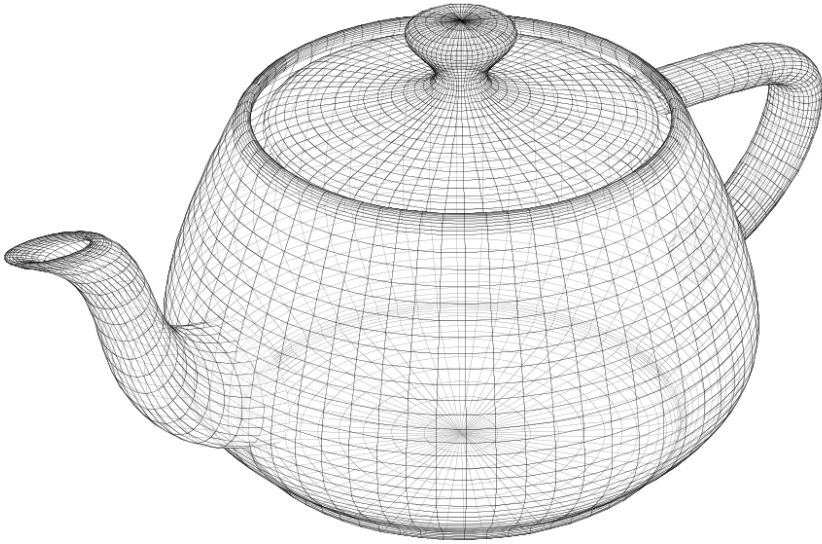


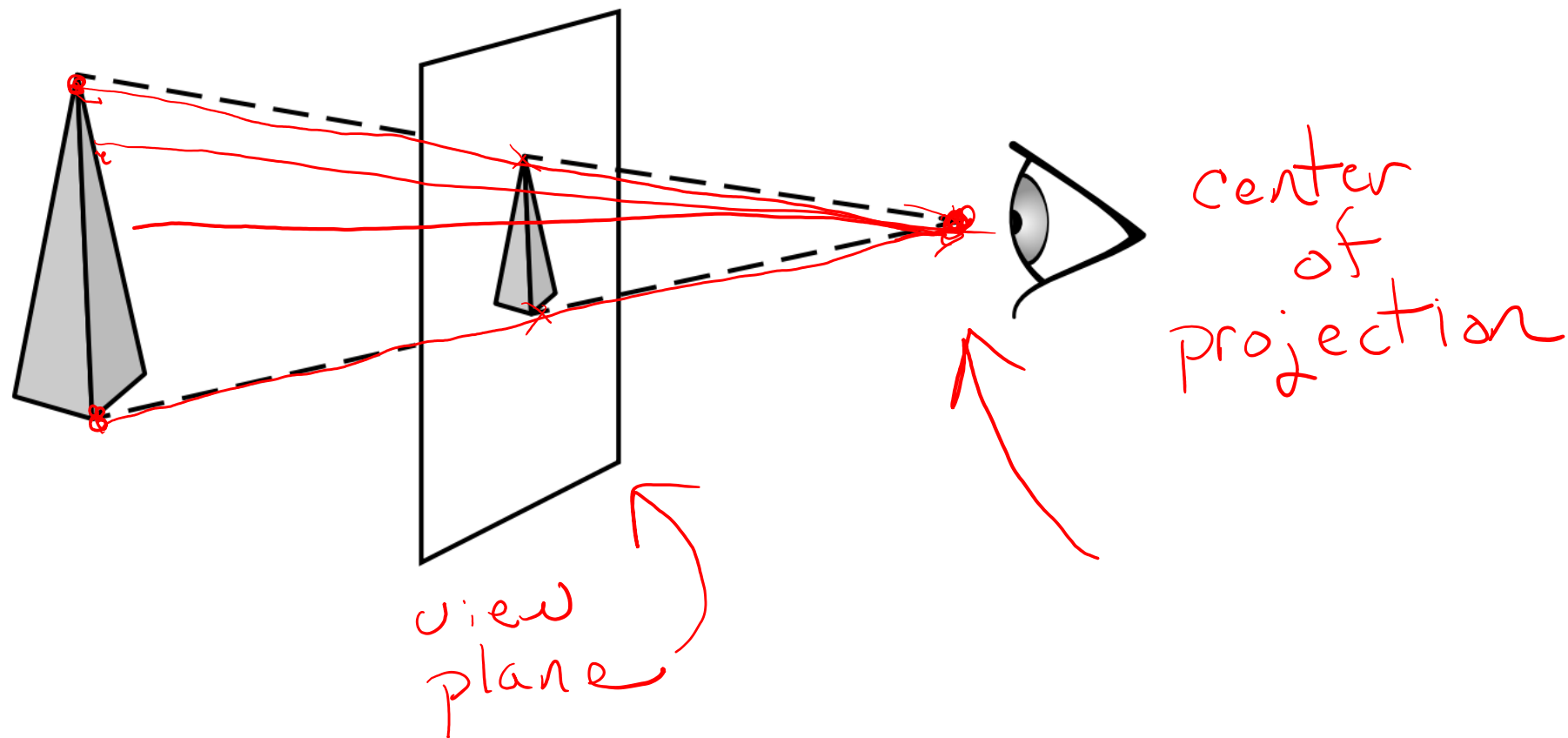
Perspective Projection



CS 418: Interactive Computer Graphics
Professor Eric Shaffer

Linear

Perspective Projection



Perspective

Perception relies on shape constancy

- Real world objects do not resize
- Change in size due to depth

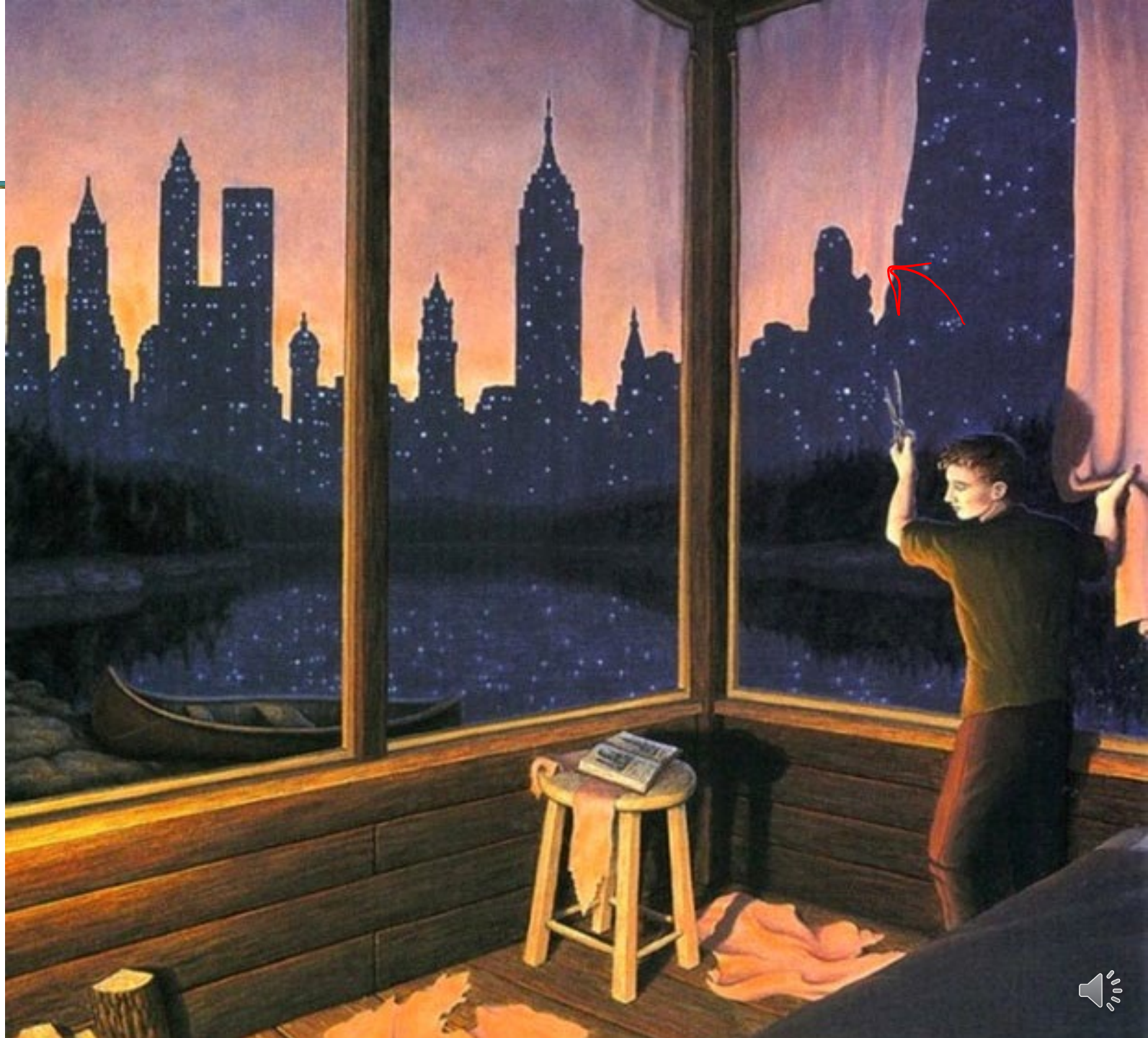
Closer objects larger

Farther objects smaller

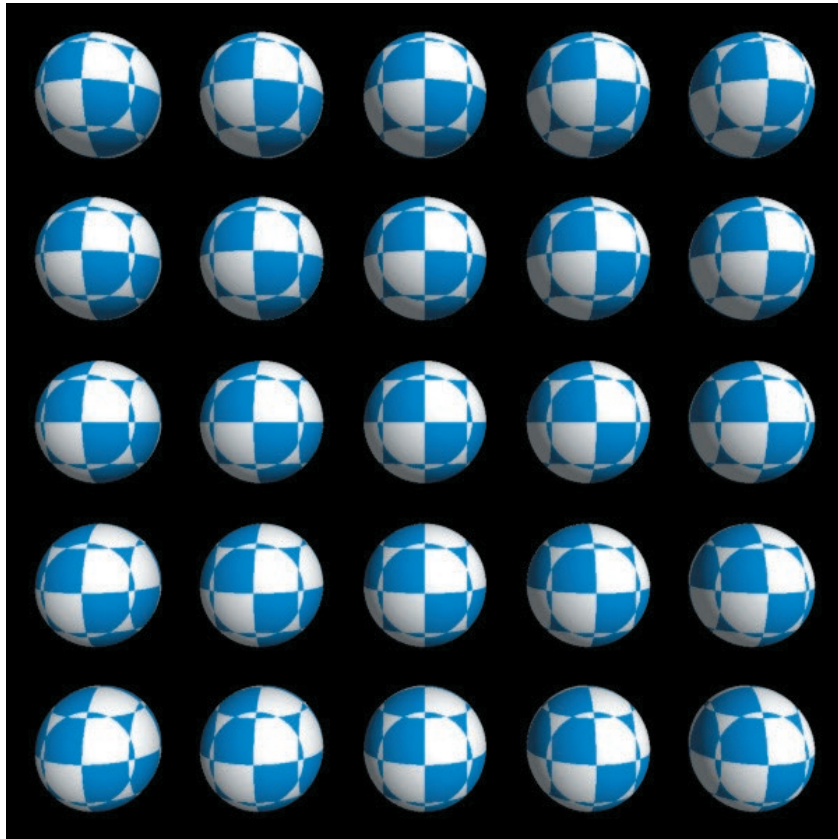
Gustave Caillebotte - Paris Street, Rainy Day Art
Institute of Chicago



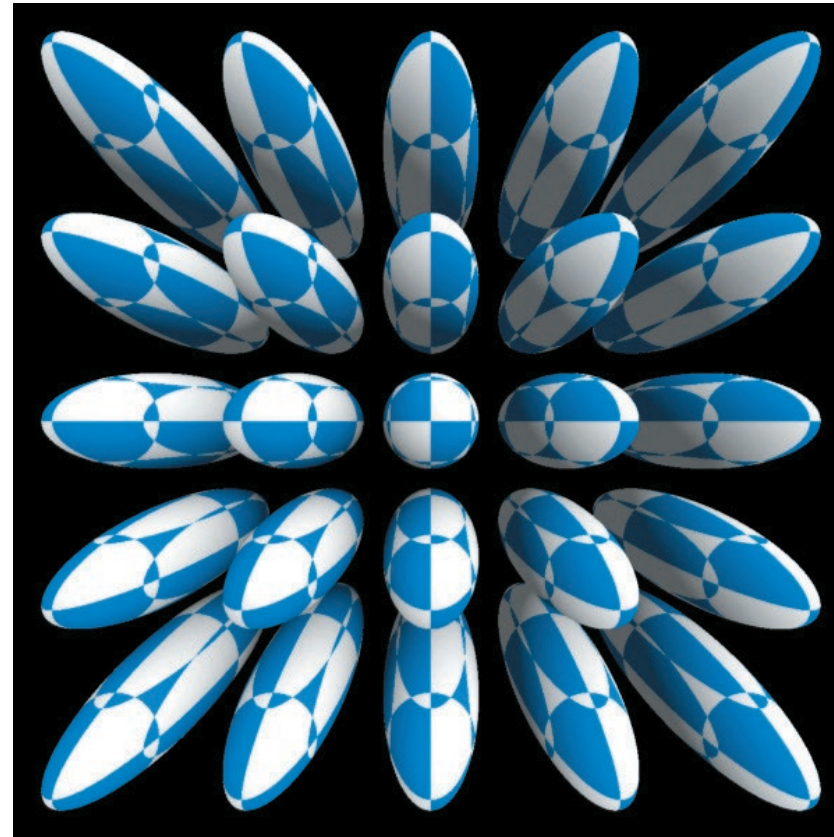
A Change Of Scenery by Rob Gonsalves



Perspective Distortion



Orthographic

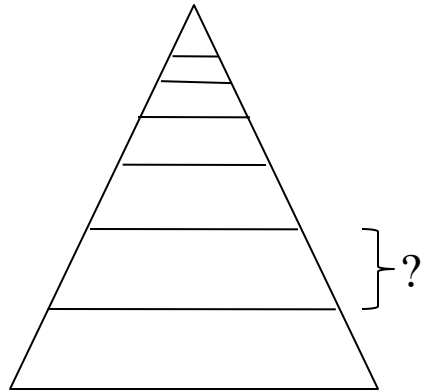


Perspective

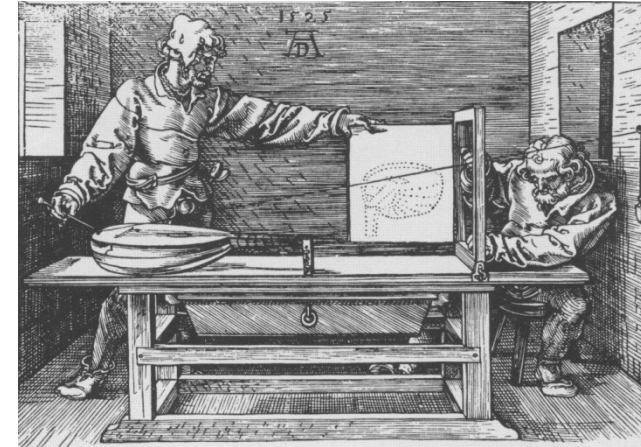
Should the spheres look like this?
Why don't our eyes see like this?

Perspective Projection

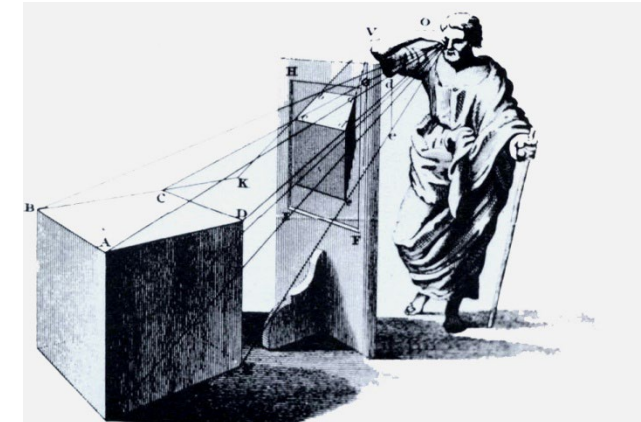
- Brain depends on shape constancy
 - Real world objects do not resize
 - Change in size due to depth
- Closer objects larger
- Farther objects smaller
- How large, how small?



Albrecht Durer woodcut c. 1525,
swiped from Marc Levoy's CS48N notes c. 2007

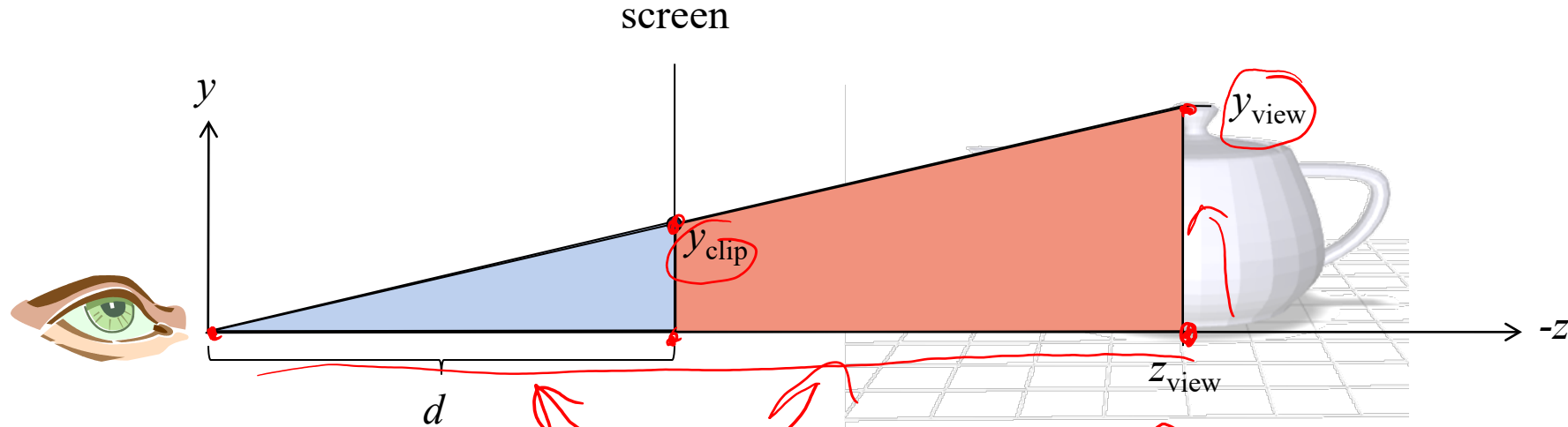


More Durer, swiped from Fredo Durand's Art of Depiction



The visual cone, from B. Taylor, *New Principles of Linear Perspective* (1715).

Perspective



Eye is at origin (0,0,0)
Screen is distance d from the eye.
Looking down negative z-axis.

$$\frac{y_{\text{clip}}}{d} = \frac{y_{\text{view}}}{-z_{\text{view}}}$$

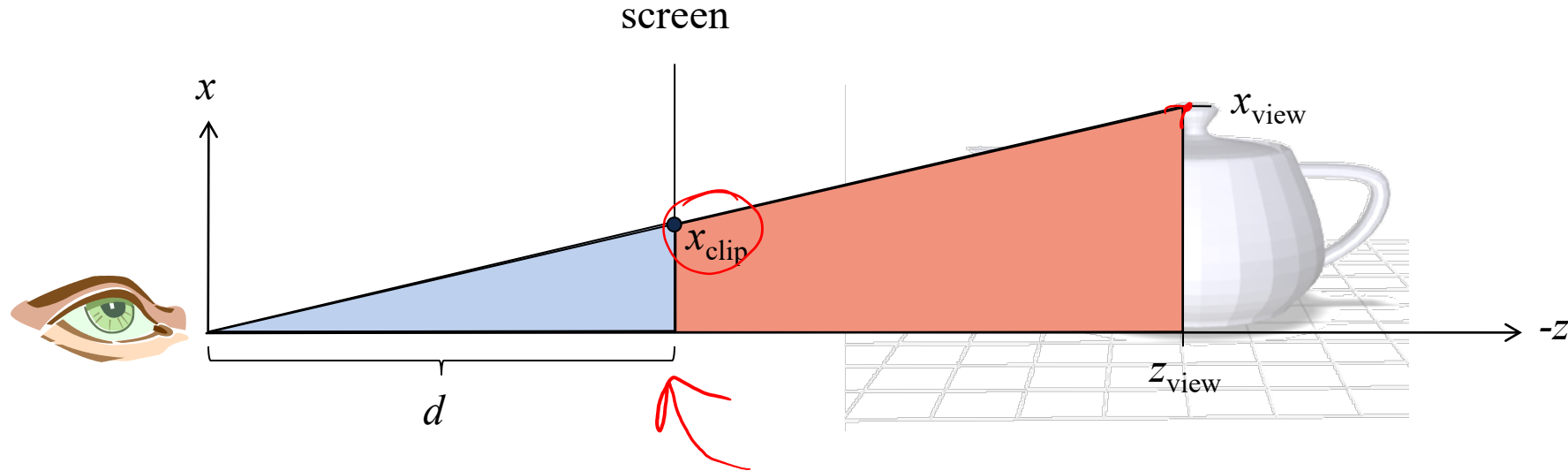
The two triangles are *similar*
(two angles are obviously congruent)

This means corresponding sides
are in the same proportions

$$y_{\text{clip}} = d \frac{y_{\text{view}}}{-z_{\text{view}}} = \frac{y_{\text{view}}}{-z_{\text{view}} / d}$$



Perspective



Same process derives the projection for the x coordinate.

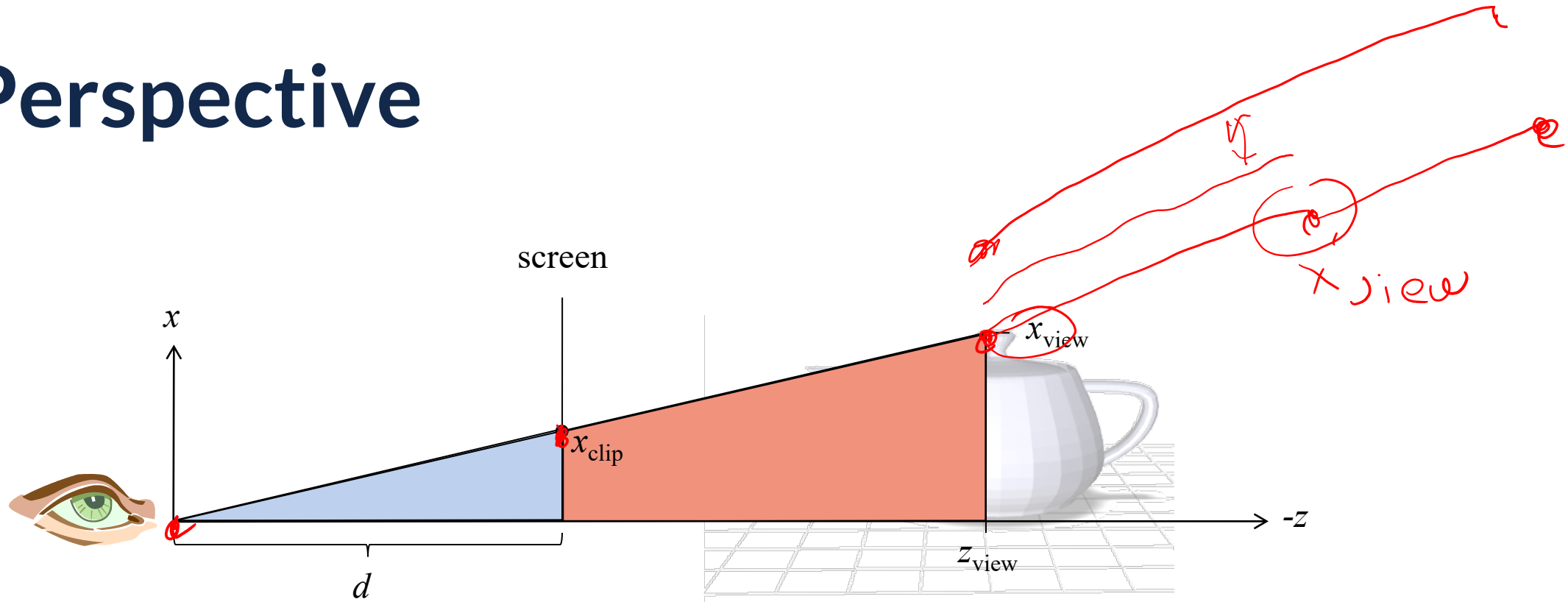
$$x_{clip} = \frac{x_{view}}{-z_{view}/d}$$

What is z_{clip} ?

$$= -d$$



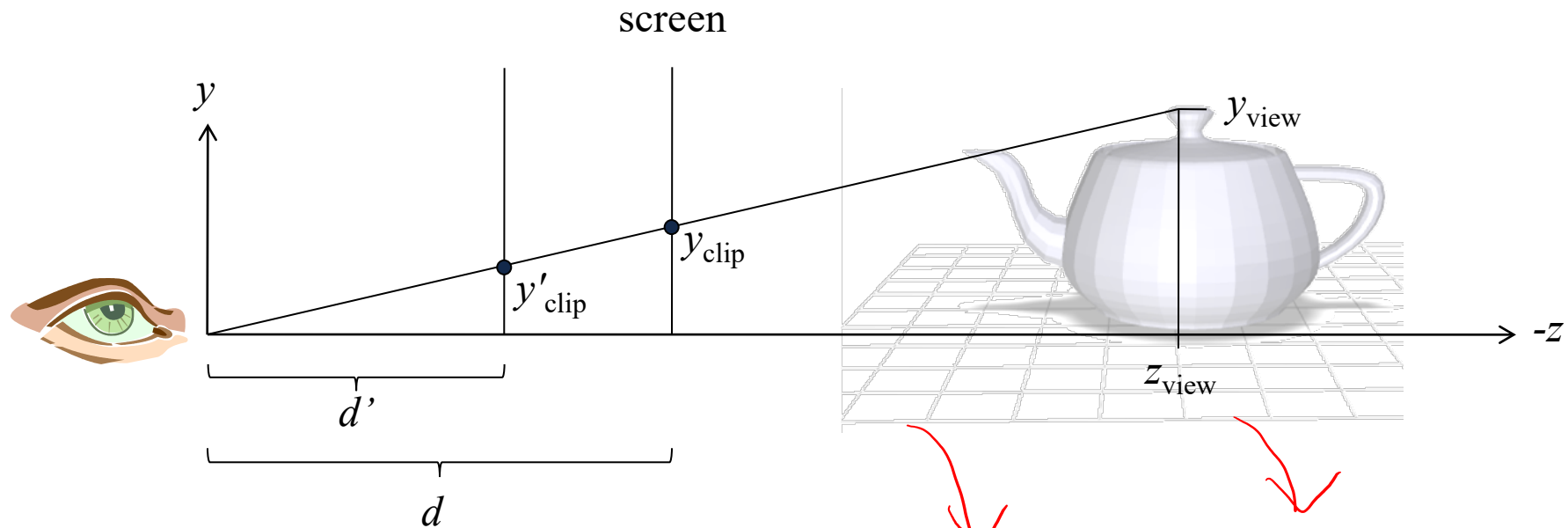
Perspective



1. This transformation is not invertible
2. It does preserve lines (except when?)
3. It is not an affine transformation
(it does not preserve ratios of distances)



Distance

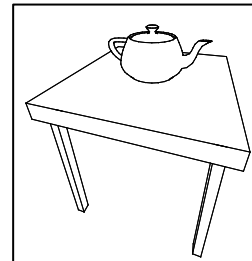


$$y_{clip} = d y_{view} / (-z_{view})$$

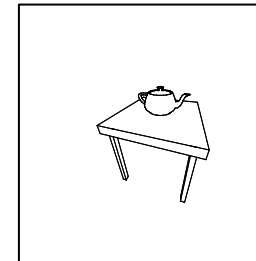
$$y'_{clip} = d' y_{view} / (-z_{view}) = (d'/d) y_{clip}$$

Changing parameter d just changes
scale of projection

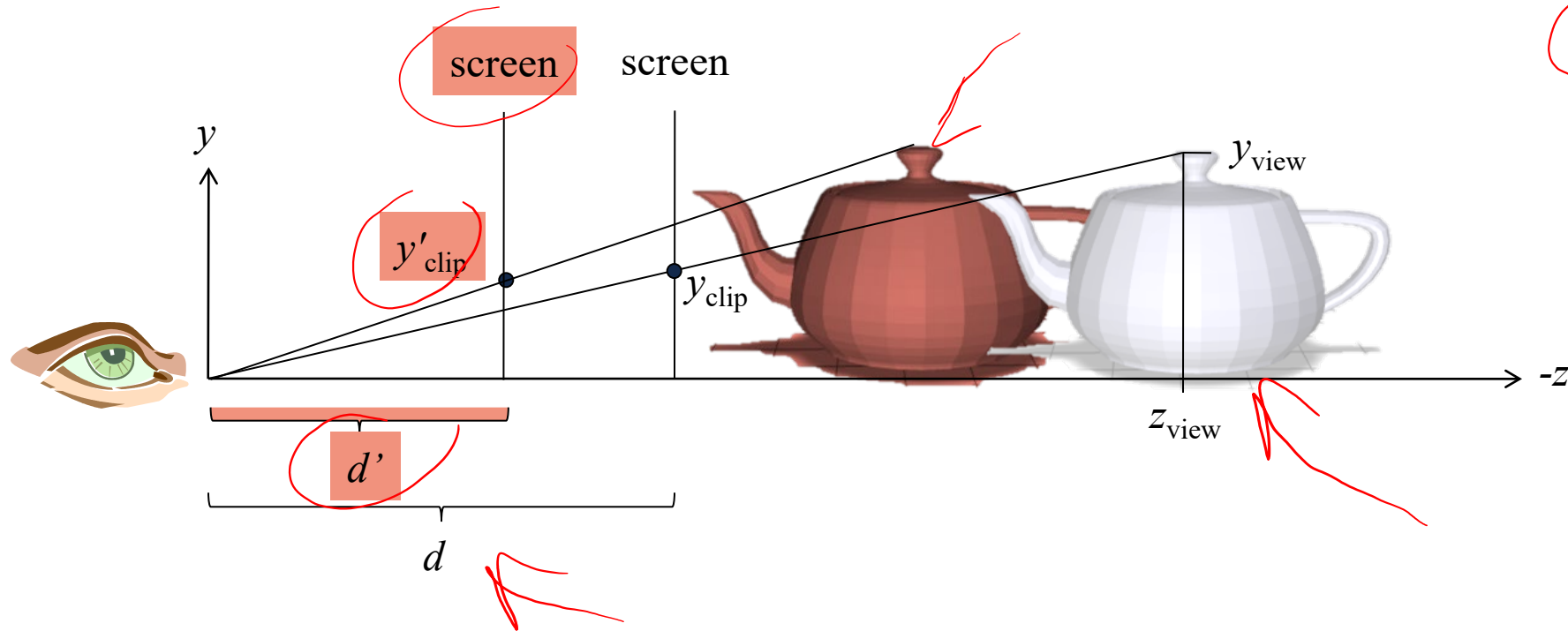
Using d



Using d'



Perspective Distortion and Distance



To change degree of perspective distortion, need to change distance from eye to scene,
...by moving scene closer or farther to eye,
... along z axis in viewing coordinates

