

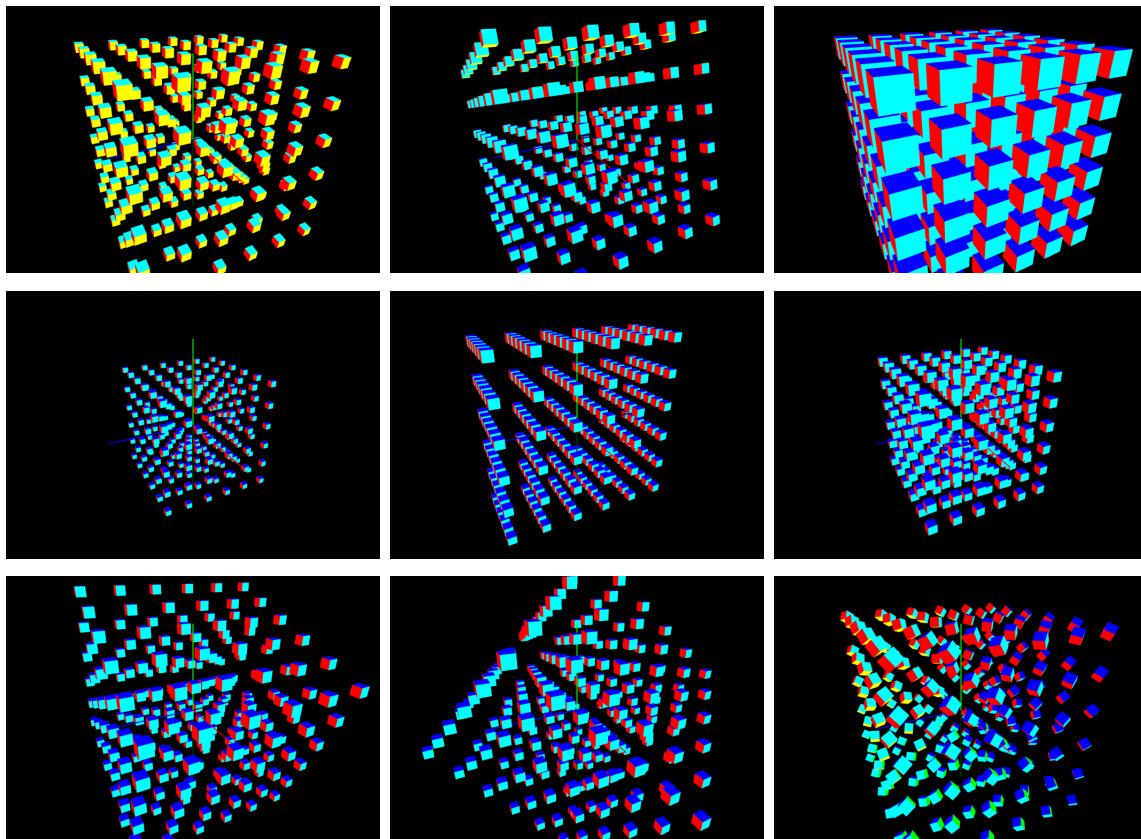
1 Introduction

As usual, zip the project directories into one zip file. Upload the zip file to the Homework #5 page of the MyClasses site for this class.

2 Exercise #1

The exercise is an update of one of the Cameras program examples, you may use whichever one you would like. You are to add 9 animations to the grid of boxes. The animation number is to be chosen by the user pressing the numeric keys 1–9. The animations are scales, rotations, and translations of the box grid. You may lock the animations to the framerate set to 60 FPS.

You should only need to update the graphics engine and UI. The cube data should not be changed nor reuploaded to the graphics card. In addition, there should be only one cube uploaded to the graphics card. All animations can be done just with updating the transformations that are applied to the cubes. Keep in mind that the red axis is the x axis, the green axis is the y axis, and the blue axis is the z axis. The bright end is the positive end and the dark end is the negative end. The transformations will be illustrated in the demo video for this homework.



3 Exercise #2

This exercise was inspired by the film *Polar Express*. One of the scenes is where the main characters are on the front of the train and they are heading toward a very steep downgrade. The scene is animated with the camera at the front of the train close to the tracks but slightly above them, so the viewer sees a roller coaster like animation of tracks moving underneath them.

The exercise is an update of the Cameras program example, again you may start with whichever one you would like.

1. Remove the current objects that were being rendered. Keep in the axes for a frame of reference.
2. Keep the scale of the objects at $[-10, 10] \times [-10, 10] \times [-10, 10]$, as the original was.
3. Create a track class that will create the track. The track is constructed with the parametric curve

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos(\theta) \\y &= \sin(3\theta) - 2 \cos(2(\theta + 0.2)) + 2 \sin(7\theta) \\z &= r \sin(\theta)\end{aligned}$$

Where r is the radius of the circle it is on and $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$. The rails of the track are really two of these curves, one with a radius of 10.2 and the other with a radius of 9.8. The railroad ties connect the two rails perpendicularly. I personally used 500 (x, y, z) data points for each curve, that is, 500 values of θ between 0 and 2π . Also, each railroad tie is between the data points on the two curves, so there are 500 ties.

4. Change the y field of view of the perspective function to 75° .
5. Add in the user interface to turn the axes on and off by using the L key.
6. As with the examples, the C key will toggle between the two cameras. The spherical camera is to be the standard spherical camera. but the YPR camera is to be changed to the “roller coaster camera” that you will create.
7. Create the “roller coaster camera” by using the yaw-pitch-roll camera. You will not need to alter the yaw-pitch-roll camera in any way, you will simply use the accessor functions of the one we created. The camera is to follow the track directly between the rails (so at a radius of 10). It should be placed a little above the track or the rails will come at you instead of under you. I used a height of 0.1 above the track. Lock the animations to the framerate at 60 frames per second. Make the speed as close to the demo program as you can but it does not need to be exact, just get the same feel.

The viewing vector should be along the tangent vector to the camera motion. This is derived by taking the derivative of the position function, in (x, y, z) , with respect to θ .

This is,

$$\begin{aligned}x &= -r \sin(\theta) \\y &= 3 \cos(3\theta) + 4 \sin(2(\theta + 0.2)) + 14 \cos(7\theta) \\z &= r \cos(\theta)\end{aligned}$$

