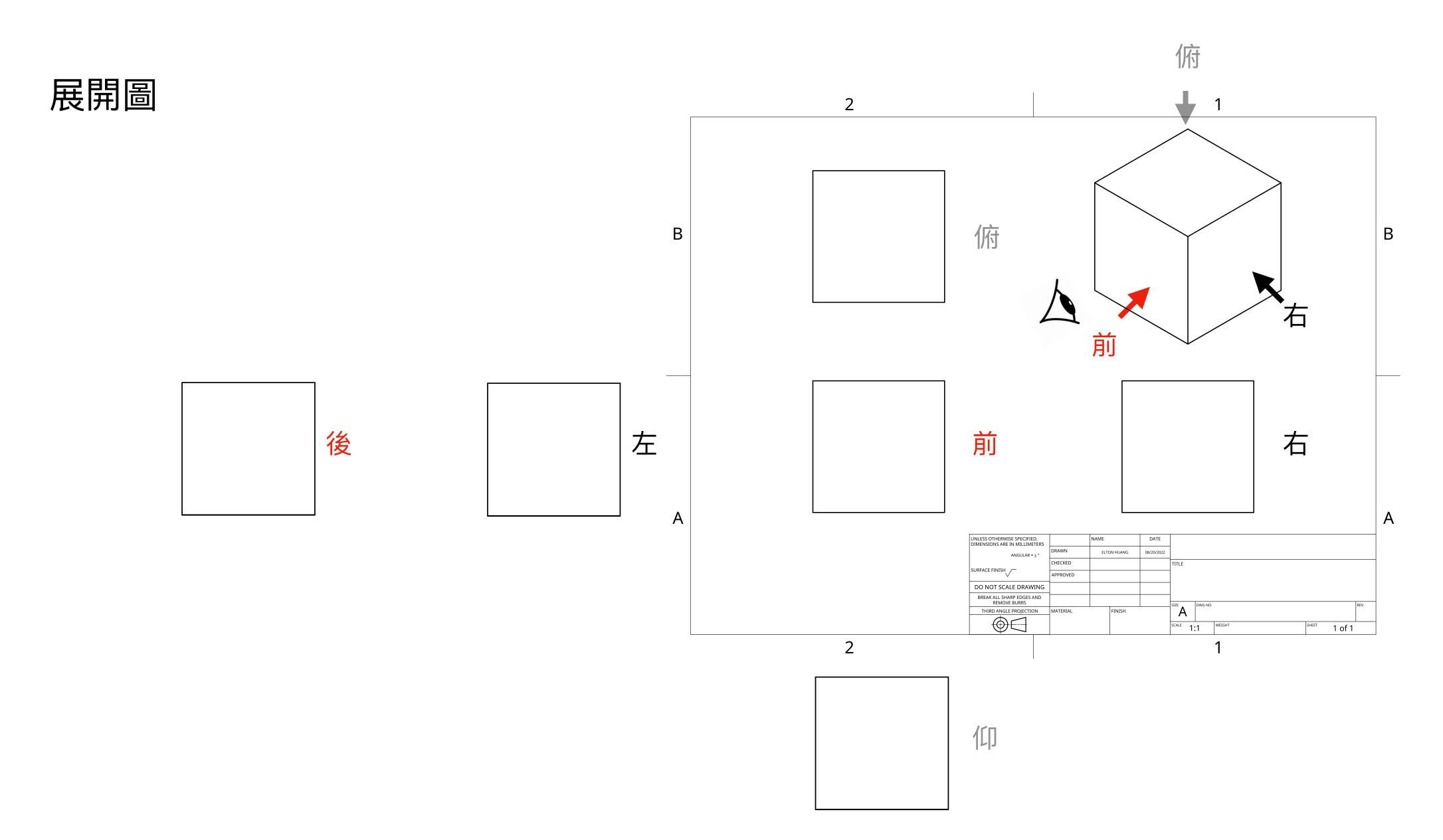
# 工程視圖 (三視圖)

2022 (C) Elton Huang 黃敦紀

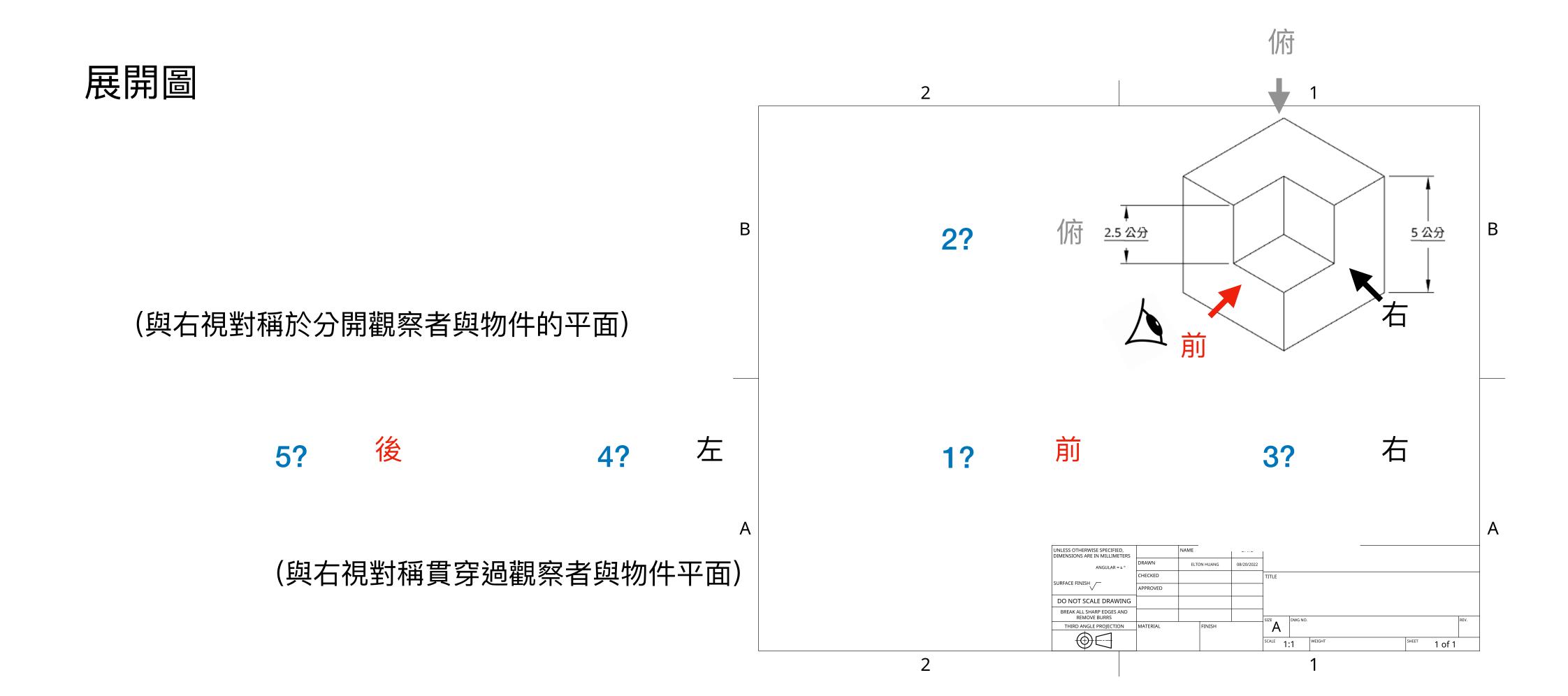
### 扶住比薩斜塔

#### Honda CR-V Commercial

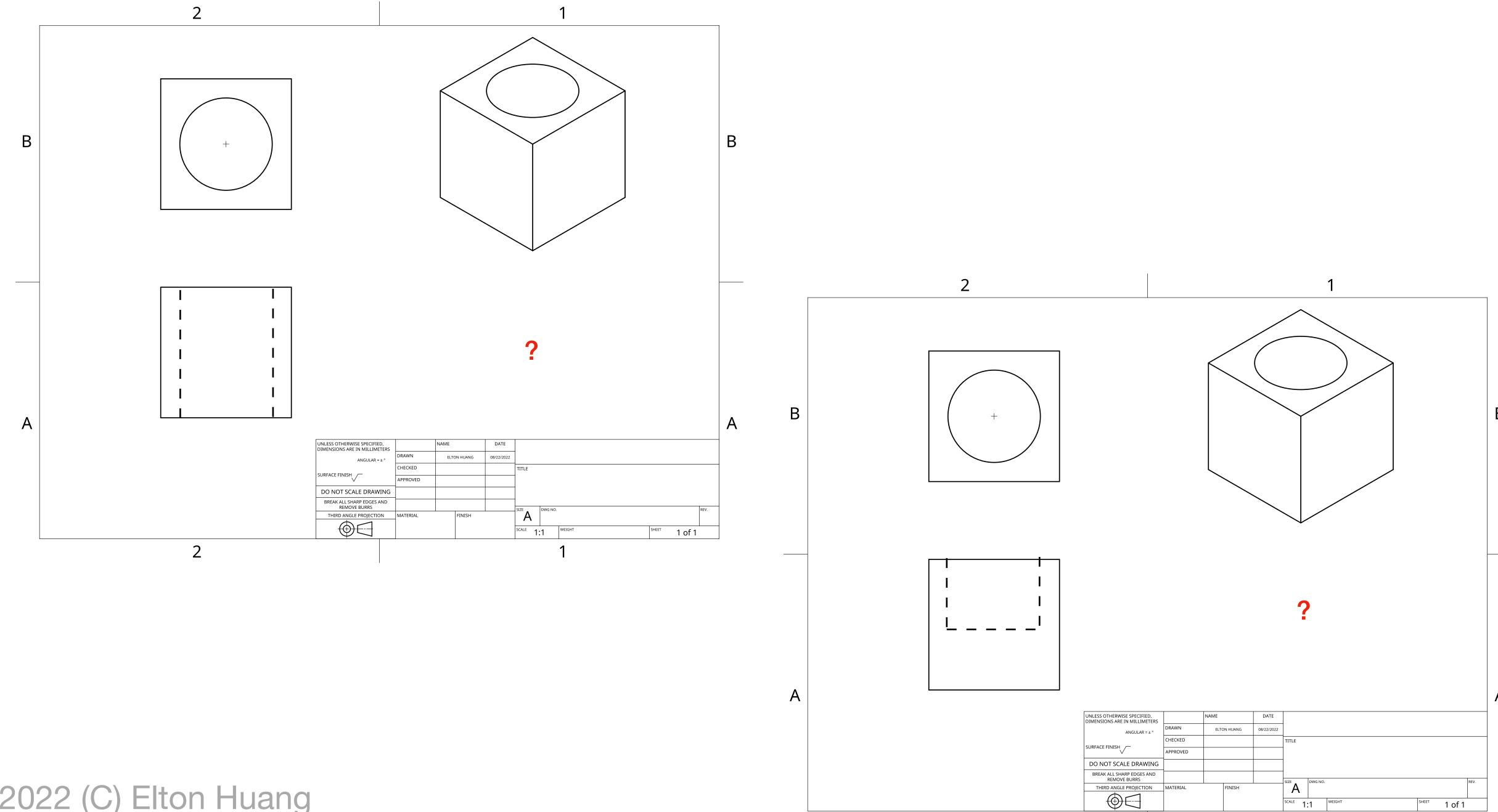
Oscars Commercial: Illusion with Neil Patrick Harris



2022 (C) Elton Huang

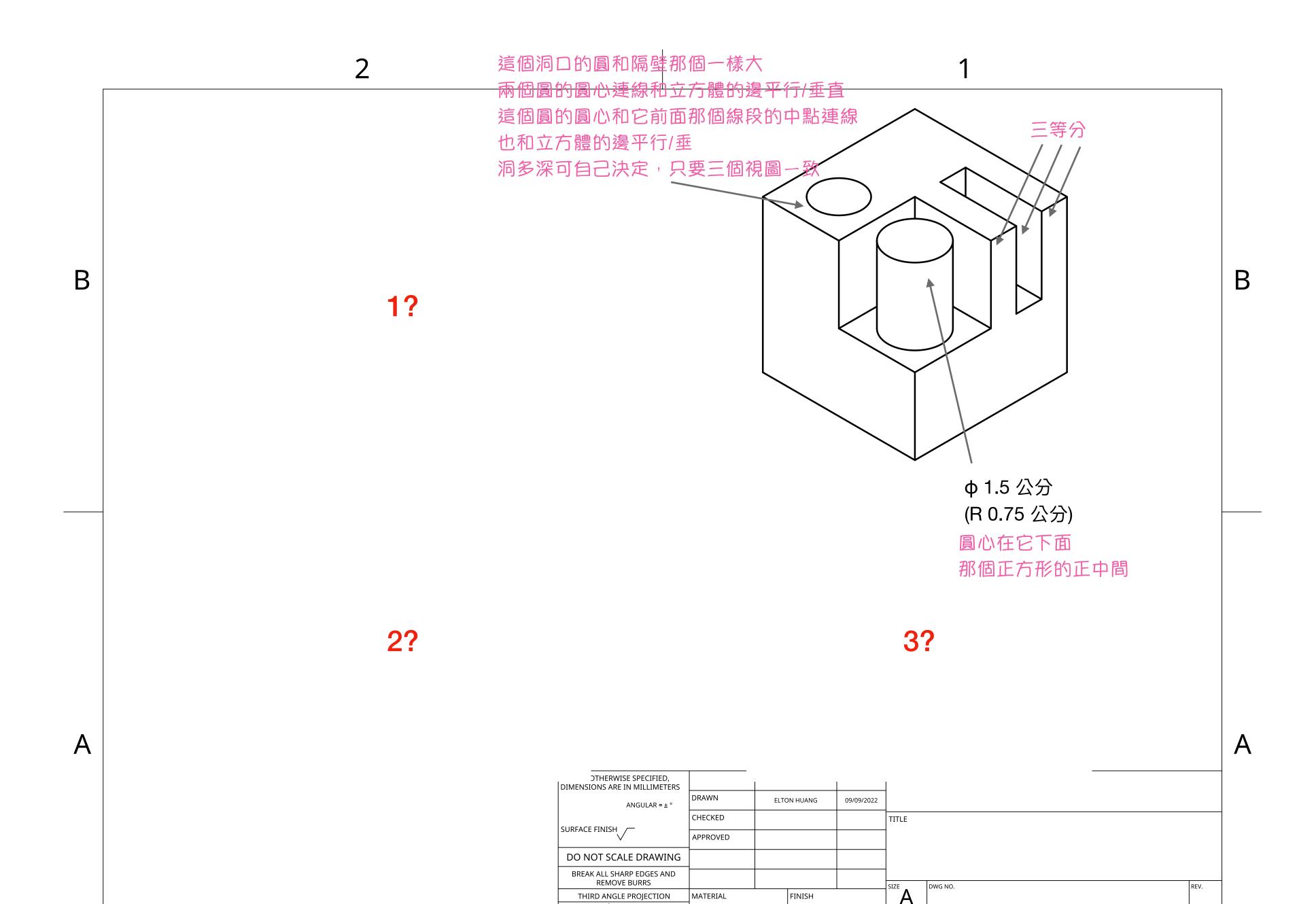


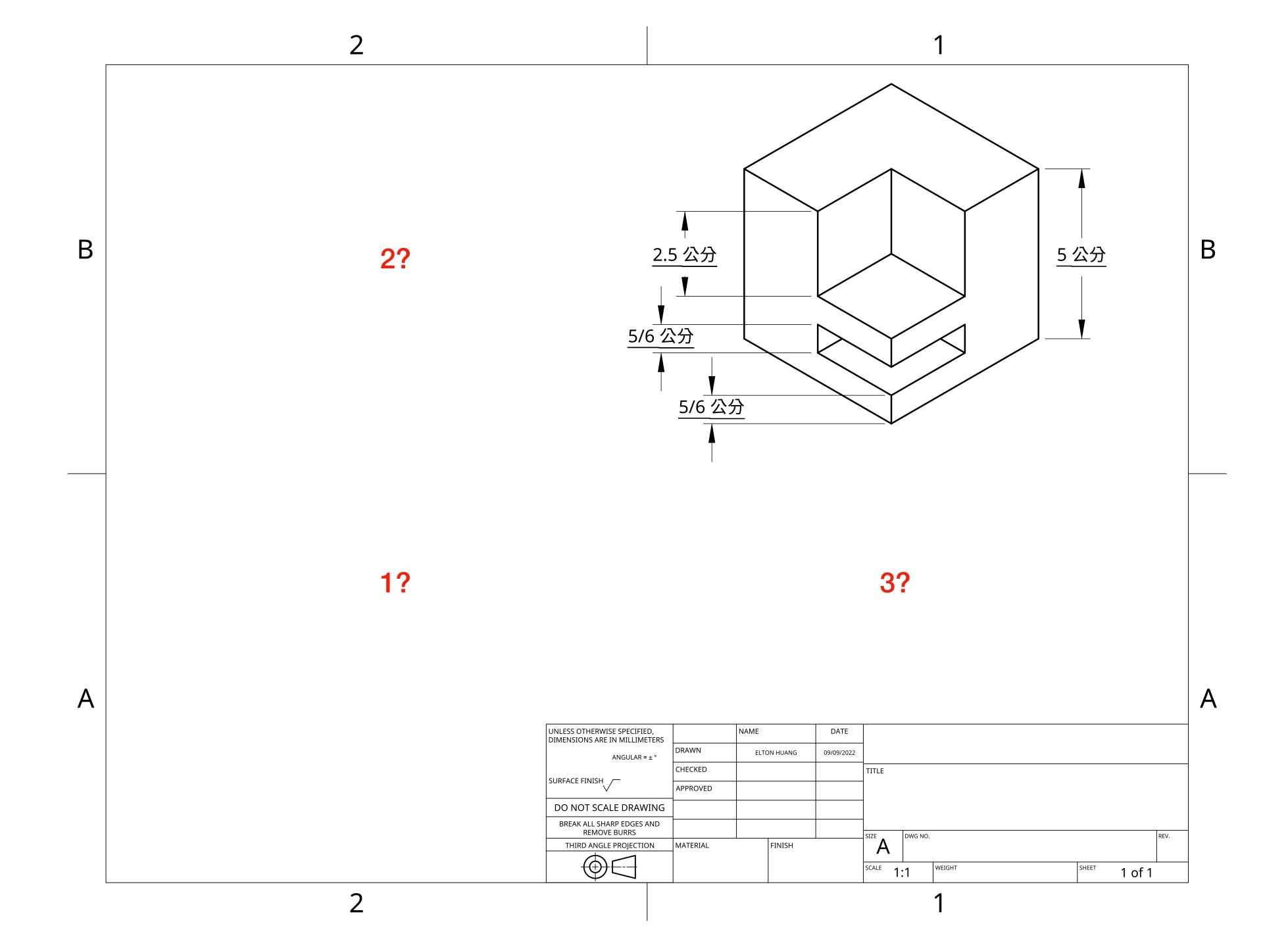
6? 仰 (與俯視對稱於水平面)

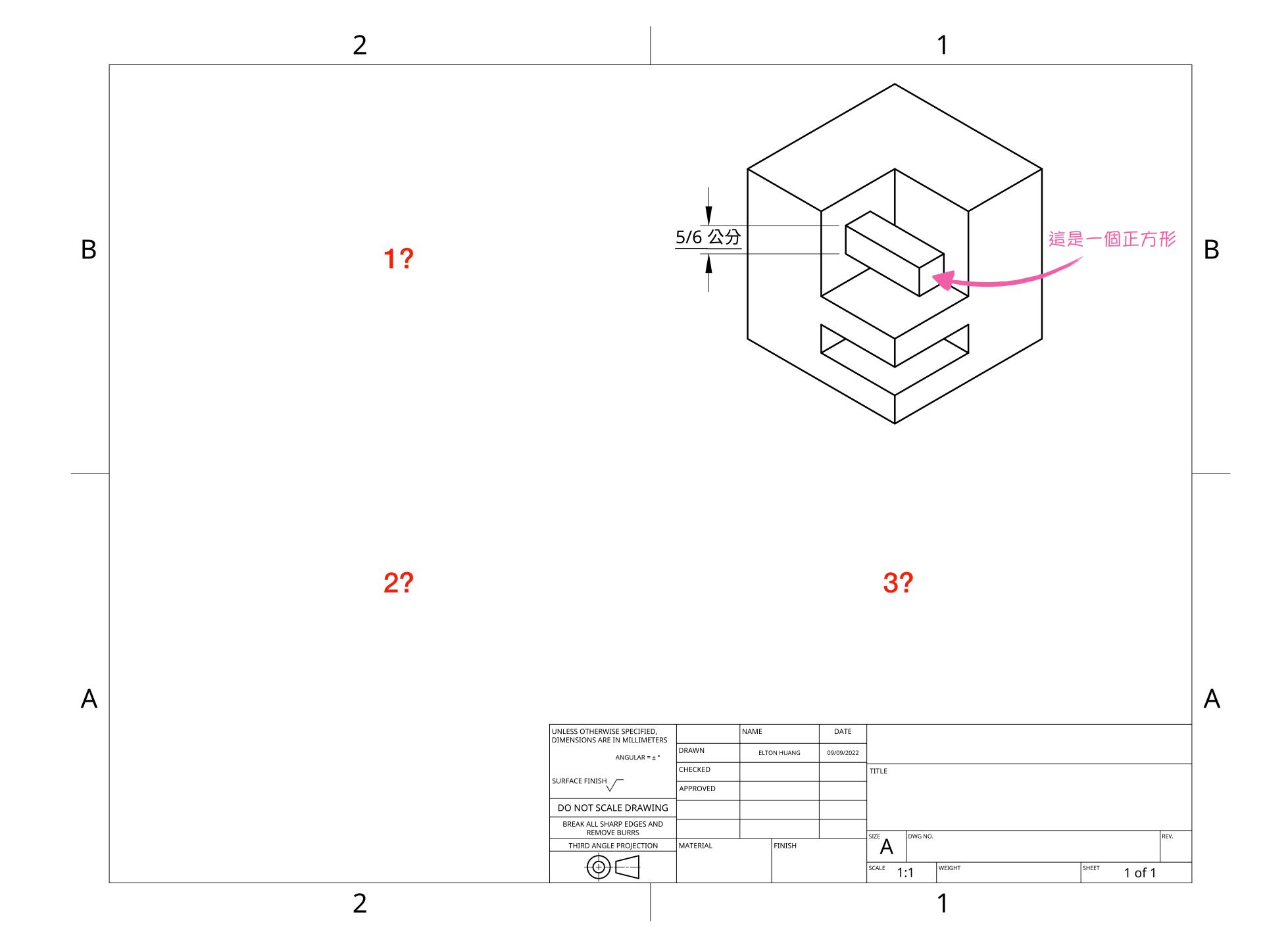


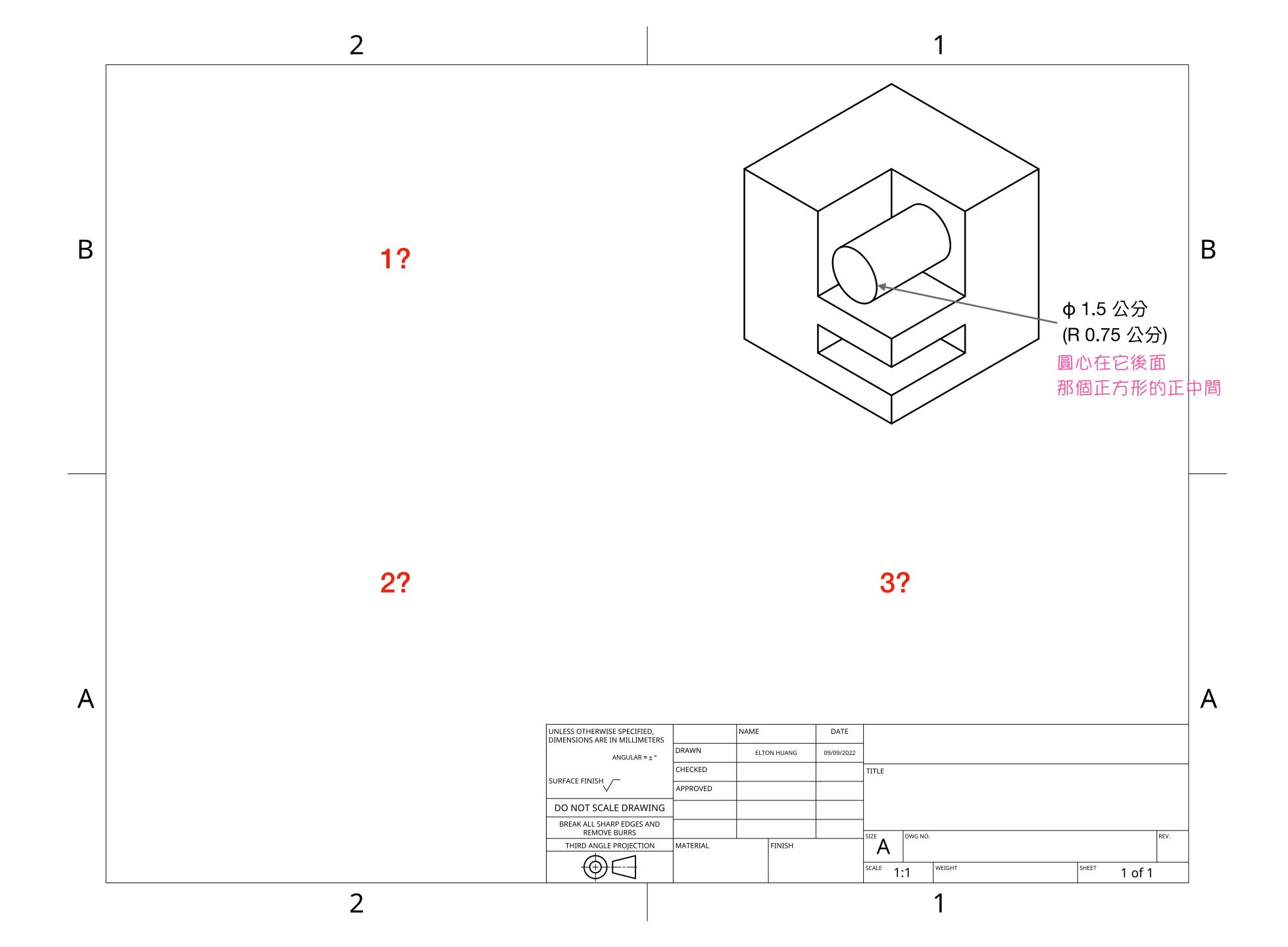
SCALE 1:1 WEIGH

1 of 1

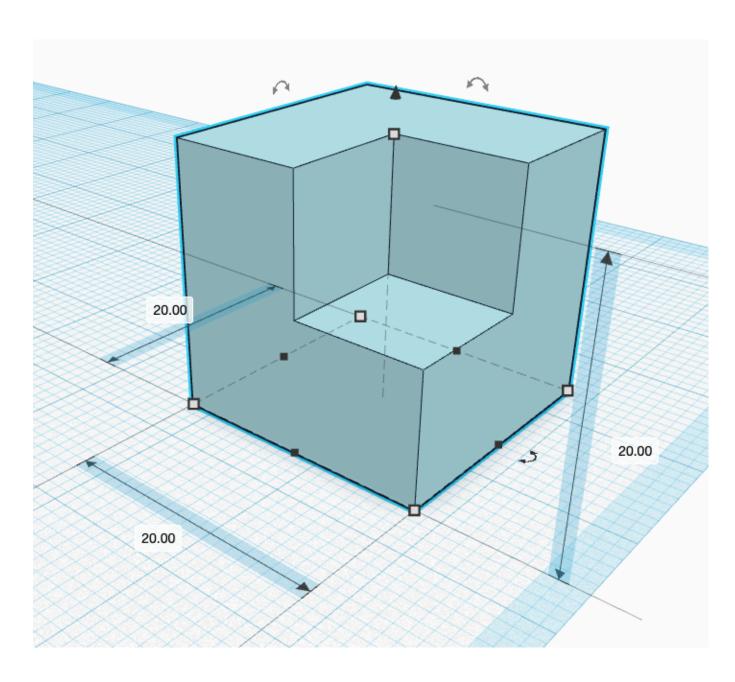








### 在二維平面呈現三維立體物件的3種方式



#### (2 點) 透視圖

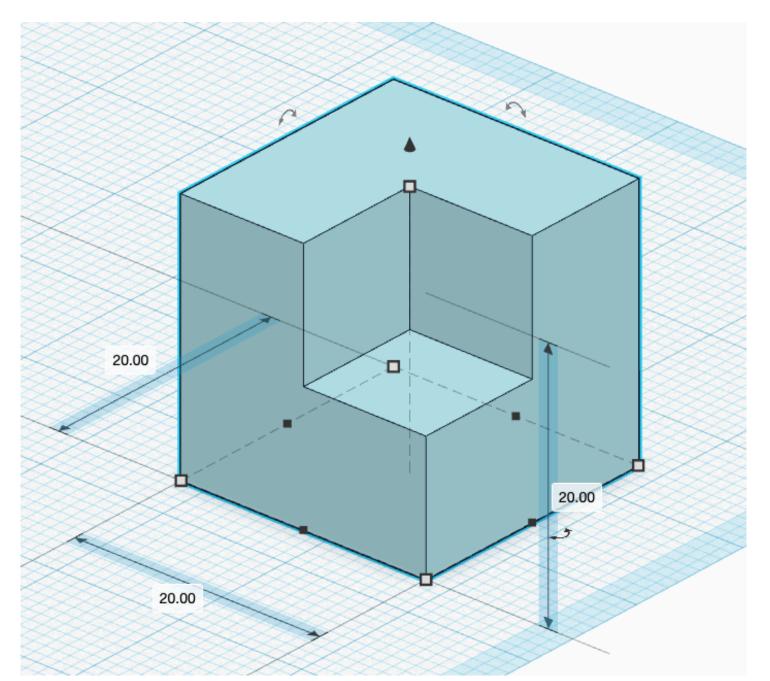
和真實世界人的視覺成像感受 (視覺經驗)一致

物體原來在 3D 空間的平行線 延伸後消失在遠處的某一點: 1、2、3 點透視

#### 正視圖、立體圖

和數學立體空間幾何原則一致

物體原來在 3D 空間平行的線 在 2D 圖面上仍然平行



(同一個物件從上面看)

#### 三視圖

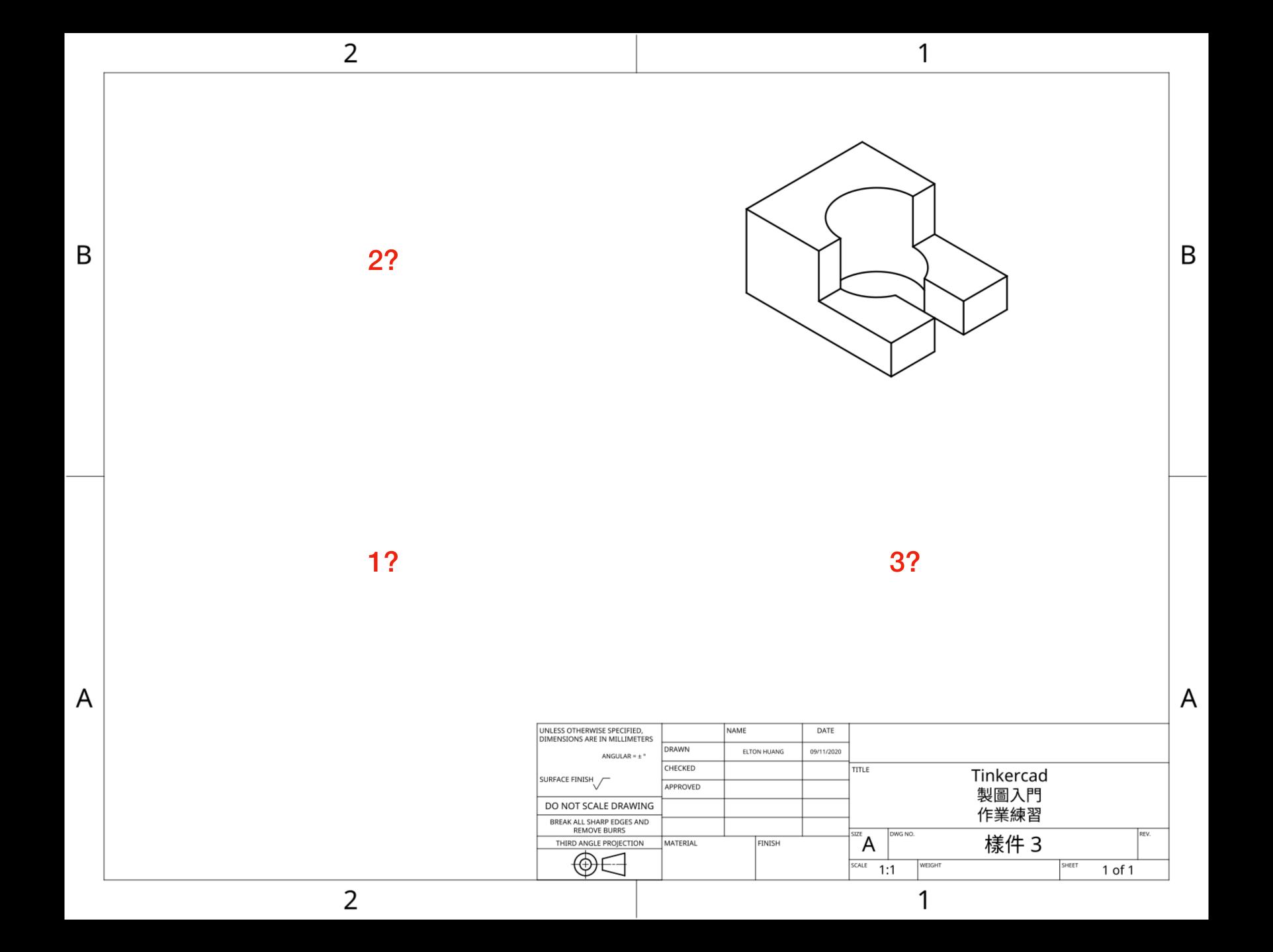
三個視角所看到的成像 決定該物件確切的立體形狀 (對立面才看得到的線畫成虛線)

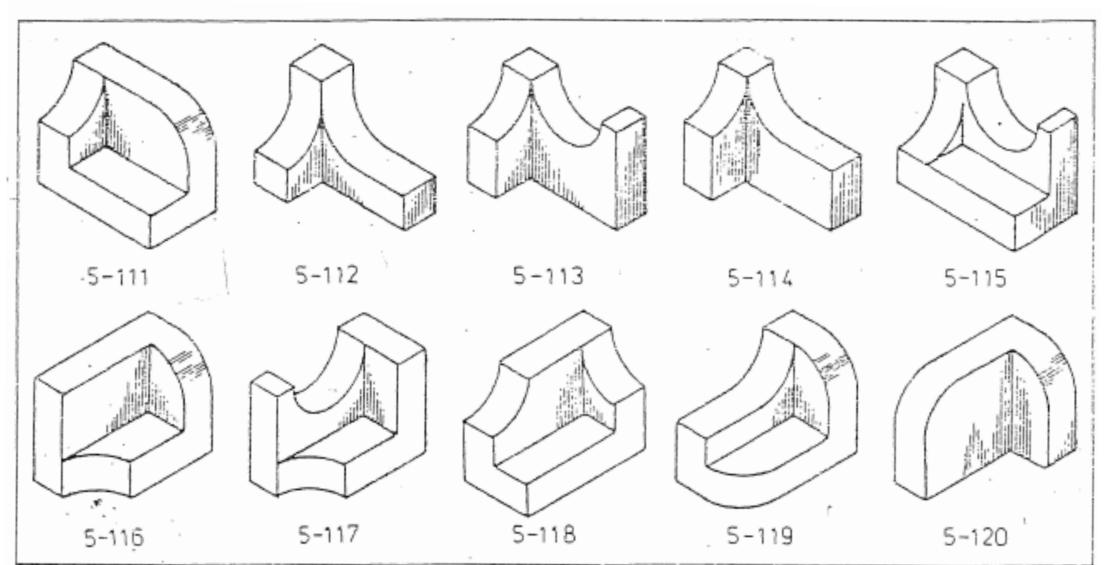
(同一個物件從前面看) (同一個物件從右面看)

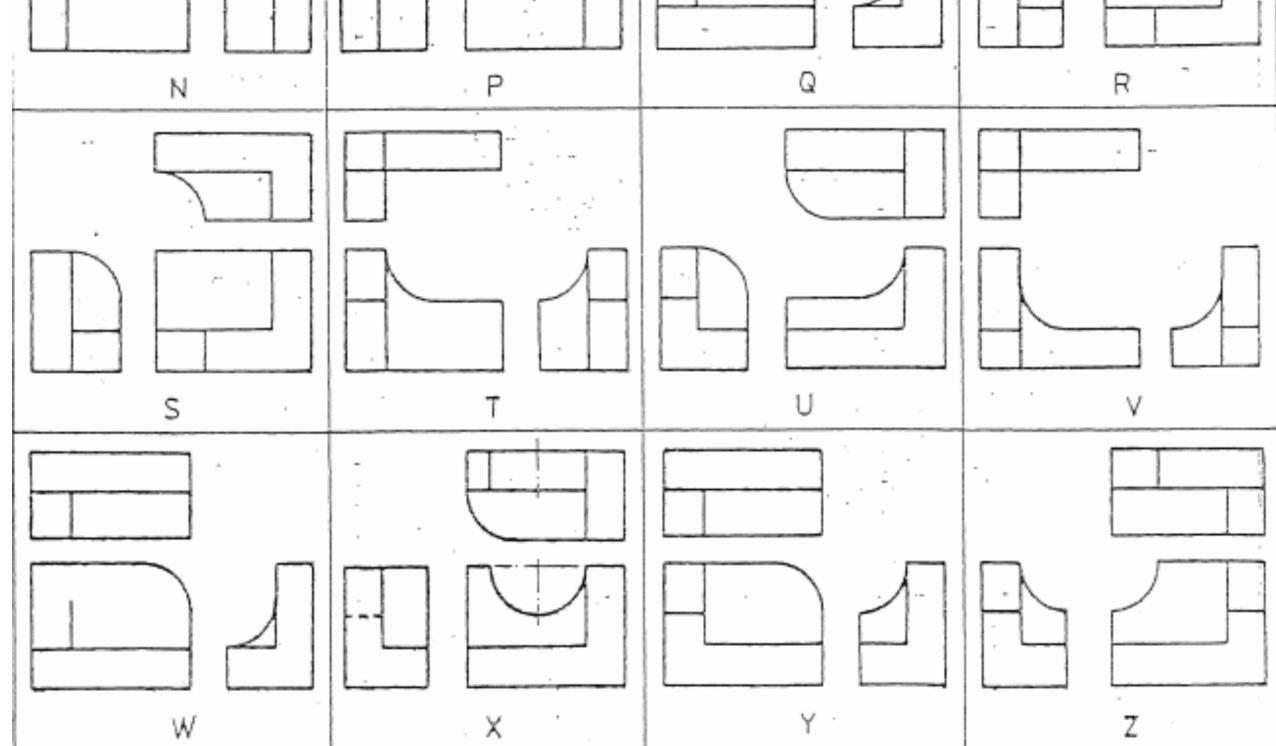
cm = 435

mm = 公攤/毫米

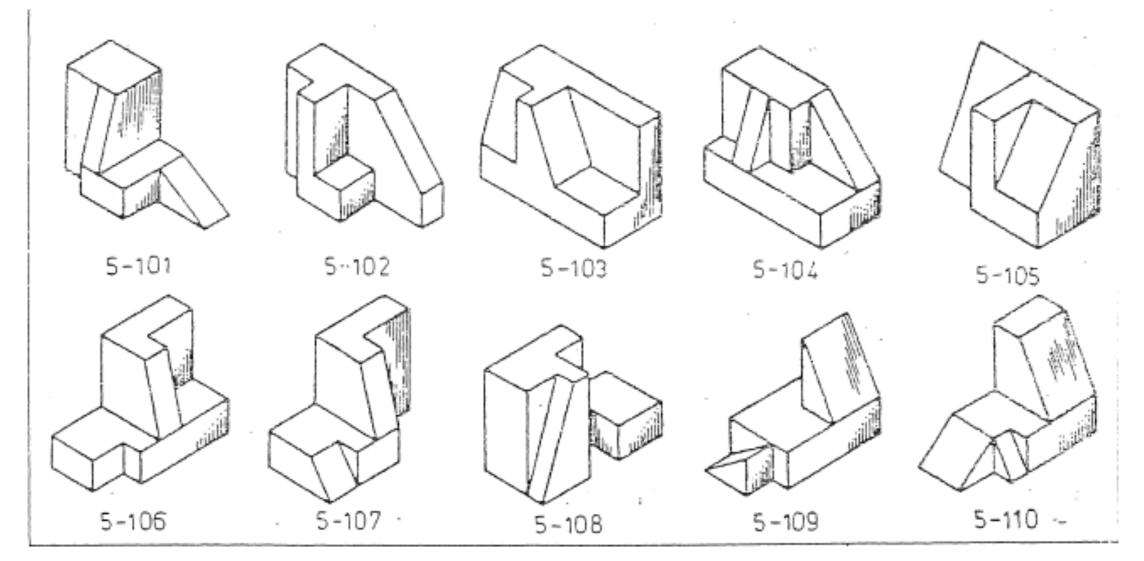
三視圖的概念:從空間直角座標三個軸向檢視一個物體,所得到的三個視面物體的平面描述,可以構成這個物件的立體圖像(可從透視圖切換至正投影立體圖看看)



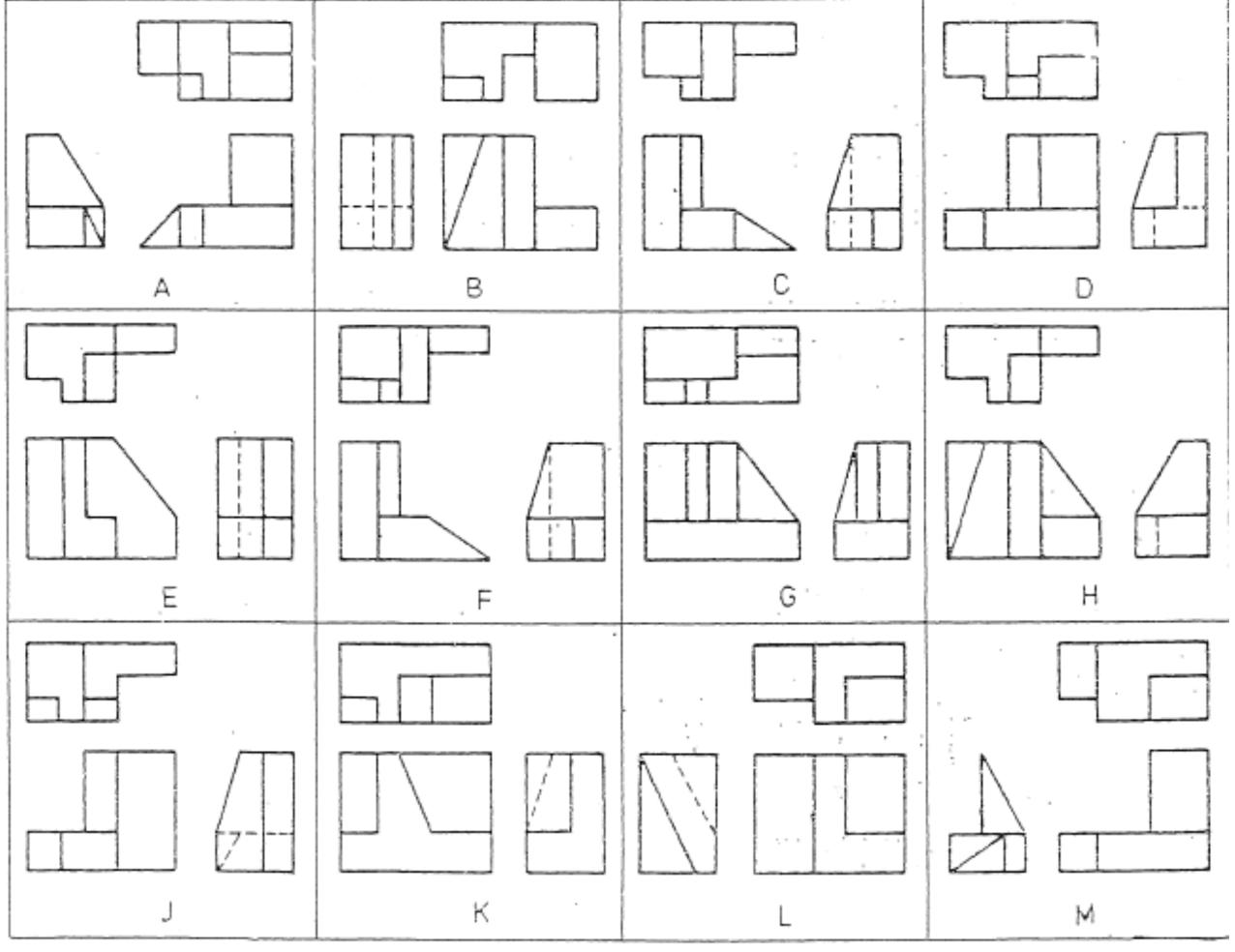




### 練習1



## 練習2



### 更多練習…

