

Viewing Coordinates and World Coordinates

Suppose we setup a *lookat* style camera with the following parameters:

- Eyepoint is at point **e** in world coordinates
 - The viewplane is d units away from the eyepoint
 - The orthonormal basis for the camera frame is given by the vectors **u**, **v**, and **w**
1. Our viewplane consists of $h_{res} \times v_{res}$ square pixels each with sides of length s . Derive a formula for computing a point (x_v, y_v, z_v) in the center of the pixel at row r and column c . Note that the points coordinates are expressed in view coordinates, not world coordinates.

$$\begin{aligned}x_v &= s(c - h_{res}/2 + 1/2) \\y_v &= s(r - v_{res}/2 + 1/2) \\z_v &= -d\end{aligned}$$

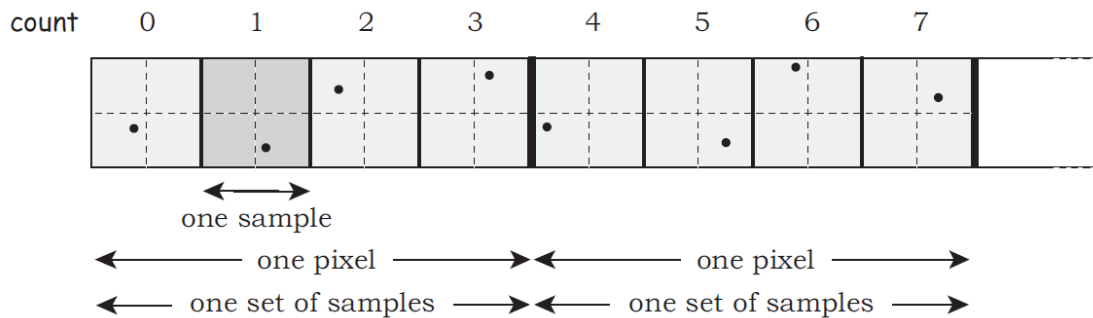
2. What is the ray equation for a ray originating at the eyepoint through the pixel center you computed in part 1? Specify the ray equation in world coordinates.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{With } r(t) &= o + dt \text{ we have} \\o &= e \\d &= x_v \mathbf{u} + y_v \mathbf{v} - d \mathbf{w}\end{aligned}$$

A Sampling Framework

In *Ray-Tracing from the Ground Up* the author uses the technique of pre-generating random points in the unit square prior to ray-tracing. These samples are `num_sets` sets of `num_samples` 2D points in $[0,1] \times [0,1]$.

These samples are kept in array named `samples` and a variable `count` keeps track of how many samples have been used so far.



1. Complete the following code to return a sample point. Note that each pixel will use `num_samples` samples and that the sampler code should jump to a new random set of samples for each new pixel.

```
Sampler::sample_unit_square(void) {  
    if (count % num_samples == 0)  
  
        jump = (rand_int() % num_sets) * num_samples;  
  
    return samples[jump + count++ % num_samples];  
}
```

2. Suppose we wish to change our sampling pattern even more by shuffling the indices used in `sample_unit_square`. We create an array called `shuffled_indices` that consists of `num_sets` sets of the integers $[0, \text{num_samples}-1]$. Each set is random shuffle of those integers. Complete the following code sample from a random set of points in `samples` using the shuffled indices.

```
Sampler::sample_unit_square(void) {  
    if (count % num_samples == 0)  
  
        jump = (rand_int() % num_sets) * num_samples;  
  
    return samples[jump + shuffled_indices[jump + count++ % num_samples]];  
}
```