

The course thus far:

- monitors
- Display
 - pixels
 - frame buffer
 - colours $\rightarrow$ indexed
 - refresh rates
- Fractals
 - self-similarity
 - fractal dimension
- Geometry
 - points $\rightarrow$ cross product
 - vectors $\rightarrow$ dot product
 - normals
 - tangents
 - scalar

Affine Transformations

- $P = \alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2 + \alpha_3 P_3 + \dots$ $\rightarrow$ point to point
vector to vector
- rotation, scale, translation
- homogeneous coordinates
- matrix multiplication $\rightarrow$ mechanics, order of ops.
- rotate around fixed point, arb. axis $\rightarrow$ trackball
- define a basis

Modeling

- parametric vs implicit
- Bezier Curves $\rightarrow Q(u) = \sum_{i=0}^d P_i B_i(u)$
 - $\rightarrow$ relation between # point & degree
 - $\rightarrow$ convex hull
 - $\rightarrow$ de Casteljau Algorithm
 - $\rightarrow$ weaknesses

how do you
get tangent?
normal?

B-Spline Subdivisions $\rightarrow$ strengths

- $\rightarrow$ piecewise
- $\rightarrow$ challenge & case
- $\rightarrow$ subdivision matrix
- $\rightarrow$ Open vs Closed

- Surfaces $\rightarrow$ tensor product
- $\rightarrow$ surface of revolution

Meshes

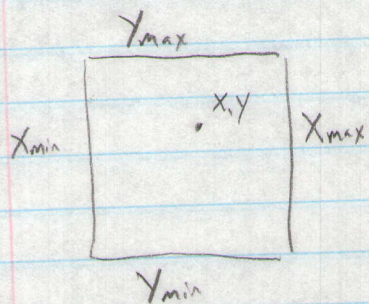
- redundancy, flexibility ↗ queries → adj faces to vertex
↘ operations → add, remove, vertex neighborhood
- face normals vs vertex normals
- winding (CW or CCW)
- texture mapping
- "Obj style" → vertex list, triangle list
- Half Edge

2.9

glViewport (u, v, w, h)

glOrtho2D (Xmin, Xmax, Ymin, Ymax)

→ Show math to go from (x, y) → (Xs, Ys)



→ get fraction across the screen

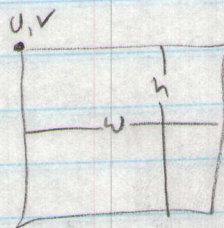
$$X' = \frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

if $X_{\min} \leq X \leq X_{\max}$
then $0 \leq X' \leq 1$

$$Y' = \frac{Y - Y_{\min}}{Y_{\max} - Y_{\min}}$$

$$X_s = wX' + u$$

$$Y_s = hY' + v$$



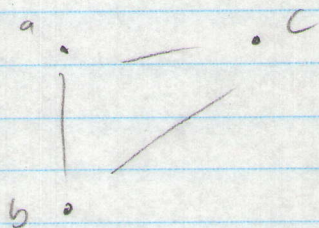
Another way:

maintain ratio $\frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}} = \frac{X_s - u}{w}$

<http://www.cs.unm.edu/~vangel/Book/>

→ solutions to odd exercises

4.18 Test to see if 3 points colinear



#1 Cross Product

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \sin \theta$$

if $|b-a| > 0$ & $|b-c| > 0$ } important tests

$$\|(b-a) \times (b-c)\| = 0$$

then colinear

else not!

#2

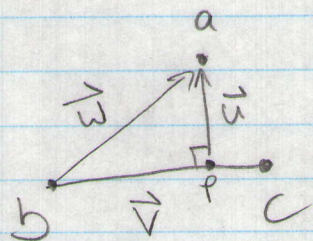
Slope (u, v, t)

vectors $(b-a)$ and $b-c$ have same slope

$$(u, v, t) = u (q, r, s) \quad u = \frac{u}{q}, \frac{v}{r}, \frac{s}{t}$$

if $\frac{u}{q} = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{s}{t}$ all are colinear!

#3 Distance from point to line



$$p = b + \alpha \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v} = c - b$$

$$\vec{u} = a - b$$

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \vec{v} + \vec{u}$$

if $\vec{u}$ orth to $\vec{v}$ then $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} = (\alpha \vec{v} + \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{v} = \alpha \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} + 0 = \alpha \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} \quad \vec{u} = \vec{w} - \frac{\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} \vec{v}$$

if $|\vec{u}| = 0$ colinear