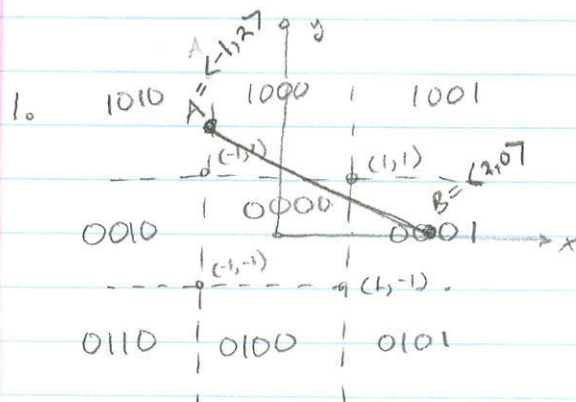


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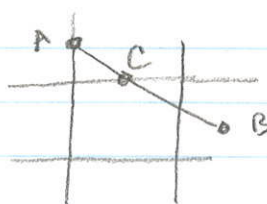
$$OC(A) = 1000$$

$$OC(B) = 0001$$

if $OC(P_1) \&\& OC(P_2) == 0$ accept
 $OC(P_1) \& OC(P_2) \neq 0$ reject

a) Top edge ($y=1$) (New point C)

$A = OC(A) = 1000$
 $B = OC(B) = 0001$ } cannot trivially accept or reject



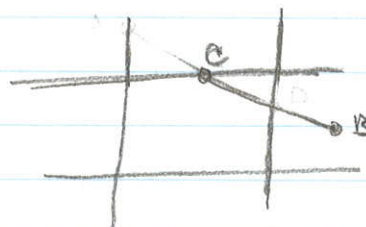
$$\text{line: } \langle -1, 2 \rangle + t \langle 3, -2 \rangle$$

$$C = \langle x, 1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 3t - 1 &= x \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2} \\ -2t + 2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \langle \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle \quad OC(C) = 0000$$

b) Discard AC, keep CB



b) Bottom edge ($y=-1$) (New point D)

$OC(C) = 0000$
 $OC(B) = 0001$ } cannot trivially accept or reject

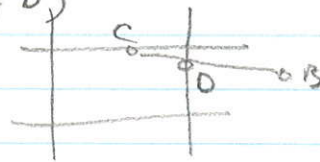
$$\text{line: } \langle \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle + t \langle \frac{3}{2}, -1 \rangle$$

$$D = \langle x, -1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{3t + 1}{2} &= x \rightarrow t = 2, x = \frac{7}{2} \\ -t + 1 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$t > 1 \rightarrow$ No intersection
 Keep CB

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c) Right Edge ($x=1$) (New Point D)

$$\text{line} : \langle \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle + t \langle \frac{3}{2}, -1 \rangle$$

$$D = \langle 1, y \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3t+1}{2} = 1 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}$$

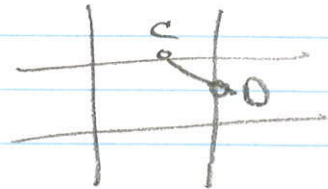
$$-t+1 = y \quad y = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$D = \langle 1, \frac{2}{3} \rangle$$

keep CD, Discard DB

d) Left Edge ($x=-1$)

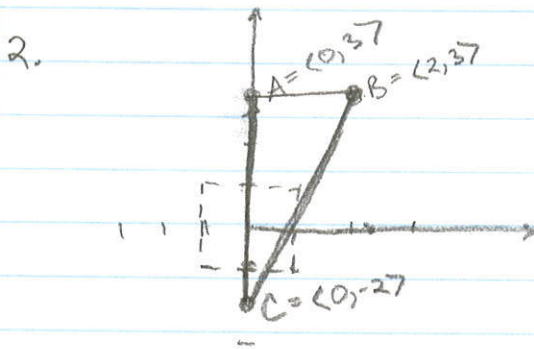
$$\begin{aligned} OP(C) &= 0000 \\ OP(D) &= 0000 \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} OP(C) &= 0000 \\ OP(D) &= 0000 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{accept!}$$



No need to perform intersection test.

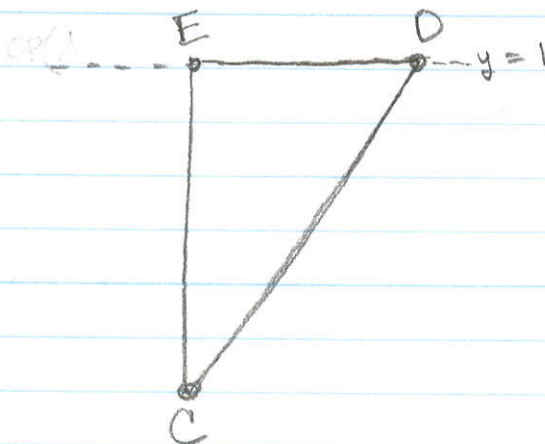
Final ^{clipped} line = CD, where $C = \langle \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle$
and $D = \langle 1, \frac{2}{3} \rangle$

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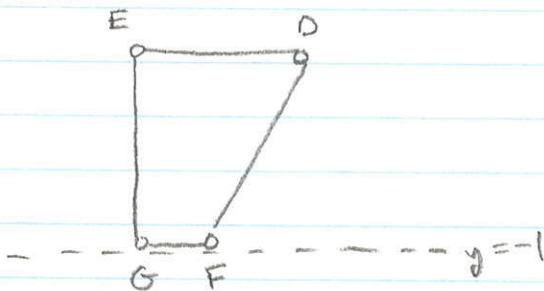
a) Top edge ($y=1$)

Input: A, B, C



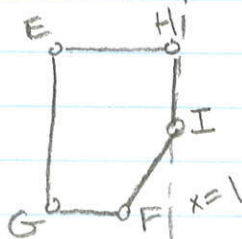
$ABC \rightarrow EDC$

b) Bottom edge ($y=-1$)



$EDC \rightarrow EDFG$

c) Right edge ($x=1$)



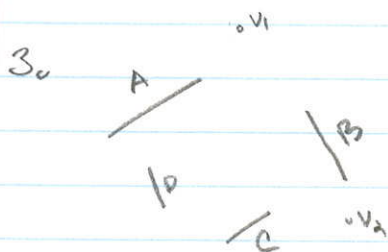
$EDFG \rightarrow EHIFG$

d) Left edge ($x=-1$)

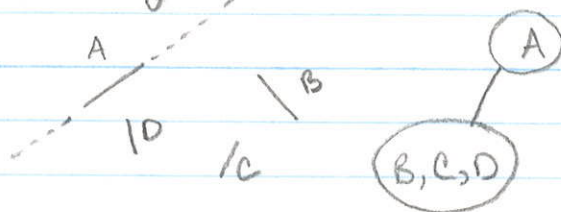
No clipping takes place.

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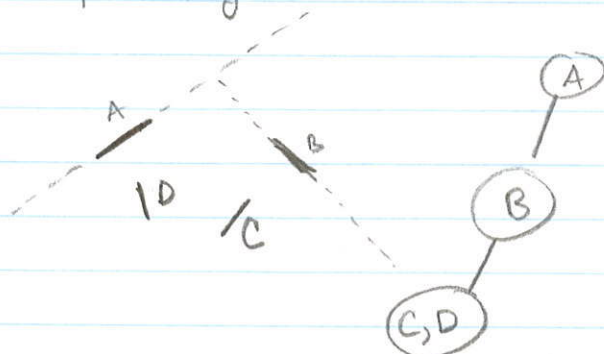
44



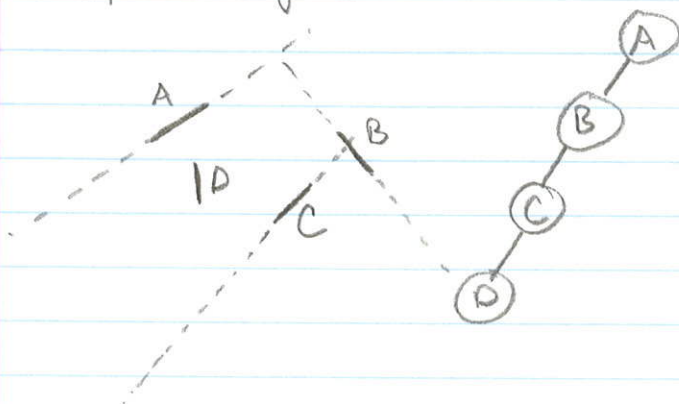
a) Split along A



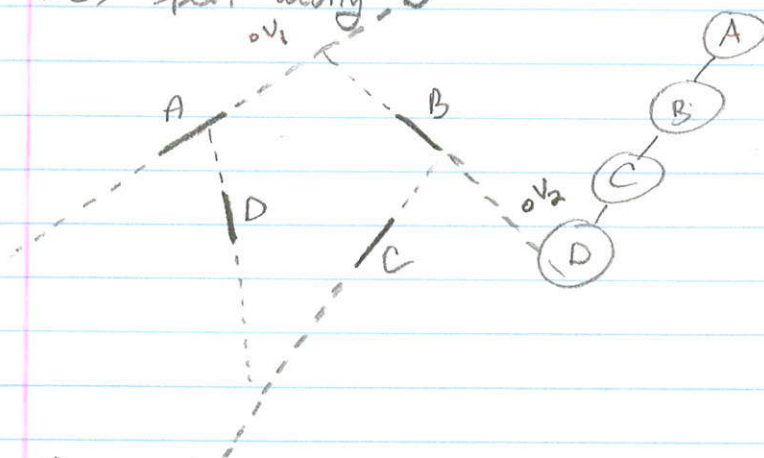
b) Split along B



c) Split along C



3d) Split along D



e) Start @ A

v_1 is on right-side of A,
→ traverse left-hand side

Traverse B

v_1 is on left-hand side of B,
→ traverse right-hand side
→ empty, recurse back
→ draw B

→ traverse left-hand side of B

Traverse C

v_1 is on left-hand side of C
→ traverse rhs
→ empty, recurse back
→ draw C
→ traverse lhs of C

Traverse D

v_1 is on rhs of D
→ traverse lhs
→ empty, recurse back
→ draw D
→ traverse rhs of D → end traversal

Traverse A

draw A

traverse rhs of A
→ empty

End traversal.

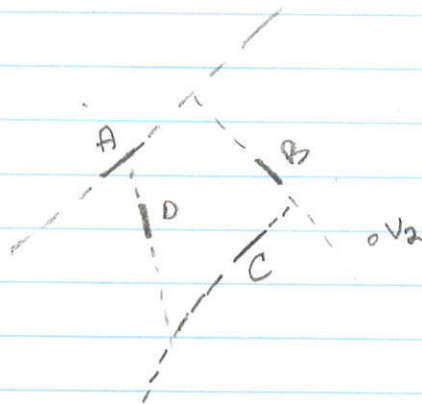
Final draw call (from left to right)

BCDA

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35)



Start @ A

 v_2 is on lhs $\rightarrow$ traverse rhs. $\rightarrow$ empty, recurse back

draw A

traverse lhs

Traverse B

 v_2 is on rhs $\rightarrow$ traverse lhs

Traverse C

 v_2 is on rhs $\rightarrow$ traverse lhs

Traverse D

 v_2 is on rhs $\rightarrow$ traverse lhs $\rightarrow$ empty! Recurse back

Draw D

Traverse rhs $\rightarrow$ empty! Pop back to C

Draw C

Draw C

Traverse rhs - empty! Pop back to B

Draw B

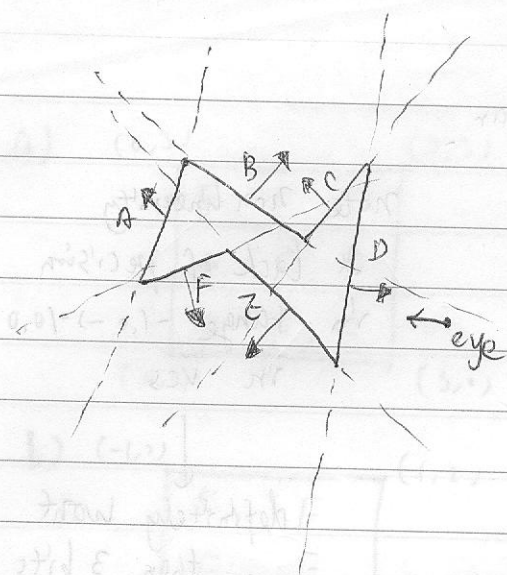
Traverse rhs $\rightarrow$ empty! Pop back to A

Draw A

End traversal.

Final draw Command. A D C B

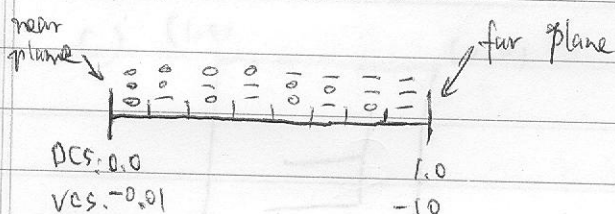
Q4



cull A, C, E

Q5

3 bits $\rightarrow 2^3 = 8$ bins



$$Z_{DCS} = \frac{f+n}{f-n} + \frac{1}{Z_{VCS}} \left(\frac{2 \cdot f \cdot n}{f-n} \right)$$

$$Z_{DCS} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} Z_{VCS}$$

$$Z_{DCS} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f+n}{f-n} + \frac{1}{Z_{VCS}} \left(\frac{2 \cdot f \cdot n}{f-n} \right) \right)$$

$$Z_{VCS} Z_{DCS} = Z_{VCS} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f+n}{f-n} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2fn}{f-n}$$

$$Z_{VCS} = \frac{-fn}{f-n} / \left(Z_{DCS} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{f+n}{f-n} \right)$$

$$Z_{VCS} = \frac{-fn}{(f-n)Z_{DCS} - \frac{1}{2}(f-n) - \frac{1}{2}(f+n)}$$

$$Z_{VCS} = \frac{-fn}{(f-n)Z_{DCS} - f}$$

$$Z_{VCS} = \frac{-fn}{(f-n)Z_{DCS} - f}$$

$$f = -10 \quad n = -0.01$$

$$\therefore Z_{VCS} = \frac{-0.1}{(-9.99)V_{DCS} + 10}$$

bin #	Z-buffer value	ZDCS	Zvcs
		1.000	-1.0 ← far
7	111	0.875	-0.0714
6	110	0.750	-0.0347
5	101	0.625	-0.0266
4	100	0.500	-0.0200
3	011	0.375	-0.0160
2	010	0.250	-0.0133
1	001	0.125	-0.0114
0	000	0	-0.01 ← near

8 bits
 9 planes

note non linearity
 & lack of precision
 in range -1.0 → -0.0
 in vcs
 ↓
 definitely want
 more than 3 bits
 in z buffers.

VI is on the labelled side of D. also do

left side first then A. the right child

some method as a) but with vi

[A]

[A]

[A]

[A]

[A]

[A]

$$S_{vcs} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.0$$

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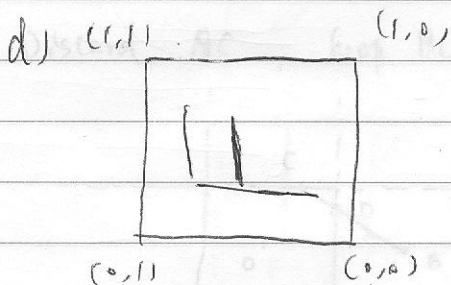
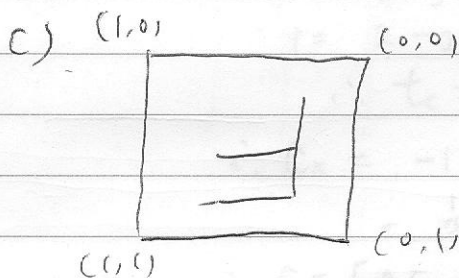
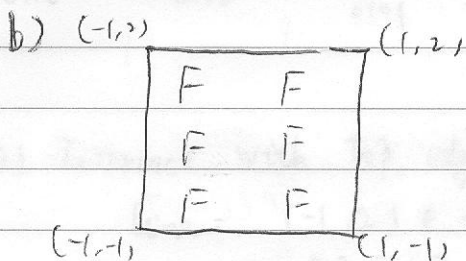
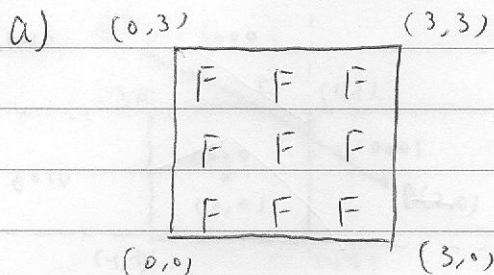
$$S_{vcs} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.0$$

$$1.0 - 0.0 = 1.0$$

$$1.0 - 0.0 = 1.0$$

$$1.0 - 0.0 = 1.0$$

Q6



points on a line are inside that line

$$B = [2, 0]$$

$$OC(B) = 0001$$

$$C = [0.5, 1]$$

$$OC(C) = 0000$$

Compare trivially
accept or reject

1) We need to clip against the bottom edge

2) Intersect with right edge. value D

$$\text{line } [0.5, 1] + [1, 0.5]$$

$$\text{point } D [1, 3] \quad \text{right edge } x=1$$

$$0.5 + 1.5t = 1 \quad t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore D_y = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$