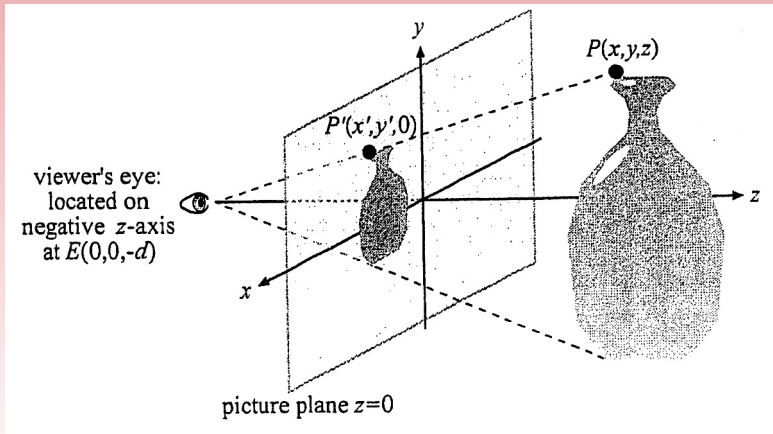


# Perspective Theorem

## Set-up:



# Perspective Theorem

## Set-up:

- ▶ Artist wants to represent object on canvas so that looking at canvas is like looking thru window at object.
- ▶ Canvas/window = **picture plane**. Lies between artist and object.
- ▶ Let the  $xy$ -plane = **picture plane**.
- ▶ Place origin so artist is located on **negative  $z$ -axis**.
- ▶  $d$  = distance from artist's eye to origin. Artist's eye is at  $(0, 0, -d)$ .
- ▶  $P(x, y, z)$  = any point on object.  $z > 0$
- ▶ Let  $P'$  = image of  $P$  on picture plane = where line of sight from artist's eye to  $P$  crosses picture plane.
- ▶  $P'$  on the picture plane =  $xy$ -plane  $\Rightarrow z$ -coordinate = 0. That is,  $P'$  has coordinates  $(x', y', 0)$ .

# Perspective Theorem

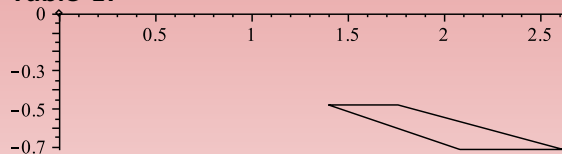
Let the  $xy$ -plane represent the picture plane, and assume the artist's (or viewer's) eye is located at the point  $(0, 0, -d)$  (so that  $d$ , a positive number, is the distance from the artist's or viewer's eye to the picture plane.)

Given a point  $P(x, y, z)$  on an object, with  $z > 0$  (that is, the object is beyond the picture plane), the coordinates  $x'$  and  $y'$  of its perspective image  $P'(x', y', 0)$  on the picture plane are given by

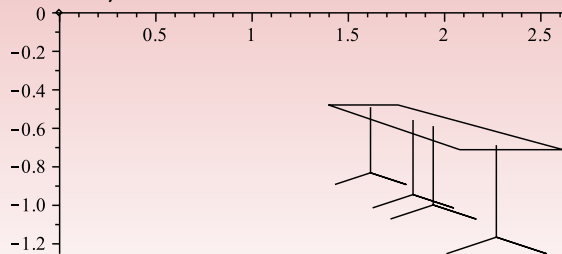
$$x' = \frac{dx}{d+z} \quad y' = \frac{dy}{d+z}$$

# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

**Table 1:**

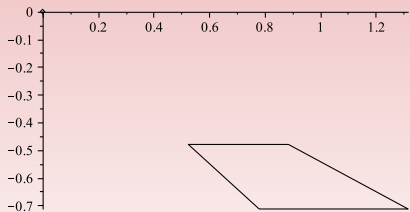


**Table 1, with wheels**

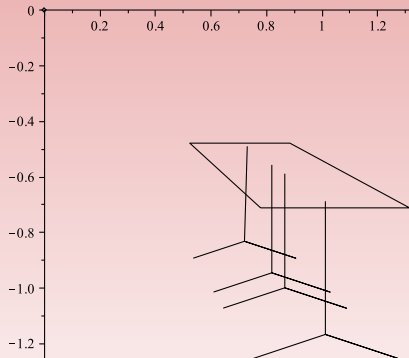


# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

**Table 2:**



**Table 2, with wheels**



# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

Table 3:

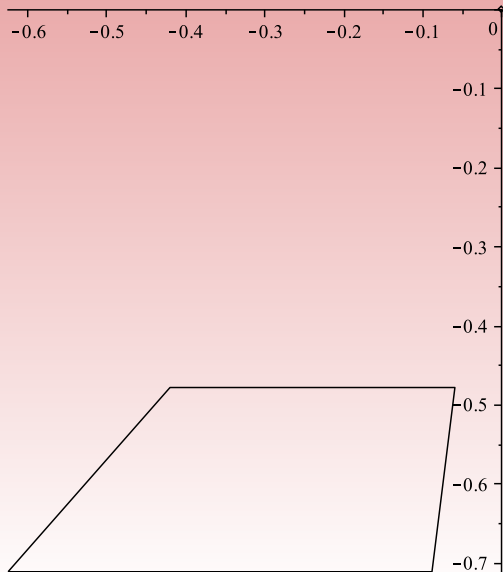
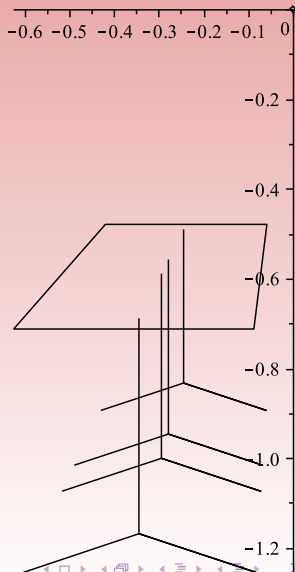
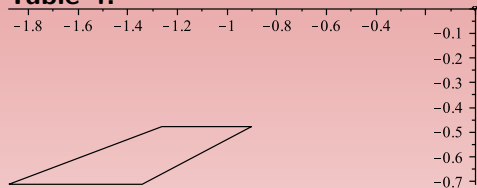


Table 3, with wheels

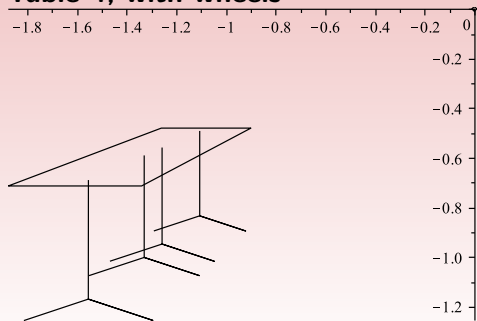


# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

**Table 4:**

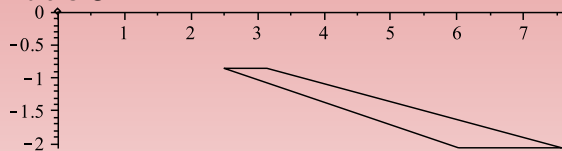


**Table 4, with wheels**

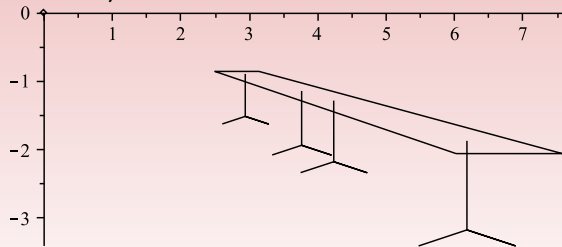


# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

**Table 5:**



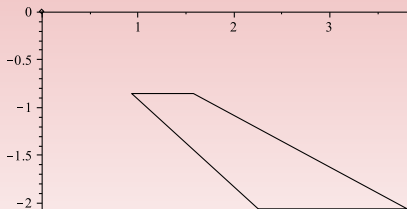
**Table 5, with wheels**



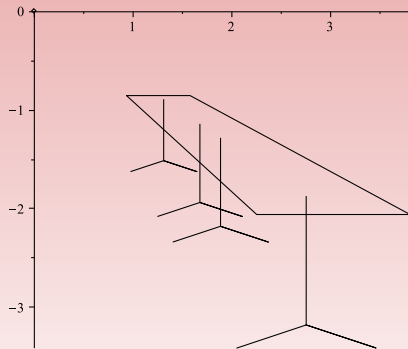


# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

**Table 6:**



**Table 6, with wheels**



# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

Table 7:

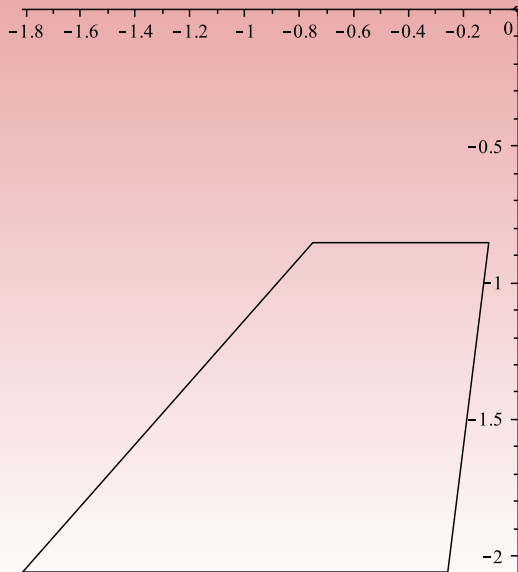
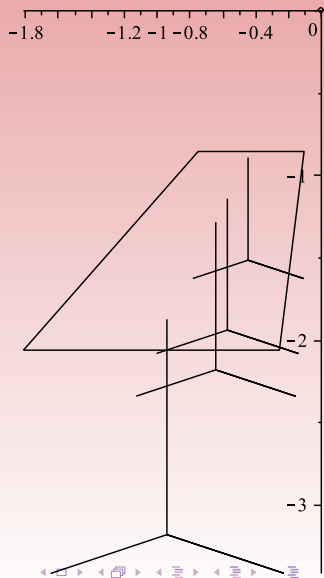
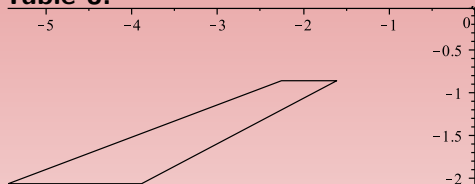


Table 7, with wheels

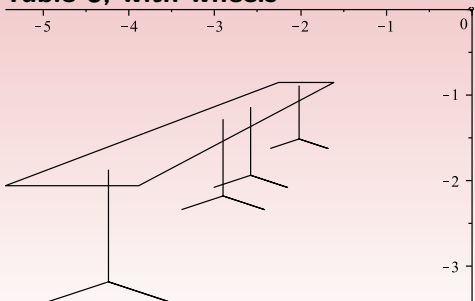


# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

**Table 8:**

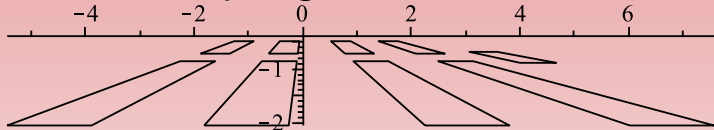


**Table 8, with wheels**

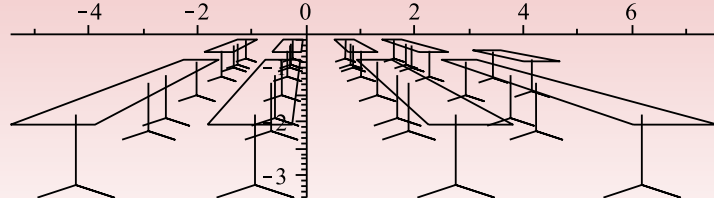


# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

## All the Table Tops Together

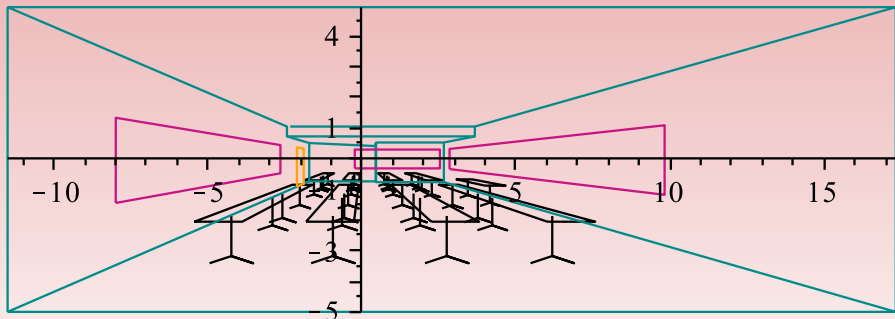


## All the Tables



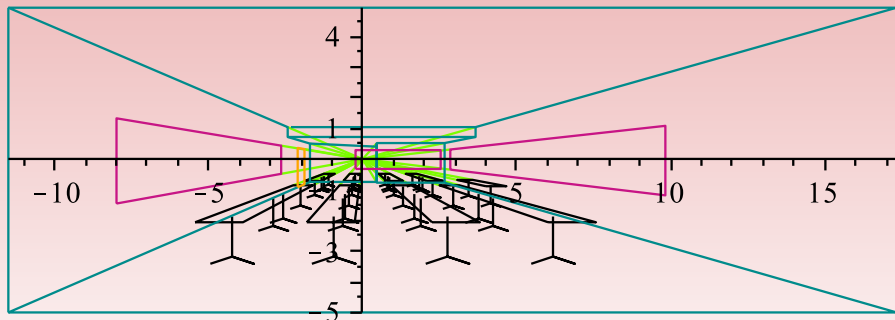
# Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

## The Whole Room



## Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

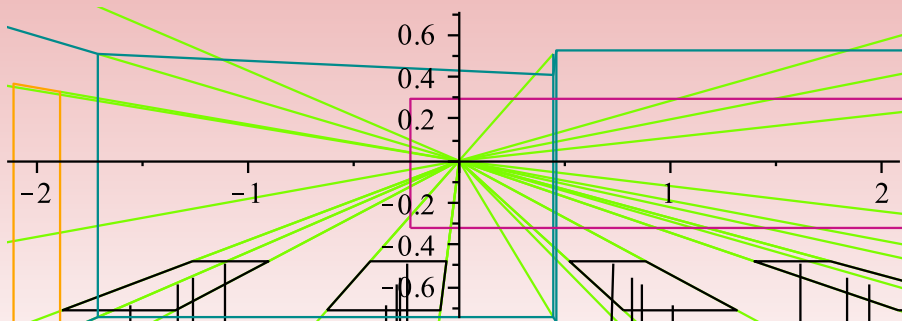
If we extend all lines representing lines in the actual classroom perpendicular (orthogonal) to the picture-plane, what happens?





## Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

If we extend all lines representing lines in the actual classroom perpendicular (orthogonal) to the picture-plane, what happens?





## Results - Perspective Image of Classroom

If we extend all lines representing lines in the actual classroom perpendicular (orthogonal) to the picture-plane, what happens?

