CS 184: FOUNDATIONS OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS

SPRING 2004

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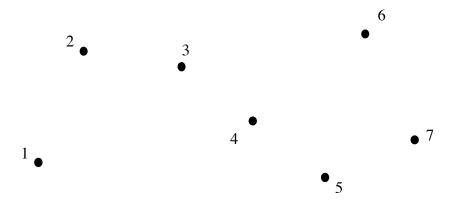
FINAL EXAM

	Your Name:		Your Class Computer Account: cs184
Room:	Row:	Seat:	Your Student ID#:
Instructions:	Read them care	efully!	
_	ins at 5:10pm a risk not having i		00pm. You must turn your exam in when time i
-	ou fill in your ests will not be g		e above information, and that you sign below
that you mean	t the illegible p part of your an	ortion as a no	cannot read something, he/she will simply assume to yourself and they will ignore it. If you lost be read, you will not be given the opportunity to
students, look any other form	at another stud	lent's exam, ι	ing the exam. You may <i>not</i> ask questions of others as textbook, use a phone or calculator, or see y: do not cheat. Persons caught cheating will be
Figuring out v	what the exam of	question is as	are unnecessary and they disturb other students king is part of the test. If you think you have t problem, note what that assumption is on the test
	-		short. If you find yourself writing an excessivel carefully about the question.
long response,		ed:	

1.	Answer th	ne following with true (T) or False(F)	1 point each		
		The term "distributed ray tracing" refers to a method for parallel computat of images.				
		One of the things that anti-aliasing helps prevent is the stair-step appearan of rasterized lines.				
		The Z-buffer hidden surface algorithm can be modified to account for transparency by simply adding an α -buffer.				
		B-spline curves have both the convex hull property and they interpolate control points.				
		Catmull-Clark subdivision is a generalization of B-spline surfaces.				
		Hermite and Bezier bases functions can be used to describe different classes of curves.				
		The Bresenham line drawing algorithm only became practical once fast floating point hardware was commonly available.				
		Rotation about an arbitrotations.	itrary axis can be expressed as a se	eries of axis-aligned		
		The Phong reflectance model can be used to describe any real surface's reflectance properties.		any real surface's		
		Motion capture is oft phenomena.	en used for animating smoke, wa	ter, and other fluid		
		Ray tracing can be use	ed to compute global illumination pl	nenomena.		
		In a perspective projellipse	ection, a sphere can have an outl	ine shaped like an		
2.	_	If you tried to display	nonitor where the lines for red a the following colors what would			
	R	led				
		Green				
	Е	Blue				
	N	Magenta (
	C	Cyan				
	Y	ellow				
	E	slack				
	V	Vhite				

3. The diagram below shows the control points for a curve made from two joined cubic Bezier segments. Draw the curve as accurately (and neatly) as you can.

5 points



4. Give two examples of phenomena that require a global illumination model for them to be rendered properly.

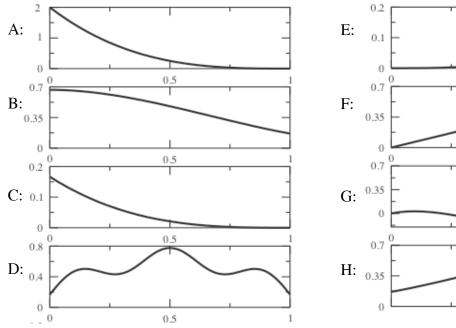
5 points

5. In general, how many vanishing points would a perspective view of a pyramid (four sided base) have? Draw a little sketch to justify your answer.

5 points

6. There are 8 functions plotted below. Neatly cross out the ones that are not part of the cubic B-spline basis set. Number the remaining functions to show the order that they go together to form the B-spline "hump" function.

6 points



For those that are NOT B-spline basis functions write a single short sentence that explains why they could not be. Your reason should be simple. Note: "It isn't what I have in my notes," "it won't fit," "it doesn't solve the equations," or other generic answers will not be accepted.

4 points

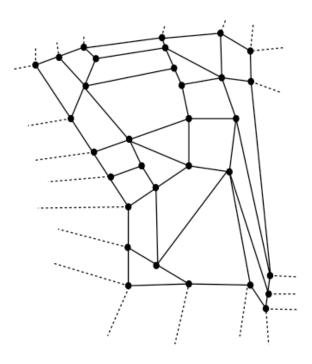
Letter Reason

7. The "Painter's algorithm" sorts polygons by the depth of their center of gravity, and draws the furthest polygon first. Sketch one example where this algorithm fails.

3 points

8. Some questions on Catmull-Clark subdivision:

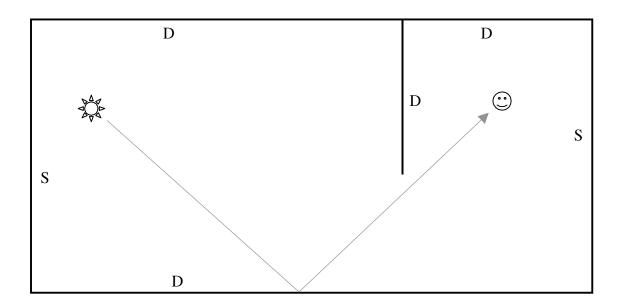
6 points



The above diagram shows a mesh. Circle any vertex that is extraordinary and place an X in any polygon that will produce an additional extraordinary vertex after subdividing (points on the boundary do not count.). Note: Make your circles and X's clear. You may want to mark each vertex and face as you examine them to make sure you do not skip one.

9. Consider the diagram below. "S" denotes a specular surface, "D" a diffuse one. Show a light path that would not be captured by first computing a radiosity solution and then rendering with ray tracing. Explain why this path would not be captured. (An simple example path is shown. The direction the viewer is looking in does not matter.)

5 points



Write the path expression for the path you drew. (For example the one shown is LDE.)

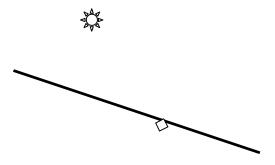
10. A friend of yours tells you that they have a method for computing an analytical inverse to any kinematics equation. Give two succinct reasons why this claim is very unlikely to be true. (Claiming you have no smart friends is not a valid answer.)

4 points

11.	Some surface is defined parametrically by $x = x(u)$. Write the formula for surface normal at a given point, u_0 . (Does not need to be of unit length.)	the 5 points
12.	Some surface is defined implicitly by $f(\mathbf{x}) = 0$. Write the formula for the surnormal at a given point, \mathbf{x}_0 . (Does not need to be of unit length.)	rface 5 points
13.	When rendering a scene with photon mapping, what part of the calculation is recomputed when the viewpoint moves? Why? (Overly long, verbose answered appreciated.)	
14.	If you render a scene containing a infinite receding ground plane checkerboard pattern on it using a basic ray tracing algorithm, describe we resulting image will look like?	
	If you send multiple (e.g. 16) rays into the scene for each pixel, how will the reimage change?	e sulting 3 points

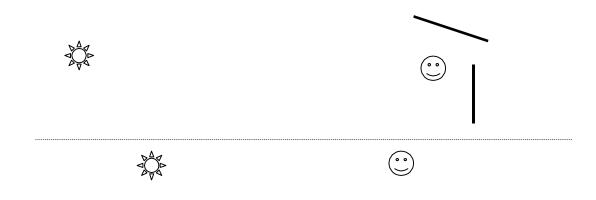
15. Consider the diagram below. A location has been marked on the surface. Indicate a viewer position such that a viewer looking at the surface from that position would see a specular highlight on the surface at the marked location.

3 points



16. Consider the two diagrams below. All four surfaces are identical ideal diffuse reflectors. In each diagram circle the surface that will appear brighter to the observer.

4 points



17. When clipping two arbitrarily oriented squares against each other to find their intersection (in 2D), what is the maximum number of sides that the resulting shape may have?

2 points

18. . *4 points*

Extra Credit

Do not work on this until AFTER you have finished the rest of the exam. You can earn AT MOST 10 extra credit points for this. Most answers will earn SUBSTANTIALLY less than the full 10 points. You may only use the front of this page for your answer. Confusing, sloppy, or otherwise irritating answers will not be scored.

Imagine you work at a special effects studio and you have been asked to animate a scene where a dragon flies into a small town at night, knocks down several building, breaths fire on some things, and then eats a few individuals from a large crowd of people who are running about. Discuss the *interesting* issues that would arise in trying to do this whole scene using CG and how you would address those issues.

MAX 10 points

This portion of the test should only be completed <u>after</u> you have finished the rest of the exam. If you wish, you may remove this sheet and later submit it anonymously by sliding it under Prof. O'Brien's office door.
Did you enjoy this class?
Do you have any suggestions for future offerings of the course?
Do you have any comments specifically about Prof. O'Brien?
Do you have any comments specifically about either of the TA's or the graders?