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## EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS THIRD EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE -2009/2010 (2011) FIRST SEMESTER (June /July, 2011) CS301 – COMPUTER GRAPHICS

Answer all Questions

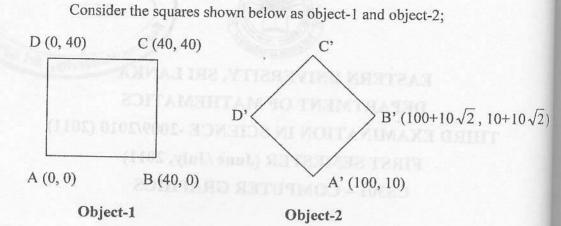
**Time: 2 Hours** 

Q1)

- a) What is meant by scan conversion in Computer graphics?
- b) What are the differences between raster scan display & random scan display?
- c) Derive the necessary equations to generate Bresenham's circle algorithm.
- d) Write the Bresenham's circle algorithm.
- e) Get all the pixel co-ordinates to draw a circle of radius r =10 with center (0, 0). (Apply this algorithm)
- f) Plot all the pixel co-ordinates to draw this complete circle.
- Q2) The basic 2-D transformations in Computer graphics are translation, scaling, and rotation.

A point P(p,q) in a two dimensional coordinate system can be represented in homogeneous coordinate system in different ways.

- a) Explain briefly how homogeneous coordinate system would be useful in transformation in computer graphics.
- b) Give the corresponding matrices (in homogeneous system) for each of the following transformations:
  - i. Translation
  - ii. Scaling
  - iii. Rotation

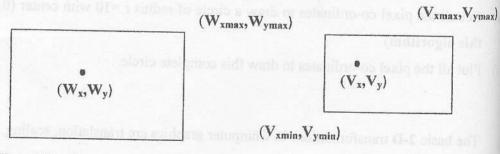


- Write down the steps and corresponding transformation matrices to obtain object-2 from object-1.
- ii. Compute the coordinates of C' using the resultant transformation matrix.

Q3)

a) Define window and viewport in Computer graphics.

b) The following diagram shows a window and a viewport,



(Wxmin, Wymin)

Window

Viewport

Write down the function to map a point (Wx,Wy) in the window to a point (Vx,Vy) the viewport.

c) Write down the Liang-Barsky Line Clipping method.

c)

d) Let W be a window whose bottom-left corner is (100, 100) and the top right corner is (200, 200) and AB be a straight line with A= (50, 50) and B= (150, 250). Apply the above algorithm to clip AB against W, and count in how many steps the clipping completes.

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Q4)

- a) Give the equation for 3 Dimensional(3D) rotation about Y axis by an angle
- b) Describe the parallel projection and perspective projection of a 3D object on to XY plane.
- c) Consider the objects ABCD positioned in a 3D coordinate system such that A= (100, 0,300), B= (100, 0, 600), C= (100+150 $\sqrt{3}$ , 0,150) and D= (50 $\sqrt{3}$ , 400,150).

Find the perspective projection of this object on the XY plane with the Centre of Projection at (0, 0, -100) and draw the projected image.