## Student Name:

## Class Account Username:

## Instructions: Read them carefully!

The exam begins at 7:10pm and ends at 10:00pm. You must turn your exam in when time is announced or risk not having it accepted.

Make sure you fill in your name and the above information, and that you sign below. Anonymous tests will not be graded.

Write legibly. If the person grading the test cannot read something, he/she will simply assume that you meant the illegible portion as a note to yourself and they will ignore it. If you lose points because part of your answer could not be read, you will not be given the opportunity to explain what it says.

Be clear and concise. The answers to most questions should be short. If you find yourself writing an excessively long response, you may want to think more carefully about the question. Long rambling answers generally get fewer points that short ones do because there are more opportunities to mark something wrong.

You may use two pages of notes while taking the exam. You may not ask questions of other students, look at another student's exam, use a textbook, use a phone or calculator, or seek any other form of assistance. In summary: do not cheat. Persons caught cheating will be subject to disciplinary action.

Do not ask questions during the exam. Most questions are unnecessary and they disturb other students. Figuring out what the exam question is asking is part of the test. If you think you have to make some unusual assumption to answer a problem, note what that assumption is on the test.

I have read these instructions, I understand them, and I will follow them.

## Your Signature:

Date:
Student ID:

Total Points: $250+12$ You Scored: $\qquad$ + Extra $\qquad$

1. Please fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate answer.

The Euler integration scheme tends to cause simulations to "blow up." The implicit version of this scheme, known as $\qquad$ , is much more stable but has a tendency to damp motions artificially.
$\qquad$ integration schemes make use of the accelerations at the beginning of each simulation timestep.
$\qquad$ motion capture systems use soft, retro-reflective markers attached to the subject.

If the singular value decomposition of a matrix is $\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{U S V}^{\top}$, then the psuedo-inverse of the matrix is given by $\mathbf{A}^{-\mathrm{P}}=$ $\qquad$

The gradient vector of an implicit surface generally can be used to computed the surface
$\qquad$ vector.

When representing $\qquad$ in 3D using homogenized coordinates, the fourth coordinate (i.e. "w") will be zero.
$\qquad$ approximates global illumination effects by making diffuse shading proportional to the un-occluded area over a surface.

Radiosity is measured in units of $\qquad$ .

Catmull-Clark subdivision surfaces are a generalization of uniform, cubic, tensor-product
$\qquad$ surfaces.

A Bézier curve is always enclosed by the $\qquad$ of its control points.

In Catmull-Clark subdivision, the number of new polygons that are not quads introduced by the second round of subdivision will be $\qquad$ .

The $\qquad$ in the human eye are used in dimly lit situations.

The $\qquad$ of an orthonormal matrix is equal to its inverse.
$\qquad$ encode 3D rotations as 3D points inside a ball of $\pi$ radius.

A so-called directional light source is the limit case of a $\qquad$ light that is infinitely far away from the scene it illuminates.

An orthographic projection is a special case of perspective projection where the is infinitely far away from the scene.

A texture mapping method called $\qquad$ is used to create the appearance of small-to-mid scale surface geometry, but it does not actually change the object's shape.

NURBS are non-uniform $\qquad$ B-Splines that use homogeneous coordinates for control points.
$\qquad$ are the dimensionless units used to measure solid angles.

Finding the intersection of a ray with a sphere requires solving a $\qquad$ equation.

Finding the intersection of a ray with a plane requires solving a $\qquad$ system of equations.

A rigid body will have a constant rotational $\qquad$ unless some external force acts on it.

The dynamic range of the human eye is much $\qquad$ than the dynamic range of a typical camera.

If a spring with length $l$ has stiffness coefficient $k$, then a pair of springs in serial with length $l / 2$ should have stiffness $\qquad$ if they are to replicate the behavior of the original spring.

## 2. Answer the following questions with True (T) or False (F)

$\qquad$ Kinematic light transport can be modeled reasonably well using a collection of particles attached by springs.
$\qquad$ The Form Factor matrix of a valid Radiosity system will have eigenvalues all less than one.
$\qquad$ Shinny plastic surfaces typically have bright white specularities.
$\qquad$ Radiance remains constant along spiral arcs in free space.
$\qquad$ The explicit representation of a given geometric entity is unique.
$\qquad$ The rods in the human eye have a spectral response function that peaks between the short and medium cones.

Under linear perspective projection, squares always appear as quadrilaterals unless the projection is degenerate.
$\qquad$ Under linear perspective projection, triangles always will appear to have at least two angles greater than 90 degrees.

Under orthographic projection, all sets of parallel lines will remain parallel.
$\qquad$ Quaternions represent rotations as points in 4D space on the surface of a hypersphere.
$\qquad$ Any set three of non-intersecting polygons can be sorted in front-to-back order.
$\qquad$ LCD monitors could be designed to use other colors besides red, green, and blue.
$\qquad$ Shining an ultraviolet light on scorpions induces a chemical response that causes them to glow green and eventually die.

The force exerted by a Hookean spring with non-zero rest length is given by a function that is nonlinear in terms of the endpoint locations.

Cubic B-splines curves will be $C^{2}$ across segment boundaries.

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$\qquad$ Light fields describe the light traveling through some volume of space.
$\qquad$ In a kinematic skeleton, every parent body must have exactly one outboard joint.
$\qquad$ A rotation matrix always has determinant of +1 .
$\qquad$ Pasteurized coordinates light vectors of reflection quaternions.
$\qquad$ Ambient occlusion tends to enhance the appearance of surface detail.
$\qquad$ The sky is blue because water vapor scatters light in the short part of the visible spectrum.
$\qquad$ In some men red-green color blindness is caused by a mutation in the coding for the cones.
$\qquad$ A radiosity solver produces a view-independent solution.
$\qquad$ Springs can be used to implement weak bending resistance for cloth sheets.
$\qquad$ In a rectilinear spring mesh, adding diagonal springs will help to limit shearing movement.

Motion graphs used to animate human figures typically contain many cycles.
$\qquad$ Non-planar inverse kinematics problems will always have simple closed-from solutions.
$\qquad$ A ball joint represented with an exponential map has three degrees of freedom.
$\qquad$ $C^{1}$ continuity does not always imply $G^{1}$ continuity
$G^{1}$ continuity does not always imply $C^{1}$ continuity
$\qquad$ The Bezier basis functions are affine invariant.

The fully explicit version of Euler's method (a.k.a. forward Euler) is fairly unstable.
$\qquad$ The human eye is uniformly sensitive to all frequencies of visible light.

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$\qquad$ Perspective transformations can distort straight lines into parabola.
$\qquad$ Some motion capture systems use magnetic fields to determine the location and orientation of tracker objects.
$\qquad$ Particle systems simulate objects such as waterfalls by modeling the detailed interactions between individual molecules of water.
$\qquad$ The result of applying subdivision to a cubic curve is two eliptic curves.
$\qquad$ Raytracing can be accelerated using BSP-Trees.
$\qquad$ Raytracing can be accelerated using AABB-Trees.
$\qquad$ The rods in the human eye only sense white light.
$\qquad$ In a bounding-box tree, the bounding-box stored at a root note will encompass the objects stored at its children's nodes.
$\qquad$ The Hermite basis functions have radial-axis support.
$\qquad$ Bump-mapping will change an object's volume.
$\qquad$ Rational polynomial basis functions can be used to build perfect circles.

Z-Buffers can be used for hidden surface removal.
$\qquad$ Z-Buffers can be used to generate shadow maps.

Smoothed particle hydrodynamics (SPH) is a method for modeling fluid flow.

An incompressible fluid should be divergence-free.

A moving object's moments of inertia must remain constant.

Calculations with floating-point numbers produce exact results.
3. Imagine that you have a RGB monitor where the wires have been swapped so that the red, green, and blue outputs from the computer have been respectively attached to the green, blue, and red inputs on the monitor. When one attempts to display the following colors, what colors will actually appear on the screen?

Red $\qquad$

Green $\qquad$
Blue $\qquad$

Cyan $\qquad$
Magenta $\qquad$

Yellow $\qquad$

Black
White $\qquad$
4. If a surface in 3D is defined implicitly by the function $f(\mathbf{x})=0$ (negative inside), write out the equation you would use to compute the surface's outward pointing normal at some point.

4 points
5. The diagram below shows control points for a curve made by joining two cubic Bezier segments. However control point \#5 has been removed. Indicate a location where \#5 may be placed to achieve $C^{1}$ continuity and draw the curve that would result. Also draw a line where \#5 may be placed to achieve $G^{1}$ continuity. Make sure your diagram is clear and geometrically reasonable.

6 points

1
0


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6. Here is a piece of mesh. Draw the result of applying one iteration of Catmull-Clark subdivision. Then circle all vertices (both original and the new ones you added) that are extraordinary. Note: I am only interested in the topology of your answer.

7. Name a phenomenon that can be modeled easily using ray-tracing but that cannot be modeled with a basic radiosity algorithm. Give an example.
8. Briefly describe a useful method for averaging two rotations.

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9. Below are two $4 \times 4$ homogenized transformation matrices. What does the first one do? How does the effect produced by the second one differ from that produced by the first? 4 points

$$
\left[\begin{array}{cccc}
2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 2
\end{array}\right] \quad\left[\begin{array}{cccc}
-8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -16 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -8
\end{array}\right]
$$

The first one will: $\qquad$

The second one will: $\qquad$
10. Draw the convex hulls for each of the individual shapes shown below.

6 points

11. Write out a parametric equation for a unit radius sphere centered at the origin.
12. Write out an implicit equation for a plane in 3 D passing through the point $[4,2,3]$ with normal given by $[0,0,1]$.
13. The diagram below is the control polygon for a Bezier curve segment. Draw the curve and show how de Casteljau's algorithm can be used to subdivide the curve into two equal halves. Make sure your drawing is geometrically reasonable and shows correct curve tangents for the the beginning, middle, and end of each segment.

14. In the space below draw a diagram illustrating the formation of a tight reflection caustic. Your diagram should be clear and concise, and clearly show the light source(s), the reflecting surface(s), the surface where the caustic forms, and the paths of representative rays. A 2 D diagram is suggested.

4 points
15. Given four points, $A, B, C$, and $D$ write out a bilinear parametric equation in two variables, $u$ and $v$, for the quadrilateral formed by these four points.
16. Consider the following equation and diagram:

$$
H_{i}=E_{i}+\rho_{i} \sum_{j} H_{j} \int_{P_{j}} \delta_{i j} \frac{\cos \left(\theta_{i}\right) \cos \left(\theta_{j}\right)}{2 \pi\left\|\mathbf{c}_{i}-\mathbf{x}\right\|^{2}} \mathrm{~d} \mathbf{x}
$$



Explain what effects each of the following is responsible for.
14 points
$H_{i}$
$E_{i}$
$\rho_{i}$

The integral term
$\cos \left(\theta_{i}\right)$
$\cos \left(\theta_{j}\right)$
$\delta_{i j}$
17. The following are the response curves for the cones in the human eye. Which type of cone is most sensitive to blue light?

18. Consider the diagram below. Given the indicated location of the light and the viewer, mark on the line where a specular highlight would occur. Draw the light path and the normal of the surface. Indicate where any lengths of angles are the same as other lengths or angles in the diagram.

0
light
0
19. When rendering a scene with a photon mapping method, what part of the solution must be recomputed when the viewer moves?

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20. Below is a diagram showing a bar that has been rotated 90 degrees about the point indicated with a circle. If intermediate positions were generated by linearly interpolating the transformation matrices, how would the point indicated by the star move? Give your answer by drawing the path of the star.

4 points

21. On the diagram below, draw the springs that should be added to provide some resistance to in-plane shearing.

22. I define a curve as $\mathbf{c}(u)=\sum_{i} \mathbf{p}_{i} \phi_{i}(u), u \in[0 . .1]$ for some set of basis functions $\phi_{i}(u)$ and $I$ insist that no mater what values are used for the control points $\mathbf{p}_{i}$, the resulting curve is always in the convex hull of the control points. Specify exactly and clearly what mathematical conditions must be true for my assertion to hold?

4 points

Given a two planes where the first is defined implicitly and the second parametrically:
Plane 1:

$$
\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{1}-\mathbf{a}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{1}=0
$$

Plane 2:

$$
\mathbf{x}_{2}(u, v)=\mathbf{a}_{2}+u \mathbf{b}_{2}+v \mathbf{c}_{2}
$$

Write out an explicit parametric equation that produces the line where the two planes intersect. Also indicate when this line is undefined.
Your answer must be neat and clear. No points will be awarded for imprecise or messy answers. Your answer should be in the form of a simple explicit equation that you have drawn a box around. Do not attempt this question until you have completed the rest of the exam! Generally there will be no partial credit for this question.

