

Student Name:

Student ID:



Instructions: Read them carefully!

The exam begins at 3:10pm and ends at 6:00pm. 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.

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.

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.

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

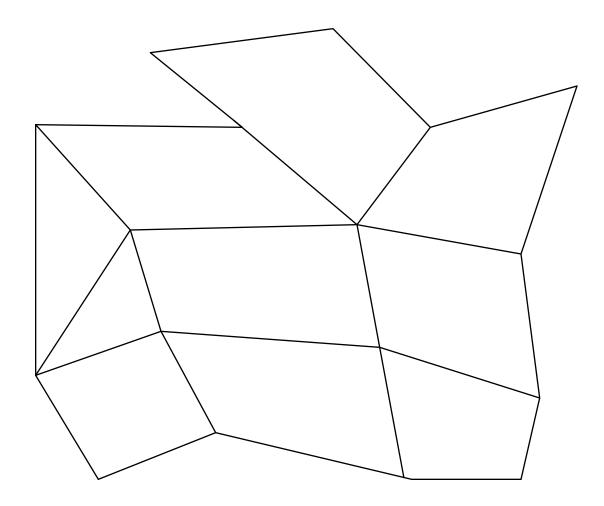
Your Signature:

Date: _____

1.	Answer	the following questions with True (T) or False (F)	2 points each
		Motion blur is essentially temporal anti-aliasing.	
		One of the inverse kinematics algorithms discussed in class involves numing on a set of nonlinear equations and can be solved using a variati method.	
		Optical motion capture systems record the position of reflective markers using ultraviolet cameras.	on the subject
		Catmull-Clack subdivision surfaces are a generalization of uniform, cubic b-splines to irregular meshes.	, tensor-product
		Spring-and-mass systems can be used to animate a wide range of object and cloth.	ts including hair
		Although they are interesting, particles systems have few practical uses.	
		Euler integration is only stable for time steps of 0.001 seconds or less.	
		It is not possible to reuse or combine recorded motion capture data.	
		Feet sliding on the ground is a common problem for motion capture dat hard to notice so in practice people ignore the problem.	a, but it is very
		In a kinematic skeleton, every body must have exactly one inboard joint many outboard joints.	, but may have
		Given a proper kinematic skeleton, there will always be some finite number a given IK problem.	r of solutions for
		NURBS surfaces are a generalization of uniform, polynomial, tensor-prod be non-uniform and rational-polynomial.	uct b-splines to
		Using implicit functions for "morphing" shapes is convenient because it be handle topological changes.	ecomes easy to
		The idea of splines as a modeling tool is based on thin strips of wood, r that were once commonly used by draftsmen.	netal, or plastic

 If a curve is not G^1 continuous then it's parameterization cannot be C^1 .
 Modern LCD displays have a dynamic range about 10x that of the human eye.
 All linear transformations can be decomposed into a series of "primitive" transformations.
 The axis-angle representation of rotations, also called existential maps, encode rotations as points inside a ball of 9π radius.
 A rotation matrix never has a negative determinant.
 The near and far clipping planes serve no use other than a slight speed up from not draw- ing some objects.
 The sky is blue because the water vapor in the atmosphere absorbs the ultraviolet (a.k.a. black) light from space and reemits it as visible blue light.
 Any set of non-intersecting polygons can be sorted in front-to-back order using a BSP tree without having to split any of the polygons.
 The cones in the human eye are each sensitive to a part of the visual spectrum that does not overlap with the region that the rods are sensitive too.
 The Jacobian of a valid kinematic system will always be invertible.
 Mach-banding effects may often occur when rendering adjacent regions of constant color that are slightly different.
 An image of a daytime scene can be made to look as if it were a nighttime scene by multi- plying the blue channel values by 0.525.
 Under perspective projection, all sets of parallel lines will remain parallel in the image.
 The number of rays used to ray trace a scene will typically be logarithmic in the bounce depth.
 Computing motion blurred images of fast-moving objects is typically quite expensive com- pared to non-motion blurred images of the same scene.

 To avoid artifacts, motion capture systems record data at exactly the same frame rate as the final output animation.
 Overly large time-steps can cause a spring and mass simulation to go unstable.
 Inter-particle forces, like gravitational attraction or collisions, require n^2 computation and there is no known way to reduce this requirement.
 Cubic Bezier curves are specified using the positions and first derivatives at the beginning and end of each segment.
 When representing points in 3D space using homogenized coordinates, the fourth coordinate (i.e. "w") will be zero.
 Motion graphs are directed acyclic graphs.
 A kinematic structure with no loop joints is a directed acyclic graph.
 All significant data structures are really just directed acyclic graphs.
 When two curve segments join at a point and both curves approach that point with non- zero parallel tangent vectors from opposite directions, the joining is said to be discontinu- ous.
 Under perspective projection, each set of parallel lines will appear to converge to a point. Except for lines parallel to the viewing plane, which remain parallel in the image.
 Particle systems were invented in the late 70's and although they were useful in early computer graphics, they are no longer a commonly used tool.
 The development of polynomial b-spline curves was motivated by the need to represent circles exactly.
 Large crowds of animated characters can be animated using a motion graphs that are driven by rules that model the characters' behavior.



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3.	Below are three 4x4 homogenized transformation matrices. When applied to an object, what would each of them do? 9 points
	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} $
	The first one will:
	The second one will:
	The third one will:

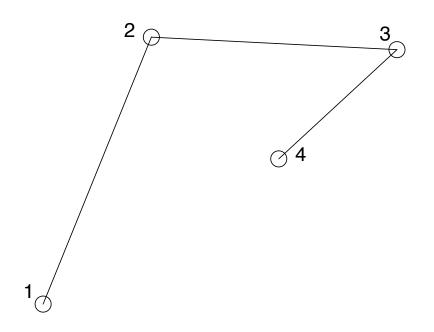
4. You have a parametric surface defined by some function, f(x). Write out an expression that you would use to compute the surface normal at some point. 6 points

5. The two images below show two 12 point versions of the letter "A" that have been significantly enlarged. Concisely explain the most likely difference between the two fonts used in the images. *4 points*

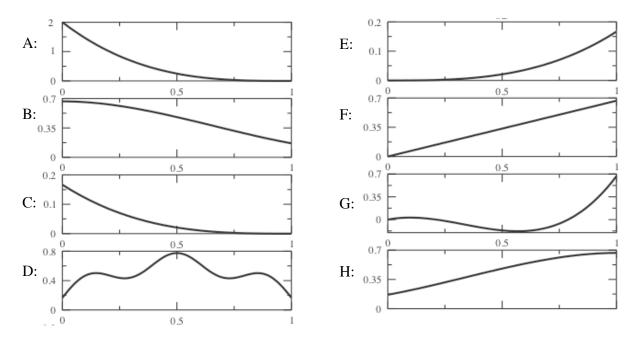


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6. The diagram below is the control polygon for a Bezier curve segment. Draw the control polygon for a second segment that connects to the first segment at vertex #4 with C^1 continuity. Draw both segments of the resulting curve. Make sure your drawing is geometrically reasonable and shows correct curve tangents for the the beginning, middle, and end of each segment. 16 points



7. Given a 3x3 matrix that encodes a 3D transformation, how does singular value decomposition separate the matrix into scale and rotation components? *4 points*

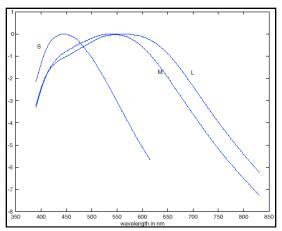


For those that are NOT B-spline basis functions write a single short sentence that explains why they could not be. Your reason should be simple. Note: "It isn't what I have in my notes," "it won't fit," "it doesn't solve the equations," or other generic answers will not be accepted.

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9. You are working on the shader for computer animated character that is supposed to look as realistic as possible. You start with a basic Phong model and unfortunately no matter how you set Ks and Kd, the results look more like a figure made out of plastic or painted plaster than a real human. Name a missing phenomenon that might be a significant part of the explanation as to why your results don't look like real human skin? 5 points

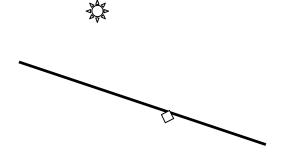
10. The following are the response curves for the cones in the human eye. Which type of cone is most sensitive to blue light? 2 point



11. Give two examples of lighting phenomena that cannot be computed using a strictly local illumination model. *4 points*

12. 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.)
8 points

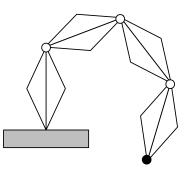
13. Consider the diagram below. A location has been marked on the surface. Indicate a viewer position such that a viewer looking at the surface from that position would see a specular highlight on the surface at the marked location. *3 points*



14. Given a rotation matrix, what is a simple method you could use to determine its axis of rotation? *4 points*

15. Explain the distinction between "motion capture" and "performance capture"? 5 points

16. Consider this diagram showing a four-joint arm in 2D where each joint is a simple pin joint and the base is fixed in place.

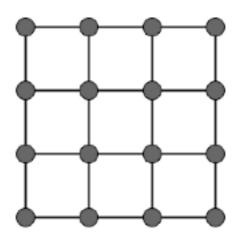


If we are solving an IK problem to place the tip of the arm (the black dot) at a particular location, what is the size of the Jacobian matrix we would be working with? 3 points

Draw a configuration of the arm showing a target that is out of reach with the arm at the closest possible solution. Draw the vector that would correspond to the non-zero singular value of the Jacobian in this configuration. 8 points

17. Name two types of useful image effects that would require shooting more than one ray per pixel in a ray-tracer. *4 points*

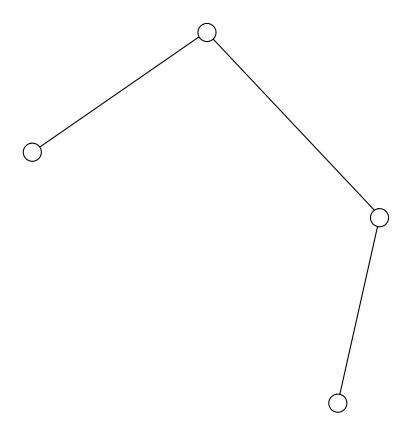
18. On the diagram below, draw the springs that could be added to provide some resistance to bending . *4 points*



19. Given a point, A, and an normal, N, write out an implicit equation for the plane in 3D that contains A and that is normal to N. *4 points*

20. Given a point, A, and a distance, r, write out an implicit equation for the sphere in 3D that is centered at A with radius r. *4 points*

21. 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 halves. Make sure your drawing is geometrically reasonable and shows correct curve tangents for the the beginning, middle, and end of each segment. 6 points



EXTRA CREDIT

+5 points

Given a plane and a sphere:

Plane:

Sphere:

 $\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{x} + f = 0$ $||\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{x}|| - r = 0$

Write out pseudo code that will compute and return the point on the plane that is closest to the center of the sphere unless that point is not inside the sphere in which case it will return the point on the sphere that is closest to the plane.

Your answer must be neat and clear. No points will be awarded for imprecise or messy answers. It it's sloppy or hard to ready then it will get no credit.

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