CSCI 480 / 580 – January 22, 2020 – Ray generation exercises

1a. You have a canonical perspective camera (i.e., centered at the origin, looking at the -z axis, with vh = vw = d = 1). Your image is 400x400 pixels. The (u, v) coordinates of a particular pixel are (0.2, 0.1). What is the viewing ray for this pixel? Write the ray in parametric form (i.e., p + td).

1b. Out in the scene, there is a planar object occupying the entire plane at z = -6. What is the value of t at the intersection point of the above ray with the scene?

1c. What are the x, y, z coordinates of the intersection point?

CSCI 480 / 580 – January 22, 2020 – Ray generation exercises

1a. You have a canonical perspective camera (i.e., centered at the origin, looking at the -z axis, with vh = vw = d = 1). Your image is 400x400 pixels. The (u, v) coordinates of a particular pixel are (0.2, 0.1). What is the viewing ray for this pixel? Write the ray in parametric form (i.e., p + td).

1b. Out in the scene, there is a planar object occupying the entire plane at z = -6. What is the value of t at the intersection point of the above ray with the scene?

1c. What are the x, y, z coordinates of the intersection point?





- 2. Calculate the (**u**, **v**, **w**) basis vectors for a perspective camera, given:
 - eye the 3D position of the eye
 - **at** the 3D position of a point the camera is looking directly at; in other words, a point that projects to the center of the image
 - **up** a 3-vector that gives the direction of "up" in the scene, but not necessarily directly up in image space

- 2. Calculate the (**u**, **v**, **w**) basis vectors for a perspective camera, given:
 - eye the 3D position of the eye
 - **at** the 3D position of a point the camera is looking directly at; in other words, a point that projects to the center of the image
 - **up** a 3-vector that gives the direction of "up" in the scene, but not necessarily directly up in image space