

6 Further Graphics (aco41)

(a) Which of the following is an implicit function for a closed curve? Briefly explain.

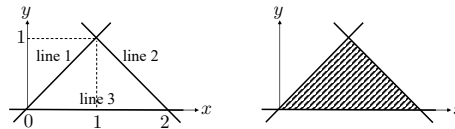
(i)  $x^2 + (xy)^2$ ,  $x, y > 0$  [1 mark]

(ii)  $e^{f(x,y)} - 1$ , where  $f(x, y)$  is an implicit function for a closed curve. [1 mark]

(iii)  $f(x, y) = 1$  if  $g(x, y) > 1$  and  $f(x, y) = g(x, y)$  otherwise, where  $g(x, y)$  is an implicit function for a closed curve. [1 mark]

(iv)  $f(x, y)g(x, y)$ , where  $f$  and  $g$  are implicit functions for circles of radius 2, one centered at  $(0, 0)$  and the other at  $(1, 0)$ . [2 marks]

(b) In this question, we will derive an implicit representation for a triangle.



(i) Write the implicit function for a line passing through  $(0, 0)$  on the  $xy$ -plane. [1 mark]

(ii) Derive the implicit functions of the three lines in the figure on the left. [3 marks]

(iii) Derive an implicit function representing the triangle that is formed by the three lines. The function is 0 inside the triangle (shaded in the figure) and non-zero otherwise. [Hint: You may use the function  $\max(0, x)$ .] [3 marks]

(c) In this question, we represent rotations in the  $xy$ -plane with quaternions.

(i) Write the quaternion representing a rotation of angle  $\theta$  around the  $z$ -axis. [1 mark]

(ii) Derive the quaternion for rotation by  $\theta_1$  and then by  $\theta_2$  around the  $z$ -axis. [Hint:  $\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) = \cos(a + b)$ , and  $\sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) = \sin(a + b)$ .] [3 marks]

(iii) Starting from spherical blending of quaternions, prove that shortest path interpolation from the first to the second quaternion above (with  $\theta_2 > \theta_1$ ) is given by:  $\mathbf{q}(t) = \cos([(1 - t)\theta_1 + t\theta_2]/2) + \hat{z} \sin([(1 - t)\theta_1 + t\theta_2]/2)$ , where  $t \in [0, 1]$ . [Hint: Recall that  $\mathbf{q}^t = e^{t \log \mathbf{q}}$ ,  $\log \mathbf{q} = \frac{\theta}{2} \mathbf{s}$ , and  $e^{\mathbf{q}} = \cos \|\mathbf{q}\| + \frac{\mathbf{q}}{\|\mathbf{q}\|} \sin \|\mathbf{q}\|$  for a quaternion  $\mathbf{q} = \cos(\theta/2) + \mathbf{s} \sin(\theta/2)$ .] [4 marks]