



DRAIN

STORM.

USAR CLASES.

 .obj.

↳ PARSE ↗ vertices
textures
caras.

↳ RENDEN.
↳ triangular con fan.

↳ a cada uno aplicar MVP

↳ Frustrum Culling
Backface Culling → Illuminación.
poner a coordenadas reales

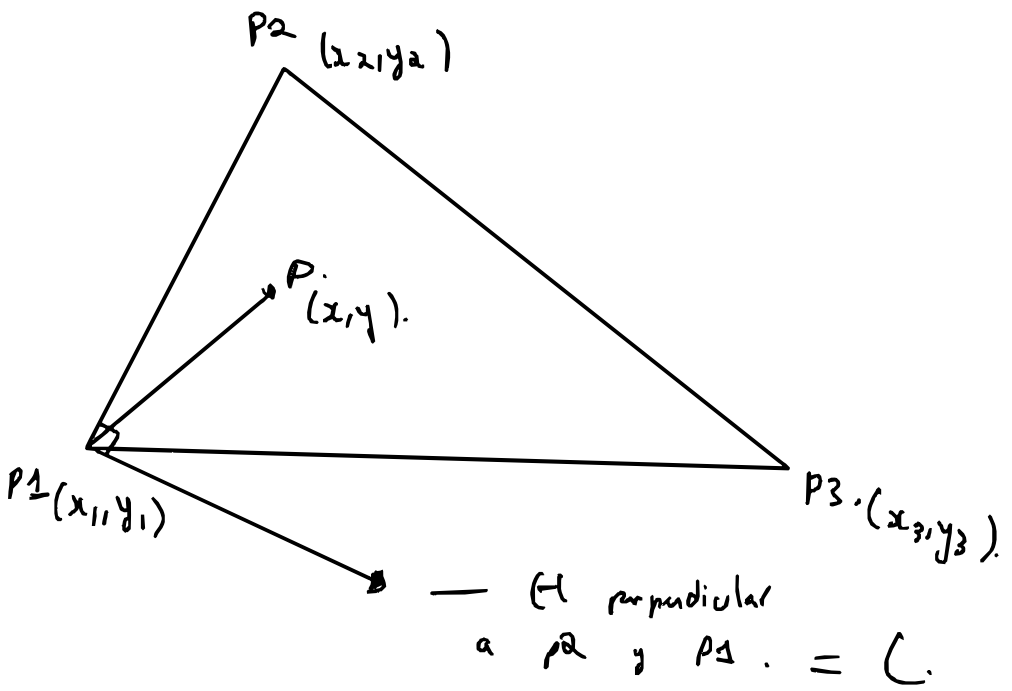
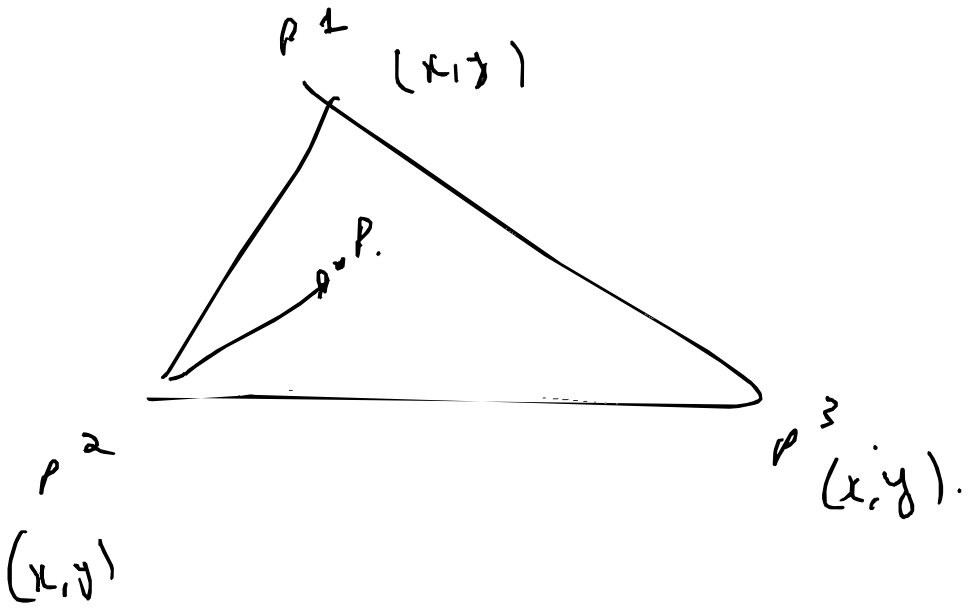
↳ Cada triángulo ↗ MULTITHREADING

↳ dibujar en z-Buffer e interpolación

* texturas

* extraer imágenes.

MODEL VIEW PROJECTION



Si dot product de P y L
 da fogado es 0 o neg.
 pintar triángulo.

3 CASOS.

A y B .

$$Y = B - A \quad \text{y} \quad Y' = (x, y) - (-y, -x)$$

dot product P y Y' y listo \Rightarrow edge 1.

lado 1 2

x_p

y_p

dot product \Rightarrow

$$x x_p + y y_p$$

\downarrow

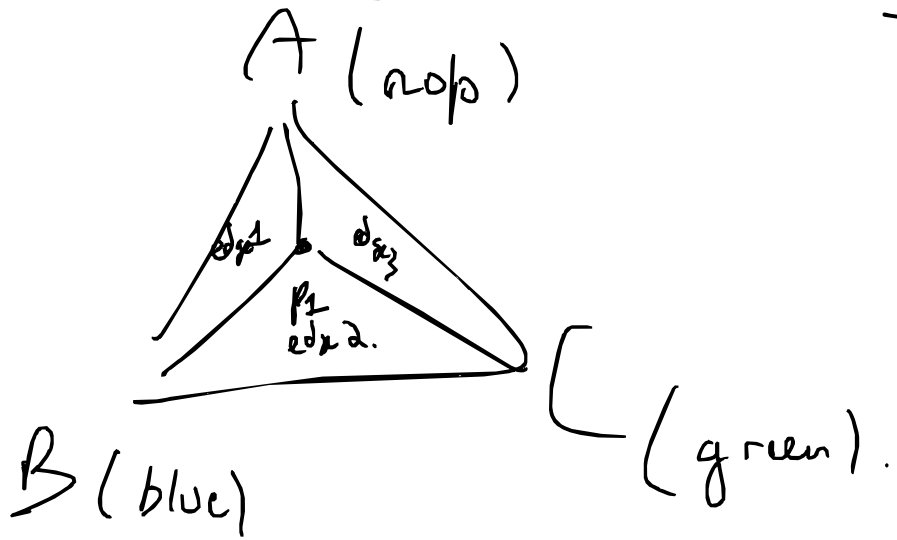
\downarrow

y_p

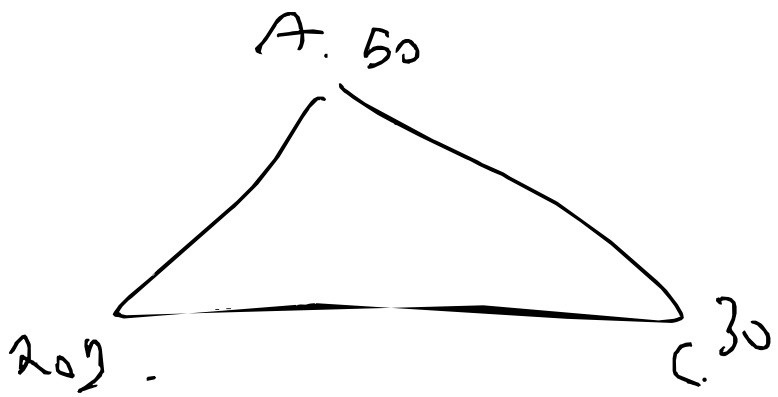
$-x_p$

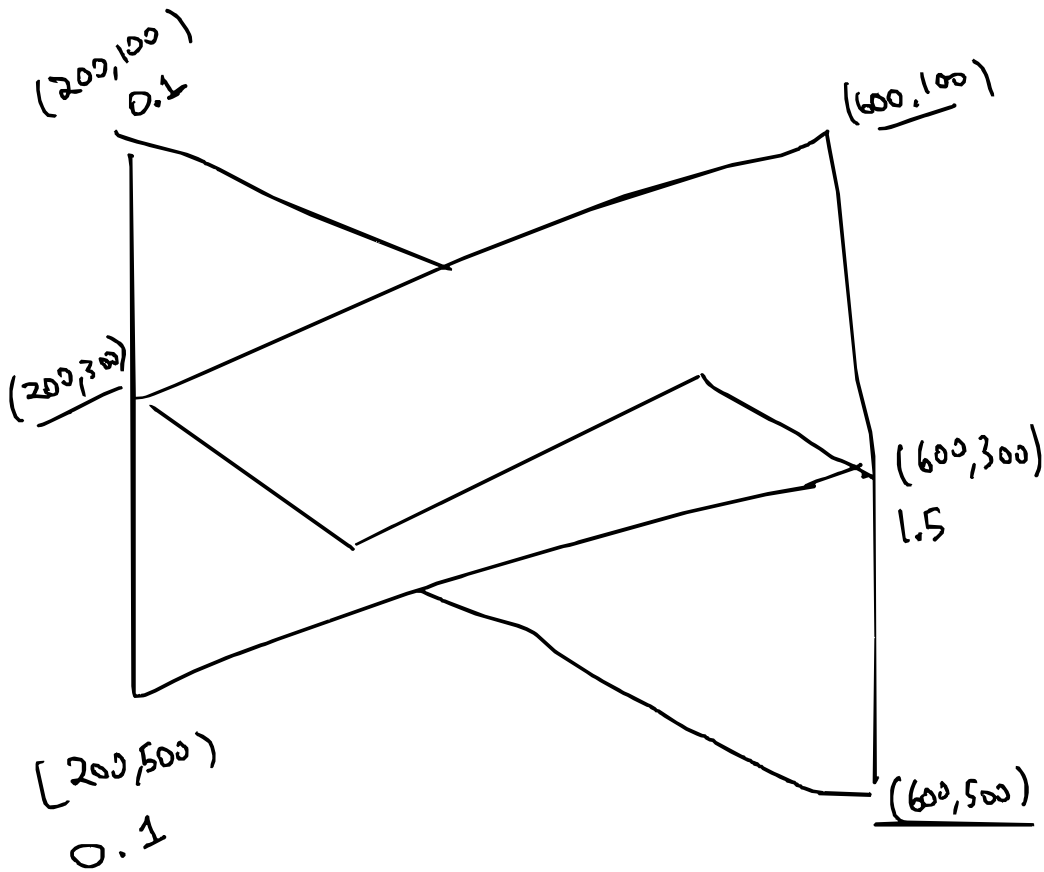
$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y_p + y \cdot (-x_p)$$

Color [255, 255, 255]



Norm 1 x red + Norm 2 x green + Norm 3 x verde.





MVP.

rot x rot y rot z.

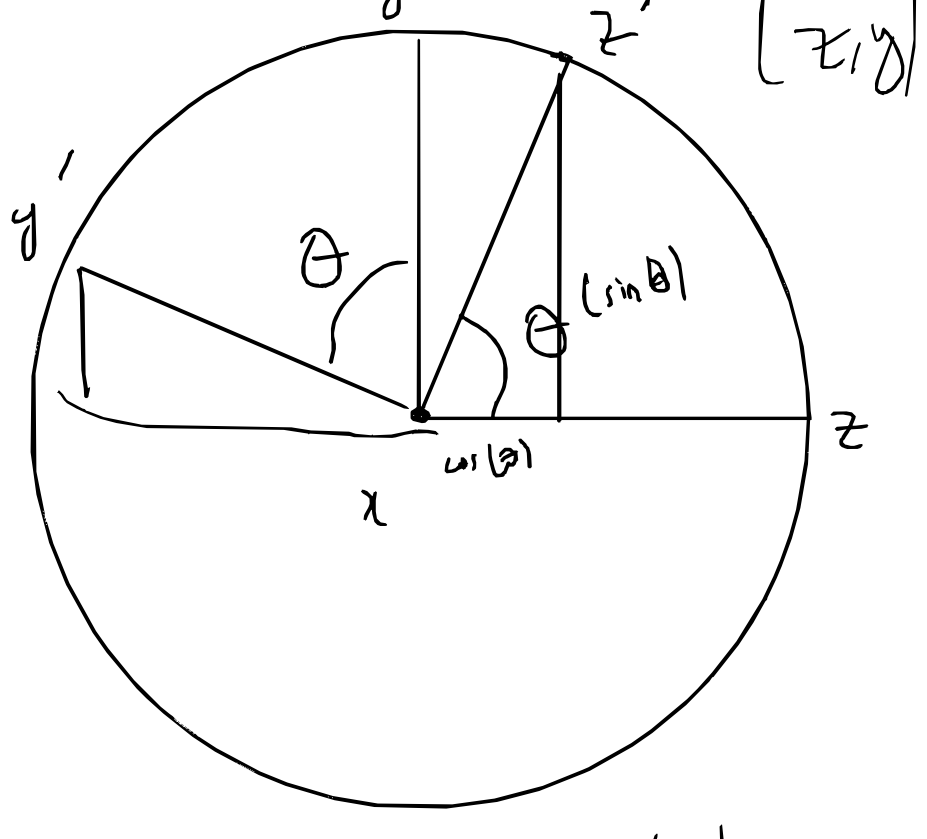
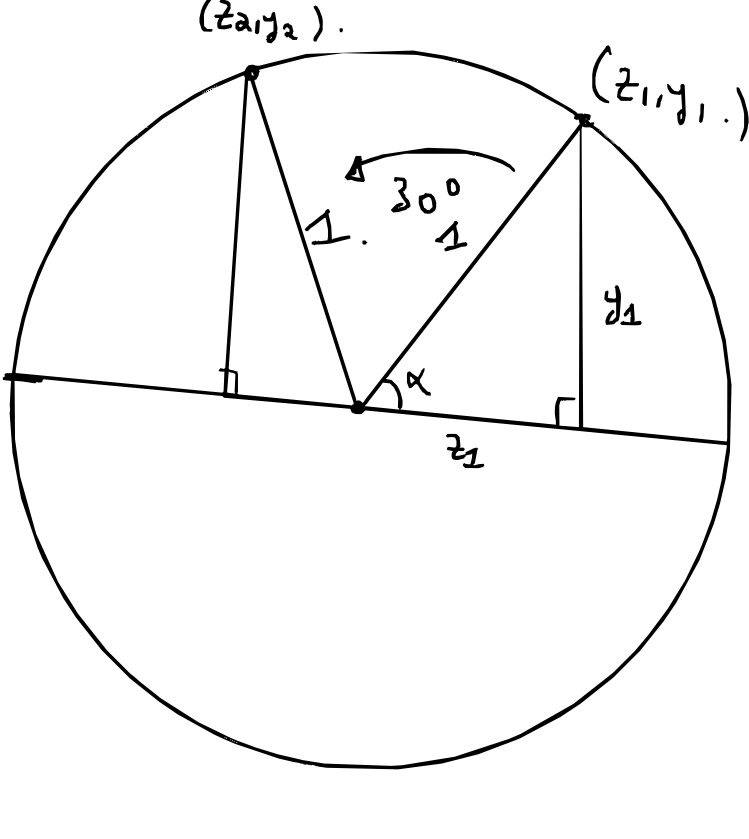
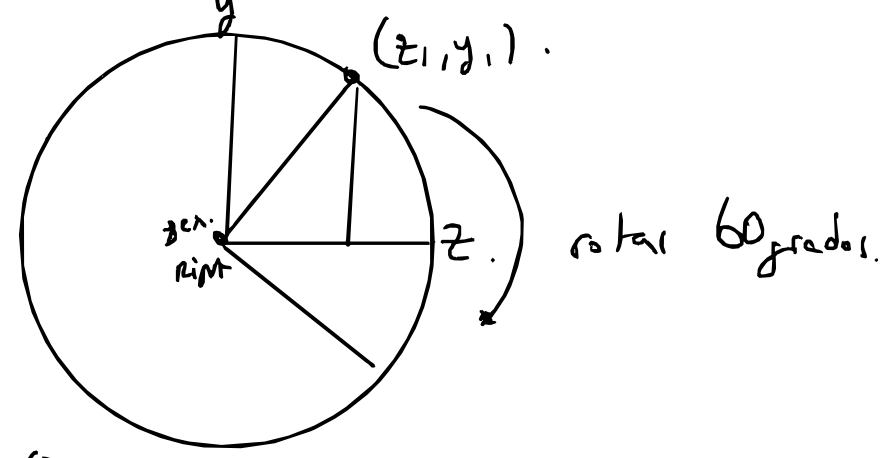
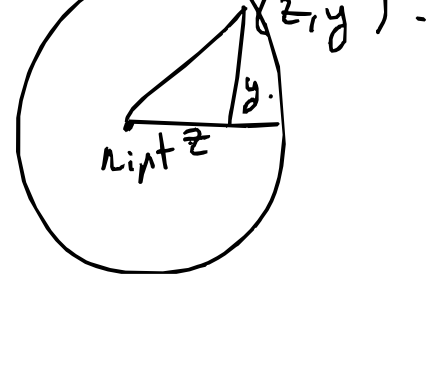
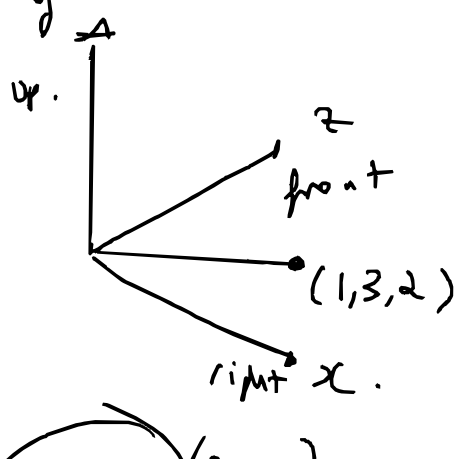
escalar desplazar

proyector.

a_{11}	a_{12}	a_{13}	a_{14}
a_{21}	a_{22}	a_{23}	a_{24}
a_{31}	a_{32}	a_{33}	a_{34}
a_{41}	a_{42}	a_{43}	a_{44}

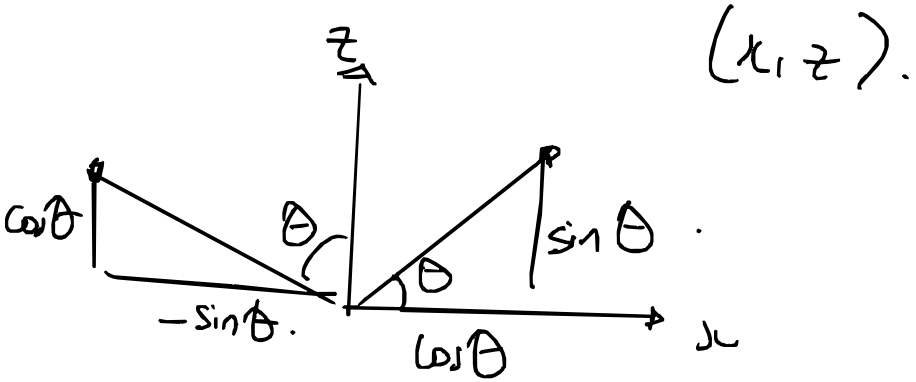
b_{11}
b_{12}
b_{13}
b_{14}

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ y generamos rotación en el eje y . (k grados)



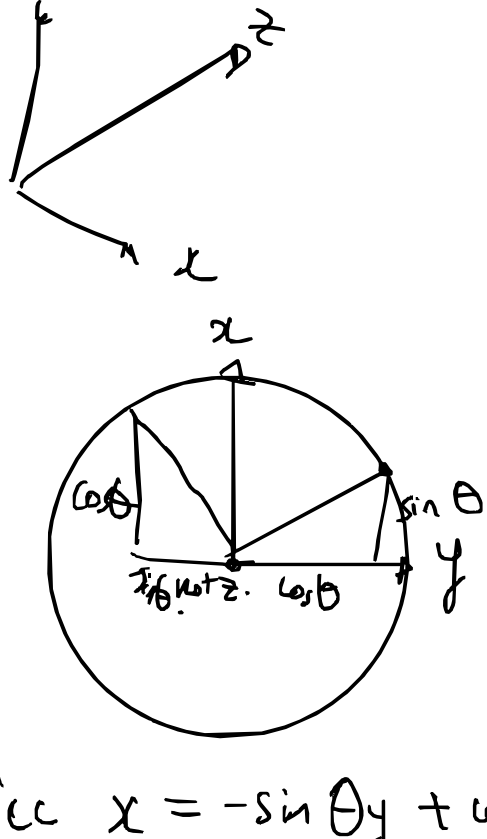
$z \rightarrow (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$
 $y \rightarrow (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$
 $z \text{ leaves} \rightarrow (x, z)$
 $x = x$
 $y = z \cdot \sin \theta + y \cdot \cos \theta$
 $z = z \cdot \cos \theta + \sin \theta y$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \cos \theta - z \sin \theta \\ y \sin \theta + z \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$
 ROT x .



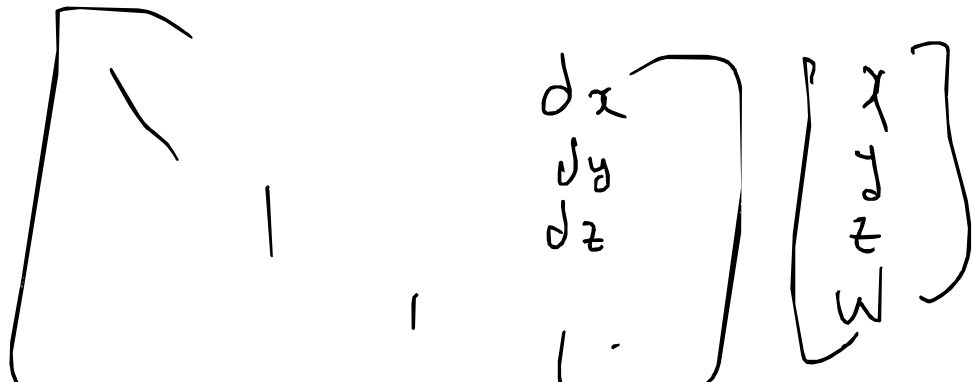
Vec $x \rightarrow \cos \theta x + \sin \theta z$
 Vec $y \rightarrow y$
 Vec $z \rightarrow -\sin \theta x + \cos \theta z$

ROT y .



Vec $x = -\sin \theta y + \cos \theta x$
 Vec $y = \cos \theta y + \sin \theta z$
 Vec $z = z$

ROT z .



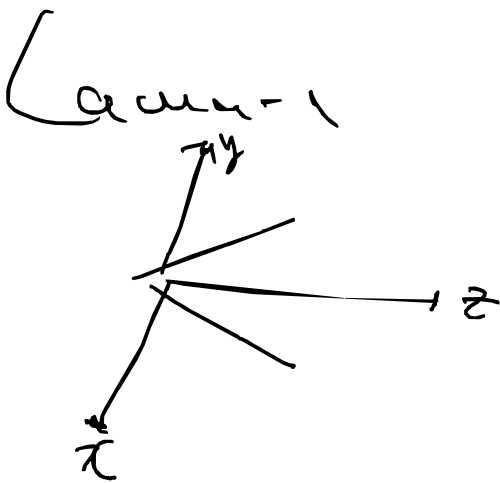
MVP.

Move. Rotx Roty Rotz
Scale translate.

View

Projection.

Look at matrix.



Camera pos, front, up, right.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -pos_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -pos_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -pos_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

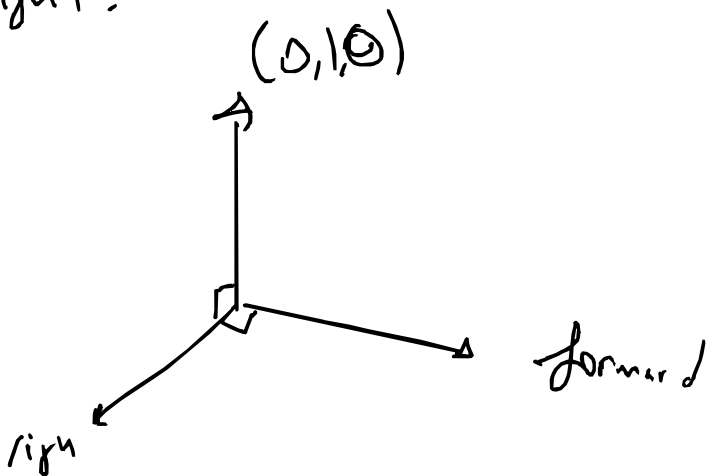
transformation

$$[\quad]$$

Entro con forward, por cámara.

En Calub up $\rightarrow (0, 1, 0)$.

Con eso calculamos right.



Cross product define un

vector perpendicular a ambos
vectores.

right \Rightarrow forward \times up \leftarrow con
regla del pulgar

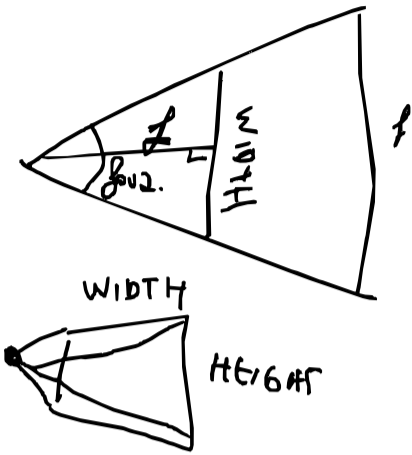
up \Rightarrow right \times forward

eye, center.
donde está $\left\{ \right.$ hacia donde mira.

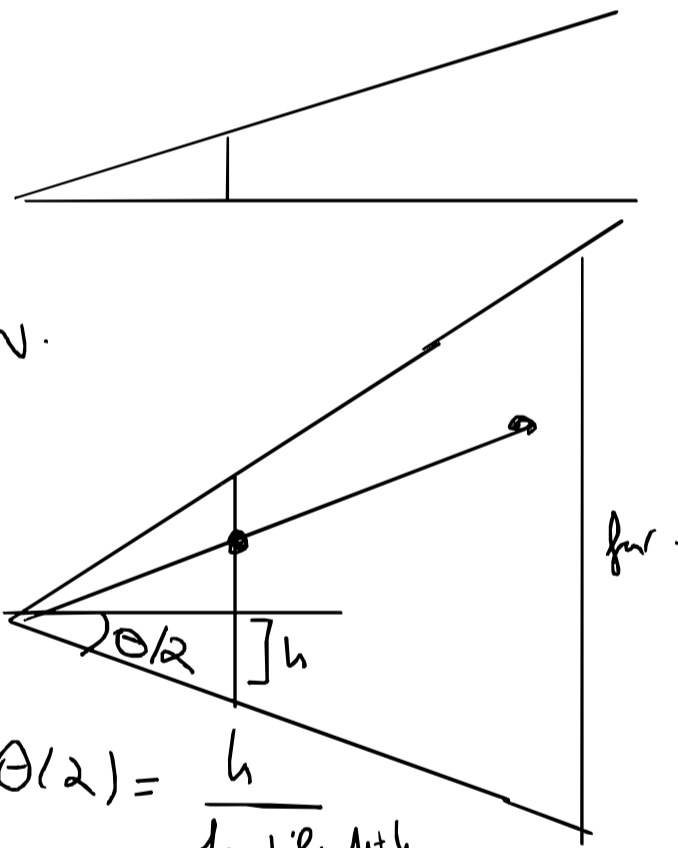
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{right}_x & \text{right}_y & \text{right}_z & d_x \\ \text{up}_x & \text{up}_y & \text{up}_z & d_y \\ \text{forward}_x & \text{forward}_y & \text{forward}_z & d_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

PROYECCIÓN.

$$f_{ov} = 60$$



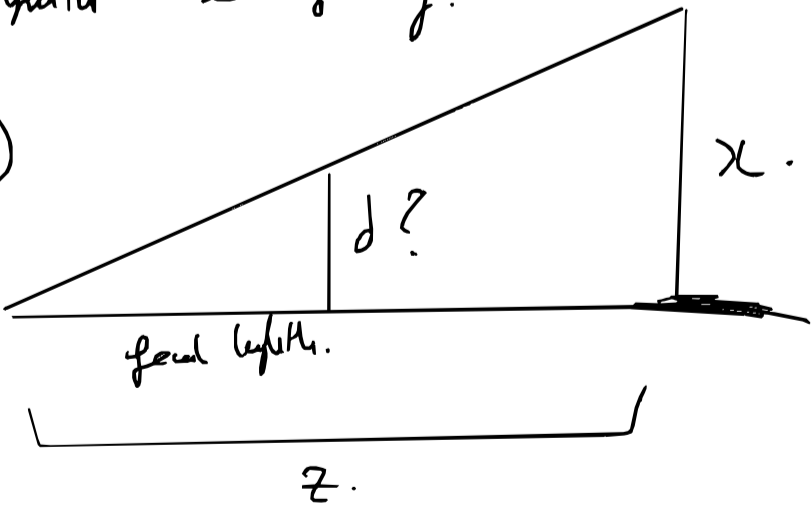
$$\theta = f_{ov}$$



$$\tan(\theta/2) = \frac{h}{\text{focal length} + h}$$

proyector x y y.

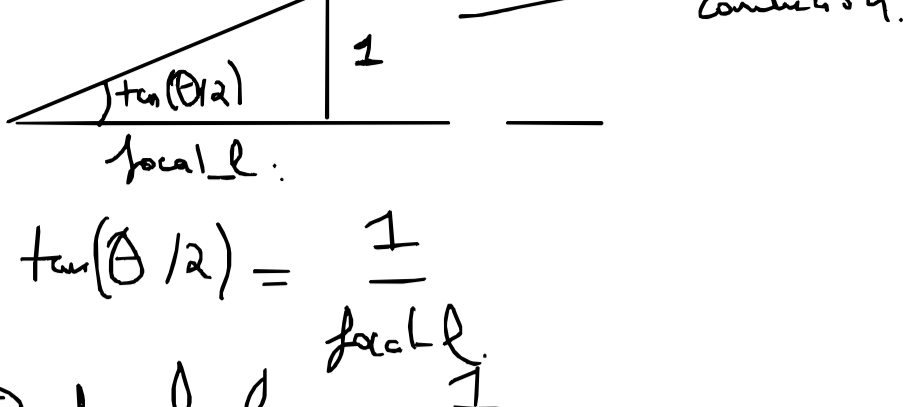
$x \Rightarrow$



$$\frac{d}{x} = \frac{\text{focal length}}{z}$$

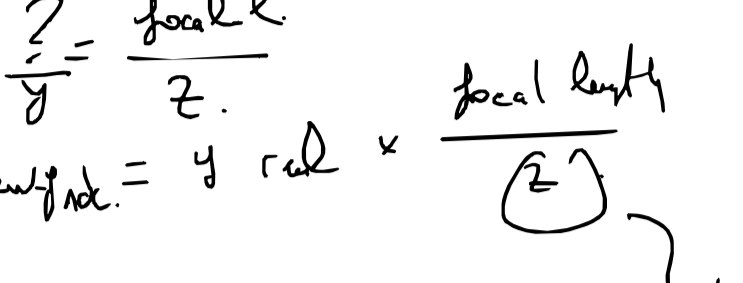
$$d = x \times \frac{\text{focal length}}{z}$$

We first calculate focal length.



$$\tan(\theta/2) = \frac{1}{\text{focal length}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{focal length} = \frac{1}{\tan(\theta/2)}$$



$$\frac{y}{z} = \frac{\text{focal length}}{z}$$

$$\text{new y ndc} = y \text{ real} \times \frac{\text{focal length}}{z}$$

we also have -1 and 1 .
 pero la pantalla es más
 pequeña específicamente

ARBITRARY. we use

por eso el x casi proyectado

↳ Toda dividible por este

↳ para poderlo dividir

$$\Rightarrow \text{focal length} = \frac{1}{\tan(\theta/2)}$$

Queremos NDC por profundidad.

toca far near plane sea -1

y far plane sea 1 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\text{asp}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_1 & m_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \text{ coord.} \\ y \text{ coord.} \\ z \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

el problema toca dividirse
 por z , así que necesitamos
 conservar en z con z^2 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \text{ coord.} \\ y \text{ coord.} \\ z^2 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{tarea } m_1 z + m_2 = z^2$$

↳ en ecuación cuadrática

↳ solo hay dos soluciones.

max.

y queremos por NDC que

-1 sea near plane z y 1 sea far plane

pero esto es diferente.

Para un par de a

-1 y far a ± 1 foca
 hacer lo siguiente:

$$\begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{f}{a} & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A & B \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \text{ clip} \\ y \text{ clip} \\ z \text{ clip} \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{sabemos que por } z_{\text{ndc}} = \frac{z_{\text{clip}}}{z}$$

$$z_{\text{clip}} = A z + B$$

$$z_{\text{ndc}} = \frac{A z + B}{z}$$

lo mismo que near.

$$\text{Si } z_{\text{ndc}} = -1 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{A z_{\text{real}} + B}{\text{near}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &= A + \frac{B}{\text{near}} \\ 1 &= A + \frac{B}{\text{far}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{B}{\text{near}} - \frac{B}{\text{far}} = -2$$

$$\frac{B_{\text{far}} - B_{\text{near}}}{\text{near} \cdot \text{far}} = -2$$

$$3 B_{\text{far}} - B_{\text{near}} = -2 \cdot (\text{near} \cdot \text{far})$$

$$B(\text{far} - \text{near}) = -2 \cdot (\text{near} \cdot \text{far})$$

$$B = -2 \cdot \frac{(\text{near} \cdot \text{far})}{(\text{far} - \text{near})}$$

$$B = 2 \cdot \frac{(\text{near} \cdot \text{far})}{(\text{near} - \text{far})}$$

$$-1 = A + \frac{B}{\text{near}}$$

$$1 = A + \frac{B}{\text{far}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 = A + \frac{2(\text{near} \cdot \text{far})}{(\text{near} - \text{far})(\text{near})}$$

$$-A = 1 + \frac{2(\text{near} \cdot \text{far})}{(\text{near} - \text{far})(\text{near})}$$

$$-A = \frac{(\text{near} - \text{far})(\text{near}) + 2(\text{near} \cdot \text{far})}{(\text{near} - \text{far})(\text{near})}$$

$$-A = \frac{(\text{near} - \text{far}) + 2 \text{far}}{\text{near} - \text{far}}$$

$$-A = \frac{\text{near} + \text{far}}{\text{near} - \text{far}}$$

$$A = \frac{\text{near} + \text{far}}{\text{far} - \text{near}}$$

$$MVP = \text{rot } x \cdot \text{rot } y \cdot \text{rot } z.$$

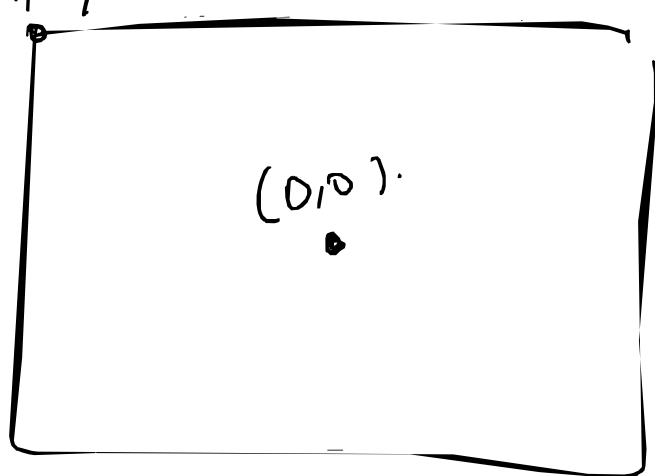
- scale. translation.
- look at
- projection.



$$NDC \quad 1 \cdot x, y.$$

(0,0)

(-1,1)



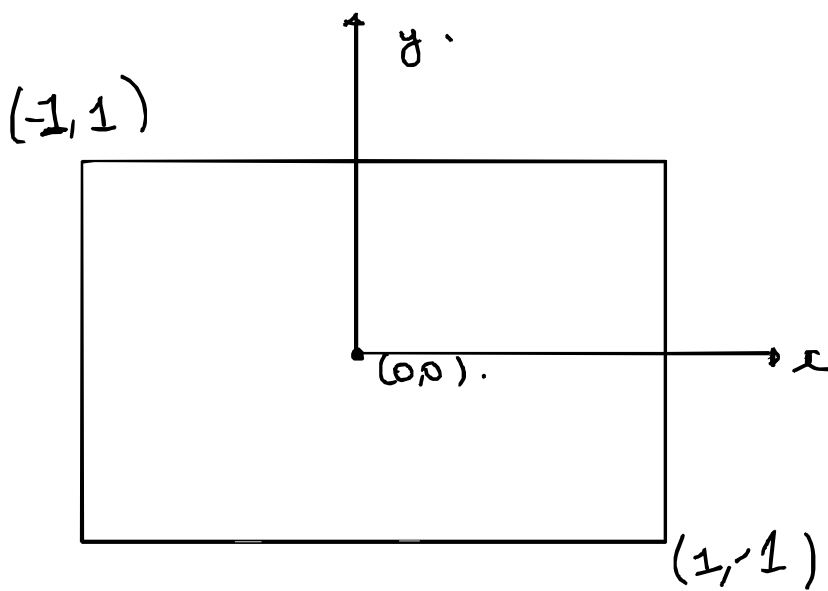
(1,1)

$$(-1,1) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$(0,0) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\text{width}}{2}, \frac{\text{height}}{2} \right)$$

(width, height)

$$(1,1) \rightarrow (\text{width}, \text{height})$$



transformamos a (0,2) \Rightarrow 0

y a (2,0) \Rightarrow 0

$$\Rightarrow (ndc \ x + 1) \times \frac{\text{width} - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - ndc \ y) \times \frac{\text{height} - 1}{2}$$

(-1,1) 2 (1,1,1)

(-1,1,-1) 4 (1,1,-1) 3

(-1,-1,1) 5 (1,-1,1) 6

(-1,-1,-1) 8 (1,-1,-1) 7

1 2 3 148

1 3 4 185

5 6 7 237

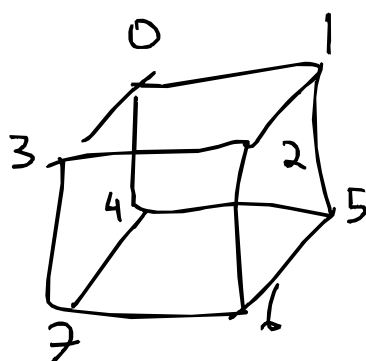
5 7 8 276

1 2 6

1 6 5

4 3 7

4 7 8



18 19 20 21 → width.
 22 23 24 25 → height.

for height - 1
 for int width * 3.

par layer al per width
 du 4.

(width * 3)

39 → 40 ⇒ 1

42 → 44 ⇒ 2

41 → 44 ⇒ 3

40 → 40 ⇒ 0

~~(4 - ((width * 3) % 4))~~

1 → 4 ⇒ 3

2 → 4 ⇒ 2

3 → 4 ⇒ 1

4 → 4 ⇒ 0

5 → 3 ⇒ 3

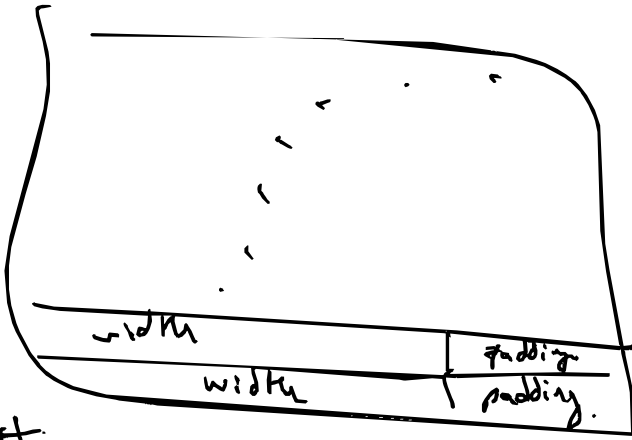
6 → 0 ⇒ 2

7 → 0 ⇒ 1

int meta, - int

	mod 4.	num a layer	meta.
1	1	4	3
2	2	4	2
3	3	4	1
4	0	4	0
5	1	3	3
6	2	3	2
7	3	3	1
00	0	3	0

⇒ (4 - ((width * 3) % 4)) % 4.



skat

+ Struct faces.

Class

Mesh.

↳ vertices.

↳ uvs.

↳ normals.

↳ faces → face 1 — v-indices

↳ materials.

↳ uv-indices

↳ n-indices.

↳ material-name.

+ load obj

Class

Material.

↳ name

↳ texture.

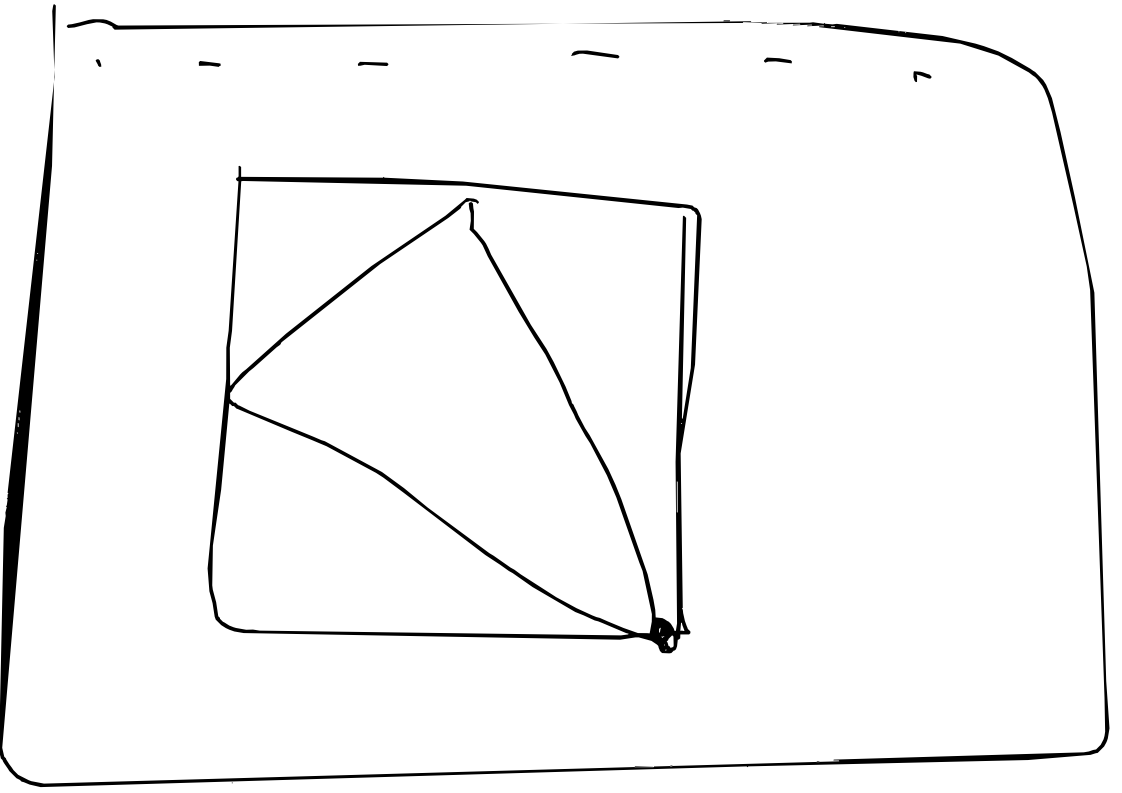
+ method → load texture.

Class

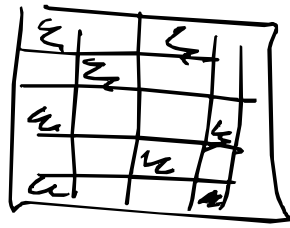
render

↳ rasterize triangle.

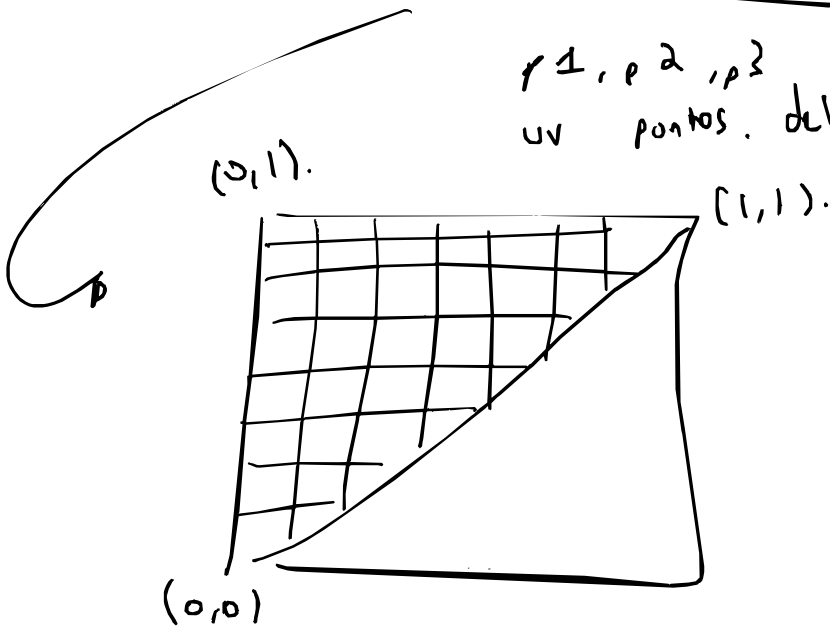
↳ render mesh



Distorsión



p_1, p_2, p_3
uv puntos del triángulo.

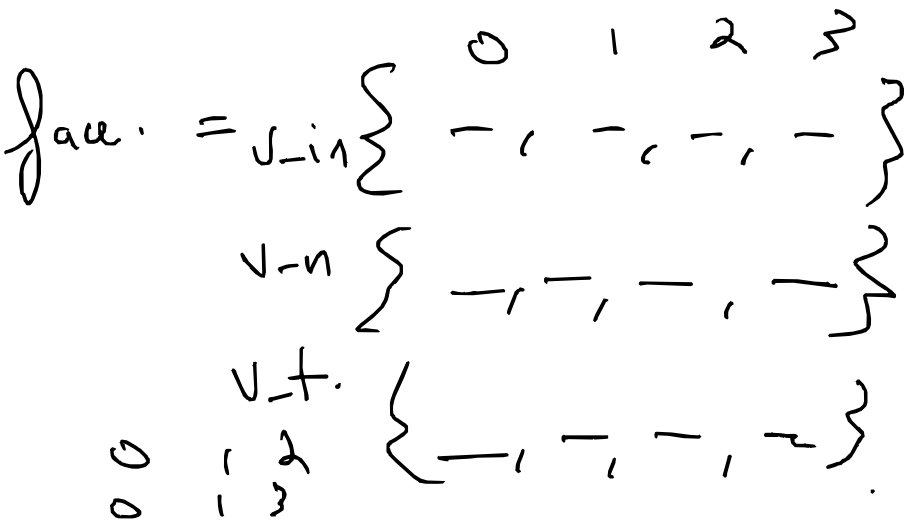


$eAB \text{ norm} \times uvC + eBC \times uvA + eAC \times uvB$
sin depth correct interpolation.
y después multiplicamos

$$uv(x, y)$$

$$\text{pixel} - x = (\text{tex_width} + 1) \times uv_x$$

$$\text{pixel} - y = (\text{tex_height} + 1) \times (1 - uv_y)$$



$$\begin{matrix} 0 & i & i+1 \\ 0 & i & i+2 \end{matrix}$$

si x_4
5.

$$\underline{1} \quad 2 \quad \}$$

$$\underline{1} \quad 3 \quad 4$$

$$\underline{1} \quad 4 \quad 5$$

bug → Ruta de acceso
no servía por
working directory.

ruta mtl no servía
porque por punto o reiniciaba
mtl.

Reiniciaba el material encontrado
en el while mientras
leía líneas.

las direcciones en mtl estaban
mal puestas
de `\` a `/"`
y de `big` a `bump`.

nombre
de
archivo `dir1 grass` → `dir1_grass`.

no lee las faces, → si lee.
(pero no hacen
push back.

depth es igual a

$$\Rightarrow \text{edge } AB \times \left(\frac{1}{w_C}\right) + \text{edge } BC \times \left(\frac{1}{w_A}\right) + \text{edge } (AC) \times \left(\frac{1}{w_B}\right).$$

esto es lineal en pantalla porque no hay profundidad.

$\frac{1}{w}$ es lineal.

y si sumas $\text{edge } AB \times \left(\frac{UV_C}{w_C}\right) + \text{edge } BC \times \left(\frac{UV_A}{w_A}\right)$

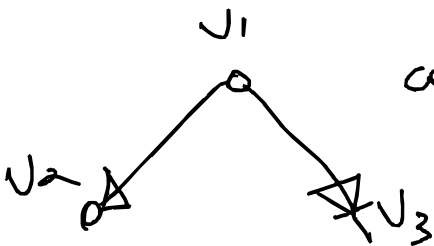
es lineal tambien porque no hay profundidad.

$\frac{UV}{w}$ es lineal.

por lo tanto $UV = \frac{UV}{w} \times w = UV.$

por lo tanto

$$\frac{UV}{w} \times \frac{1}{\text{depth}} \Rightarrow UV.$$



crear de arriba
↓
normal
de cara.

* Working Directory.

→ Very important

By.

memory access.
a veces no hay archivos
y a veces a veces no existen
se puede

(→) no pincha cuando no se puede.

bad optimization → Obj. & Release

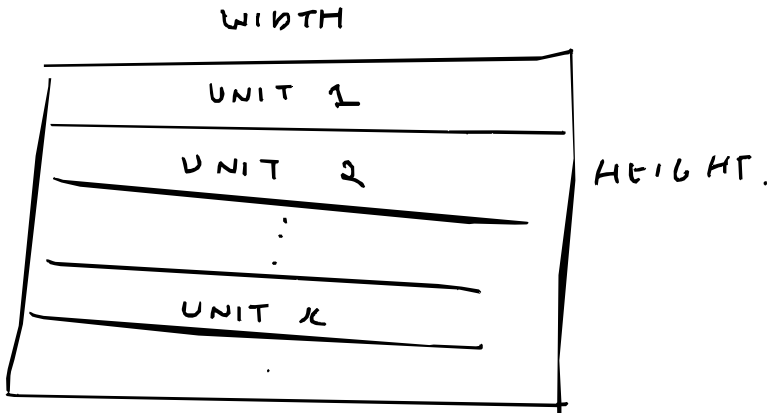
↳ No hacer referencias de cosas como Face, vts, uvs.
↳ Sobre todo, copiar cada frame mental

MULTITHREADING.

HEIGHT

WIDTH

OF UNITS.



HEIGHT // UNITS. = Si entero,
erica, sino.

HEIGHT = UNITS x FILAS por UNIT + Resto de Filas.

↪ se le da mas al último thread.

PHON 6

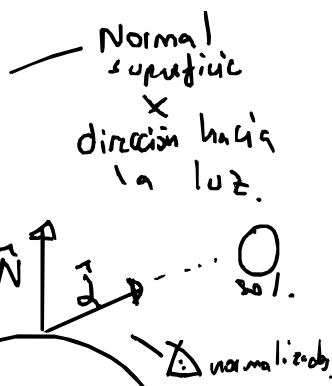
$$I = k_a I_a + k_d I_e (n \cdot l) + k_s I_e (n \cdot v)^n$$

- $k_a \rightarrow$ constante ambiente
- $k_d \rightarrow$ constante difusa
- $k_s \rightarrow$ constante specular.

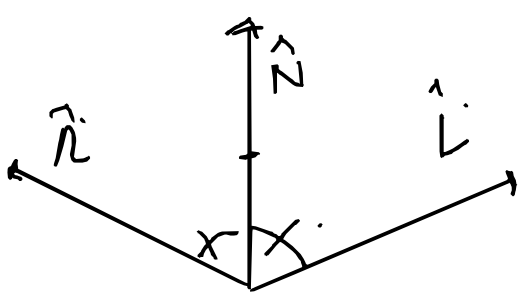
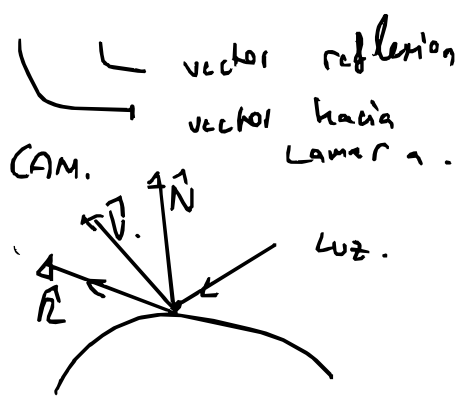
Intensidad_{total} = I ambiente + I difusa + I specular

$$I_{\text{ambiente}} = k_a \times I_a$$

$$I_{\text{difusa}} = k_d \times I_e (\hat{N} \cdot \hat{L})$$



$$I_{\text{specular}} = k_s \times I_s (\hat{V} \cdot \hat{R})^n$$



$$\hat{R} + \hat{L} = k \hat{N} \quad \leftarrow \text{obvio.}$$

$$2(\hat{L} \cdot \hat{N}) \Rightarrow \hat{R}$$

$$\hat{R} = 2(\hat{L} \cdot \hat{N})\hat{N} - \hat{L}$$

$$pA = (x, y, z)$$

$$pB = (x, y, z)$$

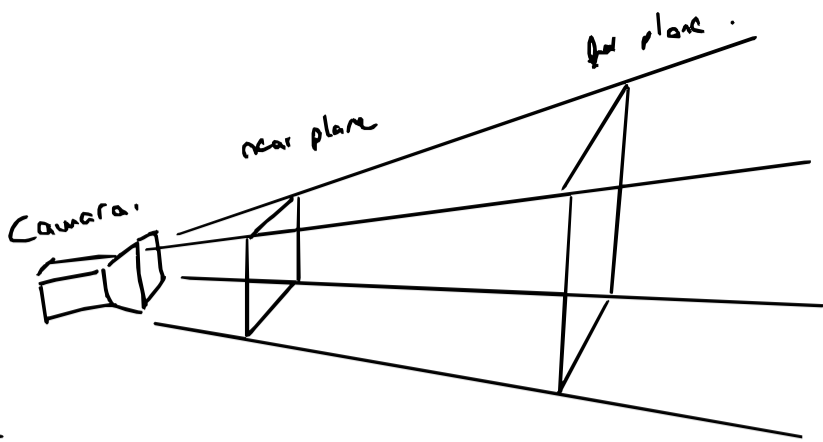
$$pC = (x, y, z)$$

Coords 3D es:

$$e1_{\text{-norm}} * \left(\frac{pC}{\text{depth}_C} \right) + e2_{\text{-norm}} * \left(\frac{pA}{\text{depth}_A} \right) + e3_{\text{-norm}} * \left(\frac{pB}{\text{depth}_B} \right)$$

multiplicamos por depth.

- $N_s =$ shininess exponent.
- $k_a =$ constante amb
- $k_d =$ constante difusa
- $k_s =$ constante specular



↳ Coords NDC
necesitamos

near plane $\Rightarrow -1$

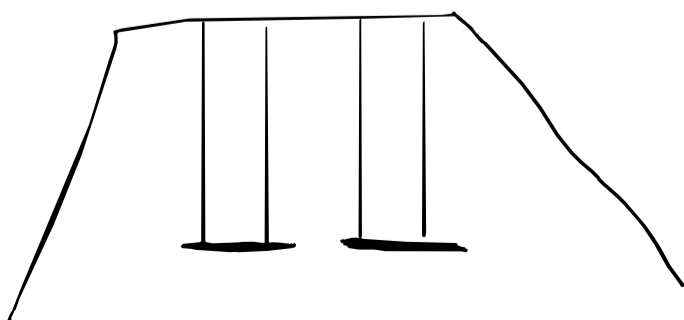
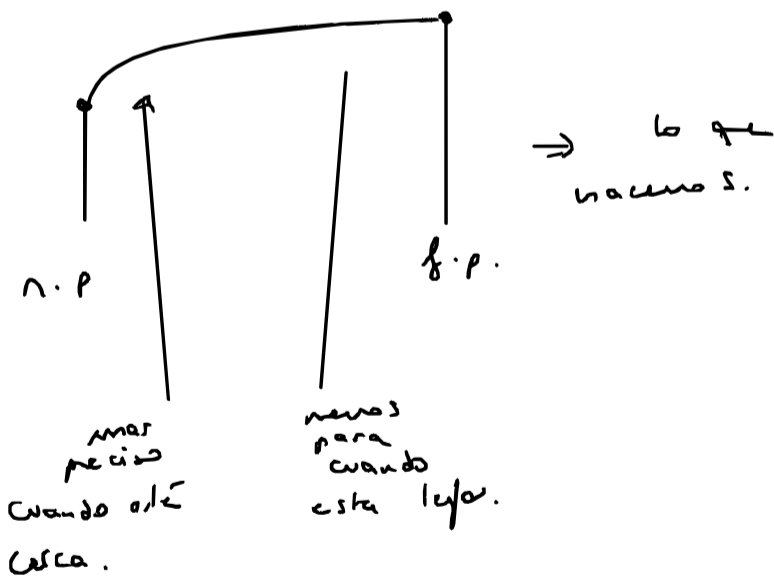
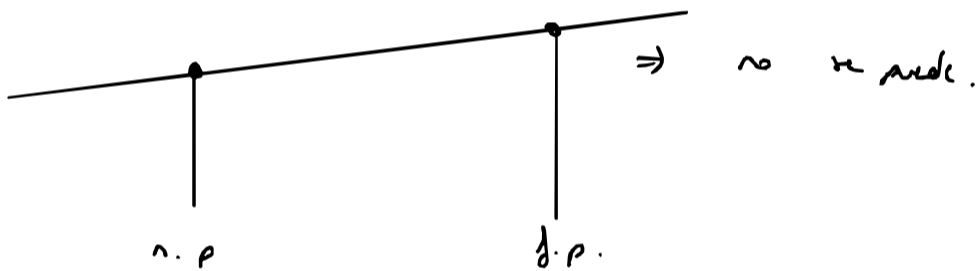
far plane $\Rightarrow 1$

$[-1, 1]$.

↳ lo visible por la camera.

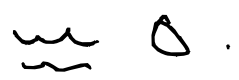
↳ frustum culling.


\Rightarrow Problema, no se puede hacer linealmente porque la perspectiva no deforma uniformemente.




TOON SHADING.

→ Black Outline. → dot product a la camera
x
normal de
la cara



→ Specular → 
Blanco.

 → dot product x a la camera.

↳ Toca hacer un clamp a un valor cerca de 1
⇒ convertir en 1.

→ Diffuse. →

0.	0,33.	0,66.	1
→	→	→	→

CAM.

pitch



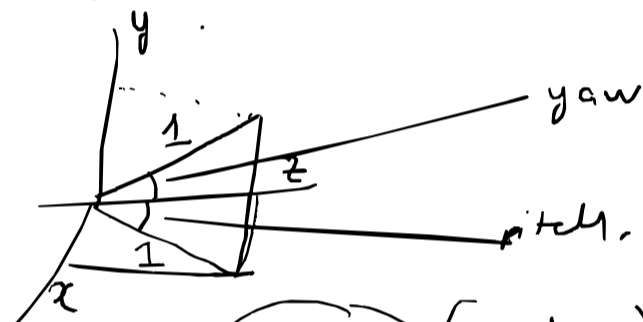
toca calcular con

pos camera.

pitch y yaw

⇒ front up right

→ front.



$x \rightarrow \sin(\text{pitch.})$

$z \rightarrow \cos(\text{pitch.})$

$y \rightarrow \sin(\text{yaw})$



up $\rightarrow 0, 1, 0$

$z \sin \text{yaw.}$
 $y \sin \text{pitch}$

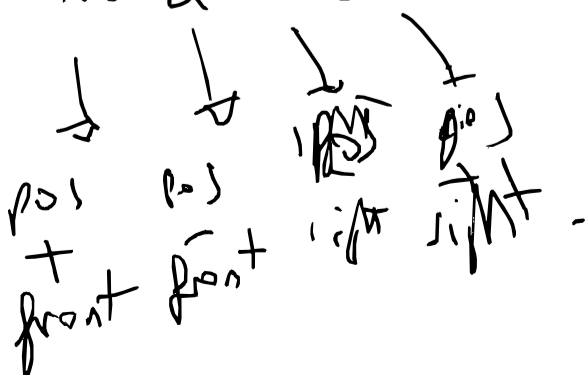
right \rightarrow cross

$z \cos \text{yaw}$ pitch

up. cross de right y front.

⇒ coordenadas esféricas.

masd.



Ahora . da luz .

7 buffer para para
la luz

⇒ Shadow Map.