| Q1. | Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | In Liang-Barsky algorithm, when $\mathrm{pk}<0$, then the line is |
| Option A: | parallel to the boundaries |
| Option B: | exceeding the boundaries |
| Option C: | bounded inside the boundaries |
| Option D: | bounded outside the boundaries |
| 2. | The given polygon is |
| Option A: | concave polygon |
| Option B: | convex polygon |
| Option C: | not convex not concave |
| Option D: | trapezoid |
| 3. | To model water, clouds, and terrain, ___ fractals are commonly used. |
| Option A: | self-similar |
| Option B: | self-affine |
| Option C: | invariant |
| Option D: | variant |
| 4. | In 3D transformation if the object is rotated counterclockwise $45^{0}$ about x -axis, what will be the rotation matrix? $\begin{array}{ll} \text { a) }\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 / \sqrt{2} & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] & \text { b) }\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 / \sqrt{2} & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 / \sqrt{2} & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \\ \text { c)}\left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] & \text { d) }\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 / \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 / \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 / \sqrt{2} \end{array}\right] \end{array}$ |
| Option A: | a |
| Option B: | b |
| Option C: | c |
| Option D: | d |
| 5. | , is not an advantage of Direct View Storage Tubes. |


| Option A: | Refreshing of CRT is not required |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option B: | Very complex pictures can be displayed at very high resolution without flicker |
| Option C: | It has a flat screen |
| Option D: | Selective or part erasing of screen is not possible |
| 6. | If we construct the Bezier curve of order 3 and with 4 polygon vertices A (2, 2), B $(3,3), \mathrm{C}(4,4), \mathrm{D}(5,5)$ from its equation $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{u})$ and consider $\mathrm{u}=0,1 / 4,1 / 2,3 / 4$, then $P(1 / 4)$ is $\qquad$ |
| Option A: | (4.75, 4.75) |
| Option B: | (3.75, 3.75) |
| Option C: | (2.75, 2.75) |
| Option D: | (1.75, 1.75) |
| 7. | In 3D-clipping, if we assign the bit positions in the region code from right to left as B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1, then a region code of $\qquad$ identifies a point as above and behind the view volume. |
| Option A: | 010000 |
| Option B: | 011000 |
| Option C: | 100010 |
| Option D: | 101000 |
| 8. | What is the effect of weighted area sampling on adjacent pixels? |
| Option A: | Intensity is increased |
| Option B: | Intensity is decreased |
| Option C: | Contrast is increased |
| Option D: | Contrast is decreased |
| 9. | Line $A B$ with $A(2,2)$ and $B(12,9)$. In Cohen-Sutherland line clipping $\qquad$ \& $\qquad$ are the region codes (B4 B3 B2 B1) for A and B. |
| Option A: | 0000, 0101 |
| Option B: | 1010, 0000 |
| Option C: | 1010, 0101 |
| Option D: | 0101, 1010 |
| 10. | What is the disadvantage of the light pen? |
| Option A: | Shape |
| Option B: | They cannot detect positions |
| Option C: | Accurate reading |
| Option D: | Cannot detect positions within black areas |
| 11. | We control the location of a scaled object by choosing the position is known as __. |
| Option A: | Pivot point |
| Option B: | Fixed point |
| Option C: | Differential scaling |
| Option D: | Uniform scaling |
| 12. | Any convenient co-ordinate system or Cartesian co-ordinates which can be used to define the picture is called $\qquad$ |
| Option A: | spherical co-ordinates |


| Option B: | vector co-ordinates |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option C: | viewport co-ordinates |
| Option D: | world co-ordinates |
| 13. | If two pure reflections about a line passing through the origin are applied successively the result is $\qquad$ . |
| Option A: | Pure rotation |
| Option B: | Quarter rotation |
| Option C: | Half rotation |
| Option D: | True reflection |
| 14. | For a given polygon and clipping window shown, $\qquad$ is the list of vertices after left boundary clipping in Sutherland-Hodgeman algorithm. |
| Option A: | I1, P2, P3, P4, I2 |
| Option B: | P1, I1, P3, P4, I2 |
| Option C: | 11, P2, P3, P4 |
| Option D: | I1, P2, P4, I2 |
|  |  |
| 15. | If the scaling factors values sx and sy are assigned to unequal values, then |
| Option A: | Uniform rotation is produced |
| Option B: | Uniform scaling is produced |
| Option C: | Differential scaling is produced |
| Option D: | Scaling cannot be done |
| 16. | The Z-buffer algorithm is usually implemented in the $\qquad$ , so that z -values range from 0 at the black clipping plane to 1 at the front clipping plane. |
| Option A: | world coordinates |
| Option B: | normalized coordinates |
| Option C: | physical coordinates |
| Option D: | viewing coordinates |
|  |  |
| 17. | The two-dimensional scaling equation in the matrix form is |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{T}$ |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}=\mathrm{S}^{*} \mathrm{P}$ |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P} * \mathrm{R}$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}=\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{S}$ |
|  |  |
| 18. | In Koch curve repetition increases the length of the curve by |


| Option A: | factor 3/4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option B: | factor $3 / 5$ |
| Option C: | factor $4 / 5$ |
| Option D: | factor $4 / 3$ |
| 19. | In Bezier curve, the degree of the polynomial defining the curve segment is $\qquad$ less than the number of defining polygon point. |
| Option A: | one |
| Option B: | two |
| Option C: | three |
| Option D: | four |
| 20. | The transformation matrix for the appropriate 2D transformation which reflects a figure in point $(0.5,0.5)$ can be given as $\qquad$ <br> A) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}\right]$ <br> 8) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right]$ <br> c) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right]$ <br> D) $\left[\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right]$ |
| Option A: | A |
| Option B: | B |
| Option C: | C |
| Option D: | D |


| Q2 | Solve any Two Questions out of Three 10 mark each |
| :---: | :--- |
| A | Derive midpoint-circle drawing algorithm, using the same, plot the circle <br> whose radius is 10 units and center is (2,2). |
| B | Explain scan line polygon fill algorithm with suitable example. |
| C | Use Liang-Barsky line clipping algorithm to clip the line segment AB <br> against the window. Line coordinates are A(1, 7), B(9, 8) and lower left <br> corner of the window is $(1,2)$ and upper right corner is $(7,6)$. |


| Q3 |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| A | Solve any Two |
| i. | Compare boundary-fill and flood-fill algorithm. |
| ii. | Prove that 2D rotation and scaling commute if $S_{x}=S_{y}$. |
| iii. | What is the purpose of inside-outside/ even-odd test? Explain with <br> example. |
| B | Solve any One |
| i. | Explain the Z-buffer algorithm for hidden surface removal |
| ii. | Find the clipping coordinates to clip the line segment AB against the <br> window using Cohen-Sutherland line clipping algorithm. Given $A(30,40)$, <br> B (80, 90) and $\left(X_{w m i n}, Y_{\text {wmin }}\right)=(50,20),\left(X_{\text {wmax }}, Y_{\text {wmax }}\right)=(90,50)$. |

