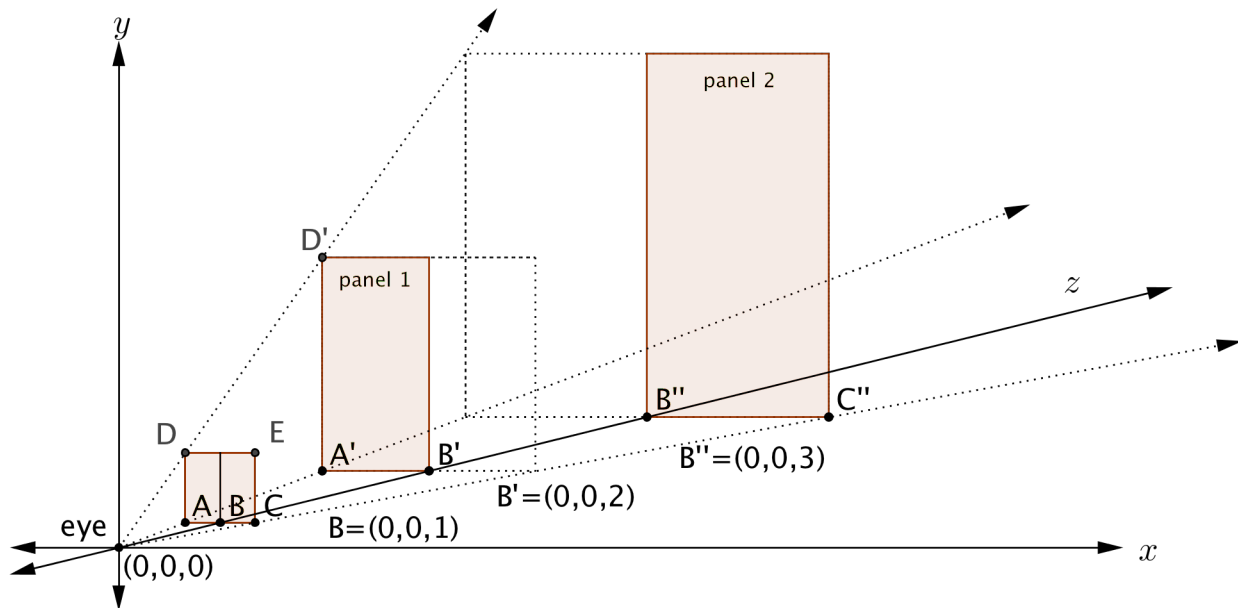


# Creating a simple anamorphosis onto multiple surfaces



Suppose we want to create two panels, labeled panel 1 and panel 2 in the figure above, so that when viewed from the eye position at  $(0,0,0)$ , they appear to be a square, namely the square  $ADEC$ .

1) Point  $B$  is located halfway between  $A$  and  $C$  and is at  $(0,0,1)$ . If the square is one unit wide, that means point  $A$  is at  $(-1/2, 0, 1)$ . Where is point  $C$ ,  $D$  and  $E$  located?

2) If  $B'$  is at  $(0,0,2)$ , then where is  $A'$  located? Hint: use similar triangles.

3) If  $B''$  is at  $(0,0,3)$ , then where is  $C''$  located?

4) Use  $D$  to find  $D'$ . Hint:  $A'$  and  $D'$  share the same  $x$ -coordinate.

This shows that we can place two panels, one of size  $1 \times 2$  and another of size  $3/2 \times 3$  at these locations, and when we look at these panels through the eye point, they will appear to line up to a perfect square. We can break a picture up into smaller grids and place them at many more locations for a more impressive anamorphosis.

Answer key:

- 1) Point  $C$  is at  $(1/2, 0, 1)$ ,  $D$  at  $(-1/2, 1, 1)$  and  $E$  at  $(1/2, 1, 1)$ .
- 2) By similar triangles  $OBA$  and  $OB'A'$ , we see that  $\overline{A'B'}$  must have length 1. So  $A'$  is at  $(-1, 0, 2)$ .
- 3) By similar triangles  $OBC$  and  $OB''C''$ , we see that  $\overline{B''C''}$  must have length  $3/2$ . So  $A'$  is at  $(3/2, 0, 3)$ .
- 4) We know that  $\overline{A'D'}$  has length 2, since  $\overline{A'B'}$  has length 1. So it must be at  $(-1, 2, 2)$ .