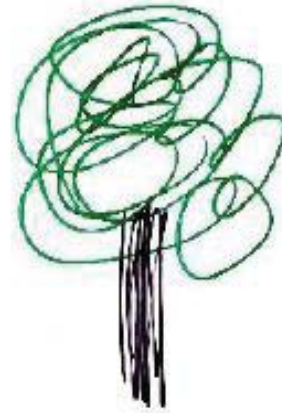
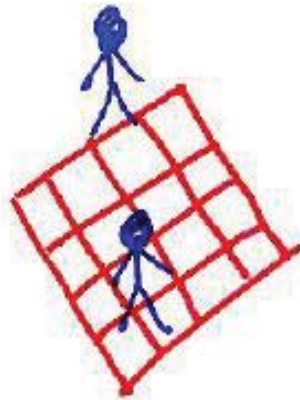


GEOMETRIJA I PERSPEKTIVA

Zvonimir Šikić



KAKO U 2 DIMENZIJE
PRIKAZATI 3 DIMENZIJU?









Rođenje Sv. Edmunda, kasno 15. st. nepoznati autor.



Predaja ključeva Sv. Petru, Pietro Perugino 1482 (Sikstinska kapela)





Gary Meyer, 1986.





KAKO SLIKATI DA DOBIJEMO ŽELJENI EFEKT DUBINE?

**Albertijev veo 1436
(Della pittura)**

Brunelleschijev pokus 1420. (1401?)

**Alhazen tj. Ibn al-Hajtham, 11. st.
(Kitab al-manazir, Optika)**



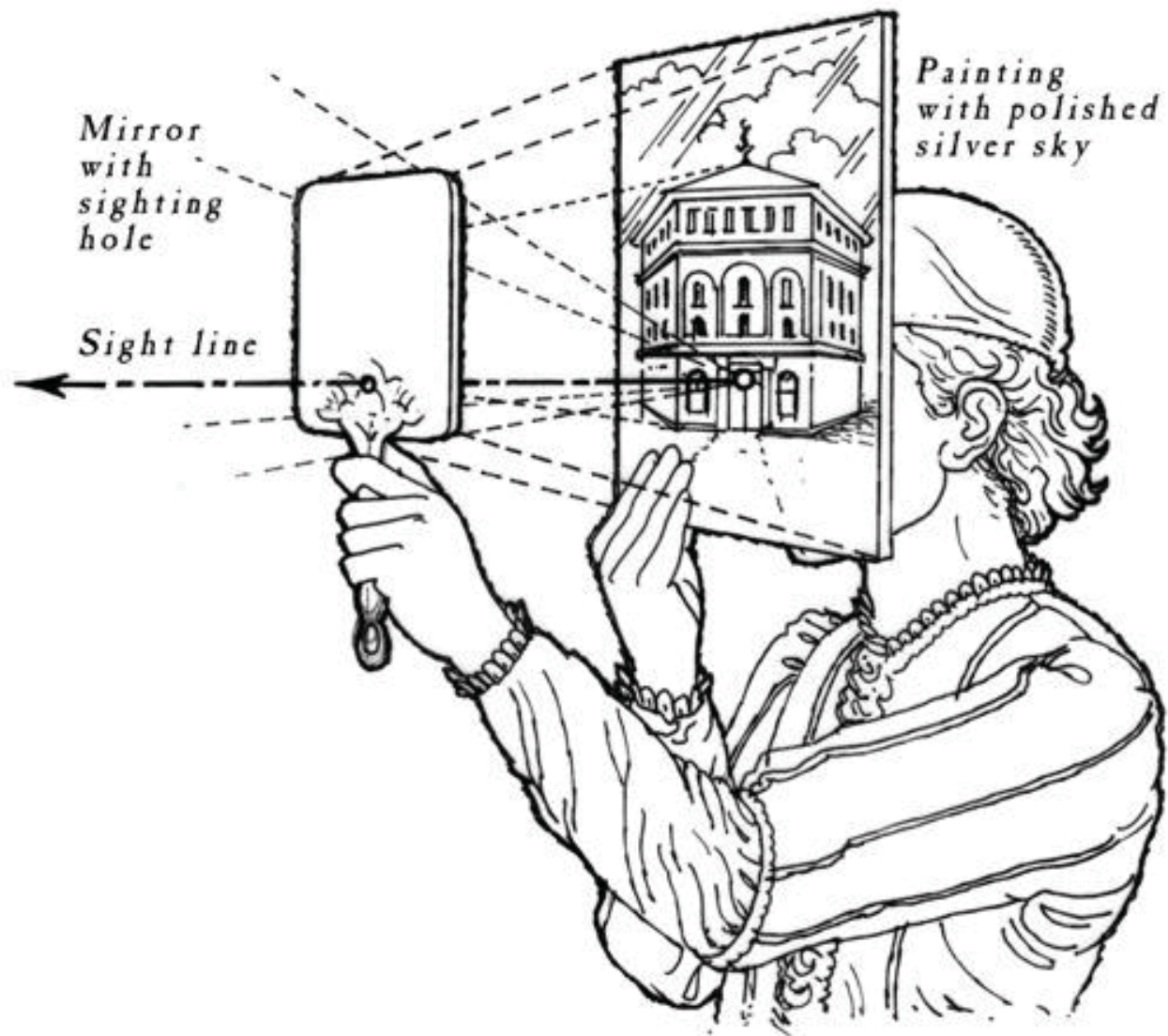
Alhazen (Ibn al-Hajtham, 11. st.)



Brunelleschi

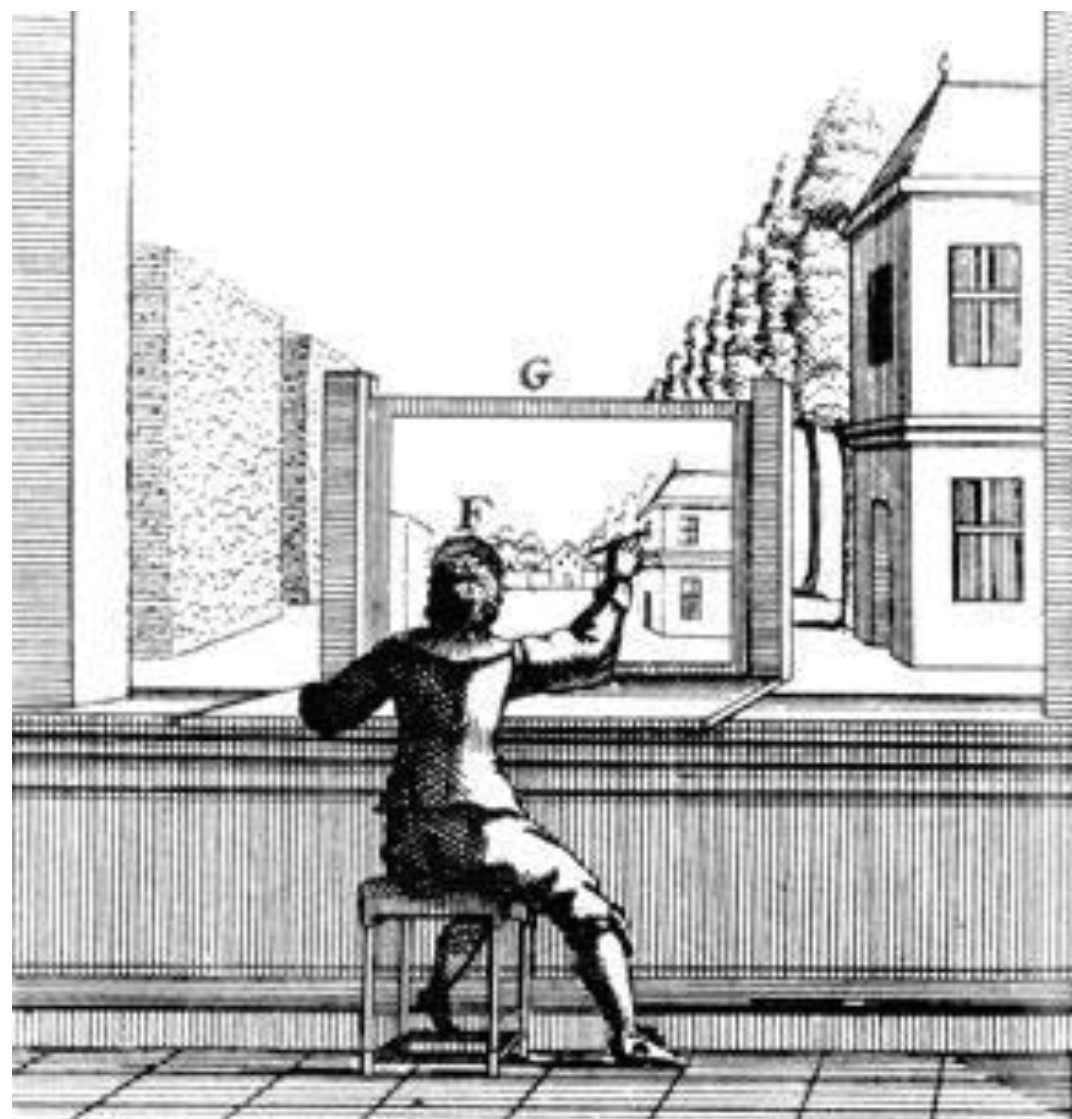


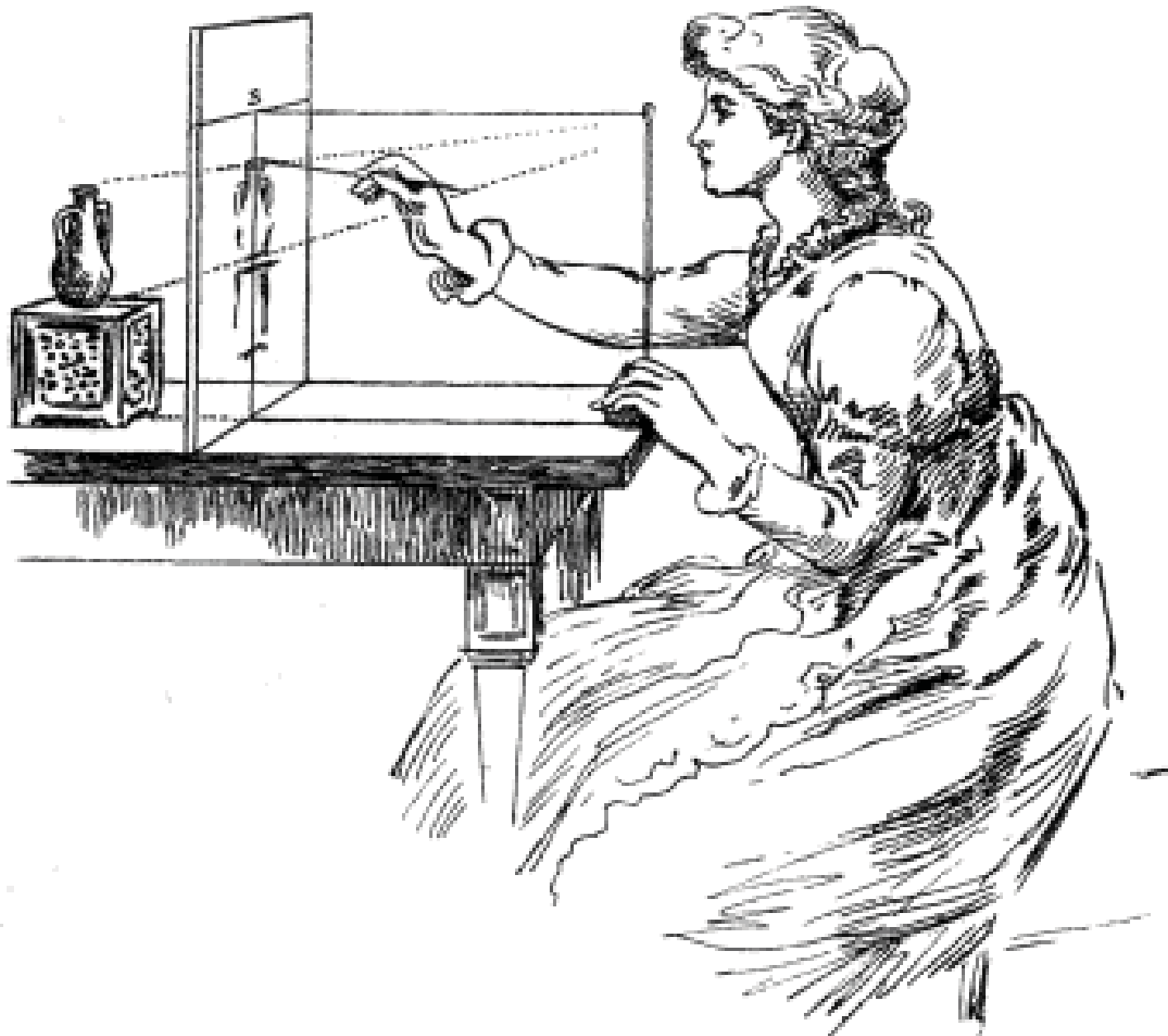
Krstionica Firenske katedrale.

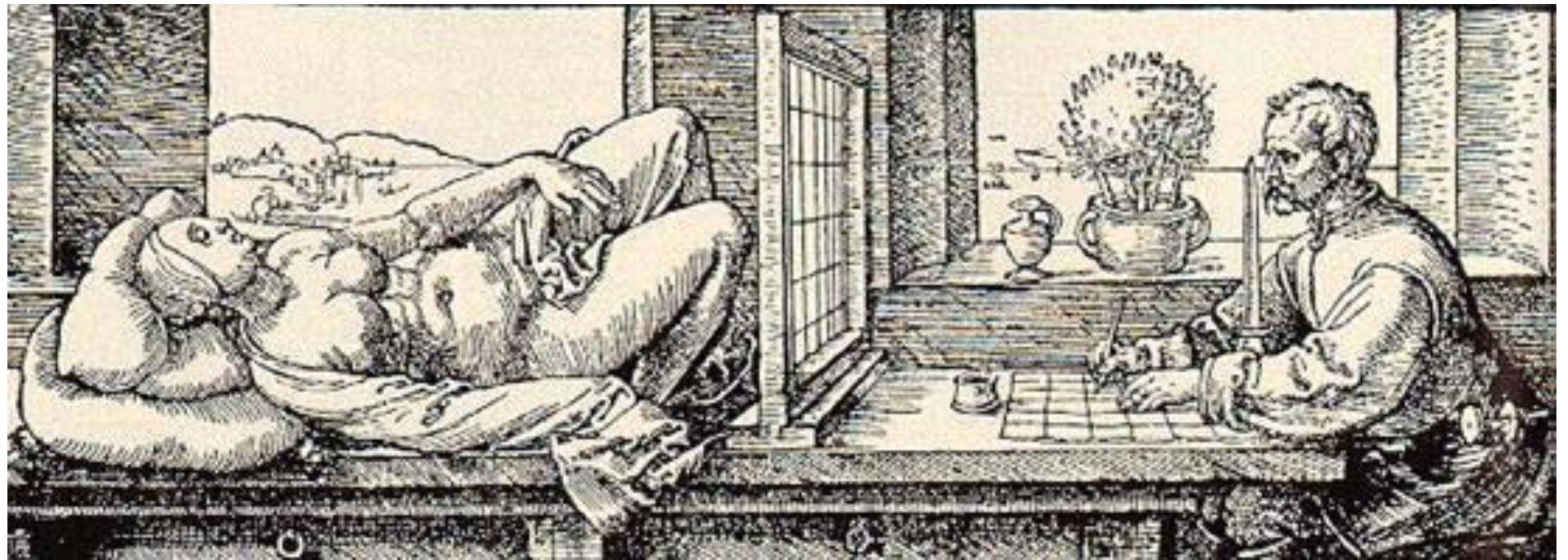


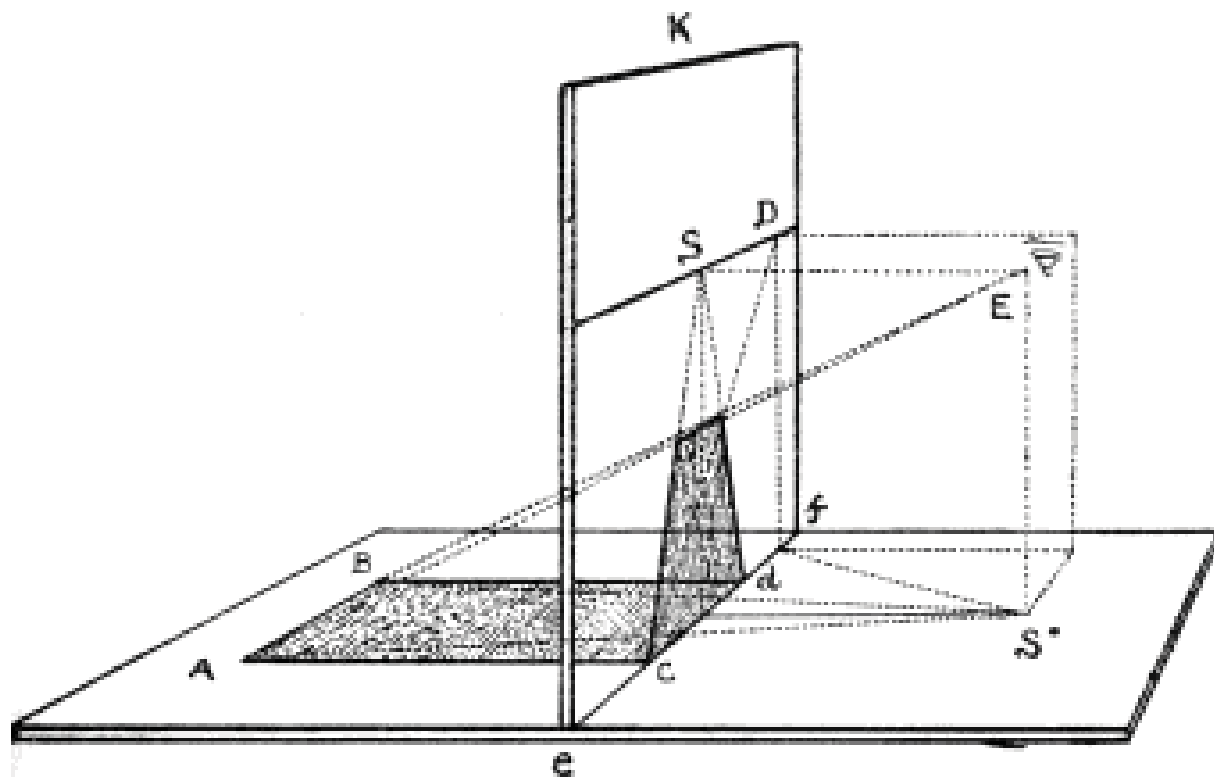
Brunelleschijev pokus 1420.



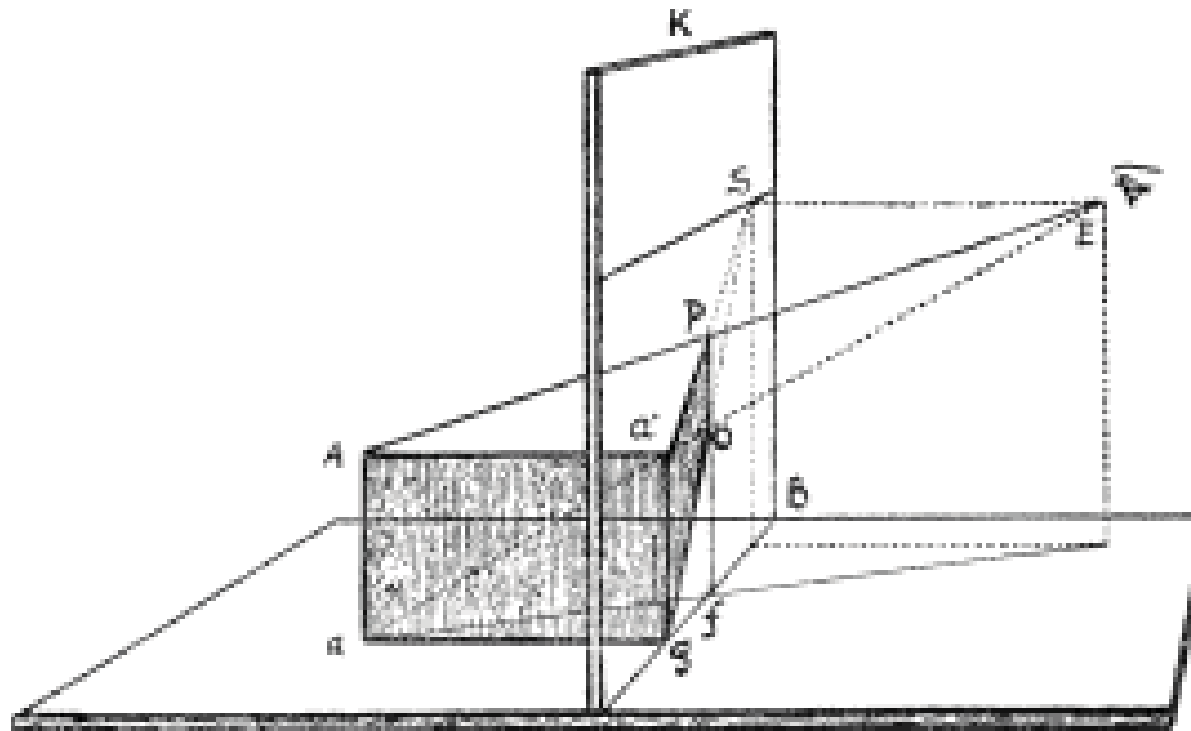








**Pod sobe (kvadrat) na slici je trapez.
Slika ovisi o tome gdje je oko.**



**Zid sobe (pravokutnik) na slici je trapez.
Slika ovisi o tome gdje je oko.**

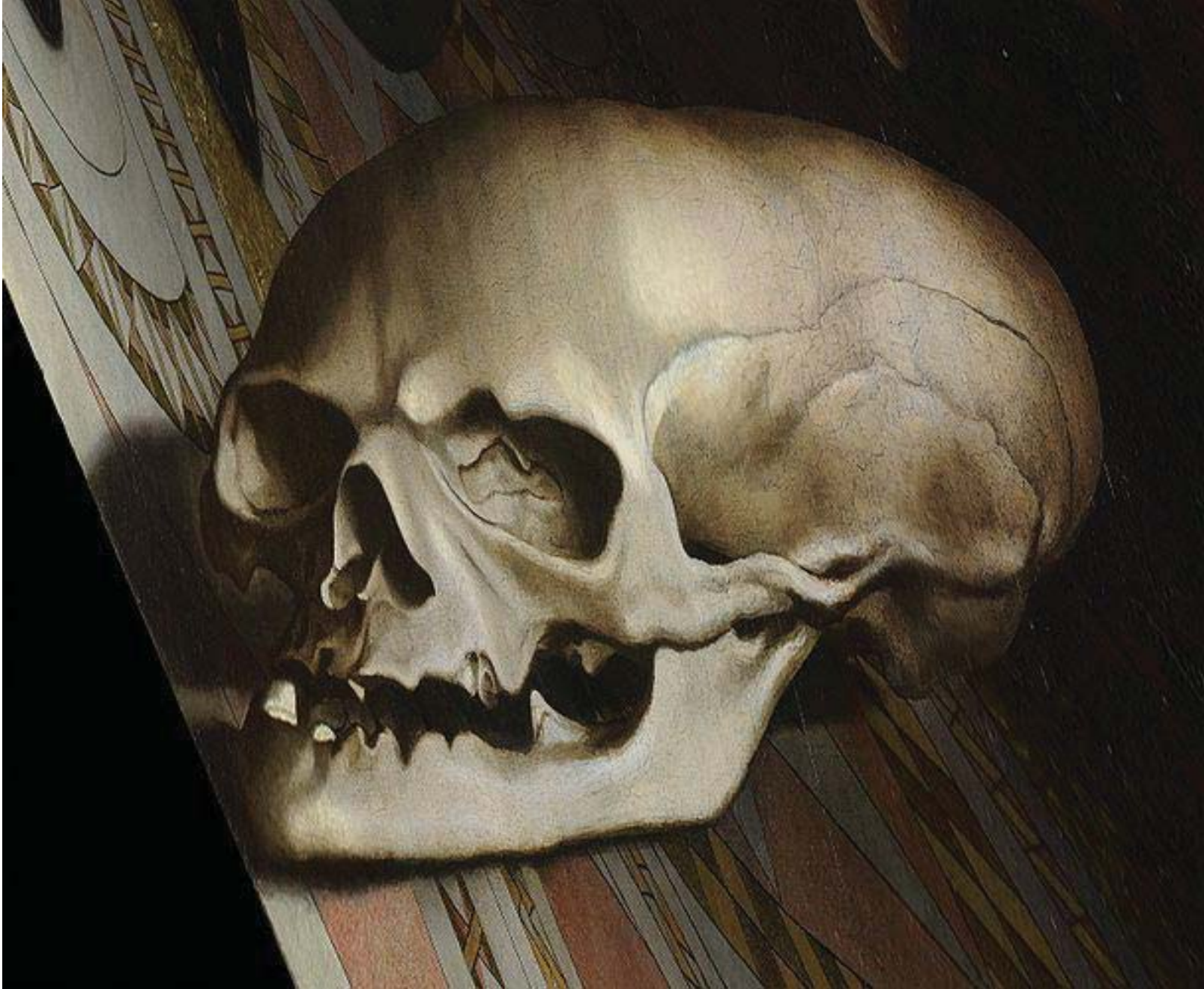
**MORAMO LI SLIKU GLEDATI IZ ISTE
TOČKE IZ KOJE JE SLIKANA DA
BISMO DOBILI ŽELJENI EFEKT?**

I DA I NE!





Holbein, Ambasadori 1533.





Nasmiješeni vitez (Frans Hals 1624.) sve vas gleda.

KAKO SLIKATI BEZ ALBERTIJEVOG VELA
(NEPOSTOJEĆU IZMAŠTANU SCENU)?

COSTRUZIONE LEGITTIMA

ALBERTI 1436

(Brunelleschi, Alhazen, antika ...)

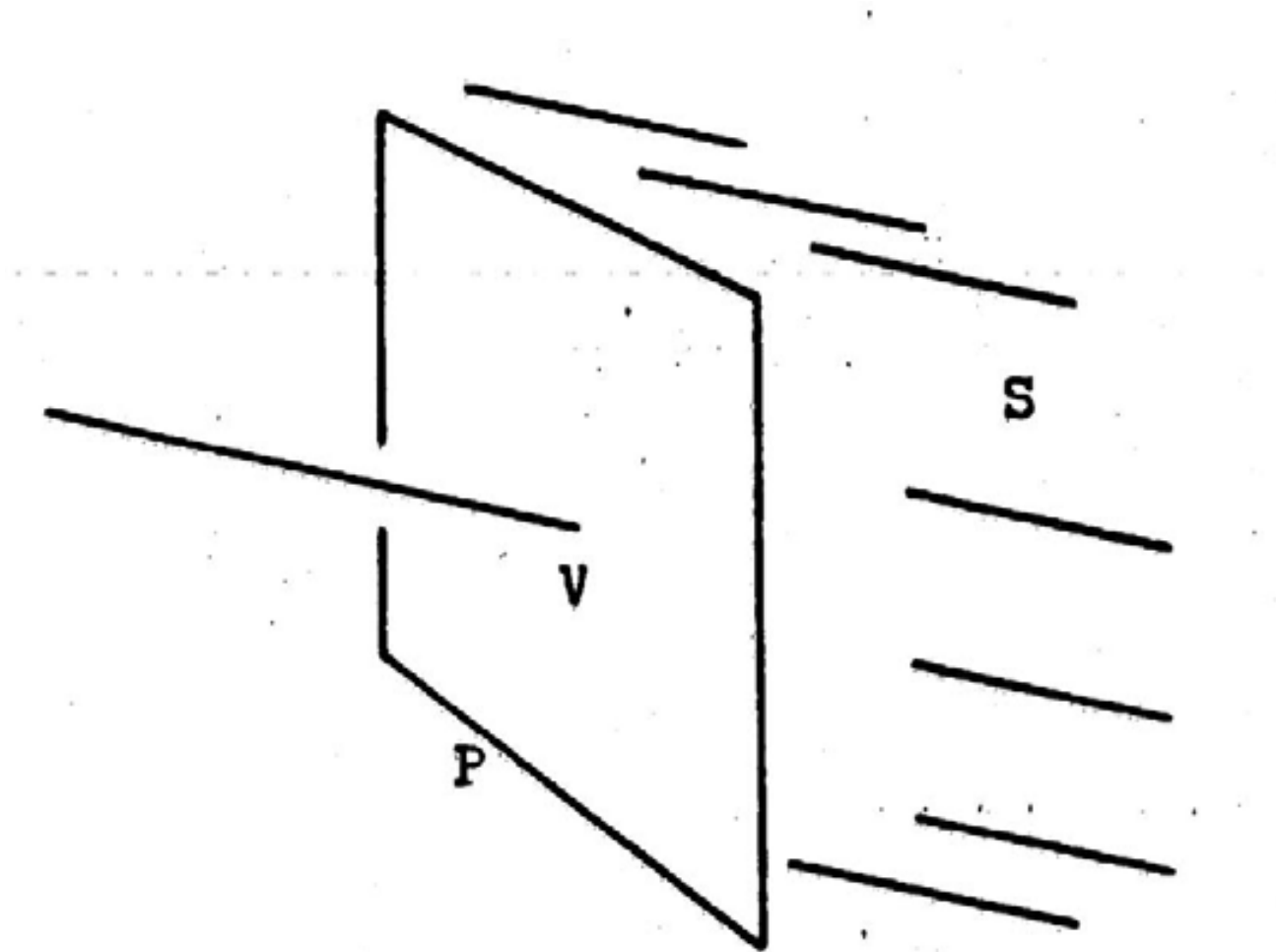
**PARALELE SE SIJEKU U TOČKI NA
HORIZONTU**



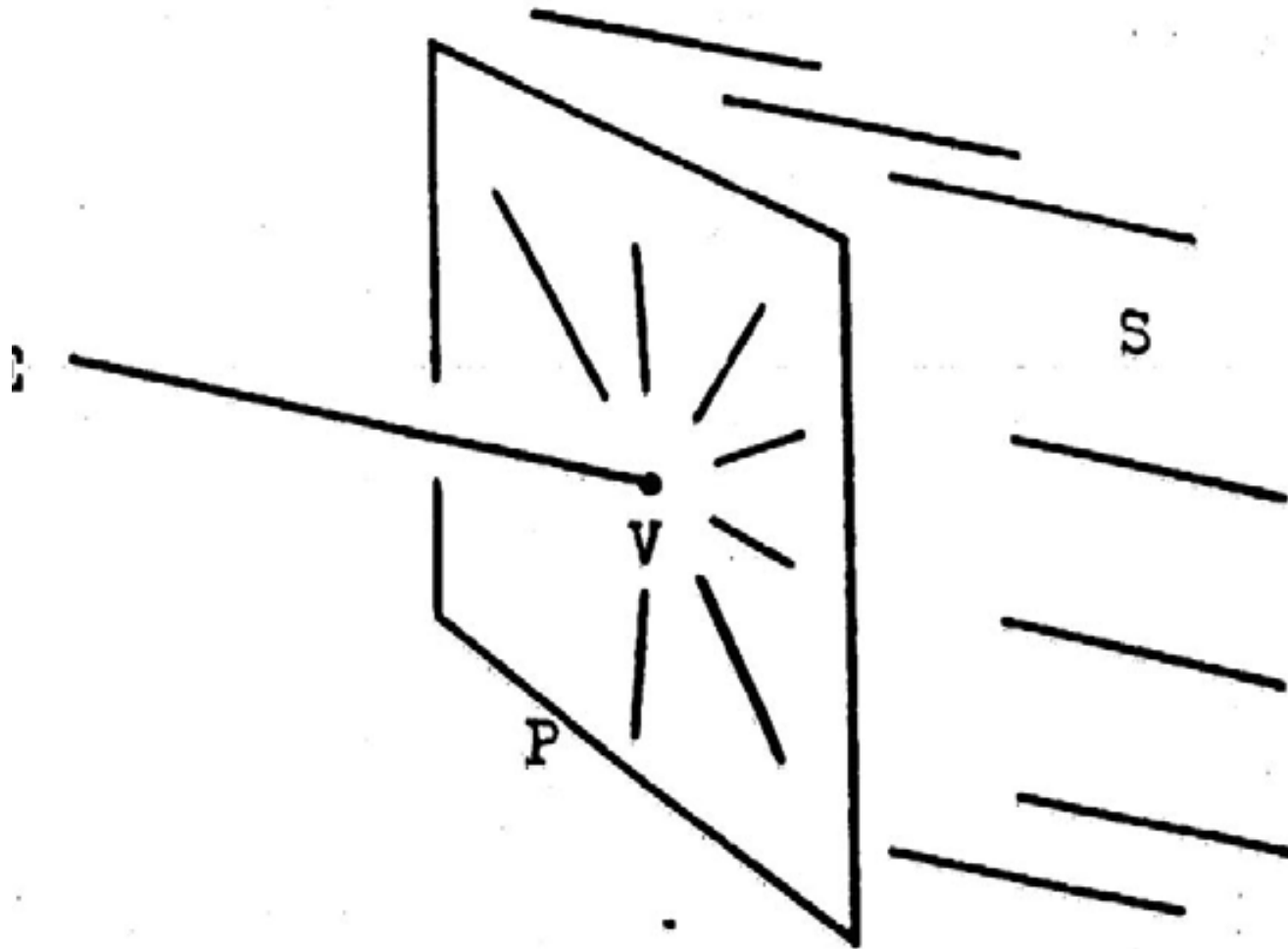


**Horizont je pravac u kojem ravnina kroz oko paralelna s tlom sijeće platno.
Sve paralele s tlom koje prolaze okom sijeku platno u točki horizonta.
(Dakle sve paralele s tlom na platnu „nestaju” na horizontu.)**

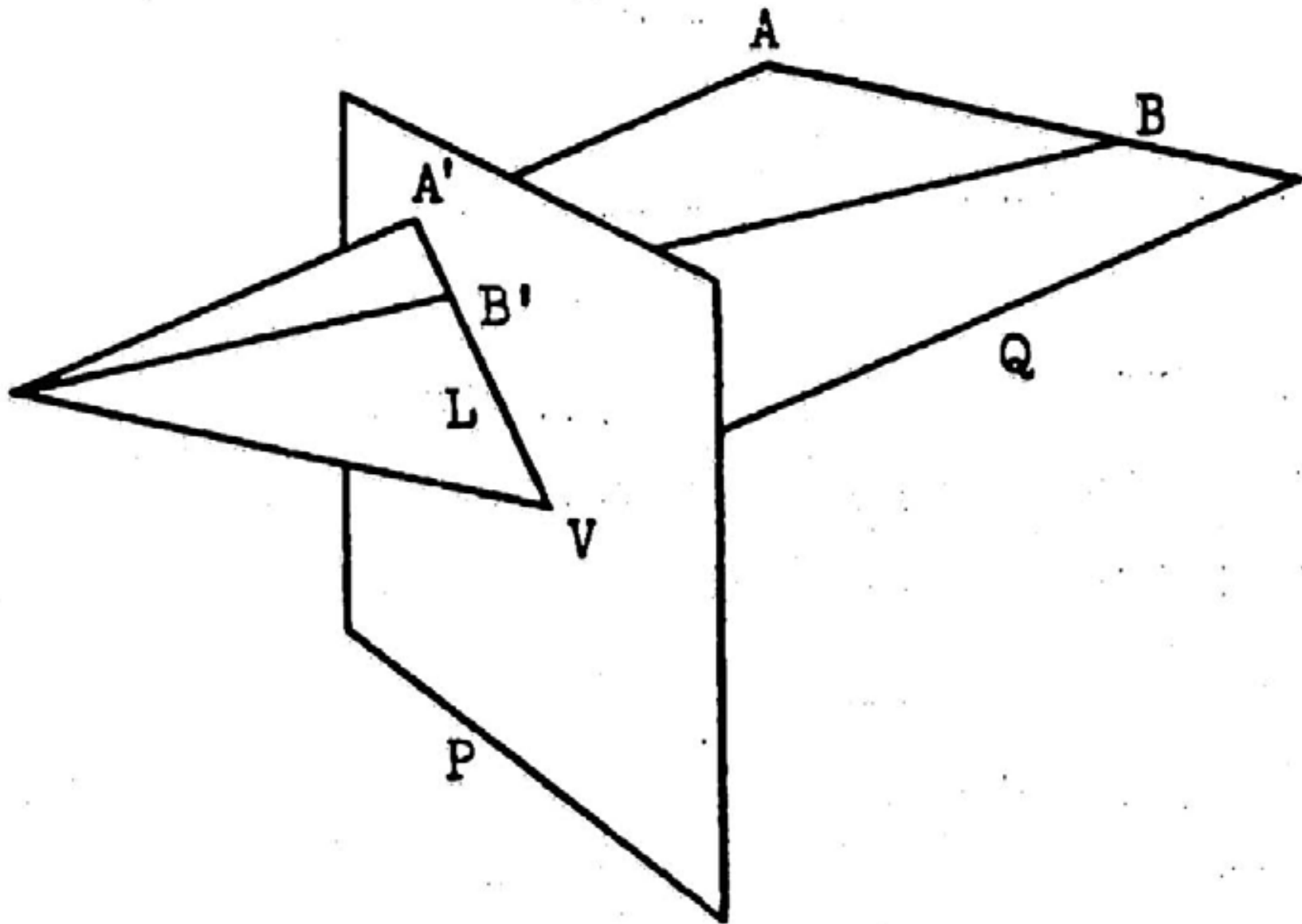
Za paralele općenito (ne samo horizontalne):



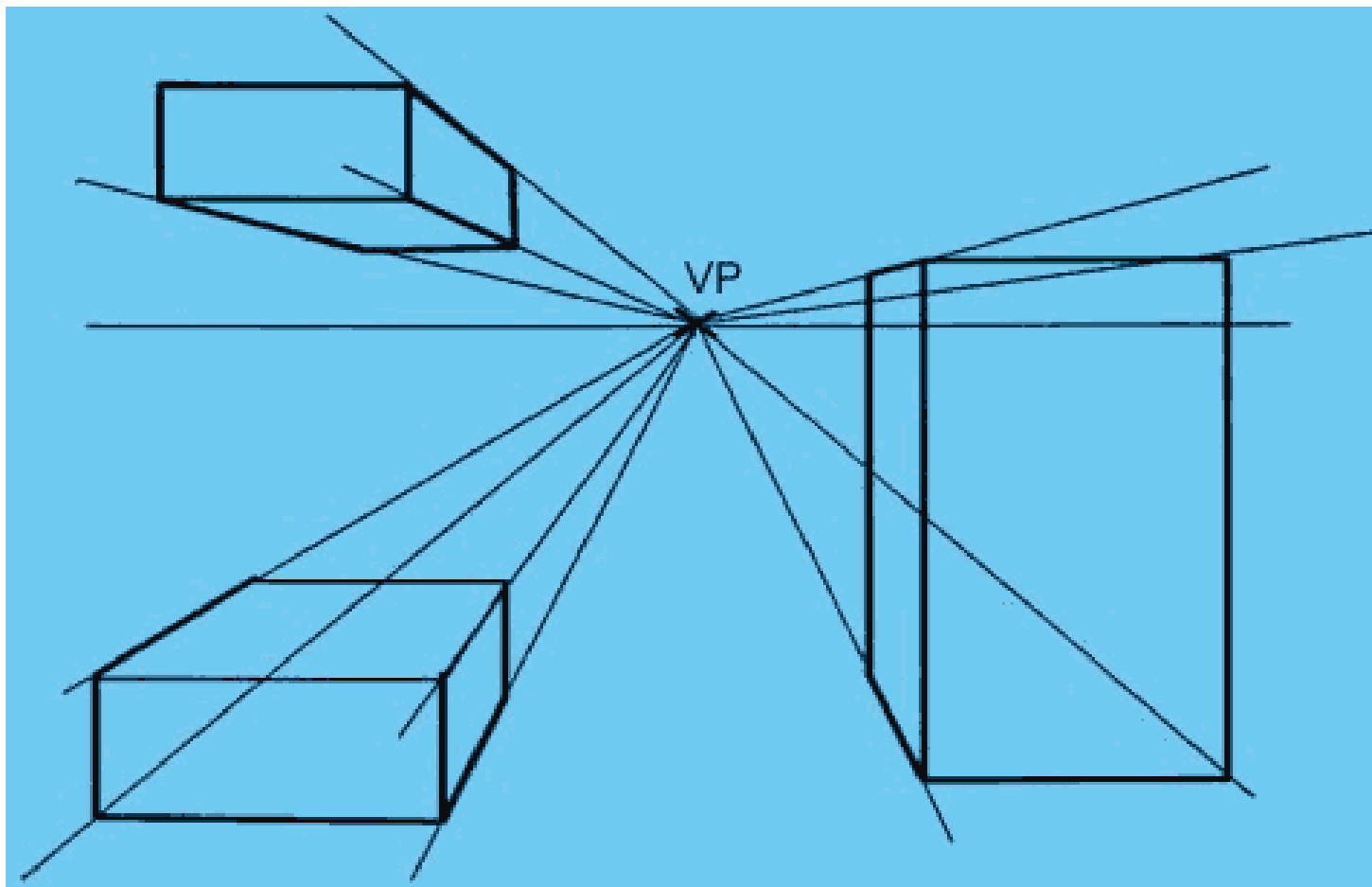
S njima paralelni vidni pravac siječe platno u točki V, tzv. nedogledu tih pravaca.



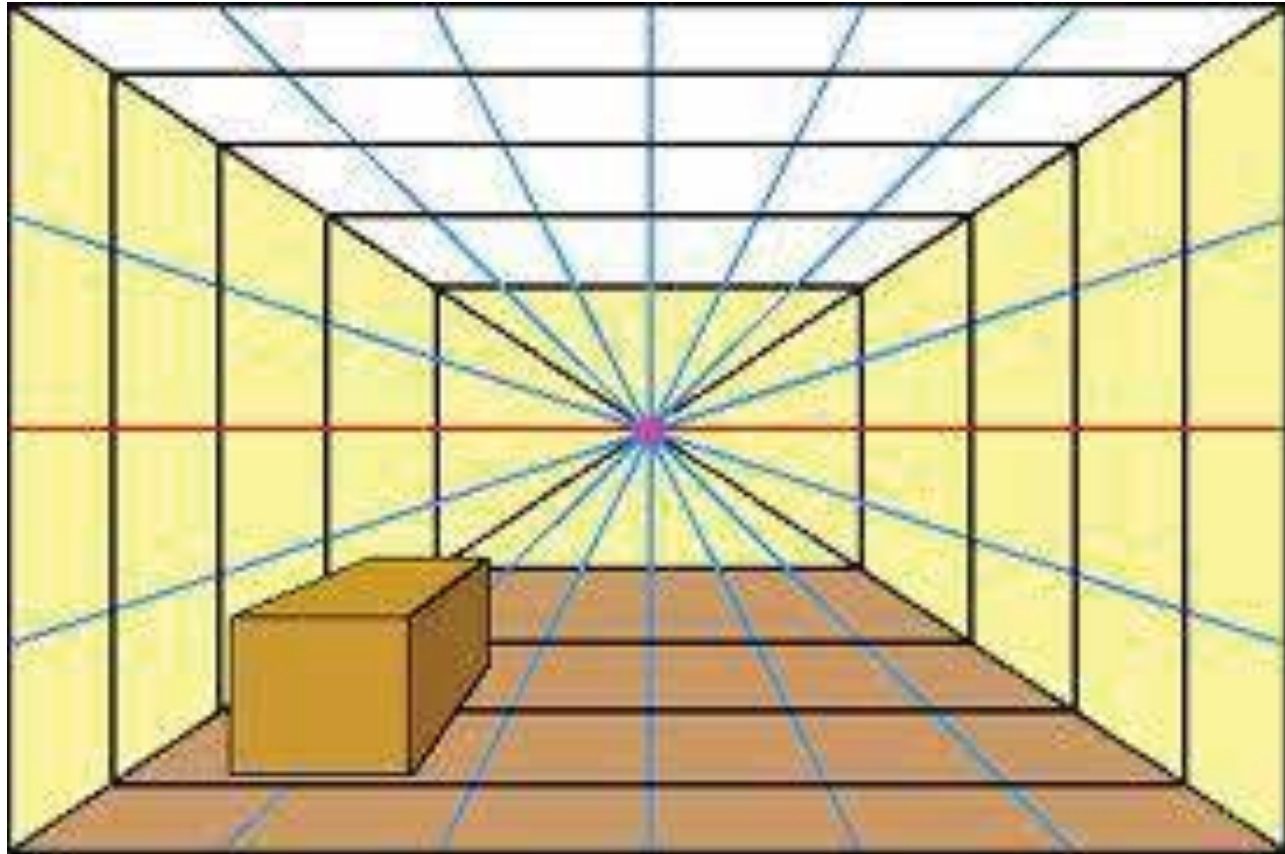
Slike paralela (koje sijeku platno) na platnu se sijeku u nedogledu V.



**AB i paralela OV određuju ravninu Q koja ravninu platna P siječe u A'B'.
V je na A'B' jer je i na P i na Q.**



**Stranice paralelne s platnom imaju isti smjer i na platnu.
1 istaknuti smjer neparalelan je s platnom (okomice na
platno) i siječe se u svojem 1 nedogledu (na horizontu).
(Tzv. perspektiva 1 točke.)**

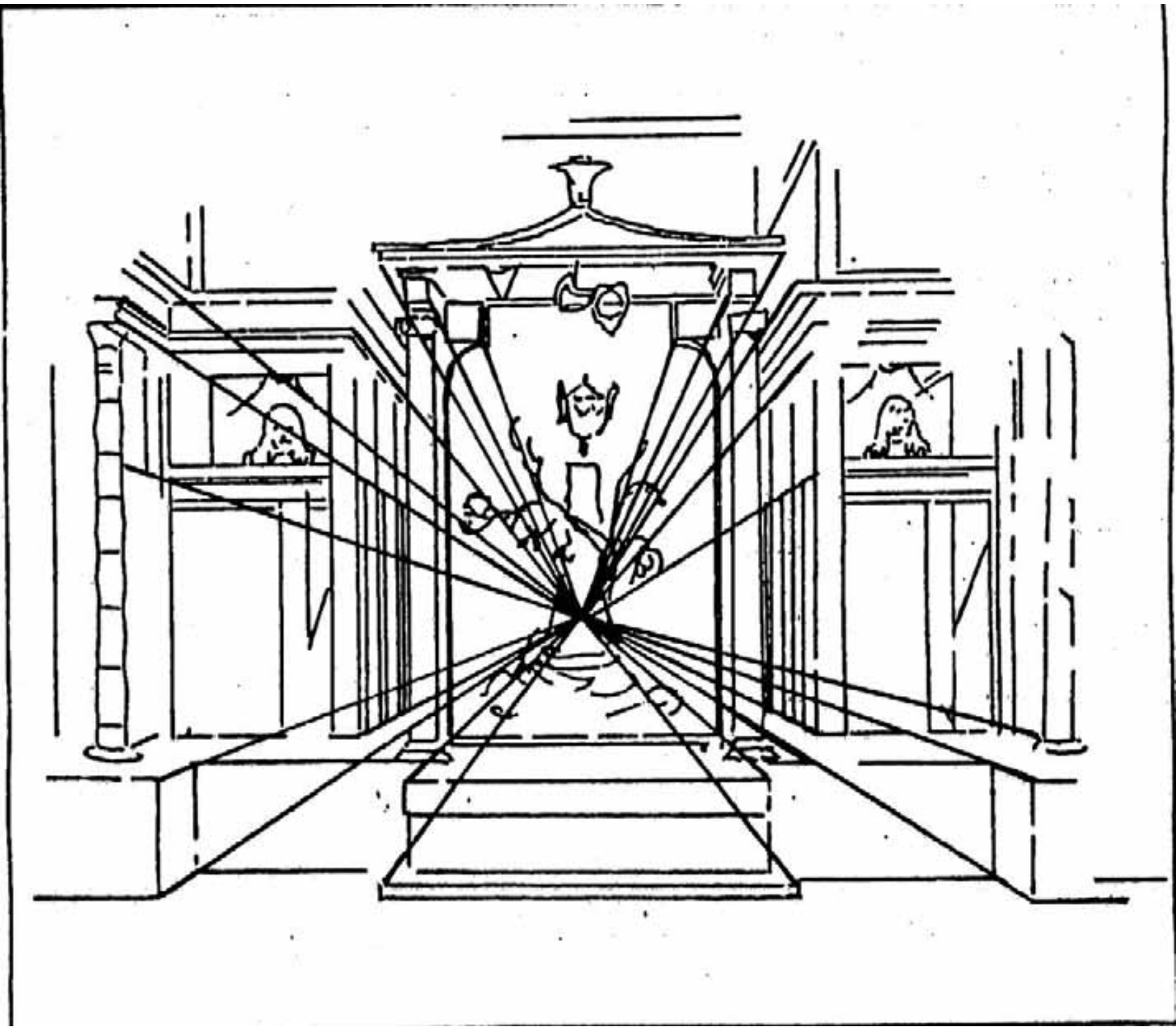




Okumura Masanobu, 1745

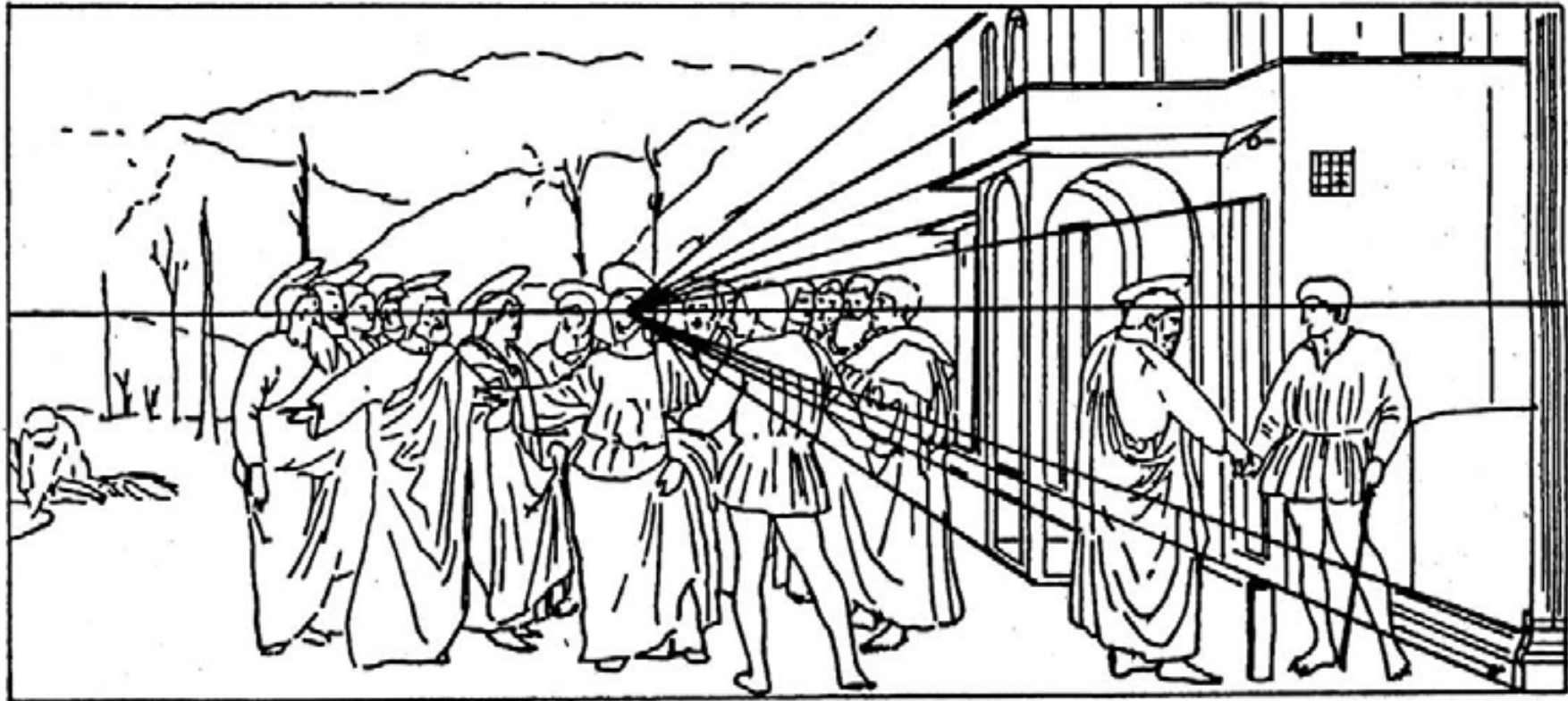


Antička freska (iz Augustovog vremena).

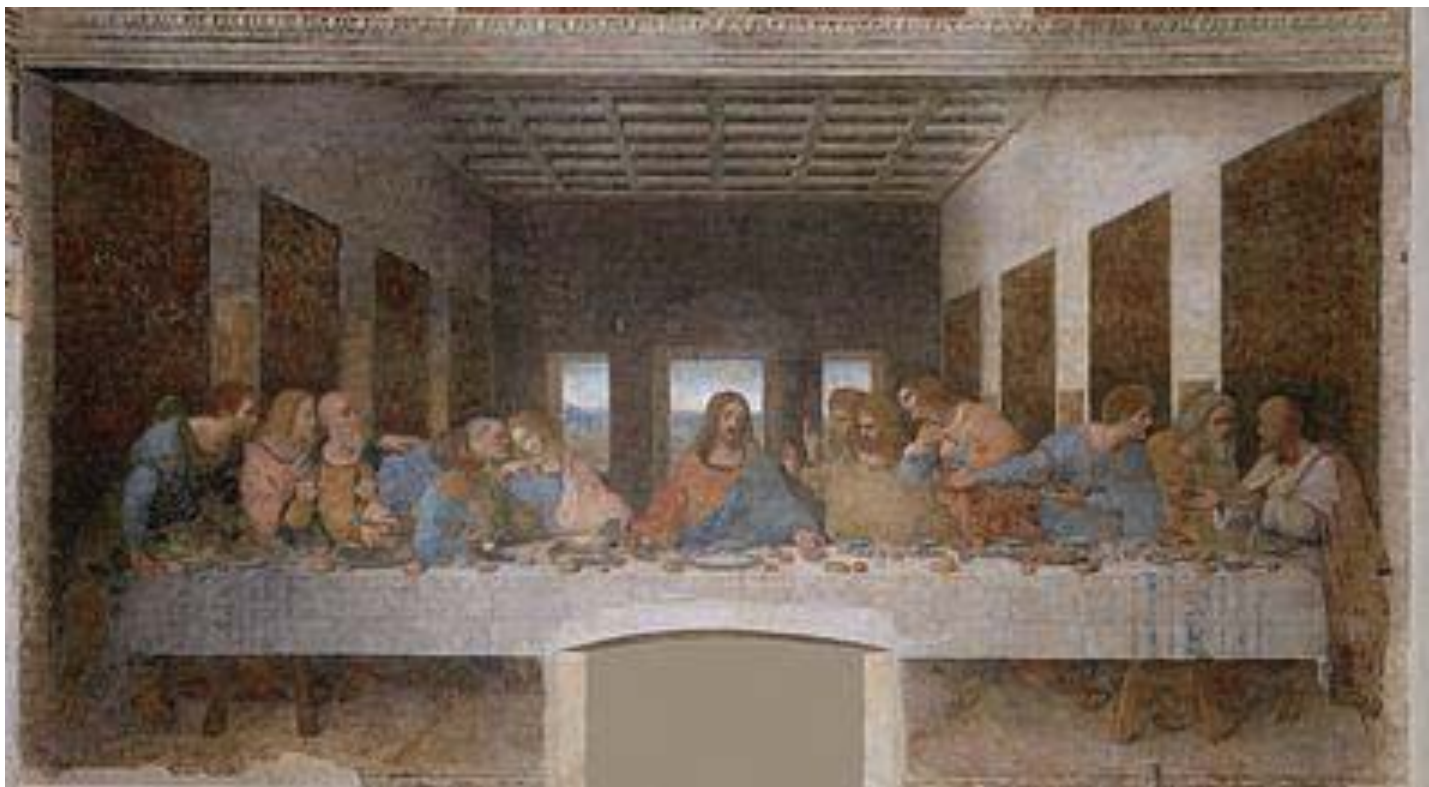




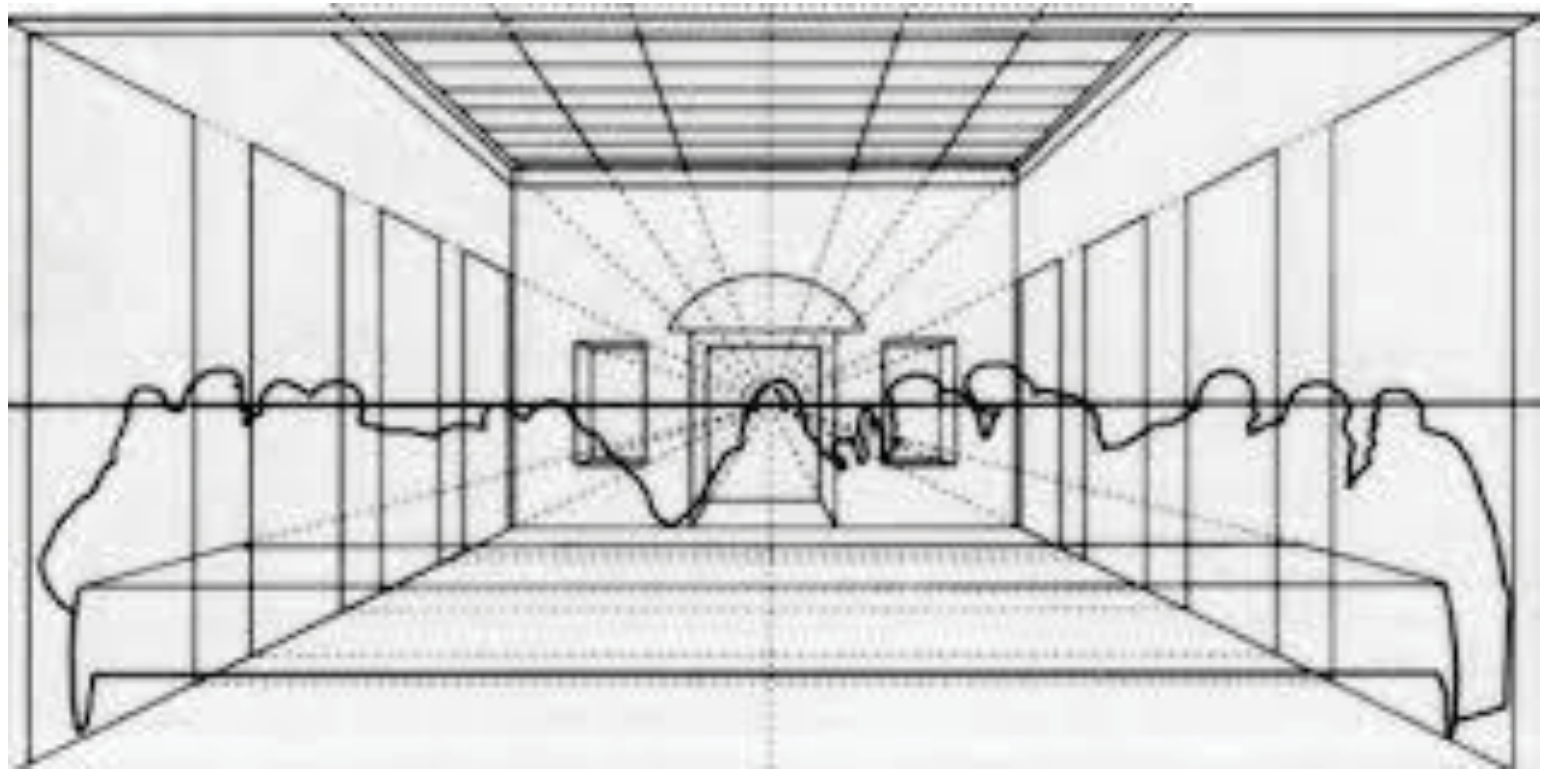
**Plaćanje poreza u Kafarnaumu (staterom iz ribljih usta),
Masaccio 1425. (Svjetlo s desna, uhvaćeni trenutak, boje, ...)**



Nedogled u središtu prizora, izokefalija na horizontu (glave na liniji ali noge ne, prva takva slika).

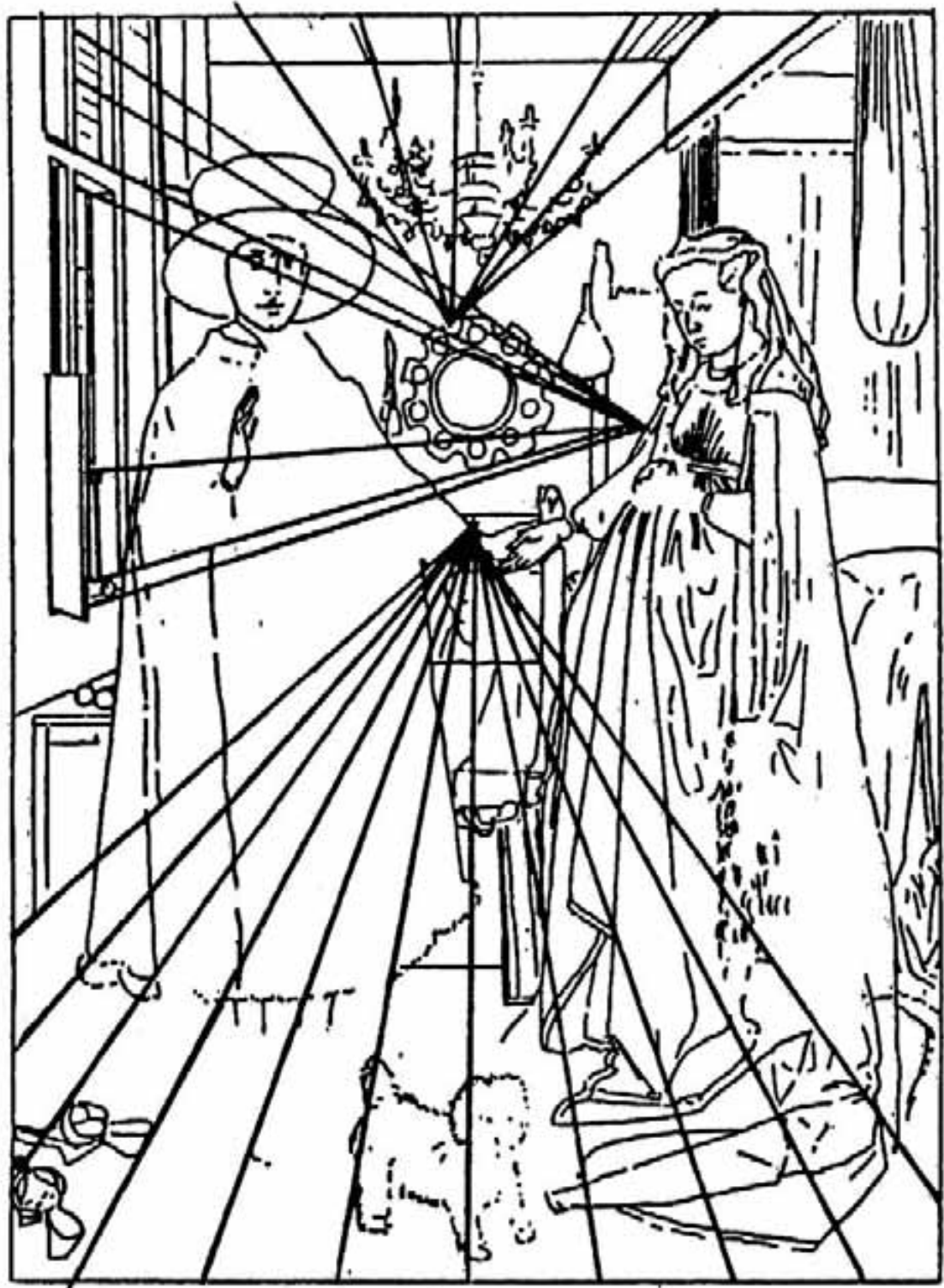


Posljednja večera, Leonardo da Vinci 1490-tih.





Van Eyck, Vjenčanje Arnolfinijevih 1434.



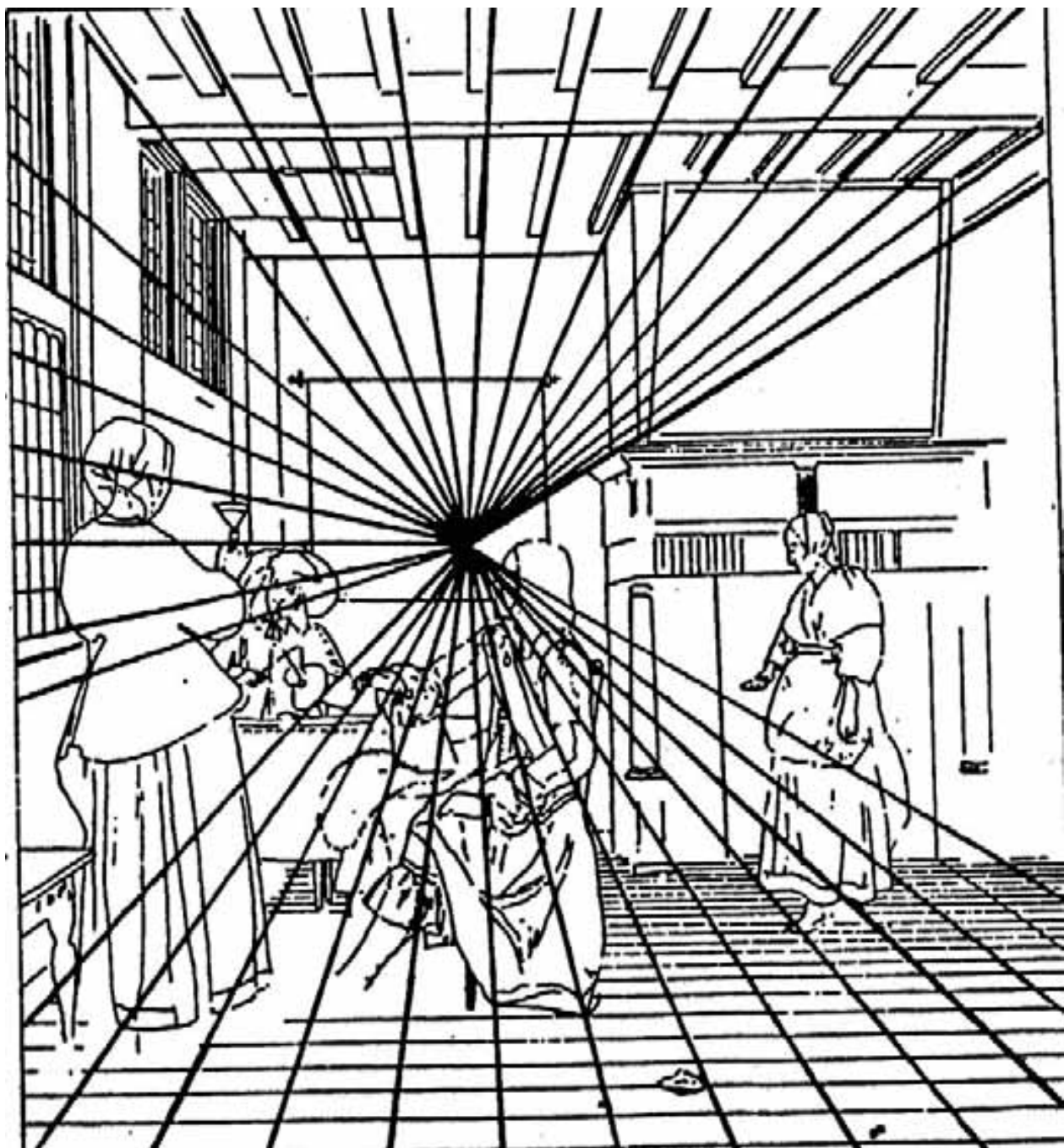


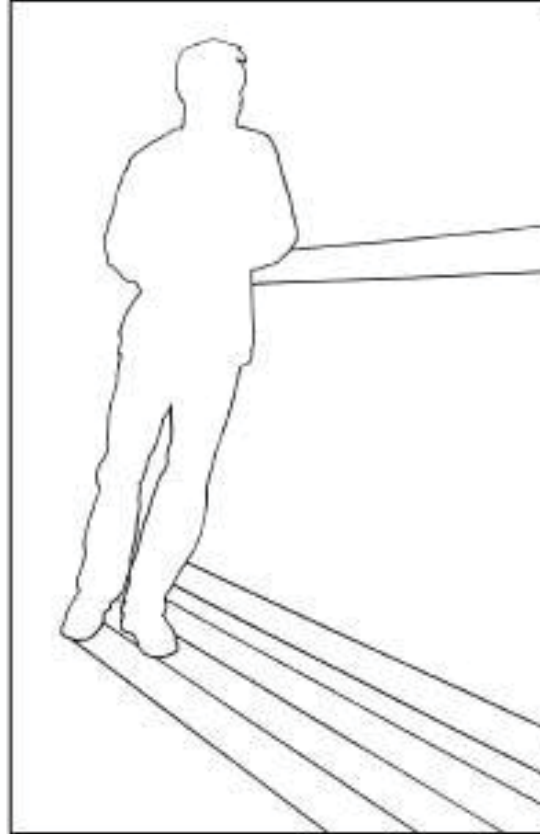
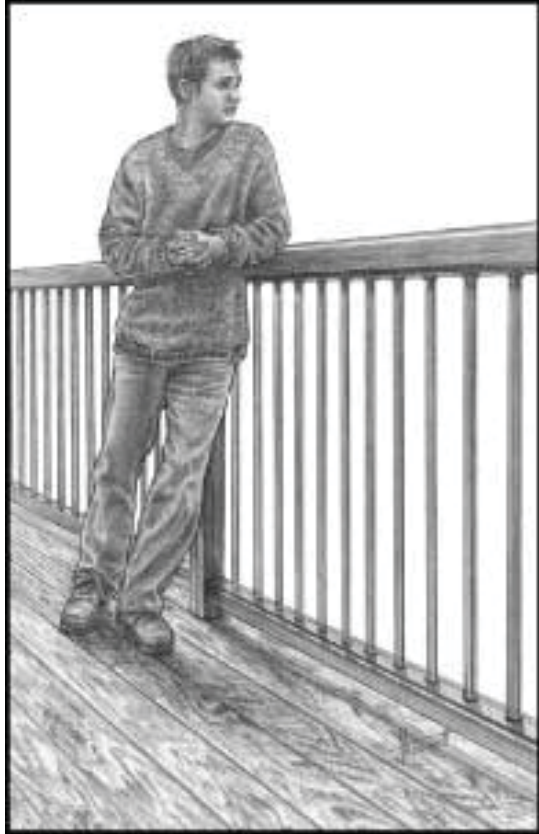
Atenska škola, Raffaello 1510.

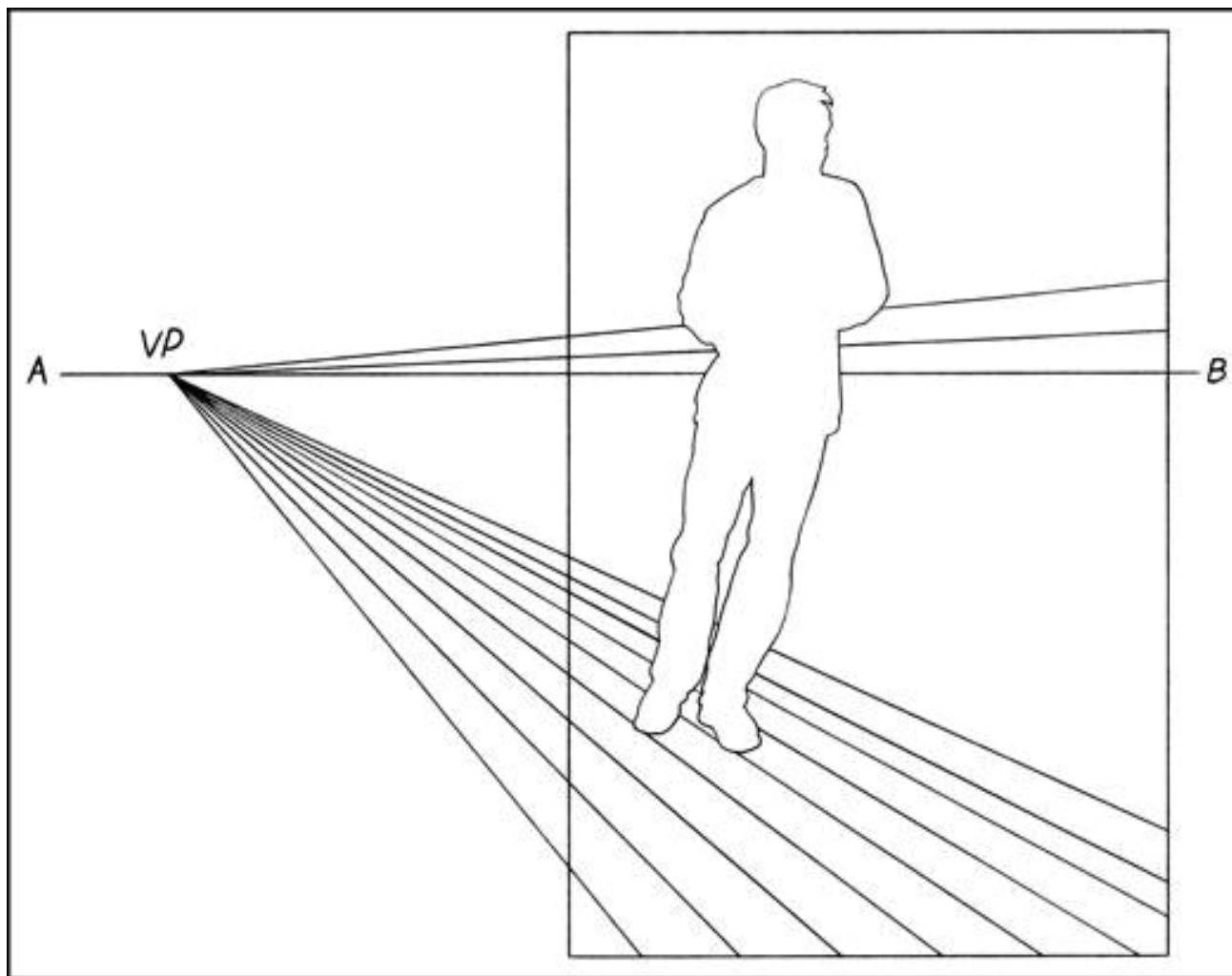




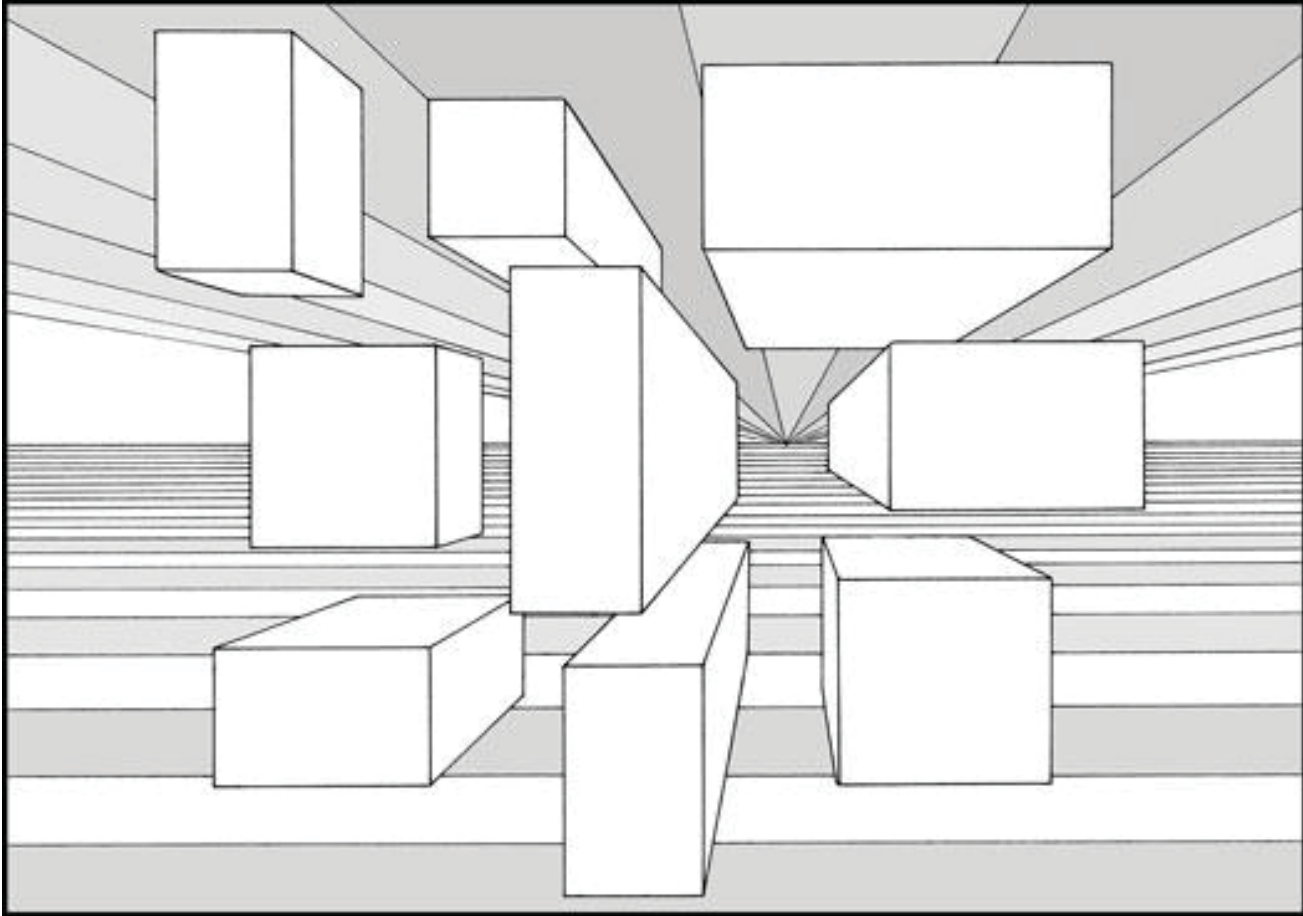
Pieter de Hoogh, 1658.

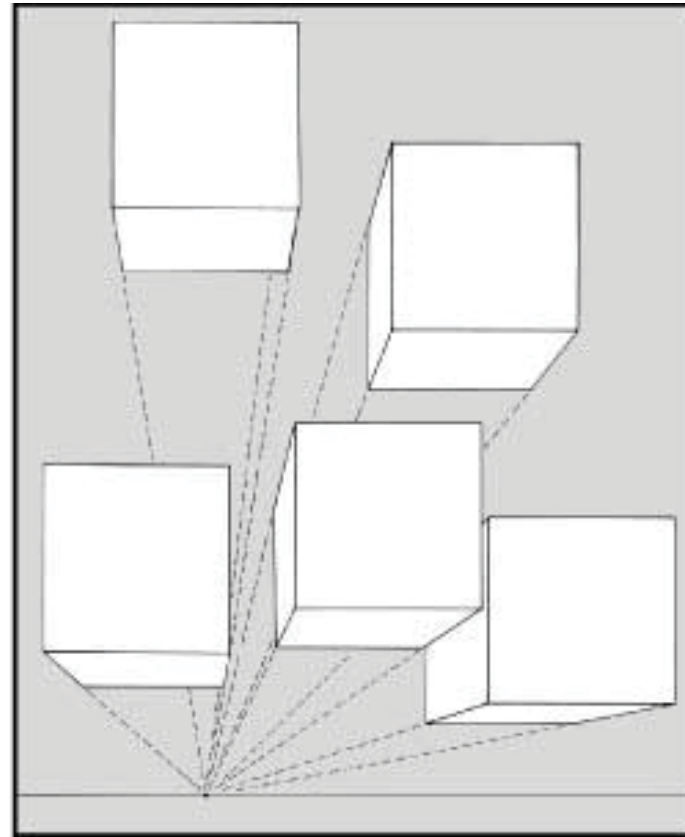
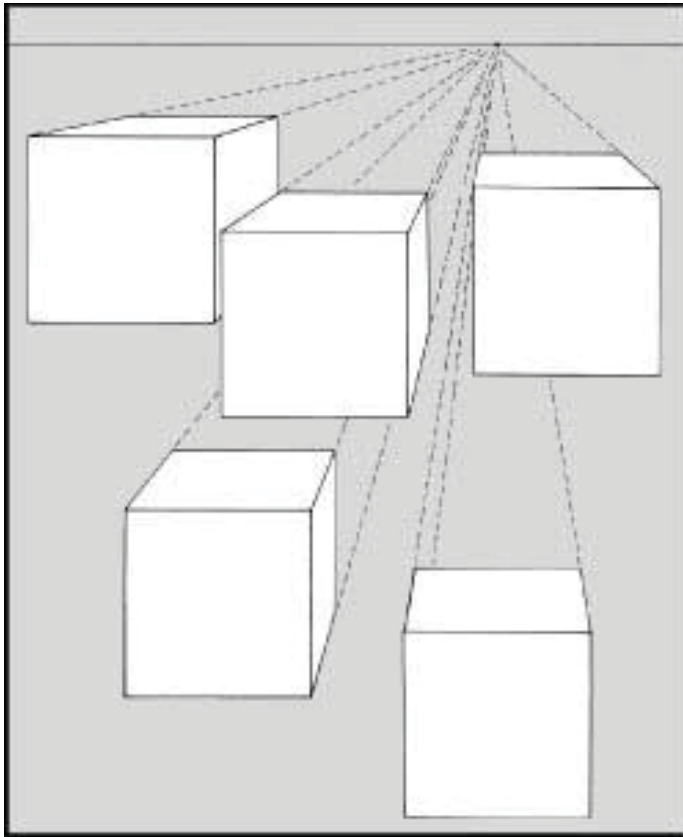






Nedogled izvan platna.

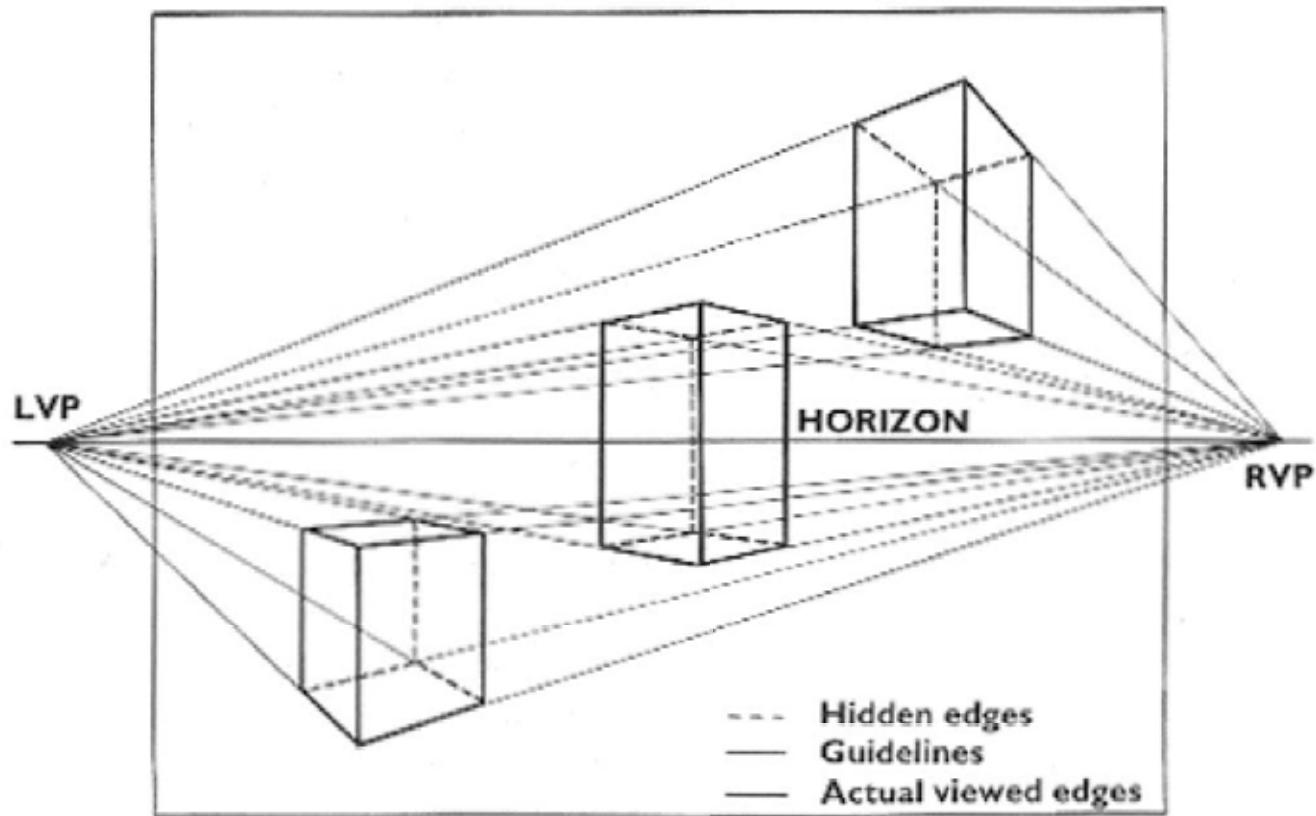




Ptičja i žablja perspektiva.

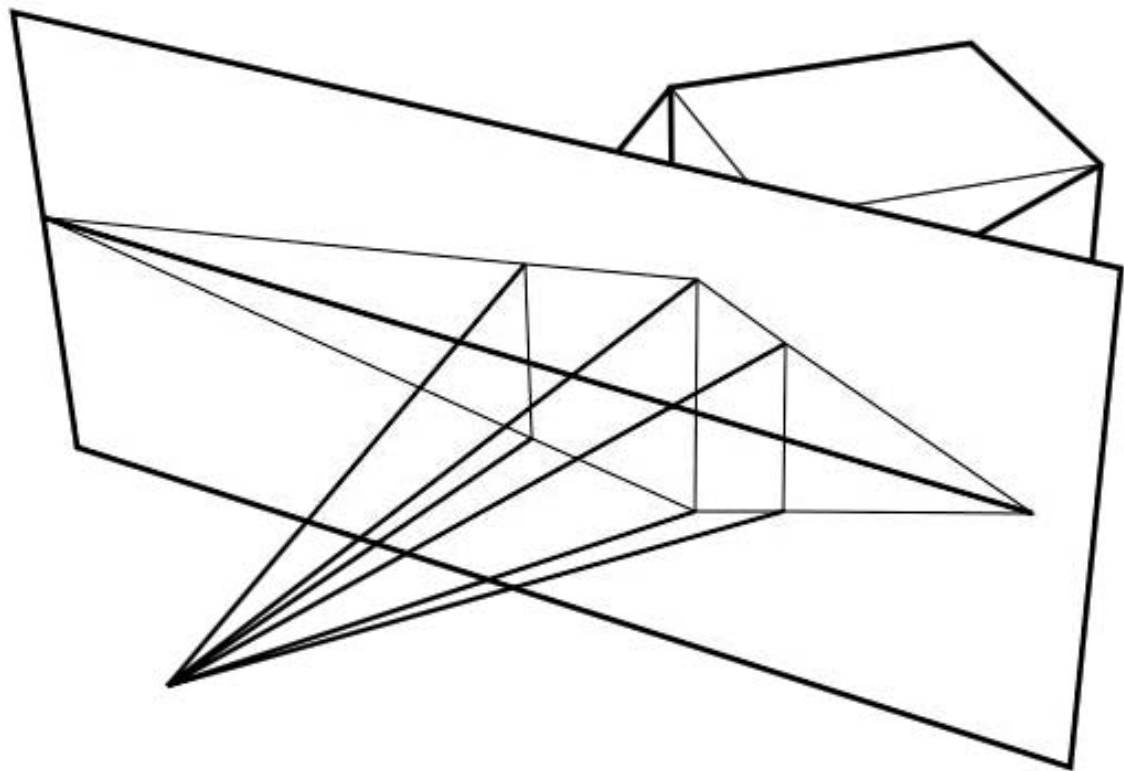


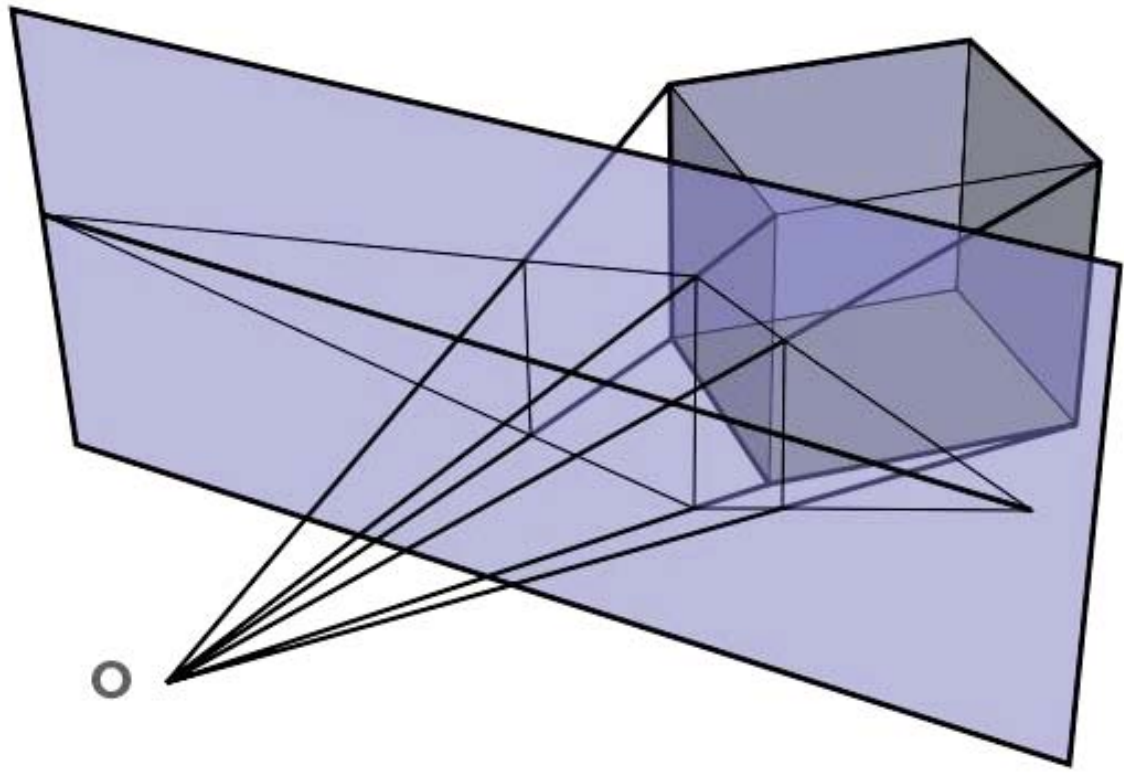




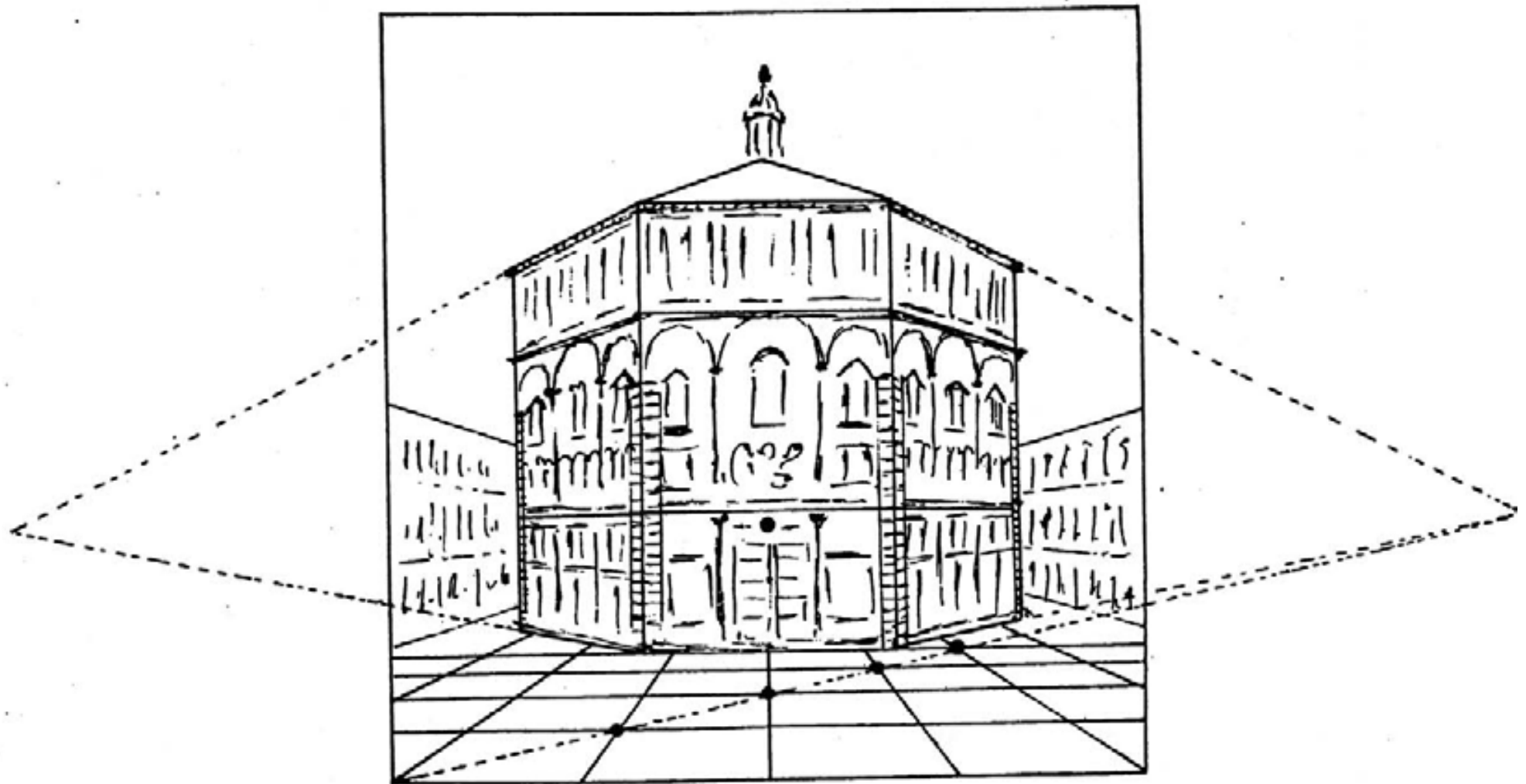
2 istaknuta smjera s tlom neparalelni su s platnom i sijeku se u svoja 2 nedogleda na horizontu.

Tzv. perspektiva 2 točke.





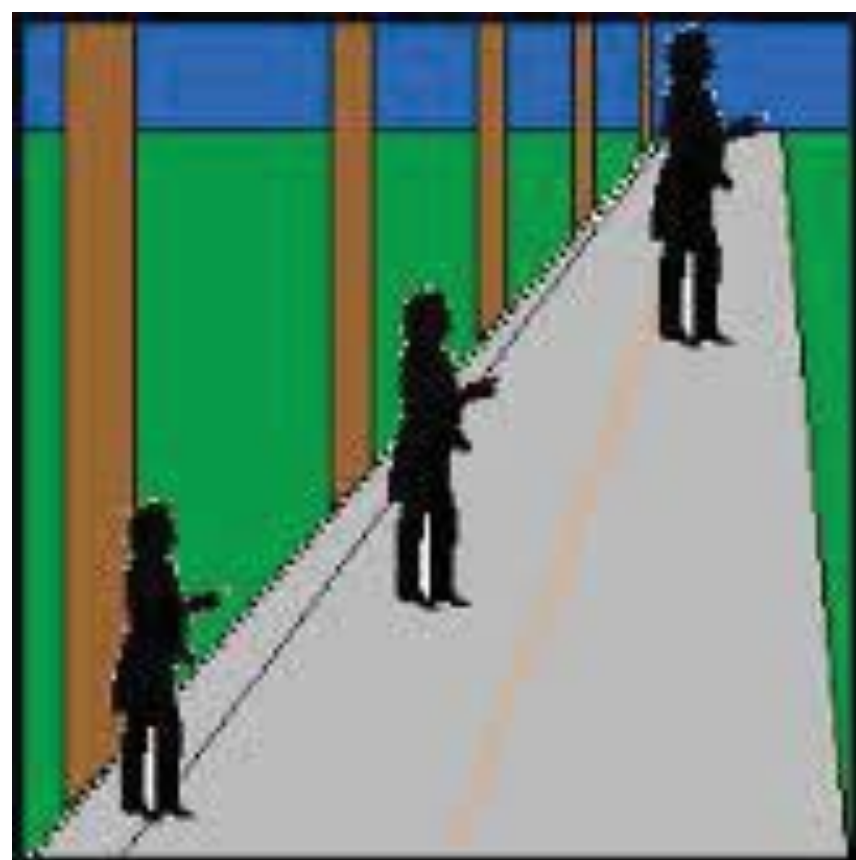
Brunelleschijeva krstionica:



DUŽINE SE „DUBINSKI” SKRAĆUJU!

PO KOJEM PRAVILU?

**TREBAMO LI RAČUNATI ILI MOŽEMO
SAMO CRTATI?**



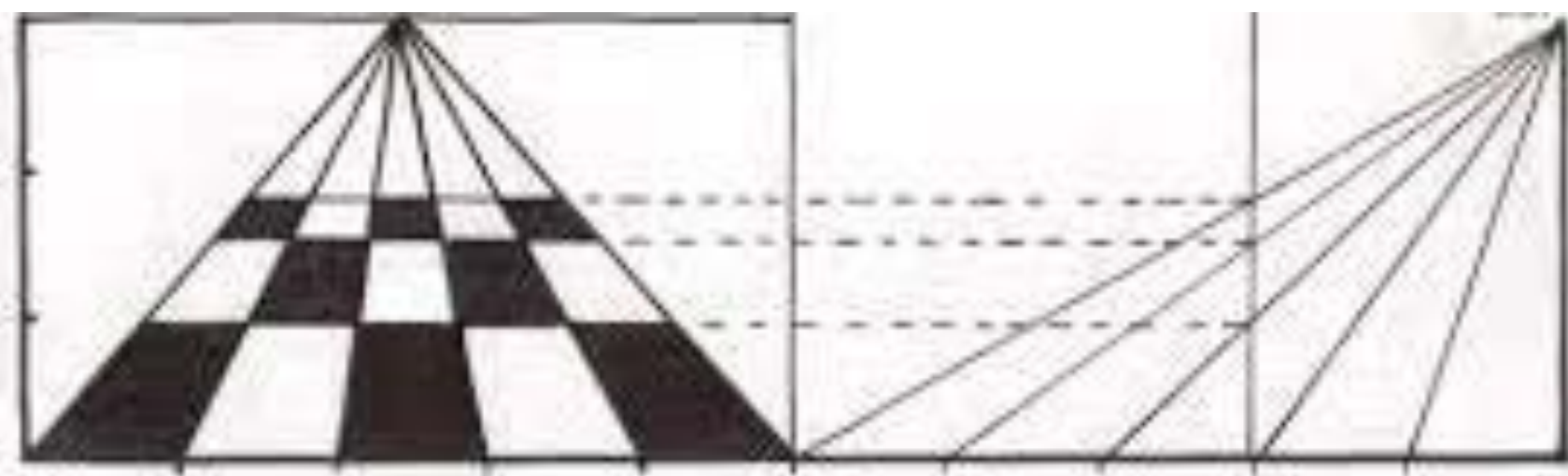
Size Illusion
(after Coren & Ward, 1989)



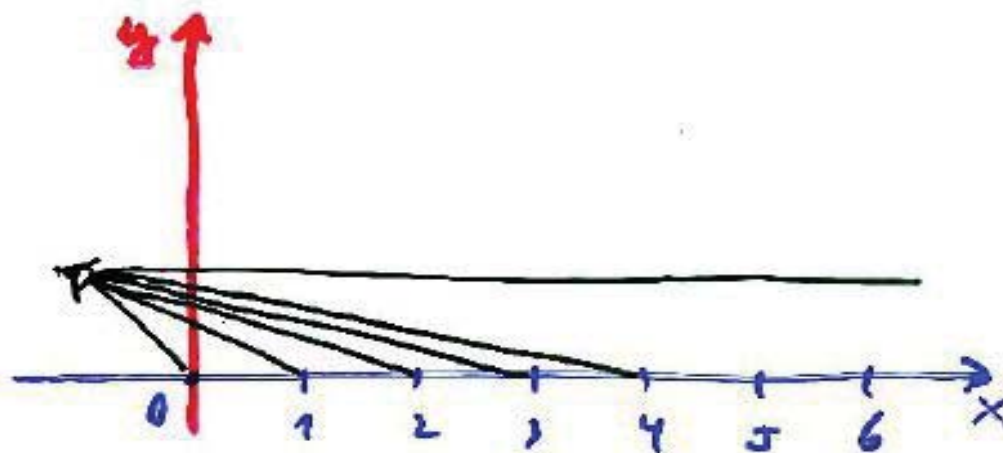
Konjunkcija Mjeseca i Venere



Skraćenja nisu perspektivna nego klasna.



Naravno,
možemo
i računati:



$$y = \frac{x}{x+1} \iff x = \frac{y}{1-y}$$

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | ∞ |
| 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $\frac{6}{7}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ | $\frac{8}{9}$ | ... | 1 |

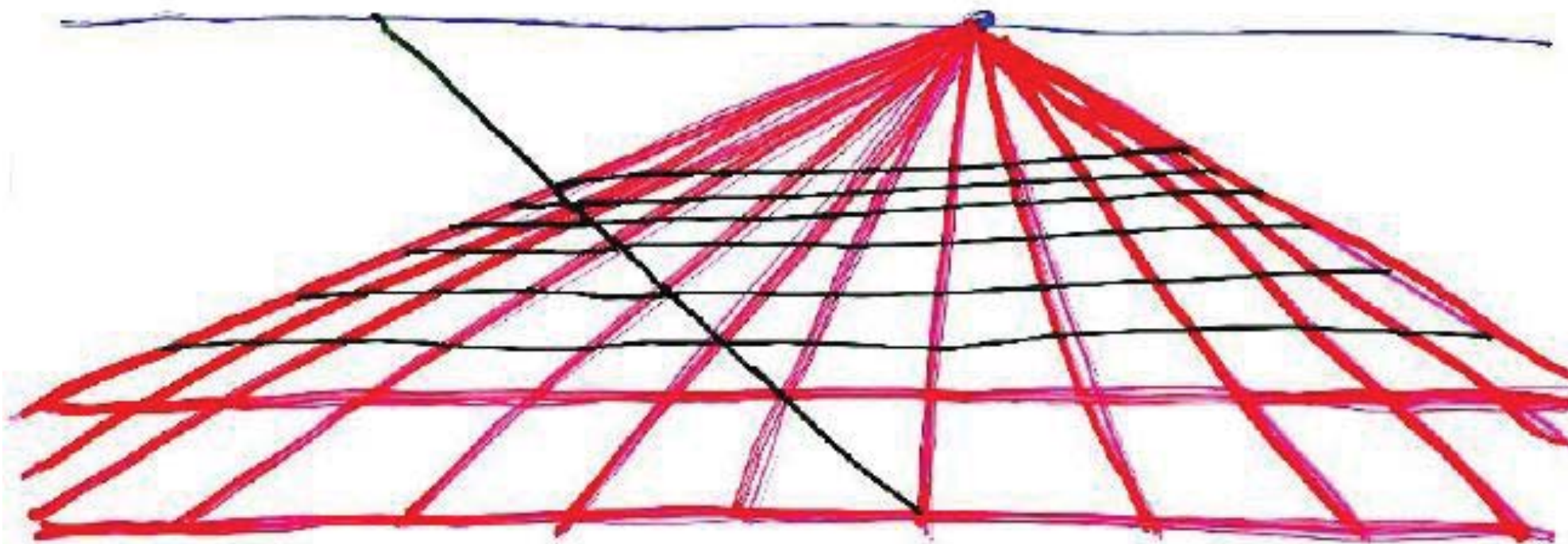
$$x' = x + 1$$

$$\Delta x = 1$$

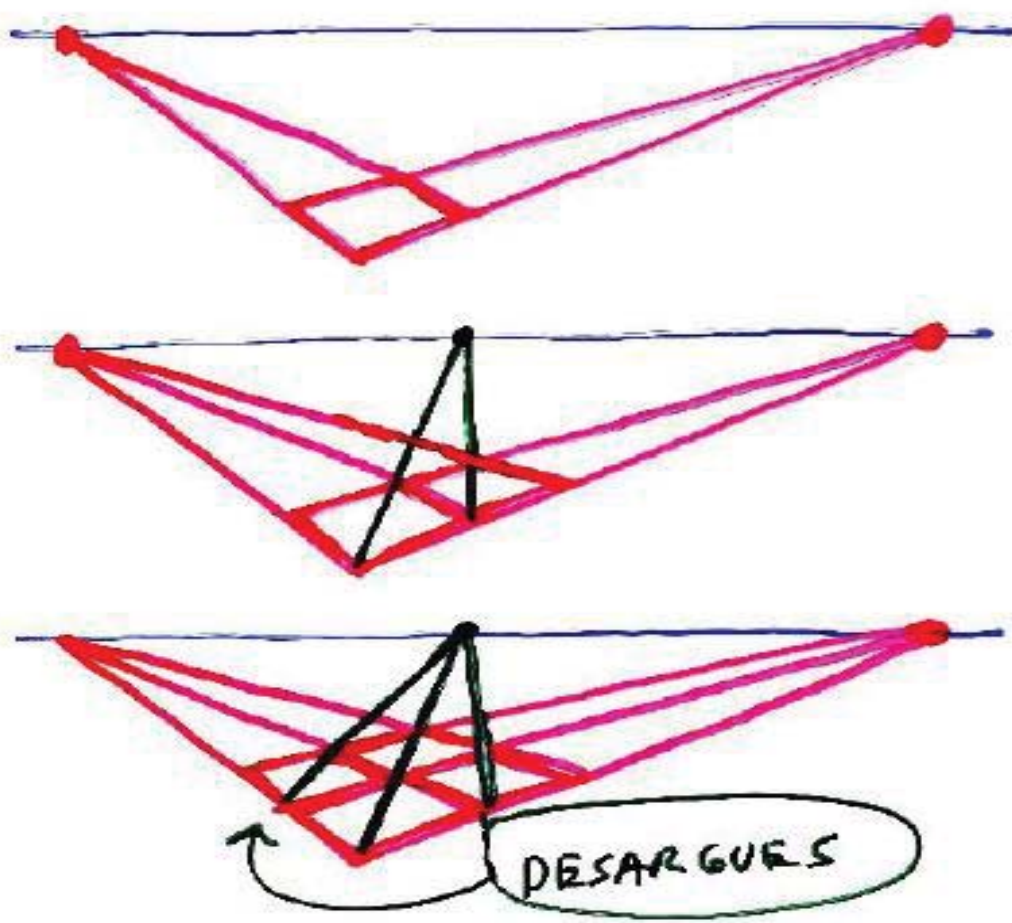
$$y' = \frac{1}{2-y}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{(1-y)^2}{2-y}$$

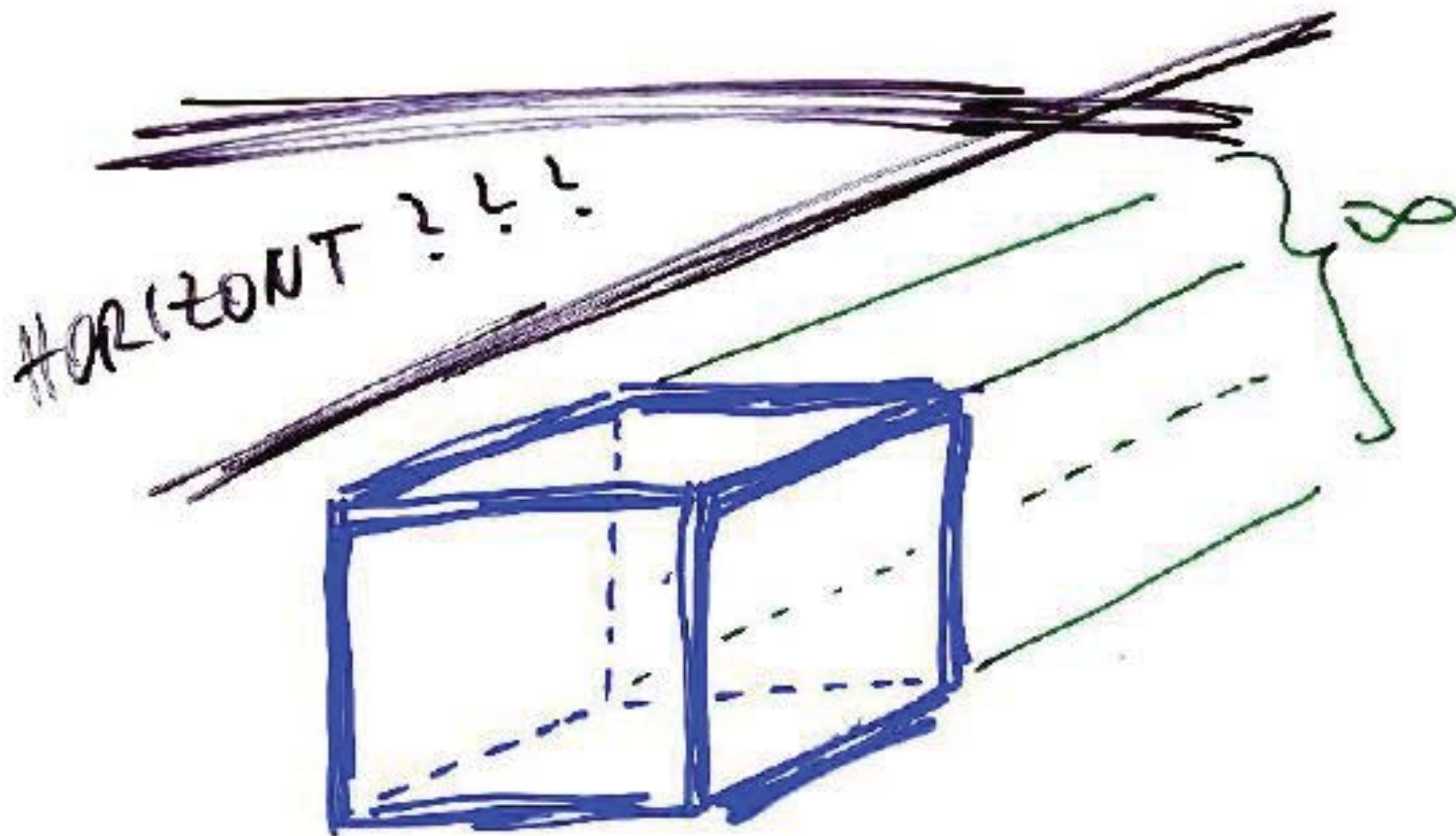
**Ili samo crtati pomoću dijagonala, u perspektivi
1 točke:**



ili u perspektivi 2 točke:



NEKOREKTNA PERSPEKTIVA (S BESKONAČNO DALEKIM OKOM) KOSA PROJEKCIJA.



OVAKO TO IZGLEDA NA PRAVOJ SLICI:

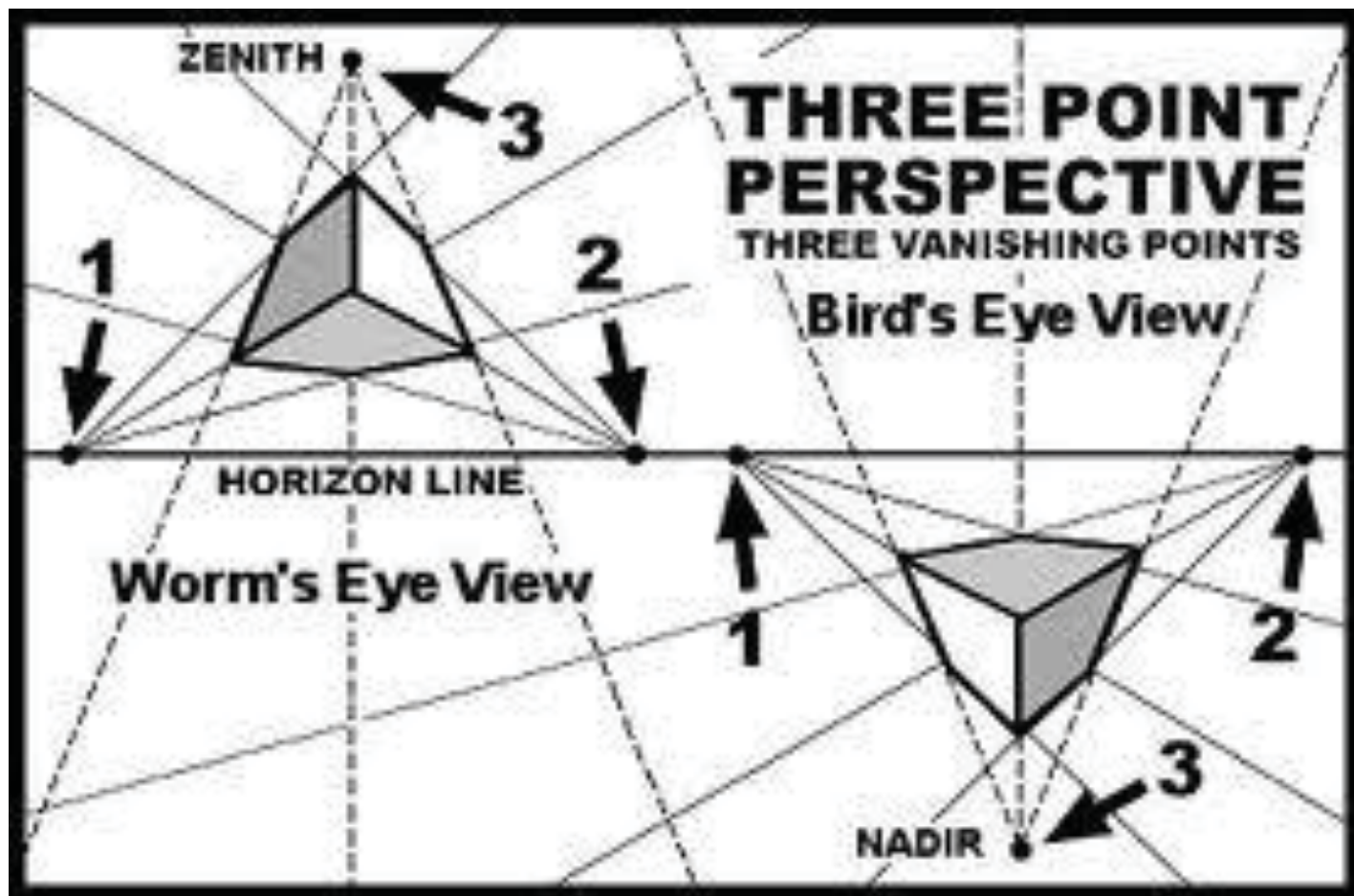


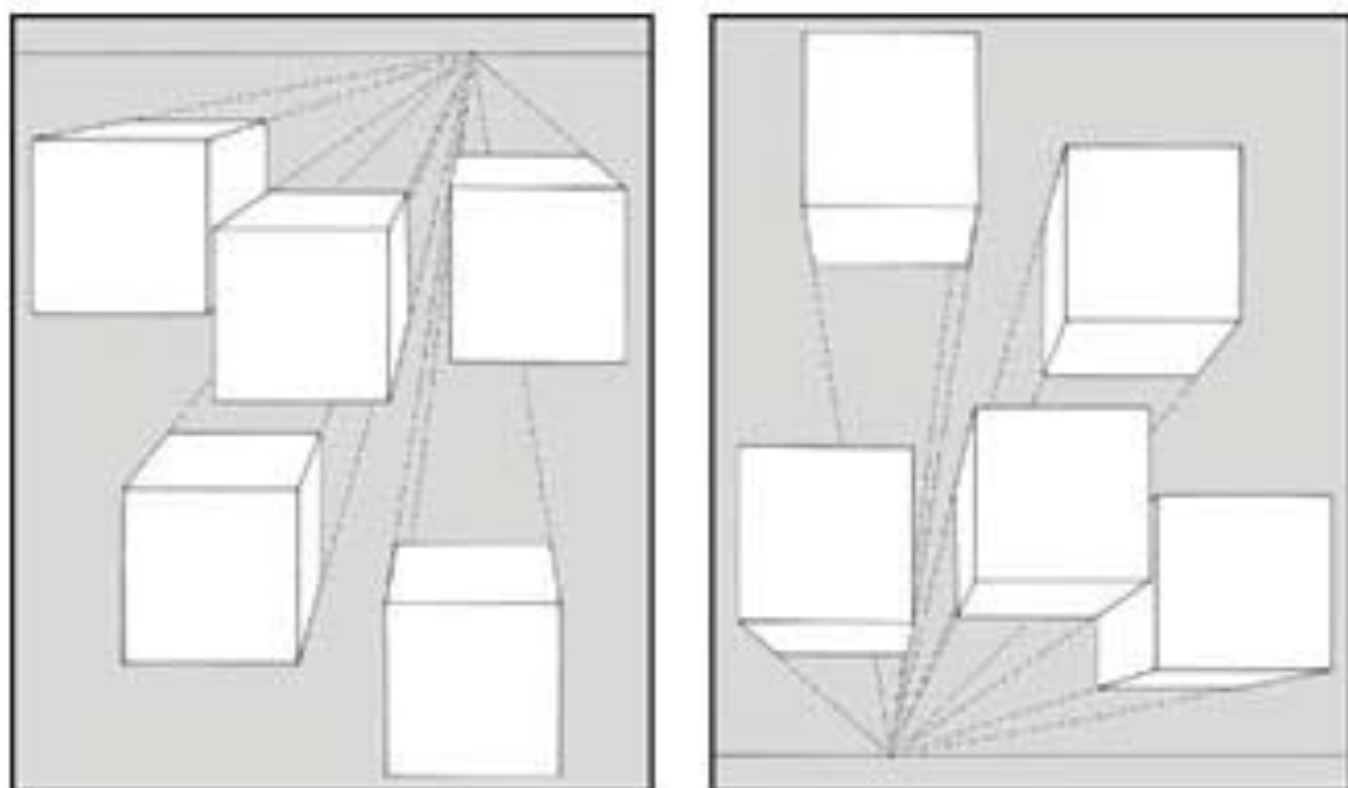
Ako smo blizu objekta (kvadra) koji slikamo, platno moramo nagnuti prema nebu ili zemlji, ne bismo li ga „uhvatili” u okvir platna.

To znači da vertikale objekta više nisu paralelne s platnom, pa vidna vertikalna siječe platno u nedogledu tih vertikalnih pravaca.

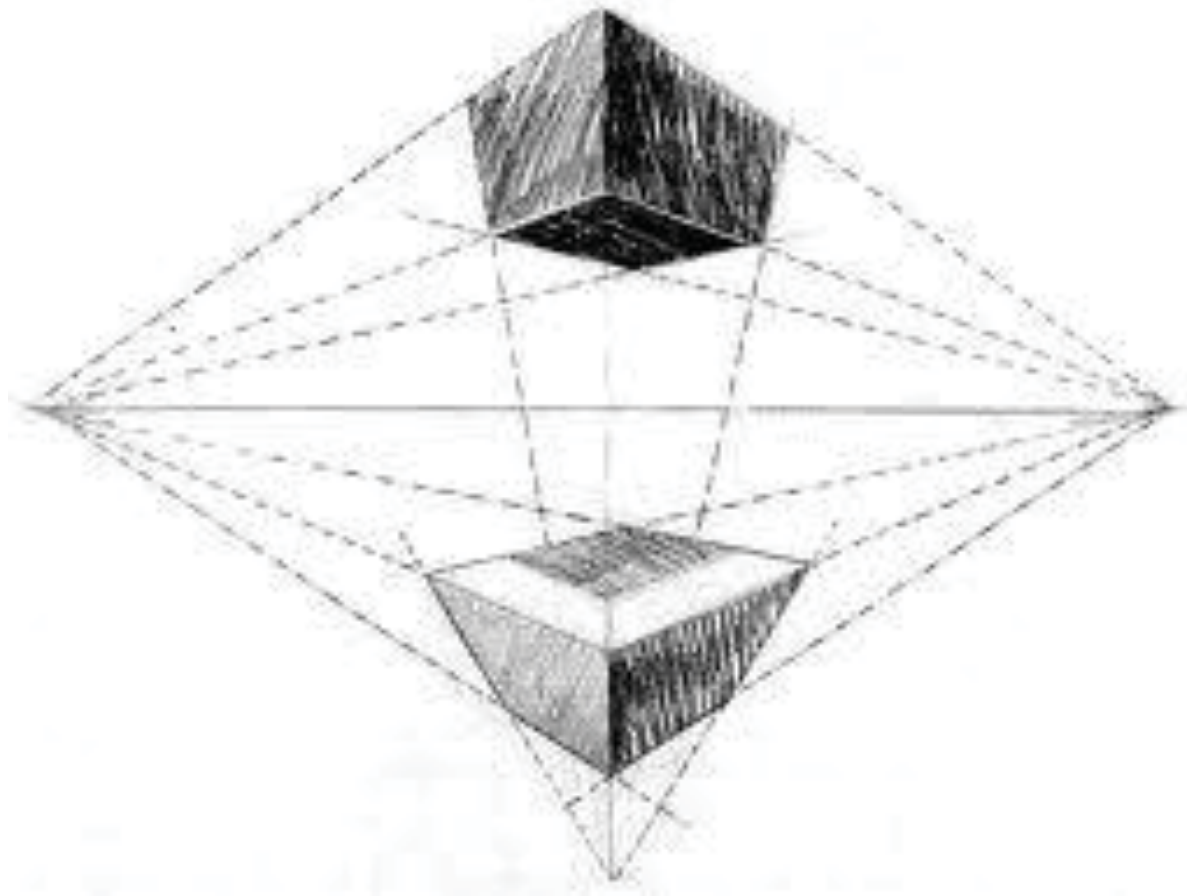
To je 3. točka perspektive, iznad horizonta u „žabljem” pogledu ili ispod u „ptičjem” (??).







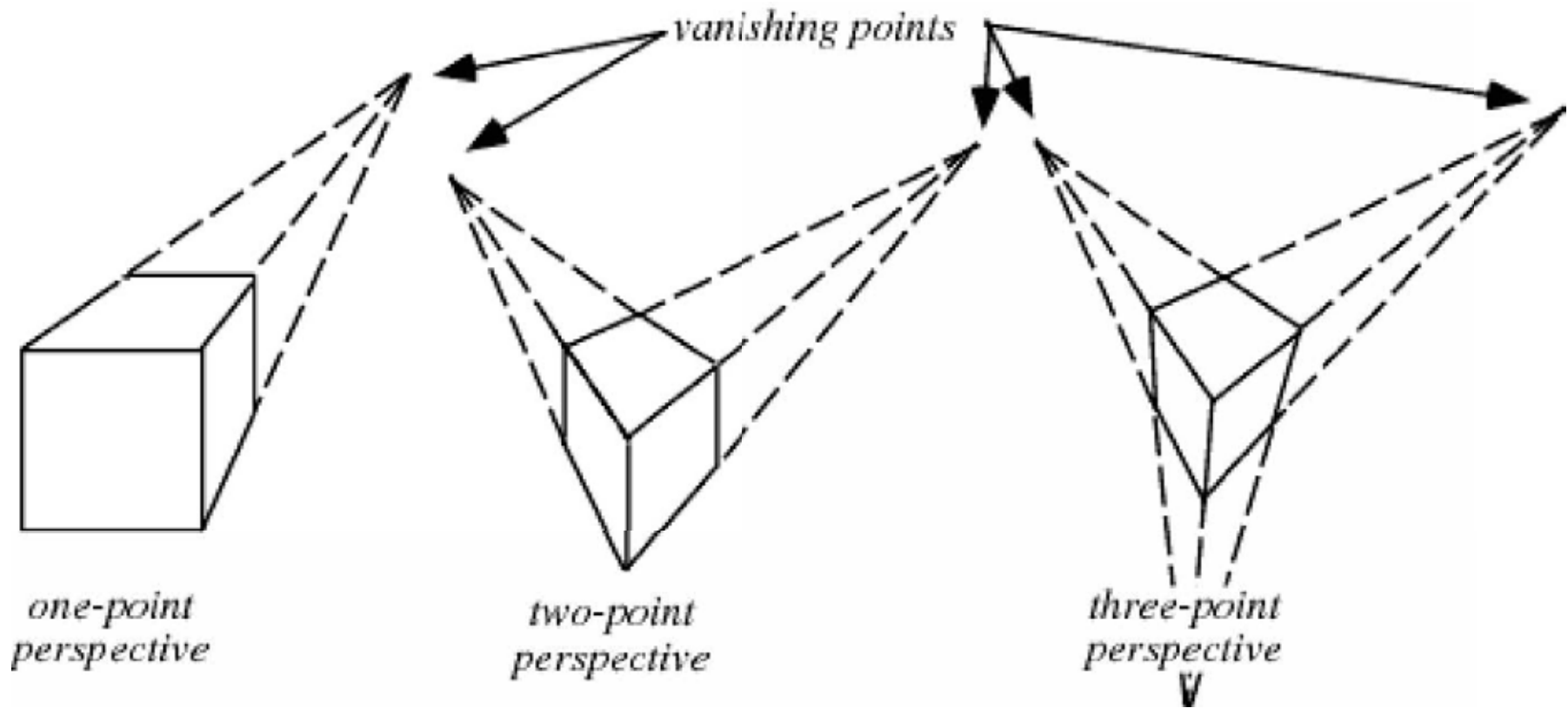
Ptičja i žablja perspektiva.



Žablji-ptičji pogled znači da je objekt slikanja iznad-ispod horizonta.

Nedogled vertikalnih pravaca ispod-iznad horizonta znači platno nagnuto prema zemlji-nebu.

Uz 3 istaknuta smjera imamo „tri perspektive”:



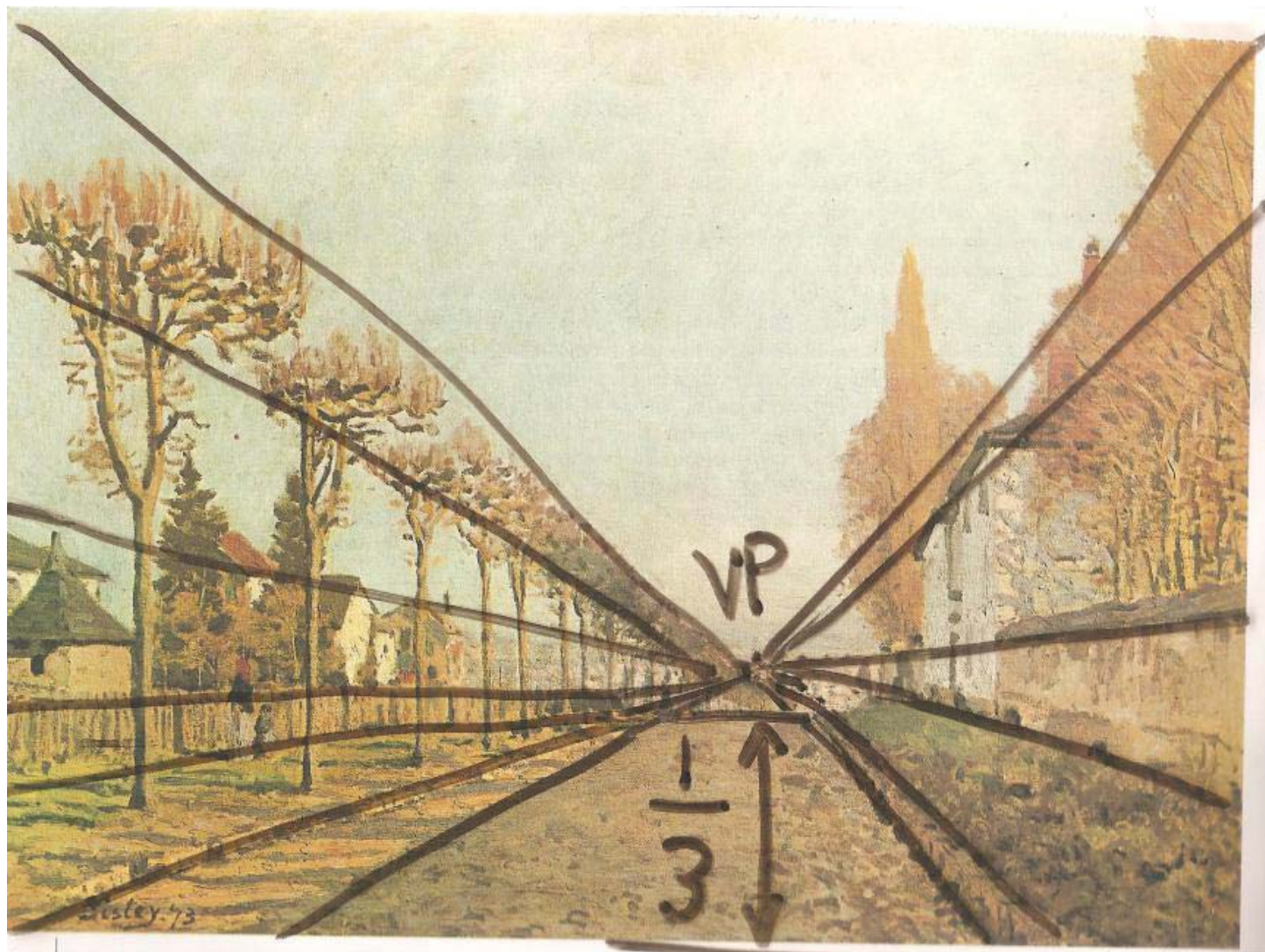
Ali možemo imati 0,1,2,3,4,... istaknutih smjerova!

0 istaknutih smjerova:



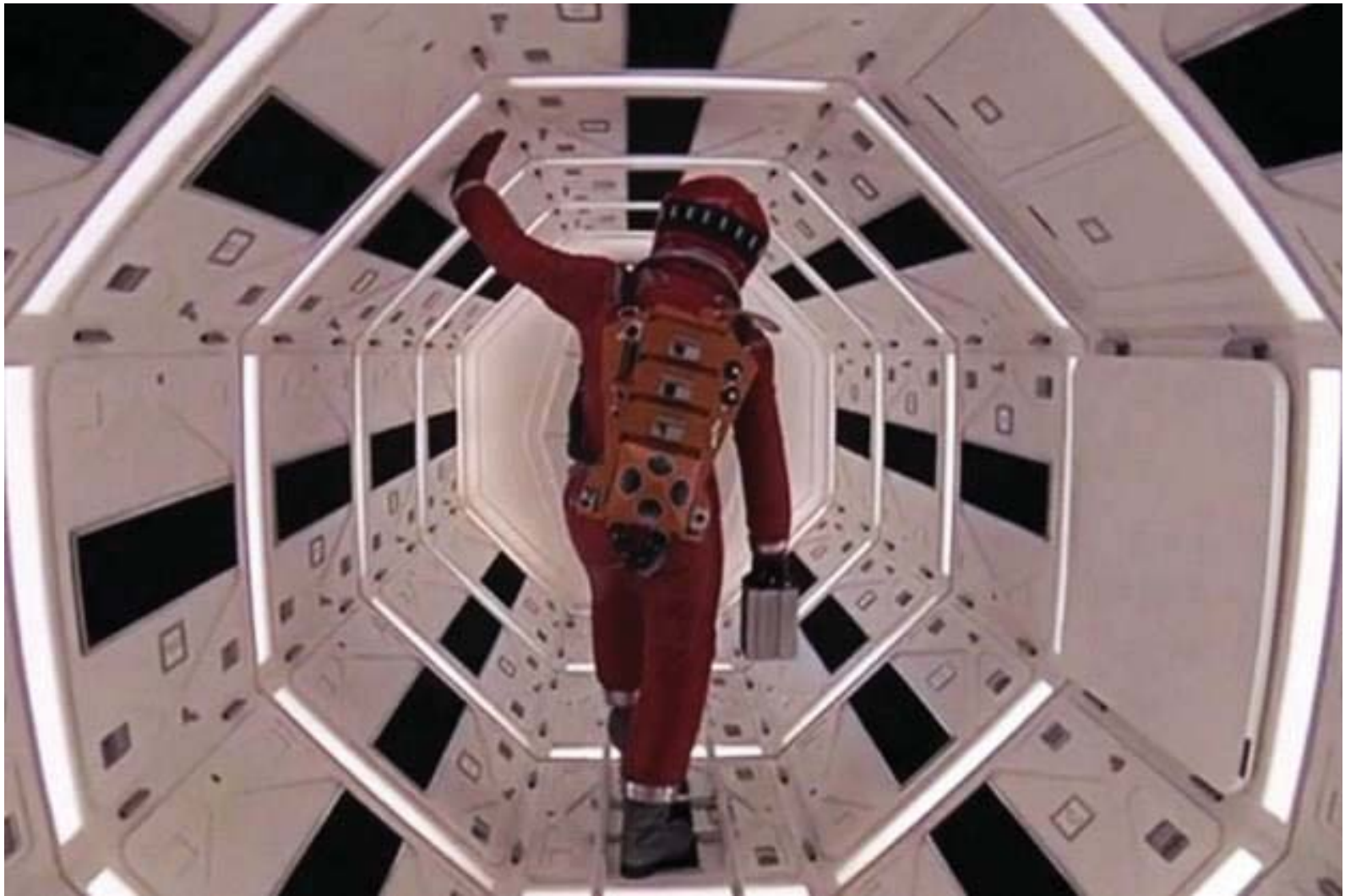


1 istaknuti smjer neparalelan s platnom:











2 istaknuta smjera neparalelna s platnom:





1738



**1 od 2 nehorizontalan,
platno nagnuto prema nebu:**



**1 od 2 nehorizontalan i lažan
(platno nije nagnuto prema zemlji):**



**3 istaknuta smjera neparalelna s platnom,
platno nagnuto prema zemlji:**



**3 istaknuta smjera neparalelna s platnom,
platno nagnuto prema nebu:**

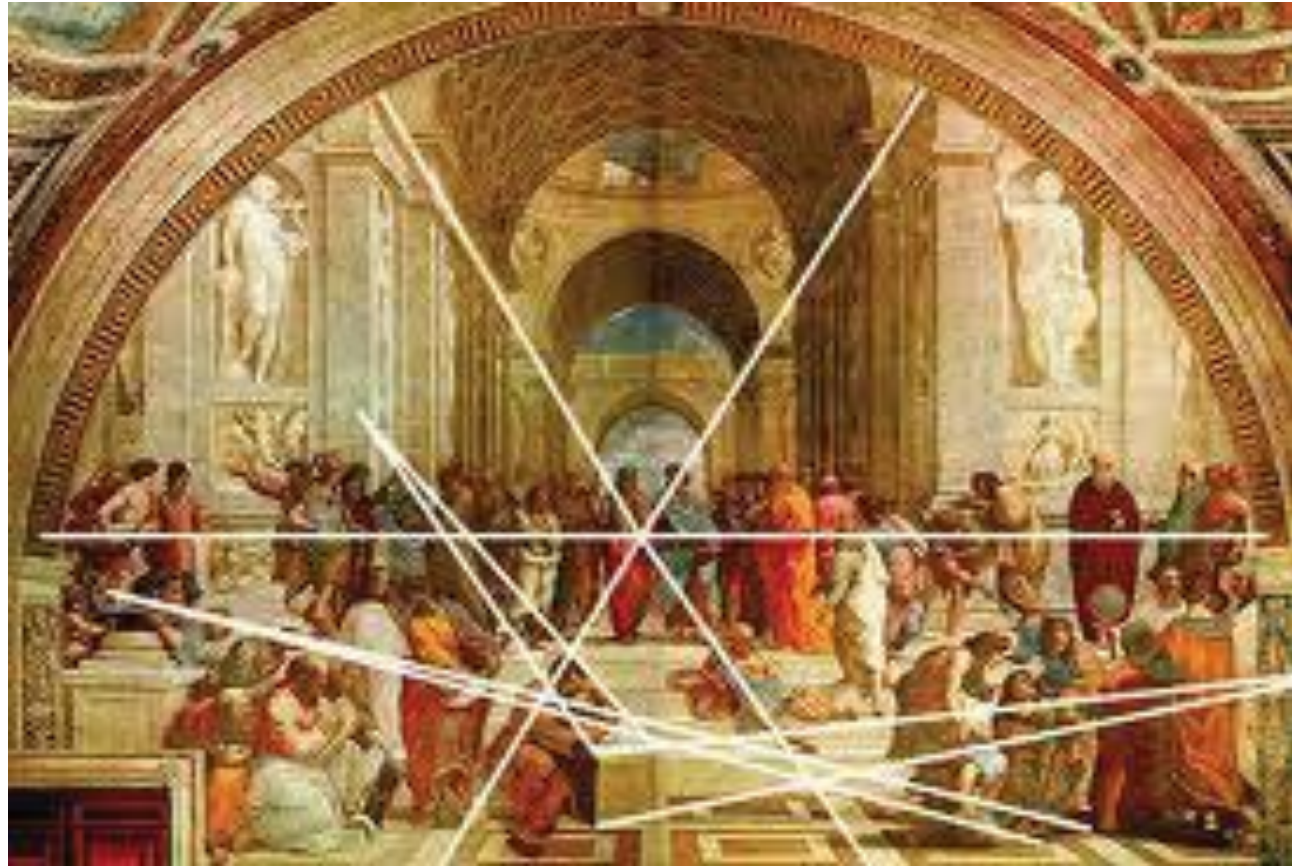


**1 istaknuti smjer neparalelan s platnom,
platno nagnuto prema nebu:**





Atenska škola, Raffaello 1510.



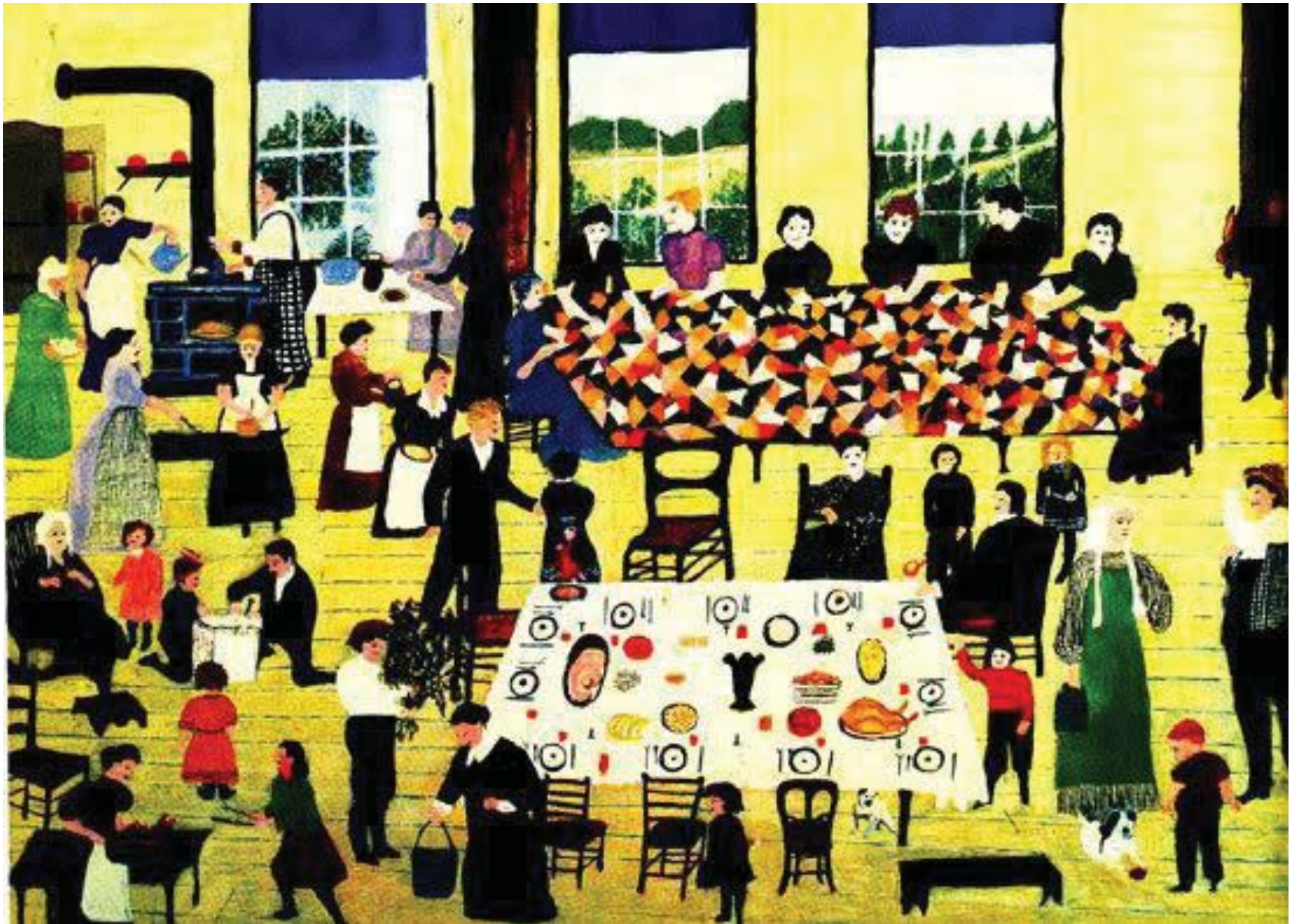
5 istaknutih smjerova?



Otvorena knjiga!

**U SLIKARSTVU NALAZIMO POGREŠNE I
NAMJERNO “POGREŠNE” PERSPEKTIVE.
ILI ZANEMARIVANJE PERSPEKTIVE!**







Što je pogrešno?

Ima li Hogarth problema s perspektivom (18. st.)?



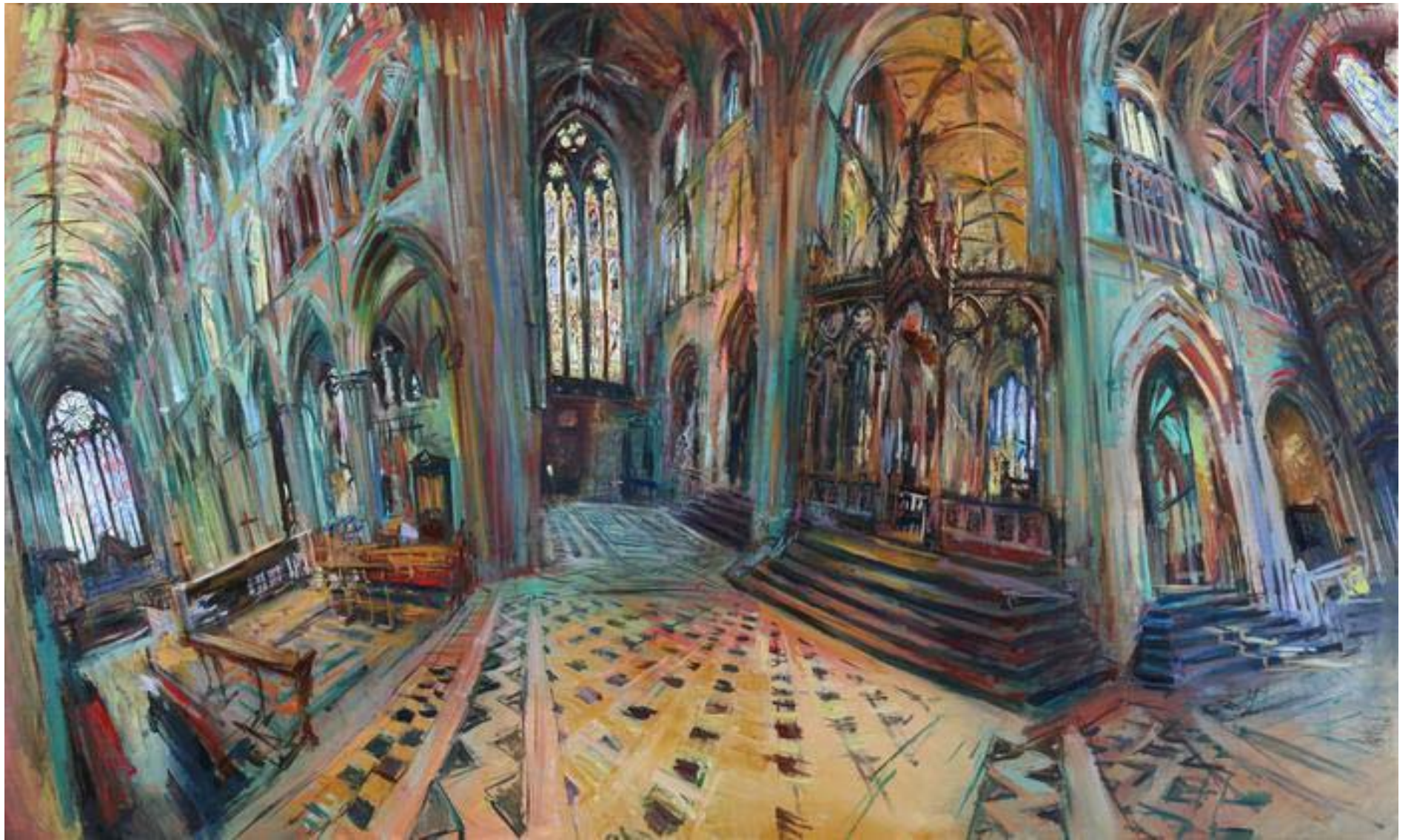
Nema!





Van Gogh, Bolnička soba.



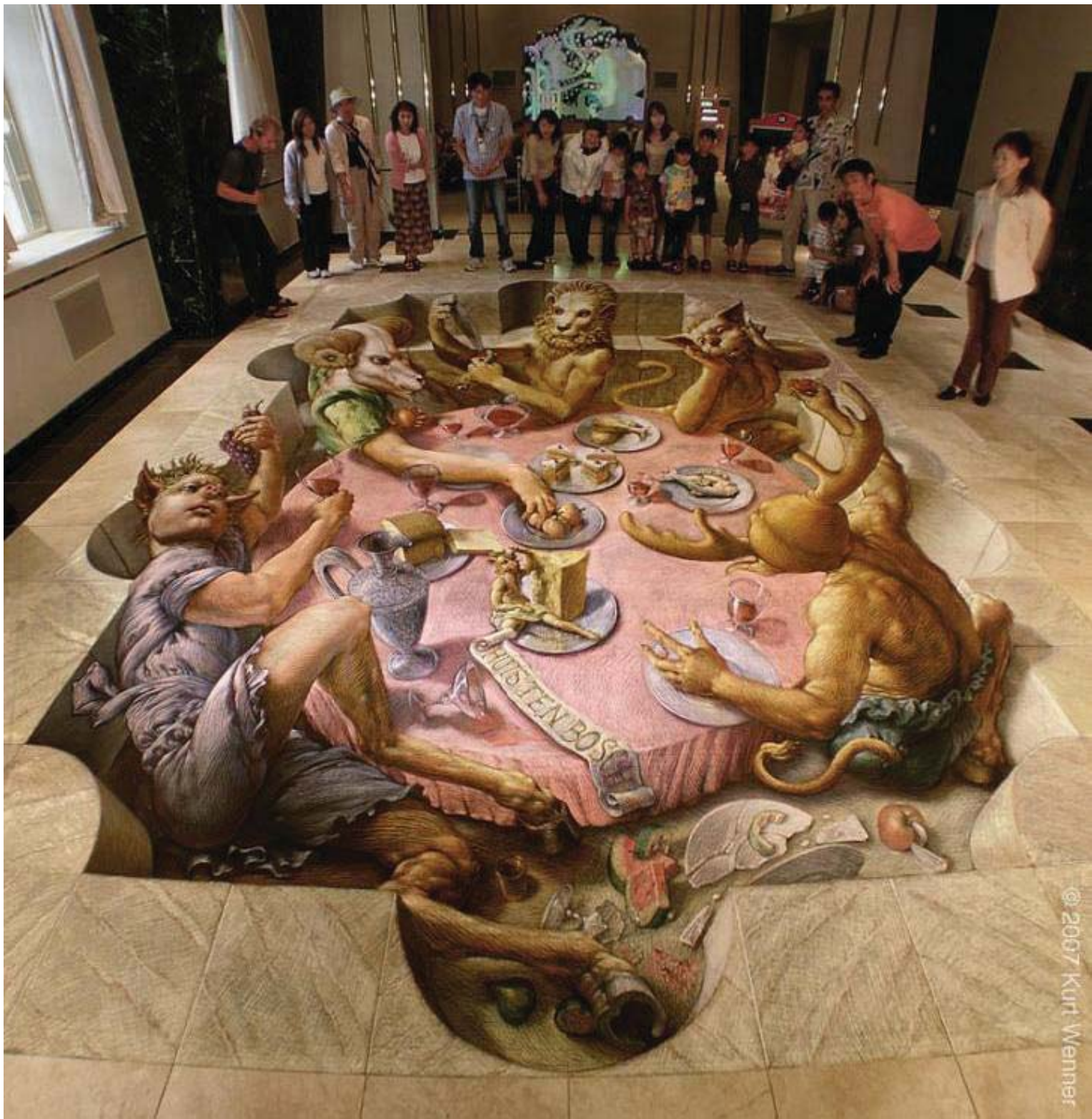


„Kupola” duž lađe Sv. Ignacija u Rimu (A. Pozzo)





Jezuiti u Beću, 1703.

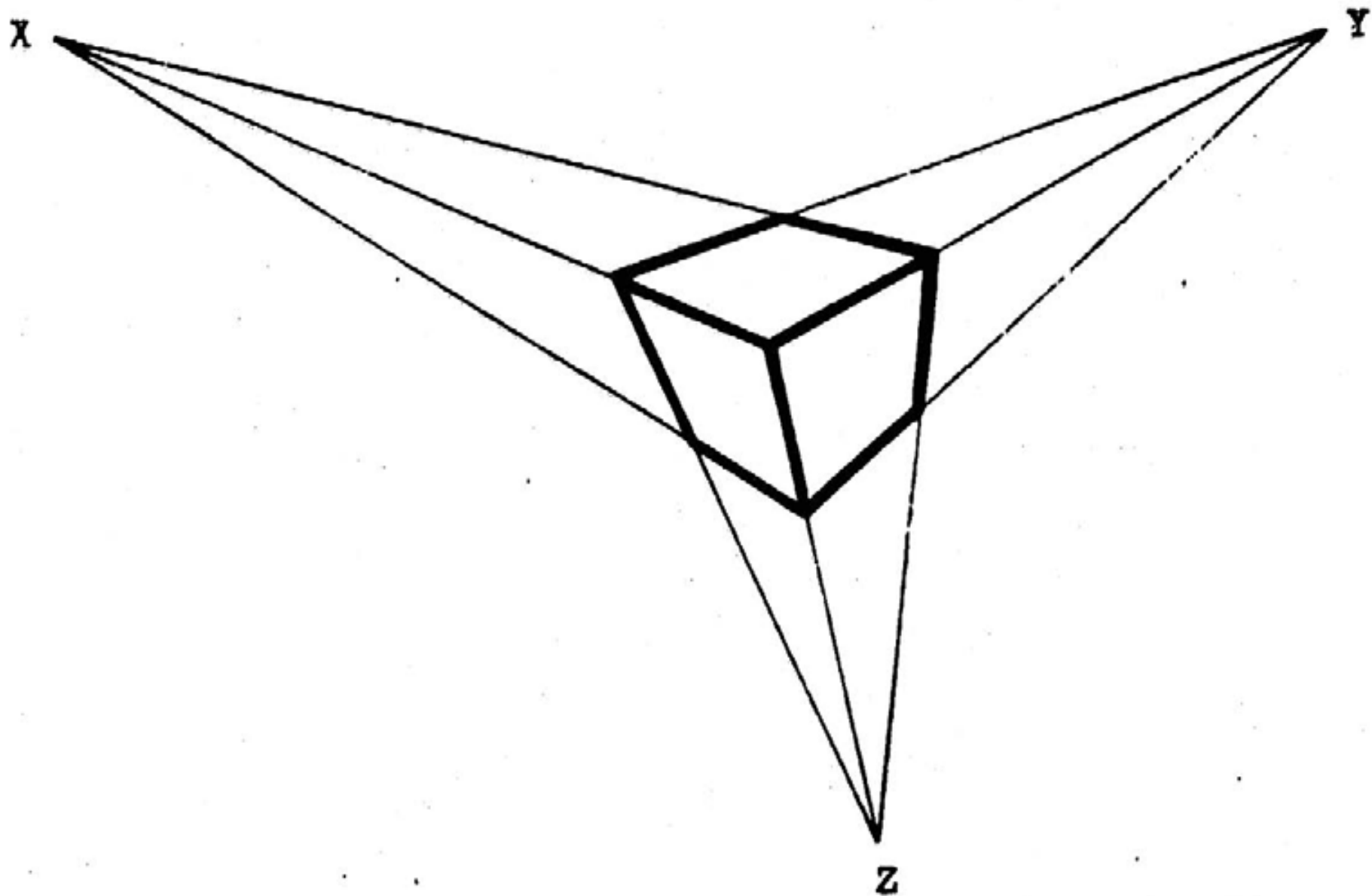




Filer 2008

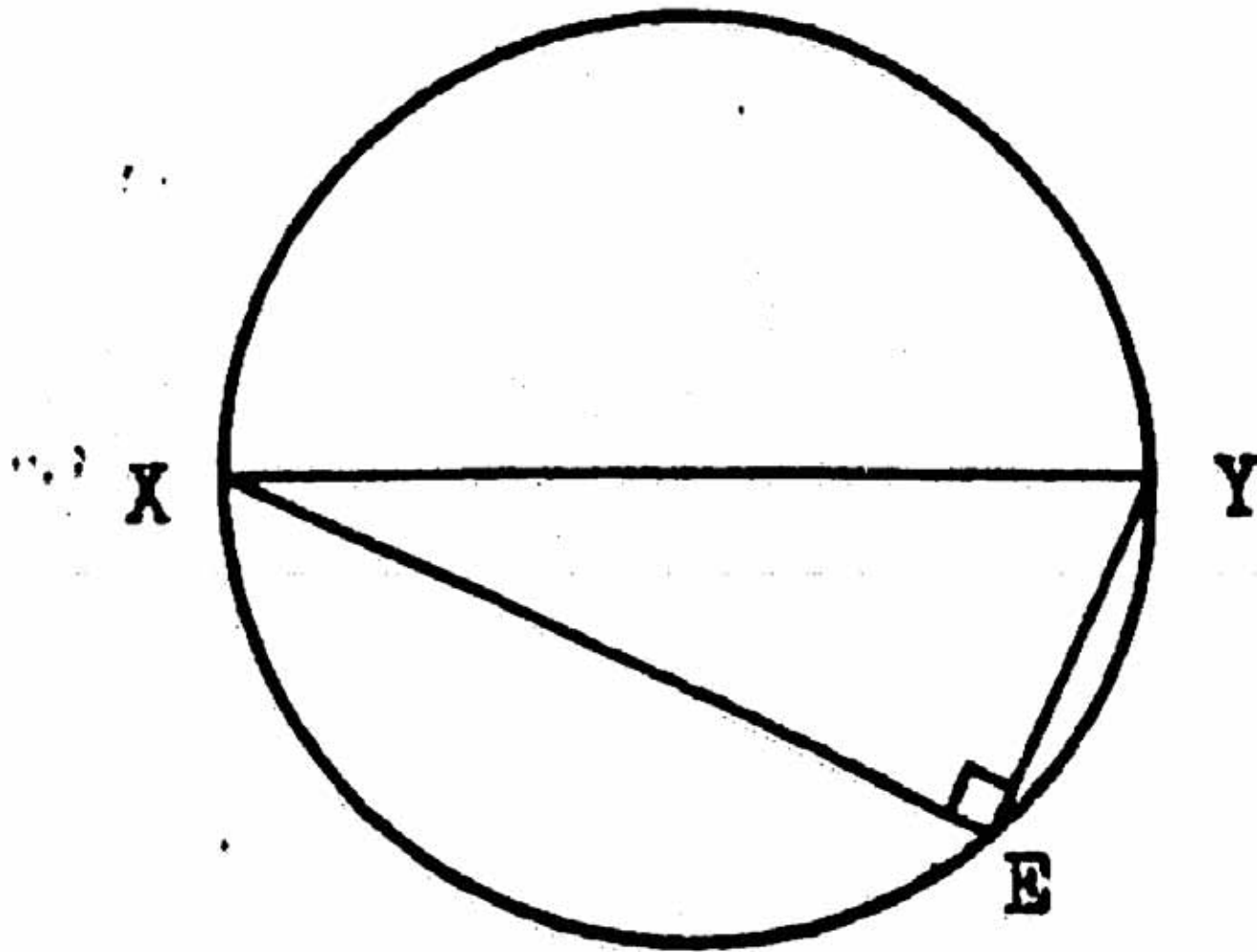


Na kraju još malo matematike!



**Kocka se ovako vidi samo iz jedne točke promatranja.
EX, EY i EZ su okomice koje „izlaze” iz oka E.
(Trokut XYZ mora biti šiljatokutan.)**

Ako so EX i EY okomiti onda E leži na sferi s promjerom XY .

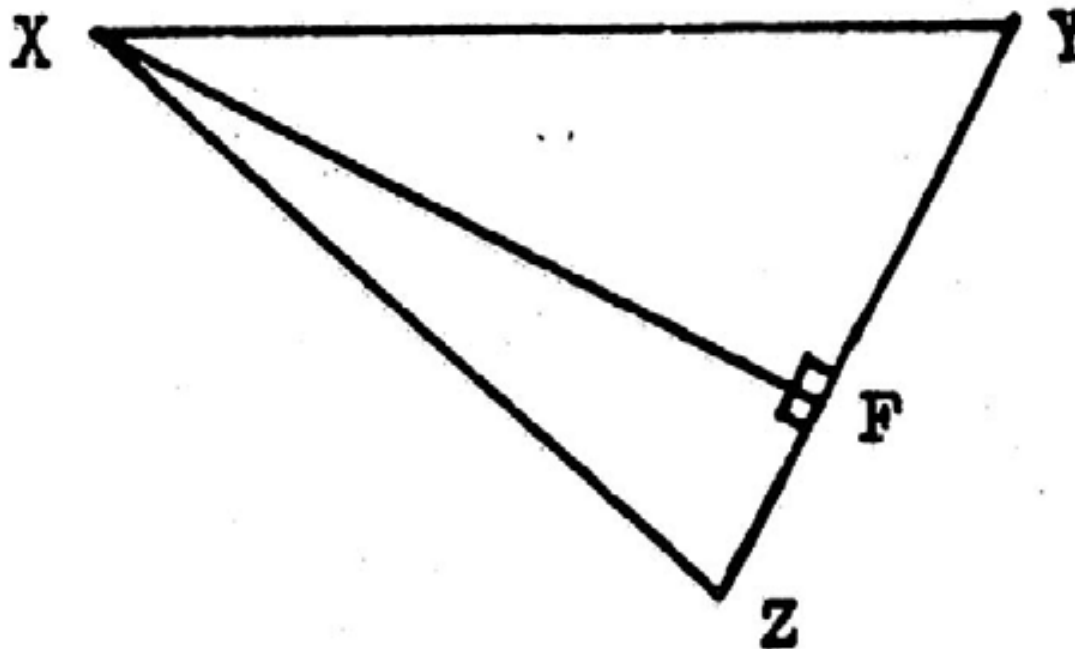


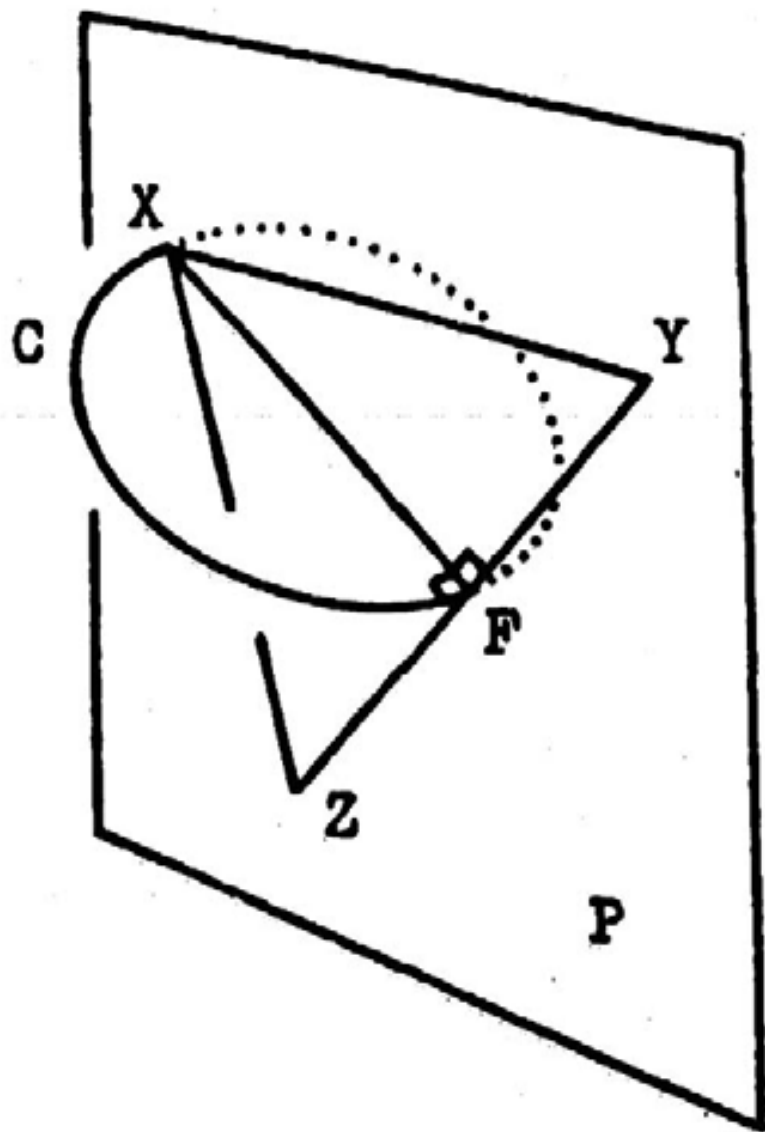
Dakle, tri sfere s dijametrima XY , YZ i ZX moraju se sijeći u jednoj točki (oku E).

Dvije sfere sijeku se u kružnici, diraju se ili se ne sijeku.

Na sferi XY i XZ su točke X i F. Dakle sijeku se u kružnici.

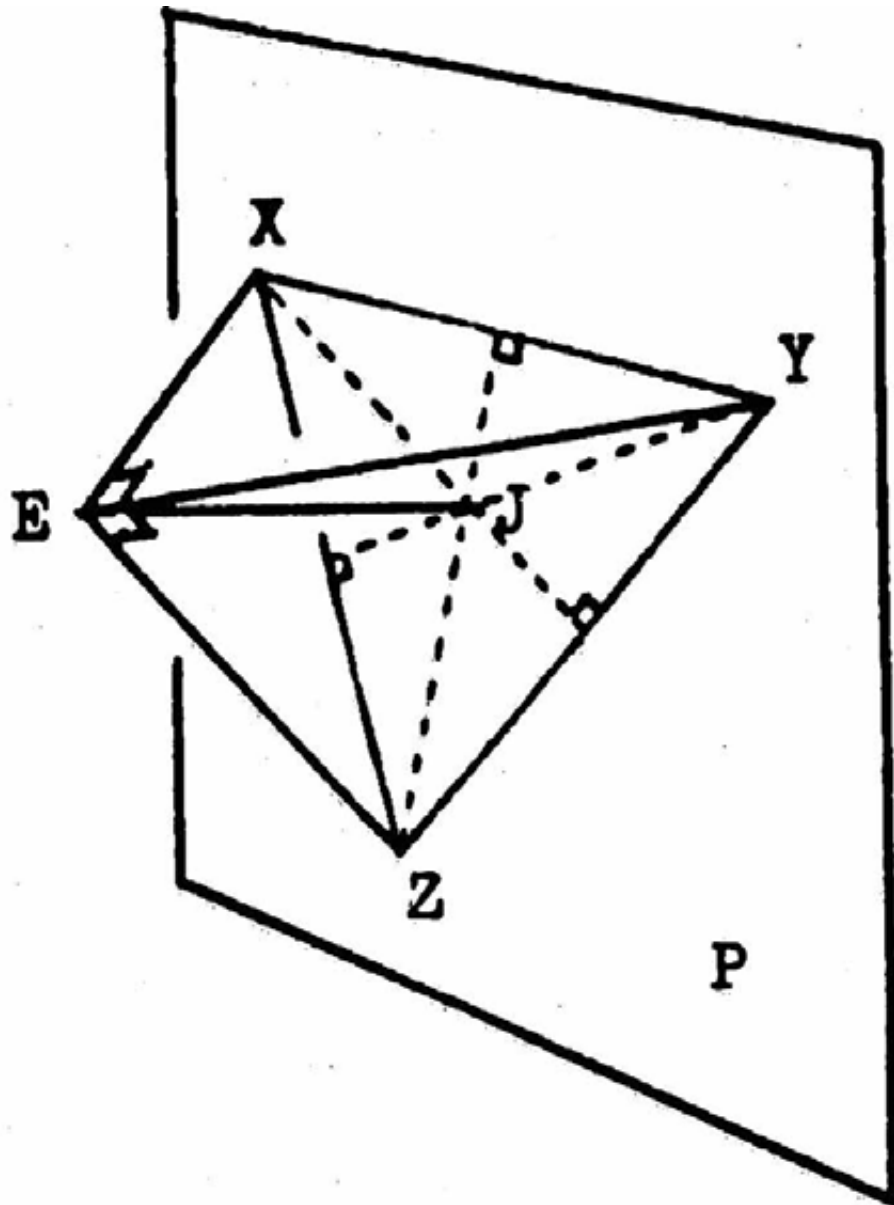
Sfera YZ sijeće tu kružnicu u 2 točke (ako je F na YZ i zato trebamo šiljatokutnost), a 1 je ispred platna.



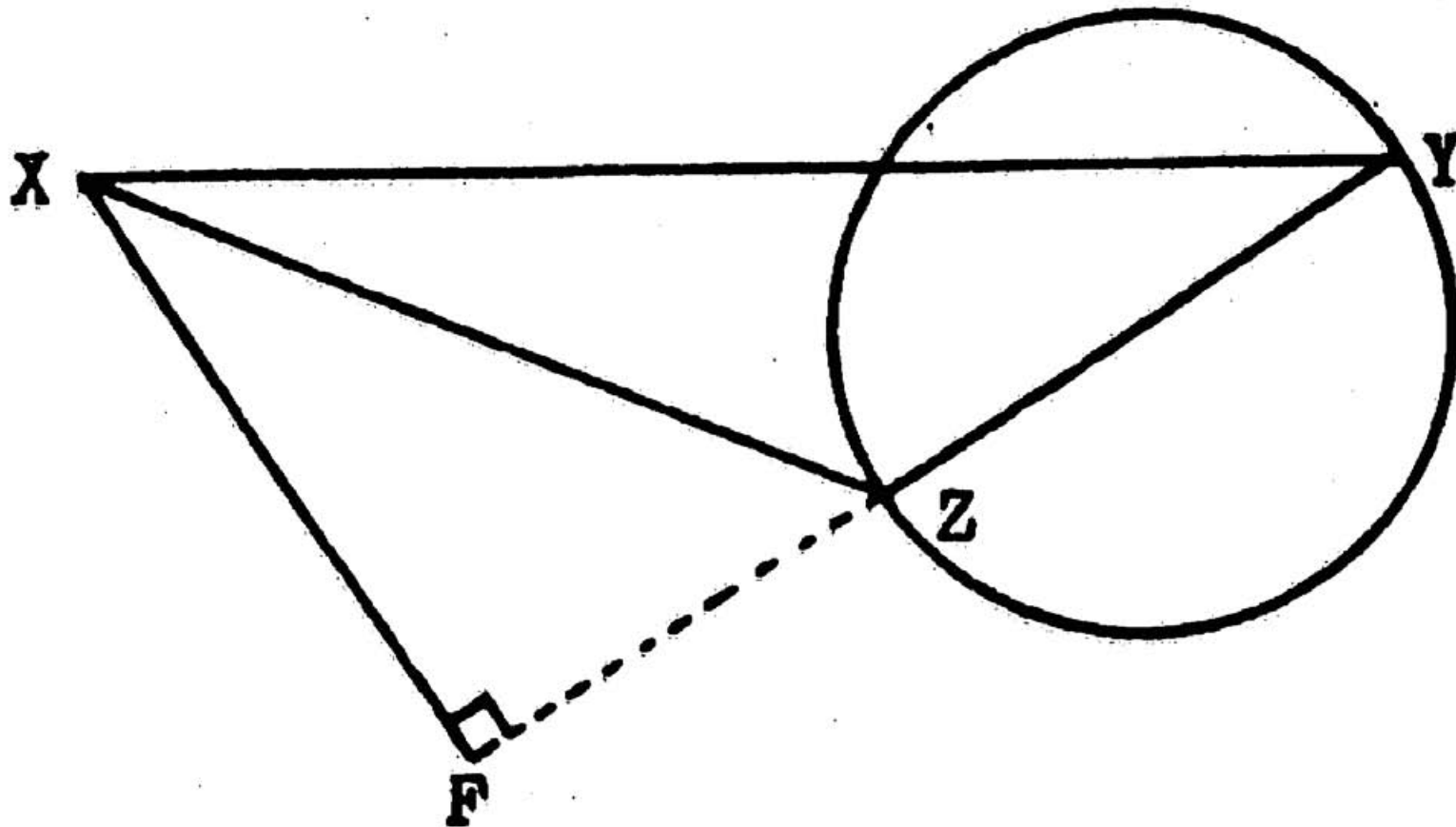


Sfere s dijametrima XY i XZ sijeku se u kružnici C koja je okomita na ravninu XYZ i kojoj je dijametar XF (F je nožište visine iz X).

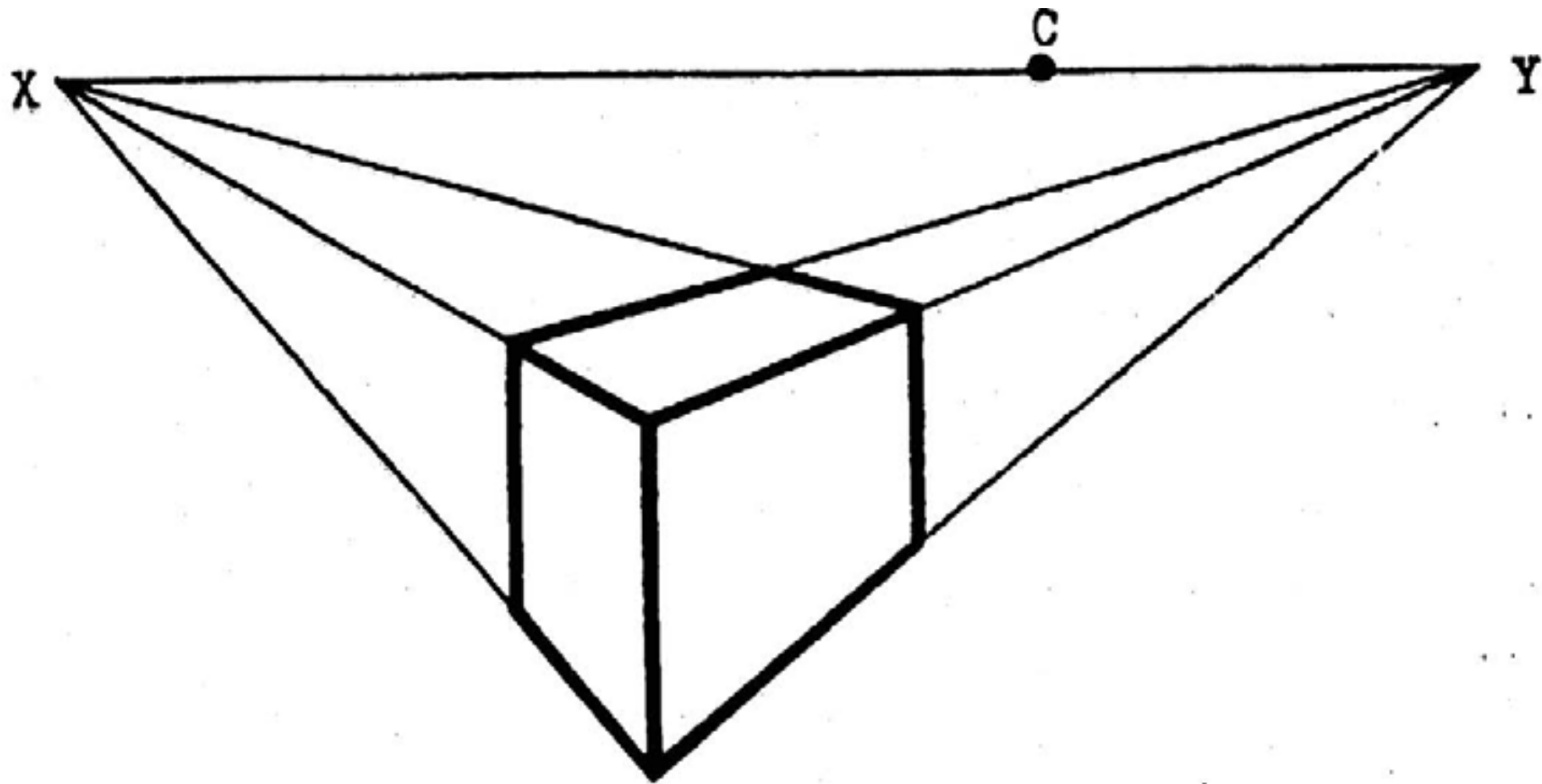
Sfera s dijametrom ZY sijeće C u 2 točke (1 je ispred platna).



Ortogonalna projekcija oka E na platno nalazi se u ortocentru trokuta XYZ koji čine nedogledi tri međusobno okomita smjera.



Ti nedogledi ne mogu činiti tupokutan trokut, jer kružnica nad dijametrom XF tada ne siječe sferu nad dijametrom YZ .

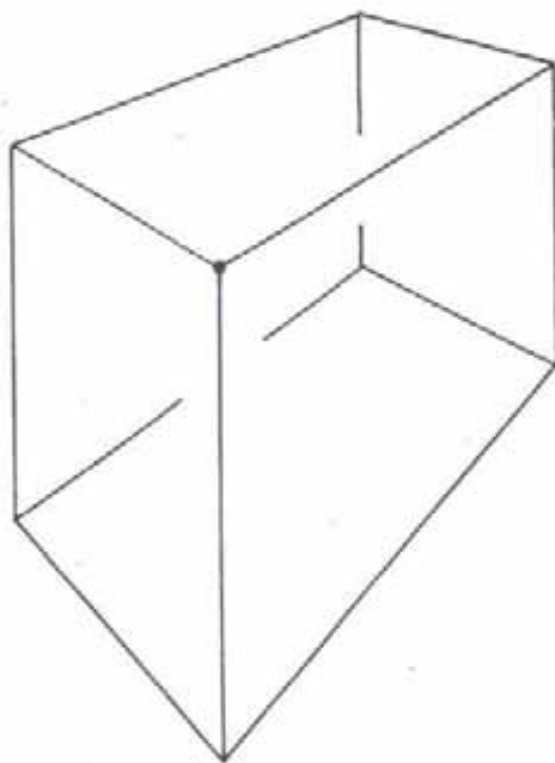


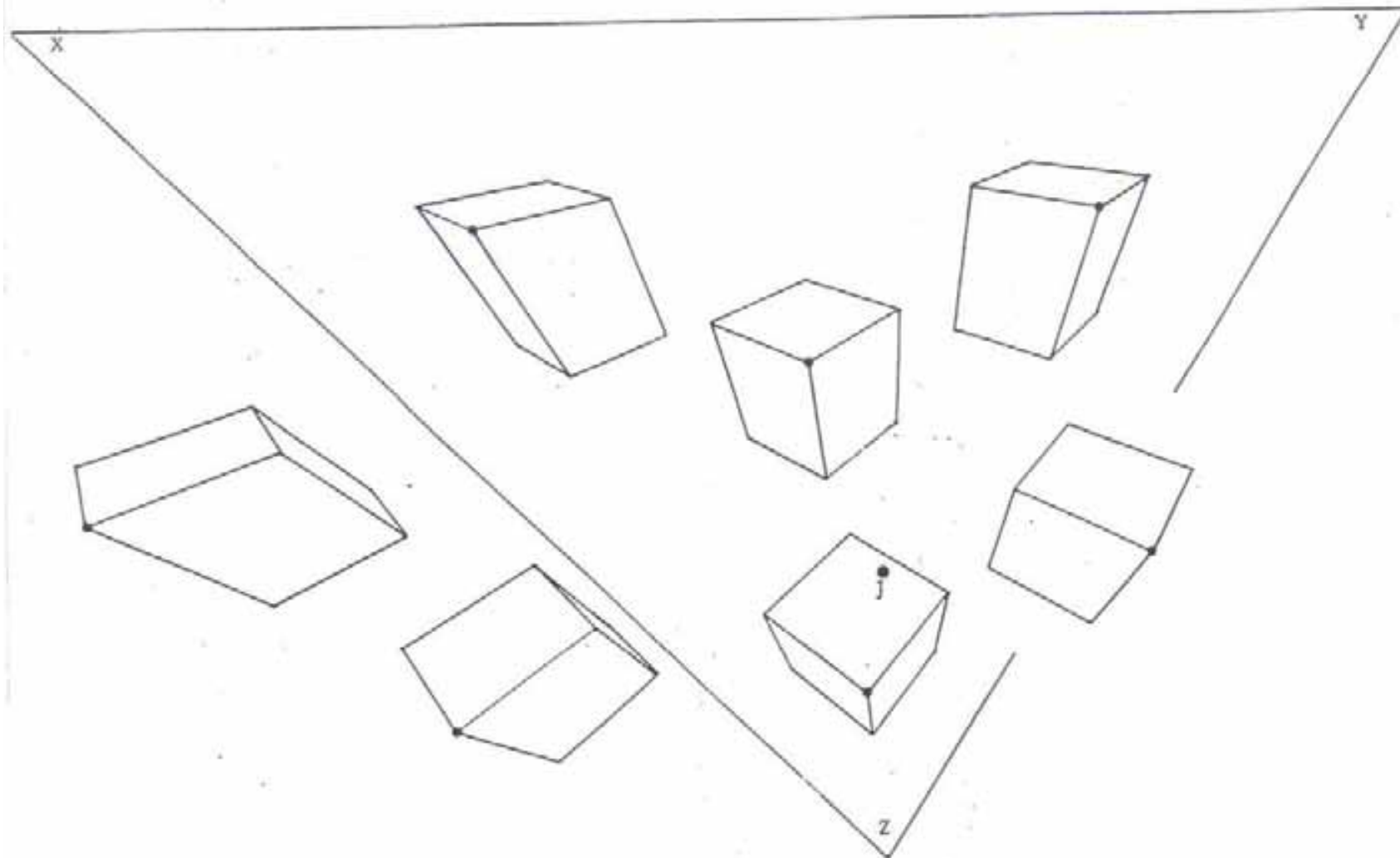
Slučaj u kojem Z ode u beskonačnost:

Sfere nad dijametrima XZ i YZ postaju ravninom kroz XY okomitom na platno. Ona siječe sferu nad XY u kružnici kojoj je dijametar XY i koja je okomita na platno.

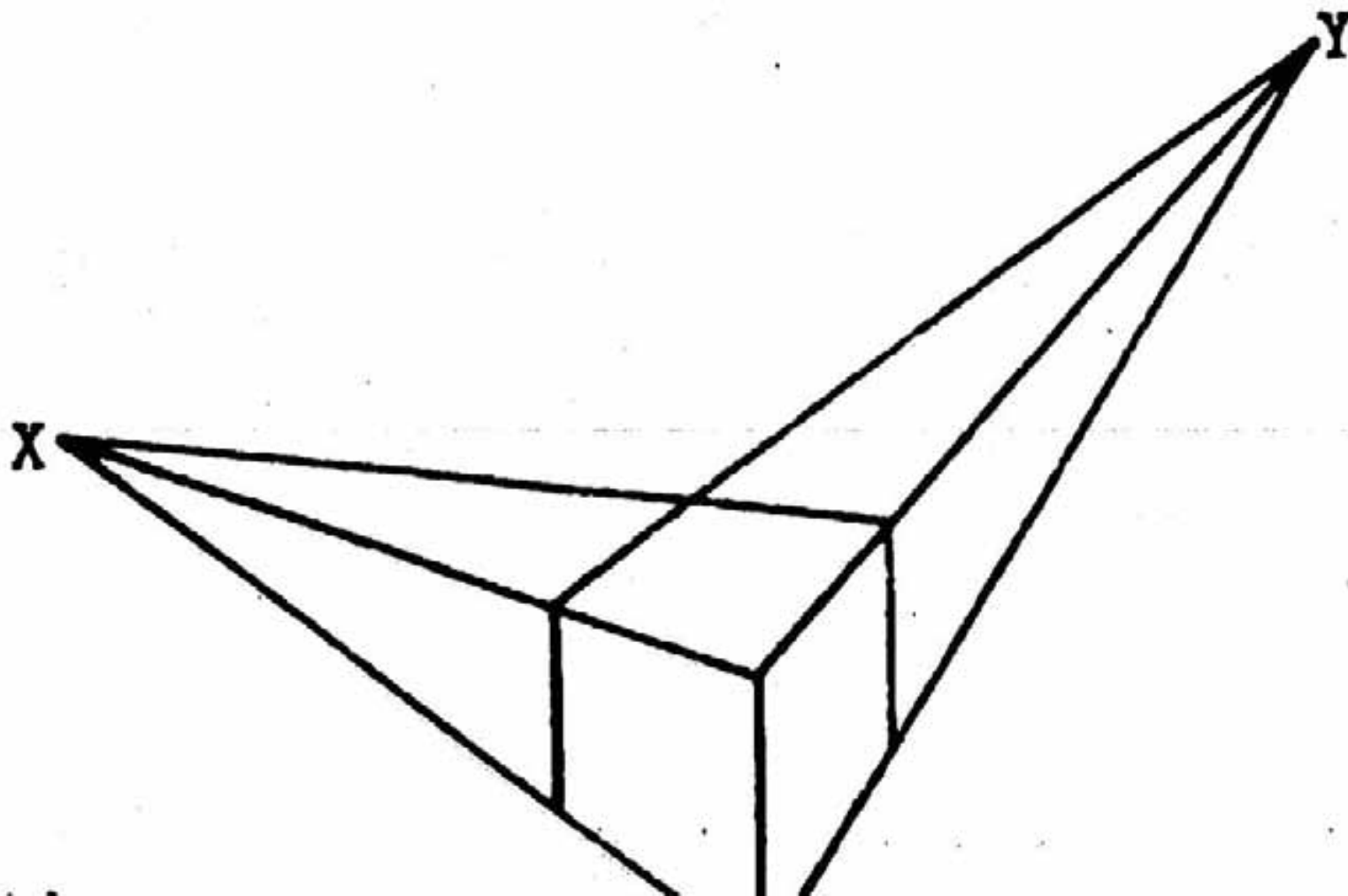
Tijelo se iz svake njene točke vidi kao kvadar.

Samo direktno iznad C vidi se kao kocka.

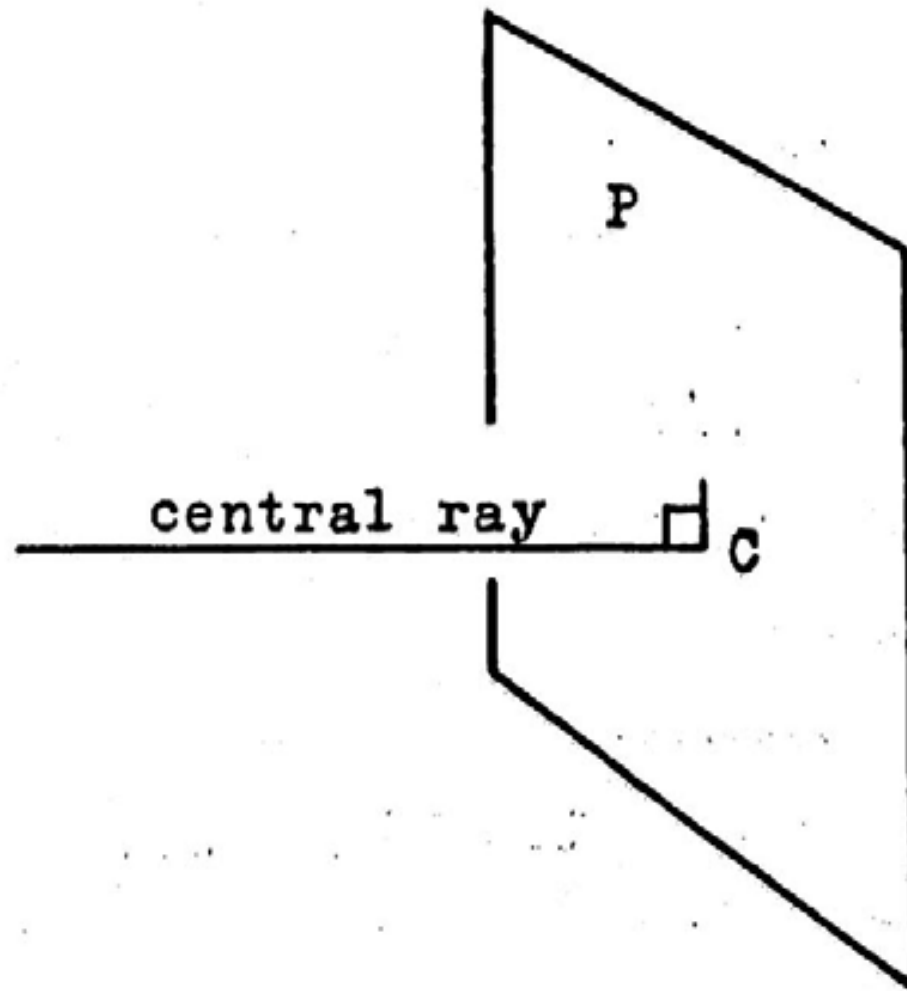




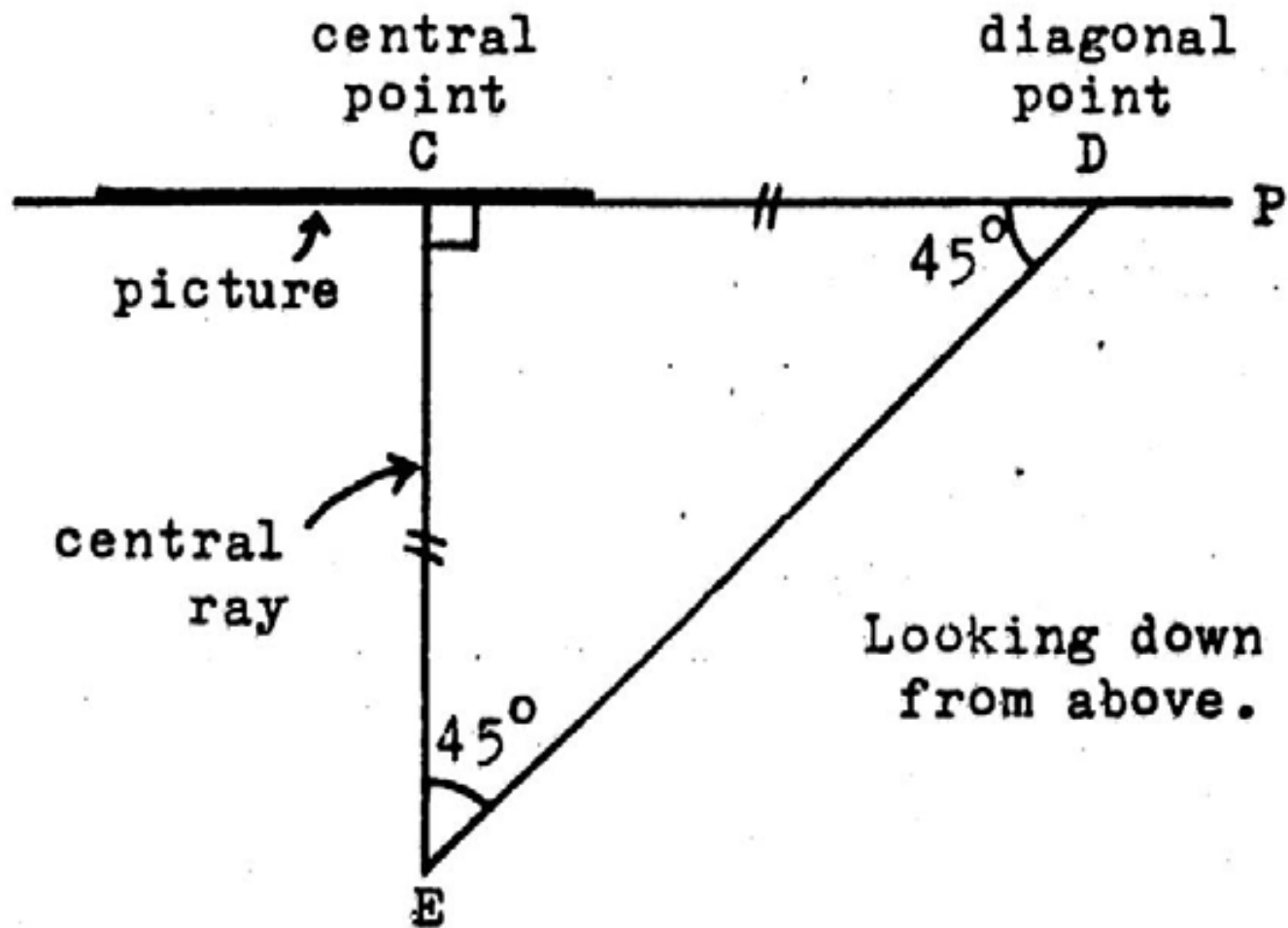
Na određenoj udaljenosti točno iznad J sva tijela izgledaju kao kocke. (J je ortocentar trokuta XYZ.)



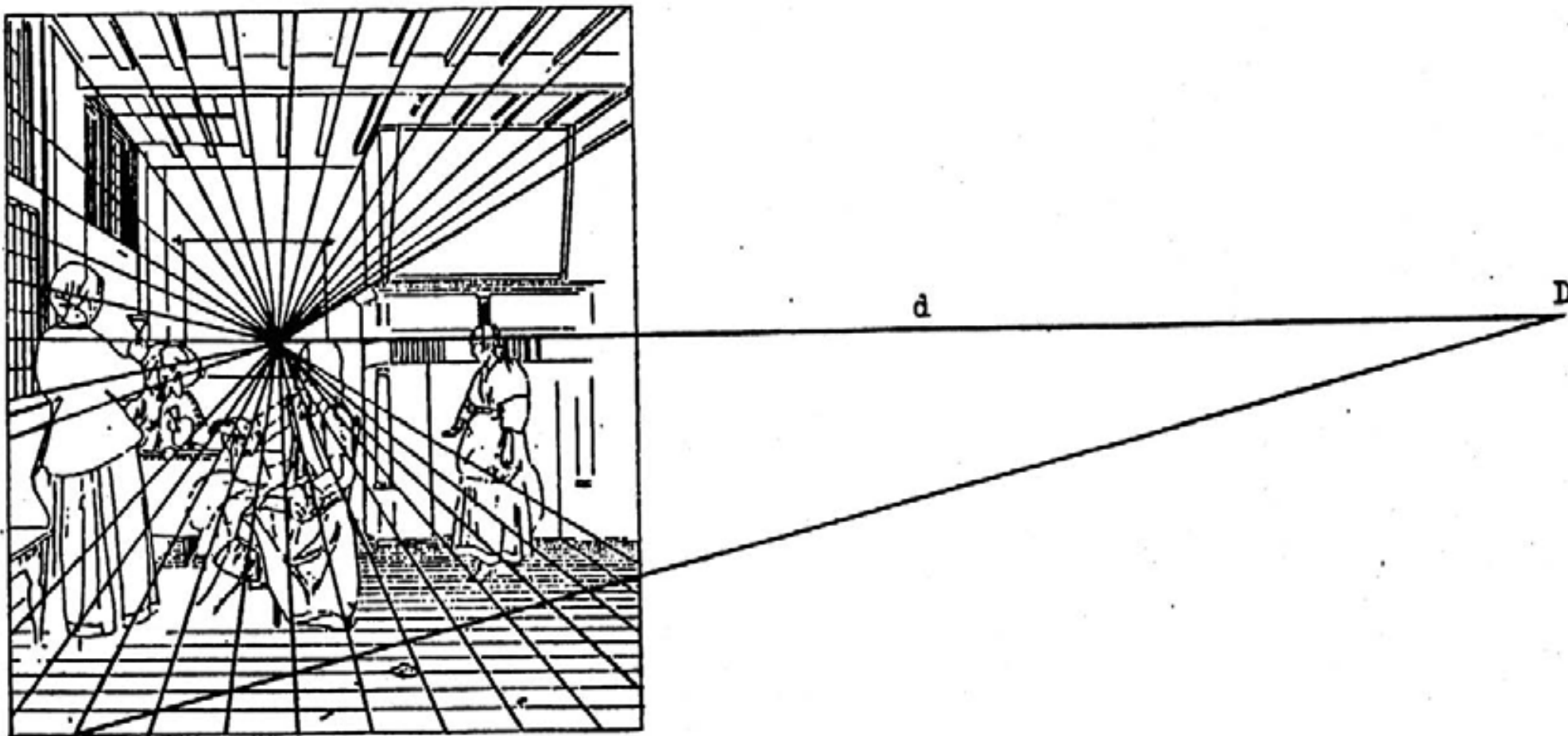
**Ako je Z u beskonačnosti ovo je nemoguće.
Paralelne vertikale moraju biti okomite na XY .**



Kako odrediti udaljenost oka na centralnoj vidnoj zruci?

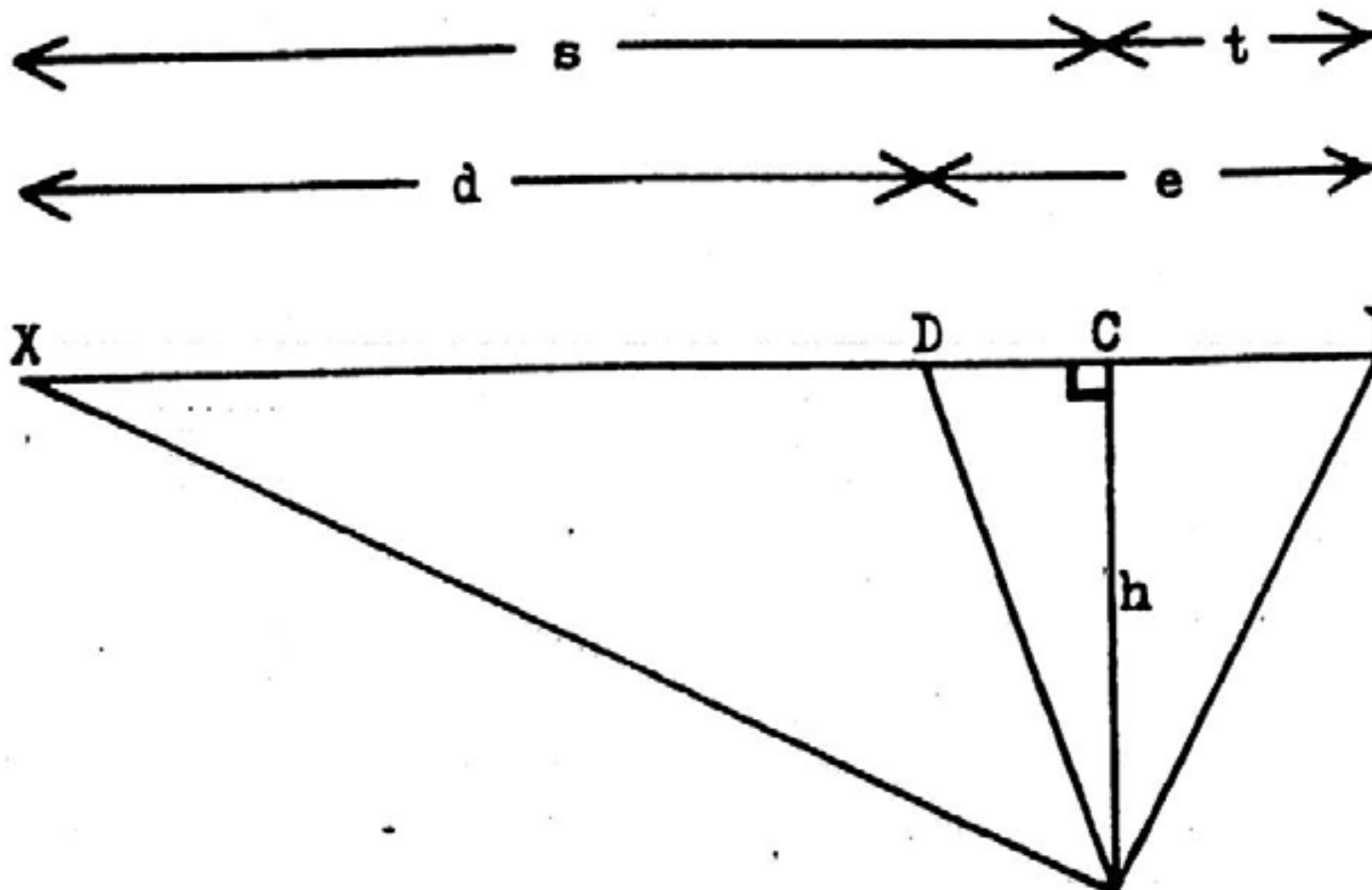


Za kut od 45° imamo $EC=CD$!



**U perspektivi 1 točke s naslikanim kvadratom:
C i D odredimo pomoću 90° i 45° na kvadratu i $CD=d$!**

U perspektivi 2 točke s naslikanim kvadratom:

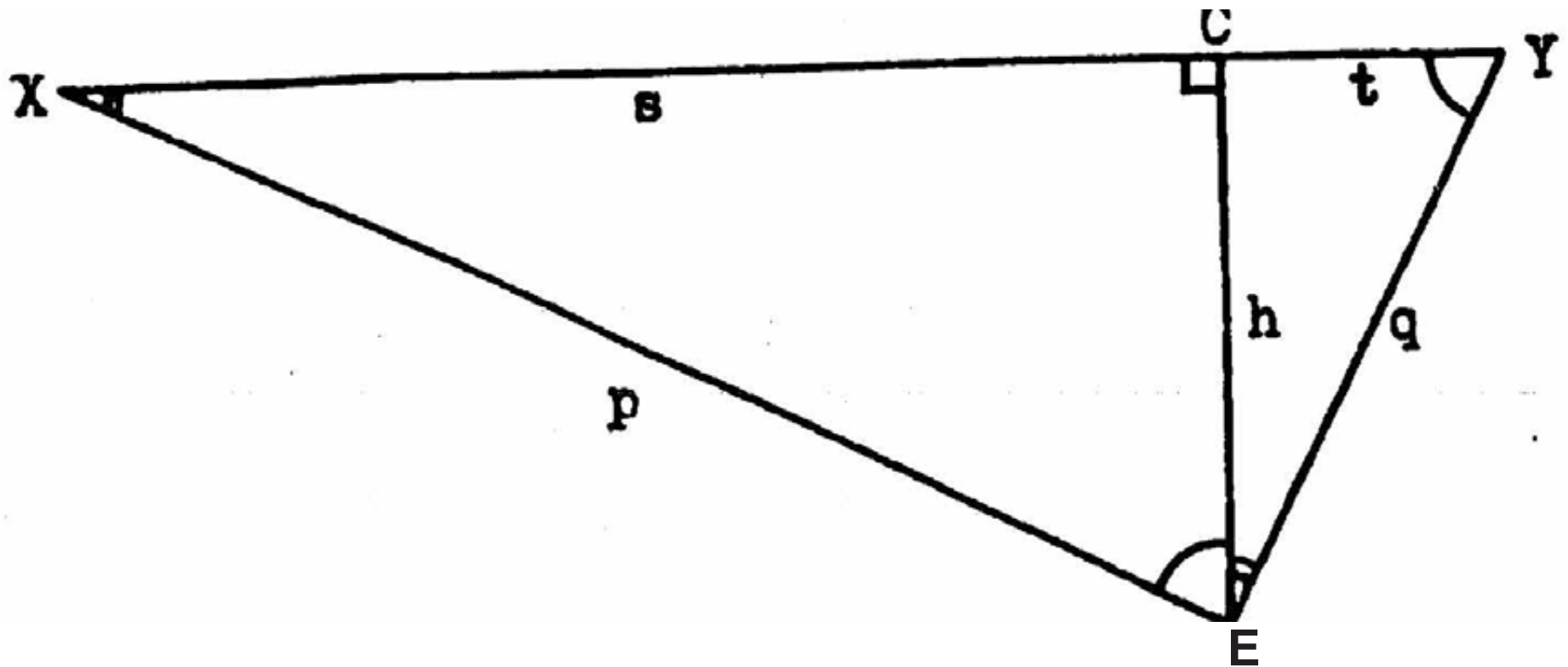


Položaj od D određuje položaj od C i visinu h, jer je:

$$s/t = (d/e)^2$$

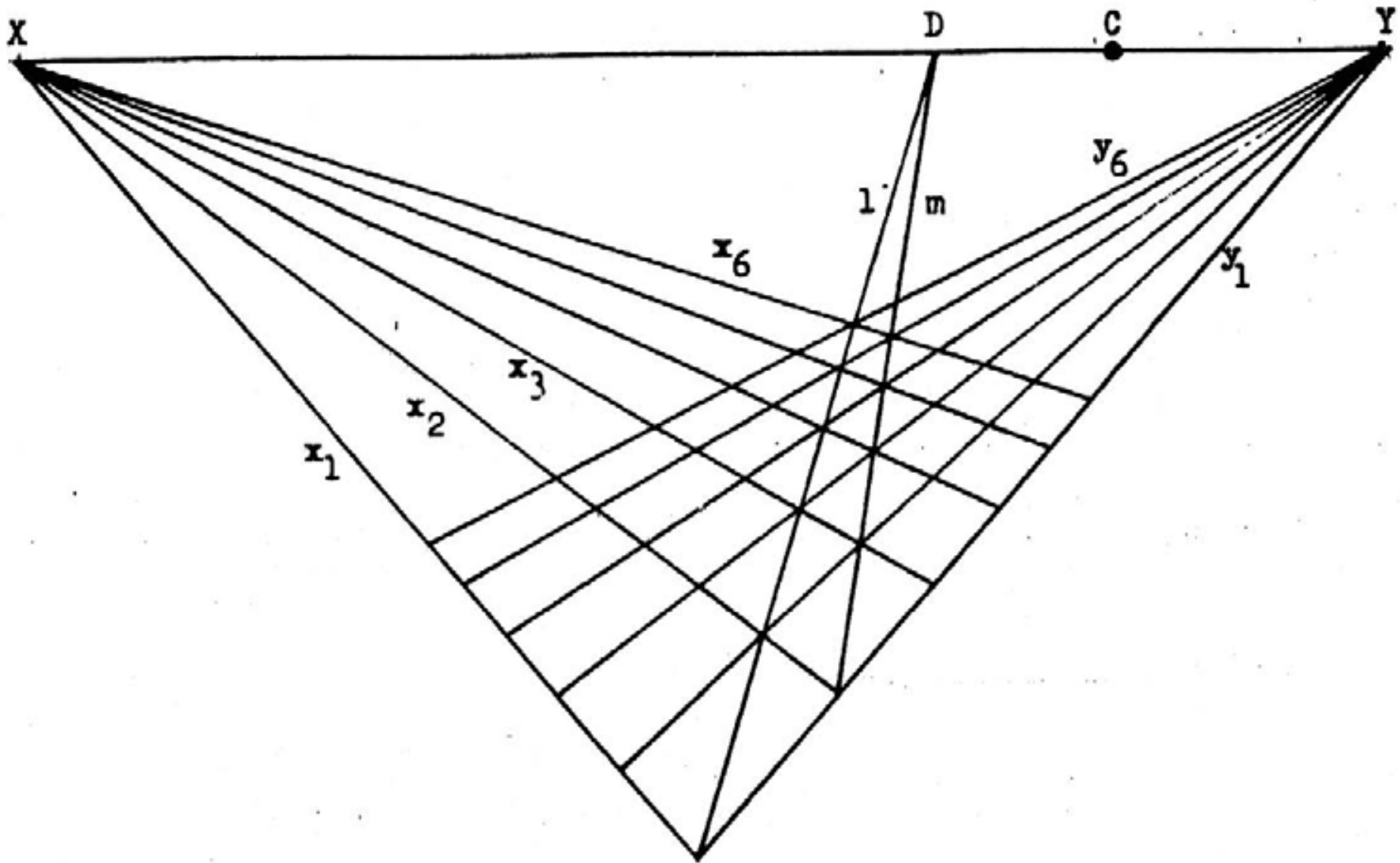
$$h^2 = st$$

Dokaz:



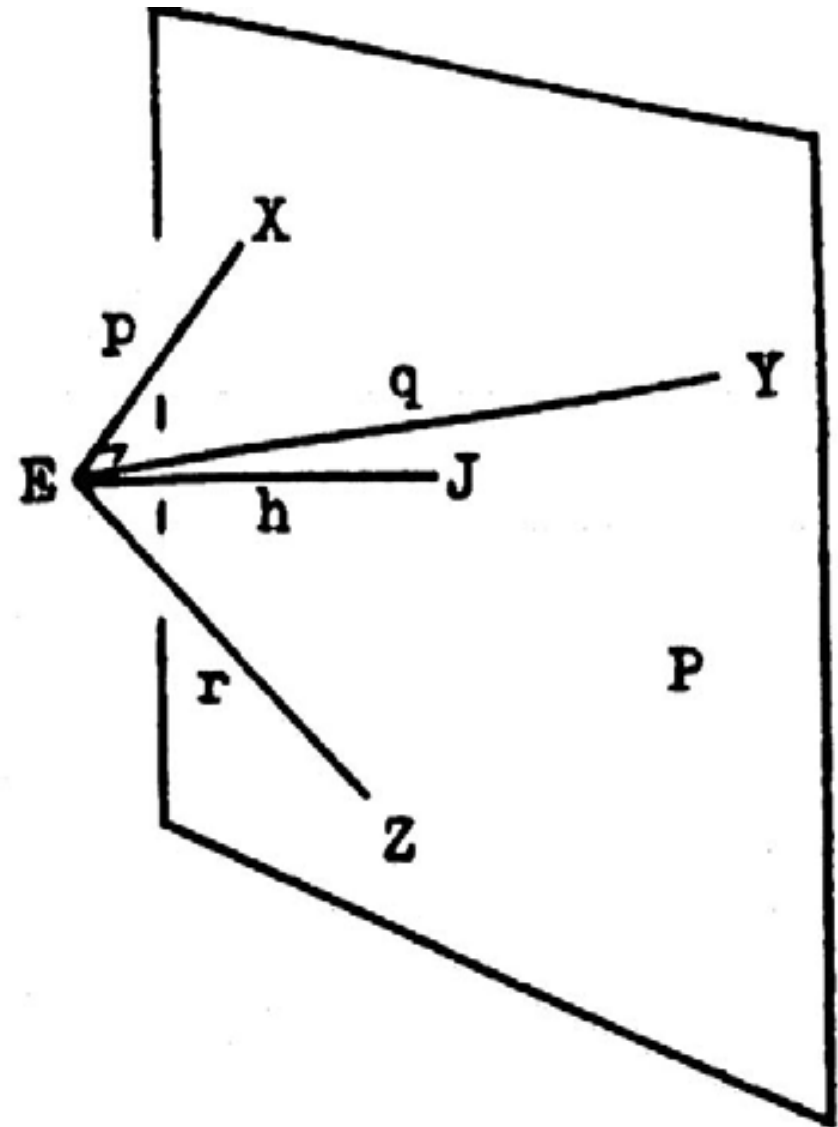
$$s/h = h/t = p/q \quad \text{daje} \quad s/t = (s/h)(h/t) = (p/q)^2 = (d/e)^2$$

$$s/h = h/t \quad \text{daje} \quad h^2 = st$$



X, Y i D određeni su slikom (i određuju sliku).
X, Y i D određuju C i visinu do oka h.

U perspektivi 3 točke:



$$h^2 = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{q^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

$$p^2 = \frac{-x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{2} \text{ i analogno } q^2 \text{ i } r^2 \quad (x = YZ \text{ itd.})$$

U koordinatnom sustavu EX,EY,EZ jednačba ravnine P je:

$$x/p + y/q + z/r = 1$$

No tada je udaljenost (h) ishodišta E od te ravnine:

$$h^2=1/((1/p^2)+(1/q^2)+(1/r^2))$$

Iz Pitagorinog teorema:

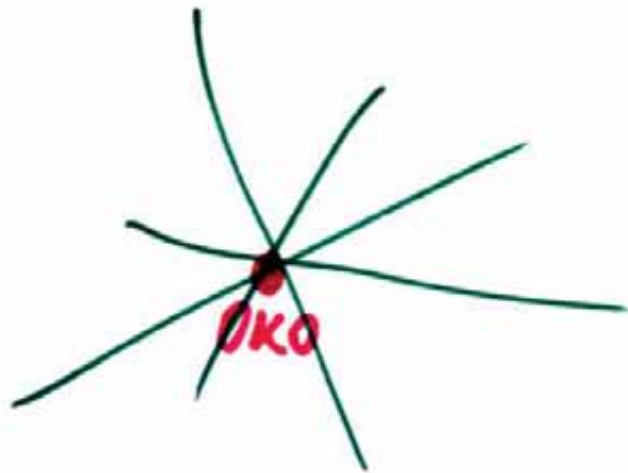
$$x^2=q^2+r^2 \quad y^2=r^2+p^2 \quad z^2=p^2+q^2$$

odakle slijedi:

$$p^2=(-x^2+y^2+z^2)/2 \quad \text{itd.}$$

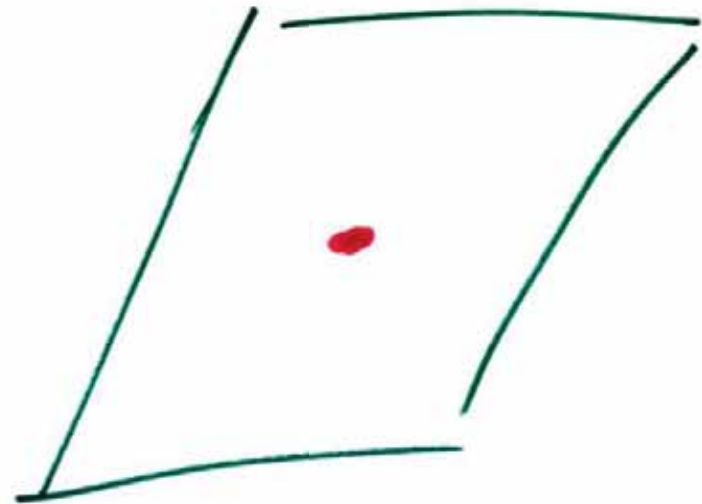
PROJEKTIVNA GEOMETRIJA

PROJEKTIVIZACIJU SCENE ČINE
RADIJALNI PRAVCI (TJ. ŽRAKE KROZ OKO)
KOJI PROLAZE TOČKOM SCENE (OKOM)

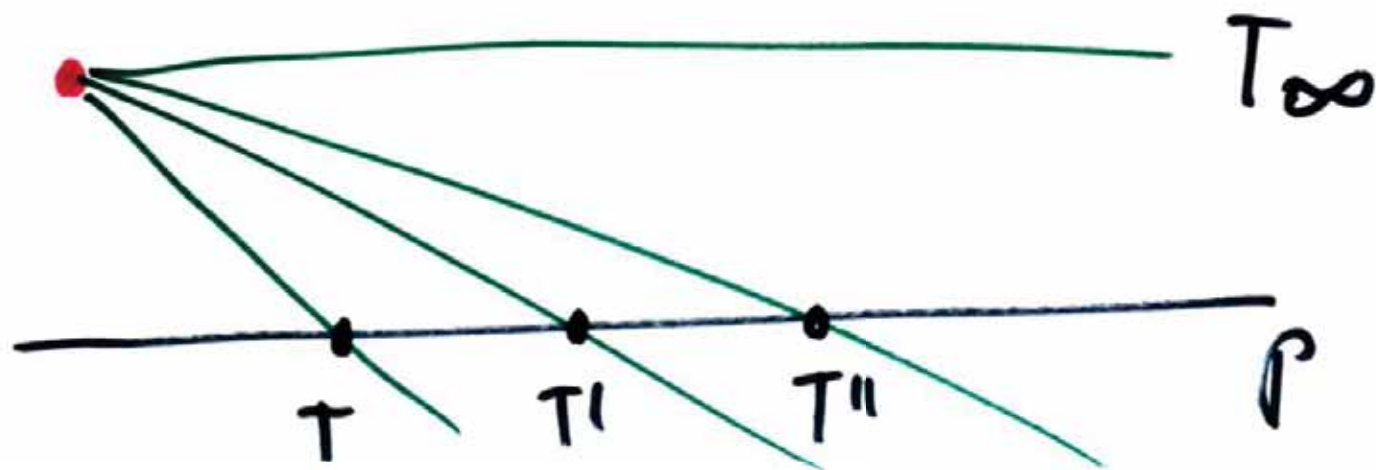


OKO VIDI U SVIM SMJEROVIMA
ČAK I UNAPRETD, ZATO
PRAVCI A NE ŽRAKE)

(1) RADIJALNI PRAVCI SU TOČKE
(IZGLEDAJU OKU KAO TOČKE)
RADIJALNE RAVNINE SU PRAVCI
(IZGLEDAJU OKU KAO PRAVCI)



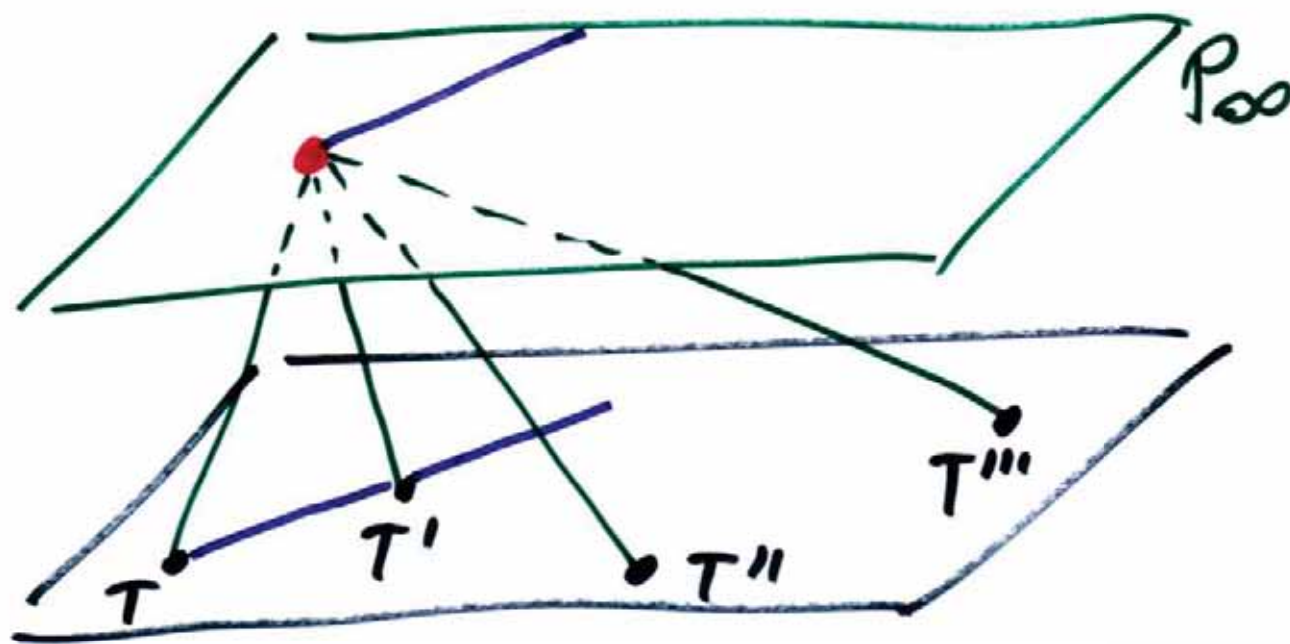
(2) PROJEKTIVIZACIJA NERADIJ. PRAVCA
~~JEŠT~~ ^{ČINI} RAVNINU TOG PRAVCA I OKA
JEDAN R. PRAVAC TE RAVNINE NE
PROLAZI TOČKOM TOG PRAVCA
TO JE ∞ TOČKA TOGA PRAVCA



(3) PROJEKTIVIZACIJA NERAD. RAVNINE
~~JEST~~ ^{ČINI} CIELI PROSTOR

JEDNA RADIS. RAVNINA NE PROLAZI
TOČKOM TE RAVNINE

TO JE ∞ PRAVAC TE RAVNINE



SADRŽI
SVE T_∞
TE RAV-
NINE

SVAKI OBJEKT KOJI SE
PROJEKĆE U BESKONAČNOST
DOBIVA TOČKE U BESKON-
AČNOSTI, KADA SE PROJE-
KTIVIZIRA

PERSPEKTIVNA SLIKA SCENE
JE PRESJEK PLATNA PROJEKTI-
VIZACIJOM SCENE

TO JE ALBERTIJEV "VEO"

NEPOGLEDI // PRAVACA SU MJHOVE ∞ TOČ.

HORIZONTI // RAVNINA SU MJHOVI ∞ PRAVCI

\Rightarrow PERSP. 1, 2, 3 TOČKE ITD.

PROJEKTIVNI PROSTOR

PROJEKTIVNA TOČKA P^0 JE RADIJALNI PRAVAC

PROJ. PRAVAC P^1 JE RADIJALNA RAVNINA

PROJ. RAVNINA P^2 JE SKUP RAD. PRAVACA

PROJ. PROSTOR P^m JE SKUP RADIJALNIH
PRAVACA U EUKL. PROSTORU \mathbb{R}^{m+1}

PROJ. PROSTOR P^m JE \mathbb{R}^m UPOTPUNJEN
TOČKANMA U BESKONAČNOSTI

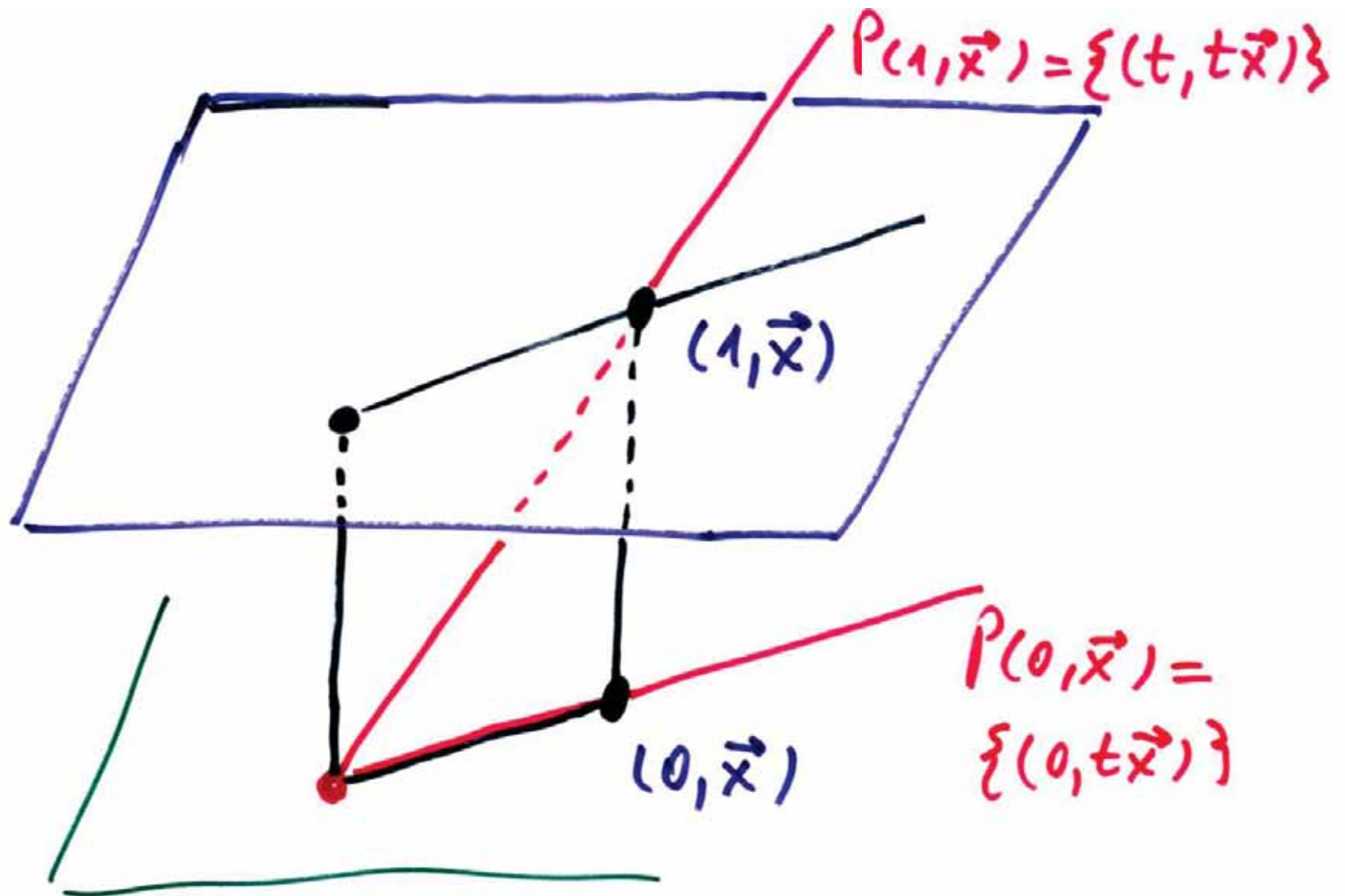
$$\mathbb{R}^{m+1} = \{(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m)\} = \{(x_0, \vec{x})\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^m = \{(1, x_1, \dots, x_m)\} = \{(1, \vec{x})\}$$

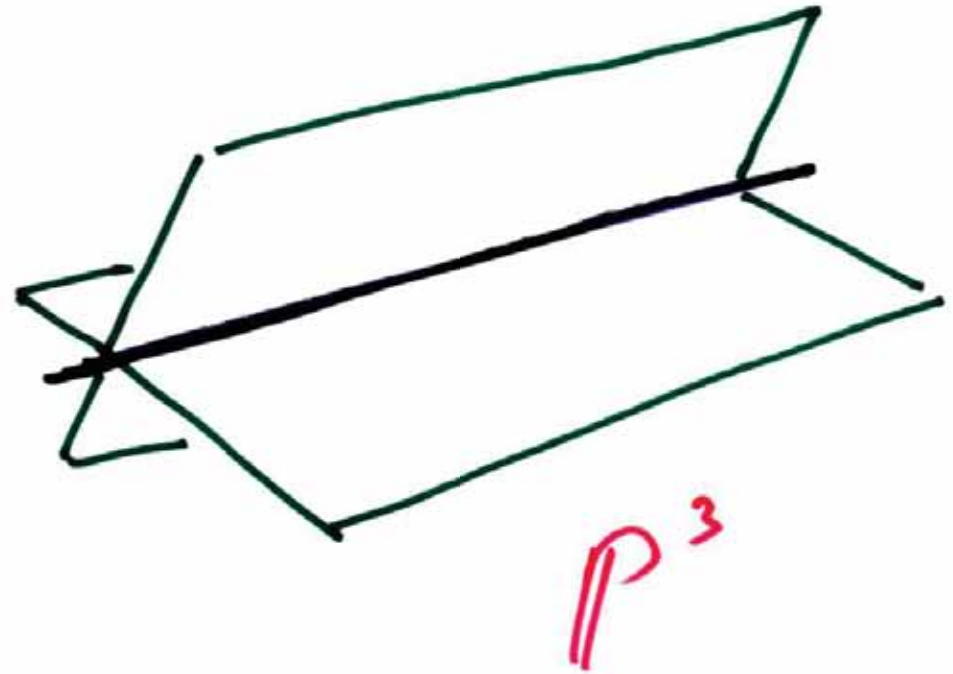
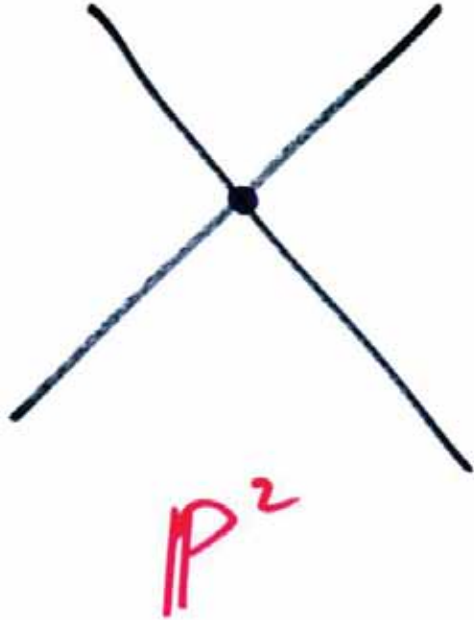
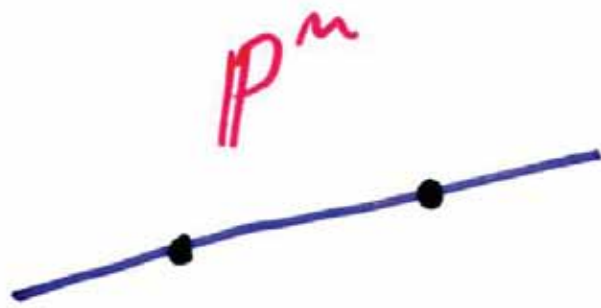
$$P_{(1, \vec{x})} = \{(t, t\vec{x})\}$$

$$P_{(0, \vec{x})} = \{(0, t\vec{x})\} \text{ TOČKE } U \infty \text{ NA } \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\{\text{RAD. PRAVCI U } \mathbb{R}^{m+1}\} \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \mathbb{R}^m \cup \{\text{TOČKE U } \infty\}$$



- (1) SVAKE 2 TOČKE U P^m LEŽE
NA TOČNO JEDNOM PRAVCU
- (2) SVAKA 2 PRAVKA U P^2 SI-
JEKU SE U TOČNO 1 TOČKI
- (3) SVAKE 2 RAVNINE U P^3
SIJEKU SE U TOČNO 1 PRAVCU



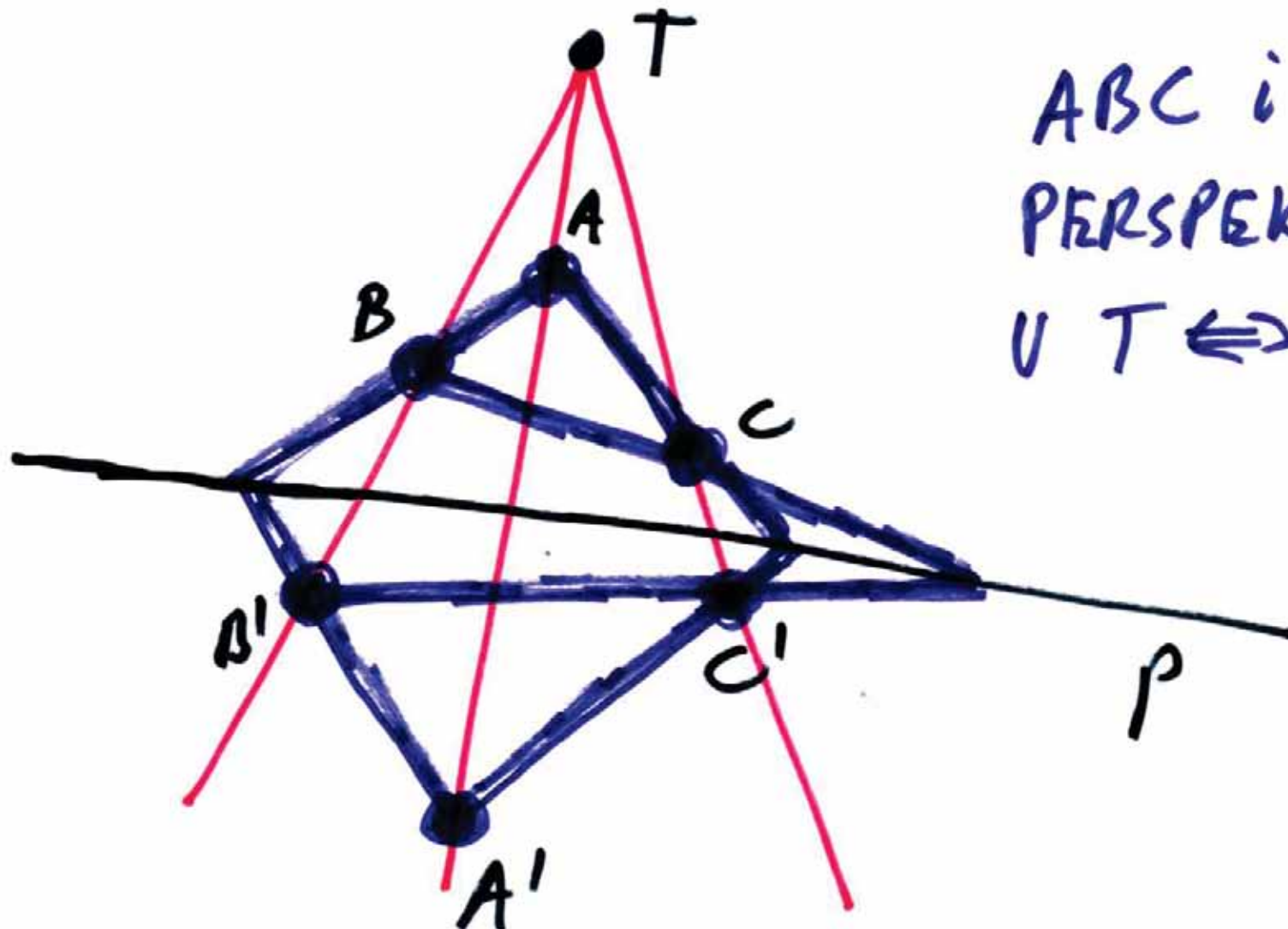
3 NEKOLINEARNE TOČKE LEŽE
U TOČNO 1 RAVNINI

3 RAVNINE U P^3 PROLAZE 1 TOČKOM
ILI 1 PRAVCEM

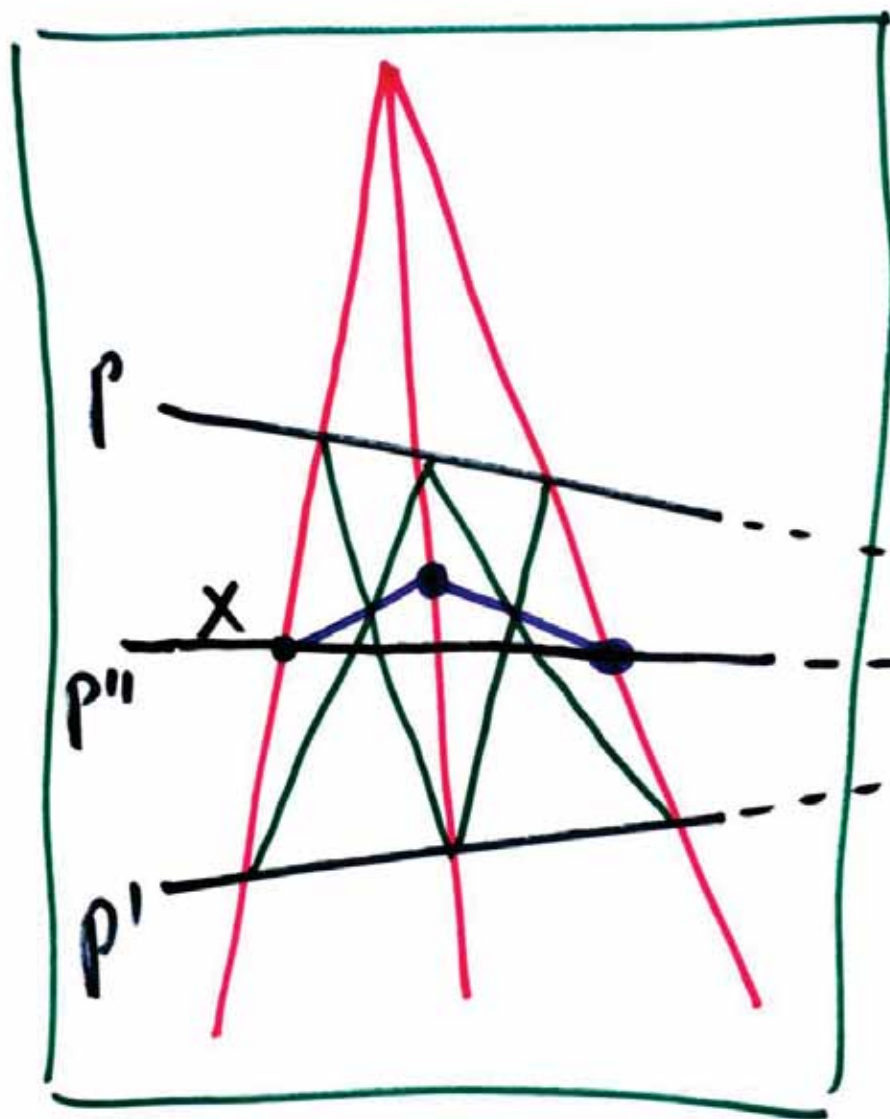
PRAVAC I RAVNINA U P^3 SÍJĚKU SE
U 1 TOČKI (ILI PRAVAC LEŽI U NĚJ)

AKO 2 PRAVCA U P^3 NE LEŽE U
RAVNINI ONDA SU NĚROVNĚRNÍ

DESARGUESOV TEOREM

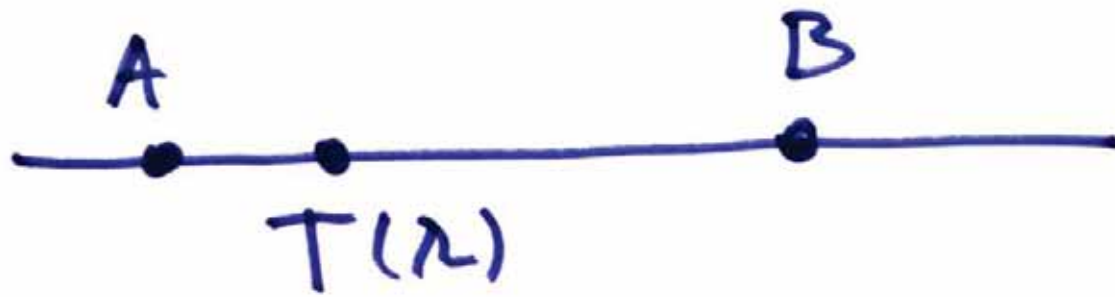


ABC i A'B'C'
PERSPEKTIVNI
 $UT \Leftrightarrow UP$

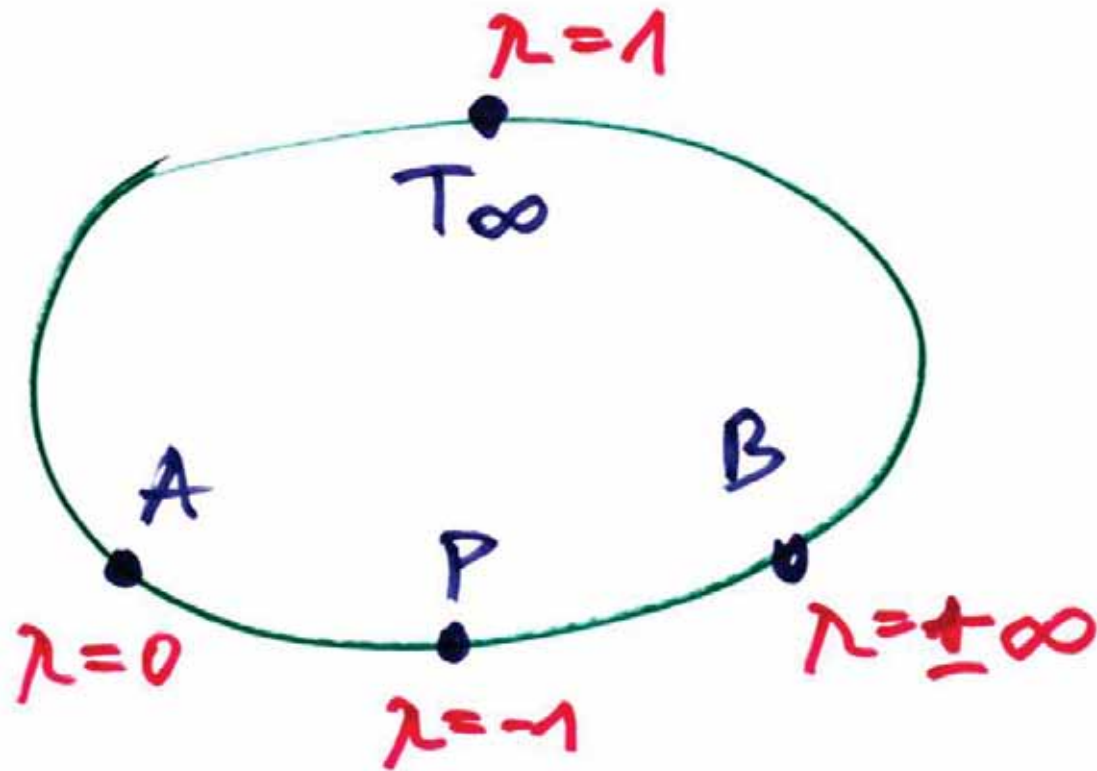


ZADANI p, p', X
 TREBA $\overline{X(p, p')} = p''$

CRVENO ZELENO
 PLAVO CRNO

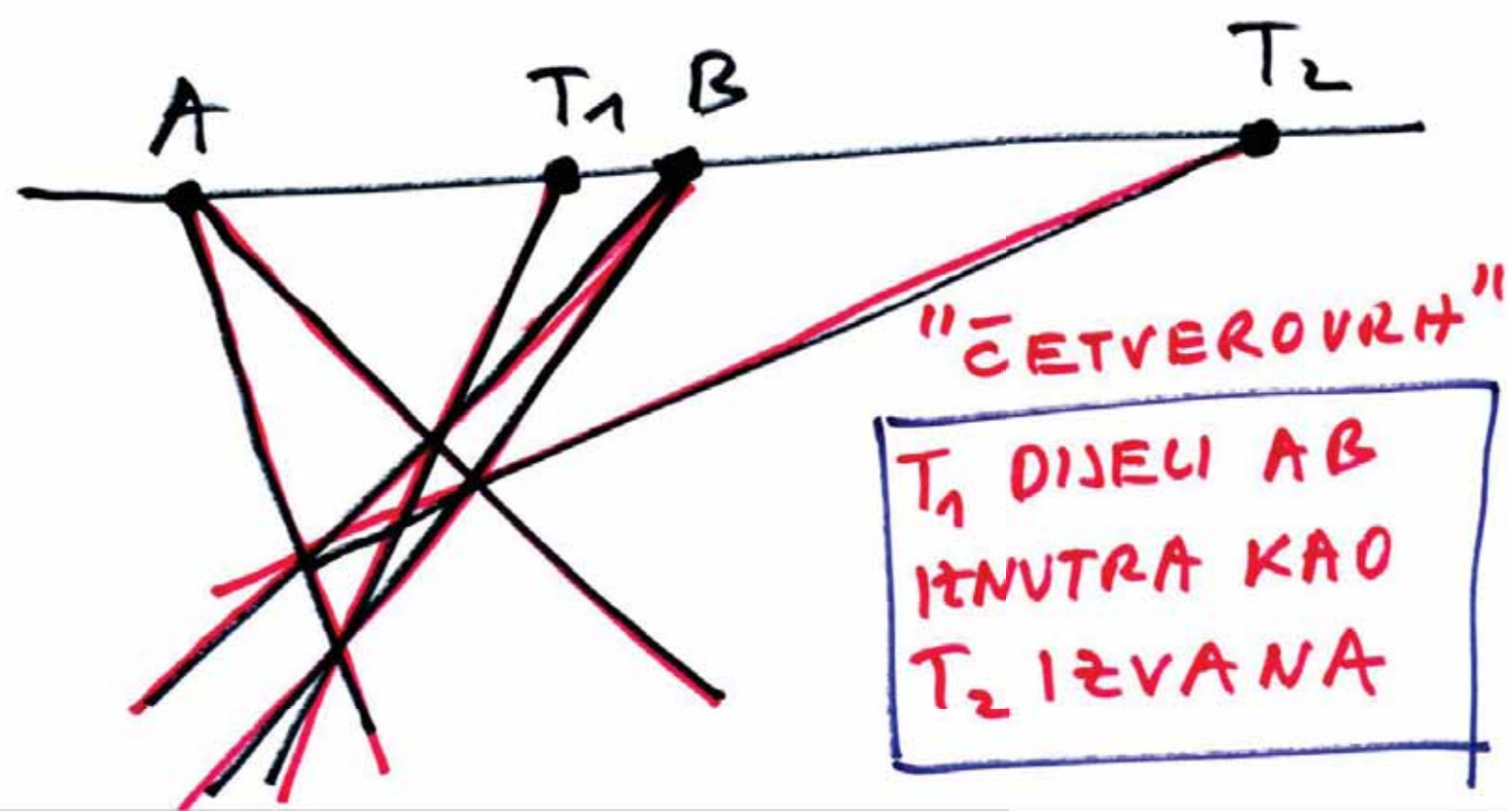


$$\lambda = \frac{TA}{TB}$$



T_1 i T_2 SU HARMONISKI PAR U ODN. NA AB:

$$T_1A:T_1B = -T_2A:T_2B$$



DVOOMER :

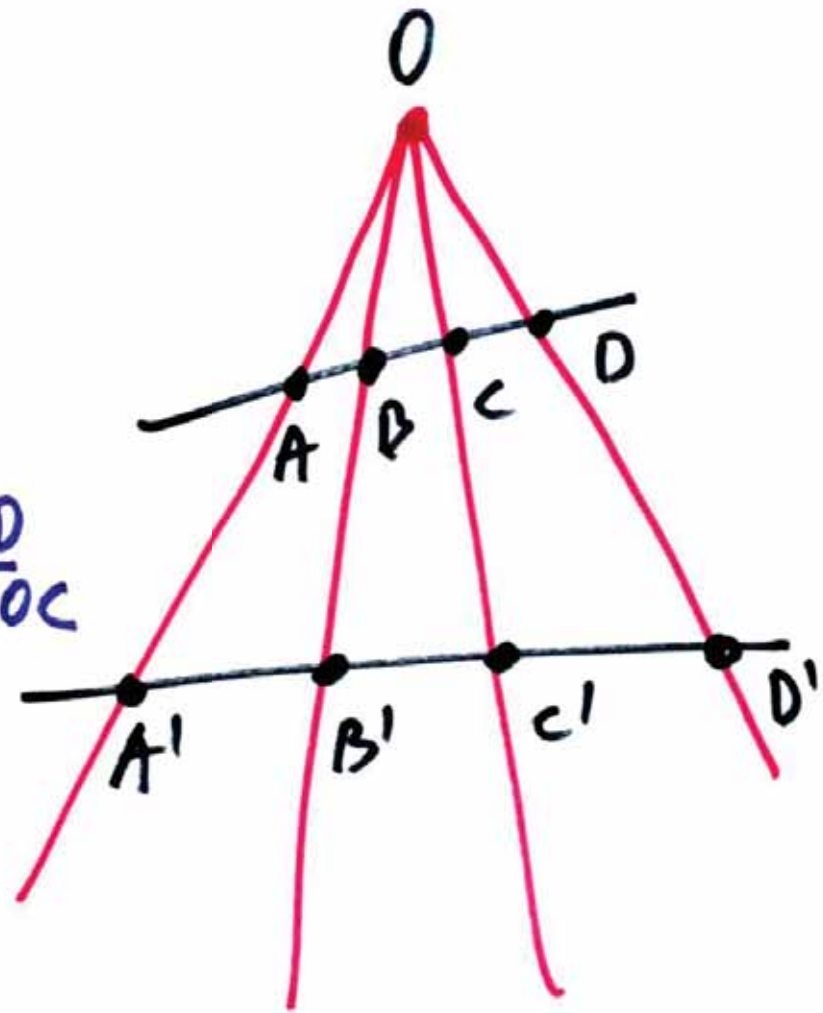
$$\underline{[A, B; C, D]} := \frac{AC}{AD} / \frac{BC}{BD}$$

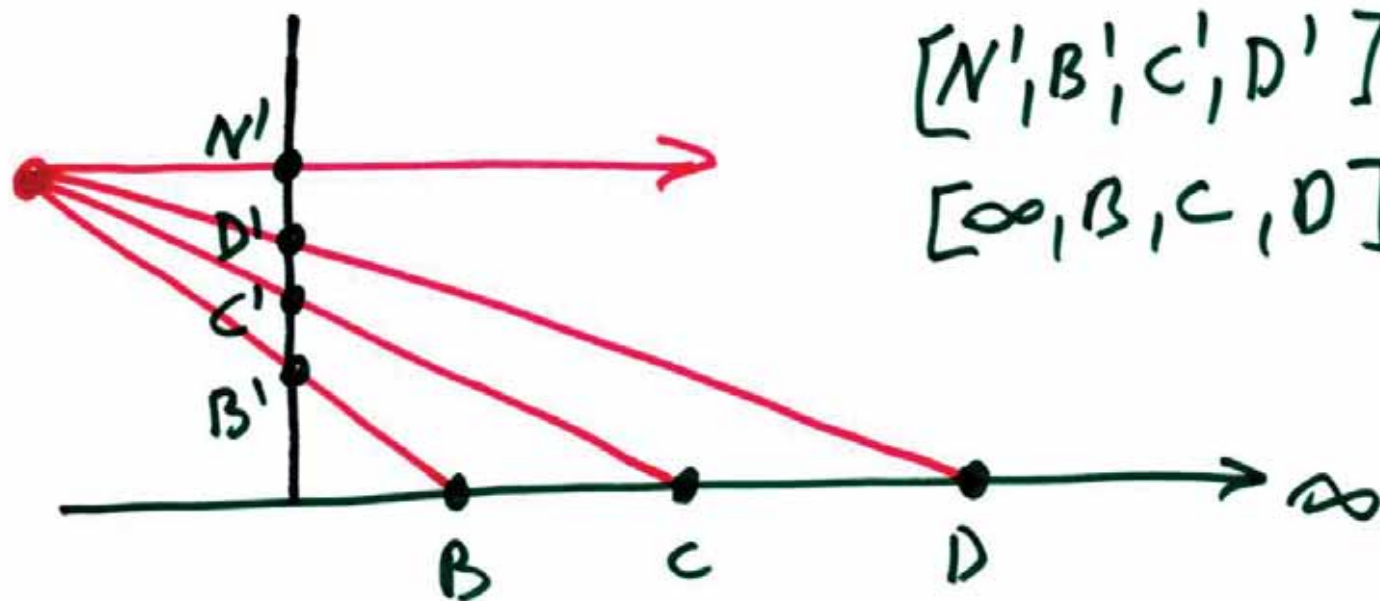
$$= \frac{AOC \cdot BOD}{AOD \cdot BOC} =$$

$$\frac{OA \cdot OC \cdot \sin AOC}{OA \cdot OD \cdot \sin AOD} \cdot \frac{OB \cdot OD \cdot \sin BOD}{OB \cdot OC \cdot \sin BOC}$$

$$= \frac{\sin AOC}{\sin AOD} \cdot \frac{\sin BOD}{\sin BOC} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{[A', B'; C', D']}}$$

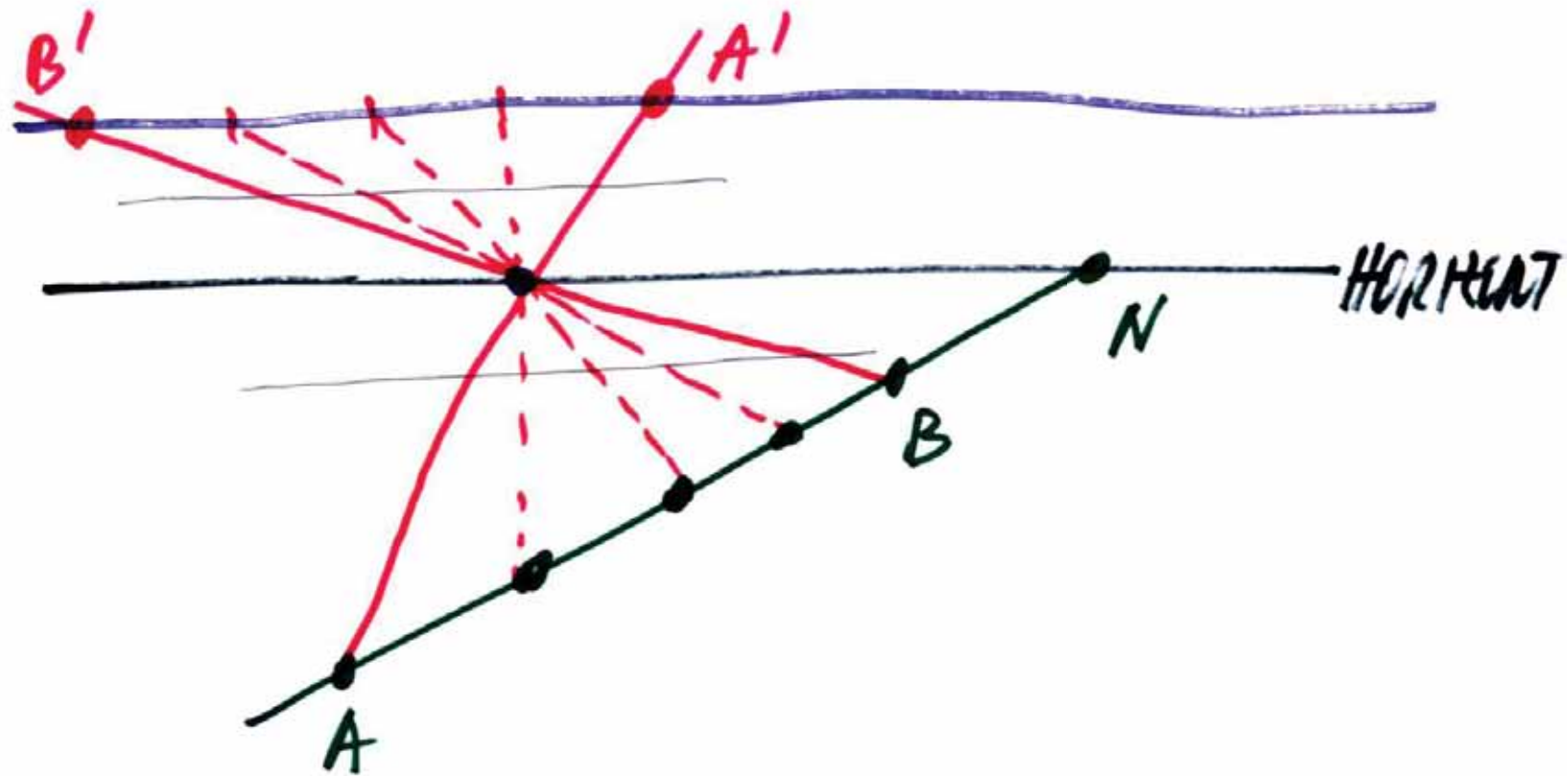




$$[N', B', C', D'] =$$

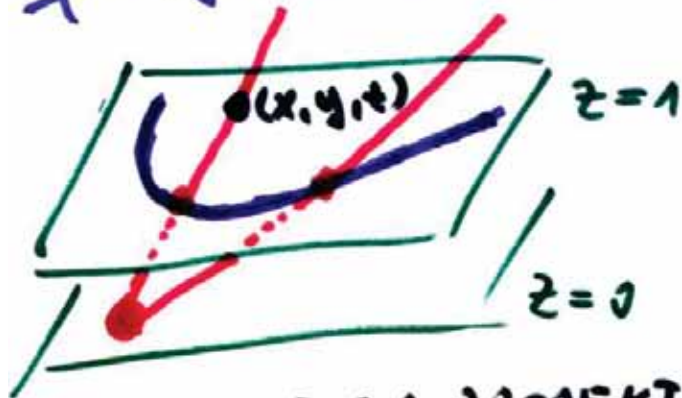
$$[\infty, B, C, D] = \frac{BC}{BD}$$

KAKO NA SLICI DUŽINU AB PODIJELITI
NA (NPR.) 4 JEDNAKA DIJELA?



PROJEKTIVIZACIJA = HOMOGENIZACIJA

$$f(x, y) = 0 \quad z = 1$$



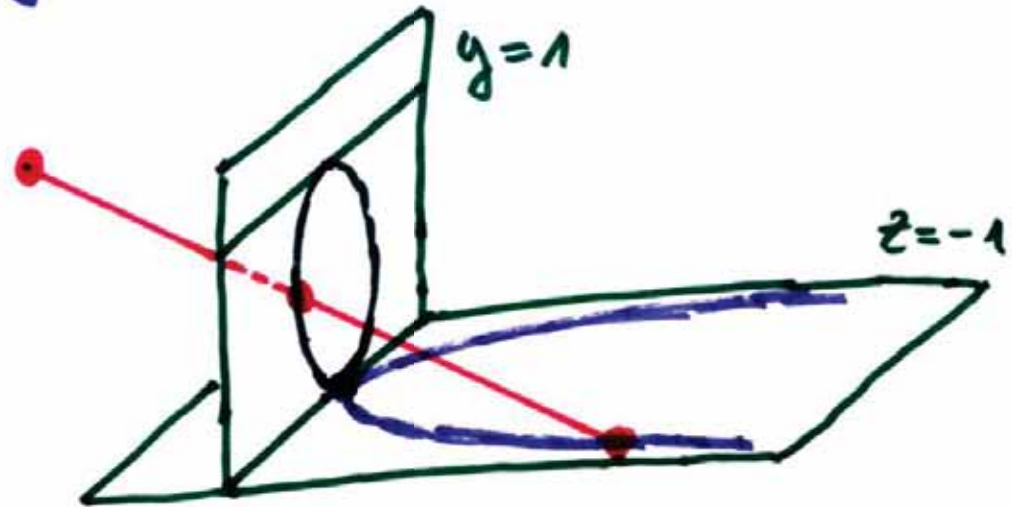
(x, y, z) JE NA PROJEKT.
ALG. KRIVUČE AKO POSTOJI t TAKAV DA JE:

$$f(tx, ty) = 0 \quad tz = 1$$

$$f(x/z, y/z) = 0$$

HOMOGENI POLINOM

$$y = 1 + x^2/4 \quad z = -1 \quad \text{PARABOLA}$$



$$ty = 1 + (tx)^2/4 \quad tz = -1$$

$$-y/z = 1 + (-x/z)^2/4$$

$$z^2 + x^2/4 + yz = 0$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow 4(z + 1/2)^2 + x^2 = 1 \quad \text{ELIPSA}$$

∞ TOČKE KONIKA

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0 \quad z = 1$$

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dxz + Eyz + Fz^2 = 0$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0 \quad \text{tj.}$$

$$A\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + B\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + C = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$$

< 0 ~~ELIPSA~~ ELIPSA

$D = 0$ ~~PARABOL.~~ PARABOL.

> 0 ~~HIPERB.~~ HIPERB.

TANGENTA NA KONIKU

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 + 2Dx + 2Ey + F = 0$$

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 + 2Dxz + 2Eyz + Fz^2 = 0$$

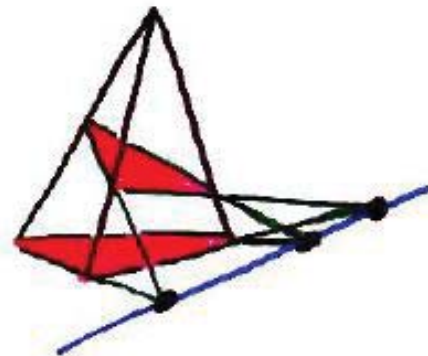
$$\text{TANGENTA } \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} z = 0 \right)$$

$$(Ax_0 + Bg_0 + Dz_0)x + (Bx_0 + Cy_0 + Ez_0)y + (Dx_0 + Ey_0 + Fz_0)z = 0$$

$$z=1 \Rightarrow Ax_0 + B(x_0y_0 + x_0y) + Cy_0y_0 + D(x+x_0) + E(y+y_0) + F = 0$$

(TOČKA (x_0, y_0, z_0) JE NA KONICI TL. I $z_0=1$)

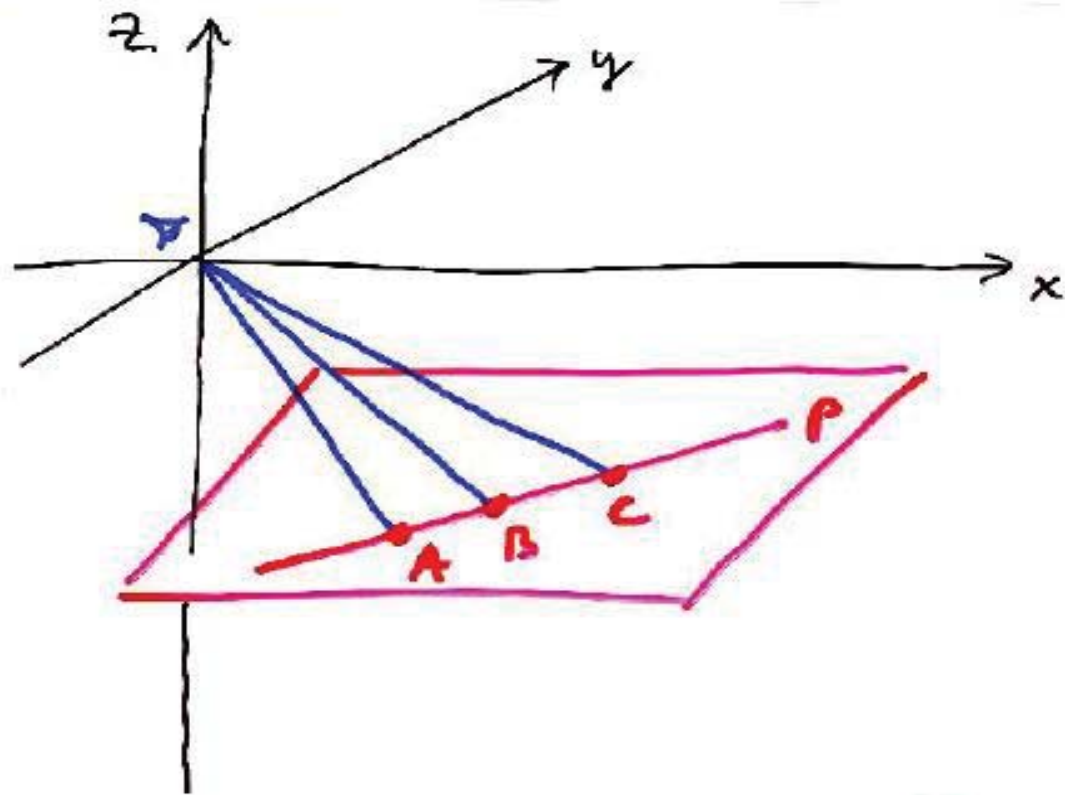
- ① DVIJE TOČKE ODR. PRAVAC
- ② DVA PRAVCA ODR. TOČKU
- ③ IZA MNOGO TOČAKA I PRAVACA
- ④ DESARGUES (K.V. U 3 dim.)



$\Rightarrow FP^2, \dots, FP^m$ F-TIJELO

(NE POSTOJI OP^3 !)
 \uparrow
 OKTAVIONI

(7)



A, B, C - PRAVCI KROZ ISHOVIŠTE
 P - RAVNINA KROZ ISHOVIŠTE

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ax + by + cz = 0 \\ (x_t, y_t, z_t) \text{ TOČKA} \\ (a_t, b_t, c_t) \text{ PRAVAC} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{HODNOG.} \\ \text{KOORD.} \end{array}$$

PROJEKCIJE SU LIN. RATL. FUNKC. (8)