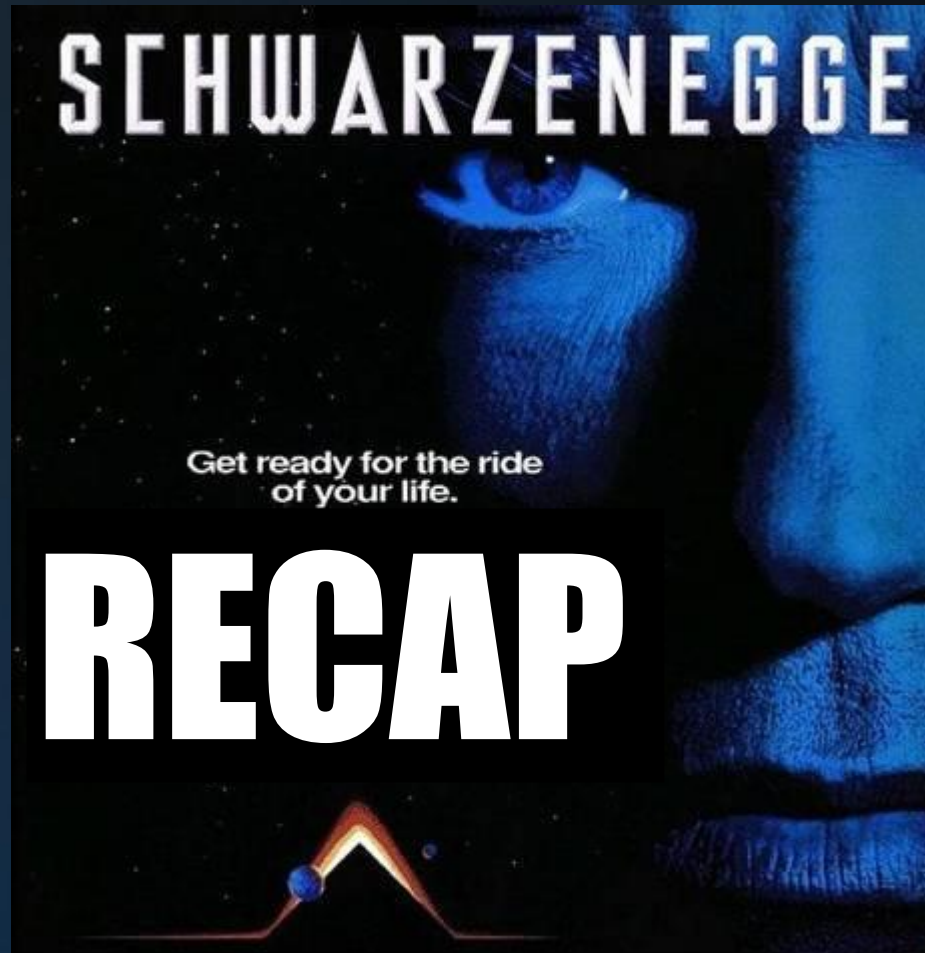


```
ics
& (depth < MAXD)
{
    t = inside / 1.5;
    nt = nt / nc; dde = 1.0f - nt;
    cos2t = 1.0f - nt * nt;
    D, N );
    )
    {
        at a = nt - nc; b = nt * nc;
        at Tr = 1 - (RB + (1 - RB) * t);
        Tr) R = (D * nt - N * (d
    }
    E * diffuse;
    = true;
    -
    efl + refr)) && (depth < MAXDEPTH)
    {
        D, N );
        -refl * E * diffuse;
        = true;
    }
    MAXDEPTH)
    survive = SurvivalProbability( diffuse );
    estimation - doing it properly, closely following
    if;
    radiance = SampleLight( &rand, I, &t, &light
    e.x + radiance.y + radiance.z) > 0) && (cos
    v = true;
    at brdfPdf = EvaluateDiffuse( L, N ) * Psurvive;
    at3 factor = diffuse * INVPI;
    at weight = Mis2( directPdf, brdfPdf );
    at cosThetaOut = dot( N, L );
    E * ((weight * cosThetaOut) / directPdf) * (radiance
    random walk - done properly, closely following
    rive)
    ;
    at3 brdf = SampleDiffuse( diffuse, N, r1, r2, &R, &pdf);
    survive;
    pdf;
    n = E * brdf * (dot( N, R ) / pdf);
    sion = true;
}
```

TOTAL RECAP



INFOGR – Computer Graphics

Jacco Bikker - April-July 2015 - Lecture 13: “Grand Recap”

Welcome!



RECAP

Lecture 2: Rasters, Vectors, Colors

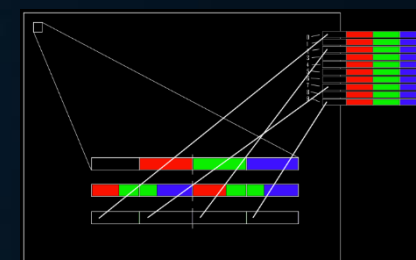
Math:

Vectors: magnitude, Pythagoras, linear (in)dependency, normalization, positions versus vectors, scalars, bases, Cartesian coordinate system, orthonormal, dot product (and its relation to the cosine), cross product.

Concepts:

Raster, frame rate, vertical retrace, ‘frame-less’, RGB colors, 16-bit, palletized, HDR.

Questions?



RECAP

Tutorial 1

Make sure you are able to:

- Show that the scalar product of vectors is commutative and associative;
- Show the relation between magnitude and the dot of a vector with itself;
- Show that for two random vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$, $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$ (exercise 6).
- Turn 2D coordinates into screen coordinates and vice versa (exercise 8).

Not sure? Ask about this in the tutorial session after this lecture!



RECAP

Lecture 3: Geometry & Textures

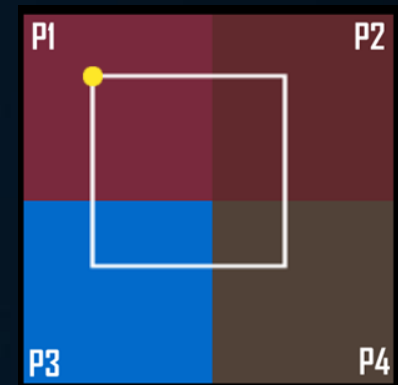
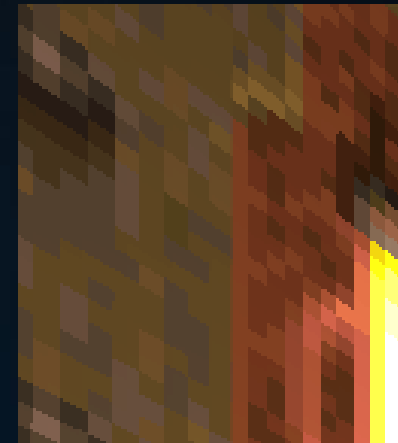
Math:

Slope-intersect, implicit curves, functions, mappings, general implicit line form (and its relation to the normal), half spaces, parametric curves, SOHCAHTOA, implicit circles, implicit planes, parametric circles / spheres / planes.

Concepts:

Procedural textures, texture mapping, clamping and tiling, oversampling, undersampling, bilinear interpolation, MIP-mapping, trilinear interpolation.

Questions?



RECAP

Tutorial 2

Make sure you are able to:

- Turn a slope-intersect representation into parametric / implicit and vice versa;
- Calculate the normal for a pair of (linear independent) vectors;
- Calculate the distance of a point to a sphere.

Not sure? Ask about this in the tutorial session after this lecture!

```

    if (depth < MAXDEPTH)
    {
        // Inside the sphere
        double t = inside / 1.5;
        double nt = nt / nc;
        double nnt = nt * nt;
        double cos2t = 1.0f - nnt;
        double D, N;
        D = N;
    }

    double a = nt - nc, b = nt + nc;
    double Tr = 1 - (R0 + (1 - R0) * cos2t);
    double R = (D * nnt - N * (1 - nnt));

    // Diffuse reflection
    double E * diffuse;
    double refl = true;

    // Refractive index
    double refl + refr) && (depth < MAXDEPTH)
    {
        double D, N;
        double refl * E * diffuse;
        double refl = true;
    }

    MAXDEPTH)

    survive = SurvivalProbability( diffuse, L, N );
    // estimation - doing it properly, closely following walk
    if (survive)
    {
        radiance = SampleLight( &rand, I, &L, &light );
        double x = radiance.x + radiance.y + radiance.z;
        if (x > 0) && (x < 1)
        {
            double v = true;
            double brdfPdf = EvaluateDiffuse( L, N ) * Psurvive;
            double factor = diffuse * INVPI;
            double weight = Mis2( directPdf, brdfPdf );
            double cosThetaOut = dot( N, L );
            double E * ((weight * cosThetaOut) / directPdf) * (radiance.x + radiance.y + radiance.z);
        }
    }

    // random walk - done properly, closely following walk
    survive)

    double brdf = SampleDiffuse( diffuse, N, r1, r2, &R, &pdf );
    double survive;
    double pdf;
    double n = E * brdf * (dot( N, R ) / pdf);
    double n = true;

```



RECAP

Lecture 5: Engine Fundamentals

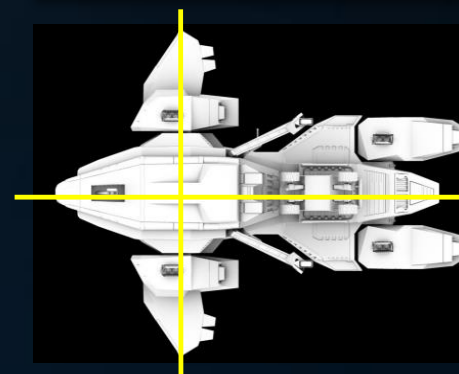
Math:

Matrices: coefficients, diagonal matrices, the identity and zero matrix; matrix addition, matrix/scalar, matrix/vector and matrix/matrix multiplication, distributive, associative, commutative, transpose, inverse, determinant, Laplace, Sarrus, cofactors, adjoint, (uniform) scaling, shearing, projection, reflection, rotation, linear transforms, transforming normals.

Concepts:

Rendering pipeline, scenegraph, object space, camera space, screen space, connectivity data, fragments.

Questions?



RECAP

Tutorial 3

Make sure you are able to:

- Multiply two matrices;
- Calculate the determinant of a matrix;
- Construct a scaling matrix;
- Transform a normal;
- Construct a matrix with translation.

Not sure? Ask about this in the tutorial session after this lecture!



RECAP

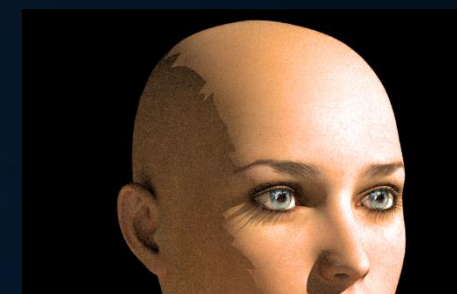
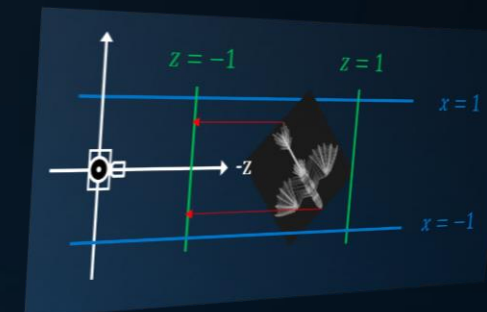
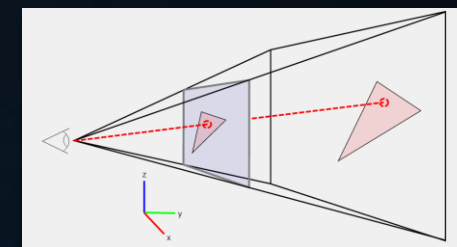
Lecture 6: Projection & Rasterization

Math:

View frustum, camera space, orthographic view volume, canonical view volume, perspective projection, homogeneous coordinates, homogenization.

Concepts:

Linear perspective, fish eye lens, parallel projection, perspective projection, rasterization, connectivity data, triangle strips, normal interpolation, per-vertex shading, per-pixel shading, light reflection, barycentric coordinates.



Questions?

RECAP

Tutorial 4

Make sure you are able to:

- Construct a ‘look-at’ matrix using E , $\vec{V}$ and $\overrightarrow{up}$;
- Combine multiple affine transforms into one;
- Transform a 3D vector using a 4×4 matrix (including homogenization).

Not sure? Ask about this in the tutorial session after this lecture!



Concepts:



Questions?

RECAP

Lecture 8: Ray Tracing Intro

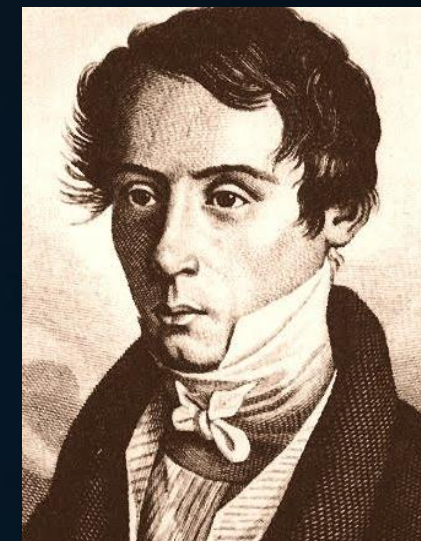
Math:

Rendering equation, ray equation, setting up a world space screen plane, ray setup, ray/plane and ray/sphere intersection, distance attenuation, $N \cdot L$.

Concepts:

The “God Algorithm”: light transport in nature, ray tracing versus rasterization, convex / concave, reflection and shadows in a rasterizer, global data, ray optics, Fresnel, Snell, Whitted-style (recursive) ray tracing.

Questions?



RECAP

Tutorial 5

Make sure you are able to:

- Construct the virtual screen plane given E , $\vec{V}$, $\overrightarrow{up}$ and the FOV;
- Construct a (normalized) ray through a pixel on this screen plane;
- Intersect the ray with planes and spheres;
- Calculate normals for the intersection points;
- Calculate the reflection of a ray using an intersection point and its normal.

Not sure? Ask about this in the tutorial session after this lecture!



RECAP

Lecture 9: Shading Models

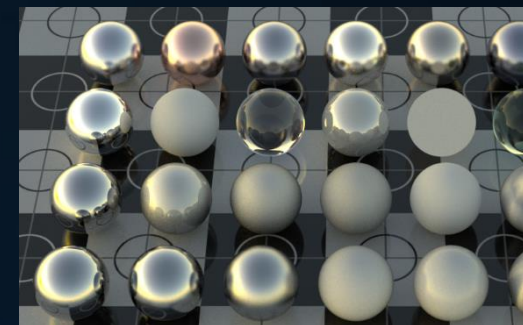
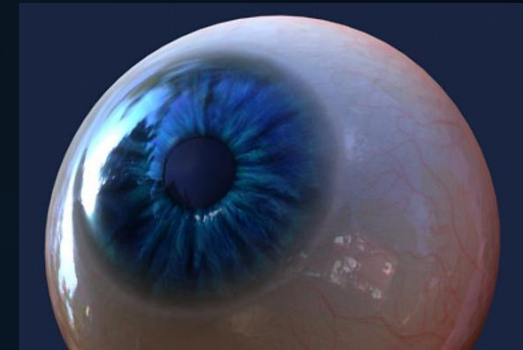
Math:

Clamped cosine, irradiance: integrating over hemisphere, steradians.

Concepts:

Light transport: emitters, surfaces and materials, sensors; IES lights, absorption, scattering, directional lights, irradiance, material properties, optical discontinuities, exitance, radiance, pinhole camera, aperture, shading, BRDF, Phong, ‘ambient’, physically based rendering.

Questions?



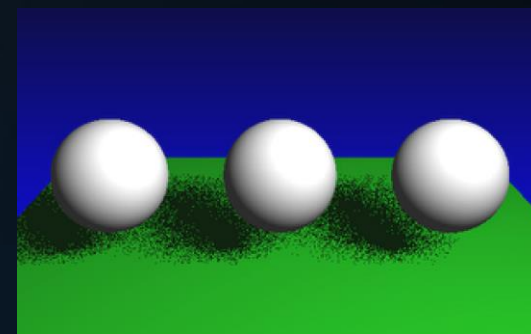
RECAP

Lecture 10: Ground Truth

Concepts:

Distributed ray tracing, glossy reflections, soft shadows, umbra, penumbra, area lights, shadow maps, contact shadows, visibility integral, Monte-Carlo, stochastic soft shadows, variance / noise, stochastic reflections, stratification, depth of field, motion blur, dispersion, anti-aliasing, ray tree, indirect light, path tracing.

Questions?

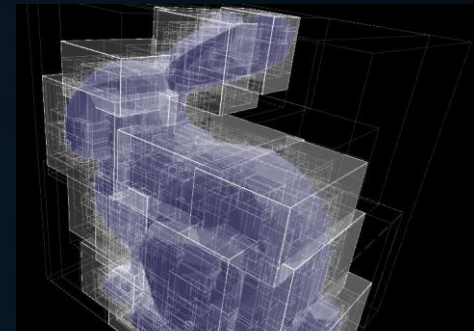


Concepts:

```

    if (depth < MAXDEPTH)
    {
        int nc = inside / 4 * 3;
        int nt = nt / nc; ddx = dot(N, N);
        float cos2t = 1.0f - nnt * ddx;
        int n0 = 0, N1 = 0;
        while (true)
        {
            int a = nt - nc; b = nt - a;
            float Tr = 1 - (RB + (1 - RB) * a);
            if (Tr > R) R = (D * nnt - N * (ddx *
                E * diffuse;
                = true;
            }
        }
        refl + refr)) && (depth < MAXDEPTH))
        {
            D, N);
            -refl * E * diffuse;
            = true;
        }
    }
    MAXDEPTH)
    {
        survive = SurvivalProbability( diffuse
        estimation - doing it properly, c
        df;
        radiance = SampleLight( &rand, I, &
        .x + radiance.y + radiance.z) > 0)
        w = true;
        brdfPdf = EvaluateDiffuse( L, N);
        at3 factor = diffuse * INVPI;
        at weight = Mis2( directPdf, brdfP
        at cosThetaOut = dot( N, L );
        E * ((weight * cosThetaOut) / dire
        random walk - done properly, closely
        (survive)
        ;
        at3 brdf = SampleDiffuse( diffuse,
        survive;
        pdf;
        n = E * brdf * (dot( N, R ) / pdf);
        sion = true;
    }
}

```



Questions?



RECAP

Lecture 12: Post Processing

Concepts:

Post processing, camera / sensor behavior, lens flares, vignetting, chromatic aberration, noise / grain, HDR bloom and glare, tone mapping / exposure control, color correction / grading, gamma, gamma correction, depth of field, circle of confusion, ambient occlusion, screen space AO, bilateral filtering, screen space reflections, limitations of screen space approaches.

Questions?

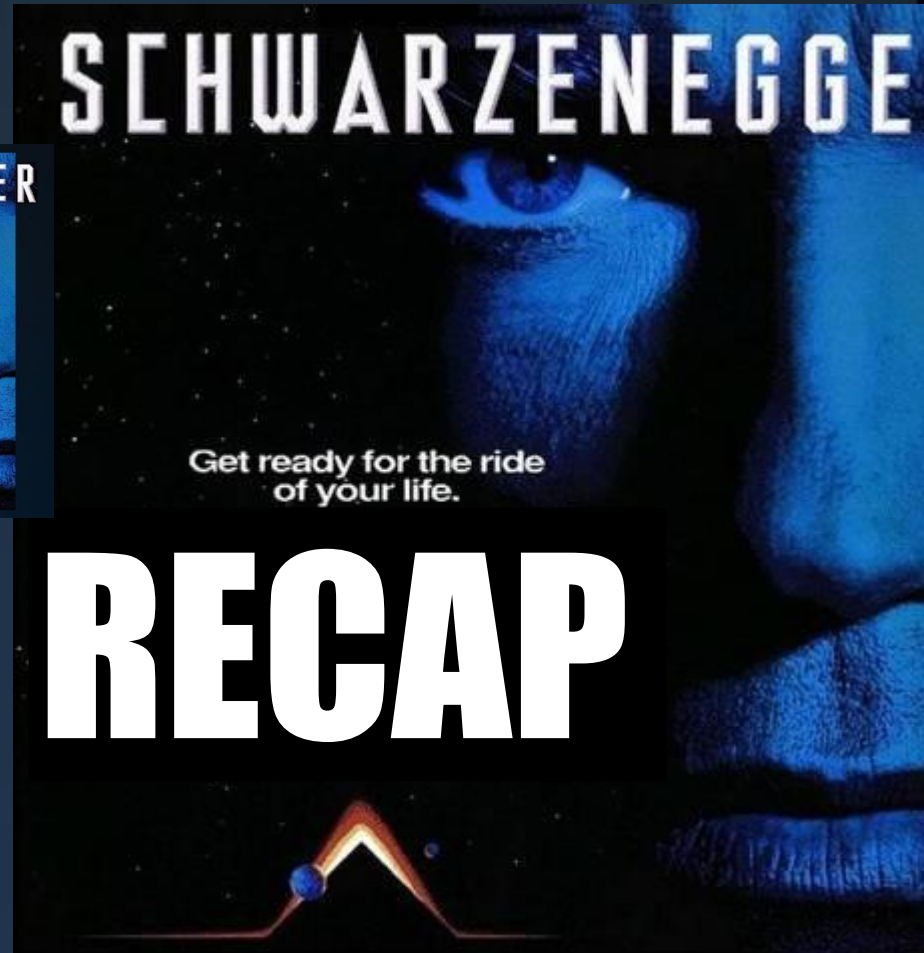



```

    (depth < MAXDEPTH)
    {
        z = inside / L * (1 + 2 * cos2t);
        nt = nt / nc, ddx = ddx / nc, ddy = ddy / nc;
        cos2t = 1.0f - nnt * nnt;
        D, N );
    }
}

    at a = nt - nc, b = nt + nc;
    at Tr = 1 - (R0 + (1 - R0) * a * b);
    Tr) R = (D * nnt - N * (ddx *
    E * diffuse;
    = true;
    -
    refl + refr)) && (depth < MAXDEPTH))
    D, N );
    -refl * E * diffuse;
    = true;
    -
    MAXDEPTH)
    survive = SurvivalProbability( diffuse,
    estimation - doing it properly, closely following
    df;
    radiance = SampleLight( &rand, I, &L, &lightmap,
    .x + radiance.y + radiance.z) > 0) && (depth <
    w = true;
    at brdfPdf = EvaluateDiffuse( L, N ) * Psurvive;
    at3 factor = diffuse * INVPI;
    at weight = Mix2( directPdf, brdfPdf );
    at cosThetaOut = dot( N, L );
    E * ((weight * cosThetaOut) / directPdf) * (radi
    random walk - done properly, closely following
    (survive)
    ;
    at3 brdf = SampleDiffuse( diffuse, N, r1, r2, &R, &
    survive;
    pdf;
    n = E * brdf * (dot( N, R ) / pdf);
    sion = true;

```



TOTAL RECAP

TOTAL DE

What’s Next?

Upcoming Attractions:

- One more tutorial: *right after this lecture.*
- Final Exam: Tuesday June 23, 08:30 (EDUC-GAMMA)
- P3 deadline: Tuesday June 30, 23:59
- Retake Exam: Thursday July 9, 13:30 (EDUC-ALFA)

Master:

- Optimization & Vectorization
- Advanced Graphics



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“That’s all Folks!”
THE END

next up: “Final Exam”

