Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, July 2020

Course:Computer GraphicsProgram:B.Tech(CSE+IOT&SC)Course Code:CSEG3003

Semester: VI Time Max. Marks:

| | (| | | | _ | | | | - |
|----|--------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| MC | (CO2) If the | Flood fill | Incor | Boundary | Corre | Scan line | Incor | None of | Incorr |
| | pixel is already | algorithm | rect | fill | ct | polygon | rect | these | ect |
| | filled with | | | algorithm | | filling | | | |
| | desired color | | | | | algorithm | | | |
| | then leaves it | | | | | | | | |
| | otherwise fills | | | | | | | | |
| | it. This is called | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO2) The | Find | corre | Find | Incor | Both a & b | Incor | None of | Incorr |
| | function of scan | intersection | ct | intersection | rect | | rect | these | ect |
| | line polygon fill | point of the | | point of the | | | | | |
| | algorithm is to | boundary | | boundary | | | | | |
| | | of polygon | | of polygon | | | | | |
| | | and scan | | and point | | | | | |
| | | line | | - | | | | | |
| MC | (CO2) Some | Curve | Incor | Point | Incor | Polygon | Incor | All of these | Corre |
| | common form | clipping | rect | clipping | rect | clipping | rect | | ct |
| | of clipping | | | | | | | | |
| | include | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO3) | x = -y | Incor | y = - x | Incor | x = y | Corre | x + y = 1 | Incorr |
| | Reflection of a | | rect | | rect | | ct | | ect |
| | point about x- | | | | | | | | |
| | axis, followed | | | | | | | | |
| | by a counter- | | | | | | | | |
| | clockwise | | | | | | | | |
| | rotation of 90 | | | | | | | | |
| | degree , is | | | | | | | | |
| | equivalent to | | | | | | | | |
| | reflection | | | | | | | | |
| | about which | | | | | | | | |
| | line? | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO2) There are | convex and | Corre | square and | Incor | hexagon | Incor | Octagon | Incorr |
| | 2 types of | concave | ct | rectangle | rect | and | rect | and convex | ect |
| | polygons. They | | | | | square | | | |
| | are? | | | | | | | | |

| FIB | (CO1) Full form | Graphics | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | of GPU is | Processing | | | | | | | |
| | ? | Unit | | | | | | | |
| | Note: 1st letter | | | | | | | | |
| | of each word | | | | | | | | |
| | should be in | | | | | | | | |
| | capital and | | | | | | | | |
| | remaining will | | | | | | | | |
| | be in small. | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO1) Suppose | (3,3)(4,4)(2, | Incor | (2,3)(4,3)(2, | Incor | Both A | Corre | None of | Incorr |
| | a pixel (3,4) is | 4)(3,5) | rect | 5)(4,5) | rect | and B | ct | these | ect |
| | given in raster | | | | | | | | |
| | surface, then | | | | | | | | |
| | the neighbours | | | | | | | | |
| | of this point | | | | | | | | |
| | are | | | | | | | | |
| TF | (CO1) The m- | TRUE | Corre | FALSE | Incor | | | | |
| | adjacency | | ct | | rect | | | | |
| | removes the | | | | | | | | |
| | ambiguity | | | | | | | | |
| | present in 8 | | | | | | | | |
| MC | adjacency? | width=9.4* | | | lucar | width 0 7 | linear | | la co va |
| MC | (CO1) Consider a display area | 10^-3 inch | corre | width=9.4* 10^-3 inch | Incor | width=9.7 *10^-3 | Incor | width=9.4* 10^3 inch | Incorr ect |
| | of a video | height=9.7* | ct | height=9.4* | rect | inch | rect | height=9.7 | eci |
| | monitor to be | 10^-3 inch | | 10^-3 inch | | height=9. | | *10^3 inch | |
| | 12"*10". If the | 10 -5 men | | 10 -5 1101 | | 4*10^-3 | | 10 5 11 61 | |
| | resolution of | | | | | inch | | | |
| | the monitor is | | | | | men | | | |
| | 1280*1024, | | | | | | | | |
| | What is the | | | | | | | | |
| | dimension of | | | | | | | | |
| | each pixel? | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO1) Consider | 1.63 GB | Incor | 1.63 MB | Corre | 1.63 KB | Incor | None of | Incorr |
| _ | a raster system | | rect | | ct | | rect | these | ect |
| | with the | | | | | | | | |
| | resolution of | | | | | | | | |
| | 1280 x 1024 | | | | | | | | |
| | pixels and the | | | | | | | | |
| | color palette | | | | | | | | |
| | calls for 1024 | | | | | | | | |
| | colors. What is | | | | | | | | |
| | the minimum | | | | | | | | |
| | amount of | | | | | | | | |
| | video RAM that | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | the computer | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | above- mentioned resolution and number of colors? | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------------|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| MC | (CO1) How much time is spent scanning across each row of pixels during screen refresh on a raster system with resolution of 1280x1024 and a refresh rate of 60 frames per second? | 16.3 ns | Incor rect | 16.3 micro second | Corre ct | 16.3 sec | Incor rect | 16.3 ms | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO1) Full color frame buffer can produce colors. | 2^8 | Incor rect | 2^16 | Incor rect | 2^32 | Incor rect | 2^24 | Corre ct |
| МС | (CO1) If N-bit plane gray level/color frame buffer with W-bit wide Look Up table is given then | N <w<=24< td=""><td>Corre ct</td><td>N<w<24< td=""><td>Incor rect</td><td>N=W=24</td><td>Incor rect</td><td>None of these</td><td>Incorr ect</td></w<24<></td></w<=24<> | Corre ct | N <w<24< td=""><td>Incor rect</td><td>N=W=24</td><td>Incor rect</td><td>None of these</td><td>Incorr ect</td></w<24<> | Incor rect | N=W=24 | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO2) Summation of all blending functions in bezier curve is equal to | 0 | Incor rect | 1 | Corre ct | 2 | Incor rect | 3 | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) What is the centroid of the unit cube? | (0.5,0.5,0) | Incor rect | (0.5,0.5,0.5) | Corre ct | (0,0.5,0.5) | Incor rect | (0.5,0,0.5) | Incorr ect |

| MC | (CO3) Apply 2-D reflection over a triangle ABC with vertices A(5, 1), B(8, 3), and C(10, 1) about a straight line PQ. Line PQ can be formed by applying rotation over a straight line y=- x through an angle of 75 degrees in anticlockwise direction. Find out the resultant coordinate of A after transformation | ((5+v3)/2,(5v3-1)/2) | corre ct | ((5+v3),(5v 3-1)) | Incor rect | ((5+v3),(5- v3)) | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
|----|---|---|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| MC | s. (CO3) Apply 2-D reflection over a triangle ABC with vertices A(5, 1), B(8, 3), and C(10, 1) about a straight line PQ. Line PQ can be formed by applying rotation over a straight line y=- x through an angle of 75 degrees in anticlockwise direction. Find out the resultant coordinate of B and C after transformation s. | ((8+3v3),(8 v3-3)) and ((10+v3),(1 0v3-1)) | Incor rect | ((8+3v3)/2, (8v3-3)/2) and ((10+v3)/2, (10v3-1)/2) | Corre ct | ((10+V3),(10V3-1)) and ((8+3V3),(8V3-3)) | Incor rect | ((10+V3)/2, (10V3-1)/2) and ((8+3V3)/2, (8V3-3)/2) | Incorr ect |

| MC | (CO2) An | 2.952 | Incor | 29.52 | Corre | 295.2 | Incor | 0.2952 | Incorr |
|----|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Animation | 2.332 | rect | 23.32 | ct | 233.2 | rect | 0.2332 | ect |
| | shows a car | | | | | | Teet | | |
| | driving along a | | | | | | | | |
| | road which is | | | | | | | | |
| | specified by a | | | | | | | | |
| | Bezier curve | | | | | | | | |
| | with the | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | following | | | | | | | | |
| | control points: | | | | | | | | |
| | X: 0 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 40 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | Y: 0 40 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| | The animation | | | | | | | | |
| | lasts 10 | | | | | | | | |
| | seconds and | | | | | | | | |
| | the key frames | | | | | | | | |
| | are to be | | | | | | | | |
| | computed at 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | second | | | | | | | | |
| | intervals. | | | | | | | | |
| | Calculate the | | | | | | | | |
| | position of car | | | | | | | | |
| | on the road at | | | | | | | | |
| | the start of the | | | | | | | | |
| | 6th second of | | | | | | | | |
| | animation. | | | | | | | | |
| | What is the x | | | | | | | | |
| | coordinate of | | | | | | | | |
| | the position? | | | | | | | | |
| MC | | 16.92 | corre | 1.692 | Incor | 169.2 | Incor | 0.1692 | Incorr |
| | Animation | 10.52 | ct | 1.052 | rect | 100.2 | rect | 0.1002 | ect |
| | shows a car | | | | | | | | |
| | driving along a | | | | | | | | |
| | road which is | | | | | | | | |
| | specified by a | | | | | | | | |
| | Bezier curve | | | | | | | | |
| | with the | | | | | | | | |
| | following | | | | | | | | |
| | control points: | | | | | | | | |
| | X: 0 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 40 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | Y: 0 40 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | - | | | ı |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| lasts 10 | | | | | | | | |
| seconds an | | | | | | | | |
| the key fra | nes | | | | | | | |
| are to be | | | | | | | | |
| computed | at 1 | | | | | | | |
| second | | | | | | | | |
| intervals. | | | | | | | | |
| Calculate t | ne | | | | | | | |
| position of | car | | | | | | | |
| on the road | | | | | | | | |
| the start of | | | | | | | | |
| 6th second | | | | | | | | |
| animation. | 01 | | | | | | | |
| What is the | V | | | | | | | |
| coordinate | - | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| the positio | | | | | (0,0) | 1 | Neres | |
| MC (CO3) Mag | | Incor | (0,0), (2,2), | Corre | (0,0), (1,1) (5,2) | Incor | None of | Incorr |
| the triangle | | rect | (5,2) | ct | (1,1), (5,2) | rect | these | ect |
| with vertic | | | | | | | | |
| A(0,0), B(1 | | | | | | | | |
| and C(5,2) | | | | | | | | |
| twice its size | | | | | | | | |
| while keep | ng | | | | | | | |
| C(5,2) fixed | • | | | | | | | |
| MC (CO4) A so | id (-4j) | corre | (+4j) | Incor | (2j-2k) | Incor | (2j+2k) | Incorr |
| tetrahedro | n is | ct | | rect | | rect | | ect |
| given by | | | | | | | | |
| position ve | | | | | | | | |
| A(1,1,1),B(| ctors | | | | | | | |
|),C(2,1,3) a | | | | | | | | |
| | 3,1,1 | | | | | | | |
| D(2,2,2) an | 8,1,1 nd | | | | | | | |
| D(2,2,2) an point light | 8,1,1 nd | | | | | | | |
| point light | 8,1,1 nd d a | | | | | | | |
| point light source is k | 8,1,1 nd d a ppt | | | | | | | |
| point light source is k at P(2,3,4). | 8,1,1 nd d a pt Find | | | | | | | |
| point light source is k at P(2,3,4). out the no | 8,1,1 nd d a ept Find mal | | | | | | | |
| point light source is k at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa | 8,1,1 nd d a ept Find mal | | | | | | | |
| point light source is k at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surf ABC. | 8,1,1 nd d a = pt = ind mal .ce | | EALSE | Incor | | | | |
| point light source is k at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surf ABC. TF (CO4) A so | 8,1,1 nd d a ept Find mal ice d TRUE | corre | FALSE | Incor | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro | 8,1,1 nd d a ept Find mal ice d TRUE | corre ct | FALSE | Incor rect | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by | 8,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ice id TRUE h is | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point lightsource is kerat P(2,3,4).out the noof the surfaABC.TF(CO4) A sotetrahedrogiven byposition ver | 8,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ce id TRUE h is ctors | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by position ve A(1,1,1),B(| 8,1,1 nd d a ept Find mal ce id TRUE n is stors 8,1,1 | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by position ve A(1,1,1),B(),C(2,1,3) a | B,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ice id h is Ctors B,1,1 hd | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surf ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by position ve A(1,1,1),B(),C(2,1,3) a D(2,2,2) an | B,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ice id h is Ctors B,1,1 hd | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by position ve A(1,1,1),B(),C(2,1,3) a D(2,2,2) an point light | 8,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ce id true tors 8,1,1 hd d a | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by position ve A(1,1,1),B(),C(2,1,3) a D(2,2,2) an point light source is ke | 8,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ce id true tors 8,1,1 hd d a | | FALSE | | | | | |
| point light source is ke at P(2,3,4). out the no of the surfa ABC. TF (CO4) A so tetrahedro given by position ve A(1,1,1),B(),C(2,1,3) a D(2,2,2) an point light | 8,1,1 hd d a ept Find mal ice id TRUE h is ctors 8,1,1 hd d a ept ept | | FALSE | | | | | |

| detection algorithm the surface ABC is backface (True/False). algorithm the | |
|--|------------------|
| MC(COS) Assume that at point P on the surface, the normal, light and sight (viewing) vectors are: n=j, L=-i+2j- k, V=i+1.5j+0.5k Assuming that there is one object in the scene, d=0 and k=1. The light source is assumed 10 times more intense than the ambient light. The surface is to have a shiny metallic appearance; hence, most of the light is specularly reficeted. Thus assume ks=0.8, kd=ka=0.15 and m=5. Note that ks+kd=0.95, which implies that 5% of the energy from the light source is assured.7.65 rectCorre ct9.95 ctIncor rectNone of the source is absorbed.MC(COS) Assume the light source is absorbed.7.65Incor rect8.65Corre ct9.95Incor rectNone of the sourceMCisource is absorbed.isource is is absorbed.isource is is absorbed.isource is absorbed.< | of Incorr ect |

| | illumination model. | 0.25 | | 4.25 | | 5.05 | | | |
|----|--|------|-------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| MC | (CO5) Assume that at point P on the surface, the normal, light and sight (viewing) vectors are: n=j, L=-i+2j- k, V=i+1.5j+0.5k Assuming that there is one object in the scene, d=0 and k=1. The light source is assumed 10 times more intense than the ambient light. The surface is to have a shiny metallic appearance; hence, most of the light is specularly reflected. Thus assume ks=0.8, kd=ka=0.15 and m=5. Note that | 3.35 | Corre Ct | 4.35 | Incor rect | 5.35 | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |

| | ks+kd=0.95, which implies that 5% of the energy from the light source is absorbed. Determine the intensity also when halfway vector is used. | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| MC | (CO2) The eccentricity of parabola is | e>1 | Incor rect | e<1 | Incor rect | e=1 | Corre ct | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO2) B-Spline curve is made up of (n+1) control points and the order of the curve is K, where range of K is? | 2 <k<n+1< td=""><td>Incor rect</td><td>2<=K<=n+1</td><td>Corre ct</td><td>2>K>n+1</td><td>Incor rect</td><td>2>=K>=n+1</td><td>Incorr ect</td></k<n+1<> | Incor rect | 2<=K<=n+1 | Corre ct | 2>K>n+1 | Incor rect | 2>=K>=n+1 | Incorr ect |
| FIB | (CO2) B-Spline curve has n=6 and k=3, how many segments will be there in given B-Spline curve? Note: Answer should be written as a number not in words. | 5 | | | | | | | |
| MC | | 6 | Incor rect | 5 | Incor rect | 7 | Corre ct | 8 | Incorr ect |

| | draw the circle in one octant? | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| MC | (CO2) In DDA algorithm, the value of x and y will be incremented by if slope<1. | x=x+1, y=y+1 | Incor rect | x=x+1/m, y=y+1 | Incor rect | x=x+1, y=y+m | Corre ct | x=x+1/m, y=y+m | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO2) The region codes of the two points are given as 1001 and 0101, then the line is | Partially inside and partially outside | Incor rect | Completely outside | Corre ct | Completel y inside | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO2) The starting point of the line is (5,8) and the ending point is (9,11). How many intermediate points will be calculated using bresenham line drawing algorithm? | 5 | Incor rect | 4 | Incor rect | 2 | Incor rect | 3 | Corre ct |
| MC | (CO3) Two successive scaling are in nature. | Additive | Incor rect | Multiplicati ve | Corre ct | Subtractiv e | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO4) Execute the Z buffer algorithm to illuminate the pixels on an 8*8 display. The surfaces to be probed for visibility are: A: (1,4,3) (3,4,3) (3,6,3) (1,,6,3) | 1 | Incor rect | 2 | Corre ct | 3 | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |

| | B: (2,3,2) (4,3,2) | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|---------|-----------|
| | (4,5,2) (2,5,2) | | | | | | | | |
| | C: (4,1,1) (7,1,1) | | | | | | | | |
| | (4,4,1) | | | | | | | | |
| | Assume the | | | | | | | | |
| | intensities of | | | | | | | | |
| | the surfaces A, | | | | | | | | |
| | B, C as 10, 20, | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 respectively. | | | | | | | | |
| | What is the | | | | | | | | |
| | value of depth | | | | | | | | |
| | buffer on | | | | | | | | |
| | location (4,3). | | | | | | | | |
| | Viewing point is | | | | | | | | |
| | at +infinity. | | | | | | | | |
| | (Note: Pixel | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | indexing should | | | | | | | | |
| NAC | start from 0) | 10 | lucau | 20 | 1 | 20 | Com | Newsof | Lu e e un |
| MC | (CO4) Execute | 10 | Incor | 20 | Incor | 30 | Corre | None of | Incorr |
| | the Z buffer | | rect | | rect | | ct | these | ect |
| | algorithm to | | | | | | | | |
| | illuminate the | | | | | | | | |
| | pixels on an | | | | | | | | |
| | 8*8 display. | | | | | | | | |
| | The surfaces to | | | | | | | | |
| | be probed for | | | | | | | | |
| | visibility are: | | | | | | | | |
| | A: (1,4,3) | | | | | | | | |
| | (3,4,3) (3,6,3) | | | | | | | | |
| | (1,,6,3) | | | | | | | | |
| | B: (2,3,2) (4,3,2) | | | | | | | | |
| | (4,5,2) (2,5,2) | | | | | | | | |
| | C: (4,1,1) (7,1,1) | | | | | | | | |
| | (4,4,1) | | | | | | | | |
| | Assume the | | | | | | | | |
| | intensities of | | | | | | | | |
| | the surfaces A, | | | | | | | | |
| | B, C as 10, 20, | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 respectively. | | | | | | | | |
| | What is the | | | | | | | | |
| | value of refresh | | | | | | | | |
| | buffer on | | | | | | | | |
| | location (6,1). | | | | | | | | |
| | Viewing point is | | | | | | | | |
| | at +infinity. | | | | | | | | |
| | (Note: Pixel | | | | | | | | |
| | indexing should | | | | | | | | |
| | _ | | | | | | | | |
| | start from 0) | | | | | | | | |

| MC | (CO3) A circle, if scaled only in one direction becomes a/an? | Hyperbola | Incor rect | Ellipse | Corre ct | Parabola | Incor rect | Remains a circle | Incorr ect |
|----|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| MC | (CO4) Back face detection algorithm works on approach? | Object space | Corre ct | Image space | Incor rect | Both A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) In 3D, rotation through an arbitrary line that does not passes through an origin requires number of rotations. | 7 | Incor rect | 5 | Corre ct | 3 | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO4) The method which is based on the principle of checking the visibility point at each pixel position on the projection plane are called | Object space methods | Incor rect | Image space methods | Corre ct | Both A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) How many types of shading techniques are present? | 2 | Incor rect | 3 | Corre ct | 4 | Incor rect | 5 | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) Flat shading suffers from an effect called | Mocha effect | Incor rect | Mach band effect | Corre ct | Both A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO3) If we want to rotate an arbitrary axis to coincide with any principal axis in | 3 | Incor rect | 1 | Incor rect | 2 | Corre ct | 4 | Incorr ect |

| | 3D, how many rotations will be performed? | | | 2.1 | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| MC | (CO4) Area sub- division algorithm is also known as | Quad tree method | corre ct | Octree method | Incor rect | Bothe A and B | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) Illumination models are categorized into: | Local and global | corre ct | Static and dynamic | Incor rect | Phong and half way | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |
| MC | (CO5) In diffuse reflection, the intensity is calculated as I=L*(Kd)*cos(th eta) where, L is intensity of light source, Kd is diffuse reflection coefficient and theta is the angle between light direction and surface normal. What is the range of theta here? | 0<=theta<= 180 | Incor rect | 0 <theta<18 0</theta<18 | Incor rect | 0 <theta<9 0</theta<9 | Incor rect | 0<=theta<= 90 | Corre ct |
| MC | (CO5) In diffuse reflection, the intensity is calculated as I=L*(Kd)*cos(th eta) where, L is intensity of light source, Kd is diffuse reflection coefficient and theta is the angle between light direction | Behind | Corre ct | Infront of | Incor rect | Adjacent | Incor rect | None of these | Incorr ect |

| | and armf | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| | and surface normal. For | | | | | | | | |
| | theta>90, light | | | | | | | | |
| | source is | | | | | | | | |
| | 30010213 | | | | | | | | |
| | the object. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Turuslation | 1 | Casling | 1 | Datation | 1 | | Carrie |
| MC | (CO3) The most basic | Translation | Incor rect | Scaling | Incor | Rotation | Incor | All of these | Corre ct |
| | transformation | | Tect | | rect | | rect | | ι. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | that are applied in three- | | | | | | | | |
| | dimensional | | | | | | | | |
| | planes are: | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO3) Rotation | Roll | corre | Pitch | Incor | Yaw | Incor | None of | Incorr |
| | around front to | | ct | | rect | | rect | these | ect |
| | back is called? | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO3) | Coordinate | Incor | Geometric | Corre | Both A | Incor | None of | Incorr |
| | Transformation | transforma | rect | transforma | ct | and B | rect | these | ect |
| | of object to the | tion | | tion | | | | | |
| | origin is called? | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO3) How | 5 | Incor | 7 | Incor | 3 | Corre | None of | Incorr |
| | many | | rect | | rect | | ct | these | ect |
| | transformation | | | | | | | | |
| | s are required | | | | | | | | |
| | in 3D if the | | | | | | | | |
| | object has to rotate about an | | | | | | | | |
| | axis that is | | | | | | | | |
| | parallel to any | | | | | | | | |
| | principle axis? | | | | | | | | |
| MC | (CO3) | [1.768, | Incor | [1.768, | Corre | [0.768, | Incor | [0.768, | Incorr |
| | Transform the | 0.866,- | rect | 0.866,- | ct | 0.866,- | rect | 0.866,- | ect |
| | given position | 1.061,0] | | 1.061,1] | | 1.061,1] | | 1.061,0] | |
| | vector [3 2 1 1] | | | | | ,_, | | , | |
| | by the | | | | | | | | |
| | following | | | | | | | | |
| | sequence of | | | | | | | | |
| | operations: | | | | | | | | |
| | i) Translate by | | | | | | | | |
| | (-1,-1,-1) in x, y, | | | | | | | | |
| | z respectively. | | | | | | | | |
| | li) Rotate by 30 | | | | | | | | |
| | degree about x- | | | | | | | | |
| | axis and 45 | | | | | | | | |
| | degree about y- | | | | | | | | |
| | axis. Find out | | | | | | | | |

| th tra co | e ansformed ordinates. | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |