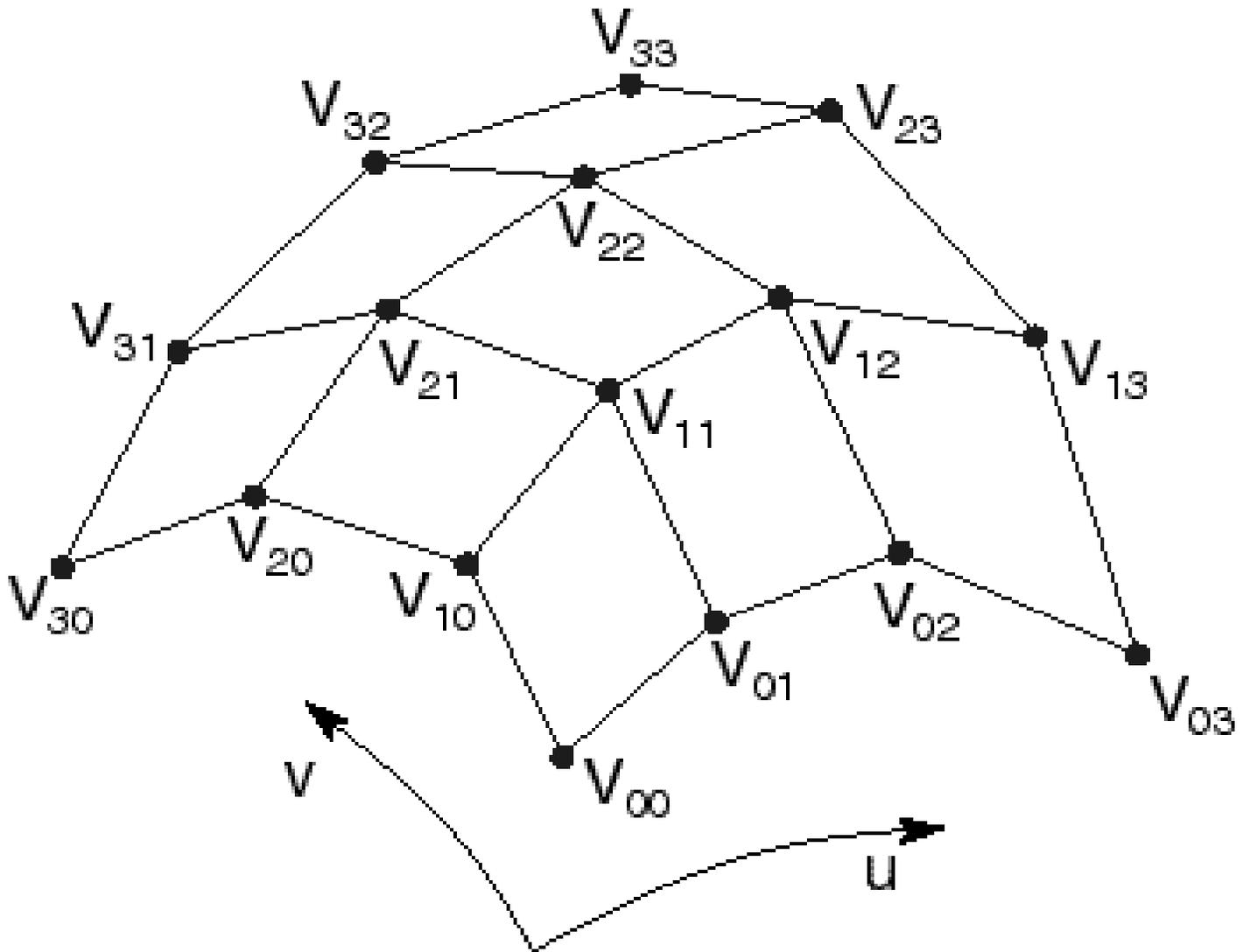


## **Sample Problems for Final Exam**

SURFACES, PARTICLE SYSTEMS

**Problem 1.**

Draw as best you can the point  $S(1/3, 2/3)$  on the Bezier tensor product surface  $S(u,v)$  given by the 16 control points below. Make sure you draw all supporting points and curves.



## Problem 2

Consider a swept surface defined by a trajectory curve  $\mathbf{T}(v) = [x, y, z]^T = [\cos(2\pi v), \sin(2\pi v), 0]^T$  and a profile curve  $\mathbf{C}(u) = [x, y]^T = [u, 0]^T$  for  $0 \leq u, v \leq 1$ .

a) Draw  $\mathbf{T}(v)$  and then calculate and draw  $\mathbf{T}'(v)$  at some point on the curve.

b) Draw  $\mathbf{C}(u)$ .

c) (T/F) Consider a Frenet frame positioned on  $\mathbf{T}(v)$  as discussed in class. The normal vector  $\mathbf{n}$  points at the origin.

d) (T/F) Position the profile curve  $\mathbf{C}(u)$  in the normal plane of the frame as discussed in class, and vary  $u$  and  $v$  over their ranges. The surface swept out by  $\mathbf{C}(u)$  is a sphere.

e) (T/F) There are no inflection points on  $\mathbf{T}(v)$  where the curvature  $\mathbf{T}''(v)$  goes to 0.

### Problem 3

Consider a particle system implemented using only a vector field defined by  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{h}(x, y, z)$  to control the motion of the particles. Assume that the particles are given a random direction and speed at time 0.

- a) (T/F) After one time step, the particles must all be moving in the same direction.
- b) (T/F) As time goes on, each particle will reach a maximum speed, depending on its mass.
- c) (T/F) A very simple simulation like this can be useful to help visualize the dynamics of a flow field defined by  $\mathbf{h}(t)$ .