

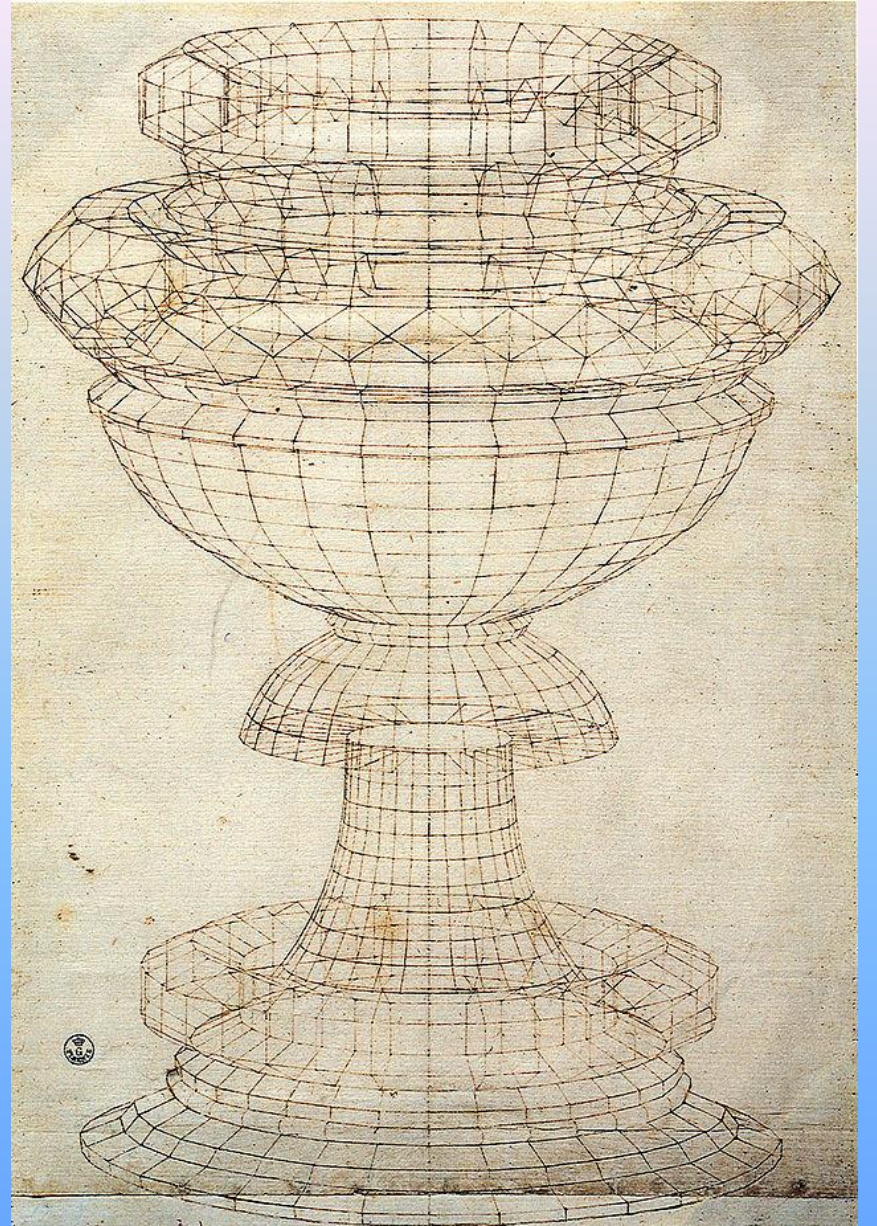
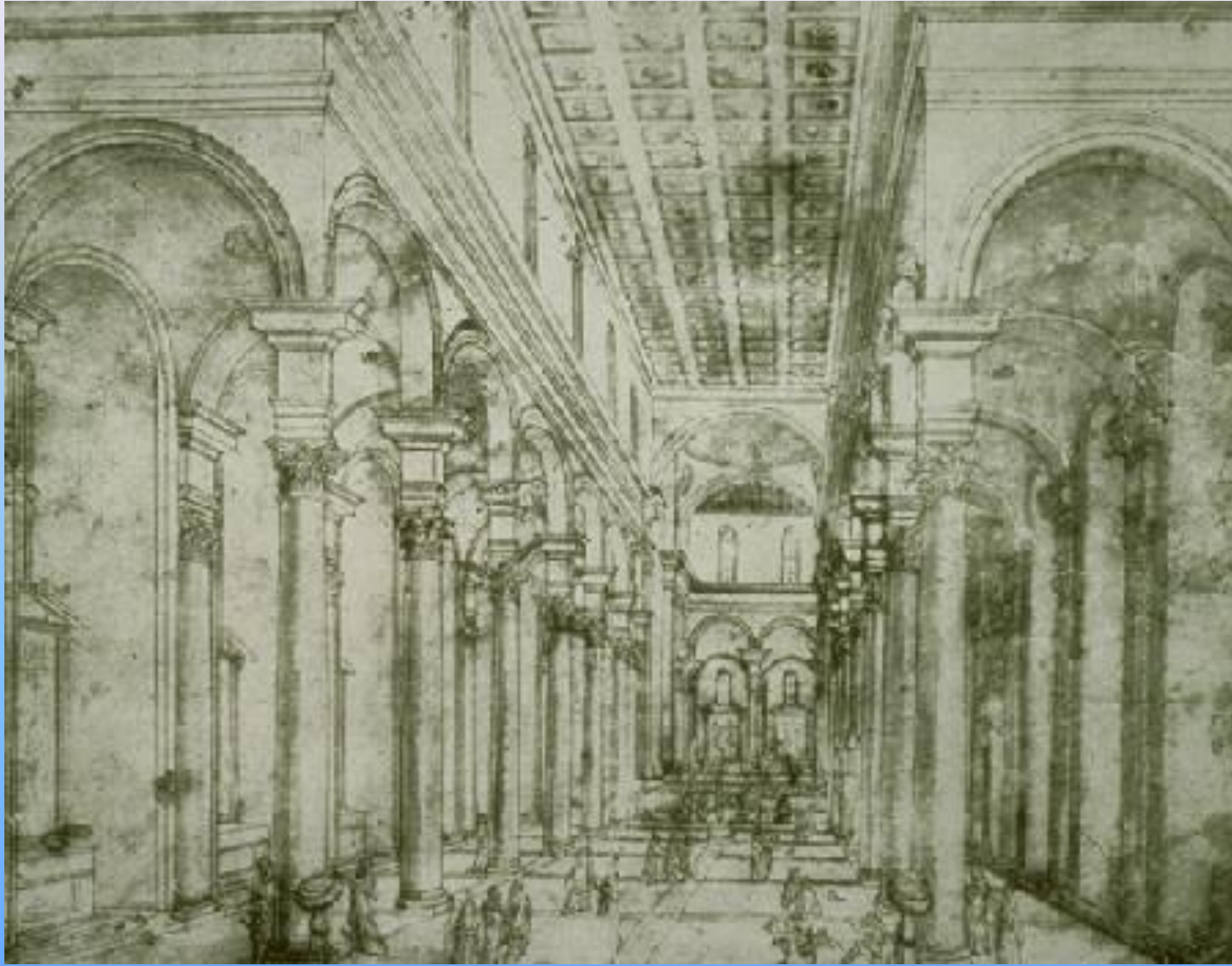
PERSPECTIVE

Katia B., Cailin
W., Katarzyna G.

The History







Atmospheric, colour, linear

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yh2fXqN8Cy8>

1 Point Perspective

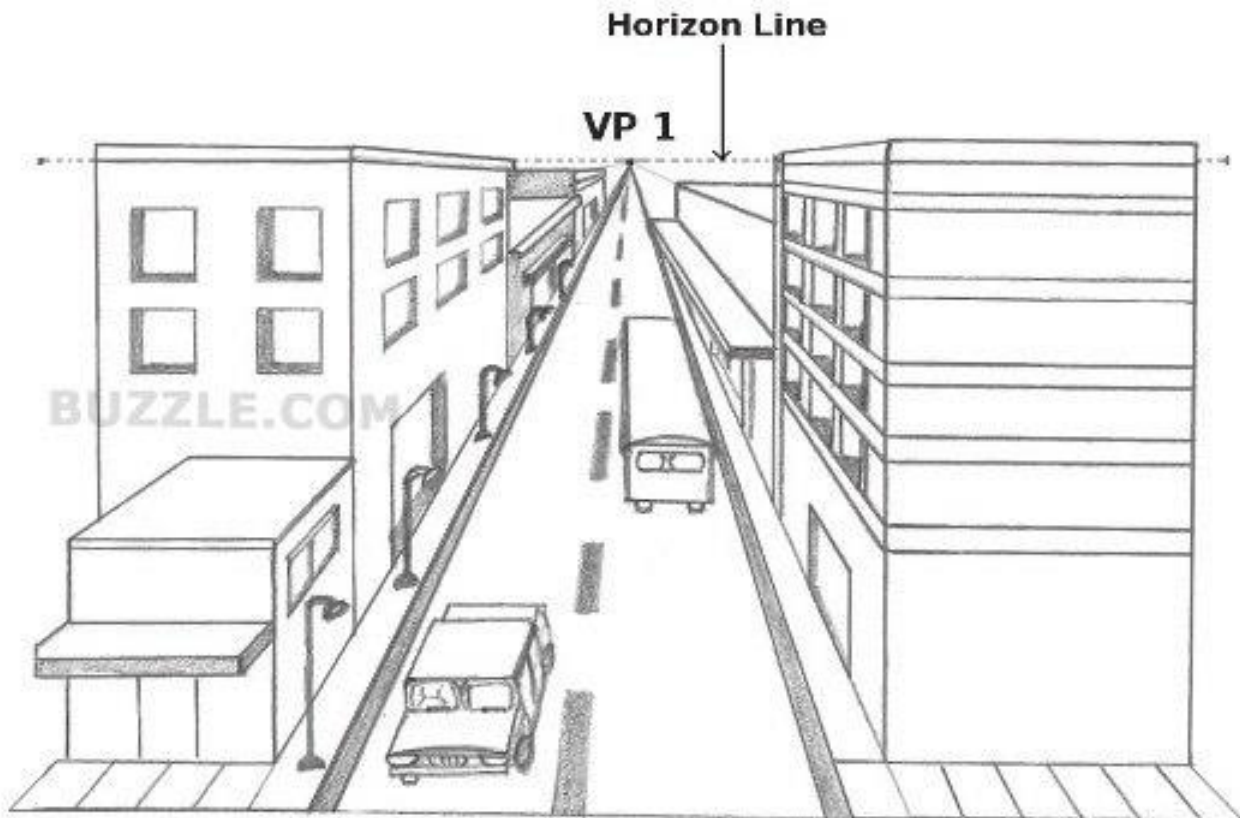
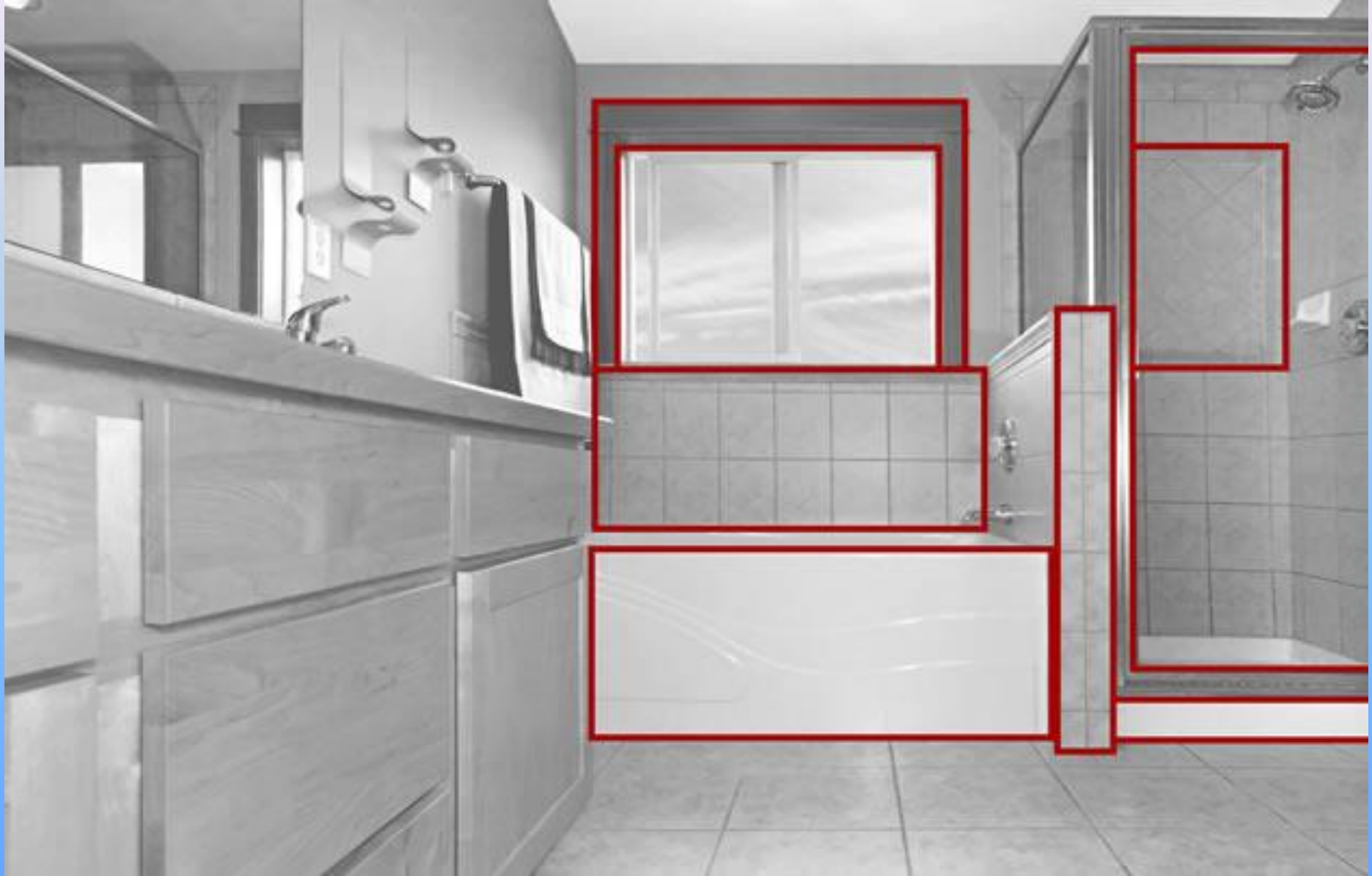
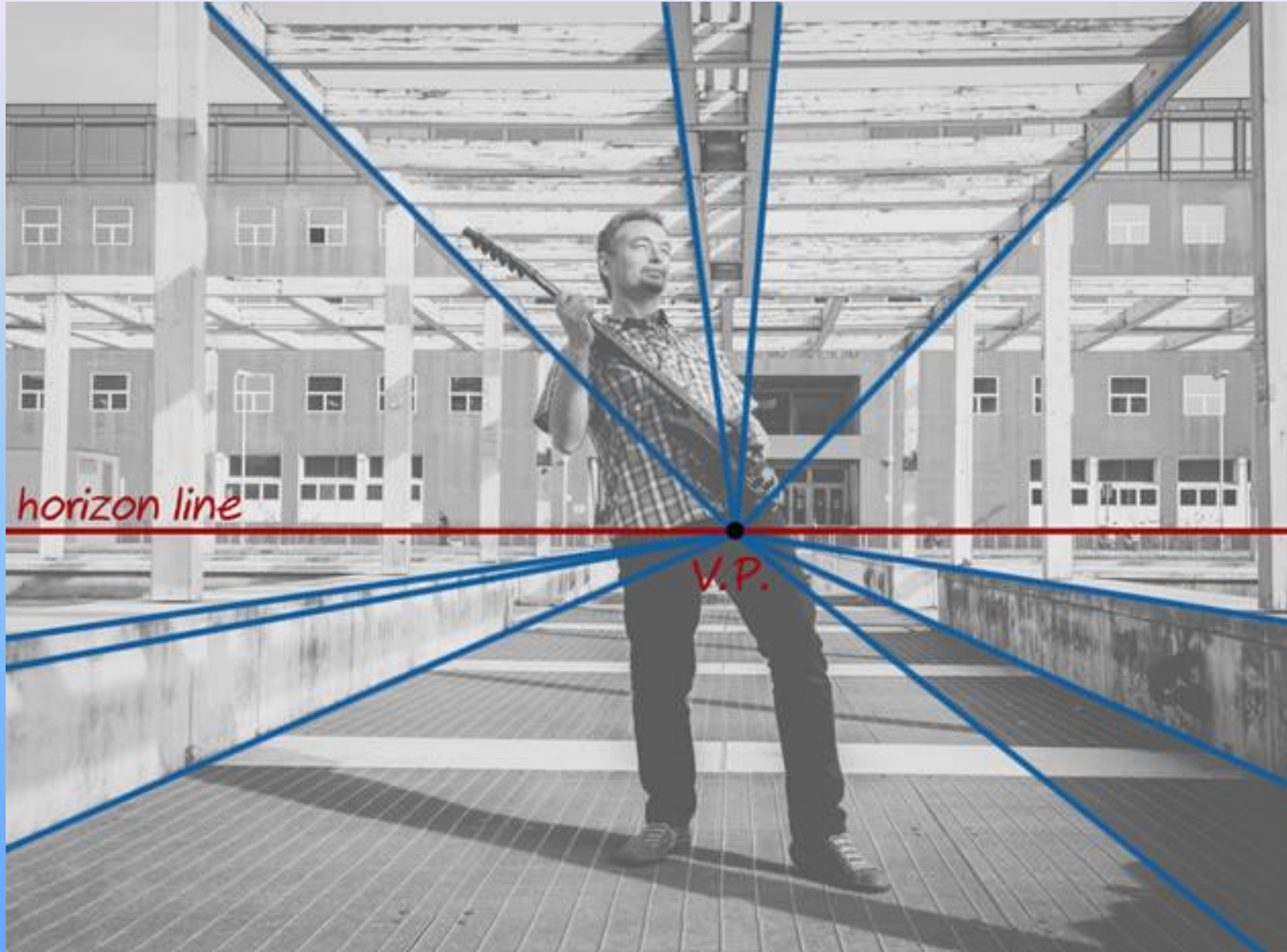


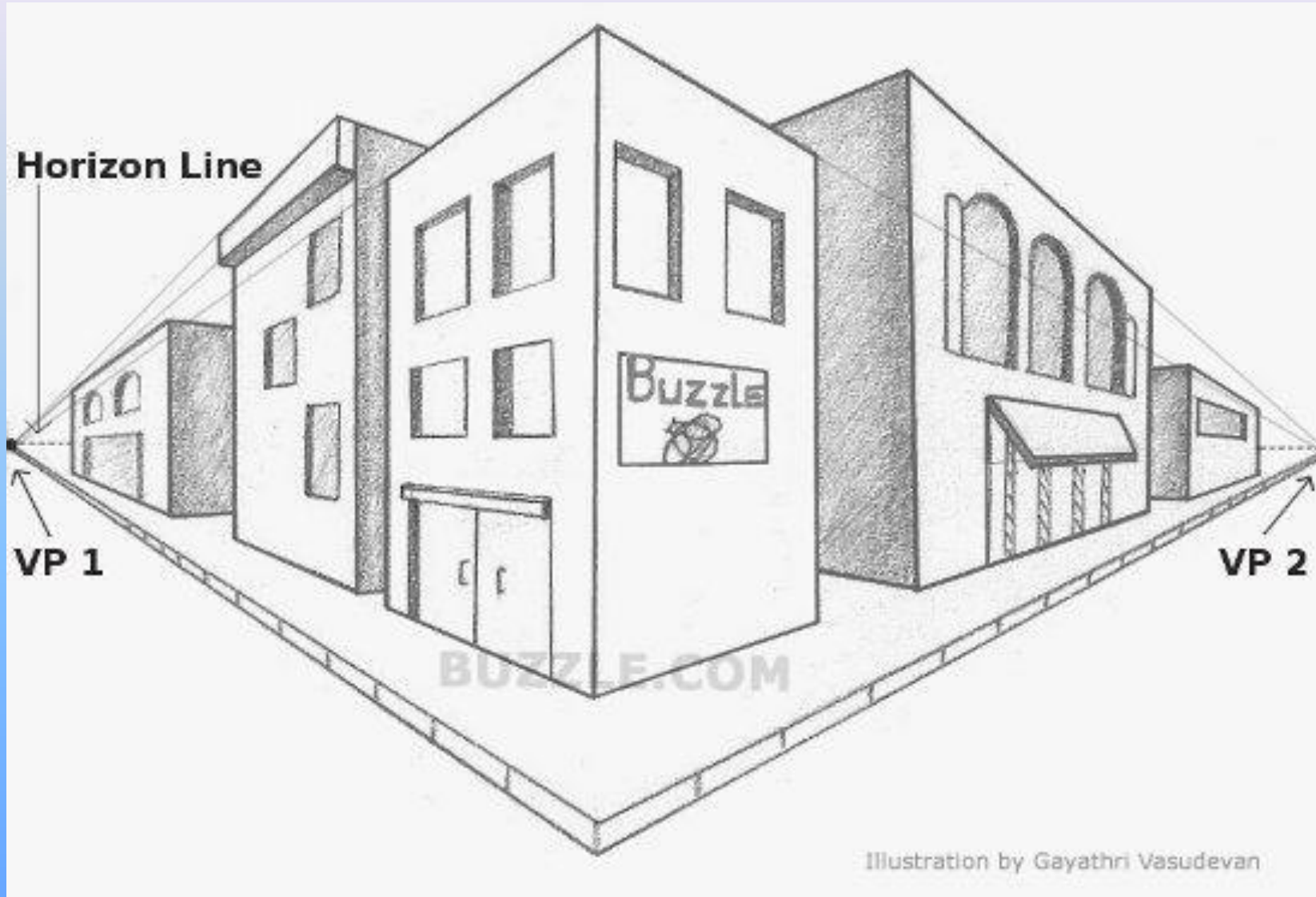
Illustration by Gayathri Vasudevan

- *One point perspective is as the name suggests, an image with only one vanishing point on the horizon line.*
- *All receding lines meet and vanish at this one vanishing point.*
- *It gives more depth to an image to make it appear more realistic.*

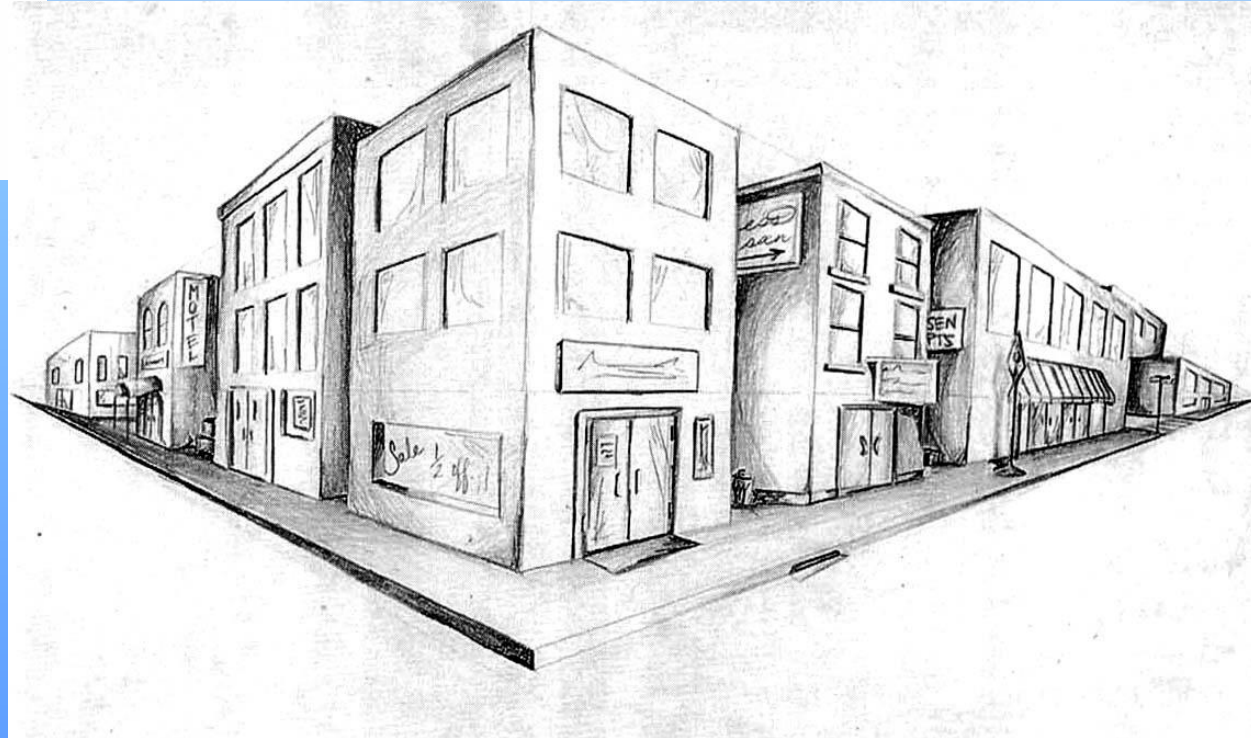
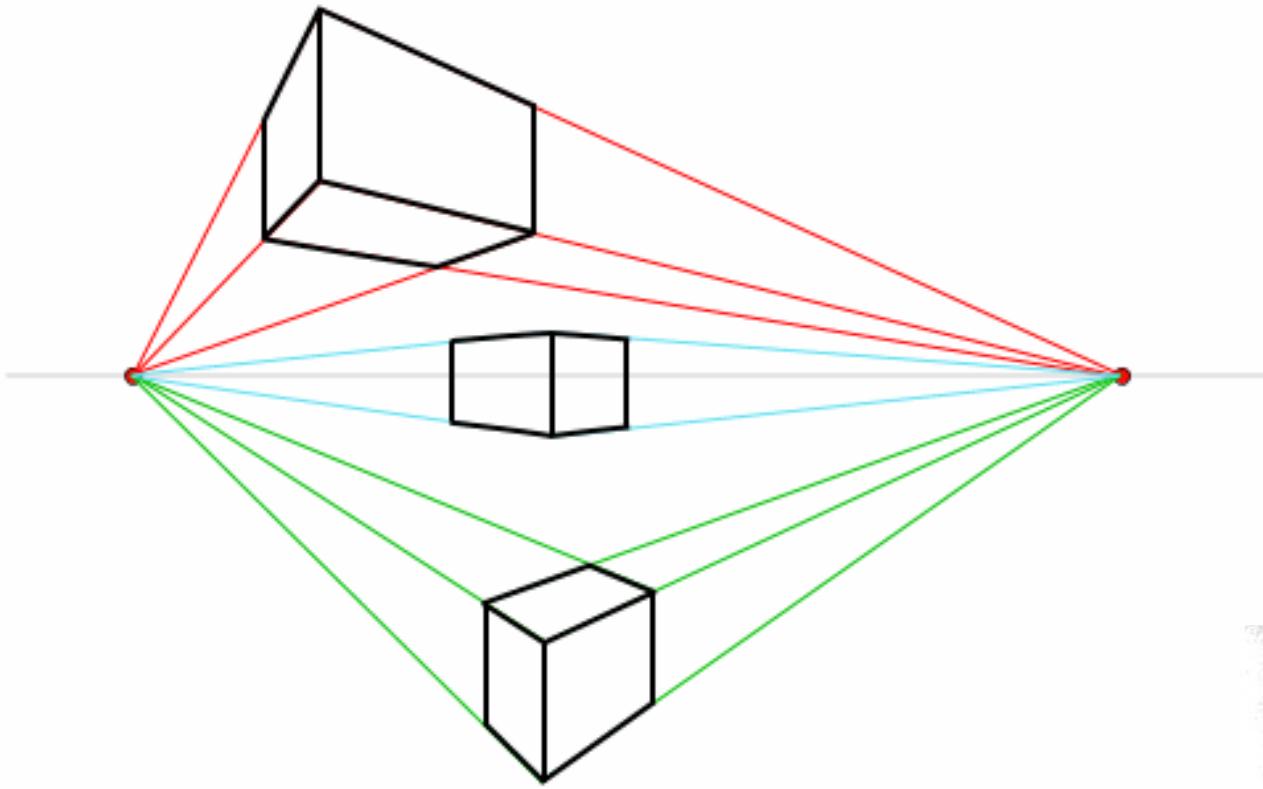




2 Point Perspective

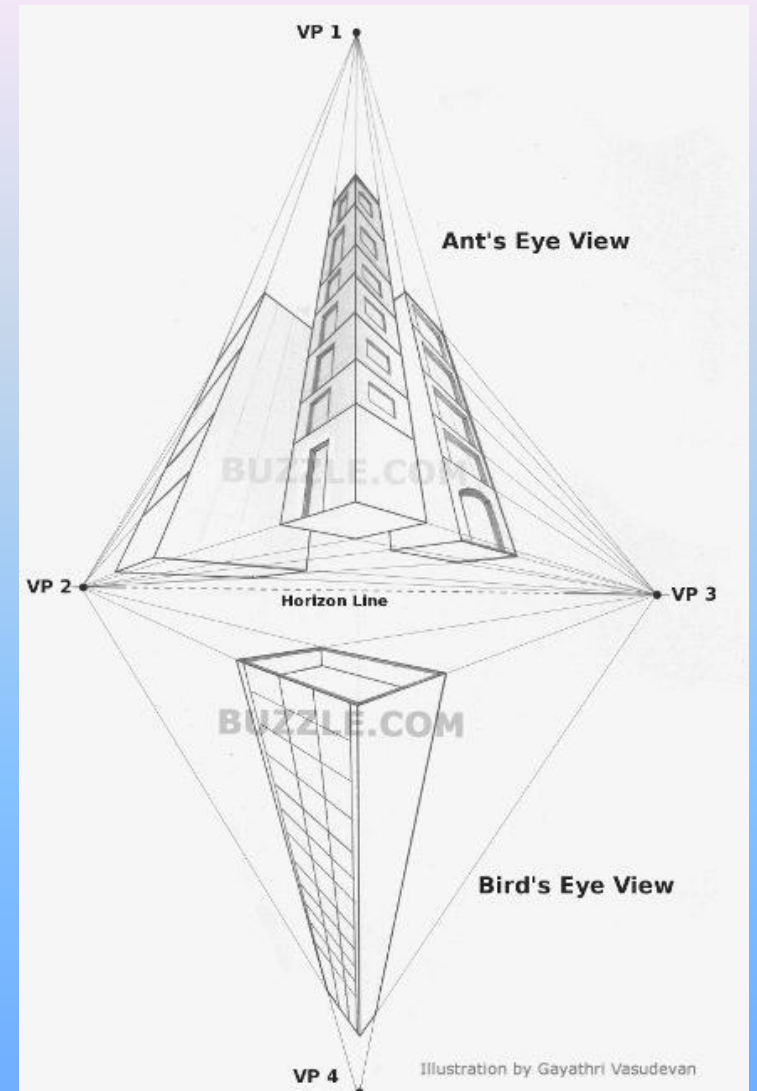


- *2 point perspective is an image where two vanishing points exist on the horizon line.*
- *One of the mostly widely used type of perspective as it gives off a great illusion of depth.*
- *Works best with objects with a lot of parallel lines, such as groups of buildings.*



3 Point Perspective

- A 3 pt Perspective drawing consists of a horizon line, two vanishing points placed on the line and a point either above or below the line
- It is often used when drawing buildings from a low or high eye level(looking from below or from above.
- There are no Vertical/Parallel lines like in 1 and 2 point perspective,
- What used to be the vertical lines, are now meeting at the third vanishing point, thus not producing a 90° angle with the horizon line
- Mathematically, One-point, two-point, and three-point perspectives are the same, with the only difference in the orientation of the rectilinear scene relative to the viewer

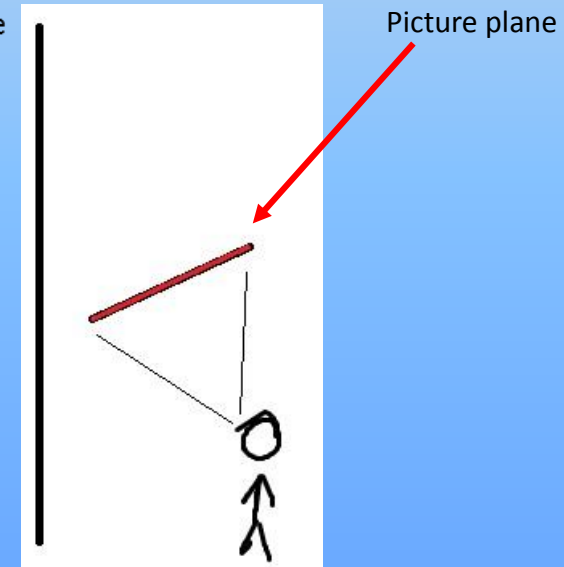
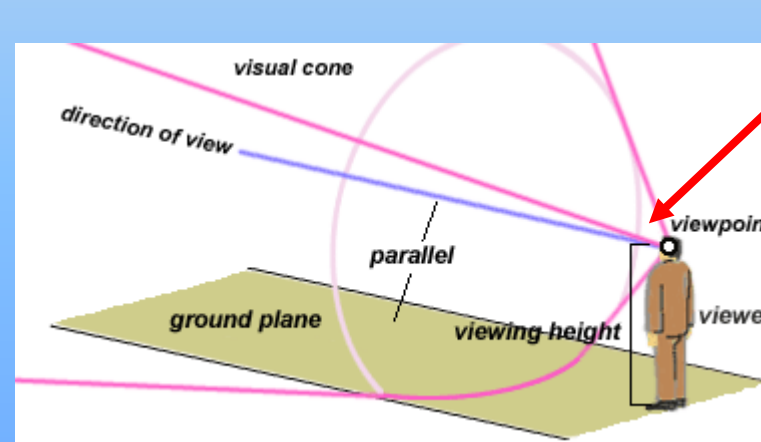
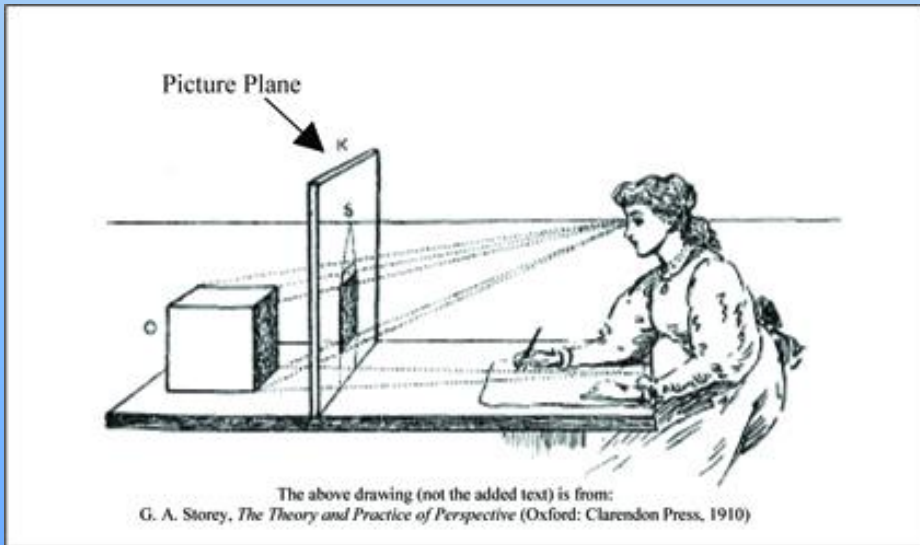


The low eye level in the illustration above creates the illusion that the box shape is towering above us and that we are looking up. It naturally suggests the scale of a tall building.

The Picture Plane

- Is an imaginary plane located between the eye point and the object being viewed.
- When drawing in one point perspective it would look like the image below

- In three point perspective however, the plane seems to be at an angle to both the ground plane and the object, creating the illusion of looking up or down at an object.
- It is not parallel to any of the axes.



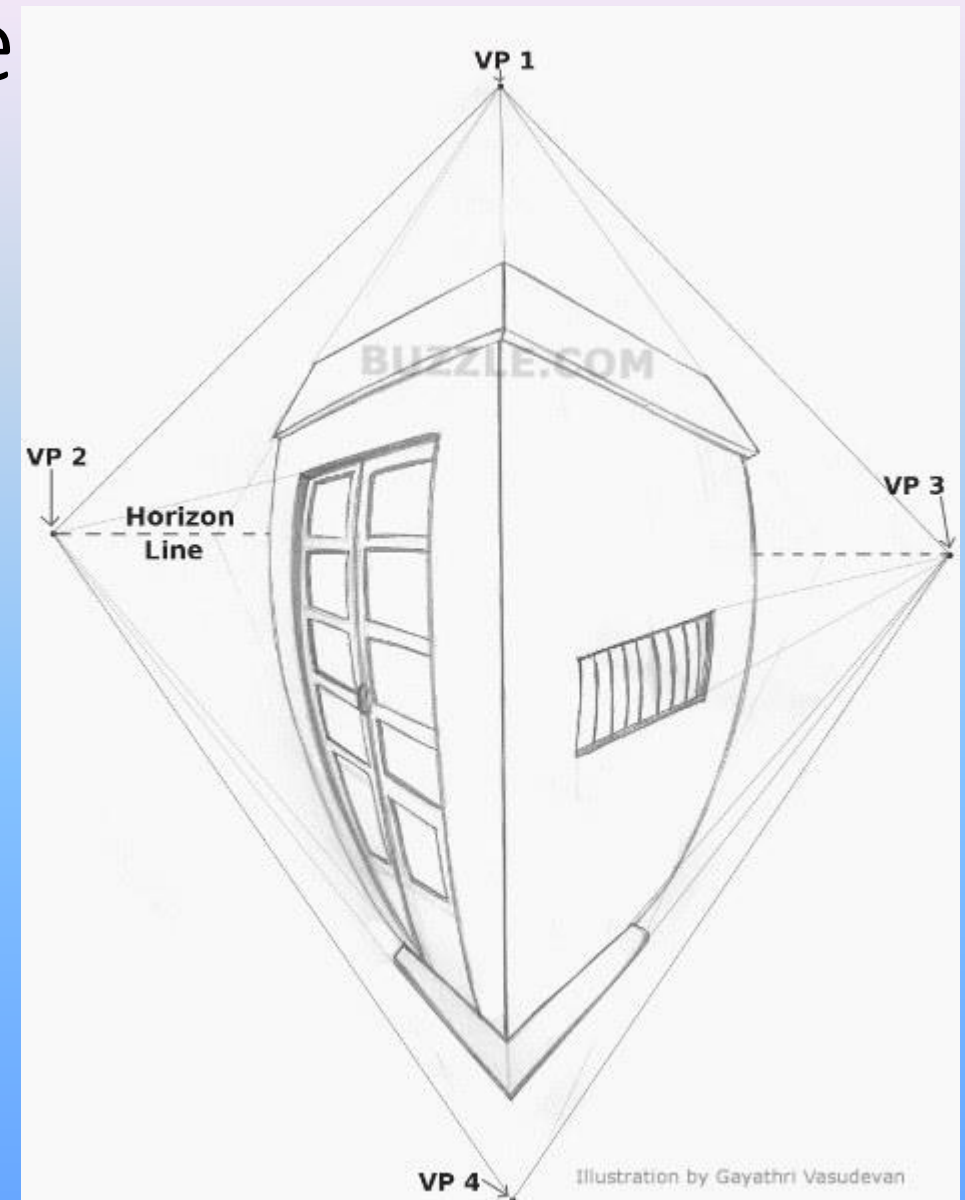
- As you can see the plane is parallel to the front of the object and perpendicular (at a right angle) to the ground plane.

3 point



4 Point Perspective

- Like the other types of perspective (one point to six point) 4 point perspective starts with a horizon line.
- Then the four vanishing points are placed two along the horizon line and two on either side of the line opposite each other.
- It is similar to the two point perspective, but it's curvilinear
- It is also called infinite-point perspective as the amount of vanishing points exceeds the minimum required, when it is as such It can give a panorama of 360 view panorama and beyond.
- When it goes beyond the 360 degree it is possible to depict an "impossible" room- as the artist adds something new where an already existing part should be
- This means that the lines would get curved at the vanishing points
- It can be viewed both horizontal and vertical
- The subject is largely foreshortened with the only lines not foreshortened are the ones parallel and perpendicular to the horizon line
- It depicts both a low and a high view point





It's like cleaning windows in the middle of a skyscraper and taking a panoramic picture from the top to bottom

5 Point Perspective

- 5 vanishing points
- Central vanishing point
- Lines are curved
- 180 degrees view of an environment

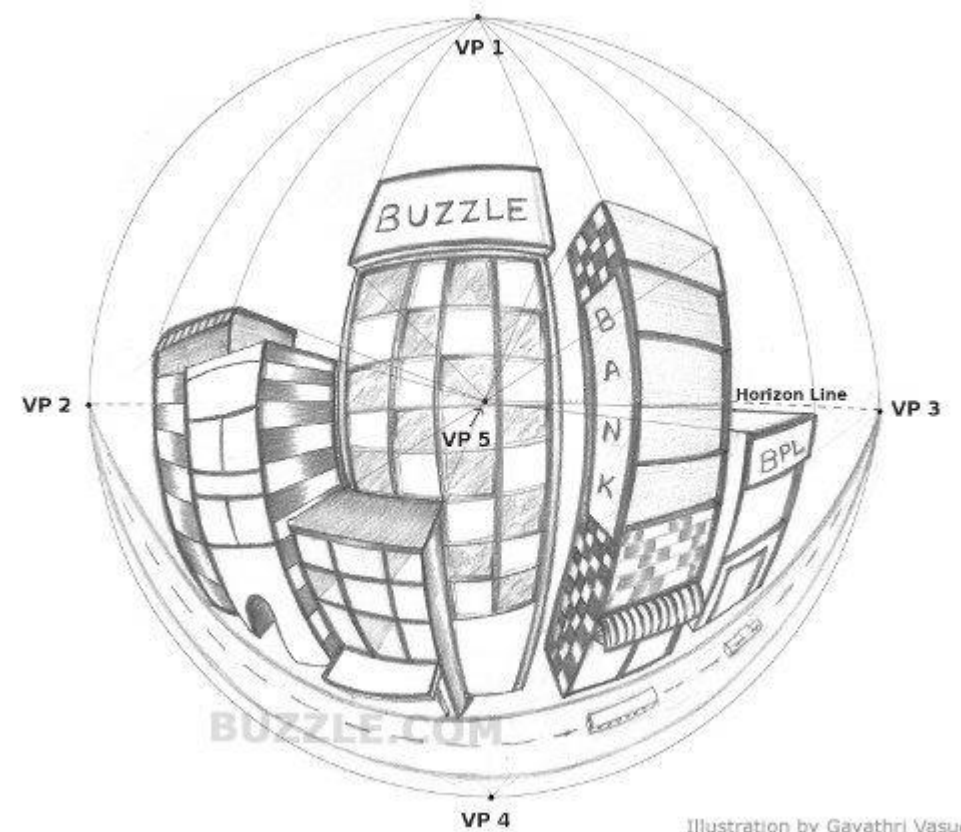
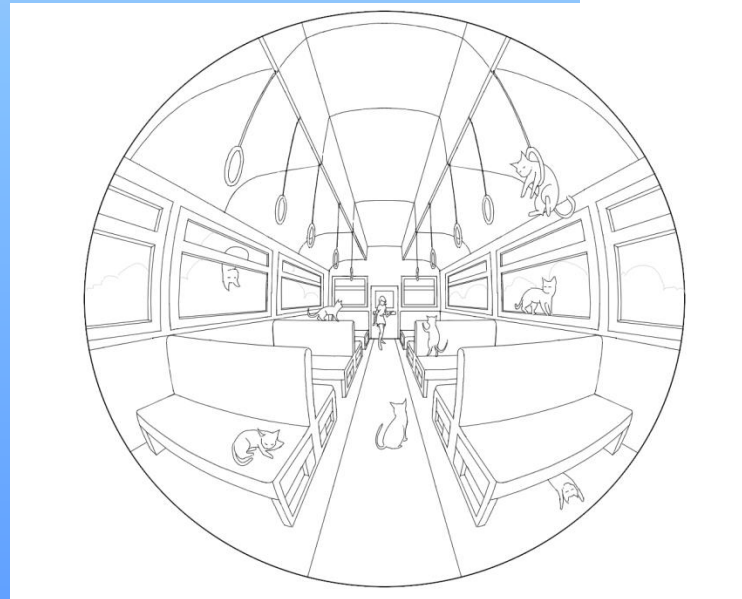
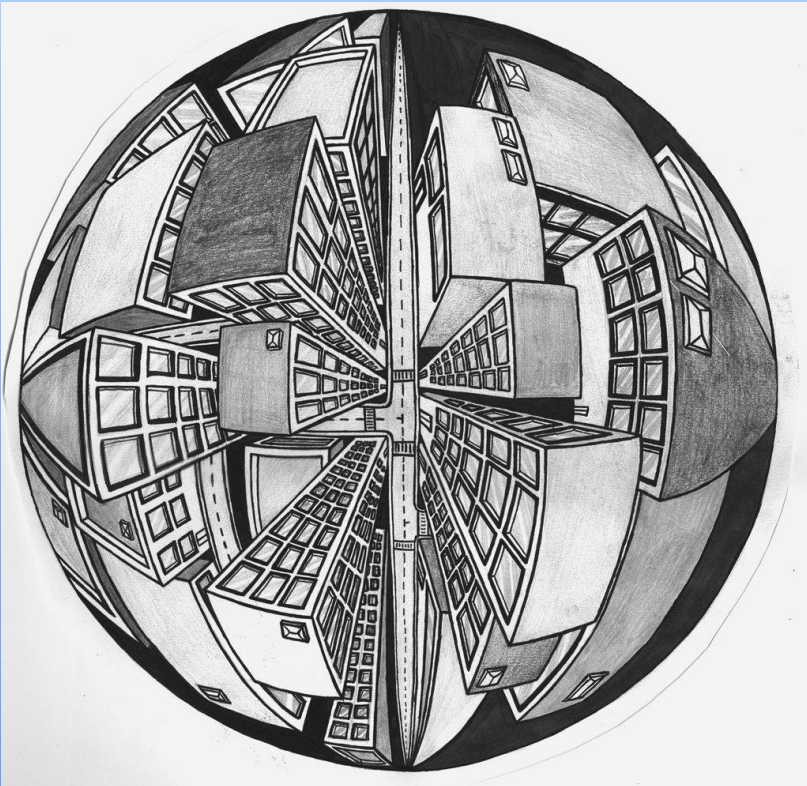
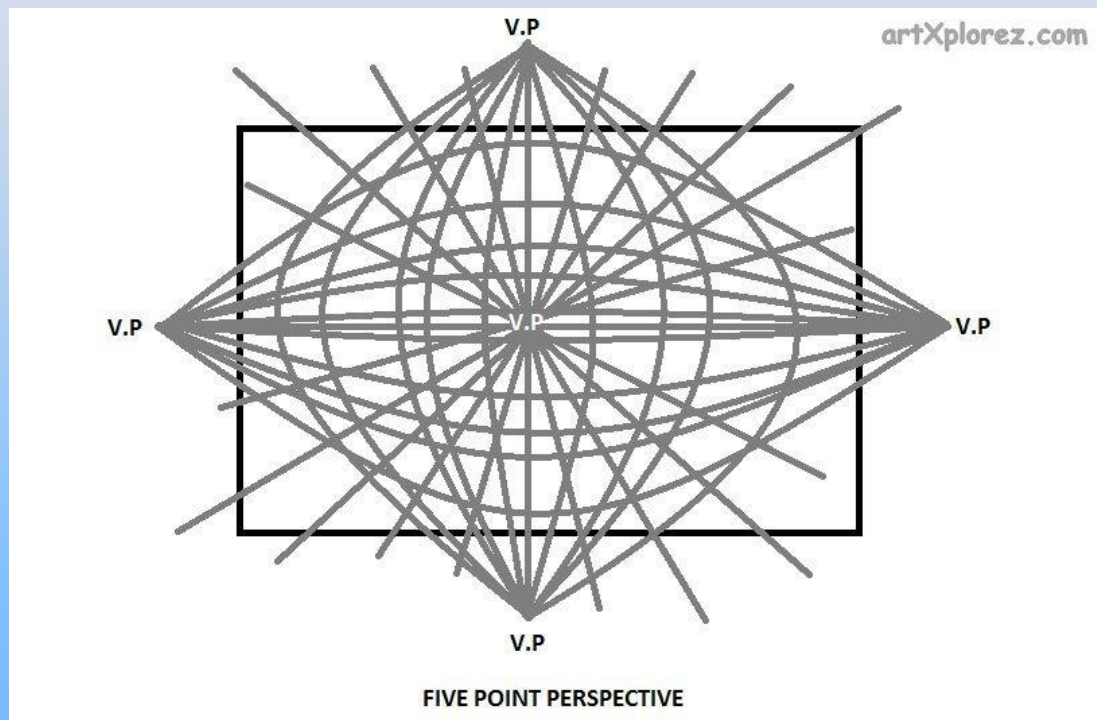
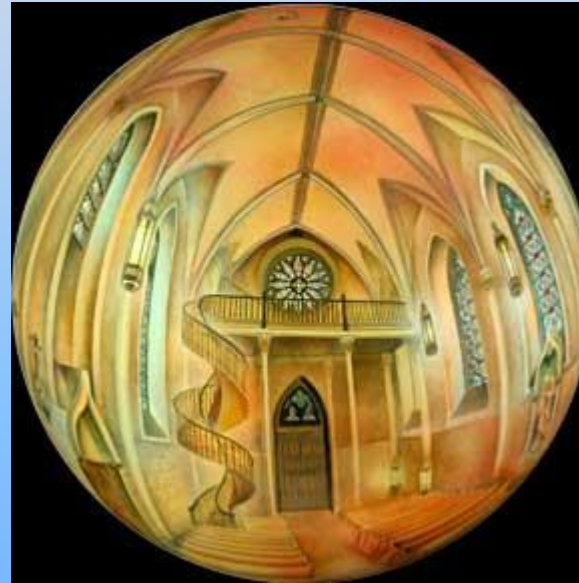


Illustration by Gayathri Vasudevan





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9TfknYfnabs>



Dick Termes

<http://termespheres.com/virtual-termespheres/pantheon-outside-virtual-termesphere/>

6 point ,zero point, and other

- Similar to 5 Point Perspective
- 360 Degree View of an environment
- Last Vanishing point on the other side of the environment
- While 5 point lets us see what is in front of us, 6 point perspective also lets us look at what is behind us
- The 6th vanishing point is located directly opposite the 5th which is behind the viewer.
- It gives a 360 view but requires two separate images drawn in 5 point perspective, one from the front and one behind.
- We already know that a 5-point drawing lets us view everything in front, in a 180° perspective.
 - It is also possible to have an infinite number of vanishing points. (in a scene that is not rectilinear/Cartesian)
 - These vanishing points are created by inserting a set of parallel lines that are not parallel to any of the existing axes
- Used in traditional art
- Makes an object smaller or larger, depending on distance
- Gives the illusion of a two dimensional environment
- Zero point is rarely heard of, however it is more common.
- It has no parallel lines fading at a vanishing point
- It is commonly seen in landscapes (mountain ranges)
- Instead of using vanishing points, depth is portrayed with the use of scale, colour and layering
- Meaning the object further away will be smaller, and dimmer

6 point



Dick Termes

Zero point



MAC STEVENSON



Physical world examples



Foreshortening



- Replicating a distortion of view
- Used in all forms of perspective
- Distorts different areas of an object

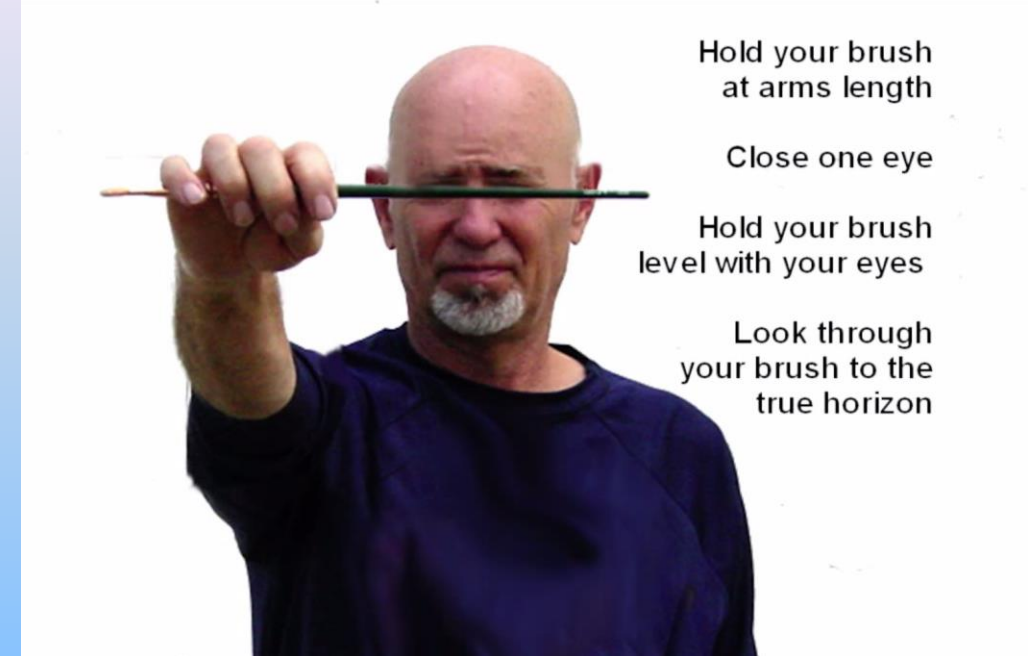


The true horizon line

- The Horizon line is Always at eye level
- Often it is where land meets sky,
- In some areas the horizon line is not clear that is why we have to remember this
- Check the horizon line position by extending your hand (with some kind of a long, straight object) and hold it horizontally at your eye level.
- That is the horizon line

- The Horizon line can be used as a point of reference when judging distance and scale of objects in relation to you.

- The HORIZON / EYE LEVEL is the axis around which a perspective drawing is constructed.
- Useful to watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=on2FKHDsaCM>



Hold your brush
at arms length

Close one eye

Hold your brush
level with your eyes

Look through
your brush to the
true horizon

Why is perspective important ?

- It helps to achieve depth in a piece
- Perspective can influence the understanding of the matter by the audience

Things to consider or think about?

- The Composition
- The story in the piece will be different if told from other character's perspective
- The view will be different as well.
- Which type of perspective will be the most suitable for what you are trying to achieve, and portray?
- If the artwork is displayed in a gallery, how would the audience see it?
- Would it be hung at eye level or higher/lower and how would this affect the message?