

For these questions, you may assume exact real arithmetic (*i.e.*, you do not need to worry about floating-point errors).

1. Let  $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} & \mathbf{N} & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  be a  $4 \times 4$  matrix. Show that  $\mathbf{M}\langle x, y, z, 1 \rangle^T$  is the same as  $\mathbf{M}\langle hx, hy, hz, h \rangle^T$  after homogenization.
2. Suppose you have an application with a near plane of 10 meters, a far plane of 100 kilometers ( $10^5$  meters), and a minimum feature size of 1 meter. How many bits of Z-buffer do you need to avoid Z-fighting? What if the near plane is at 1 meter?
3. Assume that we are approximating the circle defined by  $x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0$  and  $z = d$  (in eye space) by a hexagon. If the focal length is  $e$ , what is the maximum error in the radius of the approximation in projection-space coordinates.