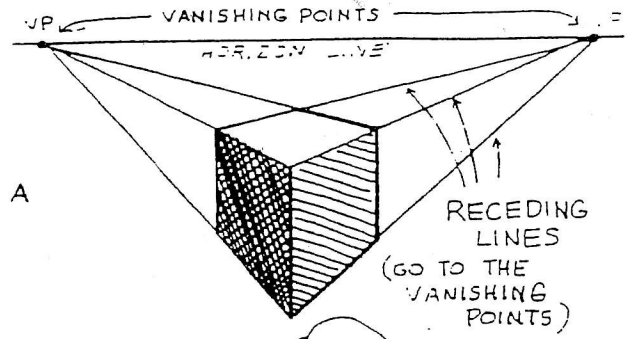


LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

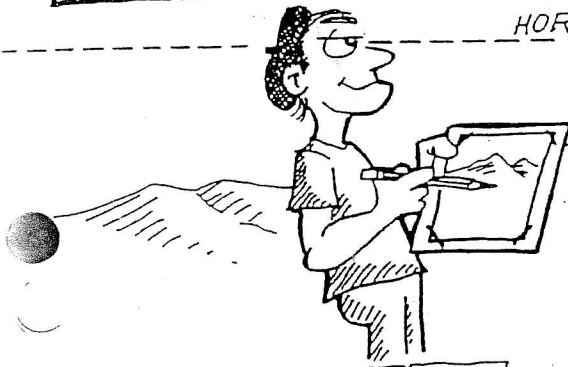
ARTISTS USE "LINEAR PERSPECTIVE" (LIKE "OPTICAL PERSPECTIVE") TO SHOW DEPTH IN THEIR DRAWINGS.



LINEAR PERSPECTIVE IS CONSTRUCTED WITH A HORIZON LINE, VANISHING POINTS, AND RECEDING LINES.

A HORIZON LINE

A HORIZON LINE IS AN IMAGINARY LINE WHICH IS LEVEL TO THE ARTIST'S EYES. IT IS SOMETIMES CALLED AN "EYE LEVEL" LINE.

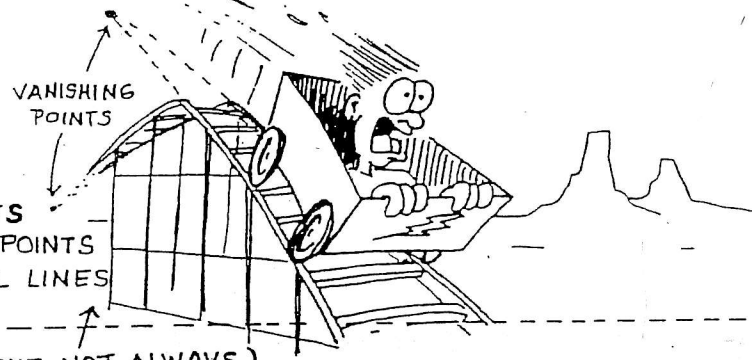


HORIZON LINE

OBJECTS THAT YOU ARE DRAWING MAY RISE ABOVE OR FALL BELOW THE HORIZON LINE.

VANISHING POINTS

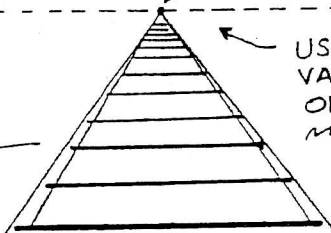
VANISHING POINTS ARE IMAGINARY POINTS WHERE PARALLEL LINES MEET.



USUALLY, (BUT NOT ALWAYS), VANISHING POINTS ARE PLACED ON THE HORIZON LINE.

A DRAWING MAY HAVE SEVERAL VANISHING POINTS.

CONVERGING &

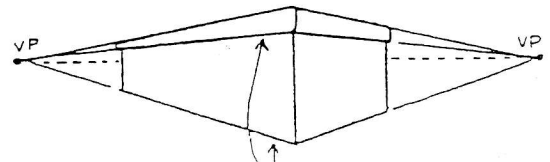
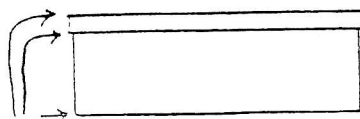


RECEDING LINES

RECEDING LINES ARE PARALLEL LINES WHICH COME TOGETHER AT A VANISHING POINT IN YOUR DRAWING.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE PARALLEL LINES ON THIS BOX...

orthogonal lines!



BECOME RECEDING LINES WHEN DRAWN IN PERSPECTIVE.

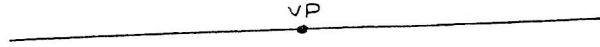
DRAWING OBJECTS WITH LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

(SIMPLE BOX)

1. START WITH A HORIZON LINE.

parallel to the bottom edge of your paper

2. PLACE A VANISHING POINT ON THE HORIZON LINE.

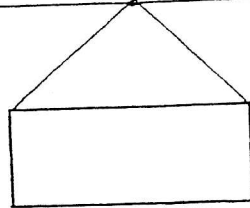


3. DRAW THE "FRONT" OF YOUR BOX BELOW THE HORIZON LINE.

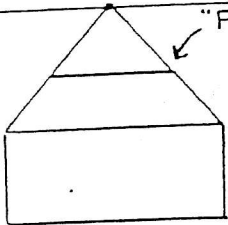


The base must be horizontal

4. DRAW RECEDING LINES FROM THE TOP CORNERS TO THE VANISHING POINT.

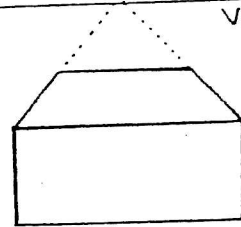


5. DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE BETWEEN THE RECEDING LINES TO SHOW THE

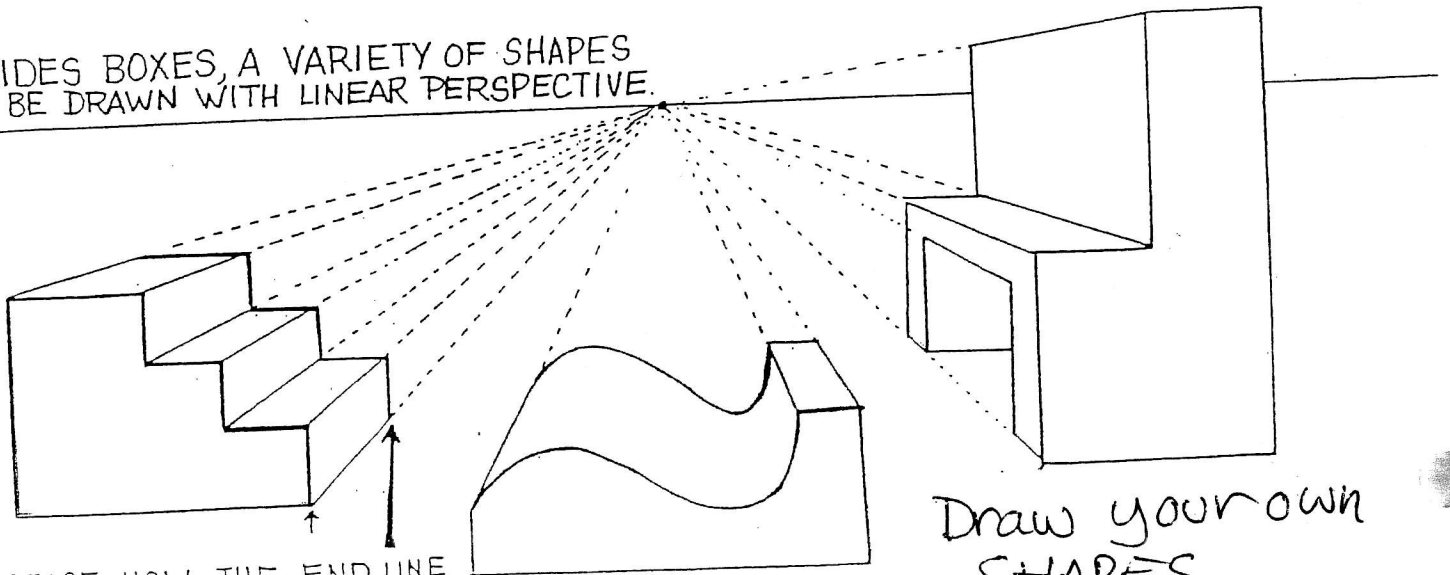


"FAR END" OF YOUR BOX.

6. FINISH YOUR DRAWING BY ERASING THE RECEDING LINES FROM THE FAR END TO THE VANISHING POINT.



BESIDES BOXES, A VARIETY OF SHAPES CAN BE DRAWN WITH LINEAR PERSPECTIVE.

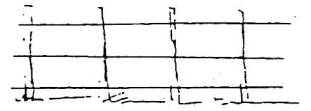


NOTICE HOW THE END LINE MATCHES THE FRONT LINE.

Draw your own SHAPES

You can also draw a set of windows! ^{same} method...

DRAWING FENCE POSTS IN PERSPECTIVE



OCCASIONALLY YOU MAY WANT TO DRAW OBJECTS WITH EQUAL SPACING SUCH AS FENCEPOSTS, TELEPHONE POLES, LINES IN SIDEWALKS, OR, STRIPES DOWN A HIGHWAY IN PERSPECTIVE. HERE'S HOW, A STEP AT A TIME...

HORIZON LINE

VANISHING POINT

① BEGIN WITH A HORIZON LINE, A VANISHING POINT AND YOUR FIRST POST.

② NEXT, DRAW RECEDING LINES FROM YOUR FIRST POST TO THE VANISHING POINT.

③ DRAW A SECOND POST (WHEREVER YOU THINK IT LOOKS RIGHT) BETWEEN THE RECEDING LINES.

④ DRAW AN "X" BETWEEN THE TWO POSTS.

⑤ DRAW A LINE FROM THE CENTER OF THE "X" TO THE VANISHING POINT. NOTICE WHERE THE "CENTER LINE" CROSSES THE SECOND POST.

⑥ START AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FIRST POST AND DRAW A DIAGONAL LINE THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE SECOND POST. STOP THIS DIAGONAL LINE AT THE TOP RECEDING LINE.

⑦ WHERE THE DIAGONAL LINE TOUCHES THE TOP RECEDING LINE, DRAW A THIRD POST.

⑧ NOW, MOVE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SECOND POST AND DRAW A DIAGONAL LINE THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE THIRD POST TO FIND THE PLACE TO DRAW THE FOURTH POST.

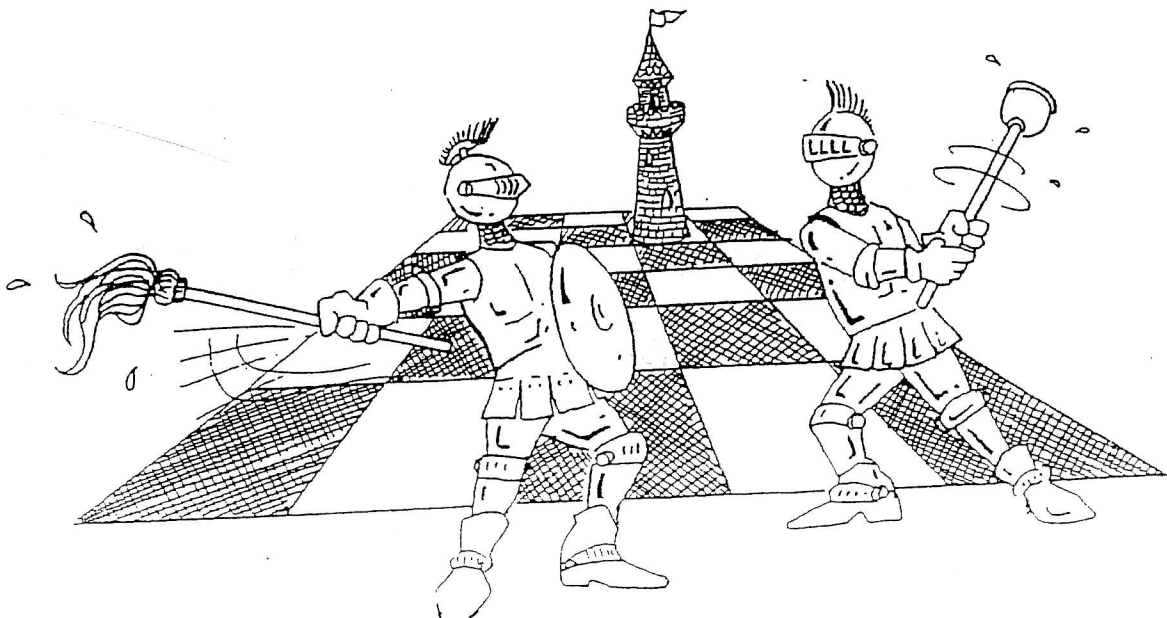
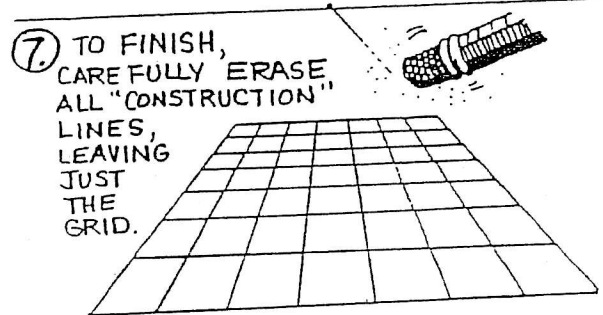
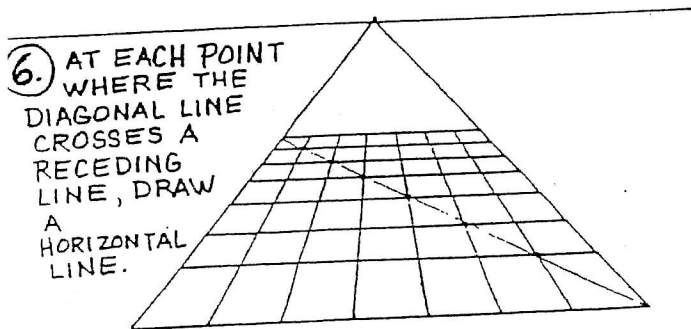
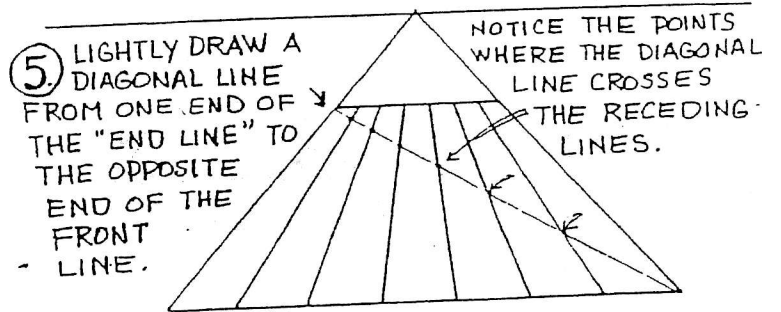
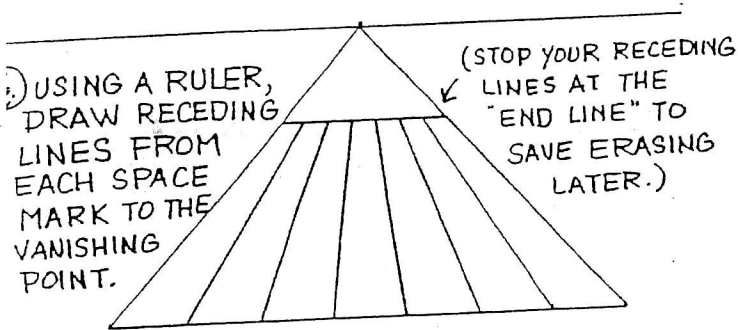
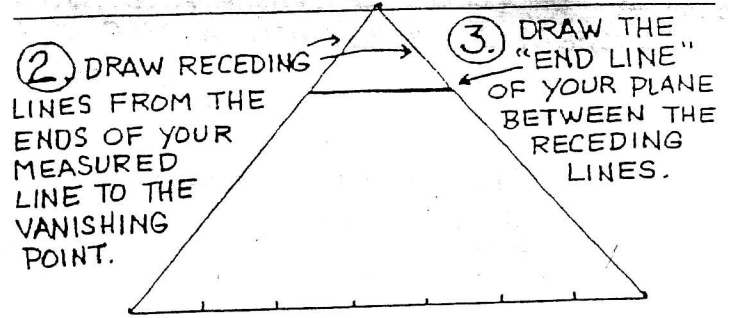
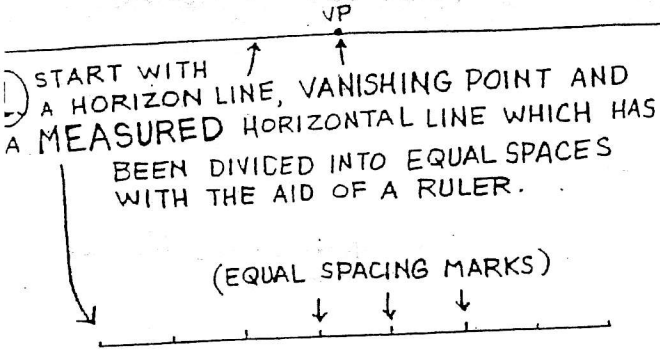
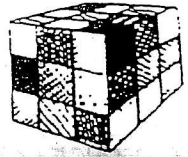
⑨ CONTINUE THE PATTERN UNTIL YOU HAVE ALL THE POSTS YOU WANT. BESIDES GETTING SHORTER, YOUR POST SHOULD ALSO BE GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER.

⑩ FINALLY, ERASE ALL OF YOUR GUIDELINES AND ADD TEXTURE AND SHADING TO YOUR DRAWING.

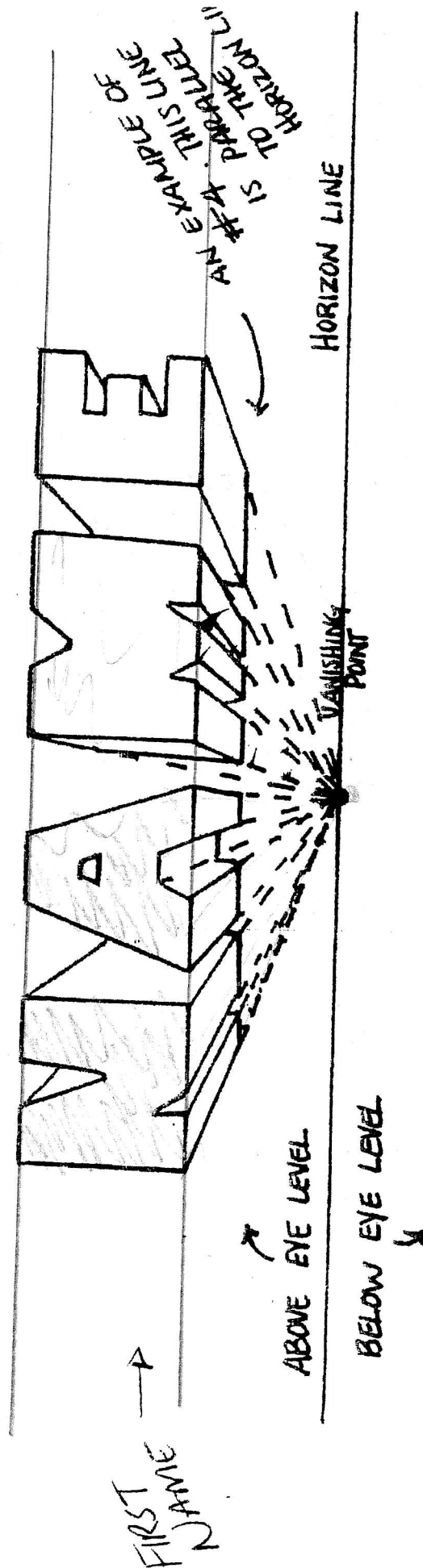


DIVIDING A PLANE IN PERSPECTIVE

HERE'S A SIMPLE WAY TO DRAW WINDOWS, PUZZLE CUBES, TILE FLOORS, OR CHECKERBOARDS IN PERSPECTIVE.



1 PT. PERSPECTIVE PRACTICE



PRACTICE WRITING YOUR NAME ABOVE AND BELOW THE HORIZON LINE. YOU WILL BE USING 1 PT. PERSPECTIVE. AN EXAMPLE OF "ABOVE" THE HORIZON LINE IS DRAWN ABOVE.

STEPS:

1. DRAW A HORIZON LINE AND LABEL THE PARTS
2. DRAW YOUR NAME IN BLOCK LETTERS ABOVE AND BELOW THE LINE
3. LINE UP EACH POINT TO THE VANISHING POINT USING A RULER.
4. CUT OFF (DRAW) THE BOTTOM OF THE LETTERS BY USING PARALLEL LINES UP TO THE HORIZON LINE
5. ADD VALUE TO THE LETTERS. YOU WILL NEED TO CHOOSE A LIGHT SOURCE.

FIRST NAME →

LAST NAME →

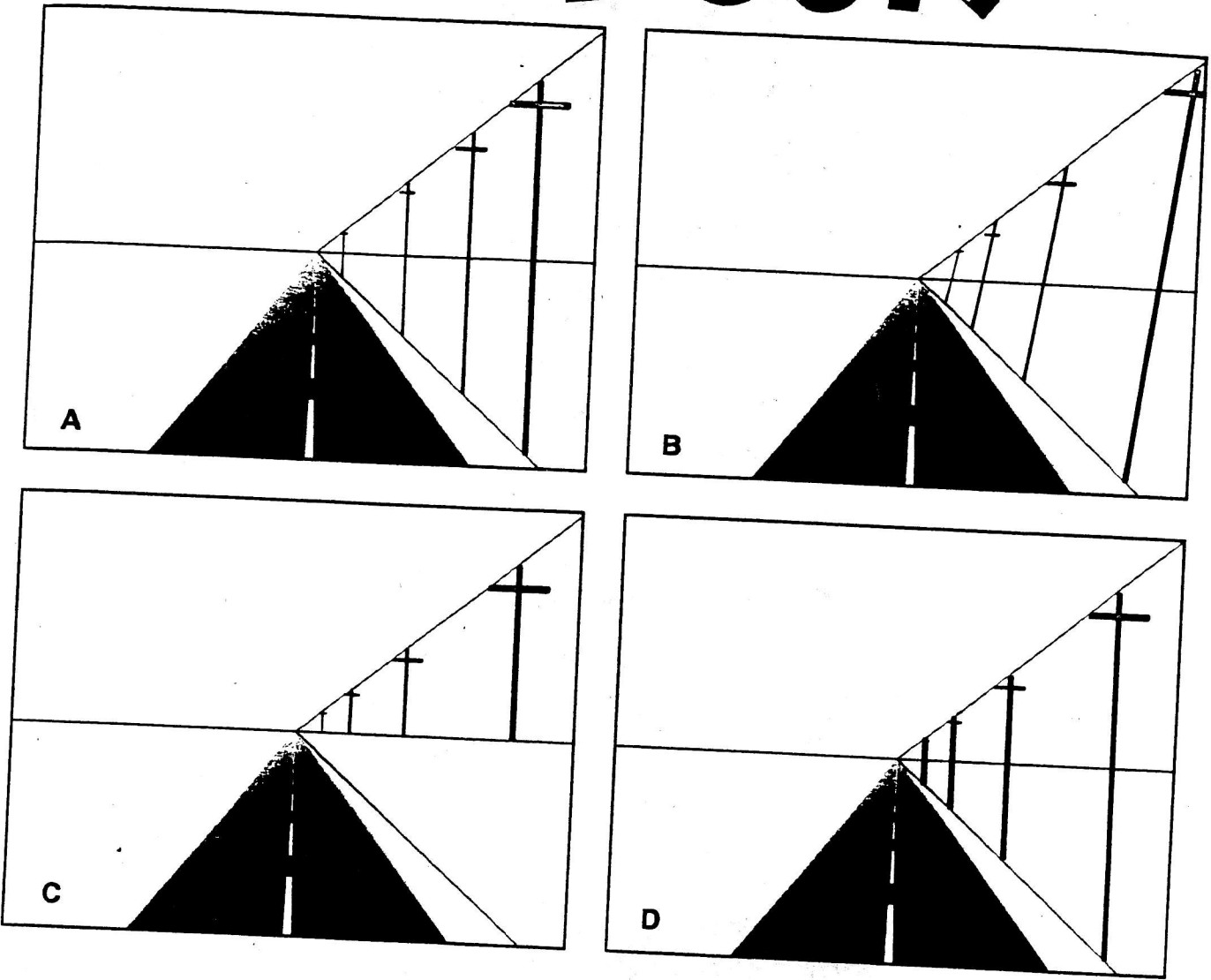
Other Ways to Make Things Look Realistic

Linear/Mathematical Perspective- A system developed during the early Italian Renaissance that enabled artists to represent the visible world in a convincingly illusionistic way. This scientific system was used to record the exact view that could be seen from a single, fixed vantage point.

Atmospheric Perspective- Using **variations in color and clarity** to convey the feeling of distance.

Intuitive Perspective- Using visual instinct instead of mathematic/scientific systems, For example making **background figures smaller** to convey spatial depth, or **overlapping**. Things that appear closer are in front of others, and things that are further away are smaller.

TIME OUT!

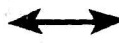



Let's pause for a moment. Here are four common errors—what's wrong with each picture? Check your drawing to make sure you haven't made the same errors. If you have, correct them, or just start over—it will be quicker the second time. (Honest!)


Answers—A: Distance between poles doesn't get smaller closer to the vanishing point. B: Poles lean! C: Instead of running between the guide lines, poles stop at the horizon. D: Poles are the same thickness—more distant poles should be thinner.

TIPS!

your drawings will use
ONLY 3 TYPES OF LINES:

 **Horizontal** - level from side to side. Used for flat surfaces facing you.

 **Vertical** - straight up and down. These always stay this direction, as in real life.

 **Converging** - approaching your vanishing point. Used for flat surfaces that angle away from the viewer.

Vanishing Point - the point at which all converging lines approaches.



* Falls upon the
HORIZON LINE
(the line that divides
land and sky)



* Is exactly at E
point-of-view

