

透視圖法

Perspective

這是利用愈遠的東西看起來愈小的原理的一種圖法。依深度表示之不同，可分為一點透視、二點透視及三點透視等三個方法。在描繪建築物或箱型物時，利用透視圖法即可表現出有深度的空間。而把箱形物以外的東西置換成箱形物的話，也仍然可以表現出它的深度。

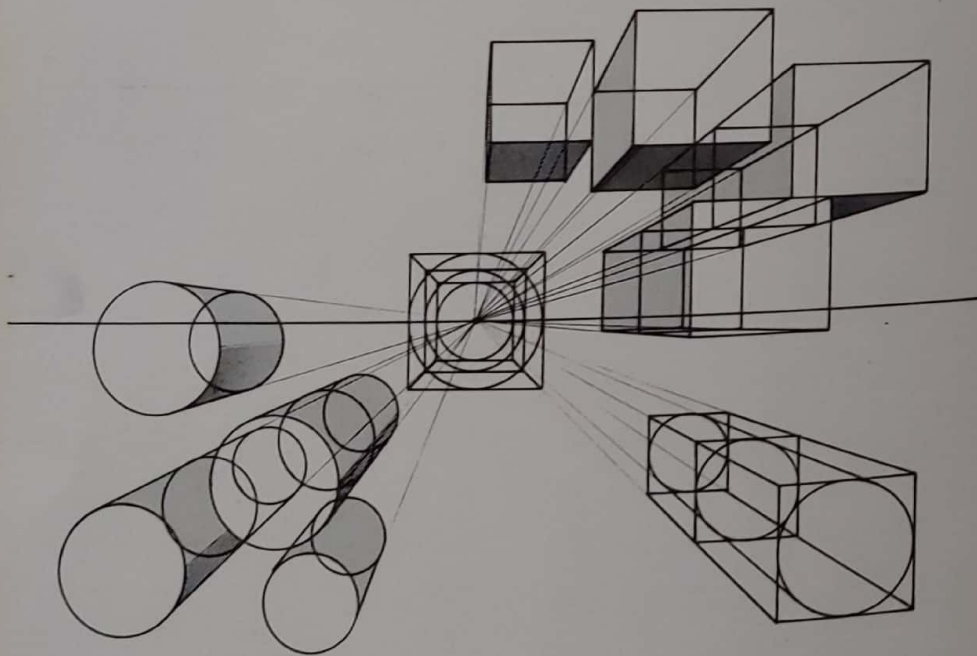
This technique is based on the fact that the further away an object lies, the smaller it appears. There are three methods of expressing depth and these are single point perspective, two-point perspective and three-point perspective. When drawing buildings or box-shaped objects the use of perspective will allow you to create an expression with a feeling of depth. Again, even when the subject is not in itself box-shaped, replacing it with a box-shaped outline will allow you to create an expression with depth.

一點透視

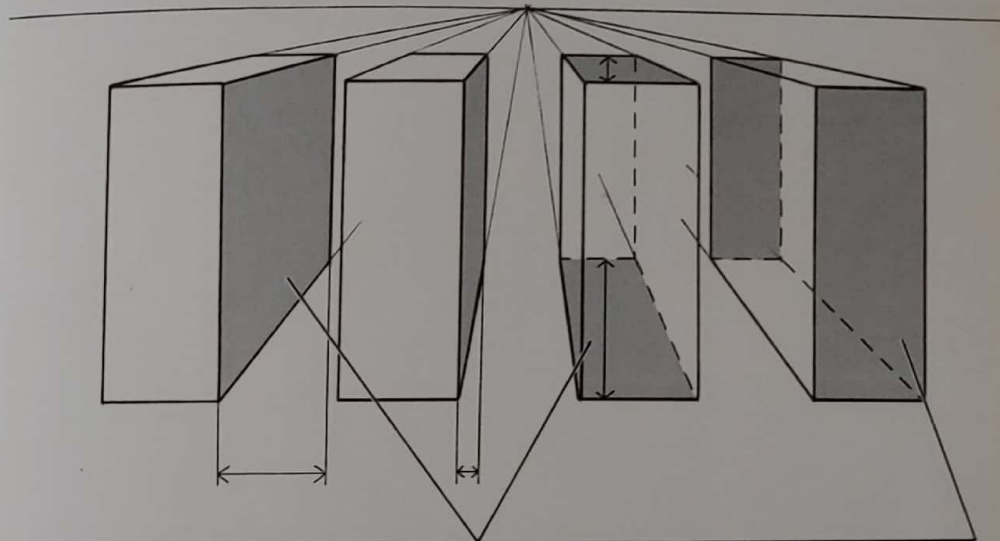
表現一個方向的深度時使用。消失點為一個，畫面與所畫對象之正面平行。

Single Point Perspective

This technique expresses depth in a single direction. There is a single vanishing point and the surface of the subject is parallel to the surface of the picture.



消失點。
Vanishing point

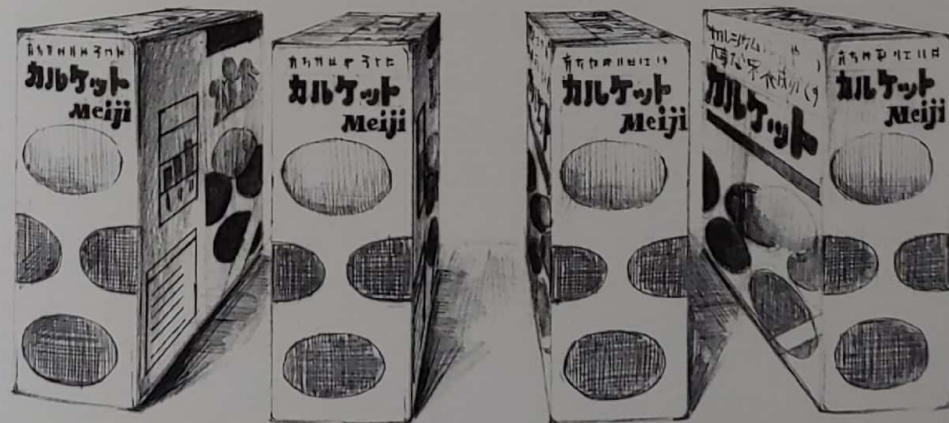


側面自消失點向外拓寬，底面離水平面愈遠則愈寬。

The further out from the vanishing point, the wider the side will become. The further the bottom surface moves from the horizontal, the wider it becomes.

正面愈深則愈小，但縱橫比例不變。

The further back the front section lies, the smaller it becomes, but the ratio between vertical and horizontal does not alter.

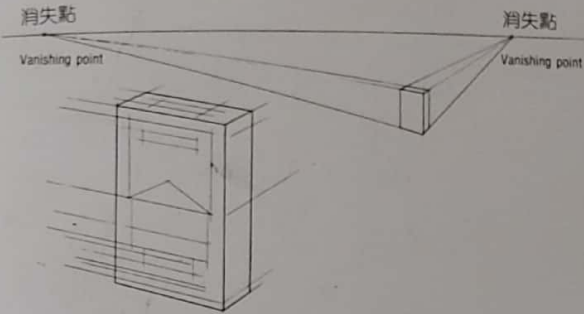
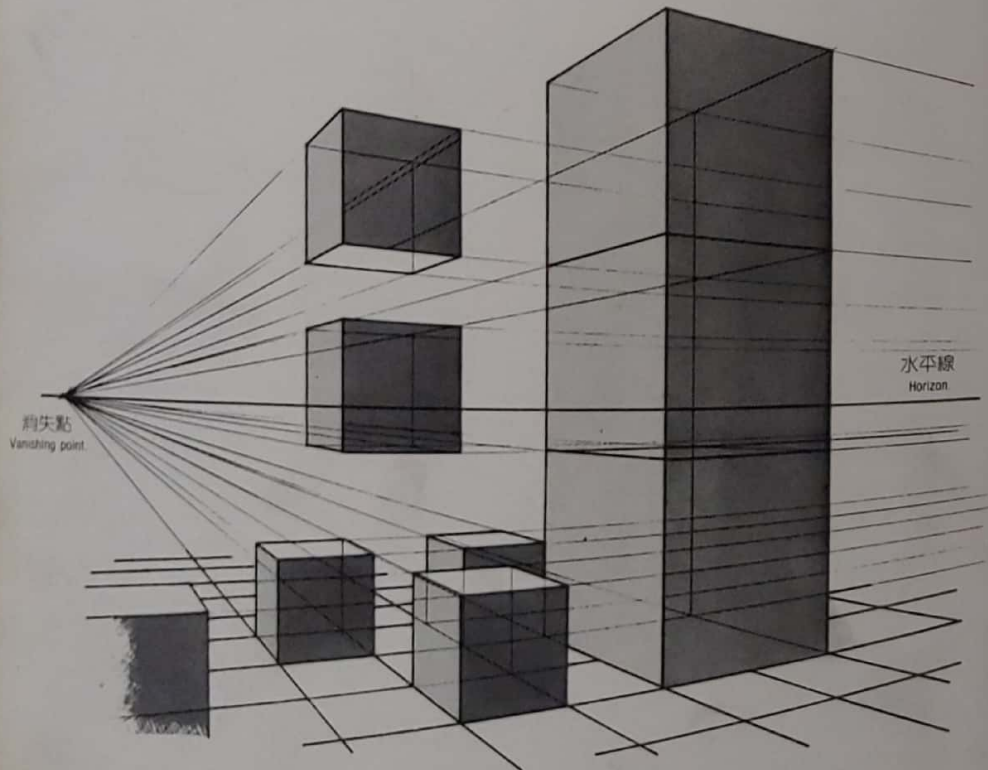
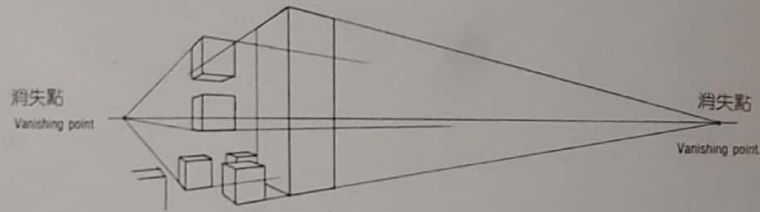


二點透視

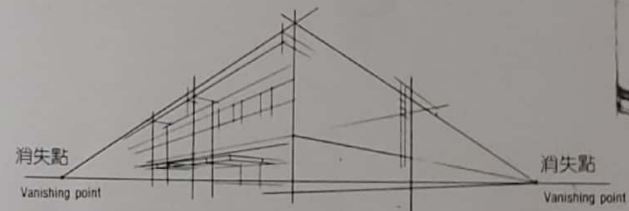
將2個消失點設定在左右兩個方向，以表現有深度的面。

Two-point Perspective

This technique expresses depth through the use of two vanishing points, one to the left and one to the right.



物體愈小愈遠，則消失點愈遠。物體愈大愈近，則消失點愈近。
 The closer the vanishing points lie, the shallower the appearance of depth.



消失點愈近，則表現出的深度愈小。
 The smaller and further away the subject, the more distant the vanishing points. The bigger and closer the subject, the closer the vanishing points.



