	Otodont ID
Name	Student ID

PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Midterm Exam: First Semester Academic Year: 2008

Date: 1 สิงหาคม 2551 Time: 13:30 – 16:30

Course: 226-332 Basic CAD/CAM Room: A200

ทุจริตในการสอบ โทษขั้นต่ำคือ ปรับตกในรายวิชาที่ทุจริตและพักการเรียน 1 ภาคการศึกษา

Instructions:

1. The exam has 4 problems and 80 points.

2. Use of dictionaries and calculators is allowed.

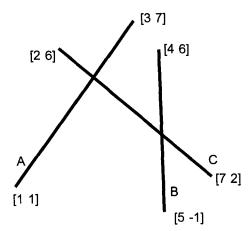
3. This is a closed book exam.

Problem	Score	Your Score
1	20	
, 2	20	
3	20	
4	20	
Total	80	

Supapan Chaiprapat

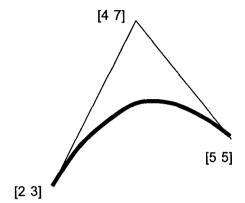


- 1. (20) Line A, B, and C have end points as shown below, find
 - 1.1 (5) A analytic equation of line A
 - 1.2 (5) A parametric equation of line B
 - 1.3 (10) When t_c = 0 at [7 2] and t_c = 2 at [2 6], what's the value of t_c (parameter of Line C) at which Line B and Line C intersects?



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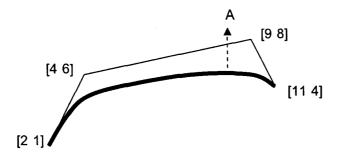
2. (20) What is the equation of an Hermite curve for the following Bezier?



03

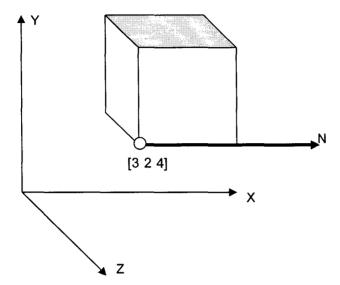
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3. (20) A robot to be painting color on a car's front hood which its shape is formed from a Bezier curve as shown. The robot hand must be always kept perpendicular to the curve to obtain a uniform distribution of paint. What is the orientation of the hand (the direction of an arrow 'A') at u = .75?



5

4. (20) A block of 5x5x5 in. is rotated around the axis 'N' by 35 degree before being translated by [5 -2]. What is the equation of the highlighted plane after transformations?



สูตร 226-332

สมการ Hermite curve เป็นดังนี้

$$P(u) = (2u^{3}-3u^{2}+1)P_{0} + (-2u^{3}+3u^{2})P_{1} + (u^{3}-2u^{2}+u)P'_{0} + (u^{3}-u^{2})P'_{1}$$

สมการ Bezier curve เป็นดังนี้

$$P(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_{i}B_{i,n}(u)$$

$$B_{i,n}(u) = F(n,i)u^{i}(1-u)^{n-i}$$

$$F(n,i) = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!}$$

Transformation Matrices

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{z}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$