

# [Perspective rendering discussion](https://assignbuster.com/perspective-rendering-discussion/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Art & Culture](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/art-n-culture/), [Artists](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/art-n-culture/artists/)

Perspective rendering discussion How does the artists use of perspective enhance the message communicated in the rendering?   
Rendering a perspective, in simple terms implies copying of angles and proportions as they appear in a window of a picture plane, which is imaginary. Use of perspective makes the illusion of distance certain and consistent (Gardner & Kleiner 426). Moreover, it makes the rationalization of sight possible. It brings all the random sensations under a simple rule expressible mathematically. Perspective is an effective way to order and clarify compositions. With its new mathematical certitude, it granted a kind of aesthetic legitimacy on painting by making the picture measurable and exact (Gardner & Kleiner 426).   
Comparing the one-point perspective system to the two-point perspective system, what are the pros and cons of each perspective system?   
One-point perspective   
Pros   
It assumes vertical and horizontal axes are parallel to the picture’s plane. All lines parallel to these axes are also parallel to the picture’s plane and therefore retain their true orientation without seeming to converge (Ching 250).   
Cons   
It does not effectively explain a 3-dimensional outline of rectilinear objects if the receding lines and planes that impart depth are not visible in the perspective view (Ching, 250).   
Static and symmetric (Ching 250)   
Two-point perspective   
Pros   
Neither symmetric nor static (Ching 261)   
Cons   
The two principle horizontal axes assume a slanting appearance to the image’s plane. All lines parallel to these axes appear to converge to two points that appear to be vanishing on the horizontal line (Ching 261).   
Which system do you prefer and why?   
I prefer the two-point perspective because it is more effective in illustrating the 3-dimensional outline of objects in space, ranging in scale, from a chair to the mass of a building. The spectator becomes an integral part of the space rather than a mere observer looking from the outside.   
Reference   
Top of Form   
Top of Form   
Gardner, Helen & Kleiner, Fred, S. Gardners Art Through the Ages: The Western Perspective. Boston, Mass: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010. Print.   
Top of Form   
Ching, Frank. Design Drawing. Hoboken: Wiley, 2010. Print.   
Bottom of Form   
Bottom of Form   
Bottom of Form