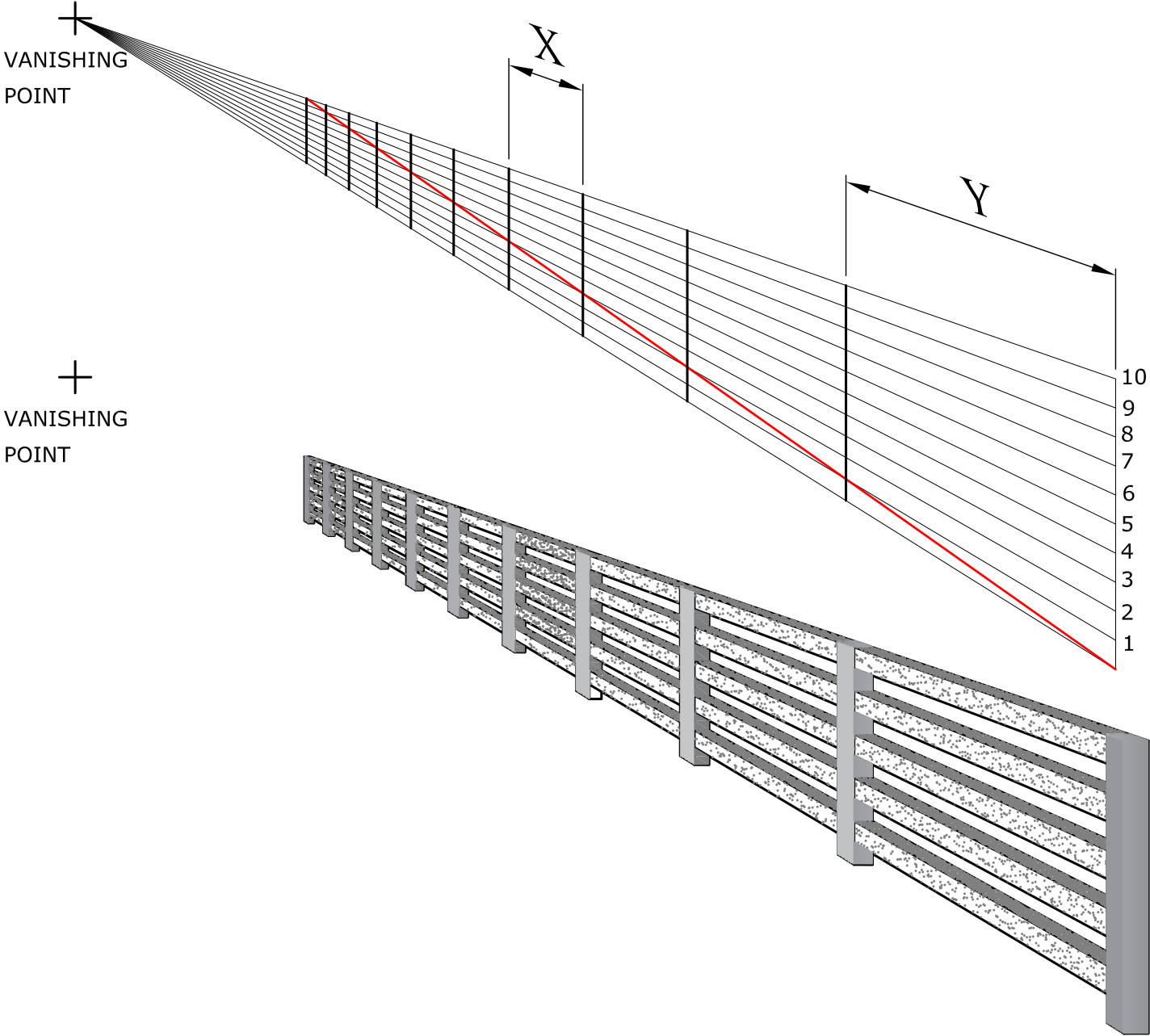


ONE - POINT PERSPECTIVE

Now, we know that objects far away appear smaller. The closer the objects become to the vanishing point the smaller they appear. This is well illustrated by the drawing of the fence. We all know that all the posts are really the same height.

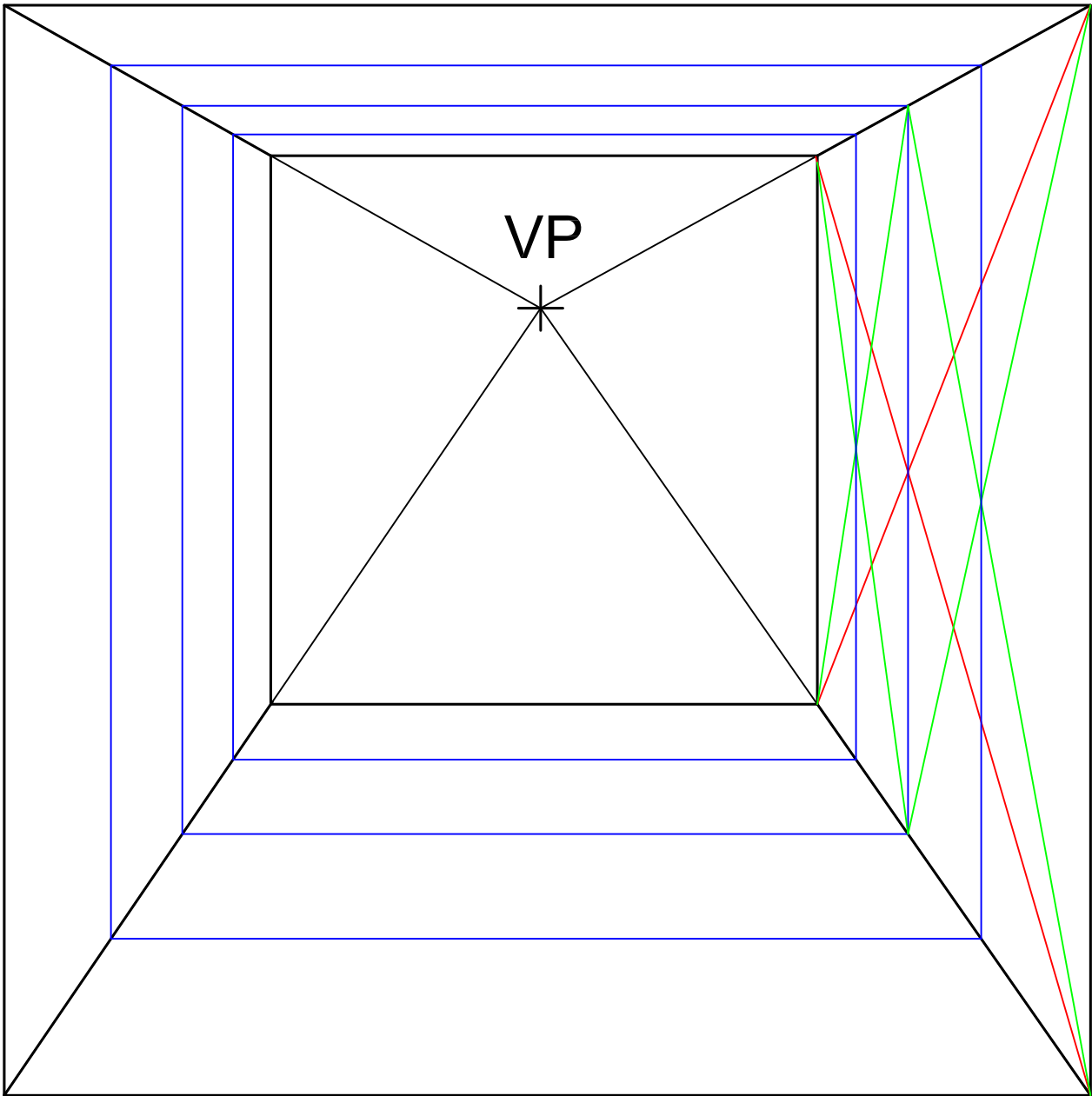
We also have to take into consideration the fact that the equal spaces between objects will appear smaller the further away they are. We know that all the posts are the same distance apart but they appear to become proportionately closer the nearer they are to the vanishing point.

The problem is how to achieve the correct proportion. One quite satisfactory solution is shown in the drawing above of the fence. **We draw as many lines towards the vanishing point as there are divisions required.** We then draw a diagonal to divide these lines. The closer together the lines the smaller will be the division. Thus the division X is clearly smaller than the division Y.



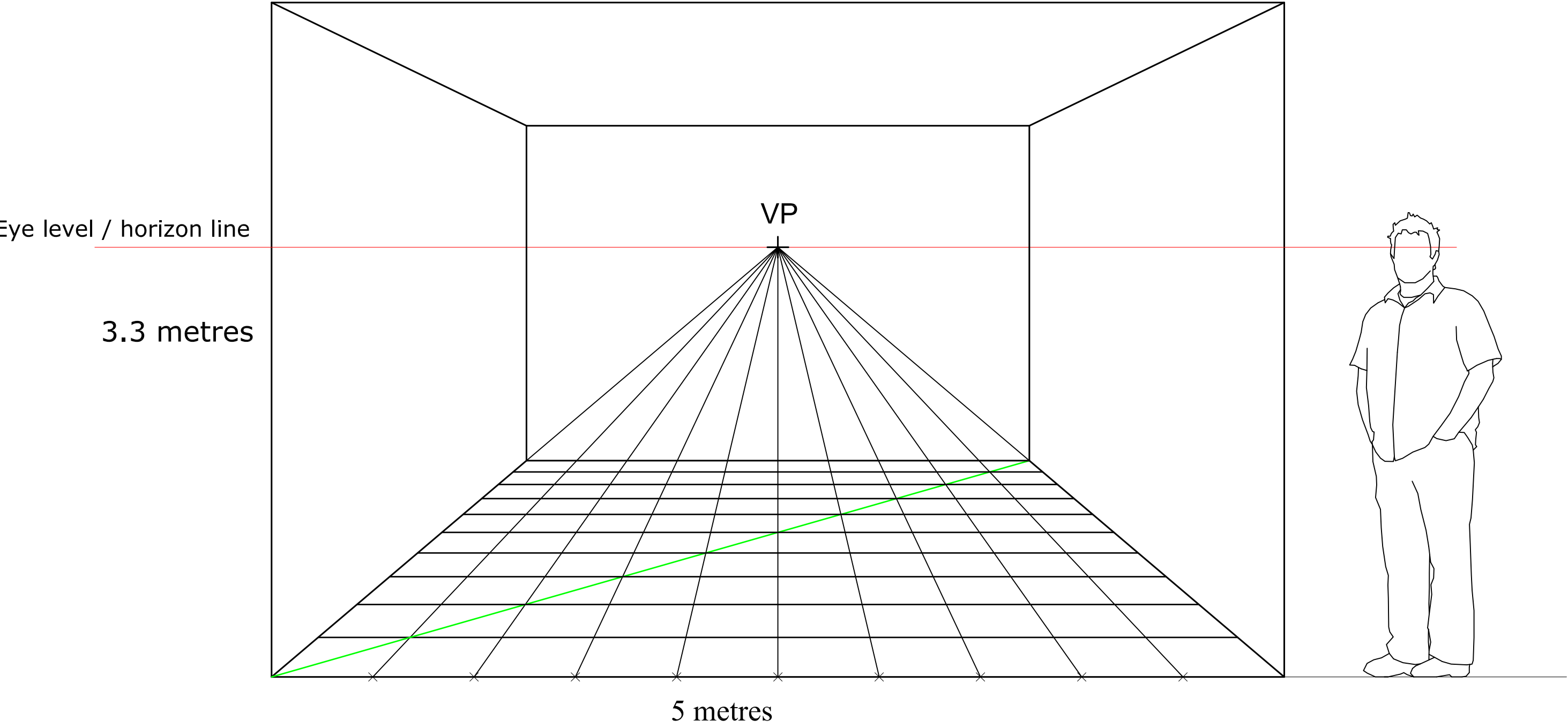
Dividing the depth into a number equal parts:

In perspective, the most efficient way to divide the depth is by drawing orthogonal lines from an edge towards the vanishing point and drawing a diagonal, thus drawing transversals at the points of intersection between the orthogonals and the diagonal (Please refer to the first note). You can also divide the depth by drawing two diagonals. It is recommended to use this method when you want to divide the depth into two equal parts or four equal parts.

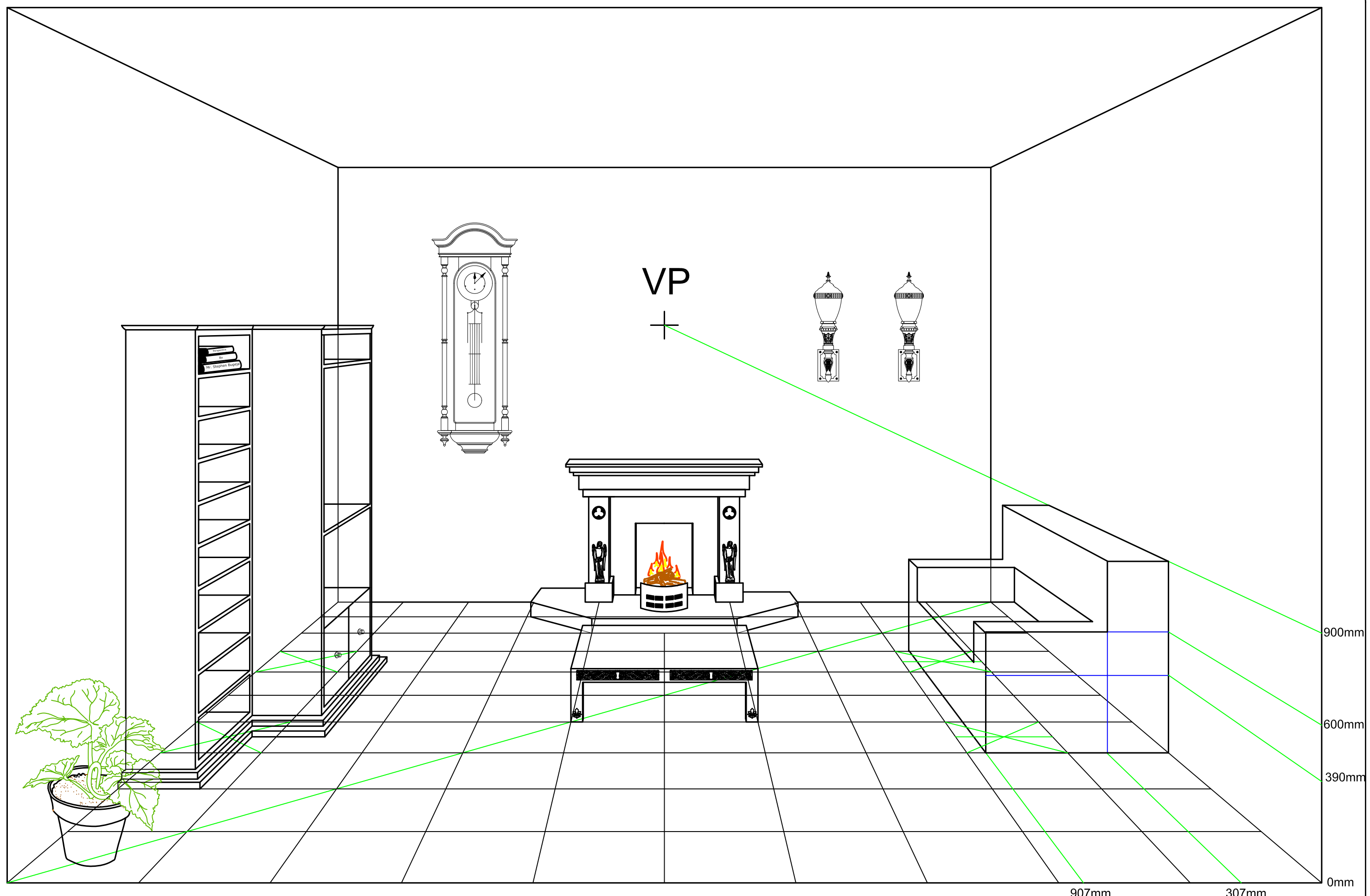


ONE - POINT PERSPECTIVE

In this drawing of a Maltese medium living room 1 metre is being represented as 50mm. the depth of the room is approximately 5 metres, therefore the floor has a squarish layout.



Note that the width of the room is 5 metres, the height 3.3 metres and 5 metres deep



ONE / TWO POINT PERSPECTIVE
Source: Mr.Michael Mallia

