

The form XObject specified by the O

far planes, respectively. A value of **ANF** for **CS** means that the near and far planes are determined automatically based on the objects in the artwork.

The **Subtype** entry specifies the type of projection, which determines how objects are projected onto the near plane and scaled. The possible values are **O** for *orthographic projection* and **P** for *perspective projection*.

For orthographic projection, objects are projected onto the near plane by simply discarding their z value. They are scaled from units of the near plane's coordinate system to those of the annotation's target coordinate system by the combined factors specified by the **OS** entry and the **O** entry.

For perspective projection, a given coordinate (x, y, z) is projected onto the near plane, defining a 2D coordinate (x_1, y_1) using the following formulas

$$x_1 = x \times \frac{n}{z}$$

$$y_1 = y \times \frac{n}{z}$$

where n is the z coordinate of the near plane.

Scaling with perspective projection is more complicated than for orthographic projection. The **FOV** entry specifies an angle that defines a cone centered along the z axis in the camera coordinate system (see Figure 9.5). The cone intersects with the near plane, forming a circular area on the near plane. Figure 9.6 shows this circle and graphics from the position of the camera.

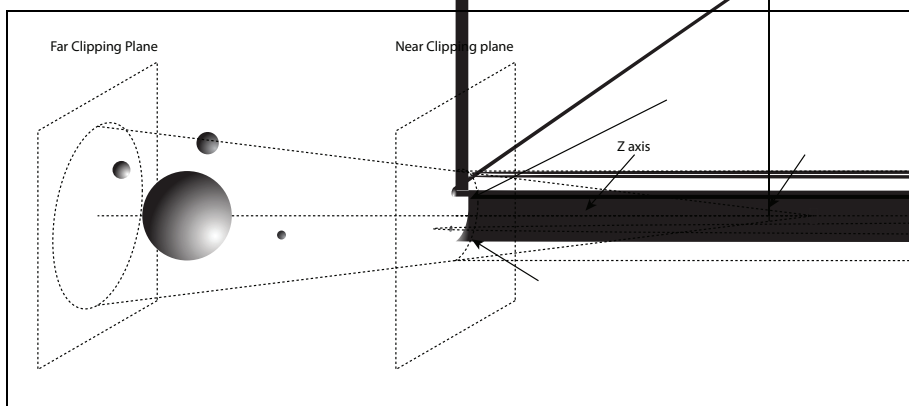


FIGURE 9.5 Perspective projection of 3D artwork onto the near plane

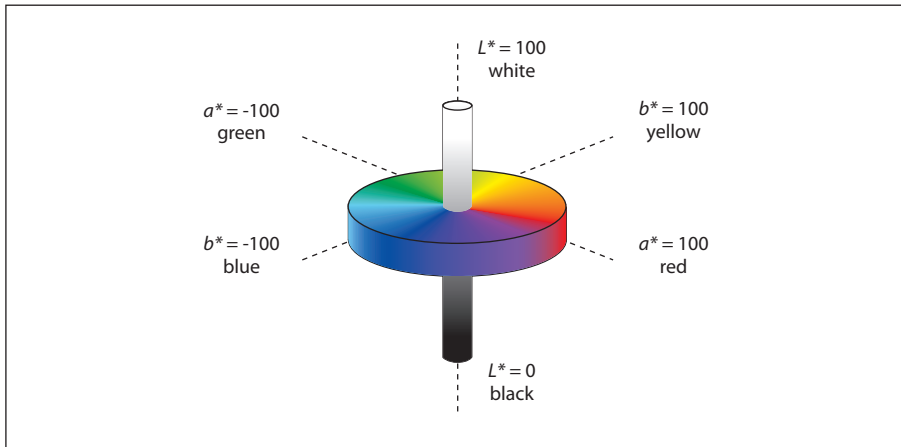


PLATE 3 *Lab color space* (“*Lab Color Spaces*,” page 250)

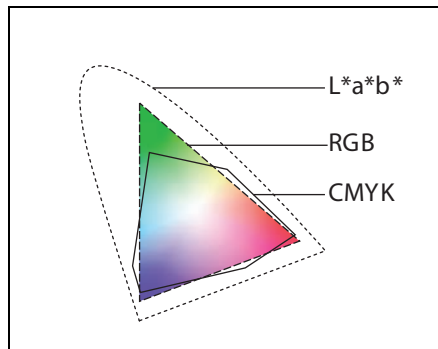


PLATE 4 *Color gamuts* (“*Lab Color Spaces*,” page 250)

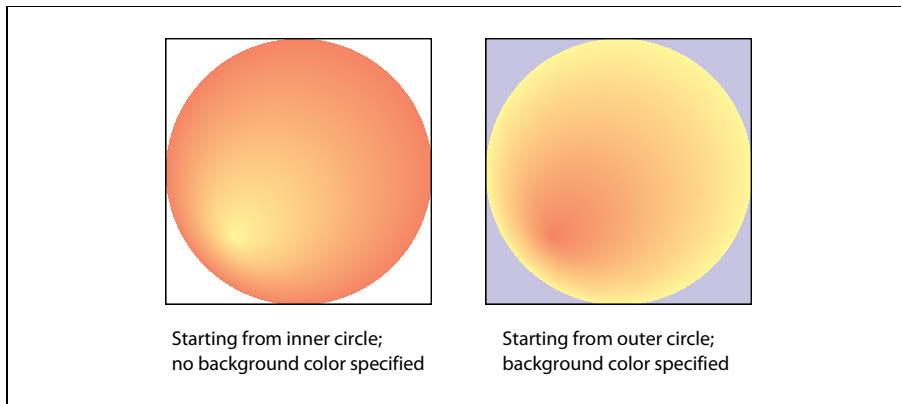


PLATE 12 *Radial shadings depicting a sphere (“Type 3 (Radial) Shadings,” page 313)*

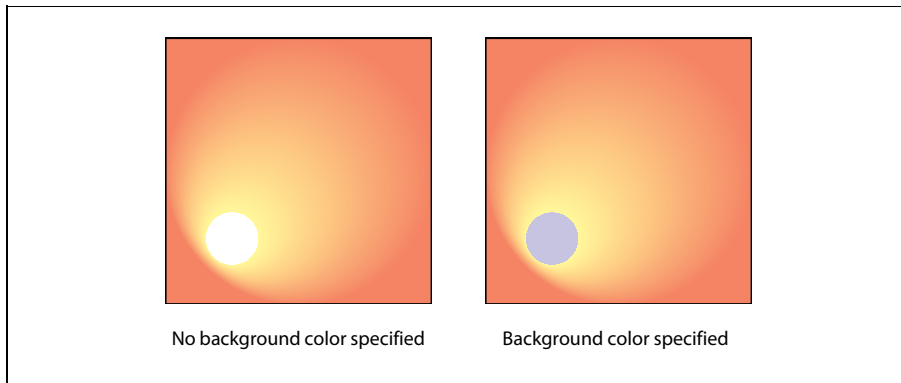


PLATE 13 *Radial shadings with extension (“Type 3 (Radial) Shadings,” page 313)*

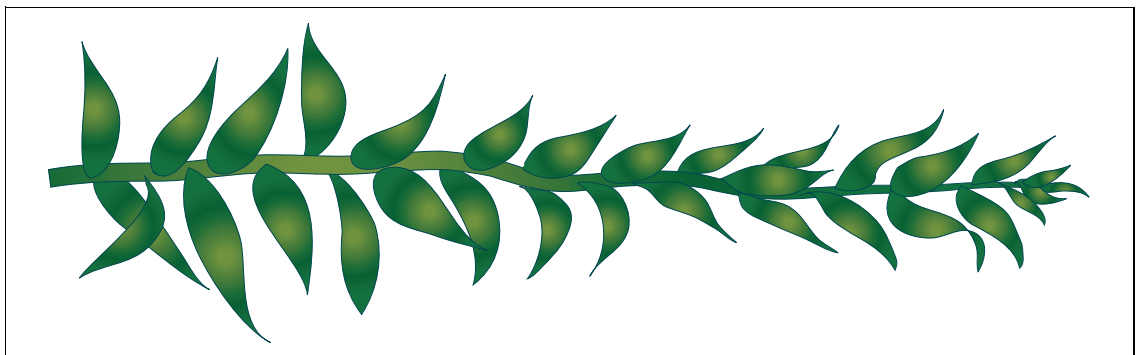


PLATE 14 *Radial shading effect (“Type 3 (Radial) Shadings,” page 313)*

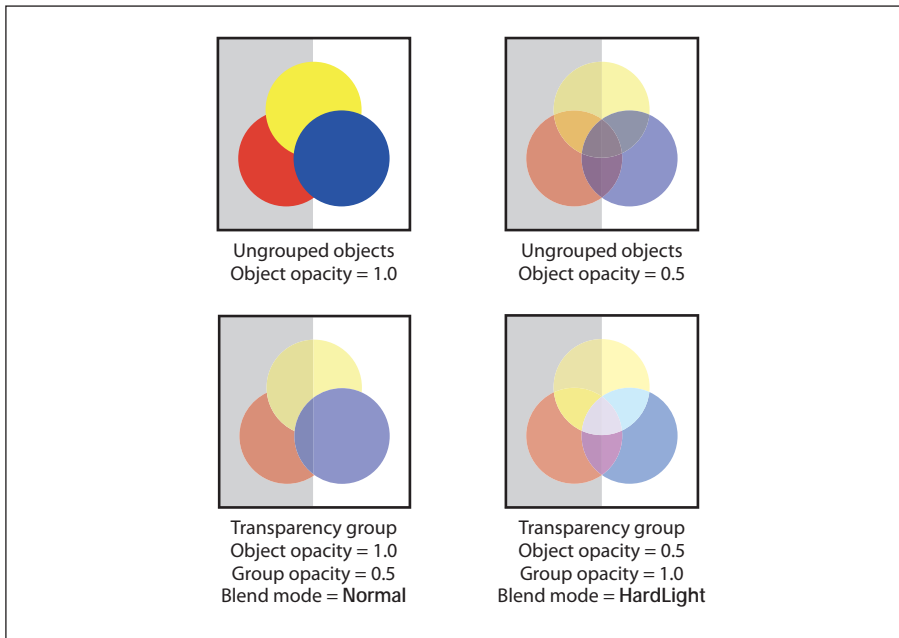


PLATE 16 *Transparency groups (Section 7.1, “Overview of Transparency,” page 515)*

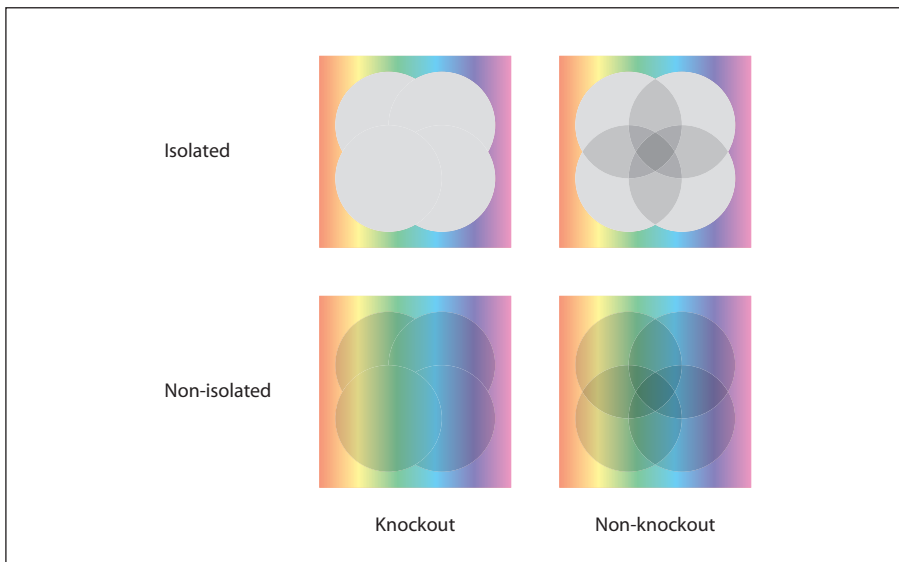
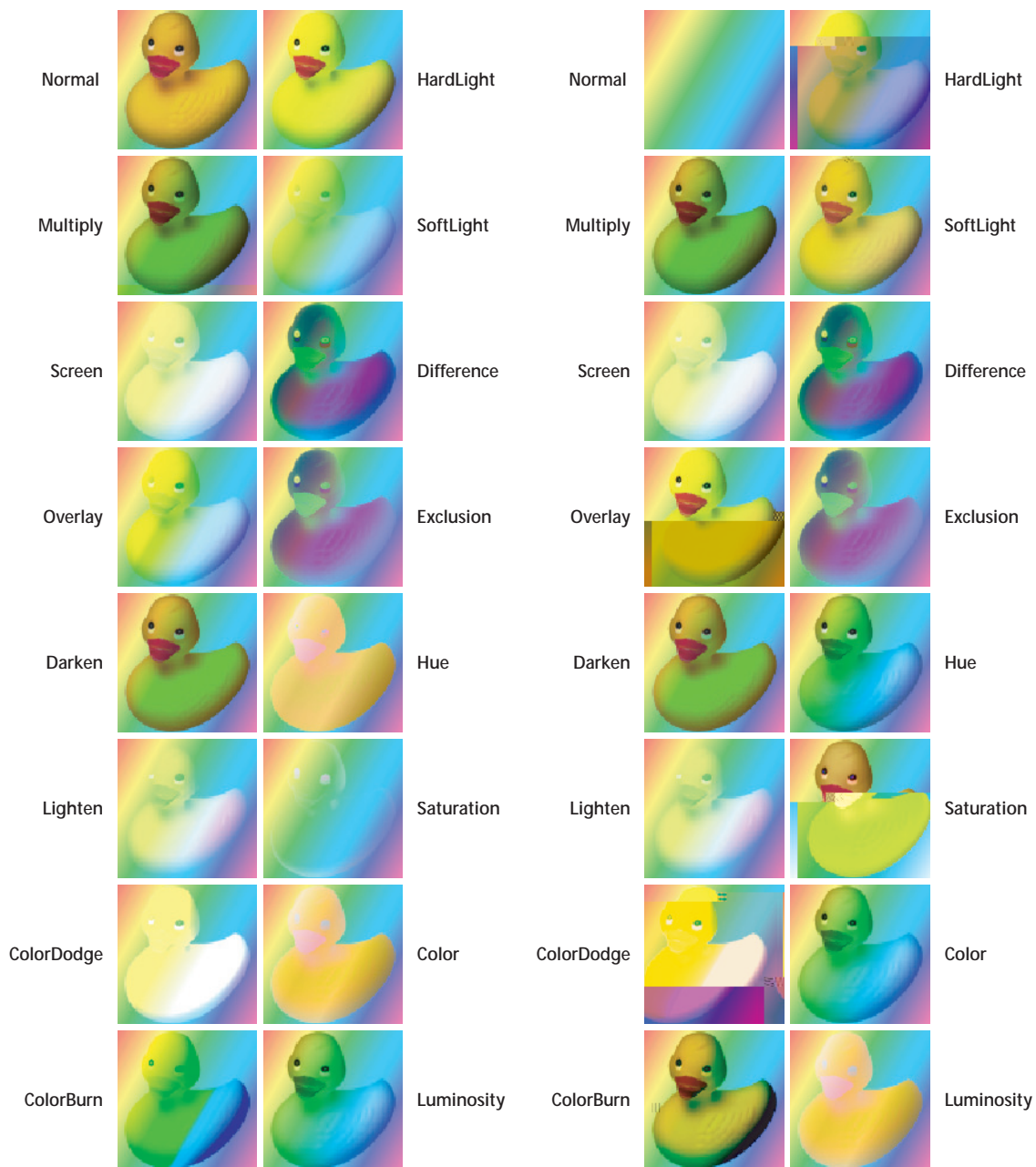


PLATE 17 *Isolated and knockout groups (Sections 7.3.4, “Isolated Groups,” page 539 and 7.3.5, “Knockout Groups,” page 540)*



Duck in foreground, rainbow in background

Rainbow in foreground, duck in background

PLATE 18 RGB blend modes (Section 7.2.4, “Blend Mode,” page 520)