

One Point Perspective

↓ This is called the horizon or you could refer to this as your line of sight.

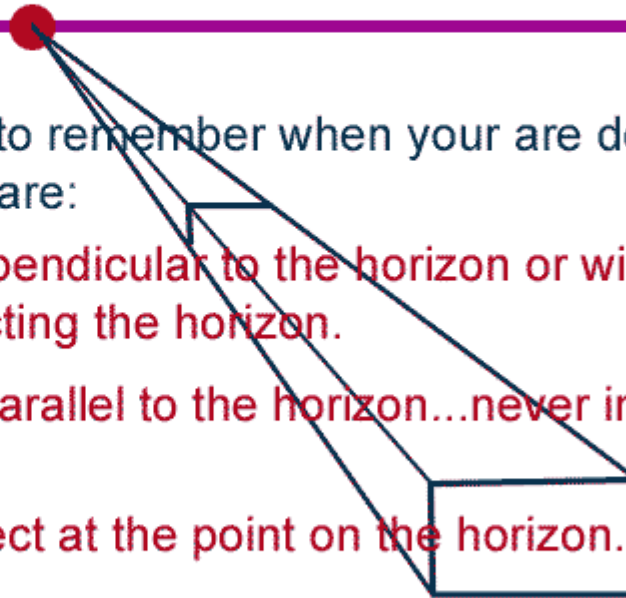
↓ This is called your vanishing point or the point in which your sight meets at the farthest point on the horizon.

There are three simple rules to remember when your are dealing with one point perspective. They are:

💡 All vertical lines are perpendicular to the horizon or will form a 90° angle when intersecting the horizon.

💡 All horizontal lines are parallel to the horizon...never intersecting with the horizon.

💡 All diagonal lines intersect at the point on the horizon.



Two Point Perspective

You have two vanishing points in perspective.
This will apply when viewing an object in
an oblique manner.

In two point perspective you will **NOT** use
the horizontal line.

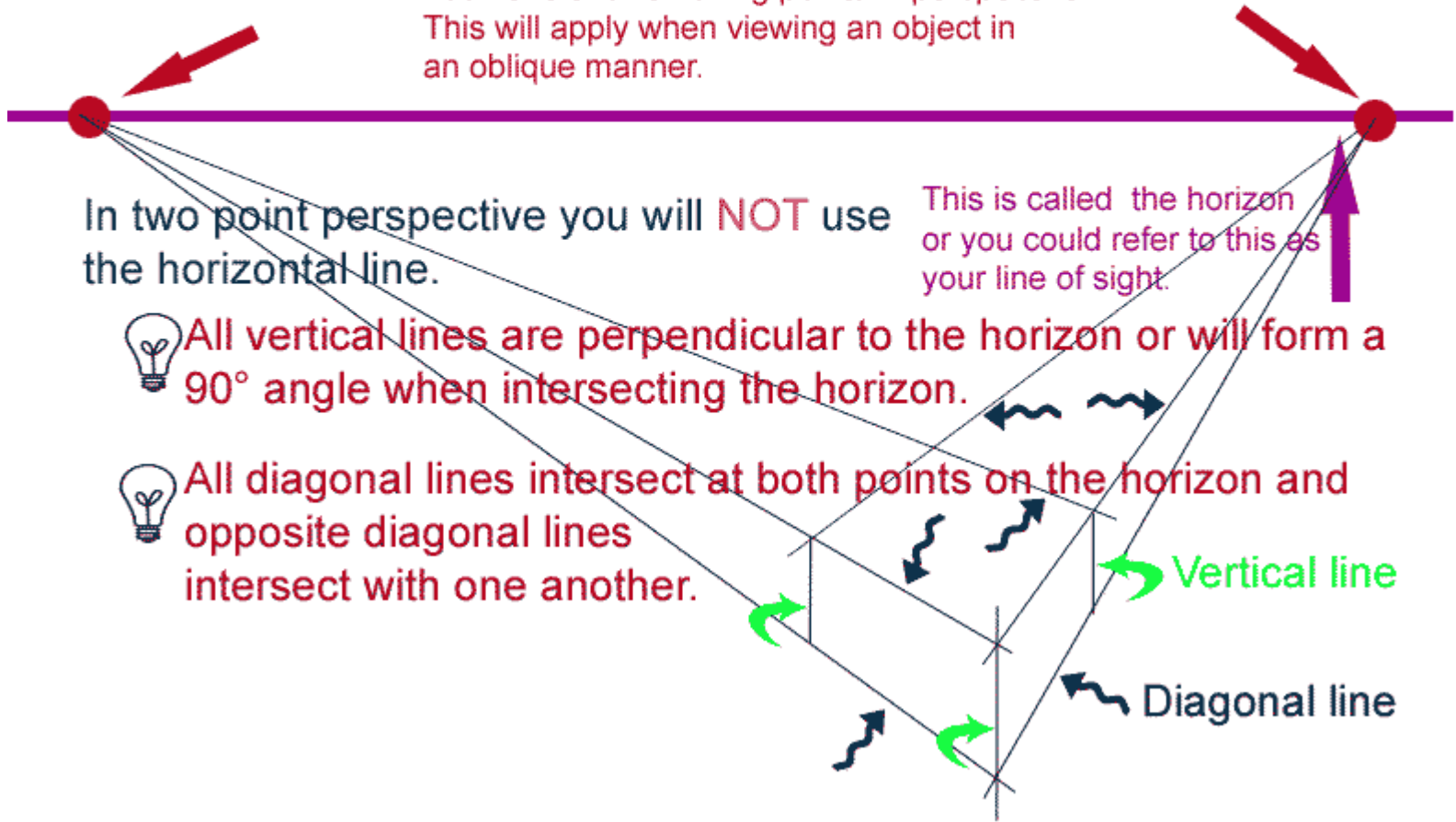
This is called the horizon
or you could refer to this as
your line of sight.

💡 All vertical lines are perpendicular to the horizon or will form a
90° angle when intersecting the horizon.

💡 All diagonal lines intersect at both points on the horizon and
opposite diagonal lines intersect with one another.

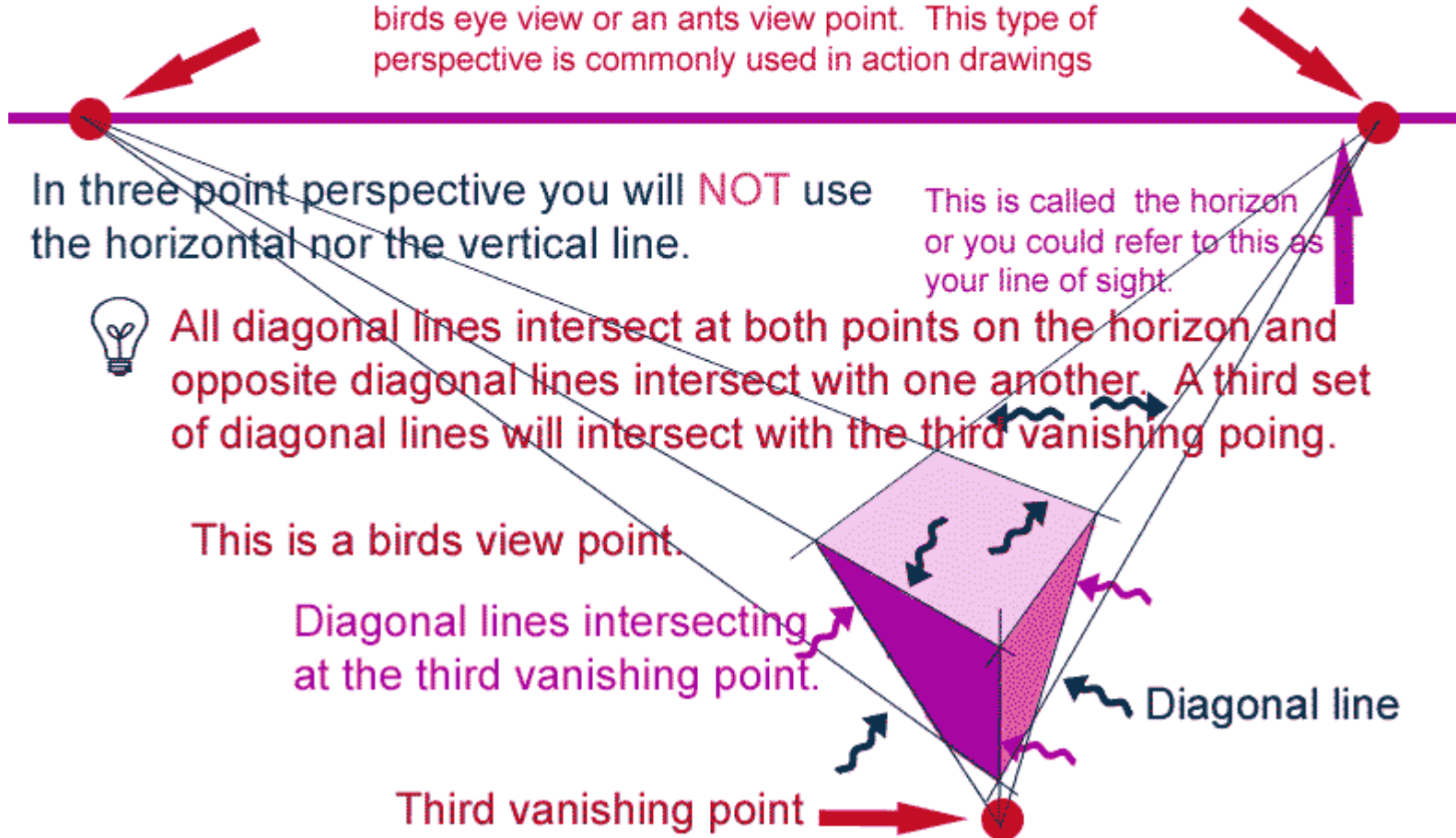
Vertical line

Diagonal line

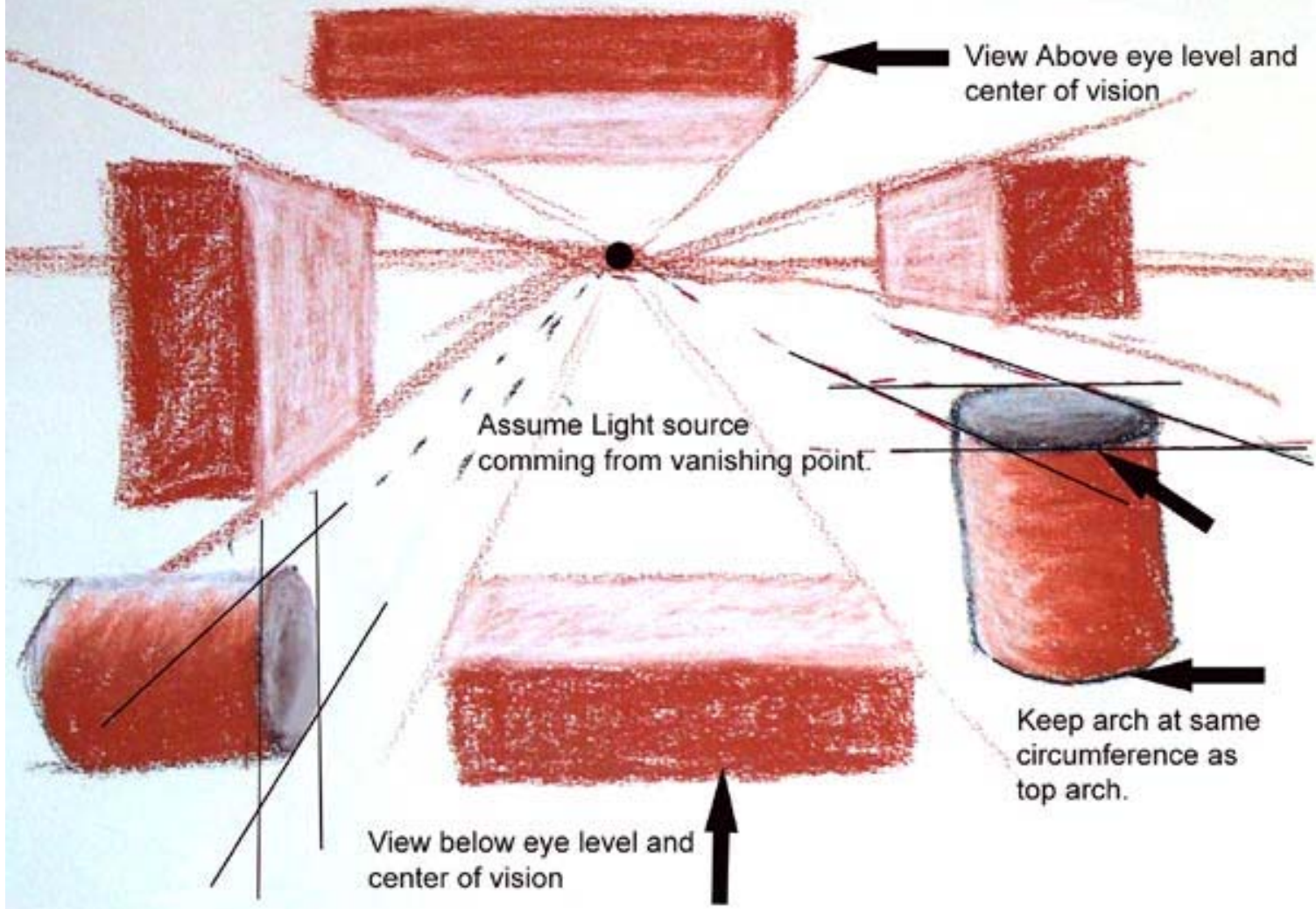


Three Point Perspective

You have three vanishing points in this perspective. This will apply when viewing an object either from a birds eye view or an ants view point. This type of perspective is commonly used in action drawings



One Point Perspective

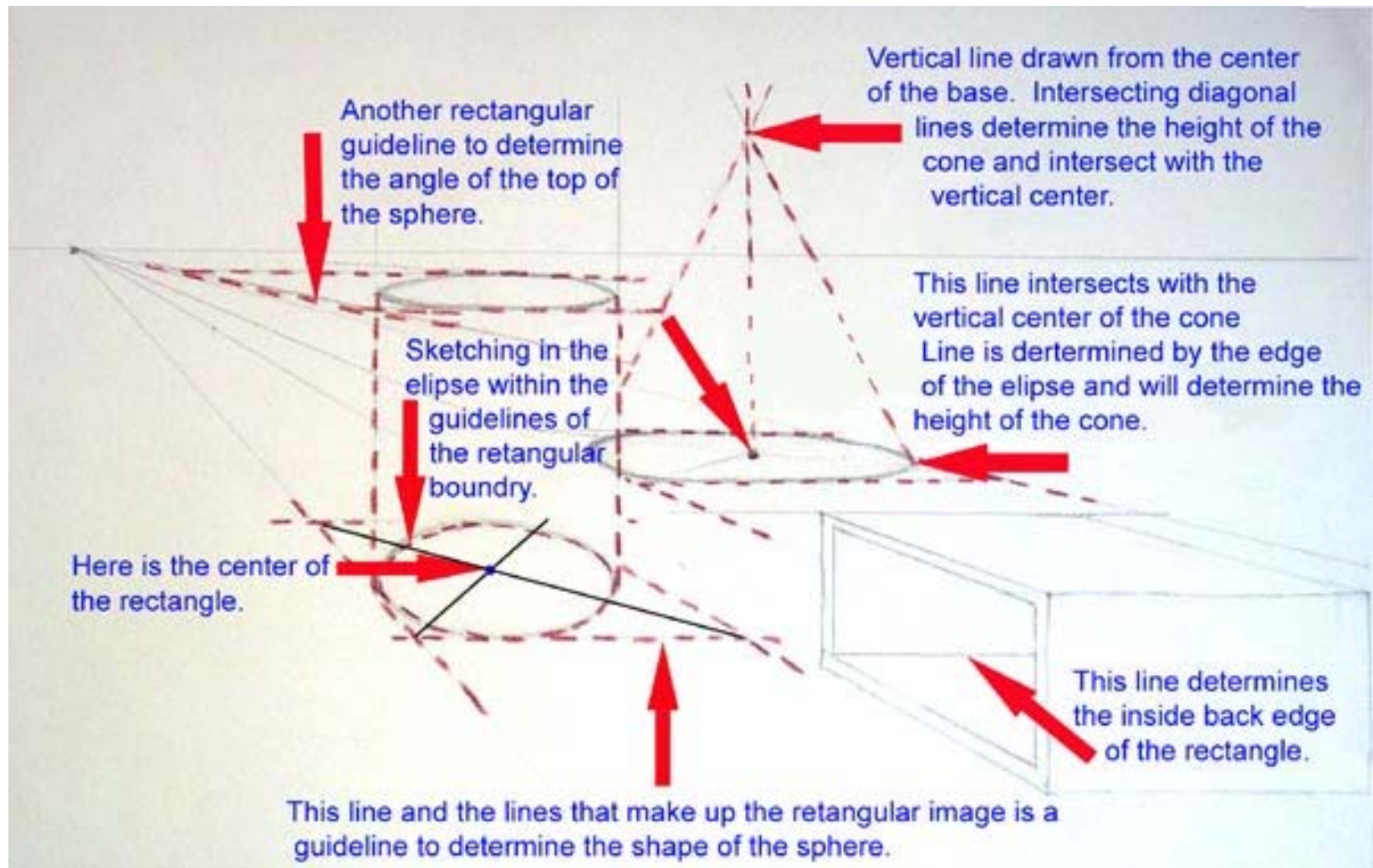


View Above eye level and center of vision

Assume Light source coming from vanishing point.

Keep arch at same circumference as top arch.

View below eye level and center of vision



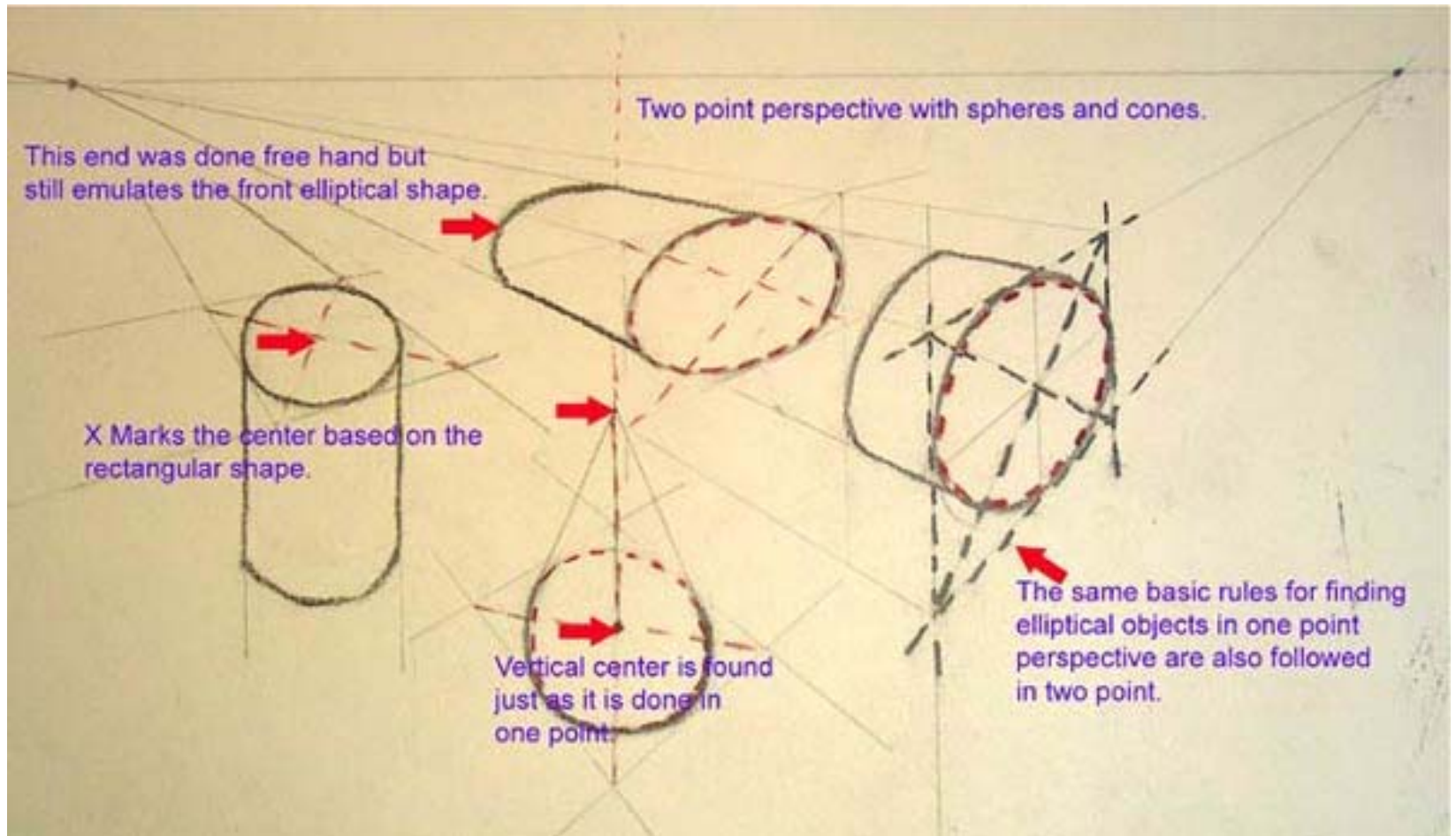
Two point perspective with spheres and cones.

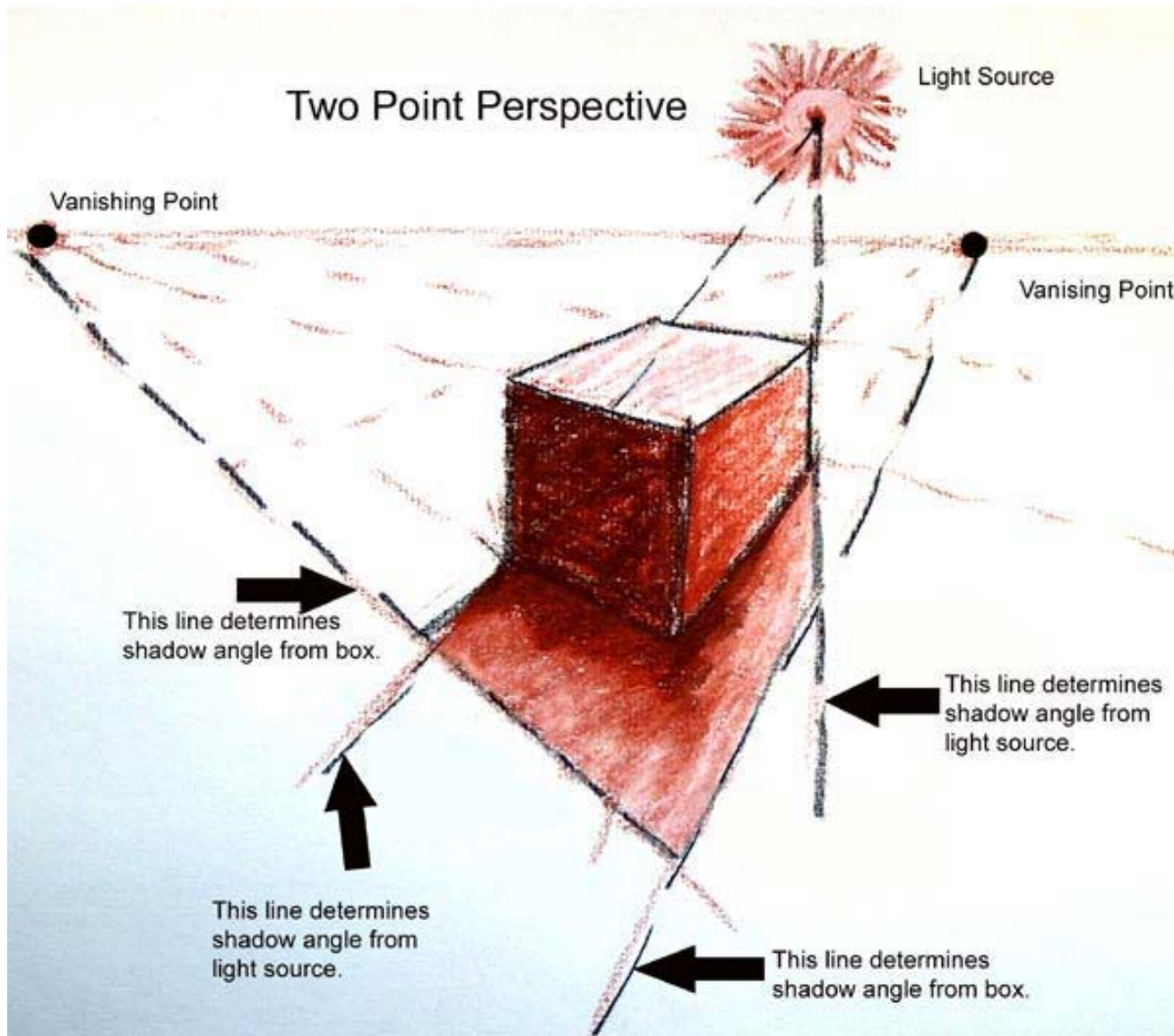
This end was done free hand but still emulates the front elliptical shape.

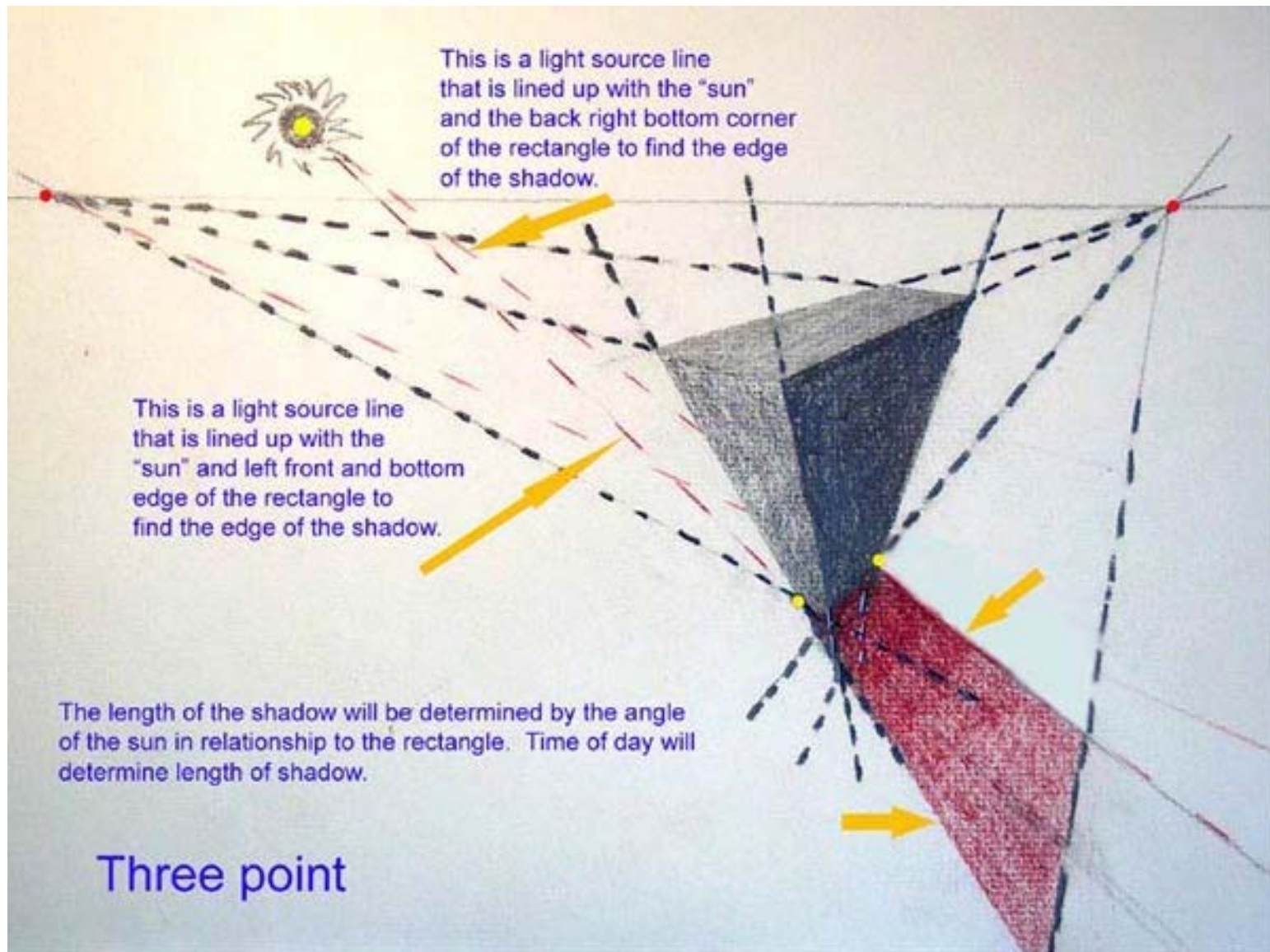
X Marks the center based on the rectangular shape.

Vertical center is found just as it is done in one point.

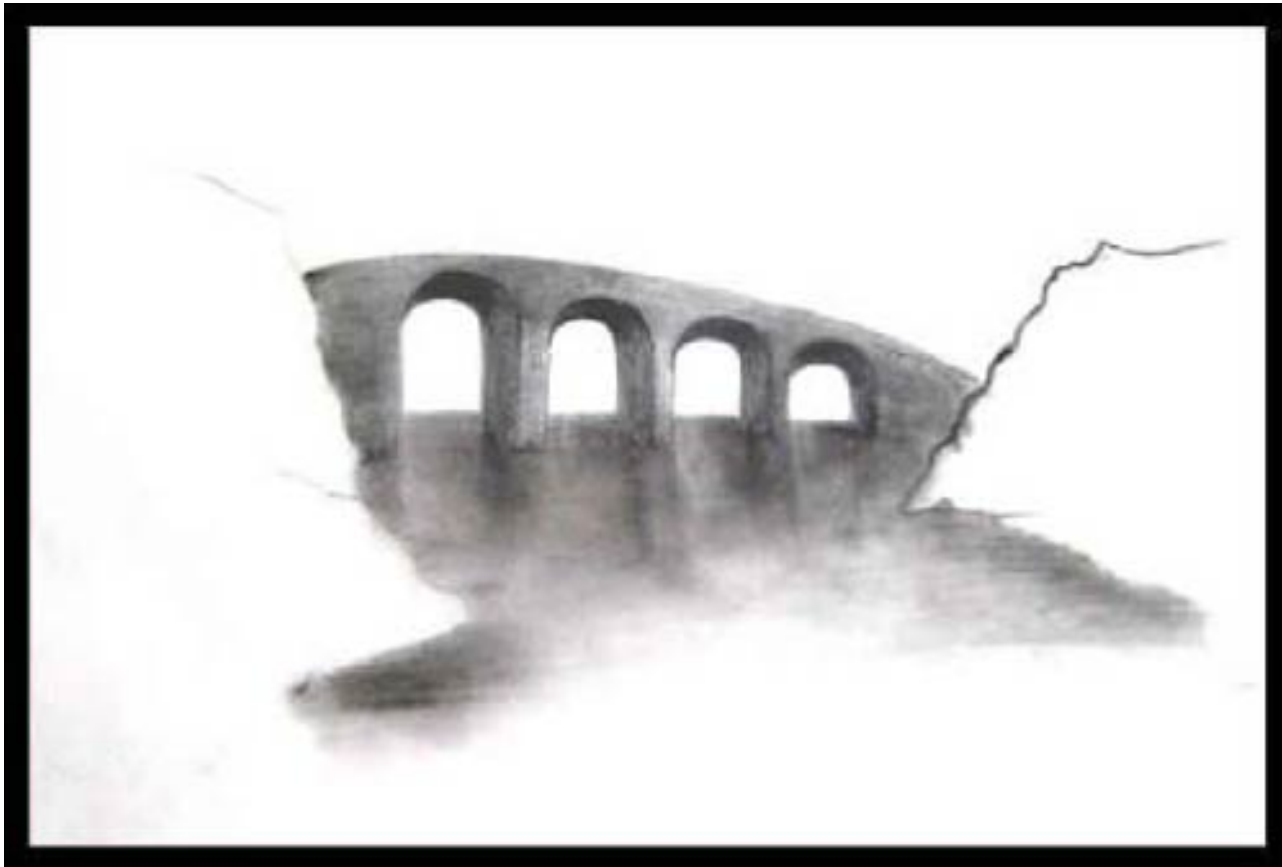
The same basic rules for finding elliptical objects in one point perspective are also followed in two point.







Drawing an Arch, Perspectively Correct



Gail Deborah Leger



Figure A

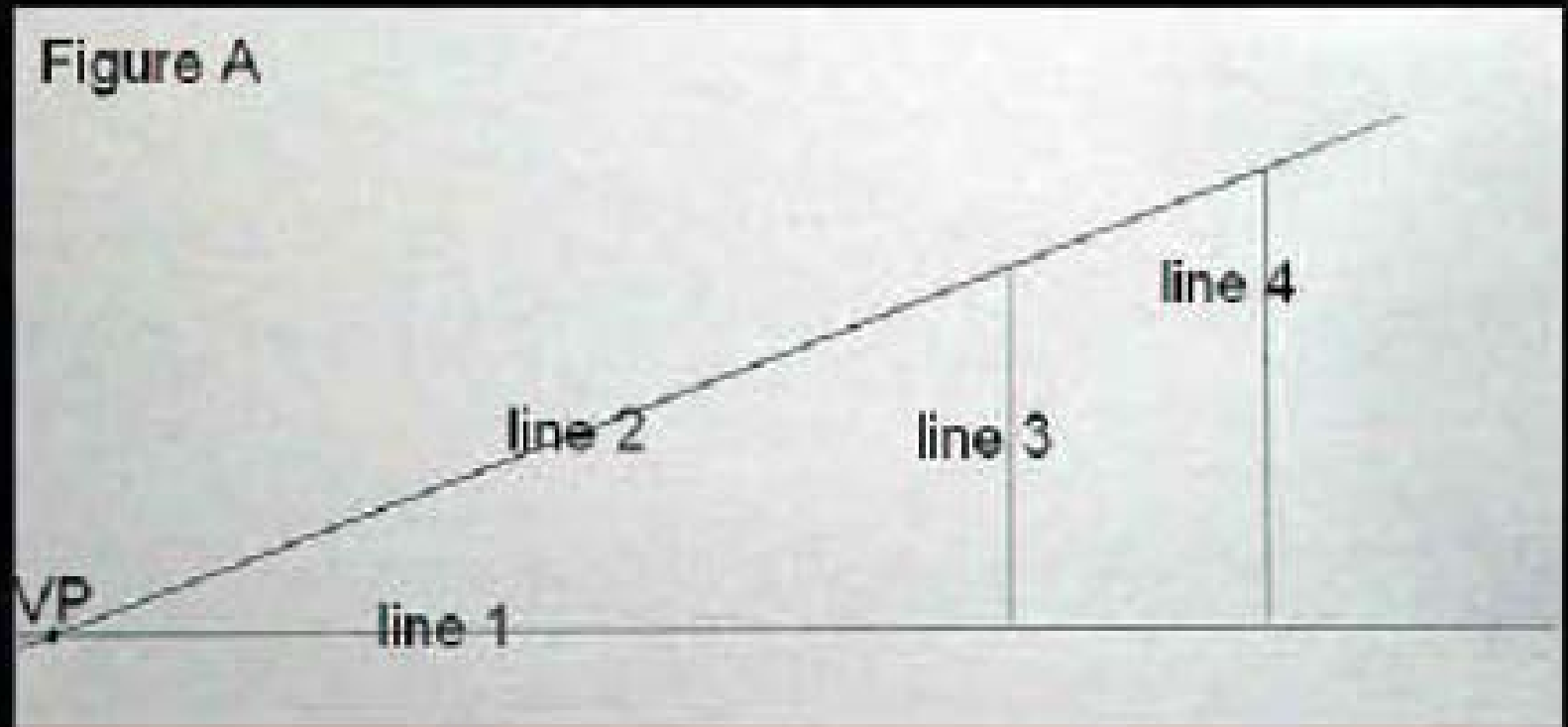




Figure B

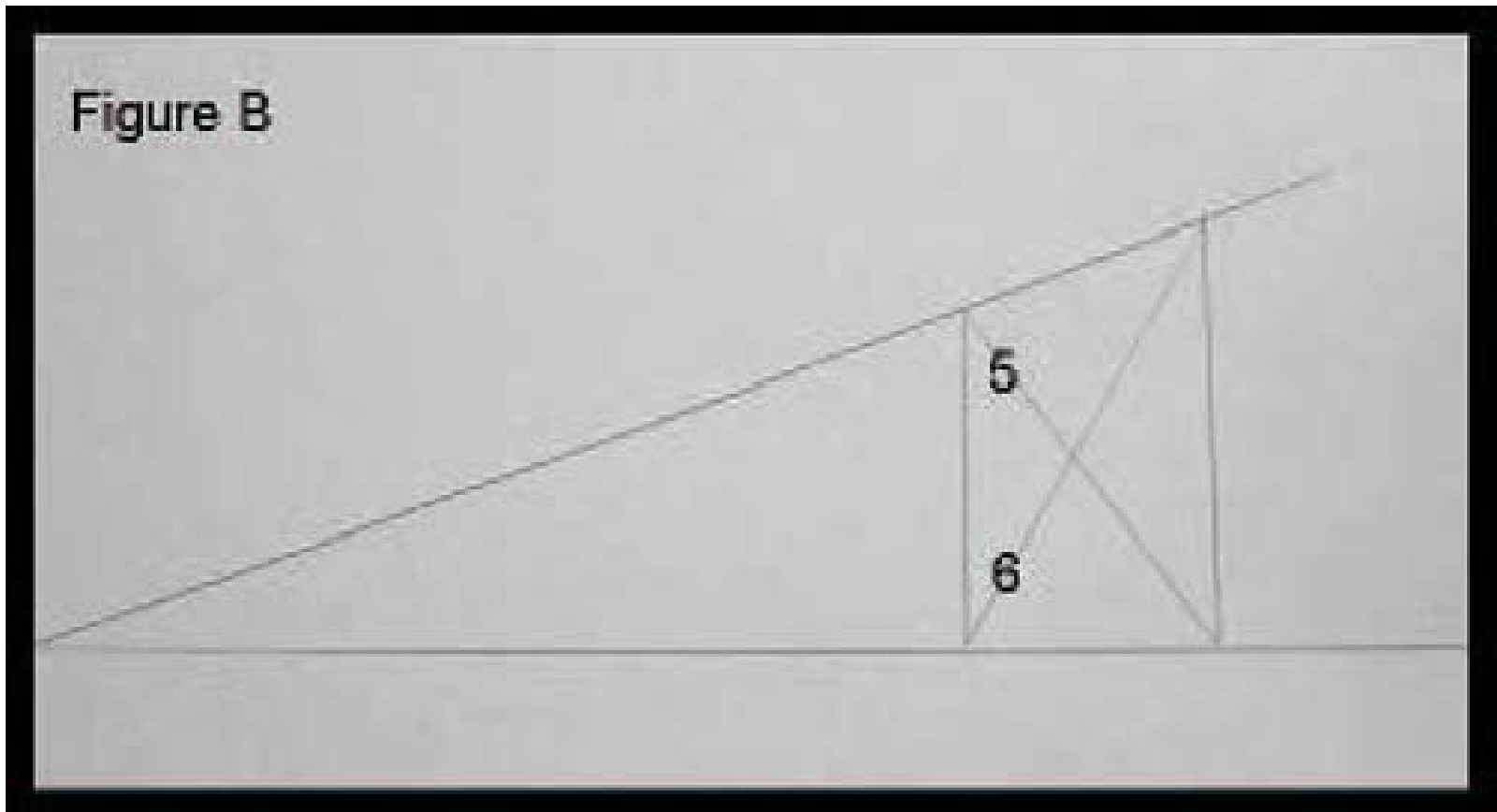




Figure C

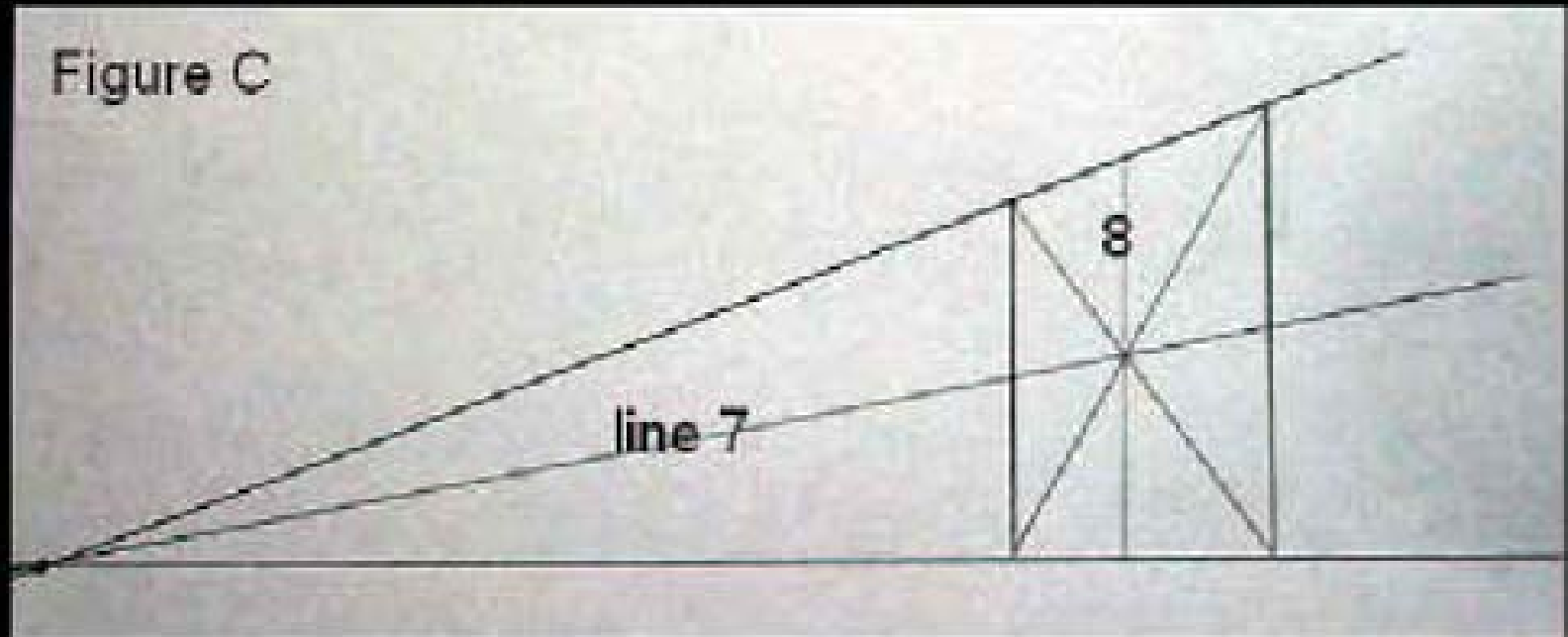
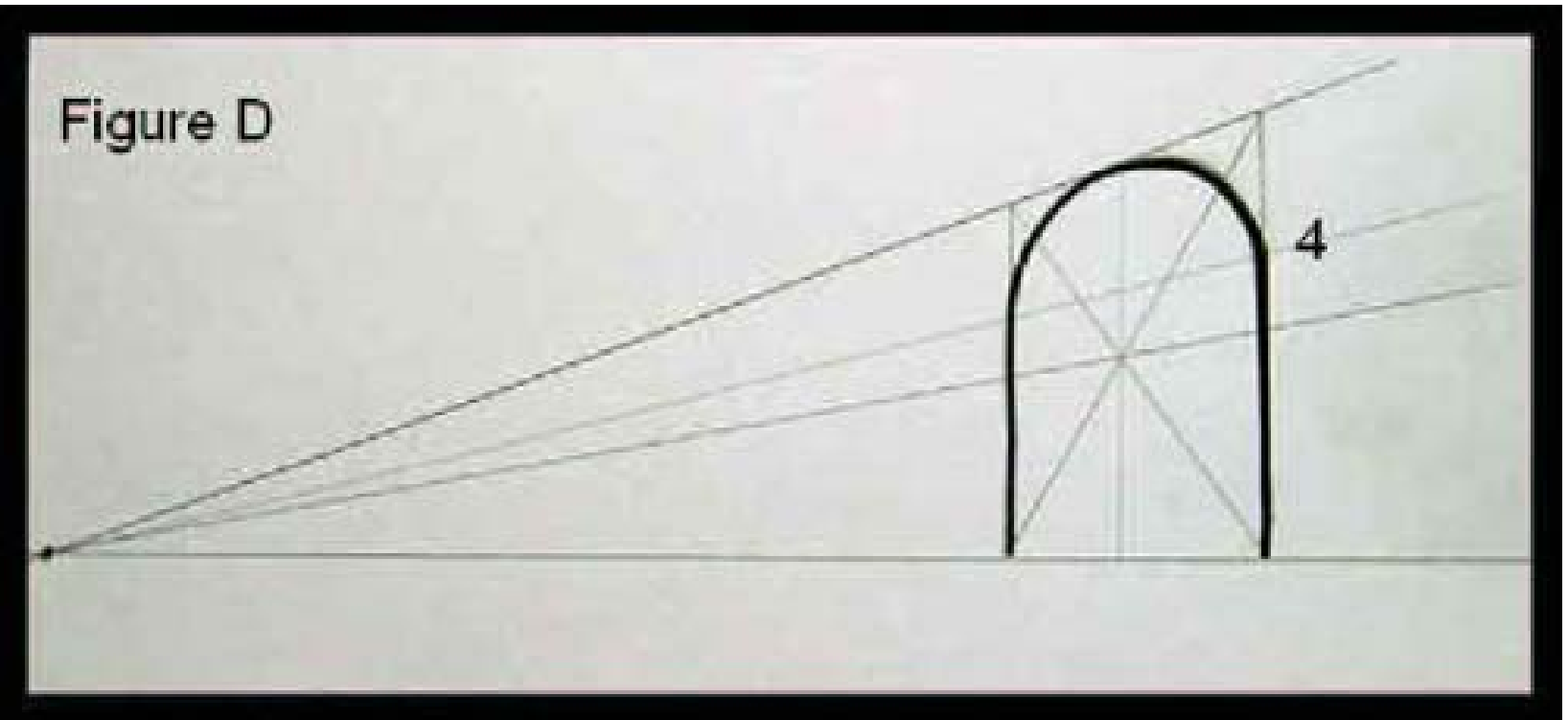
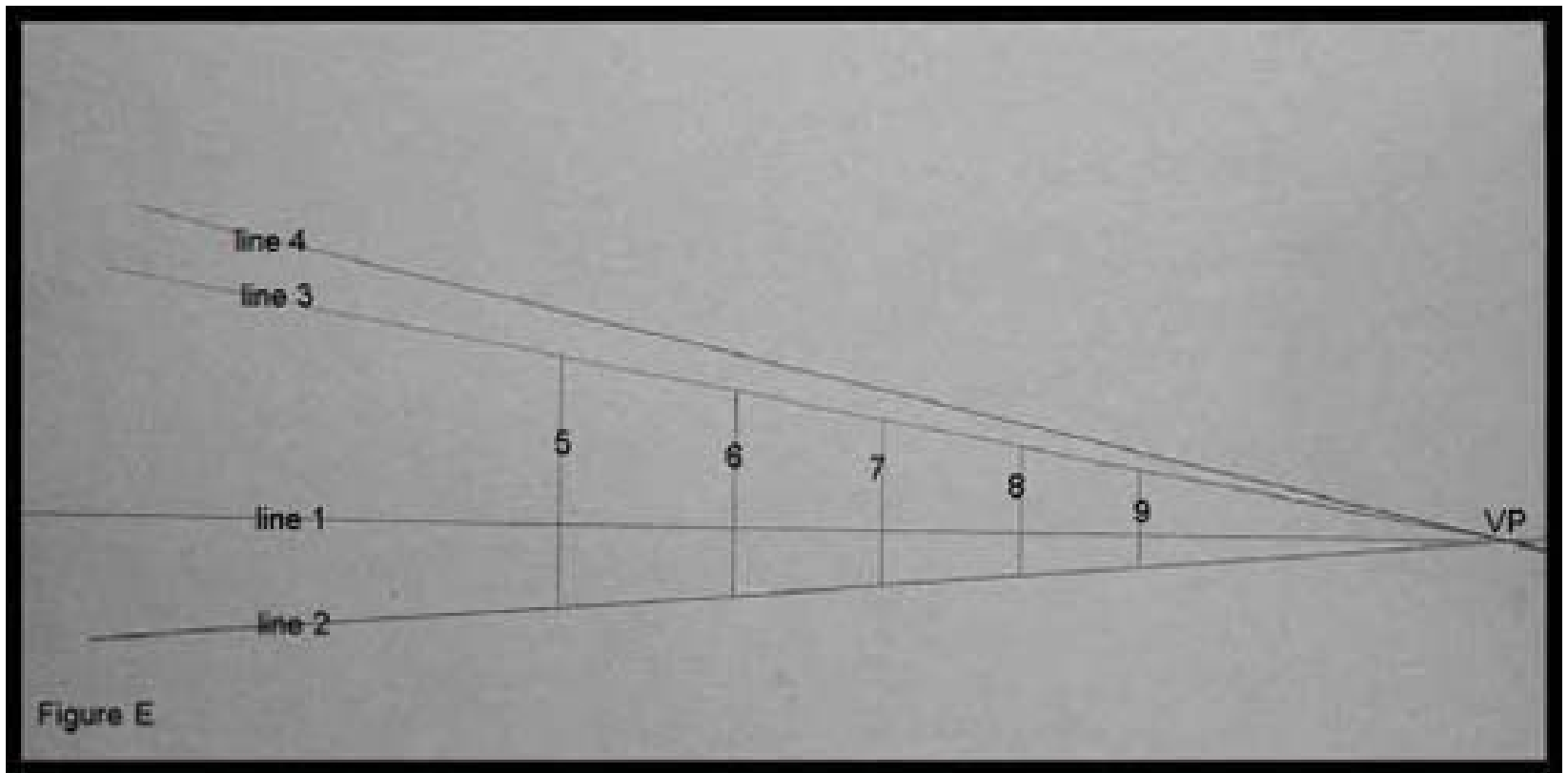
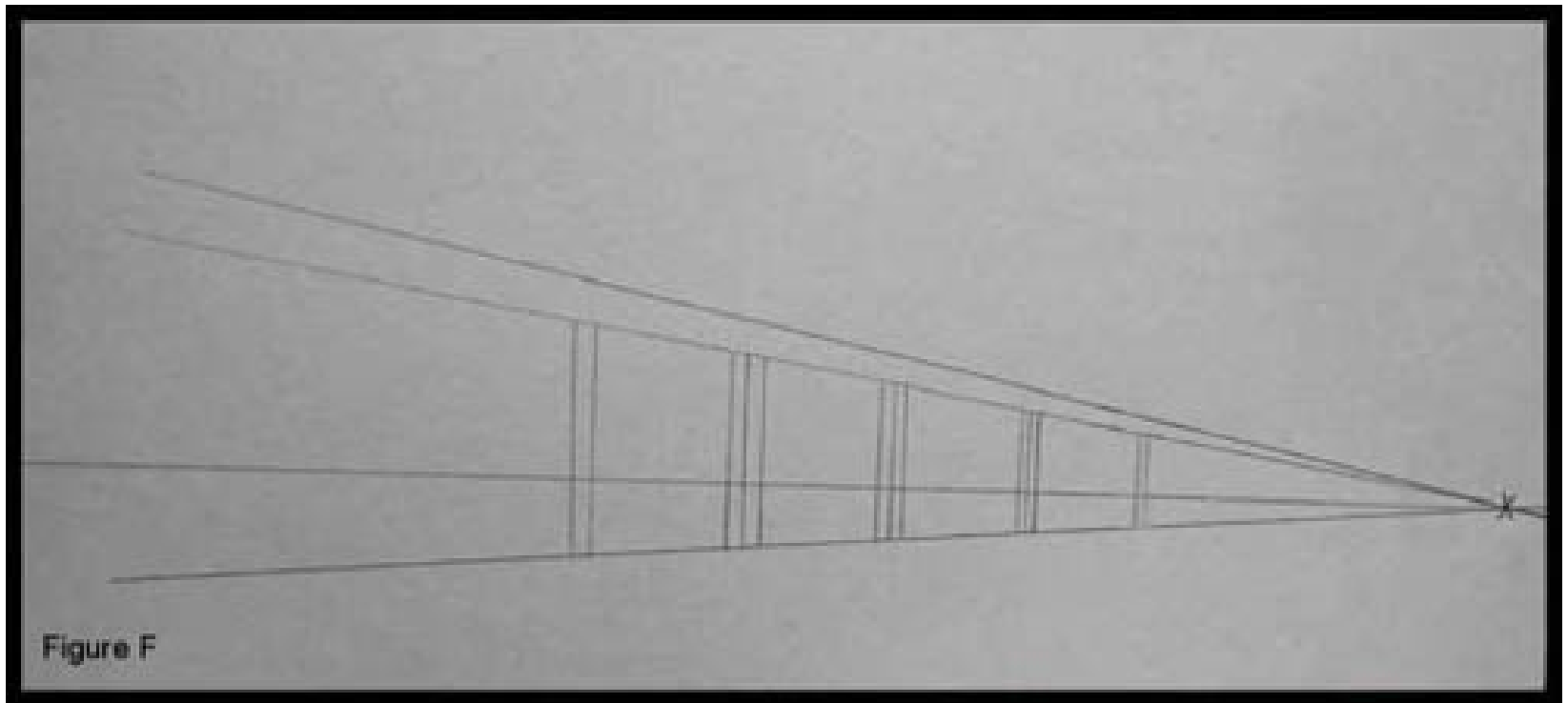


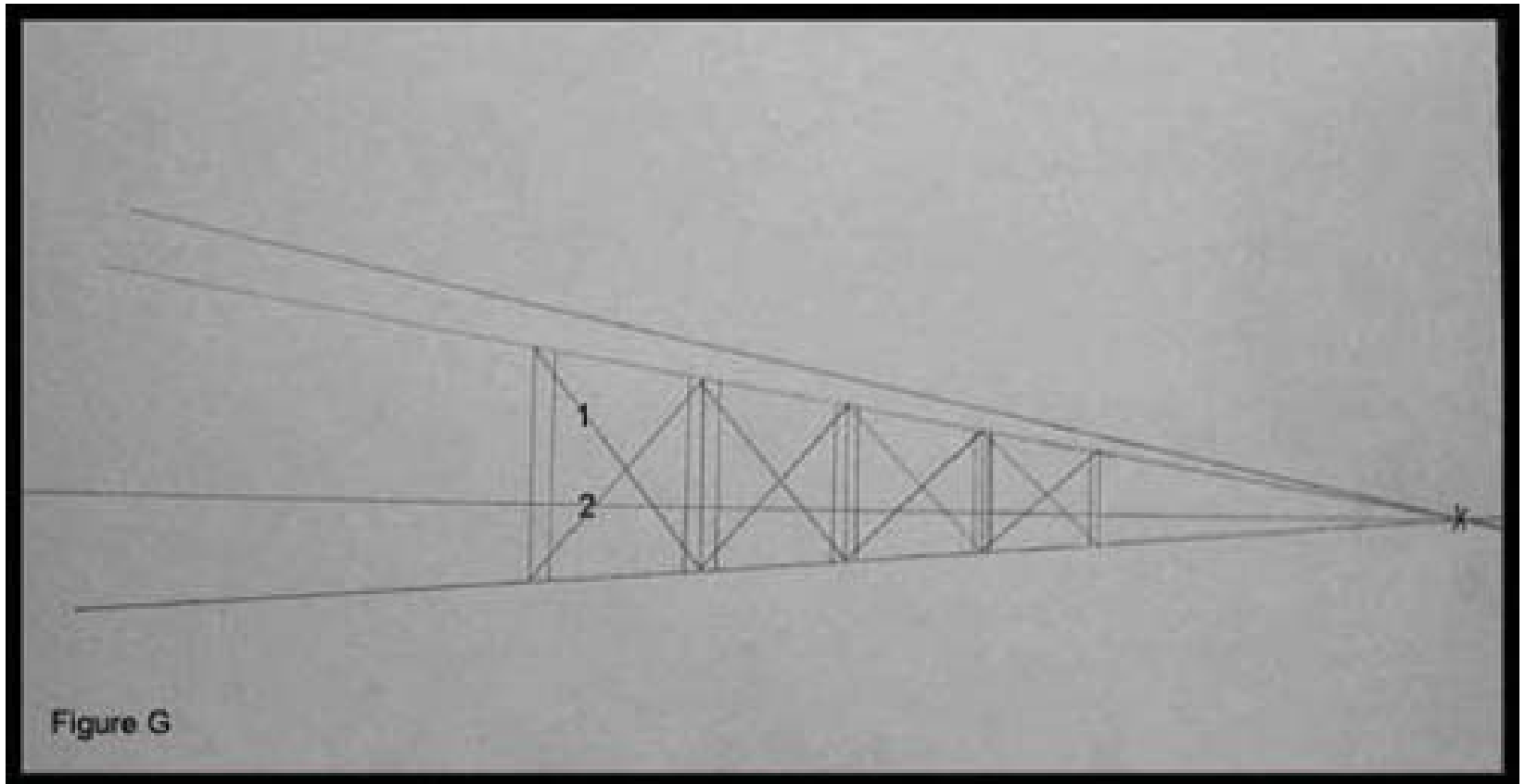


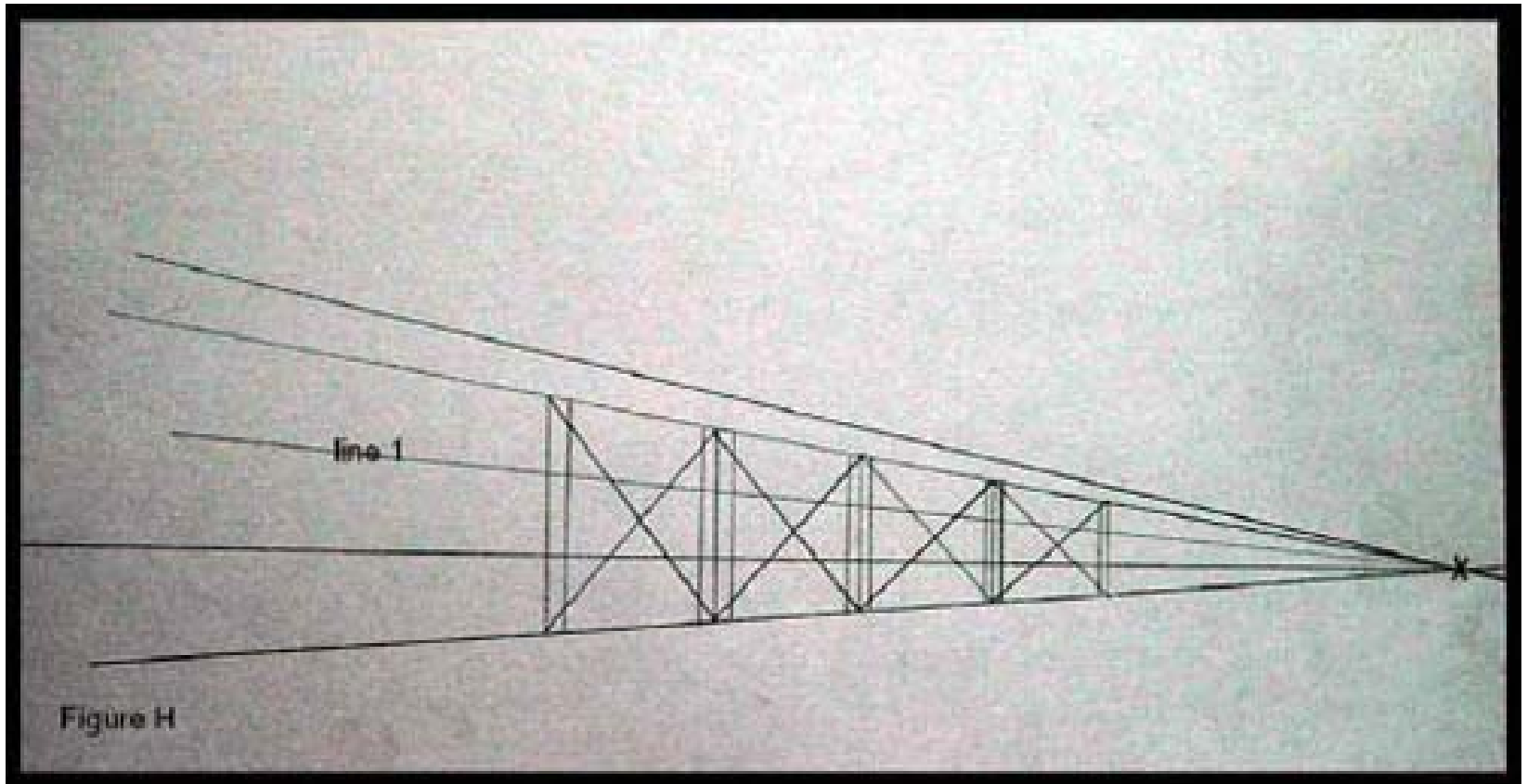
Figure D











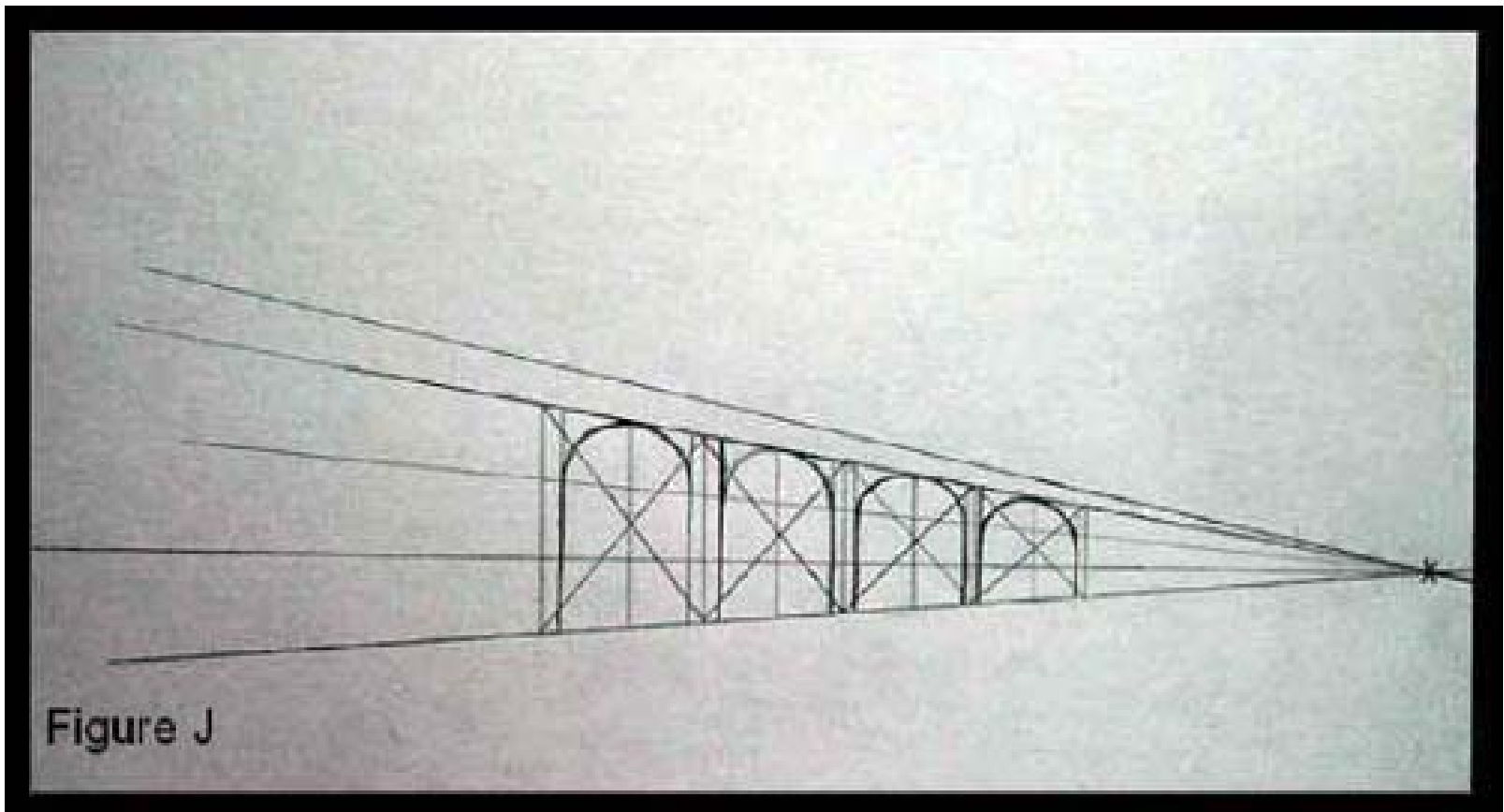


Figure J

