# Perspective Drawing

We are aware that parallel lines do not intersect, however, in many renderings, lines that we know are parallel seem to converge to one or several points.

## **Perspective** Drawing

- One-point Perspective Drawing
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- Two-point Perspective Drawing
  - Example
  - Practice

One-point Perspective The shape on which this title and description are printed could be described as a trapezoid or as a planar rectangle drawn in one-point perspective.

> Imagine if this shape were to continue on toward the bottom of the page.

**Eventually the two side lines would meet at one point.** This point is called the vanishing point.

Because they meet at one point we say it is drawn in one-point perspective.

### **One-point** Perspective





# Two-Point

Perspective

Frequently our position with respect to our subject, dictates that we use two-point perspective.

Note the figure at the top of this slide. It could be an illustration of a corner of a building. If you were to extend the top and the bottom lines of the walls they would converge at two different points - one off to the right and one off to the left.





#### A two-point perspective drawing of a rectangular solid starts with a vertical line and two vanishing points

The line on which the vanishing points lie is called the **horizon line.** (This is the red line - it is not necessary that you draw this) The vertical line is going to be the corner of the solid.

#### The next step is to draw line segments from each of the endpoints of the initial segment to each of the vanishing points.

#### These segments will determine top and bottom edges of the solid.

### **Two-point Perspective**

