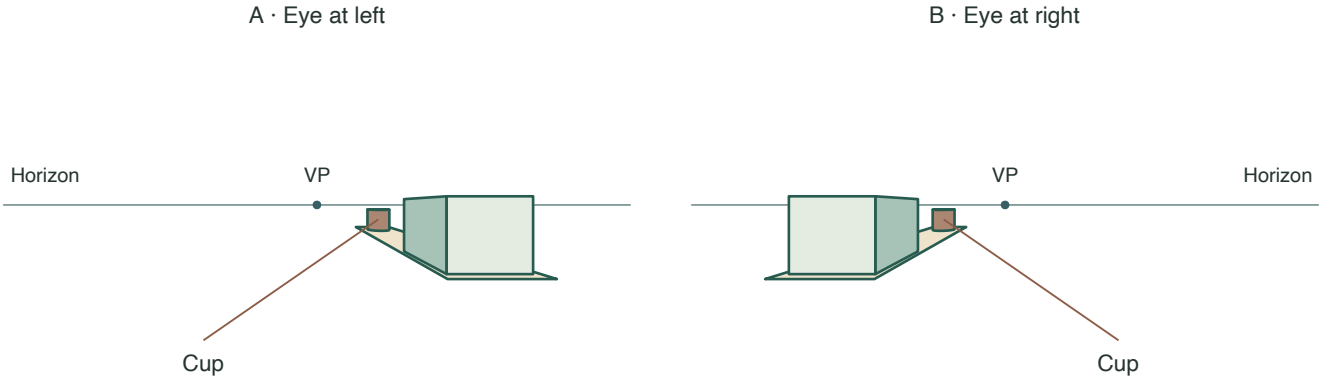
Draw an Alternate Perspective

Original prompt

Task 1 (observation): Draw a simple tabletop scene (a box and a cup) from viewpoint A, viewer standing left of the table at eye height. Then draw the same scene from viewpoint B, viewer standing right of the table at the same eye height. Label the horizon on each.



Answer

From the left the box shows its left and front faces. From the right it shows its right and front faces. The cup stands farther back. In the chosen layout it appears left of the box in A and right in B. Both horizons stay level at the same height.

Reasoning

The nearer box shifts farther across each pane than the more distant round cup. The opposite side walls appear because the eye crosses from one side of the box to the other.

Check

Compare the box side facing each eye and the cup's lateral position in each pane. Keep the same level horizon and eye height.

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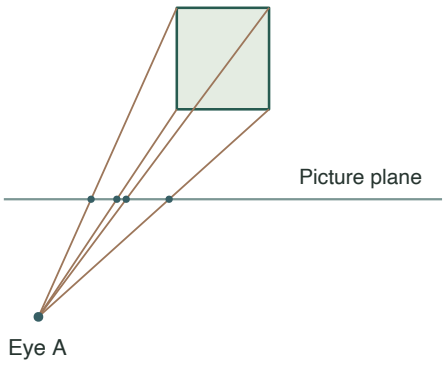
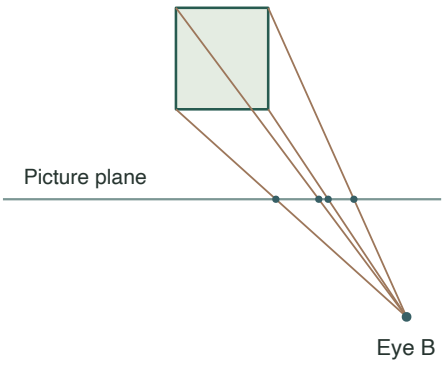
Task 2 (construction): Using the top-view sightline method, project a single rectangular block from viewpoint A (viewer left, mid-height) and from viewpoint B (viewer right, same height). Show the sightlines in the top view and the resulting drawings.



A · Eye at left



B · Eye at right





Answer

The plan shows four sightlines from each eye through the box corners. Mark their crossing positions on the corresponding picture plane. In view A the box appears to the right and shows its left side. In B it appears to the left and shows its right side.

Reasoning

Apply the same front-facing direction in both views. Each ray crosses its plane at a location proportional to horizontal displacement divided by camera depth.

Check

Read each crossing relative to the point ahead of its own eye. Match those offsets to the view and confirm both horizons keep the same height.

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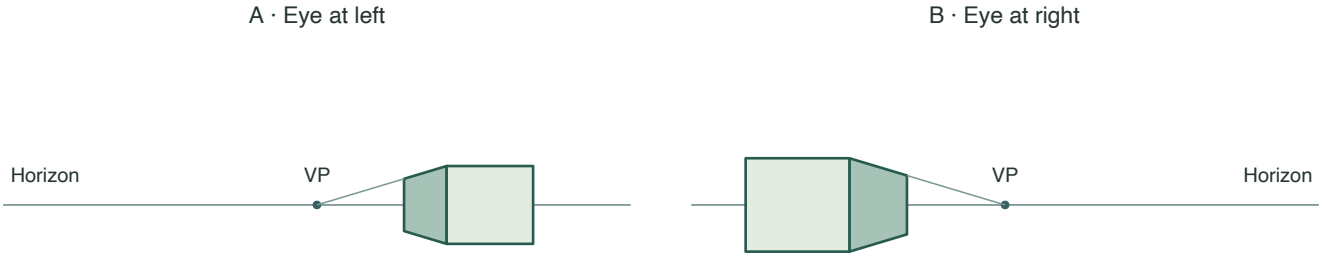
Task 3 (reference-guided redraw): Take the worked-example box drawing from viewpoint A and redraw it from viewpoint B by shifting the viewer right and closer, keeping the box dimensions fixed. Mark the new vanishing point and horizon.



Answer

In B the right and front faces show. The nearer front is wider. Its top edge is farther above the horizon because the same vertical gap projects larger at the shorter viewing distance. Mark the depth point and horizon in the new plate.

Reasoning

For the same level camera, closer depth enlarges both printed width and vertical displacement from eye level. The right-hand eye can see the right face.

Check

Extend the new plate's right-side depth edges to its horizon point. The box dimensions remain the same, and its projected top edge lies farther above the horizon.

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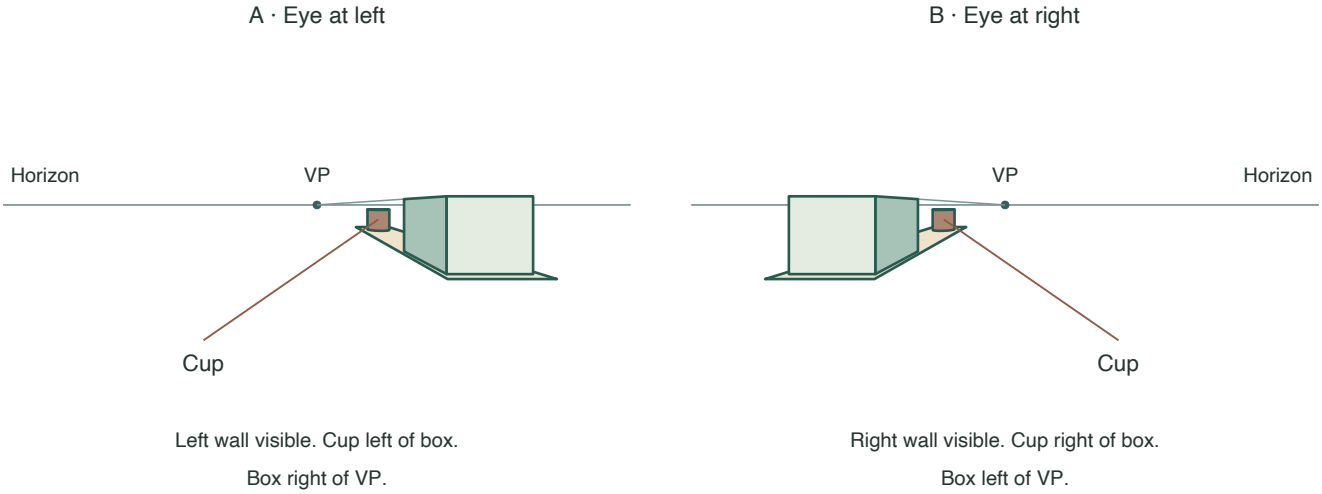
Task 4 (checking): Compare your Task 1 drawings. List three specific differences caused by the viewpoint shift and one thing that stayed the same. Then verify each drawing's receding edges meet at a single vanishing point on its horizon.



Answer

Three changes are visible in the supplied pair. The box shows its left wall in A and its right wall in B. The cup appears left of the box in A and right of it in B. The box appears right of the depth point in A and left of it in B. The horizon height stays the same.

Reasoning

At a fixed front-to-back distance the box shifts across the picture as the eye moves sideways. Crossing its position exposes the other wall. The distant cup shifts less than the box, changing their relative order.

Check

Confirm each listed difference traces to a change in viewer position, and that both drawings pass the single-vanishing-point test.