

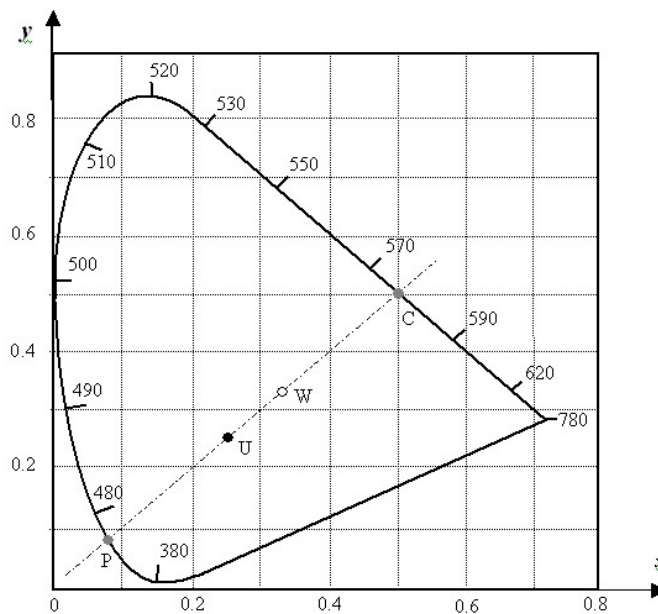
### Tutorial 3: Solution

Q1.

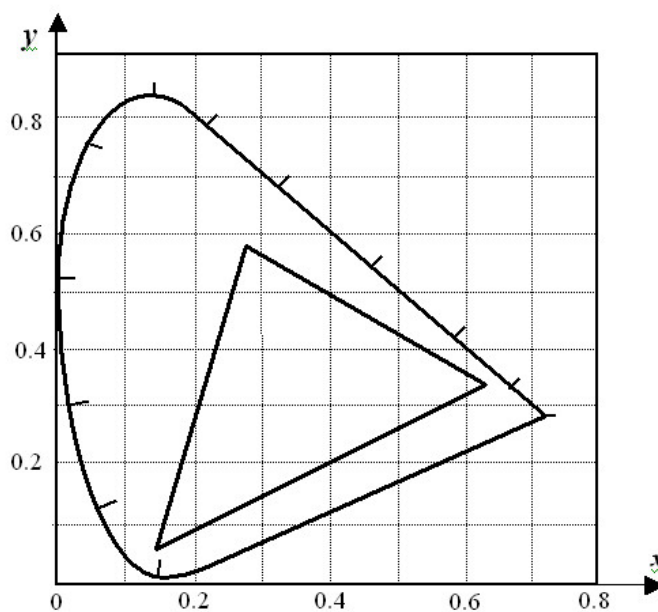
$$x = \frac{r}{r + g + b} = 0.25 \quad y = \frac{g}{r + g + b} = 0.25$$

Q2. In the CIE plot below, the point  $U$  represents  $(x, y) = (0.25, 0.25)$ . The white point is  $W$ .

- i. The point representing the pure hue is  $P$ , wavelength 388
- ii. The complement is point  $C$ , wavelength 575
- iii.  $(0.08, 0.09)$
- iv. The saturation is the ratio of the distances:  $WU/WP \approx 0.335$



Q3. With the values given, the monitor can display colours inside the triangle shown below.



Q4. The RGB values need to be normalised in the range [0, 1] and, using the CIE coordinates for the monitors three phosphors, the transformation from  $(r, g, b)$  to  $(x, y, z)$  is given as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{255} \begin{pmatrix} 0.62 & 0.27 & 0.15 \\ 0.34 & 0.59 & 0.07 \\ 0.04 & 0.14 & 0.78 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

We can multiply the constant into the matrix to get:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0024 & 0.0011 & 0.0006 \\ 0.0013 & 0.0023 & 0.0003 \\ 0.0002 & 0.0005 & 0.0031 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Q5. The RGB values are approximately (37, 69, 150):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 542 & -228 & -84 \\ -316 & 574 & 9 \\ 29 & -91 & 330 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 37 \\ 69 \\ 150 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q6.

$$V = \max(r, g, b) = 150$$

$$S = \frac{\max(r, g, b) - \min(r, g, b)}{\max(r, g, b)} = \frac{150 - 37}{150} \approx 0.75$$

To find  $H$ , note that we have  $g < r$  and  $b < r$  so

$$H = 120 + 120 \times \frac{(b - r)}{(g - r) + (b - r)} = 120 + 120 \times \frac{(150 - 37)}{(69 - 37) + (150 - 37)} \approx 215$$

Q7. First we find out what the corresponding RGB values would be:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 542 & -228 & -84 \\ -316 & 574 & 9 \\ 29 & -91 & 330 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} -50 \\ 90 \\ 216 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since the red component is negative we can mix light from the red source (intensity 50) with the given test colour to obtain a match. The matching will be done with a mixture of green (intensity 90) and blue (intensity 216).