

<b>General Information</b>	Subject name, code and number of credits	MATH106, Perspective, 6 ECTS
	Department	Architecture and Design Department
	Program	Bachelors
	Academic semester	Fall 2025
	Subject teacher(s)	Sevinj Hasanova
	E-mail:	Hasanova.sevinj@khazar.org
	Lecture room/Schedule	Khazar University, Neftchilar campus
	Counseling hours	At times agreed upon with students
<b>Prerequisites</b>	-	
<b>Language of instruction</b>	English	
<b>Type of subject (compulsory, elective)</b>	Compulsory	
<b>Textbooks and additional literature</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Perspective drawing" Sarah Haley – 2018</li> <li>2. "Perspective Drawing Handbook" Joseph D'amelio-Dover edition-2004</li> <li>3. "The Complete Guide to Perspective Drawing" Craig Attebery.New York 2018</li> <li>4. "Perspective or The Art Of Drawing".Lieut. W. H. Collins</li> <li>5. "An analytical introduction to Descriptive Geometry" Adrian B. Biran/2005</li> </ol>	
<b>Course description</b>	<b>Perspective</b> drawing is a technique that gives spatial depth to images. A designer's mastery of the characteristics and principles of perspective and acquisition of perspective skills is the ability to more realistically and clearly describe his spatial perceptions and idea searches in a two-dimensional plane.	
<b>Course objectives</b>	By teaching the components of the perspective technique, the formation of three-dimensional spatial concepts in students, the formation of more comfortable and more realistic image skills with perspective possibilities on the two-dimensional plane of ideas and imaginations.	
<b>Results of teaching (learning).</b>	<b>As a result of studying the subject, students should know:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General understanding of perspective;</li> <li>• Volume-space concept;</li> <li>• Representation of three-dimensional spatial figures on a two-dimensional plane;</li> <li>• Description of the three-dimensional view of objects;</li> <li>• perspective view of interior and exterior.</li> <li>• Depth and shadow perception</li> </ul>	
<b>Teaching methods</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	Regarding the topics mentioned in the syllabus lecture and slides.
	<b>Group discussion</b>	In order for students to better understand and

		remember the topics covered, discussions are held regularly.	
	<b>Practical exercises</b>	Practical exercises are done to improve the knowledge and skills students have learned during lectures.	
<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Components</b>	<b>Date/deadline</b>	<b>Components</b>
	<b>Task 1</b>		10
	<b>Task 2</b>		10
	<b>Attendance</b>		5
	<b>Activity</b>		15
	<b>Midterm exam</b>		25
	<b>Final exam</b>		35
	<b>Conclusion</b>		100
<b>Rules (Teaching policy and conduct)</b>	<p><b>Task</b> Task: According to the rules of perspective, the student should prepare a description of the three-dimensional spatial forms of the given objects. The purpose of the task is to check and strengthen practical skills related to mastering the taught subject.</p> <p><b>Midterm exam</b> A review of the project the student worked on during the semester is provided by the student's presentation on the projector (presentation presentation). During the project review, project studies, area analysis, idea solutions, internal and external planning (with internal and external dimensions), master plan, facade (front, side and back) solutions of the project (indicating floor and level heights), cross-section drawing of the stairwell registration must be submitted in a completed form through computer programs.</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> Project review (project presentation) will be conducted during the midterm exam. Note: Project design must be done using computer graphics programs (AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, SketchUp, Revit, 3ds Max, Rhino, Lumion, Photoshop, CorelDraw, etc.).</p> <p><b>Exception:</b> If the student informed the dean of the faculty in advance that he/she will not be able to participate in the presentation due to valid reasons (related to family situation and health), or if he/she has submitted any related document (application or reference), only in this case the student can be re-examined.</p> <p><b>Attendance</b> The maximum score for class attendance is 5 points. The number of points is based on: if the student attends all classes in the subject during the semester, he is given 5 points. If the total number of lessons missed during the semester for the subject exceeds the prescribed limit of 25% (illness, family situation, etc.),</p>		

	<p>the student is not admitted to the exam session and a certain decision is made about it.</p> <p><b>The procedure for completing the course</b> The student's knowledge is evaluated with a maximum of 100 points. an overall success rate of 60% and above is considered to complete the course. A student with a deficit can take this subject again in the next semester or the next year.</p> <p><b>Violations of examination rules</b> During mid-term and final exams, students are prohibited from disrupting the course of the exam and making transfers. The exam work of the student who does not follow this rule will be canceled and the student will be excluded from the exam with a grade of 0 (zero).</p> <p><b>Rules of conduct of the student</b> A student is not allowed to violate the University's internal disciplinary rules and use a mobile phone.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The subject will be held in the form of lectures and workshops. In each lesson, the student will be given theoretical information about the theory of design, types of buildings and facilities, types of buildings, etc. - the basics of architectural design and design layout, and discussions will be held on the topic.</p>
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**Table (subject to change)**

<b>Week</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topics of the subject</b>	<b>Tutorial/Assignments</b>
<b>1.</b>		<b>Introduction to the subject.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geometric displacement.</li> <li>• Central, Parallel and Orthogonal projections.</li> </ul>	<b>1.</b> “An analytical introduction to Descriptive Geometry” Adrian B. Biran / P-1÷69
		Drawing the projections of a simple geometric figure.	
<b>2.</b>		<b>Linear perspective</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Perspective Terms</li> <li>• Picture Plane</li> <li>• Station Point</li> <li>• Horizon Line</li> <li>• Vanishing Point</li> </ul>	<b>1.</b> “The Complete Guide to Perspective Drawing” Craig Attebery. P-17  <b>2.</b> “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P- 9
		Drawing simple geometric figures using linear perspective.	
		<b>Point and line perspective drawing.</b>	<b>1.</b> “The Complete Guide to Perspective

3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using projecting lines and planes</li> <li>Line of sight (projecting lines)</li> <li>Plane of projection.</li> </ul>	Drawing” Craig Attebery. P-17
		Making a cross-sectional drawing based on a cube figure;	2. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P- 9
4.		<b>Perspectives of figures given a horizontal projection.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiview projection</li> <li>Axonometric projection</li> </ul>	1. “An analytical introduction to Descriptive Geometry” Adrian B. Biran P- 55÷119
		The axonometric projection of a simplified house model	
5.			1. ““An analytical introduction to Descriptive Geometry” Adrian B. Biran
		<b>Perspective of a curved line located on a horizontal projection plane.</b>	
		Perspectives of volumetric objects in the example of a staircase	
6.		<b>Perspective of a figure on a plane</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diminution</li> <li>Foreshortening</li> <li>Convergence,</li> </ul>	1. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 9÷11
		Geometric Figures from Different Standing.	
7.		<b>Perspective of voluminous figures.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reality and appearance</li> <li>Cone of Vision</li> <li>Central Visual Ray</li> <li>Picture Plane</li> </ul>	1. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 15
		Geometric Figures from Different Points	
8.		<b>Midterm exam</b>	
9.		<b>Substitution of object plane in perspective construction.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"One-point" and "two-point" perspective-when and why?</li> <li>Professional examples</li> <li>Distorted and correct one-point perspective</li> </ul>	1.“Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 50

		Perspective of the view from different angles.	
10.		<b>By the method of perspective order of perspective. Basic considerations for choosing a point of view.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perspective distortion Related to Vanishing Points and to Cone of Vision</li><li>• Observer-Cone of Vision-Vanishing Points Relationship (Horizontal Distortion)</li></ul>	1. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 58÷66
		Analyzing the shape of the object, determining its central projection	
11.		<b>Perspective of the interior.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Observer</li><li>• Cone of Vision</li><li>• Vanishing Points</li></ul>	1.“Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 66-70
		Interior drawing with one-point perspective rules.	
12.		<b>Perspective of the interior.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Determining depths</li><li>• Drawing Equal-Sized but Unequally-Spaced Elements-Vanishing Point</li></ul>	1. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 66-70
		Interior drawing according to two vanishing point perspective rules	
13.		<b>The perspective of the corner of the room.</b>	1. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio
		Perspective solutions from different viewpoints.	
14.		<b>Shade and shadow</b>	1. “Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio P 87
		Application Sketches	
15.		<b>Assignment application based on past</b>	1.“Perspective Drawing Handbook” Joseph D'amelio
		<b>Final assignment application</b>	
Final exam			

**Təsdiq edir:** Dos. Abbasova Ş.A.

Memarlıq və dizayn departamentinin mwdiri