

(1) 保持点 (5, 10) 固定, x 方向放大 3 倍, y 方向放大 2 倍。变换矩阵如下:

$$T(-5, -10) \cdot S(3, 2) \cdot T(5, 10) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -10 & -10 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 绕坐标原点顺时针旋转 90° 。变换矩阵如下:

$$R(-90^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-90^\circ) & \sin(-90^\circ) & 0 \\ -\sin(-90^\circ) & \cos(-90^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 对直线 $y = x$ 成轴对称。变换矩阵如下:

$$R(45^\circ) \cdot S(-1, 1) \cdot R(-45^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或者}$$

$$R(-45^\circ) \cdot S(1, -1) \cdot R(45^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) 对直线 $y = -x$ 成轴对称。变换矩阵如下:

$$R(45^\circ) \cdot S(1, -1) \cdot R(-45^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

或者

$$R(-45^\circ) \cdot S(-1, 1) \cdot R(45^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) 沿与水平方向成 θ 角的方向扩大 S_1 倍, 沿与水平方向成 $90^\circ + \theta$ 角的方向扩大 S_2 倍。变

换矩阵如下:

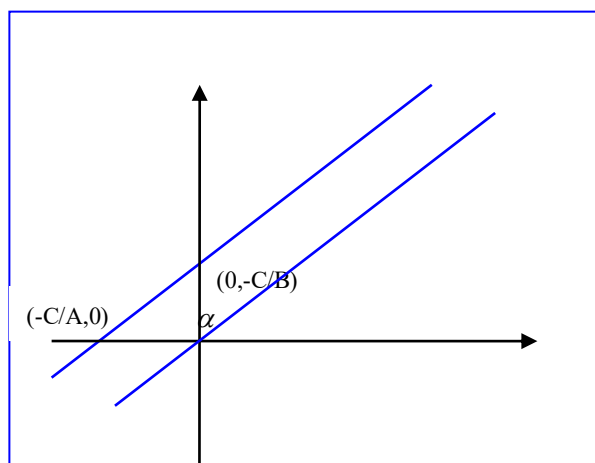
$$R(-\theta) \cdot S(S_1, S_2) \cdot R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & \sin(-\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} S_1 \cdot \cos^2 \theta + S_2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta & (S_1 - S_2) \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta & 0 \\ (S_1 - S_2) \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta & S_1 \cdot \sin^2 \theta + S_2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6) 对于平面上任意一点 (x_0, y_0) 成为中心对称。变换矩阵如下：

$$T(-x_0, -y_0) \cdot S(-1, -1) \cdot T(x_0, y_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -x_0 & -y_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x_0 & y_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2x_0 & 2y_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(7) 对平面上任意一条方程为 $Ax + By + C = 0$ 的直线成轴对称。变换矩阵如下：



A、B 不能同时为 0

当 $A \neq 0$ ， $B = 0$ 时，方程为 $Ax + C = 0$ ，变换为

$$T\left(\frac{C}{A}, 0\right) \cdot S(-1, 1) \cdot T\left(-\frac{C}{A}, 0\right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{C}{A} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{C}{A} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2C}{A} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $A = 0$ ， $B \neq 0$ 时，方程为 $By + C = 0$ ，变换为

$$T(0, \frac{C}{B}) \cdot S(1, -1) \cdot T(0, -\frac{C}{B})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $A \neq 0$, $B \neq 0$ 时, 方程为 $y = -\frac{A}{B}x - \frac{C}{B}$, 直线与 x 轴正向夹角为 $\arctg(-\frac{A}{B})$,

$$T(0, \frac{C}{B}) \cdot R(-\arctg(-\frac{A}{B})) \cdot S(1, -1) \cdot R(\arctg(-\frac{A}{B})) \cdot T(0, -\frac{C}{B})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & -\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & 0 \\ \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{B^2-A^2}{A^2+B^2} & -\frac{2AB}{A^2+B^2} & 0 \\ -\frac{2AB}{A^2+B^2} & \frac{A^2-B^2}{A^2+B^2} & 0 \\ -\frac{2AC}{A^2+B^2} & -\frac{2BC}{A^2+B^2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 4. 举例说明由平移、比例或旋转构成的组合变换一般不能交换变换的次序, 说明什么情况下可以交换次序。

解答:

不同类型的变换通常不能交换次序, 相同类型的变换可以交换次序。

$$T(T_{x1}, T_{y1}) \cdot T(T_{x2}, T_{y2}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_{x1} & T_{y1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_{x2} & T_{y2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_{x1}+T_{x2} & T_{y1}+T_{y2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S(S_{x1}, S_{y1}) \cdot S(S_{x2}, S_{y2}) = \begin{bmatrix} S_{x1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_{y1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{x2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_{y2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{x1}S_{x2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_{y1}S_{y2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(\theta_1) \cdot R(\theta_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & \sin \theta_1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & \sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

平移与比例不能交换变换的次序, 如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
T(T_x, T_y) \cdot S(S_x, S_y) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ T_x S_x & T_y S_y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
S(S_x, S_y) \cdot T(T_x, T_y) &= \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

平移与旋转不能交换变换的次序，如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
T(T_x, T_y) \cdot R(\theta) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ T_x \cos \theta - T_y \sin \theta & T_x \sin \theta + T_y \cos \theta & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
R(\theta) \cdot T(T_x, T_y) &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $S_x \neq S_y$ 时，比例与旋转不能交换变换的次序，而当 $S_x = S_y$ 时，比例与旋转可以交换变换的次序，如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
S(S_x, S_y) \cdot R(\theta) &= \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x \cos \theta & S_x \sin \theta & 0 \\ -S_y \sin \theta & S_y \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
R(\theta) \cdot S(S_x, S_y) &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x \cos \theta & S_y \sin \theta & 0 \\ -S_x \sin \theta & S_y \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

即如果组合变换由一系列比例和旋转变换组成，并且比例变换中 $S_x = S_y$ ，则可以交换变换次序。