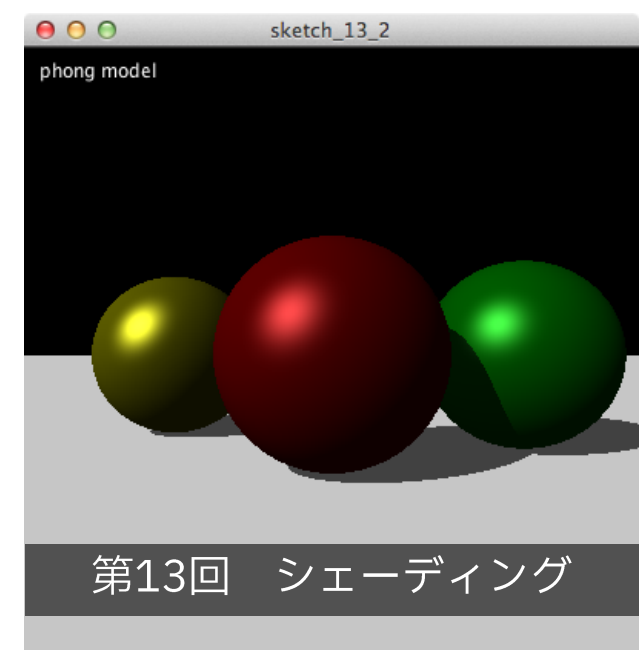
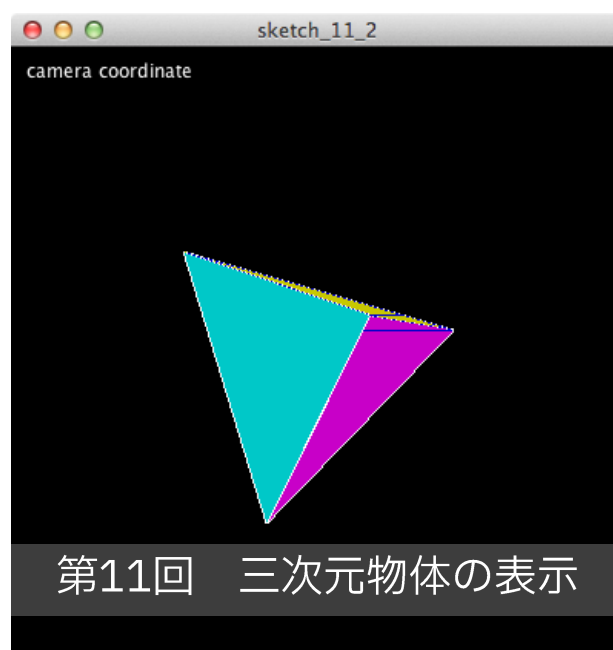
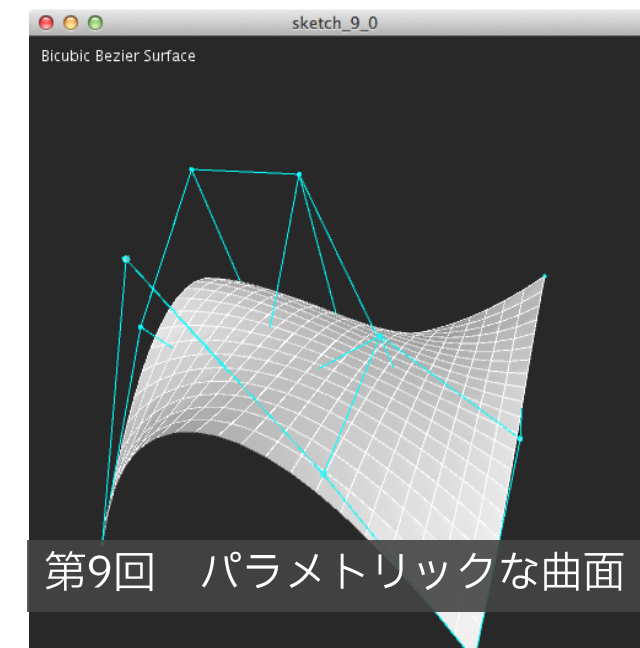
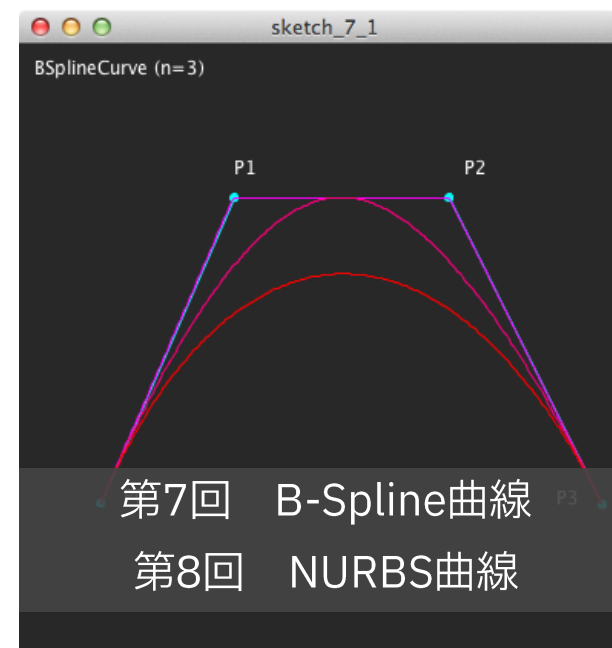
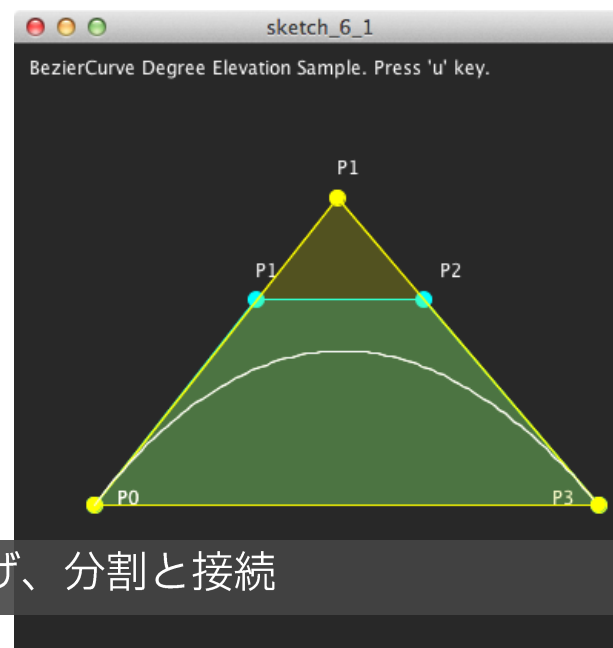
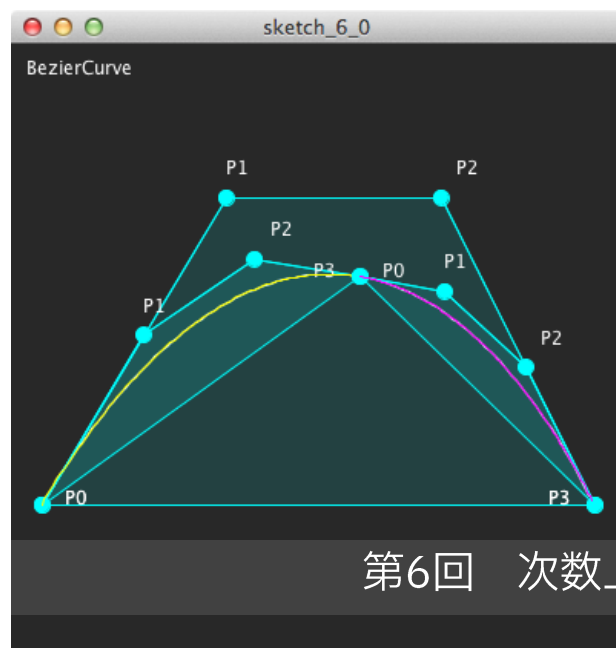
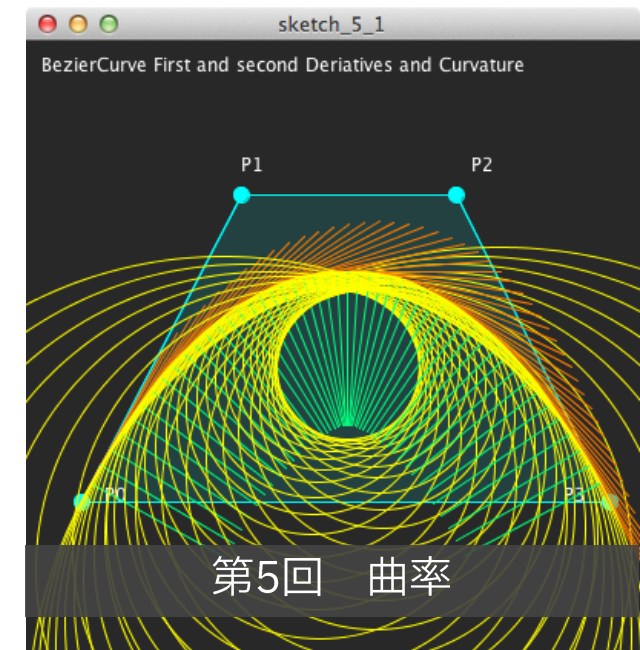
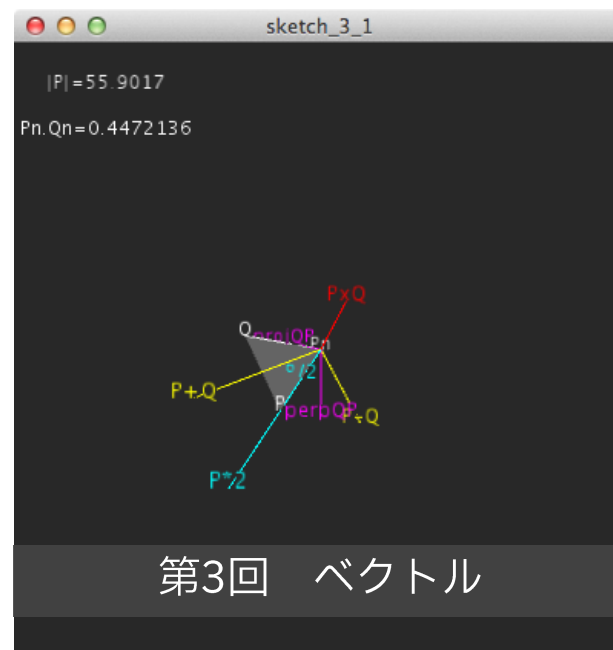
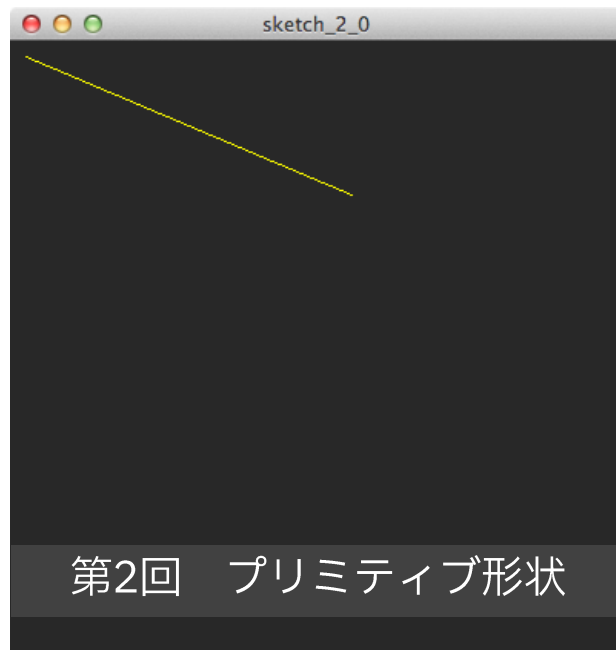


CGとCADの数理

GEOMETRIC MODELING AND COMPUTER GRAPHICS

第10回 行列



[sketch 10 0.zip](#) をダウンロードして下さい

3次元ベクトルと 3x3行列の積（移動、回転、拡大・縮小）

$$v_o = v_i M$$

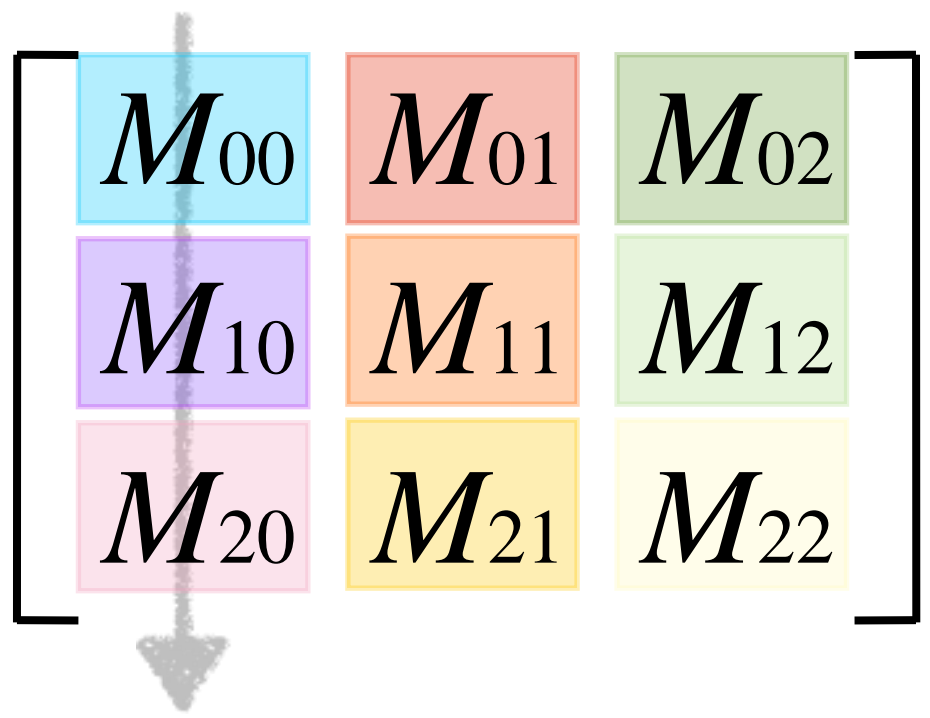
$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2])$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

3次元ベクトルと 3x3行列の積（移動、回転、拡大・縮小）

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2])$$

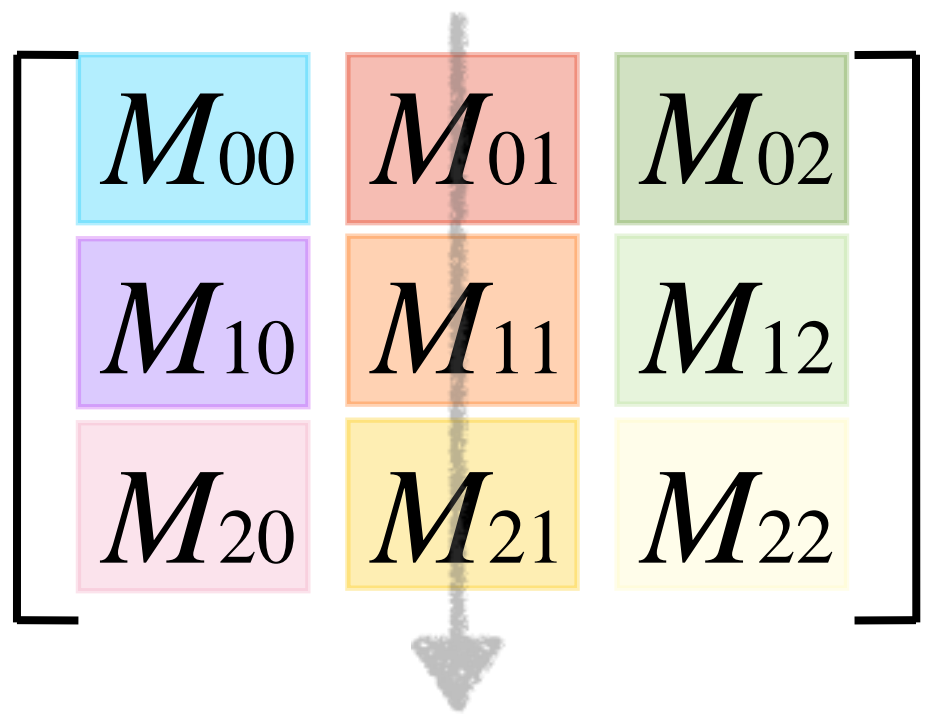


$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20}$$

3次元ベクトルと 3x3行列の積（移動、回転、拡大・縮小）

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2])$$



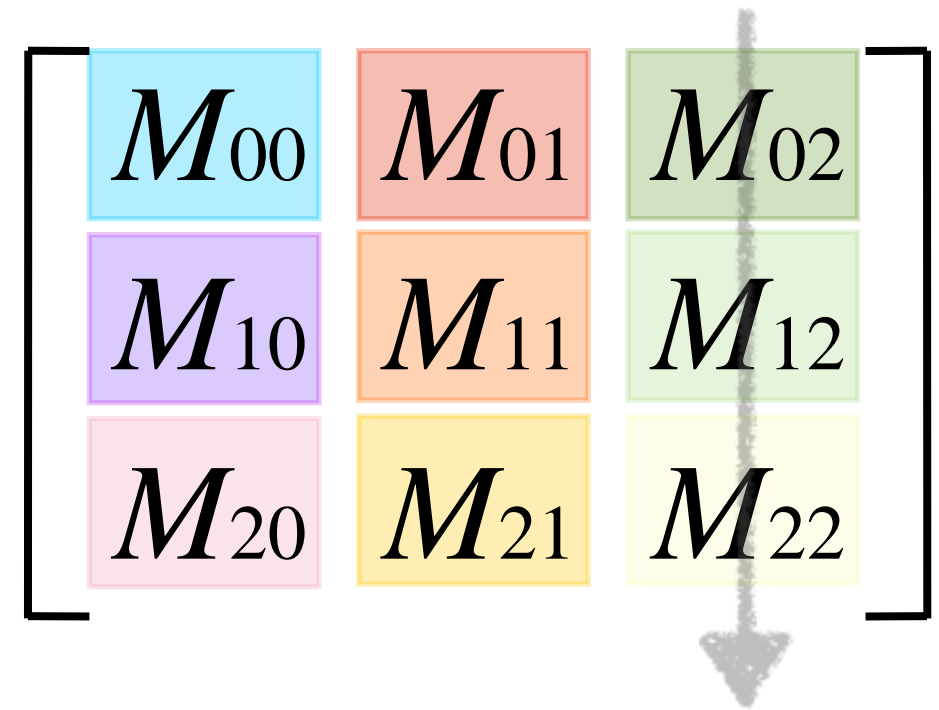
$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21}$$

3次元ベクトルと 3x3行列の積（移動、回転、拡大・縮小）

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2])$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21}$$

$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] M_{02} + v_i[1] M_{12} + v_i[2] M_{22}$$

このままでは、原点 $(0, 0, 0)$ は必ず原点に変換されてしまうという問題が起こります。

そこでCGでは、先ほどの 3x3行列ではなく、4x4行列を良く用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

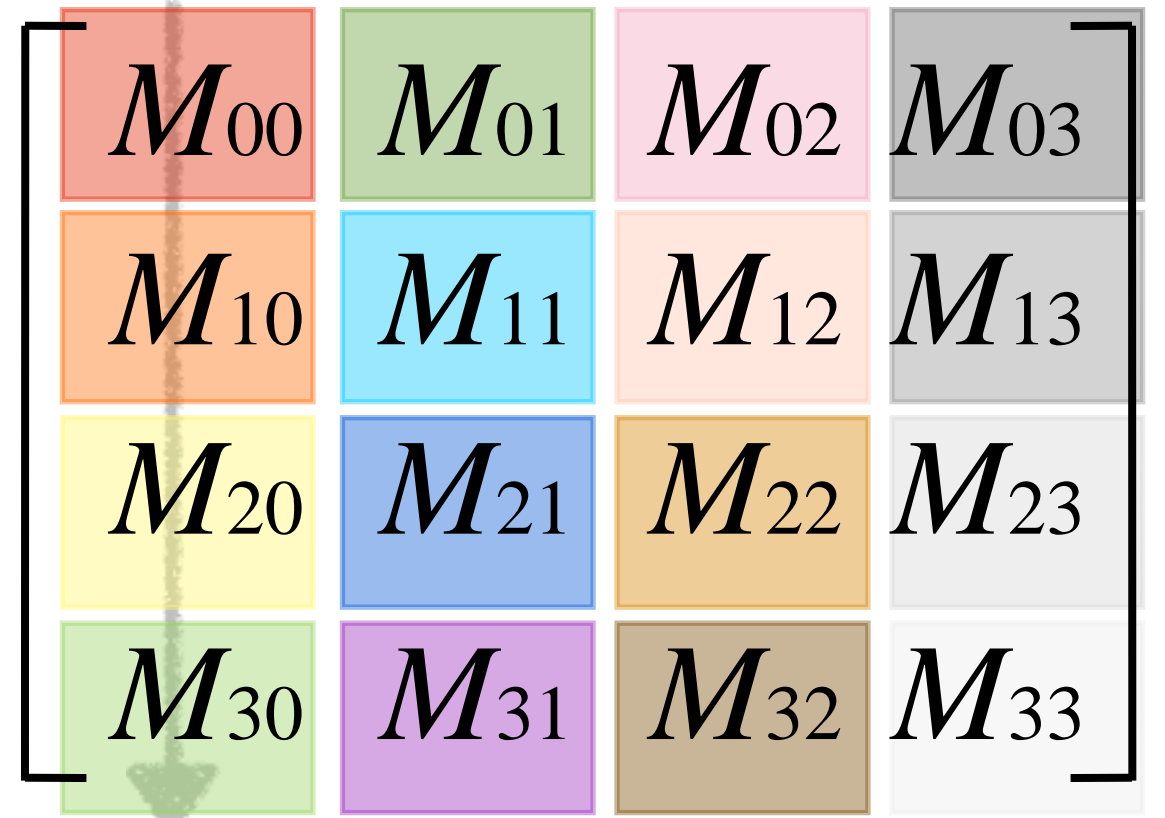
$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], v_i[3])$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

そこでCGでは、先ほどの 3x3 行列ではなく、4x4 行列を良く用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], v_i[3])$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20} + v_i[3] M_{30}$$

そこでCGでは、先ほどの 3x3 行列ではなく、4x4 行列を良く用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], v_i[3])$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$


$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20} + v_i[3] M_{30}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21} + v_i[3] M_{31}$$

そこでCGでは、先ほどの 3x3 行列ではなく、4x4 行列を良く用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], v_i[3])$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20} + v_i[3] M_{30}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21} + v_i[3] M_{31}$$

$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] M_{02} + v_i[1] M_{12} + v_i[2] M_{22} + v_i[3] M_{32}$$

そこでCGでは、先ほどの 3x3 行列ではなく、4x4 行列を良く用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], v_i[3])$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20} + v_i[3] M_{30}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21} + v_i[3] M_{31}$$

$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] M_{02} + v_i[1] M_{12} + v_i[2] M_{22} + v_i[3] M_{32}$$

$$v_o[3] = v_i[0] M_{03} + v_i[1] M_{13} + v_i[2] M_{23} + v_i[3] M_{33}$$

そこでCGでは、先ほどの 3x3 行列ではなく、4x4 行列を良く用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], v_i[3])$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20} + v_i[3] M_{30}$$
$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] * M[0][0] + v_i[1] * M[1][0] + v_i[2] * M[2][0] + v_i[3] * M[3][0];$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21} + v_i[3] M_{31}$$
$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] * M[0][1] + v_i[1] * M[1][1] + v_i[2] * M[2][1] + v_i[3] * M[3][1];$$

$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] M_{02} + v_i[1] M_{12} + v_i[2] M_{22} + v_i[3] M_{32}$$
$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] * M[0][2] + v_i[1] * M[1][2] + v_i[2] * M[2][2] + v_i[3] * M[3][2];$$

$$v_o[3] = v_i[0] M_{03} + v_i[1] M_{13} + v_i[2] M_{23} + v_i[3] M_{33}$$
$$v_o[3] = v_i[0] * M[0][3] + v_i[1] * M[1][3] + v_i[2] * M[2][3] + v_i[3] * M[3][3];$$

この行列演算による移動、回転、拡大・縮小をアフィン変換 (Affine Transformation) といいます

ちなみに講義では、以下のような4x4行列を用います。

$$v_o = v_i M$$

$$= (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) \begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & 0 \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & 0 \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & 0 \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] M_{00} + v_i[1] M_{10} + v_i[2] M_{20} + 1 M_{30}$$

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] * M[0][0] + v_i[1] * M[1][0] + v_i[2] * M[2][0] + v_i[3] * M[3][0];$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] M_{01} + v_i[1] M_{11} + v_i[2] M_{21} + 1 M_{31}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[0] * M[0][1] + v_i[1] * M[1][1] + v_i[2] * M[2][1] + v_i[3] * M[3][1];$$

$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] M_{02} + v_i[1] M_{12} + v_i[2] M_{22} + 1 M_{32}$$

$$v_o[2] = v_i[0] * M[0][2] + v_i[1] * M[1][2] + v_i[2] * M[2][2] + v_i[3] * M[3][2];$$

$$v_o[3] = v_i[0] 0 + v_i[1] 0 + v_i[2] 0 + 1 1$$

$$v_o[3] = v_i[0] * M[0][3] + v_i[1] * M[1][3] + v_i[2] * M[2][3] + v_i[3] * M[3][3];$$

もっと深く勉強してみたい方は、**四元数 (Quaternion : クォータニオン)** を調べてみましょう。

単位行列 (Unit Matrix) : 対角成分は 1、それ以外は全て 0 の正方行列

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} \\ M_{20} & M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{30} & M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M[0][0] & M[0][1] & M[0][2] & M[0][3] \\ M[1][0] & M[1][1] & M[1][2] & M[1][3] \\ M[2][0] & M[2][1] & M[2][2] & M[2][3] \\ M[3][0] & M[3][1] & M[3][2] & M[3][3] \end{bmatrix}$$

$M[0][0]=1; M[0][1]=0; M[0][2]=0; M[0][3]=0;$
 $M[1][0]=0; M[1][1]=1; M[1][2]=0; M[1][3]=0;$
 $M[2][0]=0; M[2][1]=0; M[2][2]=1; M[2][3]=0;$
 $M[3][0]=0; M[3][1]=0; M[3][2]=0; M[3][3]=1;$

これから、移動、回転、拡大・縮小の行列をそれぞれ設定していきます。

移動 (*Translation*)

$$v_o[0] = v_i[0] + x$$

$$v_o[1] = v_i[1] + y$$

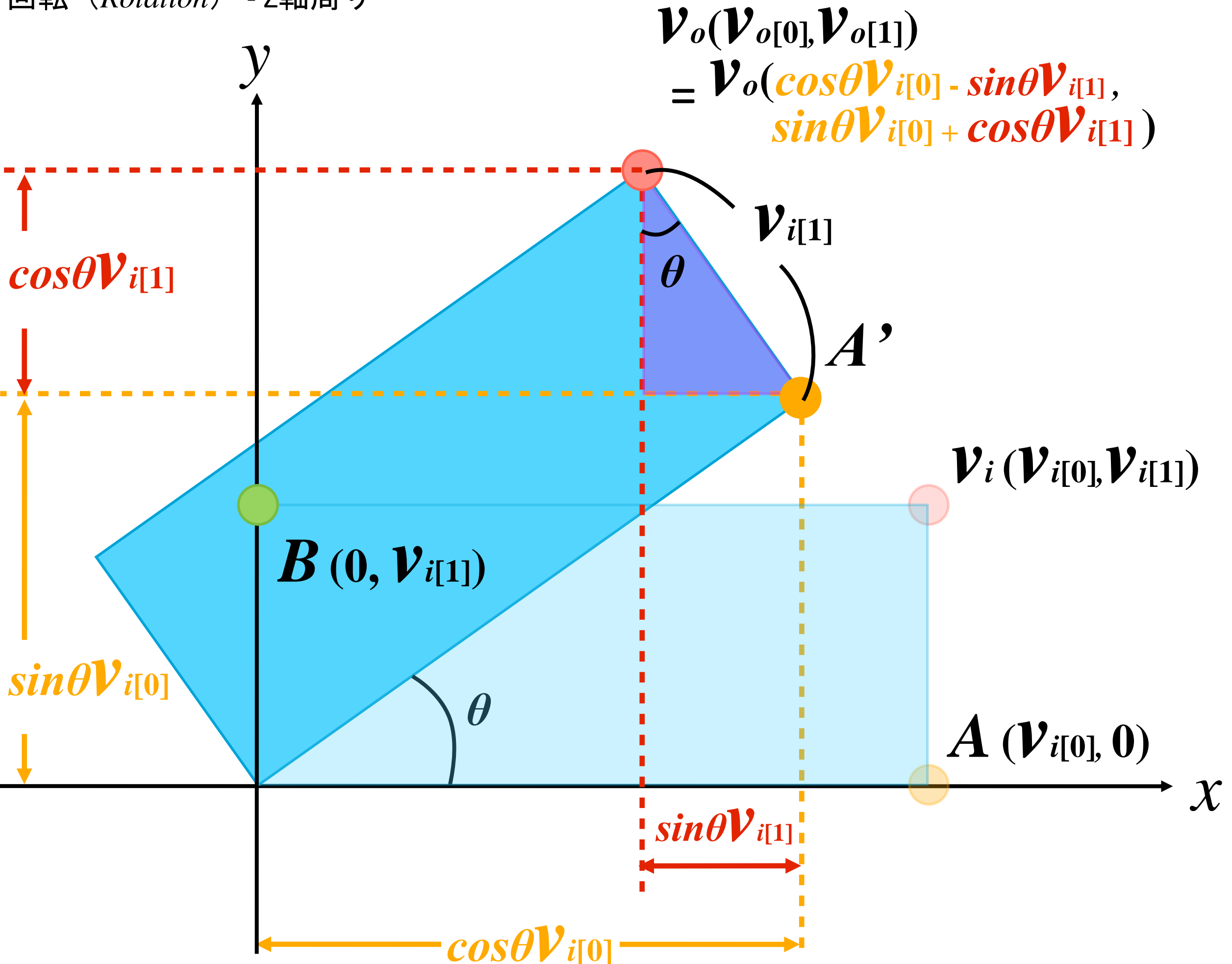
$$v_o[2] = v_i[2] + z$$

$$v_o[3] = 1$$

$$(v_o[0], v_o[1], v_o[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
void matrix_translate(float[][] M, float x, float y, float z) {  
    init_matrix(M);  
    M[3][0]=x; M[3][1]=y; M[3][2]=z;  
}
```


回転 (Rotation) - Z軸周り



回転 (*Rotation*) - z軸周り

$$v_o[0] = \cos\theta v_{i[0]} - \sin\theta v_{i[1]}$$

$$v_o[1] = \sin\theta v_{i[0]} + \cos\theta v_{i[1]}$$

$$v_o[2] = v_o[2]$$

$$v_o[3] = 1$$

$$(v_o[0], v_o[1], v_o[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
else if( axis=='z' || axis=='Z' ) {  
    M[0][0]= cos(theta) ;  
    M[0][1]= sin(theta) ;  
    M[1][0]=-sin(theta) ;  
    M[1][1]= cos(theta) ;  
}
```

回転 (*Rotation*) - Y軸周り

$$v_o[0] = \sin\theta v_{i[2]} + \cos\theta v_{i[0]}$$

$$v_o[1] = v_o[1]$$

$$v_o[2] = \cos\theta v_{i[2]} - \sin\theta v_{i[0]}$$

$$v_o[3] = 1$$

$$(v_o[0], v_o[1], v_o[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
    } else if( axis=='y' || axis=='Y' ) {  
        M[2][2]= cos(theta);  
        M[2][0]= sin(theta);  
        M[0][2]=-sin(theta);  
        M[0][0]= cos(theta);  
    }
```

回転 (*Rotation*) - x軸周り

$$v_o[0] = v_o[0]$$

$$v_o[1] = \cos\theta v_{i[1]} - \sin\theta v_{i[2]}$$

$$v_o[2] = \sin\theta v_{i[1]} + \cos\theta v_{i[2]}$$

$$v_o[3] = 1$$

$$(v_o[0], v_o[1], v_o[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
if( axis=='x' || axis=='X' ) {  
    M[1][1]= cos(theta);  
    M[1][2]= sin(theta);  
    M[2][1]=-sin(theta);  
    M[2][2]= cos(theta);  
}
```

拡大・縮小 (*Scale*)

$$v_o[0] = a \ v_i[0]$$

$$v_o[1] = b \ v_i[1]$$

$$v_o[2] = c \ v_i[2]$$

$$v_o[3] = 1$$

$$(v_o[0], v_o[1], v_o[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
// scale
```

```
void matrix_scale(float[][] M, float x, float y, float z) {  
    init_matrix(M);  
    M[0][0]=x; M[1][1]=y; M[2][2]=z;  
}
```

x方向に2倍、y方向に3倍拡大 → z軸周りに-90度回転 → x方向に5、y方向に5移動

$$(v_o[0], v_o[1], v_o[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1) = (v_i[0], v_i[1], v_i[2], 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

拡大・縮小行列

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

回転行列

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

移動行列

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

×

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

×

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

×



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

拡大・縮小、回転、移動行列を
全て掛け合わせた行列

移動 (*Translation*)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

単位行列

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{t} & \textcolor{orange}{0} & \textcolor{green}{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

移動行列

```
// Translate
```

```
t+=ts;
```

```
if (t>screen_x || t<-screen_x) ts=-ts;
```

```
init_matrix(M);
```

```
matrix_translate(M, t, 0, 0);
```

```
T0.draw(color(255, 0, 0));
```

回転 (Rotation)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

単位行列

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\mathbf{r}) & 0 & -\sin(\mathbf{r}) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\mathbf{r}) & 0 & \cos(\mathbf{r}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

回転行列 (Y軸周り)

```
// Rotate
```

```
 $\mathbf{r} += \mathbf{rs};$ 
```

```
if ( $\mathbf{r} > \text{TWO\_PI}$ )  $\mathbf{r} = 0.0;$ 
```

```
init_matrix( $\mathbf{M}$ );
```

```
matrix_rotate( $\mathbf{M}$ , 'Y',  $\mathbf{r}$ );
```

```
 $\text{T0}.\text{draw}(\text{color}(0, 255, 0));$ 
```


拡大・縮小 (*Scale*)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

単位行列

$$\begin{bmatrix} s & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

拡大行列

```
// Scale
```

```
s+=ss;
```

```
if (s>1 || s<0.5) ss=-ss;
```

```
init_matrix(M);
```

```
matrix_scale(M, s, s, s);
```

```
T0.draw(color(0,0,255));
```