

CPSC 314

Computer Graphics

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Cameras and Projection (Chapter 10)

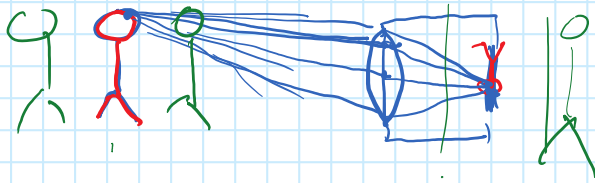
NOTICE:

Recordings of the lecture are provided to students enrolled in the course for self-study only. Any other use, including reproduction and sharing of links to materials, is strictly prohibited.

Preliminaries

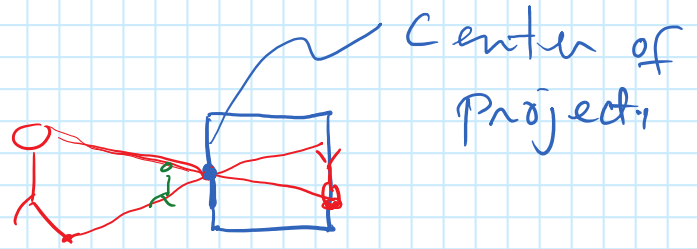
- Reminders and Announcements
 - Switching to in-person teaching next week!
 - Read Faculty of Science blog post for students about return-to-classes <https://science.ubc.ca/students/blog/update-2021w-term-two>.
 - Note: this will NOT be a hybrid course. We are not required to stream the lecture or provide recordings.
 - However, to help students learn from home I will try to provide recordings of the lecture, for self study. Evaluating a couple of different ways of doing that now, but the first week may see some glitches.
- Today
 - Projection and perspective

§ Camera



Real Camera

We will ignore lens effects, eg. Depth of field



Pin hole Camera

Everything is in focus

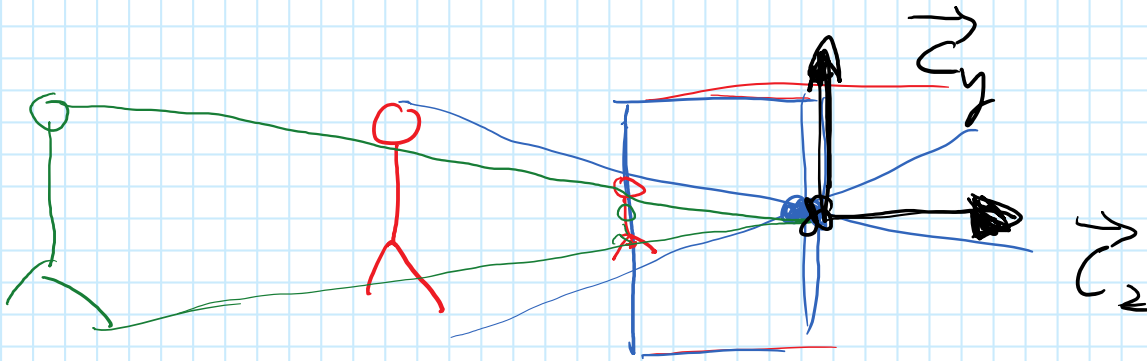
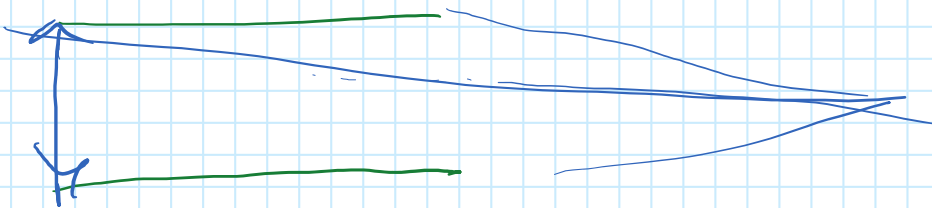
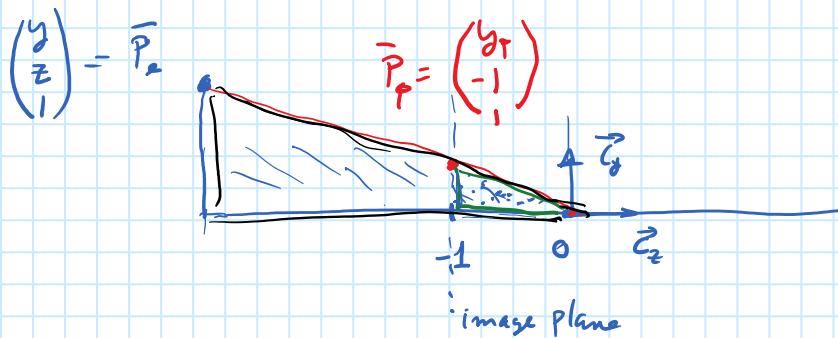


Image Plane

"graphics camera"



§ A mathematical model (in 2D, 3D is simple extension)
"Similar triangles"



Find y_p

$$\frac{y_p}{y} = \frac{-1}{z} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_p = \frac{y}{-z}}$$

— x —

In homogeneous coordinates

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y/-z \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Not a linear transform}$$

★ Important generalization of homogeneous.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.1 y \\ 3.1 z \\ 3.1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 2z \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \omega y \\ \omega z \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

← any non-zero number \Rightarrow point

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y/-z \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \\ -z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gl_position

almost what the
Projection matrix
in your vertex shader
looks like

Still has the flaw that we have
lost all depth information
need "Projective Transformation"