Computergrafik

Mitschrift von

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Vorwort

Dieses Skript basiert auf unserer Mitschrift der Vorlesung Datenstrukturen und effiziente Algorithmen (DSeA) im WS 2015/16 an der JGU Mainz (Dozent: Prof. Dr. E. Schömer).
Es handelt sich nicht um eine offizielle Veröffentlichung der Universität.
Wir übernehmen keine Gewähr für die Fehlerfreiheit und Vollständigkeit des Skripts.
Fehler können unter Github gemeldet werden. Die aktuelle Version dieses Skriptes ist ebenfalls auf Github zu finden.

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1 VBO

	Kartesische Koord.	Farben	Textur-Koord.	Normal
v_0	x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0	r_0, g_0, b_0	s_0, t_0	u_0, v_0, w'_0
v_1				
$\vdots$				
v_{n-1}				

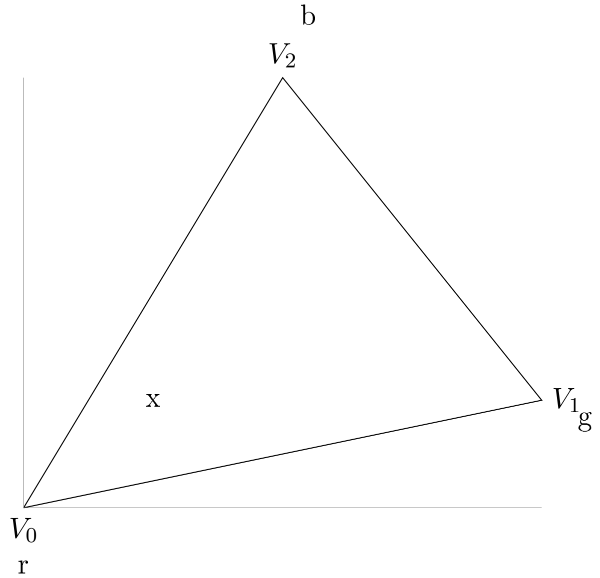


Abbildung 1.1: Beispiel Raster?

1.1 Baryzentrische Koordinaten

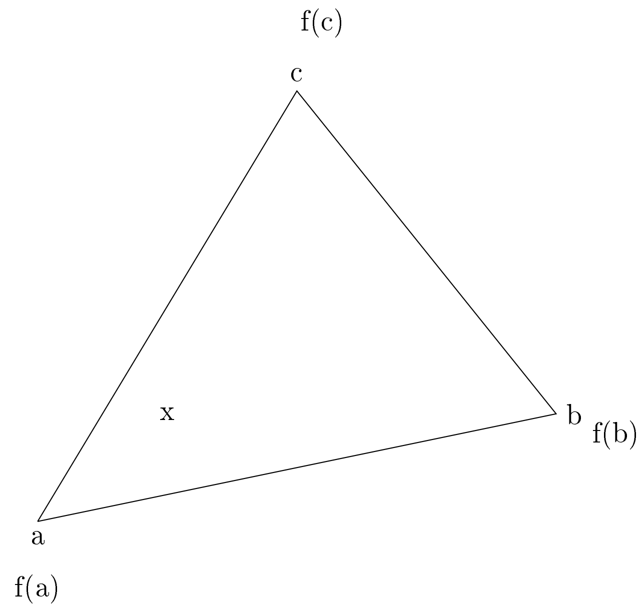


Abbildung 1.2: Baryzentrisches Koordinatensystem

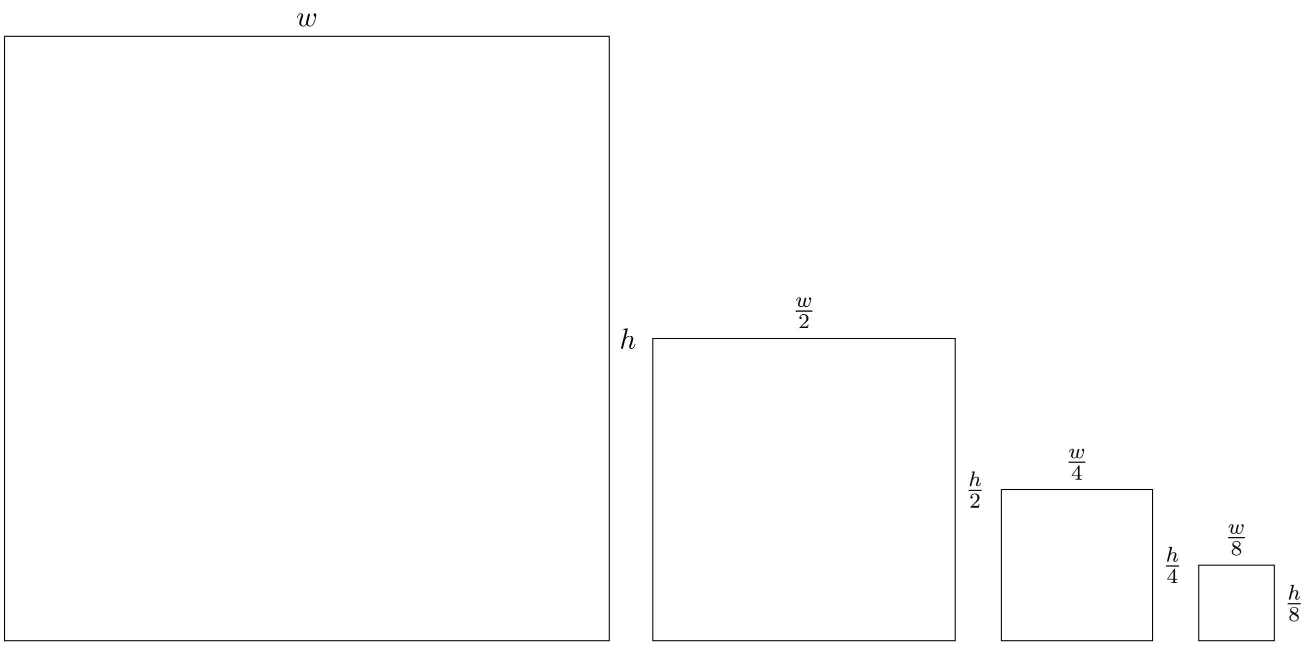
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \alpha \cdot a + \beta \cdot b + \gamma \cdot c \wedge \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$$

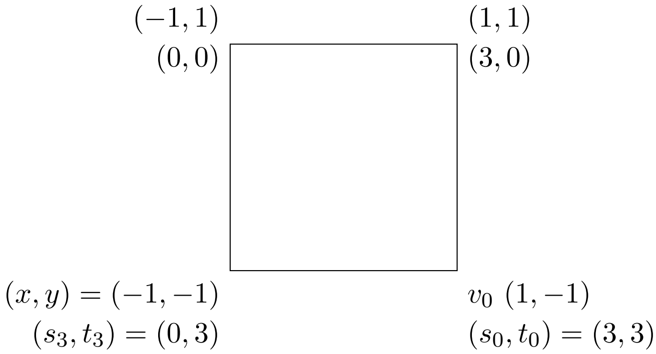
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \alpha \cdot f(a) + \beta \cdot f(b) + \gamma \cdot f(c)$$

1.2 Texturen

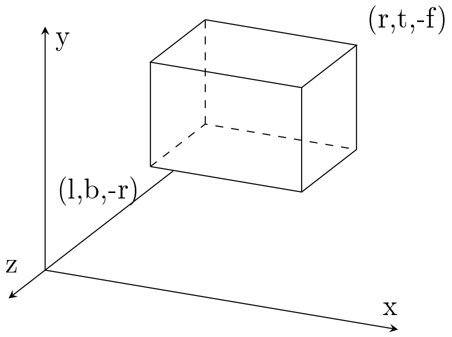
1.2.1 Mipmap



$$S = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{4})^i = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

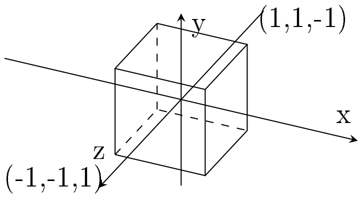


1.3 Orthogonalprojektion



$$
\begin{aligned}
x &\in [l, r] \\
y &\in [b, t] \\
z &\in [-f, -n]
\end{aligned}
$$

Sichtquader $\rightarrow$ Einheitsquader



$$
\begin{aligned}
x' &\in [-1, 1] \\
y' &\in [-1, 1] \\
z' &\in [-1, 1]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&x' = a\alpha \cdot x + \beta \\
&l \mapsto -1, \ r \mapsto 1
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
(1) & -1 = \alpha \cdot l + \beta \\
(2) & 1 = \alpha \cdot r + \beta \\
\hline
(2) - (1) & 2 = \alpha \cdot r - \alpha \cdot l \Rightarrow \alpha = \dfrac{2}{r - l} \\
 & 1 = \dfrac{2 \cdot r}{r - l} + \beta \\
 & \beta = 1 - \dfrac{2r}{r - l} = \dfrac{r - l - 2r}{r - e} = -\dfrac{r + l}{r - l}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{NDS}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & \frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & \frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-2}{f-n} & -\frac{f+n}{f-n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{Q} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
$$

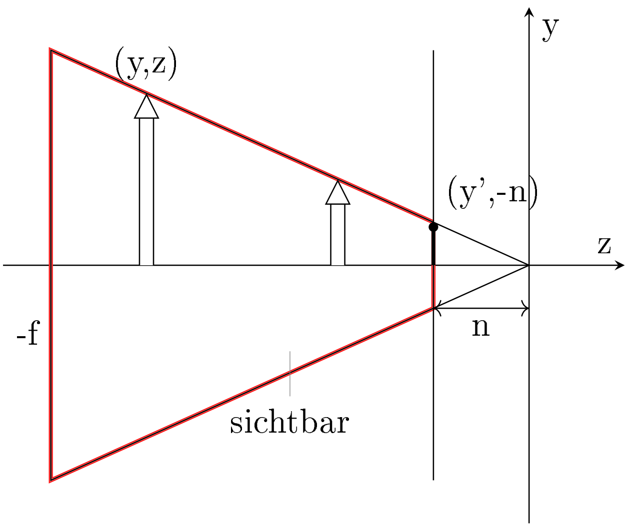
$$
z' = -\frac{2}{f - n} z - \frac{f + n}{f - n}
$$

$$
z = n \quad z* = \frac{2n - (f + n)}{f - n} = \frac{n - f}{f - n} = -1
$$

$$
-n \mapsto -1, \ -f \mapsto 1
$$

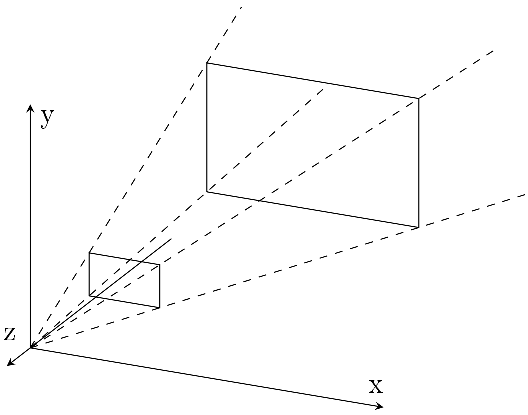
```
Qmatrix4x4.ortho(l,n,b,t,n,f);
```

1.4 Perspektivische Projektion



$$
\frac{y'}{-n} = \frac{y}{z}
$$

$$
y' = -\frac{n \cdot y}{z}
$$



Sichtpyramide → Einheitswürfel

$$y' = -\frac{n \cdot y}{z}$$

$$\pitchfork$$

$$[b,t] \mapsto [-1,1]$$

$$y'' = \alpha \cdot y' + \beta$$

$$y'' = \frac{2}{t \cdot b} \cdot y' - \frac{t+b}{t-b}$$

$$\boxed{y'' = \frac{-2n}{t-b} \cdot \frac{y}{z} - \frac{t+b}{t-b}}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{homogene Koord.}} \xrightarrow[\text{isierung}]{\text{Dehomogen-}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{w} \\ \frac{y}{w} \\ \frac{z}{w} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Kartesiche koord.}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \\ w'' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2n}{r-l} & 0 & \frac{r+l}{r-l} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2n}{t-b} & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2n}{t-b} \cdot y + \frac{t+b}{t-b} \cdot z$$

$$w'' = -z$$

$$\frac{y''}{w''} = \frac{2n}{t-b} \frac{y}{(-z)} + \frac{t+b}{t-b} \frac{z}{(-z)}$$

$$z''' = \frac{z''}{w''} = \frac{\alpha \cdot z + \beta}{-z} = -\alpha - \frac{\beta}{z}$$

$$-n \mapsto -1, \quad -f \mapsto 15$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
-\alpha - \frac{\beta}{-n} &= -1 \\
-\alpha - \frac{\beta}{-f} &= 1 \\
-\alpha + \frac{\beta}{n} &= -1 (1) \\
-\alpha + \frac{\beta}{f} &= 1 (2)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\beta}{f} - \frac{\beta}{n} &= 2 (2) - (1) \\
\beta \left(\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{n} \right) &= 2 \\
\beta \left(\frac{n-f}{fn} \right) & \\
\beta &= \frac{-2nf}{f-n} \\
\alpha = \frac{\beta}{f} - 1 = -\frac{2n-(f-n)}{f-n} &= \frac{f+n}{f-n}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
p' = \underset{\substack{\text{②} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Drehung um} \\ \text{die Welt-x-Achse}}}{R_{\vartheta,x}} \cdot \underset{\substack{\text{①} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Drehung um} \\ \text{die Welt-y-Achse}}}{R_{\varphi,y}} \cdot p
$$