课程介绍

吴雨婷

ytwu1@bjtu.edu.cn

朱桂萍

22110144@bjtu.edu.cn

《GAMES101:现代计算机图形学入门》

平时成绩0.5

4次课后作业,包含课堂小测试(20%) 2次大作业(80%)

大作业自由组队: 5~6人一组

课程论文0.5

计算机图形系统

交互式计算机图形处理系统

交互式 = 计算机 + 人

图形输入设备

键盘、鼠标

光笔

触摸屏

操纵杆

数据手套

数字化仪

图形扫描仪

声频输入系统

视频输入系统

真实物体的三维信息输入

图形输出设备

硬拷贝: 打印机和绘图仪

阴极射线管: CRT监视器(指标: 分辨率、显示速度)

彩色阴极射线管

CRT图形显示器

随机扫描的图形显示器

速度快,不用全屏扫描 为画线应用设计的,不能显示逼真的有阴影场景

光栅扫描显示器

电子束横向扫描屏幕,一次一行,从顶到底顺次进行。 电子束横向沿每一行移动时,电子束强度不断变化来建立亮点的图案

LCD液晶显示器

液晶是一种介于液体和固体之间的特殊物质,受电压影响,改变物理性质而发生形变

图形处理器

图形处理器(显卡)

主要配件有显示主芯片、显存和数字模拟转换器(RAMDAC)

显示主芯片是显卡的核心,俗称GPU,它的主要任务是对系统输入的视频信息进行构建和渲染,各图形函数基本上都集成在这里

显存用于存储将要显示的图形信息及保存图形运算的中间数据,它与显示主芯片的关系就像计算机的内存与CPU一样密不可分

RAMDAC就是视频存储数字模拟转换器。在视频处理中,它的作用就是把二进制的数字转换成为和显示器相适应的模拟信号

OpenGL编程

变换

二维变换

线性变换

线性变换保持向量加法和标量乘法不变

可加性

$$x' = a x + b y$$
$$y' = c x + d y$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x'\\y'\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{cc} a & b\\c & d\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c} x\\y\end{array}\right]$$

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{M} \ \mathbf{x}$$

缩放变换

×系数, 对角矩阵 (缩放矩阵)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

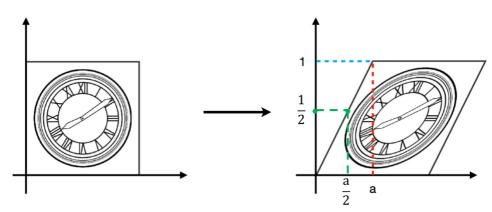
反射变换

(-1 0

0 1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

切变(Shear)



可以观察到:

- 1. y坐标不变;
- 2. 当y=0时, x坐标不变;
- 3. 当y=1时, x坐标变为x+a;

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

想要写出变换,找出变换前后的x, y坐标的关系

旋转(Rotate)

默认绕原点为中心, 逆时针方向旋转

$$\mathbf{R}_{ heta} = egin{bmatrix} \cos heta & -\sin heta \ \sin heta & \cos heta \end{bmatrix}$$

齐次坐标

平移不是线性变换

Add a third coordinate (w-coordinate)

- 2D point = $(x, y, 1)^T$
- 2D vector = $(x, y, 0)^T$

Matrix representation of translations

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ w' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + t_x \\ y + t_y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

向量的平移不变性

矩阵左上为二维变换,右侧为平移变换,最下一行是0,0,1

In homogeneous coordinates,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$
 is the 2D point $\begin{pmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $w \neq 0$

点+点是中点

仿射变换(Affine Transformations)

Affine map = linear map + translation

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{pmatrix}$$

Using homogenous coordinates:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & t_x \\ c & d & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Scale

$$\mathbf{S}(s_x, s_y) = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rotation

$$\mathbf{R}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0\\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Translation

$$\mathbf{T}(t_x, t_y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

逆变换(Inverse Transform)

逆矩阵, 旋转矩阵逆矩阵=转置(因为是正交矩阵)

组合变换

多个变换进行组合,先旋转,矩阵乘法不满足交换律 **从右往左**

三维变换

类比二维

Use homogeneous coordinates again:

- 3D point = $(x, y, z, 1)^T$
- 3D vector = $(x, y, z, 0)^T$

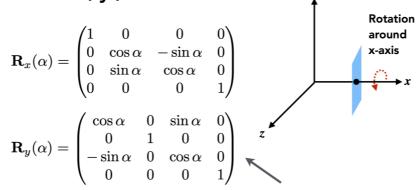
In general, (x, y, z, w) (w != 0) is the 3D point:

仿射变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & t_x \\ d & e & f & t_y \\ g & h & i & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

三维旋转

Rotation around x-, y-, or z-axis



$$\mathbf{R}_z(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Anything strange about Ry?

任意三维旋转可以变成这三种转轴的旋转的组合

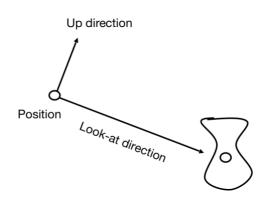
观测变换

MVP = model, view, projection

视图变换(View / Camera transformation)

定义相机

Position Look-at /gaze direction Up direction



always

- Position位置 **原点**,up direction向上方向 **y轴**,look-at看 -**z方向**
- 随着相机变换物体

视图变换实现相机

• M_{view} in math?

- Let's write $M_{view} = R_{view} T_{view}$
- Translate e to origin

$$T_{view} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -x_e \ 0 & 1 & 0 & -y_e \ 0 & 0 & 1 & -z_e \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Rotate g to -Z, t to Y, (g x t) To X
- Consider its inverse rotation: X to (g x t), Y to t, Z to -g

$$R_{view}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & x_t & x_{-g} & 0 \\ y_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & y_t & y_{-g} & 0 \\ z_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & z_t & z_{-g} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$R_{view}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & x_t & x_{-g} & 0 \\ y_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & y_t & y_{-g} & 0 \\ z_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & z_t & z_{-g} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{WHY?} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \qquad R_{view} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & y_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & z_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & 0 \\ x_t & y_t & z_t & 0 \\ x_{-g} & y_{-g} & z_{-g} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

不知道角度,不能用θ

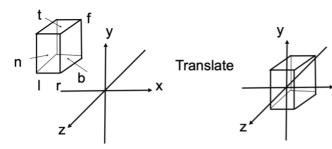
投影变换

正交投影(Orthographic projection)

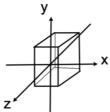
不会受近大远小影响

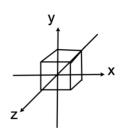
移动到原点然后缩放

- We want to map a cuboid [I, r] x [b, t] x [f, n] to the "canonical (正则、规范、标准)" cube [-1, 1]3









$$M_{ortho} = egin{bmatrix} rac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{2}{n-f} & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -rac{r+l}{2} \ 0 & 1 & 0 & -rac{t+b}{2} \ 0 & 1 & -rac{n+f}{2} \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

注意!

OpenGL使用的是左手系, 所以有些区别

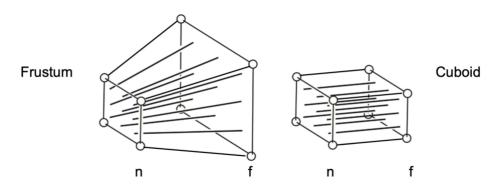
透视投影(Perspective projection)

一个点乘一个不为0的constant还是那个点

先把frustum压缩变为cuboid, 再做正交投影

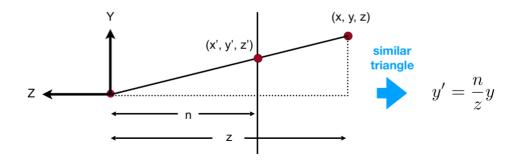
近平面所有点不变,中心点不变

通过相似三角形来求解



In order to find a transformation

- Recall the key idea: Find the relationship between transformed points (x', y', z') and the original points (x, y, z)



· In order to find a transformation

- Find the relationship between transformed points (x', y', z') and the original points (x, y, z)

$$y' = \frac{n}{z}y$$
 $x' = \frac{n}{z}x$ (similar to y')

• In homogeneous coordinates,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} nx/z \\ ny/z \\ \text{unknown} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{mult.}}{\underset{\text{by z}}{\text{by z}}} \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ \text{still unknown} \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

不能直接判断z

但可以**通过f中点来计算**

• Any point on the near plane will not change

$$M_{persp \to ortho}^{(4 \times 4)} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ unknown \\ z \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{replace } \\ z \text{ with n}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = = \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ n^2 \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

• So the third row must be of the form (0 0 A B)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = n^2 \quad \text{n² has nothing to do with x and y}$$

· What do we have now?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = n^2 \qquad \qquad An + B = n^2$$

• Any point's z on the far plane will not change

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} == \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f^2 \\ f \end{pmatrix} \quad \bullet \quad Af + B = f^2$$

· Solve for A and B

$$An + B = n^{2}$$

$$Af + B = f^{2}$$

$$A = n + f$$

$$B = -nf$$

• Finally, every entry in Mpersp->ortho is known!

最后进行正交透视

$$M_{persp} = M_{ortho} M_{persp->ortho}$$

光栅化

着色

几何

高级图形技术