

Part1: Modeling

2. Coordinates and Transformations

Outline

- I. Model Transformation
- II. 변환
- III. 복합 변환
- IV. 반사
- V. 구조왜곡 변환
- VI. 그래픽 변환
- VII. 좌표계

1. Model Transformation

- Vertex로 이루어진 Model을 어떻게 변형 시킬지?

(필)

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vertex 쿼리스트,

1.1 예) 선형 변환 (linear)

- 좌표계에서 물체의 확대와 이동 x → x'로 바뀔때
값이 선형 경.

$$x' = 2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2 \rightarrow 2x+2.$$

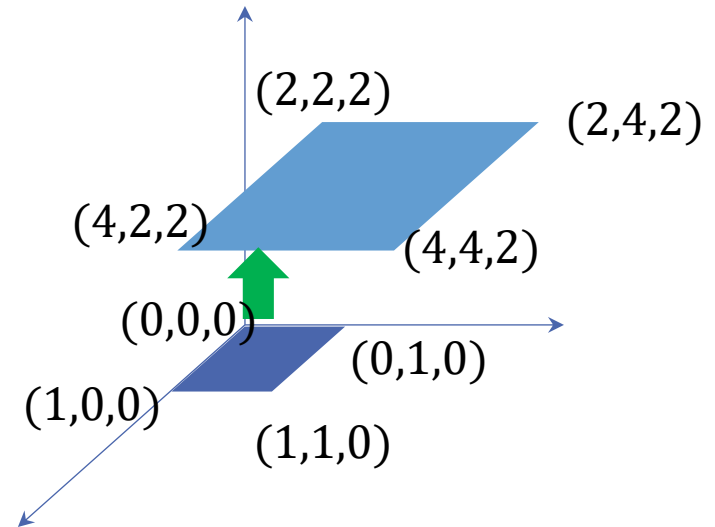
$$y' = 0 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2 \rightarrow 2y+2.$$

$$z' = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 2 \cdot z + 2 \rightarrow 2z+2.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ x, y, z의 2배 확대. 이동.

↓
확대.



1.1 선형 변환

- 좌표계에서 물체의 확대와 이동 \rightarrow 확대와 이동

② 확대·이동 (3배 확대, 3만큼 평행이동)

$$x'' = 3 \cdot x' + 3 = 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2) + 3$$

$$y'' = 3 \cdot y' + 3 = 3 \cdot (0 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2) + 3$$

$$z'' = 3 \cdot z' + 3 = 3 \cdot (0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 2 \cdot z + 2) + 3$$

① 확대·이동.

2배 확대, 2만큼 평행이동.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.1 선형 변환

충분히 많이 반복되면?

- 좌표계에서 물체의 확대와 이동이 100번 반복된다면?
(Animation이라고 하면 충분히 가능한 시나리오)
- 모든 Vertex에 100번 연산을 수행해야 함
일단 3x3, 3x1

$$x'' = 3 \cdot x' + 3 = 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2) + 3$$

$$y'' = 3 \cdot y' + 3 = 3 \cdot (0 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2) + 3$$

$$z'' = 3 \cdot z' + 3 = 3 \cdot (0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 2 \cdot z + 2) + 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3x3, 3x1

⋮

100번 해야한다는 의미

1.2 Homogeneous Coordinate

- Dimension을 살짝 바꾸면?

$$x' = 2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2$$

$$y' = 0 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + 2$$

$$z' = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 2 \cdot z + 2$$

$$x'' = 3 \cdot x' + 0 \cdot y' + 0 \cdot z' + 3$$

$$y'' = 0 \cdot x' + 3 \cdot y' + 0 \cdot z' + 3$$

$$z'' = 0 \cdot x' + 0 \cdot y' + 3 \cdot z' + 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Handwritten notes: 4x4 matrix, 4x4 matrix, 4x4 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4 \times 4) \times (4 \times 4) = 4 \times 4$$



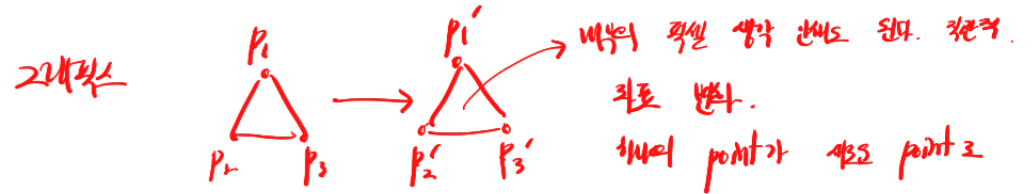
Homogeneous Coordinate

Handwritten note: 4x4 Matrix를 쓴다.

Affine Transformation.

2 변환

- Translation
- Rotation
- Scaling
- Shearing



입력에서의 출력에서
영상 : 픽셀 정보와 새로운 픽셀 정보로?

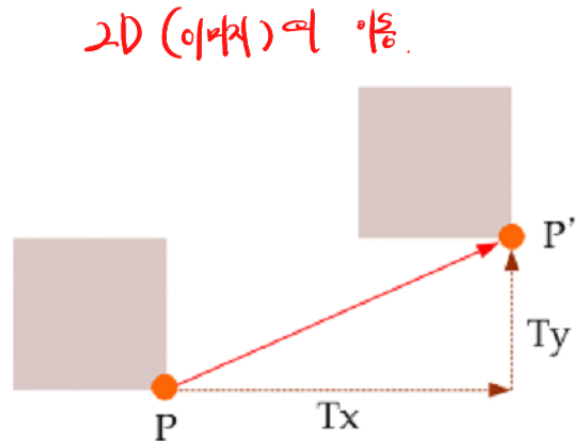
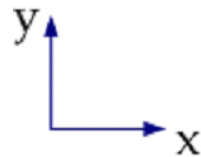


AR : 설계 + 그래픽스

2.1 Translation (이동)

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + T_x \\y' &= 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + T_y\end{aligned}$$

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



2.1 Translation (이동)

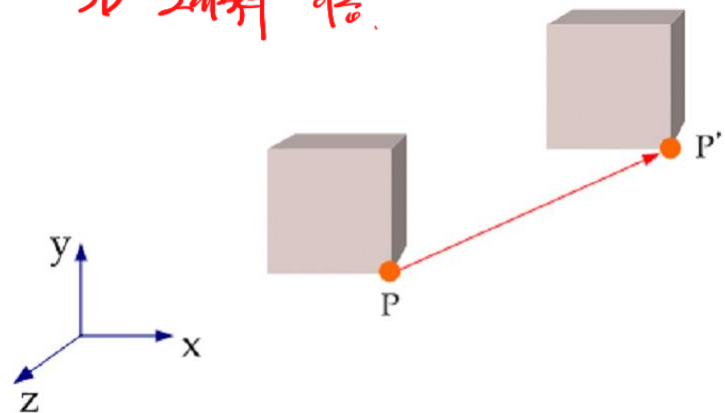
$$x' = 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + T_x$$

$$y' = 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + T_y$$

$$z' = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 1 \cdot z + T_z$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3D 객체상 이동.



2.2 Rotation (회전)

$$x' = r \cos(\varphi + \theta) = \boxed{r \cos \varphi} \cos \theta - \boxed{r \sin \varphi} \sin \theta = \cos \theta \cdot x - \sin \theta \cdot y$$

$$y' = r \sin(\varphi + \theta) = \boxed{r \cos \varphi} \sin \theta + \boxed{r \sin \varphi} \cos \theta = \sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y$$

사인. 코사인 공식 바탕.

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

2차원 회전.

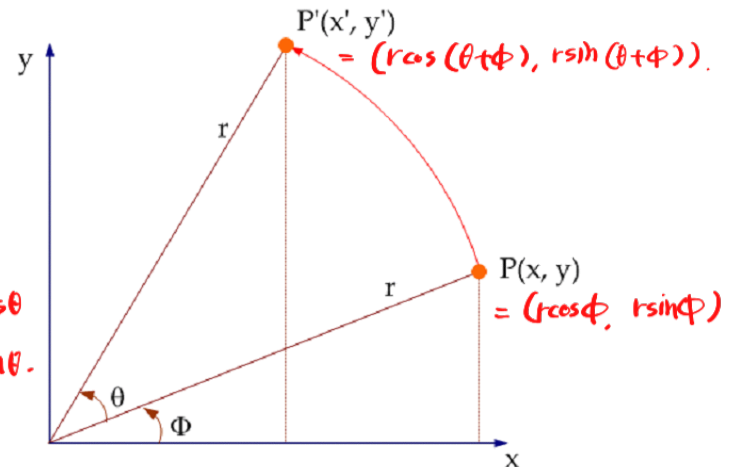


$$\frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta.$$

$$\frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta.$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta.$$



2.2 Rotation (회전) 3차원 회전.

$$x' = r \cos(\varphi + \theta) = r \cos \varphi \cos \theta + r \sin \varphi \sin \theta = \cos \theta \cdot x - \sin \theta \cdot y$$

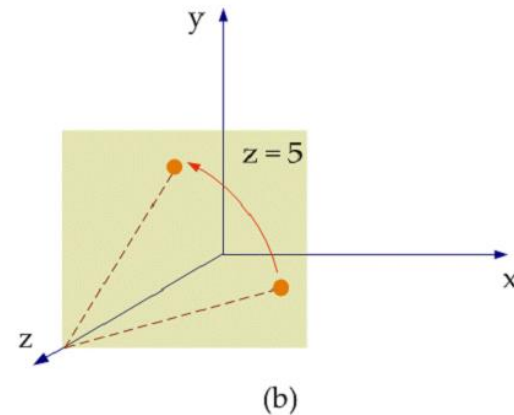
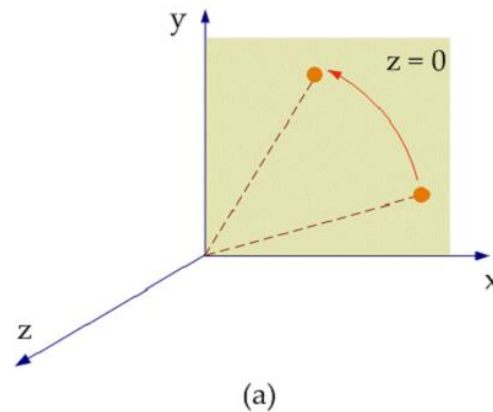
$$y' = r \sin(\varphi + \theta) = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta + r \sin \varphi \cos \theta = \sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4x4

z값이 변하지 않는 회전?
(있는 경우도 있는거임???)



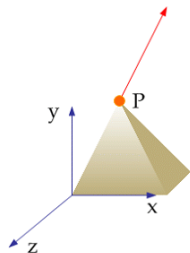
2.3 Scaling (크기조절)

$$x' = S_x \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z$$

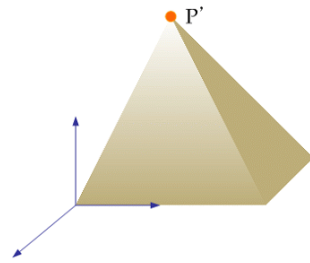
$$y' = 0 \cdot x + S_y \cdot y + 0 \cdot z$$

$$z' = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + S_z \cdot z$$

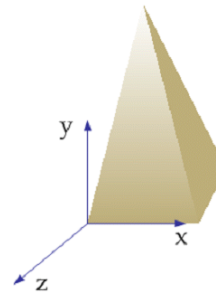
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



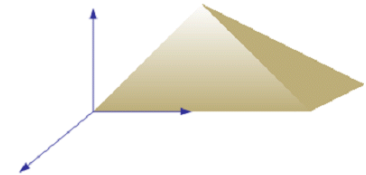
(a)



(b)



(a)



(b)

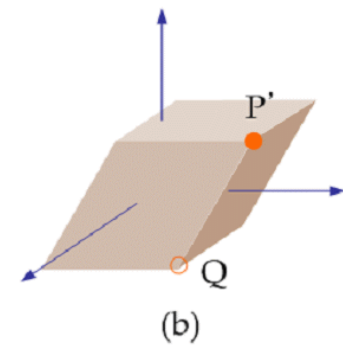
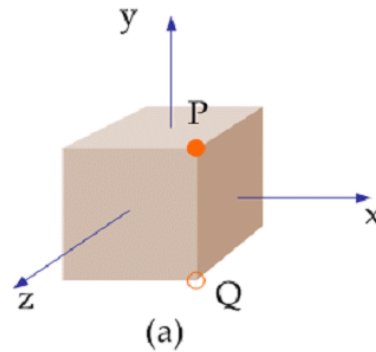
2.4 Shearing (전단)

$$x' = 1 \cdot x + Sh_y \cdot y + 0 \cdot z$$

$$y' = Sh_x \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z$$

$$z' = 1 \cdot z$$

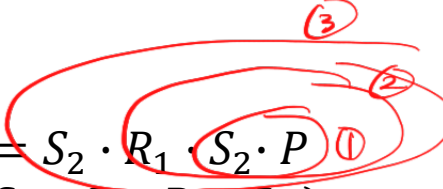
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Sh_y & 0 & 0 \\ Sh_x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



이진화자의 변환: 4x4 매트릭스로 표현

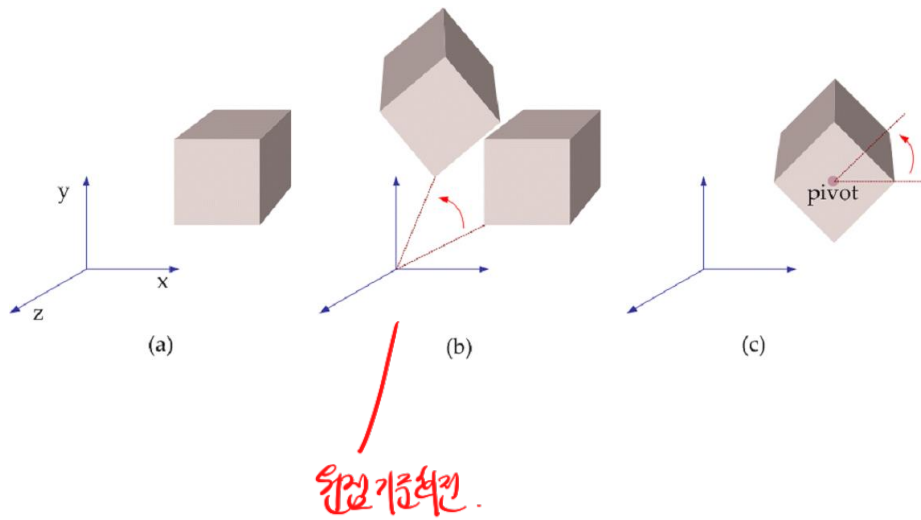
3. 복합 변환

- 변환이 복합적으로 이루어진 것
- 예) 크기조절 ^① → 회전 ^② → 크기조절 ^③


$$P' = S_2 \cdot R_1 \cdot S_2 \cdot P \quad \text{①}$$
$$(C = S_2 \cdot R_1 \cdot S_2)$$
$$P' = C \cdot P$$

3.1 원점 기준 회전

원점 기준 VS 물체 중심 기준.



3.1 중심점 기준 회전

(물체)

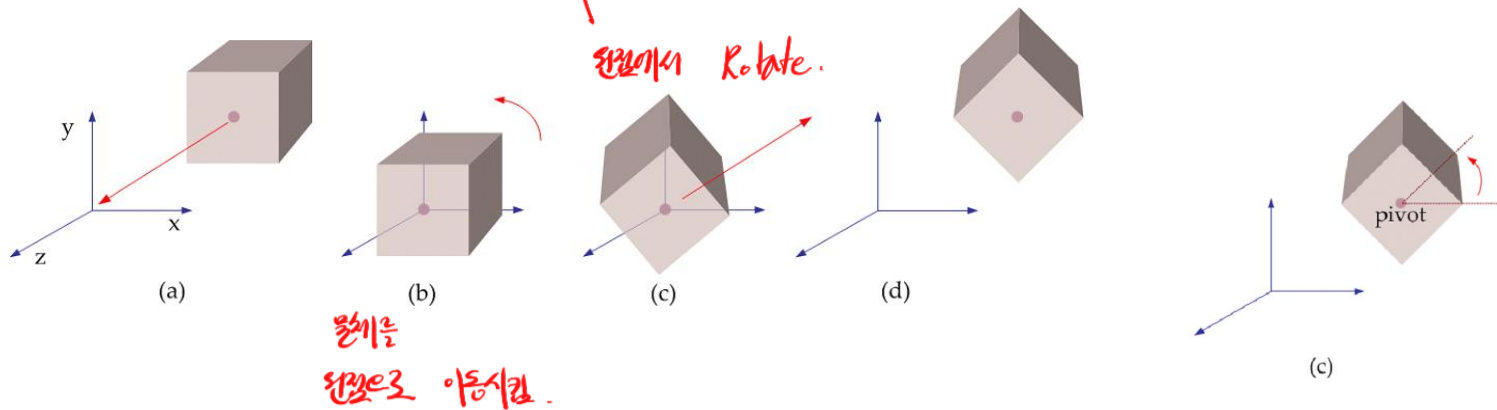
(X_p, Y_p, Z_p) : 물체 중심좌표.

다시 원래 위치로.

$$C = T(X_p, Y_p, Z_p) \cdot R_z(\theta) \cdot T(-X_p, -Y_p, -Z_p)$$

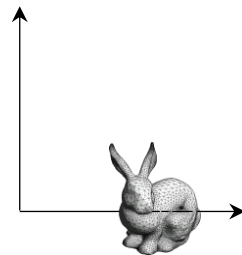
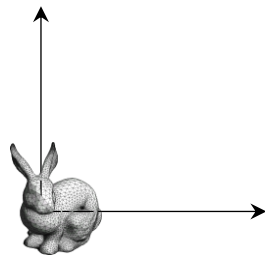
원점이 물체 중심 좌측.

원점에서 Rotate.

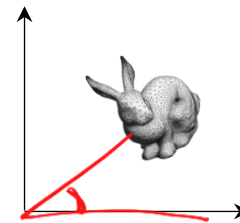


3.2 Translation, Rotation 복합

- 교환 법칙이 성립하지 않음 $AB \neq BA$.

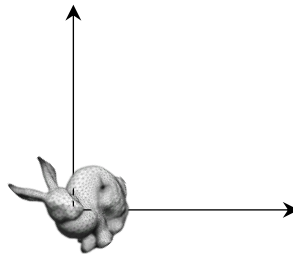
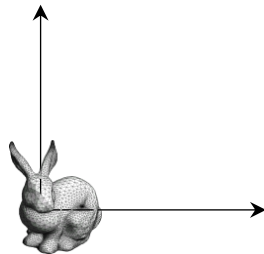


translation

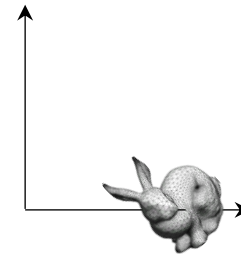


rotation

순서가 바뀌면 결과가 달라짐.



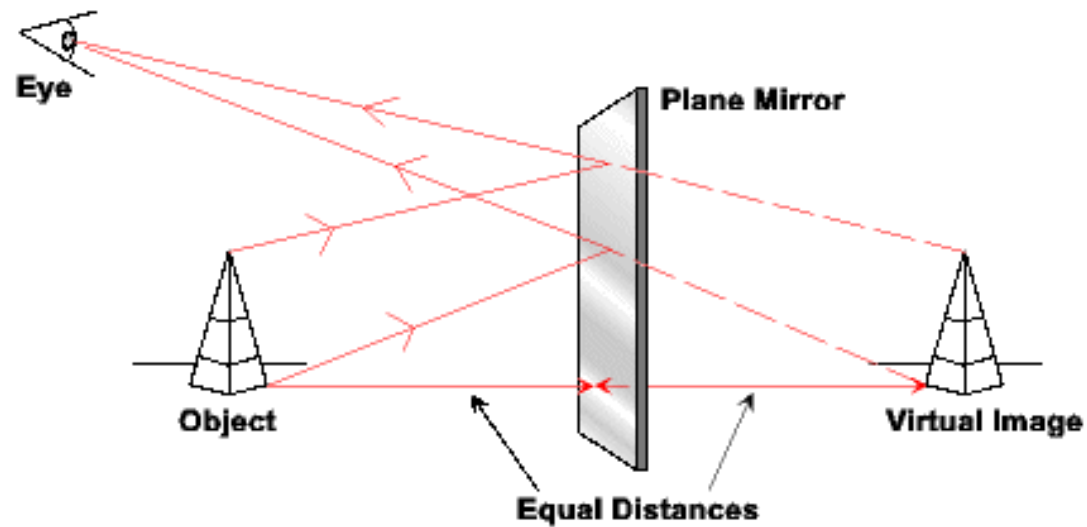
rotation



translation

4 Reflection (반사)

- Ex) 거울에 비추인 object modeling



4.1 $x=0, y=0$ 반사

$x'=x$
 $y'=-y$
 $y=0$ 반사

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

$x=0$ 반사

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

$x'=-x$
 $y'=y$

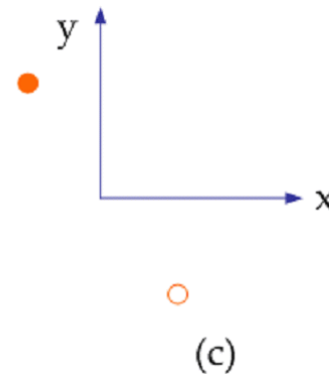
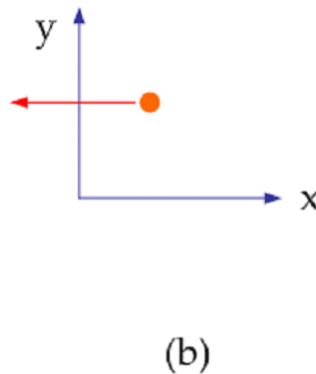
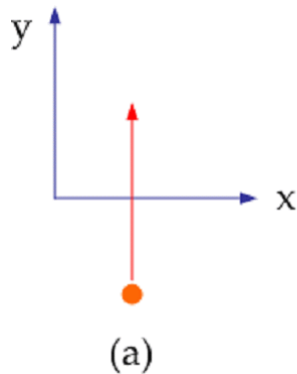
원점 반사

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

$x'=-x$
 $y'=-y$

x 축 반사
 y 축 반사

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

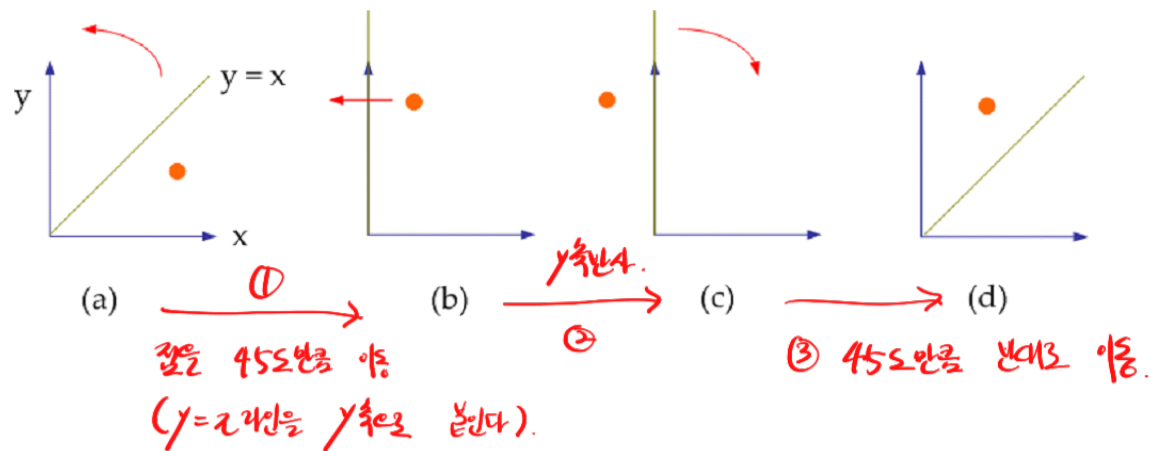


4.2 $y=x$ 기준 반사

해의 매트릭스가 됨.

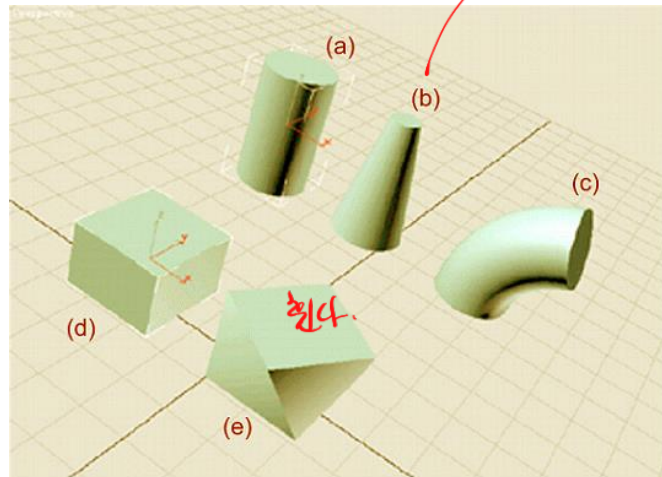
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos -45^\circ & -\sin -45^\circ & 0 \\ \sin -45^\circ & \cos -45^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 45^\circ & -\sin 45^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) (2) (1)



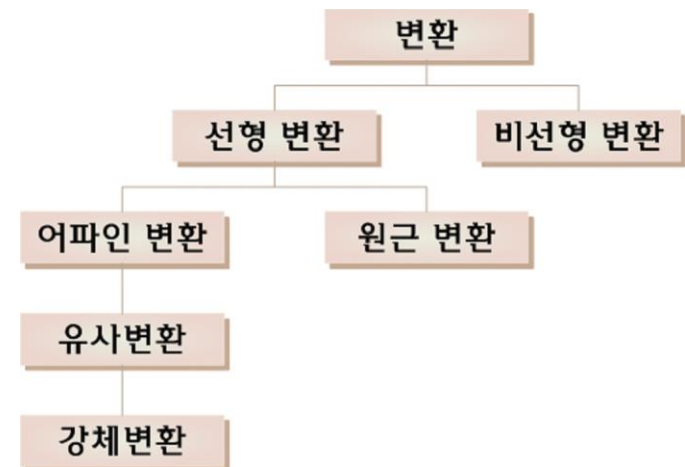
5. 구조 왜곡 변환 (비선형)

- Tapering : z 에 따라 x, y 의 크기 조절 (b)
- Bending (휨): 축을 따라 물체가 휨 (c)
- Twisting: z 에 따라 회전각 증가 (e)



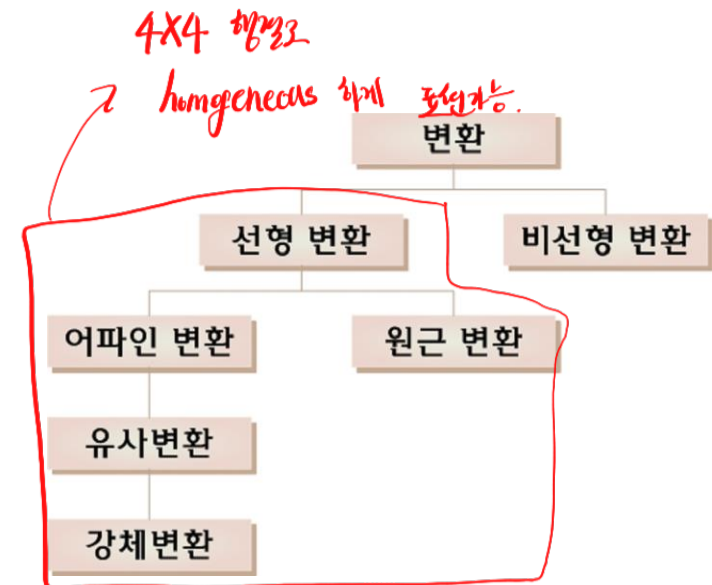
6. 그래픽 변환

- Rigid Transformation (강체 변환)
 - Translation, Rotation
 - 물체 자체의 모습은 불변
- Similarity Transformation (유사변환) *크기 바뀐다.*
 - 균등 크기 조절 변환, 반사 변환
 - 물체면 사이의 각이 유지됨
 - 물체내부 정점간의 거리가 일정한 비율로 유지됨



6. 그래픽 변환

- Affine Transformation (어파인 변환)
 - 유사변환 + 차등 크기조절 변환, 전단변환
 - 물체의 타입이 유지
 - 직선은 직선으로, 다각형은 다각형으로, 곡면은 곡면으로
 - 평행선이 보존
 - 변환행렬의 마지막 행이 항상 $(0, 0, 0, 1)$ *(0, 0, 1) 이면 2D*
- Perspective Transformation (원근 변환)
 - 평행선이 만남. *(소원점)*
 - 직선이 직선으로 유지
 - 변환행렬의 마지막 행이 $(0, 0, 0, 1)$ 아님

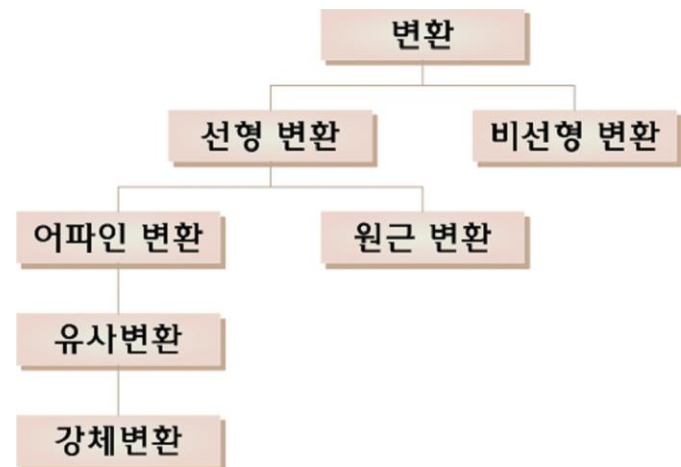


6. 그래픽 변환

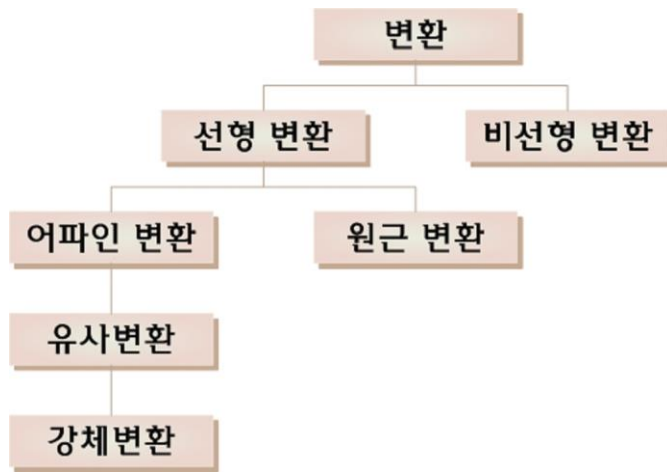
- Linear Transformation (선형 변환)
 - 어파인 변환 + 원근 변환
 - 선형 조합(Linear Combination)으로 표시되는 변환
 - $x' = ax + by + cz$ 에서 x' 는 x, y, z 라는 변수를 각각 상수 배한 것을 더한 것이다.
 - 예:

$$x' = r \cos(\phi + \theta) = r \cos\phi \cos\theta - r \sin\phi \sin\theta = x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta$$

$$x' = x + Shy \cdot y$$



6. 그래픽 변환



0 0 0 1 이 세번 원근변환.

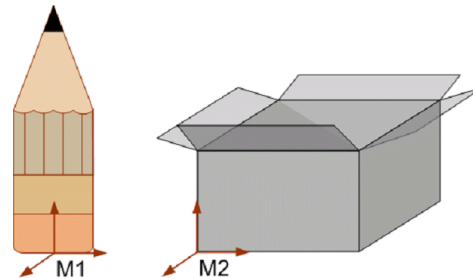
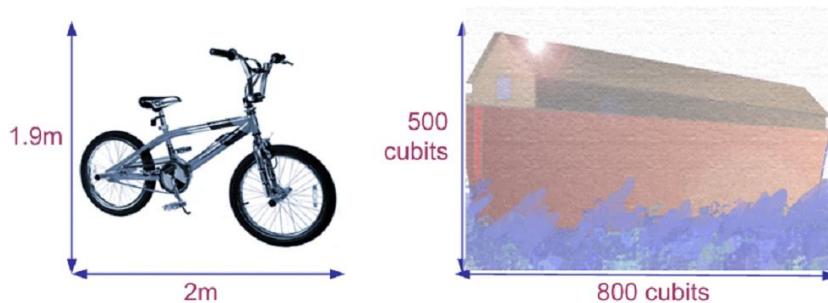
7. 좌표계

- 모델 좌표계
- 전역 좌표계
- 시점 좌표계

7.1 모델 좌표계

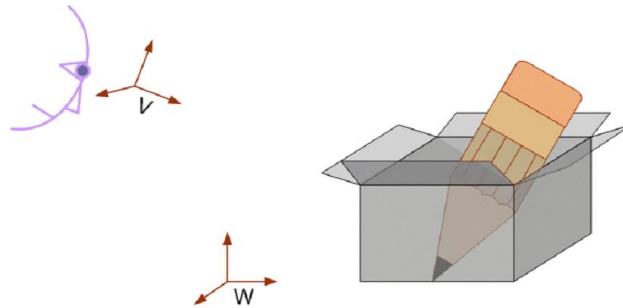
point 클라우드 자세.
하버의 물체 장의.

- MCS, Modeling Coordinate System
- LCS, Local Coordinate System
- 모델링
물체를 설계= 물체 정점을 정의
- 좌표계 단위
물체 공간
임의로 설정



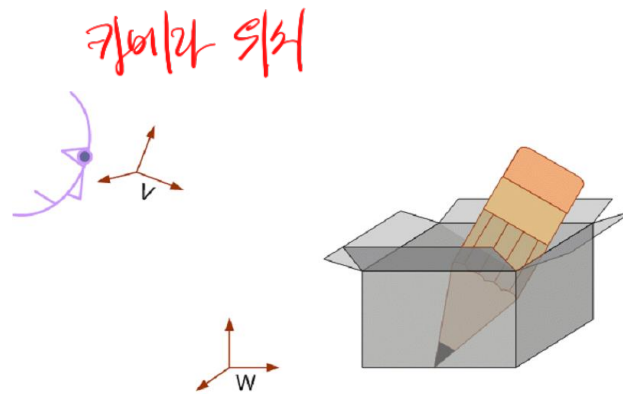
7.2 전역 좌표계

- WCS, World Coordinate System
- 여러 물체가 존재하며 여러 지역 좌표계가 존재하기 때문에 공통된 기준 좌표계가 필요
- 임의 위치에 선정



7.3 시점 좌표계

- VCS, View Coordinate System
- 바라보는 위치에 따라 장면은 달라 보임



7.4 시점좌표, 전역좌표, 모델좌표

- $P_{WCS} = M \cdot P_{MCS}$ 모델 \rightarrow 전역으로 바꾸는 Matrix

- $P_{VCS} = V \cdot P_{WCS} = V \cdot M \cdot P_{MCS}$

전역 \rightarrow 시점으로 바꾸는 Matrix.

