

作业 3

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1 第 1 题

Prove that two successive 2D rotations are additive:

$$R(\theta_1)R(\theta_2) = R(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad (1)$$

证明 根据二维旋转的定义有

$$\begin{aligned} R(\theta_1)R(\theta_2) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 & -\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= R(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

即二维旋转是加性的。 ■

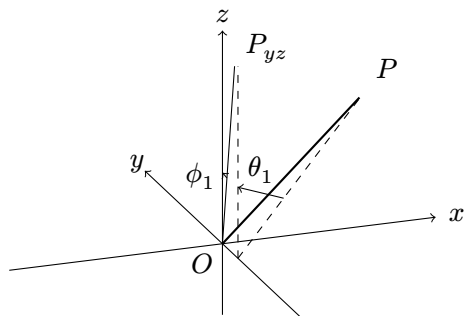
2 第 2 题

Consider a line from the origin of a right-handed coordinate system to the point $P(x, y, z)$. Find the transformation matrices needed to rotate the line into the positive z axis in two different ways, and show by

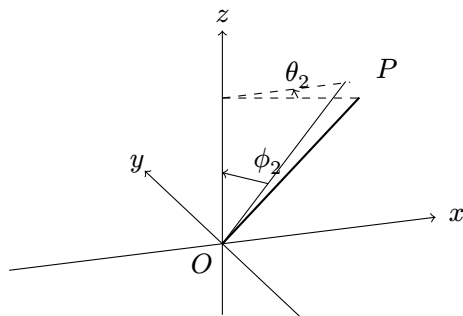


algebraic manipulation that, in each case, the point P does go to the z axis. For each method, calculate the sines and cosines of the angles of rotation.

- Rotate about the y axis into the (y, z) plane, then rotate about the x axis into the z axis.
- Rotate about the z axis into the (x, z) plane, then rotate about the y axis into the z axis.



(a) 先绕 y 轴旋转, 再绕 x 轴旋转



(b) 先绕 z 轴旋转, 再绕 y 轴旋转

图1 两种旋转情况

解 如图 1a 所示, 先绕 y 轴旋转 θ_1 , 再绕 x 轴旋转 ϕ_1 , 角度正方向从面向坐标轴的方向看, 其中

$$\sin \theta_1 = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \quad \cos \theta_1 = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\sin \phi_1 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \quad \cos \phi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \quad (3)$$

则根据三维旋转的定义有

$$\begin{aligned} R_x(\phi_1)R_y(\theta_1)P &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \cos \phi_1 & -\sin \phi_1 & \\ & \sin \phi_1 & \cos \phi_1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & \sin \theta_1 & & \\ & 1 & & \\ -\sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & \sin \theta_1 & & \\ \sin \phi_1 \sin \theta_1 & \cos \phi_1 & -\sin \phi_1 \cos \theta_1 & \\ -\cos \phi_1 \sin \theta_1 & \sin \phi_1 & \cos \phi_1 \cos \theta_1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \theta_1 + z \sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \phi_1 (x \sin \theta_1 - z \cos \theta_1) + y \cos \phi_1 \\ \cos \phi_1 (-x \sin \theta_1 + z \cos \theta_1) + y \sin \phi_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

即最终落在了 z 轴上。

如图 1b 所示，先绕 z 轴旋转 θ_2 ，再绕 y 轴旋转 ϕ_2 ，有

$$\sin \theta_2 = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad \cos \theta_2 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad (4)$$

$$\sin \phi_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \quad \cos \phi_2 = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \quad (5)$$

则根据三维旋转的定义有

$$\begin{aligned} R_y(\phi_2)R_z(\theta_2)P &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi_2 & \sin \phi_2 & & \\ & 1 & & \\ -\sin \phi_2 & \cos \phi_2 & & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 & & \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi_2 \cos \theta_2 & -\cos \phi_2 \sin \theta_2 & \sin \phi_2 & \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 & & \\ -\sin \phi_2 \cos \theta_2 & \sin \phi_2 \sin \theta_2 & \cos \phi_2 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi_2(x \cos \theta_2 - y \sin \theta_2) + z \sin \phi_2 \\ x \sin \theta_2 + y \cos \theta_2 \\ \sin \phi_2(-x \cos \theta_2 + y \sin \theta_2) + z \cos \phi_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

即最终也落在了 z 轴上。

3 第3题

Try to build a BSP tree for the graph below. For easier grading, please choose vertex at each step according to the alphabetical order.

解 其中 d 被 b 切割为 d_1 和 d_2 ，如图 3 所示，建立后的 BSP 树如图 4 所示。

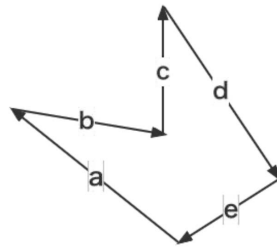


图2 problem

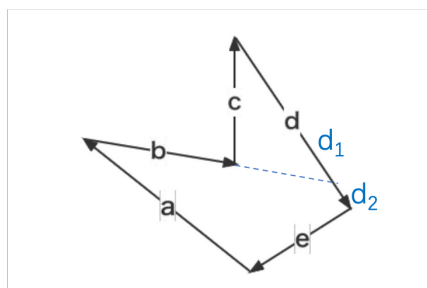


图3 切割后的边

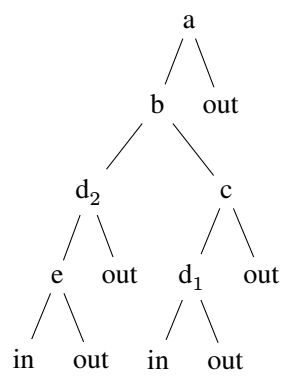


图4 BSP 树