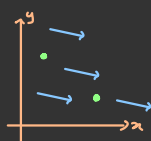



Antes do 27.02.2023

Pontos e Vetores

$$\vec{v} = (2, 1) \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{direção do eixo} \\ \rightarrow \text{desinem unidade} \end{array}$$

$$p = (2, 1)$$



\rightarrow é o mesmo vetor

\rightarrow pontos diferentes



$$p' = p + \vec{v}$$

$$p'' = p + k\vec{v}$$

$$0 \leq k \leq 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{os pontos variam} \\ \text{entre } p \text{ e } p' \end{array}$$

$$\vec{v} = p' - p$$

$$p'' = p + k(p' - p)$$

$$p'' = \underbrace{(1-k)}_{a_1} p + \underbrace{k}_{a_2} p' \Rightarrow \text{Interpolação Linear}$$

$$p = a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2 + \dots + a_n p_n \Rightarrow \text{Combinação afim}$$

$$0 \leq a_i \leq 1$$

$$\sum a_i = 1$$

\Rightarrow Coordenadas homogêneas



$$p(2, 1)$$

$$p = 2 \cdot \vec{i} + 1 \cdot \vec{j}$$

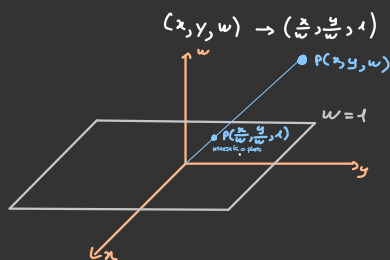
$$p = 0 + 2\vec{i} + 1\vec{j} \rightarrow \text{ou seja, } p \text{ parte da origem}$$

$$p(2, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \text{Em 2D, temos 3 coordenadas}$$

$$\vec{v}(2, 1, 0) \rightarrow \text{distingue entre ponto e vetor}$$

$$\vec{v} = p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n = (1, \dots, 1)$$

$$p = p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$$



\Rightarrow Translação

$$p_1 = p + \vec{v}$$

$$p_1 = (p_x + v_x, p_y + v_y, 1)$$

$$p_1 = \underbrace{p_x \vec{i} + p_y \vec{j} + 0}_{p} + \underbrace{v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} + 1}_{v}$$

$$p_1 = p_x \vec{i} + p_y \vec{j} + 0 + v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} + 1$$

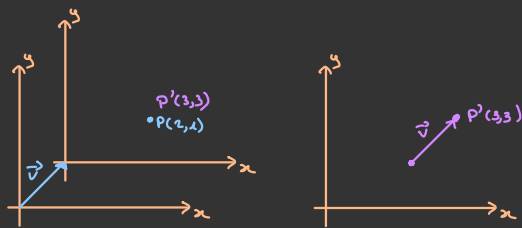
$$p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & v_x \\ 0 & 1 & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & v_x \\ 0 & 1 & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + v_x \\ p_y + v_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + v_x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + v_y \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Quando se aplica uma transformação a um vetor, as suas coordenadas mudam? \Rightarrow Não muda

Aplicar a transformação ao sistema de coordenadas



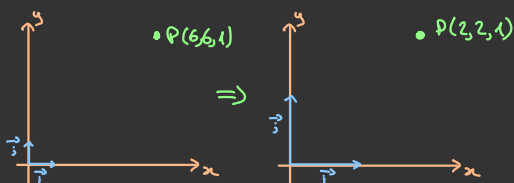
$$P_1 = \underbrace{T_1 T_2 \dots T_n}_{T} \cdot P = T \cdot P \Rightarrow \text{Assim só 1 transformação é aplicada ao ponto}$$

\Rightarrow Escalas

$$\times P_1 = 3 \cdot P = (6, 3) = (2, 2, 1) \rightarrow P(2, 2, 1)$$

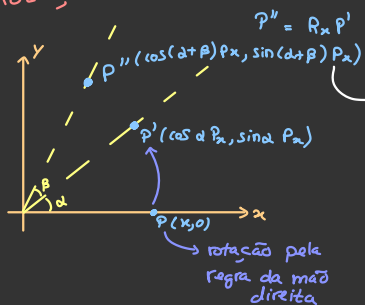
$$\Rightarrow S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



27.02.2023

\Rightarrow Rotação



$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta) \cos(\alpha)$$

$$P''_x = \cos(\alpha + \beta) P_x = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) P_x - \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta) P_x = \cos(\beta) P'_x - \sin(\beta) P'_y$$

$$P''_y = \sin(\alpha + \beta) P_x = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) P_x + \sin(\beta) \cos(\alpha) P_x = \cos(\beta) P'_y + \sin(\beta) P'_x$$

\Downarrow passar para uma matriz

$$P'' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta & 0 \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P'_x \\ P'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

⇒ Rotação no eixo z (3 dimensões)

$$R_{z,\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

⇒ Rotação no eixo y (3 dimensões)

$$R_{y,\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

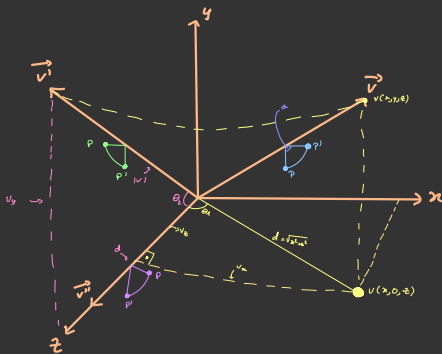
$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x \quad y \quad z \quad \text{(origem)}$

$$\rightarrow \cos(\alpha) = \cos(-\alpha)$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(\alpha) = -\sin(-\alpha)$$

⇒ Rotação no eixo x (3 dimensões)

$$R_{x,\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



1. Escolher um eixo

2. Rodar o vetor

$$P = R_{y,\theta_1} P$$

$$P = R_{x,\theta_2} P$$

$$P' = R_{z,\alpha} P$$

$$P' = R_{z,-\theta_2} P'$$

$$P' = R_{y,-\theta_1} P'$$

$$\Rightarrow P' = R_{y,-\theta_1} R_{x,-\theta_2} R_{z,\alpha} R_{x,\theta_2} R_{y,\theta_1} P$$

$$P' = R_{\text{total}} P$$

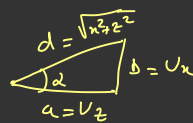
↳ feito uma vez por frame

↳ feita para cada ponto

$$R_{y,-\theta_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{V_z}{\sqrt{V_x^2 + V_z^2}} & 0 & -\frac{V_x}{\sqrt{V_x^2 + V_z^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{V_x}{\sqrt{V_x^2 + V_z^2}} & 0 & \frac{V_z}{\sqrt{V_x^2 + V_z^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

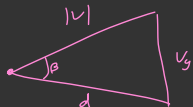
$$R_{x,\theta_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & -V_y & 0 \\ 0 & V_y & d & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 0 \\ 0,707 & -0,707 & 3 \\ 0,707 & 0,707 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



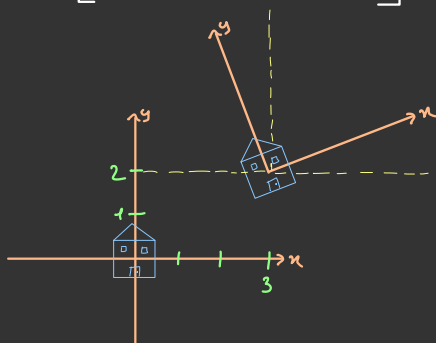
$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{a}{d}$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{b}{d}$$



$$\cos(\beta) = \frac{d}{|V|}$$

$$\sin(\beta) = \frac{V_y}{|V|}$$



$$M \cdot \Theta = I \Rightarrow M = \left[\frac{RS}{0} \mid \frac{t}{1} \right] \left[\frac{A}{0} \mid \frac{B}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{RS \cdot A}{0} \mid \frac{RS \cdot B + t}{1} \right]$$

↳ $A = RS^{-1}$ → se não aplicar escalas, a inversa e a transposta

↳ $B = RS^{-1} \cdot t$

↳ aplicar as escalas no final

06.03.2023

$$T = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & t \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$T_1 \cdot T_2 = T_2 \cdot T_1$$

$$S = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} s & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

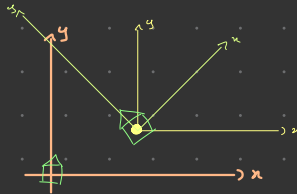
$$S_1 \cdot S_2 = S_2 \cdot S_1$$

$$R = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} R & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 \cdot R_2 \neq R_2 \cdot R_1$$

$$T = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

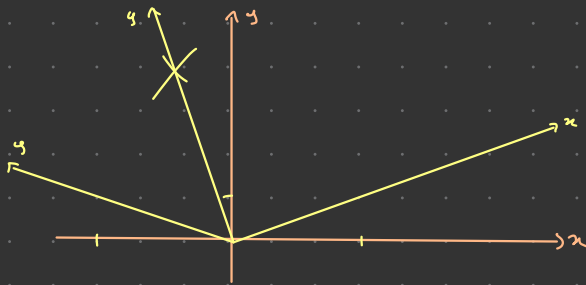
$$R = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} \cos 45^\circ & -\sin 45^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



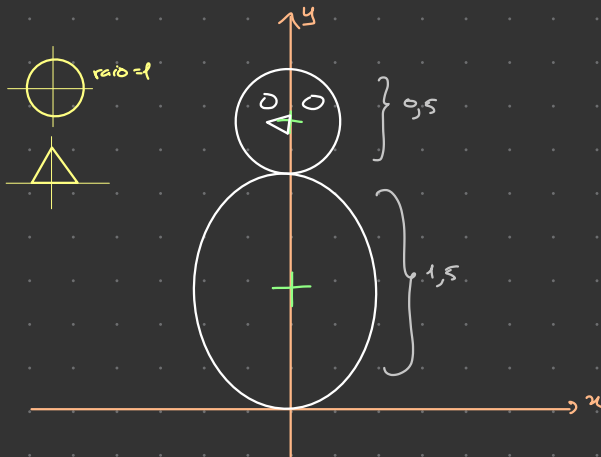
$$S = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \cos 45^\circ & -\sin 45^\circ & 0 & 0 \\ \sin 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$SR = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3\cos 45^\circ & -3\sin 45^\circ & 0 & 0 \\ \sin 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



⇒ A escala deve ser aplicada no fim

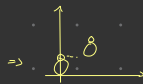


corpo {
 translate (0, 0.75, 0) → para subir os eixos das coordenadas
 scale 0.75 → pushMatrix():
 esfera
 scale 1/0.75 X → popMatrix(): antes de continuar, desfazer a escala
 nariz {
 translate (0, 1, 0) → pushMatrix():
 rotate 90° 0, 1, 0
 cone
 rotate -90° 0, 1, 0 X → popMatrix(): desfazer a rotação
 cabeça {
 scale 0.25 → pushMatrix():
 esfera
 scale 1/0.25 X → popMatrix(): desfazer a escala
 olho {
 translate 0.05, 0.05, 0.05
 scale 0.05 → pushMatrix():
 esfera
 scale 0.05 X → popMatrix():

→ evita arredondamentos e erros de arredondamento

```
void renderScene() {
```

```
    ...
    drawSnowMan();
    translate(0,0,0);
    drawSnowMan();
```

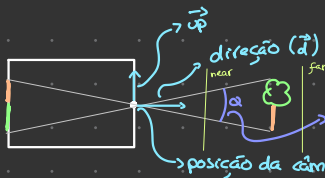


ou

na própria transformação, fazer push e pop:

```
void drawSnowMan() {
    push;
    ...
    pop
}
```

⇒ colocar câmera:



⇒ parâmetros extrínsecos → $glLookAt(p, la, up);$

este ângulo controla o zoom → $\alpha = \text{field of view (fov)}$ ⇒ depende da câmera

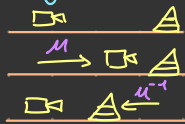
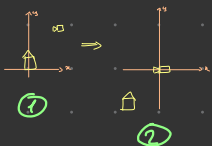
near → não vejo o que está antes

⇒ parâmetros intrínsecos

far → não vejo o que está depois

→ vemos o que está entre o near e o far ⇒ View frustum

⇒ a câmera passará a estar na origem → os pontos vão fazer uma translação



⇒ a imagem tirada pela câmera é a mesma nestas duas cases

movimento inverso

① ⇒ por a câmera no mundo ⇒ $M = TR$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d} = la - p$$

$$z = \frac{-\vec{d}}{|\vec{d}|}$$

$$x = \frac{\vec{d} \times \vec{up}}{|\vec{d} \times \vec{up}|}$$

$$y = \vec{z} \times \vec{x}$$

① ⇒ Temos que fazer a inversa ⇒ $(TR)^{-1} = R^{-1}T^{-1}$

