

虚拟现实书面1

1. 通过课上所讲缩放, 得

$$1. S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 代入 $R_z(90^\circ)$ 得

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

3. 代入平移矩阵公式有

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

该三维空间点可用 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 表式, 可知

$$\text{变换后 } P = TRS \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 朝向 $g = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

代入公式得坐标轴 $z^c = \frac{-g}{\|g\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

$x^c = \frac{u \times z^c}{\|u \times z^c\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$y^c = \cancel{z^c} \times x^c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

视角变换矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^c & y^c & z^c & -x \cdot e \\ y^c & y^c & y^c & -y \cdot e \\ z^c & z^c & z^c & -z \cdot e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{-36}{5}$$

3. 代入公式, 令 $f = \cot(\frac{\text{fovy}}{2}) = 1$

透视投影矩阵

$$M_{\text{proj}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{f}{\text{aspect}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{z_{\text{far}} + z_{\text{near}}}{z_{\text{far}} - z_{\text{near}}} & -\frac{2z_{\text{far}}z_{\text{near}}}{z_{\text{far}} - z_{\text{near}}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{9}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

P_2 在截断空间坐标 $M_{\text{proj}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{24}{5} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{23}{4} \\ \frac{24}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{23}{4} \\ \frac{14}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{27}{4} \\ \frac{36}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

NDC坐标即为截断空间坐标第四项归一化, 为

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{36} \\ -\frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{23}{16} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{14} \\ \frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{15}{56} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{36} \\ \frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{15}{16} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 视口变换时:

$$x_{\text{window}} = \frac{\text{width}}{2} (x_{\text{NDC}} + 1) + x = \frac{2660}{3}$$

$$y_{\text{window}} = \frac{\text{height}}{2} (y_{\text{NDC}} + 1) + y = 570.630$$

$$z_{\text{window}} = \frac{1}{2} z_{\text{NDC}} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{41}{32}$$

∴ 在屏幕空间坐标 $(x_{\text{window}}, y_{\text{window}}) = (\frac{2660}{3}, 530)$