6.4三维图形的 几何变换技术

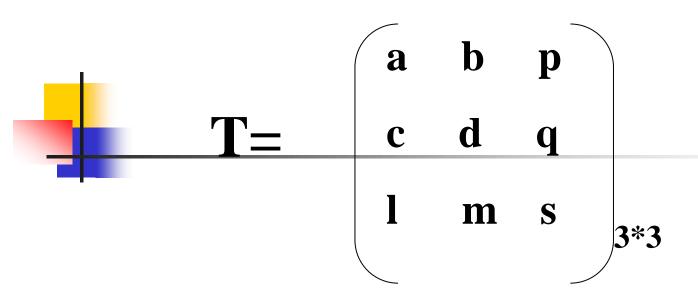
谢忠红 南京农业大学

三维图形变换

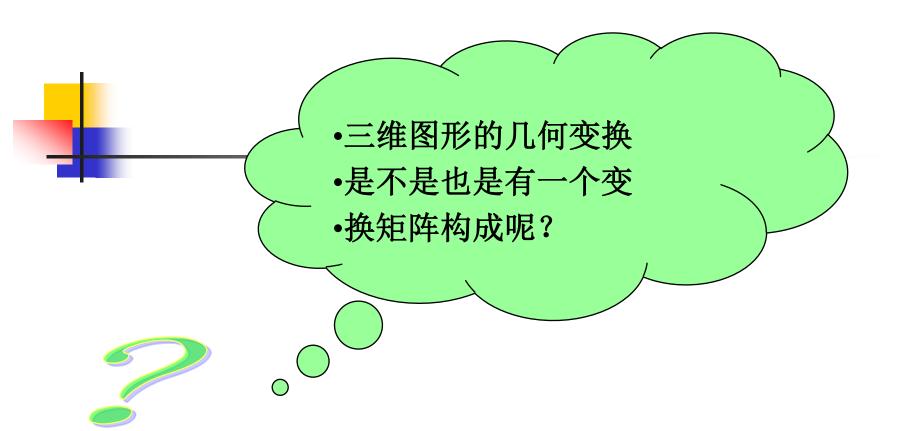
■ 复习二维图形的图形变换

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & p \\ c & d & q \\ l & m & s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3*3$$



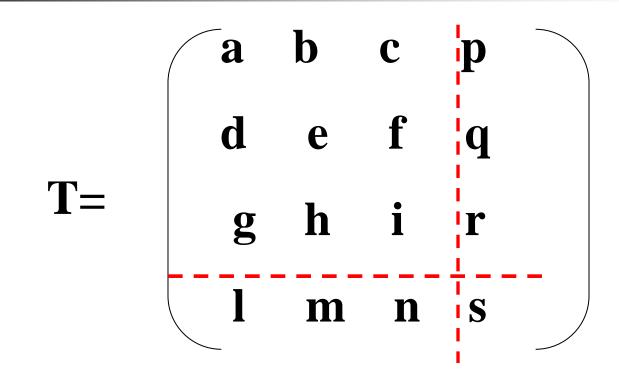
- $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$: 对图形进行缩放、旋转、对称、错切等变换。
- (/ m): 对图形进行平移变换。
- $\binom{p}{q}$:对图形做投影变换。
- (s):对整体图形进行伸缩变换。

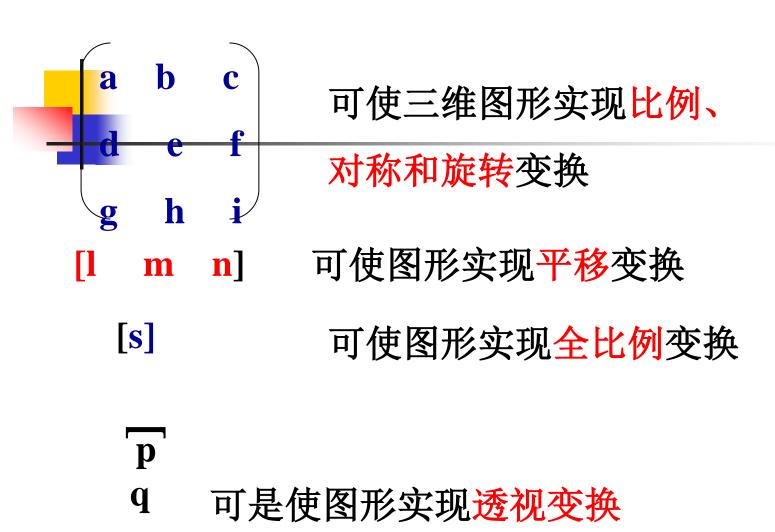


答案: Yes

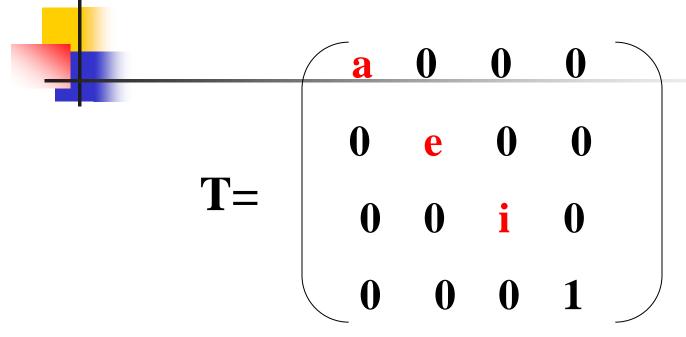
$$[x \ y \ z \ 1] \ .T=[x' \ y' \ z' \ 1]$$







比例变换



[x y z 1]
$$.T=[ax ey iz 1]$$

=[x' y' z' 1]

三维平移变换

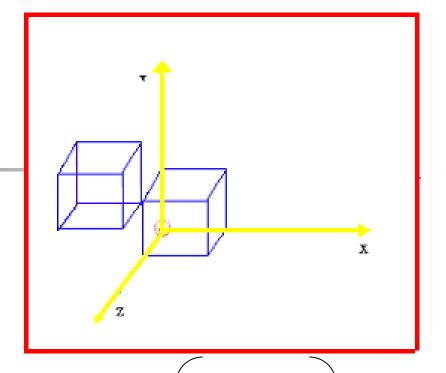
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ L & m & n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[x y z 1]
$$.T=[x+L y+m z+n 1]$$

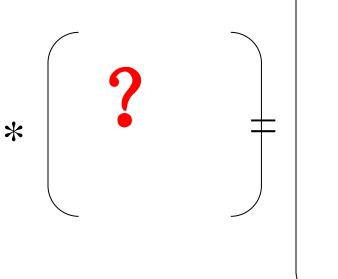
=[x'y'z'1]

例: 设L=100, m=100, n=100对 棱长=100的立体

作平移变换。



0	100	100	1
0	0	100	1
100	0	100	1
100	100	100	1
0	100	0	1
0	0	0	1
100	0	0	1
100	100	0	1
_		_	/

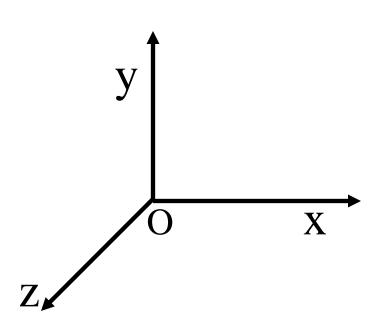


三维旋转变换(见课本185)

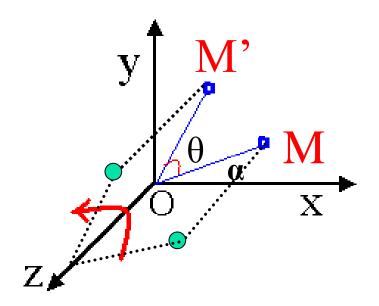
三种基本的旋转:绕x轴旋转

绕y轴旋转

绕z轴旋转



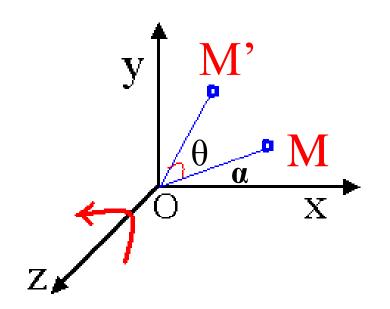
(1)绕z轴旋转的公式为



$|x| \Rightarrow |OM| = |OM'| = R$ $|x| = R \cos \alpha$ $|y| = R \sin \alpha$

•
$$x' = R\cos(\alpha + \theta)$$

• (2) $y' = R\sin(\alpha + \theta)$



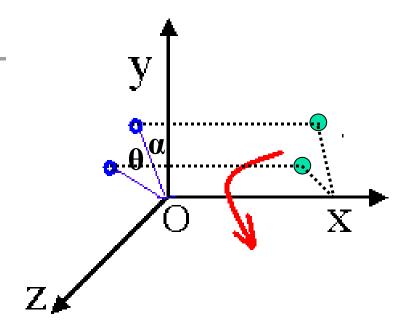
•(3)
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{R}(\cos \alpha \cos \theta - \sin \alpha \sin \theta) \\ \mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{R}(\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta) \end{cases}$$

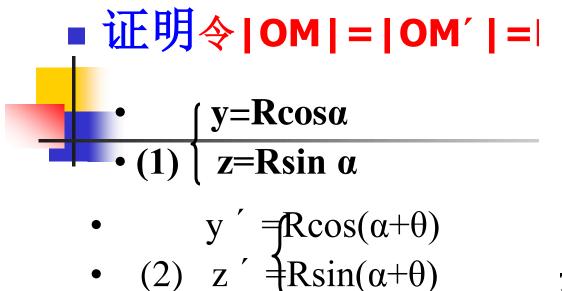
·旋转变换的特点:绕Z轴进行旋转,只能改变图形的方位而图形的大小和形状不变

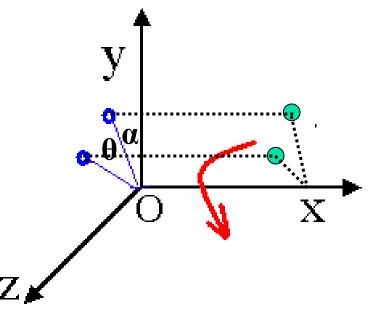
•x'=xcos
$$\theta$$
 -ysin θ
y'=xsin θ +ycos θ
z'=z

矩阵表示形式:

(2)绕X轴旋转的公式为







•(3)
$$\begin{cases} y' = R(\cos \alpha \cos \theta - \sin \alpha \sin \theta) \\ z' = R(\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta) \end{cases}$$

•旋转变换的特点: 绕x轴进行旋转,只能改变图形的方位而图形的大小和形状不变

•x'=x
$$y'=y\cos\theta-z\sin\theta$$

$$z'=y\sin\theta+z\cos\theta$$

矩阵表示形式:

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



- ·绕y轴旋转的公式是?
- •如何用矩阵表示?

■ (3)绕y轴旋转的公式为

$$[x' \ y' \ z' \ 1] = [x \ y \ z \ 1]$$

■三维全比例变换

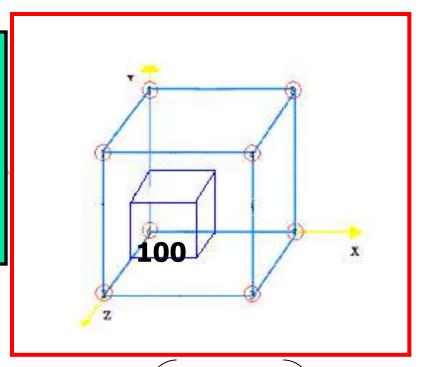
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[x \ y \ z \ 1]$$
 $.T = [x \ y \ z \ s]$
 $= [x' \ y' \ z' \ 1]$



例: 对棱长 =100的立体

- 作全比例变换。



/				/	
	0	100	100	1	
	0	0	100	1	
	100	0	100	1	
	100	100	100	1	*
	0	100	0	1	
	0	0	0	1	
	100	0	0	1	
	100	100	0	1	
\	_		_	/	



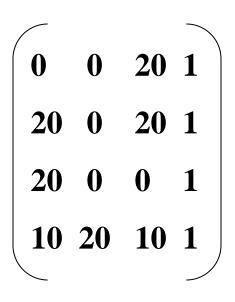
■ 三维对称变换(关于平面的对称变换)

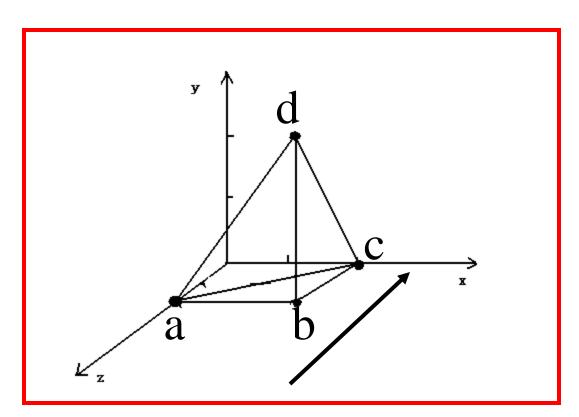
例:关于平面O-XY对称

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{Z}$$

同理关于平面O-YZ平面对称、 关于O-XZ平面对称

- **例**: 已知三棱锥各顶点坐标为(0,0,20), (20,0,20), (20,0,0), (10,20,10)
- (1)从Z轴方向向平面O-XY作平行投影,求出各项 点投影后的坐标。
- (2) 先使得该三棱锥绕y轴旋转30°,然后再沿着y轴方向作平行投影,求出平行投影后的点的坐标





解题:

 0
 0
 20
 1

 20
 0
 20
 1

 20
 0
 0
 1

 10
 20
 10
 1

 0
 20
 1

 20
 0
 20
 1

 20
 0
 0
 1

 10
 20
 10
 1

 cos 30
 0
 -sin30
 0

 0
 1
 0
 0

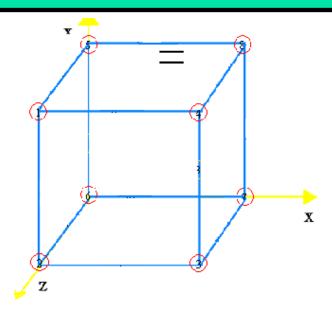
 sin30
 0
 cos30
 0

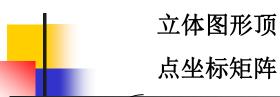
 0
 0
 0
 1

 $\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$



- 例: 已知某立方体棱长均为100,
- (1) 试从(0,0,400) 处向平面O-XY作透视投影,求出个顶点投影后的坐标并绘制投影图。
- (2)先使得该正方体绕y轴旋转60度,绕后再往y轴的正方向平移50,最后从(0,0,400)处向平面O-XY作透视投影试求出个顶点投影后的坐标并绘制投影图。





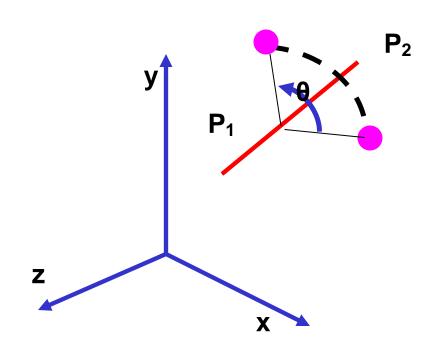
透视变换 矩阵

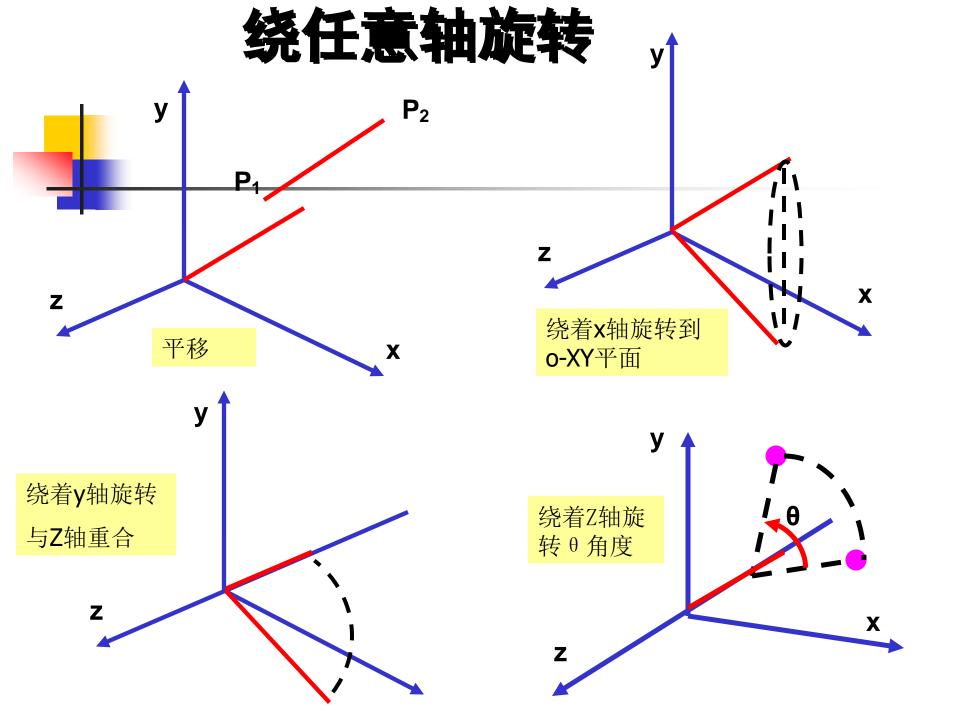
	0	100	100	1
	0	0	100	1
	100	0	100	1
	100	100	100	1
	0	100	0	1
	0	0	0	1
	100	0	0	1
	100	100	0	1
\	_			/

*

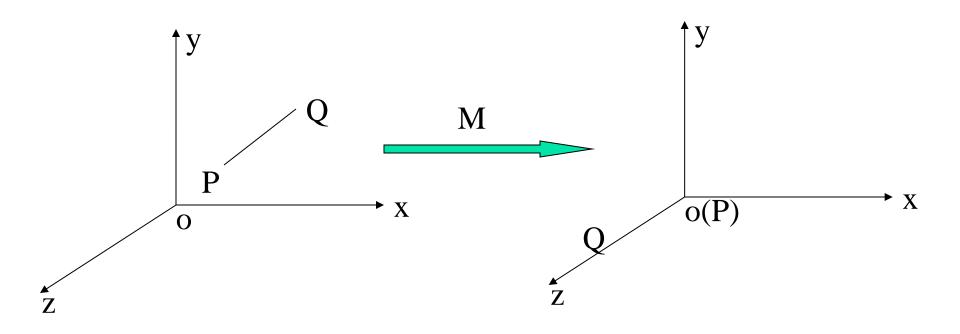
变换后顶 点地二维 坐标矩阵

思考:物体绕着空间某根轴p1p2 旋转θ角度的组合矩阵是什么?





7、在坐标系oxyz中,求一个变换将 P(1,1,1)Q(2,2,2)变换到z轴上:P在坐标原 点 Q在z轴正半轴。



矩阵表示为