

hw5 实验报告

实验内容

Basic:

1. 投影(Projection):
把上次作业绘制的cube放置在(-1.5, 0.5, -1.5)位置, 要求6个面颜色不一致
 - 正交投影(orthographic projection): 实现正交投影, 使用多组(left, right, bottom, top, near, far)参数, 比较结果差异
 - 透视投影(perspective projection): 实现透视投影, 使用多组参数, 比较结果差异
2. 视角变换(View Changing):
把cube放置在(0, 0, 0)处, 做透视投影, 使摄像机围绕cube旋转, 并且时刻看着cube中心
3. 在GUI里添加菜单栏, 可以选择各种功能。Hint: 使摄像机一直处于一个圆的位置, 可以参考以下公式:

```
camPosX=sin(clock()/1000.0)*Radius;  
camPosZ=cos(clock()/1000.0)*Radius;
```

原理很容易理解, 由于圆的公式 $a^2 + b^2 = 1$, 以及有 $\sin(x)^2 + \cos(x)^2 = 1$, 所以能保证摄像机在XoZ平面的一个圆上。

4. 在现实生活中, 我们一般将摄像机摆放的空间View matrix和被拍摄的物体摆设的空间Model matrix分开, 但是在OpenGL中却将两个合二为一设为ModelView matrix, 通过上面的作业启发, 你认为是为什么呢? 在报告中写入。(Hints: 你可能有不只一个摄像机)

Bonus:

1. 实现一个camera类, 当键盘输入 w,a,s,d, 能够前后左右移动; 当移动鼠标, 能够视角移动("lookaround"), 即类似FPS(First Person Shooting)的游戏场景

Hint: camera类的头文件可以参考如下 (同样也可以自己定义, 只要功能相符即可):

```
class Camera{  
public:  
...  
void moveForward(GLfloat const distance);  
void moveBack(GLfloat const distance);  
void moveRight(GLfloat const distance);  
void moveLeft(GLfloat const distance);  
...  
void rotate(GLfloat const pitch, GLfloat const yaw);  
...  
private:  
...  
GLfloat pfov, pratio, pnear, pfar;  
GLfloat cameraPosX, cameraPosY, cameraPosZ;  
GLfloat cameraFrontX, cameraFrontY, cameraFrontZ;
```

```
GLfloat cameraRightX, cameraRightY, cameraRightZ;  
GLfloat cameraUpX, cameraUpY, cameraUpZ;  
...  
};
```

PS. void rotate(GLfloat const pitch, GLfloat const yaw) 里的 pitch 、 yaw 均为欧拉角（参考上方 References）

实验过程

Basic 1

放在 (-1.5, 0.5, -1.5) 只需使用 `glm::translate()` 即可

```
model = glm::translate(model, glm::vec3(-1.5f, 0.5f, -1.5f));
```

正交投影和透视投影根据用户输入决定参数

```
if (p_or_o) {  
    // 正交  
    projection = glm::ortho(orth[0], orth[1], orth[2], orth[3], orth[4], orth[5]);  
} else {  
    // 投影  
    model = glm::rotate(model, 1.0f, glm::vec3(0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f)); // 旋转使结果更明显  
    projection = glm::perspective(fov, ratio, p_near, p_far);  
}
```

最后再传入着色器即可

basic 2

围绕立方体旋转可以通过使用三角函数计算每一帧的位置：

```
float radius = 20.0f;  
float camX = sin glfwGetTime() * radius;  
float camZ = cos glfwGetTime() * radius;  
view = glm::lookAt(glm::vec3(camX, 0.0f, camZ), glm::vec3(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f),  
                  glm::vec3(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f));
```

传入着色器即可

Bonus

类声明

```
class Camera {
public:
    Camera(glm::vec3 _position = glm::vec3(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f));

    glm::mat4 GetViewMatrix();

    void ProcessKeyboard(Camera_Movement direction, float deltaTime);

    void ProcessMouseMovement(float xoffset, float yoffset);

private:
    // Camera Attributes
    glm::vec3 position;
    glm::vec3 front;
    glm::vec3 up;
    glm::vec3 right;
    glm::vec3 worldUp;

    // Euler Angles
    float yaw;
    float pitch;

    // Camera options
    float movementSpeed;
    float mouseSensitivity;

    void updateCameraVectors();
};
```

键盘输入

```
void processInput(GLFWwindow *window) {
    if (glfwGetKey(window, GLFW_KEY_ESCAPE) == GLFW_PRESS)
        glfwSetWindowShouldClose(window, true);

    float velocity = deltaTime * movementSpeed;
    if (glfwGetKey(window, GLFW_KEY_W) == GLFW_PRESS)
        camera.ProcessKeyboard(FORWARD, velocity);
    else if (glfwGetKey(window, GLFW_KEY_S) == GLFW_PRESS)
        camera.ProcessKeyboard(BACKWARD, velocity);
    else if (glfwGetKey(window, GLFW_KEY_A) == GLFW_PRESS)
        camera.ProcessKeyboard(LEFT, velocity);
    else if (glfwGetKey(window, GLFW_KEY_D) == GLFW_PRESS)
        camera.ProcessKeyboard(RIGHT, velocity);
}
```

为了确保不同配置上的移动速度一致，使用 `每一帧的时间差 * 速度` 作为位移量，然后在 Camera 里处理事件：

```
enum Camera_Movement {
    FORWARD,
    BACKWARD,
    LEFT,
    RIGHT
};

void Camera::ProcessKeyboard(Camera_Movement direction, float velocity) {
    if (direction == FORWARD)
        position += front * velocity;
    if (direction == BACKWARD)
        position -= front * velocity;
    if (direction == LEFT)
        position -= right * velocity;
    if (direction == RIGHT)
        position += right * velocity;
}
```

鼠标移动

首先监听鼠标移动事件:

```
void mouseCallback(GLFWwindow* window, double xpos, double ypos) {
    // first position
    if (firstMouse) {
        lastX = xpos;
        lastY = ypos;
        firstMouse = false;
    }

    // caculate offset
    float xoffset = xpos - lastX;
    float yoffset = lastY - ypos;

    lastX = xpos;
    lastY = ypos;

    camera.ProcessMouseMovement(xoffset * mouseSensitivity, yoffset * mouseSensitivity);
}
```

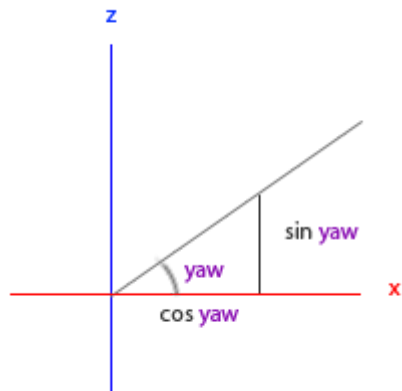
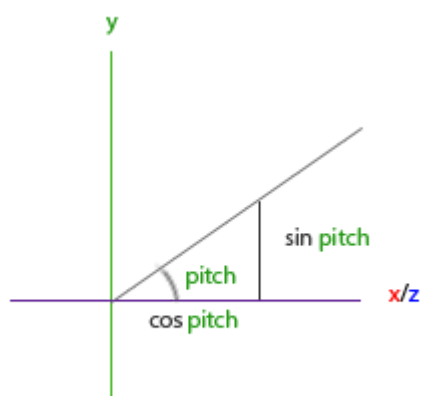
得到 x, y 偏移量后计算 yaw, pitch:

```
void Camera::ProcessMouseMovement(float xoffset, float yoffset) {
    yaw += xoffset;
    pitch += yoffset;
    pitch = glm::min(89.0f, glm::max(pitch, -89.0f)); // limit the range
    updateCameraVectors();
}
```

最后渲染的时候计算方向向量:

```
void Camera::updateCameraVectors() {
    glm::vec3 f;
    f.x = cos(glm::radians(yaw)) * cos(glm::radians(pitch));
    f.y = sin(glm::radians(pitch));
    f.z = sin(glm::radians(yaw)) * cos(glm::radians(pitch));
    front = glm::normalize(f);
    right = glm::normalize(glm::cross(front, worldUp));
    up = glm::normalize(glm::cross(right, front));
}
```

原理：



假设斜边为 1，方向向量为 `front`，那么由图可以看到

$$front.x = \cos(yaw) * \cos(pitch)$$

$$front.y = \sin(pitch)$$

$$front.z = \cos(pitch) * \sin(yaw)$$

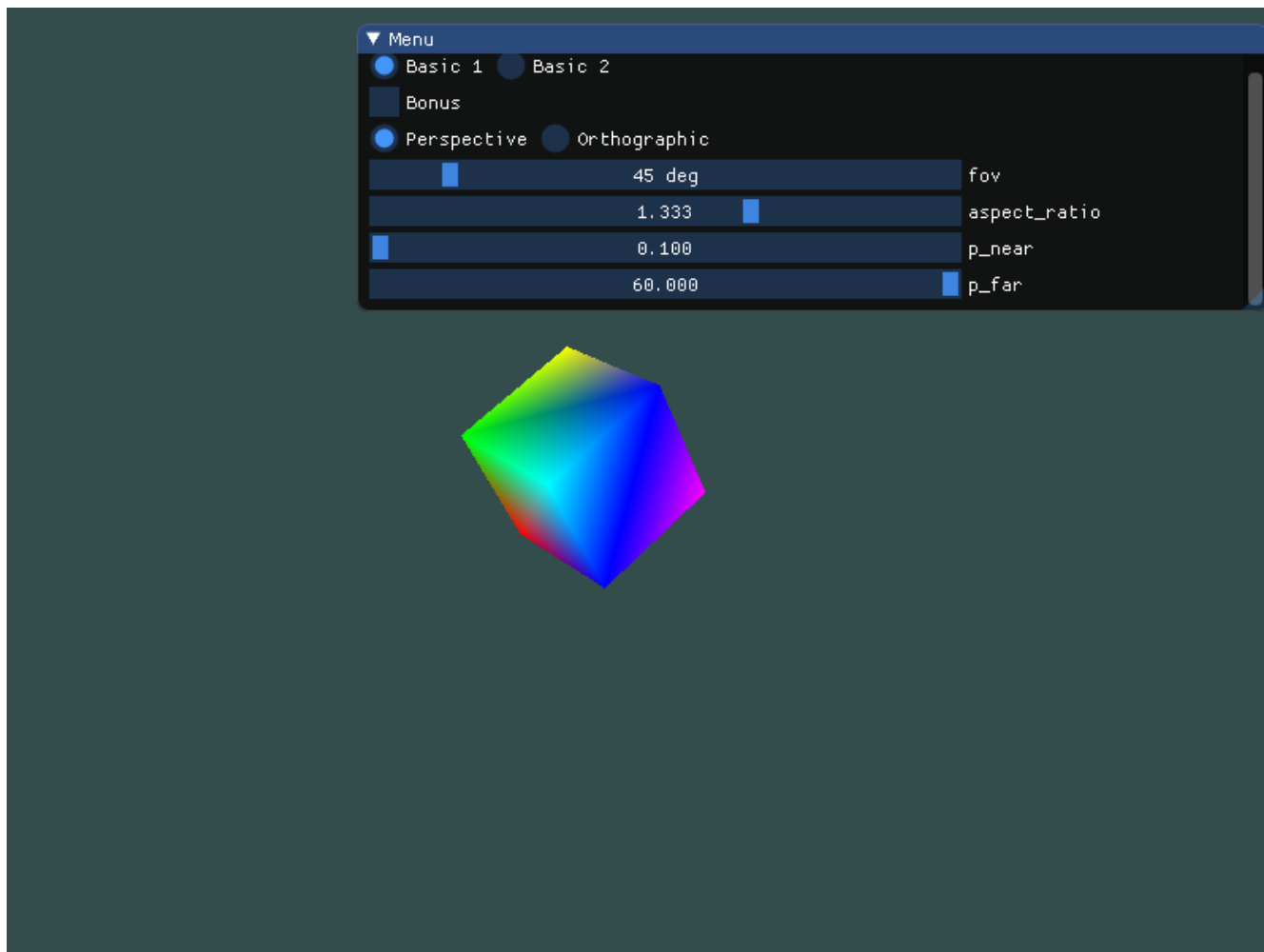
之所以是乘，因为图一中 x/z 轴上的边对应的是图二上的边，故而图二中的斜边实际为 $\cos(pitch)$

最后得到 lookat 矩阵：

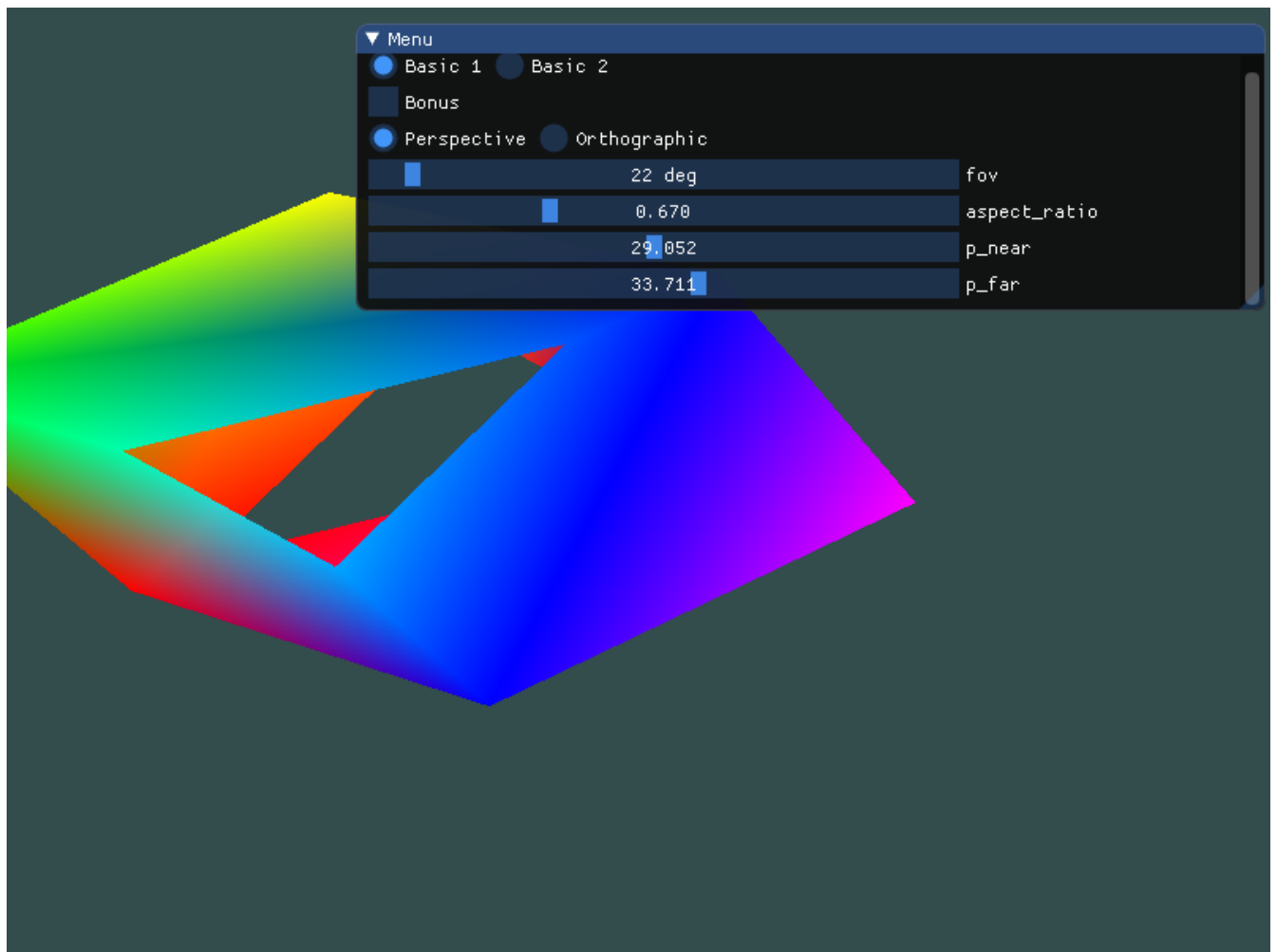
```
glm::mat4 Camera::GetViewMatrix() {  
    return glm::lookAt(position, position + front, up);  
}
```

实验结果

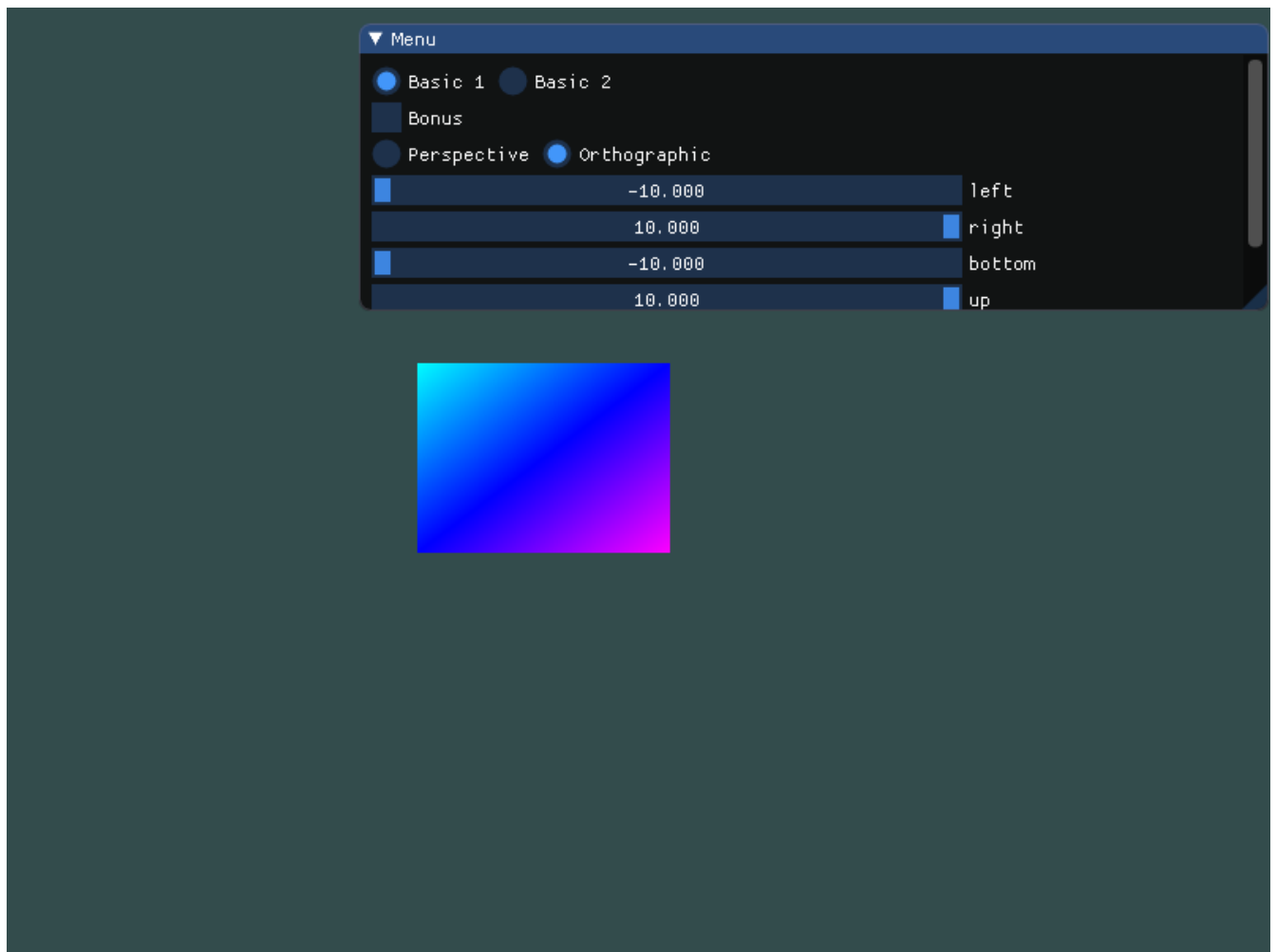
这里只展示 basic 1，其余请看gif



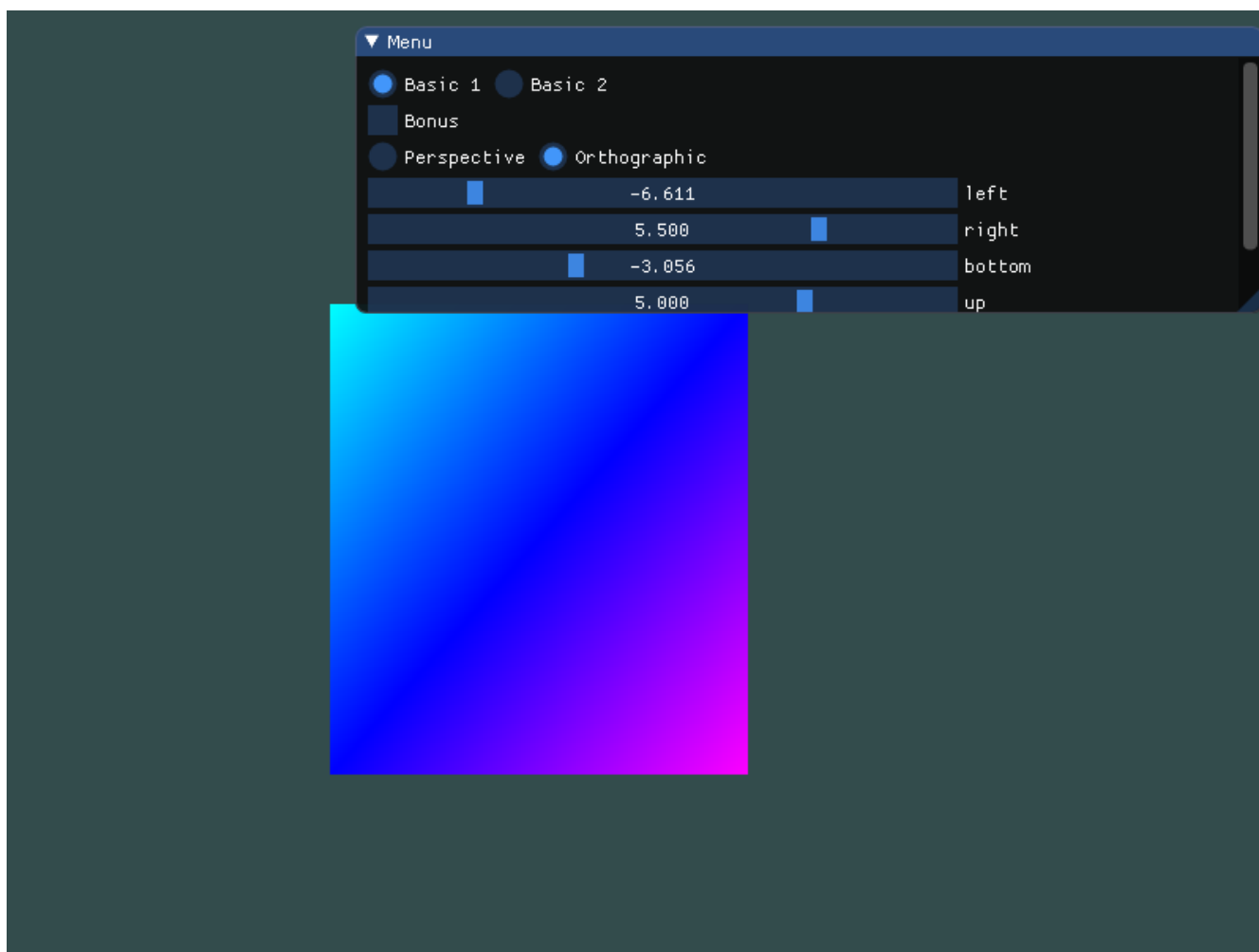
透视投影正常情况



透视投影：调整四个参数，因为远近距离过窄，导致立方体被“切”掉了一部分，而视野的变小使立方体显得更大，宽高比的变化改变立方体的形状



正交投影正常情况



正交投影：调整前4个参数后使得立方体被拉长且偏离位置

实验思考

在现实生活中，我们一般将摄像机摆放的空间View matrix和被拍摄的物体摆设的空间Model matrix分开，但是在OpenGL中却将两个合二为一设为ModelView matrix，通过上面的作业启发，你认为为什么呢？

View Matrix 是描述摄像机位置的矩阵，而 Model Matrix 是描述物体本身位置的矩阵，OpenGL 将二者合在一起可以直接计算出物体在观察空间中的位置，无需中间计算，减少了运算量，提高性能：

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 aPos;
layout (location = 1) in vec3 aColor;

out vec3 ourColor;

uniform mat4 model;
uniform mat4 view;
uniform mat4 projection;

void main() {
    gl_Position = projection * view * model * vec4(aPos, 1.0f);
```

```
    ourColor = aColor;  
}
```

传进顶点着色器后，顶点着色器便通过矩阵运算计算出物体的位置。