

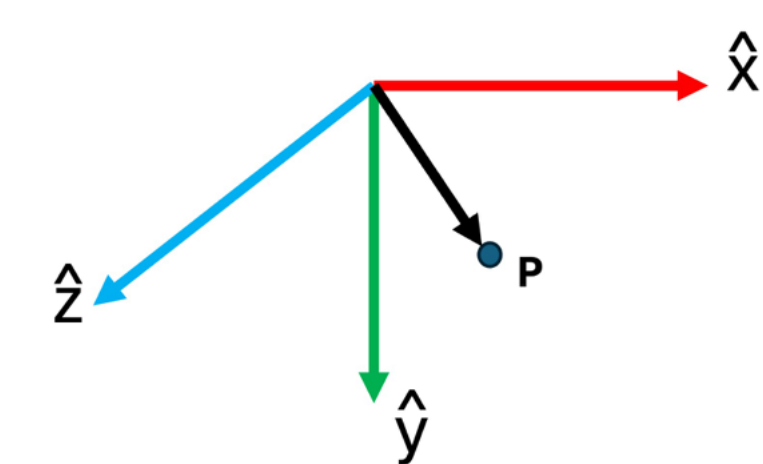
CG\_LEI 2024

T\_05 - camera

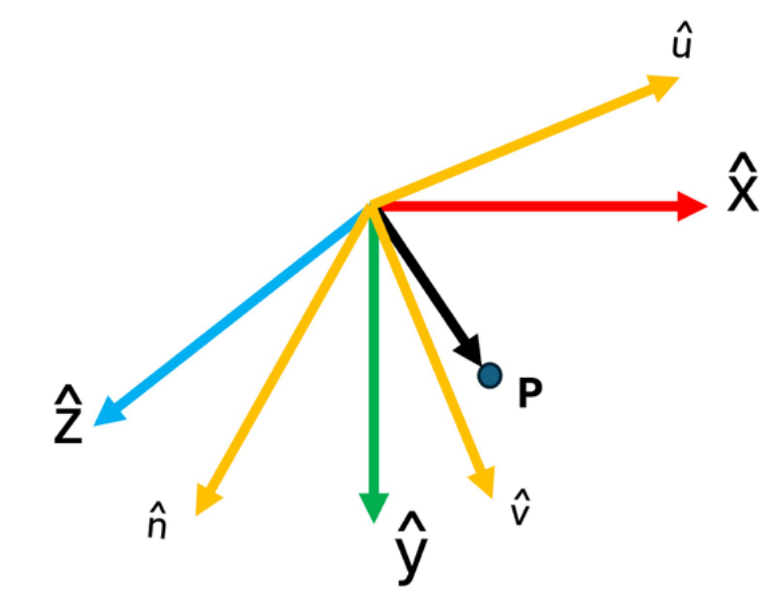
Formulação matemática para mudança de base

Considere  $\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}$  e  $\{\hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{n}\}$  bases de  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Considere um ponto  $P_{\hat{x}\hat{y}\hat{z}} = (x, y, z) = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$



Queremos obter  $P_{\hat{u}\hat{v}\hat{n}} = (u, v, n) = u\hat{u} + v\hat{v} + n\hat{n}$



Estratégia:

- 1. definir  $\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}$  na base  $\{\hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{n}\}$
- 2. descrever o ponto  $P_{\hat{x}\hat{y}\hat{z}}$  utilizando a definição 1.

$$\hat{x} = (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{u})\hat{u} + (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{v})\hat{v} + (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{n})\hat{n}$$
$$\hat{y} = (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{u})\hat{u} + (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{v})\hat{v} + (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{n})\hat{n}$$
$$\hat{z} = (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{u})\hat{u} + (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{v})\hat{v} + (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{n})\hat{n}$$

$$P_{\hat{x}\hat{y}\hat{z}} = (x, y, z) = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z} =$$
$$x\{(\hat{x} \bullet \hat{u})\hat{u} + (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{v})\hat{v} + (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{n})\hat{n}\}$$
$$+ y\{(\hat{y} \bullet \hat{u})\hat{u} + (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{v})\hat{v} + (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{n})\hat{n}\}$$
$$+ z\{(\hat{z} \bullet \hat{u})\hat{u} + (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{v})\hat{v} + (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{n})\hat{n}\} =$$
$$\hat{u}\{x(\hat{x} \bullet \hat{u}) + y(\hat{y} \bullet \hat{u}) + z(\hat{z} \bullet \hat{u})\}$$
$$+ \hat{v}\{x(\hat{x} \bullet \hat{v}) + y(\hat{y} \bullet \hat{v}) + z(\hat{z} \bullet \hat{v})\}$$
$$+ \hat{n}\{x(\hat{x} \bullet \hat{n}) + y(\hat{y} \bullet \hat{n}) + z(\hat{z} \bullet \hat{n})\}$$

Lembrando que:

$$P_{\hat{u}\hat{v}\hat{n}} = (u, v, n) = u\hat{u} + v\hat{v} + n\hat{n}$$

posso reescrever a equação em forma de matriz:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{u}) & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{u}) & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{u}) \\ (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{v}) & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{v}) & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{v}) \\ (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{n}) & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{n}) & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{n}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

Este desenvolvimento resolve a parte das rotações entre as bases  $\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}$  e  $\{\hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{n}\}$ , mas apenas nas situações onde a origem delas seja a mesma. No caso de haver uma translação entre as origens, temos de utilizar coordenadas homogêneas e adicionar uma dimensão ao problema.

Tal qual vimos anteriormente na aula sobre transformações.

Então, ficamos com a matrix final:

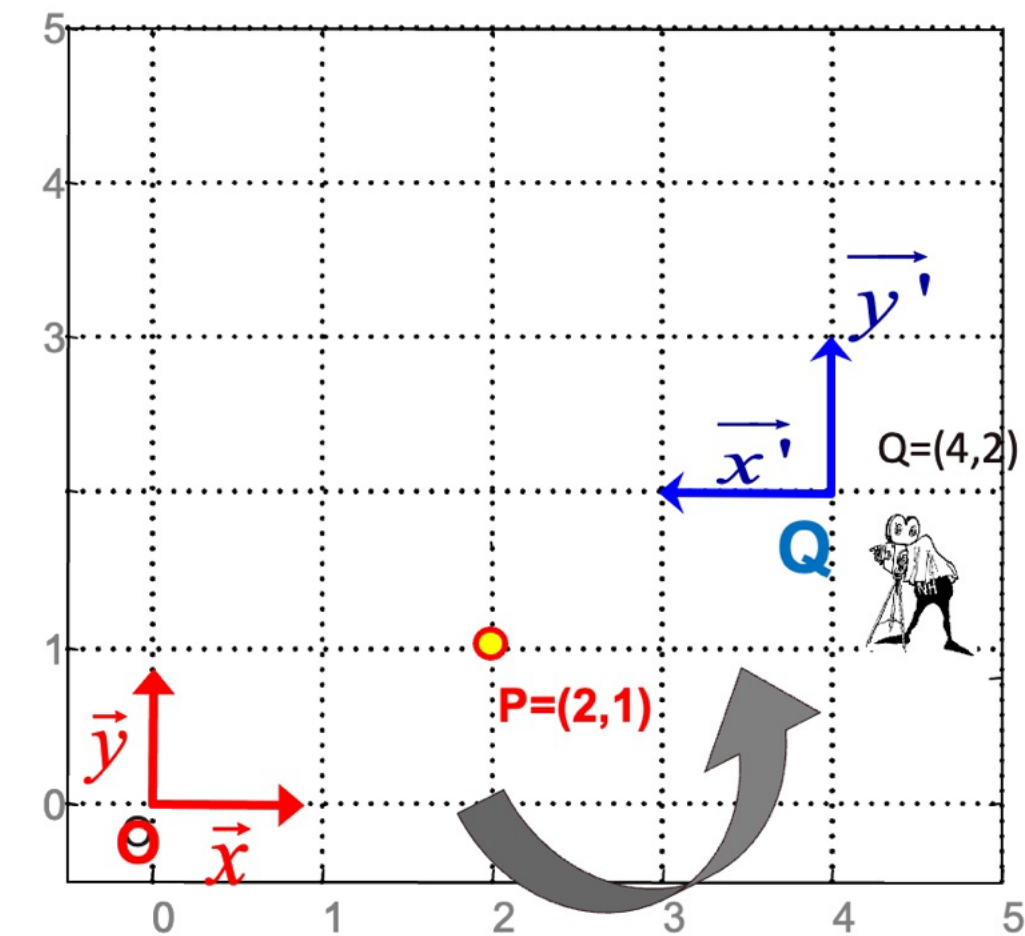
$$P_{\hat{u}\hat{v}\hat{n}} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{u}) & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{u}) & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{u}) & T_{\hat{u}} \\ (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{v}) & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{v}) & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{v}) & T_{\hat{v}} \\ (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{n}) & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{n}) & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{n}) & T_{\hat{n}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

onde  $T_{\hat{u}}, T_{\hat{v}}, T_{\hat{n}}$  representam as coordenadas da origem da base  $\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}$  no referencial  $\{\hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{n}\}$

Aqui, também podemos obter T ao fazer:

$$T_{\hat{u}} = -((origem_{\hat{u}}, origem_{\hat{v}}, origem_{\hat{n}}) \bullet (\hat{u}))$$
$$T_{\hat{v}} = -((origem_{\hat{u}}, origem_{\hat{v}}, origem_{\hat{n}}) \bullet (\hat{v}))$$
$$T_{\hat{n}} = -((origem_{\hat{u}}, origem_{\hat{v}}, origem_{\hat{n}}) \bullet (\hat{n}))$$

Exemplo:



$$P_{\hat{x}'\hat{y}'\hat{z}'} = MP_{\hat{x}\hat{y}\hat{z}}$$

$$\vec{x} = (1, 0, 0)$$
$$\vec{y} = (0, 1, 0)$$
$$\vec{z} = (0, 0, 0)$$
$$\vec{x}' = (-1, 0, 0)$$
$$\vec{y}' = (0, 1, 0)$$
$$\vec{z}' = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$T_{\vec{x}'} = -((4, 2, 0) \bullet (-1, 0, 0)) = 4$$

$$T_{\vec{y}'} = -((4, 2, 0) \bullet (0, 1, 0)) = -2$$

$$T_{\vec{z}'} = 0$$

$$P_{\hat{x}'\hat{y}'\hat{z}'} = \begin{bmatrix} x_Q \\ y_Q \\ z_Q \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{x}') & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{x}') & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{x}') & T_{\vec{x}'} \\ (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{y}') & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{y}') & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{y}') & T_{\vec{y}'} \\ (\hat{x} \bullet \hat{z}') & (\hat{y} \bullet \hat{z}') & (\hat{z} \bullet \hat{z}') & T_{\vec{z}'} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{\hat{x}'\hat{y}'\hat{z}'} = (2, -1, 0)$$