

# Virtual Reality Lab Class Winter Term 2018/19

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## 1 Exercise 1.1 - 1.4

see `vr_assignment1.py`

## 2 Exercise 1.5

This exercise shows how to find a pair of angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  such that the following equation holds:

$$rot(90, x) \cdot rot(\alpha, z) = rot(\beta, y) \cdot rot(90, x)$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{R_x(90^\circ)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{R_z(\alpha)} \stackrel{!}{=} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\beta) & 0 & \sin(\beta) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin(\beta) & 0 & \cos(\beta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{R_y(\beta)} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{R_x(90^\circ)}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\beta) & -\sin(\beta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\beta) & \cos(\beta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

All places in both matrices are the same with the exception of column 1, row 3. Here we have  $\sin(\alpha)$  on one side of the equation and  $-\sin(\beta)$  on the other side. The trivial answer to solve  $\sin(\alpha) = -\sin(\beta)$  for  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  would result in 0. For  $\alpha = \beta = 180^\circ$  the equation holds as  $\sin(180^\circ) = \pm 0$  as does  $-\sin(180^\circ) = \pm 0$ .

### 3 Exercise 1.6

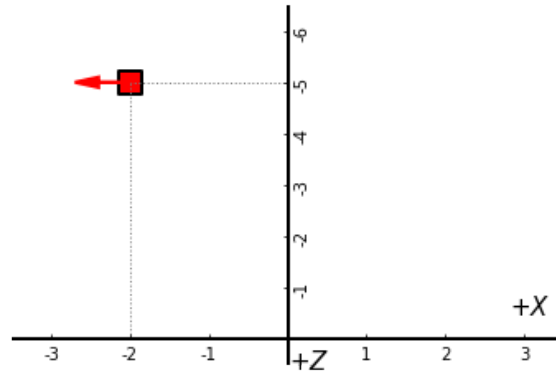


Figure 1:  $rot(90, y) \cdot trans(5.0, 0.0, -2.0)$

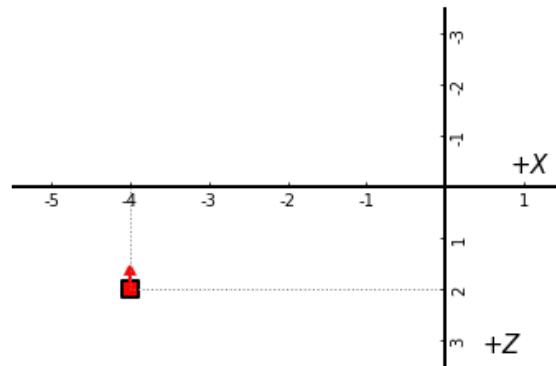


Figure 2:  $trans(-4.0, 0.0, 2.0) \cdot scale(0.5)$

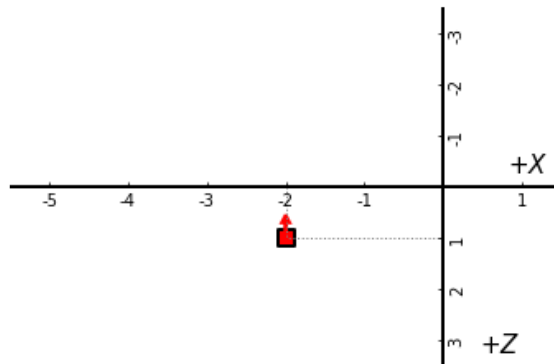


Figure 3:  $scale(0.5) \cdot trans(-4.0, 0.0, 2.0)$

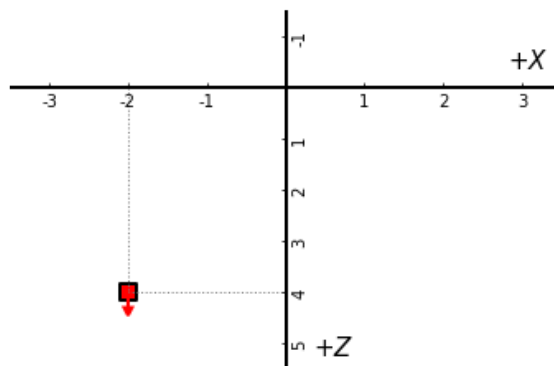


Figure 4:  $trans(-2.0, 0.0, 4.0) \cdot scale(0.5) \cdot rot(180, y)$