

Transformaciones Geométricas

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Um Exemplo de OpenGL

```
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <GL/gl.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
void drawPoint(int x, int y) {
    x = x - 250;
    y = 250-y;
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3v(vcor);
    glPointSize(10);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    glVertex2f(x , y);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

```
void mouse(int bin, int state , int x , int y) {
    if(bin == GLUT_LEFT_BUTTON &&
    state == GLUT_DOWN) drawPoint(x,y);
}
```

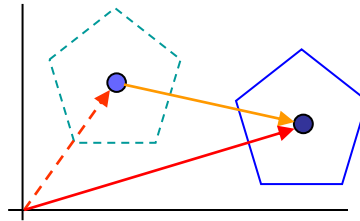
```
void display (void){}
```

```
void init (void)
{
    glClearColor (1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    glLoadIdentity();
    glFlush();
}
```

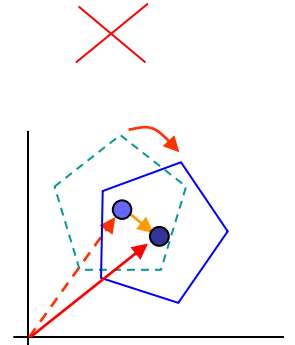
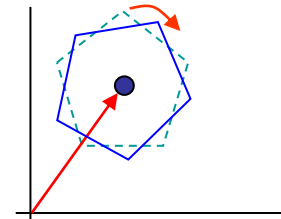
```
int main (int argc,char** argv){
    glutInit(&argc,argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE |
    GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize(500,500);
    glutInitWindowPosition(0,0);
    glutCreateWindow("My Window");
    glutMouseFunc(mouse);
    glutMotionFunc(drawSquare);
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    init();
    glutMainLoop();
    return 0;
}
```

Transformações geométricas

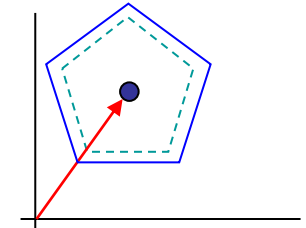
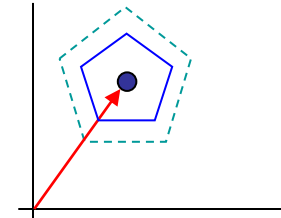
- Translação



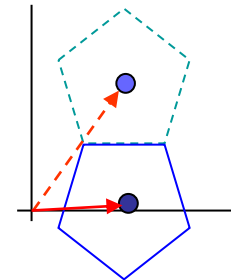
- Rotação



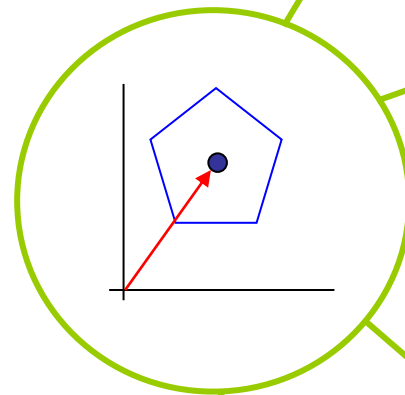
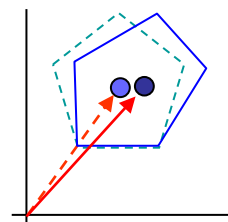
- Escala



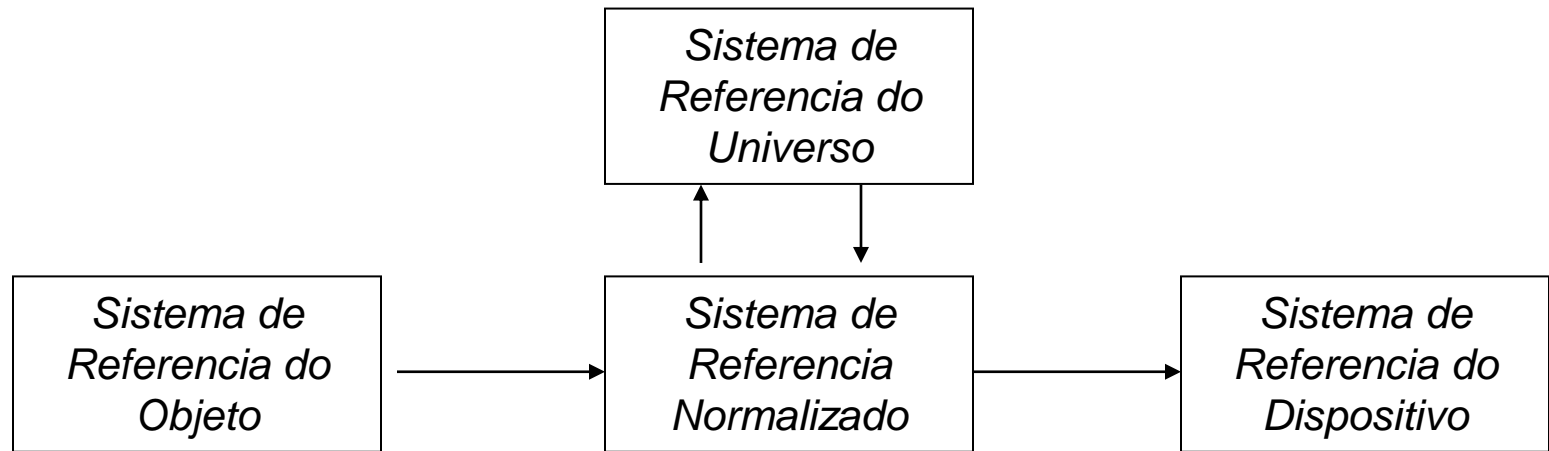
- Reflexão



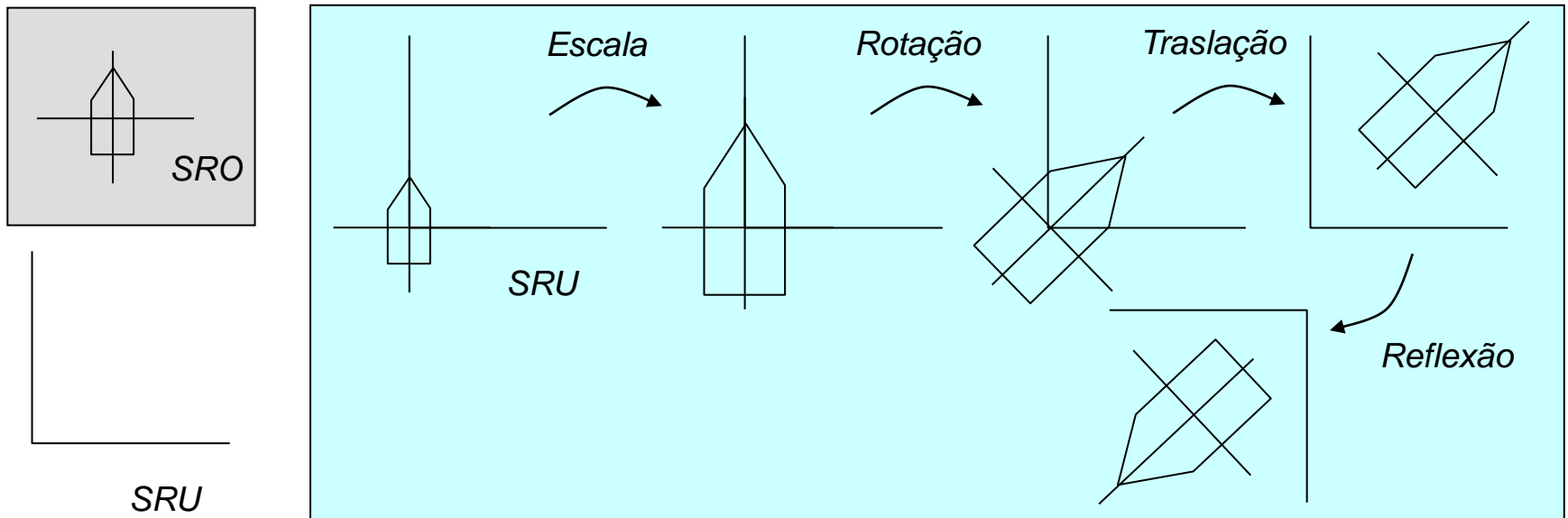
- Cisalha



Sistemas de Coordenadas



- Transformações entre Sistemas de Coordenadas

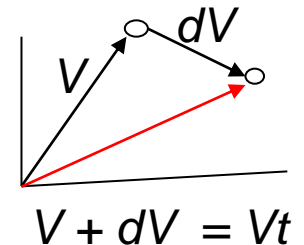


Transformações Lineares Bidimensionais

- Origem é ponto fixo.
 - ♦ Translação não é transformação linear \rightarrow transf. afim
- Operações de matrizes, para cada ponto (x, y, z) do objeto

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + cy \\ bx + dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1x + a_2y + a_3z \\ b_1x + b_2y + b_3z \\ c_1x + c_2y + c_3z \end{pmatrix}$$



1) $T(A+B) = T(A) + T(B)$

2) $T(sA) = sT(A)$

.... Dm: $T(V) = V + dV$

$$T(Va + Vb) = (Va + Vb) + dV \\ = Va + Vb + dV$$

$$T(Va) = Va + dV$$

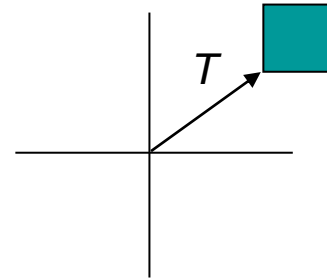
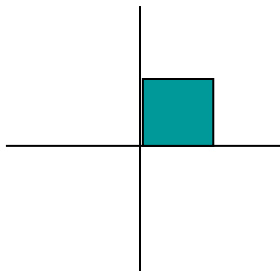
$$T(Vb) = Vb + dV$$

$$T(Va) + T(Vb) = Va + Vb + 2dV$$

Translação

$$p' = p + T$$

$$[x', y'] = [x, y] + [Tx, Ty]$$



$$[x', y'] = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{????}$$

$$[x', y', z'] = [x, y, z] + [Tx, Ty, Tz]$$

Translação

Transformação Linear??

$$T(p_1) = p_1 + T \quad T(p_2) = p_2 + T$$

$$T(p_1 + p_2) = T(p_1) + T(p_2)???$$

$$T(p_1 + p_2) = (p_1 + T) + (p_2 + T) = p_1 + p_2 + 2T$$

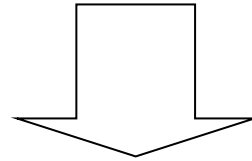
Errado??

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + T_x \\ y_1 + y_2 + T_y \\ m \end{bmatrix}$$

????

Translação TL?

$$[x', y'] = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{????}$$

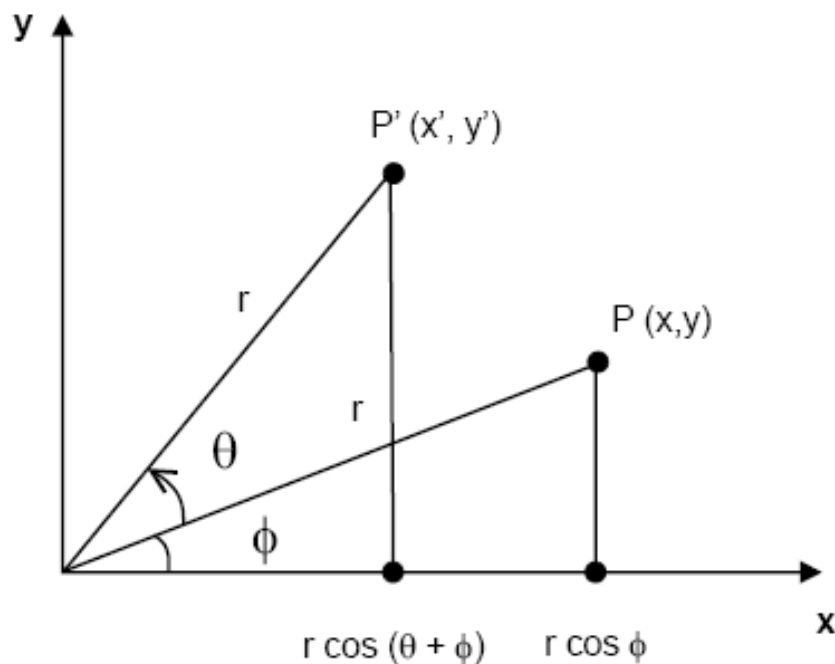


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + T_x \\ y + T_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

*Transformada
Afim*

$$[x', y'] = [x \quad y] + \begin{bmatrix} T_x & T_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + T_x & y + T_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação

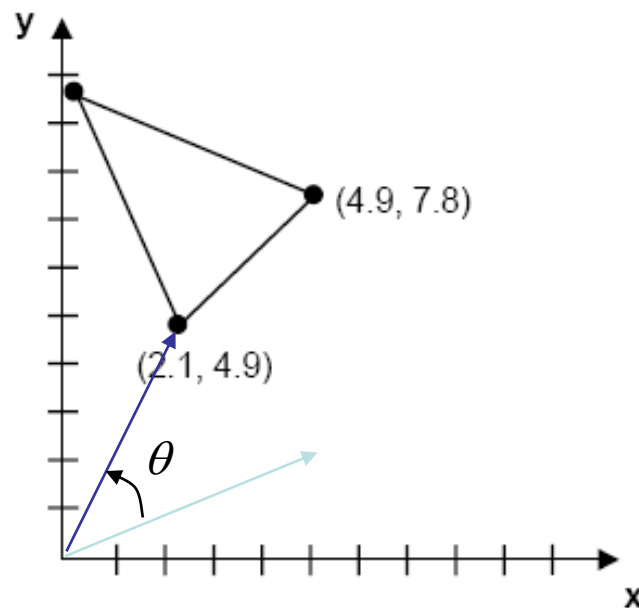
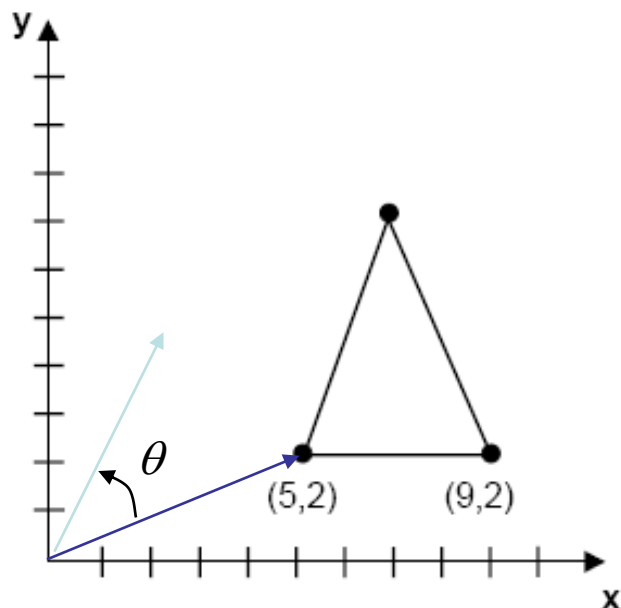


$$x' = r \cdot \cos(\theta + \phi) = r \cdot \cos\phi \cdot \cos\theta - r \cdot \sin\phi \cdot \sin\theta$$

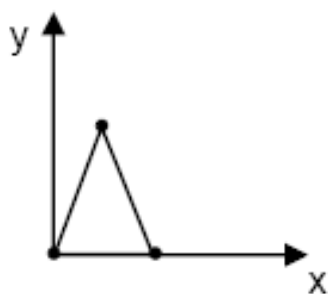
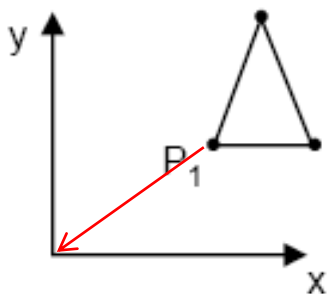
$$y' = r \cdot \sin(\theta + \phi) = r \cdot \sin\phi \cdot \cos\theta + r \cdot \cos\phi \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = x \cos(\theta) - y \sin(\theta) \\ y' = y \cos(\theta) + x \sin(\theta) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

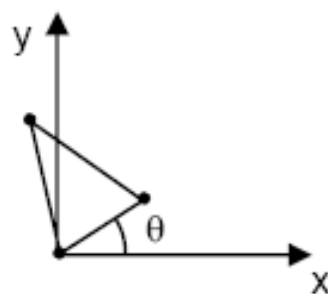
Rotação



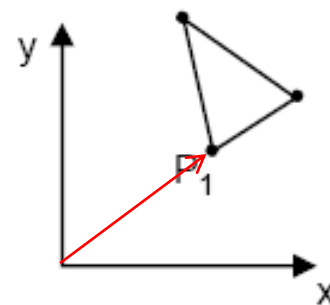
Rotação no eixo: combinação de translação e rotação



Translada (0)



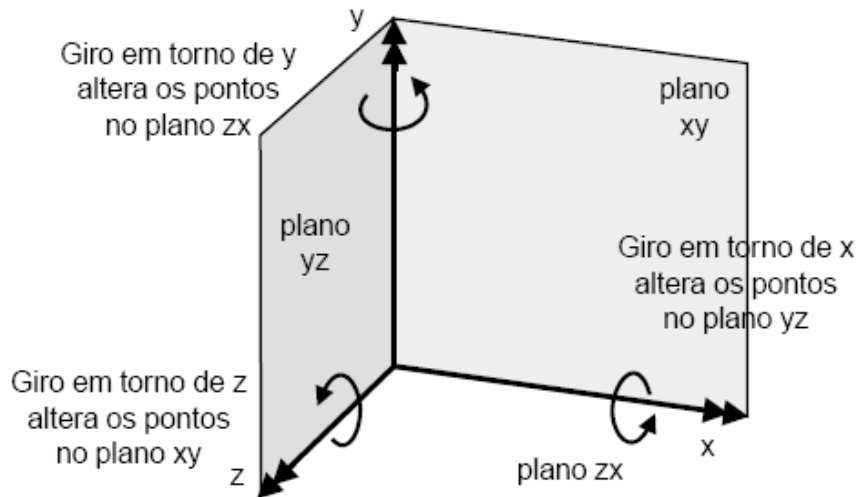
Rotaciona (0)



Translada⁻¹ (0)

Rotação

(Euler)



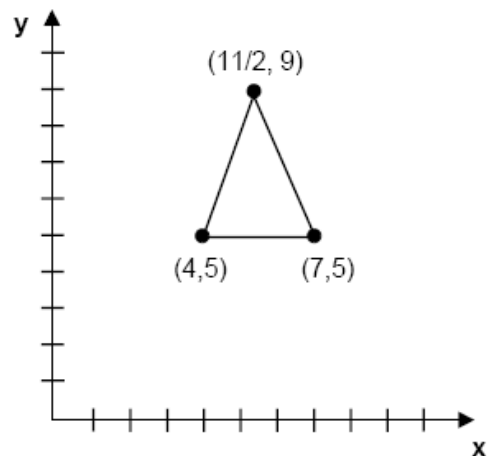
Ex.: Rotar em (10, 20, 30)

$$[x' \ y' \ z'] = [x \ y \ z] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 10^\circ & \sin 10^\circ \\ 0 & -\sin 10^\circ & \cos 10^\circ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 20^\circ & 0 & -\sin 20^\circ \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin 20^\circ & 0 & \cos 20^\circ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 30^\circ & -\sin 30^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 30^\circ & \cos 30^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

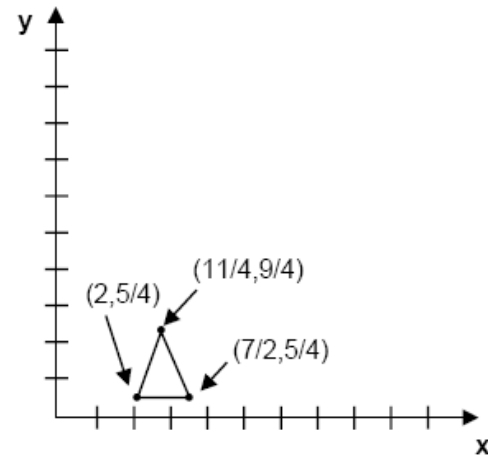
Ordem de rotação afeta resultado?

<i>Rotando Z</i>	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \sin(\alpha) & 0 \\ -\sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
<i>Rotando X</i>	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\beta) & \sin(\beta) \\ 0 & -\sin(\beta) & \cos(\beta) \end{bmatrix}$
<i>Rotando Y</i>	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\delta) & 0 & -\sin(\delta) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin(\delta) & 0 & \cos(\delta) \end{bmatrix}$

Escala

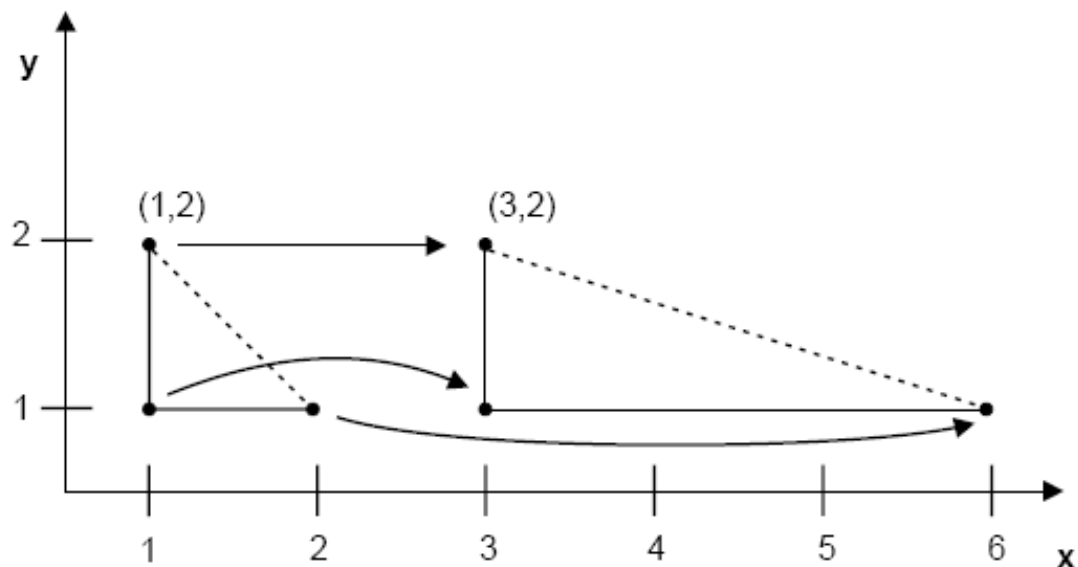


$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 \\ 0 & S_y \end{bmatrix}$$



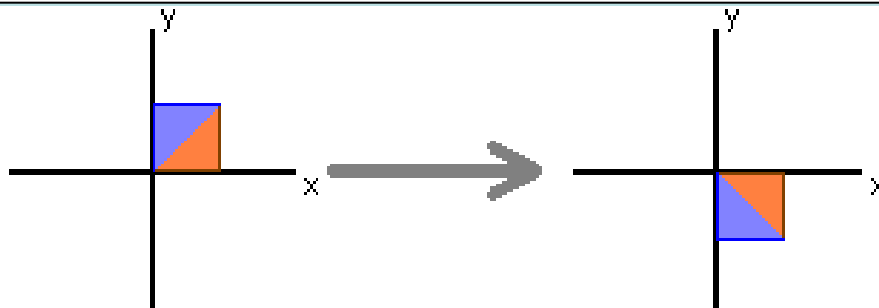
Operação correta: combinação de traslação e escala

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z \end{bmatrix}$$

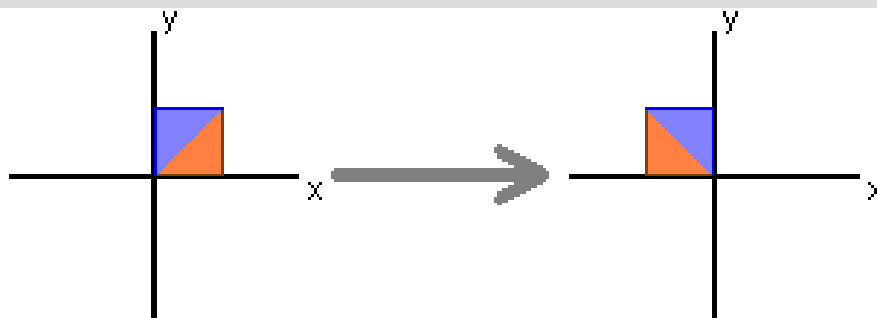


Reflexão

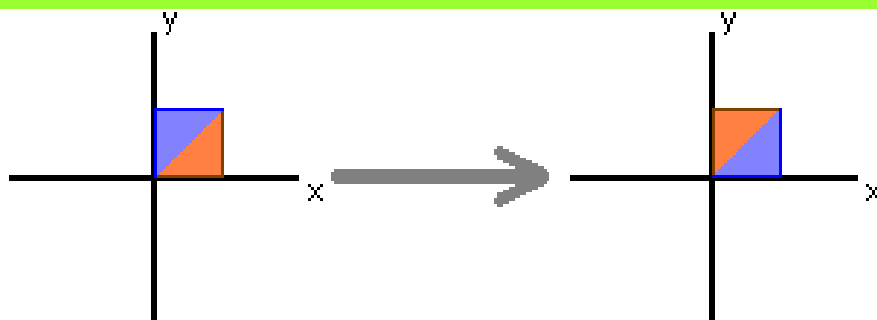
$$Rfl_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$Rfl_y = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$Rfl_{y=x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

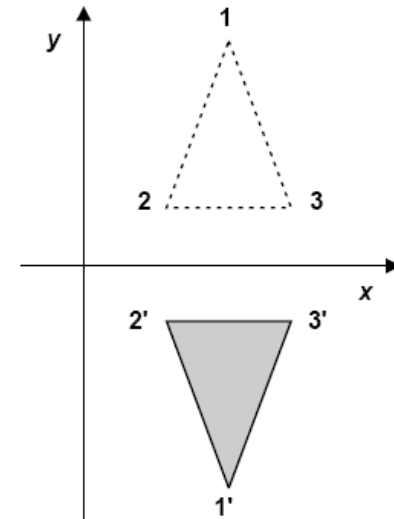


$$Rfl_{??} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reflexão

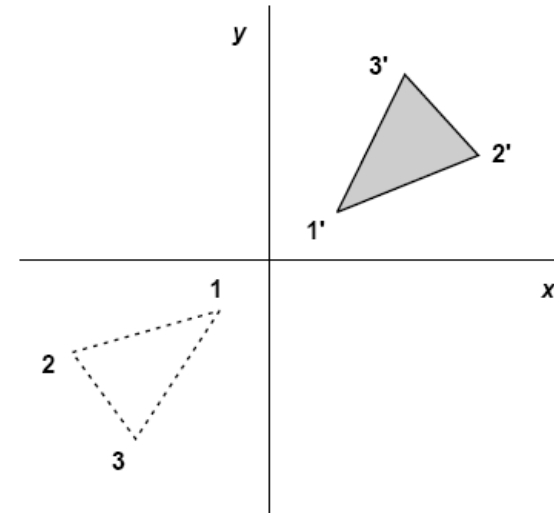
Reflexão respeito ao plano XZ

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



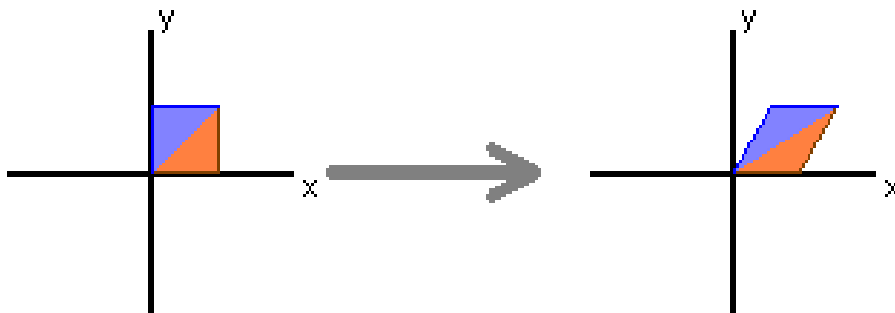
Reflexão respeito aos dois ejes (ex. X e Y)

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

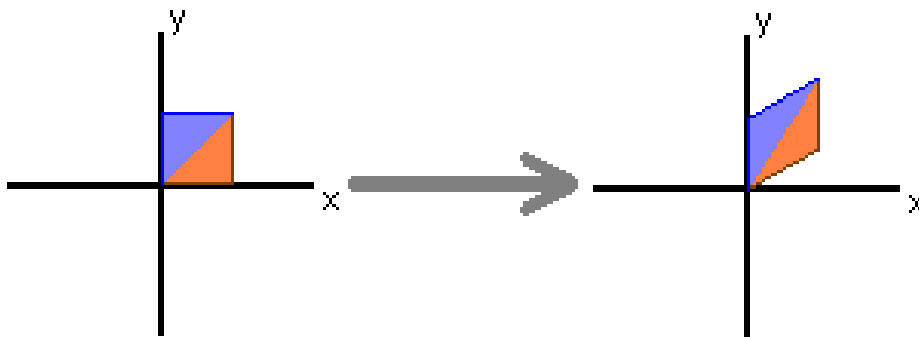


Cisalhamento (*Shearing ou Skew*)

$$C_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$C_y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

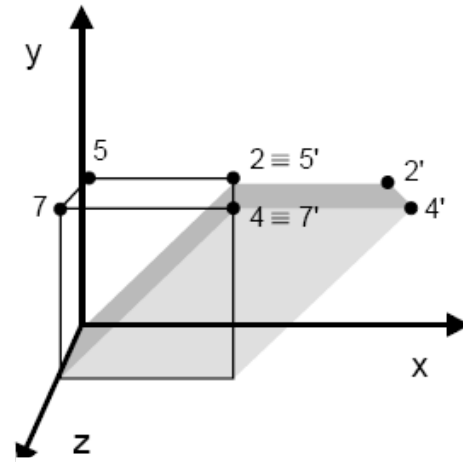


Cisalhamento (*Shearing* ou *Skew*)

Distorsão em X

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ S & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

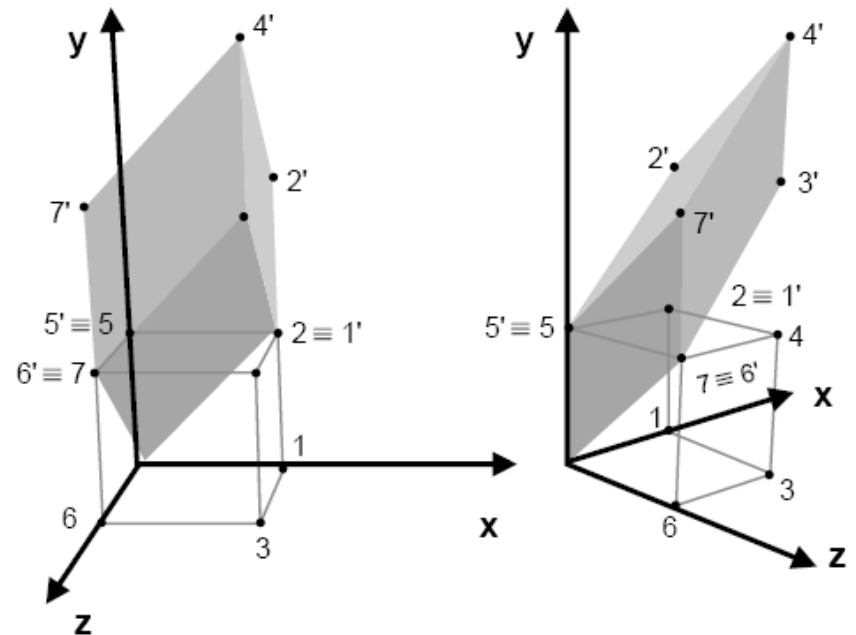
$$S = 1$$



Distorsão em 2 direções

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \end{matrix}$$



Transformações Rígidas

- Rotações, Reflexões y Traslações.
 - ♦ Preservam ângulos e dimensões.
 - ♦ Matrizes Ortonormais.
 - ♦ Inversa é a matriz transposta ($T^{-1} = T^T$).
 - ♦ Isometrias do Espaço Euclideano

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1, c^2 + d^2 = 1$$

$$ac + bd = 0, ad - bc = 1$$

Isometrias do Plano

before translation

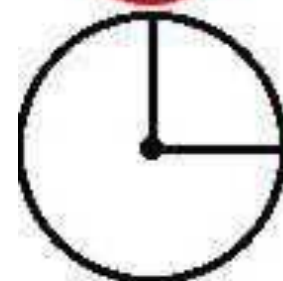


after translation

before rotation



angle = 90°



after rotation

before reflection



mirror line



after reflection

before glide reflection



mirror line

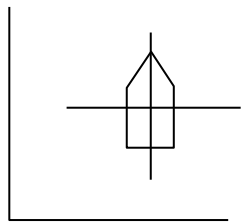


after glide reflection

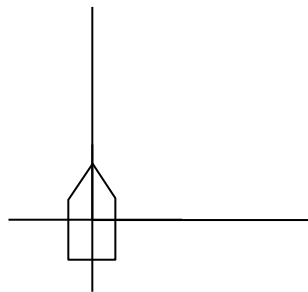
Composição de Transformações

- Sequência de transformações de um ponto P arbitrário:
 - ♦ T: Translação de P para origem.
 - ♦ R, S, E: Rotação, *Shear*, Escala.
 - ♦ Outras transformações desejadas.
 - ♦ T^{-1} : Translação inversa.

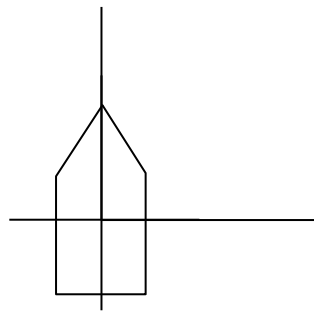
$$P' = P [T . R . S . E . O] T^{-1}$$



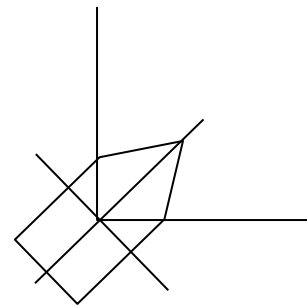
P



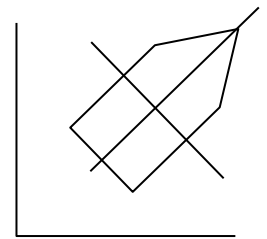
T



E



R



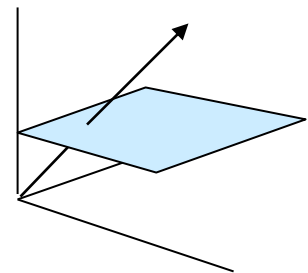
$T^{-1} = P'$

Trabalho bonus

- Na sala de aula
 - ♦ Dados o programa
 - testeMouse02.c (gera polígono e mouseMotion)

Transformadas Homogêneas

- Fácíl Transformações Shear, Reflexão, Rotação, e Escala – uma única matriz
 - ♦ Translação realizado por separado
 - Não é transformada Linear
- Em 3D,
 - ♦ Ponto $P = [x, y, z] \rightarrow P' = [X, Y, Z, M]$
 - ♦ $P = [x, y, z, 1] = [X/M, Y/M, Z/M, 1]$
 - ♦ P e P' são equivalentes se $P = (1/M) P'$



Transformadas Homogêneas

Rotação

$$[x \quad y \quad z \quad 1] = [x' \quad y' \quad z' \quad 1] \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\text{sen}(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ \text{sen}(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Escala

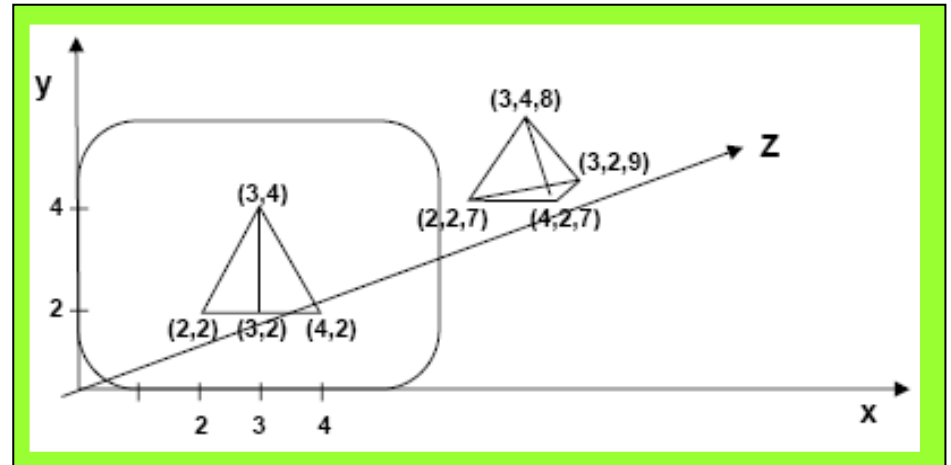
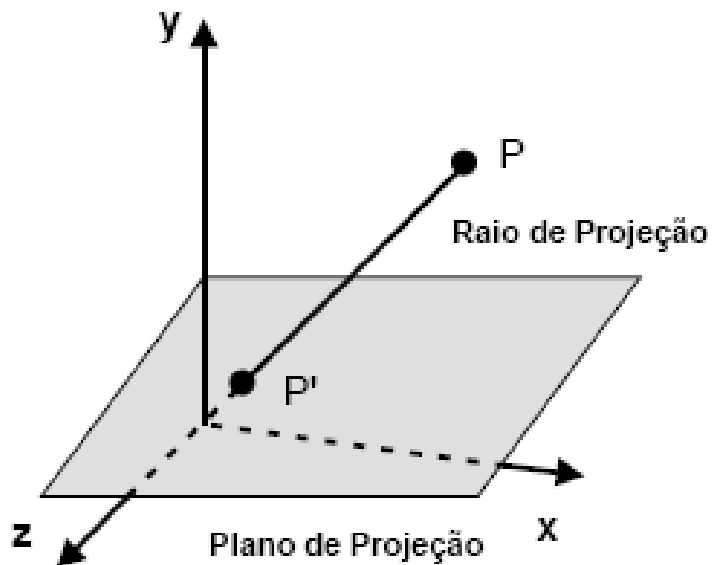
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Traslação

$$[x' \quad y' \quad z' \quad 1] = [x \quad y \quad z \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ T_x & T_y & T_z & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projeções Geométricas

- Permitem a visualização 2D de objetos 3D
 - ♦ Projeção no plano
 - ♦ Raio projeção
 - ♦ Centro de projeção



Plano de projeção: plano de imagem 2D

Raio de Projeção: raio passando por P (do objeto) e por um ponto do plano

Centro de projeção: ponto de convergência (ex. Origem)

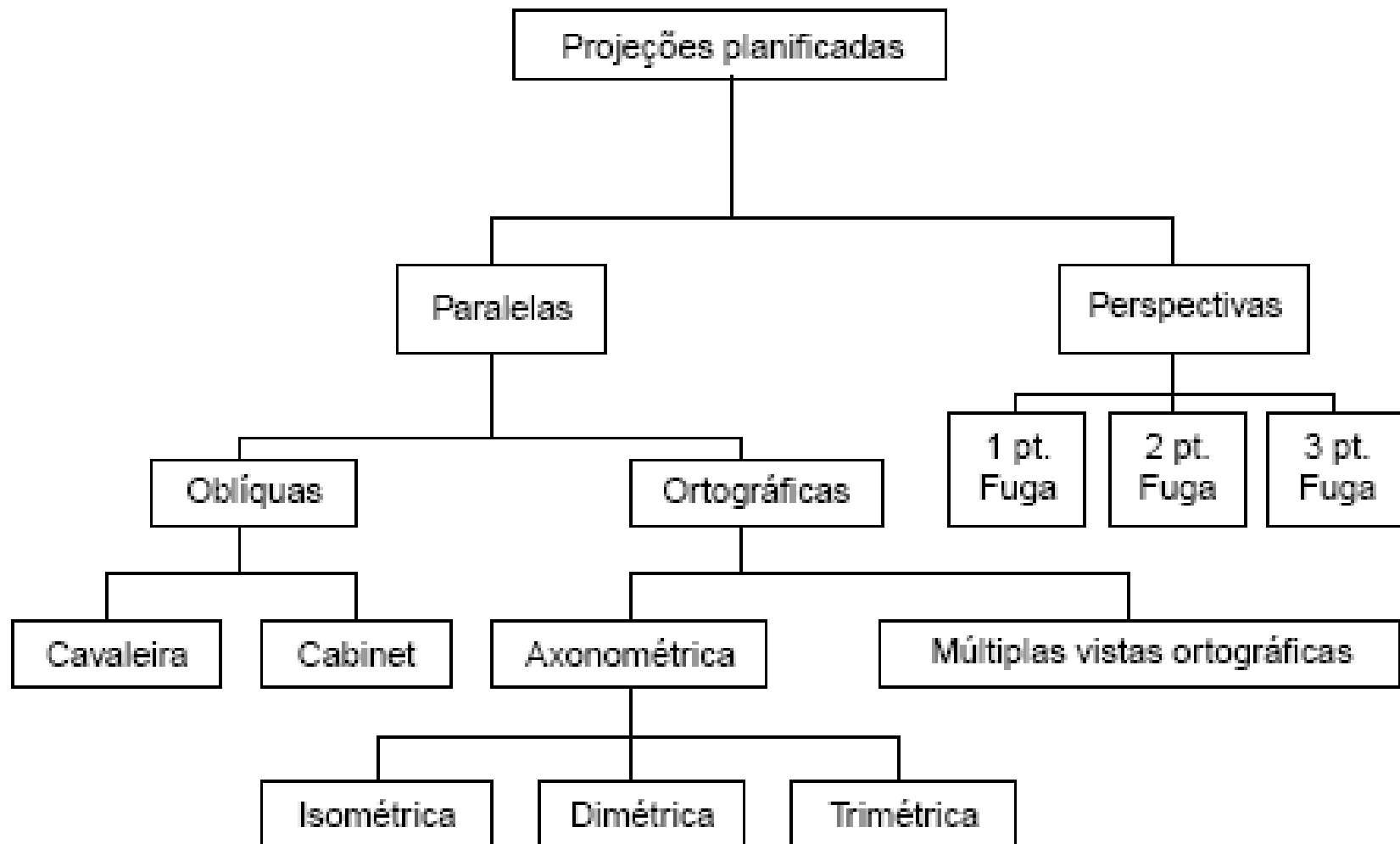
Efeito

Projeção Perspectiva e pontos de fuga?



Projeções Geométricas

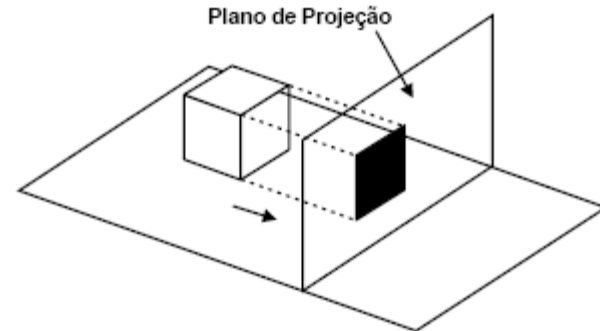
(Classificação)



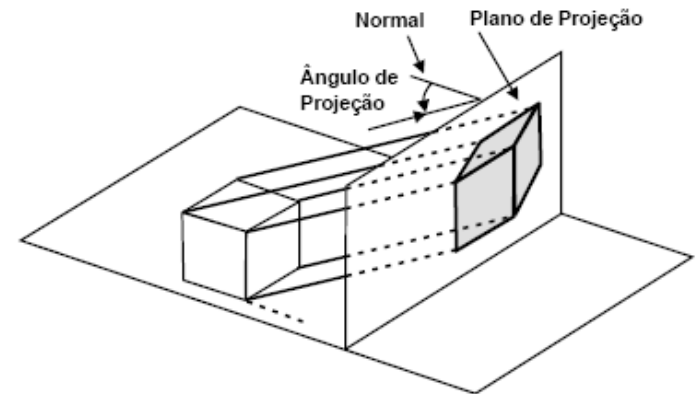
Classes de Projeções

*Projeção Paralela Ortográfica
(Centro de projeção no infinito)*

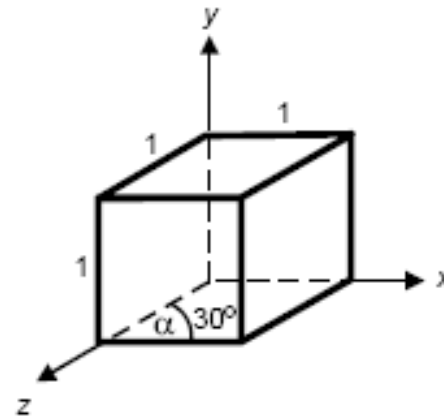
$$[x' \ y' \ z' \ 1] = [x \ y \ z \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



*Projeção Paralela Obliqua
(Raios de Projeção obliquas ao plano de projeção)*

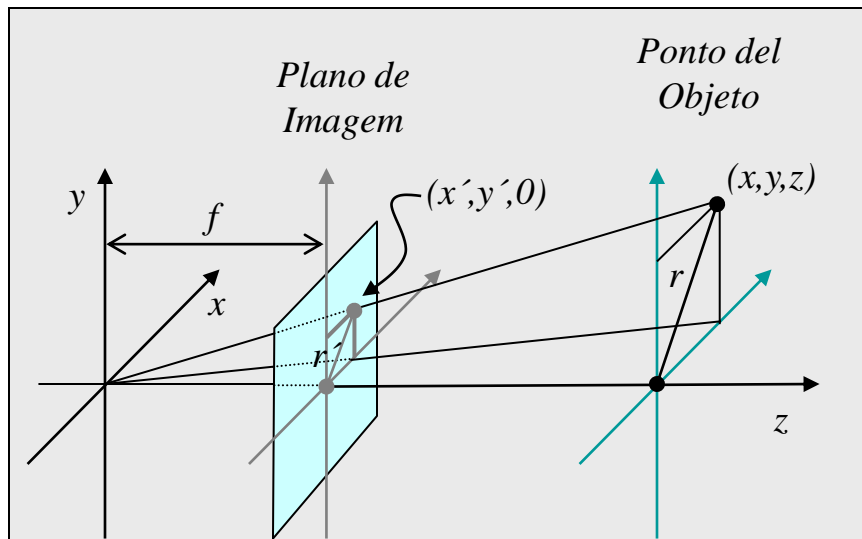


Projeção Paralela Obliqua Cavaleira



Projeção Perspectiva

- Representação do espaço 3D: da forma vista por olho humano



$$\frac{f}{z} = \frac{r'}{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x'}{x} = \frac{f}{z} = \frac{y'}{y}$$

$$x' = \frac{f}{z} x \quad y' = \frac{f}{z} y$$

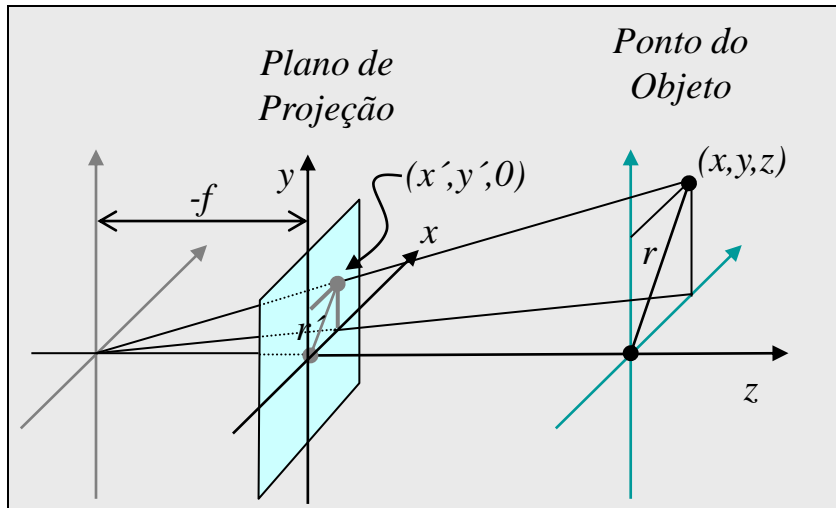
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & z/f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' & y' & z' & w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{f}{z} x & \frac{f}{z} y & f & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x' \quad y' \quad z') \Rightarrow \left(\frac{f}{z} x \quad \frac{f}{z} y \quad f \right)$$

Projeção Perspectiva

(Plano de projeção em $z = f$)

- Plano de projeção está em $Z = 0$ (Translação em $(0,0,f)$)
- Centro de Projeção em $Z = -f$



$$x' = \frac{f}{z - f} x$$

$$y' = \frac{f}{z - f} y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & -z/f + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' & y' & z' & w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(-z/f + 1)} x & \frac{1}{(-z/f + 1)} y & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' & y' \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{(-z/f + 1)} x \quad \frac{1}{(-z/f + 1)} y \right)$$

Projeção Perspectiva

(Projeção em qualquer plano)

- Se centro de projeção em qualquer (f_x, f_y, f_z)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -f_x & -f_y & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/f_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ f_x & f_y & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Se Plano de projeção em $X = 0, y = 0$ (respectivamente)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/f_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/f_y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projeção Perspectiva

(Dois ou Três Pontos de Projeção = Pontos de Fuga)

- *Dois pontos de projeção*

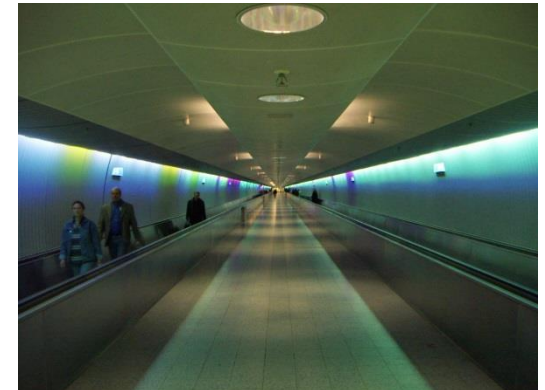
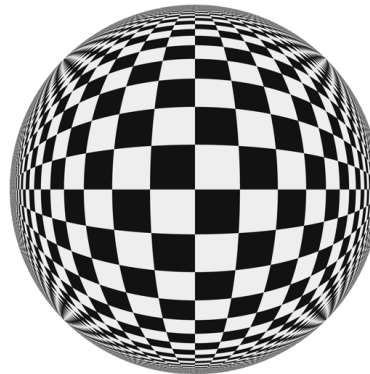
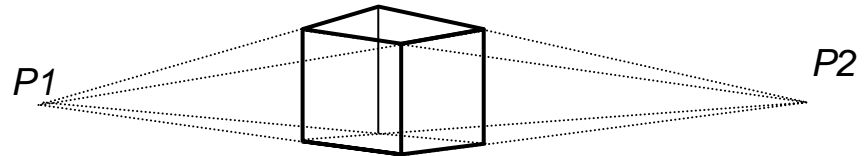
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/f_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/f_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/f_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/f_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/f_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/f_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- *Três pontos de projeção*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/f_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/f_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/f_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Cámara Virtual

- Observador
 - ♦ Ponto de observação
 - Posição da câmera: (x, y, z)
 - Orientação (vetor view up)
 - Posição do foco (D em direção C)
 - Clipping planes (direção focal perpendicular)

