

# Chapter 3 - Raster Images

raster display - images shown as rectangular array of pixels

pixel - short for "picture element"

vector image - descriptions of shapes; areas of colour bounded by lines or curves

## 2. Images, Pixels and Geometry

$I(x,y): R \rightarrow V$ ;  $R$  - rectangular area ( $R^2$ );  $V$  - set of possible pixel values ( $R^{+3}$ )

display pixel - red, green and blue subpixels

pixel value - local average of the colour of the image; point sample

$R = [-0.5, nx - 0.5] \times [-0.5, ny - 0.5]$

### 2.1. Pixel Values

floating-point numbers (32-bit)

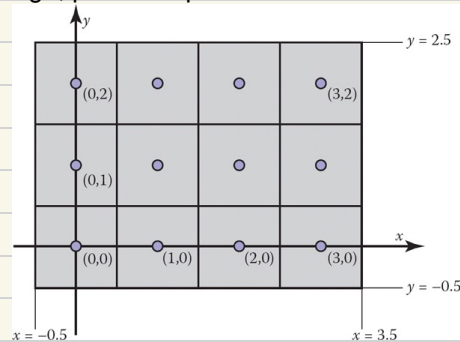
-> high dynamic range (HDR)

8 bits ->  $[0, 255]/255 = [0, 1]$

-> fixed range/ low dynamic range (LDR)

clipping - maximum value limit

banding - rounding values causes noticeable differences in intensity or colours



### 2.2. Monitor Intensities and Gamma

display intensity = (maximum intensity)  $a^\gamma$ ;  $a$  - input pixel

$\gamma = 2$ ; input: 0, 0.5, 1; output: 0, 0.25, 1

# Chapter 6 - Transformation Matrices

geometric transformations - rotation, translation, scaling and projection

## 1. 2D Linear Transformations

### 1.1. Scaling

$$\text{scale}(s_x, s_y) = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x + a_{12}y \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x x \\ s_y y \end{bmatrix}$$

### 1.2. Shearing

$$\text{shear-x}(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{shear-y}(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 1.3. Rotation

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = r \cos(\alpha); y = r \sin(\alpha)$$

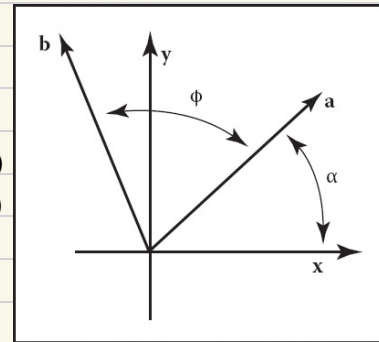
$$x' = r \cos(\alpha + \phi) = r \cos(\alpha) \cos(\phi) - r \sin(\alpha) \sin(\phi)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x' = x \cos(\phi) - y \sin(\phi)$$

$$y' = y \cos(\phi) + x \sin(\phi)$$

$$\text{rotate}(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}$$



### 1.4. Reflection

$$\text{reflect-y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{reflect-x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2. 3D Linear Transformations

$$\text{scale}(s_x, s_y, s_z) = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rotate-x}(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rotate-y}(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & 0 & \sin \phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & 0 & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{shear-x}(d_y, d_z) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & d_y & d_z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rotate-z}(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 3. Translation and Affine Transformations

translation: point (x,y) represented by a 3D vector [x y 1]<sup>T</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + x_t \\ y' &= y + y_t \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & x_t \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & y_t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11}x + m_{12}y + x_t \\ m_{21}x + m_{22}y + y_t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

affine transformation - linear transformation + translation

adding extra dimension - homogeneous coordinates

directions or offsets - third coordinate should be 0

[x y 1]<sup>T</sup> - point; [x y 0]<sup>T</sup> - displacement or direction

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{x'_h - x'_l}{x_h - x_l} & 0 & 0 & \frac{x'_l x_h - x'_h x_l}{x_h - x_l} \\ 0 & \frac{y'_h - y'_l}{y_h - y_l} & 0 & \frac{y'_l y_h - y'_h y_l}{y_h - y_l} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{z'_h - z'_l}{z_h - z_l} & \frac{z'_l z_h - z'_h z_l}{z_h - z_l} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x_t \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y_t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z_t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + x_t \\ y + y_t \\ z + z_t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$