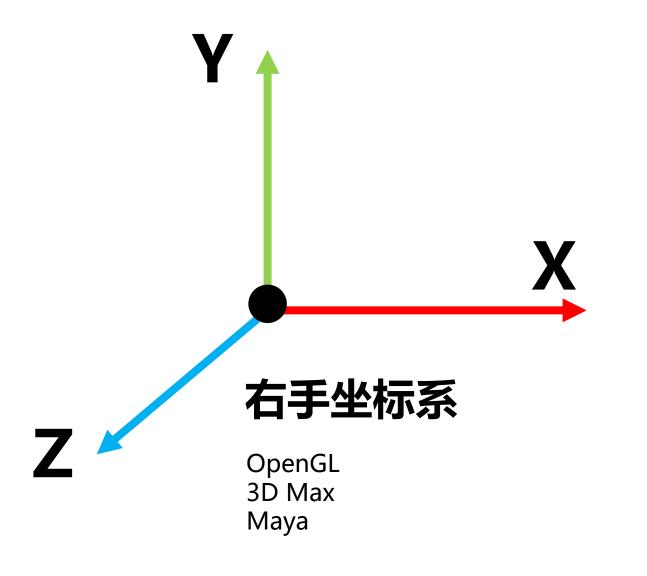
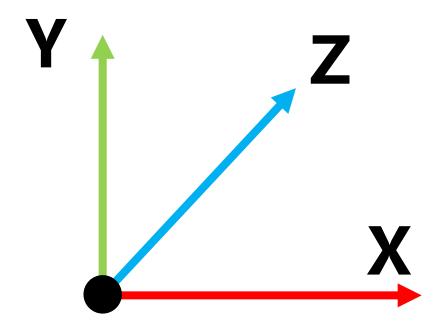
Chapter_3 坐标系, 点, 向量

主讲人: 王世元

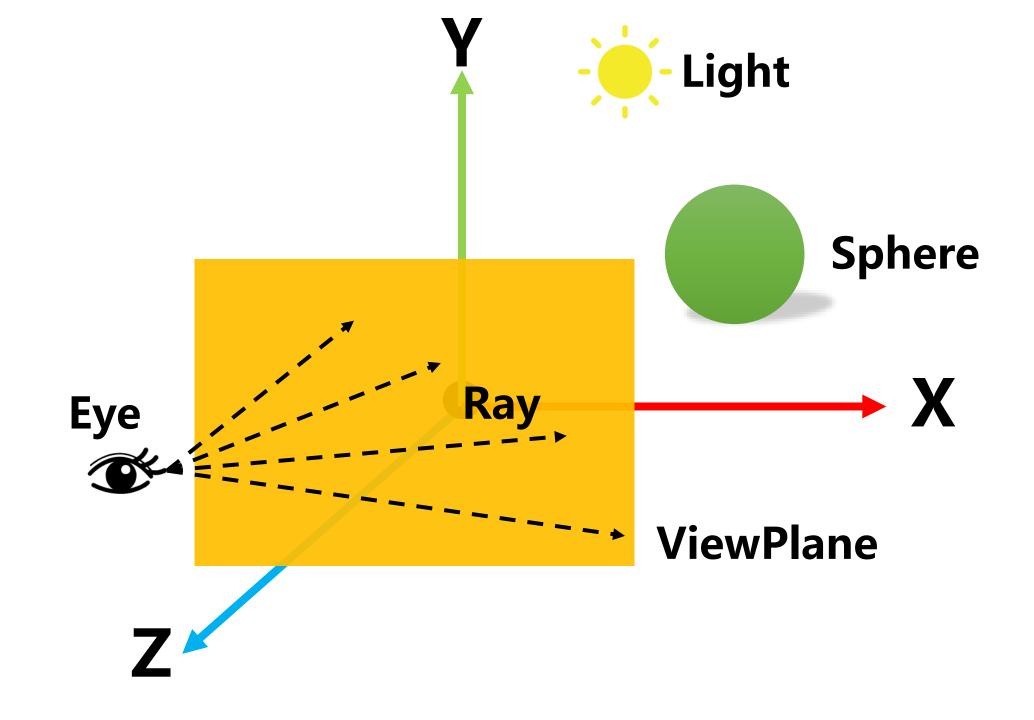
三维笛卡尔坐标系



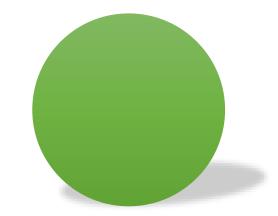


左手坐标系

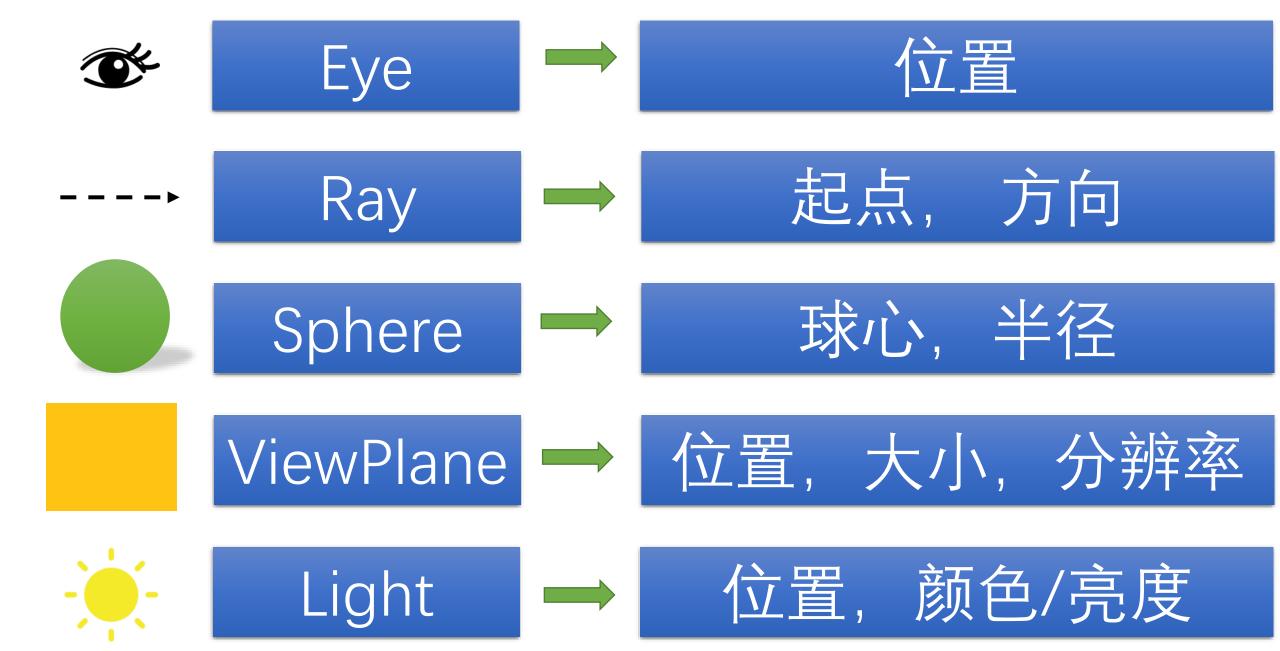
DirectX U3D PBRT







RT中的基本物体



RT中的基本类

位置(Point)

起点(Point), 方向(Vector)

球心(Point), 半径(double)

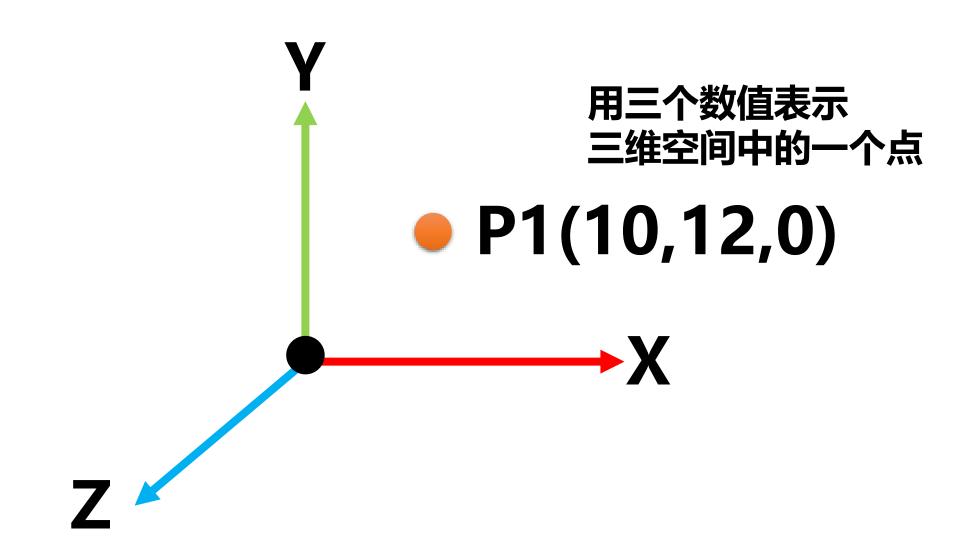
位置(Point), 大小(double), 分辨率(int)

位置(Point),颜色/亮度(Color)

打地基

避免重复 点 Point3D Point Vector3D 向量 Vector 颜色 SColor Color

点



Point3D类

```
class Point3D {
    //xyz坐标
    private double _x;
    private double _y;
    private double _z;
```

```
//属性
2 个引用
public double X { get => _x; set => _x = value; }
2 个引用
public double Y { get => _y; set => _y = value; }
2 个引用
public double Z { get => _z; set => _z = value; }
```

```
//默认构造函数
0 个引用
public Point3D()
{
    this. X = 0;
    this. Y = 0;
    this. Z = 0;
}
```

```
//构造函数
0 个引用
public Point3D(double x, double y, double z)
{
    this. X = x;
    this. Y = y;
    this. Z = z;
}
```

Point3D类: float 还是 double

```
class Point3D {
    //xyz坐标
    private float x;
    private float z;
```

float

精度已足够

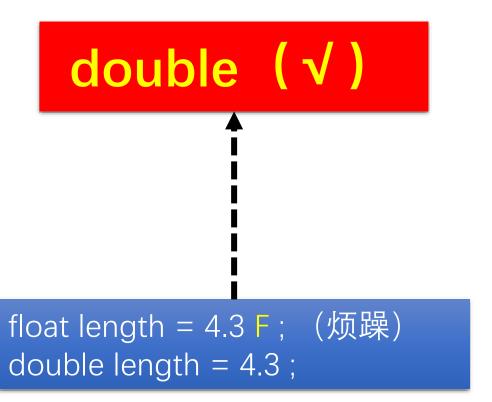
4 byte 节约空间

```
class Point3D {
    //xyz坐标
    private double x;
    private double y;
    private double z;
```

double

C#处理方便

8 byte 空间耗损

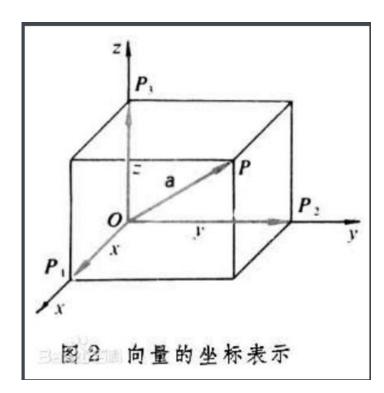


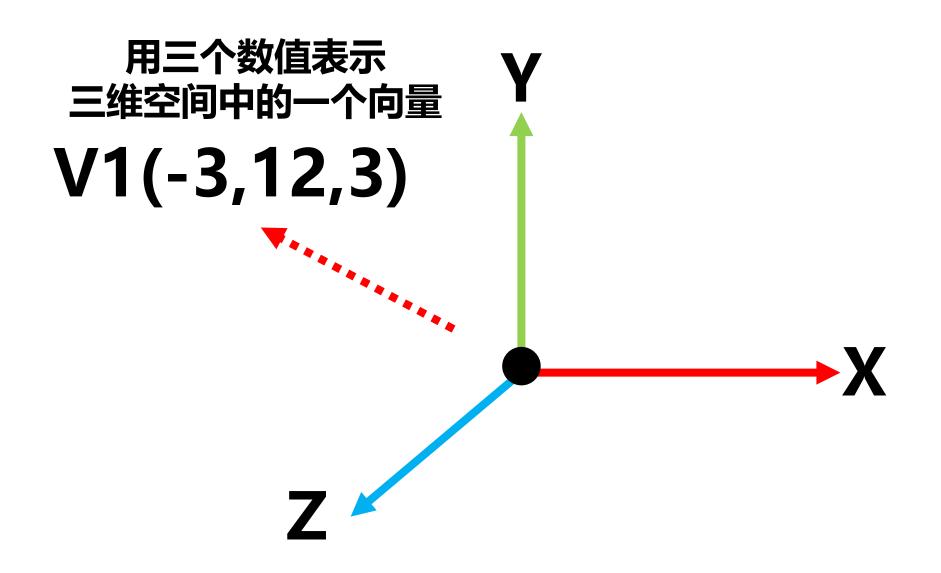
RT中可能需要存储几百万个点, 内存吃紧

向量

在数学中,向量(也称为欧几里得向量、几何向量、矢量),指具有大小(magnitude)和方向的量。它可以形象化地表示为带箭头的线段。箭头所指:代表向量的方向;线段长度:代表向量的大小。与向量对应的量叫做数量(物理学中称标量),数量(或标量)只有大小,没有方向。

在空间直角坐标系中,分别取与x轴、y轴,z轴方向相同的3个单位向量i, j, k作为一组基底。若为该坐标系内的任意向量,以坐标原点O为起点作向量a。由空间基本定理知,有且只有一组实数(x,y,z),使得a=ix+jy+kz,因此把实数对(x,y,z)叫做向量a的坐标,记作a=(x,y,z)。这就是向量a的坐标表示。其中(x,y,z),就是点P的坐标。向量a称为点P的位置向量。





Vector3D类

```
class Vector3D
   //xyz坐标
   private double _x;
   private double _y;
   private double z;
 //默认构造函数
 0 个引用
 public Vector3D()
     this. X = 0;
     this. Y = 0;
     this. Z = 0;
```

```
//属性--Expression-Bodied Property Accessors
2 个引用
public double X { get => _x; set => _x = value; }
2 个引用
public double Y { get => _y; set => _y = value; }
2 个引用
public double Z { get => _z; set => _z = value; }
//构造函数
0 个引用
public Vector3D(double x, double y, double z)
    this. X = x:
    this. Y = y;
    this. Z = z;
```

向量就这样了吗?

1) 求向量的大小(模)

- 2) 向量的单位化
- 3) 向量与标量的加减乘除

4) 向量与向量的加减,点乘,叉乘

5)

三原色

	名称	R	G	В
C #:	Color	[0,255]	[0,255]	[0,255]
Me:	SColor	[0,1.0]	[0,1.0]	[0,1.0]

[0,255]-----用于显示 [0,1.0]----用于计算

SColor类

```
class SColor
                                                                              public double G
                                                      2 个引用
      private double _r;
                                                      public double R
      private double _g;
                                                                                 get
                                                         get
      private double _b;
                                                                                    return _g;
                                                            return _r;
    U 1 7 1 71
    public SColor()
                                                                                 set
                                                         set
                                                                                     _g = value;
        this. R = 0.0;
                                                            _r = value;
        this. G = 0.0;
                                                            if (r < 0.0)
        this. B = 0.0;
                                                               r = 0.0;
                                                            if (r > 1.0)
0 个引用
public SColor(double r, double g, double b)
                                                               _{r} = 1.0;
    this. R = r;
    this. G = g;
    this. B = b;
```

```
if (_g < 0.0)
    _{g} = 0.0;
if (_g > 1.0)
   _{g} = 1.0;
```

SColor类

```
set
   _b = value;
   if (b < 0.0)
   _{b} = 0.0;
   if (_b > 1.0)
   _{b} = 1.0;
```

让rgb的取值限制在[0,1]之间。 超过无法对应颜色,将会导致 程序bug。