VP Matrix in Coordinate

View

Left Hand

V矩阵用于将模型变换到Camera空间

通常依赖下列参数

- Camera位置 (x_p,y_p,z_p)
- Up方向 (x_u,y_u,z_u)
- LookAt方向 (x_l,y_l,z_l)

对于观察者而言,模型做任何变换等价与Camera做对应的逆变换

初始态 V_0 没有任何变换,即在原点往z轴方向看(左手系),Up方向y轴

- Camera位置(0,0,0)
- Up方向(0,1,0)
- LookAt方向(0,0,1)

 $V \to V_0$ 等价于

Translate

$$\circ \ (x_p,y_p,z_p)
ightarrow (0,0,0)$$

- Rotate
 - $egin{array}{ll} \circ & \mathsf{X} \ & (x_u,y_u,z_u) imes (x_l,y_l,z_l) = (x_r,y_r,z_r)
 ightarrow (0,1,0) imes (0,0,1) = (1,0,0) \ & \circ & \mathsf{Y} \left(x_u,y_u,z_u
 ight)
 ightarrow (0,1,0) \ & \circ & \mathsf{Z} \left(x_l,y_l,z_l
 ight)
 ightarrow (0,0,1) \end{array}$

Translate为

$$V_t = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -x_p \ 0 & 1 & 0 & -y_p \ 0 & 0 & 1 & -z_p \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotate不好直接写出,考虑逆变换的旋转矩阵

$$egin{cases} V_r^{-1} imes (1,0,0,0)^T = (x_r,y_r,z_r,0) \ V_r^{-1} imes (0,1,0,0)^T = (x_u,y_u,z_u,0) \ V_r^{-1} imes (0,0,1,0)^T = (x_l,y_l,z_l,0) \end{cases}$$

得到

$$V_r^{-1} = egin{bmatrix} x_r & x_u & x_l & 0 \ y_r & y_u & y_l & 0 \ z_r & z_u & z_l & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

通常取旋转矩阵 V_r 为正交矩阵

$$V_r^{-1} = V_r^T$$

即

$$V_r = egin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r & z_r & 0 \ x_u & y_u & z_u & 0 \ x_l & y_l & z_l & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此

$$V = V_r V_t = egin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r & z_r & -(x_p x_r + y_p y_r + z_p z_r) \ x_u & y_u & z_u & -(x_p x_u + y_p y_u + z_p z_u) \ x_l & y_l & z_l & -(x_p x_l + y_p y_l + z_p z_l) \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

实际上构建V矩阵是通过下列参数控制的

$$egin{cases} (x_p,y_p,z_p) = position \ (w_x,w_y,w_z) = world\ up \ (x_l,y_l,z_l) = look\ at \end{cases}$$

带入即可求得

$$egin{cases} (x_r,y_r,z_r) = world\ up imes look\ at \ (x_u,y_u,z_u) = look\ at imes\ (x_r,y_r,z_r) \end{cases}$$

这是glm::lookAtLH函数返回的view matrix

Right Hand

区别是LookAt方向(0,0,-1), 因此

$$V_r^{-1} imes (0,0,-1,0)^T = (x_l,y_l,z_l,0)$$

求得

$$V_r^{-1} = egin{bmatrix} x_r & x_u & -x_l & 0 \ y_r & y_u & -y_l & 0 \ z_r & z_u & -z_l & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$V_r = egin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r & z_r & 0 \ x_u & y_u & z_u & 0 \ -x_l & -y_l & -z_l & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此

$$V = V_r V_t = egin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r & z_r & -(x_p x_r + y_p y_r + z_p z_r) \ x_u & y_u & z_u & -(x_p x_u + y_p y_u + z_p z_u) \ -x_l & -y_l & -z_l & x_p x_l + y_p y_l + z_p z_l \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

这里

$$egin{cases} (x_r,y_r,z_r) = look\ at imes \ world\ up \ (x_u,y_u,z_u) = (x_r,y_r,z_r) imes \ look\ at \end{cases}$$

这是glm::lookAtRH函数返回的view matrix

Projection

Orthographic

本质上是下面的映射

$$R^3 \in \{[l,r] \times [t,b] \times [n,f]\} \rightarrow R^3 \in \{[-1,1]^3\}$$

- Translate (0,0,0)
- Scale (2, 2, 2)

$$P_o = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{f-n} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{f+n}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{f-n} & -\frac{f+n}{f-n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 P_o 有点复杂,对于渲染屏幕宽度为(W,H),通常我们取

$$egin{cases} l = -rac{W}{2} \ r = rac{W}{2} \ b = -rac{H}{2} \ t = rac{H}{2} \end{cases}$$

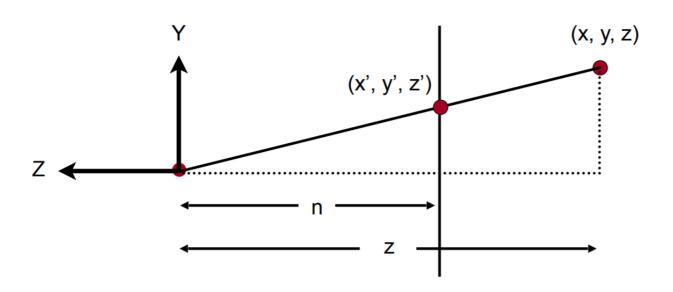
可以化简为

$$P_o = egin{bmatrix} rac{2}{W} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2}{H} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{2}{f-n} & -rac{f+n}{f-n} \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Perspective

Perspective投影可以由Orthographic投影经过变换 $P_{o
ightarrow p}$ 得到

对于Homogeneous coordination下面经过 P_o 变换得到的3D Point(x,y,z,1),经过 $P_{o o p}$ 得到3D Point(x',y',z',1)



根据相似三角形

$$\left\{egin{aligned} x' = rac{nx}{z} &= P_{o
ightarrow p}[0] \cdot (x,y,z,1) \ y' = rac{ny}{z} &= P_{o
ightarrow p}[1] \cdot (x,y,z,1) \end{aligned}
ight.$$

不希望得到的 $P_{o\rightarrow p}$ 中含有坐标相关的变量z

因此根据Homogeneous vector的定义,把变换后的坐标改写一下(这里左右两边的z'是不一样的,这里简写了)

$$\left(rac{nx}{z},rac{ny}{z},z',1
ight)
ightarrow \left(nx,ny,z',z
ight)$$

即

$$egin{cases} nx = P_{o
ightarrow p}[0]\cdot(x,y,z,1) \ ny = P_{o
ightarrow p}[1]\cdot(x,y,z,1) \ z = P_{o
ightarrow p}[3]\cdot(x,y,z,1) \end{cases}$$

得到

$$egin{cases} P_{o o p}[0] = (n,0,0,0) \ P_{o o p}[1] = (0,n,0,0) \ P_{o o p}[3] = (0,0,1,0) \end{cases}$$

near面上的点 $P_{o
ightarrow p}$ 变换前后不变,far面上的中心点 $P_{o
ightarrow p}$ 变换前后位置不变

$$egin{cases} P_{o
ightarrow p} imes (x,y,n,1)^T
ightarrow (xn,yn,n^2,n) \ P_{o
ightarrow p} imes (0,0,f,1)^T
ightarrow (0,0,f^2,f) \end{cases}$$

即

$$egin{cases} P_{o
ightarrow p}[2]\cdot(x,y,n,1)=n^2\ P_{o
ightarrow p}[2]\cdot(0,0,f,1)=f^2 \end{cases}$$

待定系数, 求解得到

$$P_{o o n}[2] = (0, 0, f + n, -fn)$$

即

$$P_{o o p} = egin{bmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & n & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & f+n & -fn \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此有

$$P_p = P_o imes P_{o o p} = egin{bmatrix} rac{2n}{W} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2n}{H} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{f+n}{f-n} & -rac{2fn}{f-n} \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

实际上构建 P_p 矩阵是通过下列参数控制的

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} aspect = rac{W}{H} \ rac{H}{2n} = an(rac{fov}{2}) \ n = n \ f = f \end{array}
ight.$$

即

$$\frac{2n}{W} = \frac{2}{H \cdot aspect} \cdot \frac{H}{2\tan(\frac{fov}{2})} = \frac{1}{aspect \cdot \tan(\frac{fov}{2})}$$
$$\frac{2n}{H} = \frac{1}{\tan(\frac{fov}{2})}$$

因此

$$P_p = egin{bmatrix} rac{1}{aspect \cdot an(rac{fov}{2})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{1}{ an(rac{fov}{2})} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{f+n}{f-n} & -rac{2fn}{f-n} \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

这是glm::perspectiveLH_NO函数返回的projection matrix

01Depth

上面的深度 $z \in [-1,1]$,实际上Vulkan之类的API的 $z \in [0,1]$,因此

$$P_o = egin{bmatrix} rac{2}{W} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2}{H} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{1}{f-n} & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} imes egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & -n \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} rac{2}{W} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2}{H} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{1}{f-n} & -rac{n}{f-n} \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时

$$P_p = egin{bmatrix} rac{2}{W} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2}{H} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{f}{f-n} & -rac{fn}{f-n} \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

使用控制参数表示

$$P_p = egin{bmatrix} rac{1}{aspect \cdot an(rac{fov}{2})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{1}{ an(rac{fov}{2})} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{f}{f-n} & -rac{fn}{f-n} \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ \end{bmatrix}$$

这是glm::perspectiveLH_ZO函数返回的projection matrix

RightHand

右手系于左手系相比,就是2轴反向了,而xy轴保持不变

因此直接给原矩阵右乘一个变换矩阵即可

$$P_{right} = P_p imes egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

这是glm::perspectiveRH_NO和glm::perspectiveRH_ZO函数返回的projection matrix