# 第3讲: 变换

## 上次课程内容

- 计算机图形学中的线性代数
- ▶ 向量(点乘、叉乘……)
- ▶ 矩阵(矩阵的乘法……)
- 二维 & 三维变换
- ▶ 二维变换:缩放、对称、错切、旋转、平移(线性变换/仿射变换)
- > 齐次坐标
- > 逆变换

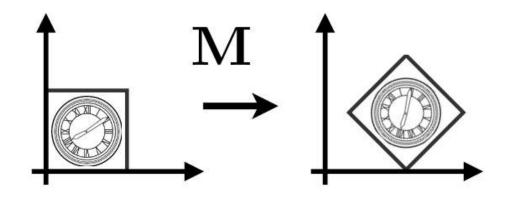


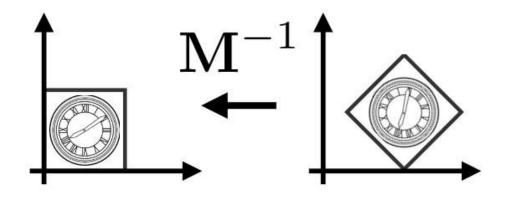
# 本次课程内容

- 二维 & 三维变换
- > 二维组合变换
- ▶ 由二维变换推广到三维变换
- 观测变换
- > 视图变换
- ▶ 投影变换(正交投影、透视投影)



#### 逆变换(Inverse Transform)





#### Q:旋转变换的逆变换?

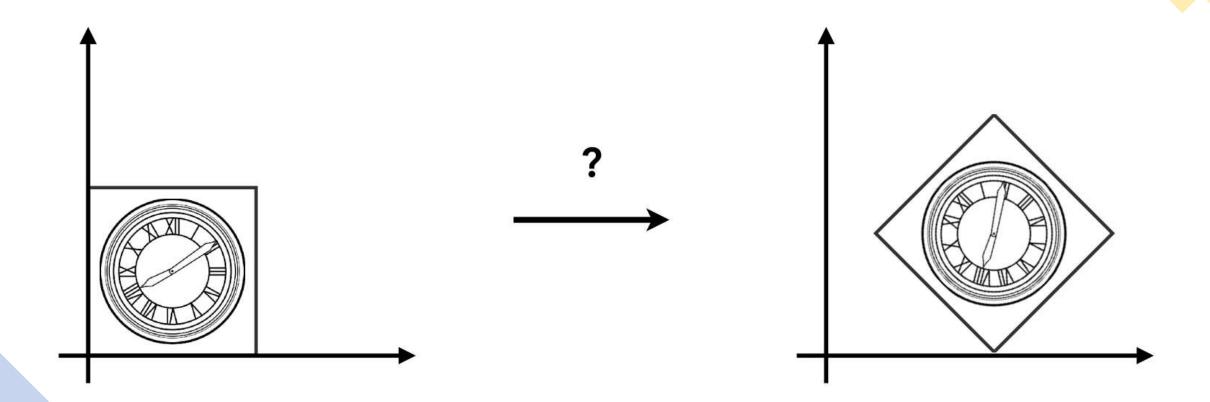
$$R_{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{\theta}^{-1} = R_{-\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = R_{\theta}^{T}$$

$$R_{\theta}^{-1} = R_{\theta}^{T}$$
 正交矩阵

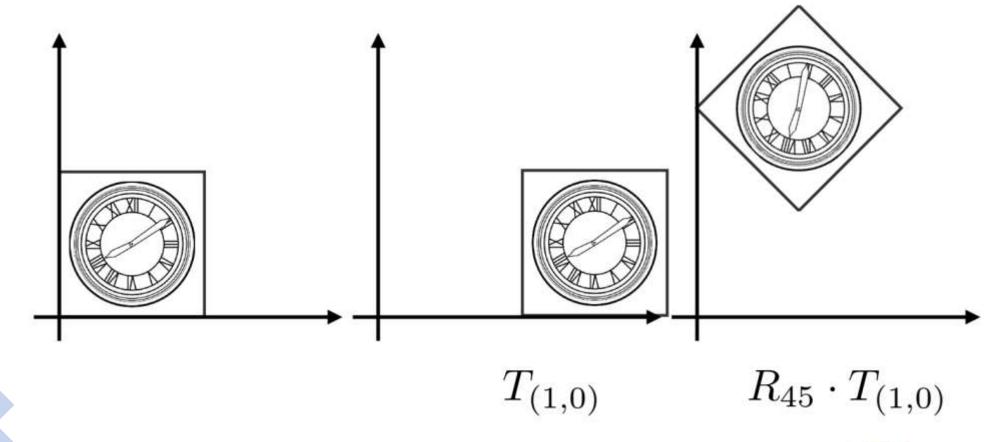


# 组合变换



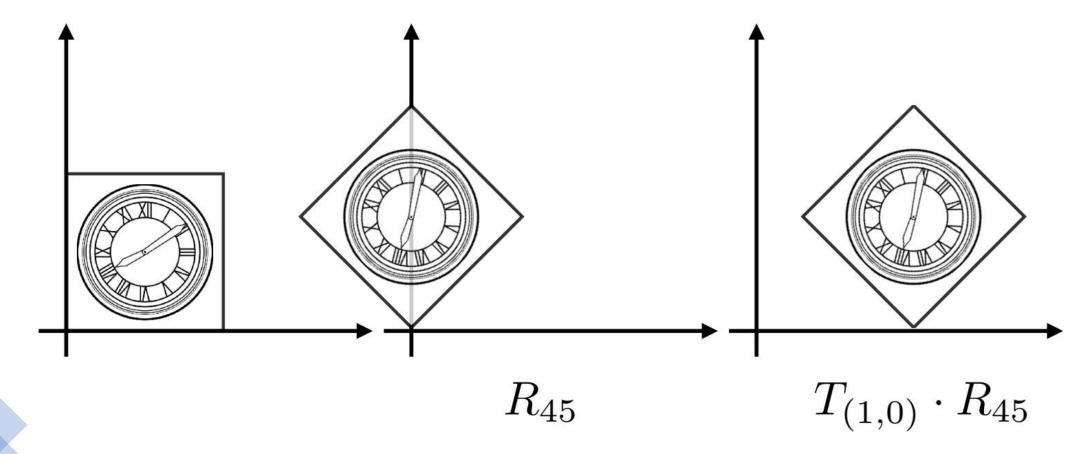


# 先平移后旋转?



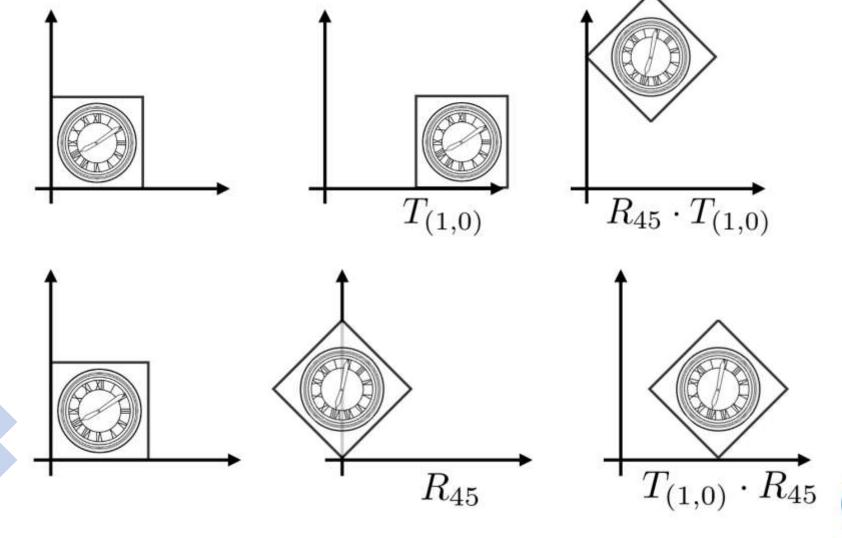


# 先旋转后平移?





# 组合变换的顺序很重要





## 组合变换的顺序很重要

• 不满足交换律

$$R_{45} \cdot T_{(1,0)} \neq T_{(1,0)} \cdot R_{45}$$

• 注意: 变换矩阵从右向左应用

$$T_{(1,0)} \cdot R_{45} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 45^{\circ} & -\sin 45^{\circ} & 0 \\ \sin 45^{\circ} & \cos 45^{\circ} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



#### 组合变换

• 一系列的仿射变换通过矩阵相乘做组合变换

$$A_n(\dots A_2(A_1(\mathbf{x}))) = \mathbf{A}_n \cdots \mathbf{A}_2 \cdot \mathbf{A}_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

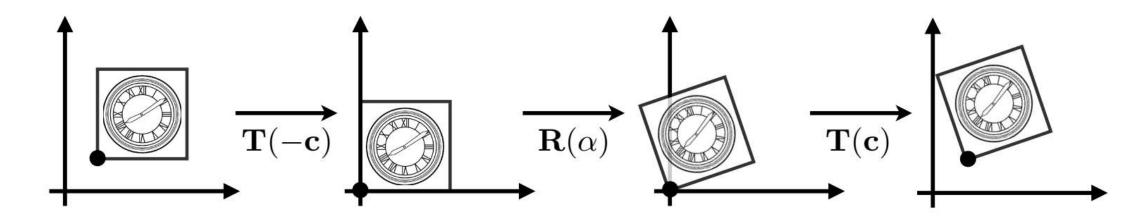
Pre-multiply *n* matrices to obtain a single matrix representing combined transform

• 矩阵相乘满足结合律



# 组合变换的分解

#### Q:绕任意点c的旋转?



$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot \mathbf{R}(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{T}(-\mathbf{c})$$



• 使用齐次坐标

3D point = 
$$(x, y, z, 1)^T$$
  
3D vector =  $(x, y, z, 0)^T$ 

• 齐次坐标表示的一个点

$$(x, y, z, w)$$
 (w!= 0) is the 3D point:  $(x/w, y/w, z/w)$ 



• 利用4×4矩阵来表示仿射变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & t_x \\ d & e & f & t_y \\ g & h & i & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q: 变换的顺序是什么? 线性变换和平移变换哪个在前?



• 缩放、平移

$$\mathbf{S}(s_x, s_y, s_z) = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{T}(t_x, t_y, t_z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

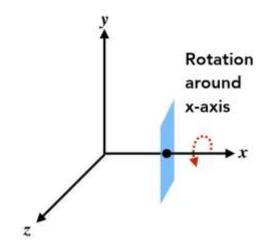


• 旋转 (绕X、y、z轴)

$$\mathbf{R}_{x}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{y}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{z}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 & 0\\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Q:绕任意轴的旋转?







# 为什么要做变换?

- 模型变换
- > 平移
- > 旋转
- > 缩放

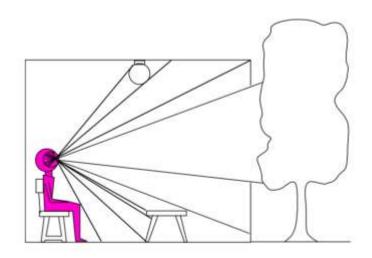
• • • • •



# 为什么要做变换?

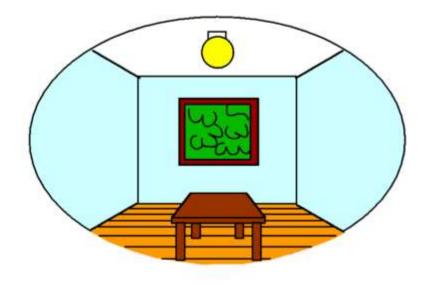
• 观测变换

#### 3D world



Point of observation

#### 2D image



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### 观测变换(Viewing Transformation)

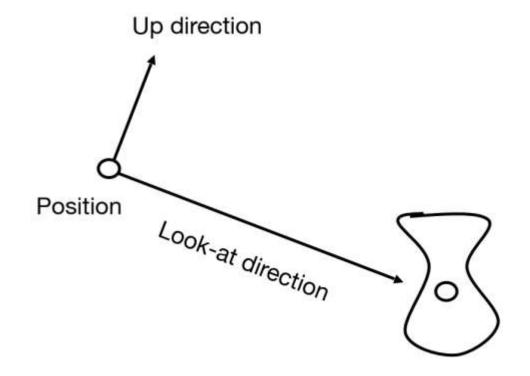
- 视图变换 (View/Camera Transformation)
- 投影变换(Projection Transformation)
- ▶ 正交投影(Orthographic Projection)
- ▶ 透视投影 (Perspective Projection)



- 什么是视图变换?
- 想像我们拍照的过程:
- ▶ 选景、安排好被拍人的位置(模型变换)
- ▶ 找好相机的角度(视图变换)
- ▶ 拍照 (投影变换)

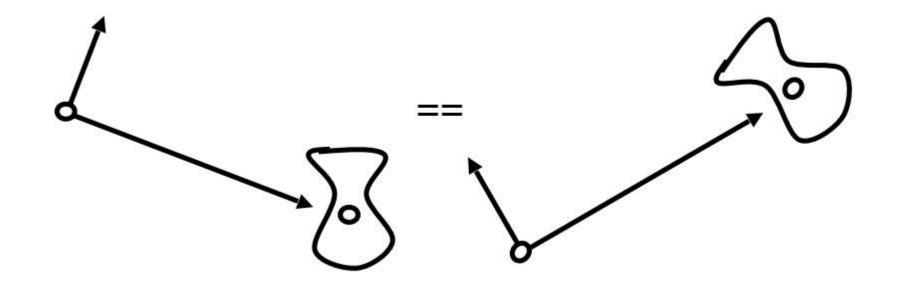


- 怎么来表示视图变换?
- 首先定义相机:
- ▶ 相机的位置ē
- ▶ 观察方向ĝ
- ▶ 向上方向f (垂直观察方向)



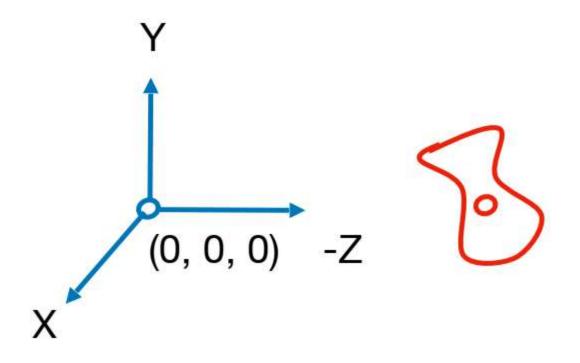


Q:如果模型和相机的位置发生变化,如何保证"照片"不发生变化?





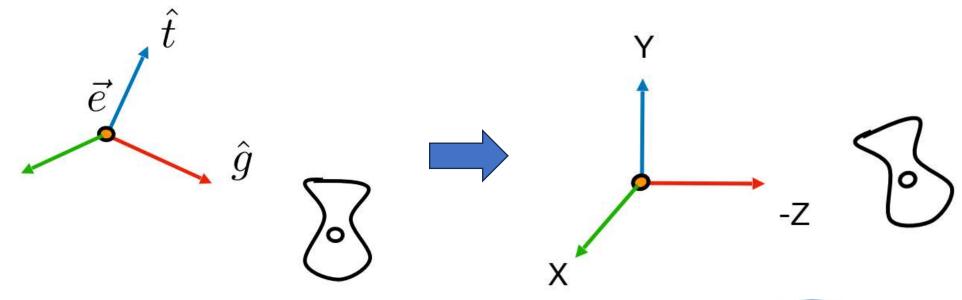
- 我们总是将相机的位置变换到坐标原点,向上方向为Y,观察方向为-Z
- 然后对模型进行相同的变换





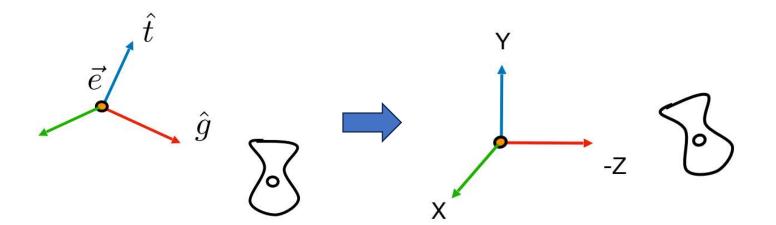
- 我们总是将相机的位置变换到坐标原点,向上方向为Y,观察方向为-Z
- 然后对模型进行相同的变换

#### Q: 变换矩阵Mview?





- 变换矩阵M<sub>view</sub>
- > 把i移动到原点
- ▶ 旋转ĝ到-Z
- ▶ 旋转£到Y
- ▶ 旋转ĝ×t̂到X



变换矩阵Mview写起来很复杂!



- 变换矩阵 $M_{view} = R_{view}T_{view}$
- > 把e移动到原点
- ightharpoonup 旋转 $\hat{g}$ 到-Z,  $\hat{t}$ 到Y,  $\hat{g} \times \hat{t}$ 到X

$$T_{view} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -x_e \ 0 & 1 & 0 & -y_e \ 0 & 0 & 1 & -z_e \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



- 变换矩阵 $M_{view} = R_{view}T_{view}$
- ▶ 把ē移动到原点
- $\triangleright$  旋转 $\hat{g}$ 到-Z,  $\hat{t}$ 到Y,  $\hat{g} \times \hat{t}$ 到X(考虑它的逆变换)

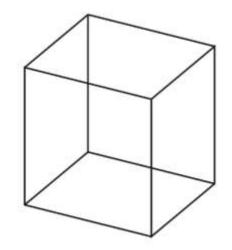
$$R_{view}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & x_t & x_{-g} & 0 \\ y_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & y_t & y_{-g} & 0 \\ z_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & z_t & z_{-g} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad R_{view} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & y_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & z_{\hat{g} \times \hat{t}} & 0 \\ x_t & y_t & z_t & 0 \\ x_{-g} & y_{-g} & z_{-g} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

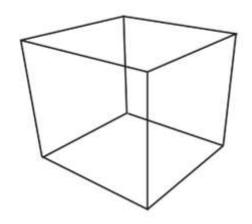


# 投影变换

- 图形学中的投影变换
- > 3D->2D
- ▶ 正交投影
- > 透视投影

Orthographic projection

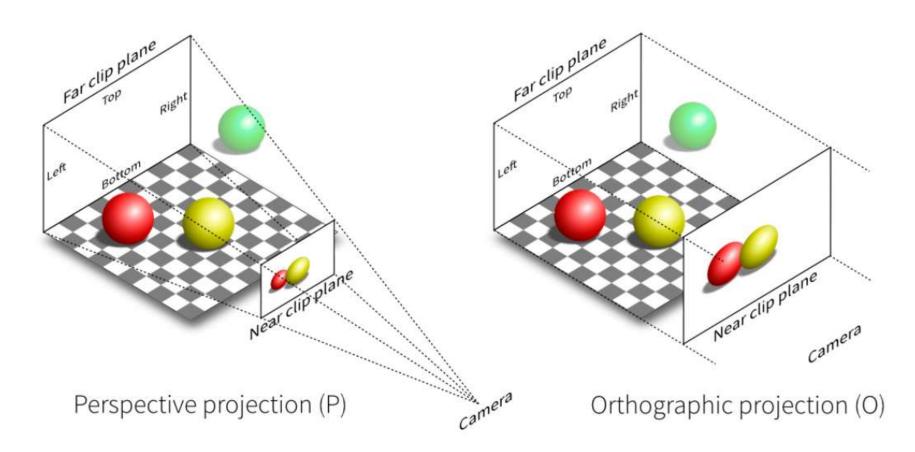




Perspective projection



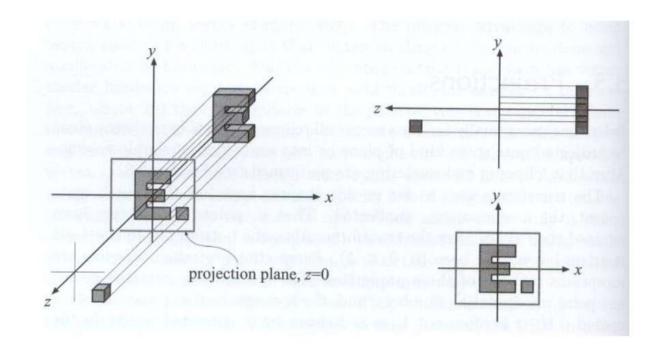
# 投影变换





# 正交投影

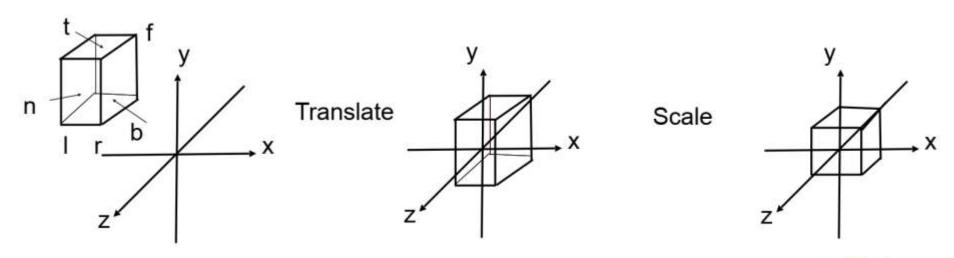
- 简单理解为:
- ▶ 将相机放在原点,观察方向取-Z,向上方向取Y
- ▶ 舍弃掉Z坐标
- ▶ 通过平移和缩放将结果变换到[-1 1]²所在的矩形内





# 正交投影

- 正式来讲:
- 》 定义空间中的一个立方体 $[l,r] \times [b,t] \times [f,n]$ ,将它映射到一个标准(canonical)的立方体 $[-1\ 1]^3$
- ▶ 先将立方体中心平移到原点,再缩放成标准立方体

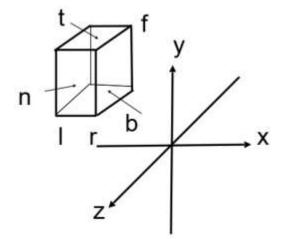




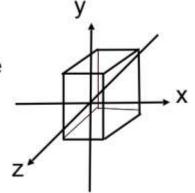
### 正交投影

• 变换矩阵

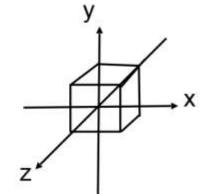
$$M_{ortho} = egin{bmatrix} rac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & rac{2}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & rac{2}{n-f} & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -rac{r+t}{2} \ 0 & 1 & 0 & -rac{t+b}{2} \ 0 & 0 & 1 & -rac{n+f}{2} \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Translate

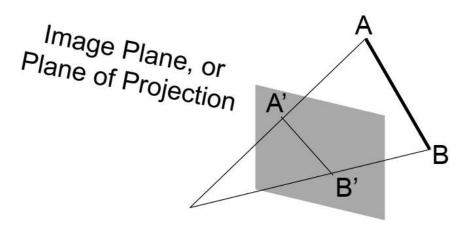


Scale





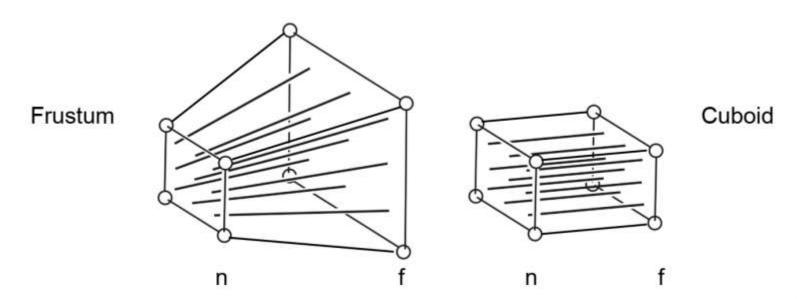
- 在图形学、美术领域应用广泛
- 近大远小的效果
- 平行线不再平行, 其延长线相交到一点



Center of projection (camera/eye location)

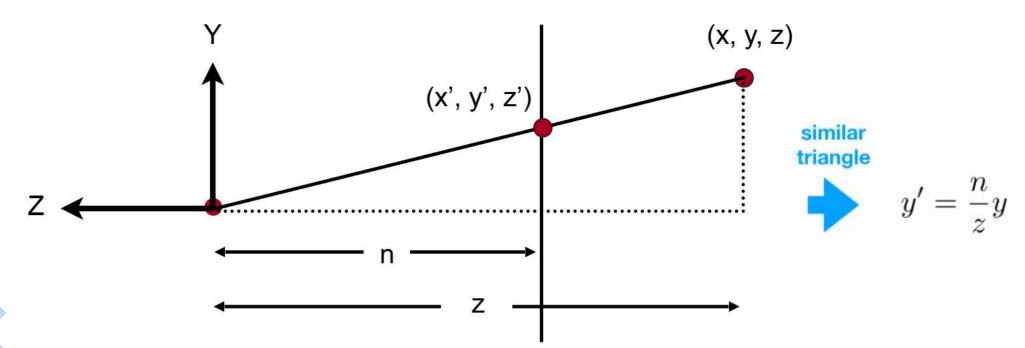


- 怎么做透视投影?
- ▶ 将截头锥体"挤压"成一个立方体 $(n \to n, f \to f)$   $(M_{persp\to ortho})$
- ▶ 做正交投影 (Mortho)





- $M_{persp \to ortho}$
- $\rightarrow$  确定点 (x,y,z) 和其变换后的点 (x',y',z') 之间的关系





- $M_{persp \to ortho}$
- 》确定点(x,y,z)和其变换后的点(x',y',z')之间的关系  $y'=\frac{n}{z}y \qquad x'=\frac{n}{z}x$  (similar to y')
- > 写成齐次坐标形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} nx/z \\ ny/z \\ \text{unknown} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{mult.}}{==} \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ \text{still unknown} \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$



•  $M_{persp \rightarrow \text{ortho}}$ 

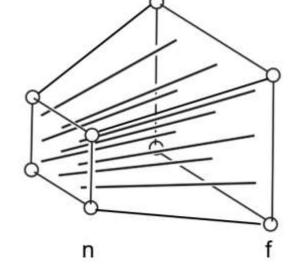
$$M_{persp \to ortho}^{(4 \times 4)} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ unknown \\ z \end{pmatrix} \qquad M_{persp \to ortho} = \begin{pmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n & 0 & 0 \\ ? & ? & ? & ? \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

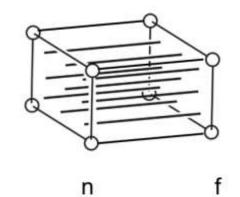


- $M_{persp \to ortho}$
- ➤ 第三行代表着z坐标的变换
- > 变换时, 近平面上的点不会变化
- ▶ 变换时, 远平面上的点z坐标不会变化

$$M_{persp \to ortho} = \begin{pmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n & 0 & 0 \\ ? & ? & ? & ? \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Frustum





Cuboid



- $M_{persp \rightarrow \text{ortho}}$
- > 变换时, 近平面上的点不会变化

$$M_{persp \to ortho}^{(4 \times 4)} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ unknown \\ z \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{replace } \\ z \text{ with n}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = = \begin{pmatrix} nx \\ ny \\ n^2 \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

▶ 所以第三行可以写成 (0 0 A B) 的形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = n^2 \quad \text{n² has nothing to do with x and y}$$



- $M_{persp \to ortho}$
- ▶ 所以有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = n^2 \qquad \qquad An + B = n^2$$

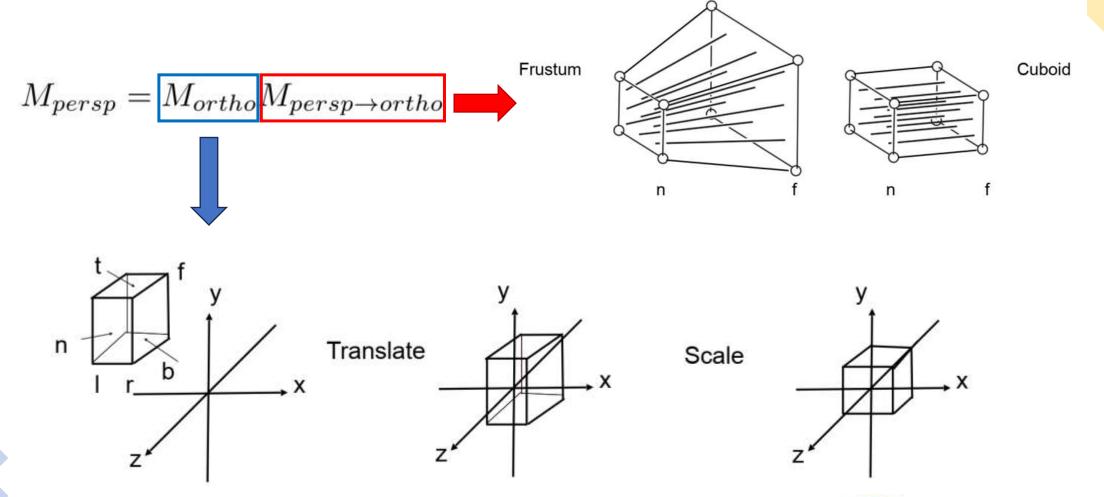
▶ 同理, 变换时, 远平面上的点z坐标不会变化



$$A = n + f$$
$$B = -nf$$

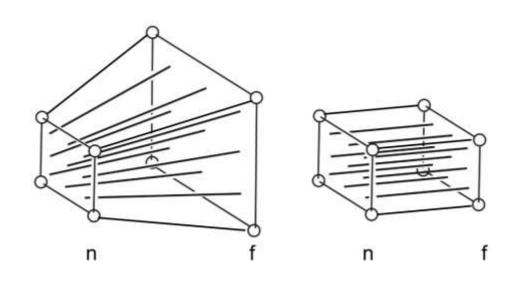
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} == \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f^2 \\ f \end{pmatrix} \qquad Af + B = f^2$$

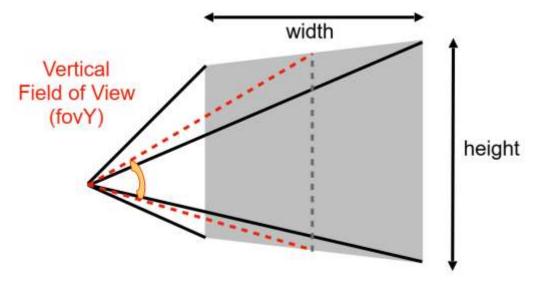






Q:近平面的I, r, b, t还可以如何定义?



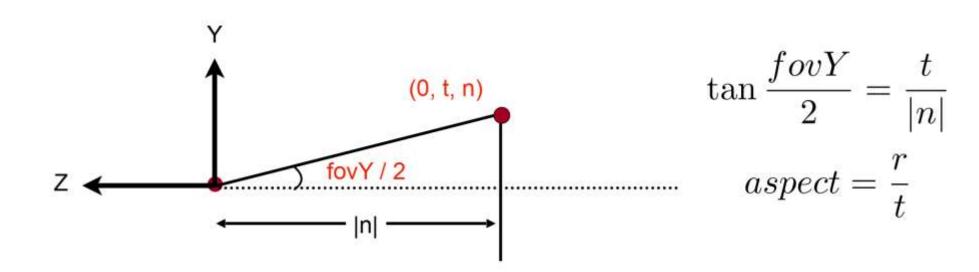


Aspect ratio = width / height



#### Q: 近平面的1, r, b, t还可以如何定义?

▶ 假设对称, 即I=-r, b=-t





### 目前为止

- 我们完成了:
- ▶ 模型变换(放置好了模型)
- ▶ 视图变换(放置好了相机)
- > 投影变换
- ✓ 正交投影(立方体->标准立方体)
- ✓ 透视投影(截头锥体->标准立方体)
- ▶ 标准立方体->?



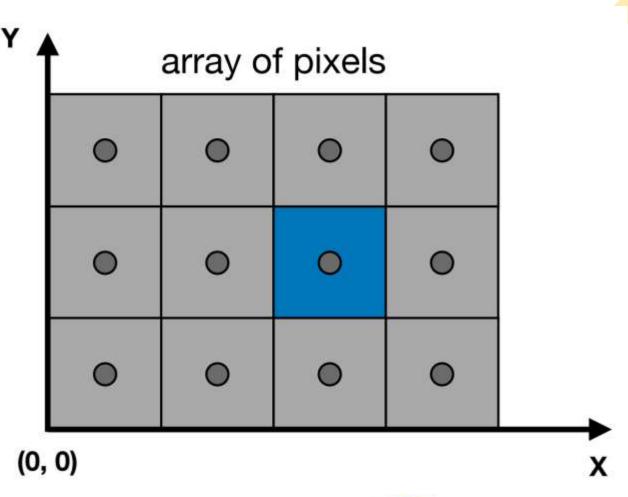
## 标准立方体->屏幕

- 什么是屏幕?
- ▶ 屏幕是由像素(数组)构成的
- > 数组的大小代表了屏幕的分辨率
- > 一种典型的光栅显示
- 光栅 (Raster) = 德语中的屏幕
- ▶ 光栅化(Rasterize): 画在屏幕上
- 像素 (Pixel:picture element)
- ▶ 我们这里的像素指统一颜色的小正方形
- ▶ 颜色可以用RGB形式表示



# 视口变换 (Viewport Transformation)

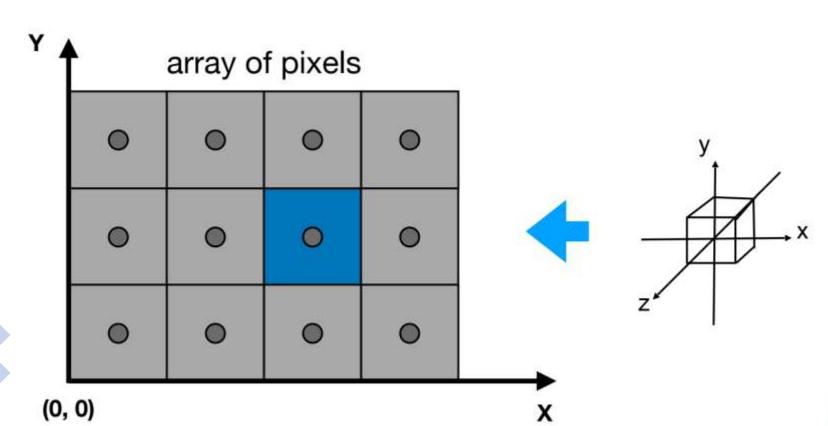
- 定义屏幕空间
- ▶ 像素的索引(x,y): x,y都是整数;由(0,0)到(width-1, height-1)
- ▶ 像素 (x,y) 的中心是 (x+0.5, y+0.5)
- ▶ 屏幕的覆盖的区域由(0,0)到 (width, height)





### 视口变换

- 与Z坐标无关
- XY平面内的变换: 由[-1 1]<sup>2</sup>到[0 width] × [0 height]





### 视口变换

- · 与Z坐标无关
- XY平面内的变换: 由[-1 1]<sup>2</sup>到[0 width] × [0 height]
- 变换矩阵

$$M_{viewport} = egin{pmatrix} rac{width}{2} & 0 & 0 & rac{width}{2} \ 0 & rac{height}{2} & 0 & rac{height}{2} \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





