4. 3D Geometric Transformations



Basic 3D Transformations

Rotation

• Coordinate-axis Rotation

Composite Rotations

Arbitrary Rotation

- · Rodrigues' Formula
- Quaternion

Affine Transformation

Basic Transformations

Translation

$$x' = x + t_x$$
, $y' = y + t_y$, $z' = z + t_z$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^\prime = T \cdot P$$

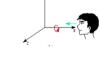
Coordinate-axis Rotation

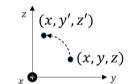
 $\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

z-axis

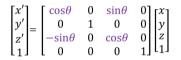
x-axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

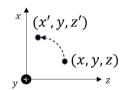




y-axis

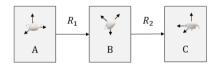


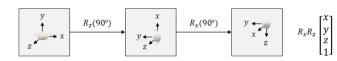




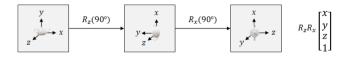
Composite Rotations

- 1. Pre-multiplication R_2R_1
 - R₂ is a rotation with respect to A's frame (world coordinate)





- 2. Post-multiplication R_1R_2
 - ${f R}_2$ is a rotation with respect to B's frame (modeling coordinate)



Arbitrary Rotation

(방법 1) Rodrigue's Formula

- (의의) 임의의 회전축에 대한 rotation matrix R 을 공식으로 구할 수 있다.
- (의의) 임의의 회전축 u vector 를 알 때, R matrix 를 구할 수 있다.

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ o \\ o \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} o \\ o \\ o \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} z \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} z' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix}$$

- 。 이때 u 는 (1) 원점을 지나고 (2) unit vector 이다.
- \circ 만약 u 가 주어지지 않고, 지나는 두 점 P'_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1) P'_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2) 만 주어졌다면, 식으로 u 를 구하면 된다.

$$\frac{1}{\|\mathbf{P}'_2 - \mathbf{P}'_1\|} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 \\ z_2 - z_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• (정의) 회전축 u 가 $\underline{(1)}$ 원점을 지나고 $\underline{(2)}$ unit vector 이고, 회전각이 θ 일 때

$$\widehat{\mathbf{u}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -c & b \\ c & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I} + \sin\theta \,\hat{\mathbf{u}} + (1 - \cos\theta) \,\,\hat{\mathbf{u}}^2$$



Skew Symmetric Matrix, û

- (정의) $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathrm{T}} + \hat{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{0}$
- (기하학적 의미) $\hat{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$

 $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 인 vector \mathbf{v} 에 대해,

 $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ 외적 연산을 determinant 등을 이용해 계산하지 않고 \mathbf{u} 로 $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ 를 구하고 \mathbf{v} 와 행렬곱 연산을 통해 구할 수 있다. 즉, 외적을 계산할 수 있는 또 다른 방법

- STEP1. 원점 지나고, 단위 vector 인 u 를 구하고 (u 는 문제 설명에 주어지는 경우 많음)
- STEP2. û 를 구하고
- STEP3. $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^2$ 를 계산해서
- STEP4. Rodrigue's Formula 적용 $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I} + \sin\theta \hat{\mathbf{u}} + (1 \cos\theta)\hat{\mathbf{u}}^2$

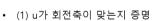
(문제 풀이 예시) z축 회전을 Rodrigue's Formula 로 풀어보자

STEP1.
$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

STEP2. $\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

STEP3. $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

STEP4. $\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + (1 - \cos\theta) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



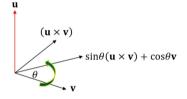
- 회전축은 회전하지 않으니, 회전해도 변화 없음을 보이면 됨.
- 즉, Ru=u임을 보이자.
- (2) Rv 가 회전축 \mathbf{u} 를 중심으로 \mathbf{v} 를 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 만큼 rotate 한게 맞는지 증명 (\mathbf{u} 와 \mathbf{v} 는 수직)
 - 1) v 가 Rv 가 되어도 길이 변화 없음을 보이기
 - 2) \mathbf{v} 와 $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{v}$ 두 벡터의 끼인 각이 임을 θ 보이기

 - $= (\mathbf{I} + \sin\theta \, \widehat{\mathbf{u}} + (1 \cos\theta) \, \, \widehat{\mathbf{u}}^2)\mathbf{v}$
 - $= \mathbf{v} + \sin\theta(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) + (1 \cos\theta)\mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v})$ $= \mathbf{v} + \sin\theta(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) + (1 - \cos\theta)(-\mathbf{v})$

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}) - \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})$$

 $\|\sin\theta(\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v}) + \cos\theta\mathbf{v}\|^2 = (\sin\theta(\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v}) + \cos\theta\mathbf{v}) \cdot (\sin\theta(\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v}) + \cos\theta\mathbf{v}) = \sin^2\theta\|\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v}\|^2 + \cos^2\theta\|\mathbf{v}\|^2$ $= \sin^2 \theta \|\mathbf{v}\|^2 + \cos^2 \theta \|\mathbf{v}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{v}\|^2 \quad \text{따라서 1) 이 증명됨}$

 $(\sin\theta(\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v})+\cos\theta\mathbf{v})\cdot\mathbf{v}=\cos\theta\|\mathbf{v}\|^2=\cos\theta\|\sin\theta(\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v})+\cos\theta\mathbf{v}\|\|\mathbf{v}\|$ 따라서 2) 가 증명됨



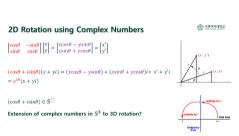
(방법 2) Quaternion



┙ (참고) 2 차원에서도 rotation 을 표현하는 방법이 여러가지

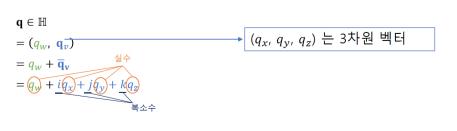
- 2 × 2 행렬
- 복소수 i 이용

마찬가지로, 3D rotation 도 quaternion 을 이용해서 표현 가능



(Quaternion 정의)

 $\mathbf{q}_v \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $q_w \in \mathbb{R}$ 일때

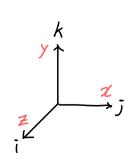


$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1,$$

$$jk = -kj = i$$

$$jk = -kj = i, \qquad ki = -ik = j,$$

$$ij = -ji = k$$



Quaternion Algebra

• multiplication 곱, addition 합, conjugate 켤레 복소수, norm 크기, identity, inverse

	$\begin{aligned} & q_w + iq_x + jq_y + kq_z = (q_w, \mathbf{q_v}) \\ & = r_w + ir_x + jr_y + kr_z = (r_w, \mathbf{r_v}) \end{aligned}$	
Multiplication	$\mathbf{qr} = (q_w r_w - \mathbf{q_v} \cdot \mathbf{r_v}, \mathbf{q_v} \times \mathbf{r_v} + r_w \mathbf{q_v} + q_w \mathbf{r_v})$ $\mathbf{qr} = \mathbf{rq} \text{ iff } \mathbf{q_v} \times \mathbf{r_v} = 0 \text{ (i.e. } \mathbf{q_v}, \mathbf{r_v} \text{ are parallel)}$	$(q_w + iq_x + jq_y +$
Addition	$\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r} = (q_w + r_w, \mathbf{q_v} + \mathbf{r_v})$	$(q_w + r_w) + (q_x +$
Conjugate	$\mathbf{q}^* = (q_w, -\mathbf{q_v})$	q_w –
Norm	$\ \mathbf{q}\ = \sqrt{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}^*} = \sqrt{q_x^2 + q_y^2 + q_z^2 + q_w^2}$	
Identity	id = (1, 0) = 1	
Inverse	$\mathbf{q}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\ \mathbf{q}\ _{\Lambda}^{2}} \mathbf{q}^{*}$ $\mathbf{q}^{-1} = \mathbf{q}^{*} \text{ if q is a unit quaternion}$	$\frac{q_w - q_w^2}{q_w^2 + q_w^2}$

$+ kq_z)(r_w + ir_x + jr_y + kr_z)$

$$(q_w + r_w) + (q_x + r_x)i + (q_y + r_y)j + (q_z + r_z)k$$

$$q_w - iq_x - jq_y - kq_z$$

$$\frac{q_w - iq_x - jq_y - kq_z}{q_w^2 + q_x^2 + q_y^2 + q_z^2}$$

Quaternion Rotation



앞서 배운 quaternion 으로 rotation 을 표현해보자



Rotation 을 표현하는 방법 중에 matrix 도 있는데, 왜 quaternion 을 이용할까? (= quaternion rotation 의 장점)

- 저장 공간이 덜 필요하다.
- 산술 연산이 덜 필요하다.
- 회전을 쉽게 interpolate 할 수 있다. 따라서 더 자연스러운 애니메이션을 만들 수 있다.
- · unit quaternion q

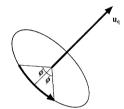
$$\mathbf{u_q}$$
 : 회전축, $||\mathbf{u_q}|| = 1$ $oldsymbol{arphi}$: 회전각



$$\mathbf{q} = (\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}, \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\mathbf{u_q}) = \cos\frac{\varphi}{2} + \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\overline{\mathbf{u_q}} \in \mathbb{S}^3$$

$$||\mathbf{q}|| = 1, (\overline{\mathbf{u_q}})^2 = -1$$

$$||\mathbf{q}|| = 1, (\overline{\mathbf{u}}_{\mathbf{q}})^2 = -1$$



• Rotation 을 어떻게 quaternion 으로 표현하는가?

 $\mathbf{p}=(p_x,\;p_y,\;p_z)\in\mathbb{R}^3$ 를 회전축 $\mathbf{u_q}$, 회전각 $oldsymbol{arphi}$ 에 대해 rotate 해보자

STEP1. 주어진 점 p=
$$(p_x, p_y, p_z)$$
 를 quaternion 으로 바꾸기.

$$\mathbf{p} = (0, p_x, p_y, p_z)$$

STEP2. 주어진 회전축을 이용해 unit quaternion 인
$$\mathbf{q}$$
 를 구하기.
$$\mathbf{q} = (\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}, \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\mathbf{u_q}) = \cos\frac{\varphi}{2} + \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\overline{\mathbf{u_q}}$$

$$\mathbf{q} = (\cos\frac{\overline{\varphi}}{2}, \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\mathbf{u_q}) = \cos\frac{\varphi}{2} + \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\overline{\mathbf{u_q}}$$

STEP3. 회전을 나타내는 quaternion ${f q}$ 에 대해

$$qpq^{-1} = qpq^*$$

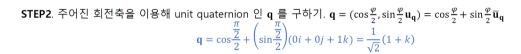
를 계산하면

$$(0, p'_x, p'_y, p'_z)$$

i, j, k의 계수가 p'_x, p'_y, p'_z 이고 (p'_x, p'_y, p'_z) 가 회전된 점의 좌표가 된다.



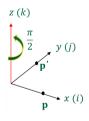
STEP1. 주어진 점 p= (p_x, p_y, p_z) 를 quaternion 으로 바꾸기. $\mathbf{p} = (0, p_x, p_y, p_z)$



STEP3. 회전을 나타내는 quaternion
$$\mathbf{q}$$
 에 대해 $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}^{-1} = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}^*$ 계산하기.
$$\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+k)(1i+0j+0k)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(i+j)(1-k) = \frac{1}{2}(i-ik+j-jk) = \frac{1}{2}(i+j+j-i) = j = 0i+1j+0k$$

따라서 (0, 1, 0) 이 답이 된다.



Matrix to/from Unit Quaternion



 \bigcap 회전축 방향, 회전각을 알면 Rotation R 을 구할 수 있음.

1. Unit Quaternion → Matrix

unit quaternion
$$\mathbf{q} = w + x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$$
 를 rotation matrix R 로 바꾸면

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2y^2 - 2z^2 & 2xy - 2wz & 2xz + 2wy \\ 2xy + 2wz & 1 - 2x^2 - 2z^2 & 2yz - 2wx \\ 2xz - 2wy & 2yz + 2wx & 1 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Matrix → Unit Quaternion

Rotation matrix
$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$
을 $\mathbf{q} = w + xi + yj + zk$ 로 바꾸면, w, x, y, z 를 아래와 같이 구할 수 있다 $\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{R}) := r_{11} + r_{22} + r_{33}$ 이라 하자. (trace 라 부르며, 대각선을 다 더하면 된다) $w = \frac{\sqrt{\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{R}) + 1}}{2}$ $x = (r_{32} - r_{23})/(4w)$ $y = (r_{13} - r_{31})/(4w)$ $z = (r_{21} - r_{12})/(4w)$

Other Transformations - Scaling, Reflection

Scaling

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reflection

♀ 2D 에서 (x, y축, 원점) 와 달리, 평면을 중심으로 대칭 이동

$$R_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \\ \mathbf{l} \end{bmatrix} \qquad R_{yz} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad R_{zx} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{yz} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{zx} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Affine Transformation



 transformed coordinate 가 input coordinate 에 대한 linear function 일 때 그 transformation 을

affine transformation 이라 한다.

$$x' = a_{xx}x + a_{xy}y + a_{xz}z + b_{x}$$

$$y' = a_{yx}x + a_{yy}y + a_{yz}z + b_{y}$$

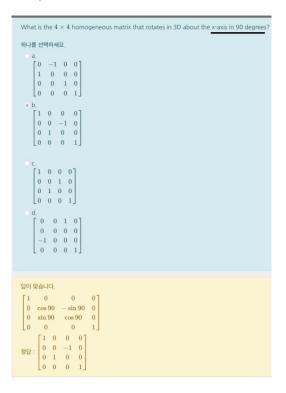
$$z' = a_{zx}x + a_{zy}y + a_{zz}z + b_{z}$$

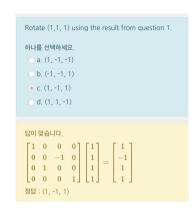
$$\begin{aligned} x' &= a_{xx}x + a_{xy}y + a_{xz}z + b_x \\ y' &= a_{yx}x + a_{yy}y + a_{yz}z + b_y \\ z' &= a_{zx}x + a_{zy}y + a_{zz}z + b_z \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{xx} & a_{xy} & a_{xz} & b_x \\ a_{yx} & a_{yy} & a_{yz} & b_y \\ a_{zx} & a_{zy} & a_{zz} & b_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

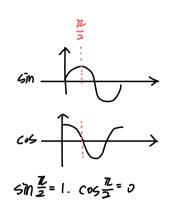
⇒ translation, rotation, reflection, scaling, shear : 앞서 본 모든 transformation 은 affine transformation 에 해당된다.

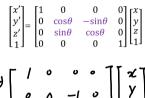
- (성질 1) collinearity: line 을 affine transformation 해도 line 이다.
- (성질 2) parallelism: 두 개의 평행한 line 이 있다면, 그 두 line 을 affine transformation 해도 여전히 평행하다.
- Rotation, Translation: rigid body transformation 에 해당
- $AA^{T}=I$ $A^{T} = A^{T}$
- Rotation, Reflection: Orthogonal matrix. $AA^T = I$.
- ⇒ Rotation, Reflection 의 역행렬을 구하고 싶으면 transpose 를 구하면 된다.

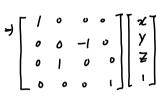
QUIZ) 3D Transformations

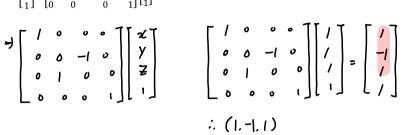












QUIZ) Quaternion and Affine Transformation

```
What is the unit quaternion {f q} that rotates around the x-axis in 90 degrees, and its conjugate?
   \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1-i)
     \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1-i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)
     \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)
    d. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i)
정답 : \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i)
```

```
하나를 선택하세요.
   \mathbf{p}' = -i + j + k
  • b. \mathbf{p}' = i - j + k
   \mathbf{p}' = i + j - k
   d. \mathbf{p}' = i - j - k
 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)(i+j+k)\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i) = \frac{1}{2}(i+2k-1)(1-i) = i-j+k
```

```
Convert the unit quaternion {f q}=rac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+j) to a 3	imes 3 rotational matrix.
    \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
```

```
Which of the following is not an affine transformation?
하나를 선택하세요.
a. Orthogonal matrixb. Rigid body transformation
  o. c. A linear function of input coordinates

    d. Projective transformation 

✓
  정답: Projective transformation
```

```
মেই. ইমেই \mathbf{q} = (\cos\frac{\varphi}{2}, \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\mathbf{u_q}) = \cos\frac{\varphi}{2} + \sin\frac{\varphi}{2}\overline{\mathbf{u_q}} \in \mathbb{S}^3
       2-axis - ug: []
  = \cos \frac{z}{2} + (\sin \frac{z}{2})(11 + 0j + 0k)
   = 原+原(i)=原(Hi) 到底(1-i)
```

구에신성 P= (1.1.)) 398* = \(\frac{1}{2}(Hi)\) (|i+|j+|k) \(\frac{12}{2}(Hi)\) = 1 (j+j+k+ j+ jj+ik)(1-j) = = (1+j+k-1+k-j)(1-j) · = (1+2k-1)(1-j) = 1-j+k

```
\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2y^2 - 2z^2 & 2xy - 2wz & 2xz + 2wy \\ 2xy + 2wz & 1 - 2x^2 - 2z^2 & 2yz - 2wx \\ 2xz - 2wy & 2yz + 2wx & 1 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 \end{bmatrix}
   3- E(HJ)
         = = + = j
        = 101+15j+0K
```