

Transformations Part 3



CS GY-6533 / UY-4533

“Look At” Matrix

$$\mathbf{z} = \text{normalize}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \text{normalize}(\mathbf{u})$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} \times \mathbf{z},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & p_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & p_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & p_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot$$

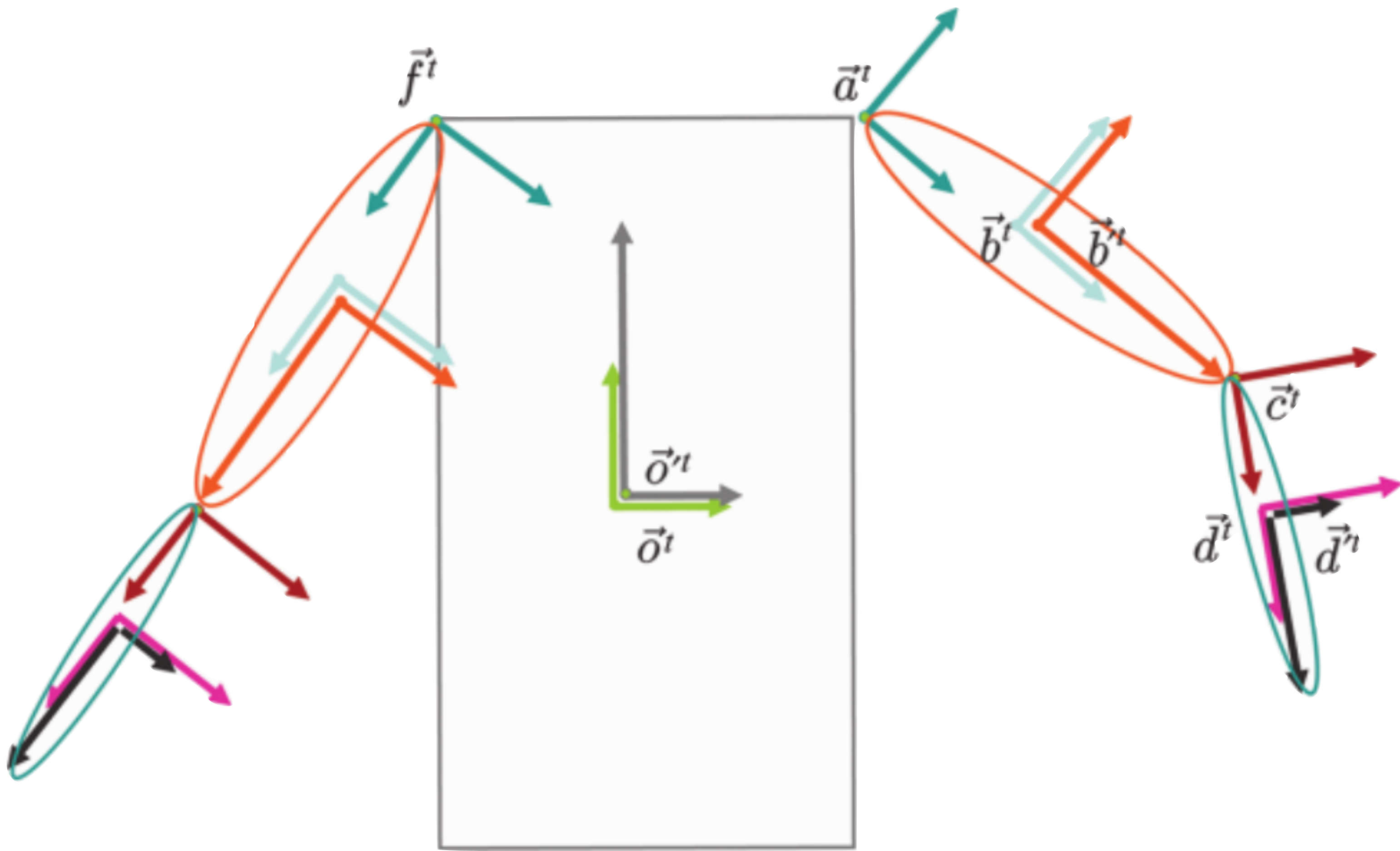
“Look At” Matrix for eye coordinate \mathbf{p} and target point \mathbf{q} and up vector \mathbf{u} .

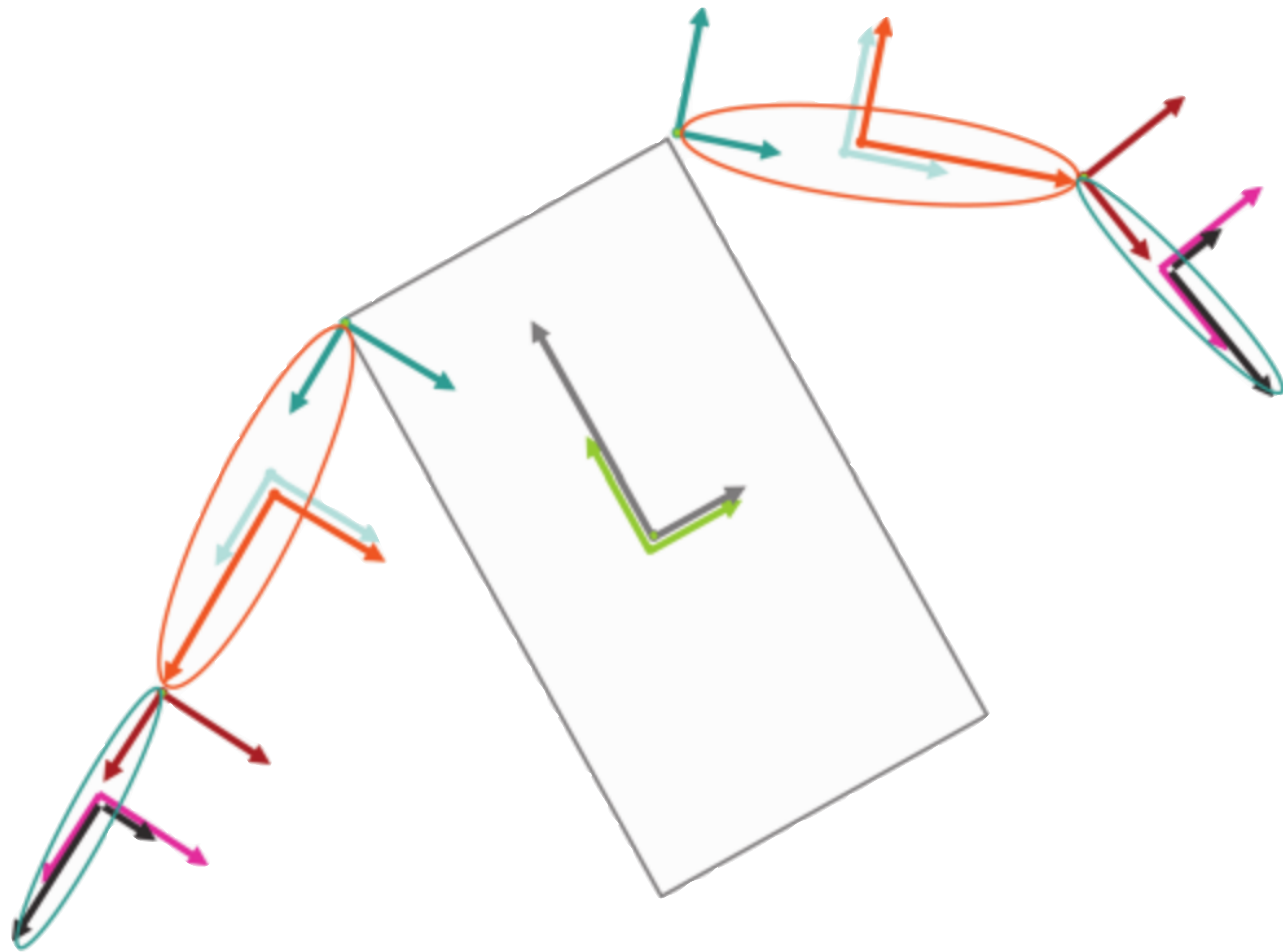
Keep in mind, the up vector here is in world space, to get a relative up vector use

$$\mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{z}$$

where \mathbf{s} is $\mathbf{z} \times \mathbf{y}$

Hierarchy





A simple scene graph.

```

Entity {
    Cvec3 t; // translation
    Cvec3 r; // rotation
    Cvec3 s; // scale

    Matrix4 modelMatrix;
    Entity *parent;
}

```

Building entity's model matrix.

T - translation

R - $R_x R_y R_z$

S - scale

P - parent's model matrix or identity if no parent

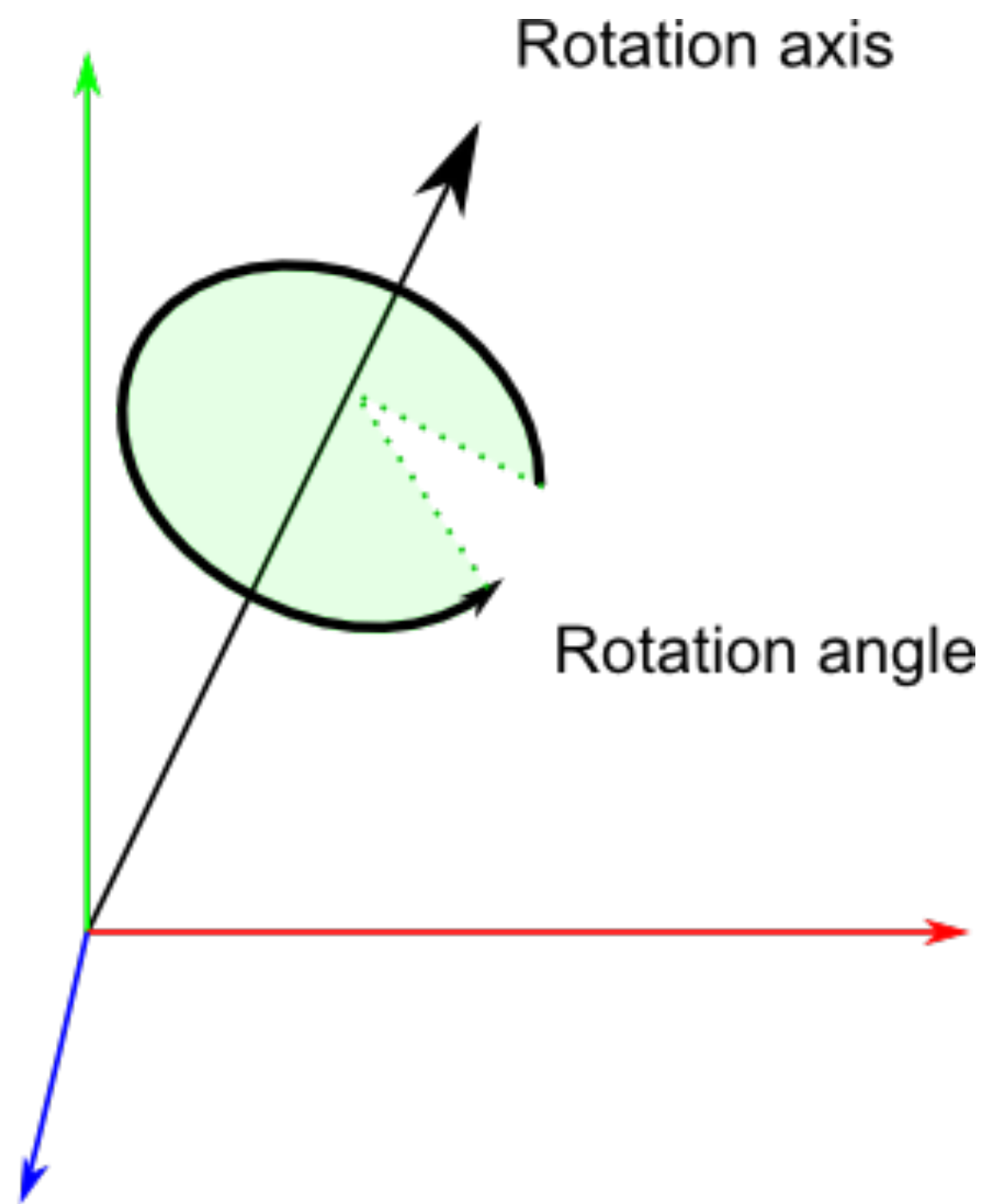
M = PTRS

Axis-angle rotation

Rotation around an axis (**z**).

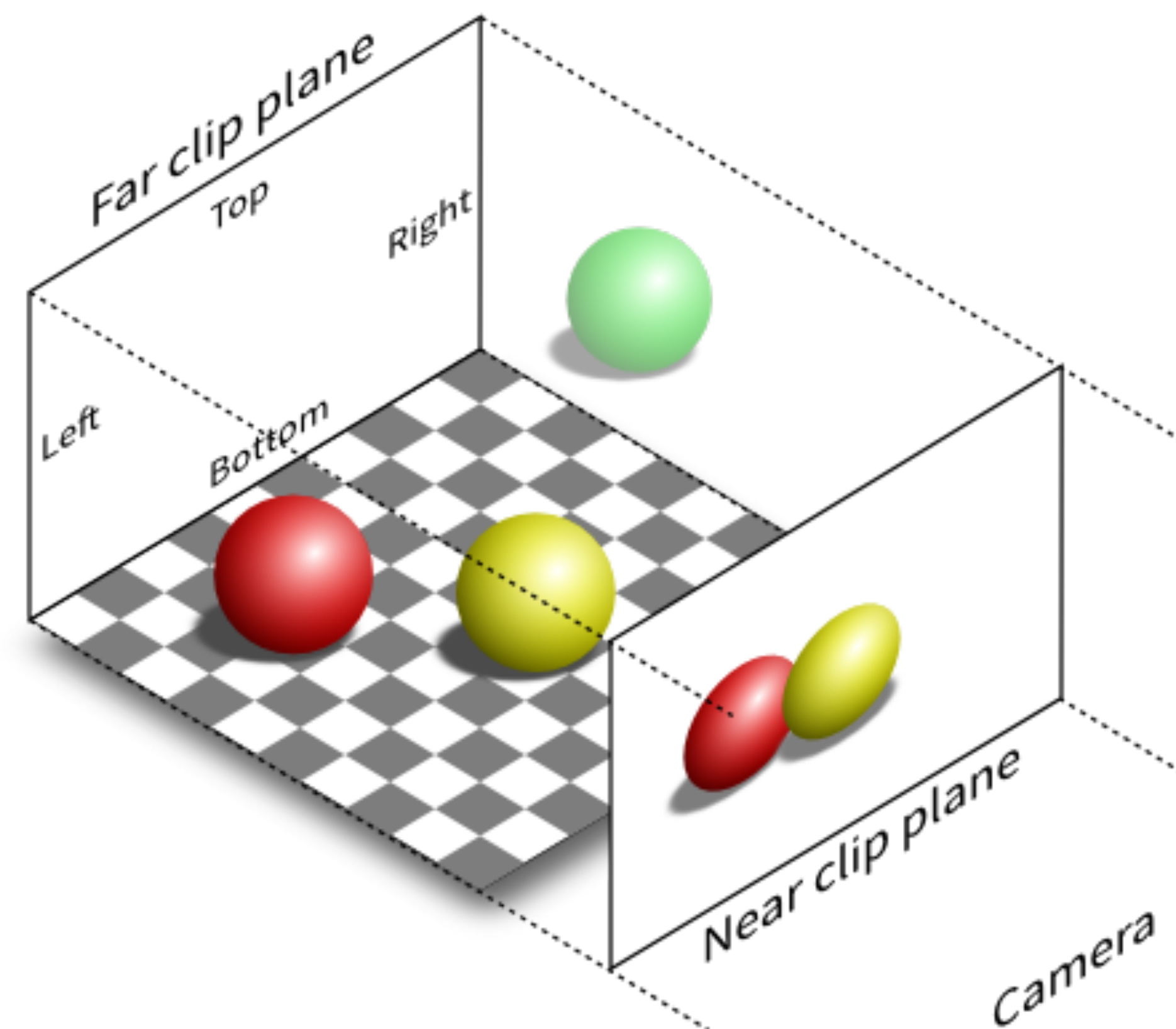
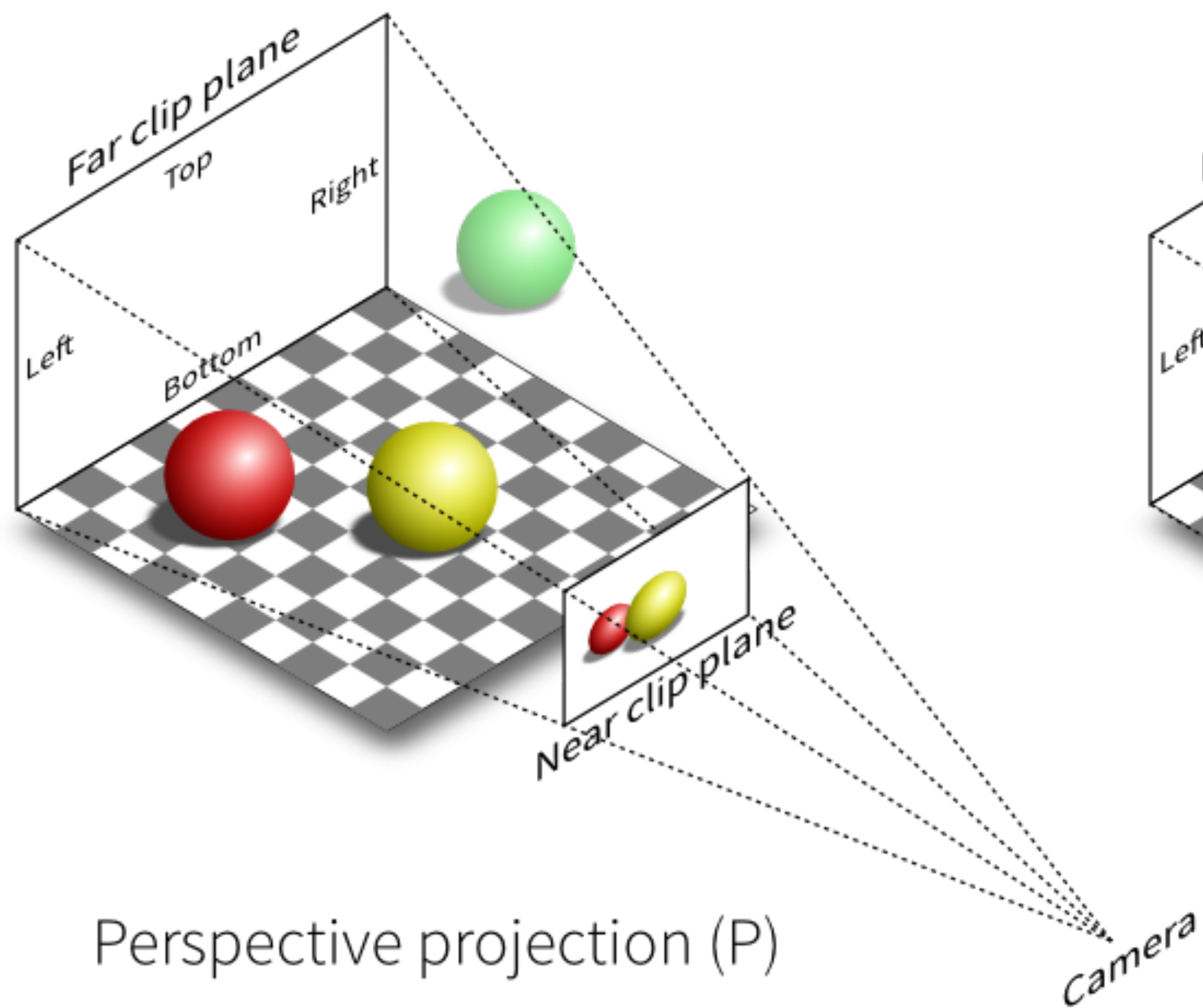
$$\begin{bmatrix} c & -s & 0 \\ s & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation around an arbitrary axis \mathbf{k} .



$$\begin{bmatrix} k_x^2 v + c & k_x k_y v - k_z s & k_x k_z v + k_y s \\ k_y k_x v + k_z s & k_y^2 v + c & k_y k_z v - k_x s \\ k_z k_x v - k_y s & k_z k_y v + k_x s & k_z^2 v + c \end{bmatrix},$$

Projection

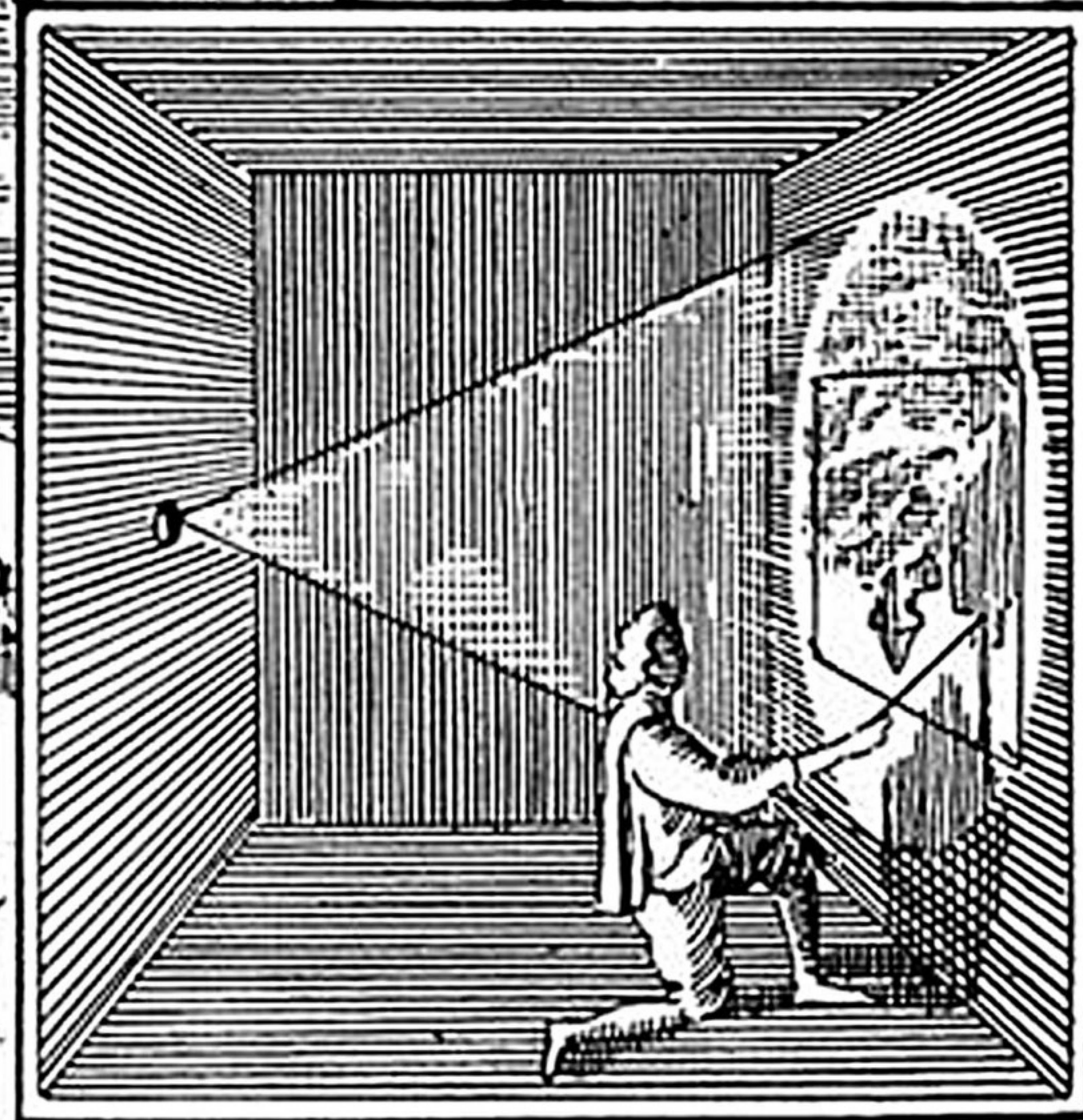


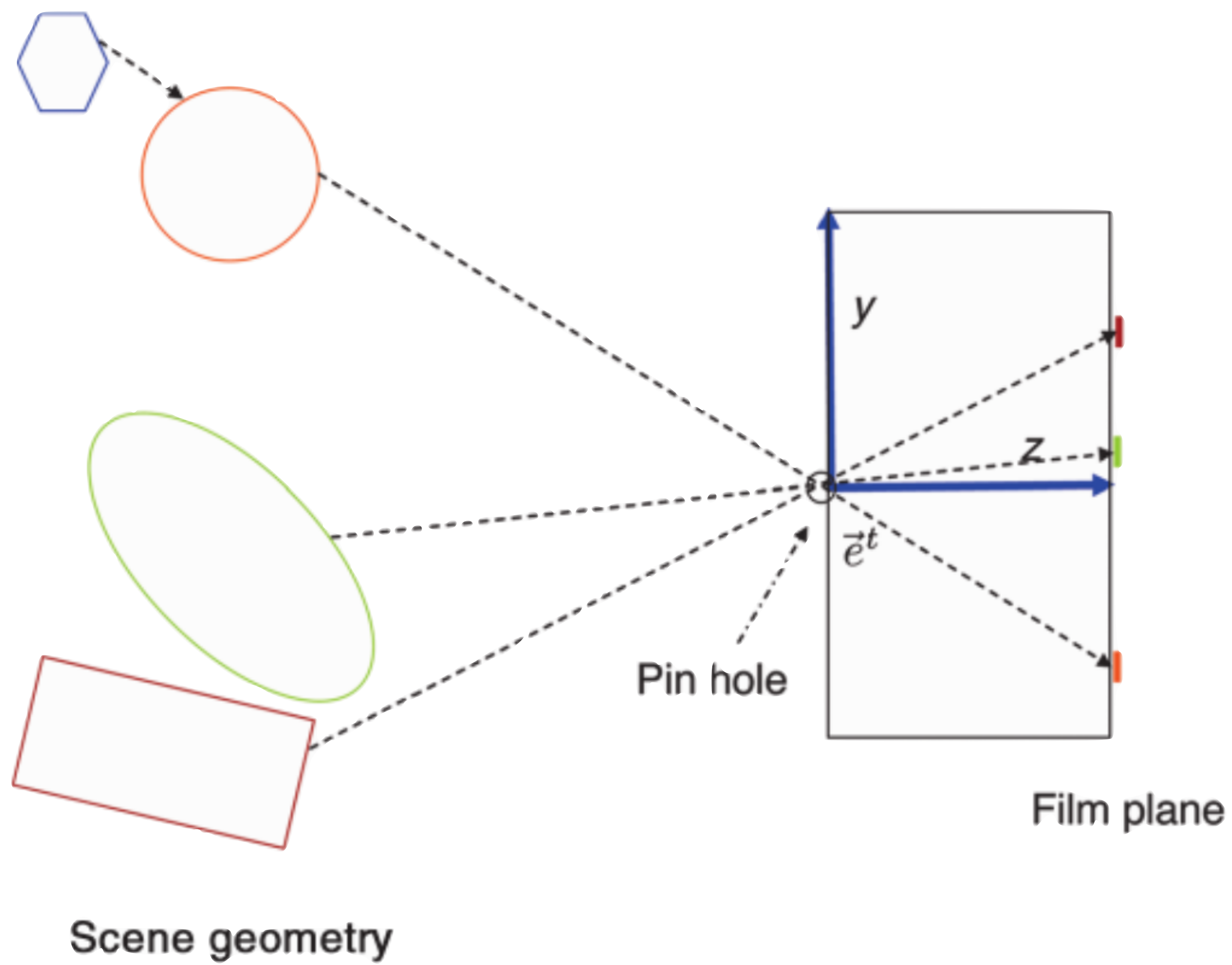
vertex.glsl

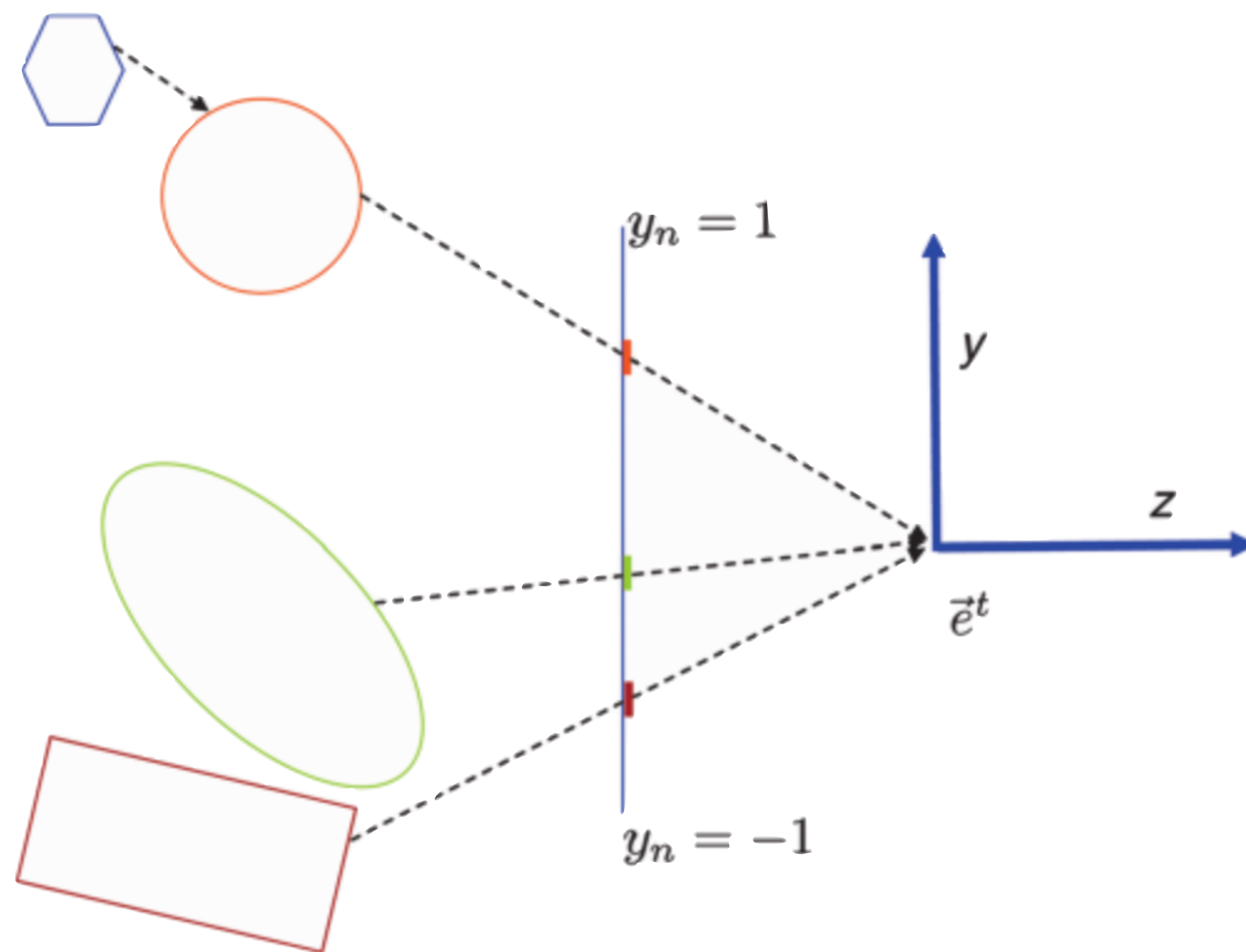
```
attribute vec4 position;  
attribute vec4 color;  
  
uniform mat4 modelViewMatrix;  
uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;  
  
varying vec4 varyingColor;  
  
void main() {  
    varyingColor = color;  
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * modelViewMatrix * position;  
}
```

fragment.glsl

```
varying vec4 varyingColor;  
  
void main() {  
    gl_FragColor = varyingColor;  
}
```

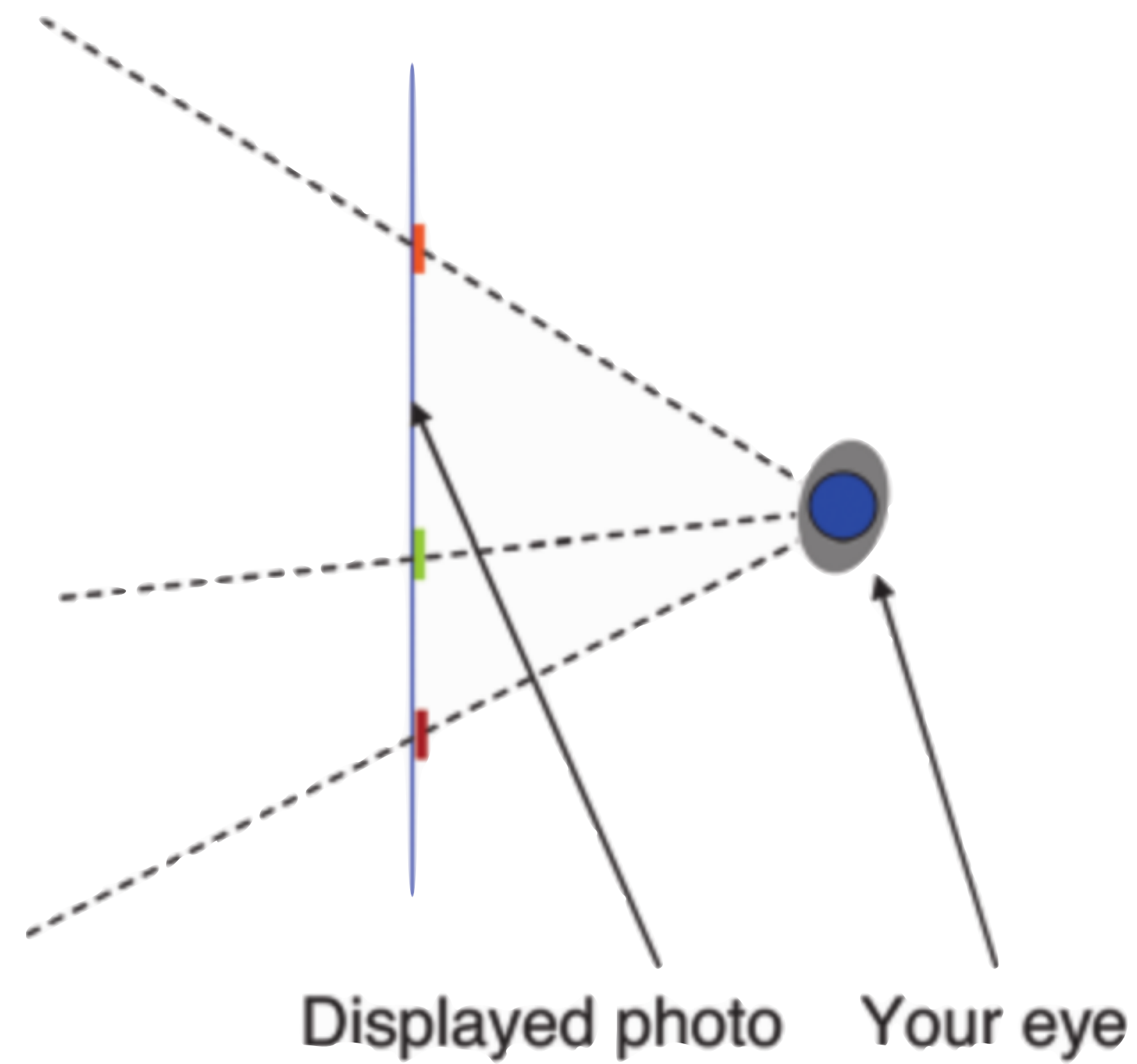







Scene geometry

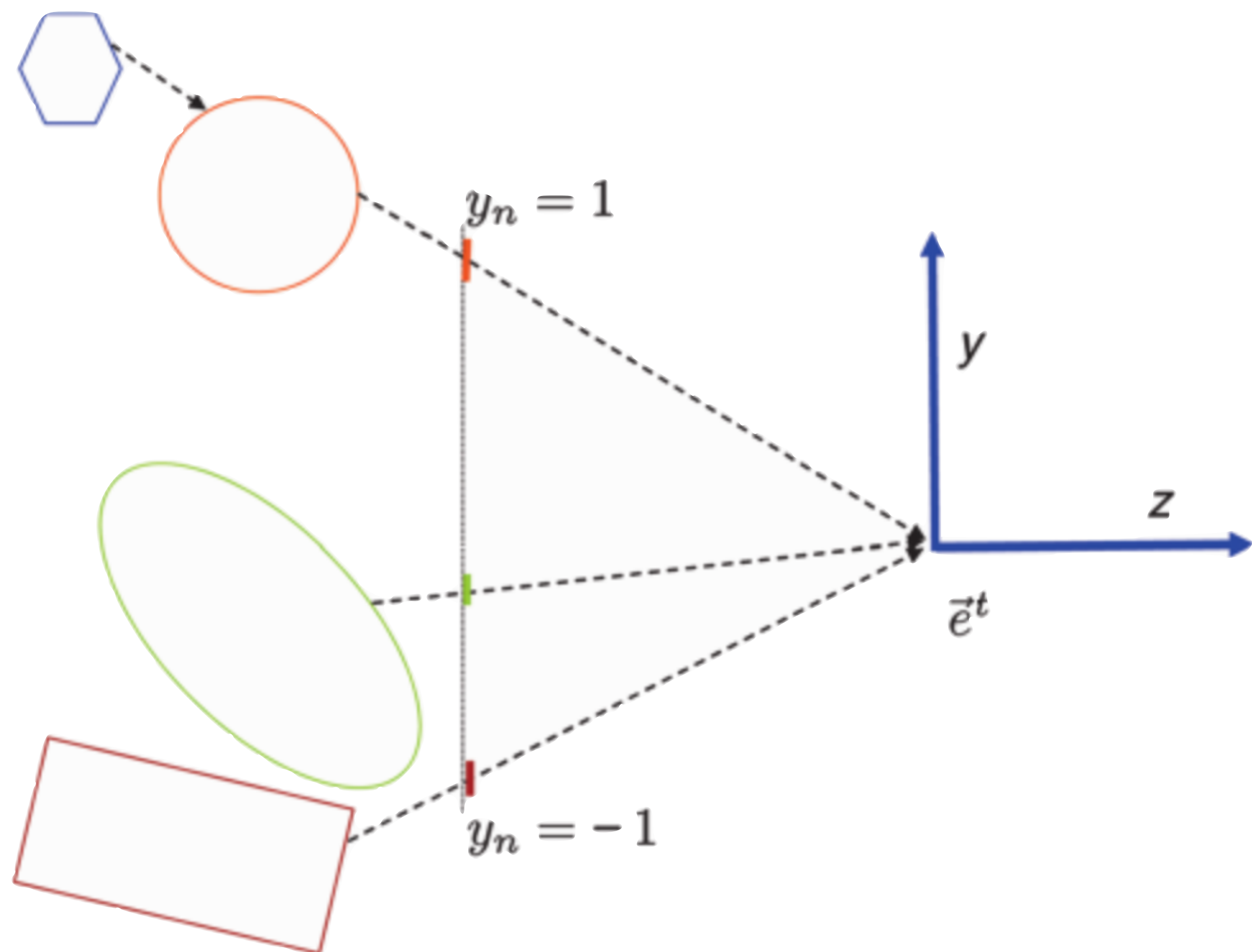
Film plane at $z=-1$

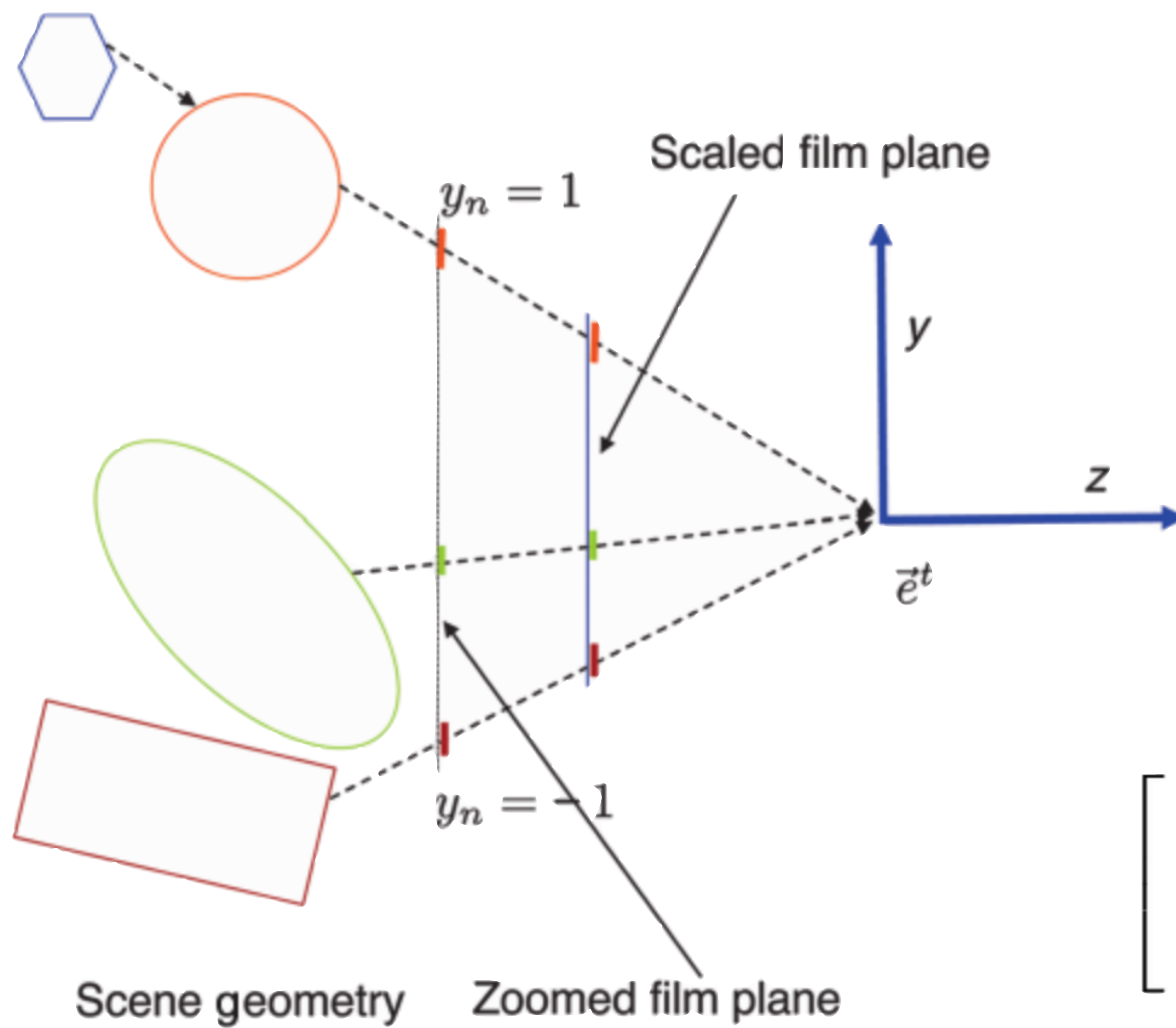


$$x_n = -\frac{x_e}{z_e}$$

$$y_n = -\frac{y_e}{z_e}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ - \\ w_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_n w_n \\ y_n w_n \\ - \\ w_n \end{bmatrix},$$

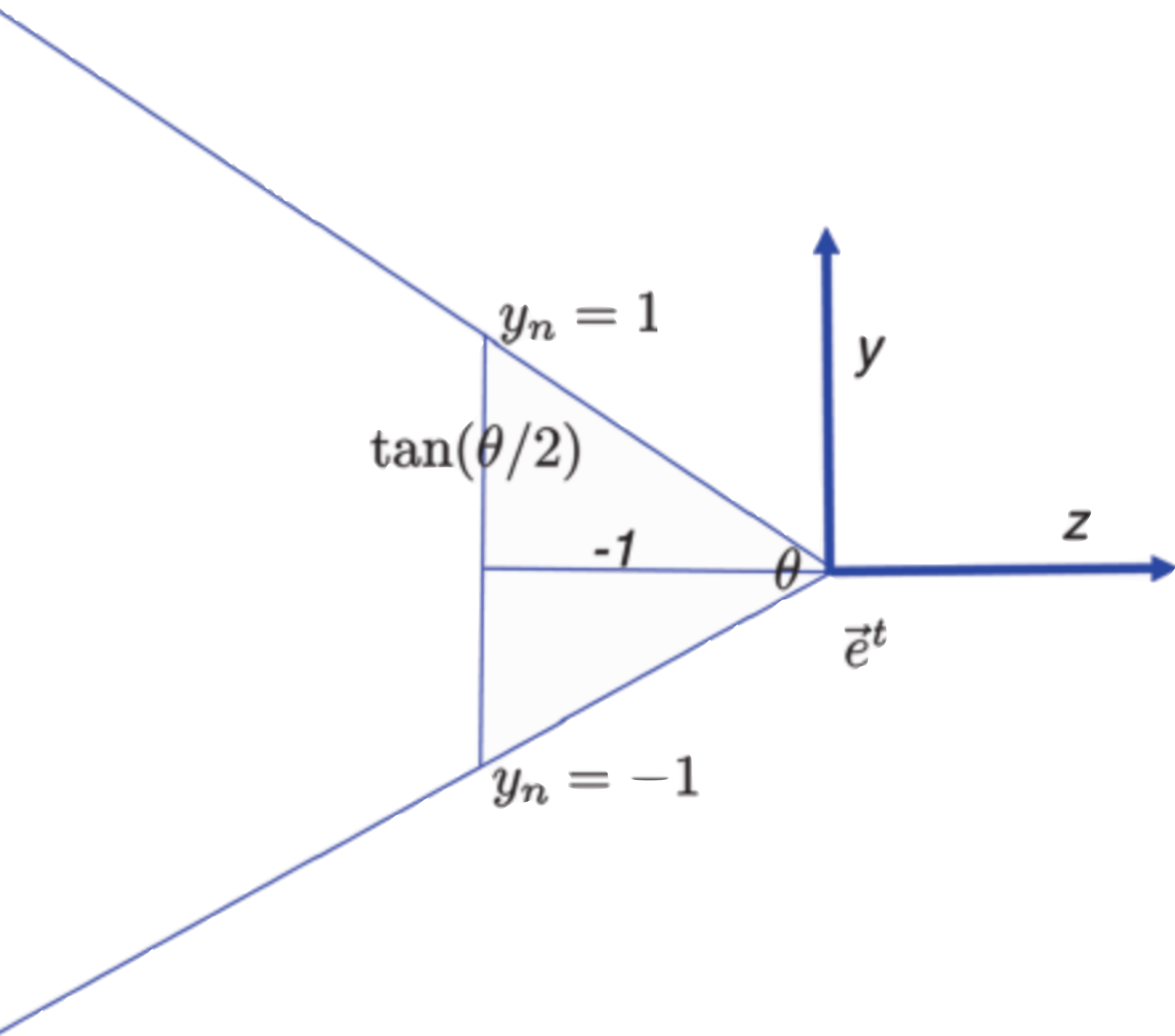




$$x_n = \frac{x_e n}{z_e}$$

$$y_n = \frac{y_e n}{z_e}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n w_n \\ y_n w_n \\ - \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$



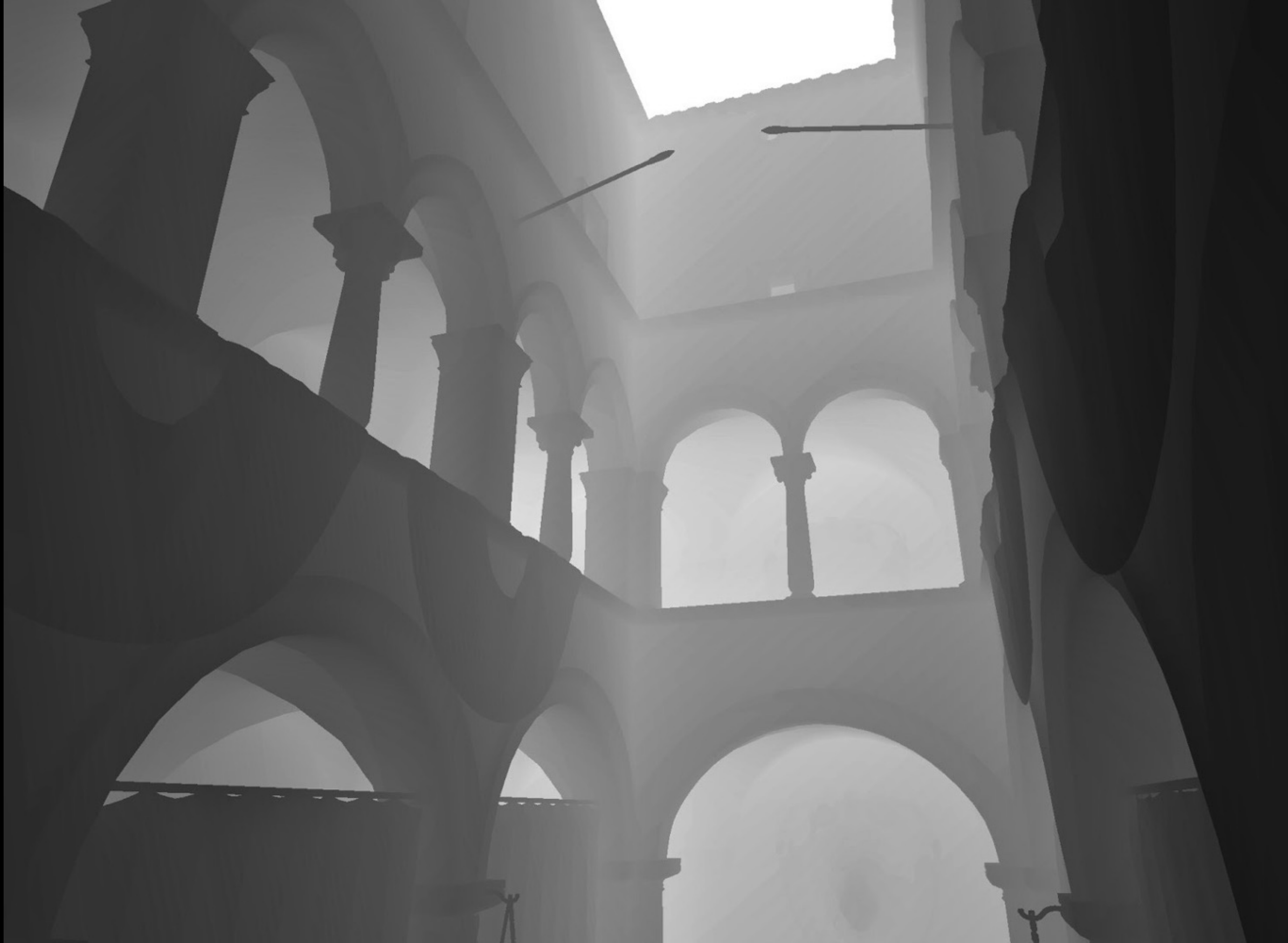
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\tan(\frac{\theta}{2})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\tan(\frac{\theta}{2})} & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} x_n w_n \\ y_n w_n \\ - \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

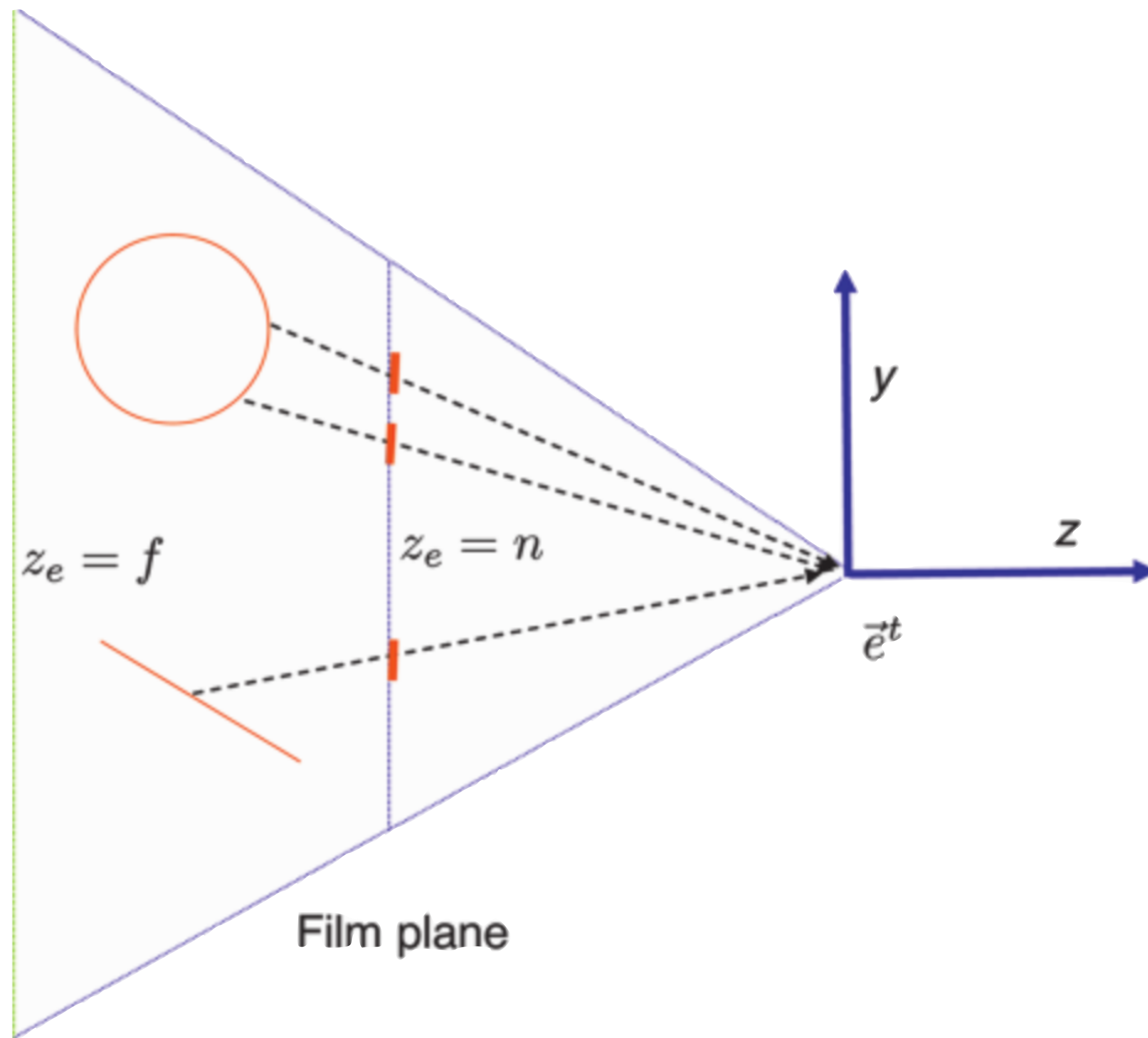
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\tan(\frac{\theta}{2})} & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Depth

Depth Buffer







$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\tan(\frac{\theta}{2})} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{f+n}{f-n} & -\frac{2fn}{f-n} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Enabling depth testing in OpenGL

```
void display(void) {  
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);  
    // ..  
}  
  
void init() {  
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);  
    glDepthFunc(GL_LESS);  
    // ..  
}  
  
int main(int argc, char **argv) {  
    glutInit(&argc, argv);  
    glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);  
    // ..  
}
```

Assignment 2

- Render a simple 3D scene using cubes.
- At least 3 objects must be in a hierarchy.