

几何变换

内容

- 变换
- 齐次坐标
- 变换的矩阵表达

变换

- 几何变换：计算物体新的位置
- 坐标变换：已知两个坐标系及物体在某一坐标系中的坐标，计算其在另一坐标系中的坐标。

由于物体最终由点表示，我们只需研究点的变换。

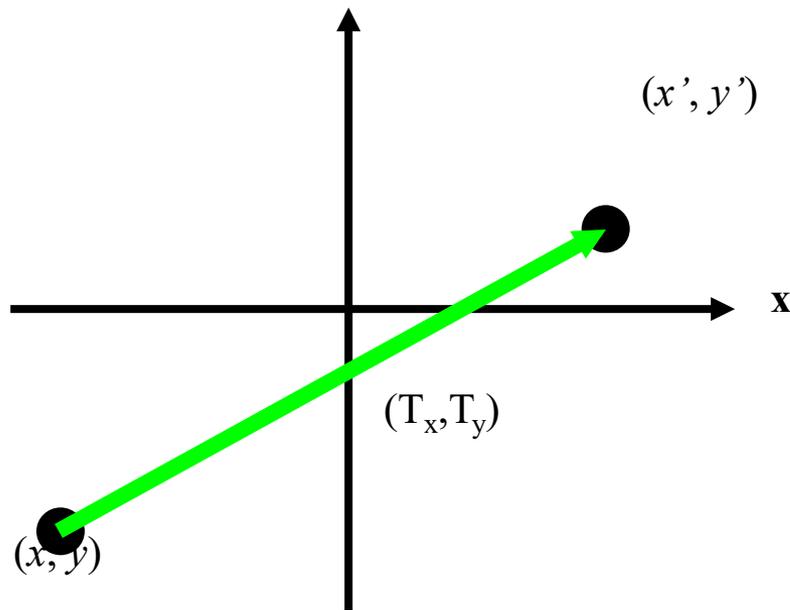
图形的几何变换

一、二维基本变换

1. 平移(Translation)

将图形对象从一个位置 (x, y) 移到另一个位置 (x', y') 的变换。

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= x + T_x \\y' &= y + T_y\end{aligned}$$

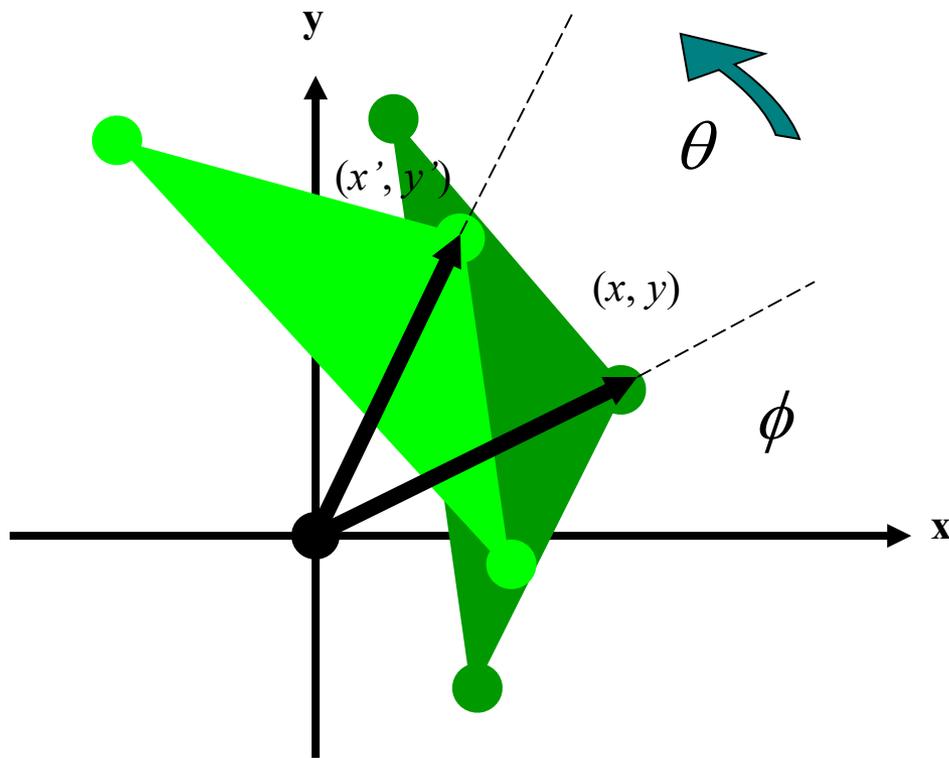


图形的几何变换

一、二维基本变换 2. 旋转(Rotation)

点 (x, y) 围绕原点逆时针转动一个角度 θ ,

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\y' &= y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$



图形的几何变换

一、二维基本变换

2. 旋转(Rotation)

将以某个参考点 (x_r, y_r) 为圆心，将对象上的各点 (x, y) 围绕圆心转动一个逆时针角度 θ 。

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\y' &= y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{new}x = x - x_r$$

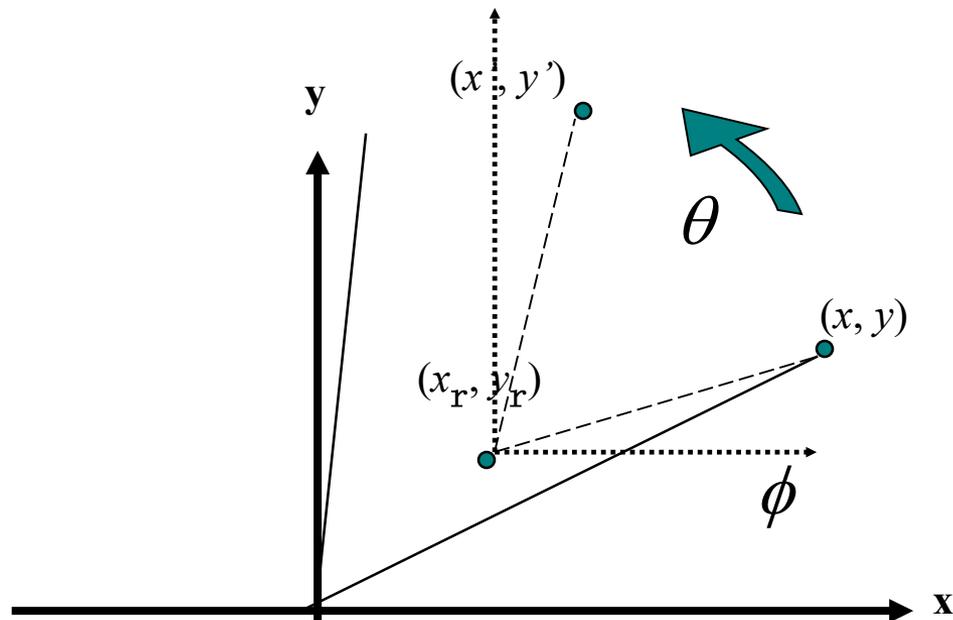
$$\text{new}y = y - y_r$$

$$\text{new}x' = \text{new}x \cos \theta - \text{new}y \sin \theta$$

$$\text{new}y' = \text{new}y \cos \theta + \text{new}x \sin \theta$$

$$x' = \text{new}x' + x_r$$

$$y' = \text{new}y' + y_r$$



$$\begin{aligned}x' &= x_r + (x - x_r) \cos \theta - (y - y_r) \sin \theta \\y' &= y_r + (y - y_r) \cos \theta + (x - x_r) \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

图形的几何变换

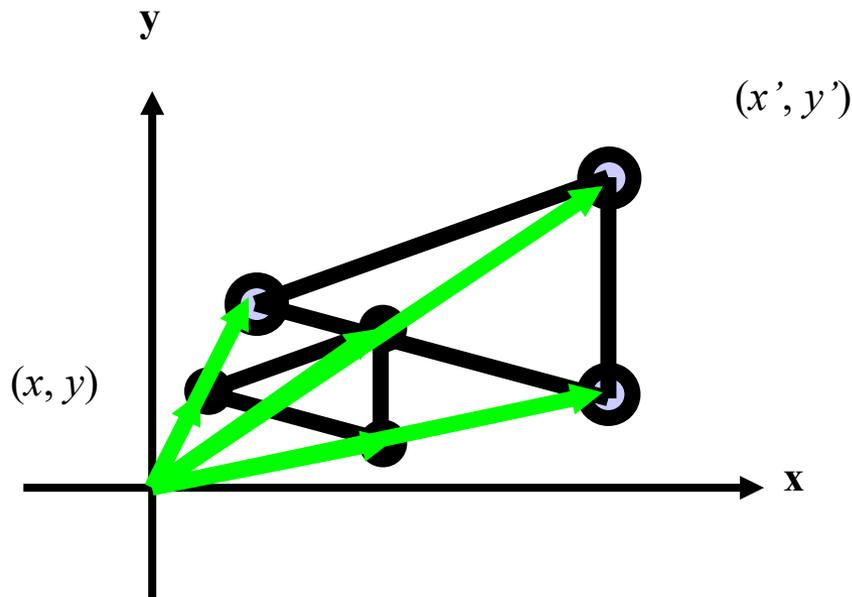
一、二维基本变换

3. 变比(Scaling)

使对象按比例因子(S_x, S_y)放大或缩小的变换

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{S}_x \quad (3.1)$$

$$y' = y \cdot S_y$$



固定点变比 (scaling relative to a fixed point)。以 a 为固定点

1 (1) 作平移 $T_x = -x_a, T_y = -y_a$;

2 (2) 按式 (3.1) 作变比;

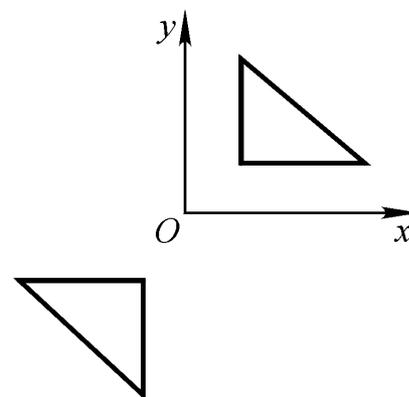
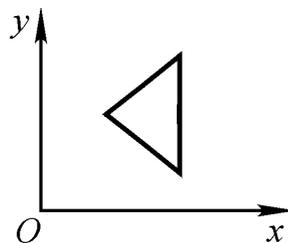
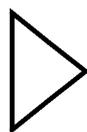
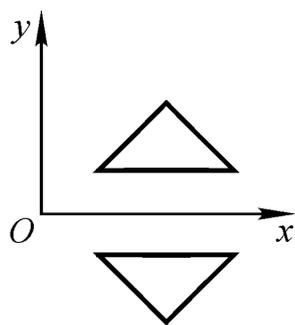
3 (3) 作1)的逆变换, 即作平移 $T_x = x_a, T_y = y_a$ 。

图形的几何变换

一、二维基本变换

3. 变比(Scaling)

当比例因子 S_x 或 S_y 小于0时，对象不仅变化大小，而且分别按 x 轴或 y 轴被反射



线性变换一般形式

$$\begin{aligned}x &\rightarrow a*x + b*y + c*z \\y &\rightarrow d*x + e*y + f*z \\z &\rightarrow g*x + h*y + i*z\end{aligned} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

- 下述哪些变换能表示为这一形式?

平移

变比

旋转

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ y' &= y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x S_x \\ y' &= y S_y \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 \\ 0 & S_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + T_x \\ y' &= y + T_y \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad ???$$

齐次坐标

$$[x, y] \rightarrow [x^*, y^*, a]$$

$$x = \frac{x^*}{a}, y = \frac{y^*}{a}$$

$$[x, y] \rightarrow [x, y, 1]$$

- Cartesian co-ordinates 中的点 (x, y, z) 的齐次坐标

$$(x * w, y * w, z * w, w), w \neq 0$$

- 反过来，齐次 (x, y, z, w) 在笛卡尔坐标系中的坐标为 $(x/w, y/w, z/w)$ $w \neq 0$

问题: $w = 0$ 表示什么?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ y' &= y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x S_x \\ y' &= y S_y \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 \\ 0 & S_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + T_x \\ y' &= y + T_y \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

???

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

变换的矩阵表示

- 点 $P(x,y,z)$ 用齐次坐标写为列向量 P_h
- 一个变换则可表示为 4×4 的矩阵 M
- 施加一个变换则表示为矩阵乘法

$$Q_h = M * P_h$$

Matrix Representations and Homogeneous Co-ordinates

- Each of the transformations defined above can be represented by a 4x4 matrix
- Composition of transformations is represented by product of matrices
- So composition of transformations is also represented by 4x4 matrix

三维几何变换

- Translation

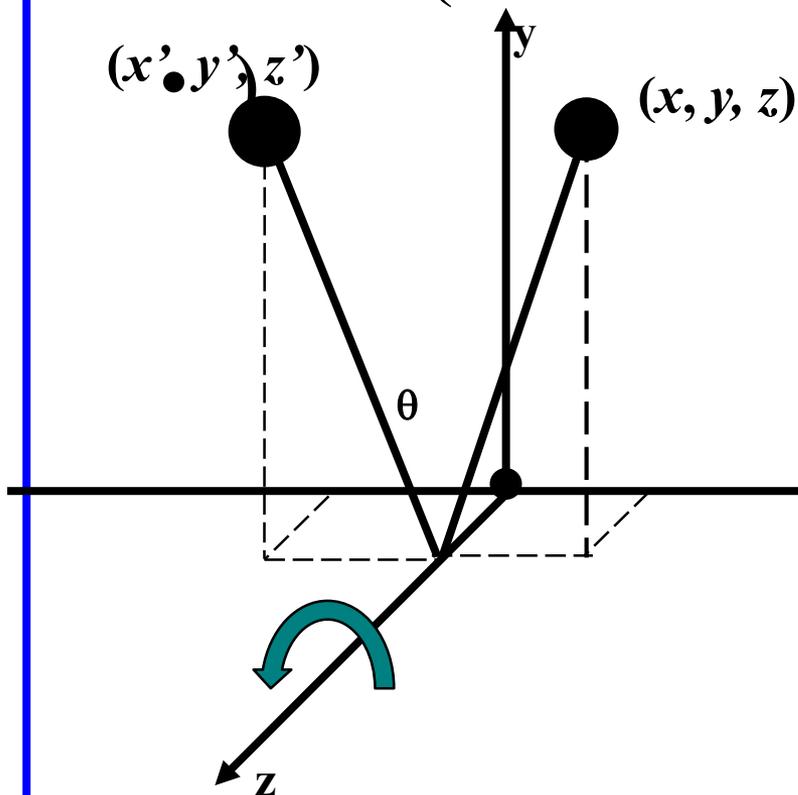
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Scaling

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

三维几何变换

- 旋转 (绕 Z axis 右手系)

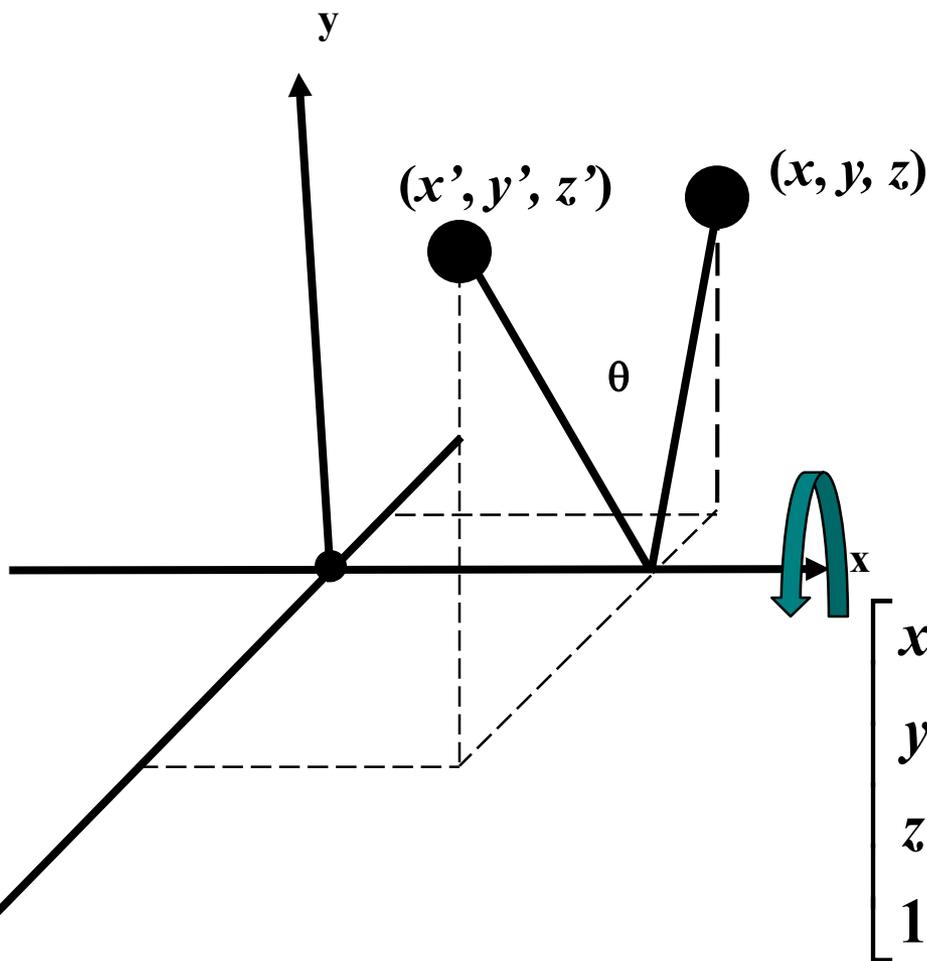


$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

三维几何变换

- 旋转 (x axis 右手系)

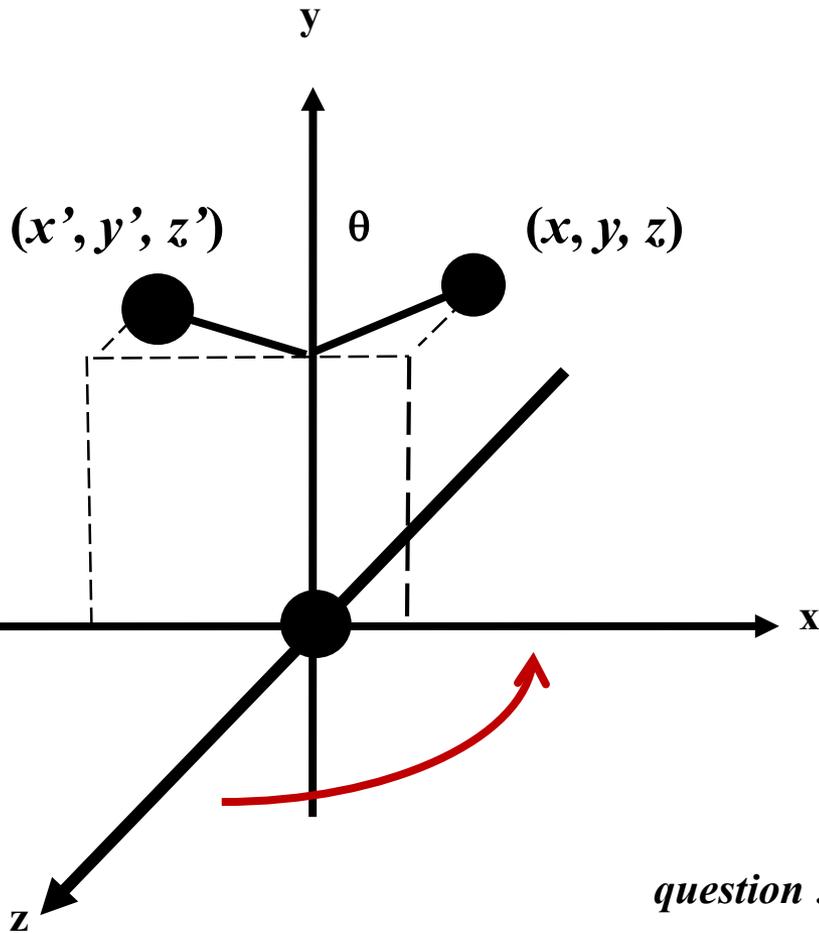


$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

三维几何变换

- 旋转 (绕 Y axis 右手系)



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

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

question : why?

复合变换

对点 p 先施加变换 A 再施加变换 B , 得到点 q :
根据矩阵乘法的结合律, 相当于施加变换 BA

$$q = B (A p) = (B A) p$$

施加一系列变换则可表达如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_h &= M_n * \dots * M_2 * M_1 * P_h \\ &= M * P_h \end{aligned}$$

- 问题: 为什么费大功夫引入齐次坐标进行矩阵表达?

以点P为参考旋转的矩阵 (二维)

$$\text{旋转中心 } P = \begin{bmatrix} T_x \\ T_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

变换到原点

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -T_x \\ 0 & 1 & -T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

旋转

$$M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

变换回去

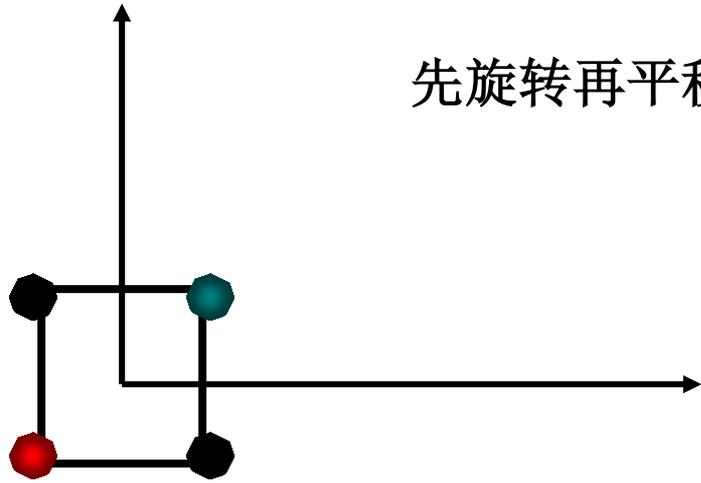
$$M_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

整个变换. $B := M_4 A$

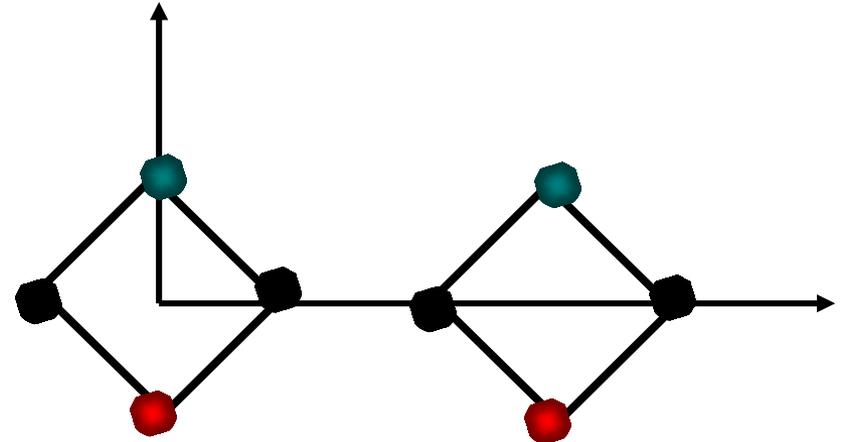
$$M_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -T_x \\ 0 & 1 & -T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & -\cos(\theta) T_x + \sin(\theta) T_y + T_x \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) T_x - \cos(\theta) T_y + T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

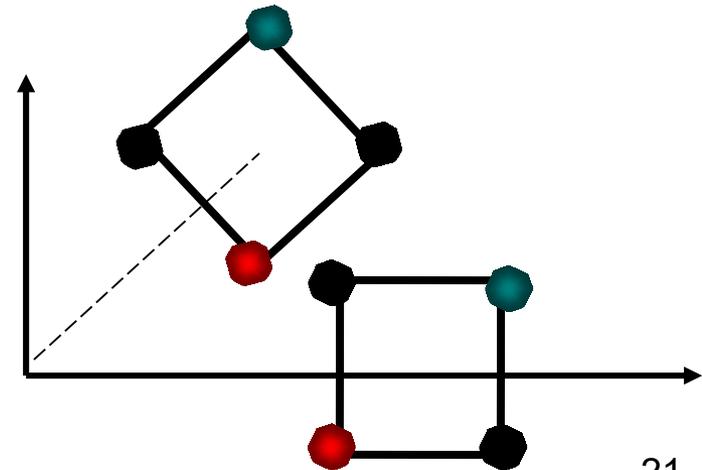
矩阵乘法不可交换



先旋转再平移



先平移再旋转



绕任意轴旋转

- 已知:

Axis: (x_1, y_1, z_1) to (x_2, y_2, z_2)

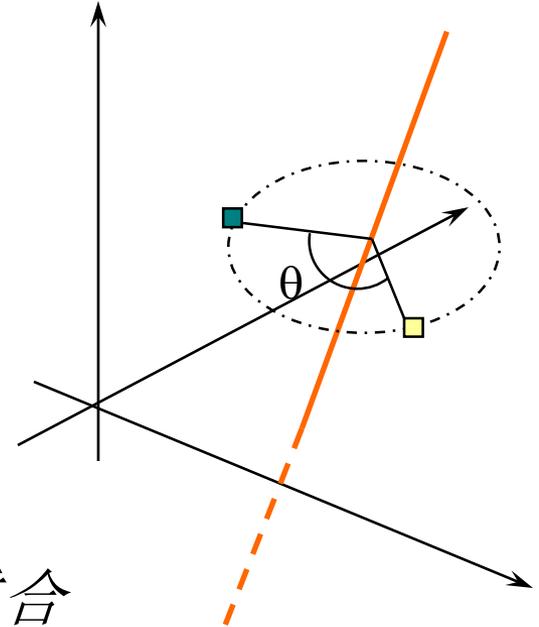
旋转角度: θ

- 过程

step1. 施加变换使得旋转轴与Z axis重合

step2. 调用旋转 θ

step3. 施加step 1的逆变换



绕任意轴旋转

- Steps

$$T_{-(x_1, y_1, z_1)}$$

平移旋转轴使其过远点

$$R_{(x, \alpha)}$$

绕X轴旋转使其落于ZX 平面

$$R_{(y, \beta)}$$

绕Y轴旋转使其与Z 轴重合

$$R_{(z, \theta)}$$

绕Z轴转 θ 角

$$R_{(y, -\beta)}$$

$R_{(y, \beta)}$ 的逆变换

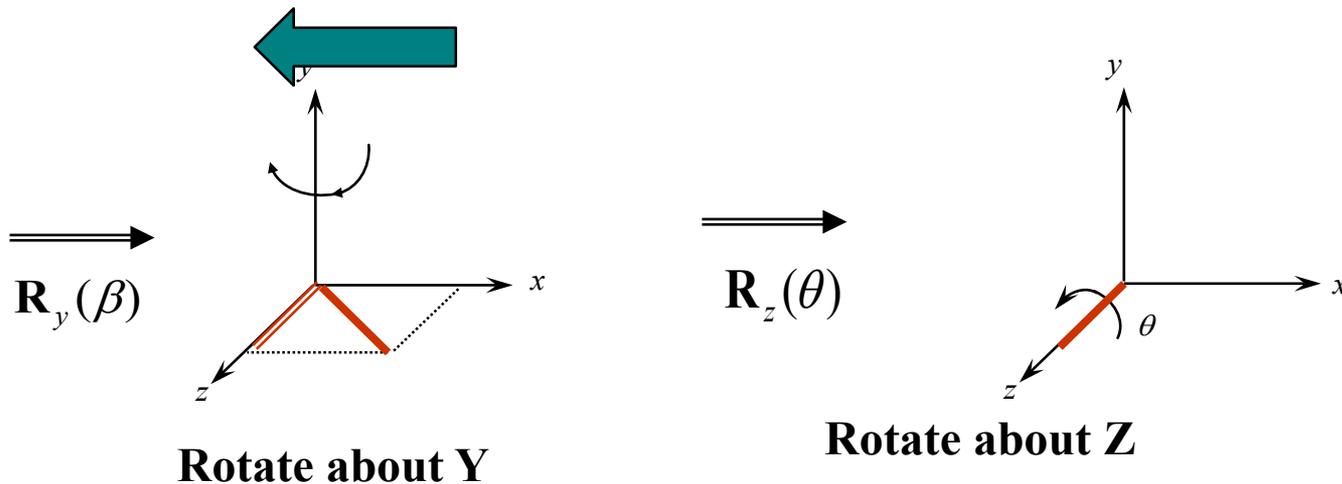
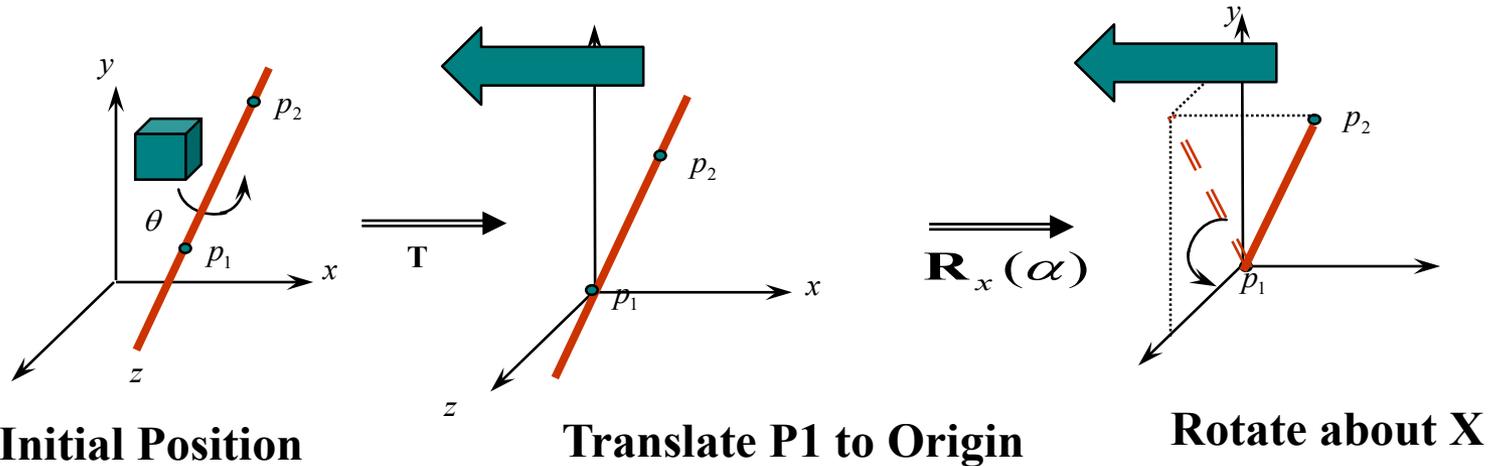
$$R_{(x, -\alpha)}$$

$R_{(x, \alpha)}$ 的逆变换

$$T_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}$$

$T_{-(x_1, y_1, z_1)}$ 的逆变换

绕任意轴旋转



OpenGL中的变换

OpenGL中开了三个堆栈用于存放三种变换

- **Model-view matrix**
- **Projection matrix**
- **Texture matrix**

```
glPushMatrix ( void );  
glPopMatrix ( void );
```

当前变换矩阵

- 当前变换矩阵 (CTM) 是作用于顶点进行变换的矩阵.
- CTM 用 4×4 矩阵表示, 放于堆栈的顶部.

改变 CTM 的函数

- Specify CTM mode : `glMatrixMode (mode);`
mode = (GL_MODELVIEW | GL_PROJECTION | GL_TEXTURE)
- Load CTM : `glLoadIdentity (void); glLoadMatrix{fd} (*m);`
m = 1D array of 16 elements arranged by the columns
- Multiply CTM : `glMultMatrix{fd} (*m);`
- Modify CTM : (multiplies CTM with appropriate transformation matrix)
`glTranslate {fd} (x, y, z);`
`glScale {fd} (x, y, z);`
`glRotate {fd} (angle, x, y, z);`
rotate counterclockwise around ray (0,0,0) to (x, y, z)

旋转实例

任务:

绕从 (4.0, 5.0, 6.0) 到 (5.0, 7.0, 9.0) 的轴旋转45度
(T_{-p1} , R_{45} , T_{+p1})

```
glMatrixMode (GL_MODELVIEW);
```

```
glLoadIdentity ();
```

```
glTranslatef (4.0, 5.0, 6.0);
```

```
glRotatef (45.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0);
```

```
glTranslatef (-4.0, -5.0, -6.0);
```

- 注意：执行变换的次序是从后往前

矩阵堆栈

- OpenGL uses matrix stacks mechanism to manage modelling transformation hierarchy.

glPushMatrix (void);

glPopMatrix (void);

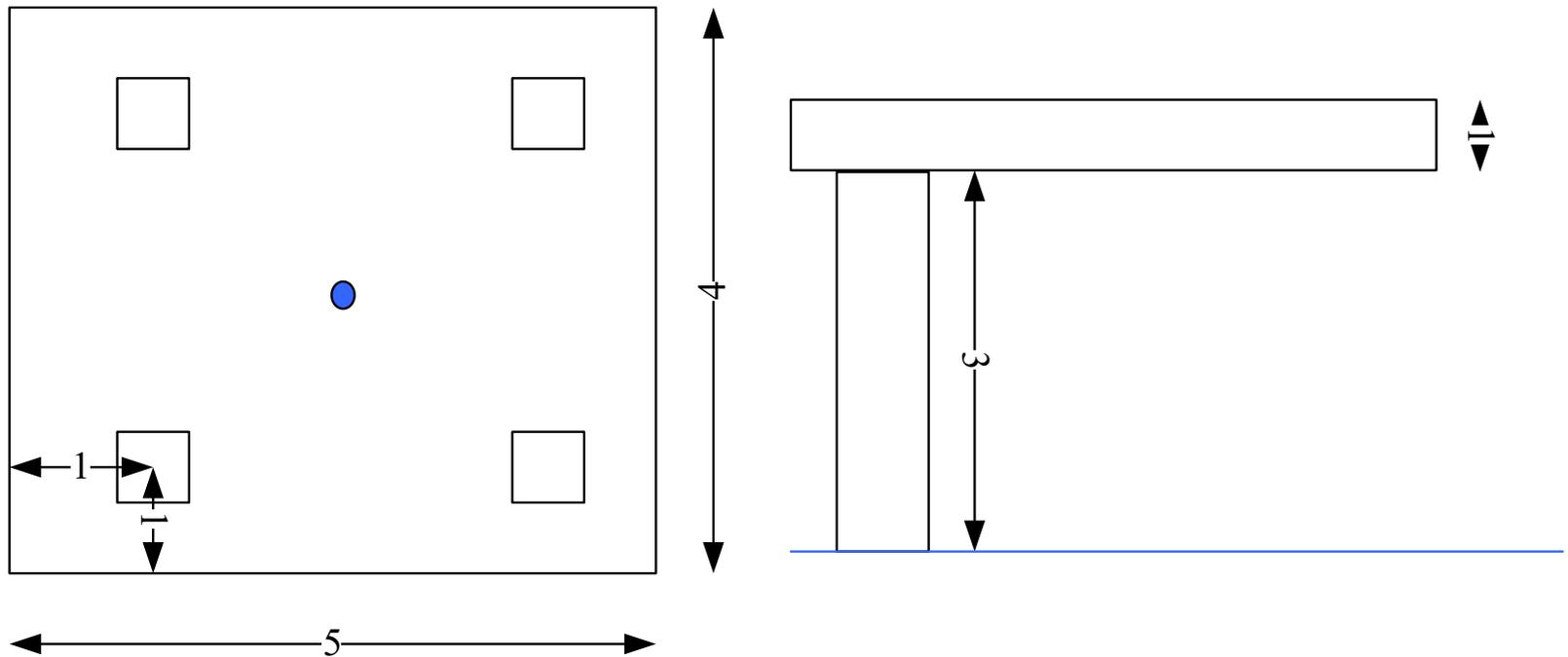
- OpenGL provides matrix stacks for each type of supported matrix to store matrices.

Model-view matrix stack

Projection matrix stack

Texture matrix stack

实验一 构建四条腿的桌子



`glutSolidCube() ...`

Thank You