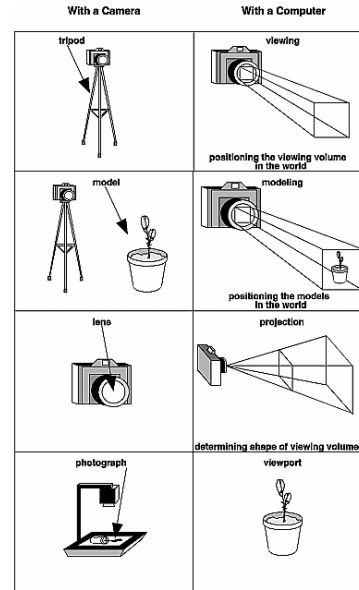
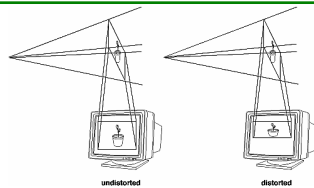


Transformações Geométricas

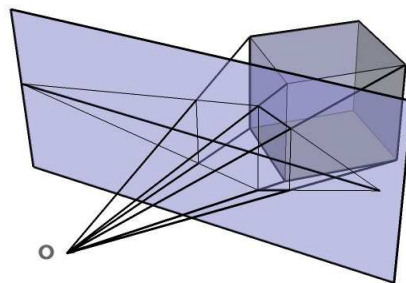
- Posicionar os blocos constituintes de uma cena
 - Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos

- Projetar a cena sobre o plano de imagem
 - Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos

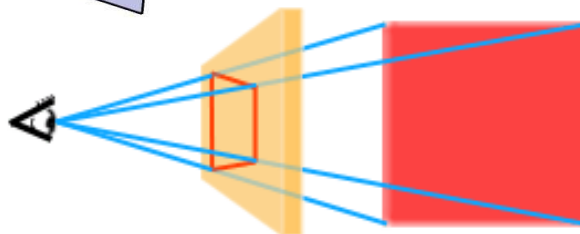
- Enquadrar a cena na janela de exibição
 - Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos



Transformações Projetivas



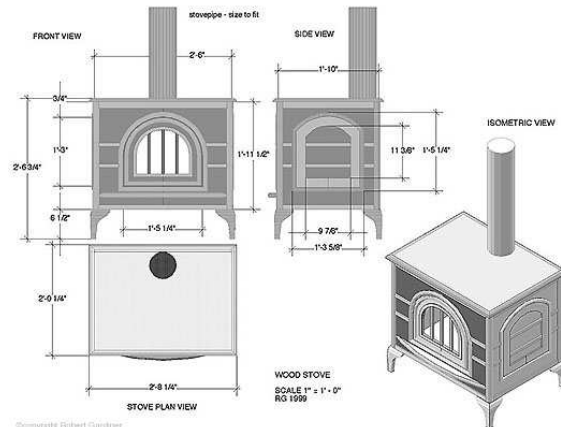
Projetar modelos geométricos 3D numa imagem 2D, exibível em dispositivos de saída 2D, a fim de produzir imagens sintéticas.



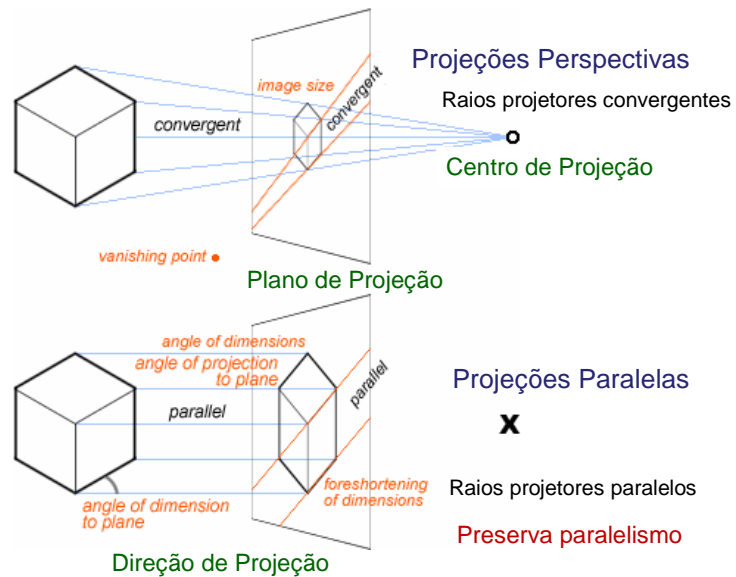
Motivação

Tarefa 1

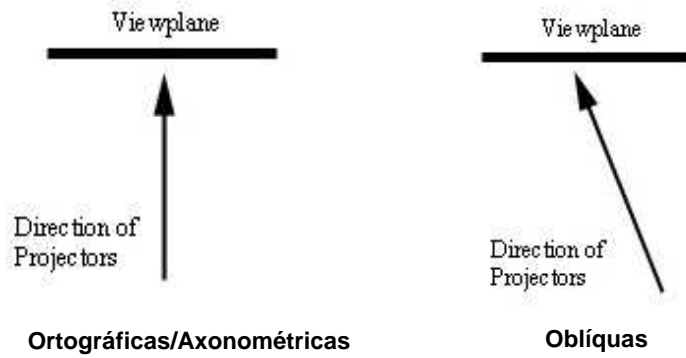
- Quais tipos de representação existem para representar distintas vistas de uma cena 3D?



Uma Visão Clássica

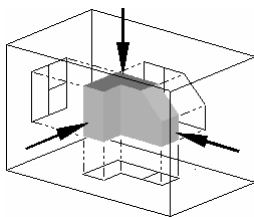


Projeções Paralelas



Projeções Ortográficas

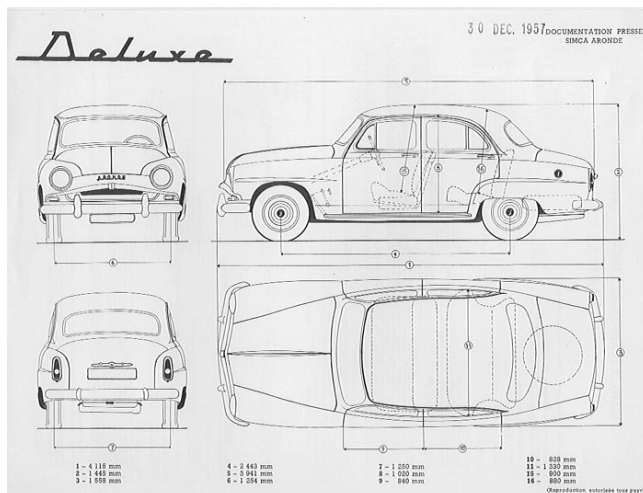
Desenhos técnicos: preserva a relação das medidas



$$f_x = 1$$

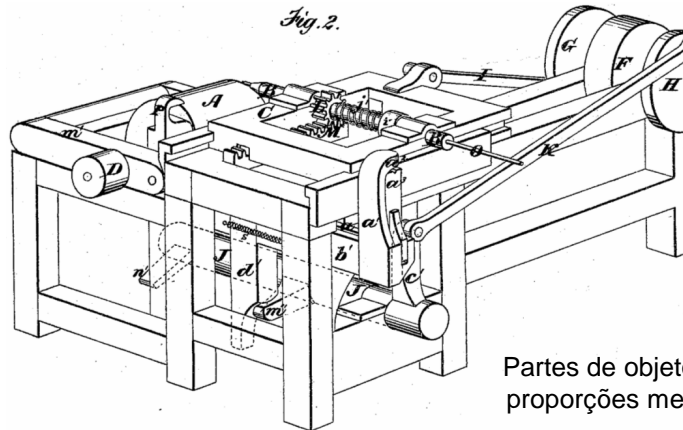
$$f_y = 1$$

$$f_z = 1$$



Projeções Axonométricas

Escorços: provêem melhor percepção de profundidade

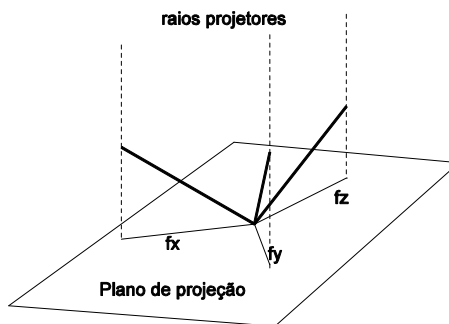


Partes de objetos em proporções menores

$$f_x, f_y, f_z \leq 1.0$$

Projeções Axonométricas

fator de redução < 1.0



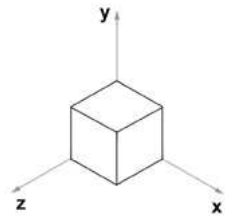
$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_x & y_x & z_x \\ x_x & y_x & z_x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_x = \sqrt{x_x^2 + y_x^2}$$

$$f_y = \sqrt{x_y^2 + y_y^2}$$

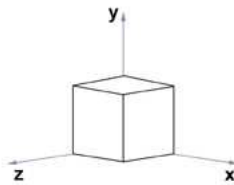
$$f_z = \sqrt{x_z^2 + y_z^2}$$

Projeções Axonométricas



Isométricas

$$f_x = f_y = f_z$$

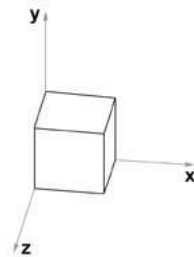


Dimétricas

$$f_x = f_y$$

$$f_x = f_z$$

$$f_z = f_y$$



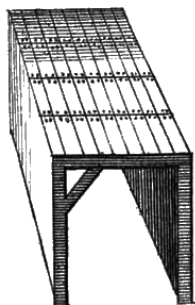
Trimétricas

$$f_x \neq f_y \neq f_z$$

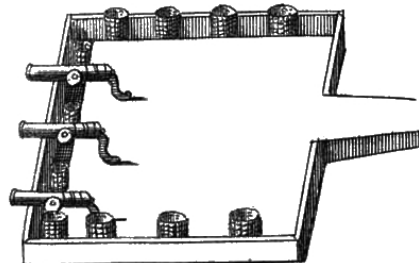
Projeções Oblíquas Cavalier

"Vista Aérea": ângulo 45°

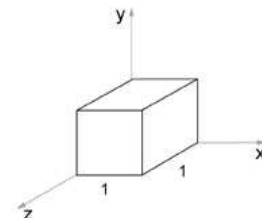
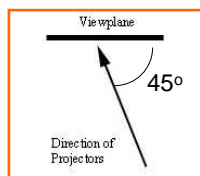
Gallery



Battery

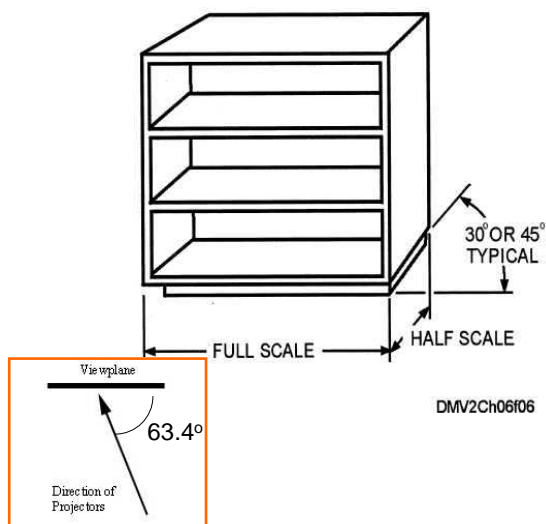


$$f_z = 1$$

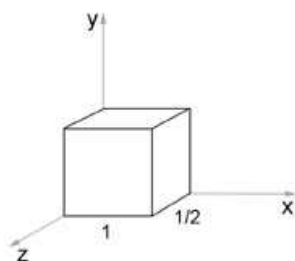


Projeções Oblíquas Cabinet

Vista “oblíqua” de estantes: ângulo 63.4°

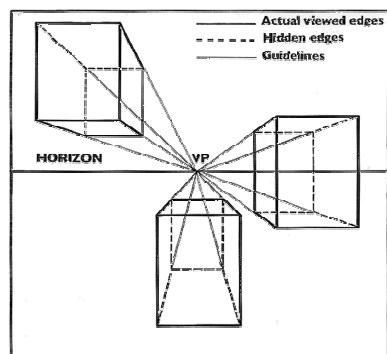


$$f_z = \frac{1}{2}$$



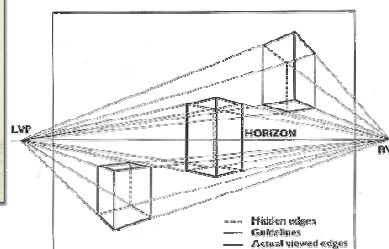
Projeções Perspectivas

Um ponto de fuga



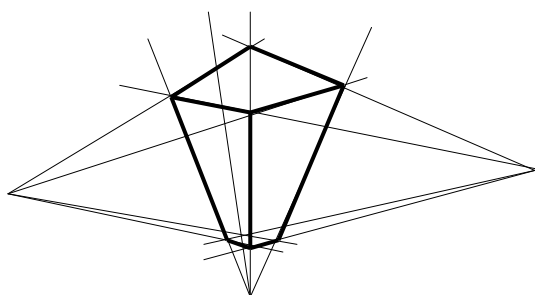
Projeções Perspectivas

Dois pontos de fuga

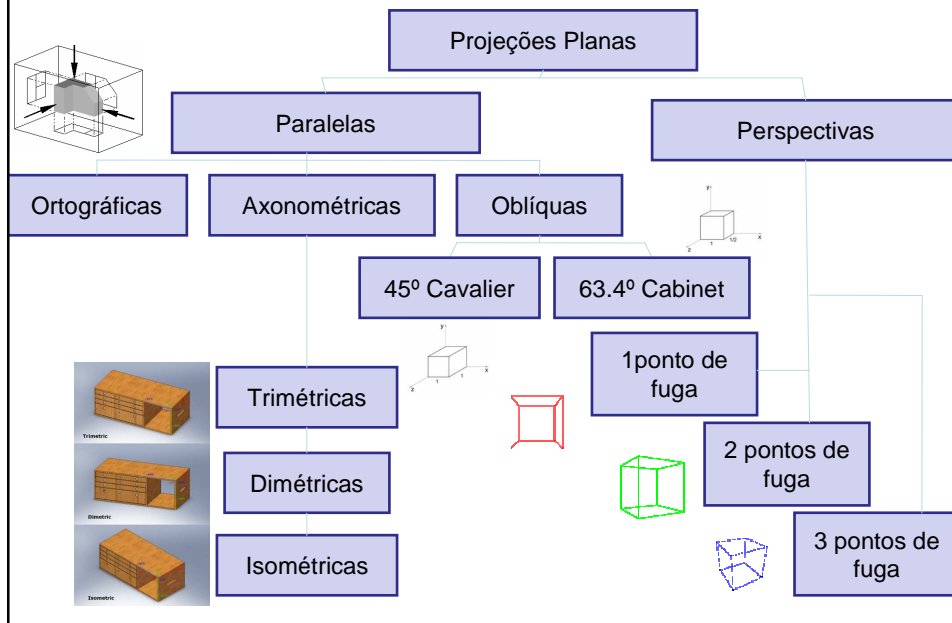


Projeções Perspectivas

Três pontos de fuga



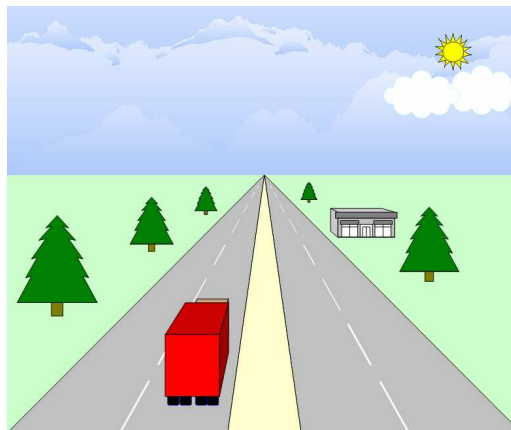
Uma Visão Clássica



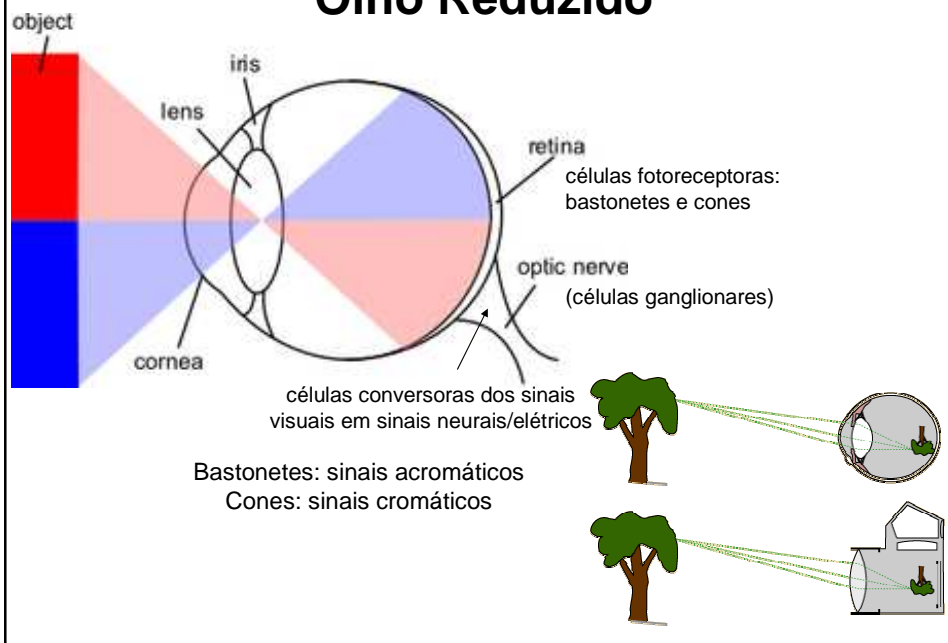
Motivação

Tarefa 2

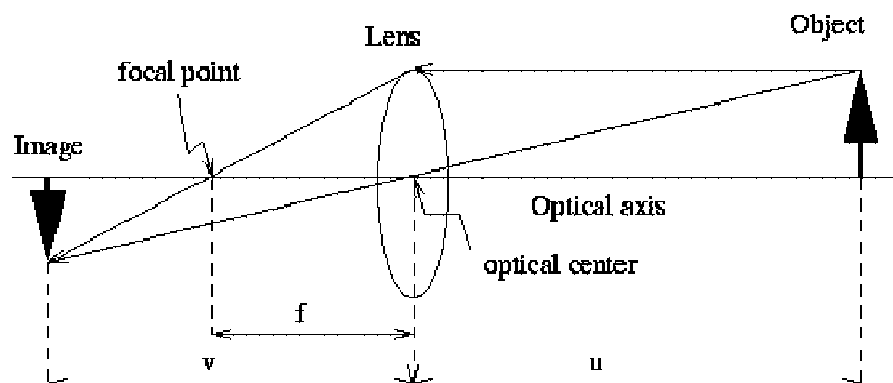
- Como caracterizar em linguagem matemática as diferentes vistas em projeção perspectiva?



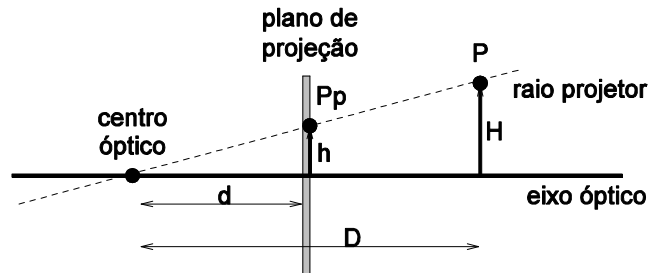
Olho Reduzido



Modelo Geométrico



Projeções Perspectivas



$$x_p = \frac{xd}{z}$$

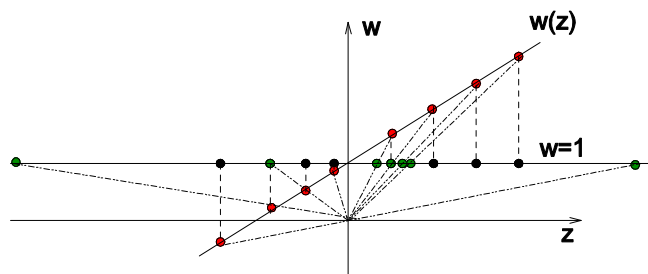
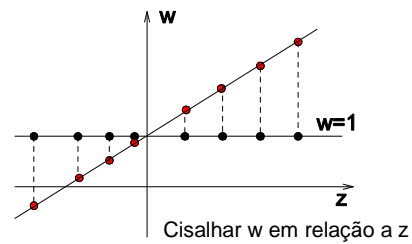
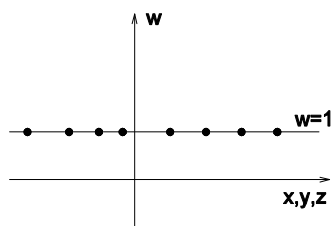
$$y_p = \frac{yd}{z}$$

$$z_p = \frac{zd}{z} = d$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ z/d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/d & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

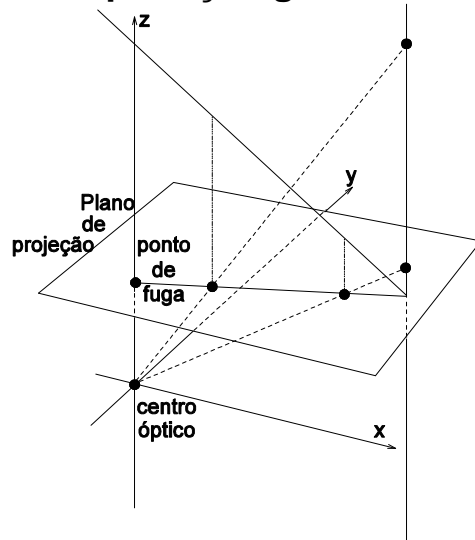
Projeções Perspectivas

Interpretação geométrica



Projeções Perspectivas

Interpretação geométrica



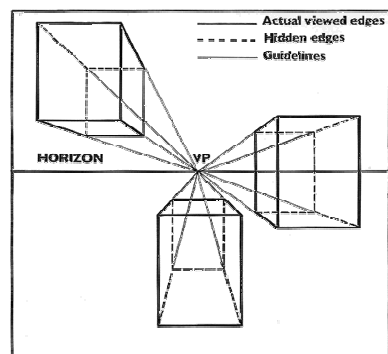
www.math.utah.edu/~treiberg/Perspect/Perspect.htm

Projeções Perspectivas

Um ponto de fuga



Cisalhar w em relação
a uma coordenada

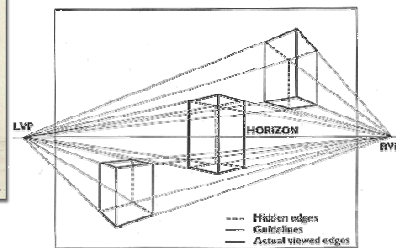


Projeções Perspectivas

Dois pontos de fuga



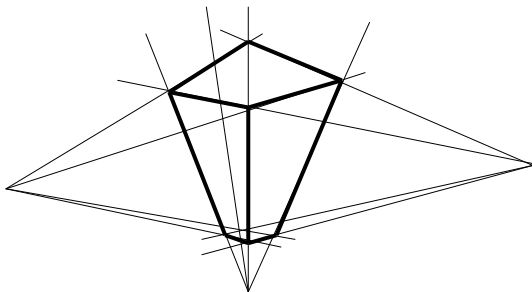
Cisalhar w em relação
a duas coordenadas



Projeções Perspectivas

Três pontos de fuga

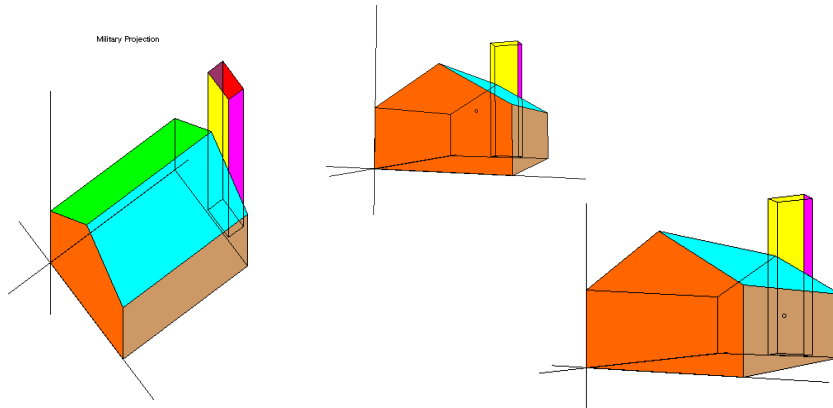
Cisalhar w em relação
a três coordenadas



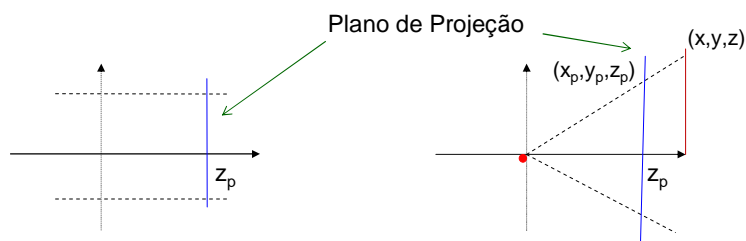
Motivação

Tarefa 3

- Existe um processamento uniforme para todas as representações?



Projeções Casos Triviais



Paralela

Basta substituir a coordenada z de cada ponto por z_p

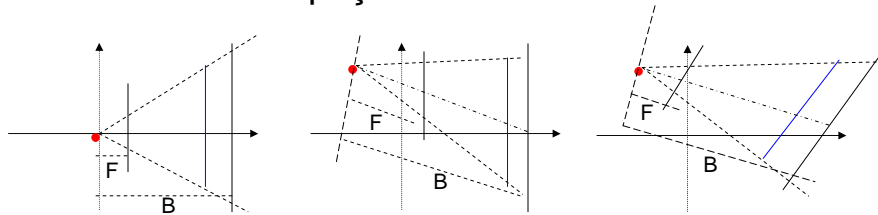
Perspectiva

Coordenadas x , x_p , y e y_p coincidem com as “alturas” dos triângulos e as coordenadas z com as “bases” dos triângulos. Problema se reduz a obter relação entre estas coordenadas pela semelhança de triângulos

Projeções

Diversidade de Casos

- Plano de projeção tem o vetor normal na direção do eixo z e o centro de projeção sobre o eixo z.
- Plano de projeção tem o vetor normal na direção do eixo z e o centro de projeção arbitrariamente posicionado.
- Tanto o plano quanto o centro são arbitrariamente posicionados no espaço.



Paradigma: dividir para conquistar

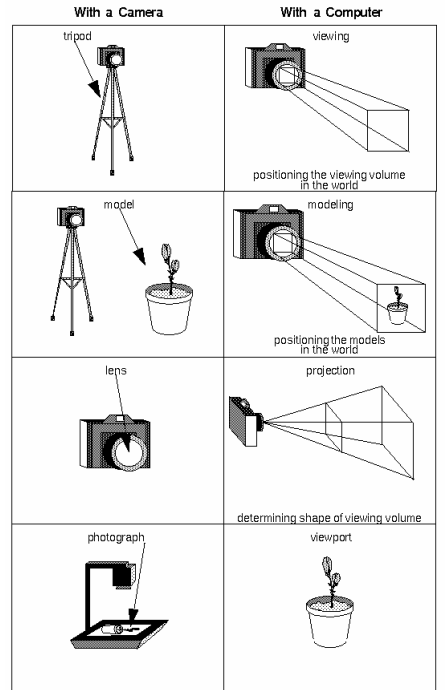
With a Camera	With a Computer
 tripod	 viewing
 model	 modeling
 lens	 projection
 photograph	 determining shape of viewing volume
	 viewport

Distintos Espaços

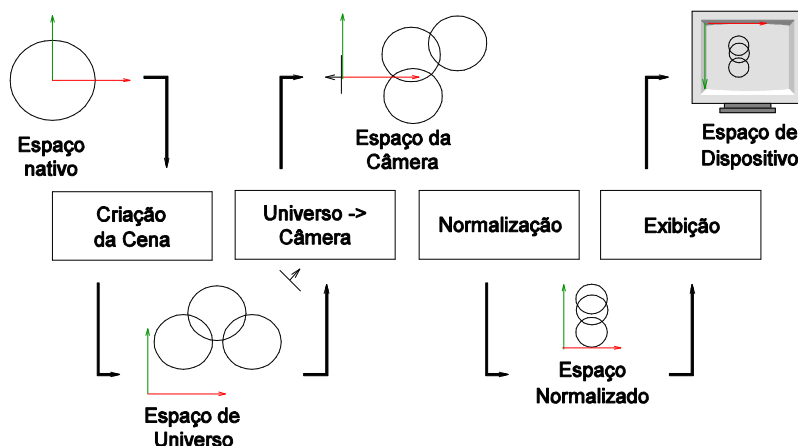
Referencial da Câmera
VRC

Referencial Normalizado
NDC

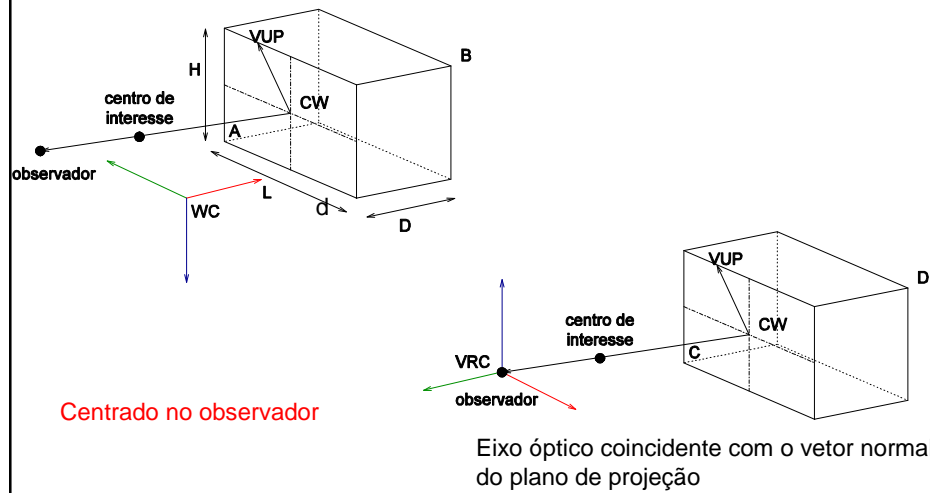
Referencial da Janela
DC



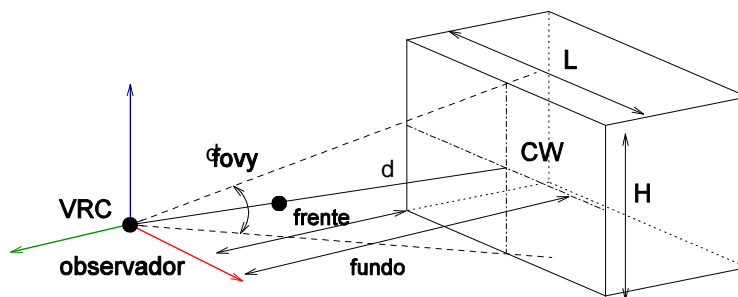
Fluxo de Projeção



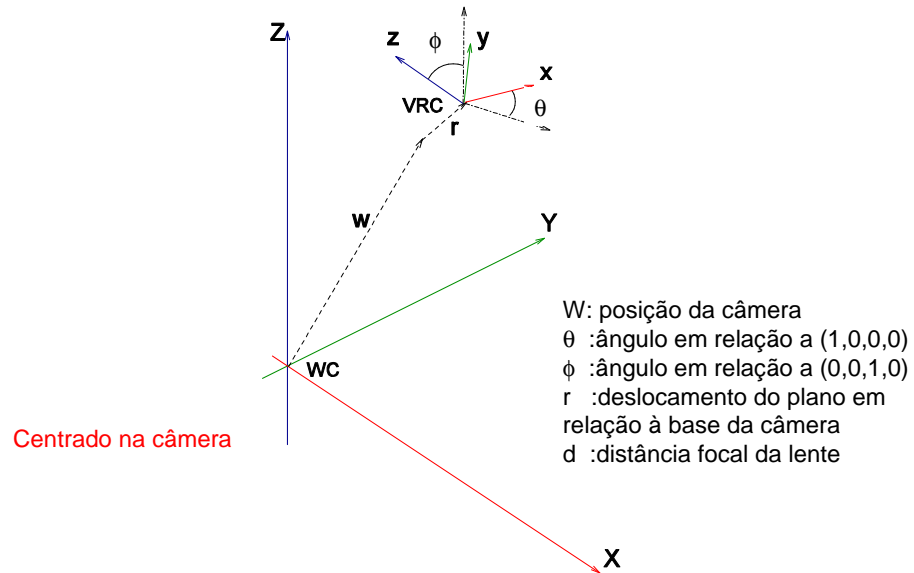
Modelo de Câmera 1



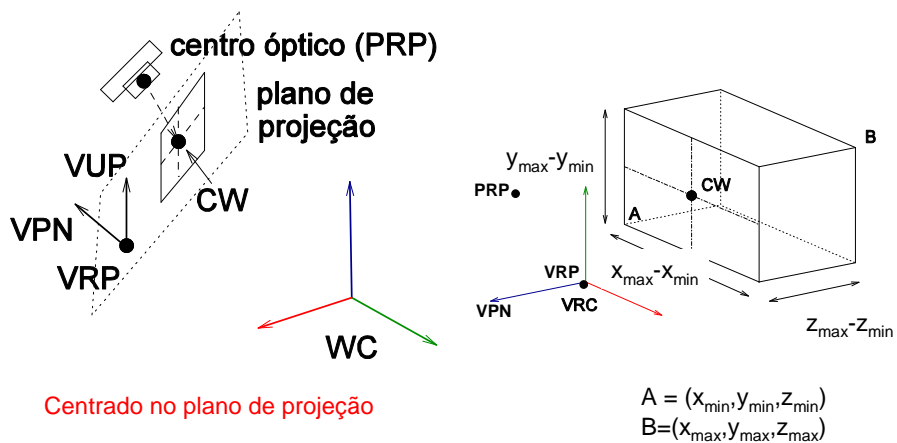
Modelo de Câmera 1



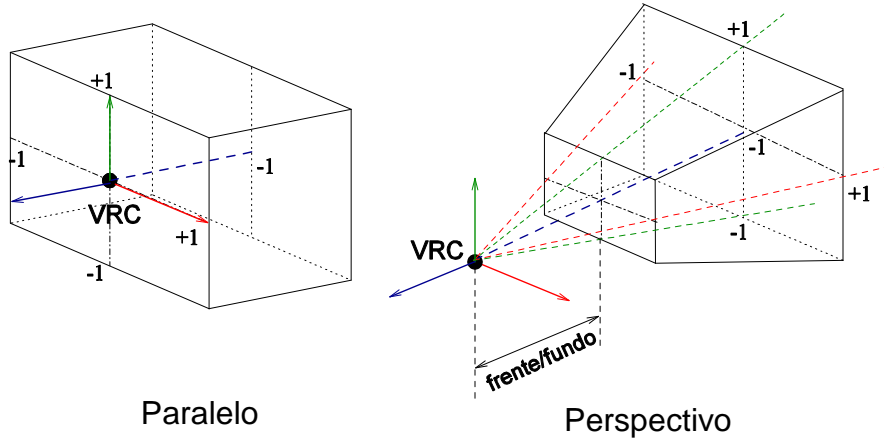
Modelo de Câmera 2



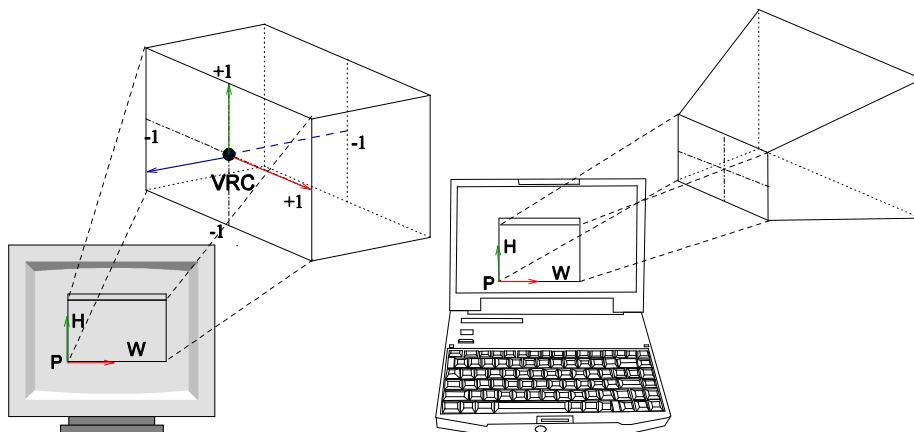
Modelo de Câmera 3

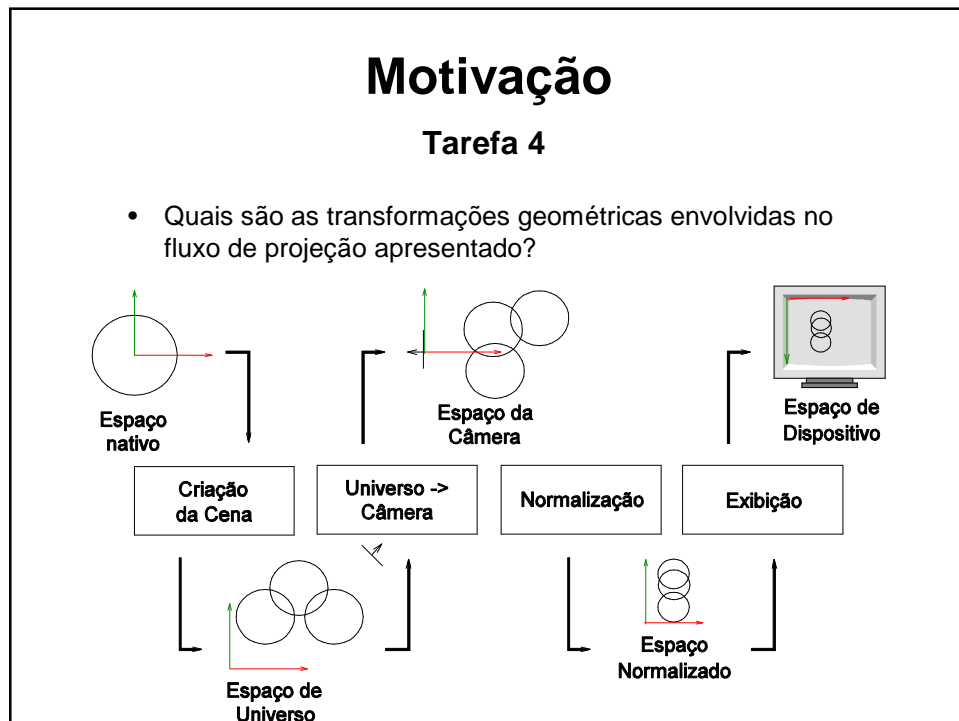
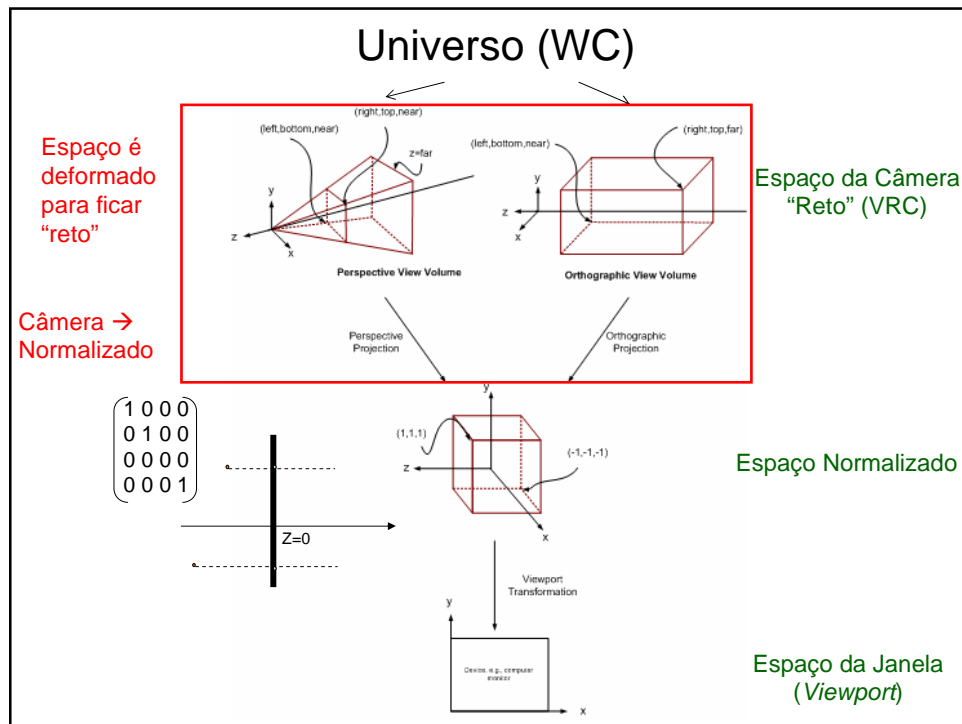


Modelo de Espaço Normalizado



Modelo de Dispositivo *Viewport*



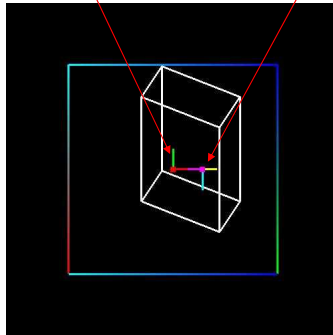


Projeção Passo a Passo

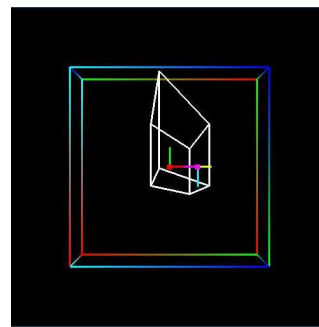
A partir de um cubo, como chegar à sua projeção

Referencial VRC

Referencial WC



Paralela



Perspectiva

WC → VRC Especificação de VRC

VUP (up): view up vector

VRP: view reference point

VPN (n): view plane normal

PRP: eye

CW (r,l,t,b): centro da janela

dop: CW-PRP (direção de projeção)

profundidade do volume: (F,B) em relação à câmera

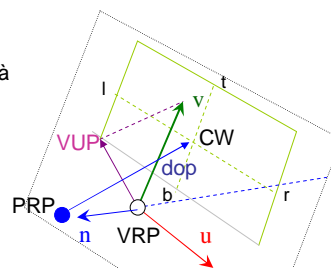
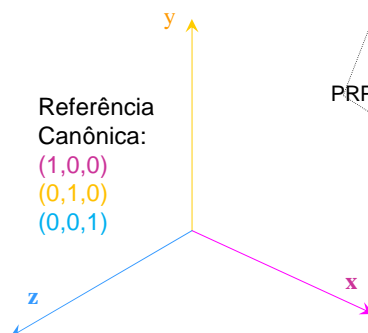
$$P' = B_{WC} B_{VRC}^{-1} P$$

Referência
Canônica:

(1,0,0)

(0,1,0)

(0,0,1)



Referencial da Câmera:

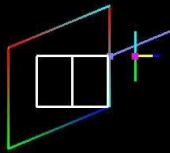
$$u = VUP \times n / |VUP \times n|$$

$$n \times u$$

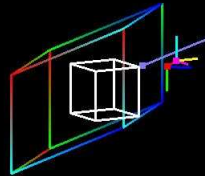
$$n = VPN / |VPN|$$

Referencial VRC em WC

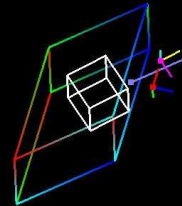
Observe que o referencial WC é a base canônica



Observe que o volume de visão é um paralelepípedo inclinado



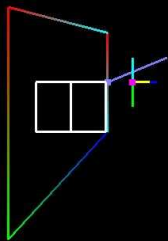
Observe que os referenciais WC e VRC são distintos



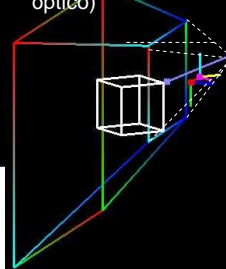
Projeção Paralela
(Várias Vistas)

Referencial VRC em WC

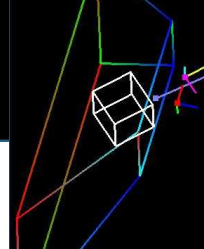
Observe que o referencial WC é a base canônica



Observe que o volume de visão é agora um trapezóide com as arestas convergindo para o observador (centro óptico)

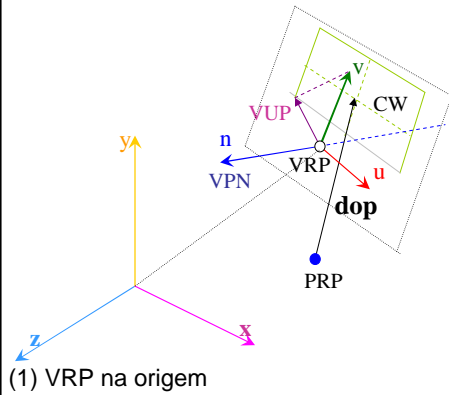


Observe que os referenciais WC e VRC são distintos



Projeção Perspectiva
(Várias Vistas)

WC → VRC



(1) VRP na origem

$$Tr = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -VRP_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -VRP_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -VRP_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) (u,v,n) em vetores base ortonormais

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{VPN}}{|\vec{VPN}|}$$

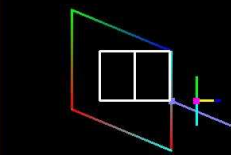
$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{VUP} \times \vec{n}}{|\vec{VUP} \times \vec{n}|}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{n} \times \vec{u}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z & 0 \\ v_x & v_y & v_z & 0 \\ n_x & n_y & n_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

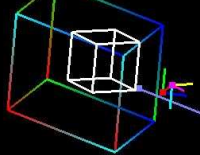
VRC

Projeção Paralela
(Várias Vistas)

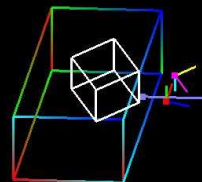


Observe que VRC passou a ser a base canônica

Observe que a origem de VRC está sobre o plano de projeção

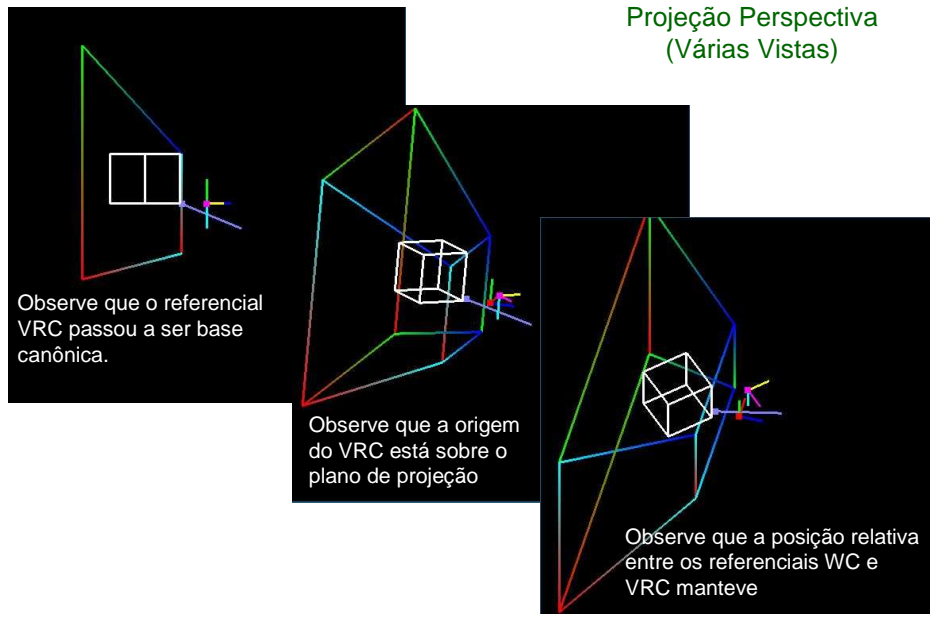


Observe que a posição relativa entre os referenciais WC e VRC manteve



VRC

Projeção Perspectiva
(Várias Vistas)



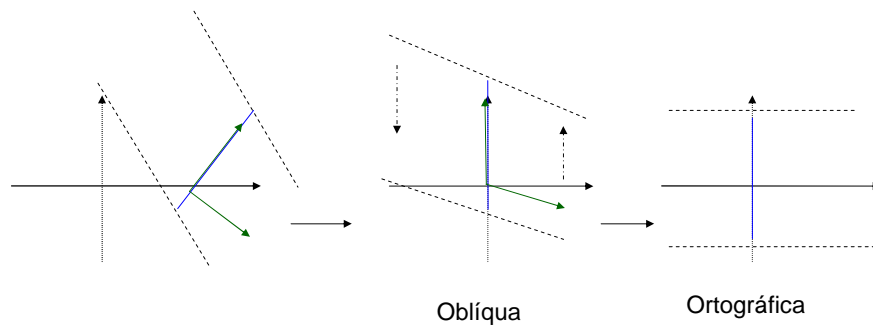
PRP na origem de VRC

Na **projeção paralela** o observador está no infinito (raios projetores paralelos), mas na **projeção perspectiva**, o observador/centro óptico (PRP) está localizado em um ponto finito do espaço. Este ponto deve coincidir com a origem para reduzirmos o nosso problema ao do caso trivial.

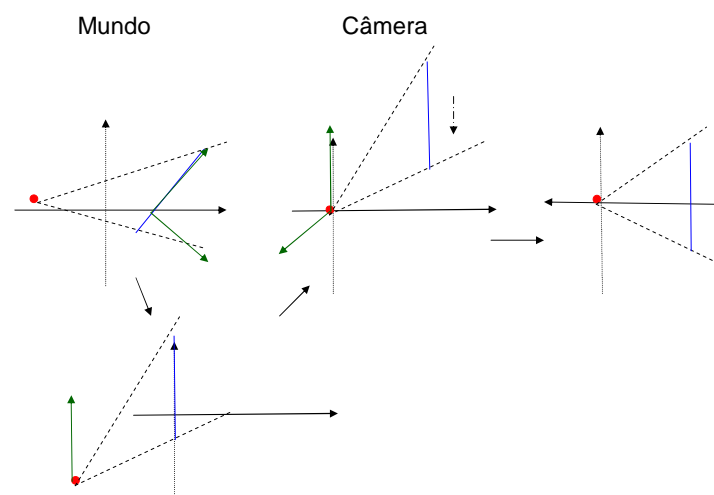
$$\text{PRP}' = R \text{ Tr PRP}$$

$$\text{Tr}_{\text{PRP}'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\text{PRP}'_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\text{PRP}'_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\text{PRP}'_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

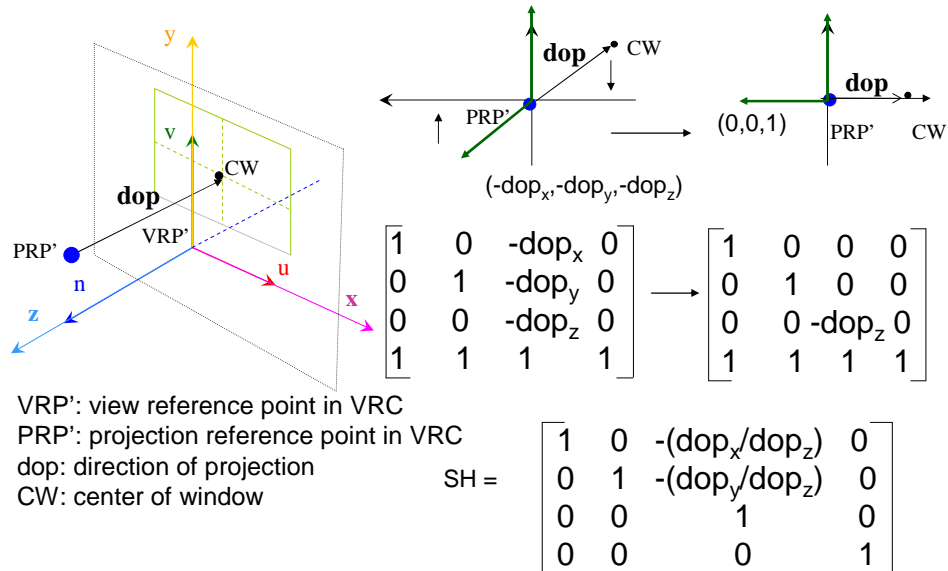
Deformação do Volume Paralelo Cisalhamento



Deformação do Volume Perspectivo

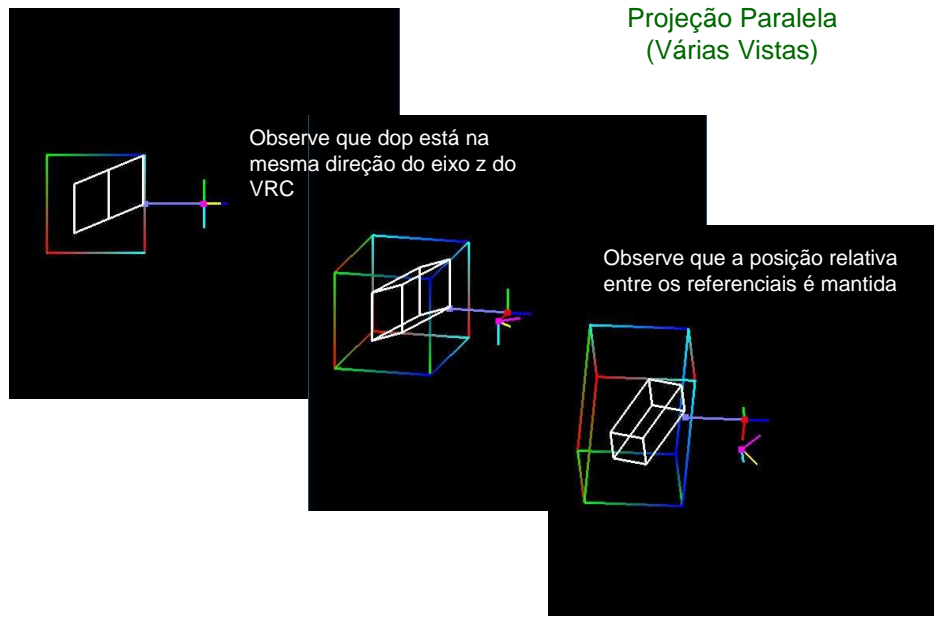


Deformação do Volume Cisalhamento



VRC Cisalhado

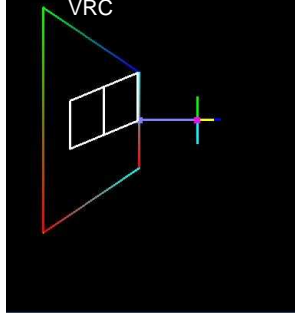
Projeção Paralela
(Várias Vistas)



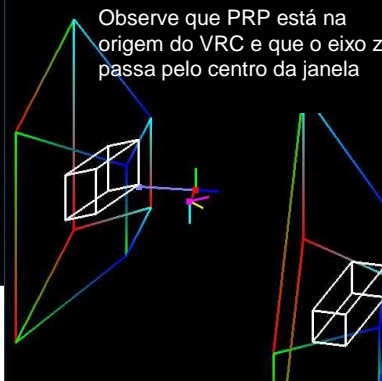
VRC Cisalhado

Projeção Perspectiva
(Várias Vistas)

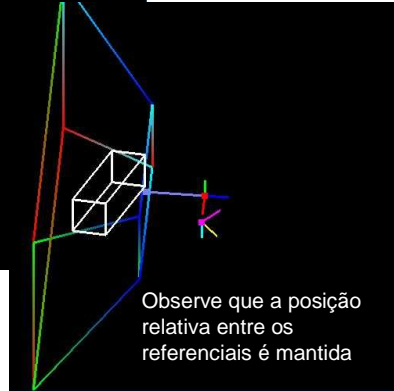
Observe que dop está na
mesma direção do eixo z do
VRC



Observe que PRP está na
origem do VRC e que o eixo z
passa pelo centro da janela

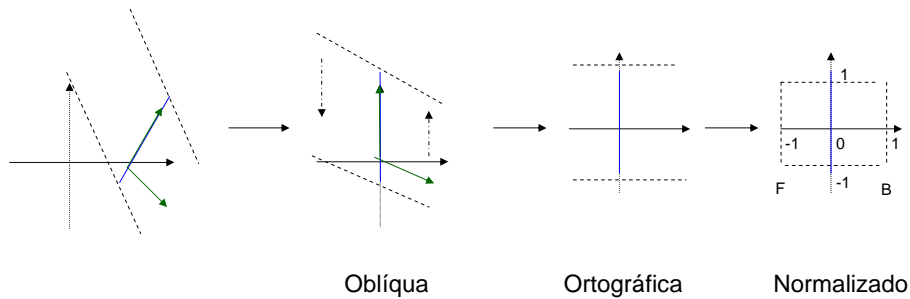


Observe que a posição
relativa entre os
referenciais é mantida



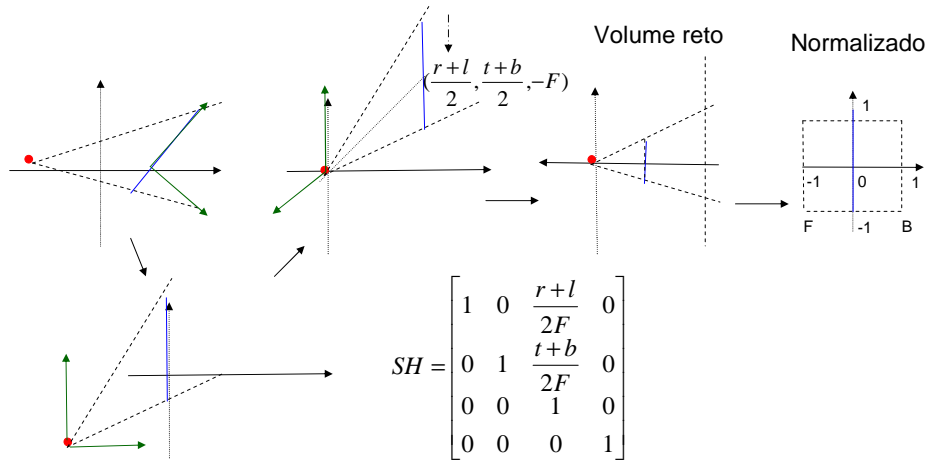
VRC → NDC

Projeção Paralela

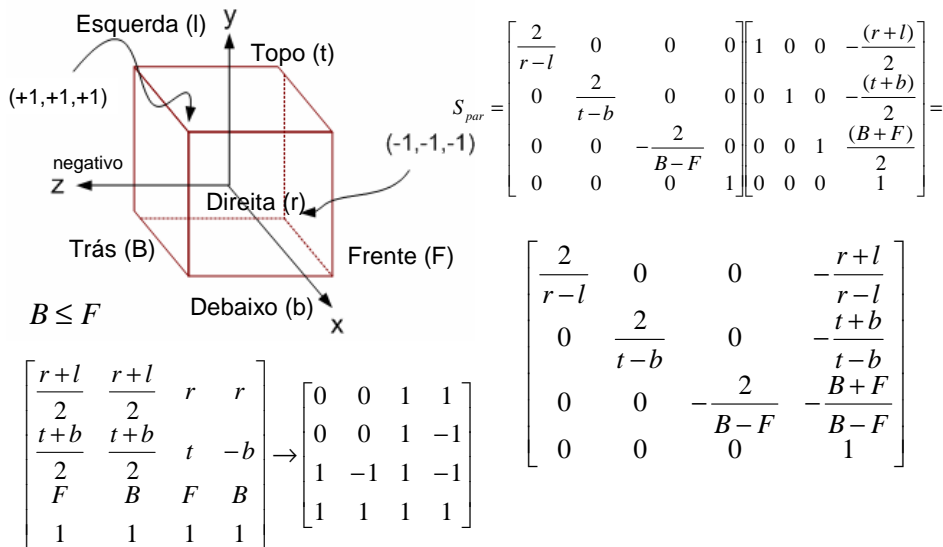


VRC → NDC

Projeção Perspectiva

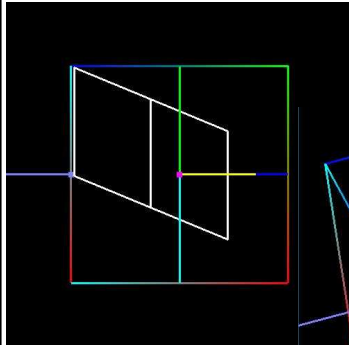


VRC → NDC (Paralelo)

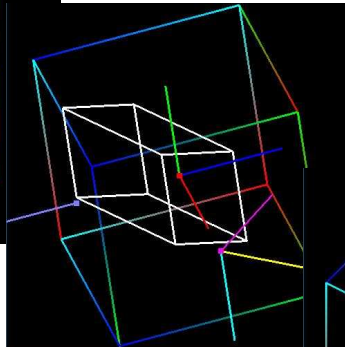


NDC

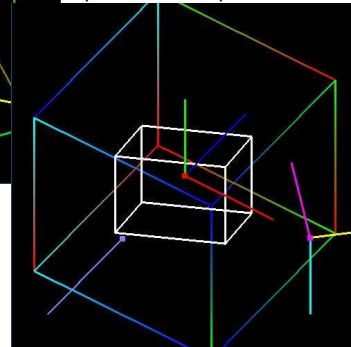
Projeção Paralela
(Várias Vistas)



Observe que a relação do volume com o referencial

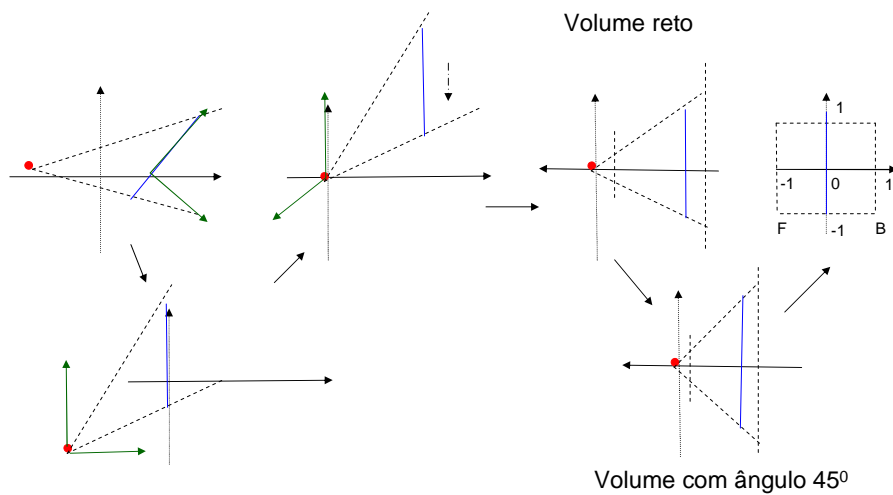


Observe que o volume de visão ficou um cubo centrado na origem do referencial VRC



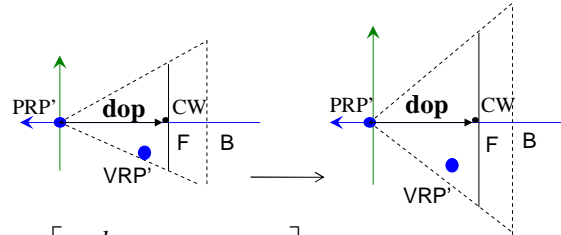
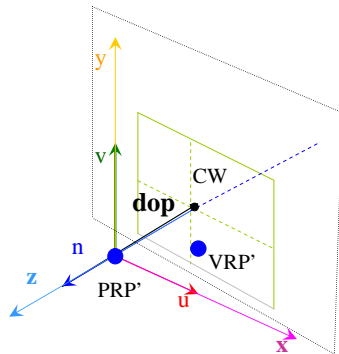
Observe que o volume de visão tem as arestas paralelas à dop

VRC → Volume em 45° → NDC (Perspectivo)



VRC → Volume em 45°

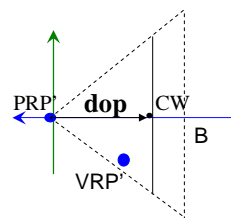
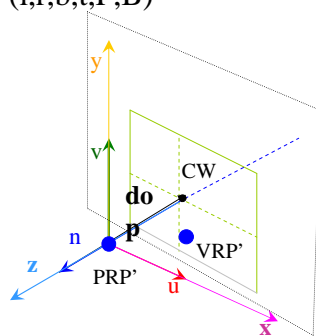
(l,r,b,t,F,B)



$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{r-l}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{t-b}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -F & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} F & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -F & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

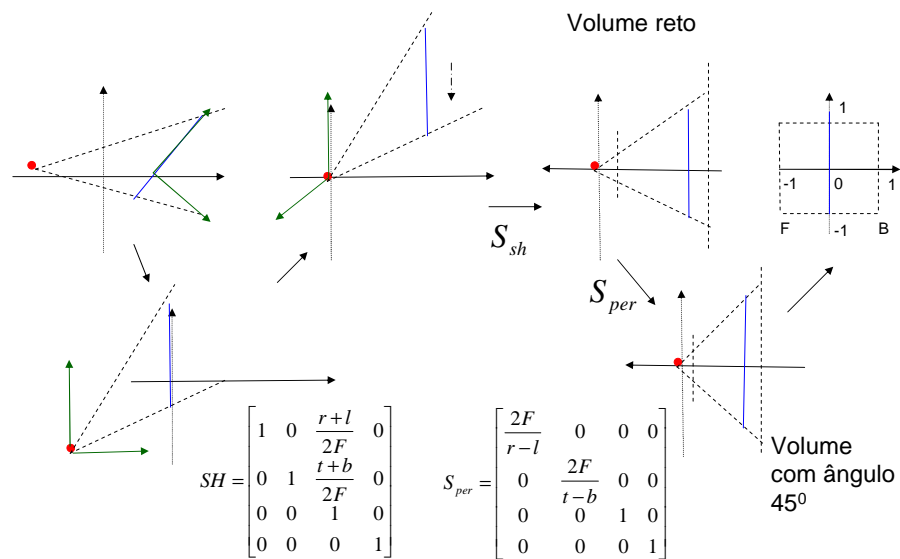
VRC → Volume em 45°

(l,r,b,t,F,B)



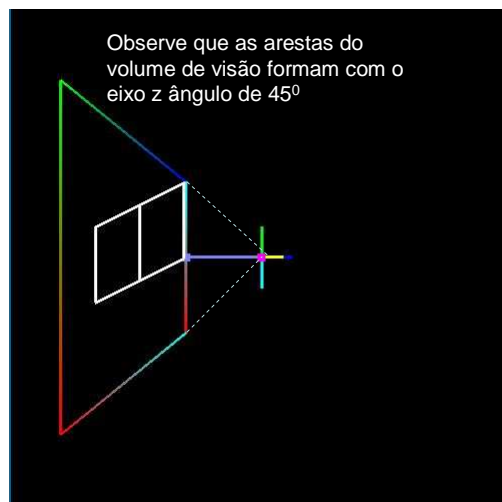
$$S_{per} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2F}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2F}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

VRC → Volume em 45° → NDC (Perspectivo)

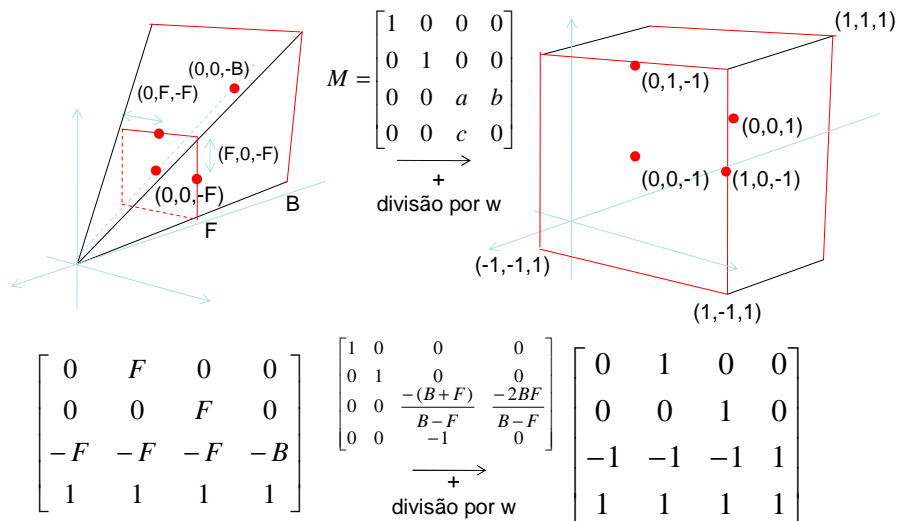


Volume em 45°

Projeção Perspectiva

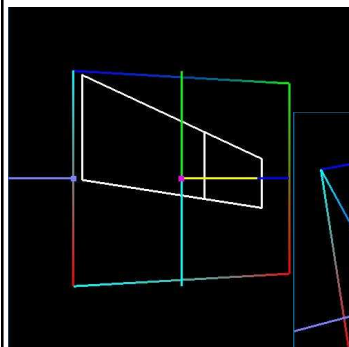


Volume em 45° → NDC

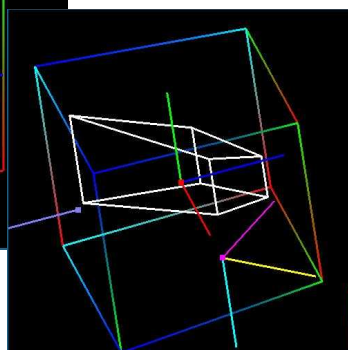


Normalizado

Projeção Perspectivas
(Várias Vistas)

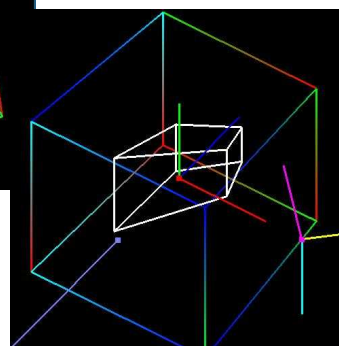


Observe que a relação do volume com o referencial



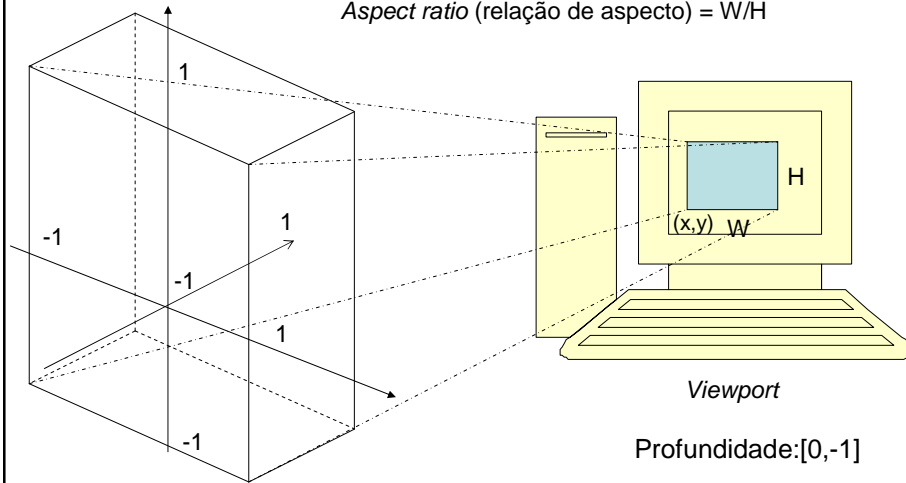
Observe que o volume de visão ficou um cubo centrado na origem do referencial VRC e o cubo dentro do volume ficou distorcido

Observe que PRP foi para "infinito"



NDC → DC

Aspect ratio (relação de aspecto) = W/H



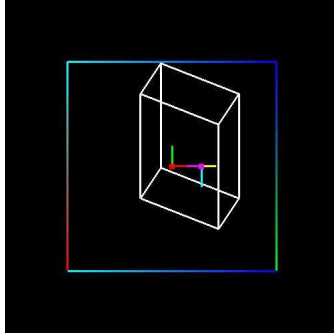
DC

$$S_{DC} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{W}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{H}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

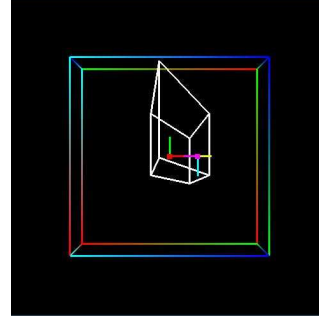
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{W}{2} & 0 & 0 & x + \frac{W}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{H}{2} & 0 & y + \frac{H}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x+W & x+\frac{W}{2} & x \\ y & y+H & y+\frac{H}{2} & y \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projeções Paralelas em DC



Paralela



Perspectiva

Matriz de Transformação

- Projeção Paralela $P_{par} = S_{DC} \cdot S_{par} \cdot SH \cdot R \cdot Tr$
- Projeção Perspectiva $P_{per} = S_{DC} \cdot M \cdot S_{per} \cdot SH \cdot R \cdot Tr$

Transformações lineares

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & t_y \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & t_z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z & s \end{bmatrix}$$

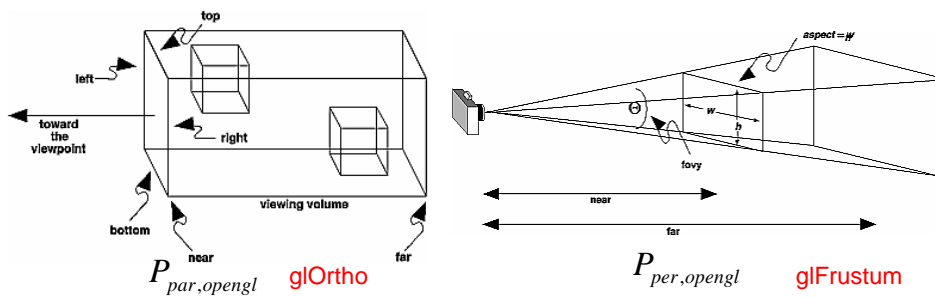
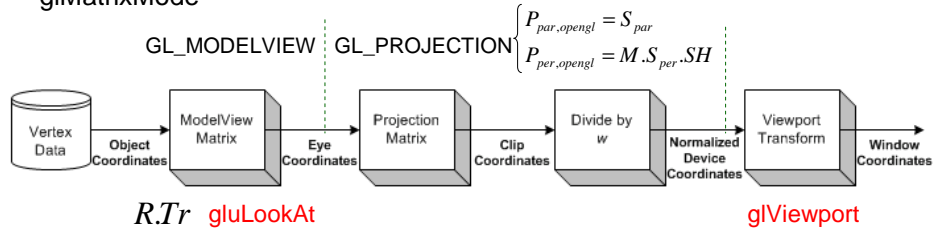
Translação

Perspectivo

Número de pontos de fuga:
número de elementos p da
última linha diferentes de zero

OpenGL

glMatrixMode

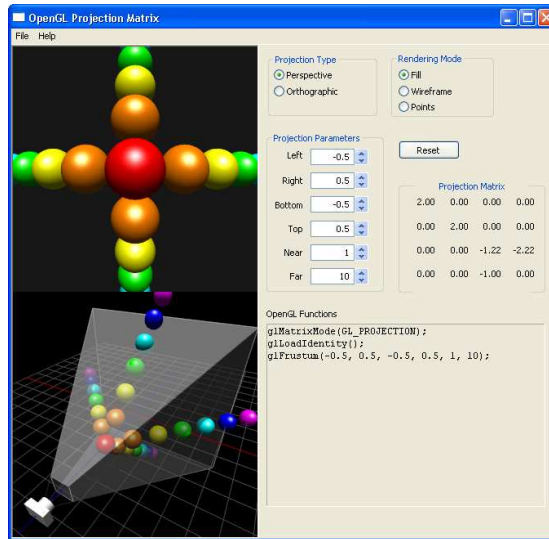


OpenGL

$$P_{par,opengl} = S_{par} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{B-F} & -\frac{B+F}{B-F} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{per,opengl} = M.S_{per}.SH = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2F}{r-l} & 0 & \frac{r+l}{r-l} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2F}{t-b} & \frac{t+b}{t-b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{B+F}{B-F} & -\frac{2FB}{B-F} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

OpenGL



http://www.songho.ca/opengl/gl_transform.html#projection

OpenGL

```
void reshape(int w, int h)
{
    glViewport(0, 0, (GLsizei) w, (GLsizei) h);
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity();
    if (w <= h)
        glOrtho(-5.0, 5.0, -5.0*(GLfloat)h/(GLfloat)w,
                5.0*(GLfloat)h/(GLfloat)w, -5.0, 5.0);
    else
        glOrtho(-5.0*(GLfloat)w/(GLfloat)h,
                5.0*(GLfloat)w/(GLfloat)h, -5.0, 5.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    glLoadIdentity();
}

void init(void)
{
    glClearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glShadeModel(GL_FLAT);
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 4, &ctrlpoints[0][0]);
    glEnable(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3);
    glMapGrid1f(20, 0.0, 1.0);
}

void display(void)
{
    int i;

    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
    for (i = 0; i <= 10; i++)
        glEvalCoord1f((GLfloat) i/10.0);
    glEnd();
    /* The following code displays the control points as dots. */
    glPointSize(5.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        glVertex3fv(&ctrlpoints[i][0]);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

OpenGL

```
void display(void) {
    glClear (GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f (1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glLoadIdentity (); /* clear the matrix */
    /* viewing transformation */
    gluLookAt (0.0, 0.0, 5.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
               0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    glScalef (1.0, 2.0, 1.0); /* modeling
    transformation */
    glutWireCube (1.0);
    glFlush ();
}

void reshape (int w, int h) {
    glViewport (0, 0, (GLsizei) w,
               (GLsizei) h);
    glMatrixMode (GL_PROJECTION);
    glLoadIdentity ();
    glFrustum (-1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0, 1.5,
               20.0);
    glMatrixMode (GL_MODELVIEW);
}

void init(void) {
    glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glShadeModel (GL_FLAT);
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode
    (GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow (argv[0]);
    init ();
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutReshapeFunc(reshape);
    glutMainLoop();
    return 0;
}
```

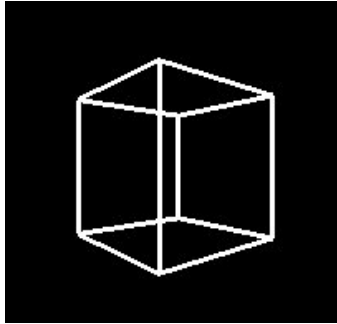
OpenGL

```
void init(void) {
    /* Enable a single OpenGL light. */
    glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE,
              light_diffuse);
    glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0,
              GL_POSITION, light_position);
    glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
    glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
    /* Use depth buffering for hidden
    surface elimination. */
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    /* Setup the view of the cube. */
    glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
    gluPerspective( /* field of view in
    degree */ 40.0, /* aspect ratio */ 1.0,
    /* Z near */ 1.0, /* Z far */ 10.0);
    glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
    gluLookAt(0.0, 0.0, 5.0, /* eye is at
    (0,0,5) */ 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, /* center is at
    (0,0,0) */ 0.0, 1.0, 0.); /* up is in
    positive Y direction */
}

/* Adjust cube position to be
asthetic angle. */

void display(void) {
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFERE
R_BIT |
GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    /* Adjust cube position to
    be asthetic angle. */
    glTranslatef(0.0, 0.0, -1.0);
    glRotatef(60, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glPushMatrix();
    glRotatef(-20, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    drawBox();
    glPopMatrix();
    glTranslatef(1.0, -1.0, 0.5);
    drawBox();
    glutSwapBuffers();
}
```

OpenGL: 2 Pontos de Fuga



```
glGetDoublev(GL_PROJECTION_MATRIX, projection);
```

```
0.667  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.667  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000 -1.500 -2.500
0.000  0.000 -1.000  0.000
```

```
glGetDoublev(GL_MODELVIEW_MATRIX, modelview);
```

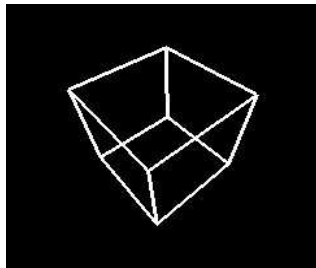
```
-0.643  0.000 -0.766  0.000
0.000  1.000  0.000  0.000
0.766  0.000 -0.643 -2.000
0.000  0.000  0.000  1.000
```

```
projection* modelview =
```

```
-0.429  0.000 -0.511  0.000
0.000  0.667  0.000  0.000
-1.149  0.000  0.964  0.500
-0.766  0.000  0.643  2.000
```

2 pontos de fuga

OpenGL: 3 Pontos de Fuga



```
glGetDoublev(GL_PROJECTION_MATRIX, projection);
```

```
0.667  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.667  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000 -1.500 -2.500
0.000  0.000 -1.000  0.000
```

```
glGetDoublev(GL_MODELVIEW_MATRIX, modelview);
```

```
0.762 -0.030  0.647  0.000
0.510  0.643 -0.571  0.000
-0.399  0.765  0.506 -2.000
0.000  0.000  0.000  1.000
```

```
projection* modelview =
```

```
0.508 -0.020  0.431  0.000
0.340  0.429 -0.381  0.000
0.598 -1.147 -0.759  0.500
0.399 -0.765 -0.506  2.000
```

3 pontos de fuga