

# Transformações Geométricas

- Posicionar os blocos constituintes de uma cena

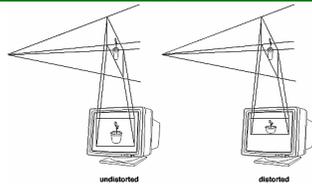
- Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos

- Projetar a cena sobre o plano de imagem

- Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos

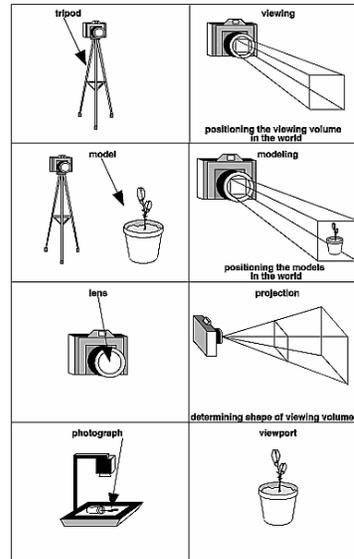
- Enquadrar a cena na janela de exibição

- Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos

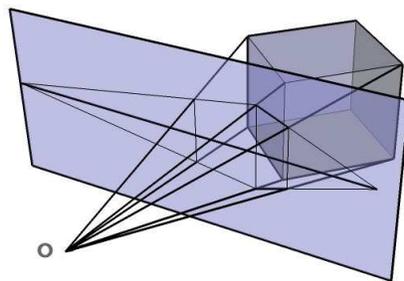


With a Camera

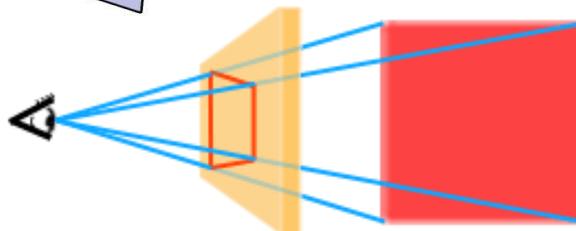
With a Computer



# Transformações Projetivas



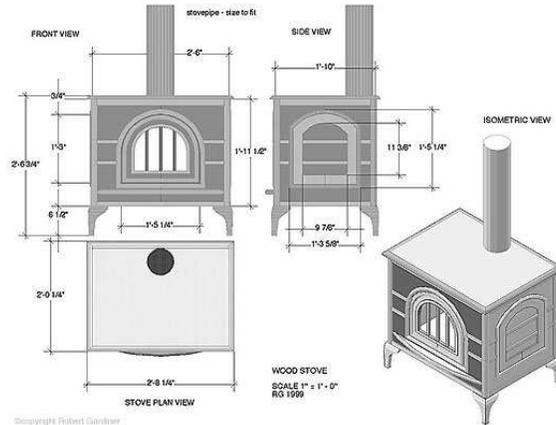
Projetar modelos geométricos 3D numa imagem 2D, exibível em dispositivos de saída 2D, a fim de produzir imagens sintéticas.



# Motivação

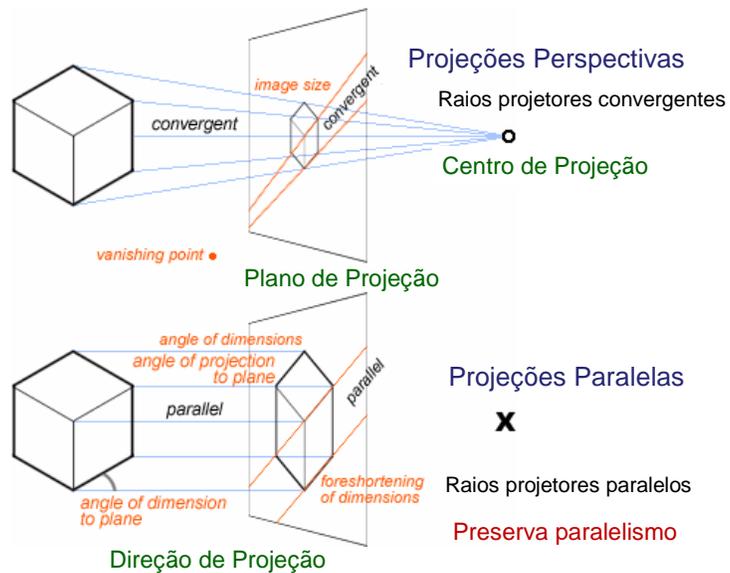
## Tarefa 1

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

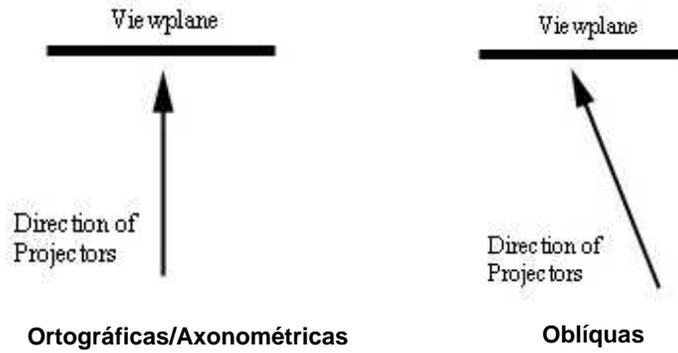


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# Uma Visão Clássica

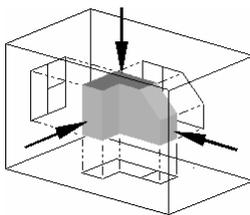


# Projeções Paralelas



# Projeções Ortográficas

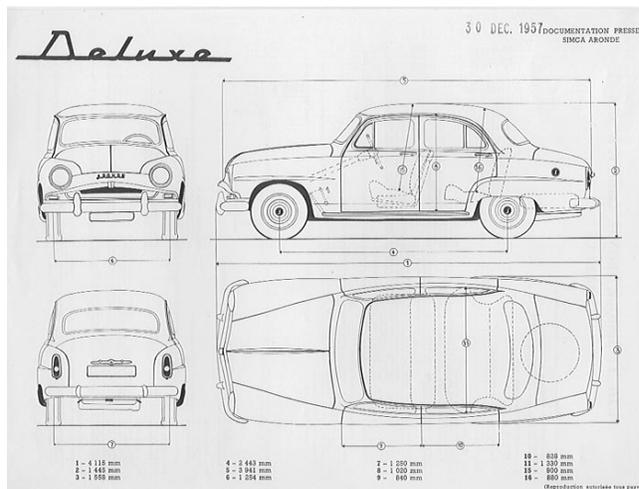
Desenhos técnicos: preserva a relação das medidas



$$f_x = 1$$

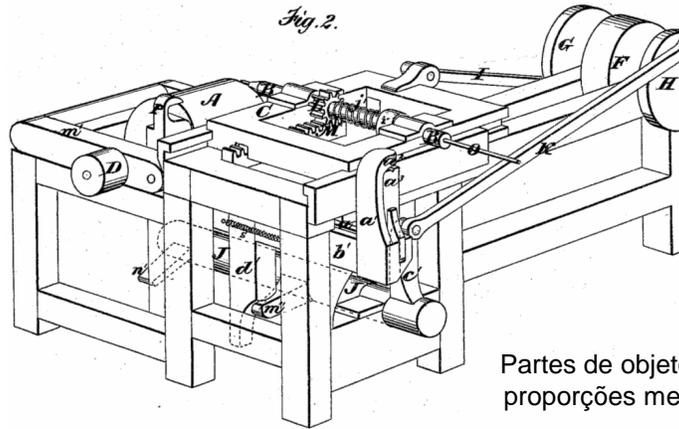
$$f_y = 1$$

$$f_z = 1$$



# Projeções Axonométricas

Escorços: provêm melhor percepção de profundidade

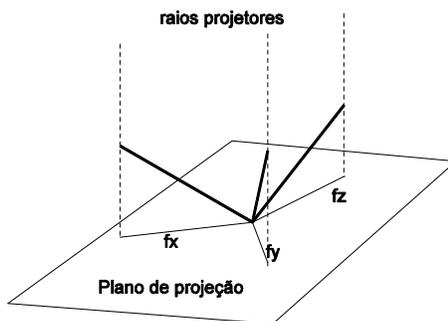


Partes de objetos em proporções menores

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

# Projeções Axonométricas

fator de redução < 1.0



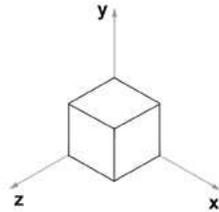
$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_x & y_x & z_x \\ x_x & y_x & z_x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

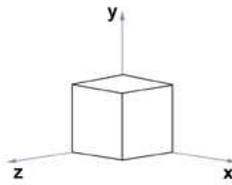
$$f_z = \sqrt{x_z^2 + y_z^2}$$

# Projeções Axonométricas



Isométricas

$$f_x = f_y = f_z$$

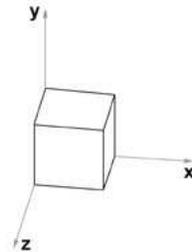


Dimétricas

$$f_x = f_y$$

$$f_x = f_z$$

$$f_z = f_y$$



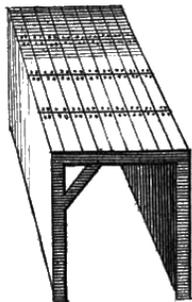
Trimétricas

$$f_x \neq f_y \neq f_z$$

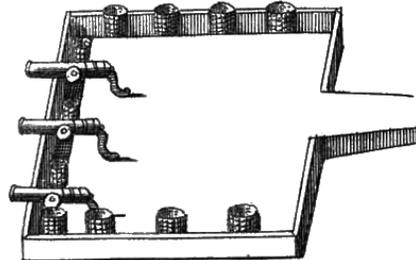
# Projeções Oblíquas Cavalier

"Vista Aérea": ângulo 45°

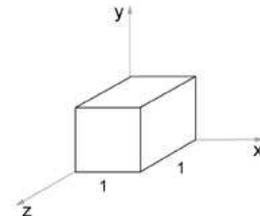
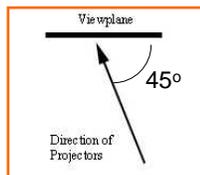
*Gallery*



*Battery*

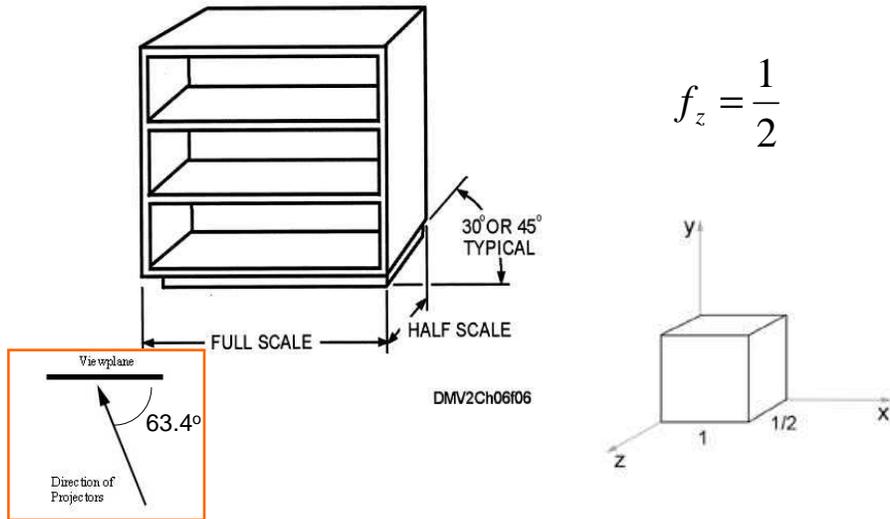


$$f_z = 1$$



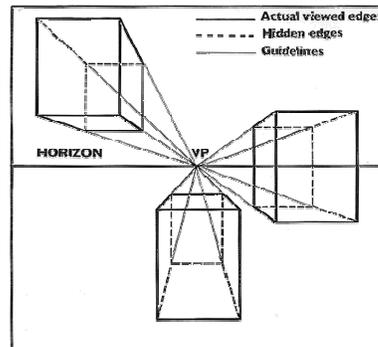
# Projeções Oblíquas Cabinet

Vista "oblíqua" de estantes: ângulo 63.4°



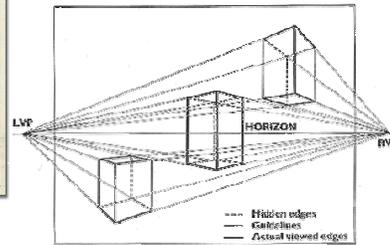
# Projeções Perspectivas

Um ponto de fuga



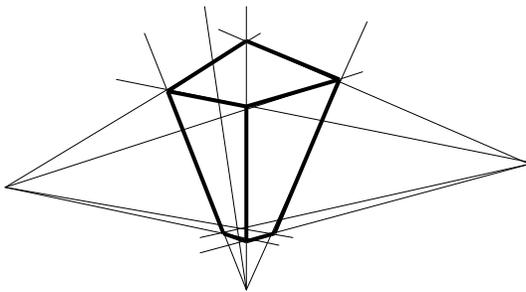
# Projeções Perspectivas

Dois pontos de fuga

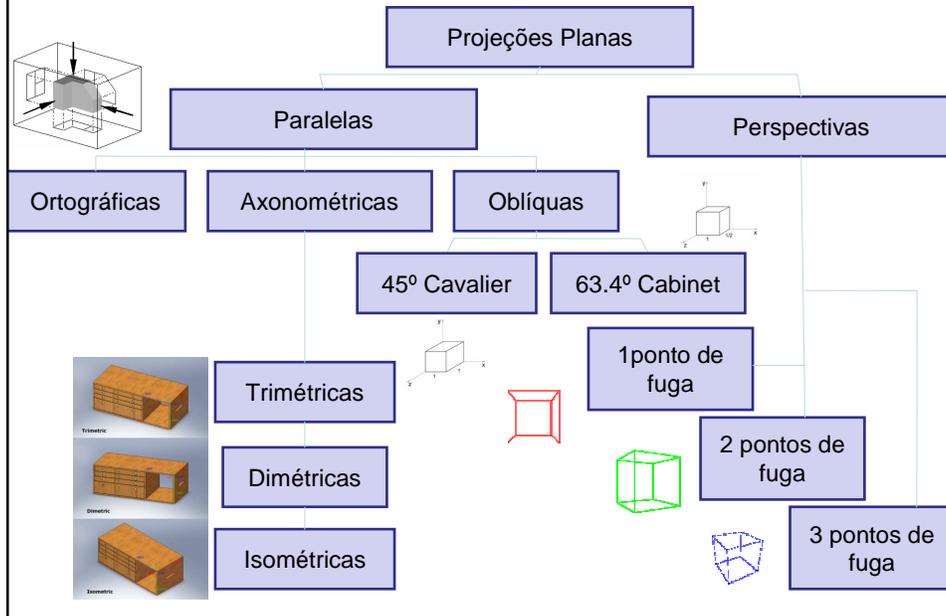


# Projeções Perspectivas

Três pontos de fuga



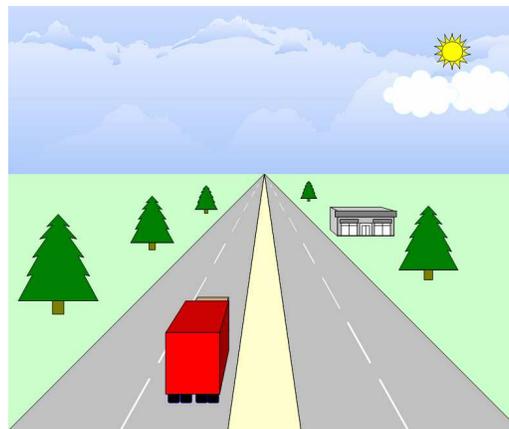
# Uma Visão Clássica



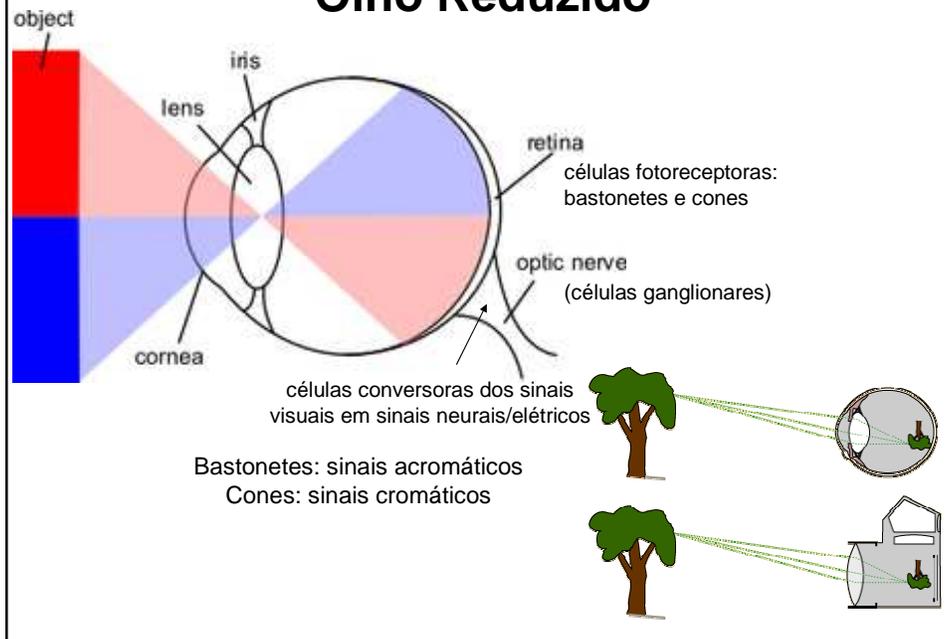
## Motivação

### Tarefa 2

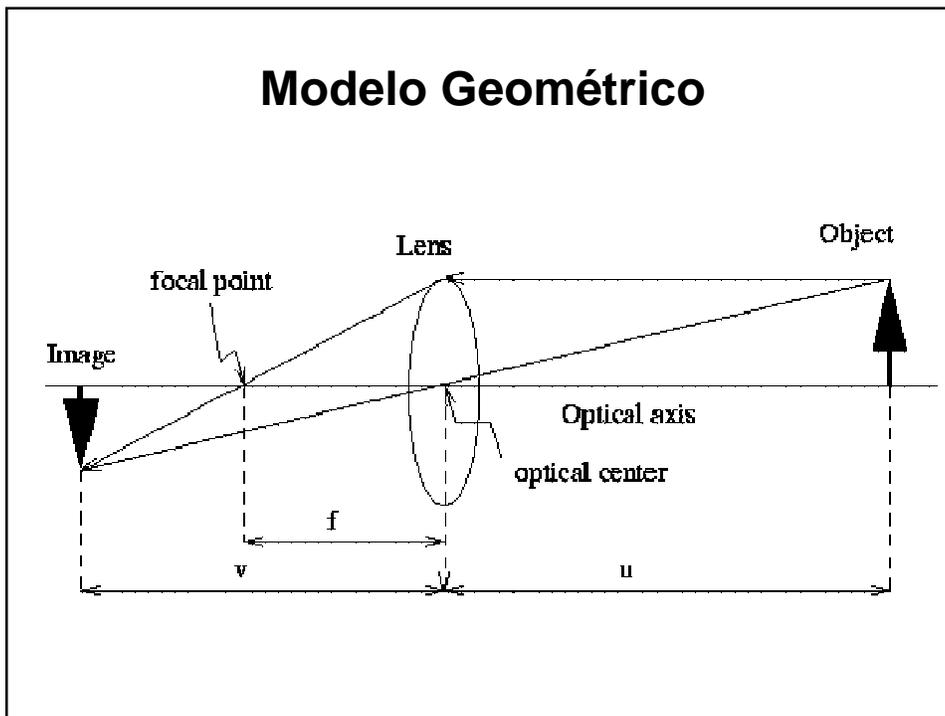
- Como caracterizar em linguagem matemática as diferentes vistas em projeção perspectiva?



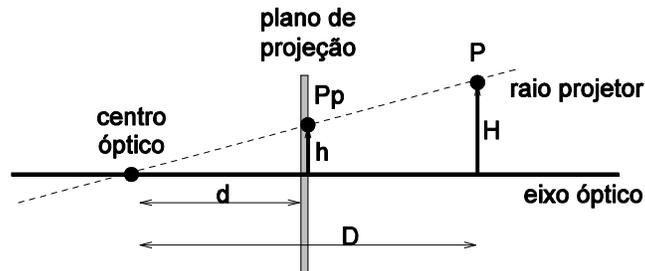
# Olho Reduzido



# Modelo Geométrico



# Projeções Perspectivas



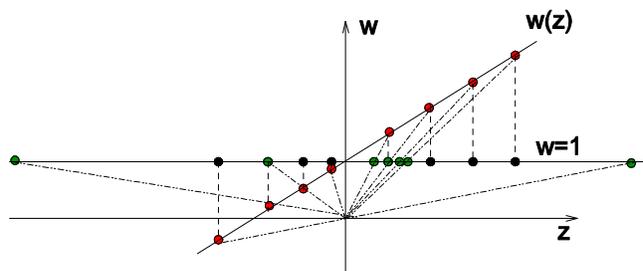
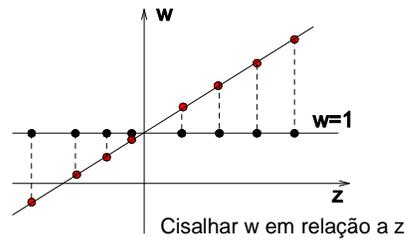
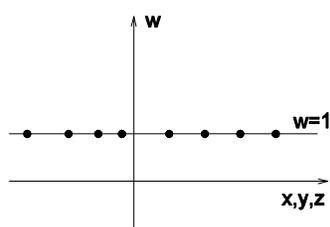
$$x_p = \frac{xd}{z}$$

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

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

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

# Projeções Perspectivas Interpretação geométrica



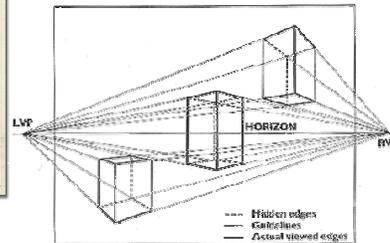


# Projeções Perspectivas

Dois pontos de fuga



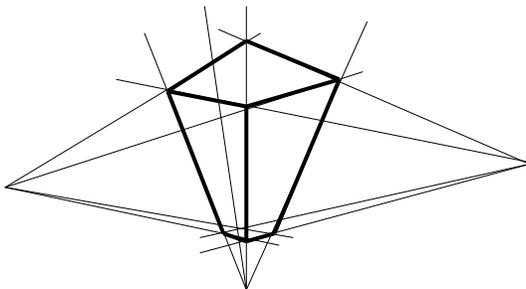
Cisalhar  $w$  em relação a duas coordenadas



# Projeções Perspectivas

Três pontos de fuga

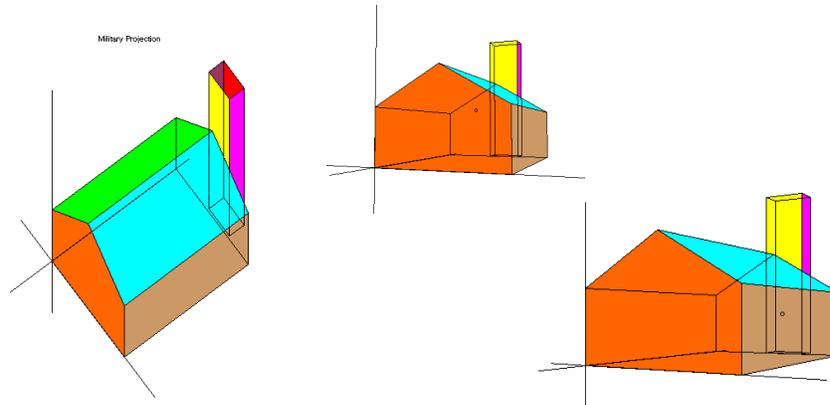
Cisalhar  $w$  em relação a três coordenadas



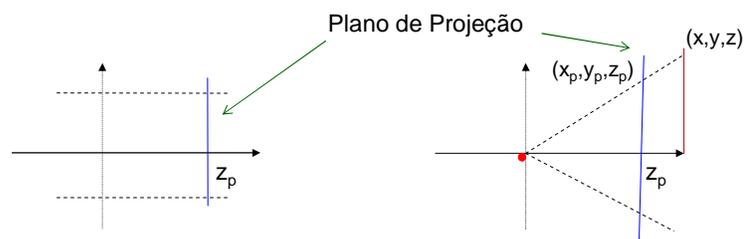
# Motivação

## Tarefa 3

- Existe um processamento uniforme para todas as representações?



## Projeções Casos Triviais



Paralela

Basta substituir a coordenada  $z$  de cada ponto por  $z_p$

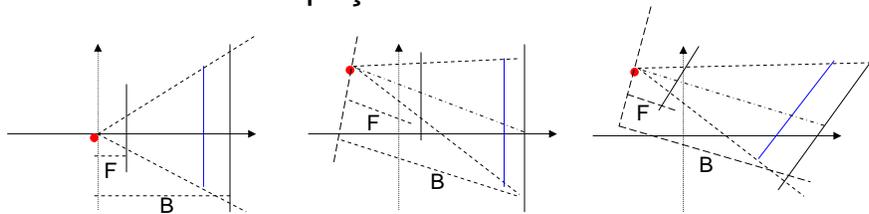
Perspectiva

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

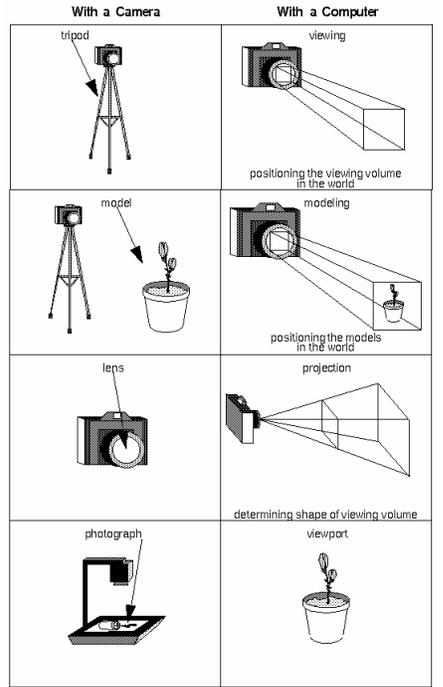
With a Camera	With a Computer
<p>tripod</p>	<p>viewing</p>
<p>model</p>	<p>modeling</p>
<p>lens</p>	<p>projection</p>
<p>photograph</p>	<p>viewport</p>

# Distintos Espaços

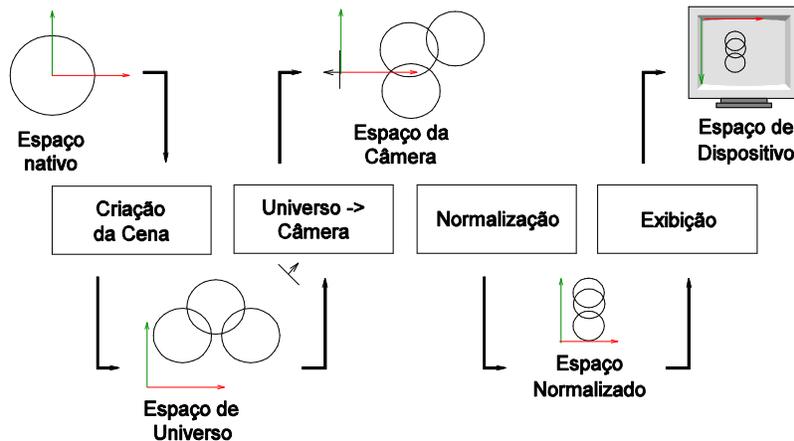
Referencial da Câmera  
VRC

Referencial Normalizado  
NDC

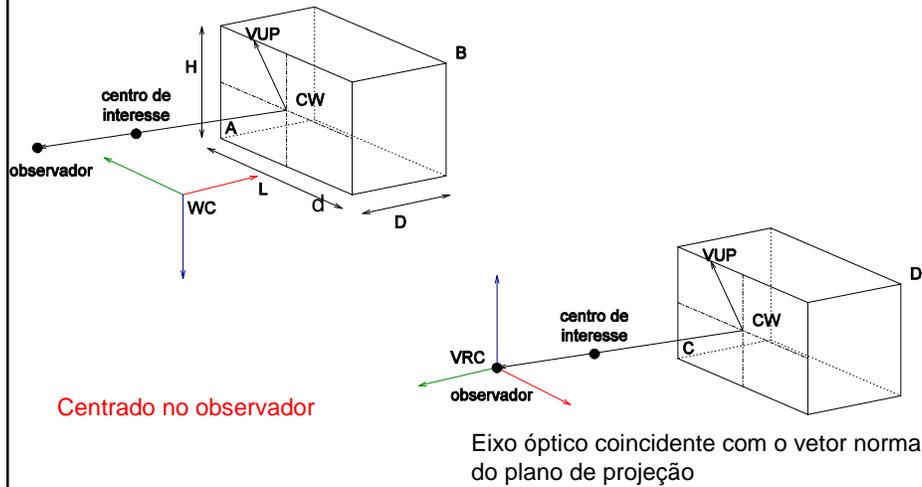
Referencial da Janela  
DC



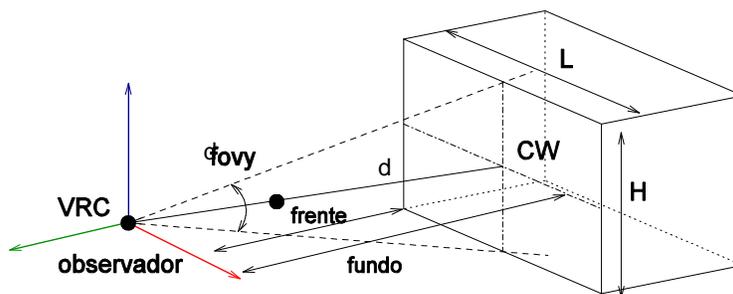
# Fluxo de Projeção



## Modelo de Câmera 1

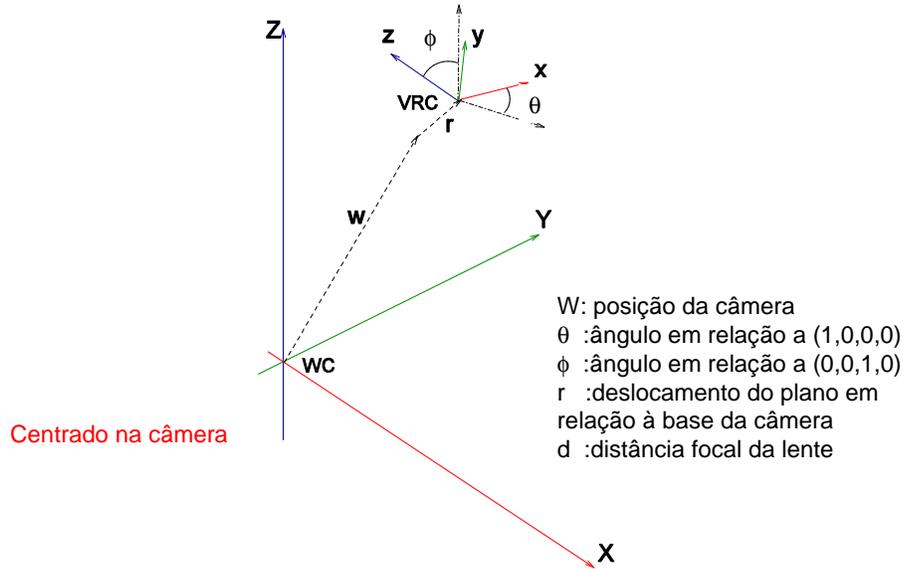


## Modelo de Câmera 1

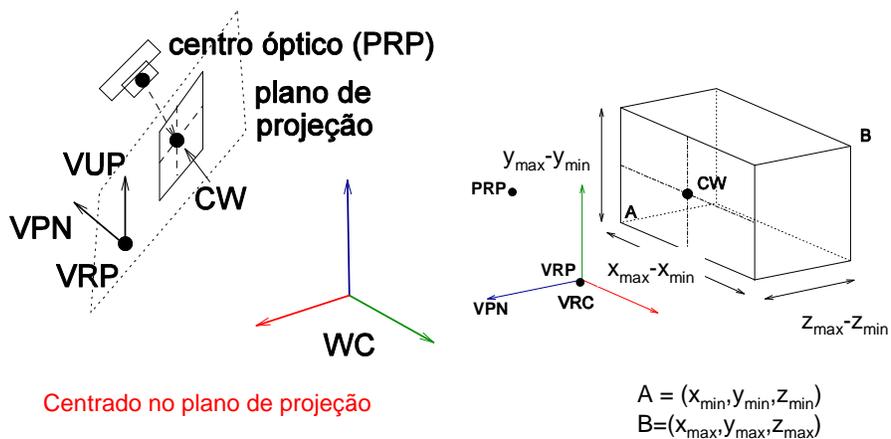


$$d = H / (2 \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{fovy}/2))$$

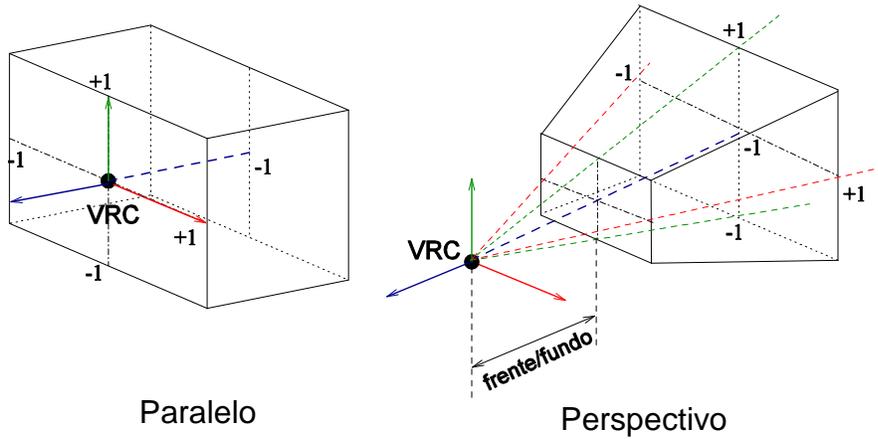
## Modelo de Câmera 2



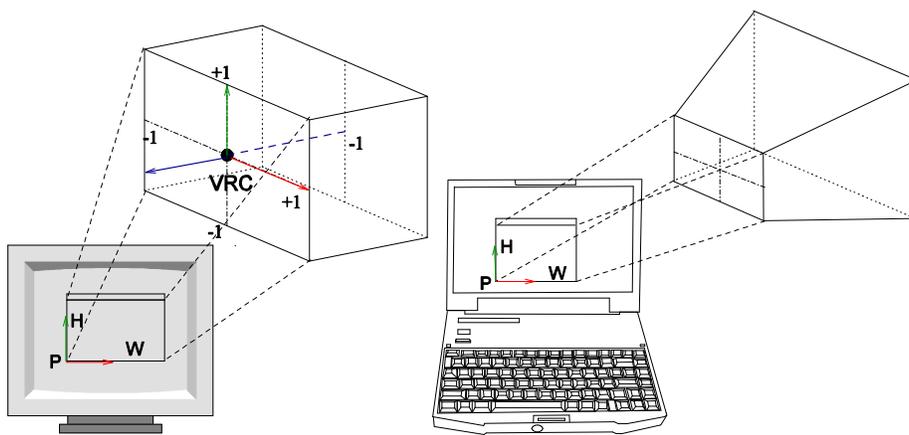
## Modelo de Câmera 3

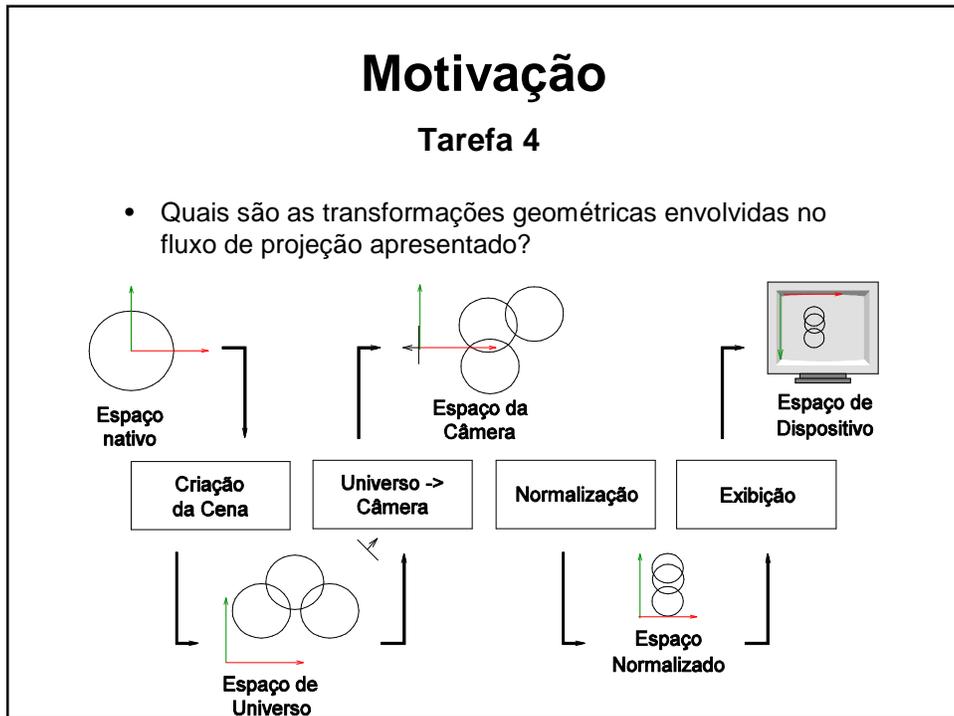
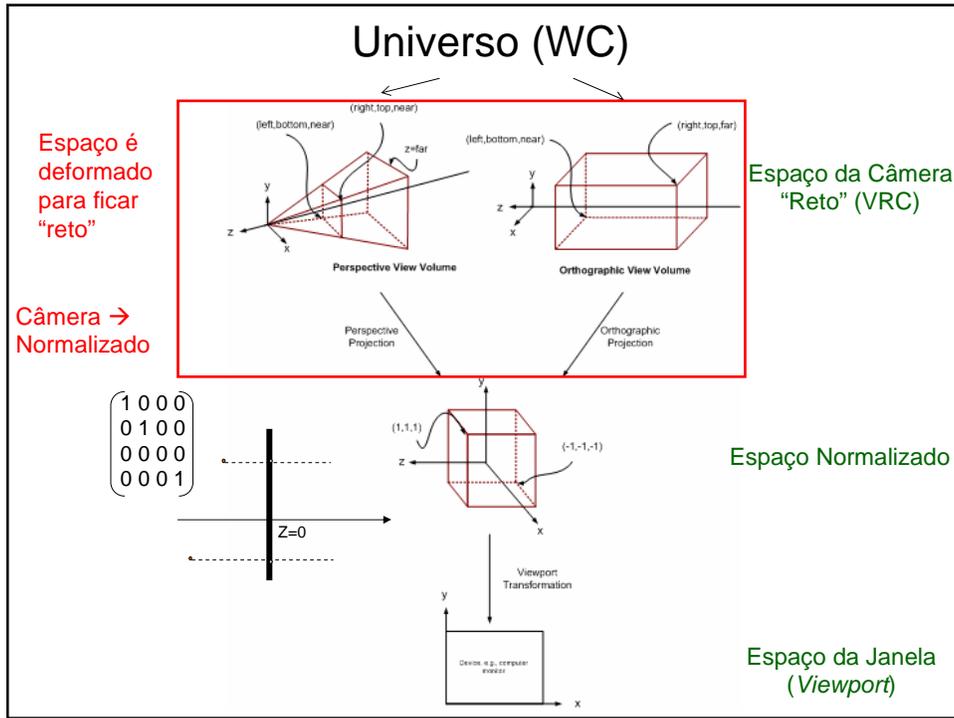


## Modelo de Espaço Normalizado



## Modelo de Dispositivo *Viewport*

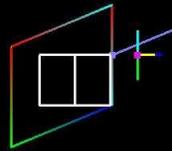




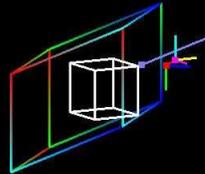


## Referencial VRC em WC

Observe que o referencial WC é a base canônica



Observe que o volume de visão é um paralelepípedo inclinado



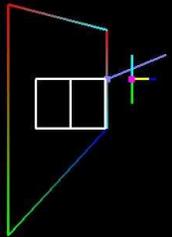
Projeção Paralela  
(Várias Vistas)

Observe que os referenciais WC e VRC são distintos

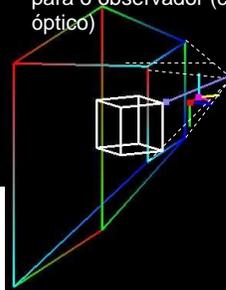


## Referencial VRC em WC

Observe que o referencial WC é a base canônica

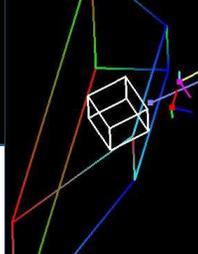


Observe que o volume de visão é agora um trapezóide com as arestas convergindo para o observador (centro óptico)



Projeção Perspectiva  
(Várias Vistas)

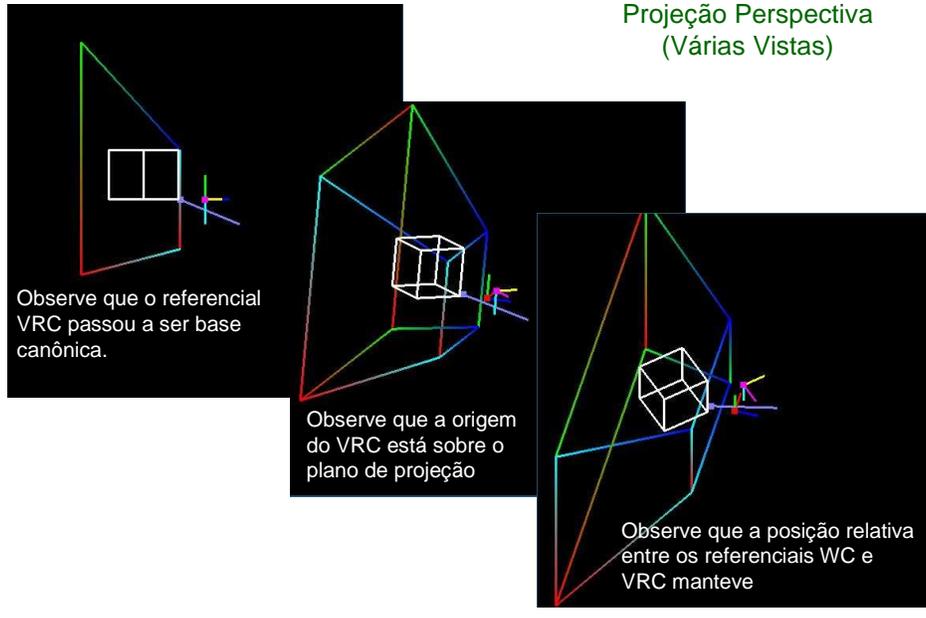
Observe que os referenciais WC e VRC são distintos





## VRC

Projeção Perspectiva  
(Várias Vistas)



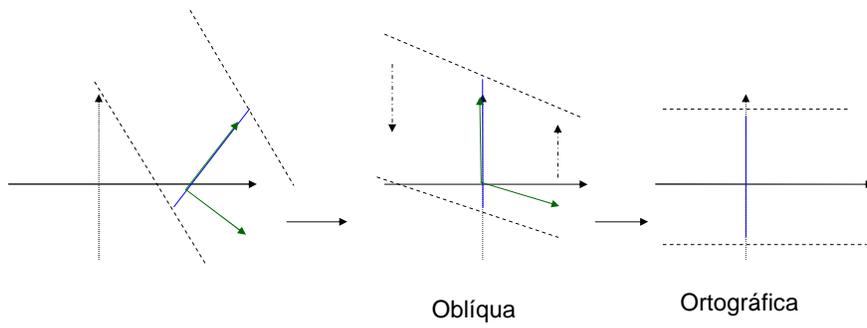
## PRP na origem de VRC

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.

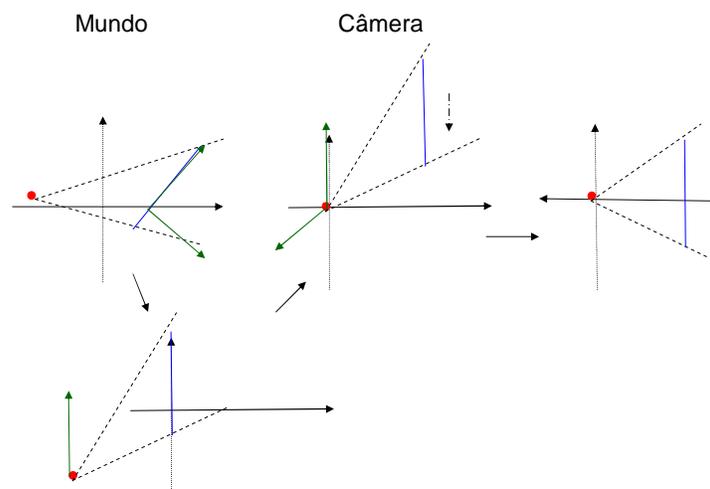
$$\text{PRP}' = R \text{ Tr PRP}$$

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

## Deformação do Volume Paralelo Cisalhamento



## Deformação do Volume Perspectivo



## Deformação do Volume Cisalhamento

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -dop_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -dop_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -dop_z & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -dop_z & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

VRP': view reference point in VRC  
 PRP': projection reference point in VRC  
 dop: direction of projection  
 CW: center of window

$$SH = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -(dop_x/dop_z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(dop_y/dop_z) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## VRC Cisalhado

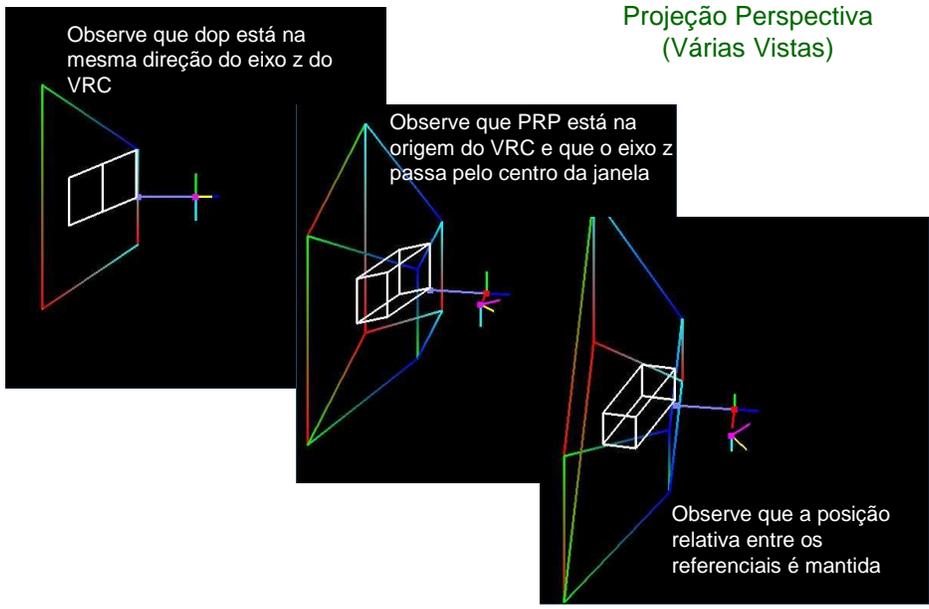
Projeção Paralela  
(Várias Vistas)

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

Observe que a posição relativa entre os referenciais é mantida

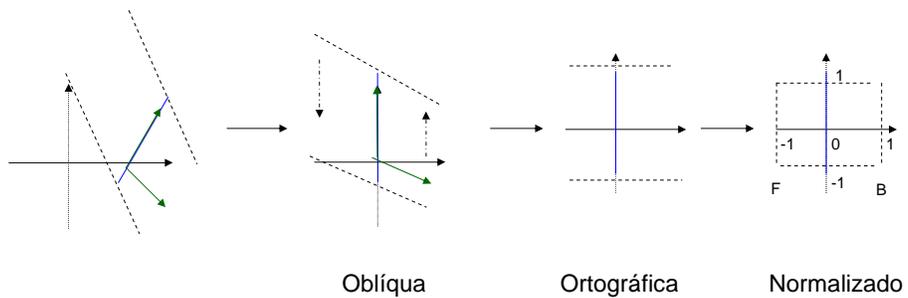
# VRC Cisalhado

Projeção Perspectiva  
(Várias Vistas)



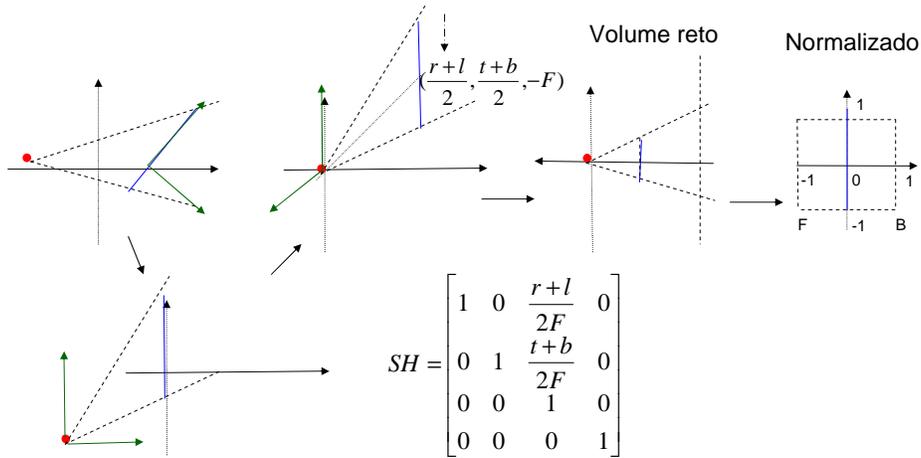
# VRC → NDC

Projeção Paralela

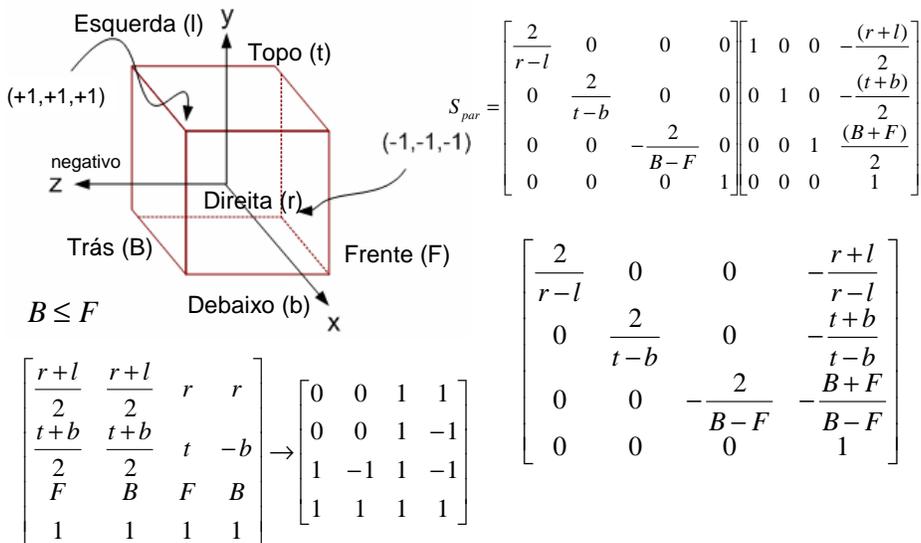


# VRC → NDC

Projeção Perspectiva

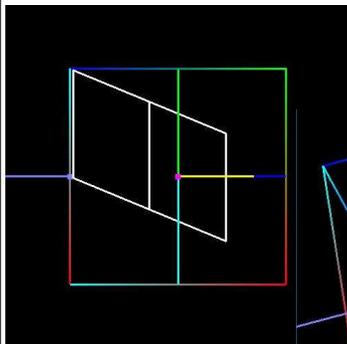


# VRC → NDC (Paralelo)

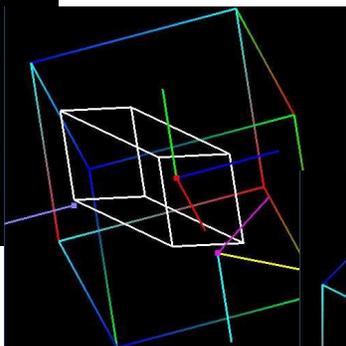


# NDC

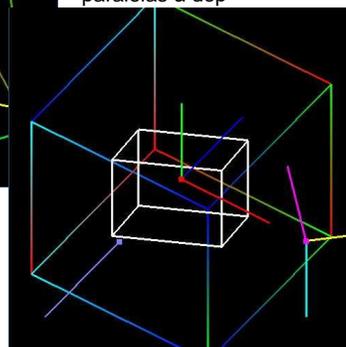
Projeção Paralela  
(Várias Vistas)



Observe que a relação do volume com o referencial

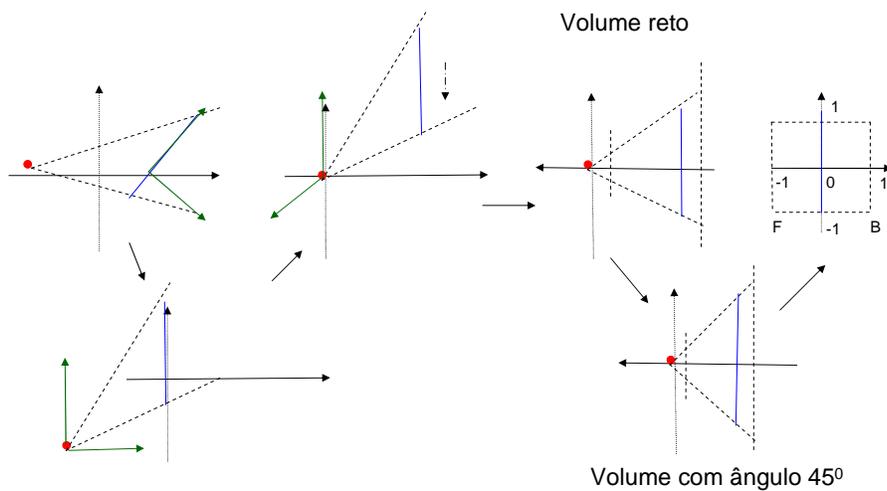


Observe que o volume de visão ficou um cubo centrado na origem do referencial VRC



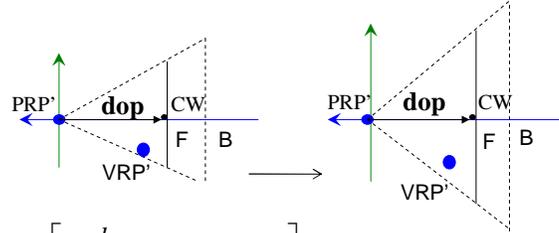
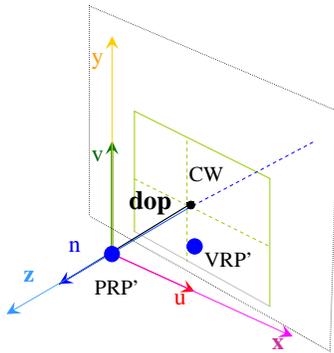
Observe que o volume de visão tem as arestas paralelas à dop

## VRC → Volume em 45° → NDC (Perspectivo)



## VRC → Volume em 45°

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

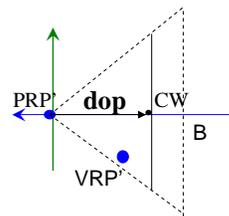
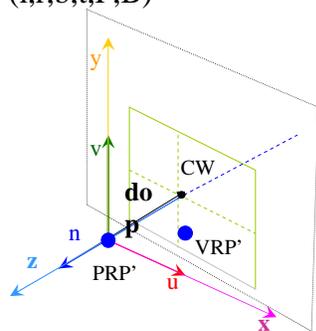


$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{r-l}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{t-b}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -F & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} F & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -F & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

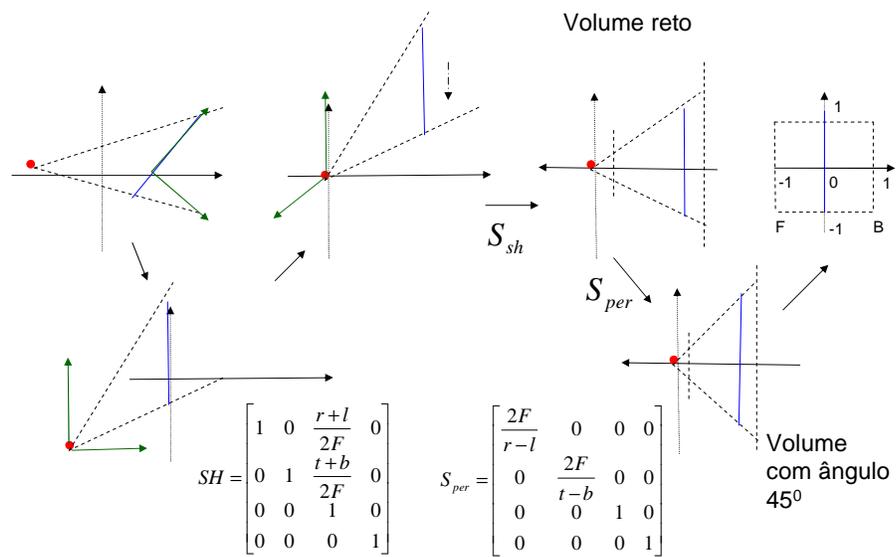
## VRC → Volume em 45°

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



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

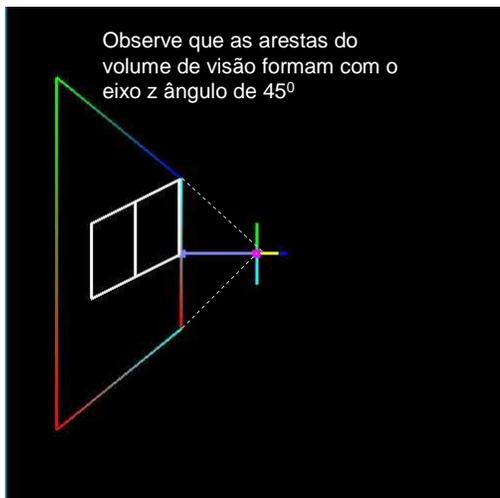
# VRC → Volume em 45° → NDC (Perspectivo)



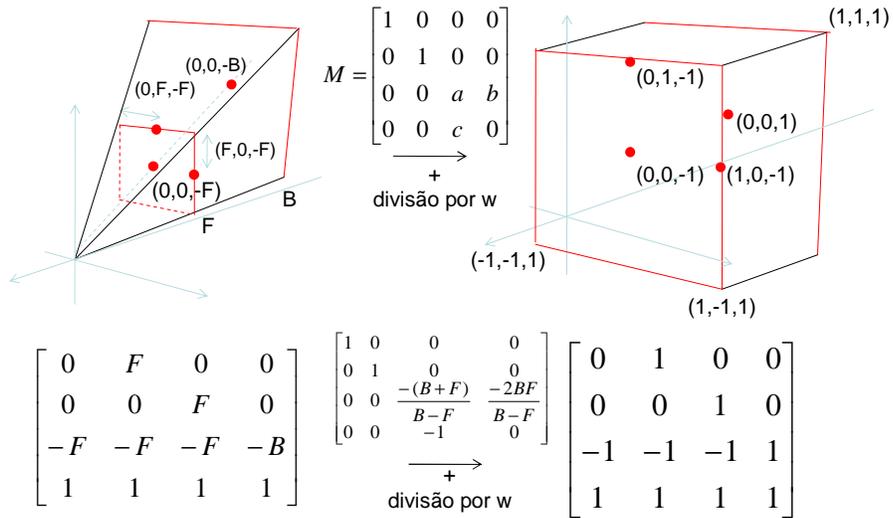
## Volume em 45°

Projeção Perspectiva

Observe que as arestas do volume de visão formam com o eixo z ângulo de 45°

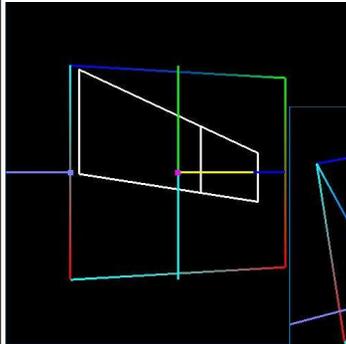


# Volume em 45° → NDC

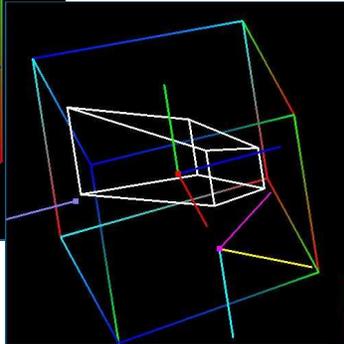


# Normalizado

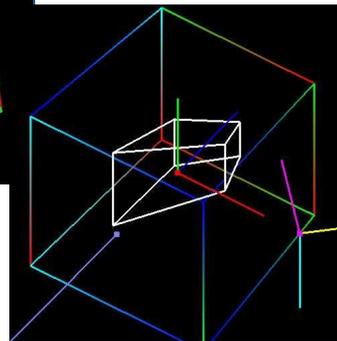
Projeção Perspectivas  
(Várias Vistas)



Observe que a relação do volume com o referencial



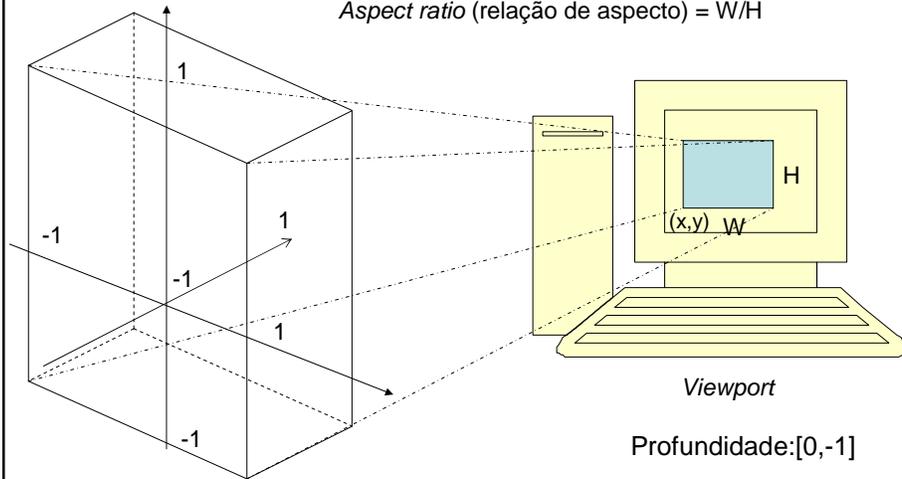
Observe que o volume de visão ficou um cubo centrado na origem do referencial VRC e o cubo dentro do volume ficou distorcido



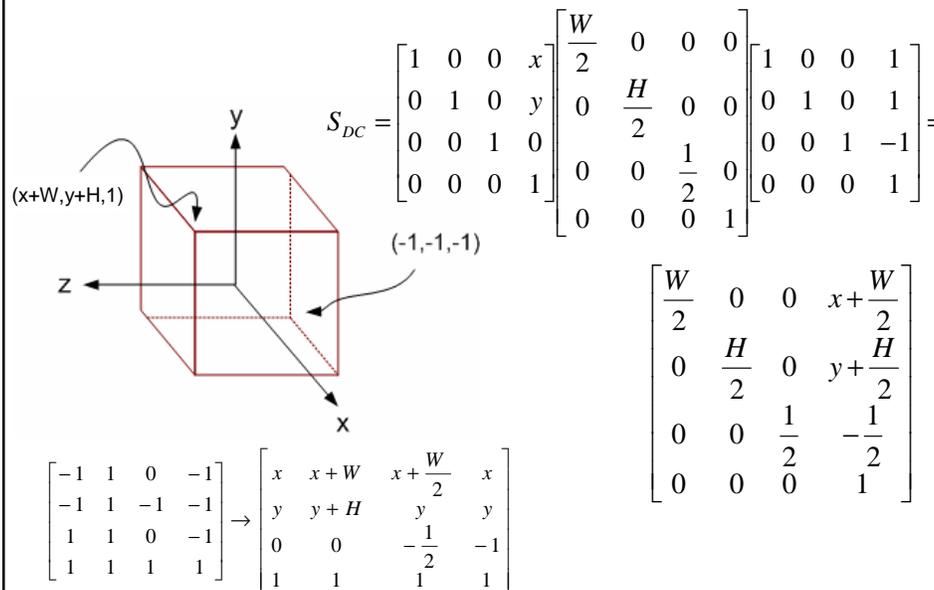
Observe que PRP foi para "infinito"

# NDC → DC

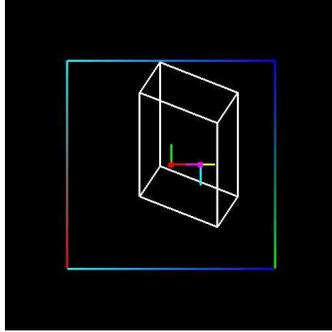
Aspect ratio (relação de aspecto) = W/H



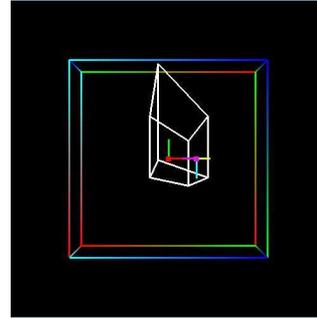
# DC



## 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

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

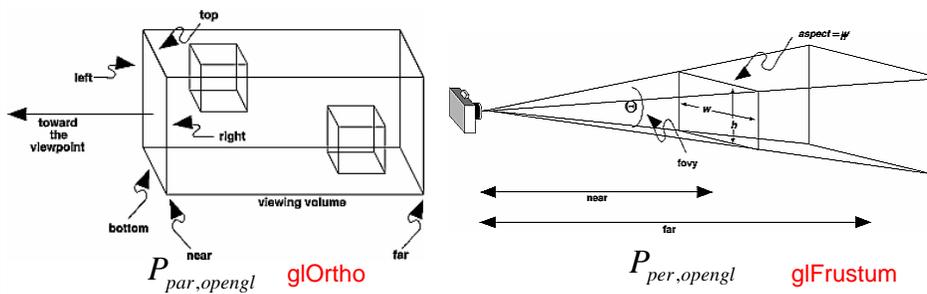
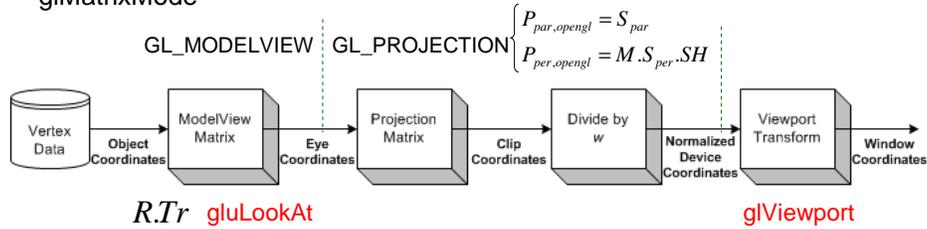
Translação

Perspectivo

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

# OpenGL

glMatrixMode

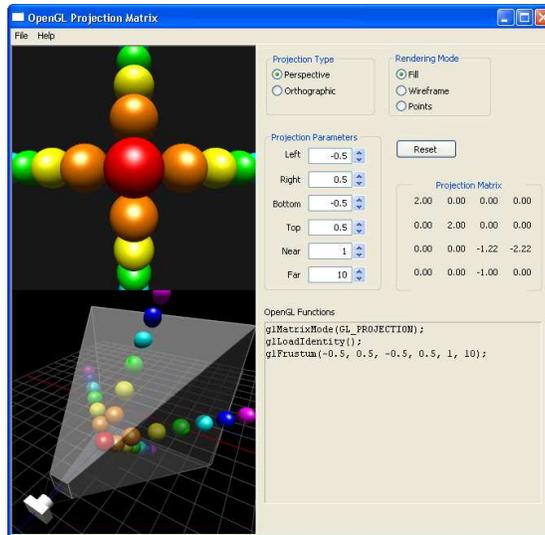


# OpenGL

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

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

# OpenGL



[http://www.songho.ca/opengl/gl\\_transform.html#projection](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, -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;
}
```

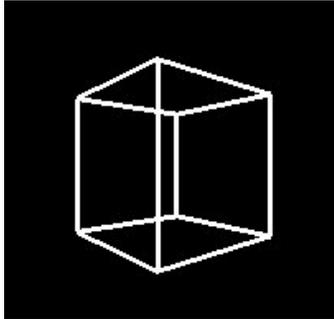
# OpenGL

```
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);
```

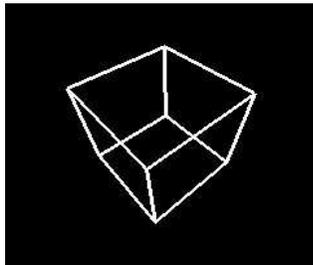
```
-0.643 0.000 -0.766 0.000  
0.000 1.000 0.000 0.000  
0.766 0.000 -0.643 -2.000  
0.000 0.000 0.000 1.000
```

```
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