

Viewing and Projection

Shear Transformation
Camera Positioning
Simple Parallel Projections
Simple Perspective Projections
[Angel, Ch. 5.2-5.4]
[Red's Dream, Pixar, 1987]

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Transformation Matrices in OpenGL

- Transformation matrices in OpenGL are vectors of 16 values (column-major matrices)
- In `glLoadMatrixf(GLfloat *m)`;

$m = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{16}\}$ represents

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & m_5 & m_9 & m_{13} \\ m_2 & m_6 & m_{10} & m_{14} \\ m_3 & m_7 & m_{11} & m_{15} \\ m_4 & m_8 & m_{12} & m_{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Some books transpose all matrices!

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2

Pondering Transformations

- Derive transformation given some parameters
 - Choose parameters carefully
 - Consider geometric intuition, basic trigonometry
- Compose transformation from others
 - Use translations to and from origin
- Test if matrix describes some transformation
 - Determine action on basis vectors
- Meaning of dot product and cross product

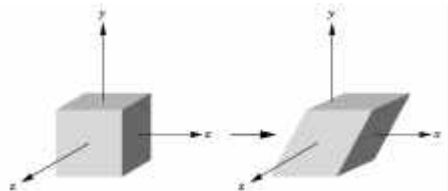
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Shear Transformations

- x-shear scales x proportional to y
- Leaves y and z values fixed



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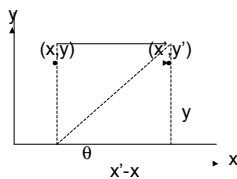
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Specification via Angle

- $\cot(\theta) = (x' - x)/y$
- $x' = x + y \cot(\theta)$
- $y' = y$
- $z' = z$

$$H_x(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cot(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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5

Specification via Ratios

- Shear in both x and z direction
- Leave y fixed
- Slope α for x-shear, γ for z-shear
- Solve

$$H_{xz}(\alpha, \gamma) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + \alpha y \\ y \\ z + \gamma y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Yields

$$H_{xz}(\alpha, \gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Composing Transformations

- Every affine transformation is a composition of rotations, scalings, and translations
- How do we compose these to form an x-shear?
- Exercise!

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Thinking in Frames

- Action on frame determines affine transfn.
- Frame given by basis vectors and origin
- xz-shear: preserve basis vectors u_x and u_z

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad M \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Move $u_y = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$
to $u'_y = [\alpha \ 1 \ \gamma \ 0]^T$

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \\ \gamma \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Preservation of Origin

- Preserve origin P_0

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Results comprise columns of the transfn. matrix

$$H_{xz}(\alpha, \gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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9

Outline

- Shear Transformation
- Camera Positioning
- Simple Parallel Projections
- Simple Perspective Projections

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10

Camera in Modeling Coordinates

- Camera position is identified with a frame
- Either move and rotate the objects
- Or move and rotate the camera
- Initially, pointing in negative z-direction
- Initially, camera at origin



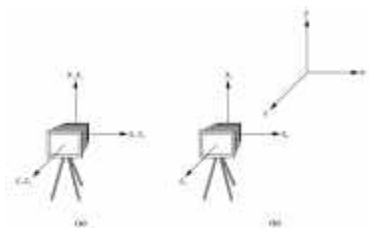
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Moving Camera and World Frame

- Move world frame relative to camera frame
- `glTranslatef(0.0, 0.0, -d);` moves world frame



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Order of Viewing Transformations

- Think of moving the world frame
- Viewing transfn. is inverse of object transfn.
- Order opposite to object transformations

```
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadIdentity();
glTranslatef(0.0, 0.0, -d); /*T*/
glRotatef(-90.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0); /*R*/
```



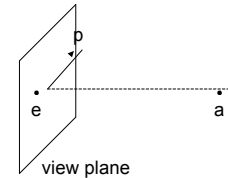
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The Look-At Function

- Convenient way to position camera
- `gluLookAt(ex, ey, ez, ax, ay, az, px, py, pz);`
- e = eye point
- a = at point
- p = up vector



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14

Implementing the Look-At Function

- (1) Transform world frame to camera frame
- Compose a rotation R with translation T
- $W = T R$
- (2) Invert W to obtain viewing transformation V
- $V = W^{-1} = (T R)^{-1} = R^{-1} T^{-1}$
- Derive R, then T, then $R^{-1} T^{-1}$

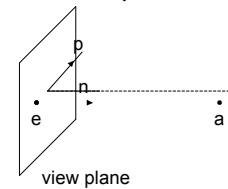
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World Frame to Camera Frame I

- Camera points in negative z direction
- $n = (a - e) / |a - e|$ is unit normal to view plane
- R maps $[0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0]^T$ to $[n_x \ n_y \ n_z \ 0]^T$



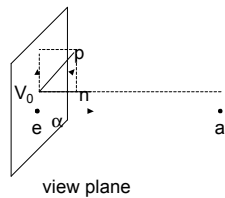
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16

World Frame to Camera Frame II

- R maps y to projection of p onto view plane
- $\alpha = (p \cdot n) / |n| = p \cdot n$
- $v_0 = p - \alpha n$
- $v = v_0 / |v_0|$



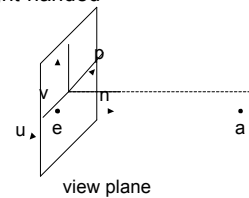
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17

World Frame to Camera Frame III

- x is orthogonal to n and v in view plane
- $u = n \times v$
- (u, v, -n) is right-handed



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18

Summary of Rotation

- `gluLookAt(ex, ey, ez, ax, ay, az, px, py, pz);`
- $n = (a - e) / |a - e|$
- $v = (p - (p \cdot n) n) / |p - (p \cdot n) n|$
- $u = n \times v$

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

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19

World Frame to Camera Frame IV

- Translation of origin to $e = [e_x \ e_y \ e_z \ 1]^T$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & e_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & e_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & e_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Camera Frame to World Frame

- $V = W^{-1} = (T R)^{-1} = R^{-1} T^{-1}$
- R is rotation, so $R^{-1} = R^T$

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

- T is translation, so T^{-1} negates displacement

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -e_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -e_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -e_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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21

Putting it Together

- Calculate $V = R^{-1} T^{-1}$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z & -u_x e_x - u_y e_y - u_z e_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z & -v_x e_x - v_y e_y - v_z e_z \\ -n_x & -n_y & -n_z & n_x e_x + n_y e_y + n_z e_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- This is different from book [Angel, Ch. 5.2.2]
- There, u, v, n are right-handed (here: $u, v, -n$)

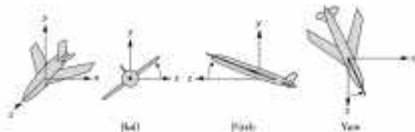
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Other Viewing Functions

- Roll (about z), pitch (about x), yaw (about y)



- Assignment 2 poses related problem

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23

Outline

- Shear Transformation
- Camera Positioning
- Simple Parallel Projections
- Simple Perspective Projections

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24

Projection Matrices

- Recall geometric pipeline



- Projection takes 3D to 2D
- Projections are not invertible
- Projections also described by matrix
- Homogenous coordinates crucial
- Parallel and perspective projections

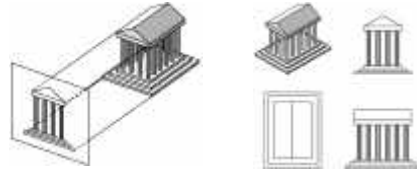
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Orthographic Projections

- Parallel projection
- Projectors perpendicular to projection plane
- Simple, but not realistic
- Used in blueprints (multiview projections)



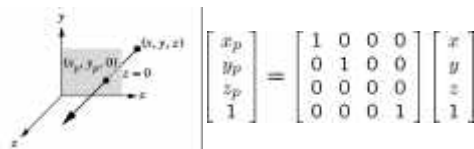
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Orthographic Projection Matrix

- Project onto $z = 0$
- $x_p = x, y_p = y, z_p = 0$
- In homogenous coordinates



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Perspective

- Perspective characterized by foreshortening
- More distant objects appear smaller
- Parallel lines appear to converge
- Rudimentary perspective in cave drawings



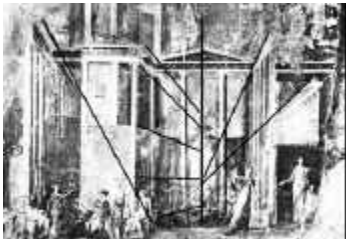
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Discovery of Perspective

- Foundation in geometry (Euclid)



Mural from Pompeii

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Middle Ages

- Art in the service of religion
- Perspective abandoned or forgotten



Ottonian manuscript, ca. 1000

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Renaissance

- Rediscovery, systematic study of perspective



Filippo Brunelleschi
Florence, 1415

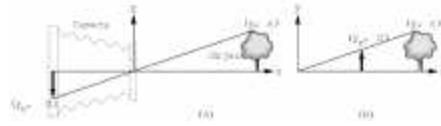
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Perspective Viewing Mathematically

- More on history of perspective ([icscis](http://www.cyberus.ca/~icscis/icscis.htm))
<http://www.cyberus.ca/~icscis/icscis.htm>



- $y/z = y_p/d$ so $y_p = y/(z/d)$
- Note this is non-linear!

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32

Exploiting the 4th Dimension

- Perspective projection is not affine:

$$M \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x/z/d \\ y/z/d \\ d \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ has no solution for } M$$

- Idea: represent point $[x \ y \ z \ 1]^T$ by line in 4D

$$p = w \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ for arbitrary } w \neq 0$$

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Perspective Projection Matrix

- Represent multiple of point

$$(z/d) \begin{bmatrix} x/z/d \\ y/z/d \\ d \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ z/d \end{bmatrix}$$

- Solve

$$M \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ z/d \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/d & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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34

Perspective Division

- Normalize $[x \ y \ z \ w]^T$ to $[(x/w) \ (y/w) \ (z/w) \ 1]^T$
- Perform perspective division after projection



- Projection in OpenGL is more complex

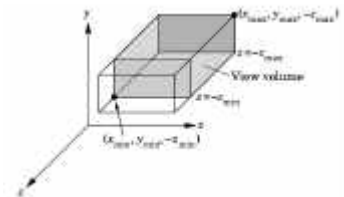
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35

Parallel Viewing in OpenGL

- `glOrtho(xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, near, far)`



$z_{\min} = \text{near}, z_{\max} = \text{far}$

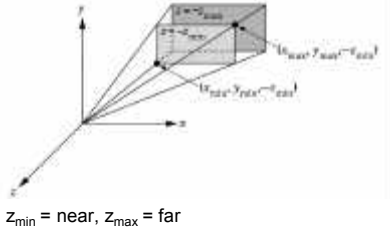
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36

Perspective Viewing in OpenGL

- Two interfaces: glFrustum and gluPerspective
- glFrustum(xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, near, far);



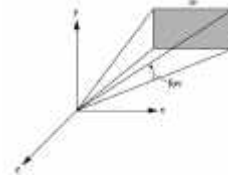
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Field of View Interface

- gluPerspective(fovy, aspect, near, far);
- near and far as before
- Fovy specifies field of view as height (y) angle



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38

Matrices for Projections in OpenGL

- Next lecture:
 - Use shear for predistortion
 - Use projections for “fake” shadows
 - Other kinds of projections

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39

Announcements

- Assignment 1 due Thursday midnight (100 pts)
- Late policy
 - Up to 3 days any time, no penalty
 - No other late hand-in permitted
- Assignment 2 out Thursday (1 week, 50 pts)
- Extra credit policy
 - Up to 20% of assignment value
 - Recorded separately
 - Weighed for “borderline” cases
- Remember: no collaboration on assignments!

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40

Looking Ahead

- Lighting and shading
- Video: *Red's Dream*, John Lasseter, Pixar, 1987
<http://www.pixar.com/shorts/rd/index.html>

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41