Affine transformations

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CSE 457
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Reading

Required:

- Angel 3.1, 3.7-3.11

Further reading:

- Angel, the rest of Chapter 3
- Foley, et al, Chapter 5.1-5.5.
- David F. Rogers and J. Alan Adams, *Mathematical Elements for Computer Graphics*, 2nd Ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1990, Chapter 2.

Geometric transformations

Geometric transformations will map points in one space to points in another: $(x', y', z') = \mathbf{f}(x, y, z)$.

These transformations can be very simple, such as scaling each coordinate, or complex, such as non-linear twists and bends.

We'll focus on transformations that can be represented easily with matrix operations.

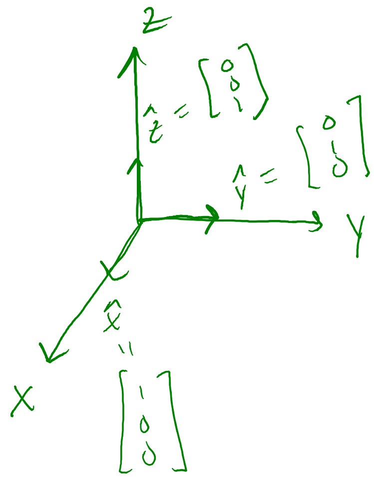
Vector representation

We can represent a **point**, **p** = (x, y), in the plane or **p** = (x, y, z) in 3D space

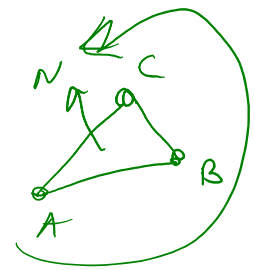
- as column vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

- as row vectors $\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$

Canonical axes



right-handed coordinate systems

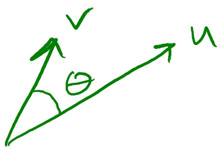


$$v = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} = v_x \hat{x} + v_y \hat{y} + v_z \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}$$

Vector length and dot products

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ u_z \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\|v\| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2} \qquad v \cdot v = \|v\|^2$$

$$u \cdot v \equiv u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u_z v_z$$

$$u \cdot v = v \cdot u \quad \checkmark$$

$$u \cdot v = u^T v = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v \cdot u = v^T u$$

$$u \cdot v = \|u\| \, \|v\| \cos\theta$$

$$u \cdot v = 0 \iff u \perp v$$

perpendicular
orthogonal

$$(\|u\| \neq 0, \|v\| \neq 0)$$

$$\|u\| = \|v\| = 1 \implies u \cdot v = \cos\theta$$

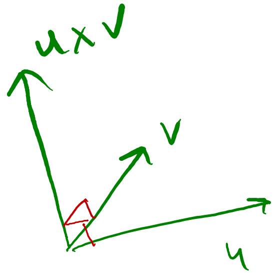
$$\hat{w} \leftarrow \frac{w}{\|w\|}$$

vector normalization

$$\|\hat{w}\| = 1$$

"direction"

Vector cross products

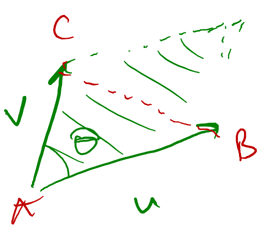


$$u \times v = \det \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{bmatrix} = (u_y v_z - u_z v_y)\hat{x} + (u_z v_x - u_x v_z)\hat{y} + (u_x v_y - u_y v_x)\hat{z}$$

$$(u \times v) \cdot u = 0$$

$$(u \times v) \cdot v = 0$$

$$u \times v = -v \times u$$



$$\|u \times v\| = \|u\| \|v\| \sin\theta = \text{Area}(\square_{u,v}) = 2\,\text{Area}(\Delta_{u,v})$$

$$\Delta_{ABC}$$

$$N_{ABC} \sim u \times v$$

$$\|\hat{u} \times \hat{v}\| = 1 \iff 90^\circ \quad u \perp v$$

$$\|u \times v\| = 0 \implies u = \alpha v$$

Representation, cont.

We can represent a **2-D transformation** M by a matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

$$u \cdot v = u^T v = v^T u$$

If **p** is a column vector, M goes on the left:

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{p}' = M\mathbf{p}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{bmatrix}$$

If **p** is a row vector, M^T goes on the right:

$$\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{p}M^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' & y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax + by & cx + dy \end{bmatrix}$$

We will use **column vectors**.

Two-dimensional transformations

Here's all you get with a 2 x 2 transformation matrix M:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

So:

$$x' = ax + by$$
$$y' = cx + dy$$

We will develop some intimacy with the elements *a, b, c, d*…

Identity

Suppose we choose *a=d=1, b=c=0:*

- Gives the **identity** matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{l} x' = x \\ y' = y \end{array}$$

- Doesn't move the points at all

Scaling

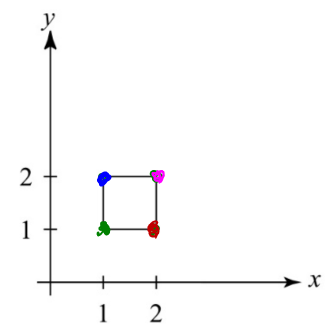
Suppose we set $b=c=0$, but let a and d take on any *positive* value:

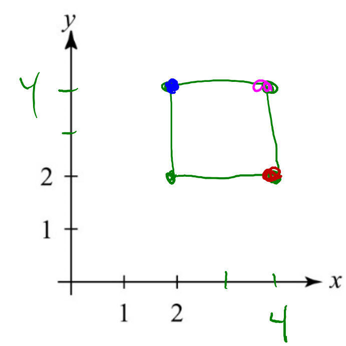
- Gives a **scaling** matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

- Provides **differential (non-uniform) scaling** in x and y:

$$x' = ax$$
$$y' = dy$$

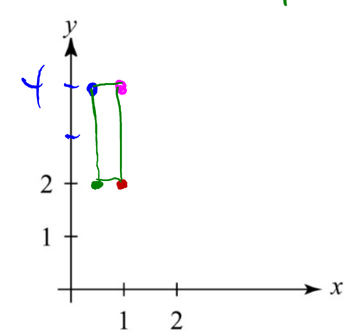




$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$a=d$ uniform scale

$x'=2x$
$y'=2y$

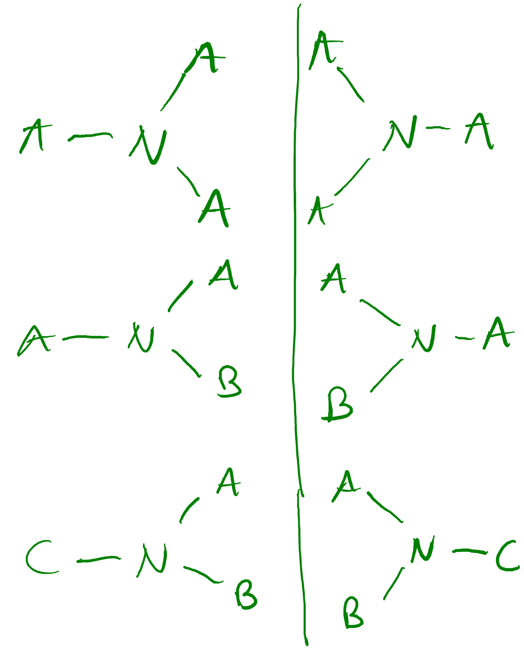


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

non-uniform scale
$a \neq d$

$x' = 1/2\, x$
$y' = 2y$

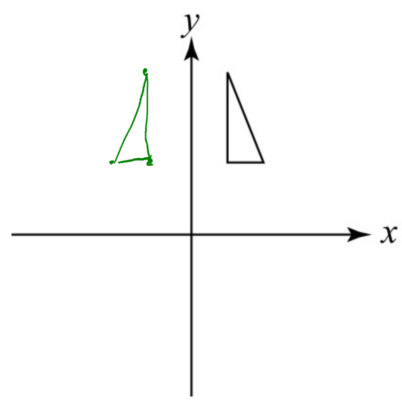
Reflection (mirror)

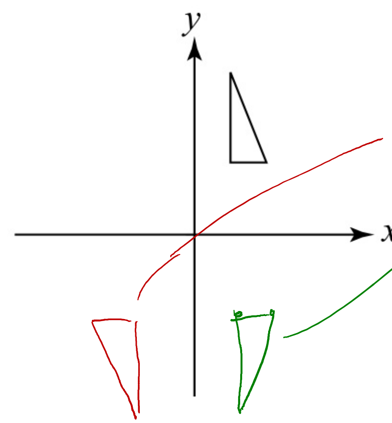


Suppose we keep $b = c = 0$, but let either a or d go negative.

Examples:

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





$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{rotation by } 180^\circ}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

Chiral center
(organic chem.)

Shear

Now let's leave $a = d = 1$ and experiment with b...

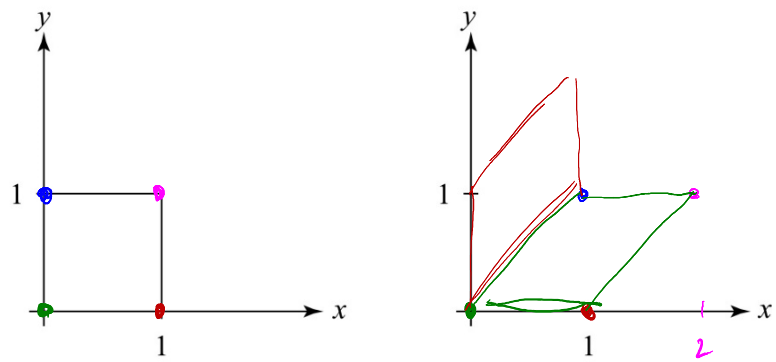
The matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

gives:

$$x' = x + by$$
$$y' = y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{bmatrix}$$



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

$x' = x + y$

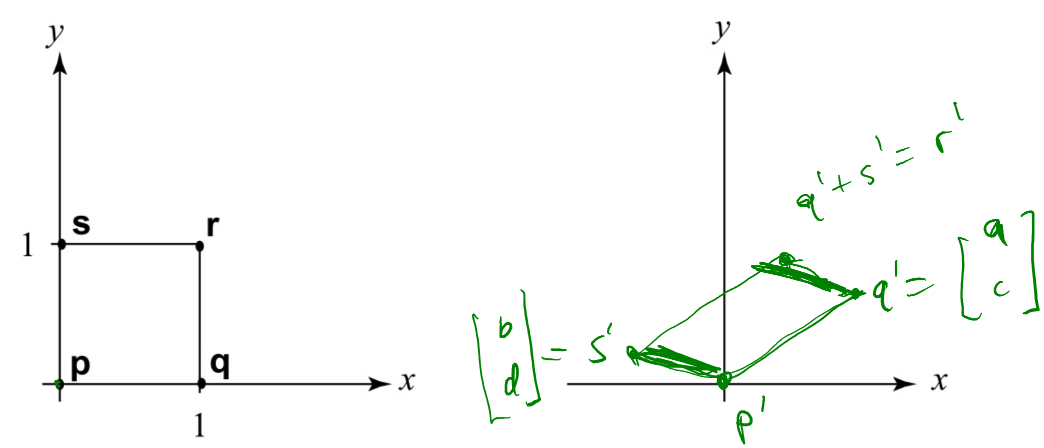
$y' = y$

Effect on unit square

Let's see how a general 2 x 2 transformation M affects the unit square:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p} & \mathbf{q} & \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p'} & \mathbf{q'} & \mathbf{r'} & \mathbf{s'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & a+b & b \\ 0 & c & c+d & d \end{bmatrix}$$



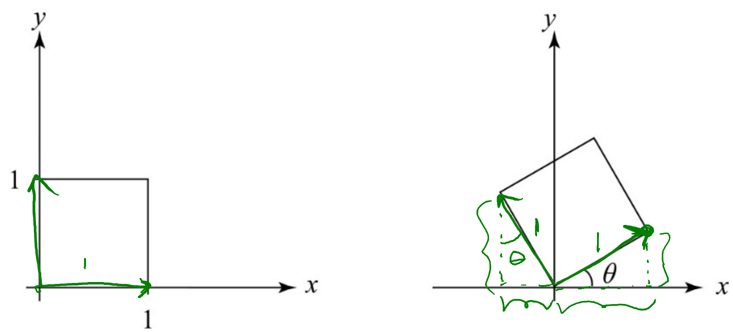
Effect on unit square, cont.

Observe:

- Origin invariant under M
- M can be determined just by knowing how the corners (1,0) and (0,1) are mapped
- a and d give x- and y-scaling
- b and c give x- and y-shearing

Rotation

From our observations of the effect on the unit square, it should be easy to write down a matrix for "rotation about the origin":



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus,

$$M = R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Limitations of the 2 x 2 matrix

A 2 x 2 linear transformation matrix allows

- Scaling
- Rotation
- Reflection
- Shearing

Q: What important operation does that leave out?

translation

Homogeneous coordinates

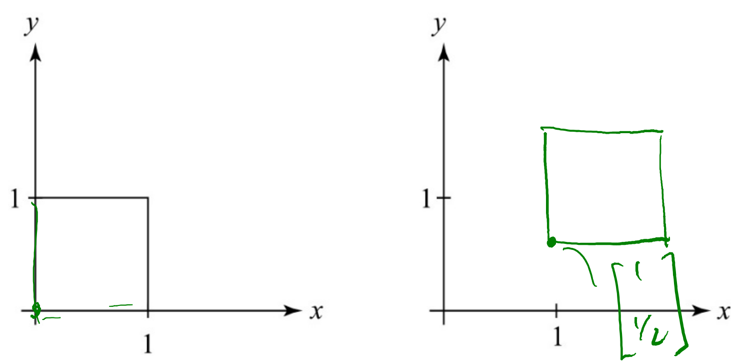
Idea is to loft the problem up into 3-space, adding a third component to every point:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Adding the third "w" component puts us in **homogenous coordinates**.

And then transform with a 3 x 3 matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ w' \end{bmatrix} = T(\mathbf{t}) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + t_x \\ y + t_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

. . . gives **translation**!

Anatomy of an affine matrix

The addition of translation to linear transformations gives us **affine transformations**.

In matrix form, 2D affine transformations always look like this:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & t_x \\ c & d & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} \multicolumn{2}{c|}{A} & \mathbf{t} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

2D affine transformations always have a bottom row of [0 0 1].

An "affine point" is a "linear point" with an added *w*-coordinate which is always 1:

$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{aff}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_{\text{lin}} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Applying an affine transformation gives another affine point:

$$M\mathbf{p}_{\text{aff}} = \begin{bmatrix} A\mathbf{p}_{\text{lin}} + \mathbf{t} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & t_x \\ c & d & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax+by+t_x \\ cx+dy+t_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax+by \\ cx+dy \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation about arbitrary points

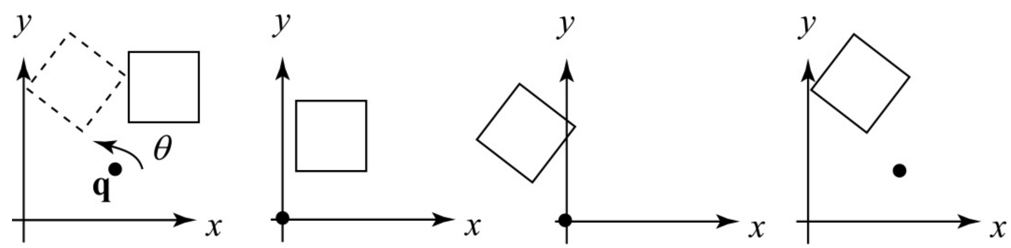
$$R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Until now, we have only considered rotation about the origin.

With homogeneous coordinates, you can specify a rotation, θ, about any point $\mathbf{q} = [q_x \ q_y]^T$ with a matrix.

$T(t_x, t_y)$

$T(t)$



$M \neq T(-q)$ $\quad R(\theta) \quad T(q)$

$M = T(q)\,R(\theta)\,T(-q)$

1. Translate **q** to origin
2. Rotate
3. Translate back

<u>Note</u>: Transformation order is important!!

Points and vectors

Vectors have an additional coordinate of $w = 0$. Thus, a change of origin has no effect on vectors.

Q: What happens if we multiply a vector by an affine matrix?

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & t_x \\ c & d & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a v_x + b v_y \\ c v_x + d v_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Q - P$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q_x \\ Q_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_x - P_x \\ Q_y - P_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

These representations reflect some of the rules of affine operations on points and vectors:

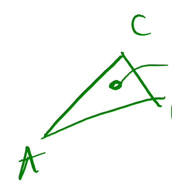
vector + vector	$\rightarrow$	vector
scalar $\cdot$ vector	$\rightarrow$	vector
point - point	$\rightarrow$	vector
point + vector	$\rightarrow$	point
point + point	$\rightarrow$	chaos

$\alpha P + \beta Q$

$$\alpha \begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} Q_x \\ Q_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha P_x + \beta Q_x \\ \alpha P_y + \beta Q_y \\ \alpha + \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

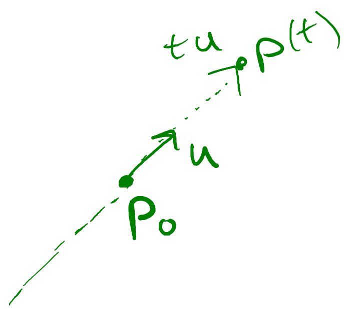
$\alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow$ point

$\alpha + \beta = 0 \Rightarrow$ vector



$P = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$

One useful combination of affine operations is:



$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \mathbf{p}_o + t\mathbf{u}$$

Q: What does this describe?

$t \in (-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow$ line

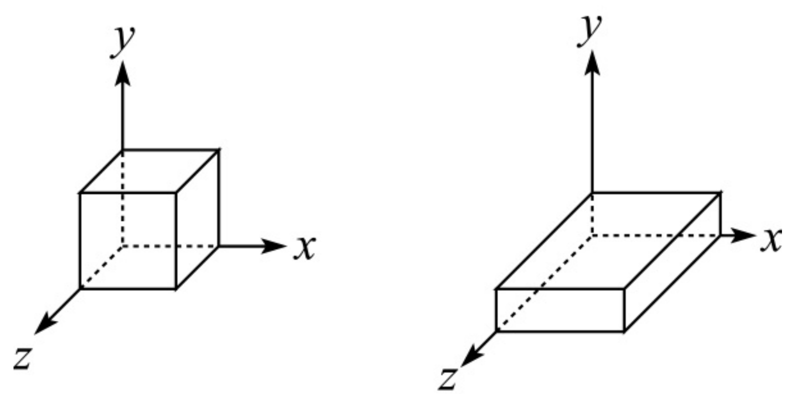
$t \in [0, \infty) \Rightarrow$ ray (half-line)

Basic 3-D transformations: scaling

Some of the 3-D transformations are just like the 2-D ones.

For example, <u>scaling</u>:

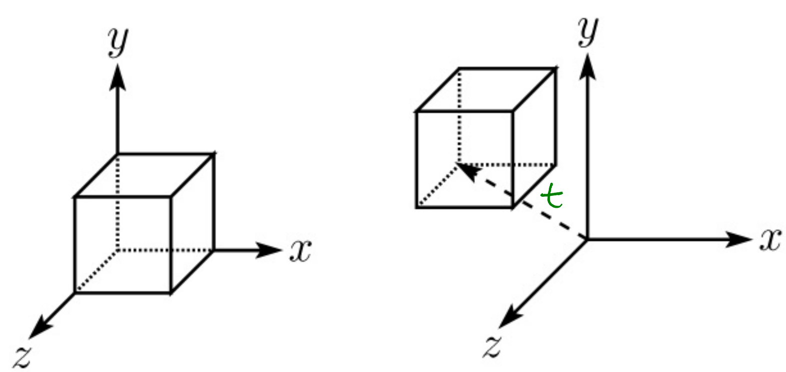
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Translation in 3D

t

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



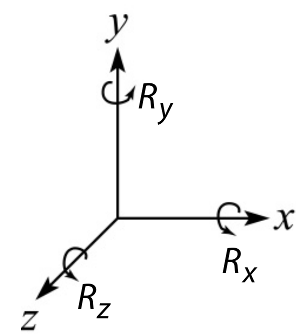
Rotation in 3D (cont'd)

These are the rotations about the canonical axes:

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

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

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



Use right hand rule

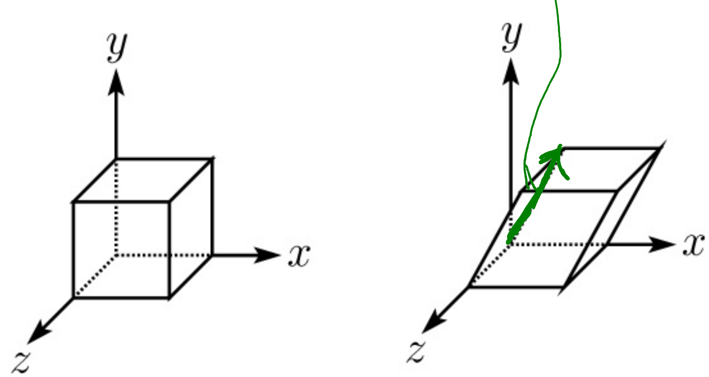
A general rotation can be specified in terms of a product of these three matrices. How else might you specify a rotation?

"quaternion" → specifies rotation about arbitrary direction

Shearing in 3D

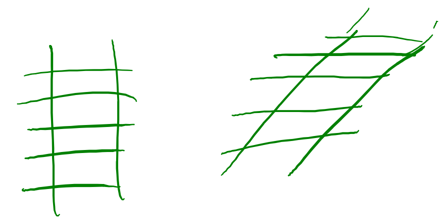
Shearing is also more complicated. Here is one example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



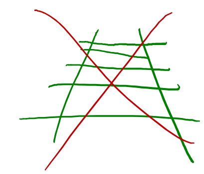
We call this a shear with respect to the x-z plane.

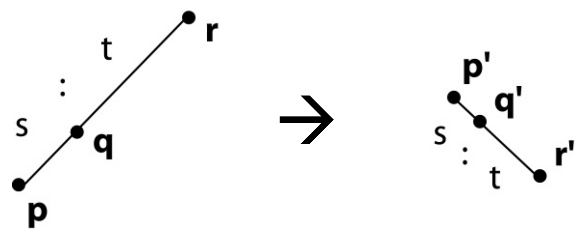
Properties of affine transformations



Here are some useful properties of affine transformations:

- Lines map to lines
- Parallel lines remain parallel
- Midpoints map to midpoints (in fact, ratios are always preserved)





$$\text{ratio} = \frac{\|\mathbf{pq}\|}{\|\mathbf{qr}\|} = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{\|\mathbf{p'q'}\|}{\|\mathbf{q'r'}\|}$$

Affine transformations in OpenGL

OpenGL maintains a "modelview" matrix that holds the current transformation **M.**

The modelview matrix is applied to points (usually vertices of polygons) before drawing.

It is modified by commands including:

- `glLoadIdentity()` $\mathbf{M} \leftarrow \mathbf{I}$
  - set **M** to identity
- `glTranslatef(`t_x`, `t_y`, `t_z`)` $\mathbf{M} \leftarrow \mathbf{MT}$
  - translate by (t_x, t_y, t_z)
- `glRotatef(θ, x, y, z)` $\mathbf{M} \leftarrow \mathbf{MR}$
  - rotate by angle θ about axis (x, y, z)
- `glScalef(`s_x`, `s_y`, `s_z`)` $\mathbf{M} \leftarrow \mathbf{MS}$
  - scale by (s_x, s_y, s_z)

Note that OpenGL adds transformations by *postmultiplication* of the modelview matrix.

Summary

What to take away from this lecture:

- All the names in boldface.
- How points and transformations are represented.
- How to compute lengths, dot products, and cross products of vectors, and what their geometrical meanings are.
- What all the elements of a 2 x 2 transformation matrix do and how these generalize to 3 x 3 transformations.
- What homogeneous coordinates are and how they work for affine transformations.
- How to concatenate transformations.
- The mathematical properties of affine transformations.