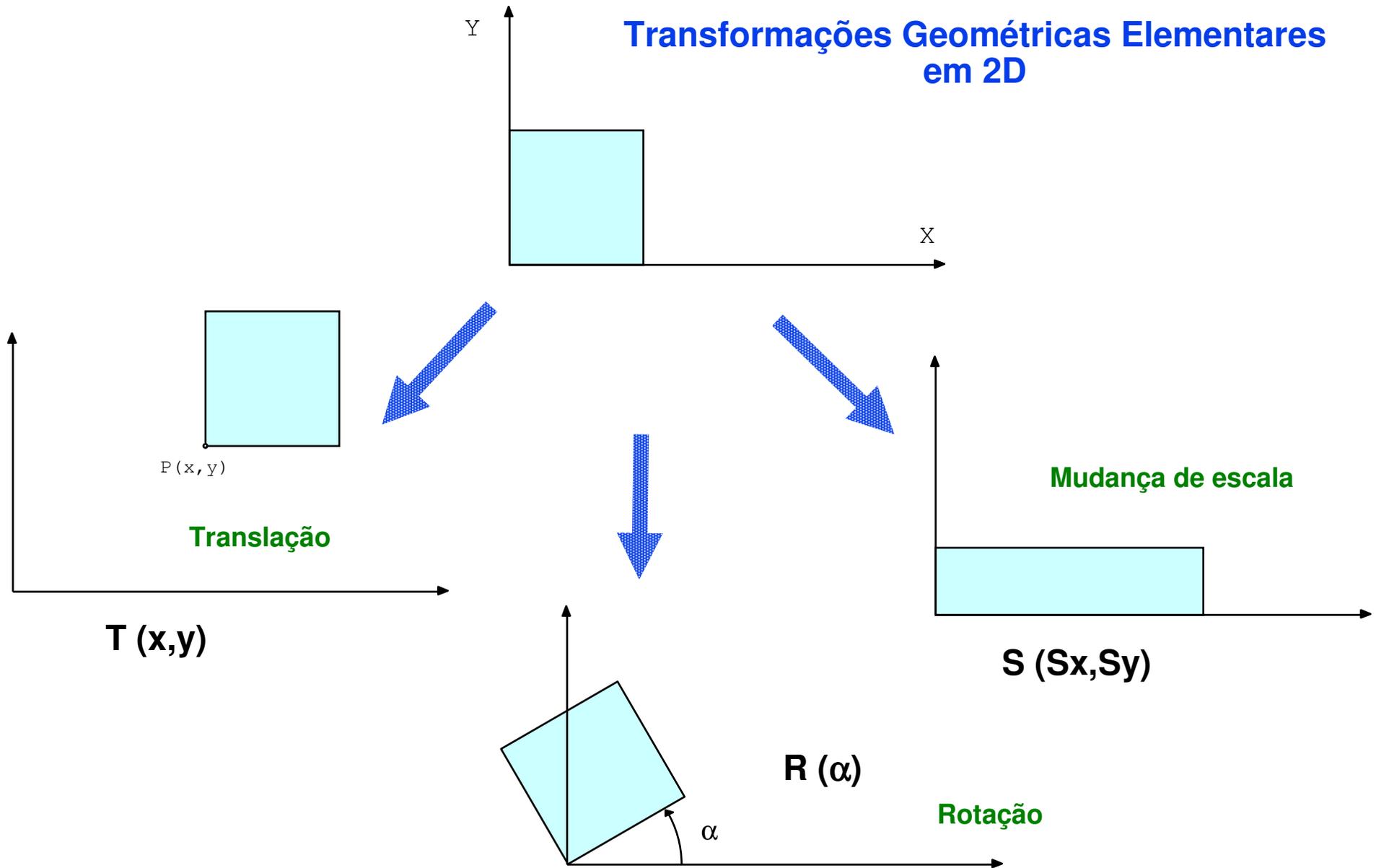


Transformações Geométricas Elementares em 2D



Tratamento matemático (1)

$$P(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \text{em Coordenadas Homogêneas 2D}$$

$$P'(x', y') = M \cdot P(x, y)$$

Translação

$$T(T_x, T_y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x' = x + T_x$$

$$y' = y + T_y$$

Mudança de escala

$$S(S_x, S_y) = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fatores de escala

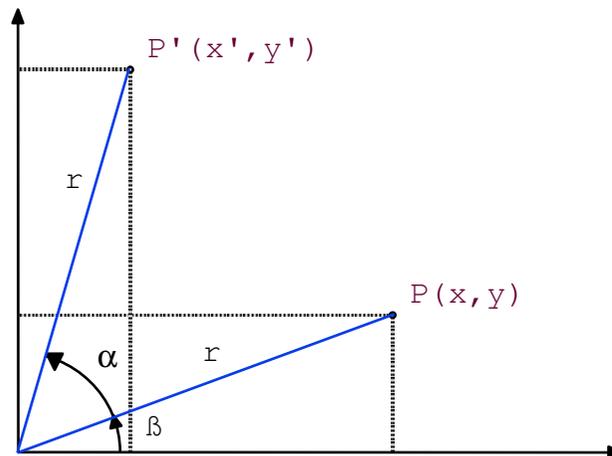
$$x' = S_x * x$$

$$y' = S_y * y$$

Tratamento matemático (2)

Rotação

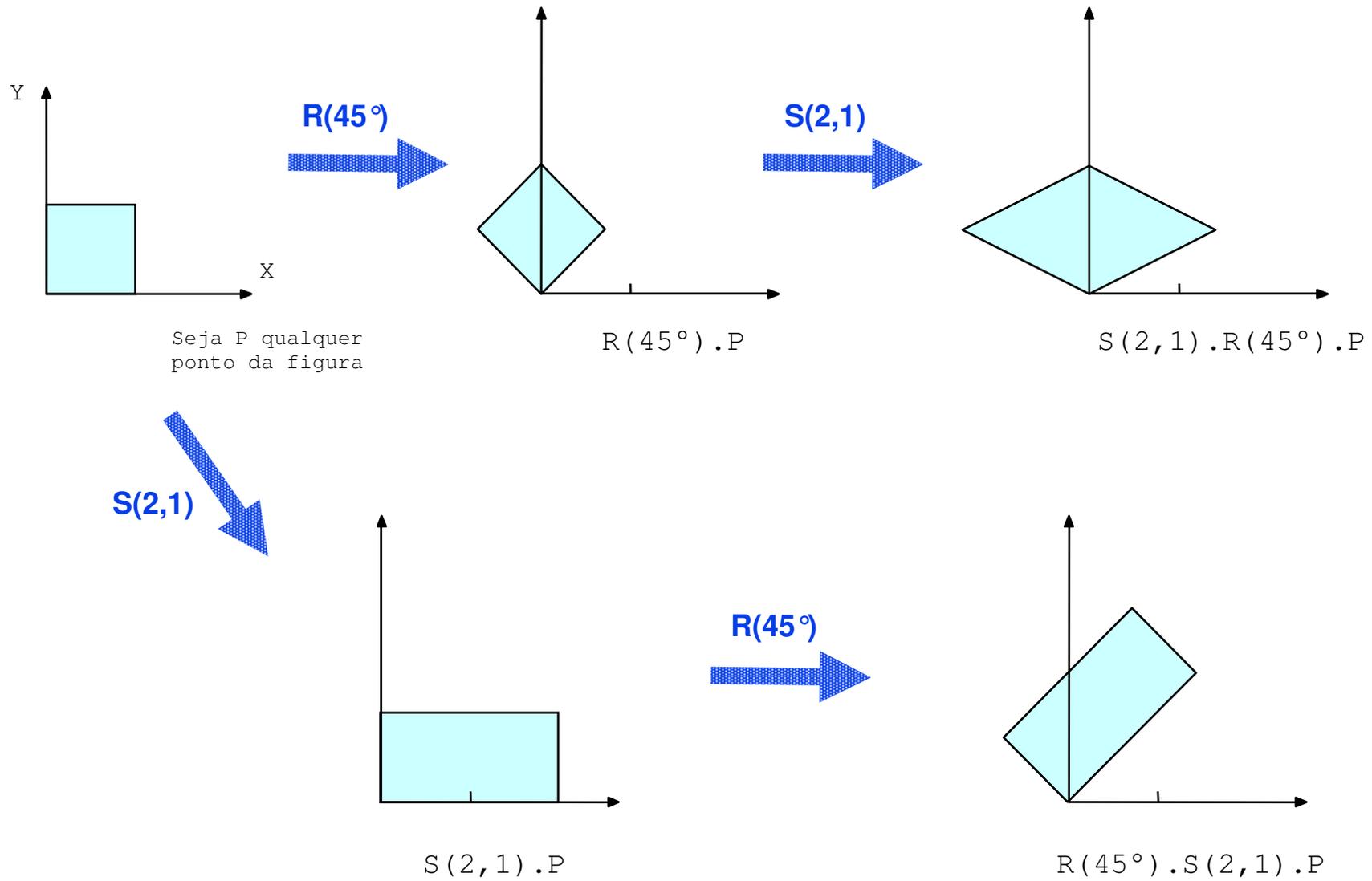
$$R(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



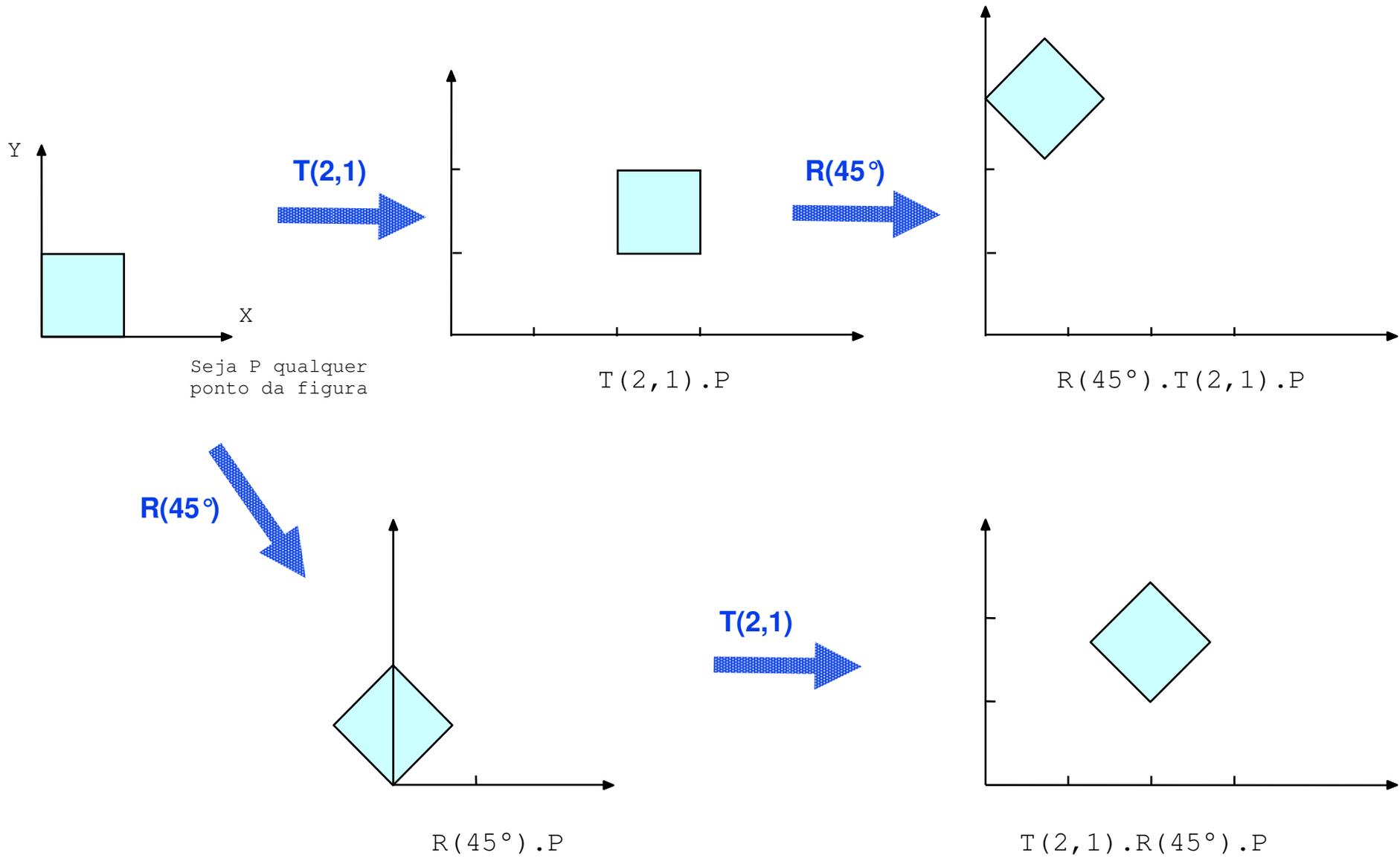
$$\begin{aligned} x' &= r \cdot \cos(\beta + \alpha) \\ &= r \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \cos \alpha - r \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha \\ &= x \cdot \cos \alpha - y \cdot \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= r \cdot \sin(\beta + \alpha) \\ &= r \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha + r \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \cos \alpha \\ &= x \cdot \sin \alpha + y \cdot \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Composição de Transformações Geométricas: R e S



Composição de Transformações Geométricas: T e R



2D

Quando é que se pode garantir a comutatividade?

$R(\infty).R(\beta)$

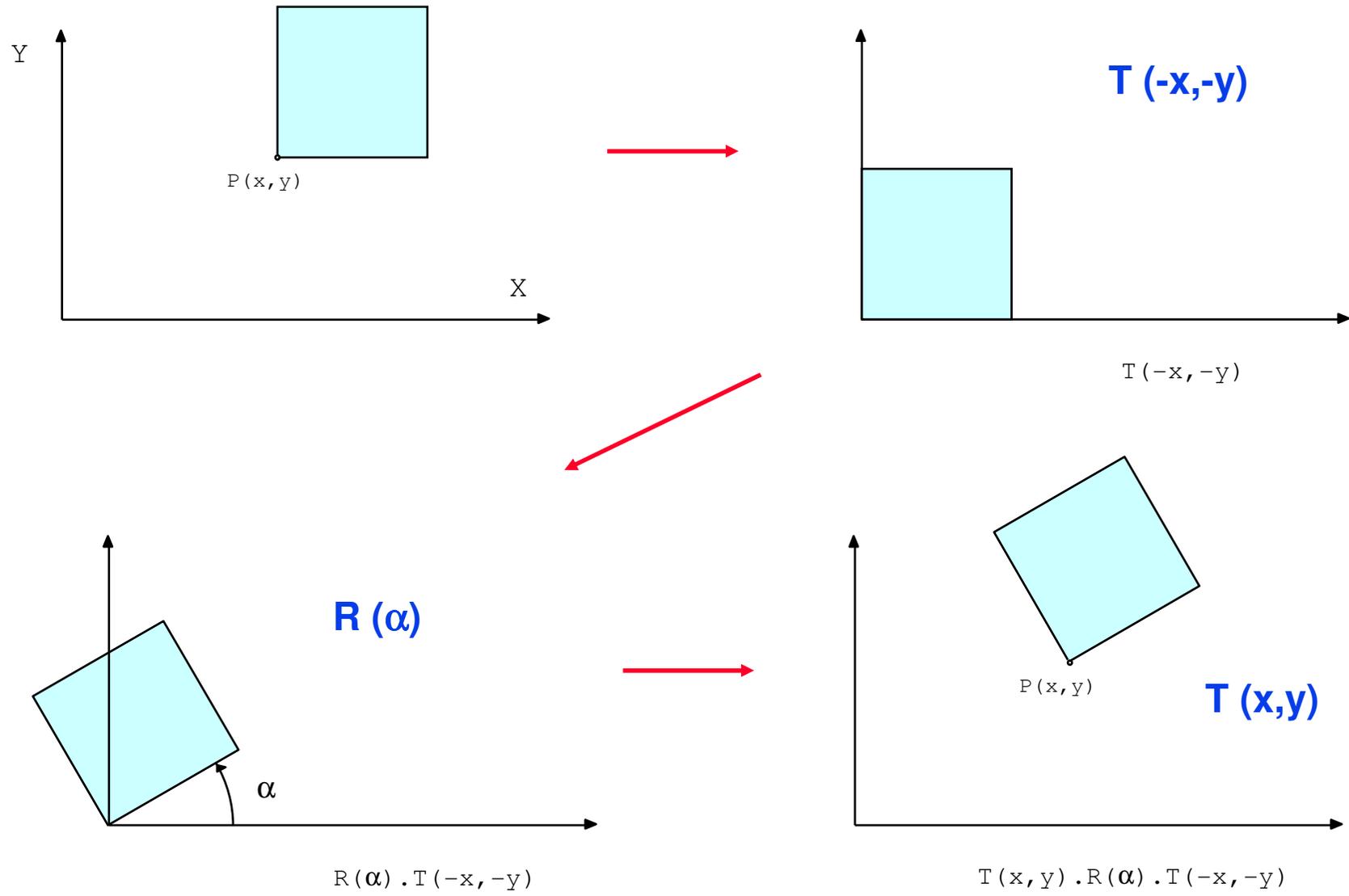
$S(K1,K2).S(K3,K4)$

$T(D1,D2).T(D3,D4)$

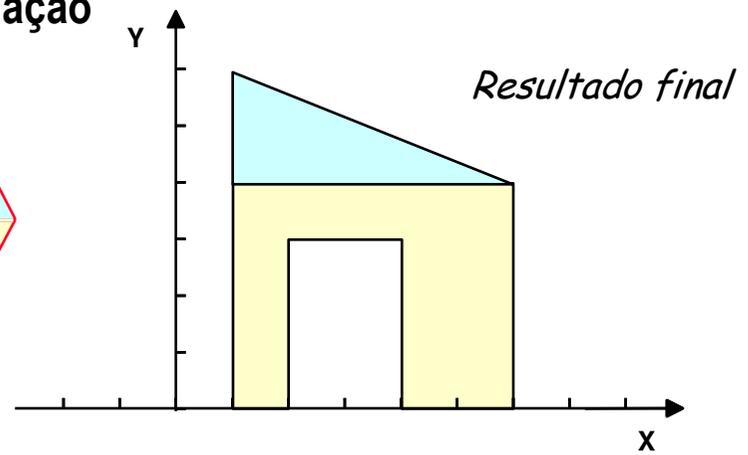
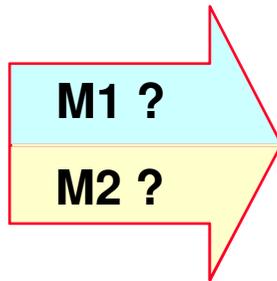
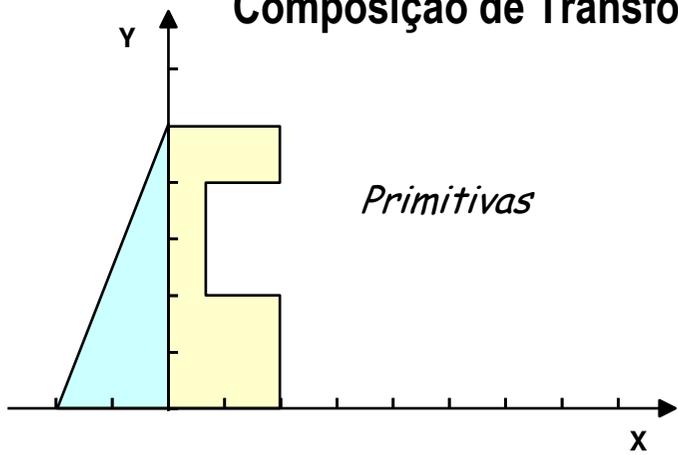
$S(K,K).R(\infty)$



Composição de Transformações: Rotação em torno de um ponto arbitrário $P(x,y)$

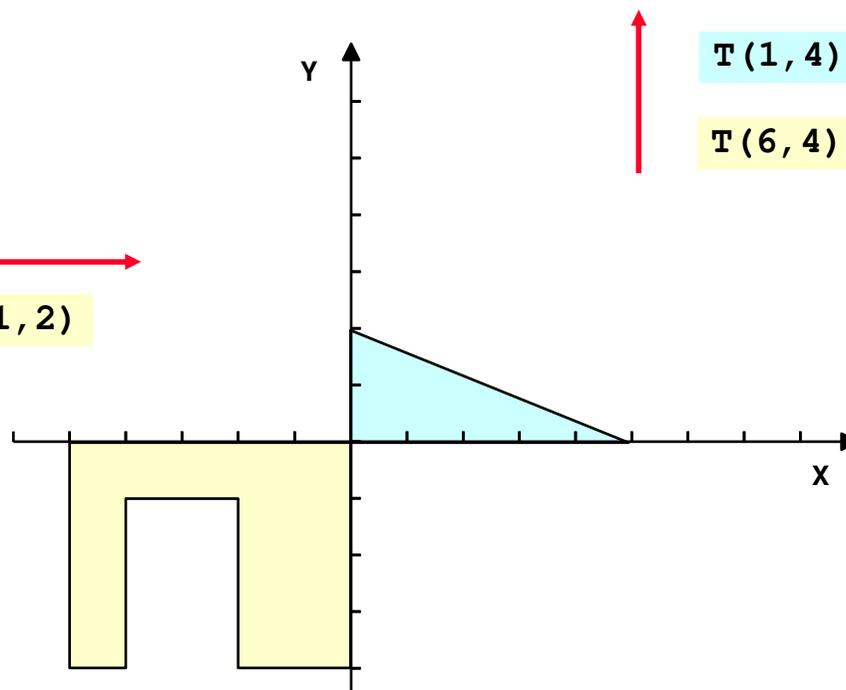
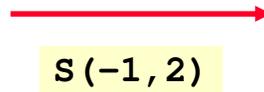
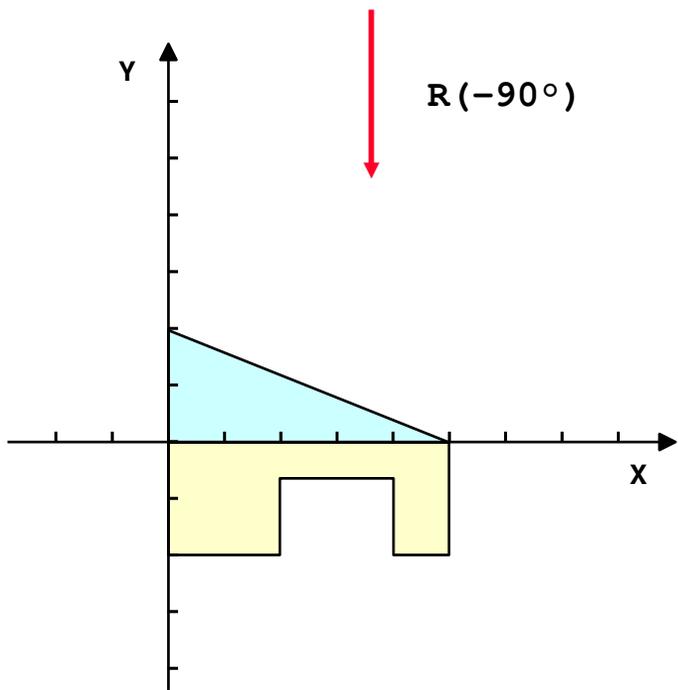


Composição de Transformações em Modelação



$$M1 = T(1,4).R(-90^\circ)$$

$$M2 = T(6,4).S(-1,2).R(-90^\circ)$$

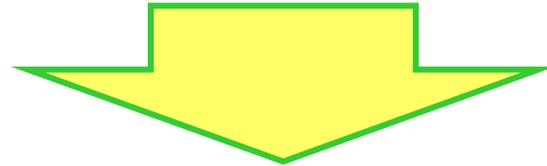


Aplicação da composição de transformações geométricas no enquadramento janela-visor

$$x' = (x - A) \cdot B + C$$

$$y' = (y - D) \cdot J + K$$

$$J = E \text{ ou } G, K = F \text{ ou } H$$

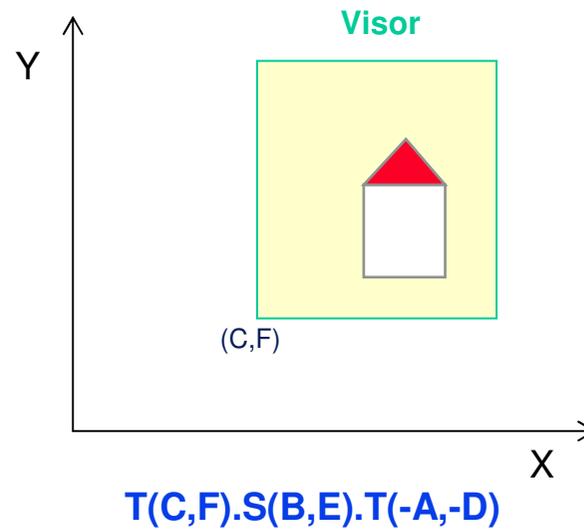
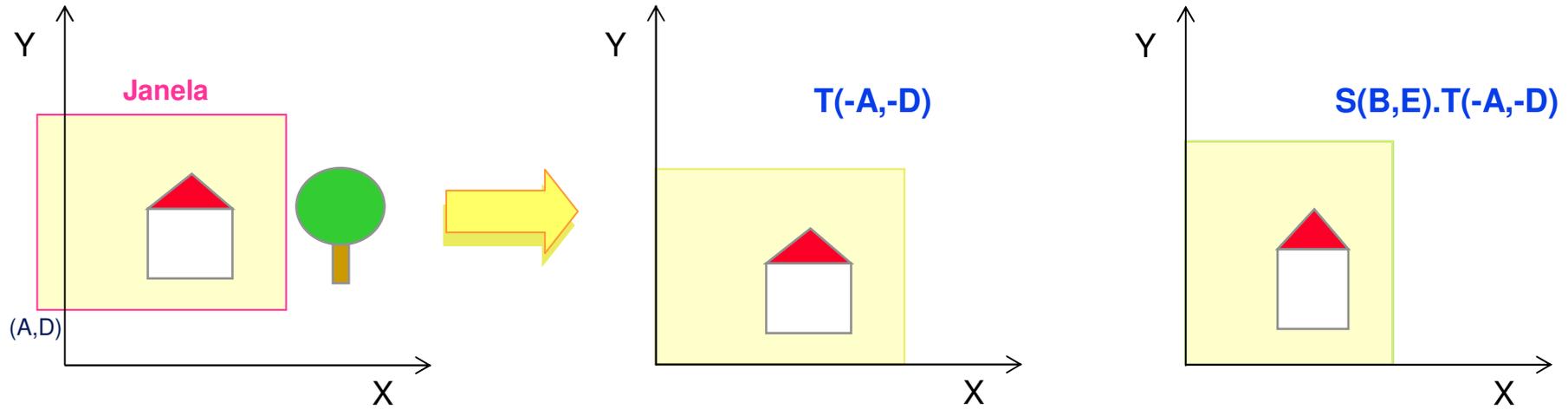


$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 1 & K \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -A \\ 0 & 1 & -D \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ou, numa forma mais compacta:

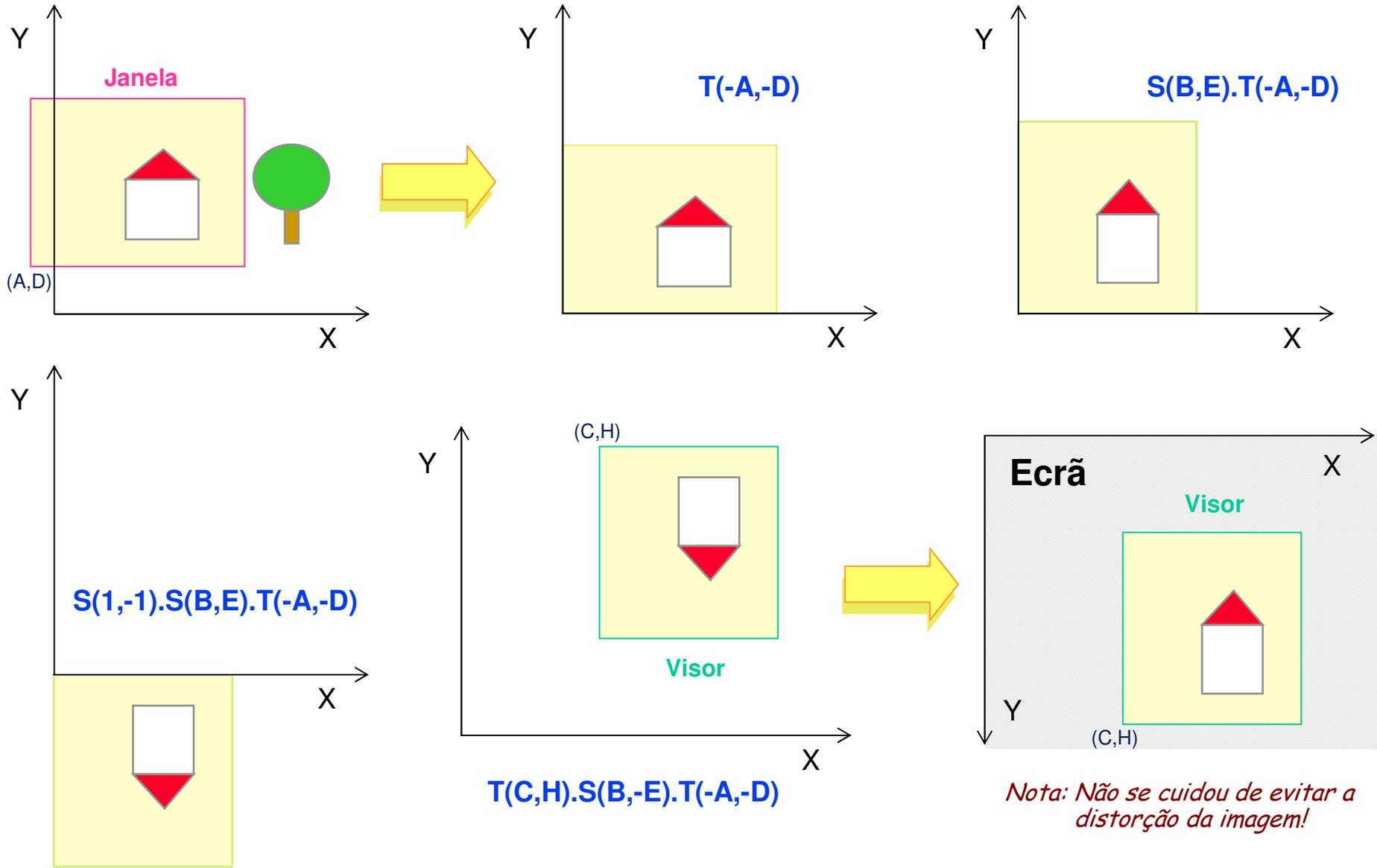
$$P' = T(C, K) \cdot S(B, J) \cdot T(-A, -D) \cdot P$$

Aplicação na dedução da transformação de enquadramento



Nota: Não se cuidou de evitar a distorção da imagem, caso em que deveria ser $B=E$

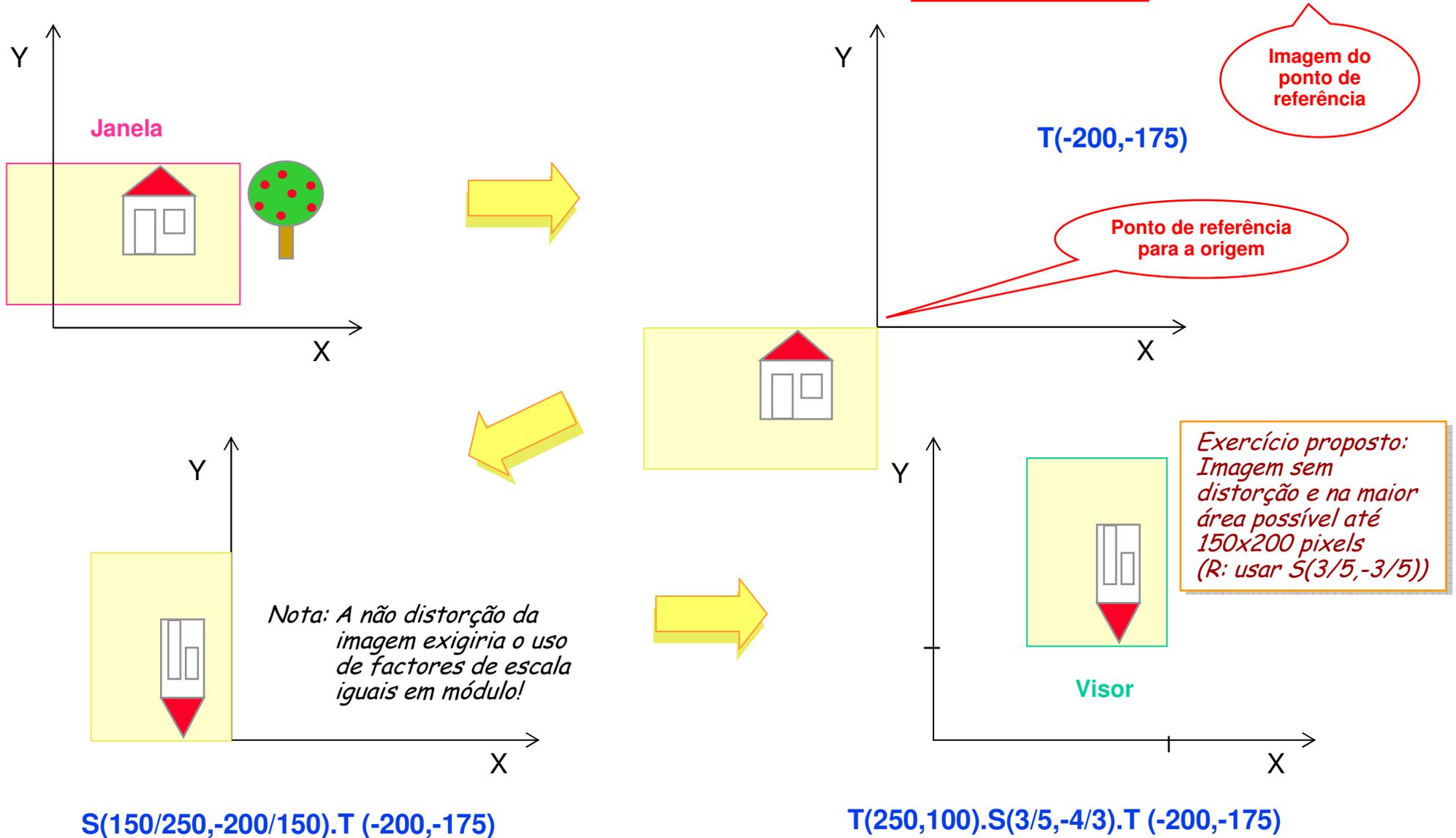
Aplicação na dedução da transformação de enquadramento (coordenadas do ecrã)



Nota: Não se cuidou de evitar a distorção da imagem!

Exemplo numérico (à escala) para ecrã:

Transformar a Janela $-50 \leq x \leq 200 \wedge 25 \leq y \leq 175$ num Visor de 150x200 pixels e canto superior direito no ponto (250,100)



Transformações Geométricas em



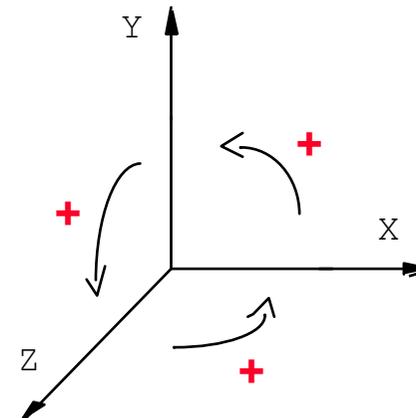
T (x,y,z)

S (Sx,Sy,Sz)

R_z(α)

R_x(α)

R_y(α)



Transformações inversas:

$$T(x,y,z) \longrightarrow T(-x,-y,-z)$$

$$S(S_x,S_y,S_z) \longrightarrow S(1/S_x,1/S_y,1/S_z)$$

$$R(\alpha) \longrightarrow R(-\alpha)$$

Transformações Geométricas em



$$T(T_x, T_y, T_z) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

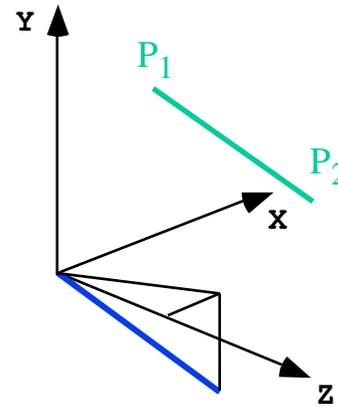
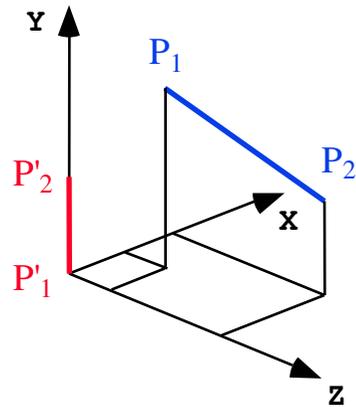
$$S(S_x, S_y, S_z) = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

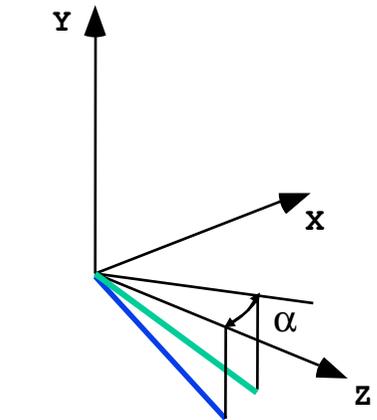
$$R_x(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

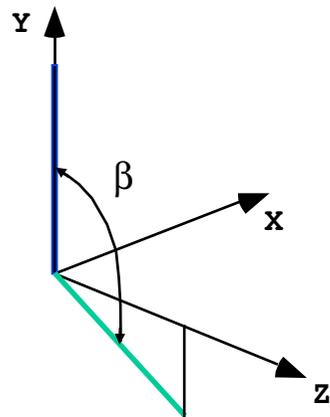
EXEMPLO de APLICAÇÃO 3D, por composição de transformações elementares: Transformar P_1P_2 em $P'_1P'_2$



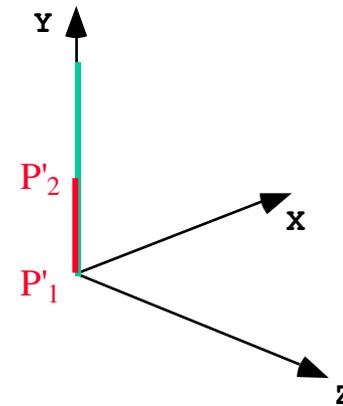
$$T(T_X, T_Y, T_Z)$$



$$R_Y(-\alpha) \cdot T(T_X, T_Y, T_Z)$$



$$R_X(-\beta) \cdot R_Y(-\alpha) \cdot T(T_X, T_Y, T_Z)$$



$$S(1, S_Y, 1) \cdot R_X(-\beta) \cdot R_Y(-\alpha) \cdot T(T_X, T_Y, T_Z)$$

3D

Quando é que se pode garantir a comutatividade?

$$R_i(\alpha).R_i(\beta)$$

$$S(K1,K2,K3).S(K4,K5,K6)$$

$$T(D1,D2,D3).T(D4,D5,D6)$$

$$S(K,K,K).R_z(\alpha)$$

$$S(K1,K,K).R_x(\alpha)$$

$$S(K,K2,K).R_y(\alpha)$$

