


3D Geometric Transformation

3D computer graphics (in contrast to 2D computer graphics) are graphics that use a three-dimensional representation of geometric data (often Cartesian) that is stored in the computer for the purposes of performing calculations and rendering 2D images. Such images may be stored for viewing later or displayed in real-time.

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 - Scaling
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Transformation in 3D

■ Transformation Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & D & G & J \\ B & E & H & K \\ C & F & I & L \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & S \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|c} & \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \end{array} \right]$$

The diagram shows a 4x4 transformation matrix on the left, with elements A, D, G, J in the first row; B, E, H, K in the second; C, F, I, L in the third; and 0, 0, 0, S in the fourth. A red arrow points to a 4x4 matrix on the right, which is partitioned into four quadrants. The top-left quadrant is labeled 3x3, the top-right is 3x1, the bottom-left is 1x3, and the bottom-right is 1x1.

3x3 : Scaling, Reflection, Shearing, Rotation

3x1 : Translation

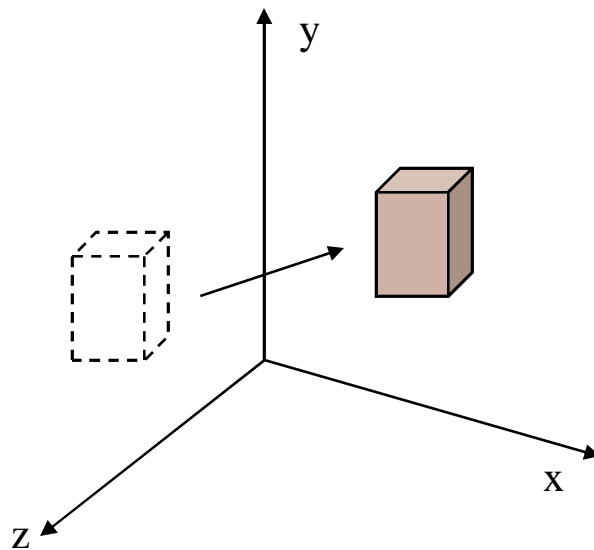
1x1 : Uniform global Scaling

1x3 : Homogeneous representation

3D Translation

■ Translation of a Point

$$x' = x + t_x, \quad y' = y + t_y, \quad z' = z + t_z$$

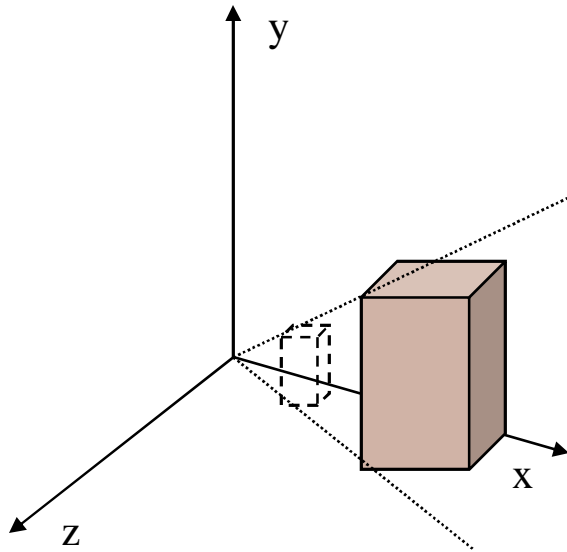


$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3D Scaling

■ Uniform Scaling

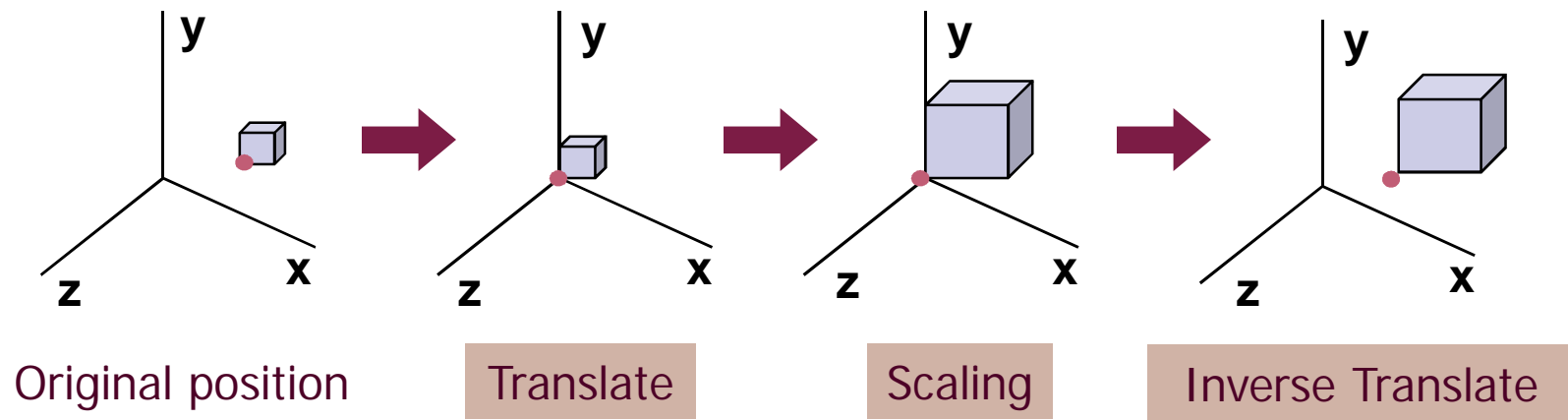
$$x' = x \cdot s_x, \quad y' = y \cdot s_y, \quad z' = z \cdot s_z$$



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

Relative Scaling

■ Scaling with a Selected Fixed Position



$$T(x_f, y_f, z_f) \cdot S(s_x, s_y, s_z) \cdot T(-x_f, -y_f, -z_f) = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x_f \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y_f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z_f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -x_f \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -y_f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -z_f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


3D Rotation

A decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping squares in shades of maroon and red, located in the top right corner of the slide.

■ Coordinate-Axes Rotations

- X-axis rotation
- Y-axis rotation
- Z-axis rotation

■ General 3D Rotations

- Rotation about an axis that is parallel to one of the coordinate axes
 - Rotation about an arbitrary axis
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- A decorative horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide, consisting of a dark maroon segment on the left and a lighter maroon segment on the right.

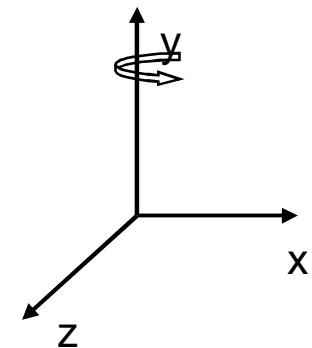
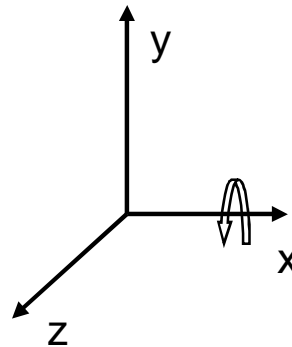
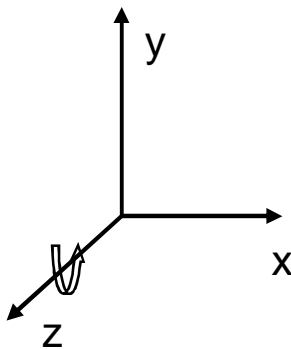
Coordinate-Axes Rotations

- Z-Axis Rotation
- X-Axis Rotation
- Y-Axis Rotation

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

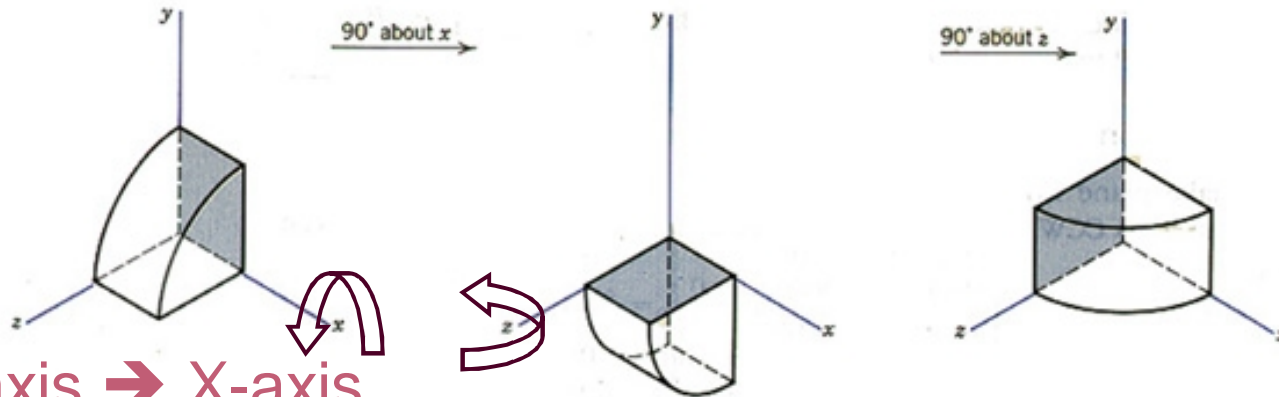
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



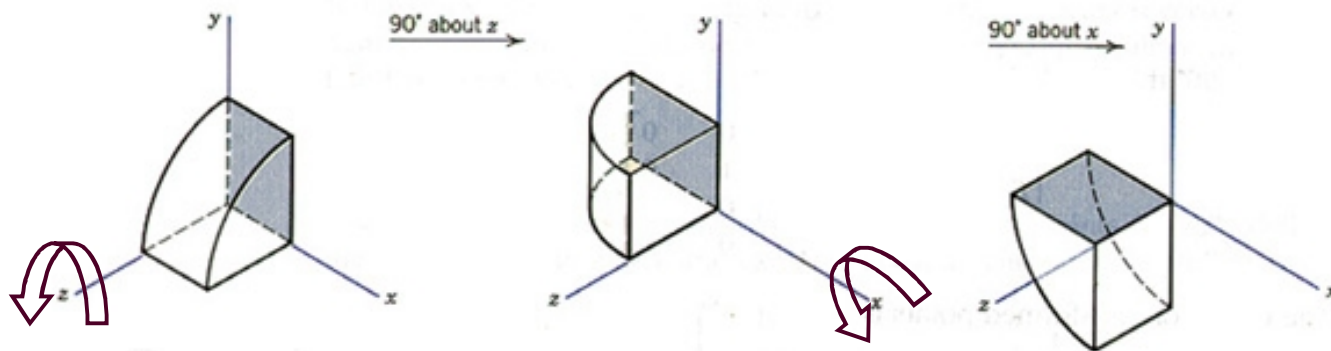
Order of Rotations

- Order of Rotation Affects Final Position

- X-axis → Z-axis




- Z-axis → X-axis



Application



A **3D (three-Dimensional) film** or **S3D (stereoscopic 3D) film** is a motion picture that enhances the illusion of depth perception. Derived from stereoscopic photography, a regular motion picture camera system is used to record the images as seen from two perspectives (or computer-generated imagery generates the two perspectives in post-production), and special projection hardware and/or eyewear are used to provide the illusion of depth when viewing the film.



Scope of Research



The first widely available commercial application of human virtual models appeared in 1998 on the Lands' End web site. The human virtual models were created by the company My Virtual Model Inc. and enabled users to create a model of themselves and try on 3D clothing. There are several modern programs that allow for the creation of virtual human models (Poser being one example).

