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Affine Transformations

Graphics I
Faramarz Samavati



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Today!

- ❖ Affine space
- ❖ Motivation for transformations
- ❖ 2D rotation
- ❖ Affine transformation

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Comparison

vectors



Add and scale

Direction and length

Do not have a fixed position

Unaffected by translation

u, v, w, ...

points



Do not have

Direction and length

Do have

Moved by translation

P, Q, R, ...

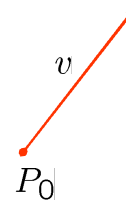
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Affine Combination

- ❖ Definition
- ❖ Why does it make sense?

$$\sum_i \alpha_i P_i = P_0 + \underbrace{\sum_i \alpha_i (P_i - P_0)}_v$$



- ❖ A simple criteria to check validity of linear combinations

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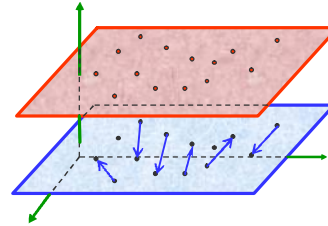


Affine Space

❖ A collection of elements(points)

$$\sum \alpha_i = 1$$

❖ Associated vector space



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Transformations

- ❖ Changing the size and orientation
- ❖ Placing a number of instances
- ❖ Expressing the symmetry
- ❖ Viewing
- ❖ Animation





Geris Game Animation



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Translation



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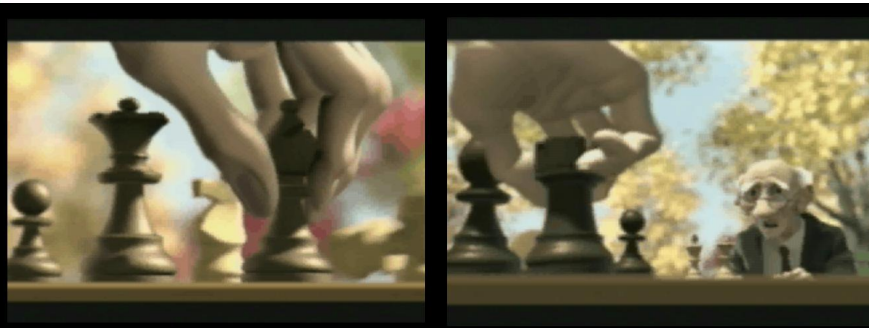
Scaling



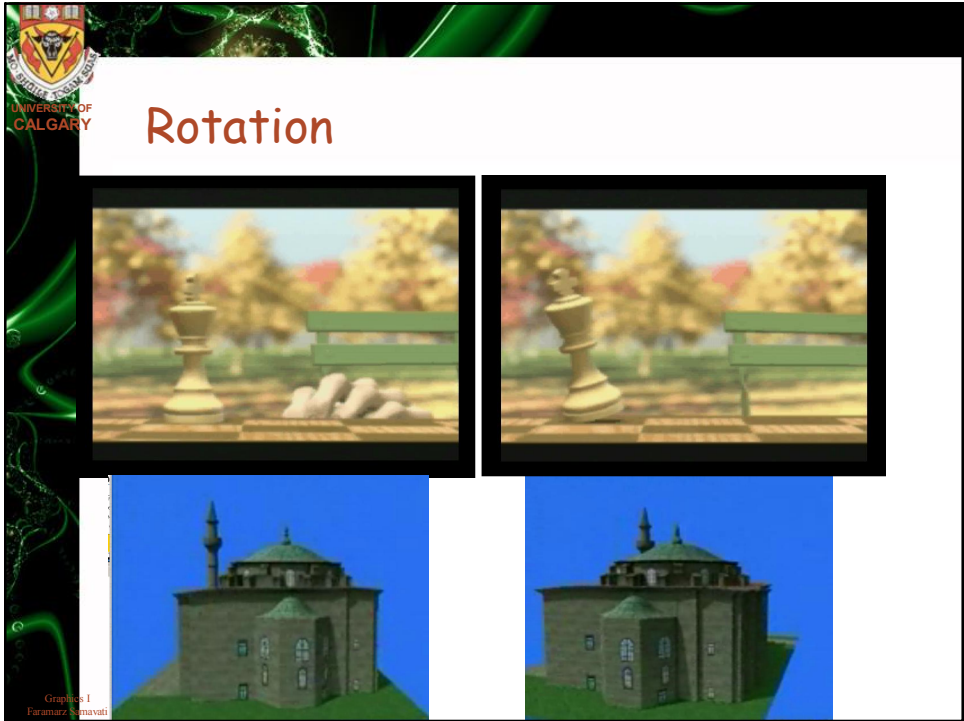
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Viewing



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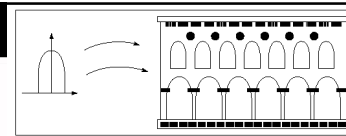


Introduction to Transformation

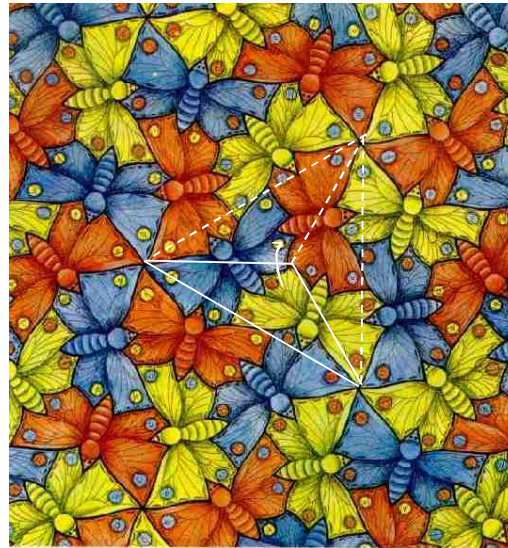
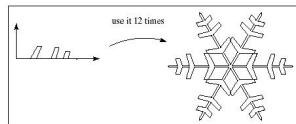
- ❖ Staple in computer graphics
- ❖ Example: rotation, scale, translate
- ❖ Viewing is another important transformation
- ❖ Adjust our objects in a proper size, situation and direction

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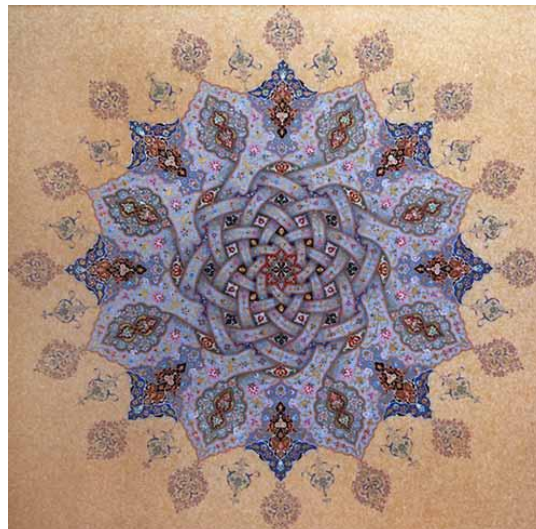
Other Benefits



- ❖ Compose a scene out of a number of similar objects
- ❖ Produce symmetric objects by designing a simple motif
- ❖ Produce complicated objects by iteration of some transformations


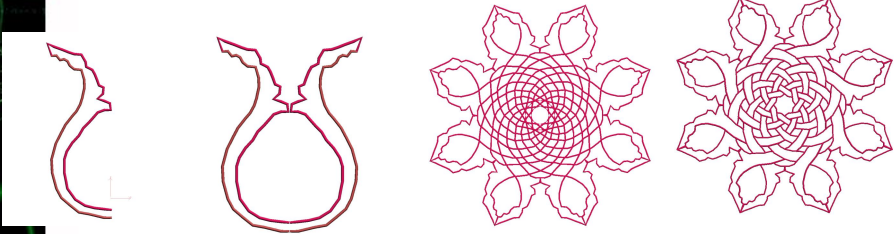


2D patterns and decorations



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Motif

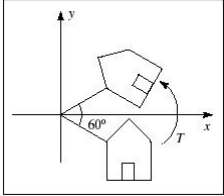
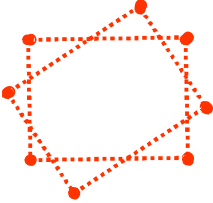



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2D Rotation

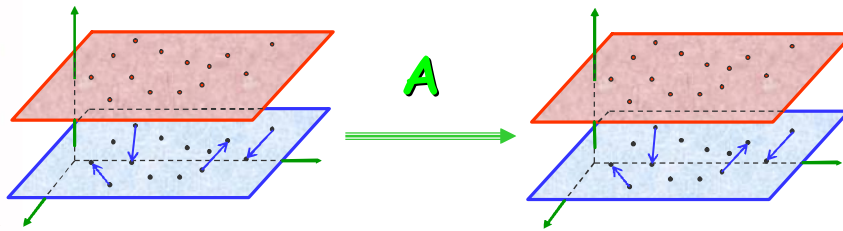
- ❖
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$
- ❖ $P' = MP$
- ❖ It can be used for points or vectors
- ❖ Transforming endpoints is enough

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Which kind of transformations can preserve lines and poly-lines?

- ❖ Transforming end-points is enough
- ❖ Affine transformations
- ❖ Preserve Affine combination
- ❖ example



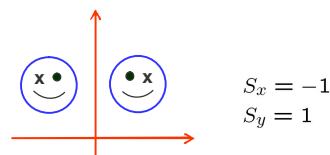
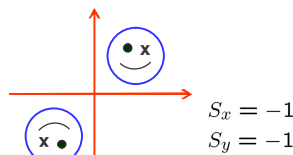
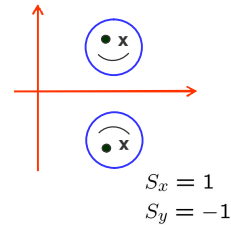
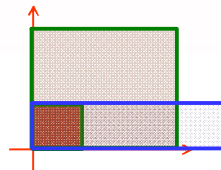
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Scaling

- ❖ Scaling about the origin
- ❖ Change the size of an object
- ❖ 2D matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 \\ 0 & S_y \end{bmatrix}$$

- ❖ Uniform and non-uniform scaling
- ❖ Negative factors produce reflection



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Translation

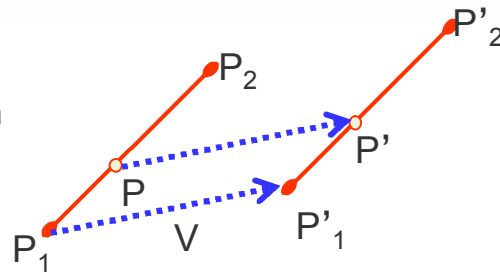
❖ Point translation

❖ $P' = P + v$

❖ Matrix form?

❖ Is it Affine? Preserves lines?

❖ Does it work for points and vectors?



Answers

❖ No 2x2 matrix notation

❖ It is Affine

❖ Different interpretations for vectors and points

❖ We need a new representation

Homogeneous Representation

shape	point •	vector →
Previous notation 2D and 3D	$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$
homogeneous 2D, 3D	$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

- ❖ The reason of “Why do we need 4D coordinates?”

Useful Representation

- ❖ Good separation between vectors and points
- ❖ It shows directly why we have just Affine combinations
- ❖ Matrix notation for translation

Matrix Notation for Translation

$$\diamond \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & v_1 \\ 0 & 1 & v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ❖ Points: moved by translation
- ❖ Vectors: unaffected by translation
- ❖ 2D translation in homogeneous coordinates
- ❖ 3D translation in homogeneous coordinates

3D transformations

- ❖ 3D scaling

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ❖ 3D translation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & v_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & v_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

