CS-184: Computer Graphics

Lecture #4: 2D Transformations

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Today

- 2D Transformations
  - “Primitive” Operations
    - Scale, Rotate, Shear, Flip, Translate
  - Homogenous Coordinates
  - SVD
  - Start thinking about rotations...
Introduction

- **Transformation:**
  An operation that changes one configuration into another

- **For images, shapes, etc.**
  A geometric transformation maps positions that define the object to other positions
  Linear transformation means the transformation is defined by a linear function... which is what matrices are good for.

Some Examples

- Original
- Uniform Scale
- Rotation
- Nonuniform Scale
- Shear

Images from Conan The Destroyer, 1984
Mapping Function

\[ f(x) = x \text{ in old image} \]

\[ c(x) = [195, 120, 58] \quad c'x = c(f(x)) \]

Linear -vs- Nonlinear

Linear (shear)

Nonlinear (swirl)
Geometric -vs- Color Space

Color Space Transform
(edge finding)

Linear Geometric
(flip)

Instancing

M.C. Escher, from Ghostscript 8.0 Distribution
Instancing

- Reuse geometric descriptions
- Saves memory

Linear is Linear

- Polygons defined by points
- Edges defined by interpolation between two points
- Interior defined by interpolation between all points
- Linear interpolation
Linear is Linear

- Composing two linear function is still linear
- Transform polygon by transforming vertices

\[ f(x) = a + bx \quad g(f) = c + df \]

\[ g(x) = c + df(x) = c + ad + bdx \]

\[ g(x) = a' + b'x \]
Points in Space

- Represent point in space by vector in \( \mathbb{R}^n \)
  - Relative to some origin!
  - Relative to some coordinate axes!
- Later we’ll add something extra...

\[ \mathbf{p} = [4, 2]^T \]

Basic Transformations

- Basic transforms are: rotate, scale, and translate
- Shear is a composite transformation!

- Uniform/Isotropic
- Non-uniform/Anisotropic

- Translate
- Scale
- Shear -- not really "basic"
Linear Functions in 2D

\[ x' = f(x, y) = c_1 + c_2x + c_3y \]
\[ y' = f(x, y) = d_1 + d_2x + d_3y \]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x' \\
y'
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} M_{xx} & M_{xy} \\ M_{yx} & M_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[ x' = t + M \cdot x \]

Rotations

\[ p' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} p \]
Rotations

- Rotations are positive counter-clockwise
- Consistent w/ right-hand rule
- Don’t be different...
- Note:
  - rotate by zero degrees give identity
  - rotations are modulo 360 (or $2\pi$)

Rotations

- Preserve lengths and distance to origin
- Rotation matrices are orthonormal
- $\det(R) = 1 \neq -1$
- In 2D rotations commute...
  - But in 3D they won’t!
Scales

- Uniform/isotropic
- Non-uniform/anisotropic

\[ p' = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} p \]

Scales

- Diagonal matrices
  - Diagonal parts are scale in X and scale in Y directions
  - Negative values flip
  - Two negatives make a positive (180 deg. rotation)
- Really, axis-aligned scales

Not axis-aligned...
Shears

\[
p' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & H_{yx} \\ H_{xy} & 1 \end{bmatrix} p
\]

- Shears are not really primitive transforms
- Related to non-axis-aligned scales
- More shortly.....
Translation

- This is the not-so-useful way:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\Delta \\
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\Delta \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
p' = p + \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{bmatrix}
\]

Note that it's not like the others.

Arbitrary Matrices

- For everything but translations we have:

\[
x' = A \cdot x
\]

- Soon, translations will be assimilated as well

- What does an arbitrary matrix mean?
Singular Value Decomposition

- For any matrix, \( A \), we can write SVD:
  \[ A = QSR^T \]
  where \( Q \) and \( R \) are orthonormal and \( S \) is diagonal

- Can also write Polar Decomposition
  \[ A = QRSR^T \]
  where \( Q \) is still orthonormal

Decomposing Matrices

- We can force \( Q \) and \( R \) to have \( \text{Det}=1 \) so they are rotations
- Any matrix is now:
  - Rotation:Rotation:Scale:Rotation
  - See, shear is just a mix of rotations and scales
Composition

- Matrix multiplication composites matrices
  \[ p' = BAp \]
  “Apply A to p and then apply B to that result.”
  \[ p' = B(Ap) = (BA)p = Cp \]
- Several translations composted to one
- Translations still left out...
  \[ p' = B(Ap + t) = BAp + Bt = Cp + u \]
Composition

Transformations built up from others
SVD builds from scale and rotations
Also build other ways
i.e. 45 deg rotation built from shears

Homogeneous Coordinates

- Move to one higher dimensional space
  - Append a 1 at the end of the vectors

\[ p = \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix} \]
\[ \tilde{p} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \]
Homogeneous Translation

\[ \tilde{p}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \]

\[ \tilde{p}' = \tilde{A}\tilde{p} \]

The tildes are for clarity to distinguish homogenized from non-homogenized vectors.

Homogeneous Others

\[ \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \]

Now everything looks the same...
Hence the term “homogenized!”
Compositing Matrices

- Rotations and scales always about the origin
- How to rotate/scale about another point?

Rotate About Arb. Point

- Step 1: Translate point to origin
Rotate About Arb. Point

- Step 1: Translate point to origin
- Step 2: Rotate as desired

Translate (-C)
Rotate (θ)

Step 3: Put back where it was

Translate (C)
Rotate About Arb. Point

- Step 1: Translate point to origin
- Step 2: Rotate as desired
- Step 3: Put back where it was

Translate \((-C)\)
Rotate \((\theta)\)
Translate \((C)\)

\[
\hat{p}' = (-T)RT\hat{p} = A\hat{p}
\]
Scale About Arb. Axis

- Diagonal matrices scale about coordinate axes only:

  ![Diagonal matrices](image)

  Not axis-aligned

Scale About Arb. Axis

- Step 1: Translate axis to origin

  ![Step 1](image)
Scale About Arb. Axis

- Step 1: Translate axis to origin
- Step 2: Rotate axis to align with one of the coordinate axes
- Step 3: Scale as desired
Scale About Arb. Axis

- Step 1: Translate axis to origin
- Step 2: Rotate axis to align with one of the coordinate axes
- Step 3: Scale as desired
- Steps 4&5: Undo 2 and 1 (reverse order)

Order Matters!

- The order that matrices appear in matters
  \[ A \cdot B \neq BA \]
- Some special cases work, but they are special
- But matrices are associative
  \[ (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) \]
- Think about efficiency when you have many points to transform...
Matrix Inverses

- In general: $A^{-1}$ undoes effect of $A$
- Special cases:
  - Translation: negate $t_x$ and $t_y$
  - Rotation: transpose
  - Scale: invert diagonal (axis-aligned scales)
- Others:
  - Invert matrix
  - Invert SVD matrices

Point Vectors / Direction Vectors

- Points in space have a 1 for the "$w$" coordinate
- What should we have for $a - b$?
  - $w = 0$
  - Directions not the same as positions
  - Difference of positions is a direction
  - Position + direction is a position
  - Direction + direction is a direction
  - Position + position is nonsense
Something Require Care

For example, normals do not transform normally

\[ M(a \times b) \neq (Ma) \times (Mb) \]

\[ M(Re) \neq R(Me) \]