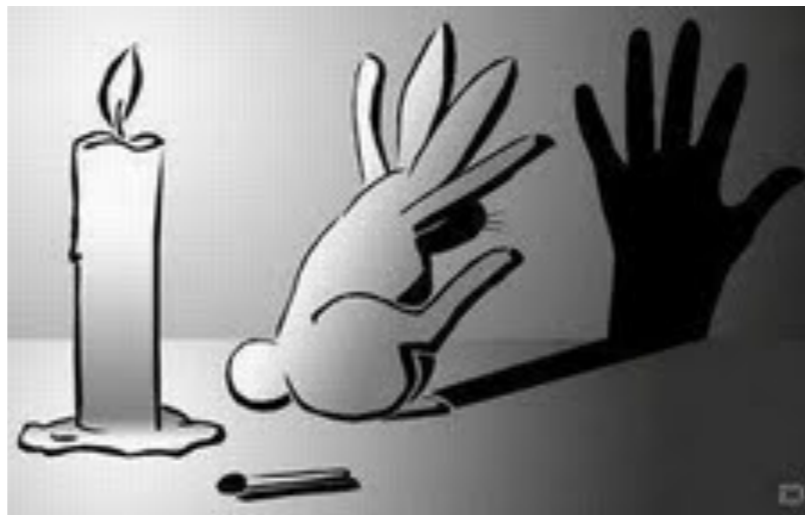


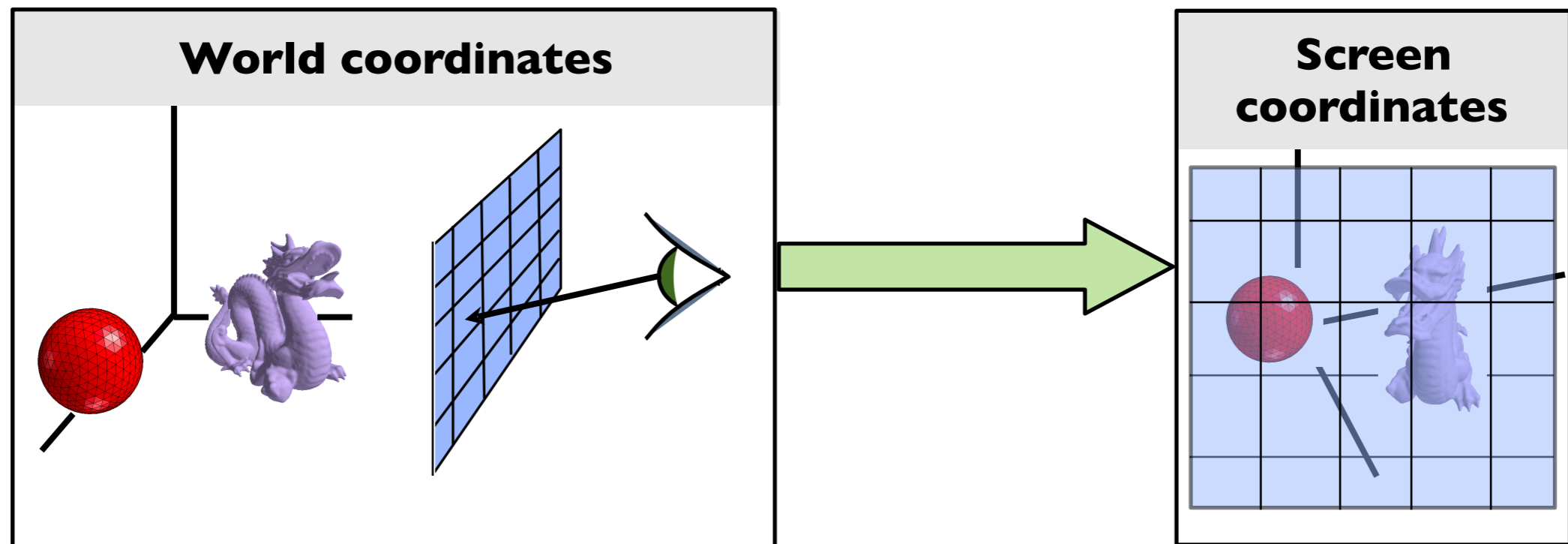
Viewing Transformations



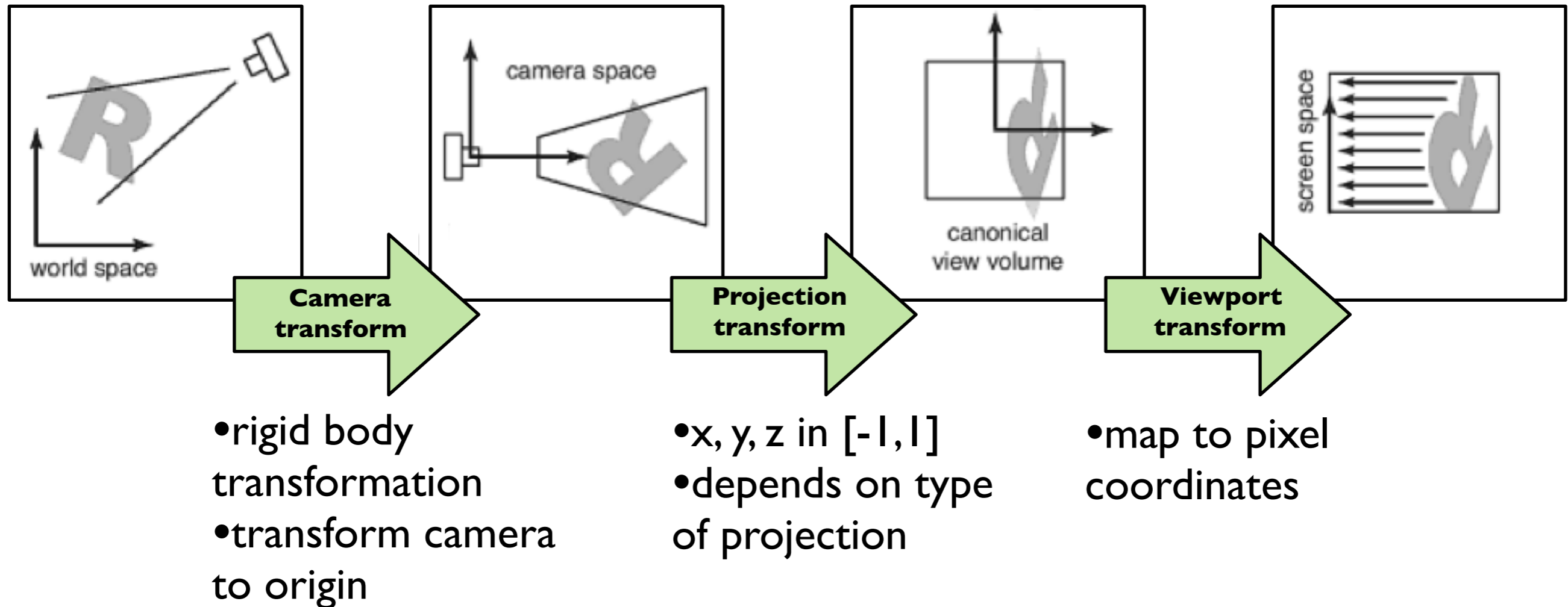
Viewing transformations



- Transform **vertices** from world coordinate descriptions to screen coordinate description

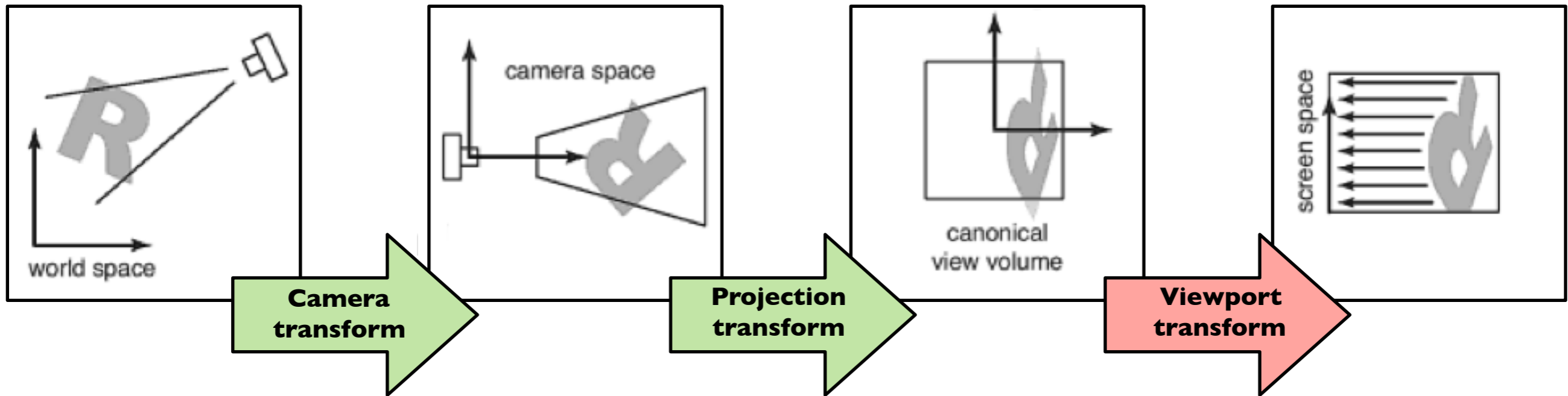


Decomposition of viewing transforms



Viewing transforms depend on: camera position and orientation, type of projection, field of view, image resolution

Viewport transform

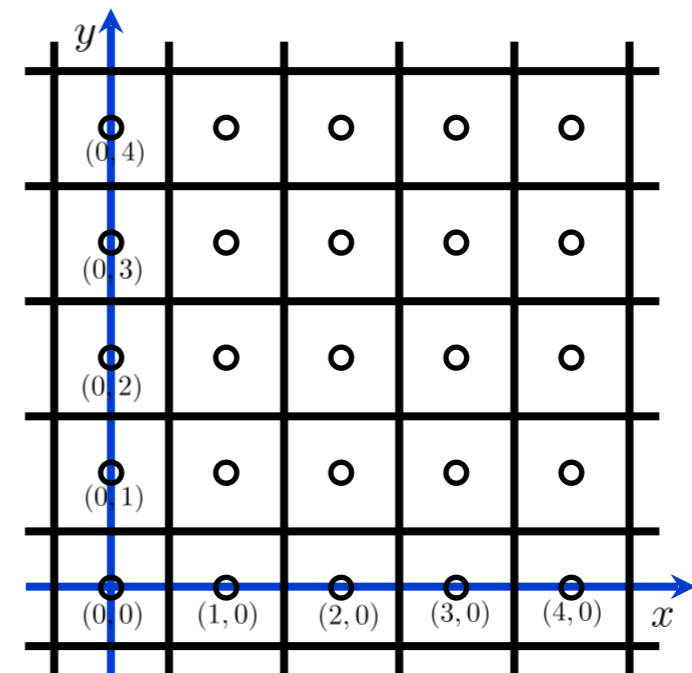


$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x', y', z')$$

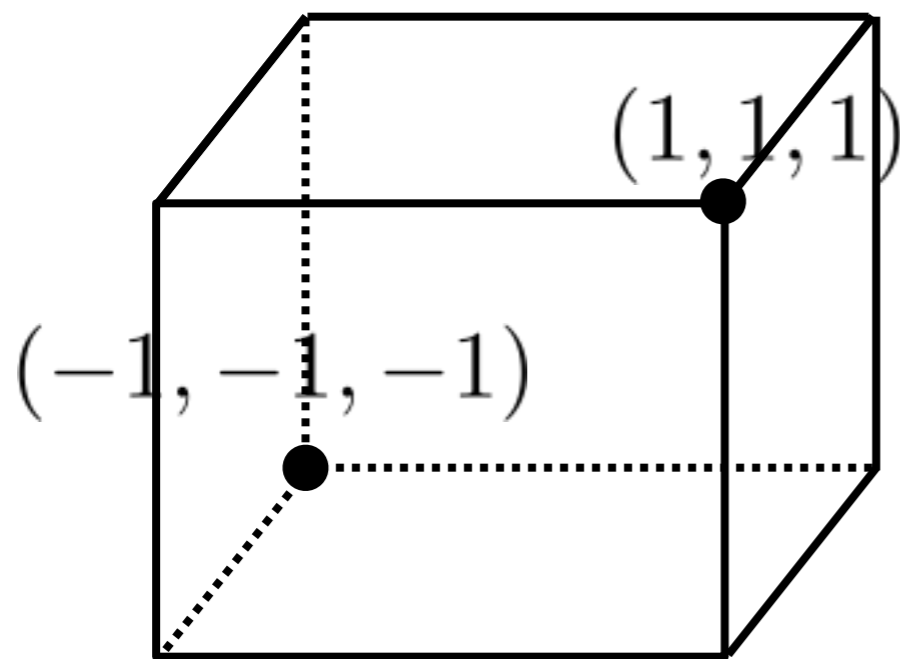
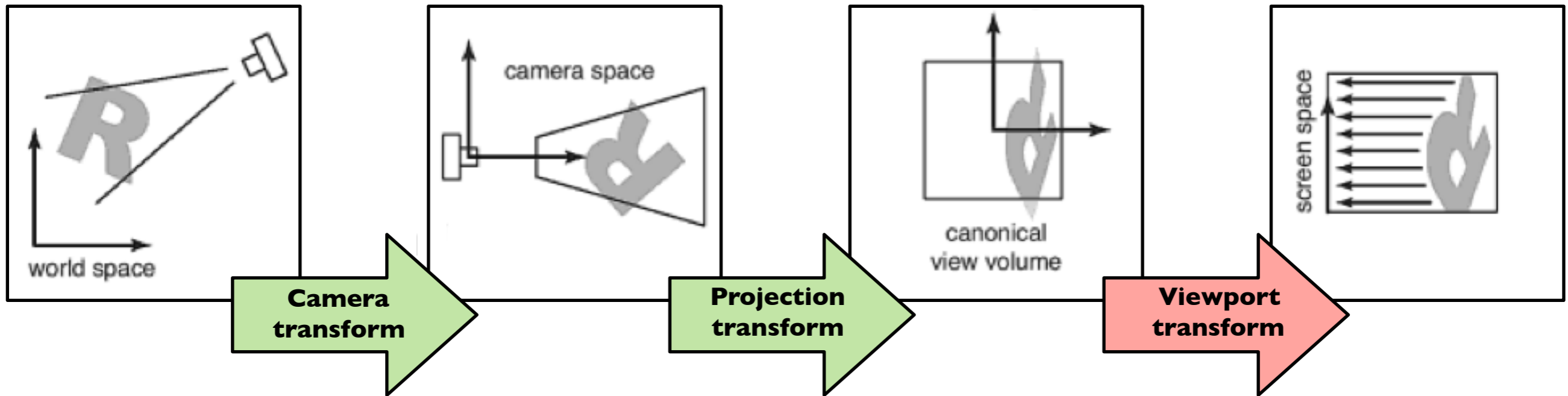
$$(x, y, z) \in [-1, 1]^3$$

$$x' \in [-.5, n_x - .5]$$

$$y' \in [-.5, n_y - .5]$$

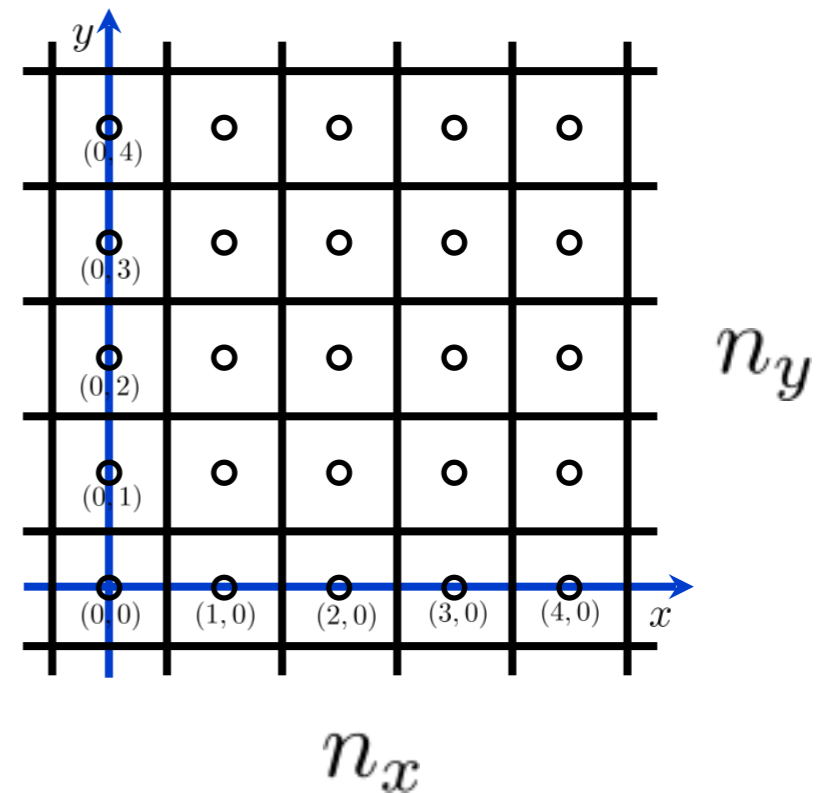


Viewport transform

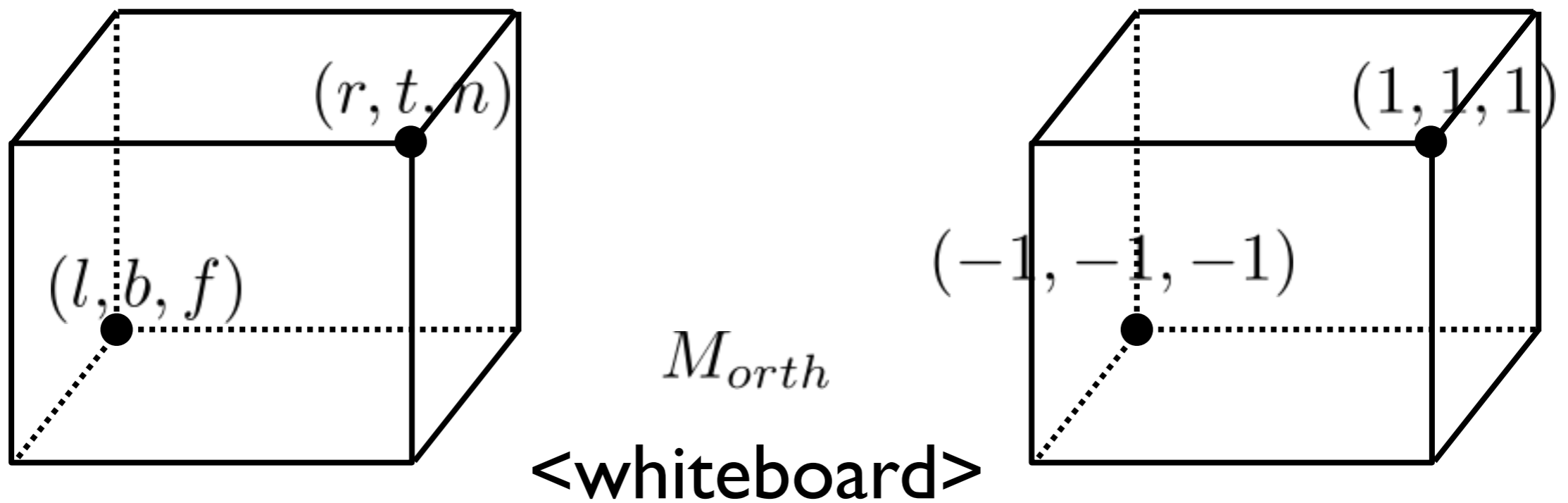
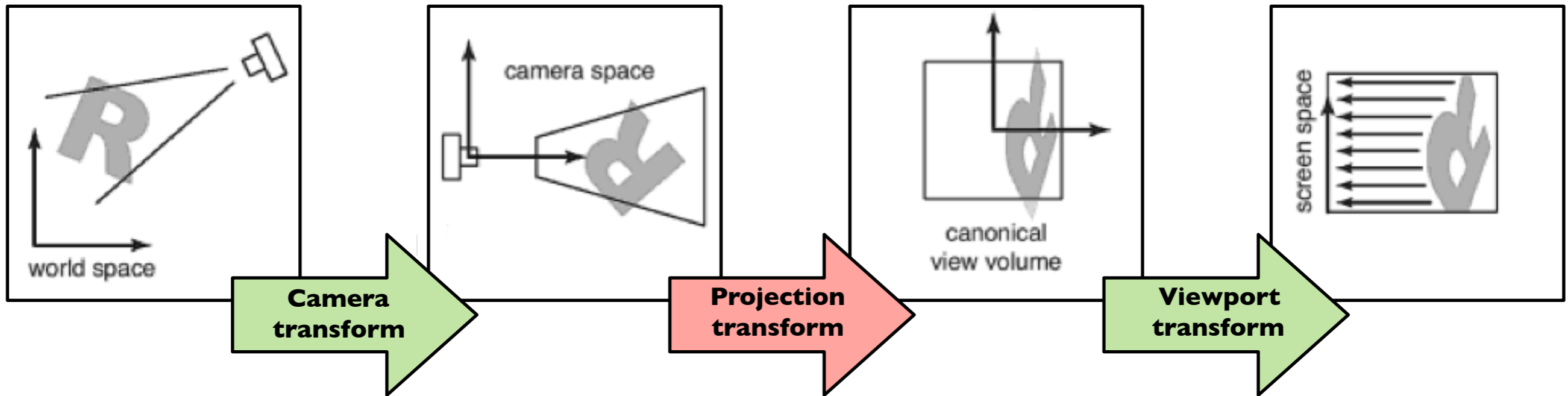


$$M_{vp}$$

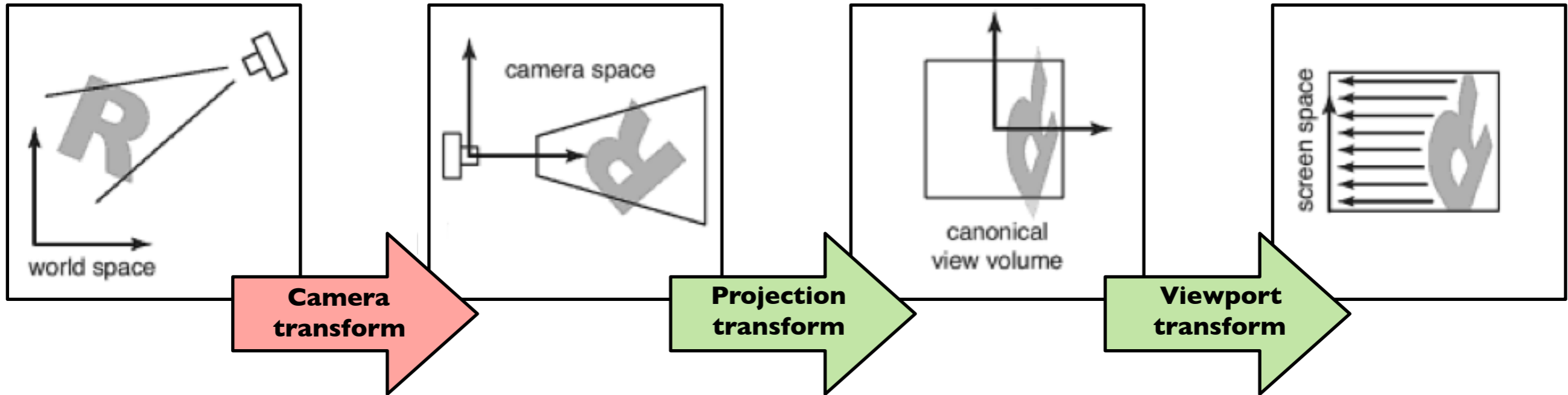
<whiteboard>



Orthographic Projection Transform



Camera Transform



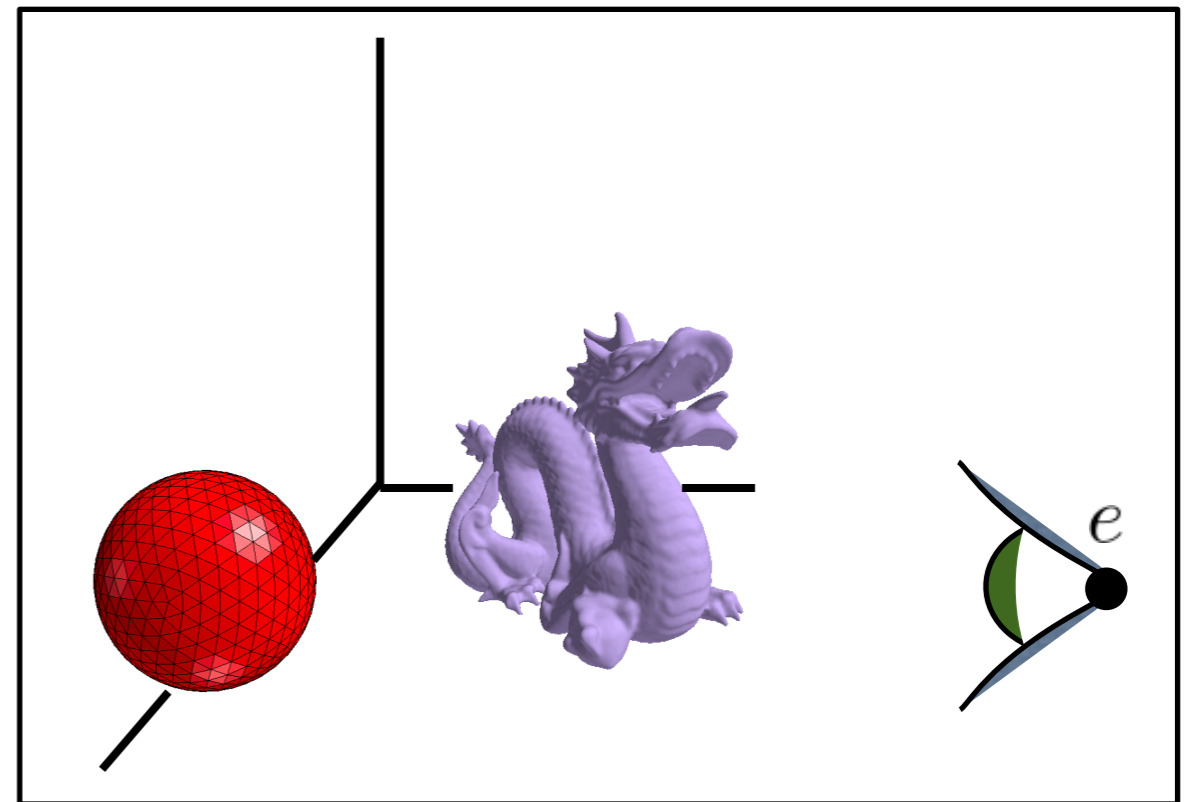
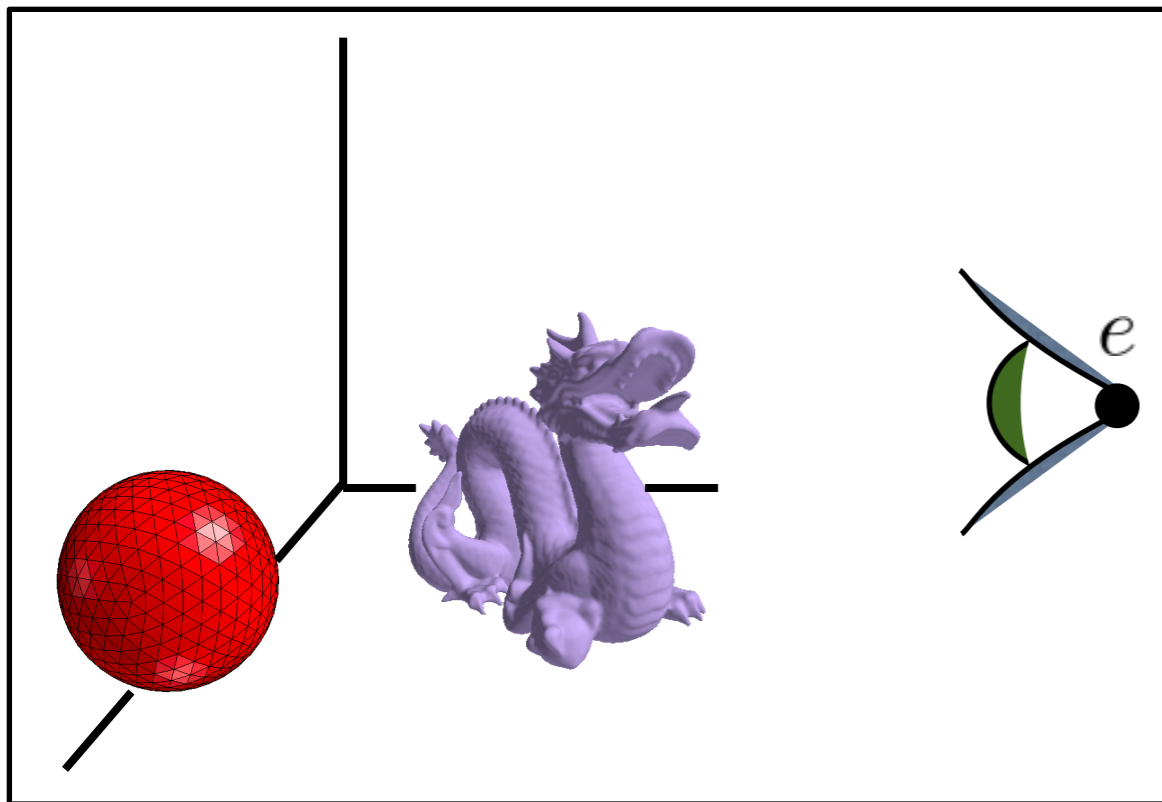
Camera Transform

How do we specify the camera configuration?

Camera Transform

How do we specify the camera configuration?

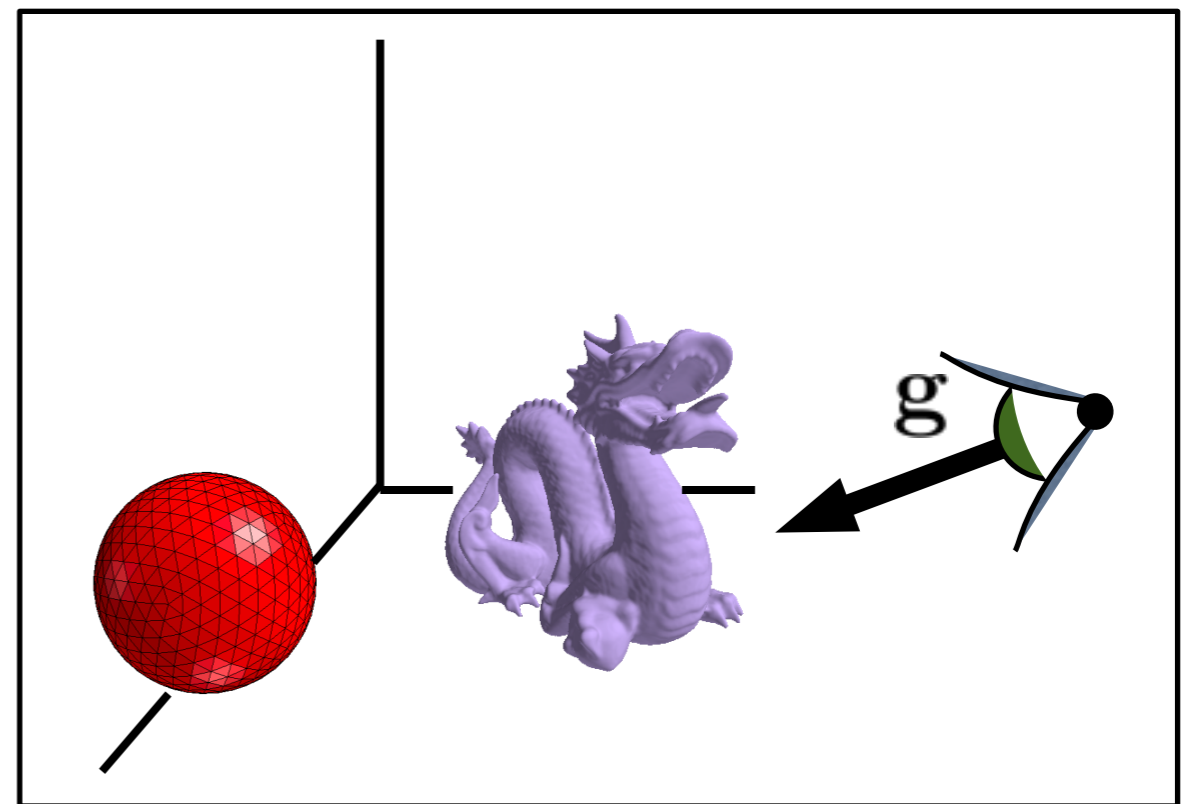
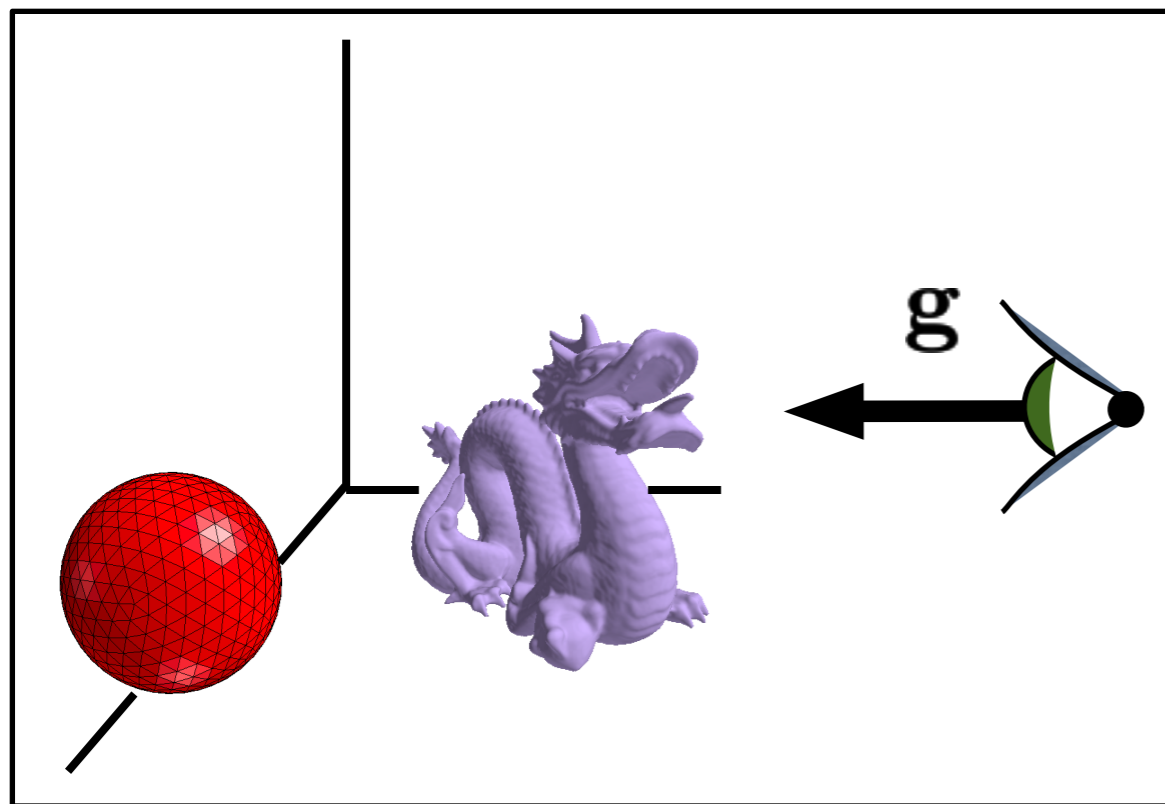
**eye
position**



Camera Transform

How do we specify the camera configuration?

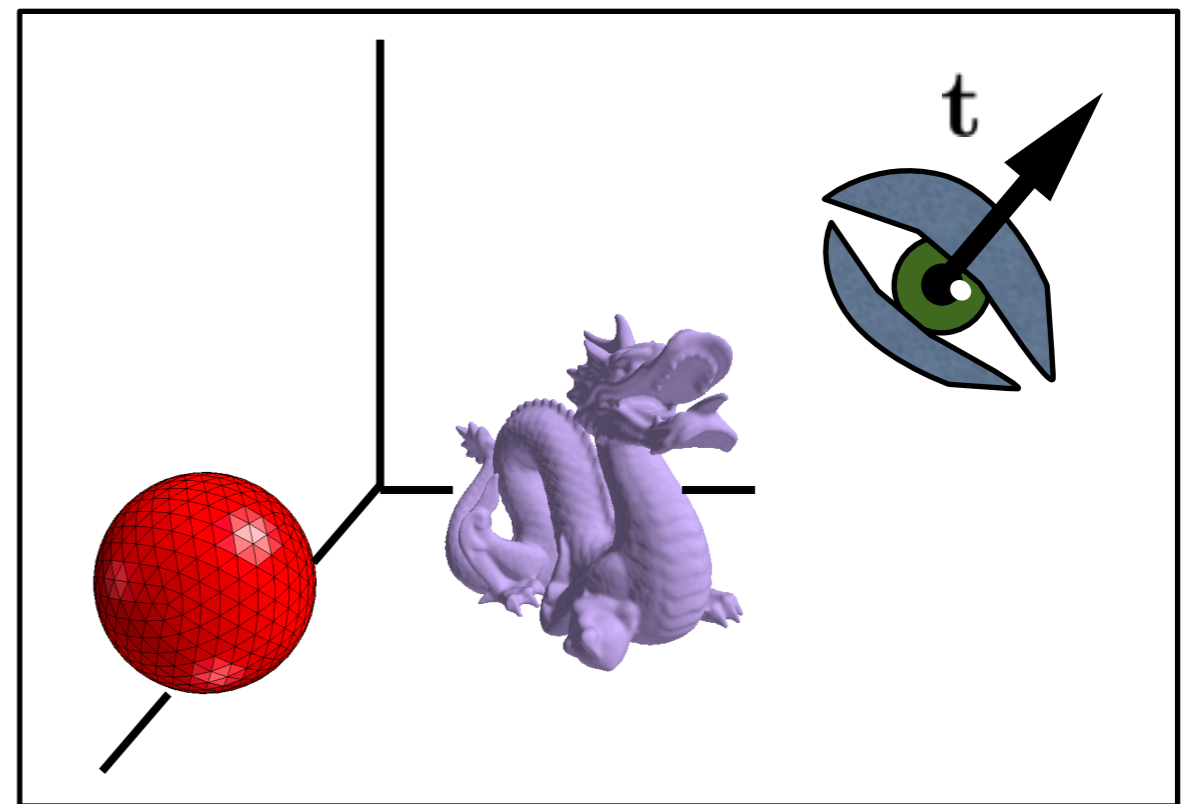
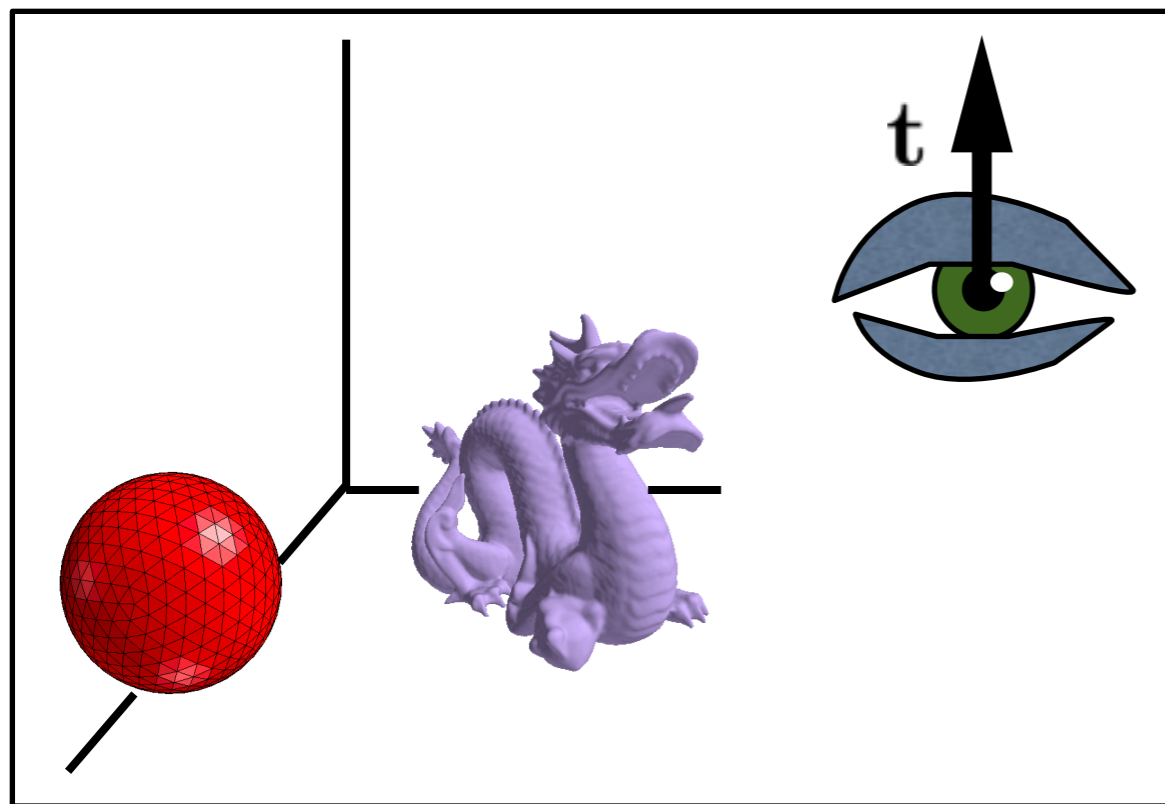
**gaze
direction**



Camera Transform

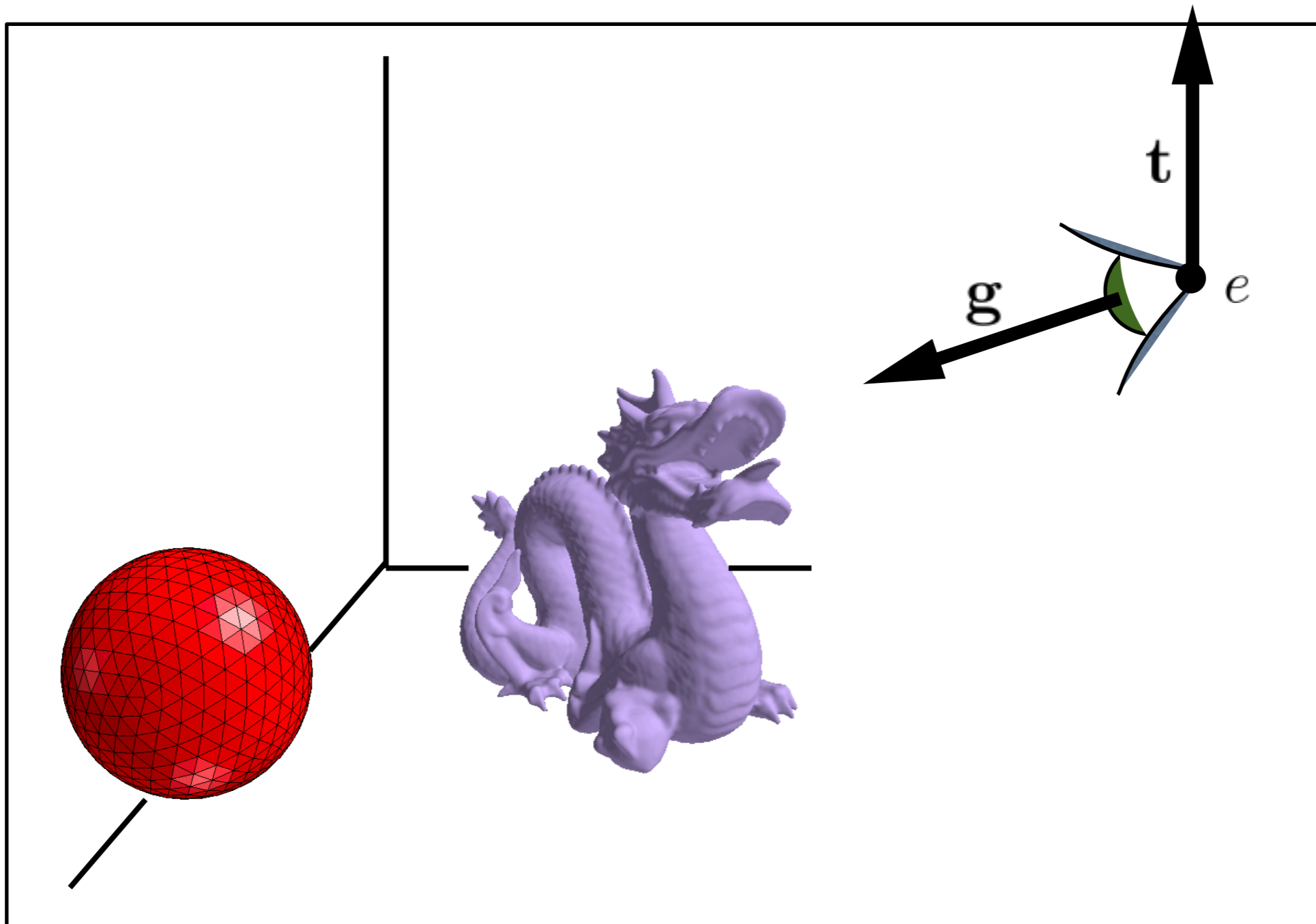
How do we specify the camera configuration?

**up
vector**

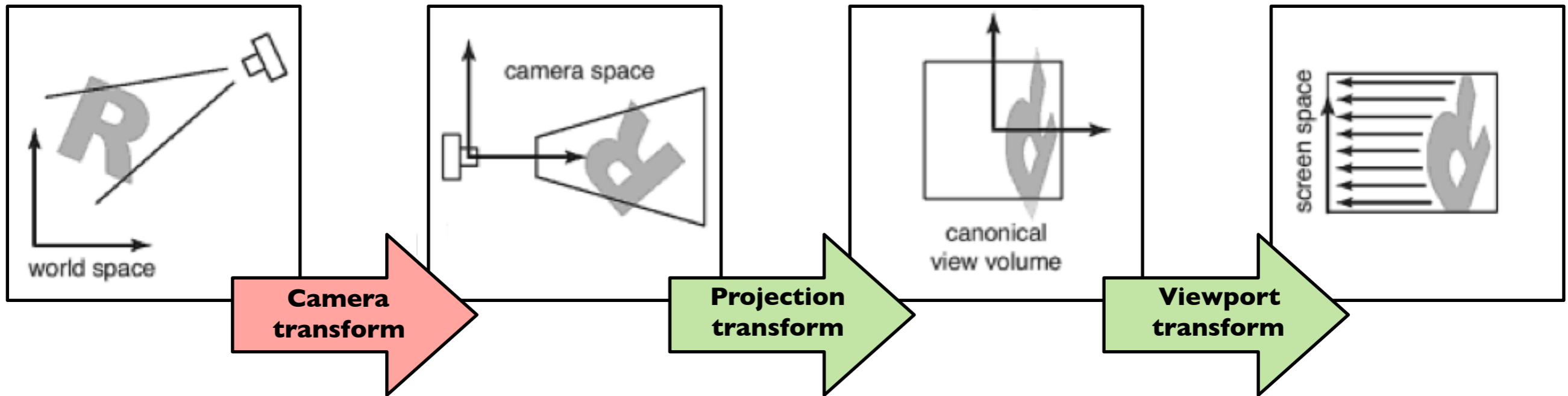


Camera Transform

How do we specify the camera configuration?



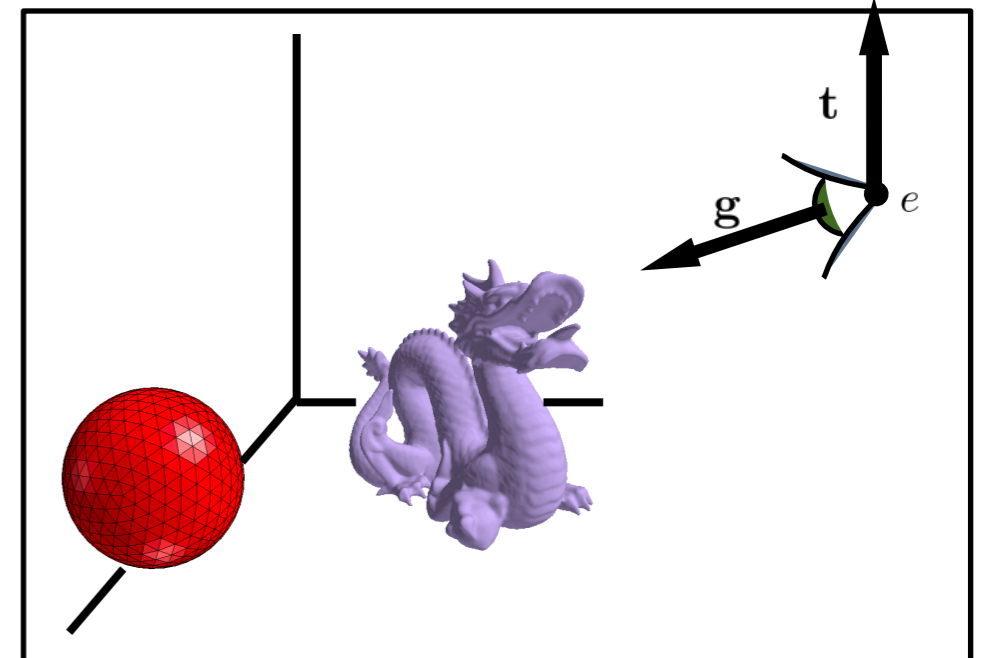
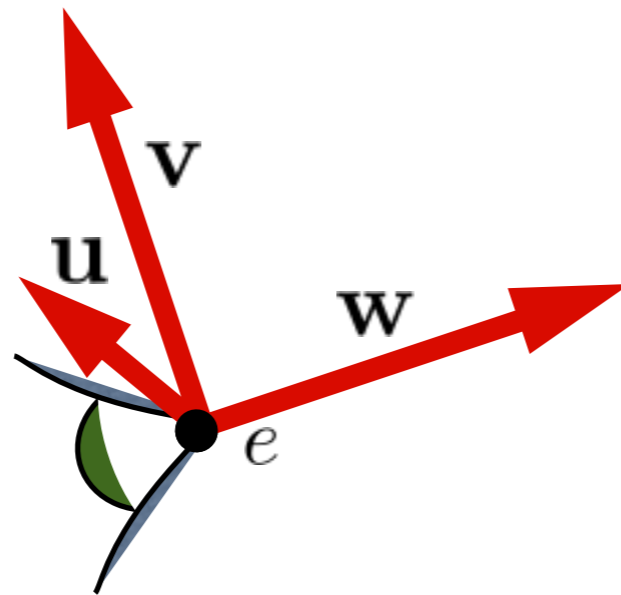
Camera Transform



$$\mathbf{w} = -\frac{\mathbf{g}}{\|\mathbf{g}\|}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{w}\|}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{u}$$



M_{cam} <whiteboard>

Perspective Viewing



rigid

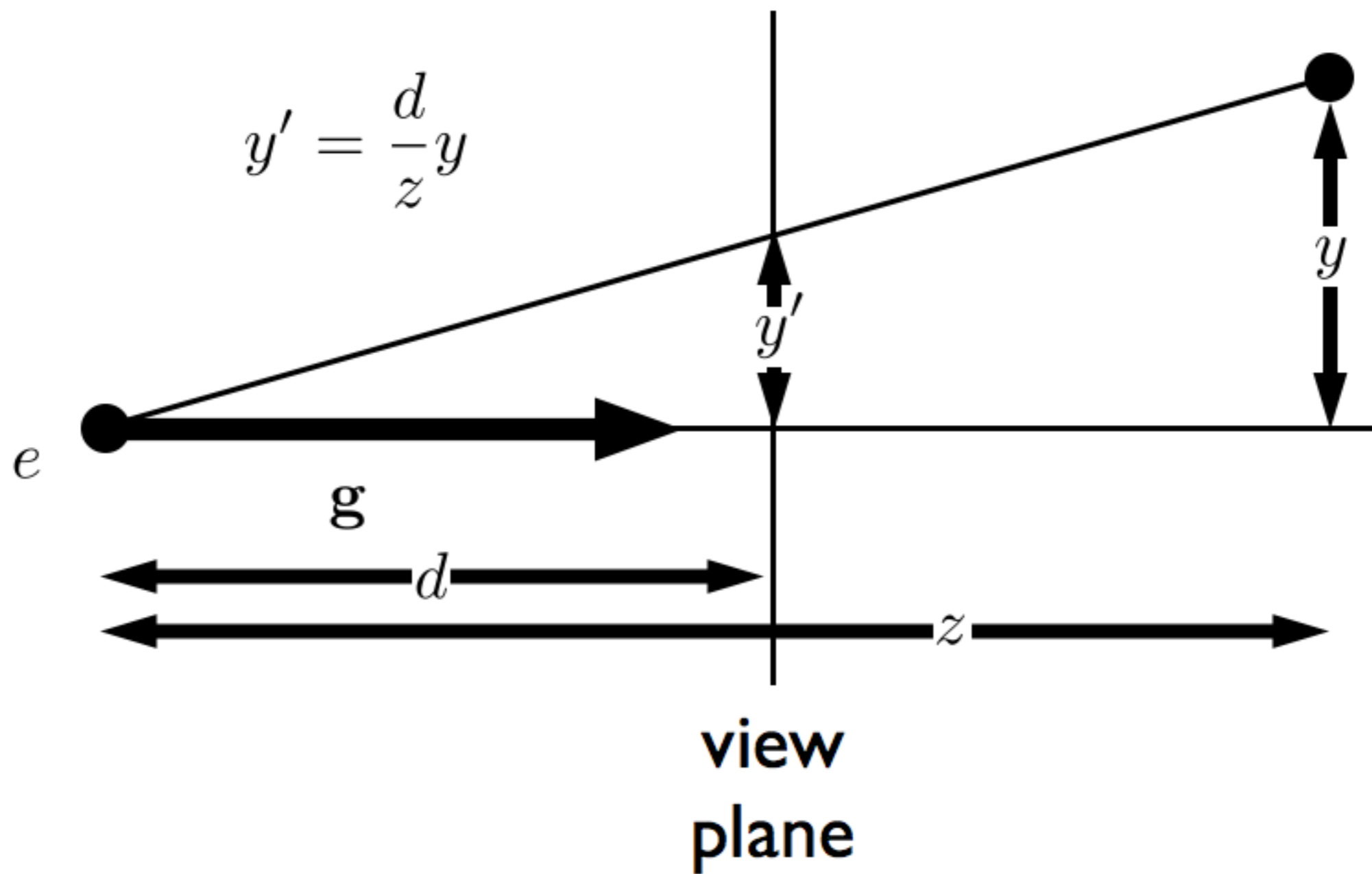


affine

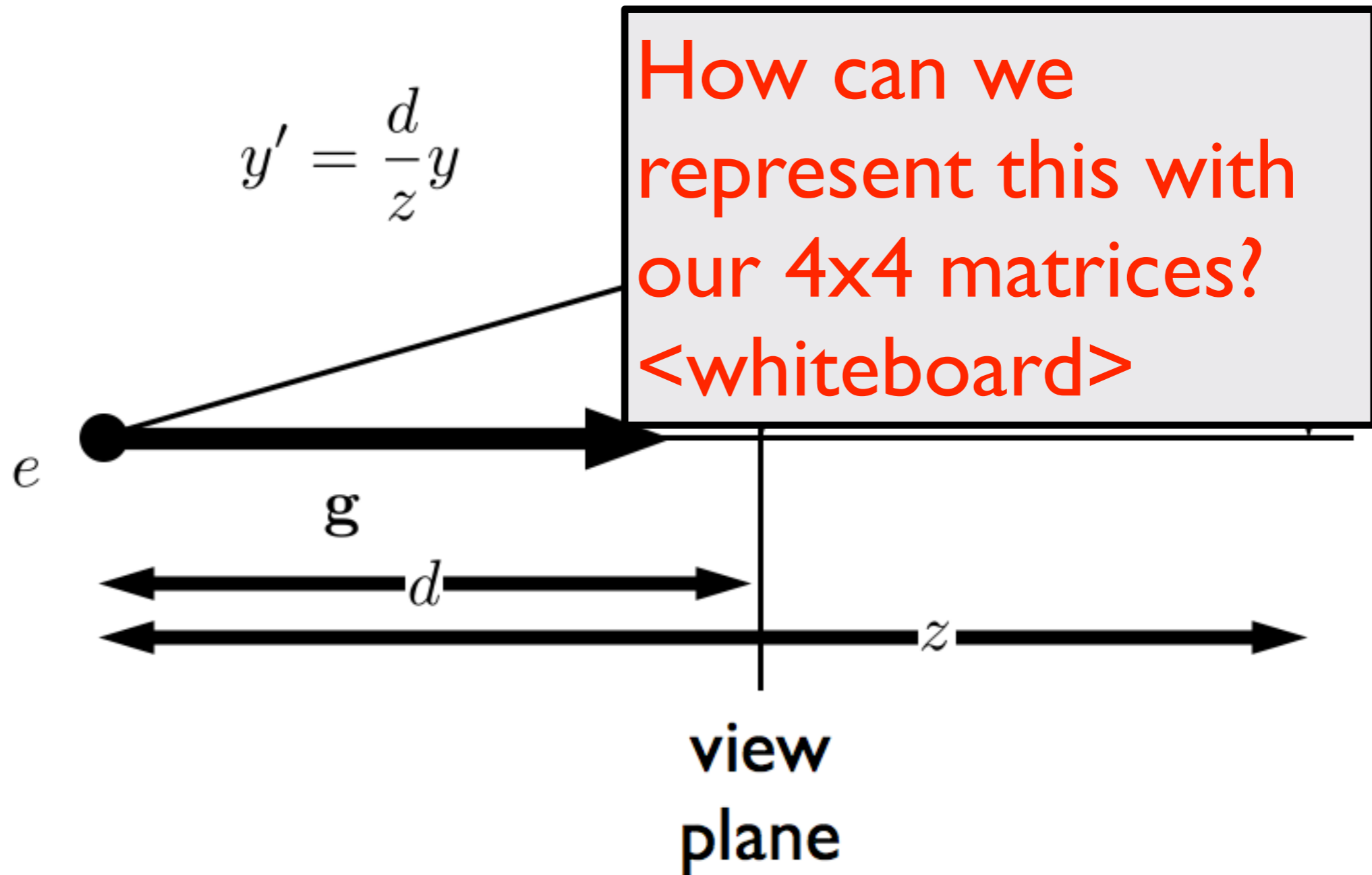


projective

Projective Transformations



Projective Transformations

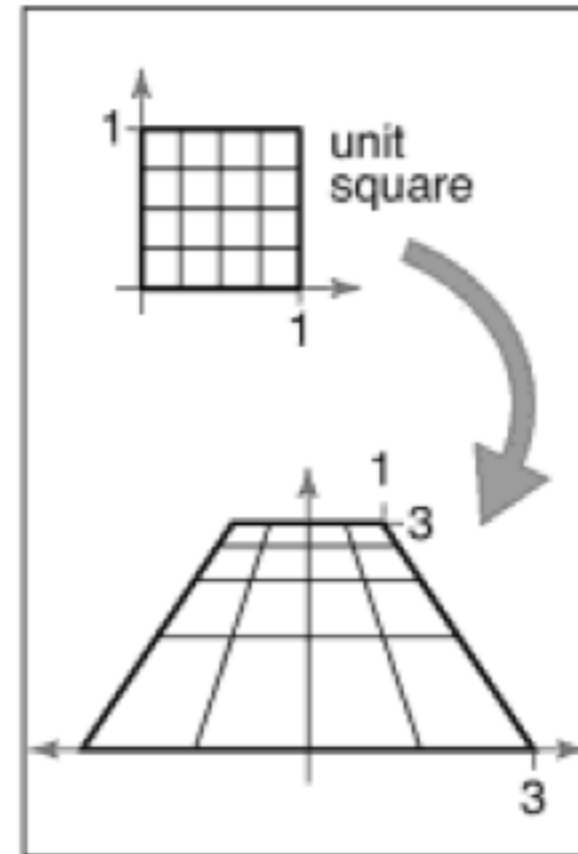


Projective Transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\tilde{x}}{w} \\ y &= \frac{\tilde{y}}{w} \\ z &= \frac{\tilde{z}}{w} \end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



<whiteboard>

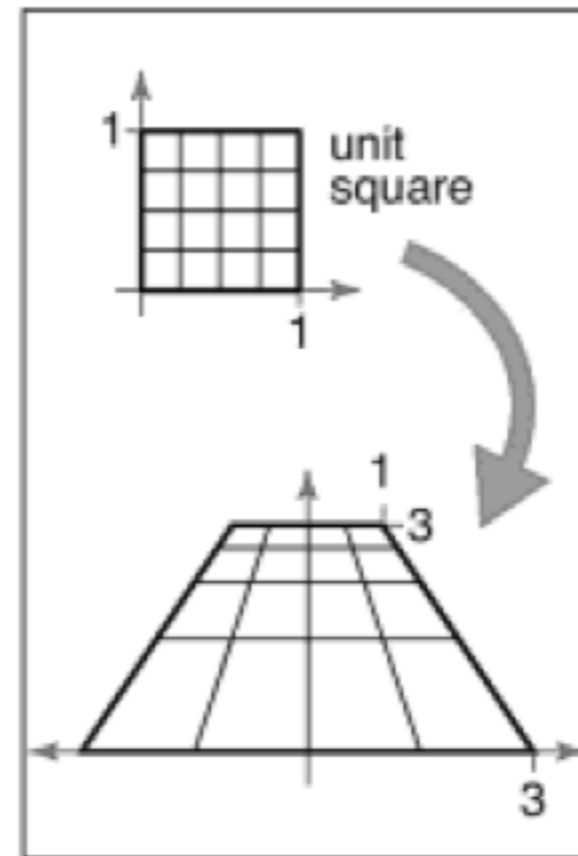
Projective Transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \\ \tilde{z} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\tilde{x}}{w} \\ y &= \frac{\tilde{y}}{w} \\ z &= \frac{\tilde{z}}{w} \end{aligned}$$

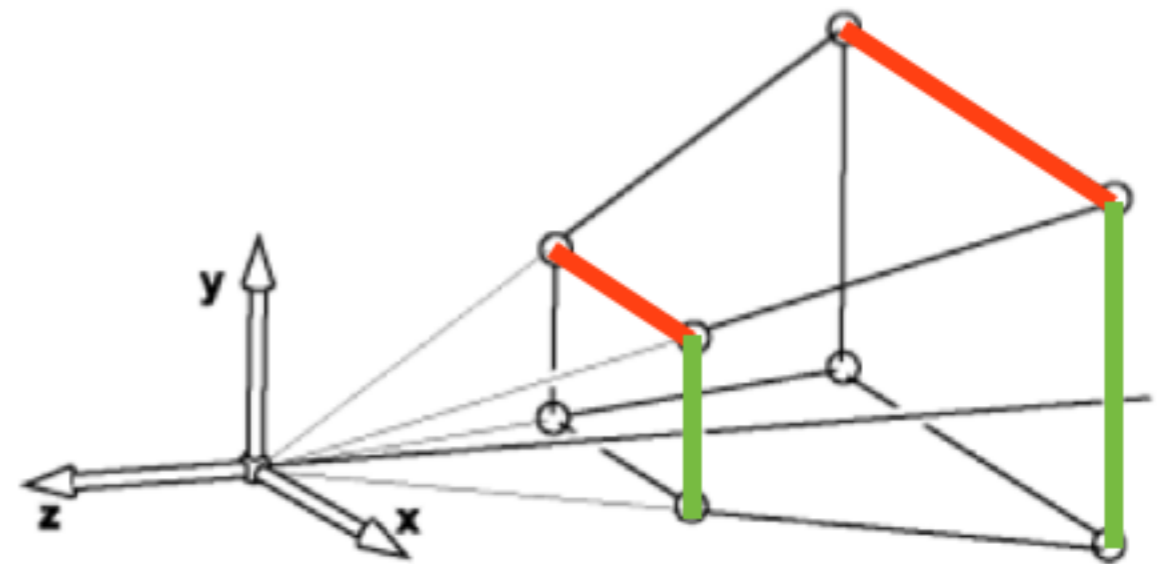
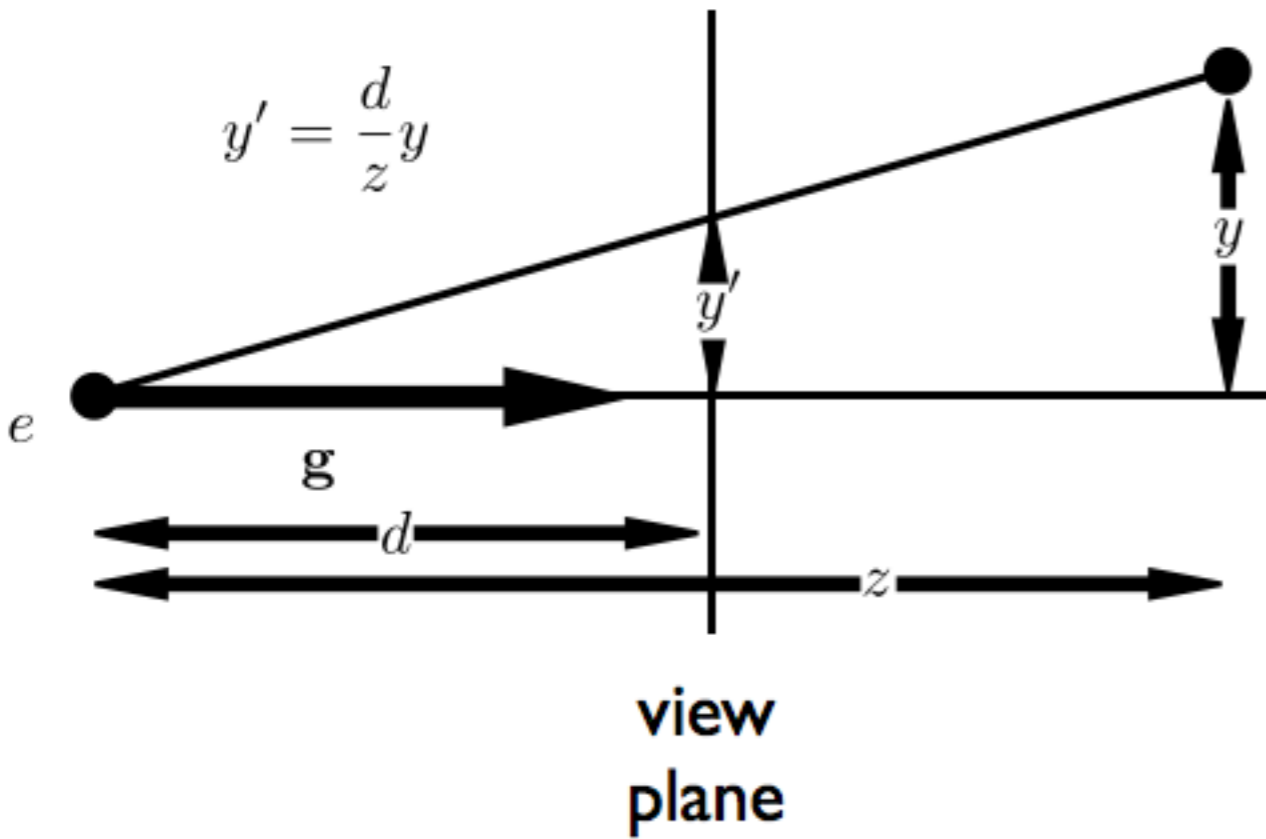
We can now implement perspective projection!

Example:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



Perspective Projection



both x and y get multiplied by d/z

Simple perspective projection

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/d & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ z/d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = \frac{d}{z}x \\ y' = \frac{d}{z}y \\ z' = \frac{d}{z}z = d \end{cases}$$

This achieves a simple perspective projection
onto the view plane $z = d$

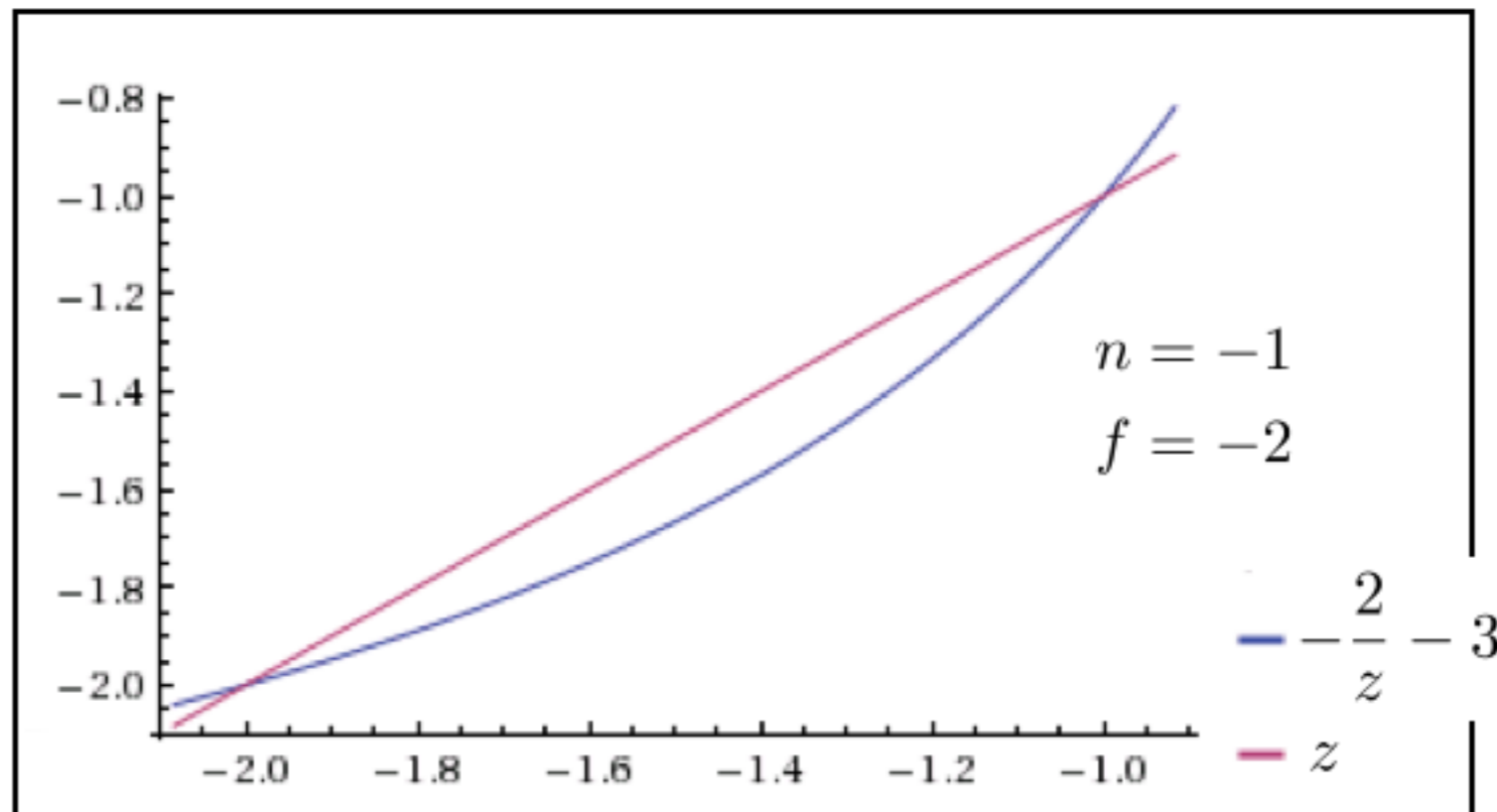
but we've lost all information about z !

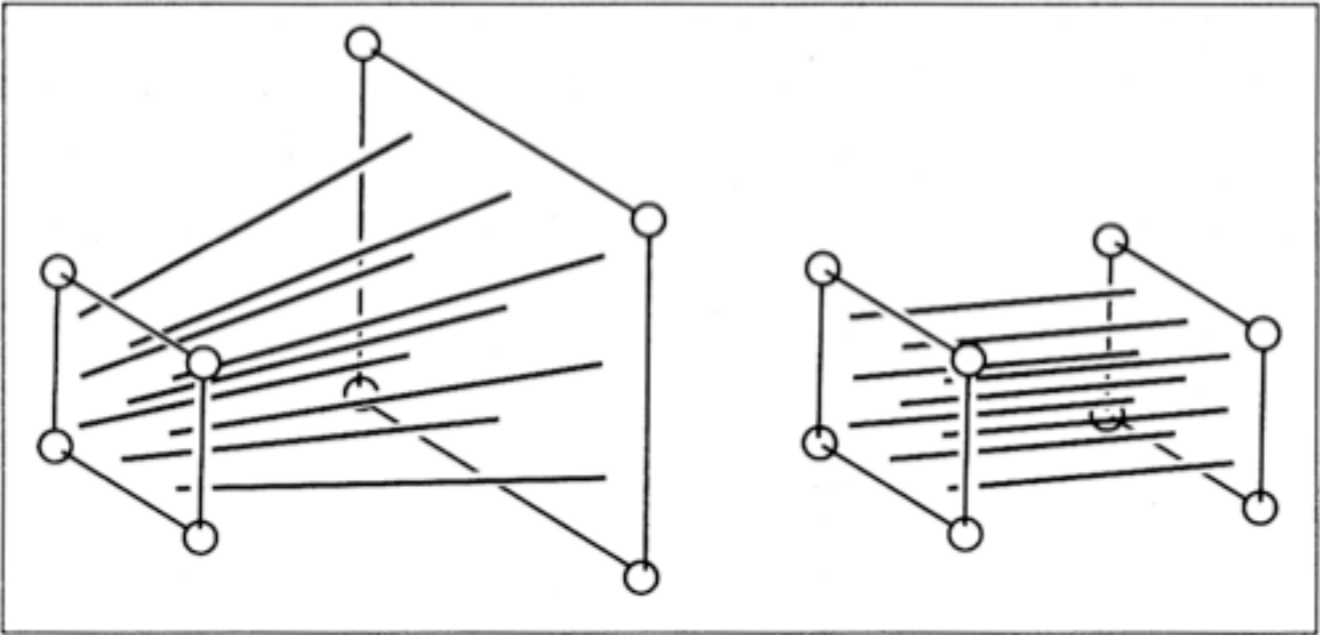
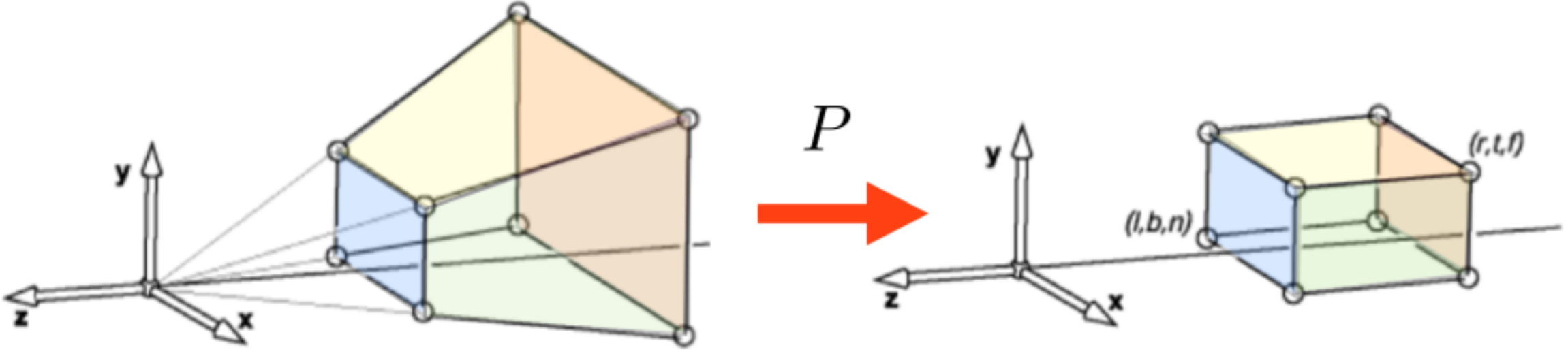
<whiteboard>

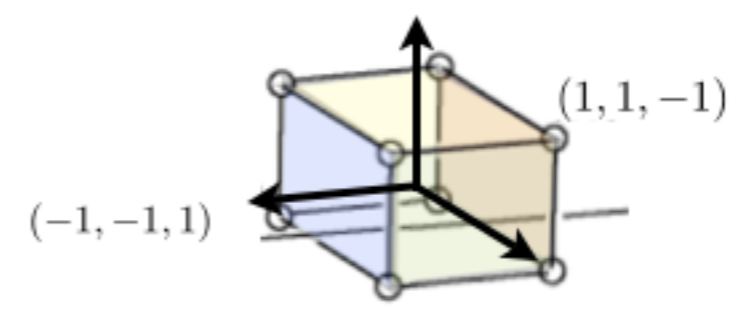
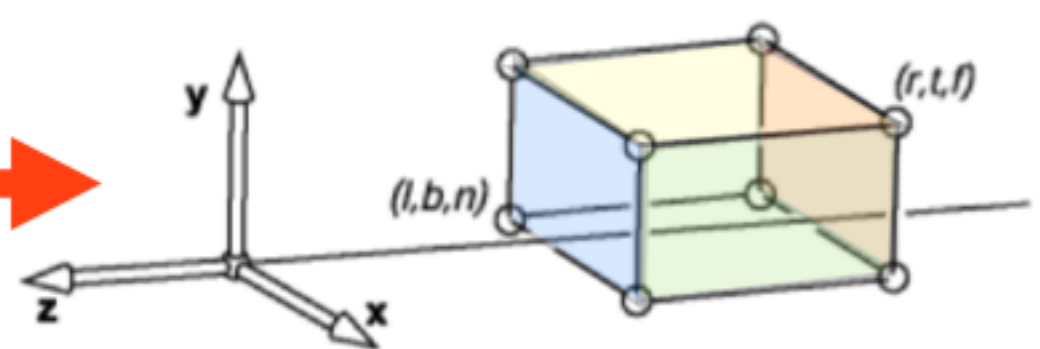
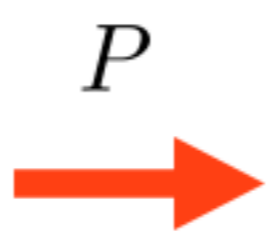
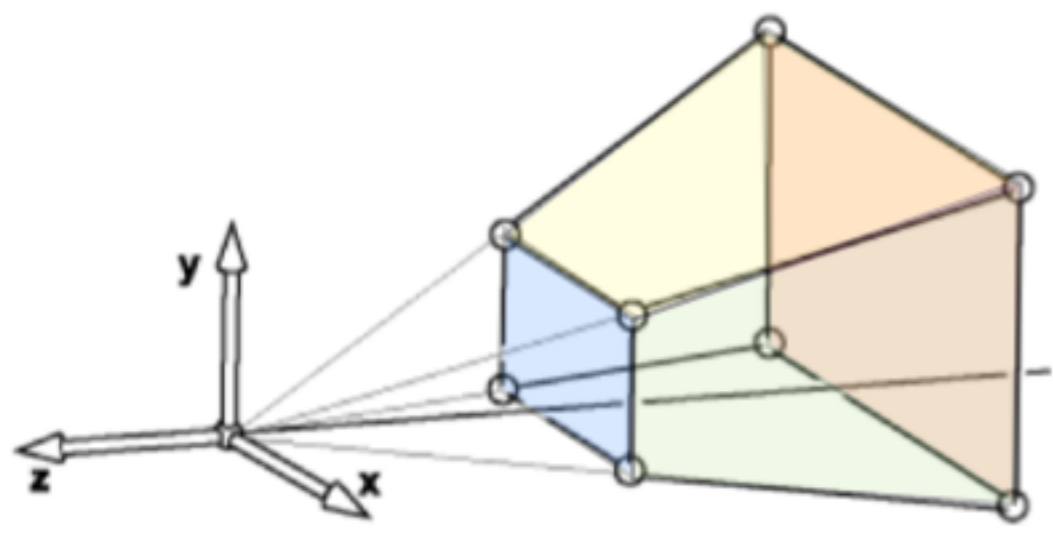
Perspective Projection

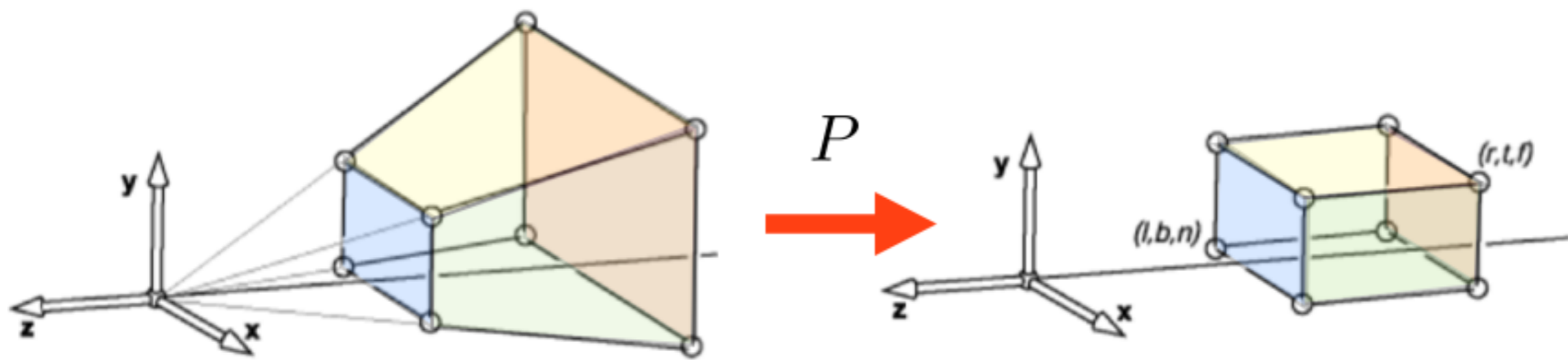
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & n+f & -fn \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad z' = (n+f) - \frac{nf}{z}$$

Example:

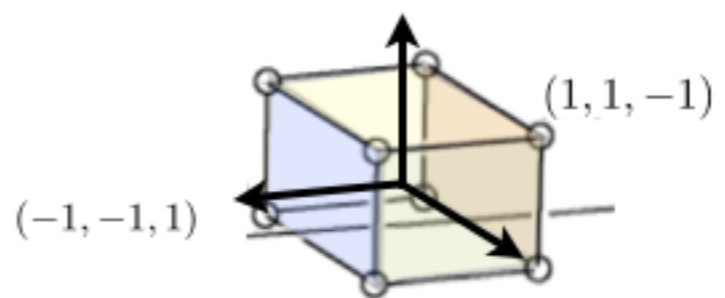






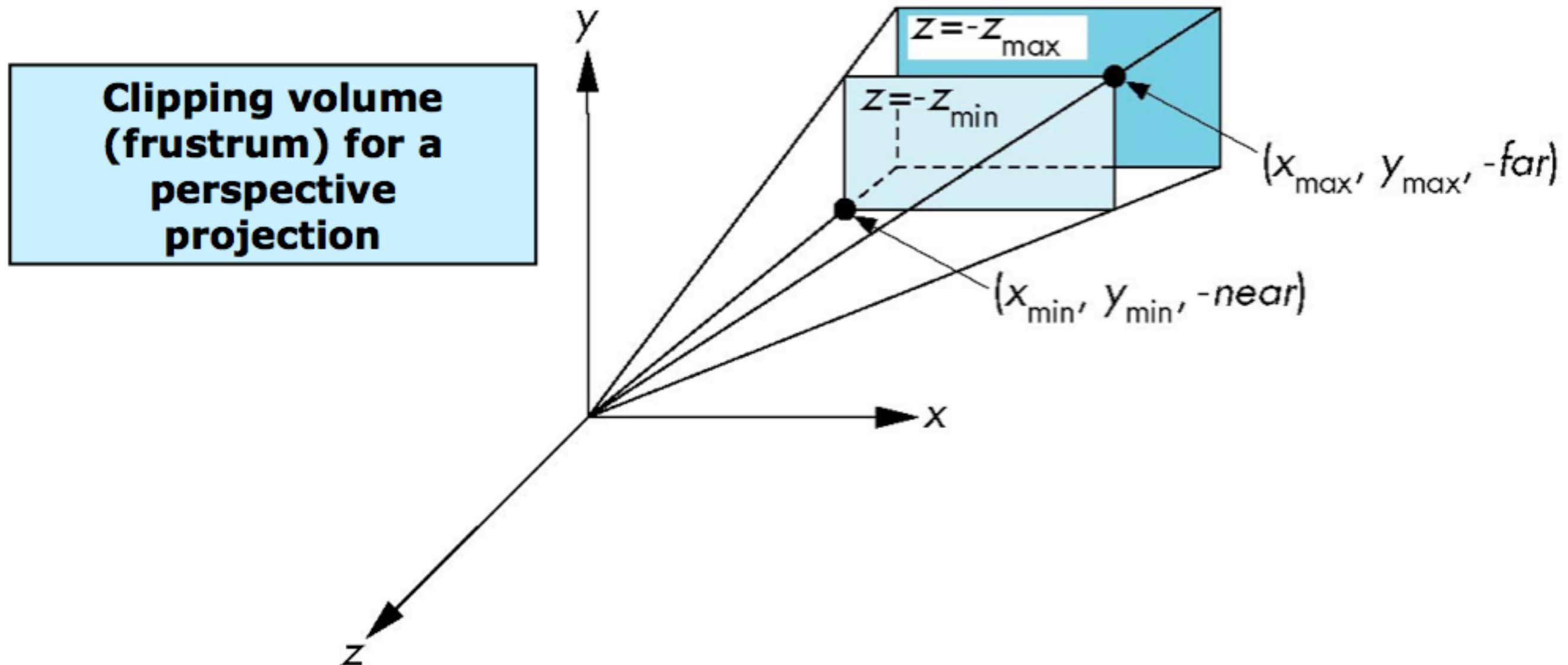


$$M_{\text{per}} = M_{\text{orth}}P$$



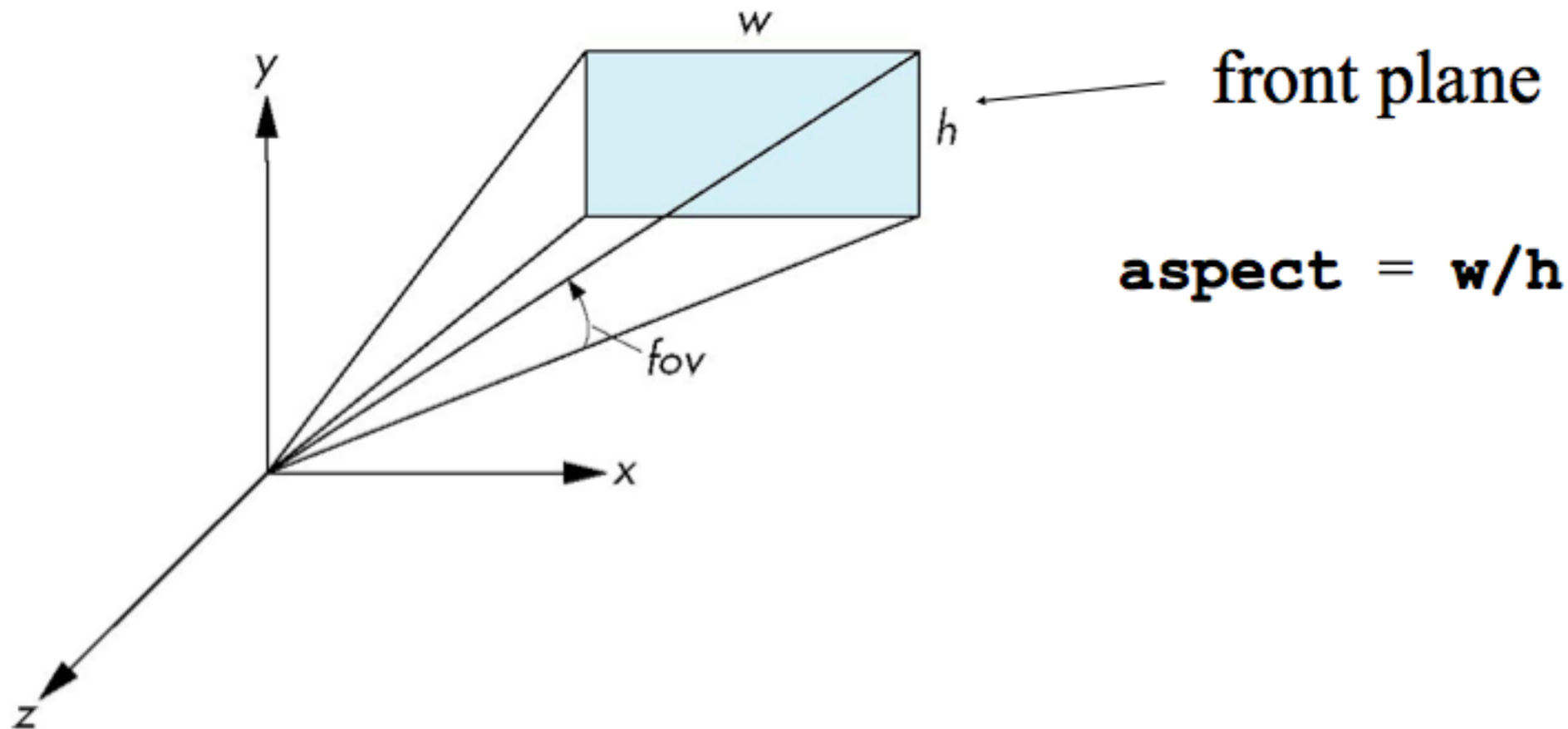
OpenGL Perspective Viewing

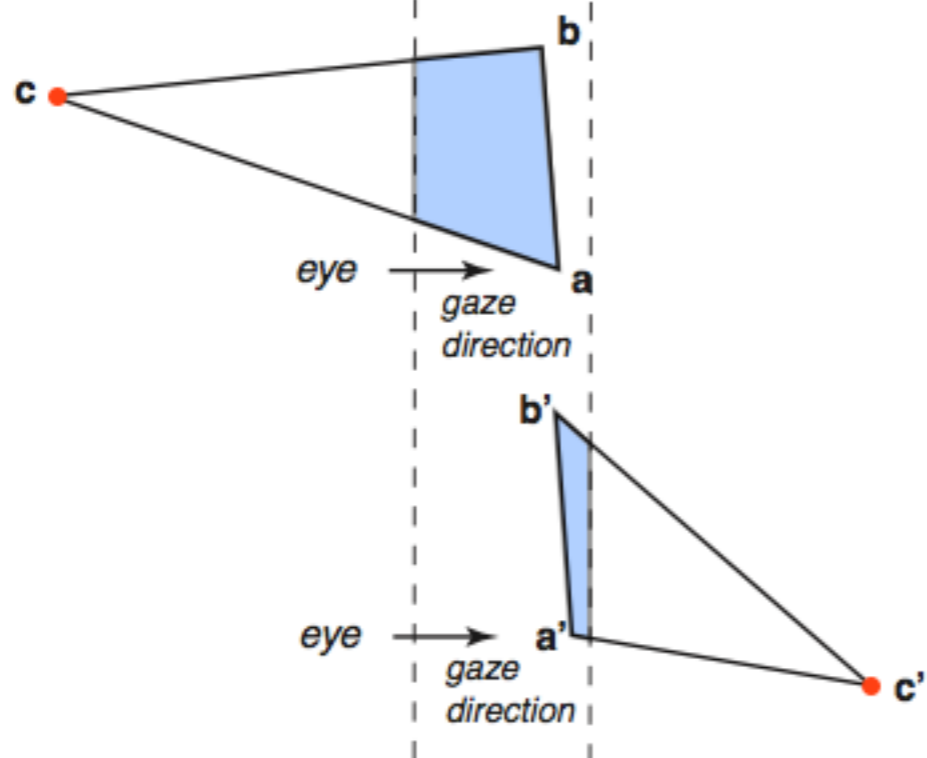
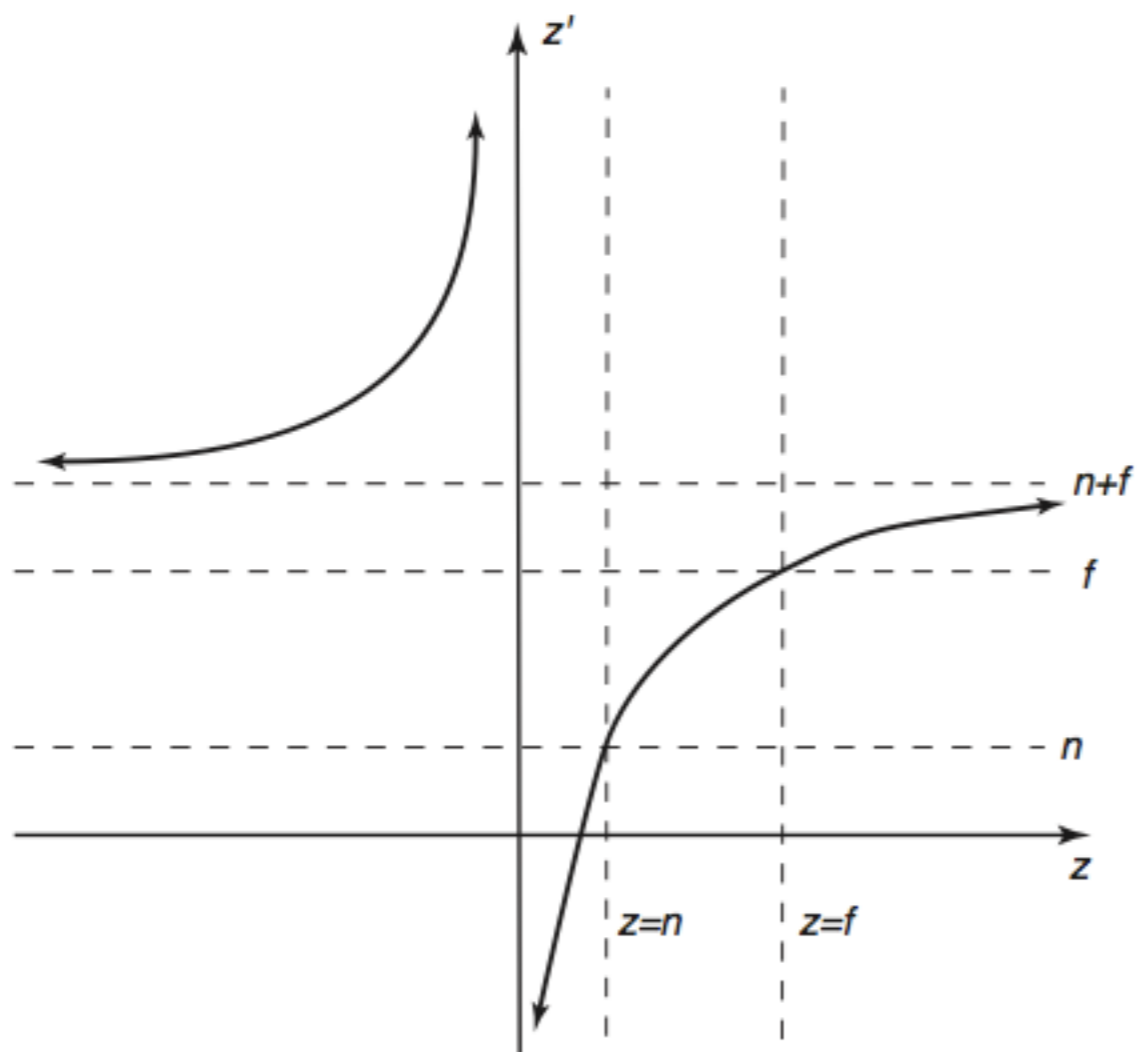
`glFrustum(xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, near, far)`



Using Field of View

With `glFrustum` it is often difficult to get the desired view
`gluPerspective(fovy, aspect, near, far)` often
provides a better interface

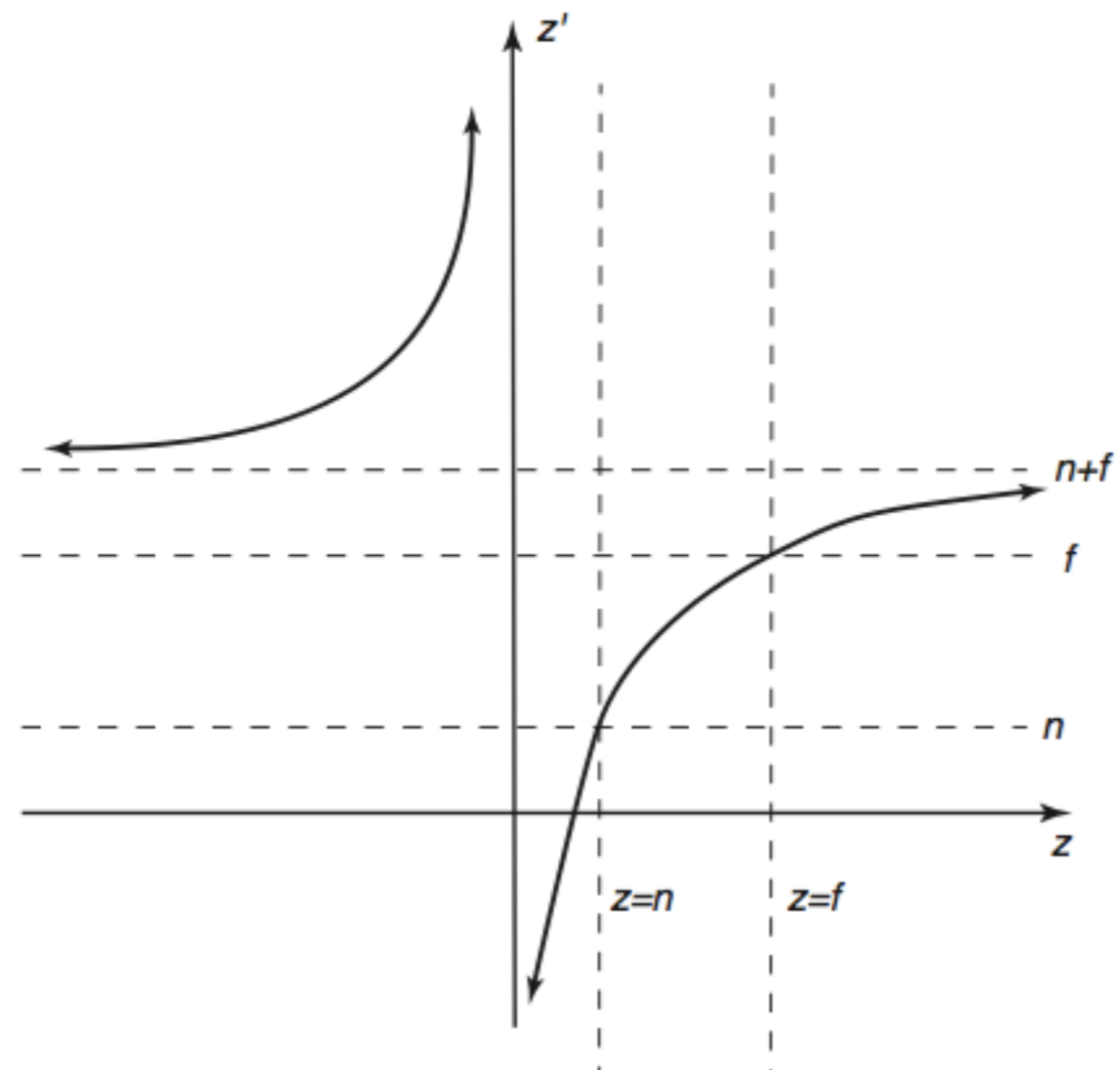




Clipping after the perspective transformation can cause problems

OpenGL clips **after** projection and **before** perspective division

- $-w \leq x \leq w$
- $-w \leq y \leq w$
- $-w \leq z \leq w$



[Shirley, Marschner]

