

# Transformational Geometry

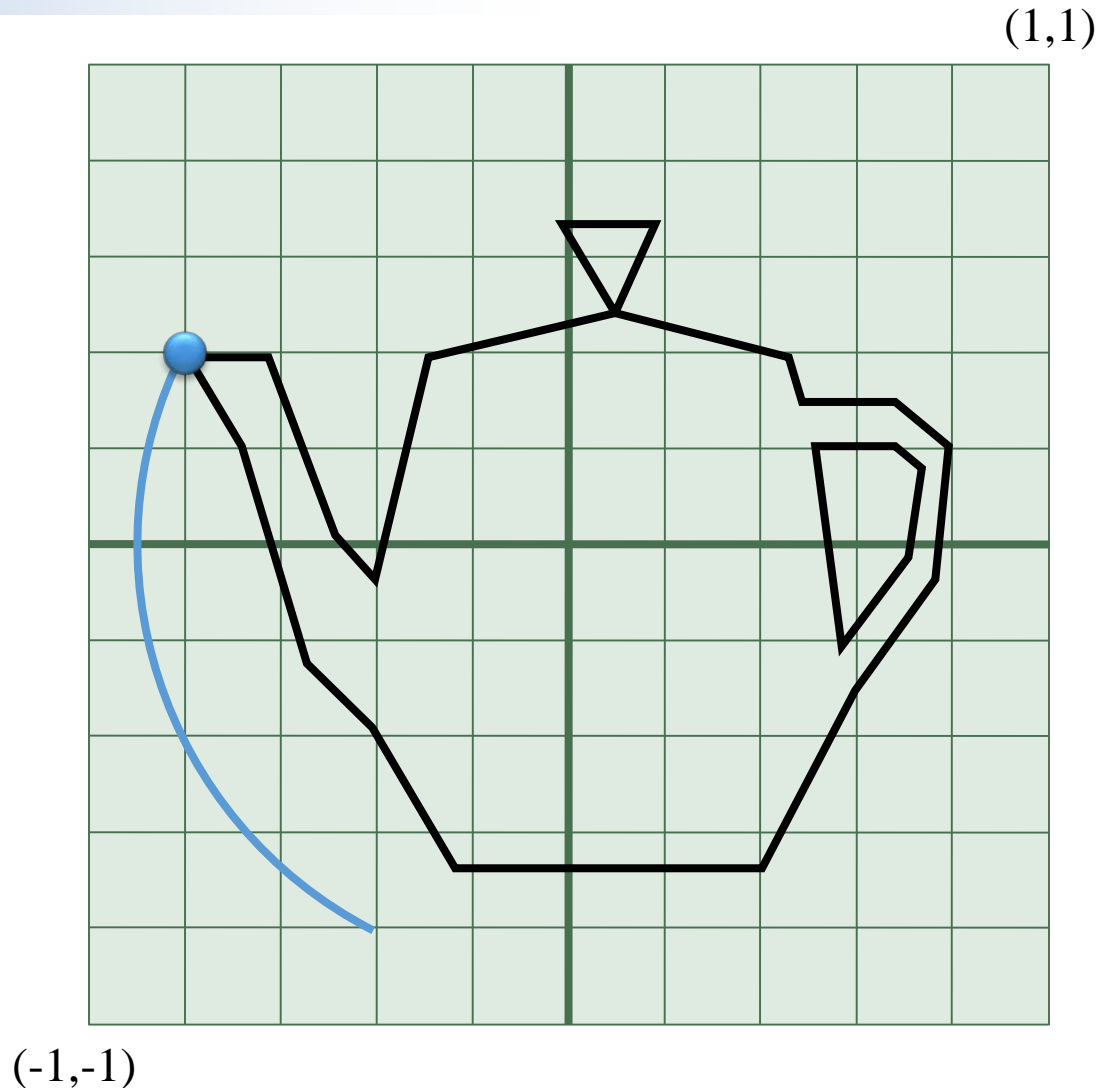
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CS418 Computer Graphics

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# 2-D Points

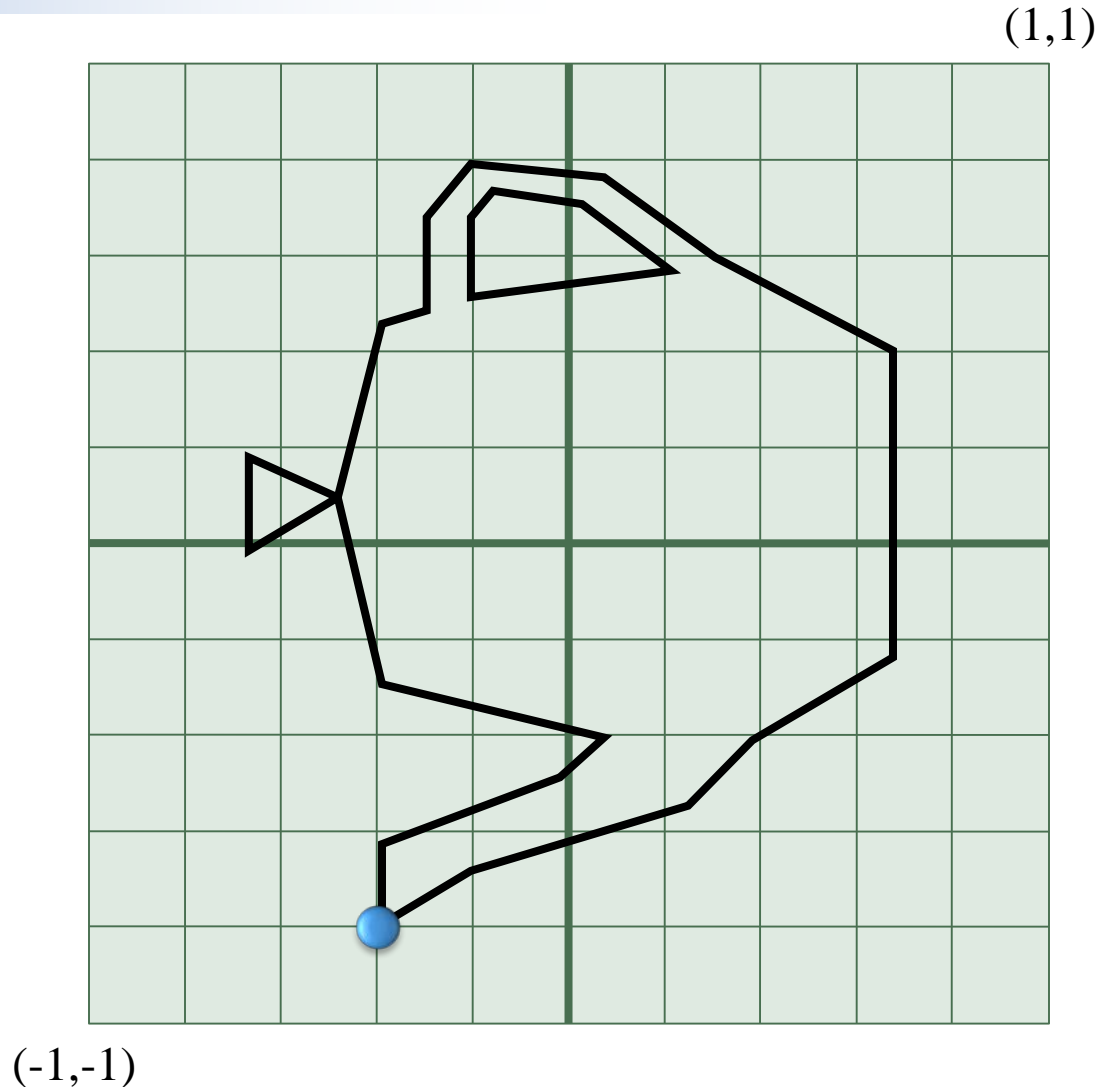
- The position of the 2-D point (x,y) is represented in the plane by the column vector  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ , for example  $\begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$
- Represent a 2-D shape with polygons connecting vertices at 2-D positions
- Transform an object by transforming the positions of its vertices



# 2-D Points

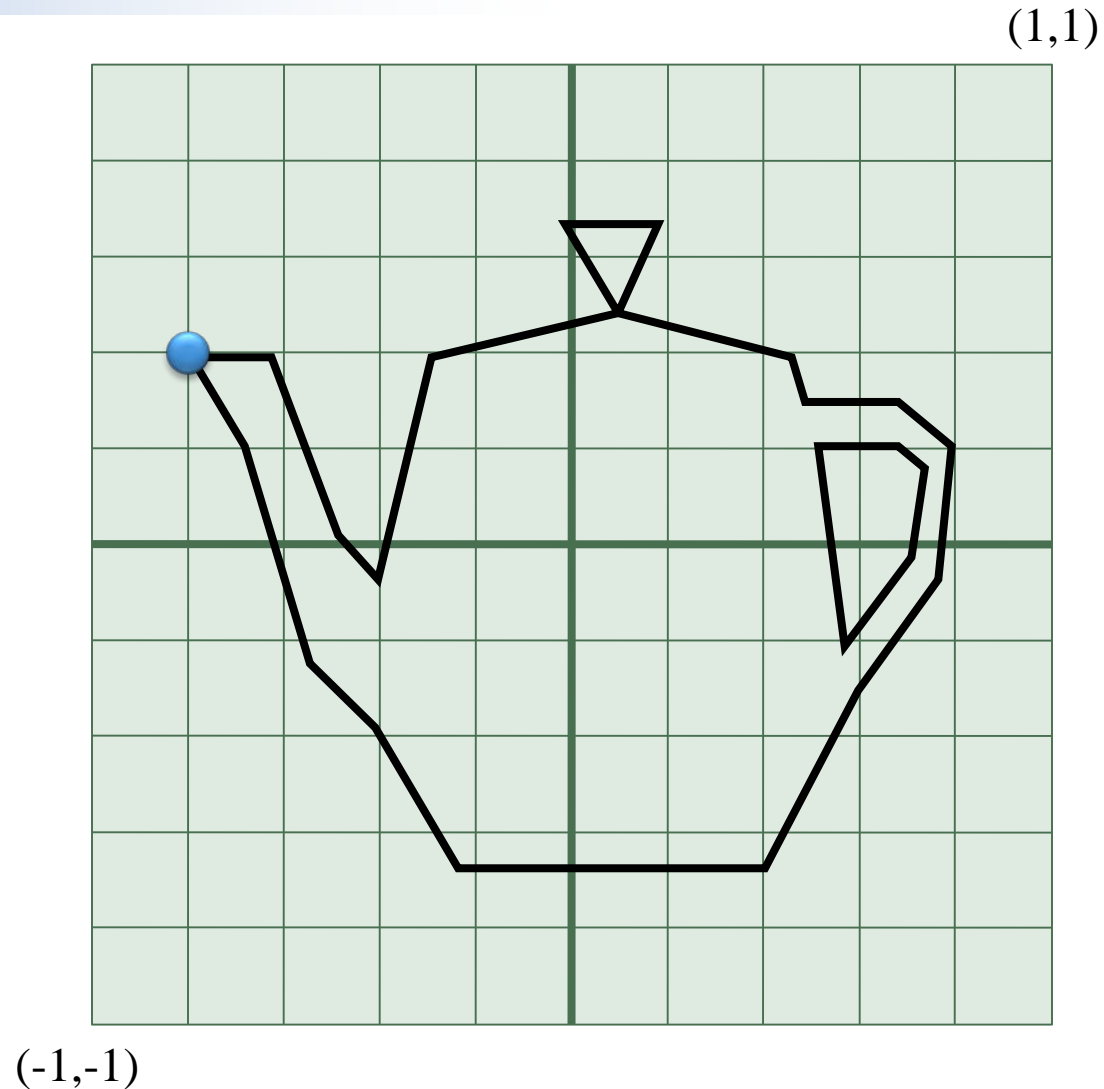
- The position of the 2-D point  $(x,y)$  is represented in the plane by the column vector  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ , for example  $\begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$
- Represent a 2-D shape with polygons connecting vertices at 2-D positions
- Transform an object by transforming the positions of its vertices,

for example  $\begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix}$



# 2-D Transformations

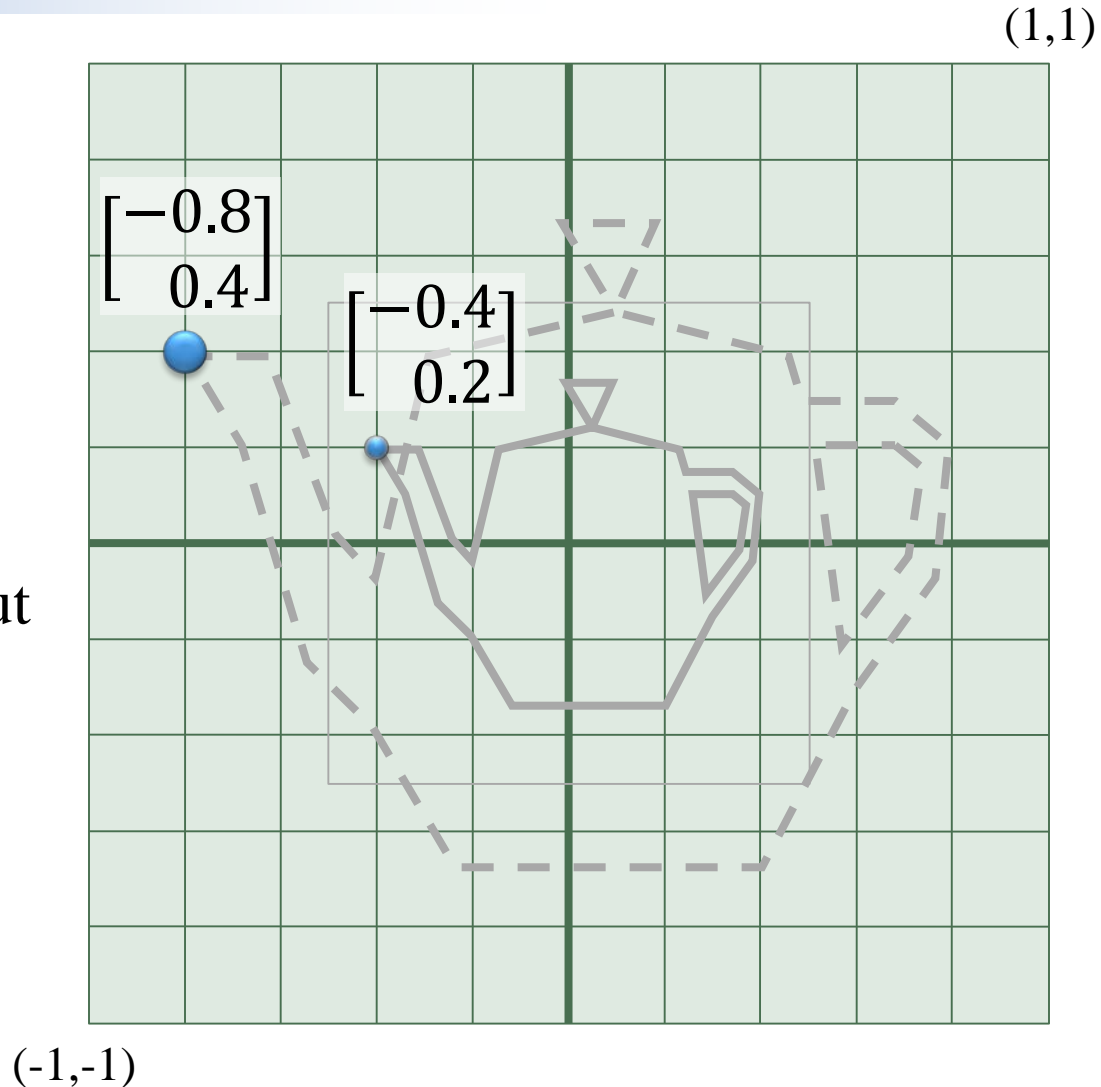
- Scale
- Translate
- Rotate



# Scale

- Scale to  $\frac{1}{2}$  size
- Multiply vertex position coordinates by 0.5
- Scale relative to origin
  - Shrinking pulls vertices in closer to the origin
  - Expanding pushes vertices out farther away from the origin

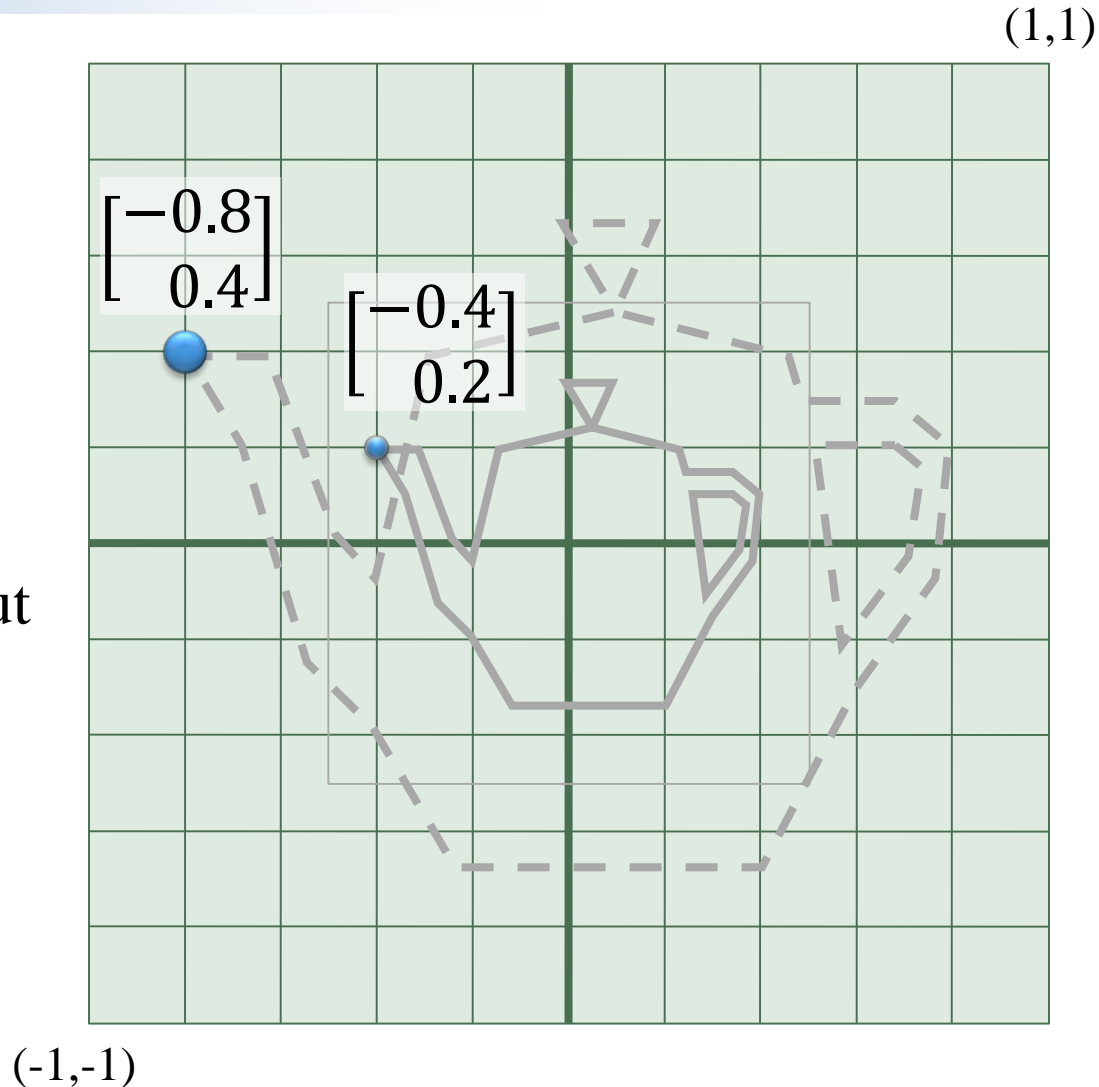
$$0.5 \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Scale

- Scale to  $\frac{1}{2}$  size
- Multiply vertex position coordinates by 0.5
- Scale relative to origin
  - Shrinking pulls vertices in closer to the origin
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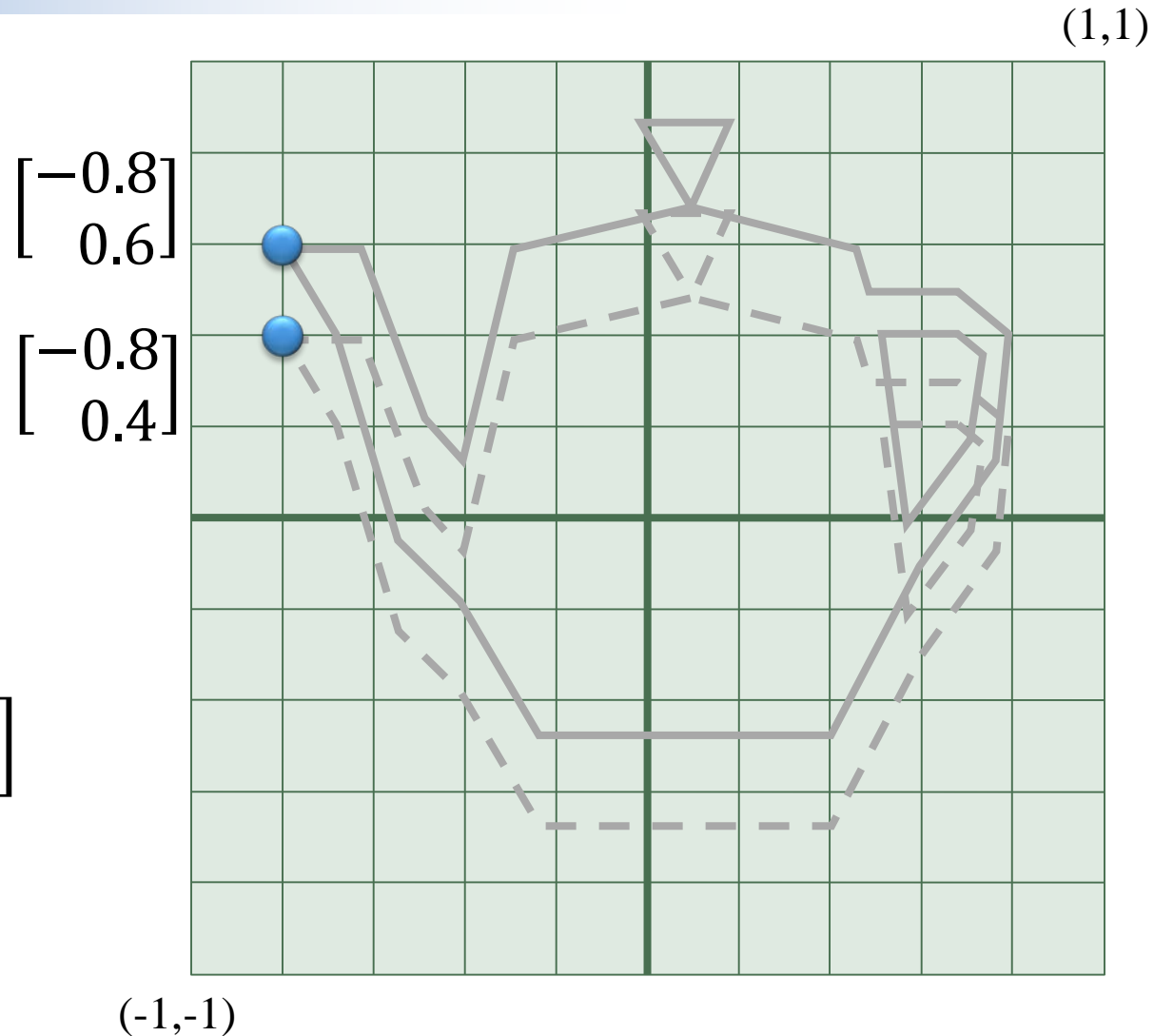
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Translate

- Translate up by 0.2
- Add 0.2 to the y-coordinate of the position of the vertices

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Homogeneous Coordinates

$$S \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}, S \left( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

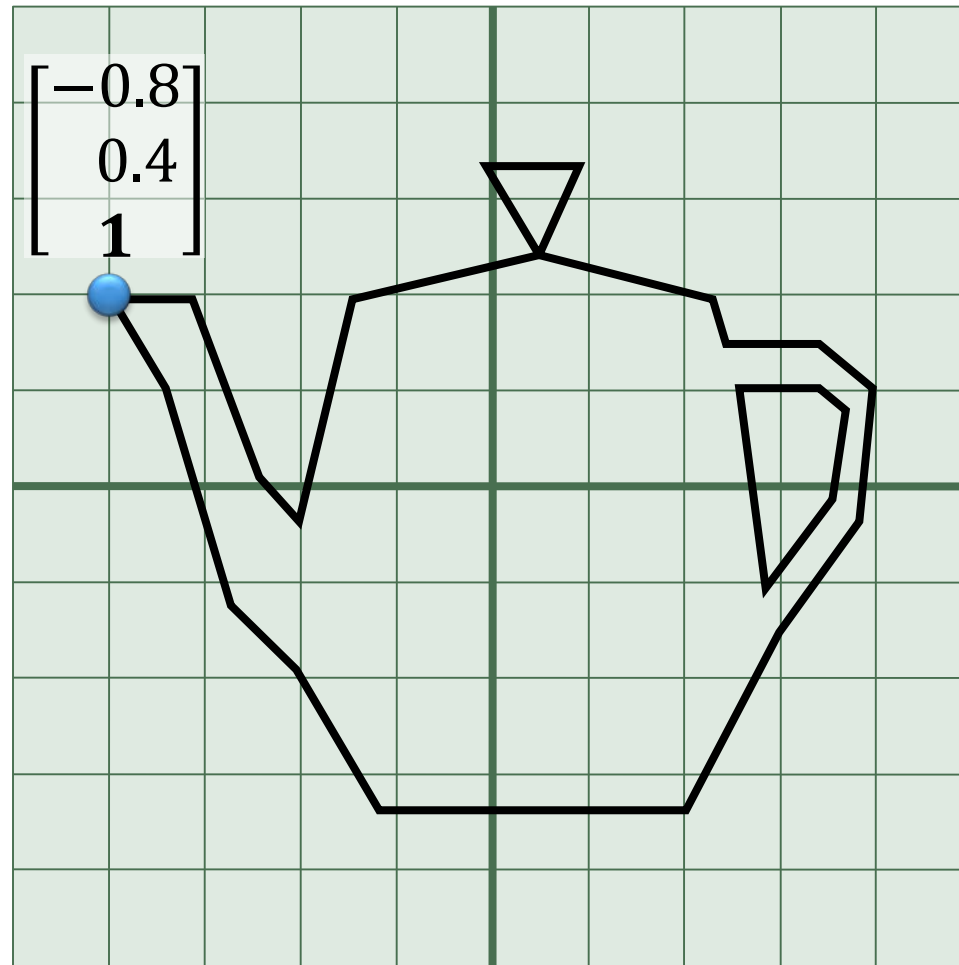
- Irregular to handle scale differently than translate
- Need to implement translation using matrix multiplication

$$TS \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, ST \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

*Solution: add a third  
“homogenous coordinate”  
to the vertex position  
column vector*

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

(-1,-1)



(1,1)



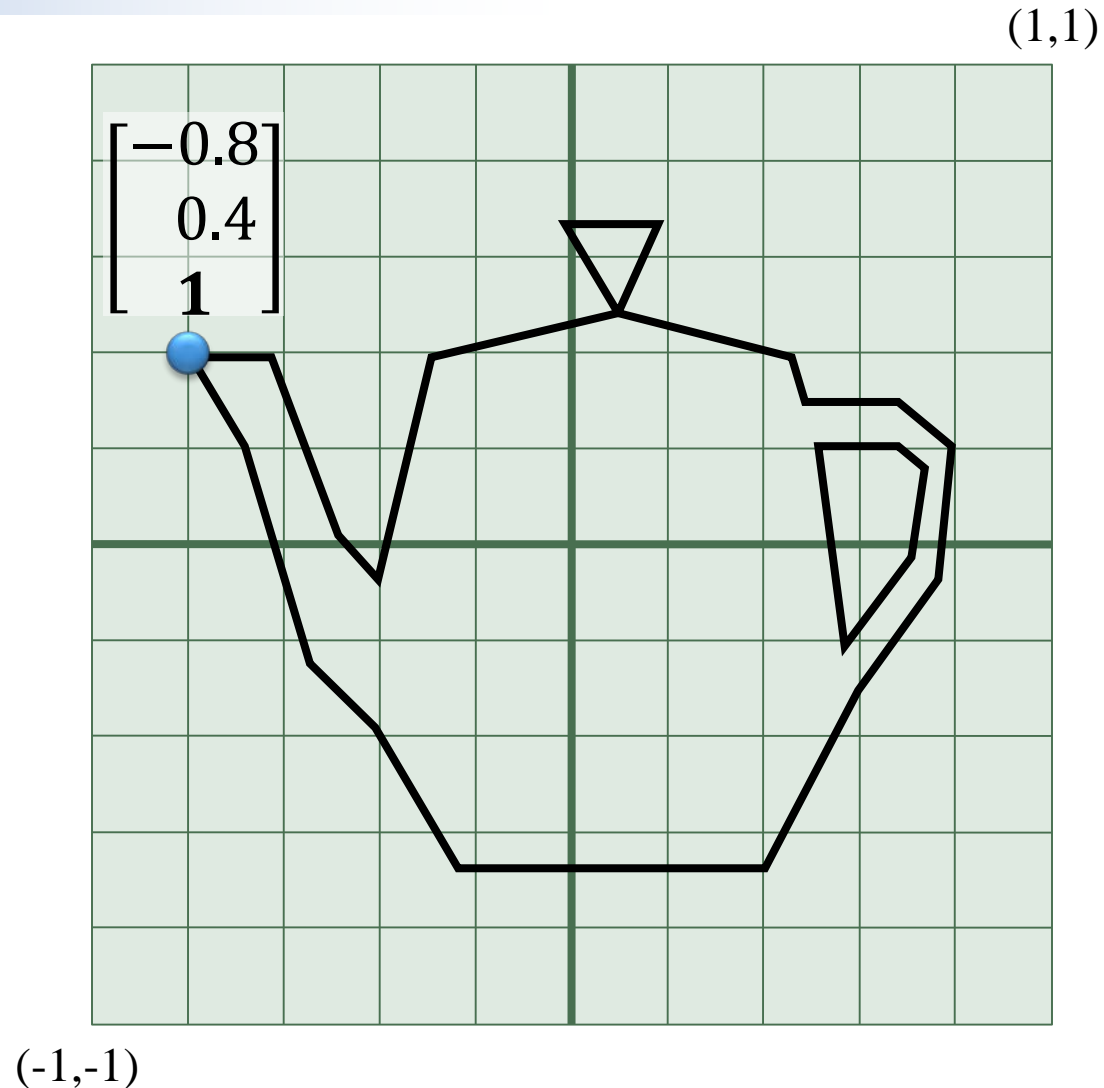
# Homogeneous Coordinates

- Scale

$$\begin{bmatrix} s & & \\ & s & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sx \\ sy \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Translate

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & a \\ & 1 & b \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + a \\ y + b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Transformation Composition

- Scale then translate

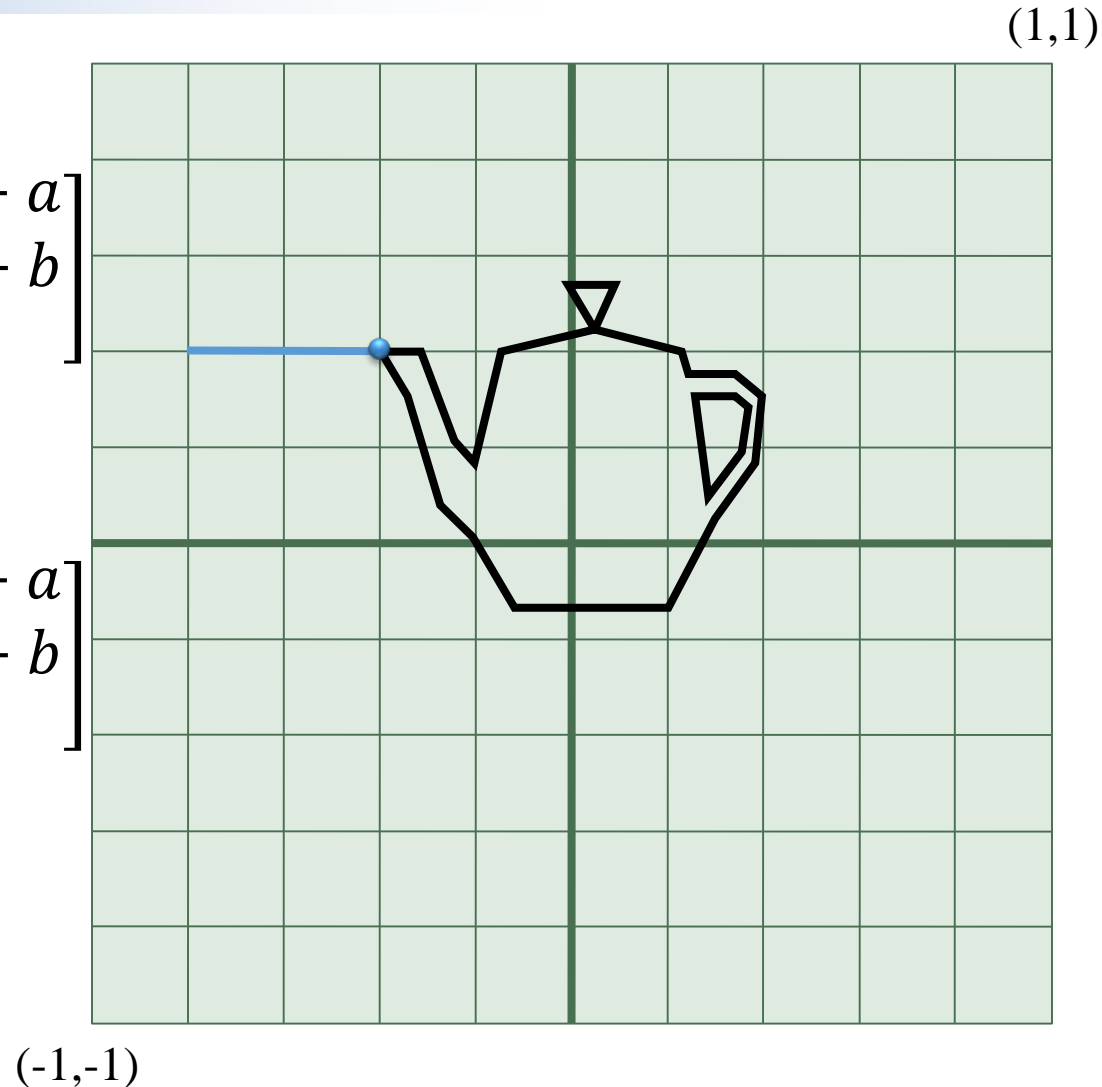
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & b \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} s & \\ & s \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} sx + a \\ sy + b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Refactored

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & b \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & \\ & s \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sx + a \\ sy + b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Premultiplied

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} s & a \\ & s \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sx + a \\ sy + b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



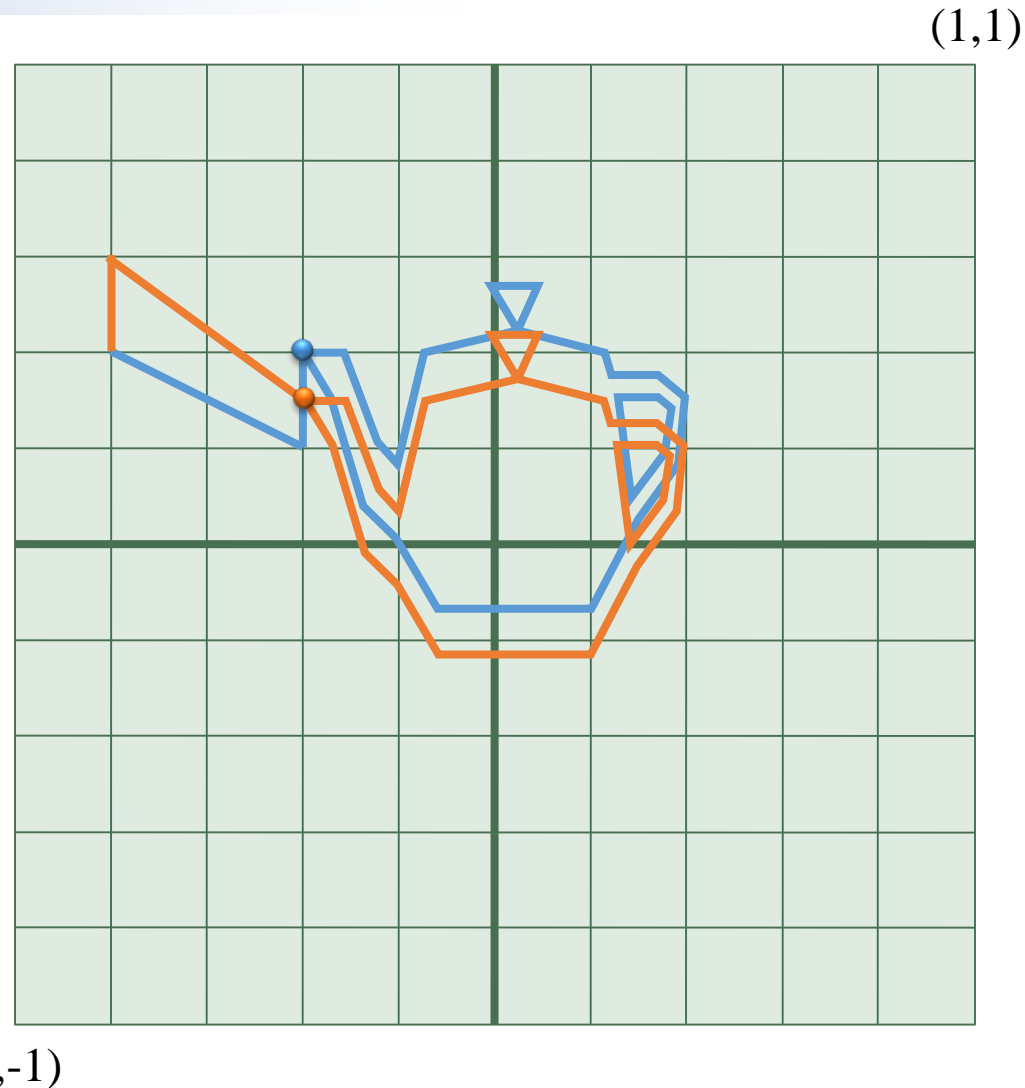
# Transformation Composition

- Scale then translate

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0.2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ \mathbf{0.4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Translate then scale

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & \\ 0.5 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0.2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 \\ \mathbf{0.3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# What Have We Learned?

- Shapes are polygonal, and we transform them by transforming their vertex positions
- We represent 2-D positions homogeneously as 3-element column vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- 2-D translation and scale operations are represented by 3x3 homogenous transformation matrices (multiplied on the left)
- **Order matters**

