


3-D Transformations

- Similar to 2-D case
- Homogeneous coordinates
 - 4-element vector $(x_{hr}, y_{hr}, z_{hr}, h)$
- Transformation matrices
 - 4x4 matrix for each transformation
 - Translation, rotation, etc.

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Translation

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}' = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + T_x \\ y + T_y \\ z + T_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Scaling

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}' = \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} xS_x \\ yS_y \\ zS_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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3-D Rotation About an Axis

Positive rotation is counterclockwise, when looking from positive direction along an axis.

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Rotation About z-Axis

$$\mathbf{R}_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}' = \mathbf{R}_z(\theta) \cdot \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Rotation About x-Axis

$$\mathbf{R}_x(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}' = \mathbf{R}_x(\theta) \cdot \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \cos \theta - z \sin \theta \\ y \sin \theta + z \cos \theta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Generalized 3-D Rotations

- Rotation around any axis
 - Not necessarily a coordinate axis
- Procedure
 - Similar to 2-D case
 - Composite translation and rotation transformation

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Special Case: Parallel Axis

Rotation axis parallel to a coordinate axis.

Translate to axis. Rotate. Translate back.

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Rotation Around Any Axis (1)

Translate to origin. Rotate to z axis.

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Rotation Around Any Axis (2)

Rotate around z axis. Rotate axis back.

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Rotation Around Any Axis (3)

Translate back to original axis position.

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General Rotation (1)

Rotation axis determined by P_1 and P_2 .

Translate P_1 to origin.

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -y_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -z_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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General Rotation (2)

$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{P}_2 - \mathbf{P}_1$ $\mathbf{u}' \cdot \mathbf{u}_z = |\mathbf{u}'| |\mathbf{u}_z| \cos \alpha$
 $\mathbf{u} = (a, b, c)$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{\mathbf{u}' \cdot \mathbf{u}_z}{|\mathbf{u}'| |\mathbf{u}_z|} = \frac{c}{d}$
 $\mathbf{u}' = (0, b, c)$ $d = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$

$\mathbf{u}' \times \mathbf{u}_z = \mathbf{u}_x |\mathbf{u}'| |\mathbf{u}_z| \sin \alpha = \mathbf{u}_x b$
 $d \sin \alpha = b$
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{b}{d}$

Rotate around x-axis, into xz plane.
 Need $\sin \alpha$ and $\cos \alpha$ for rotation matrix.

Calculated cross product₁₃

General Rotation (3)

$\mathbf{R}_x(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c/d & -b/d & 0 \\ 0 & b/d & c/d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Rotate around x-axis, into xz plane.

General Rotation (4)

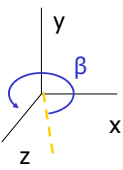
$\mathbf{u}'' \cdot \mathbf{u}_z = |\mathbf{u}''| |\mathbf{u}_z| \cos \beta$
 $\cos \beta = \frac{\mathbf{u}'' \cdot \mathbf{u}_z}{|\mathbf{u}''| |\mathbf{u}_z|} = d$

$\mathbf{u}'' \times \mathbf{u}_z = \mathbf{u}_y |\mathbf{u}''| |\mathbf{u}_z| \sin \beta = \mathbf{u}_y (-a)$
 $\sin \beta = -a$

$\mathbf{u}'' = (a, 0, d)$

Rotate around y-axis, onto z-axis.

General Rotation (5)

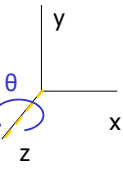


$$\mathbf{R}_y(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} d & 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotate around y-axis,
onto z-axis.

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General Rotation (6)



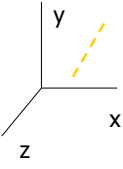
$$\mathbf{R}_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now apply actual
desired rotation (θ)
around z-axis.

Next step is to reverse
the "setup" rotations
and translation.

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General Rotation (7)

$$\mathbf{R}(\theta) = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{R}_x^{-1}(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{R}_y^{-1}(\beta) \cdot \mathbf{R}_z(\theta) \cdot \mathbf{R}_y(\beta) \cdot \mathbf{R}_x(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{T}$$


- Translate to origin
- Rotate around x-axis
- Rotate around y-axis
- Rotate as specified around z-axis
- Reverse y-axis rotation
- Reverse x-axis rotation
- Reverse translation

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