

27.06.08 :

3 :

-
-
-
-

1

80

.20

, $\mathbf{q}=(q_x,q_y)$

(
. (x_0,y_0)

) highlight

. $\mathbf{p}=(p_x,p_y)$

(

)

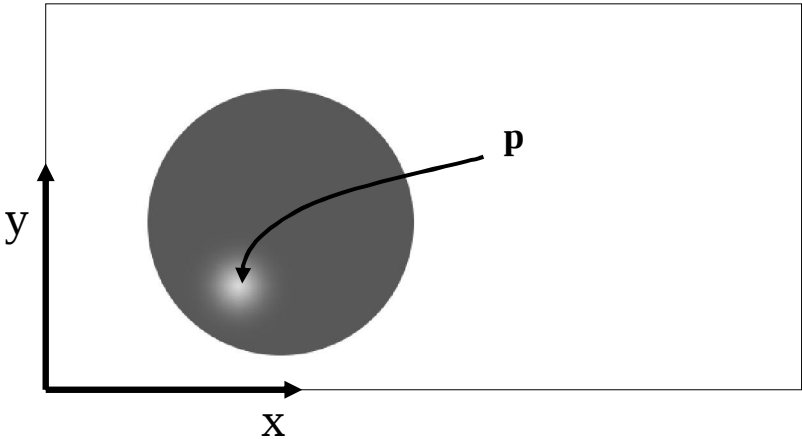
$\mathbf{p}$

.(

)

$\mathbf{p}$

.(

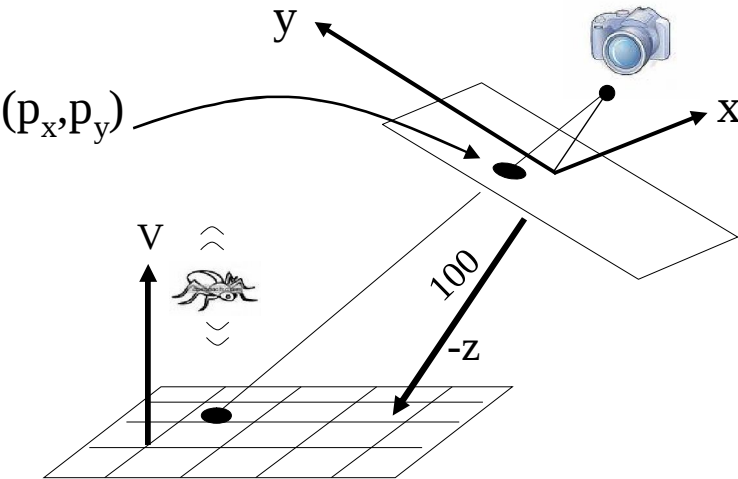


2

V , 2 V " . 100

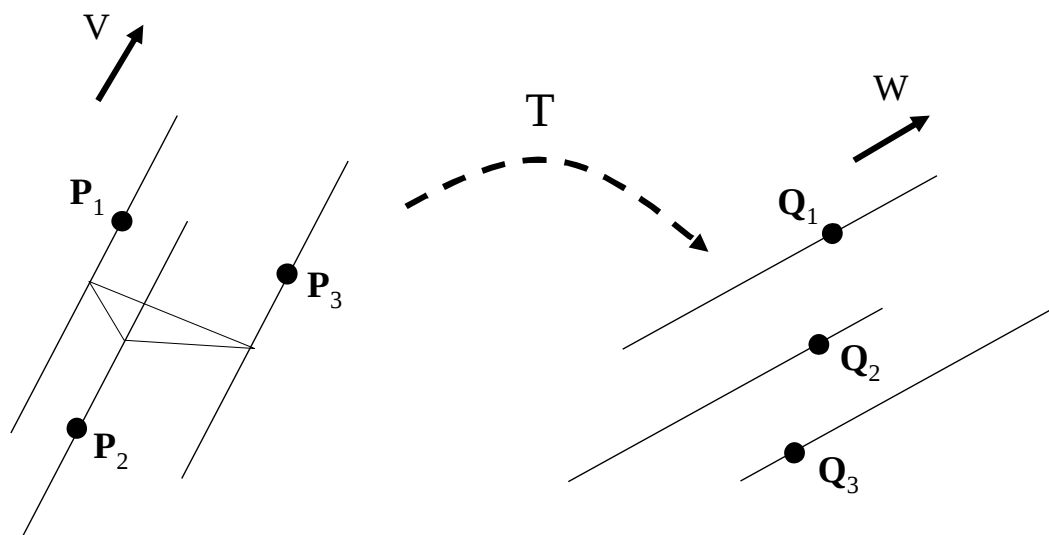
$p=(p_x,p_y)$

t $h(t)=5*\sin(2\pi t)$



3

P_1 , V , P_3 , P_2
 V , $3 / 3$
 Q_3 , Q_2 , Q_1 , W , T ,
 $./ ?$, $.($ ")



4 _____

O

:

O(t)= (X(t) , Y(t)) t∈[0..1]

O - sweep volume
 x=10 y

· - (mesh representation) ·

:

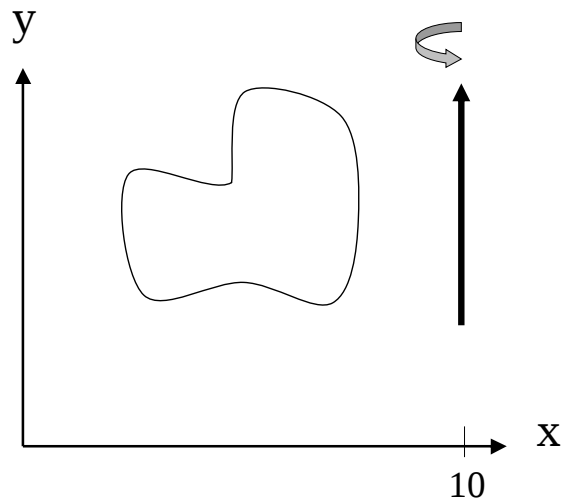
(X,Y,Z) mesh V = **vertex**(X,Y,Z)

· v1 v2 v3 v4 ... F = **face**(v1,v2,v3,v4,...)

" " "

· ·

(planar mesh) mesh ·



Solution

Question1

- a. We define the location of a **world** coordinate system at the center of the sphere, and where the camera is located at the Z axis and the (X,Y) axes are parallel to the image (x,y) plane. Using this world coordinate system, the translation from image coordinates (x,y) to world coordinates (X,Y) is applied as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} x - q_x \\ y - q_y \end{pmatrix}$$

The world Z coordinate can be deduced from (X,Y) and the sphere equation:

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 - X^2 - Y^2} \quad \text{where } R = 80$$

- b. Since we deal with a sphere, the normal equals to the radius vector, thus, the normal **N** at point **p** is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \end{pmatrix} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} p_x - q_x \\ p_y - q_y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad P_z = \sqrt{R^2 - P_x^2 - P_y^2} \quad \text{and} \quad N = \frac{P}{\|P\|}$$

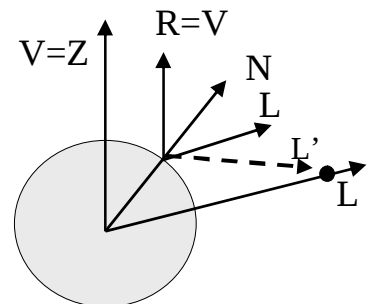
The specular component is proportional to $(R \cdot V)$, thus, the maximum (highlight) is located at a point where $R=V$. Since **N** is known, we can calculate **L**:

$$L = (R \cdot N)N - (R - (R \cdot N)N) = (V \cdot N)N - (V - (V \cdot N)N) = 2(V \cdot N)N - V$$

where $V = (0 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T$

- c. When the light becomes closer, the angle between **N** and **L** becomes larger (**N'** in the figure), thus the highlight position will drift towards the circumference.

- d. When the camera becomes closer, the angle **V** will remain the same because we deal with parallel projection, thus, the highlight position will remain the same.



Question2

- a. The optical axis crosses the plane at $Q=(0,0,-102)$. Thus, we have a point Q and a vector V , for which the plane is defined as:

$$(S - Q) \cdot V = 0 \quad \text{where } S = (X \quad Y \quad Z)^T$$

- b. From the projection point $p=(p_x, p_y)$ we can construct two equations :

$$p_x = \frac{-2P_x}{P_z} \Rightarrow p_x P_z + 2P_x = 0$$

$$p_y = \frac{-2P_y}{P_z} \Rightarrow p_y P_z + 2P_y = 0$$

where we have 3 unknowns $P=(P_x, P_y, P_z)$

We can add an additional equation using the plane equation:

$$(P - Q) \cdot V = 0 \Rightarrow P \cdot V = Q \cdot V$$

Collecting the equations we have:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & 2 & p_y \\ V_x & V_y & V_z \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{M}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{P}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ Q \cdot V \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{b}}$$

and the solution is: $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{b}$

- c. The bug's location is $S(t) = P + h(t)V$ where P was calculated before.

Hence its location in image plane is:

$$s(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -2S(t)_x / S(t)_z \\ -2S(t)_y / S(t)_z \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 3

a. Denote the 3 points R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 . We set $R_1 = P_1$

We now find a plane M that passes through P_1 whose normal is V . The implicit representation of M is:

$$(S - P_1) \cdot V = 0 \text{ where } S = (X \ Y \ Z)^T$$

We now represent the second line using a parametric representation:

$$L_2(t) = P_2 + tV$$

We find a parameter t_0 that describes a point R_2 on L_2 which is also on M (we assume $|V|=1$):

$$\begin{aligned} (L_2(t_0) - P_1) \cdot V &= (P_2 + t_0V - P_1) \cdot V = 0 \\ \Rightarrow t_0 &= (P_1 - P_2) \cdot V \Rightarrow R_2 = L_2(t_0) = P_2 + ((P_1 - P_2) \cdot V)V \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we find a parameter t_0 that defines point R_3 on L_3

$$R_3 = P_3 + ((P_1 - P_3) \cdot V)V$$

b. $M(\alpha, \beta) = \beta(\alpha R_1 + (1 - \alpha)R_2) + (1 - \beta)R_3$ where $\alpha, \beta \in [0..1]$

c. We map each P_k towards Q_k , $k=1..3$, using 3D affine transformation.

We choose another point on L_1 , e.g. $P_4 = P_1 + V$

and map it towards $Q_4 = Q_1 + W$.

Therefore, for each point we have a transformation equation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} P_k + \begin{pmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{pmatrix} = Q_k \quad k=1..4$$

Using a vector notation for the unknowns we compose for each point 3 equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_k^x & P_k^y & P_k^z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & P_k^x & P_k^y & P_k^z & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_k^x & P_k^y & P_k^z & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^v \vec{X} = Q_k \quad \text{for } k=1..4$$

Where X is a parameter vector describing the transformation T:

$$\vec{X}^T = (a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f \ g \ h \ i \ t_x \ t_y \ t_z)$$

Collecting such equations for the 4 points defined above, we have 12 equations for 12 unknowns and we can solve for the parameter vector X by inverting the composed matrix.

The transformation is NOT unique since we can append a translation along W which will be a legitimate transformation as well.

Comments: Denoting L_1, L_2, L_3 as the first 3 lines (direction V), L'_1, L'_2, L'_3 the second group of lines (direction W), and $T(L_1), T(L_2), T(L_3)$, the mapped lines:

- $T(L_1)$ is a line because affine transformation preserves lines.
- The direction of $T(L_1)$ is W, because Q_4-Q_1 is parallel to W.
- $T(L_1) = L'_1$ because both are parallel to W and both passes Q_1
- The direction of $T(L_2)$ and $T(L_3)$ is W because affine transformation preserves parallelism.
- $T(L_2) = L'_2$ because both are parallel to W and both passes Q_2
- $T(L_3) = L'_3$ because both are parallel to W and both passes Q_3

Question 4

a.

```
t=0; s=0 ; % free parameter initializations
Inc_t=1/100 ; inc_s=2*pi/100 ;
double V[100,100]=NULL;

for t=1:100
    X1=Ox(t*inc_t) ; % the x axis of the object at t
    Y1=Oy(t*inc_t) ; % the y axis of the object at t
    Z1=0 ;

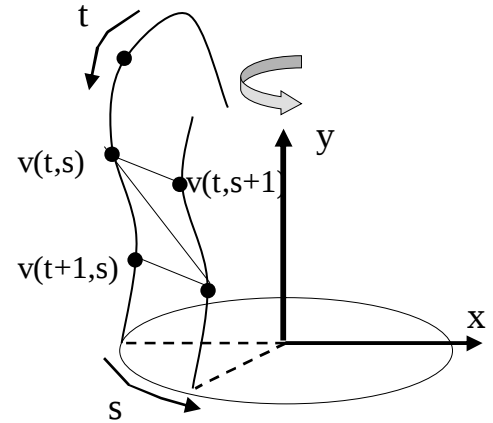
    for s=1:100 {
        Vx=(X1-10)*cos(s) + Z1*sin(s) +10 ;
        Vy=Y1;
        Vz=-(X1-10)*sin(s) + Z1*cos(s) ;
        V[t,s]=vertex(Vx,Vy,Vz)
    }
}

k=1;
for t=1:99
    for s=1:99
        F[k]=face(V[t,s],V[t+1,s],V[t+1,s+1],V[t,s+1]) ;
        k=k+1;
    }
}

% close the loop
s=100 ;
for t=1:100
    F[k]=face(V[t,s],V[t+1,s],V[t+1,1],V[t,1]) ;
    k=k+1;
}
```

b. Replace the command

```
F[k]=face(V[t,s],V[t+1,s],V[t+1,s+1],V[t,s+1]) ;
by
F[k]=face(V[t,s],V[t+1,s],V[t+1,s+1]) ;
F[k+1]=face(V[t+1,s+1],V[t,s+1],V[t,s]) ;
k=k+2 ;
```



The Rotation we apply:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t,s) \\ y(t,s) \\ z(t,s) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(s) & 0 & \sin(s) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(s) & 0 & \cos(s) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O(t)_x \\ O(t)_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$