



## Chapter 3.5

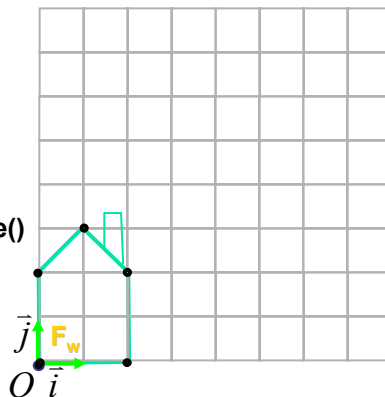
### Transformations – OpenGL Composition of Transformations

## Transformations in OpenGL

```
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadIdentity();
```


```
glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);
glVertex2f(0,0);
glVertex2f(2,0);
glVertex2f(2,2);
glVertex2f(1,3);
glVertex2f(0,2);
glEnd();
```

DrawHouse()



$$P' = PT_{MV}$$





## Transformations in OpenGL

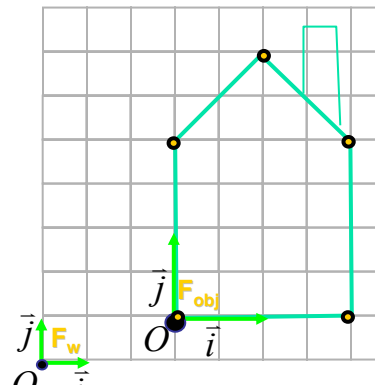

$$[x \quad y \quad z \quad 1]_w = [x \quad y \quad z \quad 1]_{obj} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```


GLfloat T[16] = { 2,0,0,0, 0,2,0,0,
                  0,0,2,0 3,1,0,1};

glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadMatrixf(T);

DrawHouse();
    
```

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## Transformations in OpenGL

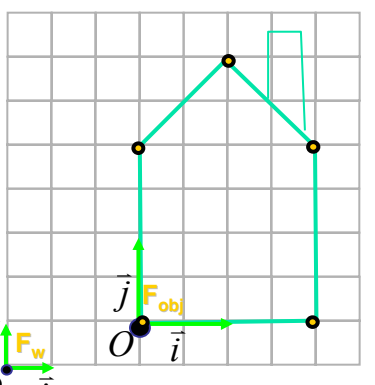

- An easier way to do the same thing....

```

glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glLoadIdentity();

glTranslatef(3,1,0);
glScale(2,2,2);

DrawHouse();
    
```





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## Matrix Operations in OpenGL

- 2 Matrices:
  - Model/view matrix M
  - Projective matrix P
- Example:
 

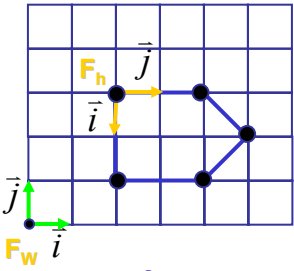

```
glMatrixMode( GL_MODELVIEW );
glLoadIdentity(); // M=Id
glRotatef( angle, x, y, z ); // M= R(α)*Id
glTranslatef( x, y, z ); // M= T(x,y,z)*R(α)*Id
glMatrixMode( GL_PROJECTION );
glRotatef( ... ); // P= ...
```



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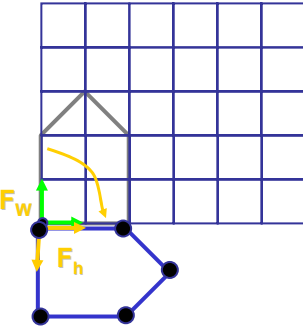
## Composing Transformations

suppose we want

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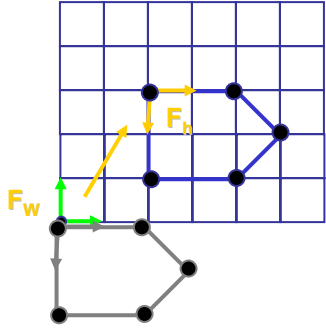
Rotate(z,-90)




$$P_A = P_h Rot(z, -90)$$

$$P_W = P_h Rot(z, -90) Trans(2,3,0)$$

Translate(2,3,0)



$$P_W = P_A Trans(2,3,0)$$



## Composing Transformations

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$P_W = P_h Rot(z, -90) Trans(2, 3, 0)$

- L-to-R: interpret operations wrt fixed coords
- R-to-L: interpret operations wrt local coords
- OpenGL (R-to-L, local coords)


***glTranslatef(2,3,0);***  
***glRotatef(-90,0,0,1);***  
***DrawHouse();***

$M_{MV} = Trans(2,3,0) \cdot M_{MV}$   
 $M_{MV} = Rot(z, -90) M_{MV}$

**updates current transformation matrix  
by postmultiplying**



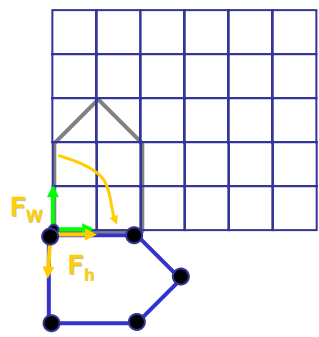
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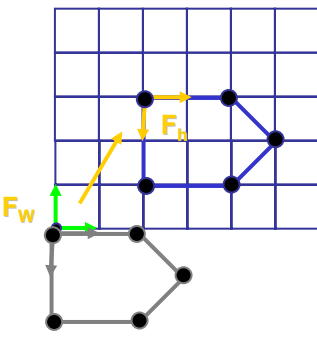
## Composing Transformations

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**Rotate(z, -90)**




**Translate(-3,2,0) in local coords**




$P_W = P_h Trans(-3, 2, 0) Rot(z, -90)$

***glRotatef(-90,0,0,1);***  
***glTranslatef(-3,2,0);***  
***draw\_house();***



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## Transformation Hierarchies

■ Matrix Stack

C

B

A

C

B

A

D

C

B

A

C


B

A


D = C scale(2,2,2) trans(1,0,0)

```

DrawSquare()
glPushMatrix()
glScale3f(2,2,2)
glTranslate3f(1,0,0)
DrawSquare()
glPopMatrix()
        
```




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## Matrix Stacks

- Means of returning to previously-used coordinate system
  - Support several models or model parts
    - Natural hierarchical structure
- depth of matrix stacks limited in hardware
  - typically: 16 for ModelView, 4 for Projection



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## Transformation Hierarchies

```

graph TD
    world((world)) --> torso((torso))
    torso --> LUleg((LUleg))
    torso --> RUleg((RUleg))
    torso --> LUarm((LUarm))
    torso --> RUarm((RUarm))
    torso --> head((head))
    LUleg --> LLleg((LLleg))
    LUleg --> Lfoot((Lfoot))
    RUleg --> RLleg((RLleg))
    RUleg --> Rfoot((Rfoot))
    LUarm --> LLarm((LLarm))
    LUarm --> Lhand((Lhand))
    RUarm --> RLarm((RLarm))
    RUarm --> Rhand((Rhand))
    
```

trans(0.30,0,0) rot(z,θ)

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## Transformation Hierarchies

### Example

```

glTranslatef(x,y,0);
glRotatef(θ1,0,0,1);
DrawBody();
glPushMatrix();
  glTranslatef(0,7,0);
  DrawHead();
glPopMatrix();
glPushMatrix();
  glTranslate(2.5,5.5,0);
  glRotatef(θ2,0,0,1);
  DrawUArm();
  glTranslate(0,-3.5,0);
  glRotatef(θ3,0,0,1);
  DrawLArm();
glPopMatrix();
... (draw other arm)
    
```

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