

Translation - it's impossible!

Proof: consider the origin  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \downarrow 0 \\ \downarrow 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \downarrow a_{11} & \downarrow a_{12} \\ \uparrow a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution #1:

$T$  is now a matrix plus a vector.

$$T = (A, \vec{t})$$

$$T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x} + \vec{t}$$

Associativity:  $T_1 \circ T_2 \dots A_1(A_2\vec{x} + \vec{t}_2) + \vec{t}_1$

Solution #2: Clever math hack

Want:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x + a_{12}y + t_x \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y + t_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Homogeneous Coordinates:

Take on an extra dimension;

- points get 3rd coord of 1
- matrices get 3rd row  $[0 \ 0 \ 1]$
- third column contains  $\vec{t}$

These are: Affine Transformations

affine:  $\underline{ax+b}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ linear  
↑ translation

do not touch!

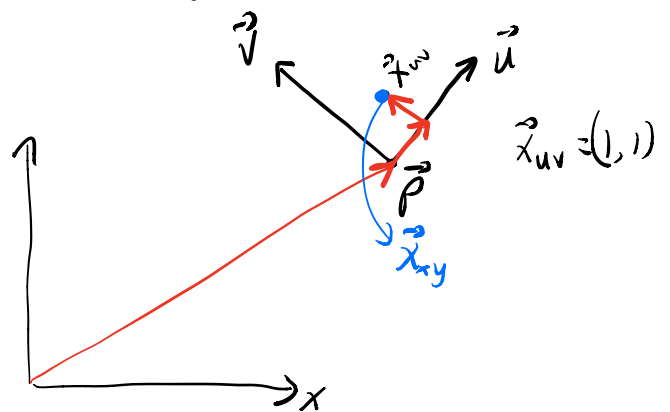
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u} & \vec{v} & \vec{p} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

From  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{p}$  frame  
to canonical frame.

Point-moving-machine view: 2x2 top left of A

1. Apply linear part ( $M_x$ )
2. Translate ( $+ \vec{t}$ )

Change-of-~~basis~~ <sup>frame</sup> view



Special case: if  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$  are orthonormal, this affine transformation

is called a rigid transformation

- translation • basis vectors pairwise orthogonal
- rotation • unit length
- flipping •

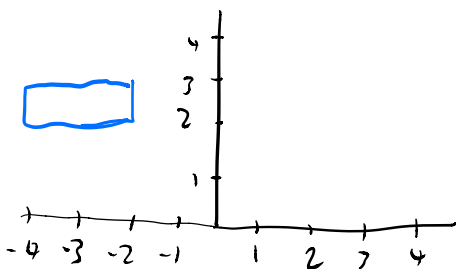
Bonus: composition Just Works via matrix mult

HW3: prove this!

Example:  $\rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Description?  
flip over y

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  scale  $\times$  by 2  
translate b  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Final:  $AB$



$(A \cdot (B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}))$

