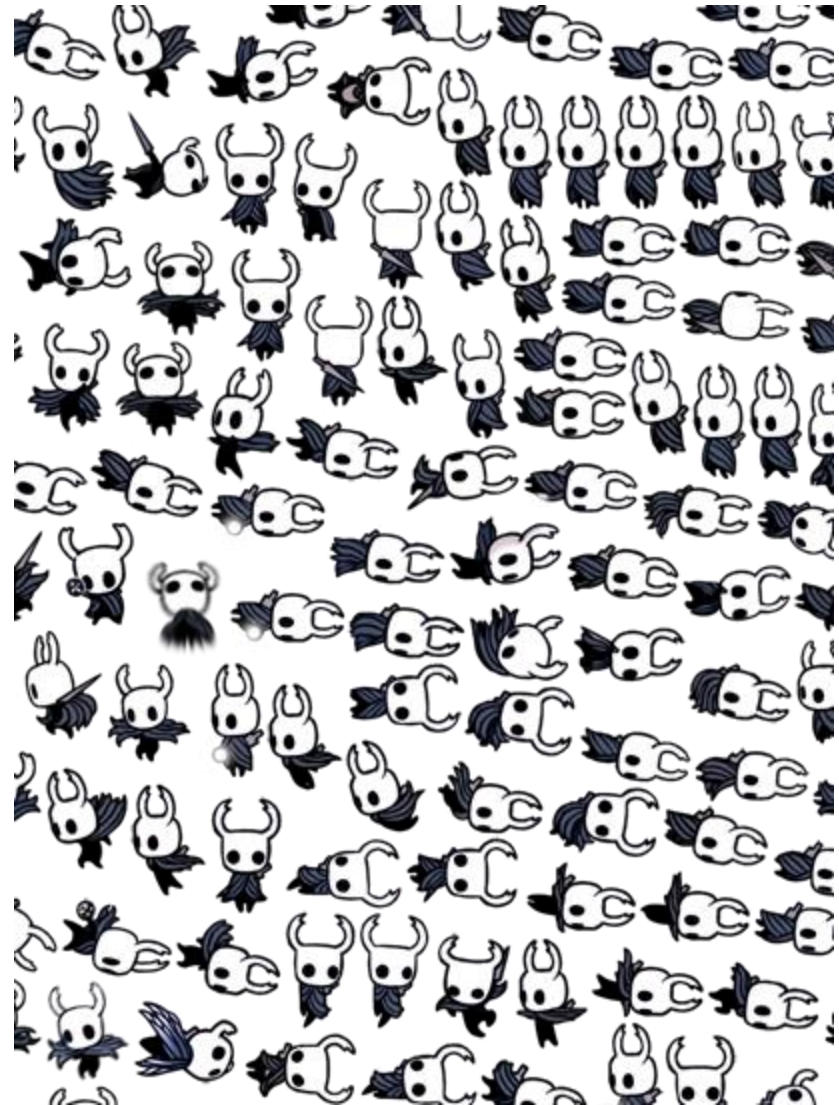


Uvod u animaciju

Vladimir Viktor Mirjanić

Matematička gimnazija

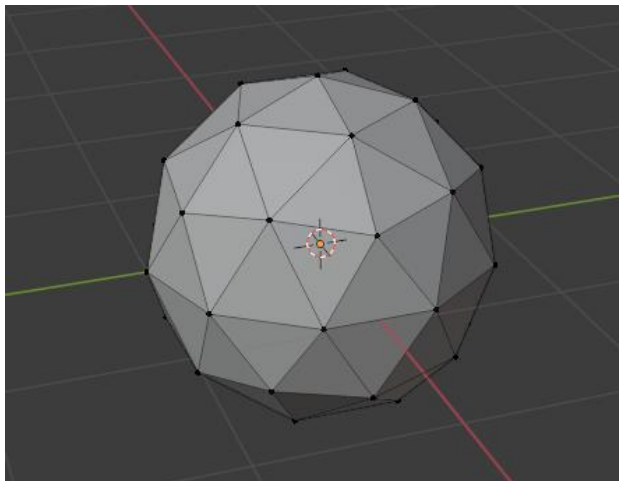
26. 04. 2021.

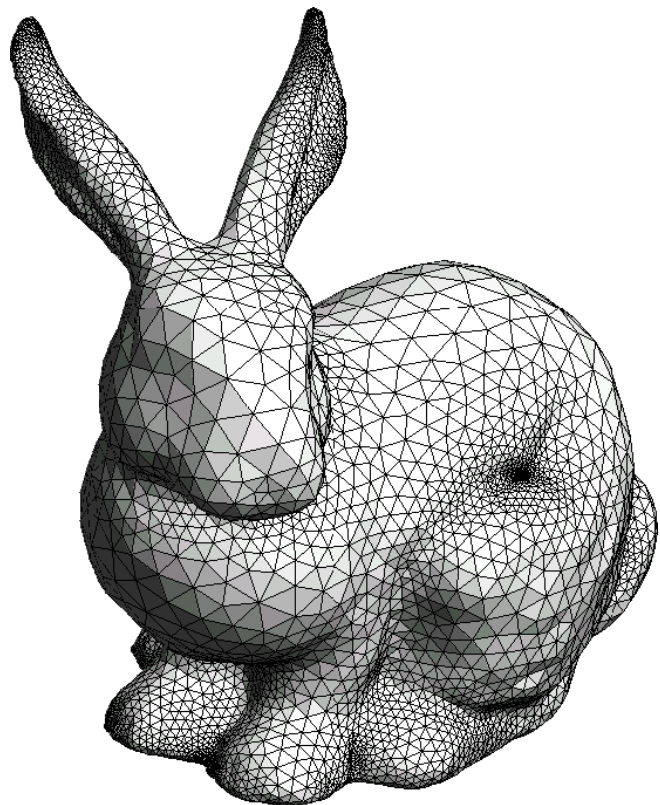


- Parametarski definisane površine
 $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
- Implicitne površine i '*signed distance fields*'
 $f(x, y, z) = 0$
- *Point clouds*
- Poligonalne mreže

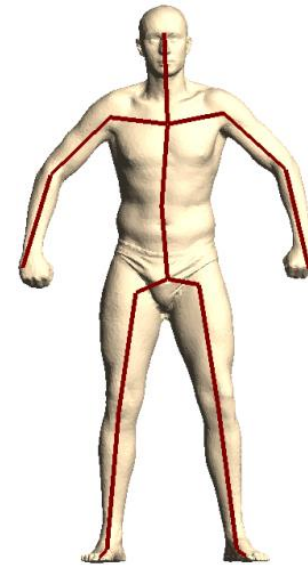
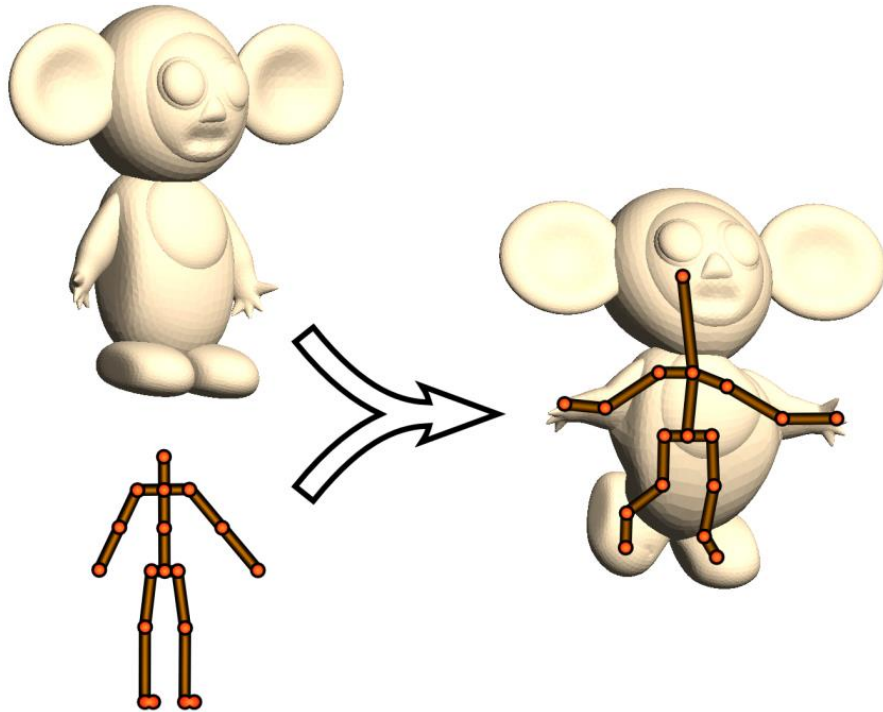


- Parametarski: $f(\theta, \varphi) = (\cos \varphi \cos \theta, \cos \varphi \sin \theta, \sin \varphi)$
- Implicitno: $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$
- Mreža: ???

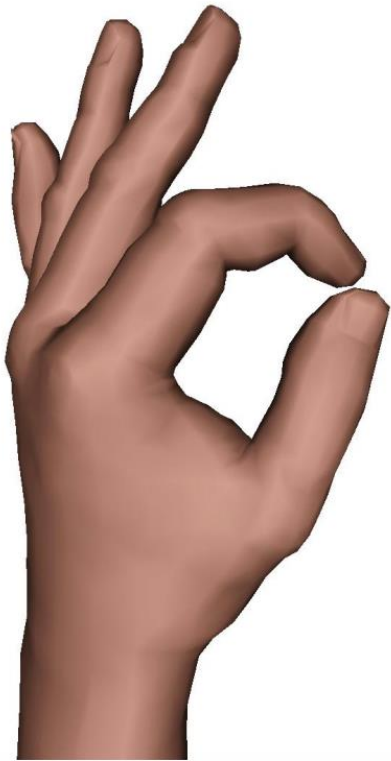




Aburumman, Nadine & Fratarcangeli, Marco. (2017). Skin Deformation Methods for Interactive Character Animation. Communications in Computer and Information Science. 8. 153-.10.1007/978-3-319-64870-5_8.

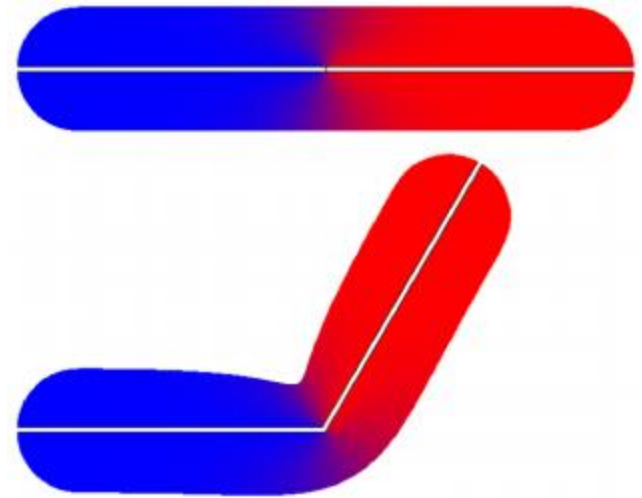


Baran, I., Popović, J. 2007. Automatic Rigging and Animation of 3D Characters. ACM Trans. Graph. 26, 3, Article 72 (July 2007), 8 pages. DOI = 10.1145/1239451.1239523
<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1239451.1239523>.



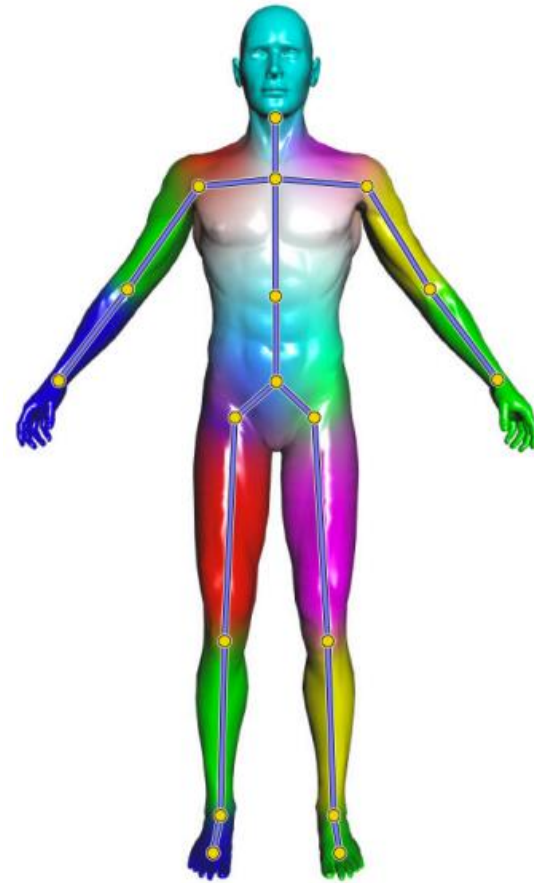
Doug L. James and Christopher D. Twigg. 2005. Skinning mesh animations. ACM Trans. Graph. 24, 3 (July 2005), 399–407. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/1073204.1073206>

- Uparivanje mreže i skeleta
- T transformacija čvora
- T_1, T_2 transformacije kostiju
- Ideja: Težine w_1, w_2
 - $T = avg(T_1, w_1; T_2, w_2)$
 - avg interpolira između T_1 i T_2



Baran et al

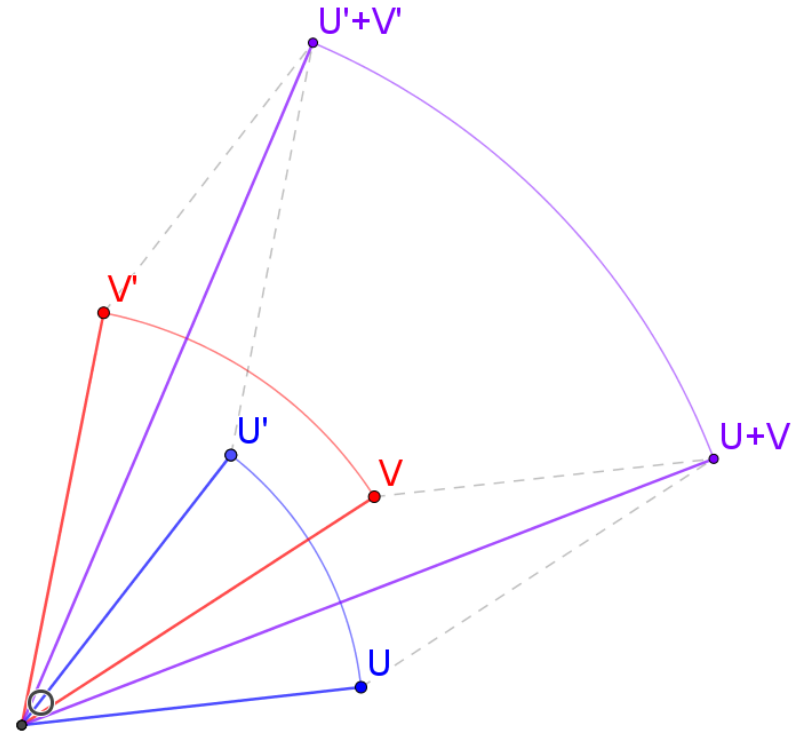
- Mreža v_i
- Skelet b_j
- Težine uticaja kosti na čvor $w_{i,j}$
- Interpolacija 2 transformacije
 - $T(v) = avg(T_1, w_1; T_2, w_2)$
 - T, T_1, T_2 su izometrije u \mathbb{R}^3



- $avg(T_1, w_1; T_2, w_2) = w_1 T_1 + w_2 T_2; \quad w_1 + w_2 = 1$
- Generalizacija: $T(v_i) = \sum w_{i,j} T_j$
- Ali šta su uopšte transformacije?

- Matrica $M_{n \times n}$ je linearna transformacija \mathbb{R}^n
- Linearost: $M \cdot (u + v) = (M \cdot u) + (M \cdot v)$
- $M_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$
- Množenje, transpozicija, inverz...

- Rotacija je linearna transformacija
- Dakle, rotaciji odgovara neka matrica R
- Rotacija je izometrija
- Dakle... R je rotacija ako:
 - $R^T = R^{-1}$
 - $\det R = 1$



$$\begin{aligned}\|Rx\| &= \|x\| \Rightarrow \\ (Rx)^T (Rx) &= x^T x \Rightarrow \\ x^T R^T R x &= x^T x \Rightarrow \\ R^T R &= I\end{aligned}$$

- U 2D: $R_\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$
- U 3D rotacije imaju i osu
 - $\begin{bmatrix} 0.866 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0 & 0.866 \end{bmatrix}$ je rotacija u pravcu y ose za 30°
 - $\begin{bmatrix} 0.888 & -0.385 & 0.248 \\ 0.430 & 0.888 & -0.159 \\ -0.159 & 0.248 & 0.955 \end{bmatrix}$ je rotacija u pravcu $(1,1,2)$ za 30°



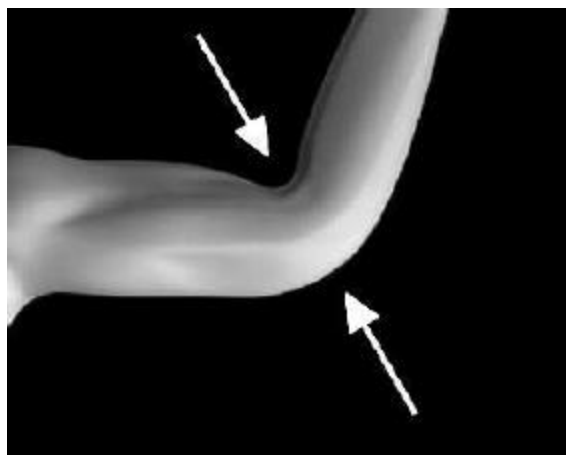
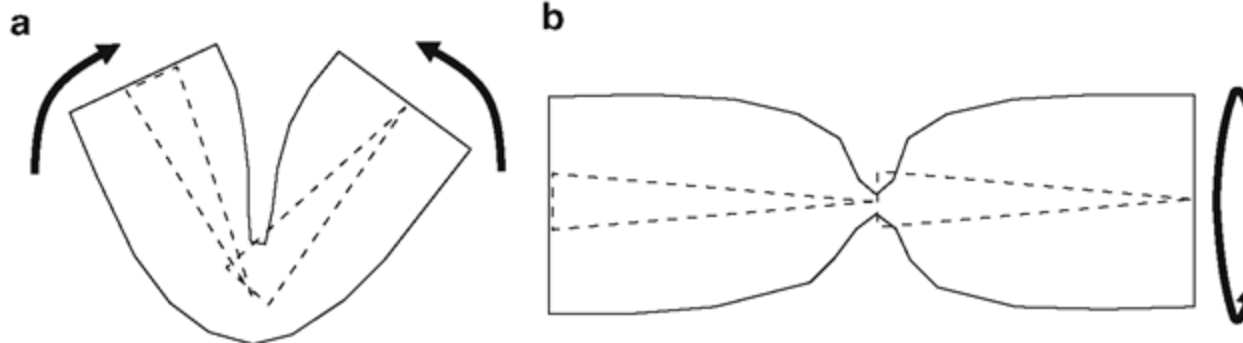
- Nije linearna transformacija!
- Bar ne u 3D...

- Nov koordinatni sistem: $(x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4$
- $(x, y, z, w) \leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{w}, \frac{y}{w}, \frac{z}{w}\right), w \neq 0$
- Rotacija je 4D matrica:
$$\begin{bmatrix} & & & 0 \\ & \mathbf{R} & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- Translacija je 4D matrica:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & v_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & v_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

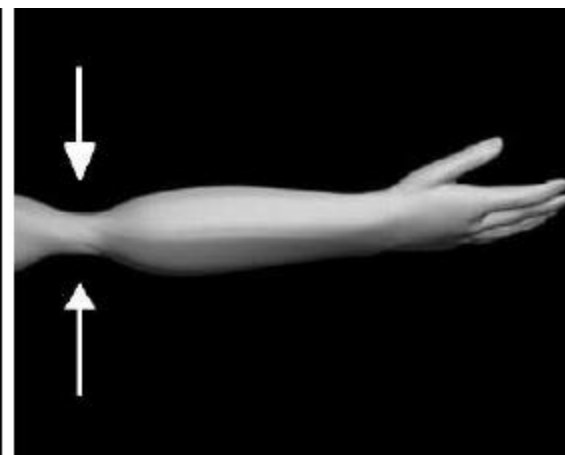
Linear Blend Skinning



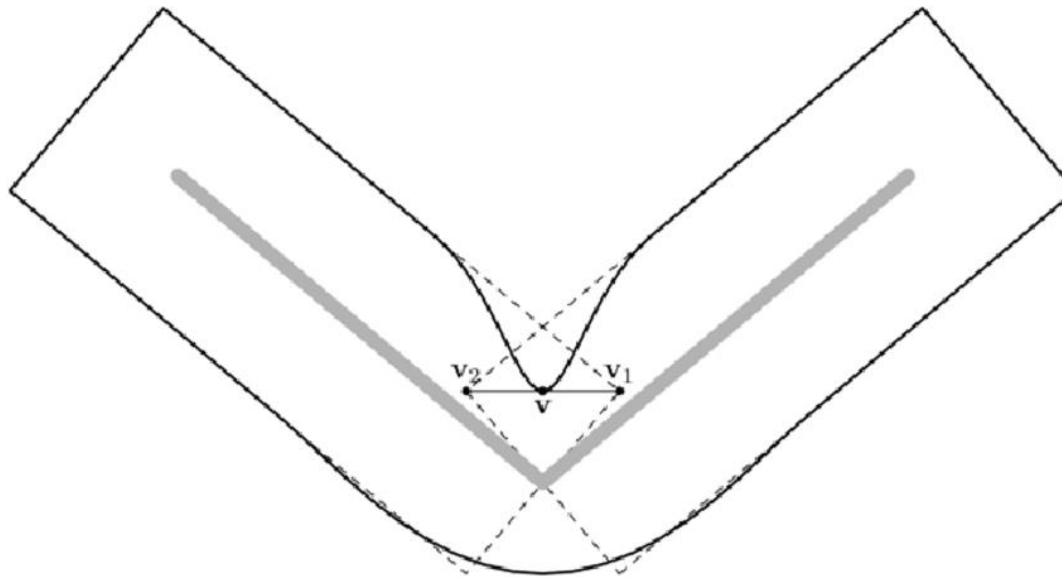
$$T = w_1T_1 + w_2T_2$$



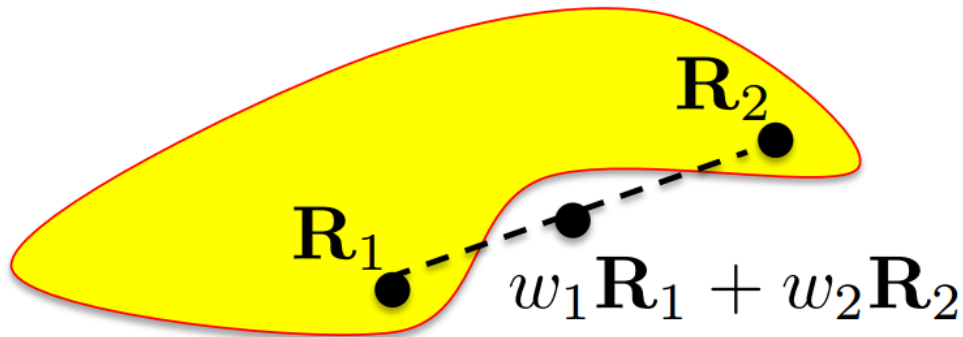
Elbow dip



Candy wrapper



- Matematički uzrok
- $w_1\tau_1 + w_2\tau_2$ je translacija „slučajno“
- $w_1R_1 + w_2R_2$ nije rotacija!
- Sabiranje matrica nema geometrijski smisao



- Drugačija funkcija interpolacije *avg*
- Popravljen linearna interpolacija ($f: w_1 R_1 + w_2 R_2 \mapsto R$)
- Nova parametrizacija rotacije

\mathbb{C}	\mathbb{H}
$z = a + bi$	$\mathbf{q} = a + bi + cj + dk$
„Sadrži“ 2 realna broja	„Sadrži“ 4 realna broja
$\Re(z) = a$	$Sc(\mathbf{q}) = a$
$\Im(z) = b$	$Vec(\mathbf{q}) = bi + cj + dk$
Sabira se po komponentama	Sabira se po komponentama
$\bar{z} = a - bi$	$\mathbf{q}^* = a - bi - cj - dk$
$i^2 = -1$	<i>Videćemo...</i>
Predstavlja rotaciju u 2D	<i>Predstavlja rotaciju u 3D...</i>

\mathbb{C}		1	i
1		1	i
i		i	-1

\mathbb{H}		1	i	j	k
1		1	i	j	k
i		i	-1	k	$-j$
j		j	$-k$	-1	i
k		k	j	$-i$	-1

- $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$
- Množenje više nije komutativno
 $\mathbf{q_1q_2 \neq q_2q_1}$
- Ali za čisto vektorske kvaternione $\mathbf{q_1, q_2}$:
 $Vec(\mathbf{q_1q_2}) = -Vec(\mathbf{q_2q_1})$
- $u \times v = -v \times u$
- Slučajnost?

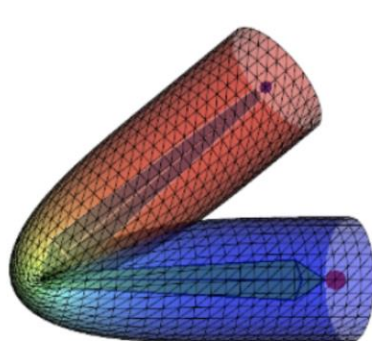
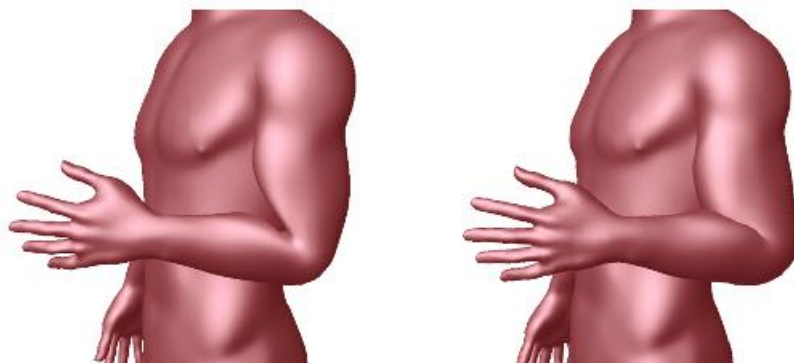
- $(x, y, z) \leftrightarrow xi + yj + zk$
- Jedinični kvaternion $\mathbf{q} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \mathbf{s} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$; $\mathbf{s} = xi + yj + zk, \|\mathbf{s}\| = 1$
- \mathbf{qvq}^* je rotacija za θ u pravcu \mathbf{s}
- Translacija?
- Postoji način...
- Dualni kvaternion: $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{q}_0 + \varepsilon \mathbf{q}_\varepsilon$; $\varepsilon^2 = 0$
- Jedinični dualni kvaternion kodira izometrije u 3D

$$\hat{\mathbf{q}} = w_1 \hat{\mathbf{q}}_1 + w_2 \hat{\mathbf{q}}_2?$$

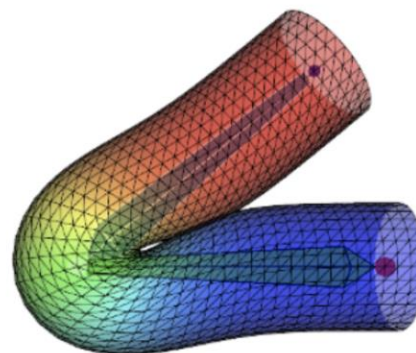
Dual Quaternion Skinning



$$\hat{q} = \frac{w_1 \hat{q}_1 + w_2 \hat{q}_2}{\|w_1 \hat{q}_1 + w_2 \hat{q}_2\|}$$



LBS

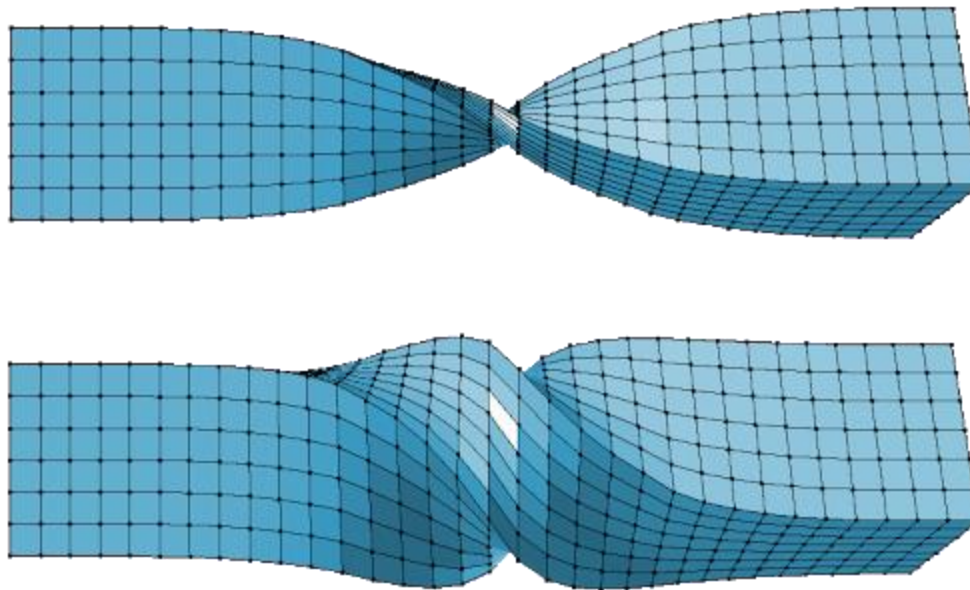


DQS

Dual Quaternion Skinning



$$\hat{q} = \frac{w_1 \hat{q}_1 + w_2 \hat{q}_2}{\|w_1 \hat{q}_1 + w_2 \hat{q}_2\|}$$



- Koristili smo skelet da pojednostavimo animacije
- LBS i DQS su najkorišćenije tehnike
- Mnoge stvari nismo spomenuli
 - Motion Capture
 - Alternative za DQS (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DflfcQiC2oA>)
 - Razne forice (keyframing, particles...)