

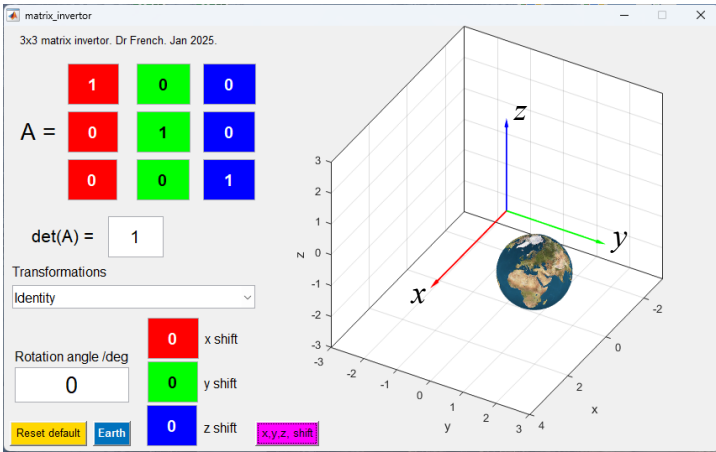
**Multiplication by a 3x3 matrix** can apply a **geometric transformation about the origin** to a 3xN array of  $(x,y,z)$  coordinates, which represent some form of surface or 3D structure.

This is very useful in computer aided design (CAD), in fact any form of digital rendering (movies, TV, games ...)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \dots \\ z_1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \dots \\ z_1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

As for 2D geometric transformations, the 3D transformation matrices can be determined by what happens to the **basis vectors** under the transformation.

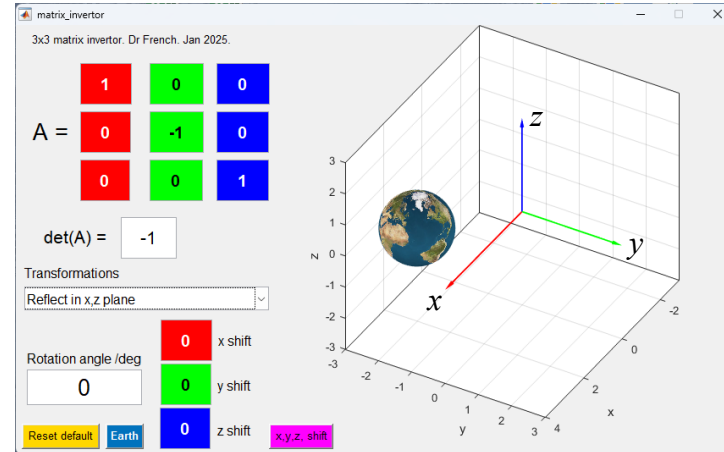
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

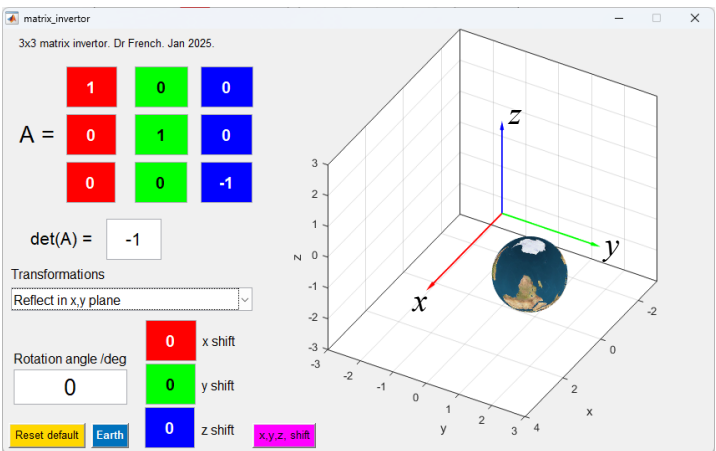
**Identity**

i.e. no change!



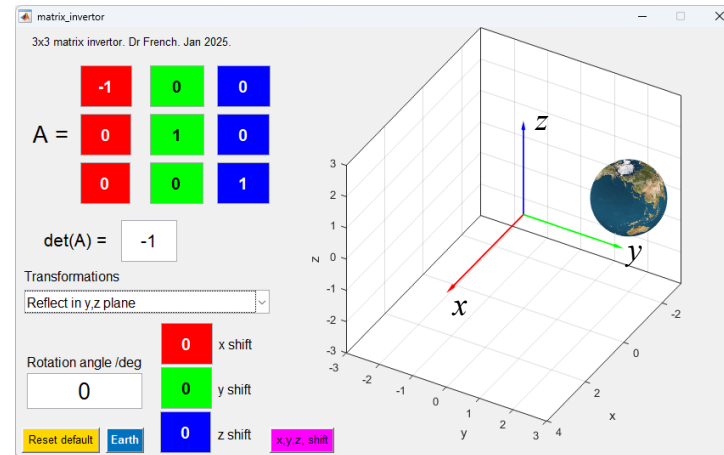
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Reflection in x,z plane**



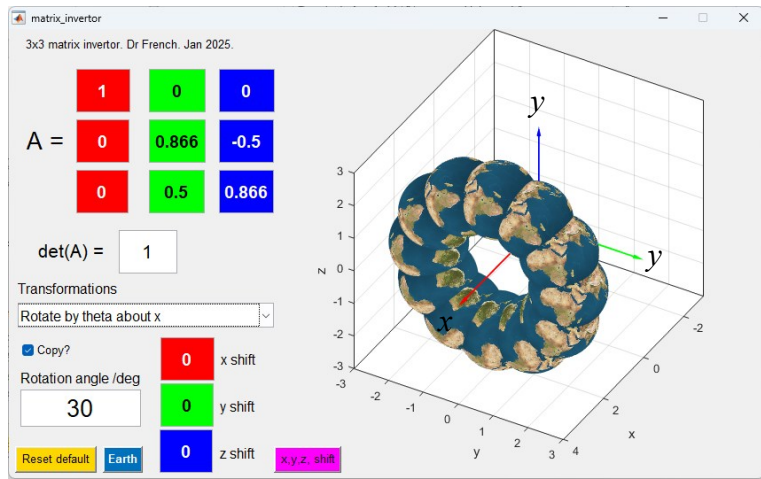
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Reflection in x,y plane**



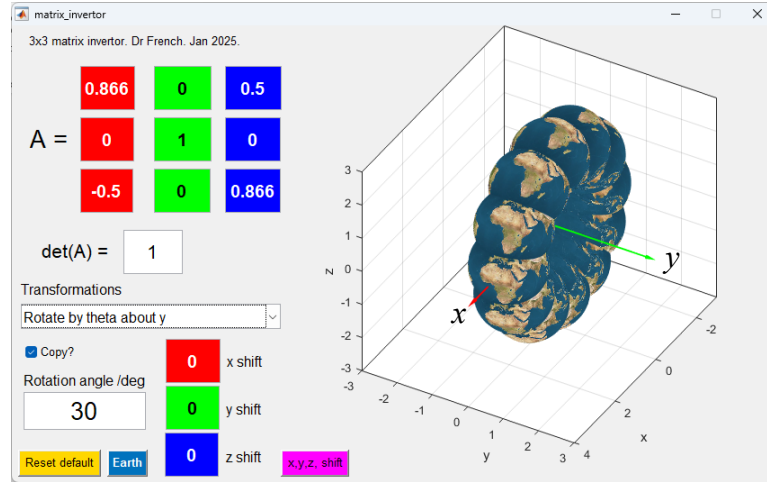
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Reflection in y,z plane**



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Rotation by  $\theta$  anticlockwise about the  $x$  axis

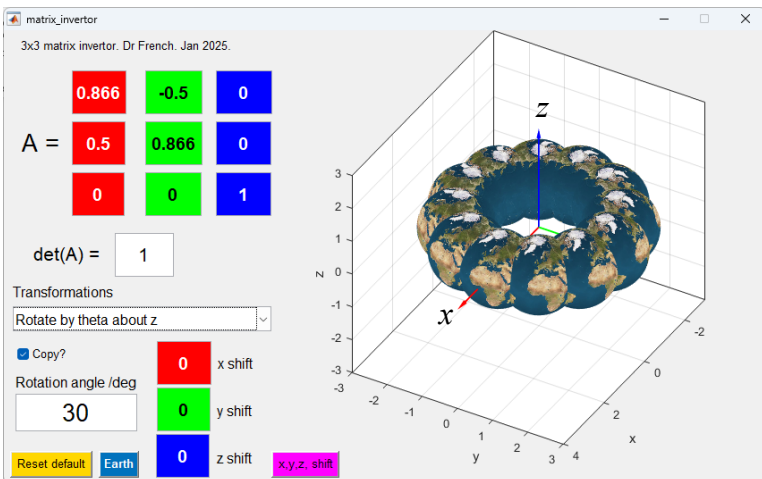


$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Rotation by  $\theta$  anticlockwise about the  $y$  axis

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

Enlargement by factor  $k$  from the origin.



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rotation by  $\theta$  anticlockwise about the  $z$  axis

