

# Coordinate Systems

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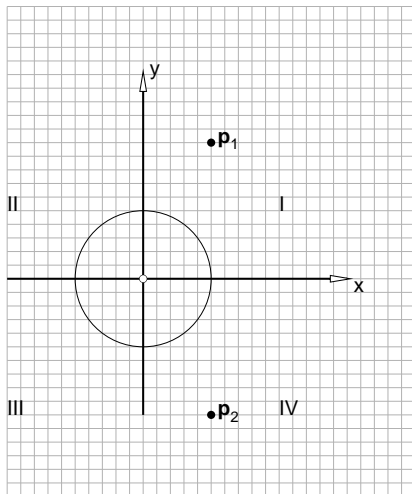
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## 2D Cartesian

circle = unit circle

$\mathbf{p}_1$  has  $(x, y)$ -coordinates  $(1, 2)$

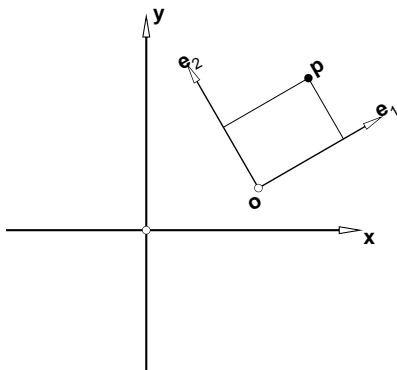
$\mathbf{p}_2$  has  $(x, y)$ -coordinates  $(1, -2)$



## 2D Cartesian

$$\mathbf{o} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{o} + p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + p_2 \mathbf{e}_2.$$

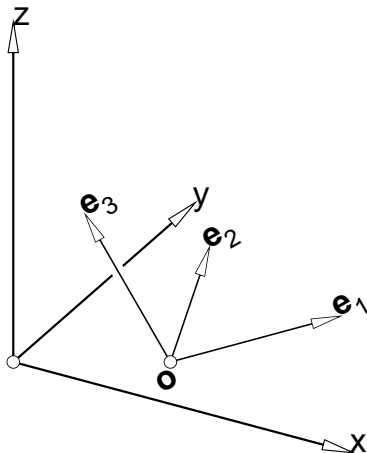


## 3D Cartesian

$$\mathbf{o} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

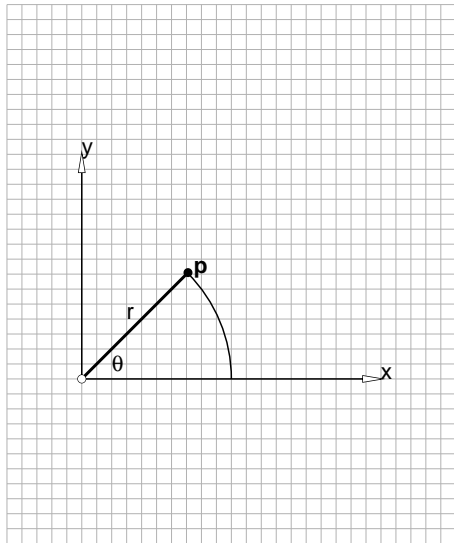
$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{o} + p_1\mathbf{e}_1 + p_2\mathbf{e}_2 + p_3\mathbf{e}_3.$$





# Polar

$$r = \|\mathbf{p}\| \quad \Theta = \text{modulus } \mathbf{p}$$

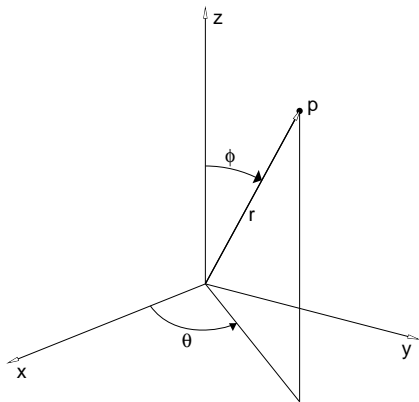


# Spherical

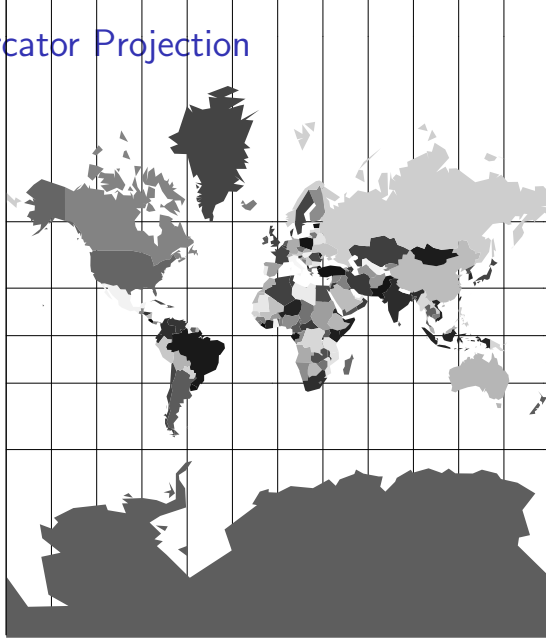
$$r = \|\mathbf{p}\|$$

$\Theta$  = rotation around  $z$

$\Phi$  = rotation around  $x$

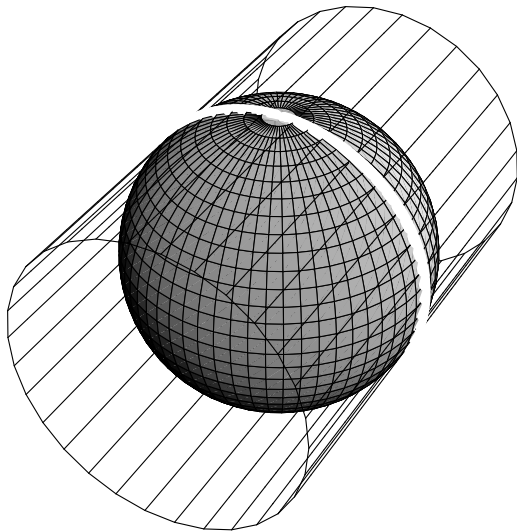


# Mercator Projection





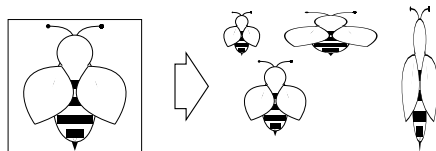
# UTM Coordinates



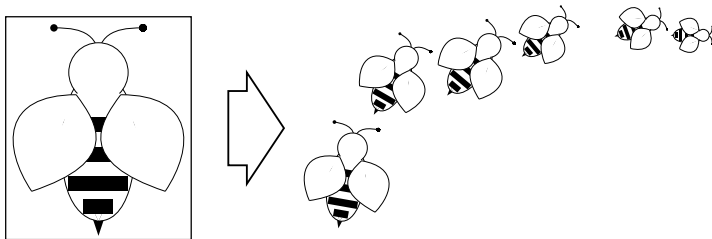
# Local vs Global

$$x_1 = (1 - u_1)\min_1 + u_1\max_1$$

$$x_2 = (1 - u_2)\min_2 + u_2\max_2$$



# Local vs Global



# Homogeneous Coordinates

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x/z \\ y/z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{y}$$

