计算机图形学

第六讲:曲线造型技术

- Bézier曲线

主讲老师:杨垠晖博士

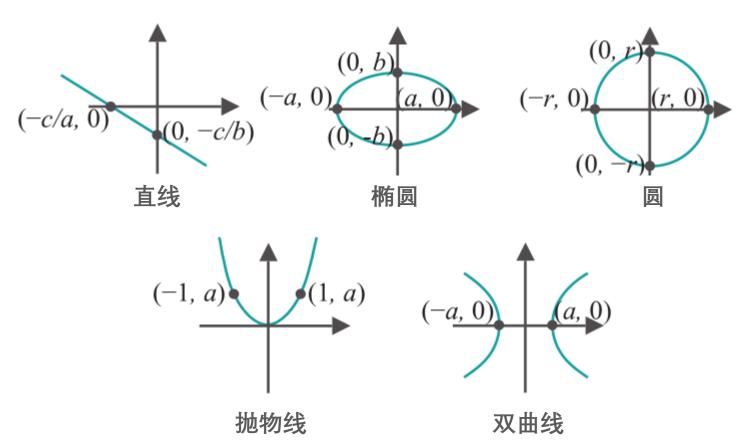
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本讲内容

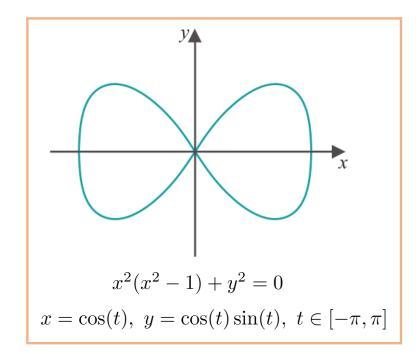
- 曲线造型技术概览
- 一次Bézier曲线
- 二次Bézier曲线
- 三次Bézier曲线
- 广义Bézier曲线
- OpenGL实践

• 常见数学曲线



计算机图形学-曲线造型技术/杨垠晖

- 曲线的数学表达
- 隐式表达 : F(x,y) = 0
 - 直线: ax + by + c = 0



- 参数表达 : $x = f(t), y = g(t), t \in T$
 - 直线: $x=t, y=-\frac{a}{b}t-\frac{c}{b}t, t\in(-\infty,\infty)$

• 多项式参数化

$$x = f(t), y = g(t), t \in T$$

• 如果f,和g是有关t的多项式函数,则称曲线c:

$$c = \{(x = f(t), y = g(t)) | t \in T\}$$

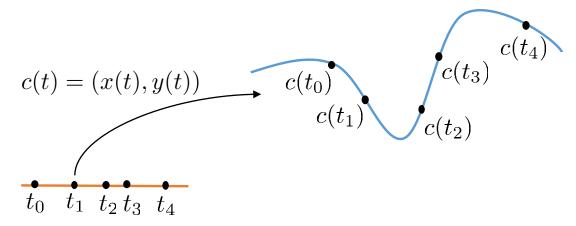
是具有多项式参数化的多项式曲线。

• 例如 : $f(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2$, $g(t) = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2$

• 多项式曲线

$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2, y(t) = b_0 + b_1t + b_2t^2, t \in [t_1, t_2]$$

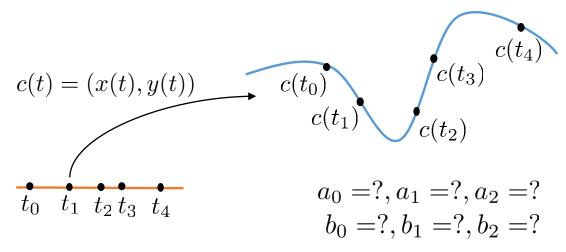
• 可以通过调节多项式系数来生成不同的曲线。



• 多项式曲线

$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2, y(t) = b_0 + b_1t + b_2t^2, t \in [t_1, t_2]$$

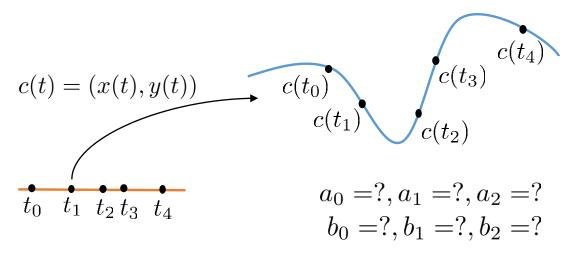
• 可以通过调节多项式系数来生成不同的曲线。



• 多项式曲线

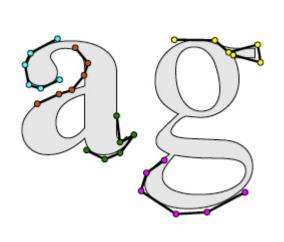
$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2, y(t) = b_0 + b_1t + b_2t^2, t \in [t_1, t_2]$$

• 可以通过调节多项式系数来生成不同的曲线。



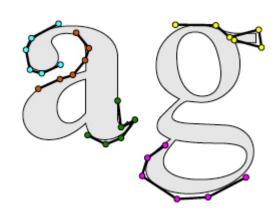
多项式系数的选取与曲线的最终形状缺乏直观联系!

•需要直观、灵活的曲线造型技术





- •需要直观、灵活的曲线造型技术
 - Bézier曲线
 - B样条曲线



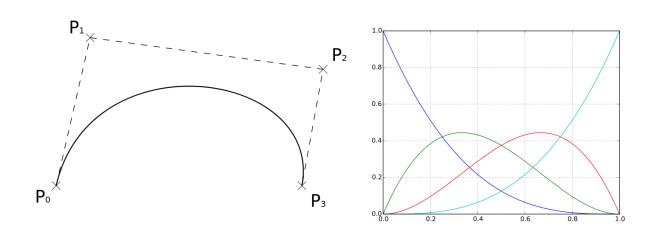


- •应用广泛
- •图形学相关
 - 建模
 - 动画
- 矢量图
- •交互界面
- 机器人





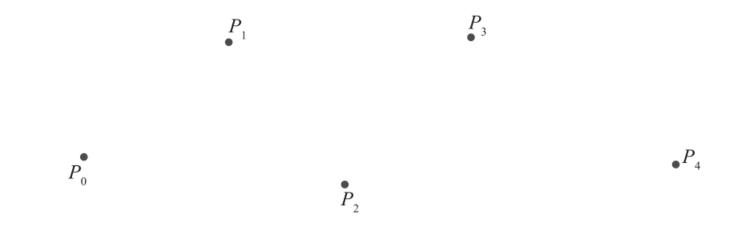
- •应用广泛
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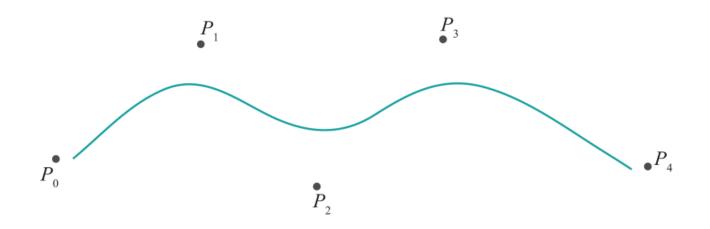
在1960年左右,由法国的两位汽车工程师以及数学家Pierre Bézier和Paul de Casteljau

分别独立提出。

• 概览



• 概览



 P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3 称为控制顶点

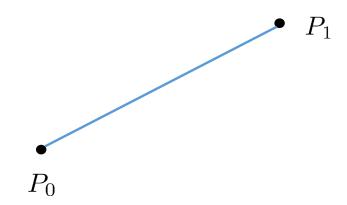
•两个控制顶点

 \bullet P_1

lacktriangle

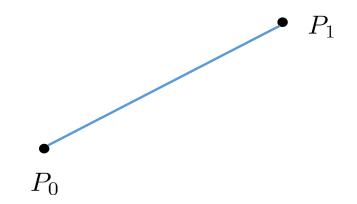
 P_{C}

•两个控制顶点



$$c(u) = (1 - u)P_0 + uP_1, u \in [0, 1]$$

•两个控制顶点

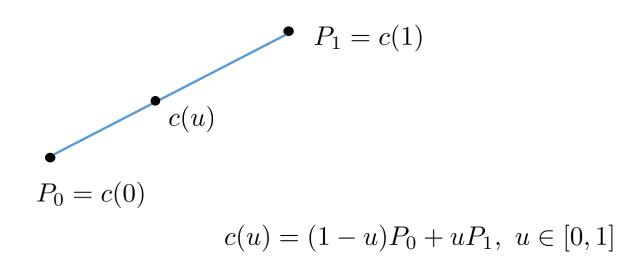


小练习:

请计算由控制点(5,1)和(-1,0)确定的Bézier曲线方程,并计算u分别为0.0,0.3以及1.0时所对应曲线上点的坐标。

$$c(u) = (1-u)P_0 + uP_1, u \in [0,1]$$

•两个控制顶点



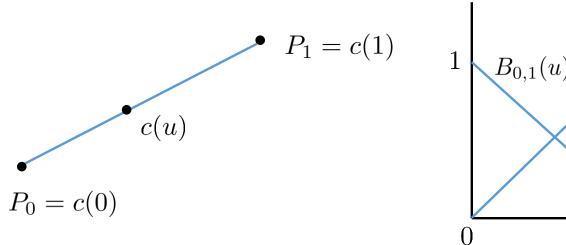
$$c(u) = (1-u)P_0 + uP_1, u \in [0,1]$$

- 几点观察:
- c(u)是u的线性函数;
- 点c(u)是点 P_0 和 P_1 的加权和,权重分别为(1-u)以及u;上述权重称为混合函数或者基函数;
- (1-u)以及u为Bernstein一次多项式,表示为 $B_{0,1}(u)$, $B_{1,1}(u)$;
- $B_{0,1}(u)$ 和 $B_{1,1}(u)$ 取值都在0和1之间,且满足:

$$B_{0,1}(u) + B_{1,1}(u) = 1, \ \forall u \in [0,1]$$

• P_0 对应的u=0, P_1 对应的u=1, 称曲线在点 P_0 和 P_1 处进行了插值.

• Bernstein一次多项式函数



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & B_{0,1}(u) \\
 & B_{1,1}(u) \\
 & 0 & 1
\end{array}$$

$$c(u) = B_{0,1}(u)P_0 + B_{1,1}(u)P_1, u \in [0,1]$$

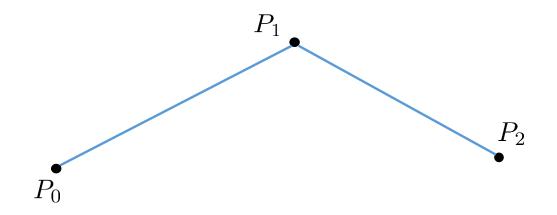
•三个控制顶点

 P_1

 P_2

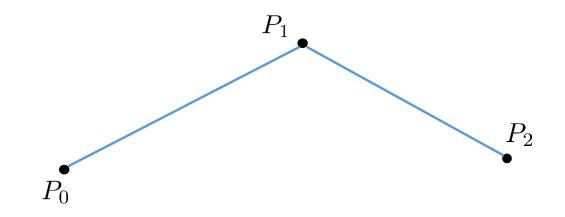
 P_0

是否能通过类似线性插值的方式得到 基于三个控制点的光滑曲线?



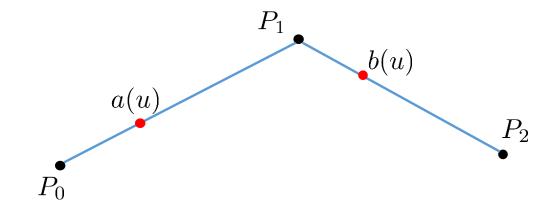
尝试1:直接用直线连接各个顶点

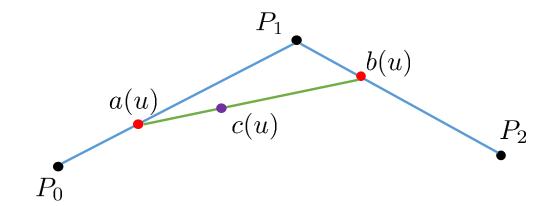
•三个控制顶点



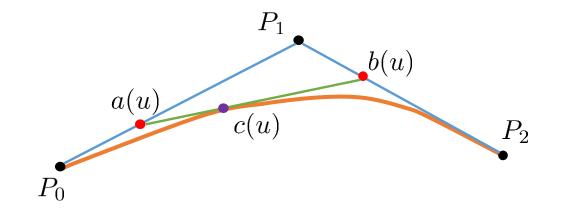
尝试1:直接用直线连接各个顶点

缺点:不够光滑,在点P1处的插值并不理想





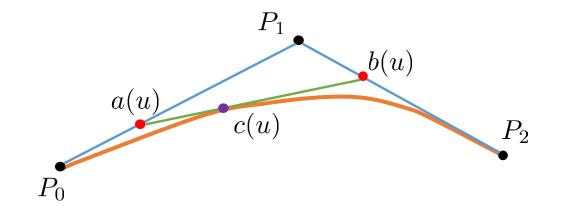
•三个控制顶点



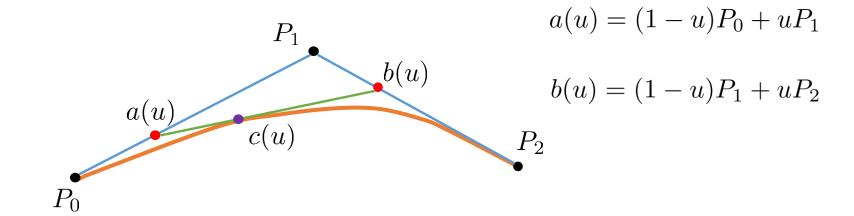
尝试2:经过两次插值,将得到一条经过起点PO和终点P2的光滑 曲线。该方法由 Paul de Casteljau提出,称为de Casteljau算法。

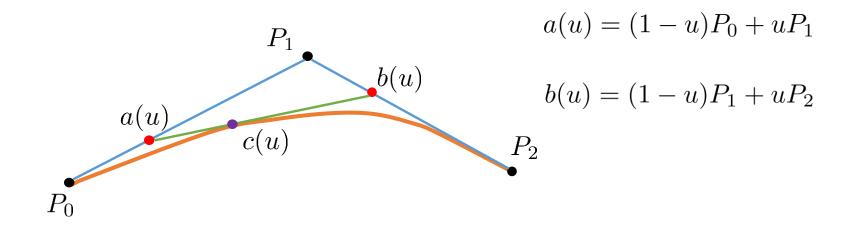
•三个控制顶点

OpenGL Demo演示

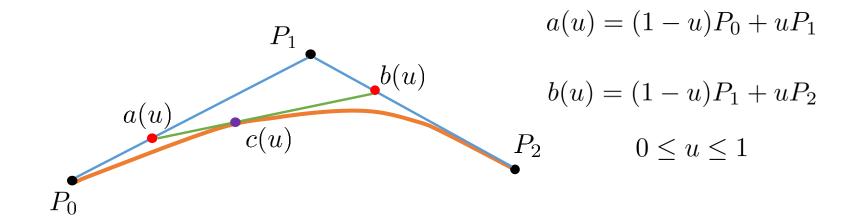


尝试2:经过两次插值,将得到一条经过起点PO和终点P2的光滑 曲线。该方法由 Paul de Casteljau提出,称为de Casteljau算法。





$$c(u) = (1 - u)a(u) + ub(u)$$



$$c(u) = (1 - u)a(u) + ub(u)$$
$$= (1 - u)^{2}P_{0} + 2(1 - u)uP_{1} + u^{2}P_{2}$$

• 几点观察:

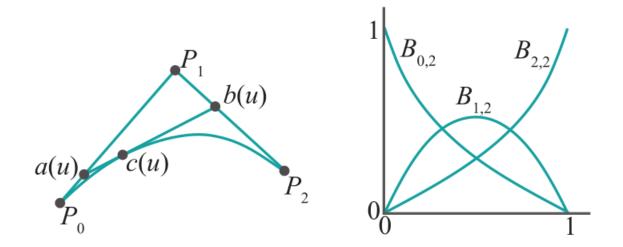
$$c(u) = (1 - u)^{2} P_{0} + 2(1 - u)u P_{1} + u^{2} P_{2}$$
$$0 \le u \le 1$$

- c(u)是u的二次函数;
- 点c(u)是点 P_0 , P_1 和 P_2 的加权和,混合函数分别为 $(1-u)^2$, 2(1-u)u 和 u^2 ;
- 上述混合函数为Bernstein二次多项式,记为 $B_{0,2}(u)$, $B_{1,2}(u)$ 和 $B_{2,2}(u)$;
- $B_{0,2}(u)$, $B_{1,2}(u)$ 和 $B_{2,2}(u)$ 取值都在0和1之间,且满足:

$$B_{0,2}(u) + B_{1,2}(u) + B_{2,2}(u) = 1, \ \forall u \in [0,1]$$

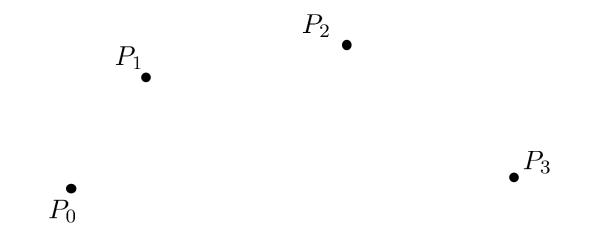
• P_0 对应的u=0, P_2 对应的u=1, 称曲线在点 P_0 和 P_2 处进行了插值.

•二次Berstein多项式



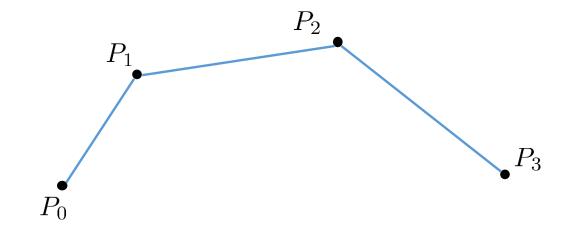
$$c(u) = B_{0,2}(u)P_0 + B_{1,2}(u)P_1 + B_{2,2}(u)P_2$$

•四个控制顶点



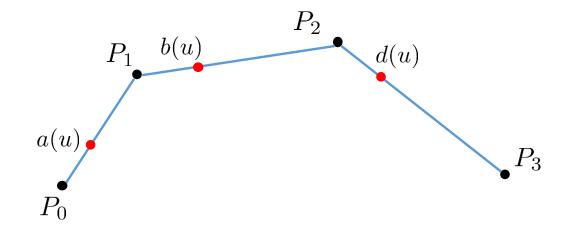
如何基于de Casteljau算法生成对应的
Bézier曲线?

•四个控制顶点



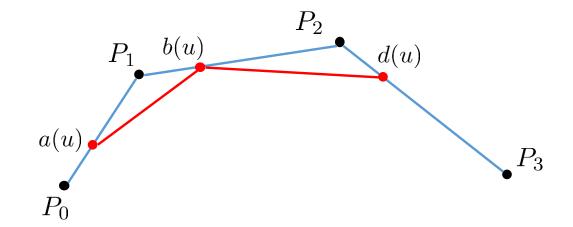
应用de Casteljau算法生成三次Bézier曲线

•四个控制顶点



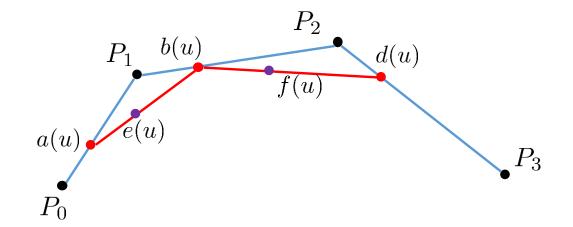
应用de Casteljau算法生成三次Bézier曲线

•四个控制顶点

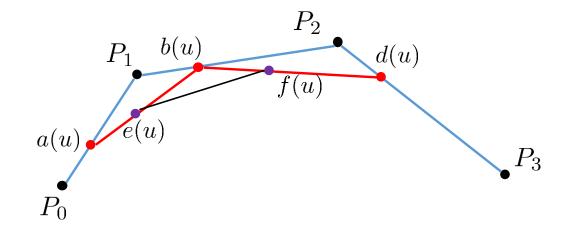


应用de Casteljau算法生成三次Bézier曲线

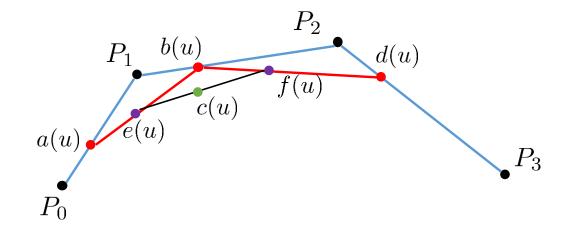
•四个控制顶点



•四个控制顶点

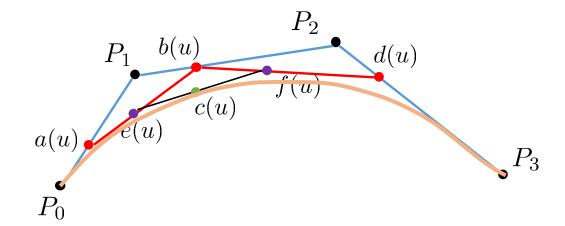


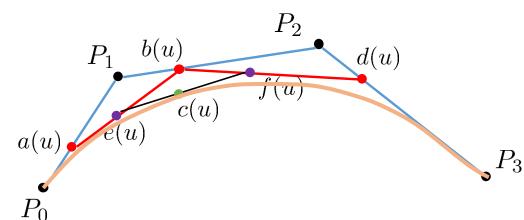
•四个控制顶点



•四个控制顶点

OpenGL Demo演示

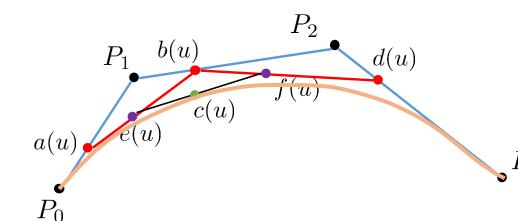




$$a(u) = (1 - u)P_0 + uP_1$$

$$b(u) = (1 - u)P_1 + uP_2$$

$$d(u) = (1 - u)P_2 + uP_3$$



$$a(u) = (1 - u)P_0 + uP_1$$

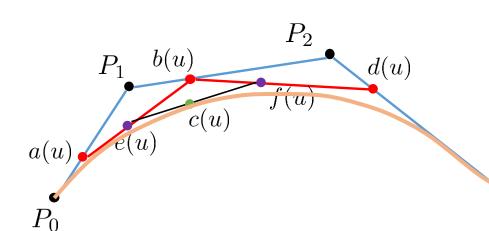
$$b(u) = (1 - u)P_1 + uP_2$$

$$d(u) = (1 - u)P_2 + uP_3$$

$$e(u) = (1 - u)a(u) + ub(u)$$

$$f(u) = (1 - u)b(u) + ud(u)$$

$$P_3$$



$$c(u) = (1 - u)e(u) + uf(u)$$

$$a(u) = (1 - u)P_0 + uP_1$$

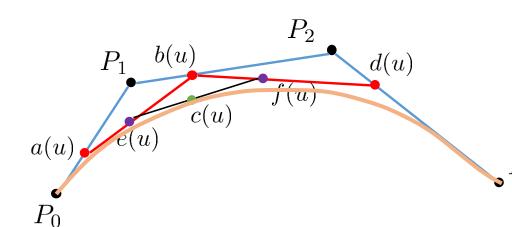
$$b(u) = (1 - u)P_1 + uP_2$$

$$d(u) = (1 - u)P_2 + uP_3$$

$$e(u) = (1 - u)a(u) + ub(u)$$

$$f(u) = (1 - u)b(u) + ud(u)$$

$$P_3$$



$$a(u) = (1 - u)P_0 + uP_1$$

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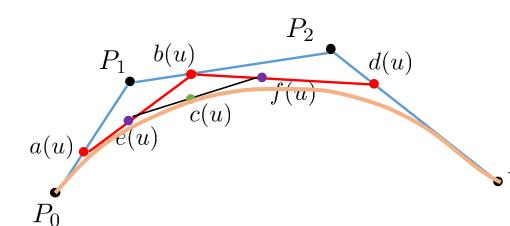
$$e(u) = (1 - u)a(u) + ub(u)$$

$$f(u) = (1 - u)b(u) + ud(u)$$

$$P_3$$

$$c(u) = (1 - u)e(u) + uf(u)$$

= $(1 - u)^2 a(u) + 2(1 - u)ub(u) + u^2 d(u)$



$$a(u) = (1 - u)P_0 + uP_1$$

$$b(u) = (1 - u)P_1 + uP_2$$

$$d(u) = (1 - u)P_2 + uP_3$$

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$$P_3$$

$$c(u) = (1 - u)e(u) + uf(u)$$

$$= (1 - u)^{2}a(u) + 2(1 - u)ub(u) + u^{2}d(u)$$

$$= (1 - u)^{3}P_{0} + 3(1 - u)^{2}uP_{1} + 3(1 - u)u^{2}P_{2} + u^{3}P_{3}$$

$$0 \le u \le 1$$

$$c(u) = (1-u)^3 P_0 + 3(1-u)^2 u P_1 + 3(1-u)u^2 P_2 + u^3 P_3$$

- 几点观察:
- c(u)是u的三次函数;
- 点c(u)是点 P_0 , P_1 , P_2 和 P_3 的加权和,对应的混合函数为:

$$(1-u)^3$$
, $3(1-u)^2u$, $3(1-u)u^2$, u^3

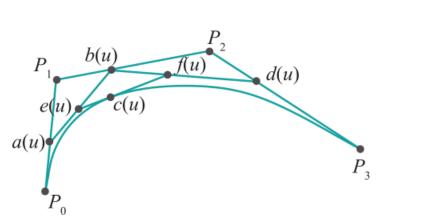
- 上述混合函数为Bernstein三次多项式,记为 $B_{0,3}(u)$, $B_{1,3}(u)$, $B_{2,3}(u)$ 及 $B_{3,3}(u)$
- $B_{0,3}(u)$, $B_{1,3}(u)$, $B_{2,3}(u)$ 和 $B_{3,3}(u)$ 取值都在0和1之间,且满足:

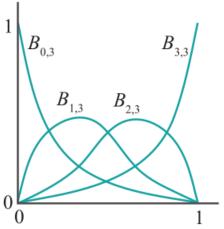
$$B_{0,3}(u) + B_{1,3}(u) + B_{2,3}(u) + B_{3,3}(u) = 1, \ \forall u \in [0,1]$$

• P_0 对应的u=0, P_3 对应的u=1, 称曲线在点 P_0 和 P_3 处进行了插值.

0 < u < 1

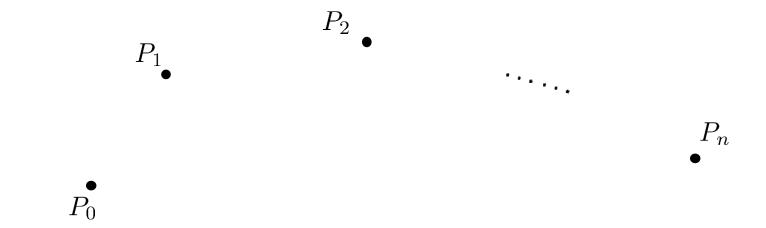
•三次Bernstein多项式





$$c(u) = B_{0,3}P_0 + B_{1,3}P_1 + B_{2,3}P_2 + B_{3,3}P_3$$
$$0 \le u \le 1$$

•n个控制顶点

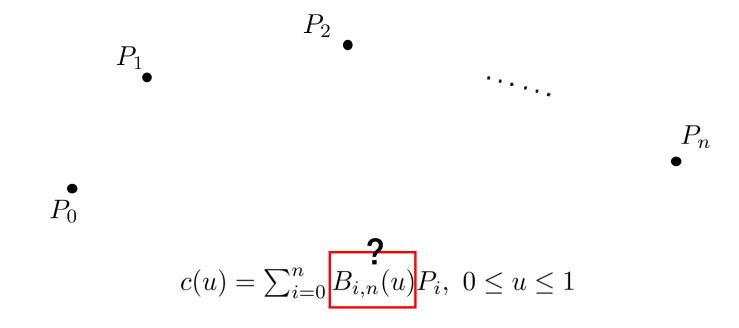


•n个控制顶点

 P_{1} P_{2} \cdots P_{n} P_{n}

 $c(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(u) P_i, \ 0 \le u \le 1$

•n个控制顶点



•n个控制顶点

 P_2

 P_1

二项式系数

$$B_{i,n}(u) = \binom{n}{i} (1-u)^{n-i} u^i$$

 P_n

$$c(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(u) P_i, \ 0 \le u \le 1$$

$$c(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(u) P_i, \ 0 \le u \le 1$$

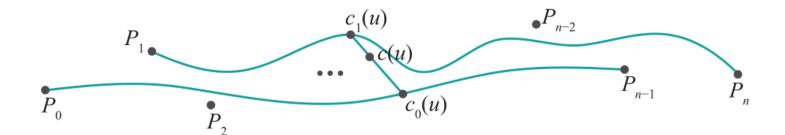
- de Casteljau递归算法
- •基于n+1个控制顶点的Bézier曲线可以由如下递归公式生成:

$$c(u) = (1 - u)c_0(u) + uc_1(u), \quad 0 \le u \le 1$$
$$c_0(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_{i,n} P_i$$
$$c_1(u) = \sum_{i=1}^n B_{i,n} P_i$$

$$c(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(u) P_i, \ 0 \le u \le 1$$

- de Casteljau递归算法
- •基于n+1个控制顶点的Bézier曲线,可以由如下递归公式 定义:

$$c(u) = (1 - u)c_0(u) + uc_1(u), \ 0 \le u \le 1$$

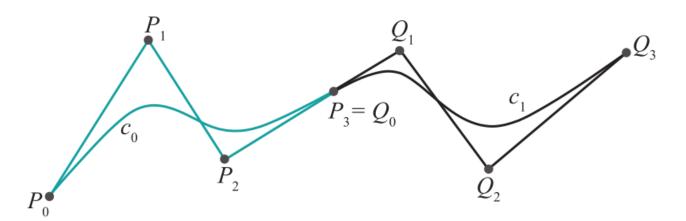


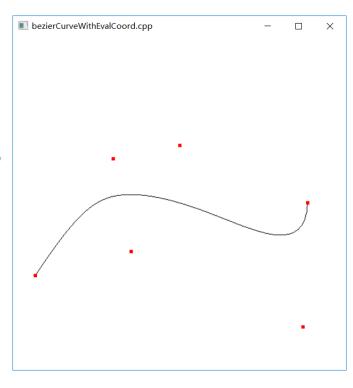
- 起始点以及终点处切线特性:
- •曲线c在 P_0 点处的切线方向由 P_0 指向 P_1
- •曲线c在 P_n 点处的切线方向由 P_{n-1} 指向 P_n

- 起始点以及终点处切线特性:
- •曲线c在 P_0 点处的切线方向由 P_0 指向 P_1
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可以利用上述切线特性拼接两条Bézier曲线

- 起始点以及终点处切线特性:
- •曲线c在 P_0 点处的切线方向由 P_0 指向 P_1
- •曲线c在 P_n 点处的切线方向由 P_{n-1} 指向 P_n





```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

/* ... */

// Draw the Bezier curve by approximating with a line strip.
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
   for (i = 0; i <= 50; i++) glEvalCoord1f( (float)i/50.0 );
glEnd();

// Draw the control points as dots.

/* ... */
glFlush();</pre>
```

```
static float controlPoints[6][3] =
∃{
     \{-4.0, -2.0, 0.0\}, \{-3.0, 2.0, -5.0\}, \{-1.0, -1.0, 2.0\},
     \{0.0, 2.0, -2.0\}, \{3.0, -3.0, 1.0\}, \{4.0, 0.0, -1.0\}
};
void init(void)
   glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
   // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
   glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
   glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                                         void display(void)
                                            int i;
                                           /* ... */
```

```
bezierCurveWithEvalCoord.cpp
```

```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

/* ... */

// Draw the Bezier curve by approximating with a line strip.
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
   for (i = 0; i <= 50; i++) glEvalCoord1f( (float)i/50.0 );
glEnd();

// Draw the control points as dots.

/* ... */
glFlush();</pre>
```

```
void init(void)
{
   glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);

   // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
   glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
   glEnable(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3);
}
```

OpenGL一维Bézier求值器:

glMap1f(target, t1, t2, stride, order, *controlPoints)

```
void init(void)
{
   glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);

   // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
   glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
   glEnable(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3);
}
```

OpenGL一维Bézier求值器:

glMap1f(target, t1, t2, stride, order, *controlPoints)

GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3: 生成三维顶点

```
void init(void)
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
    glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                    OpenGL-维Bézier求值器:
    glMap1f(target, t1, t2, stride, order, *controlPoints)
GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3:
   生成三维顶点
               t1, t2: u的取值范围
```

```
void init(void)
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
    glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                   OpenGL一维Bézier求值器:
   glMap1f(target, t1, t2, stride, order, *controlPoints)
                          stride:控制顶点数组中
GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3:
   生成三维顶点
                          相邻两个顶点之间的浮
                                点值数目
              t1, t2: u的取值范围
```

```
void init(void)
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
     // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
    glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                     OpenGL一维Bézier求值器:
    glMap1f(target, t1, t2, stride, order, *controlPoints)
                             stride:控制顶点数组中
GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3:
                             相邻两个顶点之间的浮
   牛成三维顶点
                                   点值数目
                t1, t2: u的取值范围
  static float controlPoints[6][3] =
                                                        -2.0
                                                                    -3.0
                                                   -4.0
                                                              -0.0
                                                                          2.0
                                                                               -5.0
     { -4.0, -2.0, 0.0}, { -3.0, 2.0, -5.0} { -1.0, -1.0, 2.0},
  };
```

```
void init(void)
    glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
    glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                   OpenGL一维Bézier求值器:
   glMap1f(target, t1, t2, stride, order, *controlPoints)
                          stride:控制顶点数组中
GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3:
   生成三维顶点
                          相邻两个顶点之间的浮
                                点数数目
                                               order: 控制顶点数目
              t1, t2: u的取值范围
```

```
void display(void)
{
  int i;

  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

  /* ... */

  // Draw the Bezier curve by approximating with a line strip.
  glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
  glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
    for (i = 0; i <= 50; i++) glEvalCoord1f( (float)i/50.0 );
  glEnd();

  // Draw the control points as dots.

  /* ... */
  glFlush();
}</pre>
```

glEvalCoord1f(u): 计算Bézier曲线上指定参数u所对 应点的坐标

```
static float controlPoints[6][3] =
∃{
     \{-4.0, -2.0, 0.0\}, \{-3.0, 2.0, -5.0\}, \{-1.0, -1.0, 2.0\},
     \{0.0, 2.0, -2.0\}, \{3.0, -3.0, 1.0\}, \{4.0, 0.0, -1.0\}
};
void init(void)
   glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
   // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
   glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
   glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                                         void display(void)
                                            int i;
                                            glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
                                            /* ... */
```

glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0); glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);

glEnd():

/* ... */

glFlush();

```
bezierCurveWithEvalCoord.cpp
                                                                     // Draw the Bezier curve by approximating with a line strip.
   for (i = 0; i <= 50; i++) glEvalCoord1f( (float)i/50.0 );</pre>
// Draw the control points as dots.
```

```
static float controlPoints[6][3] =
∃{
     \{-4.0, -2.0, 0.0\}, \{-3.0, 2.0, -5.0\}, \{-1.0, -1.0, 2.0\},
     \{0.0, 2.0, -2.0\}, \{3.0, -3.0, 1.0\}, \{4.0, 0.0, -1.0\}
};
void init(void)
   glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
   // Specify and enable the Bezier curve.
   glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3, 0.0, 1.0, 3, 6, controlPoints[0]);
   glEnable(GL MAP1 VERTEX 3);
                                         void display(void)
                                            int i;
                                            glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
                                            /* ... */
```

glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);

/* ... */

glFlush();

```
bezierCurveWithEvalCoord.cpp
                                                                // Draw the Bezier curve by approximating with a line strip.
glMapGrid1f(50, 0.0, 1.0);
glEvalMesh1(GL LINE, 0, 50);
// Draw the control points as dots.
```

```
void display(void)
{
  int i;
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    /* ... */

  // Draw the Bezier curve by approximating with a line strip.

  glMapGrid1f(50, 0.0, 1.0);
  glEvalMesh1(GL_LINE, 0, 50);

// Draw the control points as dots.
    /* ... */

glFlush();
```

glMapGrid1f(n, t1, t2): 在参数区间[t1,t2]内均匀采样 n个点

glEvalMesh1(mode, p1, p2): 结合上述采样点,按mode以p1为初始采样点开始绘制直到p2结束

作业5-1

•已知4个控制点的坐标如下:

$$P_0 = [-2, 2]^T$$
 $P_1 = [0, -3]^T$
 $P_2 = [3, 4]^T$ $P_3 = [7, 0]^T$

- •1. 请给出对应的三次Bézier曲线的方程;
- 2. 计算曲线上u=0.0, 0.5以及1.0处点的坐标;
- 3. 计算曲线上点 P_0 和 P_3 处切线对应的方向向量。

作业5-2

•已知二次Bézier曲线:

$$c(u) = (1 - u)^{2} P_{0} + 2(1 - u)u P_{1} + u^{2} P_{2}$$

•可以表示为如下等价的矩阵形式:

$$c(u) = [P_0 \ P_1 \ P_2] M[u^2 \ u \ 1]^T$$

- •请计算矩阵M。
- •提示:M是一个3X3矩阵。