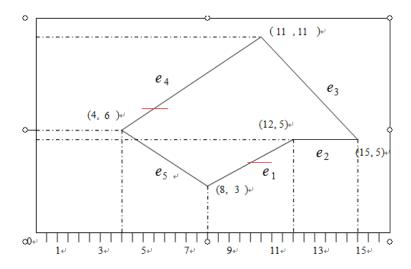
1. 把中点画圆算法从1/8改成整圆

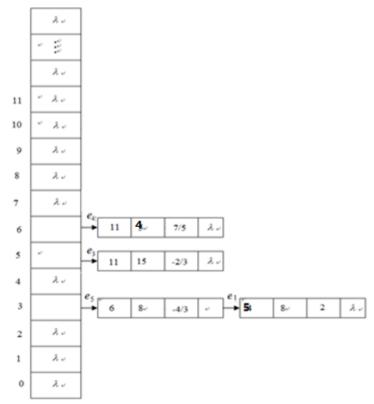
```
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import java.awt.Graphics;
public class MidpointCircle extends JFrame {
 public MidpointCircle() {
   setTitle("DrawArcs");
   add(new ArcsPanel());
 }
 /** Main method */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   MidpointCircle frame = new MidpointCircle();
   frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null); // Center the frame
   frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
   frame.setSize(500, 500);
   frame.setVisible(true);
 }
}
// The class for drawing arcs on a panel
class ArcsPanel extends JPanel {
 // Draw four blazes of a fan
 protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
   super.paintComponent(g);
   int x, y, R=100;
   double d;
   x=0; y=R; d=1.25-R;
   g.drawString(".", x,y);
   while (x<y) {</pre>
            if(d<0){
              d+=2*x+3;
              x++; }
            else{
             d+=2*(x-y)+5;
             x++;
             y--; }
          g.drawString(".", x,y);
          g.drawString(".",
(int) (x*Math.cos(-3.14159*1/4)-y*Math.sin(-3.14159*1/4)), (int) (x*Math
.sin(-3.14159*1/4)+y*Math.cos(-3.14159*1/4)));
```

```
g.drawString(".", x+200, y+200);
          g.drawString(".",
(int) (x*Math.cos(-3.14*2/8)-y*Math.sin(-3.14*2/8)+200), (int) (x*Math.s
in(-3.14*2/8) + y*Math.cos(-3.14*2/8)) + 200);
          g.drawString(".", -x+200, -y+200);
          g.drawString(".",
(int) (x*Math.cos(-3.14*2/8)-y*Math.sin(-3.14*2/8)+200),-(int) (x*Math.
sin(-3.14*2/8) + y*Math.cos(-3.14*2/8)) + 200);
          g.drawString(".", x+200,-y+200);
          g.drawString(".", -x+200, y+200);
     }
}
2.线性和线宽问题,画虚线和点画线
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import java.awt.Graphics;
public class BresenhamLine2 extends JFrame {
 public BresenhamLine2() {
   setTitle("BresenhamLine1");
   add(new LinePanel());
 }
 /** Main method */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   BresenhamLine2 frame = new BresenhamLine2();
   frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null); // Center the frame
   frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
   frame.setSize(300, 300);
   frame.setVisible(true);
 }
}
class LinePanel extends JPanel {
 protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
   super.paintComponent(g);
   int x1=0,x2=100,y1=0,y2=30,s=100,x,y,dx,dy,p,type=2;
   x=x1;
   y=y1;
   dx=x2-x1;
   dy=y2-y1;
   p = 2 * dy-dx;
```

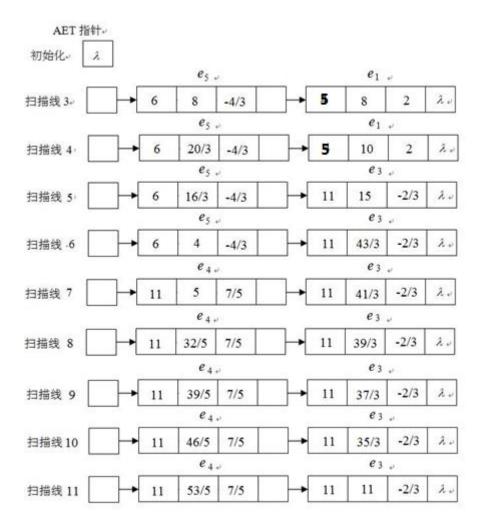
```
s=0;
for(;x<=x2;x++){
 s=s+1;
if (type ==0) //画实线
   g.drawString(".", (int)x,(int)y);
if (type==1) //画虚线
  if ((s%5) != 0)
  g.drawString(".", (int)x,(int)y);
if (type==2) //画点划线
  if ((s%10)!=5 && (s%10)!=6 && (s%10)!=7)
   g.drawString(".", (int)x,(int)y);
if (p>=0) {
  y++;
  p+=2*(dy-dx);
  }
else{
    p+=2*dy;
  }
}
```

设五边形的五个顶点是(10.5,10.5)、(15,5)、(12,5)、(8,2.5)、(4,5.5),要利用使用活跃边表的扫描算法进行填充,写出应填写的 ET 表,写出活跃边表的变化情况。首先对顶点坐标进行四舍五入,得到(11,11),(15,5),(12,5),(8,3),(4,6)。 ET 表如下:





根据此 ET 表得到活跃边表 AET 有如下变化:



第三章 习题

习题 1 平面图形可以对两个坐标轴或原点做反射,这称为对称变换。平面内任意点(x, y)对 x 轴反射变到(x, y),对 y 轴反射变到(-x, y)对原点反射变到(-x, -y),写出实现上述三种变换的变换矩阵,并说明这三种反射变换是否可以看作比例变换或者旋转变换。解答:

1. 习题 2

(1) 保持点 (5, 10) 固定,x 方向放大 3 倍,y 方向放大 2 倍。变换矩阵如下:

$$T(-5,-10) \cdot S(3,2) \cdot T(5,10) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -10 & -10 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 绕坐标原点顺时针旋转^{90°}。变换矩阵如下:

$$R(-90^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-90^{\circ}) & \sin(-90^{\circ}) & 0\\ -\sin(-90^{\circ}) & \cos(-90^{\circ}) & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0\\ 1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 对直线 y = x 成轴对称。变换矩阵如下:

$$R(45^{\circ}) \cdot S(-1,1) \cdot R(-45^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(-45^{\circ}) \cdot S(1,-1) \cdot R(45^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) 对直线 y = -x 成轴对称。变换矩阵如下:

$$R(45^{\circ}) \cdot S(1,-1) \cdot R(-45^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

或者

$$R(-45^{\circ}) \cdot S(-1,1) \cdot R(45^{\circ}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) 沿与水平方向成 θ 角的方向扩大 S_1 倍,沿与水平方向成 90° + θ 角的方向扩大 S_2 倍。变换矩阵如下:

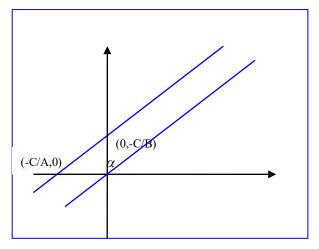
$$R(-\theta) \cdot S(S_1, S_2) \cdot R(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & \sin(-\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} S_1 \cdot \cos^2 \theta + S_2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta & (S_1 - S_2) \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta & 0 \\ (S_1 - S_2) \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta & S_1 \cdot \sin^2 \theta + S_2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6) 对于平面上任意一点 (x_0, y_0) 成为中心对称。变换矩阵如下:

$$T(-x_0, -y_0) \cdot S(-1, -1) \cdot T(x_0, y_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -x_0 & -y_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x_0 & y_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2x_0 & 2y_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(7) 对平面上任意一条方程为Ax + By + C = 0的直线成轴对称。变换矩阵如下:



A、B不能同时为0

当 $A \neq 0$, B = 0时, 方程为Ax + C = 0, 变换为

$$T(\frac{C}{A},0) \cdot S(-1,1) \cdot T(-\frac{C}{A},0)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{C}{A} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{C}{A} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2C}{A} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当A=0, $B \neq 0$ 时, 方程为By+C=0, 变换为

$$T(0, \frac{C}{B}) \cdot S(1,-1) \cdot T(0,-\frac{C}{B})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $A \neq 0$, $B \neq 0$ 时, 方程为 $y = -\frac{A}{B}x - \frac{C}{B}$, 直线与 x 轴正向夹角为 $arctg(-\frac{A}{B})$,

$$T(0,\frac{C}{B}) \cdot R(-arctg(-\frac{A}{B})) \cdot S(1,-1) \cdot R(arctg(-\frac{A}{B})) \cdot T(0,-\frac{C}{B})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & -\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & 0 \\ \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{C}{B} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{B^2 - A^2}{A^2 + B^2} & -\frac{2AB}{A^2 + B^2} & 0\\ -\frac{2AB}{A^2 + B^2} & \frac{A^2 - B^2}{A^2 + B^2} & 0\\ -\frac{2AC}{A^2 + B^2} & -\frac{2BC}{A^2 + B^2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 10

(1) 图形中点 (0.5, 0.2, -0.2) 保持不动,x 和 y 方向放大 3 倍,z 方向不变。变换矩阵如下:

$$T(-0.5, -0.2, 0.2) \cdot S(3,3,1) \cdot T(0.5, 0.2, -0.2)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -0.5 & -0.2 & 0.2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & -0.2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -0.4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 产生与原点对称的图形。 变换矩阵如下:

$$S(-1,-1,-1) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 产生对z=3平面对称的图形。变换矩阵如下:

 $T(0,0,-3) \cdot S(1,1,-1) \cdot T(0,0,3)$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) 绕过原点和(1, 1, 1)的直线旋转45°。

在以过坐标原点的任意直线为旋转轴作旋转变换的变换矩阵中代入向量值及旋转角度,得变换矩阵如下:

 $R(\theta) = R_{x}(\alpha)R_{y}(\beta)R_{z}(\theta)R_{y}(-\beta)R_{x}(-\alpha)$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} n_1^2 + (1 - n_1^2)\cos\theta & n_1n_2(1 - \cos\theta) + n_3\sin\theta & n_1n_3(1 - \cos\theta) - n_2\sin\theta & 0\\ n_1n_2(1 - \cos\theta) - n_3\sin\theta & n_2^2 + (1 - n_2^2)\cos\theta & n_2n_3(1 - \cos\theta) + n_1\sin\theta & 0\\ n_1n_3(1 - \cos\theta) + n_2\sin\theta & n_2n_3(1 - \cos\theta) - n_1\sin\theta & n_3^2 + (1 - n_3^2)\cos\theta & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{6} & 0\\ \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{6} & 0\\ \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{3} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) 绕过(0, 0, 1)和(-1, -1, -1)两点的直线旋转45°。 利用(4)中的变换矩阵加以平移,得变换矩阵如下:

$$T(-x_0,-y_0,-z_0)\cdot R(\theta)\cdot T(x_0,y_0,z_0)$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2+5\sqrt{2}}{12} & \frac{2-\sqrt{2}-4\sqrt{3}}{12} & \frac{2-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{6} & 0\\ \frac{2-\sqrt{2}+4\sqrt{3}}{12} & \frac{2+5\sqrt{2}}{12} & \frac{2-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{6} & 0\\ \frac{2-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{2-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{6} & 0\\ \frac{-2+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{-2+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{6} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

第四章 习题

习题 1: 形成一条参数三次多项式曲线的 Lagrange 差值法, 是使曲线 P(t)在参数 t=0,1/3,2/3,1 时通过事先给定的 4 个点 P_1 、 P_2 、 P_3 、 P_4 。求矩阵 M_1 ,使 P(t)=T M_1P ,其中, $T=(t_3,t_2,t_1)$, $P(P_1,P_2,P_3,P_4)^T$.

根据 Lagrange 插值法,参数三次多项式曲线 P(t)可表示为:

$$P(t) = f(t_0)g_0(t) + f(t_1)g_1(t) + f(t_2)g_2(t) + f(t_3)g_3(t)$$

其中:

$$g_0(t) = \frac{(t - t_1)(t - t_2)(t - t_3)}{(t_0 - t_1)(t_0 - t_2)(t_0 - t_3)}$$

$$g_1(t) = \frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_2)(t - t_3)}{(t_1 - t_0)(t_1 - t_2)(t_1 - t_3)}$$

$$g_2(t) = \frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_1)(t - t_3)}{(t_2 - t_0)(t_2 - t_1)(t_2 - t_3)}$$

$$g_3(t) = \frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_1)(t - t_2)}{(t_3 - t_0)(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)}$$

根据题意有:

$$f(t_0) = f(0) = P_1$$

$$f(t_1) = f(\frac{1}{3}) = P_2$$

$$f(t_2) = f(\frac{2}{3}) = P_3$$

$$f(t_3) = f(1) = P_4$$

$$J(\iota_3) - J(1) -$$

所以有:

$$g_0(t) = \frac{(t - t_1)(t - t_2)(t - t_3)}{(t_0 - t_1)(t_0 - t_2)(t_0 - t_3)} = \frac{(t - \frac{1}{3})(t - \frac{2}{3})(t - 1)}{(0 - \frac{1}{3})(0 - \frac{2}{3})(0 - 1)} = -\frac{9}{2}t^3 + 9t^2 - \frac{11}{2}t + 1$$

$$g_1(t) = \frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_2)(t - t_3)}{(t_1 - t_0)(t_1 - t_2)(t_1 - t_3)} = \frac{(t - 0)(t - \frac{2}{3})(t - 1)}{(\frac{1}{3} - 0)(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3})(\frac{1}{3} - 1)} = \frac{27}{2}t^3 - \frac{45}{2}t^2 + 9t$$

$$g_2(t) = \frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_1)(t - t_3)}{(t_2 - t_0)(t_2 - t_1)(t_2 - t_3)} \frac{(t - 0)(t - \frac{1}{3})(t - 1)}{(\frac{2}{3} - 0)(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3})(\frac{2}{3} - 1)} = -\frac{27}{2}t^3 + 18t^2 - \frac{9}{2}t$$

$$g_3(t) = \frac{(t - t_0)(t - t_1)(t - t_2)}{(t_3 - t_0)(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)} \frac{(t - 0)(t - \frac{1}{3})(t - \frac{2}{3})}{(1 - 0)(1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{2}{3})} = \frac{9}{2}t^3 - \frac{9}{2}t^2 + t$$

因为

 $P(t) = TM_{I}P$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} & M_{14} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} & M_{24} \\ M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} & M_{34} \\ M_{41} & M_{42} & M_{43} & M_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \\ P_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以矩阵

$$M_{I} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} & \frac{27}{2} & -\frac{27}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \\ 9 & -\frac{45}{2} & 18 & -\frac{9}{2} \\ -\frac{11}{2} & 9 & -\frac{9}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 2.设 P0=(0,0,0),P1=(0,1,0),P2=(1,0,1),P3=(1,0,0),试求出一段三次参数多项式曲线,使曲线经过 P1 和 P2 点,与 P0P1 和 P2P3 相切。

解答:

根据题意,可以选用 Hermite 曲线,要求条件是两个端点位置坐标以及端点处的切向量。 P0P1=(0,1,0)-(0,0,0)=(0,1,0),P2P3=(1,0,0)-(1,0,1)=(0,0,-1)

$$P_{i}(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u^{3} & u^{2} & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{1} \\ P_{2} \\ P_{1}' \\ P_{2}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u^{3} & u^{2} & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 3. 设用 P_0 , P_1 , P_0 , P_1 确定了一段 Hermite 形式的参数三次多项式曲线,用 Q_0 , Q_1 ,

 Q_0 ', Q_1 '又确定了一段,问两段曲线连续的条件是什么?一阶导数和二阶导数连续的条件是什么?由此讨论两段 Hermite 形成的参数三次曲线怎样才能光滑地拼接起来。

解答:

根据 Hermite 形式参数曲线的特点,可知第一段曲线以 P_0 为起点,以 P_1 终点,第二段曲线以 Q_0 为起点, Q_1 为终点。

假设这两段曲线分别利用 P_1 点和 Q_0 点进行拼接,则两段**曲线连续**的条件是 $P_1 = Q_0$,即两点重合。

已知 Hermite 形式参数曲线可记为:

$$P_{i}(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u^{3} & u^{2} & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{i} \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i}' \\ P_{i+1}' \end{bmatrix}$$

对该式求导,可得一阶导数和二阶导数为:

$$P_{i}'(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u^{2} & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 3 & 3 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{i} \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i}' \\ P_{i+1}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{i}''(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -12 & 6 & 6 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{i} \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i}' \\ P_{i+1}' \end{bmatrix}$$

一阶导数连续,即要求P'(1) = Q'(0),根据上面结论可知:

$$P'(1) = P_1' = Q'(0) = Q_0'$$

二阶导数连续,即要求P''(1) = Q''(0),根据上面结论可知:

$$P''(1) = 6P_0 - 6P_1 + 2P_0' + 4P_1'; \quad Q''(0) = -6Q_0 + 6Q_1 - 4Q_0' - 2Q_1'$$
整理可得:

$$6P_0 - 6P_1 + 2P_0' + 4P_1' = -6Q_0 + 6Q_1 - 4Q_0' - 2Q_1'$$

因为
$$P_1 = Q_0$$
, $P_1' = Q_0'$ 所以有: $3P_0 + P_0' + 4P_1' = 3Q_1 - Q_1'$

综上所述,可知两段 Hermite 形式的参数三次曲线光滑拼接的条件是:

拼接点连续,即: $P_1 = Q_0$

拼接点处 C^1 连续,即: $P_1 = Q_0$ 且 $P_1' = Q_0'$

拼接点处
$$C^2$$
连续,即: $P_1 = Q_0$, $P_1' = Q_0'$ 且 $3P_0 + P_0' + 4P_1' = 3Q_1 - Q_1'$

满足如上条件的两段 Hermite 形式的参数三次曲线可以光滑拼接。 5.设 $f(t)=\cos(5\pi t)$, 并令 t=0,1 时,给出 Hermite 插值曲线,进行作图。

$$t=1, f(1)=-1$$

$$t=0, f'(0)=0$$

$$t=1, f(1)=0$$

作业: **习题 9**. 设平面上四点(1, 1), (2, 3), (4, 3), (3, 1)确定的一条三次 Bezier 曲线 P(t), 试求 P(1/5), 考虑用 Bezier 曲线几何作图算法依据的思想来求解。

解答:

使用几何作图法,有:

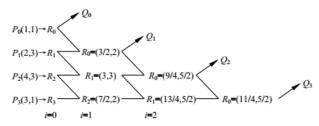


P(1/5)为(211/125, 245/125)(或者为(211/125, 49/25))

习题 10. 设平面上四点设平面上四点(1, 1), (2, 3), (4, 3), (3, 1)确定的 Bezier 曲线是 P(t), 如果在点 P(1/2)处将它分为两段, 求前后两段做为 Bezier 曲线各自的四个控制点坐标。

解答:

使用分裂法,有:



前半段四个控制点 $Q_0(1,1)$, $Q_1(3/2,2)$, $Q_2(9/4,5/2)$, $Q_3(11/4,5/2)$, $0 \le t \le 1/2$; 后半段四个控制点 $R_0(11/4,5/2)$, $R_1(13/4,5/2)$, $R_2(7/2,2)$, $R_3(3,1)$, $1/2 \le t \le 1$.