

这山之高处,就叫凸碧;山之低洼近水处,就叫作凹晶。这凸、凹二字,历来用的人最少,如今直用作轩馆之名,更觉新鲜,不落窠臼。

## Convex Hull

Convexity

- Paint Blending

Junhui DENG

deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

## Color Composition

- **\Leftrightarrow** Color, color space & opacity: (c, a),  $0 \le c < 256$ ,  $0 \le a \le 1$
- ❖ If a piece of glass with  $(c_1, a_1)$  is put over another one with  $(c_2, a_2)$ , how would the overlay look like?

- 
$$a = a_1 + a_2(1 - a_1) = a(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

- 
$$c = c_1*[a_1 / a] + c_2*[a_2(1 - a_1)/a] = c_1\lambda_1 + c_2\lambda_2$$

- ❖ If both c₁ and c₂ are fixed
  - is it possible to get a desired color by adjusting a<sub>1</sub> and a<sub>2</sub>?
  - If yes, how?



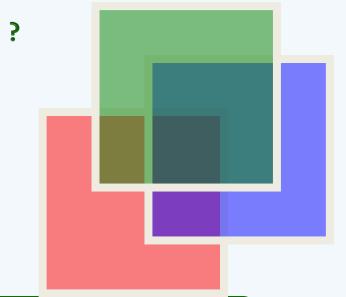
 $(c_2, a_2)$ 

## Mixing Paints

- ❖ Given a number of paints, how to mix them into a desired color?
- ❖ For simplicity, consider just red (R) and green (G)
  Each paint is then defined as C = (R, G)
- ❖ If two paints are available: X = (10%, 35%), Y = (16%, 20%)

can we get by mixing them a paint U = (12%, 30%)?

- ❖ How about another mixed paint V = (13%, 22%) ?
- ❖ Will a third paint Z = (07%, 15%) help?
- ❖ What has all this to do with geometry?



Computational Geometry, Tsinghua University