Bézier-Splines

6. März 2016

Wann ist ein kubischer Bezier-Splines $S(u) = [F(2 \cdot u), G(2(u-1))]$, welche Kontrollpunkte in \mathbb{R}^2 haben, C^2 -stetig?

Sei im Folgenden $a=P_0,\,b=P_1,\,c=P_2,\,d=P_3.$ Dann gilt:

$$F(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} \mathbf{b}_i^n P_i \tag{1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{3} \binom{n}{i} x^{i} (1-x)^{n-i} P_{i}$$
 (2)

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

$$= -ax^{3} + 3ax^{2} - 3ax + a + 3bx^{3} - 6bx^{2} + 3bx - 3cx^{3} + 3cx^{2} + dx^{3}$$
 (4)

$$= (-a+3b-3c+d)x^{3} + (3a-6b+3c)x^{2} + (-3a+3b)x + a$$
 (5)

$$F'(x) = 3(-a+3b-3c+d)x^2 + 2(3a-6b+3c)x + (-3a+3b)$$
(6)

$$F''(x) = 6(-a+3b-3c+d)x + 2(3a-6b+3c)$$
(7)

${f 1}$ C^0 -Stetigkeit

Damit S nun C^0 -stetig ist, muss F(1) = G(0) gelten. Also:

$$G(0) = F(1) \tag{8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_G = (-a_F + 3b_F - 3c_F + d_F) + (3a_F - 6b_F + 3c_F) + (-3a_F + 3b_F) + (2 + a_F)$$
 (9)

$$\Leftrightarrow a_G = d_F \tag{10}$$

(11)

2 C^1 -Stetigkeit

Damit S nun C^1 -stetig ist, muss zusätzlich F'(1) = G'(0) gelten. Also:

$$G'(0) = F'(1) (12)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3a_G + 3b_G = 3(-a_F + 3b_F - 3c_F + d_F) + 2(3a_F - 6b_F + 3c_F) + (-3a_F + 3b_F)$$
(13)

$$\Leftrightarrow -3(a_G - b_G) = 3(-c_F + d_F) \tag{14}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a_G + b_G = -c_F + d_F \tag{15}$$

3 C^2 -Stetigkeit

Damit S nun C^2 -stetig ist, muss zusätzlich F''(1) = G''(0) gelten. Also:

$$G''(0) = F''(1) \tag{16}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(3a_G - 6b_G + 3c_G) = 6(-a_F + 3b_F - 3c_F + d_F) + 2(3a_F - 6b_F + 3c_F) \tag{17}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6(a_G - 2b_G + c_G) = 6(b_F - 2c_F + d_F) \tag{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_G - 2b_G + c_G = b_F - 2c_F + d_F \tag{19}$$