几何的表达方式

- Implicit隐式
 - Based on **classifying points**归类的点
 - Sampling Can Be Hard
 - Inside/Outside Tests Easy
 - 种类
 - algebraic surface 代数曲面
 - 最直接的,用数学公式
 - 不首观
 - 点在面上判断方便
 - Constructive Solid Geometry (CSG)
 - 基本形状的布尔操作组合成复杂形状
 - Combine implicit geometry via Boolean operations
 - distance functions距离函数
 - 相关: Signed Distance Field
 - 给出任何一个位置到物体的最短距离。对一个点不描述表面,而是描述点到表面的最近距离。把两个物体的距离函数都算出来然后把两个距离函数做融合 (blending)通过blend两个SDF可以得到移动后的边界,找出SDF的值为0的位置恢复成原本的面
 - 解析形式表达
 - level sets (水平集)
 - Grid方式描述distance
 - eg.二维等高线 三维CT扫描
 - Fractals分形
 - 自相似
 - 递归
 - ...

Pros:

- compact description (e.g., a function)
- certain queries easy (inside object, distance to surface)
- good for ray-to-surface intersection (more later)
- for simple shapes, exact description / no sampling error 对于简单的形状,描述准确/没有采样误差
- easy to handle changes in topology (e.g., fluid)

Cons:

• difficult to model complex shapes

- Explicit显示
 - All points are given directly or via parameter mapping所有点直接或通过参数映射给出
 - Sampling Is Easy采样容易
 - Inside/Outside Test Hard
 - 种类
 - point cloud
 - 一堆点
 - 可以表示任何几何
 - Useful for LARGE datasets (>>1 point/pixel)适用于大型数据集
 - Often converted into polygon mesh转换为多边形网格
 - Difficult to draw in undersampled regions
 - triangle/polygon mesh
 - Store vertices & polygons (often triangles or quads)
 - More complicated data structures
 - Perhaps most common representation in graphics
 - 例子: .obj格式
 - Just a text file that specifies vertices, normals, texture coordinates and their connectivities
 - subdivision, NURBS
 - Bezier surfaces
 - subdivision surfaces
 - NURBS
 - ...

No "Best" Representation, Each choice best suited to a different task/type of geometry

More Implicit Representations in Computer Graphics

曲线 Curve

Bézier Curves 贝塞尔曲线

一条由四个点(其实是任意≥3个点)定义的曲线:

- p0和p3定义起点和终点
- p1和p2定义起点与终点的切线方向(与p0和p3一起)

Evaluating Bézier Curves (de Casteljau Algorithm)

例子: (quadratic Bezier)二次贝塞尔

- 仿射变换前后统一
- 凸包性质: 形成的曲线一定在控制点形成的凸包内

高阶贝塞尔曲线很难控制,任何一个点就能影响全局

改善→Piecewise Bézier Curves逐段

chain many low-order Bézier curve

- 例如: Piecewise cubic Bézier
- 每次四个控制点
- 保证光滑(切线不突变): 内部控制点前后的切线点共线

连续性定义:

C^0连续:无断点C^1连续:无突变

Spline (样条): a continuous curve constructed so as to pass through a given set of points and have a certain number of continuous derivatives. (a curve under control)

B-splines

- basis splines 基函数样条
- Bernstein Polynomial作为基函数,
- 满足局部性
- 可能是图形学里面最复杂的一部分
- 是贝塞尔曲线的超集

曲面

Bézier Surfaces贝塞尔曲面

两个不同时间t (u,v)

4x4个点,四条4个控制点的贝塞尔曲线,取同一时间(比如说u)获得四个控制点,取时间v,即获得最后的曲面上的点

Mesh

更广泛的还是Mesh

Mesh Operations: Geometry Processing

- Mesh subdivision 细分 upsampling
 - Increase resolution
- Mesh simplification 简化 downsampling
 - Decrease resolution
 - Try to preserve shape/appearance
- Mesh regularization 正规化
 - (不会出现特别奇怪的三角形)
 - Modify sample distribution to improve quality

Loop Subdivision

细分的应用场景1: Displacement mapping 位移贴图 需要模型足够细致,于是需要细分(最好是动态细分)

Loop是发明者名字,跟循环没关系

需要三角形Mesh

步骤:

1. create more triangles (vertices)

Split each triangle into four

2. tune their positions (形状需要有改变)

Assign new vertex positions according to weights

New / old vertices updated differently 新老点分别改变

Catmull-Clark Subdivision (General Mesh)

通用Mesh

Non-quad face: 非四边的面

Extraordinary vertex (奇异点):指(degree!= 4)的点

Each subdivision step:

1. Add vertex in each face

- 2. Add midpoint on each edge
- 3. Connect all new vertices

奇异点在第一次细分增加[非四边形面数量],后续不变;所有非四边形面在第一次细分都会消失

Update Rules (Quad Mesh):

Mesh Simplification

Goal: reduce number of mesh elements while maintaining the overall shape

应用:移动端、远距离(LOD)

几何的层次结构

Edge Collapse: 顶点合并

- 哪些边合并? 如何合并?
 - Quadric Error Metrics (二次误差度量) 放在二次误差之和最小的地方

Simplification via Quadric Error

- Garland & Heckbert 1997.
- iteratively collapse edge with smallest score
- 有问题,一条边的操作会影响其它边,需要更新
 - 数据结构:优先队列 or 堆
- 贪心算法, 非全局最优