

# CS3241 Computer Graphics

## Tutorial #6

# Question #1

- Prove that the subdivision method draws a cubic Bezier curve with control points  $c_0, c_1, c_2$  and  $c_3$ . Hint: derive the formula from the subdivision method (e.g.  $c_{11} = (1-t) \cdot c_1 + t \cdot c_2$ ) and try to show the final formula is:

$$Q(t) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \binom{3}{i} t^i (1-t)^{3-i} c_i$$

# Question #1

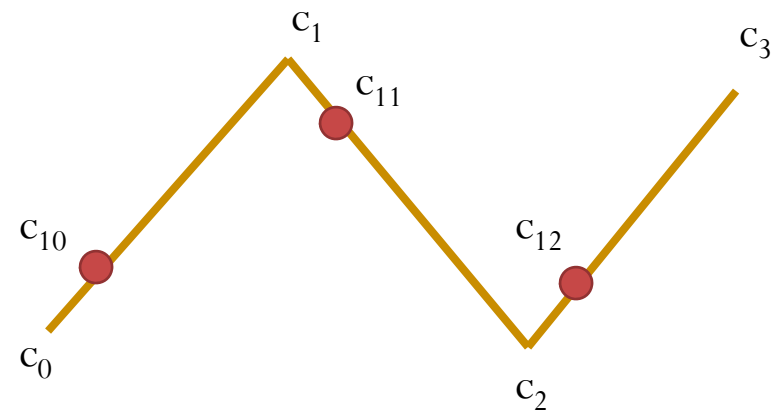
- Given 4 control points  $c_0, c_1, c_2$  and  $c_3$

- Level 1

$$c_{10} = (1-t)c_0 + tc_1$$

$$c_{11} = (1-t)c_1 + tc_2$$

$$c_{12} = (1-t)c_2 + tc_3$$



# Question #1

- Given 4 control points  $c_0, c_1, c_2$  and  $c_3$

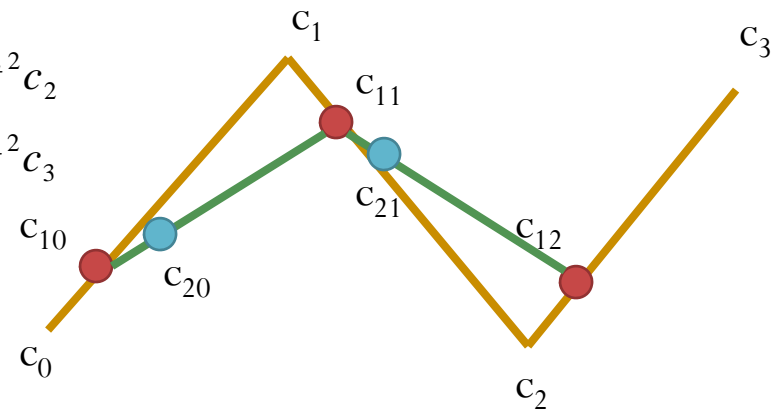
- Level 1

$$c_{10} = (1-t)c_0 + tc_1 \quad c_{11} = (1-t)c_1 + tc_2 \quad c_{12} = (1-t)c_2 + tc_3$$

- Level 2

$$c_{20} = (1-t)c_{10} + tc_{11} = (1-t)^2 c_0 + 2(1-t)tc_1 + t^2 c_2$$

$$c_{21} = (1-t)c_{11} + tc_{12} = (1-t)^2 c_1 + 2(1-t)tc_2 + t^2 c_3$$



# Question #1

- Given 4 control points  $c_0, c_1, c_2$  and  $c_3$

- Level 1

$$c_{10} = (1-t)c_0 + tc_1 \quad c_{11} = (1-t)c_1 + tc_2 \quad c_{12} = (1-t)c_2 + tc_3$$

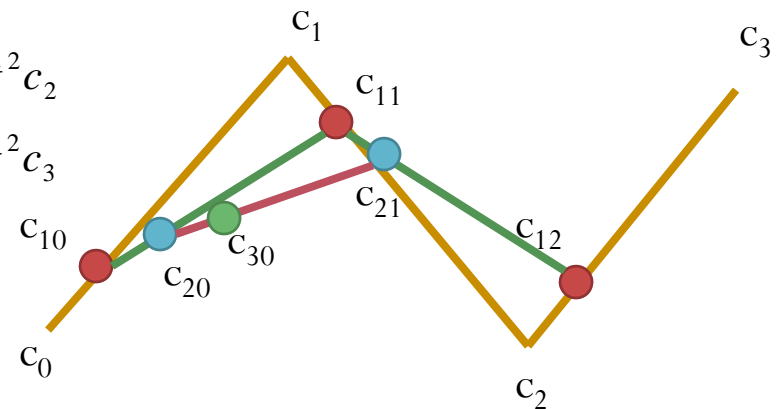
- Level 2

$$c_{20} = (1-t)c_{10} + tc_{11} = (1-t)^2 c_0 + 2(1-t)tc_1 + t^2 c_2$$

$$c_{21} = (1-t)c_{11} + tc_{12} = (1-t)^2 c_1 + 2(1-t)tc_2 + t^2 c_3$$

- Level 3

$$c_{30} = (1-t)c_{20} + tc_{21} = (1-t)^3 c_0 + 3(1-t)^2 tc_1 + 3(1-t)t^2 c_2 + t^3 c_3 = Q(t)$$



## Question #2

- Differentiate the following Bezier curve with respect to  $t$ :

$$Q(t) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \binom{3}{i} t^i (1-t)^{3-i} c_i$$



$$Q(t) = (1-t)c_{20} + tc_{21} = (1-t)^3 c_0 + 3(1-t)^2 tc_1 + 3(1-t)t^2 c_2 + t^3 c_3$$

## Question #2

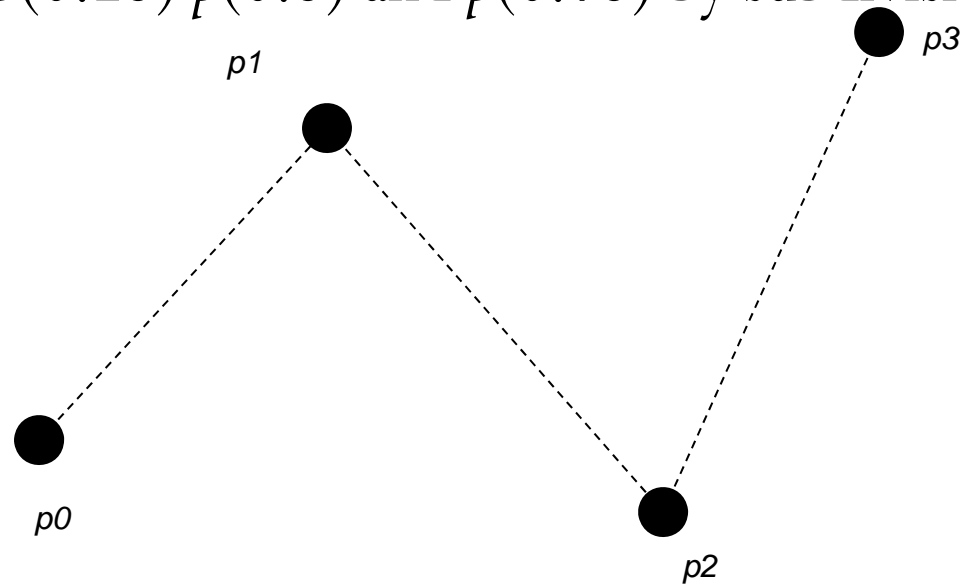
- Differentiate

$$Q(t) = (1-t)^3 c_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t c_1 + 3(1-t) t^2 c_2 + t^3 c_3$$
$$\begin{aligned} & -3(1-t)^2 c_0 & & 6(1-t)t c_2 - 3t^2 c_2 & & 3t^2 c_3 \\ & \underbrace{3(1-t)^2 c_1 - 6(1-t)t c_1} \end{aligned}$$
$$\frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = 3(1-t)^2 (c_1 - c_0) + 6(1-t)t (c_2 - c_1) + 3t^2 (c_3 - c_2)$$
$$\frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = (1-t)^2 3(c_1 - c_0) + 2(1-t)t 3(c_2 - c_1) + t^2 3(c_3 - c_2)$$

A degree 2 Bezier curve with control points  
 $3(c_1 - c_0)$ ,  $3(c_2 - c_1)$ , and  $3(c_3 - c_2)$ ,

## Question #3

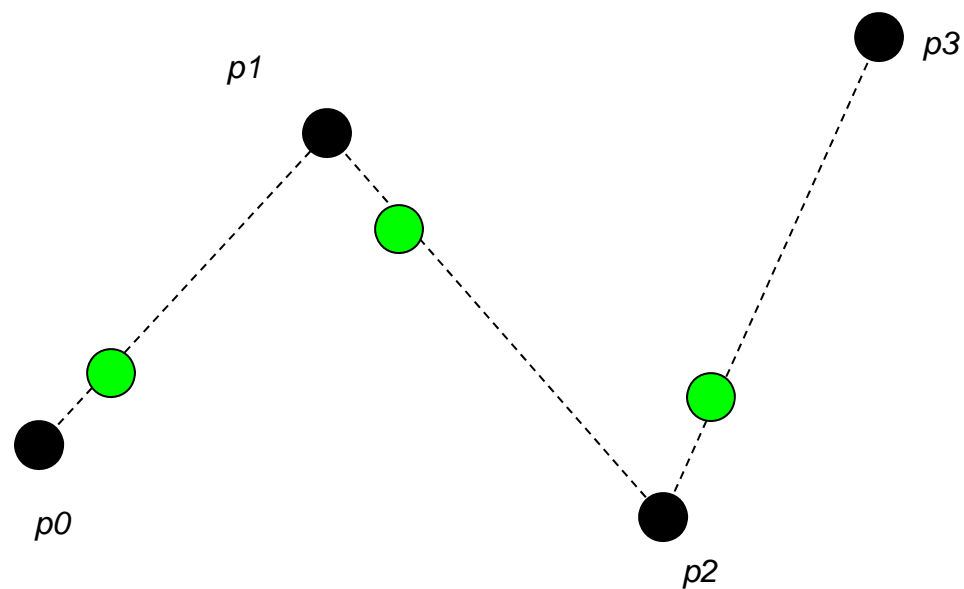
- Given the following control points of a Bezier curve, compute  $p(0.25)$ ,  $p(0.5)$  and  $p(0.75)$  by subdivision method.





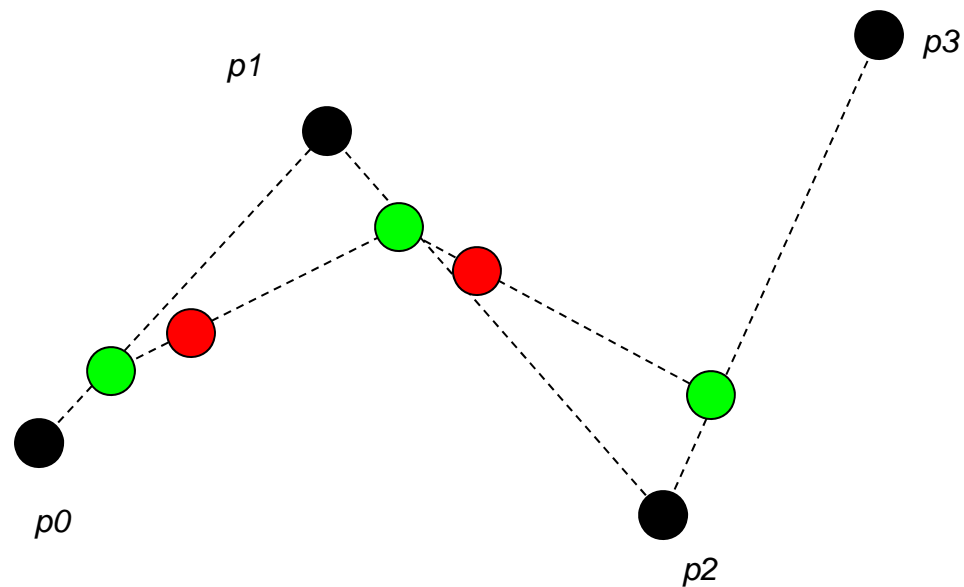
## Question #3

- $p(0.25)$



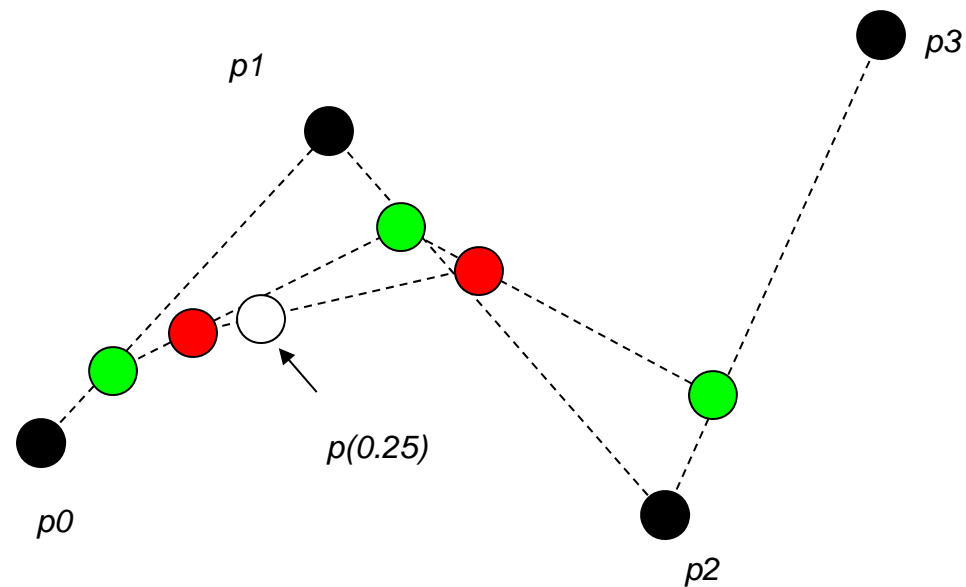
# Question #3

- $p(0.25)$



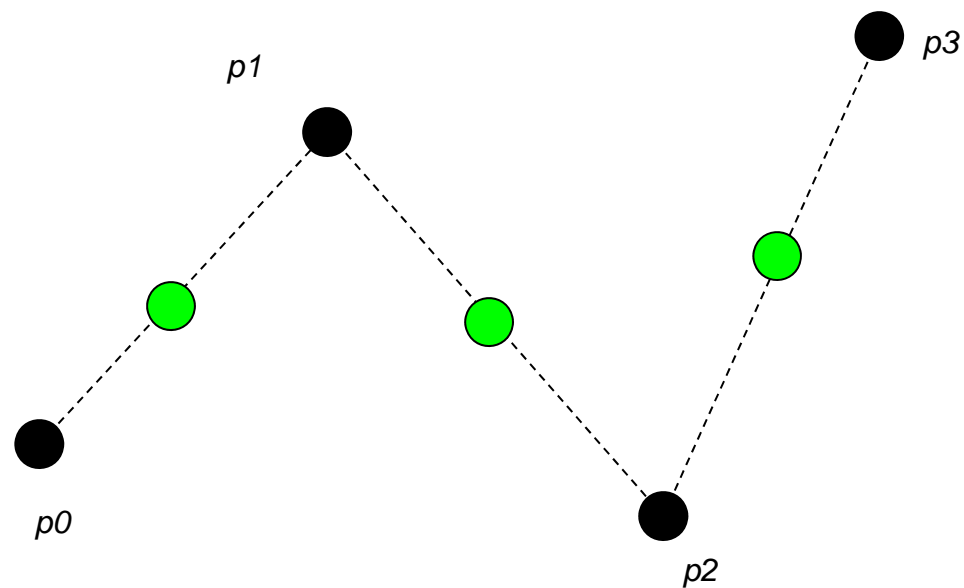
# Question #3

- $p(0.25)$



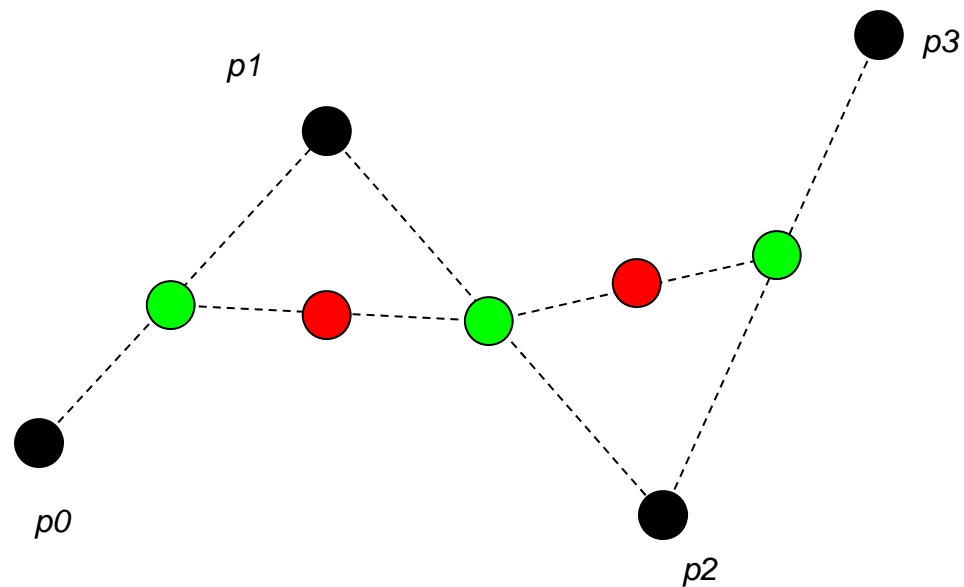
## Question #3

- $p(0.5)$



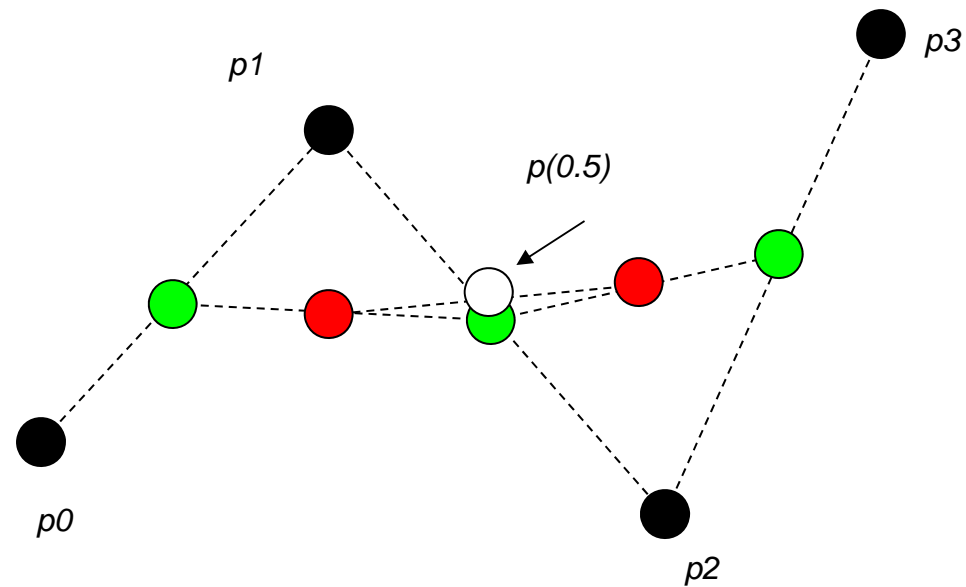
# Question #3

- $p(0.5)$



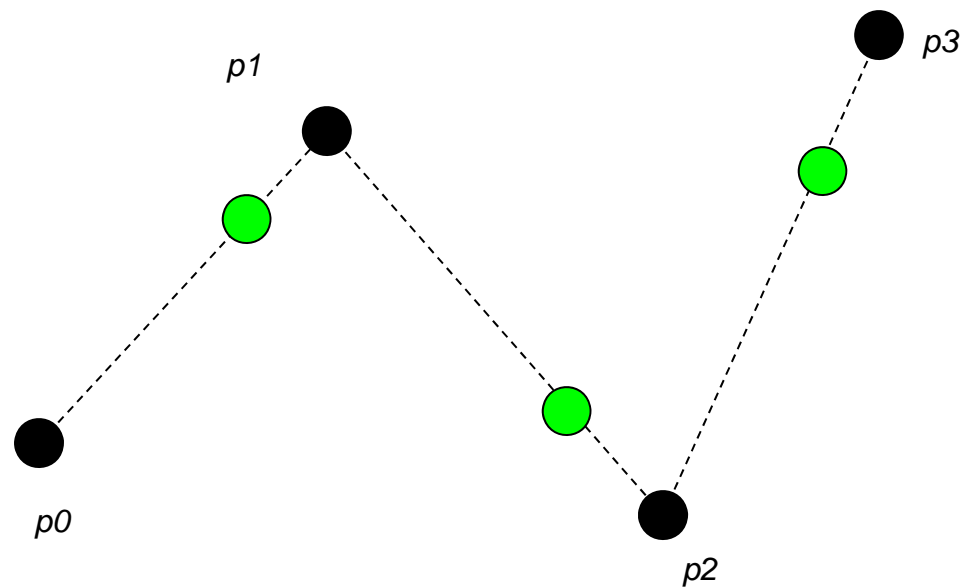
# Question #3

- $p(0.5)$



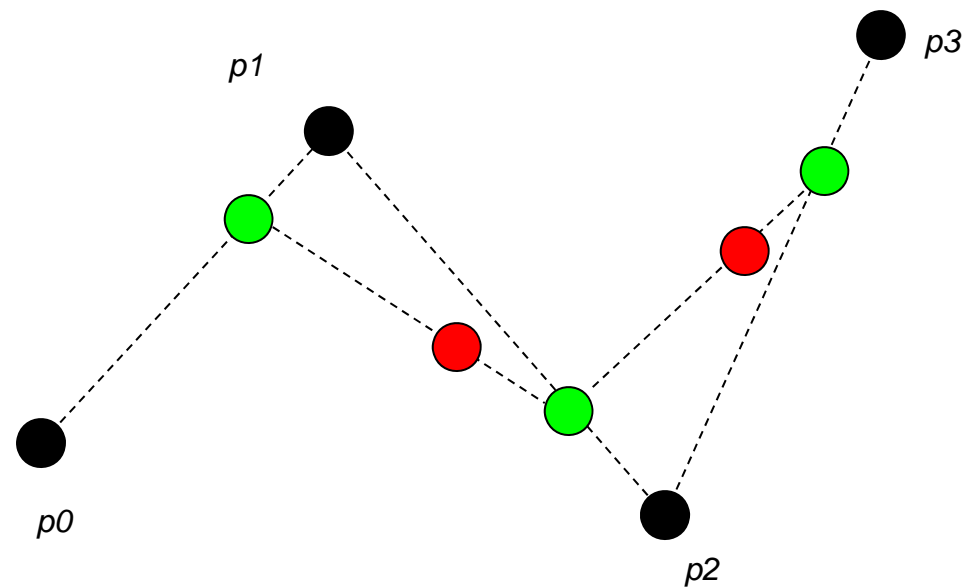
## Question #3

- $p(0.75)$



# Question #3

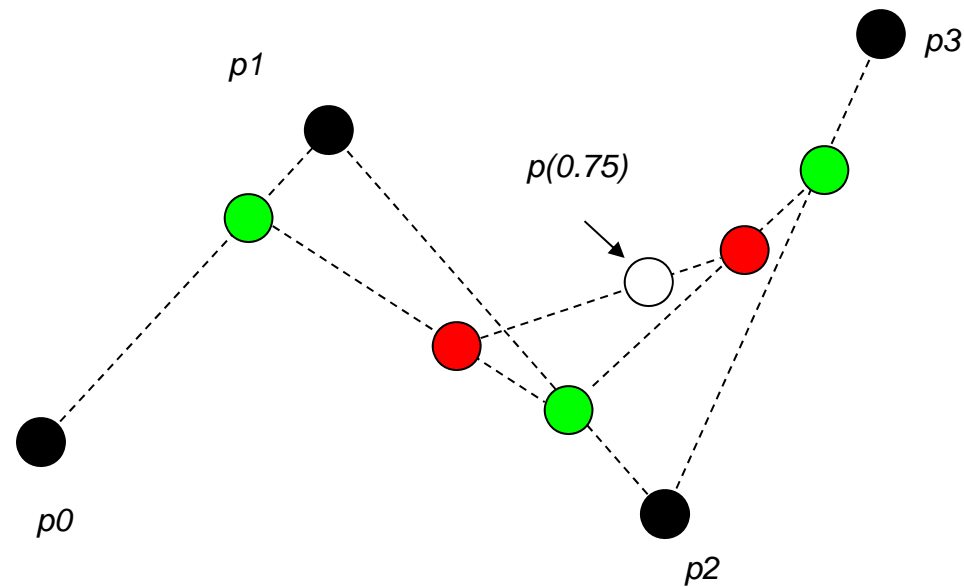
- $p(0.75)$





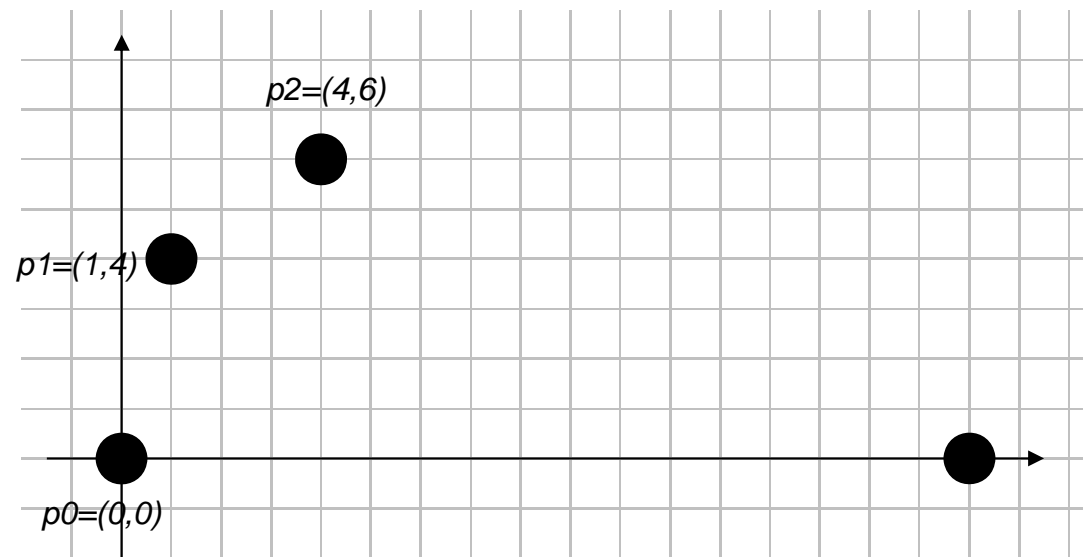
# Question #3

- $p(0.75)$



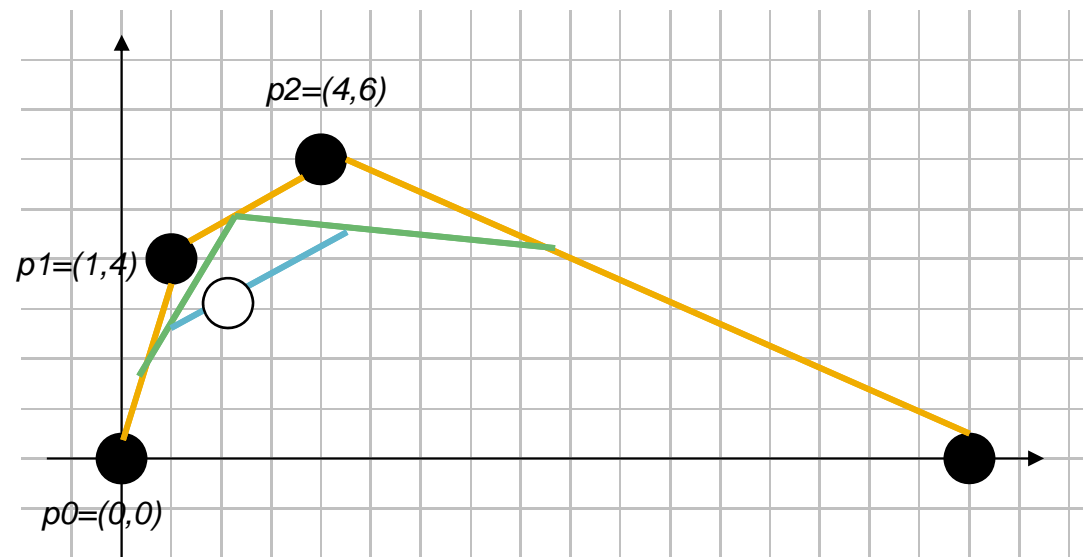
## Question #4a

- Compute and connect points  $p(0.0)$ ,  $p(1/3)$ ,  $p(2/3)$ , and  $p(1)$  in the Bezier curve of the following diagram by calculation from the Bezier equations.



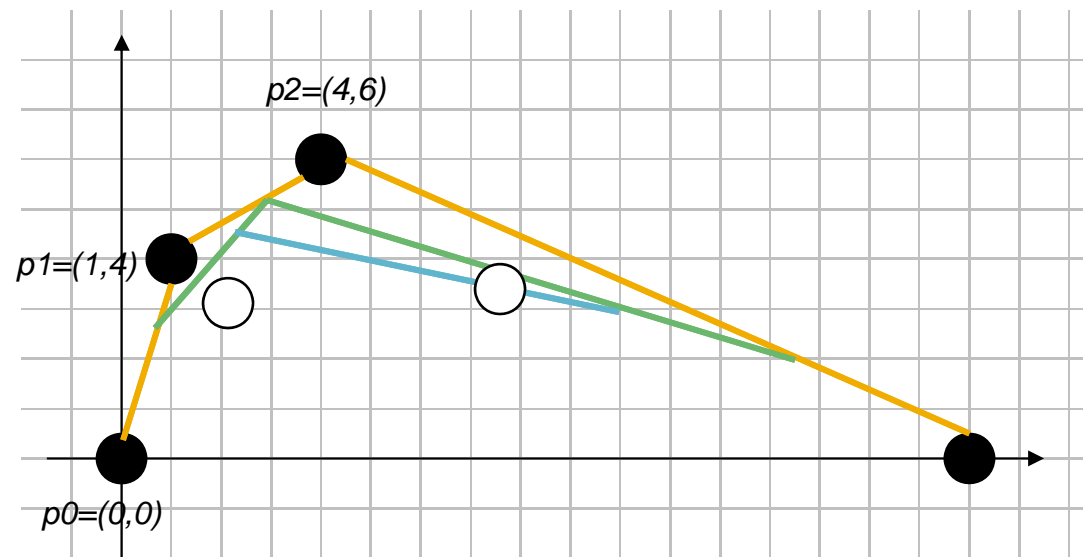
## Question #4a

- Compute and connect points  $p(0.0)$ ,  $p(1/3)$ ,  $p(2/3)$ , and  $p(1)$  in the Bezier curve of the following diagram by calculation from the Bezier equations.



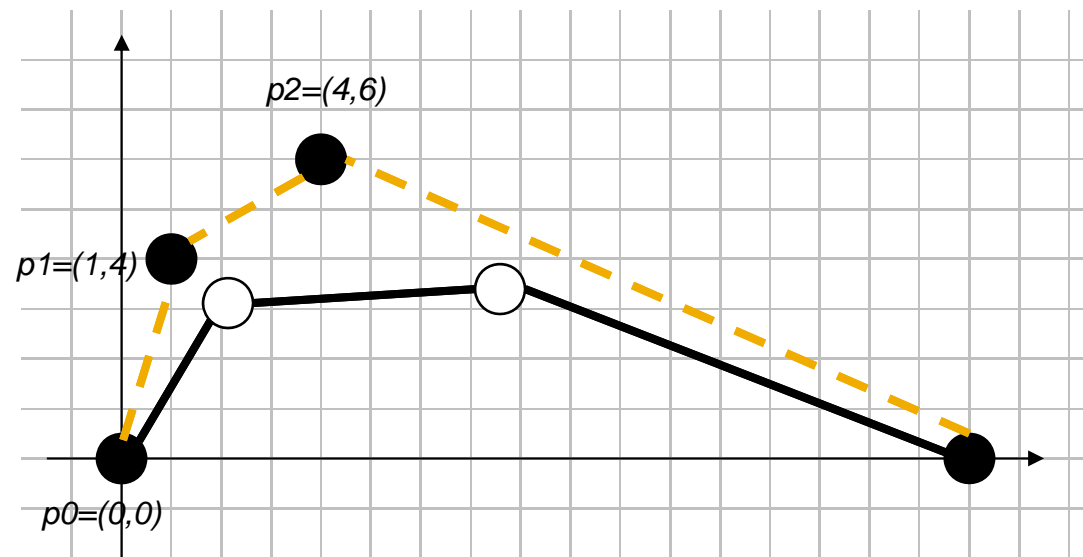
## Question #4a

- Compute and connect points  $p(0.0)$ ,  $p(1/3)$ ,  $p(2/3)$ , and  $p(1)$  in the Bezier curve of the following diagram by calculation from the Bezier equations.



## Question #4a

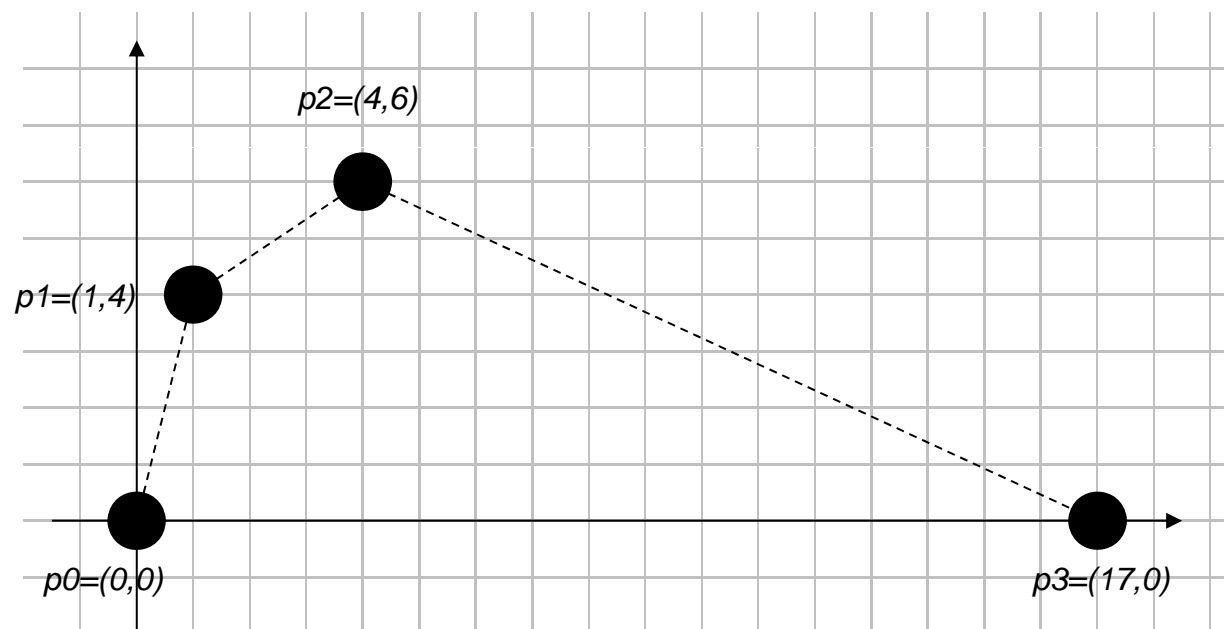
- Compute and connect points  $p(0.0)$ ,  $p(1/3)$ ,  $p(2/3)$ , and  $p(1)$  in the Bezier curve of the following diagram by calculation from the Bezier equations.



## Question #4b

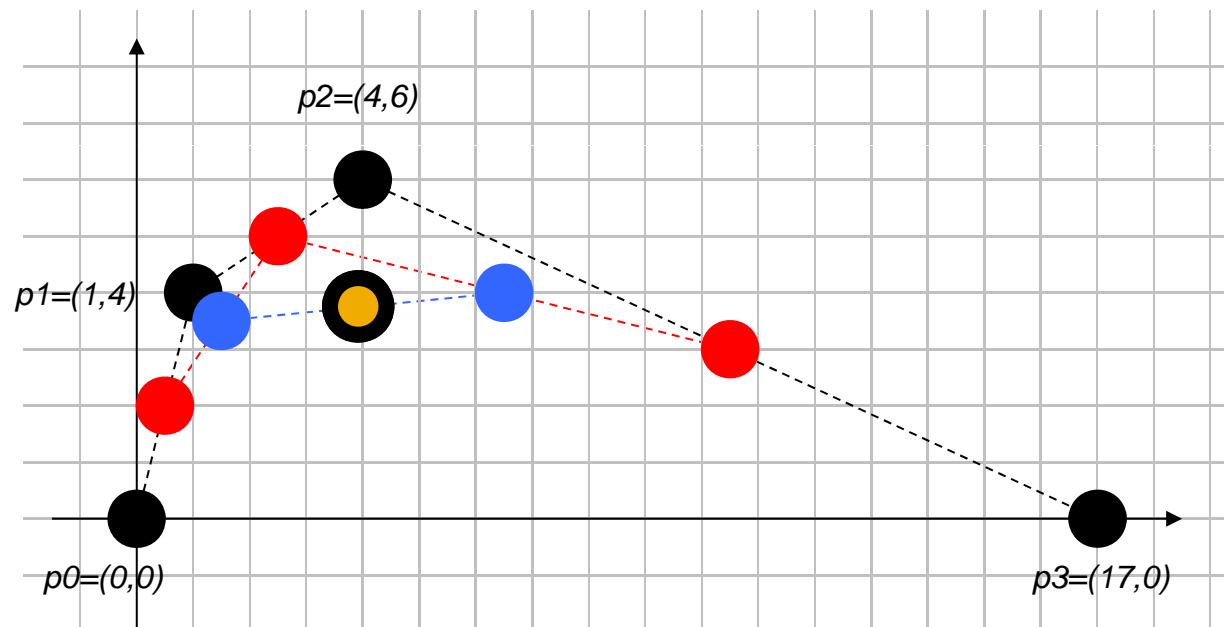
- With the same setting compute  $p(0.5)$  first by subdivision method, then the curve is divided into two smaller Bezier curves, choose the longer one and subdivide it once more. Compare it with the previous computation.

## Question 4b



## Question #4b

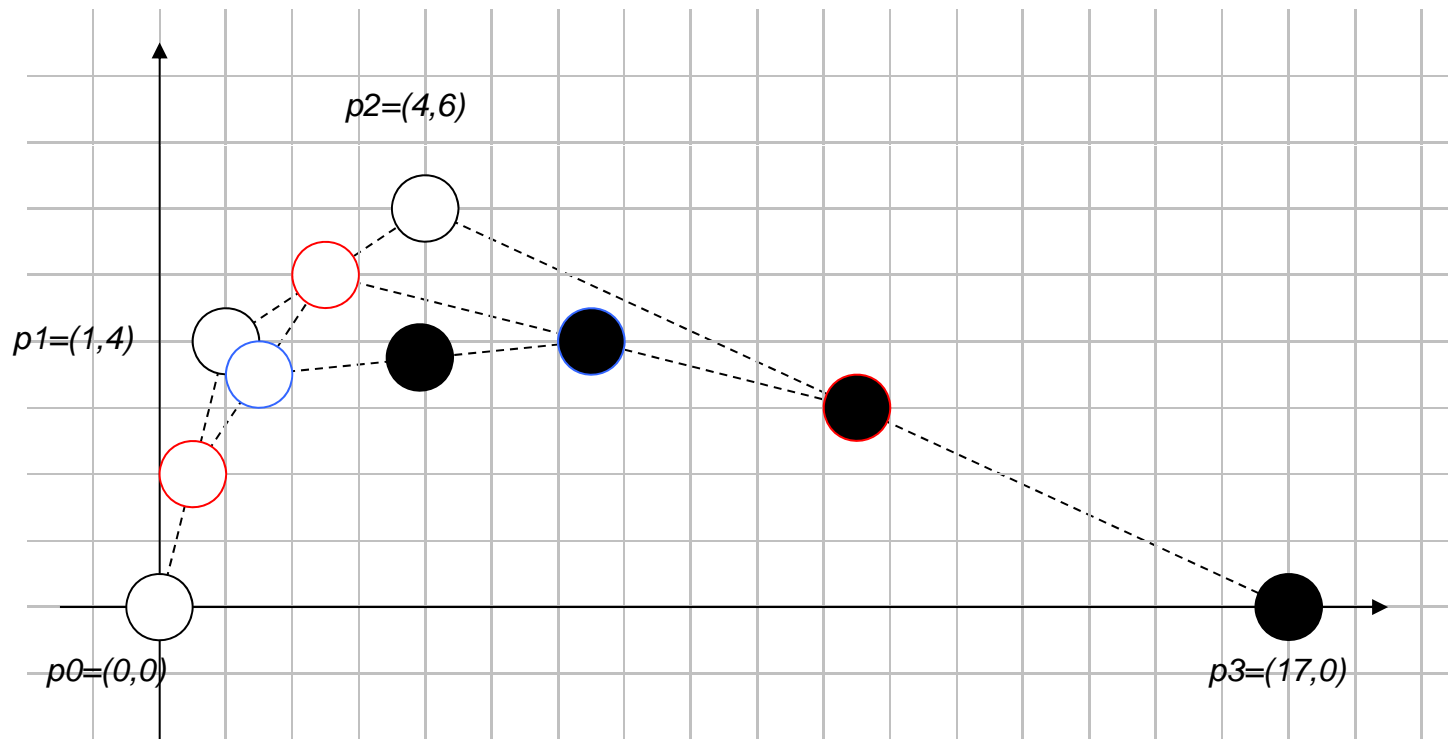
- $p(0.5)$





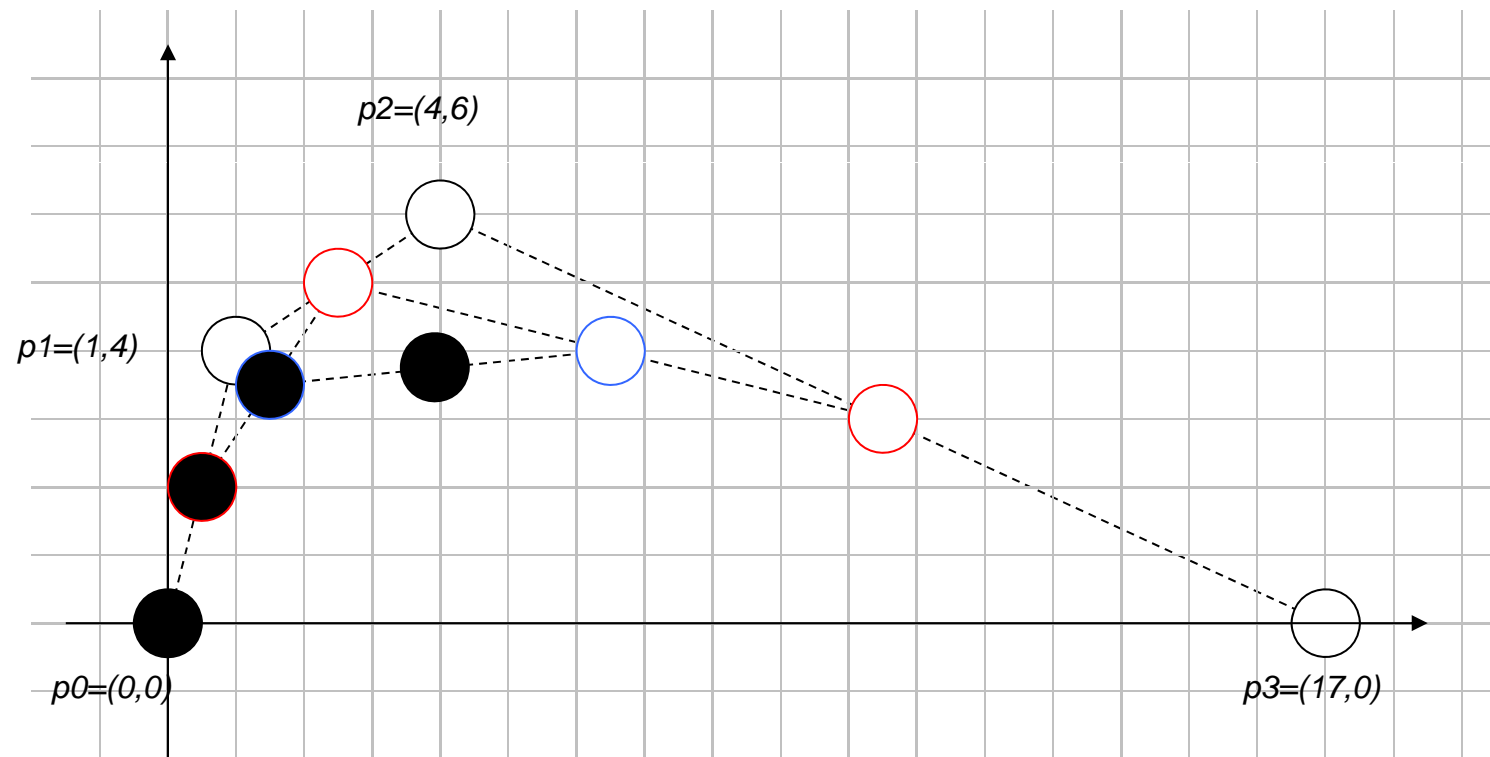
## Question #4b

- 2 sides of the curve



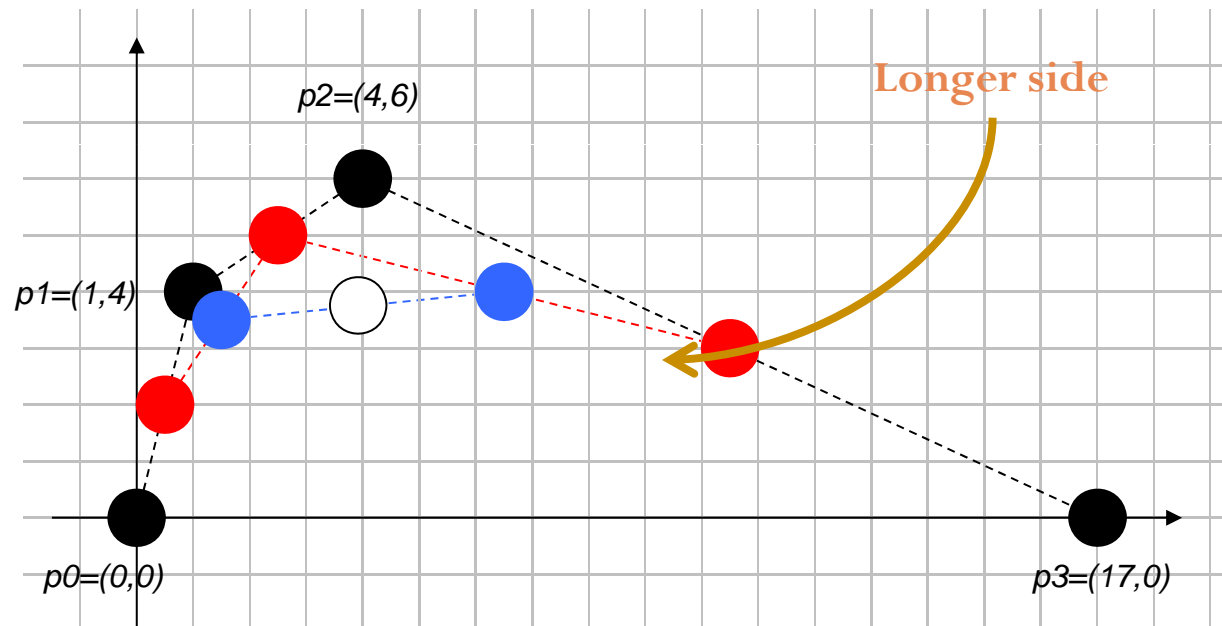
## Question #4b

- 2 sides of the curve



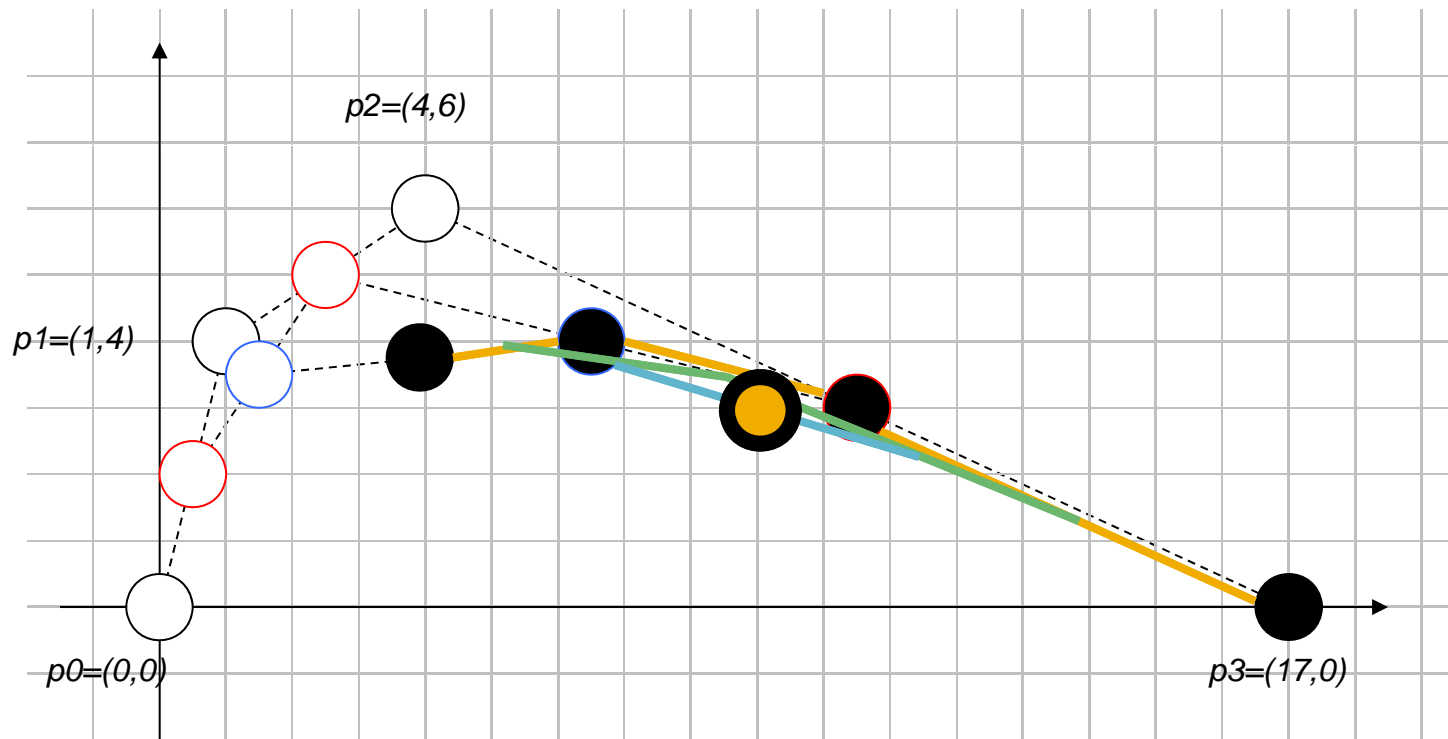
## Question #4b

- Subdivide longer side



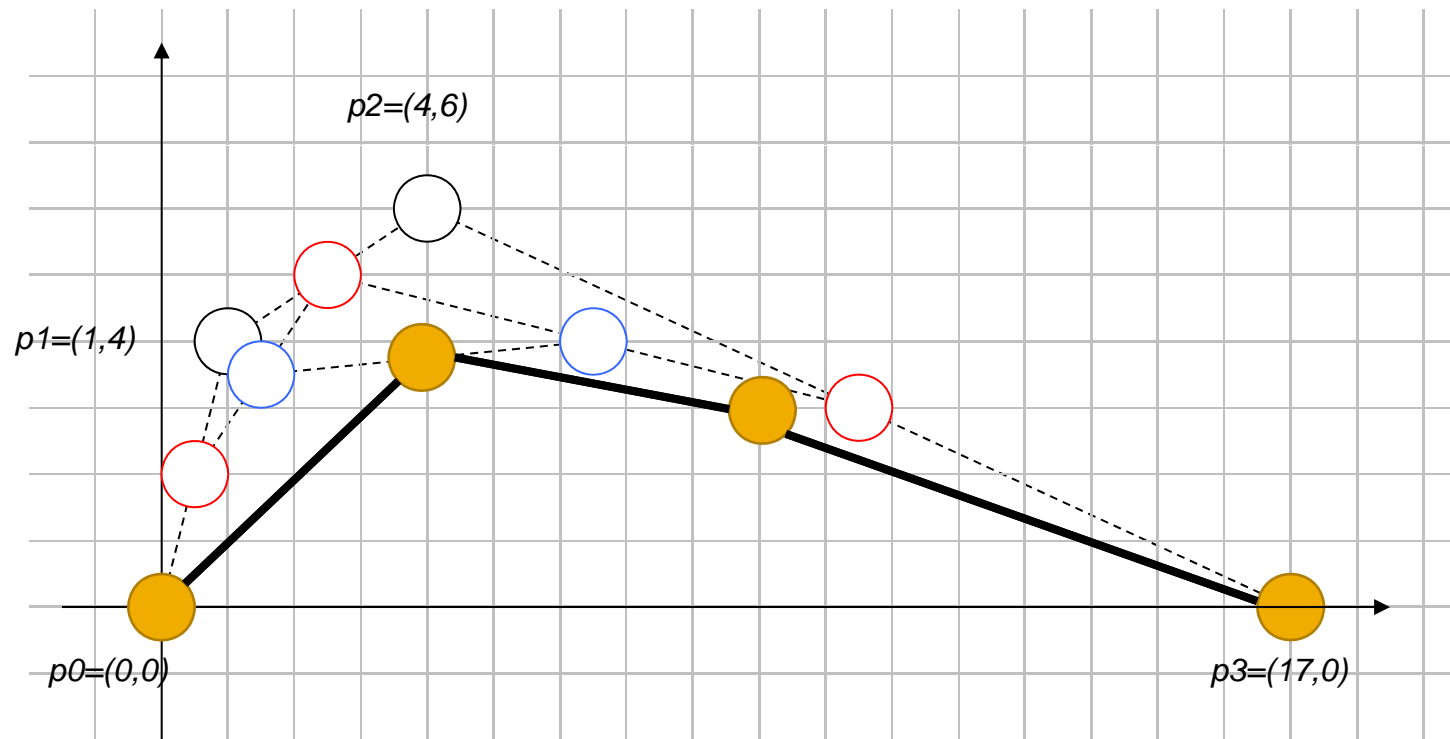
## Question #4b

- 2 sides of the curve



## Question #4b

- 2 sides of the curve



## Question 4c

- Further improvement could be subdividing again on the curves which have:
  - Large area of the convex hull of its control points , or ,
  - Long distance of the control points.. etc.
- Discussion: What are the possible conditions/criteria to stop the recursion?