

## 《计算机图形学基础》 习题课3

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## OpenGL是什么?

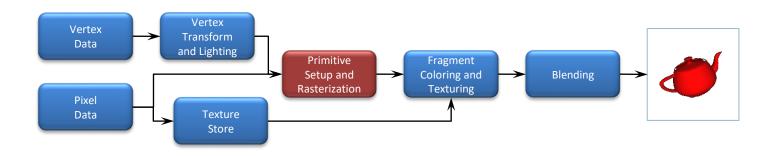


- OpenGL是一个图形学渲染API
  - 使用OpenGL渲染几何/图像元素,能够生成高质量照片
  - 是许多包含3D的交互应用程序的基础
  - 相同的代码可以在不同的操作系统共通

## 起源



- OpenGL 1.0于1994年7月份发布
- 其渲染管线大部分都是固定的

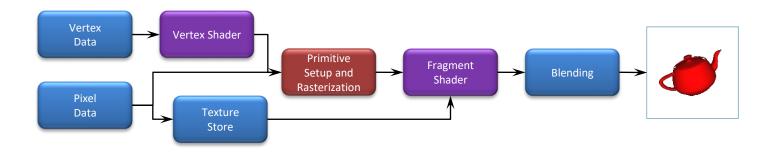


• 这种固定管线模式一直从OpenGL版本1.1 持续到2.0 (2004年9月)

#### 可编程渲染管线



- 从OpenGL 3.1开始,固定管线模式被移除
  - 自此版本之后,OpenGL渲染管线需要使用着色器(Shaders)编写







OpenGL 自身是一个巨大的状态机,状态机中包含了一系列变量,这个状态通常被称为"上下文"(Context)。当调用了状态设置函数之后,所有之后执行的绘制指令都会依据当前的状态





```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   // 初始化GLUT, 它负责创建OpenGL环境以及一个GUI窗口
   glutInit(&argc, argv);
   glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB | GLUT_DEPTH);
   glutInitWindowPosition(60, 60);
   glutInitWindowSize(640, 480);
   glutCreateWindow("PA2 Immediate Mode");
   // 设置绘制函数为render()
   glutDisplayFunc (render);
   // 开始UI主循环
   glutMainLoop();
   return 0:
```

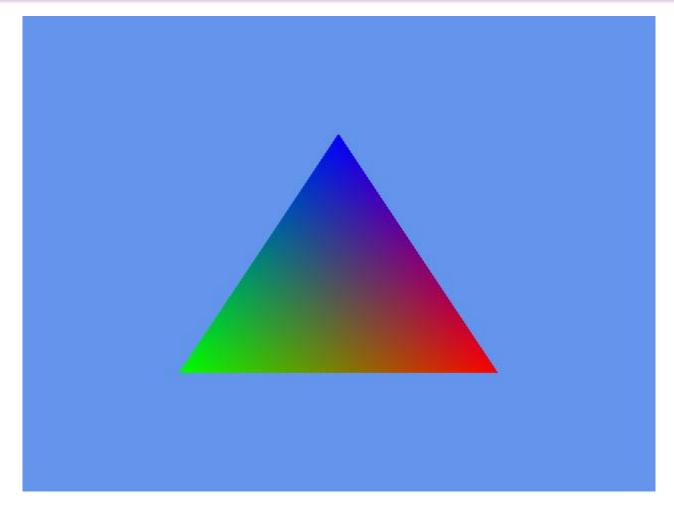




```
// 编译选项: g++ main.cpp —o main —lglut —lGL
#include <GL/glut.h>
void render() {
   // 设置背景色: 矢车菊蓝
   glClearColor(0.392, 0.584, 0.930, 1.0);
   glClear(GL COLOR BUFFER BIT | GL DEPTH BUFFER BIT);
   // 立即模式中的绘制以glBegin和glEnd包裹
   // GL POINTS: 绘制点
   // GL LINES: 绘制线段
   // GL TRIANGLES: 绘制三角形
   glBegin (GL TRIANGLES);
   glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0); glVertex2f(0.5, -0.5); // 4
   glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0); glVertex2f(-0.5, -0.5); // 绿
   glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0); glVertex2f(0.0, 0.5); // 蓝
   glEnd();
   // 渲染图片
   glFlush();
```

## 一个简单的OpenGL程序





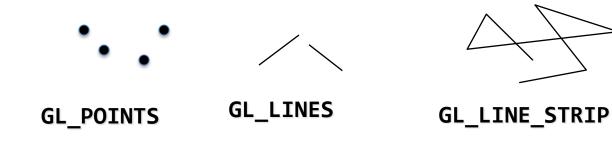
习题课

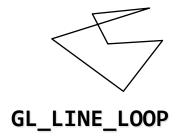
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#### **OpenGL's Geometric Primitives**



All primitives are specified by vertices











## PA2代码框架 (main)



```
// Initialize GLUT
glutInit(&argc, argv);
glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT DOUBLE | GLUT RGB | GLUT DEPTH);
glutInitWindowPosition(60, 60);
glutInitWindowSize(cam->getWidth(), cam->getHeight());
glutCreateWindow("PA2 OpenGL");
// Depth testing must be turned on
glEnable(GL DEPTH TEST);
// Enable lighting calculations
glEnable(GL LIGHTING);
// In case for non-uniform transform.
glEnable(GL NORMALIZE);
glPolygonMode (GL FRONT AND BACK, GL FILL);
// Set up callback functions for mouse
glutMouseFunc (mouseFunc);
glutMotionFunc (motionFunc);
// Set up the callback function for resizing windows
glutReshapeFunc (reshapeFunc);
// Call this whenever window needs redrawing
glutDisplayFunc (drawScene);
// Main UI Loop. This never returns.
glutMainLoop();
```

## PA2代码框架 (main)



```
// Called when mouse button is pressed.
void mouseFunc(int button, int state, int x, int y) {
    if (state == GLUT DOWN) {
        switch (button) {
            case GLUT LEFT BUTTON:
                cameraController->mouseClick(CameraController::LEFT, x, y);
                break;
            case GLUT MIDDLE BUTTON:
                cameraController->mouseClick(CameraController::MIDDLE, x, y);
                break;
            case GLUT RIGHT BUTTON:
                cameraController->mouseClick(CameraController::RIGHT, x, y);
            default:
                break;
    } else {
        cameraController->mouseRelease(x, y);
    glutPostRedisplay();
// Called when mouse is moved while button pressed.
void motionFunc(int x, int y) {
    cameraController->mouseDrag(x, y);
   glutPostRedisplay();
```

习别





```
// This function is responsible for displaying the object.
void drawScene() {
    Vector3f backGround = sceneParser→getBackgroundColor();
    glClearColor(backGround.x(), backGround.y(), backGround.z(), 1.0);
    // Clear the rendering window
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    // Setup MODELVIEW Matrix
    sceneParser \rightarrow getCamera() \rightarrow setupGLMatrix();
    // Turn On all lights.
    for (int li = 0; li < sceneParser→getNumLights(); ++li) {</pre>
        Light *light = sceneParser -> getLight(li);
        light→turnOn(li);
    // Draw elements.
    Group *baseGroup = sceneParser→getGroup();
    baseGroup\rightarrow drawGL();
    // Dump the image to the screen.
    glutSwapBuffers();
    // Save if not in interactive mode.
    if (!savePicturePath.empty()) {
        screenCapture();
        exit(0);
```

## PA2代码框架 (light)



```
class PointLight : public Light {
public:
    PointLight() = delete;
    PointLight(const Vector3f &p, const Vector3f &c) {
        position = p;
        color = c;
    ~PointLight() override = default;
    void getIllumination(const Vector3f &p, Vector3f &dir, Vector3f &col) const override {
        // the direction to the light is the opposite of the
        // direction of the directional light source
        dir = (position - p);
        dir = dir / dir.length();
        col = color;
    void turnOn(int idx) const override {
        glEnable(GL LIGHT0 + idx);
        glLightfv(GL LIGHT0 + idx, GL DIFFUSE, Vector4f(color, 1.0));
        glLightfv(GL LIGHT0 + idx, GL SPECULAR, Vector4f(color, 1.0));
        glLightfv(GL LIGHT0 + idx, GL POSITION, Vector4f(position, 1.0));
```

**刈脚课** 

## PA2代码框架 (material)



```
// TODO (PA2): Copy from PA1.
class Material {
public:
   explicit Material (const Vector3f &d color, const Vector3f &s color = Vector3f::ZERO, float s = 0) :
            diffuseColor(d color), specularColor(s color), shininess(s) {
   virtual ~Material() = default;
   virtual Vector3f getDiffuseColor() const {
        return diffuseColor:
   Vector3f Shade (const Ray &ray, const Hit &hit,
                   const Vector3f &dirToLight, const Vector3f &lightColor) {
       Vector3f shaded = Vector3f::ZERO:
        return shaded;
   // For OpenGL, this is fully implemented
   void Use() {
       glMaterialfv(GL FRONT AND BACK, GL DIFFUSE, Vector4f(diffuseColor, 1.0f));
        glMaterialfv(GL FRONT AND BACK, GL SPECULAR, Vector4f(specularColor, 1.0f));
        glMaterialfv(GL FRONT AND BACK, GL SHININESS, Vector2f(shininess * 4.0, 1.0f));
```

## PA2代码框架 (Sphere)



```
class Sphere : public Object3D {
public:
    Sphere() {
        // unit ball at the center
    Sphere (const Vector3f &center, float radius, Material *material) : Object3D (material) {
        //
    ~Sphere() override = default;
    bool intersect (const Ray &r, Hit &h, float tmin) override {
        return false:
    void drawGL() override {
        Object3D::drawGL();
        glMatrixMode(GL MODELVIEW); glPushMatrix();
        glTranslatef(center.x(), center.y(), center.z());
        glutSolidSphere (radius, 80, 80);
        glPopMatrix();
protected:
    Vector3f center:
    float radius:
};
```

## PA2代码框架 (plane)

```
class Plane : public Object3D {
public:
    Plane() {
    Plane (const Vector3f &normal, float d, Material *m) : Object3D(m) {
    ~Plane() override = default;
    bool intersect (const Ray &r, Hit &h, float tmin) override {
        return false;
    void drawGL() override {
        Object3D::drawGL();
        Vector3f xAxis = Vector3f::RIGHT;
        Vector3f yAxis = Vector3f::cross(norm, xAxis);
        xAxis = Vector3f::cross(yAxis, norm);
        const float planeSize = 10.0;
        glBegin(GL TRIANGLES);
        glNormal3fv(norm);
        qlVertex3fv(d * norm + planeSize * xAxis + planeSize * yAxis);
        qlVertex3fv(d * norm - planeSize * xAxis - planeSize * yAxis);
        glVertex3fv(d * norm + planeSize * xAxis - planeSize * yAxis);
        glNormal3fv(norm);
        qlVertex3fv(d * norm + planeSize * xAxis + planeSize * yAxis);
        qlVertex3fv(d * norm - planeSize * xAxis + planeSize * yAxis);
        qlVertex3fv(d * norm - planeSize * xAxis - planeSize * yAxis);
        qlEnd();
```

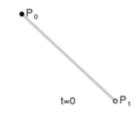


## 样条曲线、曲面

## Bézier曲线/曲面

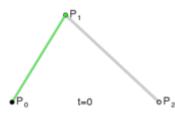


Linear Bézier



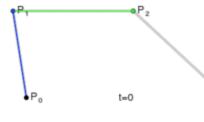
$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{P}_0 + t(\mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{P}_0) = (1-t)\mathbf{P}_0 + t\mathbf{P}_1 \;, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

Quadratic Bézier



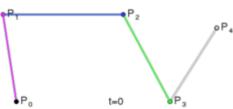
$$egin{align} \mathbf{B}(t) &= (1-t)[(1-t)\mathbf{P}_0 + t\mathbf{P}_1] + t[(1-t)\mathbf{P}_1 + t\mathbf{P}_2] \;, 0 \leq t \leq 1, \ &= (1-t)^2\mathbf{P}_0 + 2(1-t)t\mathbf{P}_1 + t^2\mathbf{P}_2 \;, 0 \leq t \leq 1. \end{split}$$

Cubic Bézier



$$\mathbf{B}(t) = (1-t)^3 \mathbf{P}_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t \mathbf{P}_1 + 3(1-t)t^2 \mathbf{P}_2 + t^3 \mathbf{P}_3 \;, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

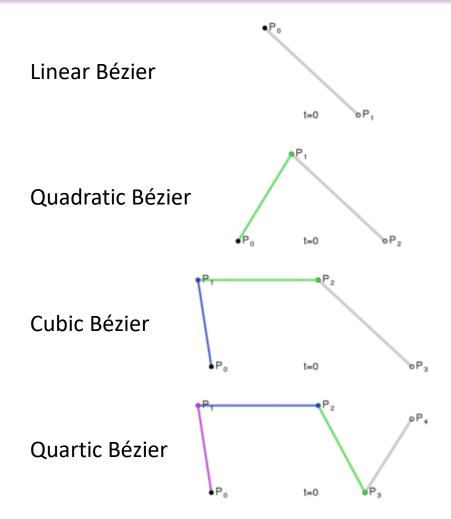
Quartic Bézier



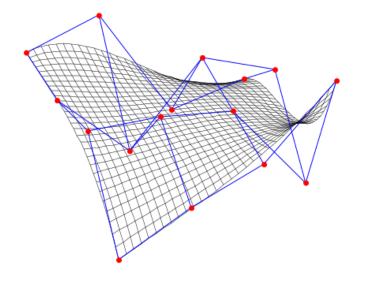
.....

## Bézier曲线/曲面









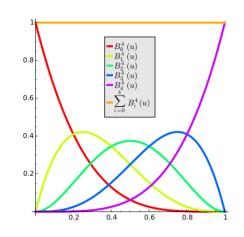
#### Bézier曲线造型的表示



• 参数曲线方程

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i \mathbf{B}_{i,n}(t)$$

$$\boldsymbol{B_{i,n}}(t) = C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i}$$



其中 $C_n^i$ 是大家高中熟知的排列组合常数,代表了n次多项式的第i个系数

$$C_n^i = \frac{n!}{i! (n-i)!}$$

#### Bézier曲线求导



• 参数曲线方程

$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i \mathbf{B}_{i,n}(t)$$

$$P'(t) = n \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_{i,n-1}(t) (P_{i+1} - P_i)$$

• 大家可以自行尝试推导,或参考维基百科

#### Bézier曲线造型的表示



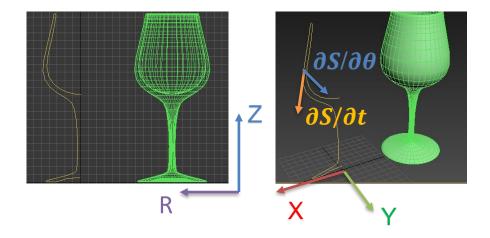
• 参数曲面方程(绕Z轴旋转)

$$S(t, \theta) = \Phi(P(t), \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot P(t)$$

• 一阶雅各比:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \Phi(P(t), \theta)}{\partial P(t)} \cdot \frac{\partial P(t)}{\partial t}$$
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Phi(P(t), \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

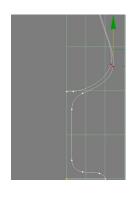
$$\Phi((r, \mathbf{z}), \theta) = [r \cos \theta \quad r \sin \theta \quad z]^{\mathrm{T}}$$



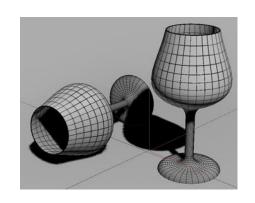
## 样条曲线/曲面造型举例

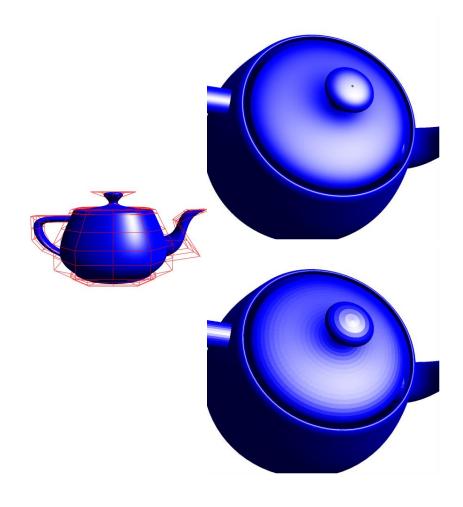








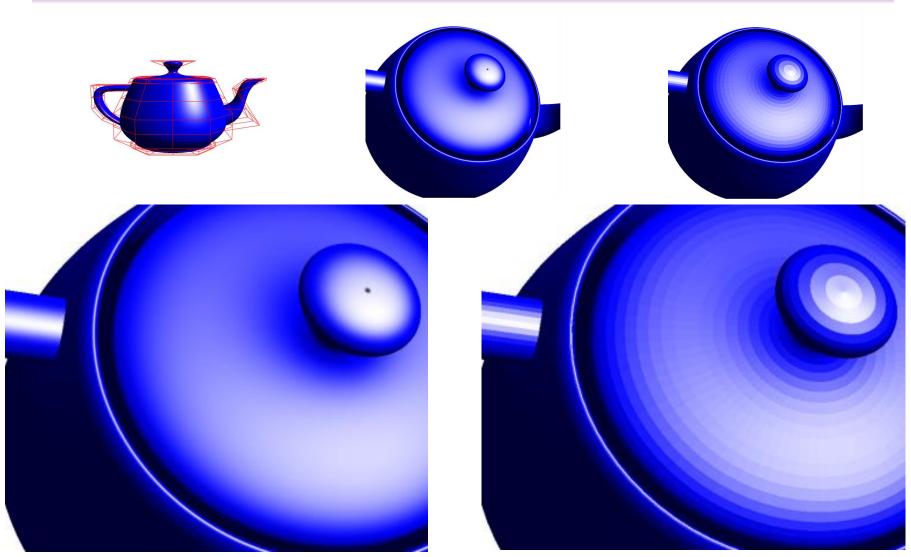




计算机图形学基础

## 样条曲线/曲面造型举例





## 大作业附加要求



- 场景中包含参数曲面,可以为
  - 一维参数曲线加一个旋转参数
  - 二维参数曲面
- 曲面与射线求交采用数值解法





#### 线面求交(基本)



- 光线:参数直线,最终交点必须满足t>0
- $L(t) = P + w \cdot t$
- 若L是最初产生的光线,P为视点,w 为视点发出的光线方向;
- 否则, P为交点, w根据反射, 折射公式求得。
- 求交关键要求两个东西:
  - 交点
  - 交点处面的法向

## 线面求交(参数曲面, P107)



- 求交判断的加速:根据Bézier曲面凸包性,可以先判断与 其构造点组成的凸包是否有交。
- 低次曲面的求交,可以选择直接解方程:  $F(x) = F(t, u, v) \triangleq L(t) P(u, v) = 0$

• 
$$F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} F_1(x) \\ F_2(x) \\ F_3(x) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

• 涉及到三元非线性方程组的求解问题

## 线面求交(参数曲面)



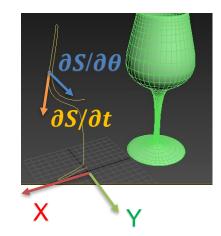
- 高次曲面的求交,可以参考P107,也可以按照本页来求:
- 根据上式写成迭代方程,进行牛顿迭代:  $x_{i+1} = x_i [F'(x_i)]^{-1} \cdot F(x_i)$
- 写出自己选用曲线的Jacobian (建议不要用数值Jacobian):

$$F'(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 线面求交(参数曲面, P107)



- 迭代的初值: 光线和参数曲面四叉树叶子节点的包围盒求交。
- 迭代终止: 步长过小或者超过最大次数。
  - 发现t, u, v越界, 不收敛, 作差不为0的情况, 表示: 求了半天, 其实没交点。
- $(t_i, u_i, v_i)$ 处的法向:  $n = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial P}{\partial v}\right)\Big|_{(t_i, u_i, v_i)}$

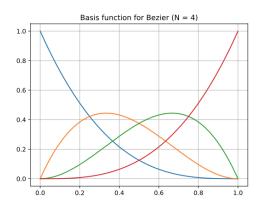


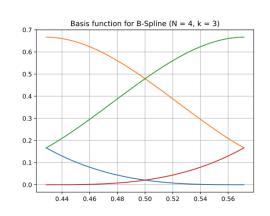


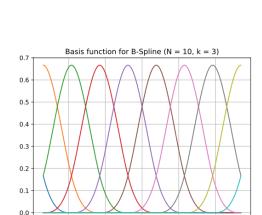
## PA2 编程作业

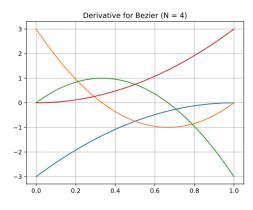
## PA2: De Boor Cox实现

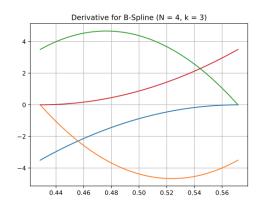


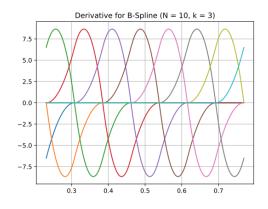












#### PA<sub>2</sub>



- 需要实现curve.hpp里的两个discretize函数
- 即在有效参数区间内采样若干个t值并计算 对应的曲线坐标P(t)以及该点的切向量P'(t)

• PA3采用OpenGL绘制,曲面根据离散化的采样点被划分为三角网格

#### PA2扩展



• 在revsurface.hpp中的实现intersect方法,在 光线投射模式下进行数值求交

## 针对旋转面的特殊处理



• 
$$\boxplus \overline{\boxplus} S(t, \theta) = \Phi(P(t), \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot P(t)$$

- 样条曲线的二维坐标P(t) = (x(t), y(t))
- 旋转面的三维坐标 $S(t, \theta) = (x(t) \cos \theta, x(t) \sin \theta, y(t))$
- 点 $\mathbf{S}$ 在以 $(o_x, o_y, o_z)$ 为起点, $(d_x, d_y, d_z)$ 为方向的射线上
- 故射线参数

$$t_r = \frac{x(t)\cos\theta - o_x}{d_x} = \frac{x(t)\sin\theta - o_y}{d_y} = \frac{y(t) - o_z}{d_z}$$

## 针对旋转面的特殊处理



• 射线参数

$$t_r = \frac{x(t)\cos\theta - o_x}{d_x} = \frac{x(t)\sin\theta - o_y}{d_y} = \frac{y(t) - o_z}{d_z}$$

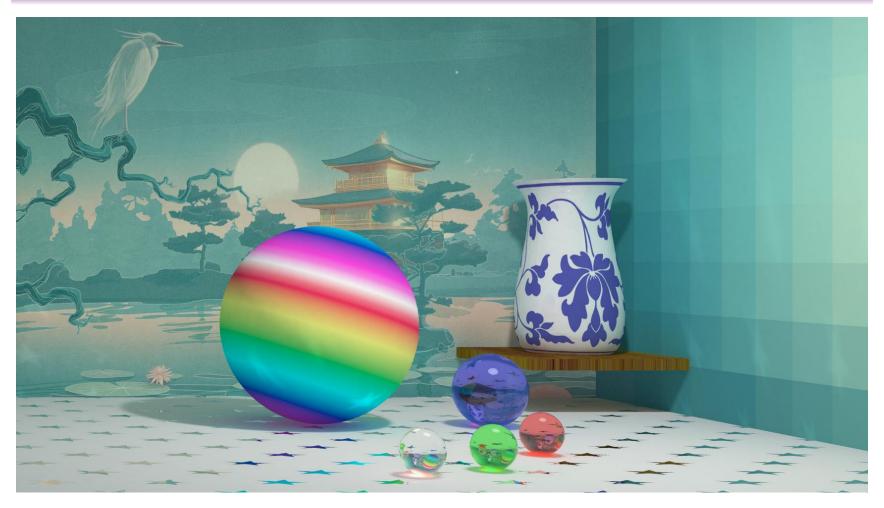
• 整理得到

$$x(t)\cos\theta = \frac{(y(t) - o_z)d_x}{d_z} + o_x$$
$$x(t)\sin\theta = \frac{(y(t) - o_z)d_y}{d_z} + o_y$$

• 两式平方相加消去变量 $\theta$ ,最终得到一个只含t的方程

## 大作业附加要求





习题课

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第五届中国软件开源创新大赛

第二届「计图 Jittor」人工智能挑战赛

指导机构 国家自然科学基金委信息科学部

主办单位 北京信息科学与技术国家研究中心

清华-腾讯互联网创新技术联合实验室



## 比赛介绍



- 比赛可替代光线追踪大作业。
- 可组队参数,1~3人一队,其中1人为队长。
- 评分标准

  - 队内得分按照贡献度略有偏差。



**比赛链接** 计算机图形学基础

## 奖项设置



- 计图定制小礼品
- 两个正式赛题分别产生8个获奖团队,其中一、二、三等奖的数量如下。

名称	数量	奖金 (税前)
一等奖	1项	5万元人民币+荣誉证书
二等奖	2项	2万元人民币+荣誉证书
三等奖	5项	1万元人民币+荣誉证书

- 腾讯招聘绿色通道
- 论文推荐资格
- · 专家委员会推荐信(留学/保研)



# Thank You! Any Questions?