





唐老狮系列教程

Unity基础—向量插值运算

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主要学习内容

- 1.线性插值
- 2.球形插值

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线性插值

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线性插值

Vector3.Lerp(start, end, t);

对两个点进行插值计算

t的取值范围为0~1

公式: result = start + (end - start) * t

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线性插值应用

Vector3.Lerp(start, end, t);

- 1.每帧改变start的值(先快后慢)
- 2.每帧改变t的值 (匀速)

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球形插值

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球形插值

Vector3.Slerp(start, end, t);

对两个向量进行插值计算

t的取值范围为0~1

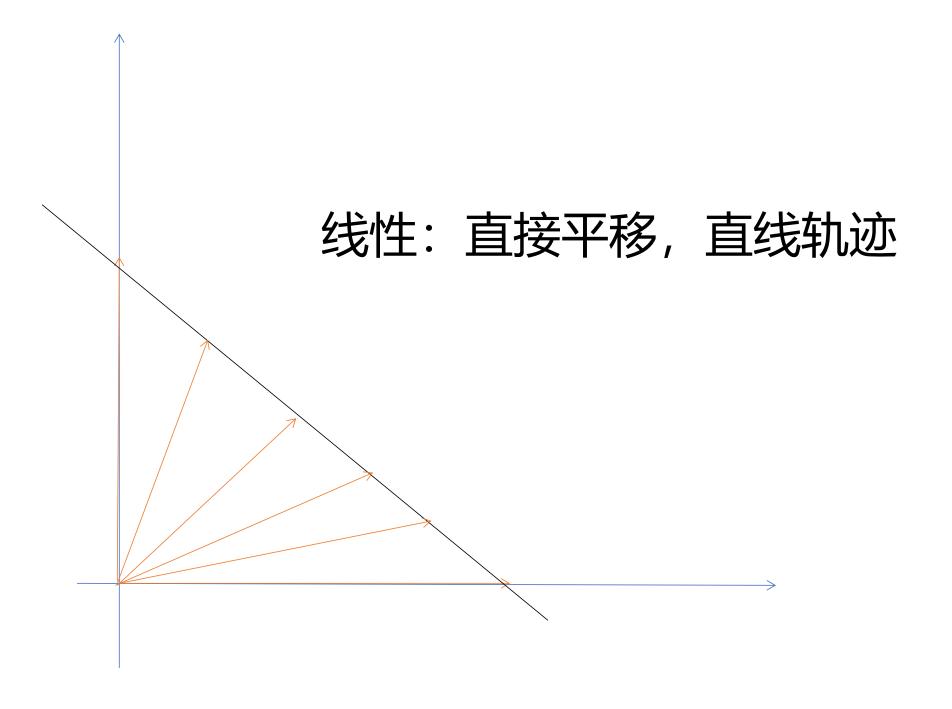
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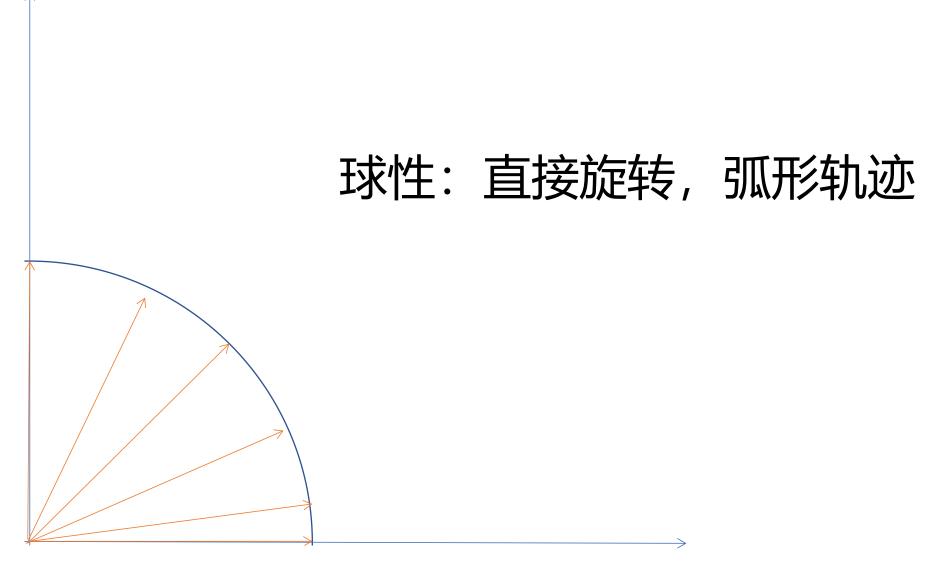


线性和球形插值的区别

向量A (10,0,0)

向量B (0,10,0)





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总结

1.线性插值——用于跟随移动,摄像机跟随

2.球形插值——用于曲线运动,模拟太阳运动弧线

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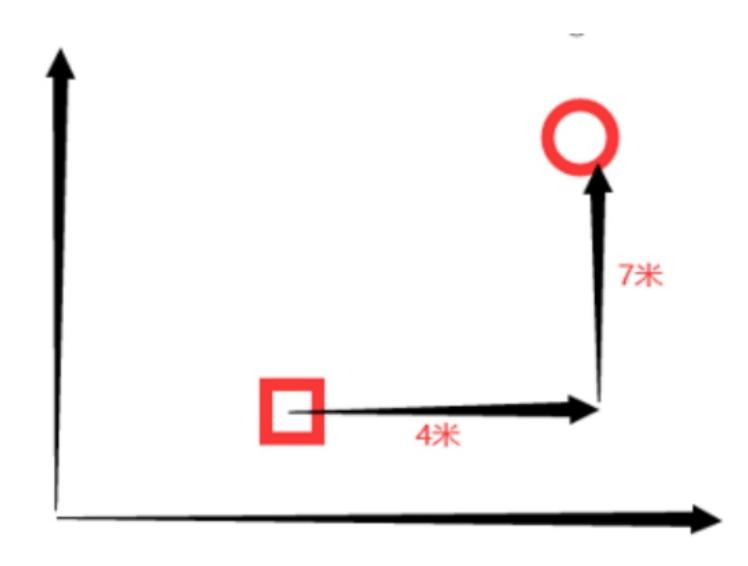


练习题

1.用线性插值相关知识,实现摄像机跟随(摄像机不设置为对象子物体)

摄像机一直在物体的后方4米,向上偏7米的位置

2.通过球形插值模拟太阳的升降变化









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排您的您的原历

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