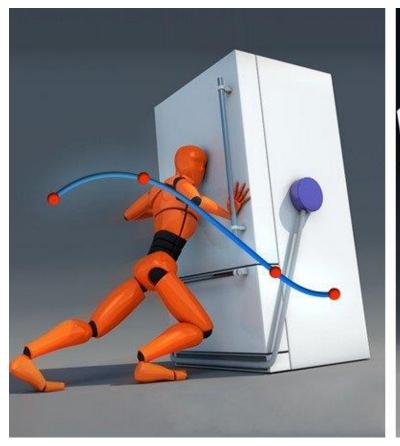




#### **Curves and Animation**







#### **Overview**

1. Animation basics

2. Curves



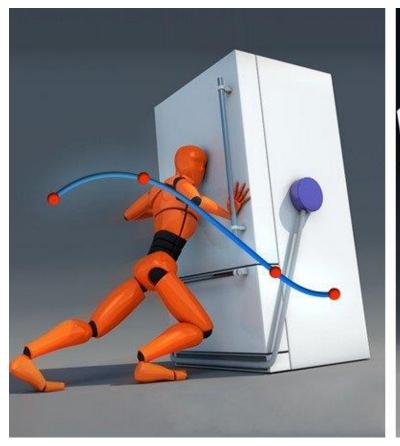
#### Logistics

- Team presentations on Tuesday (9<sup>th</sup>)
- Guest lecture on Thursday (11th)
  - Craig Peters (EA)
  - Debugging and peer review
- Upcoming lectures
  - Testing and User Studies
  - Composite transformations and inverse kinematics animation

# **CPSC 427 Video Game Programming**



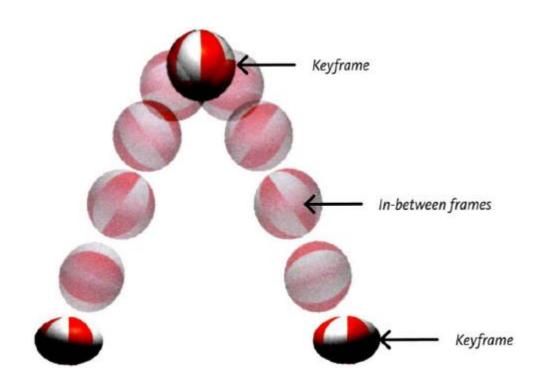
#### **Curves and Animation**

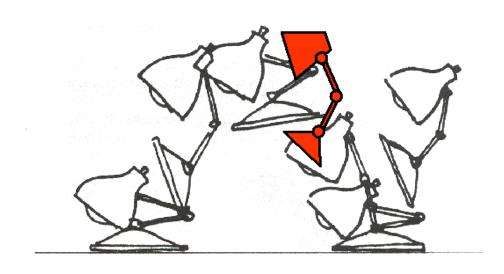






## **Keyframe animation**





Lasseter `87



#### **Recap: Line equation**

#### Parametric form

• 3D: x, y, and z are functions of a parameter value t

$$C(t) := \begin{pmatrix} P_y^0 \\ P_x^0 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} P_y^1 \\ P_x^1 \end{pmatrix} (1-t)$$

# What things can we interpolate?

#### Line segment

$$\Gamma_1$$

$$P_0 = \left(x_0^1, y_0^1\right)$$

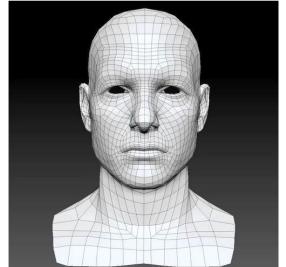
$$P_1 = \left(x_1^1, y_1^1\right)$$

$$G_{1} = \begin{cases} x^{1}(t) = x_{0}^{1} + (x_{1}^{1} - x_{0}^{1})t \\ y^{1}(t) = y_{0}^{1} + (y_{1}^{1} - y_{0}^{1})t \end{cases} t \in [0,1]$$



#### Interpolating general properties

- position –
- aspect ratio?
- scale  $\longrightarrow s^0$  s
- color  $\longrightarrow$   $c^0$
- What else?





 $C(t) := \begin{pmatrix} P_y^0 \\ P_y^0 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} P_y^1 \\ P_x^1 \end{pmatrix} (1-t)$ 



Barycentric coordinates / interpolation



#### Other Parametric Functions

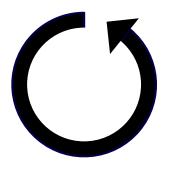
$$C(t) := \begin{pmatrix} P_y^0 \\ P_x^0 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} P_y^1 \\ P_x^1 \end{pmatrix} (1-t) \qquad C(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C(t) \coloneqq \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

Line segment



Circle (arc)



**Splines** 

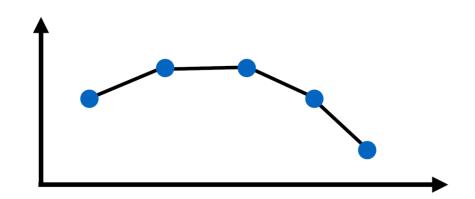


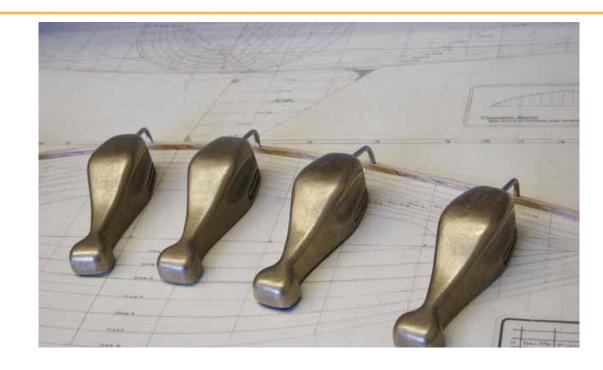
## **Splines**

#### Segments of simple functions

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x), & \text{if } x_1 < x \le x_2 \\ f_2(x), & \text{if } x_2 < x \le x_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ f_n(x), & \text{if } x_n < x \le x_{n+1} \end{cases}$$

#### E.g., linear functions







#### **Splines – Free Form Curves**

#### Usually parametric

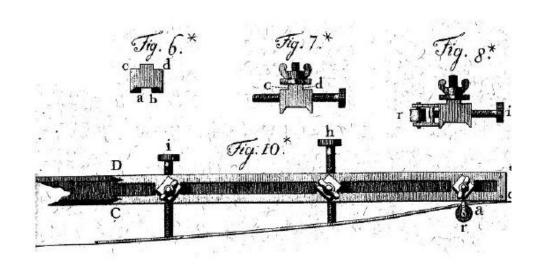
• C(t)=[x(t),y(t)] or C(t)=[x(t),y(t),z(t)]

#### Description = basis functions + coefficients

$$C(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i B_i(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i^x B_i(t)$$

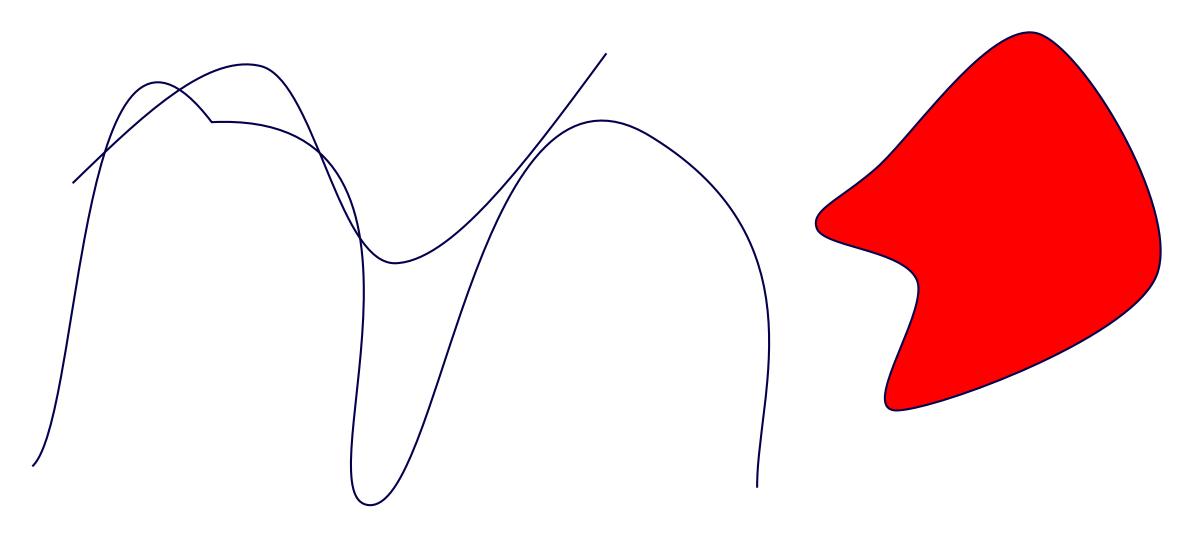
$$y(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i^{y} B_i(t)$$



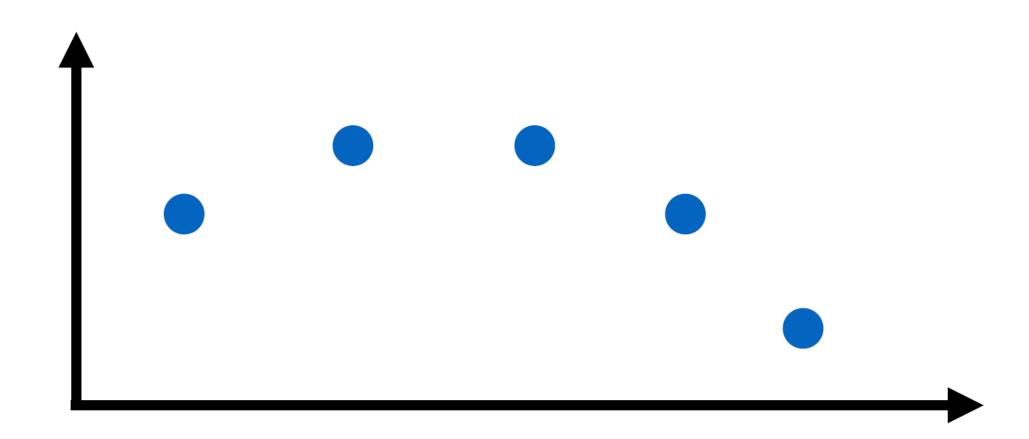
Same basis functions for all coordinates

### **Curves**

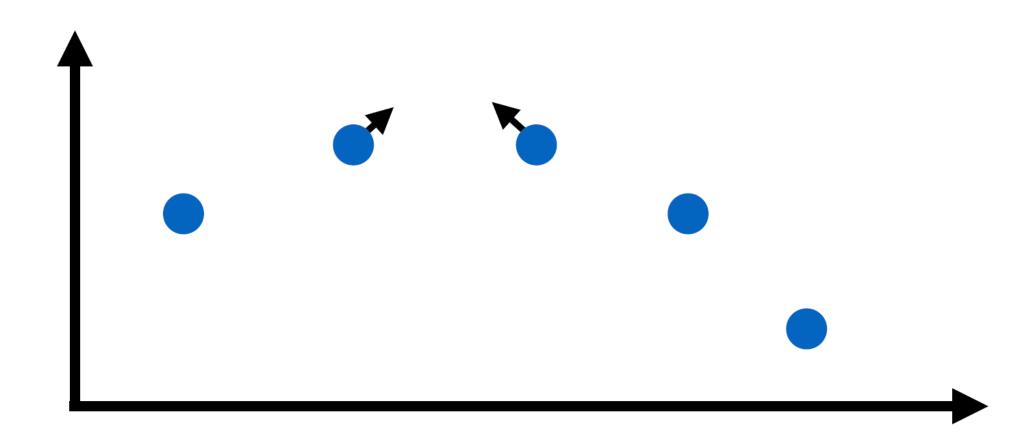




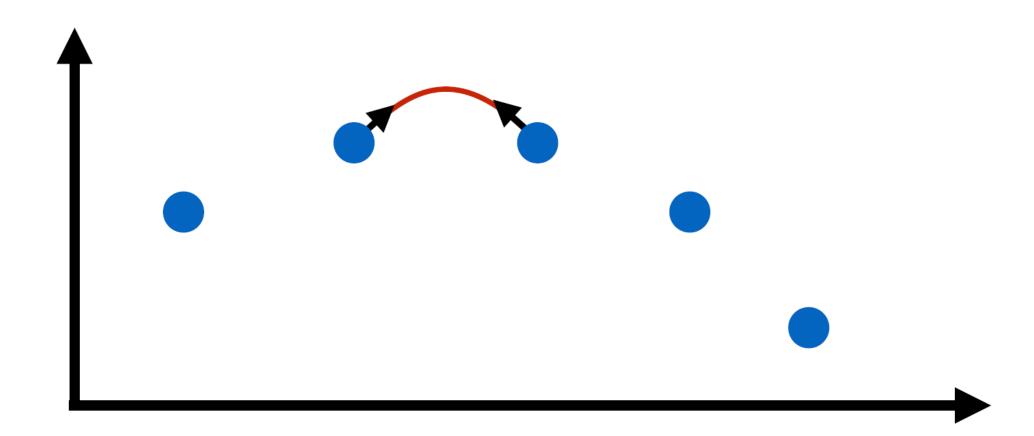




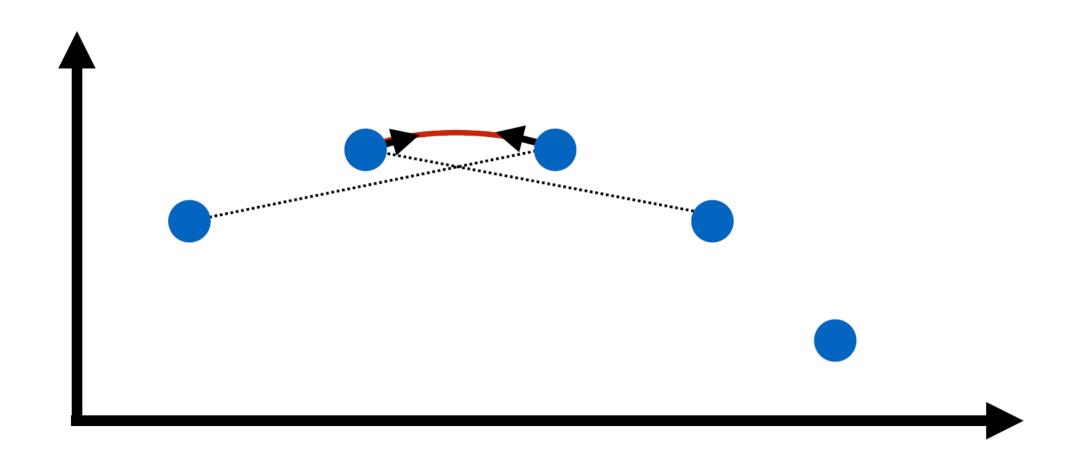














#### **Hermite Cubic Basis**

#### Geometrically-oriented coefficients

• 2 positions + 2 tangents

**Require** 
$$C(0)=P_0$$
,  $C(1)=P_1$ ,  $C'(0)=T_0$ ,  $C'(1)=T_1$ 

Derivatives of C at 0 and 1

#### Define basis functions, one per requirement

$$C(t) = P_0 h_{00}(t) + P_1 h_{01}(t) + T_0 h_{10}(t) + T_1 h_{11}(t)$$



#### **Hermite Basis Functions**

$$C(t) = P_0 h_{00}(t) + P_1 h_{01}(t) + T_0 h_{10}(t) + T_1 h_{11}(t)$$

To enforce  $C(\theta)=P_0$ ,  $C(1)=P_1$ ,  $C'(\theta)=T_0$ ,  $C'(1)=T_1$  basis should satisfy

$$h_{ij}(t):i, j=0,1,t\in[0,1]$$

| curve       | C(0) | <i>C</i> (1) | C'(0) | C'(1) |
|-------------|------|--------------|-------|-------|
| $h_{00}(t)$ | 1    | 0            | 0     | 0 ~   |
| $h_{01}(t)$ | 0    | 1            | 0     | 0     |
| $h_{10}(t)$ | 0    | 0            | 1     | 0     |
| $h_{11}(t)$ | 0    | 0            | 0     | 1     |
|             | -    |              |       |       |

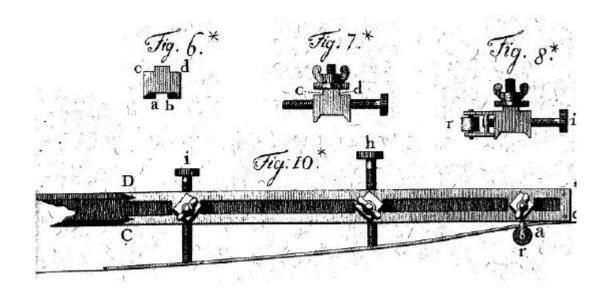
$$h_{00}(0) = 1$$

### **Splines – Free Form Curves**



#### Geometric meaning of coefficients (base)

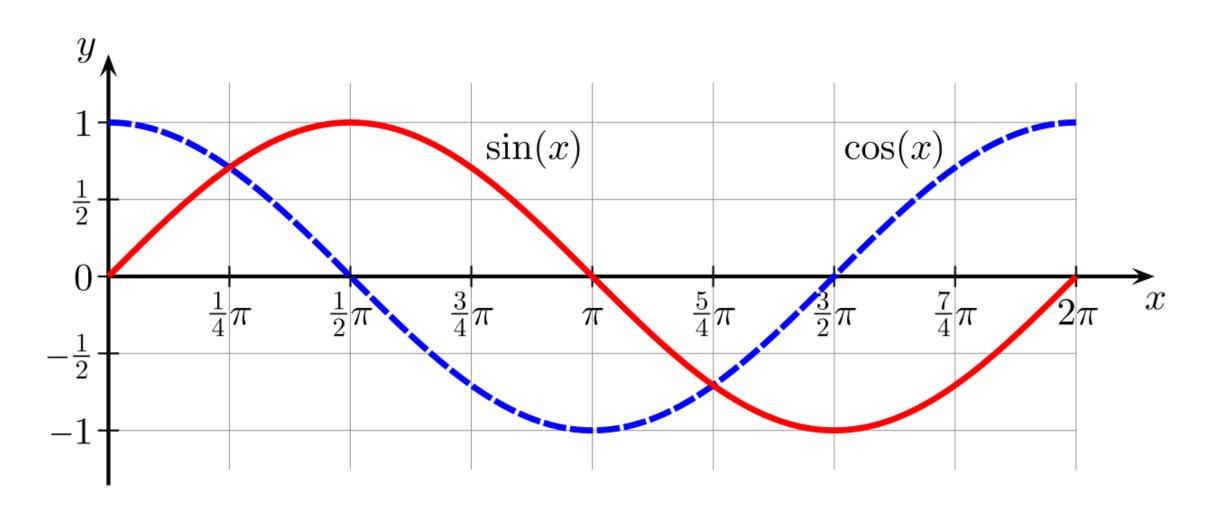
Approximate/interpolate set of positions, derivatives, etc...



Will see one example



#### Possible solution?





#### **Hermite Cubic Basis**

#### Can satisfy with cubic polynomials as basis

$$h_{ij}(t) = a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0$$

# Obtain - solve 4 linear equations in 4 unknowns for each basis function $h_{ii}(t)$ : $i, j = 0, 1, t \in [0,1]$

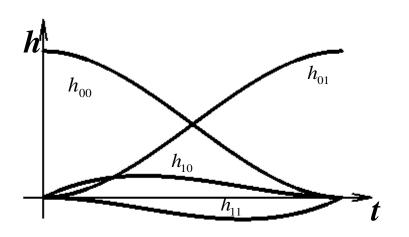
| curve       | C(0) | <i>C</i> (1) | C'(0) | C'(1) |
|-------------|------|--------------|-------|-------|
| $h_{00}(t)$ | 1    | 0            | 0     | 0     |
| $h_{01}(t)$ | 0    | 1            | 0     | 0     |
| $h_{10}(t)$ | 0    | 0            | 1     | 0     |
| $h_{11}(t)$ | 0    | 0            | 0     | 1     |



#### **Hermite Cubic Basis**

# Four cubic polynomials that satisfy the conditions

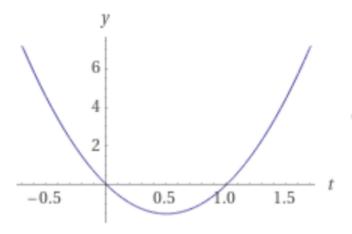
$$h_{00}(t) = t^2(2t-3)+1$$
  $h_{01}(t) = -t^2(2t-3)$   
 $h_{10}(t) = t(t-1)^2$   $h_{11}(t) = t^2(t-1)$ 



#### **Derivative of h00**

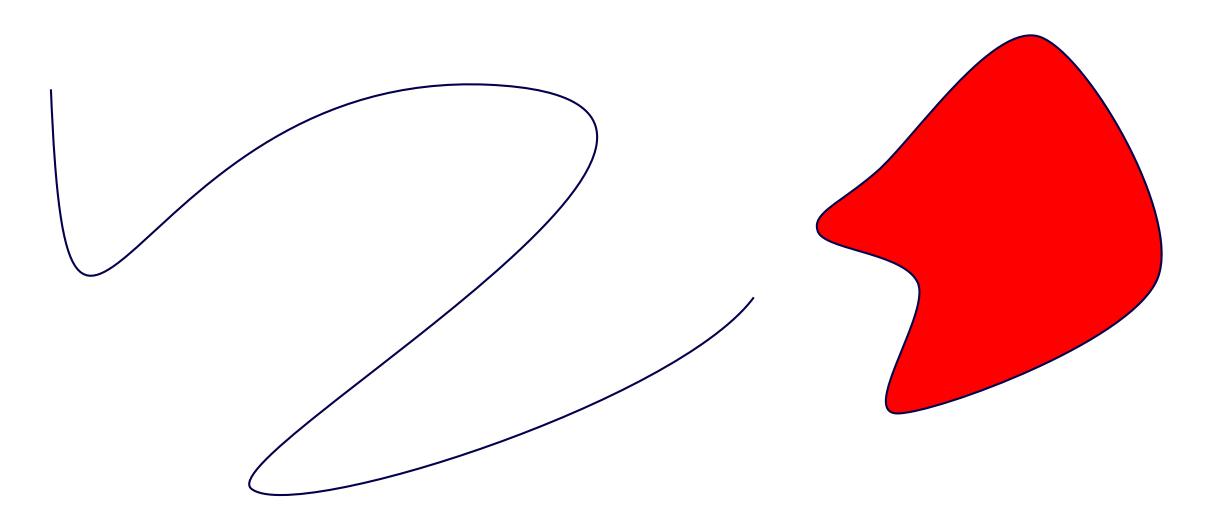
$$6(-1+t)t$$

#### Plots:



## **Curves**

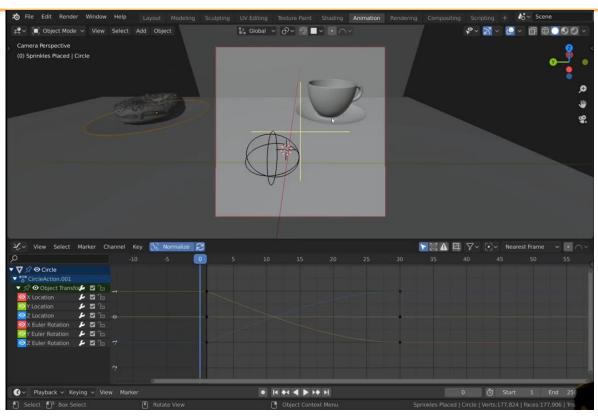




## **Applications:**

# UBC

# Keyframe animation & mesh creation



https://www.youtube. com/watch?v=LLlimJ xTyNw

