

Kurva

Pertemuan

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TIU:
Mahasiswa mampu menghasilkan aplikasi Komputer Grafik sederhana

Transformasi dan animasi 3D

Viewing dan shading 3D

Pemrograman OpenGL API dasar dan interaksi 2 dimensi

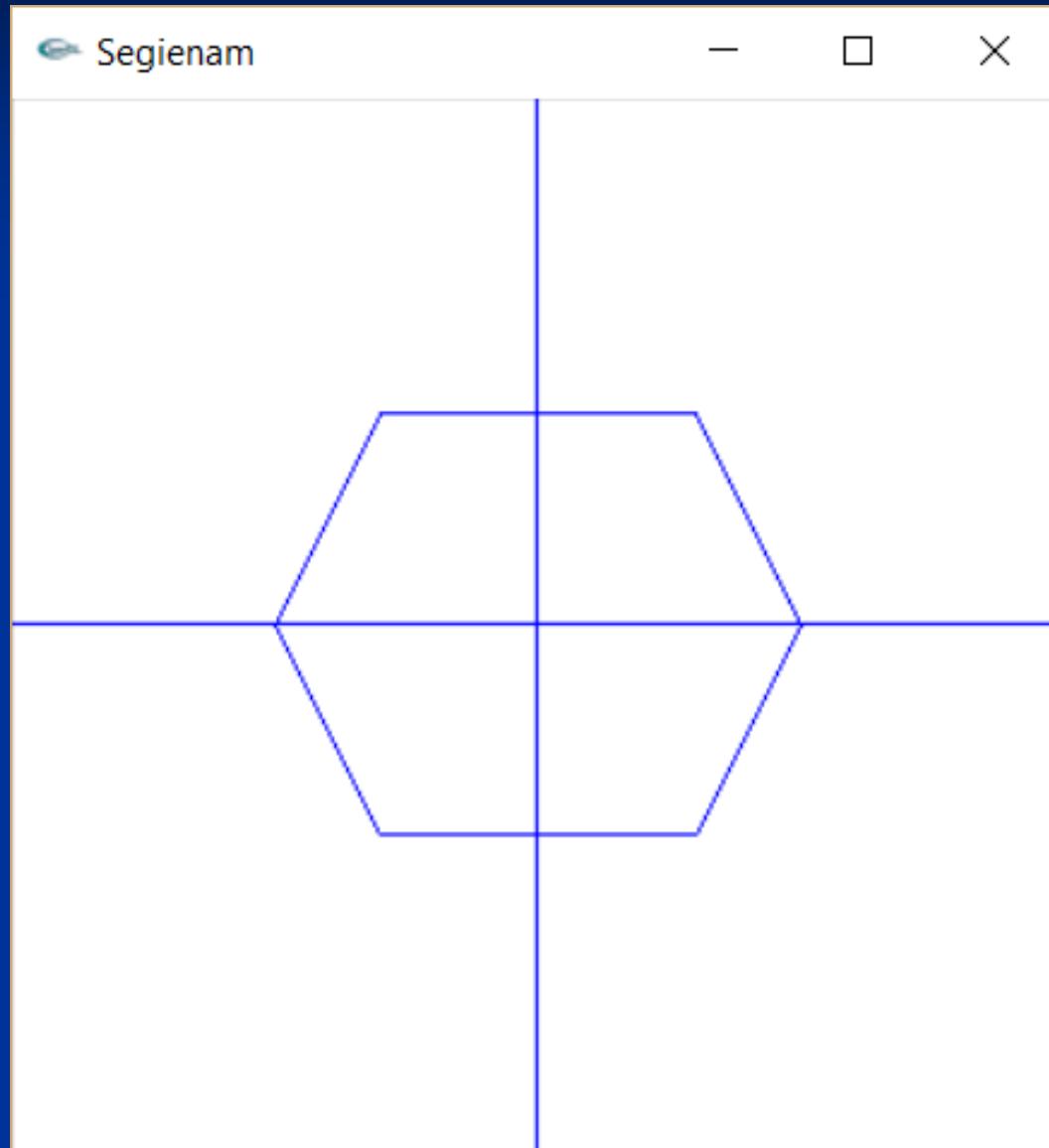
Penggunaan aplikasi pengolah grafis 3D

Konsep-konsep mendasar sistem grafis di komputer

Bahasan

- Pokok: Kurva
- Sub:
 - Definisi kurva
 - Pendekatan naïve
 - Pendekatan Matematis:
 - Polinomial
 - Derajat 1: Linier
 - Derajat 2: Kuadrat
 - Derajat > 2
 - Trigonometri
 - Lingkaran
 - Berbasis titik kontrol
 - Bezier
 - B-spline

Latihan



Jarak titik-titik sudut
ke pusat
koordinat sama.

Kurva

- Definisi: obyek menyerupai garis yang tidak harus lurus.
- Garis lurus adalah kurva khusus yang tidak memiliki lengkungan

Membuat kurva

- Pendekatan naïve: menggambar titik demi titik yang saling bersebelahan.
- Pendekatan matematis: menggunakan persamaan matematika.
 - Polinomial
 - Trigonometri
 - Lingkaran
 - Control Points

Polinomial

- Polynomial adalah persamaan matematika dalam bentuk:

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_Lx^L$$

- Linier: $L = 1$
 - Bentuk eksplisit: $y = mx + c$
- Kuadrat: $L = 2$
 - Bentuk eksplisit: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Persamaan Linier

- $y = mx + c$
- c : konstanta, m : gradien/kemiringan
- Rumus m :
 - $m = \Delta y / \Delta x = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$
 - $m = \tan(\theta)$

Persamaan Linier

■ Lihat:

http://www.mathsisfun.com/data/straight_line_graph.html

Explore the Properties of a Straight Line Graph

Move the **m** and **b** slider bars to explore the properties of a straight line graph. Look at

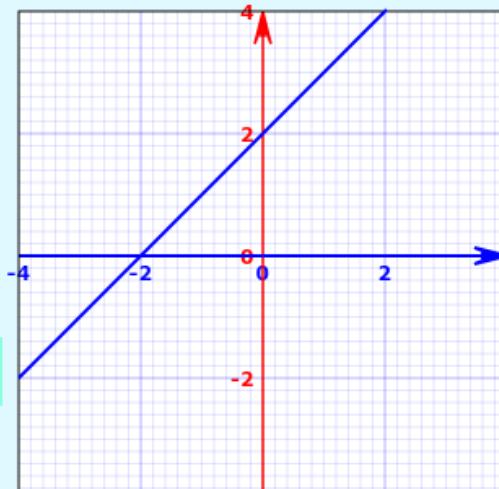
- The effect of changes in m
- The effect of changes in b
- The effect of a negative value of m
- The effect of a negative value of b
- How to create a horizontal line

Graph of $y = mx + b$

$m = 1$

$b = 2$

$y = x + 2$



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Persamaan Linier

- Persamaan parametrik adalah persamaan yang mengekspresikan titik-titik koordinat sebuah kurva sebagai fungsi dari sebuah variabel/parameter.
- Contoh:
 - $S_{xt} = v_x \cdot t + S_{0x}$
 - $S_{yt} = v_y \cdot t + S_{0y}$

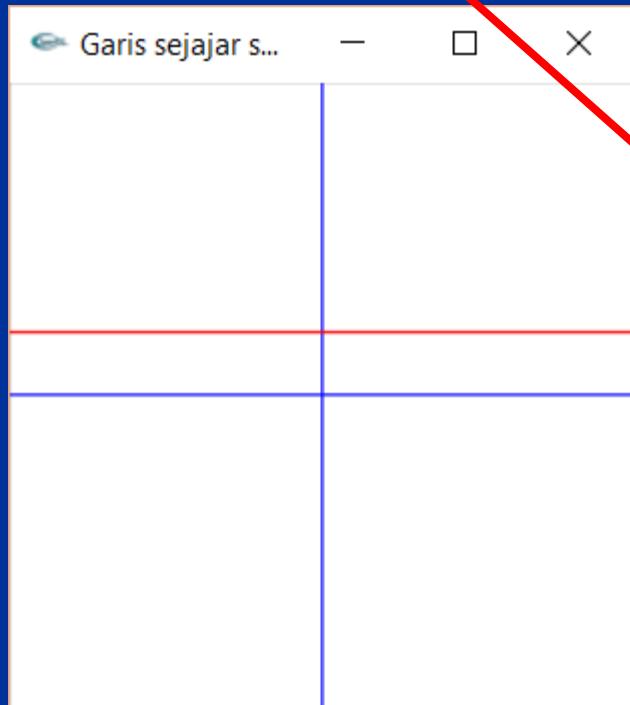
Persamaan Linier

- Persamaan parametrik lebih mudah digambar oleh komputer.

Persamaan Linier

■ Persamaan linier $y = 2$

■ $x = t, y = 2$



```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
 glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
 for(float t = -10.0; t<=10.0; t+=0.1) {
     glVertex2f(t,2);
 }
 glEnd();
```

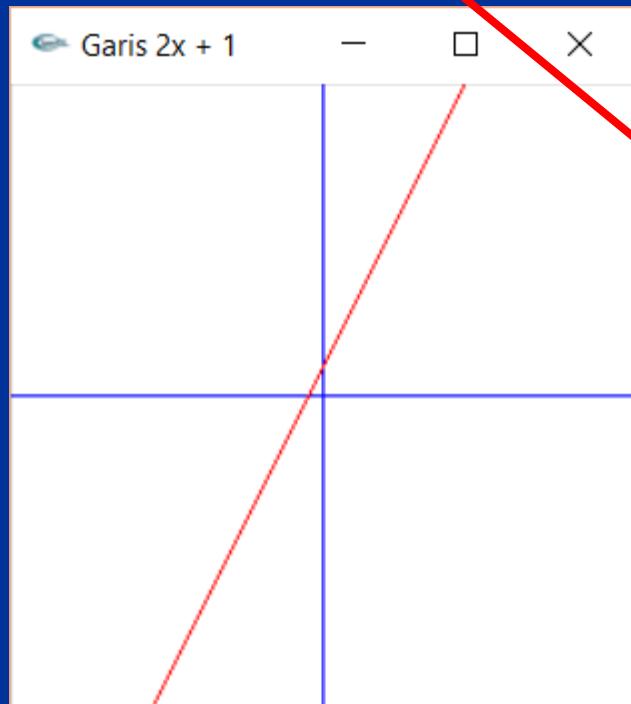
Persamaan Linier

- Konversi:
 - $y = 2 \cdot x \rightarrow x = t \rightarrow y = 2 \cdot t$
 - $y = 2 \cdot x + 3 \rightarrow x = t \rightarrow y = 2 \cdot t + 3$
 - x menjadi fungsi dari parameter t, dan y juga menjadi fungsi dari parameter t.

Persamaan Linier

■ Persamaan linier $y = 2 \cdot x + 1$

■ $x = t, y = 2 \cdot t + 1$

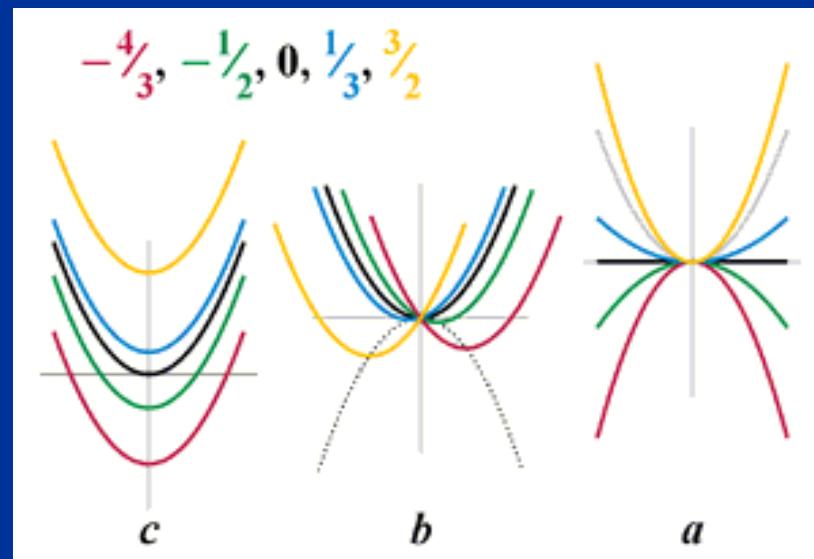


```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10, 0);
glVertex2i(-10, 0);
glVertex2i(0, 10);
glVertex2i(0, -10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
for(float t = -10.0, t<=10.0; t+=0.1) {
    glVertex2f(t, 2*t+1);
}
glEnd();
```

Persamaan Kuadrat

- Bentuk eksplisit: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$
- Pengaruh a , b , dan c terhadap bentuk kurva:

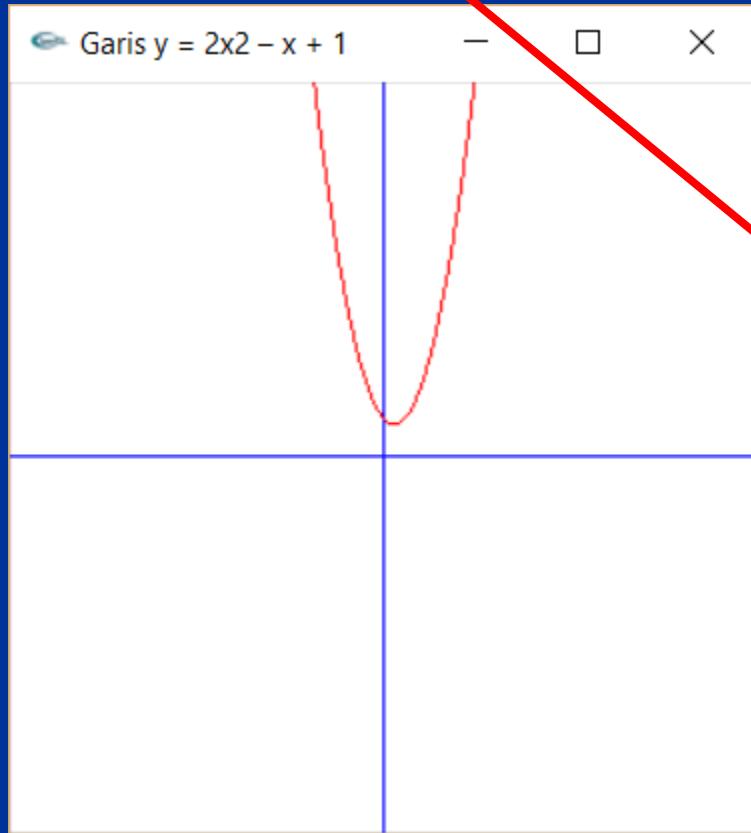


- Bentuk parametrik:
 - $x = t$, $y = at^2 + bt + c$

Persamaan Kuadrat

■ Persamaan kuadrat $y = 2x^2 - x + 1$

■ $x = t, y = 2t^2 - t + 1$



```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
for(float t = -10.0; t<=10.0; t+=0.1) {
    glVertex2f(t,2*t*t-t+1);
}
glEnd();
```

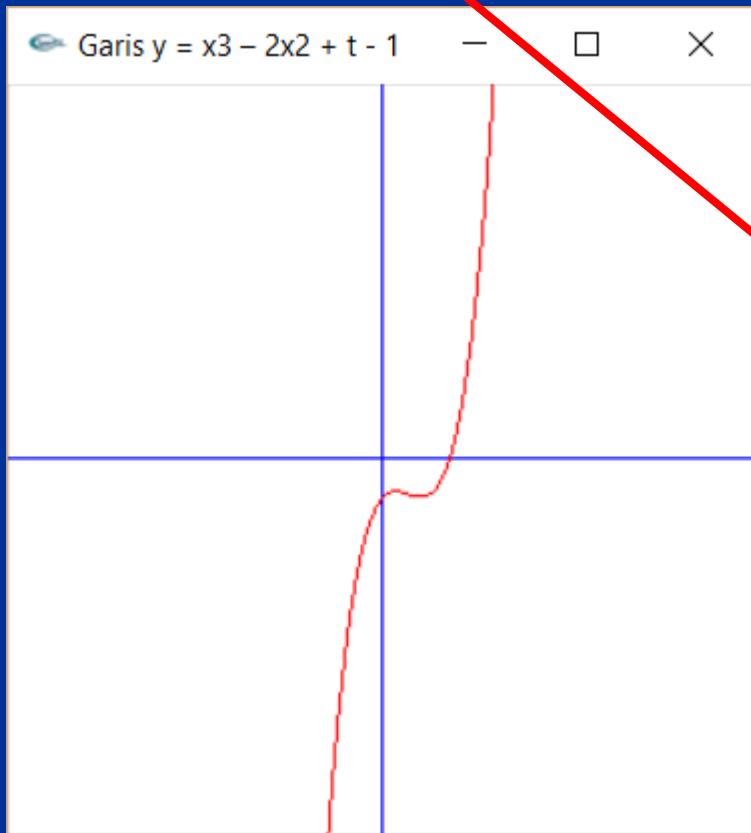
Menggambar Kurva dengan Looping

- Untuk kurva linier, kita dapat menggunakan GL_LINE_LOOP atau GL_LINE_STRIP. Untuk kurva kuadrat dan derajat yang lebih tinggi, gunakan GL_LINE_STRIP.
- Interval untuk parameter t haruslah cukup kecil supaya kurva yang digambar terlihat halus/smooth.
- Titik awal dan titik akhir looping tidak harus sesuai gluOrtho2D

Persamaan Polinomial derajat >2

■ Persamaan $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1$

■ $x = t, y = t^3 - 2t^2 + t - 1$

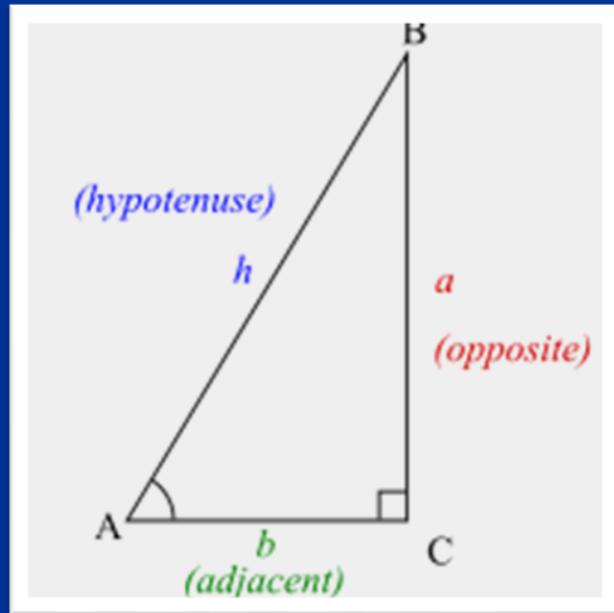


```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
for(float t = -10.0, t<=10.0; t+=0.1) {
    glVertex2f(t,t*t*t-2*t*t+t-1);
}
glEnd();
```

Trigonometri

- Fungsi trigonometri: fungsi yang terbentuk/bergantung pada sudut sebuah segitiga

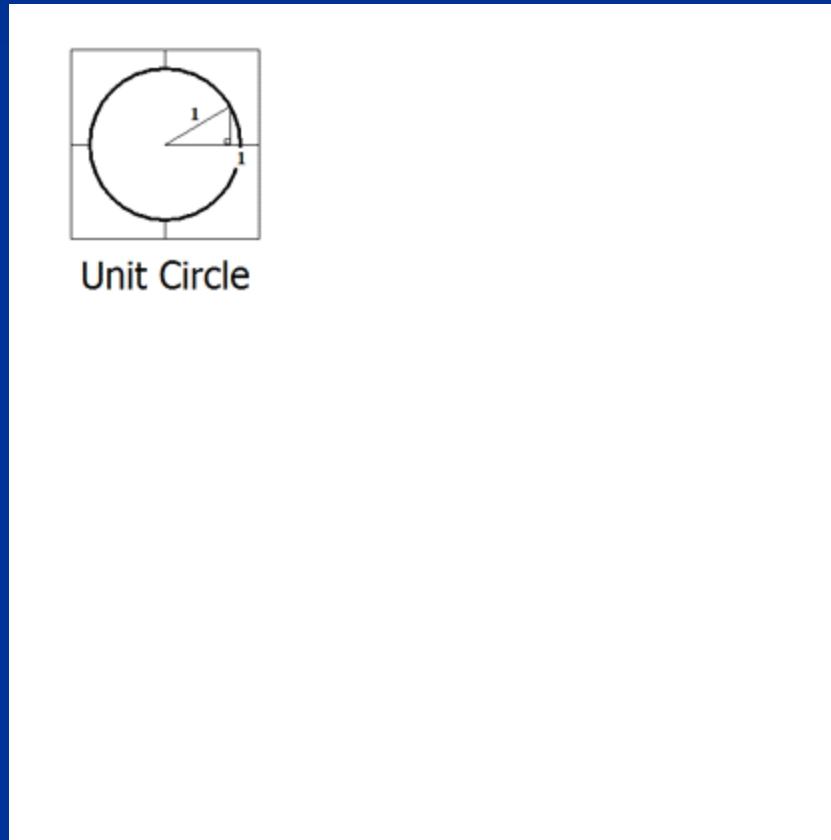


The diagram shows three right-angled triangles. Triangle UVT has a vertical leg UV , a horizontal leg UT , and a hypotenuse VT . The angle at vertex U is labeled θ . Triangle ABC has a vertical leg BC , a horizontal leg AC , and a hypotenuse AB . The angle at vertex A is labeled θ . Triangle PQR has a vertical leg PQ , a horizontal leg PR , and a hypotenuse QR . The angle at vertex P is labeled θ . To the right of the triangles, three equations are displayed:

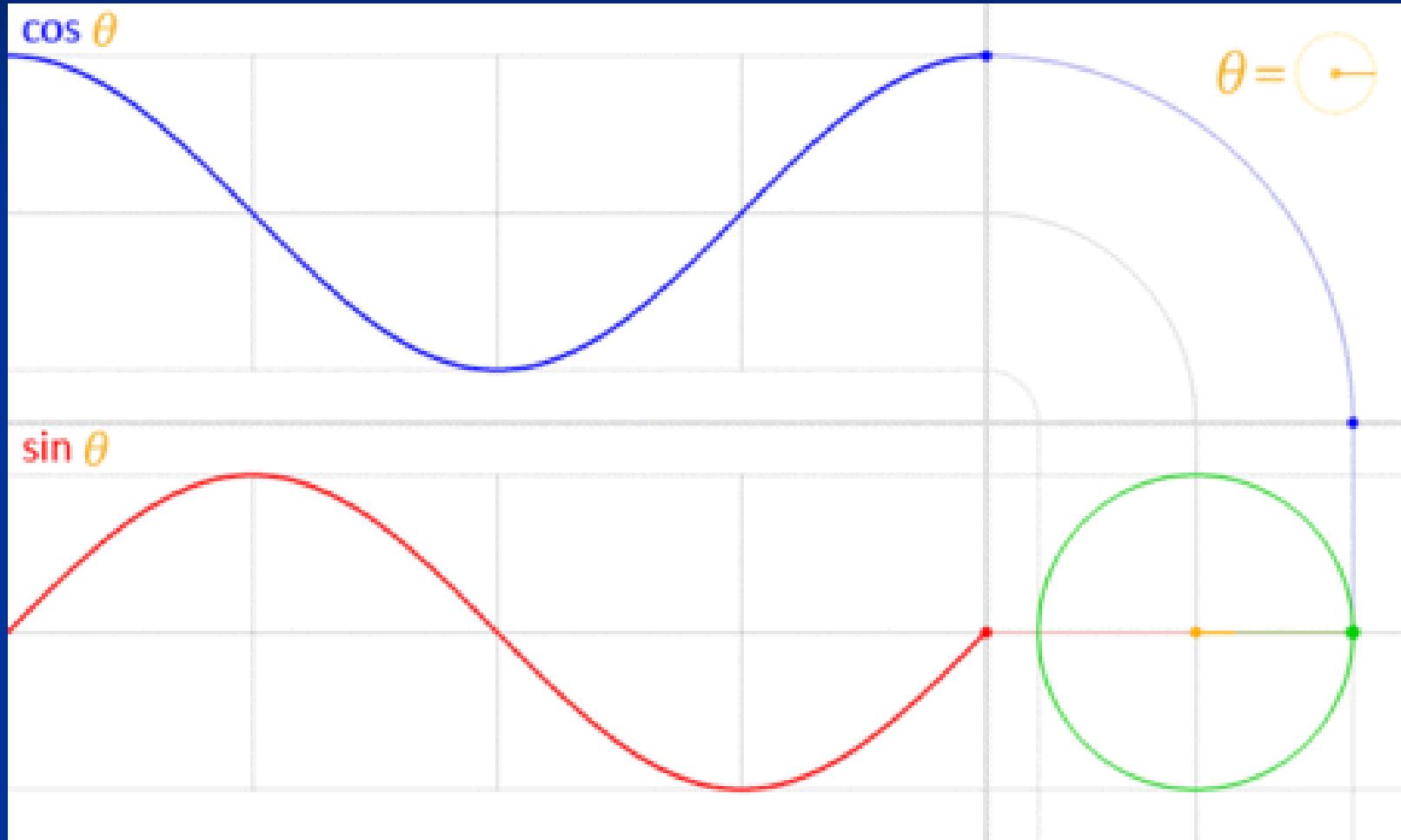
$$\frac{UV}{UT} = \frac{BC}{BA} = \sin \theta$$
$$\frac{TV}{TU} = \frac{AC}{AB} = \cos \theta$$
$$\frac{UV}{TV} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta$$

Trigonometri

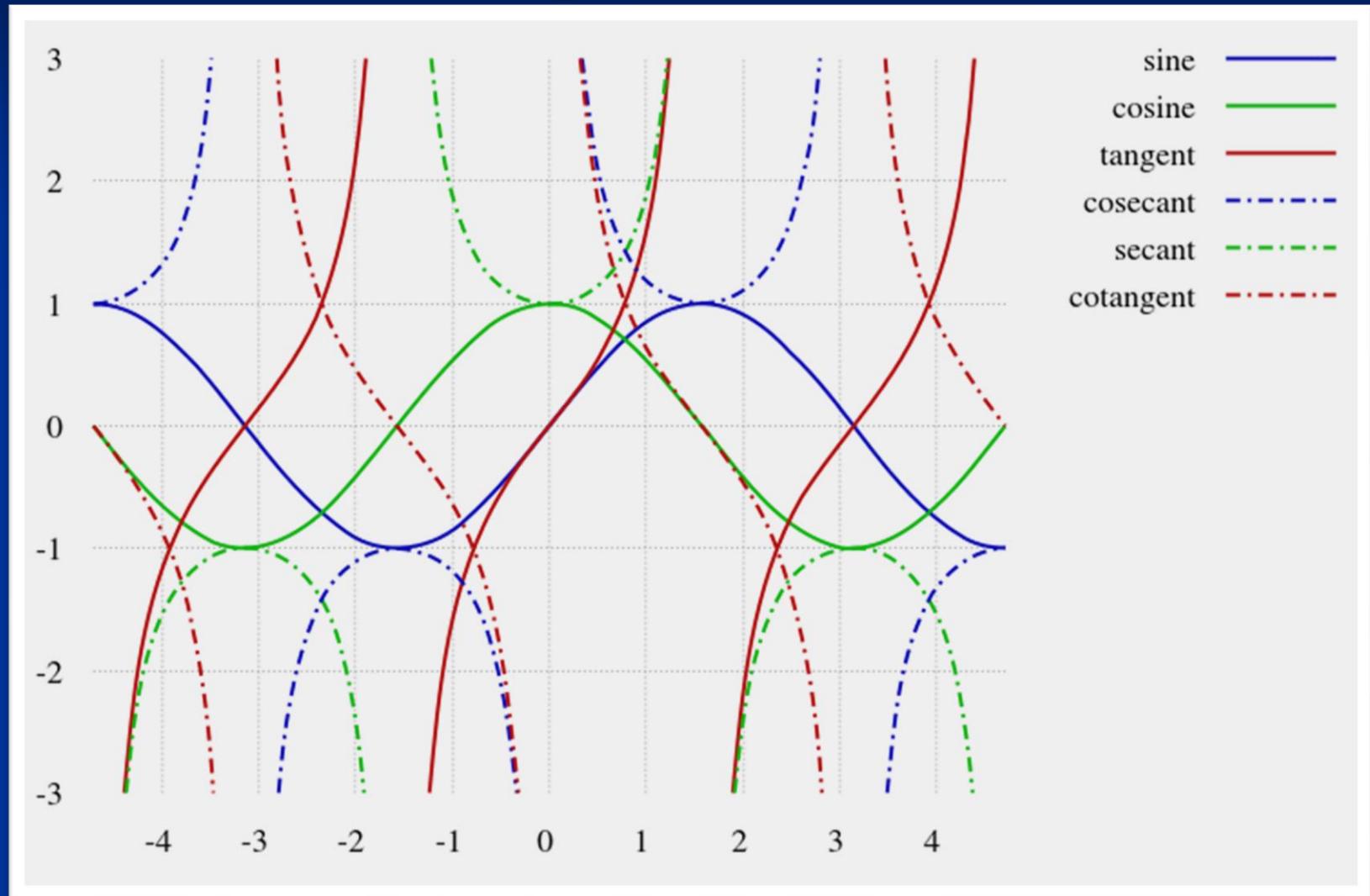
- Menggambar kurva dengan fungsi trigonometri: sudut theta jadi parameternya.



Trigonometri

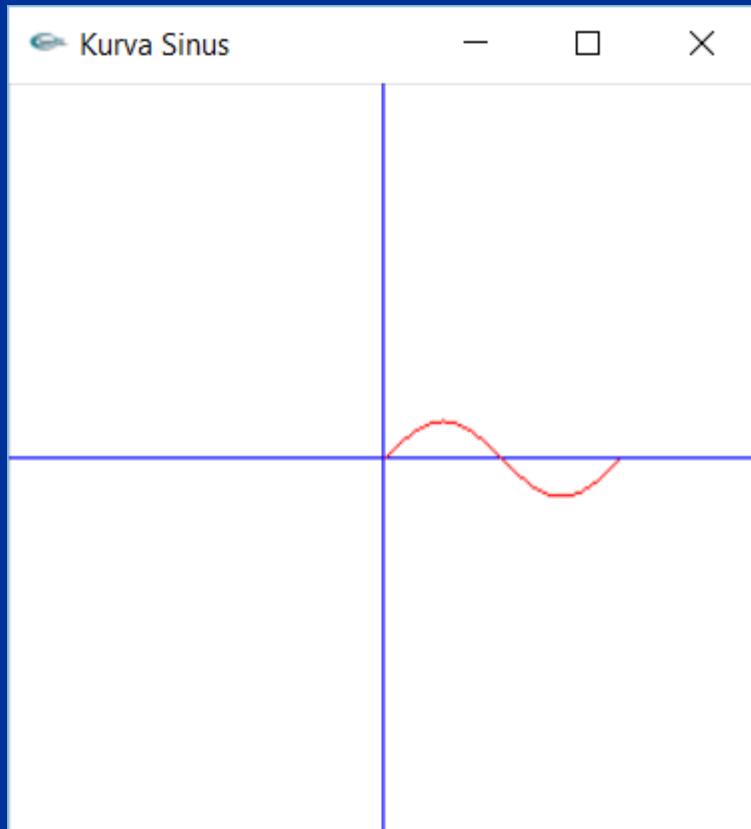


Trigonometri



Trigonometri

- Dalam pemrograman C++, untuk memanggil fungsi trigonometri, kita perlu
`#include<math.h>`



```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
 glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
 for(float t = 0.0; t<=6.28; t+=0.01) {
     glVertex2f(t,sin(t));
 }
 glEnd();
```

Trigonometri

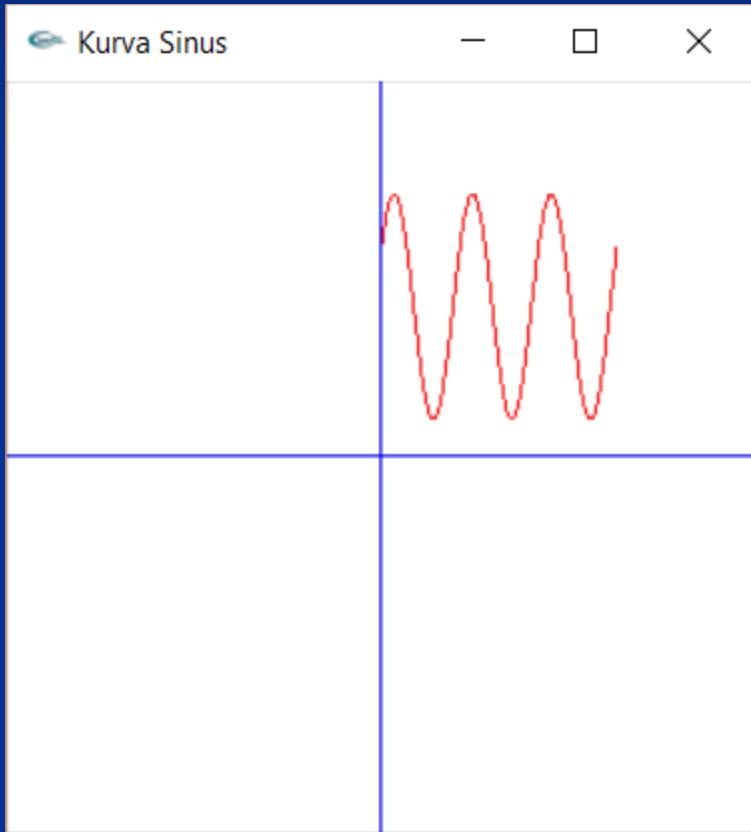
- Bentuk umum fungsi Sin:

$$y = A \cdot \sin(B \cdot \alpha + C) + D$$

- Dimana:

- A: besar kecilnya amplitudo
- B: banyaknya gelombang dalam satu periode
- C: pergeseran gelombang pada sumbu x
- D: pergeseran gelombang pada sumbu y

Trigonometri



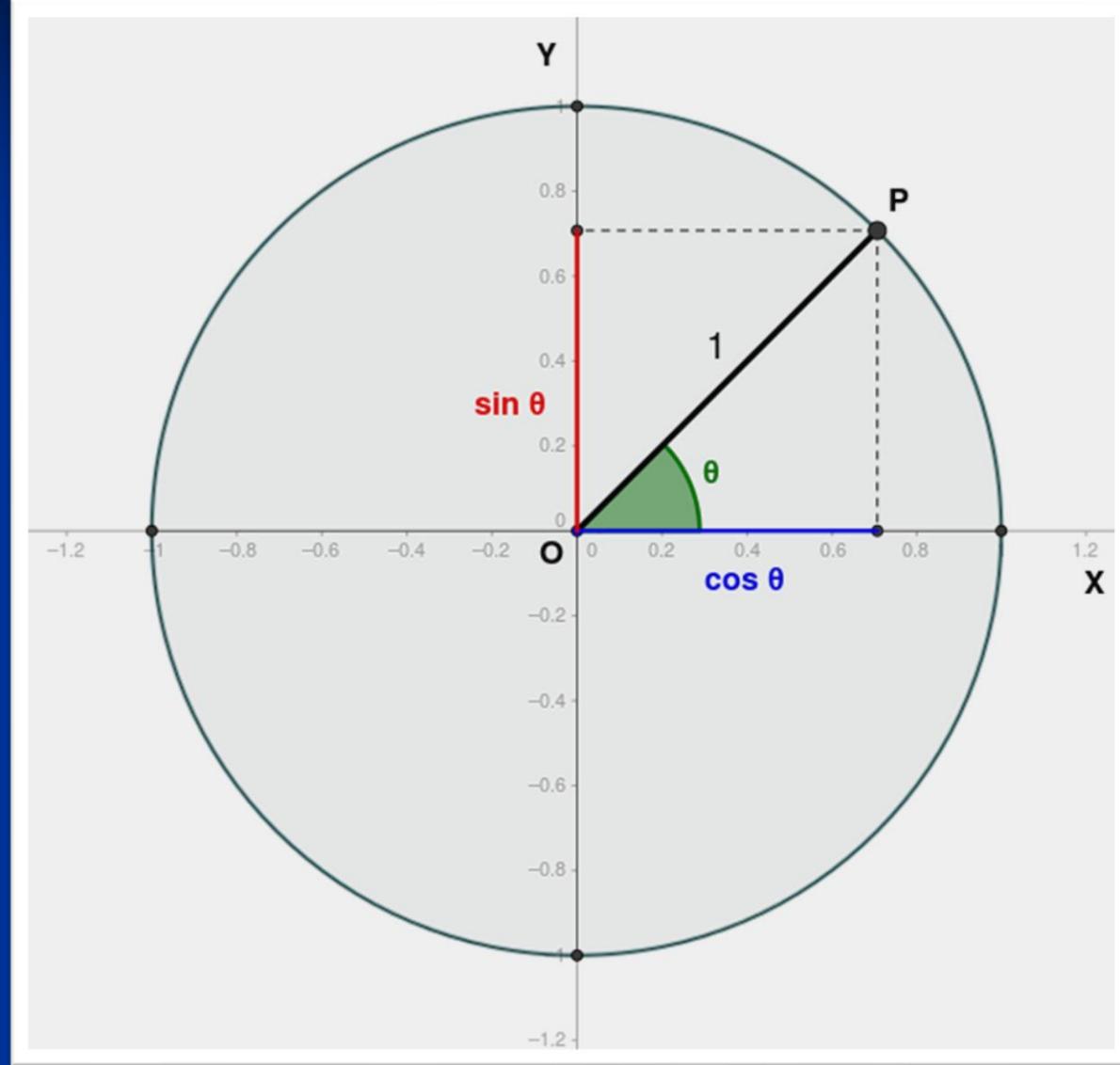
```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
 glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
 for(float t =0.0; t<=6.28; t+=0.01) {
    glVertex2f(t,3*sin(3*t+0.6)+4);
 }
 glEnd();
```

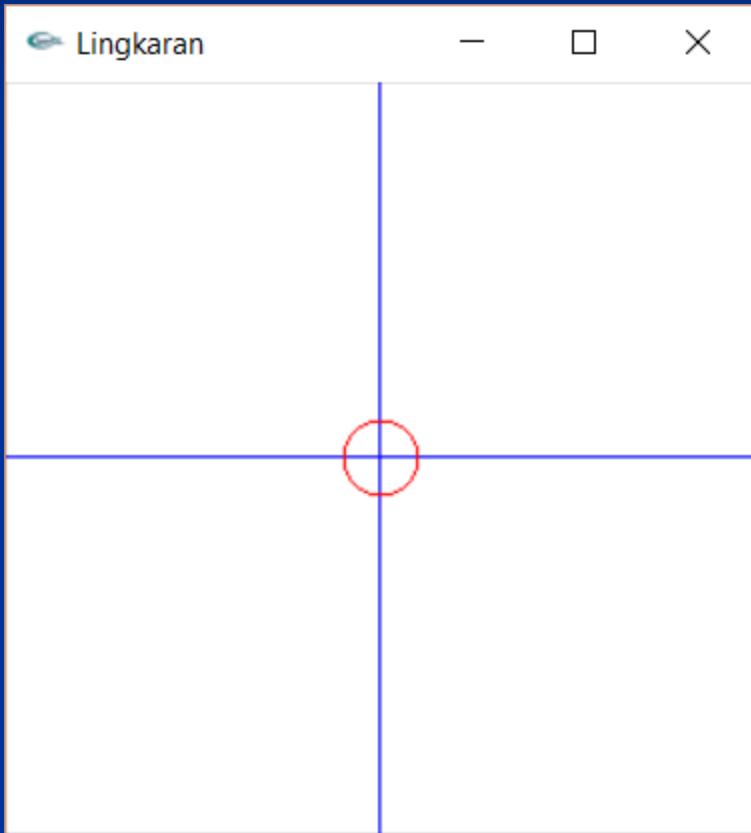
Lingkaran

- Pada 3ds Max, untuk membuat sebuah silinder, kita membaginya menjadi beberapa segmen.
- Cara yang sama kita gunakan untuk membuat sebuah lingkaran: membuat titik-titik yang cukup rapat satu sama lain sepanjang jalur lingkar.
- Fungsi parametriknya?

Lingkaran



Lingkaran



```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
 glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
 for(float t = 0.0; t<=6.28; t+=0.01) {
     glVertex2f(cos(t),sin(t));
 }
 glEnd();
```

Lingkaran

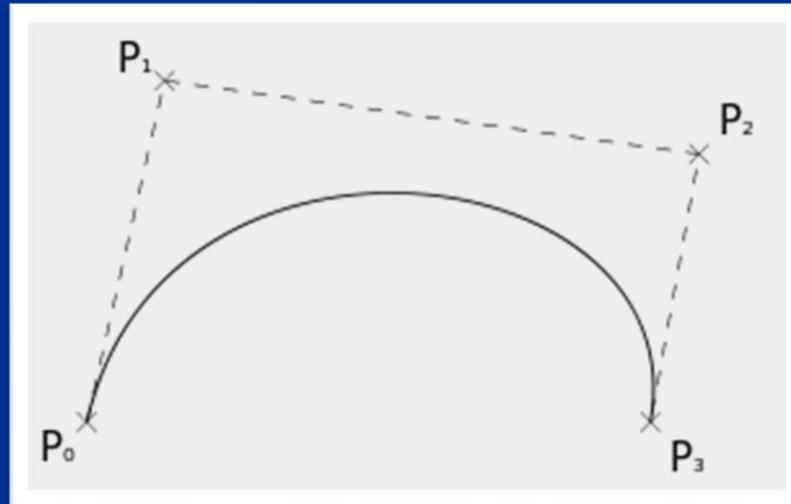
- Untuk memperbesar radius lingkaran, cukup kalikan fungsi cos dan sin dengan angka tertentu.
- Untuk membuat elips, angka pengali fungsi cos dan sin dibuat berbeda.

Berbasis Titik Kontrol

- Mencari fungsi yang pas dengan kebutuhan kadang kala sukar dilakukan.
- Lebih mudah jika fungsinya fix, kita hanya perlu memberikan titik-titik pengontrolnya:
 - Bezier curve
 - B-Spline

Bezier Curve

- Punya 4 titik kontrol
- Sifat:
 - Menginterpolasi P_0 dan P_3
 - Mengaproksimasi P_1 dan P_2



Bezier Curve

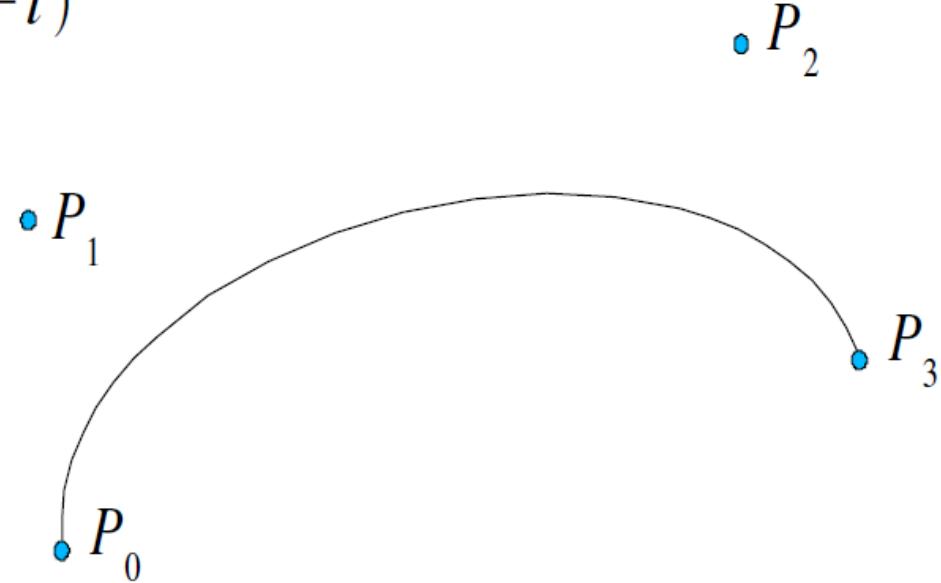
$$B(t) = b_0(t)P_0 + b_1(t)P_1 + b_2(t)P_2 + b_3(t)P_3, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$b_0(t) = 1 - 3t + 3t^2 - t^3 = (1-t)^3$$

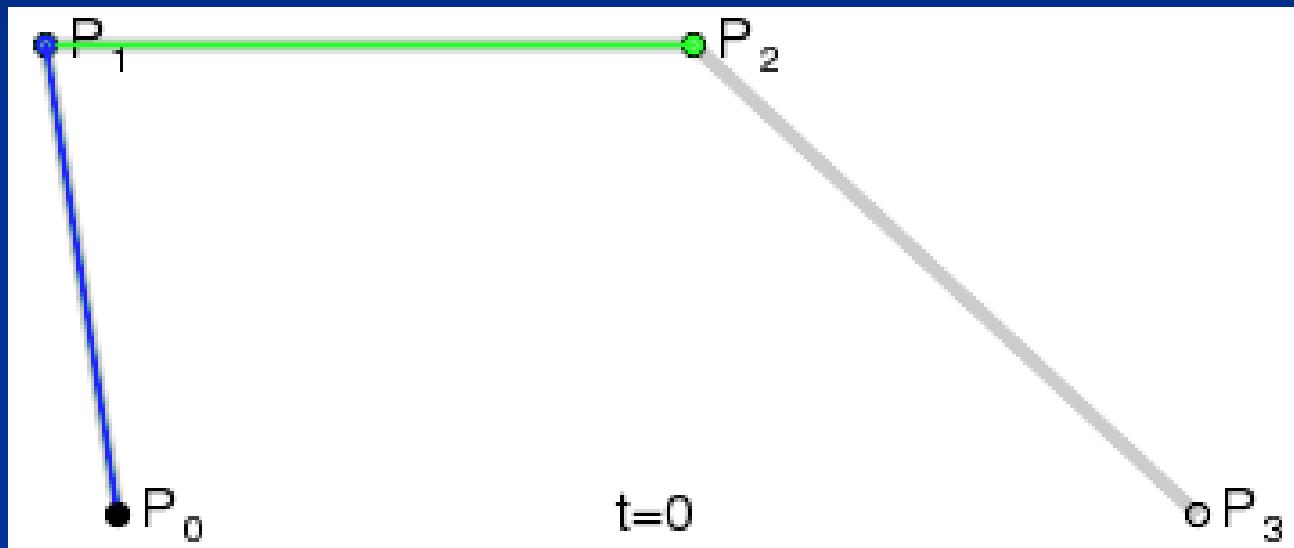
$$b_1(t) = 3t - 6t^2 + 3t^3 = 3t(1-t)^2$$

$$b_2(t) = 3t^2 - 3t^3 = 3t^2(1-t)$$

$$b_3(t) = t^3$$

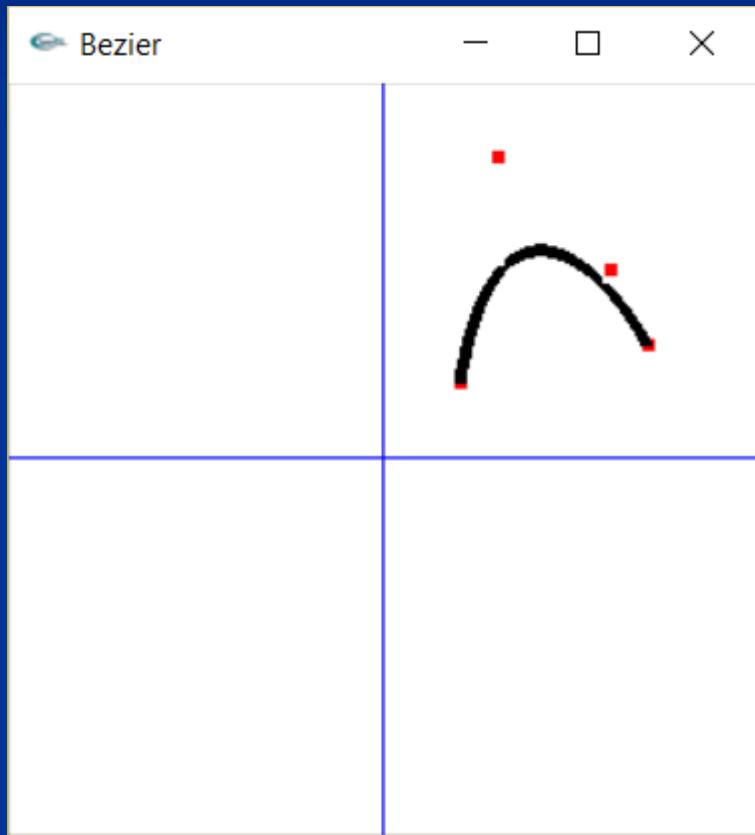


Bezier Curve



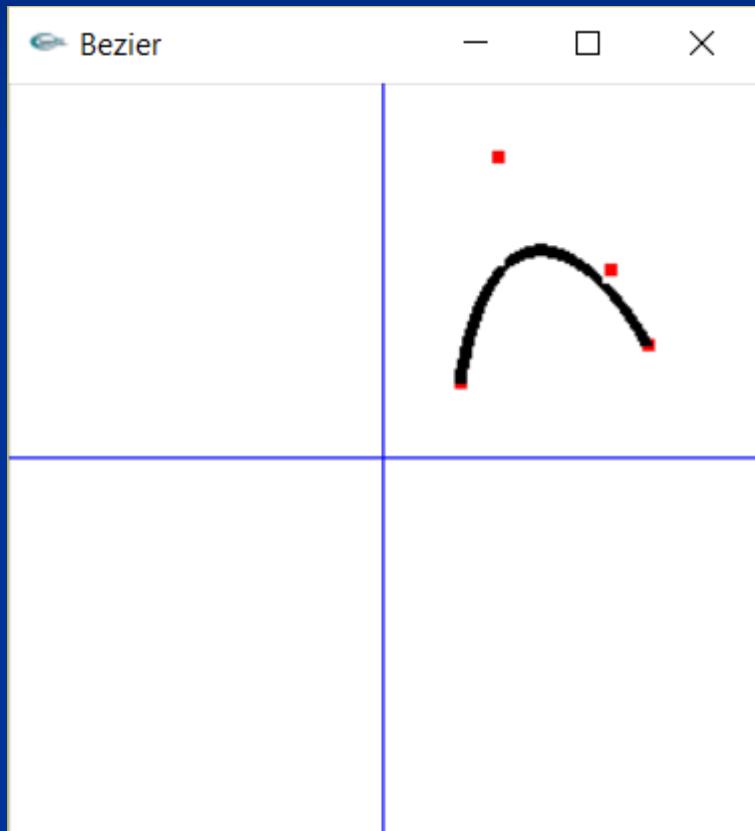
Wikipedia, Bezier Curve, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bezier_curve

Bezier Curve



```
float b(int i, float t) {  
    switch (i) {  
        case 0:  
            return (1-t)*(1-t)*(1-t);  
        case 1:  
            return 3*t*(1-t)*(1-t);  
        case 2:  
            return 3*t*t*(1-t);  
        case 3:  
            return t*t*t;  
    }  
    return 0; //mengembalikan nilai  
    0 ketika i tidak valid  
}  
  
float x0=2.0,x1=3.0,x2=6.0,x3=7.0;  
float y0=2.0,y1=8.0,y2=5.0,y3=3.0;  
  
float x4=7.0,x5=8.0,x6=9.0;  
float y4=2.0,y5=2.0,y6=5.0;
```

Bezier Curve

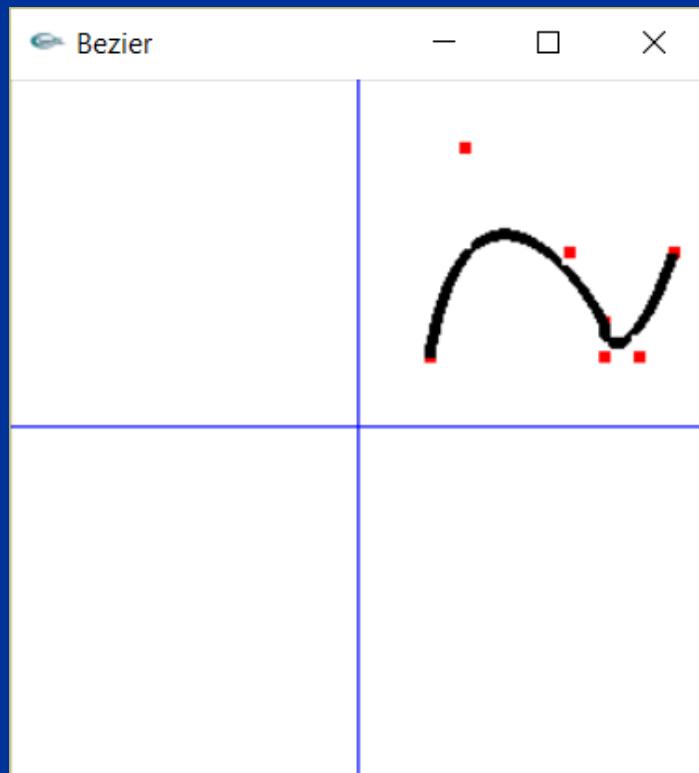


```
glBegin(GL_LINES);
glVertex2i(10,0);
glVertex2i(-10,0);
glVertex2i(0,10);
glVertex2i(0,-10);
glEnd();

	glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
 glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
 for(float t = 0.0; t <=1.0; t+=0.01) {
    glVertex2f(b(0,t)*x0+b(1,t)
               *x1+b(2,t)*x2+b(3,t)*x3,
               b(0,t)*y0+b(1,t)*y1+b(2,t)
               *y2+b(3,t)*y3);
 }
 glEnd();
```

B-Spline

- Kita bisa menggabung 2 atau lebih kurva Bezier dengan menambahkan 3 titik kontrol berikutnya.
- Namun hasilnya kadang terlihat terputus/tersendat.



B-Spline

- Punya 4 titik kontrol
- Sifat:
 - Mengaproksimasi semua titik kontrol (P_0 , P_1 , P_2 , dan P_3)

B-Spline

$$B_0(t) = b_0(t)P_0 + b_1(t)P_1 + b_2(t)P_2 + b_3(t)P_3$$

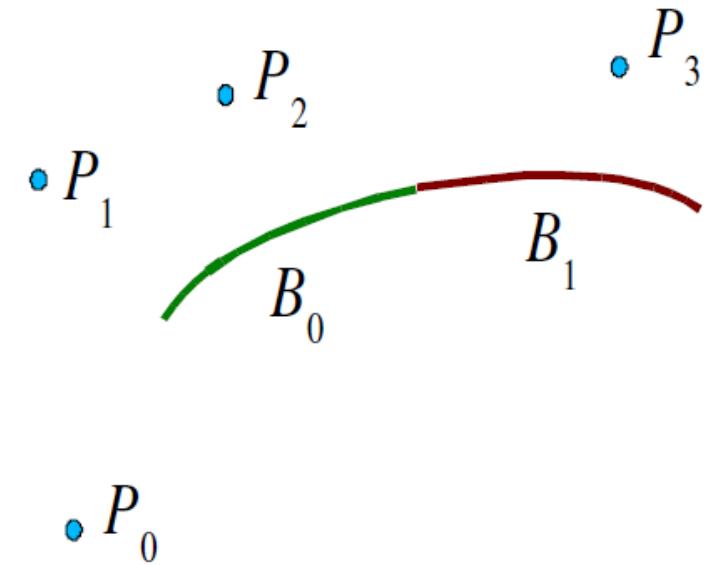
$$B_1(t) = b_0(t)P_0 + b_1(t)P_1 + b_2(t)P_2 + b_3(t)P_3 + b_4(t)P_4$$

$$b_0(t) = (1 - 3t + 3t^2 - t^3)/6$$

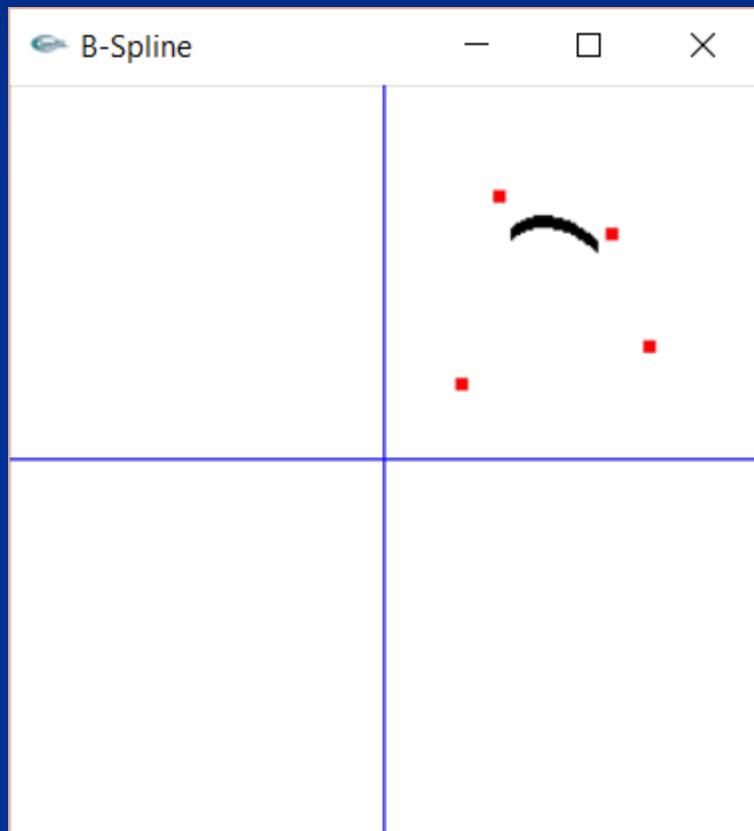
$$b_1(t) = (4 - 6t^2 + 3t^3)/6$$

$$b_2(t) = (1 + 3t + 3t^2 - 3t^3)/6$$

$$b_3(t) = t^3/6$$

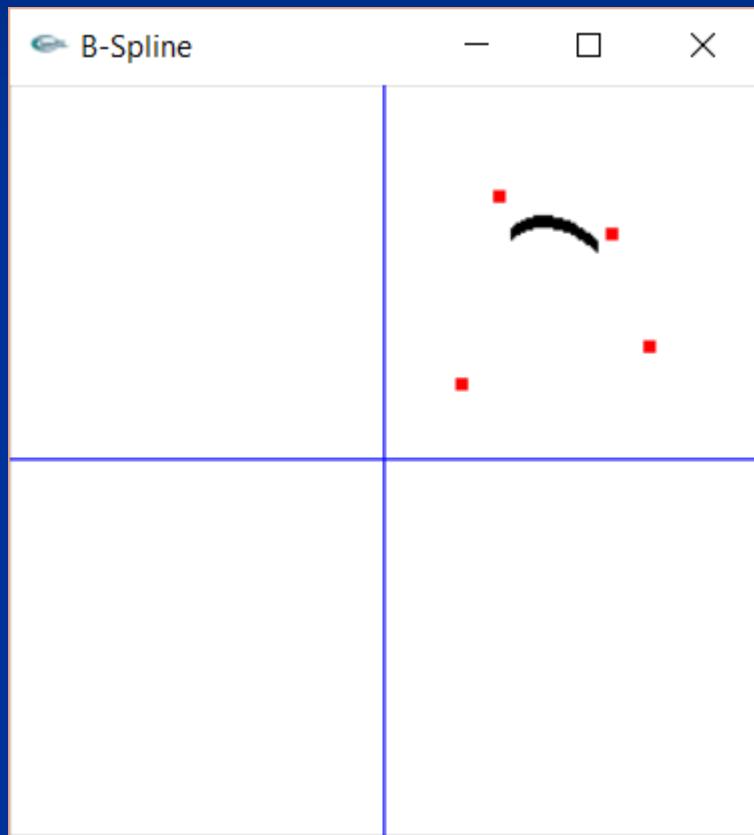


B-Spline



```
float b(int i, float t) {  
    switch (i) {  
        case 0:  
            return (1.0-3*t+3*t*t-  
t*t*t)/6;  
        case 1:  
            return (4-6*t*t+3*t*t*t)/6;  
        case 2:  
            return (1+3*t+3*t*t-  
3*t*t*t)/6;  
        case 3:  
            return t*t*t/6;  
    }  
    return 0; //mengembalikan nilai  
0 ketika i tidak valid  
}  
  
float x0=2.0,x1=3.0,x2=6.0,x3=7.0;  
float y0=2.0,y1=7.0,y2=6.0,y3=3.0;
```

B-Spline



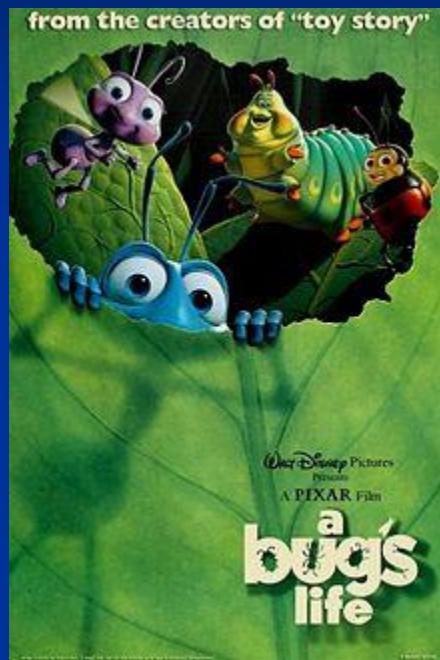
```
glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
for(float t = 0.0; t <=1.0; t+=0.01) {
    glVertex2f(b(0,t)*x0+b(1,t)*
               x1+b(2,t)*x2+b(3,t)*x3,
               b(0,t)*y0+b(1,t)*y1+b(2,t)*
               y2+b(3,t)*y3);
}
glEnd();
```

Animasi Rambut Karakter

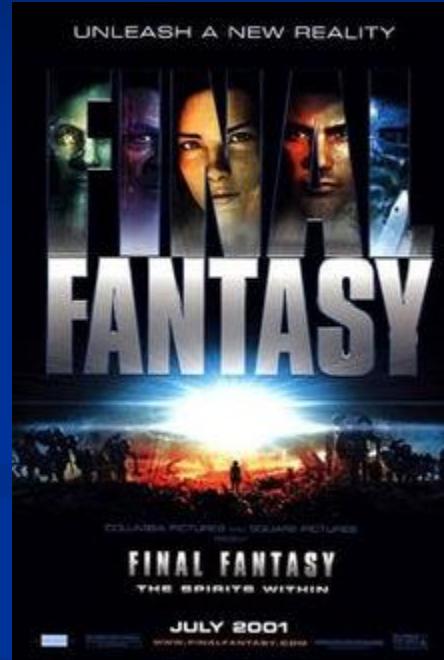
1995



1998



2001



1997



Animasi Rambut Karakter

2004



A close-up shot of the character Violet from 'The Incredibles'. She is wearing her signature black superhero mask with large, white, circular lenses. Her hair is dark and styled in a bun. She has a wide, joyful smile showing her teeth. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights on her face and hair against a dark background. In the bottom right corner of the image frame, there is a red rectangular logo for 'FACT FIEND' featuring a stylized eye icon.

From a purely technical standpoint, the single most difficult thing to animate in the entire *The Incredibles* movie was Violet's hair. In fact, during the initial stages of the production process, it wasn't even known if it was possible at all. Then they went ahead and did it anyway, because of course they did.

Animasi Rambut Karakter

2010



"TANGLED" Progression sequence illustrating animation process from concept to final frame. Step 5 Final Color ©Disney Enterprises, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Animasi Rambut Karakter

2012



Relevansi dengan demo 2

Rangkuman

- Kurva adalah obyek geometri menyerupai garis yang tidak harus lurus.
- Menggambar kurva pada komputer biasanya dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan matematis berbasis persamaan parametrik.

Referensi

- Wikipedia, Curve,
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curve>
- Wikipedia, Parametric Equation,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parametric_equation
- Wikipedia, Trigonometric Functions,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trigonometric_functions
- Wikipedia, Bezier Curve,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B%C3%A9zier_curve