关于贝塞尔曲线的简单教程

在写android的应用的过程中,如果涉及到animation的话,有极高的可能性需要用到贝塞尔曲线。

什么是贝塞尔曲线?

贝塞尔曲线奠定了计算机绘图的基础,任何一个曲线都可以用贝塞尔曲线绘制方法进行绘制。

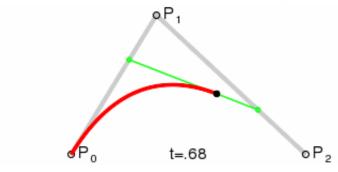
连接AB BC, 并在AB上取点D, BC上取点E, 使其满足条件:

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{BE}{BC}$$

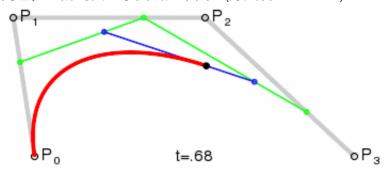
连接DE, 取点F, 使得:

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{DF}{DE}$$

所以二阶的贝塞尔曲线如下图: (方法名: quadTo)



同理,三阶的贝塞尔曲线如下图:(方法名: cubicTo)



在绘制贝塞尔曲线的时候需要用到canvas, paint, path等等的知识, 如果有看不懂的地方去补一下相关知识。

直接上代码:

```
class BezierView: View {
  private var path: Path = Path()
  private lateinit var paint: Paint
  private var h: Int = 0
  private var w: Int = 0
  private var controlPoint: PointF = PointF()
  constructor(context: Context): this(context, null)
  constructor(context: Context, attributeSet: AttributeSet?) : super(context, attributeSet)
  override fun onSizeChanged(w: Int, h: Int, oldw: Int, oldh: Int) {
    super.onSizeChanged(w, h, oldw, oldh)
    // 设置当前view的高和宽
    this.h = h
    this.w = w
  }
  @SuppressLint("ClickableViewAccessibility")
  override fun onTouchEvent(event: MotionEvent?): Boolean {
    // 初始化控制点,以及有TouchEvent的时候更新控制点坐标
    controlPoint = PointF(event?.x ?: 0F, event?.y ?: 0F)
    // 更新View
    invalidate()
    return true
  }
  @SuppressLint("DrawAllocation")
  override fun onDraw(canvas: Canvas?) {
    super.onDraw(canvas)
    paint = Paint()
    // 重置path, 为的是防止重复绘制贝塞尔曲线, 使画布上残留多条曲线
    path.reset()
```

```
// 配置画笔paint
paint.color = context.getColor(R.color.colorAccent)
paint.strokeWidth = 2F
paint.style = Paint.Style.STROKE
// 设置左右两个基准点
val pointLeft = PointF(0F, h / 2.toFloat())
val pointRight = PointF(w.toFloat(), h / 2.toFloat())
// 绘制左右基准点
canvas?.drawPoint(pointLeft.x, pointLeft.y, paint)
canvas?.drawPoint(pointRight.x, pointRight.y, paint)
// 绘制关于贝塞尔曲线的辅助线
canvas?.drawLine(pointLeft.x, pointLeft.y, controlPoint.x, controlPoint.y, paint)
canvas?.drawLine(pointRight.x, pointRight.y, controlPoint.x, controlPoint.y, paint)
paint.color = context.getColor(R.color.colorPrimaryDark)
// 为了绘制贝塞尔曲线,需要移动到其中一个基准点
path.moveTo(pointLeft.x, pointLeft.y)
// 根据基准点和控制点,绘制贝塞尔曲线
path.quadTo(controlPoint.x, controlPoint.y, pointRight.x, pointRight.y)
// 在画布上画path
canvas?.drawPath(path, paint)
```

效果如下图:

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Bezier

