

# Rapport Projet PAP

# Courbes de Bézier et polices de caractères

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## Préambule

L'objectif de ce projet est réalisé des polices de caractères en utilisant des courbes de Bézier.

- un actif sans risque :  $S_t^0$  à l'instant t un actif risqué (une action) :  $S_t$  une variable aléatoire

On va utiliser une fonction  $f:\mathbb{R}_+\to\mathbb{R}_+$  tout au long du problème. Cette fonction renvoie le montant d'argent gagné pour un certain montant de l'actif risqué en paramètre.

## 1 Les classes (Diagramme UML)

- 1.1 Diagramme UML
- 1.2 Question 1

On a 
$$q_N = \mathbb{Q}(T_1^{(N)} = 1 + h_N)$$
 donc  $1 - q_N = \mathbb{Q}(T_1^{(N)} = 1 + b_N)$  car  $T_1^{(N)}$  ne

- 2 Image
- 2.1 Réalisation
- 2.2 Solution
- 3 Point
- 3.1 Solution

#### 4 Courbes de Bézier

#### 4.1 Algorithme de de Casteljau

points\_contient les points de contrôle de la courbe de Bézier et  $step_{\_} = 0.00001$  correspond à la valeur du paramètre lors du calcul du barycentre entre deux points.

#### Algorithm 1 getCasteljauPoint

```
Require: c \in \mathbb{N}, index \in \mathbb{N}, t \in \mathbb{R}^*, points A vector which contains the control points of the
    Bezier Curve
Ensure: Point
 1: function GETCASTELJAUPOINT(c, index, t, points)
        if c = 0 then
            return points[index]
 3:
        end if
 4:
        Set a Point in P1 to getCasteljauPoint(c-1, index, t, points)
 5:
        Set a Point in P2 to getCasteljauPoint(c-1, index+1, t, points)
 6:
        Set a Point in P with x = (1-t) \times (x \text{ of } P1) + t \times (x \text{ of } P2) and y = (1-t) \times (x \text{ of } P1) + t \times (x \text{ of } P2)
    (y \ of \ P1) + t \times (y \ of \ P2)
        return P
 8:
 9: end function
```

#### Algorithm 2 getCurvePoints

**Require:** points The control points of the Bezier Curve, step The parameter of the barycenter **Ensure:** A vector Res of Points which picture the Bezier Curve

```
1: function GETCURVEPOINTS(points, step)
```

- 2: Set an empty vector *Res* of Points
- 3: Set *size* to the size of the vector points\_
- 4: **for** t = 0 to 1 with a step of step do
- 5: Add to the vector Res the Point : getCasteljauPoint(size-1, 0, t)
- 6: end for
- 7: **return** Res
- 8: end function

#### 4.2 Solution

#### 5 Police 1

#### 5.1 Réalisation

#### 5.2 Solution

## 6 Police 2

#### 6.1 Solution

img est l'image sur laquelle on a déjà dessiné les contours d'une lettre.

```
Algorithm 3 colorInBlack
Require: x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N}
Ensure: Color the inside of a letter in black
 1: function COLORINBLACK
       if The coordinates (x, y) are out of bounds then
 3:
          return
       end if
 4:
       if The pixel of coordinates (x, y) is white then
 5:
          Color the pixel of coordinates (x, y) in black on the Image img
 6:
          colorInBlack(x+1, y)
 7:
 8:
          colorInBlack(x-1, y)
 9:
          colorInBlack(x, y+1)
          colorInBlack(x, y-1)
10:
       end if
11:
12: end function
```

### 7 Police 3

#### 7.1 Solution

#### Algorithm 4 addRedContour

#### Require:

```
Ensure: Add a contour of two pixels around the letter
 1: function ADDREDCONTOUR
 2:
       for The coordinates (x, y) are out of bounds do
 3:
          if The pixel of coordinates (x-1,y) is white or red then
 4:
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x-1,y) in red on the Image img
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x-2,y) in red on the Image img
 5:
          end if
 6:
 7:
          if The pixel of coordinates (x+1,y) is white or red then
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x+1,y) in red on the Image img
 8:
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x+2,y) in red on the Image img
 9:
10:
          end if
          if The pixel of coordinates (x, y - 1) is white or red then
11:
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x, y - 1) in red on the Image img
12:
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x, y - 2) in red on the Image img
13:
          end if
14:
          if The pixel of coordinates (x, y + 1) is white or red then
15:
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x, y + 1) in red on the Image img
16:
              Color the pixel of coordinates (x, y + 2) in red on the Image img
17:
18:
          end if
       end for
19:
20: end function
```