# Government of Karnataka Department of Collegiate and Technical Education VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY



# **SEMINAR REPORT ON**

**TOPIC:** Curve Attributes

**SUBJECT:** Computer Graphics and Fundamentals of Image Processing (21CS63)

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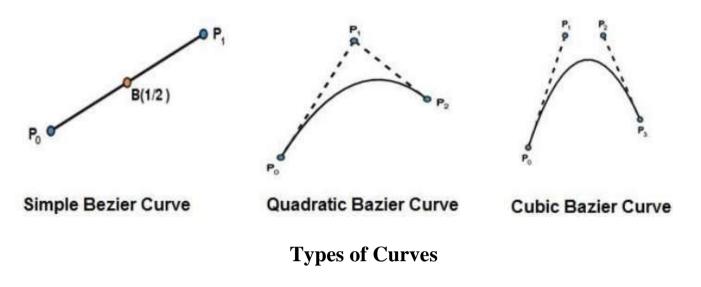


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# **CURVE ATTRIBUTES**

Curves are essential components in computer graphics, enabling the creation of smooth and flexible shapes. Understanding their attributes is crucial for effective modeling, rendering, and animation. This report details the primary attributes of curves used in computer graphics, including smoothness, control, flexibility, and computational complexity.



#### **Bezier Curves**

**Control Points** 

Bezier curves are defined by a set of control points. The simplest form is the linear Bezier curve, which is just a straight line between two points. The more commonly used forms are:

- Quadratic Bezier Curve: Defined by three control points.
- Cubic Bezier Curve: Defined by four control points.

#### Mathematical Representation

Bezier curves are represented mathematically using Bernstein polynomials. A cubic Bezier curve, for example, is defined as:

$$B(t) = (1-t)3P0 + 3(1-t)2tP1 + 3(1-t)t2P2 + t3P3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)t^2 P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)3P0 + 3(1-t)2tP1 + 3(1-t)t2P2 + t3P3B(t) = (1-t)3P0 + 3(1-t)2tP1 + 3(1-t)t2P2 + t3P3B(t) = (1-t)3P0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_2 + t^3 P_3B(t) = (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3(1-t)^2 t P_1 + 3(1-t$$

where P0,P1,P2,P3P\_0, P\_1, P\_2, P\_3P0,P1,P2,P3 are the control points and ttt varies from 0 to 1.

#### **Properties and Applications**

- **Interpolates**: The curve passes through the first and last control points.
- **Control**: Intermediate control points influence the shape but are not necessarily on the curve.
- **Applications**: Bezier curves are widely used in vector graphics (e.g., Adobe Illustrator), font design (e.g., TrueType fonts), and animations (e.g., keyframe animations).

# **B-Spline Curves**

Control Points and Knot Vector

B-Splines extend Bezier curves by using a series of control points and a knot vector that determines the parameterization of the curve. This allows for more complex and flexible curve shapes.

#### **Basis Functions**

The influence of each control point on the curve is determined by basis functions, which depend on the knot vector. The general formula for a B-Spline curve is:

$$C(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} N_i \cdot k(t) P_i C(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} N_i C(t) P_i C(t) = \sum_{i=0}$$

where  $Ni,k(t)N_{i,k}(t)$  are the B-Spline basis functions of degree kkk and PiP\_iPi are the control points.

#### Properties and Applications

- **Local Control**: Adjusting a control point affects only a portion of the curve, making B-Splines suitable for interactive design.
- Flexibility: B-Splines can represent both open and closed curves.
- **Applications**: B-Splines are commonly used in CAD (Computer-Aided Design), 3D modeling (e.g., Autodesk Maya), and animation.

## **NURBS (Non-Uniform Rational B-Splines)**

#### Definition

NURBS are a generalization of B-Splines and Bezier curves, incorporating weights for each control point. This adds more flexibility and precision, particularly in representing complex shapes and surfaces.

#### Mathematical Representation

A NURBS curve is defined as:

$$C(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} N_i \cdot k(t) \cdot w_i = \frac{i=0}^{n} N_i \cdot k(t) \cdot w_i = \frac{i=0}^{n} N_i \cdot k(t) \cdot w_i = 0$$

where wiw\_iwi are the weights, PiP\_iPi are the control points, and Ni,k(t)N\_{i,k}(t)Ni,k(t) are the basis functions.

#### Properties and Applications

- Versatility: Can represent exact circles, ellipses, and other conic sections.
- **Precision**: Used for highly accurate modeling of surfaces and curves.
- **Applications**: NURBS are extensively used in high-end CAD systems, automotive design, aerospace engineering, and film production (e.g., Pixar's animation software).

#### **Curve Attributes**

#### **Smoothness and Continuity**

- **C0 Continuity**: The curve is continuous but may have sharp corners.
- C1 Continuity: The curve is smooth, with continuous first derivatives (tangents).
- C2 Continuity: The curve has continuous second derivatives, providing a smoother appearance.

Higher-order continuities (C3 and above) result in even smoother curves but are more complex to compute and control.

# **Control and Flexibility**

- **Bezier Curves**: Provide intuitive control but limited flexibility due to their global influence (changing one control point affects the entire curve).
- **B-Splines**: Offer local control, making them more flexible for detailed adjustments.
- **NURBS**: Combine local control with the ability to represent precise shapes, offering the highest flexibility and accuracy.

## **Computational Complexity**

- **Bezier Curves**: Relatively simple to compute and render, making them suitable for real-time applications.
- **B-Splines and NURBS**: More computationally intensive due to the need to evaluate basis functions and handle knot vectors, but modern graphics hardware and algorithms have made them feasible for real-time use in many applications.

# **Applications in Computer Graphics**

## **Vector Graphics and Font Design**

Bezier curves are the backbone of vector graphic design tools like Adobe Illustrator and font design software. Their ease of use and intuitive control make them ideal for artists and designers.

# 3D Modeling and CAD

B-Splines and NURBS are essential in 3D modeling software (e.g., Blender, Maya) and CAD systems. Their flexibility and precision allow for creating complex shapes and surfaces required in industrial design, architecture, and engineering.

# **Animation and Special Effects**

Curves are used extensively in animation for keyframe interpolation, motion paths, and character rigging. NURBS surfaces are particularly valuable in creating smooth and realistic animations in movies and video games.

#### **Scientific Visualization**

Curves are also used in scientific visualization to represent and analyze data, such as in medical imaging, fluid dynamics, and structural analysis. NURBS and B-Splines provide the necessary accuracy and flexibility for these applications.

### **Conclusion**

Curves are indispensable in computer graphics, providing the foundation for creating smooth, flexible, and precise shapes and animations. Understanding the attributes and differences between Bezier curves, B-Splines, and NURBS is crucial for selecting the right tool for a given application. As graphics technology continues to evolve, the use of curves will remain central to advancing the field of computer graphics and design.