Lec 09 回顾练习 Bezier 曲线

练习一、反求 Bezier 曲线的控制顶点

已知 2 次 Bezier 曲线 C(t) 过三个点 $Q_0(0.0)$ 、 $Q_1(0.1)$, $Q_2(1,1)$ 、 反求一组 Bezier 曲线的控制顶点 $P_i(i=0,1.2)$ 。

解:

记

$$C(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} P_i B_{i,2}(t) = P_0 B_{0,2}(t) + P_1 B_{1,2}(t) + P_2 B_{2,2}(t)$$

$$C(\frac{i}{2}) = Q_i, i = 0, 1, 2$$



$$\begin{cases} Q_0 = P_0 \\ Q_1 = P_0 \cdot C_2^0 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^0 + P_1 \cdot C_2^1 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + P_2 \cdot C_2^2 (1 - \frac{1}{2})^0 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2 \\ Q_2 = P_2 \end{cases}$$

亦即:

$$\begin{cases} Q_0 = P_0 \\ Q_1 = \frac{1}{4}P_0 + \frac{1}{2}P_1 + \frac{1}{4}P_2 \\ Q_2 = P_2 \end{cases}$$

整理得:

$$\begin{cases} Q_0 = P_0 \\ 4Q_1 = P_0 + 2P_1 + P_2 \\ Q_2 = P_2 \end{cases}$$

将方程组中的(1)、(3)式代入(2)式,有:

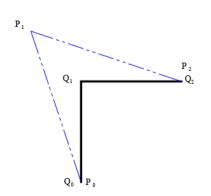
$$4Q_1 = Q_0 + 2P_1 + Q_2$$

于是有:

$$P_1 = \frac{-Q_0 + 4Q_1 - Q_2}{2}$$

代入点 Q_0 、 Q_1 、 Q_2 的坐标值,可得:

$$P_0 = (0,0), P_1 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}), P_2 = (1,1)$$



练习二、Bezier 曲线的升阶

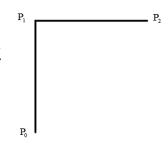
已知2次Bezier曲线 $^{C(t)}$ 的控制顶点为: P_0 = $^{(0,0)}$ 、 P_1 = $^{(0,1)}$ 、 P_2 = $^{(1,1)}$,将其升阶到 3 次。求出升阶后的控制顶点 $^{(1)}$ (I = $^{(1,1)}$)。

解: 升阶后的控制顶点与原控制顶点的关系为:

$$P_{j}^{(1)}C_{n+1}^{j} = P_{j}C_{n}^{j} + P_{j-1}C_{n}^{j-1}$$

即:

$$P_j^{(1)} = \frac{j}{n+1} P_{j-1} + (1 - \frac{j}{n+1}) P_j$$



取
$$n=2$$
,代入上式有:
$$\begin{cases} P_0^{(1)} = P_0 \\ P_1^{(1)} = \frac{1}{3}P_0 + \frac{2}{3}P_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_2^{(1)} = \frac{2}{3}P_1 + \frac{1}{3}P_2 \\ P_2^{(1)} = \frac{2}{3}P_1 + \frac{1}{3}P_2 \end{cases}$$

将原控制顶点的坐标值代入上式,得:

$$\begin{cases} P_0^{(1)} = (0,0) \\ P_1^{(1)} = \frac{1}{3}(0,0) + \frac{2}{3}(0,1) = (0,\frac{2}{3}) \\ P_2^{(1)} = \frac{2}{3}(0,1) + \frac{1}{3}(1,1) = (\frac{1}{3},1) \\ P_3^{(1)} = (1,1) \end{cases}$$

