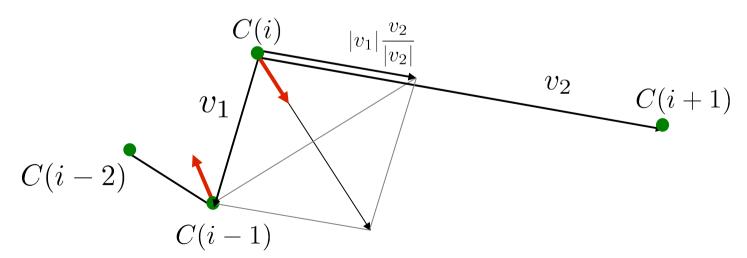
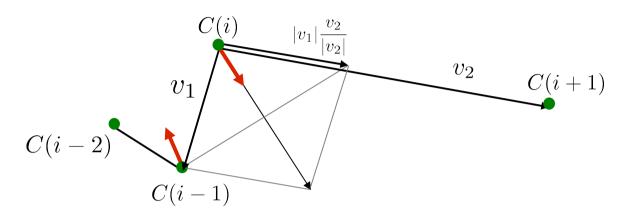
Smoothing a curve: **Discrete Curve Shortening**

- Basic Idea: smooth curve by moving points proportional to curvature, using a rough discrete estimate of curvature and normal
 - No interpolation in the process
- This algorithm will be denoted *curve shortening* or CSM
- Given *C*, the estimate at a sample *i* is:



Red: final vector on which we move the points

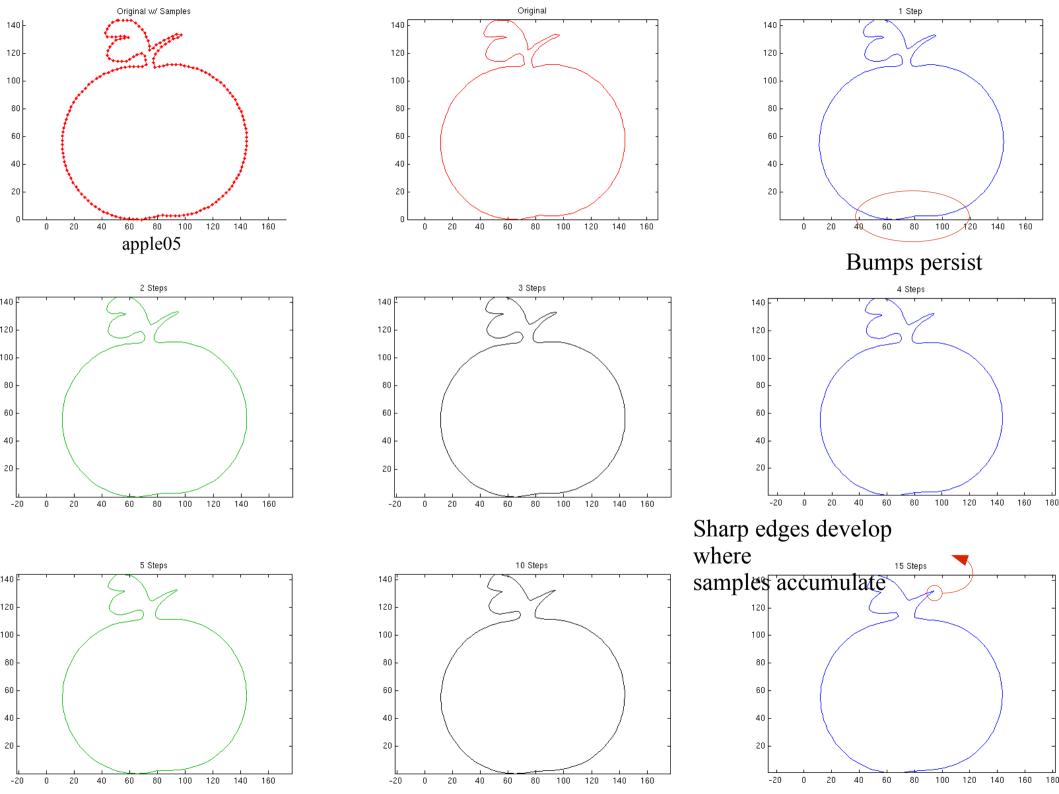
Smoothing a curve: Discrete Curve Shortening

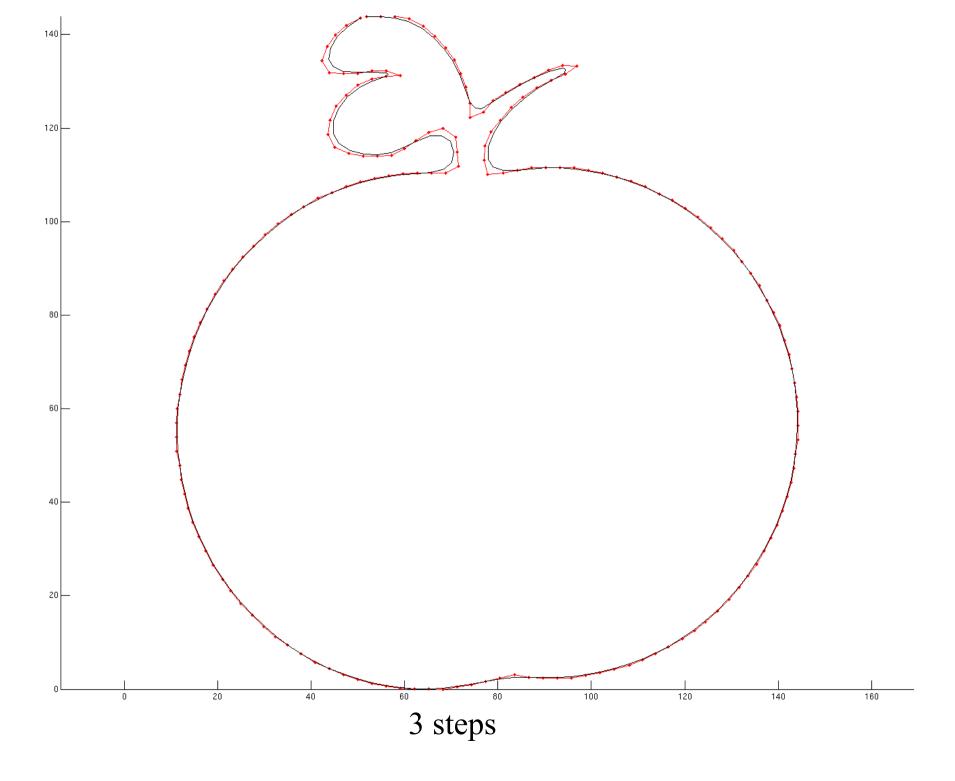


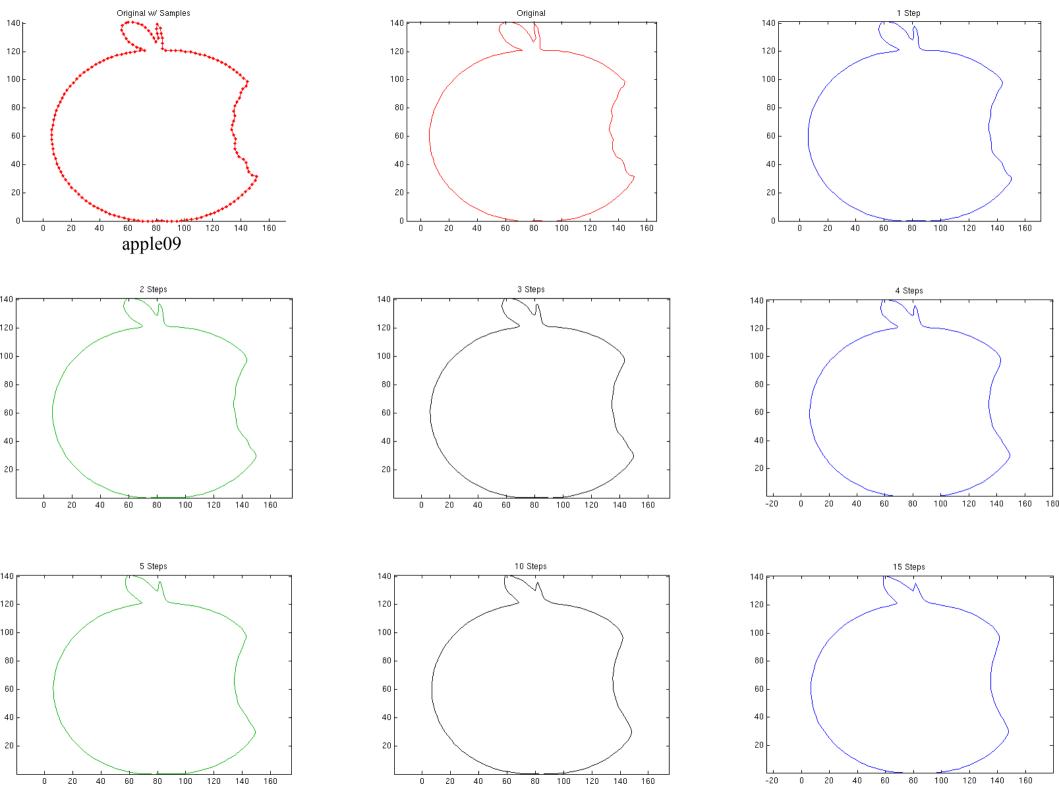
Algorithm

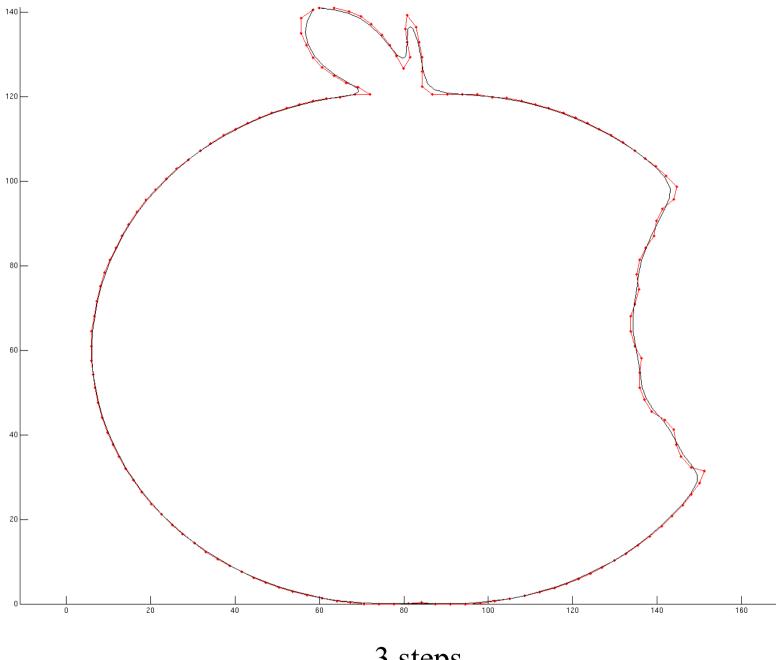
- Pick the smallest of v_1 and v_2
 - In this case, this is v_1
- We move according to the vector $\vec{k} = \left(v_1 + |v_1| \frac{v_2}{|v_2|}\right) \frac{1}{4}$
 - Divide by 2 since other points are moving too.
- Move point *i* and store result in a new curve;
- Repeat, taking the new curve as input.

Discrete Curve Shortening: Results

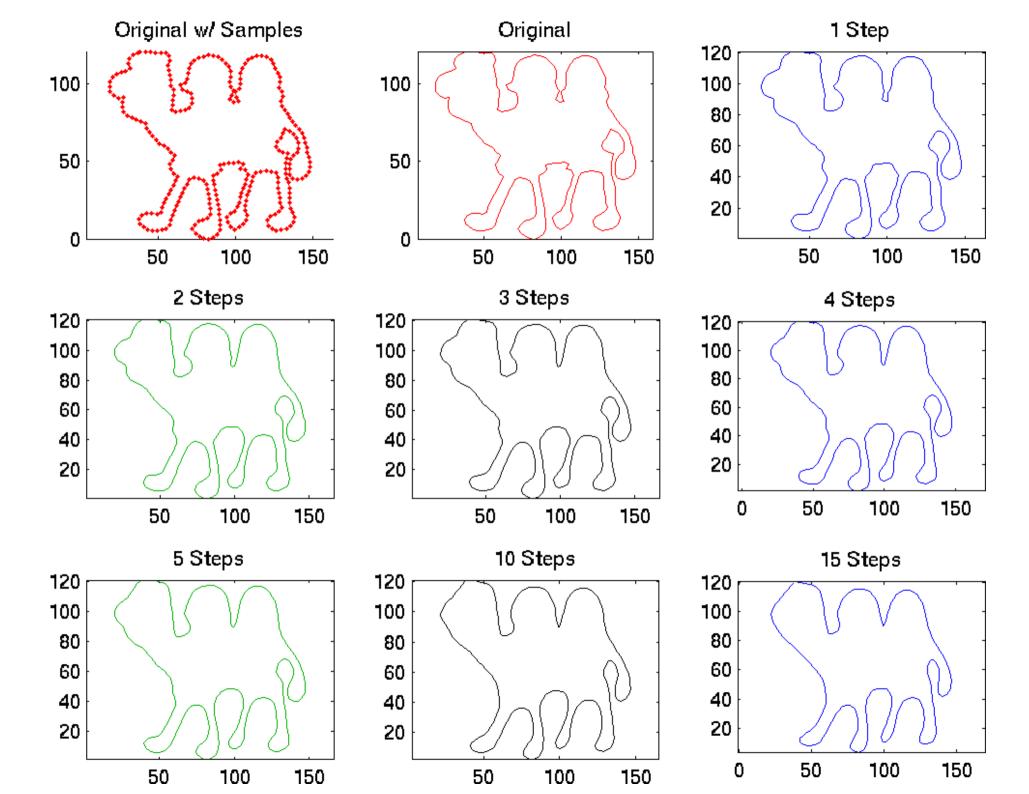


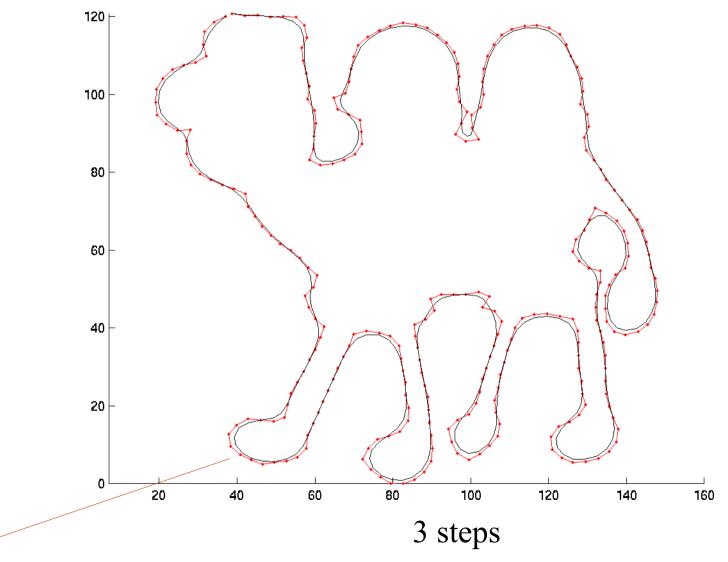




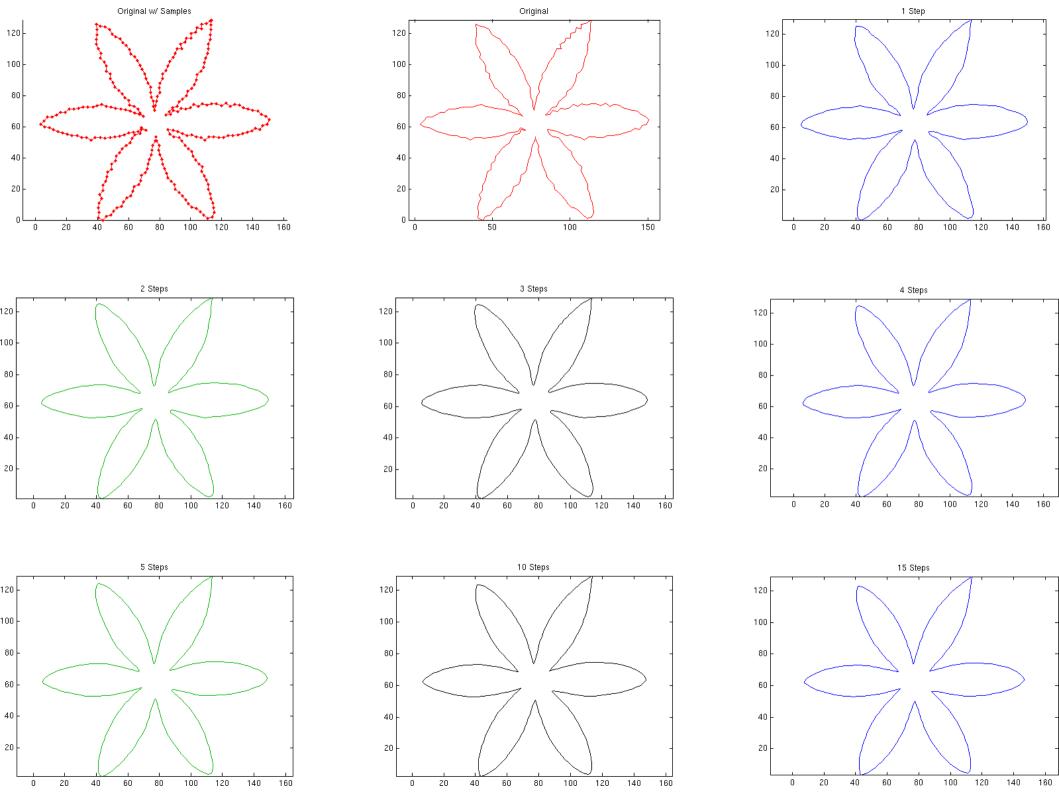


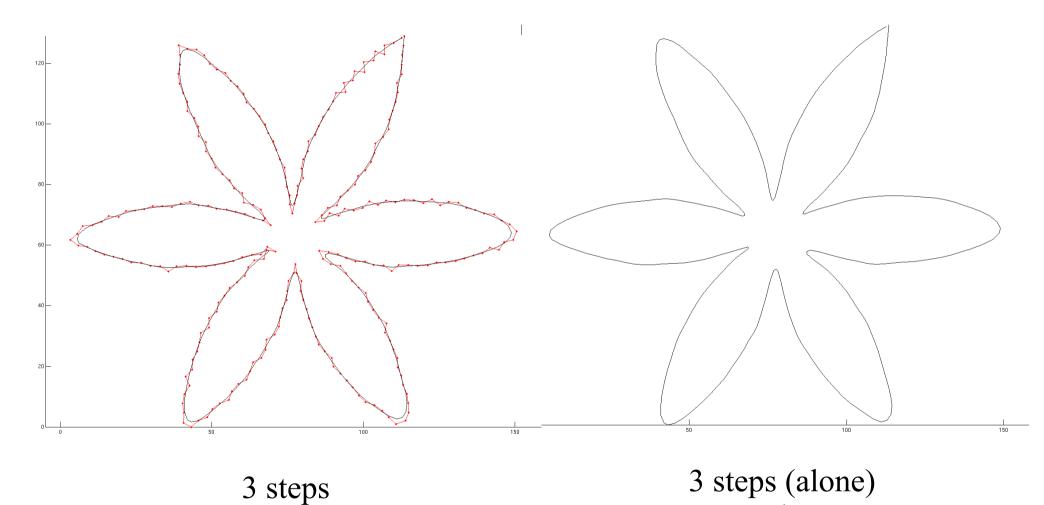
3 steps



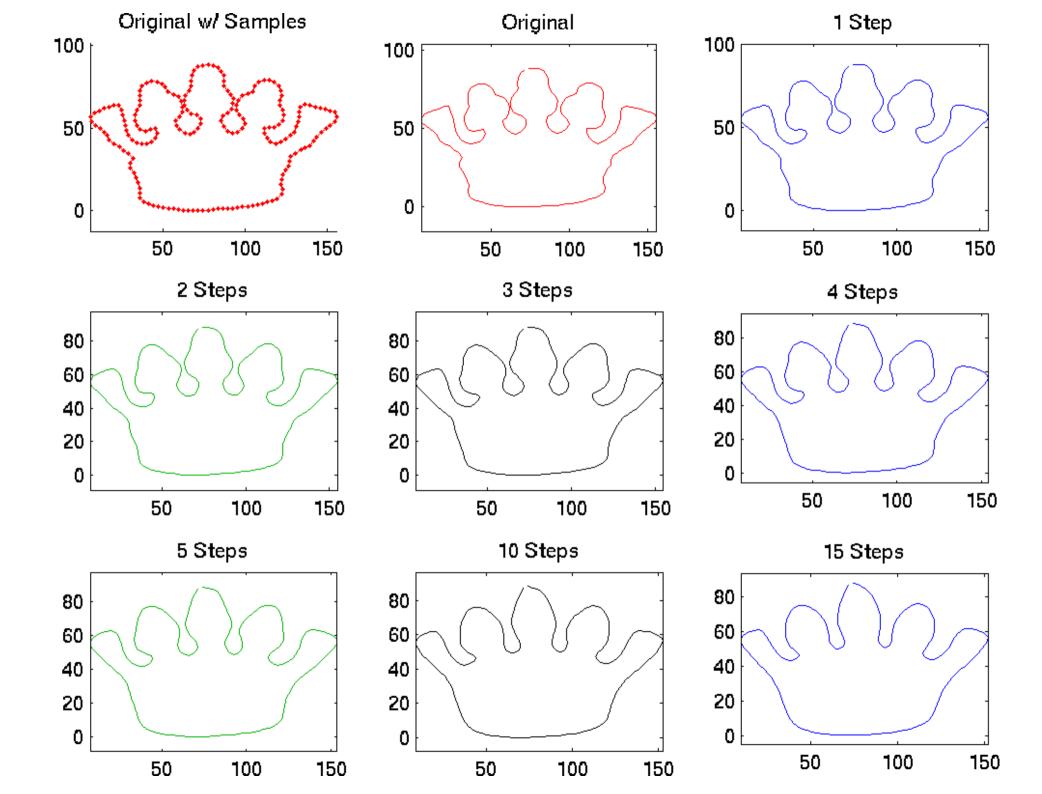


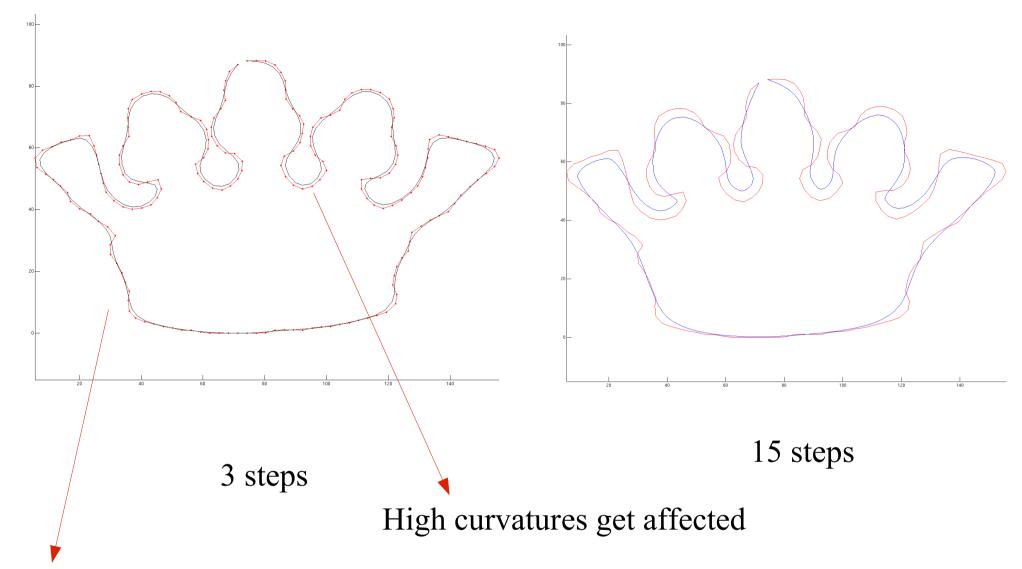
High-curvature features affected even before removal of slight low-curvature bumps in the shape



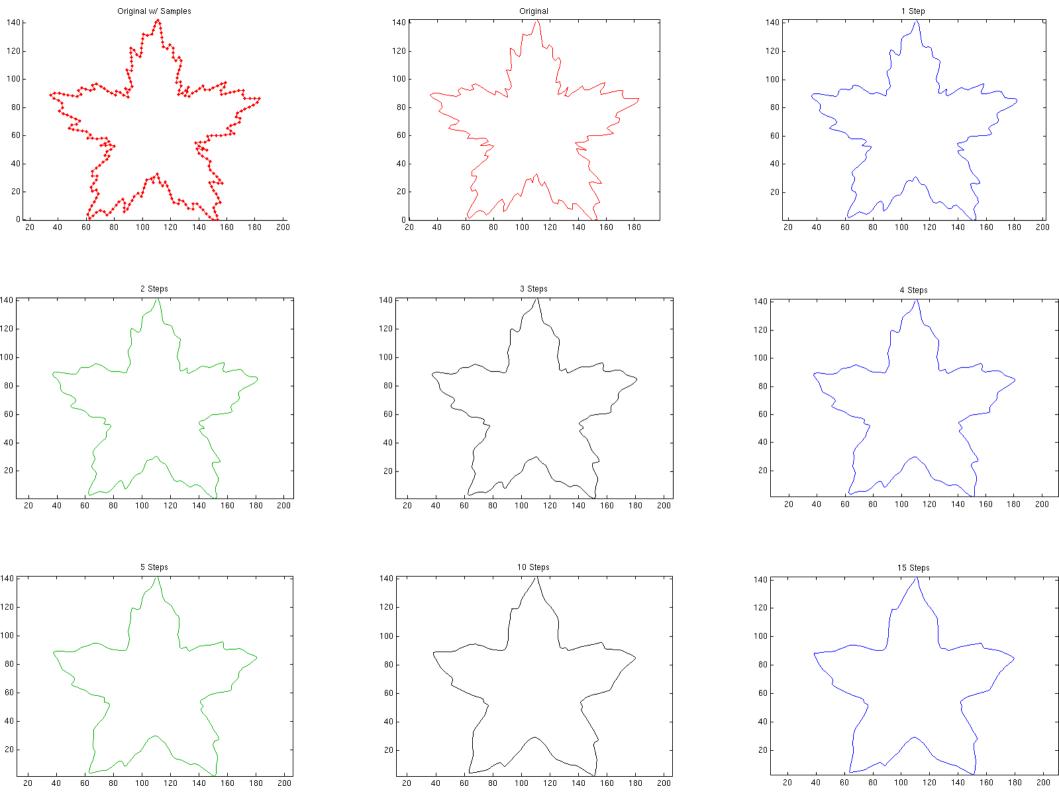


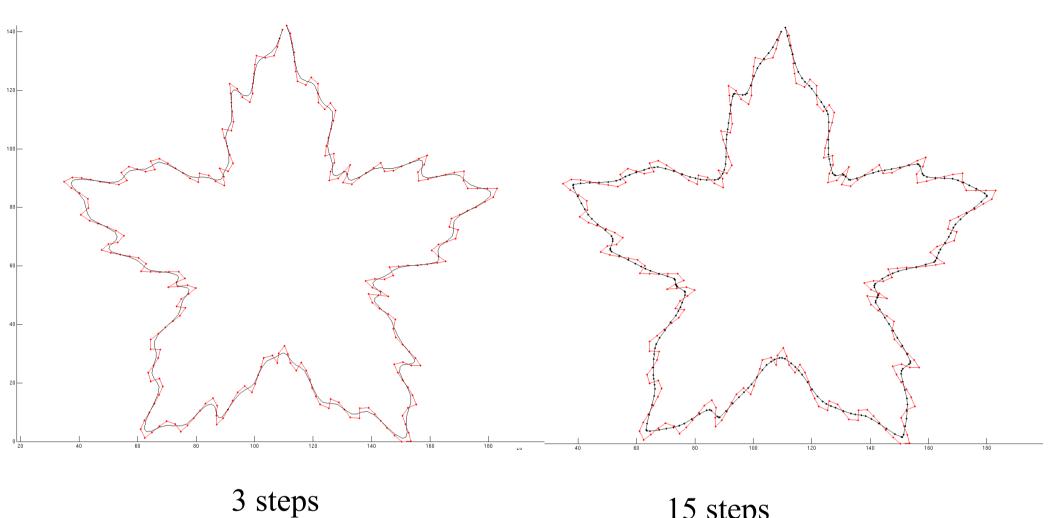
3 steps (alone)
Not as smooth as we want,
and high-curvatures are already affected



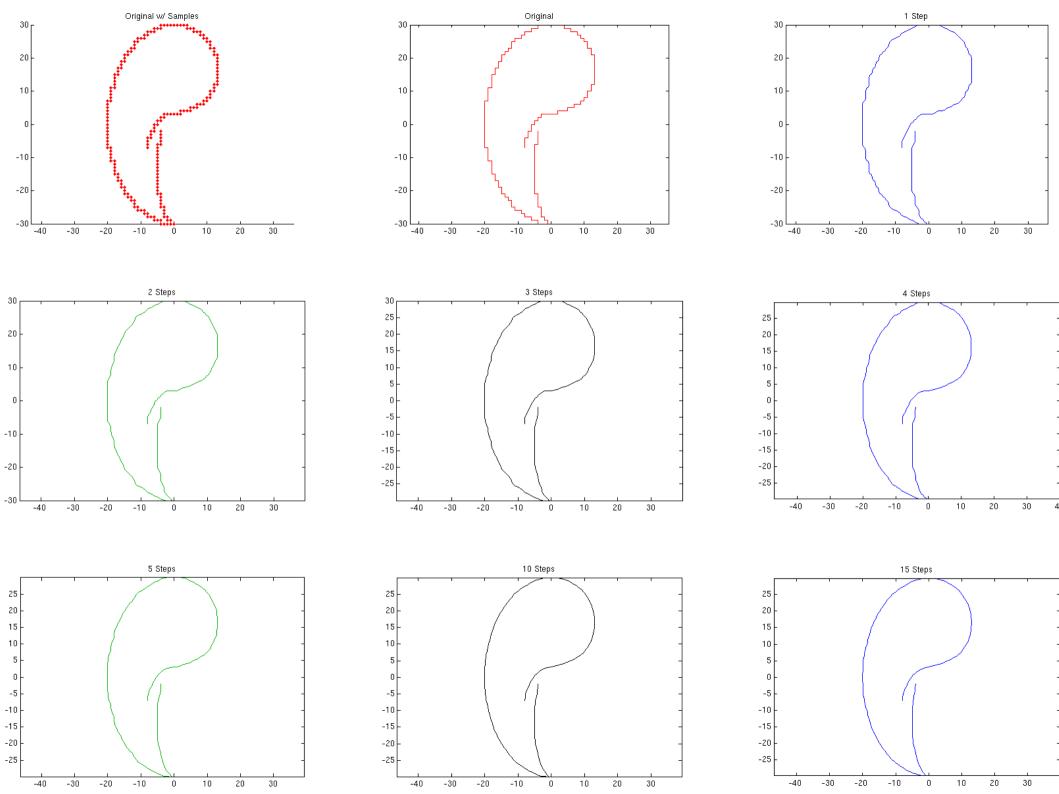


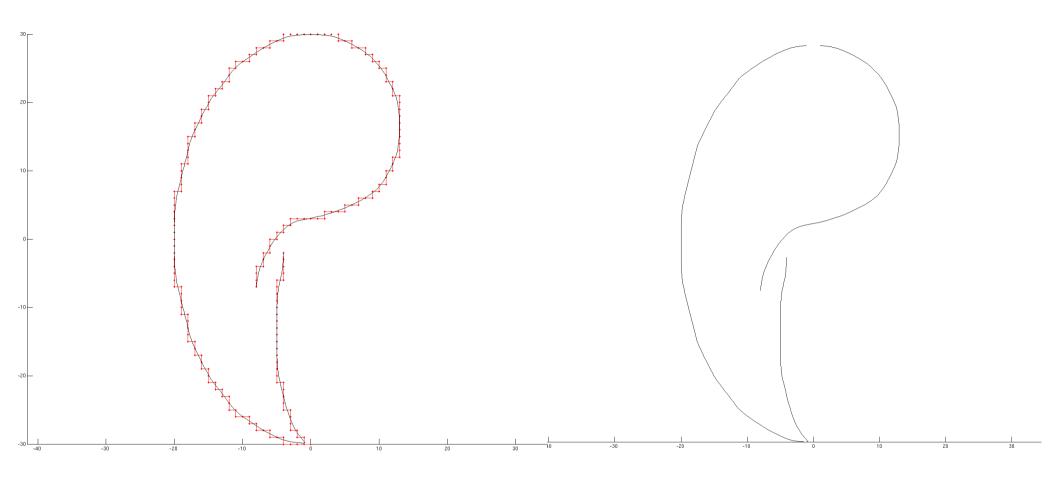
Bumps persist (see also previous slide)





15 steps
Notice accumulation
of samples at sharp corners
This makes smoothing stop
at these regions.





10 steps Bumps not 100% removed!

