

Assignment 10

Joana Patmann
Ann Kiefer

Task 1

$$y = \sqrt{x} \quad x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^2 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \text{ Koord} \\ y \text{ Koord} \end{array}$$

$$y^2 = x$$

The highest degree of t is 2 \Rightarrow degree = 2 Bézier curve, it contains 3 control points

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_i^n(t) \quad b_i = \text{control points}$$

Curve $x(t)$ starts at b_0 and ends at b_n . $t \in [0,1]$

The first and last control point are the same as the first and last point of the curve.

$$\Rightarrow b_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x(1) \\ y(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{det: } \sum_{i=0}^2 b_i \binom{n}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i} =$$

$$= b_0 \underbrace{\binom{2}{0}}_{=1} \underbrace{t^0}_{=1} (1-t)^2 + b_1 \underbrace{\binom{2}{1}}_{=2} t^1 (1-t)^1 + b_2 \underbrace{\binom{2}{2}}_{=1} t^2 (1-t)^0$$

$$= b_0 (1-t)^2 + b_1 2t(1-t) + b_2 t^2$$

Choose $b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \end{bmatrix}$, we already know b_0 and b_2 .

$$x(t) = b_x (2+(1-t)) + t^2$$

$$y(t) = b_y 2t(1-t) + t^2$$

$$b_x = \frac{x(t) - t^2}{2t - 2t^2} = \frac{t^2 - t^2}{2t - 2t^2} = 0$$

$$b_y = \frac{y(t) - t^2}{2t - 2t^2} = \frac{t - t^2}{2t - 2t^2} = 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0,5 \end{bmatrix}$$

TASK 2

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$y^3 = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ t^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x\text{-coord.} \\ y\text{-coord.} \end{array}$$

The highest degree of t is 3 \Rightarrow degree = 3 Bézier curve, it contains 4 control points

Again, the first and last control point are the same as the first and last point of the curve.

$$b(t) = \sum_{i=0}^3 b_i \binom{n}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i} = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ t^2 \end{bmatrix} = b_0 \binom{3}{0} t^0 (1-t)^3 + b_1 \binom{3}{1} t^1 (1-t)^2 + b_2 \binom{3}{2} t^2 (1-t)^1 + b_3 \binom{3}{3} t^3 (1-t)^0$$

$$= b_0 (1-t)^3 + b_1 3t(1-t)^2 + b_2 3t^2(1-t) + b_3 t^3$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{(1-t)^3}_{=0} + b_1 3t(1-t)^2 + b_2 3t^2(1-t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t^3 = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ t^2 - t^3 \end{bmatrix} = b_1 3t(1-t)^2 + b_2 \cdot 3(t^2 - t^3)$$

$$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} bx \\ by \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} bx \cdot 3t(1-t)^2 \\ by \cdot 3t(1-t)^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} bx \cdot 3(t^2 - t^3) \\ by \cdot 3(t^2 - t^3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} bx \\ by \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

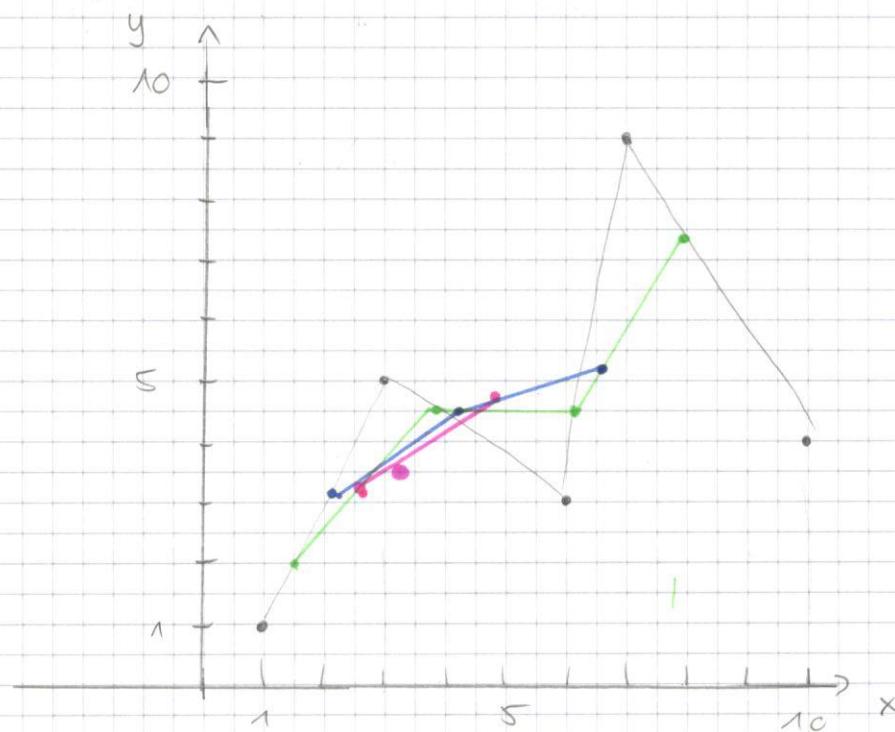
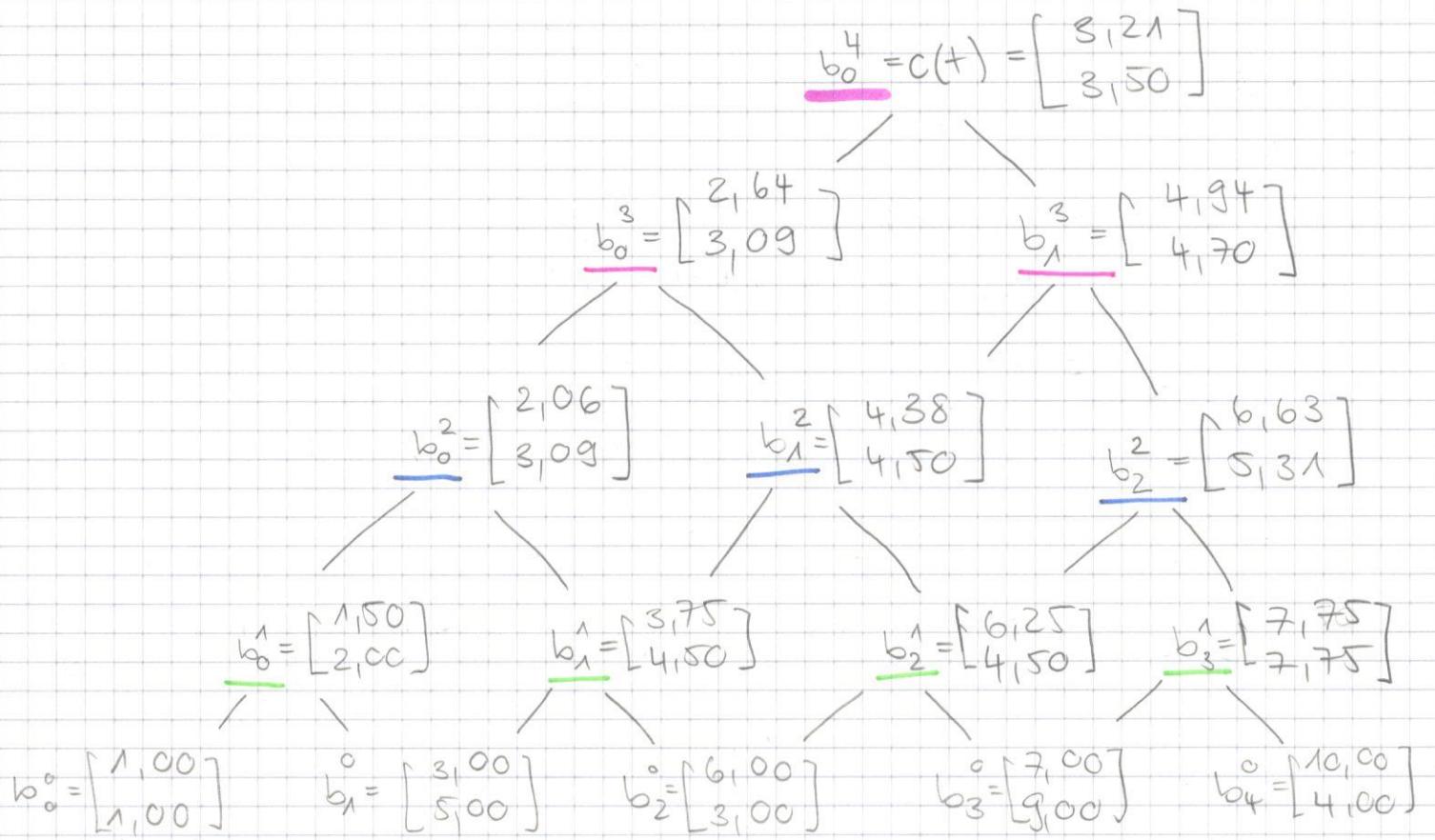
subtract

Task 3

$$b_i^k = (1-t) b_i^{k-1} (+) + t b_{i+1}^{k-1} (+)$$

$$b_i^0 = b_i \quad , \quad t = 0,25$$

$$(1-t) \nearrow \begin{matrix} 0,75 \\ + \end{matrix} \quad t \nearrow \begin{matrix} 0,25 \\ + \end{matrix}$$



Task 4

To show: B_i^n reaches its maximum at $t = i/n$

Proof: $t \in [0,1] \rightarrow B_i^n(t)$ reaches maximum for $t \in (0,1)$,
where $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} B_i^n(t) = 0$ or at $t=0$ or at $t=1$.

We know, that $B_i^n(0) = \delta_{i,0}$ und $B_i^n(1) = \delta_{i,n}$ for $i \neq 0$ und $i \neq n$ is reached
the maximum also sicher nicht bei $t=1$ oder $t=0$ reached.

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 < i < n : \quad & \stackrel{\text{Hint}}{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} B_i^n(t)} = n(B_{i-1}^{n-1}(t) - B_i^{n-1}(t)) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow B_{i-1}^{n-1}(t) = B_i^{n-1}(t) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \binom{n-1}{i-1} t^{i-1} (1-t)^{n-1-(i-1)} = \binom{n-1}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-1-i} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{(n-1)! \cdot t^{i-1} (1-t)^{n-i}}{(i-1)! (n-i)!} = \frac{(n-1)! \cdot t^i (1-t)^{n-1-i}}{(n-1-i)! i!} \\
 & \cdot (n-1-i)! \cdot (n-i)! \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \\ \downarrow \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) \quad \Leftrightarrow (n-1-i)! i! (1-t)^{n-i} = t (1-t)^{n-i-1} (i-1)! (n-i)! \\
 & \cdot i! \cdot (i-1)! \quad \Leftrightarrow i \cdot (1-t) = t \cdot (n-i) \\
 & \cdot (1-t)^{n-i-1} \quad \Leftrightarrow i - it = tn - ti \\
 & \quad \Leftrightarrow i = tn \\
 & \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{i}{n} = t
 \end{aligned}$$

It holds that $B_i^n(0) = B_i^n(1) = 0 \wedge B_i^n(t) \geq 0$ follows, that we have a maximum at $t = i/n$.

$$i=n : B_i^n(t) = B_n^n(t) = \binom{n}{n} t^n = t^n$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} B_i^n(t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} t^n = nt^{n-1} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow t=0 \quad \text{for } t \neq 0 \text{ it holds, that}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} t^n > 0 \rightarrow B_i^n(t)$ is strictly monoton increasing
and has maximum at interval boundary $t=1 = i/n$.

$i=0$: Analog zu $i=n$ (due to symmetry): $B_i^n(t) = B_{n-1}^n(1-t) \rightarrow$ maximum
at $t=0 = i/n$.

Meaning:

$B_i^n(t)$ ist bei $t = i/n$ maximal, dh der Kontrollpkt b_i hat bei i/n „maximale“ Auswirkung. (\rightarrow pseudo local control)

$$(x/t) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i B_i^n(t)$$

\hookrightarrow bei der Summe wirkt der Kontrollpkt b_i am meisten, wenn er mit dem maximalen Wert von $B_i^n(t)$ multipliziert wird. Das ist bei $t = i/n$

Task 5

$$[0,1] \quad [0, t_s] \quad [0, 1] [t_s, 1]$$

$t_s = 0,25$ subdivides into $c_L(t)$ and $c_R(t)$
order $n=3$

$$\text{blossom}_P([t_0, t_1, t_2]) = \text{blossom}_P(t_s * [t_0, t_1, t_2])$$

Find the control points for c_L :

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= \text{blossom}([0, 0, 0]) \\ &= b_0 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= \text{blossom}([c, 0, t_s]) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3,75 \end{bmatrix} \quad c, 75 * 2 + 0,25 * 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_2 &= \text{blossom}([0, t_s, t_s]) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2,81 \\ 4,63 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_3 &= \text{blossom}([t_s, t_s, t_s]) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2,78 \\ 5,06 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Find control points for c_R :

$$b_0 = \text{blossom}([t_s, t_s, t_s]) = \begin{bmatrix} 2,78 \\ 5,06 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = \text{blossom}([t_s, t_s, 1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 4,19 \\ 6,38 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \text{blossom}([t_s, 1, 1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 7,00 \\ 3,75 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = \text{blossom}(1, 1, 1) = b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 7,00 \\ 9,00 \end{bmatrix}$$