

Bezier曲线与B样条曲线

王坤峰 教授 信息科学与技术学院



内容

- Bezier 曲线历史
- Bezier 曲线的定义
- Bernstein基函数的性质
- Bezier 曲线的性质
- Bezier 曲线的递推算法
- Bezier 曲线的拼接
- Bezier 曲线的升阶和降阶
- ■B样条曲线

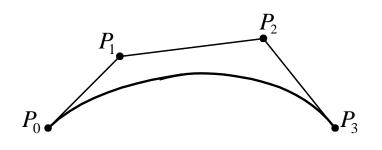


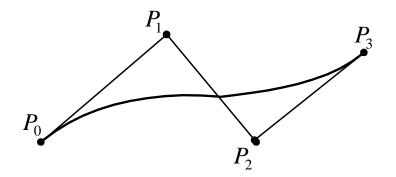
Bezier 曲线历史

- 由于几何外形设计的要求越来越高,传统的曲线曲面表示方法,已不能满足用户的需求。
- 1962年,法国雷诺汽车公司的P. E. Bezier构造了一种以逼近为基础的参数曲线和曲面的设计方法,并用这种方法完成了一种称为UNISURF的曲线和曲面设计系统。1972年,该系统被投入了应用。
- Bezier方法将函数逼近论同几何表示结合起来,使得设计师在计算机上设计曲线曲面就像使用作图工具一样得心应手。



三次Bezier曲线示例







Bezier 曲线的定义

■定义

- 给定空间n+1个点的位置矢量 P_i (i=0, 1, 2, ..., n),则Bezier曲线可定义为:

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_{i} B_{i,n}(t), \qquad t \in [0,1]$$

其中: P_i 构成该Bezier曲线的特征多边形, $B_{i,n}(t)$ 是n次Bernstein基函数:

$$B_{i,n}(t) = C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i} = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} t^i \cdot (1-t)^{n-i}$$

$$(i = 0,1,\dots,n)$$



Bernstein基函数的性质

1. 正性

$$B_{i,n}(t) > 0, \quad t = (0,1) \quad (i=0,1,...,n)$$

2. 端点性质

$$B_{i,n}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = 0) \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$
$$B_{i,n}(1) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = n) \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$



3. 权性

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(t) \equiv 1 \qquad t \in (0,1)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i} = [(1-t)+t]^n \equiv 1$$

4. 对称性

$$B_{i,n}(t) = B_{n-i,n}(1-t)$$

$$B_{n-i,n}(1-t) = C_n^{n-i} [1 - (1-t)]^{n-(n-i)} \cdot (1-t)^{n-i}$$

$$= C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i} = B_{i,n}(t)$$

第10部分 Bezier曲线



5. 递推性

$$B_{i,n}(t) = (1-t)B_{i,n-1}(t) + tB_{i-1,n-1}(t),$$

$$(i = 0,1,...,n)$$

高一次的Bernstein基函数可由两个低一次的Bernstein基函数线性组合而成

$$B_{i,n}(t) = C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i} = (C_{n-1}^i + C_{n-1}^{i-1}) t^i (1-t)^{n-i}$$

$$= (1-t) C_{n-1}^i t^i (1-t)^{(n-1)-i} + t C_{n-1}^{i-1} t^{i-1} (1-t)^{(n-1)-(i-1)}$$

$$= (1-t) B_{i,n-1}(t) + t B_{i-1,n-1}(t)$$



6. 导函数

$$B'_{i,n}(t) = n[B_{i-1,n-1}(t) - B_{i,n-1}(t)],$$

 $i = 0,1,\dots,n;$

$$B_{i,n}(t) = C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i} = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} t^i \cdot (1-t)^{n-i}$$
$$(i = 0,1,\dots,n)$$



Bezier 曲线的性质

1. 端点性质

- 曲线端点位置矢量
 - 由Bernstein基函数的端点性质可以推得,当t=0时, $P(0)=P_0$;当t=1时, $P(1)=P_n$ 。由此可见,Bezier曲线的起点、终点与相应的特征多边形的起点、终点重合。

$$B_{i,n}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = 0) \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$B_{i,n}(1) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = n) \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$



- 切矢量

•
$$P'(t) = n \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} P_i [B_{i-1,n-1}(t) - B_{i,n-1}(t)]$$

- $\pm t = 0$ $\forall t = 0$ \forall
- $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1 \text{ iff}, P'(1) = n(P_n P_{n-1}),$
- 说明Bezier曲线的起点和终点处的切线方向和特征多边形的 第一条边及最后一条边的走向一致。



- 二阶导矢

$$P''(t) = n(n-1)\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (P_{i+2} - 2P_{i+1} + P_i)B_{i,n-2}(t)$$

- = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | = t = 0 | =
- $\stackrel{\text{L}}{=} t = 1$ $\stackrel{\text{L}}{=$
- 结论: 2阶导矢只与相邻的3个顶点有关



2. 对称性

- 由控制顶点

$$P_i^* = P_{n-i}, (i = 0,1,...,n)$$

构造出的新Bezier曲线,与原Bezier曲线形状相同, 走向相反。因为:

$$P^*(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i^* B_{i,n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_{n-i} B_{i,n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_{n-i} B_{n-i,n}(1-t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i B_{i,n}(1-t)$$
$$= P(1-t)$$
$$t \in [0,1]$$

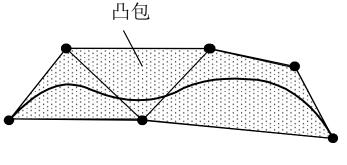


3. 凸包性

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} B_{i,n}(t) \equiv 1 \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$0 \le B_{i,n}(t) \le 1(0 \le t \le 1, i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

- Bezier曲线P(t)在 $t \in [0,1]$ 中各点是控制点 P_i 的凸线性组合,即曲线落在 P_i 构成的凸包之中。



第10部分 Bezier曲线



4. 几何不变性

– Bezier曲线的位置与形状与其特征多边形顶点 $P_i(i=0,1,\ldots,n)$ 的位置有关,不依赖坐标系的选择。

5. 变差缩减性

- 若Bezier曲线的特征多边形 是一个平面图形 $P_0P_1...P_n$,则平面内任意直线与C(t)的交点个数不 多于该直线与其特征多边形的交点个数,这一性 质叫变差缩减性质。
- 此性质反映了Bezier曲线比其特征多边形的波动还小,也就是说Bezier曲线比特征多边形的折线更光顺。



Bezier曲线的矩阵表示

$$C(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^2 & t & 1 \\ t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\%$$

$$C(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Xi \mathcal{K}$$

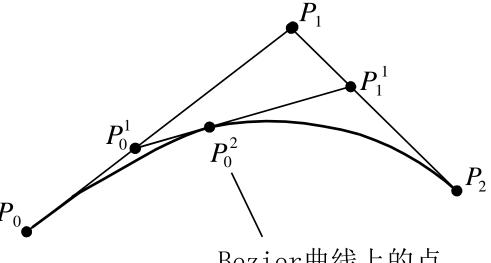


Bezier曲线的递推算法

■需求

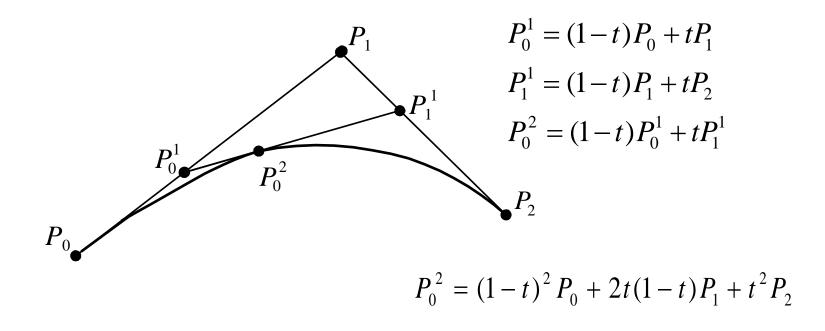
- 计算Bezier曲线上的点,可用Bezier曲线方程直接计算, 但使用de Casteljau提出的递推算法则要简单的多。
- ■基本递推算法
 - 抛物线三切线定理

$$\frac{P_0 P_0^1}{P_0^1 P_1} = \frac{P_1 P_1^1}{P_1^1 P_2} = \frac{P_0^1 P_0^2}{P_0^2 P_1^1}$$



Bezier曲线上的点







■ 递推性质

- 当t从0变到1时,它表示了由三顶点 P_0 、 P_1 、 P_2 三点 定义的一条二次Bezier曲线。
- 二次Bezier曲线 P_0^2 可以定义为分别由前两个顶点 (P_0, P_1) 和后两个顶点 (P_1, P_2) 决定的一次 Bezier曲线的线性组合。
- 由四个控制点定义的三次Bezier曲线 P_0^3 可被定义为分别由(P_0 , P_1 , P_2)和(P_1 , P_2 , P_3)确定的二条二次Bezier曲线的线性组合。



- 由(n+1)个控制点 $P_i(i=0,1,...,n)$ 定义的n次Bezier曲线 P_0^n 可被定义为分别由前、后n个控制点定义的两条 (n-1)次Bezier曲线 P_{n-1}^0 与 P_{n-1}^1 的线性组合:

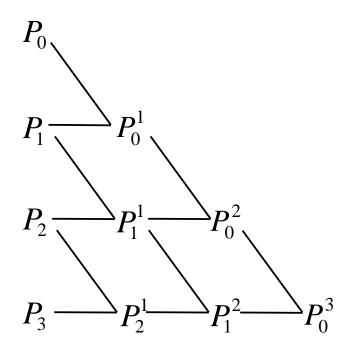
$$P_0^n = (1-t)P_0^{n-1} + tP_1^{n-1} \qquad t \in [0,1]$$

- 由此得到Bezier曲线的递推计算公式

$$P_i^k = \begin{cases} P_i & k = 0\\ (1-t)P_i^{k-1} + tP_{i+1}^{k-1} & k = 1, 2, ..., n & i = 0, 1, ..., n - k \end{cases}$$

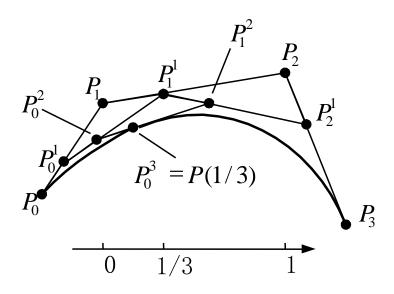
- 这便是著名的de Casteljau算法。
- $-P_0^n$ 即为曲线P(t)上具有参数t的点。





n=3时 P_i^n 的递推关系

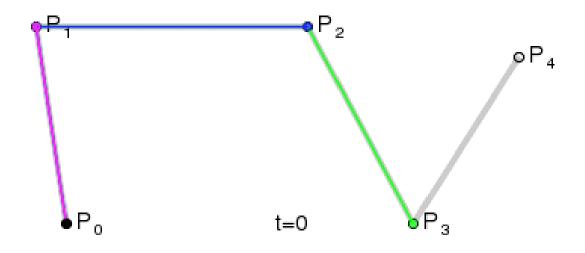




几何作图法求Bezier曲线 上一点(n=3, t=1/3)



de Casteljau算法动画图解





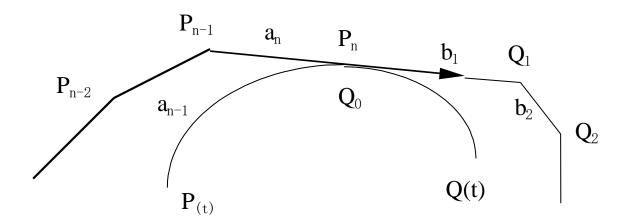
Bezier 曲线的拼接

■拼接的需求

- 几何设计中,一条Bezier曲线往往难以描述复杂的曲线形状。这是由于增加特征多边形的顶点数,会引起Bezier曲线次数的提高,而高次多项式又会带来计算上的困难,实际使用中,一般不超过10次。所以有时采用分段设计,然后将各段曲线相互连接起来,并在接合处保持一定的连续条件。

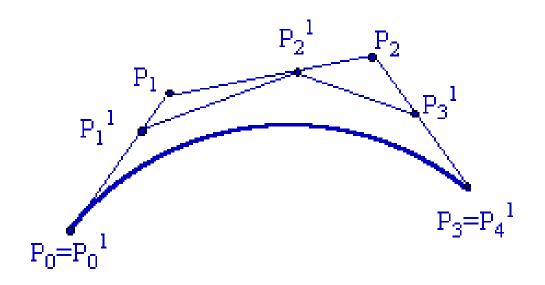


- 要使它们达到 G^0 连续的充要条件是: $P_n = Q_0$;
- 要使它们达到 G^1 连续的充要条件是: P_{n-1} , $P_n = Q$, Q_1 三点共线, 即: $b_1 = \alpha a_n (\alpha > 0)$





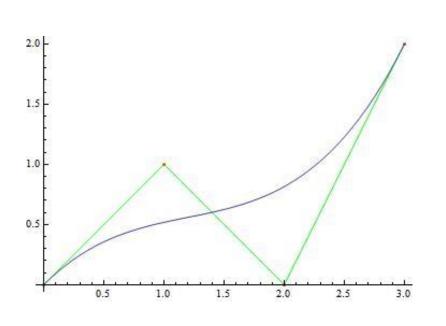
Bezier曲线的升阶与降阶

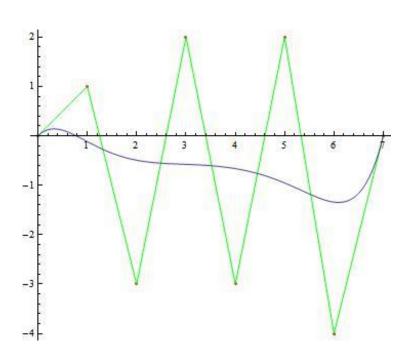


原始控制顶点 $P_0,P_1,...,P_n$ 新控制顶点为 $P_0^1, P_1^1, ..., P_{n+1}^{-1}$

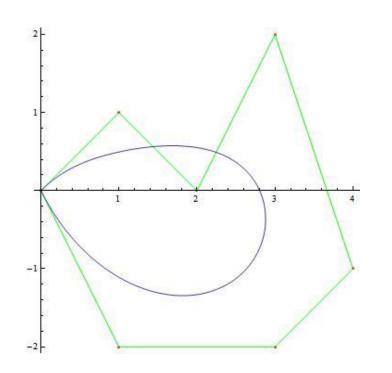


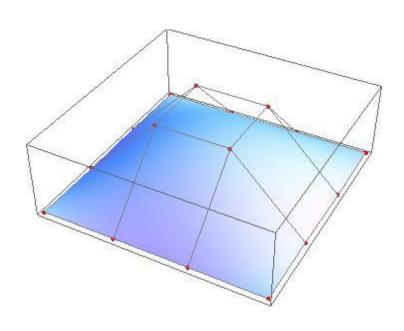
图例(Bezier)













从Bezier曲线到B样条曲线

- 以Bernstein基函数构造的Bezier曲线或曲面有许多优越性,但有两点不足:
 - 其一是Bezier曲线或曲面不能作局部修改;
 - 其二是Bezier曲线或曲面的拼接比较复杂。
- B样条方法在保留Bezier方法全部优点的同时,克服了 Bezier方法的弱点。



B样条曲线

B样条曲线

$$P_{i,p}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{p} P_{i+k} \cdot N_{k,p}(t)$$

在上式中, $0 \le t \le 1$; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., m所以可以看出: B样条曲线是分段定义的。 如果给定 m+p+1 个顶点 P_i (i = 0, 1, 2, ..., m+p), 则可定义 m+1 段 p 次的参数曲线。



B样条基函数

 $N_{k,p}(t)$ 为p 次B样条基函数,也称 B样条分段混合函数:

$$N_{k,p}(t) = \frac{1}{p!} \sum_{j=0}^{p-k} (-1)^j \cdot C_{p+1}^j \cdot (t+p-k-j)^p$$

式中:
$$0 \le t \le 1$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, ..., p$



B样条基函数

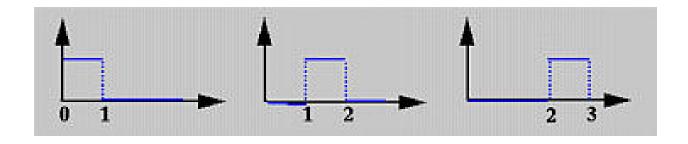
■ de Boor-Cox 递归公式

$$\begin{cases} N_{i,0}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ u_i \le u < u_{i+1} \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases} \\ N_{i,p}(u) = \frac{u - u_i}{u_{i+p} - u_i} N_{i,p-1}(u) + \frac{u_{i+p+1} - u}{u_{i+p+1} - u_{i+1}} N_{i+1,p-1}(u), \end{cases}$$

p: 度(degree)



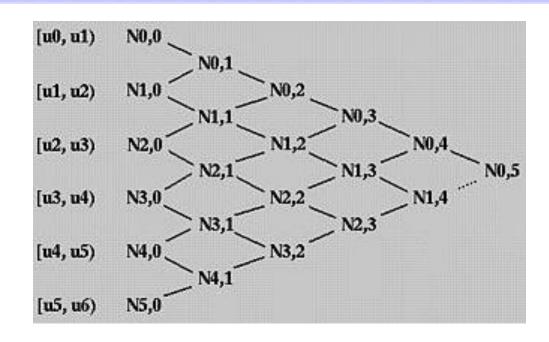
degree=0



$$N_{i,0}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ u_i \le u < u_{i+1} \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$



degree=p

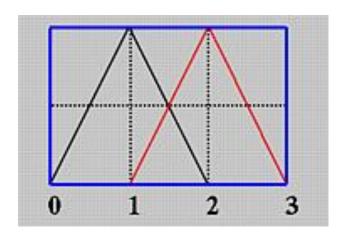


$$N_{i,p}(u) = \frac{u - u_i}{u_{i+p} - u_i} N_{i,p-1}(u) + \frac{u_{i+p+1} - u}{u_{i+p+1} - u_{i+1}} N_{i+1,p-1}(u)$$



degree=1

$$N_{0,1}(u) = uN_{0,0}(u) + (2-u)N_{1,0}(u)$$



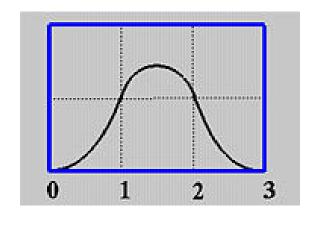
 $N_{0,1}(u)$

 $N_{1,1}(u)$



degree=2

$$N_{0,2}(u) = 0.5uN_{0,1}(u) + 0.5(3 - u)N_{1,1}(u)$$

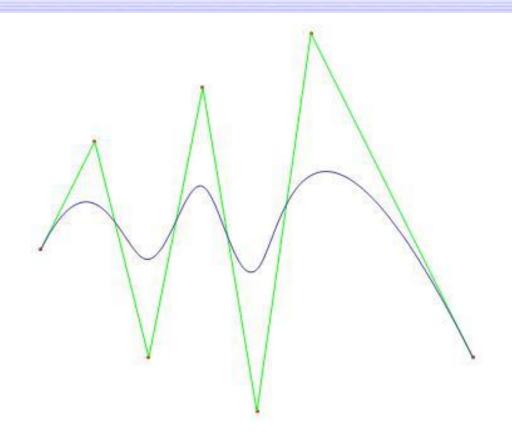


$$N_{0,2}(u) = 0.5u^2$$
 [0,1) 仅由 $N_{0,1}(u)$ 贡献

$$N_{0,2}(u) = 0.5(3-u)(3-u) = 0.5(3-u)^2$$
[2,3) 仅由 $N_{1,1}(u)$ 贡献



B样条曲线



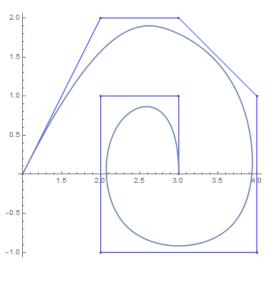
n=2, 二次B样条曲线m+n+1个顶点, 三点一段, 共m+1段。

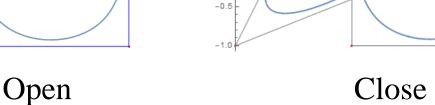
第10部分 Bezier曲线



B样条曲线

$$\mathbf{C}(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} N_{i,p}(u) \mathbf{P}_{i}$$





1.5

2.0

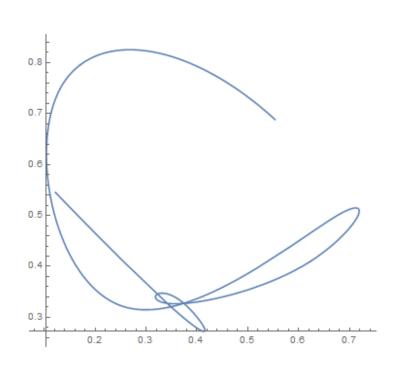
1.5

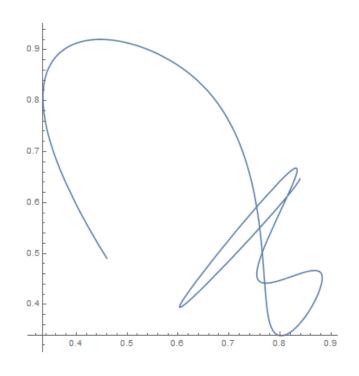
1.0

0.5



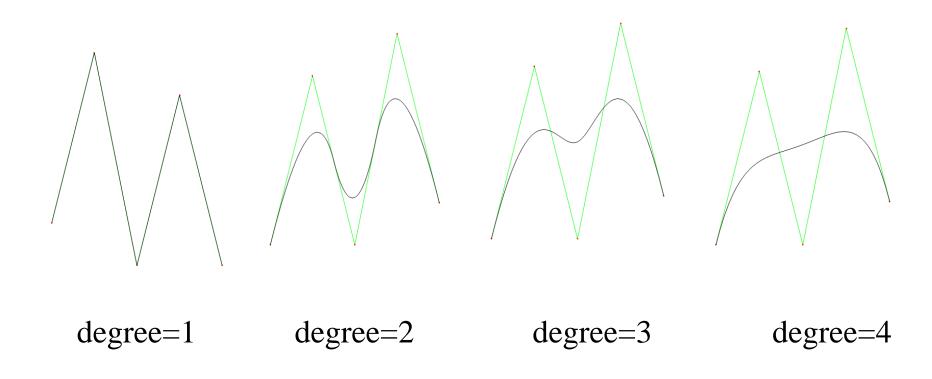
随机实例







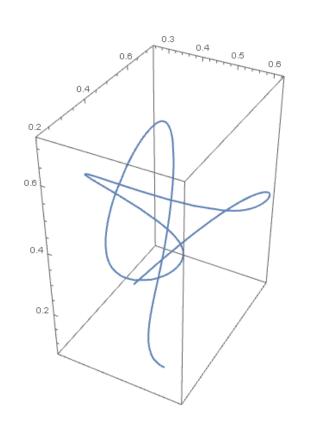
不同的度

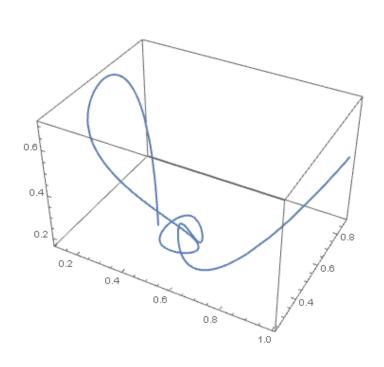


2020/11/17 第10部分 B样条曲线 第40页



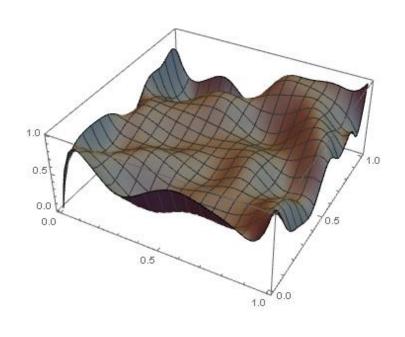
3D空间的B样条曲线







B样条曲面



B样条函数

