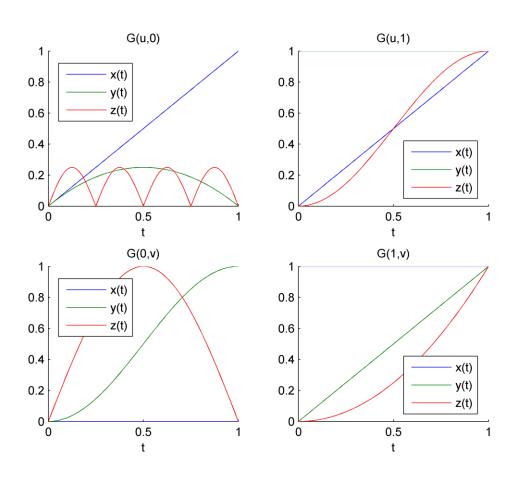
polysurf

-a bilinear surface based on bleding of 4 polylines implemented in MATLAB®

Date: 10/2016

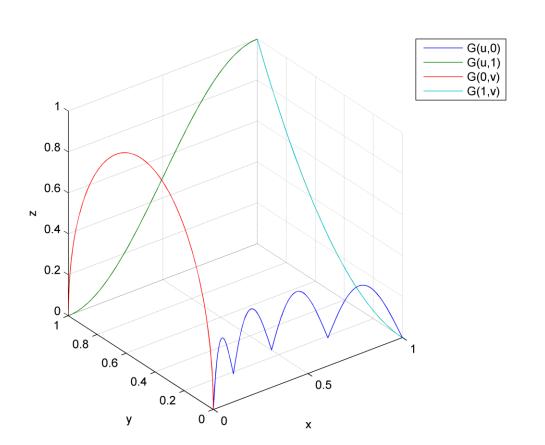
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Step 1 – Define surface boundary functions

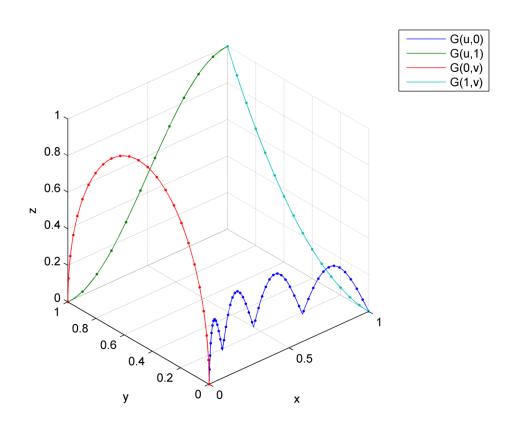


```
% G(u,0) -- parabolically twisted abs. sine
Gu0 = \{ @(t) t; ... \}
        @(t) -4*.25*t.*(t-1); ...
        Q(t) abs(.25*sin(4*pi*t)) ;
% G(u,1) -- squared quarter sine
Gu1 = \{ @(t) t; ... \}
        @(t) ones(size(t)); ...
        Q(t) \sin(pi/2*t).^2;
% G(0,v) -- circular arc
G0v = \{ @(t) zeros(size(t)); \dots \}
        @(t) (1/2)*(1-\cos(pi*t)); ...
        @(t) sin(pi*t) };
% G(1,v) -- parabolic
G1v = \{ @(t) ones(size(t)); \dots \}
        @(t) t; ...
        @(t) t.^2 };
```

Step 1 – View surface boundary functions

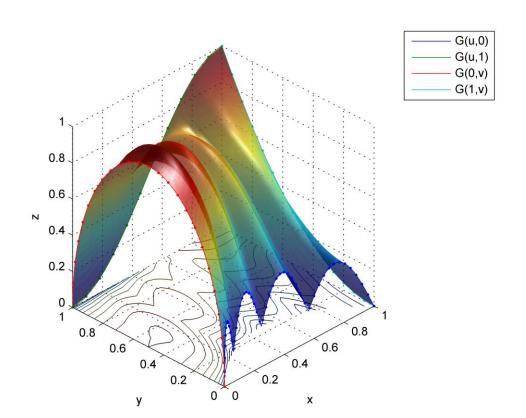


Step 2 – Generate polylines by sampling



```
t1 = linspace(0, 1, 50);
t2 = linspace(0,1, 12);
t3 = linspace(0, 1, 25);
t4 = linspace(0, 1, 16);
% Store sampled boundary functions into a 4-cell array
P = cell(1,4);
P\{1\} = [Gu0\{1\}(t1); Gu0\{2\}(t1); Gu0\{3\}(t1)]; % G(u,0)
P{2} = [Gu1{1}(t2); Gu1{2}(t2); Gu1{3}(t2)]; % G(u,1)
P{3} = [G0v{1}(t3); G0v{2}(t3); G0v{3}(t3)]; % G(0,v)
P{4} = [G1v{1}(t4); G1v{2}(t4); G1v{3}(t4)]; % G(1,v)
% To view the content in P
% P{1},P{2},P{3},P{4}
% Output the individual polylines in the 3-d view
hold on
for k=1:4
    plot3(P\{k\}(1,:),P\{k\}(2,:),P\{k\}(3,:),'::',...
        'Color', get (ph(k), 'Color'))
end
hold off
```

Step 3 – Generate bilinear surface



```
surfu = 50;
surfv = 50;
disp('Generating surface ...')
[Gx,Gy,Gz] = polysurf(P,surfu,surfv);
hold on
% plot3(Gx,Gy,Gz,'.')
sh = surf(Gx, Gy, Gz);
set(sh,'linestyle','none','facealpha',.75)
hold off
axis equal
% add some shading
lighting phong
light
```