

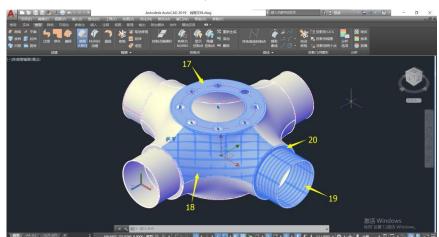
COMPUTER GRAPHICS

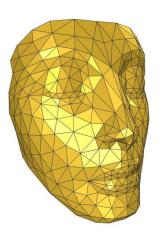
第十一章参数曲面

陈中贵 厦门大学信息学院 http://graphics.xmu.edu.cn

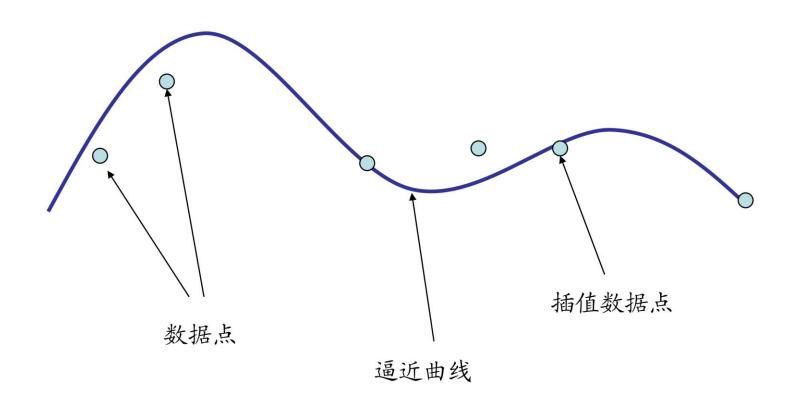
不止平面

- □直到现在为止我们一直是应用平面元素进行建模
 - 非常适合于图形系统硬件
 - 数学上相当简单
 - 但世界并不只是由平面元素构成的
 - 精确建模需要用到曲线和曲面
 - -显示时通过用平面元素进行逼近





用曲线建模



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如何给出好的表示?

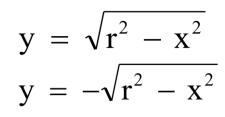
- □有许多方法表示曲线和曲面
- □我们需要一种方法,它具有性质
 - 稳定
 - 光滑
 - 容易求值
 - -是否一定要插值或者只是靠近数据?
 - -是否需要导数?

显式表示

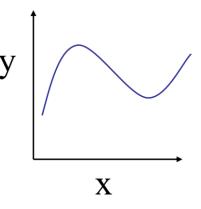
□二维空间中最熟悉的曲线形式为显式表示

$$y = f(x)$$

- -不能表示所有的曲线
- □直线的斜截式表示 y = mx + h
 - -不能表示竖直线
- □使用显式形式只能表示半圆:



这里, $0 \le |x| \le r$



显式表示

□三维空间中,曲线显式表示形式需要两个因变量 y = f(x), z = g(x)

□曲面表示需要两个自变量

$$z = f(x,y)$$

- □同样地,不能表示所有的曲线或曲面
- 方程y = ax + b, z = cx + d表示三维直线,但不能表示x为常数平面上的直线
 - 方程z = f(x,y)不能表示整球面

隐式表示

□隐式曲线是二元函数的零点集

$$f(x,y) = 0$$

- □ 更稳定,能表示任意的直线和圆
 - 直线: ax + by + c = 0
 - $\mathbb{B}: x^2 + y^2 r^2 = 0$
 - 三元函数的零点集f(x,y,z) = 0定义一张曲面
 - 平面: ax + by + cz + d = 0
 - 球面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 r^2 = 0$
 - 三维曲线可表示为曲面交线f(x,y,z)=g(x,y,z)=0

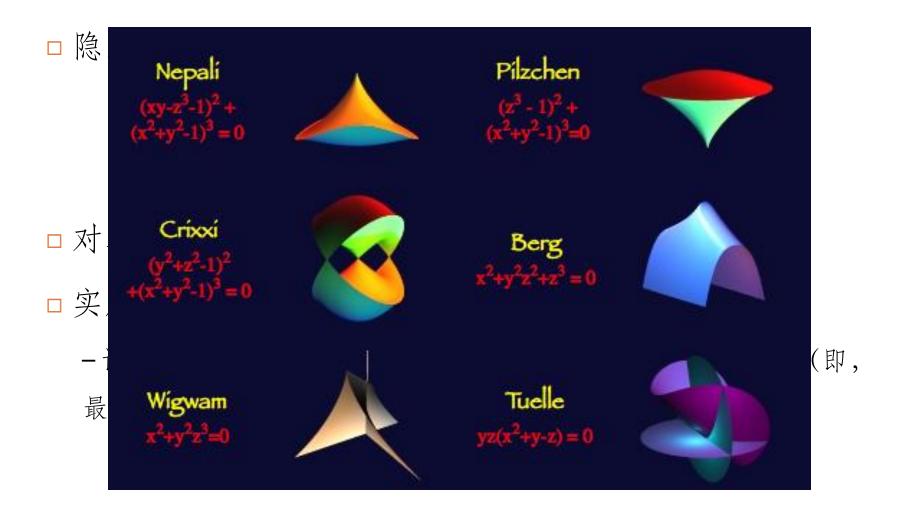
代数曲面

□隐式表示中的函数f是3个变量的多项式之和

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} c_{ijk} x^{i} y^{j} z^{k} = 0$$

- □对二次曲面, $0 \le i + j + k \le 2$ 最多10项
- □实用的曲面,如球面、圆柱面和圆锥面都是二次曲面 一计算光线与二次曲面的交点,可以简化为求解一个二次方程(即,最多产生2个交点)

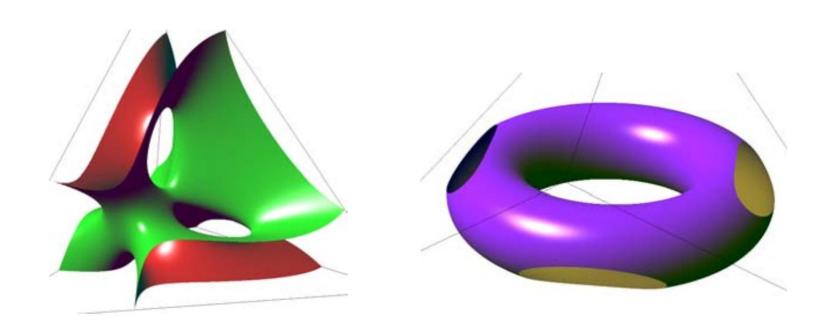
代数曲面



a

分片代数曲面

- □ 具有更强的造型能力,每片的次数较低
- □容易构造复杂形体
- □与代数曲面一样, 具有多分支性



参数曲线

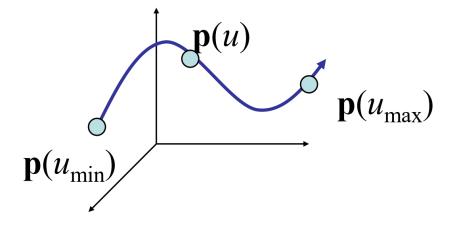
□每个空间变量具有单独的方程

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(u)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(u)$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}(u)$$

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = [\mathbf{x}(u), \mathbf{y}(u), \mathbf{z}(u)]^T$$



□对于 $u_{\min} \le u \le u_{\max}$,可以得到二维或三维空间中的一条曲线 -在二维和三维空间中形式一致

函数选取

- □通常我们可以选择出"好"的函数
 - -对给定的空间曲线,表示它的函数是不唯一的
 - 逼近或插值已知数据
 - -函数容易求值
 - -函数容易求导
 - 计算法向
 - 连接曲线段
 - -函数是光滑的

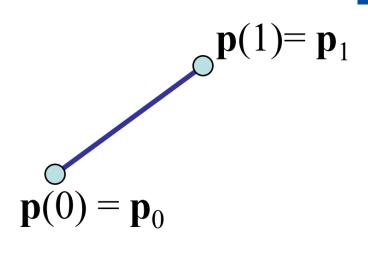
参数直线

- □可以把参数u规范化到区间[0,1]内
- □连接两点 \mathbf{p}_0 和 \mathbf{p}_1 的直线

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = (1-u) \mathbf{p}_0 + u \mathbf{p}_1$$

 \square 起点为 \mathbf{p}_0 ,方向为 \mathbf{d} 的射线

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = \mathbf{p}_0 + u \, \mathbf{d}$$



$$\mathbf{p}(1) = \mathbf{p}_0 + \mathbf{d}$$

$$\mathbf{p}(0) = \mathbf{p}_0$$

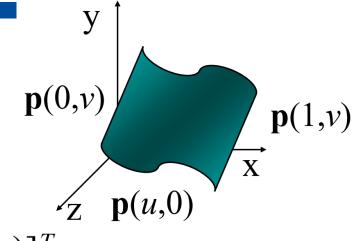
参数曲面

□曲面需要2个参数

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(u, v)$$

$$y = y(u,v)$$

$$z = z(u,v)$$



$$\mathbf{p}(u,v) = [\mathbf{x}(u,v), \mathbf{y}(u,v), \mathbf{z}(u,v)]^T$$

- □希望与曲线具有同样的性质
 - 光滑
 - 可导
 - 容易求值

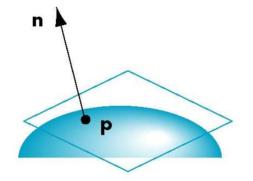
法向

□对u和v求偏导可计算出在任意点p处的法向

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u,v)}{\partial u} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial \mathbf{x}(u,v)/\partial u \\ \partial \mathbf{y}(u,v)/\partial u \\ \partial \mathbf{z}(u,v)/\partial u \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u,v)}{\partial v} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial \mathbf{x}(u,v)/\partial v \\ \partial \mathbf{y}(u,v)/\partial v \\ \partial \mathbf{z}(u,v)/\partial v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u, v)}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u, v)}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}(u,v)}{\partial v} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial x(u,v)/\partial v \\ \partial y(u,v)/\partial v \\ \partial z(u,v)/\partial v \end{bmatrix}$$



参数平面

• 点向式

$$\mathbf{p}(u, v) = \mathbf{p}_0 + u \mathbf{q} + v \mathbf{r}$$

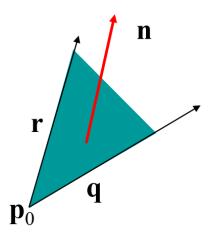
• 法向

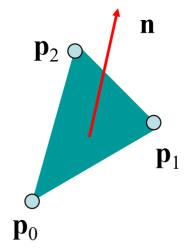
$$n = q \times r$$

• 三点式

$$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_0$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_0$$





参数球面

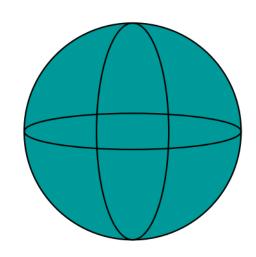
$$x(\theta, \phi) = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$y(\theta, \phi) = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z(\theta, \phi) = r \cos \phi$$

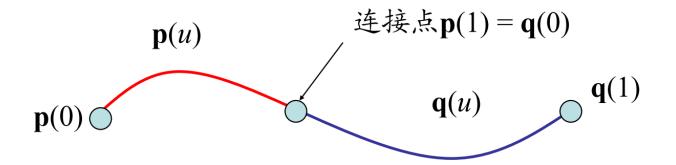
$$0 \le \theta \le 360^{\circ}, 0 \le \phi \le 180^{\circ}$$

- θ=常数: 经线圆
- ◆ ◆ = 常数: 纬线圆
- 法向: n=p



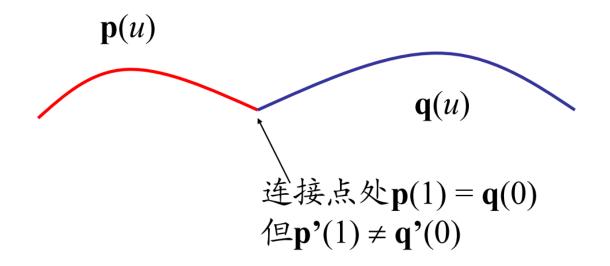
曲线段

- 口在对u进行规范化后,每条曲线都可以写为 $p(u) = [x(u), y(u), z(u)]^{T}, 0 \le u \le 1$
- □ 在经典的数值方法中我们通常是设计单条的整体曲线
- □在计算机图形学和CAD中,通常倾向于设计一些彼此相连 的短曲线段



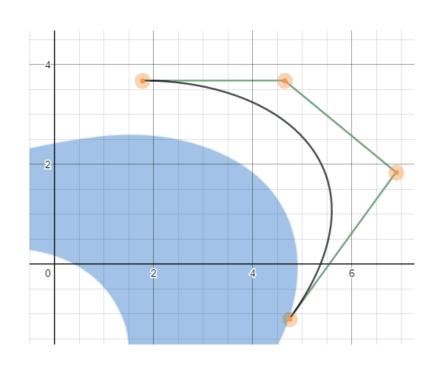
为什么采用多项式

- □容易求值
- □处处连续而且光滑
 - 在连接点需要考虑连续性和光滑的阶数



贝塞尔曲线的由来 (1962年)



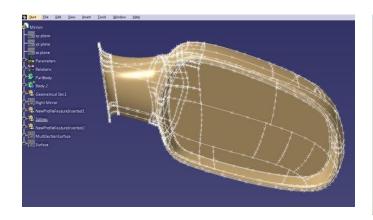


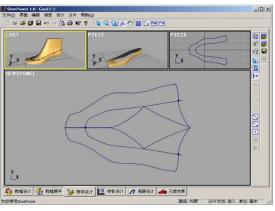


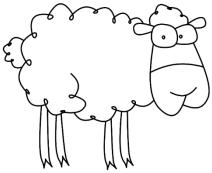
Pierre Étienne Bézier (1910-1999)

应用范围

- □汽车、飞机、船舶设计与制造
- □其他制造业、医疗卫生
- □ 矢量绘图软件: 如Photoshop, Illustrator...
- □ 计算机图形学、计算机动画...
-







$$\boldsymbol{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i \boldsymbol{P}_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i}$$

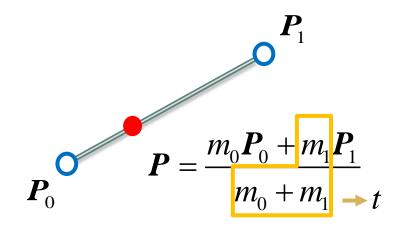
$$\boldsymbol{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i \boldsymbol{P}_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i} \boldsymbol{P}_0$$

$$P = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i P_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i}$$
 P_0
 $P = \frac{m_0 P_0 + m_1 P_1}{m_0 + m_1}$

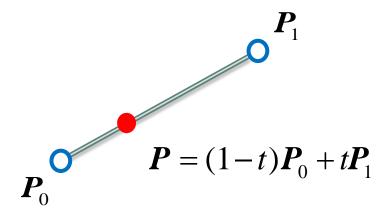
$$\boldsymbol{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i \boldsymbol{P}_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i}$$

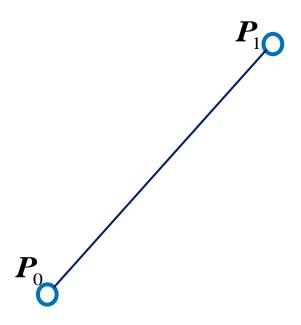
$$\mathbf{P}_{0} = \frac{m_{0}\mathbf{P}_{0} + m_{1}\mathbf{P}_{1}}{m_{0} + m_{1}}$$

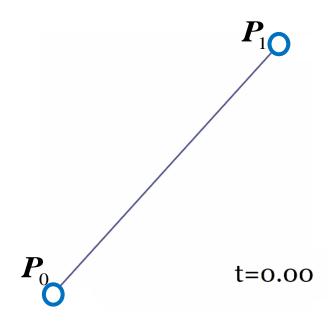
$$\boldsymbol{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i \boldsymbol{P}_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i}$$



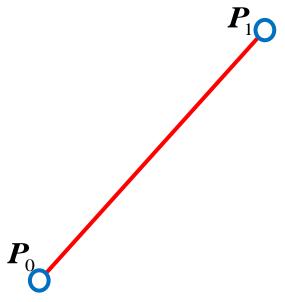
$$oldsymbol{P} = rac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^n m_i oldsymbol{P}_i}{\displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^n m_i}$$







$$P(t) = (1-t)P_0 + tP_1, t \in [0,1], P_i \in \mathbb{R}^2, i = 0,1.$$



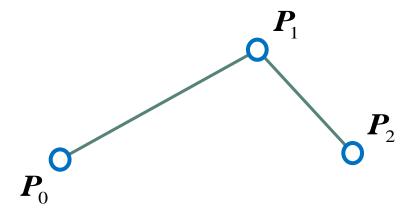
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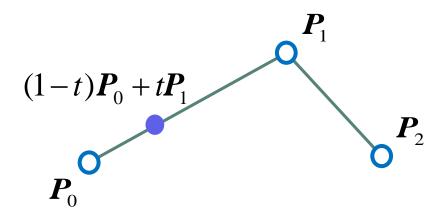
控制顶点: P_0 , P_1

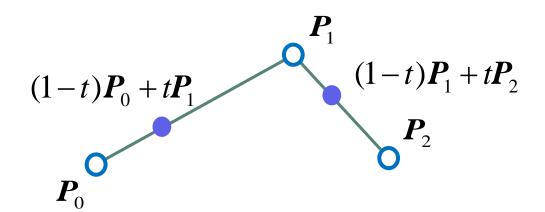
控制多边形: P_0P_1

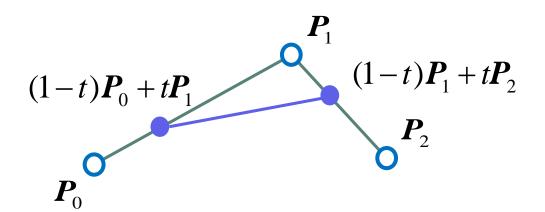
一次Bernstein基函数: (1-t), t

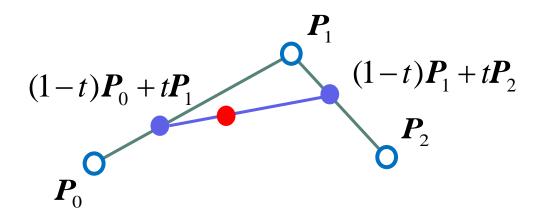


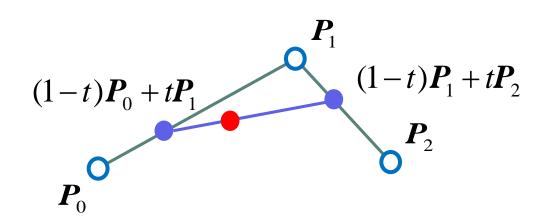


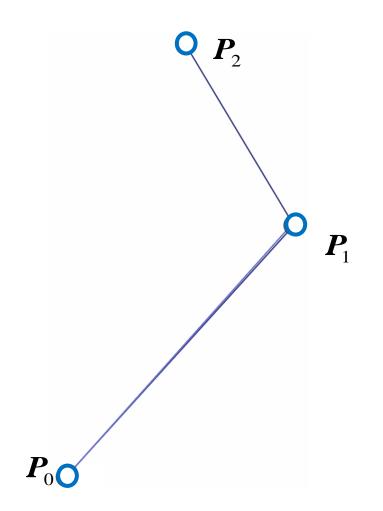


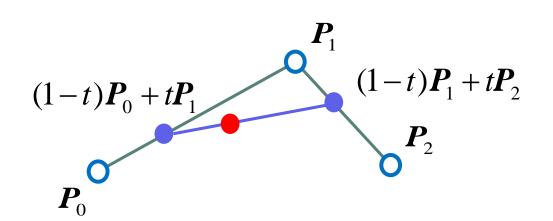


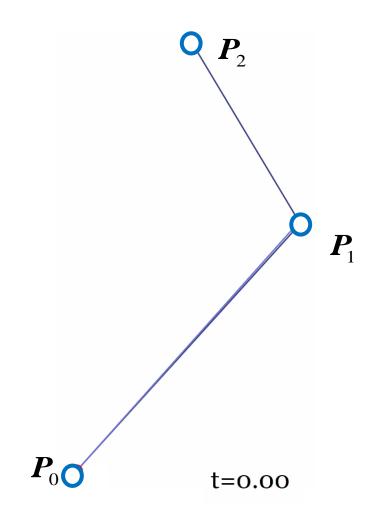






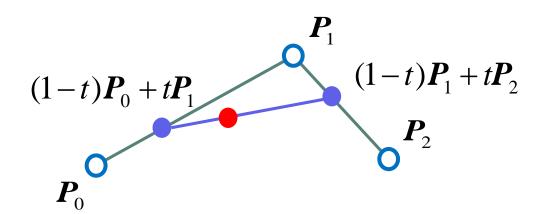


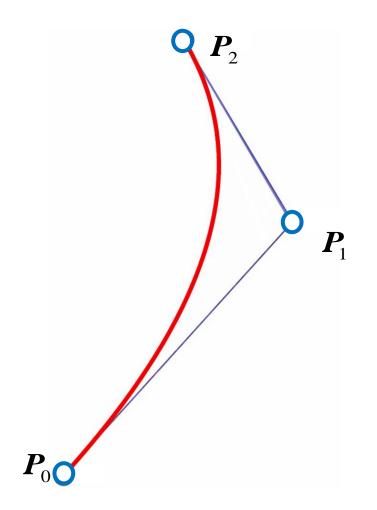




$$P(t) = (1-t)^2 P_0 + 2t(1-t)P_1 + t^2 P_2,$$

 $t \in [0,1], P_i \in \mathbb{R}^2, i = 0,1,2.$





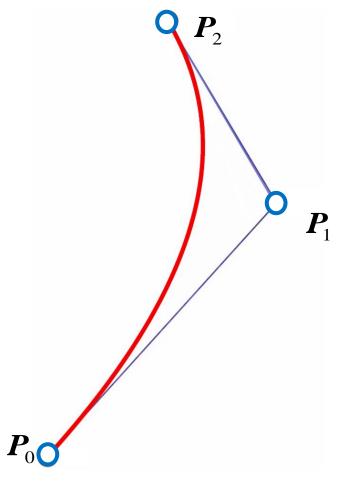
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控制顶点: P_0 , P_1 , P_2

控制多边形: $P_0P_1P_2$

二次Bernstein基函数: $(1-t)^2$, 2t(1-t), t^2



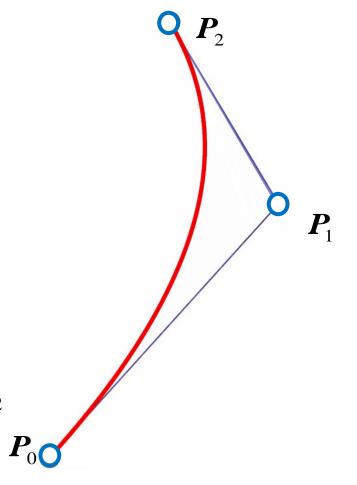
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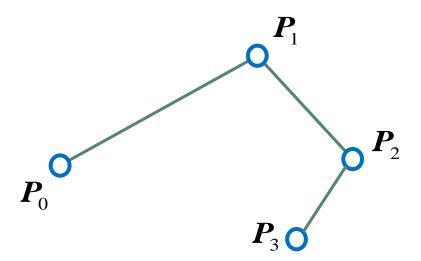
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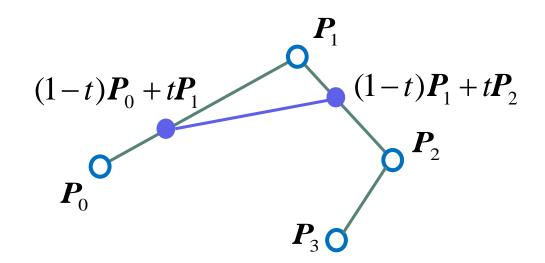
控制顶点: P_0 , P_1 , P_2

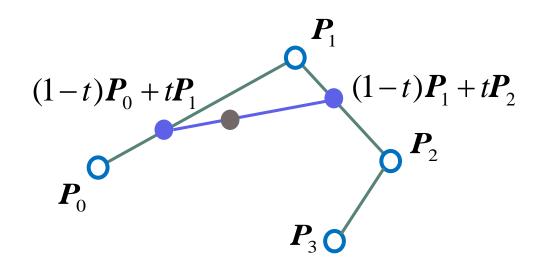
控制多边形: $P_0P_1P_2$

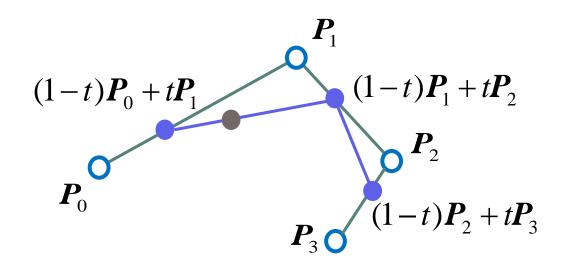
二次Bernstein基函数: $(1-t)^2$, 2t(1-t), t^2

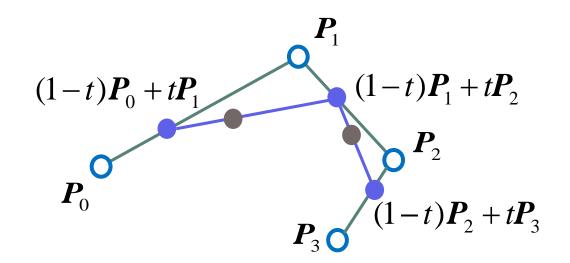


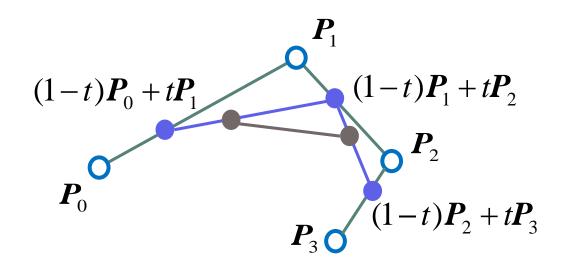


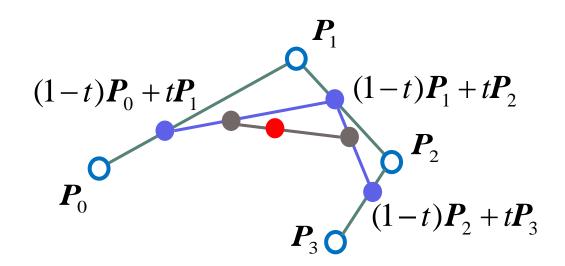


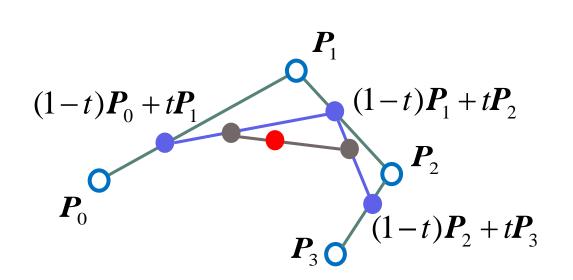


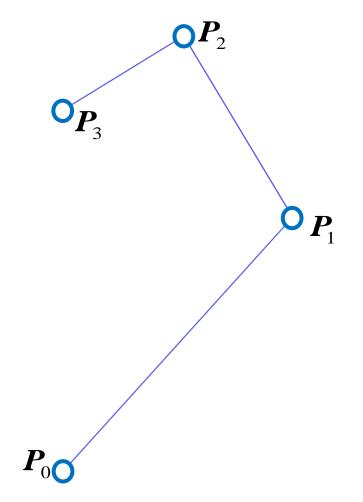








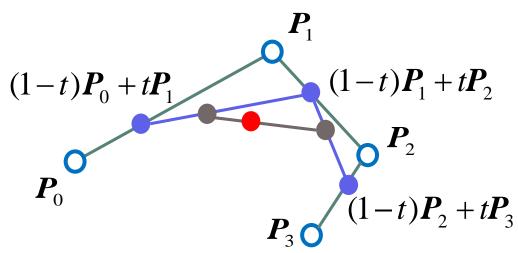


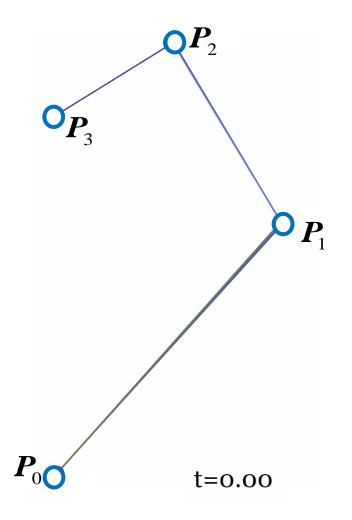


$$P(t) = (1-t)^{3} P_{0} + 3t(1-t)^{2} P_{1}$$

$$+ 3t^{2} (1-t) P_{2} + t^{3} P_{3},$$

$$t \in [0,1], P_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, i = 0,1,2,3.$$





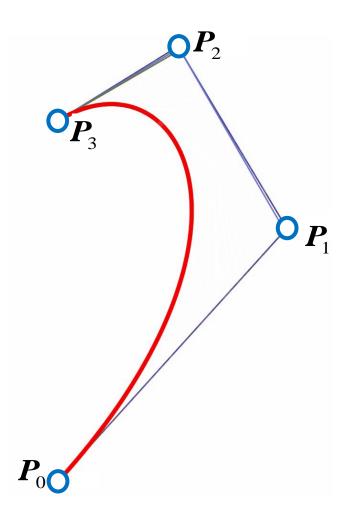
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$$+ 3t^{2}(1-t)\mathbf{P}_{2} + t^{3}\mathbf{P}_{3},$$
$$t \in [0,1], \mathbf{P}_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, i = 0,1,2,3.$$

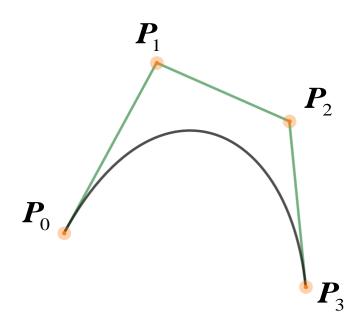
控制顶点: P_0 , P_1 , P_2 , P_3

控制多边形: $P_0P_1P_2P_3$

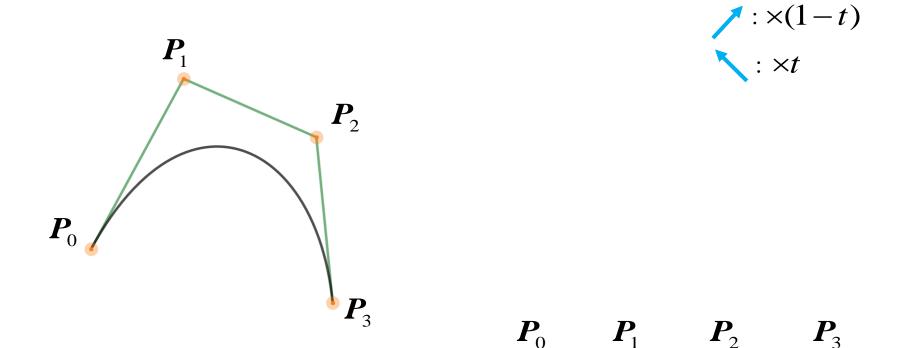
三次Bernstein基函数:

$$(1-t)^3$$
, $3t(1-t)^2$, $3t^2(1-t)$, t^3

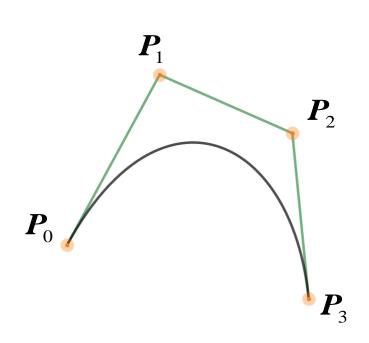




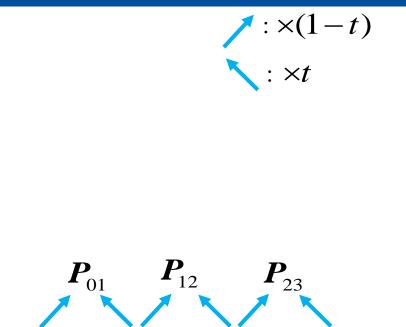
$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} C_n^i (1-t)^{3-i} \mathbf{t}^i \mathbf{P}_i, t \in [0,1]$$

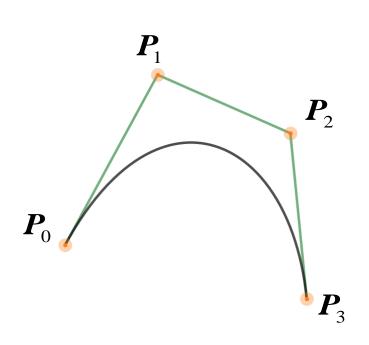


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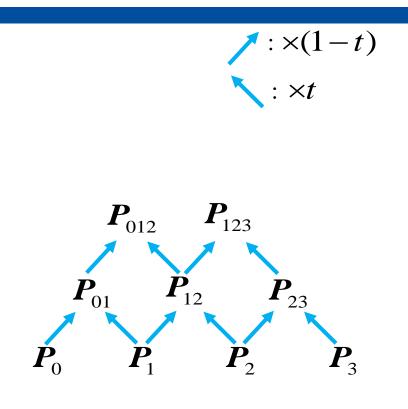


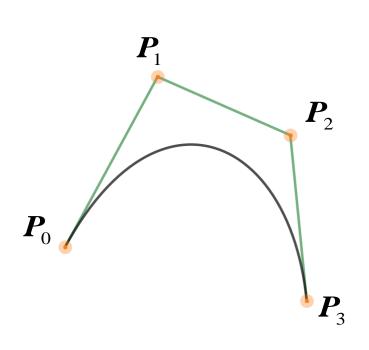
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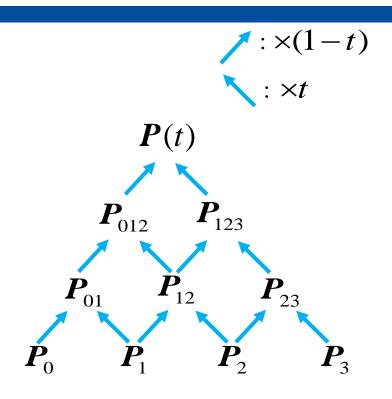


$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} C_n^i (1-t)^{3-i} \mathbf{t}^i \mathbf{P}_i, t \in [0,1]$$





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de Casteljau 算法

Bézier曲线

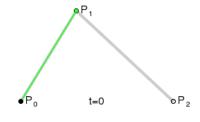
□定义

■n次Bernstein多项式

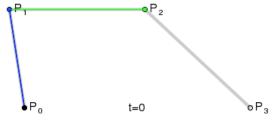
$$b_{i,n} = {n \choose i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i}, i = 0,1,...,n$$

■(n+1)个控制顶点定义n次Bezier曲线

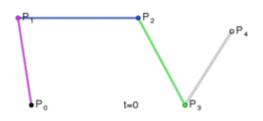
$$\boldsymbol{p}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \boldsymbol{p}_{i} b_{i,n}(t)$$



Quadratic



Cubic



Quartic

Bernstein多项式性质

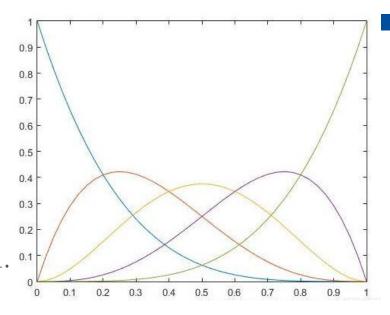
对于 $t \in [0,1]$,Bernstein基函数有以下性质:

1. 非负性.

$$B_i^n(t) \ge 0, t \in [0, 1].$$

2. 单位分解性.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^n(t) = [t + (1-t)]^n \equiv 1.$$



3. 端点性质.在端点t=0和t=1,分别只有一个Bernstein基函数取值为1,其余为0,即

$$B_i^n(0) = egin{cases} 1, & i = 0, \ 0, & i
eq 0, \end{cases}, \qquad B_i^n(1) = egin{cases} 1, & i = n, \ 0, & i
eq n. \end{cases}$$

4. 对称性.从图像上看,第 i 个和第 n-i 个Bernstein基函数关于 $t=\frac{1}{2}$ 对称,即

$$B_i^n(t) = B_{n-i}^n(1-t), i = 0, 1, ..., n.$$

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Bézier曲线性质

■端点位置:

$$\mathbf{p}(0) = \mathbf{p}_0$$
$$\mathbf{p}(1) = \mathbf{p}_3$$

■端点导数:

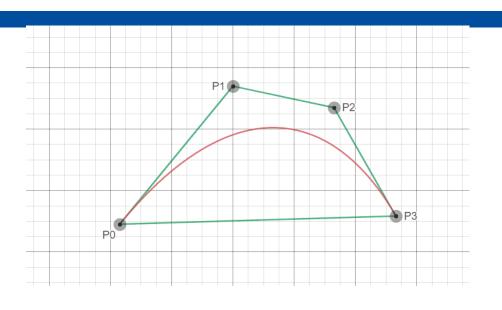
$$\mathbf{p}'(0) = 3(\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_0)$$

$$\mathbf{p}'(1) = 3(\mathbf{p}_3 - \mathbf{p}_2)$$

■保凸性质:

曲线包含在控制点形成的凸包内

- ■仿射变换不变性
- ■变差缩减性质



Bézier曲线性质

■端点位置:

$$\mathbf{p}(0) = \mathbf{p}_0$$
$$\mathbf{p}(1) = \mathbf{p}_3$$

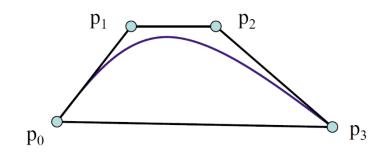
■端点导数:

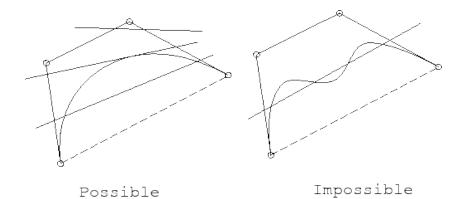
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Bézier曲线与一般多项式曲线

• Bézier 曲线方程:

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = (1-u)^3 \mathbf{p}_0 + 3u(1-u)^2 \mathbf{p}_1 + 3u^2 (1-u) \mathbf{p}_2 + u^3 \mathbf{p}_3$$

•比较:一般多项式曲线

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = \mathbf{c}_0 + u\mathbf{c}_1 + u^2\mathbf{c}_2 + u^3\mathbf{c}_3$$

• 转换矩阵

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = \begin{bmatrix} (1-u)^3 & 3u(1-u)^2 & 3u^2(1-u) & u^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_0 \\ \mathbf{p}_1 \\ \mathbf{p}_2 \\ \mathbf{p}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bézier曲线与一般多项式曲线

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•比较:一般多项式曲线

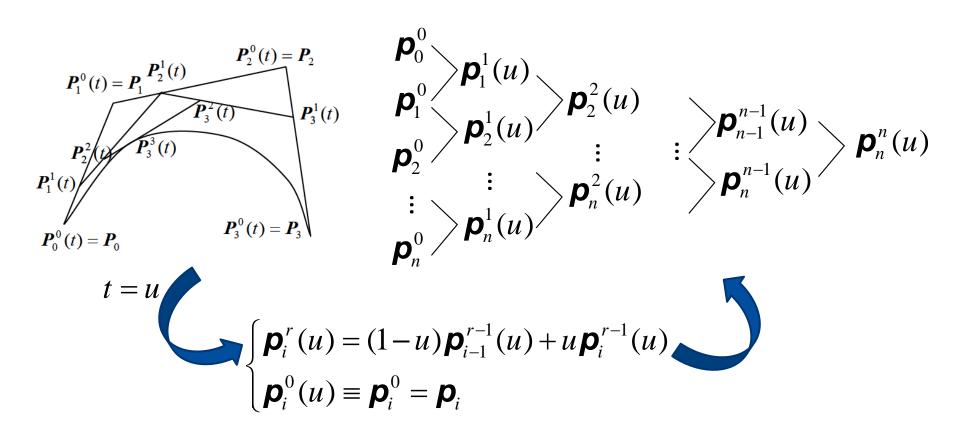
$$\mathbf{p}(u) = \mathbf{c}_0 + u\mathbf{c}_1 + u^2\mathbf{c}_2 + u^3\mathbf{c}_3$$

• 转换矩阵

$$p(u) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & u^2 & u^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

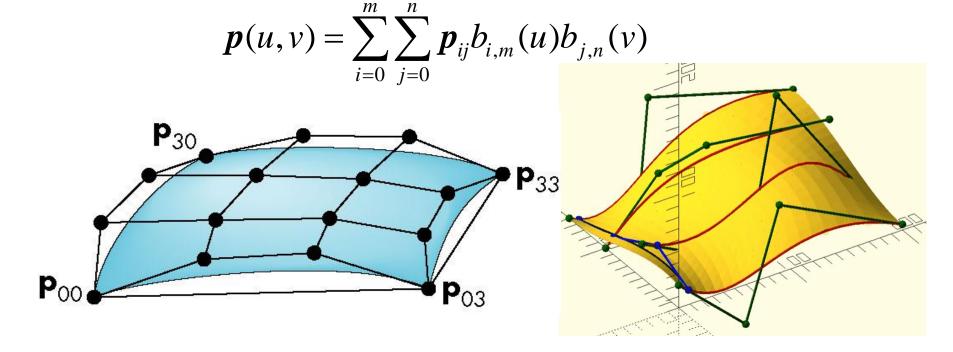
Bézier曲线

■ de Casteljau递归算法(作图定理)



Bézier曲面

- ■多项式曲面参数表达
- □由两个变量的Bernstein混合函数表示
- m×n次Bézier曲面需要(m+1)×(n+1)个控制顶点

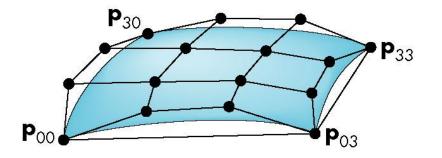


Bézier曲面片性质(以三次为例)

- □ 插值四个角点 \mathbf{p}_{00} 、 \mathbf{p}_{03} 、 \mathbf{p}_{30} 和 \mathbf{p}_{33}
- □ 在角点 \mathbf{p}_{00} 处,u和v方向的切向为:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial u}(0,0) = 3(\mathbf{p}_{10} - \mathbf{p}_{00}), \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{p}}{\partial v}(0,0) = 3(\mathbf{p}_{01} - \mathbf{p}_{00})$$

□曲面片完全包含在数据点形成的凸包内



Bézier曲线/曲面几何建模特点

- □优点
 - ■容易编程 (de Casteljau递归)
 - ■端点和切向插值特性
 - ■参数表达
 - ■直观
- □缺点
 - ■缺乏局部可控性
 - ■单条难以描述复杂形状,需拼接

