

# Modelagem Geométrica I

Rogers & Adams – Seções 4.1-4.4, 5.1-5.2, 5.8-5.8, 6.1, 6.11-6.12

Apostila – Capítulo 3

## Representação Implícita

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = R^2 = 4$$

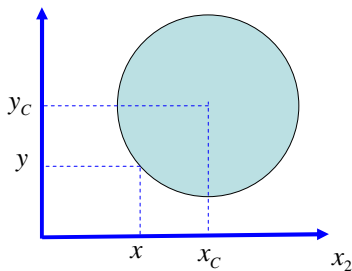
Possíveis inferências geométricas:

Perímetro:  $2\pi R$

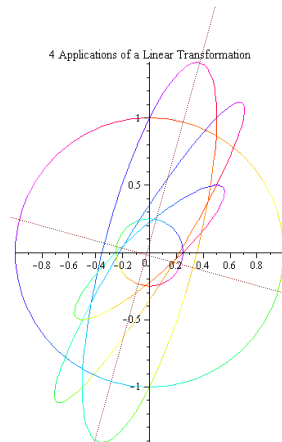
Área:  $\pi R^2$

Pertinência/Continência de um ponto:

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 \leq 4$$



# Funções Cônicas



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$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B/2 & D/2 \\ B/2 & C & E/2 \\ D/2 & E/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$P^t M P = 0$$

$$M\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

$$(M - \lambda I)\vec{v} = 0$$

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = 0$$

**Equação Característica**

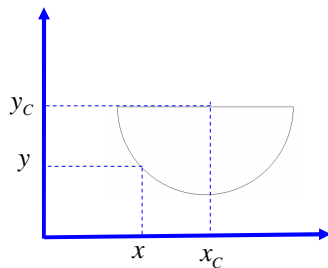
Para cada  $\lambda$  determina-se  $\vec{v}$

# Representação Explícita

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = R^2 = 4$$

Obtenção explícita de pares ordenados

$$x = x_c \pm \sqrt{R^2 - (y - y_c)^2}$$



Possíveis inferências geométricas:

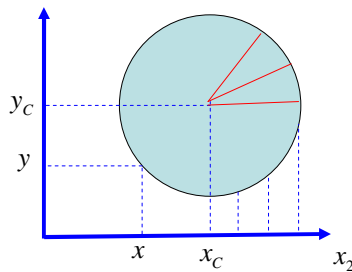
Perímetro:  $2\pi R$

Área:  $\pi R^2$

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## Representação Paramétrica

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = R^2 = 4$$



Pontos com coordenadas  $x$  ou  $y$  igualmente espaçados não implicam em distribuição uniforme (mesma variação angular) de amostras sobre a circunferência!



**Parametrizar** as coordenadas em termos do ângulo  $\theta$  de cada arco

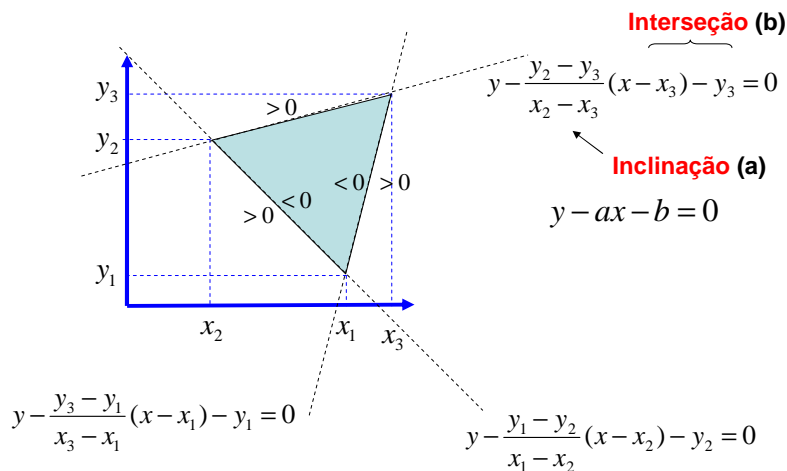
$$x = R \cos \theta$$

$$y = R \sin \theta$$

**Coordenadas Polares**

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## Representação Implícita



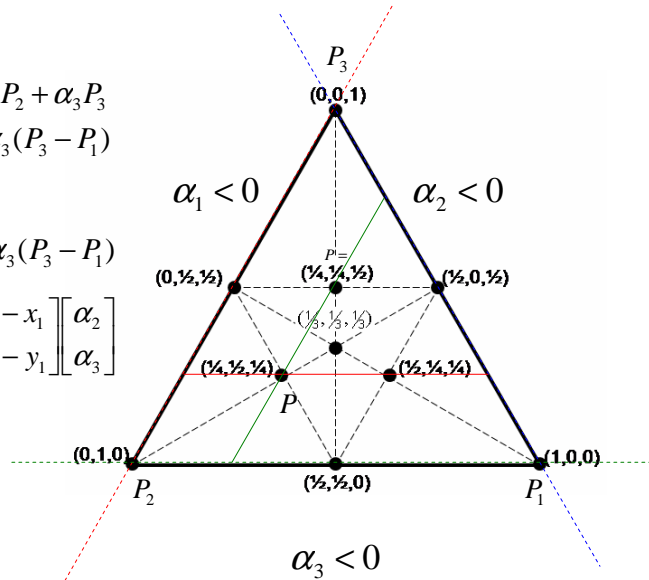
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## Representação Paramétrica

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2 + \alpha_3 P_3 \\
 &= (1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3) P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2 + \alpha_3 P_3 \\
 &= P_1 + \alpha_2 (P_2 - P_1) + \alpha_3 (P_3 - P_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

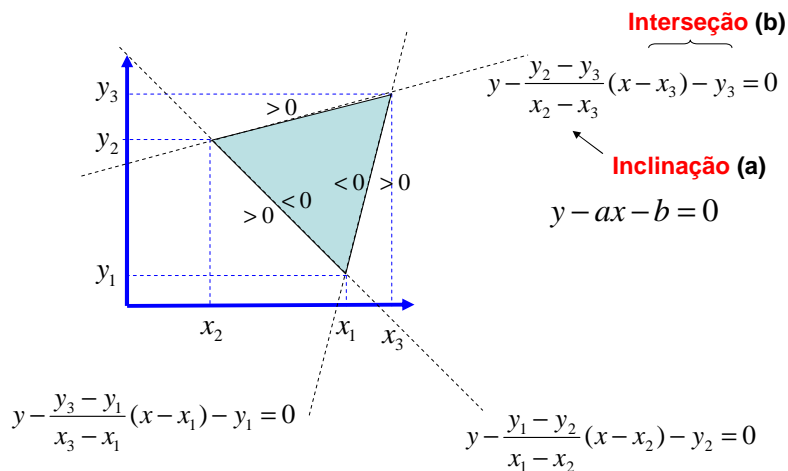
$$P - P_1 = \alpha_2 (P_2 - P_1) + \alpha_3 (P_3 - P_1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x - x_1 \\ y - y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 & y_3 - y_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



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## Representação Implícita

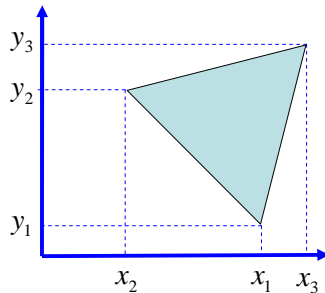


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## Representação Discreta

Sequência de pontos em coordenadas cartesianas

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_3, y_3), (x_2, y_2)$$



Possíveis inferências geométricas:

Comprimento do lado:  $\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_3 - x_1 \\ y_3 - y_1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_3 - x_1 \\ y_3 - y_1 \end{pmatrix}}$

Orientação no plano:  $Base = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 \end{pmatrix}; Altura = \begin{pmatrix} y_2 - y_1 \\ -(x_2 - x_1) \end{pmatrix}$

Pertinência/Continência de um ponto:

$$y - \frac{y_3 - y_1}{x_3 - x_1}(x - x_1) - y_1 \leq 0 \quad y - \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}(x - x_2) - y_2 \leq 0 \quad y - \frac{y_2 - y_3}{x_2 - x_3}(x - x_3) - y_3 \leq 0$$

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## Síntese

- Distintas formas para representar pontos no espaço
  - Coordenadas cartesianas
  - Coordenadas polares, esféricas, cilíndricas
  - Coordenadas afins, baricêntricas, convexas
- Distintas formas para especificar os pontos de um lugar geométrico
  - Sequência orientada de vértices
  - Funções
    - Paramétricas
    - Implícitas
    - Explícitas
- Distintos algoritmos de inferência geométrica
  - Propriedades de interesse para Computação Gráfica: **vetores-posição e vetores normais.**

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# Representações de um triângulo

Alternativas de Representação:

1. Sequência orientada:

$$P_0, P_1, P_2$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{(P_0 - P_2) \times (P_1 - P_0)}{|P_0 - P_2| |P_1 - P_0|}$$

2. Implícita

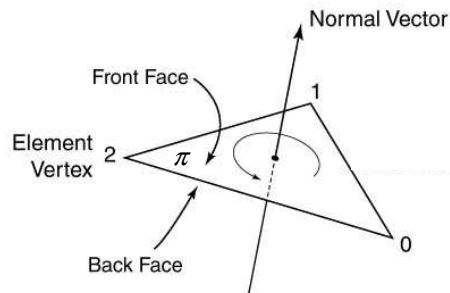
$$f = \vec{n} \cdot (P - P_2) = 0 \text{ e domínio de } x, y, z$$

$$\vec{n} = \nabla f$$

3. Paramétrica

$$P(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha P_0 + \beta P_1 + (1 - \alpha - \beta) P_2$$

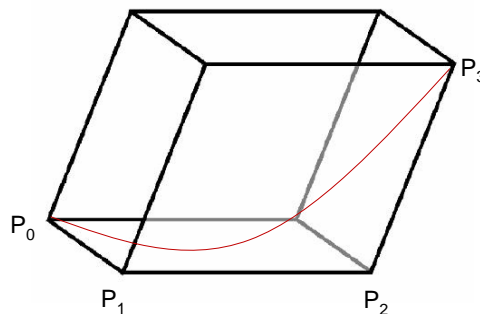
$$\vec{n} = \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial \alpha} \times \frac{\partial P}{\partial \beta}}{|\frac{\partial P}{\partial \alpha}| |\frac{\partial P}{\partial \beta}|}$$



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# Curvas de Bézier

Conceito Original: curvas  
fixas num paralelepípedo  
que controla a sua forma

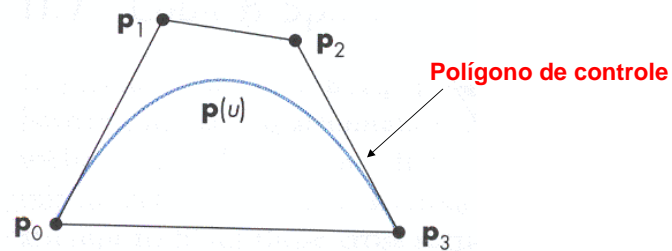


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# Curva de Bézier

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_i J_{n,i}(t) \quad J_{n,i}(t) = \binom{n}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i} \quad t \in [0,1]$$

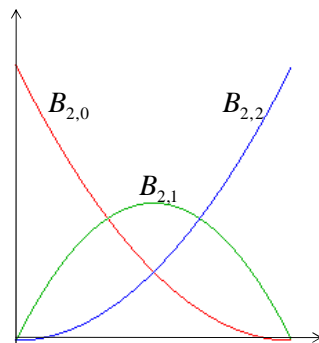
$$\sum J_{n,i}(t) = 1, J_{n,i}(t) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Combinação convexa de } P_i$$



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## Curvas de Bézier Quadráticas

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_i J_{2,i}(t) \quad J_{2,i}(t) = \binom{2}{i} t^i (1-t)^{2-i}$$



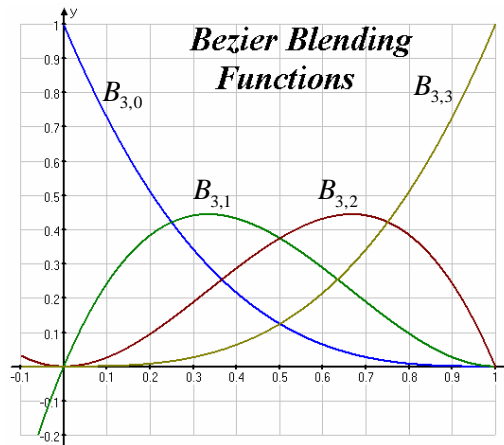
$$\begin{aligned} B_{2,0}(t) &= (1-t)^2 \\ B_{2,1}(t) &= 2t(1-t) \\ B_{2,2}(t) &= t^2 \end{aligned}$$

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## Curvas de Bézier Cúbicas

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_i J_{3,i}(t) \quad J_{3,i}(t) = \binom{3}{i} t^i (1-t)^{3-i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{3,0}(t) &= (1-t)^3 \\ B_{3,1}(t) &= 3t(1-t)^2 \\ B_{3,2}(t) &= 3t^2(1-t) \\ B_{3,3}(t) &= t^3 \end{aligned}$$



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## Outras Funções de Bernstein

<http://i33www.ira.uka.de/applets/mocca/html/noplugin/curves.html>

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## Propriedades

- É polinomial. Se a quantidade de pontos de controle é  $(n+1)$ , o grau do polinômio é  $n$ .
- Acompanha a forma do polígono de controle. Está no fecho convexo dos pontos de controle.
- Influência global de cada ponto de controle.
- Pontos extremos da curva e do polígono coincidem.
- Tangente nos pontos extremos coincidem com os segmentos extremos do polígono de controle.
- A curva não oscila mais que o polígono de controle.
- São invariantes sob transformações afins.

## Polígono de Controle e Fecho Convexo

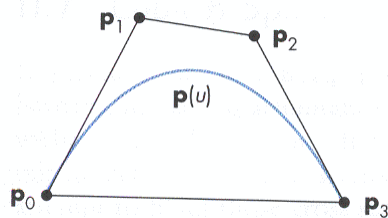
<http://i33www.ira.uka.de/applets/mocca/html/noplugin/RenderBezierC/AppRenderBezierC/index.html>

# Algoritmo de DeCasteljau

<http://www.cs.technion.ac.il/~cs234325/Applets/applets/bezier/GermanApplet.html>

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## Notação Matricial



Curva de Bézier Cúbica

$$P(t) = B_{3,0}(t) P_0 + B_{3,1}(t) P_1 + B_{3,2}(t) P_2 + B_{3,3}(t) P_3$$

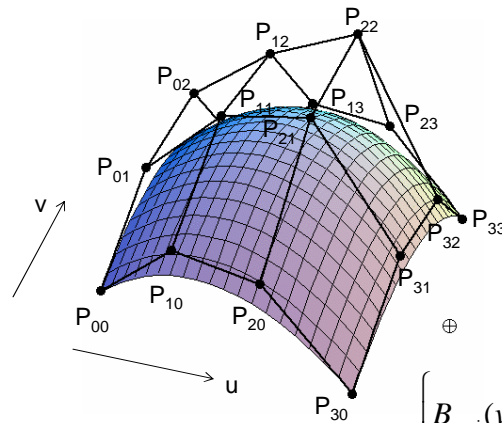
$$= (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3t(1-t)^2 P_1 + 3t^2(1-t) P_2 + t^3 P_3$$

$$= (1-3t+3t^2-t^3)P_0 + (3t-6t^2+3t^3) P_1 + (3t^2-3t^3) P_2 + t^3 P_3$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_0 & y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_0 & z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t^2 \\ t^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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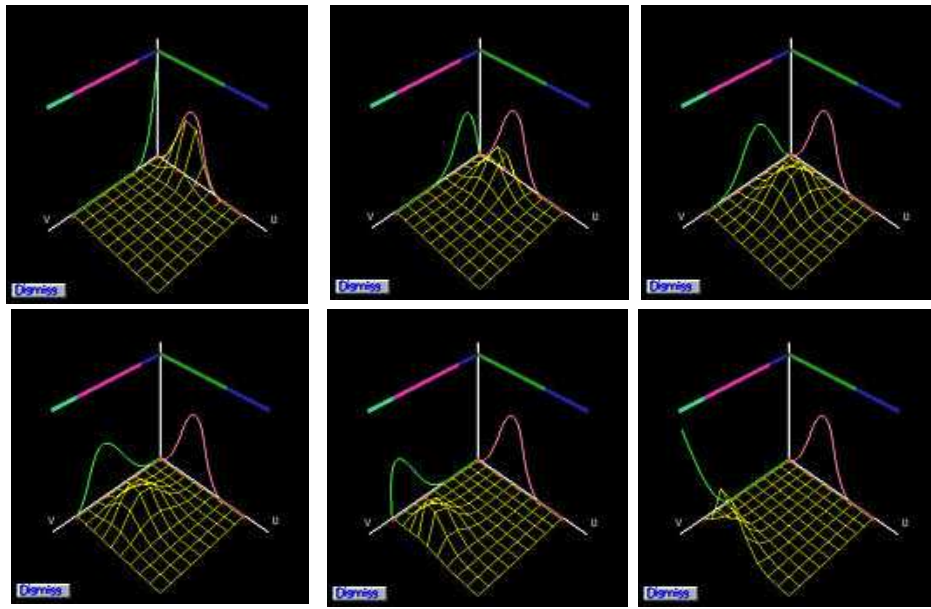
## Superfícies de Bézier



$$P(u,v) = \sum B_{m,j}(v) \left( \sum B_{n,i}(u) P_{ij} \right) \text{ onde } \begin{cases} B_{m,j}(v) = \binom{m}{j} v^j (1-v)^{m-j} \\ B_{n,i}(u) = \binom{n}{i} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} \end{cases}$$

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## Funções de Bernstein Bi-dimensionais

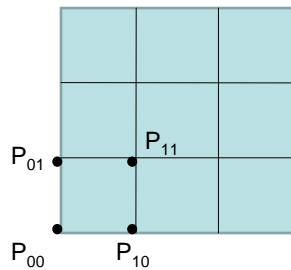


# Superfícies de Bézier Bicúbicas

<http://www.nbb.cornell.edu/neurobio/land/OldStudentProjects/cs490-96to97/anson/BezierPatchApplet/>

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# Superfícies de Bézier Bicúbicas



Pontos de controle na borda:  
p.ex.:  $P_{00}$ ,  $P_{01}$ ,  $P_{10}$

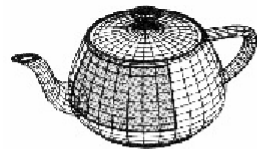
Vetores-tangente na borda  
p.ex.:  $3(P_{10} - P_{00})$ ,  $3(P_{01} - P_{00})$

Vetores-torsão (derivada mista)  
na borda  
p.ex.:  $9(P_{00} - P_{01} - P_{10} - P_{11})$

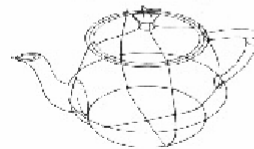
Se  $9(P_{00} - P_{01} - P_{10} - P_{11}) = 0$   
 $P_{00} - P_{01} - P_{10} = P_{11}$

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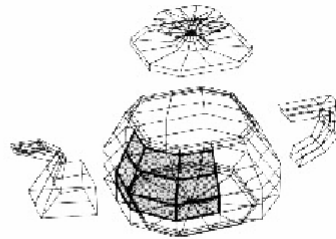
## Superfícies de Bézier Bule de Utah



single shaded patch



Patch edges

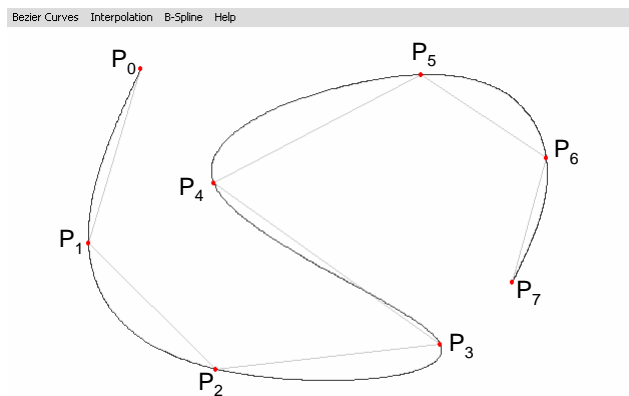


wireframe of the control points

<http://www.holmes3d.net/graphics/teapot/>

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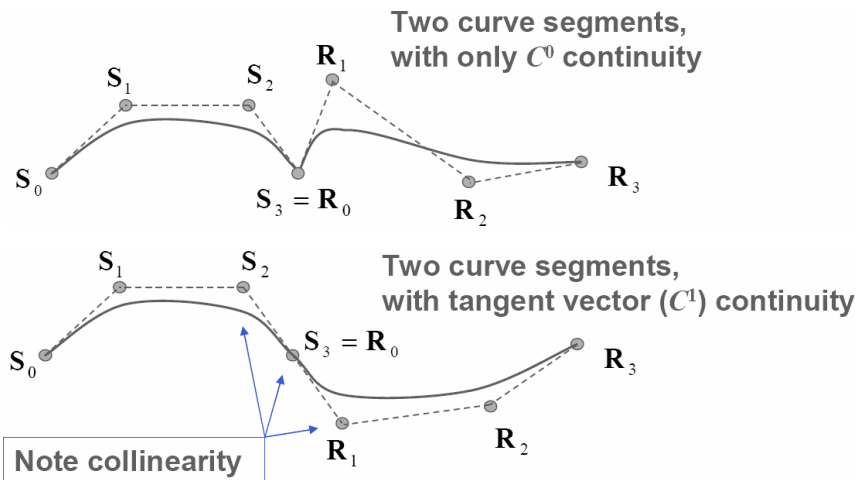
## Curvas de Bézier “Complexas”



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## Splines de Curvas de Bézier

### Concatenação de curvas S e R



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## Continuidade

Diferenciabilidade:

$C^0$ :  $S_3 = R_0$

$C^1$ : primeiras derivadas são iguais

$C^2$ : primeiras e segundas derivadas são iguais

$C^n$ : as primeiras n derivadas são iguais

**Continuidade Geométrica (Representação Paramétrica):**

$G^0$ :  $S_3(1) = R_0(0)$

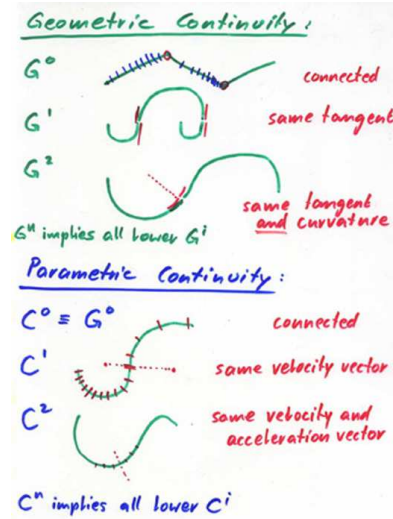
$G^1$ :  $\partial S(1)/\partial t_1 = k_1 \partial R(0)/\partial t_2$

$G^2$ :  $\partial S(1)/\partial t_1 = k_1 \partial R(0)/\partial t_2$ ;  $\partial^2 S(1)/\partial t_1^2 = k_2 \partial^2 R(0)/\partial t_2^2$

$G^n$ : as primeiras n derivadas são iguais

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# Continuidade



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$$\gamma(t) = (t, t^2), t \in [0,1]$$

$$\eta(t) = (2t+1, t^3 + 4t + 1), t \in [0,1]$$

$$\gamma(1) = \eta(0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma(1)}{\partial t} = (1, 2(1)) = (1, 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta(0)}{\partial t} = (2, 3(0)^2 + 4) = (2, 4)$$

$$\gamma(t) = (t^2 - 2t + 2, t^3 - 2t^2 + t), t \in [0,1]$$

$$\eta(t) = (t^2 + 1, t^3), t \in [0,1]$$

$$\gamma(1) = \eta(0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma(1)}{\partial t} = (2(1) - 2, 3(1)^2 - 4(1) + 1) = (0, 0)$$

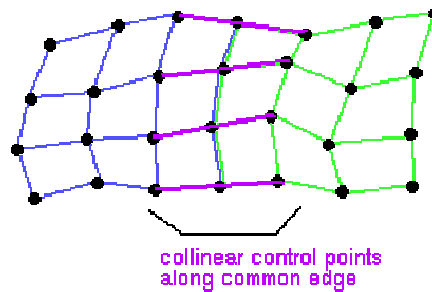
$$\frac{\partial \eta(0)}{\partial t} = (2(0), 3(0)^2) = (0, 0)$$

# Continuidade

Continuidade Geométrica:

$$G^0: S(1, v_1) = R(0, v_2)$$

$$G^1: \partial S(1, v_1) / \partial v_1 = k_1 \partial R(0, v_2) / \partial v_2$$



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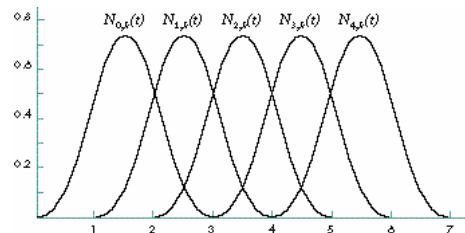
## Splines de Base (B-Splines)

- pontos de controle:  $m$
- ordem:  $k$  (grau:  $n=k-1$ )
- **vetor de nós**:  $\{t_0, t_1, t_2 \dots, t_{m+1+n}\}$
- $(m-n+1)$  "segmentos de curvas"

$$P(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n N_{i,k}(t) P_i$$

$$N_{i,1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}) \\ 0, & \text{em outros intervalos} \end{cases}$$

$$N_{i,k}(t) = \frac{(t - t_i) N_{i,k-1}(t)}{(t_{i+k-1} - t_i)} + \frac{(t_{i+k} - t) N_{i+1,k-1}(t)}{(t_{i+k} - t_{i+1})}$$



$n=2$   
3 segmentos

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## Funções de Base Constantes e Lineares

- **vetor de nós**:  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$N_{0,1}(t) = 1, t \in [0, 1)$$

$$N_{1,1}(t) = 1, t \in [1, 2)$$

$$N_{2,1}(t) = 1, t \in [2, 3)$$

$$N_{3,1}(t) = 1, t \in [3, 4)$$

$$N_{4,1}(t) = 1, t \in [4, 5)$$

$$N_{5,1}(t) = 1, t \in [5, 6)$$

$$N_{0,2}(t) = t, t \in [0, 1)$$

$$N_{0,2}(t) = (1-t), N_{1,2}(t) = (t-1), t \in [1, 2)$$

$$N_{1,2}(t) = (3-t), N_{2,2}(t) = (t-2), t \in [2, 3)$$

$$N_{2,2}(t) = (4-t), N_{3,2}(t) = (t-3), t \in [3, 4)$$

$$N_{3,2}(t) = (5-t), N_{4,2}(t) = (t-4), t \in [4, 5)$$

$$N_{4,2}(t) = (6-t), t \in [5, 6)$$

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## Funções de Base Quadráticas

➤vetor de nós:  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6\}$

$$N_{0,3}(t) = t^2, t \in [0,1)$$

$$N_{0,3}(t) = \frac{t}{2}(1-t) + \frac{3-t}{2}(t-1), N_{1,3}(t) = \frac{(t-1)^2}{2}, t \in [1,2)$$

$$N_{0,3}(t) = \frac{(3-t)^2}{2}, N_{1,3}(t) = \frac{(t-1)(3-t)}{2} + \frac{(4-t)(t-2)}{2}, N_{2,3}(t) = \frac{(t-2)^2}{2}, t \in [2,3)$$

$$N_{1,3}(t) = \frac{(4-t)^2}{2}, N_{2,3}(t) = \frac{(t-2)(4-t)}{2} + \frac{(5-t)(t-3)}{2}, N_{3,3}(t) = \frac{(t-3)^2}{2}, t \in [3,4)$$

$$N_{2,3}(t) = \frac{(5-t)^2}{2}, N_{3,3}(t) = \frac{(t-3)(5-t)}{2} + \frac{(6-t)(t-4)}{2}, t \in [4,5)$$

$$N_{3,3}(t) = \frac{(6-t)^2}{2}, t \in [5,6)$$

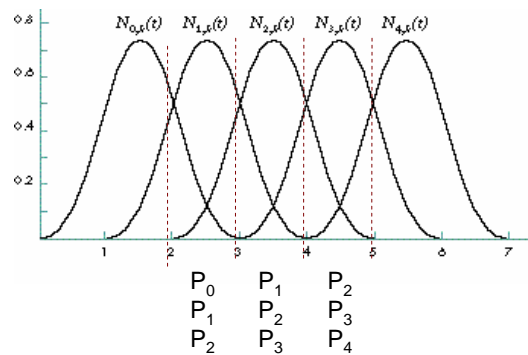
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## Exemplos de Funções de Base

<http://i33www.ira.uka.de/applets/mocca/html/hoplugin/BSplineBasis/AppBSplineBasis/index.html>

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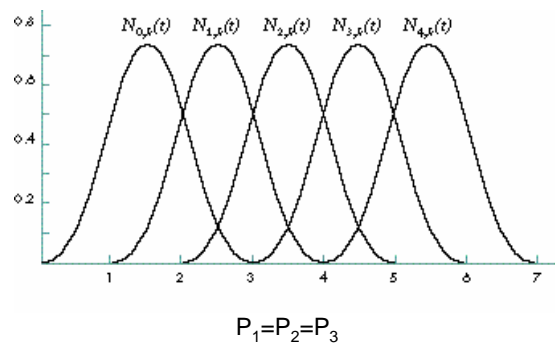
## Influência Local de Pontos de Controle



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## Multiplicidade de Pontos

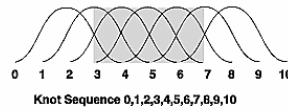
Interpolação da Curva: multiplicidade =  $n+1$



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## Influência de Vetor de Nós

*Spline de base uniforme*



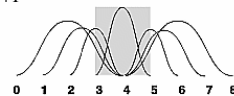
*Basis Functions*

$$N_{i,k}(t) = \frac{(t - t_i)N_{i,k-1}(t)}{(t_{i+k} - t_i)} + \frac{(t_{i+k+1} - t)N_{i+1,k-1}(t)}{(t_{i+k+1} - t_{i+1})}$$

0/0=0



*Example of a Curve*



*Basis Functions*

*Spline de base não-uniforme*



*Example of a Curve*

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## Propriedades de Splines de Base

- É polinomial. O grau do polinômio não depende da quantidade de pontos de controle.
- Acompanha a forma do polígono de controle. Está no **fecho convexo** dos pontos de controle de cada segmento de curva.
- **Influência local** de cada ponto de controle.
- A curva não oscila mais que o polígono de controle.
- São **invariantes sob transformações afins**.
- Multiplicidade  $m$  de um ponto “puxa” a curva para ele. Para  $m=k$ , curva interpola o ponto. Diferenciabilidade  $C^{n-1}$ .
- Multiplicidade  $m$  de nós altera a diferenciabilidade  $C^{k-m}$ .

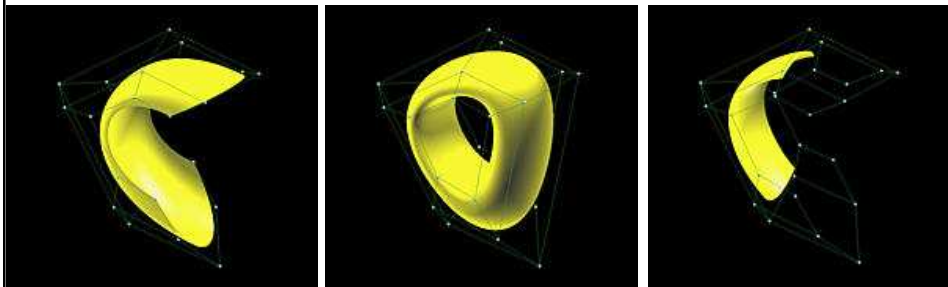
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# Exemplos

<http://i33www.ira.uka.de/applets/mocca/html/noplogin/IntBSpline/AppSubdivision/index.html>

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## Representação de Superfícies Superfícies de Base



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# Interface do OpenGL – Curvas de Bézier

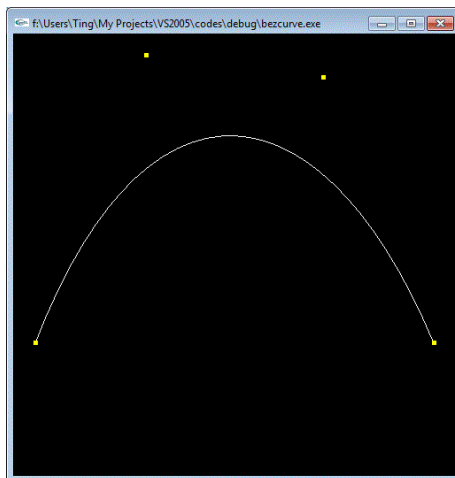
```
void init(void)
{
    glClearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glShadeModel(GL_FLAT);
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3,
            0.0, 1.0, 3, 4, &ctrlpoints[0][0]);
    glEnable(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3);
    glMapGrid1f(20,0.0,1.0);
}

void display(void)
{
    int i;

    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
    for (i = 0; i <= 30; i++)
        glEvalCoord1f((GLfloat) i/30.0);
    glEnd();
    /* The following code displays the control
       points as dots. */
    glPointSize(5.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    glBegin(GL_POINTS);
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        glVertex3fv(&ctrlpoints[i][0]);
    glEnd();
    glFlush();
}
```

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## Exemplo



```
GLfloat ctrlpoints[4][3] = {
    { -4.5, -4.0, 0.0},
    { -2.0, 4.5, 0.0},
    { 2.0, 4.0, 0.0},
    { 4.5, -2.0, 0.0}};
```

Code for file: <http://www.opengl.org/resources/code/samples/redbook/bezcurve.c>  
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## Interface do OpenGL – Superfícies de Bézier

```

void init(void)
{
    glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glMap2f(GL_MAP2_VERTEX_3, 0, 1,
            3, 4, 0, 1, 12, 4,
            &ctrlpoints[0][0][0]);
    glEnable(GL_MAP2_VERTEX_3);
    glMapGrid2f(20, 0.0, 1.0, 20, 0.0, 1.0);
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    glShadeModel(GL_FLAT);
}

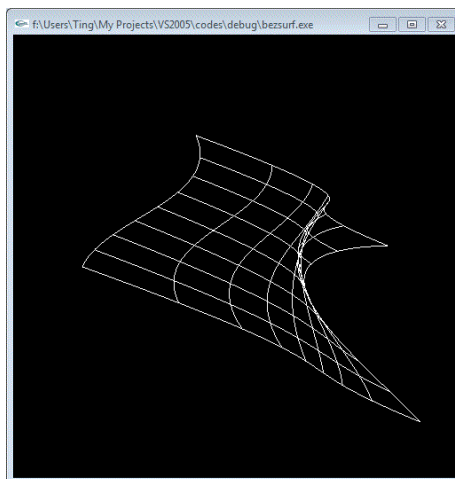
void display(void)
{
    int i, j;

    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT |
            GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    glPushMatrix ();
    glRotatef(85.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    for (j = 0; j <= 8; j++) {
        glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
        for (i = 0; i <= 30; i++)
            glVertex2f((GLfloat)i/30.0,
            (GLfloat)j/8.0);
        glEnd();
        glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
        for (i = 0; i <= 30; i++)
            glVertex2f((GLfloat)i/30.0,
            (GLfloat)j/8.0);
        glEnd();
    }
    glPopMatrix ();
    glFlush();
}

```

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## Exemplo



```

GLfloat ctrlpoints[4][4][3] = {
    { {-1.5, -1.5, 4.0},
      {-0.5, -1.5, 2.0},
      {0.5, -1.5, -1.0},
      {1.5, -1.5, 2.0}},
    { {-1.5, -0.5, 1.0},
      {-0.5, -0.5, 3.0},
      {0.5, -0.5, 0.0},
      {1.5, -0.5, -1.0}},
    { {-1.5, 0.5, 4.0},
      {-0.5, 0.5, 0.0},
      {0.5, 0.5, 3.0},
      {1.5, 0.5, 4.0}},
    { {-1.5, 1.5, -2.0},
      {-0.5, 1.5, -2.0},
      {0.5, 1.5, 0.0},
      {1.5, 1.5, -1.0}}
};

```

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Fonte: <http://www.opengl.org/resources/code/samples/redbook/bezsurf.c>

## Interface do OpenGL – Curvas B-Splines

```
void init(void)
{
    glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);

    theNurb = gluNewNurbsRenderer();

    gluNurbsProperty(theNurb, GLU_SAMPLING_
        _METHOD, GLU_PATH_LENGTH);
    gluNurbsProperty(theNurb,
        GLU_PARAMETRIC_TOLERANCE, 0.1);
    gluNurbsCallback(theNurb, GLU_ERROR,
        nurbsError);
}

void CALLBACK nurbsError(GLenum errorCode)
{
    const GLubyte *estring;

    estrings = gluErrorString(errorCode);
    fprintf (stderr, "Nurbs Error: %s\n", estrings);
    exit (0);
}

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```

```
void display(void)
{
    int i, j;

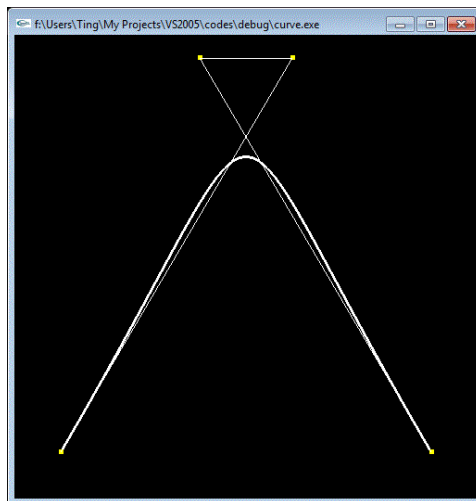
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT
        GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

    glLineWidth(3.0);
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
    gluBeginCurve(theNurb);
    gluNurbsCurve(theNurb,
        8, knots,
        3, &ctlpoints[0][0],
        4, GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3);
    gluEndCurve(theNurb);

    if (showPoints) {
        draw_control_polygon();
    }

    glFlush();
}
```

## Exemplo



```
GLfloat ctlpoints[4][3] = {
    { -4.0, -4.0, 0.0}, { 1.0, 4.5, 0.0},
    {-1.0, 4.5, 0.0}, {4.0, -4.0, 0.0}};
```

```
GLfloat knots[8] = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0,
    1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
```

## Interface do OpenGL – Superfícies B-Splines

```

GLUnurbsObj *theNurb;
void init(void)
{
    GLfloat mat_diffuse[] = { 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 1.0 };
    GLfloat mat_specular[] = { 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 };
    GLfloat mat_shininess[] = { 100.0 };

    glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, mat_diffuse);
    glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, mat_specular);
    glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT, GL_SHININESS, mat_shininess);
    glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
    glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
    glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
    glEnable(GL_AUTO_NORMAL);
    glEnable(GL_NORMALIZE);

    init_surface();

    theNurb = gluNewNurbsRenderer();
    gluNurbsProperty(theNurb, GLU_SAMPLING_TOLERANCE, 25.0);
    gluNurbsProperty(theNurb, GLU_DISPLAY_MODE, GLU_OUTLINE_POLYGON);
    gluNurbsCallback(theNurb, GLU_ERROR, IA725 - 18204 Error);
}
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void display(void)
{
    int i, j;

    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
    glPushMatrix();
    glRotatef(330.0, 1., 0., 0.);
    glScalef (0.5, 0.5, 0.5);

    gluBeginSurface(theNurb);
    gluNurbsSurface(theNurb, 8, knots, 8, knots, 4 * 3, 3, &ctlpoints[0][0][0], 4, 4, GL_MAP2_VERTEX_3);
    gluEndSurface(theNurb);

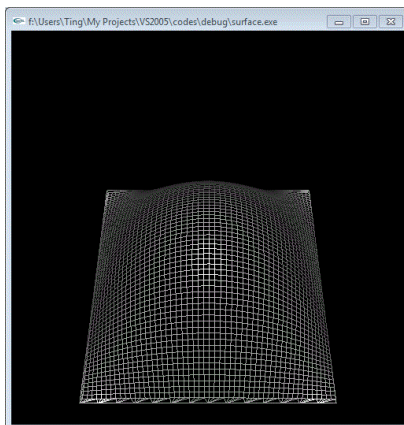
    glPopMatrix();
    glFlush();
}

void CALLBACK nurbsError(GLenum errorCode)
{
    const GLubyte *estring;

    estrings = gluErrorString(errorCode);
    fprintf (stderr, "Nurbs Error: %s\n", estrings);
    exit (0);
}

```

## Exemplo



```

GLfloat knots[8] = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
/*
 * Initializes the control points of the surface to a
 * small hill.
 * The control points range from -3 to +3 in x, y, and
 * z
 */
void init_surface(void)
{
    int u, v;
    for (u = 0; u < 4; u++) {
        for (v = 0; v < 4; v++) {
            ctlpoints[u][v][0] = 2.0*((GLfloat)u - 1.5);
            ctlpoints[u][v][1] = 2.0*((GLfloat)v - 1.5);

            if ( (u == 1 || u == 2) && (v == 1 || v == 2) )
                ctlpoints[u][v][2] = 3.0;
            else
                ctlpoints[u][v][2] = -3.0;
        }
    }
}

```

Code for file: <http://www.opengl.org/resources/code/samples/redbook/surface.c>

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