

Modelagem Geométrica I

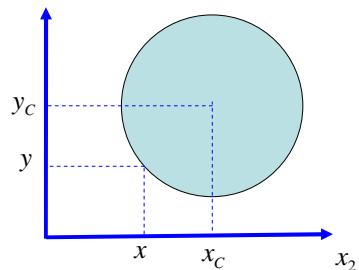
Rogers & Adams – Seções 4.1-4.4, 5.1-5.2, 5.8-
5.8, 6.1, 6.11-6.12

Apostila – Capítulo 3

Representação Implícita

$$(x - x_C)^2 + (y - y_C)^2 = R^2 = 4$$

Possíveis inferências geométricas:



Perímetro: $2\pi R$

Área: πR^2

Pertinência/Continência de um ponto:

$$(x - x_C)^2 + (y - y_C)^2 \leq 4$$

Funções Cônicas

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

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

$$P^t M P = 0$$

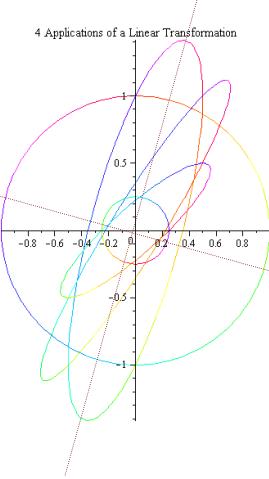
$$M\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

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

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

Equação Característica

Para cada λ determina-se \vec{v}



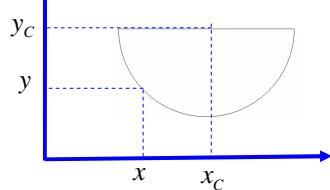
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Representação Explícita

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

Obtenção explícita de pares ordenados

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



Possíveis inferências geométricas:

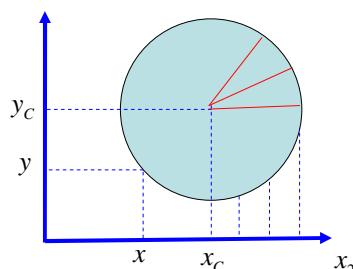
Perímetro: $2\pi R$

Área: πR^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 θ de cada arco

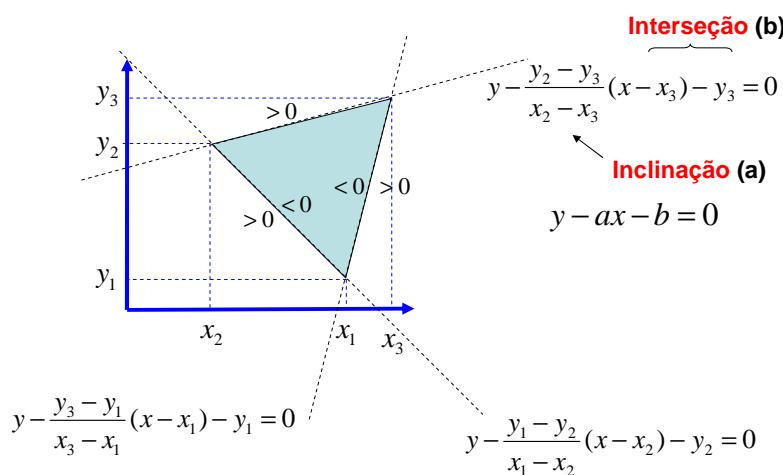
$$x = R \cos \theta$$

$$y = R \sin \theta$$

Coordenadas Polares

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Representação Implícita



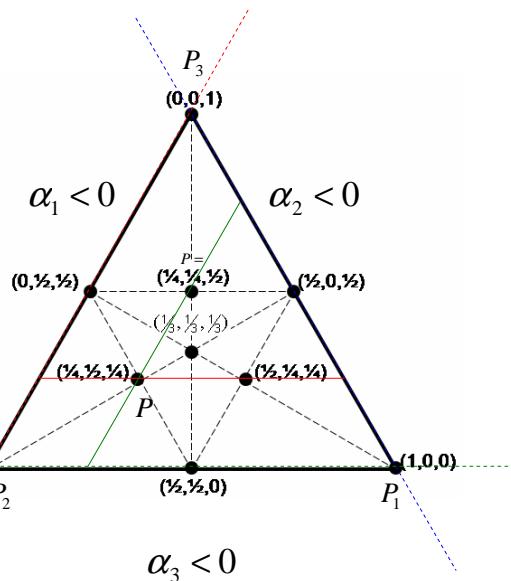
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Representação Paramétrica

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

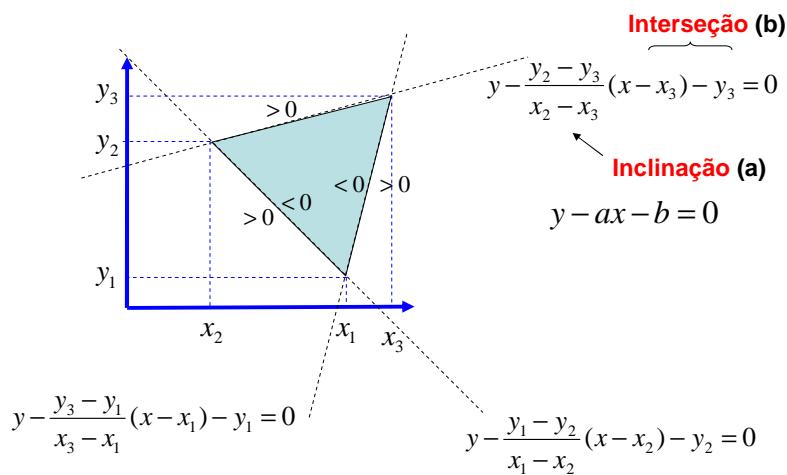
$$P - P_1 = \alpha_2(P_2 - P_1) + \alpha_3(P_3 - P_1)$$

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



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Representação Implícita

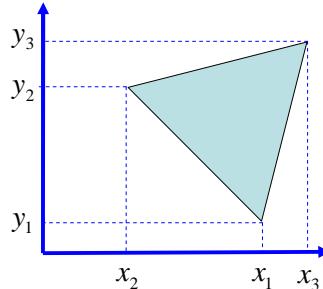


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Representação Discreta

Sequência de pontos em coordenadas cartesianas

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



Possíveis inferências geométricas:

Comprimento do lado: $\sqrt{(x_3 - x_1)^2 + (y_3 - y_1)^2}$

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, baricêtricas, 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

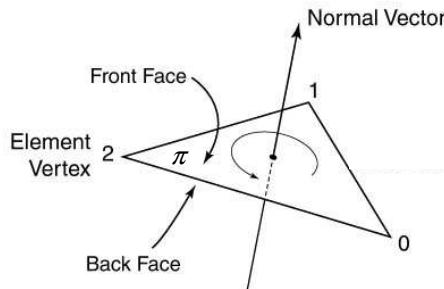
$$f = \vec{n} \cdot (P - P_2) = 0 \text{ e domínio de } x,y,z$$

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

3. Paramétrica

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

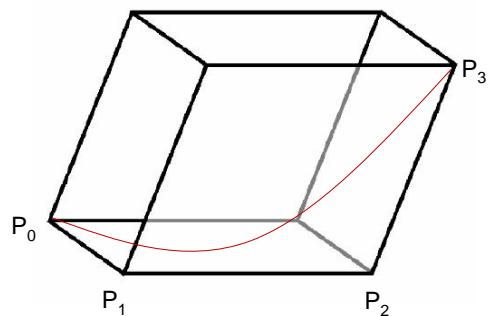
$$\vec{n} = \frac{\partial P / \partial \alpha \times \partial P / \partial \beta}{|\partial P / \partial \alpha| |\partial P / \partial \beta|}$$



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Curvas de Bézier

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

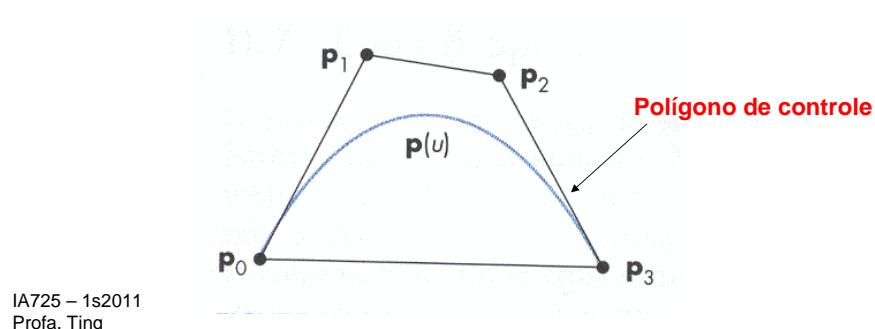


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Curva de Bézier

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

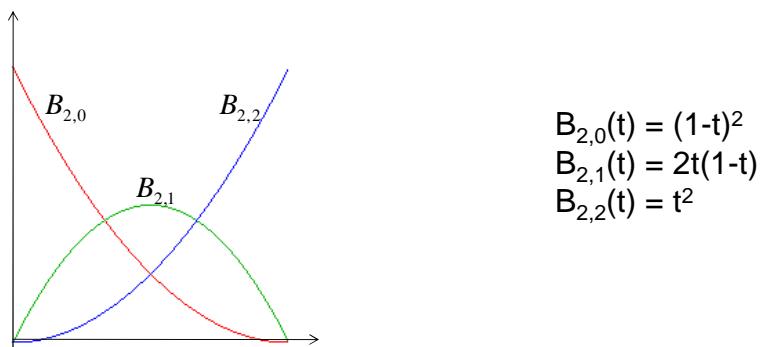
$\sum J_{n,i}(t) = 1, J_{n,i}(t) \geq 0 \implies$ Combinação convexa de P_i



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Curvas de Bézier Quadráticas

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

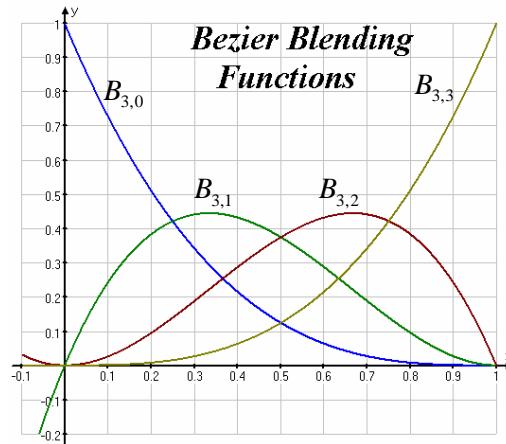


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Curvas de Bézier Cúbicas

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

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



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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**.

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Polígono de Controle e Fecho Convexo

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

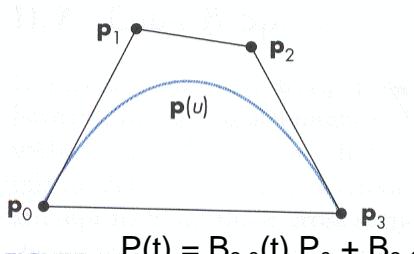
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Algoritmo de DeCasteljau

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

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Notação Matricial



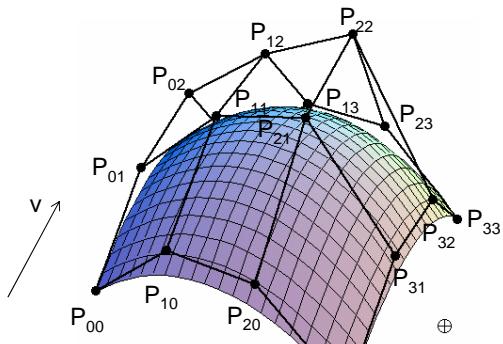
Curva de Bézier Cúbica

$$\begin{aligned} P(t) &= B_{3,0}(t) P_0 + B_{3,1}(t) P_1 + B_{3,2}(t) P_2 + B_{3,3}(t) P_3 \\ &= (1-t)^3 P_0 + 3t(1-t)^2 P_1 + 3t^2(1-t) P_2 + t^3 P_3 \\ &= (1-3t+3t^2-t^3) P_0 + (3t-6t^2+3t^3) P_1 + (3t^2-3t^3) P_2 + t^3 P_3 \end{aligned}$$

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

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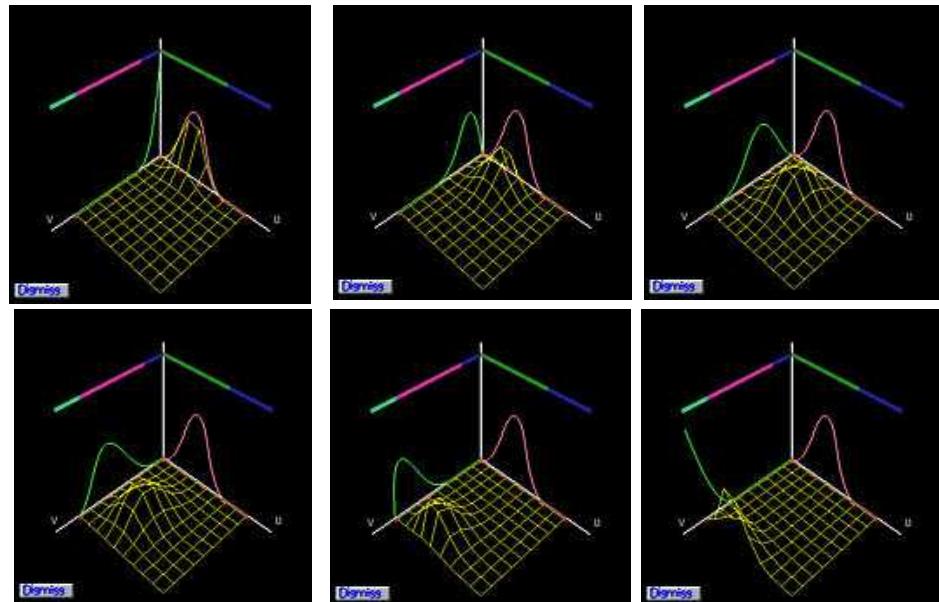
Superfícies de Bézier



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

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Funções de Bernstein Bi-dimensionais



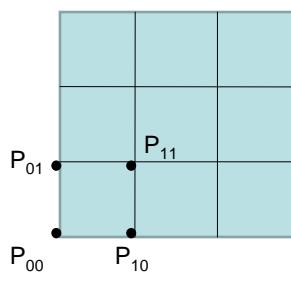
Superfícies de Bézier Bicubicas

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

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Superfícies de Bézier Bicubicas

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



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

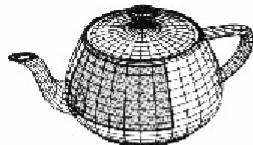
Vetores-torsão (derivada mista)
na borda
p.ex.: $9(P_{00} - P_{01} - P_{10} - P_{11})$

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

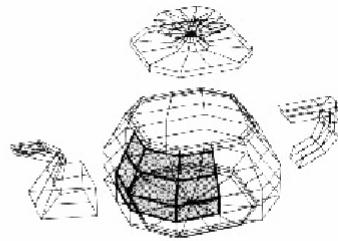
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Superfícies de Bézier

Bule de Utah



single shaded patch



wireframe of the control points

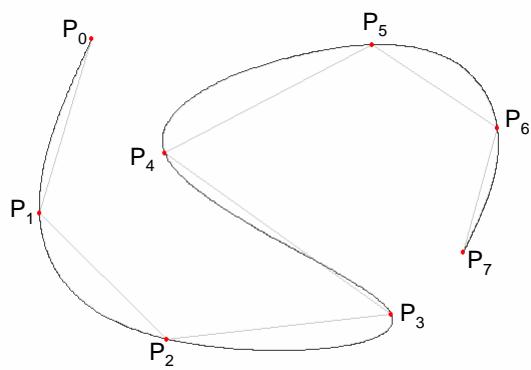
Patch edges

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

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Curvas de Bézier “Complexas”

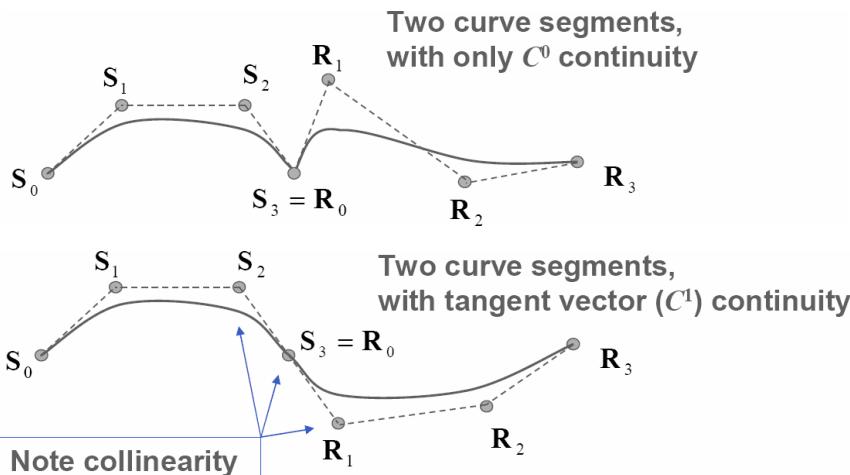
Bezier Curves Interpolation B-Spline Help



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Splines de Curvas de Bézier

Concatenação de curvas S e R



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Continuidade

Diferenciabilidade:

C^0 : $S_3 = R$

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 : $S_3(1) = R(0)$

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

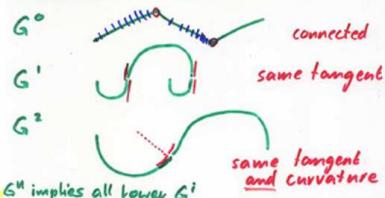
G^2 : $\partial S(1)/\partial t_1 = k_1 \partial R(0)/\partial t_2; \partial^2 S(1)/\partial^2 t_1 = k_2 \partial^2 R(0)/\partial^2 t_2$

G^n : as primeiras n derivadas são iguais

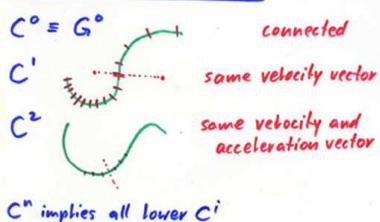
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Continuidade

Geometric Continuity:



Parametric Continuity:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

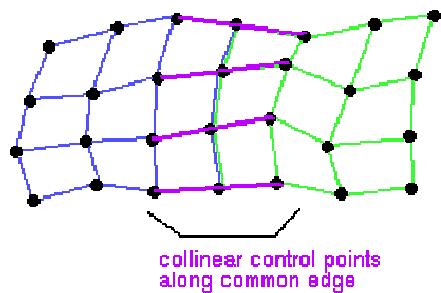
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Continuidade

Continuidade Geométrica:

$$G^0: S3(1, v_1) = R(0, v_2)$$

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



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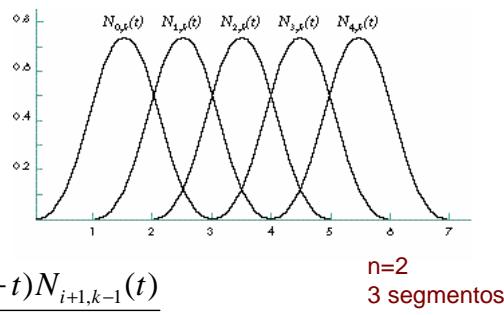
Splines de Base (B-Splines)

- 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"

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

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

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



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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}

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

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

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

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

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

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

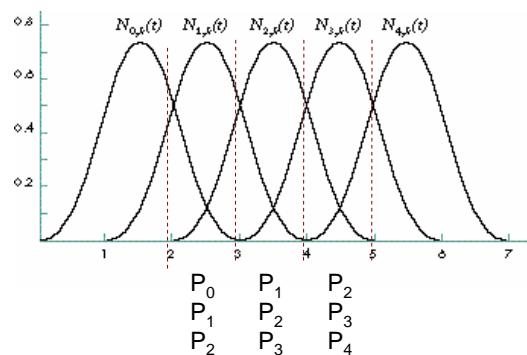
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Exemplos de Funções de Base

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

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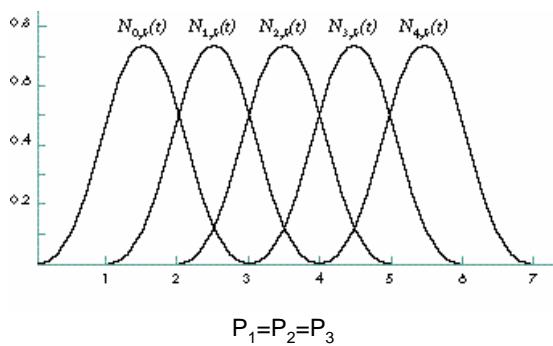
Influência Local de Pontos de Controle



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Multiplicidade de Pontos

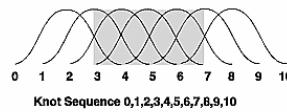
Interpolação da Curva: multiplicidade = $n+1$



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Influência de Vetor de Nós

Spline de base uniforme



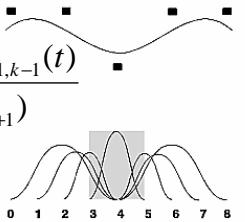
Basis Functions

Knot Sequence 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10

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

$$0/0=0$$

Example of a Curve



Basis Functions

Knot Sequence 0,1,2,3,4,4,5,6,7,8

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} .

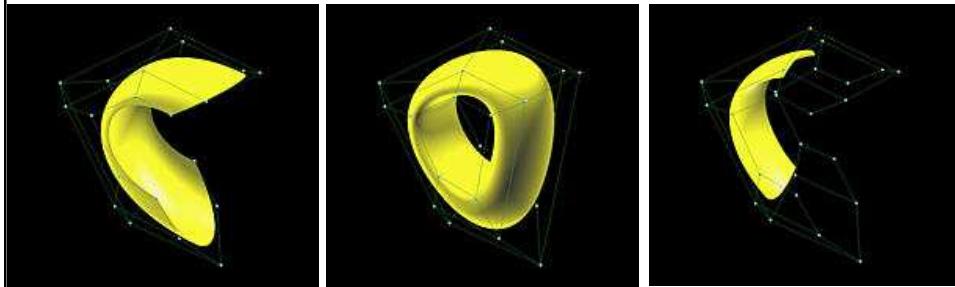
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Exemplos

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

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Representação de Superfícies **Superfícies de Base**



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Interface do OpenGL – Curvas de Bézier

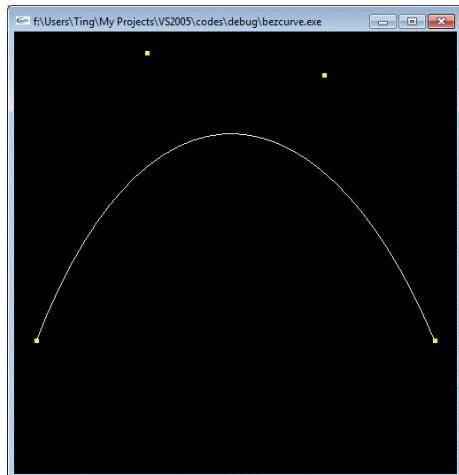
```
void init(void)
{
    glClearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glShadeModel(GL_FLAT);
    glMap1f(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3,
            0.0, 1.0, 3, 4, &ctrlpoints[0][0]);
    glEnable(GL_MAP1_VERTEX_3);
    glMapGrid1f(20,0.0,1.0);
}

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}};
```

Obra original: <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);
}

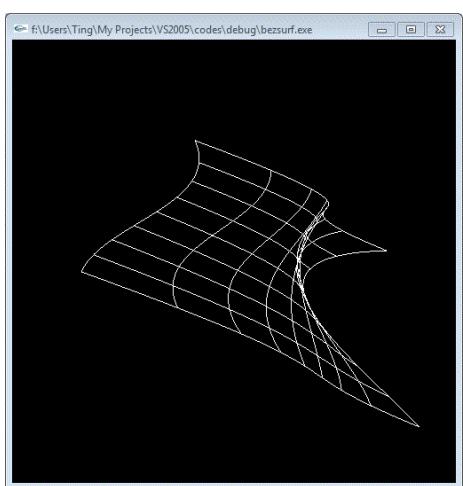
void display(void)
{
    int i, j;

    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++)
            glEvalCoord2f((GLfloat)i/30.0,
(GLfloat)j/8.0);
        glEnd();
        glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
        for (i = 0; i <= 30; i++)
            glEvalCoord2f((GLfloat)i/8.0,
(GLfloat)i/30.0);
        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>
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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;

    estring = gluErrorString(errorCode);
    fprintf (stderr, "Nurbs Error: %s\n", estring);
    exit (0);
}  IA725 – 1s2011
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```

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

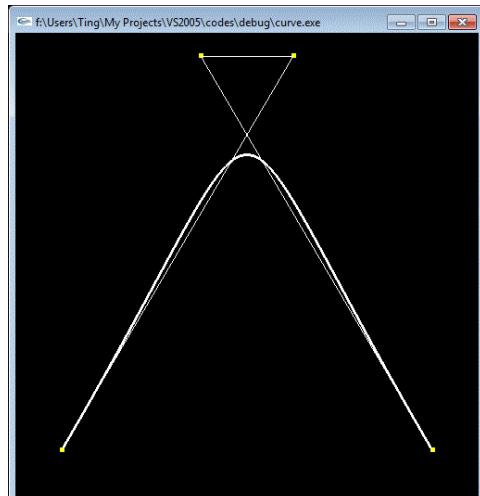
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT
            GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

    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};
```

05/05/10 10:08:11 <http://www.dca.fee.unicamp.br/courses/IA725/1s2006/program/samples.html>
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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
        E, 25.0);
    gluNurbsProperty(theNurb, GLU_DISPLAY_MODE,
        GLU_OUTLINE_POLYGON);
    gluNurbsCallback(theNurb, GLU_ERROR,
        IA725 - 13205>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);

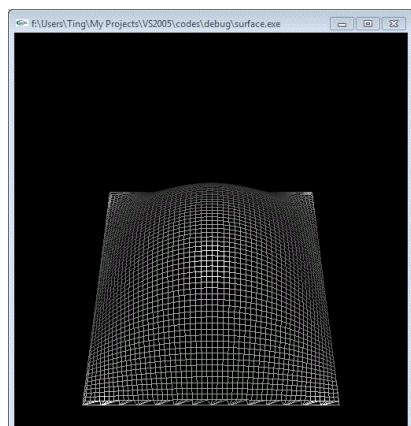
    gluBeginSurface(theNurb);
    gluNurbsSurface(theNurb,
        8, knots, 8, knots,
        4 * 3, 3, &ctlpoints[0][0][0],
        4, 4, GL_MAP2_VERTEX_3);
    gluEndSurface(theNurb);

    glPopMatrix();
    glFlush();
}

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

    estring = gluErrorString(errorCode);
    fprintf (stderr, "Nurbs Error: %s\n", estring);
    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;
        }
    }
}
```

Obtendo fonte: <http://www.opengl.org/resources/code/samples/redbook/surface.c>
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