

计算机图形学

# 贝塞尔 (Bézier) 曲线

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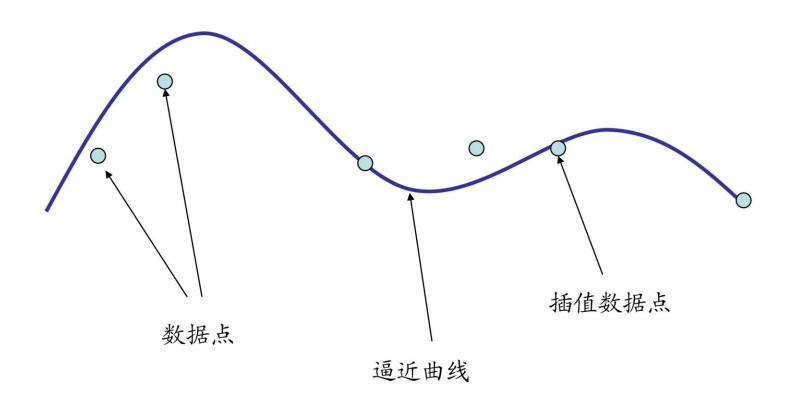
#### 第二节 Bézier 曲线

- 曲线与曲面的表示形式
  - 显式形式
  - 隐式形式
  - 参数形式
  - 优缺点
- Bézier曲线

#### 脱离平面

- 直到现在为止我们一直是应用平面元素进行建模,例如: 直线和平面多边形
  - 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
    - 需要用到曲线和曲面
    - 可能只在应用程序层次上用到
    - 实现代码可以通过用平面元素逼近它们来显示

# 用曲线建模



#### 如何给出好的表示?

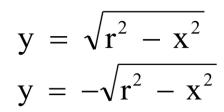
- 有许多方法表示曲线和曲面
- •我们需要一种方法,它具有性质
  - 稳定
  - 光滑
  - 容易求值
  - 是否一定要插值或者只是靠近数据?
  - 是否需要导数?

#### 显式表示

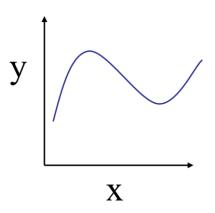
•二维空间中最熟悉的曲线形式为显式表示

$$y = f(x)$$

- 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

- 圆:  $x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0$ 

• 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: x2 + y2 + z2 - r2 = 0

- 三维曲线可表示为曲面交线f(x,y,z)=g(x,y,z)=0

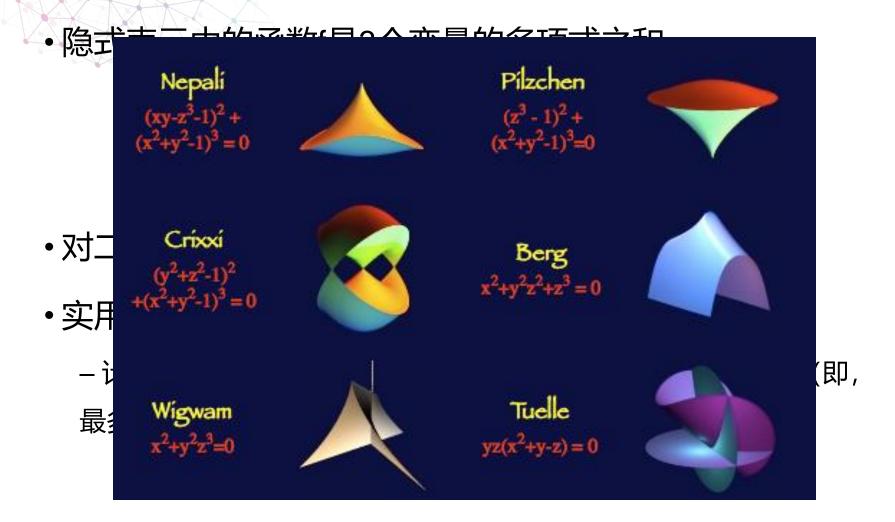
#### 代数曲面

· 隐式表示中的函数f是3个变量的多项式之和

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

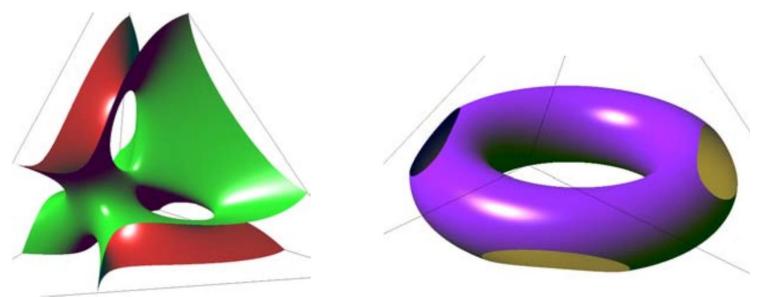
- •对二次曲面,  $0 \le i + j + k \le 2$ , 最多10项
- •实用的曲面,如球面、圆柱面和圆锥面都是二次曲面
  - 一 计算光线与二次曲面的交点,可以简化为求解一个二次方程(即,最多产生2个交点)

### 代数曲面



#### 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

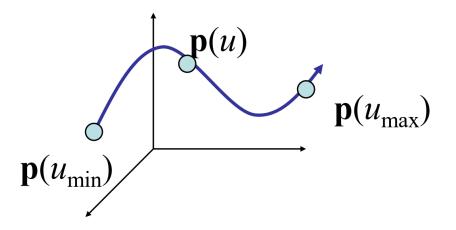
•每个空间变量具有单独的方程

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

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

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

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



- 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

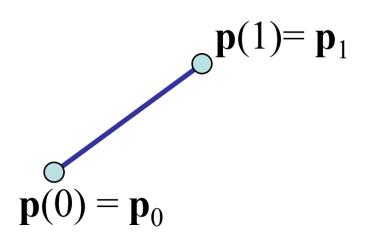
#### 参数直线

- •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

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

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

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



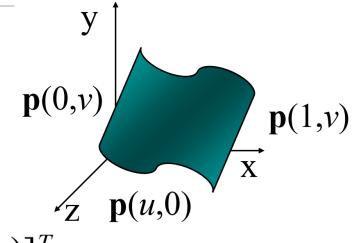
$$\mathbf{p}(1) = \mathbf{p}_0 + \mathbf{d}$$

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

### 参数曲面

•曲面需要2个参数

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



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

- 希望与曲线具有同样的性质
  - 光滑
  - 可导
  - 容易求值

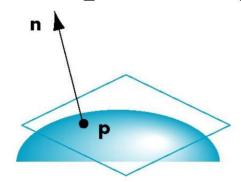
#### 法向

#### · 对u和v求偏导可计算出在任意点p处的法向

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

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

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



### 参数平面

• 点向式

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

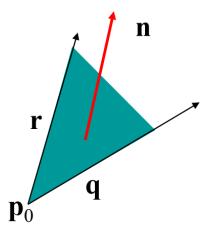
• 法向

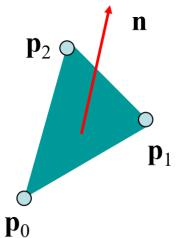
$$n = q \times r$$

• 三点式

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

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





### 参数球面

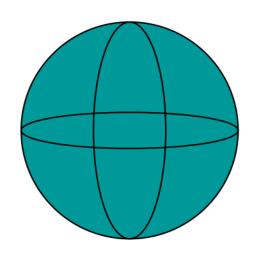
$$x(\theta, \phi) = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

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

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

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

- θ=常数: 经线圆
- ◆ ◆ = 常数: 纬线圆
- 法向: n=p

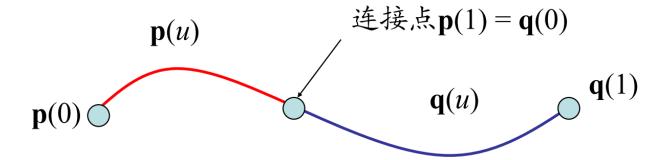


#### 曲线段

•在对и进行规范化后,每条曲线都可以写为

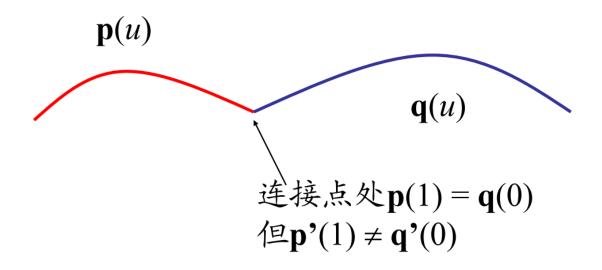
$$p(u) = [x(u), y(u), z(u)]^T, 0 \le u \le 1$$

- 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



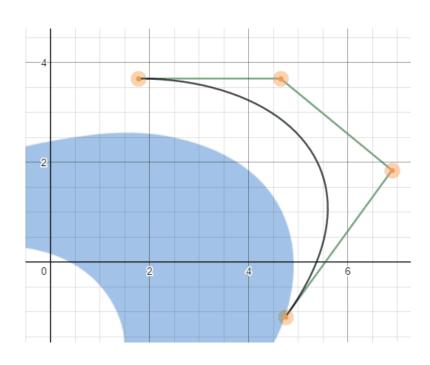
#### 为什么采用多项式

- 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)





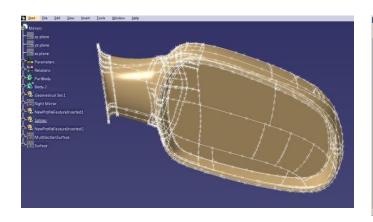


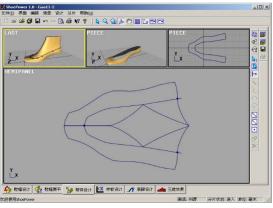
Pierre Étienne Bézier (1910-1999)

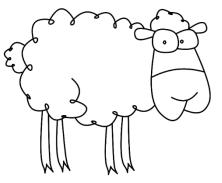
#### 应用范围

- •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...

•







**重心**:给定平面上n+1个质点的位置矢量 $P_i$ , $i=0,1,\cdots,n$ .

设点 $P_i$ 相应质量为 $m_i$ (不全为0) ,则重心公式为:

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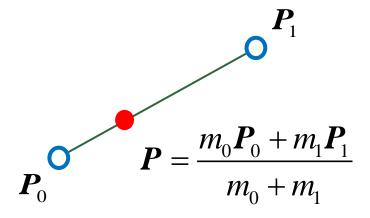
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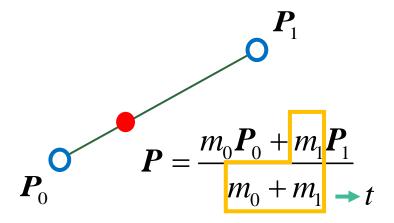


$$P = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i P_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} m_i}$$
 $P_0$ 
 $P = \frac{m_0 P_0 + m_1 P_1}{m_0 + m_1}$ 

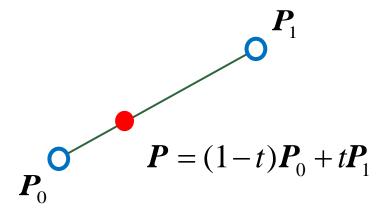
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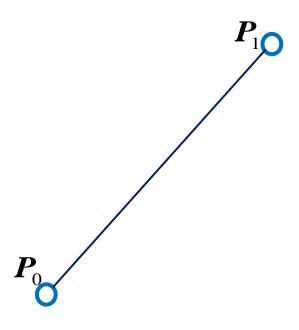


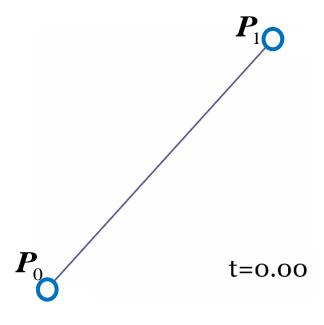
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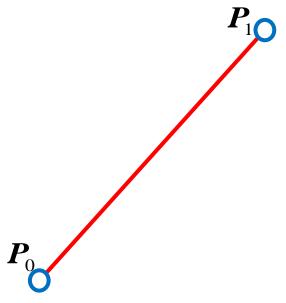
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$$\mathbf{P}(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{P}_0 + t\mathbf{P}_1, t \in [0,1], \mathbf{P}_i \in \mathbb{R}^2, i = 0,1.$$



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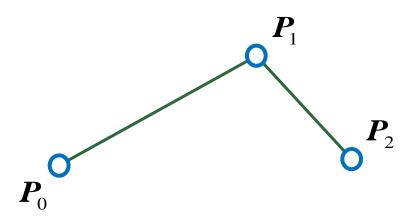
控制顶点:  $P_0$ ,  $P_1$ 

控制多边形:  $P_0P_1$ 

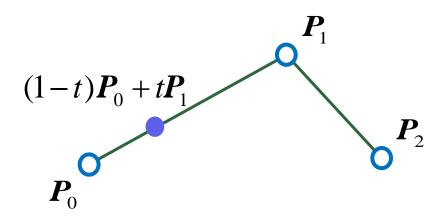
一次Bernstein基函数: (1-t), t



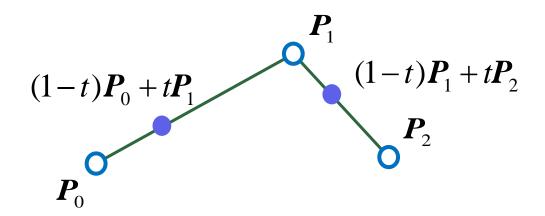
# 二次贝塞尔曲线

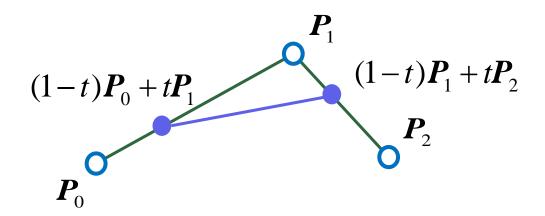


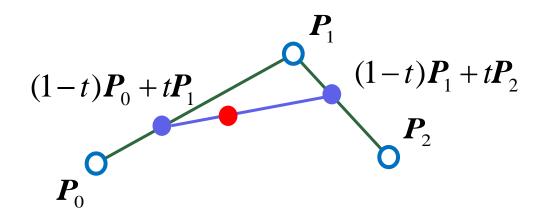
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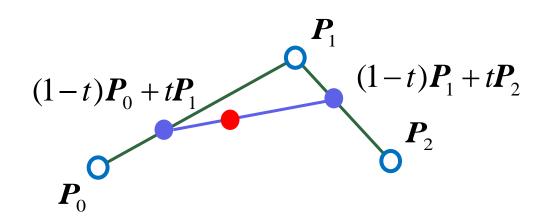


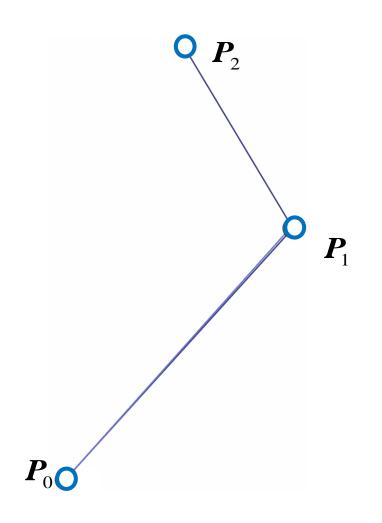
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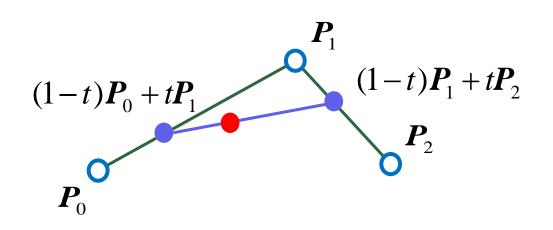


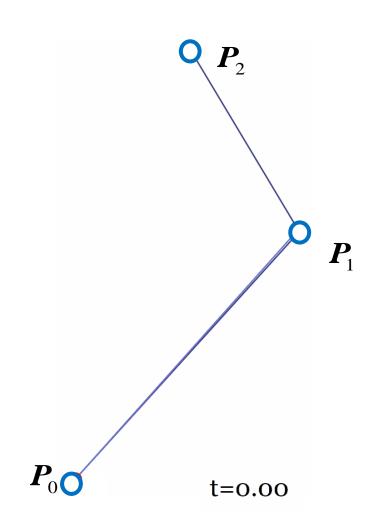




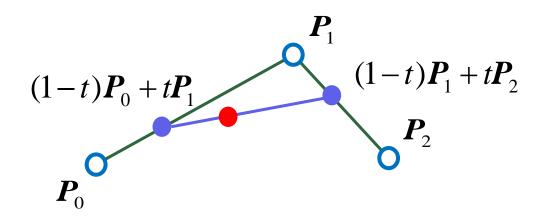


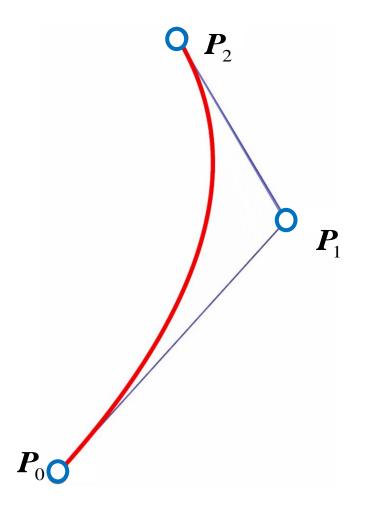






$$P(t) = (1-t)^2 P_0 + 2t(1-t)P_1 + t^2 P_2,$$
  
 $t \in [0,1], P_i \in \mathbb{R}^2, i = 0,1,2.$ 



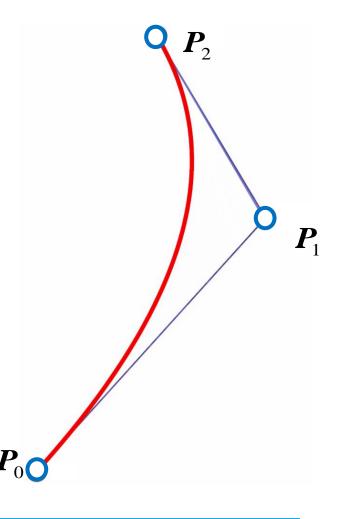


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控制顶点:  $P_0, P_1, P_2$ 

控制多边形:  $P_0P_1P_2$ 

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

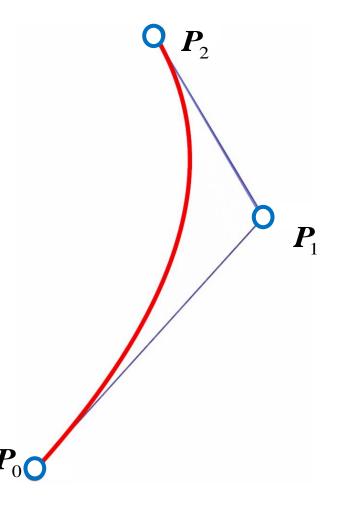


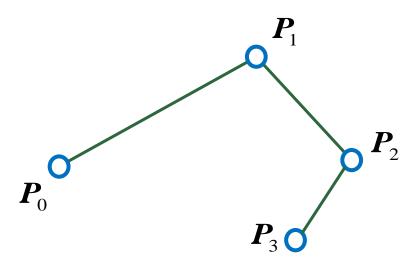
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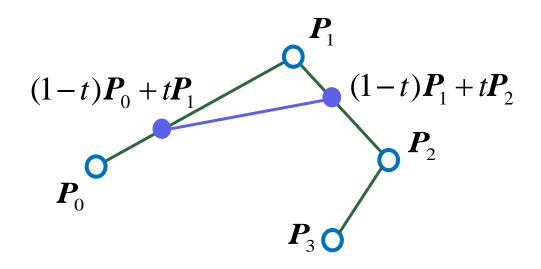
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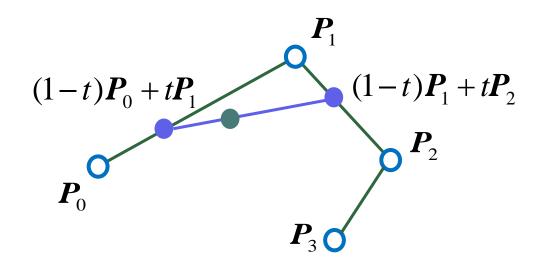
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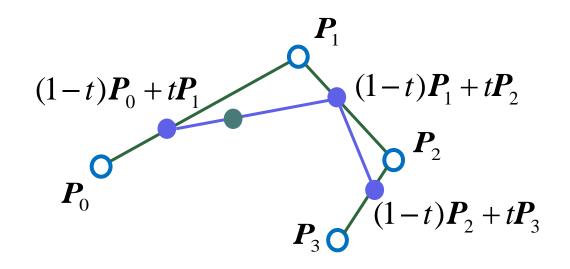
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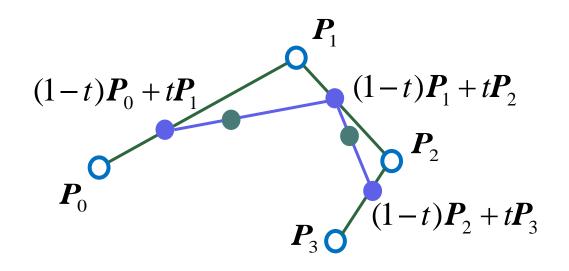


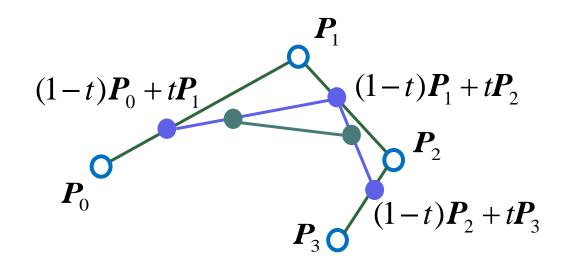


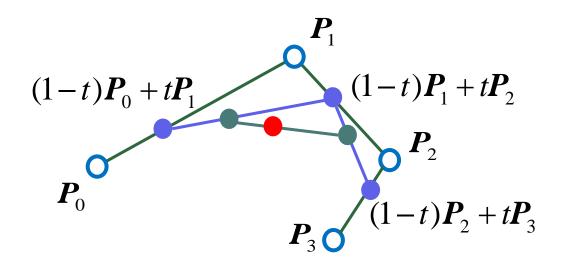


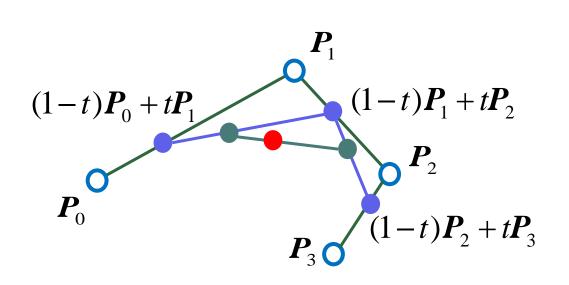


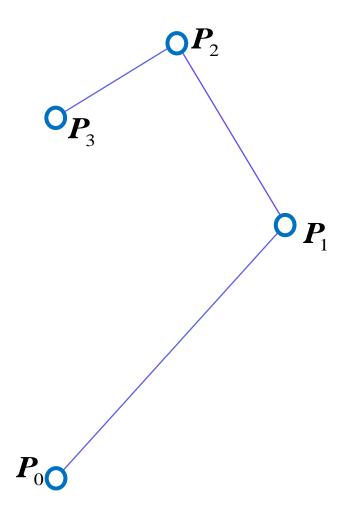




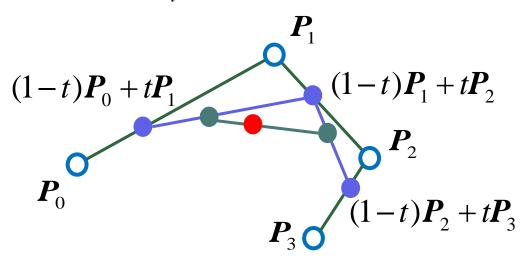


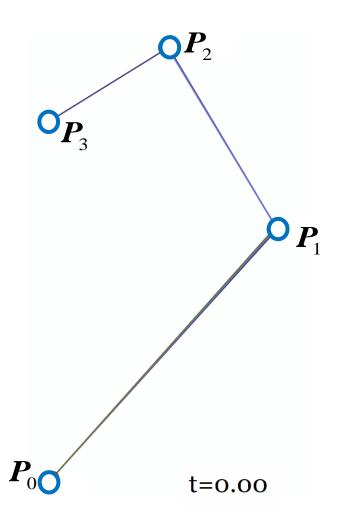






$$\mathbf{P}(t) = (1-t)^{3} \mathbf{P}_{0} + 3t(1-t)^{2} \mathbf{P}_{1}$$
$$+ 3t^{2} (1-t) \mathbf{P}_{2} + t^{3} \mathbf{P}_{3},$$
$$t \in [0,1], \mathbf{P}_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}, i = 0,1,2,3.$$





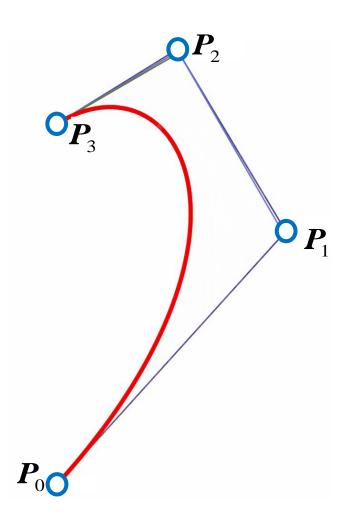
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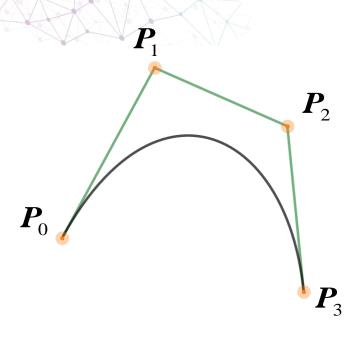
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控制多边形: $P_0P_1P_2P_3$ 

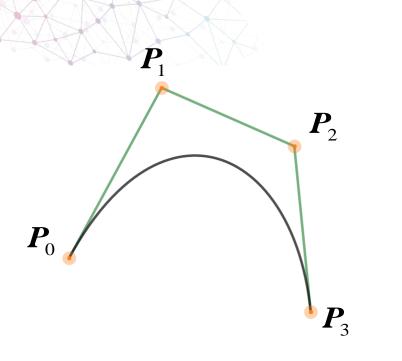
三次Bernstein基函数:

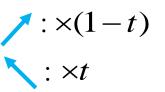
$$(1-t)^3$$
,  $3t(1-t)^2$ ,  $3t^2(1-t)$ ,  $t^3$ 





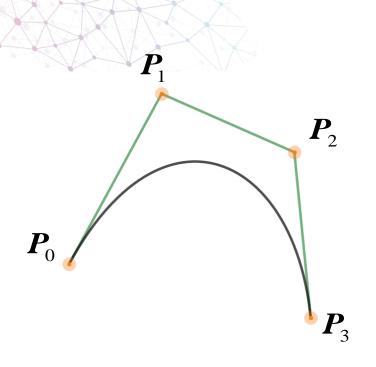
$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} C_n^i (1-t)^{3-i} \mathbf{t}^i \mathbf{P}_i, t \in [0,1]$$

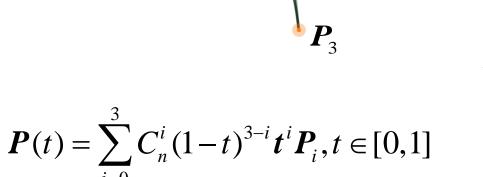


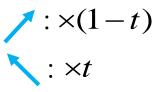


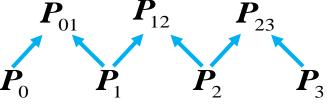
$$P_0 P_1 P_2 P_3$$

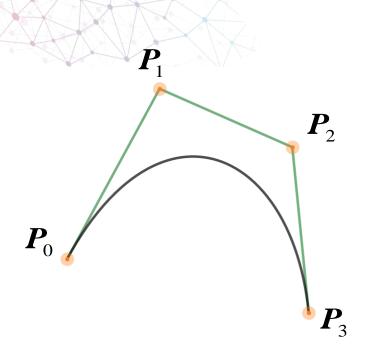
$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} C_n^i (1-t)^{3-i} \mathbf{t}^i \mathbf{P}_i, t \in [0,1]$$

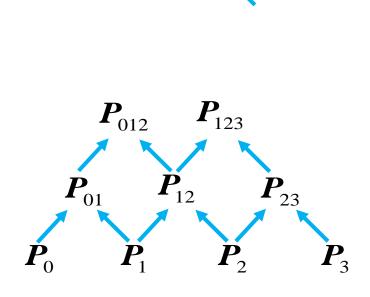




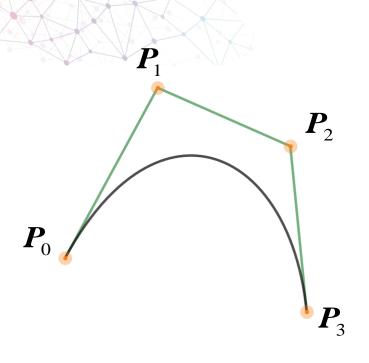




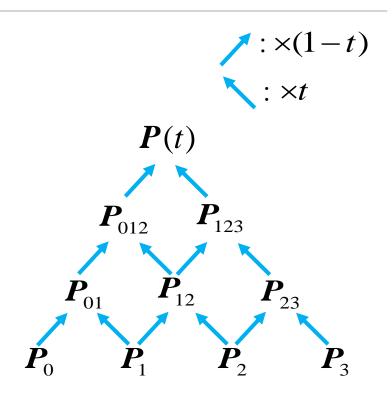




$$\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} C_n^i (1-t)^{3-i} \mathbf{t}^i \mathbf{P}_i, t \in [0,1]$$



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



de Casteljau 算法

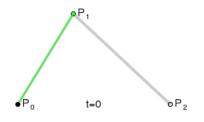
#### Bézier曲线

- 定义
  - n次Bernstein多项式

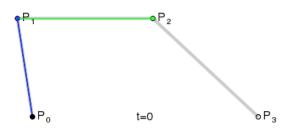
$$b_{i,n} = \binom{n}{i} t^i (1-t)^{n-i}, i = 0,1,\dots,n$$

• (n+1)个控制顶点定义n次Bezier曲线

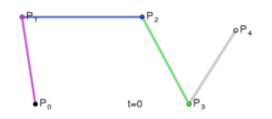
$$\boldsymbol{\rho}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{i} b_{i,n}(t)$$



Quadratic



Cubic



Quartic

### Bernstein多项式性质

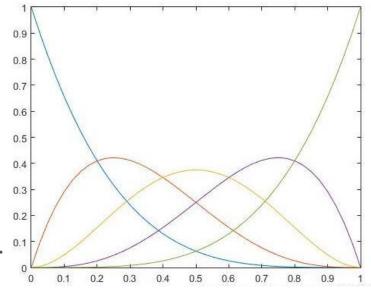
对于 $t \in [0,1]$ ,Bernstein基函数有以下性质:

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

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

### 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:

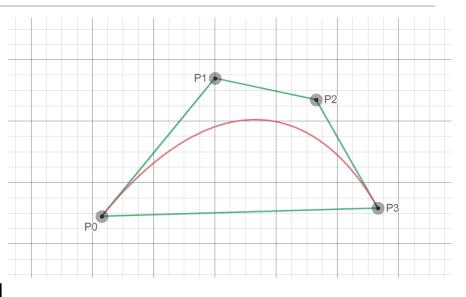
$$\mathbf{p}'(0) = 3(\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_0)$$

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

• 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

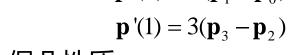
•端点位置:

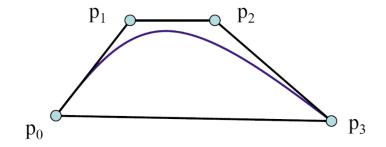
$$\mathbf{p}(0) = \mathbf{p}_0$$
$$\mathbf{p}(1) = \mathbf{p}_3$$

•端点导数:

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

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

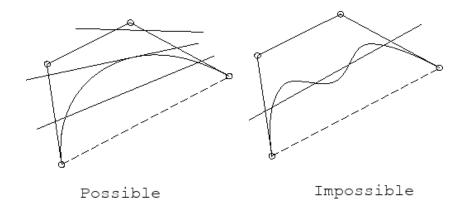




• 保凸性质:

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

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

### Bézier曲线与一般多项式曲线

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

•比较:一般多项式曲线

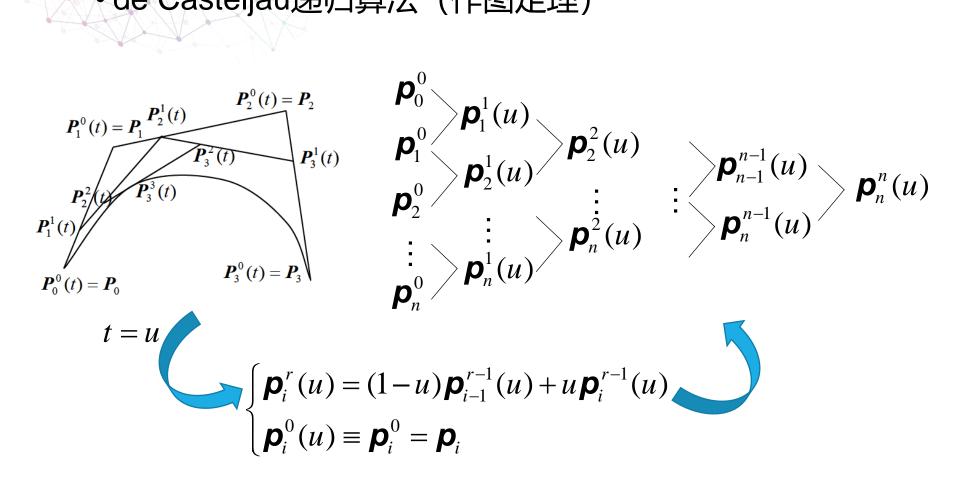
$$\mathbf{p}(u) = \mathbf{c}_0 + u\mathbf{c}_1 + u^2\mathbf{c}_2 + u^3\mathbf{c}_3$$

• 转换矩阵

$$\mathbf{p}(u) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & u^2 & u^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_0 \\ \mathbf{p}_1 \\ \mathbf{p}_2 \\ \mathbf{p}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Bézier曲线

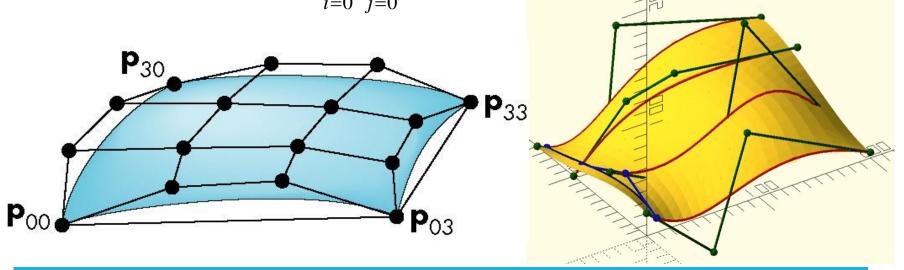
• de Casteljau递归算法(作图定理)



### 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

$$\boldsymbol{p}(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \boldsymbol{p}_{ij} b_{i,m}(u) b_{j,n}(v)$$

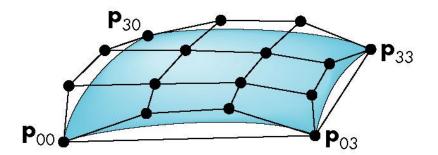


## Bézier曲面片性质 (以三次为例)

- •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

