In [352]:

```
import numpy as np
import math
import random
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from numpy import linalg as LA
from pprint import pprint
import pandas as pd
```

In [353]:

In [354]:

```
def right turn(vector):
    return np.array([-vector[1], vector[0]])
def circumcenter(triangle):
    given a triangle as a numpy matrix of shape (3,2), returns its circumcenter
    d = 2 * np.sum(np.cross(triangle[:, 0], triangle[:, 1]))
    norms = np.array([np.dot(triangle[i], triangle[i]) for i in range(3)])
    U = [np.sum(np.cross(triangle[:, i], norms)) for i in range(2)]
    if d == 0:
        return None
    return right turn(U) / d
def dist(a, b):
    return math.hypot(b[0] - a[0], b[1] - a[1])
def which turn(a, b, c):
    a = np.array(a)
    b = np.array(b)
    c = np.array(c)
    ab = b - a
    bc = c - b
    res = +ab[0]*bc[1]-ab[1]*bc[0]
    if res >= 0:
        return 1.
    else:
        return -1.
```

In [355]:

```
def get circles centers(verts):
    ans = []
    for i in range(len(verts)):
        center = circumcenter(
            np.array(
                [
                    verts[i-1], verts[i], verts[(i + 1) % len(verts)]
                ]
            )
        if center is None:
            ans.append([np.inf, np.inf])
        else:
            ans.append(center)
    return np.array(ans)
# returns the angle of rotation of the curve at each vertex, angle in [-pi, pi]
def get angles(verts ):
    # add the last vertex to the front and the first to the back
    verts = np.concatenate(([verts [-1]], verts , [verts [0]]))
    ab = verts[1:-1] - verts[:-2]
    bc = verts[2:] - verts[1:-1]
    cosine_angle = (ab * bc).sum(axis=1) / \
                    np.linalg.norm(ab, axis=1) / \
                    np.linalg.norm(bc, axis=1)
    angle = np.arccos(cosine angle)
    angle = np.nan_to_num(angle)
    ans = []
    for i in range(len(verts_)):
        a, b, c = verts_[i-1], verts_[i], verts_[(i + 1) % len(verts_)]
        ans.append(angle[i] * which turn(a, b, c))
    return np.array(ans)
# returns an np.array of numbers k at all vertices
# (k is curvature at corresponding vertex)
def get curvatures(verts):
    angles = get angles(verts)
    if curvature definition == 'A':
        #print('here A\n')
        return angles
    elif curvature_definition == 'B':
        return 2 * np.sin(angles / 2.)
    elif curvature_definition == 'C':
        return 2 * np.tan(angles / 2.)
    elif curvature_definition == 'D':
        #print('here D\n')
        circles centers = get circles centers(verts)
        R = np.sqrt(
                np.sum(
                        (verts - circles centers) ** 2,
                        axis=-1
                )
        return np.nan_to_num(1. / R)
def is_round(verts):
    center = circumcenter(np.array([verts[0], verts[1], verts[2]]))
    #print(center)
```

```
true dist = dist(verts[1], center)
    \max diff = 0
    for i in range(len(verts)):
        max diff = max(max diff, dist(verts[i], center) - true dist)
    return max diff < 0.01</pre>
# returns array of all normal vectors
def get normals(verts):
    if curvature definition == 'D':
        circles centers = get circles centers(verts)
        return (circles centers - verts) / \
                LA.norm(circles centers - verts, axis=1, keepdims=True)
    else:
        # if curvature definition is 'A' or 'B' or 'C'
        # find bisector
        verts = np.concatenate(([verts[-1]], verts, [verts[0]]))
        ab = verts[:-2] - verts[1:-1]
        bc = verts[2:] - verts[1:-1]
        bisectors = ab * np.linalg.norm(bc, axis=1, keepdims=True) + \
                    bc * np.linalg.norm(ab, axis=1, keepdims=True)
        return bisectors / np.linalg.norm(bisectors, axis=1, keepdims=True)
# returns an np.array of vectors kN at all vertices
def get flow(verts):
    curvatures = np.nan to num(get curvatures(verts))
    normals = np.nan_to_num(get_normals(verts))
    return normals * np.absolute(curvatures[:, None])
# replaces curve with (curve + step * flow) number of steps times
def get transformation(verts, times=1, number of steps=10**3):
    step = 1. / number of steps
    ans = verts
    flow = get flow(ans)
    for i in range(number of steps):
        ans = ans + step * flow
    if times == 1:
        return ans
    else :
        return get transformation(ans, times-1)
# returns sum of all curvatures (k) of verts
def get total curvature(verts):
    return sum(get curvatures(verts))
# returns the center of mass of the curve
def get mass center(verts):
    sum weight = 0.
    sum_centers = np.array([0, 0])
    for i in range(len(verts)):
        a, b = np.array(verts[i-1]), np.array(verts[i])
        center ab = a + b / 2.
        weight = np.linalg.norm(b-a)
        sum weight += weight
        sum centers = sum centers + center ab * weight
    return sum_centers / sum_weight
```

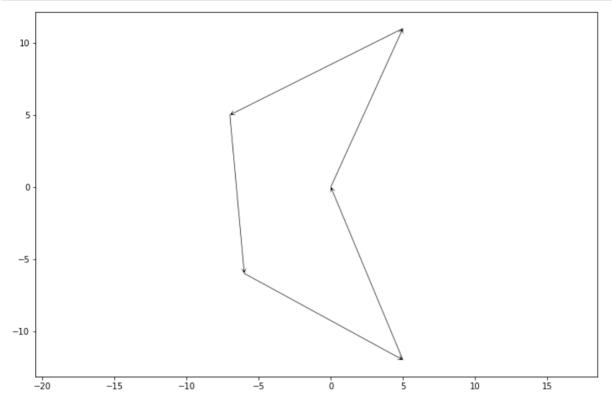
In [356]:

```
# draw vector (arrow) on the given plot with given parameters
def draw_vector(from_, to_, plt, color='black', width=0.001,
                headwidth=10, scale=1, mult=1, headlength=10):
    plt.quiver(from [0], from [1], mult*(to [0]-from [0]), mult*(to [1]-from [1]),
               angles='xy', scale_units='xy', scale=scale, color=color,
               width=width, headwidth=headwidth, headlength=headlength)
# connect all given vertices by drawing arrows
def draw polygon(verts, plt):
    for i in range(1, len(verts)):
        draw vector(verts[i-1], verts[i], plt)
    draw vector(verts[-1], verts[0], plt)
# put dots on given plot at the points where the centers
# of the circles are located
def draw circles centers(verts, ax):
    circles centers = get circles centers(verts)
    for center in circles centers:
        if center is not None:
            ax.scatter(*center, s=10, color='red')
# draw circles with centres in circles centers and with a
# radius equal to the distance from the center to the the
# corresponding vertex of the polygon
def draw circles(verts, ax, step=1):
    circles centers = get circles centers(verts)
    for i in range(0, len(verts), step):
        center = circles centers[i]
        if center is not None:
            circle = plt.Circle(center, radius=dist(center, verts[i]),
                                color='red', fill=False,
                                linewidth=0.9, alpha=0.6)
            ax.add artist(circle)
#draws a vector of length 1 from the vertex of the polygon to the
#center of the circle
def draw normal vertors(verts, ax):
    circles centers = get circles centers(verts)
    for i in range(len(verts)):
        draw vector(verts[i], circles centers[i], ax,
                    color='mediumblue', width=0.002, headwidth=4,
                    headlength=4,
                    scale=dist(verts[i], circles centers[i])
def draw_kN(verts, ax):
    flow = get flow(verts)
    for i in range(len(verts)):
        draw vector(verts[i], verts[i] + flow[i], ax)
```

Нарисуем замкнутую кривую

```
In [357]:
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.axis('equal')
verts = np.array(examples[0])
draw_polygon(verts, ax)
```

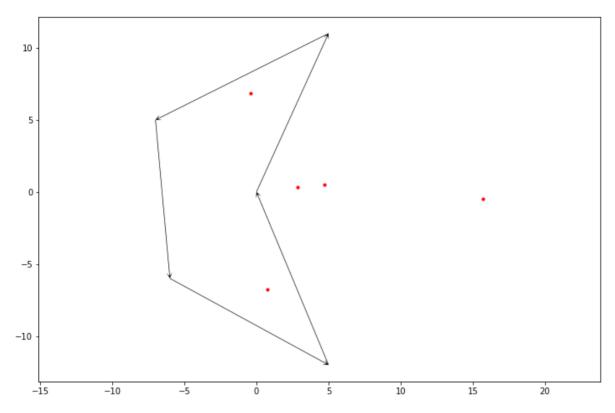


Вычислим и отобразим центры соответствующих окружностей для каждой точки

In [358]:

```
draw_circles_centers(verts, ax)
fig
```

Out[358]:

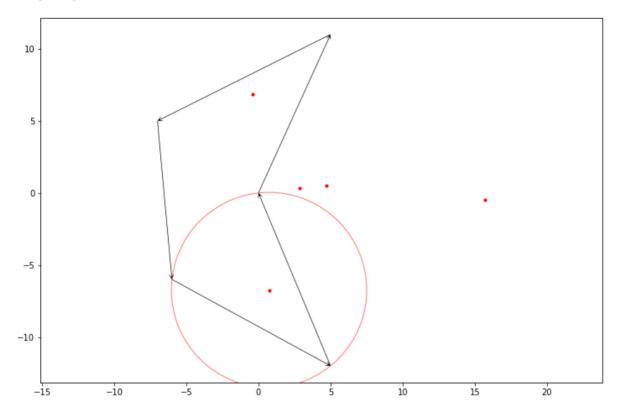


Для некоторых вершин построим эти окружности

In [359]:

draw_circles(verts, ax, step=5)
fig

Out[359]:

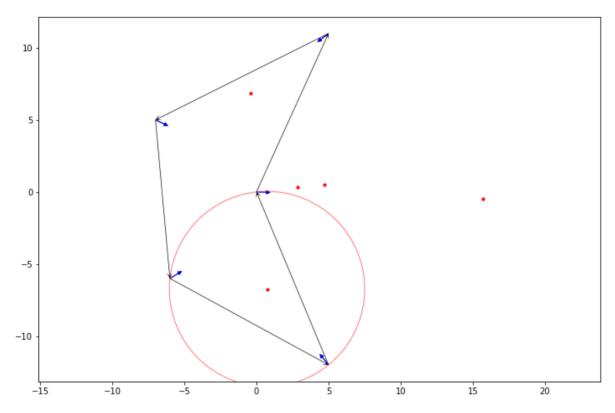


Проведем из каждой точки кривой векторы единичной длины по направлению к центру соответствующей окружности (т.е. по радиусу)

In [360]:

draw_normal_vertors(verts, ax)
fig

Out[360]:



Вычислим поток, вычислим преобразование нашей кривой и изобразим рядом исходную и полученную после преобразования кривые

In [361]:

```
transformed_verts = get_transformation(verts, times=25)
ax1.axis('equal')
ax2.axis('equal')

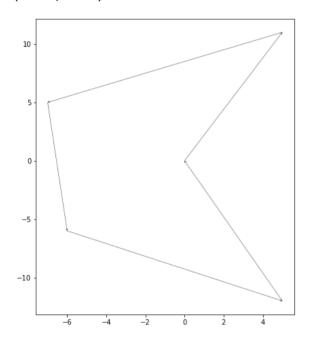
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15,8))

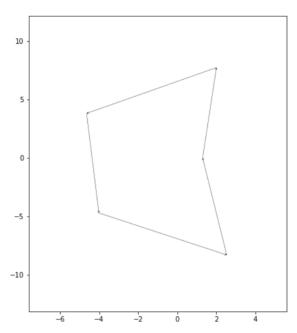
draw_polygon(verts, ax1)
draw_polygon(transformed_verts, ax2)

ax2.set_ylim(ax1.get_ylim())
ax2.set_xlim(ax1.get_xlim())
```

Out[361]:

(-7.6, 5.6)





Теперь будем считать кривизну равной углу поворота кривой, т.е. $k_i^A = \theta_i$

Для той же кривой так же выполним преобразование. Векторы нормали в этом случае будем направлять по биссектрисе. Отобразим на рисунке векторы kN, то есть единичные нормальные векторы, умноженные на кривизну. Видно, что чем больше угол поворота, тем длиннее соответствующий вектор из вершины

In [362]:

```
curvature_definition = 'A'

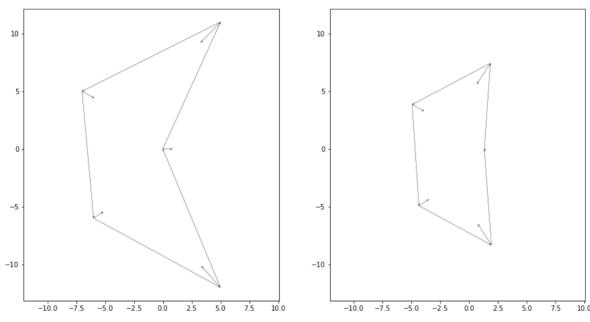
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15,8))
ax1.axis('equal')
ax2.axis('equal')

transformed_verts = get_transformation(verts, times=2)

draw_polygon(verts, ax1)
draw_polygon(transformed_verts, ax2)

draw_kN(verts, ax1)
draw_kN(transformed_verts, ax2)

ax2.set_ylim(ax1.get_ylim())
ax2.set_xlim(ax1.get_xlim())
plt.show()
```



Аналогично для кривизны $k_i^B=2sin\frac{\theta_i}{2}$

In [363]:

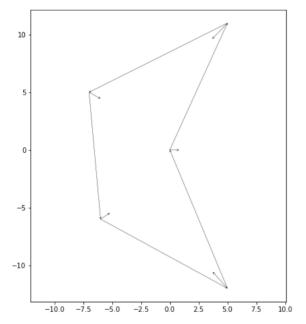
```
curvature_definition = 'B'
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15,8))
ax1.axis('equal')
ax2.axis('equal')

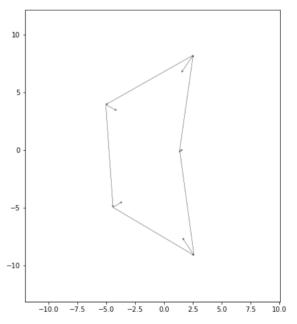
transformed_verts = get_transformation(verts, times=2)

draw_polygon(verts, ax1)
draw_polygon(transformed_verts, ax2)

draw_kN(verts, ax1)
draw_kN(transformed_verts, ax2)

ax2.set_ylim(ax1.get_ylim())
ax2.set_xlim(ax1.get_xlim())
plt.show()
```





Аналогично для кривизны $k_i^C = 2tg\frac{\theta_i}{2}$

```
In [364]:
```

```
curvature_definition = 'C'

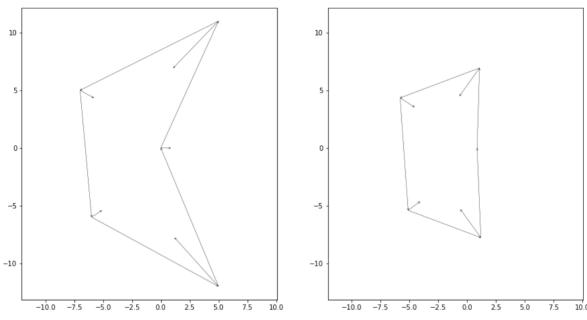
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15,8))
ax1.axis('equal')
ax2.axis('equal')

transformed_verts = get_transformation(verts, times=1)

draw_polygon(verts, ax1)
draw_polygon(transformed_verts, ax2)

draw_kN(verts, ax1)
draw_kN(transformed_verts, ax2)

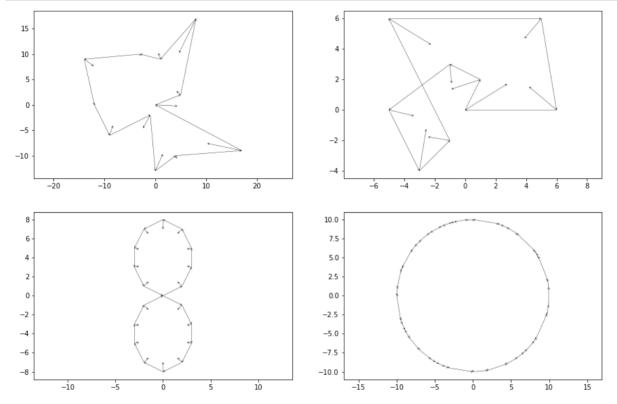
ax2.set_ylim(ax1.get_ylim())
ax2.set_xlim(ax1.get_xlim())
plt.show()
```



Рассмотрим теперь несколько других кривых:

```
In [365]:
```

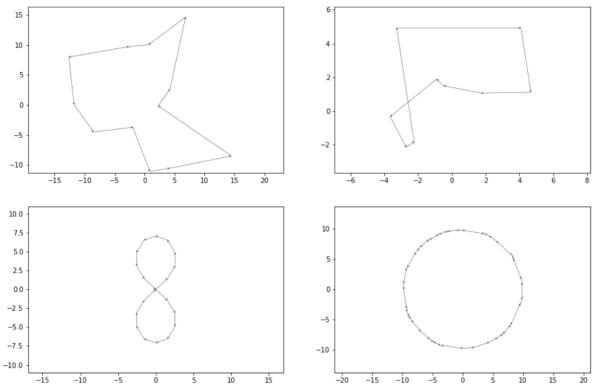
```
axs = [0] * 4
xlims = []
ylims = []
fig, ((axs[0], axs[1]), (axs[2], axs[3])) = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(15,10))
for i in range(2, 6):
    axs[i-2].axis('equal')
    draw_polygon(examples[i], axs[i-2])
    draw_kN(examples[i], axs[i-2])
    ylims.append(np.array(axs[i-2].get_ylim())*1.25)
    xlims.append(np.array(axs[i-2].get_xlim())*1.25)
```



Преобразуем их для наглядности, например, способом А

In [366]:

```
curvature_definition = 'A'
axs = [0] * 4
fig, ((axs[0], axs[1]), (axs[2], axs[3])) = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(15,10))
for i in range(2, 6):
    axs[i-2].axis('equal')
    axs[i-2].set_xlim(xlims[i-2])
    axs[i-2].set_ylim(ylims[i-2])
    verts = examples[i]
    draw_polygon(get_transformation(verts), axs[i-2])
```



Теперь поймем про каждый способ вычисления кривизны, какие свойства кривой он сохрняет

Занесем результаты в таблицу, где:

sum curv — средняя разница между суммарной кривизной у исходной кривой и у преобразованной

mass center — среднее расстояние между исходным центром масс и после преобразования

roundness — 1, если сохранилась "округлость", 0 иначе

In [367]:

```
possible curvature definitions = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['sum curv', 'mass center', 'roundness'], index=possible_c
# iterate over all possible curvature definitions
for ind, definition in enumerate(possible curvature definitions):
    curvature definition = definition
    sum diff center = 0
    sum diff curvature = 0
    save is round = 1
    # iterate over all possible curves
    for verts in examples:
        if definition == 'D':
            # in this case we need more iterations of transformation
            transformed verts = get transformation(verts, times=6)
        else:
            transformed verts = get transformation(verts, times=1)
        # find distance between mass center of original vertices and transformed
        diff center = abs(np.linalg.norm(get mass center(verts) - get mass center(transfer enter)
        sum diff center += diff center
        # find difference between total curvature of original vertices and transform
        diff curvature = abs(get total curvature(verts) - get total curvature(transf
        sum diff curvature += diff curvature
        # find out if original vertices lie on the the circle
        is round verts = is round(verts)
        # find out if transformed vertices lie on the the circle
        is round trans = is round(transformed verts)
        # check if results are equal
        save_is_round *= (is_round_verts == is_round_trans)
    # write the data to the table
    df.iloc[ind][0] = "%.3f" % (sum diff curvature / len(examples))
    df.iloc[ind][1] = "%.3f" % (sum diff center / len(examples))
    df.iloc[ind][2] = save_is_round
df
```

Out[367]:

	sum curv	mass center	roundness
Α	0.000	0.313	0
В	0.124	0.182	0
С	4.339	1.196	0
D	1.150	0.343	1

Итоги

Мы видим, что способ A точно сохраняет суммарную кривизну. Более того, мы знаем, что в данном способе суммарная кривизна кратна 2π .

Мы видим, что способ D точно сохраняет "округлость"

Так же можно заметить, что способ В лучше остальных сохраняет центр масс, но все же центр масс во всех способах смещается достаточно ощутимо

Способ С кажется наименее удачным, если опираться на полученные данные

Таким образом, способ вычисления кризны у дискретной кривой нужно выбирать в соответствии с нашими задачами, учитывая то, какое из свойств мы бы хотели сохранить после сглаживания