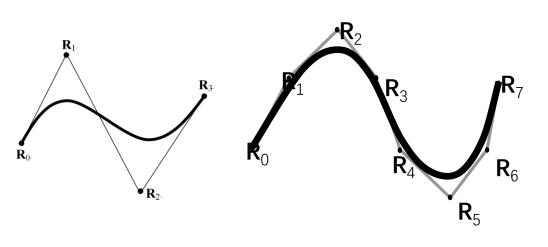
第四章 样条曲线和曲面的生成

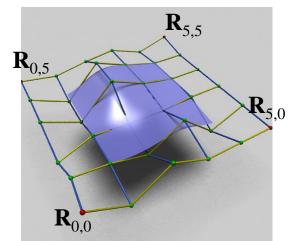


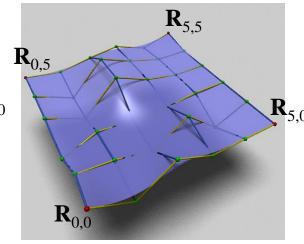




在制造业中,样条(spline)是一种绘制曲线的工具,它通过 指定点给出曲线的大致形状,可以确定平滑的曲线。数学上用分段 多项式函数来描述这种曲线。样条曲面则用两组正交样条曲面来描述。







- 1963年,波音公司的Ferguson定义了三次Hermit曲线和曲面
- 1964年,麻省理工学院的Coons定义了Coons曲面
- 1971年,雷诺公司的Pierre Bezier定义了Bezier曲线和曲面,雪铁龙(Citroen)公司的 de Castejau提出了快速算法
- 1974年,通用汽车公司Gordon和Riesenfeld定义了B样条曲线和曲面
- 80年代后期,美国人Piegl和Tiller定义了非均匀有理B样条(NURBS),可统一表示初等解析曲线(面)、Bezier曲线(面)和B样条曲线(面)

• 2、生成方式 「插值方式: 曲线(曲面)通过所有的控制点, 用于数字化绘图, 动画设计 逼近方式: 曲线(曲面)不一定通过所有的控制点, 用于设计物体表面

• 3、参数表示

	参数表示	非参数表示	
		隐式	显示
一般式	x = x(t)	f(x,y)=0	y = f(x)
	y = y(t)		
例: 直线	$x(t) = a_{1x}t + a_{0x}$ $y(t) = a_{1y}t + a_{0y}$ $p(t) = a_1t + a_0$	ax + by + c = 0	y = mx + b

• 4、曲线的数学表示方式(以三次曲线为例)

参数多项式方式:
$$p(t) = a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0$$
, $t \in [0,1]$

$$p(t) = [x(t), y(t), z(t)] \begin{cases} x(t) = a_{3x}t^3 + a_{2x}t^2 + a_{1x}t + a_{0x} \\ y(t) = a_{3y}t^3 + a_{2y}t^2 + a_{1y}t + a_{0y} \\ z(t) = a_{3z}t^3 + a_{2z}t^2 + a_{1z}t + a_{0z} \end{cases}$$

矩阵方式:
$$p(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ a_2 \\ a_1 \\ a_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_{00} & s_{01} & s_{02} & s_{03} \\ s_{10} & s_{11} & s_{12} & s_{13} \\ s_{20} & s_{21} & s_{22} & s_{23} \\ s_{30} & s_{31} & s_{32} & s_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \end{bmatrix} = T \cdot M_{spline} \cdot M_{geom}$$
 $t \in [0,1]$

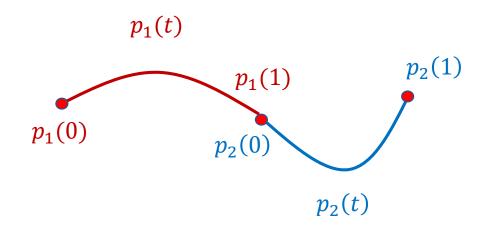
基函数多项式方式: $p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} P_k B_{F_k}(t)$, $t \in [0,1]$



• 5、曲线的连续性

为保证分段曲线从一段到另一段平滑过渡,可以在连接处要求各种连续性条件,通过在曲线的公 共部分匹配参数导数来建立连续性

```
如果有两段曲线: p_1(t) , p_2(t), t \in [0,1] C^0连续: 0阶参数连续,有 p_1(1) = p_2(0); C^1连续: 1阶参数连续,有p_1'(1) = p_2'(0); C^2连续: 2阶参数连续,有p_1''(1) = p_2''(0); G^0连续: 0阶几何连续,有p_1(1) = p_2(0); G^1连续: 1阶几何连续,有p_1'(1) \cdot p_2'(0) > 0; G^2连续: 2阶几何连续,有p_1''(1) \cdot p_2''(0) > 0;
```



- 1、定义: 两点之间的三次插值, 已知:几何参数: P₀,P₁,P₀',P₁'
- 2、参数多项式表示

$$p(t) = a_3 t^3 + a_2 t^2 + a_1 t + a_0 (3-1)$$

将几何参数代入式3-1
$$\begin{cases} P_0 = a_0 \\ P_1 = a_3 + a_2 + a_1 + a_0 \\ P_0' = a_1 \\ P_1' = 3a_3 + 2a_2 + a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = P_0 \\ a_1 = P_0' \\ a_2 = -3P_0 + 3P_1 - P_0' - P_1' \\ a_3 = 2P_0 - 2P_1 + P_0' + P_1' \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore p(t) = (2P_0 - 2P_1 + P_0' + P_1') t^3 + (-3P_0 + 3P_1 - 2P_0' - P_1') t^2 + P_0' t + P_0$$
 (3-2)

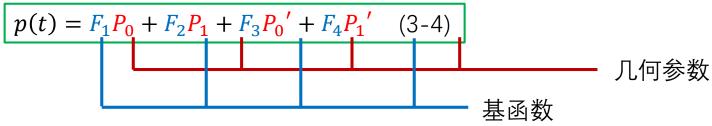
• 3、基函数多项式表示

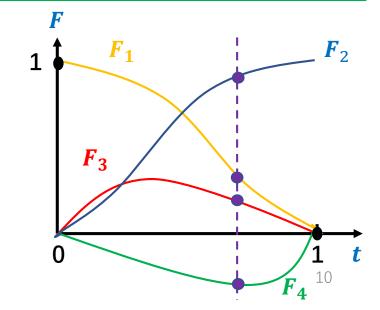
$$p(t) = (2P_0 - 2P_1 + P_0' + P_1') t^3 + (-3P_0 + 3P_1 - 2P_0' - P_1') t^2 + P_0' t + P_0$$
 (3-2)



$$p(t) = (2t^3 - 3t^2 + 1)P_0 + (-2t^3 + 3t^2)P_1 + (t^3 - 2t^2 + t)P_0' + (t^3 - t^2)P_1'$$
 (3-3)







• 4、矩阵表示

$$p(t) = F_1 P_0 + F_2 P_1 + F_3 P_0' + F_4 P_1' \quad (3-4)$$

$$p(t) = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 & F_2 & F_3 & F_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_0' \\ P_1' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(t) = (2t^3 - 3t^2 + 1)P_0 + (-2t^3 + 3t^2)P_1 + (t^3 - 2t^2 + t)P_0' + (t^3 - t^2)P_1'$$
 (3-3)

$$p(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_0' \\ P_1' \end{bmatrix} = T \cdot M_{spline} \cdot M_{geom}$$

- 5、特点
 - 在两点之间插值,需要已知端点的坐标和切向量
 - 每段之间 C^0 、 C^1 连续
 - 可以局部调整



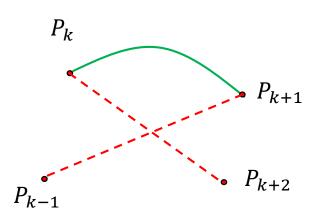
• 6、改进(Cardinal 样条)

$$p(0) = P_k$$

$$p(1) = P_{k+1}$$

$$p'(0) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - u)(P_{k+1} - P_{k-1})$$

$$p'(1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - u)(P_{k+2} - P_k)$$



• 6、改进(Cardinal 样条)

$$p(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -s & 2-s & s-2 & s \\ 2s & s-3 & 3-2s & -s \\ -s & 0 & s & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{k-1} \\ P_{k-1} \\ P_k \\ P_{k+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

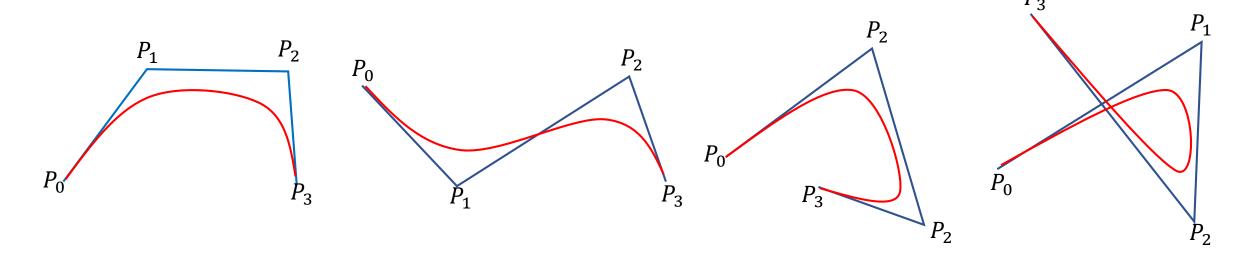
其中
$$s = \frac{1}{2}(1-u)$$
, s越大, 曲线越紧

1962年法国Renault公司的Pierre
Bezeir提出,广泛应用于各种CAD系统,通用软件包,OpenGL。



Pierre Bézier (1910.9.1-1999.11.25)

- 1、描述
 - 只有第一个和最后一个控制点必须通过曲线
 - 由控制点确定的多边形控制曲线的形状
 - 特征多边形的第一条边和最后一条边分别是两个端点的切线



• 2、定义

如果已知n+1个控制点, $P_k=(x_k,y_k,z_k), k=0,1,2\cdots n$,则Bezier曲线为:

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_k B_{k,n}(t)$$
 , $t \in [0,1]$

其中 $B_{k,n}(t)$ 为Bernstain多项式,是Bezier曲线的混合函数,为n次多项式:

$$B_{k,n}(t) = C_n^k t^k (1-t)^{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} t^k (1-t)^{n-k}$$

 $B_{k,n}(t)$ 为n次多项式,即:

n=1,两个控制点确定一次Bezier曲线(直线)

n=2,三个控制点确定二次Bezier曲线(抛物线)

n=3, 四个控制点确定三次Bezier曲线 (样条曲线)

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• 2、定义

eg1: 两个控制点,n = 1: $P_0 \setminus P_1$

$$B_{0,1}(t) = C_1^0 t^0 (1-t)^{1-0} = 1-t$$

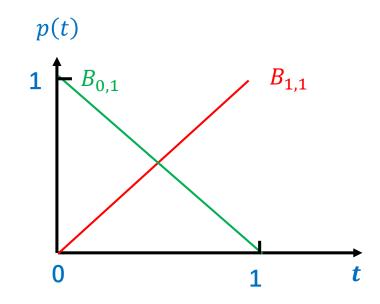
$$B_{1,1}(t) = C_1^1 t^1 (1-t)^{1-1} = t$$

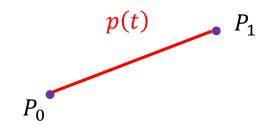
$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{1} P_k B_{k,n}(t)$$
 , $t \in [0,1]$ ——基函数多项式

$$p(t) = (1 - t)P_0 + tP_1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{EE}$$

$$= T \cdot M_{spline} \cdot M_{geom}$$





• 2、定义

eg2: 三个控制点,
$$n=2$$
: P_0 、 P_1 、 P_2

$$B_{0,2}(t) = C_2^0 t^0 (1-t)^{2-0} = (1-t)^2$$

$$B_{1,2}(t) = C_2^1 t^1 (1-t)^{2-1} = 2t(1-t)$$

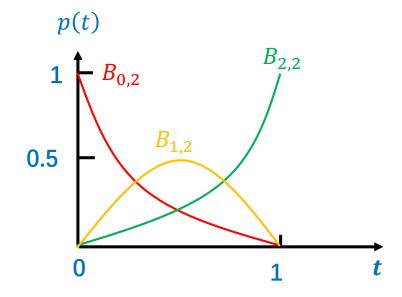
$$B_{2,2}(t) = C_2^2 t^2 (1-t)^{2-2} = t^2$$

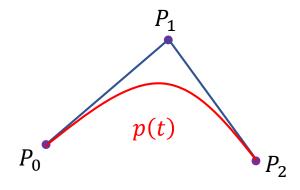
$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} P_k B_{k,n}(t)$$
, $t \in [0,1]$

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \end{bmatrix}$$





• 2、定义

eg3: 四个控制点, n=3: P_0 、 P_1 、 P_2 、 P_3

$$B_{0,3}(t) = C_3^0 t^0 (1-t)^{3-0} = (1-t)^3$$

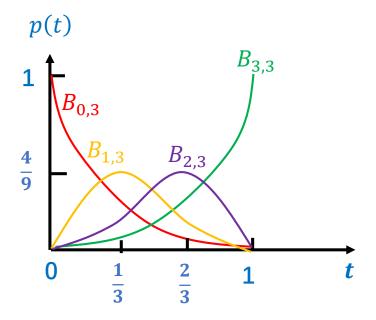
$$B_{1,3}(t) = C_3^1 t^1 (1-t)^{3-1} = 3t(1-t)^2$$

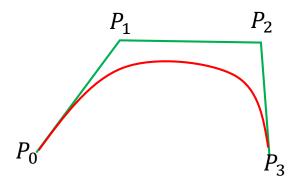
$$B_{2,3}(t) = C_3^2 t^2 (1-t)^{3-2} = 3t^2 (1-t)^1$$

$$B_{3,3}(t) = C_3^3 t^3 (1-t)^{3-3} = t^3$$

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} P_k B_{k,n}(t)$$
 , $t \in [0,1]$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \end{bmatrix}$$





• 3、混合函数的性质

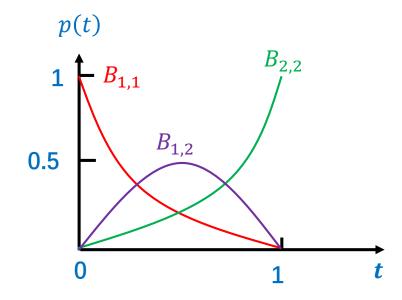
(1) 正性: $B_{k,n}(t) \ge 0$, t=0、1时等号成立,除了:

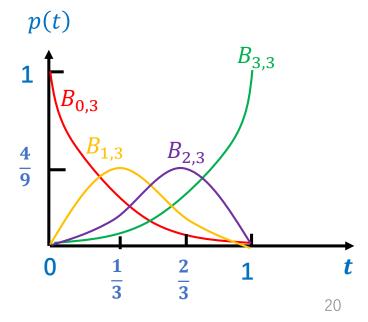
$$B_{\mathbf{0},n}(\mathbf{0}) = B_{\mathbf{n},n}(\mathbf{1}) = 1$$

- (2) 权性: $\sum_{k=0}^{n} B_{k,n}(t) \equiv 1$, $t \in [0,1]$;
- (3) 对称性: $B_{k,n}(t) = B_{n-k,n}(1-t)$, $k = 0,1,2 \cdots n$;

$$B_{0,3}(0) = B_{3,3}(1) = 1$$

$$B_{1,3}(\frac{1}{3}) = B_{2,3}(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{4}{9}$$





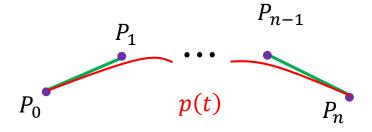
• 3、混合函数的性质

(4) 递推性:
$$B_{k,n}(t) = (1-t)B_{k,n-1}(t) + tB_{k-1,n-1}(t)$$
, $k = 0,1,2 \cdots n$; 且有: $B_{n,n} = t^k$, $B_{0,n} = (1-t)^n$

(5) 导数性:
$$B'_{k,n}(t) = n[B_{k-1,n-1}(t) - B_{k,n-1}(t)], k = 0,1,2 \cdots n-1;$$

• 4、Bezier曲线的性质

(1) 端点:经过第一和最后一个控制点,与第一和最后一条边相切。



$$B_{0,n}(0) = B_{n,n}(1) = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} B_{k,n}(t) \equiv 1$$

$$p(0) = P_{0}$$

$$p(1) = P_{n}$$

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{k} B_{k,n}(t)$$

• 4、Bezier曲线的性质

(1) 端点:

$$p'(t) = P_0 B'_{0,n}(t) + P_n B'_{n,n}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_k B'_{k,n}(t)$$

n

$$B'_{0,n}(t) = [(1-t)^n]' = -n(1-t)^{n-1}$$

$$B'_{n,n}(t) = [t^n]' = n(t)^{n-1}$$

$$B'_{k,n}(t) = n[B_{k-1,n-1}(t) - B_{k,n-1}(t)]$$



$$p'(0)=n(P_1-P_0)$$

$$p'(1)=n(P_n-P_{n-1})$$

• 4、Bezier曲线的性质

(2) 对称性: $\Diamond p_k = p_{n-k}$ 曲线形状不变。

$$B_{k,n}(t) = B_{n-k,n}(1-t), \quad k = 0,1,2 \cdots n;$$

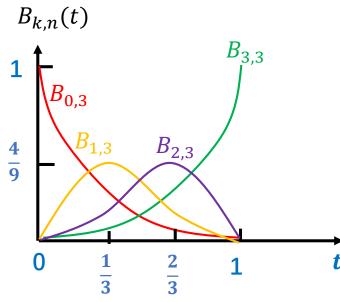
(3) 凸包性: p(t) = [x(t), y(t), z(t)]

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} B_{k,n}(t) \equiv 1 \qquad k = 0,1,2 \cdots n ;$$

 $\min\{x_k\} \le x(t) \le \max\{x_k\}$

 $\min\{y_k\} \le y(t) \le \max\{y_k\}$

 $\min\{z_k\} \le z(t) \le \max\{z_k\}$



• 4、Bezier曲线的性质

(4) 可分割性: 对于控制点 P_k ($k = 0,1,2 \cdots n$) 形成的特征多边形在每条边上取点:

$$P_k^0 = P_k$$

$$P_k^1 = P_k^0 + \lambda (P_{k+1}^0 - P_k^0)$$

$$P_k^2 = P_k^1 + \lambda (P_{k+1}^1 - P_k^1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_k^j = P_k^{j-1} + \lambda (P_{k+1}^{j-1} - P_k^{j-1})$$

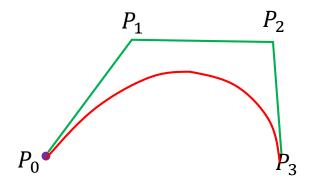
$$P_k^0 = P_k$$

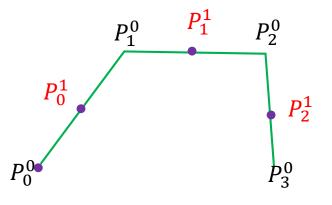
$$P_k^1 = \frac{P_{k+1}^0 + P_k^0}{2}$$

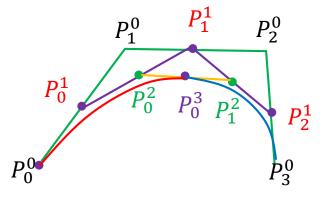
$$P_k^2 = \frac{P_{k+1}^1 + P_k^1}{2}$$

$$P_k^j = \frac{P_{k+1}^{j-1} + P_k^{j-1}}{2}$$

则以 P_0^J 作为控制点所得的Bezier曲线是以 P_k 为控制点所得的Bezier曲线的<mark>前半部</mark>,以 P_k^{n-k} 作为控制点所得的Bezier曲线是以 P_k 为控制点所得的Bezier曲线的后半部。







• 4、Bezier曲线的性质

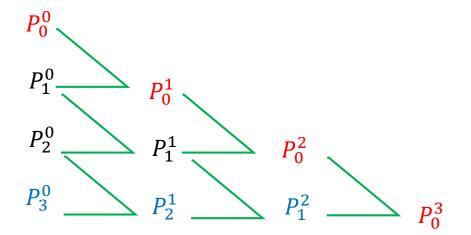
(4) 可分割性:可分割递推算法(Casteljau Algrithm)

$$P_{0}, P_{1}, P_{2}, P_{3} = P_{0}^{0}, P_{1}^{1}, P_{2}^{0}, P_{3}^{0}$$

$$= P_{0}^{0}, P_{1}^{0}, P_{2}^{0}, P_{3}^{0}$$

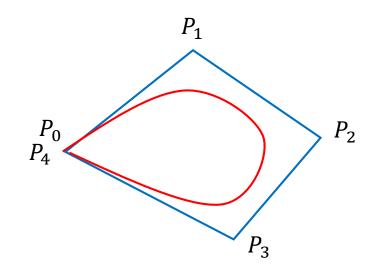
$$P_{0}^{3}, P_{1}^{2}, P_{2}^{1}, P_{3}^{0}$$

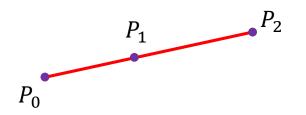
$$P_{0}^{3}, P_{1}^{2}, P_{2}^{1}, P_{3}^{0}$$
...

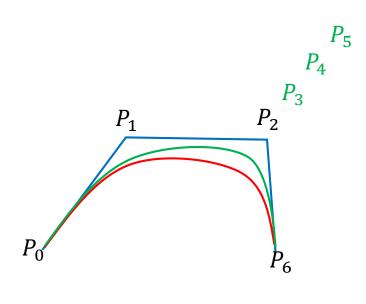


```
Casteljau(p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3)
Step1:确定4个控制点;
Step2: 如果4个控制点8连通,
        则绘制4个控制点;
        否则计算P_0^0, P_0^1, P_0^2, P_0^3,
                  P_0^3, P_1^2, P_2^1, P_3^0;
Step3: Casteljau(P_0^0, P_0^1, P_0^2, P_0^3);
        Casteliau(P_0^3, P_1^2, P_2^1, P_3^0)
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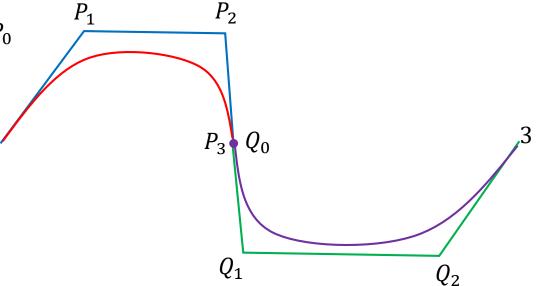
- 5、特例
 - 三点共线: 一次Bezier曲线
 - 重 (chóng) 点
 - 闭包







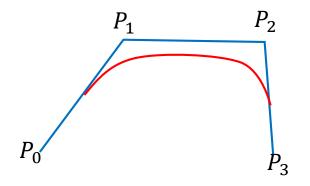
- 6、Bezier曲线的拼接集连续性
 - C^0 连续: $P_n = Q_0$
 - C^1 连续: $P_n \setminus P_n = Q_0 \setminus Q_1$ 三点共线 P_0
- 7、特点:
 - 方便、简洁、有快速算法
 - 不能局部调整
 - 控制点的个数决定曲线多项式的次数

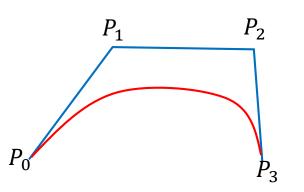


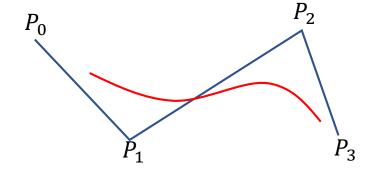
1、描述

另一类广泛使用的逼近样条曲线是B-样条曲线,它是Bezier曲线的推广和改进,与Bezier曲线不同的是:

- B-样条曲线的参数多项式次数与控制点的个数无关;
- B-样条曲线不一定通过第一和最后控制点;
- 允许局部调整, 代价是B-样条曲线的构造复杂;







Bezier曲线: $p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_k B_{k,n}(t)$, $t \in [0,1]$

• 2、定义

如果已知n+1个控制点, $P_k = (x_k, y_k, z_k), k = 0,1,2 \cdots n$,则可以构造一条d-1次的B-样条曲线:

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_k B_{k,d}(t)$$
 , $t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$

 t_k : 节点矢量的元素:

(1) 节点矢量:对于n+1个控制点,d-1次的B-样条曲线,可以构造一个节点矢量T,T是一个n+d+1维的矢量,即:

$$T = [t_0, t_1, ..., t_{n+d}]$$

如果
$$t_{i+1} - t_i = C$$
, $i = 0,1,2 \cdots n + d - 1$,

则由此构造出的混合函数是周期的,其B-样条曲线的均匀的。 否则,由此构造出的混合函数是非周期的,其B-样条曲线的非均匀的

• 2、定义

eg1:均匀的: $t_i = i$, $0 \le i \le n + d$,

n=4, d=3, 节点矢量为: T=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7]

eg2: 开放均匀的: $0 \le i \le n + d$,

$$t_i = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \le i < d \\ i - d + 1 & d \le i \le n \\ n - d + 2 & i > n \end{cases}$$

n=5, d=3, 节点矢量为: T = [0,0,0,1,2,3,4,4,4]

eg3: 非均匀的: $0 \le i \le n + d$

n=4, d=4,

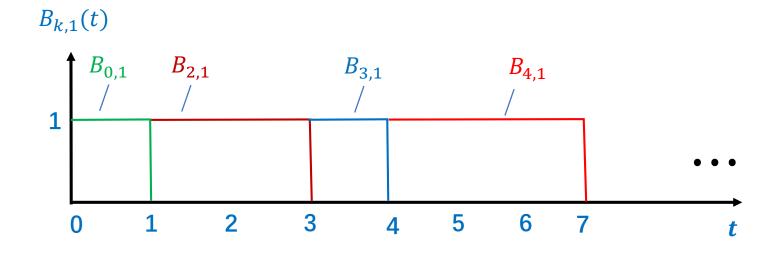
节点矢量为: T = [0, 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15]

• 2、定义

(2) 混合函数:

$$B_{k,1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t_k \le t \le t_{k+1} \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$

$$B_{k,d}(t) = \frac{t - t_k}{t_{k+d-1} - t_k} B_{k,d-1}(t) + \frac{t_{n+d} - t}{t_{k+d} - t_{k+1}} B_{k+1,d-1}(t)$$



• 3、均匀B-样条

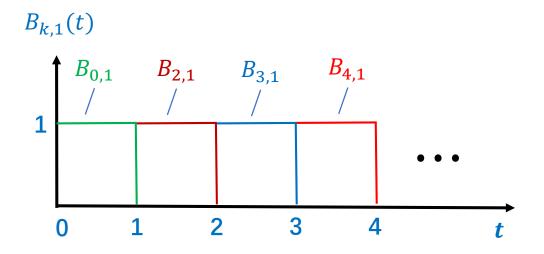
如果已知n+1个控制点, $P_k = (x_k, y_k, z_k), k = 0,1,2 \cdots n$,构造d-1次B-样条曲线,则:

节点矢量为: $T = [t_0, t_1, ..., t_{n+d}], 0 \le i \le n + d$,

$$\Leftrightarrow t_i = i, \quad \text{II} T = [0,1, ... n + d]$$

d=1时的混合函数

$$B_{k,1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t_k \le t \le t_{k+1} \\ 0 & else \end{cases}$$



• 3、均匀B-样条

$$B_{k,d}(t) = \frac{t - t_k}{t_{k+d-1} - t_k} B_{k,d-1}(t) + \frac{t_{n+d} - t}{t_{k+d} - t_{k+1}} B_{k+1,d-1}(t) \qquad t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$$

$$B_{k,d}(t) = B_{k+1,d}(t - \Delta t) = B_{k+2,d}(t - 2\Delta t) = B_{k+3,d}(t - 3\Delta t) \cdots$$
, $\sharp \Phi \Delta t = t_{i+1} - t_i$

即:均匀B-样条曲线的混合函数是周期的,所有n+1个混合函数具有相同的形状,每一个混合函数都是前一个混合函数的单位平移。

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_k B_{k,d}(t)$$
, $t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$

• 3、均匀B-样条

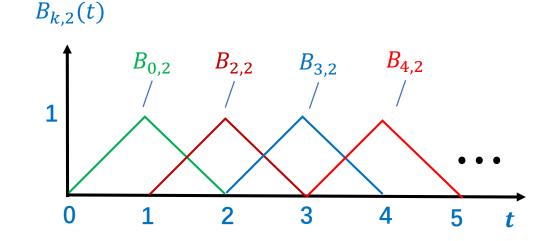
d=2时的混合函数:

$$B_{0,2}(t) = \begin{cases} t & t \in [0,1] \\ 2-t & t \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{1,2}(t) = \begin{cases} t - 1 & t \in [1,2] \\ 3 - t & t \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{2,2}(t) = \begin{cases} t - 2 & t \in [2,3] \\ 4 - t & t \in [3,4] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{3,2}(t) = \begin{cases} t - 3 & t \in [3,4] \\ 5 - t & t \in [4,5] \end{cases}$$



•

• 3、均匀B-样条

d=3时的混合函数

$$B_{k,3}(t)$$
 $B_{0,3}$
 $B_{2,3}$
 $B_{3,3}$
 $A_{0,3}$
 $B_{2,3}$
 $A_{0,3}$
 $A_{0,3$

$$B_{0,3}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t^2 & t \in [0,1] \\ \frac{1}{2}t(2-t) + \frac{1}{2}(t-1)(3-t) & t \in [1,2] \\ \frac{1}{2}(3-t)^2 & t \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{1,3}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t-1)^2 & t \in [1,2] \\ \frac{1}{2}(t-1)(3-t) + \frac{1}{2}(t-2)(4-t) & t \in [2,3] \\ \frac{1}{2}(4-t)^2 & t \in [3,4] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{2,3}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t-2)^2 & t \in [2,3] \\ \frac{1}{2}(t-2)(4-t) + \frac{1}{2}(t-3)(5-t) & t \in [3,4] \\ \frac{1}{2}(5-t)^2 & t_6 \in [4,5] \end{cases}$$

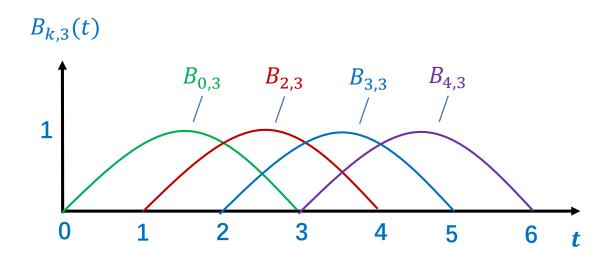
• 3、均匀B-样条

eg1. 构造二次B-样条, d=n=3。

构造节点矢量: T = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

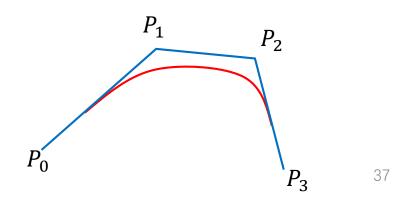
求 $B_{0,3}(t)$ 、 $B_{1,3}(t)$ 、 $B_{2,3}(t)$ 、 $B_{3,3}(t)$

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} P_k B_{k,3}(t)$$
, $t \in [t_2, t_4]$



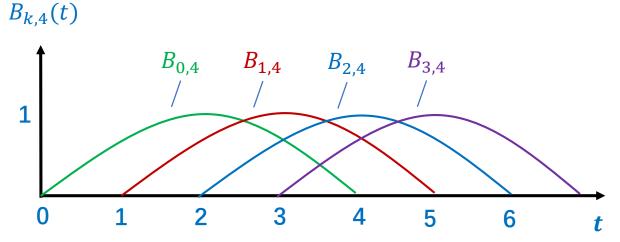
$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} P_k B_{k,3}(t), t \in [t_2, t_4]$$
 归一化处理后:
$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} [t^2 \quad t \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_k \\ P_{k+1} \\ P_{k+2} \end{bmatrix} \quad t \in [0,1]$$

端点特性:
$$\begin{cases} p_{start} = p(2) = \frac{1}{2}(P_0 + P_1) \\ p_{end} = p(4) = \frac{1}{2}(P_2 + P_3) \\ p'_{start} = p'(2) = P_1 - P_0 \\ p'_{end} = p'(4) = P_3 - P_2 \end{cases}$$



• 3、均匀B-样条

eg2. 构造三次B-样条, d=4, n=3。



构造节点矢量: T = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]、

求 $B_{0,4}(t)$ 、 $B_{1,4}(t)$ 、 $B_{2,4}(t)$ 、 $B_{3,4}(t)$

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} P_k B_{k,4}(t)$$
 , $t \in [3,4]$

归一化处理后:

$$B_{0,4}(t) = \frac{1}{6}(1-t)^3$$

$$B_{1,4}(t) = \frac{1}{6}(3t^3 - 6t^2 + 4)^3$$

$$B_{1,4}(t) = \frac{1}{6}(3t^3 - 6t^2 + 4)^3$$

$$B_{1,4}(t) = \frac{1}{6}(-3t^3 + 3t^2 + 3t + 1)^3$$

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P \end{bmatrix} \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$t^{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

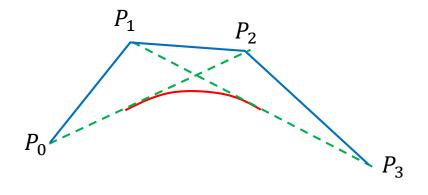
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$B_{3,4}(t) = \frac{1}{6}t^3$$

• 3、均匀B-样条

端点特性:
$$p(0) = \frac{1}{6}(P_0 + 4P_1 + P_2)$$
$$p(1) = \frac{1}{6}(P_1 + 4P_2 + P_3)$$
$$p'(0) = \frac{1}{2}(P_2 - P_0)$$
$$p'(1) = \frac{1}{2}(P_3 - P_1)$$



n+1个控制点时,每4个控制点确定一段三次样条曲线:

$$p_{i}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} t^{3} & t^{2} & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{k} \\ P_{k+1} \\ P_{k+2} \\ P_{k+3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad t \in [0,1]$$

• 4、开放均匀B-样条(open-uniform B-spline)

它是均匀B-样条的特例,节点矢量在两端重复d次,具有与Bezier曲线的相似特性,可以通过第一点和最后一点,并且与第一条边和最后一条边相切,当d=n+1时,退化成Bezier曲线。例如:

$$t_{i} = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \le i < d \\ i - d + 1 & d \le i \le n \\ n - d + 2 & i > n \end{cases}$$
 d=2, n=3, $T = [0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3]$ $t \in [0,3]$ $t \in [0,3]$ $t \in [0,2]$ $t \in [0,4]$

$$t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$$

• 4、开放均匀B-样条(open-uniform B-spline)

eg3. 构造二次开放均匀B-样条, d=3, n=4。

$$T = [0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3]$$
$$t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$$

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

$$B_{1,3}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t(4-3t) & t \in [0,1] \\ \frac{1}{2}(2-t)^2 & t \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{2,3}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t^2 & t \in [0,1] \\ \frac{1}{2}t(2-t) + \frac{1}{2}(t-1)(3-t) & t \in [1,2] \\ \frac{1}{2}(3-t)^2 & t \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{3,3}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t-1)^2 & t \in [1,2] \\ \frac{1}{2}(3-t)(3t-5) & t \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

$$B_{4,3}(t) = (t-2)^2$$
 $t \in [2,3]$

• 4、开放均匀B-样条(open-uniform B-spline)

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{4} P_k B_{k,3}(t)$$
 , $t \in [0,3]$

$$p(0) = P_0 \qquad p(3) = P_4$$

 $B_{0,3}(t)$ 只在[0,1]区间有效, $B_{4,3}(t)$ 只在[2,3]区间有效,

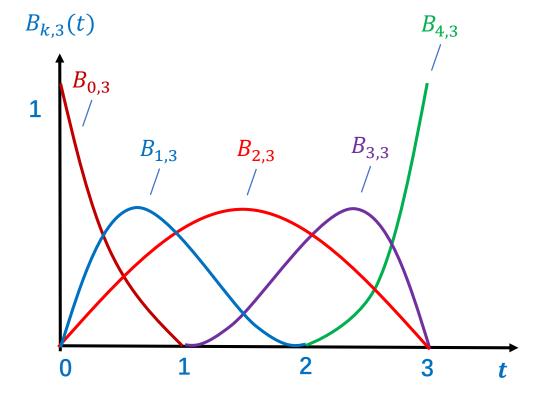


中间可以局部调整

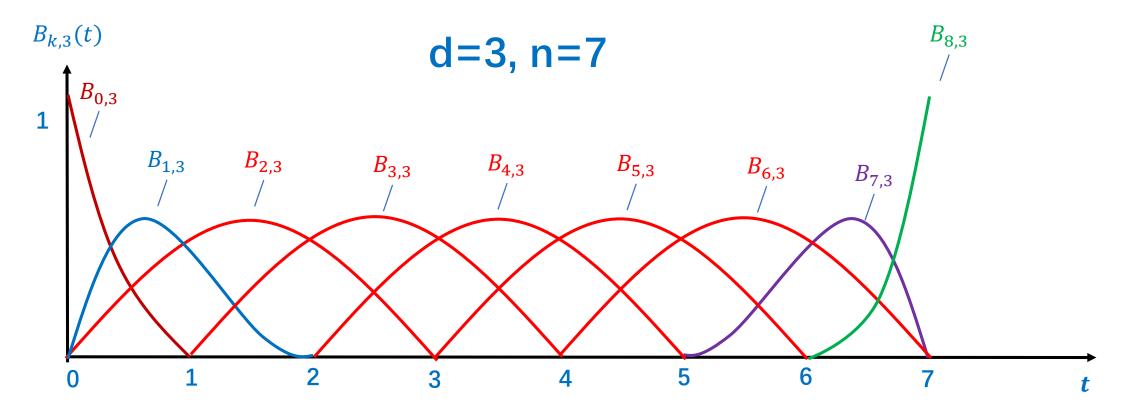
$$B_{0,3}(0) = 1$$
, $B_{1,3}(0) = B_{2,3}(0) = B_{3,3}(0) = B_{4,3}(0) = 0$

$$B_{4,3}(1) = 1$$
, $B_{1,3}(1) = B_{2,3}(1) = B_{3,3}(1) = B_{0,3}(1) = 0$



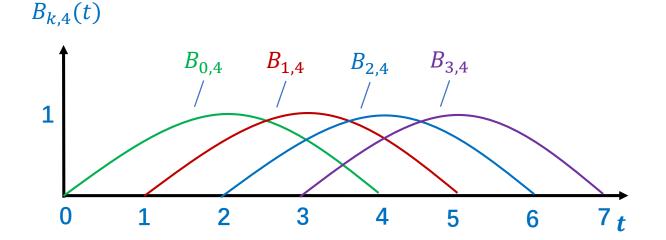


• 4、开放均匀B-样条(open-uniform B-spline)



• 5、混合函数的特点

$$B_{k,d}(t)$$
, $k = 0,1,2 \cdots n$



d=4, n=3

- 共有n+d+1个节点构成节点矢量, 分成n+d个小区间;
- 每一个混合函数 $B_{k,d}(t)$ 跨越d个小区间,从 t_k 开始;
- 曲线在[t_{d-1} , t_{n+1}] 区间定义,共有n+1个混合函数;
- 每一段曲线只与d个控制点有关;
- $B_{k,d}(t)$ 是d-1次多项式
- 权性: $\sum_{k=0}^{n} B_{k,d}(t) \equiv 1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} B_{k,d}(t) \equiv 1 \qquad k = 0,1,2 \cdots n ;$$

 $t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$

- 6、B-样条曲线的性质
 - 连续性:如果由n+1个控制点,则曲线由n+1个混合函数描述,每一个混合函数的作用区间为[t_k, t_{k+d}],曲线是d-1次的,且 C^{d-2} 连续;
 - 局部性: t的定义域根据节点矢量中的n+d+1个值划分成n+d个子区间, 每个子区间上的曲线受d个控制点影响;
 - 定义域: $t \in [t_{d-1}, t_{n+1}]$;
 - 几何不变性: p(t)的形状与坐标系的选择无关,混合函数是节点矢量的函数。

• 6、B-样条曲线的性质

一个类比: 小波与B-样条都是基函数的值在局部不为零

• 1、定义: 一组正交的曲线可以构成一个曲面,曲面是表示物体表面的直接方法

非参数:
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

参数:
$$x(u,v) = a_x u + b_x v + c_x$$

$$x(u,v) = Rcosucosv$$

$$y(u, v) = a_y u + b_y v + c_y$$

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

$$z(u, v) = a_z u + b_z v + c_z$$

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

$$p(u,v) = [x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)]$$

$$p(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_{ij} u^{i} v^{j} \qquad u,v \in [0,1]$$

• 2、术语

角点: u,v=0和1的点。有p(0,0)、p(0,1)、p(1,0)、p(1,1), 记为: p_{00} 、 p_{01} 、 p_{10} 、 p_{11}

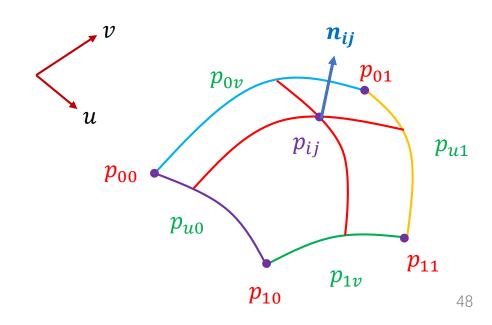
边角线: u,v=0或1的线。有p(u,0)、p(u,1)、p(0,v)、p(1,v), 记为: p_{u0} 、 p_{u1} 、 p_{0v} 、 p_{1v}

任一点: $p(u_i, v_j)$, 记为: p_{ij} 。

切矢: $\frac{\partial p_{ij}}{\partial u}$ 、 $\frac{\partial p_{ij}}{\partial v}$,记为: p_{ij}^u 、 p_{ij}^v 。

扭矢: $\frac{\partial^2 p_{ij}}{\partial u \partial v}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 p_{ij}}{\partial v \partial u}$, 记为: p_{ij}^{uv} 、 p_{ij}^{vu} 。

法失: $n_{ij} = \frac{p_{ij}^u \times p_{ij}^v}{\left|p_{ij}^u \times p_{ij}^v\right|}$ °



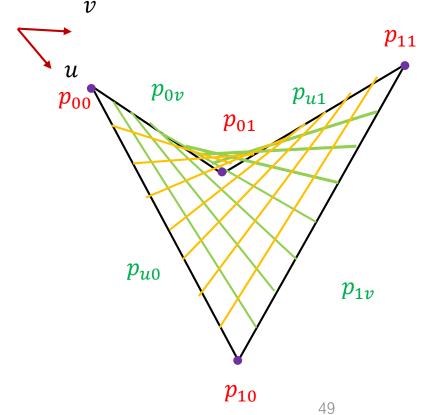
• 3、双线性曲面

p(u,v)对u、v两个参数都是线性的,曲面由两族直线交织而成,是一直纹面。v

$$p(u,v)=(1-u)(1-v)p_{00}+(1-u)vp_{01}+(1-v)up_{10}+uvp_{11}$$

$$= [1 - u \quad v] \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} \\ p_{10} & p_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - v \\ v \end{bmatrix} \qquad u, v \in [0,1]$$

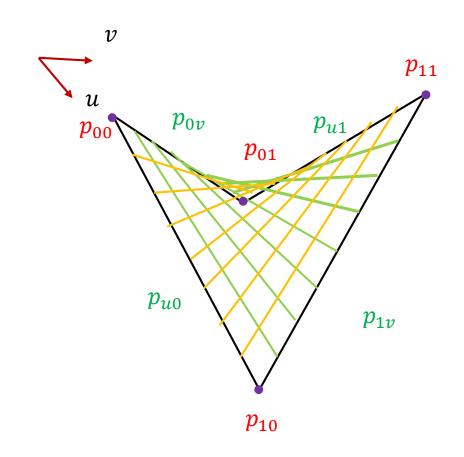
一个类比: 双线性曲面与双线性插值



• 3、双线性曲面

边角线:
$$\begin{cases} u = 0: \ p_{ov} = (1-v)p_{00} + vp_{01} \\ u = 1: \ p_{1v} = (1-v)p_{10} + vp_{11} \\ v = 0: \ p_{u0} = (1-u)p_{00} + up_{10} \\ v = 1: \ p_{1v} = (1-v)p_{01} + vp_{11} \end{cases}$$

任一线:
$$\begin{cases} u = u_i: \ p_{u_i,v} = (1-v)p_{u_i,0} + vp_{u_i,1} \\ v = v_j: \ p_{u,v_j} = (1-u)p_{0,v_j} + up_{1,v_j} \end{cases}$$



• 4、单线性曲面

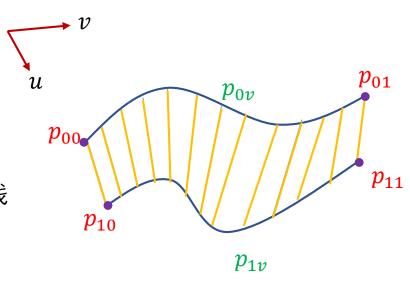
p(u,v)关于u或v一个参数是线性的,曲面由两条边界和一族直线构造的曲面,也是一直纹面。

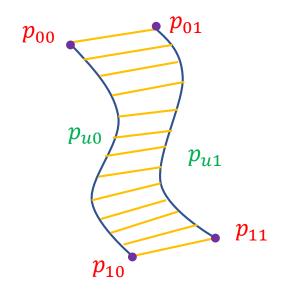
$$u$$
是线性的: $p(u,v)=(1-u)p_{0v}+up_{1v}$

当
$$v = v_j$$
时: $p_{u,v_i} = (1-u)p_{0,v_i} + up_{1,v_i}$ 是一直线

$$v$$
是线性的: $p(u,v)=(1-v)p_{u0}+vp_{u1}$

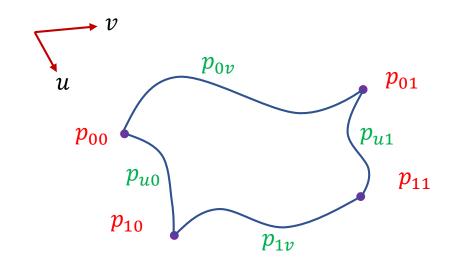
当
$$u = u_i$$
时: $p_{u_i,v} = (1-v)p_{u_i,0} + vp_{u_i,1}$ 是一直线





• 5、Coons曲面

由两个单线性曲面和一个双线性曲面组合而成。



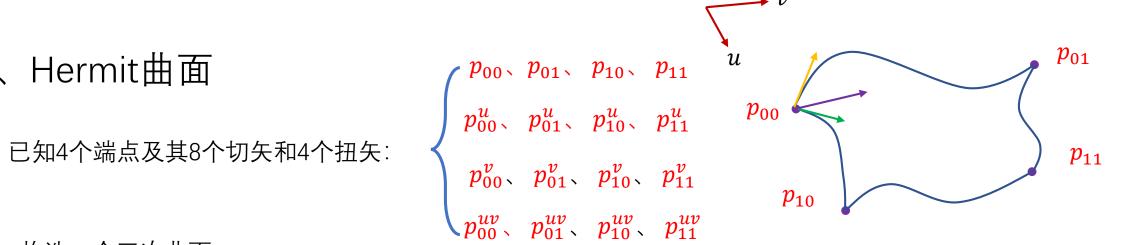
如果:
$$p_1(u,v)=(1-u)p_{0v}+up_{1v}$$

$$p_2(u,v) = (1-v)p_{u0} + vp_{u1}$$

$$p_3(u,v)=(1-u)(1-v)p_{00}+(1-u)vp_{01}+(1-v)up_{10}+uvp_{11}$$

$$p(u,v) = p_1(u,v) + p_2(u,v) - p_3(u,v)$$

• 6、Hermit曲面



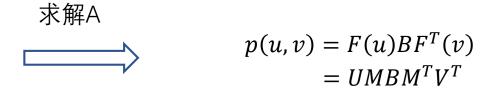
构造一个三次曲面:

$$p(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} \sum_{j=0}^{3} a_{ij} u^{i} v^{j} \qquad u,v \in [0, 1]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} u^{3} & u^{2} & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{20} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v^{3} \\ v^{2} \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = UAV^{T}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{χMA}}{=}$$

• 6、Hermit曲面



$$p(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} u^3 & u^2 & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} & p_{00}^v & p_{01}^v \\ p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{10}^v & p_{11}^v \\ p_{00}^v & p_{01}^v & p_{01}^{uv} & p_{11}^{uv} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v^3 \\ v^2 \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

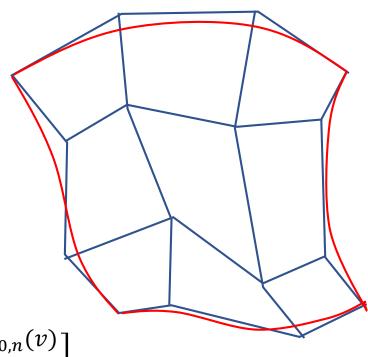
• 7、Bezier曲面

两族Bezier曲线的交织:

$$p(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{n} p_{ij} B_{i,m}(u) B_{j,n}(v) \qquad u,v \in [0,1]$$

$$= [B_{0,m}(u) \quad B_{1,m}(u) \quad \cdots \quad B_{m,m}(u)] \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} & \cdots & p_{0n} \\ p_{10} & p_{11} & \cdots & p_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{m0} & p_{m1} & \cdots & p_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{0,n}(v) \\ B_{1,n}(v) \\ \vdots \\ B_{m,n}(v) \end{bmatrix}$$

 $= UMBM^TV^T$



• 7、Bezier曲面

当m=n=1时:

$$p(u,v)=(1-u)(1-v)p_{00}+(1-u)vp_{01}+(1-v)up_{10}+uvp_{11}$$
 — 双线性曲面

当m=n=3时:

$$p(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} u^3 & u^2 & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} & p_{02} & p_{03} \\ p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{20} & p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{30} & p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v^3 \\ v^2 \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

•8、B-样条曲面

两族Bezier曲线的交织:

$$p(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{n} p_{ij} B_{i,k}(u) B_{j,l}(v) \qquad u,v \in [t_{min}, t_{max}]$$

均匀三次B-样条曲面:

$$p(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} u^3 & u^2 & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{00} & p_{01} & p_{02} & p_{03} \\ p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{20} & p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{30} & p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 0 & 4 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v^3 \\ v^2 \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 9、旋转曲面

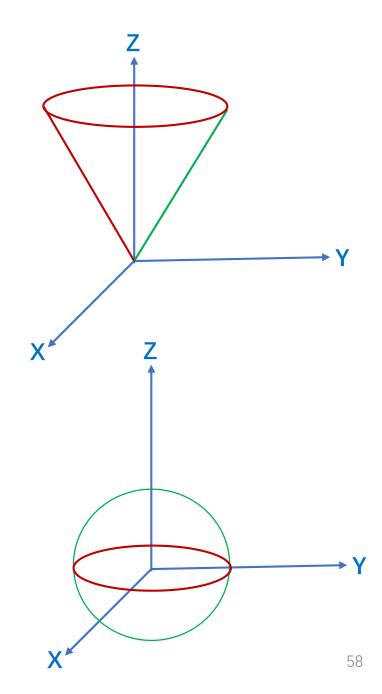
如果Y-Z平面上的曲线为:
$$y = y(u)$$
$$z = z(u)$$

该曲线绕Z轴旋转,得到的旋转面为

$$x = y(u)cosi$$

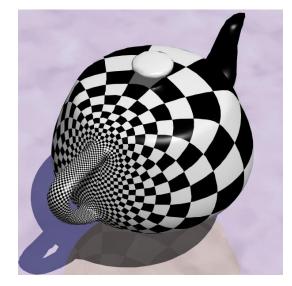
$$y = y(u)sinv$$

$$z = z(u)$$



• 9、旋转曲面

eg2: 球面: Newell茶壶。10个控制点构成三段Bezier曲线, 其中3、4、5点共线, 6、7、8点共线。



У	1.4	1.3375	1.4375	1.5	1.75	2	2	2	1.5	1.5
Z	2.25	2.38125	2.38125	2.25	1.725	1.2	0.75	0.3	0.075	0

$$x = y(u)cosv$$

$$y = y(u)sinv$$

$$z = z(u)$$

$$y = y(u)$$

$$z = z(u)$$

The End