第四章 有理 B 样条曲线

把多项式形式的 B ézier 曲线向有理多项式推广得到了前章的有理 B ézier 曲线;同样地,把分段多项式形式的非均匀 B 样条曲线向分段有理多项式推广,可得到非均匀有理 B 样条 (Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline,简称 NURBS)曲线. 它兼有 B 样条曲线形状局部可调及连续阶数可调的优点,又兼有有理 B ézier 曲线可精确表示圆锥曲线的特性,所以在 1991 年国际标准化组织 ISO 正式颁布的工业产品数据交换的 STEP 标准中,把 NURBS 作为自由曲线曲面的唯一定义^[1];而国际著名的 CAD 软件公司也把造型系统首先建立在 NURBS 的数学模型上. 最早提出有理 B 样条的是 Versprille^[2],继之研究的有 Piegl^[3-7],Tiller^[8-10],李华^[11]等,而 Choi^[12],Grabowski^[13]等则致力于研究 NURBS 系数的矩阵表示。鉴于 NURBS 的特例—B 样条曲线和有理 B ézier 曲线的性质在前几章已有论述,我们不难据此一一写出 NURBS 的相应性质,因此本章将重点介绍我们的研究成果。

- 1. 人们常用 deBoor-Cox 递推公式定义 NURBS 曲线,然而它缺乏直观的几何意义. 我们从论证 NURBS 曲线族包络的存在性和唯一性出发,在国际上首次给出 NURBS 曲线的全新的直观的几何定义. 它是研究 NURBS 的有力工具.
- 2. 人们习惯于对 NURBS 运用齐次坐标作运算,但用齐次坐标难以在三维世界中推断其几何性质. 我们重点剖析其离散构造,以离散 NURBS 曲线作工具,使其保凸性和 V.D.性显而易见.
- 3. deBoor 递推公式和 Boehm 嵌节点公式是 NURBS 求值、转化等主要工具,优点是计算稳定而简单。但因需重复执行递推算法,与幂基的矩阵形式相比,时间复杂度^[12]上前者是指数式的,后者是多项式的,且后者适于应用秦九韶-Horner 算法;表达形式上前者是多式连环的,在理论推导上不大方便,而后者是简洁清晰的。因此需要找到 NURBS 在幂基下的系数矩阵显式表示。deBoor^[14], Schumaker^[15]给出了这种表示的数值算法,Cohen 和 Riesenfeld^[16]给出了节点均匀时的矩阵表示,Ding 和 Davies^[17] 给出了节点非均匀时的矩阵表示但限于三次,Choi^[12]和 Grabowski^[13]分别给出了节点非均匀时基于 Boehm 算法和 deBoor 算法的任意次数的递推关系的矩阵表示,但仍是非解析式表示。而我们给出了最一般情况的两种显式矩阵表示,有助于 NURBS 的表示、求值、嵌节点、升阶、转换等理论研究及实际应用。本章第1,2 节内容取材于[WGJ, WGZ, 99], [LW, LYD, 95];第3 节内容取材于[WGJ, 92];第4 节内容取材于[LLG, WGJ, 2000]。

4.1 NURBS 曲线的一般定义、递推求值及离散构造

定义 4.1.1 给定 \Re^3 空间中, 齐次坐标下 n 个点 $\tilde{r}_i = (w_i x_i, w_i y_i, w_i z_i, w_i)$, $w_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots n$, 给定参数 t 轴的一个不均匀分割 $T = \{t_i\}_{i=-\infty}^{\infty}$, $t_j \leq t_{j+1}$, $N_{i,k}(t)$ 是相应于 T 的 k 阶 B 样条基,则 k 阶有理参数曲线

$$\widetilde{r}(t) = (X(t), Y(t), Z(t), w(t)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N_{i,k}(t) \widetilde{r}_{i}, \ t_{k} \le t \le t_{n+1}, \ n \ge k$$
(4.1.1)

称为相应于节点向量T的k阶(k-1次)非均匀有理 B 样条曲线, $\widetilde{r_i}$ 称为控制顶点, $\widetilde{r_i}\widetilde{r_2}\cdots\widetilde{r_n}$ 称为控制多边形. 而(4.1.1)在仿射坐标系下的对应表示为

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) = \left(\frac{X(t)}{w(t)}, \frac{Y(t)}{w(t)}, \frac{Z(t)}{w(t)}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N_{i,k}(t) w_i \mathbf{r}_i / \sum_{i=1}^{n} N_{i,k}(t) w_i, \quad (4.1.2)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i), \quad t_k \le t \le t_{n+1}, \ n \ge k.$$

曲线 (4.1.2) 具有可退化性.即当 $w_1=w_2=\cdots=w_n$ 时,它退化为 (2.2.1);当 $n=k,t_2=t_3=\cdots=t_k < t_{k+1}=t_{k+2}=\cdots=t_{2k-1}$ 时,它退化为 k-1次有理 B \acute{e} zier 曲线

$$r(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} B_{i-1}^{k-1}[(t-t_k)/(t_{k+1}-t_k)] w_i^* r_i^* / \sum_{i=1}^{k} B_{i-1}^{k-1}[(t-t_k)/(t_{k+1}-t_k)] w_i^*, \quad t_k \le t \le t_{k+1};$$

而且它还具有与性质 2.3.1-2.3.7 相类似的性质. 此外我们可把 deBoor 的 B 样条求值算法 2.4.1 推广到 NURBS 曲线.

算法 4.1.1 (*k* 阶 NURBS 曲线递归求值及几何作图)

对曲线(4.1.2)及任意固定的参数 $t \in [t_i, t_{i+1}), k \leq j \leq n$, 递归地计算

$$w_{i}^{[r]}(t) = \begin{cases} w_{i}, & r = 0; i = j - k + 1, j - k + 2, \dots, j, \\ \frac{t - t_{i}}{t_{i+k-r} - t_{i}} w_{i}^{[r-1]}(t) + \frac{t_{i+k-r} - t}{t_{i+k-r} - t_{i}} w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(t), \\ r = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1; i = j - k + r + 1, j - k + r + 2, \dots, j, \end{cases}$$
(4.1.3)

$$\boldsymbol{r}_{i}^{[r]}(t) = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{r}_{i}, & r = 0; i = j - k + 1, j - k + 2, \cdots, j, \\ \frac{(t - t_{i})w_{i}^{[r-1]}(t)}{(t - t_{i})w_{i}^{[r-1]}(t) + (t_{i+k-r} - t)w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(t)} \boldsymbol{r}_{i}^{[r-1]}(t) + \frac{(t_{i+k-r} - t)w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(t)}{(t - t_{i})w_{i}^{[r-1]}(t) + (t_{i+k-r} - t)w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(t)} \boldsymbol{r}_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(t), \\ r = 1, 2, \cdots, k - 1; i = j - k + r + 1, j - k + r + 2, \cdots, j, \end{cases}$$
(4.1.4)

则

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{r}_{i}^{[k-1]}(t).$$
 (4.1.5)

算法 4.1.1 的几何意义也是对控制多边形的k-1层割角,但割角系数不仅与参数值t, 节点值,割角层数r和割角边序号i有关,也与曲线的权因子有关。

同样,我们可仿 (2.10.1),(2.10.2) 定义k 阶有理离散 B 样条曲线 $\Gamma_{\iota}^{(T)}(T')$,并应用(2.10.4) 得出描述 NURBS 曲线离散结构的

定理 4.1.1 设 $t' \in (t_u, t_{u+1}]$, $T' = T_1 \oplus T_2$, 记嵌节点变换T'以后新的控制顶点和权因子分

$$\mathbf{r}_{j,k}^{(T,T')} = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i,k}^{(T,T')}(j) w_{i,k}^{(T)} \mathbf{r}_{i,k}^{(T)} / \sum_{i} \alpha_{i,k}^{(T,T')}(j) w_{i,k}^{(T)}, \quad w_{j,k}^{(T,T')} = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i,k}^{(T,T')}(j) w_{i,k}^{(T)}, \quad (4.1.6)$$

这里所有记号的意义如 §2.10 所示,则必有
$$r_{j,k}^{(T,T')} = \sum_{l} \alpha_{l,k}^{(T\oplus T_1,T_2)}(j) w_{l,k}^{(T,T_1)} r_{l,k}^{(T,T_1)} / \sum_{l} \alpha_{l,k}^{(T\oplus T_1,T_2)}(j) w_{l,k}^{(T,T_1)} , \qquad (4.1.7)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{k}(t) = \sum_{j} N_{j,k}^{(T \oplus T')}(t) w_{j,k}^{(T,T')} \mathbf{r}_{j,k}^{(T,T')} / \sum_{j} N_{j,k}^{(T \oplus T')}(t) w_{j,k}^{(T,T')}, \qquad (4.1.8)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{k}(t') = \mathbf{r}_{\mu,k}^{(T,\{t'\}^{k-1})}.$$
 (4.1.9)

定理 4.1.1 具有与定理 2.10.2 类似的鲜明的几何意义. 我们也可推知,有理离散 B 样条 曲线必收敛到 NURBS 曲线.

推论 4.1.1 存在节点集序列 $\{T'_m\}, T'_m \subseteq T'_{m+1}, m=1,2,\cdots$,使得

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \boldsymbol{\varGamma}_{k}^{(T)}(T'_{m}) = \boldsymbol{r}_{k}(t). \tag{4.1.10}$$

4.2 平面 NURBS 曲线的保形性

定义 4.2.1 若平面连续曲线 Γ 是平面上某一凸集的边界或边界的一部分,则称它是凸曲线, 并记 $A(\Gamma)$ 为以 Γ 为边界或部分边界的最小凸闭集.

引理 4.2.1 设 Φ 为空集,并设平面 NURBS 曲线(4.1.2)的初始控制多边形 $\Gamma_{k}^{(T)}(\Phi)$ 为凸曲线, 则对于任意有限个节点的集合T', $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T')$ 也为凸曲线,并且 $A(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(\Phi)) \supseteq A(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T'))$. 证 对T'的节点个数施行归纳法. 当 $T'=\{ au_1\}$ 时,设 $au_1\in(t_\mu,t_{\mu+1}]$,则仿(2.9.1)得

$$\mathbf{r}_{i,k}^{(T,T')} = (1-s_i)\mathbf{r}_{i-1} + s_i\mathbf{r}_i, \qquad s_i = \alpha_i w_i / [(1-\alpha_i)w_{i-1} + \alpha_i w_i],$$

$$\alpha_{i} = \begin{cases} 1, & i \leq \mu - k + 1, \\ \frac{\tau_{1} - t_{i}}{t_{i+k-1} - t_{i}}, & \mu - k + 2 \leq i \leq \mu, \\ 0, & i \geq \mu + 1. \end{cases}$$

这表明 $s_i \in [0,1]$, 从而 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T')$ 为 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(\Phi)$ 的内接折线. 所以这时引理为真. 今假设 $T' = \{\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots, \tau_{m-1}\}$ 时引理为真,则当 $T'' = T' \oplus \{\tau_m\}$ 时,因 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T'') = \Gamma_k^{(T \oplus T')}(\{\tau_m\})$,且 $\Gamma^{(T \oplus T')}(\Phi) = \Gamma_k^{(T)}(T')$ 为凸曲线,用与归纳法证明中第一步相同的方法可知 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T'')$ 也为 凸曲线,且 $A(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(\Phi)) \supseteq A(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T')) \supseteq A(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T''))$. 引理证毕.

定理 4.2.1 若控制多边形 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(\Phi)$ 为平面凸曲线,则它所对应的平面 NURBS 曲线为凸曲线.证 由推论 4.1.1 知存在节点集序列 $T_m'(m=1,2,\cdots)$,使得 $T_m'\subseteq T_{m+1}'$,且(4.1.10)成立.又根据引理 4.2.1,可得

$$A(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{(T)}(T_{m}')) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{m} A(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{(T)}(T_{i}')), \qquad T_{i+1} \supseteq T_{i}.$$

其中 $A(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T_i))$ 为平面凸闭集, $i=1,2,\cdots,m$. 由此得到

$$A \equiv \lim_{m \to \infty} A(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_k^{(T)}(T_m')) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{+\infty} A(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_k^{(T)}(T_i'))$$

也为凸闭集. 由(4.1.10)知 A 是以 $r_k(t)$ 为边界或部分边界的最小凸闭集 $A(r_k(t))$,所以 $r_k(t)$ 为凸,证毕.

引理 4.2.2 记平面曲线 Γ 与它所在平面上的任意一条直线 L 的交点个数为 $I(\Gamma, L)$,则对 NURBS 曲线 $r_{t}(t)$ 的控制多边形而言,任意嵌节点集 T' 的过程恒为 V.D.,即

$$I(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{(T)}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}), \boldsymbol{L}) \ge I(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{(T)}(T'), \boldsymbol{L}) \tag{4.2.1}$$

定理 4.2.2 平面 NURBS 曲线具有 V.D.性质,即当应用引理 4.2.2 中的记号时,有

$$I(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{k}^{(T)}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}), \boldsymbol{L}) \ge I(\boldsymbol{r}_{k}(t), \boldsymbol{L}) \tag{4.2.2}$$

证 若不然,则必存在直线 L_0 ,使得 $N \equiv I(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(\Phi), L_0) < I(r_k(t), L_0)$.即曲线 $r_k(t)$ 与 L_0 的交点个数至少为 N+1 个. 设这些交点所对应的曲线参数为 t_i' , $i=1,2,\cdots,N+1$.令 $T'=\{t_1'\}^{k-1}\oplus\{t_2'\}^{k-1}\oplus\cdots\oplus\{t_{N+1}'\}^{k-1}$,则应用定理 4.1.1,由(4.1.9)得知交点 $r_k(t_i')$ 必为多边形 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T')$ 的 顶点, $i=1,2,\cdots,N+1$.显然它们也是 L_0 与 $\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T')$ 的交点,于是 $I(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T'), L_0) \ge N+1$.但据引理 4.2.2, $I(\Gamma_k^{(T)}(T'), L_0) \le N$.这个矛盾推知定理为真,证毕.

显然, 性质 1.3.10, 3.2.7 和定理 2.11.2 都是上述定理的直接推论.

4.3 NURBS 曲线的包络生成及几何定义

4.3.1 包络的存在性

定理 4.3.1 假设 $w_i^{[r]}(\tau)$, $r_i^{[r]}(\tau)$ 如(4.1.3), (4.1.4)($t=\tau$)所示,

$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \sum_{i=j-k+1}^{j} N_{i,k}(t) w_i \mathbf{r}_i, \qquad w(t) = \sum_{i=j-k+1}^{j} N_{i,k}(t) w_i,$$
(4.3.1)

则 k 阶 NURBS 曲线(4.1.2)的一段 $r(t)(t_j \le t < t_{j+1})$ 是 k-r 阶 $(r=1,2,\cdots k-2)$ NURBS 曲线 族的包络 $(k \ge 3)$:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{p}(t)/w(t) = \text{env}\{\mathbf{r}^{[k-r]}(t,\tau), t_j \le t < t_{j+1} \mid t_j \le \tau < t_{j+1}\}, j = k, k+1, \dots, n, (4.3.2)$$

$$\mathbf{r}^{[k-r]}(t,\tau) = \sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(\tau) \mathbf{r}_i^{[r]}(\tau) \left/ \sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(\tau), \ t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}. \right.$$
(4.3.3)

对整条曲线 $\mathbf{r}(t)(t_k \le t \le t_{n+1})$,只要在(4.1.3)和(4.1.4)中令 $t,\tau \in [t_k,t_{n+1}]$,把(4.3.2),(4.3.3)中的定义域换作 $[t_k,t_{n+1}]$,把(4.3.3)中和式的上下限换作r+1到n,结论同样成立.证 应用(2.1.1),(2.1.5)两式,按照递推关系(4.1.3),(4.1.4)可得:

$$\sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(t) = \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(t) = \dots = w(t) , \qquad (4.3.4)$$

$$\sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(t) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[r]}(t) = \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(t) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[r-1]}(t) = \cdots = \boldsymbol{p}(t) , \quad (4.3.5)$$

$$\sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N'_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(t) = \frac{k-r-1}{k-r} \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N'_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(t) = \dots = \frac{k-r-1}{k-1} w'(t) , \quad (4.3.6)$$

$$\sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N'_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(t) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[r]}(t) = \frac{k-r-1}{k-r} \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N'_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(t) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[r-1]}(t) = \dots = \frac{k-r-1}{k-1} \boldsymbol{p}'(t) ,$$
(4.3.7)

$$t_j \le t < t_{j+1}, \ j = k, k+1, \dots, n_{\bullet}$$

于是由以上四式立即得到:

$$\mathbf{r}^{[k-r]}(t,\tau)|_{\tau=t} = \mathbf{p}(t)/w(t) = \mathbf{r}(t), \quad t_j \le t < t_{j+1}.$$

$$\tau = k - r - 1 \ w(t) \mathbf{p}'(t) - w'(t) \mathbf{p}(t) \quad k - r - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{[k-r]}(t,\tau)}{\partial t}\bigg|_{\tau=t} = \frac{k-r-1}{k-1} \frac{w(t)\boldsymbol{p}'(t)-w'(t)\boldsymbol{p}(t)}{w^2(t)} = \frac{k-r-1}{k-1} \boldsymbol{r}'(t) /\!/ \boldsymbol{r}'(t), \quad t_j \le t < t_{j+1}.$$

这里 t_i 点处的偏导矢理解为右极限值. 由以上两式知(4.3.2)成立. 证毕.

推论 4.3.1 当 w_i 为常数,或 t_j , t_{j+1} 均为 k-1 重节点时,就得出定理 2.2.2 或 3.3.2. 又当 k-r=2 时,得知 r(t) 是下列直线族的包络:

$$\boldsymbol{r}^{[2]}(t,\tau) = \frac{(t_{j+1} - t)w_{j-1}^{[k-2]}(\tau)\boldsymbol{r}_{j-1}^{[k-2]}(\tau) + (t - t_j)w_j^{[k-2]}(\tau)\boldsymbol{r}_j^{[k-2]}(\tau)}{(t_{j+1} - t)w_{j-1}^{[k-2]}(\tau) + (t - t_j)w_j^{[k-2]}(\tau)}, \quad t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}. \quad (4.3.8)$$

4.3.2 包络的唯一性

定理 4.3.2 (4.3.2)中的包络当 r=1时是唯一的,即为曲线(4.1.2)的一段 $r(t)(t_j \le t < t_{j+1})$. 证 由文献[18]知曲线族 $\{r^{[k-1]}(t,\tau), t_j \le t < t_{j+1} | t_j \le \tau < t_{j+1} \}$ 的包络是方程(4.3.3) (r=1) 和

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial \tau} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial t} = \mathbf{0}, \quad t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}$$
(4.3.9)

的联合解,其中

$$\tau = \tau(t). \tag{4.3.10}$$

由算法 2.4.2 可知

$$\sum_{i=j-k+2}^{j} N_{i,k-1}(t) \frac{w_i - w_{i-1}}{t_{i+k-1} - t_i} = \frac{w'(t)}{k-1}, \sum_{i=j-k+2}^{j} N_{i,k-1}(t) \frac{w_i \boldsymbol{r}_i - w_{i-1} \boldsymbol{r}_{i-1}}{t_{i+k-1} - t_i} = \frac{\boldsymbol{p}'(t)}{k-1}, \quad t_j \leq t < t_{j+1}.$$
接照上面两式及(4.3.4),(4.3.5) $(r=1)$ 可得到分式(4.3.3) $(r=1)$ 的分母和分子分别为

$$\sum_{i=j-k+2}^{j} N_{i,k-1}(t) w_i^{[1]}(\tau) = \frac{\tau - t}{k-1} w'(t) + w(t), \quad \sum_{i=j-k+2}^{j} N_{i,k-1}(t) w_i^{[1]}(\tau) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[1]}(\tau) = \frac{\tau - t}{k-1} \boldsymbol{p}'(t) + \boldsymbol{p}(t).$$

If the second of the proof o

$$(k-1) \left[\frac{\tau - t}{k-1} w'(t) + w(t) \right]^{2} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial \tau} = w^{2}(t) \boldsymbol{r}'(t) ,$$

$$(k-1) \left[\frac{\tau - t}{k-1} w'(t) + w(t) \right]^{2} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial t} =$$

$$(\tau - t) \left\{ \left[\frac{\tau - t}{k-1} w'(t) + w(t) \right] \boldsymbol{p}''(t) - w''(t) \left[\frac{\tau - t}{k-1} \boldsymbol{p}'(t) + \boldsymbol{p}(t) \right] \right\} + (k-2) w^{2}(t) \boldsymbol{r}'(t) .$$

于是(4.3.9)相当于

$$(\tau - t) \left[\frac{\tau - t}{k - 1} w'(t) + w(t) \right] \left[\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{p}''(t) \right] = (\tau - t) w''(t) \left\{ \mathbf{r}'(t) \times \left[\frac{\tau - t}{k - 1} \mathbf{p}'(t) + \mathbf{p}(t) \right] \right\}.$$

对上式两端用p''(t)作数量积,可得出混合积

$$(\tau-t)\left(\mathbf{r}'(t),\frac{\tau-t}{k-1}\mathbf{p}'(t)+\mathbf{p}(t),\mathbf{p}''(t)\right)=0.$$

因而

$$\tau(t) = t \,, \tag{4.3.11}$$

或者

$$\sum_{i=j-k+1}^{j} N_{i,k}(t) w_i \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}'(t), \mathbf{r}''(t)) = 0.$$
 (4.3.12)

若(4.3.12)成立,由 $w_i > 0$ 及B样条基的线性无关性得出

 $(\mathbf{r}_i, \mathbf{r}'(t), \mathbf{r}''(t)) = 0$, $i = j - k + 1, j - k + 2, \dots, j$; $t_j \le t < t_{j+1}$, $j = k, k + 1, \dots, n$. 这表示 \mathbf{r}_i $(i = j - k + 1, j - k + 2, \dots, j)$ 共面,从而 $\{\mathbf{r}^{[k-1]}(t, \tau), t_j \le t < t_{j+1} / t_j \le \tau < t_{j+1} \}$ 是平面曲线族. 于是可设 $\mathbf{r}_i = (x_i, y_i, 0)$, $\mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), 0)$, $\mathbf{r}^{[k-1]}(t, \tau) = \left(x^{[k-1]}(t, \tau), y^{[k-1]}(t, \tau), 0\right)$, i = j - k + 1, $j - k + 2, \dots, j$; $t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}$. 由文献[18]可知,此曲线族的包络是平面曲线方程(4.3.3) $(\mathbf{r} = 1)$ 和

$$\frac{\partial x^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial \tau} \cdot \frac{\partial y^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial y^{[k-1]}(t,\tau)}{\partial \tau}, \quad t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}$$
(4.3.13)

的联合解,其中 $\tau = \tau(t)$. 由计算可知 (4.3.13)等价于 $(\tau - t)[x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)] = 0$,所以又得出(4.3.11)或

$$x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t) = 0. (4.3.14)$$

若(4.3.14)成立,则 $\mathbf{r}(t)$ 为直线段。 这意味着 \mathbf{r}_i $(i=j-k+1,j-k+2,\cdots,j)$ 共线,从而曲线族 $\{\mathbf{r}^{[k-1]}(t,\tau),t_j\leq t< t_{j+1}/t_j\leq \tau< t_{j+1}\}$ 中的每一条曲线均位于此直线上,于是它的包络是 $\mathbf{r}(t)$.若(4.3.14)不成立,则必(4.3.11)成立,把它代入(4.3.3)(r=1) 知曲线族的包络就是 $\mathbf{r}(t)$.证毕.

定理 4.3.3 (4.3.2)中的包络对任意的 $r=1,2,\cdots,k-2$ 均为唯一,即为曲线(4.1.2)的一段 r(t) ($t_i \le t < t_{i+1}$).

证 当 $r \ge 1$ 时,(4.3.2)右端是方程(4.3.3)和

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{[k-r]}(t,\tau)}{\partial \tau} \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{r}^{[k-r]}(t,\tau)}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{0} , \quad t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}, \quad j = k, k+1, \dots, n$$
(4.3.15)

的联合解,其中

$$\tau = \tau(t). \tag{4.3.16}$$

由(4.1.3)可得

$$\begin{split} (t_{i+k-r} - t_i)(w_i^{[r]}(\tau) - w_i^{[r]}(t)) &= (\tau - t)(w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) - w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(\tau)) \\ &+ (t - t_i)(w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) - w_i^{[r-1]}(t)) + (t_{i+k-r} - t)(w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(\tau) - w_{i-1}^{[r-1]}(t)), \\ &i = j - k + r + 1, j - k + r + 2, \cdots, j; \quad t_i \leq t, \tau < t_{i+1}. \end{split}$$

应用(4.3.4), (4.3.6), (2.1.4)和(2.1.1), 容易得出

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N_{i,k-r}(t) w_i^{[r]}(\tau) = \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(t) + \sum_{i=j-k+r+1}^{j} N_{i,k-r}(t) (w_i^{[r]}(\tau) - w_i^{[r]}(t)) \\ &= \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(t) + (\tau - t) \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} \left[\frac{N_{i,k-r}(t)}{t_{i+k-r} - t_i} - \frac{N_{i+1,k-r}(t)}{t_{i+k-r+1} - t_{i+1}} \right] w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} \left[\frac{t_{i+k-r+1} - t}{t_{i+k-r+1} - t_{i+1}} N_{i+1,k-r}(t) + \frac{t - t_i}{t_{i+k-r} - t_i} N_{i,k-r}(t) \right] (w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) - w_i^{[r-1]}(t)) \\ &= \frac{\tau - t}{k - r} \sum_{i=i-k+r}^{j} N'_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) + \sum_{i=i-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau), \quad t_j \leq t, \tau \leq t_{j+1}. \end{split}$$

把上式中的 $w_i^{[r]}(\tau)$ 换作 $w_i^{[r]}(\tau) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[r]}(\tau)$,类似的等式也成立. 现在记

$$\sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) = w^{[r-1]}(t,\tau), \qquad \sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) \boldsymbol{r}_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) = \boldsymbol{p}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau),$$

$$t_i \leq t, \tau < t_{i+1}. \tag{4.3.17}$$

则有

$$w^{[r]}(t,\tau) = \frac{\tau - t}{k - r} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} w^{[r-1]}(t,\tau) + w^{[r-1]}(t,\tau), \quad \boldsymbol{p}^{[r]}(t,\tau) = \frac{\tau - t}{k - r} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{p}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau) + \boldsymbol{p}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau),$$

$$t_{j} \leq t, \tau < t_{j+1}, \quad j = k, k+1, \dots, n. \tag{4.3.18}$$

于是依据和定理 4.3.2 的证明类似的理由,由(4.3.3)和(4.3.15)可得出(4.3.16)或

$$\sum_{i=j-k+r}^{j} N_{i,k-r+1}(t) \left(w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau) \boldsymbol{p}_i^{[r-1]}(\tau), \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau), \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau) \right) = 0.$$

假定上式成立,则

$$\begin{split} \left(w_i^{[r-1]}(\tau)\boldsymbol{p}_i^{[r-1]}(\tau), & \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau), & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau)\right) = 0, \\ & i = j - k + r, j - k + r + 1, \cdots, j, \quad t_j \le t, \tau < t_{j+1}. \end{split}$$

因此应用(4.1.3), (4.1.4)可得

$$\begin{split} \left(1 - \frac{\tau - t_{i}}{t_{i+k-r+1} - t_{i}}\right) & \left(w_{i-1}^{[r-2]}(\tau) \boldsymbol{p}_{i-1}^{[r-2]}(\tau), \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t, \tau), \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t, \tau)\right) \\ & + \frac{\tau - t_{i}}{t_{i+k-r+1} - t_{i}} \left(w_{i}^{[r-2]}(\tau) \boldsymbol{p}_{i}^{[r-2]}(\tau), \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t, \tau), \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t, \tau)\right) = 0, \\ & i = j - k + r, j - k + r + 1, \dots, j, \qquad t_{j} \leq t, \tau < t_{j+1}. \end{split}$$

由此得出

$$\left(w_i^{[r-2]}(\tau)\boldsymbol{p}_i^{[r-2]}(\tau), \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau), \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau)\right) = 0,$$

$$i = j - k + r - 1, j - k + r, \dots, j, \qquad t_i \le t, \tau < t_{i+1}.$$

继续刚进行的过程,最后得到

$$\begin{split} \left(w_i(\tau) \boldsymbol{p}_i(\tau), \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau), \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \boldsymbol{r}^{[r-1]}(t,\tau) \right) &= 0, \\ i &= j - k + 1, j - k + 2, \cdots, j, \qquad t_j \leq t, \tau < t_{j+1}. \end{split}$$

因为 $w_i(\tau) = w_i > 0$, $p_i(\tau) = p_i$,上式意味着 $p_i(i = j - k + 1, j - k + 2, \dots, j)$ 共面. 这样,仿照定理 4.3.2 的证明中类似的过程,可知定理为真. 证毕.

4.3.3 NURBS 曲线的几何定义

因为包络存在且唯一,我们可对 NURBS 曲线作出不同包络方式的直观的几何定义.这里仅列出基于推论 4.3.1 的

定义 4.3.1 假设 $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^n \in \Re^3$, $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^n \in \Re$, $w_i > 0$, $T = \{t_j\}_{j=-\infty}^\infty$ 是参数 t 轴的一个不均匀分割, $t_j \leq t_{j+1}$,则称多边形 $r_1r_2 \cdots r_n$ 是相应于节点向量 T 的以 $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 为控制顶点,以 $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 为权因子的二阶(一次)NURBS 曲线 $r(t)(t_2 \leq t \leq t_{n+1})$. 其每一段曲线是直线段 $r_{j-1}r_j$,方程可写为 $r(t) = [(t_{j+1}-t)w_{j-1}r_{j-1}+(t-t_j)w_jr_j]/[(t_{j+1}-t)w_{j-1}+(t-t_j)w_j]$, $t_j \leq t < t_{j+1}$, $j = 2,3,\cdots,n$; 合记为 $r(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n N_{i,2}(t)w_ir_i / \sum_{i=1}^n N_{i,2}(t)w_i$, $t_2 \leq t \leq t_{n+1}$. 现对每个固定值 $t = \tau \in [t_k, t_{n+1}]$,接 (4.1.3) , (4.1.4) ,对 $r = 1,2,\cdots,k-2$,递归地计算 $w_i^{[r]}(\tau)$, $r_i^{[r]}(\tau)$, $i = 2,3,\cdots,n$;然后作出二阶 NURBS 曲线族 $r^{[2]}(t,\tau) = \sum_{i=k-1}^n N_{i,2}(t)w_i^{[k-2]}(\tau)r_i^{[k-2]}(\tau) / \sum_{i=k-1}^n N_{i,2}(t)w_i^{[k-2]}(\tau)$,,则它的包络就是相应于T, $\{r_i\}_{i=1}^n$, $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 的 k 阶(k-1次)NURBS 曲线,记为(4.1.2).

4.4 NURBS 曲线的显式矩阵表示

定义 4.4.1 对齐次坐标下 NURBS 曲线(4.1.1)在非空区间 $[t_r, t_{r+1})$ 中的一段,若引入规范化 参数变换

$$u = (t - t_r) / (t_{r+1} - t_r), \ t_r \le t < t_{r+1}, \tag{4.4.1}$$

使其转换成

$$\mathbf{r}^{*}(u) = \sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} N_{i,k}(t) \mathbf{r}_{i} = (1, u, \dots, u^{k-1}) \mathbf{A}_{r,k,T} (\mathbf{r}_{r-k+1}, \mathbf{r}_{r-k+2}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_{r})^{\mathrm{T}}, 0 \le u < 1, \quad (4.4.2)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{r,k,T} = (a_{j,i})_{k \times k} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{0,r-k+1} & a_{0,r-k+2} & \cdots & a_{0,r} \\ a_{1,r-k+1} & a_{1,r-k+2} & \cdots & a_{1,r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k-1,r-k+1} & a_{k-1,r-k+2} & \cdots & a_{k-1,r} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.4.3}$$

则称(4.4.2)为 NURBS 曲线(4.1.1)在区间[t_r, t_{r+1})上的幂基表示,称(4.4.3)为其系数矩阵.

4.4.1 基于差商的系数矩阵显式表示

首先导出 k 阶差商的显式计算式,它基于 deBoor^[14]作出的关于函数密切插值的 **定义 4.4.2** 设 $T = \{t_i\}_{i=0}^k$ 为一个节点向量,其中节点允许相重,若函数 p 和 q 在T 中的每一 重数为 m 的节点 t 上都有直到 m-1 阶相等的导数值,即满足

$$p^{(j)}(t) = q^{(j)}(t), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m-1,$$
 (4.4.4)

则称函数 p, q 在节点向量 T 上密切.

假设

$$T = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_k\} = \{\overrightarrow{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_1}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\tau_d, \dots, \tau_d}\}. \tag{4.4.5}$$

这里 τ_i 的重数是 $l_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, d; l_1 + \dots + l_d = k + 1, \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots < \tau_d$. 由文献[14]可 知, 若函数 f(t) 与 k 次多项式 $g(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + \dots + c_k t^k$ 在 T 上密切, 则 f(t) 在节点 $\{t_0,t_1,\cdots,t_k\}$ 处的广义差商 $[t_0,t_1,\cdots,t_k]$ $f=c_k$. 由定义 4.4.2 我们可得到含有 c_0,c_1,\cdots,c_k 这 k+1个未知量的由k+1个方程所组成的线性方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \tau_{1} & \tau_{1}^{2} & \cdots & \tau_{1}^{k} \\
0 & 1 & 2\tau_{1} & \cdots & k\tau_{1}^{k-1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{k!}{(k-l_{1}-1)!}\tau_{1}^{k-l_{1}+1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
1 & \tau_{d} & \tau_{d}^{2} & \cdots & \tau_{d}^{k} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{k!}{(k-l_{d}-1)!}\tau_{d}^{k-l_{d}+1} \\
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
c_{0} \\
c_{1} \\
c_{2} \\
\vdots \\
f^{(l_{1}-1)}(\tau_{1}) \\
\vdots \\
f(\tau_{d}) \\
\vdots \\
f^{(l_{d}-1)}(\tau_{d})
\end{pmatrix}.$$
(4.4.6)

$$H(T; f_0, f_1, \dots, f_k) = \begin{pmatrix} f_0(\tau_1) & f_1(\tau_1) & \dots & f_{k-1}(\tau_1) & f_k(\tau_1) \\ f'_0(\tau_1) & f'_1(\tau_1) & \dots & f'_{k-1}(\tau_1) & f'_k(\tau_1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ f_0^{(l_1-1)}(\tau_1) & f_1^{(l_1-1)}(\tau_1) & \dots & f_{k-1}^{(l_1-1)}(\tau_1) & f_k^{(l_1-1)}(\tau_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ f_0(\tau_d) & f_1(\tau_d) & \dots & f_{k-1}(\tau_d) & f_k(\tau_d) \\ f'_0(\tau_d) & f'_1(\tau_d) & \dots & f'_{k-1}(\tau_d) & f'_k(\tau_d) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ f_0^{(l_d-1)}(\tau_d) & f_1^{(l_d-1)}(\tau_d) & \dots & f_{k-1}^{(l_d-1)}(\tau_d) & f_k^{(l_d-1)}(\tau_d) \end{pmatrix}$$

则 (4.4.6) 左端的系数矩阵可表为 $H(T;1,t,\cdots,t^k)$. 由计算得到 $\det H(T;1,t,\cdots,t^k)$ =

$$\prod_{1 \le i < j \le d} (\tau_j - \tau_i)^{l_i l_j} \prod_{i=1}^d \prod_{j=0}^{l_i - 1} j!, 于是(4.4.6)有唯一解,且$$

$$[t_0, t_1, \dots, t_k] f = c_k = \det H(T; 1, t, \dots, t^{k-1}, f) / \det H(T; 1, t, \dots, t^k).$$
 (4.4.7)

对上式分子部分的行列式按最后一列展开,就得到

引理 4.4.1 函数 f 在(4.4.5)所示的节点向量T 上的 k 阶差商可显式表为

$$[t_0, t_1, \dots, t_k] f = \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=0}^{l_i - 1} \alpha_{ij}(T) f^{(j)}(\tau_i).$$
(4.4.8)

$$\alpha_{ij}(T) = \beta_{b(i,j)} / \left(\prod_{1 \le u < v \le d} (\tau_v - \tau_u)^{l_u l_v} \prod_{u=1}^d \prod_{v=0}^{l_u - 1} v! \right),$$

$$\alpha_{ij}(T) = \beta_{b(i,j)} / \left(\prod_{1 \le u < v \le d} (\tau_v - \tau_u)^{l_u l_v} \prod_{u=1}^d \prod_{v=0}^{l_u - 1} v! \right),$$

$$b(i,j) = \begin{cases} j & i = 1, \\ j + \sum_{c=1}^{i-1} l_c & i > 1, \end{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, d; \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, l_i - 1, \tag{4.4.9}$$

这里 β_i $(i = 0,1,\dots,k)$ 是相应于矩阵 $H(T;1,t,\dots,t^k)$ 最后一列的第 i 个元素的代数余子式, $\alpha_{ii}(T)$ 依赖于节点向量T而与f无关。

定理 4.4.1 假设 k 阶 B 样条基 $N_{i.k}(t)$ 定义在节点向量

$$T_{i} = \{t_{i}, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_{i+k}\} = \{\overbrace{\tau_{1}(T_{i}), \tau_{1}(T_{i}), \dots, \tau_{1}(T_{i})}^{l_{1}(T_{i})}, \dots, \overbrace{\tau_{d(T_{i})}(T_{i}), \tau_{d(T_{i})}(T_{i}), \dots, \tau_{d(T_{i})}(T_{i})}^{l_{d(T_{i})}(T_{i})}\}$$

$$(4.4.10)$$

上,这里 $l_a(T_i) > 0$, $q = 1, 2, \dots, d(T_i)$; $l_1(T_i) + l_2(T_i) + \dots + l_{d(T_i)}(T_i) = k + 1$, $\tau_1(T_i) < \tau_2(T_i) <$ $\cdots < \tau_{d(T_i)}(T_i)$,再设区间 $[t_r, t_{r+1})$ 非空,则对 $i = r - k + 1, r - k + 2, \cdots, r$ 有

$$N_{i,k}(t) = N_{i,k}^*(u) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} a_{ji} u^j, \quad u = (t - t_r) / (t_{r+1} - t_r) \in [0,1), \quad t \in [t_r, t_{r+1}), \quad (4.4.11)$$

$$a_{ji} = (t_{i+k} - t_i)(t_r - t_{r+1})^j \sum_{\substack{\lambda=1 \\ \tau_{\lambda} > t_r}}^{d(T_i)} \sum_{\mu=0}^{k-1 - \max(j, k-l_{\lambda})} \alpha_{\lambda \mu} (T_i) \frac{(k-1)!}{j!(k-1-\mu-j)!} (\tau_{\lambda} - t_r)^{k-1-\mu-j}, (4.4.12)$$

$$i = r - k + 1, r - k + 2, \dots, r; j = 0, 1, \dots, k - 1.$$

从而得出 NURBS 曲线(4.1.1)在[t_r, t_{r+1})的幂基系数矩阵表示(4.4.2).

证 把依赖于 T_i 的量 $d, l_q, \tau_q, \alpha_{\lambda\mu}$ 分别简记为 $d, l_q, \tau_q, \alpha_{\lambda\mu}, q=1,2,\cdots,d(T_i)$. 2.7.4 和引理 4.4.1 有

$$\begin{split} N_{i,k}(t) &= (t_{i+k} - t_i) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{d} \sum_{\mu=0}^{l_{\lambda}-1} \alpha_{\lambda \mu} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{\mu} (x-t)_{+}^{k-1}}{\mathrm{d} x^{\mu}} \bigg|_{x=\tau_{\lambda}} \\ &= (t_{i+k} - t_i) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{d} \sum_{\mu=0}^{l_{\lambda}-1} \alpha_{\lambda \mu} \frac{(k-1)!}{(k-1-\mu)!} (\tau_{\lambda} - t)^{k-1-\mu} \\ &= (t_{i+k} - t_i) \sum_{\lambda=1}^{d} \sum_{\mu=0}^{l_{\lambda}-1} \alpha_{\lambda \mu} \frac{(k-1)!}{(k-1-\mu)!} \sum_{j=0}^{k-\mu-1} \binom{k-1-\mu}{j} (\tau_{\lambda} - t_r)^{k-1-\mu-j} (t_r - t_{r+1})^{j} u^{j} , \end{split}$$

整理和式就得出(4.4.11)。 证毕。

4.4.2 基于 Marsden 恒等式的系数矩阵显式表示

Marsden 恒等式^[19]是 B 样条理论中的一个优美结果,原用于证明 V.D.逼近的收敛性. 文 献[15]用归纳法来证明它,现在我们给出一个简短的新证明,只要用到 deBoor 公式(2.1.1), 另外还将用它得出 NURBS 曲线另一种系数矩阵显式表示.

定理 4.4.2(Marsden^[19]) 假定 $t \in [t_r, t_{r+1})$,则对所有 x,成立着

$$(x-t)^{k-1} = \sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} \omega_{i,k}(x) N_{i,k}(t), \qquad (4.4.13)$$

$$(x-t)^{k-1} = \sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} \omega_{i,k}(x) N_{i,k}(t) ,$$

$$\omega_{i,k}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1, \\ (x-t_{i+1})(x-t_{i+2}) \cdots (x-t_{i+k-1}), & k > 1. \end{cases}$$
(4.4.13)

证 k = 1时(4.4.13)是显然的. k > 1时, 利用(2.1.1)得出

$$\sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} W_i^0 N_{i,k}(t) = \sum_{i=r-k+2}^{r} W_i^1 N_{i,k-1}(t), \quad W_i^1 = \frac{t-t_i}{t_{i+k-1}-t_i} W_i^0 + \frac{t_{i+k-1}-t}{t_{i+k-1}-t_i} W_{i-1}^0.$$
 (4.4.15)

现令 $W_{i}^{0}=\omega_{i\,\iota}(x)$,则 $W_{i}^{1}=(x-t)\omega_{i.k-1}(x)$. 递归地利用(4.4.15)得出

$$\sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} \omega_{i,k}(x) N_{i,k}(t) = (x-t) \sum_{i=r-k+2}^{r} \omega_{i,k-1}(x) N_{i,k-1}(t) = \dots = (x-t)^{k-1} \omega_{r,1}(x) N_{r,1}(t) = (x-t)^{k-1}.$$
If ξ .

定理 4.4.3 设区间 $[t_r, t_{r+1})$ 非空,则对 $i = r - k + 1, r - k + 2, \dots, r$,有

$$N_{i,k}(t) = N_{i,k}^{*}(u) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \overline{a}_{ji} u^{j}, \ u = \frac{t - t_{r}}{t_{r+1} - t_{r}} \in [0,1), \ t \in [t_{r}, t_{r+1}),$$
(4.4.16)

$$\overline{a}_{ji} = \frac{(t_{r+1} - t_r)^j}{\det \mathbf{G}_{r,k,T}} \sum_{\mu=j}^{k-1} {\mu \choose j} t_r^{\mu-j} g_{\mu i}^*, j = 0,1,\dots,k-1.$$
(4.4.17)

这里 $\mathbf{G}_{r,k,T}$ 是 $k \times k$ 阶矩阵,

$$\mathbf{G}_{r,k,T} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{0,r-k+1} & g_{0,r-k+2} & \cdots & g_{0,r} \\ g_{1,r-k+1} & g_{1,r-k+2} & \cdots & g_{1,r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{k-1,r-k+1} & g_{k-1,r-k+2} & \cdots & g_{k-1,r} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.4.18}$$

$$g_{\mu i} = \frac{(-1)^{\mu} \mu!}{(k-1)!} \omega_{i,k}^{(k-1-\mu)}(0), \quad \mu = 0,1,\dots,k-1; \quad i = r-k+1,r-k+2,\dots,r; \quad (4.4.19)$$

 g_{μ}^* 是矩阵 $\mathbf{G}_{r,k,T}$ 的元素 g_{μ} 的代数余子式,而 $\omega_{i,k}(x)$ 如(4.4.14)所定义.

证 假定 $t \in [t_r, t_{r+1})$, 比较(4.4.13)两端的x的同次幂系数, 得到

$$t^{\mu} = \frac{(-1)^{\mu} \mu!}{(k-1)!} \sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} \omega_{i,k}^{(k-1-\mu)}(0) N_{i,k}(t), \quad \mu = 0,1,\dots,k-1.$$
 (4.4.20)

把上式写成矩阵形式就得出
$$(1,t,\cdots,t^{k-1}) = (N_{r-k+1,k}(t),N_{r-k+2,k}(t),\cdots,N_{r,k}(t)) \mathbf{G}_{r,k,T}^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
 (4.4.21)

由基函数的线性无关性知 $\det \mathbf{G}_{r,k,T} \neq 0$. 注意到

$$N_{i,k}(t) = \sum_{\mu=0}^{k-1} g_{\mu i}^* t^{\mu} / \det \mathbf{G}_{r,k,T}, \quad t^{\mu} = \sum_{j=0}^{\mu} {\mu \choose j} (t_{r+1} - t_r)^j t_r^{\mu-j} u^j, \quad \mu = 0,1,\cdots,k-1,$$

必须指出,(4.4.20)也能写成传统对称函数的和式形式

$$t^{j} = \sum_{i=r-k+1}^{r} \operatorname{Sym}_{j}(t_{i+1}, t_{i+2}, \dots, t_{i+k-1}) N_{i,k}(t) / \binom{k-1}{j}, \quad t \in [t_{r}, t_{r+1}), \tag{4.4.22}$$

这里 $\operatorname{Sym}_{j}(t_{i+1},t_{i+2},\cdots,t_{i+k-1}) = \sum_{i+1 \leq i_{1} < i_{2} < \cdots < i_{j} \leq i+k-1} t_{i_{1}} t_{i_{2}} \cdots t_{i_{j}}$ 是节点 $t_{i+1},t_{i+2},\cdots,t_{i+k-1}$ 的第 j 个对称函

数,因
$$\omega_{i,k}^{(k-1-j)}(0) = (-1)^j (k-1-j)! \operatorname{Sym}_j(t_{i+1},t_{i+2},\cdots,t_{i+k-1})$$
,便可由(4.4.20)得到(4.4.22).

4.4.3 特殊 NURBS 曲线的系数矩阵显式表示

当T中节点均为单重时, $\det H(T; 1, t, \cdots, t^k)$ 为 Vandermonde 行列式. 根据引理 4.4.1 容

易算得
$$[t_i,t_{i+1},\cdots,t_{i+k}]$$
 $f=\sum_{l=i}^{i+k}\left[\prod_{\substack{j=i\\j\neq l}}^{i+k}(t_j-t_l)\right]^{-1}f(t_l)$. 由定理 4.4.1,我们有

$$N_{i,k}(t) = (t_{i+k} - t_i) \sum_{l=r+1}^{i+k} \alpha_l (t_l - t)^{k-1}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u^{j} \binom{k-1}{j} (t_{i+k} - t_{i}) (t_{r} - t_{r+1})^{j} \sum_{l=r+1}^{i+k} \left[(t_{l} - t_{r})^{k-1-j} / \prod_{\substack{\alpha=i \ \alpha \neq l}}^{i+k} (t_{\alpha} - t_{l}) \right], \quad i = r-k+1, \ r-k+2, \cdots, r.$$

于是系数矩阵 $\mathbf{A}_{r,k,T}$ 的元素为

$$a_{ji} = {k-1 \choose j} (t_{i+k} - t_i) (t_r - t_{r+1})^j \sum_{l=r+1}^{i+k} [(t_l - t_r)^{k-l-j} / \prod_{\substack{\alpha=i \\ \alpha \neq l}}^{i+k} (t_\alpha - t_l)], \qquad (4.4.23)$$

$$i = r - k + 1, r - k + 2, \dots, r; j = 0, 1, \dots, k - 1.$$

当 T 中 节 点 等 距 时 , 不 妨 设 $t_i=i$, 对 (4.4.23) 施 以 变 量 替 换 , 依 次 令 $i=r-k+1+s,\ v=l-r-1,\ l=s-v$,可得

$$a_{ji} = {k-1 \choose j} k \sum_{l=r+1}^{i+k} \frac{(-1)^{j+k+l-i} (l-r)^{k-l-j}}{(l-i)!(i+k-l)!}$$

$$= {k-1 \choose j} k (-1)^{j} \sum_{l=r+1}^{r+l+s} \frac{(-1)^{l+r+s+1} (l-r)^{k-l-j}}{(l+k-r-1-s)!(r+s+l-l)!}$$

$$= {k-1 \choose j} k (-1)^{j} \sum_{v=0}^{s} \frac{(-1)^{v+s} (v+1)^{k-l-j}}{(v+k-s)!(s-v)!} = {k-1 \choose j} k (-1)^{j} \sum_{l=0}^{s} \frac{(-1)^{l} (s-l+1)^{k-l-j}}{(k-l)!l!}.$$

$$i = r-k+1, r-k+2, \cdots, r; \ j = 0, 1, \cdots, k-1.$$

把上式简化并重新整理,就得出在区间 $[t_r,t_{r+1})=[r,r+1)$ 上, $\mathbf{A}_{r,t,T}$ 的元素(与r无关)为

$$a_{j,r-k+1+i} = (-1)^{j} \frac{\binom{k-1}{j}}{(k-1)!} \sum_{l=0}^{i} (-1)^{l} \binom{k}{l} (i-l+1)^{k-1-j}, \ i, j = 0,1,\dots,k-1.$$

当 $T = \{0,0,\cdots,0,1,1,\cdots,1\}$ 时,由(4.4.14)知 $\omega_{i,k}(x) = x^{k-1-i}(x-1)^i, i = 0,1,\cdots,k-1$.由(4.4.18),(4.4.19)知 $\mathbf{G}_{k-1,k,T}$ 为上三角阵,

$$g_{ji} = \begin{cases} 0, & i < j, \\ \binom{i}{j} / \binom{k-1}{j}, & i \ge j, \end{cases}$$
 $i, j = 0, 1, \dots, k-1.$

由(4.4.17),可得出在区间 $[t_{k-1},t_k)=[0,1)$ 上, $\mathbf{A}_{r,k,T}$ 的元素为

$$a_{ji} = \begin{cases} 0, & i < j, \\ (-1)^{i+j} \binom{k-1}{i} / \binom{i}{j}, & i \ge j, \end{cases} \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots, k-1.$$

对照(1.6.9), 我们可推知, B 样条基这时退化为 Bernstein 基

$$N_{i,k}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} a_{ji} t^{j} = B_{i}^{k-1}(t), \ t \in [t_{k-1}, t_{k}) = [0,1), \ i = 0,1,\dots, k-1.$$

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