

Криви на Бeзье.

Задача 1. Дадени са контролните точки $P_0(-1,0)$, $P_1(0,1)$, $P_2(2,0)$.

а) Напишете ур-нето на Бeзье кривата $C(u)$, дефинирана чрез дадените точки.

Решение:

$P_0(-1,0)$, $P_1(0,1)$, $P_2(2,0)$ $n=2$ (степен на кривата на Бeзье).

$$B_{n,i}(u) = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} u^i (1-u)^{n-i} \quad u \in [0,1].$$

$$B_{2,0}(u) = \frac{2!}{0!(2-0)!} u^0 (1-u)^{2-0} = \underline{\underline{(1-u)^2}}$$

Забелешка: $0! = 1$, $u^0 = 1$!

$$B_{2,1}(u) = \frac{2!}{1!(2-1)!} u^1 (1-u)^{2-1} = \underline{\underline{2u(1-u)}}$$

$$B_{2,2}(u) = \frac{2!}{2!(2-2)!} u^2 (1-u)^{2-2} = \underline{\underline{u^2}}$$

$$C(u) = \sum_{i=0}^n B_{n,i}(u) P_i$$

$$C(u) = B_{2,0}(u)P_0 + B_{2,1}(u)P_1 + B_{2,2}(u)P_2$$

$$C(u) = (1-u)^2(-1,0) + 2u(1-u)(0,1) + u^2(2,0)$$

$$= (-1(1-u)^2 + 2u^2, 2u(1-u)) = (-1(1-2u+u^2) + 2u^2, 2u(1-u))$$

$$\underline{\underline{C(u) = (-1 + 2u + u^2, 2u(1-u))}}$$

8) Запишете това уравнение в еквивалентна параметрична форма.

$$\begin{aligned}C(u) &= (1-u)^2(-1, 0) + 2u(1-u)(0, 1) + u^2(2, 0) = \\&= (-1(1-u)^2 + 2u^2, 2u(1-u)) = \\&= (-(1-2u+u^2) + 2u^2, 2u-2u^2) = \\&= (-1+2u-u^2+2u^2, 2u-2u^2) =\end{aligned}$$

$$C(u) = (u^2 + 2u - 1, 2u - 2u^2).$$

б) Използвайте калкулатор и параметризацията на кривата, за да намерите точките от кривата, които съответстват на $u = 0.25, 0.4, 0.75$

Решение:

$$C(u) = (u^2 + 2u - 1, 2u - 2u^2)$$

при $u = 0.25 = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}C\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) &= \left(\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 1, 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2\right) \\&= \left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{2}{4} - 1, \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{16}\right) = \left(-\frac{7}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right) \\&\Rightarrow C\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{7}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right)\end{aligned}$$

при $u = 0.4 = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}C\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) &= \left(\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} - 1, 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2\right) \\&= \left(\frac{4}{25} + \frac{4}{5} - 1, \frac{4}{5} - \frac{8}{25}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right) \\&\Rightarrow C\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{npu } u = 0.45 = \frac{45}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$$

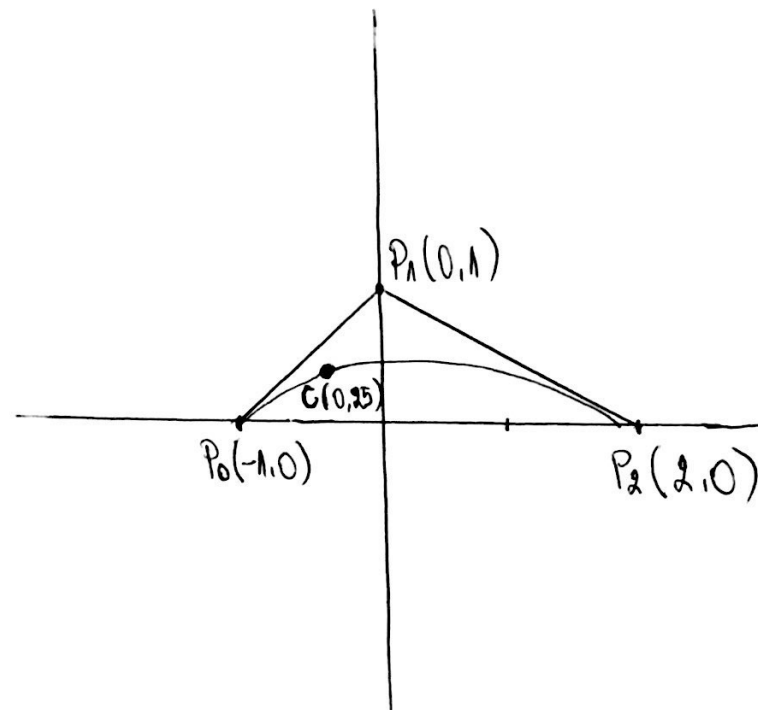
$$C\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \left(\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} - 1, 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{16} + \frac{6}{4} - 1, \frac{6}{4} - \frac{18}{16} \right) = \left(\frac{14}{16}, \frac{6}{16} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{14}{16}, \frac{6}{16} \right)$$

$$\text{Ans: } C(0.25) = \left(-\frac{4}{16}, \frac{6}{16} \right); C(0.4) = \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25} \right); C(0.45) = \left(\frac{14}{16}, \frac{6}{16} \right).$$

* чертёж на контрольная позиция с $(10,25) = \left(-\frac{7}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right)$



6) намерете интервалите на Бетие при $u=0,4$ и $C(0,4)$ като използвате интер. на Бетие.

Решение:

$$P_0(-1,0), P_1(0,1), P_2(2,0) \quad n=2 \quad u=0,4 = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$B_{n,i}(u) = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} u^i (1-u)^{n-i}$$

$$B_{2,0}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{2!}{0!(2-0)!} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^0 \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2-0} = \left(\frac{5}{5}-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25} //$$

$$B_{2,1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{2!}{1!(2-1)!} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^1 \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2-1} = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{12}{25} //$$

$$B_{2,2}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{2!}{2!(2-2)!} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2-2} = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{25} //$$

$$C(u) = \sum_{i=0}^n B_{n,i}(u) P_i$$

$$C(u) = B_{2,0}(u)P_0 + B_{2,1}(u)P_1 + B_{2,2}(u)P_2$$

$$C(0,4) = B_{2,0}(0,4)P_0 + B_{2,1}(0,4)P_1 + B_{2,2}(0,4)P_2$$

$$C(0,4) = \frac{9}{25}(-1,0) + \frac{12}{25}(0,1) + \frac{4}{25}(2,0) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{9}{25} + \frac{12}{25}; \frac{12}{25}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{C(0,4) = \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right)}}$$

Г) Използвайте алгоритма на две касания, за да намерите
Точките върху кривата съответни на $u = 0,25$; $u = 0,4$.

$u = 0,25$.
Решение:

1) за $u = 0,25$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_0(-1,0) \\ P_1(0,1) \\ P_2(2,0) \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \begin{array}{l} P_{10}\left(-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \\ P_{11}\left(\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} P_{20}\left(-\frac{4}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right) = C(0,25) !$$

$$\boxed{P_{ii} = (1-u_0)P_i + u_0P_{i+1}}$$

$\nearrow \bullet (1-u_0)$
 $\nearrow \bullet u_0$

$$u = 0,25 = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad 1-u = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P_{10} = (1-u)P_0 + uP_1 = \frac{3}{4}(-1,0) + \frac{1}{4}(0,1) = \left(-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$P_{11} = \frac{3}{4}P_1 + \frac{1}{4}P_2 = \frac{3}{4}(0,1) + \frac{1}{4}(2,0) = \left(\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$P_{20} = \frac{3}{4}P_{10} + \frac{1}{4}P_{11} = \frac{3}{4}\left(-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{4}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right)$$

$$2) u = 0.4 \Rightarrow u = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} \quad 1-u = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_0(-1,0) \searrow \\ P_1(0,1) \nearrow \\ P_2(2,0) \nearrow \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow P_{10}\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) \\ \searrow P_{11}\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right) \end{array} \nearrow P_{20}\left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right) = C(0.4).$$

$$P_{10} = (1-u)P_0 + uP_1 = \frac{3}{5}(-1,0) + \frac{2}{5}(0,1) = \left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$P_{11} = (1-u)P_1 + uP_2 = \frac{3}{5}(0,1) + \frac{2}{5}(2,0) = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{20} &= (1-u)P_{10} + uP_{11} = \frac{3}{5}\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) + \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right) = \left(-\frac{9}{25} + \frac{8}{25}, \frac{6}{25} + \frac{6}{25}\right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$3) u = 0.75 \Rightarrow u = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad 1-u = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_0(-1,0) \searrow \\ P_1(0,1) \nearrow \\ P_2(2,0) \nearrow \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow P_{10}\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \\ \searrow P_{11}\left(\frac{6}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \end{array} \nearrow P_{20}\left(\frac{17}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right) = C(0.75).$$

$$P_{10} = (1-u)P_0 + uP_1 = \frac{1}{4}(-1,0) + \frac{3}{4}(0,1) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$P_{11} = (1-u)P_1 + uP_2 = \frac{1}{4}(0,1) + \frac{3}{4}(2,0) = \left(\frac{6}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$P_{20} = (1-u)P_{10} + uP_{11} = \frac{1}{4}\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{6}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{18}{16}, \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{16}\right)$$

$$P_{20} = \left(\frac{17}{16}, \frac{6}{16}\right)$$

2) Разделите кривата при $u=0.4$ и подредете контролните точки на получените части на кривата.

Решение: от б) 2) имаме

$$C_1(u); u \in [0; 0.4] - P_0(-1, 0), P_{10}\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right), P_{20}\left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right)$$

$$C_2(u); u \in [0.4; 1] - P_{20}\left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right), P_{11}\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right), P_2(2, 0).$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} P_0(-1, 0) & \rightarrow & P_{10}\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) \\ P_1(0, 1) & \rightarrow & P_{10}\left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) \\ P_2(2, 0) & \rightarrow & P_{11}\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right) \end{array} \rightarrow P_{20}\left(-\frac{1}{25}, \frac{12}{25}\right) = C(0.4)$$

e) Увеличете степеня на тази крива на 3 и подредете новото множество от контролни точки Q_i . След това увеличете степеня на 4 и запишете новото множество контролни точки P_i . Натертайте съответните контролни точки заедно с дадения, за да покажете ефекта на "отрязване на върховете".

Решение:

$$P_0(-1,0), P_1(0,1), P_2(2,0)$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow 3$$

$$Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0 &= P_0, & Q_{n+1} &= P_n \\ Q_i &= \frac{i}{n+1} P_{i-1} + \left(1 - \frac{i}{n+1}\right) P_i, & i &= 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_0 = P_0 \Rightarrow Q_0(-1,0)$$

$$Q_3 = P_2 \Rightarrow Q_3(2,0)$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{3} P_0 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) P_1 = \frac{1}{3}(-1,0) + \frac{2}{3}(0,1) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{2}{3} P_1 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) P_2 = \frac{2}{3}(0,1) + \frac{1}{3}(2,0) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

Отг: $D(u)$: $Q_0(-1,0), Q_1\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right), Q_2\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right), Q_3(2,0)$.

$$Q(u): Q_0(-1,0), Q_1\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right), Q_2\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right), Q_3(2,0)$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow 4$$

$$R_0, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4$$

$$R_0 = Q_0 \Rightarrow R_0(-1,0); \quad R_4 = Q_3 \Rightarrow R_4(2,0)$$

$$R_i = \frac{i}{n+1} Q_{i-1} + \left(1 - \frac{i}{n+1}\right) Q_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \frac{1}{4} Q_0 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) Q_1 = \frac{1}{4}(-1,0) + \frac{3}{4}\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{12}, \frac{6}{12}\right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{4}{12}, \frac{6}{12}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &= \frac{2}{4} Q_1 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{4}\right) Q_2 = \frac{2}{4}\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{4}\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{2}{12} + \frac{4}{12}, \frac{4}{12} + \frac{4}{12}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{12}, \frac{8}{12}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &= \frac{3}{4} Q_2 + \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) Q_3 = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{4}(2,0) = \left(\frac{6}{12} + \frac{2}{4}, \frac{6}{12}\right) \\ &= \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Ans:

$$F(u): R_0(-1,0), R_1\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right), R_2\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3}\right), R_3\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right), R_4(2,0)$$