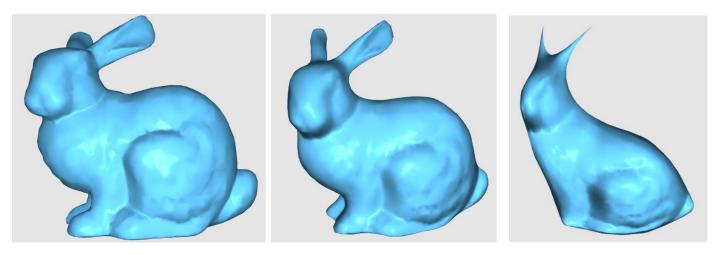
COMP5411 Programming Assignment 1 SHU Xinhuan 20441248

1) Screenshots of the meshes before and after Laplacian smoothing

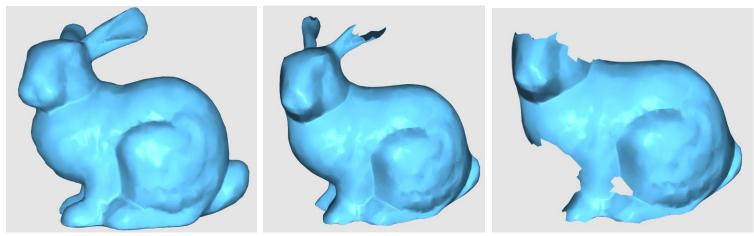
Test-case mesh: bunny.obj

a) Explicit Umbrella Smooth:

Uniform-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =0.5, iter = 0, 10, 100

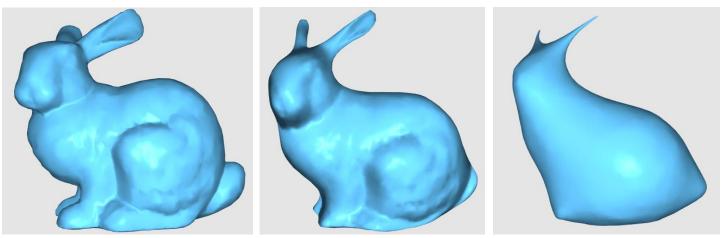


Cotangent-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =0.5, iter = 0, 15, 30

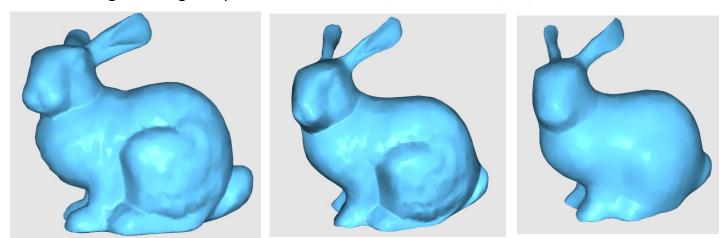


b) Implicit Umbrella Smooth:

Uniform-Weight Laplacian with the λ =1, iteration = 0, 20, 100



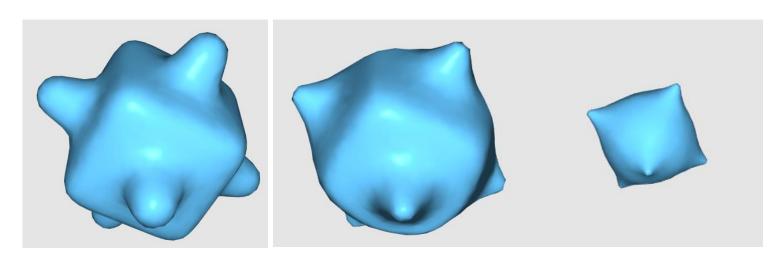
Cotangent-Weight Laplacian with the λ = 1, iteration i = 0, 10, 15



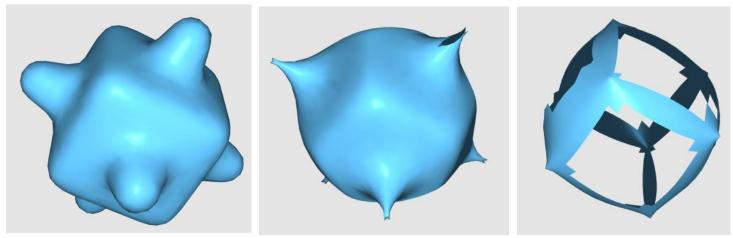
Test-case mesh: cube_bumpy.obj

a) Explicit Umbrella Smooth:

Uniform-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ = 0.9, iter = 0, 10, 100

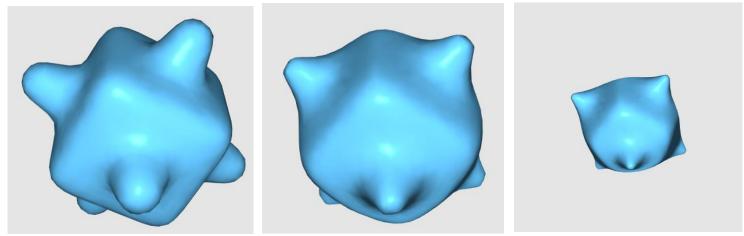


Cotangent-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =0.9, iter = 0, 25, 40

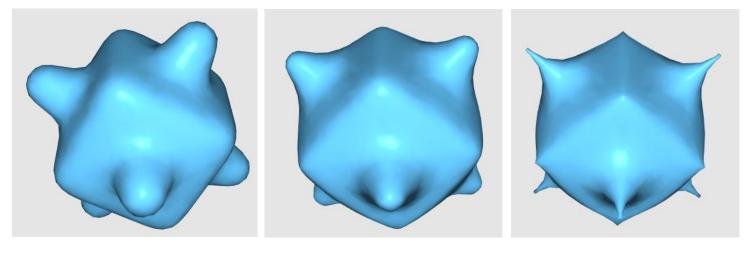


b) Implicit Umbrella Smooth:

Uniform-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =1, iteration = 0, 10, 100



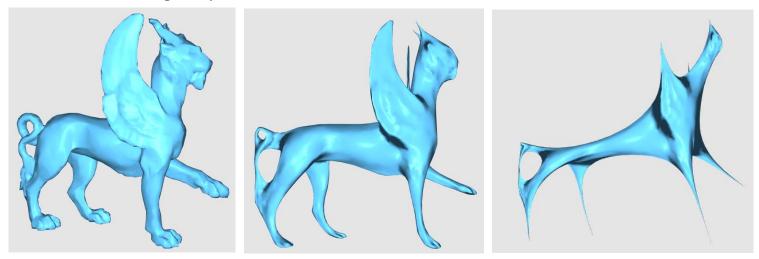
Cotangent-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =1, iteration = 0, 10, 50



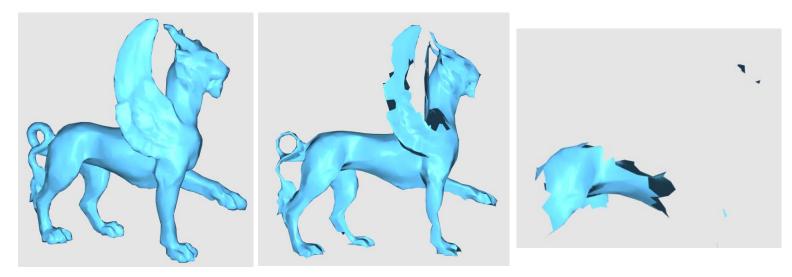
Test-case mesh: feline.obj

a) Explicit Umbrella Smooth:

Uniform-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ = 0.9, iter = 0, 10,100

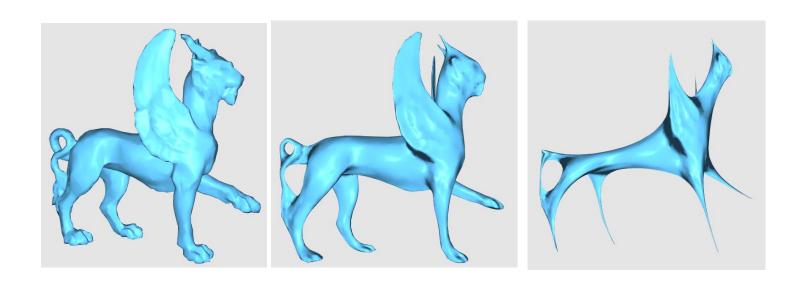


Cotangent-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =0.9, iter = 0, 10, 20

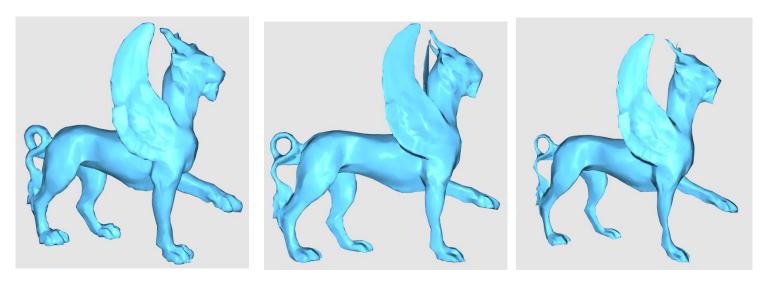


b) Implicit Umbrella Smooth:

Uniform-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =1, iteration = 0, 10, 100



Cotangent-Weight Laplacian with the $\,\lambda$ =1, iteration = 0, 5, 10



2) Conclusion on the smoothing part

- a) Implicit Smooth is better to keep the skeleton than Explicit Smooth.
- b) Smooth with cotangent-weight is better to keep the skeleton than that with uniform-weight.
- c) The larger $\,\lambda\,$ and the larger number of iterations will result in a smoother output.

- d) For completing one update, Explicit Smooth is much faster than the Implicit Smooth. However, with the update times increase, Implicit Smooth will take less time than Explicit Smooth.
- e) If we repeat the smoothing too much times, the model will converge into one single point.