质心坐标系

计算机图形学

质心坐标系

重心坐标系也叫质心坐标系,用ABC三点的权重来表示点P。

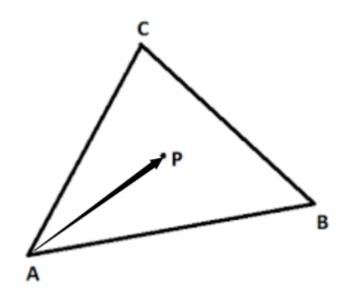
一. 公式直接推导

以线段插值为例,P位于线段AB之间,因此P点公式为

$$P = At + B(1 - t)$$

同样的在三角形中也有对应关系

$$P = A + m(B - A) + n(C - A)$$



如何计算m和n呢?由于

$$P - A = m(B - A) + n(C - A)$$

将P-A记为向量 $\overrightarrow{v_2}$,将B-A记为 $\overrightarrow{v_0}$,将C-A记为 $\overrightarrow{v_1}$,因此公式为:

$$\overrightarrow{v_2} = \overrightarrow{mv_0} + \overrightarrow{nv_1}$$

两边分别乘以 $\overrightarrow{v_0}$ 和 $\overrightarrow{v_1}$ 得:

$$\overrightarrow{v_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_0} = m(\overrightarrow{v_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_0}) + n(\overrightarrow{v_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_0})$$

$$\overrightarrow{v_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1} = m(\overrightarrow{v_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1}) + n(\overrightarrow{v_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1})$$

令:

$$d_{20} = \overrightarrow{v_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_0}$$

$$d_{21} = \overrightarrow{v_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1}$$

$$d_{00} = \overrightarrow{v_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_0}$$

$$d_{01} = \overrightarrow{v_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1}$$

$$d_{11} = \overrightarrow{v_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1}$$

则可简化方程式得:

$$d_{20} = md_{00} + nd_{10}$$

$$d_{21} = md_{01} + nd_{11}$$

由克莱姆定理

$$m = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} d_{20} & d_{10} \\ d_{21} & d_{11} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} d_{00} & d_{10} \\ d_{01} & d_{11} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$n = egin{array}{c|cc} d_{00} & d_{20} \ d_{01} & d_{21} \ \hline d_{00} & d_{10} \ d_{01} & d_{11} \ \hline \end{array}$$

二. 几何理解

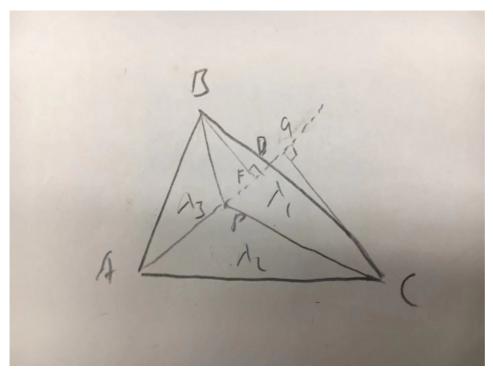
对于重心坐标系的另一个理解也源于对它的几何含义,重心坐标又称为面积坐标,点P 关于三角形ABC的重心坐标和三角形PBC,PCA,PAB的有向面积成比例。证明: 对于三角形ABC,有一点P,其有向面积之比

$$S(PBC): S(PCA): S(PAB) = \lambda_1: \lambda_2: \lambda_3$$

满足

$$P = \lambda_1 A + \lambda_2 B + \lambda_3 C$$

其中 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$.



AP延长到边BC,交点为D,从B向AD做垂线,交于F,从C向AD做垂线,交于G。因为 $\angle BDG = \angle GDC$,因此 $\triangle BDF$ 与 $\triangle GDC$ 相似。

$$S(PAB) : S(PCA) = \lambda_3 : \lambda_2$$

$$\frac{AP \times BF \times \frac{1}{2}}{AP \times CG \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\frac{BF}{CG} = \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2}$$

由于 $\triangle BDF$ 与 $\triangle GDC$ 相似,因此得出结论

$$BD:DC=\lambda_3:\lambda_2$$

由此得出

$$D = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \cdot B + \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \cdot C$$
$$= \frac{\lambda_2 B + \lambda_3 C}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$$

另外,

$$\frac{S(PAB) + S(PCA)}{S(PBC)} = \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\frac{AP \times BF \times \frac{1}{2} + AP \times CG \times \frac{1}{2}}{PD \times BF \times \frac{1}{2} + PD \times CG \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\frac{AP}{PD} \cdot \frac{BF + CG}{BF + CG} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\frac{AP}{PD} = \frac{\lambda_3 + \lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$$

因此,

$$P = \frac{(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)D + \lambda_1 A}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \frac{\lambda_2 B + \lambda_3 C}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3} + \lambda_1 A}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}$$

$$= \lambda_1 A + \lambda_2 B + \lambda_3 C$$

证毕