第七章 曲线几何连续性

- §1. 空间曲线的微分几何
- (a) 曲线参数表示与弧长

设参数曲线

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k} = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$$

曲线弧长 $s(t) = \int_{t_0}^{t} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt$

定理: 次数大于1的多项式参数曲线不可能具有弧长参数。

(Farouki, CAGD 8(1991):151-157)

(b) 曲线论基本公式

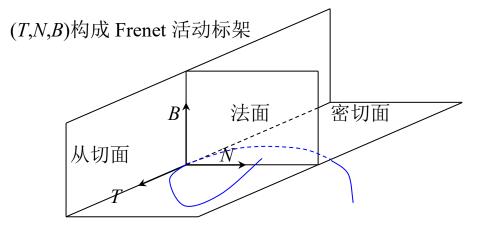
设有弧长参数表示曲线: r=r(s)

有:
$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{ds} = \mathbf{r}'(s) = T(s)$$
, 且 $T(s) \cdot T(s) = 1$

$$\frac{dT^2(s)}{ds} = 2T(s) \cdot \frac{dT(s)}{ds} = 0, \quad \text{ } \sharp \text{ } \dag \frac{dT(s)}{ds} = kN(s)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B(s) = T(s) \times N(s)$$
, 有 $B(s) \cdot B(s) = 1$

T:切向(tangent), N:法向(normal), B: 副法向(binormal)



一般参数曲线: $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$, 有

$$T = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}, \quad B = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|},$$

$$N = B \times T = \frac{\left|\mathbf{r}'(t)\right|^2 \mathbf{r}''(t) - \left(\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)\right) \mathbf{r}'(t)}{\left\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\right\|^2 \mathbf{r}''(t) - \left(\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)\right) \mathbf{r}'(t)}$$

曲率与挠率公式

$$\frac{dT(s)}{ds} = kN(s)$$

由
$$B \cdot T = 0$$
, 得 $\frac{dB}{ds} \cdot T + B \cdot \frac{dT}{ds} = 0$, 从而有: $\frac{dB}{ds} \cdot T = 0$

由
$$B \cdot B = 1$$
,得 $\frac{dB}{ds} \cdot B = 0$

综上条件,可得
$$\frac{dB}{ds} = -\tau N$$

根据
$$N = B \times T$$
,有

$$\frac{dN}{ds} = \frac{dB}{ds} \times T + B \times \frac{dT}{ds} = -\tau N \times T + kB \times N = \tau B - kT$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k & 0 \\ -k & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

一般参数曲线的曲率与挠率公式:

$$k = \frac{\left|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\right|}{\left|\mathbf{r}'(t)\right|^3}, \quad \tau = \frac{\left(\mathbf{r}'(t), \mathbf{r}''(t), \mathbf{r}'''(t)\right)}{\left|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\right|^2}$$

§2. 几何连续性概念

(a) 曲线连续基本概念

 C^n 连续: 两条曲线在连接点处有直到 n 阶连续导数。

Gⁿ 连续: 两条曲线在连接点处关于弧长参数 Cⁿ 连续。

G1连续: 位置连续+切向连续

 G^2 连续: G^1 连续+曲率向量连续

(b) G²连续性条件

● **定理**: 设曲线 C: *P* = *P*(*t*)在 *t* = *u* 处满足

 $P'(u-)\neq 0$, $P'(u+)\neq 0$, P''(u-)与 P''(u+)存在,则 C 在 P(u)处为 G^2 连续的充要条件为:

存在 $\alpha = \alpha(u) > 0$, $\beta = \beta(u)$ 使得

$$\begin{cases}
P(u -) = P(u +) \\
P'(u -) = \alpha(u)P'(u +) \\
P''(u -) = \alpha^{2}(u)P''(u +) + \beta(u)P'(u +)
\end{cases}$$

● 曲线 G²连续拼接形式:

给定两正则曲线 C_1 : P = P(t), C_2 : Q = Q(u), 则它们在 P(1)和 Q(0) 处为 G^2 连续拼接的充要条件为: 存在 $\alpha > 0$, β 使得

$$\begin{cases}
P(1-) = Q(0+) \\
P'(1-) = \alpha Q'(0+) \neq \vec{0} \\
P''(1-) = \alpha^2 Q''(0+) + \beta Q'(0+)
\end{cases}$$

(c) 高阶几何连续

设拼接曲线 P = P(u) 在 $u = u_0$ 处 G^n 连续,则可对其左边曲线进行重新参数化 u = u(t),使得新参数(t)表示的左侧曲线和老参数(u)表示的右侧曲线在连接点处有直到 n 阶连续导数:

$$\frac{d^{i}}{dt^{i}}P_{-} = \frac{d^{i}}{du^{i}}P_{+}, \quad i = 0,1,...,n, \quad \sharp \vdash P_{-} = P(u_{0} -), \quad P_{+} = P(u_{0} +)$$

记
$$^{(i)}_P = \frac{d^i}{du^i}P$$
,有

$$\dot{P}_{+} = \frac{du}{dt}\dot{P}_{-}$$
, $\ddot{P}_{+} = \frac{d^{2}u}{dt^{2}}\dot{P}_{-} + \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)^{2}\ddot{P}_{-}$

$$\ddot{P}_{+} = \frac{d^{3}u}{dt^{3}}\dot{P}_{-} + 3\frac{du}{dt}\frac{d^{2}u}{dt^{2}}\ddot{P}_{-} + \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)^{3}\ddot{P}_{-}$$

.

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{du}{dt}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{d^2u}{dt^2}, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{d^3u}{dt^3}, \quad \dots$$

写成矩阵形式,有

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{+} \\ \dot{P}_{+} \\ \ddot{P}_{+} \\ \vdots \\ \binom{n}{P_{+}} \\ P_{+} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ 0 & \beta_{1} & & & & \\ 0 & \beta_{2} & \beta_{1}^{2} & & & & \\ 0 & \beta_{3} & 3\beta_{1}\beta_{2} & \beta_{1}^{3} & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & \beta_{n} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \beta_{1}^{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{-} \\ \dot{P}_{-} \\ \ddot{P}_{-} \\ \vdots \\ \binom{n}{P_{-}} \end{pmatrix}$$

定理: 当且仅当存在实数 $\beta_1 > 0$, β_2 , β_3 ,,使得两曲线在正则的连接点处左右导矢满足上述约束方程,则这两条曲线是 G^n 连续的。

§3. G² 三次样条

(a) Bézier 曲线 G²连续拼接与样条构造

设三次 Bézier 曲线 $\mathbf{b}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} \mathbf{b}_{i} B_{i,3}(t)$ 以及 $\mathbf{c}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} \mathbf{c}_{i} B_{i,3}(t)$,满足:

1)
$$\mathbf{b}_{3} = \mathbf{c}_{0}$$

2)
$$\mathbf{b}_3 - \mathbf{b}_2 // \mathbf{c}_1 - \mathbf{c}_0$$

3)
$$k_b(1) = k_c(0)$$

由曲率公式,知:

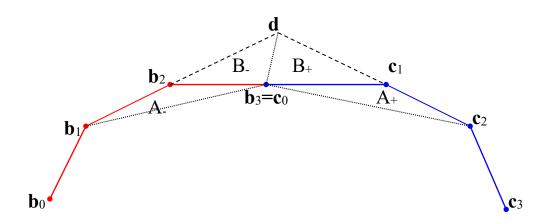
$$k_b(1) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{(\mathbf{b}_3 - \mathbf{b}_2) \times (\mathbf{b}_1 - \mathbf{b}_2)}{|\mathbf{b}_3 - \mathbf{b}_2|^3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{A_-}{l_-^3}$$

$$k_c(0) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{(\mathbf{c}_1 - \mathbf{c}_0) \times (\mathbf{c}_2 - \mathbf{c}_1)}{|\mathbf{c}_1 - \mathbf{c}_0|^3} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{A_+}{l_+^3}$$

根据
$$k_b(1) = k_c(0)$$
, 得 $\frac{A_-}{A_+} = \left(\frac{l_-}{l_+}\right)^3 = r^3$

$$rac{A_{-}}{B_{-}} = r_{-}$$
, $rac{B_{+}}{A_{+}} = r_{+}$

又因为
$$\frac{B_{-}}{B_{+}}=r$$
,可得 $r^{2}=r_{-}r_{+}$



G² 连续条件:
$$\frac{|\mathbf{b}_2 - \mathbf{b}_1|}{|\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{b}_2|} \frac{|\mathbf{c}_1 - \mathbf{d}|}{|\mathbf{c}_2 - \mathbf{c}_1|} = \frac{|\mathbf{b}_3 - \mathbf{b}_2|^2}{|\mathbf{c}_1 - \mathbf{c}_0|^2}$$

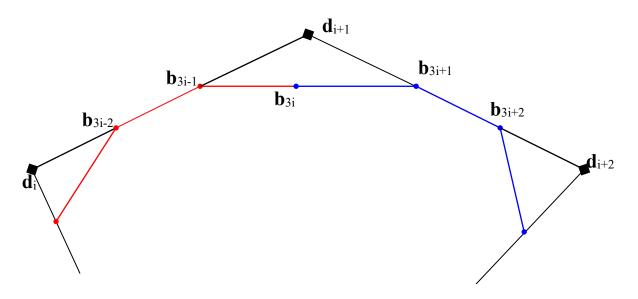
- G²连续三次 Bézier 样条直接构造算法:
- 1. 输入多边形 $\mathbf{d}_0\mathbf{d}_1\mathbf{d}_2\cdots\mathbf{d}_L$;
- 2. 在边 $\mathbf{d}_{i}\mathbf{d}_{i+1}$ 上取点

$$\mathbf{b}_{3i-2} = \left(1 - \alpha_i\right) \mathbf{d}_i + \alpha_i \mathbf{d}_{i+1} , \quad \mathbf{b}_{3i-1} = \left(1 - \omega_i\right) \mathbf{d}_i + \omega_i \mathbf{d}_{i+1}$$

3. 在边 $\mathbf{d}_{i+1}\mathbf{d}_{i+2}$ 上取点

$$\mathbf{b}_{3i+1} = (1 - \alpha_{i+1})\mathbf{d}_{i+1} + \alpha_{i+1}\mathbf{d}_{i+2}, \quad \mathbf{b}_{3i+2} = (1 - \omega_{i+1})\mathbf{d}_{i+1} + \omega_{i+1}\mathbf{d}_{i+2}$$

- 4. 在 \mathbf{b}_{3i-1} 与 \mathbf{b}_{3i+1} 的连线上取点 $\mathbf{b}_{3i} = (1-r_i)\mathbf{b}_{3i-1} + r_i\mathbf{b}_{3i+1}$
- 5. 第 i 段 Bézier 曲线控制多边形 $\mathbf{b}_{3i-3}\mathbf{b}_{3i-2}\mathbf{b}_{3i-1}\mathbf{b}_{3i}$



 r_i 的计算:

$$\mathbf{b}_{3i-1} = \frac{1 - \omega_i}{1 - \alpha_i} \mathbf{b}_{3i-2} + \frac{\omega_i - \alpha_i}{1 - \alpha_i} \mathbf{d}_{i+1}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{3i+1} = \frac{\omega_{i+1} - \alpha_{i+1}}{\omega_{i+1}} \mathbf{d}_{i+1} + \frac{\alpha_{i+1}}{\omega_{i+1}} \mathbf{b}_{3i+2}$$

$$\text{FIX } r_i = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i \rho_i}}{1 + \sqrt{\lambda_i \rho_i}} \text{FII } \mathbf{b}_{3i} = (1 - r_i) \mathbf{b}_{3i-1} + r_i \mathbf{b}_{3i+1}$$

有
$$\frac{\left|\mathbf{b}_{3i}-\mathbf{b}_{3i-1}\right|}{\left|\mathbf{b}_{3i+1}-\mathbf{b}_{3i}\right|}=\sqrt{\lambda_{i}\rho_{i}}$$

开多边形中取 $\alpha_0 = 0$ 和 $\omega_{L-2} = 1$,相应地,有 $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{d}_1$ 和 $\mathbf{b}_{3L-4} = \mathbf{d}_{L-1}$

● γ样条

给定控制多边形,一组节点和参数 γι

在直接构造法中取

$$\alpha_{i-1} = \frac{\gamma_i \Delta_{i-2}}{\gamma_i \Delta_{i-2} + \Delta_{i-1} + \gamma_{i+1} \Delta_i}$$

$$\omega_{i-1} = \frac{\Delta_{i-1} + \gamma_{i+1} \Delta_i}{\gamma_i \Delta_{i-2} + \Delta_{i-1} + \gamma_{i+1} \Delta_i}$$

特别地,当所有 $\gamma_i \rightarrow 0$ 时,曲线将趋向于原控制多边形。

§4. v-样条(Nu-样条)

(a) Nielson G²条件

$$P(u-) = P(u+)$$

$$P'(u-) = P'(u+)$$

$$P''(u +) - P''(u -) = v(u)P'(u +)$$

满足上述条件的分段曲线在连接点处 G²连续。

(b) v-样条定义

给定:型值点 $\{P_i\}_{i=0}^n$,

参数节点分割 $a=u_0 < u_1 < ... < u_n = b$

张力参数 $\{v_i\}_{i=0}^n$

求分片多项式P=P(u)满足

- 1. P(u)在 $[u_{i-1},u_i]$ 为u的三次多项式
- 2. P(u)关于 u 是 C^1 的,即 $P(u) \in C^1[a,b]$

3.
$$P''(u_i +) - P''(u_i -) = v_i P'(u_i)$$

$$\mathop{\mathcal{V}}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} P'(u_i) = m_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

由三次 Hermite 插值可唯一确定 P = P(u)

$$P(u) = P_{i-1}h_0(u) + P_ih_1(u) + m_{i-1}H_0(u) + m_iH_1(u)$$

其中

$$h_0(u) = \frac{(u_i - u)^2 [2(u - u_{i-1}) + \Delta u_i]}{\Delta u_i^3}$$

$$h_1(u) = \frac{(u - u_{i-1})^2 [2(u_i - u) + \Delta u_i]}{\Delta u_i^3}$$

$$H_0(x) = \frac{(u_i - u)^2 (u - u_{i-1})}{\Delta u_i^2} \qquad H_1(x) = \frac{(u - u_{i-1})^2 (u_i - u)}{\Delta u_i^2}$$

$$\boxplus P''(u_i +) - P''(u_i -) = v_i P'(u_i), \quad i = 1, ..., n-1$$

可得:

$$\lambda_i m_{i-1} + (2 + \overline{V_i}) m_i + \mu_i m_{i+1} = 3D_i$$
, $i = 1, ..., n-1$

其中

$$\lambda_i = \frac{\Delta u_{i+1}}{\Delta u_i + \Delta u_{i+1}}, \quad \mu_i = 1 - \lambda_i, \quad D_i = \lambda_i \frac{P_i - P_{i-1}}{\Delta u_i} + \mu_i \frac{P_{i+1} - P_i}{\Delta u_{i+1}}$$

$$\overline{V}_i = \frac{V_i (\Delta u_i \cdot \Delta u_{i+1})}{2(\Delta u_i + \Delta u_{i+1})}$$

(c) 不同边界条件下的 v-样条

(1)
$$v_0 P'(a) - P''(a+) = 0$$
, $v_n P'(b) + P''(b-) = 0$

(2)
$$P'(a) = m_0$$
, $P'(b) = m_n$

(3) 周期边界
$$P(a) = P(b)$$
, $P'(a) = P'(b)$, $P''(a+) - P''(b-) = (v_0 + v_n)P'(a)$ 在第一类边界条件下,有

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 + \overline{v_0} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \lambda_1 & 2 + \overline{v_1} & \mu_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 2 + \overline{v_2} & \mu_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n-1} & 2 + \overline{v_{n-1}} & \mu_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 + \overline{v_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 \\ m_1 \\ m_2 \\ \vdots \\ m_{n-1} \\ m_n \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{P_1 - P_0}{\Delta u_1} \\ D_1 \\ D_2 \\ \vdots \\ D_{n-1} \\ \frac{P_n - P_{n-1}}{\Delta u_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$\overline{v}_0 = \frac{\Delta u_1 v_0}{2}$$
, $\overline{v}_n = \frac{\Delta u_n v_n}{2}$

(d) v-样条性质

1. v-样条是 G² 连续的;

2. v-样条有 2n-2 个自由度

$$\{u_i\}_{i=0}^n \cup \{v_j\}_{j=1}^{n-1}, \quad ! \underline{\square} u_0 = a, \quad u_n = b$$

3.
$$\stackrel{\underline{\sl}}{=} v_{i-1}, v_i \to \infty$$
 $\stackrel{\overline{\sl}}{=} n$, $P[u_{i-1}, u_i] \to \overline{P_{i-1}P_i}$

§5. β-样条(B.A.Barsky)

给定:

型值点{@}。

偏参数{ $\beta_{i,1}$ } $_{1}^{n-1}$

张力参数 $\{\beta_{i,2}\}_{i=1}^{n-1}$

求三次插值样条曲线(每段参数区间[0,1])

记 Q_{i-1} , Q_i 之间的曲线段为 $P_i(t)$, $t \in [0,1]$

使得

$$P_{i-1}(1-)=P_i(0+)=Q_{i-1}$$
, $i=2,...,n$

$$P'_{i-1}(1-) = \beta_{i-1,1}P'_i(0+)$$

$$P_{i-1}''(1-) = \beta_{i-1,1}^2 P_i''(0+) + \beta_{i-1,2} P_i'(0+)$$

$$\exists \Box P_i'(0+) = m_i$$
, $P'_{i-1}(1-) = \beta_{i-1,1}m_i$

有:

$$P_i''(0+) = -4m_{i-1} - 2\beta_{i,1}m_i - 6Q_{i-1} + 6Q_i$$

$$P_i''(1-)=2m_{i-1}+4\beta_{i,1}m_i+6Q_{i-1}-6Q_i$$

根据 G² 连续条件,有

$$m_{i-2} + \left(2\beta_{i-1,1} - \frac{1}{2}\beta_{i-1,2} + 2\beta_{i-1,1}^2\right)m_{i-1} + \beta_{i,1}^3 m_i = 3\left[-Q_{i-2} + \left(1 - \beta_{i-1,1}^2\right)Q_{i-1} + \beta_{i-1,1}^2Q_i\right]$$

边界条件可与 v-样条类似设定。

思考题:

- 1. 两曲线在连接点处 G³ 连续是否为曲率与挠率连续,反之命题 是否成立?
- 2. 在第二类和第三类边界条件下推导 v-样条方程。