

## Reprezentarea Curbelor și Suprafețelor

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## Descrierea Parametrică a Curbelor

- În 2D:
  - $y = f(x)$ ,  $x$  = variabilă independentă
  - $x = g(y)$ ,  $y$  = variabilă independentă
- Reprezentare explicită
- Probleme:
  - Pantă infinită
  - Bucle

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Slide 2

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## Descrierea Parametrică a Curbelor

- Rezolvare: utilizarea unei variabile independente  
⇒ *parametru*:  
 $x = X(u)$ ,  $y = Y(u)$ ,  $u \in [a, b]$
- Un punct  $P_i$  de pe curbă:  $P_i[X(u_i), Y(u_i)]$ , cu  $u_i$  în intervalul  $[a, b]$
- Panta tangentei la curbă în  $P_i$ :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{du}}{\frac{dx}{du}}$

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## Descrierea Parametrică a Curbelor

- Exemplu:

- Ecuația implicită  $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

- Utilizând un parametru:

$$C: \begin{cases} x = \cos(u) \\ y = \sin(u) \end{cases}, \quad u \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

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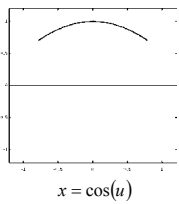
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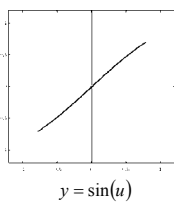
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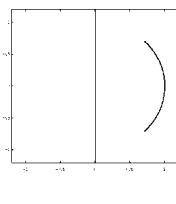
## Descrierea Parametrică a Curbelor



$x = \cos(u)$



$y = \sin(u)$



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## Descrierea Parametrică a Curbelor

- În 3D:

$$y = f(x), z = g(x)$$

- În forma parametrică:

$$\begin{cases} x = X(u) \\ y = Y(u) \\ z = Z(u) \end{cases}, \quad u \in [a, b]$$

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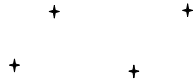
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## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

- Problemă: un set de puncte  $\{P_i, i=0,n\}$



⇒ o curbă **netedă** care să conecteze aceste puncte

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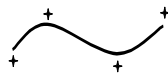
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## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

Curbă de interpolare



Curbă de aproximare



Descriere parametrică:  $C(t)=[x(t),y(t)]$ ,  $t \in [0,1]$

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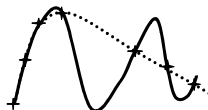
## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

Funcții polinomiale de grad  $n$

⇒ oscilații între punctele de control

Rezolvare: curbe cubice

Polinom de grad 6:



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## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

Curbă cubică parametrizată – set de funcții polinomiale de grad 3:

$$C(t) : \begin{cases} x(t) = a_x t^3 + b_x t^2 + c_x t + d_x \\ y(t) = a_y t^3 + b_y t^2 + c_y t + d_y \\ z(t) = a_z t^3 + b_z t^2 + c_z t + d_z \end{cases} \quad P(t_i) = [x(t_i), y(t_i), z(t_i)] \\ t_i \in [0,1]$$

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## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

Proprietăți:

- Curbe de ordin minim care asigură continuitate de ordin 1 și 2
- Curbe de ordin minim care pot descrie curbe non-planare

Curbele de ordin superior – impropii pentru grafica pe calculator (oscilații)

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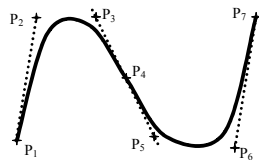
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## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

Mai multe puncte de control – subseturi de câte patru puncte consecutive



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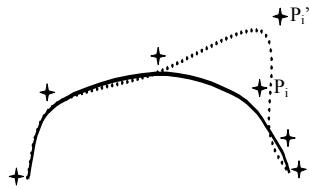
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## Curbe Cubice Parametrizate

Aspect esențial:  
controlul local



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## Curba Hérmite

Este determinată de două puncte și  
tangentele la curbă în aceste puncte

$$\begin{array}{l}
 P_0 \begin{bmatrix} P_{0x} & P_{0y} & P_{0z} \end{bmatrix} \\
 P_3 \begin{bmatrix} P_{3x} & P_{3y} & P_{3z} \end{bmatrix} \\
 R_0 \begin{bmatrix} R_{0x} & R_{0y} & R_{0z} \end{bmatrix} \\
 R_3 \begin{bmatrix} R_{3x} & R_{3y} & R_{3z} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 R_{0x} = \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \\
 R_{0y} = \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \\
 R_{0z} = \left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=0}
 \end{array}
 \begin{cases}
 x(0) = P_{0x} \\
 x(1) = P_{3x} \\
 x'(0) = R_{0x} \\
 x'(1) = R_{3x}
 \end{cases}$$

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## Curba Hérmite

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}_x = T \cdot C_x$$

$$x'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3t^2 & 2t & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot C_x = T' \cdot C_x$$

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## Curba Hérmite

$$C_x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ P_3 \\ R_0 \\ R_{3,x} \end{bmatrix} = M_h \cdot G_{hx}$$

$M_h$  – matricea curbei Hermite

$G_{hx}$  – vectorul geometric tip Hermite

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = T \cdot M_h \cdot G_{hx} \\ y(t) = T \cdot M_h \cdot G_{hy}, \\ z(t) = T \cdot M_h \cdot G_{hz} \end{cases} \quad t \in [0,1]$$

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## Curba Hérmite

3 puncte:  $P_1, P_4, P_7 \Rightarrow 2$  curbe Hermite

$$G_h^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_4 \\ R_1 \\ R_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad G_h^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} P_4 \\ P_7 \\ kR_4 \\ R_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Slide 17

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## Curba Bézier

Funcții polinomiale Bernstein

$$b_i(u) = C_n^i u^i \cdot (1-u)^{n-i}, \quad i = 0, \dots, n \quad u \in [0,1]$$

Proprietăți:  $b_0(0)=1$   $b_n(1)=1$   
 $b_i(0)=0$   $b_i(1)=0$

Pentru gradul 3:

$$\begin{matrix} b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ (1-u)^3 & 3u(1-u)^2 & 3u^2(1-u) & u^3 \end{matrix}$$

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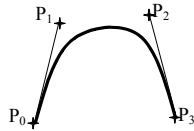
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## Curba Bézier generală

$N+1$  puncte de control  $P_0, \dots, P_n$   
 Forma parametrică (gradul  $n$ ):

$$C(u) = \begin{cases} X(u) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_{ix} \cdot b_i(u) \\ Y(u) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_{iy} \cdot b_i(u), \quad u \in [0,1] \\ Z(u) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_{iz} \cdot b_i(u) \end{cases}$$



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Slide 19

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## Curba Bézier cubică

4 puncte de control  $P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3$

$$x(t) = P_{0x}(1-t)^3 + P_{1x}3t(1-t)^2 + P_{2x}3t^2(1-t) + P_{3x}t^3$$

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{0x} \\ P_{1x} \\ P_{2x} \\ P_{3x} \end{bmatrix} \quad C(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) = T \cdot M_b \cdot G_{bx} \\ y(t) = T \cdot M_b \cdot G_{by}, \quad t \in [0,1] \\ z(t) = T \cdot M_b \cdot G_{bz} \end{cases}$$

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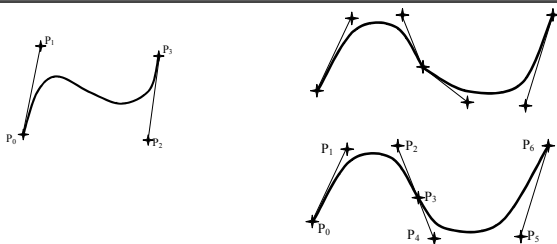
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## Curba Bézier cubică



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## Curbe B-spline Cubice

N+1 puncte de control  
 N-2 curbe elementare  
 4 puncte de control:  $P_{i-1}, P_i, P_{i+1}, P_{i+2}$

$$[P_0 \ P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3] \quad [P_4 \ P_5 \ P_6 \ P_7] \quad \dots \quad [P_{n-3} \ P_{n-2} \ P_{n-1} \ P_n]$$

$C^1 \qquad C^2 \qquad C^{n-2}$

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Slide 22

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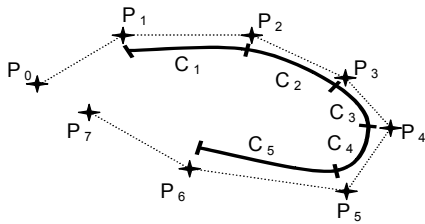
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## Curbe B-spline Cubice

Exemplu:



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## Curbe B-spline Cubice

$$C^i \begin{cases} x^i(t) = T \cdot M_S \cdot G_{Sx}^i \\ y^i(t) = T \cdot M_S \cdot G_{Sy}^i \\ z^i(t) = T \cdot M_S \cdot G_{Sz}^i \end{cases}, \quad i = \overline{1, n-2}, \quad T = [t^3 \ t^2 \ t \ 1] \quad t \in [0,1]$$

$$G_{Sx}^i = \begin{bmatrix} P_{i-1} \\ P_i \\ P_{i+1} \\ P_{i+2} \end{bmatrix}_x$$

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Slide 24

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## Curbe B-spline Cubice

Matricea Spline:

$$M_s = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Proprietăți:

Continuitate de ordin 0, 1 și 2

$$x^i(1)=x^{i+1}(0), x^i(1)=x^{i+1}'(0), x^{ii}(1)=x^{i+1}''(0),$$

Control local

Repetarea unui punct de control

Curbe închise:  $[P_3 P_0 P_1 P_2 P_3 P_0 P_1]$

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Slide 25

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## Comparații

Curba Hermite

Curba Bezier

Curba B-spline

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Slide 26

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## Divizarea curbelor

Câteva metode de vizualizare a curbelor definite prin ecuații parametrice.

Calculul unei succesiuni de puncte de pe curba de vizualizat, prin eșantionarea intervalului  $[0, 1]$  cu un pas constant.

Altă metodă - divizarea recursivă a curbei.

- o Pentru determinarea intersecției unei curbe parametrice cu un alt obiect.
- o Se începe prin calculul punctului de pe curbă corespunzător valorii 0,5 a variabilei parametrice; → două segmente de curbă.
- o În continuare se calculează punctul de mijloc pentru fiecare dintre cele două jumătăți, și așa mai departe.
- o Până când segmentele de curbă la care s-a ajuns satisfac un anumit *criteriu dependent de aplicație*.

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Slide 27

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## Divizarea curbelor

curbă parametrică cubică  $C(u) = [u^3 \ u^2 \ u \ 1] \cdot M \cdot G \quad 0 \leq u \leq 1$

Două părți:  $0 \leq u \leq 0,5$ ,  $0,5 \leq u \leq 1$ .

Prima jumătate - variabila parametrică  $u1 \in [0,1]$  ( $u \in [0,0.5]$ ).

$$C1(u1) = C(u1/2) = \frac{1}{8} [u1^3 \ u1^2 \ u1 \ 1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot M \cdot G =$$

$$= [u1^3 \ u1^2 \ u1 \ 1] \cdot S1 \cdot M \cdot G \quad 0 \leq u1 \leq 1$$

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Slide 28

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## Divizarea curbelor

Altă formă:  $C1(u1) = [u1^3 \ u1^2 \ u1 \ 1] \cdot M \cdot G1 = U \cdot M \cdot G1$

Identificăm cele două expresii ale curbei C1:

$$M \cdot G1 = S1 \cdot M \cdot G \quad \Rightarrow \quad M^{-1} \cdot M \cdot G1 = M^{-1} \cdot S1 \cdot M \cdot G$$

Notăm

$$H1 = M^{-1} \cdot S1 \cdot M$$

Deci

$$G1 = H1 \cdot G$$

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Slide 29

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## Divizarea curbelor

Matricea H2 pentru a doua jumătate a curbei:

$$u \rightarrow (u2 + 1) / 2. \quad (u2 \in [0,1], u \in [0.5,1])$$

$$C2(u2) = C((u2+1)/2) = [u2^3 \ u2^2 \ u2 \ 1] \cdot S2 \cdot M \cdot G = U \cdot M \cdot G2$$

$$S2 = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H2 = M^{-1} \cdot S2 \cdot M \quad \Rightarrow \quad G2 = H2 \cdot G$$

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Slide 30

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## Divizarea cubicelor Bézier

Calculăm H1 și H2 particularizând matricea M:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Slide 31

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## Divizarea cubicelor Bézier

$P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3$  - punctele de control ale curbei originale.

H1⇒

$$S_0 = P_0$$

$$S_1 = P_0/2 + P_1/2$$

$$S_2 = P_0/4 + P_1/2 + P_2/4$$

$$S_3 = P_0/8 + 3P_1/8 + 3P_2/8 + P_3/8$$

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Slide 32

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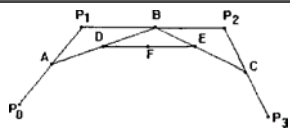
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## Divizarea cubicelor Bézier



$$A = (P_0 + P_1)/2 \quad B = (P_1 + P_2)/2 \quad C = (P_2 + P_3)/2 \\ D = (A + B)/2 \quad E = (B + C)/2 \quad F = (D + E)/2$$

prima jumătate a curbei:

$$S_0 = P_0 \quad S_1 = A$$

$$S_2 = D \quad S_3 = F$$

a doua jumătate a curbei:

$$Q_0 = F \quad Q_1 = E$$

$$Q_2 = C \quad Q_3 = P_3$$

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Slide 33

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## Divizarea cubicelor B-spline

$P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n$  - punctele de control.

$C_i(u)$  segmentul de curbă definit pe intervalul  $P_{i-1}, P_i, P_{i+1}, P_{i+2}$ .

$$H1 = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H2 = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

prima jumătate:  $[S_{i-1} \ S_i \ S_{i+1} \ S_{i+2}] = H_1 \cdot [P_{i-1} \ P_i \ P_{i+1} \ P_{i+2}]^T$

a doua jumătate:  $[Q_{i-1} \ Q_i \ Q_{i+1} \ Q_{i+2}] = H_2 \cdot [P_{i-1} \ P_i \ P_{i+1} \ P_{i+2}]^T$

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Slide 34

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## Divizarea cubicelor B-spline

prima jumătate:

$$[S_{i-1} \ S_i \ S_{i+1} \ S_{i+2}] = H_1 \cdot [P_{i-1} \ P_i \ P_{i+1} \ P_{i+2}]^T$$

a doua jumătate:

$$[Q_{i-1} \ Q_i \ Q_{i+1} \ Q_{i+2}] = H_2 \cdot [P_{i-1} \ P_i \ P_{i+1} \ P_{i+2}]^T$$

$$Q_{i-1} = S_i, \quad Q_i = S_{i+1}, \quad Q_{i+1} = S_{i+2}$$

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Slide 35

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## Divizarea cubicelor B-spline

Pentru o curbă dată prin 6 puncte de control:

Prima jumătate a curbei:  $S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5$ ,

A doua jumătate,  $Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4, Q_5$

$$S_3 = Q_0, \quad S_4 = Q_1, \quad S_5 = Q_2$$

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Slide 36

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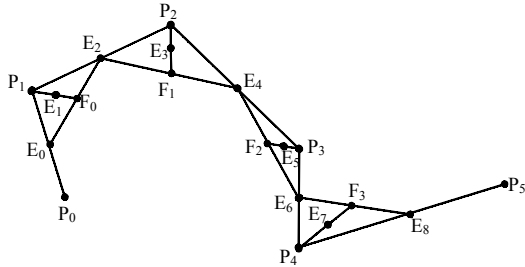
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## Divizarea cubicelor B-spline



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## Divizarea cubicelor B-spline

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 &= (P_0 + P_1)/2 & E_4 &= (P_2 + P_3)/2 \\
 E_2 &= (P_1 + P_2)/2 & E_8 &= (P_4 + P_5)/2 \\
 E_6 &= (P_3 + P_4)/2 & F_0 &= (E_0 + E_2)/2 \\
 F_0 &= (E_0 + E_2)/2 & F_1 &= (E_2 + E_4)/2 \\
 F_2 &= (E_4 + E_6)/2 & F_3 &= (E_6 + E_8)/2 \\
 E_1 &= (P_1 + F_0)/2 & E_3 &= (P_2 + F_1)/2 \\
 E_5 &= (P_3 + F_2)/2 & E_7 &= (P_4 + F_3)/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_0 &= E_0, & S_1 &= E_1, & S_2 &= E_2, & S_3 &= E_3, & S_4 &= E_4, & S_5 &= E_5 \\
 Q_0 &= E_3, & Q_1 &= E_4, & Q_2 &= E_5, & Q_3 &= E_6, & Q_4 &= E_7, & Q_5 &= E_8
 \end{aligned}$$

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Slide 38

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## Conversia între reprezentări

Un segment de curbă, C  $p(u) = [u^3 \ u^2 \ u \ 1] \cdot M \cdot P$

Reprezentare echivalentă:  $p'(u) = [u^3 \ u^2 \ u \ 1] \cdot M' \cdot P'$

Condiția:  $M \cdot P = M' \cdot P'$

$$P' = [M']^{-1} \cdot M \cdot P$$

Exemplu: B-spline → Bézier

$$P' = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot P$$

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Slide 39

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