



中国科学技术大学

University of Science and Technology of China



GAMES 102在线课程

几何建模与处理基础

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GAMES 102在线课程：几何建模与处理基础

NURBS曲线

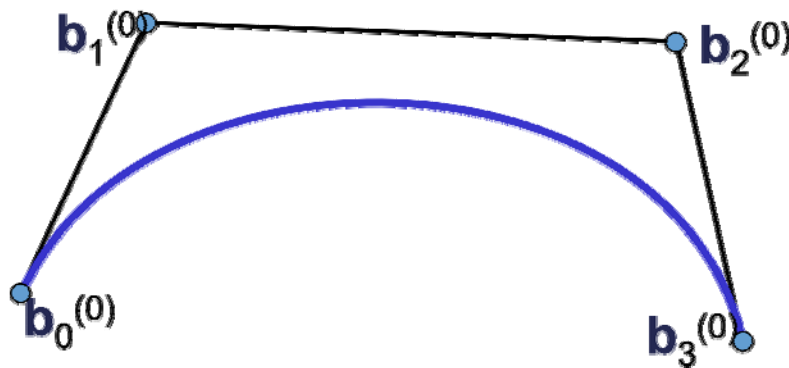
作业4情况

- 作业4情况
 - 演示优秀demo
 - 优秀代码和优秀报告
- 其他学员可以继续完成提交
 - 可参照优秀作业尽快完成，赶上大部队

回顾： Bézier曲线

- 类似RBF函数：对每个控制点叠加权函数
- 几何设计观点：给定控制顶点 $\{b_i, i = 0 \sim n\}$ ，使用一组（随 t 变化的）权系数函数 $\{B_i^n(t), i = 0 \sim n\}$ 对它们进行线性组合，得到的点的集合

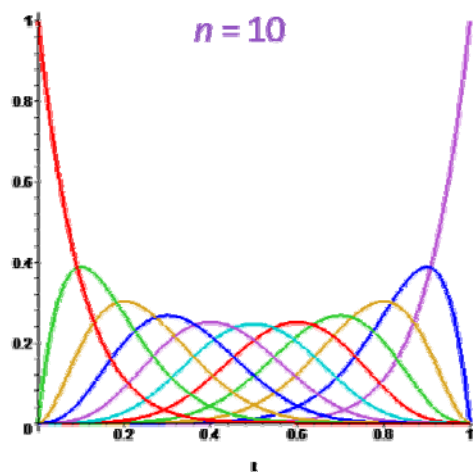
$$x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n B_i^n(t) \cdot b_i$$



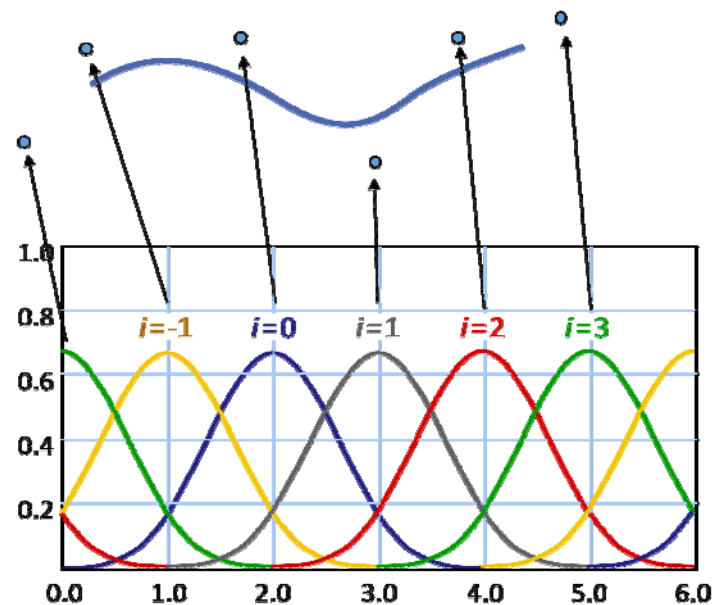
Bezier曲线的性质来源于Bernstein基函数的性质

回顾：B样条曲线

- Bézier曲线、RBF函数：每个控制点上的权系数函数都是全局（定义在整个定义域）的
- B样条曲线：每个控制点上的权系数函数是局部定义的（定义在其参数节点附近的支集）



全局基函数



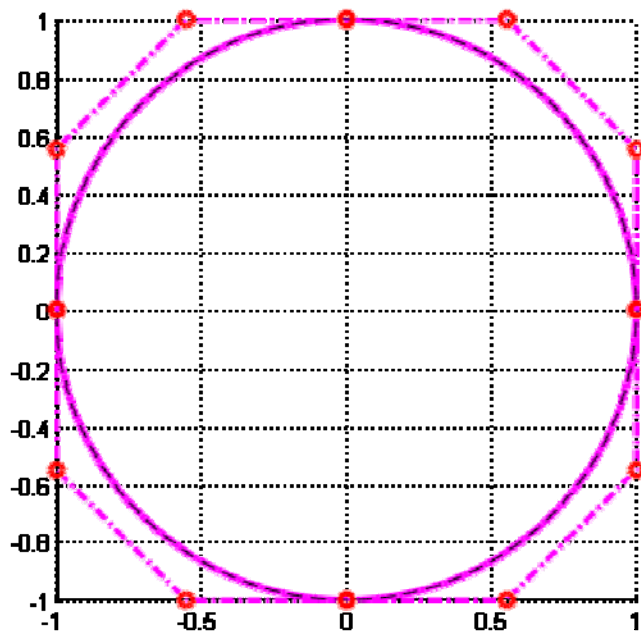
局部基函数

有理曲线

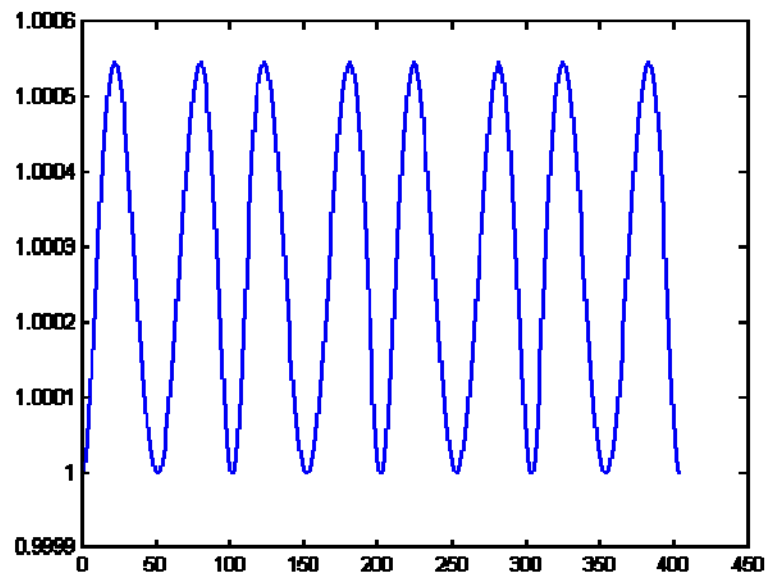
问题： Bézier曲线无法表示圆弧！

思考： 如何证明？

Approximation of Circle using Cubic Bezier



Evaluation of $(x^2 + y^2)$ for points on the Bezier curve



投影几何

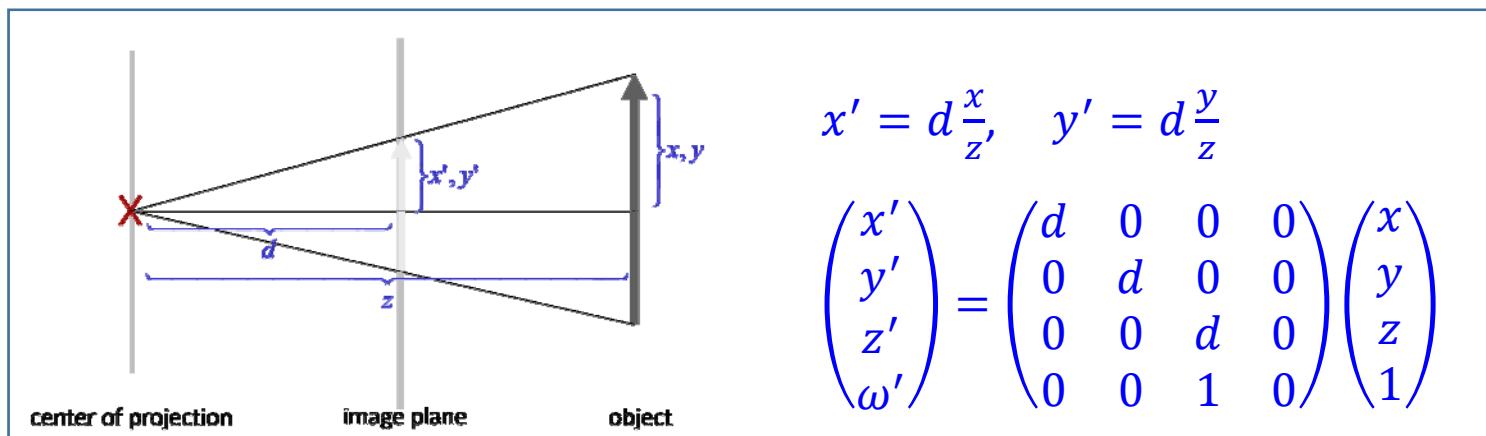
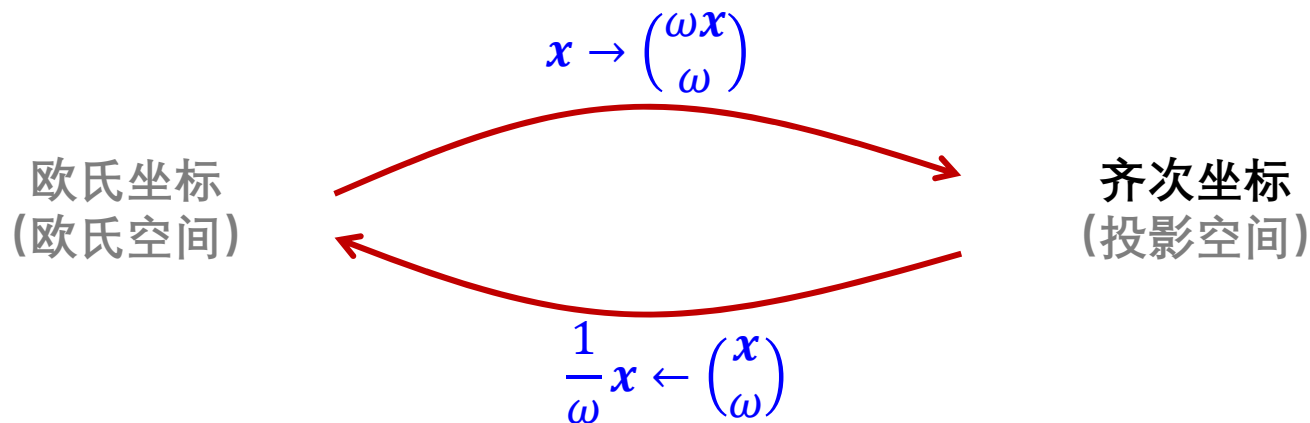
■ 2D case:

■ 3D case:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \omega x \\ \omega y \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \omega x \\ \omega y \\ \omega z \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

• 齐次坐标: $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \omega \mathbf{x} \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$



有理Bezier曲线

- Rational Bezier curves in \mathbb{R}^n of degree d :
 - Form a Bezier curve of degree d in $n + 1$ dimensional space
 - Interpret last coordinates as homogenous component
 - Euclidean coordinates are obtained by projection

$$\mathbf{f}^{(hom)}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n B_i^{(d)}(t) \mathbf{p}_i, \quad \mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$\mathbf{f}^{(eucl)}(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n B_i^{(d)}(t) \begin{pmatrix} p_i^{(1)} \\ \dots \\ p_i^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}}{\sum_{i=0}^n B_i^{(d)}(t) p_i^{(n+1)}}$$

有理Bezier曲线

- 每个控制顶点上设置一个权系数

$$\mathbf{f}^{(eucl)}(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n B_i^{(d)}(t) \omega_i \mathbf{p}_i}{\sum_{i=0}^n B_i^{(d)}(t) \omega_i}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_i = \begin{pmatrix} p_i^{(1)} \\ \dots \\ p_i^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

- 另一种形式

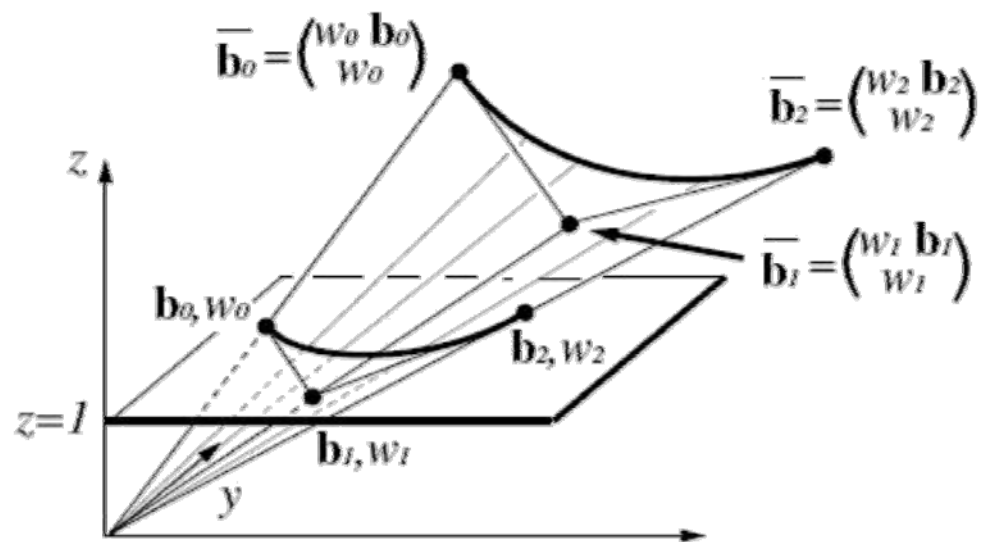
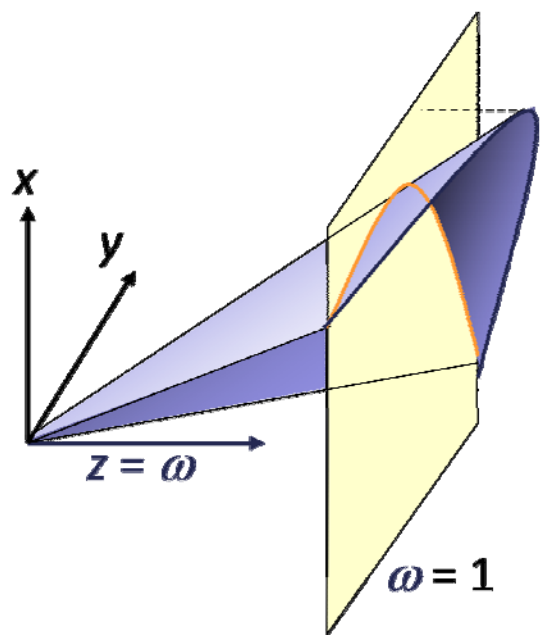
$$\mathbf{f}^{(eucl)}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n \mathbf{p}_i \frac{B_i^{(d)}(t) \omega_i}{\sum_{j=0}^n B_j^{(d)}(t) \omega_j} = \sum_{i=0}^n q_i(t) \mathbf{p}_i$$

$$\text{with } \sum_{i=0}^n q_i(t) = 1$$

- 如权系数都相等，则退化为Bezier曲线

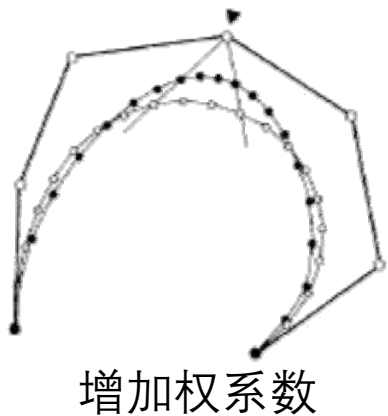
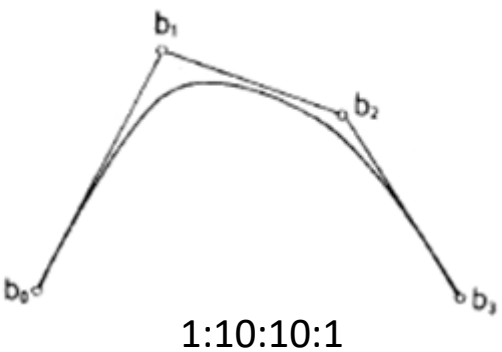
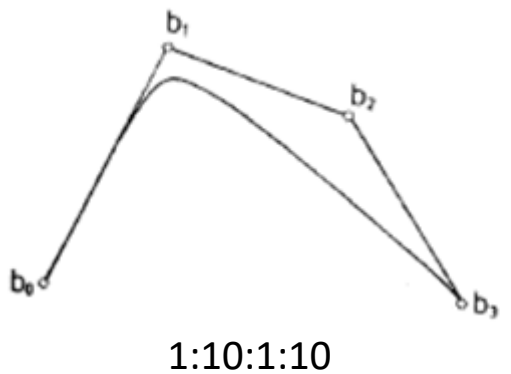
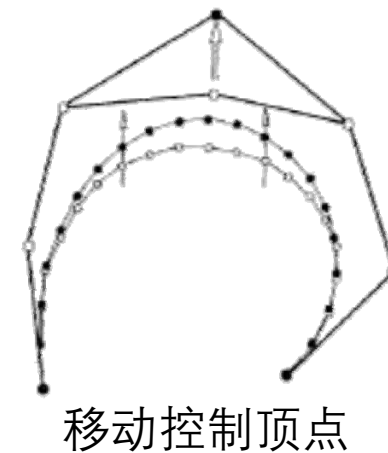
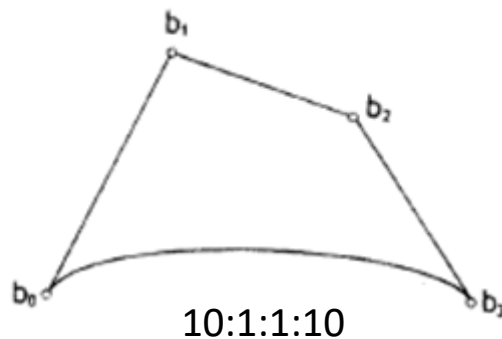
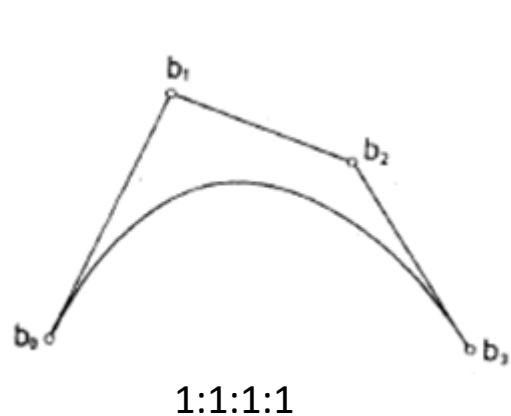
有理Bezier曲线的几何解释

- 高维的Bezier曲线的中心投影



权系数对曲线形状的影响

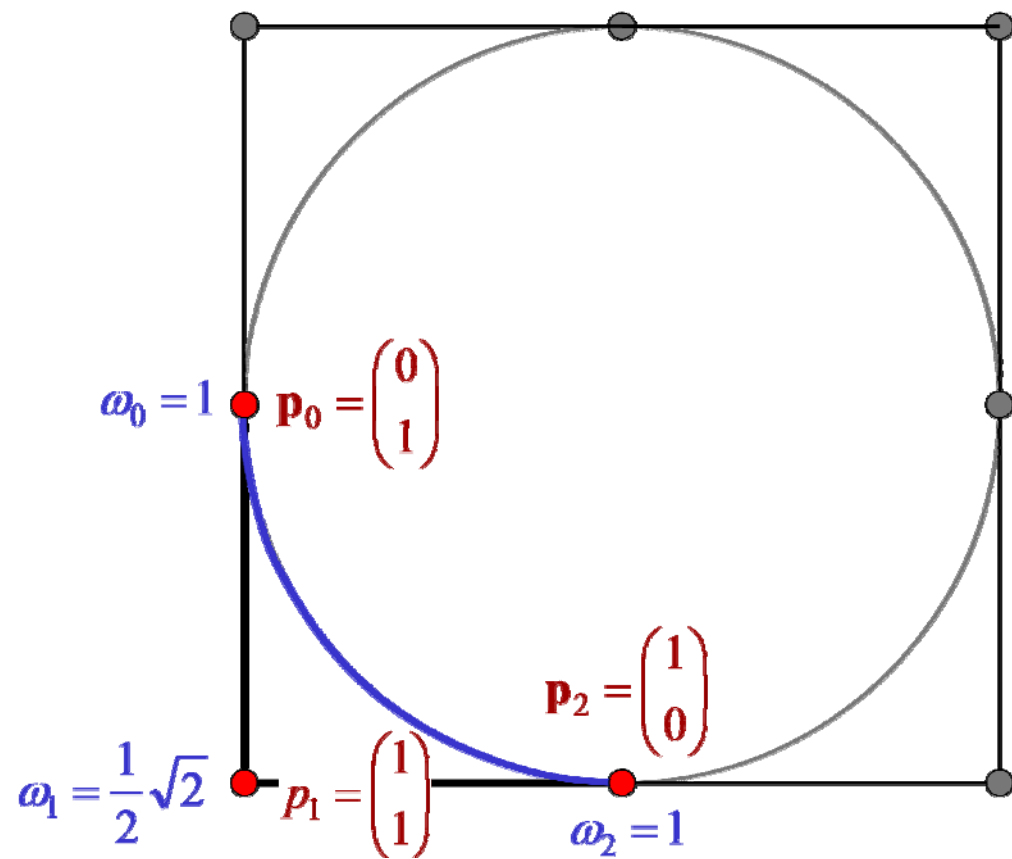
- 控制顶点的权系数越大，曲线就越靠近该点



有理Bezier曲线的性质

- 具有Bezier曲线的大部分性质（设 $\omega_i > 0, i = 1 \sim n$ ）：
 - 端点插值
 - 端点切线
 - 凸包性
 - 导数递推性
 - de Casteljau作图算法
 - ...

2次有理Bezier曲线表示圆



NURBS曲线

NURBS: Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline (非均匀有理B样条)

NURBS: Rational B-Splines

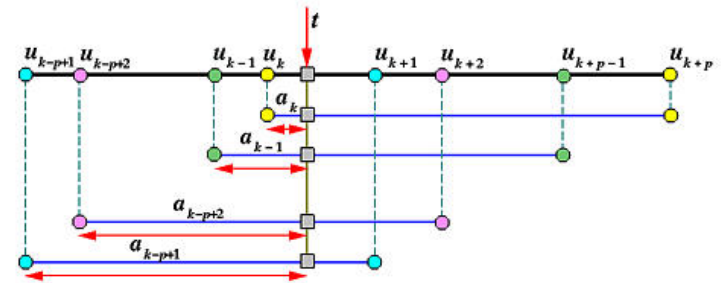
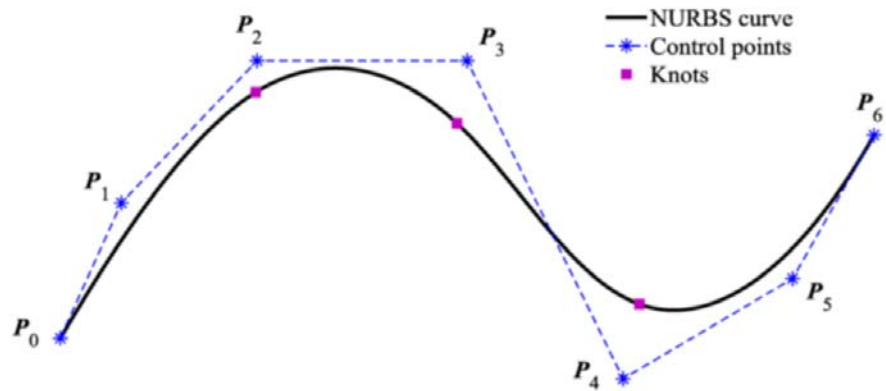
- Formally: $(N_i^{(d)})$: B-spline basis function i of degree d

$$f(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i^{(d)}(t) \omega_i \mathbf{p}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i^{(d)}(t) \omega_i}$$

- Knot sequences etc. all remain the same
- De Boor algorithm – similar to rational de Casteljau alg.
 - option 1. – apply separately to numerator, denominator
 - option 2. – normalize weights in each intermediate result
 - the second option is numerically more stable

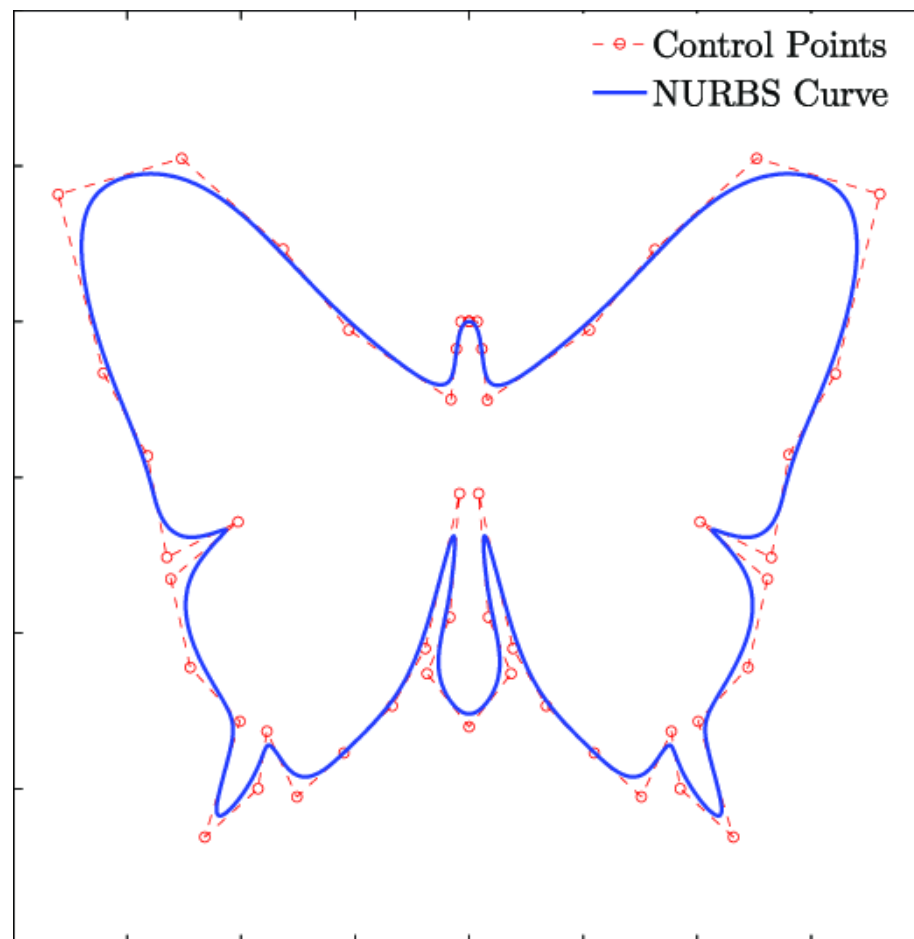
NURBS曲线

- 影响NURBS曲线建模的因素
 - 控制顶点：用户交互的手段
 - 节点向量：决定了B样条基函数
 - 权系数：也影响曲线的形状，生成圆锥曲线等

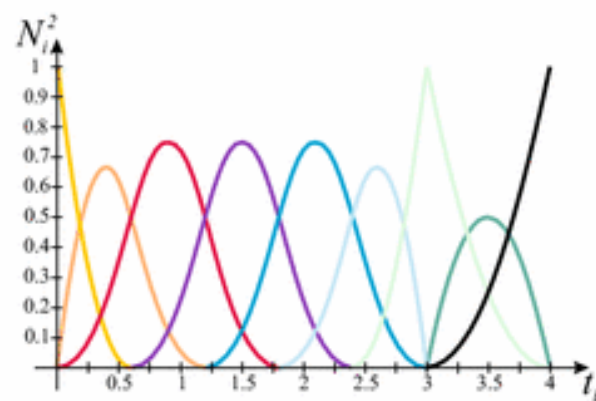
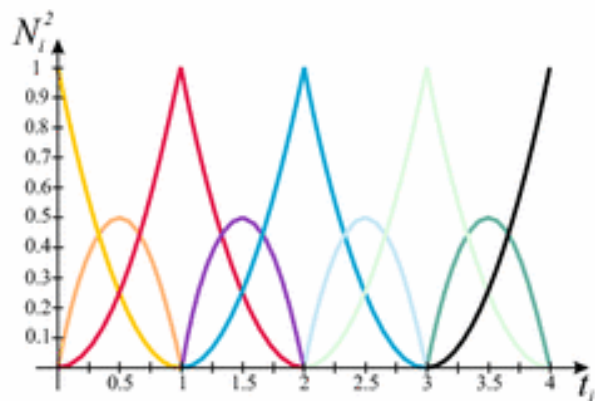
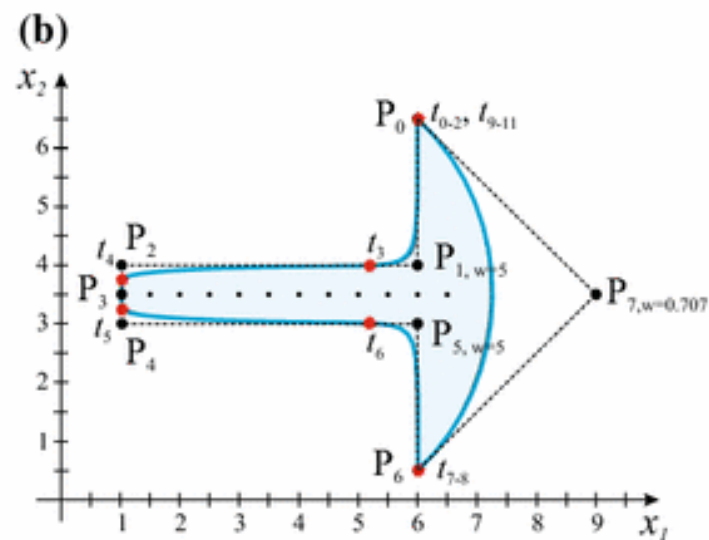
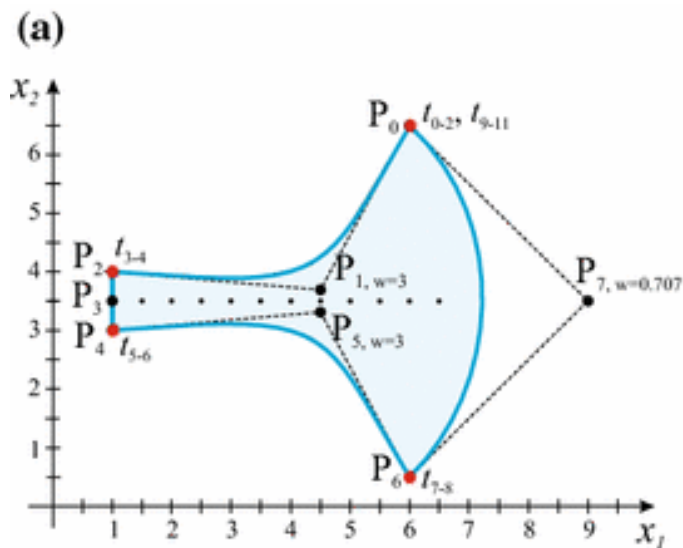


- NURBS曲线的性质
 - 大部分与Bezier/B样条曲线类同：具有良好的几何直观性

NURBS曲线的例子



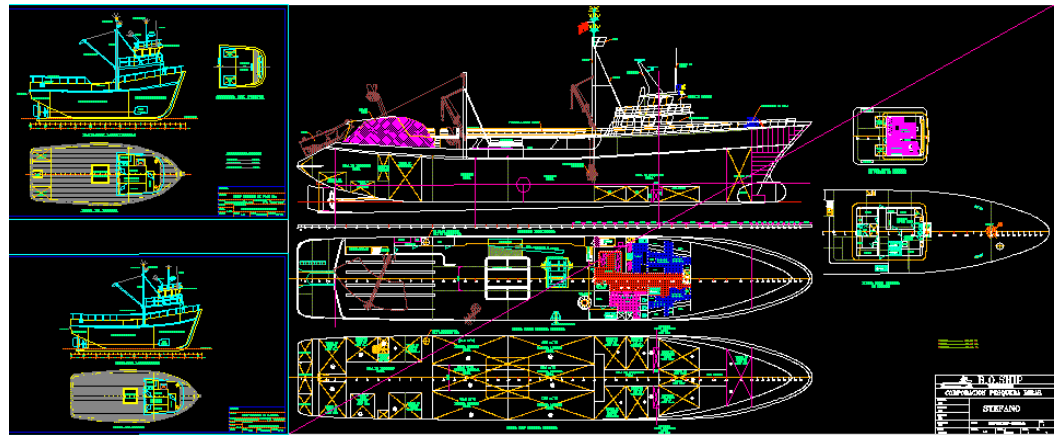
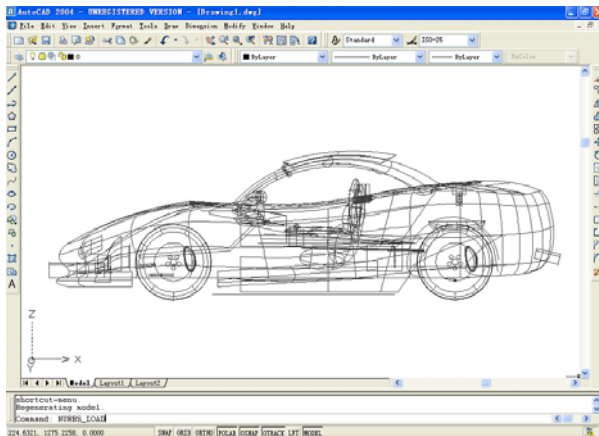
NURBS曲线的例子



NURBS曲线

产品设计的工业标准

- NURBS曲线/曲面表达是当前的工业标准
 - 工业CAD软件的基本表达形式
 - 各种CAD系统的数据交换标准



- 3D建模软件：
 - 工业设计：AutoCAD, CATIA, SolidWorks, Rhino, ...
 - 动画设计：3DS Max, Maya, SoftImage, Cinema 4D, ...



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谢谢！