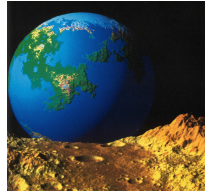
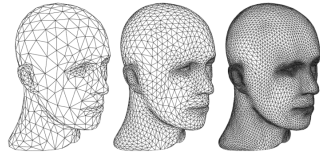
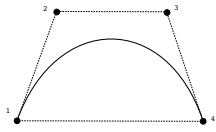


# Modeling



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# Types of Primitives

differentiate:

- modeling primitives
- graphics primitives
- display primitives

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# Representing Curves & Surfaces

- want:
- easy to define, modify
- independent of coordinate system
- continuity
- easy to compute, transform



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# Possibilities

- explicit vs implicit:

$$y = f(x)$$

$$f(x,y,z)=0$$

- parametric:

$$x = f_x(t)$$

$$y = f_y(t)$$

$$z = f_z(t)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

# What function?

- polynomial (easy to compute)
- what degree?
  - too low -> lack of flexibility
  - too high -> expensive

# Cubic Polynomial

$$x = a_x \cdot t^3 + b_x \cdot t^2 + c_x \cdot t + d_x$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 & t^2 & t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ b_x \\ c_x \\ d_x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = f_x(t)$$

$$y = f_y(t)$$

$$z = f_z(t)$$

cubic -> points of inflection

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

# How to Draw?

- evaluate for different values of  $t$ , draw lines between them
- forward differences

$$x = a_x \cdot t^3 + b_x \cdot t^2 + c_x \cdot t + d_x$$



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# Intuitive?

- what we want is an easy way of setting  $a, b, c, d$  from intuitive control points

$$x = a_x \cdot t^3 + b_x \cdot t^2 + c_x \cdot t + d_x$$

$x = f_x(t)$   
 $y = f_y(t)$   
 $z = f_z(t)$   
 $0 \leq t \leq 1$

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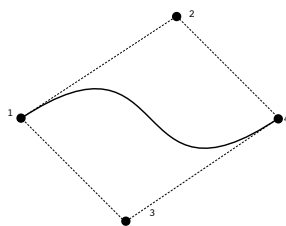
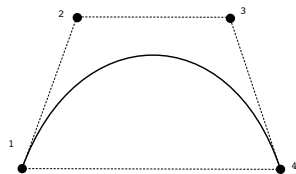
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# Bezier Curves

- 4 **control points**
- go through end points
- middle two indicate tangent
- convex hull property
- graphics primitive



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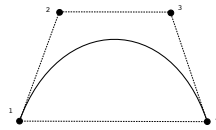
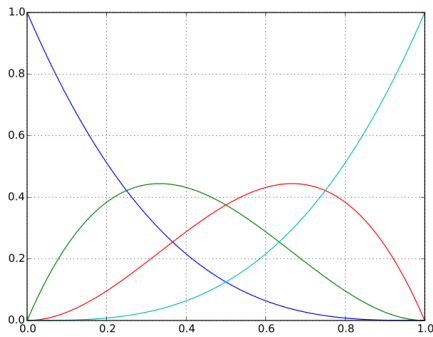
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# Bezier Blending Functions




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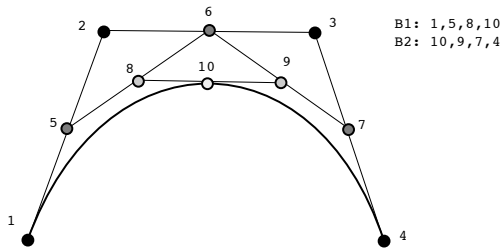
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# Recursive Construction




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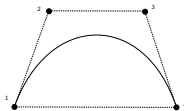
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# Bezier Matrix

$$x = a_x \cdot t^3 + b_x \cdot t^2 + c_x \cdot t + d_x$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ b_x \\ c_x \\ d_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp1x \\ cp2x \\ cp3x \\ cp4x \end{bmatrix}$$

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# Transforming Bezier Curves

transforming Bezier control points and then subdividing curve into line segments

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subdividing curve into line segments and then transforming line segments

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# Connecting Curves

- what happens when I want to connect several curves?
- problem: continuities at boundaries

$C^0$  continuous: meet

$C^1$  continuous: same slope (1st derivative equal)

$C^2$  continuous: rate of change same (2nd derivative equal)

*$C^2$  continuous useful for machines*

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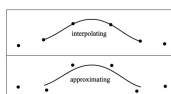
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# Splines

- piecewise polynomials that satisfy continuity conditions between the pieces
- 2 types:
  - interpolating (go through control points)
  - approximating (go near control points)
- work with 4 control points (**knots**) at a time



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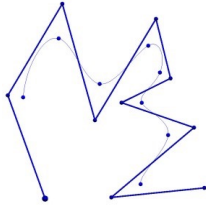
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# B-Spline

- does not go through knots (approximating)
- convex hull
- smooth  $C^2$  continuity at joints



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# B-Spline Matrix

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

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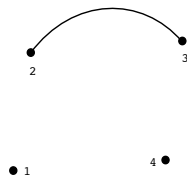
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# Cardinal Spline

- interpolating
- $C^1$
- takes parameter  $a$  ( $0 \leq a \leq 1$ )



$$M_{cardinal} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 2-a & a-2 & a \\ 2a & a-3 & 3-2a & -a \\ -a & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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# NURBS

- Nonuniform, rational b-splines
- defined in homogeneous space
- invariant under perspective
- can precisely define conic sections

$$f_x(t) = \frac{x(t)}{w(t)}$$

$$f_y(t) = \frac{y(t)}{w(t)}$$

$$f_z(t) = \frac{z(t)}{w(t)}$$

# From one to Another

Go from one representation to another via matrix multiply

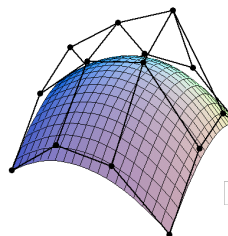
$$M_{b\text{-spline} \rightarrow \text{bezier}} = M_{\text{bezier}}^{-1} \cdot M_{b\text{-spline}}$$

$$M_{\text{cardinal} \rightarrow b\text{-spline}} = M_{b\text{-spline}}^{-1} \cdot M_{\text{cardinal}}$$

...

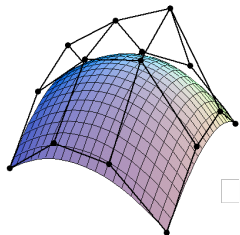
# Surfaces

- $F(u,v)$
- bicubic -> 16 coefficients
- $F_x(u,v) = a_x u^3 + b_x u^2 + c_x u + d_x + e_x u^3 v + f_x u^2 v + \dots$   
 $F_y(u,v) = \dots$   
 $F_z(u,v) = \dots$



# Want Control Points

$$F_x(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} u^3 & u^2 & u & 1 \end{bmatrix} [M][CP_x][M]^T \begin{bmatrix} v^3 \\ v^2 \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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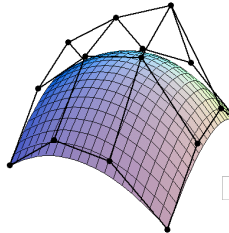
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# Display

- subdivide into polygonal mesh
- can use  $u, v$  for texture coordinates
- normals: cross-product of partial derivatives

$$\vec{N} = \frac{dF}{du} F(u,v) \times \frac{dF}{dv} F(u,v)$$



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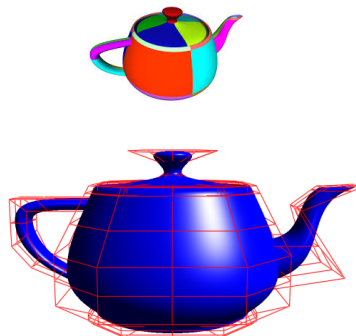
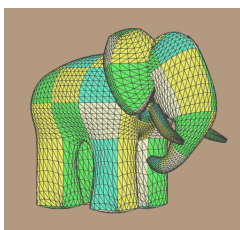
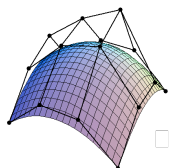
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# Bezier Patches



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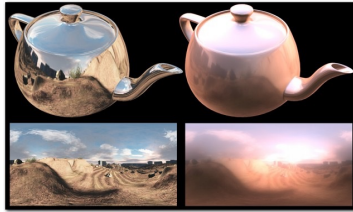
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# Utah Teapot

Newell 1975



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# Utah Teapot



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# Utah Teapot



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