

7 곡면모델링을 위한 기초수학

7.1 2차원 곡선기하학

7.1.1 직선의 방정식

$$\begin{aligned} * \quad y &= mx + d \\ m &= \tan\theta \end{aligned}$$

=>

$$* \quad x \cos\theta + y \sin\theta - c = 0$$

방향여현; $(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$; 단위법선벡터

양함수(explicit form); $y = f(x)$

음함수(implicit form); $g(x, y) = 0$

* (x_1, y_1) 을 지나며, 기울기 m 인 직선

$$y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$$

* 매개변수식(parametric eq.)

$$x = x_1 + at, \quad y = y_1 + bt$$

7.1.2 원의 방정식

$$* \quad (x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \quad y &= \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}, & -r \leq x \leq r \\ y &= -\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}, & -r \leq x \leq r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \quad x &= r \cos\theta \\ y &= r \sin\theta, & 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

7.1.3 점, 직선, 원의 관계

* 원-직선 관계

$$\text{원; } (x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 - r_c^2 = 0$$

$$\text{직선; } x = x_0 + f t$$

$$y = y_0 + g t$$

$$(x_0 - x_c + f t)^2 + (y_0 - y_c + g t)^2 - r_c^2 = 0$$

=>

$$t = \frac{f(x_c - x_0) + g(y_c - y_0) \pm \sqrt{r_c^2(f^2 + g^2) - [f(y_0 - y_c) - g(x_0 - x_c)]^2}}{f^2 + g^2}$$

t; 허근; 만나지 않는 경우

중근; 접촉하는 경우

2개의 실근 ; 교차하는 경우

* 2 원에 접하는 직선

$$\text{given: } (x_k, y_k), r_k, (x_l, y_l), r_l$$

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$ax_k + by_k + c = \pm r_k$$

$$ax_l + by_l + c = \pm r_l$$

$$ax_k + by_k + c = \mp r_k$$

$$ax_l + by_l + c = \pm r_l$$

$$a = \frac{(\mp r_l \pm r_k)x_{lk} - y_{lk} \sqrt{x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2 - (\pm r_l \mp r_k)^2}}{x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2}$$

$$b = \frac{(\mp r_l \pm r_k)y_{lk} + x_{lk} \sqrt{x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2 - (\pm r_l \mp r_k)^2}}{x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2}$$

$$x_{lk} = x_l - x_k, \quad y_{lk} = y_l - y_k$$

$$c = \mp r_k - ax_k - by_k$$

* 3점을 지나는 원

$$x_{cc}^2 + y_{cc}^2 = r_c^2$$

$$(x_{lk} - x_{cc})^2 + (y_{lk} - y_{cc})^2 = r_c^2$$

$$(x_{mk} - x_{cc})^2 + (y_{mk} - y_{cc})^2 = r_c^2$$

$$x_{ik} = x_i - x_k, \quad y_{ik} = y_i - y_k, \quad i = l, m$$

$$x_{lk}x_{cc} + y_{lk}y_{cc} = (x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2)/2$$

$$x_{mk}x_{cc} + y_{mk}y_{cc} = (x_{mk}^2 + y_{mk}^2)/2$$

$$x_{cc} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2 & y_{lk} \\ x_{mk}^2 + y_{mk}^2 & y_{mk} \end{vmatrix}}{2\Delta}$$

$$y_{cc} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_{lk} & x_{lk}^2 + y_{lk}^2 \\ x_{mk} & x_{mk}^2 + y_{mk}^2 \end{vmatrix}}{2\Delta}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x_{lk} & y_{lk} \\ x_{mk} & y_{mk} \end{vmatrix}$$

=>

$$r_c = \sqrt{x_{cc}^2 + y_{cc}^2}$$

$$x_c = x_{cc} + x_k$$

$$y_c = y_{cc} + y_k$$

7.1.4 직교좌표계상의 곡선의 방정식

conic section curve(원추 단면 곡선)

- 원(circle) ; $x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0$
- 타원(ellipse) ; $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - 1 = 0$
- 포물선(parabola) ; $y^2 - 4ax = 0$
- 쌍곡선(hyperbolar) ; $x^2/a^2 - y^2/b^2 - 1 = 0$

곡선 $g(x, y) = 0$ 의 한 점 $P(x_1, y_1)$ 에서 접하는 접선, 수직으로 교차하는 법선

Tangent eq.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_1, y_1} (x - x_1) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \Big|_{x_1, y_1} (y - y_1) = 0$$

Normal eq.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \Big|_{x_1, y_1} (x - x_1) - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_1, y_1} (y - y_1) = 0$$

예제 7.7)

매개변수식

$$\text{원: } x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{타원: } x = a \cos \theta, \quad y = b \sin \theta$$

$$\text{일반적인 곡선; } \begin{aligned} x &= a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 \\ y &= b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + b_3 t^3 \end{aligned}$$

곡선상의 점 $t = t_1$ 즉 (x_1, y_1) 에서

$$\begin{aligned} \text{접선; } x &= x(u) = x(t_1) + u \dot{x}(t_1) \\ y &= y(u) = y(t_1) + u \dot{y}(t_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = m(x - x(t_1)) + y(t_1); \quad m = \frac{\dot{y}(t_1)}{\dot{x}(t_1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{법선; } x &= x(u) = x(t_1) + u \dot{y}(t_1) \\ y &= y(u) = y(t_1) - u \dot{x}(t_1) \end{aligned}$$

예제 7.10)

7.1.5 평면상의 두 점을 잇는 매개변수 곡선의 방정식

직선으로 연결;

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= a_0 + a_1 t, & y(t) &= b_0 + b_1 t; & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ x(t) &= x_0 + (x_1 - x_0)t, & y(t) &= y_0 + (y_1 - y_0)t; & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

곡선으로 연결;

(a) Ferguson curve

given: 점 $P(x_0, y_0)$, $Q(x_1, y_1)$, 각점에서의 기울기 $m_0(u_0, v_0)$, $m_1(u_1, v_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3, & 0 \leq t \leq 1 & \quad (7.41) \\ y(t) &= b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + b_3 t^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &= \tan\theta_0 = v_0/u_0 \\ \dot{x}(0) &= \alpha_0 u_0, & \dot{y}(0) &= \alpha_0 v_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= \tan\theta_1 = v_1/u_1 \\ \dot{x}(1) &= \alpha_1 u_1, & \dot{y}(1) &= \alpha_1 v_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = 1 \text{ 또는 } d \text{ (두 점간의 거리)}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + u_0 t + (3x_1 - 3x_0 - 2u_0 - u_1)t^2 + (2x_0 - 2x_1 + u_0 + u_1)t^3$$

$$x(t) = TCS_x, \quad y(t) = TCS_y \quad ; \text{ Ferguson curve}$$

$$T = [1 \ t \ t^2 \ t^3], \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ u_0 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_y = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ v_0 \\ v_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

예제 7.11)

(b) Bezier curve

Bernstein polynomial

$$P_0(a_0, b_0) (t=0) \rightarrow P_3(a_3, b_3) (t=1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= a_0(1-t)^3 + 3a_1t(1-t)^2 + 3a_2t^2(1-t) + a_3t^3, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad (7.49) \\ y(t) &= b_0(1-t)^3 + 3b_1t(1-t)^2 + 3b_2t^2(1-t) + b_3t^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(0) = a_0, x(1) = a_3, y(0) = b_0, y(1) = b_3$$

$\dot{x}(0) = 3(a_1 - a_0), \dot{x}(1) = 3(a_3 - a_2)$; 기울기, 접선상에 존재하는 점

$$\dot{y}(0) = 3(b_1 - b_0), \dot{y}(1) = 3(b_3 - b_2)$$

식 (7.49)을 전개하면,

$$x(t) = a_0 + (-3a_0 + 3a_1)t + (3a_0 - 6a_1 + 3a_2)t^2 + (-a_0 + 3a_1 - 3a_2 + a_3)t^3$$

$$x(t) = (1 - 3t + 3t^2 - t^3)a_0 + (3t - 6t^2 + 3t^3)a_1 + (3t^2 - 3t^3)a_2 + t^3a_3$$

$$x(t) = TMR_x, \quad y(t) = TMR_y \quad ; \text{Bezier curve}$$

$$T = [1 \ t \ t^2 \ t^3], \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

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

$$R_x = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R_y = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

control points (조정점); $P_0(a_0, b_0), P_1(a_1, b_1), P_2(a_2, b_2), P_3(a_3, b_3)$

characteristic polygon (특성다각형); $P_0 - P_1 - P_2 - P_3 - P_0$ 로 이루어진 다각형

7.1.6 극좌표 방식에 의한 평면 곡선의 정의

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r = a + b\theta \quad ; \text{Archimedes curve}$$

cam 설계에 사용

$$r = a + b \cos n\theta$$