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连续和离散几何造型方法精度问题的研究

Research on Accuracy Problems in Continuous and
Discrete Geometric Modeling

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摘 要

几何造型方法按是否依赖于函数表达式可分为两类：即连续和离散几何造型方法。其中连续型造型方法通常是从曲线曲面的函数表达式出发来构建几何形体。离散造型方法则直接从一些给定点出发，按一定规则，从已知点得到更多的点，将这些点按一定拓扑结构连接就形成一条曲线或一张曲面，称为控制多边形或控制网格（统称为控制结构）。不断重复上述生成新点以及得到新控制结构的过程，只要规则选取适当，极限情况下，控制结构将收敛到光滑曲线或曲面。

对于连续型造型方式，考虑到曲线曲面的几何特性及计算的复杂程度等多方面的因素，在实际应用中一般选取多项式或分段（片）多项式函数作为逼近元，利用其图形来近似代替给定的已知函数图形。在连续型造型方法中如何选取合适的逼近元以及如何分析逼近的误差是本文讨论的曲线曲面造型的第一类精度问题。

离散型造型方法由于操作直观、简便、易于交互控制，特别适合于利用计算机进行处理。这种方法最后得到曲线曲面形状总体上可以从控制结构的外形进行较好的判断。但是在一些实际应用中如果要进行精确处理或分析的话往往仍然需要知道极限曲线（曲面）在某些参数点的值；另外离散造型方法通常是用加细后的控制结构来代替曲线（曲面），因此也是一种近似，实际应用中需要知道这种近似和真实情况之间的误差是多少。由此产生了离散造型中的两个重要问题：一是如何求出曲线（曲面）上在某个参数点处对应的值。二是如何估计控制结构和极限曲线（曲面）之间的误差，这种误差问题我们称为曲线曲面造型中的第二类精度问题。

对于第一类精度问题，本文应用泛函分析、算子逼近论等数学工具进行了讨论。对于第二类精度问题，则利用“开花”理论，生成函数、特征分析等技术进行了仔细的研究。在一元的情形下给出了Bézier曲线、B样条曲线以及一般细分曲线的离散造型方法的误差估计公式，特别提出了一种B样条插值细分算法，并分析了其逼近误差，结果表明该方法的精度优于普通的B样条细分方法。为了能够在更一般的离散造型中提高逼近精度，文中介绍了拟插值技术并给出了实例。

细分曲面(Subdivision surfaces)造型技术是离散造型中最重要技术之一。同传统的连续形式的曲面造型技术相比，它最主要的优点是可以处理任意拓扑结构的控制网格，因而在CAGD、计算机图形学、医学成像等领域得到了越来越广泛的应用。但是多年来，一些未解决的理论问题却限制了其在工业中的应用，直到20世纪90年代中期这一情况才得到改观。细分曲面的精确求值和误差估计就是其中两个具有代表性的问题。

精确求值问题已经被Jos Stam解决,但是误差估计问题却仍然是困难的。我们介绍了关于Catmull-Clark细分曲面(双三次B样条曲面的推广)误差估计问题的一些初步结论。此外提出了Loop细分曲面(三向四次箱样条曲面的推广)精确求值的新公式,该公式是解析的,而Stam的求值公式是数值的。更进一步,本文利用特征分析技术得到了细分矩阵的精确高次幂,引入一种所谓的适用于空间四边形的新型差分-G-差分,然后求出其递推公式,并得到收敛速率,最后给出了对Loop细分曲面进行误差估计的方法。例子和数值实验表明我们的估计在正规情况下是最优的,在奇异情况下是近似最优的。

关键词: 算子; 样条; 细分; 拟插值; 误差估计

Abstract

Geometric modeling approaches can be divided into two categories according to whether they are dependent on function expressions. One is continuous, and the other is discrete. Continuous modeling approach is based on expressions of curves and surfaces. Discrete modeling approach directly gets, according to certain rules, more and more points from the initial data points. A piecewise curve or a piecewise surface, known as the control polygon or control net, is formed when the points are linked topologically. Repeating the process of generation of new control points and new control structures we at last obtain a smooth curve or a smooth surface if the rules are appropriate.

Taking into account the geometric features of curves and surfaces and the complexity of the calculations, and many other factors, one in general selects polynomials or piecewise polynomials as an approximation of the original functions in practical applications of continuous modeling approach. In this paper, how to select a suitable approximation and how to analysis the approximation error for the continuous modeling method are the first category of accuracy problems.

Since the operations of the discrete modeling method are intuitive, simple and easy interactive control, they are particularly suited for computer processing. On the whole, the limit shapes of curves and surfaces can be judged from their control structures. However, in some practical applications we still want to know the values in the limit curve (surface) with respect to certain parameters for accurate processing or analysis. In addition, control structures after refinement are usually used to replace the curve (surface) which is also a kind of approximation. We also want to know the error between this approximation and the real situation.

Hence there are two important problems in the discrete geometric modeling need to be considered. First, how to calculated the value of a point in the curve (surface) corresponding to a parameter value. Second, how to measure the error between the control structures and the limit curve (surface). Here, we call the error estimate problem the second category of accuracy problems.

In terms of some mathematical tools, such as functional analysis and operator approximation theory, we discuss the first category of accuracy problems firstly. For the second category of accuracy problems, some traditional techniques, such as eigenanaly-

sis and generating function, are used for our discussions, and a new technique, namely, blossoming, which is a very powerful tool in dealing with polynomials is used for some discussions on Bézier curve and B splines. We also give some results on the general subdivision methods for curves. In particular, a B-spline interpolation subdivision algorithm is proposed. A detailed analysis shows that this algorithm is more accurate than the ordinary subdivision algorithm for B splines. To end up the discussion of the discrete geometric modeling method of one variable, quasi-interpolation techniques which can improve approximation accuracy for more general discrete modeling approaches, with an example, are introduced.

Subdivision surface technique is one of the most important discrete modeling techniques for building free-form surfaces. One of the major advantages of such a technique is that it applies to surfaces of arbitrary topology. It has a wide range of applications, such as CAGD, computer graphics and medical image processing. But for many years some unsolved theoretical problems limit their applications in industry. That began to change until the mid 90s of the 20th century. Exact evaluation and error estimate for subdivision surfaces are two representative questions.

Exact evaluation for subdivision surface has been solved by Jos Stam, but error estimate problems are still very difficult. We introduce some preliminary results for the famous Catmull-Clark subdivision surface which is a generalization of bi-cubic B-spline surface. In addition, we presented a new exact analytical evaluation formula for Loop subdivision surfaces which are different from the numerical formula of Stam. What's more, by means of the eigenanalysis technique we obtain a precise high power of the subdivision matrix, and further find recurrence formulas for a so-called G-difference, which is a new kind of difference applicable to space quadrilaterals and has an obvious geometric meaning. In terms of these formulas we get the convergence rate for G-differences and establish an error estimate method for Loop subdivision surfaces. Examples and numerical experimental results show that our estimates are optimum and near optimum for the regular case and extraordinary cases, respectively.

Keywords: Operator; Spline; Subdivision; Quasi-interpolant; Error estimate

目 录

摘要	i
Abstract	iii
目录	v
Contents	ix
第一章 绪论	1
1.1 背景介绍	1
1.1.1 算子理论与几何造型	2
1.1.2 细分曲线曲面造型技术	2
1.2 本文主要研究内容	4
第二章 连续型造型方法精度问题研究	7
2.1 引言	7
2.2 符号定义	7
2.3 常见算子在CAGD中的应用	11
2.3.1 Bernstein算子	11
2.3.2 Lagrange算子	16
2.3.3 其它类型算子在CAGD中的应用	20
2.4 样条方法的精度	22
第三章 一元离散造型方法精度问题研究	25
3.1 引言	25
3.2 多项式开花(blossoming)理论	25
3.3 Bézier曲线离散造型及误差分析	26
3.4 B样条曲线离散造型及误差分析	31
3.4.1 B样条曲线离散求值	31

3.4.2	B样条细分	32
3.4.3	B样条曲线细分算法的误差估计	35
3.4.4	均匀三次B样条离散插值细分及误差估计	37
3.5	细分曲线及误差估计	41
3.5.1	细分曲线方法	41
3.5.2	细分曲线方法误差估计	43
3.6	拟插值细分及精度分析	47
第四章	多元离散造型方法精度问题研究	51
4.1	引言	51
4.2	基于B样条的矩形域上的离散曲面造型	51
4.3	Catmull-Clark细分曲面及其误差估计	54
4.4	基于箱样条的三角域上离散曲面造型	55
4.5	Loop细分曲面离散造型及其精确求值新公式	59
4.5.1	Loop细分模式	60
4.5.2	Loop细分曲面的精确求值	62
4.6	Loop细分曲面误差估计	68
4.6.1	定义和记号	69
4.6.2	正规情况	74
4.6.3	奇异情况	79
第五章	总结和展望	95
附录 A	三向四次箱样条的基函数	97
附录 B	细分矩阵	99
附录 C	几个例子	101
附录 D	度数$N = 3$	103
附录 E	(4.33)式右端最大值	105
附录 F	实验数据	107

参考文献	109
博士期间发表文章目录	117
致谢	119

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Contents

摘要	i
Abstract	iii
目录	v
Contents	ix
1 Introduction	1
2 Continuous Geometric Modeling	7
3 Discrete Geometric Modeling (One Variable)	25
4 Discrete Geometric Modeling (Several Variables)	51
5 Summary and outlook	95
A basis functions of three-direction quartic box splines	97
B subdivision matrix	99
C examples	101
D valence $N = 3$	103
E Maximum value of the right-hand side of Eq. (4.33)	105
F Experimental data	107
Bibliography	109
Major Academic Achievements	117
Acknowledgements	119

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