

CS-184: Computer Graphics

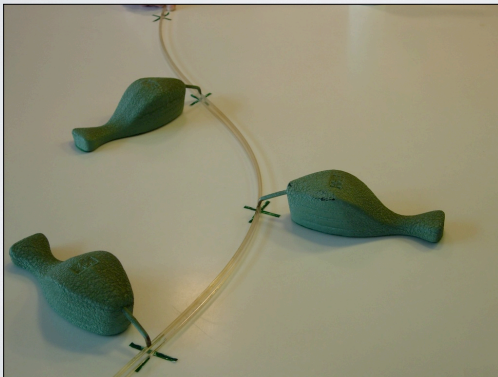
Lecture 13: Natural Splines, B-Splines, and NURBS

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Slides based on those of James O'Brien

Natural Splines

Draw a "smooth" line through several points



A real draftsman's spline.

Image from Carl de Boor's webpage.

2

Natural Cubic Splines

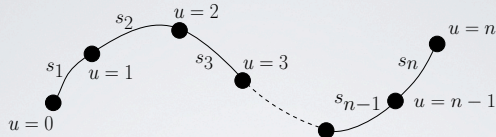
Given $n + 1$ points

- Generate a curve with n segments
- Curve passes through points
- Curve is C^2 continuous

Use cubics because lower order is better..

3

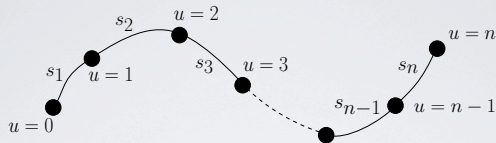
Natural Cubic Splines



$$\mathbf{x}(u) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{s}_1(u) & \text{if } 0 \leq u < 1 \\ \mathbf{s}_2(u-1) & \text{if } 1 \leq u < 2 \\ \mathbf{s}_3(u-2) & \text{if } 2 \leq u < 3 \\ \vdots & \\ \mathbf{s}_n(u-(n-1)) & \text{if } n-1 \leq u \leq n \end{cases}$$

4

Natural Cubic Splines



$$\begin{aligned} s_i(0) &= p_{i-1} & i &= 1 \dots n & \leftarrow n \text{ constraints} \\ s_i(1) &= p_i & i &= 1 \dots n & \leftarrow n \text{ constraints} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s'_i(1) &= s'_{i+1}(0) & i &= 1 \dots n-1 & \leftarrow n-1 \text{ constraints} \\ s''_i(1) &= s''_{i+1}(0) & i &= 1 \dots n-1 & \leftarrow n-1 \text{ constraints} \end{aligned}$$

$$s''_1(0) = s''_n(1) = 0 \quad \leftarrow 2 \text{ constraints}$$

Total $4n$ constraints

5

Natural Cubic Splines

Interpolate data points

No convex hull property

Non-local support

- Consider matrix structure...

C^2 using cubic polynomials

6

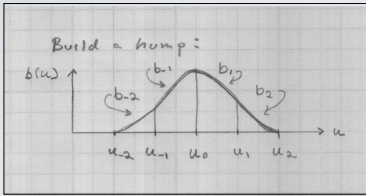
B-Splines

Goal: C^2 cubic curves with local support

- Give up interpolation
- Get convex hull property

Build basis by designing "hump" functions

B-Splines



$$\mathbf{b}(u) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{b}_{-2}(u) & \text{if } u_{-2} \leq u < u_{-1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{-1}(u) & \text{if } u_{-1} \leq u < u_0 \\ \mathbf{b}_{+1}(u) & \text{if } u_0 \leq u < u_{+1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{+2}(u) & \text{if } u_{+1} \leq u \leq u_{+2} \end{cases}$$

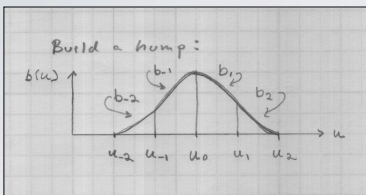
$$b''_{-2}(u_{-2}) = b'_{-2}(u_{-2}) = b_{-2}(u_{-2}) = 0 \quad \leftarrow 3 \text{ constraints}$$

$$b''_{+2}(u_{+2}) = b'_{+2}(u_{+2}) = b_{+2}(u_{+2}) = 0 \quad \leftarrow 3 \text{ constraints}$$

$$\begin{matrix} b_{-2}(u_{-1}) = b_{-1}(u_{-1}) \\ b_{-1}(u_0) = b_{+1}(u_0) \\ b_{+1}(u_{+1}) = b_{+2}(u_{+1}) \end{matrix} \quad \leftarrow \begin{cases} \text{Repeat for } b' \text{ and } b'' \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ constraints} \end{cases}$$

Total 15 constraints need one more

B-Splines



$$\mathbf{b}(u) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{b}_{-2}(u) & \text{if } u_{-2} \leq u < u_{-1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{-1}(u) & \text{if } u_{-1} \leq u < u_0 \\ \mathbf{b}_{+1}(u) & \text{if } u_0 \leq u < u_{+1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{+2}(u) & \text{if } u_{+1} \leq u \leq u_{+2} \end{cases}$$

$$b''_{-2}(u_{-2}) = b'_{-2}(u_{-2}) = b_{-2}(u_{-2}) = 0 \quad \leftarrow 3 \text{ constraints}$$

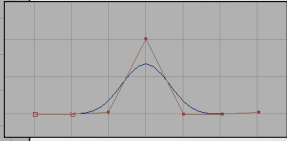
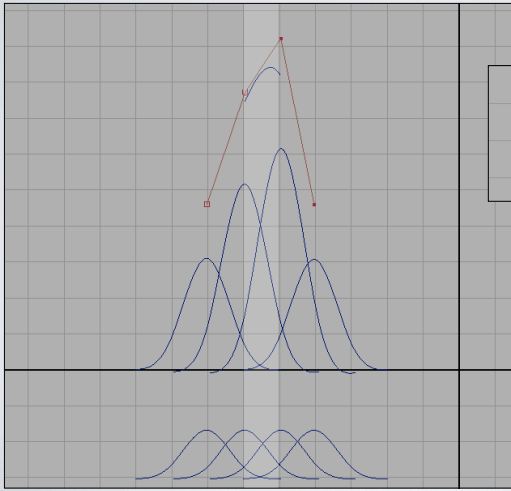
$$b''_{+2}(u_{+2}) = b'_{+2}(u_{+2}) = b_{+2}(u_{+2}) = 0 \quad \leftarrow 3 \text{ constraints}$$

$$\begin{matrix} b_{-2}(u_{-1}) = b_{-1}(u_{-1}) \\ b_{-1}(u_0) = b_{+1}(u_0) \\ b_{+1}(u_{+1}) = b_{+2}(u_{+1}) \end{matrix} \quad \leftarrow \begin{cases} \text{Repeat for } b' \text{ and } b'' \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ constraints} \end{cases}$$

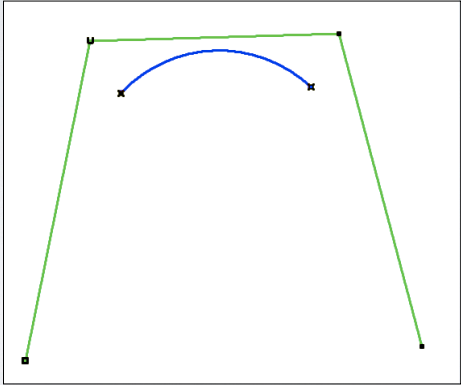
$$b_{-2}(u_{-2}) + b_{-1}(u_{-1}) + b_{+1}(u_0) + b_{+2}(u_{+1}) = 1 \quad \leftarrow 1 \text{ constraint (convex hull)}$$

Total 16 constraints

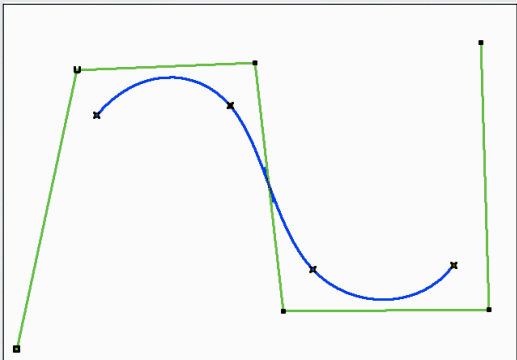
B-Spline bases



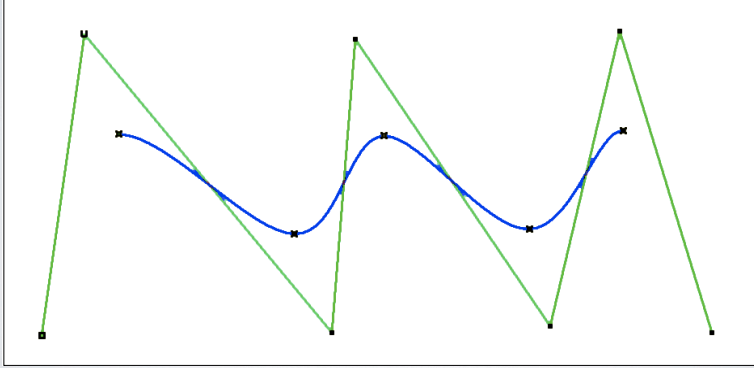
B-Splines



B-Splines

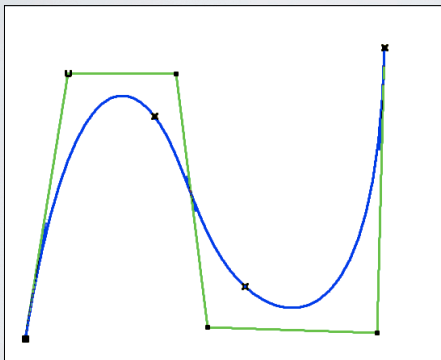


B-Splines



13

B-Splines



Example with end knots repeated

14

B-Splines

Build a curve w/ overlapping bumps

Continuity

- Inside bumps C^2
- Bumps "fade out" with C^2 continuity

Boundaries

- Circular (closed curves)
- Repeat end points
- Extra end points

15

B-Splines

Notation

- The basis functions are the $b_i(u)$
- "Hump" functions are the concatenated function
 - Sometimes the humps are called basis... can be confusing
- The u_i are the knot locations
- The weights on the hump/basis functions are control points

16

B-Splines

Similar construction for give higher continuity with higher degree polynomials

Repeating knots drops continuity

- Limit as knots approach each other

Still cubics, so conversion to other cubic basis is a matrix multiplication

17

B-Splines

Geometric construction

- Due to Cox and de Boor
- My own notation, beware if you compare w/ text

Let hump centered on u_i be $N_{i,4}(u)$

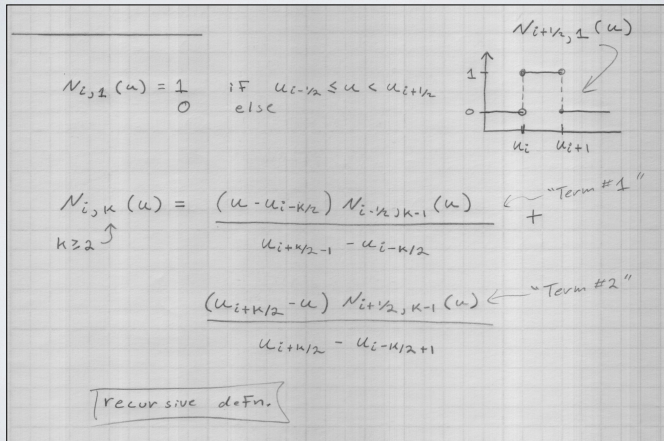
Cubic is order 4

$N_{i,k}(u)$ is order k hump, centered at u_i

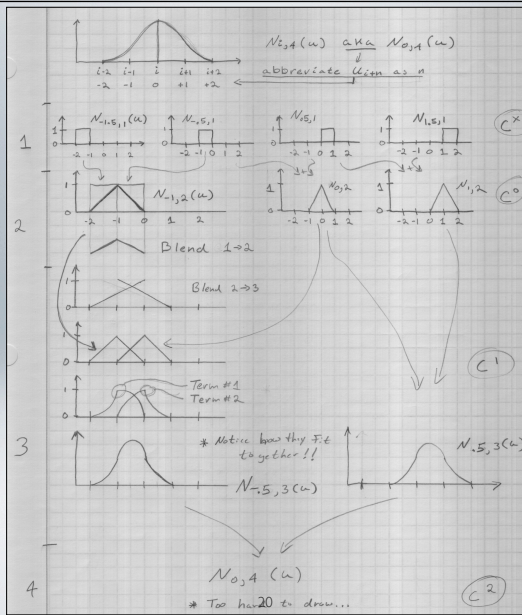
Note: i is integer if k is even
else $(i + 1/2)$ is integer

18

B-Splines



19



NURBS

Nonuniform Rational B-Splines

- Basically B-Splines using homogeneous coordinates
- Transform under perspective projection
- A bit of extra control

21

NURBS

$$\mathbf{p}_i = \begin{bmatrix} p_{ix} \\ p_{iy} \\ p_{iz} \\ p_{iw} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x}(u) = \frac{\sum_i \begin{bmatrix} p_{ix} \\ p_{iy} \\ p_{iz} \end{bmatrix} N_i(u)}{\sum_i p_{iw} N_i(u)}$$

Non-linear in the control points

The p_{iw} are sometimes called “weights”