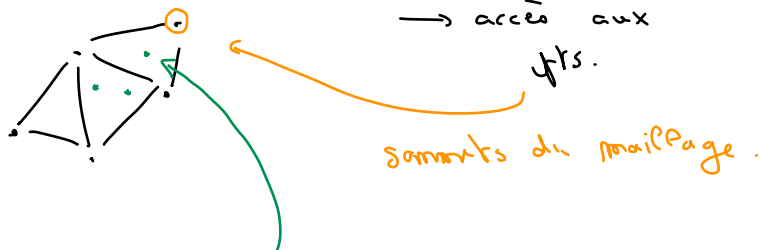
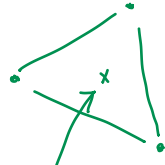


S3

Mailage



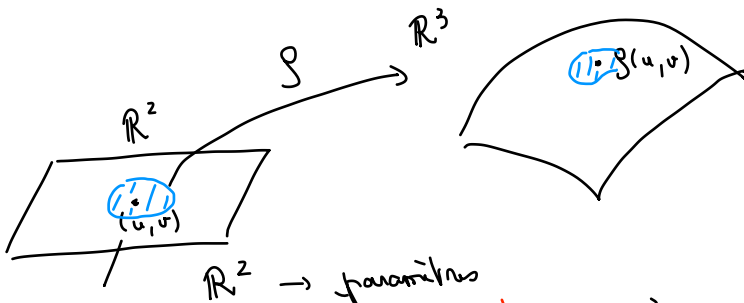
pts \neq les faces
 → coords des sommets



→ pts \in triangle
 ↓
 coords barycentriques.

Surface paramétrique

ex: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{caneaux de Bézier} \\ \text{NURBS} \\ \text{B-splines} \end{array} \right.$



$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow$ paramètres
 les pts de la surface

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \begin{matrix} (u,v) \end{matrix} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3 \begin{matrix} S(u,v) \end{matrix}$$

- caneaux de Bézier
- B-spline
- NURBS

f fabriquée à partir de fonctions de base différentes

polynômes
ou

P/Q fonctions rationnelles

Accès explicite aux pts de la surface

(pt 3D) $\rightarrow f(u,v) \rightsquigarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{faire varier } (u,v) \\ \text{parcourir la surface.} \end{array} \right.$
 Σ polynômes facile à calculer...

Surface implicite

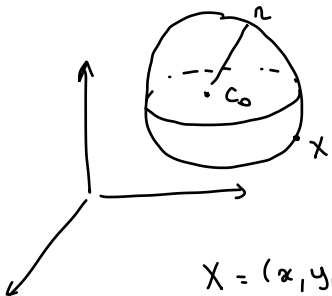
$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

pt 3D \longmapsto valeur. $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$.

x

Surface \longrightarrow pts sur lesquels f s'annule
 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^3; f(x) = 0\}$

ex: sphère / centre $c_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 rayon r



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

$$c_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$x - c_0 = (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$$

$x \in$ sphère - équation?

$$\updownarrow$$

$$d(c_0, x) = r$$

$$\|x - c_0\|$$

$$\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$$

(éviter fa racine)

$$x \in \text{Sphère} \iff \|x - c_0\|^2 = r^2$$

$$\underbrace{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}_{f(x) = f(x, y, z)} - r^2 = 0$$

$$x \text{ tq } f(x) = 0.$$

(description implicite
 équation)

Accéder / calculer
 des pts de la

surface

résoudre $f(x) = 0 \dots$

complexe.

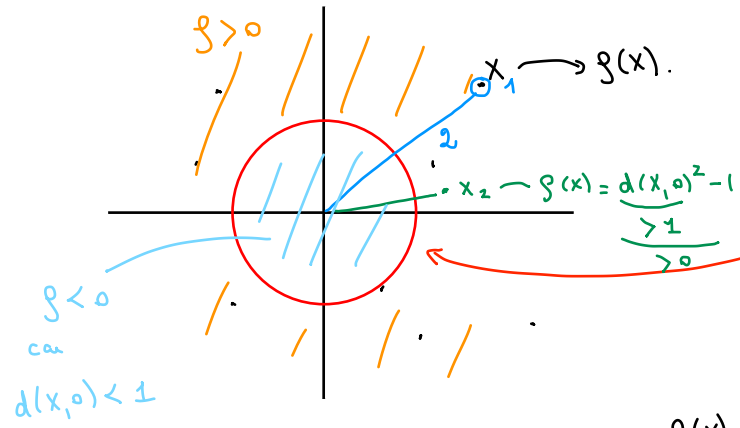
(\neq modèle paramétrique)

pas direct

approximer ...

§4 2D \longrightarrow cercle centre 0 / rayon 1

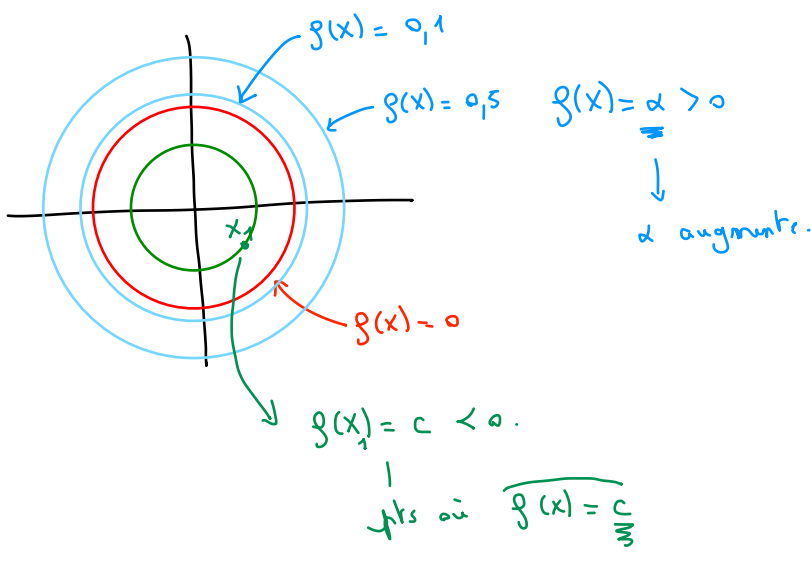
$$\downarrow \text{éq. } \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - 1}_{f(x, y)} = 0$$



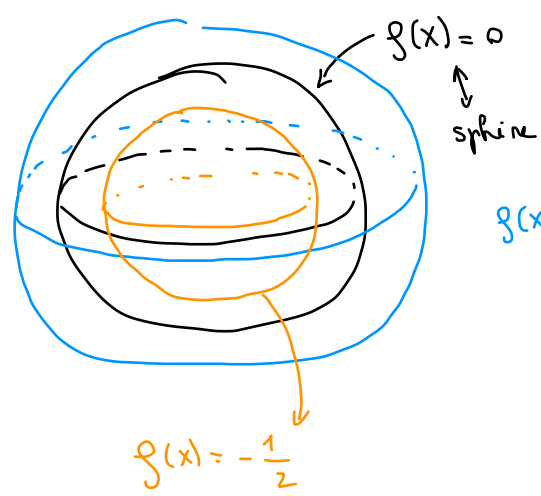
Eq
 ↓
 sur le cercle
 $g(x) = 0$.

$$g(x) = \underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{d(x,0)^2} - 1 = d(x,0)^2 - 1$$

$$g(x_1) = \frac{2}{d(x_1,0)^2} - 1 = 2^2 - 1 = 3$$



3D \rightsquigarrow pts tq $g(x) = \frac{c}{cte}$ \rightarrow lignes de niveau
 ↓
 (iso)-surfaces

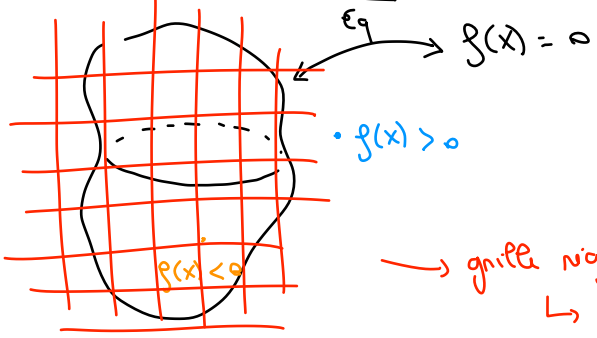


$g(x) = 1/2 \rightarrow$ surface \rightarrow autre sphère \oplus grande à l'ext de la sphère
 ≥ 0 .

Intérieur: accès au volume

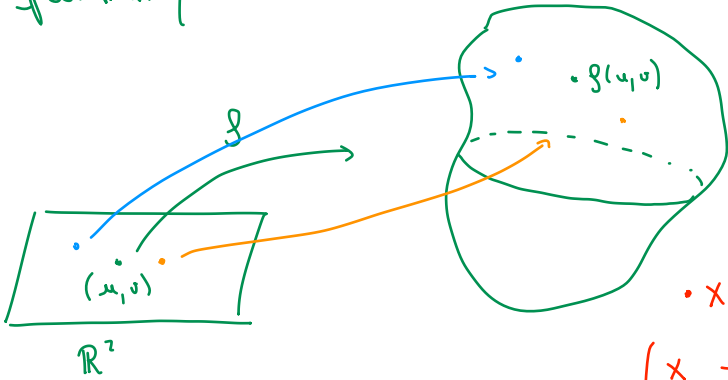
• Tester si \underbrace{x}_{3D} est à l'intérieur / extérieur de g q $g(x) = 0$.
 ↓
 signe de $g(x)$

• Calculer (approx) le volume ?



→ grille rig s/ espace
 ↳ compter les voxels intérieurs
 ↳ de leurs volumes ...

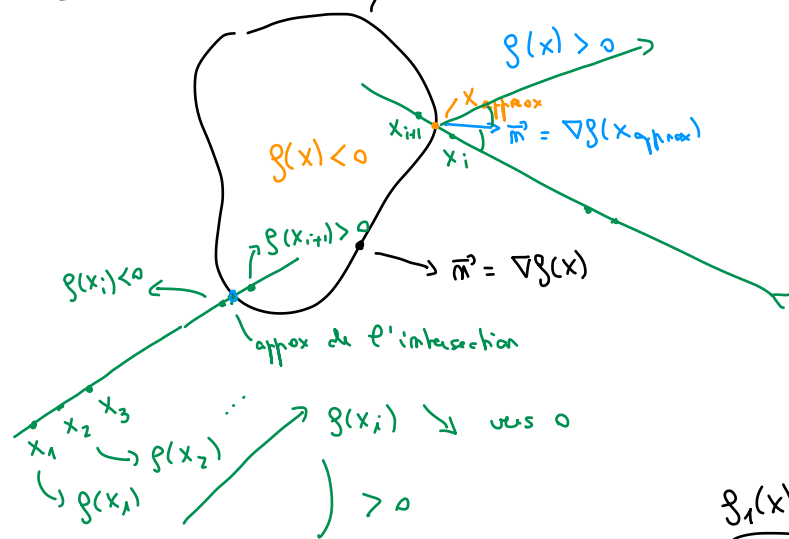
≠ paramétrique



$x \rightarrow$ sur la surface ? $\leftrightarrow \exists! (u, v)$
 \rightarrow intérieur ?
 \rightarrow ext ?
 $x = g(u, v)$

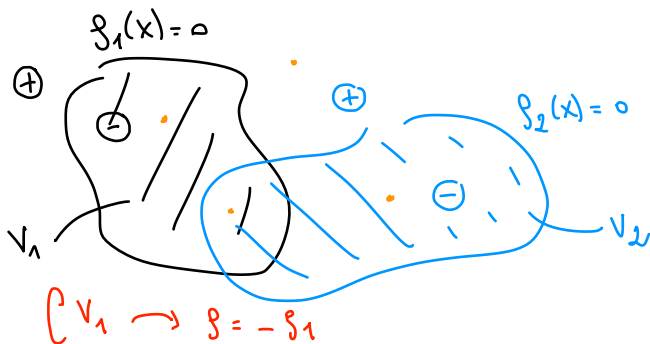
pas direct.

• Ray-tracing
 simple
 efficace ++
 $g(x) = 0$

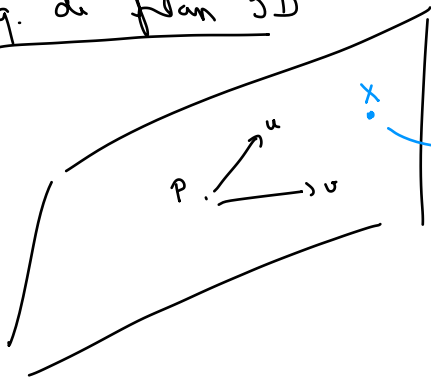


• Op. binaires s/ volumes

$V_1 \cup V_2 \rightarrow g = \min(g_1, g_2)$
 $V_1 \cap V_2 \rightarrow g = \max(g_1, g_2)$



Eq. du plan 3D



1) $P + 2$ vecteurs \vec{u}, \vec{v} (paramètres)

$$X \in \text{plan} \iff X = P + \lambda \cdot \vec{u} + \mu \cdot \vec{v}$$

↳ paramétrique $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

2) eq. cartésienne

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$$(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto P + \lambda \cdot \vec{u} + \mu \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$X = (x, y, z)$$

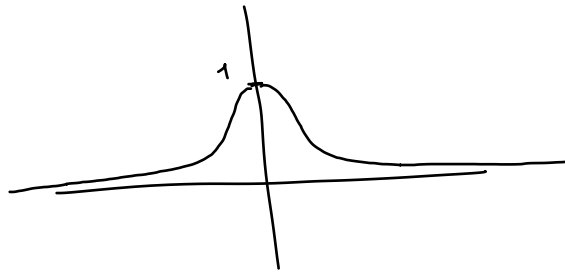
$$f(x) = ax + by + cz + d$$

plan \iff pts X tq $f(x) = 0$

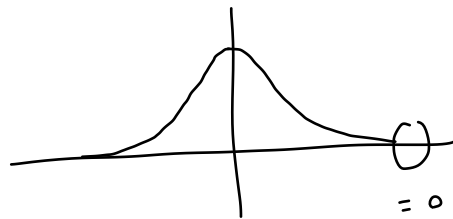
implicite

§ 12

Gaussienne e^{-x^2}



"forme Gaussienne"



= 0 / tendant vers 0 ...

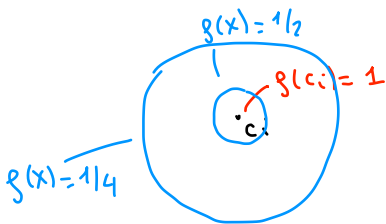
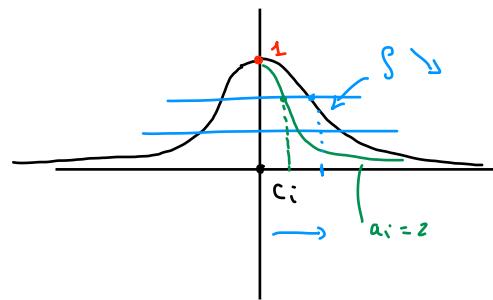
§ 15.

$$f(x) = \sum_i e^{-\frac{\|x - c_i\|^2}{a_i}}$$

centrée en c_i

$1/2$
↓
d'écart
⊕
vite.

$a_i = 1$ / $a_i = 2$



$a_i = 1$



$f(x) = 1/2$

$a_i = 2$

$f(x) = 1/2$

$a_i \rightarrow$ diamètre / resserre

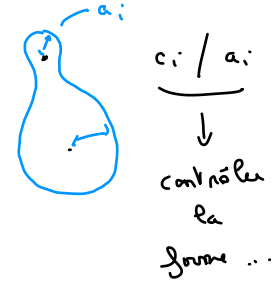
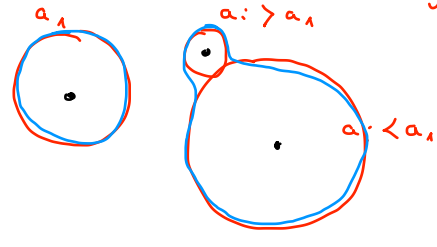
$f(x) = 1/2$

Skeleton \rightarrow pts c_i

gaussienne

$$f(x) = \sum e^{-\frac{\|x - c_i\|^2}{a_i}}$$

Rayon de la Gaussienne



$f(x) = 1/2$

$f(x)$ ← épaississement / skeleton
 dist (x / skeleton)
 surfaces $f(x) = \sum$ sur épaississement.

§ 21. Bases de fonctions

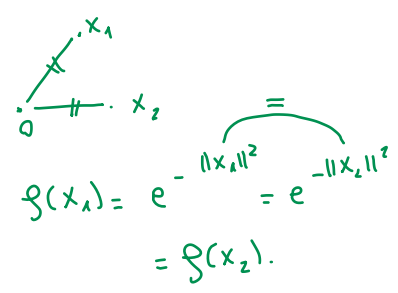
fonctions de base ?
 $f(x) = \sum \alpha_i \cdot \varphi_i(x)$

Pour construire les φ_i : Math's \rightarrow théorie de l'approx. | fonctions à base radiale ont de bonnes prop.

ex: Bases: gaussienne

$f(x) = \varphi(\|x\|)$
 fonction à base radiale

$f(x) = e^{-\|x\|^2/a}$
 ne dépend que de $\| \cdot \|$



φ "bien choisies" \rightarrow garanties d'approximation...

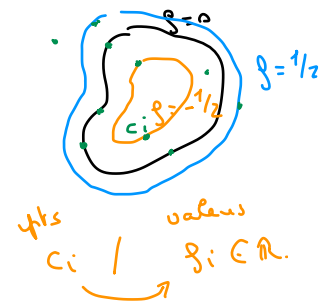
pts $c_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 \downarrow
 valeur $\beta_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

échantillonnage aux pts c_i
 \downarrow
 N pts

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \cdot \varphi(\|x - c_i\|)$$

α_i ?
 φ ?
 c_i ?
 Bien choisie
 ~ gaussienne



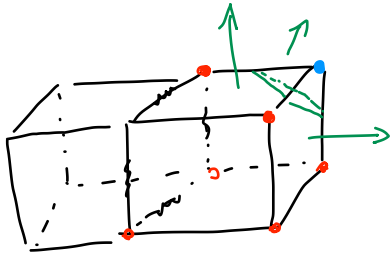
$$\exists \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N \text{ tq } \forall i \quad f(c_i) = f_i$$

Pe. d'approximation.

existence garantie pour certaines fonctions φ

- gaussienne
- multiquadratiques
- ...

§ 3e.



Blasenkraft → balayage incremental.