# The Wavefront Object File (.obj) Format

Commonly used in Graphics research

Just a text file that specifies vertices, normals, texture coordinates and their connectivities

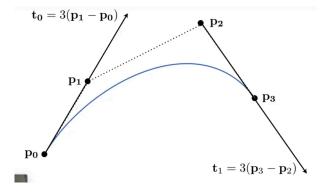
```
1 # This is a comment
2 | W 1.000000 -1.000000 |
4 | V 1.000000 -1.000000 1.000000 |
5 | V -1.000000 -1.000000 1.000000 |
6 | V -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 |
7 | V 1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000 |
8 | V 0.00000 -1.000000 -1.000000 |
9 | V -1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000 |
10 | V -1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000 |
11 | V 1 0.748573 0.750412 |
12 | V 1 0.748573 0.750412 |
13 | V 1 0.749573 0.51077 |
14 | V 1 0.999140 5.01077 |
15 | V 1 0.999140 5.01077 |
16 | V 1 0.250471 0.500702 |
17 | V 1 0.90185 0.750380 |
18 | V 1 0.250471 0.500702 |
19 | V 1 0.001517 0.499994 |
20 | V 1 0.500149 0.750166 |
21 | V 1 0.500149 0.750166 |
22 | V 1 0.500149 0.750166 |
23 | V 1 0.500149 0.750166 |
24 | V 1 0.499939 0.250415 |
25 | V 1 0.748953 0.250920 |
26
```

```
26
27 vn 0.000000 0.000000 -1.000000
28 vn -1.000000 -0.000000 -0.000000
30 vn -0.000000 -0.000000 1.000000
31 vn 1.000000 -0.000000 1.000000
32 vn 1.000000 -0.000000 0.000000
33 vn 0.000000 -0.000000 0.000000
34 vn -0.000000 -1.000000 -0.000000
35 vn 1.000000 -1.000000 -0.000000
36 f 5/1/1 1/2/1 4/3/1
37 f 5/1/1 4/3/1 8/4/1
38 f 3/5/2 7/6/2 8/7/2
39 f 3/5/2 8/7/2 4/8/2
40 f 2/9/3 6/10/3 3/5/3
41 f 6/10/4 7/6/4 3/5/4
42 f 1/2/5 5/1/5 2/9/5
43 f 5/1/6 6/10/6 2/9/6
44 f 5/1/7 8/11/7 6/10/7
45 f 8/11/7 7/12/7 6/10/7
46 f 1/2/8 2/9/8 3/13/8
47 f 1/2/8 3/13/8 4/14/8
```

.obj 文件的格式,看上去还挺文本化的。

#### Curve

#### 贝塞尔曲线: 用控制点定义唯一的一条曲线

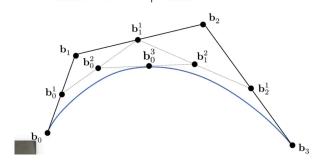


算法过程是将四点三线转化为三点二线,再转化为两点一线,最后转化为一点零线,这个最终 的点就是曲线上的某一点。每次选取的线段上的点都是一个固定比例的插值。

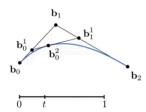
这个比例就是时间,通过在这个插值比例上不断采样,就能画出最终的曲线。

#### Four input points in total

Same recursive linear interpolations



Example: quadratic Bézier curve from three points



$$\mathbf{b}_0^1(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{b}_0 + t\mathbf{b}_1$$
  
 $\mathbf{b}_1^1(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{b}_1 + t\mathbf{b}_2$ 

$$\mathbf{b}_0^2(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{b}_0^1 + t\mathbf{b}_1^1$$

$$\mathbf{b}_0^2(t) = (1-t)^2 \mathbf{b}_0 + 2t(1-t)\mathbf{b}_1 + t^2 \mathbf{b}_2$$

代数上看就是定义了一个关于时间 t 的多次函数,只不过函数的系数和输出值是点的坐标罢了。

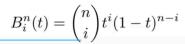
具体的定义如下,嗯,看来二项式系数相关的组合数学还是得学的。

Bernstein form of a Bézier curve of order n:

$$\mathbf{b}^n(t) = \mathbf{b}^n_0(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n \mathbf{b}_j B^n_j(t)$$
 Bézier curve order n (vector polynomial of degree n) (scalar polynomial of degree n

Bézier control points (vector in R<sup>N</sup>)

Bernstein polynomials:



Bezier 曲线的好性质是指对于仿射变换 F,F(Curve(points)) 等于 Curve(F(points)),这就大大减少了仿射变换的运算量。(对非仿射变换可不一定,比如对投影变换就不成立)

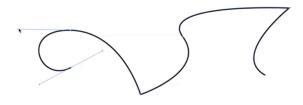
凸包......计算几何,启动!

而 Bezier 曲线一定在控制点的凸包内。

常用的是四个控制点的三次 bezier 曲线, 然后拼起来。

Instead, chain many low-order Bézier curve

Piecewise cubic Bézier the most common technique



Widely used (fonts, paths, Illustrator, Keynote, ...)

接下来提到了一些参数连续性和几何连续性的东西,可以看

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/682706735

接下来是另一种定义曲线的方法。

#### splines 样条: 一条可控的曲线

B-splines (Basis Splines),是贝塞尔曲线的超集。

老师说太难了不讲了......

还有一个 NURBS(非均匀有理 B-样条, Non-Uniform Rational Basis Splines)

课上提到的课是

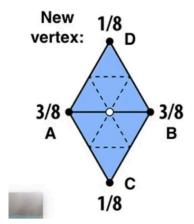
https://www.bilibili.com/video/av66548502

## 三角形增加

Loop(没想到吧,这个 Loop 是个姓) Subdivision: 将一个三角形分成四个,新增的顶点和原来的顶点按照不同的规则改变位置

新增的点总会是某两个三角形共享边上的点。

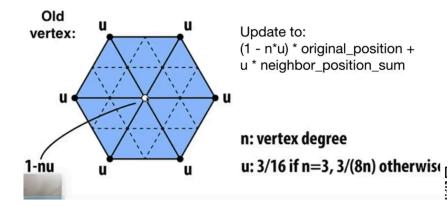
For new vertices:



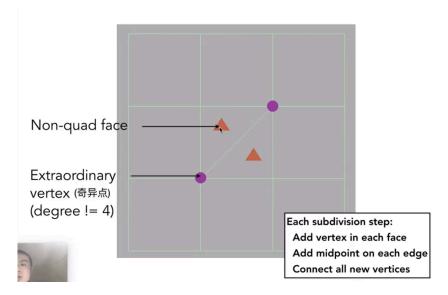
Update to: 3/8 \* (A + B) + 1/8 \* (C + D)

旧的点就取这个旧点自己和其相邻旧点的加权平均。

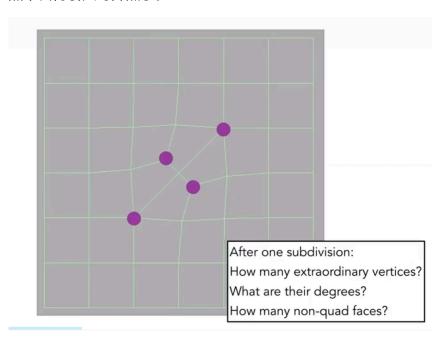
For old vertices (e.g. degree 6 vertices here):



Catmull-Clack Subdivision:对于更一般的模型,比如有四边形面的模型。

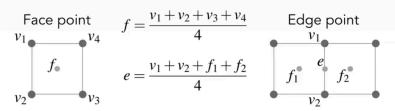


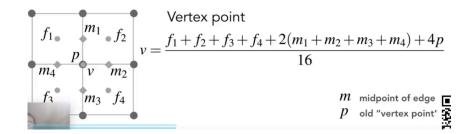
在第一次迭代后所有非四边形面就消失了,伴随着引入同样数量的奇异点。而之后的迭代中显然不会再引入奇异点了。



看一眼公式。

#### FYI: Catmull-Clark Vertex Update Rules (Quad Mesh)





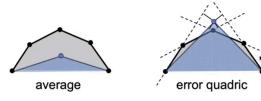
# 三角形减少

edge collapsing: 边塌缩

#### **Quadric Error Metrics**

(二次误差度量)

- · How much geometric error is introduced by simplification?
- · Not a good idea to perform local averaging of vertices
- Quadric error: new vertex should minimize its sum of square distance (L2 distance) to previously related triangle planes!



# 光栅化下的物体间遮挡阴影阴影

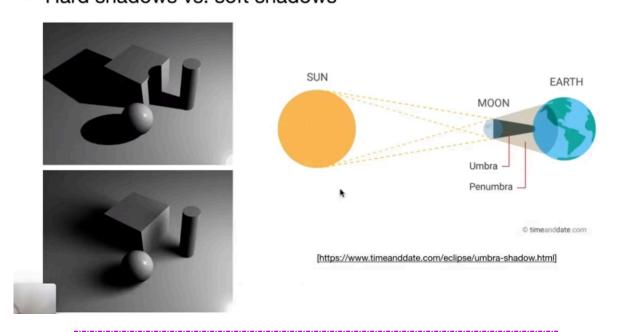
Shadow Mapping

- Key idea:
  - the points NOT in shadow must be seen both
     by the light and by the camera

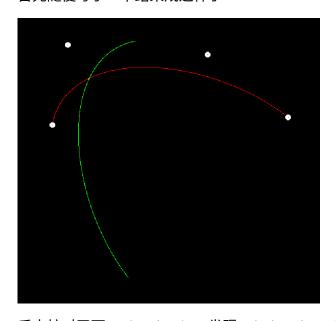
虽然有很多问题,且基本用来做硬阴影。

软阴影的产生是因为光源有一定的大小,所以点光源产生不了软阴影。

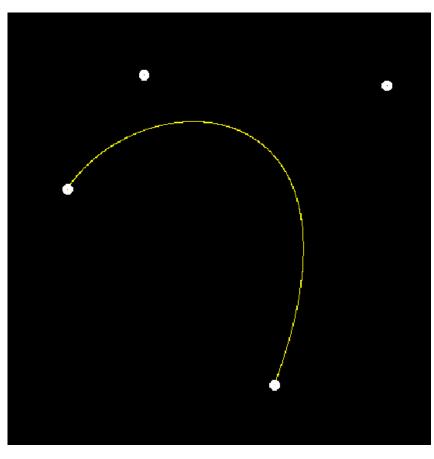
### · Hard shadows vs. soft shadows



接下来做作业 4。 笑死了还整了个 naive\_bezier 首先随便写了一下结果成这样了



后来核对了下 naive\_bezier 发现 window.draw 的时候 point.y 和 point.x 写反了.....



```
cv::Point2f recursive_bezier(const std::vector<cv::Point2f> &control_points, float
t)
{
   int n = control_points.size();
   if(n == 1) return control_points[0];
   std::vector<cv::Point2f> next_level_points;
   // Calculate the linear interpolation between each pair of points
   for(size_t i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {// 这里是直接丢弃最后一个点,原本是想在数组本身修改的,
但由于原本是用作 CONSt, 所以就新开数组了
       cv::Point2f p1 = control_points[i];
       cv::Point2f p2 = control_points[i + 1];
       next_level_points.emplace_back(p1 * t + p2 * (1 - t));
   return recursive_bezier(next_level_points, t);
}
void bezier(const std::vector<cv::Point2f> &control_points, cv::Mat &window)
   // TODO: Iterate through all t=0 to t=1 with small steps, and call de
Casteljau's
   // recursive Bezier algorithm.
   for (float t = 0.0f; t \le 1.0f; t += 0.001f)
       cv::Point2f point = recursive_bezier(control_points, t);
       window.at<cv::Vec3b>(point.y, point.x)[1] = 255;//没想到通道 1 就是 green, 我一次
就猜对了哈哈哈
   }
}
```