

Geometric Modeling (CSE 4190.667)

Given a knot sequence $0, 0, 0, 3, 4, 6, 6, 6$ for a cubic B-spline curve $\mathbf{x}(u) = (u, N_3^3(u))$, $0 \leq u \leq 6$,

1. What are the B-spline control points \mathbf{d}_i for the cubic curve $\mathbf{x}(u)$?
2. Using the de Boor algorithm, evaluate the function value $\mathbf{x}(5)$.
3. Using the 2-stage de Boor algorithm, evaluate the first derivative $\mathbf{x}'(5)$.
4. Using the 2-stage de Boor algorithm, evaluate the second derivative $\mathbf{x}''(5)$.

①

$$\begin{aligned} \text{knots: } & 0, 0, 0, 3, 4, 6, 6, 6 \\ \text{knot spans: } & [0, 1], [1, 2], [2, 3], [3, 4], [4, 5], [5, 6], [6, 7] \\ \text{knot multiplities: } & \bar{\gamma}_0=0, \bar{\gamma}_1=1, \bar{\gamma}_2=\frac{1}{3}, \bar{\gamma}_3=\frac{13}{3}, \bar{\gamma}_4=\frac{16}{3}, \bar{\gamma}_5=6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 13/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 16/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

② $\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_0$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_1$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_2 \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_3^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_3 \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_4^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_4 \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 17/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_4^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 14/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 16/3 \\ 1/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 15/3 \\ 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

③

$$; \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5^3 = \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

④

$$; \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_4^2 = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5^3 = \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$; \quad \mathbf{d}\mathbf{l}_5^2 = \frac{2}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$