

# Curvas e Superfícies Implícitas: Noções de Geometrias Diferencial e Discreta

## Interpolação e Derivação Discreta

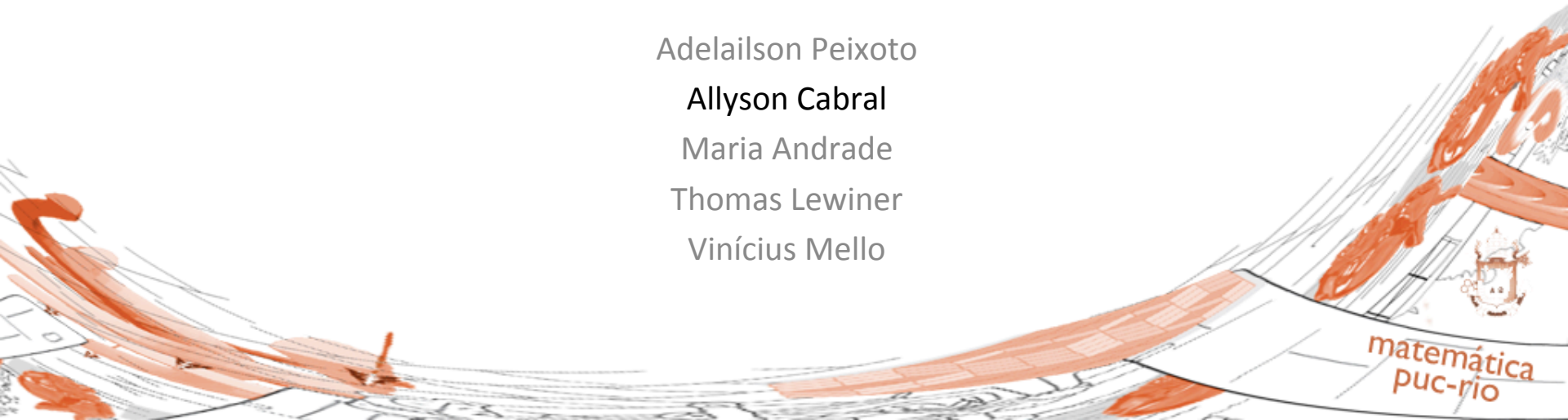
Adelailson Peixoto

Allyson Cabral

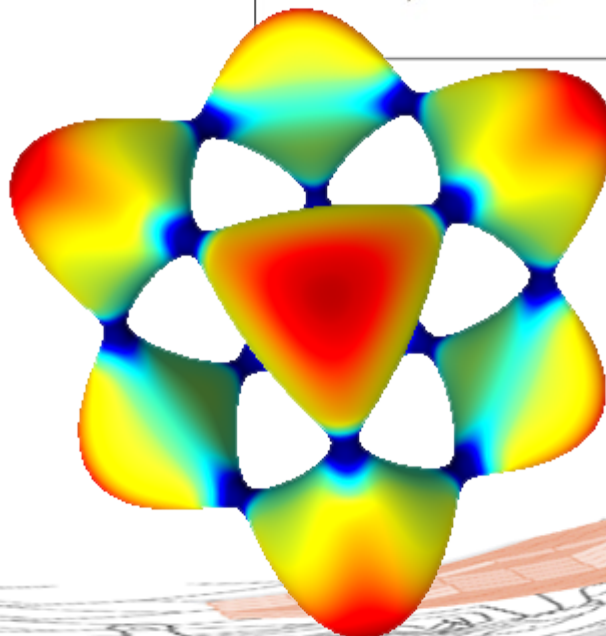
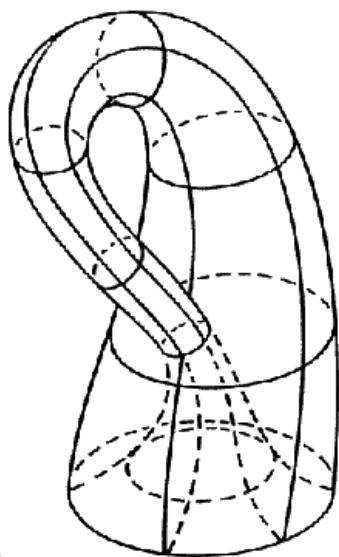
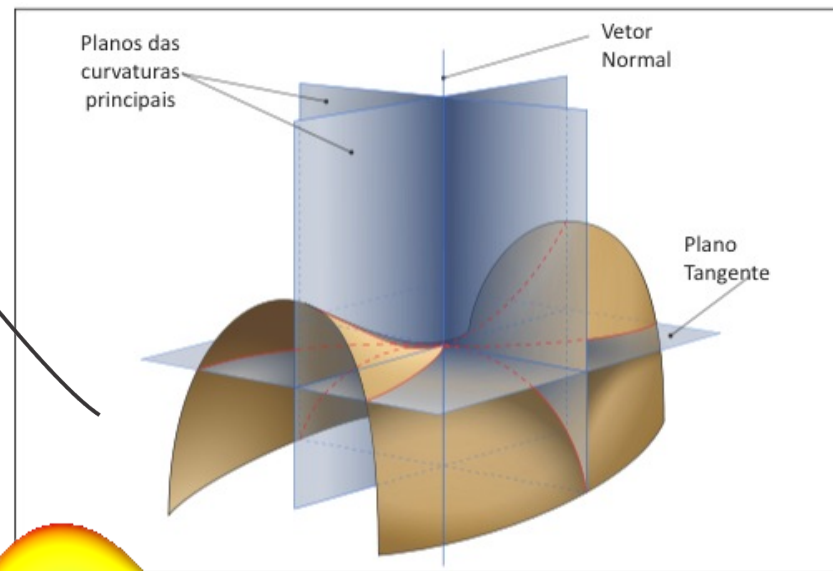
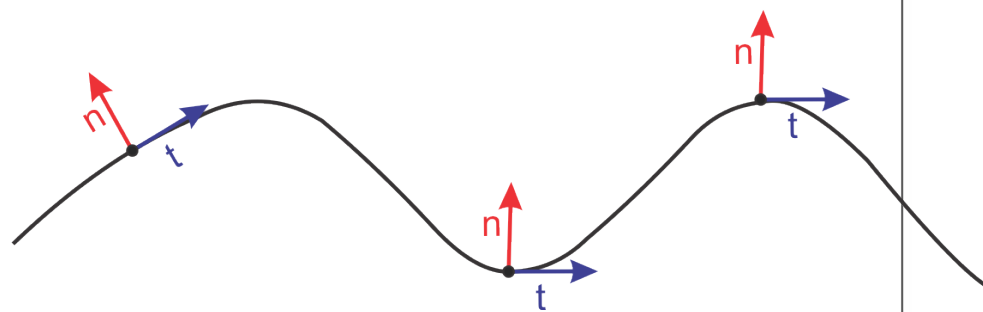
Maria Andrade

Thomas Lewiner

Vinícius Mello



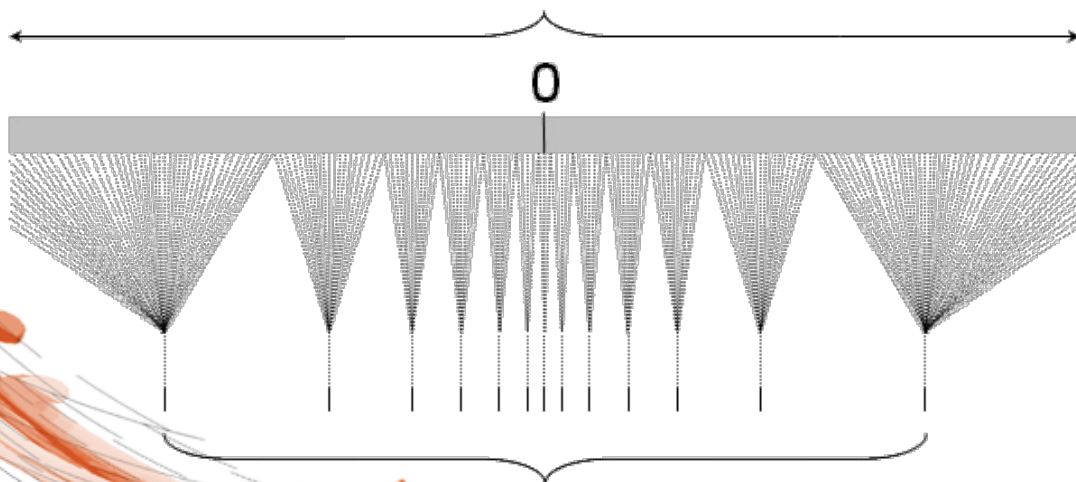
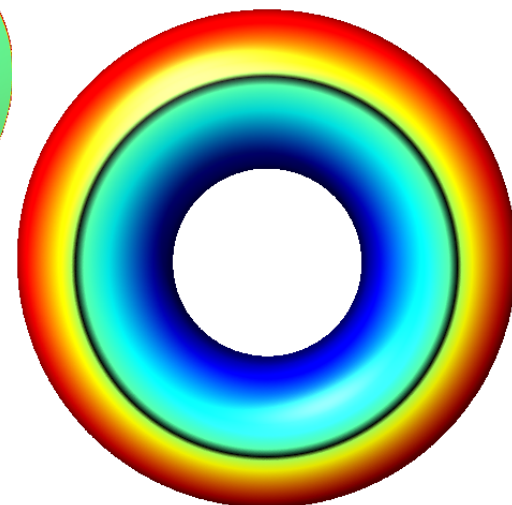
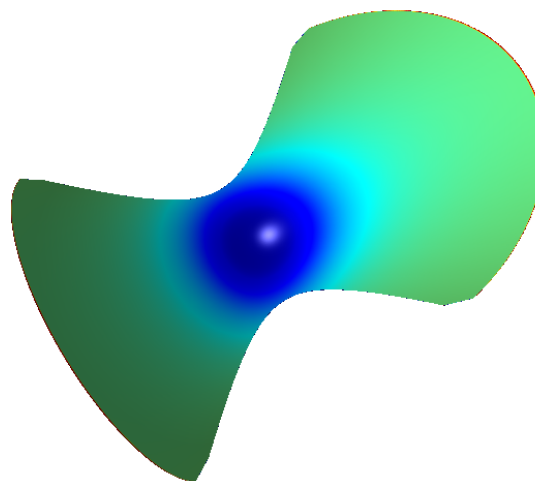
# Aula Anterior



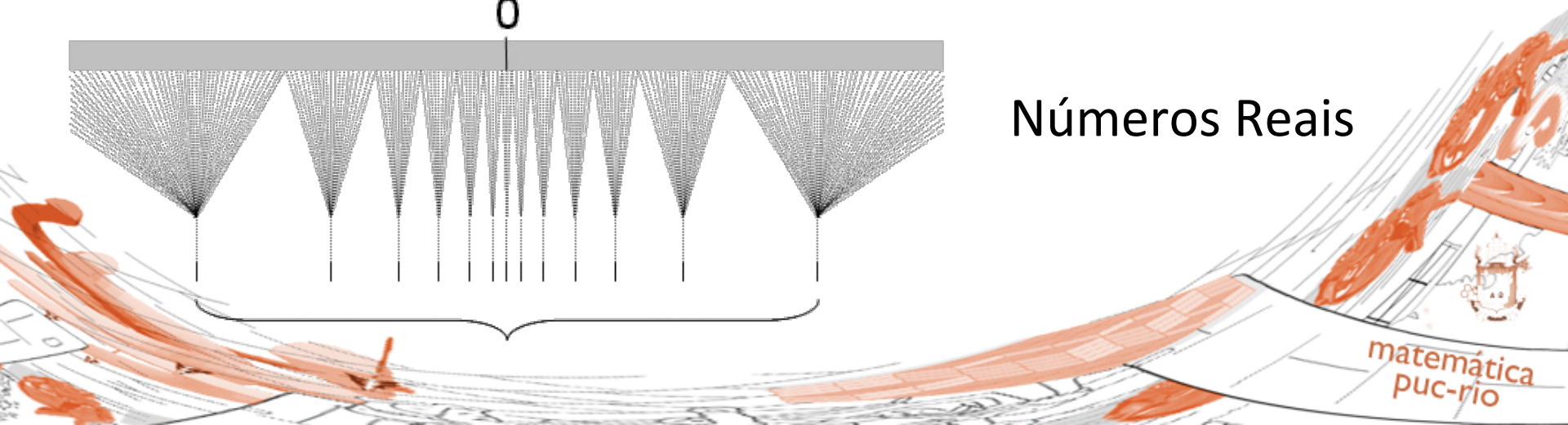
# Representação no Computador

Espaço Finito

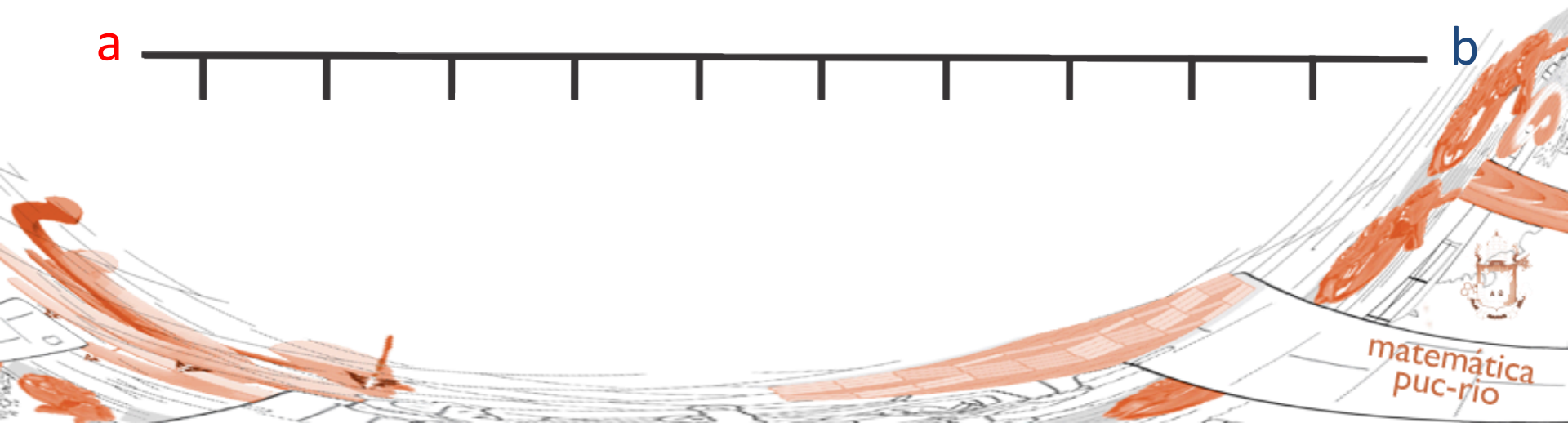
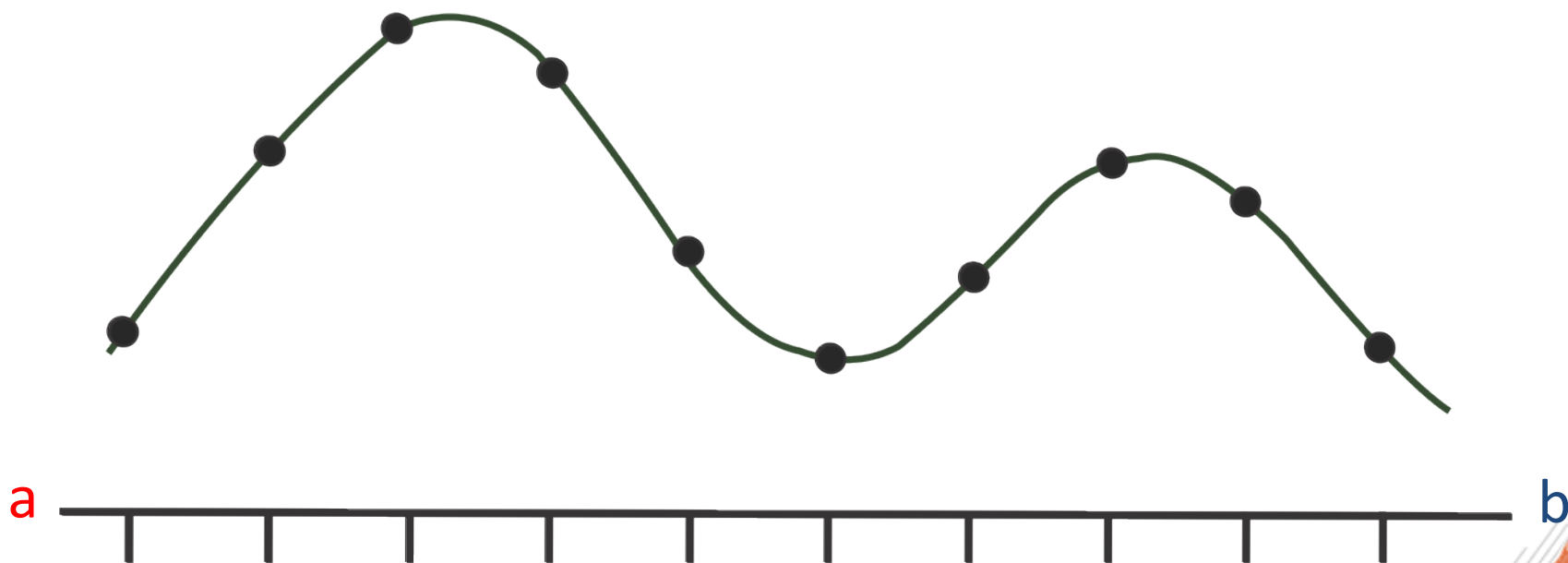
Funções e Derivadas



Números Reais

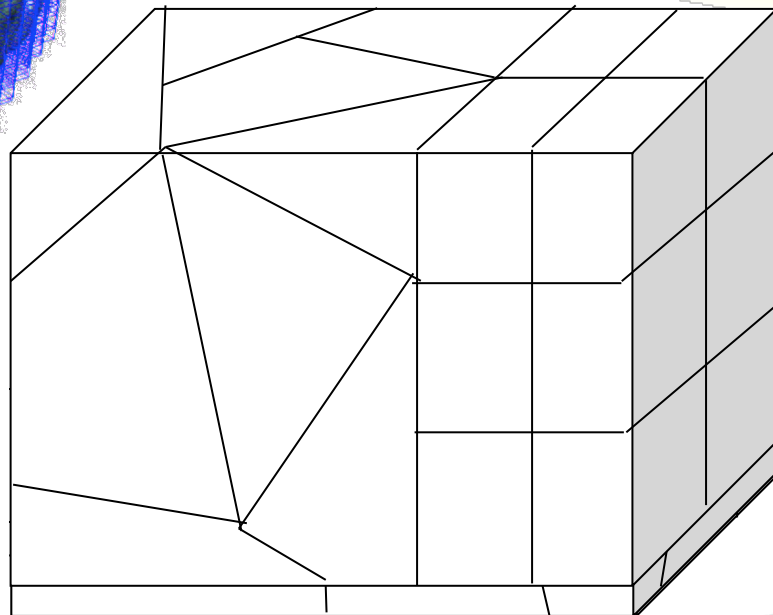
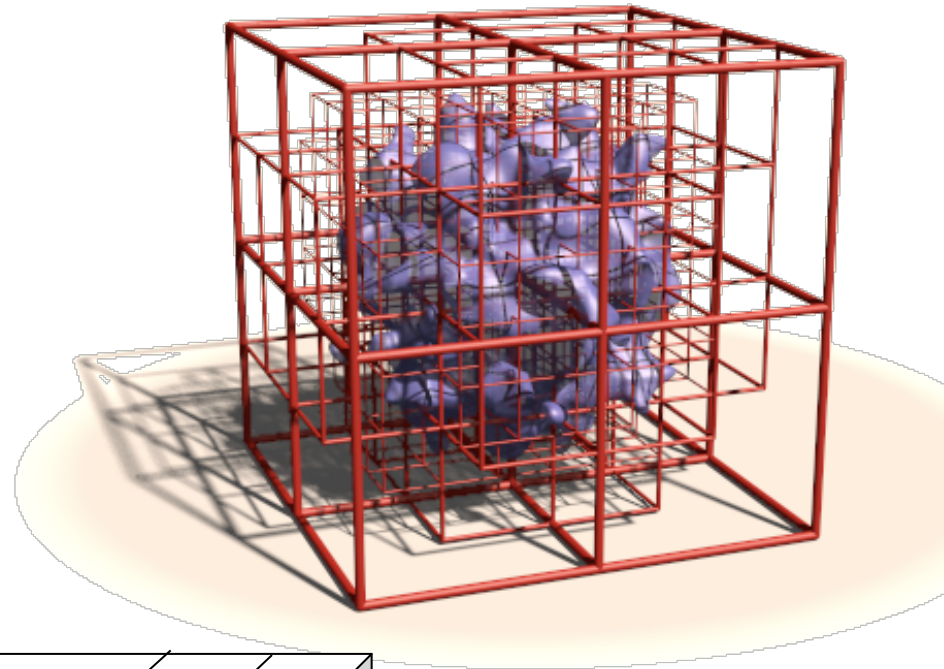
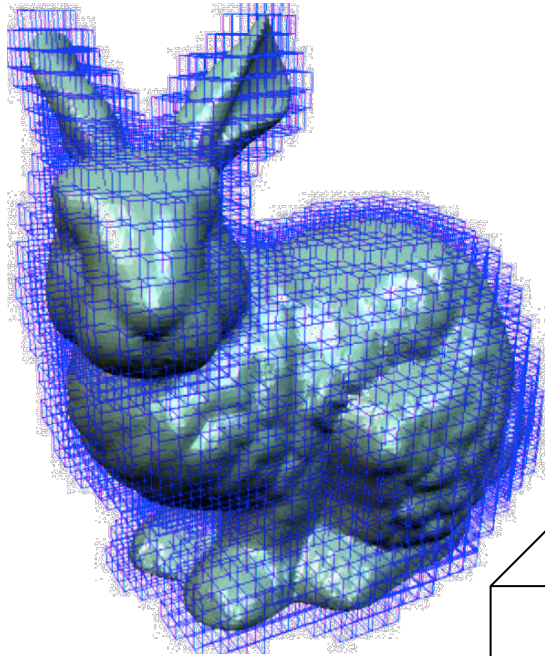


# Representação no Computador

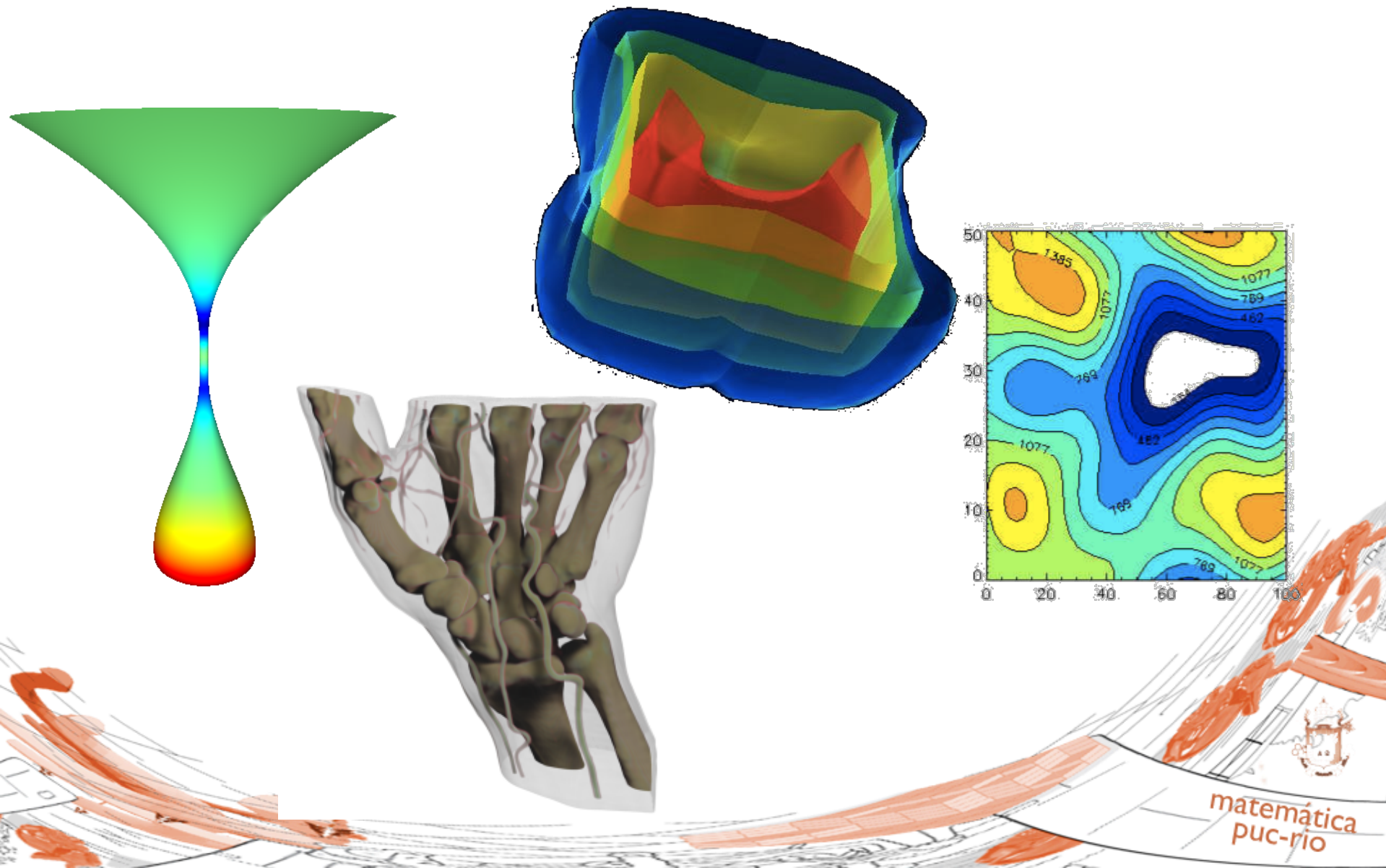




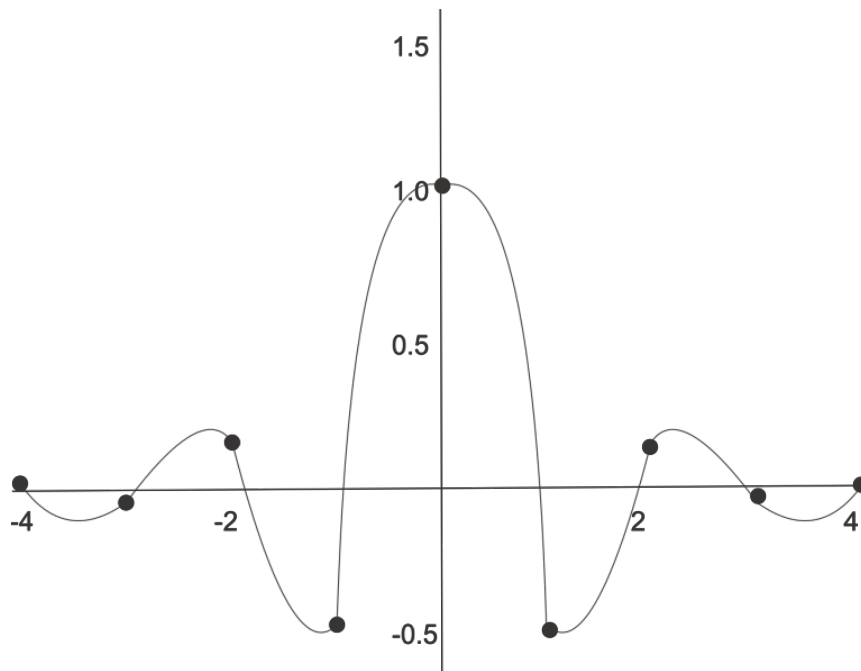
# Grid



# Isosuperfícies em Grid



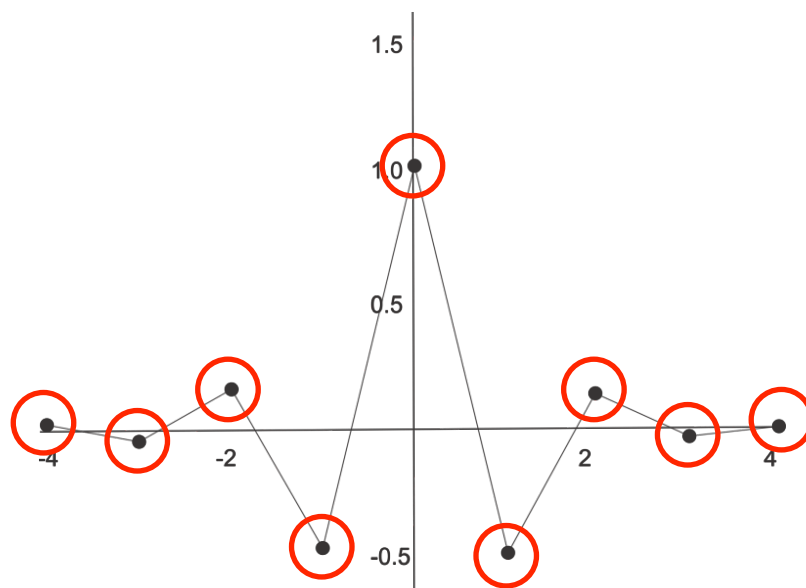
# Interpolação de Sinais Discretos



Objetivo: obter  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a partir de  $g[k]$  tal que  $f(k)=g[k]$  onde  $k \in N$ .

# Interpolação Linear

$$f(x) = (1 - t)g[i] + tg[i + 1], \quad f(x) = (1 - t)g[i] + tg[i + 1]$$

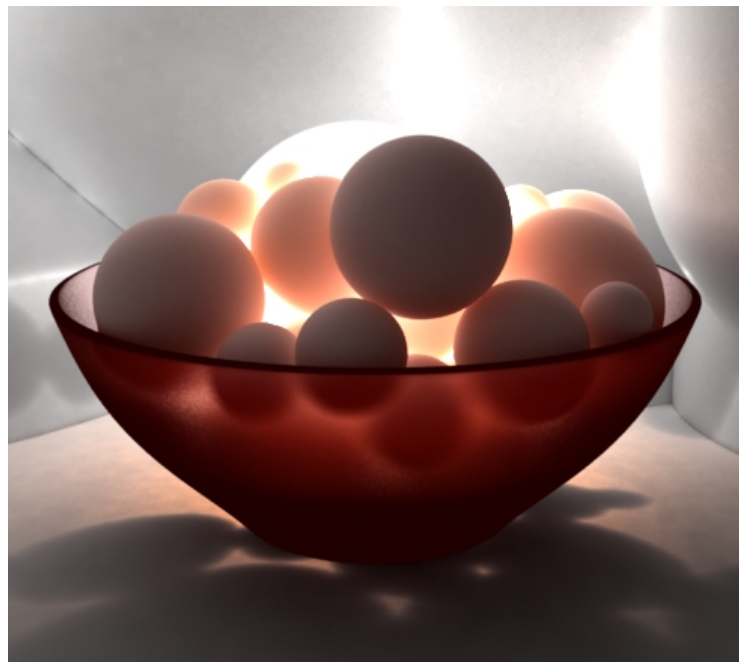
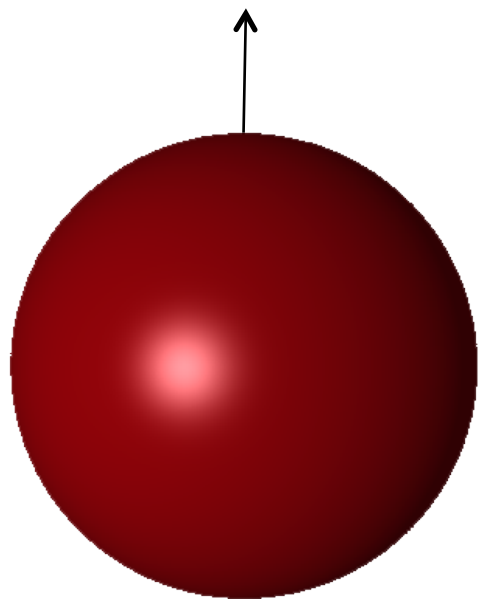


$f$  não é diferenciável para  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .



# Interpolação Polinomial

Vetores Normais



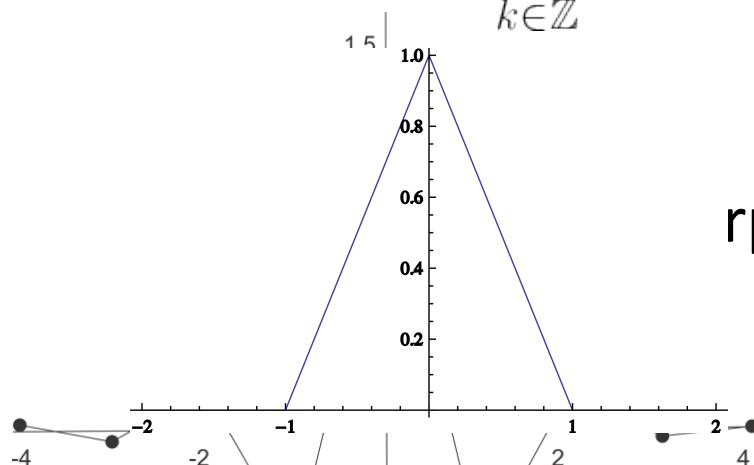


# Interpolação Polinomial

Definição: o espaço das funções spline de grau  $n$  é o conjunto

$$S^n = \{f \in C^{n-1} \mid f|_{[k, k+1]} \text{ é um polinômio de grau } n\}$$

$$\text{Se } f \in S^1, \text{ então } f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[k] B_1(x - k)$$



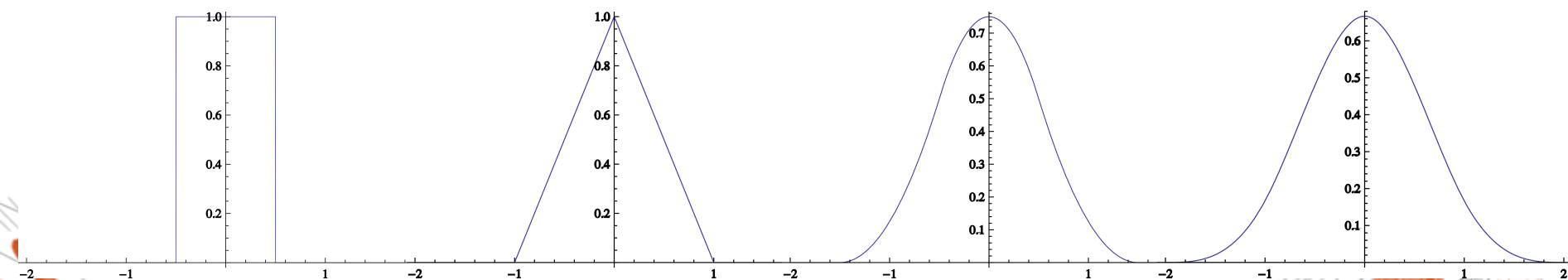
Interpolação Linear

$B_1$  é a função *b-spline* de grau 1 e  $c[k] = g[k]$

# Interpolação por Splines

Afirmção: Para cada espaço  $S^n$  ( $n > 1$ ) existe uma função b-spline de grau  $n$ ,  $B_n$ , tal que  $\{B_n(\cdot - k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  é uma base do espaço  $S^n$ , ou seja, cada  $f$  pode ser escrito da forma

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[k] B_n(x - k)$$



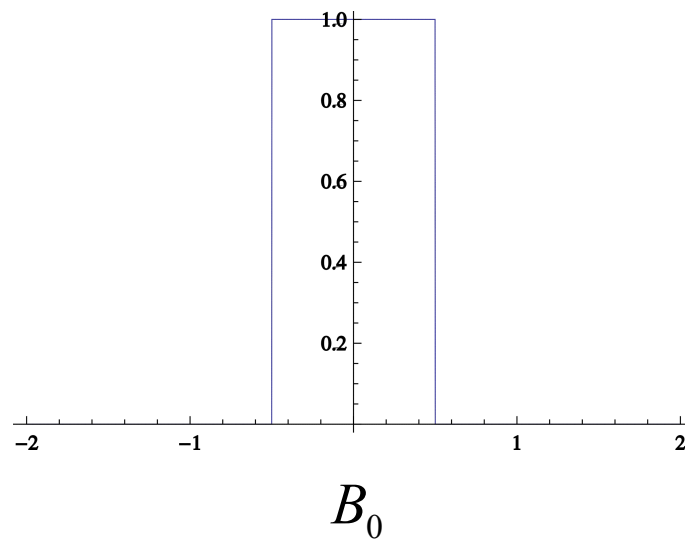
Coeficientes  $c[k]$  unicamente determinados por  $f$

# Interpolação por Splines

Recursão



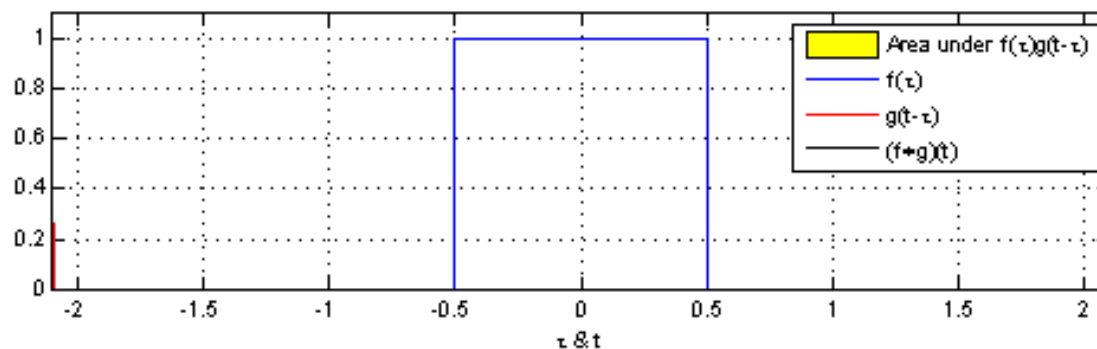
$$B_{n+1} = B_n * B_0$$



$$f * g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(x-t) dt$$

# Interpolação por Splines

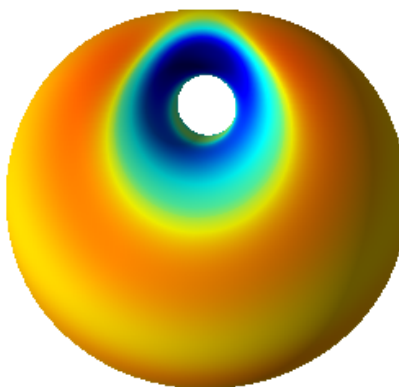
$$B_1 = B_0 * B_0$$



$$f * g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(x-t) dt$$

# Interpolação Local

E se quisermos  $f \in C^2$ ?



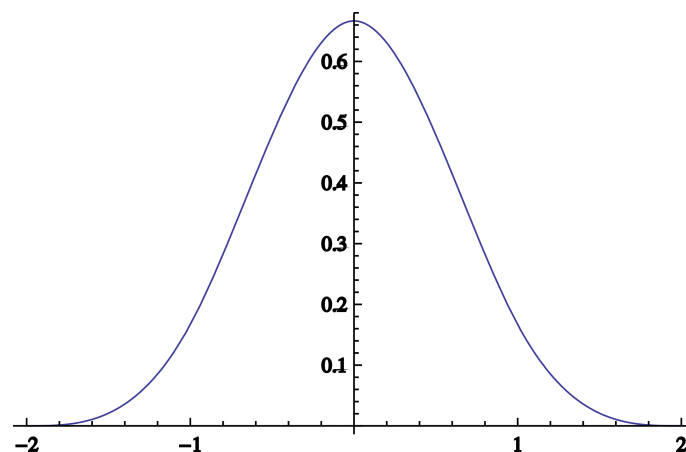
K

Solução: buscar  $f$  em  $S^3$ .



# Interpolação por Splines

$$B_3(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{se } |x| \geq 2 \\ \frac{1}{6} \cdot (2 - |x|)^3 & , \text{se } 1 \leq |x| < 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} |x|^2 \cdot (2 - |x|), \text{se } |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$



$f(x)$  sofre influência de quatro funções da base  $B_3(\cdot - k)$   
(  $k = i - 1, i, i + 1, i + 2$  onde  $i = \lfloor x \rfloor$  )

# Interpolação por Splines

Para  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  ( $k = i - 1, i, i + 1$ ) :

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{6}c[k - 1] + \frac{4}{6}c[k] + \frac{1}{6}c[k + 1]$$

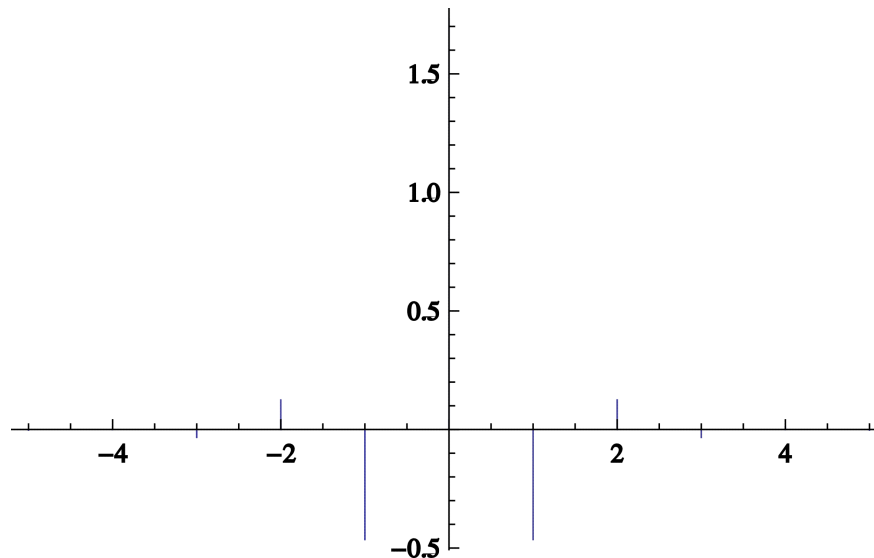
$$g[k] = \left( \left[ \frac{1}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{1}{6} \right] \star c \right) [k],$$

$$c[k] = \left( \left[ \frac{1}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{1}{6} \right]^{-1} \star g \right) [k],$$

# Interpolação por Splines

Transformada Z

$$h[k] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{-6z}{1-z^2} z^{|k|} \text{ com, } z = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$



# Derivação de Sinais Interpolados

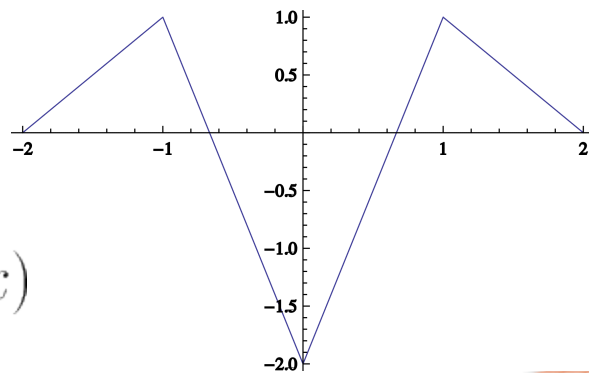
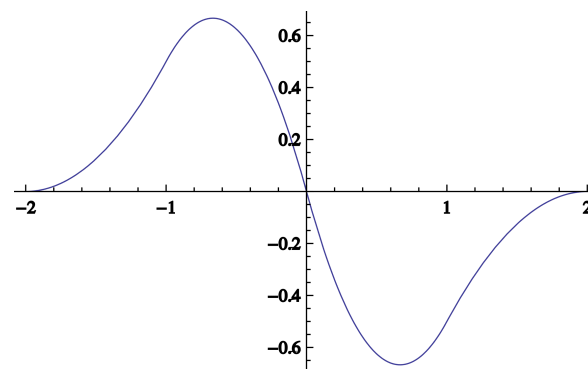
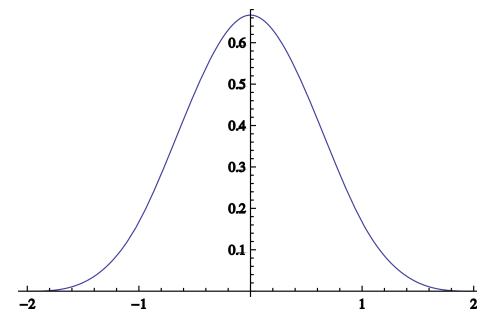
$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[k] B_3(x - k)$$



$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[k] B'_3(x - k)$$



$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[k] B''_3(x - k)$$



# Derivação de Sinais Interpolados

## Caso Tridimensional

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[i, j, k] B_3(x - i) B_3(y - j) B_3(z - k)$$



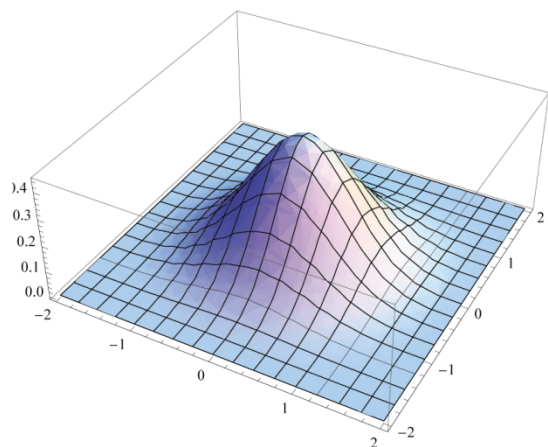
$$f_x(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[i, j, k] B'_3(x - i) B_3(y - j) B_3(z - k)$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[i, j, k] B''_3(x - i) B_3(y - j) B_3(z - k)$$

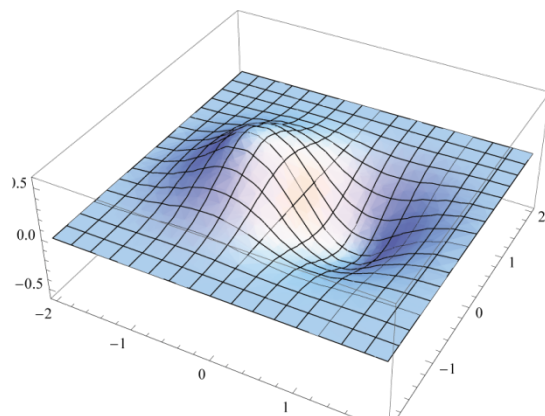
$$f_{xy}(x, y, z) = \sum_{i,j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} c[i, j, k] B'_3(x - i) B'_3(y - j) B_3(z - k)$$



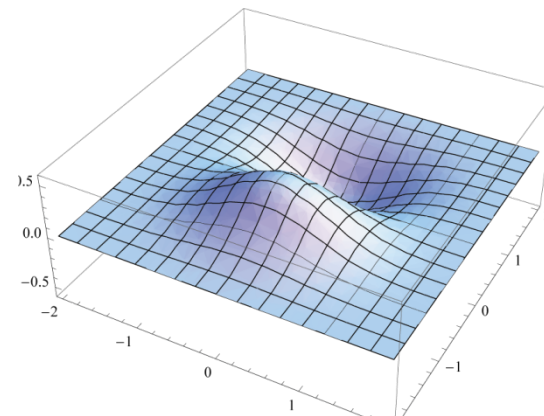
# Derivação de sinais interpolados



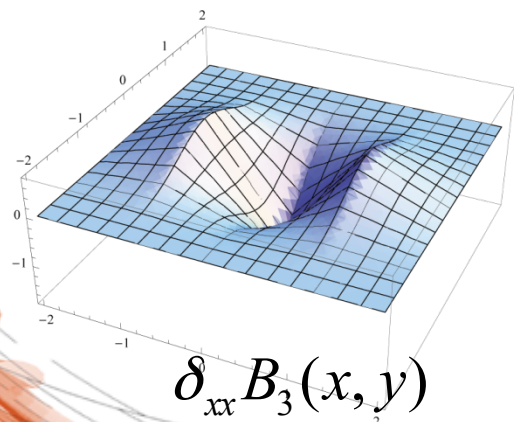
$B_3(x, y)$



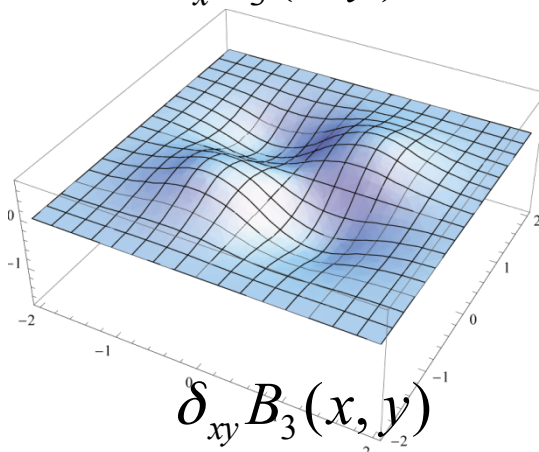
$\delta_x B_3(x, y)$



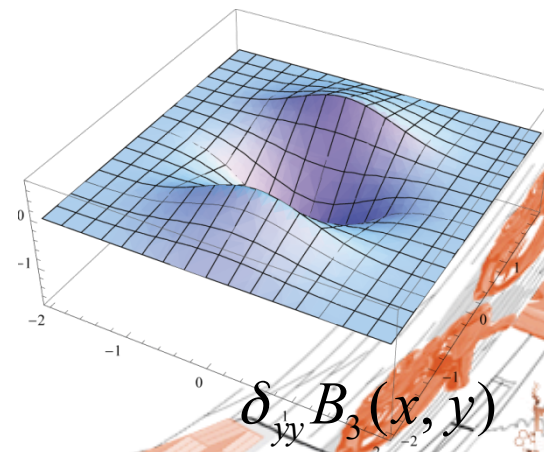
$\delta_y B_3(x, y)$



$\delta_{xx} B_3(x, y)$



$\delta_{xy} B_3(x, y)$



$\delta_{yy} B_3(x, y)$

# Curvatura da Interpolção por Splines

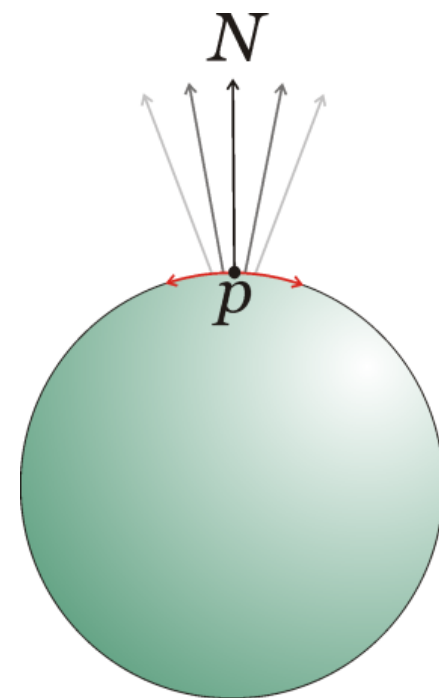
$$N = \frac{\nabla f}{\|\nabla f\|} \quad \nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z)$$



$$dN = -\frac{1}{\|\nabla f\|} (I - N \cdot N^T) H$$



$$P = I - NN^T \quad dN = -\frac{1}{\|\nabla f\|} P \cdot H$$



# Curvatura da Interpolção por Splines

Base Ortonormal  
 $\{v_1, v_2, N\}$

$\rightarrow$

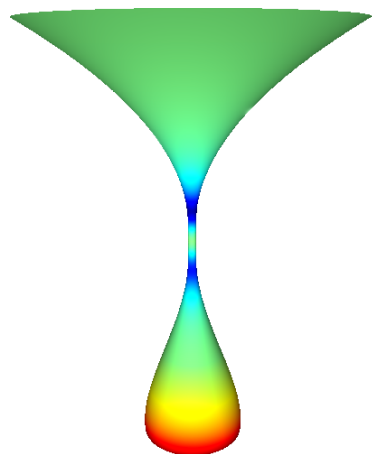
$$dN = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\downarrow$

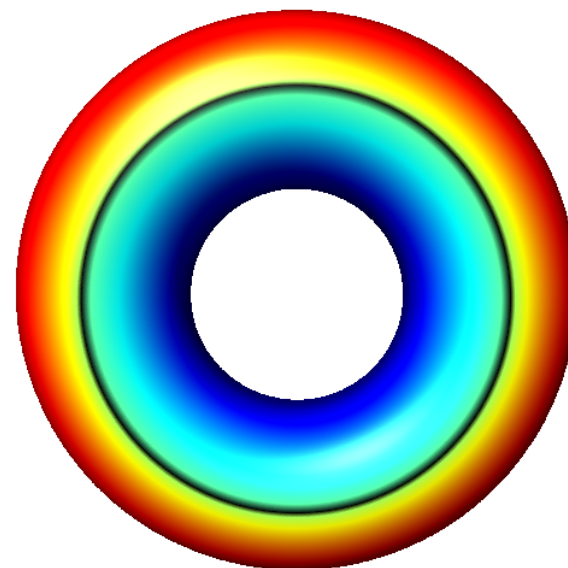
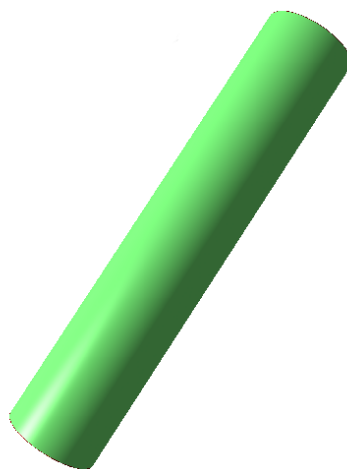
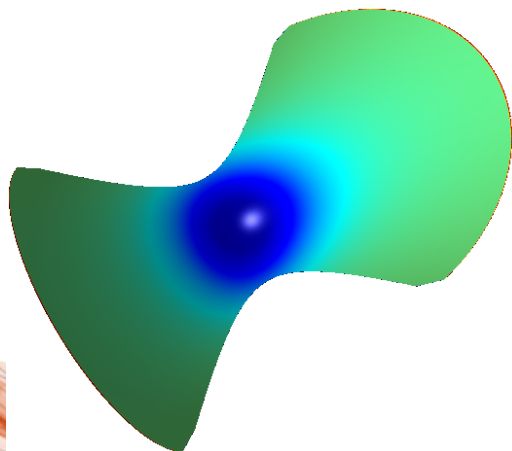
$$|dN|_F \approx \sqrt{\text{tr}(dN dN^T)} = \sqrt{k_1^2 + k_2^2} \quad \text{tr}(dN) = k_1 + k_2$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{\text{tr}(dN) \pm \sqrt{2|dN|_F^2 - \text{tr}(dN)^2}}{2}$$

# Curvatura da Interpolação por Splines

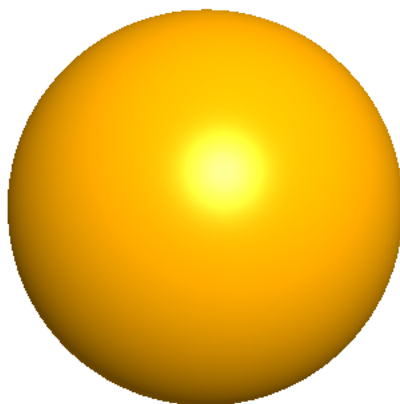


$$K = k_1 \cdot k_2 \quad H = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

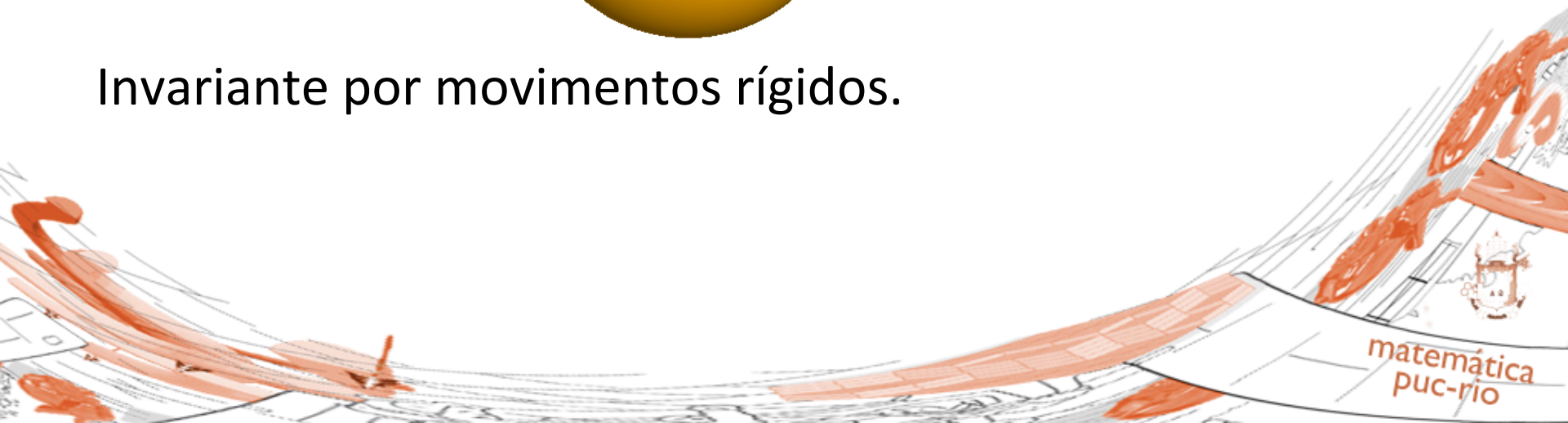


# Problema da Invariância

Importância: manter propriedades geométricas  
Vetores Normais, Curvatura, etc.



Invariante por movimentos rígidos.





# Problema da Invariância

Definição: uma propriedade geométrica  $A$  em um objeto  $O$  é invariante por movimentos rígidos  $T$  se,  $\forall p \in O$ , tivermos  $A(T(p)) = A(p)$ .

Ortogonalidade é preservada

$\nabla f$  é covariante por movimentos rígidos.

se  $\langle N, \sigma_{u,v} \rangle = 0$ , então  $\langle A^{-T} N, A\sigma_{u,v} \rangle = 0$

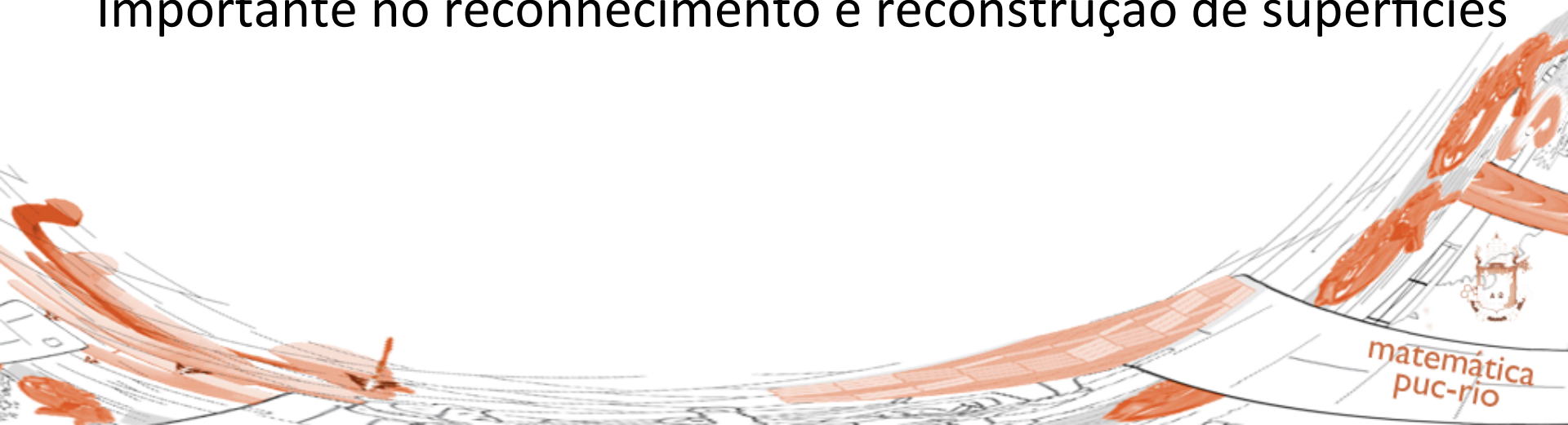
# Problema da Invariância

Definição: uma propriedade geométrica  $A$  em um objeto  $O$  é invariante por movimentos rígidos  $T$  se,  $\forall p \in O$ , tivermos  $A(T(p)) = A(p)$ .

Problemas no caso discreto:

amostragem (grid) não é invariante!!

Importante no reconhecimento e reconstrução de superfícies



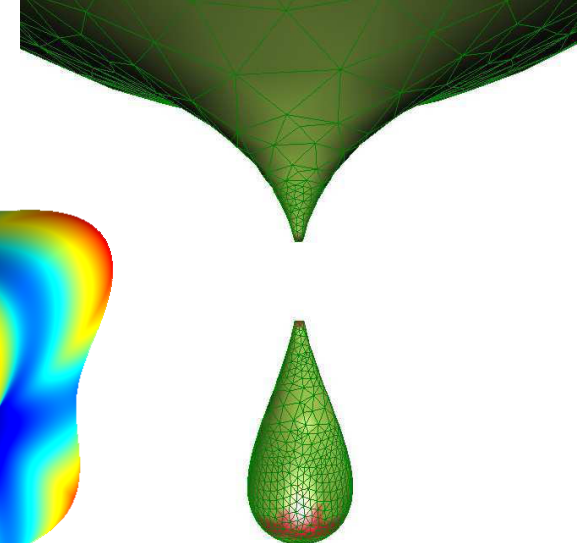
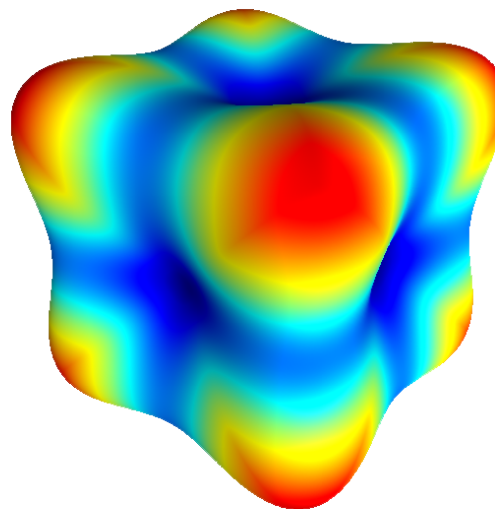
# Aplicações

Imagens Médicas

Visualização de Superfícies

Modelagem 3D

...



# Aplicações

Imagens Médicas

Visualização de Superfícies

Modelagem 3D

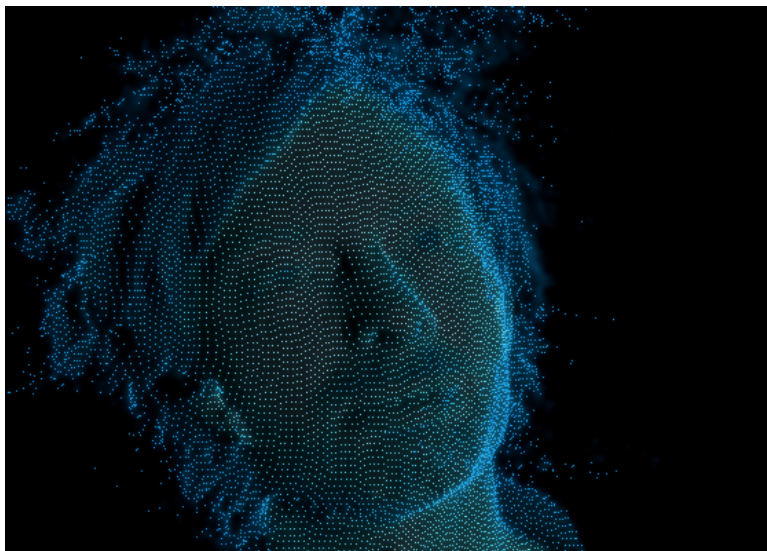
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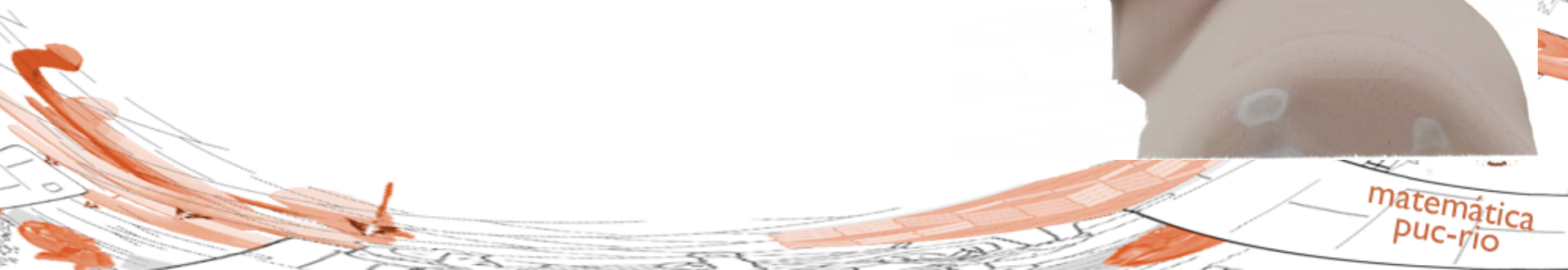
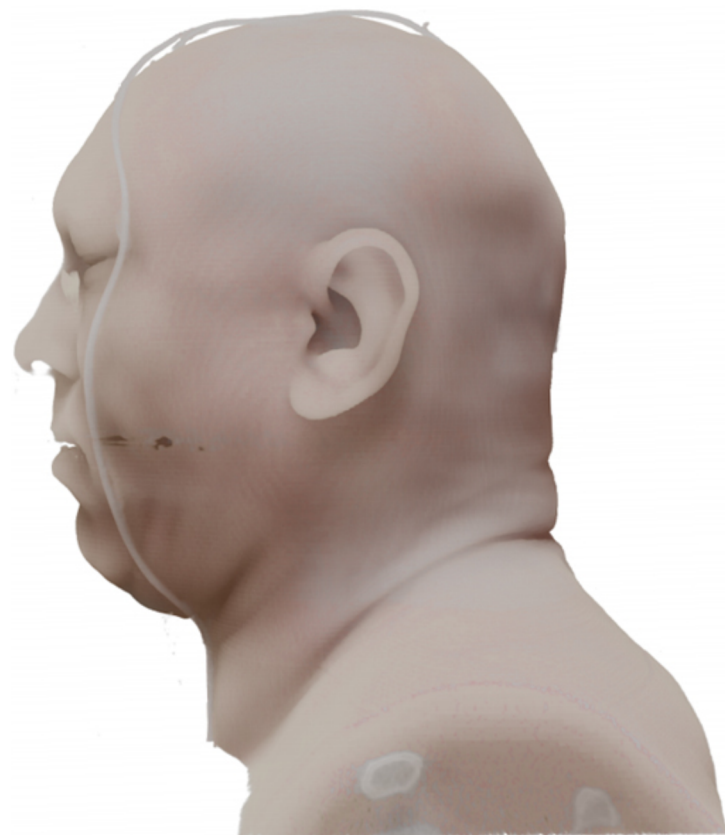


# Próxima Aula

Entrada

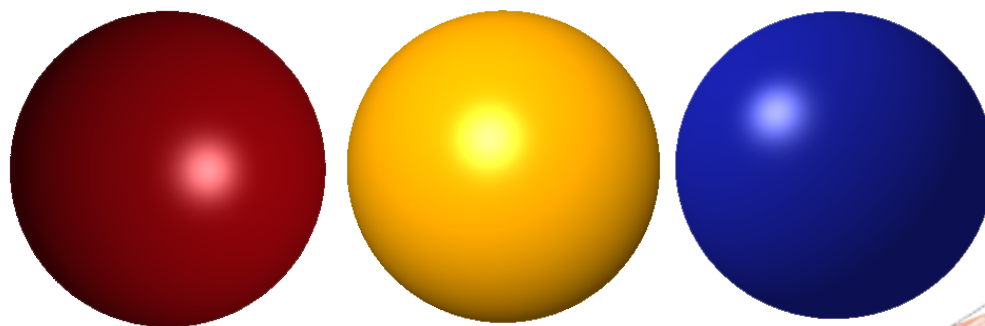
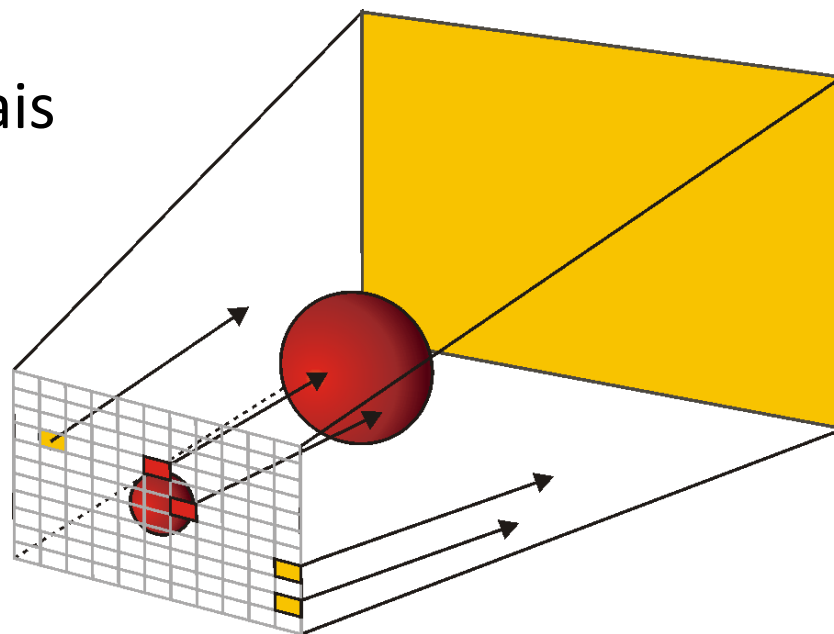


Saída



# Próxima Aula

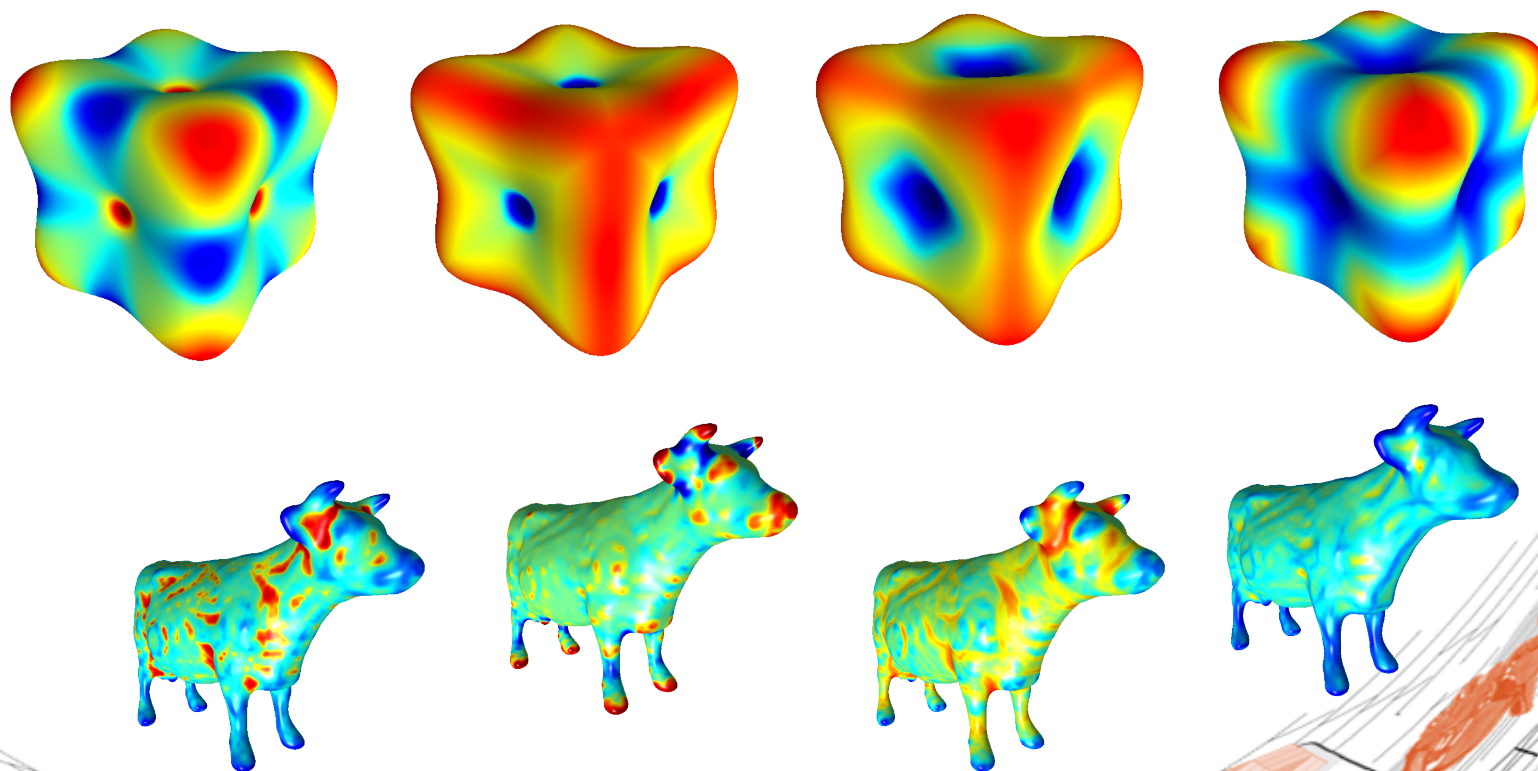
## Algoritmos Locais





# Próxima Aula

## Visualização de Curvatura



# Próxima Aula

## Algoritmos Globais

