

# Cálculo 3 - 2023.2

Aula ??: curvas de Bézier

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<http://anggtwu.net/2023.2-C3.html>

## Links

3dT25 (2021.2) Versão anterior destes slides

## O vídeo

Assista este vídeo aqui,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVwxzDHniEw>

*só no trecho entre 1:55 e 6:17.*

O vídeo foi feito pela Freya Holmér e o título dele é “The Beauty of Bézier Curves”.

As animações do vídeo foram feitas no Unity.

Ele não tem legendas em português, mas eu vou copiar as legendas em inglês dele pra próxima página – pergunte no Telegram o significado dos trechos que você não entender.

00:01:56.160 -> 00:02:01.200  
Let's say you have two points: P0 and P1  
connected by a line segment

00:02:02.640 -> 00:02:06.160  
Now imagine a third point P  
between these two points

00:02:06.160 -> 00:02:09.680  
The position of P could be described  
by what is called a t-value

00:02:10.240 -> 00:02:13.520  
a value between 0 to 1, similar to a percentage

00:02:13.520 -> 00:02:18.800  
where t-values at 1 moves it to P1  
and t-values at 0 moves it to P0

00:02:19.440 -> 00:02:22.480  
and any values in between  
are a blend between the two

00:02:23.440 -> 00:02:27.760  
This function is called linear interpolation  
or lerp for short

00:02:27.760 -> 00:02:30.320  
Mathematically, you can write it as  $(1-t)P0 + tP1$

00:02:33.760 -> 00:02:35.840  
Now, what if we add another point?

00:02:36.880 -> 00:02:40.800  
We now have two interpolated points  
one on each line segment

00:02:40.800 -> 00:02:45.120  
"kryping" on their respective line  
based on the same t-value we saw earlier

00:02:45.680 -> 00:02:50.240  
We can then connect these two  
points with another line segment

00:02:50.240 -> 00:02:54.880  
If we then add a point on that line that  
also lerp based on the same t-value

00:02:55.680 -> 00:02:58.080  
you can see that it follows a very specific path

00:02:58.800 -> 00:03:03.840  
This path is a quadratic bézier curve

00:03:06.320 -> 00:03:07.840  
but we don't have to stop here

00:03:07.840 -> 00:03:09.120  
what if we add another point?

00:03:09.760 -> 00:03:11.440  
we repeat the same process

00:03:12.160 -> 00:03:13.600  
add three points

00:03:13.600 -> 00:03:14.640  
connect them

00:03:14.640 -> 00:03:15.920  
add two points

00:03:15.920 -> 00:03:17.120  
connect those

00:03:17.120 -> 00:03:18.320  
and add the last point

00:03:20.000 -> 00:03:23.760  
and this point will now follow  
the path of the cubic bézier curve

00:03:25.440 -> 00:03:30.000  
what's beautiful about this construction is that  
it works no matter what points we use

00:03:30.560 -> 00:03:32.720  
We can change the shape to anything

00:03:32.720 -> 00:03:36.000  
and following the same rules it  
will give us this smooth path

00:03:38.880 -> 00:03:42.800  
We're going to focus mostly on the cubic  
bézier curve for the rest of this video

00:03:42.800 -> 00:03:45.840  
since it's the most common one

00:03:57.600 -> 00:04:00.800  
This particular method of  
getting a point in a bézier curve

00:04:00.800 -> 00:04:02.400  
based on nested lerps

00:04:02.960 -> 00:04:08.320  
where each point along the way is calculated  
from lerps from the points that came before it

00:04:08.320 -> 00:04:10.480  
eventually forming the path of the bézier curve

00:04:11.040 -> 00:04:14.320  
is called De Casteljau's Algorithm

00:04:14.320 -> 00:04:17.360  
I personally love it because  
of its numerical stability

00:04:17.360 -> 00:04:19.600  
and just how easy it is to remember

00:04:19.600 -> 00:04:22.000  
it's just lerps all the way down

00:04:22.000 -> 00:04:24.720  
But there is another way we can interpret this

00:04:25.840 -> 00:04:28.720  
Let's start by writing out the math  
for all of our lerps

00:04:33.280 -> 00:04:35.920  
then, let's expand this formula entirely

00:04:37.120 -> 00:04:39.760  
let's also color code the points for readability

00:04:40.800 -> 00:04:42.880  
What you might be able to see is that

00:04:42.480 -> 00:04:45.600  
we can rearrange this formula  
in terms of each point

00:04:51.360 -> 00:04:55.840  
First, each point can be visualized  
as a vector from the origin

00:05:00.160 -> 00:05:02.240  
But this is where it gets interesting

00:05:02.240 -> 00:05:06.640  
Each of them are multiplied by four polynomials  
based on our t-value

00:05:07.360 -> 00:05:10.640  
This is what they look like  
for all cubic bézier curves

00:05:12.560 -> 00:05:14.880  
You might be able to tell  
that the values are sort of

00:05:14.880 -> 00:05:24.000  
trading off with each other  
as weights as we change t

00:05:24.000 -> 00:05:26.400  
in the beginning, the first weight is 1

00:05:26.400 -> 00:05:30.720  
but as the t-value increases  
the values shift across the points

00:05:30.720 -> 00:05:32.960  
until the last weight has a value of 1

00:05:33.760 -> 00:05:35.520  
This is called a weighted sum

00:05:35.520 -> 00:05:39.600  
where each of these weights together add up to 1  
at any given t value

00:05:40.960 -> 00:05:43.760  
Let's apply these weights  
to the vectors of the points

00:05:44.480 -> 00:05:47.760  
As you can see, they trade off  
weights exactly the same way

00:05:48.880 -> 00:05:51.840  
so let's add them together

00:05:54.480 -> 00:05:57.840  
What we get is exactly the  
same behavior as with the lerps

00:05:57.840 -> 00:06:00.720  
but using a different  
interpretation of the same math

00:06:01.440 -> 00:06:05.840  
This follows the very same bézier  
curve we got with the lerps

00:06:14.160 -> 00:06:17.360  
This is called  
the Bernstein Polynomial Form of bézier curves

# Alguns frames

II 00:04:07

```

A = lerp( P0, P1, t )
B = lerp( P1, P2, t )
C = lerp( P1, P2, t )
D = lerp( A, B, t )
E = lerp( B, C, t )
P = lerp( D, E, t )
    
```



where each point along the way is calculated from lerps from the points that came before it

II 00:05:16

```

P(t) =
P0( -t3+3t2-3t+1 ) +
P1( 3t3-6t2+3t ) +
P2( -3t3+3t2 ) +
P3( t3 )
    
```



trading off with each other as weights as we change t

II 00:05:42

```

P(t) =
P0( -t3+3t2-3t+1 ) +
P1( 3t3-6t2+3t ) +
P2( -3t3+3t2 ) +
P3( t3 )
    
```



Let's apply these weights to the vectors of the points

## Exercício 1

Neste exercício vamos usar

$$P_0 = (1, 1), P_1 = (1, 2), P_2 = (3, 2), P_3 = (3, 5).$$

Marque estes 4 pontos no  $\mathbb{R}^2$  e escreva do lado de cada um dos pontos o nome dele. Neste exercício vamos chamar o gráfico com esses 4 pontos e os nomes dele de “diagrama básico”, e você vai precisar de várias cópias do diagrama básico, uma pra cada item.

a) Seja  $t = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ . Encontre os pontos  $A, B, C, D, E, P$  da construção do frame 4:07 usando este valor de  $t$  e marque esses pontos na sua primeira cópia do diagrama básico. Escreva do lado de cada ponto o nome dele.

b) Idem, mas na segunda cópia do diagrama básico e com  $t = \frac{1}{4}$ .

c) Idem, mas na terceira cópia do diagrama básico e com  $t = \frac{3}{4}$ .

### Exercício 1 (cont.)

d) Idem, mas em outra cópia, e usando  $t = \frac{1}{8}$ . Agora só escreva o nome do ponto  $P$

e) Idem, mas usando  $t = \frac{3}{8}$ .

f) Idem, mas usando  $t = \frac{5}{8}$ .

g) Idem, mas usando  $t = \frac{7}{8}$ .

### Exercício 2

Agora veja se você consegue refazer todos os exercícios anteriores num gráfico só sem desenhar os pontos auxiliares. Mais precisamente: comece com  $t = \frac{1}{2}$ , descubra no olho onde estão os pontos  $A, B, C, D, E, P$  para este valor de  $t$  sem desenhá-los, e desenhe só o ponto  $P$ , escrevendo “ $P_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ” do lado dele. Depois faça a mesma coisa para  $P_{\frac{1}{4}}$  e  $P_{\frac{3}{4}}$ , e depois para  $P_{\frac{1}{8}}, P_{\frac{3}{8}}, P_{\frac{5}{8}}, P_{\frac{7}{8}}$ . Dica: você pôr um dedo em cada um dos pontos  $A, B, C, D, E$  se ajudar.

### Exercício 3.

No PDF sobre vetores tangentes você fez três exercícios de desenhar trajetórias curvas e os vetores tangentes delas em certos pontos. Eram os exercícios 2, 3 e 4 daqui:

<http://angg.twu.net/LATEX/2021-2-C3-vetor-tangente.pdf>

Agora que o seu olhometro está bem melhor nós vamos ver um modo de desenhar aproximações pra essas trajetórias usando quase só desenhos e fazendo pouquíssimas contas.



### Exercício 3 (cont.)

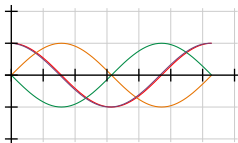
No exercício 2 do PDF de vetores tangentes nós tínhamos  $P(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ ; no exercício 3 tínhamos  $P(t) = (\cos t, \sin 2t)$ , e no exercício 4 tínhamos  $P(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin t)$ . Vamos mudar os nomes para:

$$\begin{aligned} P(t) &= (\cos t, \sin t), & P'(t) &= \overrightarrow{(-\sin t, \cos t)} \\ Q(t) &= (\cos t, \sin 2t), & Q'(t) &= \overrightarrow{(-\sin t, 2 \cos 2t)} \\ R(t) &= (\cos 2t, \sin t), & R'(t) &= \overrightarrow{(-2 \sin 2t, \cos t)} \end{aligned}$$

Se usarmos quatro cores diferentes conseguimos representar pra cada trajetória as componentes  $x$  e  $y$  dela e as componentes  $x$  e  $y$  da derivada dela num gráfico só...

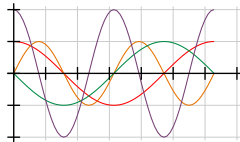
$$P(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$P'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)$$



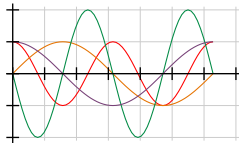
$$Q(t) = (\cos t, \sin 2t)$$

$$Q'(t) = (-\sin t, 2 \cos 2t)$$



$$R(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin t)$$

$$R'(t) = (-2 \sin 2t, \cos t)$$



## Exercício 3 (cont.)

Copie cada uma dos três gráficos da página anterior – cada um deles tem quatro funções – para uma folha de papel separada, mas com uma modificação...

Ao invés de desenhar as funções sobre um quadriculado em que as linhas horizontais estão em  $y = 0$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $y = 2$ ,  $y = -1$  e  $y = -2$  e as linhas verticais estão em  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x = 2$ , ..., desenhe um “retangulado” no qual as linhas verticais estão em  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = 2\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = 3\frac{\pi}{2}$ , etc – e depois use esses seus gráficos pra refazer os exercícios 2, 3 e 4 do PDF de vetores tangentes “no olho”: agora ao invés de calcular cada seno e cada cosseno dos exercícios 2, 3 e 4 por fórmulas e tabelas você vai descobrir os valores deles pelos gráficos.

Ah, repare que as coisas vermelhas no slide anterior representam a **posição horizontal** da trajetória, as em laranja representam a **posição vertical**, as em verde representam **velocidade na horizontal** e as em roxo **velocidade na vertical**. Quando representarmos a vetor velocidade a velocidade na horizontal vai ser representada como um deslocamento na horizontal e a velocidade na vertical vai ser representada como um deslocamento na vertical... nós vamos ver o porquê disto em breve.