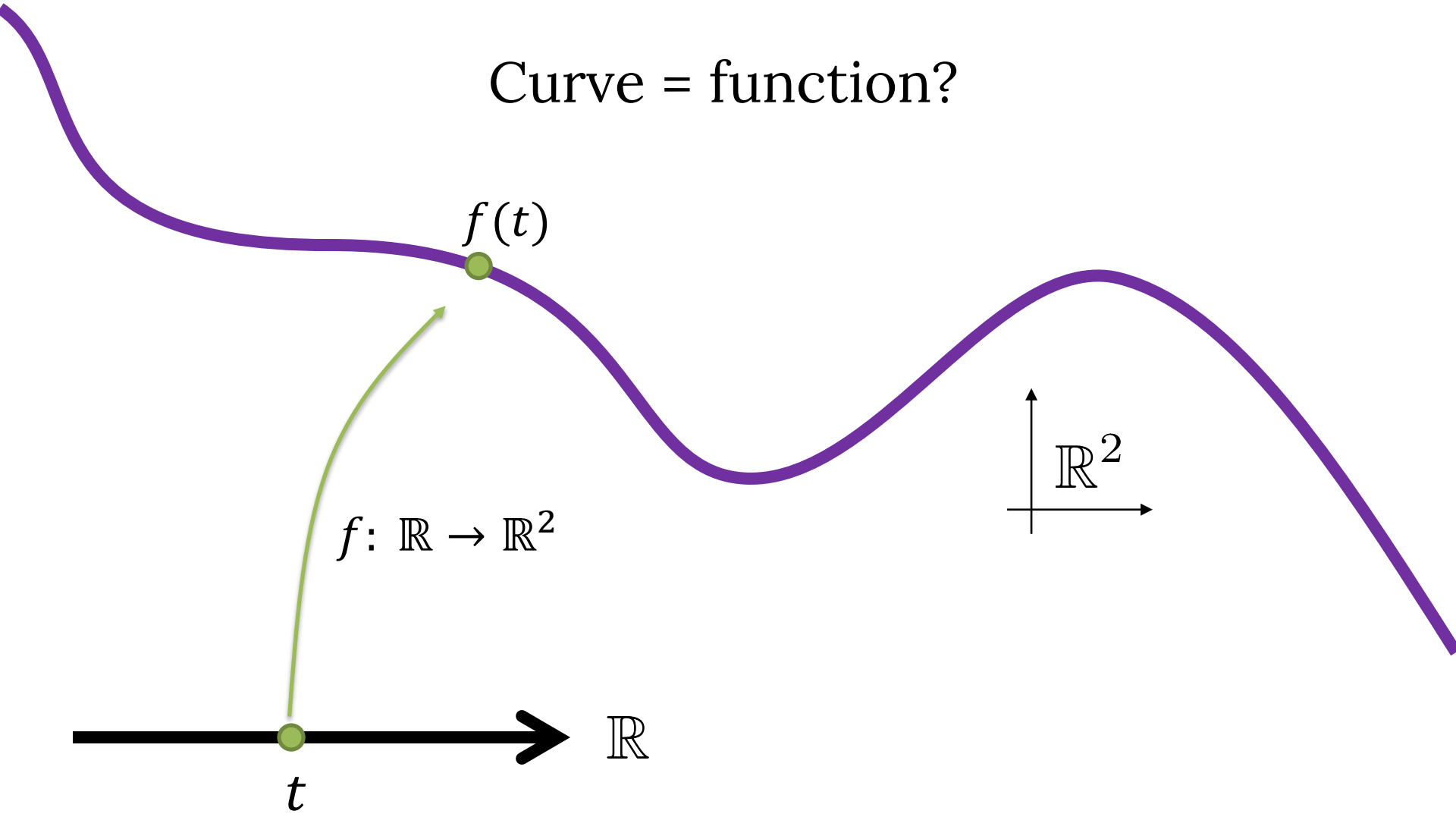
IFT 6113
CURVES

Mikhail Bessmeltsev

http://tiny.cc/ift6113

DEFINING "CURVE"

Curve = function?

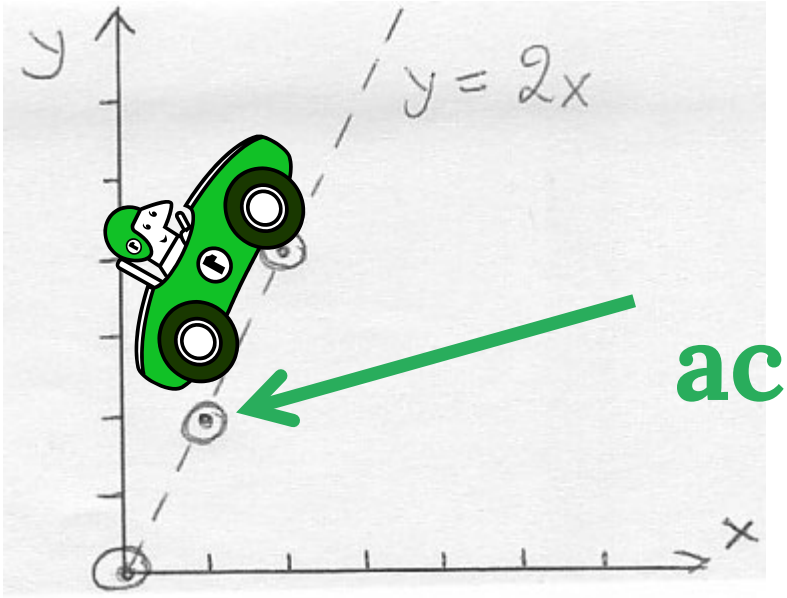


SUBTLETY

$$\gamma(t) = (0,0)$$

Not all functions are curves!

DIFFERENT FROM CALCULUS



Sudden acceleration

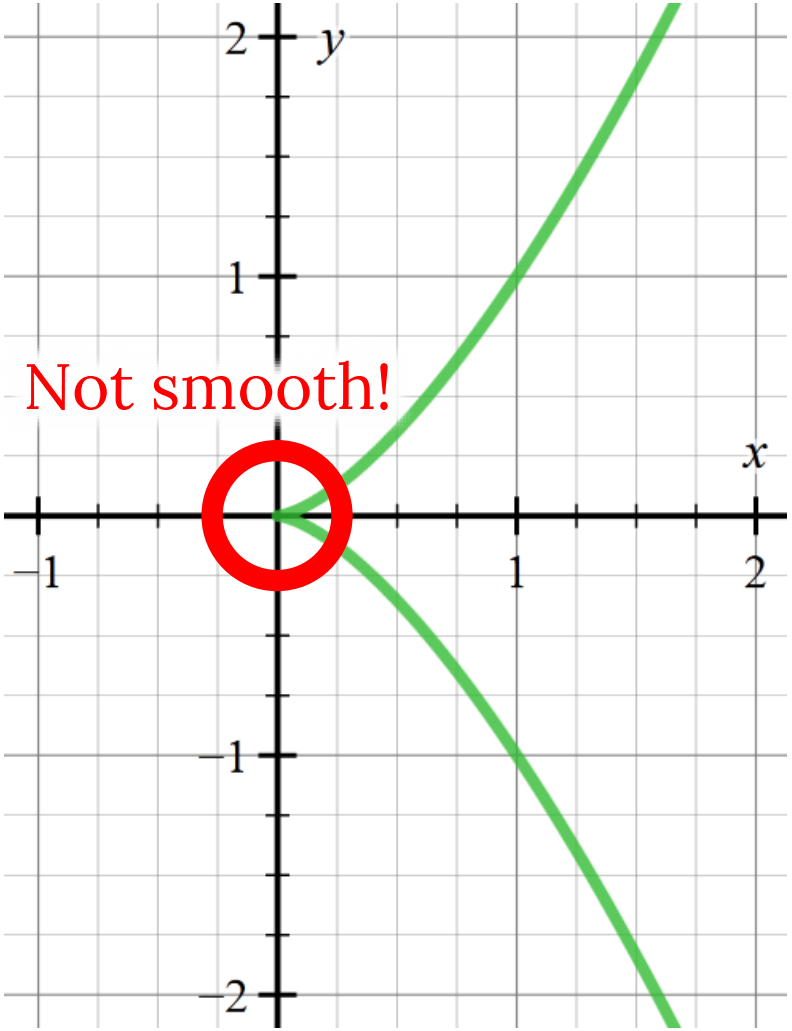
Same curves?

$$f_1(t) = (t, 2t)$$

$$f_2(t) = \begin{cases} (t, 2t) & t \leq 1 \\ (2(t - \frac{1}{2}), 4(t - \frac{1}{2}) & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

http://sd271.k12.id.us/lchs/faculty/sjacobson/ibphysics/compendium/12_files/image003

GRAPHS OF SMOOTH FUNCTIONS



$$f(t) = (t^2, t^3)$$

Smooth functions

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singular_point_of_a_curve

GEOMETRY OF A CURVE

A curve is a

set of points

with certain properties.

It is not a function.

GEOMETRIC DEFINITION

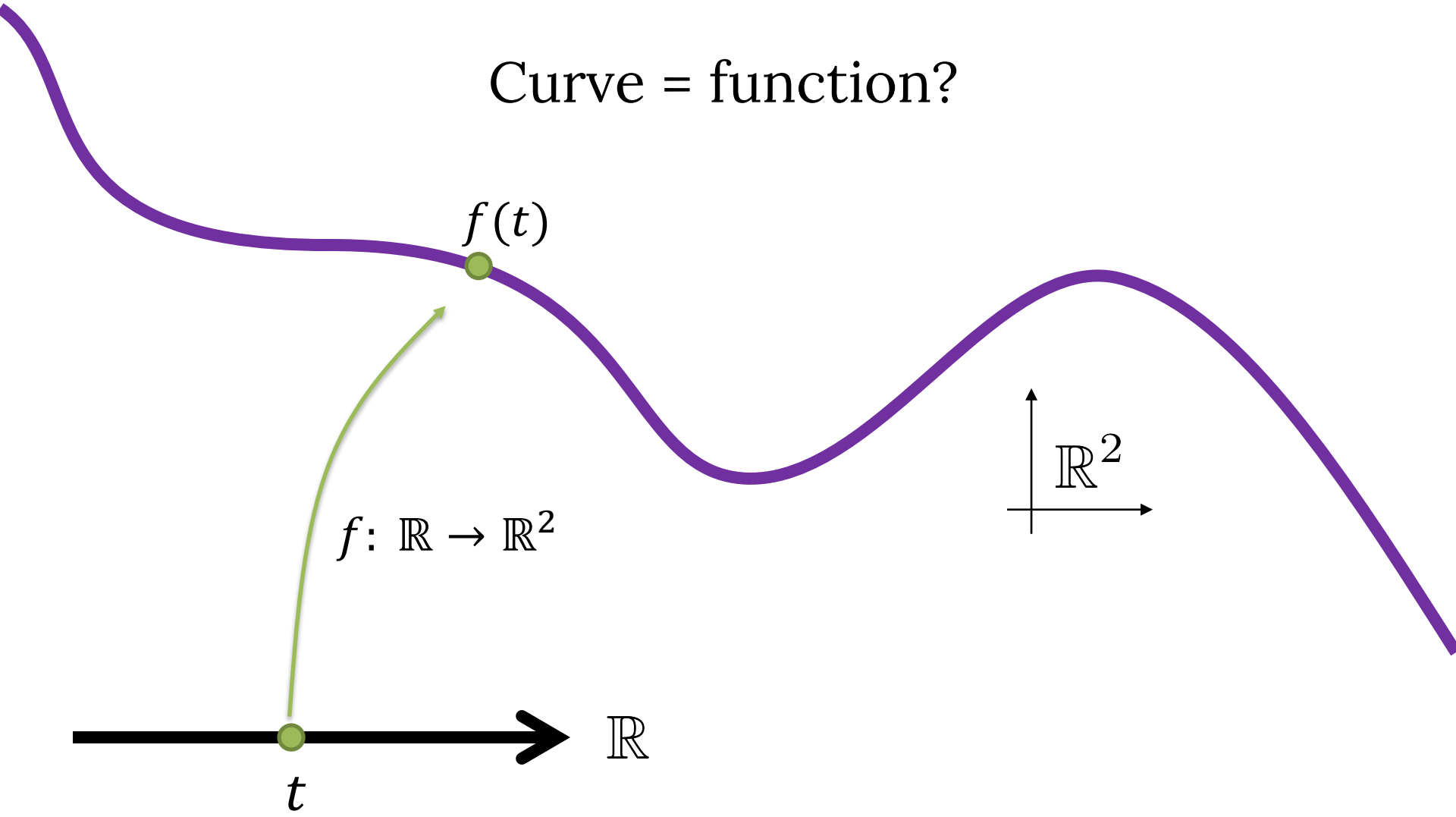
Set of points that locally looks like a line.

GEOMETRIC DEFINITION

Too restrictive?

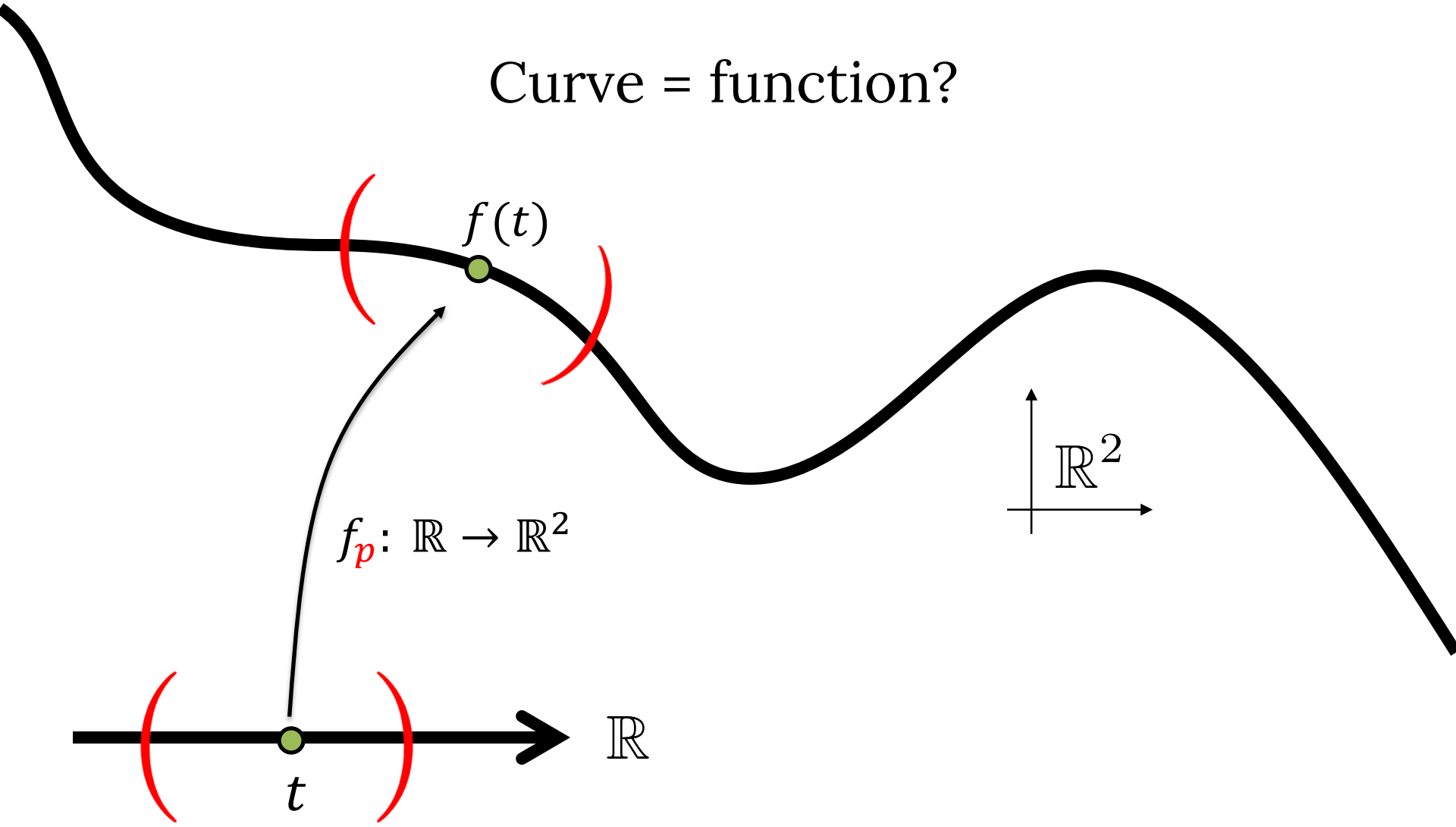
DEFINING "CURVE"

Curve = function?

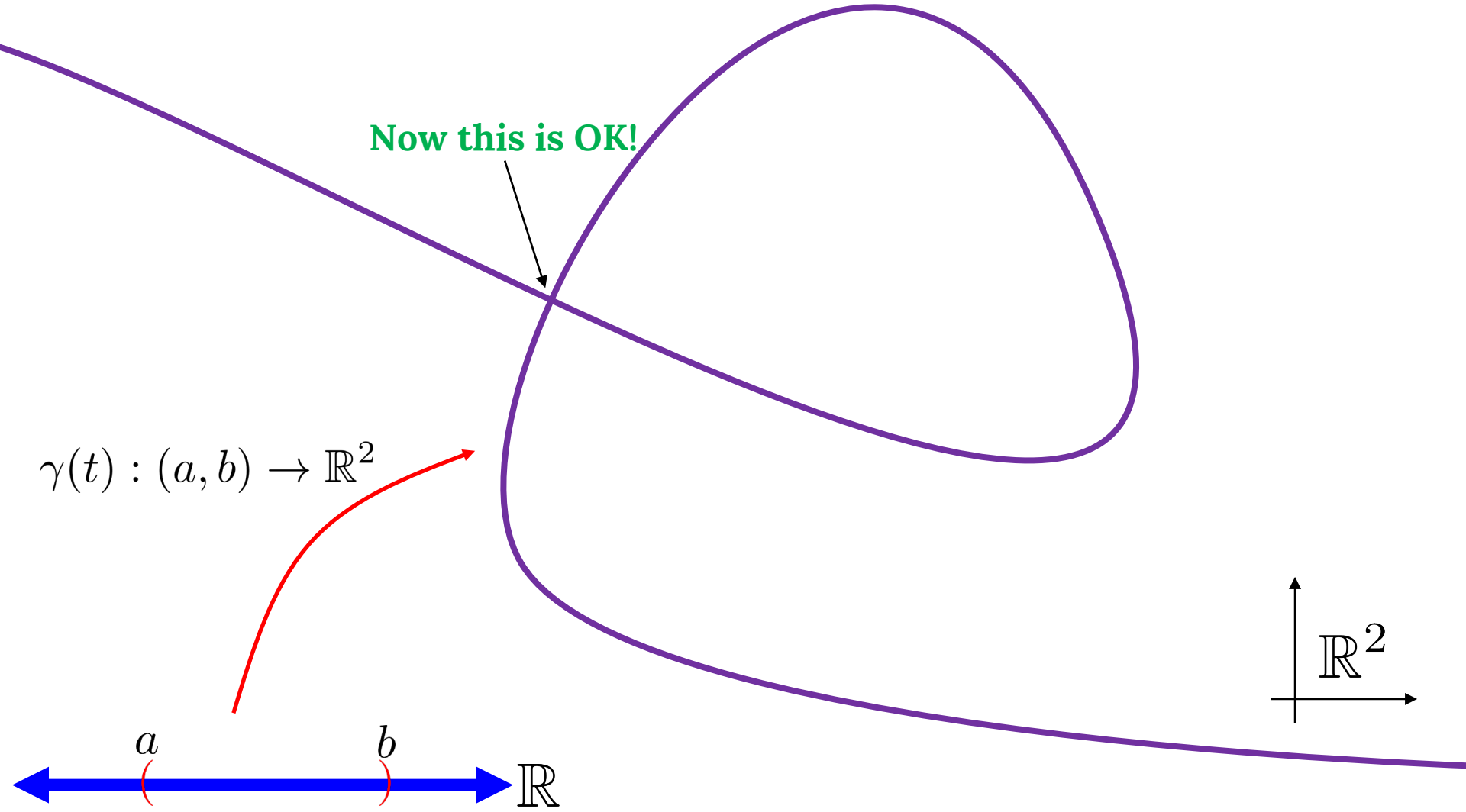


DEFINING "CURVE"

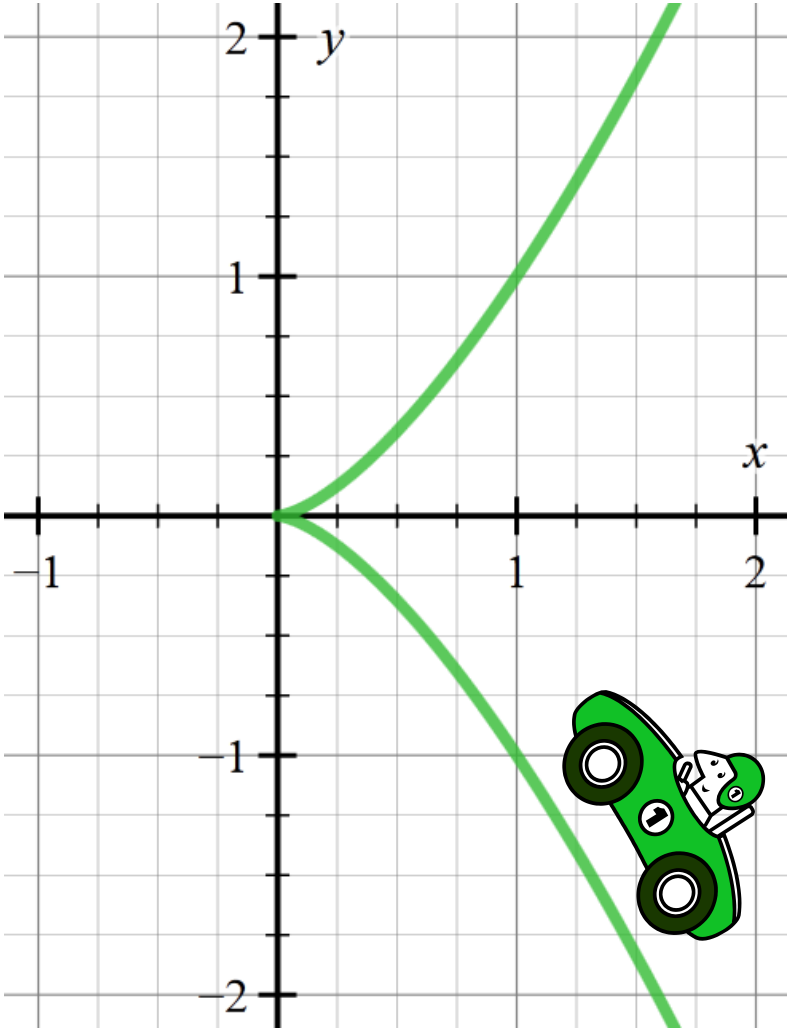
Curve = function?



PARAMETERIZED CURVE



WHAT WAS THE PROBLEM HERE?

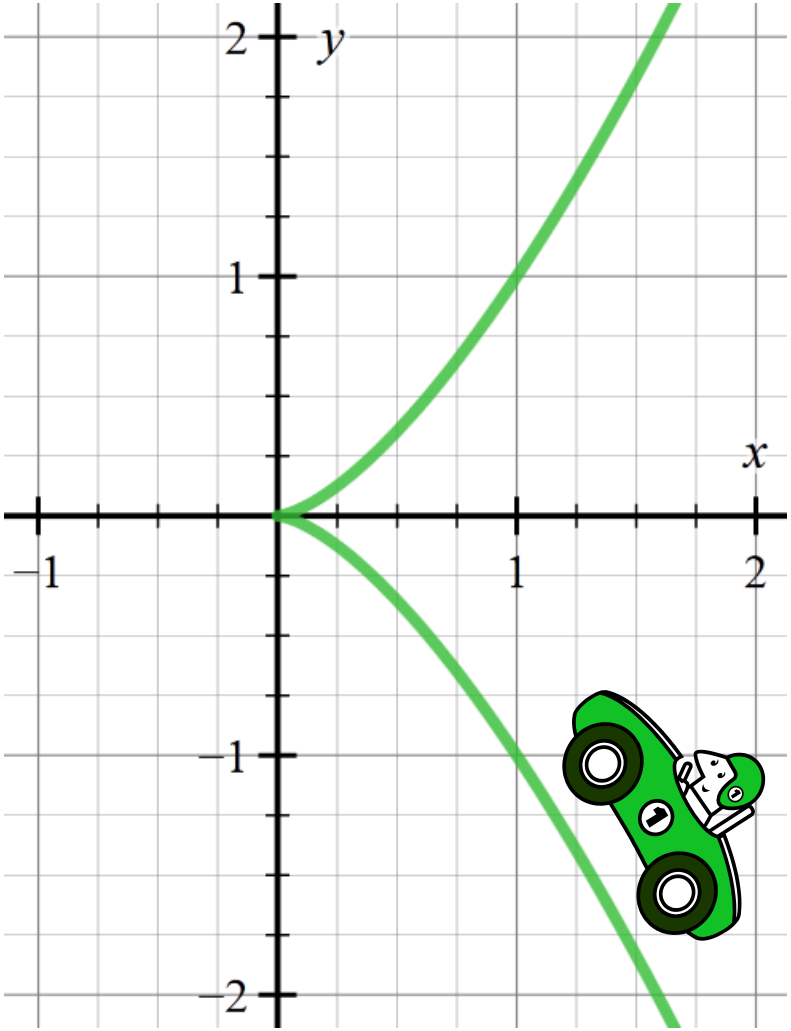


$$f(t) = (t^2, t^3)$$

Smooth functions

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singular_point_of_a_curve

FIXING



$$f'(t) \neq 0$$

Non-zero velocity!

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singular_point_of_a_curve

DEPENDENCE OF VELOCITY

$$\tilde{\gamma}(s) := \gamma(\phi(s))$$

On the board:
Effect on velocity and acceleration.

CHANGE OF PARAMETER

Geometric measurements should be

invariant

to changes of parameter.

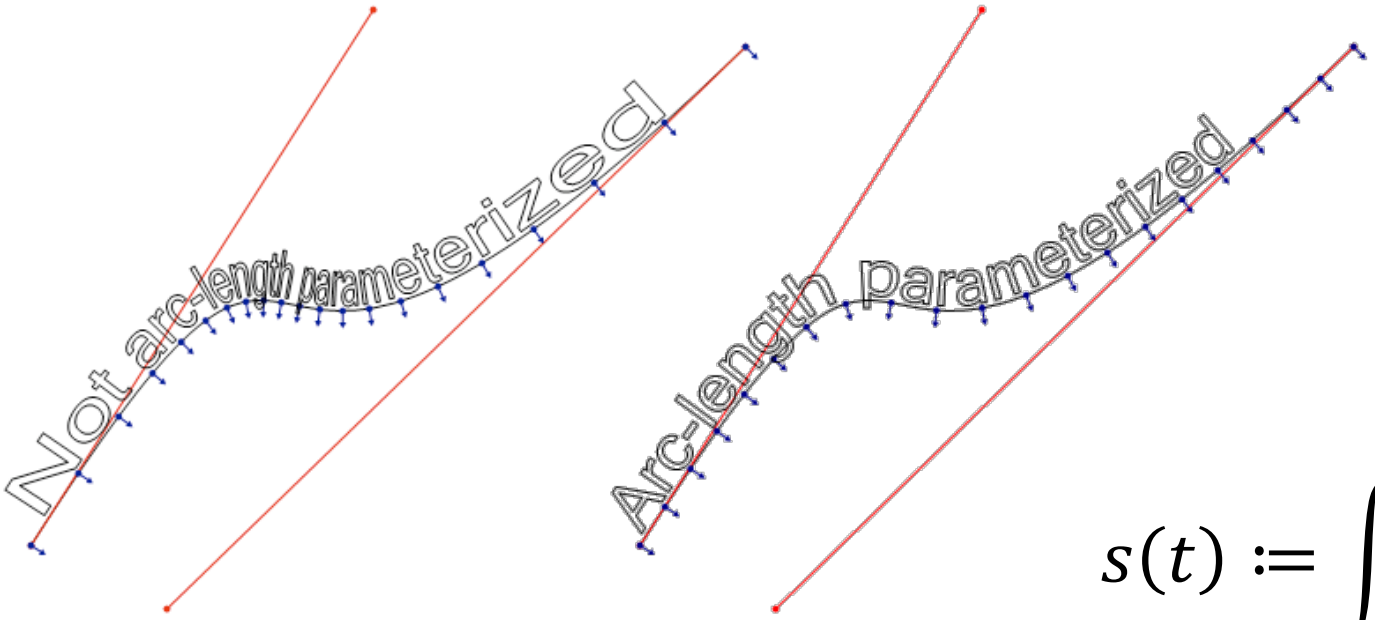
ARC LENGTH

$$\int_a^b \|\gamma'(t)\|\, dt$$

On the board:
Independence of parameter

PARAMETERIZATION BY ARC LENGTH

http://www.planetclegg.com/projects/WarpingTextToSplines.html



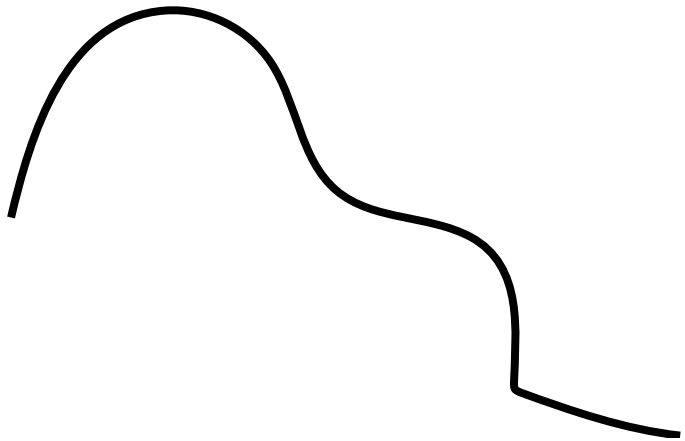
$$s(t) := \int_{t_0}^{t} \|\gamma'(t)\| dt$$

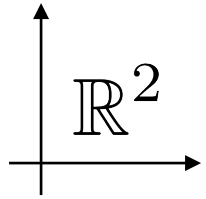
$$t(s) := \text{inverse of } s(t)$$

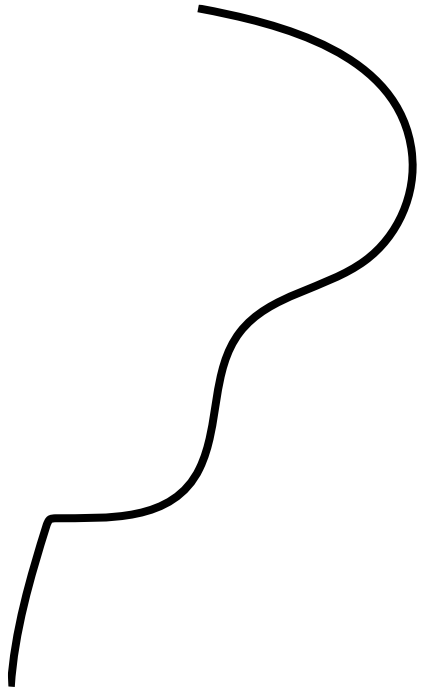
$$\gamma(s) := \gamma(t(s))$$

Constant-speed parameterization

SAME CURVE?







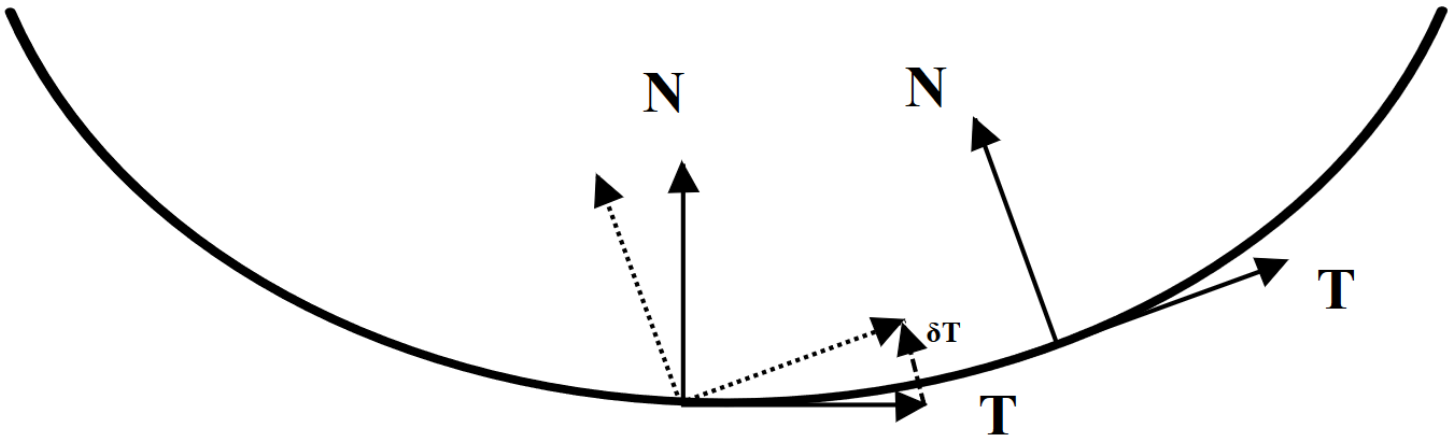
MOVING FRAME IN 2D

Tangent $\tau(s) := \gamma'(s)$

$$||\gamma'(s)||=1$$

Normal

$$n(s) := Rot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tau(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\tau(s)$$



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frenet%E2%80%93Serret_formulas

PHILOSOPHICAL POINT

Differential geometry "should" be

coordinate-invariant.

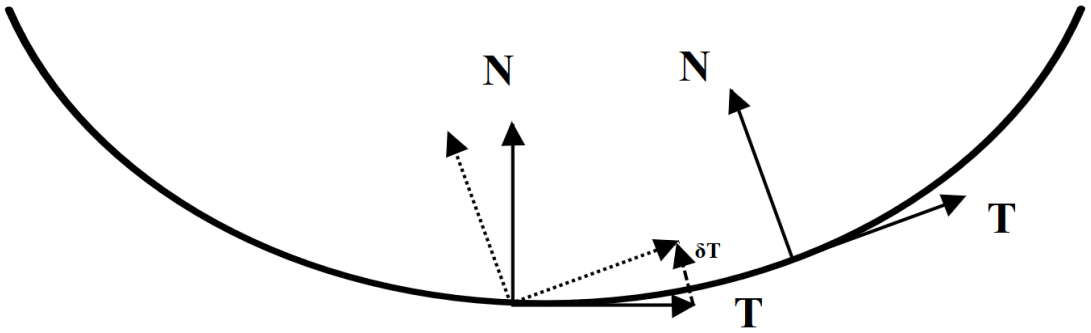
Referring to x and y is a hack!

(but sometimes convenient…)

FRENET-SERRET FORMULAS

On the board:

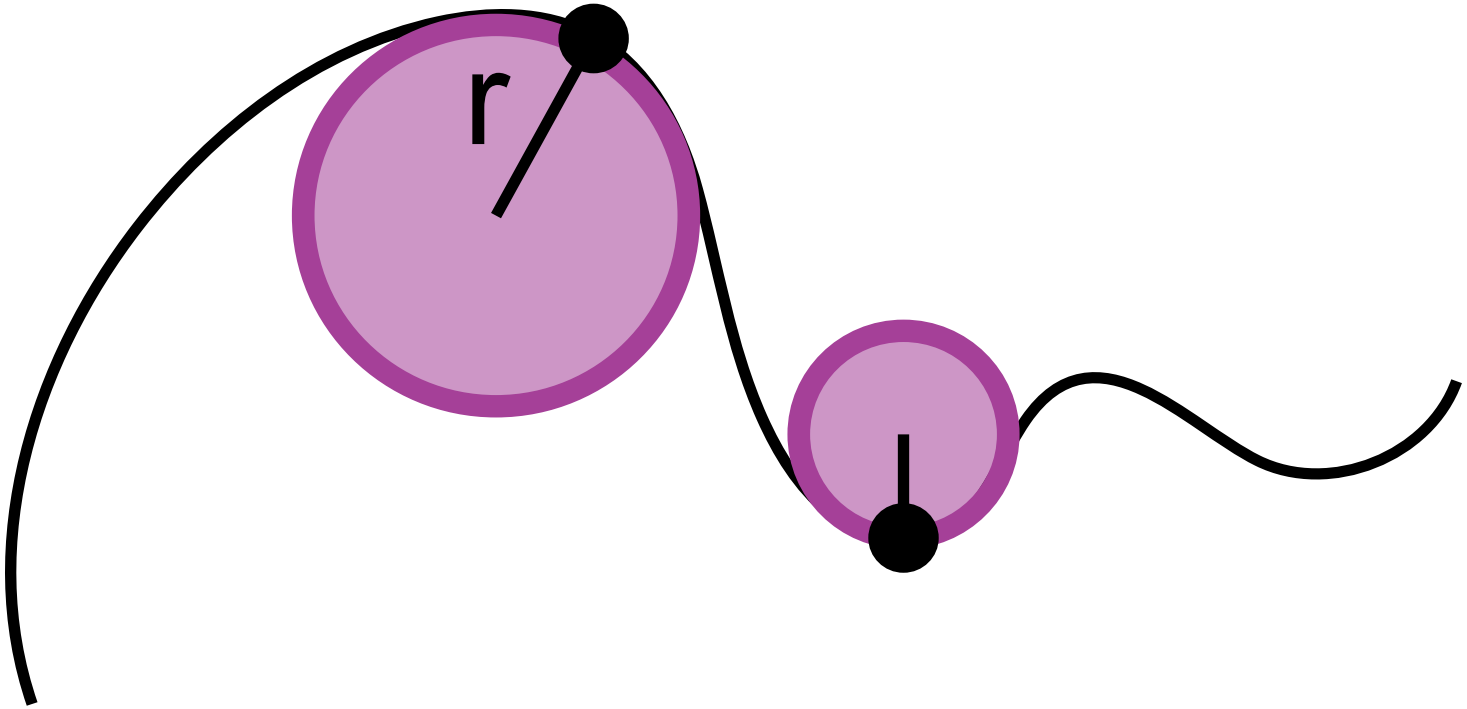
$$\frac{d}{ds}\begin{pmatrix} T(s) \\ N(s) \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k(s) \\ -k(s) & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} T(s) \\ N(s) \end{pmatrix}$$



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frenet%E2%80%93Serret_formulas

Use coordinates *from* the curve to express its shape!

RADIUS OF CURVATURE

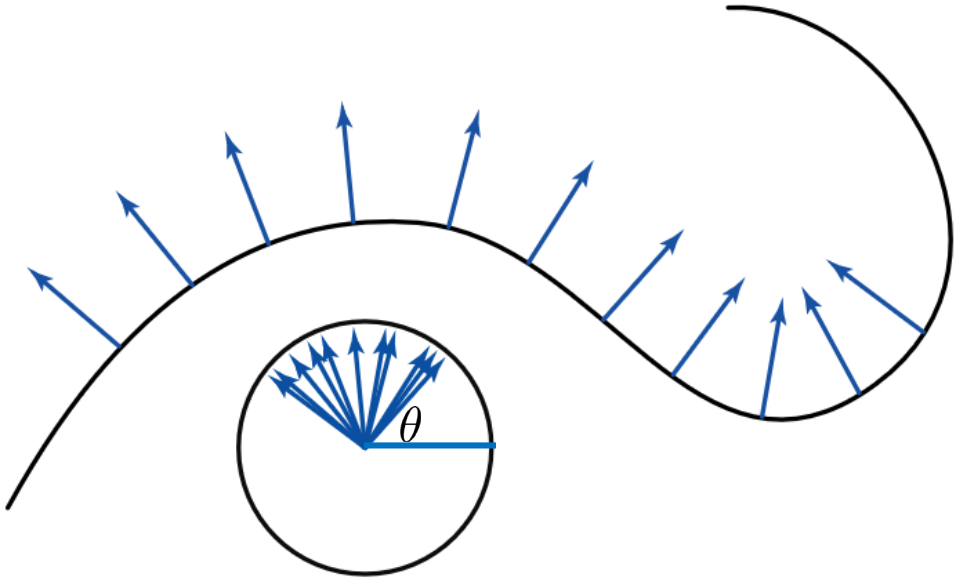


$$r(s) = \frac{1}{k(s)}$$

Fundamental theorem of the local theory of plane curves:

$k(s)$ characterizes a planar curve up to rigid motion.

IDEA OF PROOF



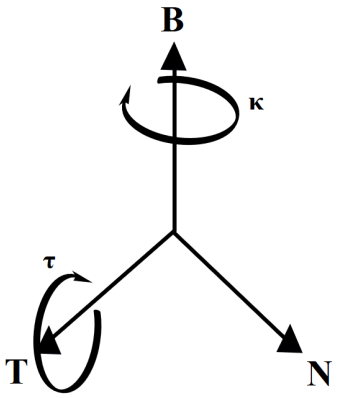
$$T(s) := (\cos\theta(s), \sin\theta(s))$$
$$\implies k(s) := \theta'(s)$$

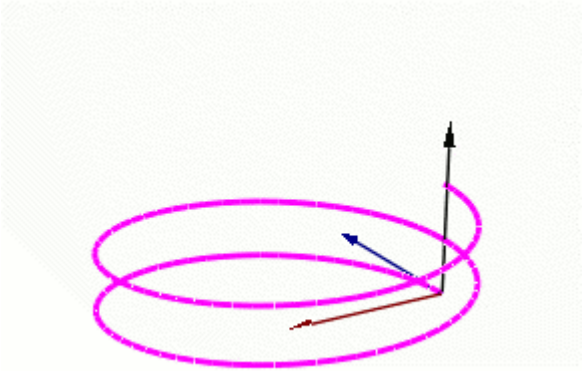
Image from DDG course notes by E. Grinspun

Provides intuition for curvature

FRENET FRAME: CURVES IN $\mathbb{R}^3$

- **Binormal:** $\boldsymbol{T} \times \boldsymbol{N}$
- **Curvature:** In-plane motion
- **Torsion:** Out-of-plane motion



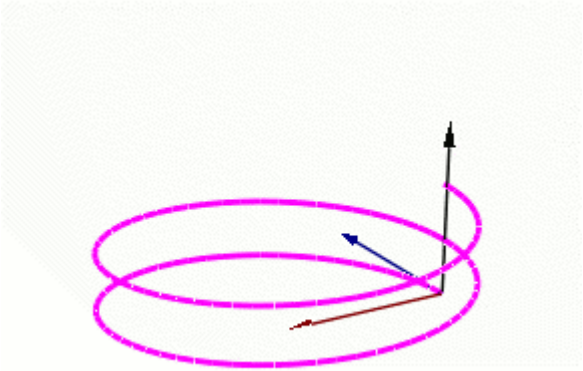


FRENET FRAME: CURVES IN $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\frac{d}{ds}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Binormal:** $\boldsymbol{T \times N}$
- **Curvature:** In-plane motion
- **Torsion:** Out-of-plane motion

- Binormal: $T \times N$
- Curvature: In-plane motion
- Torsion: Out-of-plane motion

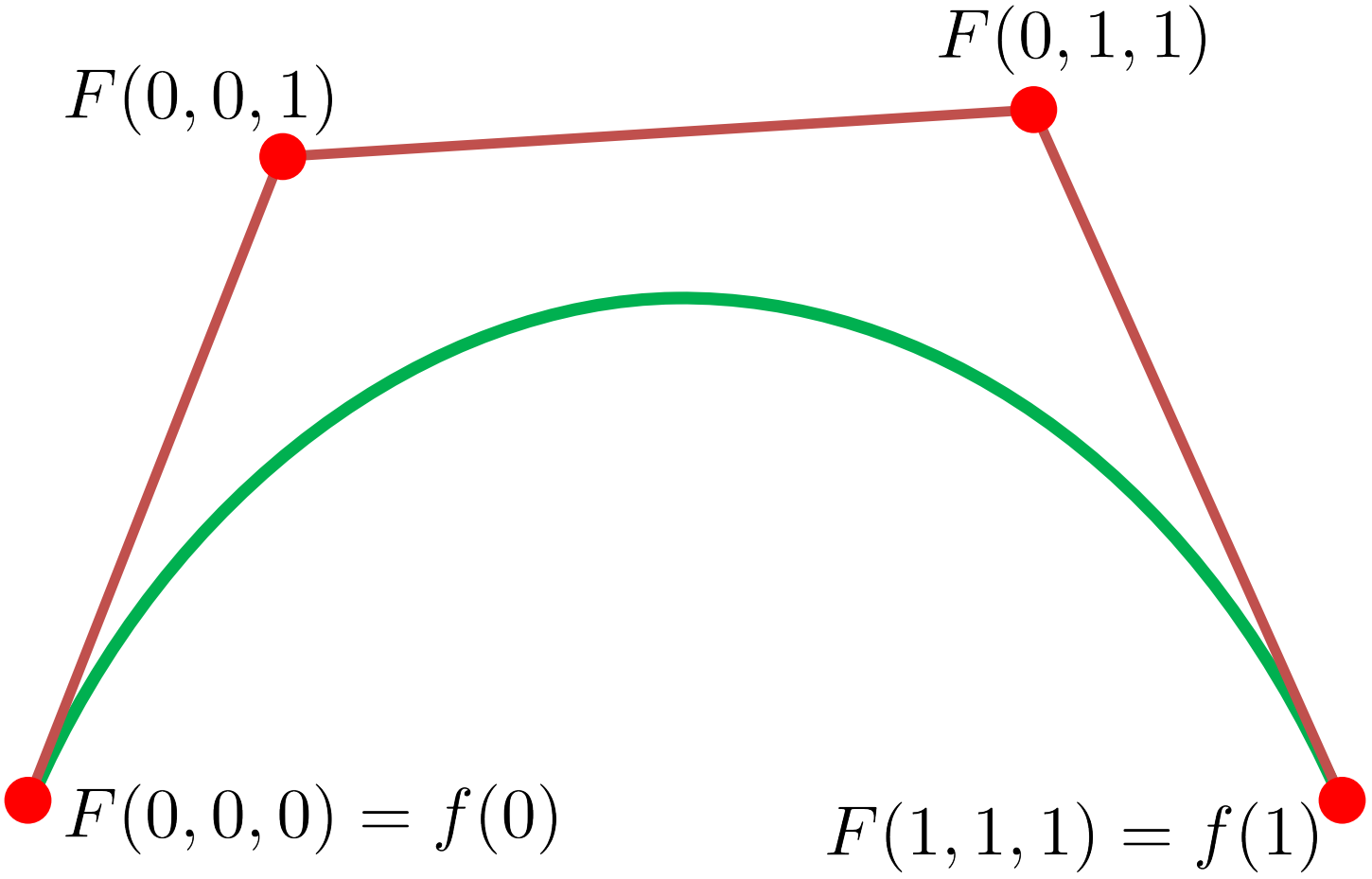


Fundamental theorem of the local theory of space curves:

Curvature and torsion characterize a 3D curve up to rigid motion.

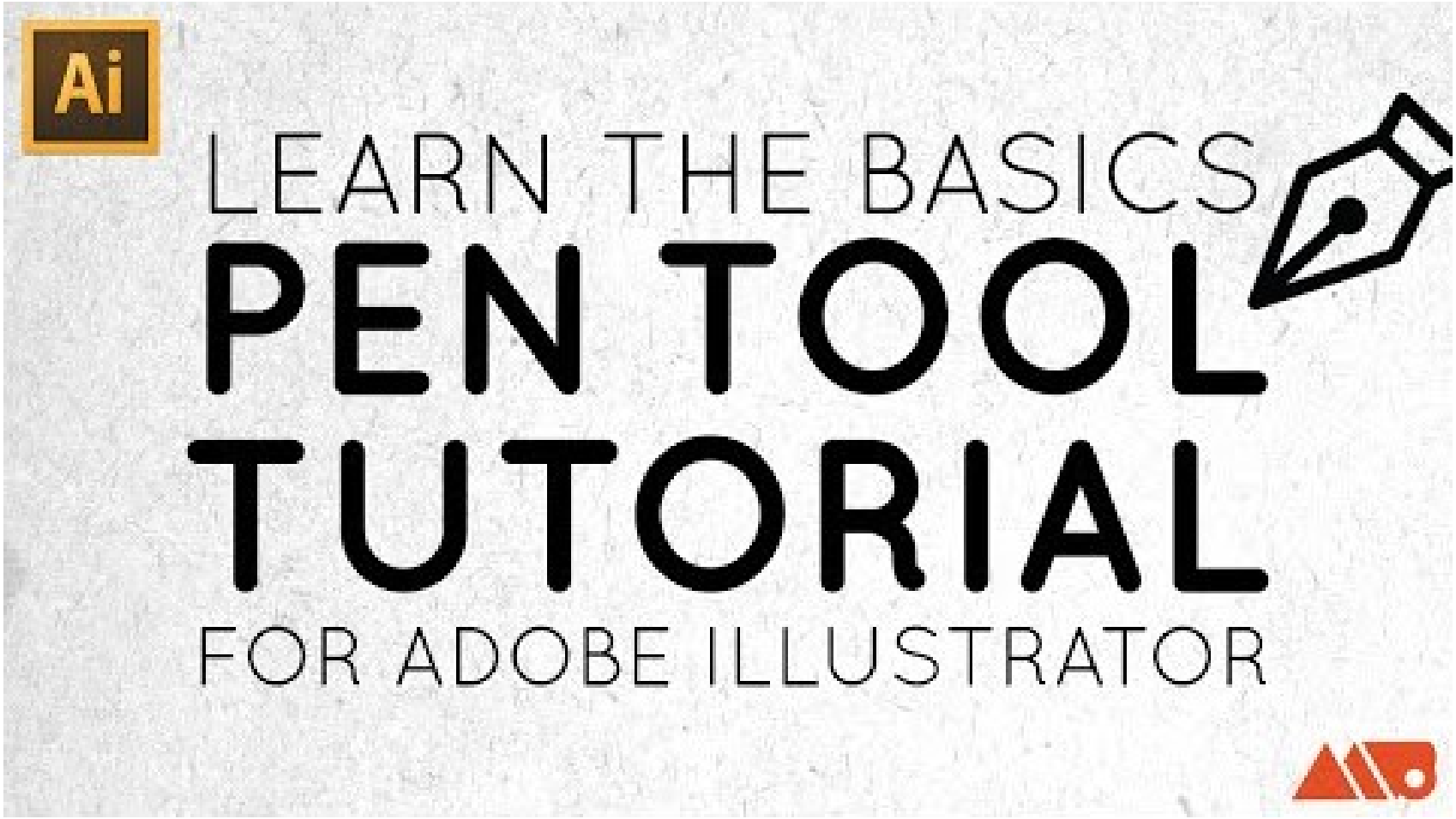
Representing curves digitally

TRADITIONAL APPROACH



Piecewise smooth approximations

MODELING CURVES



NOT THE ONLY MODELING TOOL

κ-Curves: Interpolation at Local Maximum Curvature

ZHIPEI YAN, Texas A&M University
STEPHEN SCHILLER, Adobe Research
GREGG WILENSKY, Adobe
NATHAN CARR, Adobe Research
SCOTT SCHAEFER, Texas A&M University

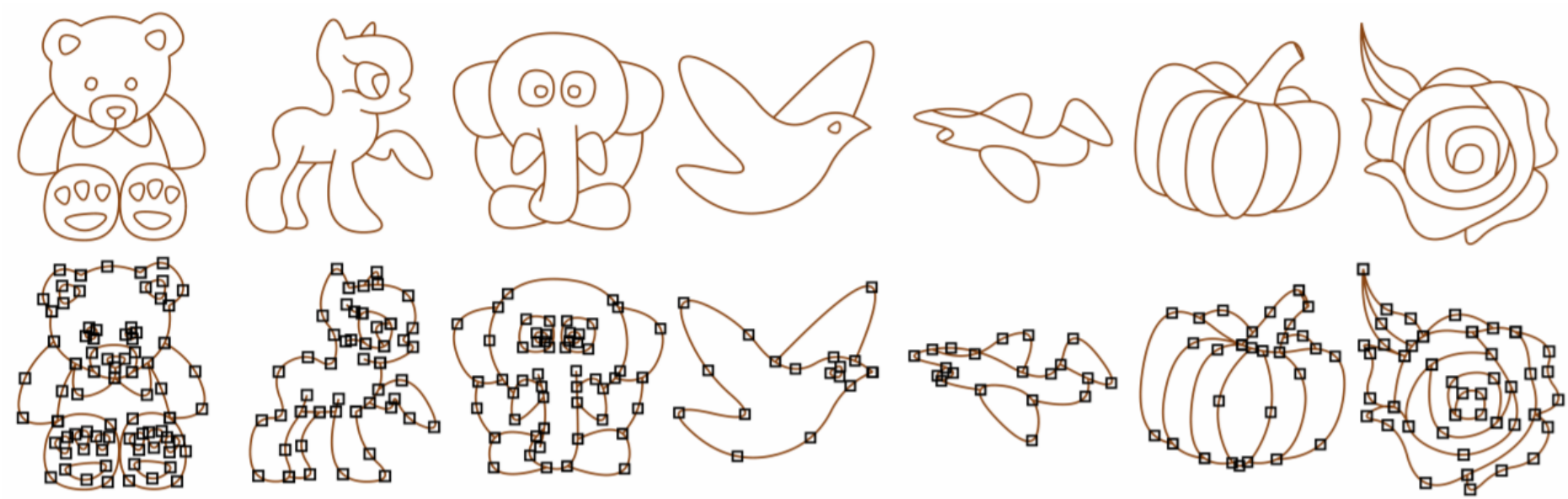


Fig. 1. Top row shows example shapes made from the control points below. In all cases, local maxima of curvature only appear at the control points, and the curves are G^2 almost everywhere.

QUESTION

What is the arc length of a cubic Bézier curve?

$$\int_a^b \|\gamma'(t)\|\, dt$$

QUESTION

What is the arc length of a cubic Bézier curve?

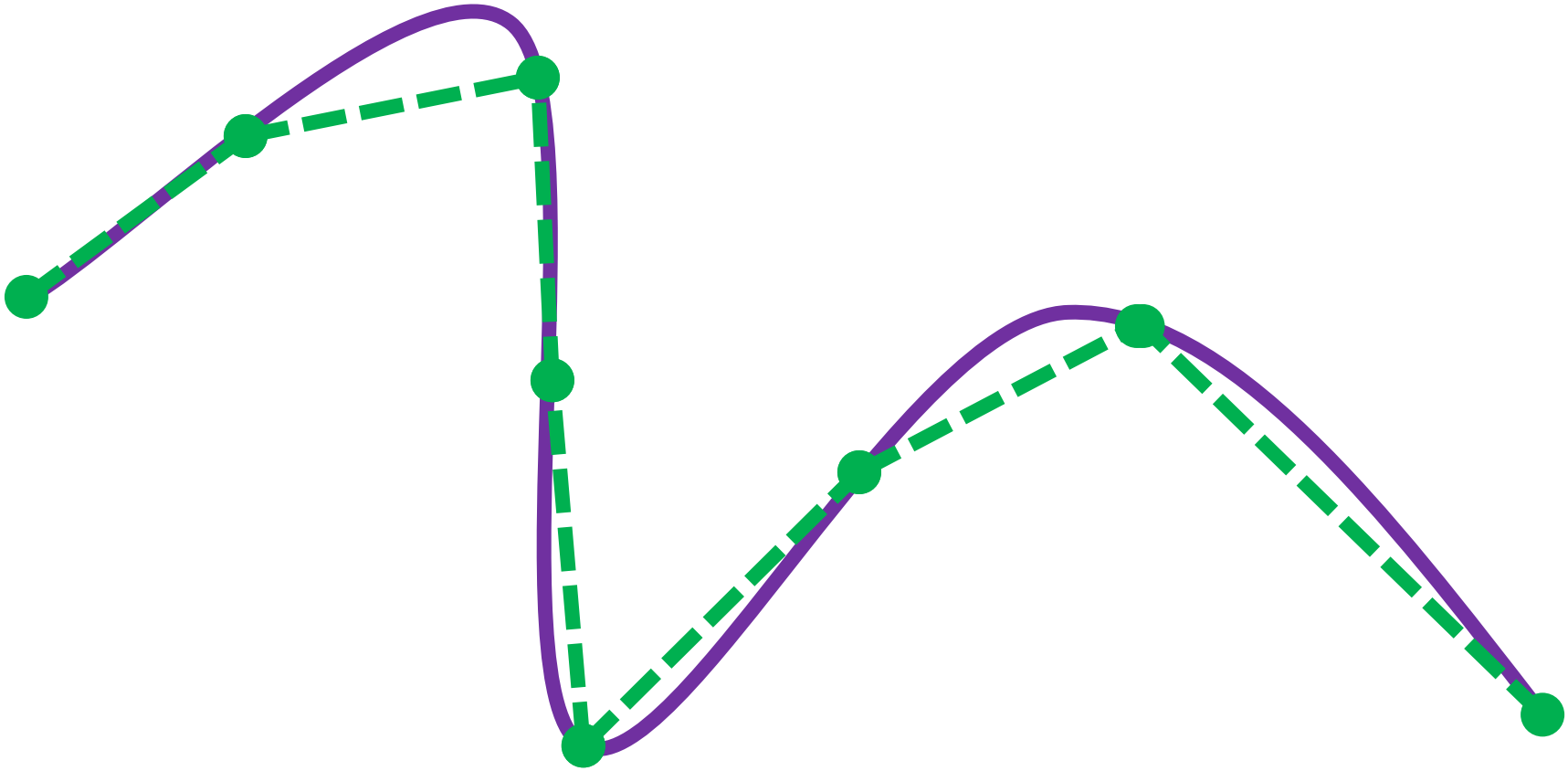
$$\int_a^b \|\gamma'(t)\|\, dt$$

Not known in closed form.

ONLY APPROXIMATIONS ANYWAY

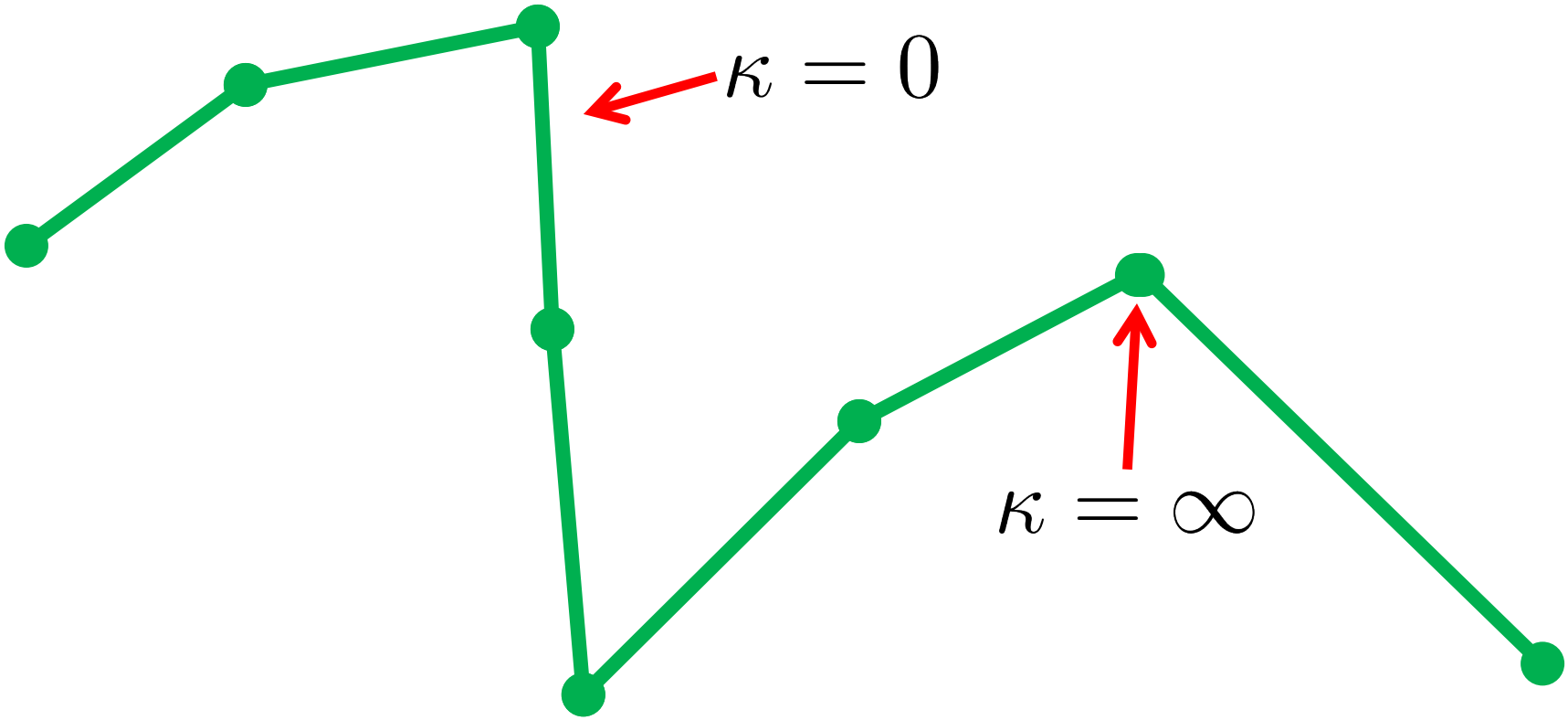
$$\{\text{Bézier curves}\} \subsetneq \{\gamma : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3\}$$

ANOTHER REASONABLE APPROXIMATION



Piecewise linear

BIG PROBLEM



Boring differential structure

FINITE DIFFERENCE APPROACH

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{1}{h}[f(x+h) - f(x)]$$

THEOREM: As $\Delta h \to 0$, [insert statement].

REALITY CHECK

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{1}{h}[f(x+h) - f(x)]$$

THEOREM [$h > 0$ tatement].

TWO KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Convergence to continuous theory
- Discrete behavior

GOAL

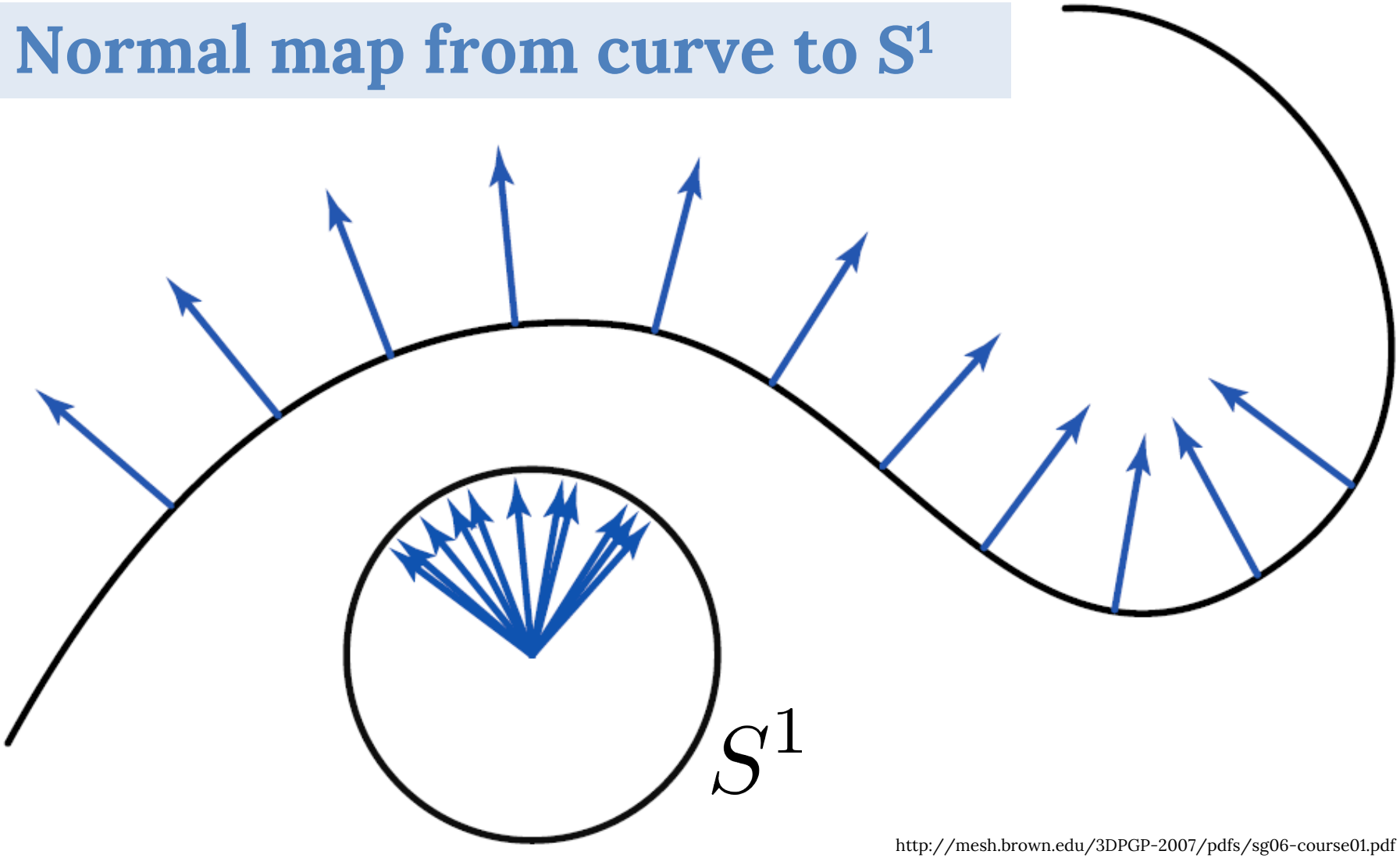
Examine discrete theories of differentiable curves.

GOAL

Examine discrete theories of differentiable curves.

GAUSS MAP

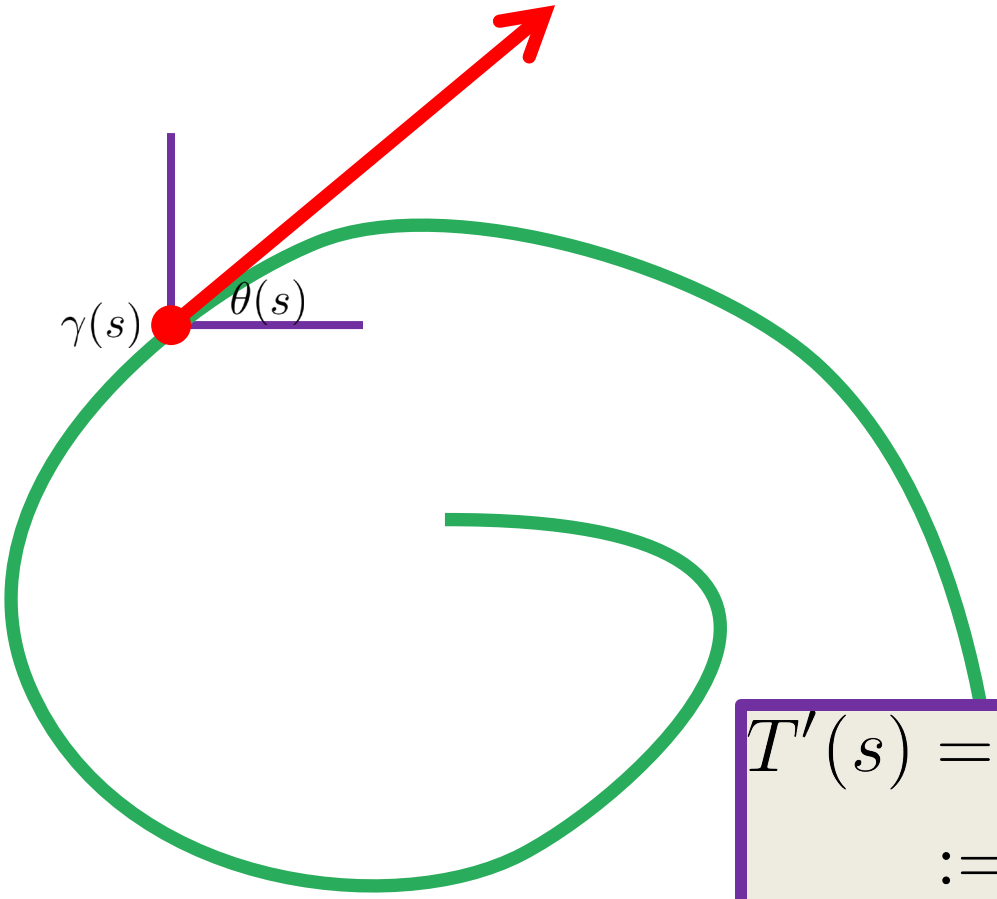
Normal map from curve to S^1



http://mesh.brown.edu/3DPGP-2007/pdfs/sg06-course01.pdf

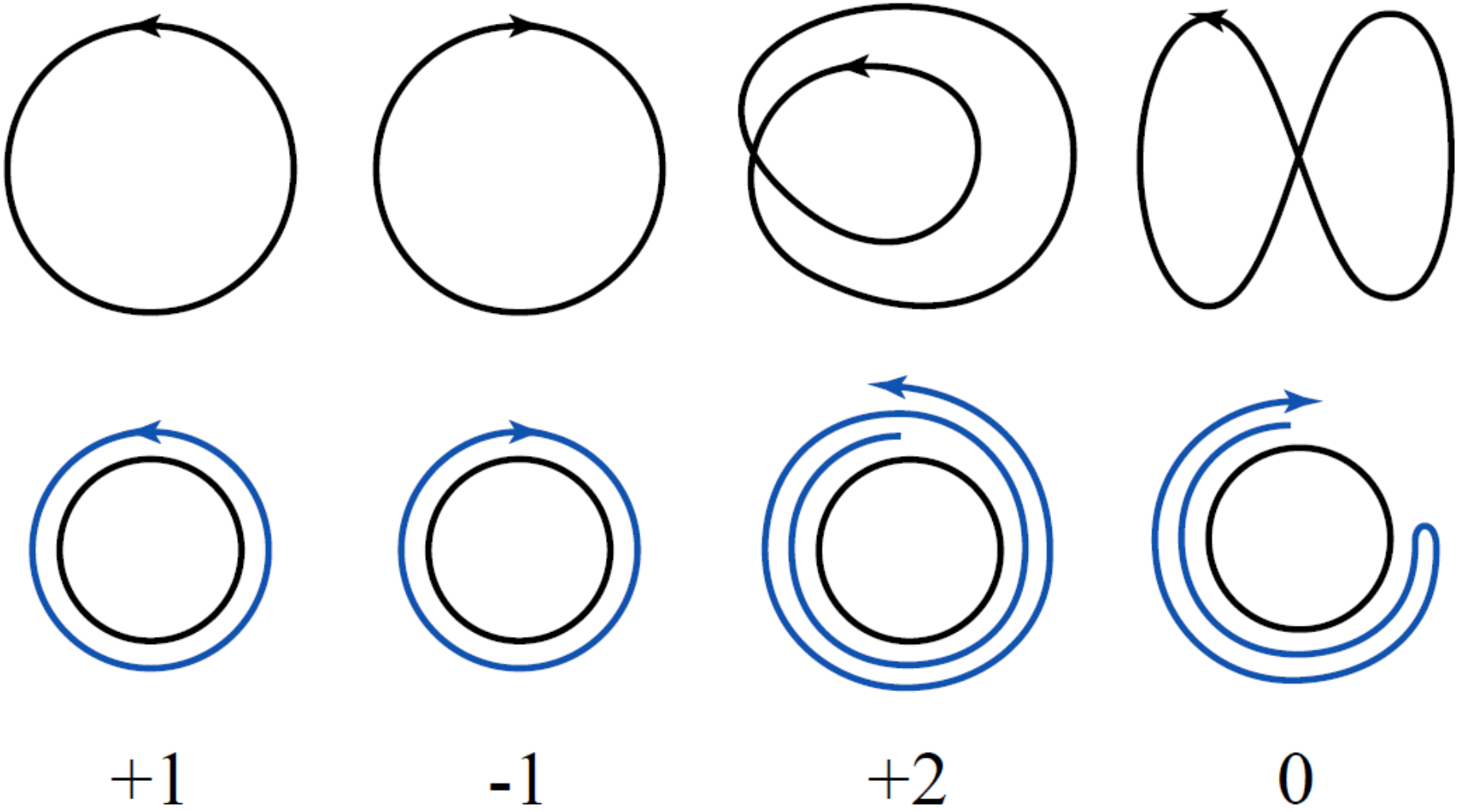
SIGNED CURVATURE ON PLANE CURVES

$$T(s) = (\cos\theta(s), \sin\theta(s))$$



$$T'(s) = \theta'(s)(-\sin\theta(s), \cos\theta(s))$$
$$:= \kappa(s)N(s)$$

TURNING NUMBERS



http://mesh.brown.edu/3DPGP-2007/pdfs/sg06-course01.pdf

RECOVERING THETA

$$\theta'(s) = \kappa(s)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

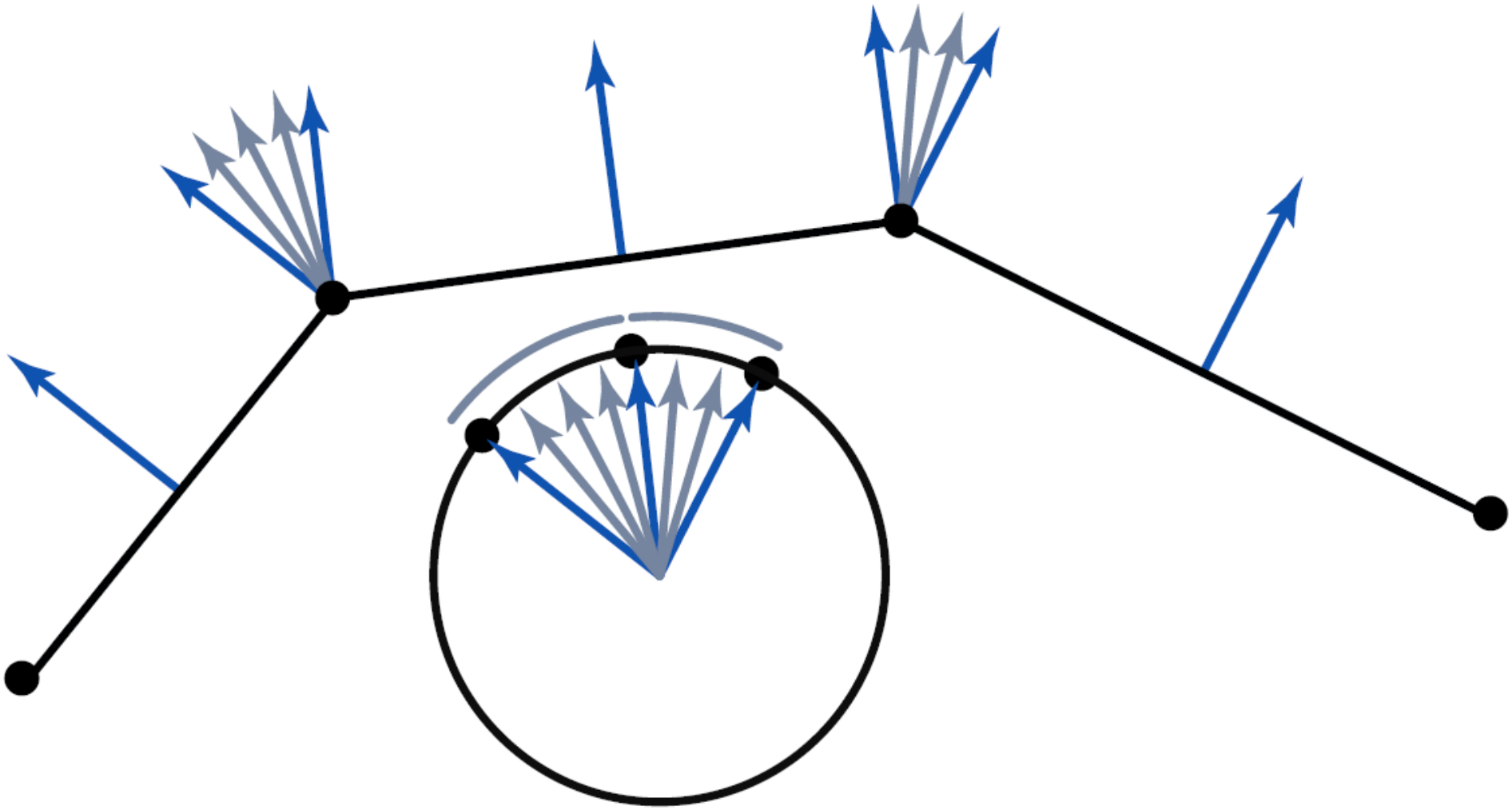
$$\Delta\theta = \int_{s_0}^{s_1} \kappa(s)\, ds$$

TURNING NUMBER THEOREM

$$\int_{\Omega} \kappa(s)\, ds = 2\pi k$$

A "global" theorem!

DISCRETE GAUSS MAP



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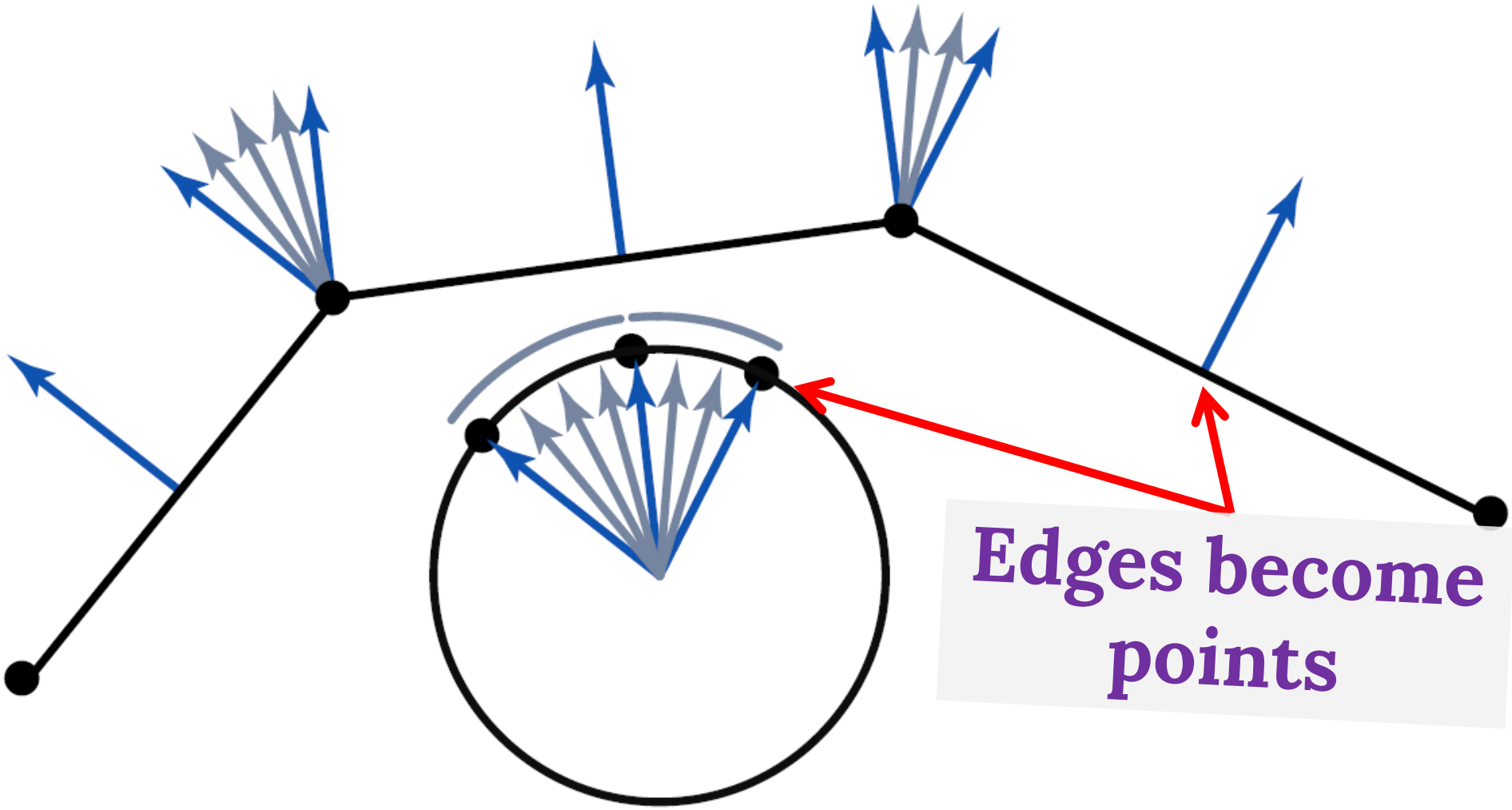
DISCRETE GAUSS MAP



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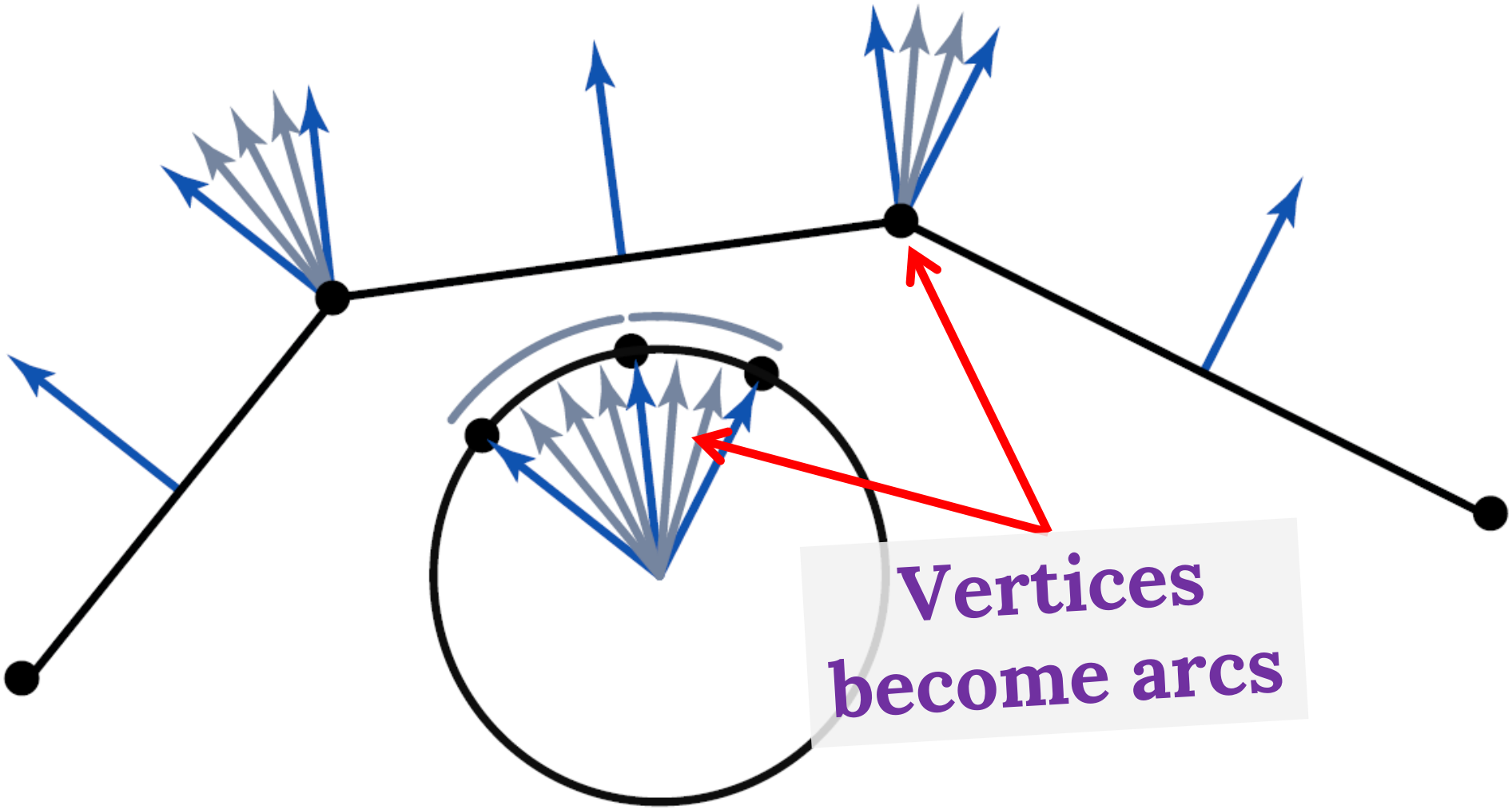
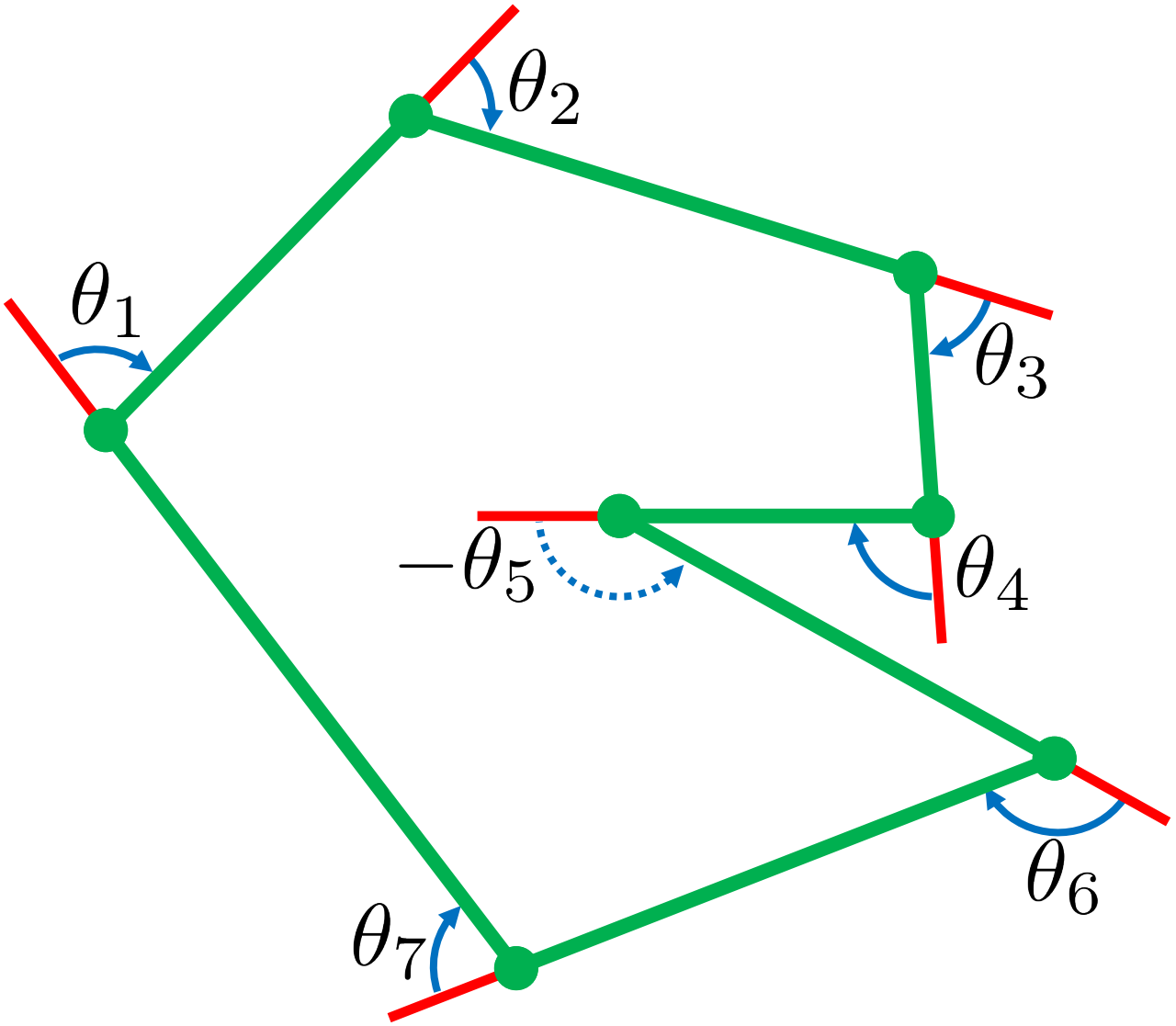
DISCRETE GAUSS MAP



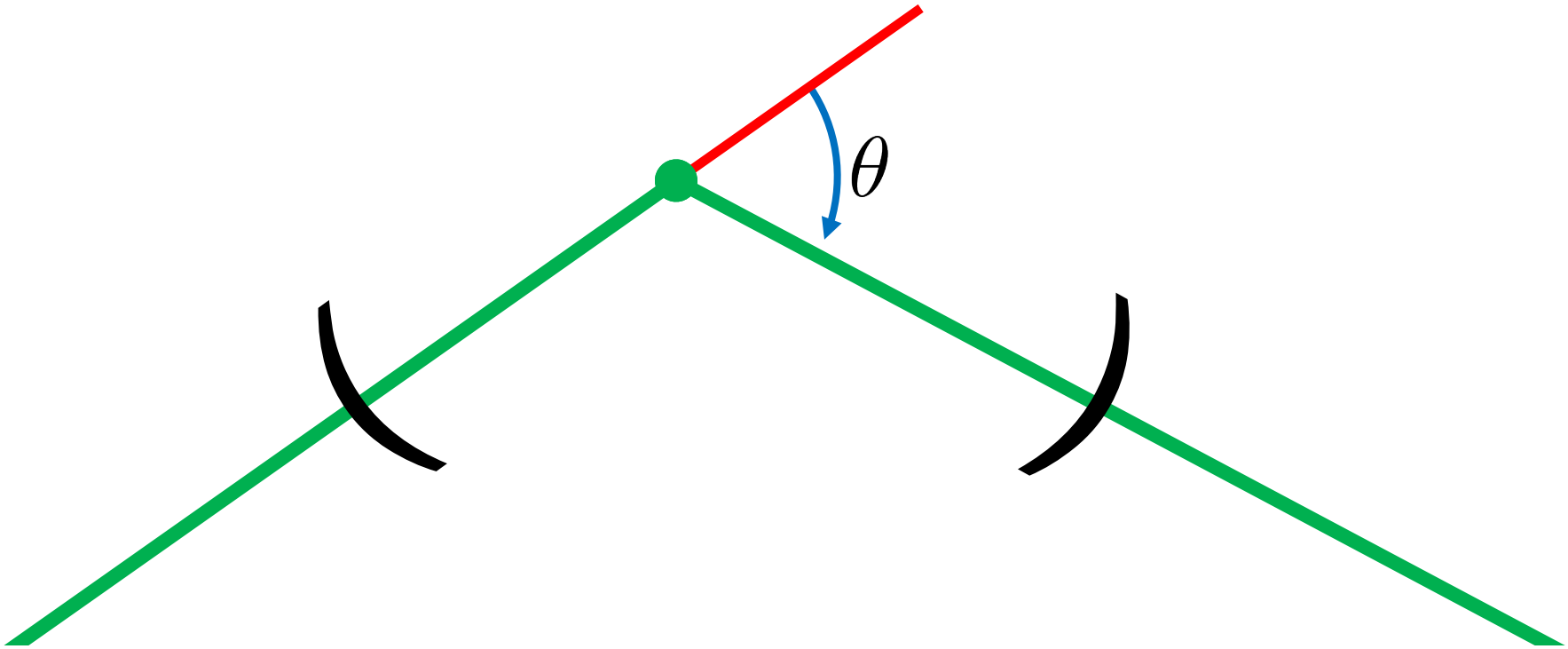
http://mesh.brown.edu/3DPGP-2007/pdfs/sg06-course01.pdf

KEY OBSERVATION



$$\sum_i \theta_i = 2\pi k$$

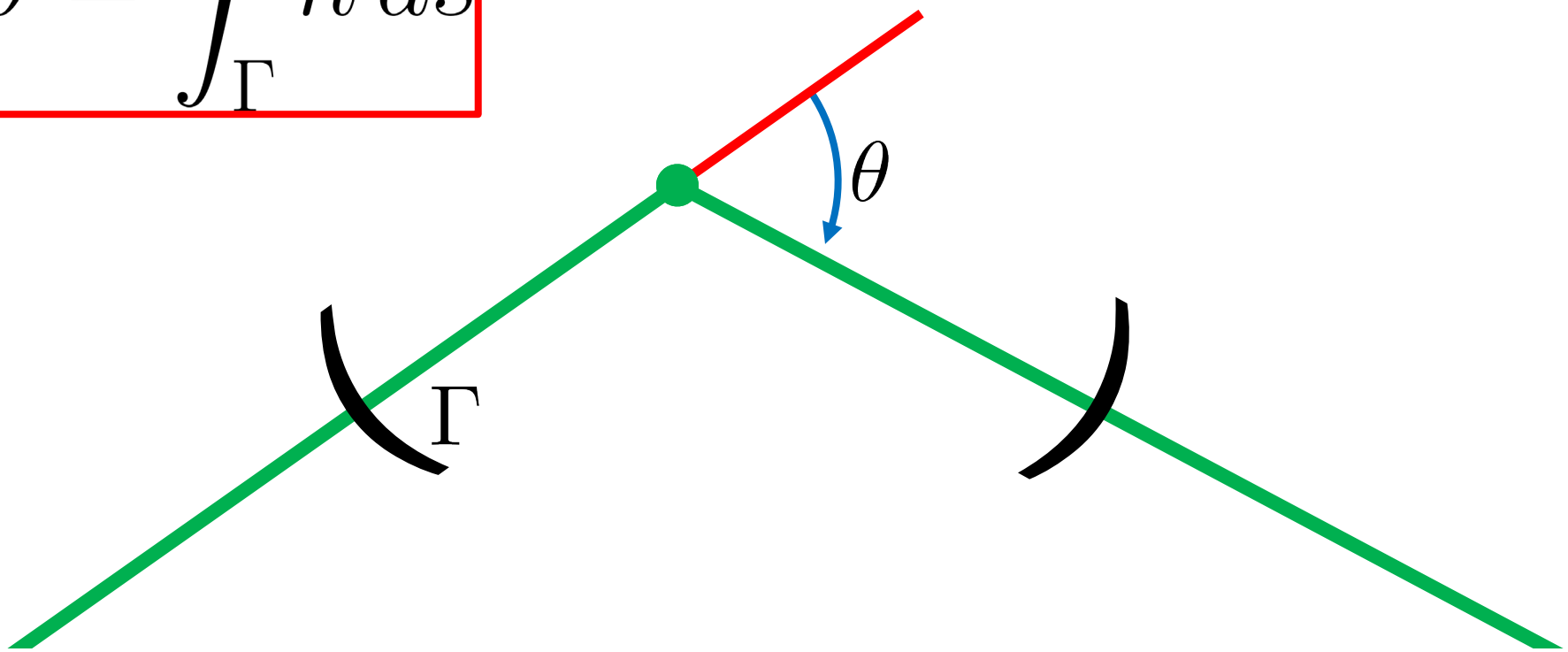
WHAT'S GOING ON?



Total change in curvature

WHAT'S GOING ON?

$$\theta = \int_{\Gamma} \kappa \, ds$$

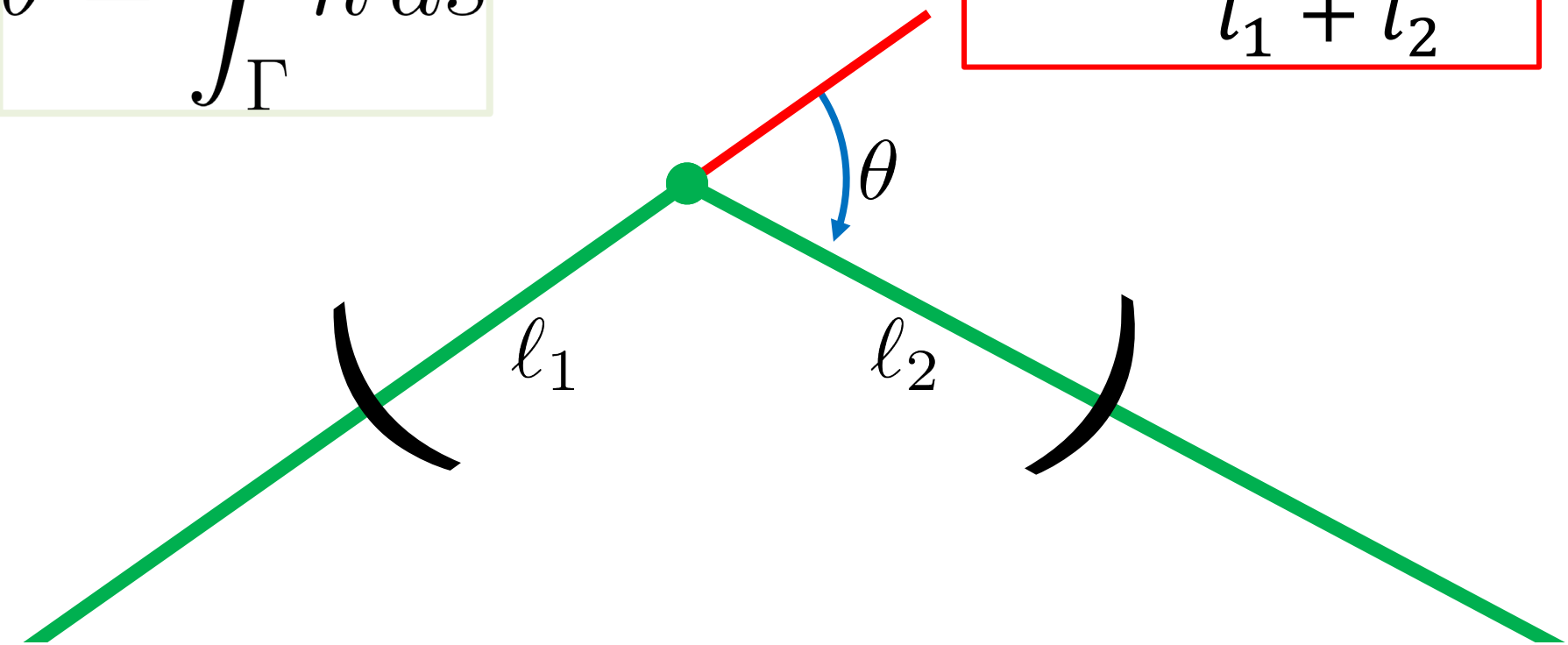


Total change in curvature

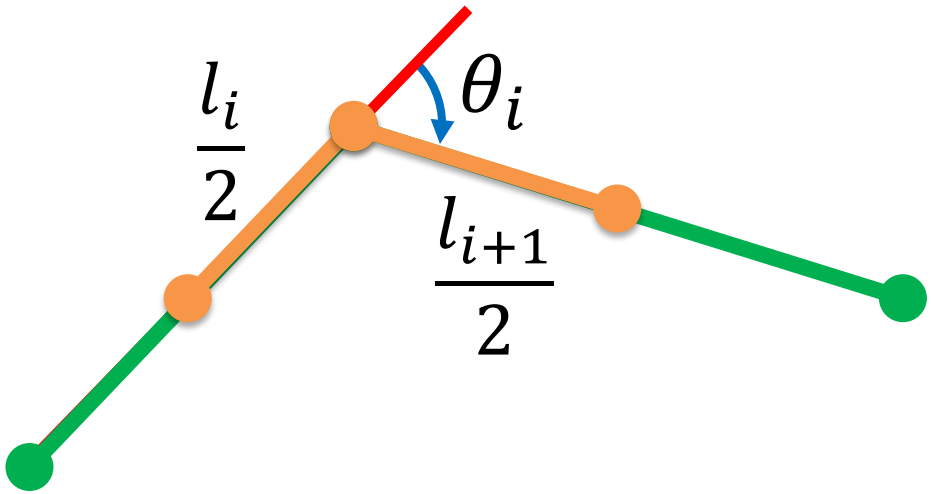
WHAT'S GOING ON?

$$\theta = \int_{\Gamma} \kappa \, ds$$

$$\kappa \approx \frac{2\theta}{l_1 + l_2}$$



Total change in curvature



Continuous:

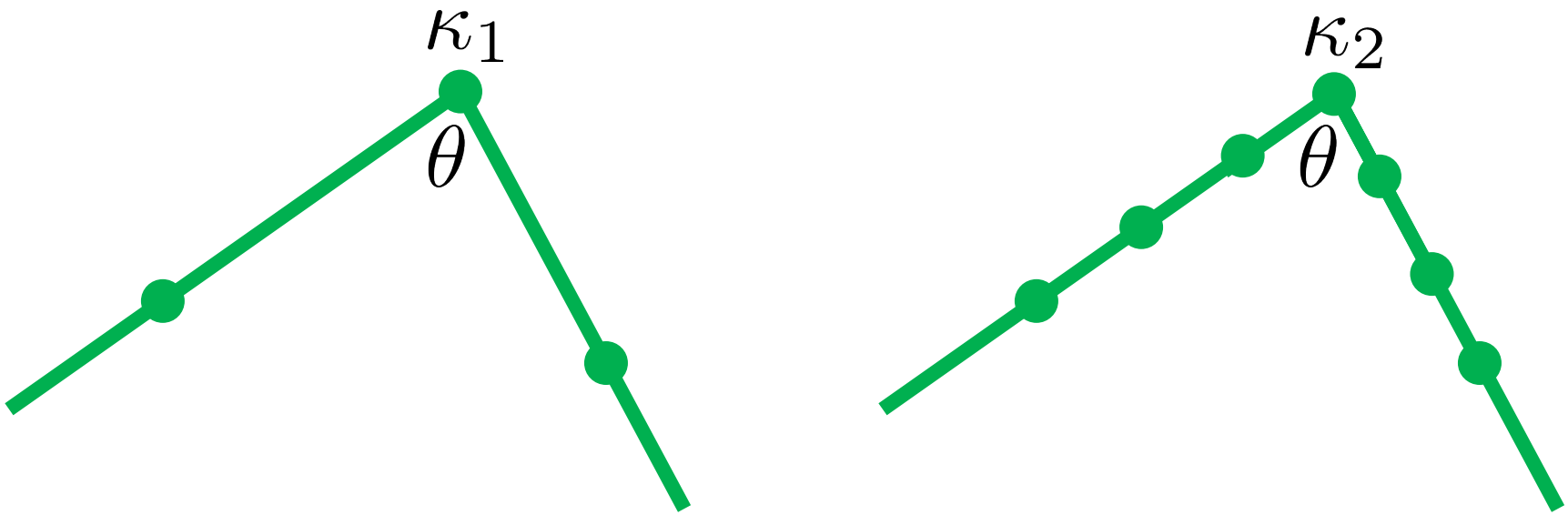
$$k(s) = \theta'(s)$$

Discrete (*finite difference*):

$$k_i = \frac{\theta_i}{(l_i + l_{i+1})/2}$$

INTERESTING DISTINCTION

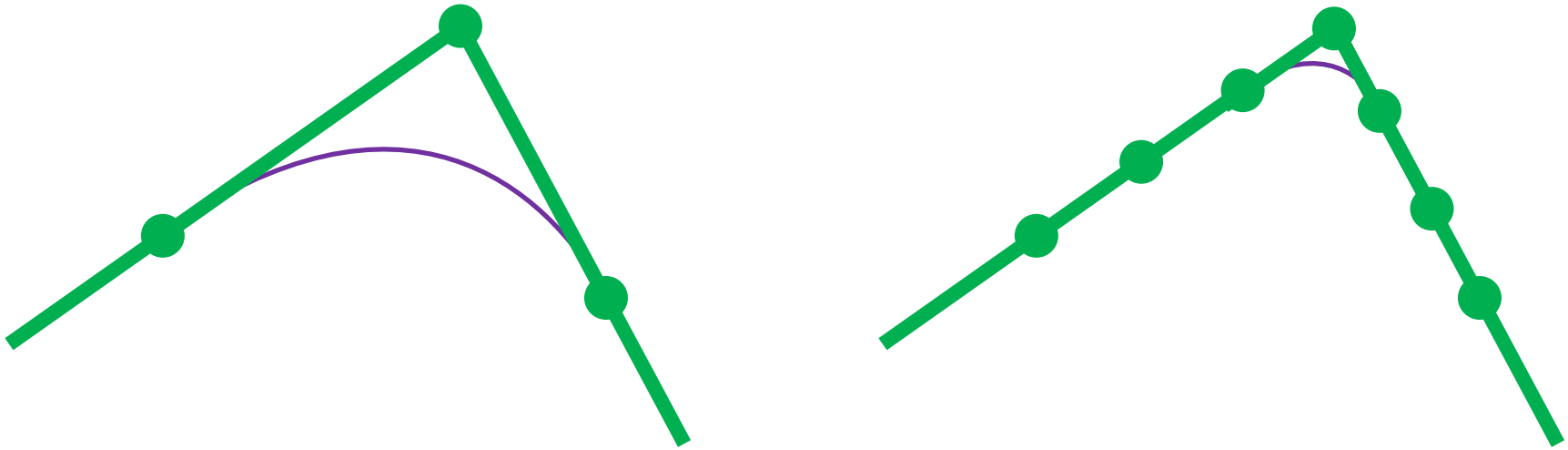
$$\kappa_1 \neq \kappa_2$$



Same integrated curvature

INTERESTING DISTINCTION

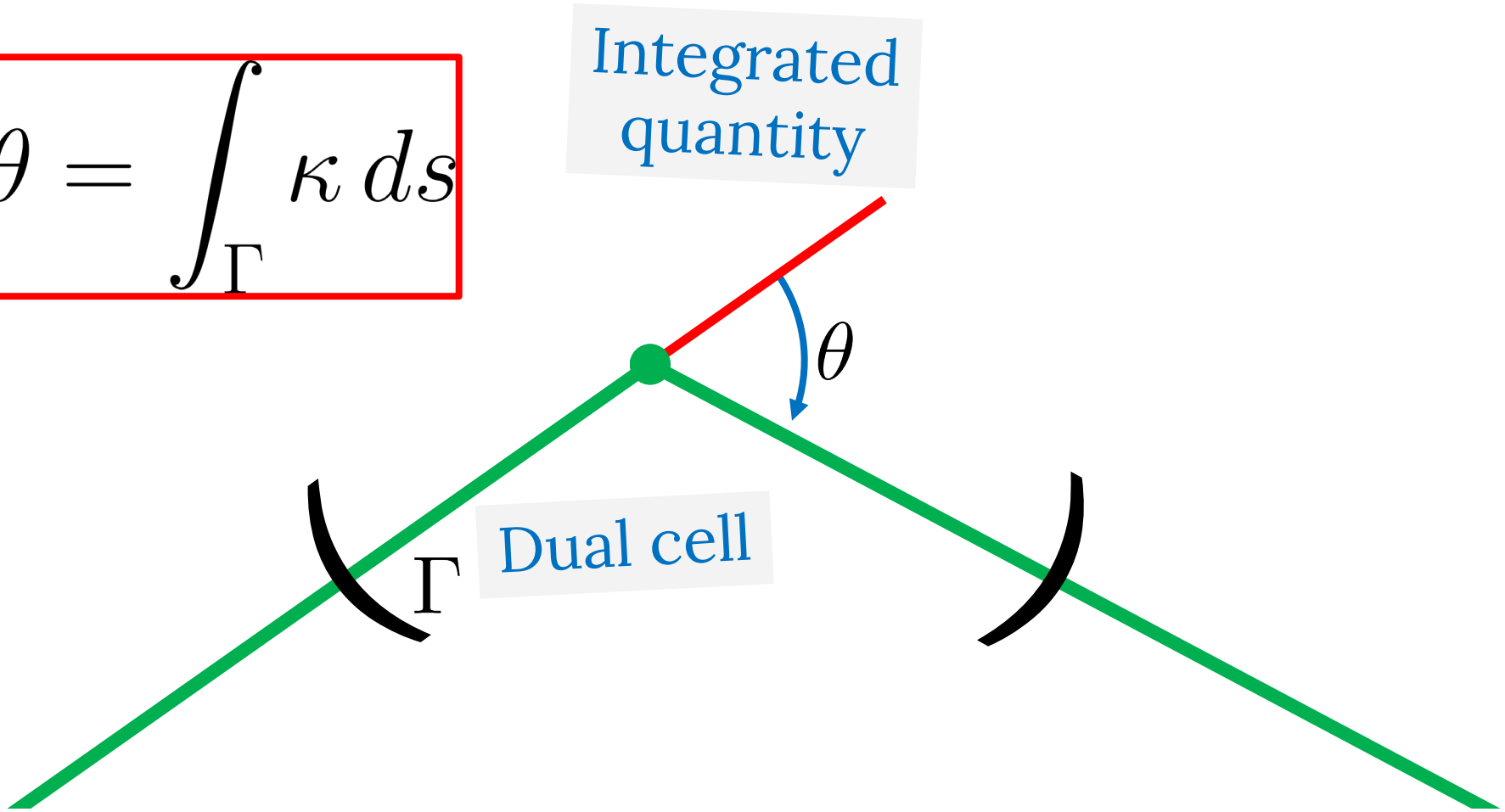
$$\kappa_1 \neq \kappa_2$$



Same integrated curvature

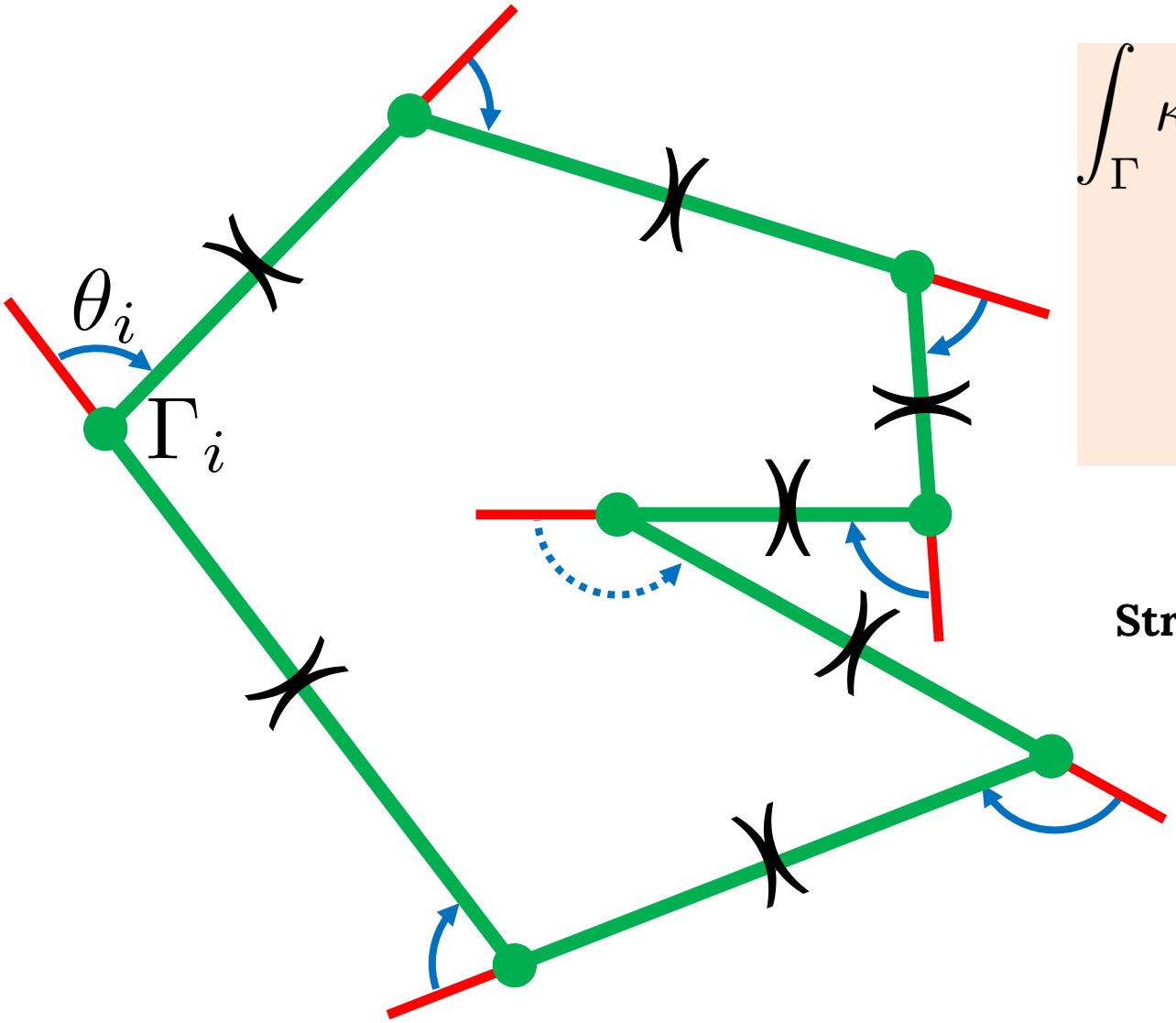
WHAT'S GOING ON?

$$\theta = \int_{\Gamma} \kappa \, ds$$



Total change in curvature

DISCRETE TURNING ANGLE THEOREM

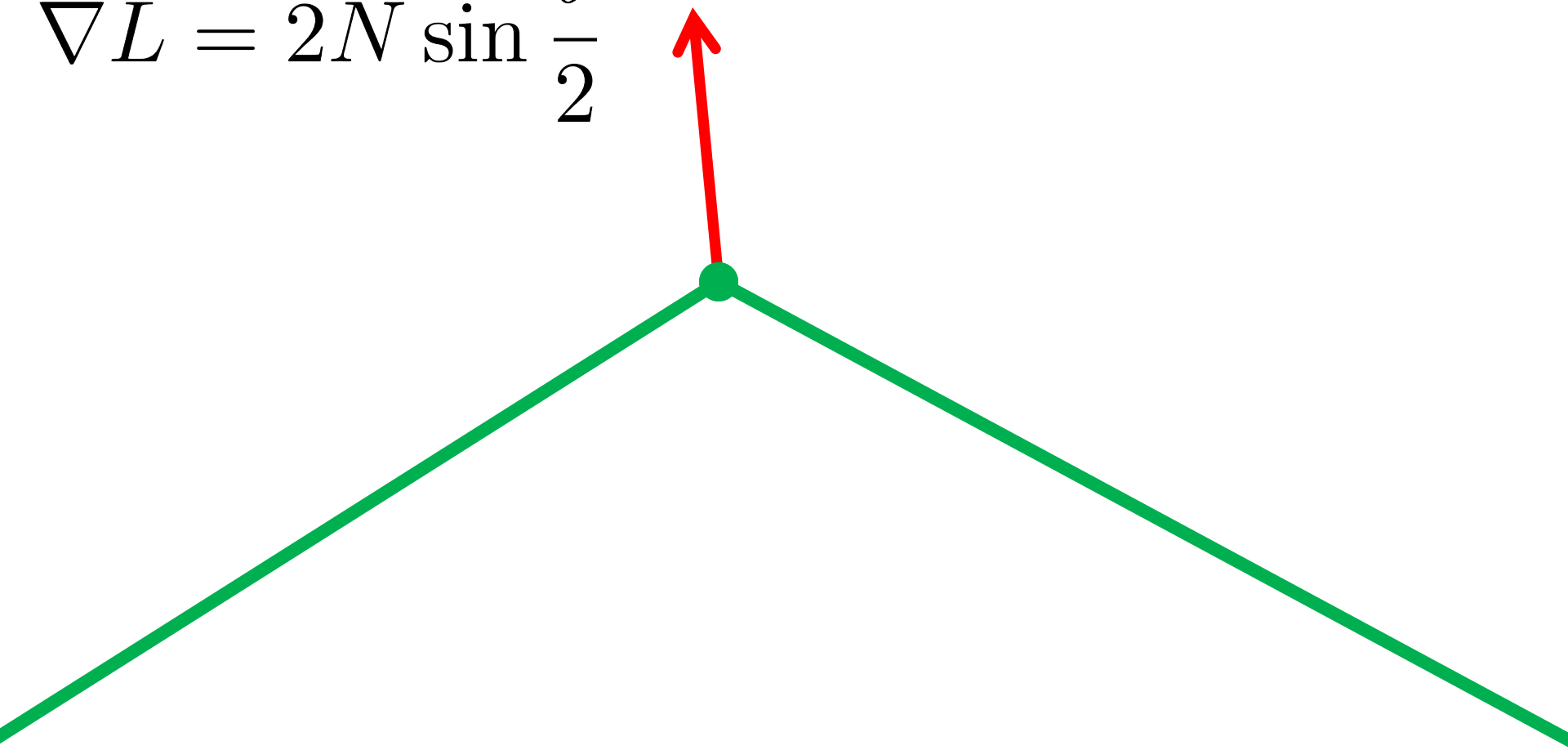


$$\int_{\Gamma} \kappa \, ds = \sum_i \int_{\Gamma_i} \kappa \, ds$$
$$= \sum_i \theta_i$$
$$= 2\pi k$$

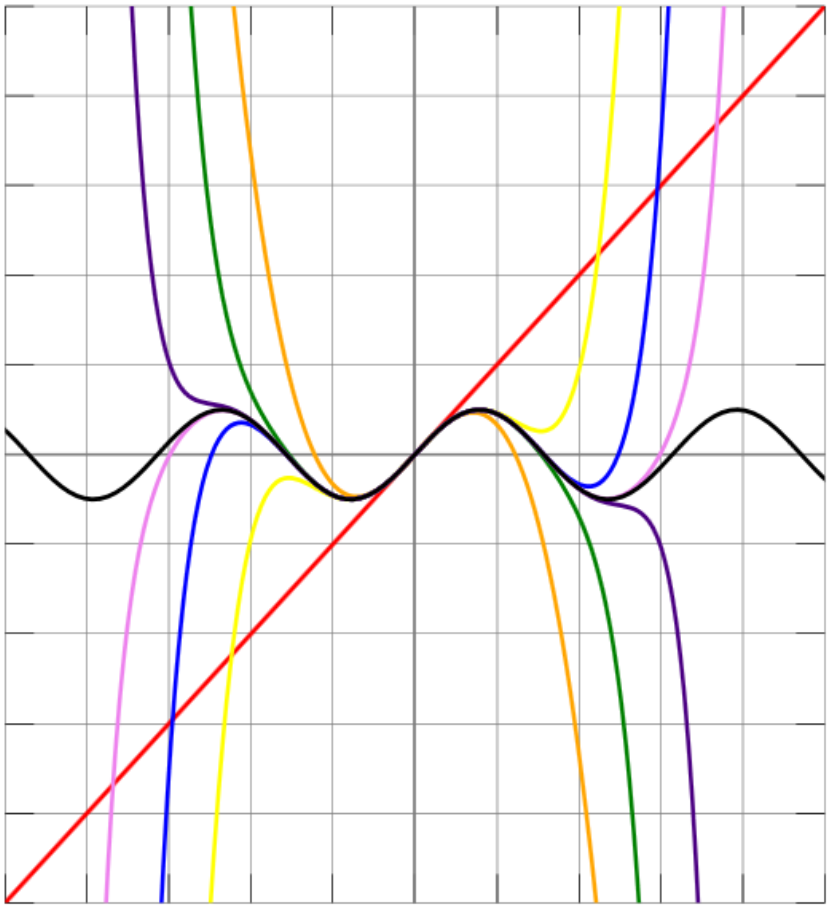
Structure Preservation!

ANOTHER DISCRETIZATION

$$\nabla L = 2N \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$



FOR SMALL θ



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taylor_series

$$2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \approx 2\cdot\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \theta$$

Same behavior in the limit

Does discrete curvature converge in limit?

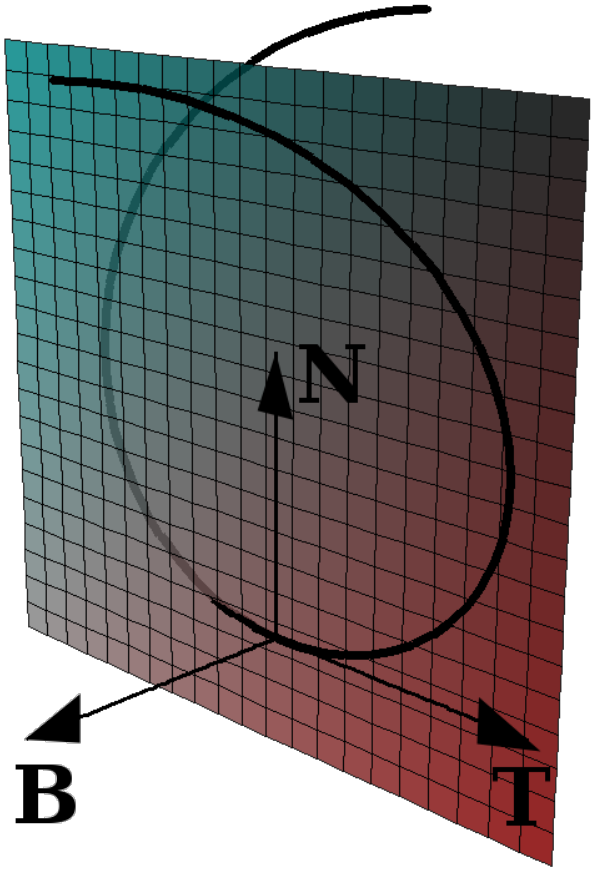
Yes!

“True2Form: 3D Curve Networks from 2D Sketches via Selective Regularization” by Baoxuan Xu, William Chang, Alla Sheffer, Adrien Bousseau, James McCrae, Karan Singh

...workflow

Discretizing 3D curves

FRENET FRAME

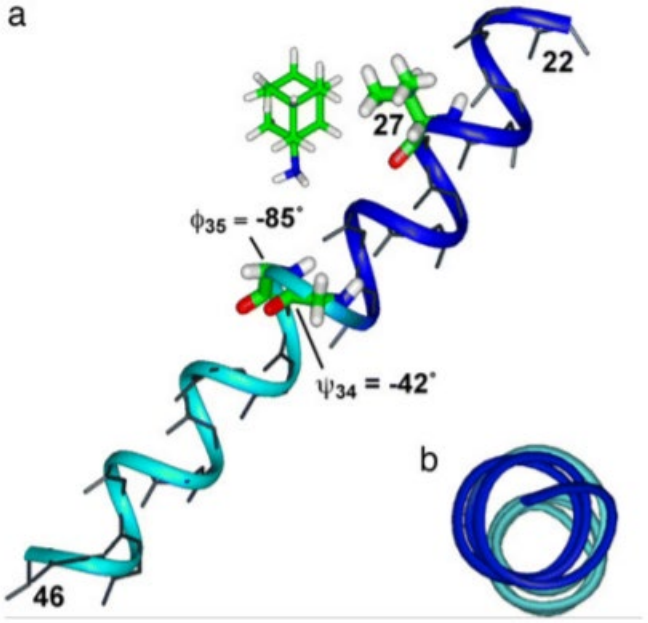


$$\frac{d}{ds}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/Frenet.png

APPLICATION

NMR scanner



Kinked alpha helix

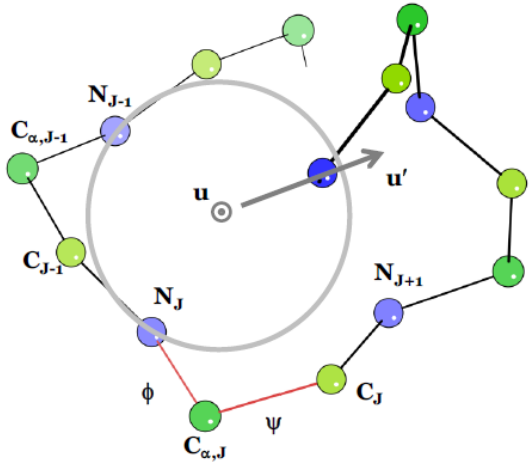
Structure Determination of Membrane Proteins Using Discrete Frenet Frame and Solid State NMR Restraints

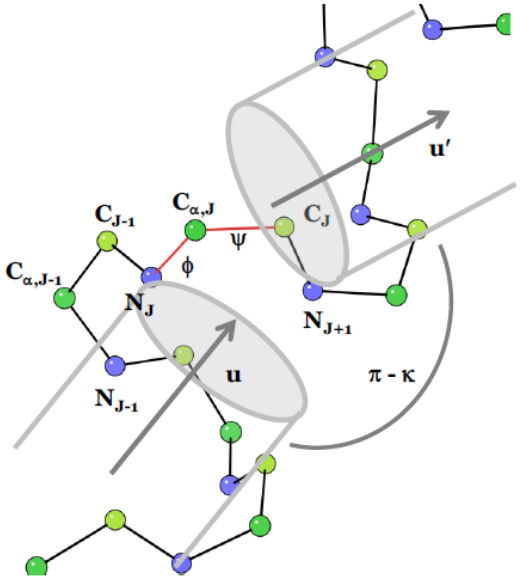
Achuthan and Quine

Discrete Mathematics and its Applications, ed. M. Sethumadhavan (2006)

APPLICATION

NMR scanner





Kinked alpha helix

Structure Determination of Membrane Proteins Using Discrete Frenet Frame and Solid State NMR Restraints

Achuthan and Quine

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POTENTIAL DISCRETIZATION

$$T_j = \frac{p_{j+1} - p_j}{\|p_{j+1} - p_j\|}$$

$$B_j = t_{j-1} \times t_j$$

$$N_j = b_j \times t_j$$

Discrete Frenet frame

$$T_k = R(B_k, \theta_k) T_{k-1}$$

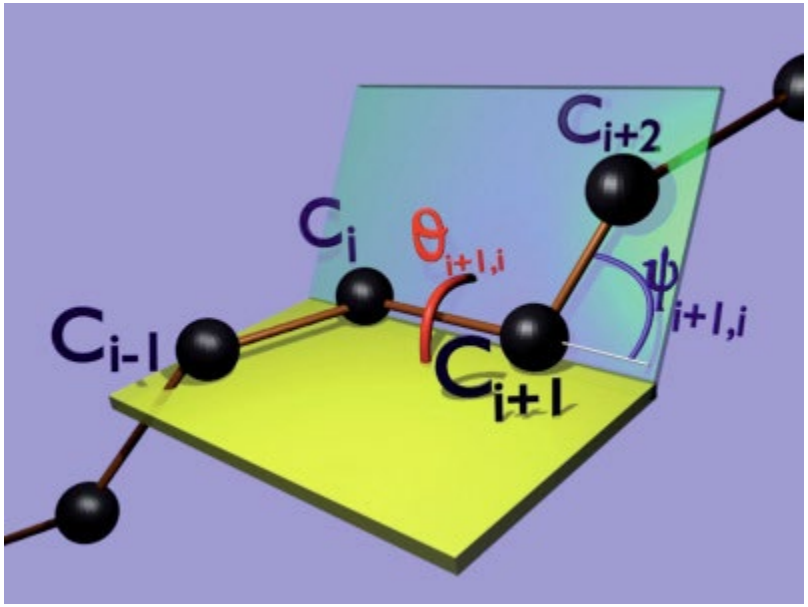
$$B_{k+1} = R(T_k, \phi_k) B_k$$

“Bond and torsion angles”
(derivatives converge to *κ* and τ, resp.)

Discrete frame introduced in:
The resultant electric moment of complex molecules
Eyring, Physical Review, 39(4):746—748, 1932.

TRANSFER MATRIX

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{i+1} \\ N_{i+1} \\ B_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} = R_{i+1,i} \begin{pmatrix} T_i \\ N_i \\ B_i \end{pmatrix}$$



Discrete construction that works for fractal curves and converges in continuum limit.

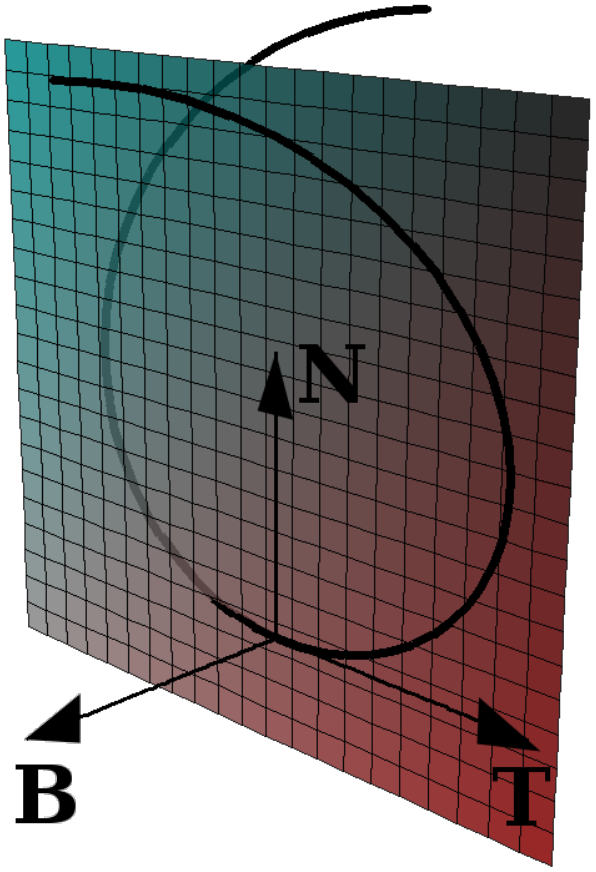
Discrete Frenet Frame, Inflection Point Solitons, and Curve Visualization with Applications to Folded Proteins

Hu, Lundgren, and Niemi

Physical Review E 83 (2011)

FRENET FRAME: ISSUE

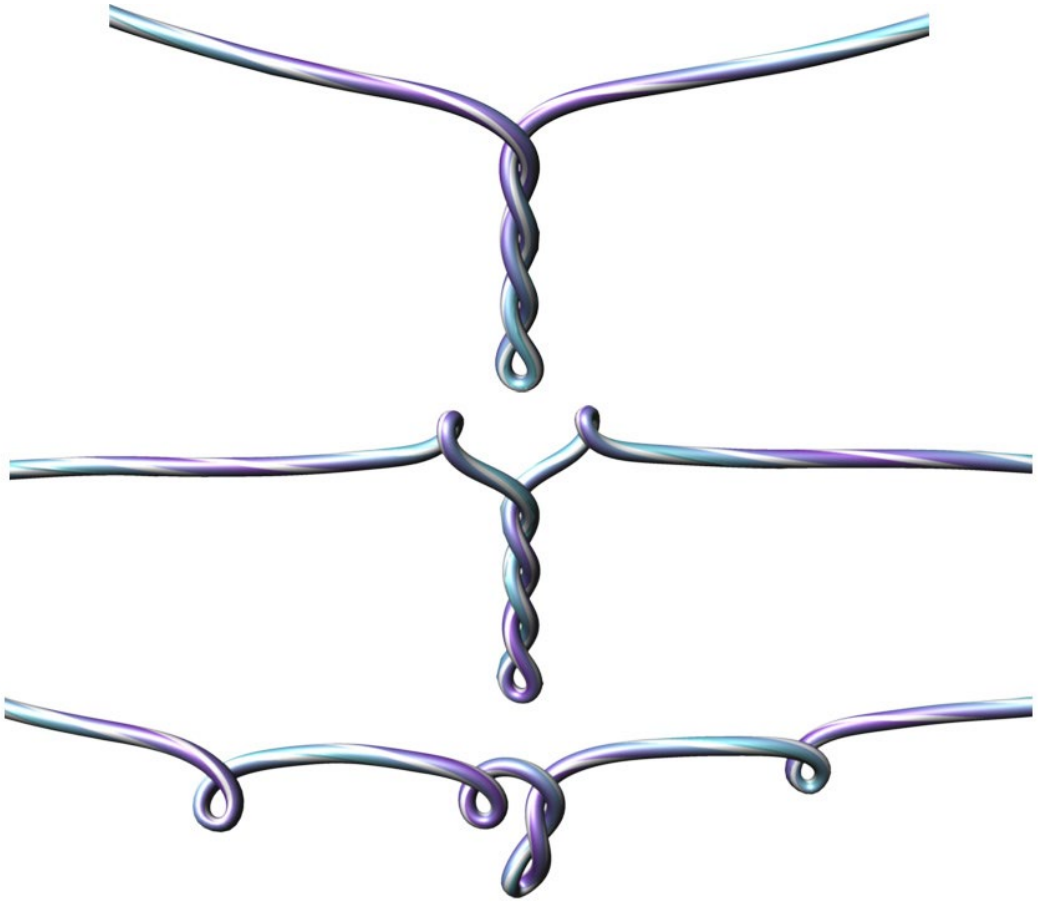
$$\kappa = 0?$$



$$\frac{d}{ds}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/Frenet.png

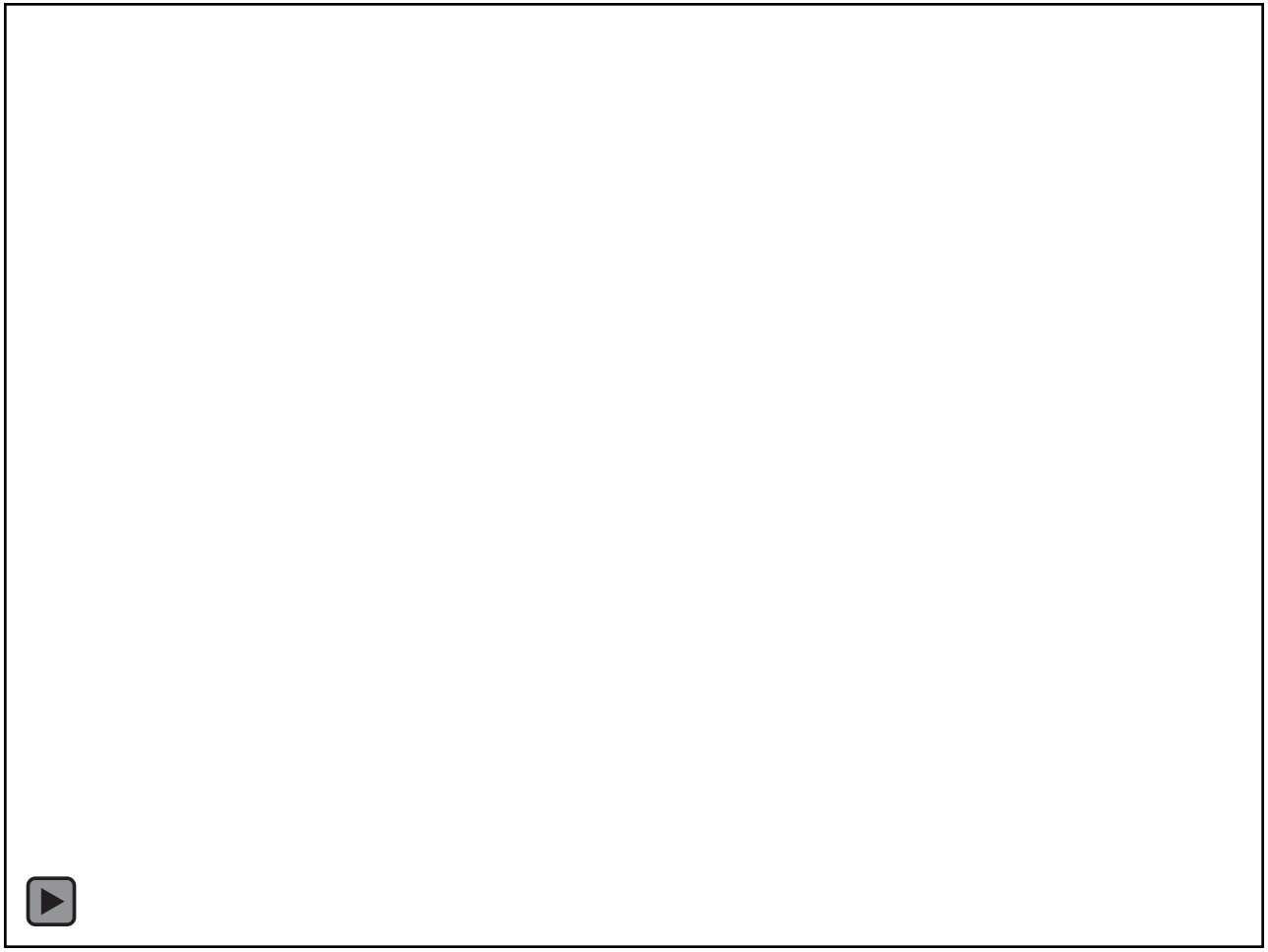
SEGMENTS NOT ALWAYS ENOUGH



Discrete Elastic Rods
Bergou, Wardetzky, Robinson, Audoly, and Grinspun
SIGGRAPH 2008

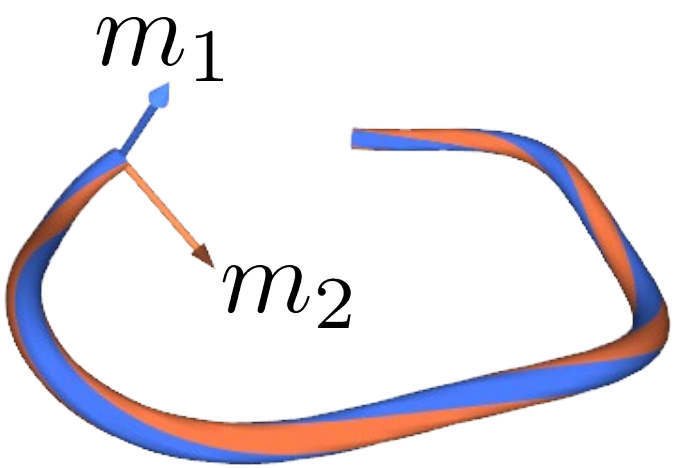
http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

SIMULATION GOAL



http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

ADAPTED FRAMED CURVE



$$\Gamma = \{\gamma(s); T, m_1, m_2\}$$

Material frame

http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

Normal part encodes twist

WHICH BASIS TO USE

THERE IS MORE THAN ONE WAY TO FRAME A CURVE

RICHARD L. BISHOP

The Frenet frame of a 3-times continuously differentiable (that is, C^3) non-degenerate curve in euclidean space has long been the standard vehicle for analysing properties of the curve invariant under euclidean motions. For arbitrary moving frames, that is, orthonormal basis fields, we can express the derivatives of the frame with respect to the curve parameter in terms of the frame itself, and due to orthonormality the coefficient matrix is always skew-symmetric. Thus it generally has three nonzero entries. The Frenet frame gains part of its special significance from the fact that one of the three derivatives is always zero. Another feature of the Frenet frame is that it is *adapted* to the curve: the members are either tangent to or perpendicular to the curve. It is the purpose of this paper to show that there are other frames which have these same advantages and to compare them with the Frenet frame.

1. Relatively parallel fields. We say that a normal vector field M along a curve is *relatively parallel* if its derivative is tangential. Such a field turns only whatever amount is necessary for it to remain normal, so it is as close to being parallel as possible without losing normality. Since its derivative is perpendicular to it, a relatively parallel normal field has constant length. Such fields occur classically in the discussion of curves which are said to be parallel to the given curve. Indeed, if

BISHOP FRAME

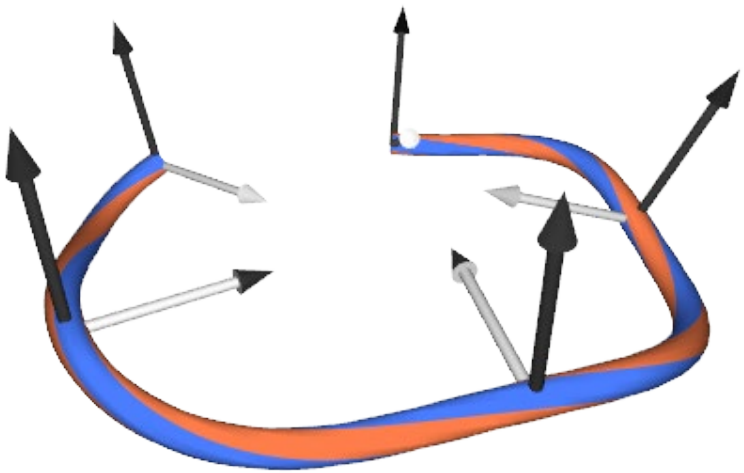
$$T' = \Omega \times T$$

$$u' = \Omega \times u$$

$$v' = \Omega \times v$$

$$u' \cdot v \equiv 0$$

No twist ("parallel transport")



http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

BISHOP FRAME

$$T' = \Omega \times T$$

$$u' = \Omega \times u$$

$$v' = \Omega \times v$$

$$u' \cdot v \equiv 0$$

No twist ("parallel transport")

$$\Omega := \kappa B \ (\text{"curvature binormal"})$$

Darboux vector

http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

CURVE-ANGLE REPRESENTATION

$$m_1 = u\cos\theta + v\sin\theta$$

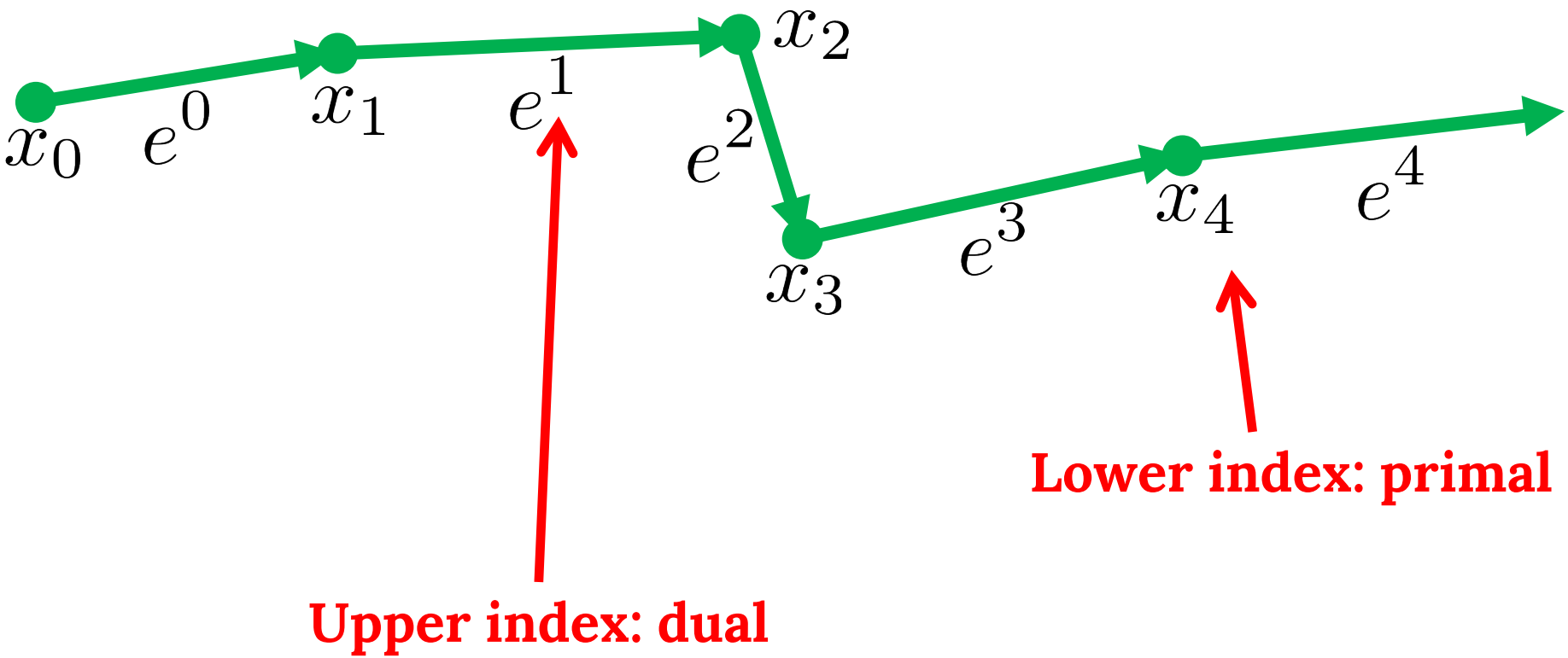
$$m_2 = -u\sin\theta + v\cos\theta$$

$$E_{\text{twist}}(\Gamma) := \frac{1}{2}\int_{\Gamma} \beta(\theta')^2\, ds$$

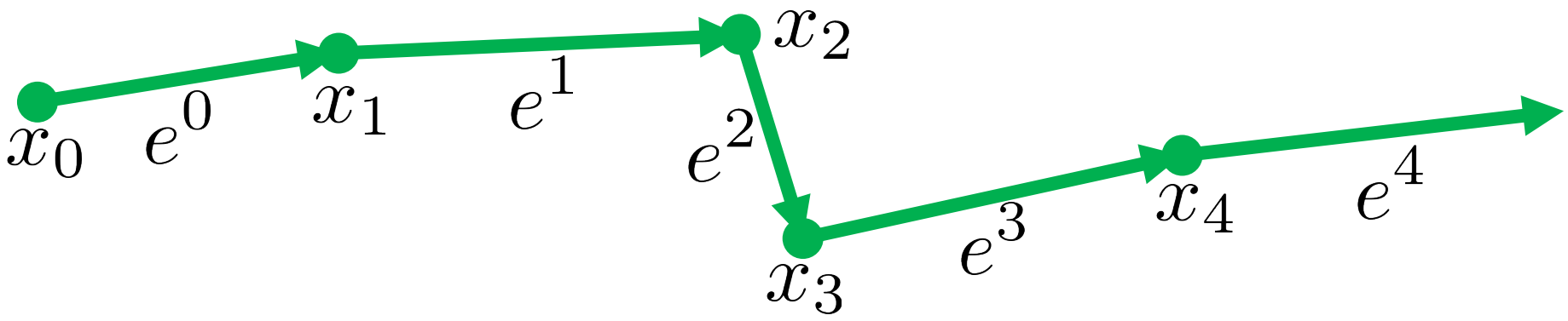
Degrees of freedom for elastic energy:

- **Shape of curve**
- **Twist angle θ**

DISCRETE KIRCHOFF RODS



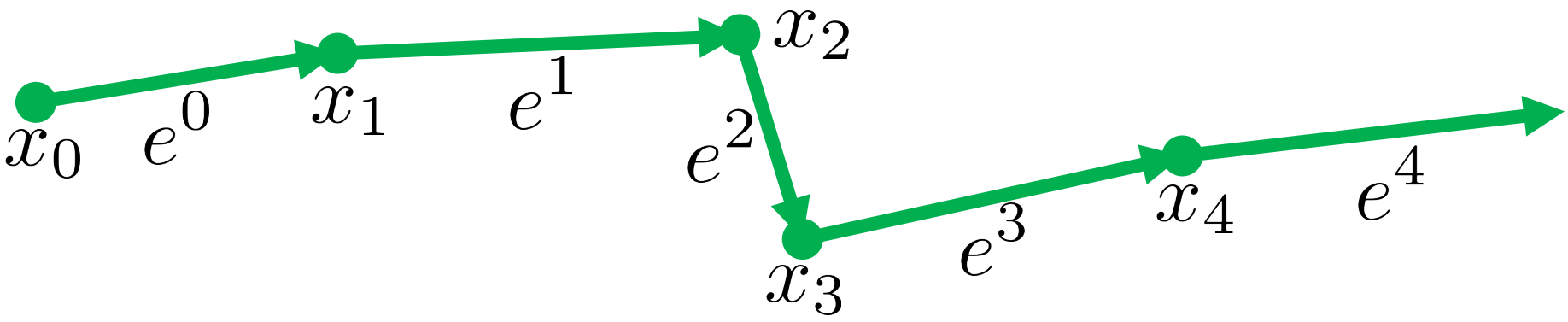
DISCRETE KIRCHOFF RODS



$$T^i := \frac{e^i}{\|e^i\|}$$

Tangent unambiguous on edge

DISCRETE KIRCHOFF RODS



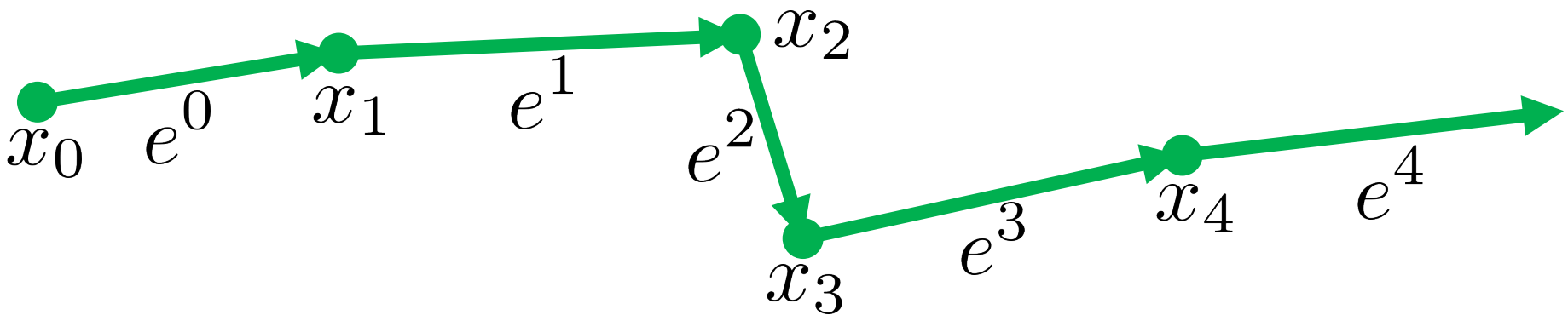
$$\kappa_i := 2 \tan \frac{\phi_i}{2}$$

Turning angle

Yet another curvature!

Integrated curvature

DISCRETE KIRCHOFF RODS



$$\kappa_i := 2 \tan \frac{\phi_i}{2}$$

Yet another curvature!

$$(\kappa B)_i := \frac{2e^{i-1} \times e^i}{\|e^{i-1}\|\|e^i\| + e^{i-1} \cdot e^i}$$

Orthogonal to osculating plane, norm κ_i

Darboux vector

BENDING ENERGY

$$E_{\text{bend}}(\Gamma) := \frac{\alpha}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{(\kappa B)_i}{\ell_i / 2} \right)^2 \frac{\ell_i}{2}$$

$$= \alpha \sum_i \frac{\|(\kappa B)_i\|^2}{\ell_i}$$

Can extend for natural bend

Convert to pointwise and integrate

DISCRETE PARALLEL TRANSPORT

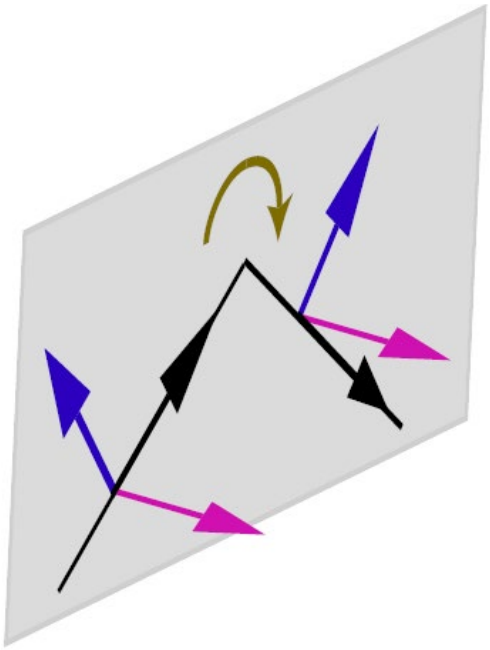
$$P_i(T^{i-1}) = T^i$$

$$P_i(T^{i-1} \times T^i) = T^{i-1} \times T^i$$

- **Map tangent to tangent**
- **Preserve binormal**
- **Orthogonal**

$$u^i = P_i(u^{i-1})$$

$$v^i = T^i \times u^i$$

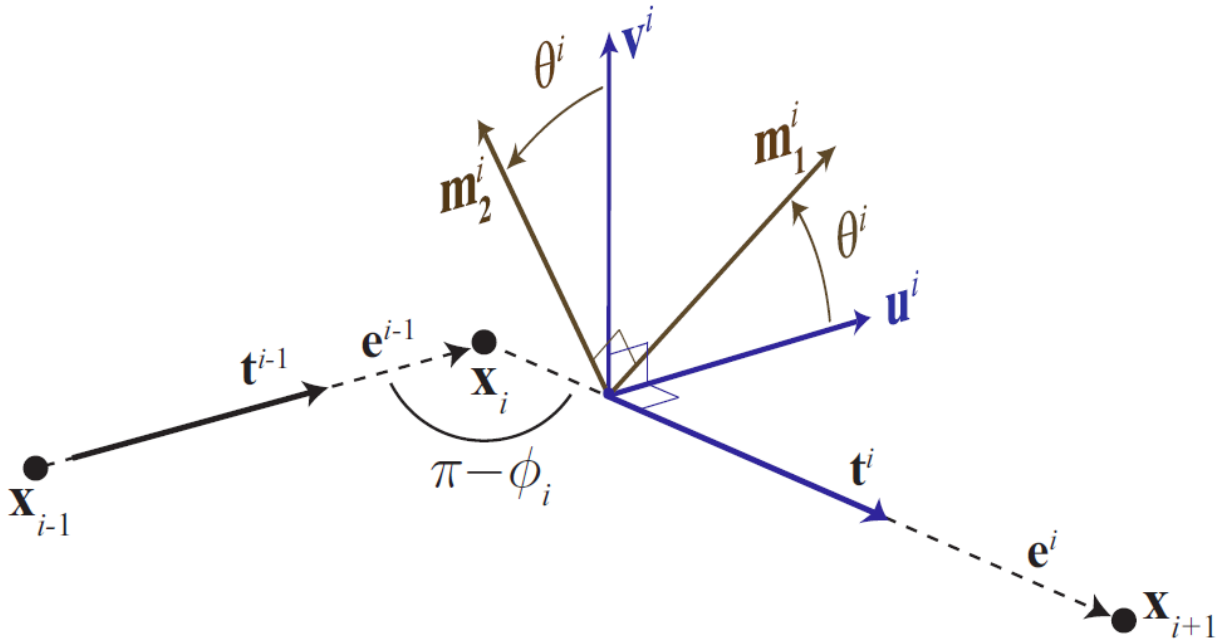


http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

DISCRETE MATERIAL FRAME

$$m_1^i = u^i \cos\theta^i + v^i \sin\theta^i$$

$$m_2^i = -u^i \sin\theta^i + v^i \cos\theta^i$$



http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/rods/

DISCRETE TWISTING ENERGY

$$E_{\text{twist}}(\Gamma) := \beta \sum_i \frac{(\theta^i - \theta^{i-1})^2}{\ell_i}$$

Note θ_0 can be arbitrary

SIMULATION

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\omit{physics}
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Worth reading!

EXTENSION AND SPEEDUP

Discrete Viscous Threads

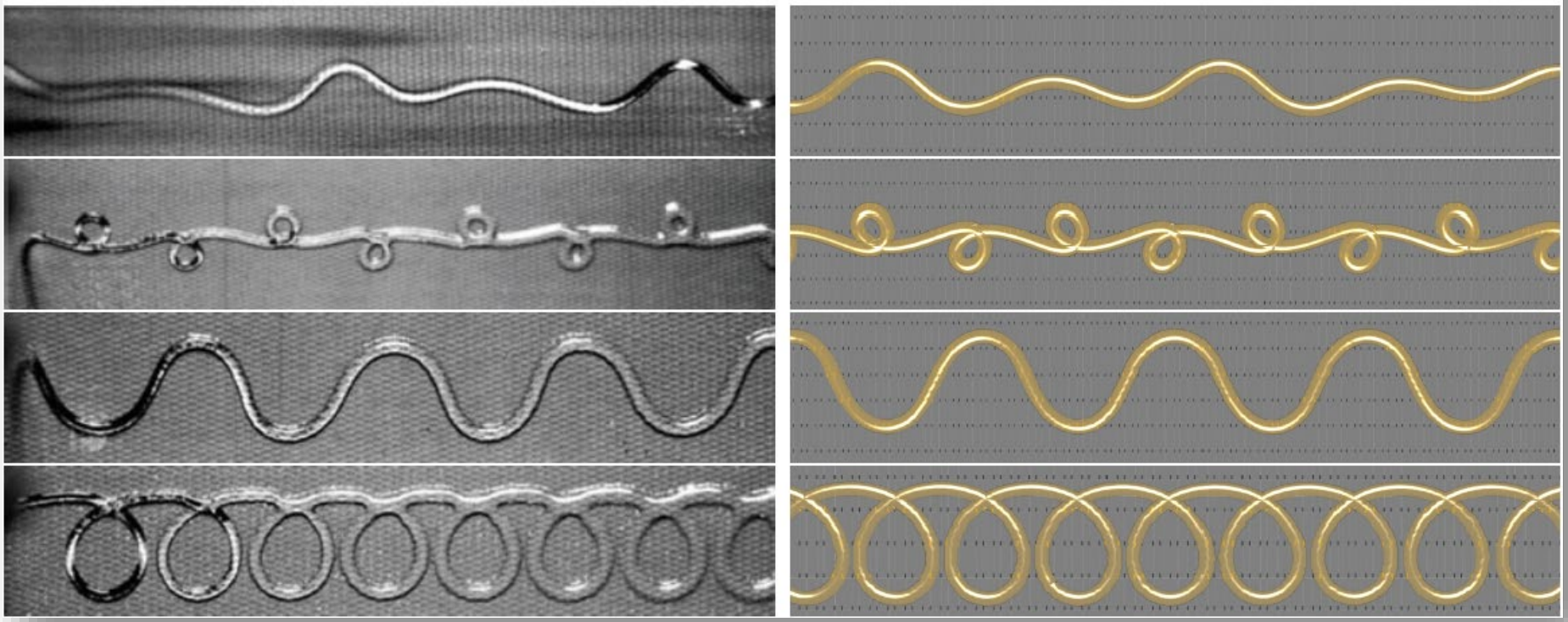
Miklós Bergou
Columbia University

Basile Audoly
UPMC Univ. Paris 06 & CNRS

Etienne Vouga
Columbia University

Max Wardetzky
Universität Göttingen

Eitan Grinspun
Columbia University



http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/threads/

EXTENSION AND SPEEDUP

Discrete Viscous Threads

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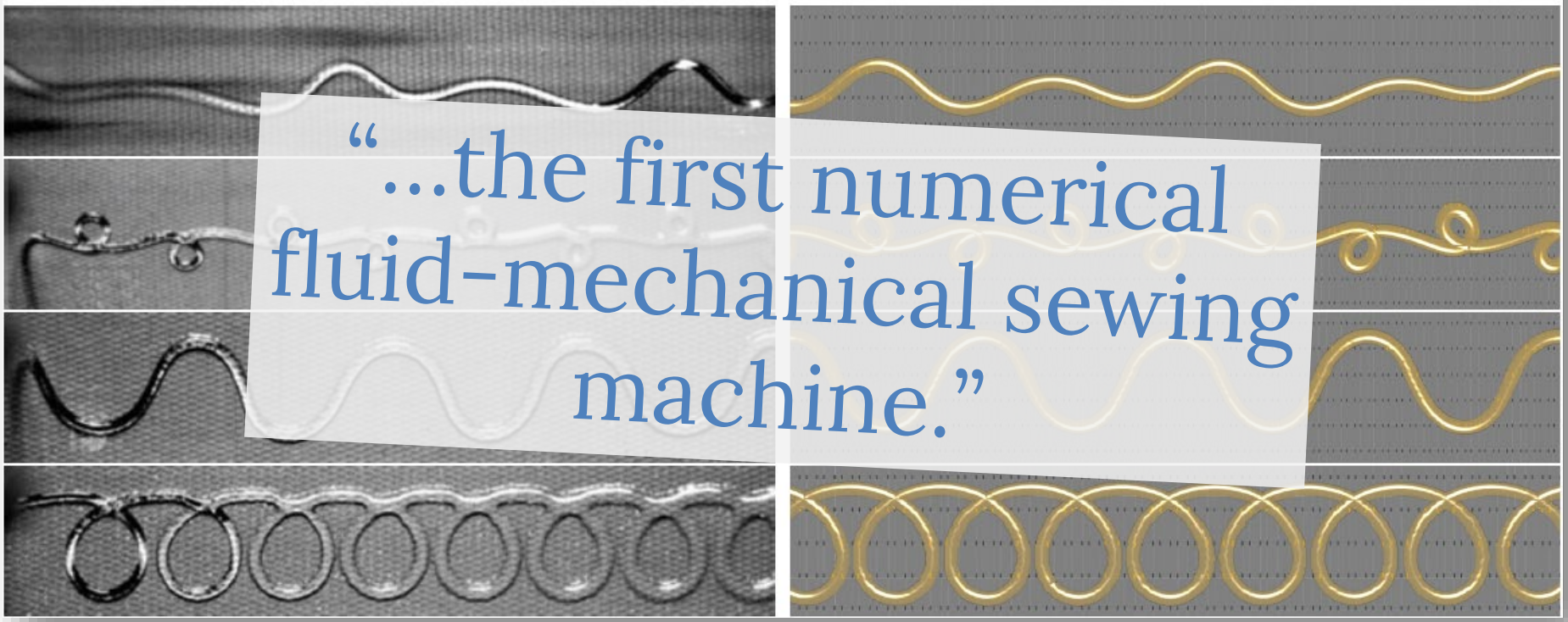


"...the first numerical fluid-mechanical sewing machine."

http://www.cs.columbia.edu/cg/threads/

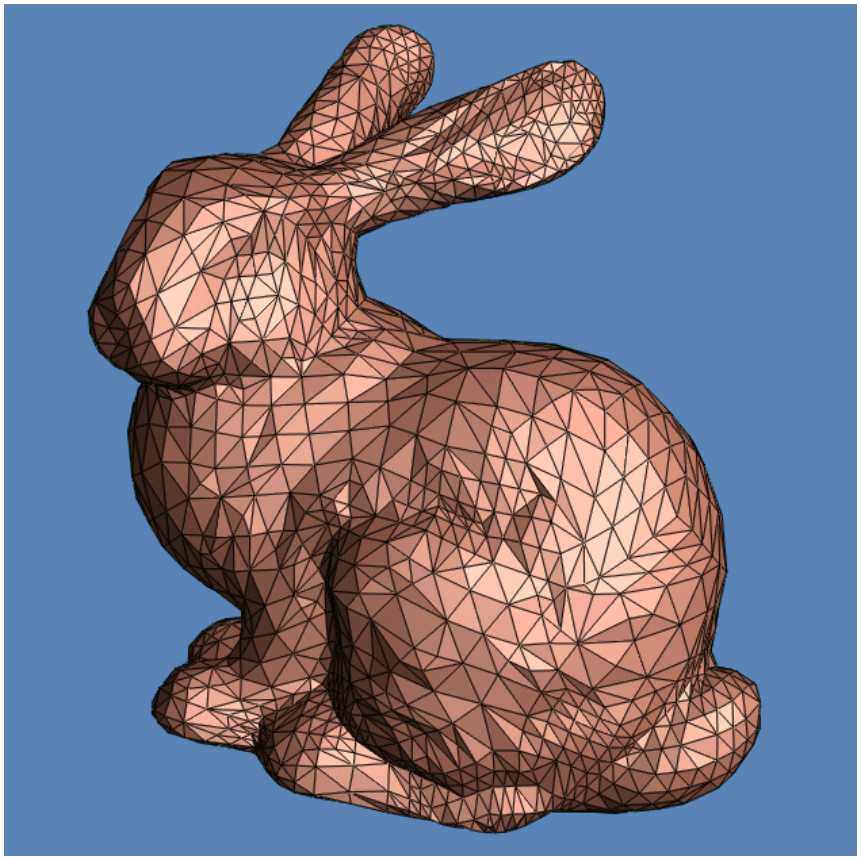
Three different curvature discretizations

$$\theta \qquad 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \qquad 2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$

Easy theoretical object, hard to use.

$$\frac{d}{ds}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa & 0 \\ -\kappa & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

NEXT



http://graphics.stanford.edu/data/3Dscanrep/stanford-bunny-cebal-ssh.jpg
http://www.stat.washington.edu/wxs/images/BUNMID.gif

Surfaces