

Supra-Spherical Splines — Standard Spline Schemes

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For

$$\mathbf{u} := \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathbf{i} := \begin{bmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{N}_0^3, \quad |\mathbf{i}| := i+j+k = n,$$

$$B_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{u}) := \binom{n}{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{u}^{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{n!}{i!j!k!} u^i v^j w^k$$

is a homogenous Bernstein polynomial.

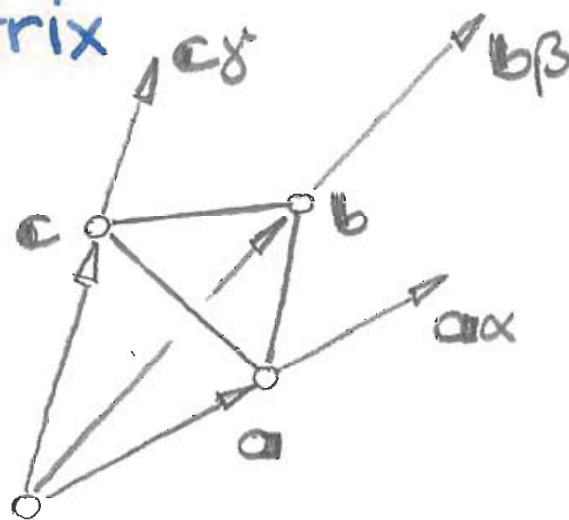
$A := [a \ b \ c]$ a reg. 3×3 matrix

$$x := Au$$

Then

$$p(x) := \sum_i b_i B_i(u)$$

is the hom. B-form w.r.t. A of $p(x)$.



Changing A to $A \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$,

changes b_i to $b_i \alpha^i \beta^j \gamma^k$.

For

$$\mathbf{u} := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ 1 - |\mathbf{u}| \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\mathbf{i} := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i} \\ n - |\mathbf{i}| \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{N}_0^4, \quad |\mathbf{i}| \leq n,$$

$$B_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{u}) := \binom{n}{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{u}^{\mathbf{i}}$$

is the standard Bernstein polynomial,
where for $|\mathbf{i}| = n$

$$B_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{n!}{i!j!k!0!} u^i v^j w^k (1-u-v-w)^0 = B_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{u}).$$

$$\text{Thus } \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c} \ \mathbf{0}] \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \\ 1-u-v-w \end{bmatrix} =: \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u},$$

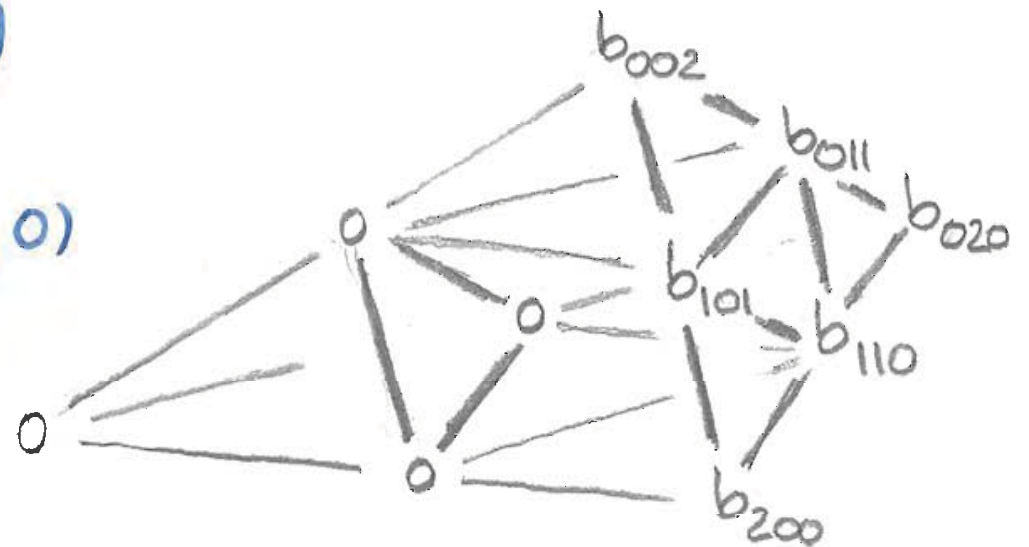
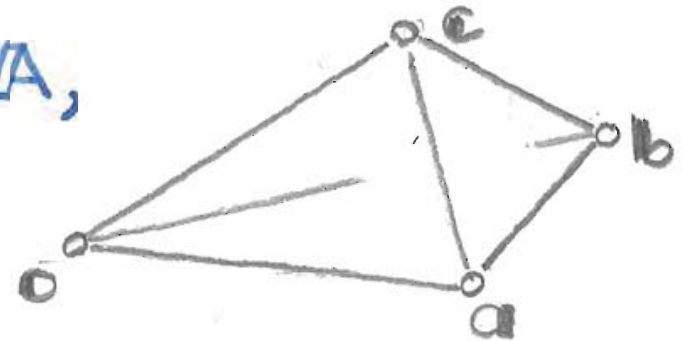
i.e., $\mathbf{u}$ = barycentric coord. vector w.r.t.
the tetrahedron $\mathbf{A}$,

and

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum b_{\mathbf{i}} B_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{u})$$

with

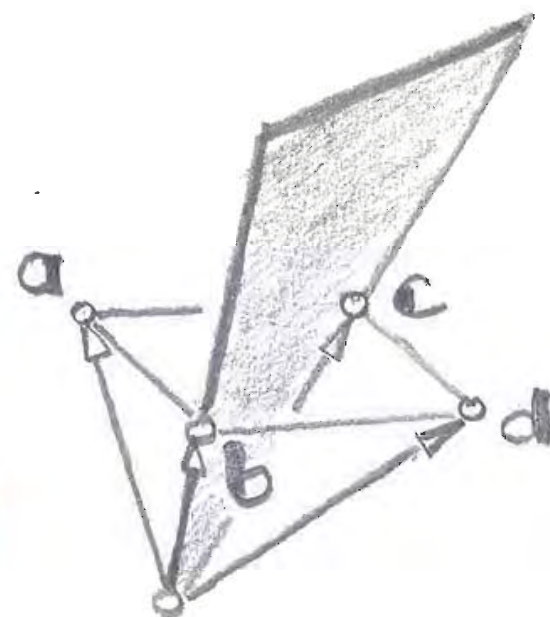
$$b_{\mathbf{i}} := \begin{cases} b_{\mathbf{i}} & , \mathbf{i} = (\mathbf{i}, 0) \\ 0 & , \text{else} \end{cases}$$



homog. polynomials

$$p := \sum b_i B_i \text{ w.r.t. } \mathbf{abc}$$

$$q := \sum c_i B_i \text{ w.r.t. } \mathbf{bcd}$$



have C^k contact over the plane $\mathbf{bcd}$



p and q restr. to the plane $\mathbf{abcd}$
or the sphere S^2

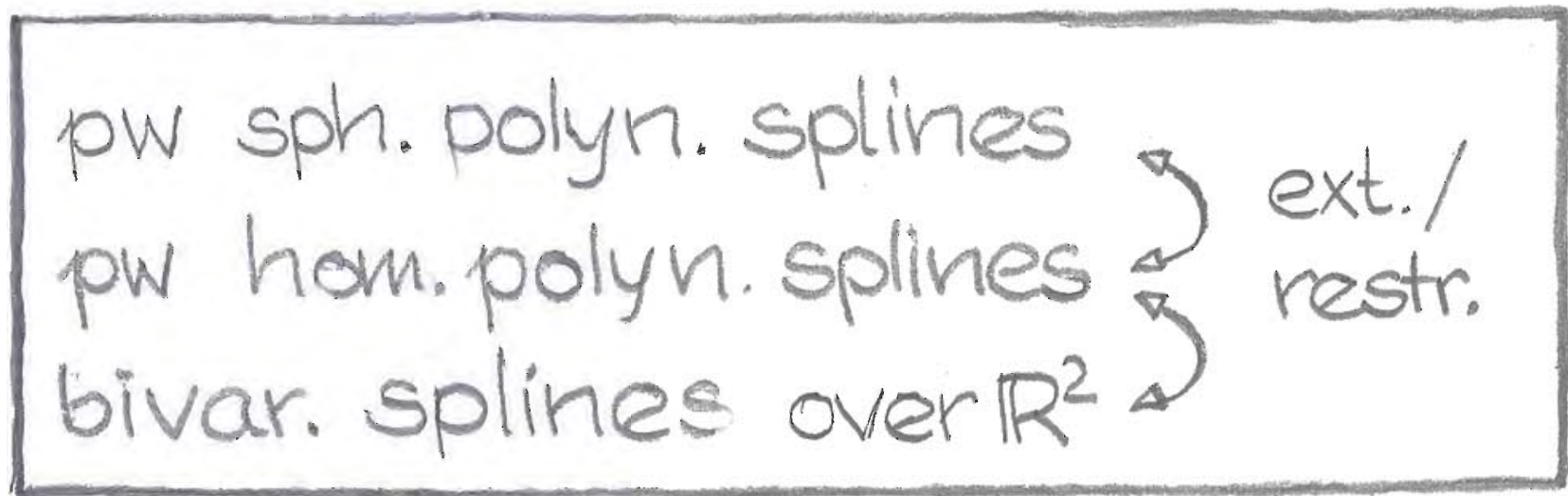
have it.

$p(x)$ a hom. polyn.

Alfeld et al. [1996] call

$p|_{S^2}$ a spherical polyn. and

$x \cdot p(x)|_{S^2}$ a spherical BB patch.

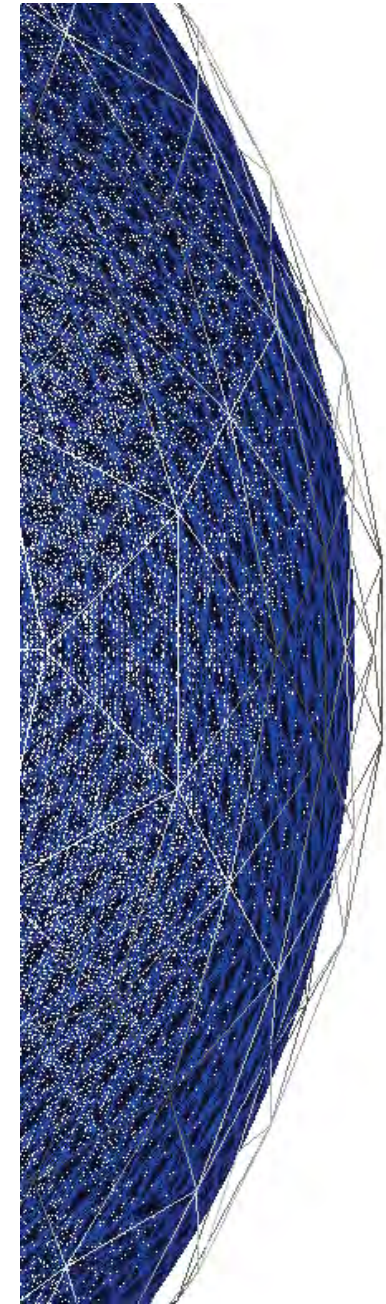
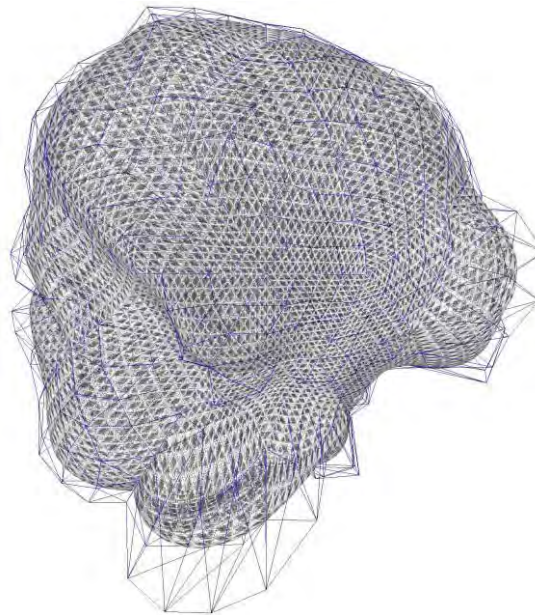
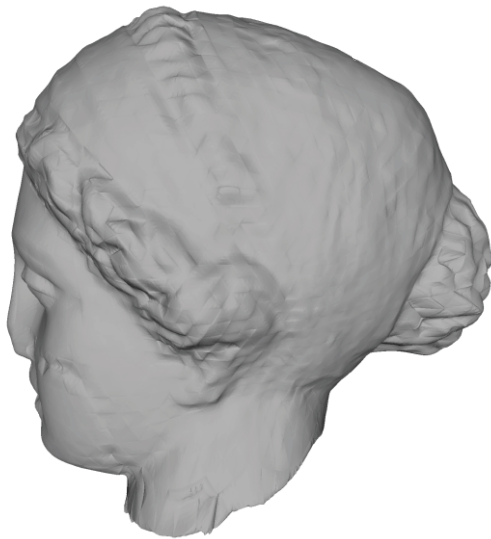
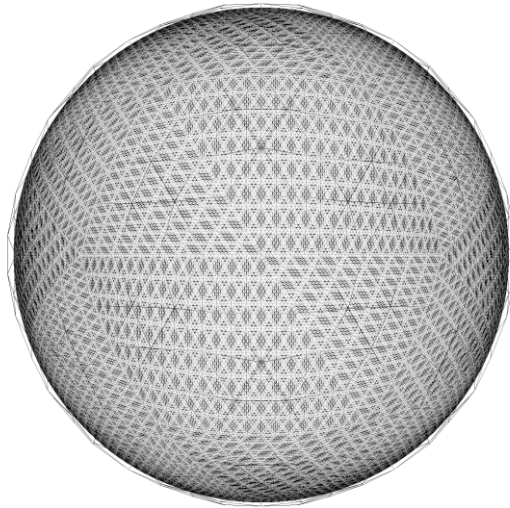


B-form looses its geom. meaning
for spherical polyn. & patches.

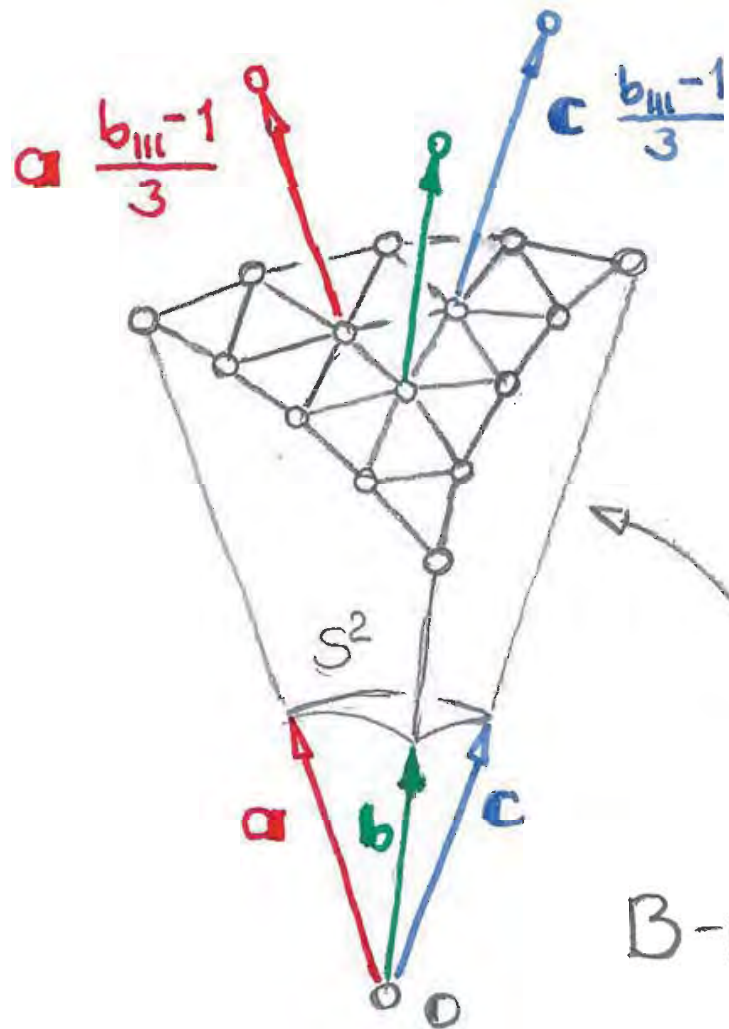
Way out (for odd degr.)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 x p(x) & \hat{=} & \begin{bmatrix} x p(x) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \hat{=} & \begin{bmatrix} x p(x) \\ |x|^{d+1} \end{bmatrix} & \hat{=} & \frac{x p(x)}{|x|^{d+1}} \\
 \text{sph. patch} & & \text{ext.} & & \text{hom.} & & \text{ratl. polyn.} \\
 x \in S^2 & & \text{coord.} & & \text{coord.} & & x \in S^2 \\
 & & & & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 & & \text{elliptic plane} \\
 & & & & & & \text{proj. plane}
 \end{array}$$

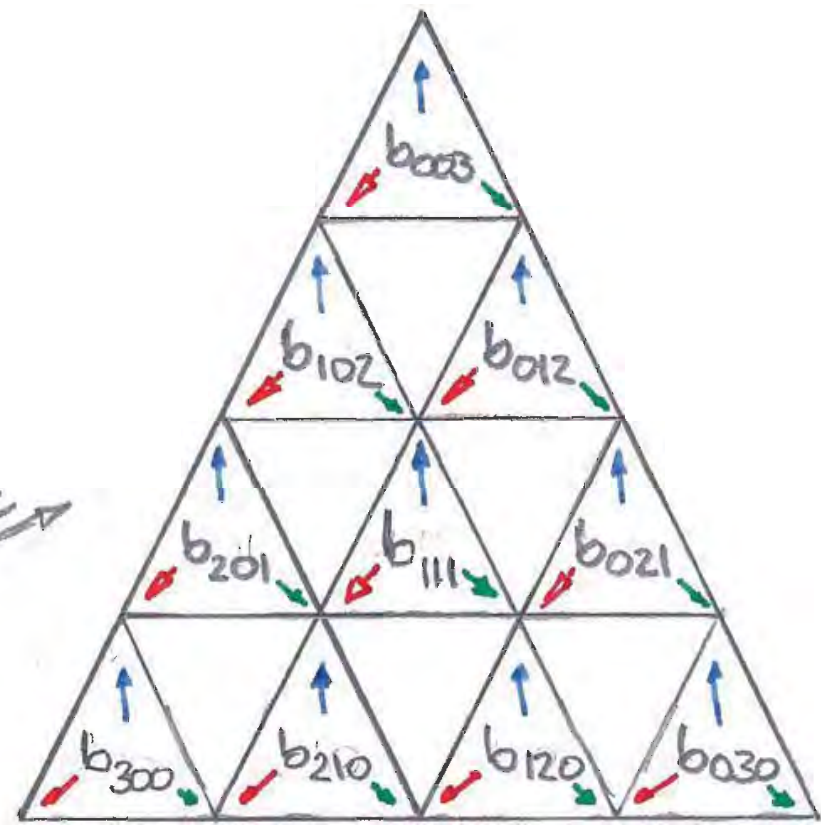
2 p.w. cubic C^0 approximations and their B-nets



For $p = \sum b_i B_i$



schematic



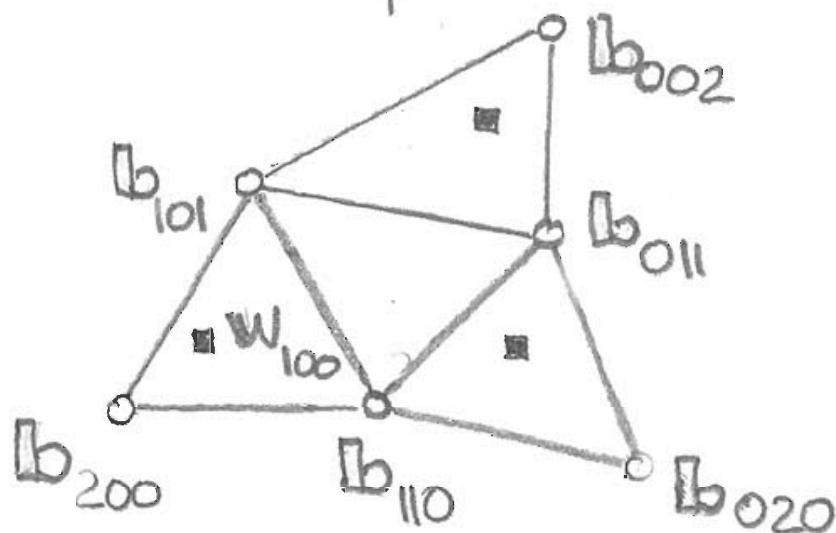
B-net of $\frac{x p(x)}{x^{d+1}}$

homog. polyn.

$$r := \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix} := \sum b_i B_i : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$$

repr. ratl. polyn.

$$r := \frac{p}{q} : \mathcal{P}^2 \text{ or } S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$



weight points

$$w_j := \sum_{\ell=1}^3 b_{j+e_\ell}$$

$$|j| = |i| - 1$$

Changing the domain triangle

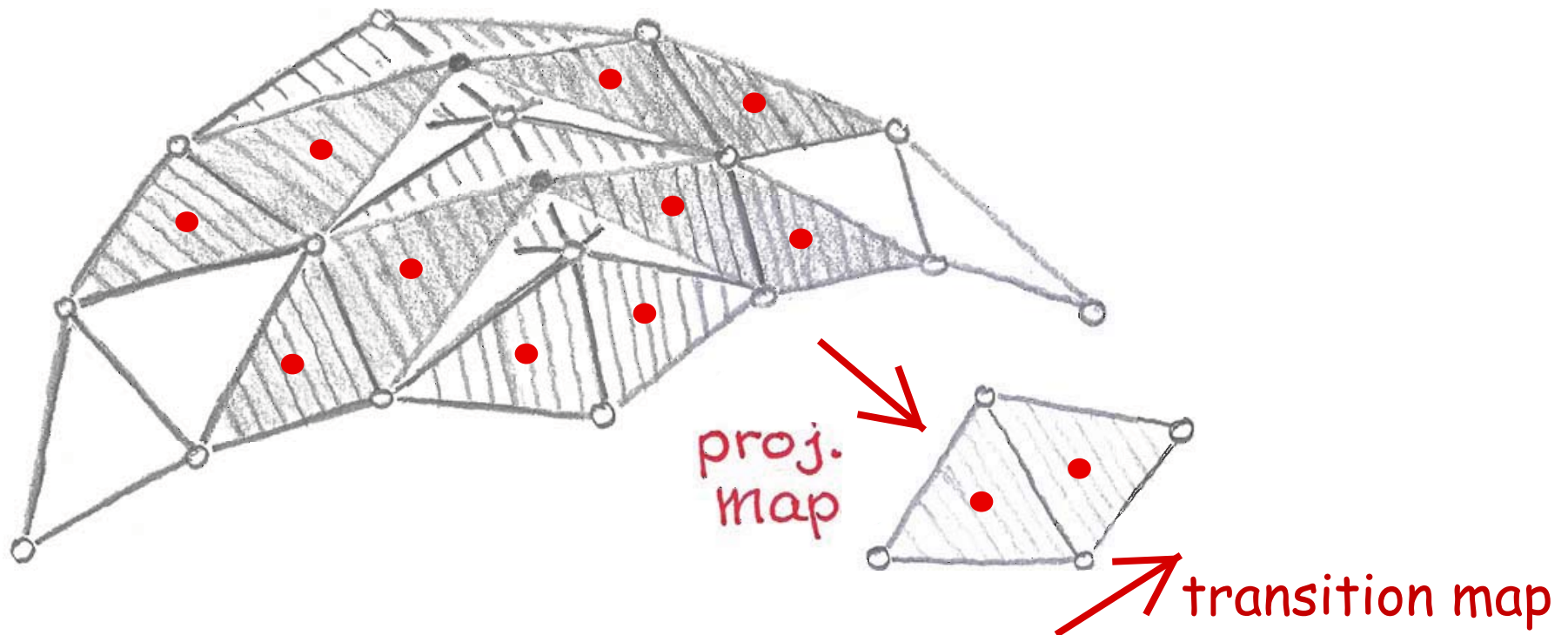
$$A \text{ to } A \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix},$$

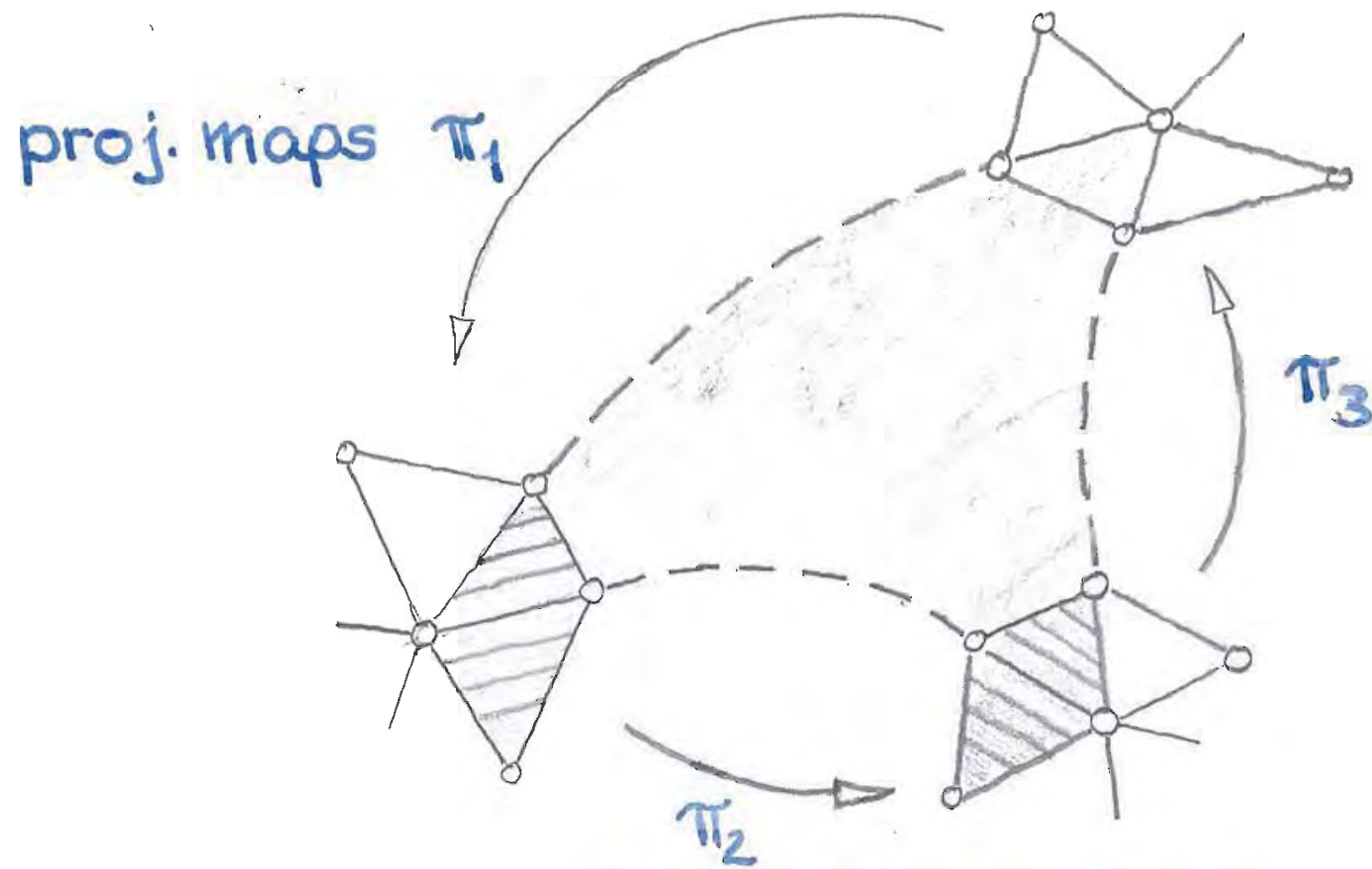
changes the w_j , not the b_i .

($\hat{=}$ reparam. by a proj. map
mapping $abc \mapsto abc$.)

Ratl. polynomials have a C^k joint ~~in $\mathbb{R}^4$~~
if

their C-quads are ~~affine~~ projective
maps of their domain triangles,
proj. version of [Farin 1979].





compatibility condition

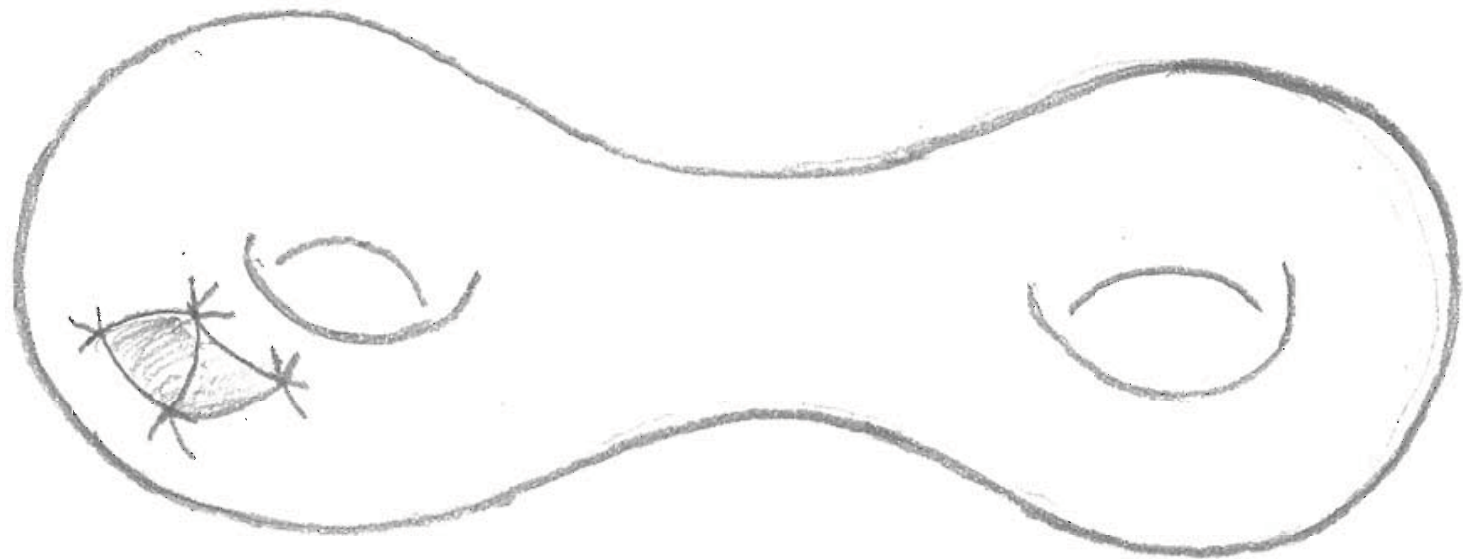
$$\forall \text{ patches: } \pi_3 \circ \pi_2 \circ \pi_1 = \text{id}$$

Constructing spherical splines

- choose patch layout
- determine a B-net satisfying all compatibility constraints
- choosing one domain triangle, all adjacent triangles are determined by the C-quads.

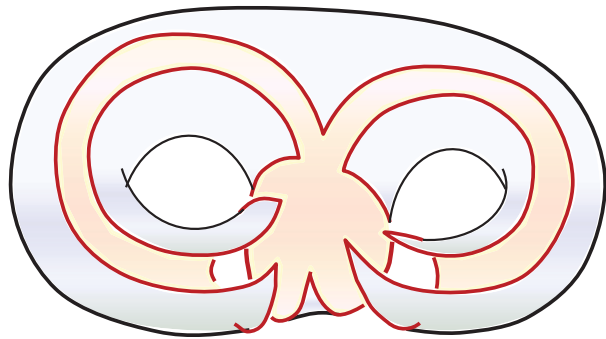
The compatibility conditions

- can **not** be satisfied
by affine maps only,
- but **can** be satisfied
for surfaces of any genus γ

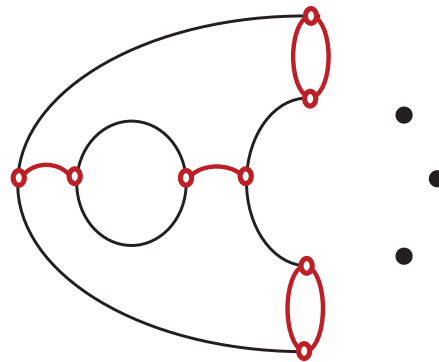


special triangulations

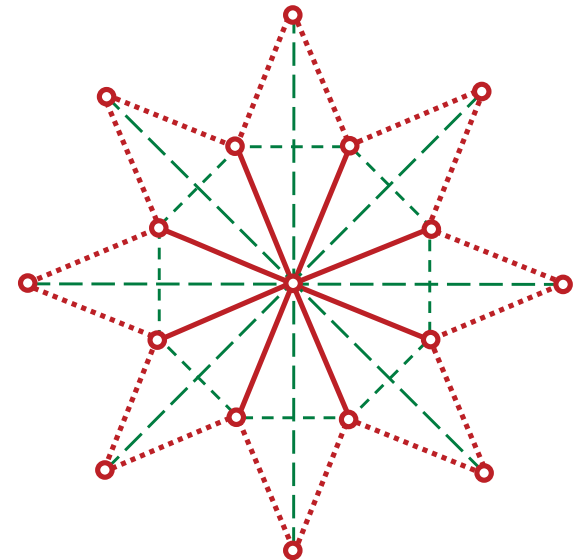
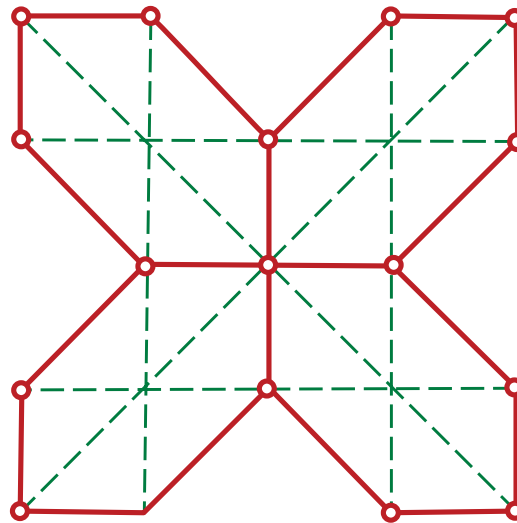
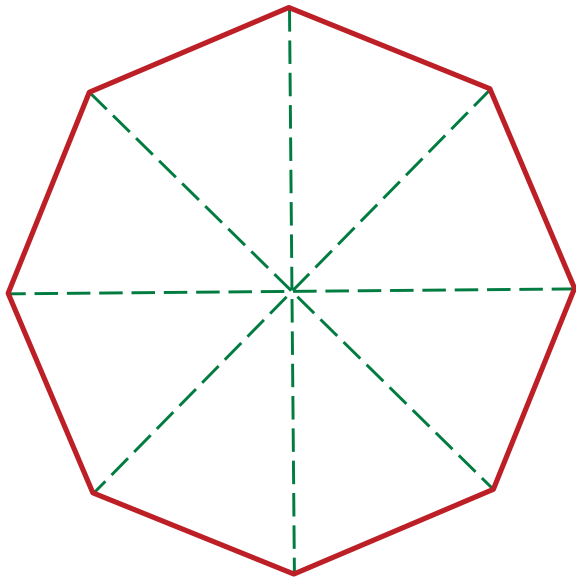
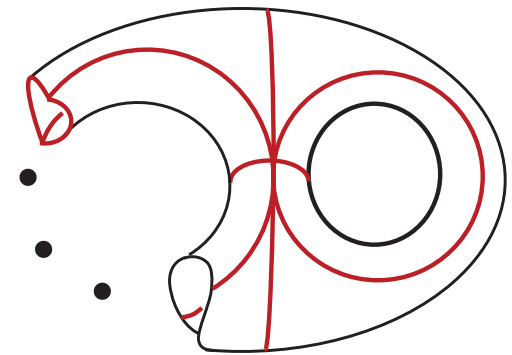
4γ -gon



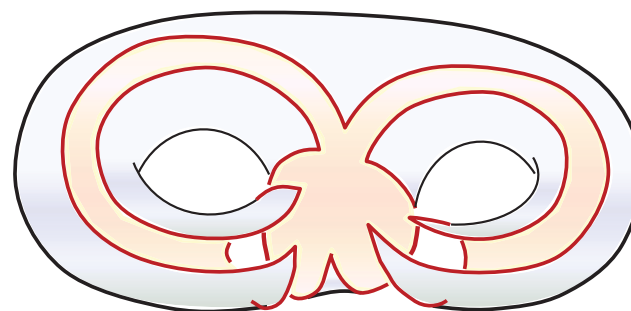
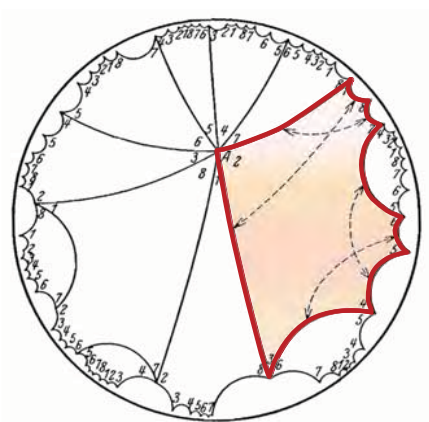
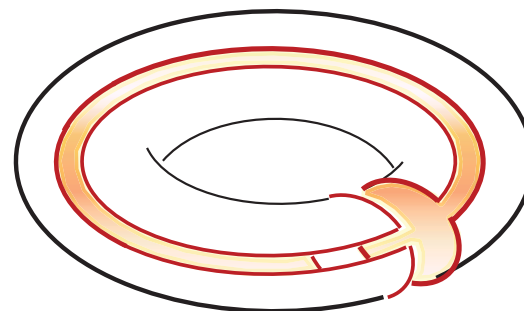
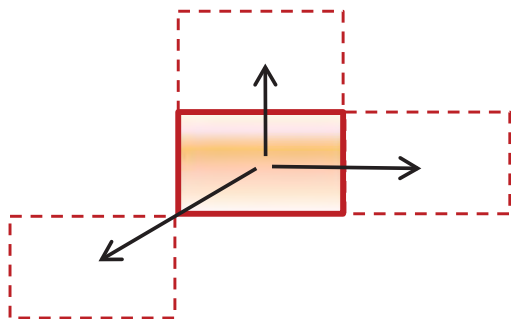
hexagons



quads



Parameter triangles form a fundamental domain
in the hyperbolic plane H^2 ,



Hilbert & Cohn-Vossen 1932

which can be triangulated arbitrarily.

Transition maps between adjacent triangles for a mesh of n -gons with knot valencies v :

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2c & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & 0 \\ 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & \cancel{b} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

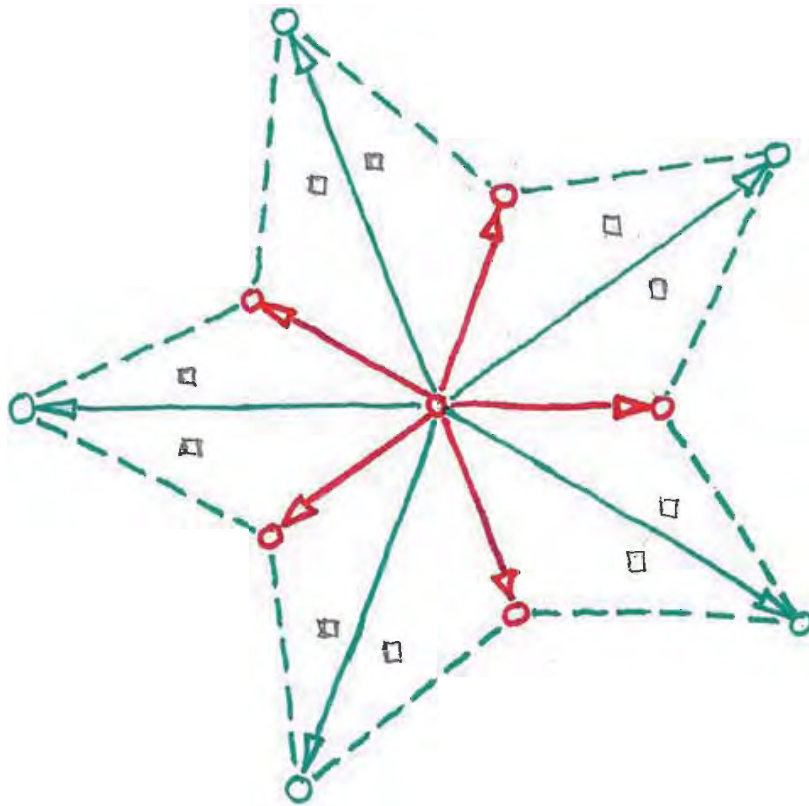
where

$$c := \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} \quad \text{and} \quad b := \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{v}}{1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}}.$$

For $n=4$, $v \leq 24$ [Peters, Fan 2010].

Proof for all n, v :

Check Poincaré's identity $(AB)^v = \text{Id.}$

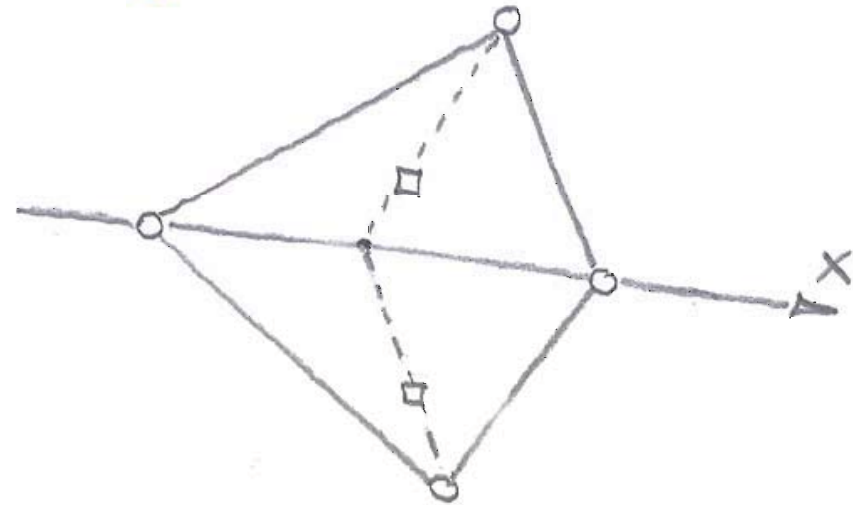


Projective structures, i.e.,
triangulated fundamental domains
have been used in CAGD to build
rational spline manifolds by:

Ferguson & Rockwood	1993
Wallner (& Pottmann)	1995 (1997)
Beccati, Gonsor, Neamtu	2014
Beccari & Neamtu	2016

transition map $|_{\text{common edge}} = \text{id}$

$\Rightarrow$ edge parallels
are mapped to
edge parallels



$\Rightarrow$ transition maps are of the form

$$t(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \pi(y) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \pi \text{ a proj. map,}$$

with integral cross bdy. derivatives
along the edges.

Conclusion

Integral spline manifolds over
proj. structures exist, cf.

Peters & Fan 2010

" & Jianhua 2014

Sarov & Peters 2016

for special proj. structures.

Final destination reached,

the

**Supra-Spherical
Spline Stuff
Story Stop**