BEZIER CURVES MODELING ON THE BASIS OF IMAGINARY TANGENT LINES

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Summary. Modification in the Bezier's method for forming curves based on the imaginary tangents is proposed in our research. The conditions for the formation of isotropic curves are identified. Points of the characteristic polygon are determined in complex form.

Keywords: imaginary tangent, isotropic curve, curve Bezier`s, the curve of the third order.

Formulation of the problem. Imaginary curves that as the coordinates of points use complex analytical functions were used for modeling minimal surfaces [1-4]. The theory of parametric curve modeling based on isotropic characteristic polygons [5] was reviewed in detail, but it is not fully investigated. Parametric curves forms in complex Euclidean's space, after separating the real and imaginary parts are studied constructed curves. It is expedient to extend this approach and to research modeling curves based on a combination of real and imaginary characteristics of curve.

Analysis of recent research. In the works of professor Pylypaky S.F. and his disciples Chernysheva E.O, Korovina I.O. isotropic spatial curve modeling by plane parametric curve is regarded. The author [6] proposed a generalized approach to modeling objects of the real three-dimensional space, if zero characteristics are set in an imaginary space. Isotropic segments, polygons, arc length isotropic, isotropic curvature and roll are used as zero characteristics for modeling isotropic curves . In this research [7] proposed to build flat Bezier`s curves based on the imaginary sides of the characteristic polygon. A study of the values effect of the polygon sides lengths on the arc length and curvature is carried out.

The wording of the purposes of the article. Based on the imaginary tangents modify Bezier's curve to control the form.

Main part. Bezier's curves of the third order are as follows:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{r}_0 (1-t)^3 + 3\mathbf{r}_1 (1-t)^2 t + 3\mathbf{r}_2 (1-t)t^2 + \mathbf{r}_3 t^3$$
(1)

where \mathbf{r}_0 , \mathbf{r}_1 , \mathbf{r}_2 , \mathbf{r}_3 - terms reference of characteristic quadrilateral.

Let the coordinates of the characteristic quadrangle are set in complex form:

 $\mathbf{r_{j+1}} = \left[\text{Re}(x_{j+1}) \pm i \,\text{Im}(x_{j+1}) \quad \text{Re}(y_{j+1}) \pm i \,\text{Im}(y_{j+1}) \right], \ j = 0..3$ (2)

To construct a Bezier's curve real part is separated [6]. In this approach, on the formation of the curve does not influence the imaginary

part of complex components. Draw modification curve (1) in a way that the shape of the curve determine imaginary tangents.

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{r}_0 (1-t)^3 - 3i\mathbf{r}_1 (1-t)^2 t - 3i\mathbf{r}_2 (1-t)t^2 + \mathbf{r}_3 t^3$$
(3)

Let's separate the real part from the equation (3) and hold an analysis. Analysis showed that the curve shape will determine the imaginary tangent values in the first and last points of characteristic quadrilateral. Let us consider modeling of the an spatial isotropic Bezier's curve of the modified third order on the basis of the equation (3).

To do this, take the square of equation (3) and substitute a covenant of isotropy curves [6]. We have:

$$9\sum_{r=x,y,z} [(r_{0}+ir_{1})^{2}(1-t)^{4}-4i(r_{0}+ir_{1})(r_{1}-r_{2})(1-t)^{3}t+(-2(r_{0}+ir_{1})(ir_{2}+r_{3})-(4(r_{1}-r_{2})^{2})t^{2}(1-t)^{2}+4i(r_{1}-r_{2})(ir_{2}+r_{3})(1-t)t^{3}+(ir_{2}+r_{3})^{2}t^{4}]=0.$$
(4)

Condition (4) will be executed and will not depend on the value if the coefficients of all the powers equals 0. That is, we get the equation:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{\substack{r=x,y,z \ r=x,y,z \ r=x,y,z$$

Equation (5) defines the conditions of isotropy spatial modified Bezier's curve of the third order (3). Let us consider modeling of the plane isotropic modified Bezier's curve. Taking into account equations (5) ordinates of reference points will be determined as follows

$$y_{1} = iy_{0} - x_{0} - ix_{1},$$

$$y_{2} = y_{1} + ix_{1} - ix_{2},$$

$$y_{3} = -iy_{2} + x_{2} - ix_{3}.$$
(6)

Let's distinguish separate real $\text{Re}(y_j)$ and imaginary $\text{Im}(y_j)$ parts and set at a plane real flat curve. In this case the number of conditions will increase twice. To determine the all coordinates we need to add two conditions namely the imaginary parts of the vector $\mathbf{r_0}$. As a result, we obtain:

$$Im(x_{1}) = Im(y_{0}) + Re(x_{0}) + Re(y_{1}),$$

$$Im(y_{1}) = Re(y_{0}) - Im(x_{0}) - Re(x_{1}),$$

$$Im(x_{2}) = -Re(y_{1}) + Re(y_{2}) + Im(x_{1}),$$

$$Im(y_{2}) = Im(y_{1}) + Re(x_{1}) - Re(x_{2}),$$

$$Im(x_{3}) = -Im(y_{2}) + Re(y_{3}) - Re(x_{2}),$$

$$Im(y_{3}) = -Re(y_{2}) + Im(x_{2}) - Re(x_{3}).$$
(7)

Example. Construct isotropic modified Bezier's curve of the third order if it is asked the following values: $\text{Re}(x_0) = 1.0$, $\text{Re}(x_1) = 3.0$, $\text{Re}(x_2) = 1.0$, $\text{Re}(x_3) = 4.0$, $\text{Re}(y_0) = 1.0$, $\text{Re}(y_1) = 2.0$, $\text{Re}(y_2) = 3.0$, $\text{Re}(y_3) = 5.0$, $\text{Im}(x_0) = 1.0$, $\text{Im}(y_0) = 2.0$.

Let's calculate values of imaginary parts on the basis of equation (7): $Im(x_1) = 5.0$, $Im(y_1) = -3.0$, $Im(x_2) = 6.0$, $Im(y_2) = -1.0$, $Im(x_3) = 5.0$, $Im(y_3) = -1.0$.

Isotropic modified Bezier's curve will have the following form: $x(t) = 1.0 - 9.0t^{2} + 12.0t,$ $y(t) = -2.0t^{3} + 18.0t^{2} - 12.0t + 1.0$

Modified cubic curve with imaginary tangent with isotropic length is shown in Figure 1.

Conclusions. Research has shown that modification Bezier's curve allows to enter in control a form of curve, imaginary values characteristics. In this case the value of tangent imaginary. The shape of the curve determines the imaginary characteristic rectangle. Further research related to grids modeling and portions of the surface with using the developed approach.



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