

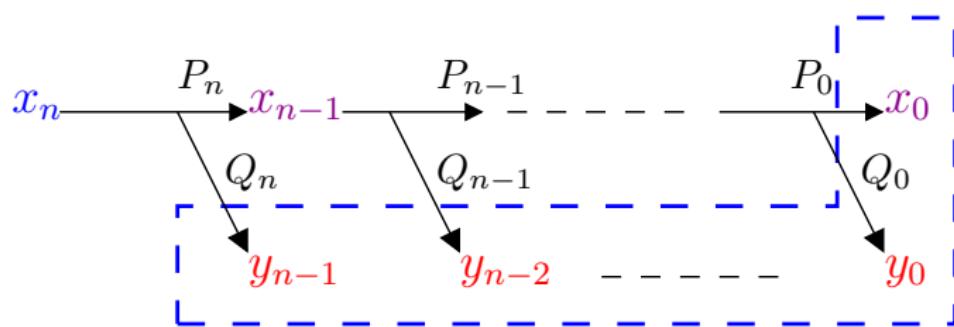
Visualisation-Multiresolution 3-Multiresolution Chaikin

Polytech-Grenoble

1er semestre 2008

Principe Général

- $x_{n+1} = P_n(x_n) + Q_n(y_n)$



Subdivision de Chaikin

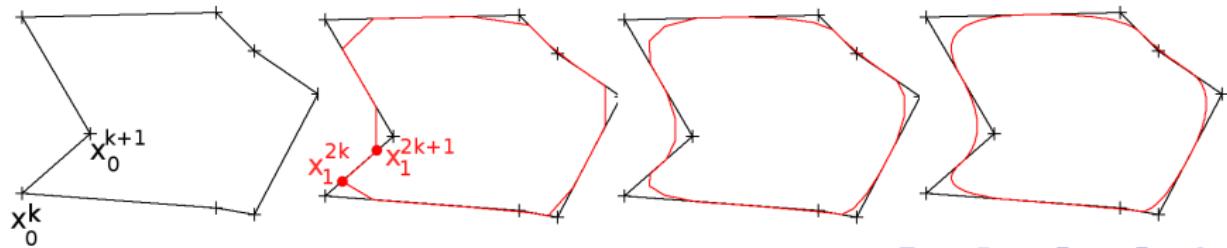
- #### ■ Subdivision pour obtenir une courbe lisse

$$x_n^k = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x_{n-1}^{\frac{k}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}x_{n-1}^{\frac{k}{2}+1} & k \text{ pair} \\ \frac{1}{4}x_{n-1}^{\frac{k-1}{2}} + \frac{3}{4}x_{n-1}^{\frac{k-1}{2}+1} & k \text{ impair} \end{cases}$$

Ou bien

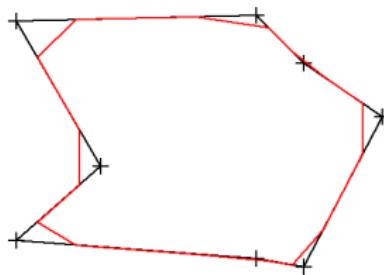
Subdivision de Chaikin

$$\begin{cases} x_n^{2k} &= \frac{3}{4}x_{n-1}^k + \frac{1}{4}x_{n-1}^{k+1} \\ x_n^{2k+1} &= \frac{1}{4}x_{n-1}^k + \frac{3}{4}x_{n-1}^{k+1} \end{cases}$$



Decomposition Multiresolution - Méthode de Chaikin

- Peut-on faire l'inverse ?
- On a une courbe fine de 2^n points.
On recherche le "polygone grossier" ainsi que ces détails associés.



Decomposition Multiresolution - Méthode de Chaikin

- Inverser le système

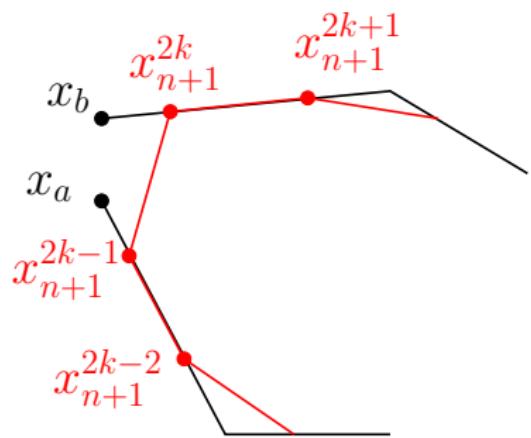
$$\begin{cases} x_n^{2k} &= \frac{3}{4}x_{n-1}^k + \frac{1}{4}x_{n-1}^{k+1} \\ x_n^{2k+1} &= \frac{1}{4}x_{n-1}^k + \frac{3}{4}x_{n-1}^{k+1} \end{cases}$$

Fournit 2 solutions possibles pour x_n^k

$$\begin{cases} x_a &= -\frac{1}{2}x_{n+1}^{2k-2} + \frac{3}{2}x_{n+1}^{2k-1} \\ x_b &= \frac{3}{2}x_{n+1}^{2k} - \frac{1}{2}x_{n+1}^{2k+1} \end{cases}$$

- On prend la moyenne et on encode l'erreur

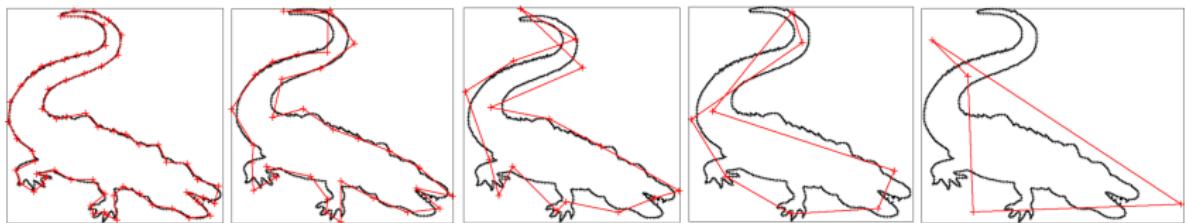
$$x_n^k = \frac{x_a + x_b}{2} \text{ et } y_n^k = \frac{x_b - x_a}{2}$$



Decomposition Multiresolution - Méthode de Chaikin

Décomposition

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_n^k = \frac{1}{4} \left(-x_{n+1}^{2k-2} + 3x_{n+1}^{2k-1} + 3x_{n+1}^{2k} - x_{n+1}^{2k+1} \right) \\ y_n^k = \frac{1}{4} \left(x_{n+1}^{2k-2} - 3x_{n+1}^{2k-1} + 3x_{n+1}^{2k} - x_{n+1}^{2k+1} \right) \end{array} \right.$$



Decomposition Multiresolution - Méthode de Chaikin

Reconstruction + details

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1}^{2k} &= \frac{3}{4}(x_n^k + y_n^k) + \frac{1}{4}(x_n^{k+1} - y_n^{k+1}) \\ x_{n+1}^{2k+1} &= \frac{1}{4}(x_n^k + y_n^k) + \frac{3}{4}(x_n^{k+1} - y_n^{k+1}) \end{cases}$$

