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# Interpolation with curvature constraints\*

Hafsa Deddi<sup>†</sup>

Hazel Everett<sup>‡</sup>

Sylvain Lazard<sup>‡</sup>

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## Abstract

We address the problem of controlling the curvature of a Bézier curve interpolating a given set of data. More precisely, given two points  $M$  and  $N$ , two directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , and a constant  $k$ , we would like to find two quadratic Bézier curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  joined with continuity  $G^1$  and interpolating the two points  $M$  and  $N$ , such that the tangent vectors at  $M$  and  $N$  have directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  respectively, the curvature is everywhere upper bounded by  $k$ , and some evaluating function, the length of the resulting curve for example, is minimized.

In order to solve this problem, we first need to determine the maximum curvature of quadratic Bézier curves. This problem was solved by Sapidis and Frey in 1992. Here we present a simpler formula that has an elegant geometric interpretation in terms of distances and areas determined by the control points. We then use this formula to solve several problems. In particular, we solve the variant of the curvature control problem in which  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  are joined with continuity  $C^1$ , where the length  $\alpha$  between the first two control points of  $\Gamma_1$  is equal to the length between the last two control points of  $\Gamma_2$ , and where  $\alpha$  is the evaluating function to be minimized. We also study the variant where we require a continuity  $G^2$ , instead of  $C^1$ , at the junction point. Finally, given two endpoints of a quadratic Bézier curve  $\Gamma$ , we characterize the locus of control points such that the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is prescribed.

## 1 Introduction

An important problem in CAGD is the construction of curves interpolating given sets of data that also satisfy constraints on their curvature. Such curves are visually pleasing and are said to be “fair” [1, 2]. Fair curves are also important in the design of highways, railways and trajectories of mobile robots (see [10] and [7]). In these applications, curvature continuous curves with bounded curvature are desirable. Constructing fair curves has been the subject of recent research; see, for example, [4, 5, 6, 8] for results about constraining the curvature at the endpoints, and [3, 9] for results about monotonicity of curvature.

In this paper we consider the problem of controlling the curvature along the whole length of a Bézier curve interpolating a given set of data. More precisely, given two points  $M$  and  $N$ , two directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , and a constant  $k$ , we want to find two quadratic Bézier curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  joined with continuity  $G^1$  and interpolating the two points  $M$  and  $N$ , such that the tangent vectors at  $M$  and  $N$  have directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  respectively, the curvature is everywhere upper bounded by  $k$ , and

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\*This work was started while the first two authors were at Université du Québec à Montréal, and the last author was at McGill University.

<sup>†</sup>Department of mathematics and computer science, University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 3M4, Canada. deddi@cs.uleth.ca

<sup>‡</sup>LORIA-INRIA Lorraine, 615 rue du jardin botanique, B.P. 101, 54602 Villers-les-Nancy Cedex, France. name@loria.fr

some evaluating function, the length of the resulting curve for example, is minimized. We call this problem the *curvature control problem*.

In order to solve this problem, we first need to determine the maximum curvature of quadratic Bézier curves, that is, to find an exact formula in terms of the control points. Note that, for our problem, it is not sufficient to compute the maximum curvature of a particular Bézier curve using numerical methods. Note also that a quadratic Bézier curve is a parabola and, although it presents no special difficulties to compute the maximum curvature of a parabola in terms of the coefficients of its implicit equation, what we require is a formula in terms of the control points.

In [9], Sapidis and Frey give a formula for finding the maximum curvature for quadratic Bézier curves. In Section 2, we recall these results and present a simpler formula that has an elegant geometric interpretation in terms of distances and areas determined by the control points. We then use this formula to solve several problems. We first characterize the locus of points  $p_1$  such that, with two given points  $p_0$  and  $p_2$  and a positive constant  $k$ , the quadratic Bézier curve with control points  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  has maximum curvature  $k$ . We then solve some variants of the curvature control problem. Definitions and motivations for these variants are presented in Section 4.1. We solve in Section 4.2 the version of the curvature control problem where  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  are joined with continuity  $C^1$ , where the length  $\alpha$  between the two first control points of  $\Gamma_1$  is equal to the length between the two last control points of  $\Gamma_2$ , and where  $\alpha$  is the evaluating function to be minimized. In Section 4.3, we prove that if we require in the previous variant a continuity  $G^2$  instead of  $C^1$  at the junction point, then there exist non-degenerate data for which there is no solution to the curvature control problem. However, if a solution exists, we show how it can be computed.

Throughout the paper, curvature refers to non-signed curvature, unless otherwise indicated. We denote by  $\|pq\|$  the distance between points  $p$  and  $q$ , and by “ $\times$ ” and “ $\cdot$ ” the outer and inner products, respectively, between two vectors.

## 2 Maximum curvature of quadratic Bézier curves

Let  $\Gamma$  be a quadratic Bézier curve with control points  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  (see Figure 1). Recall that  $\Gamma$  is defined for every  $t$  in  $[0, 1]$  by

$$\Gamma(t) = (1 - t)^2 p_0 + 2t(1 - t)p_1 + t^2 p_2.$$

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the area of the control triangle  $p_0 p_1 p_2$  and  $m$  be the midpoint of the segment  $p_0 p_2$ . We assume that  $\Gamma$  does not degenerate into a line segment, i.e.,  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are not collinear.

In this section, we prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 2.1** *The maximum curvature of a quadratic Bézier curve  $\Gamma$  is either equal to  $\|p_1 m\|^3 / \mathcal{A}^2$  if  $p_1$  lies strictly outside the two disks of diameter  $p_0 m$  and  $m p_2$ , or is equal to  $\max\{\kappa_0, \kappa_1\}$  where  $\kappa_0 = \mathcal{A} / \|p_0 p_1\|^3$  and  $\kappa_1 = \mathcal{A} / \|p_1 p_2\|^3$  are the curvature of  $\Gamma(t)$  at the endpoints  $\Gamma(0)$  and  $\Gamma(1)$ .*

Before proving Theorem 2.1, we recall the result by Sapidis and Frey [9] characterizing quadratic Bézier curves with monotone curvature.

**Theorem 2.2 ([9])** *The quadratic Bézier curve  $\Gamma$  has monotone curvature if and only if one of the angles  $\angle(p_0 p_1 m)$  and  $\angle(m p_1 p_2)$  is equal to or larger than  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . In other words,  $\Gamma$  has monotone curvature if and only if  $p_1$  lies on or inside one of the two circles having as diameter  $p_0 m$  and  $m p_2$ .*

Sapidis and Frey also present in [9] the following expressions for the maximum curvature of quadratic Bézier curves. When the curvature is not monotone along  $\Gamma$ , then its maximum curvature

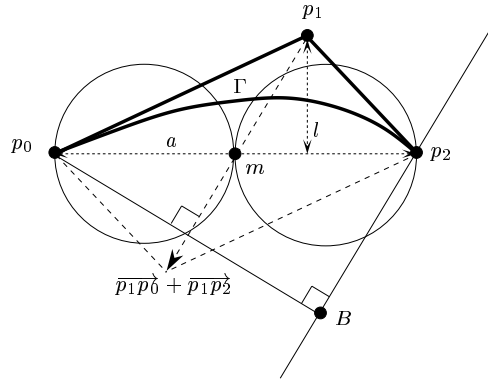


Figure 1: The quadratic Bézier curve has monotone curvature if and only if  $p_1$  lies on or inside one of two circles.

is  $4al/\|p_0B\|^3$ , where (see Figure 1),  $a$  is the distance between  $p_0$  and  $p_2$ ,  $l$  is the distance between  $p_1$  and the line joining  $p_0$  and  $p_2$ , and  $\|p_0B\|$  is the distance between  $p_0$  and the line passing through  $p_2$  and directed by  $\overrightarrow{p_1p_0} + \overrightarrow{p_1p_2}$ . When the curvature is monotone along  $\Gamma$ , its maximum is reached at one endpoint  $p_0$  or  $p_2$  of the curve, and is equal to  $\frac{al}{2\|p_0p_1\|^3}$  or  $\frac{al}{2\|p_1p_2\|^3}$  respectively.

We are now ready to prove Theorem 2.1. Note that the area  $\mathcal{A}$  of the control triangle  $p_0p_1p_2$  is equal to  $al/2$ . Thus, in order to prove Theorem 2.1, based on the results by Sapidis and Frey, it suffices to prove that  $8\mathcal{A}/\|p_0B\|^3 = \|p_1m\|^3/\mathcal{A}^2$  or  $2\mathcal{A} = \|p_1m\| \cdot \|p_0B\|$ . For completeness, we show how our result is derived from Theorem 2.2.

We assume first that  $p_1$  lies strictly outside the two disks of diameter  $p_0m$  and  $mp_2$ . Thus, the curvature  $\kappa(t)$ ,  $t \in [0, 1]$ , of the quadratic Bézier curve  $\Gamma$  is not monotone by Theorem 2.2. It follows that the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is obtained when the derivative of  $\kappa(t)$  is zero.

The first and second derivatives of the Bézier curve  $\Gamma$  are

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma'(t) &= 2((1-t)(p_1 - p_0) + t(p_2 - p_1)) \\ &= 2(p_1 - p_0) + 2t(p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\Gamma''(t) = 2(p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0). \quad (2)$$

The curvature of  $\Gamma$  at  $\Gamma(t)$  is thus, for any  $t \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\Gamma'(t) \times \Gamma''(t)|}{\|\Gamma'(t)\|^3} = \frac{|4(p_1 - p_0) \times (p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0)|}{\|\Gamma'(t)\|^3} = \frac{|4(p_1 - p_0) \times (p_2 - p_1)|}{\|\Gamma'(t)\|^3},$$

giving

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{8\mathcal{A}}{\|\Gamma'(t)\|^3}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\mathcal{A} = |(p_1 - p_0) \times (p_2 - p_1)|/2$  is the area of the control triangle  $p_0p_1p_2$ . The derivative of  $\kappa(t)$  is

$$\kappa'(t) = \frac{-24\mathcal{A}(\|\Gamma'(t)\|)'}{\|\Gamma'(t)\|^4} = \frac{-12\mathcal{A}(\|\Gamma'(t)\|^2)'}{\|\Gamma'(t)\|^5}.$$

Since we assumed that the Bézier curve  $\Gamma$  is not degenerate,  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are not collinear and thus  $\mathcal{A} \neq 0$ . Thus,  $\kappa'(t) = 0$  if and only if  $(\|\Gamma'(t)\|^2)' = 0$ , or alternatively,  $\Gamma'(t) \cdot \Gamma''(t) = 0$ . Using

Equations 1 and 2, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma'(t) \cdot \Gamma''(t) &= 4[(p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0)t + (p_1 - p_0)] \cdot [p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0] \\ &= 4(\alpha t - \beta)\end{aligned}$$

where  $\alpha = \|p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0\|^2$  and  $\beta = -(p_1 - p_0) \cdot (p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0)$ .

Thus, the derivative of the curvature  $\kappa(t)$  vanishes if and only if  $t = \tau = \beta/\alpha$ . Note that  $\tau$  is in  $(0, 1)$  because the curvature of  $\Gamma$  is not monotone by assumption. Therefore, the maximum curvature along  $\Gamma$  is obtained for  $t = \tau$ .

**Lemma 2.3**  $\|\Gamma'(\tau)\| = \frac{2\mathcal{A}}{\|p_1 m\|}.$

**Proof:** By Equation 1, the square of the first derivative of  $\Gamma(t)$  at  $\tau$  is

$$\begin{aligned}\|\Gamma'(\tau)\|^2 &= 4[(p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0)\tau + (p_1 - p_0)]^2 = 4(\alpha\tau^2 - 2\tau\beta + \|p_0 p_1\|^2) \\ &= 4\left(\alpha\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - 2\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\beta + \|p_0 p_1\|^2\right) = \frac{4}{\alpha}(\alpha\|p_0 p_1\|^2 - \beta^2),\end{aligned}$$

where, as before,  $\alpha = \|p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0\|^2$  and  $\beta = -(p_1 - p_0) \cdot (p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0)$ . Since  $p_2 - 2p_1 + p_0 = \overrightarrow{p_1 p_0} + \overrightarrow{p_1 p_2} = 2\overrightarrow{p_1 m}$ , we get  $\alpha = 4\|p_1 m\|^2$ ,  $\beta = -2\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{p_1 m}$ , and thus

$$\|\Gamma'(\tau)\|^2 = \frac{1}{\|p_1 m\|^2}(4\|p_1 m\|^2\|p_0 p_1\|^2 - 4(\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{p_1 m})^2).$$

It follows from the canonical equation  $(U \times V)^2 + (U \cdot V)^2 = U^2 V^2$ , for any two vectors  $U, V$ , that

$$\|\Gamma'(\tau)\|^2 = \frac{4(\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \times \overrightarrow{p_1 m})^2}{\|p_1 m\|^2}.$$

Now,  $|\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \times \overrightarrow{p_1 m}|$  is equal to  $\mathcal{A}$ , the area of the control triangle  $p_0 p_1 p_2$ . Indeed,  $\overrightarrow{p_1 m} = (\overrightarrow{p_1 p_0} + \overrightarrow{p_1 p_2})/2$  and thus  $|\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \times \overrightarrow{p_1 m}| = |\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \times \overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}|/2 = \mathcal{A}$ . Thus,  $\|\Gamma'(\tau)\|^2 = 4\mathcal{A}^2/\|p_1 m\|^2$  which yields the result.  $\square$

The expression of  $\kappa_{max} = \kappa(\tau)$  now follows easily. By Lemma 2.3,  $\|\Gamma'(\tau)\|^3 = 8\mathcal{A}^3/\|p_1 m\|^3$ . Thus, Equation 3 gives

$$\kappa(\tau) = \frac{\|p_1 m\|^3}{\mathcal{A}^2}.$$

That ends the proof of Theorem 2.1 when  $p_1$  lies strictly outside the two disks of diameter  $p_0 m$  and  $m p_2$ .

When  $p_1$  lies inside one of these disks, Sapidis and Frey (see Theorem 2.2) proved that the curvature of the quadratic Bézier curve  $\Gamma$  is monotone. The maximum curvature is thus the curvature at one endpoint  $\Gamma(0)$  or  $\Gamma(1)$ . Our expression of the curvature at these points comes directly from the result by Sapidis and Frey mentioned above. These expressions also come directly from a straightforward computation, which we present here for completeness.

Equation 1 gives  $\Gamma'(0) = 2(p_1 - p_0)$  and  $\Gamma'(1) = 2(p_2 - p_1)$ . It then follows from Equation 3 that

$$\kappa(0) = \frac{\mathcal{A}}{\|p_0 p_1\|^3} \text{ and } \kappa(1) = \frac{\mathcal{A}}{\|p_1 p_2\|^3}.$$

### 3 Quadratic Bézier curves with prescribed maximum curvature

The goal of this section is to show how, in an interactive curve design context, to help the user control the maximum curvature of quadratic Bézier curves by moving the control points.

Given a positive constant  $k$  and two points  $p_0$  and  $p_2$ , we show how to compute the locus of points  $p_1$  such that the maximum curvature of a quadratic Bézier curve  $\Gamma$ , with control points  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ , is equal to  $k$ . In an interactive curve design context, the idea will then be to draw these curves for some sample values of  $k$  (see Figure 2). The user can then (i) for a given  $p_1$ , obtain immediately an approximation of the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  by checking its proximity to the displayed curves, or, (ii) for a given  $k$ , choose  $p_1$  so that  $\Gamma$  has maximum curvature  $k$  by dragging  $p_1$  along the corresponding curve.

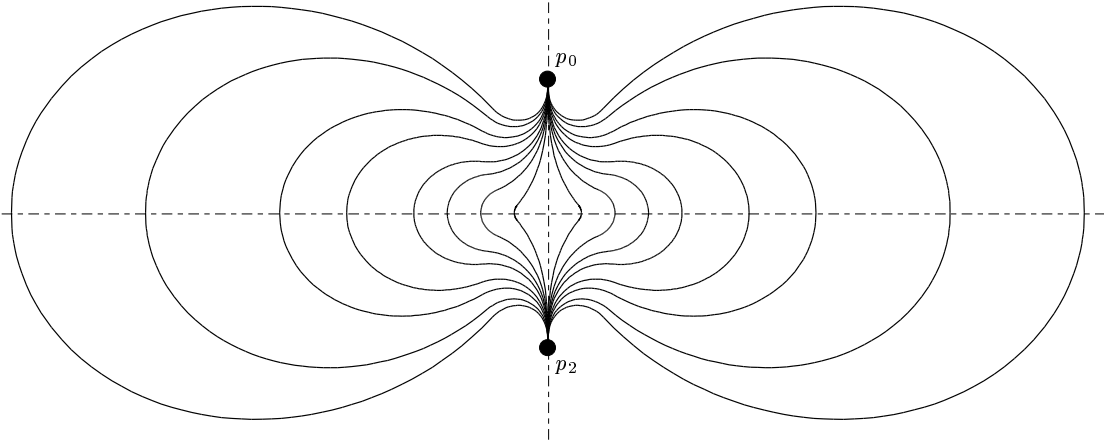


Figure 2: Sample of curves, loci of  $p_1$ , for which the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is constant.

We assume for the sake of simplicity that the coordinates of  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are  $(0, d)$ ,  $(x, y)$  and  $(0, -d)$ , respectively, in an orthonormal frame  $(O, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$ .

**Theorem 3.1** *The locus of points  $p_1$  such that the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is  $k$  is the union of the curves*

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(x, \pm\sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2}) \mid -kd^2 \leq x < -\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}\}, \\ & \{(x, \pm\sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2}) \mid +\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2} < x \leq +kd^2\}, \\ & \{(x, +d - \sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2}) \mid -\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}\} \text{ and} \\ & \{(x, -d + \sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2}) \mid -\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tilde{y} = \frac{1 + 2k^2d^2 - \sqrt{1 + 4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}$ .

**Proof:** Note first that the midpoint of  $p_0p_2$  is  $O$ . However, for consistency with Section 2, we denote by  $m$  the midpoint of  $p_0p_2$ . Let  $D_0$  and  $D_2$  be the two closed disks of diameter  $p_0m$  and  $mp_2$ , respectively, and  $C_0$  and  $C_2$  be their respective boundaries. Let  $\mathcal{A}$  denote the area of the control triangle  $p_0p_1p_2$ .

We assume first that  $p_1$  lies outside the two disks  $D_0$  and  $D_2$ . Then, by Theorem 2.1, the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is equal to  $k$  if and only if  $\|p_1m\|^6/\mathcal{A}^4 = k^2$ . Since  $\|p_1m\|^2 = x^2 + y^2$

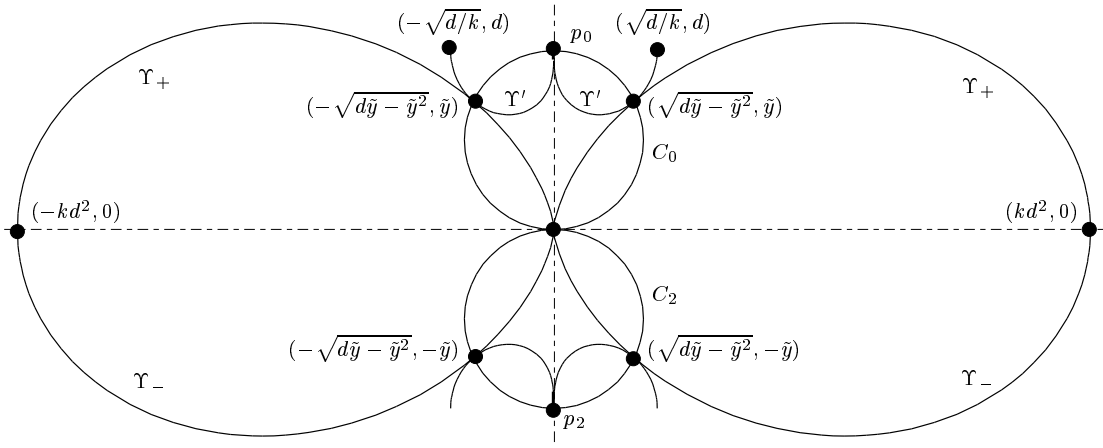


Figure 3: Example of curves  $\Upsilon_{\pm}$ ,  $\Upsilon'$ ,  $C_0$  and  $C_2$ .

and the area  $\mathcal{A}$  of the triangle  $p_0p_1p_2$  is equal to half the length of the base,  $p_0p_2 = 2d$ , times the height,  $|x|$ , that is  $\mathcal{A} = |dx|$ , we get that the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is equal to  $k$  if and only if

$$(x^2 + y^2)^3 = k^2(dx)^4 \iff y = \pm \sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2}.$$

Let  $\Upsilon$  be the curve of equation  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = k^2(dx)^4$ . This curve is the union of the two curves  $\Upsilon_+$  and  $\Upsilon_-$  defined respectively as the set points  $(x, +\sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2})$  and  $(x, -\sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2})$  where  $x$  varies in  $[-kd^2, kd^2]$  (see Figure 3).

In order to determine the range of  $x$  on which the curve  $\Upsilon$  lies outside  $D_0 \cup D_2$ , we compute the intersection between  $\Upsilon$ , of equation  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = k^2(dx)^4$ , and the circles  $C_0$  and  $C_2$  of equations  $x^2 + y^2 = \epsilon dy$ ,  $\epsilon = \pm 1$ . By replacing, in  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = k^2(dx)^4$ ,  $x^2 + y^2$  and  $x^4$  by  $\epsilon dy$  and  $(\epsilon dy - y^2)^2$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\epsilon dy)^3 = k^2d^4(\epsilon dy - y^2)^2 &\iff y^2(k^2d(\epsilon d - y)^2 - \epsilon y) = 0 \\ &\iff y^2(k^2dy^2 - \epsilon(1 + 2k^2d^2)y + k^2d^3) = 0 \\ &\implies y \in \left\{0, \frac{\epsilon(1 + 2k^2d^2) \pm \sqrt{1 + 4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The two solutions  $\pm \frac{(1+2k^2d^2) \pm \sqrt{1+4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}$  are equal to  $\pm(d + \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d})$  which do not belong to the interval  $[-d, d]$ . It follows that these solutions do not correspond to an intersection between  $\Upsilon$  and the circles  $C_0$  and  $C_2$ . Thus, an intersection can only occur when  $y \in \{0, \epsilon\tilde{y}\}$ , where  $\tilde{y} = \frac{1+2k^2d^2 - \sqrt{1+4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}$ . The intersection points satisfy the equation  $x^2 + y^2 = \epsilon dy$ , therefore any intersection must occur at one of the five points  $(0, 0)$  and  $(\pm\sqrt{d\tilde{y}-\tilde{y}^2}, \epsilon\tilde{y})$ , where  $\epsilon = \pm 1$  specifies on which circle  $C_0$  or  $C_2$  the intersection occurs (see Figure 3). We now distinguish between  $\Upsilon_+$  and  $\Upsilon_-$ . Since  $\Upsilon_+$  lies on or above the  $x$ -axis,  $\Upsilon_+$  and  $C_0 \cup C_2$  can only intersect at  $(0, 0)$  and  $(\pm\sqrt{d\tilde{y}-\tilde{y}^2}, \tilde{y})$ . We get by computing the derivative of  $y = \sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2}$  with respect to  $x$  that the tangent line to  $\Upsilon_+$  at  $O = (0, 0)$  is vertical, and that  $\Upsilon_+$  belongs to  $D_0$  in a neighborhood of  $O$ . Thus,  $\Upsilon_+$  and  $C_0 \cup C_2$  can properly intersect only at the two points  $(\pm\sqrt{d\tilde{y}-\tilde{y}^2}, \tilde{y})$ . It then follows from the fact that the two endpoints  $(\pm kd^2, 0)$  of  $\Upsilon_+$  lie outside  $D_0 \cup D_2$ , that  $\Upsilon_+$  lies outside  $D_0 \cup D_2$  if and only if  $x$  is in the range  $[-kd^2, -\sqrt{d\tilde{y}-\tilde{y}^2}] \cup (\sqrt{d\tilde{y}-\tilde{y}^2}, kd^2]$ . A similar

proof holds for  $\Upsilon_-$ , thus the parts of  $\Upsilon$  that lie outside  $D_0$  and  $D_2$  are the two curves

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(x, \pm\sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2}) \mid -kd^2 \leq x < -(d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2)\} \text{ and} \\ & \{(x, \pm\sqrt{(kd^2x^2)^{2/3} - x^2}) \mid +(d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2) < x \leq +kd^2\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tilde{y} = \frac{1 + 2k^2d^2 - \sqrt{1 + 4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}$ .

We now assume that  $p_1$  lies inside one of the two disks  $D_0$  and  $D_2$ . By Theorem 2.1, the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is  $\max(\kappa_0, \kappa_1)$  where  $\kappa_0 = \mathcal{A}/\|p_0p_1\|^3$  and  $\kappa_1 = \mathcal{A}/\|p_1p_2\|^3$  are the curvatures of  $\Gamma$  at  $\Gamma(0)$  and  $\Gamma(1)$  respectively. Note first that  $\kappa_0 \geq \kappa_1$  if and only if  $\|p_0p_1\| \leq \|p_1p_2\|$ , that is, if and only if,  $p_1$  lies inside  $D_0$ .

Suppose first that  $p_1$  lies inside the disk  $D_0$ . Then, the maximum curvature  $\kappa_0 = \mathcal{A}/\|p_0p_1\|^3$  of  $\Gamma$  is equal to  $k$  if and only if  $\mathcal{A}^2 = k^2\|p_0p_1\|^6$ , that is,

$$\begin{aligned} (dx)^2 = k^2[x^2 + (y - d)^2]^3 & \iff (y - d)^2 = (dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2 \\ & \iff y - d = -\sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2} \text{ since } p_1 \in D_0 \\ & \iff y = d - \sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\Upsilon'$  be the curve defined by the points  $(x, d - \sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2})$ ,  $x \in [-\sqrt{d/k}, \sqrt{d/k}]$  (see Figure 3). Similarly as before, in order to determine the range of  $x$  for which  $\Upsilon'$  lies inside  $D_0$ , we compute the intersection between  $\Upsilon'$  and the circle  $C_0$  of equation  $x^2 + y^2 = dy$ . We replace, in the equation  $(dx)^2 = k^2[x^2 + (y - d)^2]^3$ ,  $x^2$  by  $dy - y^2$  and get

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(dy - y^2) = k^2[(dy - y^2) + (y - d)^2]^3 & \iff d^2y(d - y) = k^2[(d - y)(d - y + y)]^3 \\ & \iff (d - y)[k^2d(d - y)^2 - y] = 0 \\ & \iff (d - y)(k^2dy^2 - (1 + 2k^2d^2)y + k^2d^3) = 0 \\ & \implies y \in \left\{d, \frac{(1 + 2k^2d^2) \pm \sqrt{1 + 4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

As before, the solution  $\frac{(1+2k^2d^2)+\sqrt{1+4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}$  is not in  $[0, d]$  and thus does not correspond to an intersection between  $\Upsilon'$  and  $C_0$ . As before,  $\Upsilon'$  and  $C_0$  can only intersect at  $(0, d)$  and  $(\pm\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}, \tilde{y})$  where  $\tilde{y} = \frac{1+2k^2d^2-\sqrt{1+4k^2d^2}}{2k^2d}$ . We also get by computing the derivative of  $y = d - \sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2}$  with respect to  $x$  that the tangent line to  $\Upsilon'$  at  $(0, d)$  is vertical and that  $\Upsilon'$  belongs to  $D_0$  in a neighborhood of  $(0, d)$ . It follows that  $\Upsilon'$  belongs to  $D_0$  in the range  $x \in [-\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}, +\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}]$ . We get that  $\Upsilon'$  does not belong to  $D_0$  when  $x$  is not in that range because the two endpoints  $(\pm\sqrt{d/k}, d)$  of  $\Upsilon'$  clearly do not belong to  $D_0$ . Thus,  $\Upsilon'$  lies inside  $D_0$  if and only if  $x$  is in the range  $[-\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}, +\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}]$ . In other words, the locus of points  $p_1 \in D_0$  for which the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma$  is  $k$  is the curve

$$\{(x, d - \sqrt{(dx/k)^{2/3} - x^2} \mid -\sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{d\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}^2}\}.$$

A similar proof holds when  $p_1$  lies inside  $D_2$  which yields the result.  $\square$

## 4 Controlling the curvature of a piecewise quadratic Bézier curve

### 4.1 Preliminaries

Let  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  denote two quadratic Bézier curves with control points  $(p_0, p_1, p_2)$  and  $(q_0, q_1, q_2)$  respectively, and let  $\Gamma$  denote the concatenation of  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$ .



The general curvature control problem we address is: *Given two points  $M$  and  $N$ , two unit vectors  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , and a constant  $k$ , we would like to find two quadratic Bézier curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  joined with continuity  $G^1$  (at  $p_2 = q_0$ ), interpolating the two points  $M$  and  $N$  (at  $p_0$  and  $q_2$  respectively), such that the tangent vectors at  $M$  and  $N$  have directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  respectively, the curvature is everywhere upper bounded by  $k$ , and some evaluating function is minimized.*

In the sequel, we consider without loss of generality  $k = 1$ ; for any  $k \neq 0$ , we can obtain an equivalent problem where  $k = 1$  by scaling the plane.

The curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  are connected (at  $p_2 = q_0$ ) with continuity  $G^1$  if and only if there exists  $\mu \in (0, 1)$  such that  $p_2 = q_0 = \mu p_1 + (1 - \mu)q_1$ . The curve  $\Gamma$  interpolates  $M$  and  $N$ , such that the tangent vectors at  $M$  and  $N$  have directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , respectively, if and only if  $p_0 = M$ ,  $q_2 = N$  and there exists  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  positive real numbers such that  $p_1 - p_0 = \alpha\vec{u}$  and  $q_2 - q_1 = \beta\vec{v}$  (see Figure 4).

One way to solve the general curvature control problem is to

1. find the set of  $(\alpha, \beta, \mu) \in (0, +\infty)^2 \times (0, 1)$  on which the curvature of  $\Gamma$  is everywhere smaller or equal to 1, and then,
2. find a value  $(\alpha, \beta, \mu)$  in that set for which the evaluating function is minimized.

In general, this is a non-linear optimization problem with non-linear constraints, and thus, cannot necessarily be solved quickly and accurately. Clearly, the difficulty depends on the complexity of the set of feasible solutions and on the evaluating function that is to be minimized. Here we consider simplifying assumptions. First, we require a continuity  $C^1$  at the junction point between the two curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$ . This fixes  $\mu$  to  $1/2$  and reduces the number of variables to two. To bring the number of variables down to one, we arbitrarily consider  $\alpha = \beta$ . We then choose as evaluating function the length  $\alpha$ . By minimizing  $\alpha$ , we ensure that all the control points  $p_1$ ,  $p_2 = q_0$  and  $q_1$  remain close to the the points  $M$  and  $N$  we want to interpolate; in other words, by minimizing  $\alpha$ , we expect that the length of the resulting curve  $\Gamma$  will not be too far from its minimum. With these further assumptions, we solve (in Section 4.2) the given interpolation and minimization problem, except for the degenerate case when  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are parallel, for which we prove that a solution does not necessarily exist.

In Section 4.3, we also consider  $\alpha = \beta$ , but we require a continuity  $G^2$  (instead of  $C^1$ ) at the junction point between the two curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$ . In other words, we require the signed curvature to be continuous on  $\Gamma$ . The variables are then reduced to  $(\alpha, \mu)$  but the constraint that the continuity is  $G^2$  links these two variables, and thus the problem is actually one-dimensional. We prove in Section 4.3 that this set of additional constraints is too restrictive in the sense that there exists non-degenerate data  $(M, N, \vec{u}, \vec{v})$  that cannot be interpolated. However, if a solution exists, we show how it can be computed.

## 4.2 Curvature control problem with $C^1$ continuity

We consider here the following variant of the curvature control problem: *Given two points  $M$  and  $N$ , and two unit vectors  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , we want to find two quadratic Bézier curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  joined with continuity  $C^1$  (at  $p_2 = q_0$ ), interpolating the two points  $M$  and  $N$  (at  $p_0$  and  $q_2$  respectively), such that the tangent vectors at  $M$  and  $N$  have directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  respectively, the maximum curvature of the two curves is smaller or equal to 1, the distances  $\alpha = \|p_0 p_1\|$  and  $\beta = \|q_1 q_2\|$  are equal, and such that  $\alpha$  is minimized.* See Figure 4.

We show in this section how to solve this problem for non-degenerate data, that is when  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are not collinear. When  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are collinear, we show that there is not necessarily a solution.

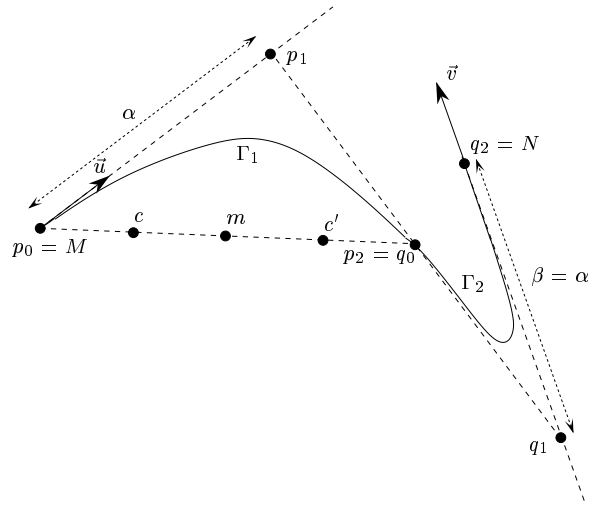


Figure 4: Curvature control problem with continuity  $C^1$  and  $\alpha = \beta$ .

As we said in Section 4.1, this problem is equivalent to finding the smallest  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$  such that the curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  is everywhere smaller or equal to 1, where

$$p_0 = M, \quad q_2 = N, \quad p_1 = p_0 + \alpha \vec{u}, \quad q_1 = q_2 - \alpha \vec{v} \quad \text{and} \quad p_2 = q_0 = (p_1 + q_1)/2.$$

We show how we compute the smallest  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$  such that the curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  is everywhere smaller or equal to 1. Computing the smallest  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ , for  $\Gamma_2$  can be done similarly. We then return the curve  $\Gamma$  defined by the biggest of those two  $\alpha$ .

First, for any value  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ , we need to determine an expression for the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$ . By Theorem 2.1, it remains to determine whether the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  is given by the maximum curvature  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)$  of the parabola supporting  $\Gamma_1$ , or by  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)$  or  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_1)$ , the curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  at its endpoints  $\Gamma_1(0)$  or  $\Gamma_1(1)$ , respectively. Thus, for any value  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ , we want to decide whether  $p_1$  belongs to one of the disks of diameter  $p_0 m$  and  $m p_2$  where  $m$  is the midpoint of  $p_0 p_2$  (see Figure 4). Let  $c$  and  $c'$  be the respective centers of these disks and  $R$  be their radius. In order to determine whether  $p_1$  belongs to one of these disks, we compute and compare  $R^2$  with the distances  $\|p_1 c\|^2$  and  $\|p_1 c'\|^2$ .

Since  $p_1$  and  $q_1$  are linear in  $\alpha$ , and  $p_2 = (p_1 + q_1)/2$ ,  $m = (p_0 + p_2)/2$ ,  $c = (p_0 + m)/2$ , and  $c' = (m + p_2)/2$ , we have that  $(c - p_0)^2$ ,  $(c - p_1)^2$  and  $(c' - p_1)^2$  are of degree 2 in  $\alpha$ . Thus,  $R^2 < \|p_1 c\|^2$  and  $R^2 < \|p_1 c'\|^2$  are inequalities of degree at most 2 in  $\alpha$  (namely  $\alpha > \frac{16\vec{u} \cdot \vec{p}_0 \vec{q}_2}{(7\vec{u} + \vec{v})^2 - (\vec{u} - \vec{v})^2}$  and  $\alpha^2[(5\vec{u} + 3\vec{v})^2 - (\vec{u} - \vec{v})^2] - 2\alpha(16\vec{u} + 8\vec{v}) \cdot \vec{p}_0 \vec{q}_2 + 8\|p_0 q_2\|^2 > 0$ ). By solving these equations, we get a partition of  $(0, +\infty)$  into two sets of intervals  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{I}'$  such that the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  is given by  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)$  for any  $\alpha \in \mathcal{I}$ , and by  $\max(\kappa_0(\Gamma_1), \kappa_1(\Gamma_1))$  for any  $\alpha \in \mathcal{I}'$ .

With  $\mathcal{A}(p_0 p_1 p_2)$  denoting the area of the control triangle  $p_0 p_1 p_2$ , we get by Theorem 2.1, when  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ , are not collinear,

$$\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)^2 = \frac{\|p_1 m\|^6}{\mathcal{A}(p_0 p_1 p_2)^4}, \quad \kappa_0(\Gamma_1)^2 = \frac{\mathcal{A}(p_0 p_1 p_2)^2}{\|p_0 p_1\|^6} \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_1(\Gamma_1)^2 = \frac{\mathcal{A}(p_0 p_1 p_2)^2}{\|p_1 p_2\|^6}.$$

A straightforward computation gives

$$\vec{p_1 m} = \frac{\vec{p_0 q_2} + \alpha(-3\vec{u} - \vec{v})}{4}, \quad \vec{p_0 p_1} = \alpha \vec{u} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{p_1 p_2} = \frac{\vec{p_0 q_2} - \alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v})}{2}.$$

Thus,  $\mathcal{A}(p_0 p_1 p_2) = |\overrightarrow{p_0 p_1} \times \overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}|/2 = |\alpha \vec{u} \times \overrightarrow{p_0 q_2} - \alpha^2 \vec{u} \times \vec{v}|/4$  and

$$\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)^2 = \frac{(\alpha^2(3\vec{u} + \vec{v})^2 - 2\alpha(3\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \cdot \overrightarrow{p_0 q_2} + \|\overrightarrow{p_0 q_2}\|^2)^3}{16(\alpha^2 \vec{u} \times \vec{v} - \alpha \vec{u} \times \overrightarrow{p_0 q_2})^4},$$

$$\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)^2 = \frac{(\alpha^2 \vec{u} \times \vec{v} - \alpha \vec{u} \times \overrightarrow{p_0 q_2})^2}{16\alpha^6} \text{ and } \kappa_1(\Gamma_1)^2 = \frac{4(\alpha^2 \vec{u} \times \vec{v} - \alpha \vec{u} \times \overrightarrow{p_0 q_2})^2}{(\alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) - \overrightarrow{p_0 q_2})^6}.$$

Thus,  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)^2 \leq 1$ ,  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)^2 \leq 1$  and  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_1)^2 \leq 1$  reduce to inequalities in  $\alpha$  of degree at most 8, 6 and 6 respectively. Finding the intervals of  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{I}'$  on which those inequalities are satisfied can therefore simply be done by computing the roots of the corresponding equations. More precisely, the smallest of (i) the smallest root of  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)^2 = 1$  in  $\mathcal{I}$ , and (ii) the smallest root of  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)^2 = 1$  and  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_1)^2 = 1$  in  $\mathcal{I}'$ , is the smallest  $\alpha$  for which the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  is smaller or equal to 1. Such a solution exists when  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \neq 0$  because the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  goes from  $+\infty$  to 0 since  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)^2$ ,  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)^2$  and  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_1)^2$  tend to  $+\infty$  when  $\alpha$  tends to 0, and tend to 0 when  $\alpha$  tends to  $+\infty$ .

We have shown that, when  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \neq 0$ , the smallest  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$  such that the curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  is everywhere smaller or equal to 1, and such that the control points  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are not collinear, exists and we can compute it. Suppose now that there exists  $\tilde{\alpha} \in (0, +\infty)$  such that  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are collinear (see Figure 5). Assume furthermore that  $p_1$  lies in between  $p_0$  and  $p_2$ ; otherwise,  $\Gamma_1$  is not smooth and does not satisfy the constraint on the curvature. Since  $p_2$  is the midpoint of  $p_1 q_1$ , it follows that  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$  and  $q_1$  are, in this order, on the line  $L$  passing through  $p_0$  and directed by  $\vec{u}$  (the line is necessarily directed by  $\vec{u}$  because  $p_1 \neq p_0$  belongs to that line). With  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \neq 0$ ,  $q_2$  does not belong to  $L$ . Thus, for  $\alpha < \tilde{\alpha}$ , the triangle  $p_0 p_1 p_2$  is not flat but tends to a flat triangle, with flat vertex at  $p_1$ , as  $\alpha$  tends to  $\tilde{\alpha}$ . Therefore, when  $\alpha$  tends from below to  $\tilde{\alpha}$ ,  $\Gamma_1$  tends to a straight line segment, and the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  tends to 0. Thus, there exists  $\alpha < \tilde{\alpha}$  such that the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_1$  is smaller than 1. It follows that  $\tilde{\alpha}$  is bigger than the smallest solution  $\alpha$  we found previously. Therefore, when  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \neq 0$ , there is always an optimal solution with  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  not all collinear.

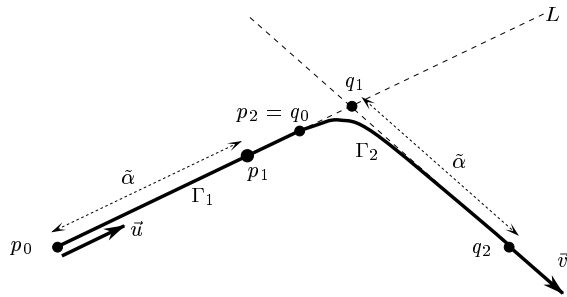


Figure 5: Case where  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are collinear and consecutive.

We now show that, when  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = 0$ , there may not exist a solution. Assume for example that  $\overrightarrow{p_0 q_2}$  is not parallel to  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , and that  $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = 0$  (a similar proof can be obtained when  $\vec{u} = \vec{v}$ ). Then, when  $\alpha$  tends to 0,  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)$ ,  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_1)$  and  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)$  tend respectively to  $+\infty$ , 0 and  $+\infty$ . Similarly, when  $\alpha$  tends to  $+\infty$ , they tend respectively to 0,  $+\infty$  and  $+\infty$ . It follows that  $\max(\kappa_0(\Gamma_1), \kappa_1(\Gamma_1))$  and  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)$  tend to  $+\infty$  when  $\alpha$  tends to 0 and  $+\infty$ . In addition,  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_1)$ ,  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_1)$  and  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)$  are never equal to 0 because then  $\|p_1 m\| = 0$  or  $\mathcal{A}(p_0 p_1 p_2) = 0$  which would

imply that  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are collinear, which is impossible since the two rays starting at  $p_0$  and  $q_2$  with direction  $\vec{u}$  and  $-\vec{v}$  do not intersect. Thus,  $\max(\kappa_0(\Gamma_1), \kappa_1(\Gamma_1))$  and  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_1)$  are strictly greater than a positive constant for any  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ , and, by scaling the plane, this constant can be scaled to a value greater than 1.

### 4.3 Curvature control problem with $G^2$ continuity

We consider here the following variant of the curvature control problem: *Given two points  $M$  and  $N$ , and two unit vectors  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ , we want to find two quadratic Bézier curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  joined with continuity  $G^2$  (at  $p_2 = q_0$ ), interpolating the two points  $M$  and  $N$  (at  $p_0$  and  $q_2$  respectively), such that the tangent vectors at  $M$  and  $N$  have directions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  respectively, the maximum curvature of the two curves is smaller or equal to 1, the distances  $\alpha = \|p_0p_1\|$  and  $\beta = \|q_1q_2\|$  are equal, and such that  $\alpha$  is minimized.*

As we said in Section 4.1, the problem is equivalent to finding the smallest  $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$  such that  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  are connected  $G^2$  and their curvature is everywhere smaller or equal to 1, where

$$p_0 = M, \quad q_2 = N, \quad p_1 = p_0 + \alpha\vec{u}, \quad q_1 = q_2 - \alpha\vec{v} \text{ and } \exists \mu \in (0, 1) \mid p_2 = q_0 = \mu p_1 + (1 - \mu)q_1.$$

The curves  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  are connected  $G^2$  if and only if the two signed curvatures of  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  at  $p_2$  are equal, that is, by Theorem 2.1,

$$\frac{\overrightarrow{p_0p_1} \times \overrightarrow{p_1p_2}}{2\|p_1p_2\|^3} = \frac{\overrightarrow{q_0q_1} \times \overrightarrow{q_1q_2}}{2\|q_0q_1\|^3},$$

when the triplets of points  $(p_0, p_1, p_2)$  and  $(q_0, q_1, q_2)$  are not collinear. We easily get that  $\overrightarrow{p_1p_2} = (1 - \mu)\overrightarrow{p_1q_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{q_0q_1} = \mu\overrightarrow{p_1q_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{p_1q_1} = \overrightarrow{p_0q_2} - \alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v})$ ,  $\overrightarrow{p_0p_1} = \alpha\vec{u}$  and  $\overrightarrow{q_1q_2} = \alpha\vec{v}$ . Thus, we get that  $\Gamma$  is  $G^2$  if and only if

$$\frac{\alpha\vec{u} \times (1 - \mu)(\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} - \alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v}))}{(1 - \mu)^3\|p_1q_1\|^3} = \frac{\mu(\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} - \alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v})) \times \alpha\vec{v}}{\mu^3\|p_1q_1\|^3} \iff$$

$$\frac{\vec{u} \times \overrightarrow{p_0q_2} - \alpha\vec{u} \times \vec{v}}{(1 - \mu)^2} = \frac{\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{v} - \alpha\vec{u} \times \vec{v}}{\mu^2} \iff$$

$$\mu^2 - 2\mu\Psi + \Psi = 0 \text{ where } \Psi = \frac{\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{v} - \alpha\vec{u} \times \vec{v}}{\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times (\vec{u} + \vec{v})} \text{ (if } \overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \neq 0).$$

Standard calculations yield that the equation  $\mu^2 - 2\mu\Psi + \Psi = 0$  admits a root in  $(0, 1)$  if and only if  $\Psi \in (-1/3, 0)$ . We can easily choose  $p_0, q_2, \vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  such that  $\Psi \notin (-1/3, 0)$ . Indeed (see Figure 6),  $\Psi > 0$  for any  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$  that are on the same side of  $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2}$  (i.e.,  $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{u}$  and  $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{v}$  have the same sign) and such that  $\vec{v}$  lies in the small wedge defined by  $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2}$  and  $\vec{u}$  (i.e.,  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$  and  $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{v}$  have opposite signs). We thus proved that there is no solution to our curvature control problem for a set of non-degenerate choices of the parameters  $M, N, \vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$ .

However, when a solution exists, it can be computed as in the previous section. Indeed, the curvature  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , can be expressed as a ratio of a polynomial of degree 6 in  $\alpha$  and  $\mu$  over a polynomial of degree 8 in  $\alpha$  and 4 in  $\mu$ . As before, we need to find the smallest value of  $\alpha > 0$ , in the range where the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_i$  is  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_i)$ , for which the ratio of polynomials is equal to 1. By multiplying by the denominator, the equation reduces to a polynomial equation

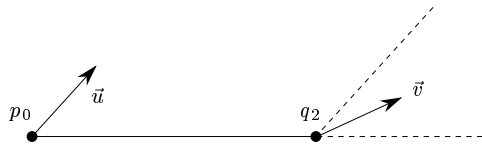


Figure 6: Example where  $\Psi > 0$  for any  $\alpha > 0$  ( $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{u} > 0$ ,  $\overrightarrow{p_0q_2} \times \vec{v} > 0$  and  $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} < 0$ ).

of degree 8 in  $\alpha$  and 6 in  $\mu$ . Since  $\mu = -\Psi + \sqrt{\Psi^2 - \Psi}$  (the other root is negative), a polynomial of degree 6 in  $\mu$  can be seen as a polynomial of degree 6 in the variables  $\{\Psi, \sqrt{\Psi^2 - \Psi}\}$ . The previous equation can thus be transformed into another one where  $\sqrt{\Psi^2 - \Psi}$  is equal to a ratio of polynomials where the numerator is of degree 8 in  $\alpha$  and 6 in  $\Psi$  and where the denominator is of degree 8 in  $\alpha$  and 5 in  $\Psi$ . By squaring the equation, we get a polynomial equation of degree 16 in  $\alpha$  and 12 in  $\Psi$ , that is an equation of degree 28 in  $\alpha$  since  $\Psi$  is linear in  $\alpha$ . As we said before, we cannot ensure that there exists a positive root of that equation in  $\alpha$ . The same method can be applied to  $\kappa_0(\Gamma_i)$  and  $\kappa_1(\Gamma_i)$  and for determining the intervals on which the maximum curvature of  $\Gamma_i$  is equal  $\kappa_{max}(\Gamma_i)$  or  $\max(\kappa_0(\Gamma_i), \kappa_1(\Gamma_i))$ .

## 5 Concluding remarks

It remains open to solve the curvature control problem when the length of the curve is to be minimized. Another interesting approach would be to determine how much longer than optimal our curves are. Also, we would like to consider the case when the data consist of more than two control points. Note also that, because of the high degree of the equations, it is not clear that the solutions presented in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 are usable in an interactive curve design context. This should be tested with an implementation.

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