

清华大学

综合论文训练

题目：Folding and 1-Cut 问题的求解
与可视化

系 别：计算机科学与技术系

专 业：计算机科学与技术

姓 名：于 海

指导教师：邓俊辉 副教授

2001 年 6 月

清华大学毕业设计论文

摘要

由于涉及到平面图骨架结构、三角化、凸分解等计算几何中重要的概念和方法，传统纸艺近年来一直是计算几何中的一个研究热点，甚至形成了一个称之为 Computational Origami 的专门研究方向。在本文中，我们研究了 Computational Origami 中的一个著名问题 Folding and Cutting—的求解与可视化算法及其实现。我们首先引入一种新的平面图骨架结构——直架，并介绍了它的 $O(n^2 \log n)$ 生成算法。直架本身是不可折叠的，因此又在直架的基础上引入了垂线折痕。经过适当的内外折分配，两者共同组成了折痕图。为了模拟凸多边形的 3 维折叠过程，我们考察了折叠极基的问题，并由此得到了一个递推求解的模拟方法。

关键词

计算几何，纸艺，直架，垂线折痕，折痕图，可视化，极基

清华大学毕业设计论文

Abstract

Since it has deep relations with so many important concepts and methods in the computational geometry literature, such as skeletons of planar graph, triangulation and convex decomposition, traditional Origami has always been a hotspot in recent years, and even forms a special field called Computational Origami. In this paper, we study the solution and visualization algorithms for a famous problem in this field, Folding and Cutting. Firstly, we introduce a novel type of skeleton for planar graphs, Straight Skeleton, and also present an $O(n^2 \log n)$ algorithm for finding the straight skeletons of simple polygons. Straight skeleton by itself is not foldable. Therefore, another type of crease, perpendicular fold, is added to solve the problem. After proper mountain-valley assignment, straight skeleton and perpendicular folds build up the final crease pattern. By investigating the extreme bases, we get a recursive method to simulate the 3D folding process of convex polygons.

Keywords

Computational Geometry, Origami, Straight Skeleton, Perpendicular Folds, Crease Pattern, Visualization, Extreme Base

清华大学毕业设计论文

目 录

一、引言	1
二、直架及其生成算法	3
2.1 直架	3
2.2 直架的一些基本性质	5
2.3 直架的生成算法	7
2.3.1 概述	7
2.3.2 三角剖分与维护	8
2.3.3 三角形的消亡	9
2.3.4 三种消亡事件及处理方法	12
2.3.5 算法运行实例	13
三、折痕图	14
3.1 垂线折痕	14
3.2 内外折分配	15
3.3 折痕图计算结果实例	16
四、凸多边形折叠过程的模拟	18
4.1 极基	18
4.2 一些符号和约定	20
4.3 凸多边形的折叠过程	21
4.4 OpenGL 带来的问题	25
4.5 模拟结果实例	28
参考文献	29
附录一 名词索引	31
附录二 英文概述	32

清华大学毕业设计论文

参考文献

- [1] E.D.Demaine, M.L.Demaine, Joseph S.B.Mitchell. Folding flat silhouettes and wrapping polyhedral packets: new results in computational origami. In *Computational Geometry*, pp 3-21, Vol.16, 2000.
- [2] S.Bangay. From virtual to physical reality with paper folding. In *Computational Geometry*, pp 161-174, Vol.15, 2000.
- [3] E.D.Demaine , M.L.Demaine and Lubiw. Folding and cutting paper . In *Proc. Japan Conf. Discrete and Computational Geometry* , Tokyo , 1998.
- [4] M.Bern, E.Demaine, D.Eppstern and B.Hayes. A disk-packing algorithm for an origami magic trick. In *Proc. Int. Conf. Fun with Algorithms*, Italy, June 1998.
- [5] E.D.Demaine and M.L.Demaine Computing extreme origami bases. Tech. Rep. CS-97-22, University of Waterloo, May 1997.
- [6] R.J.Lang. A computational algorithm for origami design. In *Proc. 12th Symp. Computational Geometry*. pp 98—105, Philadelphia, May 1996.
- [7] O.Aichholzer, D.Alberts, F.Aurenhammer and B.G ärtner. A novel type of skeleton for polygons. In *J. Universal Comput. Sci.* 1(1995), pp 752-761.
- [8] E.D.Demaine, M.L.Demaine and Lubiw. Folding and one straight cut suffice. outline of Tech . Rep. CS-98-18, University of Waterloo, 1998.
- [9] N.Kishi, Y.Fujii and T.College. Origami, Folding paper over the web.
- [10] E.D.Demaine and M.L.Demaine. Planar drawings of origami polyhedra.
- [11] D.Eppstein and J.Erickson. Raising roofs, crashing cycles, and playing pool: Applications of a data structure for finding pairwise interactions. Submitted to 14th ACM Symposium on Computational Geometry, Minneapolis/St. Paul, June, 1998.
- [12] O.Aichholzer and F.Aurenhammer. Straight skeletons for general polygonal

清华大学毕业设计论文

- figures in the plane. In *Proceedings of the 2nd Annual International Conference on Computing and Combinatorics, Vol. 1090 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pp 117-126, Springer, 1996.
- [13] F.Chin,J.Snoeyink and C.A.Wang. Finding the medial axis of a simple polygon in linear time. In *Proc. 6th Ann. Int. Symp. Algorithms and Computation (ISAAC 95)*, Lecture Notes in Computer Science 1004, pp 382-391, 1995.
- [14] S.K.Kim, Chan-Su Shin and Tae-Cheon Yang. Placing two disks in a convex polygon. In *Information Processing Letters* 73(2000), pp 33-39.
- [15] C.A.Wang, F.Y.Chin and B.Yang. Triangulations without minimum-weight drawing. In *Information Processing Letters* 74(2000), pp 183-189.
- [16] P.Cignoni, C.Montani and R.Scopigno. DeWall: A fast divide and conquer Delaunay triangulation Algorithm in E^d. In *Computer Aided Design*, Vol.30, No.5, pp 333-341, 1998.
- [17] 周培德. 计算几何——算法分析与设计. 清华大学出版社, 广西科学技术出版社, 2000.
- [18] 邓俊辉. 清华大学 2000 计算几何课程讲义.
<http://cad3.cs.tsinghua.edu.cn/~djh/cg/handout/>
- [19] 丁俊勇, 朱旭平, 郭镔. Folding and one straight cut on simple polygon. 清华大学 2000 计算几何课程实验报告
- [20] 白燕斌, 史惠康. OpenGL 三维图形库编程指南. 机械工业出版社, 1998

清华大学毕业设计论文

附录一 名词索引

Corridor 走廊	Outer Wavefront 外向波阵面
Crease Pattern 折痕图	Perpendicular Edge 垂线边
Cut Edge 切边	Perpendicular Fold 垂线折痕
Distance-Preserving 保距	Real Perpendicular 实垂线
Edge Event 边消失事件	Reflex Vertex 凹顶点(或优角顶点)
Extreme Origami Base 折纸极基	Shadow Tree 阴影树
Flap 折翼	Skeleton Face 直架面
Flat Foldable 可折平的	Split Event 边分裂事件
Flip Event 边交换事件	Straight Skeleton 直架
Inner Wavefront 内向波阵面	Unbounded Triangle 无限三角形
Medial Axis 中轴	Uniaxial Base 单轴基
Monotone Polygon 单调多边形	Valley Fold 内折
Mountain Fold 外折	Wavefront 波阵面
Origami 折纸	