

学术探讨

Bezier分形曲线的细分叠加生成方法

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摘要 给出了一种由Bezier曲线生成分形曲线的细分叠加方法。将参数二周期化后的Bezier曲线进行递归细分, 得到细分曲线序列, 再依次将此细分曲线序列无限叠加, 构造出处处连续而处处不可微的分形曲线, 具有某种自相似性。此Bezier分形曲线可表示为原Bezier曲线控制顶点的线性组合, 其调配函数由参数二周期化后的Bernstein基函数无限细分叠加生成, 处处连续而处处不可微, 且有某种自相似性。数值实验表明此细分叠加方法所生成的曲线具有分形特征。

关键词 [Bezier曲线](#) [细分叠加](#) [分形](#)

分类号

Subdivision-and-adding Bernstein-polynomial method of constructing Bezier fractal curves

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Abstract

In this paper, a subdivision-and-adding scheme of constructing fractal curves from Bezier-curves is created. First, we gain subdivided curve sequence by subdividing parameter-2-perioded Bezier curves recursively, then we add these subdivided curve sequence in file infinitely, by this means, we construct continuous and non-differentiable fractal curves, these curves have the property of self-similitude. The Bezier fractal curve can be indicated as linear combination of control-vertex of the original Bezier curve, the mixed function is created by adding parameter-2-perioded Bernstein basis function infinitely, it has the properties of continuity and non-differentiable and self-similitude. Numerical experiments indicate that curves created by this subdivision-and-adding scheme have fractal character.

Key words [Bezier curve](#) [subdivision-and-adding](#) [fractal](#)

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