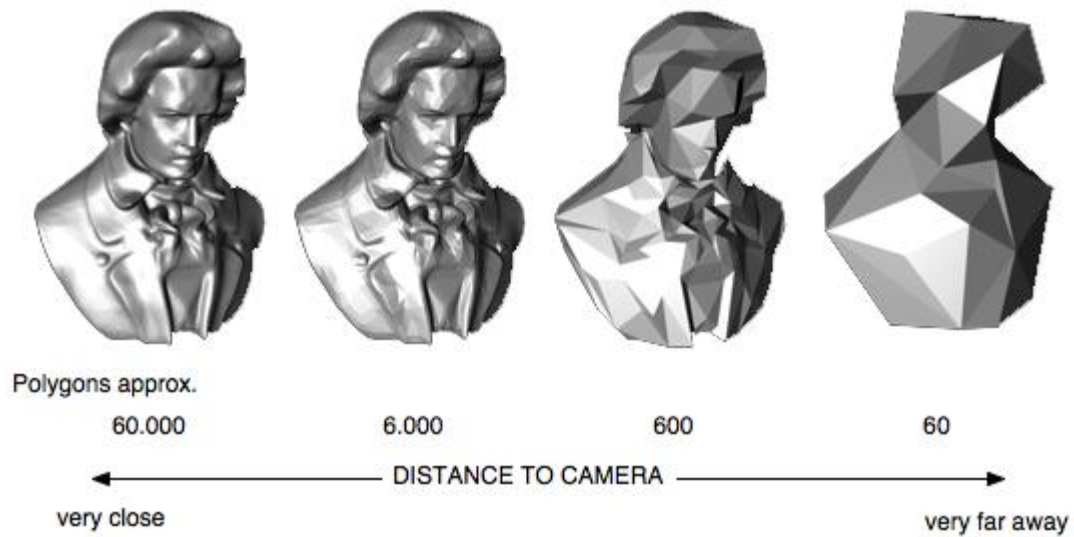


# CG FINAL PROJECT

F74011255 陳易

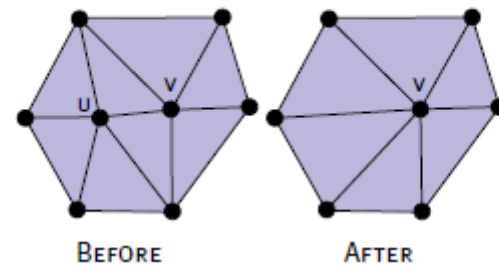
# Level of Detail



# Find Minimum Cost edge & Collapse

- 找出法向量最接近的兩個面，然後合併成一個
- 觀察：
  - 面與面之間會共用一邊
  - 越平滑得越不重要

FIGURE 2. Edge collapse.



# How to remove?

- Remove any triangles that have both  $u$  and  $v$  as *vertices*
  - ▣ The collapse step
- Update
  
- Remove vertex  $u$

# How to pick $u$ and $v$ ?

- formula

**EQUATION 1.** *The edge cost formula.*

$$\text{cost}(u,v) = \|u - v\| \times \max_{f \in T_u} \left\{ \min_{n \in T_{uv}} \left\{ (1 - f \cdot \text{normal} \bullet n \cdot \text{normal}) \div 2 \right\} \right\}$$

where  $T_u$  is the set of triangles that contain  $u$  and  $T_{uv}$  is the set of triangles that contain both  $u$  and  $v$ .

# Structures

```
class Triangle
{
public:
    Triangle(Vertex* v0 , Vertex* v1 , Vertex* v2);
    ~Triangle();

    Vertex* vertex[3];
    glm::vec3 normal;

    void ComputeNormal();
    void ReplaceVertex(Vertex* vOld , Vertex* vNew);
    int HasVertex(Vertex* v);

};

class Vertex
{
public:
    Vertex(glm::vec3 position , unsigned int id);
    ~Vertex();

    glm::vec3 position;
    unsigned int id;
    vector<Vertex* > neighbors;//adjacent vertices
    vector<Triangle* > faces;//traveled faces
    float cost;//cached cost of collapsing edge
    Vertex* collapse;

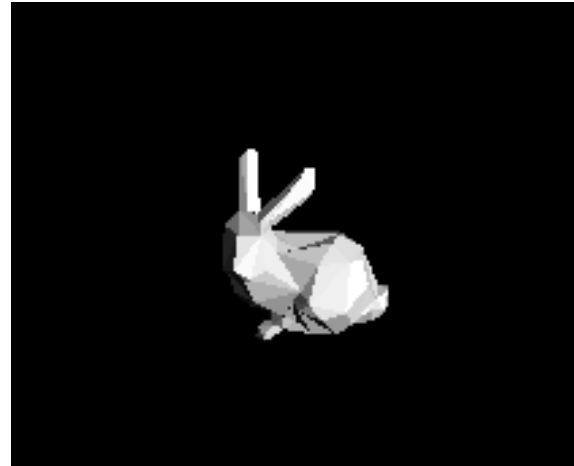
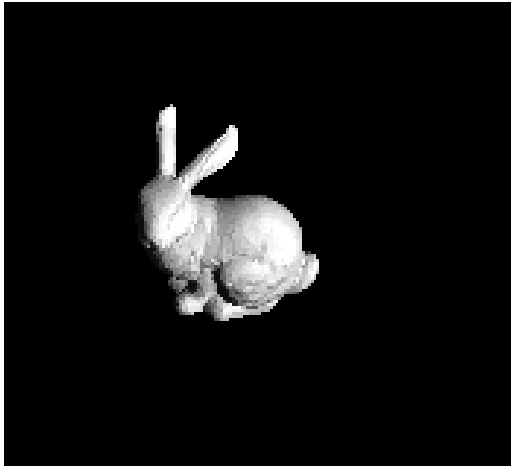
    void AddNeighbor(Vertex* v);
    void AddFace(Triangle* tri);
    void RemoveIfNoneNeighbor(Vertex* n);

    void RemoveFace(Triangle* triangle);
    void RemoveNeighbor(Vertex* v);

};
```

# My Result

---





Demo Time



# My reference

- <http://dev.gameres.com/program/visual/3d/PolygonReduction.pdf>