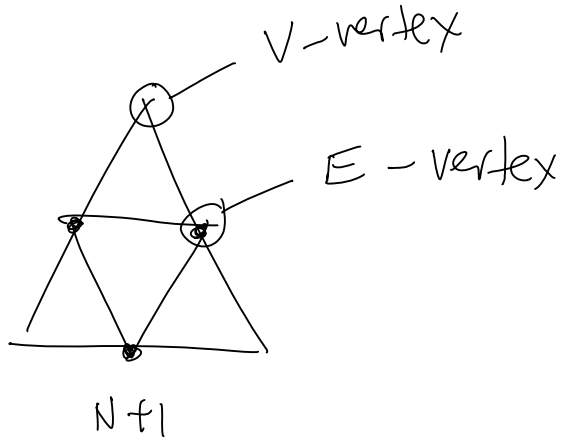
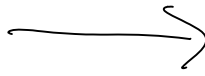
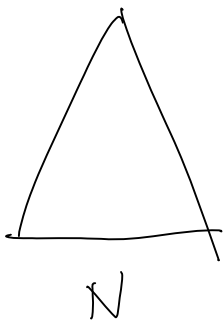


# Loop Subdivision

Wednesday, March 12, 2008  
2:09 PM



$V$ vertices $E$ edges $F$ faces	}	$V+E$ $2E+3F$ $4F$
--	---	--------------------------

Euler formula

$$V - E + F = 2(1 - G)$$

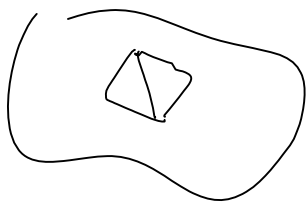
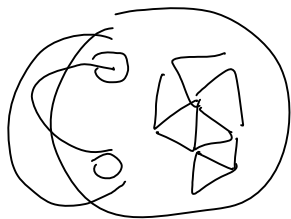
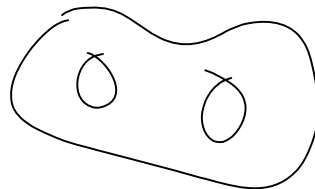
$$(V+E) - (2E+3F) - 4F =$$

$$V - E + F$$

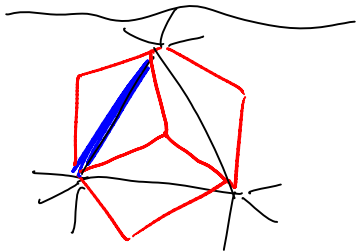
$G=1$



$G=2$



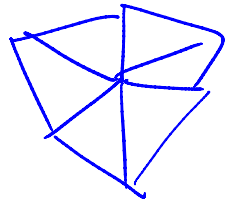
$V$ $E$ $F$	}	$V-1$ $E-3$ $F-2$	$(V-1) - (E-3) + (F-2) =$ $V - E + F$
-------------------	---	-------------------------	--



$3F = 2E$  for manifold without bdy

$V - E + F = V - \frac{1}{2}F \approx 0$

$\sqrt{3}$



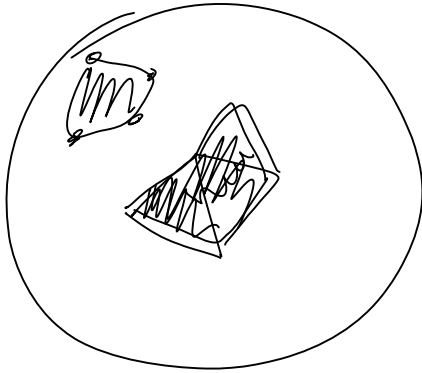
$\frac{4}{3}F$   
 $2$

-

# Euler Formula with Boundary

Wednesday, March 12, 2008  
2:34 PM

## Euler Formula with Boundary



B

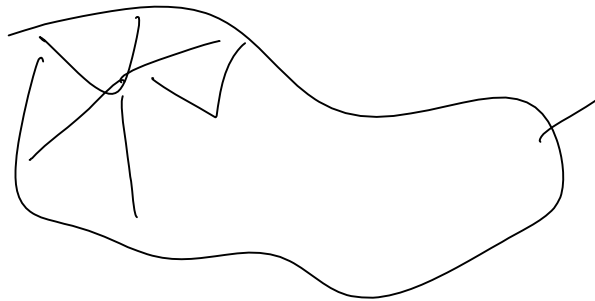
$$V - E + F = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V \\ E - 2 \\ F - 3 \end{array}$$

$$V - (E - 2) + (F - 3) =$$

$$V - E + F + \underbrace{(2 - 3)} = 1$$

$$V - E + (F + B) = 2(1 - 6) \leftarrow$$

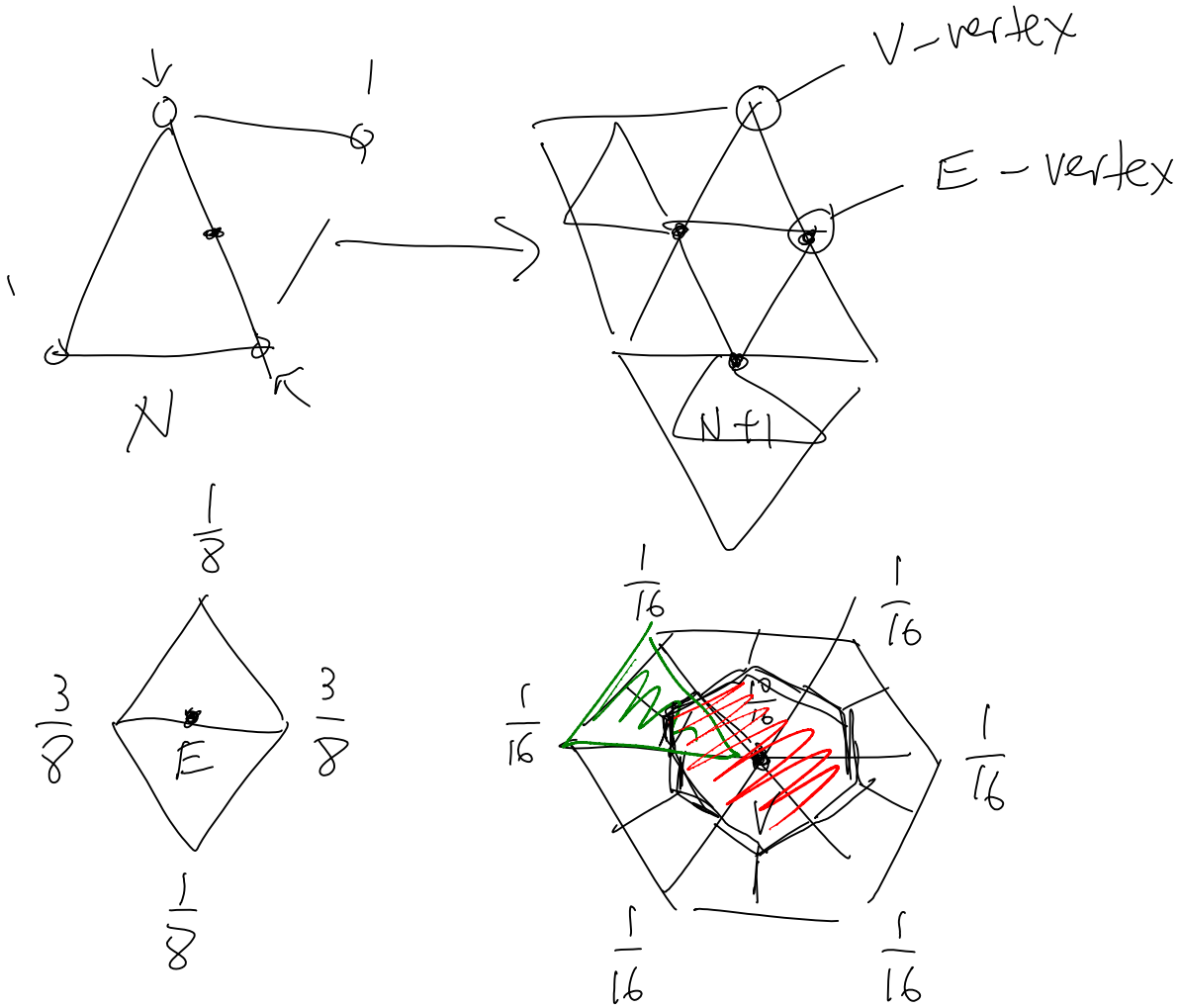


disk

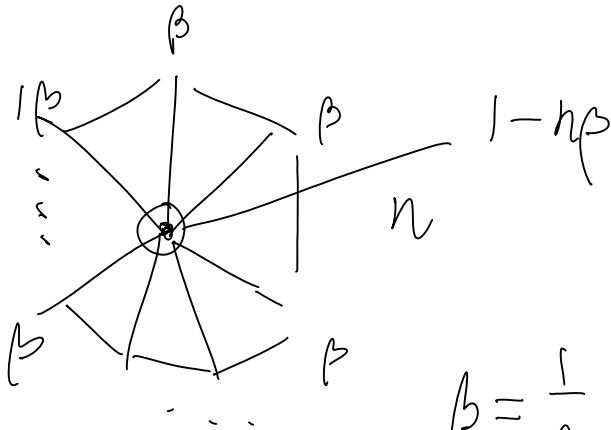
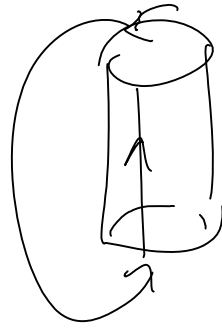
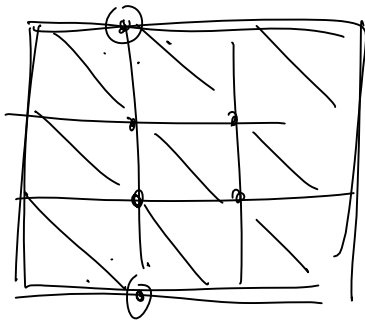
$$V - E + F = 1$$

# Regular Triangular Meshes

Wednesday, March 12, 2008  
2:41 PM



$$\begin{aligned}
 V - E + F &= 2(1 - G) \\
 V - \frac{1}{2} F &= 0 \Rightarrow G = 1
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \phi = 6V = 3F \\ \\ V = \frac{F}{2} \end{array}$$



$$\beta = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{5}{8} - \left( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \cos \left( \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{8n} & n > 3 \\ \frac{3}{16} & n = 3 \end{cases}$$