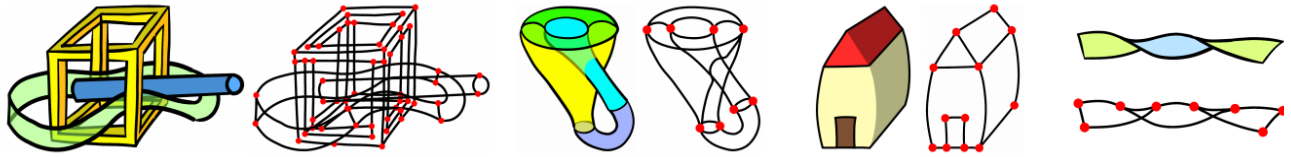


# Vector Graphics and Topology



Boris Dalstein

University of British Columbia

CPSC 314

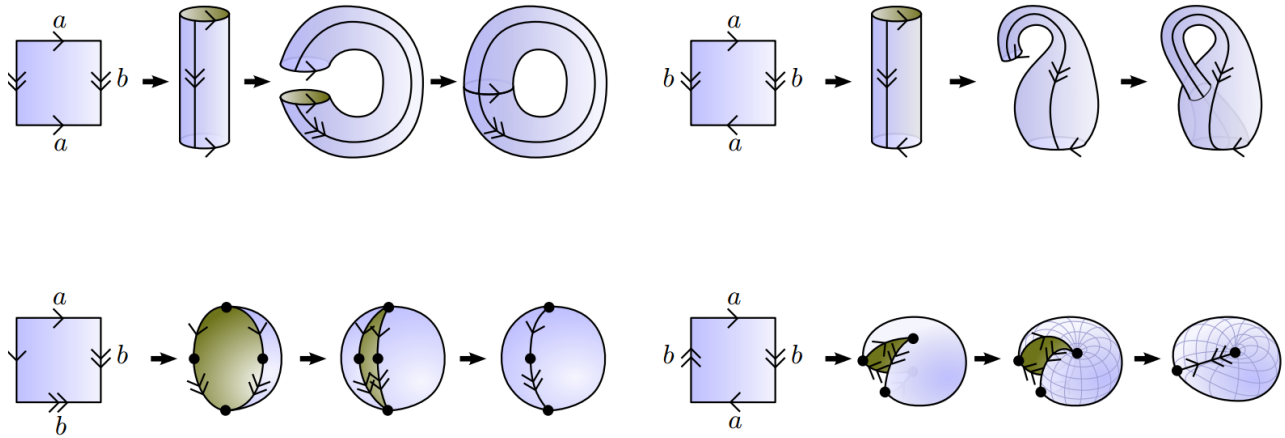
October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014

## Vector Graphics Complexes

SIGGRAPH slides: <http://www.dalboris.com/research/vgc>

Demo of VPaint: <http://vpaint.org>

# Topology: The classification of surfaces



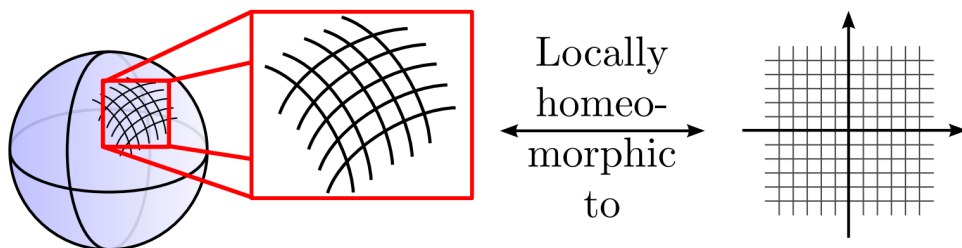
What is topology?

Why is it relevant to vector graphics?

Topology 101: neighbourhood, open set, closed set, interior, boundary, compactness, ... (cf. Wikipedia 😊)

Topology 102: homeomorphism (things that “look” similar)

Surface = compact space everywhere locally homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^2$



# What is topology?

## Why is it relevant to vector graphics?

Topology is the formal framework to define the concept of surfaces. Vector Graphics is all about manipulating surfaces (defined by a 2D boundary).

So understanding the topology of surfaces is of primary importance for vector graphics (and many other fields of computer graphics).

## Different surfaces => Different properties

Let's have some fun with paper and scissors!

Take a rectangle, choose two points on its boundary, and cut the surface along a curve connecting those two points.

You get two surfaces !

Do the same with a cylinder...

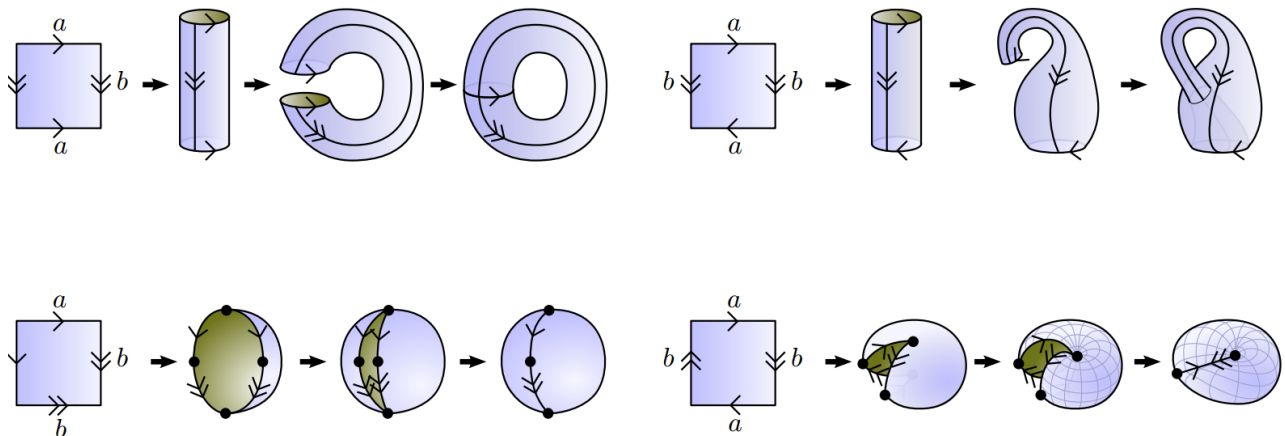
# Möbius strips

Well... that was unfair: a cylinder has two “edges”, while a rectangle/disk has only one. Obviously these surfaces are different.

What about a Möbius strip? (class activity. Summary: build one, observe that it has only one edge, like a disk. Cut it by joining two points on the boundary: you get either one or two surfaces)

With Vector Graphics, you don't really know if you have a disk or a Möbius strip.... It's more a matter of interpretation. (demo)

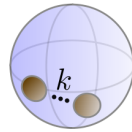
## ⊃olygonal scheme



# The classification of surfaces

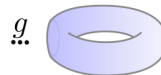
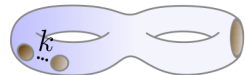
Every surface is homeomorphic to one of the following:

- Sphere with holes

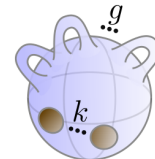


$k$  = number of holes / boundaries  
 $g$  = genus

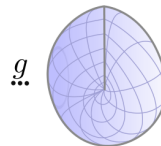
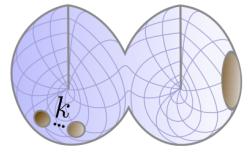
- One or several torus glued together



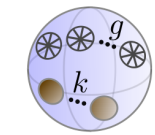
$\cong$



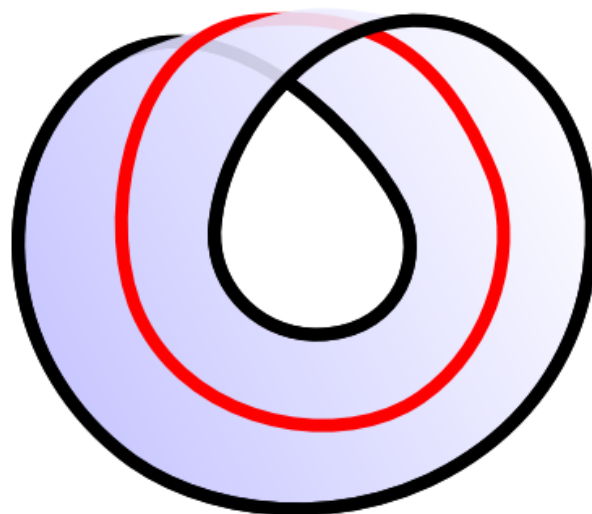
- One or several projective planes glued together



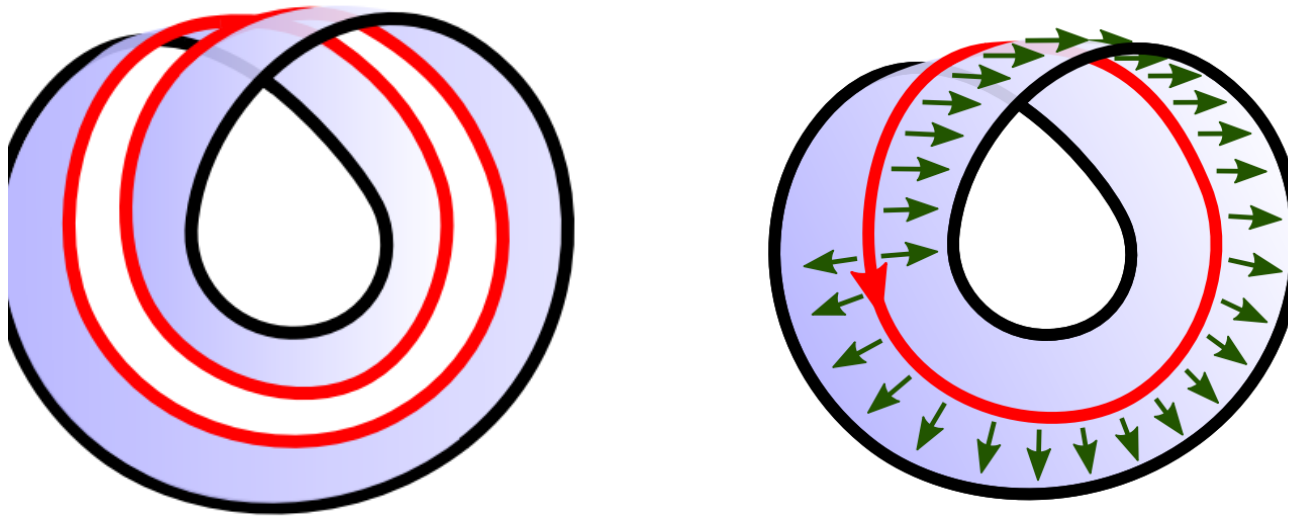
$\cong$



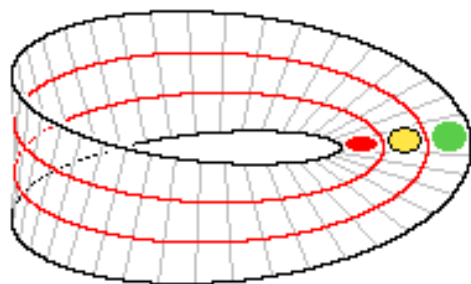
What happens when you cut them?



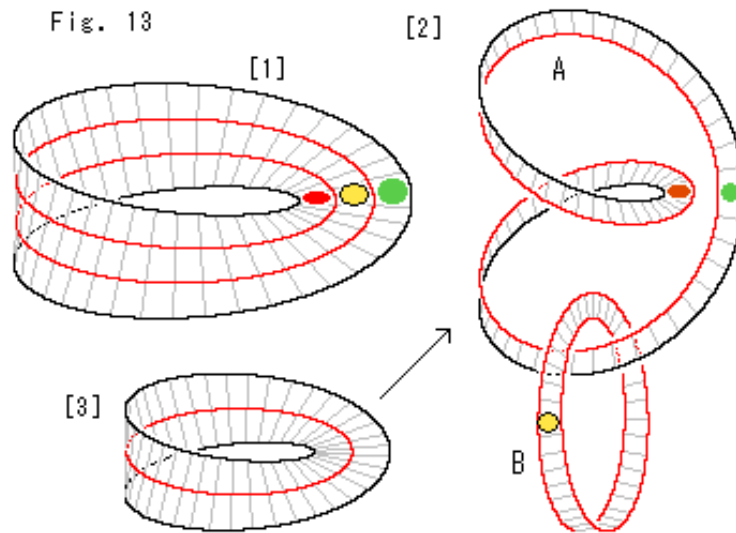
What happens when you cut them?



Cut it differently?



# Cut it differently?



# Cutting other things?

Experiment by yourself ☺

Or have a look at the VGC technical report!