

## Distances on Surfaces

Siddhartha Chaudhuri

<http://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/~cs749>













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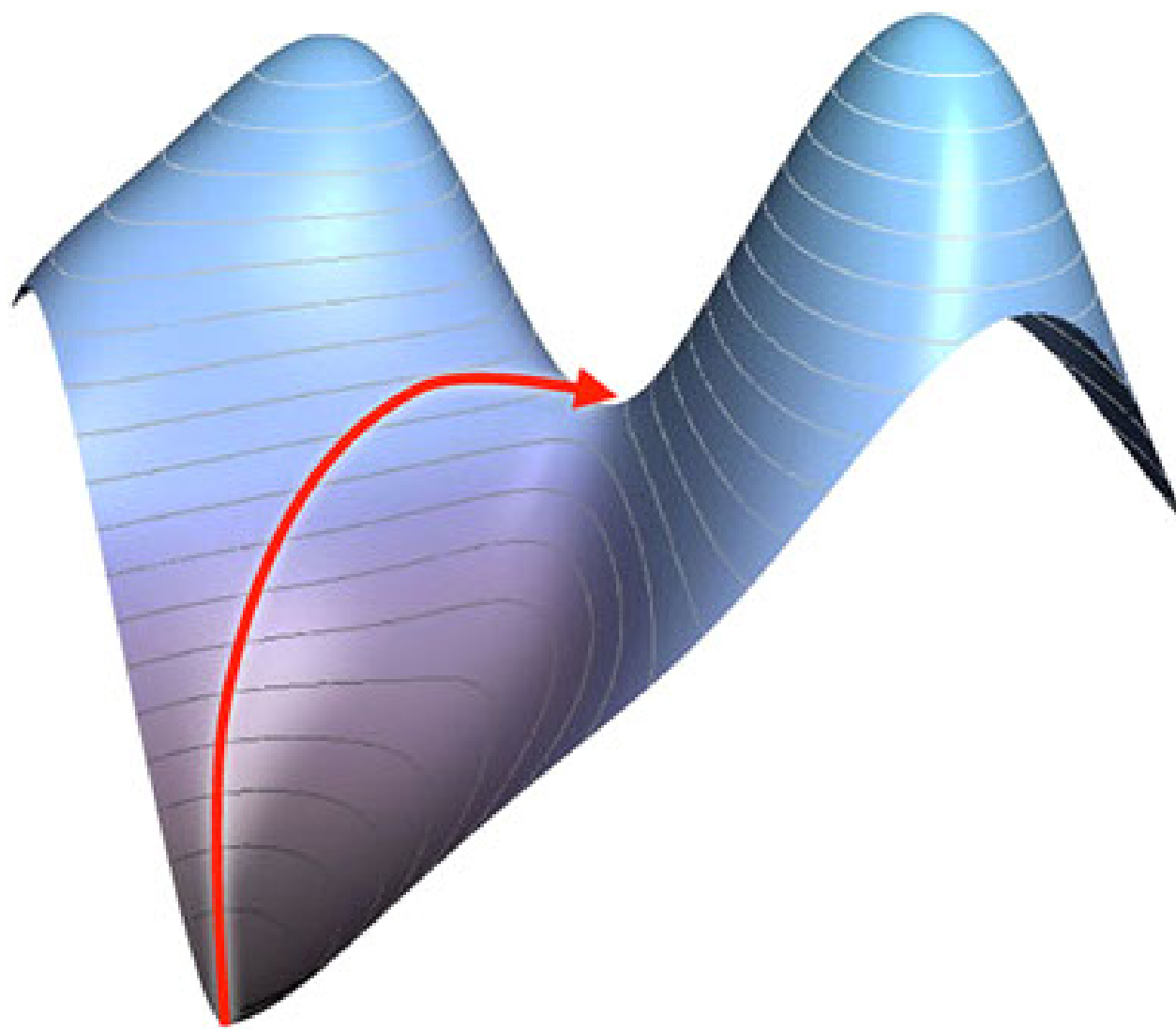


Nanda Devi

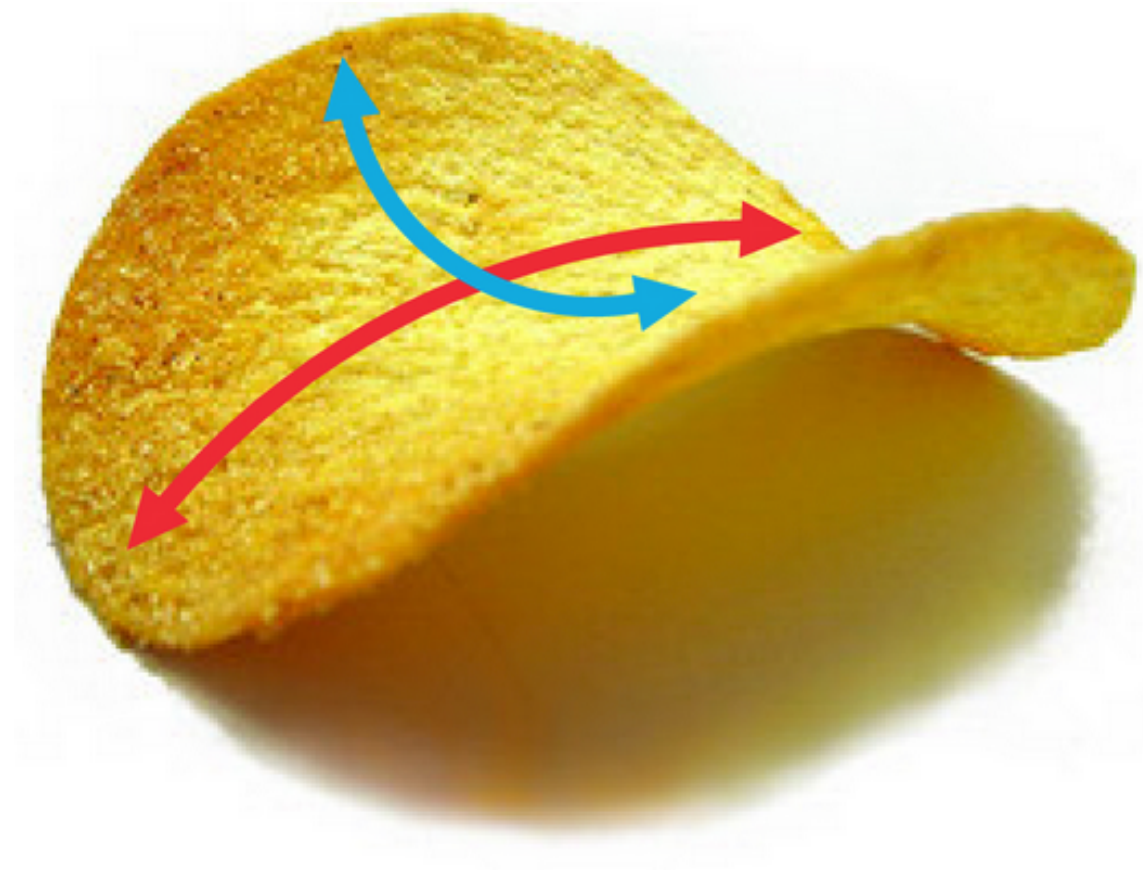
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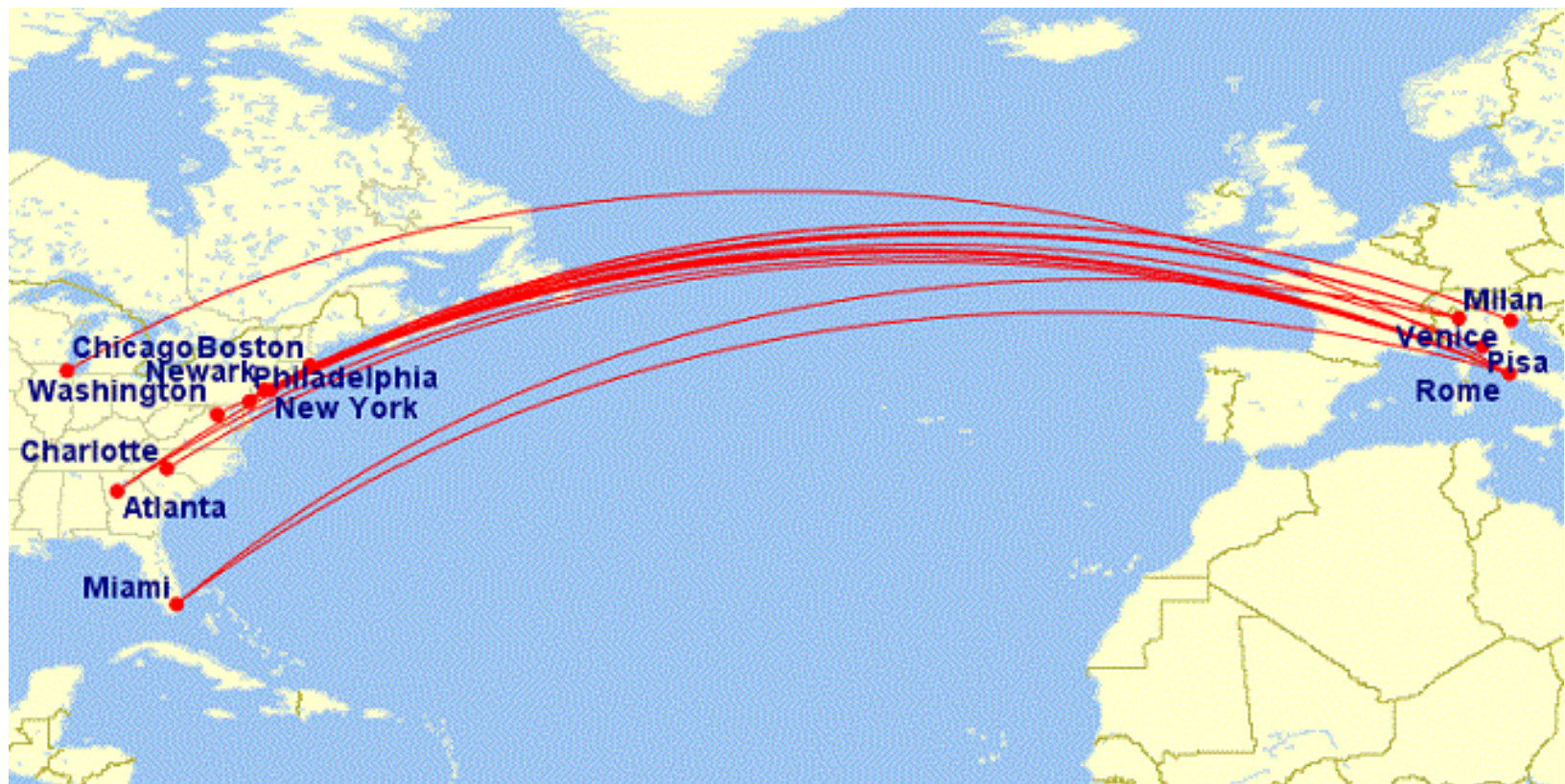
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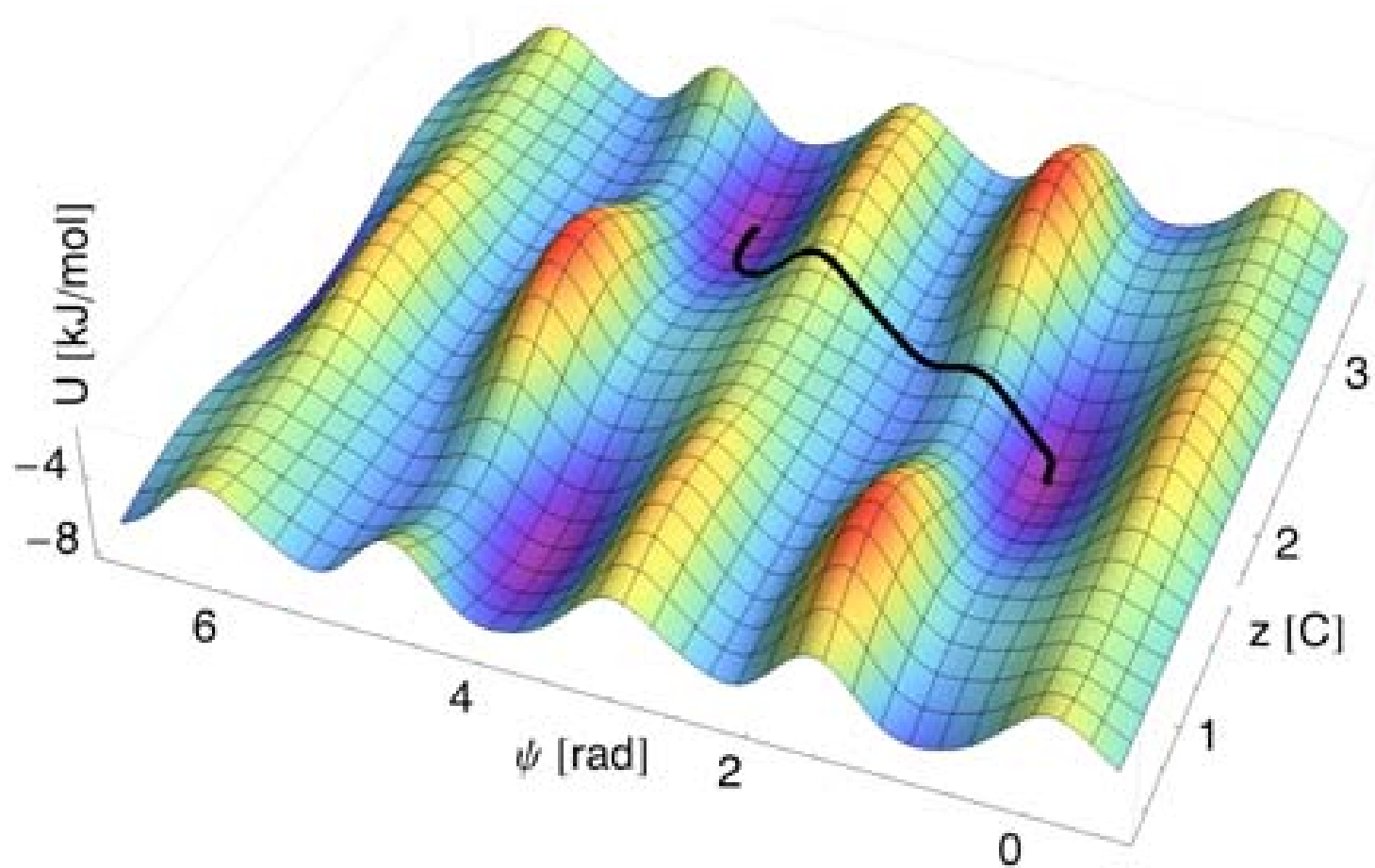


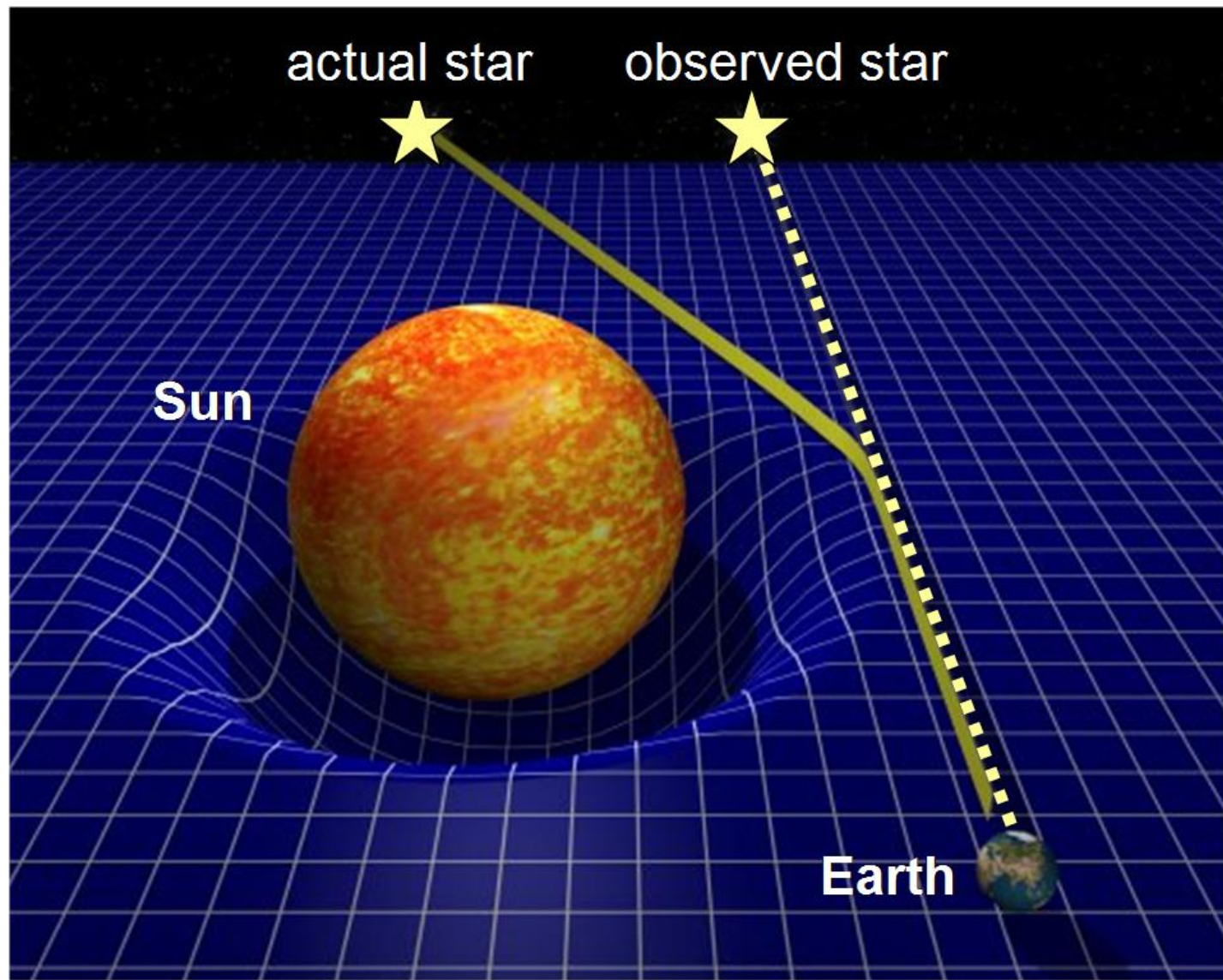








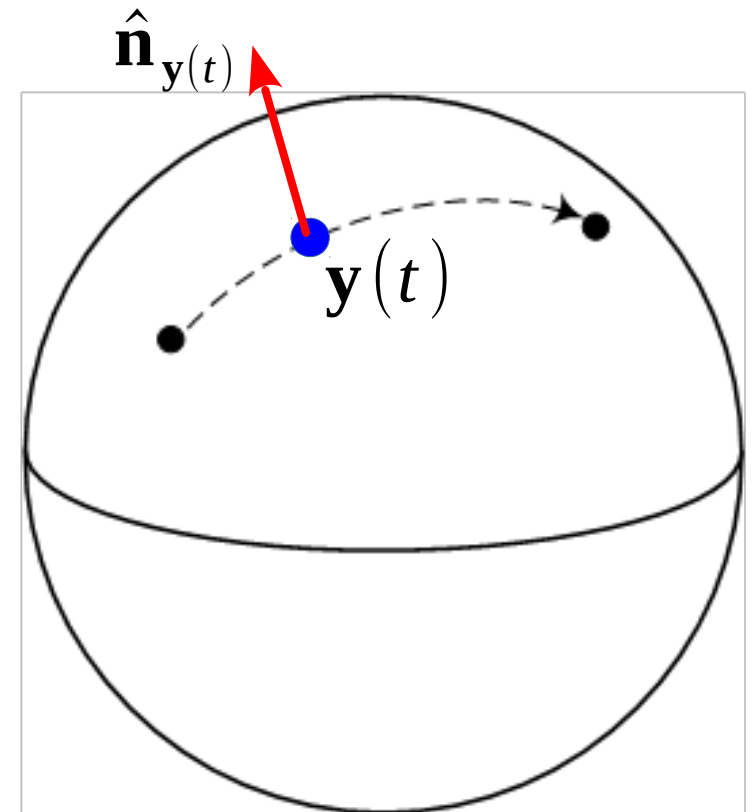






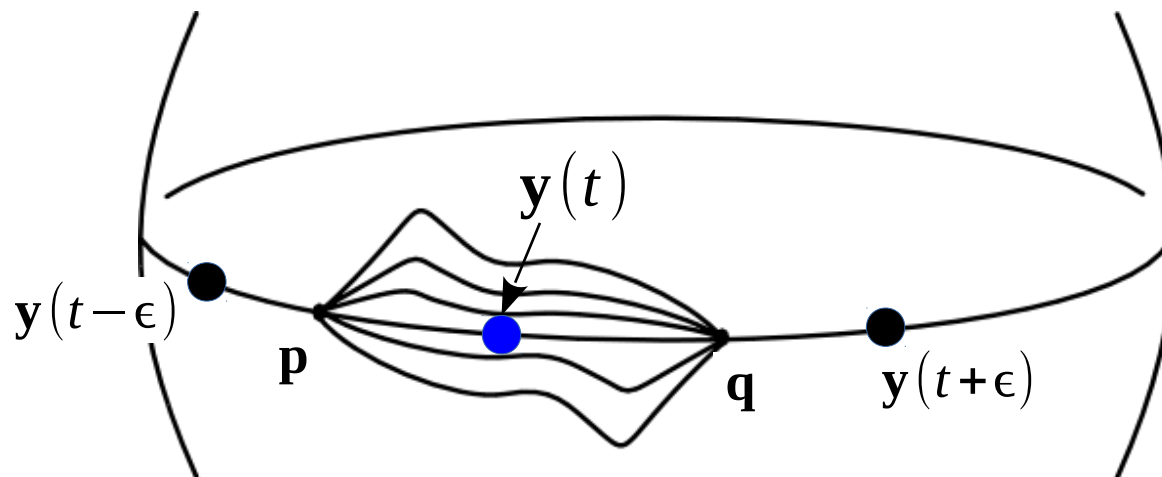
# Geodesic Curve

- A **geodesic curve** on a surface (technically, a Riemannian manifold) is a curve  $\mathbf{y}(t)$  such that:
  - **Definition 1:** It describes the motion of a particle with **acceleration along the surface normal**  $\ddot{\mathbf{y}}(t) = c \hat{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{y}(t)}$ 
    - Implies that geodesics have constant speed:  $\|\dot{\mathbf{y}}(t)\| = s$



# Geodesic Curve

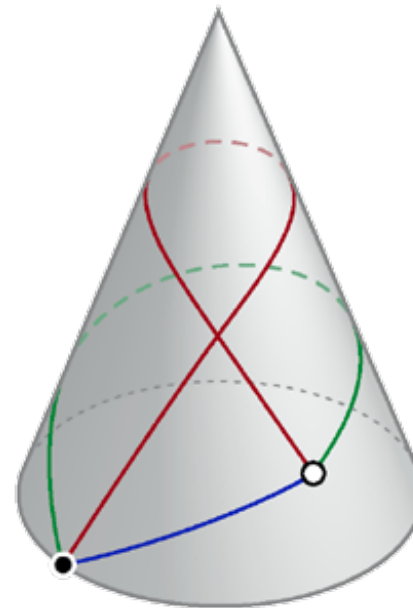
- A **geodesic curve** on a surface (technically, a Riemannian manifold) is a curve  $\mathbf{y}(t)$  such that:
  - **Definition 2:** It is **locally length-minimizing**:
    - Around any point  $\mathbf{y}(t)$ , there is a neighborhood  $B_t = (t - \epsilon, t + \epsilon)$  such that the curve is the shortest path between any two points  $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}$  in  $\mathbf{y}(t \in B_t)$





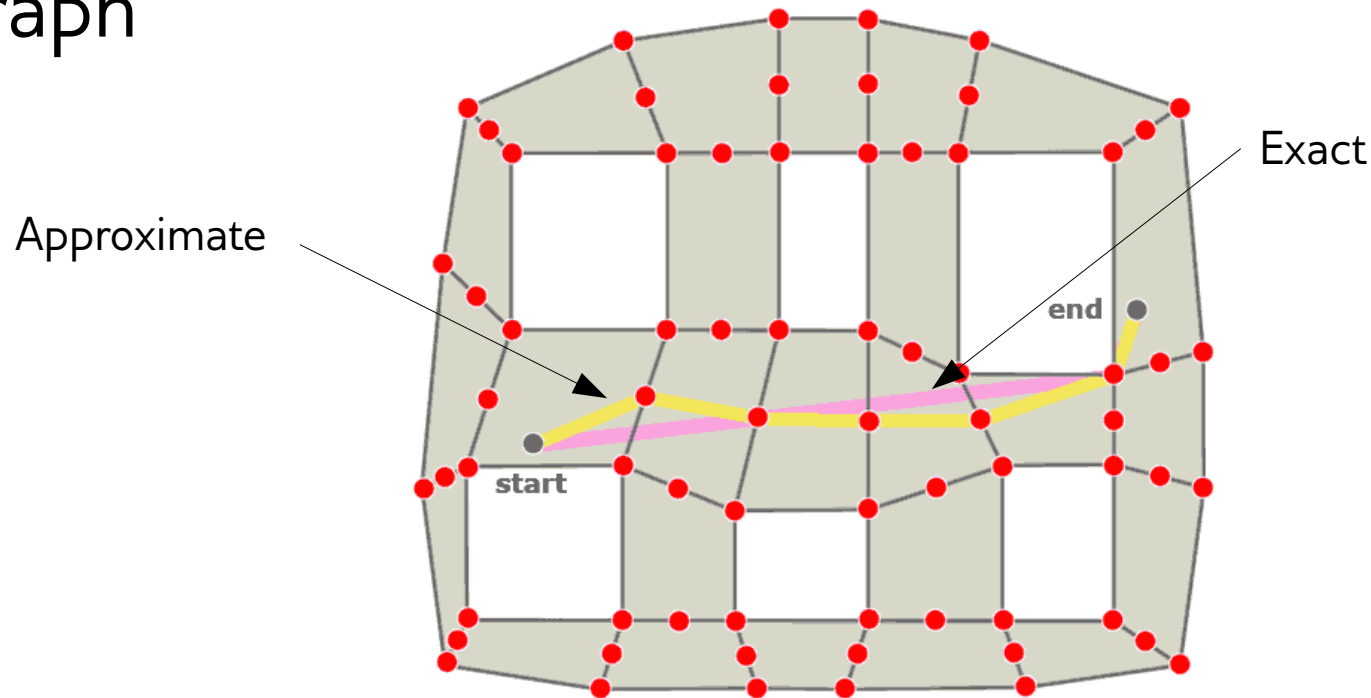
# Geodesics $\neq$ Shortest Paths

- A geodesic is not necessarily the shortest path between two points
- ... but the shortest path is always a geodesic



# But in common usage...

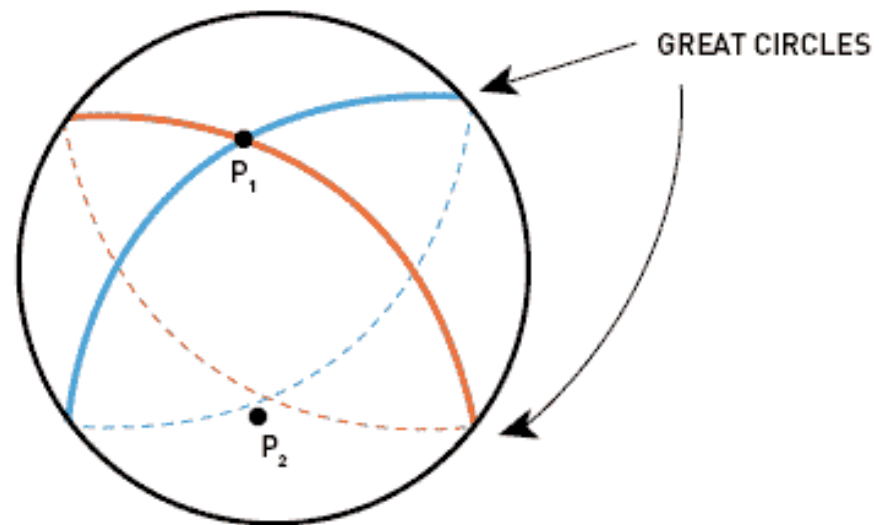
- ... we often use “geodesic” and “shortest path” interchangeably (and hence inaccurately)
- The shortest path between two points on a mesh is approximated by the distance along the edge graph

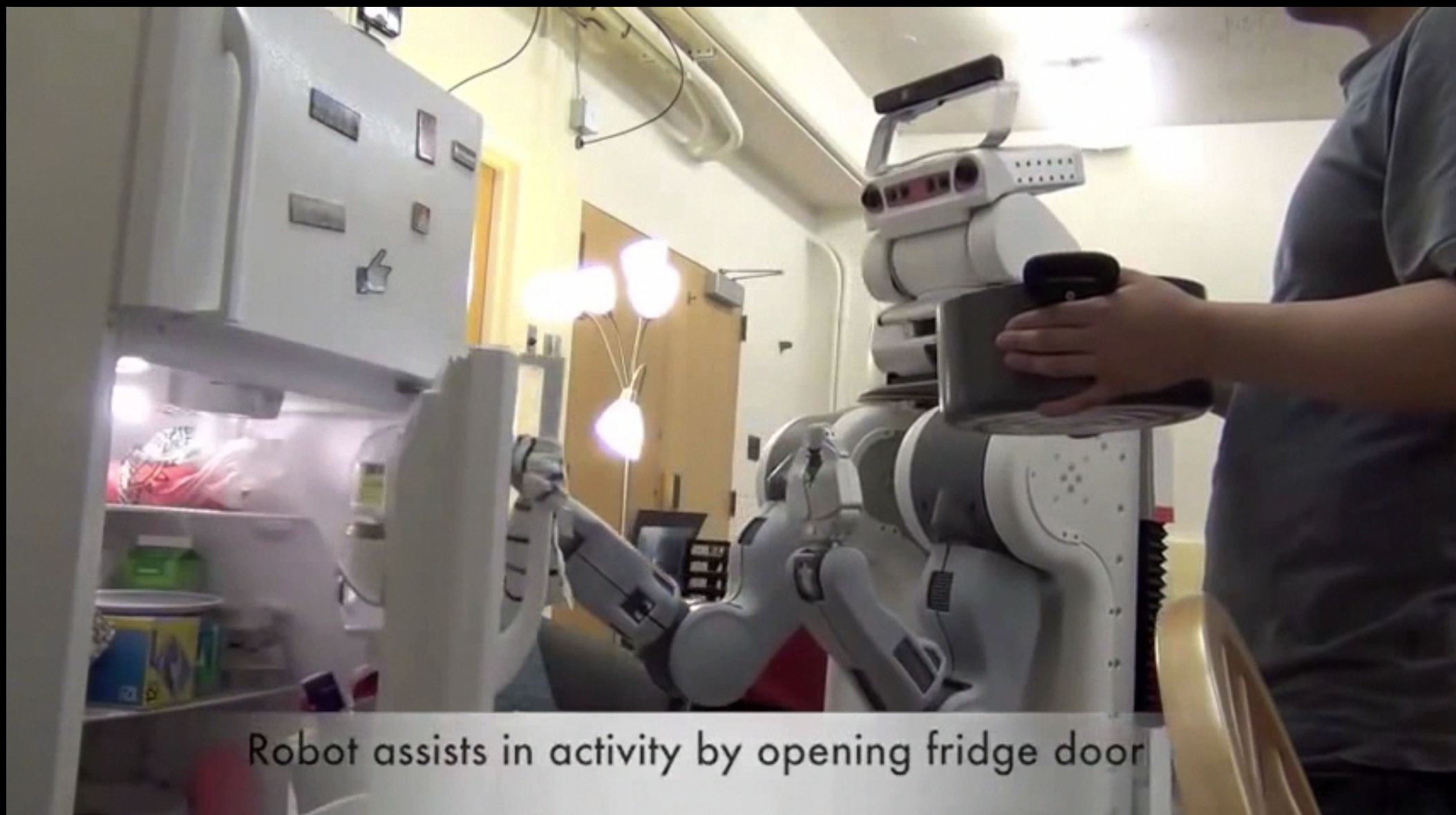




# Existence and Uniqueness

- (Roughly) On a smooth manifold surface, if we're given a point  $\mathbf{p}$  and a vector  $\mathbf{v}$  in the tangent plane at  $\mathbf{p}$ , then there is exactly one geodesic through  $\mathbf{p}$ , with direction (tangent)  $\mathbf{v}$
- There can be multiple geodesics through the same point, for different  $\mathbf{v}$



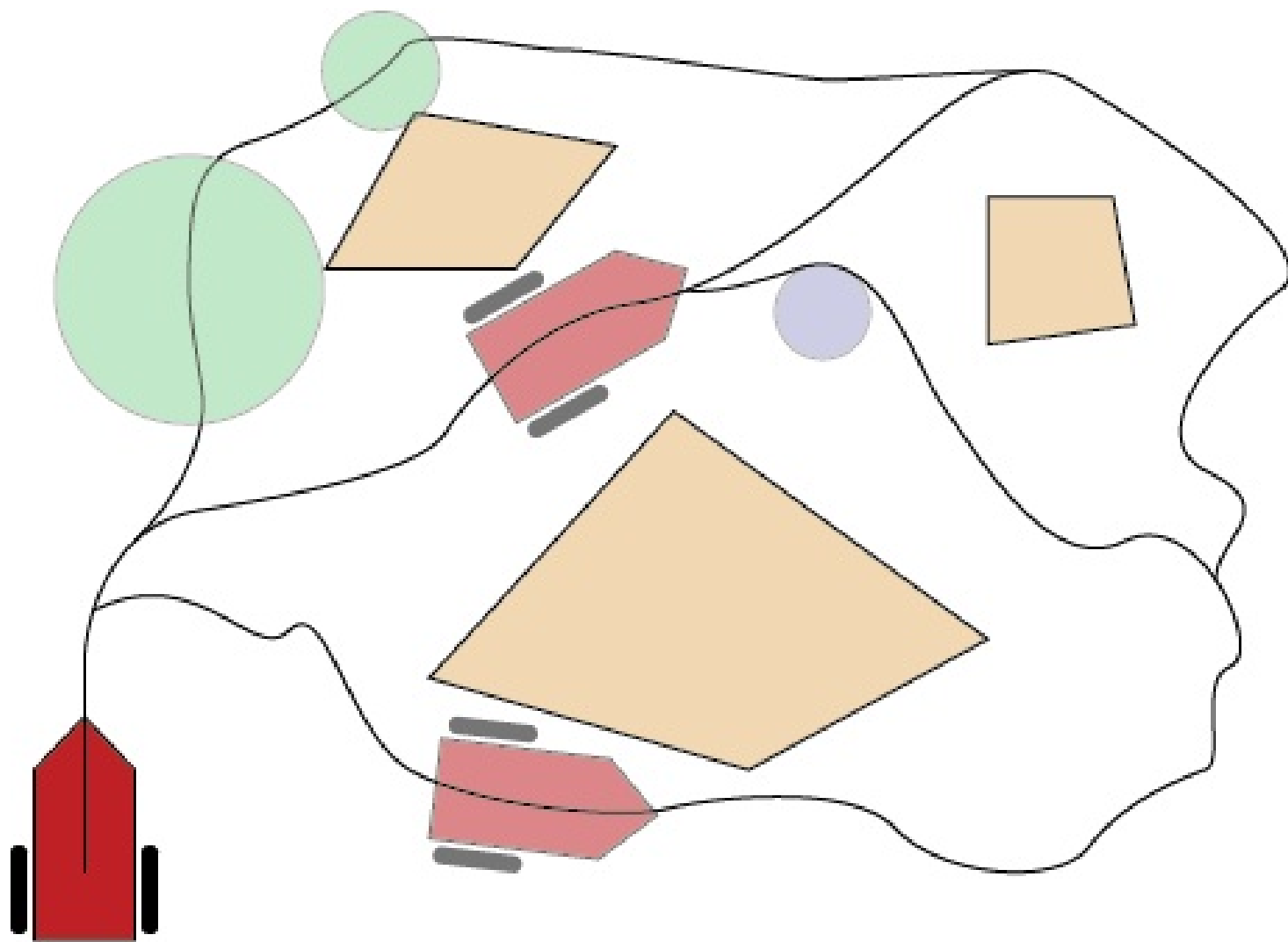


Robot assists in activity by opening fridge door





Robot assists in activity by opening fridge door





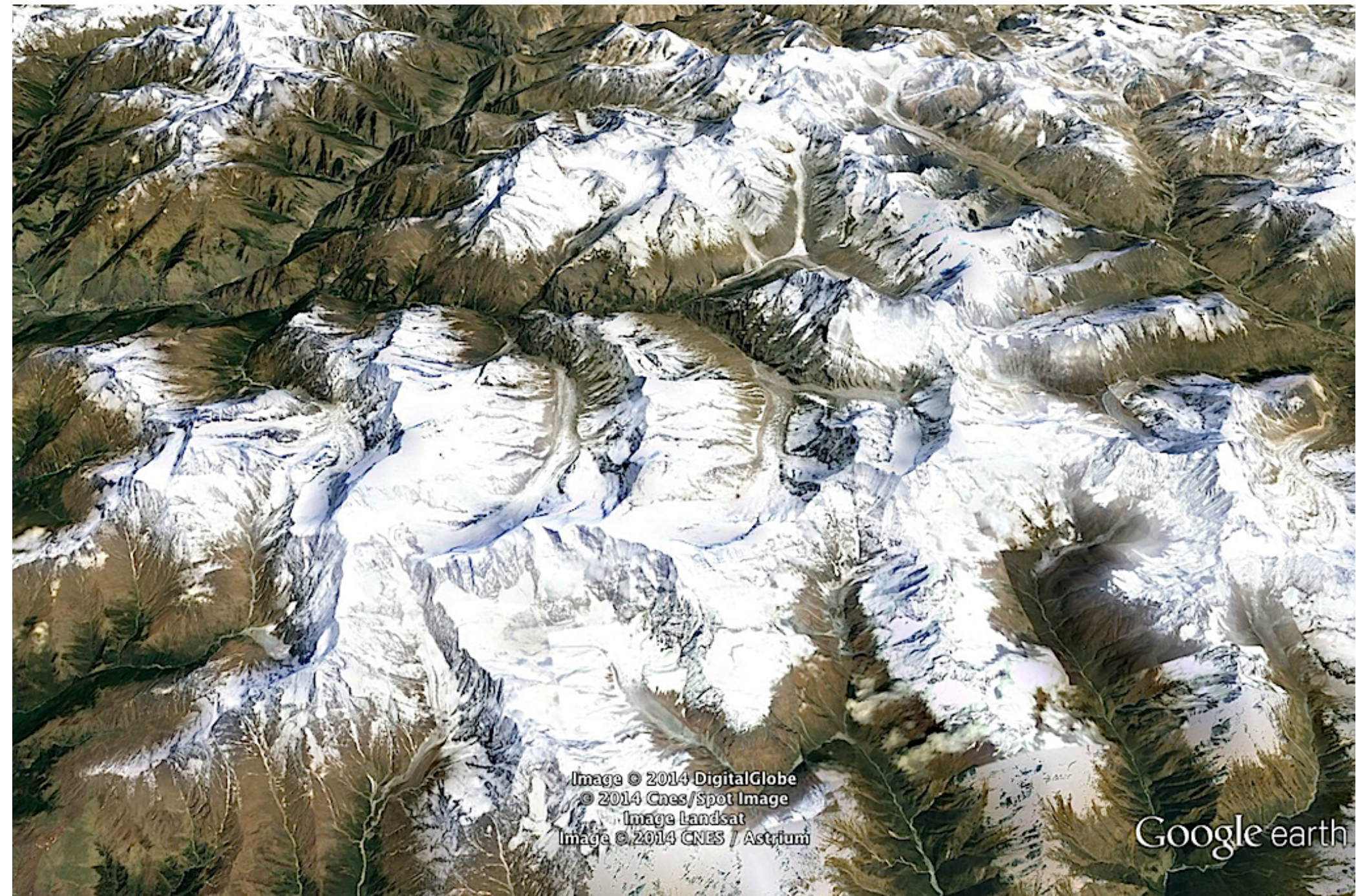


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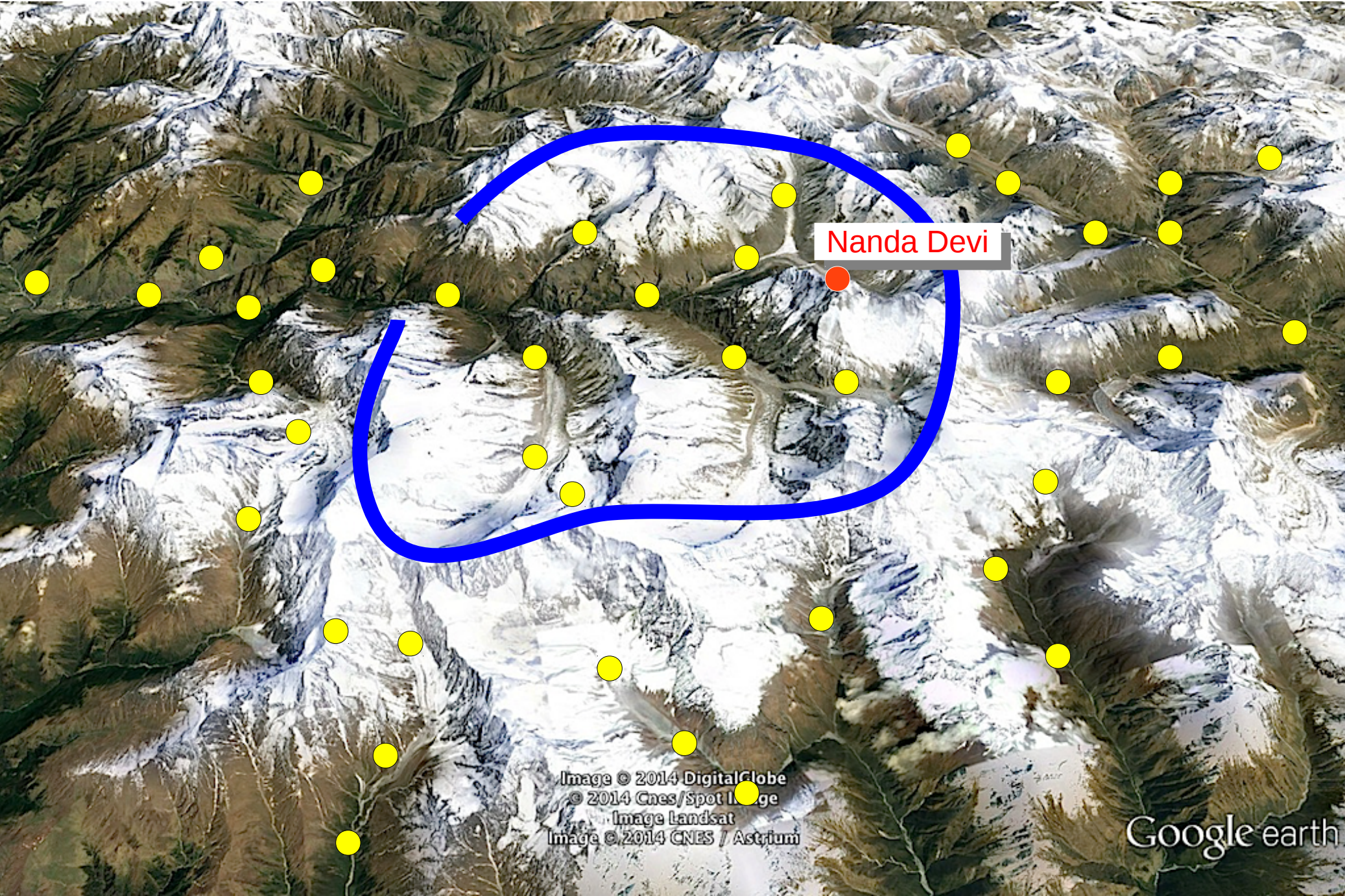


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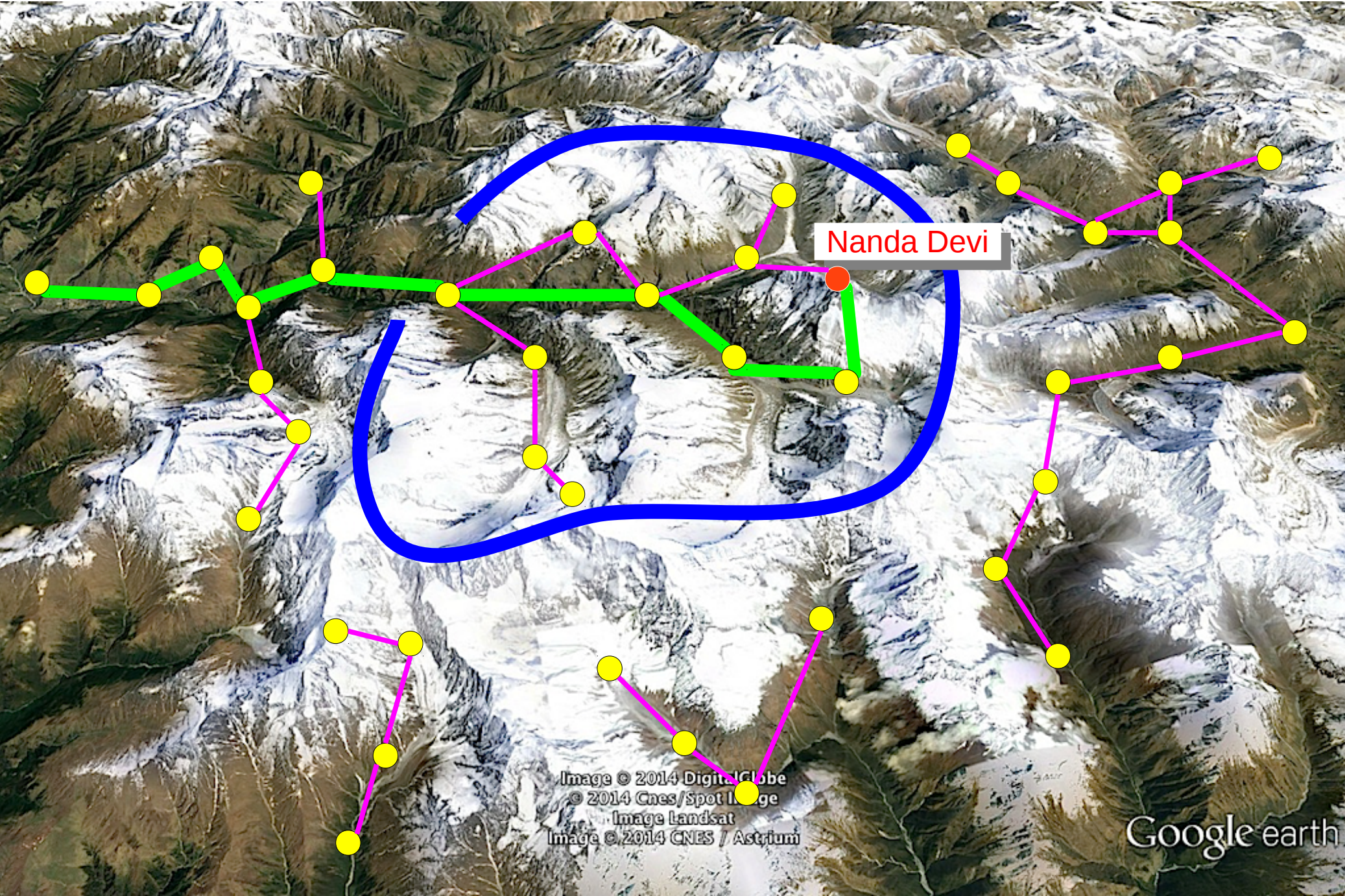
A satellite map of a mountainous region, likely in the Himalayas, showing a network of pink lines connecting yellow dots, representing a trail or boundary. A thick blue line forms a large, irregular loop around a central area. A red dot is located on one of the pink lines, near the center of the blue loop. The text "Nanda Devi" is written in red on a white background, positioned above the red dot. The background is a satellite image showing snow-covered peaks and brownish-green slopes.

Nanda Devi

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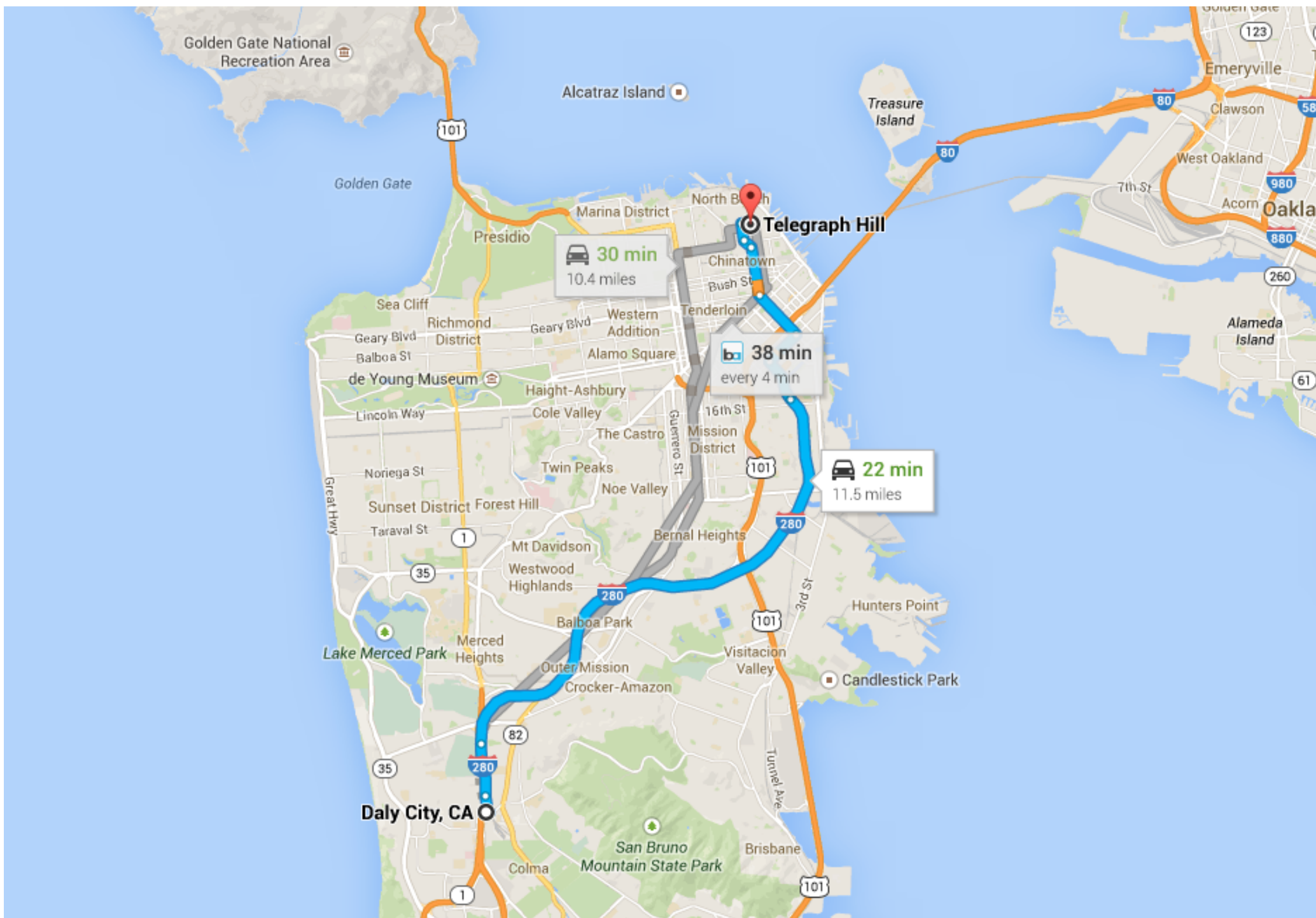


Nanda Devi

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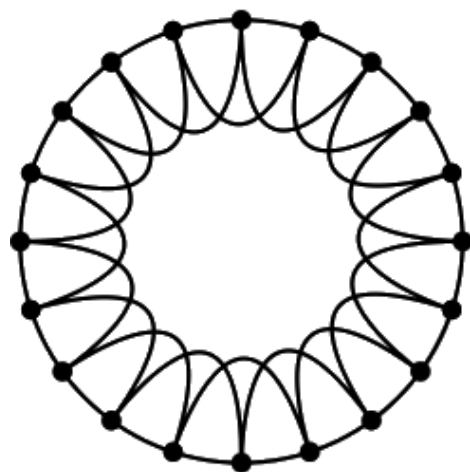
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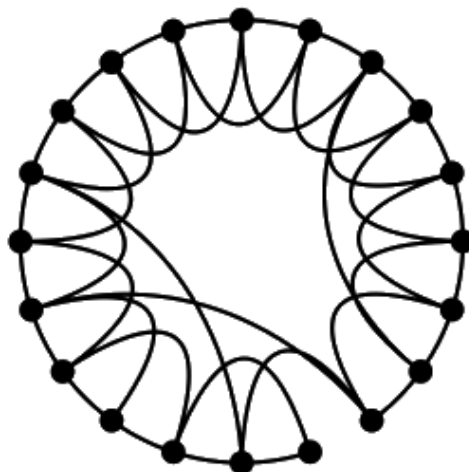




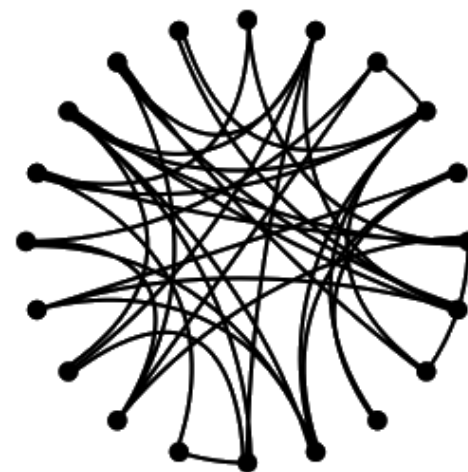
Regular



Small-world



Random



$p = 0$



$p = 1$

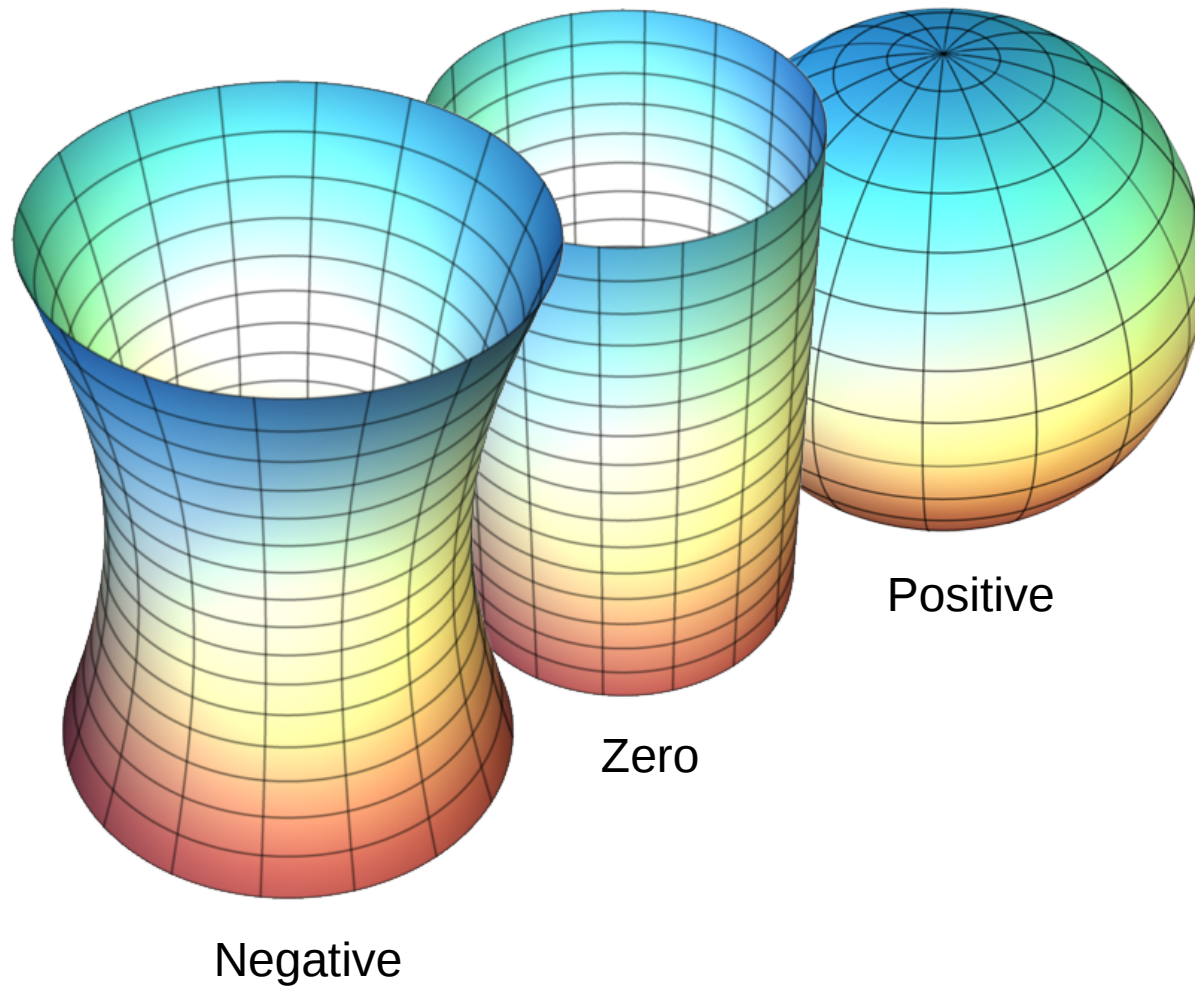
Increasing randomness

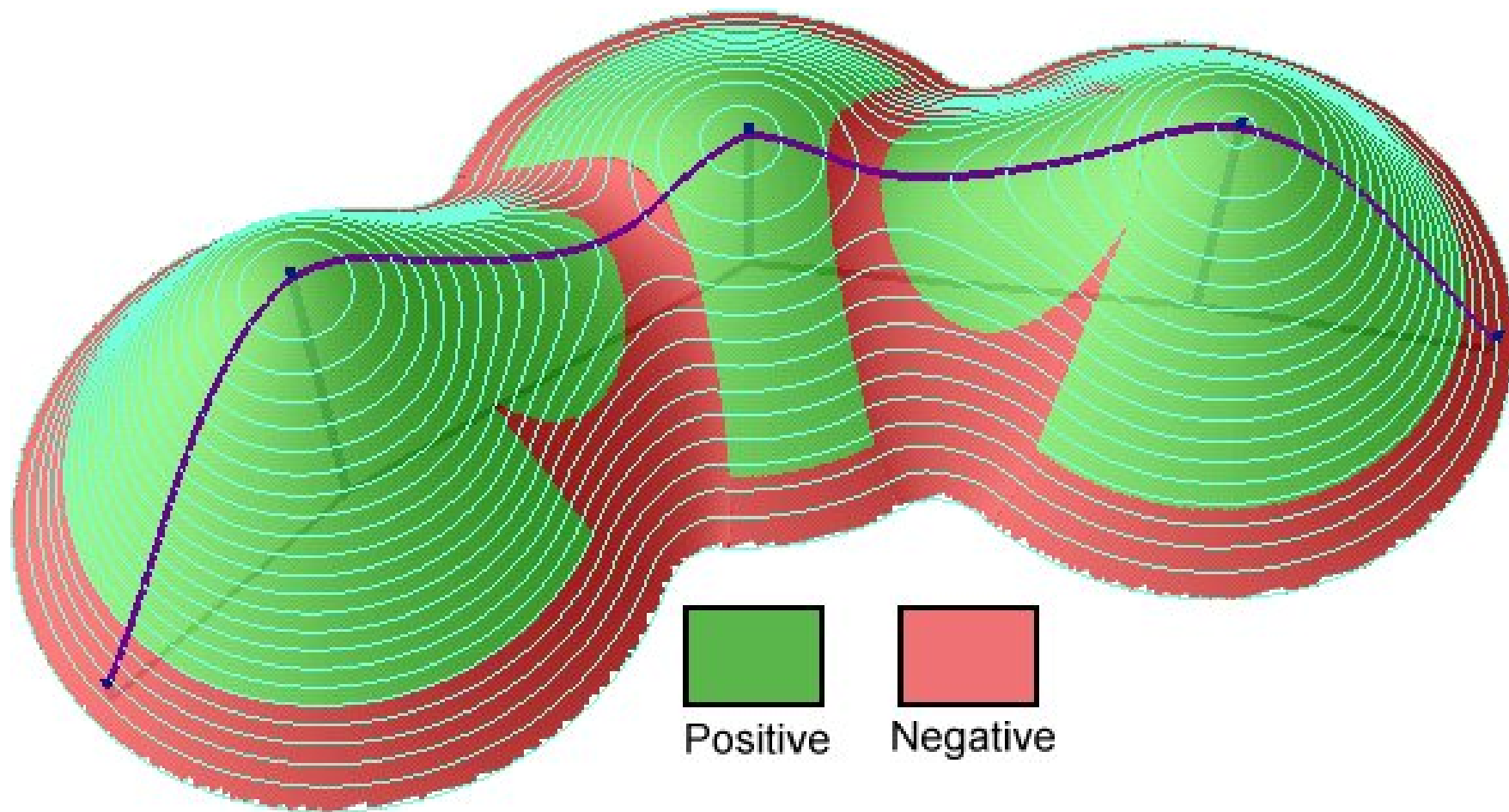
# Average path lengths

- 225k Film actors: 3.65
- 5k nodes on US power grid: 18.7
- 282 neurons of *C. elegans*: 2.65
- 721m Facebook users: 4.74

If geometry tells us about distances, what  
do distances tell us about geometry?







Can a 2D ant on a 2D surface tell if it lives in a space of positive, negative or zero curvature?



Can a 2D ant on a 2D surface tell if it lives in a space of positive, negative or zero curvature?

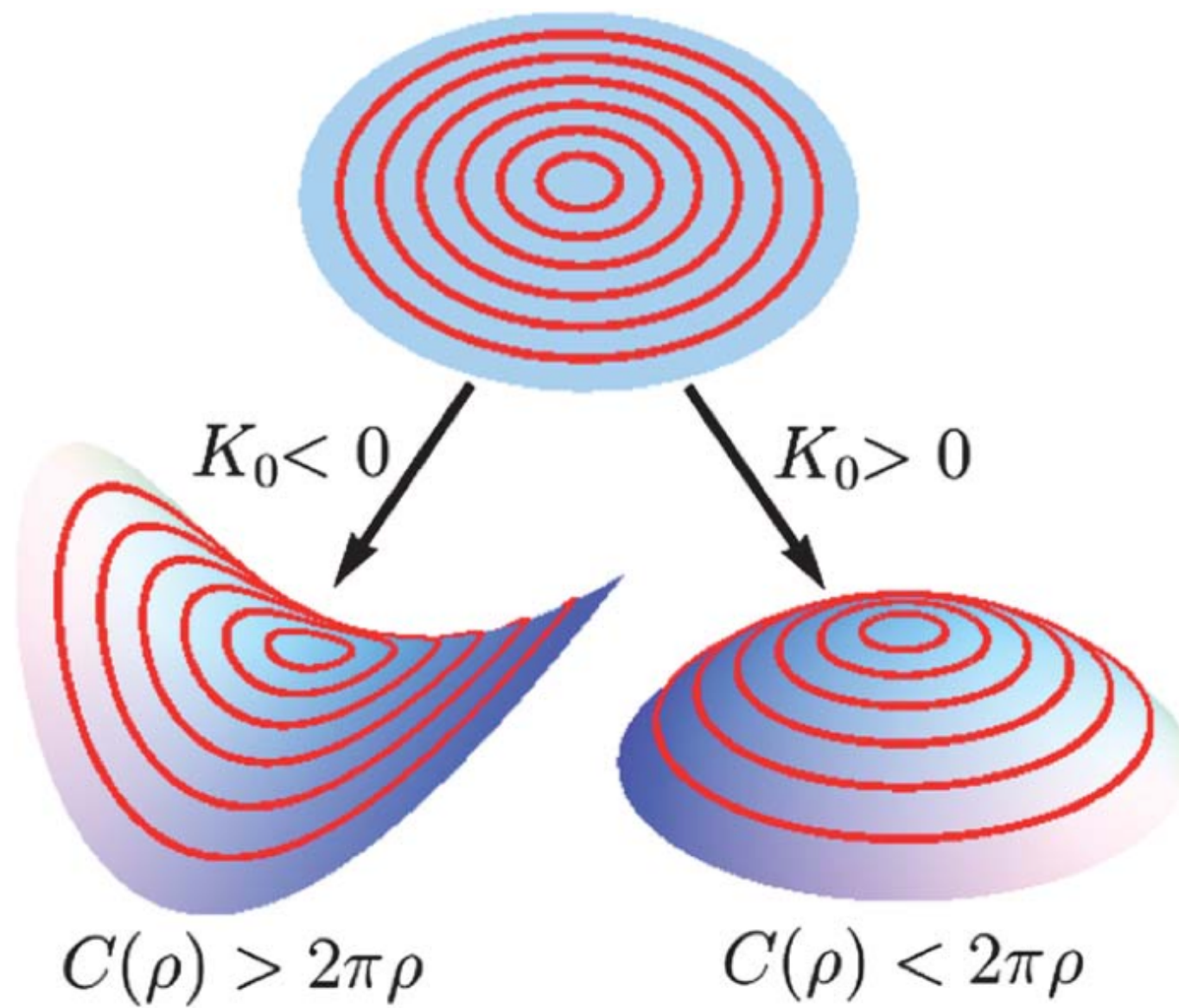
Can a person, in 3D?

Can a 2D ant on a 2D surface tell if it lives in a space of positive, negative or zero curvature?

Can a person, in 3D?

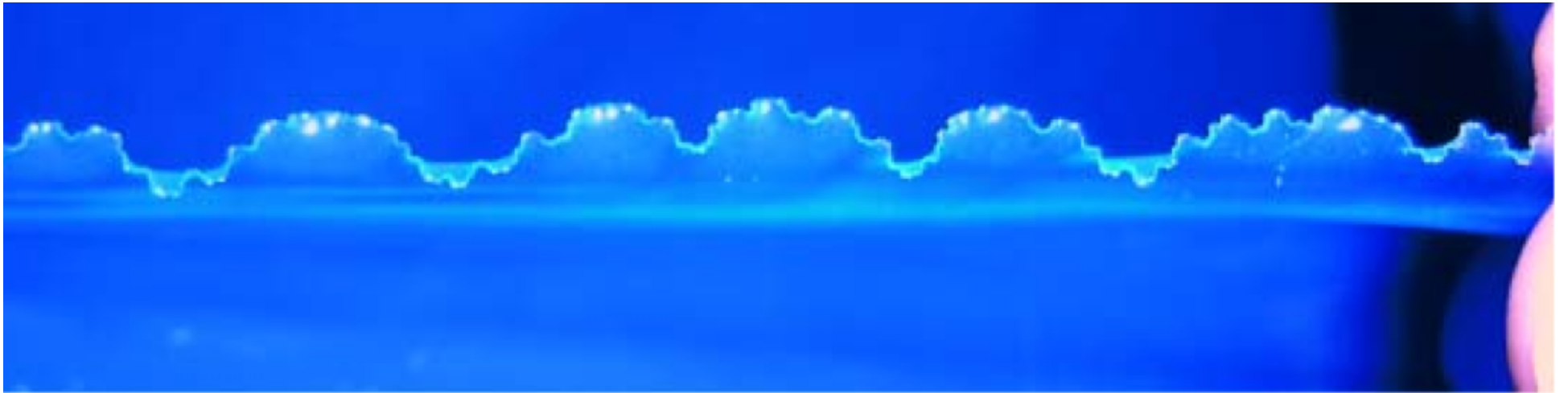
Yes, by measuring distances!

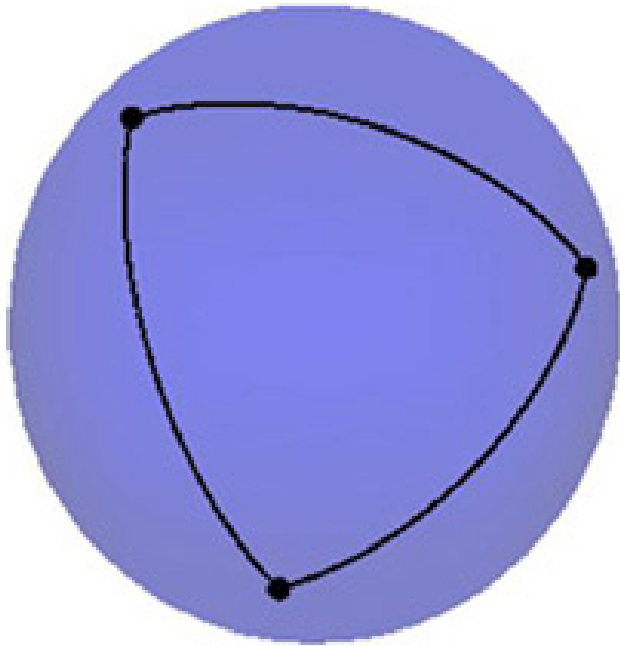




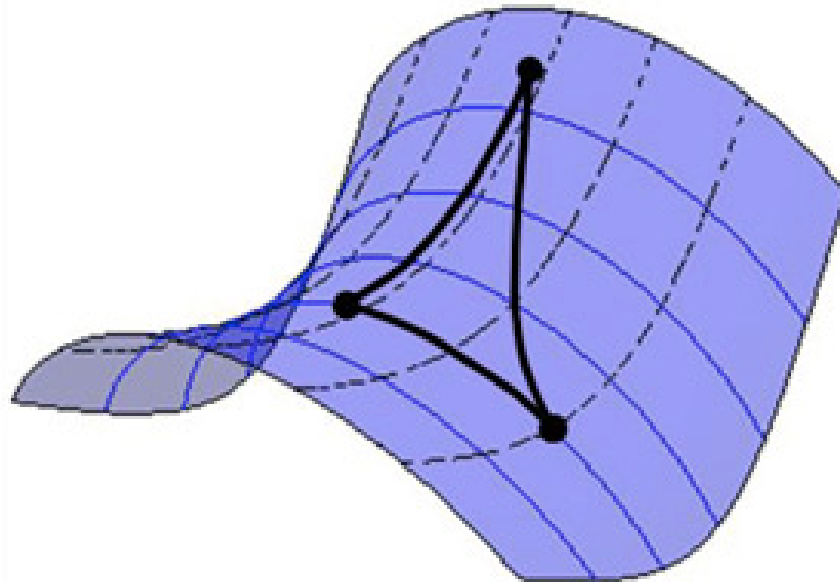






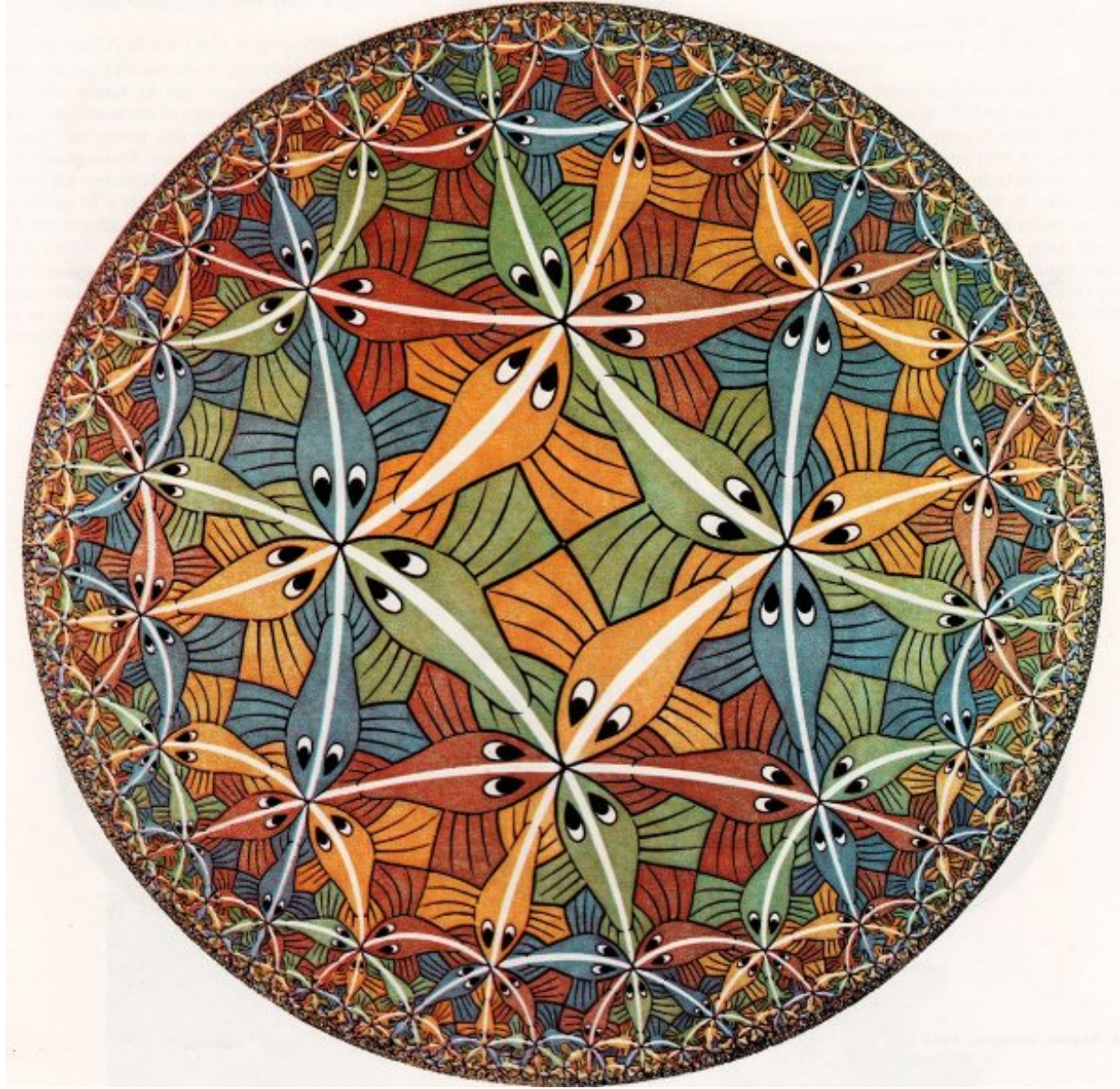


Sum of angles  $> 180^\circ$



Sum of angles  $< 180^\circ$





M. C. Escher, *Circle Limit III*

# How long is the coastline?





2400km



2800km

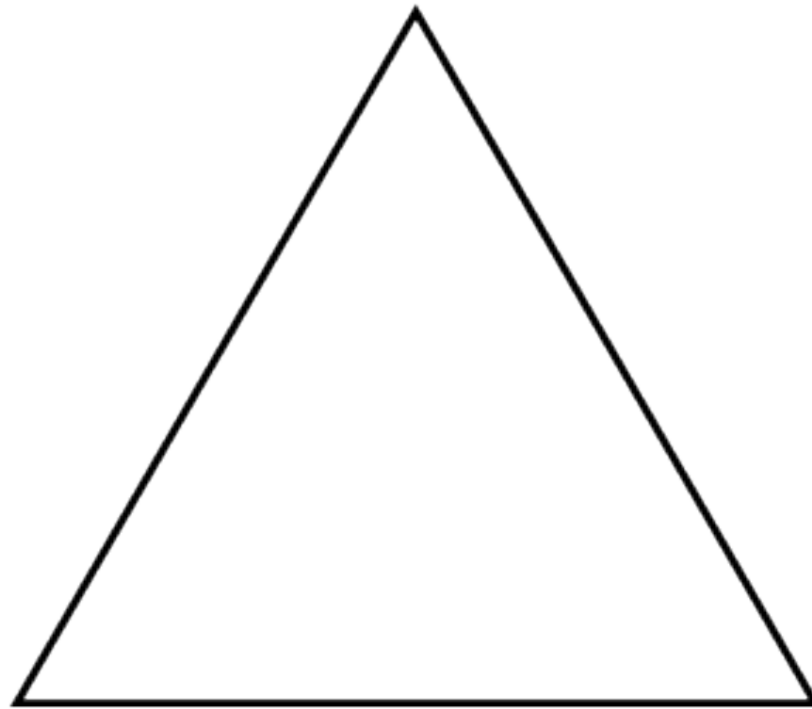




3450km

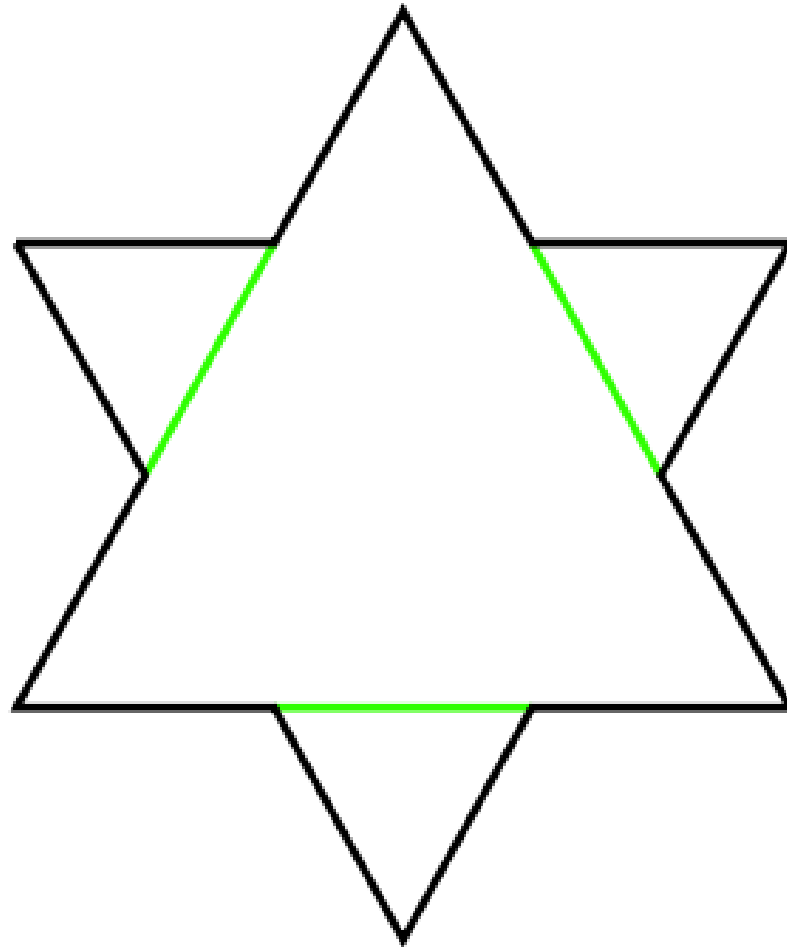


# The Koch snowflake

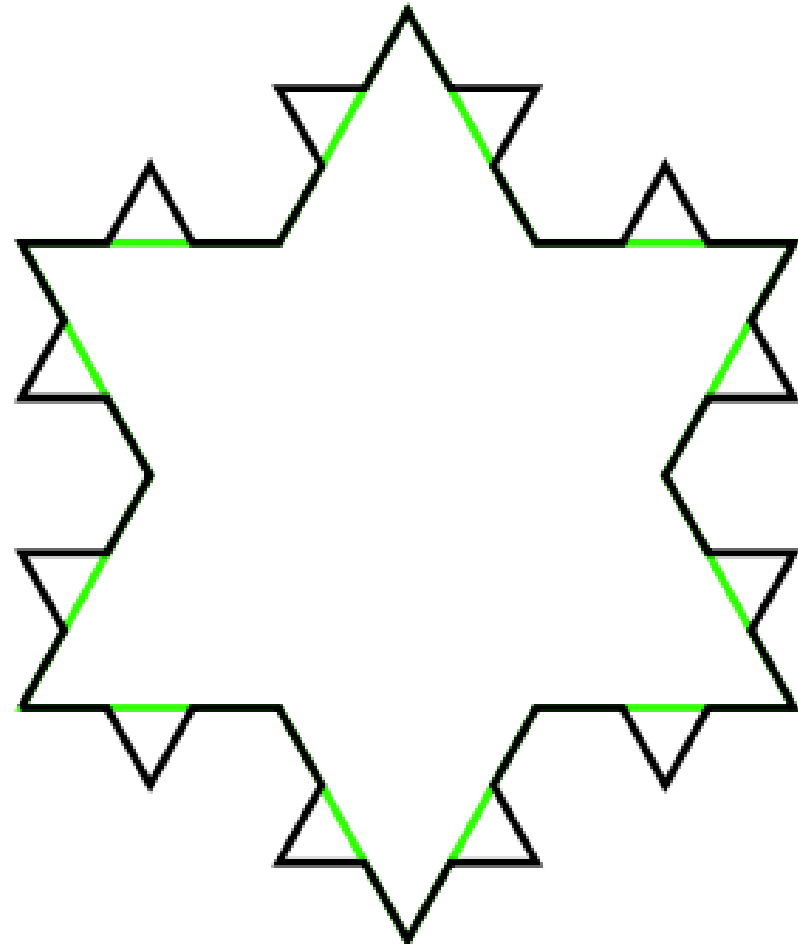




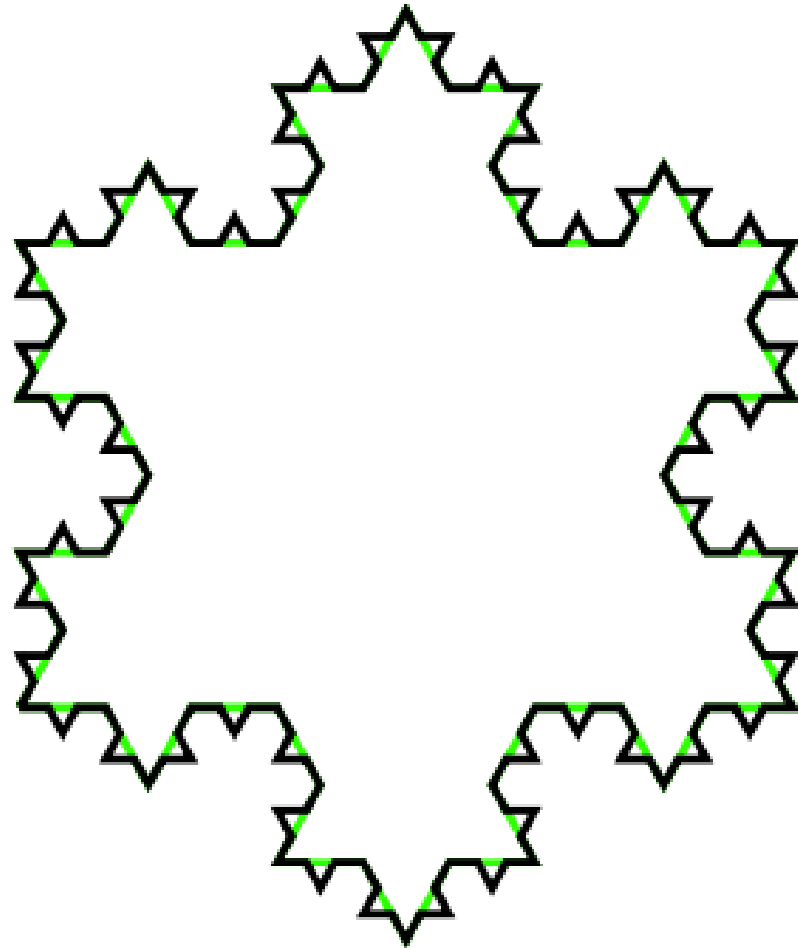
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# The Koch snowflake

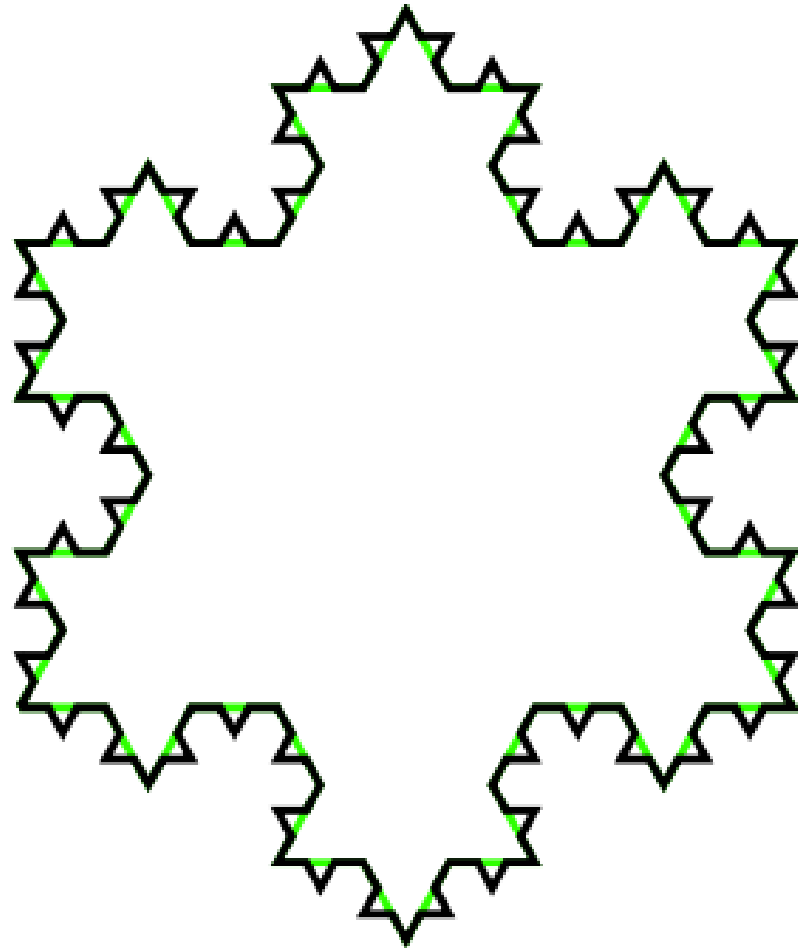


# The Koch snowflake





# The Koch snowflake



In the limit: bounded area, unbounded perimeter