

ShapeOp

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Chapter 1

Main Page

1.1 Introduction

This library introduces a unified optimization framework for static and dynamic geometry processing based on [1] and [2]. This library comes from an effort to make research reproducible and to transfer knowledge and technology.

This project was a joint collaboration:

- [ShapeOp Solver](#): *Sofien Bouaziz, Mario Deuss, Bailin Deng*
- [Rhino/Kangaroo](#): *Anders Holden Deleuran, Mario Deuss, Bailin Deng, Daniel Piker*
- [Project Management](#): *Mario Deuss, Mark Pauly*

We would also like to thank all our research collaborators without which this project could not have been possible:

- *Sebastian Martin*
- *Tiantian Liu*
- *Ladislav Kavan*
- *Yuliy Schwartzburg*
- *Thibaut Weise*

The library is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License v. 2.0. You can obtain a copy of the MPL2 at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

1.2 Compilation and Installation

Getting the library.

Download the [ShapeOp](#) source code from <http://shapeop.org/>.

Compilation under Unix and Mac.

Install CMake (<http://www.cmake.org>) and Eigen (<http://eigen.tuxfamily.org/>) using your favorite package manager. Then in the main repository type:

- `mkdir build`

- cd build
- cmake ..
- make

After building the library, you can generate the documentation by typing:

- cd doc
- doxygen DoxyShapeOp

To generate the documentation first install Doxygen (<http://www.doxygen.org/>). You will also need to have Bibtex and Perl available to get the bibliography compiled.

Compilation under Windows.

Download and install CMake (<http://www.cmake.org>) and Eigen (<http://eigen.tuxfamily.org/>).

- configure the sources with cmake
- specify the eigen include directory
- generate a visual studio solution
- open the visual studio solution and compile.

More details on the different compilation options.

For more details on the different compilation options see [libShapeOp](#).

1.3 Documentation about the Library and the Different Applications

- [libShapeOp](#)
- [ShapeOp for Grasshopper\(Rhino\)](#)
- [C++/OpenGL Viewer](#)
- [A Tutorial on Adding an Orientation Constraint to ShapeOp](#)

Chapter 2

C++/OpenGL Viewer

2.1 Compilation

This viewer enables rendering and interaction with a 3d scene using [ShapeOp](#). To compile, install

- `glew` (<http://glew.sourceforge.net/>)
- `glfw` (<http://www.glfw.org/>)
- `opengp` (<https://github.com/OpenGP/OpenGP>)

When running `cmake`, specify the following additional argument:

```
cmake -DOPENGL_VIEWER=TRUE
```


Chapter 3

ShapeOp for Grasshopper(Rhino)

3.1 Setup

The implementation has the following assembly dependencies which will need to be installed on your system:

1. Rhino/Grasshopper:

- Rhino Version 5 SR11 64-bit
- Grasshopper 0.9.0076
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5.1

2. Libraries:

- ghpython.gha (<http://www.food4rhino.com/project/ghpython>)
- vcomp120.dll (<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=40784>)

3. Installing ghpython.gha:

- Move the files to the Grasshopper Libraries folder "%appdata%\Grasshopper\Libraries".
- Unblock them "Right-click the files -> Properties -> Unblock -> Ok".

4. Adding Grasshopper Libraries folder to RhinoPython: To import libraries placed in the Grasshopper libraries folder in a RhinoPython script you have to add its folder path to the list of directories which RhinoPython can access. You can do this in the script itself, or, hardcode it via the Rhino Python script editor (you only have to do this once):

- In Rhino type in the command "EditPythonScript".
- In this Python editor go "Tools -> Options -> Files".
- Here you will see an overview of the directories which are currently referenced.
- Add a reference to the Grasshopper Libraries folder (it may be hidden, of so unhide it).

5. Installing ShapeOp.dll and vcomp120.dll: You can either place these files in the default Windows folder (C↔:\Windows) or the Grasshopper Libraries folder (remember to unblock the files). In the latter case you will have to add the Grasshopper Libraries folder path to the Window path:

- Navigate to "Control Panel\System and Security\System".
- Click "Advanced System Settings".
- Click "Environment Variables".
- Append the Grasshopper Libraries folder path to the Path variable (in the System variables list).
- Restart Rhino.

3.2 Run

Open ShapeOpGHPython.ghx inside Rhino's Grasshopper.

Chapter 4

libShapeOp

4.1 C++ libShapeOp

libShapeOp is a lightweight C++ library for static and dynamic geometry processing. The main library is located in libShapeOp/src. The library can also be used as header only if **SHAPEOP_HEADER_ONLY** is defined. OpenMP can be activated by passing **-DOPENMP=TRUE** as options to CMake. The library can be compiled in **double** or in **float** by changing the `ShapeOpScalar` typedef located in `Common.h`. An example on how to use libShapeOp is provided (libShapeOp/bindings/c++/runme.cpp).

4.2 C API

A C API is provided along with the C++ library. The API is located in libShapeOp/api. This C API is useful when libShapeOp needs to be used from another programming language (see [Automatic Bindings with SWIG](#) for example). An example on how to use the API is provided (libShapeOp/bindings/c/runme.c).

4.3 Automatic Bindings with SWIG

SWIG (<http://www.swig.org/>) is a tool to automatically create binding between programs written in C and C++ and a variety of programming languages such as Javascript, Perl, and Python. The code generated by SWIG is compatible with both commercial and non-commercial projects. To install SWIG Unix or Mac use your favorite package manager. For Windows download the binary from the SWIG website. The CMake file builds Python, Java, and C# bindings as an example.

Python.

To generate the Python bindings you will need to pass **-DSWIG_PYTHON=TRUE** as options to CMake or set this cached variable in a CMake Gui. If CMake does not find your python installation automatically, you can set the **PYTHON_LIBRARY** and **PYTHON_INCLUDE_DIR** cached variable as before to your python version installed (to e.g. on OSX10.10 with the preinstalled python only: `/System/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Headers` respectively `/usr/lib/libpython2.7.dylib` or on Windows default installer from python.org to `C:/Python27/python.exe` respectively `C:/Python27/include`). Make sure you install a 64bit version of Python if you are building `ShapeOp` in 64bit (default), 32bit otherwise. A `runme.py` file is also provided (libShapeOp/bindings/python/runme.py). It shows how the Python bindings can be used to call libShapeOp. The `runme.py` file can be executed from the build directory by typing (when building with Visual Studio, first copy the file `_shapeopPython.pyd` from the Release subfolder into the folder of `runme.py`)

- `python runme.py`

For building bindings to python 3 add the flag `-py3` as indicated in the comments in `bindings/python/CMakeLists.txt`, install python 3 and adapt the library and `include_dir` in `cmake`.

Java.

To generate the Java bindings you will need to pass `-DSWIG_JAVA=TRUE` as options to CMake. A `runme.java` file is also provided (`libShapeOp/bindings/java/runme.java`). It shows how the Java bindings can be used to call `libShapeOp`. The `runme.java` file can be executed from the build directory by typing

- `javac *.java`
- `java runme`

C#.

To generate the C# bindings you will need to pass `-DSWIG_CSHARP=TRUE` as options to CMake. A `runme.cs` file is also provided (`libShapeOp/bindings/csharp/runme.cs`). It shows how the C# bindings can be used to call `libShapeOp`. Under Unix first install Mono (<http://www.mono-project.com>) using the package manager. The `runme.cs` file can then be executed from the build directory by typing

- `dmcs -out:runme *.cs`
- `mono runme`

4.4 Coding Rules

We are using `astyle` (<http://astyle.sourceforge.net/>) to enforce a coding style for the library. To install `astyle` under Unix or Mac use your favorite package manager. For Windows download the binary from the `astyle` website. The style file `libShapeOp.astyle` can be found in the `libShapeOp/astyle` folder along with a bash script `run_astyle.sh` to run `astyle` with `libShapeOp` coding style.

Chapter 5

A Tutorial on Adding an Orientation Constraint to ShapeOp

This tutorial will require to rebuild the library. See the [ShapeOp Documentation](#) for detailed instructions and requirements [Compilation and Installation](#).

A constraint projection of a given shape is defined as the shape that satisfies the constraint and is closest to the given shape in the least-squares sense. In this tutorial we will implement a orientation constraint. A orientation constraint acts on a set of 3 dimensional point and is satisfied if those points all lie on a plane with a prescribed orientation.

5.1 Mean-centering

Since this constraint only concerns the relative position of points, we can first subtract the mean of all points, project them onto the closest shape satisfying the constraint, and then formulate the global step of [ShapeOp](#) with respect to the mean. The global step solves a linear system in the least-square sense. The computation of the mean of a set of given points is also linear, and can therefore be implemented in the linear system.

5.2 Projection

The orientation of a plane can be defined by a normal n . After subtracting the mean the least-square fitting plane with normal n contains the origin. The projection of a given point x onto that plane is given by $p(x) = x - n(n \cdot x)$, where $n \cdot x$ denotes the dot-product of n and x .

5.3 C++ Implementation

All constraints of [ShapeOp](#) are implemented in [Constraint.h](#) and [Constaint.cpp](#). We therefore add the orientation constraint to those files. In the header file we add the declaration of our class inheriting from the abstract class [ShapeOp::Constraint](#):

```
class SHAPEOP_API OrientationConstraint : public Constraint {
private:
    Vector3 normal_;
    mutable Matrix3X input;
};
```

The private member input is used in the projection function. It ensures that memory is allocated at the construction of the OrientationConstraint object. This has a big impact execution speed, since [ShapeOp](#) uses parallelization, while memory allocation is inherently sequential.

The three functions following the constructor are inherited from the parent `ShapeOp::Constraint` class:

```
public:
    OrientationConstraint(const std::vector<int> &idI,
                        Scalar weight,
                        const Matrix3X &positions,
                        Vector3 normal = Vector3(0.0,0.0,1.0));
    virtual ~OrientationConstraint() {}
    virtual void project(const Matrix3X & positions, Matrix3X &projections) const override
        final;
    virtual void addConstraint(std::vector<Triplet> &triplets, int &idO) const override final;
    void setOrientation(const Vector3 &normal);
};
```

The last function allows to set a new orientation, which is specific to this constraint. In `Constraint.cpp` we add the implementation of our `OrientationConstraint` class. Lets start with the constructor:

```
SHAPEOP_INLINE OrientationConstraint::OrientationConstraint(const std::vector<int> &idI,
                                                         Scalar weight,
                                                         const Matrix3X &positions,
                                                         Vector3 normal /*= Vector3(0.0,0.0,1.0)*/):
    Constraint(idI, weight){
    assert(idI.size() >= 1);
    setOrientation(normal);

    //Allocate memory for intermediate storage during projection
    input = Matrix3X::Zero(3, idI.size());
}
```

The macro `SHAPEOP_INLINE` allows to inline a function and if applied to all build the whole library inline as a header-only library. The arguments to the constructor are documented in the header file. The `setOrientation` function is very short:

```
SHAPEOP_INLINE void OrientationConstraint::setOrientation(const
    Vector3 &normal){
    normal_ = normal;
    normal_.normalize();
}
```

We now add the projection function:

```
SHAPEOP_INLINE void OrientationConstraint::project(const Matrix3X & positions,
    Matrix3X &projections) const {

    //Copy the constrained positions to input
    for (int i = 0; i < static_cast<int>(idI_.size()); ++i) input.col(i) = positions.col(idI_[i]);

    //Compute and subtract mean
    Vector3 mean_vector = input.rowwise().mean();
    input.colwise() -= mean_vector;

    //Project each position onto the plane through zero defined by normal_
    for (int i = 0; i < static_cast<int>(idI_.size()); ++i){
        projections.col(idO_+i) = (input.col(i) - normal_*(normal_.dot(input.col(i))))*weight_;
    }
}
```

`ShapeOp` uses the Eigen library for linear algebra. Please refer to their documentation for details. Note that the Matrix projections is a global Matrix for all projections in a problem. Each constraint therefore stores an integer `idO_` to know where in the global layout of constraints he is. `idO_` is stored in the function `addConstraint` which the solver calls on each constraint so that he adds himself to the linear system used for the global solve in `ShapeOp`:

```
SHAPEOP_INLINE void OrientationConstraint::addConstraint(std::vector<Triplet> &triplets, int
    &idO) const {

    //Store this constraints position in the global linear system
    idO_ = idO;

    //Precompute coefficients for mean-centering
    int n_idx = static_cast<int>(idI_.size());
    double coef1 = (1.0 - 1.0 / n_idx) * weight_;
    double coef2 = -weight_ / n_idx;

    //Add triplets to the sparse global linear system.
```

```

for (int i = 0; i < n_idx; ++i) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n_idx; ++j)
        //Add the coefficient for mean-centering to the sparse linear system at column id0 and row idI_[j].
        triplets.push_back(Triplet(id0, idI_[j], (i == j ? coef1 : coef2)));
    id0++;
}
}

```

This function sets up part of the global linear system matrix so that if multiplied with the vector of x-coordinates it yields the mean-centered x-coordinate for the corresponding points. The same holds for y- and z-coordinates. The right-hand side of the system is the Matrix projections we saw in the projection constraint. [ShapeOp](#) then solves the system - in a least-square sense if it is over-constrained. All code we have added so far yields a working version of our orientation constraint in the C++ part of our [ShapeOp](#) library. To support the factory pattern, we add the following line before the return in the static function `Constraint::shapeConstraintFactory`:

```

if (constraintType.compare("Orientation") == 0){ if (n < 1) { return c; } return
    std::make_shared<OrientationConstraint>(idI, weight, positions); }

```

5.4 C API:

Most interlingual-bindings require C interfaces. [ShapeOp](#) has a C interface in the files [API.h](#) and [API.cpp](#). Our orientation constraint is already included by the last line of code we added to the factory. To enable editing the orientation normal, we add the following code to the implementation of the function `shapeop_editConstraint` in [API.cpp](#):

```

if (strcmp(constraintType, "Orientation") == 0) {

    //Trying to cast the constraint given by the id.
    auto c = std::dynamic_pointer_cast<ShapeOp::OrientationConstraint>(op->s->getConstraint(constraint_id));
    if (!c) { return SO_UNMATCHING_CONSTRAINT_ID; }

    //Ensure correct number of scalars provided.
    if (nb_scl != 3) { return SO_INVALID_ARGUMENT_LENGTH; }

    //Wrap the C-style array of Scalars into a Vector3 and setting the new orientation
    Eigen::Map<const ShapeOp::Vector3> n(scalars, 3, 1);
    c->setOrientation(n);

    return SO_SUCCESS;
}

```

Now the library needs to be rebuilt. To do so, follow the compilation documentation of [ShapeOp Compilation and Installation](#).

5.5 Grasshopper:

The Grasshopper integration of [ShapeOp](#) uses Ironpythons c-types to call our library. First make sure the library loads properly by following the documentation at [ShapeOp for Grasshopper\(Rhino\)](#). Copy the freshly built library to the folder Rhino is loading it from. After loading one of our examples files and running it successfully, the only thing we need to add to use our constraint is an additional option in the Value List component which feeds into the SOCSig Component. To do so, double-click the Value List component and add the following line:

```
Orientation = "Orientation"
```

This string is then forwarded without further changes to the SOCSig component, which bundles all parameters for a set of constraints into Constraint-Signatures. The SOSolver component uses the string when adding a new constraint with a call to the dll, where the C API will internally call `ShapeOp::Constraint::shapeConstraintFactory` where the string ultimately gets resolved.

Chapter 6

Namespace Index

6.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

ShapeOp	Namespace of the ShapeOp library	21
-------------------------	--	----

Chapter 7

Hierarchical Index

7.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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ShapeOp::BendingConstraint	28
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ShapeOp::LineConstraint	38
ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint	40
ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint	41
ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint	42
ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint	43
ShapeOp::SphereConstraint	48
ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint	49
ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint	50
ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint	51
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ShapeOp::Force	37
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ShapeOp::SimplicialLDLTSolver	44
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Chapter 8

Class Index

8.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

ShapeOp::AngleConstraint	Angle range constraint. Constrains the angle between the two lines formed by three points to a range. See [3] for more details	25
ShapeOp::AreaConstraint	Area constraint. Limits the area of a triangle to a range. See [2] for more details	27
ShapeOp::BendingConstraint	Bending constraint. Limits the bending between two neighboring triangles. See [2] for more details	28
ShapeOp::CGSolver	Sparse linear system solver based on CG. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the CG algorithm from Eigen	29
ShapeOp::CircleConstraint	Circle constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same circle. See [1] for more details	30
ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint	Closeness constraint. Constrains a vertex to a position in space. Projects onto a given rest position	31
ShapeOp::Constraint	Base class of any constraints. This class defines the interface of a ShapeOp constraint	32
ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint	Edge strain constraint. Constrains the distance between two points to a range. See [2] for more details	36
ShapeOp::Force	Base class of any forces. This class defines interface of a ShapeOp force	37
ShapeOp::GravityForce	This class defines a constant force for all vertices	37
ShapeOp::LineConstraint	Line constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same line. See [1] for more details	38
ShapeOp::LSSolver	Base class of any sparse linear system solver. This class defines the main functionalities of the ShapeOp sparse linear system solvers ($Ax = b$)	39
ShapeOp::MINRESSolver	Sparse linear system solver based on MINRES. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the MINRES algorithm from Eigen	39
ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint	ParallelogramConstraint constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a parallelogram. See [1] for more details	40
ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint	Plane constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same plane. See [1] for more details	41

ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint	Rectangle constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a rectangle. See [1] for more details	42
ShapeOpSolver	C structure that contains the C++ ShapeOp solver	43
ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint	Similarity or Rigid constraint. Preserves the relative location of a set of vertices. See [1] for more details	43
ShapeOp::SimplicialLDLSolver	Sparse linear system solver based on Cholesky. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the Cholesky LDL^T algorithm from Eigen	44
ShapeOp::Solver	ShapeOp Solver . This class implements the main ShapeOp solver based on [1] and [2]	45
ShapeOp::SORSolver	Sparse linear system solver based on successive over-relaxation (SOR)	46
ShapeOp::SphereConstraint	Sphere constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on a sphere. See [1] for more details	48
ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint	A mesh-independent tetrahedron strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details	49
ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint	A mesh-independent triangle strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details	50
ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint	Uniform Laplacian Constraint . Minimizes the uniform laplacian respectively the uniform laplacian of displacements	51
ShapeOp::VertexForce	This class defines a constant force for a unique vertex	51
ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint	Volume constraint. Limits the volume of a tetrahedron to a range. See [2] for more details	52

Chapter 9

File Index

9.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

libShapeOp/api/API.h	55
libShapeOp/src/Common.h	60
libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h	60
libShapeOp/src/Force.h	61
libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.h	62
libShapeOp/src/Solver.h	63
libShapeOp/src/Types.h	63

Chapter 10

Namespace Documentation

10.1 ShapeOp Namespace Reference

Namespace of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

Classes

- class [AngleConstraint](#)
Angle range constraint. Constrains the angle between the two lines formed by three points to a range. See [3] for more details.
- class [AreaConstraint](#)
Area constraint. Limits the area of a triangle to a range. See [2] for more details.
- class [BendingConstraint](#)
Bending constraint. Limits the bending between two neighboring triangles. See [2] for more details.
- class [CGSolver](#)
Sparse linear system solver based on CG. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the CG algorithm from Eigen.
- class [CircleConstraint](#)
Circle constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same circle. See [1] for more details.
- class [ClosenessConstraint](#)
Closeness constraint. Constrains a vertex to a position in space. Projects onto a given rest position.
- class [Constraint](#)
Base class of any constraints. This class defines the interface of a [ShapeOp](#) constraint.
- class [EdgeStrainConstraint](#)
Edge strain constraint. Constrains the distance between two points to a range. See [2] for more details.
- class [Force](#)
Base class of any forces. This class defines interface of a [ShapeOp](#) force.
- class [GravityForce](#)
This class defines a constant force for all vertices.
- class [LineConstraint](#)
Line constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same line. See [1] for more details.
- class [LSSolver](#)
Base class of any sparse linear system solver. This class defines the main functionalities of the [ShapeOp](#) sparse linear system solvers ($Ax = b$).
- class [MINRESSolver](#)
Sparse linear system solver based on MINRES. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the MINRES algorithm from Eigen.
- class [ParallelogramConstraint](#)

- [ParallelogramConstraint](#) constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a parallelogram. See [1] for more details.
- class [PlaneConstraint](#)

Plane constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same plane. See [1] for more details.
- class [RectangleConstraint](#)

Rectangle constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a rectangle. See [1] for more details.
- class [SimilarityConstraint](#)

Similarity or Rigid constraint. Preserves the relative location of a set of vertices. See [1] for more details.
- class [SimplicialLDLTSolver](#)

Sparse linear system solver based on Cholesky. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the Cholesky LDL^T algorithm from Eigen.
- class [Solver](#)

ShapeOp Solver. This class implements the main ShapeOp solver based on [1] and [2].
- class [SORSolver](#)

Sparse linear system solver based on successive over-relaxation (SOR).
- class [SphereConstraint](#)

Sphere constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on a sphere. See [1] for more details.
- class [TetrahedronStrainConstraint](#)

A mesh-independent tetrahedron strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.
- class [TriangleStrainConstraint](#)

A mesh-independent triangle strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.
- class [UniformLaplacianConstraint](#)

Uniform Laplacian Constraint. Minimizes the uniform laplacian respectively the uniform laplacian of displacements.
- class [VertexForce](#)

This class defines a constant force for a unique vertex.
- class [VolumeConstraint](#)

Volume constraint. Limits the volume of a tetrahedron to a range. See [2] for more details.

Typedefs

- typedef [ShapeOpScalar](#) [Scalar](#)

A scalar type, double or float, as defined in [ShapeOpScalar](#) in [Common.h](#).
- template<int Rows, int Cols, int Options = (Eigen::ColMajor | SHAPEOP_ALIGNMENT)>
using [MatrixT](#) = Eigen::Matrix< [Scalar](#), Rows, Cols, Options >

A typedef of the dense matrix of Eigen.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 2, 1 > [Vector2](#)

A 2d column vector.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 2, 2 > [Matrix22](#)

A 2 by 2 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 2, 3 > [Matrix23](#)

A 2 by 3 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 3, 1 > [Vector3](#)

A 3d column vector.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 3, 2 > [Matrix32](#)

A 3 by 2 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 3, 3 > [Matrix33](#)

A 3 by 3 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 3, 4 > [Matrix34](#)

A 3 by 4 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 4, 1 > [Vector4](#)

A 4d column vector.

- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 4, 4 > [Matrix44](#)
A 4 by 4 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< 3, Eigen::Dynamic > [Matrix3X](#)
A 3 by n matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< Eigen::Dynamic, 3 > [MatrixX3](#)
A n by 3 matrix.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< Eigen::Dynamic, 1 > [VectorX](#)
A nd column vector.
- typedef [MatrixT](#)< Eigen::Dynamic, Eigen::Dynamic > [MatrixXX](#)
A n by m matrix.
- template<int Options = Eigen::ColMajor>
using [SparseMatrixT](#) = Eigen::SparseMatrix< [Scalar](#), Options >
A typedef of the sparse matrix of Eigen.
- typedef [SparseMatrixT](#) [SparseMatrix](#)
The default sparse matrix of Eigen.
- typedef Eigen::Triplet< [Scalar](#) > [Triplet](#)
A triplet, used in the sparse triplet representation for matrices.

Functions

- [SHAPEOP_INLINE Scalar clamp](#) ([Scalar](#) v, [Scalar](#) vMin, [Scalar](#) vMax)
Clamps v to lie between vMin and vMax.

10.1.1 Detailed Description

Namespace of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

Chapter 11

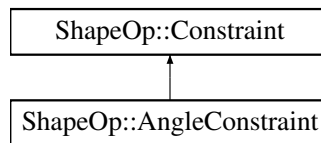
Class Documentation

11.1 ShapeOp::AngleConstraint Class Reference

Angle range constraint. Constrains the angle between the two lines formed by three points to a range. See [3] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::AngleConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- **AngleConstraint** (const std::vector< int > &idl, **Scalar** weight, const **Matrix3X** &positions, **Scalar** minAngle=0.0, **Scalar** maxAngle=M_PI)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void **project** (const **Matrix3X** &positions, **Matrix3X** &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the angle constraint.
- virtual void **addConstraint** (std::vector< **Triplet** > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void **setMinAngle** (**Scalar** minAngle)
Set a new minimum angle (in radian).
- void **setMaxAngle** (**Scalar** maxAngle)
Set a new maximum angle (in radian).

Additional Inherited Members

11.1.1 Detailed Description

Angle range constraint. Constrains the angle between the two lines formed by three points to a range. See [3] for more details.

11.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.1.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::AngleConstraint::AngleConstraint (const std::vector< int > & *idl*, Scalar *weight*, const Matrix3X & *positions*, Scalar *minAngle* = 0 . 0, Scalar *maxAngle* = M_PI)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	are three indices of the vertices [v0,v1,v2]. The constrained angle is the one spanned between v1-v0 and v2-v0: <pre> id0 / / id1 id2 </pre>
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>minAngle</i>	The minimum angle (in radian, between 0 and PI).
<i>maxAngle</i>	The maximum angle (in radian, between 0 and PI).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

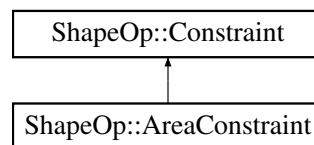
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.2 ShapeOp::AreaConstraint Class Reference

Area constraint. Limits the area of a triangle to a range. See [2] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::AreaConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- **AreaConstraint** (const std::vector< int > &idl, **Scalar** weight, const **Matrix3X** &positions, **Scalar** rangeMin=1.0, **Scalar** rangeMax=1.0)
 - Constraint* constructor. The target area is the area spanned by three vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters rangeMin and rangeMax can be used to specify a target range for the area [rangeMin* target_area, rangeMax* target_area].
- virtual void **project** (const **Matrix3X** &positions, **Matrix3X** &projections) const overridefinal
 - Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void **addConstraint** (std::vector< **Triplet** > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
 - Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void **setRangeMin** (**Scalar** rMin)
 - Set a new range minimum.
- void **setRangeMax** (**Scalar** rMax)
 - Set a new range maximum.

Additional Inherited Members

11.2.1 Detailed Description

Area constraint. Limits the area of a triangle to a range. See [2] for more details.

11.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.2.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::AreaConstraint::AreaConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X &positions, Scalar rangeMin = 1.0, Scalar rangeMax = 1.0)

Constraint constructor. The target area is the area spanned by three vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters rangeMin and rangeMax can be used to specify a target range for the area [rangeMin*target_area,rangeMax*target_area].

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	are three indices of the vertices forming the constrained triangle
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>rangeMin</i>	The factor to determine the minimal area: rangeMin*target_area.
<i>rangeMax</i>	The factor to determine the maximal area: rangeMax*target_area.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

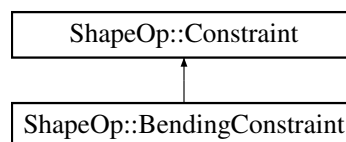
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.3 ShapeOp::BendingConstraint Class Reference

Bending constraint. Limits the bending between two neighboring triangles. See [2] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::BendingConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- **BendingConstraint** (const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X &positions, Scalar rangeMin=1.0, Scalar rangeMax=1.0)

Constraint constructor. The target bend is set to the bend between the triangles spanned by four vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters rangeMin and rangeMax can be used to specify a target range for the bend [rangeMin*target_bend,rangeMax*target_bend] The bending constraint applies to two neighboring triangles sharing an edge.
- virtual void **project** (const Matrix3X &positions, Matrix3X &projections) const overridefinal

Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void **addConstraint** (std::vector< Triplet > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal

Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void **setRangeMin** (Scalar rMin)

Set a new range minimum.
- void **setRangeMax** (Scalar rMax)

Set a new range maximum.

Initialize PCG.

- virtual [VectorX solve](#) (const [VectorX](#) &b, const [VectorX](#) &x0) const overridefinal
Solve the linear system by applying CG.
- virtual [Eigen::ComputationInfo info](#) () const overridefinal
Reports whether previous computation was successful.

11.4.1 Detailed Description

Sparse linear system solver based on CG. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the CG algorithm from Eigen.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

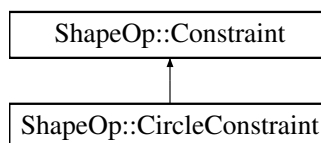
- libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.h
- libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.cpp

11.5 ShapeOp::CircleConstraint Class Reference

Circle constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same circle. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::CircleConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [CircleConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.5.1 Detailed Description

Circle constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same circle. See [1] for more details.

11.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 11.5.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** [ShapeOp::CircleConstraint::CircleConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, *Scalar weight*, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	Indices of vertices to be projection onto on a circle.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

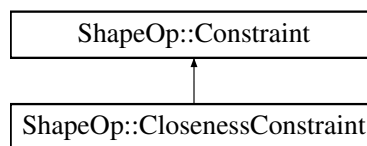
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.6 ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint Class Reference

Closeness constraint. Constrains a vertex to a position in space. Projects onto a given rest position.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [ClosenessConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor. The target is the position of vertex idl in the initial positions given in the constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void [setPosition](#) (const [Vector3](#) &position)
Set a new closeness position.
- [Vector3](#) [getPosition](#) () const
Get the closeness position.

Additional Inherited Members

11.6.1 Detailed Description

Closeness constraint. Constrains a vertex to a position in space. Projects onto a given rest position.

11.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 11.6.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint::ClosenessConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) & positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor. The target is the position of vertex idl in the initial positions given in the constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	contains the one index of the vertex that wants to be close to a given target.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

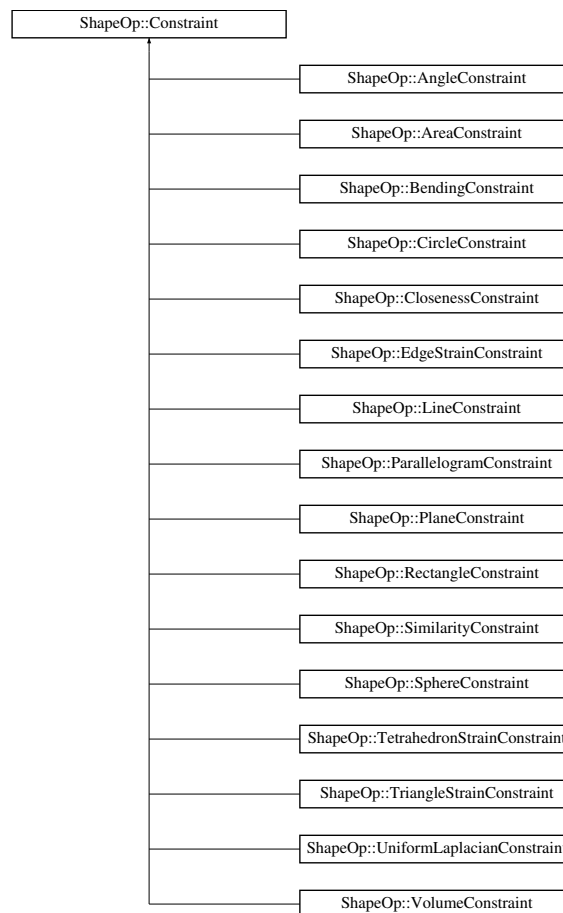
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.7 ShapeOp::Constraint Class Reference

Base class of any constraints. This class defines the interface of a [ShapeOp](#) constraint.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::Constraint:



Public Member Functions

- [Constraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const =0
Find the closest, in the least-square sense, configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const =0

Add the constraint to the linear system.

- `std::size_t nIndices () const`

Number of indices of vertices involved in the constraint.

Static Public Member Functions

- `static std::shared_ptr< Constraint > shapeConstraintFactory (const std::string &ConstraintType, const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X &positions)`

Creates a constraint from a string type, a number of indices, a weight and the initial point positions.

Protected Attributes

- `std::vector< int > idl_`

ids of the vertices involved in this constraint.

- `Scalar weight_`

weight for the constraint.

- `int idO_`

location of this constraint in the linear system.

11.7.1 Detailed Description

Base class of any constraints. This class defines the interface of a [ShapeOp](#) constraint.

11.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.7.2.1 SHAPEOP_INLINE ShapeOp::Constraint::Constraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	A vector of indices of the vertices to be constrained.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.

11.7.3 Member Function Documentation

11.7.3.1 virtual void ShapeOp::Constraint::addConstraint (std::vector< Triplet > & triplets, int &idO) const [pure virtual]

Add the constraint to the linear system.

Parameters

out	<i>triplets</i>	A vector of triplets each representing an entry in a sparse matrix.
in, out	<i>idO</i>	In: The first row index of the constraint in the sparse matrix. Out: The last row index plus one.

Implemented in [ShapeOp::AngleConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::SphereConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::CircleConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::LineConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::BendingConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::AreaConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint](#), and [ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint](#).

11.7.3.2 `virtual void ShapeOp::Constraint::project (const Matrix3X & positions, Matrix3X & projections) const` [pure virtual]

Find the closest, in the least-square sense, configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.

Parameters

<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>projections</i>	The projections of the vertices involved in the constraint.

Implemented in [ShapeOp::AngleConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::SphereConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::CircleConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::LineConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::BendingConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::AreaConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint](#), [ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint](#), and [ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint](#).

11.7.3.3 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** `std::shared_ptr< Constraint > ShapeOp::Constraint::shapeConstraintFactory (const std::string & ConstraintType, const std::vector< int > & idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X & positions)`
[static]

Creates a constraint from a string type, a number of indices, a weight and the initial point positions.

Parameters

<i>ConstraintType</i>	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "EdgeStrain", see ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint • "TriangleStrain", see ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint • "TetrahedronStrain", see ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint • "Area", see ShapeOp::AreaConstraint • "Volume", see ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint • "Bending", see ShapeOp::BendingConstraint • "Closeness", see ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint • "Line", see ShapeOp::LineConstraint • "Plane", see ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint • "Circle", see ShapeOp::CircleConstraint • "Sphere", see ShapeOp::SphereConstraint • "Similarity", see ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint with scaling • "Rigid", see ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint without scaling • "Rectangle", see ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint • "Parallelogram", see ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint • "Laplacian", see ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint • "LaplacianDisplacement", see ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint of deformation
-----------------------	---

<i>idl</i>	A vector of indices of the vertices to be constrained.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

Returns

A std::shared pointer to the [Constraint](#), which is empty/null if failed.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

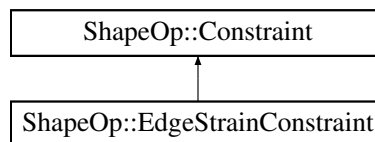
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.cpp](#)

11.8 ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint Class Reference

Edge strain constraint. Constrains the distance between two points to a range. See [2] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [EdgeStrainConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Scalar](#) range←
Min=1.0, [Scalar](#) rangeMax=1.0)
Constraint constructor. The target length is set to the distance of the two vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters rangeMin and rangeMax can be used to specify a target range for the distance (equivalent to edge length) [rangeMin*distance,rangeMax*distance].
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void [setEdgeLength](#) ([Scalar](#) length)
Set a new edge length.
- void [setRangeMin](#) ([Scalar](#) rMin)
Set a new range minimum.
- void [setRangeMax](#) ([Scalar](#) rMax)
Set a new range maximum.

Additional Inherited Members

11.8.1 Detailed Description

Edge strain constraint. Constrains the distance between two points to a range. See [2] for more details.

11.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.8.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint::EdgeStrainConstraint (const std::vector< int > & *idl*, Scalar *weight*, const Matrix3X & *positions*, Scalar *rangeMin* = 1.0, Scalar *rangeMax* = 1.0)

Constraint constructor. The target length is set to the distance of the two vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters *rangeMin* and *rangeMax* can be used to specify a target range for the distance (equivalent to edge length) [*rangeMin**distance,*rangeMax**distance].

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	are two indices of the vertices of the edge.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>rangeMin</i>	The factor to determine the minimal distance from the target length: <i>rangeMin</i> *distance
<i>rangeMax</i>	The factor to determine the maximal distance from the target length: <i>rangeMax</i> *distance

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

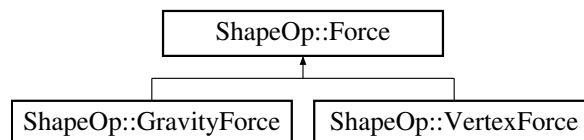
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.cpp](#)

11.9 ShapeOp::Force Class Reference

Base class of any forces. This class defines interface of a [ShapeOp](#) force.

```
#include <Force.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::Force:



Public Member Functions

- virtual [Vector3](#) [get](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, int id) const =0
Get force vector.

11.9.1 Detailed Description

Base class of any forces. This class defines interface of a [ShapeOp](#) force.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

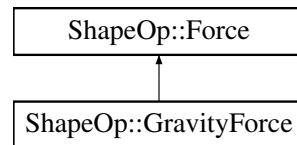
- libShapeOp/src/[Force.h](#)

11.10 ShapeOp::GravityForce Class Reference

This class defines a constant force for all vertices.

```
#include <Force.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::GravityForce:



Public Member Functions

- [GravityForce](#) (const [Vector3](#) &f)
Constructor taking the gravity vector as parameter.
- virtual [Vector3](#) [get](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &, int) const overridefinal
Get gravity vector.

11.10.1 Detailed Description

This class defines a constant force for all vertices.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

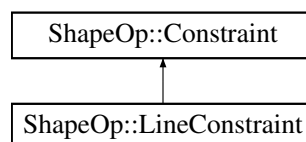
- libShapeOp/src/[Force.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Force.cpp](#)

11.11 ShapeOp::LineConstraint Class Reference

Line constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same line. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::LineConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [LineConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.11.1 Detailed Description

Line constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same line. See [1] for more details.

11.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.11.2.1 SHAPEOP_INLINE ShapeOp::LineConstraint::LineConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X &positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	Indices of vertices to be projection onto on a line.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

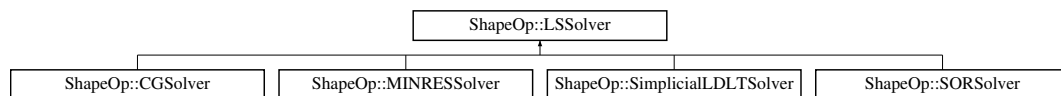
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.12 ShapeOp::LSSolver Class Reference

Base class of any sparse linear system solver. This class defines the main functionalities of the [ShapeOp](#) sparse linear system solvers ($Ax = b$).

```
#include <LSSolver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::LSSolver:



Public Member Functions

- virtual void [initialize](#) (const [SparseMatrix](#) &A, unsigned int iteration=1)=0
Initialize the linear system solver using the sparse matrix A.
- virtual [VectorX](#) [solve](#) (const [VectorX](#) &b, const [VectorX](#) &x0) const =0
Solve the linear system $Ax = b$.
- virtual Eigen::ComputationInfo [info](#) () const =0
Reports whether previous computation was successful.

11.12.1 Detailed Description

Base class of any sparse linear system solver. This class defines the main functionalities of the [ShapeOp](#) sparse linear system solvers ($Ax = b$).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

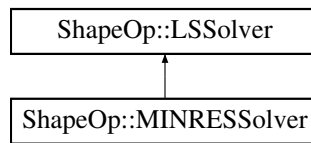
- libShapeOp/src/[LSSolver.h](#)

11.13 ShapeOp::MINRESSolver Class Reference

Sparse linear system solver based on MINRES. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the MINRES algorithm from Eigen.

```
#include <LSSolver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::MINRESSolver:



Public Member Functions

- virtual void **initialize** (const [SparseMatrix](#) &A, unsigned int iteration) overridefinal
Initialize MINRES.
- virtual [VectorX](#) **solve** (const [VectorX](#) &b, const [VectorX](#) &x0) const overridefinal
Solve the linear system by applying MINRES.
- virtual [Eigen::ComputationInfo](#) **info** () const overridefinal
Reports whether previous computation was successful.

11.13.1 Detailed Description

Sparse linear system solver based on MINRES. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the MINRES algorithm from Eigen.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

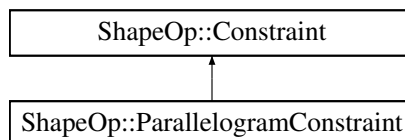
- libShapeOp/src/[LSSolver.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[LSSolver.cpp](#)

11.14 ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint Class Reference

[ParallelogramConstraint](#) constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a parallelogram. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [ParallelogramConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void **project** (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void **addConstraint** (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.14.1 Detailed Description

[ParallelogramConstraint](#) constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a parallelogram. See [1] for more details.

11.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.14.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X &positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	Indices of vertices to be projection onto on a sphere.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

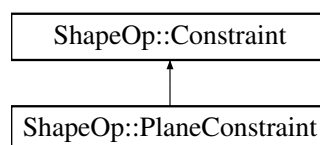
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.15 ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint Class Reference

Plane constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same plane. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [PlaneConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.15.1 Detailed Description

Plane constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same plane. See [1] for more details.

11.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.15.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint::PlaneConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, Scalar weight, const Matrix3X &positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	Indices of vertices to be projection onto on a plane.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

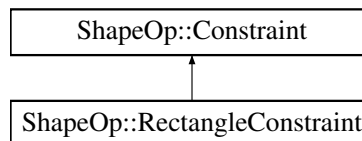
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.16 ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint Class Reference

Rectangle constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a rectangle. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [RectangleConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.16.1 Detailed Description

Rectangle constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a rectangle. See [1] for more details.

11.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.16.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint::RectangleConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	Indices of vertices to be projection onto on a sphere.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.17 ShapeOpSolver Struct Reference

C structure that contains the C++ [ShapeOp](#) solver.

Public Attributes

- `std::shared_ptr< ShapeOp::Solver > s`
A shared pointer to a C++ [ShapeOp](#) solver.

11.17.1 Detailed Description

C structure that contains the C++ [ShapeOp](#) solver.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

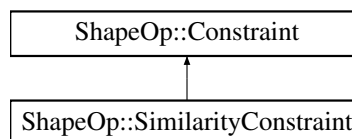
- libShapeOp/api/API.cpp

11.18 ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint Class Reference

Similarity or Rigid constraint. Perserves the relative location of a set of vertices. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [SimilarityConstraint](#) (const `std::vector< int >` &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, bool scaling=true, bool rotate=true, bool flip=true)
Constraint constructor. By default the shape to match is given by the initial positions of the vertices involved.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void [setShapes](#) (const `std::vector< Matrix3X >` &shapes)
A set of new shapes to match to. The [SimilarityConstraint](#) will choose and project onto the closest.

Additional Inherited Members

11.18.1 Detailed Description

Similarity or Rigid constraint. Perserves the relative location of a set of vertices. See [1] for more details.

11.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.18.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint::SimilarityConstraint (const std::vector< int > & *idl*, Scalar *weight*, const Matrix3X & *positions*, bool *scaling* = true, bool *rotate* = true, bool *flip* = true)

Constraint constructor. By default the shape to match is given by the initial positions of the vertices involved.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	A vector of indices of the vertices to be constrained.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>scaling</i>	If true, the matching is only up to scale, if false not.
<i>rotate</i>	If true the constraint minimizes over all possible rotations of the matchings.
<i>flip</i>	If true the constraint minimizes by also flipping the matchings.

11.18.3 Member Function Documentation

11.18.3.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** void ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint::setShapes (const std::vector< Matrix3X > & *shapes*)

A set of new shapes to match to. The **SimilarityConstraint** will choose and project onto the closest.

Parameters

<i>shapes</i>	a vector of shapes. Each shape consists of a 3*nIndices() Matrix representing a set of points.
---------------	--

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

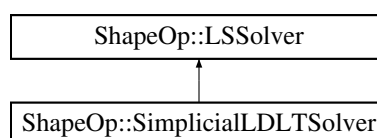
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.19 ShapeOp::SimplicialLDLTSolver Class Reference

Sparse linear system solver based on Cholesky. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the Cholesky LDL^T algorithm from Eigen.

```
#include <LSSolver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::SimplicialLDLTSolver:



Public Member Functions

- virtual void **initialize** (const [SparseMatrix](#) &A, unsigned int iteration) overridefinal

Prefactorize the sparse matrix ($A = LDL^T$).

- virtual [VectorX solve](#) (const [VectorX](#) &b, const [VectorX](#) &x0) const overridefinal

Solve the linear system by applying twice backsubstitution.

- virtual [Eigen::ComputationInfo info](#) () const overridefinal

Reports whether previous computation was successful.

11.19.1 Detailed Description

Sparse linear system solver based on Cholesky. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the Cholesky LDL^T algorithm from Eigen.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.h
- libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.cpp

11.20 ShapeOp::Solver Class Reference

[ShapeOp Solver](#). This class implements the main [ShapeOp](#) solver based on [1] and [2].

```
#include <Solver.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- int [addConstraint](#) (const std::shared_ptr< [Constraint](#) > &c)
 - Add a constraint to the solver and get back its id.*
- std::shared_ptr< [Constraint](#) > & [getConstraint](#) (int id)
 - Get a constraint using its id.*
- int [addForces](#) (const std::shared_ptr< [Force](#) > &f)
 - Add a force to the solver and get back its id.*
- std::shared_ptr< [Force](#) > & [getForce](#) (int id)
 - Get a force using its id.*
- void [setPoints](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &p)
 - Set the points.*
- void [setTimeStep](#) ([Scalar](#) timestep)
 - Set the timestep for the dynamics.*
- void [setDamping](#) ([Scalar](#) damping)
 - Set the velocity damping for the dynamics.*
- const [Matrix3X](#) & [getPoints](#) ()
 - Get the points.*
- bool [initialize](#) (bool dynamic=false, [Scalar](#) masses=1.0, [Scalar](#) damping=1.0, [Scalar](#) timestep=1.0)
 - Initialize the [ShapeOp](#) linear system and the different parameters.*
- bool [solve](#) (unsigned int iteration)
 - Solve the constraint problem by projecting and merging.*

11.20.1 Detailed Description

[ShapeOp Solver](#). This class implements the main [ShapeOp](#) solver based on [1] and [2].

11.20.2 Member Function Documentation

11.20.2.1 SHAPEOP_INLINE bool ShapeOp::Solver::initialize (bool *dynamic* = false, **Scalar masses** = 1.0, **Scalar damping** = 1.0, **Scalar timestep** = 1.0)

Initialize the [ShapeOp](#) linear system and the different parameters.

Returns

true if successfull

11.20.2.2 SHAPEOP_INLINE bool ShapeOp::Solver::solve (unsigned int *iteration*)

Solve the constraint problem by projecting and merging.

Returns

true if successfull

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

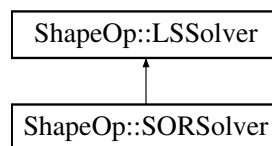
- [libShapeOp/src/Solver.h](#)
- [libShapeOp/src/Solver.cpp](#)

11.21 ShapeOp::SORSolver Class Reference

Sparse linear system solver based on successive over-relaxation (SOR).

```
#include <LSSolver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::SORSolver:



Public Member Functions

- [SORSolver](#) ([ShapeOp::Scalar](#) relaxation=1.6)
Solver Constructor.
- virtual void [initialize](#) (const [SparseMatrix](#) &A, unsigned int iteration) overridefinal
Initialize SOR.
- virtual [VectorX](#) [solve](#) (const [VectorX](#) &b, const [VectorX](#) &x0) const overridefinal
Solve the linear system by applying SOR.
- virtual [Eigen::ComputationInfo](#) [info](#) () const overridefinal
Reports whether previous computation was successful.

11.21.1 Detailed Description

Sparse linear system solver based on successive over-relaxation (SOR).

11.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.21.2.1 SHAPEOP_INLINE ShapeOp::SORSolver::SORSolver (ShapeOp::Scalar *relaxation* = 1.6)

[Solver](#) Constructor.

Parameters

<i>relaxation</i>	The relaxation factor.
-------------------	------------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

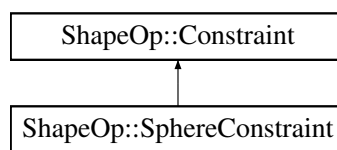
- [libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.h](#)
- [libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.cpp](#)

11.22 ShapeOp::SphereConstraint Class Reference

Sphere constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on a sphere. See [1] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::SphereConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [SphereConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.22.1 Detailed Description

Sphere constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on a sphere. See [1] for more details.

11.22.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.22.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::SphereConstraint::SphereConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	Indices of vertices to be projection onto on a sphere.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

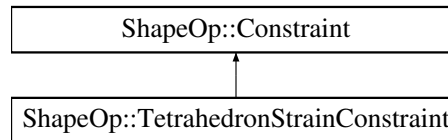
- [libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h](#)
- [libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp](#)

11.23 ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint Class Reference

A mesh-independent tetrahedron strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [TetrahedronStrainConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Scalar](#) rangeMin=1.0, [Scalar](#) rangeMax=1.0)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void [setRangeMin](#) ([Scalar](#) rMin)
Set a new range minimum.
- void [setRangeMax](#) ([Scalar](#) rMax)
Set a new range maximum.

Additional Inherited Members

11.23.1 Detailed Description

A mesh-independent tetrahedron strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.

11.23.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 11.23.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint::TetrahedronStrainConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) & positions, [Scalar](#) rangeMin = 1.0, [Scalar](#) rangeMax = 1.0)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	are four indices of the vertices of the tetrahedron
<i>idl</i>	are three indices of the vertices of the triangle
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>rangeMin</i>	The minimal strain.
<i>rangeMax</i>	The maximal strain.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

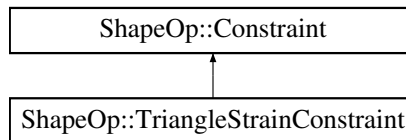
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.cpp](#)

11.24 ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint Class Reference

A mesh-independent triangle strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- **TriangleStrainConstraint** (const std::vector< int > &idl, **Scalar** weight, const **Matrix3X** &positions, **Scalar** rangeMin=1.0, **Scalar** rangeMax=1.0)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void **project** (const **Matrix3X** &positions, **Matrix3X** &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void **addConstraint** (std::vector< **Triplet** > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void **setRangeMin** (**Scalar** rMin)
Set a new range minimum.
- void **setRangeMax** (**Scalar** rMax)
Set a new range maximum.

Additional Inherited Members

11.24.1 Detailed Description

A mesh-independent triangle strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.

11.24.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.24.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint::TriangleStrainConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, **Scalar** weight, const **Matrix3X** & positions, **Scalar** rangeMin = 1 . 0, **Scalar** rangeMax = 1 . 0)

Constraint constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	are three indices of the vertices of the triangle
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>rangeMin</i>	The minimal strain.
<i>rangeMax</i>	The maximal strain.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

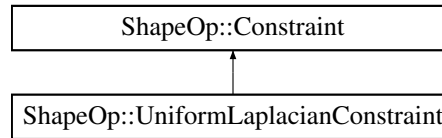
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h
- libShapeOp/src/Constraint.cpp

11.25 ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint Class Reference

Uniform Laplacian [Constraint](#). Minimizes the uniform laplacian respectively the uniform laplacian of displacements.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [UniformLaplacianConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, bool displacement_lap)
Constraint constructor.
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.
- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.

Additional Inherited Members

11.25.1 Detailed Description

Uniform Laplacian [Constraint](#). Minimizes the uniform laplacian respectively the uniform laplacian of displacements.

11.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.25.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint::UniformLaplacianConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) & positions, bool displacement_lap)

[Constraint](#) constructor.

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	The first index corresponds to the central vertex, while the remaining ones correspond to the one-ring neighborhood.
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>displacement_lap</i>	If false the laplacian is minimized, if true, the laplacian of deformations w.r.t. initial positions.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

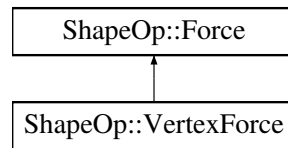
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.cpp](#)

11.26 ShapeOp::VertexForce Class Reference

This class defines a constant force for a unique vertex.

```
#include <Force.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::VertexForce:



Public Member Functions

- [VertexForce](#) (const [Vector3](#) &f=[Vector3::Zero\(\)](#), int id=-1)
Constructor taking the force and the vertex id as parameters.
- virtual [Vector3](#) [get](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &, int id) const overridefinal
Get force vector.
- void [setId](#) (int id)
Set a new vertex id.
- void [setForce](#) (const [Vector3](#) &f)
Set a new force.

11.26.1 Detailed Description

This class defines a constant force for a unique vertex.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

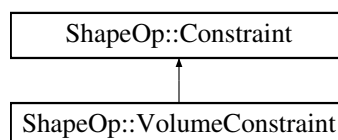
- libShapeOp/src/[Force.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Force.cpp](#)

11.27 ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint Class Reference

Volume constraint. Limits the volume of a tetrahedron to a range. See [2] for more details.

```
#include <Constraint.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint:



Public Member Functions

- [VolumeConstraint](#) (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Scalar](#) rangeMin=1.0, [Scalar](#) rangeMax=1.0)
*Constraint constructor. The target volume is the volume spanned by four vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters rangeMin and rangeMax can be used to specify a target range for the volume [rangeMin*target_volume, rangeMax*target_volume].*
- virtual void [project](#) (const [Matrix3X](#) &positions, [Matrix3X](#) &projections) const overridefinal
Find the closest configuration from the input positions that satisfy the constraint.

- virtual void [addConstraint](#) (std::vector< [Triplet](#) > &triplets, int &idO) const overridefinal
Add the constraint to the linear system.
- void [setRangeMin](#) ([Scalar](#) rMin)
Set a new range minimum.
- void [setRangeMax](#) ([Scalar](#) rMax)
Set a new range maximum.

Additional Inherited Members

11.27.1 Detailed Description

Volume constraint. Limits the volume of a tetrahedron to a range. See [2] for more details.

11.27.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

11.27.2.1 **SHAPEOP_INLINE** ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint::VolumeConstraint (const std::vector< int > &idl, [Scalar](#) weight, const [Matrix3X](#) & positions, [Scalar](#) rangeMin = 1.0, [Scalar](#) rangeMax = 1.0)

[Constraint](#) constructor. The target volume is the volume spanned by four vertices in the parameter positions. The parameters rangeMin and rangeMax can be used to specify a target range for the volume [rangeMin*target_volume,rangeMax*target_volume].

Parameters

<i>idl</i>	are four indices of the vertices of the tetrahedron
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints.
<i>positions</i>	The positions of all the n vertices stacked in a 3 by n matrix.
<i>rangeMin</i>	The factor to determine the minimal volume: rangeMin*target_volume.
<i>rangeMax</i>	The factor to determine the maximal volume: rangeMax*target_volume.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.h](#)
- libShapeOp/src/[Constraint.cpp](#)

Chapter 12

File Documentation

12.1 libShapeOp/api/API.h File Reference

```
#include "Common.h"
```

Typedefs

- typedef struct [ShapeOpSolver](#) [ShapeOpSolver](#)
C structure that contains the C++ [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- typedef enum [shapeop_err](#) [shapeop_err](#)
[ShapeOp](#) Success and Error type. This list might be extended. To simply test for errors, use `!= SO_SUCCESS`.

Enumerations

- enum [shapeop_err](#) { **SO_SUCCESS** = 0, **SO_INVALID_CONSTRAINT_TYPE** = 1, **SO_INVALID_ARGUMENT_LENGTH** = 2, **SO_UNMATCHING_CONSTRAINT_ID** = 3 }
[ShapeOp](#) Success and Error type. This list might be extended. To simply test for errors, use `!= SO_SUCCESS`.

Functions

- **SHAPEOP_API** [ShapeOpSolver](#) * [shapeop_create](#) ()
Create the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** void [shapeop_delete](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op)
Delete the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** int [shapeop_init](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op)
Initialize the [ShapeOp](#) solver for static geometry processing. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** int [shapeop_initDynamic](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) masses, [ShapeOpScalar](#) damping, [ShapeOpScalar](#) timestep)
Initialize the [ShapeOp](#) solver for dynamic geometry processing. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** int [shapeop_solve](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, unsigned int iteration)
Run the optimization. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** void [shapeop_setPoints](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) *points, int nb_points)
Set the vertices to the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** void [shapeop_getPoints](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) *points, int nb_points)
Get the vertices back from the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).
- **SHAPEOP_API** void [shapeop_setTimeStep](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) timestep)

- Set the timestep of the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).*

 - [SHAPEOP_API](#) void [shapeop_setDamping](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) damping)

Set the damping of the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).

- [SHAPEOP_API](#) int [shapeop_addConstraint](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, const char *constraintType, int *ids, int nb_ids, [ShapeOpScalar](#) weight)

Add a constraint to the [ShapeOp](#) solver.

- [SHAPEOP_API](#) [shapeop_err](#) [shapeop_editConstraint](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, const char *constraintType, int constraint_id, const [ShapeOpScalar](#) *scalars, int nb_scl)

Add a constraint to the [ShapeOp](#) solver.

- [SHAPEOP_API](#) int [shapeop_addGravityForce](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) *force)

Add a gravity force to the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::GravityForce](#).

- [SHAPEOP_API](#) int [shapeop_addVertexForce](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, [ShapeOpScalar](#) *force, int id)

Add a vertex force to the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::VertexForce](#).

- [SHAPEOP_API](#) void [shapeop_editVertexForce](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) *op, int force_id, [ShapeOpScalar](#) *force, int id)

Edit a vertex force previously added to the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::VertexForce](#).

12.1.1 Detailed Description

This file implements a C API for the [ShapeOp](#) C++ library.

To use the library you need to:

- 1) Create the solver with [shapeop_create](#)
- 2) Set the vertices with [shapeop_setPoints](#)
- 3) Setup the constraints and forces with [shapeop_addConstraint](#) and [shapeop_editConstraint](#)
- 4) Initialize the solver with [shapeop_init](#) or [shapeop_initDynamic](#)
- 5) Optimize with [shapeop_solve](#)
- 6) Get back the vertices with [shapeop_getPoints](#)
- 7) Delete the solver with [shapeop_delete](#)

12.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

12.1.2.1 enum [shapeop_err](#)

[ShapeOp](#) Success and Error type. This list might be extended. To simply test for errors, use `!= SO_SUCCESS`.

Enumerator

- [SO_INVALID_CONSTRAINT_TYPE](#)** [ShapeOp](#) Success type indicating that no error happened.
- [SO_INVALID_ARGUMENT_LENGTH](#)** [ShapeOp](#) Error type indicating an invalid constraint type provided.
- [SO_UNMATCHING_CONSTRAINT_ID](#)** [ShapeOp](#) Error type indicating an invalid length of an array argument.

12.1.3 Function Documentation

- #### 12.1.3.1 [SHAPEOP_API](#) int [shapeop_addConstraint](#) ([ShapeOpSolver](#) * op, const char * constraintType, int * ids, int nb_ids, [ShapeOpScalar](#) weight)

Add a constraint to the [ShapeOp](#) solver.

Parameters

<i>op</i>	The ShapeOp Solver object
<i>constraintType</i>	<p>A c-style string containing one of the following constraint types listed in the documentation of ShapeOp::Constraint::shapeConstraintFactory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "EdgeStrain", takes 2 indices forming an edge. See ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint • "TriangleStrain", takes 3 indices forming a triangle. See ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint • "TetrahedronStrain", takes 4 indices forming a tetrahedron. See ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint • "Area", takes 3 indices forming a triangle. See ShapeOp::AreaConstraint • "Volume", takes 4 indices forming a tetrahedron. See ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint • "Bending", takes 4 indices of two neighboring triangles sharing an edge. See ShapeOp::BendingConstraint • "Closeness", takes 1 index. See ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint • "Line", takes 2 or more indices. See ShapeOp::LineConstraint • "Plane", takes 3 or more indices. See ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint • "Circle", takes 3 or more indices. See ShapeOp::CircleConstraint • "Sphere", takes 4 or more indices. See ShapeOp::SphereConstraint • "Similarity", takes 1 or more indices. See ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint with scaling • "Rigid", takes 1 or more indices. See ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint without scaling • "Rectangle", takes 4 indices. See ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint • "Parallelogram", takes 4 indices. See ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint • "Laplacian", takes 2 or more indices, center vertex first, then the one ring neighborhood. See ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint • "LaplacianDisplacement", takes 2 or more indices, center vertex first, then the one ring neighborhood. See ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint of deformation. • "Angle", takes 3 indices forming two consecutive edges. See ShapeOp::AngleConstraint.

<i>ids</i>	The array of indices of the points subject to the constraint. See documentation of the corresponding constraint in Constraint.h
<i>nb_ids</i>	The length or number of indices in <i>ids</i> .
<i>weight</i>	The weight of the constraint to be added relative to the other constraints in the ShapeOp↔Solver .

Returns

constraint index in the solver. -1 if adding failed.

12.1.3.2 SHAPEOP_API int shapeop_addGravityForce (ShapeOpSolver * *op*, ShapeOpScalar * *force*)

Add a gravity force to the [ShapeOp](#) solver. For more details see [ShapeOp::GravityForce](#).

Parameters

<i>op</i>	The ShapeOp Solver object
<i>force</i>	A c-style array of 3 ShapeOpScalar 's specifying the force vector in each dimension

12.1.3.3 SHAPEOP_API shapeop_err shapeop_editConstraint (ShapeOpSolver * *op*, const char * *constraintType*, int *constraint_id*, const ShapeOpScalar * *scalars*, int *nb_scl*)

Add a constraint to the [ShapeOp](#) solver.

Parameters

<i>op</i>	The ShapeOp Solver object
<i>constraintType</i>	<p>A c-style string containing one of the following constraint types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "EdgeStrain", see ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint. The scalars have 3 entries: (1) the desired distance between the two constrained vertices; (2) rangeMin; (3) rangeMax. "TriangleStrain", see ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint. The scalars have 2 entries: (1) rangeMin; (2) rangeMax. "TetrahedronStrain", see ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint. The scalars have 2 entries: (1) rangeMin; (2) rangeMax. "Area", see ShapeOp::AreaConstraint. The scalars have 2 entries: (1) rangeMin; (2) rangeMax. "Volume", see ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint. The scalars have 2 entries: (1) rangeMin; (2) rangeMax. "Bending", see ShapeOp::BendingConstraint. The scalars have 2 entries: (1) rangeMin; (2) rangeMax. "Closeness", see ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint. The scalars have 3 entries, which are the desire coordinates of constrained vertex. "Similarity", see ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint with scaling. The scalars have $3 * n * m$ entries, where m is the number of candidate shapes that the constrained vertices should be similar to, and n is the number of points in each candidate shape (the same as the number of constrained vertices). Each block of $3 * n$ scalars provides the point coordinates of a candidate shape. "Rigid", see ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint without scaling. Same as for "Similarity", see above. "Angle", see ShapeOp::AngleConstraint. The scalars have 2 entries: (1) minAngle; (2) maxAngle.
<i>constraint_id</i>	The id of the constraint, which is returned in shapeop_addConstraint .
<i>scalars</i>	A c-style array of ShapeOpScalar 's. See documentation of the corresponding constraint in Constraint.h
<i>nb_scl</i>	The length of the array scalars.

Returns

See [shapeop_err](#)

12.1.3.4 SHAPEOP_API int shapeop_init (ShapeOpSolver * op)

Initialize the [ShapeOp](#) solver for static geometry processing. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).

Returns

0 on success, 1 otherwise

12.1.3.5 SHAPEOP_API int shapeop_initDynamic (ShapeOpSolver * op, ShapeOpScalar masses, ShapeOpScalar damping, ShapeOpScalar timestep)

Initialize the [ShapeOp](#) solver for dynamic geometry processing. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).

Returns

0 on success, 1 otherwise

12.1.3.6 SHAPEOP_API int shapeop_solve (ShapeOpSolver * op, unsigned int iteration)

Run the optimization. For more details see [ShapeOp::Solver](#).

Returns

0 on success, 1 otherwise

12.2 libShapeOp/src/Common.h File Reference**Macros**

- #define [SHAPEOP_SCALAR](#) double
Defines the scalar type used by the [ShapeOp](#) solver (float or double).
- #define [SHAPEOP_API](#)
Defines the API prefix for the current platform.
- #define [SHAPEOP_INLINE](#)
A macro to inline all code which produces a header-only library.

Typedefs

- typedef [SHAPEOP_SCALAR](#) ShapeOpScalar
Defines the scalar type used by the [ShapeOp](#) solver (float or double).

12.2.1 Detailed Description

This file is used to define macros and typedefs used by the C++ code and the C API.

12.3 libShapeOp/src/Constraint.h File Reference

```
#include "Types.h"
#include <memory>
#include <cmath>
```

Classes

- class [ShapeOp::Constraint](#)
Base class of any constraints. This class defines the interface of a [ShapeOp](#) constraint.
- class [ShapeOp::EdgeStrainConstraint](#)
Edge strain constraint. Constrains the distance between two points to a range. See [2] for more details.
- class [ShapeOp::TriangleStrainConstraint](#)
A mesh-independent triangle strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.
- class [ShapeOp::TetrahedronStrainConstraint](#)
A mesh-independent tetrahedron strain-limiting constraint. See [2] for more details.
- class [ShapeOp::AreaConstraint](#)

- Area constraint. Limits the area of a triangle to a range. See [2] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::VolumeConstraint](#)
 - Volume constraint. Limits the volume of a tetrahedron to a range. See [2] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::BendingConstraint](#)
 - Bending constraint. Limits the bending between two neighboring triangles. See [2] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::ClosenessConstraint](#)
 - Closeness constraint. Constrains a vertex to a position in space. Projects onto a given rest position.*
- class [ShapeOp::LineConstraint](#)
 - Line constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same line. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::PlaneConstraint](#)
 - Plane constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same plane. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::CircleConstraint](#)
 - Circle constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on the same circle. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::SphereConstraint](#)
 - Sphere constraint. Constrains a set of vertices to lie on a sphere. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::SimilarityConstraint](#)
 - Similarity or Rigid constraint. Preserves the relative location of a set of vertices. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::RectangleConstraint](#)
 - Rectangle constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a rectangle. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::ParallelogramConstraint](#)
 - ParallelogramConstraint constraint. Constrains the four vertices of a quad to be a parallelogram. See [1] for more details.*
- class [ShapeOp::UniformLaplacianConstraint](#)
 - Uniform Laplacian Constraint. Minimizes the uniform laplacian respectively the uniform laplacian of displacements.*
- class [ShapeOp::AngleConstraint](#)
 - Angle range constraint. Constrains the angle between the two lines formed by three points to a range. See [3] for more details.*

Namespaces

- [ShapeOp](#)
 - Namespace of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

Macros

- `#define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846`

12.3.1 Detailed Description

This file contains all the constraints of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

12.3.2 Macro Definition Documentation

12.3.2.1 `#define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846`

Defining pi.

12.4 libShapeOp/src/Force.h File Reference

```
#include "Types.h"
```

Classes

- class [ShapeOp::Force](#)
Base class of any forces. This class defines interface of a [ShapeOp](#) force.
- class [ShapeOp::GravityForce](#)
This class defines a constant force for all vertices.
- class [ShapeOp::VertexForce](#)
This class defines a constant force for a unique vertex.

Namespaces

- [ShapeOp](#)
Namespace of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

12.4.1 Detailed Description

This file contains all the forces (in fact defined as accelerations) of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

12.5 libShapeOp/src/LSSolver.h File Reference

```
#include "Types.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <unsupported/Eigen/src/IterativeSolvers/MINRES.h>
```

Classes

- class [ShapeOp::LSSolver](#)
Base class of any sparse linear system solver. This class defines the main functionalities of the [ShapeOp](#) sparse linear system solvers ($Ax = b$).
- class [ShapeOp::SimplicialLDLTSolver](#)
Sparse linear system solver based on Cholesky. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the Cholesky LDL^T algorithm from Eigen.
- class [ShapeOp::CGSolver](#)
Sparse linear system solver based on CG. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the CG algorithm from Eigen.
- class [ShapeOp::MINRESSolver](#)
Sparse linear system solver based on MINRES. This class implements a sparse linear system solver based on the MINRES algorithm from Eigen.
- class [ShapeOp::SORSolver](#)
Sparse linear system solver based on successive over-relaxation (SOR).

Namespaces

- [ShapeOp](#)
Namespace of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

12.5.1 Detailed Description

This file contains all the linear system solvers of the [ShapeOp](#) library.

12.6 libShapeOp/src/Solver.h File Reference

```
#include <vector>
#include <memory>
#include "Types.h"
```

Classes

- class [ShapeOp::Solver](#)
ShapeOp Solver. This class implements the main ShapeOp solver based on [1] and [2].

Namespaces

- [ShapeOp](#)
Namespace of the ShapeOp library.

12.6.1 Detailed Description

This file contains the main [ShapeOp](#) solver.

12.7 libShapeOp/src/Types.h File Reference

```
#include "Common.h"
#include <Eigen/Dense>
#include <Eigen/Sparse>
```

Namespaces

- [ShapeOp](#)
Namespace of the ShapeOp library.

Macros

- #define [SHAPEOP_ALIGNMENT](#) Eigen::AutoAlign
Defines Eigen Alignment type.

Typedefs

- typedef [ShapeOpScalar](#) [ShapeOp::Scalar](#)
A scalar type, double or float, as defined in ShapeOpScalar in Common.h.
- template<int Rows, int Cols, int Options = (Eigen::ColMajor | SHAPEOP_ALIGNMENT)>
using [ShapeOp::MatrixT](#) = Eigen::Matrix< [Scalar](#), Rows, Cols, Options >
A typedef of the dense matrix of Eigen.
- typedef MatrixT< 2, 1 > [ShapeOp::Vector2](#)
A 2d column vector.
- typedef MatrixT< 2, 2 > [ShapeOp::Matrix22](#)
A 2 by 2 matrix.

- typedef MatrixT< 2, 3 > [ShapeOp::Matrix23](#)
A 2 by 3 matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< 3, 1 > [ShapeOp::Vector3](#)
A 3d column vector.
- typedef MatrixT< 3, 2 > [ShapeOp::Matrix32](#)
A 3 by 2 matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< 3, 3 > [ShapeOp::Matrix33](#)
A 3 by 3 matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< 3, 4 > [ShapeOp::Matrix34](#)
A 3 by 4 matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< 4, 1 > [ShapeOp::Vector4](#)
A 4d column vector.
- typedef MatrixT< 4, 4 > [ShapeOp::Matrix44](#)
A 4 by 4 matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< 3, Eigen::Dynamic > [ShapeOp::Matrix3X](#)
A 3 by n matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< Eigen::Dynamic, 3 > [ShapeOp::MatrixX3](#)
A n by 3 matrix.
- typedef MatrixT< Eigen::Dynamic, 1 > [ShapeOp::VectorX](#)
A nd column vector.
- typedef MatrixT< Eigen::Dynamic, Eigen::Dynamic > [ShapeOp::MatrixXX](#)
A n by m matrix.
- template<int Options = Eigen::ColMajor>
using [ShapeOp::SparseMatrixT](#) = Eigen::SparseMatrix< Scalar, Options >
A typedef of the sparse matrix of Eigen.
- typedef SparseMatrixT [ShapeOp::SparseMatrix](#)
The default sparse matrix of Eigen.
- typedef Eigen::Triplet< Scalar > [ShapeOp::Triplet](#)
A triplet, used in the sparse triplet representation for matrices.

12.7.1 Detailed Description

This file redefines EIGEN types using the scalar type [ShapeOpScalar](#) defined in [Common.h](#).

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