## 绘制六边形的实现方法

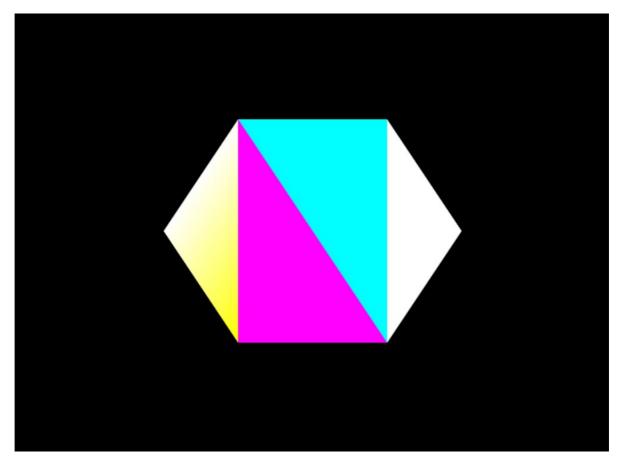
已用不同颜色的三角形表示出来

## 方法一

使用多个三角形拼接而成

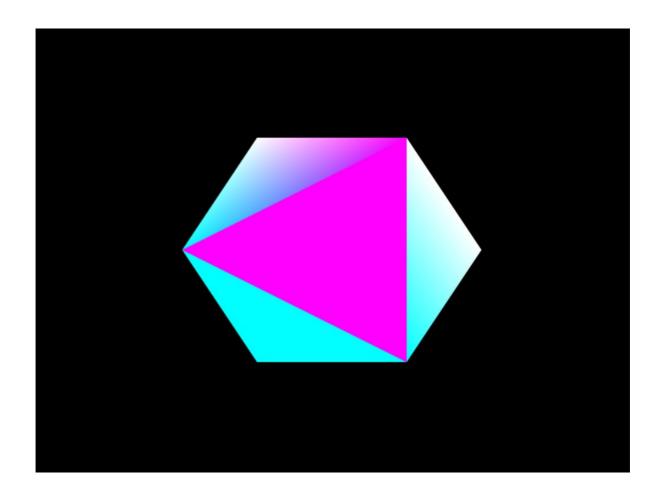
使用TRIANGLELIST图元类型,用12个点绘制出来

12个点分别是四个三角形的顶点



## 方法二

使用TRIANGLESTRIP图元类型,用9个点绘制出来

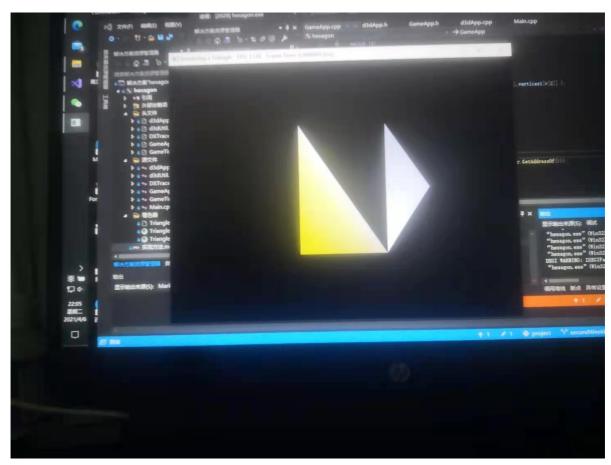


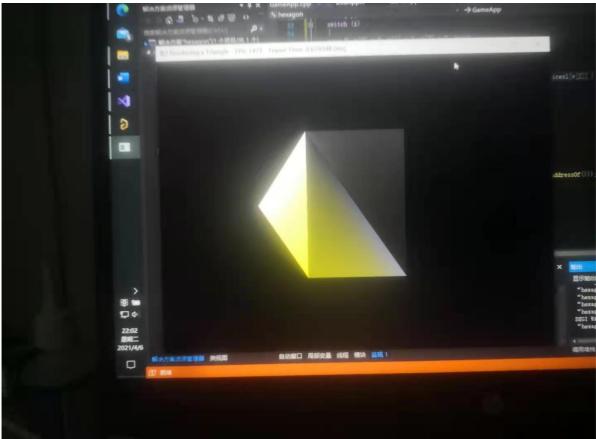
## 方法三

一次更新一个三角形,利用人眼的视觉延迟达到看起来是个六边形的效果

在updateScene中

```
VertexPosColor vertices1[6] =
    {
        {XMFLOAT3(0.25f, 0.5f, 0.5f), XMFLOAT4(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f)},
        \{XMFLOAT3(0.5f, 0.0f, 0.5f), XMFLOAT4(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f)\},
        {XMFLOAT3(0.25f, -0.5f, 0.5f), XMFLOAT4(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f)},
        \{XMFLOAT3(-0.25f, -0.5f, 0.5f), XMFLOAT4(1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f)\},
        {XMFLOAT3(-0.5f, 0.0f, 0.5f), XMFLOAT4(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f)},
        {XMFLOAT3(-0.25f, 0.5f, 0.5f), XMFLOAT4(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f)},
    };
    int i = rand() \% 4;
    int v[3];
    switch (i)
    case 0: v[0] = 0; v[1] = 1; v[2] = 2; break;
    case 1: v[0] = 5; v[1] = 0; v[2] = 2; break;
    case 2: v[0] = 5; v[1] = 2; v[2] = 3; break;
    case 3: v[0] = 5; v[1] = 3; v[2] = 4; break;
    VertexPosColor vertices[3] = {
vertices1[v[0]], vertices1[v[1]], vertices1[v[2]] };
```





但是效果不太好