作业2

基础部分

根据实验指导书,需要完善的函数为rasterizer.cpp文件中的 insideTriangle() 函数和 rasterize_triangle()函数,相关代码实现如下:

```
static bool insideTriangle(float x, float y, const Vector3f^* v)
    // TODO : Implement this function to check if the point (x, y) is inside the triangle represented by v[0], v[1], v[2]
    Eigen::Vector2f P, AB, BC, CA, AP, BP, CP;
    P \ll x.v:
    AB = v[1].head(2)-v[0].head(2);
    BC = v[2].head(2)-v[1].head(2);
    CA = v[0].head(2)-v[2].head(2);
    AP = P-v[0].head(2);
    BP = P-v[1].head(2);
    CP = P-v[2].head(2);
    //利用三个叉乘来判断点是否在三角形内
    return ((AB[0]*AP[1]-AB[1]*AP[0]>0)
       && (BC[0]*BP[1]-BC[1]*BP[0]>0)
        && (CA[0]*CP[1]-CA[1]*CP[0]>0))
        ((AB[0]*AP[1]-AB[1]*AP[0]<0)
        &&(BC[0]*BP[1]-BC[1]*BP[0]<0)
        &&(CA[0]*CP[1]-CA[1]*CP[0]<0));
}
```

```
void rst::rasterizer::rasterize_triangle(const Triangle& t) {
    auto v = t.toVector4();
    // TODO : Find out the bounding box of current triangle.
    // iterate through the pixel and find if the current pixel is inside the triangle
    float min_x,min_y,max_x,max_y;
    \min_{x \in Std::\min(\{v[0].x(),v[1].x(),v[2].x()\});}
    \max_{x} = \text{std}: \max(\{v[0].x(),v[1].x(),v[2].x()\});
    \min_{y} = std::\min(\{v[0].y(),v[1].y(),v[2].y()\});
    \max_{y} = std::\max(\{v[0].y(),v[1].y(),v[2].y()\});
    min_x = std::floor(min_x);
    min_y = std::floor(min_y);
    max_x = std::ceil(max_x);
    max_y = std::ceil(max_y);
    for(int i=(int)min_x;i<(int)max_x;i++)</pre>
        for (int j=(int)min_y; j<(int)max_y; j++)
            if(insideTriangle(float(i+0.5), float(j+0.5), t.v))
                float alpha, beta, gamma:
                auto baryc = computeBarycentric2D(float(i+0.5), float(j+0.5), t.v);
                std::tie(alpha,beta,gamma) = baryc;
                 /*float w\_normalized = 1.0f/(alpha/v[0].w()+beta/v[1].w()+gamma/v[2].w());
                float w_normalized = 1.0f/(alpha+beta+gamma);
                float \ z\_interpolated = alpha \ ^* \ v[0].z() + beta^*v[1].z() + gamma^*v[2].z();
                z_interpolated *= w_normalized;
                if(z_interpolated > depth_buf[get_index(i,j)])
                     depth_buf[get_index(i,j)] = z_interpolated;
                    set_pixel(Eigen::Vector3f((float)i,(float)j,z_interpolated),t.getColor());
                }
            }
        }
    ^{\prime\prime} If so, use the following code to get the interpolated z value.
    //auto[alpha, beta, gamma] = computeBarycentric2D(x, y, t.v);
    //float v_reciprocal = 1.0/(alpha / v[0].w() + beta / v[1].w() + gamma / v[2].w());
//float z_interpolated = alpha * v[0].z() / v[0].w() + beta * v[1].z() / v[1].w() + gamma * v[2].z() / v[2].w();
    //z_interpolated *= w_reciprocal;
    // TODO : set the current pixel (use the set_pixel function) to the color of the triangle (use getColor function) if it should be
```

需要注意的几点:

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 实验指导书内解释说明了为方便编写代码,深度z的值已经改为正值,但是在先前笔者已经完成的作业1中,笔者所有的变换 矩阵中存储的z值均为负值,因此如果没有进行相应的修改,则会出现显示的三角形倒转的情况;对此,有两种解决办法: 第一种,将帧缓冲区中的所有像素深度初始化为负无穷大,而不是正无穷;
 第二种,在视口变换时,将z轴逆转;

```
//第一种办法
if ((buff & rst::Buffers::Depth) == rst::Buffers::Depth)
{
    std::fill(depth_buf.begin(), depth_buf.end(), -std::numeric_limits<float>::infinity());
}
```

- 另外,在光栅化三角形时,三角形的三个顶点已化为w=1的齐次坐标,后面为了简便运算可以暂时不考虑归一化(当然最好使用归一化公式)
- 在编写代码时,注意float与int类型的相互转化,尽量安全地进行数据类型间地转化

提高部分

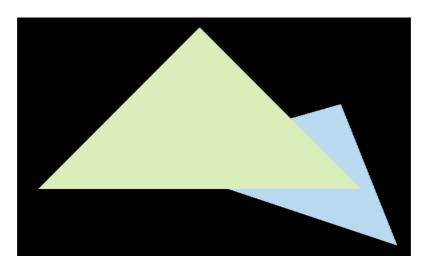
提高部分则为实现4倍MSAA采样,实现代码如下:

```
void rst::rasterizer::rasterize_triangle(const Triangle& t) {
    auto v = t.toVector4():
    // TODO : Find out the bounding box of current triangle.
    // iterate through the pixel and find if the current pixel is inside the triangle
    float min_x,min_y,max_x,max_y;
    \min_{x \in Std: \min(\{v[0].x(),v[1].x(),v[2].x()\});}
    \max_{x} = std::\max(\{v[0].x(),v[1].x(),v[2].x()\});
    min_y = std::min(\{v[0].y(),v[1].y(),v[2].y()\});
    \max_{y} = std::\max(\{v[0].y(),v[1].y(),v[2].y()\});
    min_x = std::floor(min_x);
    min_y = std::floor(min_y);
    max_x = std::ceil(max_x);
    max_y = std::ceil(max_y);
    std::vector<float> s{0.25,0.25,0.75,0.75,0.25}; //存储4个采样点
    //该部分代码为4倍MSAA采样
    for(int i=(int)min_x;i<(int)max_x;i++)</pre>
        for (int j=(int)min_y; j<(int)max_y; j++)
            int count =0;
            float maxDepth = -std::numeric_limits<float>::infinity();
            for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)
                if \ (insideTriangle(float(i)+s[k],float(j)+s[k+1],t.v)) \\
                    float alpha, beta, gamma;
                    auto baryc = computeBarycentric2D(float(i)+s[k],float(j)+s[k+1],t.v);
                    std::tie(alpha, beta, gamma) = baryc;
                    float w_normalized = 1.0f/(alpha/v[0].w()+beta/v[1].w()+gamma/v[2].w());
                    float \ z\_interpolated = alpha \ * \ v[0].z() \ / \ v[0].w() \ + \ beta \ * \ v[1].z()/v[1].w() \ + \ gamma \ * \ v[2].z()/v[2].w();
                    z_interpolated *= w_normalized;
                    maxDepth = std::max(maxDepth,z_interpolated);
                    count++:
            if(maxDepth > depth_buf[get_index(i,j)])
                depth_buf[get_index(i,j)] = maxDepth;
                set_pixel(Eigen::Vector3f((float)i,(float)j,maxDepth),t.getColor()*count/4);
           }
       }
   }
}
```

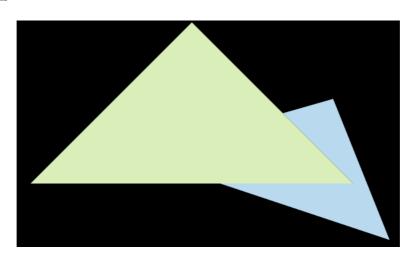
作业2

- 对于提高部分,笔者也是按照模型位于-z轴来实现的
- 笔者将4倍超采样简单实现为该像素的周围4个点的加权平均

普通采样效果图:



4倍MSAA采样效果图:



至此,作业2完成!