#### 第二章传统图形学基础

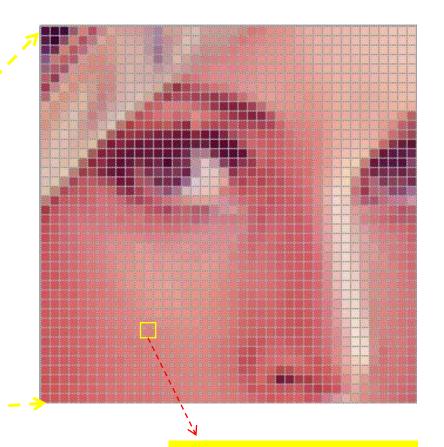
#### 2.2 图元绘制

- 2.2.1 数字图像及光栅显示器
- 2.2.2 2D图形
- 2.2.3 2D图形的光栅化
  - 2.2.3.1 线段的光栅化
  - 2.2.3.2 多边形的光栅化

### 2.2.1 2D数字图像及光 栅显示器

#### 2D图像(image)





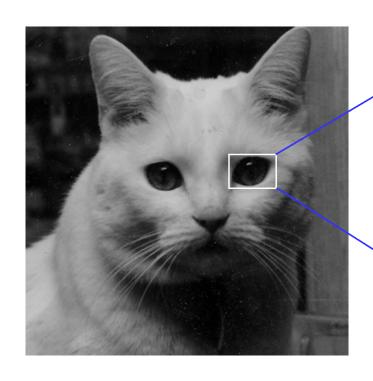
0.6 R + 0.3 G + 0.1 B

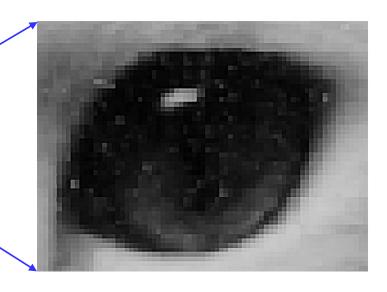


#### 像素与光栅

• 像素(pixels): 图像的基本单元

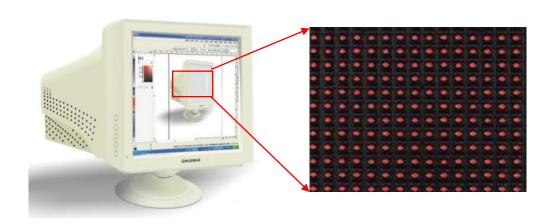
• 光栅 (raster): 像素的阵列





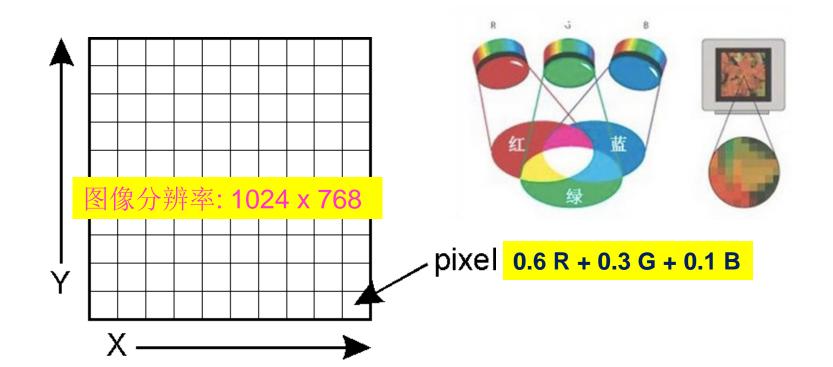
#### 图像显示器

- 1946年,美国宾夕法尼亚大学,世界上第一台 电子计算机问世
- 1959 年,麻省理工学院林肯实验室,第一台阴极射线显像管(CRT)显示器
  - 光栅显示器(rasterized display)



## 光栅显示屏/数字图像的数学模型(栅格图、点阵图)

- 像素构成的矩阵: 连续空间的离散采样
  - 矩阵的每个元素称为片元 (fragment)
  - 片元赋予了颜色后称为像素 (pixel)



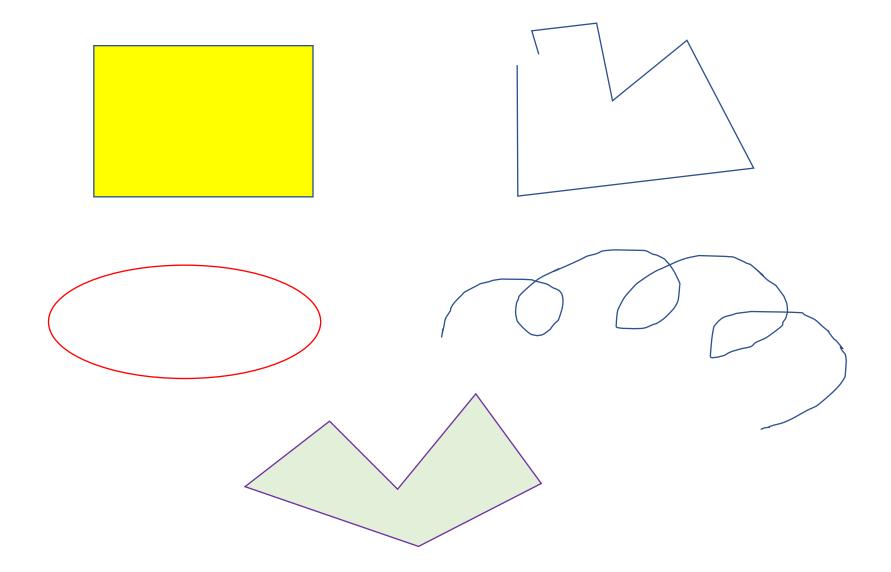
#### 现有显示设备基本都是光栅显示器



低分辨率

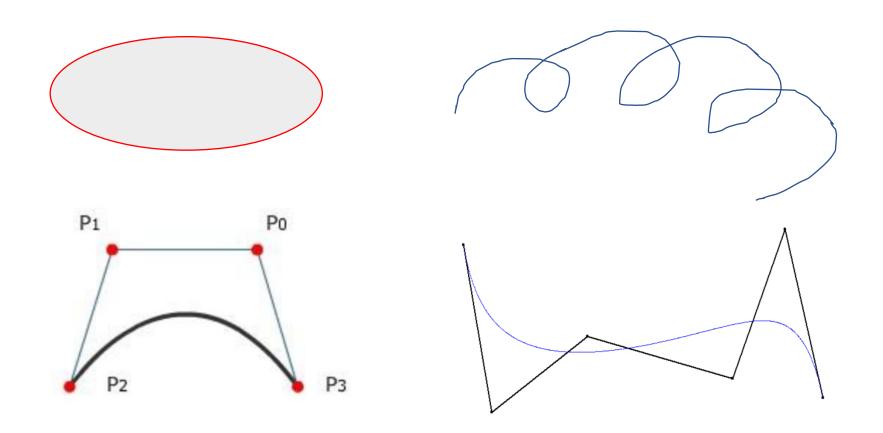
#### 2.2.2 2D图形

#### 2D图形

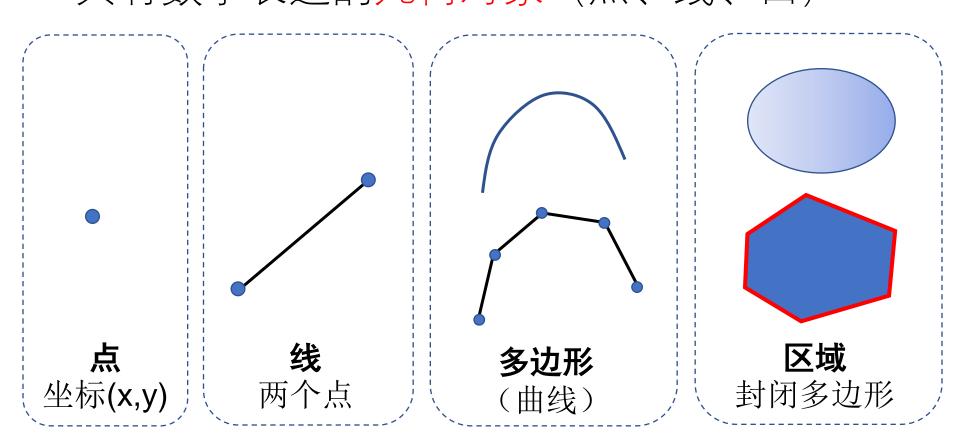


#### 2D图形

• 有数学坐标表达的,由点、线、区域等要素所构成的几何对象



#### 2D图形 (矢量) : 具有数学表达的几何对象 (点、线、面)



图形对象的属性:大小、线宽、类型、填充、颜色...

#### 举个例子: 地图



高空影像



矢量图形(路网、地块)

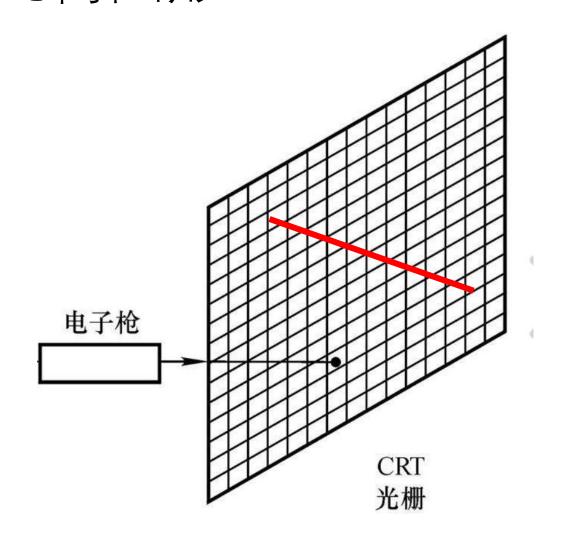


影像+路网

#### 适量地图为什么能无限放大?



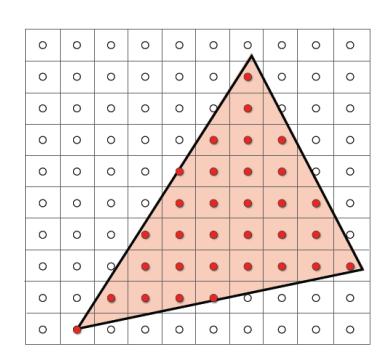
问题:如何在光栅显示器上显示几何图形?

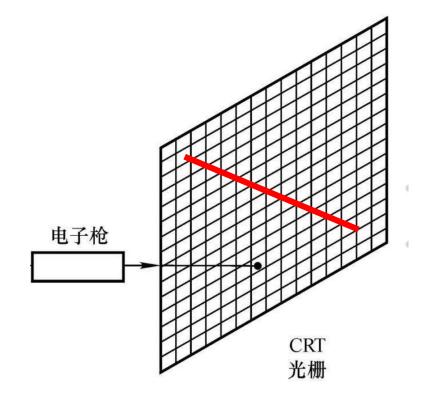


#### 2.2.3. 2D图形的光栅化

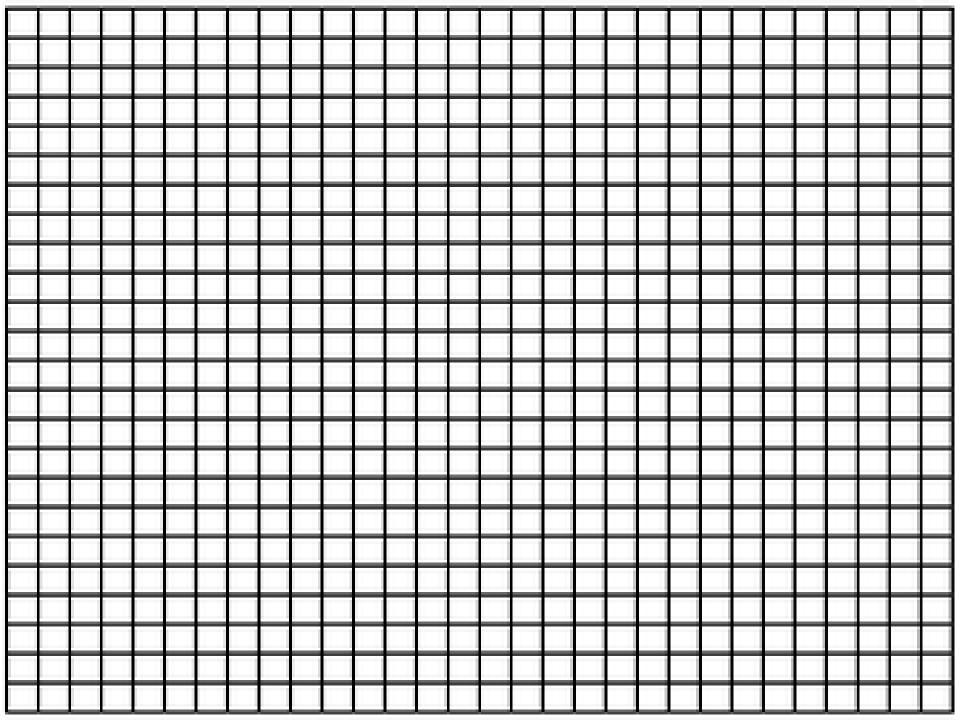
#### 渲染(rendering): 2D图形呈现在光栅屏幕

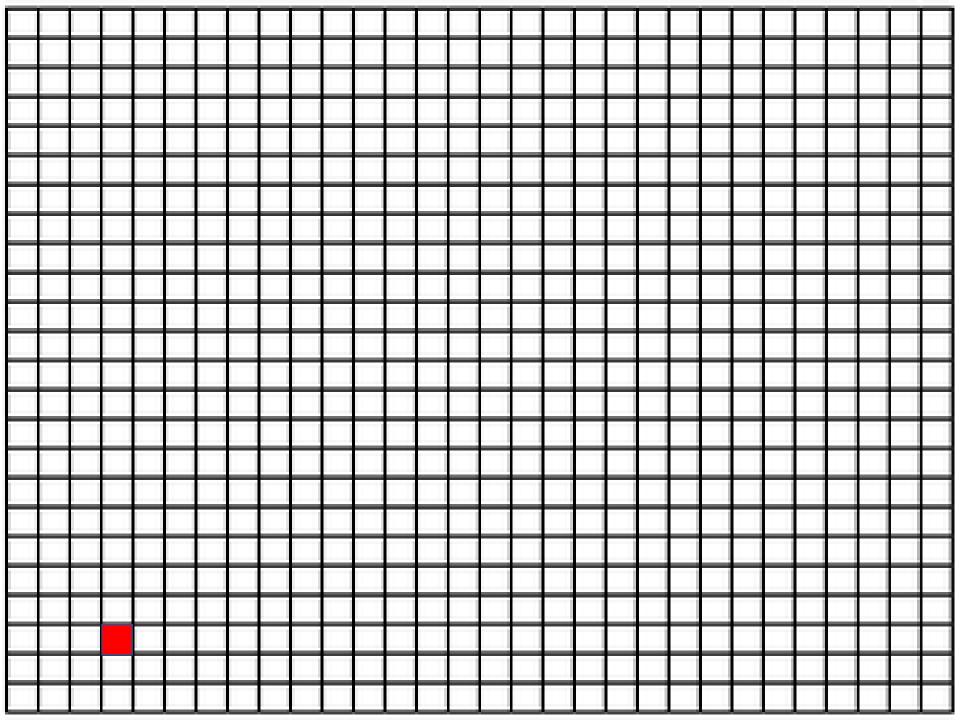
- 光栅化(rasterization): 将几何图形转化为光栅像素 表达
  - 本质的数学问题是什么?

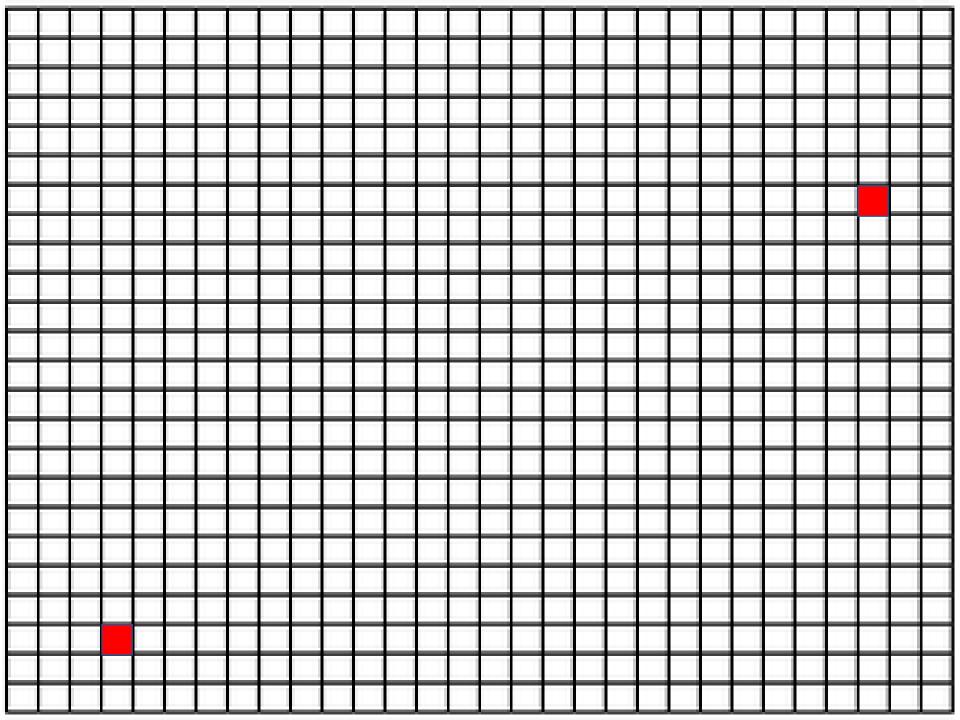


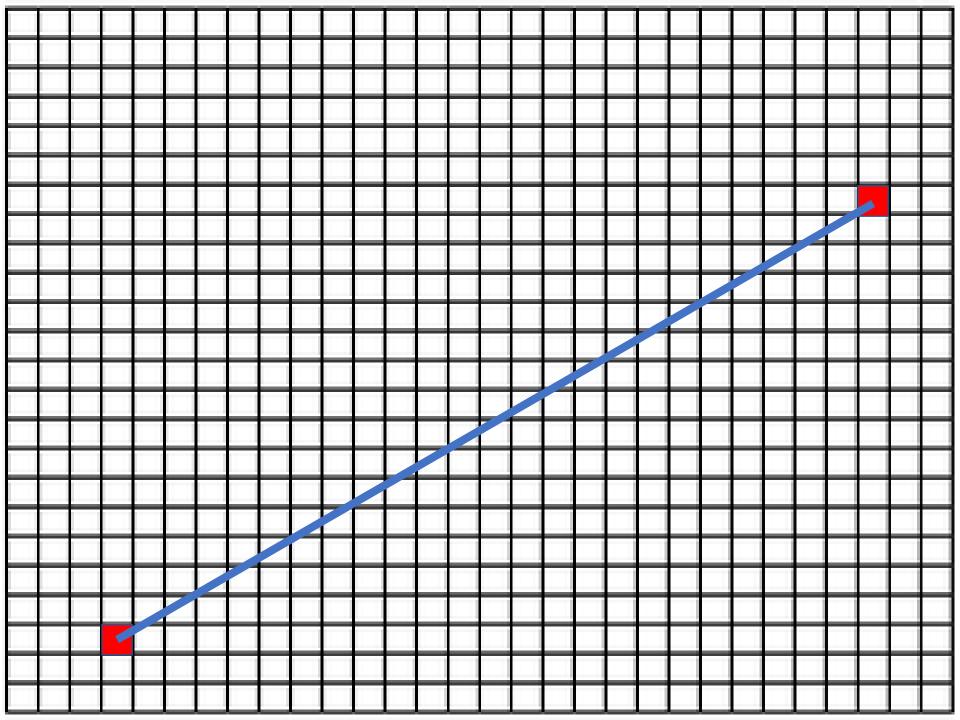


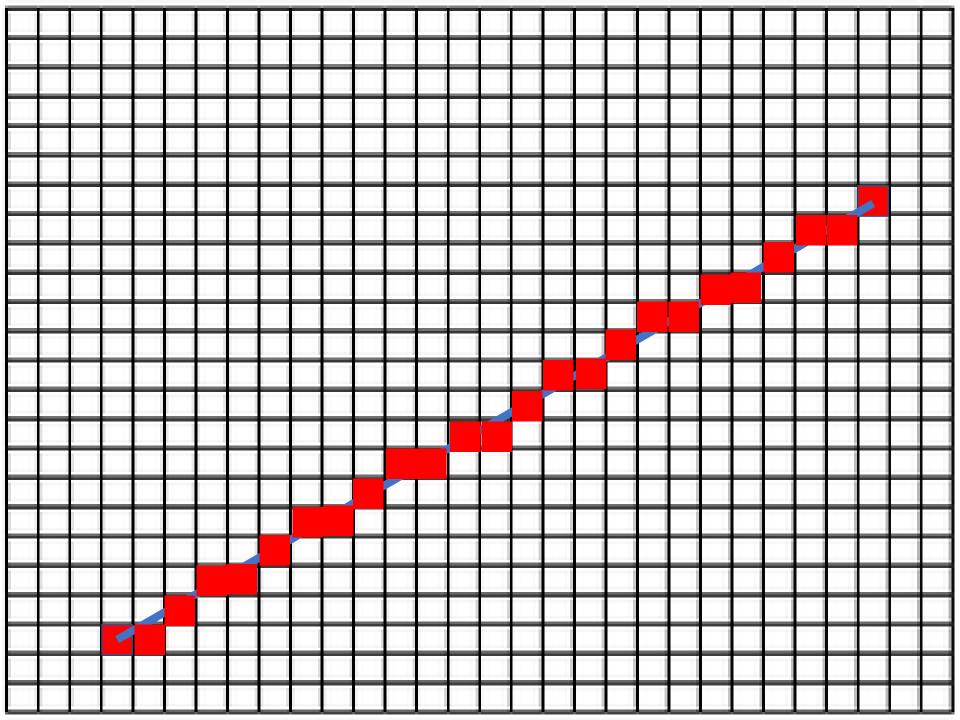
# 考虑: 如何画一条线段?



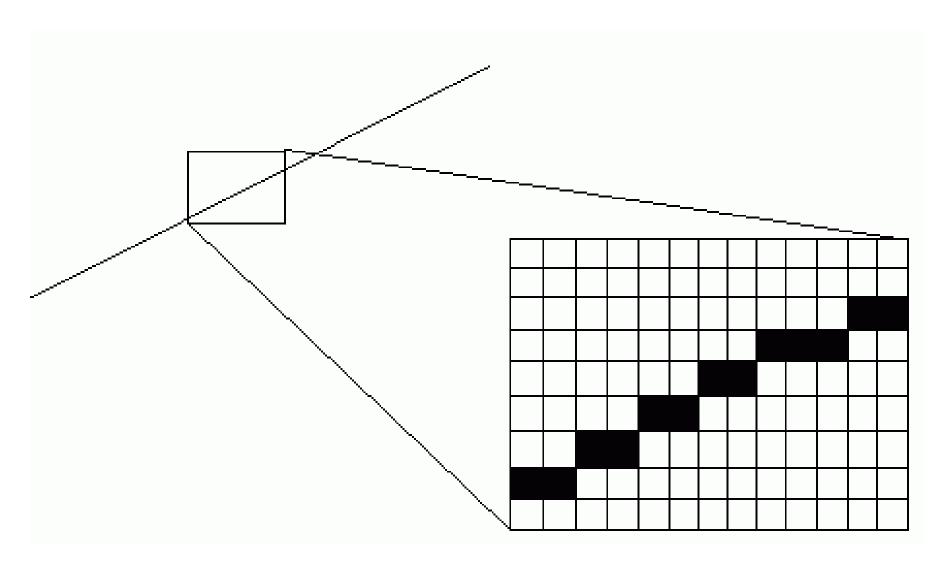








#### 直线在栅格设备上的表现形式

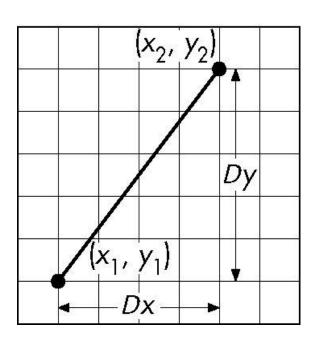


#### 2.2.3.1 线段的光栅化

#### 线段的光栅化

• 首先考虑端点坐标为整数的线段 m = Dy/Dx

y = mx + h

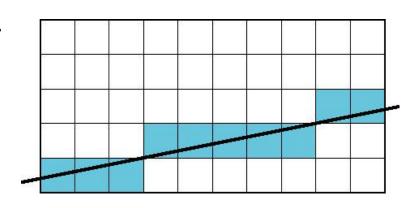


#### (1) DDA算法

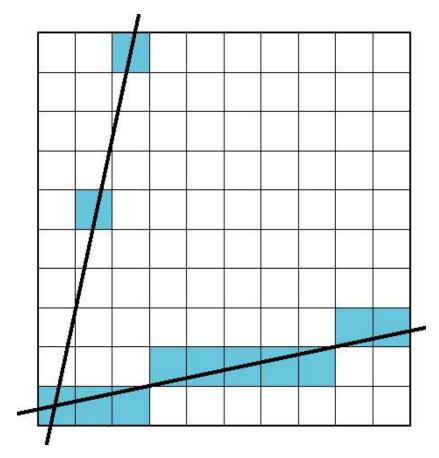
- DDA: Digital Differential Analyzer 数字微分分析法
  - 直线 y = mx + h满足微分方程
     dy/dx = m = Dy/Dx =(y<sub>2</sub> y<sub>1</sub>)/(x<sub>2</sub> x<sub>1</sub>)
- 沿扫描线 Dx = 1

```
for(x = x1; x<=x2; x++)
{
  y+=m;
  write_pixel(x, round(y));
}</pre>
```

· 对于每个x画出最接近的整数y



问题: 斜率大的直线



利用对称性,交换x与y的角色

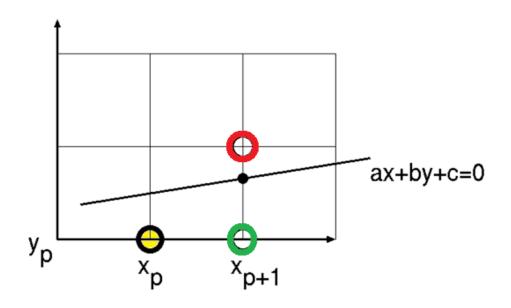
#### (2) Bresenham算法 (midpoint算法)

- DDA算法中每一步需要一次浮点加法
- 在Bresenham算法中可以不出现任何浮点运算
- 只考虑0 ≤ m ≤1的情形
  - 其它情形利用对称性处理
- 假设像素中心在半整数处
- 如果从一个已被确定激活的像素出发,那么下一像素的可能位置只会有两种可能

#### 可能的下一个像素

当 0<m<1时,

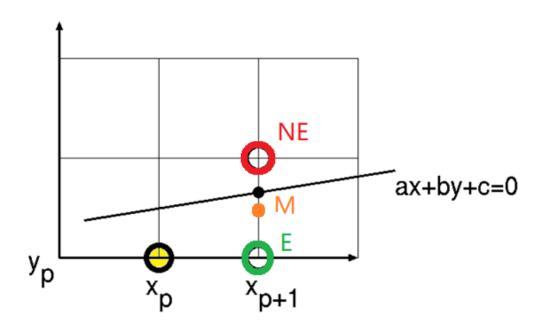
假设  $(x_p,y_p)$  是当前被点亮的像素,则可能的下一个像素为 $(x_{p+1},y_p)$  或者  $(x_{p+1},y_p+1)$ 



#### 算法概述

- 假设  $(x_p,y_p)$  是被点亮的像素
- 检查直线与 $X = X_{p+1}$ 的交点
- 根据交点的位置来判断下一步选 E: (x<sub>p+1</sub>, y<sub>p</sub>)

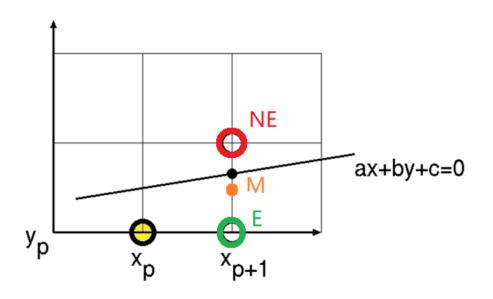
或者 NE: (x<sub>p+1</sub>, y<sub>p</sub>+1)



#### 判断的核心

- 检查直线与 $x = x_{p+1}$ 的交点
- 判断交点离哪个点最近
- 等价于:

判断两个候选点的中点M在直线之上还是之下



#### 判断的核心

- 假设目标是绘制点(x1,y1),(x2,y2)之间的线段
- 则斜率为dy/dx, 其中dx = x2-x1, dy = y2 y1
- 则该线段可以表示为

$$y = mx + n$$
  $y = \frac{dy}{dx}x + n$ 

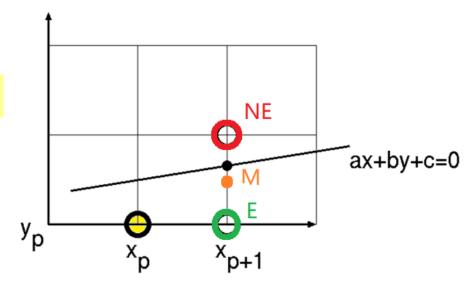
则

$$F(x,y) = ax + by + c = 0$$

$$F(x,y) = dy.x - dx.y + dx.n = 0$$

如何判断点和直线的相对位置?

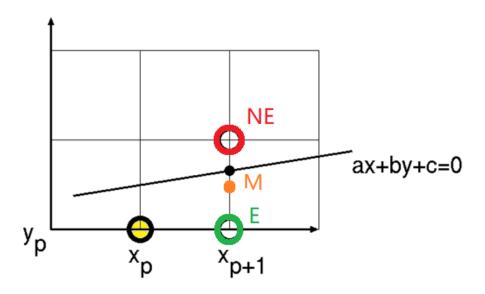
判断 F(x,y) > 0 还是 < 0



#### 决策变量

将M点带入F

$$d = F(x_p + 1, y_p + \frac{1}{2})$$



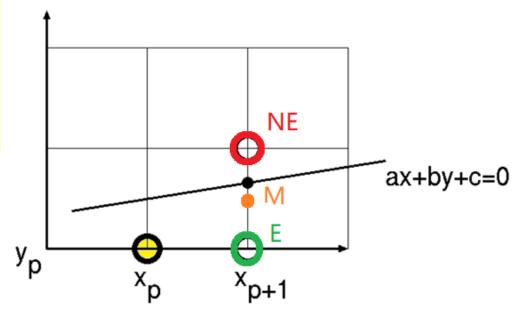
#### 更新决策变量

根据上一步选E还是NE,我们可以计算下一步的决策变量:

如果选E: 
$$d_{new} = F(x_p + 2, y_p + \frac{1}{2}) = a(x_p + 2) + b(y_p + \frac{1}{2}) + c$$

$$d_{old} = F(x_p + 1, y_p + \frac{1}{2})$$
$$= a(x_p + 1) + b(y_p + \frac{1}{2}) + c$$

$$d_{new} = d_{old} + a$$
$$= d_{old} + dy$$



#### 更新决策变量

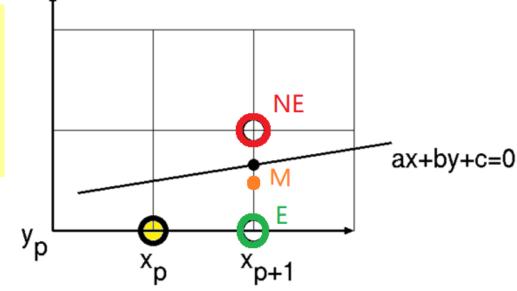
根据上一步选E还是NE,我们可以计算下一步的决策变量:

#### 如果选NE:

$$d_{new} = F(x_p + 2, y_p + \frac{3}{2}) = a(x_p + 2) + b(y_p + \frac{3}{2}) + c$$

$$d_{old} = F(x_p + 1, y_p + \frac{1}{2})$$
$$= a(x_p + 1) + b(y_p + \frac{1}{2}) + c$$

$$d_{new} = d_{old} + a + b$$
$$= d_{old} + dy - dx$$



#### 决策变量的初始值

$$d_{start} = F(x_1 + 1, y_1 + \frac{1}{2}) = a(x_1 + 1) + b(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}) + c$$

$$= ax_1 + by_1 + c + a + \frac{b}{2}$$

$$= F(x_1, y_1) + a + \frac{b}{2}$$

因为F(x1,y1)= 0, 所以

$$d_{start} = dy - dx/2$$

上式乘以2以避免浮点数的计算

(我们仅需要考虑决策变量的符号)

#### 决策变量总结:

• 决策变量的新表达式 
$$d = F(x, y) = 2(ax + by + c) = 0$$

- 初始值
- 如果选E作为下一个像素点
- 如果选NE作为下一个像素点

$$d_{start} = 2dy - dx$$

$$d_{new} = d_{old} + 2dy$$

$$d_{new} = d_{old} + 2dy - 2dx$$

- 对每个x值,只需要进行整数加法以及测试
- 可以在图形芯片上用单个指令实现

#### Midpoint algorithm

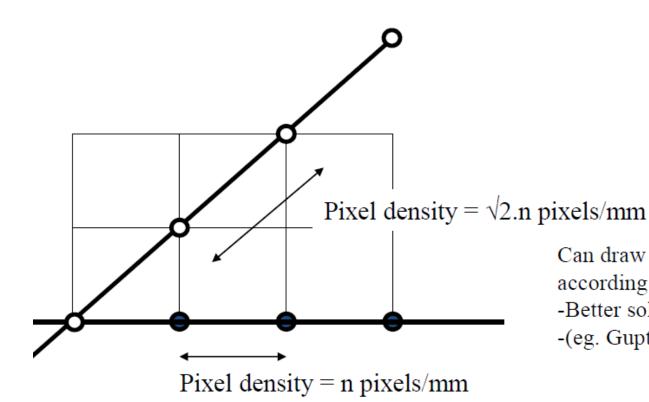
```
void MidpointLine(int
  x1, y1, x2, y2)
                                     while (x < x2) {
                                            if (d <= 0) {
                                                   d+=incrE;
int dx=x2-x1;
                                                   x++
int dy=y2-y1;
                                            } else
                                                   d+=incrNE;
int d=2*dy-dx;
                                                   X++;
int increE=2*dy;
                                                   V++;
int incrNE=2*(dy-dx);
                                            WritePixel(x,y);
x=x1;
y=y1;
WritePixel (x, y);
```

### 拓展:

## What if the slope is not between 0 and 1?

- Use symmetry
- For example,
  - For m > 1, switch x and y, draw the line, and switch back x and y
  - For m < 0, negate the line, draw the line, and negate again

### Midpoint方法有什么缺点?



Can draw lines in darker colours according to line direction.

- -Better solution : antialiasing !
- -(eg. Gupta-Sproull algorithm)

### 硬件实现

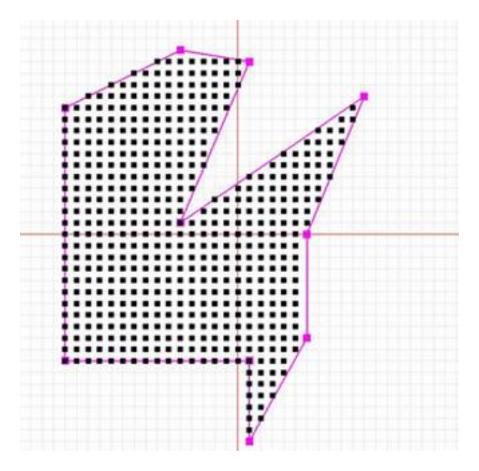
• 线段的光栅化已成熟, 并已由硬件实现

- GDI:
  - Moveto(x,y)
  - Lineto(x,y)

# 2.2.3.2 多边形区域的 光栅化

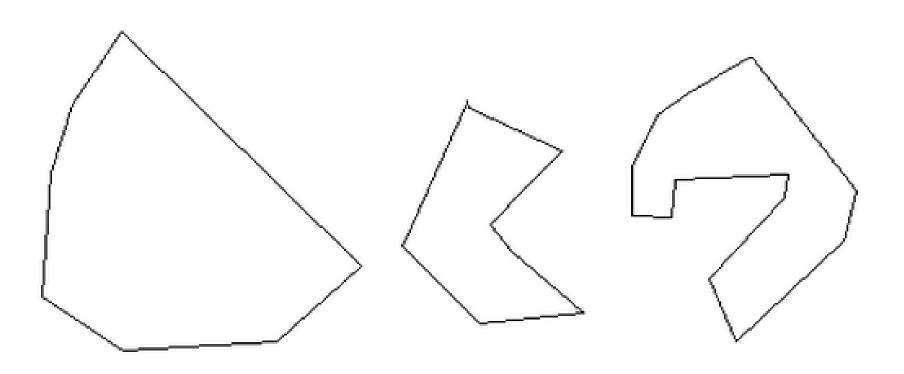
### 多边形区域的光栅化

• 多边形区域的填充: 区域内部的像素点



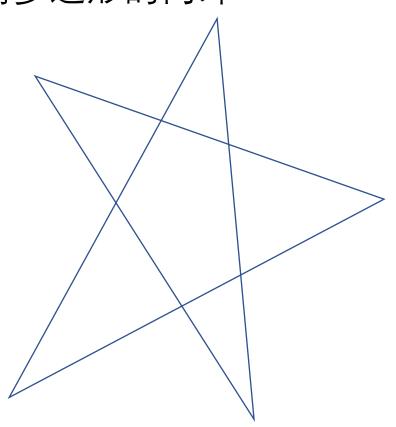
### 内外检测

• 如何决定封闭多边形的内外?

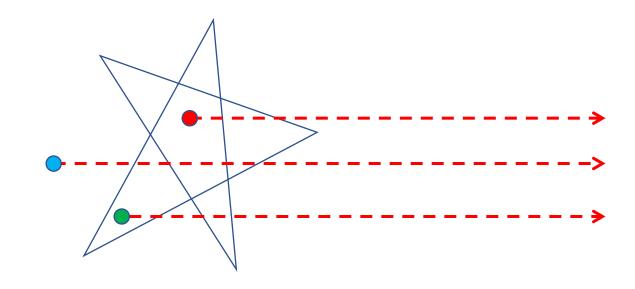


### 内外检测

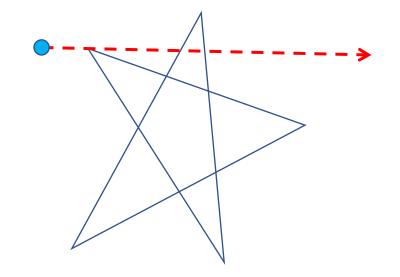
• 如何决定封闭多边形的内外?

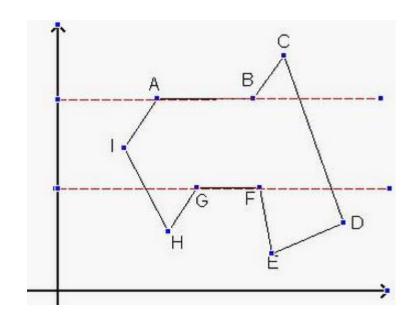


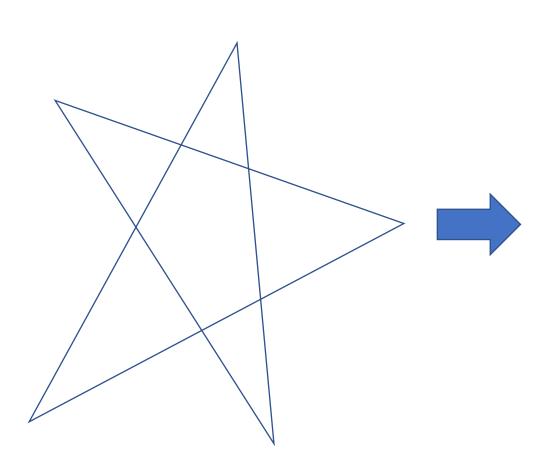
- 也称为射线法
  - 从一点p引射线,如果与多边形边界交点数为偶数,则p在多边形外,否则在多边形内部

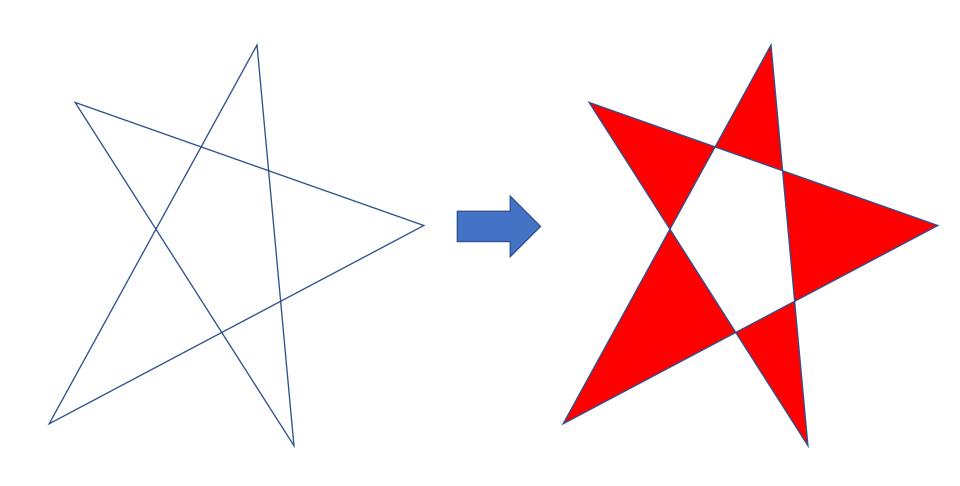


• 奇异情形



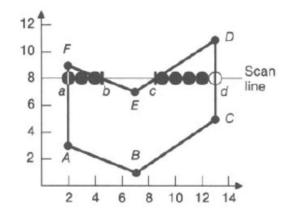






### 扫描线转化算法

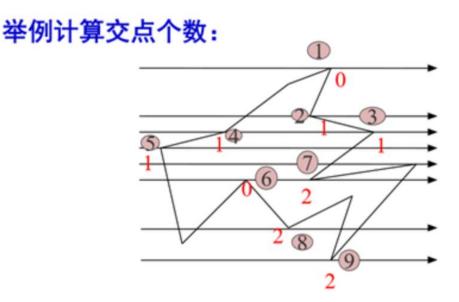
- 传统算法:沿着扫描线填充多边形
- 针对每一条扫描线:
  - 找到扫描线与所有边的交点
  - 根据交点的x值,对交点进行排序
  - 将交点进行配对,每一对交点之间进行填充



### 交点取舍

当扫描线与多边形顶点相交时,交点如何取舍?

顶点相关的两条边分别落在扫描线的两边,只取1,同边0或2。



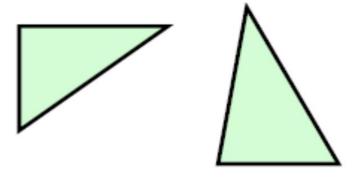
### 硬件实现

• 多边形区域的光栅化已成熟, 并已由硬件实现

- GDI:
  - Polygon(...)
  - FillRgn(...)
  - CreateBrush(...)

### 扫描线转化算法的优缺点

- 简单、可处理凹多边形
- 顺序操作,比较难以高效并行
- 有例外情况需要特殊处理



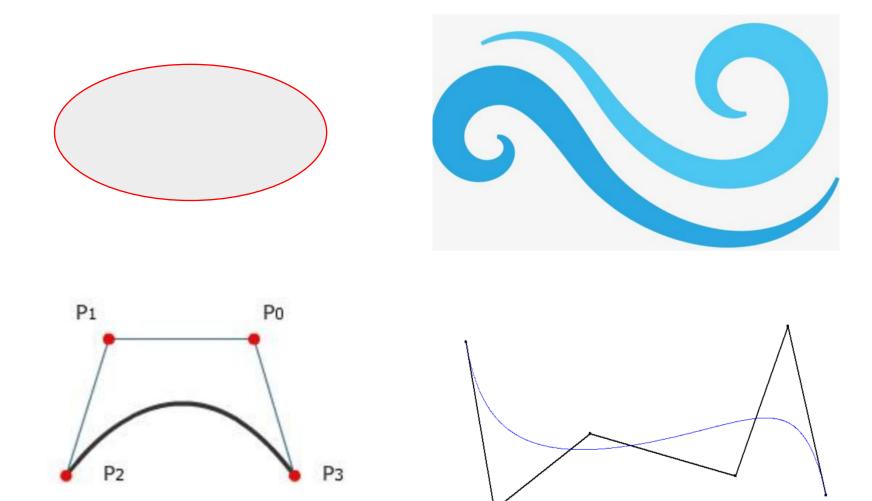
sliver: not even a single pixel wide

### 小结

- 2.2.1 数字图像及光栅显示器
- 2.2.2 2D图形
- 2.2.3 2D图形的光栅化
  - 2.2.3.1 线段的光栅化
  - 2.2.3.2 多边形的光栅化

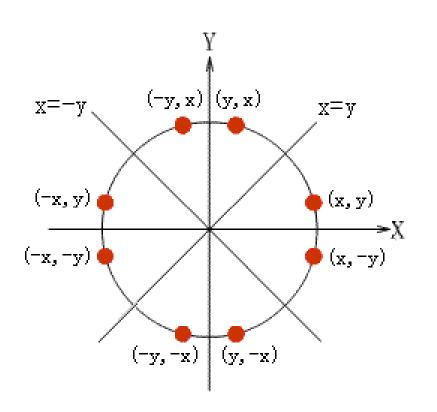
### 3.3 光滑曲线的光栅化

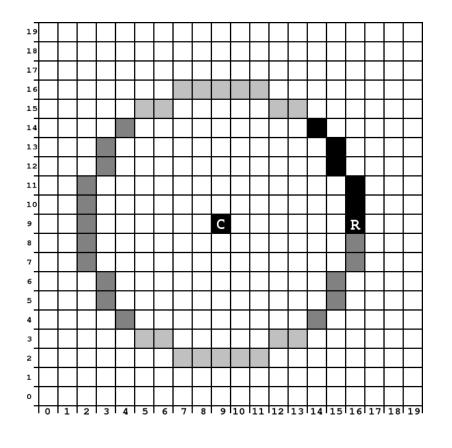
### 光滑曲线



#### 3.3.1 圆的光栅化算法

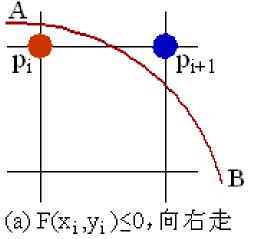
• 特殊算法: 圆的方程及其八分对称性

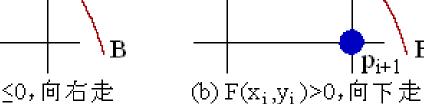




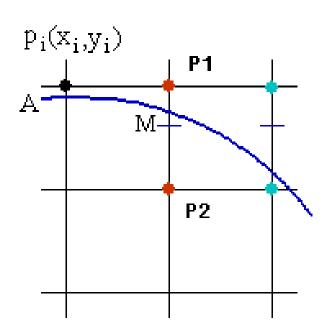
#### 圆的光栅化算法

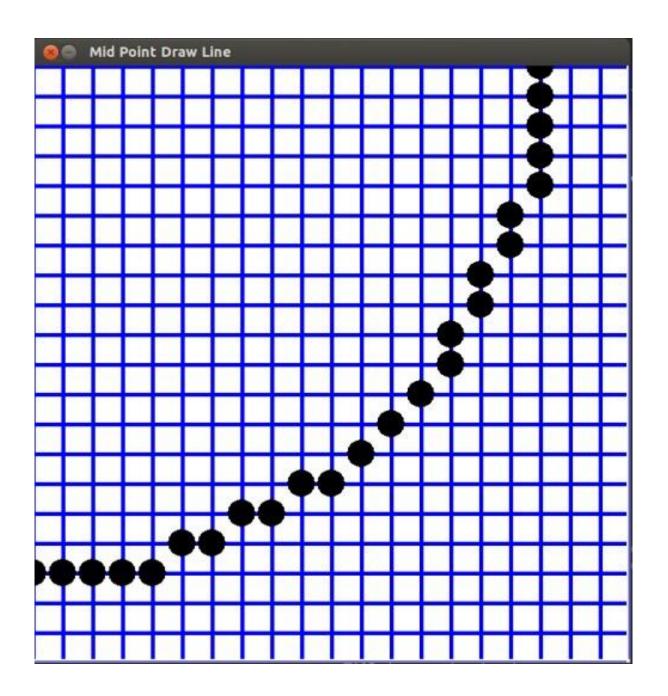
- 中点法
  - Bresenham算法
- 正负判定法



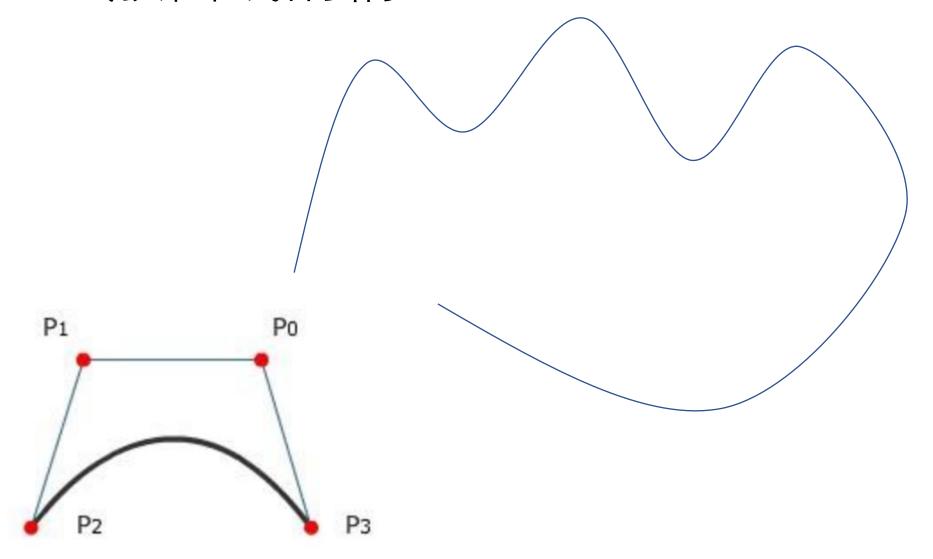


 $\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}$ 





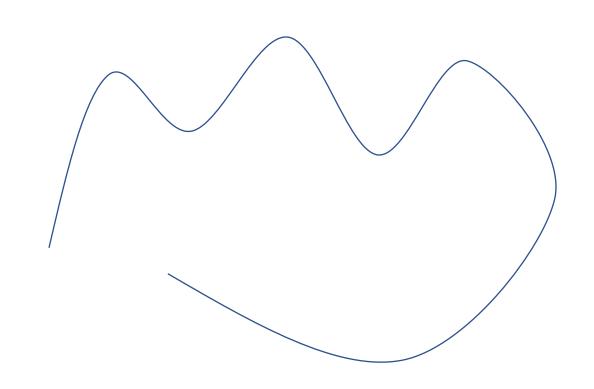
### 一般曲线的情况呢?



### 数学表达

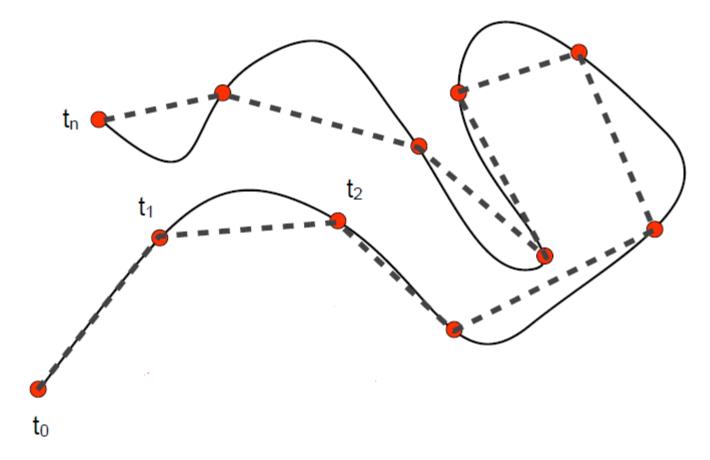
• 函数表达

• 参数表达

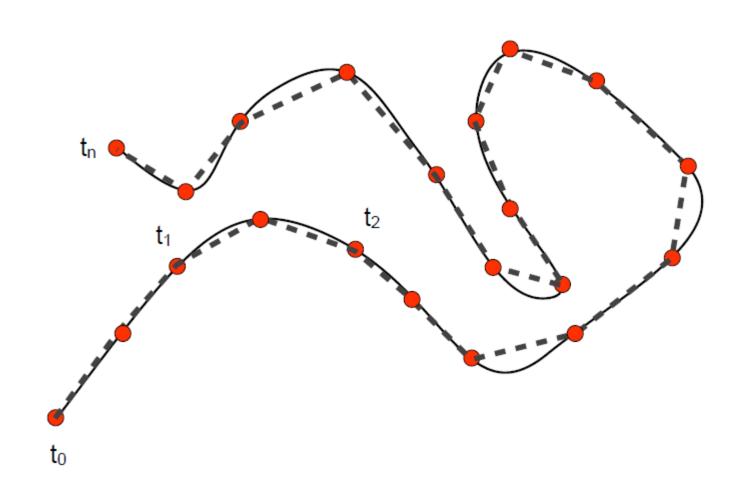


### 3.3.2 参数曲线的离散: 采样

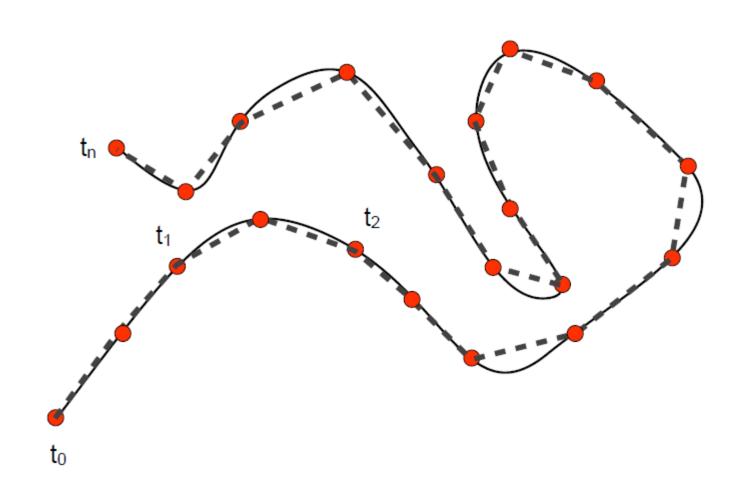
• 分段线性逼近: 多边形



### 曲线的离散: 采样



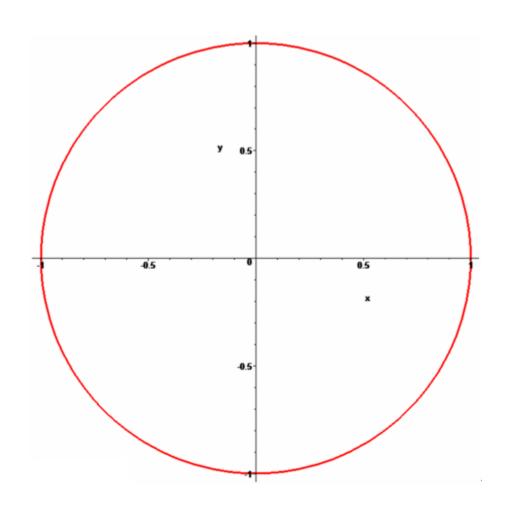
### 问题: 如何采样逼近?



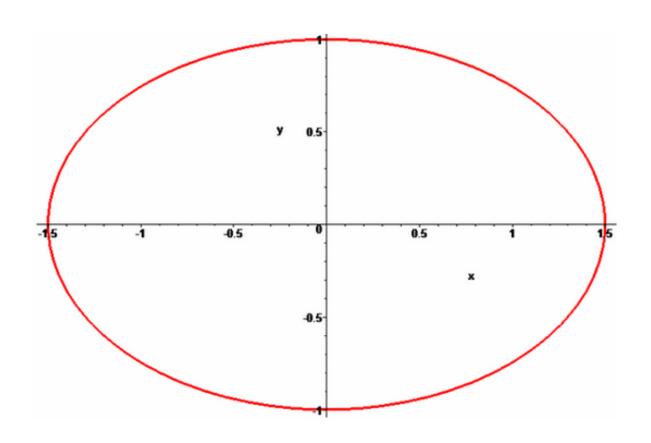
### 3.3.3 隐函数表达的曲线呢?

$$f(x,y)=0$$

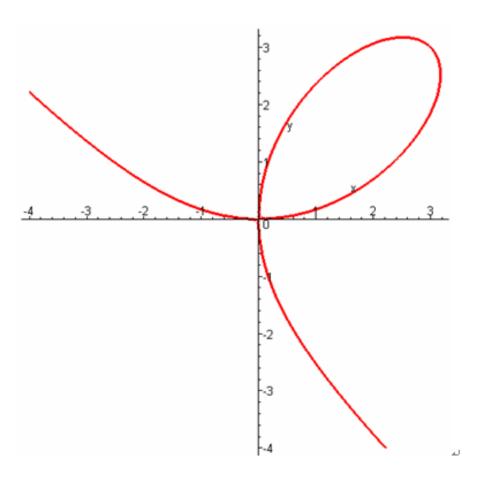
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

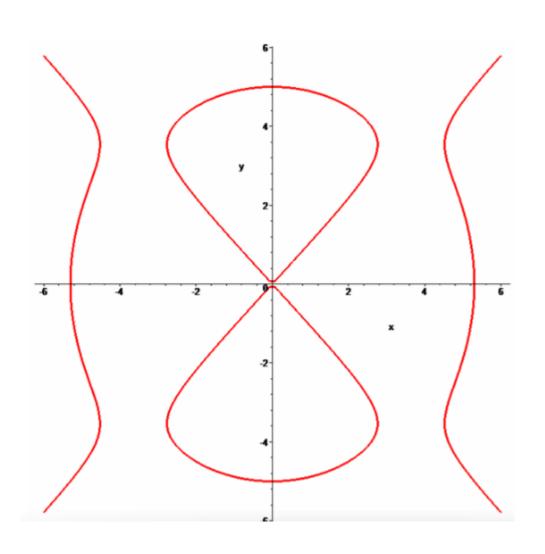


$$x^3 + y^3 = 6xy$$

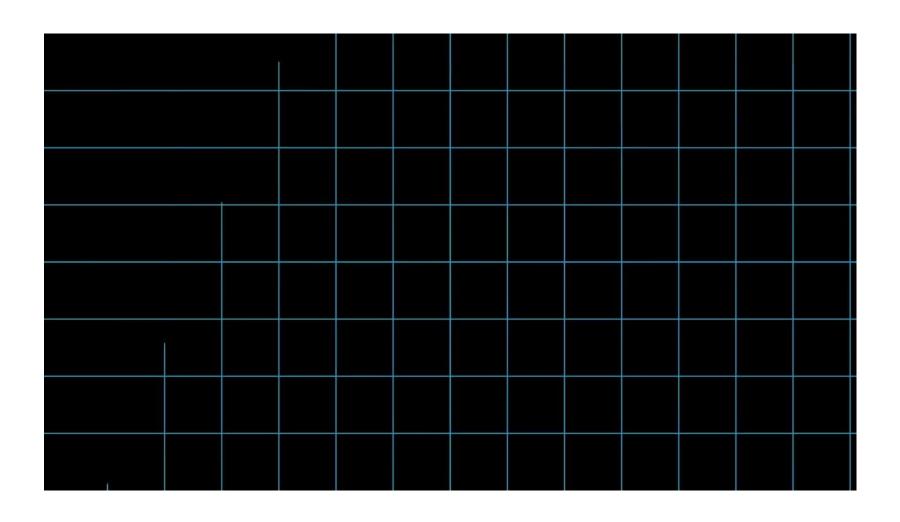


http://matkcy.github.io/MA1104-implicitplot.html

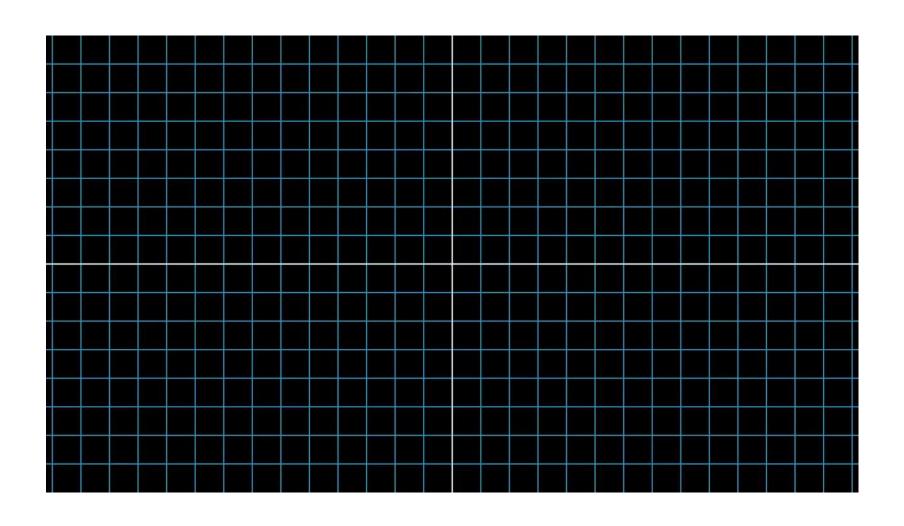
$$y^2(y^2 - a^2) = x^2(x^2 - b^2)$$



### 采样

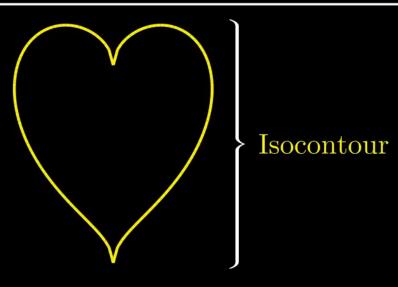


### 绘制边界



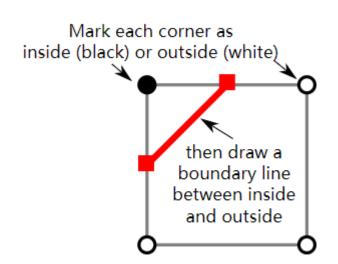
#### Marching square

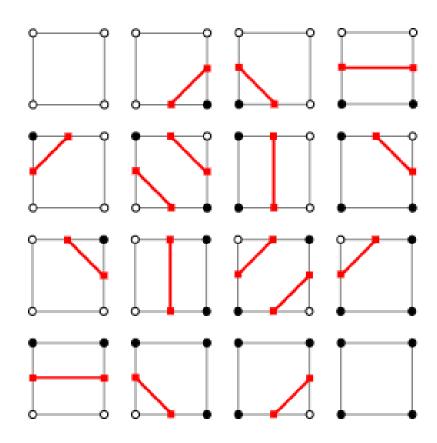
Marching Squares  $\rightarrow$  extracts isocontours from implicit functions



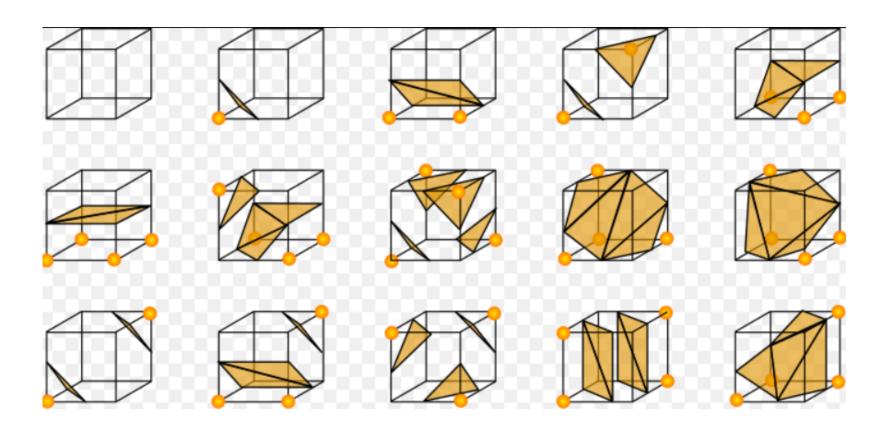
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + (y - \sqrt{|x|})^2$$
Where does  $f(x,y) = 3$ ?

#### Marching square

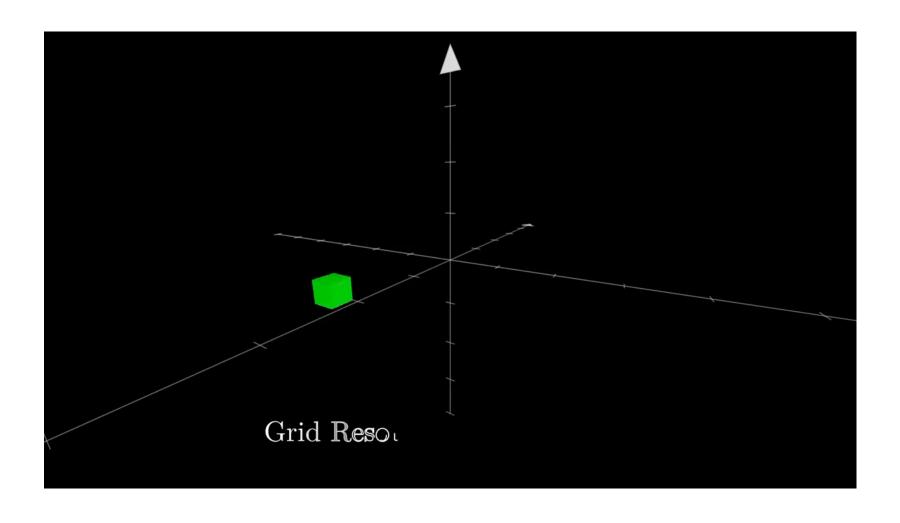




### Marching cube



### Marching cube



### Marching cube



