# 计算机图形学个人作业

本作业是在 Ubuntu 16.04 + QT5.9 环境下完成的。完成了图元、样条曲线、分形曲线三种类型图形的绘制。主界面较为简洁,如下图一,只添加了按钮,没有加入鼠标点击、键盘输入等用户交互功能。整体构建采用继承于 QMainWindow 大类的 MainWindow 类,再通过调用 MainWindow 类中的 paintEvent 函数进行绘图操作。在 Qt Creator 的 IDE 自带的 UI 绘制组件 Qt Designer 中添加按钮 PushButton,同时启用"可按下"选项。利用 QT 的信号槽功能将按钮未按下与按下的信号通过槽传到 MainWindow 中,由条件语句判断是否启用绘制相关图形的算法。

由于操作系统的内核不同,所以本程序需要运行在 Linux 环境下,在终端下执行\$./zjq\_hw 即可。



#### 图—

#### 一、图元的生成

1. 直线

直线的生成采用的是 Breenham 画线算法。其原理为:

- i) 输入线段的两个端点,并将左端点存储在( $x_0, y_0$ )中;
- ii) 将装入帧缓冲器,画出第一个点;
- iii) 计算常量 $\Delta x$ 、 $\Delta y$ 、 $2\Delta y$ 和 $2\Delta y$   $-2\Delta x$ ,并得到决策参数的第一个值: $p_0=2\Delta y$   $-\Delta x$

iv) 从 k=0 开始,在沿线路径的每个 $x_k$ 处,进行下列检测:如果 $p_k < 0$ ,下一个要绘制的点是 $(x_k + 1, y_k)$ ,并且  $p_{k+1} = p_k + 2\Delta y$  否则下一个绘制的点是 $(x_k + 1, y_k + 1)$ ,并且  $p_{k+1} = p_k + 2\Delta y - 2\Delta x$ 

v) 重复步骤 iv) 共Δx次 结果如下图二。



图二

2. 圆

圆的生成采用的是 Breenham 画圆算法。其原理为:

- i) 输入圆的半径 r 和圆心 $(x_c, y_c)$ , t 得到第一个点(0, r);
- ii) 计算决策参数的初始值: $p_0 = \frac{5}{4} r$
- iii) 利用 Bresenhm 算法画出八分之一圆
- iv) 利用圆的对称性画出整个圆

代码如下:

```
//Bresenham画圆 中点画圆
if(if_drawcircle == true)
{
    QPainter painter(this);
// painter.drawLine(QPointF(1,1), QPointF(100,100));

//画刷,线宽,画笔风格,画笔端点,画笔连接风格
    QPen pen(Qt::red, 5, Qt::DotLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
    painter.setPen(pen);
    int xCenter = 250;//圆心
    int yCenter = 250;
    int radius = 200;//半径
```

```
int x = 0;
int y = radius;
int p = 1 - radius;
painter.drawPoint(QPoint(250, 450));
//painter.drawPoint(QPoint(252, 450));
while (x < y) {
    X^{++};
    if(p < 0)
    {
        p += 2*_X + 1;
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter + y));//画点
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + y, yCenter + x));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - y, yCenter + x));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - y, yCenter - x));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + y, yCenter - x));
    }
    else {
        y--;
        p += 2*(x - y) + 1;
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + y, yCenter + x));//画点
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - y, yCenter + x));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - y, yCenter - x));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + y, yCenter - x));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter - y));
\operatorname{qDebug}\left(\right)\!<\!<{\tt "C"}\,;
结果如下图三
```



图三

## 3. 椭圆

//

椭圆生成采用中点算法。生成原理与圆较为相似,但是由于椭圆是半对称,而圆是全对称的,所以椭圆是先画出四分之一的椭圆。代码如下:

```
//椭圆中点算法
if(if_drawellipse == true)
    int Rx = 150;//顶点
    int Ry = 200;
    int xCenter = 250; //椭圆中心
    int yCenter = 250; //
    int Rx2 = Rx * Rx;
    int Ry2 = Ry * Ry;
    int twoRx2 = 2 * Rx2;
    int twoRy2 = 2 * Ry2;
    int p;
    int x = 0;
    int y = Ry;
    int px = 0;
    int py = twoRx2 * y;
    QPainter painter (this);
    //画刷,线宽,画笔风格,画笔端点,画笔连接风格
    QPen pen(Qt::red, 5, Qt::DotLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
    painter.setPen(pen);
    p = ROUND(Ry2 - (Rx2 * Ry) + (0.25 *Rx2));
      painter.drawPoint(QPoint(300, 300));
    //Region 1
    while (px < py) {</pre>
        X^{++};
```

```
px += twoRy2;
    if(p < 0)
    {
        p += Ry2 + px;
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter + y));//画点
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter - y));
    else {
        y--;
        py = twoRx2;
        p += Ry2 + px - py;
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter + y));//画点
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter - y));
}
//Region 2
p = ROUND(Ry2 * (x + 0.5) * (x + 0.5) + Rx2 * (y - 1) * (y - 1) - Rx2 * Ry2);
while (y > 0) {
    y--;
    py = twoRx2;
    if(p > 0)
    {
        p += Rx2 - py;
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter + y));//画点
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter - y));
    }
    else {
        X^{++};
        px += twoRy2;
        p += Rx2 - py + px;
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter + y));//画点
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter + y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter + x, yCenter - y));
        painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xCenter - x, yCenter - y));
qDebug()<<"E";</pre>
```

# 结果如下图四



### 4. 区域填充

区域填充没有最终实现,在 Debug 过程中,点击区域填充的按钮后,主界面会直接跳出循环报错,并且界面产生无响应的反应。

#### 二、样条曲线的生成

#### 1. Bezier 曲线的生成

由于我没有对画线算法进行封装,所以在绘制 Bezier 样条曲线及其它一些图形时调用了系统的 drawLine 库函数,但并不影响算法的实现。我的算法可以进行 n 次 Bezier 曲线的绘制,结果的图中设置了三个控制点,即是二次 Bezier 曲线。

$$B(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} Pi(1-t)^{n-i} t^{i} = \binom{n}{0} P0(1-t)^{n} t^{0} + \binom{n}{1} P1(1-t)^{n-1} t^{1} + \ldots + \binom{n}{n-1} Pn - 1 (1-t)^{1} t^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} Pn(1-t)^{0} t^{n}, t \in [0,1]$$

Bezier 曲线是通过控制点来生成的, 当 t 变化时, 就能得到曲线的坐标。

结果如图六



# 算法部分代码如下:

```
void Bezier<Point>::AllBernstein(int n, double u, double *B)
   B[0] = 1.0;
    double u1 = 1.0-u;
    for (int j=1; j<=n; j++)</pre>
       double saved = 0.0;
       for(int k=0; k<j; k++)</pre>
           double temp = B[k];
           B[k] = saved+u1*temp;
           saved = u*temp;
       B[j] = saved;
        画图部分代码如下:
   //Bezier曲线
    if(if_bezier == true)
       //QPainter painter(this);
       QPainter *painter = new QPainter(this);
       //画刷,线宽,画笔风格,画笔端点,画笔连接风格
       QPen pen(Qt::red, 2, Qt::SolidLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
       QPen pen1(Qt::darkBlue, 2, Qt::SolidLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
       //painter.setPen(pen1);
       Bezier<QPointF> *bezier;// = new Bezier<QPointF>;
```

```
bezier = new Bezier < QPointF > ();
QPointF p[3];
p[0] = QPointF(100, 100);
p[1] = QPointF(500, 400);
p[2] = QPointF(100, 500);
painter->setPen(pen);
painter->drawLine(p[0], p[1]);
painter->drawLine(p[1], p[2]);
bezier->appendPoint(p[0]);
bezier->appendPoint(p[1]);
bezier->appendPoint(p[2]);
QPainterPath path = bezier->getPainterPath();
painter->setPen(pen1);
painter->drawPath(path);
delete painter;
qDebug()<<"Be";</pre>
```

#### 2. B 样条曲线的生成

B 样条多项式次数是独立于控制点数目的,同时可以局部控制曲线,但 B 样条较 Bezier 曲线更复杂。

n次样条基为

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \mathbf{P}_{i} b_{i,n}(t), \,\, t \in [0,1].$$

m+1 个 n 次 B 样条基可以用 Cox-de Boor 递归公式 定义:

当节点等距, 称 B 样条为均匀(uniform)否则为非均匀(non-uniform)。

相关画图代码如下:

```
//B样条
    if(if_b == true)
    {
        QPainter painter(this);
        int ctrlpoint_num = 6; //控制点数
        int points_num = 100; //曲线上点数
        int px[] = {30, 140, 380, 460, 540, 550};//控制点
        int py[] = {350, 240, 150, 260, 450, 150};
```

```
//画刷,线宽,画笔风格,画笔端点,画笔连接风格
QPen pen(Qt::red, 2, Qt::SolidLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
//QPen pen1(Qt::darkBlue, 2, Qt::SolidLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
QPainterPath path;
path.moveTo(px[0], py[0]);
for(int i = 0; i < ctrlpoint_num; i++)</pre>
    path.lineTo(px[i], py[i]);
    painter. drawPath (path);
    painter.setPen(pen);
}
float T[ctrlpoint_num + 4];
for(int i = 0; i < ctrlpoint_num + 4; i++)</pre>
    T[i] = i;
float pointsX[ctrlpoint_num + 3][4], pointsY[ctrlpoint_num + 3][4];
bool first = true;
for(int i = 3; i < ctrlpoint_num; i++)</pre>
    float delta = (T[i + 1] - T[i])/points_num;
    for(float t=T[i]; t<=T[i+1]; t+=delta)
        for (int k=0; k<=3; k++)</pre>
            for(int j=i-3+k; j<=i; j++)
            if(k==0)
                pointsX[j][k] = px[j];
                pointsY[j][k] = py[j];
            else
                float alpha = (t-T[j]) / (T[j+4-k]-T[j]);
                pointsX[j][k] = (1.0 - alpha) * pointsX[j-1][k-1] + alpha * pointsX[j][k-1];
                pointsY[j][k] = (1.0 - alpha) * pointsY[j-1][k-1] + alpha * pointsY[j][k-1];
                if(j == i \&\& k == 3)
                {
                    if (first)
                    {
                        path.moveTo(pointsX[j][3], pointsY[j][3]);
                        painter. setPen(pen);
                        painter.drawPath(path);
                    }
                    else
                        path.lineTo(pointsX[j][3], pointsY[j][3]);
                        painter. setPen(pen);
                        painter. drawPath(path);
                    first = false;
            }
```

```
}
qDebug()<<"B_s";
}</pre>
```

## 结果如图七



## 三、分形图形的生成

#### 1. Koch 曲线

Koch 曲线的算法为给定线段 AB, 科赫曲线可以由以下步骤生成:

- i) 将线段分成三等份(AC,CD,DB)
- ii) 以CD为底,向外(内外随意)画一个等边三角形 DMC
- iii) 将线段 CD 移去
- iv) 分别对 AC,CM,MD,DB 重复 1~3。

我的 Koch 选取了两个点(40,400)(600,400)作为第一次迭代的起始位置。相关代码如下:

```
if(if_koch == true)
{
    QPainter painter(this);

    QPen pen(Qt::red, 2, Qt::SolidLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
    painter.setPen(pen);
    koch.ctrlPoints.push_back(QPointF(40, 400));
    koch.ctrlPoints.push_back(QPointF(600, 400));
    for (int i = 0; i < koch.ctrlPoints.size()-1; i++) {
        koch.generateKoch(koch.ctrlPoints[i], koch.ctrlPoints[i + 1]);

        //koch.curvePointsl.clear();
        koch.k = 0;
}

for (int i = 0; i < koch.curveLine.size(); i++)
{
        painter.drawLine(koch.curveLine[i]);
}
</pre>
```

### 结果如图八



# 2. Mandelbrot 集

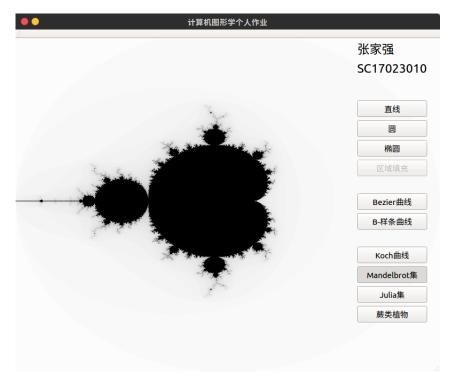
曼德博集合可以用复二次多项式来定义, c 为一个复数参数

$$f_c(z) = z^2 + c$$

```
从 z=0 开始对 f_c(z) 进行迭代:z_{n+1}=z_n^2+c, n=0,1,2,\ldotsz_0=0z_1=z_0^2+c=cz_2=z_1^2+c=c^2+c
```

我定义了一个复数类 idComplex 方便实现 Mandelbrot 集的绘制,绘图代码如下

```
//Mandelbrot Set
if(if mandelbrot == true)
   QSize size = this->size();
   double width = size.width()/2;//横向位置
   double height = size.height()/2; //纵向位置
   double scale = 2; //放缩倍数, 越小图越大
   int const max_time = 100;
   QPainter painter (this);
   QPen pen1;
   for (int a =- width; a <= width; a++)
       for(int b =- height; b <= height; b++ )</pre>
           int times = max_time;
           idComplex cO(a/width*scale, b/height*scale); //Mandelbrot 原
           idComplex c1(0, 0); // = c0;
           while(times--)
                 c1 = c1 * c1 + c0;
                 if(c1.0peratmod() > 2)
                     break;
           times = times < 0 ? 0 : times;
           //if (times>99) {pen1. setColor (QColor (255, 255, 255, 255));}
           //else if(times>95) {pen1.setColor(QColor(255, 255, 255, 255));}
           int gray = 255*times/max_time;
           //画刷,线宽,画笔风格,画笔端点,画笔连接风格
           painter.setPen(QPen(QColor(gray, gray, gray, 255)));
           int
                   x = a + width;
                   y = b + height;
           painter.drawPoint(x, y);
   qDebug()<<"M"; //疯狂输出 已解决,原因为没有初始化
   结果如图九
```



图九

# 3. Julia 集

Julia 集与 Mandelbrot 集 的算法完全一样,只不过起始点不同以下为 Julia 集与 Mandelbrot 集不同的部分

```
idComplex c1(a/width*scale, b/height*scale); //Julia
//
    idComplex c0(0.285, 0.001);
//    idComplex c0(-0.8, 0.156);
//    idComplex c0(-0.7, -0.38);
//    idComplex c0(0.45, -0.14);
    idComplex c0(0.4, 0.3);
```

通过改变 idComplex 的值能得到不同的 Julia 集图形。

结果如图十



图十

#### 4. 蕨类植物

蕨类是巴恩斯利蕨,这是通过概率分布的不同经过若干次迭代过程,实现分型,最终得到图形。

#### 如下为绘图代码

```
//蕨类植物
if(if_fern == true)
   QPainter painter(this);
   QSize size = this->size();
   double width = size.width();
   double height = size.height();
   unsigned long iter = 500000;// 迭代次数
   double x0 = 0, y0 = 0, x1, y1;
   int xp = 70;//x方向缩放参数
   int yp = 50;//y方向缩放参数
   int diceThrow;
   //timer_t t;
   //srand((unsigned) time(&t));
   //画刷,线宽,画笔风格,画笔端点,画笔连接风格
   QPen pen(Qt::darkGreen, 1.5, Qt::DotLine, Qt::RoundCap, Qt::RoundJoin);
   painter.setPen(pen);
   while (iter > 0) {
       diceThrow = rand()%100;
       if (diceThrow == 0)
```

```
x1 = 0;
       y1 = 0.16 * y0;
    else if(diceThrow >= 1 && diceThrow <= 7)</pre>
        x1 = -0.15 * x0 + 0.28 * y0;
        y1 = 0.26 * x0 + 0.24 * y0 + 0.44;
    else if (diceThrow>=8 && diceThrow<=15) {
        x1 = 0.2 * x0 - 0.26 * y0;
       y1 = 0.23 * x0 + 0.22 * y0 + 1.6;
    else{
       x1 = 0.85 * x0 + 0.04 * y0;
       y1 = -0.04 * x0 + 0.85 * y0 + 1.6;
    x0 = x1;
    y0 = y1;
    iter--;
    painter.drawPoint(QPoint(xp * x1 + width/3, yp * y1 + height/6));
}
```

# 结果如图十一

