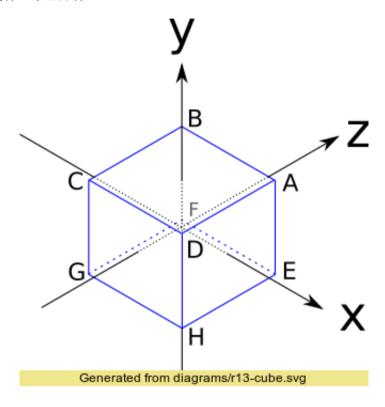
三角形画正方体

我们在空间中放入这样一个正方体



对应的顶点坐标是:

- A = (1, 1, 1)
- B = (-1, 1, 1)
- C = (-1, -1, 1)
- D = (1, -1, 1)
- E = (1, 1, -1)
- F = (-1, 1, -1)
- G = (-1, -1, -1)
- H = (1, -1, -1)

鉴于我们已经知道如何处理三角形,有 drawWiredTriangleFrame 函数在前。我们这里把这个正方体看成是三角形的的状况来处理,我们可以把这个正方体看成以下一堆三角形

ABC ACD
EAD EHD
FEH FGH
BFG BCG
EFB EAB
CGH CDH

这样我们就可以用两个列表来表示坐标和三角形:

```
顶点
0 = (1, 1, 1)
1 = (-1, 1, 1)
2 = (-1, -1, 1)
3 = (1, -1, 1)
4 = (1, 1, -1)
5 = (-1, 1, -1)
6 = (-1, -1, -1)
7 = (1, -1, -1)
三角形
0 = 0, 1, 2, red
1 = 0, 2, 3, red
2 = 4, 0, 3, green
3 = 4, 3, 7, green
4 = 5, 4, 7, blue
5 = 5, 7, 6, blue
6 = 1, 5, 6, yellow
7 = 1, 6, 2, yellow
8 = 4, 5, 1, purple
9 = 4, 1, 0, purple
10 = 2, 6, 7, \text{ cyan}
11 = 2, 7, 3, cyan
```

8各顶点,6个面,12个三角形。✓

这样来画物体就很简单, 首先投影每个顶点, 然后根据顶点的投影来画三角形

```
RenderObject(vertexes, triangles){
  projected = []
  for V in vertexes{
    projected.append(ProjectVertex(V))
  }
  for T in triangles{
    RenderTriangle(T, projected)
  }
}

RenderTriangle(triangle, projected){
  DrawWireFrameTriangle(projected[triangle.v[0]],
  projected[triangle.v[1]],
  projected[triangle.v[2]],
  triangle.color)
}
```

不过这里的坐标有些会在镜头后面,这里我们来移动整个物体

$$\overrightarrow{T} = egin{pmatrix} -1.5 \ 0 \ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

那么

$$V' = V + \overrightarrow{T}$$

画图

这里我偷个懒,就用PIL的画线来处理了,这样可以缩短代码量 o(/ □ \)o

