

作业 1

李子龙 123033910195

2024年3月14日

目 录

1	问题		2	
2	递增式算法		2	
	2.1	算法描述	. 2	
		<u> 伪代码</u>		
		代码实现		
3	命令	· 行程序	5	
	3.1	运行方式	. 5	
	3.2	代码实现	. 5	
4	OpenGL 展示 6			
	4.1	运行方式	. 6	
		代码实现		
参	考文		9	
A	可执行文件			
	A.1	Windows	. 9	
	A.2	macOS	10	
		Linux		
В	源代	源代码编译		
	B.1	Windows	10	
	B.2	macOS	10	
	B.3	Linux	10	



1 问题

Design an incremental algorithm for the given polynomial:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (x_b \le x \le x_e) \tag{1}$$

(without any multiplication)

2 递增式算法

2.1 算法描述

对于多项式(1),可以得到横坐标相差1时纵坐标的差分值

$$\Delta y(x) = y(x+1) - y(x) = 2ax + a + b$$
 (2)

当知道起始点 x_b 的纵坐标 $y(x_b)$ 时,就可以通过差分值得到区间内任意一点的纵坐标

$$y(x) = y(x_b) + \sum_{i=0}^{x-x_b-1} \Delta y(x_b+i)$$
 (3)

但是每次都计算差分值实际上会有一定的重复计算(当认为乘法计算代价高的时候),所以考虑使用二阶差分来进一步加速运算

$$\Delta[\Delta y(x)] = 2ax + a + b - [2a(x-1) + a + b] = 2a = a + a \tag{4}$$

那么式(3)就变成

$$y(x) = y(x_b) + \sum_{i=0}^{x-x_b-1} \left[\Delta y(x_b) + (a+a)i \right]$$
 (5)

或者写成迭代的形式

$$y(x+1) = y(x) + \Delta y(x) = y(x) + [\Delta y(x-1) + (a+a)]$$
(6)

就可以实现全加法的迭代运算。式 (5) 提示我们需要预先知道 $y(x_b)$ 和 $\Delta y(x_b)$,本文将会从 0 出发,使用累加的方式实现乘法,算出这两个初值,具体实现见第 2.3 节的 getValue(x) 函数和 polyItem(coeff, base, order) 函数。

2.2 伪代码

主要伪代码见算法1。



算法1递增式计算抛物线

```
Input: 多项式系数 a,b,c,起始点 x_b,终止点 x_e Output: 区间 [x_b,x_e] 对应的多项式结果 y
```

- 1 使用累加计算 $y(x_b) = ax_b^2 + bx_b + c$, $\Delta y(x_b) = 2ax_b + a_b$;
- 2 设定变量初值 $y \leftarrow y(x_b), \ \Delta y \leftarrow \Delta y(x_b);$
- 3 foreach $x \leftarrow x_b$ to x_e do
- 4 $\mathbf{y}(x) \leftarrow \text{round}(y);$
- 5 $y \leftarrow y + \Delta y$;
- 6 $\Delta y \leftarrow \Delta y + a + a;$
- 7 end
- 8 return y;

2.3 代码实现

代码实现于 IncrPoly 类中,算法 1 主要实现于 getRangeValue () 函数,它会调用 getValue (x) 来计算初值,这两个函数都会调用 polyItem (coeff, base, order) 函数来计算单个多项式项的值。

其中 polyItem(a,x,r) 采用累加、迭代的形式实现对多项式项 ax^r 的计算:对于高阶项 (r>1) 会逐步化归为 1 阶的情况,对于 1 阶的情况,采用从 0 的位置开始逐步累加(减)浮点数的形式得到对应的值。

$$ax^{r} = \operatorname{polyItem}(a, x, r) = \begin{cases} a, & r = 0; \\ \underbrace{a + \dots + a}, & r = 1 \text{ and } x \geq 0; \\ \underbrace{-a - \dots - a}, & r = 1 \text{ and } x < 0; \\ \underbrace{-a - \dots - a}_{\#a = x}, & r = 1 \text{ and } x < 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{polyItem}(ax^{r-1}, x, 1), \quad r > 1.$$

Listing 1 ../source/IncrPoly/IncrPoly.hpp

```
#ifndef INCRPOLY_INCRPOLY_HPP

#define INCRPOLY_INCRPOLY_HPP

class IncrPoly {
    float a;
    float b;
    float c;

static int floor(float y) { return y >= 0.0f ? (int) y : (int) y - 1; }

static int round(float y) { return floor(y + 0.5f); }
```



```
public:
   IncrPoly(float a, float b, float c) : a(a), b(b), c(c) {}
   // Calculate coeff * base order.
   float polyItem(float coeff, int base, int order) {
      float value = 0;
      if (order == 0) return coeff;
      if (order == 1) {
         if (base >= 0) {
            for (int i = 0; i < base; ++i) value += coeff;</pre>
            for (int i = 0; i < -base; ++i) value -= coeff;</pre>
         return value;
      return polyItem(polyItem(coeff, base, order - 1), base, 1);
   // Calculate ax^2 + bx + c for the initial value.
   float getValue(int x) {
      float value = c;
      value += polyItem(b, x, 1);
      value += polyItem(a, x, 2);
      return value;
   // Calculate ax^2 + bx + c for the range [x_b, x_e],
   // store the result into the array *y_output = int[x_e - x_b + 1].
   void getRangeValue(int x_b, int x_e, int *y_output) {
      if (x_b > x_e) {
         // swap the value when the left is bigger than the right.
         int x_tmp = x_b;
         x_b = x_e;
         x_e = x_tp;
      int x = x_b;
      float y = getValue(x);
      const float two_a = a + a;
      // a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + c - ax^2 - bx - c = 2ax + a + b
      float incr = polyItem(two_a, x, 1) + a + b;
      for (; x <= x_e; ++x) {</pre>
         *y_output++ = round(y);
         y += incr;
         // 2a(x+1) + a + b - 2ax - a - b = 2a
         incr += two_a;
```



```
58     }
59     }
60
61     virtual ~IncrPoly() = default;
62     };
63
64
65     #endif //INCRPOLY_INCRPOLY_HPP
```

3 命令行程序

3.1 运行方式

```
Incremental algorithm for calculating a*x^2+b*x+c within range [x_b,x_e].

Please input the coefficients (could be decimals); split by whitespace and hit Enter [a b c]: 0.005 5 30

Please input the range boundaries (make sure they are integers); split by whitespace and hit Enter [x_b x_e]: 20 350

The polynomial result are (rounded, from the left boundary to the right boundary): -185 -177 -169 -161 -154 -146 -139 -131 -124 -117 -110 -103 -96 -89 -83 -7
```

图 1 命令行程序输出结果

运行命令行程序,如图 1 所示。首先输入三个参数(用空格分隔),比如 -0.05 5 10,按下回车;接着输入左右边界(用空格分隔,如果输入不是整数,将会转换为整数),比如 -30 130,按下回车;最后就会输出这个区间之间纵坐标的整数结果。

3.2 代码实现

命令行程序的代码展示了如何基本地调用 IncrPoly 类。

Listing 2 ../source/IncrPoly/main.cpp

```
#include "IncrPoly-cli.h"

#include "IncrPoly.hpp"

int main() {

float a, b, c;
    int x_b, x_e;
    prepare_input(a, b, c, x_b, x_e);

IncrPoly poly(a, b, c);
    int length = x_e - x_b + 1;
    int *y = new int[length];
    poly.getRangeValue(x_b, x_e, y);
    output_result(y, length);

delete[] y;
    return 0;
}
```



其中 IncrPoly-cli.h 主要实现了终端输入提示逻辑。

 $Listing \ 3 \ \dots / \texttt{source/IncrPoly/IncrPoly-cli.h}$

```
#ifndef INCRPOLY_OPENGL_INCRPOLY_CLI_H
#define INCRPOLY_OPENGL_INCRPOLY_CLI_H
#include <iostream>
std::cout << "Incremental algorithm for calculating a*x^2+b*x+c
           "within range [x_b, x_e]." << std::endl;
  std::cout << "Please input the coefficients (could be decimals); "</pre>
           "split by whitespace and hit Enter [a b c]: ";
  std::cin >> a >> b >> c;
  std::cout << "Please input the range boundaries (make sure they are integers); "</pre>
           "split by whitespace and hit Enter [x_b x_e]: ";
  std::cin >> _x_b >> _x_e;
  if (_x_b > _x_e) {
     float _x_tmp = _x_b;
     _x_b = _x_e;
     _x_e = _x_tmp;
  x_b = (int) _x_b;
  x_e = (int) _x_e;
void output_result(int *y, int length) {
  std::cout << "The polynomial result are (rounded, "</pre>
            "from the left boundary
           "to the right boundary): ";
  for (int i = 0; i < length; ++i) {</pre>
    std::cout << *y++ << ' ';
  std::cout << std::endl;
#endif //INCRPOLY_OPENGL_INCRPOLY_CLI_H
```

4 OpenGL 展示

4.1 运行方式

运行图形程序,按照第 3.1 节的终端输入方法输入相关数值,然后就可以在弹出的窗口中看到如图 2 所示的可视化结果。

4.2 代码实现

基本框架对照 LearnOpenGL《你好,三角形》一节^[1] 设置,其中头文件 shader_s.h 中的着色器类为 LearnOpenGL 《着色器》一节^[2] 的源代码^[3],会加载顶点着色器 vertexShader.glsl 和 片段着色器 fragmentShader.glsl。

Listing 4 ../source/src/main.cpp



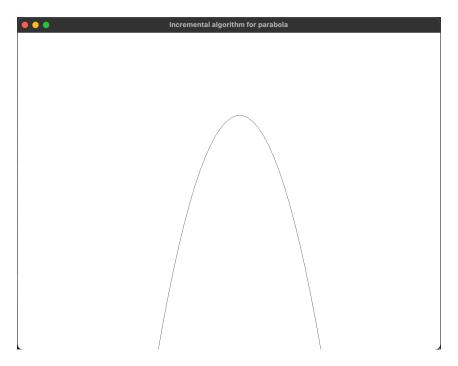


图 2 图形程序输出结果,输入 $a=-0.05, b=5, c=10, x_b=-30, x_e=130$

```
#include "glad/glad.h"
#include "GLFW/glfw3.h"
#include "shader_s.h"
#include "../IncrPoly/IncrPoly-cli.h"
#include "../IncrPoly/IncrPoly.hpp"
int main()
   float a, b, c;
   int x_b, x_e;
   prepare_input(a, b, c, x_b, x_e);
   IncrPoly poly(a, b,c);
   int length = x_e - x_b + 1;
   int* y = new int[length];
   poly.getRangeValue(x_b, x_e, y);
   /* Initialize the library */
   if (!glfwInit()) {
      return -1;
   /\ast Create a windowed mode window and its OpenGL context \ast/
#ifdef APPLE
   /* We need to explicitly ask for a 3.3 context on Mac */
   glfwWindowHint(GLFW_CONTEXT_VERSION_MAJOR, 3);
   glfwWindowHint(GLFW_CONTEXT_VERSION_MINOR, 3);
   glfwWindowHint(GLFW_OPENGL_FORWARD_COMPAT, GL_TRUE);
   glfwWindowHint(GLFW_OPENGL_PROFILE, GLFW_OPENGL_CORE_PROFILE);
#endif
   GLFWwindow* window = glfwCreateWindow(800, 600, "Incremental algorithm for parabola", nullptr, nullptr);
   if (!window) {
      glfwTerminate();
```



```
return -1;
/* Make the window's context current */
glfwMakeContextCurrent(window);
/* Intialize glad (loads the OpenGL functions) */
\textbf{if} \hspace{0.1in} (! \texttt{gladLoadGLLoader((GLADloadproc)glfwGetProcAddress)}) \hspace{0.1in} \{
  return -1;
/* Create the App */
int w. h:
glfwGetWindowSize(window, &w, &h);
Shader ourShader("assets/shader/vertexShader.glsl", "assets/shader/fragmentShader.glsl");
ourShader.use();
int coordLength = length + length;
int* vertices = new int[coordLength];
int x = x_b;
int* y_ptr = y;
int* vertices_ptr = vertices;
for (int i = 0; i < length; ++i) {</pre>
  std::cout << "(" << x << " " << *y_ptr << ") ";
   *vertices_ptr++ = x++;
   *vertices_ptr++ = *y_ptr++;
delete[] v;
unsigned int VBO;
glGenBuffers(1, &VBO);
unsigned int VAO;
glGenVertexArrays(1, &VAO);
glBindVertexArray(VAO);
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, VBO);
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, sizeof(*vertices) * coordLength, vertices, GL_STATIC_DRAW);
glVertexAttribPointer(0, 2, GL_INT, GL_FALSE, 2 * sizeof(int), (void*)0);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);
/* Loop until the user closes the window */
while (!glfwWindowShouldClose(window)) {
   glClearColor(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f);
   glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
   ourShader.use();
   glBindVertexArray(VAO);
   glDrawArrays(GL_LINE_STRIP, 0, length);
   /\ast Swap front and back buffers \ast/
   glfwSwapBuffers(window);
   /* Poll for and process events */
   glfwPollEvents();
glDeleteVertexArrays(1, &VAO);
glDeleteBuffers(1, &VBO);
delete[] vertices;
```



```
95  glfwTerminate();
96  return 0;
97 }
```

Listing 5 ../source/assets/shader/vertexShader.glsl

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec2 aPos;

void main()

{
    gl_Position = vec4((aPos.x-40.0)/200.0, (aPos.y-40.0)/200.0, 0.0, 1.0);
}
```

Listing 6 ../source/assets/shader/fragmentShader.glsl

```
#version 330 core
out vec4 FragColor;

void main()
{
   FragColor = vec4(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);
}
```

参考文献

- [1] JoeyDeVries. 你好,三角形[EB/OL]. 2023. https://learnopengl-cn.github.io/01%20Getting%20starte d/04%20Hello%20Triangle/.
- [2] JoeyDeVries. 着色器[EB/OL]. 2023. https://learnopengl-cn.github.io/01%20Getting%20started/05%20Shaders/.
- [3] JoeyDeVries. 着色器类代码[EB/OL]. 2023. https://learnopengl.com/code_viewer_gh.php?code=includes/learnopengl/shader_s.h.

A 可执行文件

示例输入:

```
[a b c]: -0.05 5 10
[x_b x_e]: -100 200
```

注意,需要保证文件夹 assets/ 存在于运行文件夹中。

A.1 Windows

IncrPoly-windows.exe 命令行程序,推荐在终端中输入./IncrPoly-windows.exe 以运行查看结果。

IncrPoly-OpenGL-windows.exe 图形程序,双击打开。



A.2 macOS

IncrPoly-mac 命令行程序。 IncrPoly-OpenGL-mac 图形程序。

A.3 Linux

IncrPoly-linux命令行程序。 IncrPoly-OpenGL-linux图形程序。

B 源代码编译

本源代码需要使用 CMake^① 编译,推荐使用 CLion 集成环境。 编译方式:

```
mkdir cmake-build

cd cmake-build

cmake ..
```

然后打开相关的工程文件进行编译。

B.1 Windows

必须使用 MSVC 编译(生成 Visual Studio 文件的方法),暂不支持使用 MinGW GCC 编译(会导致运行时动态依赖丢失)。如果使用的是 CLion,需要调整设置: File -> Settings -> Build, Execution and Deployment -> CMake -> Toolchain 选为 Visual Studio。

B.2 macOS

没有特别需要安装的依赖。

B.3 Linux

对于 Ubuntu 需要安装以下依赖:

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential
sudo apt-get install libx11-dev
sudo apt-get install xorg-dev libglu1-mesa-dev
```