



East Delta University

Experiment Name: Implementation of Mid-Point Ellipse

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Section: 02

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Course Name: CSE 322 Computer Graphics Lab

Title : Implementation of Mid-Point Ellipse.

Introduction :

Mid point ellipse algorithm is an 'incremental method of drawing an ellipse. Mid point ellipse algorithm plots points of an ellipse on the first quadrant by dividing the quadrant into two regions. Each point (x, y) is then projected into other three quadrants $(-x, y)$, $(x, -y)$, $(-x, -y)$.

Descriptions :

Mid point ellipse algorithm is an 'incremental method for scan converting an ellipse that is centered at the origin in standard position, with the major and minor axis parallel to coordinate system axis. It is very similar to the midpoint circle algorithm. In this algorithm we take input radius along x axis and y axis and obtain center of ellipse. Initially we assume ellipse to be centered at origin and the final point as (x_0, y_0) is

$(0, r_y)$. The initial decision parameter for region 1 as
 $P_1^y = r_y^2 + 1/4 r_x^2 - r_x^2 r_y$ to obtain the initial value in
region 2 using the last point (u_0, y_0) of region 1 as:

$$P_2^y = r_y^2 (u_0 + \frac{1}{2})^2 + r_x^2 (y_0 - 1)^2 - r_x^2 r_y$$

at each y_k in each y_k in region 2 starting at $k=0$.

If $P_k^y > 0$ the next point is (u_k, y_k+1) else next point
is (u_{k+1}, y_k-1) , then printing in the quadrants and
plot coordinates values as $u = u + \Delta u, y = y + \Delta y$.

Then repeat the steps for region 1 until $2\pi y^2 x > 2\pi r_y^2$.

The mid point ellipse algorithm is used to calculate all the
perimeter point of an ellipse. In the algorithm, the mid
point between the two pixel is calculated which
helps in calculating the decision parameters.

Conclusion:

Mid point Ellipse algorithm is efficient scan conversion for drawing geometric curves on raster display. The algorithm was applied smoothly, and I did not encounter any difficulties during its implementation. The ellipse generated by the algorithm is a time consuming algorithm.

Code:

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main.cpp
1 #include<windows.h>
2 #include<GL/glut.h>
3 #include<stdlib.h>
4 #include<stdio.h>
5 float h, k, a, b;
6 void display(void)
7 {
8     glBegin(GL_POINTS);
9     float x, y, fx, fy, P;
10    x = 0, y = b;
11    fx=0;
12    fy=2*a*a*b;
13
14    P=(b*b)-(a*a*b)+(0.25*a*a);
15
16    // for region 1. y calculate.
17    while(fx<fy)
18    {
19        glVertex2f(h+x,k+y);
20        glVertex2f(h-x,k+y);
21        glVertex2f(h-x,k-y);
22        glVertex2f(h+x,k-y);
23        if(P<0)
24        {
25            fx=fx+2*b*b;
26            P=P+fx+b*b;
27            x++;
28        }
29        if(P>=0)
30        {
31            fx=fx+2*b*b;
32            x++;
33        }
34    }
35    glEnd();
36    glFlush();
37}

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main.cpp
34    fy=fy-2*a*a;
35    P=P+fx+b*b-fy;
36    }
37
38    P=(b*b)*(x+.5)*(x+.5)+(a*a)*(y-1)*(y-1)-(a*a)*(b*b);
39    // for region 2.
40    while(y>=0) // for the (a, 0)
41    {
42        glVertex2f(h+x,k+y);
43        glVertex2f(h-x,k+y);
44        glVertex2f(h-x,k-y);
45        glVertex2f(h+x,k-y);
46        if(P>=0)
47        {
48            y--;
49            fy=fy-2*a*a;
50            P=P-fy+a*a;
51        }
52        if(P<0)
53        {
54            y--;
55            x++;
56            fy=fy-2*a*a;
57            fx=fx+2*b*b;
58            P=P+fx-fy+a*a;
59        }
60    }
61    glEnd();
62    glFlush();
63}

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```

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main.cpp
62
63
64 glEnd();
65 glFlush();
66
67
68 void init(void)
69 {
70     glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
71     glClearColor(0,0,0,0);
72     glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
73     glLoadIdentity();
74     gluOrtho2D(-100,100,-100,100);
75 }
76
77 int main(int argc, char** argv)
78 {
79     printf("Input the values: \n");
80     scanf("%f %f %f %f", &h, &k, &a, &b);
81     glutInit(&argc, argv);
82     glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_SINGLE | GLUT_RGB);
83     glutInitWindowSize(500,500);
84     glutInitWindowPosition(100,100);
85     glutCreateWindow("Pranesh");
86     init();
87     glutDisplayFunc(display);
88     glutMainLoop();
89
90     return 0;
91 }
92
93
```

