

```
void line(int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, TGAImage &image, TGAColor color) {
      bool steep = false;
       if (std::abs(x0-x1) < std::abs(y0-y1)) { // if the line is steep, we transpose the image}
          std::swap(x0, y0);
          std::swap(x1, y1);
          steep = true;
       if (x0>x1) { // make it left-to-right
          std::swap(x0, x1);
          std::swap(y0, y1);
       for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) {
          float t = \frac{(x-x_0)}{(float)(x_1-x_0)};

int y = y_0*(1.-t) + y_1*t; y = y_0 + f(y_1 - y_0)
          if (steep) {
              image.set(y, x, color); // if transposed, de-transpose
              image.set(x, y, color);
 (** 4) 横手作等的位置、如果 (***) < (***):
   更战来的线显示连续的:
这样和循环从为开始 才是正确的 for 个循环.
```

float t = (x-x0)/(float)(x1-x0); 一段为 divisor (float)(X1-X0)不变,所以int y = v0\*(1.-t) + v1\*+ for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) { int y = y0\*(1.-t) + y1\*t;if (steep) { image.set(y, x, color); // if transposed, de-transpose image.set(x, y, color); 透 计加强运行列的迅度 int 所以如果用float/double 接收结果, 增强或分转换为 float/double int dx = x1-x0; int dy = y1-y0; (0,0)→(4,2) float derror = std::abs(dy/float(dx)); float error = 0; int y = y0;  $derror = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) { if (steep) { image.set(y, x, color); image.set(x, y, color);

error += derror; if (error>.5) { y += (y1>y0?1:-1);error -= 1.; 当x 人人 [ 記 2日, emor=170.5. 模划2,17档 wnfemor -=1, emor=0. 当X从2到3时, emor=0寸, 模包(3,1)

X=4, t鼓(4,2)

当X从X。(o)包括了 至 X= 1日t, error

t= 0.7 = 0.5 此时期7年20丁,

娘(1,0)格

```
(1) Africa error > . 5 ?
int dx = x1-x0;
                                      图为2指个个个字艺来次,Xt的力型dx,那么
 int dv = v1-v0;
 float derror = std::abs(dv/float(dx)):
                                     yt的加y、xt的21, yt的20x 也就是emort= dy, 为了保证曲线和连续性,
 float error = 0;
 int y = y0;
 for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) {
    if (steep) {
       image.set(y, x, color);
       image.set(x, y, color);
   error += derror;
    if (error>.5) {
                                                 了一个得事,如果冰街塘了1,
       y += (y1>y0?1:-1);
       error -= 1.;
                                                  即(州,口),那么像手包
                                                 3 a, b, c> hog-1
                                    (XII, YII) (XII, Y) (XII, Y-1). 这样更出来的曲话才不定"断年".
               ンタマリ、ンツ。, y+= → y在地前のy値上かり(往上ま)

y_1 < y_0, y-= = y_1 + y_2 大地前のy値上右 ( 位下を )
 error作为个星计值,如果就非常小,只有星计和最 >0.5 即超过了
一丰时, 板头十二或 y一二, 两则 y 不变:
      assume -李非為平缓向曲は:
                           int dx = x1-x0;
int dx = x1-x0;
                           int dy = y1-y0;
int dy = y1-y0;
                           float derror = std::abs(dy/float(dx));
int derror2 = std::abs(dy)*2;
                           float error = 0;
int error2 = 0;
                           int y = y0;
int y = y0;
                           for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) {
for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) {
                               if (steep) {
   if (steep) {
                                  image.set(y, x, color);
       image.set(y, x, color);
                               } else {
   } else {
       image.set(x, y, color);
                                  image.set(x, y, color);
                               error += derror:
   error2 += derror2;
   if (error2 > dx) {
                               if (error>.5) {
                                  y += (y1>y0?1:-1);
       y += (y1>y0?1:-1);
                                  error -= 1.;
       error2 -= dx*2;
```

从此闸int 在对float. dernor · dx = dy objective: 这有序拟意义  $derror = \frac{dy}{dx}$ error. dx t= dy 0消除最 error  $t = \frac{dy}{dx}$ = emor-dx > 0.5. dx error-dx = dx error >0.5 四海路0.丁 error -= | 2 dernor dx = 2 - dyerror2=2.error.dx. 2. error - dx += 2-dy derror 2 = 2. derror · dx = 2 · dy 2 - emov - dx > dx2. error. dx -= 2. dx derror 2 = 2 - dy error2 t= derror2 int dx = x1-x0;int dy = y1-y0; error2 > dx int derror2 = std::abs(dy)\*2; int error2 = 0: ernor2 -= 2 - dx int y = y0; for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) { if (steep) { image.set(y, x, color); image.set(x, y, color); error2 += derror2: if (error2 > dx) { y += (y1>y0?1:-1);error2 -= dx\*2;

一般说:for循环里尽量不需有 branching 证的 branching可以允许:

```
for (int x=x0; x<=x1; x++) {
    if (steep) {
        image.set(y, x, color);
    } else {
        image.set(x, y, color);
    }
    error2 += derror2;
    if (error2 > dx) {
        y += (y1>y0?1:-1);
        error2 -= dx*2;
    }
}
```

```
if(steep) {
    for(int x = x0; x <= x1; ++x) {
        img.set pixel color(y, x, color);
        error2 += derror2;
        if(error2 > dx) {
            y += (y1>y0? 1 : -1);
            error2 -= dx*2;
        }
    }
} else {
    for(int x = x0; x <= x1; ++x) {
        img.set_pixel_color(x, y, color);
        error2 += derror2;
        if(error2 > dx) {
            y += (y1>y0? 1 : -1);
            error2 -= dx*2;
        }
   }
}
```

You can also do the same for:
(y1>y0? 1 : -1);
By computing increment value at the start
of the function:
const int yincr = (y1>y0? 1 : -1);
and then only doing a
y += yincr;
in the loop.