Algorithm 1: 数值微分法 (DDA)

Input: 直线 L 两端点坐标 $P_0(x_0,y_0), P_1(x_1,y_1)$, 画线颜色 color

```
1 \Delta x \leftarrow x_1 - x_0, \Delta y \leftarrow y_1 - x_0;

2 steps \leftarrow \max(|\Delta x|, |\Delta y|);

3 dx \leftarrow \frac{\Delta x}{steps}, dy \leftarrow \frac{\Delta y}{steps};

4 P \leftarrow P_0;

5 \mathbf{for} \ i \leftarrow 1 \ \mathbf{to} \ steps + 1 \ \mathbf{do}

6 putpixel (round(P), color);

7 P \leftarrow P + (dx, dy);
```

 $_{8}$ end

Algorithm 2: 中点画线法

```
Input: 直线 L 两端点坐标 P_0(x_0,y_0),P_1(x_1,y_1), 画线颜色 color
1 if x_0>x_1 then
```

```
_{2} swap (P_{0}, P_{1});
 з end
 4 a \leftarrow y_0 - y_1, b \leftarrow x_1 - x_0, c \leftarrow x_0 y_1 - x_1 y_0;
 5 P_i \leftarrow P_0;
 6 if k \in [0,1] then
          d \leftarrow 2a + b;
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (1,1), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2(a+b);
          \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1,0), \Delta d_G \leftarrow 2a;
10 else if k \in (1, +\infty) then
          d \leftarrow a + 2b;
11
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (0,1), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2b;
12
          \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1,1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow 2(a+b);
14 else if k \in [-1,0) then
          d \leftarrow 2a - b;
15
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (1,0), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2a;
          \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1, -1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow 2(a - b);
18 else
          d \leftarrow a - 2b;
19
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (1, -1), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2(a - b);
20
          \Delta P_G \leftarrow (0, -1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow -2b;
\mathbf{21}
22 end
23 while P \neq P_1 do
          putpixel (P_i, color);
24
          if d < \theta then
25
             P \leftarrow P + \Delta P_L, d \leftarrow d + \Delta d_L;
26
          else
27
            P \leftarrow P + \Delta P_G, d \leftarrow d + \Delta d_G;
28
          end
\mathbf{29}
```

30 end

31 putpixel $(P_1, \operatorname{color});$

Algorithm 3: Bresenham 画线法

```
Input: 直线 L 两端点坐标 P_0(x_0, y_0), P_1(x_1, y_1), 画线颜色 color
 1 if x_0 > x_1 then
 _{2} swap (P_{0}, P_{1});
 з end
 4 \Delta x = x_1 - x_0, \Delta y = y_1 - y_0;
 5 P_i \leftarrow P_0;
 6 if k \in [0,1] then
         d \leftarrow 2\Delta y - \Delta x;
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (1,0), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2\Delta y;
         \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1,1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow 2(\Delta y - \Delta x);
10 else if k \in (1, +\infty) then
         d \leftarrow 2\Delta x - \Delta y;
11
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (0,1), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2\Delta x;
12
          \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1,1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow 2(\Delta x - \Delta y);
14 else if k \in [-1,0) then
         d \leftarrow -2\Delta y - \Delta x;
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (1,0), \Delta d_L \leftarrow -2\Delta y;
          \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1, -1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow -2(\Delta y + \Delta x);
18 else
          d \leftarrow 2\Delta x + \Delta y;
19
          \Delta P_L \leftarrow (0, -1), \Delta d_L \leftarrow 2\Delta x;
20
         \Delta P_G \leftarrow (1, -1), \Delta d_G \leftarrow 2(\Delta x + \Delta y);
22 end
23 while P \neq P_1 do
         putpixel (P_i, color);
24
```

 $P \leftarrow P + \Delta P_L, d \leftarrow d + \Delta d_L;$

 $P \leftarrow P + \Delta P_G, d \leftarrow d + \Delta d_G;$

if $d < \theta$ then

31 putpixel $(P_1, \operatorname{color});$

else

end

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