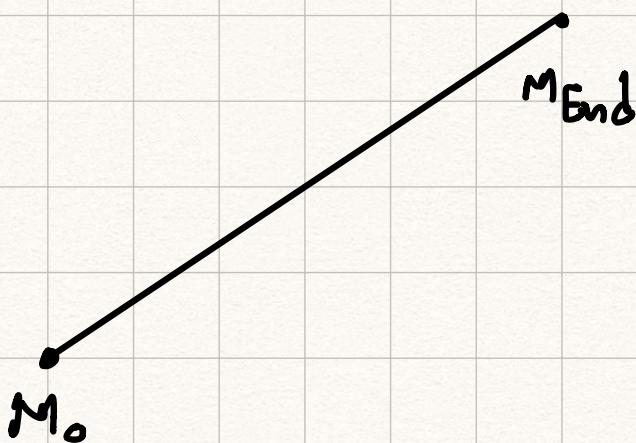


Algoritmi de rasterizare

- Algoritmul DDA (Digital differential Analyzer)
- Algoritmul lui Bresenham

Problematizare

Continuu
Grafcă vectorială



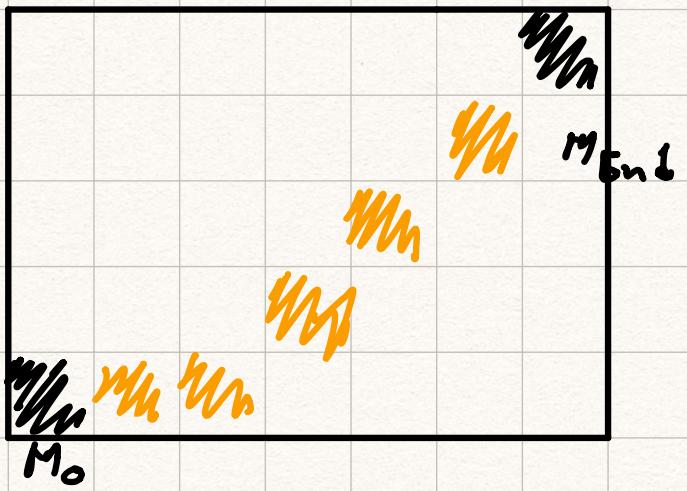
$$M_0 = (x_0, y_0)$$

$$M_{End} = (x_E, y_E)$$

$$x_0, y_0, x_E, y_E \in \mathbb{R}$$

Context 2D

Descret
Grafcă rasterizată



$$M_0 = (x_0, y_0)$$

$$M_{End} = (x_E, y_E)$$

$$x_0, y_0, x_E, y_E \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Algoritm de rasterizare

Input $x_0, y_0, x_E, y_E \in \mathbb{Z}$

Output ce pixeli sunt selectati pt a afunge de la (x_0, y_0) la (x_E, y_E) aproximand segmentul $\in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$

Ipozitii/restrictii (totul se poate adapta la restul situatilor)

$$1. \quad x_E > x_0$$

$$y_E > y_0$$

$$\Delta x = x_E - x_0 \quad ; \quad \Delta x > 0$$

$$\Delta y = y_E - y_0 \quad ; \quad \Delta y > 0$$

$$2. \quad \Delta x > \Delta y > 0$$

{ Ec. dr. care unește M_0 și M_E

$$y = mx + n ; \text{ cu } m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

Dacă reține (x_0, y_0) verifică ec.
dreptei $\Rightarrow y_0 = mx_0 + n \Rightarrow n = y_0 - mx_0$

$$n = y_0 - \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} x_0$$

$\hat{\wedge}$
În cazul continuu

$$y = mx + n \stackrel{\text{Not}}{=} f(x) ; \forall x$$

$\hat{\wedge}$
În cazul discret

Var 1 $\hat{\wedge}$ înlocuire în ec. dreptei

Algoritm

- Înțelegere x_0, y_0, m
- Pasul $k \leftarrow k+1$ ($k \geq 0$)

$$x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + 1$$

$$f(x_{k+1}) = m \cdot \dots + n$$

$$y_{k+1} \leftarrow \text{round}(f(x_{k+1}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{k+1}) &= m(x_{k+1}) + n = \\ &= mx_k + m + n = \\ &= f(x_k) + m \end{aligned}$$

Var 2 Algoritmul DDA

Algoritm

- Initializare $x_0; y_0 = f(x_0), m$

- Pasul $k \rightarrow k+1$

$$x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + 1$$

$$f(x_{k+1}) = f(x_k) + m$$

$$y_{k+1} = \text{round}(f(x_{k+1}))$$

Ex $M_0 = (10, 20)$ $M_E = (20, 28)$

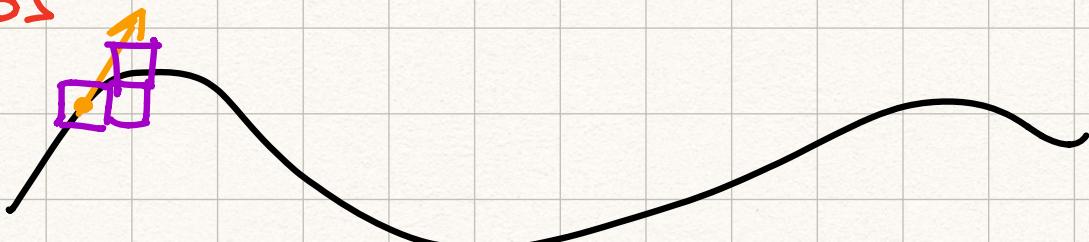
$$\Delta x = 10 \quad \Delta y = 8$$

K	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x_k	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$f(x_k)$	20	20.8	21.6	22.4	23.2	24	24.8	25.6	26.4	27.2	28
y_k	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	26	27	28

Var 3

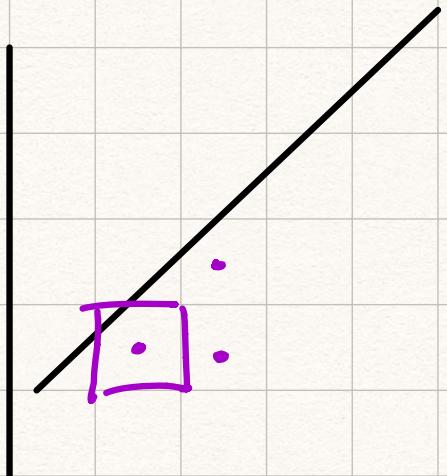
Algoritmul lui Bresenham

Obs



- pixel
- punct
- ↗ tangent

Folosind conceptul de vector tangent, algoritmul poate fi aplicat și în cazul altor curbe



Pp că pixelul (x_k, y_k) a fost selectat

există 2 candidați pt pixelul urm.

Se calculează distanța de la centrele pixelilor candidat la punctul real de pe dreapta coresp

$$d_s = \underbrace{y_{k+1}}_{\text{ordonata centrelui lui } s} - \underbrace{f(x_k + 1)}_{\text{ordonata pct de pe dr.}} =$$

$$= y_{k+1} - m \times_k - m - n$$

$$d_j = -y_k + f(x_k + 1) = m \times_k + m + n - y_k$$

Decizia: $d_s \stackrel{>}{\leq} d_j$

Ne interesează sensul $(d_j - d_s)$

$$d_j - d_s = 2m \underset{\|}{(x_{k+1})} - 2y_k + 2n - 1 =$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{2\Delta y(x_{k+1}) - 2\Delta x y_k + 2\Delta x n - \Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta x > 0$$

$$\text{Not } \gamma = 2\Delta y + 2\Delta x \cdot n - \Delta x \Rightarrow$$

\Leftrightarrow Semnul lui γ este semnul

$$P_k \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} 2\Delta y \cdot x_k - 2\Delta x \cdot y_k + \gamma$$

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a)} P_k < 0 \Rightarrow d_j < d_s \Rightarrow \text{Se alege pixelul de} \\ \text{jos} \\ \text{b)} P_k \geq 0 \Rightarrow d_j \geq d_s \Rightarrow \text{Se alege pixelul de} \\ \text{sus} \end{array} \right.$

$$P_{k+1} - P_k = 2\Delta y \cdot x_{k+1} - 2\Delta x \cdot y_{k+1} + \gamma - \\ - 2\Delta y \cdot x_k - 2\Delta x \cdot y_k + \gamma =$$

$$= 2\Delta y x_{k+1} + 2\Delta y - 2\Delta x y_{k+1} - \\ - 2\Delta y x_k - 2\Delta x y_k =$$

$$= 2\Delta y - 2\Delta x y_{k+1} - 2\Delta x y_k =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2\Delta y, & \text{dacă } P_k < 0 (\Rightarrow y_{k+1} = y_k) \\ 2\Delta y - 2\Delta x, & \text{dacă } P_k \geq 0 (\Rightarrow y_{k+1} = \\ & = y_{k+1}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_0 &= 2\Delta y \cdot x_0 - 2\Delta x \cdot y_0 + f = \\
 &= 2\Delta y \cdot x_0 - 2\Delta x (\cancel{n \cdot x_0} + 1) + 2\Delta y + 2\Delta x \cdot n - \Delta x = \\
 &= 2\Delta y - \Delta x
 \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm

P₀ Δx > Δy > 0

Input: x₀, y₀, x_E, y_E ∈ Z

Output: pixels selectați

Calcul: Δx, Δy

$$P_0 = 2\Delta y - \Delta x$$

$$2\Delta y, 2\Delta y - 2\Delta x$$

$$k \leftarrow k+1 \quad (k \geq 0)$$

P₀ că avem x_k, y_k, P_k (∈ Z)

$$\text{Dacă } P_k < 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + 1 \\ y_{k+1} \leftarrow y_k - \\ P_{k+1} \leftarrow P_k + 2\Delta y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Dacă } P_k \geq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{k+1} \leftarrow y_k + 1 \\ p_{k+1} \leftarrow p_k + 2\Delta y - 2\Delta x \end{array} \right.$$

Exp

$$M_0 = (10, 20)$$

$$x_0 = 10$$

$$y_0 = 20$$

$$M_E = (20, 28)$$

$$x_E = 20$$

$$y_E = 28$$

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x_k	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
y_k	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	26	27	28
p_k	6	2	-2	14	10	6	2	-2	14	10	6