
A Bitmapper's Companion

epilys

2021

an introduction
to basic bitmap
mathematics
and algorithms
with code
samples in **Rust**



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All non-screenshot figures were generated by hand in Inkscape unless otherwise stated.

The skull in the cover is a transformed bitmap of the skull in the 1533 oil painting by Hans Holbein the Younger, *The Ambassadors*, which features a floating distorted skull rendered in anamorphic perspective.

A Bitmapper's Companion, 2021

Special Topics ► Computer Graphics ► Programming

006.6'6–dc20

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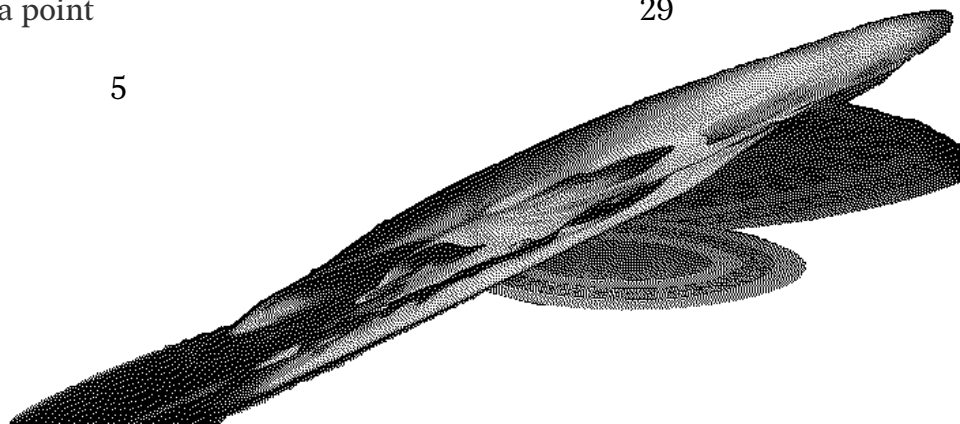
The source code for this work is available under the GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE version 3 or later. You can view it, study it, modify it for your purposes as long as you respect the license if you choose to distribute your modifications.

The source code is available here

<https://github.com/epilys/bitmappers-companion>

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Part I

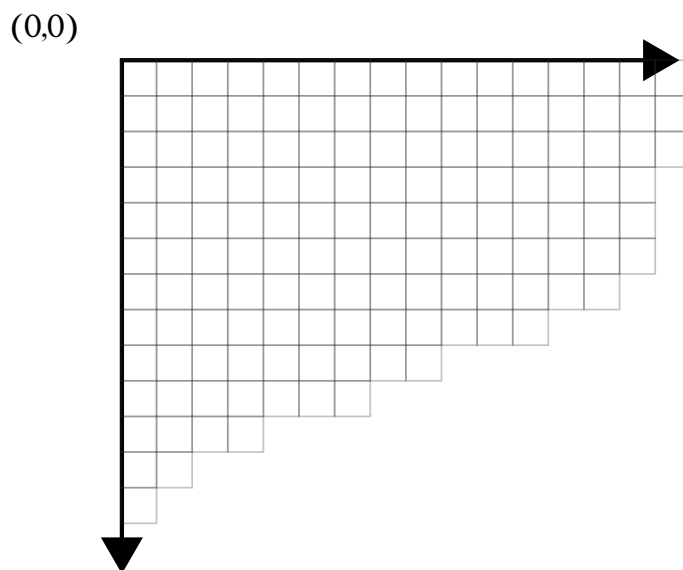
Introduction

Chapter 1

Data representation

The data structures we're going to use is *Point* and *Image*. *Image* represents a bitmap, although we will use full RGB colors for our points therefore the size of a pixel in memory will be u8 instead of 1 bit.

We will work on the cartesian grid representing the framebuffer that will show us the pixels. The *origin* of this grid (i.e. the center) is at $(0, 0)$.



We will represent points as pairs of signed integers. When actually drawing them though, negative values and values outside the window's geometry will be

src/lib.rs: ignored (clipped).



This code file is a PDF
attachment

intro

```
pub type Point = (i64, i64);

pub const fn from_u8_rgb(r: u8, g: u8, b: u8) -> u32 {
    let (r, g, b) = (r as u32, g as u32, b as u32);
    (r << 16) | (g << 8) | b
}

pub const AZURE_BLUE: u32 = from_u8_rgb(0, 127, 255);
pub const RED: u32 = from_u8_rgb(157, 37, 10);
pub const WHITE: u32 = from_u8_rgb(255, 255, 255);
pub const BLACK: u32 = 0;

pub struct Image {
    pub bytes: Vec<u32>,
    pub width: usize,
    pub height: usize,
    pub x_offset: usize,
    pub y_offset: usize,
}

impl Image {
    pub fn new(width: usize, height: usize, x_offset: usize, y_offset: usize) -> Self;
    pub fn magick_open(path: &str, x_offset: usize, y_offset: usize) -> Result<Self,
↳ Box<dyn Error>>;
    pub fn from_xbm(path: &str, x_offset: usize, y_offset: usize) -> Result<Self, Box<dyn
↳ Error>>;
    pub fn draw(&self, buffer: &mut Vec<u32>, fg: u32, bg: Option<u32>, window_width:
↳ usize);
    pub fn draw_outline(&mut self);
    pub fn clear(&mut self);
    pub fn plot(&mut self, x: i64, y: i64);
    pub fn get(&mut self, x: i64, y: i64) -> u32;
    pub fn plot_ellipse(
        &mut self,
        (xm, ym): (i64, i64),
        (a, b): (i64, i64),
        quadrants: [bool; 4],
        _wd: f64,
    );
    pub fn plot_line_width(&mut self, point_a: Point, point_b: Point, wd: f64);
    pub fn flood_fill(&mut self, mut x: i64, y: i64);
}
```

Chapter 2

Displaying pixels to your screen

A way to display an *Image* is to use the `minifb` crate which allows you to create a window and draw pixels directly on it. Here's how you could set it up:

`src/bin/introduction.rs`



This code file is a PDF attachment

```
use bitmappers_companion::*;
use minifb::{Key, Window, WindowOptions};

const WINDOW_WIDTH: usize = 400;
const WINDOW_HEIGHT: usize = 400;

fn main() {
    let mut buffer: Vec<u32> = vec![WHITE; WINDOW_WIDTH * WINDOW_HEIGHT];
    let mut window = Window::new(
        "Test - ESC to exit",
        WINDOW_WIDTH,
        WINDOW_HEIGHT,
        WindowOptions {
            title: true,
            //borderless: true,
            //resize: false,
            //transparency: true,
            ..WindowOptions::default()
        },
    )
    .unwrap();

    // Limit to max ~60 fps update rate
    window.limit_update_rate(Some(std::time::Duration::from_micros(16600)));

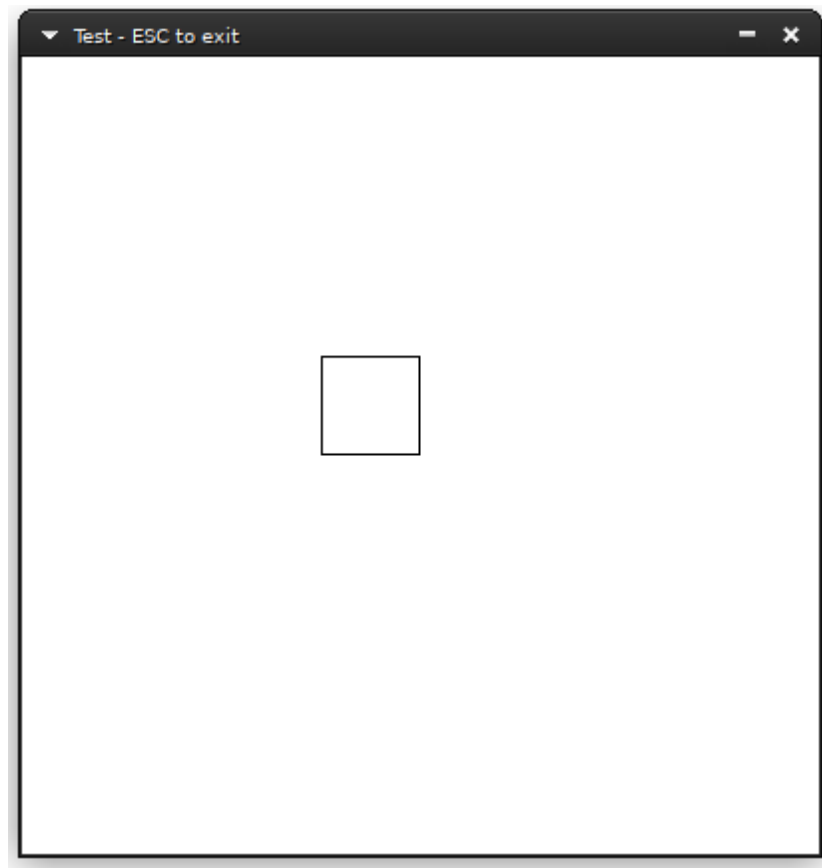
    let mut image = Image::new(50, 50, 150, 150);
    image.draw_outline();
    image.draw(&mut buffer, BLACK, None, WINDOW_WIDTH);

    while window.is_open()
        && !window.is_key_down(Key::Escape)
        && !window.is_key_down(Key::Q) {
        window
            .update_with_buffer(&buffer, WINDOW_WIDTH, WINDOW_HEIGHT)
            .unwrap();

        let millis = std::time::Duration::from_millis(100);
        std::thread::sleep(millis);
    }
}
```

Running this will show you something like this:

intro



Chapter 3

Bits to byte pixels

Let's define a way to convert bit information to a byte vector:

```
pub fn bits_to_bytes(bits: &[u8], width: usize) -> Vec<u32> {  
    let mut ret = Vec::with_capacity(bits.len() * 8);  
    let mut current_row_count = 0;  
    for byte in bits {  
        for n in 0..8 {  
            if byte.rotate_right(n) & 0x01 > 0 {  
                ret.push(BLACK);  
            } else {  
                ret.push(WHITE);  
            }  
            current_row_count += 1;  
            if current_row_count == width {  
                current_row_count = 0;  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    ret  
}
```

Chapter 4

Loading graphics files in Rust

The book's library includes a method to load xbm files on runtime (see *Including xbm files in **Rust*** for including them in your binary at compile time). If your system has ImageMagick installed and the commands `identify` and `magick` are in your `PATH` environment variable, you can use the `Image::magick_open` method:

```
impl Image {  
    ...  
    pub fn magick_open(path: &str, x_offset: usize, y_offset: usize) -> Result<Self,  
↪   Box<dyn Error>>;  
    ...  
}
```

It simply converts the image file you pass to it to raw bytes using the invocation `magick convert path RGB:-` which prints raw RGB content to `stdout`.

If you have another way to load pictures such as your own code or a picture format library crate, all you have to do is convert the pixel information to an `Image` whose definition we repeat here:

```
pub struct Image {  
    pub bytes: Vec<u32>,  
    pub width: usize,  
    pub height: usize,  
    pub x_offset: usize,  
    pub y_offset: usize,  
}
```

Chapter 5

Including xbm files in Rust

*The end of this chapter includes a short **Rust** program to automatically convert **xbm** files to equivalent **Rust** code.*

xbm files are C source code files that contain the pixel information for an image as macro definitions for the dimensions and a static char array for the pixels, with each bit column representing a pixel. If the width dimension doesn't have 8 as a factor, the remaining bit columns are left blank/ignored.

They used to be a popular way to share user avatars in the old internet and are also good material for us to work with, since they are small and numerous. The following is such an image:



Then, we can convert the xbm file from C to **Rust** with the following transformations:

```
#define news_width 48
#define news_height 48
static char news_bits[] = {
```

to

```
const NEWS_WIDTH: usize = 48;
const NEWS_HEIGHT: usize = 48;
const NEWS_BITS: &[u8] = &[
```

And replace the closing `}` with `]`.

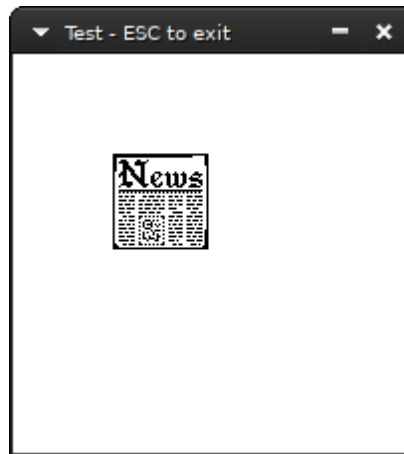
We can then include the new file in our source code:

```
include!( "news.xbm.rs" );
```

load the image:

```
let mut image = Image::new(NEWS_WIDTH, NEWS_HEIGHT, 25, 25);
image.bytes = bits_to_bytes(NEWS_BITS, NEWS_WIDTH);
```

and finally run it:



The following short program uses the `regex` crate to match on these simple rules and print the equivalent code in `stdout`. You can use it like so:

```
cargo run --bin xbmtrs -- file.xbm > file.xbm.rs
```

```
src/bin/xbmtors.rs:
```



This code file is a PDF attachment

```
use regex;
use regex::Regex;
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;

fn main() {
    let args = std::env::args().skip(1).collect::<Vec<String>>();
    if args.len() != 1 {
        println!("one argument expected, the xbm file path to convert.");
        return;
    }
    let mut file = match File::open(&args[0]) {
        Err(err) => panic!("couldn't open {}: {}", args[0], err),
        Ok(file) => file,
    };
    let mut s = String::new();
    if let Err(err) = file.read_to_string(&mut s) {
        panic!("couldn't read {}: {}", args[0], err);
    }
    let re = Regex::new(
        r"(?imx)
~[*|x23|s*define|s+(?P<i>.+?)_width|s+(?P<w>|d|d*)$")
    )
    .unwrap();
    let mut out = String::new();
    for cap in re.captures_iter(&s) {
        let mut line = String::new();
        for (i, s) in cap.iter().skip(1).enumerate() {
            if i % 2 == 0 {
                line.push(' ');
            }
            line.push_str(s.get());
        }
        out.push_str(&line);
        out.push('\n');
    }
    println!("{}", out);
}
```



```

\s*
~\s*\x23\s*define\s+.\?_height\s+(?P<h>\d\d*)$
\s*
~\s*static(\s+unsigned){0,1}\s+char\s+.\?_bits..\s*=\s*\{(?P<b>[~}]+)\};
",
)
.unwrap();
let caps = re
    .captures(&s)
    .expect("Could not convert file, regex doesn't match :(");
let ident = caps.name("i").unwrap().as_str().to_uppercase();
let out = re.replace_all(&s, format!("const {i}_WIDTH: usize = $w;\nconst {i}_HEIGHT:
↪  usize = $h;\nconst {i}_BITS: &[u8] = &[$b];", i = &ident));
println!("{}", out.trim());
}

```

intro

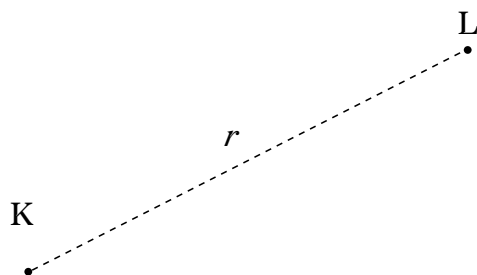
Part II

Points And Lines

Chapter 6

Distance between two points

lines



Given two points, K and L , an elementary application of Pythagoras' Theorem gives the distance between them as

$$r = \sqrt{(x_L - x_K)^2 + (y_L - y_K)^2} \quad (6.1)$$

which is simply coded:

```
pub fn distance_between_two_points(p_k: Point, p_l: Point) -> f64 {  
    let (x_k, y_k) = p_k;  
    let (x_l, y_l) = p_l;  
    let xlk = x_l - x_k;  
    let ylk = y_l - y_k;  
    f64::sqrt((xlk*xlk + ylk*ylk) as f64)  
}
```

Chapter 7

Equations of a line

lines

There are several ways to describe a line mathematically. We'll list the convenient ones for drawing pixels.

The equation that describes every possible line on a two dimensional grid is the *implicit* form $ax + by = c$, $(a, b) \neq (0, 0)$. We can generate equivalent equations by adding the equation to itself, i.e. $ax + by = c \equiv 2ax + 2by = 2c \equiv a'x + b'y = c'$, $a' = 2a, b' = 2b, c' = 2c$ as many times as we want. To "minimize" the constants a, b, c we want to satisfy the relationship $a^2 + b^2 = 1$, and thus can convert the equivalent equations into one representative equation by multiplying the two sides with $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$; this is called the normalized equation.

The *slope intercept form* describes any line that intercepts the y axis at $b \in \mathbb{R}$ with a specific slope a :

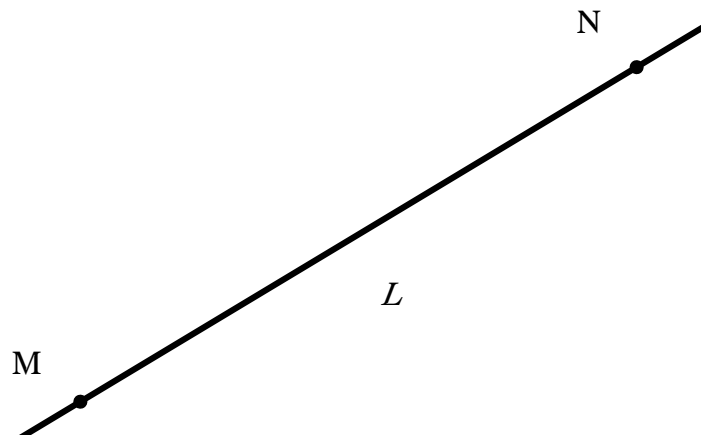
$$y = ax + b$$

The *parametric* form...

7.1 Line through a point $P = (x_p, y_p)$ and a slope m

$$y - y_p = m(x - x_p)$$

7.2 Line through two points



lines

It seems sufficient, given the coordinates of two points M, N , to calculate a, b and c to form a line equation:

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

If the two points are not the same, they necessarily form such a line. To get there, we start from expressing the line as parametric over t : at $t = 0$ it's at point M and at $t = 1$ it's at point N :

$$c = c_M + (c_N - c_M)t, t \in R, c \in \{x, y\}$$

$$c = c_M, t \in R, c \in \{x, y\}$$

Substituting t in one of the equations we get:

$$(y_M - y_N)x + (x_N - x_M)y + (x_M y_N - x_N y_M) = 0$$

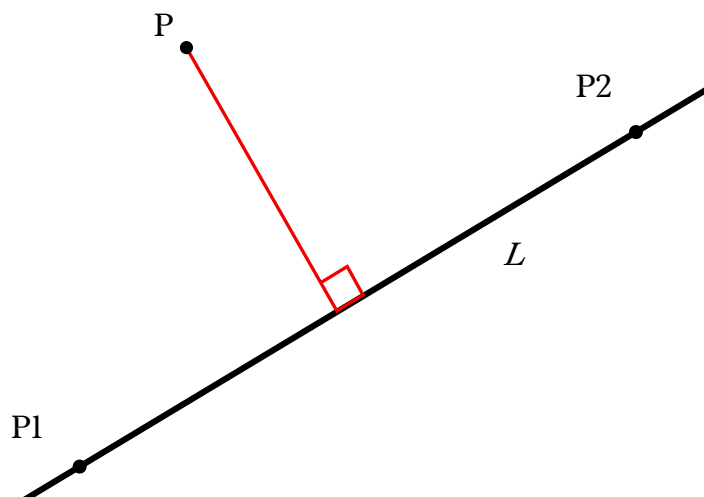
Which is what we were after. We finish by normalising what we found with $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$:

Chapter 8

Distance from a point to a line

lines

Add code samples in *Distance from a point to a line*



8.1 Using the implicit equation form

Let's find the distance from a given point P and a given line L . Let d be the distance between them. Bring L to the implicit form $ax + by = c$.

$$d = \frac{|ax_p + by_p + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

8.2 Using an L defined by two points P_1, P_2

With $P = (x_0, y_0)$, $P_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 = (x_2, y_2)$.

$$d = \frac{|(x_2 - x_1)(y_1 - y_0) - (x_1 - x_0)(y_2 - y_1)|}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}}$$

8.3 Using an L defined by a point P_l and angle $\hat{\theta}$

$$d = |\cos(\hat{\theta})(P_{ly} - y_p) - \sin(\hat{\theta})(P_{lx} - P_x)|$$

8.4 Find perpendicular to line that passes through given point

Now, we wish to find the equation of the line that passes through P and is perpendicular to L . Let's call it L_\perp . L in implicit form is $ax + by + c = 0$. The perpendicular will be:

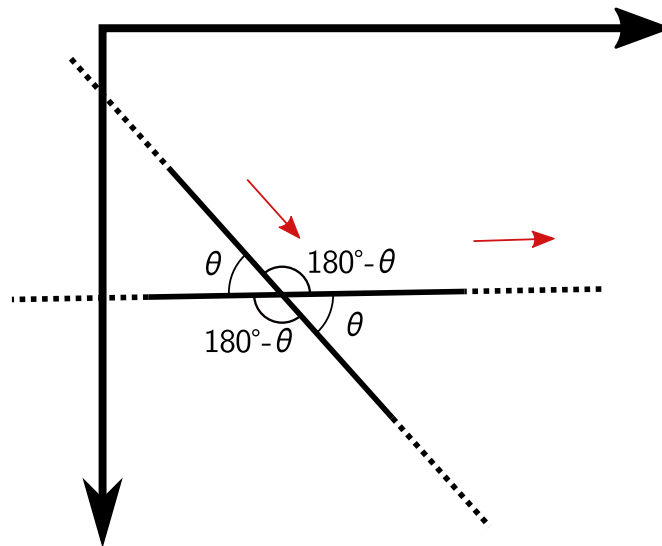
$$L_\perp : bx - ay + (aP_y - bP_x) = 0$$

Chapter 9

Angle between two lines

lines

Add *Angle between two lines* code samples



By angle we mean the angle formed by the two directions of the lines; and direction vectors start from the origin (in the figure, they are the **red arrows**). So if we want any of the other three angles, we already know them from basic geometry as shown in the figure above.

If you prefer using the implicit equation, bring the two lines L_1 and L_2 to that form ($a_1x + b_1y + c = 0$ and $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$) and you can directly find $\hat{\theta}$ with the formula:

$$\hat{\theta} = \arccos \frac{a_1a_2 + b_1b_2}{\sqrt{(a_1^2 + b_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2)}}$$

For the following parametric equations of L_1, L_2 :

$$L_1 = (\{x = x_1 + f_1 t\}, \{y = y_1 + g_1 t\})$$

$$L_2 = (\{x = x_2 + f_2 s\}, \{y = y_2 + g_2 s\})$$

the formula is:

$$\hat{\theta} = \arccos \frac{f_1 f_2 + g_1 g_2}{\sqrt{(f_1^2 + g_1^2)(f_2^2 + g_2^2)}}$$

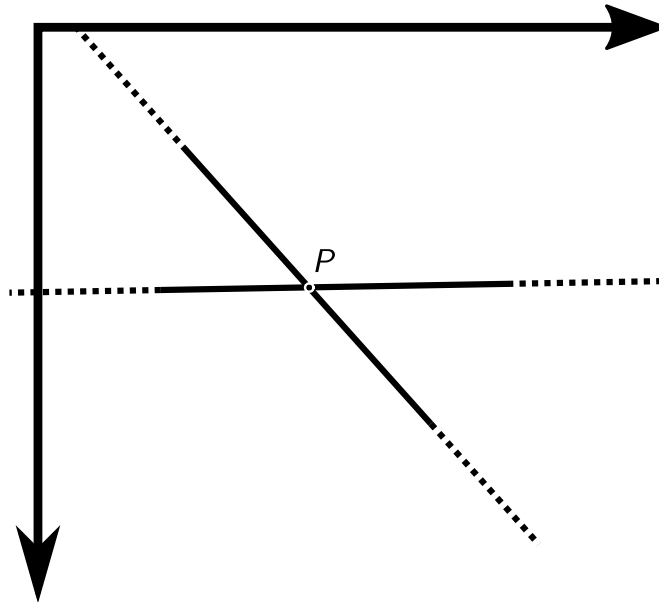
lines

Chapter 10

Intersection of two lines

lines

Add Intersection of two lines code



If the lines L_1, L_2 are in implicit form ($a_1x + b_1y + c = 0$ and $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$), the result comes after checking if the lines are parallel (in which case there's no single point of intersection):

$$a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0$$

If they are not parallel, P is:

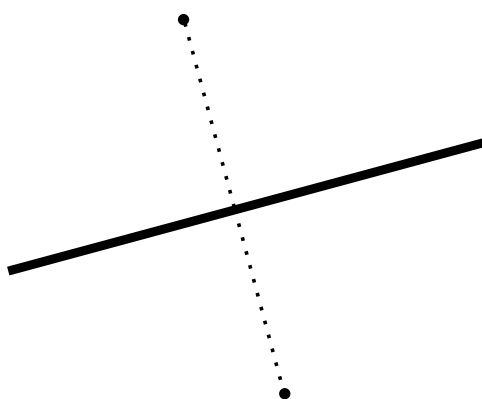
$$P = (\frac{b_1c_2 - b_2c_1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}, \frac{a_2c_1 - a_1c_2}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1})$$

lines

Chapter 11

Line equidistant from two points

lines



Let's name this line L . From the previous chapter we know how to get the line that's created by the two points M and N . If only we knew how to get a perpendicular line over the midpoint of a line segment!

Thankfully that midpoint also satisfies L 's equation, $ax + by + c$. The midpoint's coordinates are intuitively:

$$\left(\frac{x_M + x_N}{2}, \frac{y_M + y_N}{2}\right)$$

Putting them into the equation we can generate a triple of (a', b', c') and then normalize it to get L .

Chapter 12

Normal to a line through a point

lines

Add *Normal to a line through a point*

A series of horizontal gray bars, likely representing a list or table. The bars are arranged in a single column and are of varying lengths, suggesting a list of items or a table with multiple rows. The bars are light gray and have a thin black border.

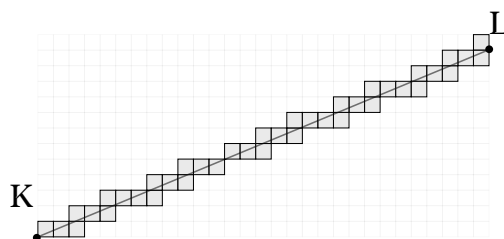
Part III

Points And Line Segments

Chapter 13

Drawing a line segment from its two endpoints

For any line segment with any slope, pixels must be matched with the infinite amount of points contained in the segment. As shown in the following figure, a segment *touches* some pixels; we could fill them using an algorithm and get a bitmap of the line segment.



The algorithm presented here was first derived by Bresenham. In the *Image* implementation, it is used in the `plot_line_width` method.

```
pub fn plot_line_width(&mut self, (x1, y1): (i64, i64), (x2, y2): (i64, i64)) {  
    /* Bresenham's line algorithm */  
    let mut d;  
    let mut x: i64;  
    let mut y: i64;  
    let ax: i64;  
    let ay: i64;  
    let sx: i64;  
    let sy: i64;  
    let dx: i64;  
    let dy: i64;  
  
    dx = x2 - x1;  
    ax = (dx * 2).abs();  
    sx = if dx > 0 { 1 } else { -1 };  
}
```

segments

```
dy = y2 - y1;
ay = (dy * 2).abs();
sy = if dy > 0 { 1 } else { -1 };
x = x1;
y = y1;

let b = dx / dy;
let a = 1;
let double_d = (_wd * f64::sqrt((a * a + b * b) as f64)) as i64;
let delta = double_d / 2;

if ax > ay {
  d = ay - ax / 2;
  loop {
    self.plot(x, y);
    if x == x2 {
      return;
    }
    if d >= 0 {
      y = y + sy;
      d = d - ax;
    }
    x = x + sx;
    d = d + ay;
  }
} else {
  d = ax - ay / 2;
  let delta = double_d / 3;
  loop {
    self.plot(x, y);
    if y == y2 {
      return;
    }
    if d >= 0 {
      x = x + sx;
      d = d - ay;
    }
    y = y + sy;
    d = d + ax;
  }
}
```

Add some explanation behind the algorithm in *Drawing a line segment from its two endpoints*

Chapter 14

Drawing line segments with width

```
pub fn plot_line_width(&mut self, (x1, y1): (i64, i64), (x2, y2): (i64, i64), _wd: f64) {  
    /* Bresenham's line algorithm */  
    let mut d;  
    let mut x: i64;  
    let mut y: i64;  
    let ax: i64;  
    let ay: i64;  
    let sx: i64;  
    let sy: i64;  
    let dx: i64;  
    let dy: i64;  
  
    dx = x2 - x1;  
    ax = (dx * 2).abs();  
    sx = if dx > 0 { 1 } else { -1 };  
  
    dy = y2 - y1;  
    ay = (dy * 2).abs();  
    sy = if dy > 0 { 1 } else { -1 };  
  
    x = x1;  
    y = y1;  
  
    let b = dx / dy;  
    let a = 1;  
    let double_d = (_wd * f64::sqrt((a * a + b * b) as f64)) as i64;  
    let delta = double_d / 2;  
  
    if ax > ay {  
        d = ay - ax / 2;  
        loop {  
            self.plot(x, y);  
            {  
                let total = |_x| _x - (y * dx) / dy + (y1 * dx) / dy - x1;  
                let mut _x = x;  
                loop {  
                    let t = total(_x);  
                    if t < -1 * delta || t > delta {  
                        break;  
                    }  
                    _x += 1;  
                    self.plot(_x, y);  
                }  
                let mut _x = x;  
                loop {  
                    let t = total(_x);  
                    if t < -1 * delta || t > delta {  
                        break;  
                    }  
                    _x -= 1;  
                    self.plot(_x, y);  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

segments

segments

```
        if x == x2 {
            return;
        }
        if d >= 0 {
            y = y + sy;
            d = d - ax;
        }
        x = x + sx;
        d = d + ay;
    }
} else {
    d = ax - ay / 2;
    let delta = double_d / 3;
    loop {
        self.plot(x, y);
        {
            let total = |_x| _x - (y * dx) / dy + (y1 * dx) / dy - x1;
            let mut _x = x;
            loop {
                let t = total(_x);
                if t < -1 * delta || t > delta {
                    break;
                }
                _x += 1;
                self.plot(_x, y);
            }
            let mut _x = x;
            loop {
                let t = total(_x);
                if t < -1 * delta || t > delta {
                    break;
                }
                _x -= 1;
                self.plot(_x, y);
            }
        }
    }
    if y == y2 {
        return;
    }
    if d >= 0 {
        x = x + sx;
        d = d - ay;
    }
    y = y + sy;
    d = d + ax;
}
}
```

Chapter 15

Intersection of two line segments

Let points **1** = (x_1, y_1) , **2** = (x_2, y_2) , **3** = (x_3, y_3) and **4** = (x_4, y_4) and **1,2, 3,4** two line segments they form. We wish to find their intersection:

First, get the equation of line L_{12} and line L_{34} from chapter *Equations of a line*.

Substitute points **3** and **4** in equation L_{12} to compute $r_3 = L_{12}(\mathbf{3})$ and $r_4 = L_{12}(\mathbf{4})$ respectively.

If $r_3 \neq 0, r_4 \neq 0$ and $\text{sgn}(r_3) == \text{sign}(r_4)$ the line segments don't intersect, so stop.

In L_{34} substitute point **1** to compute r_1 , and do the same for point **2**.

If $r_1 \neq 0, r_2 \neq 0$ and $\text{sgn}(r_1) == \text{sign}(r_2)$ the line segments don't intersect, so stop.

At this point, L_{12} and L_{34} either intersect or are equivalent. Find their intersection point. (Refer to *Intersection of two lines*.)

Add code sample in *Intersection of two line segments*

15.1 Fast intersection of two line segments



segments

Part IV

Points, Lines and Circles

circles

[Redacted text block]

Chapter 16

Equations of a circle

Add Equations of a circle

circles

Chapter 17

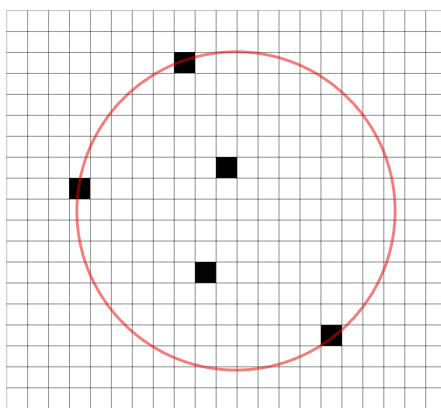
Bounding circle

src/bin/boundingcircle.rs:



This code file is a PDF attachment

circles

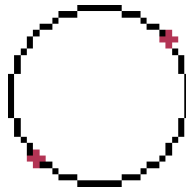


A bounding circle is a circle that includes all the points in a given set. Usually we're interested in one of the smallest ones possible.



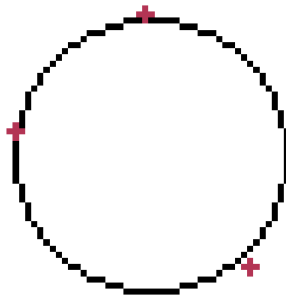
We can use the following methodology to find the bounding circle: start from two points and the circle they make up, and for each of the rest of the points check if the circle includes them. If not, make a bounding circle that includes every point up to the current one. To do this, we need some primitive operations.

We will need a way to construct a circle out of two points:



```
let p1 = points[0];
let p2 = points[1];
//The circle is determined by two points, P and Q. The center of the circle
↪ is
//at (P + Q)/2.0 and the radius is |(P - Q)/2.0|
let d_2 = (
  ((p1.0 + p2.0) / 2), (p1.1 + p2.1) / 2),
  (distance_between_two_points(p1, p2) / 2.0),
);
```

And a way to make a circle out of three points:



circles

```
fn min_circle_w_3_points(q1: Point, q2: Point, q3: Point) -> Circle {
  let (ax, ay) = (q1.0 as f64, q1.1 as f64);
  let (bx, by) = (q2.0 as f64, q2.1 as f64);
  let (cx, cy) = (q3.0 as f64, q3.1 as f64);

  let mut d = 2. * (ax * (by - cy) + bx * (cy - ay) + cx * (ay - by));
  if d == 0.0 {
    d = std::cmp::max(
      std::cmp::max(
        distance_between_two_points(q1, q2) as i64,
        distance_between_two_points(q2, q3) as i64,
      ),
      distance_between_two_points(q1, q3) as i64,
    ) as f64
    / 2.;
  }
  let ux = ((ax * ax + ay * ay) * (by - cy)
    + (bx * bx + by * by) * (cy - ay)
    + (cx * cx + cy * cy) * (ay - by))
    / d;
  let uy = ((ax * ax + ay * ay) * (cx - bx)
```

```

    + (bx * bx + by * by) * (ax - cx)
    + (cx * cx + cy * cy) * (bx - ax))
    / d;
let mut center = (ux as i64, uy as i64);
if center.0 < 0 {
    center.0 = 0;
}
if center.1 < 0 {
    center.1 = 0;
}
let d = distance_between_two_points(center, q1);
(center, d)
}

```

The algorithm:

```

use bitmappers_companion::*;
use minifb::{Key, Window, WindowOptions};
use rand::seq::SliceRandom;
use rand::thread_rng;
use std::f64::consts::{FRAC_PI_2, PI};

include!("../me.xbm.rs");

const WINDOW_WIDTH: usize = 400;
const WINDOW_HEIGHT: usize = 400;

pub fn distance_between_two_points(p_k: Point, p_l: Point) -> f64 {
    let (x_k, y_k) = p_k;
    let (x_l, y_l) = p_l;
    let xlk = x_l - x_k;
    let ylk = y_l - y_k;
    f64::sqrt((xlk * xlk + ylk * ylk) as f64)
}

fn image_to_points(image: &Image) -> Vec<Point> {
    let mut ret = Vec::with_capacity(image.bytes.len());
    for y in 0..(image.height as i64) {
        for x in 0..(image.width as i64) {
            if image.get(x, y) == Some(BLACK) {
                ret.push((x, y));
            }
        }
    }
    ret
}

type Circle = (Point, f64);

fn bc(image: &Image) -> Circle {
    let mut points = image_to_points(image);
    points.shuffle(&mut thread_rng());
    min_circle(&points)
}

fn min_circle(points: &[Point]) -> Circle {
    let mut points = points.to_vec();
    points.shuffle(&mut thread_rng());

    let p1 = points[0];
    let p2 = points[1];

    //The circle is determined by two points, P and Q. The center of the
    ↪ circle is
    //at (P + Q)/2.0 and the radius is |(P - Q)/2.0|
    let d_2 = (
        ((p1.0 + p2.0) / 2), (p1.1 + p2.1) / 2),
        (distance_between_two_points(p1, p2) / 2.0),
    );

    let mut d_prev = d_2;

    for i in 2..points.len() {
        let p_i = points[i];
        if distance_between_two_points(p_i, d_prev.0) <= (d_prev.1) {
            // then d_i = d_(i-1)

```

```

        } else {
            let new = min_circle_w_point(&points[..i], p_i);
            if distance_between_two_points(p_i, new.0) <= (new.1) {
                d_prev = new;
            }
        }
    }
    d_prev
}

fn min_circle_w_point(points: &[Point], q: Point) -> Circle {
    let mut points = points.to_vec();
    points.shuffle(&mut thread_rng());
    let p1 = points[0];
    //The circle is determined by two points, P_1 and Q. The center of the
    ↪ circle is
    //at (P_1 + Q)/2.0 and the radius is |(P_1 - Q)/2.0|
    let d_1 = (
        ((p1.0 + q.0) / 2), (p1.1 + q.1) / 2),
        (distance_between_two_points(p1, q) / 2.0),
    );
    let mut d_prev = d_1;
    for j in 1..points.len() {
        let p_j = points[j];
        if distance_between_two_points(p_j, d_prev.0) <= (d_prev.1) {
            //d_prev = d_prev;
        } else {
            let new = min_circle_w_points(&points[..j], p_j, q);
            if distance_between_two_points(p_j, new.0) <= (new.1) {
                d_prev = new;
            }
        }
    }
    d_prev
}

fn min_circle_w_points(points: &[Point], q1: Point, q2: Point) -> Circle {
    let mut points = points.to_vec();
    let d_0 = (
        ((q1.0 + q2.0) / 2), (q1.1 + q2.1) / 2),
        (distance_between_two_points(q1, q2) / 2.0),
    );
    let mut d_prev = d_0;
    for k in 0..points.len() {
        let p_k = points[k];
        if distance_between_two_points(p_k, d_prev.0) <= (d_prev.1) {
        } else {
            let new = min_circle_w_3_points(q1, q2, p_k);
            if distance_between_two_points(p_k, new.0) <= (new.1) {
                d_prev = new;
            }
        }
    }
    d_prev
}

fn min_circle_w_3_points(q1: Point, q2: Point, q3: Point) -> Circle {
    let (ax, ay) = (q1.0 as f64, q1.1 as f64);
    let (bx, by) = (q2.0 as f64, q2.1 as f64);
    let (cx, cy) = (q3.0 as f64, q3.1 as f64);
    let mut d = 2. * (ax * (by - cy) + bx * (cy - ay) + cx * (ay - by));
    if d == 0.0 {
        d = std::cmp::max(
            std::cmp::max(
                distance_between_two_points(q1, q2) as i64,
                distance_between_two_points(q2, q3) as i64,
            ),
            distance_between_two_points(q1, q3) as i64,
        ) as f64
        / 2.;
    }
}

```

```

let ux = ((ax * ax + ay * ay) * (by - cy)
  + (bx * bx + by * by) * (cy - ay)
  + (cx * cx + cy * cy) * (ay - by))
  / d;
let uy = ((ax * ax + ay * ay) * (cx - bx)
  + (bx * bx + by * by) * (ax - cx)
  + (cx * cx + cy * cy) * (bx - ax))
  / d;
let mut center = (ux as i64, uy as i64);
if center.0 < 0 {
  center.0 = 0;
}
if center.1 < 0 {
  center.1 = 0;
}
let d = distance_between_two_points(center, q1);
(center, d)
}

fn main() {
  let mut buffer: Vec<u32> = vec![WHITE; WINDOW_WIDTH * WINDOW_HEIGHT];
  let mut window = Window::new(
    "Test - ESC to exit",
    WINDOW_WIDTH,
    WINDOW_HEIGHT,
    WindowOptions {
      title: true,
      //borderless: true,
      resize: true,
      //transparency: true,
      ..WindowOptions::default()
    },
  )
  .unwrap();

  // Limit to max ~60 fps update rate
  window.limit_update_rate(Some(std::time::Duration::from_micros(16600)));

  let mut full = Image::new(WINDOW_WIDTH, WINDOW_HEIGHT, 0, 0);
  let mut image = Image::new(ME_WIDTH, ME_HEIGHT, 45, 45);
  image.bytes = bits_to_bytes(ME_BITS, ME_WIDTH);
  let (center, r) = bc(&image);
  image.draw_outline();

  full.plot_circle((center.0 + 45, center.1 + 45), r as i64, 0.);
  while window.is_open() && !window.is_key_down(Key::Escape) &&
↪ !window.is_key_down(Key::Q) {
    image.draw(&mut buffer, BLACK, None, WINDOW_WIDTH);
    full.draw(&mut buffer, BLACK, None, WINDOW_WIDTH);

    window
      .update_with_buffer(&buffer, WINDOW_WIDTH, WINDOW_HEIGHT)
      .unwrap();

    let millis = std::time::Duration::from_millis(100);
    std::thread::sleep(millis);
  }
}

```

Part V

Curves other than circles

curves

Chapter 18

Parametric elliptical arcs

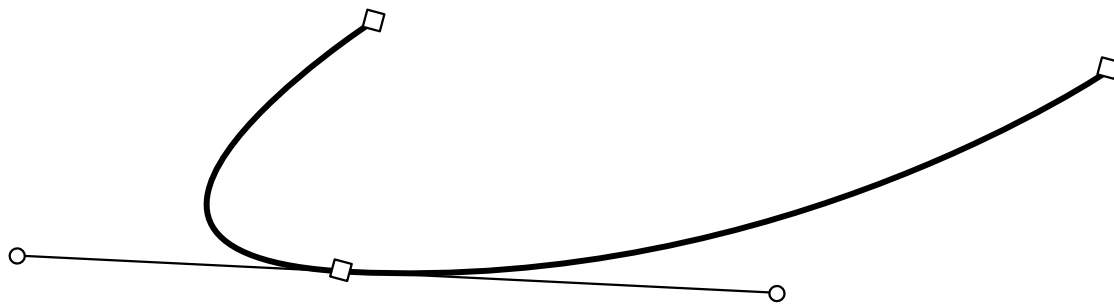
Add *Parametric elliptical arcs*



curves

Chapter 19

Bézier curves



Two *Bézier* curves joined together as displayed in graphics software.



curves

Part VI

Points, Lines and Shapes

shapes

Chapter 20

Union, intersection and difference of polygons

Add Union, intersection and difference of polygons



shapes

Chapter 21

Centroid of polygon

Add Centroid of polygon



shapes

Chapter 22

Polygon clipping



Chapter 23

Triangle filling

Add *Triangle filling* explanation

This code is included in the distributed library file in the *Data representation* chapter.

The book's library methods include a `fill_triangle` method:

```
pub fn fill_triangle(&mut self, q1: Point, q2: Point, q3: Point) {
    let make_equation =
        |p1: Point, p2: Point, p3: Point, a: &mut i64, b: &mut i64, c: &mut i64| {
            *a = p2.1 - p1.1;
            *b = p1.0 - p2.0;
            *c = p1.0 * p2.1 - p1.1 * p2.0;

            if *a * p3.0 + *b * p3.1 + *c < 0 {
                *a = -*a;
                *b = -*b;
                *c = -*c;
            }
        };

    let mut x_min = q1.0;
    let mut y_min = q1.1;
    let mut x_max = q1.0;
    let mut y_max = q1.1;
    let mut a = [0_i64; 3];
    let mut b = [0_i64; 3];
    let mut c = [0_i64; 3];

    // find bounding box
    for q in [q1, q2, q3] {
        x_min = std::cmp::min(x_min, q.0);
        x_max = std::cmp::max(x_max, q.0);
        y_min = std::cmp::min(y_min, q.1);
        y_max = std::cmp::max(y_max, q.1);
    }
    make_equation(q1, q2, q3, &mut a[0], &mut b[0], &mut c[0]);
    make_equation(q1, q3, q2, &mut a[1], &mut b[1], &mut c[1]);
    make_equation(q2, q3, q1, &mut a[2], &mut b[2], &mut c[2]);

    let mut d0 = a[0] * x_min + b[0] * y_min + c[0];
    let mut d1 = a[1] * x_min + b[1] * y_min + c[1];
    let mut d2 = a[2] * x_min + b[2] * y_min + c[2];

    for y in y_min..=y_max {
        let mut f0 = d0;
        let mut f1 = d1;
        let mut f2 = d2;

        d0 += b[0];
        d1 += b[1];
        d2 += b[2];

        for x in x_min..=x_max {
```

```
        if f0 >= 0 && f1 >= 0 && f2 >= 0 {  
            self.plot(x, y);  
        }  
        f0 += a[0];  
        f1 += a[1];  
        f2 += a[2];  
    }  
}
```

Chapter 24

Flood filling

Add Flood filling



shapes

Part VII

Vectors, matrices and transformations

trans-
forma-
tions

Chapter 25

Rotation of a bitmap

$$p' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = \cos\theta, s = \sin\theta, x_{p'} = x_p c - y_p s, y_{p'} = x_p s + y_p c.$$

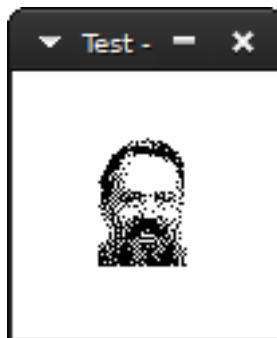
src/bin/rotation.rs:



This code file is a PDF attachment

Let's load an xface. We will use `bits_to_bytes` (See Introduction).

```
include!("dmr.rs");  
const WINDOW_WIDTH: usize = 100;  
const WINDOW_HEIGHT: usize = 100;  
  
let mut image = Image::new(DMR_WIDTH, DMR_HEIGHT, 25, 25);  
image.bytes = bits_to_bytes(DMR_BITS, DMR_WIDTH);
```



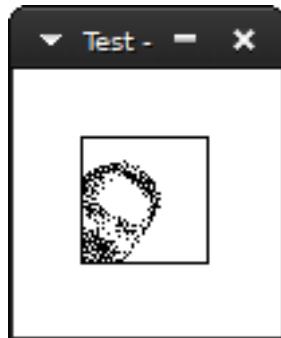
This is the xface of dmr. Instead of displaying the bitmap, this time we will rotate it 0.5 radians. Setup our image first:


```
let mut image = Image::new(DMR_WIDTH, DMR_HEIGHT, 25, 25);
image.draw_outline();
let dmr = bits_to_bytes(DMR_BITS, DMR_WIDTH);
```

And then, loop for each byte in dmr's face and apply the rotation transformation.

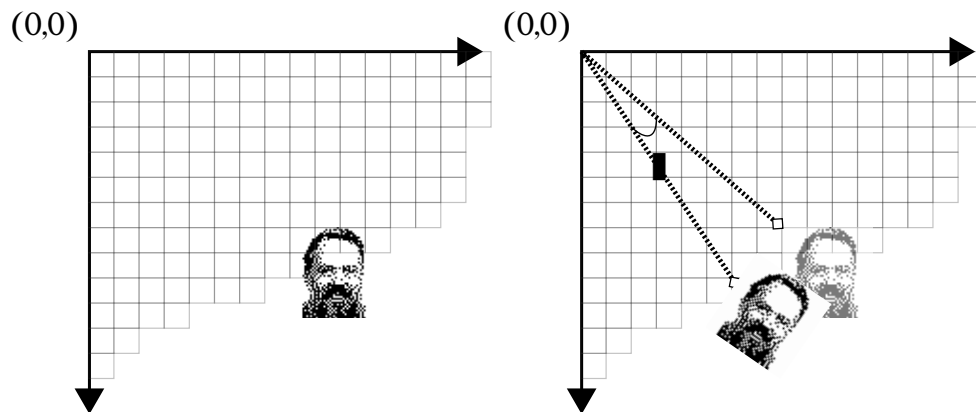
```
let angle = 0.5;
let c = f64::cos(angle);
let s = f64::sin(angle);
for y in 0..DMR_HEIGHT {
    for x in 0..DMR_WIDTH {
        if dmr[y * DMR_WIDTH + x] == BLACK {
            let x = x as f64;
            let y = y as f64;
            let xr = x * c - y * s;
            let yr = x * s + y * c;
            image.plot(xr as i64, yr as i64);
        }
    }
}
```

The result:



trans-
forma-
tions

We didn't mention in the beginning that the rotation has to be relative to a *point* and the given transformation is relative to the *origin*, in this case the upper left corner (0,0). So dmr was rotated relative to the origin:



(the distance to the origin (actually 0 pixels) has been exaggerated for the sake of the example)

Usually, we want to rotate something relative to itself. The right point to choose is the *centroid* of the object.

If we have a list of n points, the centroid is calculated as:

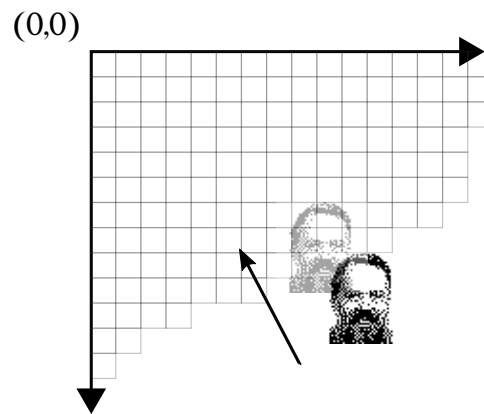
$$x_c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n x_i$$

$$y_c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n y_i$$

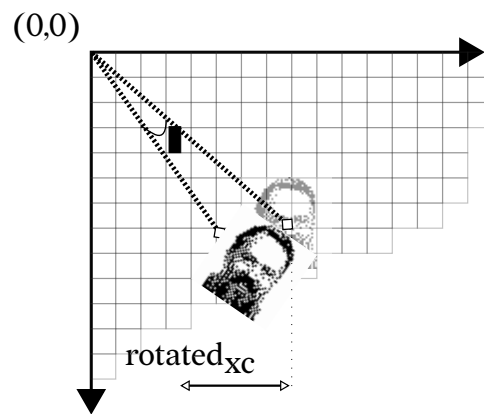
Since in this case we have a rectangle, the centroid has coordinates of half the width and half the height.

By subtracting the centroid from each point before we apply the transformation and then adding it back after we get what we want:

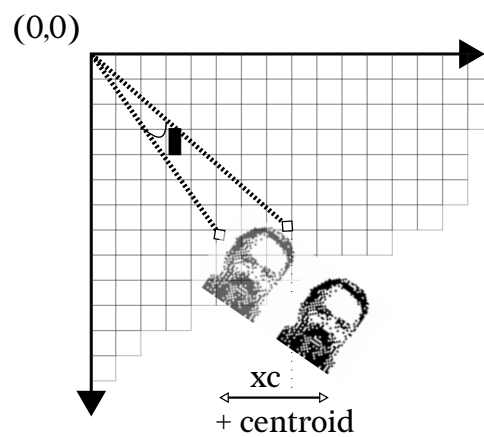
Here's it visually: First subtract the center point.



Then, rotate.

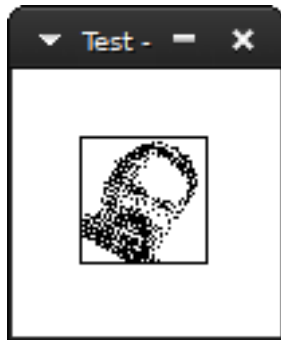


And subtract back to the original position.



In code:

```
let center_point = ((DMR_WIDTH/2) as i64, (DMR_HEIGHT/2) as i64);
for y in 0..DMR_HEIGHT {
  for x in 0..DMR_WIDTH {
    if dmr[y * DMR_WIDTH + x] == BLACK {
      let x = (x as i64 - center_point.0) as f64;
      let y = (y as i64 - center_point.1) as f64;
      let xr = x * c - y * s;
      let yr = x * s + y * c;
      image.plot(xr as i64 + center_point.0,
                 yr as i64 + center_point.1);
    }
  }
}
```



The result:

25.1 Fast 2D Rotation

Add Fast 2D Rotation



trans-
forma-
tions

Chapter 26

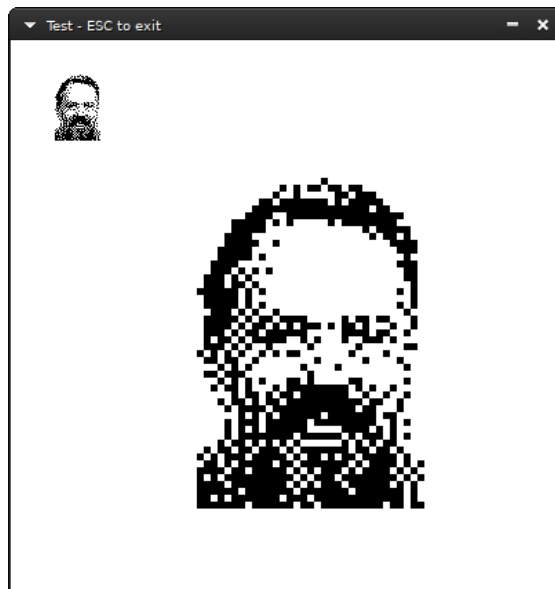
90° Rotation of a bitmap by parallel recursive subdivision

Add 90° Rotation of a bitmap by parallel recursive subdivision



Chapter 27

Magnification/Scaling



We want to magnify a bitmap without any smoothing. We define an Image scaled to the dimensions we want, and loop for every pixel in the scaled Image. Then, for each pixel, calculate its source in the original bitmap: if the coordinates in the scaled bitmap are (x, y) then the source coordinates (sx, sy) are:

$$sx = \frac{x * original.width}{scaled.width}$$
$$sy = \frac{y * original.height}{scaled.height}$$

So, if (sx, sy) are painted, then (x, y) must be painted as well.

```
let mut original = Image::new(DMR_WIDTH, DMR_HEIGHT, 25, 25);
original.bytes = bits_to_bytes(DMR_BITS, DMR_WIDTH);
original.draw(&mut buffer, BLACK, None, WINDOW_WIDTH);

let mut scaled = Image::new(DMR_WIDTH * 5, DMR_HEIGHT * 5, 100, 100);
let mut sx: i64; //source
let mut sy: i64; //source
let mut dx: i64; //destination
let mut dy: i64 = 0; //destination

let og_height = original.height as i64;
let og_width = original.width as i64;
let scaled_height = scaled.height as i64;
let scaled_width = scaled.width as i64;

while dy < scaled_height {
    sy = (dy * og_height) / scaled_height;
    dx = 0;
    while dx < scaled_width {
        sx = (dx * og_width) / scaled_width;
        if original.get(sx, sy) == Some(BLACK) {
            scaled.plot(dx, dy);
        }
        dx += 1;
    }
    dy += 1;
}
scaled.draw(&mut buffer, BLACK, None, WINDOW_WIDTH);
```

src/bin/scale.rs:



This code file is a PDF attachment

27.1 Smoothing enlarged bitmaps

Add *Smoothing enlarged bitmaps*



27.2 Stretching lines of bitmaps

Add *Stretching lines of bitmaps*



trans-
forma-
tions



Chapter 28

Mirroring

Add screenshots and figure and code in *Mirroring*

Mirroring to an axis is the transformation of one coordinate to its equidistant value across the axis:

To mirror a pixel across the x axis, simply multiply its coordinates with the following matrix:

$$M_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This results in the y coordinate's sign being flipped.

For y -mirroring, the transformation follows the same logic:

$$M_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Chapter 29

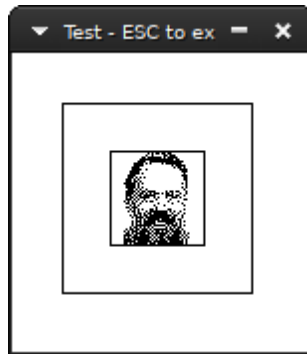
Shearing

src/bin/shearing.rs:



This code file is a PDF attachment

Simple shearing is the transformation of one dimension by a distance proportional to the other dimension. In x -shearing (or horizontal shearing) only the x coordinate is affected, and likewise in y -shearing only y as well.

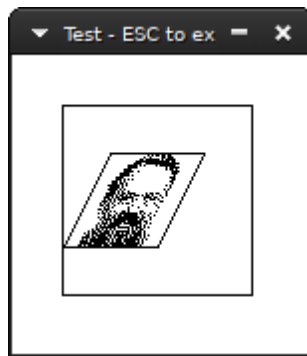


With l being equal to the desired tilt away from the y axis, the transformation is described by the following matrix:

$$S_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which is as simple as this function:

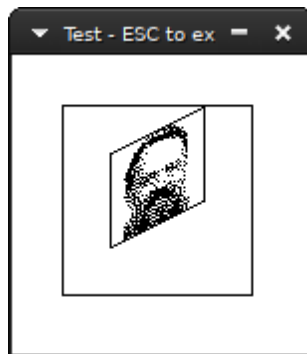
```
fn shear_x((x_p, y_p): (i64, i64), l: f64) -> (i64, i64) {  
    (x_p + (l * (y_p as f64)) as i64, y_p)  
}
```



For y -shearing, we have the following:

$$S_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ l & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
fn shear_y((x_p, y_p): (i64, i64), l: f64) -> (i64, i64) {
    (x_p, (l*(x_p as f64)) as i64 + y_p)
}
```



A full example:

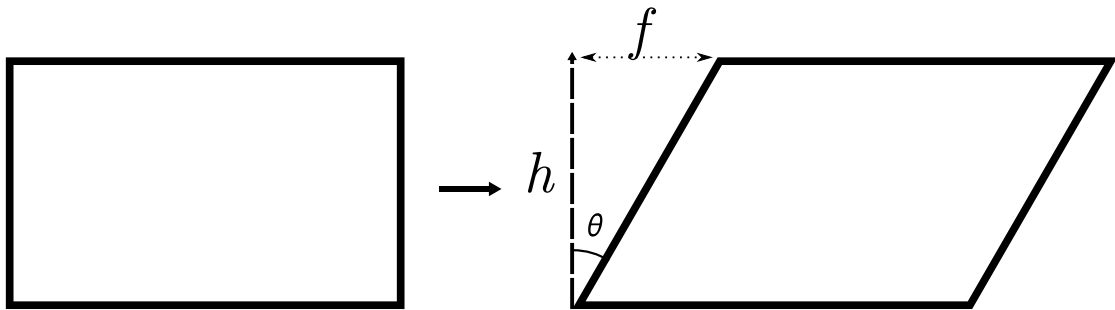
```
include!("../dmr.xbm.rs");
const WINDOW_WIDTH: usize = 200;
const WINDOW_HEIGHT: usize = 200;
fn shear_x((x_p, y_p): (i64, i64), l: f64) -> (i64, i64) {
    (x_p+(l*(y_p as f64)) as i64, y_p)
}
fn shear_y((x_p, y_p): (i64, i64), l: f64) -> (i64, i64) {
    (x_p, (l*(x_p as f64)) as i64 + y_p)
}
let mut image = Image::new(DMR_WIDTH, DMR_HEIGHT, 25, 25);
image.bytes = bits_to_bytes(DMR_BITS, DMR_WIDTH);
image.draw_outline();
```

```

let l = -0.5;
let mut sheared = Image::new(DMR_WIDTH*2, DMR_HEIGHT*2, 25, 25);
for x in 0..DMR_WIDTH {
  for y in 0..DMR_HEIGHT {
    if image.bytes[y * DMR_WIDTH + x] == BLACK {
      let p = shear_x((x as i64 ,y as i64 ), l);
      sheared.plot(p.0+(DMR_WIDTH/2) as i64, p.1+(DMR_HEIGHT/2) as i64);
    }
  }
}
sheared.draw_outline();

```

29.1 The relationship between shearing factor and angle



Shearing is a delta movement in one dimension, thus the point before moving and the point after form an angle with the x axis. To move a point $(x, 0)$ by 30° forward we will have the new point $(x + f, 0)$ where f is the shear factor. These two points and (x, h) where h is the height of the bitmap form a triangle, thus the following are true:

$$\cot\theta = \frac{h}{f}$$

Therefore to find your factor for any angle θ replace its cotangent in the following formula:

$$f = \frac{h}{\cot\theta}$$

For example to shear by -30° (meaning the bitmap will move to the right, since rotations are always clockwise) we need $\cot(-30deg) = -\sqrt{3}$ and $f = -\frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Chapter 30

Projections

Add Projections

Part VIII

Addendum

30.1 Faster Drawing a line segment from its two endpoints using Symmetry

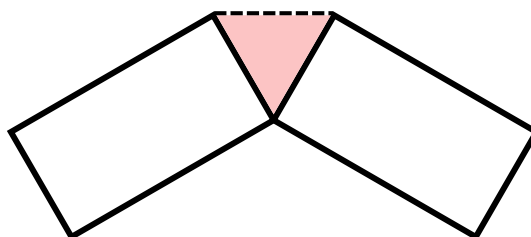
Add *Faster Drawing a line segment from its two endpoints using Symmetry*

A series of horizontal gray bars of varying lengths, likely representing a drawing or a sequence of steps. The bars are arranged in a vertical stack, with the top bar being the longest and the bottom bar being the shortest. The bars are light gray and have a thin black border.

Chapter 31

Joining the ends of two wide line segments together

Add *Joining the ends of two wide line segments together*



Chapter 32

Composing monochrome bitmaps with separate alpha channel data

Add *Composing monochrome bitmaps with separate alpha channel data*



Chapter 33

Orthogonal connection of two points

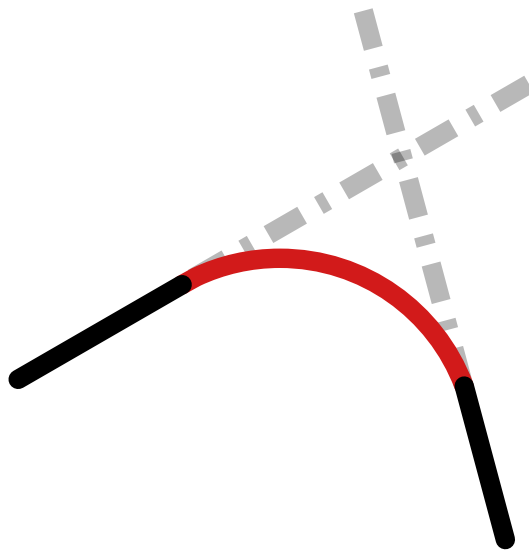
Add *Orthogonal connection of two points*

A series of horizontal gray bars, likely representing a list or table structure. The bars are arranged in a staggered fashion, with some starting further to the left than others, creating a visual effect of a list or a table with varying column widths.

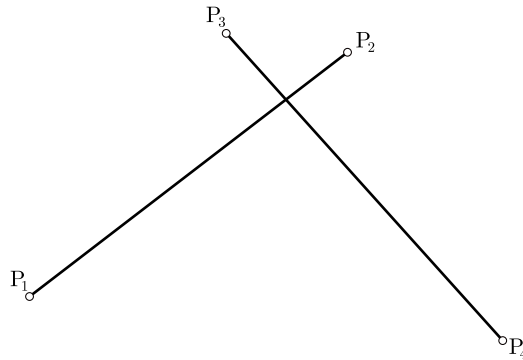
Chapter 34

Join segments with round corners

Round corners are everywhere around us. It is useful to know at least one method of construction. This specific method constructs a circle that has a common point with each given line segment, and calculates the arc that when added to the line segments they are smoothly joined. The excess length, since those common points will be before the end of the line segments, must be erased. Therefore, it's best to begin with just the points of the two segments before starting to draw anything.



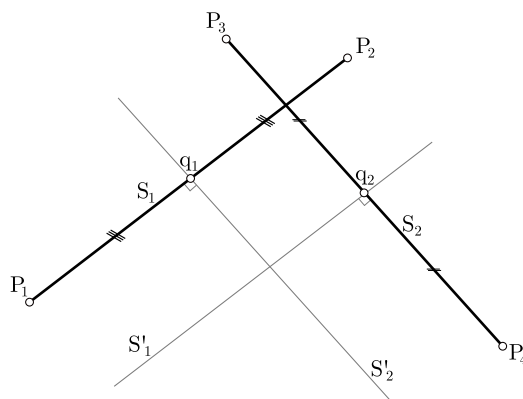
Since the segments intercept, the round corner will end up beneath the intersection. We wish to find a circle that has a common point with each segment and the arc made up from those points and the circle is the round corner we are after.



We are given 4 points, P_1, P_2 and P_3, P_4 that make up segments S_1 and S_2 . Begin by finding the midpoints q_1 and q_2 of segments S_1 and S_2 . These will be:

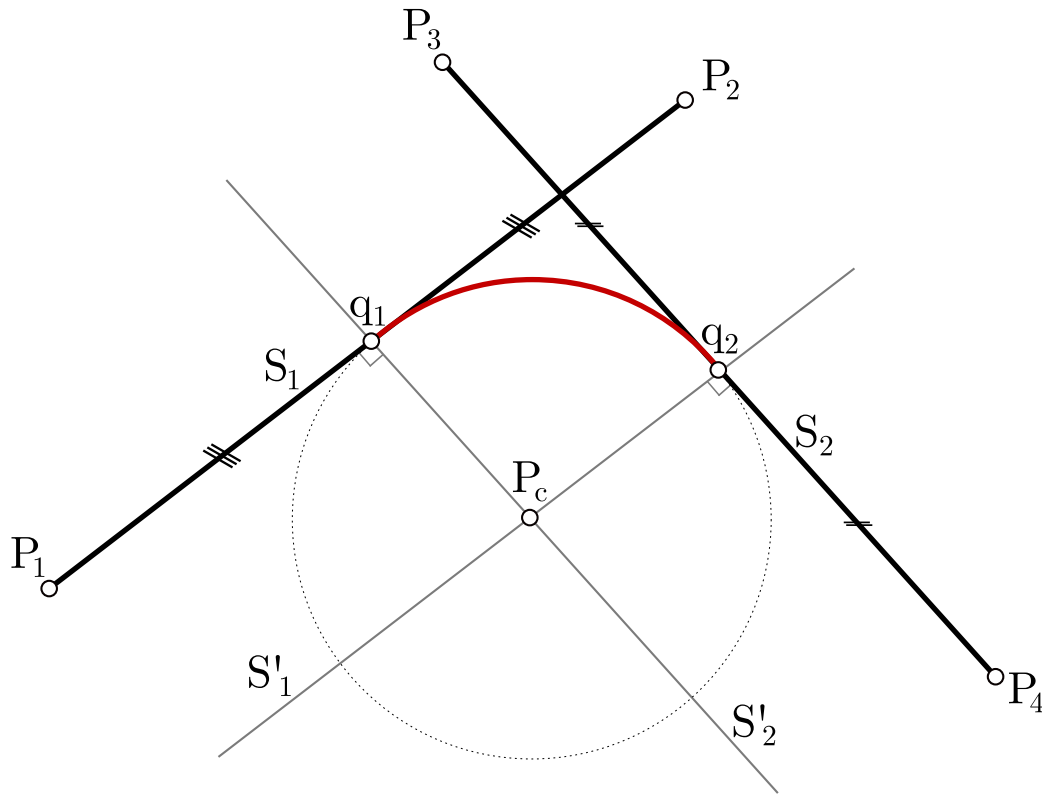
$$q_1 = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{P_3 + P_4}{2}$$



Calculate perpendicular lines¹ S'_1 and S'_2 passing through the midpoints of S_1 and S_2 .

¹See *Find perpendicular to line that passes through given point*, page 23



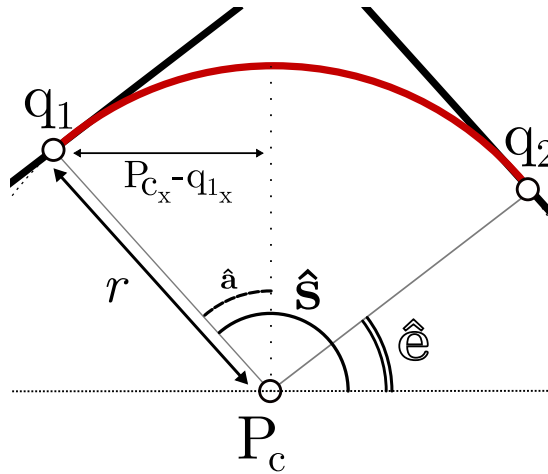
At their intersection lies the center P_c of the circle, and the radius is the distance of P_c from either of the segments. Now, we have to find the angle the circle's arc starts from. It will be equal to:

$$\hat{s} = 90^\circ + \hat{a}$$

$$\hat{a} = \arcsin\left(\frac{\text{dist}_x(P_c, q_1)}{r}\right)$$

Similarly, the ending angle \hat{e} will be equal to:

$$\hat{e} = \arccos\left(\frac{\text{dist}_x(P_c, q_2)}{r}\right)$$



addendum

It's evident our solution applies to the example and is not general; to cover all

cases, we have to find in which quadrants of the circle the wanted arc will reside in and that depends on how the two segments are layed out.

Add Join segments with round corners code

Chapter 35

Faster line clipping

Add *Faster line clipping*



Chapter 36

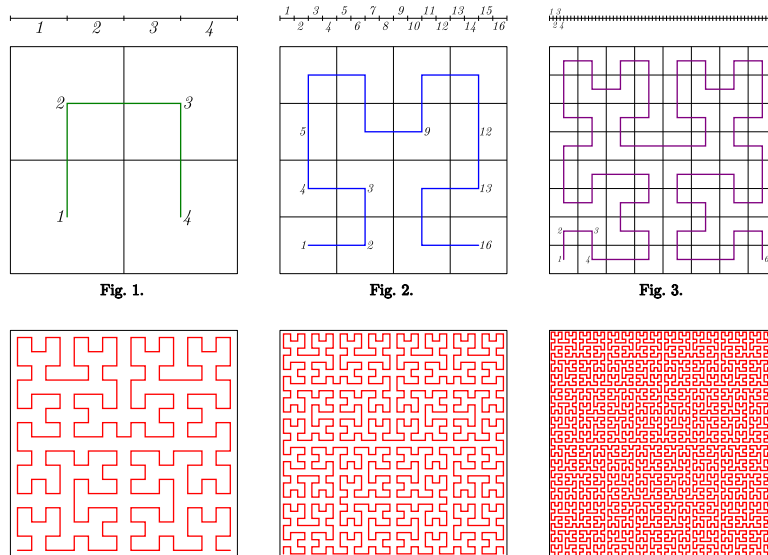
Space-filling Curves

Add Space-filling Curves



36.1 Hilbert curve

Add Hilbert curve explanation



The first six iterations of the Hilbert curve by [Braindrain0000](#)

Here's a simple algorithm for drawing a Hilbert curve.¹

```
const HILBERT: &[&[usize]] = &[
    &[22, 10, 16, 38],
    &[10, 22, 24, 48],
    &[44, 36, 30, 18],
    &[36, 44, 42, 28],
];

fn curve(img: &mut Image, k: usize, order: i64, mut x: i64, mut y: i64) -> (i64, i64) {
    const STEP_SIZE: i64 = 5;
    let mut row: usize;
    let mut direction: usize;
    if order > 0 {
        for j in 0..4 {
            let step = HILBERT[k][j];
            row = (step / 10) - 1;
            let (xn, yn) = curve(img, row, order - 1, x, y);
            x = xn;
            y = yn;
            direction = step % 10;
            let prev = (x, y);
            match direction {
                8 => {
                    // null op
                }
                2 => {
                    //N
                    y -= STEP_SIZE;
                }
                1 => {

```

src/bin/hilbert.rs:



This code file is a PDF attachment

addendum

¹Griffiths, J. G. (1985). *Table-driven algorithms for generating space-filling curves*. Computer-Aided Design, 17(1), 37–41. doi:10.1016/0010-4485(85)90009-0

```

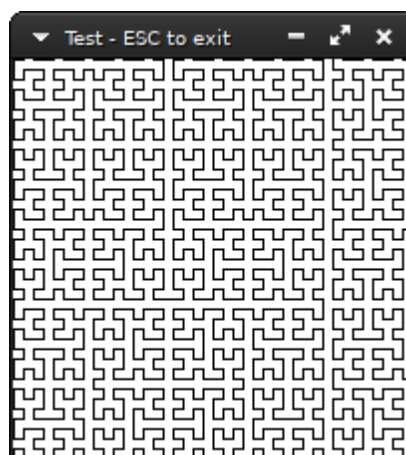
        // NE
        y -= STEP_SIZE;
        x += STEP_SIZE;
    }
    0 => {
        // E
        x += STEP_SIZE;
    }
    7 => {
        // SE
        x += STEP_SIZE;
        y += STEP_SIZE;
    }
    6 => {
        // S
        y += STEP_SIZE;
    }
    5 => {
        // SW
        y += STEP_SIZE;
        x -= STEP_SIZE;
    }
    4 => {
        // W
        x -= STEP_SIZE;
    }
    3 => {
        // NW
        y -= STEP_SIZE;
        x -= STEP_SIZE;
    }
    other => unreachable!("{}", other),
}
img.plot_line_width(prev, (x, y), 0.);
}
}
(x, y)
}

```

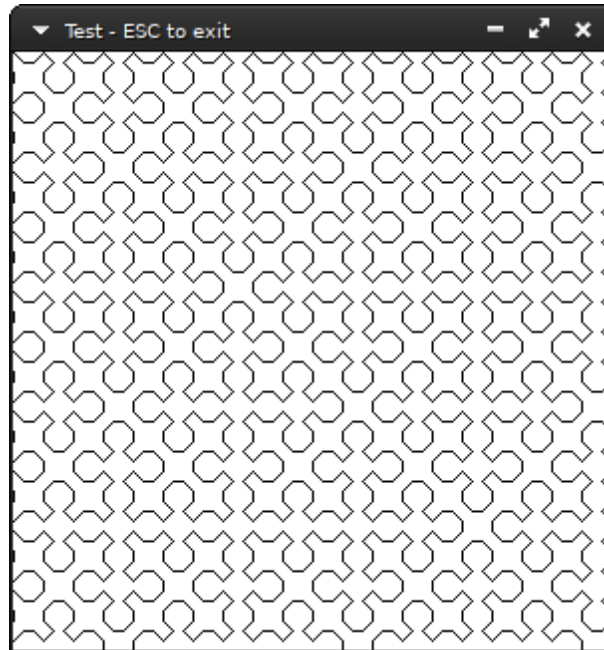
```

let mut image = Image::new(WINDOW_WIDTH, WINDOW_WIDTH, 0, 0);
curve(&mut image, 0, 7, 0, WINDOW_WIDTH as i64);

```



36.2 Sierpiński curve



Switching the table from the Hilbert implementation to this:

```
const SIERP: &[[usize]] = &[
    &[17, 25, 33, 41],
    &[17, 20, 41, 18],
    &[25, 36, 17, 28],
    &[33, 44, 25, 38],
    &[41, 12, 33, 48],
];
```

And switching two lines from the function to

```
- let step = HILBERT[k][j];
- row = (step / 10) - 1;
+ let step = SIERP[k][j];
+ row = (step / 10);
```

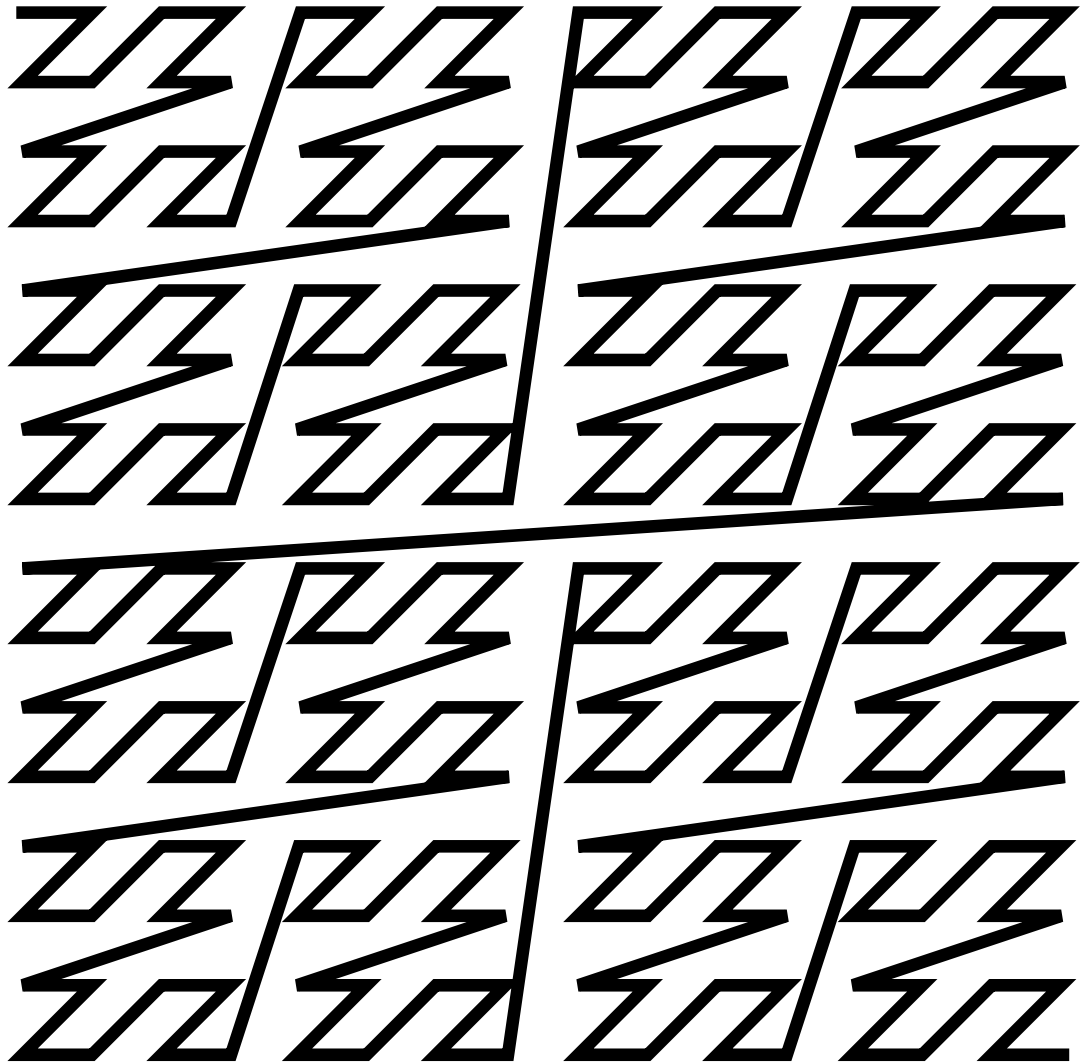
You can draw a Sierpinshi curve of order n by calling `curve(&mut image, 0, n+1, 0, 0)`.

36.3 Peano curve

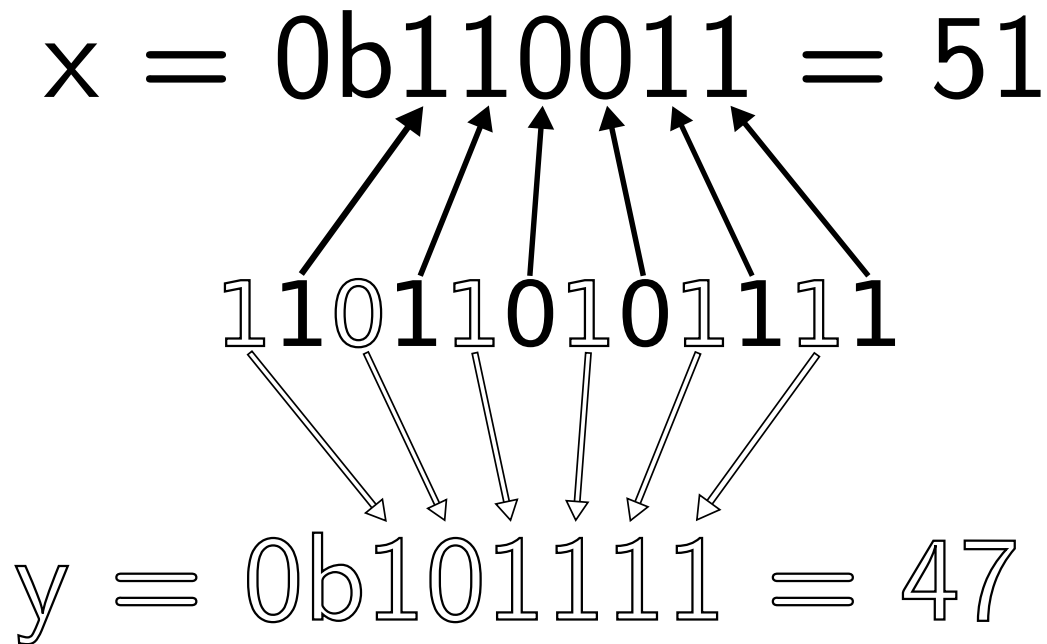
Add Peano curve

addendum

36.4 Z-order curve



Drawing the Z-order curve is really simple: first, have a counter variable that starts from zero and is incremented by one at each step. Then, you extract the (x,y) coordinates the new step represents from its binary representation. The bits for the x coordinate are located at the odd bits, and for y at the even bits. I.e. the values are interleaved as bits in the value of the step:



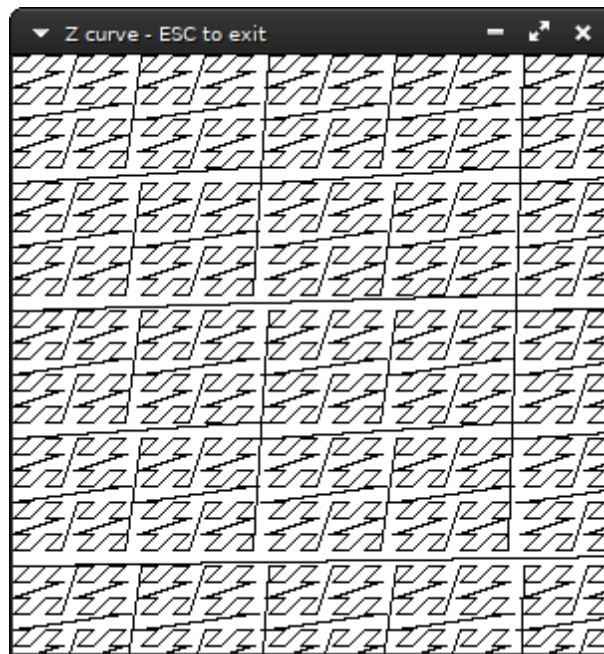
Knowing this, implementing the drawing process will consist of computing the next step, drawing a line segment from the current step and the next, set the current step as the next and continue;

```
fn zcurve(img: &mut Image, x_offset: i64, y_offset: i64) {
    const STEP_SIZE: i64 = 8;
    let mut sx: i64 = 0;
    let mut sy: i64 = 0;
    let mut b: u64 = 0;
    let mut prev_pos = (sx + x_offset, sy + y_offset);
    loop {
        let next = b + 1;
        sx = 0;
        if (next & 1) as i64 > 0 {
            sx += STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b100 > 0 {
            sx += 2 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b10_000 > 0 {
            sx += 4 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b1_000_000 > 0 {
            sx += 8 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b100_000_000 > 0 {
            sx += 16 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b10_000_000_000 > 0 {
            sx += 32 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b1_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
            sx += 64 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
        if next & 0b100_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
            sx += 128 * STEP_SIZE;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    if next & 0b10_000_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sx += 256 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b1_000_000_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sx += 512 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    sy = 0;
    if (next & 0b10) as i64 > 0 {
        sy += STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b1_000 > 0 {
        sy += 2 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b100_000 > 0 {
        sy += 4 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b10_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 8 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b1_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 16 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b100_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 32 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b10_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 64 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b1_000_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 128 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b100_000_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 256 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    if next & 0b10_000_000_000_000_000_000 > 0 {
        sy += 512 * STEP_SIZE;
    }
    img.plot_line_width(prev_pos, (sx + x_offset, sy + y_offset), 1.0);
    if next == 0b111_111_111_111_111_111_111 {
        break;
    }
    if sx as usize > img.width && sy as usize > img.height {
        break;
    }
    prev_pos = (sx + x_offset, sy + y_offset);
    b = next;
}
}

```



36.5 flowsnake curve

Add *flowsnake* curve

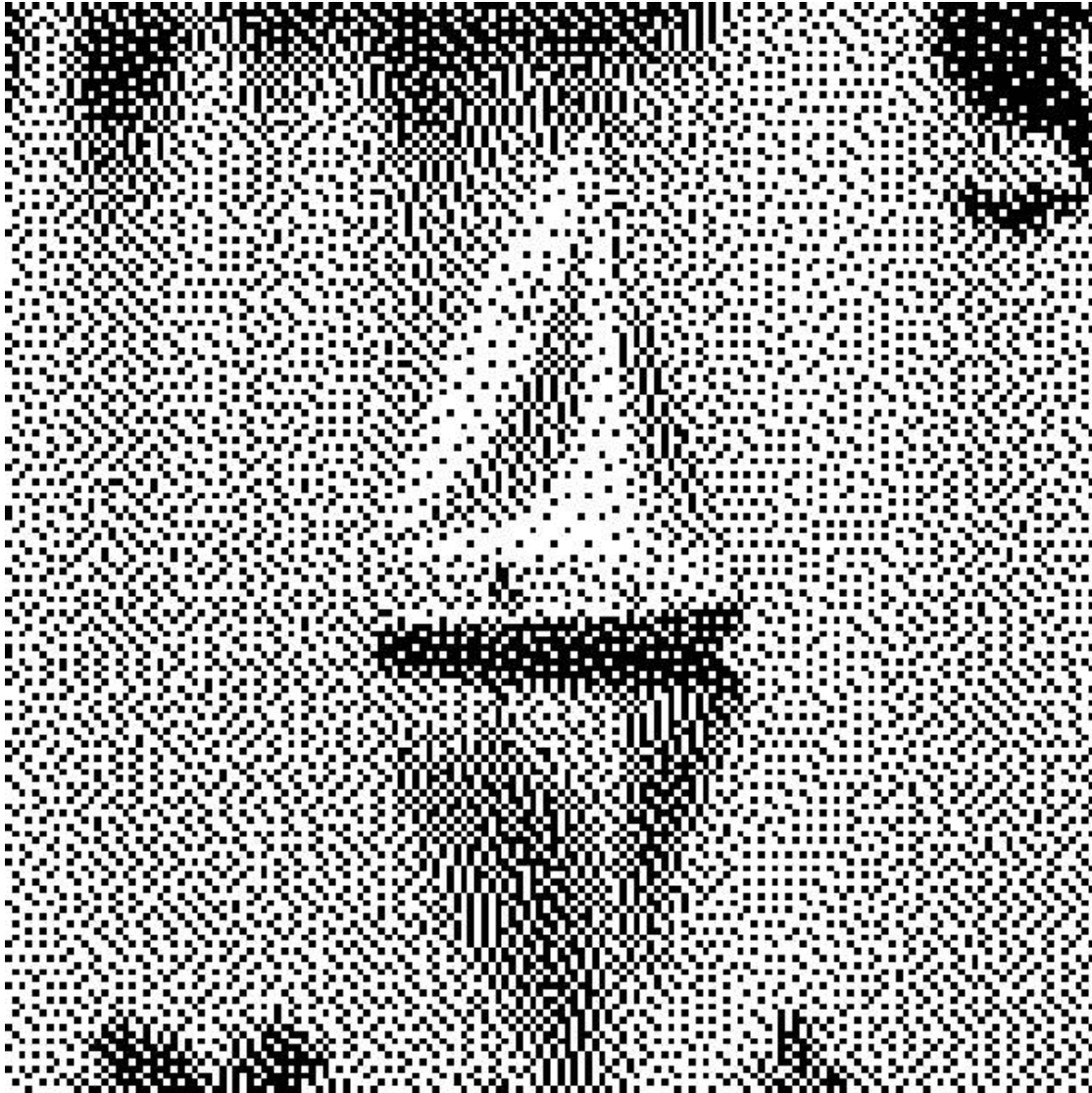
Chapter 37

Dithering



addendum

37.1 Floyd–Steinberg



detail of a standard test image, [*Sailboat on lake*](#), with Floyd–Steinberg dithering

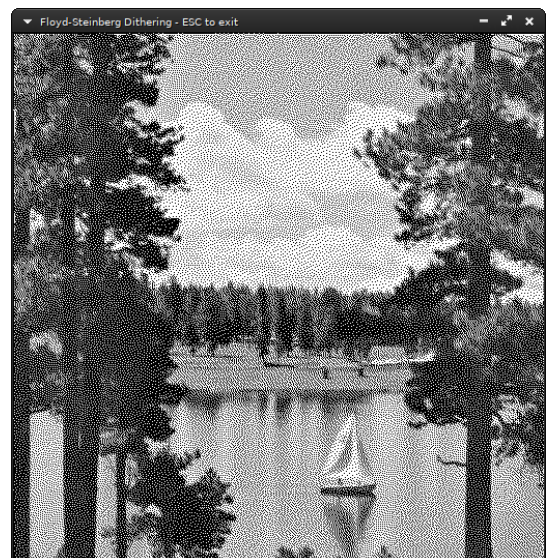


src/bin/floydither.rs:



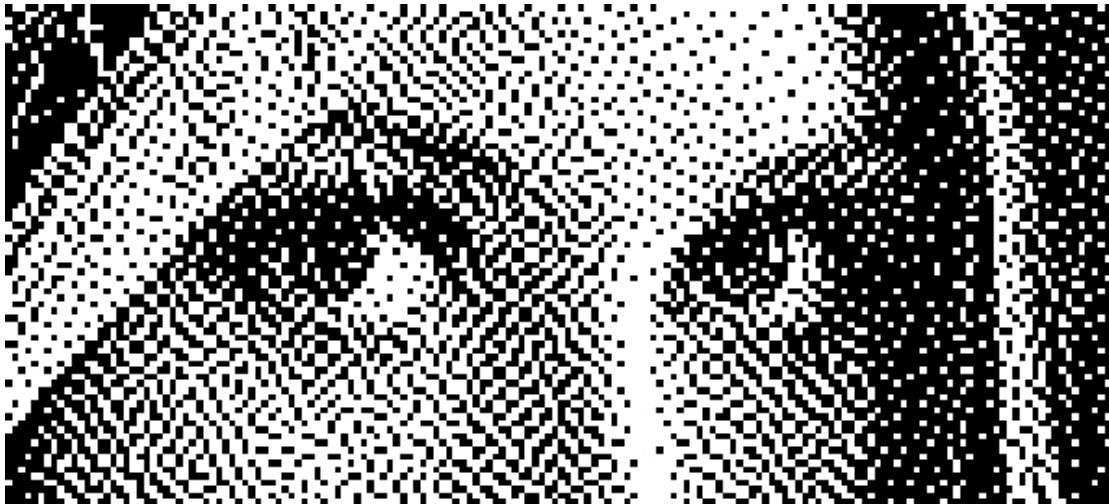
This code file is a PDF attachment

```
fn floyd(image: &mut Image) {
    let w = image.width;
    let m = [(0, 7), (w - 2, 3), (w - 1, 5), (w, 1)];
    let mut e = vec![0.0; w + 1];
    let bytes = image
        .bytes
        .iter()
        .map(|&byte| {
            let (r, g, b) = from_u32_rgb(byte);
            let g: f64 = (0.299 * (r as f64)) + (0.587 * (g as f64)) + (0.114 * (b as
↪ f64));
            let pix = g / 255.0 + {
                e.push(0.);
                e.remove(0)
            };
            let col = if pix > 0.5 { 1. } else { 0. };
            let err = (pix - col) / 16.;
            for (x, y) in m.iter() {
                e[*x] += err * (*y as f64);
            }
            if col.floor() as u32 == 1 {
                WHITE
            } else {
                BLACK
            }
        })
        .collect::<Vec<u32>>();
    image.bytes = bytes;
}
```



addendum

37.2 Atkinson dithering



detail of a standard test image, *Lenna*, with Atkinson dithering



The following code implements Atkinson dithering:¹

```
fn atkinson(image: &mut Image) {
    let w= image.width;
    let mut e = vec![0.0;2*w];
    let m = [0, 1, w-2, w-1, w, 2*w-1];
    for byte in image.bytes.iter_mut() {
        let (r,g,b) = from_u32_rgb(*byte);
        let g:f64 = ((0.299*(r as f64)) ) + ((0.587_f64*(g as f64)) ) + ((0.114*(b as
↪ f64)) );
        let pix = g/255.0 + { e.push(0.); e.remove(0)};
        let col = if pix > 0.5 { 1. } else { 0. };
        let err = (pix-col)/8.;
        for m in m.iter() {
            e[*m] += err;
        }
        *byte = if (col.floor() as u32 == 1) {
            WHITE
        }
```

src/bin/atkinsondither.rs:

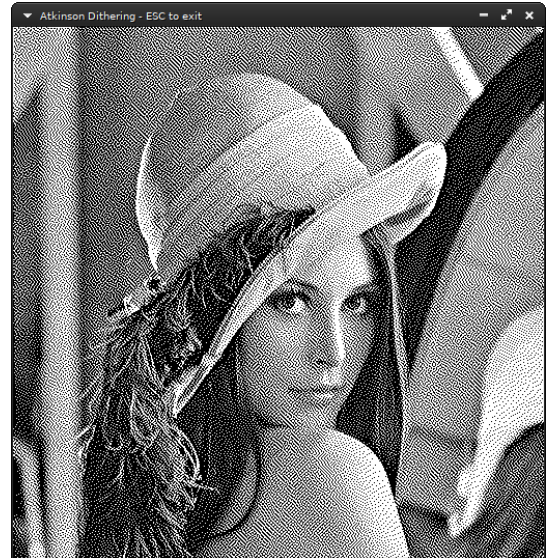


This code file is a PDF
attachment

addendum

¹Algorithm taken from <https://beyondloom.com/blog/dither.html>


```
    } else {  
        BLACK  
    };  
}  
}
```



Chapter 38

Marching squares



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About this text

The text has been typeset in \LaTeX using the book class and:

- **Redaction** for the main text.
- **Fira Sans** for referring to the programming language **Rust**.
- **Redaction20** for referring to the words bitmap and pixels as a concept.

Todo list

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Add <i>Angle between two lines</i> code samples	24
Add <i>Intersection of two lines</i> code	26
Add <i>Normal to a line through a point</i>	29
Add some explanation behind the algorithm in <i>Drawing a line segment from its two endpoints</i>	32
Add code sample in <i>Intersection of two line segments</i>	35
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