

## Lecture: 7-1

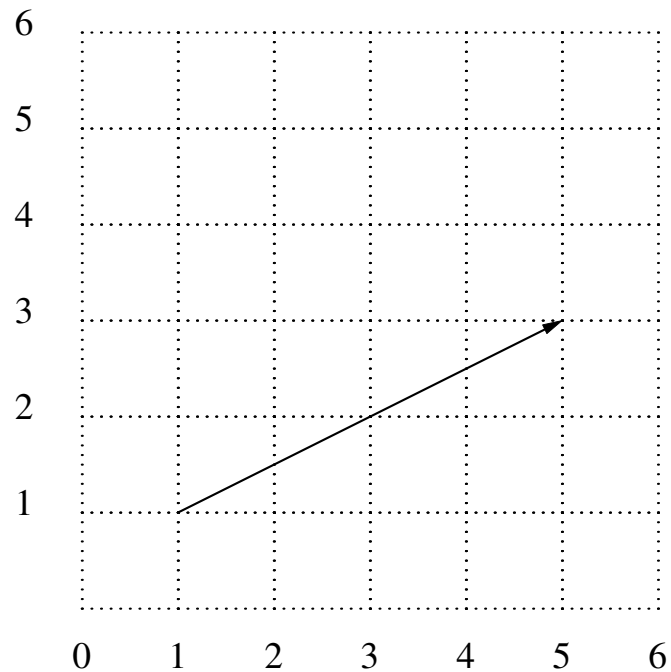
- Prerequisites for this lecture are: 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3.

## John Romero Programming Proverbs

- 7. “Use a development system that is superior to your target.”
- John Romero, “The Early Days of Id Software - John Romero @ WeAreDevelopers Conference 2017”

## Moving along a line

- consider the problem of making a barrels appear to roll across a plank
  - this is complicated by the issue of the ramp gradient



## Bresenham's line algorithm

- fortunately Bresenham discovered an algorithm which given two points
  - determines the elements of a 2-dimensional grid that should be selected to best approximate the line
- Bresenham's line algorithm also uses integer arithmetic which adds to its complexity

$$y = mx + c$$

- returning to the problem of making a barrel roll down a plank
  - we know the x position, but we need to compute the y value
  
- we know the start and end points of the ramp



$$y = mx + c$$

- in the previous slide the start position is (1, 2) and the end position is (5, 4)
- the dx value is  $5 - 1 = 4$
- the dy value is  $4 - 2 = 2$
- therefore our gradient  $m$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = mx + c$$

- we need to calculate  $c$
- we know the point  $(1, 2)$  exists on the line
- using  $y = mx + c$
- $2 = 1m + c$
- $2 = \frac{1}{2} + c$
- $c = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$

$$y = mx + c$$

- we could use this formula to calculate the  $y$  value given an  $x$  value

- $m = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$



$$y = mx + c$$



x	y
1	2
2	2.5
3	3
4	3.5
5	4

$$y = mx + c$$

- notice how we need floating point values to compute it
  - also notice how we calculated the gradient
  
- Bresenham's algorithm hunts for the correct gradient by using integer arithmetic and by manipulating the numerator and denominator of the fractional value of  $m$