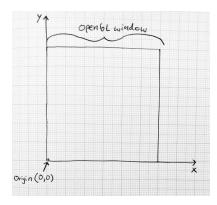
Derivation and OpenGL Implementation of Bresenham's Algorithm for Rendering Circles

Prepared for: NYU Tandon School of Engineering CS-GY 6533: Interactive Computer Graphics

Instructions:

- Run the executable file 'opengl_bresenham_algorithm' and follow prompts.
- To view implementation / source code: opengl_bresenham_algorithm.cpp

Derivation:



$$\begin{array}{c} N(x_{1},y_{1}+1) \\ N(x_{1},y_{2}+1) \\ N(x_{1}-1,y_{1}+1) \\ N(x_{1}-1,y_{2}+1) \\ N(x_{1$$

$$N(x; y_{i}+1)$$

$$N(x; y_{i}+1)$$

$$N(x; y_{i}+1)$$

$$N(x; y_{i}+1)$$

$$N(x; y_{i}+1)$$

$$= F(M') - F(M)$$

$$= F(x_{i}-\frac{1}{2}, y_{i}+2) - F(x_{i}-\frac{1}{2}, y_{i}+1)$$

$$= (x_{i}-\frac{1}{2}, y_{i}+2) - F(x_{i}-\frac{1}{2}, y_{i}+1)$$

$$= (x_{i}-\frac{1}{2})^{2} + (y_{i}+2)^{2} - x^{2} - (x_{i}-\frac{1}{2})^{2} + (y_{i}+1)^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$= x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2$$

$$D_{\text{start}} = 1-\mathbf{r}$$

If $D \perp 0$;

-cheose N
 $D_{i+1} = D_i + 2y_i + 3$

If $D \geq 0$;

-chaose NW
 $P_{i+1} = P_i - 2x_i + 2y_i + 5$