## 8장. 가시성 판단

#### 🔈 학습목표

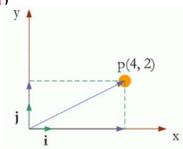
- 후면제거의 정의와 처리방법을 이해한다.
- 절단작업의 정의와 처리방법을 이해한다.
- 지엘의 절단 방법을 이해한다.
- 은면제거의 정의를 이해한다.
- 지-버퍼 알고리즘을 구체적으로 이해한다.

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## 8.1 벡터

#### ♪ 정규화 벡터(Normalized Vector)

• 벡터의 크기(절대값)



$$|p| = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}$$

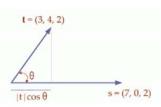
$$p' = (\frac{x}{|p|}, \frac{y}{|p|}, \frac{z}{|p|})$$

$$= (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}})$$

#### 벡터 내적과 외적

♪ 내적(Inner Product, Dot Product)

$$\boldsymbol{s} \cdot \boldsymbol{t} = | \boldsymbol{s} | | \boldsymbol{t} | \cos \theta = s_x t_x + s_y t_y + s_z t_z$$



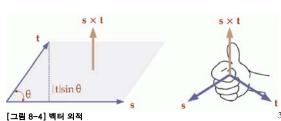
[그림 8-3] 벡터 내적

♪ 외적(Outer Product, Cross Product)

$$s \times t = |s| |t| \sin \theta n$$
  
=  $(s_y t_z - s_z t_y, -s_x t_z + s_z t_x, s_x t_y - s_y t_x)$ 

$$s \times t = -t \times s$$

▶ 정규화 법선벡터=정규화 외적벡터



### 평면 표현

$$(P\!-Q)\,\boldsymbol{\cdot}\,\boldsymbol{N}\!=0$$

$$P \cdot N = Q \cdot N$$

[그림 8-5] 평면 표현

$$(x, y, z) \cdot (A, B, C) = Q \cdot N$$

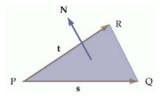
$$Ax + By + Cz = Q \cdot N$$

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

의미는?

#### 지엘의 법선벡터

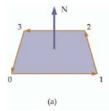
$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{s} &= (Q_x - P_x, Q_v - P_y, Q_z - P_z) \ oldsymbol{t} &= (R_x - P_x, R_y - P_y, R_z - P_z) \ oldsymbol{N} &= oldsymbol{s} imes oldsymbol{t} \end{aligned}$$

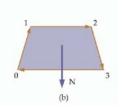


[그림 8-7] 법선벡터

#### ♪ 법선벡터 방향

• 오른 손을 명시된 정점 순으로 감싸 쥐었을 때 엄지방향





[그림 8-8] 법선벡터 방향

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## 8.2 후면제거-후면

#### 🔈 전면과 후면

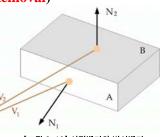
- 후면(Back-Facing Polygon)
- 전면(Front-Facing Polygon)



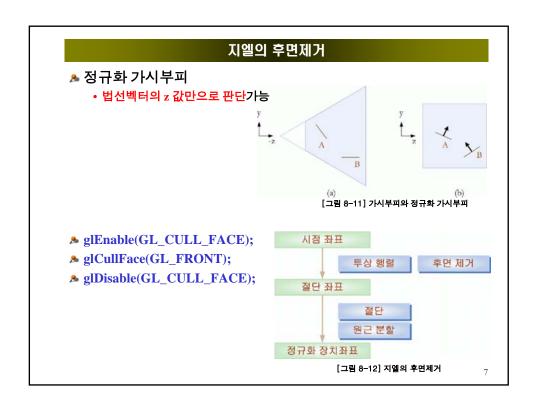
#### ▶ 후면제거(Backface Culling, Backface Removal)

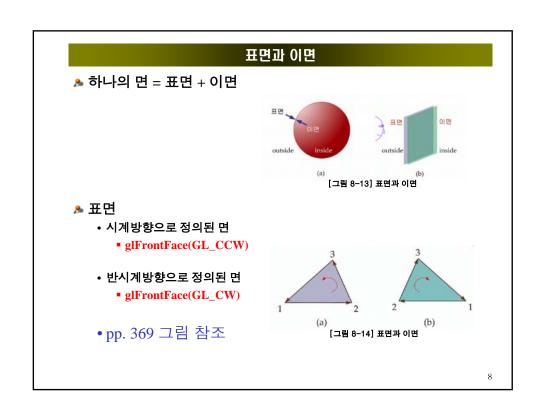
- 시점과 면의 오리엔테이션만으로 판단
- 보이지 않는 면의 거의 절반을 제거

 $Backface = (N \cdot V < 0) = (|N| |V| \cos \theta < 0)$ 



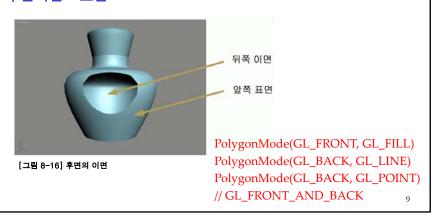
[그림 8-10] 시점벡터와 법선벡터





#### 표면과 이면

- 🔈 후면의 이면
  - 시점이 결정되면 다각형의 표면과 이면 중 하나의 면만 보임.
  - 지엘은 표면과 이면 중 하나만을 선택하여 그 면으로 해당 다각형을 대신 함
- ♬ 후면이면 = 표면

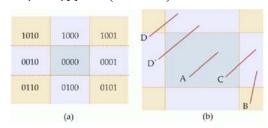


## 8.3 절단 알고리즘-절단(Clipping)

- ♬ 2차원 절단
  - 윈도우(Window), 뷰포트(Viewport), 시저 박스(Scissor Box)
- ♬ 3차원 절단
  - 가시부피(View Volume)
- 🔈 절단 다각형
  - 절단 사각형(Clip Rectangle)

#### 코헨-서더런드 알고리즘

♪ 4비트 아웃코드(Outcode)



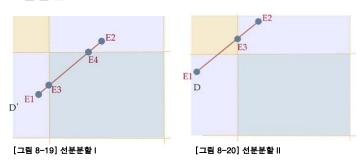
[그림 8-18] 코혠-서더런드 알고리즘

- ♣ 테스트 1) E1 = E2 = 0000
  - 완전히 사각형 내부 선분이므로 보이는 선분으로 판정한다. (선분 A)
- ♣ 테스트 2) E1 & E2 != 0000
  - 선분이 온전히 절단 사각형 밖에 있으므로 제거한다. (선분 B)
- ♣ 테스트 3) E1 != 0000, E2 = 0000 (또는 그 반대)
  - 교차점 계산에 의해 절단한다. (선분 C)
- ♣ 테스트 4) E1 & E2 = 0000
  - 양끝점이 모두 절단 사각형 밖에 있지만 서로 다른 선분이다.
  - 교차점 계산에 의해 절단한다. (선분 D, D')

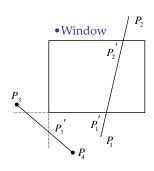
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#### 코헨-서더런드 알고리즘

🔈 선분분할



- ▶ 분할된 선분을 대상으로 다시 테스트
  - 선분 D: E3 & E2 != 0000 이므로 온전히 외부 선분으로 무시
- ▶ 차원을 확장하는 방법은?



- $(x_1, y_1)$  (x, y)  $(x_2, y_2)$
- •(Code1 & Code2) == 0000 : accept
- •1 at the same bits : reject the line •ex) 1001 - 0101
- <u>교차점: Line Equation이용</u>

$$y=y_1+m(x-x_1)$$
 •수직 경계와의 교차 
$$x=x_1+\frac{y-y_1}{m}$$
 •수평 경계와의 교차 
$$m=\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$$

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- Line clipping algorithm
  - encode
  - swap
  - accept
  - reject
  - successive finding crossing points (/, \*)
  - and update line endpoints

```
function reject (c1, c2): boolean;
      xw_min, xw_max, yw_min, yw_max: real;
                                                                                           var k: boundaries;
                                                                                           beain
Procedure clipCohSuther (x1, y1, x2, y2: real)
                                                                                                     reject = false;
                                                                                                    for k=left to top do
       boundaries = (left, right, bottom, top);
                                                                                                       if c1[k] and c2[k] then reject = true;
       code = array [boundaries] of boolean;
                                                                                           end {accept}
                                                                                         begin {clipALine}
done = false;
       code1, code2; code;
       done, display: boolean;
       m: real;
                                                                                            display = false;
                                                                                            while not done do begin
encode (x1, y1, code1);
encode (x2, y2, code2);
      Procedure encode (x, y: real, var c: code)
       begin
                                                                                                    if accept(code1, code2) { done=true; display=true; } else if reject (code1, code2)
                if x < xw_min then c[left] = true;
else c[left] = false;</pre>
                 if x < xw_max then c[right] = true;
                                                                                                                     { done=false; display=false; }
                 else c[left] = false;
                if y < yw_min then c[bottom] = true;
else c[left] = false;
                                                                                                       swap_if_needed (x1, y1, x2, y2, code1, code2);
m = (y2-y1) / (x2-x1);
if code1[left] then
                if y < yw_max then c[top] = true;
else c[left] = false;
                                                                                                       { y1 = y1 + (xw_min-x1) * m; x1 = xw_min; }
else if code1[right] then
       end (encode)
      Procedure swap_if_nedded (x1,y1, x2, y2, c1, c2)
// x1, y1이 외부에 있도록 바꿈
                                                                                                          {y1 = y1 + (xw_max-x1) * m; x1 = xw_max;}
                                                                                                       else if code1[bottom] then

{ x1 = x1 + (yw_min-y1) / m; y1 = yw_min; }
      function accept (c1, c2): boolean;
                                                                                                       else if code1[right] then
       var k: boundaries;
                                                                                                         {x1 = x1 + (yw_max-y1) / m; y1 = yw_max;}
       beain
                 accept = true;
                                                                                           end {while not done}
                 for k=left to top do
                                                                                         end {clipALine}
                   if c1[k] or c2[k] then accept = false;
       end {accept}
                                                                                                                                                             15
```

#### dcPt winMin, dcPt winMax) #include "graphics.h" unsigned char code=0x00; /\* EXAMPLE STARTS HERE \*/ #define ROUND(a) ((int)(a+0.5)) if (pt.x < winMin.x) code = code | LEFT EDGE; if (pt.x > winMax.x) /\* Bit masks encode a point's position relative to the clip edges. A point's status is encoded by OR'ing together appropriate bit masks. code = code | RIGHT\_EDGE; if (pt.y < winMin.y) code = code | BOTTOM\_EDGE; #define LEFT\_EDGE 0x1 #define RIGHT\_EDGE 0x2 if (pt.y > winMax.y) #define BOTTOM\_EDGE 0x4 code = code | TOP\_EDGE; #define TOP\_EDGE 0x8 return (code); /\* Points encoded as 0000 are completely Inside the clip rectangle; void swapPts (wcPt2 \* p1, wcPt2 \* p2) all others are outside at least one edge. If OR'ing two codes is FALSE (no bits are set in either code), the line can be Accepted. If wcPt2 tmp; the AND operation between two codes is TRUE, the line defined by those tmp = \*p1; \*p1 = \*p2; \*p2 = tmp;

unsigned char encode (wcPt2 pt,

void swapCodes (unsigned char \* c1,

unsigned char tmp; tmp = \*c1; \*c1 = \*c2; \*c2 = tmp;

unsigned char \* c2)

Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping Algorithm

endpoints is completely outside the clip region and can be Rejected.

/\* clipCohSuth, Chapter 6, pp. 228-230 \*/

#define INSIDE(a) (!a)

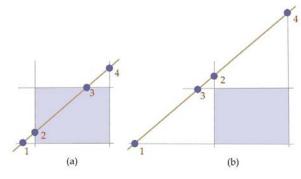
#define REJECT(a,b) (a&b) #define ACCEPT(a,b) (!(a|b))

```
void clipLine (dcPt winMin, dcPt winMax, wcPt2 p1, wcPt2 p2)
                                                                              /* Use slope (m) to find line-clipEdge intersections */
                                                                              if (p2.x != p1.x) m = (p2.y - p1.y) / (p2.x - p1.x);
if (code1 & LEFT_EDGE) {
unsigned char code1, code2;
int done = FALSE, draw = FALSE;
 float m;
                                                                               p1.y += (winMin.x - p1.x) * m;
                                                                               p1.x = winMin.x;
 while (!done) {
                                                                              else if (code1 & RIGHT_EDGE) {
  code1 = encode (p1, winMin, winMax);
  code2 = encode (p2, winMin, winMax);
if (ACCEPT (code1, code2)) {
  done = TRUE;
                                                                                p1.y += (winMax.x - p1.x) * m
                                                                                p1.x = winMax.x;
   draw = TRUE;
                                                                               else if (code1 & BOTTOM_EDGE) {
                                                                                 /* Need to update p1.x for non-vertical lines only */
  else if (REJECT (code1, code2))
                                                                                 if (p2.x != p1.x)
                                                                                   p1.x += (winMin.y - p1.y) / m;
              done = TRUE;
                                                                                  p1.y = winMin.y;
    /* Ensure that p1 is outside window */
    if (INSIDE (code1)) {
                                                                               else if (code1 & TOP_EDGE) {
      swapPts (&p1, &p2);
                                                                                   if (p2.x != p1.x) p1.x += (winMax.y - p1.y) / m;
      swapCodes (&code1, &code2);
                                                                                   p1.y = winMax.y;
                                                                          if (draw)
                                                                           lineDDA (ROUND(p1.x), ROUND(p1.y),
                                                                           ROUND(p2.x), ROUND(p2.y));
```

```
#define N_PTS 5
                                                              /* For illustration, draw the complete set of lines */
                                                              setColor (GREEN);
void main (int argc, char ** argv)
                                                              pPolyline (N_PTS, pts);
                                                              /* Clip pairs of points and draw line segments */
 wcPt2 pts[N_PTS] =
  { 60, 20, 375, 80, 280, 280, 100, 280, 100, 100 };
                                                              setColor (BLACK);
                                                              for (i=0; i<N_PTS-1; i++)
 dcPt winMin = { 50, 50 };
 dcPt winMax = { 350, 250 };
                                                               clipLine (winMin, winMax, pts[i], pts[i+1]);
 wcPt2 winPts[5];
 int i;
                                                              sleep (10);
 long windowID = openGraphics (*argv, 400, 300);
                                                              closeGraphics (windowID);
 setBackground (WHITE);
/* For illustration, draw the clipping rectangle */ winPts[0].x = winMin.x; winPts[0].y = winMin.y;
 winPts[1].x = winMax.x; \ winPts[1].y = winMin.y;
 winPts[2].x = winMax.x; winPts[2].y = winMax.y;
 winPts[3].x = winMin.x; winPts[3].y = winMax.y;
 winPts[4].x = winMin.x; winPts[4].y = winMin.y;
 setColor (BLUE);
 pPolyline (5, winPts);
```

### 리앙-바스키 알고리즘

▶ 교차점에서의 파라미터 값의 순서를 기준으로 여러 가지 경우를 판단



 $0 < t_1 < t_2 < t_3 < t_4$ ,  $0 < t_1 < t_3 < t_2 < t_4$ 

[그림 8-22] 리앙-바스키 알고리즘

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## Liang & Barsky's Algorithm

An analysis and algorithm for polygon clipping *Computer Graphics*, 3, 1, (1984), 23-51 Basic Idea

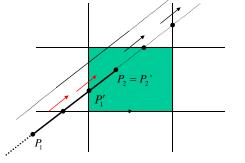
• Use parametric equations(매개변수 방정식) for line clipping

$$\hat{P} = P_1 + u(P_2 - P_1),$$
  
 $0 \le u \le 1$ 

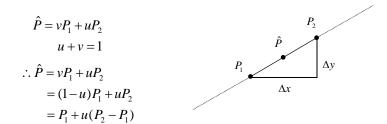
$$P_1' = \max_{u} \{P_1, \uparrow\} = u_1$$

$$P_2' = \min_{u} \{P_2, \uparrow\} = u_2$$

•외부에서 내부로 들어가는 최대치 •내부에서 외부로 나가는 최소치



## • Parametric Equation for 2D Line

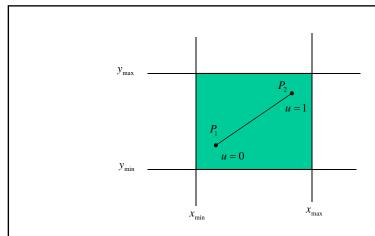


$$\hat{P} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + u(x_2 - x_1) \\ y_1 + u(y_2 - y_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = x_1 + u\Delta x$$

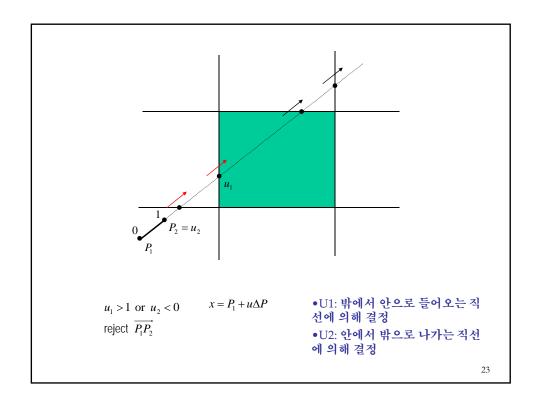
$$y = y_1 + u\Delta y$$

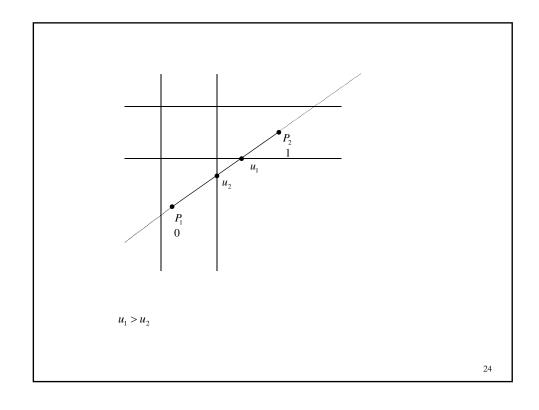
21

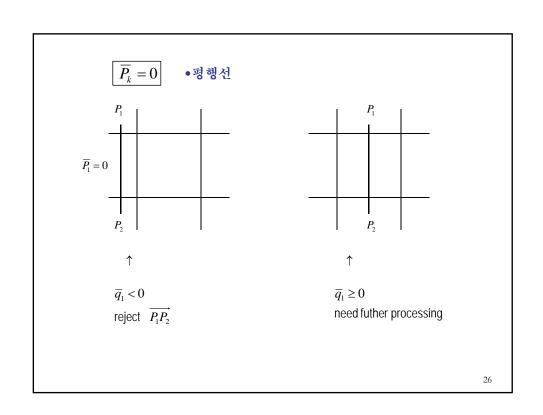


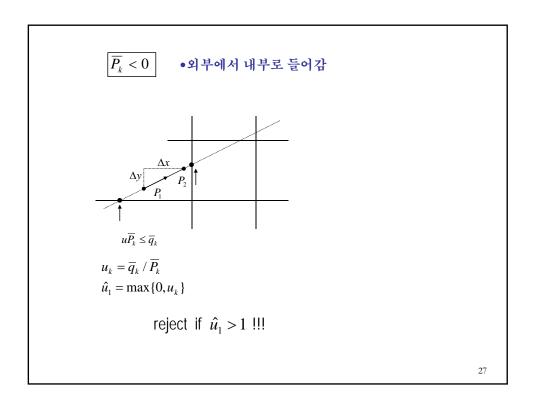
 $x_{\min} \le x_1 + u\Delta x \le x_{\max}$  $y_{\min} \le y_1 + u\Delta y \le y_{\max}$  $\forall 0 \le u \le 1$ 

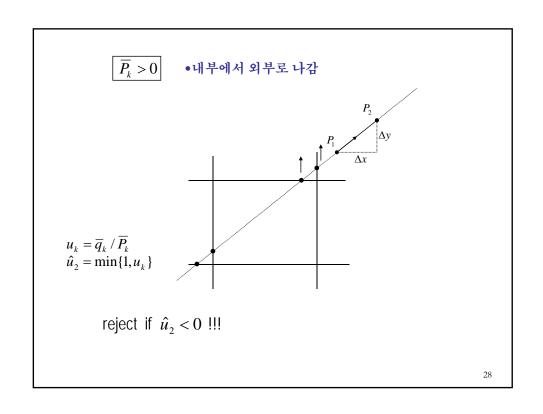
 $\overline{P_1P_2}$  is contained in the window!!











```
if \hat{u}_1 > \hat{u}_2, rejected. \begin{aligned} x_1 + \hat{u}_1 \Delta x &\leq x \leq x_1 + \hat{u}_2 \Delta x \\ y_1 + \hat{u}_1 \Delta y &\leq y \leq y_1 + \hat{u}_2 \Delta y \\ &\text{if not rejected !!!} \end{aligned}
```

- Algorithm
- 한쪽 면에 대해 u1, u2를 계산하여 reject조건이면 stop
- p<0이면 u1을 update하고 reject조건을 check
- p>0이면 u2를 update하고 reject조건을 check
- p=0이면 update없이 reject조건만 check

```
begin {clipLiangBarsky}
    xw_min, xw_max, yw_min, yw_max: real;
                                                                         u1 = 0:
                                                                         u2 = 1;
Procedure clipLiangBarsky (x1, y1, x2, y2: real)
                                                                         dx = x2 - x1;
                                                                         dy = y2 - y1;
      u1, u2, dx, dy: real;
                                                                         if (clipTest( -dx, x1-xwmin, u1, u2) {
    function clipTest (p, q: real, var u1, u2: real) : boolean;
                                                                            if (clipTest(dx, xwmax-x1, u1, u2) {
                                                                                                                         // right
                                                                              if (clipTest( -dy, y1-ywmin, u1, u2) {
                                                                                                                         // lower
      r: real;
      result: boolean;
                                                                                 if (clipTest(dy, ywmax-y1, u1, u2) {
      begin {clipTest}
                                                                                             if (u2 < 1) {
                                                                                               x2 = x1 + u2 * dx;
                         #외부에서 내부로 들어감
             if (p<0) {
                                                                                                y2 = y1 + u2 * dy;
                r = q / p;
                if (r > u2) result = false;
                                                                                              if (u1 > 0) {
                else if (r > u1) u1 = r;
                                                                                                x1 = x1 + u1 * dx;
                                                                                               y1 = y1 + u1 * dy;
                          # 내부에서 외부로 나감
             else if {
                r = q / p;
                if (r < u1) result = false;
                else if (r < u2) u2 = r;
                          # 수직 또는 수평선 (평행선)
               if (q<0) result = false;
                                                                       end {clipLiangBarsky}
             clipTest = result;
      end {clipTest}
```

#### • Liang & Barsky's Algorithm

```
/* clipLiangBarsky, Chapter 6, pp. 231-232 */
/* EXAMPLE STARTS HERE */
#include "graphics.h"

#define ROUND(a) ((int)(a+0.5))

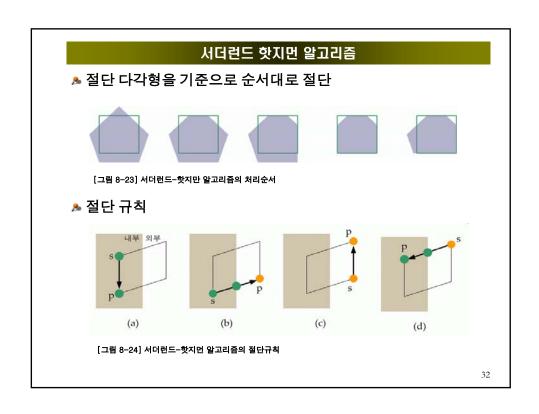
int clipTest (float p, float q, float * u1, float * u2)
{
    float r;
    int retVal = TRUE;
    if (p < 0.0) {
        r = q / p;
        if (r > *u2) retVal = FALSE;
        else if (r > *u1) *u1 = r;
    }
    else if (r < *u1) retVal = FALSE;
    else if (r < *u2) *u2 = r;
}

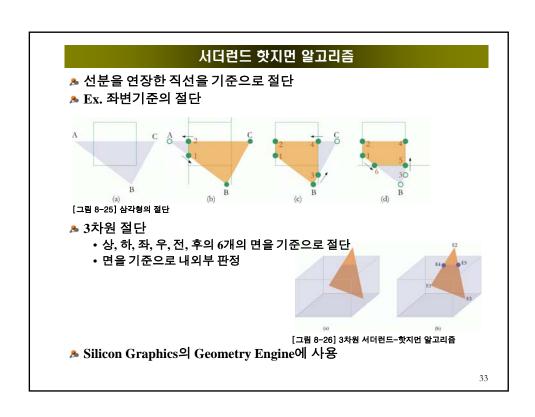
/* p = 0, so line is parallel to this clipping edge */
    else if (q < 0.0) /* Line is outside clipping edge */
    retVal = FALSE;

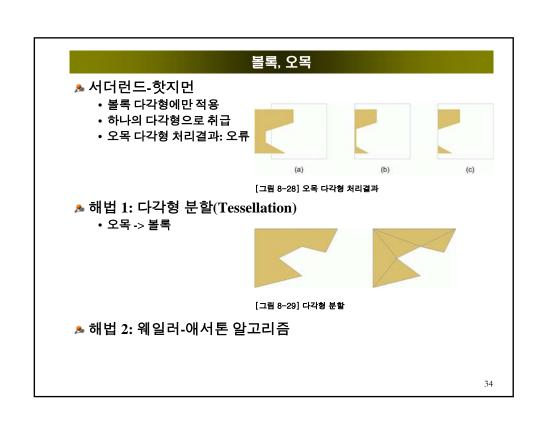
return (retVal);
}
```

```
void clipLine (dcPt winMin, dcPt winMax, wcPt2 p1, wcPt2 p2)
{
float u1 = 0.0, u2 = 1.0, dx = p2.x - p1.x, dy;

if (clipTest (-dx, p1.x - winMin.x, &u1, &u2))
    if (clipTest (dx, winMax.x - p1.x, &u1, &u2)) {
        dy = p2.y - p1.y;
        if (clipTest (-dy, p1.y - winMin.y, &u1, &u2))
        if (clipTest (-dy, winMax.y - p1.y, &u1, &u2))
        if (u2 < 1.0) {
            p2.x = p1.x + u2 * dx;
            p2.y = p1.y + u2 * dy;
        }
        if (u1 > 0.0) {
            p1.x + u1 * dx;
            p1.y + u1 * dy;
        }
        lineDDA (ROUND(p1.x), ROUND(p1.y),
            ROUND(p2.x), ROUND(p2.y));
    }
}
```

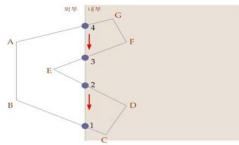






#### 웨일러-애서톤 알고리즘

- ▶ 내부에서 외부로 가는 교차점이 추가되면 즉시 그 교차점으로 부터 절단 사각형을 따라서 반 시계 방향으로 간다. 즉, 가장 최 근에 외부에서 내부로 들어온 교차점을 만날 때까지 간다.
- ♪ 1-C-D-2로 구성되는 하나의 다각형이 완성



[그림 8-30] 웨일러-애서톤 알고리즘

▶ 분리된 여러 개의 다각형을 생성함

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#### •Sutherland & Hodgman Polygon Clipping

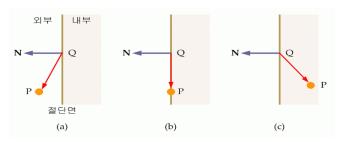
```
/* clipSuthHodge, Chapter 6, pp. 239-242 */
#include "graphics.h"
/* EXAMPLE STARTS HERE */
typedef enum { Left, Right, Bottom, Top } Edge;
#define N_EDGE 4
int inside (wcPt2 p, Edge b, dcPt wMin, dcPt wMax)
 switch (b) {
 case Left: if (p.x < wMin.x) return (FALSE); break;
 case Right: if (p.x > wMax.x) return (FALSE); break;
 case Bottom: if (p.y < wMin.y) return (FALSE); break;
 case Top: if (p.y > wMax.y) return (FALSE); break;
 return (TRUE);
int cross (wcPt2 p1, wcPt2 p2, Edge b, dcPt wMin, dcPt wMax)
 if (inside (p1, b, wMin, wMax) == inside (p2, b, wMin, wMax))
 return (FALSF):
 else return (TRUE);
```

```
wcPt2 intersect (wcPt2 p1, wcPt2 p2, Edge b,
                           dcPt wMin, dcPt wMax)
 wcPt2 iPt;
float m;
if (p1.x != p2.x) m = (p1.y - p2.y) / (p1.x - p2.x);
switch (b) {
case Left: iPt.x = wMin.x;
             iPt.y = p2.y + (wMin.x - p2.x) * m;
             break:
case Right: iPt.x = wMax.x;
             iPt.y = p2.y + (wMax.x - p2.x) * m;
             break:
case Bottom: iPt.y = wMin.y;
             if (p1.x != p2.x) iPt.x = p2.x + (wMin.y - p2.y) / m;
             else iPt.x = p2.x;
             break;
case Top: iPt.y = wMax.y;
             if (p1.x != p2.x) iPt.x = p2.x + (wMax.y - p2.y) / m;
             else iPt.x = p2.x;
             break:
return (iPt);
```

```
void clipPoint (wcPt2 p, Edge b, dcPt wMin, dcPt wMax,
                                                                        void closeClip (dcPt wMin, dcPt wMax, wcPt2 * pOut,
               wcPt2 * pOut, int * cnt, wcPt2 * first[], wcPt2 * s)
                                                                                         int * cnt, wcPt2 * first[], wcPt2 * s)
 wcPt2 iPt;
                                                                          wcPt2 i;
                                                                         Edge b;
for (b = Left; b <= Top; b++) {
 /* If no previous point exists for this edge, save this point. */
 if (!first[b]) first[b] = &p;
                                                                           if (cross (s[b], *first[b], b, wMin, wMax)) {
                                                                             i = intersect (s[b], *first[b], b, wMin, wMax);
  /* Previous point exists. If 'p' and previous point cross edge,
    find intersection. Clip against next boundary, if any. If
                                                                              clipPoint (i, b+1, wMin, wMax, pOut, cnt, first, s);
    no more edges, add intersection to output list. */
                                                                             else
                                                                              pOut[*cnt] = i; (*cnt)++;
  if (cross (p, s[b], b, wMin, wMax)) {
   iPt = intersect (p, s[b], b, wMin, wMax);
   if (b < Top)
       clipPoint (iPt, b+1, wMin, wMax, pOut, cnt, first, s);
                                                                        int clipPolygon (dcPt wMin, dcPt wMax, int n,
    else {
       pOut[*cnt] = iPt; (*cnt)++;
                                                                                           wcPt2 * pln, wcPt2 * pOut)
                                                                          /* 'first' holds pointer to first point processed against
                /* Save 'p' as most recent point for this edge */
                                                                           a clip edge. 's' holds most recent point processed
 s[b] = p;
                                                                            against an edge *
 I^* For all, if point is 'inside' proceed to next clip edge, if any ^*I
                                                                          wcPt2 * first[N_EDGE] = { 0, 0, 0, 0 }, s[N_EDGE];
 if (inside (p, b, wMin, wMax))
                                                                          int i, cnt = 0;
  if (b < Top)
   clipPoint (p, b+1, wMin, wMax, pOut, cnt, first, s);
                                                                          for (i=0; i< n; i++)
                                                                           clipPoint (pln[i], Left, wMin, wMax, pOut, &cnt, first, s);
  else {
                                                                          closeClip (wMin, wMax, pOut, &cnt, first, s);
   pOut[*cnt] = p; (*cnt)++;
                                                                          return (cnt);
```

```
#define N_PTS 6
                                                                /* For illustration, draw the complete set of lines */
void main (int argc, char ** argv)
                                                                 setColor (GREEN);
                                                                 pPolyline (N_PTS, pts);
 wcPt2 pts[N_PTS] =
 { 60, 20, 375, 80, 280, 280, 100, 280, 100, 100, 60, 20 };
                                                                 /* Clip the polygon against the window, returning 'clippedPts' */
 dcPt winMin = { 50, 50 };
                                                                 nPts = clipPolygon (winMin, winMax, N_PTS, pts, clippedPts);
 dcPt winMax = { 350, 250 };
 wcPt2 winPts[5];
                                                                 /* Repeat first point and draw closed, clipped polygon in red */
                                                                 clippedPts[nPts++] = clippedPts[0];
 int i. nPts:
 long windowID = openGraphics (*argv, 400, 300);
                                                                 setColor (RED);
                                                                 pPolyline (nPts, clippedPts);
 wcPt2 clippedPts[256];
 setBackground (WHITE);
                                                                 sleep (10);
                                                                closeGraphics (windowID);
 /* For illustration, draw the clipping rectangle */
 winPts[0].x = winMin.x; winPts[0].y = winMin.y;
 winPts[1].x = winMax.x; winPts[1].y = winMin.y;
 winPts[2].x = winMax.x; winPts[2].y = winMax.y;
 winPts[3].x = winMin.x; winPts[3].y = winMax.y;
 winPts[4].x = winMin.x; winPts[4].y = winMin.y;
 setColor (BLACK);
 pPolyline (5, winPts);
```

### 정점의 내외부 판정



#### [그림 8-31] 정점의 내외부 판정

$$(P-Q) \cdot N > 0$$
 iff Pis Outside the Clip Plane

$$(P-Q) \cdot N = 0$$
 iff Pison the Clip Plane

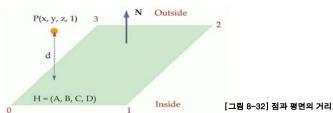
$$(P-Q) \cdot N < 0$$
 iff Pis Inside the Clip Plane

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#### 동차좌표 사용

#### 🔈 점과 평면간의 거리

• 법선벡터 방향이 면의 외부로 정의됨



$$d = H \cdot P = (A, B, C, D) \cdot (x, y, z, 1) = Ax + By + Cz + D$$

Ax + By + Cz + D > 0 iff Pis Outside the Clip Plane

Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 iff Pison the Clip Plane

Ax + By + Cz + D < 0 iff Pis Inside the Clip Plane

#### 교차점 계산

$$p(t) = R + t(S - R) = (1 - t)R + tS$$

$$x(t) = (1-t)R_x + tS_x$$

$$y(t) = (1-t)R_{y} + tS_{y}$$

$$z(t) = (1-t)R_z + tS_z$$



$$(p\left(t\right)-Q)\boldsymbol{\cdot}N>0\,iff\,Pis\,Outside\,the\,Clip\,Plane$$

$$(p(t) - Q) \cdot N = 0$$
 iff Pison the Clip Plane

 $(p\left(t\right)-Q)\boldsymbol{\cdot}N<0\,iff\,Pis\,I\!nside\,the\,Clip\,Plane$ 

$$p(t) \cdot N = Q \cdot N$$

$$(R+t\,(S\!-\!R))\,\boldsymbol{\cdot}\, N\!=Q\boldsymbol{\cdot}\, N$$

$$t = (Q - R) \cdot N / (S - R) \cdot N$$

## 8.4 지엘의 절단-지엘의 절단

#### ♣ 3차원좌표(x', y', z')

$$-1 \le x' \le 1, -1 \le y' \le 1, -1 \le z' \le 1$$

#### 🔈 정규화 장치좌표계

$$-1 \le x/w \le 1, -1 \le y/w \le 1, -1 \le z/w \le 1$$

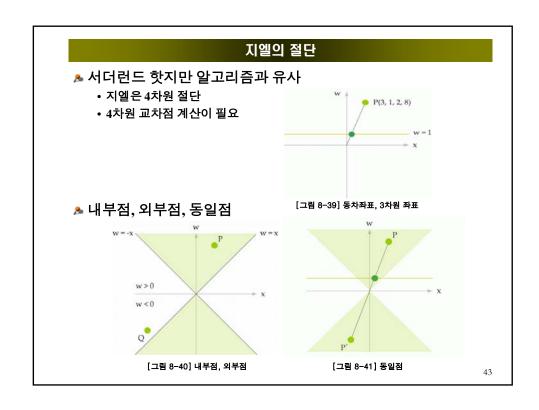
# (1, 1, 1)P(x, y, z, w) (-1, -1, -1)

#### [그림 8-38] 정규화 부피

#### ▶ 절단 좌표계 (동차 좌표)

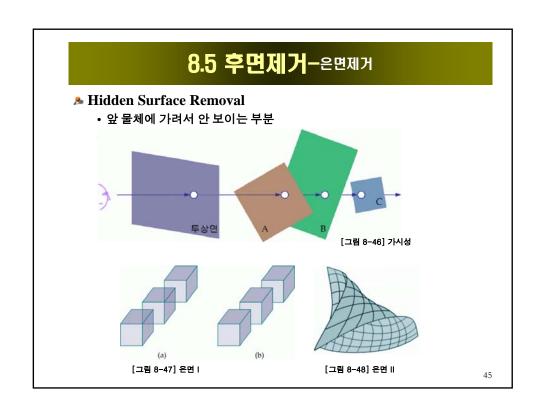
Case 
$$w > 0$$
:  $-w \le x \le w$ ,  $-w \le y \le w$ ,  $-w \le z \le w$ 

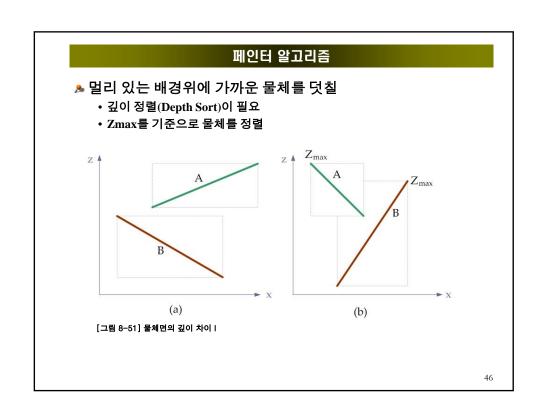
Case 
$$w < 0$$
:  $-w \ge x \ge w, -w \ge y \ge w, -w \ge z \ge w$ 



### 추가적인 절단면

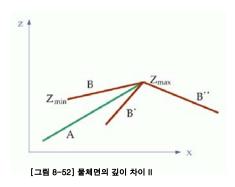
- ▶ void glGetIntegerv (GL\_MAX\_CLIP\_PLANES, &num)
- glClipPlane( GLenum, GLdouble \*eq);
  - GL\_CLIP\_PLANE0, ...GL\_CLIP\_PLANE5
  - $Ax+By+Cz+D=0 \Rightarrow (A,B,C,D)$
  - glEnable (GL\_CLIP\_PLANE0);
  - glDisable (GL\_CLIP\_PLANE0 );





### 페인터 알고리즘

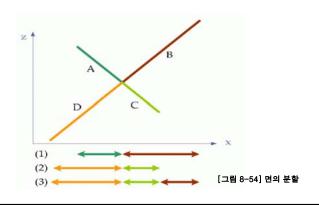
- & B', B''
  - Zmin이 A의 Zmin보다 앞에 있으면 그것을 나중에 그려야 함.
- <u></u> B
  - Zmin이 A의 Zmin보다 뒤에 있으면 그것을 먼저 그려야 함.
- & B'"
  - x 또는 y 범위가 서로 중첩되지 않으므로 어느 것을 먼저 그리던지 무관함.

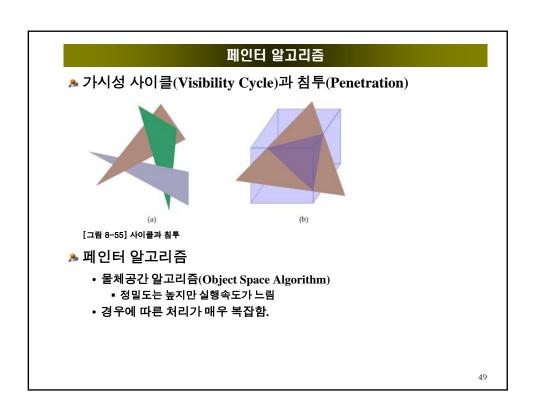


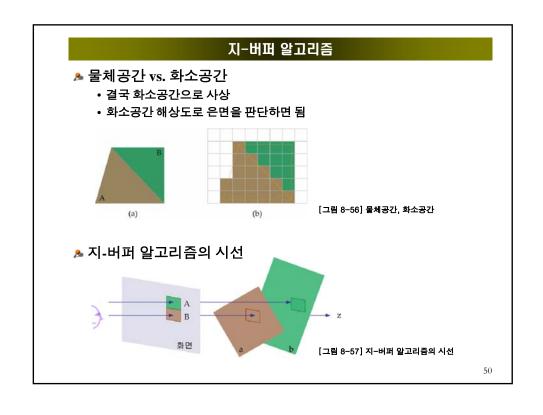
4

### 페인터 알고리즘

- 🔈 면의 분할
- **!** (1)
  - 먼저 A, B를 Zmax 기준으로 그려냄.
- **>** (2)
  - C와 D는 Zmax는 같지만 x(또는 y)의 범위가 중첩되지 않으니 어느 것을 먼저 그려도 무방함
- **&** (3)
  - 최종결과





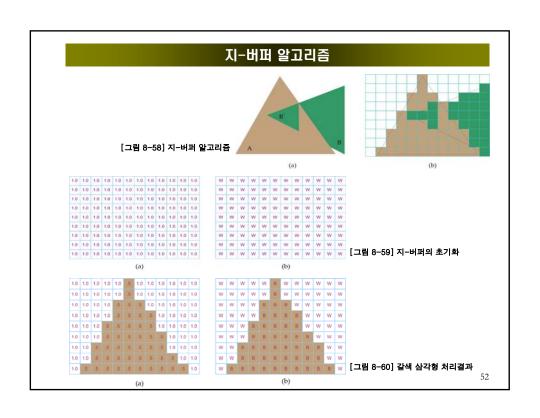


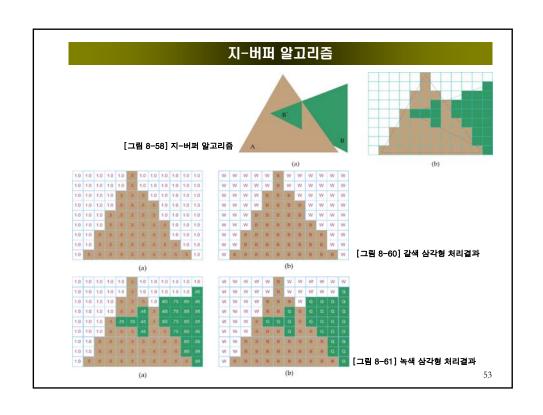
```
지-버퍼 알고리즘

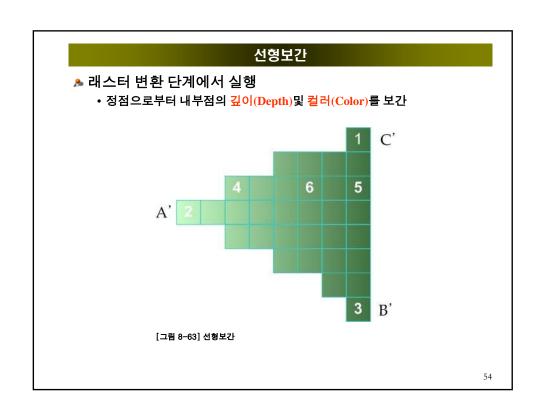
지-버퍼(Z-Buffer) 또는 깊이버퍼(Depth Buffer)

지-버퍼 알고리즘

Initialize Frame Buffer with Background Color;
Initialize Z Buffer with Infinite Distance;
for Each Polygon {
    for Each Pixel {
        Calculate z of Intersection
        if (Calculated z < Current z of Z-Buffer) {
            Update Z-Buffer with Calculate z;
            Update Frame Buffer with the Color of Current Polygon;
        }
    }
}
```







#### GL의 Z-Buffer

- ▶ void glGetIntegerv (Glenum pname, Glint \*params)
  - GL\_DEPTH\_BITS, GL\_RED\_BITS, ...
- glutInitDisplayMode ( unsigned int mode );
  - glutInitDisplayMode ( GLUT\_DEPTH | GLUT\_RGBA );
- glEnable ( GL\_DEPTH\_TEST );
- **▶** glDisable ( GL DEPTH TEST );
- **▶** glClear( GL\_DEPTH\_BUFFER\_BIT);
  - glClear(GL\_COLOR\_BUFFER\_BIT | GL\_DEPTH\_BUFFER\_BIT);
- glClearDepth(1.0);
- glDepthFunc( Glenum func );
  - GL\_NEVER, GL\_ALWAYS, GL\_LESS, GL\_LEQUAL, GL\_EQUAL,
  - GL\_GEQUAL, GL\_NOTEQUAL
- glDepthMask( GLboolean flag );

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### 10월 26일 실습문제

- ♪ 지난주에 구현했던 Robot 과제를 Upgrade 함
  - WireRobot을 이용해 SolidRobot 만들기
  - 조명과 표면 재질 등을 설정 : 404쪽의 InitLight() 참조
  - 카메라 모션에서 Double Buffering 사용하기
  - Back face Culling 사용: Keyboard를 사용해서 On/off 기능
  - CW, CCW로 표면 지정해 보기: glFrontFace()
  - Hidden Surface 제거하기
  - 전면과 후면 표시방법 조절해 보기: glPolygonMode()
    - GL\_FRONT/GL\_BACK, GL\_FILL/ GL\_LINE/ GL\_POINT
  - 시스템의 상태 알아보기
    - void glGetIntegerv (Glenum pname, Glint \*params)
      - GL\_MAX\_CLIP\_PLANES
      - GL\_DEPTH\_BITS, GL\_RED\_BITS,  $\cdots$
  - Robot에 재미있는 동작 추가하기