

图形学作业

Chapter 2

2.1

中点画线算法:

思想: 在画直线段的过程中, 假设当前像素点为 (x, y) , 下一个像素点的选择有 $\begin{cases} (x+1, y) \\ (x+1, y+1) \end{cases}$

两种可能, 此时需要判断理想直线与横坐标 $x+1$ 的交点 Q 离上面哪个点更近, 具体做法是构造判别式 $F(x, y) = ax + by + c$, 并将中点 $(x+1, y+0.5)$ 代入判别式, 以此类推, 代码如下:

```
1. void MidpointLine(int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int color) {
2.     int a, b, d1, d2, d, x, y;
3.     a = y0 - y1, b = x1 - x0, d = 2 * a + b; // 直线其实是由(x0, y0), (x1, y1)
        两点确定的, 点斜式->一般式
4.     d1 = 2 * a, d2 = 2 * (a + b);
5.     x = x0, y = y0; // 初始值
6.     drawpixel(x, y, color);
7.     while (x < x1) {
8.         if (d < 0) {
9.             // 中点在 Q 下方, 取(x + 1, y + 1)
10.            x += 1, y += 1, d += d2;
11.        }
12.        else {
13.            x += 1, d += d1;
14.        }
15.        drawpixel(x, y, color);
16.    }
17. }
```

Bresenham 算法: 类似中点法, 由误差项符号决定下一个像素取右边点还是右上点, 代码如下:

```
1. void BresenhamLine (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int color) {
2.     int x, y, dx, dy, i, e;
3.     dx = x1 - x0, dy = y1 - y0, e = -dx;
4.     x = x0, y = y0;
5.     for (i = 0; i <= dx; i++) {
6.         drawpixel (x, y, color);
7.         x++, e = e + 2 * dy;
```

```

8.         if (e >= 0) {
9.             y++, e = e - 2 * dx;
10.        }
11.    }
12. }

```

2.2

$(1,0) \sim (4,7) \rightarrow y = \frac{7-0}{4-1}(x-1) = \frac{7}{3}(x-1)$
 $\Rightarrow |x| \Rightarrow$ 将 x, y 互换
 直线 L' : $x = \frac{7}{3}(y-1)$ $(0,1) \rightarrow (7,4)$
 $\Rightarrow 3x - 7y + 7 = 0$
 $a = -3, b = 7$

x	y	d	$a = -3, b = 7$
0	1	1	
1	1	-5	
2	2	3	
3	2	-3	
4	3	5	
5	3	-1	
6	4	7	
7	4	1	

将 (x, y) 互换
 得到后边答案
 $(1,0) \rightarrow (1,1) \rightarrow (2,2) \rightarrow (2,3)$
 $\rightarrow (3,4) \rightarrow (3,5) \rightarrow (4,6) \rightarrow (4,7)$

2.4

字符串裁剪精度：串精度，字符精度，像素精度

2.5

字库的两种类型：点阵型，矢量性

点阵型：每个字符由位图表示，存储空间大，一般由压缩技术解决问题

矢量型：记录字符的笔画信息，存储空间小，美观，变换方便

2.8

走样：用离散量表示连续量引起的失真现象

反走样：减少/消除走样效果的技术，主要方法：提高分辨率，区域采样，加权区域采样，

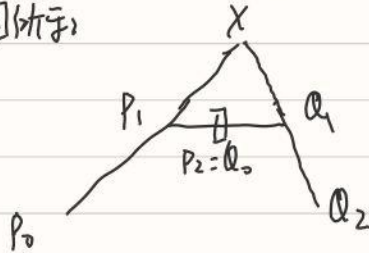
半色调技术

Chapter 3

3.3

3.3.

解: 由于可以精确求解, \therefore 两曲线是由一条曲线在参数 $0 < t < 1$ 处分割而来
如下图所示:



要求: (1) $P_1, P_2(Q_0), Q_1$ 三点共线

$$(2) \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1 - P_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_0}{P_2 - P_1} = \frac{X - P_1}{P_1 - P_0}$$

消除 X 可得:

$$Q_1 - \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1 - Q_0} (P_2 - P_1) = P_1 + \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_2 - P_1} (Q_1 - Q_0)$$

3.4

3.4.

解: 设控制顶点分别为 $P_0(Q_0), P_1, P_2, P_3(Q_3)$.

将 $x=1/3, 2/3$ 分别代入:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8}{27}P_0 + \frac{4}{9}P_1 + \frac{2}{9}P_2 + \frac{1}{27}P_3 = (100, 0) \\ \frac{1}{27}P_0 + \frac{2}{9}P_1 + \frac{4}{9}P_2 + \frac{8}{27}P_3 = (0, 50) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{8}{27} \times 50 + \frac{4}{9}x_1 + \frac{2}{9}x_2 = 100 \\ \frac{1}{27} \times 50 + \frac{2}{9}x_1 + \frac{4}{9}x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{775}{3} \\ x_2 = -\frac{400}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{9}y_1 + \frac{2}{9}y_2 + \frac{1}{27} \times 100 = 0 \\ \frac{2}{9}y_1 + \frac{4}{9}y_2 + \frac{8}{27} \times 50 = 50 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = -\frac{125}{3} \\ y_2 = \frac{200}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1\left(\frac{775}{3}, -\frac{125}{3}\right) \\ P_2\left(-\frac{400}{3}, \frac{200}{3}\right)$$

3.5

3.5.

解: 原式: P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3 调整 $\rightarrow P_0, P_1 + \lambda, P_2, P_3$, 使 $P(\frac{1}{2})$ 精确通过 T
全改的曲线为 $P'(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} P'(t) &= P_0 B_{0,3}(t) + (P_1 + \lambda) B_{1,3}(t) + P_2 B_{2,3}(t) + P_3 B_{3,3}(t) \\ &= P(t) + \lambda B_{1,3}(t), \text{ 将 } t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 代入} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = P(\frac{1}{2}) + \lambda B_{1,3}(\frac{1}{2}) \quad \therefore \lambda = \frac{T - P(\frac{1}{2})}{B_{1,3}(\frac{1}{2})} \Rightarrow \text{将 } P_1 \rightarrow P_1 + \frac{T - P(\frac{1}{2})}{B_{1,3}(\frac{1}{2})}$$

3.6

3.6. 递推公式: $p_i^k = \begin{cases} p_i, & k=0 \\ (1-t)p_i^{k-1} + t p_{i+1}^{k-1}, & k=1, 2, \dots, n, i=0, 1, \dots, n-k \end{cases}$

$p_0 (30, 0) \xrightarrow{1-t} p_0^1 (45, 5) \rightarrow p_0^2 (57.5, 12.5) \rightarrow p_0^3 (67.5, 22.5) \rightarrow p_0^4 (75, 34.375)$
 $p_1 (60, 10) \xrightarrow{t} p_1^1 (70, 20) \rightarrow p_1^2 (77.5, 32.5) \rightarrow p_1^3 (82.5, 46.25)$
 $p_2 (80, 30) \rightarrow p_2^1 (85, 45) \rightarrow p_2^2 (87.5, 60)$
 $p_3 (90, 60) \rightarrow p_3^1 (90, 75)$
 $p_4 (90, 90)$

3.7

3.7. 解: 4阶公式 $p_i^k = \frac{i}{n+1} p_{i-1}^{k-1} + (1 - \frac{i}{n+1}) p_i^{k-1}$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, n$), 其中 $p_{-1} = p_{n+1} = (0, 0)$

$\Rightarrow p_0^k = p_0 = (0, 0)$

$p_1^k = \frac{1}{4} p_0 + \frac{3}{4} p_1 = \frac{1}{4} (0, 0) + \frac{3}{4} (0, 10) = (0, 7.5)$

$p_2^k = \frac{1}{2} p_1 + \frac{1}{2} p_2 = \frac{1}{2} (0, 10) + \frac{1}{2} (10, 0) = (5, 5)$

$p_3^k = \frac{3}{4} p_2 + \frac{1}{4} p_3 = \frac{3}{4} (10, 0) + \frac{1}{4} (10, 10) = (10, 2.5)$

$p_4^k = p_3 = (10, 10)$

3.9

3.9. n -次 Bezier 展开式如下.

$$P(t) = P_0 B_{0,n}(t) + \dots + P_n B_{n,n}(t) \\ = \sum_{i=0}^n P_i C_n^i t^i (1-t)^{n-i}, \text{ 最高 } t^n \text{ 系数为 } \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i C_n^i P_{n-i}$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta^k P_t = \Delta(\Delta^{k-1} P_t) = \Delta^{k-1} P_{t+1} - \Delta^{k-1} P_t = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i C_{k-1}^i P_{t+k-i}$$

$$\therefore \Delta^n P_0 = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i C_n^i P_{n-i} = t^n \text{ 系数}$$

$$\text{又: } n\text{-次 Bezier 曲线退化到 } n-1\text{-次} \Leftrightarrow t^n \text{ 系数 } = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta^n P_0 = 0$$

3.14

形体表示：分解表示，构造表示，边界表示