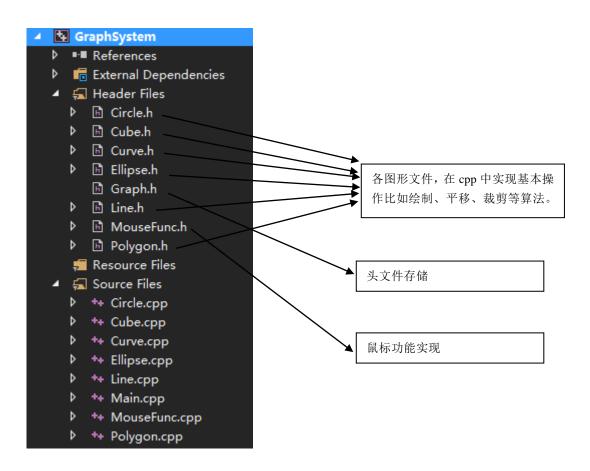
计算机图形学 系统使用说明书(功能+操作说明)

作者姓名 李东昊

联系方式: 961171432@qq.com 15905192178

(南京大学 计算机科学与技术系, 南京 210093)

1 功能



1.1 图形绘制

1.1.1 直线

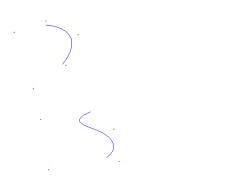
```
■ 関形学関形編纂公理系統 - □ ×
```

```
□void drawLineDDA(int xa, int ya, int xb, int yb) {
     glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
     glPointSize(3.0f);
     int dy = yb - ya;
     int steps, k;
     float xIncrement, yIncrement, x = xa, y = ya;
     if (abs(dx) > abs(dy))
         steps = abs(dx);
         steps = abs(dy);
     xIncrement = (float)(dx) / (float)(steps);
     yIncrement = (float)(dy) / (float)(steps);
     for (k = 0; k < steps; k++) {
         glBegin(GL_POINTS);
         glVertex2i(round(x), round(y));
         glEnd();
         x += xIncrement;
         y += yIncrement;
     glFlush();
```

绘制直线的 DDA 算法

1.1.2 曲线

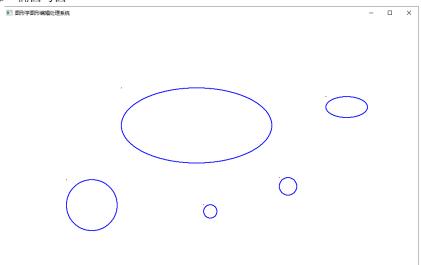
■ 图形学图形编辑处理系统 ー □



B样条绘制算法

```
□void drawCurveBsp(int *pts_x, int *pts_y, int pts_num, int n) {
     glPointSize(1.2);
     glLineWidth(1.2);
     glColor3f(0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f);
     float deltaT = 1.0 / n;
     float T;
     int num_seg = pts_num - 3;
     glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP);
     for (int num = 0; num < num_seg; num++) {</pre>
             T = i * deltaT;
             f1 = (-T*T*T + 3 * T*T - 3 * T + 1) / 6.0;
             f2 = (3 * T*T*T - 6 * T*T + 4) / 6.0;
             f3 = (-3 * T*T*T + 3 * T*T + 3 * T + 1) / 6.0;
             f4 = (T*T*T) / 6.0;
             glVertex2f(f1*pts_x[num] + f2*pts_x[num + 1] + f3*pts_x[num + 2] + f4*pts_x[num + 3],
                 f1*pts_y[num] + f2*pts_y[num + 1] + f3*pts_y[num + 2] + f4*pts_y[num+3]);
     glEnd();
     glFlush();
```

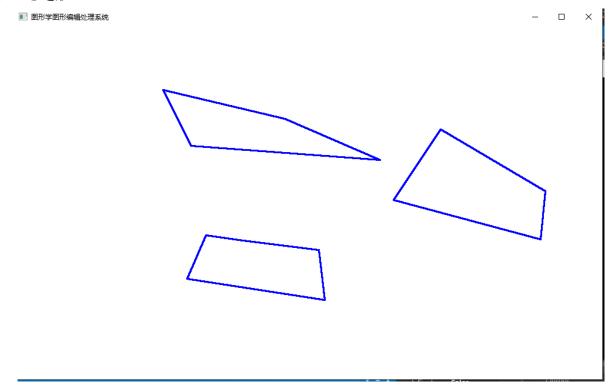
1.1.3 椭圆与圆



```
□void drawEllipseMidPoint(int xCenter, int yCenter, int Rx, int Ry) {
     int Rx2 = Rx*Rx, Ry2 = Ry*Ry;
     int twoRx2 = 2 * Rx2, twoRy2 = 2 * Ry2;
     int x = 0, y = Ry;
     int px = 0, py = twoRx2*y;
     ellipsePlotPoints(xCenter, yCenter, x, y);
     p = Round((Ry2 - (Rx2*Ry) + (0.25*Rx2)));
    while (px<py) {
        px += twoRy2;
         if (p<0)
            p += Ry2 + px;
             py -= twoRx2;
             p += Ry2 + px - py;
        ellipsePlotPoints(xCenter, yCenter, x, y);
     p = Round((Ry2*(x + 0.5)*(x + 0.5) + Rx2*(y - 1)*(y - 1) - Rx2*Ry2));
    while (y > 0) {
         py -= twoRx2;
         if (p>0)
             p += Rx2 - py;
            px += twoRy2;
         ellipsePlotPoints(xCenter, yCenter, x, y);
     glFlush();
```

中心椭圆算法

1.1.4 多边形

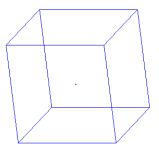


多边形绘制算法

```
□void drawPolygon(float *pts_x, float *pts_y, int num) {
    if (num < 3) return;
    for (int i = 0; i < num - 1; i++) {
        drawLineDDA(pts_x[i], pts_y[i], pts_x[i + 1], pts_y[i + 1]);
    }
    drawLineDDA(pts_x[num - 1], pts_y[num - 1], pts_x[0], pts_y[0]);
}</pre>
```

1.1.5 六面体 (未能实现消隐)

■ 图形学图形编辑处理系统



```
void drawCube(float centerX, float centerY, float centerZ)| {
      glPushMatrix();
      glRotatef(20, 0, 1, 0);
glRotatef(20, 1, 0, 0);
      glLineWidth(1.2f);
      glBegin(GL_LINES);
      glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
     glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY - HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY + HD, centerZ - HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ - HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ - HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY - HD, centerZ - HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY - HD, centerZ - HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ - HD);
glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ - HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY + HD, centerZ - HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
     glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY + HD), centerZ - HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY + HD, centerZ - HD);
     glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY - HD), centerZ + HD);
glVertex3f(centerX - HD, centerY - HD, centerZ - HD);
glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ + HD);
      glVertex3f(centerX + HD, centerY - HD, centerZ - HD);
      glFlush();
      glRotatef(-20, 0, 1, 0);
      glRotatef(-20, 1, 0, 0);
      glPopMatrix();
```

六面体绘制

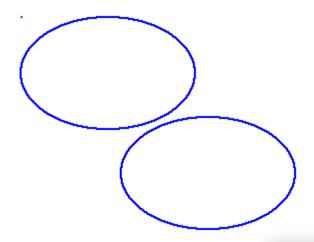
1.2 图形编辑

```
//平移
//旋转
■void curveRotateEvent() { ... }
//裁剪
■void polygonClipEvent(int button, int state, int x, int y) { ...
```

1.2.1 平移 直线平移: ■ 图形学图形编辑处理系统



椭圆平移:

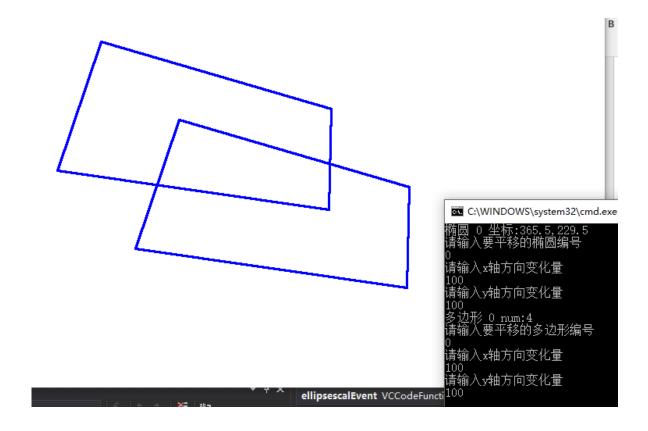


🐼 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

椭圆 0 坐标:365.5,229.5 请输入要平移的椭圆编号 0 请输入x轴方向变化量 100

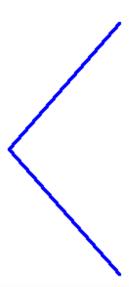
100 请输入y轴方向变化量 100

多边形平移:



1.2.2 旋转

■ 图形学图形编辑处理系统

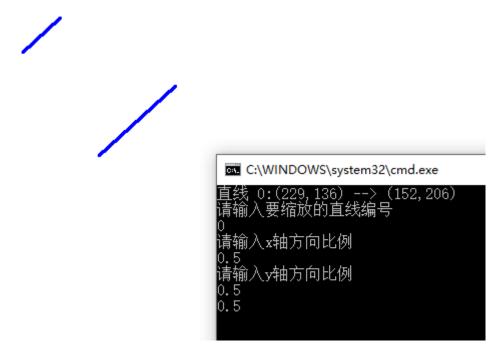


C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

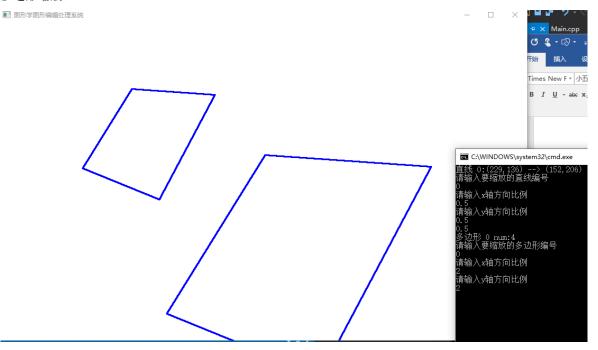
直线 0:(345,176) --> (459,305) 请输入要旋转的直线编号 0 语输 λ 旋转角度

. 请输入旋转角度 90

1.2.3 缩放 直线缩放

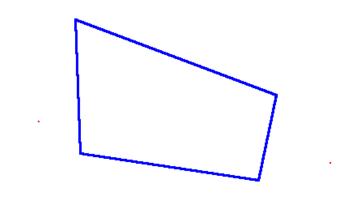


多边形缩放:



1.2.4 裁剪

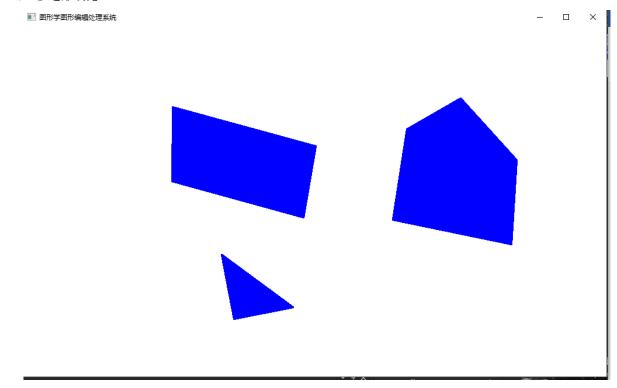
多边形裁剪:



the second secon

裁剪后:

1.2.5 多边形填充



1.2.6 保存最终并未实现。

2 操作说明

```
//菜单子选项

②void processSubMenuDraw(int option) { ... }

③void processMenuEvents(int option) { ... }

④void processChangeMenuEvents(int option) { ... }

④void processClipmenuEvents(int option) { ... }

④void processRotateMenuEvents(int option) { ... }

④void processScalMenuEvents(int option) { ... }

④void processScalMenuEvents(int option) { ... }

↑/菜单选项

⑥void createMenus() { ... }
```

主页面如下:



2.1 图形绘制

右键弹出菜单栏,选择六种图形进行绘制

2.1.1 直线

鼠标点击为起点,拖动至任意位置,即终点,绘制即可完成。

2.1.2 曲线

鼠标点击取一系列点后,按下鼠标滑轮中键,即可进行绘制。

2.1.3 椭圆/圆

同直线, 鼠标拖动, 即可绘制。

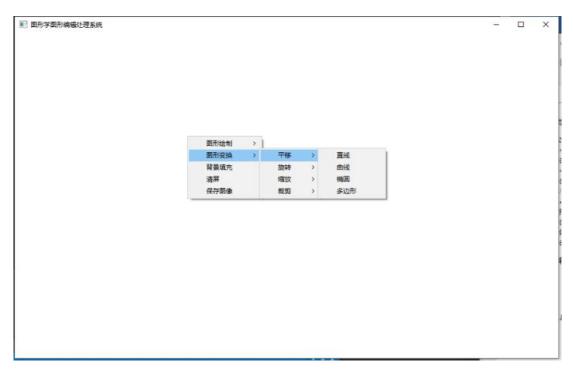
2.1.4 多边形

鼠标点击取一系列点后,按下滑轮中键,完成绘制。

2.1.5 六面体

鼠标点击,即可绘制系统规定大小的六面体。

2.2 图形编辑



2.2.1 平移

鼠标选择平移对象,控制台会提示输入编号以及 xy 轴变化量



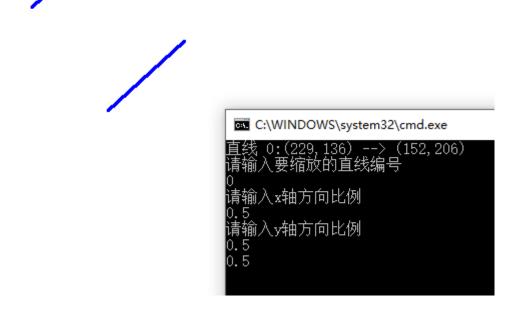
2.2.2 旋转

同平移一样,选择编号后输入旋转角度



2.2.3 缩放

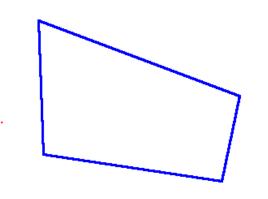
依旧是选择缩放图形对象,以及 xy 轴上的变化比例



2.2.4 裁剪

裁剪只实现了多边形裁剪:

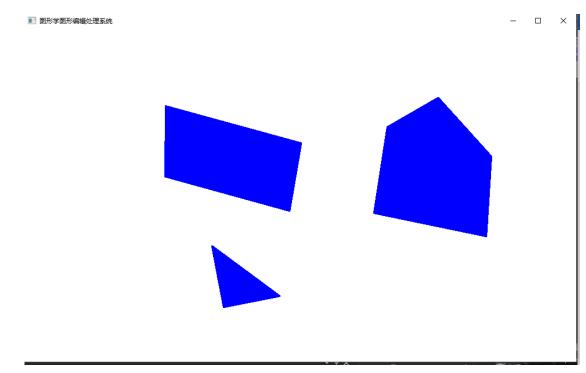
首先绘制多边形,然后选择功能"裁剪-多边形",在多边形上利用鼠标点击规定裁剪区域,按鼠标中键进行裁剪



裁剪后:

2.2.5 多变形填充

绘制多边形图形后,选择填充功能,按鼠标左键,进行填充



2.2.6 保存 保存并未实现,实在抱歉。

致谢 在此,向对本文的工作给予支持和建议的同学表示感谢。