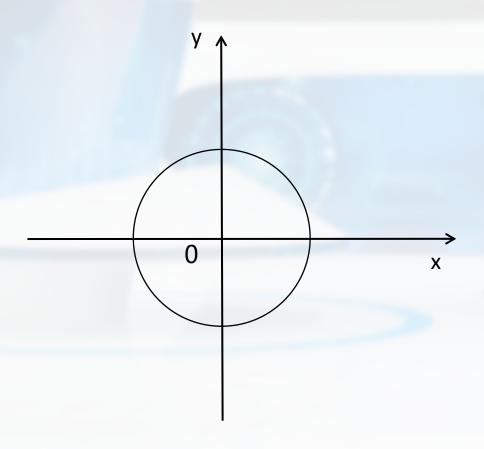




- 1 中点画圆算法思想分析
 - 2 中点Bresenham画圆法

问题描述:绘制x²+y²=R²的圆

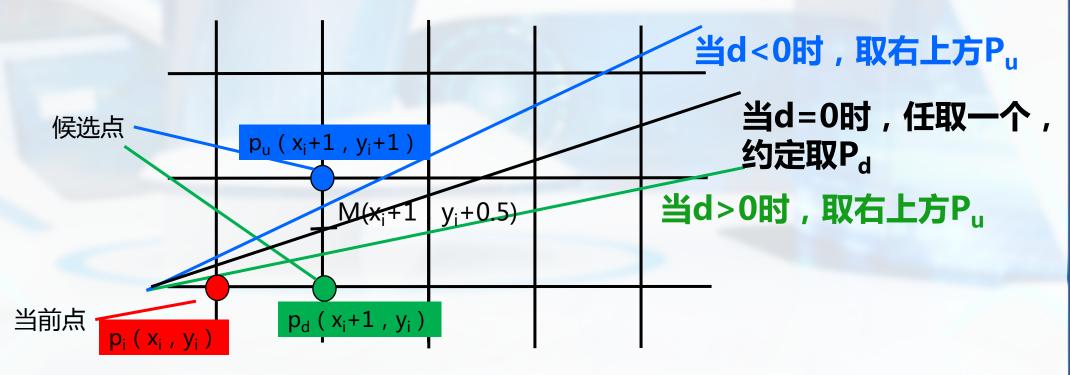




对直线中点Bresenham画法的联想:

直线段的 隐式方程

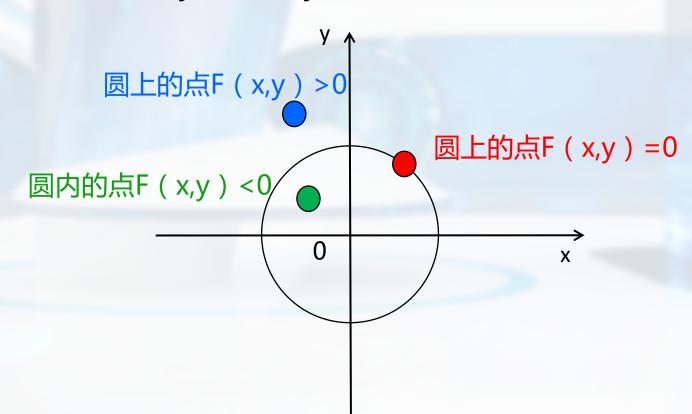
假定 $0 \le k \le 1$, x是最大位移方向 判别式d = F(M)



中点画圆法画法思想分析

问题描述:绘制x²+y²=R²的圆

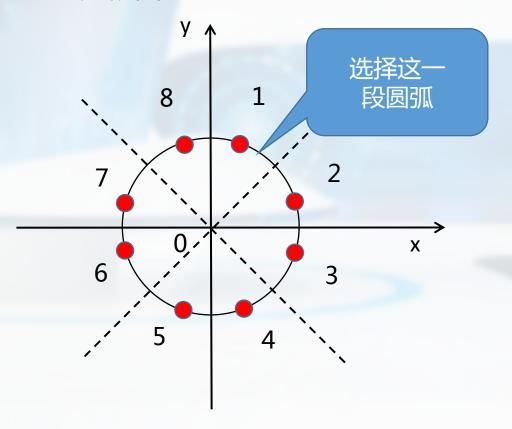
圆的隐式方程 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$





问题描述:绘制x²+y²=R²的圆

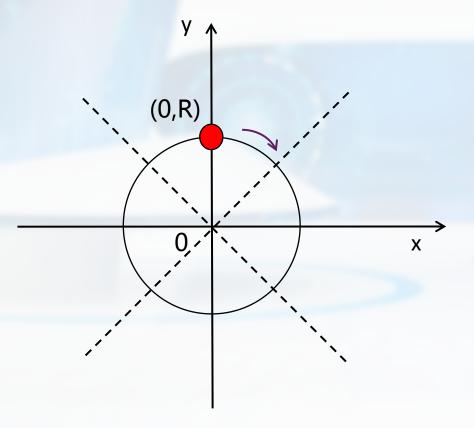
问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧





问题描述:绘制x²+y²=R²的圆

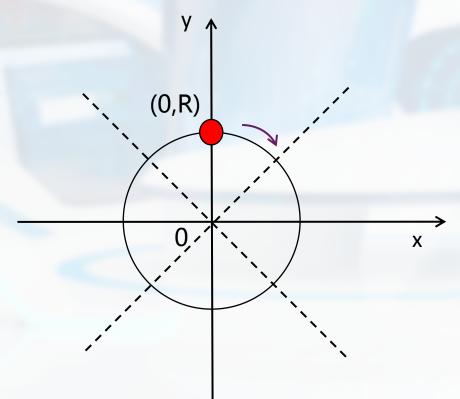
问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧



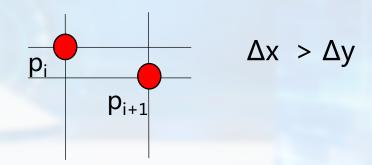


问题描述:绘制x²+y²=R²的圆

问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧



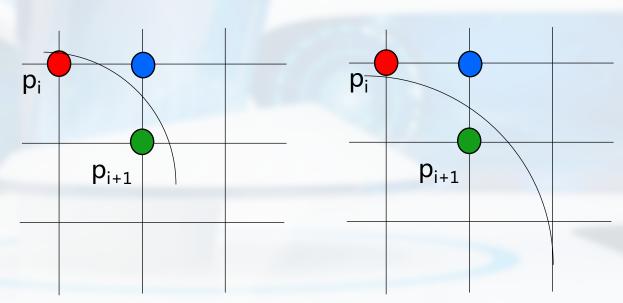
与八分法画圆一样,最大位移是x方向!





问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧

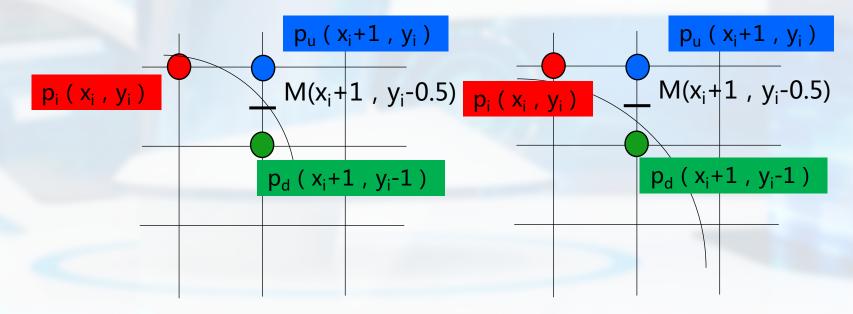
X每次增加1, y减少1或者不变 ○ y减少1 ○ y不变



中点Bresenham画圆法

问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧

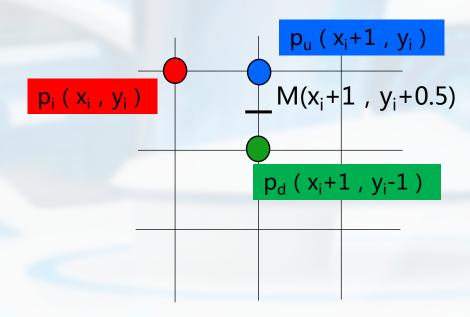
依据什么来取点呢?





问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧

依据什么来取点呢?



构造判别式:

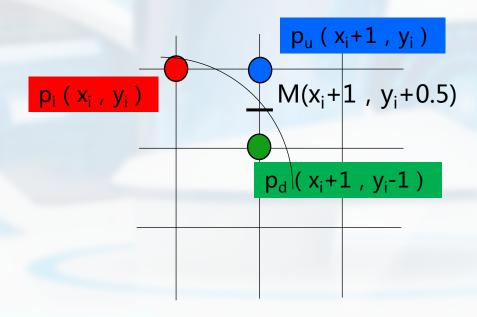
将点M带入圆的隐式方程 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$

$$d=F(M) = (x_i+1)^2 + (y_i-0.5)^2 - R^2$$



问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧

依据什么来取点呢?



构造判别式:

将点M带入圆的隐式方程 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$

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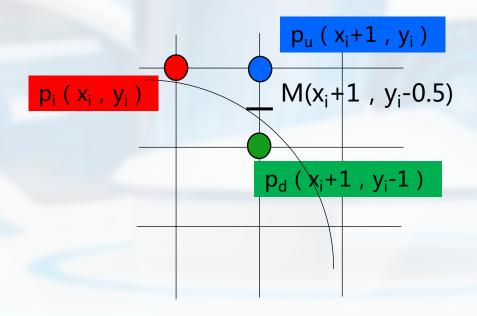
如果d<0 M在圆内,取哪个点?

取pu!



问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧

依据什么来取点呢?



构造判别式:

将点M带入圆的隐式方程 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$

$$d=F(M) = (x_i+1)^2 + (y_i-0.5)^2 - R^2$$

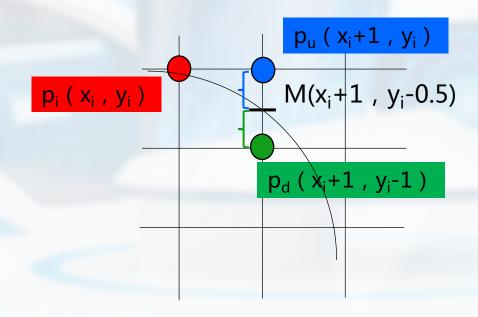
如果d>0 M在圆外,取哪个点?

取p_d!

中点Bresenham画圆法

问题的简化:只考虑这1/8段圆弧

依据什么来取点呢?



构造判别式:

将点M带入圆的隐式方程 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$

$$d=F(M) = (x_i+1)^2 + (y_i-0.5)^2 - R^2$$

如果d=0 M在圆上,取哪个点?

任取一个,约定取pu!

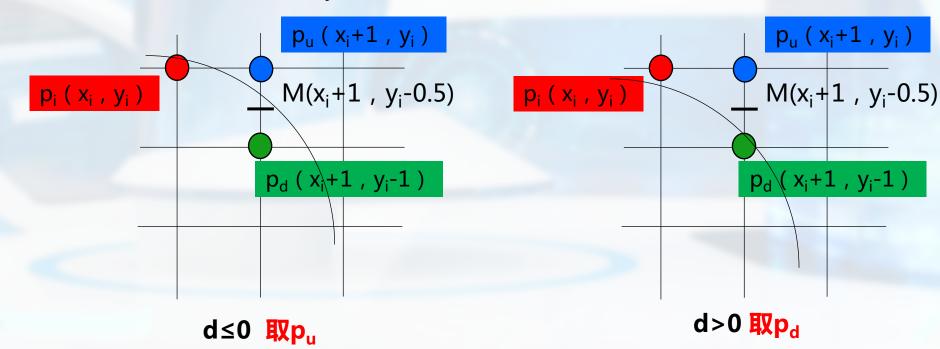
中点Bresenham画圆法

如何依据判别式取点:

将点M带入圆的隐式方程 $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$

判别式 $d=F(M)=(x_i+1)^2+(y_i-0.5)^2-R^2$

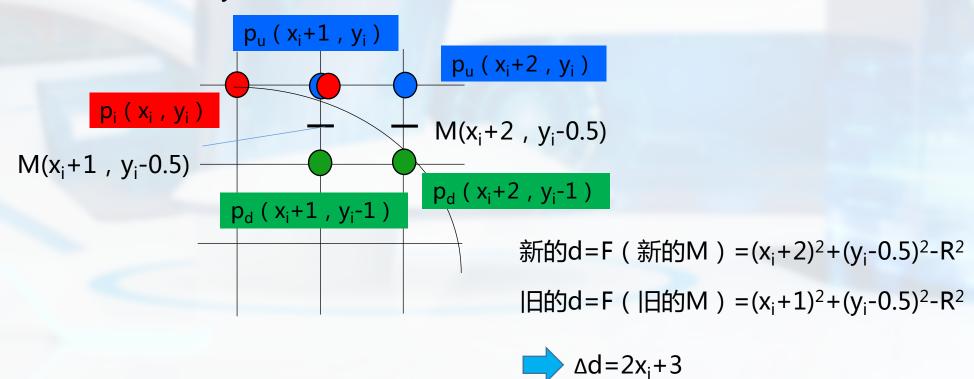
如何递推?



中点Bresenham画圆法

第一种情况d≤0 取pu

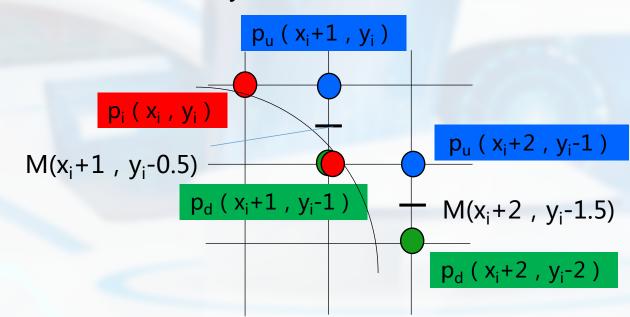
$$F(M) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$$



中点Bresenham画圆法

第二种情况d>0 取pd

$$F(M) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$$



新的d=F(新的M)= $(x_i+2)^2+(y_i-1.5)^2-R^2$

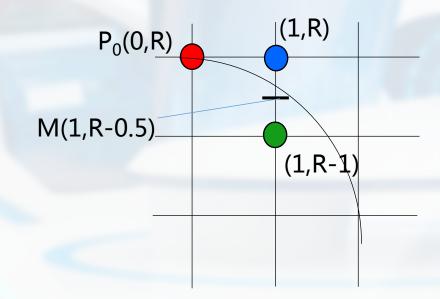
|日的d=F(|日的M) = $(x_i+1)^2+(y_i-0.5)^2-R^2$

$$\Delta d = 2(x_i - y_i) + 5$$

中点Bresenham画圆法

d的初值

$$F (M) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$$



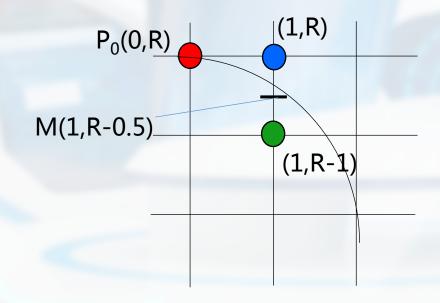
$$d_0 = F (M)$$

= 1²+(R-0.5)²-R²
= 1.25-R

中点Bresenham画圆法

d的整数化尝试

$$F(M) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$$



$$d_0 = F (M)$$

= 1²+(R-0.5)²-R²
= 1.25-R

中点Bresenham画圆法

d的整数化尝试:令新的d=d-0.25

$$d_0 = 1.25 - R$$

d≤0

$$\Delta d = 2(x_i - y_i) + 5$$

•••••

d>0

$$\Delta d = 2x_i + 3$$

• • • • •

$$d_0=1-R$$

d≤0.25

$$\Delta d = 2(x_i - y_i) + 5$$

•••••

d>0.25

$$\Delta d = 2x_i + 3$$

•••••

中点Bresenham画圆法

d的整数化尝试:令新的d=d-0.25

$$d_0 = 1.25 - R$$

d≤0

$$\Delta d = 2(x_i - y_i) + 5$$

•••••

d>0

$$\Delta d = 2x_i + 3$$

• • • • •

$$d_0=1-R$$

d≤0.25

$$\Delta d = 2(x_i - y_i) + 5$$

•••••

d>0.25

$$\Delta d = 2x_i + 3$$

• • • • •

都不会再产生浮点数

d的整数化分析:令新的d=d-0.25



只需要判断d的符号!

中点Bresenham画圆法

算法步骤:

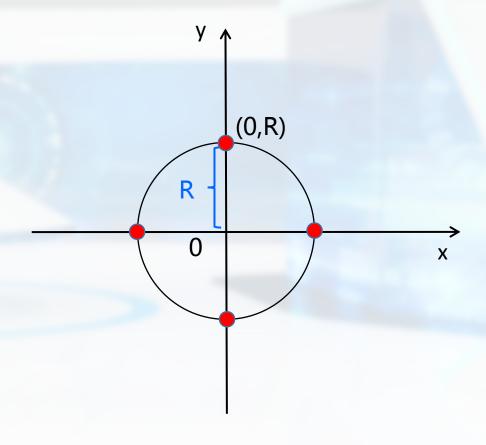
- (1)输入圆的半径R
- (2)计算初始值

$$d=1.25-R$$

$$x=0$$

y=R 没考虑 R 不是整数的情况

(3)绘制点(x,y)及其 在八分圆中的另外七个对称点



中点Bresenham画圆法

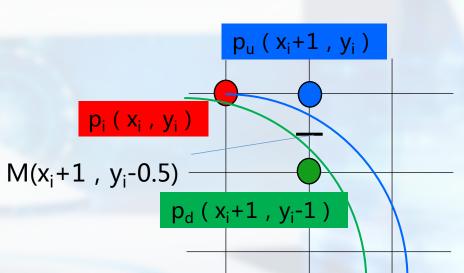
算法步骤:

(4)判断d的符号

若d≤0

先将d更新为d+2x+3

再将(x,y)更新为(x+1,y)



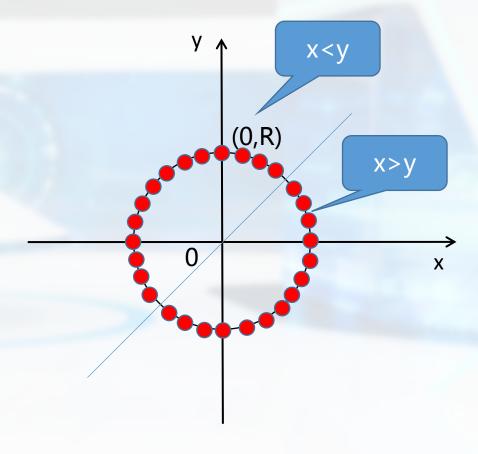
否则

先将d更新为d+2(x-y)+5

再将(x,y)更新为(x+1,y-1)

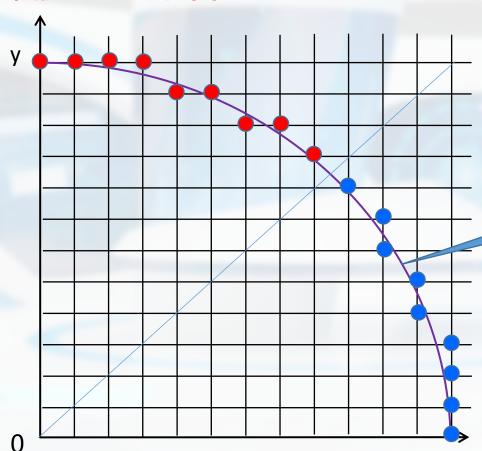
算法步骤:

(5)当x<y时,重复步骤(3)和(4) 否则结束



中点Bresenham画圆法

实例:R=12的圆



通过对称的 方式得到

