



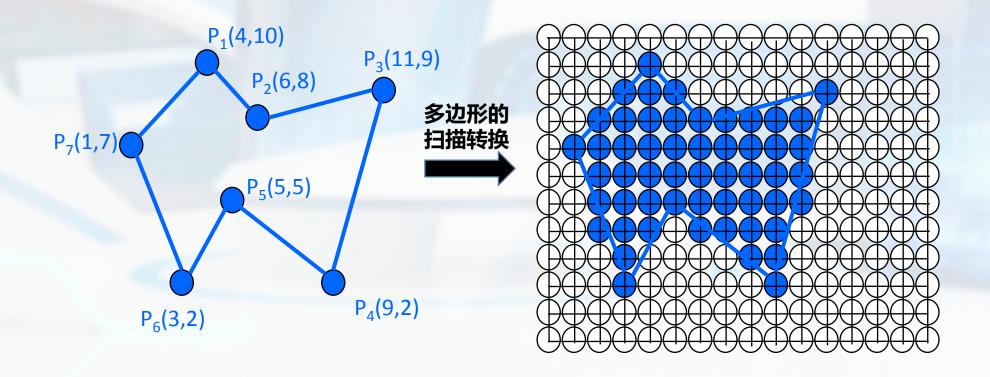
- ① 改进思想

  - 2 数据结构3 算法过程

## 1 改进思想

**输入:多边形顶点序列**P<sub>1</sub>(x<sub>1</sub>,y<sub>1</sub>)到P<sub>7</sub>(x<sub>7</sub>,y<sub>7</sub>)

输出:最佳逼近这个多边形的像素点集



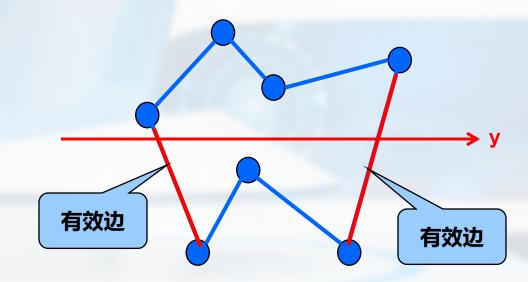


### 改进思想

改进的出发点:

(1)对于某一条扫描线,需要与所有的边求交吗?

- a.求交
- b.排序
- c.交点配对
- d.区间填色

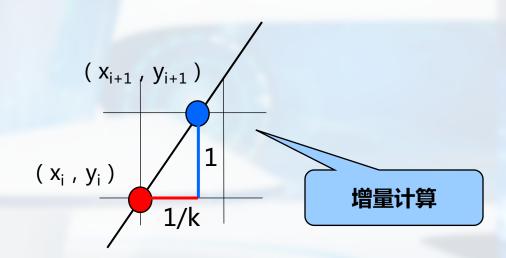


## **3** 改i

### 改进思想

### 改进的出发点:

- (2)扫描线和直线在Y方向上都有连贯性,那么交点可以怎么求?
  - a.求交
  - b.排序
  - c.交点配对
  - d.区间填色



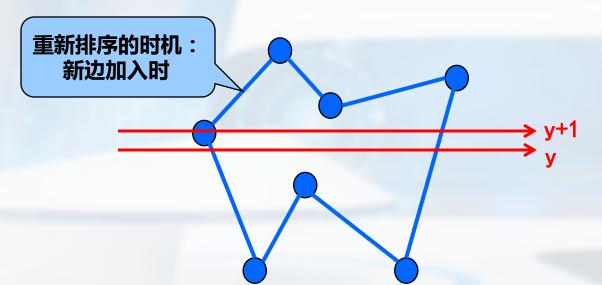


### 改进思想

改进的出发点:

(3)每次都需要排序吗?

- a.求交
- b.排序
- c.交点配对
- d.区间填色

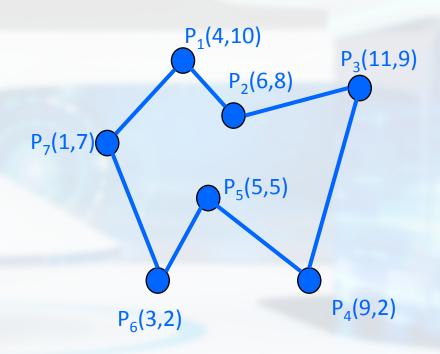


# 2 数据结构

### 边表 ( Edge Table ) :

每条多边形的边放入首次出现的桶中。

桶 y=10 y=9 y=8 ->  $P_2P_1$  $P_2P_3$ y=7 ->  $P_7P_1$ y=6 y=5 y=4 y=3  $P_6P_7$  $P_6P_5$ y=2 - $P_4P_5$ 



 $P_4P_3$ 

# 2

### 数据结构

#### 相关定义:

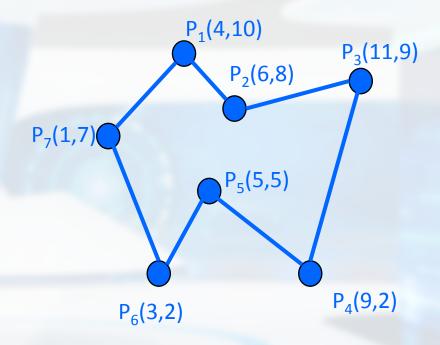
#### 新边 (New Edge):

每条新边对应一个 结点:

Х	y <sub>max</sub>	1/k	next	
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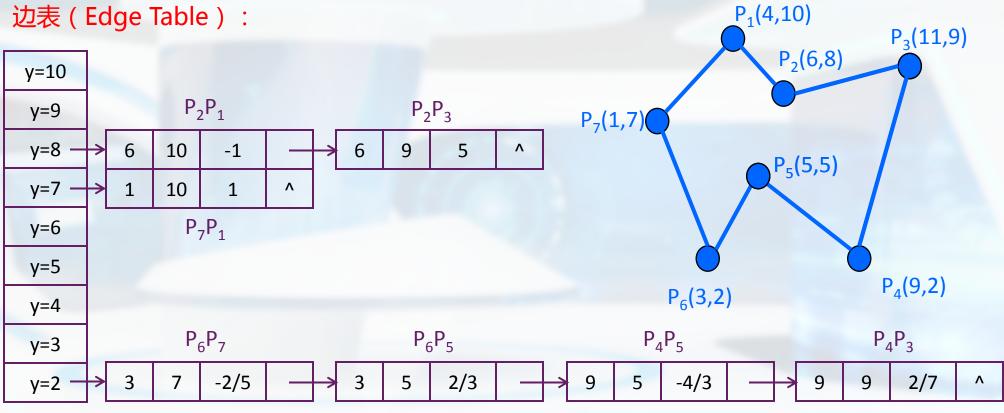
#### 新边结点排序原则:

- (1)交点递增
- (2)交点相同,增量递增



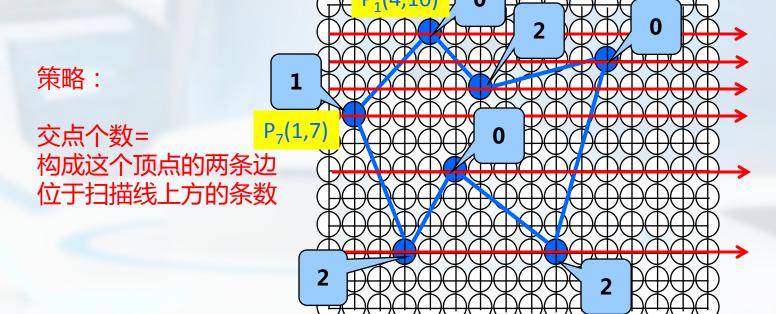
# 数据结构

### 边表 ( Edge Table ) :





如何体现: 当扫描线与多边形顶点相交时, 交点的取舍策略?

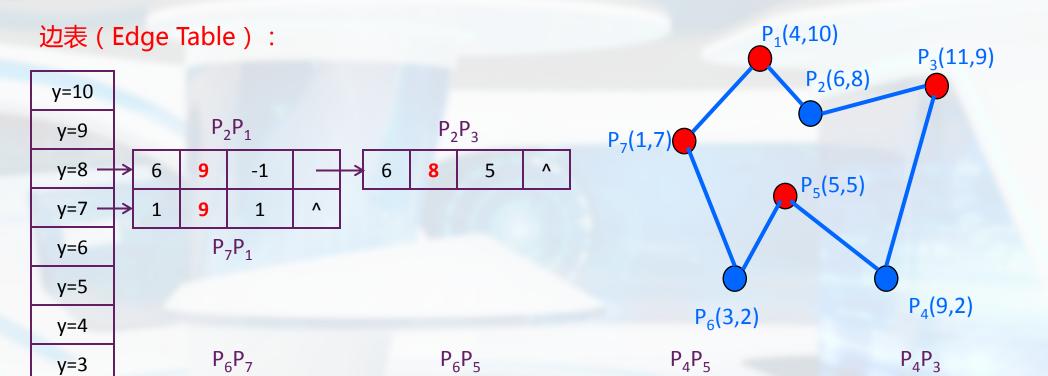


# 2 数据结构

y=2 -

3

-2/5



2/3

3

2/7

Λ

8

-4/3

9

## 2

### 数据结构

#### 相关定义:

#### 有效边 ( Active Edge ) :

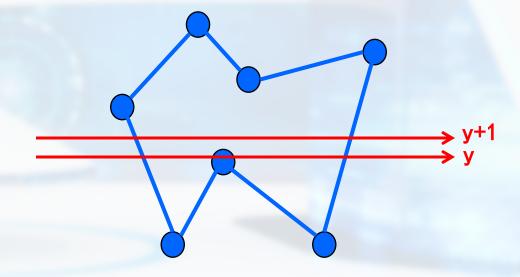
指与当前扫描线相交的多边形的边,也称为活性边。

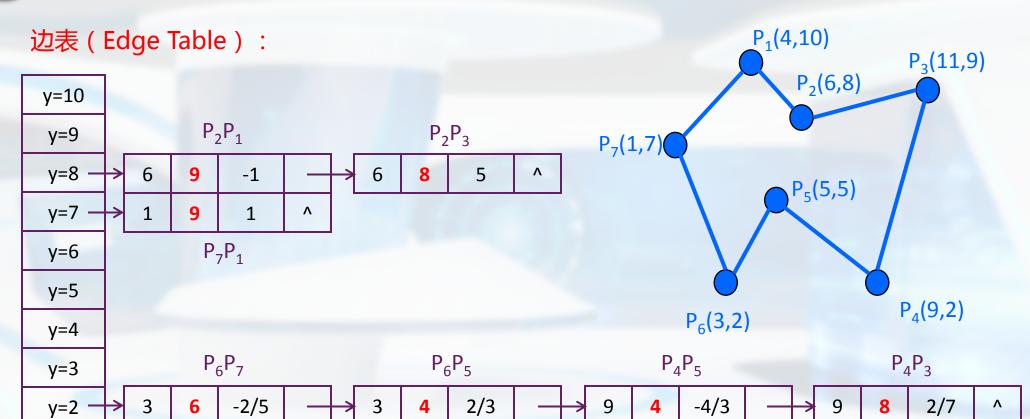
#### 有效边表 ( Active Edge Table, AET ) :

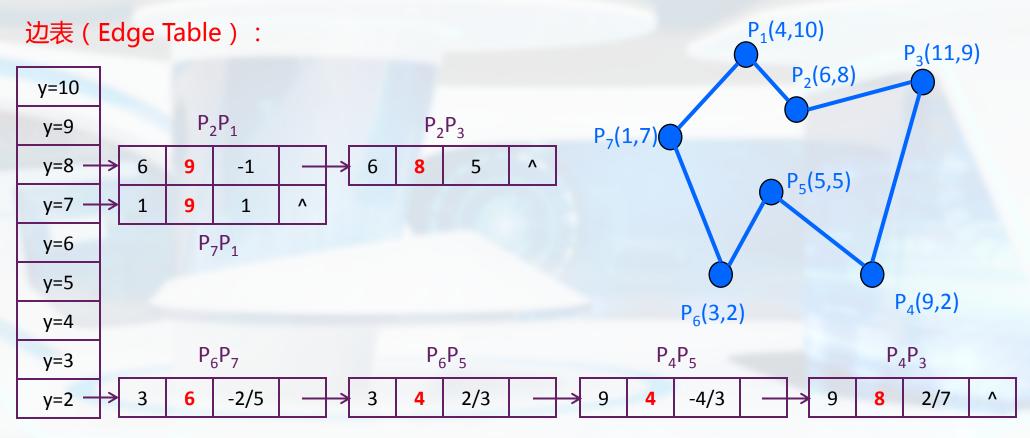
把有效边按与扫描线交点x坐标递增的 顺序存放在一个链表中,此链表称为有效边表。

#### 有效边表的每个结点:

x y <sub>max</sub>	1/k	next
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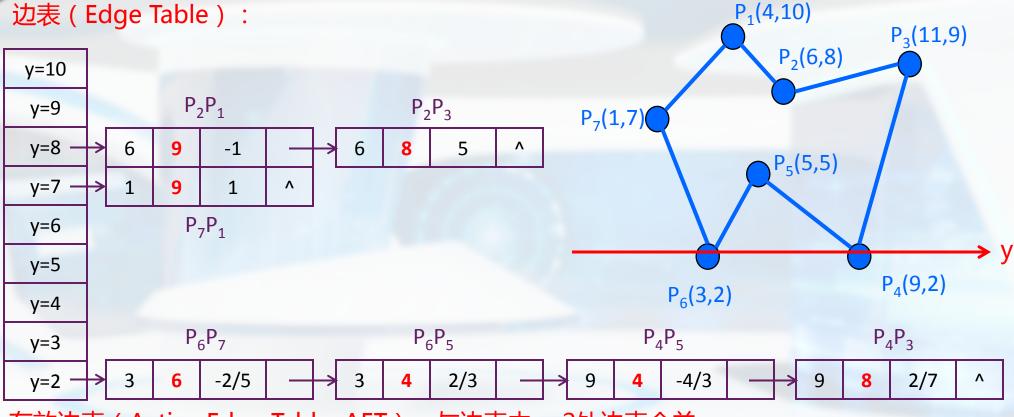




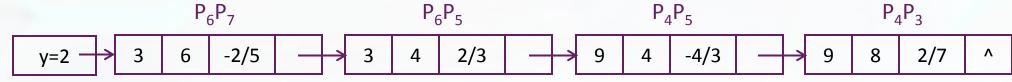


有效边表(Active Edge Table, AET): 开始为空

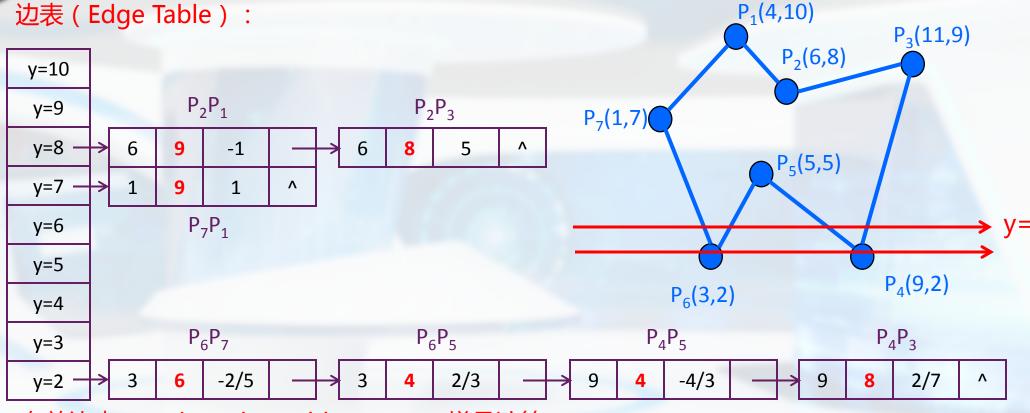




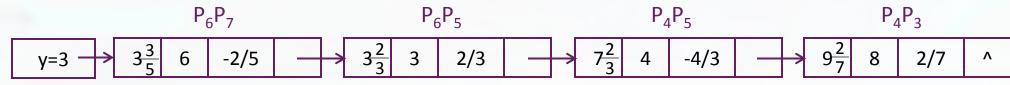
### 有效边表(Active Edge Table, AET): 与边表中y=2处边表合并



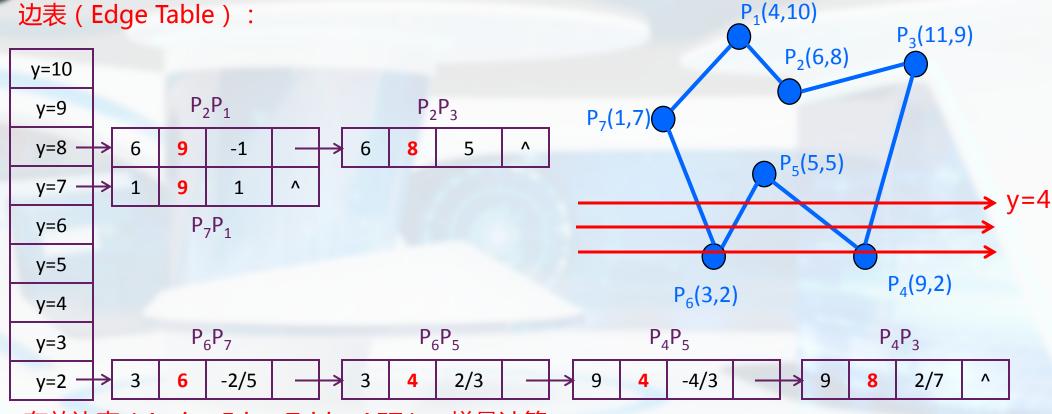




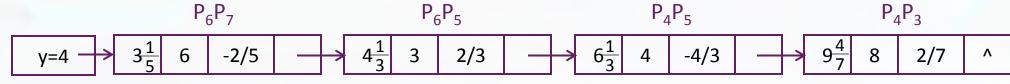
### 有效边表 (Active Edge Table, AET): 增量计算



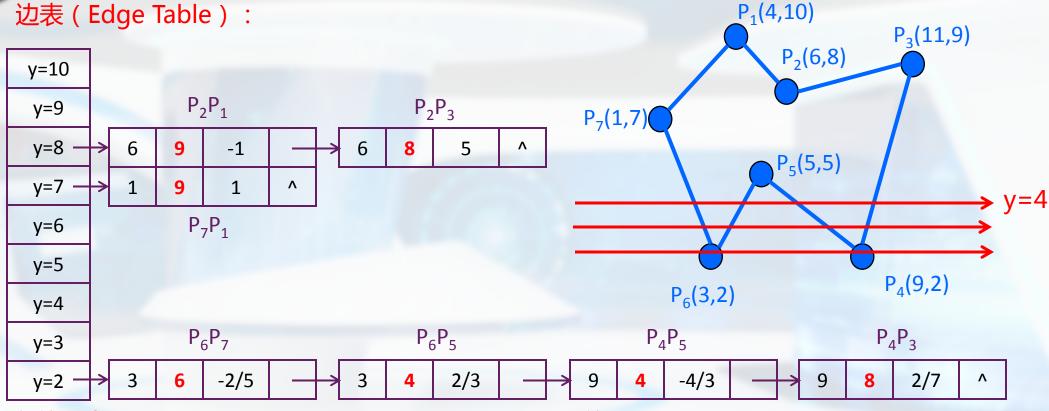




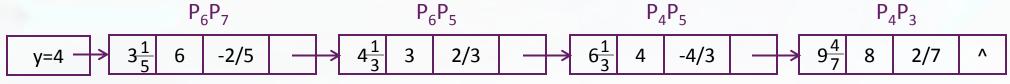
### 有效边表 (Active Edge Table, AET): 增量计算



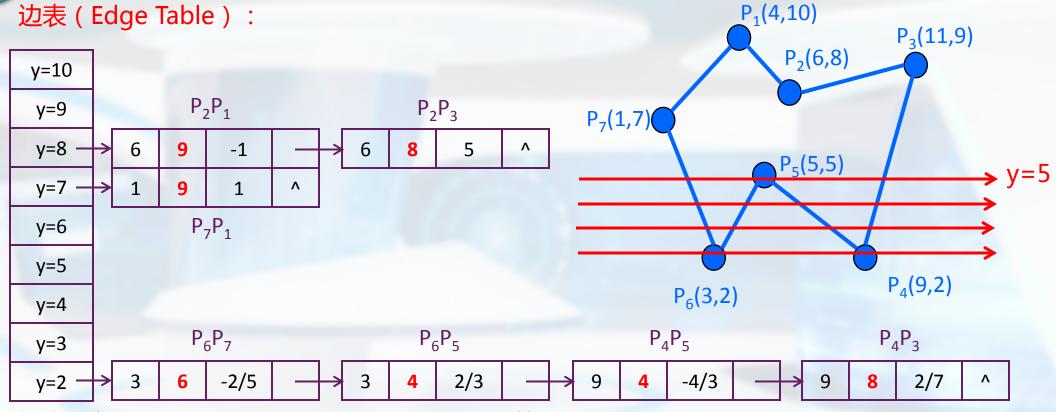




### 有效边表(Active Edge Table, AET): 删除之后的无效边



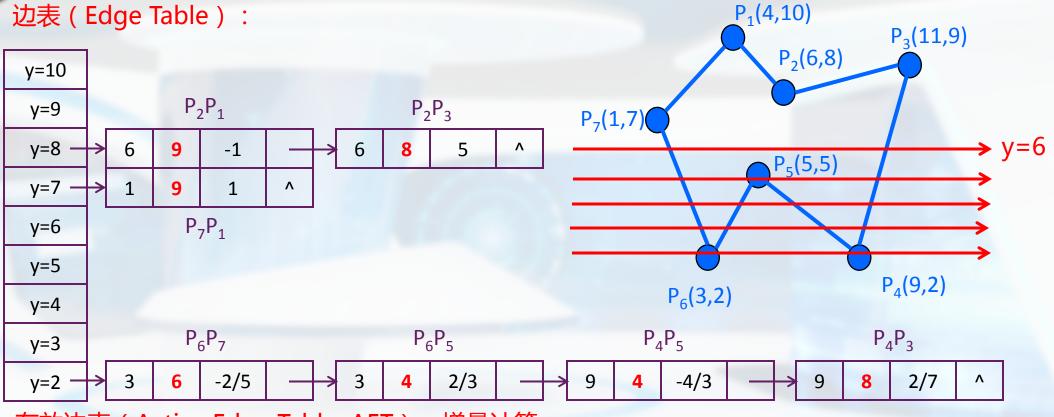
边表 ( Edge Table ) :



有效边表 (Active Edge Table, AET): 增量计算

$$P_6P_7$$
  $P_4P_3$ 
 $y=5 \rightarrow 4\frac{4}{5} 6 -2/5 \rightarrow 9\frac{6}{7} 8 2/7 ^$ 

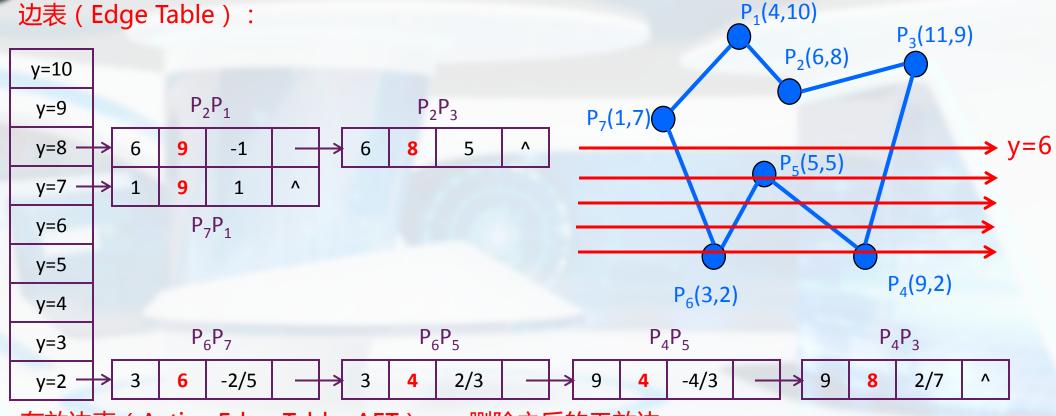
边表 ( Edge Table ) :



有效边表 ( Active Edge Table, AET ) : 增量计算

$$P_6P_7$$
  $P_4P_3$   $P_6P_7$   $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4$   $P_4$ 

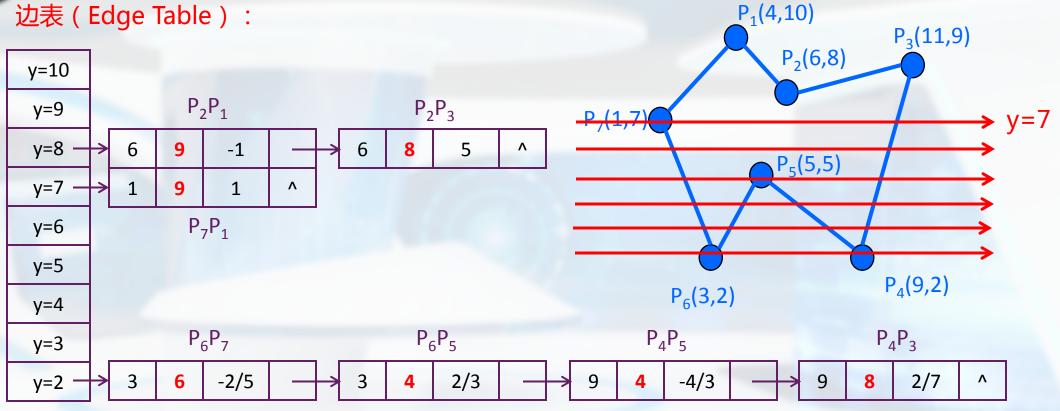
边表 (Edge Table):



有效边表(Active Edge Table, AET): 删除之后的无效边

$$P_6P_7$$
  $P_4P_3$   $P_6P_7$   $P_4P_3$   $P_6P_7$   $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4$   $P_4$ 

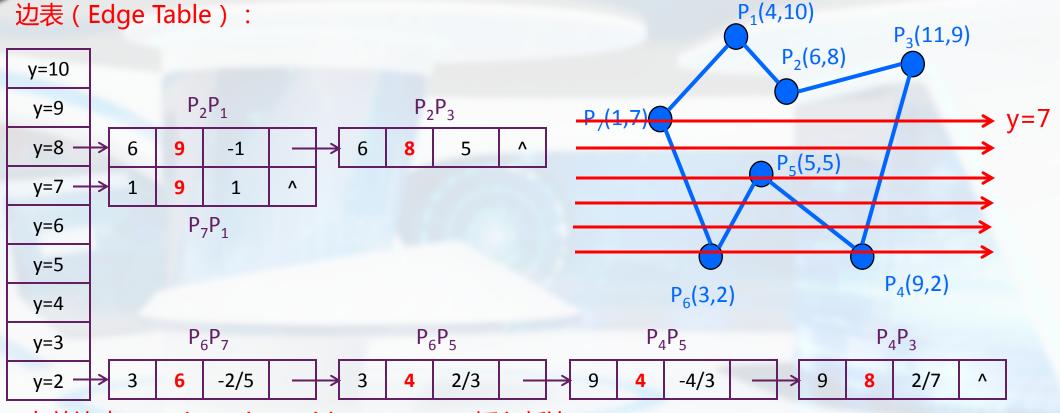
边表 ( Edge Table ) :



有效边表 (Active Edge Table, AET ): 增量计算

$$y=7 \longrightarrow 10\frac{3}{7} 8 2/7 ^{\circ}$$

边表 ( Edge Table ) :



有效边表(Active Edge Table, AET): 插入新边

$$P_7P_1$$
  $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4P_3$   $P_4P_4$   $P_4$   $P_4$ 



### 算法分析:

#### 优点:

- ◆ 采用增量计算的方法进行交点计算
- ◆ 仅仅在新边加入时排序

(边数<<扫描线数)

#### 缺点:

桶表、链表的维护开销

