计算机学院实验报告

实验题目: 线段裁剪和光栅化 学号: 202300130183

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实验目的:

作业5:线段裁剪和光栅化

具体要求:

- 1,线段裁剪采用 Liang-baskey 算法
- 2, 光栅化采用中点画线算法
- 3,在实验2作业框架的基础上,或其他框架的基础上;
- 4, 算法结果需要可视化呈现在屏幕上;
- 5, 支持键盘输入线段的任意起点和终点坐标;
- 6,实验周期为1周;

实验环境介绍:

软件环境:

主系统: Windows 11 家庭中文版 23H2 22631.4317

虚拟机软件: Oracle Virtual Box 7.1.6

虚拟机系统: Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS

编辑器: Visual Studio Code

编译器: gcc 7.3.0 计算框架: Eigen 3.3.7

硬件环境:

CPU: 13th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-13980HX 2.20 GHz

内存: 32.0 GB (31.6 GB 可用)

磁盘驱动器: NVMe WD_BLACKSN850X2000GB 显示适配器: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4080 Laptop GPU

解决问题的主要思路:

- 1. 本次实验主要使用 Liang-Berskey 截取算法和中点画线光栅化算法。我们选择不使用之前实验的代码框架,自行编写代码。
- 2. 我们自行编写 CMakeList.txt 用于构建程序。
- 3. 首先是 Liang-Berskey 算法,

考虑直线的参数方程:

$$x = x_0 + t(x_1 - x_0) = x_0 + t\Delta x,$$

 $y = y_0 + t(y_1 - y_0) = y_0 + t\Delta y.$

点在裁剪窗内, 若

$$x_{\min} \le x_0 + t\Delta x \le x_{\max}$$

Ħ.

$$y_{\min} \le y_0 + t\Delta y \le y_{\max}$$

其可用 4 个不等式表达:

$$tp_i \le q_i, \quad i = 1,2,3,4,$$

其中

$$p_1 = -\Delta x$$
, $q_1 = x_0 - x_{\min}$, (\pm)

$$p_2 = \Delta x, \quad q_2 = x_{\text{max}} - x_0, \quad (\bar{\pi})$$

$$p_3 = -\Delta y$$
, $q_3 = y_0 - y_{\min}$, (\top)

$$p_4 = \Delta y$$
, $q_4 = y_{\text{max}} - y_0$. (\perp)

计算最终线段:

- 1. 与裁剪窗平行的直线在平行的边界上有 $p_i = 0$
- 2. 若对于这样的 $iq_i < 0$,则线段全部在裁剪窗的外面,可以被消除
- 3. 当 $p_i < 0$ 时,线从裁剪窗外向内走; $p_i > 0$
- 4. 对非零的 p_k , $u = q_i/p_i$
- 5. 对每条线,计算 u_1 和 u_2 。对 u_1 检查 $p_i < 0$ 的边界(即从外向内)。 令 u_1 为 $\{0, q_i/p_i\}$ u_2 检查 $p_i > 0$ 的边界(即从内向外)。令 u_2 为 $\{1, q_i/p_i\}$ $u_1 > u_2$
- 4. 然后是中点画线算法。

我们知道直线方程的一般形式为:

$$f(x,y) = (y_0 - y_1)x + (x_1 - x_0)y + x_0y_1 - x_1y_0 = 0(1)$$

在这里我们假设 $x_1 > x_0$,这里为什么要这样假设,请看下文。 我们先来考虑直

线斜率 $k \in (0,1)$ 的情况。在这种情况下,直线是以沿x轴方向的变化要快于沿y轴方向的变化。此时的直线是一条从左向右平缓上升的直线。即图 1 所示,不难想象的是,这时我们要光栅化一条直线的话,从左下角的起点出发,每次要"点亮"的像素的x 坐标都是上一个像素的x坐标加 1,而y坐标则是根据某种条件,保持不变或者加 1,如此反复直至终点。

5. 最后,实现一下循环输入线段和输出图片即可。

```
实验步骤与实验结果:
首先先完成 CMakeList. txt 的编写
cmake minimum required(VERSION 3.0)
project(liang-berskey-line-clipping)
find_package(OpenCV REQUIRED)
include_directories(${OpenCV_INCLUDE_DIRS})
add executable (liang-berskey-line-clipping
liang-berskey-line-clipping.cpp)
# 链接 OpenCV 库
target link libraries(liang-berskey-line-clipping ${OpenCV LIBS})
为了方便我们描述线段的参数方程和一般方程,我们定义两个类:
class LineSegmentParametricEquation2f
private:
 Eigen::Vector2f p0, t;
 float upper_bound, lower_bound;
public:
 LineSegmentParametricEquation2f(const Eigen::Vector2f& p0,
                                const Eigen::Vector2f& p1)
     : p0(p0)
   float dx = p1.x() - p0.x();
   float dy = p1.y() - p0.y();
   t = Eigen::Vector2f(dx, dy);
```

```
lower bound = 0.0f;
    upper_bound = 1.0f;
 LineSegmentParametricEquation2f(const Eigen::Vector3f& p0,
                                 const Eigen::Vector3f& p1)
   this->p0[0] = p0[0];
   this->p0[1] = p0[1];
   float dx = p1[0] - p0[0];
   float dy = p1[1] - p0[1];
   t = Eigen::Vector2f(dy, dx);
   lower bound = 0.0f;
   upper bound = 1.0f;
 Eigen::Vector2f operator()(float s) const { return p0 + s * t; }
 void set_upper_bound(float upper) { upper_bound = upper; }
 void set_lower_bound(float lower) { lower_bound = lower; }
 Eigen::Vector2f get p0() const { return p0; }
 Eigen::Vector2f get p1() const { return p0 + t * upper bound; }
 void display() const
 {
    std::cout << "p0: " << p0.transpose() << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << "t: " << t.transpose() << std::endl;</pre>
   std::cout << "upper bound: " << upper bound << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << "lower bound: " << lower bound << std::endl;</pre>
 }
class LineSegmentNormalEquation2f
private:
 float a, b, c;
 float upper bound, lower bound;
public:
 LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(const Eigen::Vector2f& p0,
                             const Eigen::Vector2f& p1)
   a = p0[1] - p1[1];
                                       // y1 - y2
   b = p1[0] - p0[0];
                                      // x2 - x1
    c = p0[0] * p1[1] - p1[0] * p0[1]; // x1*y2 - x2*y1
   upper bound = p1.x();
    lower bound = p0.x();
 float operator()(float s) const
```

```
if (lower_bound == upper_bound)
   {
     return 0;
   return -(a * s + c) / b;
 float operator()(float x, float y) const
   if (b == 0)
     return 0;
   return a * x + b * y + c;
 LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(const
LineSegmentParametricEquation2f& 1)
   Eigen::Vector2f p0 = 1.get_p0();
   Eigen::Vector2f p1 = l.get_p1();
   a = p0[1] - p1[1];
   b = p1[0] - p0[0];
   c = p0[0] * p1[1] - p1[0] * p0[1];
   upper_bound = l.get_p1().x();
   lower_bound = 1.get_p0().x();
 float get a() const { return a; }
 float get_b() const { return b; }
 float get_c() const { return c; }
 float get_k() const { return -a / b; }
 Eigen::Vector2f get_p0() const
   return Eigen::Vector2f(lower bound,
this->operator()(lower_bound));
 Eigen::Vector2f get_p1() const
   return Eigen::Vector2f(upper bound,
this->operator()(upper_bound));
};
然后实现 liang-berskey 算法
LineSegmentParametricEquation2f Liang_Barsky(Eigen::Vector2f&
begin,
                                           Eigen::Vector2f&
end)
```

```
LineSegmentParametricEquation2f line(begin, end);
// 计算参数方程
float t_x, t_y, x_0, y_0;
x 0 = begin.x();
y_0 = begin.y();
// defining variables
float p1, p2, p3, p4, q1, q2, q3, q4;
p1 = -(end.x() - x_0);
p2 = -p1;
p3 = -(end.y() - y_0);
p4 = -p3;
q1 = x_0 - x_{min};
q2 = x max - x 0;
q3 = y_0 - y_{min};
q4 = y max - y 0;
float r1, r2, r3, r4;
std::vector<float> posarr;
std::vector<float> negarr;
posarr.push back(1);
negarr.push back(0);
// 线段全部在屏幕外
if ((p1 == 0 \&\& q1 < 0) || (p3 == 0 \&\& q3 < 0))
  line.set_upper_bound(0);
  return line;
// 对于非 0 的 pk, uk = qk/pk
if (p1 != 0)
{
  r1 = q1 / p1;
  r2 = q2 / p2;
  if (p1 < 0)
    posarr.push_back(r2);
    negarr.push_back(r1);
  }
  else
    posarr.push back(r1);
    negarr.push_back(r2);
if (p3 != 0)
```

```
r3 = q3 / p3;
   r4 = q4 / p4;
   if (p3 < 0)
     posarr.push_back(r4);
     negarr.push_back(r3);
   else
     posarr.push_back(r3);
     negarr.push_back(r4);
   }
 }
 float xn1, xn2, yn1, yn2;
 float rn1, rn2;
 rn1 = *std::max_element(negarr.begin(), negarr.end());
 rn2 = *std::min_element(posarr.begin(), posarr.end());
 // 线段在屏幕外
 if (rn1 > rn2)
   line.set_upper_bound(0);
   return line;
 xn1 = x 0 + rn1 * p2;
 yn1 = y 0 + rn1 * p4;
 xn2 = x_0 + rn2 * p2;
 yn2 = y_0 + rn2 * p4;
 line = LineSegmentParametricEquation2f(Eigen::Vector2f(xn1,
yn1),
                                       Eigen::Vector2f(xn2,
yn2));
 return line;
然后再实现中点画线法的光栅化算法
// 画矩形框
void draw rectangle(Mat& img, Point p1, Point p2, Scalar color)
 auto x1 = p1.x, y1 = p1.y, x2 = p2.x, y2 = p2.y;
 line(img, Point(x1, y1), Point(x2, y1), color, 1);
 line(img, Point(x1, y2), Point(x2, y2), color, 1);
 line(img, Point(x1, y1), Point(x1, y2), color, 1);
 line(img, Point(x2, y1), Point(x2, y2), color, 1);
```

```
void draw_framework(Mat& img)
 auto offset_x = (WINDOW_WIDTH - FRAMEWORK_WIDTH) / 2;
 auto offset y = (WINDOW HEIGHT - FRAMEWORK HEIGHT) / 2;
 draw_rectangle(img, Point(offset_x, offset_y),
                Point(offset x + FRAMEWORK HEIGHT, offset y +
FRAMEWORK WIDTH),
                Scalar(255, 255, 255));
// 中点画线法画线段
void draw line(Mat& img, LineSegmentParametricEquation2f 1,
Scalar color)
 // float x1, y1, x2, y2;
 // x1 = 1.get p0().x();
 // y1 = l.get_p0().y();
 // x2 = 1.get_p1().x();
 // y2 = 1.get p1().y();
 // line(img, Point(x1, y1), Point(x2, y2), color, 1);
 auto 11 = LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(1);
 if (ll.get_k() < 0)
   11 = LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(1.get_p1(), 1.get_p0());
 if (abs(ll.get k()) > 1)
   int x1, y1, x2, y2;
   x1 = 11.get_p0().x();
   y1 = ll.get_p0().y();
   x2 = 11.get p1().x();
   y2 = ll.get_p1().y();
   while (y1 \ll y2)
     img.at<Vec3b>(y1, x1) = cv::Vec3b(color[0], color[1],
color[2]);
     auto mid_x = x1 + 0.5;
     auto q = 11(mid_x, y1 + 1);
     if (q > mid_x)
     {
       y1 = y1 + 1;
       x1 = x1 + 1;
     else
```

```
y1 = y1 + 1;
   }
 else
   int x1, y1, x2, y2;
   x1 = 11.get_p0().x();
   y1 = ll.get p0().y();
   x2 = 11.get_p1().x();
   y2 = ll.get_p1().y();
   while (x1 <= x2)
     img.at < Vec3b > (y1, x1) = cv::Vec3b(color[0], color[1],
color[2]);
     auto mid_y = y1 + 0.5;
     auto q = ll(x1 + 1);
     if (q > mid y)
       x1 = x1 + 1;
       y1 = y1 + 1;
     else
       x1 = x1 + 1;
 }
```

实际上应该还有关于线框绘制等步骤,此处省略。

最后实现循环输入和可选的输出图像文件即可,我们这里使用一个新线程的方式来进行输入,比和绘制图形一起放在循环里灵活一些。

以下是完整代码:

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
#include <ctime>
#include <eigen3/Eigen/Core>
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <opencv2/core/types.hpp>
#include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp>
```

```
#include <ostream>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <sstream>
#include <stddef.h>
#include <string>
#include <thread>
#include <utility>
#include <vector>
using namespace cv;
#define WINDOW HEIGHT 800
#define WINDOW WIDTH 800
#define FRAMEWORK HEIGHT 600
#define FRAMEWORK WIDTH 600
constexpr auto y_max =
   (WINDOW HEIGHT - FRAMEWORK HEIGHT) / 2 + FRAMEWORK HEIGHT;
constexpr auto x max = (WINDOW WIDTH - FRAMEWORK WIDTH) / 2 +
FRAMEWORK WIDTH;
constexpr auto y_min = (WINDOW HEIGHT - FRAMEWORK HEIGHT) / 2;
constexpr auto x min = (WINDOW WIDTH - FRAMEWORK WIDTH) / 2;
class LineSegmentParametricEquation2f
private:
 Eigen::Vector2f p0, t;
 float upper bound, lower bound;
public:
 LineSegmentParametricEquation2f(const Eigen::Vector2f& p0,
                                 const Eigen::Vector2f& p1)
     : p0(p0)
   float dx = p1.x() - p0.x();
   float dy = p1.y() - p0.y();
   t = Eigen::Vector2f(dx, dy);
   lower bound = 0.0f;
   upper bound = 1.0f;
 LineSegmentParametricEquation2f(const Eigen::Vector3f& p0,
                                 const Eigen::Vector3f& p1)
   this->p0[0] = p0[0];
   this->p0[1] = p0[1];
   float dx = p1[0] - p0[0];
   float dy = p1[1] - p0[1];
   t = Eigen::Vector2f(dy, dx);
```

```
lower bound = 0.0f;
   upper bound = 1.0f;
 Eigen::Vector2f operator()(float s) const { return p0 + s *
t; }
 void set upper bound(float upper) { upper bound = upper; }
 void set lower bound(float lower) { lower bound = lower; }
 Eigen::Vector2f get_p0() const { return p0; }
 Eigen::Vector2f get_p1() const { return p0 + t *
upper_bound; }
 void display() const
    std::cout << "p0: " << p0.transpose() << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << "t: " << t.transpose() << std::endl;</pre>
   std::cout << "upper_bound: " << upper_bound << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << "lower_bound: " << lower_bound << std::endl;</pre>
class LineSegmentNormalEquation2f
private:
 float a, b, c;
 float upper bound, lower bound;
 LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(const Eigen::Vector2f& p0,
                             const Eigen::Vector2f& p1)
   a = p0[1] - p1[1];
                                       // y1 - y2
   b = p1[0] - p0[0];
                                       // x2 - x1
   c = p0[0] * p1[1] - p1[0] * p0[1]; // x1*y2 - x2*y1
   upper_bound = p1.x();
   lower bound = p0.x();
 float operator()(float s) const
   if (lower_bound == upper_bound)
     return 0;
    return -(a * s + c) / b;
 float operator()(float x, float y) const
    if (b == 0)
```

```
return 0;
    return a * x + b * y + c;
 LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(const
LineSegmentParametricEquation2f& 1)
    Eigen::Vector2f p0 = 1.get p0();
   Eigen::Vector2f p1 = l.get_p1();
   a = p0[1] - p1[1];
   b = p1[0] - p0[0];
   c = p0[0] * p1[1] - p1[0] * p0[1];
   upper_bound = 1.get_p1().x();
   lower bound = l.get p0().x();
 float get_a() const { return a; }
 float get_b() const { return b; }
 float get_c() const { return c; }
 float get k() const { return -a / b; }
 Eigen::Vector2f get_p0() const
    return Eigen::Vector2f(lower bound,
this->operator()(lower_bound));
 Eigen::Vector2f get_p1() const
    return Eigen::Vector2f(upper_bound,
this->operator()(upper bound));
LineSegmentParametricEquation2f
Liang_Barsky(Eigen::Vector2f& begin,
                                           Eigen::Vector2f&
end)
 LineSegmentParametricEquation2f line(begin, end);
 // 计算参数方程
 float t_x, t_y, x_0, y_0;
 x 0 = begin.x();
 y 0 = begin.y();
 // defining variables
 float p1, p2, p3, p4, q1, q2, q3, q4;
 p1 = -(end.x() - x_0);
 p2 = -p1;
 p3 = -(end.y() - y_0);
```

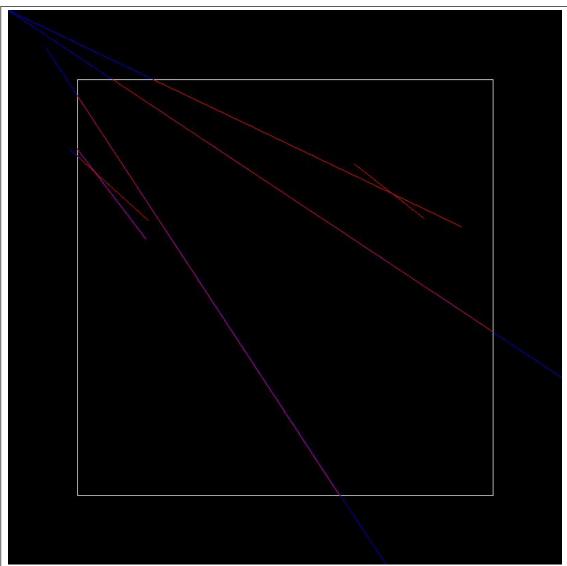
```
p4 = -p3;
q1 = x 0 - x min;
q2 = x_max - x_0;
q3 = y_0 - y_{min};
q4 = y_max - y_0;
float r1, r2, r3, r4;
std::vector<float> posarr;
std::vector<float> negarr;
posarr.push_back(1);
negarr.push_back(0);
// 线段全部在屏幕外
if ((p1 == 0 \&\& q1 < 0) || (p3 == 0 \&\& q3 < 0))
  line.set_upper_bound(0);
  return line;
// 对于非 0 的 pk, uk = qk/pk
if (p1 != 0)
  r1 = q1 / p1;
  r2 = q2 / p2;
  if (p1 < 0)
   posarr.push_back(r2);
   negarr.push_back(r1);
  }
  else
  {
    posarr.push_back(r1);
   negarr.push_back(r2);
  }
if (p3 != 0)
  r3 = q3 / p3;
  r4 = q4 / p4;
  if (p3 < 0)
    posarr.push_back(r4);
   negarr.push_back(r3);
  else
    posarr.push_back(r3);
```

```
negarr.push_back(r4);
   }
 float xn1, xn2, yn1, yn2;
 float rn1, rn2;
 rn1 = *std::max element(negarr.begin(), negarr.end());
 rn2 = *std::min element(posarr.begin(), posarr.end());
 // 线段在屏幕外
 if (rn1 > rn2)
   line.set upper bound(0);
   return line;
 xn1 = x_0 + rn1 * p2;
 yn1 = y_0 + rn1 * p4;
 xn2 = x 0 + rn2 * p2;
 yn2 = y_0 + rn2 * p4;
 line =
LineSegmentParametricEquation2f(Eigen::Vector2f(xn1, yn1),
                                       Eigen::Vector2f(xn2,
yn2));
 return line;
// 画矩形框
void draw rectangle(Mat& img, Point p1, Point p2, Scalar color)
 auto x1 = p1.x, y1 = p1.y, x2 = p2.x, y2 = p2.y;
 line(img, Point(x1, y1), Point(x2, y1), color, 1);
 line(img, Point(x1, y2), Point(x2, y2), color, 1);
 line(img, Point(x1, y1), Point(x1, y2), color, 1);
 line(img, Point(x2, y1), Point(x2, y2), color, 1);
void draw framework(Mat& img)
 auto offset_x = (WINDOW_WIDTH - FRAMEWORK_WIDTH) / 2;
 auto offset_y = (WINDOW_HEIGHT - FRAMEWORK_HEIGHT) / 2;
 draw_rectangle(img, Point(offset_x, offset_y),
                Point(offset x + FRAMEWORK HEIGHT, offset y +
FRAMEWORK WIDTH),
                Scalar(255, 255, 255));
// 中点画线法画线段
void draw line(Mat& img, LineSegmentParametricEquation2f 1,
Scalar color)
```

```
// float x1, y1, x2, y2;
 // x1 = l.get_p0().x();
 // y1 = l.get_p0().y();
 // x2 = 1.get_p1().x();
 // y2 = 1.get p1().y();
 // line(img, Point(x1, y1), Point(x2, y2), color, 1);
 auto 11 = LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(1);
 if (ll.get_k() < 0)
   11 = LineSegmentNormalEquation2f(l.get_p1(), l.get_p0());
 if (abs(ll.get k()) > 1)
   int x1, y1, x2, y2;
   x1 = 11.get_p0().x();
   y1 = ll.get_p0().y();
   x2 = 11.get p1().x();
   y2 = ll.get_p1().y();
   while (y1 \ll y2)
     img.at<Vec3b>(y1, x1) = cv::Vec3b(color[0], color[1],
color[2]);
     auto mid x = x1 + 0.5;
     auto q = ll(mid_x, y1 + 1);
     if (q > mid_x)
       y1 = y1 + 1;
       x1 = x1 + 1;
     }
     else
       y1 = y1 + 1;
   }
 }
 else
   int x1, y1, x2, y2;
   x1 = 11.get_p0().x();
   y1 = ll.get_p0().y();
   x2 = 11.get_p1().x();
   y2 = ll.get_p1().y();
```

```
while (x1 <= x2)
    {
     img.at<Vec3b>(y1, x1) = cv::Vec3b(color[0], color[1],
color[2]);
     auto mid_y = y1 + 0.5;
     auto q = ll(x1 + 1);
     if (q > mid_y)
     {
       x1 = x1 + 1;
       y1 = y1 + 1;
     else
       x1 = x1 + 1;
   }
std::vector<LineSegmentParametricEquation2f> lines;
std::vector<std::pair<Point, Point>> lines without clip;
bool is end = false;
void input lines()
 while (true)
 {
    float x1, y1, x2, y2;
   if (std::cin.peek() != EOF)
   {
     std::string s;
     std::getline(std::cin, s);
     std::stringstream ss(s);
     ss >> x1 >> y1 >> x2 >> y2;
     lines without clip.push back(
         std::make pair(Point(x1, y1), Point(x2, y2)));
     Eigen::Vector2f begin(x1, y1);
     Eigen::Vector2f end(x2, y2);
     LineSegmentParametricEquation2f 1 = Liang_Barsky(begin,
end);
     lines.push back(1);
   if (is_end)
     break;
```

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
 std::string output_file_name;
 for (int i = 0; i < argc; i++)
   if (strcmp(argv[i], "-o") == 0)
     output_file_name = std::string(argv[i + 1]);
 Mat img = Mat::zeros(WINDOW HEIGHT, WINDOW WIDTH, CV 8UC3);
 std::thread input_thread(input_lines);
 input_thread.detach();
 while (true)
   img.setTo(Scalar(0, 0, 0));
   draw framework(img);
   for (auto& 1 : lines without clip)
     line(img, 1.first, 1.second, Scalar(255, 0, 0));
   for (auto& 1 : lines)
     draw_line(img, 1, Scalar(0, 0, 255));
   imshow("line", img);
   if (waitKey(1000 / 60) == 27)
     break;
 is end = true;
 if (!output_file_name.empty())
   imwrite(output_file_name, img);
 return 0;
```



关于这张图片,白色线框划定的区域是我们截取线段的区域,蓝线是这个线段被截取之前的绘制情况,使用的是 OpenCV 的 line 函数,红线是截取后绘制的部分,使用的是自己实现的中点画线法光栅化函数,紫色是像素在渲染的时候贴的过近而又不重合的视觉效果,旨在表明中点画线法和 line 函数使用的光栅化渲染方式的不同之处。

实验中存在的问题及解决:

问题 1: 我们在对 OpenCV 的像素进行着色的时候,为什么 img.at<Vec3b>(x1, y1) = cv::Vec3b(color[0], color[1], color[2]);绘制的位置和我们真实想要的位置是关于 y=x 这条直线对称的?

回答 1: 因为历史遗留原因(?),或者说 OpenCV 定义的原因,在指定像素的时候是先指定行数,再指定列数的,而不像绘制点那样是按照 X 轴 Y 轴的顺序,因此想要正确绘制出我们想要的像素,需要写成 img.at<Vec3b>(y1, x1) = cv::Vec3b(color[0], color[1], color[2]);