

Discretization

- Class so far about turning 3D world into 2D image.
 - Representing viewpoint
 - Projecting 3D world into 2D
 - *Turning 2D continuous world into discrete image.*
 - *Geometric objects*
 - *Intensities*

Continuous vs. real

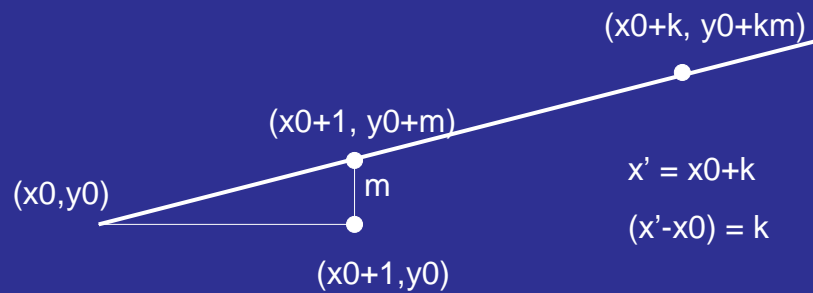
- This is one of the deep issues in graphics.

Geometric Primitives

- Line Segment
- Triangle – *These are key primitives*
- General polygon.

Line Segments

- I want to try to discuss this as a simple example of linear interpolation (more later).
- $y = mx + b$
- Given (x_0, y_0) to (x_1, y_1)
 - $m = (y_1 - y_0) / (x_1 - x_0)$
 - $b = y_0 - mx_0$
- Set of points: $(x', y_0 + m(x' - x_0))$



So we can think of a line as what we get when y is a function of x , and we linearly interpolate y between a starting value, y_0 , at x_0 , and an ending value of y_1 , and x_1 .

Another way to think of this is that we compute a y' to go with an x' by taking a weighted average of x_0 and x_1 to get x' , and then taking the same weighted average of y_0 and y_1 to get y' .

$$x' = ax_1 + (1-a)x_0. \quad a = (x'-x_0)/(x_1-x_0)$$

Then find y' by taking:

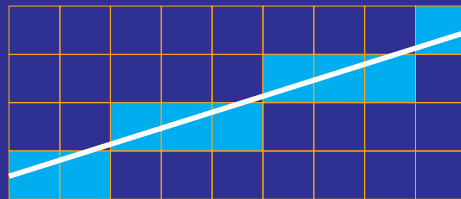
$$y' = ay_1 + (1-a)y_0.$$

$$\text{Note: } y' = (y_1-y_0)(x'-x_0)/(x_1-x_0) + y_0$$

$$= m (x'-x_0) + y_0$$

This is what we got before. This way of looking at it, though, can be generalized to interpolating between three points in the plane.

Line with slope $0 \leq m \leq 1$



For each x value, find y and round off.

$$y(x_0) = y_0.$$

$$y(x_0+1) = y_0 + m$$

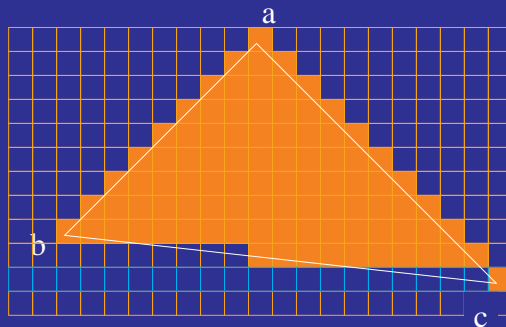
$$y(x_0+k) = y(x_0+k-1) + m$$

Fill in $(x_i, \text{round}(y(x_i)))$

Other Slopes

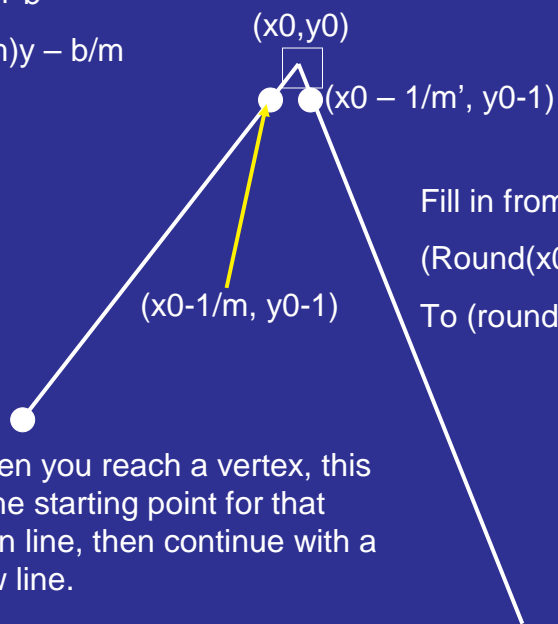
- For $1 \leq m$ just reverse role of x and y .
 $- y = mx + b \Rightarrow x = (1/m)y - b/m$
- For $-1 \leq m \leq 0$ we can do the same thing as $0 \leq m \leq 1$
- $m \leq -1$ same as $m \geq 1$, except we reduce y .
- Other cases are similar.

Triangles



$$y = mx + b$$

$$x = (1/m)y - b/m$$



Fill in from

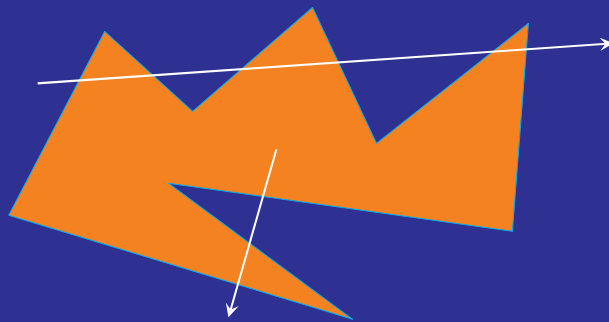
$(\text{Round}(x_0 - 1/m), y_0 - 1)$

To $(\text{round}(x_0 - 1/m'), y_0 - 1)$

When you reach a vertex, this is the starting point for that scan line, then continue with a new line.

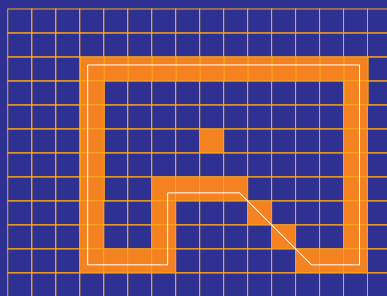
General Polygon

- Break up into triangles
- Test each pixel – crossing number test



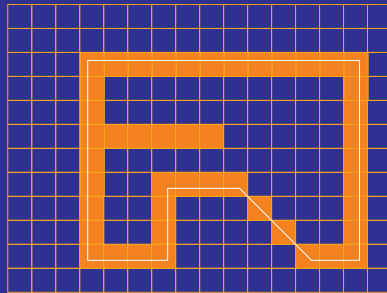
Even: Outside
Odd: Inside

Flood Fill / Seed Fill



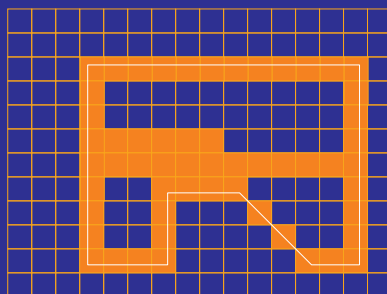
```
flood_fill (x, y)
{ if (read_pixel (x, y) != ORANGE)
  { write_pixel (x, y) = ORANGE;
    flood_fill (x - 1, y);
    flood_fill (x + 1, y);
    flood_fill (x, y - 1);
    flood_fill (x, y + 1);
  }
}
```

Flood Fill / Seed Fill



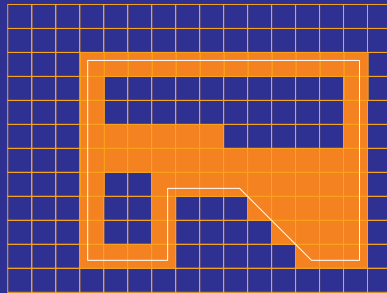
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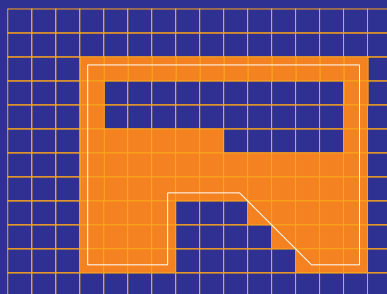
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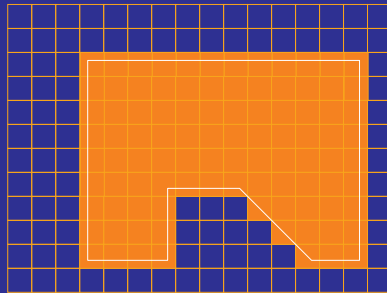
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