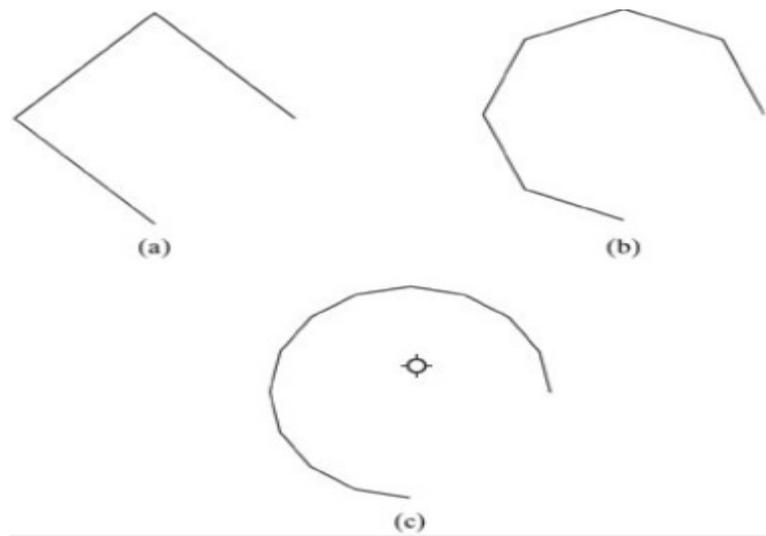


Rasterização de Curvas

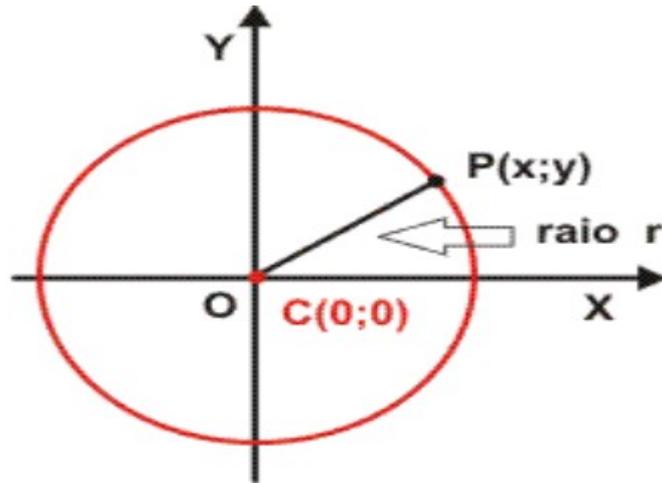
Curvas

- Podem ser representadas por polilinhas
 - a) 3 segmentos
 - b) 6 segmentos
 - c) 20 segmentos
- Pode-se usar os algoritmos de rasterização de retas



Circunferência

- Pontos equidistam de um ponto central
- Caso o ponto central seja a origem:



$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0}$$

Circunferência

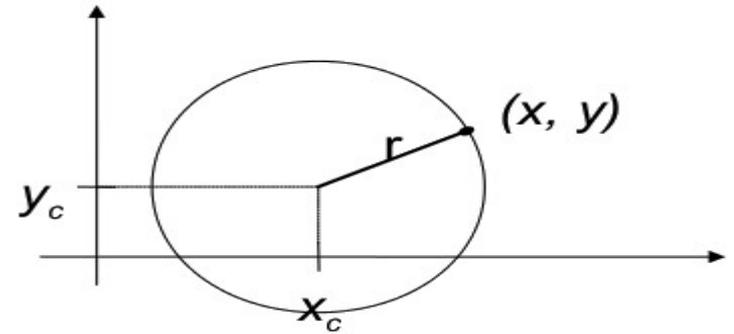
- Considerando o centro em (x_c, y_c)

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = r^2$$

- Algoritmo baseado na equação da circunferência

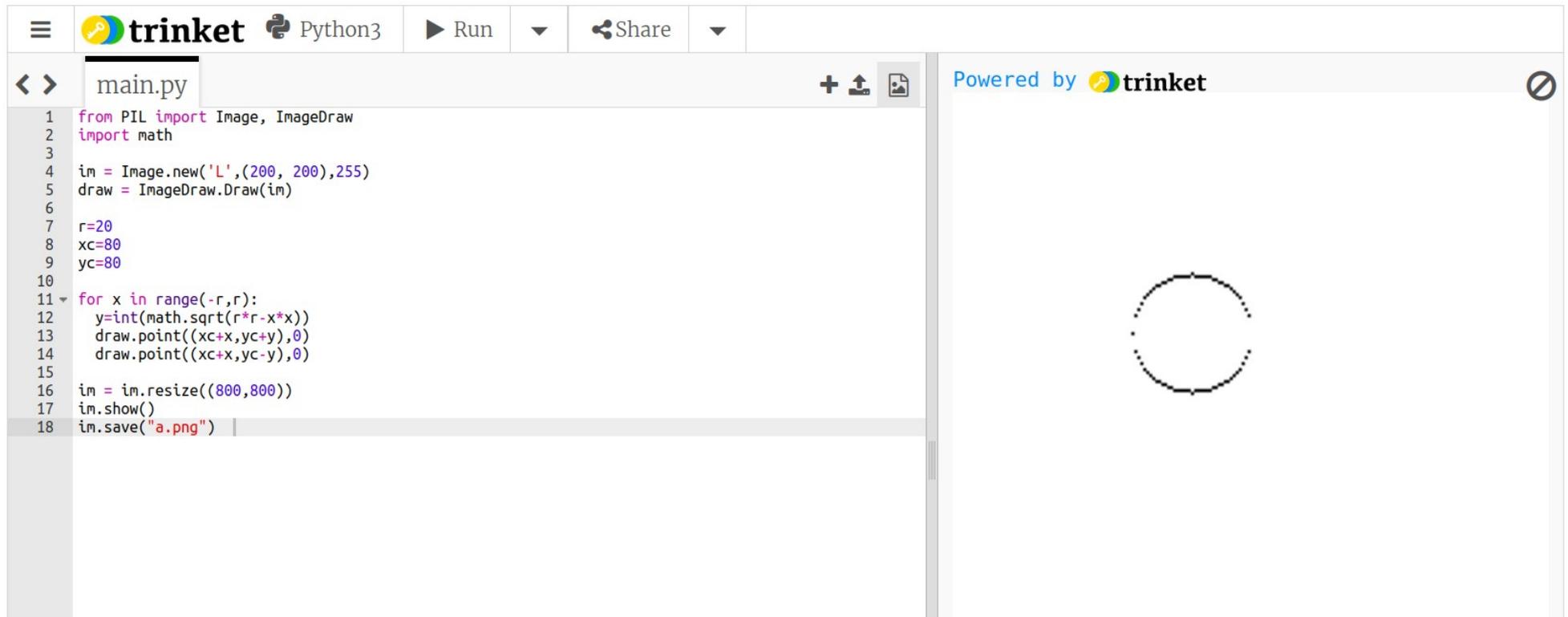
- Para cada x entre: $(x_c - r) \leq x \leq (x_c + r)$

$$y = y_c \pm \sqrt{r^2 - (x - x_c)^2}$$



Circunferência

- Algoritmo baseado na equação da circunferência



The image shows a Trinket Python IDE interface. The top bar includes the Trinket logo, Python3 version, a Run button, and a Share button. The main area is split into a code editor on the left and a preview window on the right. The code editor shows a Python script named 'main.py' that uses PIL to draw a circle. The preview window displays the result: a pixelated circle on a white background.

```
1 from PIL import Image, ImageDraw
2 import math
3
4 im = Image.new('L', (200, 200), 255)
5 draw = ImageDraw.Draw(im)
6
7 r=20
8 xc=80
9 yc=80
10
11 for x in range(-r,r):
12     y=int(math.sqrt(r*r-x*x))
13     draw.point((xc+x,yc+y),0)
14     draw.point((xc+x,yc-y),0)
15
16 im = im.resize((800,800))
17 im.show()
18 im.save("a.png")
```

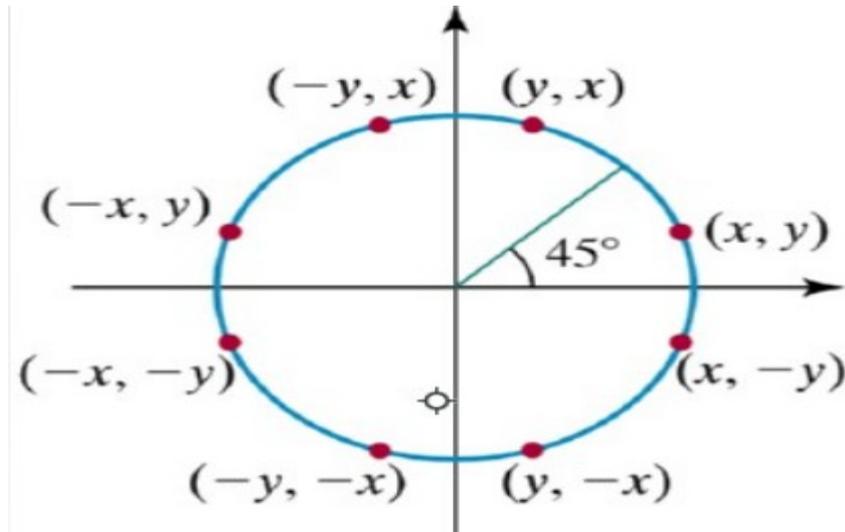
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Problemas

- Ineficiente
 - Multiplicações e cálculo de raiz quadrada
 - Desenho descontínuo

Octantes

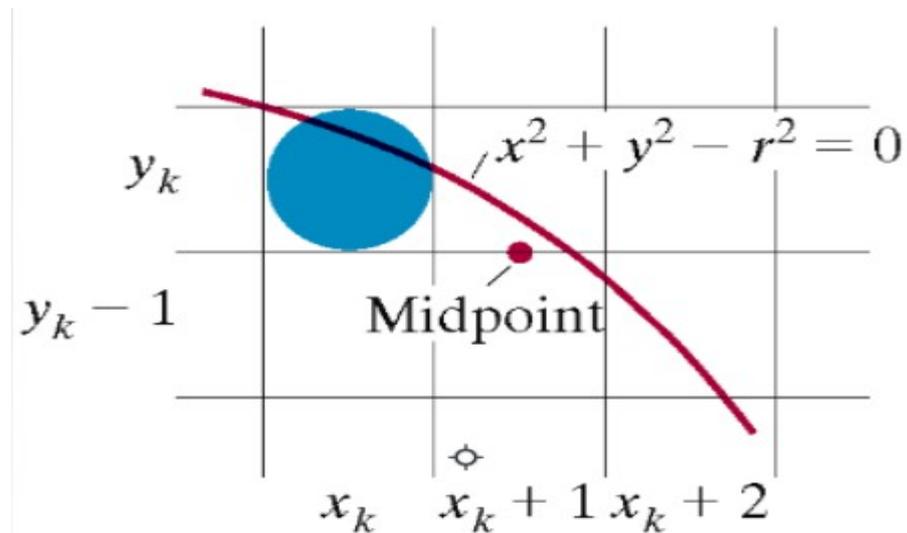
- Melhorar descontinuidades
 - Utilizando simetrias



Algoritmo de Ponto Médio

- Variante do algoritmo de Bresenham

$$f(x,y) \begin{cases} <0 \text{ (dentro do circ.)} \\ =0 \text{ (no circ.)} \\ >0 \text{ (fora do circ.)} \end{cases}$$



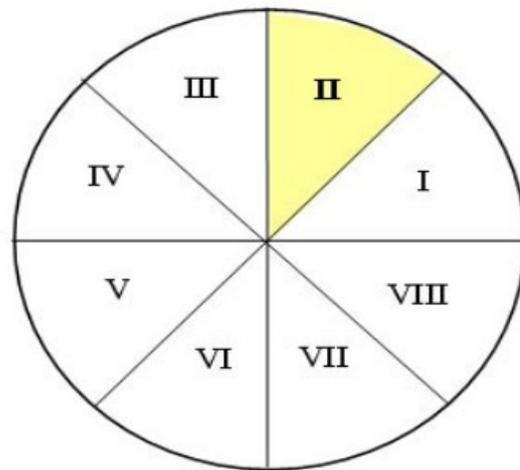
Algoritmo de Ponto Médio

- A cada passo, determina o melhor pixel
 - Similar ao algoritmo de reta, usa parâmetro de decisão: p
 - $p_k = (x_k + 1)^2 + (y_k - 1/2)^2 - r^2$
 - Se $p_k < 0$, escolher y_k
 - Se $p_k \geq 0$, escolher y_{k+1}
 - $p_0 = 1 - r$
 - $p_{k+1} = p_k + 2x_{k+1} + 3$ (se $p_k < 0$)
 - $p_{k+1} = p_k + 2x_{k+1} + 5 - 2y_{k+1}$ (se $p_k \geq 0$)

Algoritmo de Ponto Médio

- Escolhendo o segundo octante
 - Demais octantes por simetria

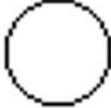
OCTANTE	X_n	Y_n
I	Y	X
II	X	Y
III	$-X$	Y
IV	$-Y$	X
V	$-Y$	$-X$
VI	$-X$	$-Y$
VII	X	$-Y$
VIII	Y	$-X$



Algoritmo de Ponto Médio

```
main.py
1 from PIL import Image, ImageDraw
2 import math
3
4 def drawSimetricPoints(draw, xc, yc, x, y):
5     draw.point((xc+y,yc-x),0) # I
6     draw.point((xc+x,yc-y),0) # II
7     draw.point((xc-x,yc-y),0) # III
8     draw.point((xc-y,yc-x),0) # IV
9     draw.point((xc-y,yc+x),0) # V
10    draw.point((xc-x,yc+y),0) # VI
11    draw.point((xc+x,yc+y),0) # VII
12    draw.point((xc+y,yc+x),0) # VIII
13
14 def drawCircle(draw,xc,yc,r):
15     p=1-r
16     y=int(r/math.sqrt(2))
17     x=0
18
19     drawSimetricPoints(draw, xc, yc, x, y)
20     while y>x:
21         if p<0:
22             p+=2*x+3
23         else:
24             y-=1
25             p+=2*(x-y)+5
26
27         x+=1
28         drawSimetricPoints(draw, xc, yc, x, y)
29
30 im = Image.new('L',(200, 200),255)
31 draw = ImageDraw.Draw(im)
32
33 r=20
34 xc=80
35 yc=80
36
37 drawCircle(draw,xc,yc,r)
38
39 im = im.resize((800,800))
40 im.show()
41 im.save("a.png")
```

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a.png 

Exercício

- Usando os algoritmos de ponto médio para circunferências desenhe um cacho de uvas como na imagem a seguir:

