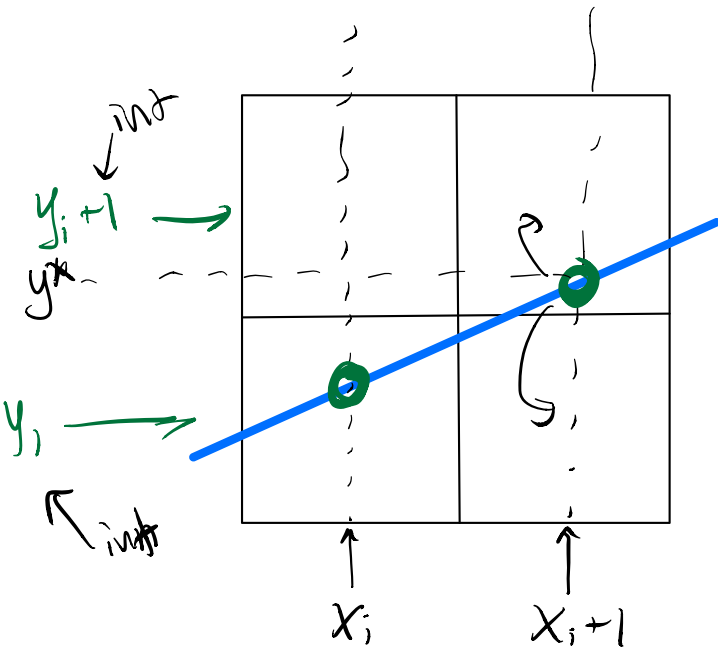


Midpoint Algorithm



Intuition: 1 pixel per col
pick pixel the line spends most
time in

Equivalently: the pixel the line
is in at integer x

Algorithm: $(y = mx + b)$

// compute m, b

for $x = x_{min} : x_{max}$

$y = m * x + b$

draw($x, round(y)$)

Efficiency?

3 flops

Faster Midpoint Algorithm

Original:

```
// compute m, b
for x = Xmin : Xmax:
  y ← b + m * x
  draw(x, round(y))
```

Faster:

```
// compute m, b
y = m * Xmin + b
for x = Xmin : Xmax + 1
  draw(x, round(y))
  y += m
```

Fasterer Midpoint Algorithm?!

```
// compute m, b
y = round(m * Xmin + b)
```

```
for x = Xmin : Xmax
```

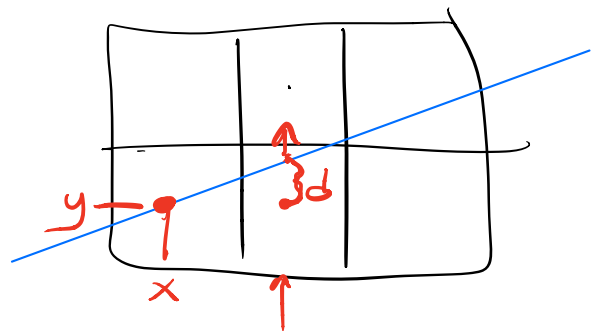
```
  draw(x, round(y))
```

```
  d = m(x+1) + b - y
```

```
  if (d > 0.5)
```

```
    ↑
    y += 1
```

```
  int ↑
  d -= 1
```



← distance from line to current y

Strategy: incrementalize d as we did y above.

Flops : $|x >$, $|x +$, and 0 or $|x -$

↑ shift by 0.5, this becomes a sign bit check!

$(d > 0.0)$

Interpolating Values

Given: P_1, P_2, V_1, V_2

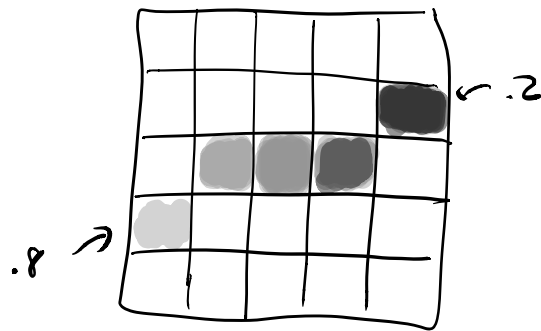
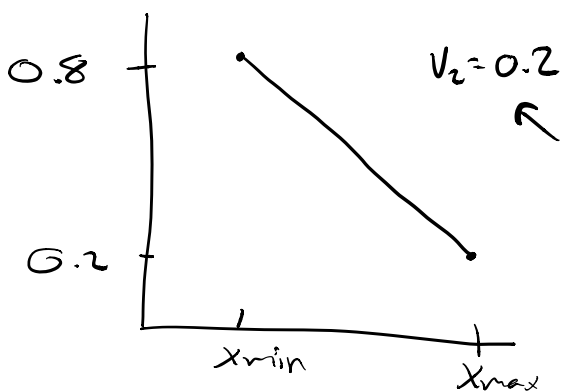
↑
endpoints

↑ values of same property at P_1, P_2

eg.: color
any vertex data

Interpolate a V for each pixel

Example: $V_1 = 0.8$



// calc. m, b

$$y = m x_{min} + b$$

// calc V_m, V_b

$$V = V_m x_{min} + V_b$$

for $x = x_{min} : x_{max}$

draw($x, \text{round}(y), V$)

$y += m$

$V += V_m$

2/23 Announcements

- Setup RP repo by tomorrow night
(GH classroom, push proposal + feedback)
- A3 due W night
 - Point lights have r^2 falloff
 - Ambient light $^{(ka)}$ is a constant added to all pixel colors
- A2 grading feedback (except extensions)
is on Github in the "Feedback" pull request
- Today's lab is completed in your AO repo
 - push finished changes by F night.
 - 10 pts in written HW category