

I'm not a robot!

View Discussion Improve Article Save Article Like Article Program to draw ellipse in C using graphics.h header file graphics.h library is used to include and facilitate graphical operations in program. C graphics using graphics.h functions can be used to draw different shapes, display text in different fonts, change colors and many more. Using functions of graphics.h you can make graphics programs, animations, projects and games. You can draw circles, lines, rectangles, bars and many other geometrical figures. You can change their colors using the available functions and fill them.Examples: Input : $x=250, y=200, start_angle = 0, end_angle = 360, x_rad = 100, y_rad = 50$ Output : Please try your starting point on (IDE) first, before moving on to the solution.Explanation :The header file graphics.h contains ellipse() function which is described below :void ellipse(int x, int y, int start_angle, int end_angle, int x_radius, int y_radius){In this function x, y is the location of the ellipse, x, radius and y, radius decide the radius of form x and y.start angle is the starting point of angle and end angle is the ending point of angle. The value of angle can vary from 0 to 360 degree.}#include <int main(){ int x=250, y=200; int start_angle=0, end_angle=360; int x_radius=100, y_radius=50; initgraph(&gd, &gm, ""); ellipse(x, y, start_angle, end_angle, x, y, rad); getch(); closegraph(); return 0;}Output : #article{VanAken1984AnEE, title={An Efficient Ellipse-Drawing Algorithm}, author={Jerry Van Aken}, journal={IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications}, year={1984}, volume={4}, pages={24-35}}Low-cost PCs and workstations with bit-mapped graphics possess limited processing power. As a result, efficient algorithms are needed to draw curves interactively. Getting raster ellipses rightM. McIlroyComputer ScienceTOGS1992A concise, incremental algorithm for raster approximations to ellipses in standard position produces approximations that are good to the last pixel even near octant boundaries or the thin ends of... Curve-drawing algorithms for Raster displaysJerry R. Van Aken, Mark NovakComputer ScienceTOGS1985The midpoint method for deriving efficient scan-conversion algorithms to draw geometric curves on raster displays is compared with the two-point method used by Bresenham, and is seen to be more accurate in the general case, without increasing the amount of computation required.An Analysis of Scan Converting a Line with Multi SymmetryMd. KhairullahComputer Science2013An algorithm is analyzed and discussed that exploits the multi symmetry present in certain line segments during scan conversion with the simple technique of direct line equation; digital differentiation analyzer (DDA) algorithm and the floating-point operation free Bresenham's Algorithm.View 3 excerpts, cites methodsAlgorithms for Rendering Cubic CurvesB. Watson, L. HodgesComputer Science, Mathematics1992Two integer-only algorithms to be used in tandem for rendering cubic functions and parametric cubic curves with rational coefficients. Analysis of execution speed of existing algorithms... View 1 excerpt, cites methodsAlgorithms for Rendering Cubic CurvesB. Watson, L. HodgesComputer Science, Mathematics1992We present two integer-only algorithms to be used in tandem for rendering cubic functions and parametric cubic curves with rational coefficients, and how to take advantage of curve shape to improve algorithm performance are presented.SHOWING 1-7 OF 7 REFERENCESIncremental Curve GenerationP. DanielssonMathematicsIEEETransactions on Computers1970The nonparametric representation of the curve, which is widely used since it lends itself to realization by ordinary DDA technique, is shown to be fully competitive. You're reading a Free Preview Page 3 is not shown in this preview. SHOWING 1-10 OF 28 REFERENCESORT BY RelevanceMost Influenced PapersRecencyThe Generation of Circular Arcs on Hexagonal GridsL. Yong-KuiMathematicsComput. Graph. 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Van Aken, Mark NovakComputer ScienceTOGS1985The midpoint method for deriving efficient scan-conversion algorithms to draw geometric curves on raster displays is compared with the two-point method used by Bresenham, and is seen to be more accurate in the general case, without increasing the amount of computation required.View 1 excerpt, references backgroundHexagonal raster for computer graphicsK. TytkowskiArt2000IEE Conference on Information Visualization. An International Conference on Computer Visualization and Graphics2000The paper presents a new approach to representing a pixel in raster graphics based on the so-called H-pixels, which is based on a grid with regular hexagons as the main element and includes an analysis of how such a shape can help in the reproduction fidelity of a set of shapes.View 1 excerpt, references background 1. COMPUTER GRAPHICS MidPoint Ellipse Drawing Algorithm By: Ms. Rachana Marath 2. Algorithm: Ellipse drawing Input (rx, ry) centered at origin and the first point is (x0,y0)=(0,ry). Region 1 : P10 = ry - 2 - rx 2 ry + 1/4 rx 2 if p1k < 0 then (xk+1, yk) and P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 - 2rx 2 yk+1 + ry 2 Else (xk+1, yk-1) and P2k+1 = p2k + 2ry 2 xk+1 - 2rx 2 yk+1 + rx 2 Till y=0, i.e. last point is (rx,0) 3. Example 1: rx = 10, ry= 5 Algorithm: Region 1 P10 = ry - 2 - rx 2 ry + 1/4 rx 2 If p1k < 0 then (xk+1, yk) And P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 + ry 2 Else (xk+1, yk-1) And P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 - 2rx 2 yk+1 + ry 2 And continue till 2ry 2 x >= 2rx 2 y Solution: (x0,y0)=(0,ry) = (0,5) rx2 = 100 ry2 = 25 2rx2 = 200 2ry2 = 50 P10 = ry - 2 - rx 2 ry + 1/4 rx 2 = -450 (x,y) = (1,5) (if case) P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 + ry 2 = -375 (x,y) = (2,5) (if case) P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 + ry 2 = -250 (x,y) = (3,5) (if case) P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 + ry 2 = -75 (x,y) = (4,5) (if case) P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 + ry 2 = 150 (x,y) = (5,4) (else case) P1k+1 = p1k + 2ry 2 xk+1 - 2rx 2 yk+1 + ry 2 = -375 (x,y) = (6,4) (if case) 4. Algorithm: Region 2 Here (x0,y0) is the last point calculated in region1 P20= ry 2 (x0 +1/2)2 +rx 2 (y0 -1)2 -rx2ry2 If P2k >0 then (xk, yk-1) And P2k+1 = p2k -2rx 2 yk+1 + rx 2 Till y=0, i.e. last point is (rx,0) Solution: the first point will be the last (x,y) of region 1 (x,y) = (9,2) P20= ry 2 (x0 +1/2)2 +rx 2 (y0 -1)2 -rx2ry2 = -143.75 (x, y) = (10,1) (else case) P2k+1 = p2k +2ry 2 xk+1 - 2rx 2 yk+1 + rx 2 = 131.25 (x, y) = (10,0) (if case) We STOP here when we reach (rx,0) 5. Therefore the pixels are (0,5) (1,5) (2,5) (3,5) (4,5) (5,4) (6,4) (7,4) (8,3) (9,2) (10,1) (10,0) 6. Reference Hearn, Baker - Computer Graphics - C Version 2nd Ed 20comp.book/Hearn,Baker%20-%20Computer%20Graphics%20-%20C%20Version%202nd%20Ed.pdf Mid-Point Ellipse algorithm is used to draw an ellipse in computer graphics.Midpoint ellipse algorithm plots(finds) points of an ellipse on the first quadrant by dividing the quadrant into two regions.Each point(x, y) is then projected into other three quadrants (-x, y), (x, -y), (-x, -y) i.e. it uses 4-way symmetry.fellipse(x, y)=ry2x2+rx2y2-fellipse(x, y)0 then (x, y) is outside the ellipse. fellipse(x, y)=0 then (x, y) is on the ellipse. Decision parameter:Initially, we have two decision parameters p10 in region 1 and p20 in region 2. These parameters are defined as :#include using namespace std;void midptellipse(int rx, int ry, int xc, int yc){ float dx, dy, d1, d2, x, y; x = 0; y = ry; d1 = (ry * ry) - (rx * rx * ry) + (0.25 * rx * rx); dx = 2 * ry * ry * x; dy = 2 * rx * rx * y; while (dx < dy) { cout