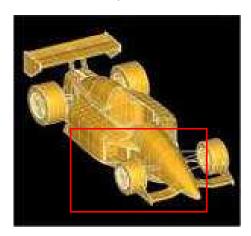
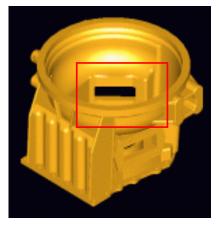
Recorte

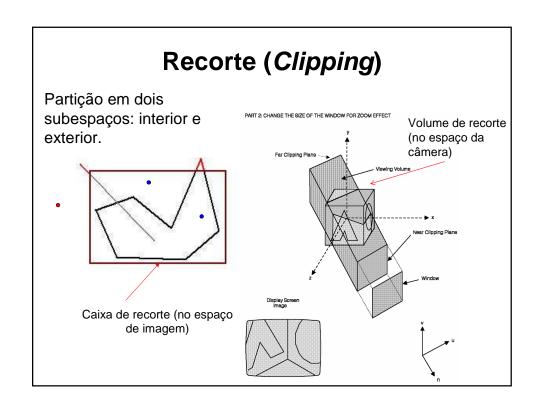
Rogers – Capítulo 3 Apostila – Capítulo 6

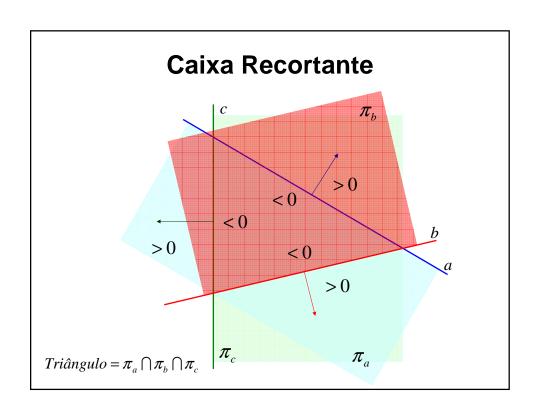
Recorte (Clipping)

Determinar os pontos contidos no volume de visão/janela de exibição.





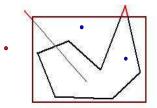




Recorte

Caixa recortante convexa

Pontos: verificar se estão na interseção dos semi-planos definidos pelas retas suporte dos lados da caixa



Sequência de Segmentos (Polilinhas): identificar os pontos dos segmentos que estão na interseção dos semi-planos

estão na interseção dos semi-planos definidos pelas retas suporte dos lados da caixa

Polígonos: identificar os pontos do polígono que estão na interseção dos semi-planos definidos pelas retas suporte dos lados da

"Algebrizar" Problema

Interseção — Solução de Sistemas de Equações

Pontos: satisfazer equações dos semi-planos

caixa

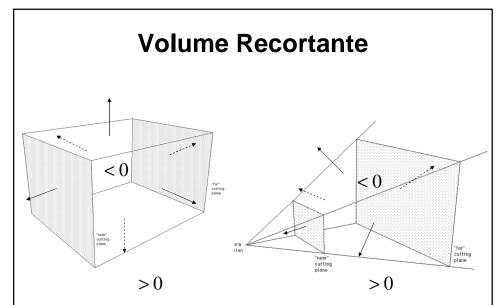
$$n_{x,i}x + n_{y,i}y + d \le 0$$

Polilinhas: reduzir o problema à partição de cada segmento P(t) da polilinha em sub-segmentos e identificar os sub-segmentos no interior da caixa

$$P(t) = P_1 + t(P_2 - P_1)$$

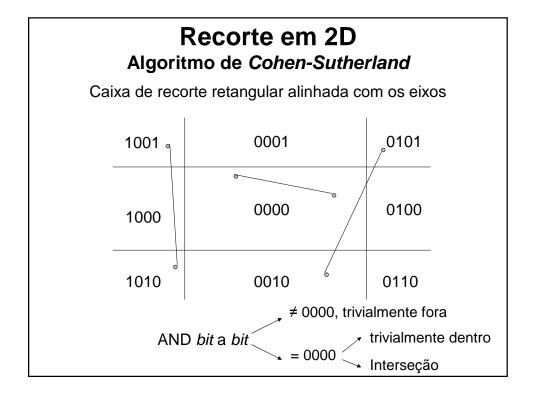
$$n_{x,i}x+n_{y,i}y+d\leq 0$$

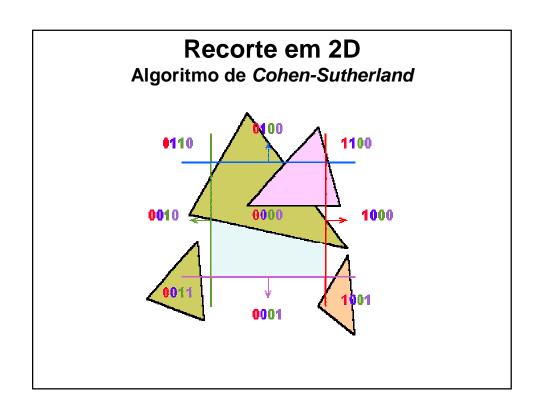
Polígonos: reduzir o problema à partição de cada segmento da polilinha em sub-segmentos e conectar os sub-segmentos para formar regiões de recorte.

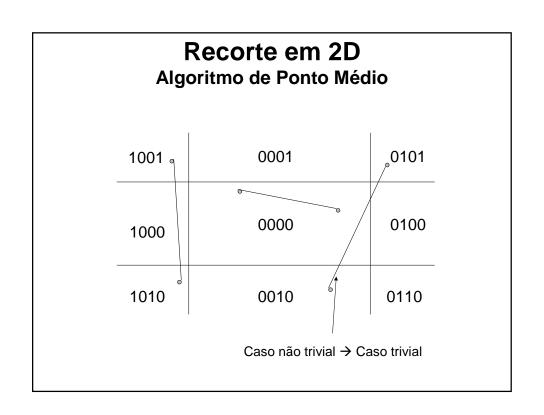


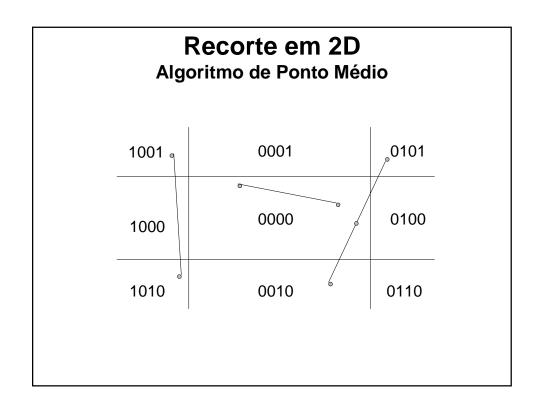
No lugar de retas de suporte, temos planos de suporte

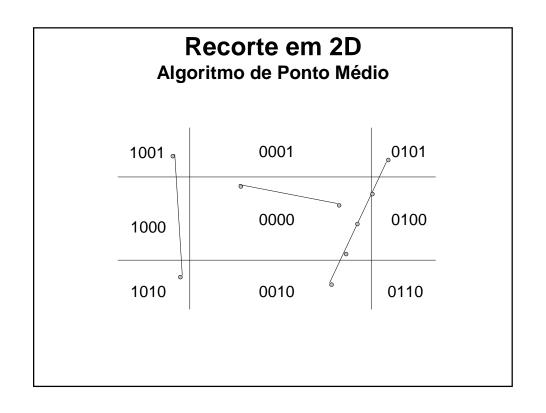
$$n_{x,i}x + n_{y,i}y + n_{z,i}z + d = 0$$

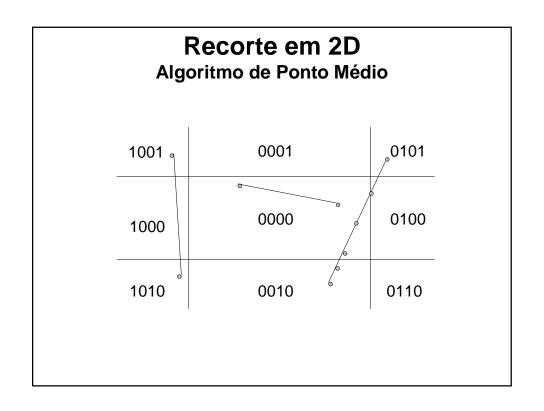


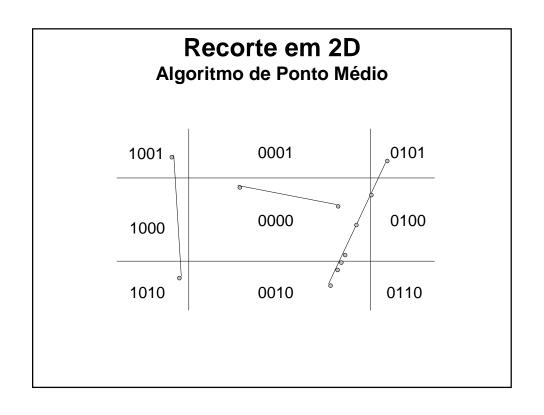


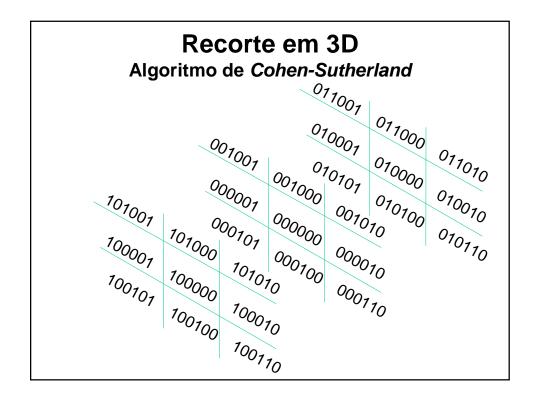


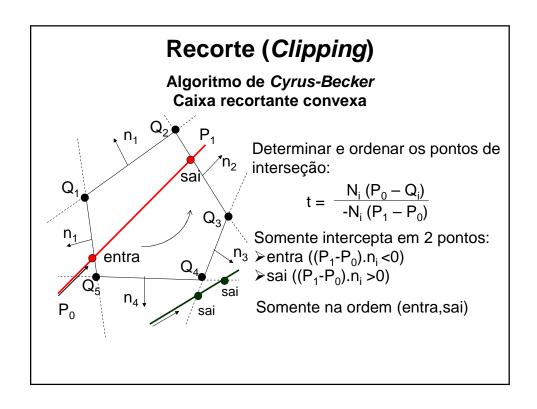


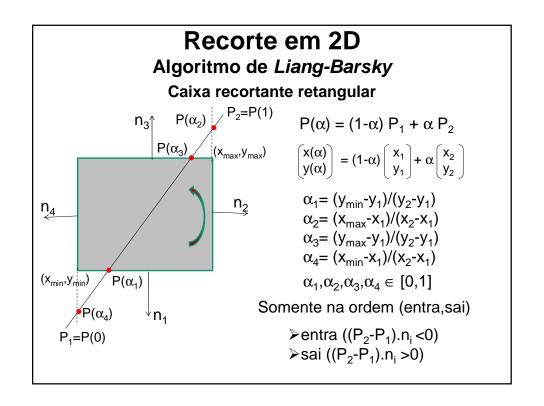


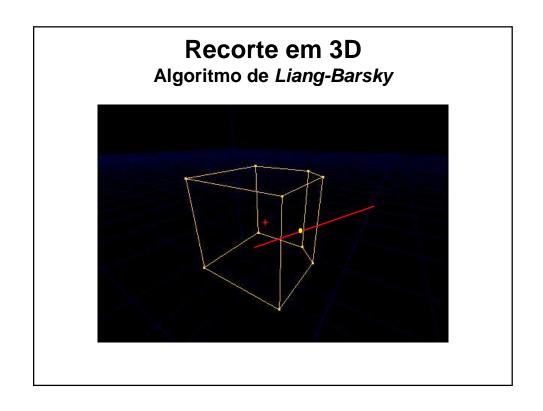


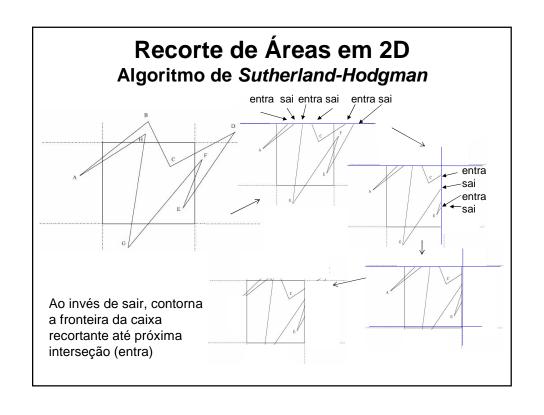


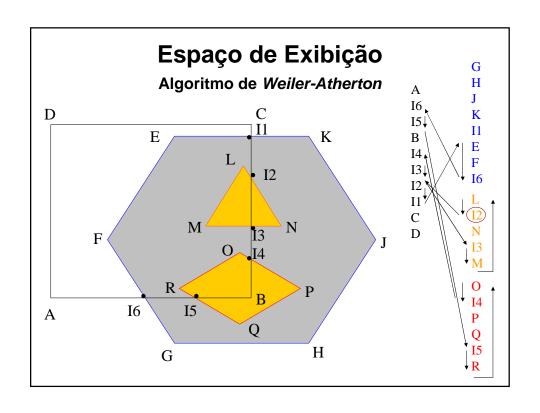


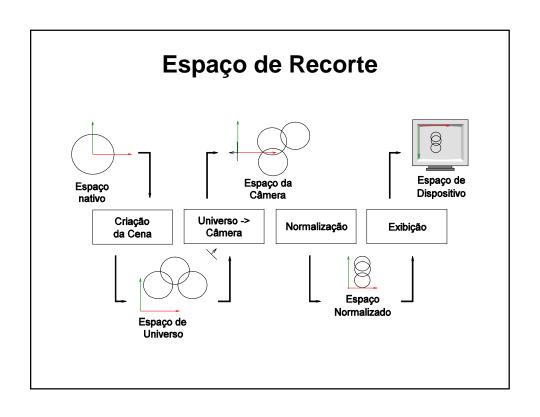


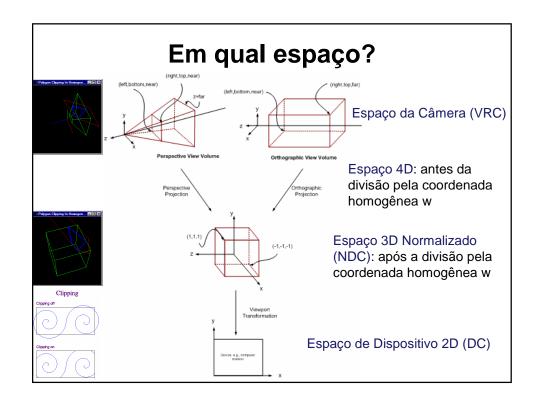


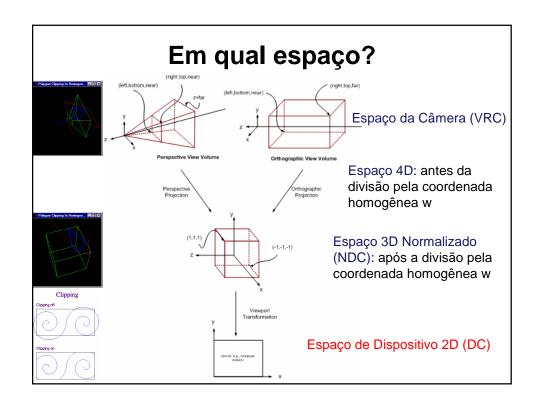


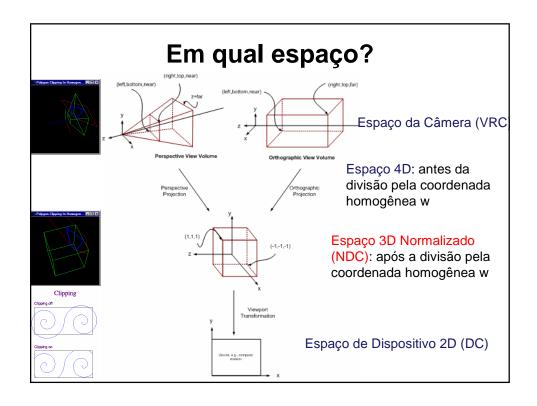












Recorte em 3D (w=1)

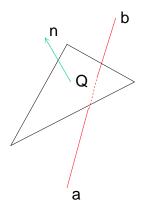
Interseção segmento-plano

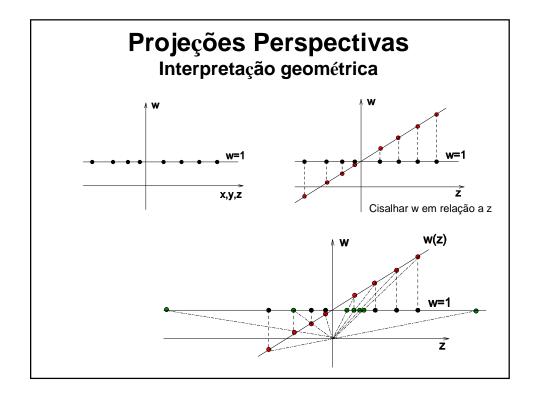
$$P(t) = a + t (b-a)$$

$$f(P(t)) = n (P(t) - Q) = 0$$

$$n ((a + t (b-a) - Q) = 0$$

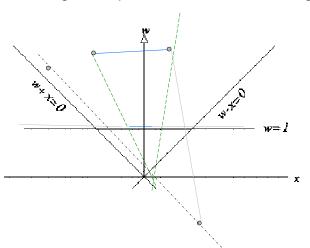
$$t = \frac{n (a - Q)}{n (a-b)}$$

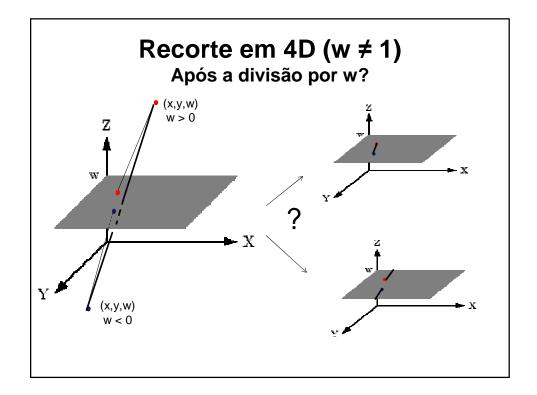


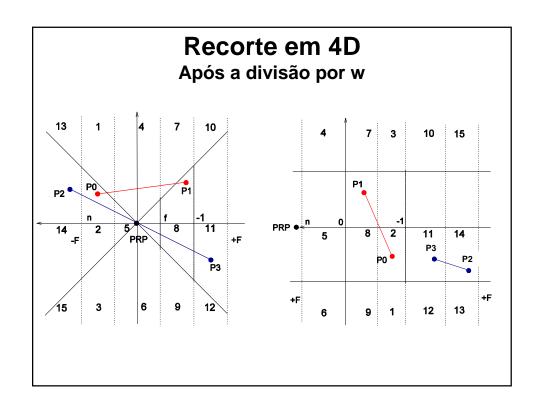


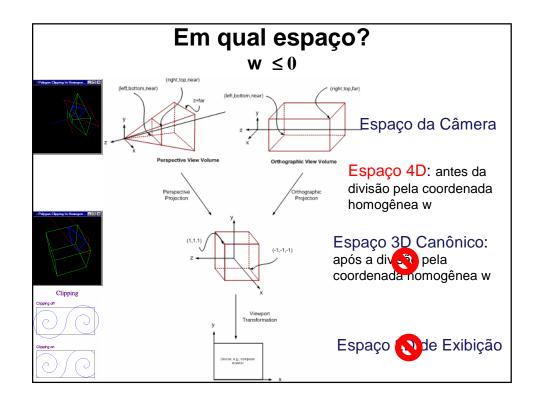
Recorte em 4D (w \neq 1)

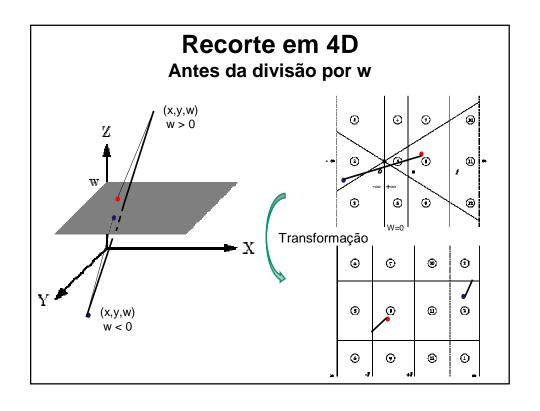
Recorte de um segmento pode resultar em 2 sub-segmentos!

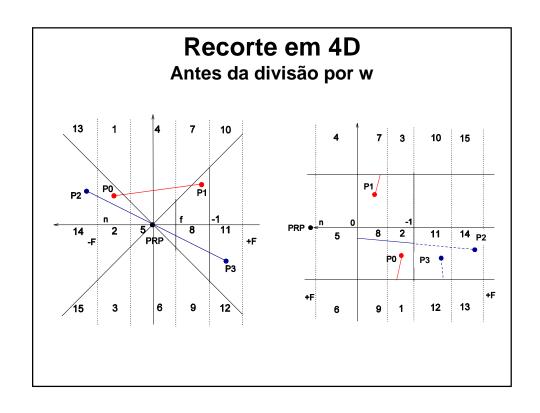












Recorte em 4D

$$-1 \leq \frac{\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}}{\bar{w}} \leq +1$$

 $\text{-w} \leq x, y, z \leq w$

Dado: P(t) = a + t (b-a)

Possibilidades: (entra,sai)

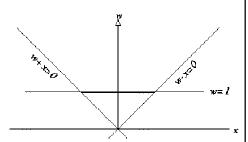
Interseção com x=-w:

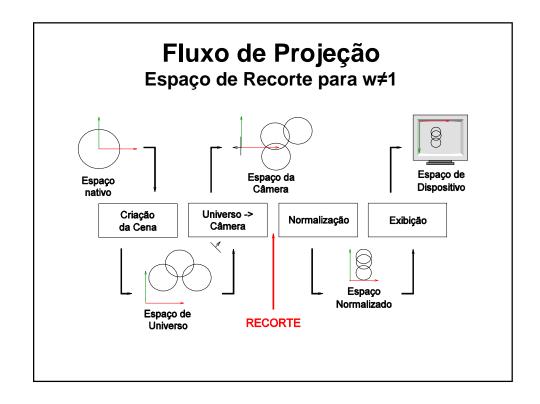
 $W_a + t (W_b - W_a) = -(X_a + t (X_b - X_a))$

(sai,entra)

$$t = \frac{w_a + x_a}{(w_a + x_a) - (w_b + x_b)}$$

Analogamente, com x=w, y=-w, y=w, z=-w, z=w





OpenGL

É possível selecionar um semi-espaço pela equação de plano eq:

$$ax + by + cz + d \ge 0$$

Um volume de recorte pode ser especificado como interseção de 6 semi-espaços:

```
glClippPlane(GL_CLIP_PLANEi,eq);
glEnable(GL_CLIP_PLANEi);
```

OpenGL

```
void display(void) {
         GLdouble eqn[4] = \{0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0\};
         GLdouble eqn2[4] = \{1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0\};
         glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
         glColor3f (1.0, 1.0, 1.0);
         glPushMatrix();
         glTranslatef (0.0, 0.0, -5.0); /* clip lower half -- y < 0 */
         glClipPlane (GL_CLIP_PLANE0, eqn);
         glEnable (GL_CLIP_PLANE0); /* clip left half -- x < 0 */
         glClipPlane (GL_CLIP_PLANE1, eqn2);
         glEnable (GL_CLIP_PLANE1);
         glRotatef (90.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
         glutWireSphere(1.0, 20, 16);
         glPopMatrix();
         glFlush ();
}
```

http://www.opengl.org/resources/code/samples/redbook/clip.c