

# CS 2334 Lab 13

Recursion

# DrawLine

`drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)`

Say you want to draw the line shown by the hypotenuse

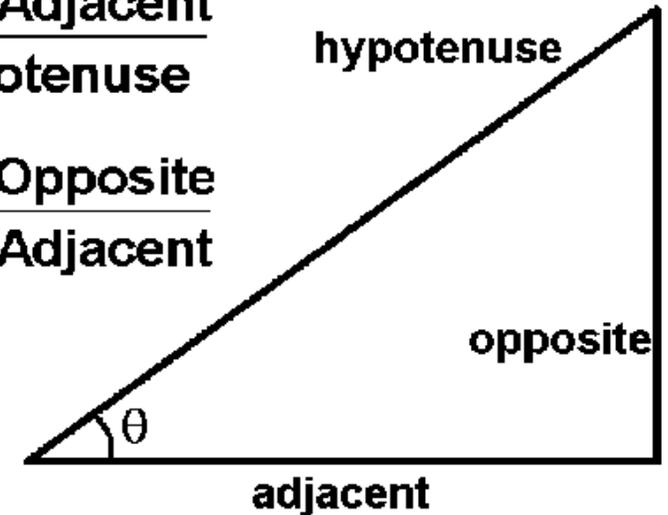
You know the starting point  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $\theta$ , and the length of the line

What are  $x_2$  and  $y_2$ ?

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Side Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Side Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

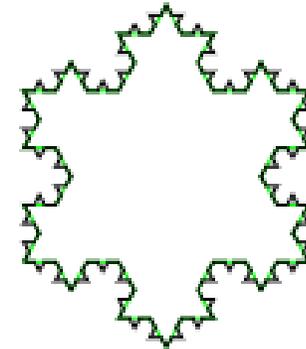
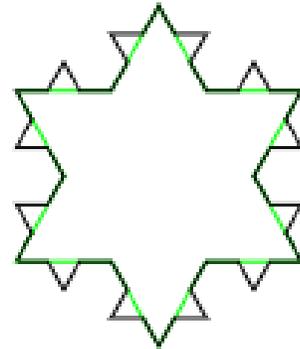
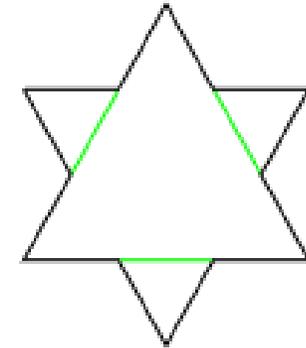
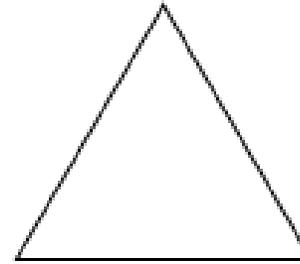
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Side Opposite}}{\text{Side Adjacent}}$$



<http://www.pages.drexel.edu/~so29/SinCosTan.htm>

# Koch Snowflake

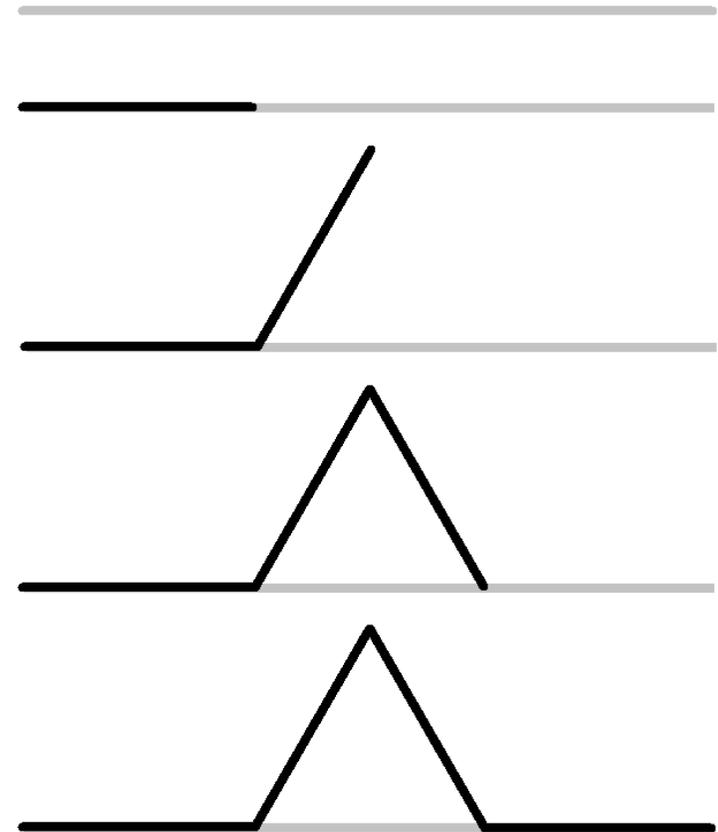
- Start with an equilateral triangle
- Recursively alter each line segment:
  - Divide the line segment into 3 segments of equal length
  - Draw an equilateral triangle that has the middle segment from step 1 as its base and points outward
  - Remove the line segment that is the base of the triangle from step 2
- Each new segment is  $1/3$  the length of the original



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koch\\_snowflake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koch_snowflake)

# Example of One Iteration

- Use same starting point as original segment
- Draw 1<sup>st</sup> new segment in the same direction
- Rotate by  $\pi/3$ , draw 2<sup>nd</sup> segment
- Rotate the opposite direction by  $2\pi/3$ , draw 3<sup>rd</sup> segment
- Rotate to original direction, draw 4<sup>th</sup> segment



# Interesting Properties

- What is the perimeter?
- What about the area?

# Interesting Properties

- What is the perimeter?
  - Increase by  $1/3$  with each iteration
  - After  $n$  iterations, perimeter is  $(4/3)^n$  times the original triangle perimeter
  - After an infinite number of iterations: perimeter is infinite
- What about the area?
  - finite

# javax.swing.Timer

- Fires one or more `ActionEvents` at specified intervals
- An example use is an animation object that uses a `Timer` as the trigger for drawing its frames
- Setting up a timer involves creating a `Timer` object, registering one or more action listeners on it, and starting the timer using the `start` method

# Timer example

```
int delay = 100; //milliseconds
```

```
ActionListener listener = new ActionListener() {  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        //...Perform a task...  
    }  
};
```

```
Timer timer = new Timer(delay, taskPerformer);  
timer.start();
```

# Lab13

- Recursively create a Koch Snowflake
- Animate using the Timer class

Demonstration...

# Submission

- Submit only one file: lab13.zip (casing matters)
- Due date: Friday, November 20<sup>th</sup> @11:59pm
- Submit to lab13 dropbox on D2L