

## Lab 6

- “variable not needed”
  - you only need variables for values that change
  - (no points off, just a note)

## Lab 6

```
float y; // position of circle
float yspeed; // speed of circle

void setup () {
  size(400, 400);
  y = 15; // start just touching the top of the window
  yspeed = 0; // start from rest
}

void draw () {
  ellipseMode(CENTER);
  background(255);
  fill(200, 0, 0);
  ellipse(width/2, y, 30, 30); // draw circle
  y = y+yspeed; // update position
  yspeed = yspeed+.2-.005*yspeed; // update speed, applying gravity
  if ( y+15 >= height ) { // bounce off bottom of window
    yspeed = -.97*yspeed; // including damping (how much speed is lost)
    y = height-15; // adjust position (hack to deal with non-circles)
  }
}
```

- physically-based motion
  - the handling of x and xspeed is the same as for y and yspeed, except that gravity only applies to yspeed
  - update speed in one step rather than two separate steps for gravity and for air resistance
  - our pattern for air resistance is  $k*\text{speed}$  rather than  $(1-k)*\text{speed}$

- parametric equations (#3, #4) – utilize the patterns from class

- “should be local”
- “{} to limit scope”
- “use map to scale noise”

```
// "smooth" random position
// (example of computing the position directly instead of updating, using Perlin noise)
float t; // perlin noise parameter for
void setup () {
  size(800, 400);
  t = 0; // initial value is arbitrary
}
void draw () {
  ellipseMode(CENTER);
  background(255);
  {
    float x = map(noise(t), 0, 1, 15, width-15); // position of circle
    // (map is used to scale a noise value between 0 and 1 to a coordinate value
    // between 15 and width-15 so the circle will appear within the full size of the
    // window without sticking past an edge)
    fill(200, 0, 0);
    ellipse(x, height/2, 30, 30); // draw circle
  }
  t = t+.005; // update the noise parameter - smaller values mean smoother changes
}
```