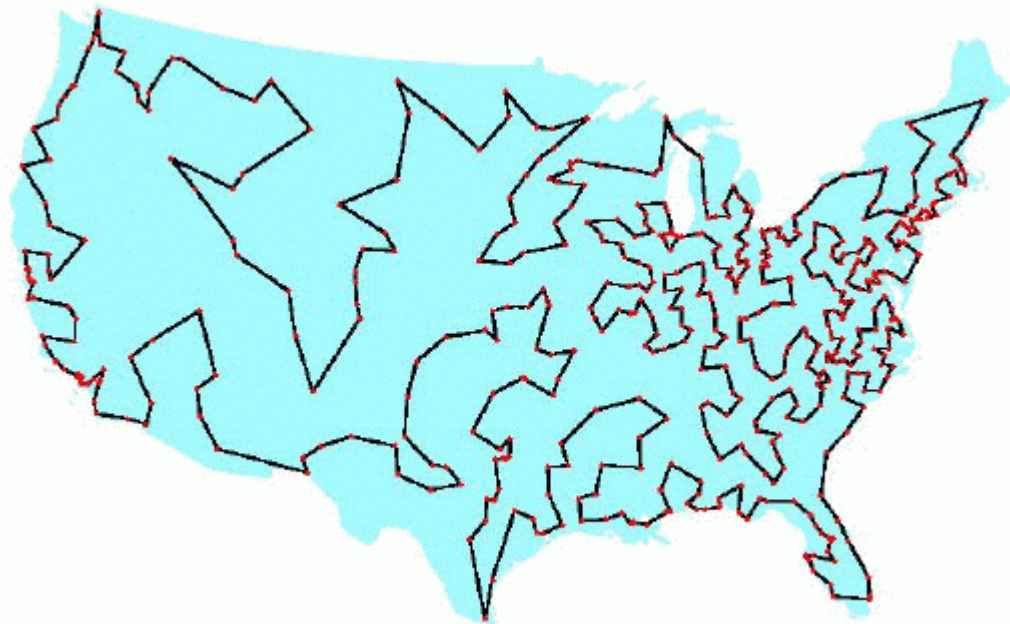


Traveling salesman

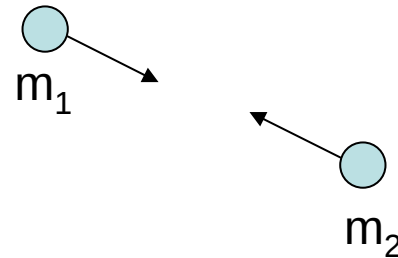
- Classical optimization problem
 - Visit n cities, return to the starting point
 - Minimize total distance traveled
- High complexity ($n!$), requires heuristics in order to be solvable in reasonable time



N-Body simulation

- Simulate the gravitational attraction of multiple bodies

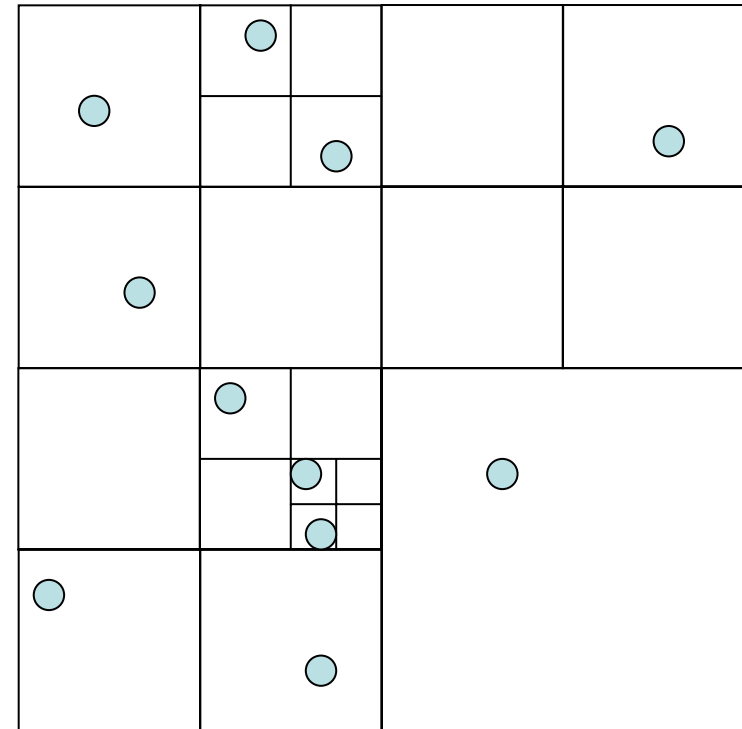
$$F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{r^2}$$



- Calculate mutual influence for large numbers of bodies

N-body optimization

- Replace individual distant bodies with clusters
 - The mass of a cluster is the sum of the masses of the bodies
 - The position is the center of gravity
- Use a quadtree for clustering



Lindenmayer Systems (L-Systems)

- String rewriting system used for generating fractals

32-segment curve



box fractal



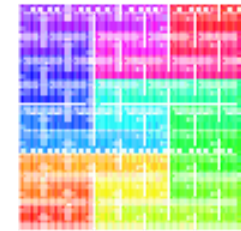
dragon curve



Hilbert curve



Hilbert curve II



Koch snowflake



Peano curve



Peano-Gosper curve quad. Koch island



Sierpinski arrowhead



Sierpinski arrowhead



Sierpinski curve



Sierpinski sieve



L-Systems

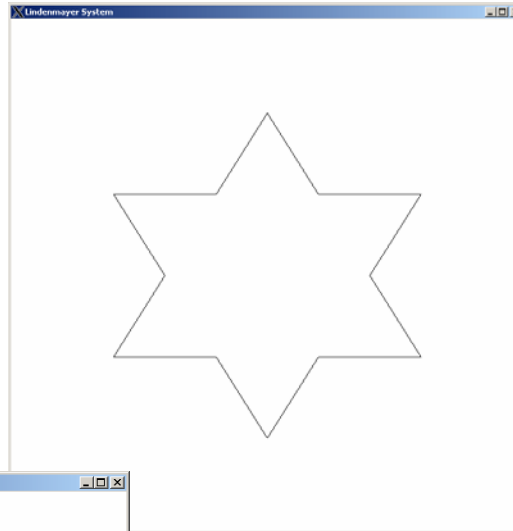
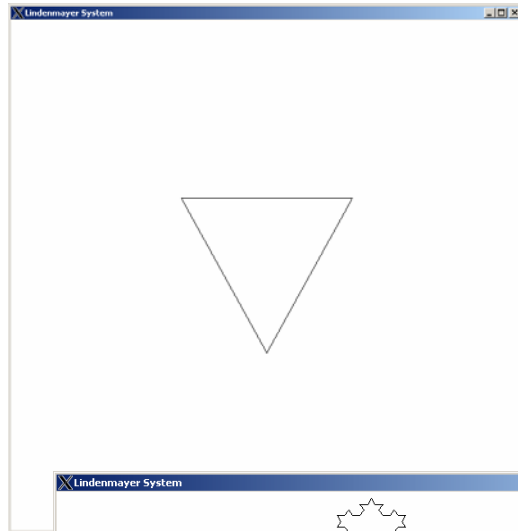
- Simple grammar for describing movements:
 - F: Forward +: Rotate left -: Rotate right
 - [: Store current position and angle
 -]: Return to last stored position and angle
- Start with a base string, and use replacement rules
- Example: Koch Snowflake
 - Base: F--F--F, angle = 60°
 - Rules: $F \rightarrow F+F--F+F$

Koch snowflake

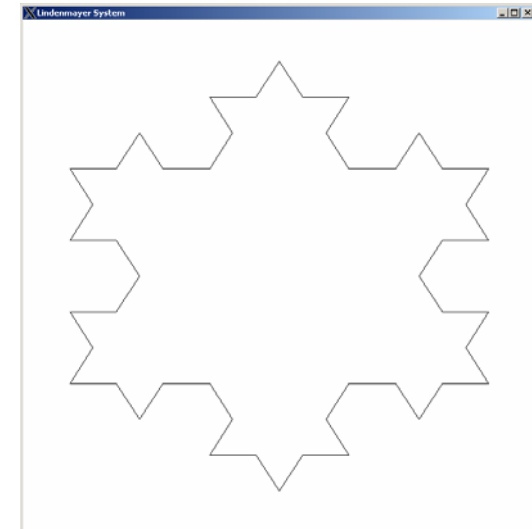
Base (0): F--F--F

1: F+F--F+F--F+F--F+F--F+F--F+F

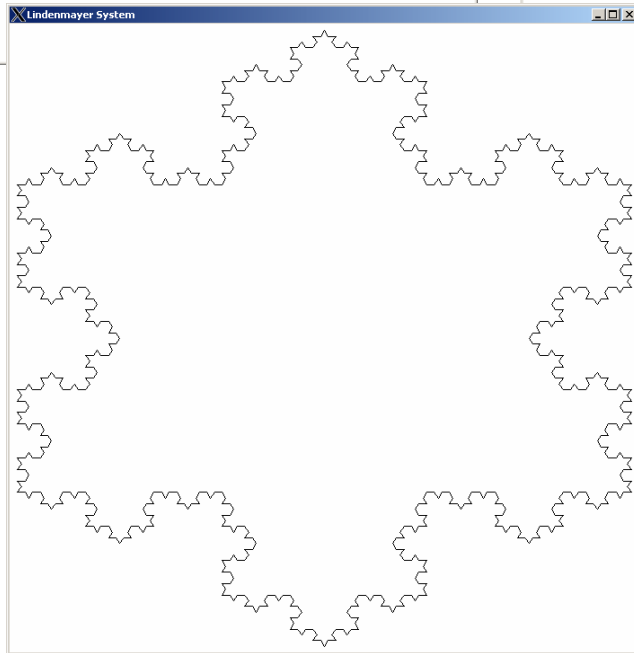
2:



F+F--F+F+F+F--F+F--F+F--F+F+F+F--F+F--
F+F--F+F+F+F--F+F--F+F--F+F+F+F--F+F--
F+F--F+F+F+F--F+F--F+F--F+F+F+F--F+F

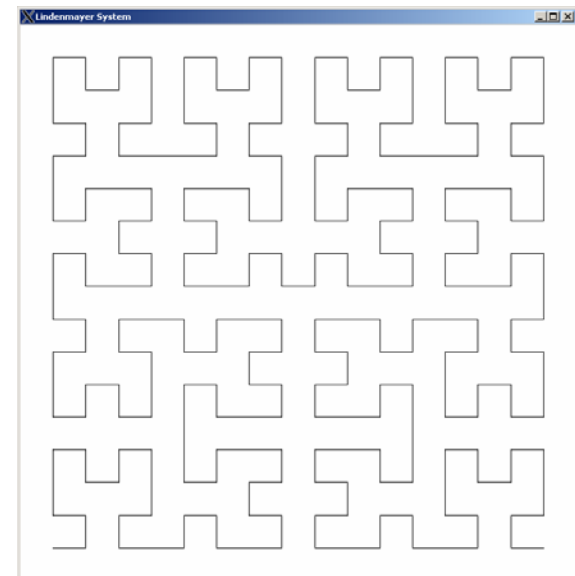
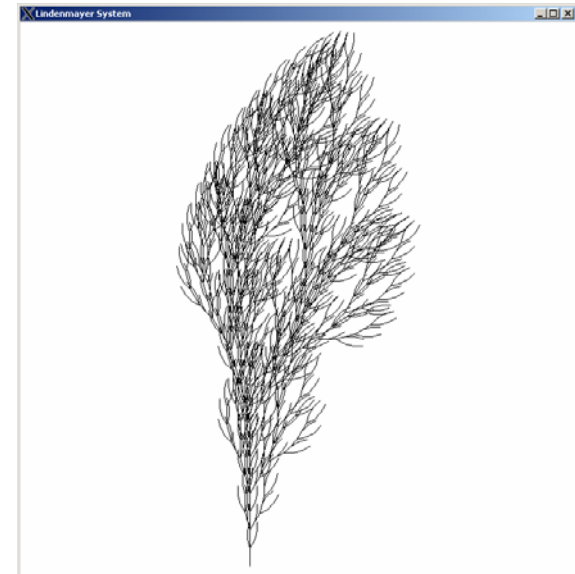


4:

[illegible]

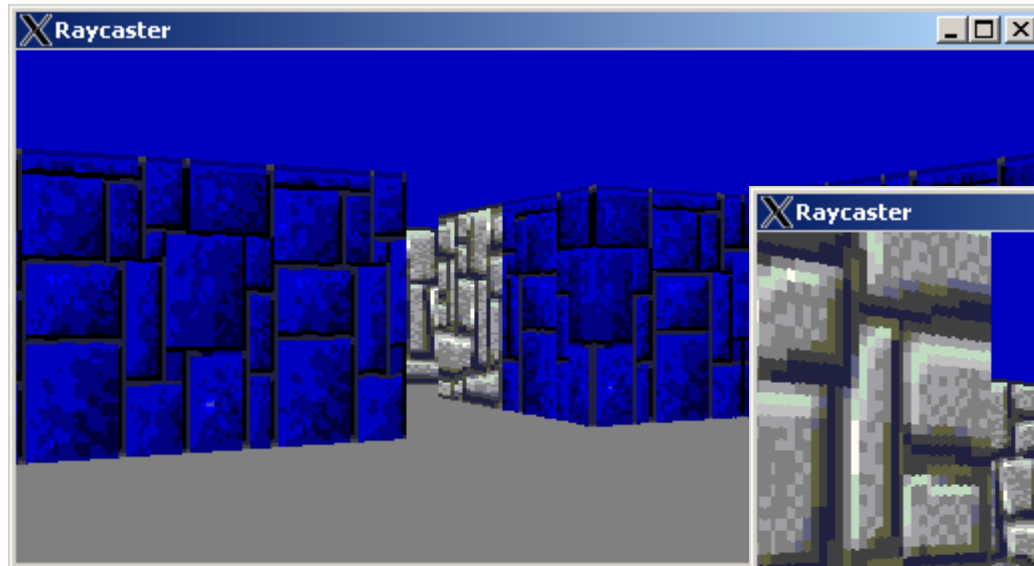
Other L-systems

- Use position stack
 - Base: F, angle = 15°
 - Rules:
$$F \rightarrow FF[--F+F+F][+F-F-F]$$
- Use alternate characters
 - Base: L, angle = 90°
 - Rules:
$$L \rightarrow +RF-LFL-FR+$$
$$R \rightarrow -LF+RFR+FL-$$

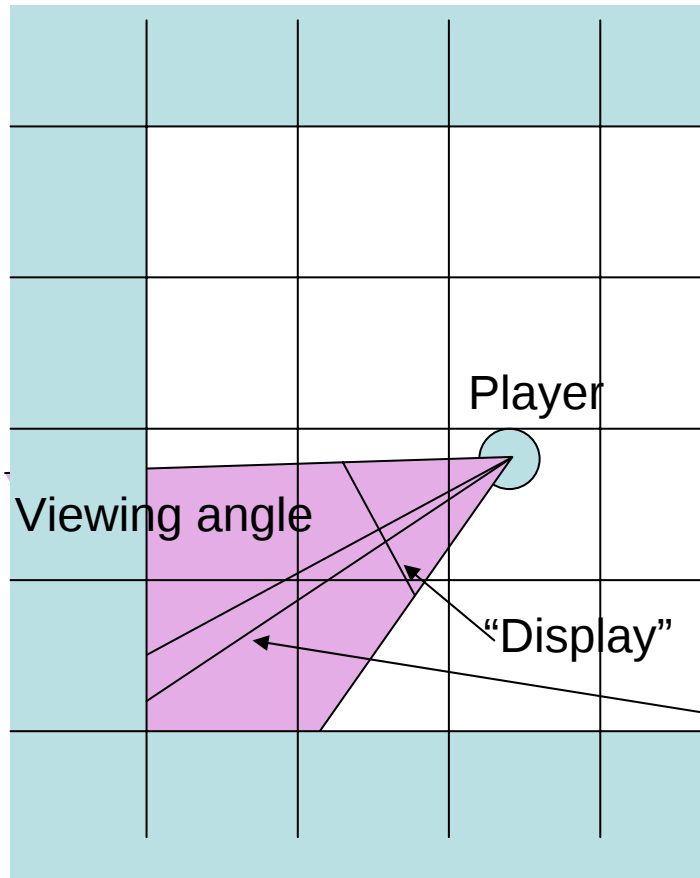


Raytracing in 2(½) Dimensions

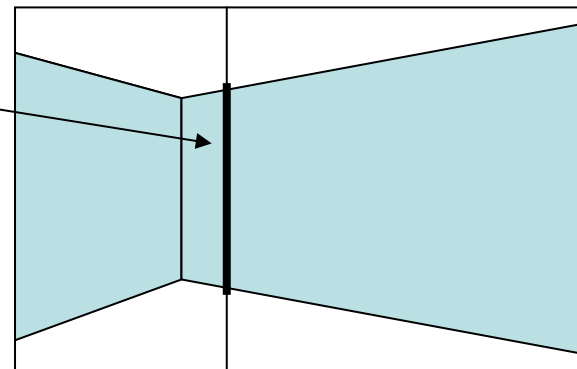
- Oldschool game engine technology
 - Used in Wolfenstein 3D (1992)
 - Later refined in Doom (1994) and Duke Nukem 3D (1996)
- Pseudo-3D environments



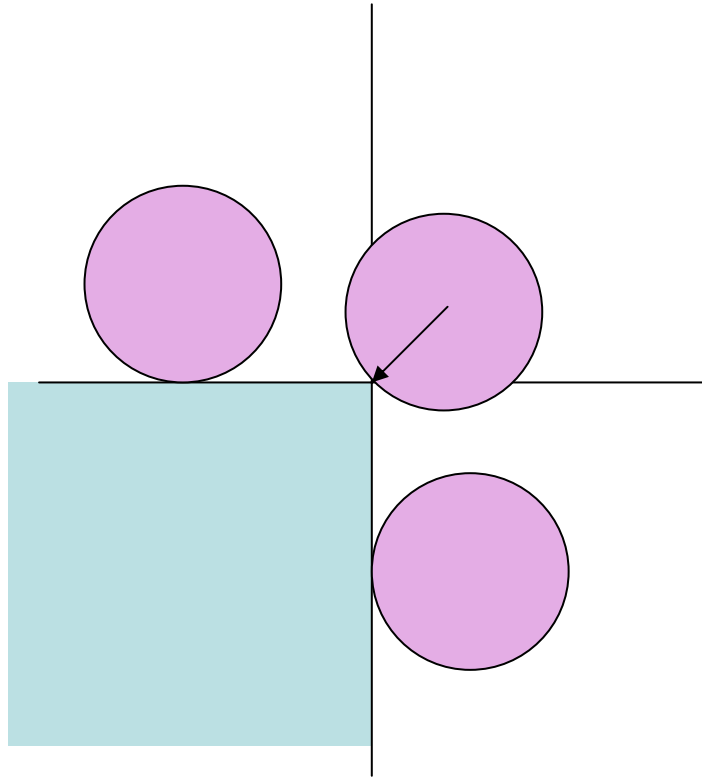
Raytracing



- For each column of pixels on the display, cast one ray into the map
- Find intersection point with walls
- Draw a column of height proportional to $1/\text{distance}$
 - Apply scaled column of texture if desired



Basic gameplay mechanics



- Provide simple interactive movement
- Implement collision detection
 - Walls (circle/line)
 - Corners (circle/point)