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Problem Chosen:	A

2020 APMCM summary sheet

With laser, the hatch tool of laser marking machine can be used to realize the work of making two-dimensional graphics. However, the selection and layout of hatch methods and paths greatly affect the difficulty and efficiency of incubation. The hatch problem of the laser marking machine on the two-dimensional closed graph can be equivalent to the problem of filling the two-dimensional closed curvilinear polygon with the curves connected by scattered points. Here, we provide two Python-based filling algorithms, which respectively correspond the zigzag hatch and the contour parallel hatch. Both of these two algorithms utilize vectors to the greatest extent on the basis of inward shrinking of the initial graphics to process the graphics lattice data, and use the distance between two points and the argument of vector as the basis for determining, which offers a convenient method to deal with the above problems. Importantly, the algorithm automatically filters the lattice data at the sharp points of the figure after rational simplification, optimizes the shrinking of the arc with a very small radius of curvature, and breaks the limitation of the traditional algorithm that can only handle simple geometric figures. It provides the possibility to deal with complex curve polygons, and optimize the laser marking machine's refined processing of complex graphics. Meanwhile, we avoid solving a large number of linear equations in the algorithm, which greatly improves its efficiency. The method introduced in this article provides two directions for optimizing the performance and efficiency of the hatch algorithm. While shortening the computer's processing of raw graphics data, it also plans the hatch path more efficiently and intelligently, which provides a way to improve the efficiency of the next-generation laser marking machine.

Keywords: Python filling algorithm vector zigzag hatch contour parallel hatch

Contents

I. Introduction

In order to indicate the origin of problems, the following background is worth mentioning.[7]

$$\int_1^2 x\mathrm{d}x$$

1.1

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^n \tag{1}$$

1234

1.2

$$\int_0^{21} \sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{d}x \cdot \varphi \tag{2}$$

1.3

II. The Description of the Problem

2.1 How do we approximate the whole course of ?

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2.2 How do we define the optimal configuration?

1) From the perspective of :

2) From the perspective of the :

3) Compromise:

2.3 The local optimization and the overall optimization

-
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- Virtually:

2.4 The differences in weights and sizes of

2.5 What if there is no data available?

III. Models

3.1 Basic Model

3.1.1 *Terms, Definitions and Symbols*

The signs and definitions are mostly generated from queuing theory.

3.1.2 *Assumptions*

3.1.3 *The Foundation of Model*

1) The utility function

- The cost of :
- The loss of :
- The weight of each aspect:
- Compromise:

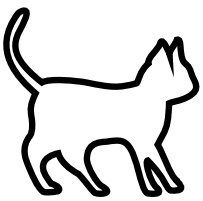

Figure 1 关注我们公众号，学习更多知识

3) The overall optimization and the local optimization

- The overall optimization:
- The local optimization:
- The optimal number of :

3.1.4 *Solution and Result*

1) The solution of the integer programming: 2) Results:

3.1.5 *Analysis of the Result*

- Local optimization and overall optimization:
- Sensitivity: The result is quite sensitive to the change of the three parameters
-
- Trend:
- Comparison:

3.1.6 *Strength and Weakness*

Strength: The Improved Model aims to make up for the neglect of . The result seems to declare that this model is more reasonable than the Basic Model and much more effective than the existing design.

Weakness: Thus the model is still an approximate on a large scale. This has doomed to limit the applications of it.

IV. Conclusions

4.1 Conclusions of the problem

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4.2 Methods used in our models

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4.3 Applications of our models

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-
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V. Future Work

5.1 Another model

5.1.1 *The limitations of queuing theory*

5.1.2

5.1.3

5.1.4

VI. References

[1] Author, Title, Place of Publication: Press, Year of publication.

[2] author, paper name, magazine name, volume number: starting and ending page number, year of publication.

[3] author, resource title, web site, visit time (year, month, day).

[4] LaTeX资源和技巧学习 https://www.latexstudio.net

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[6] 模板库维护 https://github.com/latexstudio/APMCMThesis

[7] Kaposi, M. "IDIOPATHISCHES MULTIPLES PIGMENTSARKOM DER HAUT." Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, vol. 4, no. 2, 1872, pp. 265273.

VII. Appendix

Listing 1: The matlab Source code of Algorithm

```
kk=2;[mdd,ndd]=size(dd);
while ~isempty(V)
[tmpd,j]=min(W(i,V));tmpj=V(j);
for k=2:ndd
[tmp1,jj]=min(dd(1,k)+W(dd(2,k),V));
tmp2=V(jj);tt(k-1,:)=[tmp1,tmp2,jj];
end
tmp=[tmpd,tmpj,j;tt];[tmp3,tmp4]=min(tmp(:,1));
if tmp3==tmpd, ss(1:2,kk)=[i;tmp(tmp4,2)];
else,tmp5=find(ss(:,tmp4)~=0);tmp6=length(tmp5);
if dd(2,tmp4)==ss(tmp6,tmp4)
ss(1:tmp6+1,kk)=[ss(tmp5,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
else, ss(1:3,kk)=[i;dd(2,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
end;end
dd=[dd,[tmp3;tmp(tmp4,2)]];V(tmp(tmp4,3))=[];
[mdd,ndd]=size(dd);kk=kk+1;
end; S=ss; D=dd(1,:);
```

Listing 2: The lingo source code

```
kk=2;
[mdd,ndd]=size(dd);
while ~isempty(V)
    [tmpd,j]=min(W(i,V));tmpj=V(j);
for k=2:ndd
    [tmp1,jj]=min(dd(1,k)+W(dd(2,k),V));
    tmp2=V(jj);tt(k-1,:)=[tmp1,tmp2,jj];
end
    tmp=[tmpd,tmpj,j;tt];[tmp3,tmp4]=min(tmp(:,1));
if tmp3==tmpd, ss(1:2,kk)=[i;tmp(tmp4,2)];
else,tmp5=find(ss(:,tmp4)~=0);tmp6=length(tmp5);
if dd(2,tmp4)==ss(tmp6,tmp4)
    ss(1:tmp6+1,kk)=[ss(tmp5,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
else, ss(1:3,kk)=[i;dd(2,tmp4);tmp(tmp4,2)];
```

```
end;
end
    dd=[dd,[tmp3;tmp(tmp4,2)]];V(tmp(tmp4,3))=[];
    [mdd,ndd]=size(dd);
    kk=kk+1;
end;
S=ss;
D=dd(1,:);
```