Module Braid\_Print §1 1

## Module Braid\_Print

1. On travaille sur les tresses représentées par les mots de tresses sur l'alphabet dans la présentation d'Artin

open Braid

2. Affiche une représentation ASCII de la tresse fournie

```
let \ ascii \ b =
     let print_vert() =
          print\_string "\sqcup|" in
     let print\_sigma\ positif = function
          | 2 \rightarrow \text{if } positif \text{ then } print\_string " \_ \_ \_ \"
                                  else print_string "___\\_"
          | 3 \rightarrow print\_string " | / | / "
          | \_ \rightarrow print\_string " _ | _ | _ | in
     let rec aux = function
          [] \rightarrow print\_newline()
          | x :: xs \rightarrow \text{ for } l = 1 \text{ to } 4 \text{ do}
                               for i = 1 to (x - 1) do
                                print_vert ()
                               done;
                               print\_sigma\ (x>0)\ l;
                               for i = x + 2 to b.size do
                                print_vert ()
                               done;
                               print_newline ();
                         done;
                         aux xs in
     aux b.word
```

**3.** Représentation graphique grâce au module Graphics Ratio hauteur du sigma / épaisseur des brins

```
let ratio = 10
```

Dessine le croisement sigma positif à la position x,y de hauteur h (coordonnées en bas à gauche de la tresse)

```
\begin{array}{lll} \text{let } sigma\_p \ x \ y \ h \ = \ \text{let } e \ = \ h/ratio \ \text{in} \\ & \text{let open } Graphics \ \text{in} \\ & fill\_poly \ [|\ (x+h/2-e,\ y+h);\ (x+h/2,\ y+h);\ (x+h+h/2,\ y);\ (x+h+h/2,\ y); \ (x+h/2-e,\ y+h); \ (x+h/2,\ y+h); \ (x+h+h/2,\ y); \ (x+h/2,\ y+h); \ (x+h+h/2,\ y); \ (x+h/2,\ y+h); \ (x+h/2,\ y+h); \ (x+h+h/2,\ y); \ (x+h/2,\ y+h); \ (x+h/2,\ y+h
```

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```
h - e + h/2, y) [];
                                                                                                                                               set_color white:
                                                                                                                                              fill_poly[(x+h/2-e, y+e); (x+h/2-e, y); (x+h/2+e, y); (x+h/2+e, y)]
h + h/2, y + h - e);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          (x+h+h/2, y+h); (x+h+h/2-2\times e, y+h) | ];
                                                                                                                                              set_color black;
                                                                                                                                              fill_{-}poly [|(x+h/2-e, y); (x+h/2, y); (x+h+h/2, y+h); (x+h/2, y+h);
h + h/2 - e, y + h
Dessine le croisement sigma négatif à la position x,y de hauteur h (coordonnées en bas à
```

gauche de la tresse)

Dessine une barre verticale (brin ne se croisant pas)

```
let vert x y h = let e = h/ratio in
                 let open Graphics in
                 fill_poly[|(x+h/2-e, y); (x+h/2, y); (x+h/2, y+h); (x+h/2-e, y)|
[e, y+h]
```

```
Affichage graphique de la tresse
let \ display \ b =
                            let size = b.size and height = List.length b.word in
                            let h = (if \ height = 0 \ then 60 \ else \ min \ (600/height) \ 60) in
                              Graphics.open\_graph (" " ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h \times size + 20)) ` "x" ` (string\_of\_int (h
height + 20));
                            let rec aux x y = function
                                                          | [] \rightarrow ()
                                                         q::s \rightarrow \text{ for } i = 0 \text{ to } ((abs \ q) - 2) \text{ do}
                                                                                                                                                                      vert (x + i \times h) y h
                                                                                                                                         done;
                                                                                                                                         (if q > 0 then sigma_p else sigma_n) (x + (((abs q) - 1) \times h)) y h;
```

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{for } i &=& (abs \ g) + 1 \ \text{to } size \ \text{do} \\ & vert \ (x \ + \ i \times h) \ y \ h \\ & \text{done}; \\ & aux \ x \ (y - h) \ s \ \text{in} \\ & aux \ 10 \ ((height - 1) \times h + 10) \ b.word; \\ & Graphics.read\_key \ (); \ () \end{array}$$