

lintrans

by D. Dyson

Centre Name: The Duston School
Centre Number: 123456
Candidate Number: 123456

Contents

1	Analysis	1
1.1	Computational Approach	1
1.2	Stakeholders	2
1.3	Research on existing solutions	2
1.3.1	MIT ‘Matrix Vector’ Mathlet	2
1.3.2	Linear Transformation Visualizer	3
1.3.3	Desmos app	4
1.3.4	Visualizing Linear Transformations	4
1.4	Essential features	5
1.5	Limitations	5
1.6	Hardware and software requirements	6
1.6.1	Hardware	6
1.6.2	Software	6
1.7	Success criteria	7
2	Design	9
2.1	Problem decomposition	9
2.2	Structure of the solution	9
2.2.1	The main project	9
2.2.2	The <code>guisubpackages</code>	11
2.3	Algorithm design	11
2.4	Usability features	11
2.5	Variables and validation	12
2.6	Iterative test data	13
2.7	Post-development test data	14
2.8	Issues with testing	14
3	Development	15
3.1	Matrices backend	15
3.1.1	<code>MatrixWrapperclass</code>	15
3.1.2	Rudimentary parsing and evaluating	17
3.1.3	Simple matrix expression validation	22
3.1.4	Parsing matrix expressions	24
3.2	Initial GUI	27
3.2.1	First basic GUI	27
3.2.2	Numerical definition dialog	29
3.2.3	More definition dialogs	32
3.3	Visualizing matrices	36
3.3.1	Asking strangers on the internet for help	36
3.3.2	Creating the plots package	36
3.3.3	Implementing basis vectors	38
3.3.4	Drawing the transformed grid	40
3.3.5	Implementing animation	43
3.3.6	Preserving determinants	44
3.4	Improving the GUI	46
3.4.1	Fixing rendering	46
3.4.2	Adding vector arrowheads	48
3.4.3	Implementing zoom	49
3.4.4	Animation blocks zooming	51
3.4.5	Rank 1 transformations	52
3.4.6	Matrices that are too big	53
3.4.7	Creating the <code>DefineVisuallyDialog</code>	54
3.4.8	Fixing a division by zero bug	56
3.4.9	Implementing transitional animation	57
3.4.10	Allowing for sequential animation with commas	58
3.5	Adding display settings	60

3.5.1 Creating the dataclass	60
References	63
A Project code	64
A.1 __main__.py	64
A.2 crash_reporting.py	65
A.3 global_settings.py	68
A.4 __init__.py	70
A.5 gui/validate.py	70
A.6 gui/main_window.py	70
A.7 gui/session.py	83
A.8 gui/settings.py	84
A.9 gui/utility.py	86
A.10 gui/__init__.py	86
A.11 gui/plots/classes.py	86
A.12 gui/plots/widgets.py	96
A.13 gui/plots/__init__.py	102
A.14 gui/dialogs/misc.py	102
A.15 gui/dialogs/settings.py	107
A.16 gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py	113
A.17 gui/dialogs/__init__.py	118
A.18 matrices/wrapper.py	118
A.19 matrices/utility.py	122
A.20 matrices/parse.py	124
A.21 matrices/__init__.py	130
A.22 typing/__init__.py	130
B Testing code	132
B.1 conftest.py	132
B.2 gui/test_define_dialogs.py	133
B.3 gui/test_other_dialogs.py	134
B.4 backend/test_session.py	135
B.5 backend/matrices/test_parse_and_validate_expression.py	135
B.6 backend/matrices/matrix_wrapper/test_evaluate_expression.py	137
B.7 backend/matrices/matrix_wrapper/test_setting_and_getting.py	142
B.8 backend/matrices/utility/test_coord_conversion.py	145
B.9 backend/matrices/utility/test_float_utility_functions.py	146
B.10 backend/matrices/utility/test_rotation_matrices.py	147

1 Analysis

One of the topics in the A Level Further Maths course is linear transformations, as represented by matrices. This is a topic all about how vectors move and get transformed in the plane. It's a topic that lends itself exceedingly well to visualization, but students often find it hard to visualize this themselves, and there is a considerable lack of good tools to provide visual intuition on the subject. There is the YouTube series *Essence of Linear Algebra* by 3blue1brown[7], which is excellent, but I couldn't find any good interactive visualizations.

My solution is to develop a desktop application that will allow the user to define 2×2 matrices and view these matrices and compositions thereof as linear transformations of a 2D plane. This will give students a way to get to grips with linear transformations in a more hands-on way, and will give teachers the ability to easily and visually show concepts like the determinant and invariant lines.

1.1 Computational Approach

This solution is particularly well suited to a computational approach since it is entirely focussed on visualizing transformations, which require complex mathematics to properly display. It will also have lots of settings to allow the user to configure aspects of the visualization. As previously mentioned, visualizing transformations in one's own head is difficult, so a piece of software to do it would be very valuable to teachers and learners, but current solutions are considerably lacking.

My solution will make use of abstraction by allowing the user to define a set of matrices which they can use in expressions. This allows them to use a matrix multiple times and they don't have to keep track of any of the numbers. All the actual processing and mathematics happens behind the scenes and the user never has to worry about it - they just compose their defined matrices into transformations. This abstraction allows the user to focus on exploring the transformations themselves without having to do any actual computations. This will make learning the subject much easier, as they will be able to gain a visual intuition for linear transformations without worrying about computation until after they've built up that intuition.

I will also employ decomposition and modularization by breaking the project down into many smaller parts, such as one module to keep track of defined matrices, one module to validate and parse matrix expressions, one module for the main GUI, as well as sub-modules for the widgets and dialog boxes, etc. This decomposition allows for simpler project design, easier code maintenance (since module coupling is kept to a minimum, so bugs are isolated in their modules), inheritance of classes to reduce code repetition, and unit testing to inform development. I also intend this unit testing to be automated using GitHub Actions.

Selection will also be used widely in the application. The GUI will provide many settings for visualization, and these settings will need to be checked when rendering the transformation. For example, the user will have the option to render the determinant, so I will need to check this setting on every render cycle and only render the determinant parallelogram if the user has enabled that option. The app will have many options for visualization, which will be useful in learning, but if all these options were being rendered at the same time, then there would be too much information for the user to properly process, so I will let the user configure these display options to their liking and only render the things they want to be rendered.

Validation will also be prevalent because the matrix expressions will need to follow a strict format, which will be validated. The buttons to render and animate the matrix will only be clickable when the given expression is valid, so I will need to check this and update the buttons every time the text in the text box is changed. I will also need to parse matrix expressions so that I can evaluate them properly. All this validation ensures that crashes due to malformed input are practically impossible, and makes the user's life easier since they don't need to worry about if their input is in the right format - the app will tell them.

I will also make use of iteration, primarily in animation. I will have to re-calculate positions and

values to render everything for every frame of the animation and this will likely be done with a simple `for` loop. A `for` loop will allow me to just loop over every frame and use the counter variable as a way to measure how far through the animation we are on each frame. This is preferable to a `while` loop, since that would require me to keep track of which frame we're on with a separate variable.

Finally, the core of the application is visualization, so that will definitely be used a lot. I will have to calculate positions of points and lines based on given matrices, and when animating, I will also have to calculate these matrices based on the current frame. Then I will have to use the rendering capabilities of the GUI framework that I choose to render these calculated points and lines onto a widget, which will form the viewport of the main GUI. I may also have to convert between coordinate systems. I will have the origin in the middle with positive x going to the right and positive y going up, but I may need to convert that to standard computer graphics coordinates with the origin in the top left, positive x going to the right, and positive y going down. This visualization of linear transformations is the core component of the app and is the primary feature, so it is incredibly important.

1.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders for my app include A Level Further Maths students and teachers, who learn and teach linear transformations respectively. They will be able to provide useful input as to what they would like to see in the app, and they can provide feedback on what they like and what I can add or improve. I already know from experience that linear transformations are tricky to visualize and a computer-based visualization would be useful. My stakeholders agreed with this. Many teachers said that a desktop app that could render and animate linear transformations would be useful in a classroom environment and students said that it would be helpful to have something that they could play around with at home and use to get to grips with matrices and linear transformations.

Some teachers also suggested that it would be useful to have an option to save and load sets of matrices. This would allow them to have a single save file containing some matrices, and then just load this file to use for demonstrations in the classroom. This would probably be quite easy to implement. I could just wrap all the relevant information into one object and use Python's `pickle` module to save the binary data to a file, and then load this data back into the app in a similar way.

My stakeholders agreed that being able to see incremental animation - where, for example, we apply matrix **A** to the current scene, pause, and then apply matrix **B** - would be beneficial. This would be a good demonstration of matrix multiplication being non-commutative. **AB** is not always equal to **BA**. Being able to see this in terms of animating linear transformations would be good for learning.

They also agreed that a tutorial on using the software would be useful, so I plan to implement this through an online written tutorial hosted with GitHub Pages, and perhaps a video tutorial as well. This would make the app much easier to use for people who have never seen it before. It wouldn't be a lesson on the maths itself, just a guide on how to use the software.

1.3 Research on existing solutions

There are actually quite a few web apps designed to help visualize 2D linear transformations but many of them are hard to use and lacking many features.

1.3.1 MIT 'Matrix Vector' Mathlet

Arguably the best app that I found was an MIT 'Mathlet' - a simple web app designed to help visualize a maths concept. This one is called 'Matrix Vector'[8] and allows the user to drag an input vector around the plane and see the corresponding output vector, transformed by a matrix that the user can define, although this definition is finicky since it involves sliders rather than keyboard input.

This app fails in two crucial ways in my opinion. It doesn't show the basis vectors or let the user drag them around, and the user can only define and therefore visualize a single matrix at once. This second problem was common among every solution I found, so I won't mention it again, but it is a big issue in my opinion and my app will allow for multiple matrices. I like the idea of having a draggable input vector and rendering its output, so I will probably have this feature in my app, but I also want the ability to define multiple matrices and be able to drag the basis vectors to visually define a matrix. Being able to drag the basis vectors will help build intuition, so I think this would greatly benefit the app.

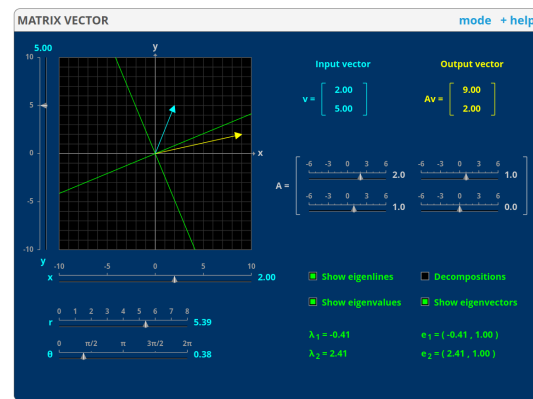


Figure 1.1: The MIT 'Matrix Vector' Mathlet

However, in the comments on this Mathlet, a user called 'David S. Bruce' suggested that the Mathlet should display the basis vectors, to which a user called 'hrm' (who I assume to be the 'H. Miller' to whom the copyright of the whole website is accredited) replied saying that this Mathlet is primarily focussed on eigenvectors, that it is perhaps badly named, and that displaying the basis vectors 'would make a good focus for a second Mathlet about 2×2 matrices'. This Mathlet does not exist. But I do like the idea of showing the eigenvectors and eigenlines, so I will definitely have that in my app. Showing the invariant lines or lack thereof will help with learning, since these are often hard to visualize.

1.3.2 Linear Transformation Visualizer

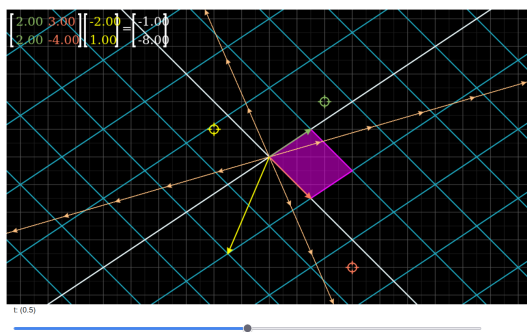


Figure 1.2: 'Linear Transformation Visualizer' halfway through an animation

Another web app that I found was one simply called 'Linear Transformation Visualizer' by Shad Sharma[22]. This one was similarly inspired by 3blue1brown's YouTube series. This app has the ability to render input and output vectors and eigenlines, but it can also render the determinant parallelogram; it allows the user to drag the basis vectors; and it has the option to snap vectors to the background grid, which is quite useful. It also implements a simple form of animation where the tips of the vectors move in straight lines from where they start to where they end, and the animation is controlled by dragging a slider labelled t . This isn't particularly intuitive.

I really like the vectors snapping to the grid, the input and output vectors, and rendering the determinant. This app also renders positive and negative determinants in different colours, which is really nice - I intend to use that idea in my own app, since it helps create understanding about negative determinants in terms of orientation changes. However, I think that the animation system here is flawed and not very easy to use. My animation will likely be a button, which just triggers an animation, rather than a slider. I also don't like the way vector dragging is handled. If you click anywhere on the grid, then the closest vector target (the final position of the target's associated vector) snaps to that location. I think it would be more intuitive to have to drag the vector from its current location to where you want it. This was also a problem with the MIT Mathlet.

1.3.3 Desmos app

One of the solutions I found was a Desmos app[6], which was quite hard to use and arguably over-complicated. Desmos is not designed for this kind of thing - it's designed to graph pure mathematical functions - and it shows here. However, this app brings some really interesting ideas to the table, mainly functions. This app allows you to define custom functions and view them before and after the transformation. This is achieved by treating the functions parametrically as the set of points $(t, f(t))$ and then transforming each coordinate by the given matrix to get a new coordinate.



Figure 1.3: The Desmos app halfway through an animation, rendering $f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}$ in orange

Desmos does this for every point and then renders the resulting transformed function parametrically. This is a really interesting technique and idea, but I'm not going to use it in my app. I don't think arbitrary functions fit with the linearity of the whole app, and I don't think it's necessary. It's just overcomplicating things, and rendering it on a widget would be tricky, because I'd have to render every point myself, possibly using something like OpenGL. It's just not worth implementing.

Additionally, this Desmos app makes things quite hard to see. It's hard to tell where any of the vectors are - they just get lost in the sea of grid lines. This image also hides some of the extra information. For instance, this image doesn't show the original function $f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{x}$, only the transformed version. This app easily gets quite cluttered. I will give my vectors arrowheads to make them easily identifiable amongst the grid lines.

1.3.4 Visualizing Linear Transformations



Figure 1.4: The GeoGebra applet rendering its default matrix

The last solution that I want to talk about is a GeoGebra applet simply titled 'Visualizing Linear Transformations'[10]. This applet has input and output vectors, original and transformed grid lines, a unit circle, and the letter N. It allows the user to define a matrix as 4 numbers and view the aforementioned N (which the user can translate to anywhere on the grid), the unit circle, the input/output vectors, and the grid lines. It also has the input vector snapping to integer coordinates, but that's a standard part of GeoGebra.

I've already talked about most of these features but the thing I wanted to talk about here is the N. I don't particularly want the letter N to be a prominent part of my own app, but I really like the idea of being able to define a custom polygon and see how that polygon gets transformed by a given transformation. I think that would really help with building intuition and it shouldn't be too hard to implement.

1.4 Essential features

The primary aim of this application is to visualize linear transformations, so this will obviously be the centre of the app and an essential feature. I will have a widget which can render a background grid and a second version of the grid, transformed according to a user-defined matrix expression. This is necessary because it is the entire purpose of the app. It's designed to visualize linear transformations and would be completely useless without this visual component. I will give the user the ability to render a custom matrix expression containing matrices they have previously defined, as well as reset the canvas to the default identity matrix transformation. This will obviously require an input box to enter the expression, a render button, a reset button, and various dialog boxes to define matrices in different ways. I want the user to be able to define a matrix as a set of 4 numbers, and by dragging the basis vectors i and j . These dialogs will allow the user to define new matrices to be used in expressions, and having multiple ways to do it will make it easier, and will aid learning.

Another essential feature is animation. I want the user to be able to smoothly animate between matrices. I see two options for how this could work. If \mathbf{C} is the matrix for the currently displayed transformation, and \mathbf{T} is the matrix for the target transformation, then we could either animate from \mathbf{C} to \mathbf{T} or we could animate from \mathbf{C} to \mathbf{TC} . I would probably call these transitional and applicative animation respectively. Perhaps I'll give the user the option to choose which animation method they want to use. I might even have an option for sequential animation, where the user can define a sequence of matrices, perhaps separated with commas or semicolons, and the app will animate through the sequence, applying one at a time. Sequential animation would be nice, but is not crucial.

Either way, animation is used in most of the alternative solutions that I found, and it's a great way to build intuition, by allowing students to watch the transformation happen in real time. Compared to simply rendering the transformations, animating them would profoundly benefit learning, and since that's the main aim of the project, I think animation is a necessary part of the app.

Something that I thought was a big problem in every alternative solution I found was the fact that the user could only visualize a single matrix at once. I see this as a fatal flaw and I will allow the user to define 25 different matrices (all capital letters except \mathbf{I} for the identity matrix) and use all of them in expressions. This will allow teachers to define multiple matrices and then just change the expression to demonstrate different concepts rather than redefine a new transformation every time. It will also make things easier for students as it will allow them to visualize compositions of different matrix transformations without having to do any computations themselves.

Additionally, being able to show information on the currently displayed matrix is an essential tool for learning. Rendering things like the determinant parallelogram and the invariant lines of the transformation will greatly assist with learning and building understanding, so I think that having the option to render these attributes of the currently displayed transformation is necessary for success.

1.5 Limitations

The main limitation in this app is likely to be drawing grid lines. Most transformations will be fine but in some cases, the app will be required to draw potentially thousands of grid lines on the canvas and this will probably cause noticeable lag, especially in the animations. I will have to artificially limit the number of grid lines that can be drawn on the screen. This won't look fantastic, because it means that the grid lines will only extend a certain distance from the origin, but it's an inherent limitation of computers. Perhaps if I was using a faster, compiled language like C++ rather than Python, this processing would happen faster and I could render more grid lines, but it's impossible to render all the grid lines and any implementation of this idea must limit them for performance.

An interesting limitation is that I don't think I'll implement panning. I suspect that I'll have to convert between coordinate systems and having the origin in the centre of the canvas will probably make the code much simpler. Also, linear transformations always leave the origin fixed, so always having it in the centre of the canvas seems thematically appropriate. Panning is certainly an option - the Desmos solution in §1.3.3 and GeoGebra solution in §1.3.4 both allow panning as a default part

of Desmos and GeoGebra respectively, for example - but I don't think I'll implement it myself. I just don't think it's worth it.

I'm also not going to do any work with 3D linear transformations. 3D transformations are often harder to visualize and thus it would make sense to target them in an app like this, designed to help with learning and intuition, but 3D transformations are also harder to code. I would have to use a full graphics package rather than a simple widget, and I think it would be too much work for this project and I wouldn't be able to do it in the time frame. It's definitely a good idea, but I'm currently incapable of creating an app like that.

There are other limitations inherent to matrices. For instance, it's impossible to take an inverse of a singular matrix. There's nothing I can do about that without rewriting most of mathematics. Matrices can also only represent linear transformations. There's definitely a market for an app that could render any arbitrary transformation from $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ - I know I'd want an app like that - but matrices can only represent linear transformations, so those are the only kind of transformations that I'll be looking at with this project.

1.6 Hardware and software requirements

1.6.1 Hardware

Hardware requirements for the project are the same between the release and development environments and they're quite simple. I expect the app to require a processor with at least 1 GHz clock speed, \$BINARY_SIZE free disk space, and about 1 GB of available RAM. The processor and RAM requirements are needed by the Python runtime and mainly by Qt5 - the GUI library I'll be using. The \$BINARY_SIZE disk space is just for the executable binary that I'll compile for the public release. The code itself is less than 1 MB, but the compiled binary has to package all the dependencies and the entire CPython runtime to allow it to run on systems that don't have that, so the file size is much bigger.

I will also require that the user has a monitor that is at least 1920×1080 pixels in resolution. This isn't necessarily required, because the app will likely run in a smaller window, but a HD monitor is highly recommended. This allows the user to go fullscreen if they want to, and it gives them enough resolution to easily see everything in the app. A large, wall-mounted screen is also highly recommended for use in the classroom, although this is common among schools.

I will also require a keyboard with all standard Latin alphabet characters. This is because the matrices are defined as uppercase Latin letters. Any UK or US keyboard will suffice for this. The app will also require a mouse with at least one button. I don't intend to have right click do anything, so only the primary mouse button is required, although getting a single button mouse to actually work on modern computers is probably quite a challenge. A separate mouse is not strictly required - a laptop trackpad is equally sufficient.

1.6.2 Software

Software requirements differ slightly between release and development, although everything that the release environment requires is also required by the development environment. I will require a modern operating system - namely Windows 10 or later, macOS 10.9 'Mavericks'¹ or later, or any modern Linux distro². Basically, it just requires an operating system that is compatible with Python 3.8 or higher as well as Qt5, since I'll be using these in the project. Of course, Qt5 will need to be installed on the user's computer, although it's standard pretty much everywhere these days.

¹Python 3.8 or higher won't compile on any earlier versions of macOS[16]

²Specifying a Linux version is practically impossible. Python 3.8 or higher is available in many package repositories, but all modern Python versions will compile on any modern distro. Qt5 is available in many package repositories and can be compiled on any x86 or x86_64 generic Linux machine with gcc version 5 or later[17]

Python won't actually be required for the end user, because I will be compiling the app into a stand-alone binary executable for release, and this binary will contain the required Python runtime and dependencies. However, if the user wishes to download and run the source code themselves, then they will need Python 3.8 or higher and the package dependencies: `numpy`, `nptyping`, and `pyqt5`. These can be automatically installed with the command `python -m pip install -r requirements.txt` from the root of the repository, although the whole project will be an installable Python package, so using `pip install -e .` will be preferred.

`numpy` is a maths library that allows for fast matrix maths; `nptyping` is used by `mypy` for type-checking and isn't actually a runtime dependency but the imports in the `typing` module fail if it's not installed at runtime³; and `pyqt5` is a library that just allows interop between Python and Qt5, which is originally a C++ library.

In the development environment, I use PyCharm for actually writing my code, and I use a virtual environment to isolate my project dependencies. There are also some development dependencies listed in the file `dev_requirements.txt`. They are: `mypy`, `pyqt5-stubs`, `flake8`, `pycodestyle`, `pydocstyle`, and `pytest`. `mypy` is a static type checker⁴; `pyqt5-stubs` is a collection of type annotations for the PyQt5 API for `mypy` to use; `flake8`, `pycodestyle`, and `pydocstyle` are all linters; and `pytest` is a unit testing framework. I use these libraries to make sure my code is good quality and actually working properly during development.

1.7 Success criteria

The main aim of the app is to help teach students about linear transformations. As such, the primary measure of success will be letting teachers get to grips with the app and then asking if they would use it in the classroom or recommend it to students to use at home.

Additionally, the app must fulfil some basic requirements:

1. It must allow the user to define multiple matrices in at least two different ways (numerically and visually)
2. It must be able to validate arbitrary matrix expressions
3. It must be able to render any valid matrix expression
4. It must be able to animate any valid matrix expression
5. It must be able to apply a matrix expression to the current scene and animate this (animate from **C** to **TC**, and perhaps do sequential animation)
6. It must be able to display information about the currently rendered transformation (determinant, eigenlines, etc.)
7. It must be able to save and load sessions (defined matrices, display settings, etc.)
8. It must allow the user to define and transform arbitrary polygons

Defining multiple matrices is a feature that I thought was lacking from every other solution I researched, and I think it would make the app much easier to use, so I think it's necessary for success. Validating matrix expressions is necessary because if the user tries to render an expression that doesn't make sense, has an undefined matrix, or contains the inverse of a singular matrix, then we have to disallow that or else the app will crash.

Visualizing matrix expressions as linear transformations is the core part of the app, so basic rendering of them is definitely a requirement for success. Animating these expressions is also a pretty crucial part of the app, so I would consider this necessary for success. Displaying the information of a matrix

³These `nptyping` imports are needed for type annotations all over the code base, so factoring them out is not feasible

⁴Python has weak, dynamic typing with optional type annotations but `mypy` enforces these static type annotations

transformation is also very useful for building understanding, so I would consider this needed to succeed.

Saving and loading isn't strictly necessary for success, but it is a standard part of many apps, so will likely be expected by users, and it will benefit the app by allowing teachers to plan lessons in advance and save the matrices they've defined for that lesson to be loaded later.

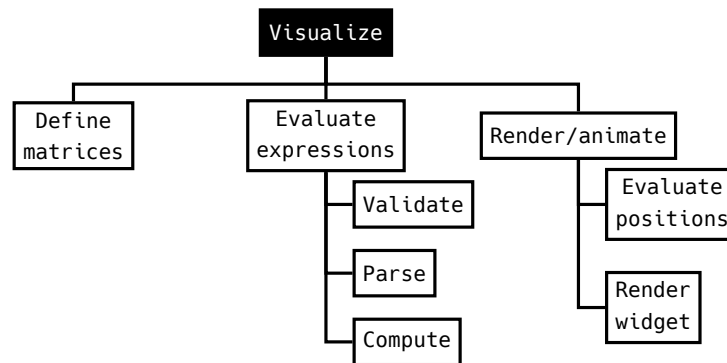
Transforming polygons is the lowest priority item on this list and will likely be implemented last, but it would definitely benefit learning. I wouldn't consider it necessary for success, but it would be very good to include, and it's certainly a feature that I want to have.

If the majority of teachers would use and/or recommend the app and it meets all of these points, then I will consider the app as a whole to be a success.

2 Design

2.1 Problem decomposition

I have decomposed the problem of visualization as follows:



Defining matrices is key to visualization because we need to have matrices to actually visualize. This is a key part of the app, and the user will be able to define multiple separate matrices numerically and visually using the GUI.

Evaluating expressions is another key part of the app and can be further broken down into validating, parsing, and computing the value. Validating an expression simply consists of checking that it adheres to a set of syntax rules for matrix expressions, and that it only contains matrices which have already been defined. Parsing consists of breaking an expression down into tokens, which are then much easier to evaluate. Computing the expression with these tokens is then just a series of simple operations, which will produce a final matrix at the end.

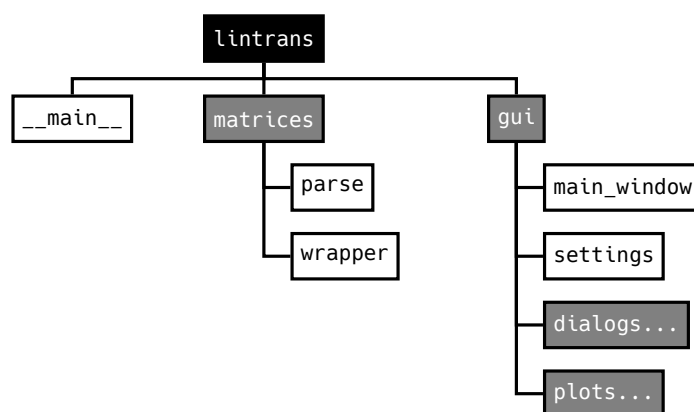
Rendering and animating will likely be the largest part in reality, but I've only decomposed it into simple blocks here. Evaluating positions involves evaluating the matrix expression that the user has input and using the columns of the resultant matrix to find the new positions of the basis vectors, and then extrapolating this for the rest of the plane. Rendering onto the widget is likely to be quite complicated and framework-dependent, so I've abstracted away the details for brevity here. Rendering will involve using the previously calculated values to render grid lines and vectors. Animating will probably be a `for` loop which just renders slightly different matrices onto the widget and sleeps momentarily between frames.

I have deliberately broken this problem down into parts that can be easily translated into modules in my eventual coded solution. This is simply to ease the design and development process, since now I already know my basic project structure. This problem could've been broken down into the parts that the user will directly interact with, but that would be less useful to me when actually starting development, since I would then have to decompose the problem differently to write the actual code.

2.2 Structure of the solution

2.2.1 The main project

I have decomposed my solution like so:



The `lintrans` node is simply the root of the whole project. `__main__` is the Python way to make the project executable as `python -m lintrans` on the command line. For release, I will package it into a standalone binary executable.

`matrices` is the package that will allow the user to define, validate, parse, evaluate, and use matrices. The `parse` module will contain functions to validate matrix expressions - likely using regular expressions - and functions to parse matrix expressions. It will not know which matrices are defined, so validation will be naïve and evaluation will be elsewhere. The `wrapper` module will contain a `MatrixWrapper` class, which will hold a dictionary of matrix names and values. It is this class which will have aware validation - making sure that all matrices are actually defined - as well the ability to evaluate matrix expressions, in addition to its basic behaviour of setting and getting matrices. This `matrices` package will also have a `create_rotation_matrix` function that will generate a rotation matrix from an angle using the formula $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$. It will be in the `wrapper` module since it's related to defining and manipulating matrices, but it will be exported and accessible as `lintrans.matrices.create_rotation_matrix`.

`gui` is the package that will contain all the frontend code for everything GUI-related. `main_window` is the module that will contain a `LintransMainWindow` class, which will act as the main window of the application and have an instance of `MatrixWrapper` to keep track of which matrices are defined and allow for evaluation of matrix expressions. It will also have methods for rendering and animating matrix expressions, which will be connected to buttons in the GUI. This module will also contain a simple `main()` function to instantiate and launch the application GUI.

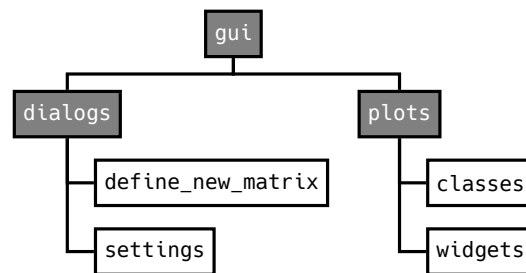
The `settings` module will contain a `DisplaySettings` dataclass⁵ that will represent the settings for visualizing transformations. The `LintransMainWindow` class will have an instance of this class and check against it when rendering things. The user will be able to open a dialog to change these display settings, which will update the main window's instance of this class.

The `settings` module will also have a `GlobalSettings` class, which will represent the global settings for the application, such as the logging level, where to save the logs, whether to ask the user if they want to be prompted with a tutorial whenever they open the app, etc. This class will have defaults for everything, but the constructor will try to read these settings from a config file if possible. This allows for persistent settings between sessions. This config file will be `~/.config/lintrans.conf` on Unix-like systems, including macOS, and `C:\Users\%USER%\AppData\Roaming\lintrans\config.txt` on Windows. This difference is to remain consistent with operating system conventions⁶.

⁵This is the Python equivalent of a `struct` or `record` in other languages

⁶And also to avoid confusing Windows users with a `.conf` file

2.2.2 The gui subpackages



The `dialogs` subpackage will contain modules with different dialog classes. It will have a `define_new_matrices` module, which will have a `DefinedDialog` abstract superclass. It will also contain classes that inherit from this superclass and provide dialogs for defining new matrices visually, numerically, and as an expression in terms of other matrices. Additionally, this subpackage will contain a `settings` module, which will provide a `SettingsDialog` superclass and a `DisplaySettingsDialog` class, which will allow the user to configure the aforementioned display settings. It will also have a `GlobalSettingsDialog` class, which will similarly allow the user to configure the app's global settings through a dialog.

The `plots` subpackage will have a `classes` module and a `widgets` module. The `classes` module will have the abstract superclasses `BackgroundPlot` and `VectorGridPlot`. The former will provide helper methods to convert between coordinate systems and draw the background grid, while the latter will provide helper methods to draw transformations and their components. It will have `point_i` and `point_j` attributes and will provide methods to draw the transformed version of the grid, the vectors and their arrowheads, the eigenlines of the transformation, etc. These methods can then be called from the Qt5 `paintEvent` handler which will be declared abstract and must therefore be implemented by all subclasses.

The `plots` subpackage will also contain a `widgets` module, which will have the classes `VisualizeTransformationWidget` and `DefineVisuallyWidget`, both of which will inherit from `VectorGridPlot`. They will both implement their own `paintEvent` handler to actually draw the respective widgets, and `DefineVisuallyWidget` will also implement handlers for mouse events, allowing the user to drag around the basis vectors.

It's also worth noting here that I don't currently know how I'm going to implement the transformation of arbitrary polygons. It will likely consist of an attribute in `VisualizeTransformationWidget` which is a list of points, and these points can be dragged around with mouse event handlers and then the transformed versions can be rendered, but I'm not yet sure about how I'm going to implement it.

2.3 Algorithm design

This section will be completed later.

2.4 Usability features

My main concern in terms of usability is colour. In the 3blue1brown videos on linear algebra, red and green are used for the basis vectors, but these colours are often hard to distinguish in most common forms of colour blindness. The most common form is deuteranopia[25], which makes red and green look incredibly similar. I will use blue and red for my basis vectors. These colours are easy to distinguish for people with deuteranopia and protanopia - the two most common forms of colour blindness. Tritanopia makes it harder to distinguish blue and yellow, but my colour scheme is still be accessible for people with tritanopia, as red and blue are very distinct in this form of colour blindness.

I will probably use green for the eigenvectors and eigenlines, which will be hard to distinguish from the red basis vector for people with red-green colour blindness, but I think that the basis vectors and

eigenvectors/eigenlines will look physically different enough from each other that the colour shouldn't be too much of a problem. Additionally, I will use a tool called Color Oracle[11] to make sure that my app is accessible to people with different forms of colour blindness⁷.

Another solution would be to have one default colour scheme, and allow the user to change the colour scheme to something more accessible for colour blind people, but I don't see the point in this. I think it's easier for colour blind people to just have the main colour scheme be accessible, and it's not really an inconvenience to non-colour blind people, so I think this is the best option.

The layout of my app will be self-consistent and follow standard conventions. I will have a menu bar at the top of the main window for actions like saving and loading, as well as accessing the tutorial (which will also be accessible by pressing **F1** at any point) and documentation. The dialogs will always have the confirm button in the bottom right and the cancel button just to the left of that. They will also have the matrix name drop-down on the left. This consistency will make the app easier to learn and understand.

I will also have hotkeys for everything that can have hotkeys - buttons, checkboxes, etc. This makes my life easier, since I'm used to having hotkeys for everything, and thus makes the app faster to test because I don't need to click everything. This also makes things easier for other people like me, who prefer to stay at the keyboard and not use the mouse. Obviously a mouse will be required for things like dragging basis vectors and polygon vertices, but hotkeys will be available wherever possible to help people who don't like using the mouse or find it difficult.

2.5 Variables and validation

This project won't actually have many variables. The main ones will be instance attributes on the `LintransMainWindow` class. It will have a `MatrixWrapper` instance, a `DisplaySettings` instance, and a `GlobalSettings` instance. These will handle the matrices and various settings respectively. Having these as instance attributes allows them to be referenced from any method in the class, and Qt5 uses lots of slots (basically callback methods) and handlers, so it's good to be able to access the attributes I need right there rather than having to pass them around from method to method.

The `MatrixWrapper` class will have a dictionary of names and matrices. The names will be single letters⁸ and the matrices will be of type `MatrixType`. This will be a custom type alias representing a 2×2 numpy array of floats. When setting the values for these matrices, I will have to manually check the types. This is because Python has weak typing, and if we got, say, an integer in place of a matrix, then operations would fail when trying to evaluate a matrix expression, and the program would crash. To prevent this, we have to validate the type of every matrix when it's set. I have chosen to use a dictionary here because it makes accessing a matrix by its name easier. We don't have to check against a list of letters and another list of matrices, we just index into the dictionary.

The settings dataclasses will have instance attributes for each setting. Most of these will be booleans, since they will be simple binary options like *Show determinant*, which will be represented with checkboxes in the GUI. The `DisplaySettings` dataclass will also have an attribute of type `int` representing the time in milliseconds to pause during animations.

The `DefineDialog` superclass have a `MatrixWrapper` instance attribute, which will be a parameter in the constructor. When `LintransMainWindow` spawns a definition dialog (which subclasses `DefineDialog`), it will pass in a copy of its own `MatrixWrapper` and connect the `accepted` signal for the dialog. The slot (method) that this signal is connected to will get called when the dialog is closed with the *Confirm* button⁹. This allows the dialog to mutate its own `MatrixWrapper` object and then the main window can copy that mutated version back into its own instance attribute when the user confirms the change. This reduces coupling and makes everything easier to reason about and debug, as well as reducing

⁷I actually had to clone a fork of this project[1] to get it working on Ubuntu 20.04 and adapt it slightly to create a working jar file

⁸I would make these char but Python only has a str type for strings

⁹Actually when the dialog calls `.accept()`. The *Confirm* button is actually connected to a method which first takes the info and updates the instance `MatrixWrapper`, and then calls `.accept()`

the number of bugs, since the classes will be independent of each other. In another language, I could pass a pointer to the wrapper and let the dialog mutate it directly, but this is potentially dangerous, and Python doesn't have pointers anyway.

Validation will also play a very big role in the application. The user will be able to enter matrix expressions and these must be validated. I will define a BNF schema and either write my own RegEx or use that BNF to programmatically generate a RegEx. Every matrix expression input will be checked against it. This is to ensure that the matrix wrapper can actually evaluate the expression. If we didn't validate the expression, then the parsing would fail and the program could crash. I've chosen to use a RegEx here rather than any other option because it's the simplest. Creating a RegEx can be difficult, especially for complicated patterns, but it's then easier to use it. Also, Python can compile a RegEx pattern, which makes it much faster to match against, so I will compile the pattern at initialization time and just compare expressions against that pre-compiled pattern, since we know it won't change at runtime.

Additionally, the buttons to render and animate the current matrix expression will only be enabled when the expression is valid. Textboxes in Qt5 emit a `textChanged` signal, which can be connected to a slot. This is just a method that gets called whenever the text in the textbox is changed, so I can use this method to validate the input and update the buttons accordingly. An empty string will count as invalid, so the buttons will be disabled when the box is empty.

I will also apply this matrix expression validation to the textbox in the dialog which allows the user to define a matrix as an expression involving other matrices, and I will validate the input in the numeric definition dialog to make sure that all the inputs are floats. Again, this is to prevent crashes, since a matrix with non-number values in it will likely crash the program.

2.6 Iterative test data

In unit testing, I will test the validation, parsing, and generation of rotation matrices from an angle. I will also unit test the utility functions for the GUI, like `is_valid_float`.

For the validation of matrix expressions, I will have data like the following:

Valid	Invalid
"A"	" "
"AB"	"A^"
"-3.4A"	"rot()"
"A^2"	"A^{2"
"A^T"	"^12"
"A^{-1}"	"A^{3.2}"
"rot(45)"	"A^B"
"3A^{12}"	".A"
"2B^2+A^TC^{-1}"	"--A"
"3.5A^45.6rot(19.2^T-B^-14.1C^5"	"A--B"

This list is not exhaustive, mostly to save space and time, but the full unit testing code is included in appendix B.

The invalid expressions presented here have been chosen to be almost valid, but not quite. They are edge cases. I will also test blatantly invalid expressions like "This is a matrix expression" to make sure the validation works.

Here's an example of some test data for parsing:

Input	Expected
"A"	[[("", "A", "")]]
"AB"	[[("", "A", ""), ("", "B", "")]]
"2A+B^2"	[[("2", "A", ""), ("", "B", "2")]]
"3A^T2.4B^{-1}-C"	[[("3", "A", "T"), ("2.4", "B", "-1")], [("-1", "C", "")]]

The parsing output is pretty verbose and this table doesn't have enough space for most of the more complicated inputs, so here's a monster one:

"2.14A^{3} 4.5rot(14.5)^{-1} + 8.5B^T 5.97C^{14} - 3.14D^{-1} 6.7E^T"

which should parse to give:

[[("2.14", "A", "3"), ("4.5", "rot(14.5)", "-1")], [("8.5", "B", "T"), ("5.97", "C", "14")],
[("-3.14", "D", "-1"), ("6.7", "E", "T")]]

Any invalid expression will also raise a parse error, so I will check every invalid input previously mentioned and make sure it raises the appropriate error.

Again, this section is brief to save space and time. All unit tests are included in appendix B.

2.7 Post-development test data

This section will be completed later.

2.8 Issues with testing

Since `lintrans` is a graphical application about visualizing things, it will be mainly GUI focussed. Unfortunately, unit testing GUIs is a lot harder than unit testing library or API code. I don't think there's any way to easily and reliably unit test a graphical interface, so my unit tests will only cover the backend code for handling matrices. Testing the GUI will be entirely manual; mostly defining matrices, thinking about what I expect them to look like, and then making sure they look like that. I don't see a way around this limitation. I will make my backend unit tests very thorough, but testing the GUI can only be done manually.

3 Development

Please note, throughout this section, every code snippet will have two comments at the top. The first is the git commit hash that the snippet was taken from¹⁰. The second comment is the file name. The line numbers of the snippet reflect the line numbers of the file from where the snippet was taken. After a certain point, I introduced copyright comments at the top of every file. These are always omitted here.

3.1 Matrices backend

3.1.1 MatrixWrapper class

The first real part of development was creating the `MatrixWrapper` class. It needs a simple instance dictionary to be created in the constructor, and it needs a way of accessing the matrices. I decided to use Python's `__getitem__()` and `__setitem__()` special methods[15] to allow indexing into a `MatrixWrapper` object like `wrapper['M']`. This simplifies using the class.

```
# 29ec1fedbf307e3b7ca731c4a381535fec899b0b
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py

1  """A module containing a simple MatrixWrapper class to wrap matrices and context."""
2
3  import numpy as np
4
5  from lintrans.typing import MatrixType
6
7
8  class MatrixWrapper:
9      """A simple wrapper class to hold all possible matrices and allow access to them."""
10
11     def __init__(self):
12         """Initialise a MatrixWrapper object with a matrices dict."""
13         self._matrices: dict[str, MatrixType | None] = {
14             'A': None, 'B': None, 'C': None, 'D': None,
15             'E': None, 'F': None, 'G': None, 'H': None,
16             'I': np.eye(2), # I is always defined as the identity matrix
17             'J': None, 'K': None, 'L': None, 'M': None,
18             'N': None, 'O': None, 'P': None, 'Q': None,
19             'R': None, 'S': None, 'T': None, 'U': None,
20             'V': None, 'W': None, 'X': None, 'Y': None,
21             'Z': None
22         }
23
24     def __getitem__(self, name: str) -> MatrixType | None:
25         """Get the matrix with `name` from the dictionary.
26
27         Raises:
28             KeyError:
29                 If there is no matrix with the given name
30         """
31         return self._matrices[name]
32
33     def __setitem__(self, name: str, new_matrix: MatrixType) -> None:
34         """Set the value of matrix `name` with the new_matrix.
35
36         Raises:
37             ValueError:
38                 If `name` isn't a valid matrix name
39         """
40         name = name.upper()
41
42         if name == 'I' or name not in self._matrices:
43             raise NameError('Matrix name must be a capital letter and cannot be "I"')
```

¹⁰A history of all commits can be found in the GitHub repository[2]

```

44
45         self._matrices[name] = new_matrix

```

This code is very simple. The constructor (`__init__()`) creates a dictionary of matrices which all start out as having no value, except the identity matrix **I**. The `__getitem__()` and `__setitem__()` methods allow the user to easily get and set matrices just like a dictionary, and `__setitem__()` will raise an error if the name is invalid. This is a very early prototype, so it doesn't validate the type of whatever the user is trying to assign it to yet. This validation will come later.

I could make this class subclass `dict`, since it's basically just a dictionary at this point, but I want to extend it with much more functionality later, so I chose to handle the dictionary stuff myself.

I then had to write unit tests for this class, and I chose to do all my unit tests using a framework called `pytest`.

```

# 29ec1fedbf307e3b7ca731c4a381535fec899b0b
# tests/test_matrix_wrapper.py

1  """Test the MatrixWrapper class."""
2
3  import numpy as np
4  import pytest
5  from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
6
7  valid_matrix_names = 'ABCDEFGHJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ'
8  test_matrix = np.array([[1, 2], [4, 3]])
9
10
11 @pytest.fixture
12 def wrapper() -> MatrixWrapper:
13     """Return a new MatrixWrapper object."""
14     return MatrixWrapper()
15
16
17 def test_get_matrix(wrapper) -> None:
18     """Test MatrixWrapper.__getitem__()."""
19     for name in valid_matrix_names:
20         assert wrapper[name] is None
21
22     assert (wrapper['I'] == np.array([[1, 0], [0, 1]])).all()
23
24
25 def test_get_name_error(wrapper) -> None:
26     """Test that MatrixWrapper.__getitem__() raises a KeyError if called with an invalid name."""
27     with pytest.raises(KeyError):
28         _ = wrapper['bad name']
29         _ = wrapper['123456']
30         _ = wrapper['Th15 Is an 1nV@l1D n@m3']
31         _ = wrapper['abc']
32
33
34 def test_set_matrix(wrapper) -> None:
35     """Test MatrixWrapper.__setitem__()."""
36     for name in valid_matrix_names:
37         wrapper[name] = test_matrix
38         assert (wrapper[name] == test_matrix).all()
39
40
41 def test_set_identity_error(wrapper) -> None:
42     """Test that MatrixWrapper.__setitem__() raises a NameError when trying to assign to I."""
43     with pytest.raises(NameError):
44         wrapper['I'] = test_matrix
45
46
47 def test_set_name_error(wrapper) -> None:
48     """Test that MatrixWrapper.__setitem__() raises a NameError when trying to assign to an invalid name."""
49     with pytest.raises(NameError):
50         wrapper['bad name'] = test_matrix
51         wrapper['123456'] = test_matrix

```

```

52     wrapper['Th15 Is an 1nV@l1D n@m3'] = test_matrix
53     wrapper['abc'] = test_matrix

```

These tests are quite simple and just ensure that the expected behaviour works the way it should, and that the correct errors are raised when they should be. It verifies that matrices can be assigned, that every valid name works, and that the identity matrix **I** cannot be assigned to.

The function decorated with `@pytest.fixture` allows functions to use a parameter called `wrapper` and `pytest` will automatically call this function and pass it as that parameter. It just saves on code repetition.

3.1.2 Rudimentary parsing and evaluating

This first thing I did here was improve the `__setitem__()` and `__getitem__()` methods to validate input and easily get transposes and simple rotation matrices.

```

# f89fc9fd8d5917d07557fc50df3331123b55ad6b
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py

60     def __setitem__(self, name: str, new_matrix: MatrixType) -> None:
61         """Set the value of matrix 'name' with the new_matrix.
62
63         :param str name: The name of the matrix to set the value of
64         :param MatrixType new_matrix: The value of the new matrix
65         :rtype: None
66
67         :raises NameError: If the name isn't a valid matrix name or is 'I'
68         """
69         if name not in self._matrices.keys():
70             raise NameError('Matrix name must be a single capital letter')
71
72         if name == 'I':
73             raise NameError('Matrix name cannot be "I"')
74
75         # All matrices must have float entries
76         a = float(new_matrix[0][0])
77         b = float(new_matrix[0][1])
78         c = float(new_matrix[1][0])
79         d = float(new_matrix[1][1])
80
81         self._matrices[name] = np.array([[a, b], [c, d]])

```

In this method, I'm now casting all the values to floats. This is very simple validation, since this cast will raise **ValueError** if it fails to cast the value to a float. I should've declared `:raises ValueError:` in the docstring, but this was an oversight at the time.

```

# f89fc9fd8d5917d07557fc50df3331123b55ad6b
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py

27     def __getitem__(self, name: str) -> Optional[MatrixType]:
28         """Get the matrix with the given name.
29
30         If it is a simple name, it will just be fetched from the dictionary.
31         If the name is followed with a 't', then we will return the transpose of the named matrix.
32         If the name is 'rot()', with a given angle in degrees, then we return a new rotation matrix with that angle.
33
34         :param str name: The name of the matrix to get
35         :returns: The value of the matrix (may be none)
36         :rtype: Optional[MatrixType]
37
38         :raises NameError: If there is no matrix with the given name
39         """
40         # Return a new rotation matrix

```

```

41     match = re.match(r'rot\\((\\d+)\\)', name)
42     if match is not None:
43         return create_rotation_matrix(float(match.group(1)))
44
45     # Return the transpose of this matrix
46     match = re.match(r'([A-Z])t', name)
47     if match is not None:
48         matrix = self[match.group(1)]
49
50         if matrix is not None:
51             return matrix.T
52         else:
53             return None
54
55     if name not in self._matrices:
56         raise NameError(f'Unrecognised matrix name "{name}"')
57
58     return self._matrices[name]

```

This `__getitem__()` method now allows for easily accessing transposes and rotation matrices by checking input with regular expressions. This makes getting matrices easier and thus makes evaluating full expressions simpler.

The `create_rotation_matrix()` method is also defined in this file and just uses the $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ formula from before:

```

# f89fc9fd8d5917d07557fc50df3331123b55ad6b
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py

158 def create_rotation_matrix(angle: float) -> MatrixType:
159     """Create a matrix representing a rotation by the given number of degrees anticlockwise.
160
161     :param float angle: The number of degrees to rotate by
162     :returns MatrixType: The resultant rotation matrix
163     """
164     rad = np.deg2rad(angle)
165     return np.array([
166         [np.cos(rad), -1 * np.sin(rad)],
167         [np.sin(rad), np.cos(rad)]
168     ])

```

At this stage, I also implemented a simple parser and evaluator using regular expressions. It's not great and it's not very flexible, but it can evaluate simple expressions.

```

# f89fc9fd8d5917d07557fc50df3331123b55ad6b
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py

83 def parse_expression(self, expression: str) -> MatrixType:
84     """Parse a given expression and return the matrix for that expression.
85
86     Expressions are written with standard LaTeX notation for exponents. All whitespace is ignored.
87
88     Here is documentation on syntax:
89         A single matrix is written as 'A'.
90         Matrix A multiplied by matrix B is written as 'AB'
91         Matrix A plus matrix B is written as 'A+B'
92         Matrix A minus matrix B is written as 'A-B'
93         Matrix A squared is written as 'A^2'
94         Matrix A to the power of 10 is written as 'A^10' or 'A^{10}'
95         The inverse of matrix A is written as 'A^-1' or 'A^{-1}'
96         The transpose of matrix A is written as 'A^T' or 'At'
97
98     :param str expression: The expression to be parsed
99     :returns MatrixType: The matrix result of the expression
100
101     :raises ValueError: If the expression is invalid, such as an empty string
102     """

```

```

103     if expression == '':
104         raise ValueError('The expression cannot be an empty string')
105
106     match = re.search(r'^-+A-Z^{rot()}\d.}', expression)
107     if match is not None:
108         raise ValueError(f'Invalid character "{match.group(0)}"')
109
110     # Remove all whitespace in the expression
111     expression = re.sub(r'\s', '', expression)
112
113     # Wrap all exponents and transposition powers with {}
114     expression = re.sub(r'(<=^)(-?\d+|T)(?=[^]|$)', r'{\g<0>}', expression)
115
116     # Replace all subtractions with additions, multiplied by -1
117     expression = re.sub(r'(<=.)-(?=[A-Z])', '+-1', expression)
118
119     # Replace a possible leading minus sign with -1
120     expression = re.sub(r'^~-(?=[A-Z])', '-1', expression)
121
122     # Change all transposition exponents into lowercase
123     expression = expression.replace('^T', 't')
124
125     # Split the expression into groups to be multiplied, and then we add those groups at the end
126     # We also have to filter out the empty strings to reduce errors
127     multiplication_groups = [x for x in expression.split('+') if x != '']
128
129     # Start with the 0 matrix and add each group on
130     matrix_sum: MatrixType = np.array([[0., 0.], [0., 0.]])
131
132     for group in multiplication_groups:
133         # Generate a list of tuples, each representing a matrix
134         # These tuples are (the multiplier, the matrix (with optional
135         # 't' at the end to indicate a transpose), the exponent)
136         string_matrices: list[tuple[str, str, str]]
137
138         # The generate tuple is (multiplier, matrix, full exponent, stripped exponent)
139         # The full exponent contains ^{}, so we ignore it
140         # The multiplier and exponent might be '', so we have to set them to '1'
141         string_matrices = [(t[0] if t[0] != '' else '1', t[1], t[3] if t[3] != '' else '1')
142                             for t in re.findall(r'(-?\d*\.?|\d*)([A-Z]?|rot\(\d+\))(\^{(-?\d+|T)})?', group)]
143
144         # This list is a list of tuple, where each tuple is (a float multiplier,
145         # the matrix (gotten from the wrapper's __getitem__()), the integer power)
146         matrices: list[tuple[float, MatrixType, int]]
147         matrices = [(float(t[0]), self[t[1]], int(t[2])) for t in string_matrices]
148
149         # Process the matrices and make actual MatrixType objects
150         processed_matrices: list[MatrixType] = [t[0] * np.linalg.matrix_power(t[1], t[2]) for t in matrices]
151
152         # Add this matrix product to the sum total
153         matrix_sum += reduce(lambda m, n: m @ n, processed_matrices)
154
155     return matrix_sum

```

I think the comments in the code speak for themselves, but we basically split the expression up into groups to be added, and then for each group, we multiply every matrix in that group to get its value, and then add all these values together at the end.

This code is objectively bad. At the time of writing, it's now quite old, so I can say that. This code has no real error handling, and line 127 introduces the glaring error that 'A++B' is now a valid expression because we disregard empty strings. Not to mention the fact that the method is called `parse_expression()` but actually evaluates an expression. All these issues will be fixed in the future, but this was the first implementation of matrix evaluation, and it does the job decently well.

I then implemented several tests for this parsing.

```

# 60e0c713b244e097bab8ee0f71142b709fde1a8b
# tests/test_matrix_wrapper_parse_expression.py

```

```

1  """Test the MatrixWrapper parse_expression() method."""
2
3  import numpy as np
4  from numpy import linalg as la
5  import pytest
6  from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
7
8
9  @pytest.fixture
10 def wrapper() -> MatrixWrapper:
11     """Return a new MatrixWrapper object with some preset values."""
12     wrapper = MatrixWrapper()
13
14     root_two_over_two = np.sqrt(2) / 2
15
16     wrapper['A'] = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
17     wrapper['B'] = np.array([[6, 4], [12, 9]])
18     wrapper['C'] = np.array([[ -1, -3], [4, -12]])
19     wrapper['D'] = np.array([[13.2, 9.4], [-3.4, -1.8]])
20     wrapper['E'] = np.array([
21         [root_two_over_two, -1 * root_two_over_two],
22         [root_two_over_two, root_two_over_two]
23     ])
24     wrapper['F'] = np.array([[ -1, 0], [0, 1]])
25     wrapper['G'] = np.array([[np.pi, np.e], [1729, 743.631]])
26
27     return wrapper
28
29
30 def test_simple_matrix_addition(wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
31     """Test simple addition and subtraction of two matrices."""
32
33     # NOTE: We assert that all of these values are not None just to stop mypy complaining
34     # These values will never actually be None because they're set in the wrapper() fixture
35     # There's probably a better way do this, because this method is a bit of a bodge, but this works for now
36     assert wrapper['A'] is not None and wrapper['B'] is not None and wrapper['C'] is not None and \
37         wrapper['D'] is not None and wrapper['E'] is not None and wrapper['F'] is not None and \
38         wrapper['G'] is not None
39
40     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('A+B') == wrapper['A'] + wrapper['B']).all()
41     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('E+F') == wrapper['E'] + wrapper['F']).all()
42     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('G+D') == wrapper['G'] + wrapper['D']).all()
43     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('C+C') == wrapper['C'] + wrapper['C']).all()
44     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('D+A') == wrapper['D'] + wrapper['A']).all()
45     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('B+C') == wrapper['B'] + wrapper['C']).all()
46
47
48 def test_simple_two_matrix_multiplication(wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
49     """Test simple multiplication of two matrices."""
50     assert wrapper['A'] is not None and wrapper['B'] is not None and wrapper['C'] is not None and \
51         wrapper['D'] is not None and wrapper['E'] is not None and wrapper['F'] is not None and \
52         wrapper['G'] is not None
53
54     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('AB') == wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['B']).all()
55     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('BA') == wrapper['B'] @ wrapper['A']).all()
56     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('AC') == wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['C']).all()
57     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('DA') == wrapper['D'] @ wrapper['A']).all()
58     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('ED') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
59     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('FD') == wrapper['F'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
60     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('GA') == wrapper['G'] @ wrapper['A']).all()
61     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('CF') == wrapper['C'] @ wrapper['F']).all()
62     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('AG') == wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['G']).all()
63
64
65 def test_identity_multiplication(wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
66     """Test that multiplying by the identity doesn't change the value of a matrix."""
67     assert wrapper['A'] is not None and wrapper['B'] is not None and wrapper['C'] is not None and \
68         wrapper['D'] is not None and wrapper['E'] is not None and wrapper['F'] is not None and \
69         wrapper['G'] is not None
70
71     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('I') == wrapper['I']).all()
72     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('AI') == wrapper['A']).all()
73     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('IA') == wrapper['A']).all()

```

```

74     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('GI') == wrapper['G']).all()
75     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('IG') == wrapper['G']).all()
76
77     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('EID') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
78     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('IED') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
79     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('EDI') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
80     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('IIDI') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
81     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('EI^3D') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['D']).all()
82
83
84 def test_simple_three_matrix_multiplication(wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
85     """Test simple multiplication of two matrices."""
86     assert wrapper['A'] is not None and wrapper['B'] is not None and wrapper['C'] is not None and \
87         wrapper['D'] is not None and wrapper['E'] is not None and wrapper['F'] is not None and \
88         wrapper['G'] is not None
89
90     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('ABC') == wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['B'] @ wrapper['C']).all()
91     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('ACB') == wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['C'] @ wrapper['B']).all()
92     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('BAC') == wrapper['B'] @ wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['C']).all()
93     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('EFG') == wrapper['E'] @ wrapper['F'] @ wrapper['G']).all()
94     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('DAC') == wrapper['D'] @ wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['C']).all()
95     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('GAE') == wrapper['G'] @ wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['E']).all()
96     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('FAG') == wrapper['F'] @ wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['G']).all()
97     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('GAF') == wrapper['G'] @ wrapper['A'] @ wrapper['F']).all()
98
99
100 def test_matrix_inverses(wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
101     """Test the inverses of single matrices."""
102     assert wrapper['A'] is not None and wrapper['B'] is not None and wrapper['C'] is not None and \
103         wrapper['D'] is not None and wrapper['E'] is not None and wrapper['F'] is not None and \
104         wrapper['G'] is not None
105
106     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('A^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['A'])).all()
107     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('B^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['B'])).all()
108     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('C^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['C'])).all()
109     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('D^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['D'])).all()
110     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('E^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['E'])).all()
111     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('F^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['F'])).all()
112     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('G^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['G'])).all()
113
114     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('A^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['A'])).all()
115     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('B^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['B'])).all()
116     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('C^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['C'])).all()
117     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('D^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['D'])).all()
118     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('E^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['E'])).all()
119     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('F^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['F'])).all()
120     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('G^{-1}') == la.inv(wrapper['G'])).all()
121
122
123 def test_matrix_powers(wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
124     """Test that matrices can be raised to integer powers."""
125     assert wrapper['A'] is not None and wrapper['B'] is not None and wrapper['C'] is not None and \
126         wrapper['D'] is not None and wrapper['E'] is not None and wrapper['F'] is not None and \
127         wrapper['G'] is not None
128
129     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('A^2') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['A'], 2)).all()
130     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('B^4') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['B'], 4)).all()
131     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('C^{12}') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['C'], 12)).all()
132     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('D^{12}') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['D'], 12)).all()
133     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('E^8') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['E'], 8)).all()
134     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('F^{-6}') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['F'], -6)).all()
135     assert (wrapper.parse_expression('G^{-2}') == la.matrix_power(wrapper['G'], -2)).all()

```

These test lots of simple expressions, but don't test any more complicated expressions, nor do they test any validation, mostly because validation doesn't really exist at this point. 'A++B' is still a valid expression and is equivalent to 'A+B'.

3.1.3 Simple matrix expression validation

My next major step was to implement proper parsing, but I procrastinated for a while and first implemented proper validation.

```
# 39b918651f60bc72bc19d2018075b24a6fc3af17
# src/lintrans/_parse/matrices.py

9 def compile_valid_expression_pattern() -> Pattern[str]:
10     """Compile the single regular expression that will match a valid matrix expression."""
11     digit_no_zero = '[123456789]'
12     digits = '\\d+'
13     integer_no_zero = '-?' + digit_no_zero + '(' + digits + ')?'
14     real_number = f'({integer_no_zero}(\\.\\{digits}\\})?|-?0?\\.\\{digits}\\})'
15
16     index_content = f'({integer_no_zero}|T)'
17     index = f'\\^\\{\\{index_content\\}\\}\\^\\{index_content\\}|t)'
18     matrix_identifier = f'([A-Z]|rot\\(\\{real_number\\}\\))'
19     matrix = '(' + real_number + '?' + matrix_identifier + index + ')?'
20     expression = f'{matrix}+((\\+|-){matrix}+)*'
21
22     return re.compile(expression)
23
24
25 # This is an expensive pattern to compile, so we compile it when this module is initialized
26 valid_expression_pattern = compile_valid_expression_pattern()
27
28
29 def validate_matrix_expression(expression: str) -> bool:
30     """Validate the given matrix expression.
31
32     This function simply checks the expression against a BNF schema. It is not
33     aware of which matrices are actually defined in a wrapper. For an aware
34     version of this function, use the MatrixWrapper().is_valid_expression() method.
35
36     Here is the schema for a valid expression given in a version of BNF:
37
38         expression      ::= matrices { ( "+" | "-" ) matrices };
39         matrices        ::= matrix { matrix };
40         matrix          ::= [ real_number ] matrix_identifier [ index ];
41         matrix_identifier ::= "A" .. "Z" | "rot(" real_number ")";
42         index           ::= "^{" index_content "}" | "^" index_content | "t";
43         index_content   ::= integer_not_zero | "T";
44
45         digit_no_zero   ::= "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" | "8" | "9";
46         digit           ::= "0" | digit_no_zero;
47         digits          ::= digit | digits digit;
48         integer_not_zero ::= [ "-" ] digit_no_zero [ digits ];
49         real_number     ::= ( integer_not_zero [ "." digits ] | [ "-" ] [ "0" ] "." digits );
50
51     :param str expression: The expression to be validated
52     :returns bool: Whether the expression is valid according to the schema
53     """
54     match = valid_expression_pattern.match(expression)
55     return expression == match.group(0) if match is not None else False
```

Here, I'm using a BNF schema to programmatically generate a regular expression. I use a function to generate this pattern and assign it to a variable when the module is initialized. This is because the pattern compilation is expensive and it's more efficient to compile the pattern once and then just use it in the `validate_matrix_expression()` function.

I also created a method `is_valid_expression()` in `MatrixWrapper`, which just validates a given expression. It uses the aforementioned `validate_matrix_expression()` and also checks that every matrix referenced in the expression is defined in the wrapper.

```
# 39b918651f60bc72bc19d2018075b24a6fc3af17
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py
```

```

99     def is_valid_expression(self, expression: str) -> bool:
100         """Check if the given expression is valid, using the context of the wrapper.
101
102         This method calls _parse.validate_matrix_expression(), but also ensures
103         that all the matrices in the expression are defined in the wrapper.
104
105         :param str expression: The expression to validate
106         :returns bool: Whether the expression is valid according the schema
107         """
108         # Get rid of the transposes to check all capital letters
109         expression = re.sub(r'\^T', 't', expression)
110         expression = re.sub(r'\^{T}', 't', expression)
111
112         # Make sure all the referenced matrices are defined
113         for matrix in {x for x in expression if re.match('[A-Z]', x)}:
114             if self[matrix] is None:
115                 return False
116
117         return _parse.validate_matrix_expression(expression)

```

I then implemented some simple tests to make sure the function works with valid and invalid expressions.

```

# a0fb029f7da995803c24ee36e7e8078e5621f676
# tests/_parse/test_parse_and_validate_expression.py

1  """Test the _parse.matrices module validation and parsing."""
2
3  import pytest
4  from lintrans._parse import validate_matrix_expression
5
6  valid_inputs: list[str] = [
7      'A', 'AB', '3A', '1.2A', '-3.4A', 'A^2', 'A^-1', 'A^{-1}',
8      'A^12', 'A^T', 'A^{5}', 'A^{T}', '4.3A^7', '9.2A^{18}',
9
10     'rot(45)', 'rot(12.5)', '3rot(90)',
11     'rot(135)^3', 'rot(51)^T', 'rot(-34)^-1',
12
13     'A+B', 'A+2B', '4.3A+9B', 'A^2+B^T', '3A^7+0.8B^{16}',
14     'A-B', '3A-4B', '3.2A^3-16.79B^T', '4.752A^{17}-3.32B^{36}',
15     'A--1B', '-A', '--1A'
16
17     '3A4B', 'A^TB', 'A^{T}B', '4A^6B^3',
18     '2A^{3}4B^5', '4rot(90)^3', 'rot(45)rot(13)',
19     'Arot(90)', 'AB^2', 'A^2B^2', '8.36A^T3.4B^12',
20
21     '3.5A^{4}5.6rot(19.2)^T-B^{-1}4.1C^5',
22 ]
23
24  invalid_inputs: list[str] = [
25      '', 'rot()', 'A^', 'A^1.2', 'A^{3.4}', '1,2A', 'ro(12)', '5', '12^2',
26      '^T', '^12', 'A^{13}', 'A^3', 'A^A', '^2', 'A--B', '--A'
27
28      'This is 100% a valid matrix expression, I swear'
29  ]
30
31
32  @pytest.mark.parametrize('inputs,output', [(valid_inputs, True), (invalid_inputs, False)])
33  def test_validate_matrix_expression(inputs: list[str], output: bool) -> None:
34      """Test the validate_matrix_expression() function."""
35      for inp in inputs:
36          assert validate_matrix_expression(inp) == output

```

Here, we test some valid data, some definitely invalid data, and some edge cases. At this stage, 'A--1B' was considered a valid expression. This was a quirk of the validator at the time, but I fixed it later. This should obviously be an invalid expression, especially since 'A--B' is considered invalid, but 'A--1B' is valid.

The `@pytest.mark.parametrize` decorator on line 32 means that `pytest` will run one test for valid inputs, and then another test for invalid inputs, and these will count as different tests. This makes it easier to see which tests failed and then debug the app.

3.1.4 Parsing matrix expressions

Parsing is quite an interesting problem and something I didn't feel able to tackle head-on, so I wrote the unit tests first. I had a basic idea of what I wanted the parser to return, but no real idea of how to implement that. My unit tests looked like this:

```
# e9f7a81892278fe70684562052f330fb3a02bf9b
# tests/_parse/test_parse_and_validate_expression.py

expressions_and_parsed_expressions: list[tuple[str, MatrixParseList]] = [
    # Simple expressions
    ('A', [(('', 'A', ''))]),
    ('A^2', [(('', 'A', '2'))]),
    ('A^{2}', [(('', 'A', '2'))]),
    ('3A', [(('3', 'A', ''))]),
    ('1.4A^3', [(('1.4', 'A', '3'))]),

    # Multiplications
    ('4A^3 6B^2', [(('4', 'A', '3'), ('6', 'B', '2'))]),
    ('4.2A^{T} 6.1B^{-1}', [(('4.2', 'A', 'T'), ('6.1', 'B', '-1'))]),
    ('-1.2A^2 rot(45)^2', [(('1.2', 'A', '2'), ('', 'rot(45)', '2'))]),
    ('3.2A^T 4.5B^{5} 9.6rot(121.3)', [(('3.2', 'A', 'T'), ('4.5', 'B', '5'), ('9.6', 'rot(121.3)', ''))]),
    ('-1.18A^{-2} 0.1B^{2} 9rot(34.6)^{-1}', [(('1.18', 'A', '-2'), ('0.1', 'B', '2'), ('9', 'rot(34.6)', '-1'))]),

    # Additions
    ('A + B', [(('', 'A', ''), ('', 'B', ''))]),
    ('A + B - C', [(('', 'A', ''), ('', 'B', '')), (('1', 'C', ''))]),
    ('2A^3 + 8B^T - 3C^{-1}', [(('2', 'A', '3'), ('8', 'B', 'T'), ('3', 'C', '-1'))]),

    # Additions with multiplication
    ('2.14A^3 4.5rot(14.5)^{-1} + 8B^T - 3C^{-1}', [(('2.14', 'A', '3'), ('4.5', 'rot(14.5)', '-1'), ('8', 'B', 'T'), ('3', 'C', '-1'))]),
    ('2.14A^3 4.5rot(14.5)^{-1} + 8.5B^T 5.97C^4 - 3.14D^{-1} 6.7E^T', [(('2.14', 'A', '3'), ('4.5', 'rot(14.5)', '-1'), ('8.5', 'B', 'T'), ('5.97', 'C', '4'), ('3.14', 'D', '-1'), ('6.7', 'E', 'T'))]),
]

@pytest.mark.skip(reason='parse_matrix_expression() not implemented')
def test_parse_matrix_expression() -> None:
    """Test the parse_matrix_expression() function."""
    for expression, parsed_expression in expressions_and_parsed_expressions:
        # Test it with and without whitespace
        assert parse_matrix_expression(expression) == parsed_expression
        assert parse_matrix_expression(expression.replace(' ', '')) == parsed_expression
```

I just had example inputs and what I expected as output. I also wanted the parser to ignore whitespace. The decorator on line 69 just skips the test because the parser wasn't implemented yet.

When implementing the parser, I first had to tighten up validation to remove anomalies like `'A--1B'` being valid. I did this by factoring out the optional minus signs from being part of a number, to being optionally in front of a number. This eliminated this kind of repetition and made `'A--1B'` invalid, as it should be.

```
# fd80d8d3b0e975e92dcc7c10f1f0f1276879f408
# src/lintrans/_parse/matrices.py

def compile_valid_expression_pattern() -> Pattern[str]:
    """Compile the single regular expression that will match a valid matrix expression."""
    digit_no_zero = '[123456789]'
    digits = '\\d+'

```

```

36 integer_no_zero = digit_no_zero + '(' + digits + ')?'
37 real_number = f'({integer_no_zero}(\.{digits})?|0?\.{digits})'
38
39 index_content = f'(-?{integer_no_zero}|T)'
40 index = f'(\^\{index_content\})|(\^index_content)|t)'
41 matrix_identifier = f'([A-Z]|rot\((-?{real_number}\))'
42 matrix = '(' + real_number + '?' + matrix_identifier + index + '?'
43 expression = f'-?{matrix}+(\{|\+|-){matrix}\+)*'
44
45 return re.compile(expression)

```

The code can be a bit hard to read with all the RegEx stuff, but the BNF illustrates these changes nicely.

Compare the old version:

```

# 39b918651f60bc72bc19d2018075b24a6fc3af17
# src/lintrans/_parse/matrices.py

38 expression      ::= matrices { ( "+" | "-" ) matrices };
39 matrices        ::= matrix { matrix };
40 matrix           ::= [ real_number ] matrix_identifier [ index ];
41 matrix_identifier ::= "A" .. "Z" | "rot(" real_number ")";
42 index            ::= "^{" index_content "}" | "^" index_content | "t";
43 index_content    ::= integer_not_zero | "T";
44
45 digit_no_zero    ::= "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" | "8" | "9";
46 digit            ::= "0" | digit_no_zero;
47 digits           ::= digit | digits digit;
48 integer_not_zero ::= [ "-" ] digit_no_zero [ digits ];
49 real_number      ::= ( integer_not_zero [ "." digits ] | [ "-" ] [ "0" ] "." digits );

```

to the new version:

```

# fd80d8d3b0e975e92dcc7c10f1f0f1276879f408
# src/lintrans/_parse/matrices.py

61 expression      ::= [ "-" ] matrices { ( "+" | "-" ) matrices };
62 matrices        ::= matrix { matrix };
63 matrix           ::= [ real_number ] matrix_identifier [ index ];
64 matrix_identifier ::= "A" .. "Z" | "rot(" [ "-" ] real_number ")";
65 index            ::= "^{" index_content "}" | "^" index_content | "t";
66 index_content    ::= [ "-" ] integer_not_zero | "T";
67
68 digit_no_zero    ::= "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" | "8" | "9";
69 digit            ::= "0" | digit_no_zero;
70 digits           ::= digit | digits digit;
71 integer_not_zero ::= digit_no_zero [ digits ];
72 real_number      ::= ( integer_not_zero [ "." digits ] | [ "0" ] "." digits );

```

Then once I'd fixed the validation, I could implement the parser itself.

```

# fd80d8d3b0e975e92dcc7c10f1f0f1276879f408
# src/lintrans/_parse/matrices.py

86 def parse_matrix_expression(expression: str) -> MatrixParseList:
87     """Parse the matrix expression and return a list of results.
88
89     The return value is a list of results. This results list contains lists of tuples.
90     The top list is the expressions that should be added together, and each sublist
91     is expressions that should be multiplied together. These expressions to be
92     multiplied are tuples, where each tuple is (multiplier, matrix identifier, index).
93     The multiplier can be any real number, the matrix identifier is either a named
94     matrix or a new rotation matrix declared with 'rot()', and the index is an
95     integer or 'T' for transpose.
96

```

```

97     :param str expression: The expression to be parsed
98     :returns MatrixParseTuple: A list of results
99     """
100    # Remove all whitespace
101    expression = re.sub(r'\s', '', expression)
102
103    # Check if it's valid
104    if not validate_matrix_expression(expression):
105        raise MatrixParseError('Invalid expression')
106
107    # Wrap all exponents and transposition powers with {}
108    expression = re.sub(r'(?<=\^)(-?\d+|T)(?=[^}]|$)', r'{\g<0>}', expression)
109
110    # Remove any standalone minuses
111    expression = re.sub(r'-(?=[A-Z])', '-1', expression)
112
113    # Replace subtractions with additions
114    expression = re.sub(r'-(?=\d+\.?\d*([A-Z]|rot))', '+-', expression)
115
116    # Get rid of a potential leading + introduced by the last step
117    expression = re.sub(r'^+', '', expression)
118
119    return [
120        [
121            # The tuple returned by re.findall is (multiplier, matrix identifier, full index, stripped index),
122            # so we have to remove the full index, which contains the {}
123            (t[0], t[1], t[3])
124            for t in re.findall(r'(-?\d+\.?\d*)?([A-Z]|rot\(-?\d+\.?\d*\))(\^{(-?\d+|T)})?', group)
125        ]
126        # We just split the expression by '+' to have separate groups
127        for group in expression.split('+')
128    ]

```

It works similarly to the old `MatrixWrapper.parse_expression()` method in §3.1.2 but with a powerful list comprehension at the end. It splits the expression up into groups and then uses some RegEx magic to find all the matrices in these groups as a tuple.

This method passes all the unit tests, as expected.

My next step was then to rewrite the evaluation to use this new parser, like so (method name and docstring removed):

```

# a453774bcd824676461f9b9b441d7b94969ea55
# src/lintrans/matrices/wrapper.py

168    if not self.is_valid_expression(expression):
169        raise ValueError('The expression is invalid')
170
171    parsed_result = _parse.parse_matrix_expression(expression)
172    final_groups: list[list[MatrixType]] = []
173
174    for group in parsed_result:
175        f_group: list[MatrixType] = []
176
177        for matrix in group:
178            if matrix[2] == 'T':
179                m = self[matrix[1]]
180                assert m is not None
181                matrix_value = m.T
182            else:
183                matrix_value = np.linalg.matrix_power(self[matrix[1]],
184                1 if (index := matrix[2]) == '' else int(index))
185
186            matrix_value *= 1 if (multiplier := matrix[0]) == '' else float(multiplier)
187            f_group.append(matrix_value)
188
189        final_groups.append(f_group)
190
191    return reduce(add, [reduce(matmul, group) for group in final_groups])

```

Here, we go through the list of tuples and evaluate the matrix represented by each tuple, putting this together in a list as we go. Then at the end, we simply reduce the sublists and then reduce these new matrices using a list comprehension in the `reduce()` call using `add` and `matmul` from the `operator` library. It's written in a functional programming style, and it passes all the previous tests.

3.2 Initial GUI

3.2.1 First basic GUI

The discrepancy in all the GUI code between `snake_case` and `camelCase` is because Qt5 was originally a C++ framework that was adapted into PyQt5 for Python. All the Qt API is in `camelCase`, but my Python code is in `snake_case`.

```
# 93ce763f7b993439fc0da89fad39456d8cc4b52c
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

1  """The module to provide the main window as a QMainWindow object."""
2
3  import sys
4
5  from PyQt5 import QtCore, QtGui, QtWidgets
6  from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QApplication, QHBoxLayout, QMainWindow, QVBoxLayout
7
8  from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
9
10
11 class LintransMainWindow(QMainWindow):
12     """The class for the main window in the lintrans GUI."""
13
14     def __init__(self):
15         """Create the main window object, creating every widget in it."""
16         super().__init__()
17
18         self.matrix_wrapper = MatrixWrapper()
19
20         self.setWindowTitle('Linear Transformations')
21         self.setMinimumWidth(750)
22
23         # === Create widgets
24
25         # Left layout: the plot and input box
26
27         # NOTE: This QGraphicsView is only temporary
28         self.plot = QtWidgets.QGraphicsView(self)
29
30         self.text_input_expression = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
31         self.text_input_expression.setPlaceholderText('Input matrix expression...')
32         self.text_input_expression.textChanged.connect(self.update_render_buttons)
33
34         # Right layout: all the buttons
35
36         # Misc buttons
37
38         self.button_create_polygon = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
39         self.button_create_polygon.setText('Create polygon')
40         # TODO: Implement create_polygon()
41         # self.button_create_polygon.clicked.connect(self.create_polygon)
42         self.button_create_polygon.setToolTip('Define a new polygon to view the transformation of')
43
44         self.button_change_display_settings = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
45         self.button_change_display_settings.setText('Change\ndisplay settings')
46         # TODO: Implement change_display_settings()
47         # self.button_change_display_settings.clicked.connect(self.change_display_settings)
48         self.button_change_display_settings.setToolTip('Change which things are rendered on the plot')
49
50         # Define new matrix buttons
51
```

```

52     self.label_define_new_matrix = QtWidgets.QLabel(self)
53     self.label_define_new_matrix.setText('Define a new matrix')
54     self.label_define_new_matrix.setAlignment(QtCore.Qt.AlignCenter)
55
56     # TODO: Implement defining a new matrix visually, numerically, as a rotation, and as an expression
57
58     self.button_define_visually = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
59     self.button_define_visually.setText('Visually')
60     self.button_define_visually.setToolTip('Drag the basis vectors')
61
62     self.button_define_numerically = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
63     self.button_define_numerically.setText('Numerically')
64     self.button_define_numerically.setToolTip('Define a matrix just with numbers')
65
66     self.button_define_as_rotation = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
67     self.button_define_as_rotation.setText('As a rotation')
68     self.button_define_as_rotation.setToolTip('Define an angle to rotate by')
69
70     self.button_define_as_expression = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
71     self.button_define_as_expression.setText('As an expression')
72     self.button_define_as_expression.setToolTip('Define a matrix in terms of other matrices')
73
74     # Render buttons
75
76     self.button_render = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
77     self.button_render.setText('Render')
78     self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
79     self.button_render.clicked.connect(self.render_expression)
80     self.button_render.setToolTip('Render the expression<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
81
82     self.button_render_shortcut = QtWidgets.QShortcut(QtGui.QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self)
83     self.button_render_shortcut.activated.connect(self.button_render.click)
84
85     self.button_animate = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
86     self.button_animate.setText('Animate')
87     self.button_animate.setEnabled(False)
88     self.button_animate.clicked.connect(self.animate_expression)
89     self.button_animate.setToolTip('Animate the expression<br><b>(Ctrl + Shift + Enter)</b>')
90
91     self.button_animate_shortcut = QtWidgets.QShortcut(QtGui.QKeySequence('Ctrl+Shift+Return'), self)
92     self.button_animate_shortcut.activated.connect(self.button_animate.click)
93
94     # === Arrange widgets
95
96     self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
97
98     self.vlay_left = QVBoxLayout()
99     self.vlay_left.addWidget(self.plot)
100    self.vlay_left.addWidget(self.text_input_expression)
101
102    self.vlay_misc_buttons = QVBoxLayout()
103    self.vlay_misc_buttons.setSpacing(20)
104    self.vlay_misc_buttons.addWidget(self.button_create_polygon)
105    self.vlay_misc_buttons.addWidget(self.button_change_display_settings)
106
107    self.vlay_define_new_matrix = QVBoxLayout()
108    self.vlay_define_new_matrix.setSpacing(20)
109    self.vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self.label_define_new_matrix)
110    self.vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self.button_define_visually)
111    self.vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self.button_define_numerically)
112    self.vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self.button_define_as_rotation)
113    self.vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self.button_define_as_expression)
114
115    self.vlay_render = QVBoxLayout()
116    self.vlay_render.setSpacing(20)
117    self.vlay_render.addWidget(self.button_animate)
118    self.vlay_render.addWidget(self.button_render)
119
120    self.vlay_right = QVBoxLayout()
121    self.vlay_right.setSpacing(50)
122    self.vlay_right.addLayout(self.vlay_misc_buttons)
123    self.vlay_right.addLayout(self.vlay_define_new_matrix)
124    self.vlay_right.addLayout(self.vlay_render)

```

```

125
126     self.hlay_all = QHBoxLayout()
127     self.hlay_all.setSpacing(15)
128     self.hlay_all.addLayout(self.vlay_left)
129     self.hlay_all.addLayout(self.vlay_right)
130
131     self.central_widget = QtWidgets.QWidget()
132     self.central_widget.setLayout(self.hlay_all)
133     self.setCentralWidget(self.central_widget)
134
135     def update_render_buttons(self) -> None:
136         """Enable or disable the render and animate buttons according to the validity of the matrix expression."""
137         valid = self.matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(self.text_input_expression.text())
138         self.button_render.setEnabled(valid)
139         self.button_animate.setEnabled(valid)
140
141     def render_expression(self) -> None:
142         """Render the expression in the input box, and then clear the box."""
143         # TODO: Render the expression
144         self.text_input_expression.setText('')
145
146     def animate_expression(self) -> None:
147         """Animate the expression in the input box, and then clear the box."""
148         # TODO: Animate the expression
149         self.text_input_expression.setText('')
150
151
152     def main() -> None:
153         """Run the GUI."""
154         app = QApplication(sys.argv)
155         window = LintransMainWindow()
156         window.show()
157         sys.exit(app.exec_())
158
159
160 if __name__ == '__main__':
161     main()

```

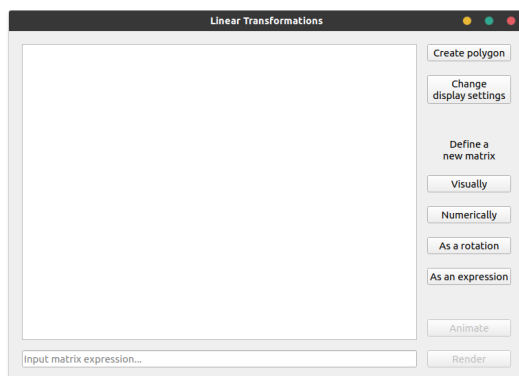


Figure 3.1: The first version of the GUI

A lot of the methods here don't have implementations yet, but they will. This version is just a very early prototype to get a rough draft of the GUI.

I create the widgets and layouts in the constructor as well as configuring all of them. The most important non-constructor method is `update_render_buttons()`. It gets called whenever the text in `text_input_expression` is changed. This happens because we connect it to the `textChanged` signal on line 32.

The big white box here will eventually be replaced with an actual viewport. This is just a prototype.

3.2.2 Numerical definition dialog

My next major addition was a dialog that would allow the user to define a matrix numerically.

```

# cedbd3ed126a1183f197c27adf6dabb4e5d301c7
# src/lintrans/gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

1 """The module to provide dialogs for defining new matrices."""
2
3 from numpy import array
4 from PyQt5 import QtGui, QtWidgets
5 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QDialog, QGridLayout, QHBoxLayout, QVBoxLayout

```



```

6
7 from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
8
9 ALPHABET_NO_I = 'ABCDEFGHJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ'
10
11
12 def is_float(string: str) -> bool:
13     """Check if a string is a float."""
14     try:
15         float(string)
16         return True
17     except ValueError:
18         return False
19
20
21 class DefineNumericallyDialog(QDialog):
22     """The dialog class that allows the user to define a new matrix numerically."""
23
24     def __init__(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, *args, **kwargs):
25         """Create the dialog, but don't run it yet.
26
27         :param matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate
28         :type matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper
29         """
30         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
31
32         self.matrix_wrapper = matrix_wrapper
33         self.setWindowTitle('Define a matrix')
34
35         # === Create the widgets
36
37         self.button_confirm = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
38         self.button_confirm.setText('Confirm')
39         self.button_confirm.setEnabled(False)
40         self.button_confirm.clicked.connect(self.confirm_matrix)
41         self.button_confirm.setToolTip('Confirm this as the new matrix<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
42
43         QtWidgets.QShortcut(QtGui.QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self).activated.connect(self.button_confirm.click)
44
45         self.button_cancel = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
46         self.button_cancel.setText('Cancel')
47         self.button_cancel.clicked.connect(self.close)
48         self.button_cancel.setToolTip('Cancel this definition<br><b>(Ctrl + Q)</b>')
49
50         QtWidgets.QShortcut(QtGui.QKeySequence('Ctrl+Q'), self).activated.connect(self.button_cancel.click)
51
52         self.element_tl = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
53         self.element_tl.textChanged.connect(self.update_confirm_button)
54
55         self.element_tr = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
56         self.element_tr.textChanged.connect(self.update_confirm_button)
57
58         self.element_bl = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
59         self.element_bl.textChanged.connect(self.update_confirm_button)
60
61         self.element_br = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
62         self.element_br.textChanged.connect(self.update_confirm_button)
63
64         self.matrix_elements = (self.element_tl, self.element_tr, self.element_bl, self.element_br)
65
66         self.letter_combo_box = QtWidgets.QComboBox(self)
67
68         # Everything except I, because that's the identity
69         for letter in ALPHABET_NO_I:
70             self.letter_combo_box.addItem(letter)
71
72         self.letter_combo_box.activated.connect(self.load_matrix)
73
74         # === Arrange the widgets
75
76         self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
77
78         self.grid_matrix = QGridLayout()

```

```

79         self.grid_matrix.setSpacing(20)
80         self.grid_matrix.addWidget(self.element_tl, 0, 0)
81         self.grid_matrix.addWidget(self.element_tr, 0, 1)
82         self.grid_matrix.addWidget(self.element_bl, 1, 0)
83         self.grid_matrix.addWidget(self.element_br, 1, 1)
84
85         self.hlay_buttons = QHBoxLayout()
86         self.hlay_buttons.setSpacing(20)
87         self.hlay_buttons.addWidget(self.button_cancel)
88         self.hlay_buttons.addWidget(self.button_confirm)
89
90         self.vlay_right = QVBoxLayout()
91         self.vlay_right.setSpacing(20)
92         self.vlay_right.addLayout(self.grid_matrix)
93         self.vlay_right.addLayout(self.hlay_buttons)
94
95         self.hlay_all = QHBoxLayout()
96         self.hlay_all.setSpacing(20)
97         self.hlay_all.addWidget(self.letter_combo_box)
98         self.hlay_all.addLayout(self.vlay_right)
99
100        self.setLayout(self.hlay_all)
101
102        # Finally, we load the default matrix A into the boxes
103        self.load_matrix(0)
104
105    def update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
106        """Enable the confirm button if there are numbers in every box."""
107        for elem in self.matrix_elements:
108            if elem.text() == '' or not is_float(elem.text()):
109                # If they're not all numbers, then we can't confirm it
110                self.button_confirm.setEnabled(False)
111                return
112
113        # If we didn't find anything invalid
114        self.button_confirm.setEnabled(True)
115
116    def load_matrix(self, index: int) -> None:
117        """If the selected matrix is defined, load it into the boxes."""
118        matrix = self.matrix_wrapper[ALPHABET_NO_I[index]]
119
120        if matrix is None:
121            for elem in self.matrix_elements:
122                elem.setText('')
123
124        else:
125            self.element_tl.setText(str(matrix[0][0]))
126            self.element_tr.setText(str(matrix[0][1]))
127            self.element_bl.setText(str(matrix[1][0]))
128            self.element_br.setText(str(matrix[1][1]))
129
130        self.update_confirm_button()
131
132    def confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
133        """Confirm the inputted matrix and assign it to the name."""
134        letter = self.letter_combo_box.currentText()
135        matrix = array([
136            [float(self.element_tl.text()), float(self.element_tr.text())],
137            [float(self.element_bl.text()), float(self.element_br.text())]
138        ])
139
140        self.matrix_wrapper[letter] = matrix
141        self.close()

```

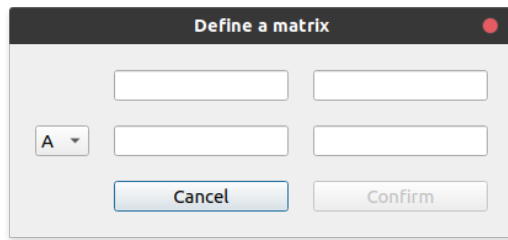


Figure 3.2: The first version of the numerical definition dialog

When I add more definition dialogs, I will factor out a superclass, but this is just a prototype to make sure it all works as intended.

Hopefully the methods are relatively self explanatory, but they're just utility methods to update the GUI when things are changed. We connect the `QLineEdit` widgets to the `update_confirm_button()` slot to make sure the confirm button is always up to date.

The `confirm_matrix()` method just updates the instance's matrix wrapper with the new matrix. We pass a reference to the `LintransMainWindow` instance's matrix wrapper when we open the dialog, so we're just updating the referenced object directly.

In the `LintransMainWindow` class, we're just connecting a lambda slot to the button so that it opens the dialog, as seen here:

```
# cedbd3ed126a1183f197c27adf6dabb4e5d301c7
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

66 self.button_define_numerically.clicked.connect(
67     lambda: DefineNumericallyDialog(self.matrix_wrapper, self).exec()
68 )
```

3.2.3 More definition dialogs

I then factored out the constructor into a `DefinedDialog` superclass so that I could easily create other definition dialogs.

```
# 5d04fb7233a03d0cd8fa0768f6387c6678da9df3
# src/lintrans/gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

22 class DefinedDialog(QDialog):
23     """A superclass for definitions dialogs."""
24
25     def __init__(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, *args, **kwargs):
26         """Create the dialog, but don't run it yet.
27
28         :param matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate
29         :type matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper
30         """
31         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
32
33         self.matrix_wrapper = matrix_wrapper
34         self.setWindowTitle('Define a matrix')
35
36         # === Create the widgets
37
38         self.button_confirm = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
39         self.button_confirm.setText('Confirm')
40         self.button_confirm.setEnabled(False)
41         self.button_confirm.clicked.connect(self.confirm_matrix)
42         self.button_confirm.setToolTip('Confirm this as the new matrix<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
43         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self).activated.connect(self.button_confirm.click)
44
45         self.button_cancel = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
46         self.button_cancel.setText('Cancel')
47         self.button_cancel.clicked.connect(self.close)
48         self.button_cancel.setToolTip('Cancel this definition<br><b>(Ctrl + Q)</b>')
49         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Q'), self).activated.connect(self.button_cancel.click)
50
51         self.label_equals = QtWidgets.QLabel()
```

```

52         self.label_equals.setText('=')
53
54         self.letter_combo_box = QtWidgets.QComboBox(self)
55
56         # Everything except I, because that's the identity
57         for letter in ALPHABET_NO_I:
58             self.letter_combo_box.addItem(letter)
59
60         self.letter_combo_box.activated.connect(self.load_matrix)

```

This superclass just has a constructor that subclasses can use. When I added the `DefineAsARotationDialog` class, I also moved the cancel and confirm buttons into the constructor and added abstract methods that all dialog subclasses must implement.

```

# 0d534c35c6a4451e317d41a0d2b3ecb17827b45f
# src/lintrans/gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

61         # === Arrange the widgets
62
63         self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
64
65         self.horizontal_spacer = QSpacerItem(50, 5, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum)
66
67         self.hlay_buttons = QHBoxLayout()
68         self.hlay_buttons.setSpacing(20)
69         self.hlay_buttons.addItem(self.horizontal_spacer)
70         self.hlay_buttons.addWidget(self.button_cancel)
71         self.hlay_buttons.addWidget(self.button_confirm)
72
73         @property
74         def selected_letter(self) -> str:
75             """The letter currently selected in the combo box."""
76             return self.letter_combo_box.currentText()
77
78         @abc.abstractmethod
79         def update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
80             """Enable the confirm button if it should be enabled."""
81             ...
82
83         @abc.abstractmethod
84         def confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
85             """Confirm the inputted matrix and assign it.
86
87             This should mutate self.matrix_wrapper and then call self.accept().
88             """
89             ...

```

I then added the class for the rotation definition dialog.

```

# 0d534c35c6a4451e317d41a0d2b3ecb17827b45f
# src/lintrans/gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

182 class DefineAsARotationDialog(DefinedDialog):
183     """The dialog that allows the user to define a new matrix as a rotation."""
184
185     def __init__(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, *args, **kwargs):
186         """Create the dialog, but don't run it yet."""
187         super().__init__(matrix_wrapper, *args, **kwargs)
188
189         # === Create the widgets
190
191         self.label_equals.setText('= rot(')
192
193         self.text_angle = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
194         self.text_angle.setPlaceholderText('angle')
195         self.text_angle.textChanged.connect(self.update_confirm_button)
196
197         self.label_close_paren = QtWidgets.QLabel(self)

```

```

198         self.label_close_paren.setText('')
199
200         self.checkbox_radians = QtWidgets.QCheckBox(self)
201         self.checkbox_radians.setText('Radians')
202
203         # === Arrange the widgets
204
205         self.hlay_checkbox_and_buttons = QHBoxLayout()
206         self.hlay_checkbox_and_buttons.setSpacing(20)
207         self.hlay_checkbox_and_buttons.addWidget(self.checkbox_radians)
208         self.hlay_checkbox_and_buttons.addItem(self.horizontal_spacer)
209         self.hlay_checkbox_and_buttons.addLayout(self.hlay_buttons)
210
211         self.hlay_definition = QHBoxLayout()
212         self.hlay_definition.addWidget(self.letter_combo_box)
213         self.hlay_definition.addWidget(self.label_equals)
214         self.hlay_definition.addWidget(self.text_angle)
215         self.hlay_definition.addWidget(self.label_close_paren)
216
217         self.vlay_all = QVBoxLayout()
218         self.vlay_all.setSpacing(20)
219         self.vlay_all.addLayout(self.hlay_definition)
220         self.vlay_all.addLayout(self.hlay_checkbox_and_buttons)
221
222         self.setLayout(self.vlay_all)
223
224     def update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
225         """Enable the confirm button if there is a valid float in the angle box."""
226         self.button_confirm.setEnabled(is_float(self.text_angle.text()))
227
228     def confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
229         """Confirm the inputted matrix and assign it."""
230         self.matrix_wrapper[self.selected_letter] = create_rotation_matrix(
231             float(self.text_angle.text()),
232             degrees=not self.checkbox_radians.isChecked()
233         )
234         self.accept()

```

This dialog class just overrides the abstract methods of the superclass with its own implementations. This will be the pattern that all of the definition dialogs will follow.

It has a checkbox for radians, since this is supported in `create_rotation_matrix()`, but the textbox only supports numbers, so the user would have to calculate some multiple of π and paste in several decimal places. I expect people to only use degrees, because these are easier to use.

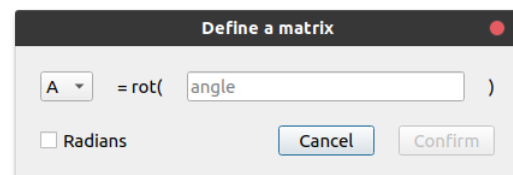


Figure 3.3: The first version of the rotation definition dialog

Additionally, I created a helper method in `LintransMainWindow`. Rather than connecting the clicked signal of the buttons to lambdas that instantiate an instance of the `DefineDialog` subclass and call `.exec()` on it, I now connect the clicked signal of the buttons to lambdas that call `self.dialog_define_matrix()` with the specific subclass.

```

# 6269e04d453df7be2d2f9c7ee176e83406cccc139
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

170     def dialog_define_matrix(self, dialog_class: Type[DefineDialog]) -> None:
171         """Open a generic definition dialog to define a new matrix.
172
173         The class for the desired dialog is passed as an argument. We create an
174         instance of this class and the dialog is opened asynchronously and modally
175         (meaning it blocks interaction with the main window) with the proper method
176         connected to the ``dialog.finished`` slot.
177
178         .. note::

```

```

179         ``dialog_class`` must subclass :class:`lintrans.gui.dialogs.define_new_matrix.DefineDialog`.
180
181     :param dialog_class: The dialog class to instantiate
182     :type dialog_class: Type[lintrans.gui.dialogs.define_new_matrix.DefineDialog]
183     """
184     # We create a dialog with a deepcopy of the current matrix_wrapper
185     # This avoids the dialog mutating this one
186     dialog = dialog_class(deepcopy(self.matrix_wrapper), self)
187
188     # .open() is asynchronous and doesn't spawn a new event loop, but the dialog is still modal (blocking)
189     dialog.open()
190
191     # So we have to use the finished slot to call a method when the user accepts the dialog
192     # If the user rejects the dialog, this matrix_wrapper will be the same as the current one, because we copied
193     ↪ it
194     # So we don't care, we just assign the wrapper anyway
195     dialog.finished.connect(lambda: self._assign_matrix_wrapper(dialog.matrix_wrapper))
196
197     def _assign_matrix_wrapper(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
198         """Assign a new value to self.matrix_wrapper.
199
200         This is a little utility function that only exists because a lambda
201         callback can't directly assign a value to a class attribute.
202
203         :param matrix_wrapper: The new value of the matrix wrapper to assign
204         :type matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper
205         """
206         self.matrix_wrapper = matrix_wrapper

```

I also then implemented a simple `DefineAsAnExpressionDialog`, which evaluates a given expression in the current `MatrixWrapper` context and assigns the result to the given matrix name.

```

# d5f930e15c3c8798d4990486532da46e926a6cb9
# src/lintrans/gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

241 class DefineAsAnExpressionDialog(DefineDialog):
242     """The dialog that allows the user to define a matrix as an expression."""
243
244     def __init__(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, *args, **kwargs):
245         """Create the dialog, but don't run it yet."""
246         super().__init__(matrix_wrapper, *args, **kwargs)
247
248         self.setMinimumWidth(450)
249
250         # === Create the widgets
251
252         self.text_box_expression = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
253         self.text_box_expression.setPlaceholderText('Enter matrix expression...')
254         self.text_box_expression.textChanged.connect(self.update_confirm_button)
255
256         # === Arrange the widgets
257
258         self.hlay_definition.addWidget(self.text_box_expression)
259
260         self.vlay_all = QVBoxLayout()
261         self.vlay_all.setSpacing(20)
262         self.vlay_all.addLayout(self.hlay_definition)
263         self.vlay_all.addLayout(self.hlay_buttons)
264
265         self.setLayout(self.vlay_all)
266
267     def update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
268         """Enable the confirm button if the expression is valid."""
269         self.button_confirm.setEnabled(
270             self.matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(self.text_box_expression.text())
271         )
272
273     def confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
274         """Evaluate the matrix expression and assign its value to the chosen matrix."""
275         self.matrix_wrapper[self.selected_letter] = \

```

```

276         self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(self.text_box_expression.text())
277         self.accept()

```

My next dialog that I wanted to implement was a visual definition dialog, which would allow the user to drag around the basis vectors to define a transformation. However, I would first need to create the `lintrans.gui.plots` package to allow for actually visualizing matrices and transformations.

3.3 Visualizing matrices

3.3.1 Asking strangers on the internet for help

After creating most of the GUI skeleton, I wanted to build the viewport. Unfortunately, I had no idea what I was doing.

While looking through the PyQt5 docs, I found a pretty comprehensive explanation of the Qt5 ‘Graphics View Framework’[14], which seemed pretty good, but not really what I was looking for. I wanted a way to easily draw lots of straight, parallel lines. This framework seemed more focussed on manipulating objects on a canvas, almost like sprites. I knew of a different Python library called `matplotlib`, which has various backends available. I learned that it could be embedded in a standard PyQt5 GUI, so I started doing some research.

I didn’t get very far with `matplotlib`. I hadn’t used it much before and it’s designed for visualizing data. It can draw manually defined straight lines on a canvas, but that’s not what it’s designed for and it’s not very good at it. Thankfully, my horrific `matplotlib` code has been lost to time. I used the `Qt5Agg` backend from `matplotlib` to create a custom PyQt5 widget for the GUI and I could graph randomly generated data with it after following a tutorial[13].

I realised that I wasn’t going to get very far with `matplotlib`, but I didn’t know what else to do. I couldn’t find any relevant examples on the internet, so I decided to post a question on a forum myself. I’d had experience with StackOverflow and its unfriendly community before, so I decided to ask the `r/learnpython` subreddit[3].

I only got one response, but it was incredibly helpful. The person told me that if I couldn’t find an easy way to do what I wanted, I could write a custom PyQt5 widget. I knew this was possible with a class that just inherited from `QWidget`, but had no idea how to actually make something useful. Thankfully, this person provided a link to a GitLab repository of theirs, where they had multiple examples of custom widgets with PyQt5[4].

When looking through this repo, I found out how to draw on a widget like a simple canvas. All I have to do is override the `paintEvent()` method and use a `QPainter` object to draw on the widget. I used this knowledge to start creating the actual viewport for the GUI, starting with the background axes.

3.3.2 Creating the plots package

Initially, the `lintrans.gui.plots` package just has some classes for widgets. `TransformationPlotWidget` acts as a base class and then `ViewTransformationWidget` acts as a wrapper. I will expand this class in the future.

```

# 4af63072b383dc9cef9adbb8900323aa007e7f26
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

1  """This module provides the basic classes for plotting transformations."""
2
3  from __future__ import annotations
4
5  from PyQt5.QtCore import Qt

```

```

6  from PyQt5.QtGui import QColor, QPainter, QPaintEvent, QPen
7  from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QWidget
8
9
10 class TransformationPlotWidget(QWidget):
11     """An abstract superclass for plot widgets.
12
13     This class provides a background (untransformed) plane, and all the backend
14     details for a Qt application, but does not provide useful functionality. To
15     be useful, this class must be subclassed and behaviour must be implemented
16     by the subclass.
17
18     .. warning:: This class should never be directly instantiated, only subclassed.
19
20     .. note::
21     I would make this class have ``metaclass=abc.ABCMeta``, but I can't because it subclasses ``QWidget``,
22     and a every superclass of a class must have the same metaclass, and ``QWidget`` is not an abstract class.
23     """
24
25     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
26         """Create the widget, passing ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` to the superclass constructor (``QWidget``)."""
27         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
28
29         self.setAutoFillBackground(True)
30
31         # Set the background to white
32         palette = self.palette()
33         palette.setColor(self.backgroundRole(), Qt.white)
34         self.setPalette(palette)
35
36         # Set the grid colour to grey and the axes colour to black
37         self.grid_colour = QColor(128, 128, 128)
38         self.axes_colour = QColor(0, 0, 0)
39
40         self.grid_spacing: int = 50
41         self.line_width: float = 0.4
42
43     @property
44     def w(self) -> int:
45         """Return the width of the widget."""
46         return self.size().width()
47
48     @property
49     def h(self) -> int:
50         """Return the height of the widget."""
51         return self.size().height()
52
53     def paintEvent(self, e: QPaintEvent):
54         """Handle a ``QPaintEvent`` by drawing the widget."""
55         qp = QPainter()
56         qp.begin(self)
57         self.draw_widget(qp)
58         qp.end()
59
60     def draw_widget(self, qp: QPainter):
61         """Draw the grid and axes in the widget."""
62         qp.setRenderHint(QPainter.Antialiasing)
63         qp.setBrush(Qt.NoBrush)
64
65         # Draw the grid
66         qp.setPen(QPen(self.grid_colour, self.line_width))
67
68         # We draw the background grid, centered in the middle
69         # We deliberately exclude the axes - these are drawn separately
70         for x in range(self.w // 2 + self.grid_spacing, self.w, self.grid_spacing):
71             qp.drawLine(x, 0, x, self.h)
72             qp.drawLine(self.w - x, 0, self.w - x, self.h)
73
74         for y in range(self.h // 2 + self.grid_spacing, self.h, self.grid_spacing):
75             qp.drawLine(0, y, self.w, y)
76             qp.drawLine(0, self.h - y, self.w, self.h - y)
77
78         # Now draw the axes

```



```

79         qp.setPen(QPen(self.axes_colour, self.line_width))
80         qp.drawLine(self.w // 2, 0, self.w // 2, self.h)
81         qp.drawLine(0, self.h // 2, self.w, self.h // 2)
82
83
84     class ViewTransformationWidget(TransformationPlotWidget):
85         """This class is used to visualise matrices as transformations."""
86
87         def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
88             """Create the widget, passing ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` to the superclass constructor."""
89             super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)

```

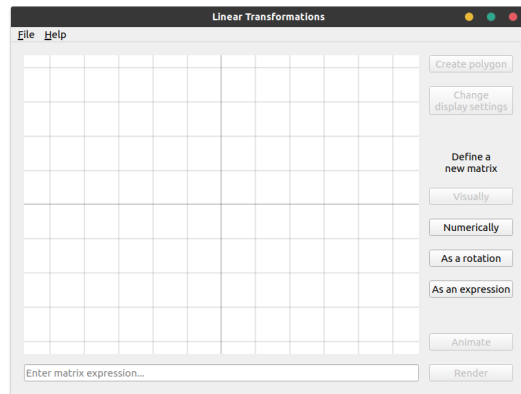


Figure 3.4: The GUI with background axes

The meat of this class is the `draw_widget()` method. Right now, this method only draws the background axes. My next step is to implement basis vector attributes and draw them in `draw_widget()`. After changing the `plot` attribute in `LintransMainWindow` to an instance of `ViewTransformationWidget`, the plot was visible in the GUI.

I then refactored the code slightly to rename `draw_widget()` to `draw_background()` and then call it from the `paintEvent()` method in `ViewTransformationWidget`.

3.3.3 Implementing basis vectors

My first step in implementing basis vectors was to add some utility methods to convert between coordinate systems. The matrices are using Cartesian coordinates with $(0,0)$ in the middle, positive x going to the right, and positive y going up. However, Qt5 is using standard computer graphics coordinates, with $(0,0)$ in the top left, positive x going to the right, and positive y going down. I needed a way to convert Cartesian ‘grid’ coordinates to Qt5 ‘canvas’ coordinates, so I wrote some little utility methods.

```

# 1fa7e1c61d61cb6aeff773b9698541f82fee39ea
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

45     @property
46     def origin(self) -> tuple[int, int]:
47         """Return the canvas coords of the origin."""
48         return self.width() // 2, self.height() // 2
49
50     def trans_x(self, x: float) -> int:
51         """Transform an x coordinate from grid coords to canvas coords."""
52         return int(self.origin[0] + x * self.grid_spacing)
53
54     def trans_y(self, y: float) -> int:
55         """Transform a y coordinate from grid coords to canvas coords."""
56         return int(self.origin[1] - y * self.grid_spacing)
57
58     def trans_coords(self, x: float, y: float) -> tuple[int, int]:
59         """Transform a coordinate in grid coords to canvas coords."""
60         return self.trans_x(x), self.trans_y(y)

```

Once I had a way to convert coordinates, I could add the basis vectors themselves. I did this by creating attributes for the points in the constructor and creating a `transform_by_matrix()` method to change these point attributes accordingly.

```

# 37e7c208a33d7cbbc8e0bb6c94cd889e2918c605
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

```

```

92 class ViewTransformationWidget(TransformationPlotWidget):
93     """This class is used to visualise matrices as transformations."""
94
95     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
96         """Create the widget, passing ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` to the superclass constructor."""
97         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
98
99         self.point_i: tuple[float, float] = (1., 0.)
100        self.point_j: tuple[float, float] = (0., 1.)
101
102        self.colour_i = QColor(37, 244, 15)
103        self.colour_j = QColor(8, 8, 216)
104
105        self.width_vector_line = 1
106        self.width_transformed_grid = 0.6
107
108        def transform_by_matrix(self, matrix: MatrixType) -> None:
109            """Transform the plane by the given matrix."""
110            self.point_i = (matrix[0][0], matrix[1][0])
111            self.point_j = (matrix[0][1], matrix[1][1])
112            self.update()

```

I also created a `draw_transformed_grid()` method which gets called in `paintEvent()`.

```

# 37e7c208a33d7cbbc8e0bb6c94cd889e2918c605
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

122 def draw_transformed_grid(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
123     """Draw the transformed version of the grid, given by the unit vectors."""
124     # Draw the unit vectors
125     painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_i, self.width_vector_line))
126     painter.drawLine(*self.origin, *self.trans_coords(*self.point_i))
127     painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_j, self.width_vector_line))
128     painter.drawLine(*self.origin, *self.trans_coords(*self.point_j))

```

I then changed the `render_expression()` method in `LintransMainWindow` to call this new `transform_by_matrix()` method.

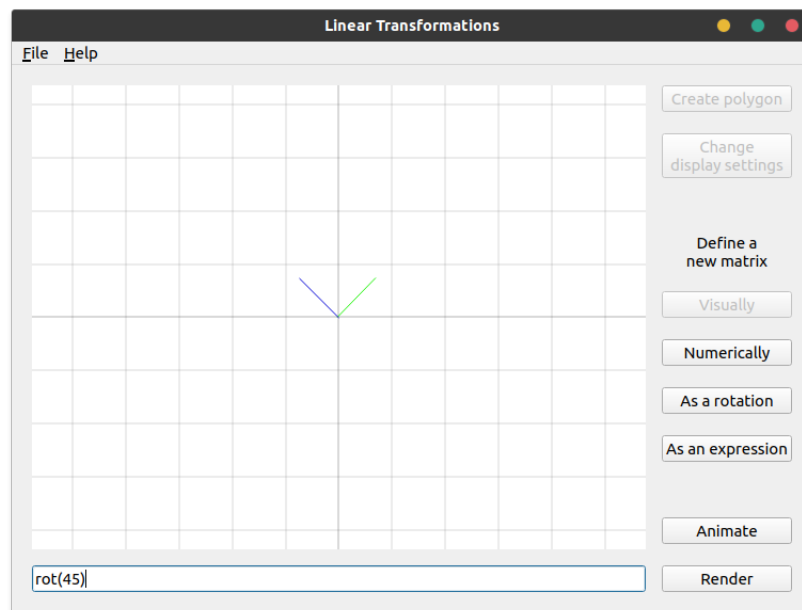
```

# 37e7c208a33d7cbbc8e0bb6c94cd889e2918c605
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

229 def render_expression(self) -> None:
230     """Render the expression in the input box, and then clear the box."""
231     self.plot.transform_by_matrix(
232         self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(
233             self.lineedit_expression_box.text()
234         )
235     )

```

Testing this new code shows that it works well.

Figure 3.5: Basis vectors drawn for a 45° rotation

3.3.4 Drawing the transformed grid

After drawing the basis vectors, I wanted to draw the transformed version of the grid. I first created a `grid_corner()` utility method to return the grid coordinates of the top right corner of the canvas. This allows me to find the bounding box in which to draw the grid lines.

```
# 2ade98ac28d1c3f6691e4afa819142a3ab8e9fd9
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

64     def grid_corner(self) -> tuple[float, float]:
65         """Return the grid coords of the top right corner."""
66         return self.width() / (2 * self.grid_spacing), self.height() / (2 * self.grid_spacing)
```

I then created a `draw_parallel_lines()` method that would fill the bounding box with a set of lines parallel to a given vector with spacing defined by the intersection with a given point.

```
# 2ade98ac28d1c3f6691e4afa819142a3ab8e9fd9
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

126     def draw_parallel_lines(self, painter: QPainter, vector: tuple[float, float], point: tuple[float, float]) ->
127         ↪ None:
128         """Draw a set of grid lines parallel to `vector` intersecting `point`."""
129         max_x, max_y = self.grid_corner()
130         vector_x, vector_y = vector
131         point_x, point_y = point
132
133         if vector_x == 0:
134             painter.drawLine(self.trans_x(0), 0, self.trans_x(0), self.height())
135
136         for i in range(int(max_x / point_x)):
137             painter.drawLine(
138                 self.trans_x((i + 1) * point_x),
139                 0,
140                 self.trans_x((i + 1) * point_x),
141                 self.height()
142             )
143             painter.drawLine(
144                 self.trans_x(-1 * (i + 1) * point_x),
```

```

144         0,
145         self.trans_x(-1 * (i + 1) * point_x),
146         self.height()
147     )
148
149     elif vector_y == 0:
150         painter.drawLine(0, self.trans_y(0), self.width(), self.trans_y(0))
151
152     for i in range(int(max_y / point_y)):
153         painter.drawLine(
154             0,
155             self.trans_y((i + 1) * point_y),
156             self.width(),
157             self.trans_y((i + 1) * point_y)
158         )
159         painter.drawLine(
160             0,
161             self.trans_y(-1 * (i + 1) * point_y),
162             self.width(),
163             self.trans_y(-1 * (i + 1) * point_y)
164         )

```

I then called this method from `draw_transformed_grid()`.

```

# 2ade98ac28d1c3f6691e4afa819142a3ab8e9fd9
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

166 def draw_transformed_grid(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
167     """Draw the transformed version of the grid, given by the unit vectors."""
168     # Draw the unit vectors
169     painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_i, self.width_vector_line))
170     painter.drawLine(*self.origin, *self.trans_coords(*self.point_i))
171     painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_j, self.width_vector_line))
172     painter.drawLine(*self.origin, *self.trans_coords(*self.point_j))
173
174     # Draw all the parallel lines
175     painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_i, self.width_transformed_grid))
176     self.draw_parallel_lines(painter, self.point_i, self.point_j)
177     painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_j, self.width_transformed_grid))
178     self.draw_parallel_lines(painter, self.point_j, self.point_i)

```

This worked quite well when the matrix involved no rotation, as seen on the right, but this didn't work with rotation. When trying `'rot(45)'` for example, it looked the same as in Figure 3.5.

Also, the vectors aren't particularly clear. They'd be much better with arrowheads on their tips, but this is just a prototype. The arrowheads will come later.

My next step was to make the transformed grid lines work with rotations.

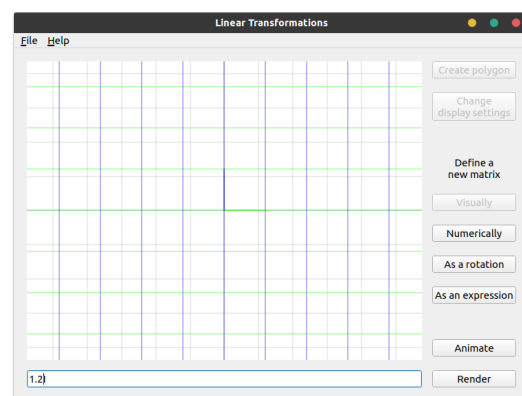


Figure 3.6: Parallel lines being drawn for matrix $1.2\mathbf{I}$

```

# 7dfe1e24729562501e2fd88a839dca6b653a3375
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/plot_widget.py

126 def draw_parallel_lines(self, painter: QPainter, vector: tuple[float, float], point: tuple[float, float]) -> None:
127     """Draw a set of grid lines parallel to `vector` intersecting `point`."""
128     max_x, max_y = self.grid_corner()
129     vector_x, vector_y = vector
130     point_x, point_y = point

```

```
131
132     print(max_x, max_y, vector_x, vector_y, point_x, point_y)
133
134     # We want to use y = mx + c but m = y / x and if either of those are 0, then this
135     # equation is harder to work with, so we deal with these edge cases first
136     if abs(vector_x) < 1e-12 and abs(vector_y) < 1e-12:
137         # If both components of the vector are practically 0, then we can't render any grid lines
138         return
139
140     elif abs(vector_x) < 1e-12:
141         painter.drawLine(self.trans_x(0), 0, self.trans_x(0), self.height())
142
143         for i in range(abs(int(max_x / point_x))):
144             painter.drawLine(
145                 self.trans_x((i + 1) * point_x),
146                 0,
147                 self.trans_x((i + 1) * point_x),
148                 self.height()
149             )
150             painter.drawLine(
151                 self.trans_x(-1 * (i + 1) * point_x),
152                 0,
153                 self.trans_x(-1 * (i + 1) * point_x),
154                 self.height()
155             )
156
157     elif abs(vector_y) < 1e-12:
158         painter.drawLine(0, self.trans_y(0), self.width(), self.trans_y(0))
159
160         for i in range(abs(int(max_y / point_y))):
161             painter.drawLine(
162                 0,
163                 self.trans_y((i + 1) * point_y),
164                 self.width(),
165                 self.trans_y((i + 1) * point_y)
166             )
167             painter.drawLine(
168                 0,
169                 self.trans_y(-1 * (i + 1) * point_y),
170                 self.width(),
171                 self.trans_y(-1 * (i + 1) * point_y)
172             )
173
174     else: # If the line is not horizontal or vertical, then we can use y = mx + c
175         m = vector_y / vector_x
176         c = point_y - m * point_x
177
178         # For c = 0
179         painter.drawLine(
180             *self.trans_coords(
181                 -1 * max_x,
182                 m * -1 * max_x
183             ),
184             *self.trans_coords(
185                 max_x,
186                 m * max_x
187             )
188         )
189
190         # Count up how many multiples of c we can have without wasting time rendering lines off screen
191         multiples_of_c: int = 0
192         ii: int = 1
193         while True:
194             y1 = m * max_x + ii * c
195             y2 = -1 * m * max_x + ii * c
196
197             if y1 < max_y or y2 < max_y:
198                 multiples_of_c += 1
199                 ii += 1
200
201         else:
202             break
203
```

```

204     # Once we know how many lines we can draw, we just draw them all
205     for i in range(1, multiples_of_c + 1):
206         painter.drawLine(
207             *self.trans_coords(
208                 -1 * max_x,
209                 m * -1 * max_x + i * c
210             ),
211             *self.trans_coords(
212                 max_x,
213                 m * max_x + i * c
214             )
215         )
216         painter.drawLine(
217             *self.trans_coords(
218                 -1 * max_x,
219                 m * -1 * max_x - i * c
220             ),
221             *self.trans_coords(
222                 max_x,
223                 m * max_x - i * c
224             )
225         )

```

This code checks if x or y is zero¹¹ and if they're not, then we have to use the standard straight line equation $y = mx + c$ to create parallel lines. We find our value of m and then iterate through all the values of c that keep the line within the bounding box.

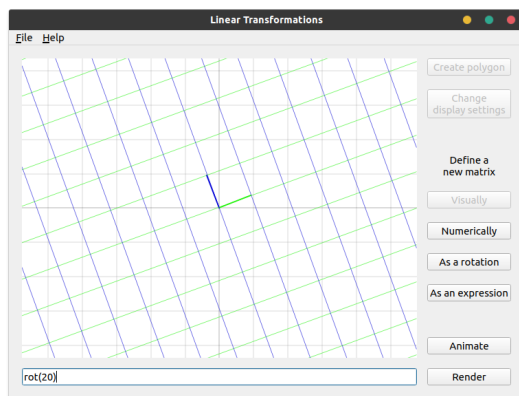


Figure 3.7: An example of a 20° rotation

There are some serious logical errors in this code. It works fine for things like '3rot(45)' or '0.5rot(20)', but something like 'rot(115)' will leave the program hanging indefinitely.

In fact, this code only works for rotations between 0° and 90°, and will hang forever when given a matrix like $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, because it's just not very good.

I will fix these issues in the future, but it works somewhat decently, so I decided to do animation next, because that sounded more fun.

3.3.5 Implementing animation

Now that I had a very crude renderer, I could create a method to animate a matrix. Eventually I want to be able to apply a given matrix to the currently rendered scene and animate between them. However, I wanted to start simple by animating from the identity to the given matrix.

```

# 829a130af5aee9819bf0269c03ecfb20bec1a108
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

238     def animate_expression(self) -> None:
239         """Animate the expression in the input box, and then clear the box."""
240         self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
241         self.button_animate.setEnabled(False)
242
243         matrix = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(self.lineEdit_expression_box.text())
244         matrix_move = matrix - self.matrix_wrapper['I']
245         steps: int = 100
246
247         for i in range(0, steps + 1):

```

¹¹We actually check if they're less than 10^{-12} to allow for floating point errors

```

248     self.plot.visualize_matrix_transformation(
249         self.matrix_wrapper['I'] + (i / steps) * matrix_move
250     )
251
252     self.update()
253     self.repaint()
254
255     time.sleep(0.01)
256
257     self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
258     self.button_animate.setEnabled(False)

```

This code creates the `matrix_move` variable and adds scaled versions of it to the identity matrix and renders that each frame. It's simple, but it works well for this simple use case. Unfortunately, it's very hard to show off an animation in a PDF, since all these images are static. The git commit hashes are included in the code snippets if you want to clone the repo[2], checkout this commit, and run it yourself if you want.

3.3.6 Preserving determinants

Ignoring the obvious flaw with not being able to render transformations with a more than 90° rotation, the animations don't respect determinants. When rotating 90° , the determinant changes during the animation, even though we're going from a determinant 1 matrix (the identity) to another determinant 1 matrix. This is because we're just moving each vector to its new position in a straight line. I want to animate in a way that smoothly transitions the determinant.

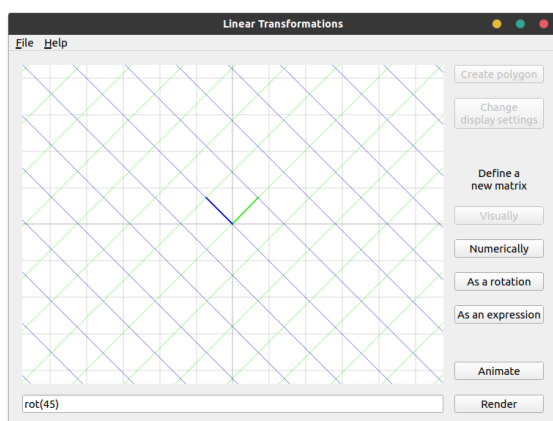


Figure 3.8: What we would expect halfway through a 90° rotation

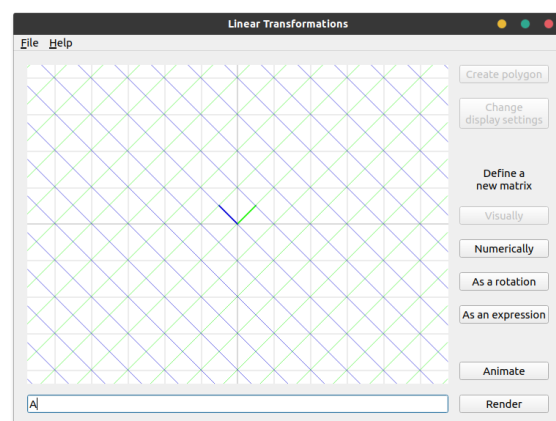


Figure 3.9: What we actually get halfway through a 90° rotation

In order to smoothly animate the determinant, I had to do some maths. I first defined the matrix **A** to be equivalent to the `matrix_move` variable from before - the target matrix minus the identity, scaled by the proportion. I then wanted to normalize **A** so that it had a determinant of 1 so that I could scale it up with the `proportion` variable through the animation.

I think I first tried just multiplying **A** by $\frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})}$ but that didn't work, so I googled it. I found a post[12] on ResearchGate about the topic, and thanks to a very helpful comment from Jeffrey L Stuart, I learned that for a 2×2 matrix **A** and a scalar c , $\det(c\mathbf{A}) = c^2 \det(\mathbf{A})$.

I wanted a c such that $\det(c\mathbf{A}) = 1$. Therefore $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\det(\mathbf{A})|}}$. I then defined matrix **B** to be $c\mathbf{A}$.

Then I wanted to scale this normalized matrix **B** to have the same determinant as the target matrix **T** using some scalar d . We know that $\det(d\mathbf{B}) = d^2 \det(\mathbf{B}) = \det(\mathbf{T})$. We can just rearrange to find d

and get $d = \sqrt{\left| \frac{\det(\mathbf{T})}{\det(\mathbf{B})} \right|}$. But \mathbf{B} is defined so that $\det(\mathbf{B}) = 1$, so we can get $d = \sqrt{|\det(\mathbf{T})|}$.

However, we want to scale this over time with our proportion variable p , so our final scalar $s = 1 + p \left(\sqrt{|\det(\mathbf{T})|} - 1 \right)$. We define a matrix $\mathbf{C} = s\mathbf{B}$ and render \mathbf{C} each frame. When in code form, this is the following:

```
# 6ff49450d8438ea2b2e7d2a97125dc518e648bc5
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

245     # Get the target matrix and it's determinant
246     matrix_target = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(self.lineedit_expression_box.text())
247     det_target = linalg.det(matrix_target)
248
249     identity = self.matrix_wrapper['I']
250     steps: int = 100
251
252     for i in range(0, steps + 1):
253         # This proportion is how far we are through the loop
254         proportion = i / steps
255
256         # matrix_a is the identity plus some part of the target, scaled by the proportion
257         # If we just used matrix_a, then things would animate, but the determinants would be weird
258         matrix_a = identity + proportion * (matrix_target - identity)
259
260         # So to fix the determinant problem, we get the determinant of matrix_a and use it to normalise
261         det_a = linalg.det(matrix_a)
262
263         # For a 2x2 matrix A and a scalar c, we know that det(cA) = c^2 det(A)
264         # We want B = cA such that det(B) = 1, so then we can scale it with the animation
265         # So we get c^2 det(A) = 1 => c = sqrt(1 / abs(det(A)))
266         # Then we scale A down to get a determinant of 1, and call that matrix_b
267         if det_a == 0:
268             c = 0
269         else:
270             c = np.sqrt(1 / abs(det_a))
271
272         matrix_b = c * matrix_a
273
274         # matrix_c is the final matrix that we transform by
275         # It's B, but we scale it up over time to have the target determinant
276
277         # We want some C = dB such that det(C) is some target determinant T
278         # det(dB) = d^2 det(B) = T => d = sqrt(abs(T / det(B)))
279         # But we defined B to have det 1, so we can ignore it there
280
281         # We're also subtracting 1 and multiplying by the proportion and then adding one
282         # This just scales the determinant along with the animation
283         scalar = 1 + proportion * (np.sqrt(abs(det_target)) - 1)
284
285         matrix_c = scalar * matrix_b
286
287         self.plot.visualize_matrix_transformation(matrix_c)
288
289         self.repaint()
290         time.sleep(0.01)
```

Unfortunately, the system I use to render matrices is still quite bad at its job. This makes it hard to test properly. But, transformations like `'2rot(90)'` work exactly as expected, which is very good.

3.4 Improving the GUI

3.4.1 Fixing rendering

Now that I had the basics of matrix visualization sorted, I wanted to make the GUI and UX better. My first step was overhauling the rendering code to make it actually work with rotations of more than 90°.

I narrowed down the issue with PyCharm's debugger and found that the loop in `VectorGridPlot.draw_parallel_lines()` was looping forever if it tried to do anything outside of the top right quadrant. To fix this, I decided to instead delegate this task of drawing a set of oblique lines to a separate method, and work on that instead.

```
# cf05e09e5ebb6ea7a96db8660d0d8de6b946490a
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

203         else: # If the line is not horizontal or vertical, then we can use y = mx + c
204             m = vector_y / vector_x
205             c = point_y - m * point_x
206
207             # For c = 0
208             painter.drawLine(
209                 *self.trans_coords(
210                     -1 * max_x,
211                     m * -1 * max_x
212                 ),
213                 *self.trans_coords(
214                     max_x,
215                     m * max_x
216                 )
217             )
218
219             # We keep looping and increasing the multiple of c until we stop drawing lines on the canvas
220             multiple_of_c = 1
221             while self.draw_pair_of_oblique_lines(painter, m, multiple_of_c * c):
222                 multiple_of_c += 1
```

This separation of functionality made designing and debugging this part of the solution much easier. The `draw_pair_of_oblique_lines()` method looked like this:

```
# cf05e09e5ebb6ea7a96db8660d0d8de6b946490a
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

224     def draw_pair_of_oblique_lines(self, painter: QPainter, m: float, c: float) -> bool:
225         """Draw a pair of oblique lines, using the equation y = mx + c.
226
227         This method just calls :meth:`draw_oblique_line` with ``c`` and ``-c``,
228         and returns True if either call returned True.
229
230         :param QPainter painter: The ``QPainter`` object to use for drawing the vectors and grid lines
231         :param float m: The gradient of the lines to draw
232         :param float c: The y-intercept of the lines to draw. We use the positive and negative versions
233         :returns bool: Whether we were able to draw any lines on the canvas
234         """
235         return any([
236             self.draw_oblique_line(painter, m, c),
237             self.draw_oblique_line(painter, m, -c)
238         ])
239
240     def draw_oblique_line(self, painter: QPainter, m: float, c: float) -> bool:
241         """Draw an oblique line, using the equation y = mx + c.
242
243         We only draw the part of the line that fits within the canvas, returning True if
244         we were able to draw a line within the boundaries, and False if we couldn't draw a line
245
246         :param QPainter painter: The ``QPainter`` object to use for drawing the vectors and grid lines
```

```

247 :param float m: The gradient of the line to draw
248 :param float c: The y-intercept of the line to draw
249 :returns bool: Whether we were able to draw a line on the canvas
250 """
251 max_x, max_y = self.grid_corner()
252
253 # These variable names are shortened for convenience
254 # myi is max_y_intersection, mmyi is minus_max_y_intersection, etc.
255 myi = (max_y - c) / m
256 mmyi = (-max_y - c) / m
257 mxi = max_x * m + c
258 mmxi = -max_x * m + c
259
260 # The inner list here is a list of coords, or None
261 # If an intersection fits within the bounds, then we keep its coord,
262 # else it is None, and then gets discarded from the points list
263 # By the end, points is a list of two coords, or an empty list
264 points: list[tuple[float, float]] = [
265     x for x in [
266         (myi, max_y) if -max_x < myi < max_x else None,
267         (mmyi, -max_y) if -max_x < mmyi < max_x else None,
268         (max_x, mxi) if -max_y < mxi < max_y else None,
269         (-max_x, mmxi) if -max_y < mmxi < max_y else None
270     ] if x is not None
271 ]
272
273 # If no intersections fit on the canvas
274 if len(points) < 2:
275     return False
276
277 # If we can, then draw the line
278 else:
279     painter.drawLine(
280         *self.trans_coords(*points[0]),
281         *self.trans_coords(*points[1])
282     )
283     return True

```

To illustrate what this code is doing, I'll use a diagram.

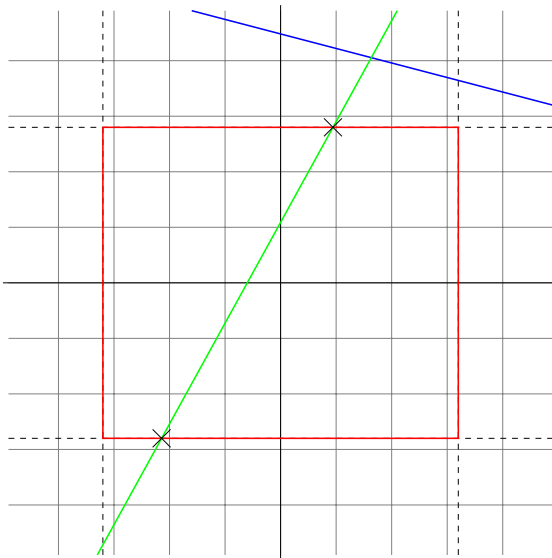


Figure 3.10: Two example lines and the viewport box

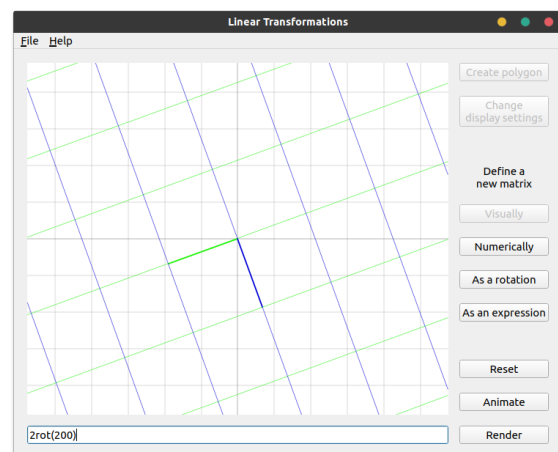


Figure 3.11: A demonstration of the new oblique lines system.

The red box represents the viewport of the GUI. The dashed lines represent the extensions of the red box. For a given line we want to draw, we first want to find where it intersects these orthogonal lines. Any oblique line will intersect each of these lines exactly once. This is what the myi, mmyi, mxi, and

`mmxi` variables represent. The value of `myi` is the x value where the line intersects the maximum y line, for example.

In the case of the blue line, all 4 intersection points are outside the bounds of the box, whereas the green line intersects with the box, as shown with the crosses. We use a list comprehension over a list of ternaries to get the `points` list. This list contains 0 or 2 coordinates, and we may or may not draw a line accordingly.

That's how the `draw_oblique_line()` method works, and the `draw_pair_of_oblique_lines()` method just calls it with positive and negative values of c .

3.4.2 Adding vector arrowheads

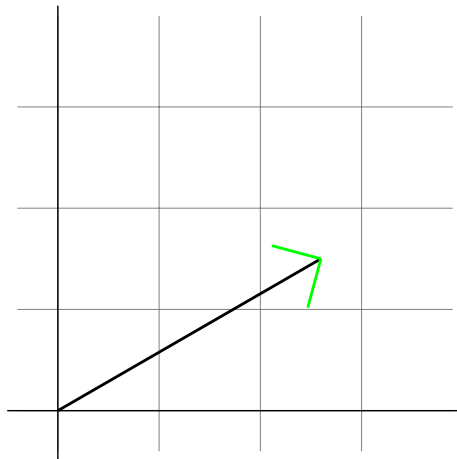


Figure 3.12: An example of a vector with the arrowheads highlighted in green

Now that I had a good renderer, I wanted to add arrowheads to the vectors to make them easier to see. They were already thicker than the gridlines, but adding arrowheads like in the 3blue1brown series would make them much easier to see. Unfortunately, I couldn't work out how to do this.

I wanted a function that would take a coordinate, treat it as a unit vector, and draw lines at 45° angles at the tip. This wasn't how I was conceptualising the problem at the time and because of that, I couldn't work out how to solve this problem. I could create this 45° lines in the top right quadrant, but none of my possible solutions worked for any arbitrary point.

So I started googling and found a very nice algorithm on csharp-helper.com[23], which I adapted for Python.

```
# 5373b1ad8040f6726147cccea523c0570251cf67
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/widgets.py

52 def draw_arrowhead_away_from_origin(self, painter: QPainter, point: tuple[float, float]) -> None:
53     """Draw an arrowhead at ``point``, pointing away from the origin.
54
55     :param QPainter painter: The ``QPainter`` object to use to draw the arrowheads with
56     :param point: The point to draw the arrowhead at, given in grid coords
57     :type point: tuple[float, float]
58     """
59     # This algorithm was adapted from a C# algorithm found at
60     # http://csharp-helper.com/blog/2014/12/draw-lines-with-arrowheads-in-c/
61
62     # Get the x and y coords of the point, and then normalize them
63     # We have to normalize them, or else the size of the arrowhead will
64     # scale with the distance of the point from the origin
65     x, y = point
66     nx = x / np.sqrt(x * x + y * y)
67     ny = y / np.sqrt(x * x + y * y)
68
69     # We choose a length and do some magic to find the steps in the x and y directions
70     length = 0.15
71     dx = length * (-nx - ny)
72     dy = length * (nx - ny)
73
74     # Then we just plot those lines
75     painter.drawLine(*self.trans_coords(x, y), *self.trans_coords(x + dx, y + dy))
76     painter.drawLine(*self.trans_coords(x, y), *self.trans_coords(x - dy, y + dx))
77
78 def draw_vector_arrowheads(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
79     """Draw arrowheads at the tips of the basis vectors.
```

```

80
81 :param QPainter painter: The ``QPainter`` object to use to draw the arrowheads with
82 """
83 painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_i, self.width_vector_line))
84 self.draw_arrowhead_away_from_origin(painter, self.point_i)
85 painter.setPen(QPen(self.colour_j, self.width_vector_line))
86 self.draw_arrowhead_away_from_origin(painter, self.point_j)

```

As the comments suggest, we get the x and y components of the normalised vector, and then do some magic with a chosen length and get some distance values, and then draw those lines. I don't really understand how this code works, but I'm happy that it does. All we have to do is call `draw_vector_arrowheads()` from `paintEvent()`.

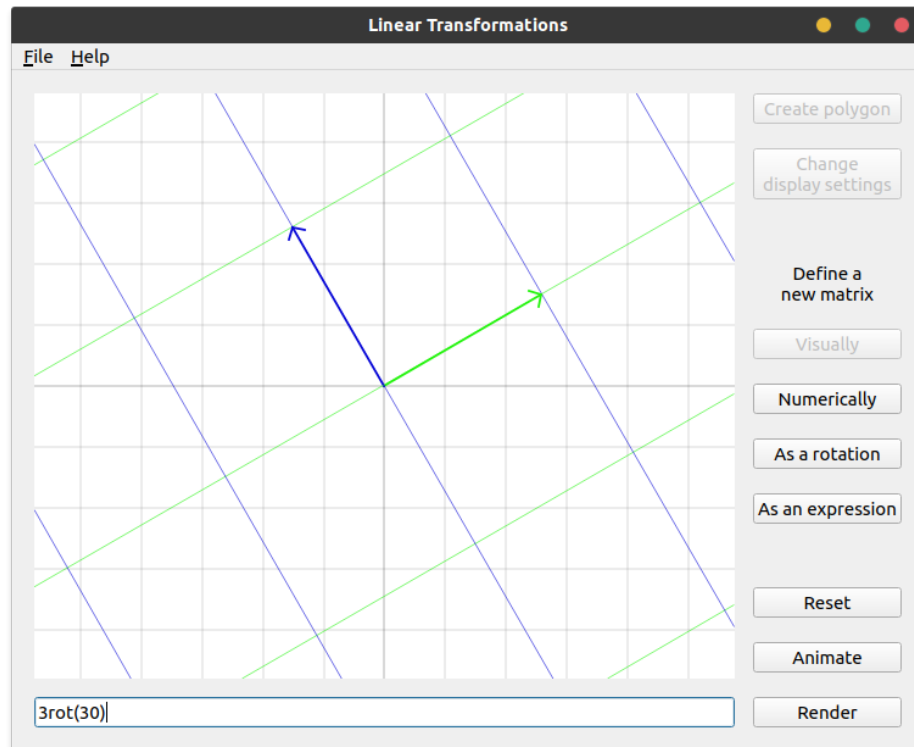


Figure 3.13: An example of the i and j vectors with arrowheads

3.4.3 Implementing zoom

The next thing I wanted to do was add the ability to zoom in and out of the viewport, and I wanted a button to reset the zoom level as well. I added a `default_grid_spacing` class attribute in `BackgroundPlot` and used that as the `grid_spacing` instance attribute in `__init__()`.

```

# d944e86e1d0fdc2c4be4d63479bc6bc3a31568ef
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

27 default_grid_spacing: int = 50
28
29 def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
30     """Create the widget and setup backend stuff for rendering.
31
32     .. note:: ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` are passed the superclass constructor (``QWidget``).
33     """
34     super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
35
36     self.setAutoFillBackground(True)

```

```

37
38     # Set the background to white
39     palette = self.palette()
40     palette.setColor(self.backgroundRole(), Qt.white)
41     self.setPalette(palette)
42
43     # Set the grid colour to grey and the axes colour to black
44     self.colour_background_grid = QColor(128, 128, 128)
45     self.colour_background_axes = QColor(0, 0, 0)
46
47     self.grid_spacing = BackgroundPlot.default_grid_spacing

```

The reset button in LintransMainWindow simply sets `plot.grid_spacing` to the default.

To actually allow for zooming, I had to implement the `wheelEvent()` method in `BackgroundPlot` to listen for mouse wheel events. After reading through the docs for the `QWheelEvent` class[18], I learned how to handle this event.

```

# d944e86e1d0fdc2c4be4d63479bc6bc3a31568ef
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

119     def wheelEvent(self, event: QWheelEvent) -> None:
120         """Handle a ``QWheelEvent`` by zooming in or out of the grid."""
121         # angleDelta() returns a number of units equal to 8 times the number of degrees rotated
122         degrees = event.angleDelta() / 8
123
124         if degrees is not None:
125             self.grid_spacing = max(1, self.grid_spacing + degrees.y())
126
127         event.accept()
128         self.update()

```

All we do is get the amount that the user scrolled and add that to the current spacing, taking the max with 1, which acts as a minimum grid spacing. We need to use `degrees.y()` on line 125 because Qt5 allows for mice that can scroll in the x and y directions, and we only want the y component. Line 127 marks the event as accepted so that the parent widget doesn't try to act on it.

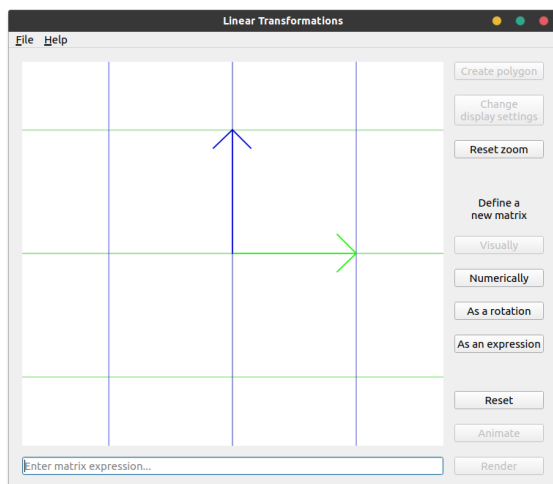


Figure 3.14: The GUI zoomed in a bit

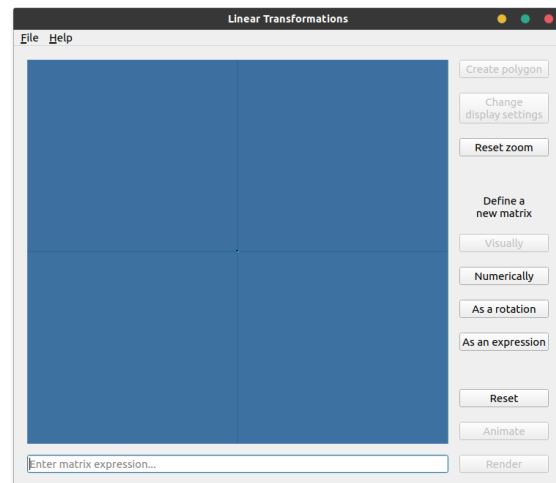


Figure 3.15: The GUI zoomed out as far as possible

There are two things I don't like here. Firstly, the minimum grid spacing is too small. The user can zoom out too far. Secondly, the arrowheads are too big in figure 3.14.

The first problem is minor and won't be fixed for quite a while, but I fixed the second problem quite quickly.

We want the arrowhead length to not just be 0.15, but to scale with the zoom level (the ratio between default grid spacing and current spacing).

This creates a slight issue when zoomed out all the way, because the arrowheads are then far larger than the vectors themselves, so we take the minimum of the scaled length and the vector length.

I factored out the default arrowhead length into the `arrowhead_length` instance attribute and initialize it in `__init__()`.

```
# 3d19a003368ae992ebb60049685bb04fde0836b5
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/widgets.py

68     vector_length = np.sqrt(x * x + y * y)
69     nx = x / vector_length
70     ny = y / vector_length
71
72     # We choose a length and find the steps in the x and y directions
73     length = min(
74         self.arrowhead_length * self.default_grid_spacing / self.grid_spacing,
75         vector_length
76     )
```

This code results in arrowheads that stay the same length unless the user is zoomed out basically as far as possible.

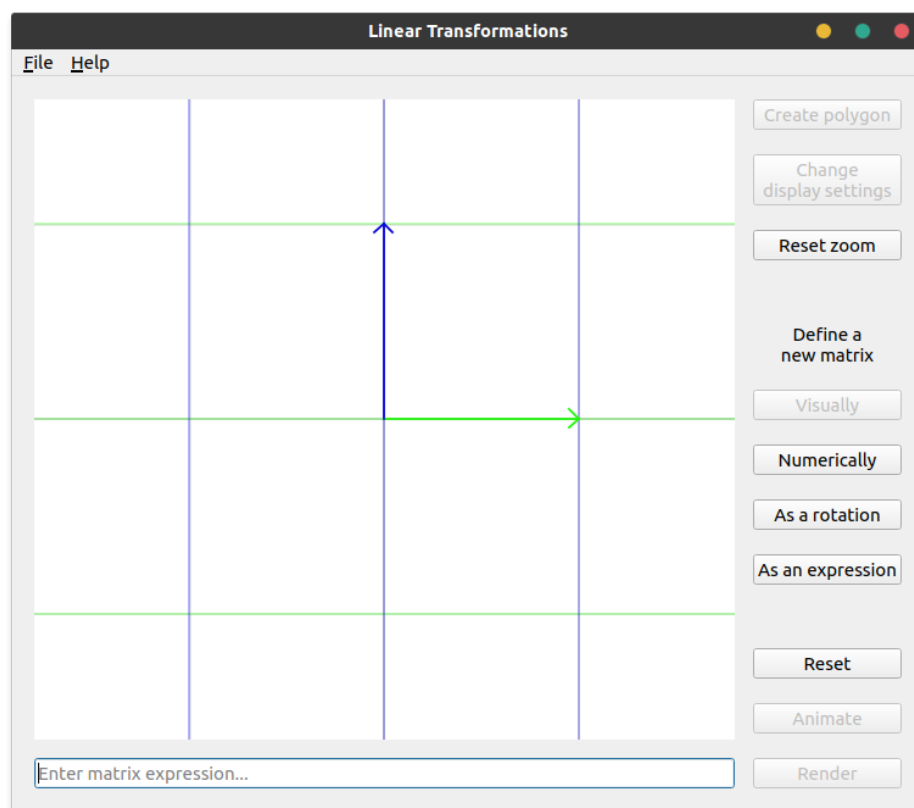


Figure 3.16: The arrowheads adjusted for zoom level

3.4.4 Animation blocks zooming

The biggest problem with this new zoom feature is that when animating between matrices, the user is unable to zoom. This is because when `LintransMainWindow.animate_expression()` is called, it uses

Python's standard library `time.sleep()` function to delay each frame, which prevents Qt from handling user interaction while we're animating. This was a problem.

I did some googling and found a helpful post on StackOverflow[9] that gave me a nice solution. The user `ekhumoro` used the functions `QApplication.processEvents()` and `QThread.msleep()` to solve the problem, and I used these functions in my own app, with much success.

After reading 'The Event System' in the Qt5 documentation[24], I learned that Qt5 uses an event loop, a lot like JavaScript. This means that events are scheduled to be executed on the next pass of the event loop. I also read the documentation for the `repaint()` and `update()` methods on the `QWidget` class[20, 21] and decided that it would be better to just queue a repaint by calling `update()` on the plot rather than immediately repaint with `repaint()`, and then call `QApplication.processEvents()` to process the pending events on the main thread. This is a nicer way of repainting, which reduces potential flickering issues, and using `QThread.msleep()` allows for asynchronous processing and therefore non-blocking animation.

3.4.5 Rank 1 transformations

The rank of a matrix is the dimension of its column space. This is the dimension of the span of its columns, which is to say the dimension of the output space. The rank of a matrix must be less than or equal to the dimension of the matrix, so we only need to worry about ranks 0, 1, and 2. There is only one rank 0 matrix, which is the **0** matrix itself. I've already covered this case by just not drawing any transformed grid lines.

Rank 2 matrices encompass most 2D matrices, and I've already covered this case in §3.3.4 and §3.4.1. A rank 1 matrix collapses all of 2D space onto a single line, so for this type of matrix, we should just draw this line.

This code is in `VectorGridPlot.draw_parallel_lines()`. We assemble the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \text{vector_x} & \text{point_x} \\ \text{vector_y} & \text{point_y} \end{pmatrix}$ (which is actually the matrix used to create the transformation we're trying to render lines for) and use this matrix to check determinant and rank.

```
# 677b38c87bb6722b16aaf35058cf3cef66e43c21
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

177     # If the determinant is 0
178     if abs(vector_x * point_y - vector_y * point_x) < 1e-12:
179         rank = np.linalg.matrix_rank(
180             np.array([
181                 [vector_x, point_x],
182                 [vector_y, point_y]
183             ])
184         )
185
186     # If the matrix is rank 1, then we can draw the column space line
187     if rank == 1:
188         self.draw_oblique_line(painter, vector_y / vector_x, 0)
189
190     # If the rank is 0, then we don't draw any lines
191     else:
192         return
```

Additionally, there was a bug with animating these determinant 0 matrices, since we try to scale the determinant through the animation, as documented in §3.3.6, but when the determinant is 0, this causes issues. To fix this, we just check the `det_target` variable in `LintransMainWindow.animate_expression` and if it's 0, we use the non-scaled version of the matrix.

```
# b889b686d997c2b64124bee786bccba3fc4f6b08
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py
```

```

307         # If we're animating towards a det 0 matrix, then we don't want to scale the
308         # determinant with the animation, because this makes the process not work
309         # I'm doing this here rather than wrapping the whole animation logic in an
310         # if block mainly because this looks nicer than an extra level of indentation
311         # The extra processing cost is negligible thanks to NumPy's optimizations
312         if det_target == 0:
313             matrix_c = matrix_a
314         else:
315             matrix_c = scalar * matrix_b

```

3.4.6 Matrices that are too big

One of my friends was playing around with the prototype and she discovered a bug. When trying to render really big matrices, we can get errors like ‘**OverflowError: argument 3 overflowed: value must be in the range -2147483648 to 2147483647**’ because PyQt5 is a wrapper over Qt5, which is a C++ library that uses the C++ **int** type for the `painter.drawLine()` call. This type is a 32-bit integer. Python can store integers of arbitrary precision, but when PyQt5 calls the underlying C++ library code, this gets cast to a C++ **int** and we can get an **OverflowError**.

This isn’t a problem with the gridlines, because we only draw them inside the viewport, as discussed in §3.4.1, and these calculations all happen in Python, so integer precision is not a concern. However, when drawing the basis vectors, we just draw them directly, so we’ll have to check that they’re within the limit.

I’d previously created a `LintransMainWindow.show_error_message()` method for telling the user when they try to take the inverse of a singular matrix¹².

```

# 0f699dd95b6431e95b2311dcb03e7af49c19613f
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

378     def show_error_message(self, title: str, text: str, info: str | None = None) -> None:
379         """Show an error message in a dialog box.
380
381         :param str title: The window title of the dialog box
382         :param str text: The simple error message
383         :param info: The more informative error message
384         :type info: Optional[str]
385         """
386         dialog = QMessageBox(self)
387         dialog.setIcon(QMessageBox.Critical)
388         dialog.setWindowTitle(title)
389         dialog.setText(text)
390
391         if info is not None:
392             dialog.setInformativeText(info)
393
394         dialog.open()
395
396         dialog.finished.connect(self.update_render_buttons)

```

I then created the `is_matrix_too_big()` method to just check that the elements of the matrix are within the desired bounds. If it returns **True** when we try to render or animate, then we call `show_error_message()`.

```

# 4682a7b225747cfd77aca0fe3abccdd1397b7c5dd
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

407     def is_matrix_too_big(self, matrix: MatrixType) -> bool:
408         """Check if the given matrix will actually fit onto the canvas.
409

```

¹²This commit didn’t get a standalone section in this write-up because it was so small


```

410         Convert the elements of the matrix to canvas coords and make sure they fit within Qt's 32-bit integer limit.
411
412         :param MatrixType matrix: The matrix to check
413         :returns bool: Whether the matrix fits on the canvas
414         """
415         coords: list[tuple[int, int]] = [self.plot.trans_coords(*vector) for vector in matrix.T]
416
417         for x, y in coords:
418             if not (-2147483648 <= x <= 2147483647 and -2147483648 <= y <= 2147483647):
419                 return True
420
421         return False

```

3.4.7 Creating the DefineVisuallyDialog

Next, I wanted to allow the user to define a matrix visually by dragging the basis vectors. To do this, I obviously needed a new DefineDialog subclass for it.

```

# 16ca0229aab73b3f4a8fe752dee3608f3ed6ead5
# src/lintrans/gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

135 class DefineVisuallyDialog(DefineDialog):
136     """The dialog class that allows the user to define a matrix visually."""
137
138     def __init__(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, *args, **kwargs):
139         """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog.
140
141         :param MatrixWrapper matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate
142         """
143         super().__init__(matrix_wrapper, *args, **kwargs)
144
145         self.setMinimumSize(500, 450)
146
147         # === Create the widgets
148
149         self.combobox_letter.activated.connect(self.show_matrix)
150
151         self.plot = DefineVisuallyWidget(self)
152
153         # === Arrange the widgets
154
155         self.hlay_definition.addWidget(self.plot)
156         self.hlay_definition.setStretchFactor(self.plot, 1)
157
158         self.vlay_all = QVBoxLayout()
159         self.vlay_all.setSpacing(20)
160         self.vlay_all.addLayout(self.hlay_definition)
161         self.vlay_all.addLayout(self.hlay_buttons)
162
163         self.setLayout(self.vlay_all)
164
165         # We load the default matrix A into the plot
166         self.show_matrix(0)
167
168         # We also enable the confirm button, because any visually defined matrix is valid
169         self.button_confirm.setEnabled(True)
170
171     def update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
172         """Enable the confirm button.
173
174         .. note::
175             The confirm button is always enabled in this dialog and this method is never actually used,
176             so it's got an empty body. It's only here because we need to implement the abstract method.
177         """
178
179     def show_matrix(self, index: int) -> None:
180         """Show the selected matrix on the plot. If the matrix is None, show the identity."""
181         matrix = self.matrix_wrapper[ALPHABET_NO_I[index]]
182

```

```

183         if matrix is None:
184             matrix = self.matrix_wrapper['I']
185
186         self.plot.visualize_matrix_transformation(matrix)
187         self.plot.update()
188
189     def confirm_matrix(self) -> None:

```

This DefineVisuallyDialog class just implements the normal methods needed for a DefineDialog and has a plot attribute to handle drawing graphics and handling mouse movement. After creating the DefineVisuallyWidget as a skeleton and doing some more research in the Qt5 docs[19], I renamed the trans_coords() methods to canvas_coords() to make the intent more clear, and created a grid_coords() method.

```

# 417aea6555029b049c470faff18df29f064f6101
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

85     def grid_coords(self, x: int, y: int) -> tuple[float, float]:
86         """Convert a coordinate from canvas coords to grid coords.
87
88         :param int x: The x component of the canvas coordinate
89         :param int y: The y component of the canvas coordinate
90         :returns: The resultant grid coordinates
91         :rtype: tuple[float, float]
92         """
93         # We get the maximum grid coords and convert them into canvas coords
94         return (x - self.canvas_origin[0]) / self.grid_spacing, (-y + self.canvas_origin[1]) / self.grid_spacing

```

I then needed to implement the methods to handle mouse movement in the DefineVisuallyWidget class. Thankfully, Ross Wilson, the person who helped me learn about the QWidget.paintEvent() method in §3.3.1, also wrote an example of draggable points[5]. In my post, I had explained that I needed draggable points on my canvas, and Ross was helpful enough to create an example in their own time. I probably could've worked it out myself eventually, but this example allowed me to learn a lot quicker.

```

# 417aea6555029b049c470faff18df29f064f6101
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/widgets.py

56 class DefineVisuallyWidget(VisualizeTransformationWidget):
57     """This class is the widget that allows the user to visually define a matrix.
58
59     This is just the widget itself. If you want the dialog, use
60     :class:`lintrans.gui.dialogs.define_new_matrix.DefineVisuallyDialog`.
61     """
62
63     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
64         """Create the widget and enable mouse tracking. ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` are passed to ``super()``."""
65         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
66
67         # self.setMouseTracking(True)
68         self.dragged_point: tuple[float, float] | None = None
69
70         # This is the distance that the cursor needs to be from the point to drag it
71         self.epsilon: int = 5
72
73     def mousePressEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
74         """Handle a QMouseEvent when the user pressed a button."""
75         mx = event.x()
76         my = event.y()
77         button = event.button()
78
79         if button != Qt.LeftButton:
80             event.ignore()
81             return
82
83         for point in (self.point_i, self.point_j):

```

```

84         px, py = self.canvas_coords(*point)
85         if abs(px - mx) <= self.epsilon and abs(py - my) <= self.epsilon:
86             self.dragged_point = point[0], point[1]
87
88     event.accept()
89
90     def mouseReleaseEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
91         """Handle a QMouseEvent when the user release a button."""
92         if event.button() == Qt.LeftButton:
93             self.dragged_point = None
94             event.accept()
95         else:
96             event.ignore()
97
98     def mouseMoveEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
99         """Handle the mouse moving on the canvas."""
100         mx = event.x()
101         my = event.y()
102
103         if self.dragged_point is not None:
104             x, y = self.grid_coords(mx, my)
105
106             if self.dragged_point == self.point_i:
107                 self.point_i = x, y
108
109             elif self.dragged_point == self.point_j:
110                 self.point_j = x, y
111
112             self.dragged_point = x, y
113
114             self.update()
115
116             print(self.dragged_point)
117             print(self.point_i, self.point_j)
118
119             event.accept()
120
121         event.ignore()

```

This snippet has the line ‘`self.setMouseTracking(True)`’ commented out. This line was in the example, but it turns out that I don’t want it. Mouse tracking means that a widget will receive a `QMouseEvent` every time the mouse moves. But if it’s disabled (the default), then the widget will only receive a `QMouseEvent` for mouse movement when a button is held down at the same time.

I’ve also left in some print statements on lines 116 and 117. These small oversights are there because I just forgot to remove them before I committed these changes. They were removed 3 commits later.

3.4.8 Fixing a division by zero bug

When drawing the rank line for a determinant 0, rank 1 matrix, we can encounter a division by zero error. I’m sure this originally manifested in a crash with a `ZeroDivisionError` at runtime, but now I can only get a `RuntimeWarning` when running the old code from commit `16ca0229aab73b3f4a8fe752dee3608f3ed6ead5`.

Whether it crashes or just warns the user, there is a division by zero bug when trying to render $\begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$. To fix this, I just handled those cases separately in `VectorGridPlot.draw_parallel_lines()`.

```

# 40bee6461d477a5c767ed132359cd511c0051e3b
# src/lintrans/gui/plots/classes.py

196     # If the matrix is rank 1, then we can draw the column space line
197     if rank == 1:
198         if abs(vector_x) < 1e-12:
199             painter.drawLine(self.width() // 2, 0, self.width() // 2, self.height())

```

```

200         elif abs(vector_y) < 1e-12:
201             painter.drawLine(0, self.height() // 2, self.width(), self.height() // 2)
202         else:
203             self.draw_oblique_line(painter, vector_y / vector_x, 0)
204
205     # If the rank is 0, then we don't draw any lines
206     else:
207         return

```

3.4.9 Implementing transitional animation

Currently, all animation animates from \mathbf{I} to the target matrix \mathbf{T} . This means it resets the plot at the start. I eventually want an applicative animation system, where the matrix in the box is applied to the current scene. But I also want an option for a transitional animation, where the program animates from the start matrix \mathbf{S} to the target matrix \mathbf{T} , and this seems easier to implement, so I'll do it first.

In `LintransMainWindow`, I created a new method called `animate_between_matrices()` and I call it from `animate_expression()`. The maths for smoothening determinants in §3.3.6 assumed the starting matrix had a determinant of 1, but when using transitional animation, this may not always be true.

If we let \mathbf{S} be the starting matrix, and \mathbf{A} be the matrix from the first stage of calculation as specified in §3.3.6, then we want a c such that $\det(c\mathbf{A}) = \det(\mathbf{S})$, so we get $c = \sqrt{\left|\frac{\det(\mathbf{S})}{\det(\mathbf{A})}\right|}$ by the identity $\det(c\mathbf{A}) = c^2 \det(\mathbf{A})$.

Following the same logic as in §3.3.6, we can let $\mathbf{B} = c\mathbf{A}$ and then scale it by d to get the same determinant as the target matrix \mathbf{T} and find that $d = \sqrt{\left|\frac{\det(\mathbf{T})}{\det(\mathbf{B})}\right|}$. Unlike previously, $\det(\mathbf{B})$ could be any scalar, so we can't simplify our expression for d .

We then scale this with our proportion variable p to get a scalar $s = 1 + p \left(\sqrt{\left|\frac{\det(\mathbf{T})}{\det(\mathbf{B})}\right|} - 1 \right)$ and render $\mathbf{C} = s\mathbf{B}$ on each frame.

In code, that looks like this:

```

# 4017b84fbce67d8e041bc9ce84cefc0b6e65e1f
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

275     def animate_expression(self) -> None:
276         """Animate from the current matrix to the matrix in the expression box."""
277         self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
278         self.button_animate.setEnabled(False)
279
280         # Get the target matrix and it's determinant
281         try:
282             matrix_target = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(self.lineEdit_expression_box.text())
283
284         except linalg.LinAlgError:
285             self.show_error_message('Singular matrix', 'Cannot take inverse of singular matrix')
286             return
287
288         matrix_start: MatrixType = np.array([
289             [self.plot.point_i[0], self.plot.point_j[0]],
290             [self.plot.point_i[1], self.plot.point_j[1]]
291         ])
292
293         self.animate_between_matrices(matrix_start, matrix_target)
294
295         self.button_render.setEnabled(True)
296         self.button_animate.setEnabled(True)
297

```

```

298 def animate_between_matrices(self, matrix_start: MatrixType, matrix_target: MatrixType, steps: int = 100) ->
↳ None:
299     """Animate from the start matrix to the target matrix."""
300     det_target = linalg.det(matrix_target)
301     det_start = linalg.det(matrix_start)
302
303     for i in range(0, steps + 1):
304         # This proportion is how far we are through the loop
305         proportion = i / steps
306
307         # matrix_a is the start matrix plus some part of the target, scaled by the proportion
308         # If we just used matrix_a, then things would animate, but the determinants would be weird
309         matrix_a = matrix_start + proportion * (matrix_target - matrix_start)
310
311         # So to fix the determinant problem, we get the determinant of matrix_a and use it to normalise
312         det_a = linalg.det(matrix_a)
313
314         # For a 2x2 matrix A and a scalar c, we know that det(cA) = c^2 det(A)
315         # We want B = cA such that det(B) = det(S), where S is the start matrix,
316         # so then we can scale it with the animation, so we get
317         # det(cA) = c^2 det(A) = det(S) => c = sqrt(abs(det(S) / det(A)))
318         # Then we scale A to get the determinant we want, and call that matrix_b
319         if det_a == 0:
320             c = 0
321         else:
322             c = np.sqrt(abs(det_start / det_a))
323
324         matrix_b = c * matrix_a
325         det_b = linalg.det(matrix_b)
326
327         # matrix_c is the final matrix that we then render for this frame
328         # It's B, but we scale it over time to have the target determinant
329
330         # We want some C = dB such that det(C) is some target determinant T
331         # det(dB) = d^2 det(B) = T => d = sqrt(abs(T / det(B)))
332
333         # We're also subtracting 1 and multiplying by the proportion and then adding one
334         # This just scales the determinant along with the animation
335         scalar = 1 + proportion * (np.sqrt(abs(det_target / det_b)) - 1)
336
337         # If we're animating towards a det 0 matrix, then we don't want to scale the
338         # determinant with the animation, because this makes the process not work
339         # I'm doing this here rather than wrapping the whole animation logic in an
340         # if block mainly because this looks nicer than an extra level of indentation
341         # The extra processing cost is negligible thanks to NumPy's optimizations
342         if det_target == 0:
343             matrix_c = matrix_a
344         else:
345             matrix_c = scalar * matrix_b
346
347         if self.is_matrix_too_big(matrix_c):
348             self.show_error_message('Matrix too big', "This matrix doesn't fit on the canvas")
349             return
350
351         self.plot.visualize_matrix_transformation(matrix_c)
352
353         # We schedule the plot to be updated, tell the event loop to
354         # process events, and asynchronously sleep for 10ms
355         # This allows for other events to be processed while animating, like zooming in and out
356         self.plot.update()

```

This change results in an animation system that will transition from the current matrix to whatever the user types into the input box.

3.4.10 Allowing for sequential animation with commas

Applicative animation has two main forms. There's the version where a standard matrix expression gets applied to the current scene, and the kind where the user defines a sequence of matrices and

we animate through the sequence, applying one at a time. Both of these are referenced in success criterion 5.

I want the user to be able to decide if they want applicative animation or transitional animation, so I'll need to create some form of display settings. However, transitional animation doesn't make much sense for sequential animation¹³, so I can implement this now.

Applicative animation is just animating from the matrix **C** representing the current scene to the composition **TC** with the target matrix **T**.

We use **TC** instead of **CT** because matrix multiplication can be thought of as applying successive transformations from right to left. **TC** is the same as starting with the identity **I**, applying **C** (to get to the current scene), and then applying **T**.

Doing this in code is very simple. We just split the expression on commas, and then apply each sub-expression to the current scene one by one, pausing on each comma.

```
# 60584d2559cacbf23479a1bebbb986a800a32331
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

284     def animate_expression(self) -> None:
285         """Animate from the current matrix to the matrix in the expression box."""
286         self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
287         self.button_animate.setEnabled(False)
288
289         matrix_start: MatrixType = np.array([
290             [self.plot.point_i[0], self.plot.point_j[0]],
291             [self.plot.point_i[1], self.plot.point_j[1]]
292         ])
293
294         text = self.lineedit_expression_box.text()
295
296         # If there's commas in the expression, then we want to animate each part at a time
297         if ',' in text:
298             current_matrix = matrix_start
299
300             # For each expression in the list, right multiply it by the current matrix,
301             # and animate from the current matrix to that new matrix
302             for expr in text.split(',')[:-1]:
303                 new_matrix = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(expr) @ current_matrix
304
305                 self.animate_between_matrices(current_matrix, new_matrix)
306                 current_matrix = new_matrix
307
308             # Here we just redraw and allow for other events to be handled while we pause
309             self.plot.update()
310             QApplication.processEvents()
311             QThread.sleep(500)
312
313         # If there's no commas, then just animate directly from the start to the target
314         else:
315             # Get the target matrix and it's determinant
316             try:
317                 matrix_target = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(text)
318
319             except linalg.LinAlgError:
320                 self.show_error_message('Singular matrix', 'Cannot take inverse of singular matrix')
321                 return
322
323             self.animate_between_matrices(matrix_start, matrix_target)
324
325         self.update_render_buttons()
```

We're deliberately not checking if the sub-expressions are valid here. We would normally validate the expression in `LintransMainWindow.update_render_buttons()` and only allow the user to render or

¹³I have since changed my thoughts on this, and I allowed sequential transitional animation much later, in commit 41907b81661f3878e435b794d9d719491ef14237

animate an expression if it's valid. Now we have to check all the sub-expressions if the expression contains commas. Additionally, we can only animate these expressions with commas in them, so rendering should be disabled when the expression contains commas.

Compare the old code to the new code:

```
# 4017b84fbce67d8e041bc9ce84cefc0b6e65e1f
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

243     def update_render_buttons(self) -> None:
244         """Enable or disable the render and animate buttons according to whether the matrix expression is valid."""
245         valid = self.matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(self.lineEdit_expression_box.text())
246         self.button_render.setEnabled(valid)
247         self.button_animate.setEnabled(valid)

# 60584d2559cacbf23479a1bebbb986a800a32331
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

243     def update_render_buttons(self) -> None:
244         """Enable or disable the render and animate buttons according to whether the matrix expression is valid."""
245         text = self.lineEdit_expression_box.text()
246
247         if ',' in text:
248             self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
249
250         valid = all(self.matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(x) for x in text.split(','))
251         self.button_animate.setEnabled(valid)
252
253     else:
254         valid = self.matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(text)
255         self.button_render.setEnabled(valid)
256         self.button_animate.setEnabled(valid)
```

3.5 Adding display settings

3.5.1 Creating the dataclass

The first step of adding display settings is creating a dataclass to hold all of the settings. This dataclass will hold attributes to manage how a matrix transformation is displayed. Things like whether to show eigenlines or the determinant parallelogram. It will also hold information for animation. We can factor out the code used to smoothen the determinant, as written in §3.3.6, and make it dependant on a `bool` attribute of the `DisplaySettings` dataclass.

This is a standard class rather than some form of singleton to allow different plots to have different display settings. For example, the user might want different settings for the main view and the visual definition dialog. Allowing each instance of a subclass of `VectorGridPlot` to have its own `DisplaySettings` attribute allows for separate settings for separate plots.

However, this class initially just contained attributes relevant to animation, so it was only an attribute on `LintransMainWindow`.

```
# 2041c7a24d963d8d142d6f0f20ec3828ba8257c6
# src/lintrans/gui/settings.py

1  """This module contains the :class:`DisplaySettings` class, which holds configuration for display."""
2
3  from dataclasses import dataclass
4
5
6  @dataclass
7  class DisplaySettings:
8      """This class simply holds some attributes to configure display."""
```

```

9
10     animate_determinant: bool = True
11     """This controls whether we want the determinant to change smoothly during the animation."""
12
13     applicative_animation: bool = True
14     """There are two types of simple animation, transitional and applicative.
15
16     Let ``C`` be the matrix representing the currently displayed transformation, and let ``T`` be the target matrix.
17     Transitional animation means that we animate directly from ``C`` from ``T``,
18     and applicative animation means that we animate from ``C`` to ``TC``, so we apply ``T`` to ``C``.
19     """
20
21     animation_pause_length: int = 400
22     """This is the number of milliseconds that we wait between animations when using comma syntax."""

```

Once I had the dataclass, I just had to add `from .settings import DisplaySettings` to the top of the file, and `self.display_settings = DisplaySettings()` to the constructor of `LintransMainWindow`. I could then use the attributes of this dataclass in `animate_expression()`.

```

# 2041c7a24d963d8d142d6f0f20ec3828ba8257c6
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py

286     def animate_expression(self) -> None:
287         """Animate from the current matrix to the matrix in the expression box."""
288         self.button_render.setEnabled(False)
289         self.button_animate.setEnabled(False)
290
291         matrix_start: MatrixType = np.array([
292             [self.plot.point_i[0], self.plot.point_j[0]],
293             [self.plot.point_i[1], self.plot.point_j[1]]
294         ])
295
296         text = self.lineedit_expression_box.text()
297
298         # If there's commas in the expression, then we want to animate each part at a time
299         if ',' in text:
300             current_matrix = matrix_start
301
302             # For each expression in the list, right multiply it by the current matrix,
303             # and animate from the current matrix to that new matrix
304             for expr in text.split(',')[::-1]:
305                 new_matrix = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(expr) @ current_matrix
306
307                 self.animate_between_matrices(current_matrix, new_matrix)
308                 current_matrix = new_matrix
309
310             # Here we just redraw and allow for other events to be handled while we pause
311             self.plot.update()
312             QApplication.processEvents()
313             QThread.sleep(self.display_settings.animation_pause_length)
314
315         # If there's no commas, then just animate directly from the start to the target
316         else:
317             # Get the target matrix and it's determinant
318             try:
319                 matrix_target = self.matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(text)
320
321             except linalg.LinAlgError:
322                 self.show_error_message('Singular matrix', 'Cannot take inverse of singular matrix')
323                 return
324
325             # The concept of applicative animation is explained in /gui/settings.py
326             if self.display_settings.applicative_animation:
327                 matrix_target = matrix_target @ matrix_start
328
329             self.animate_between_matrices(matrix_start, matrix_target)
330
331         self.update_render_buttons()

```

I also wrapped the main logic of `animate_between_matrices()` in an `if` block to check if the user wants

the determinant to be smoothed.

```
# 03e154e1326dc256ffc1a539e97d8ef5ec89f6fd
# src/lintrans/gui/main_window.py
```

```
333     def animate_between_matrices(self, matrix_start: MatrixType, matrix_target: MatrixType, steps: int = 100) ->
334         ↪ None:
335         """Animate from the start matrix to the target matrix."""
336         det_target = linalg.det(matrix_target)
337         det_start = linalg.det(matrix_start)
338
339         for i in range(0, steps + 1):
340             # This proportion is how far we are through the loop
341             proportion = i / steps
342
343             # matrix_a is the start matrix plus some part of the target, scaled by the proportion
344             # If we just used matrix_a, then things would animate, but the determinants would be weird
345             matrix_a = matrix_start + proportion * (matrix_target - matrix_start)
346
347             if self.display_settings.animate_determinant and det_target != 0:
348                 # To fix the determinant problem, we get the determinant of matrix_a and use it to normalise
349                 det_a = linalg.det(matrix_a)
350
351                 # For a 2x2 matrix A and a scalar c, we know that det(cA) = c^2 det(A)
352                 # We want B = cA such that det(B) = det(S), where S is the start matrix,
353                 # so then we can scale it with the animation, so we get
354                 # det(cA) = c^2 det(A) = det(S) => c = sqrt(abs(det(S) / det(A)))
355                 # Then we scale A to get the determinant we want, and call that matrix_b
356                 if det_a == 0:
357                     c = 0
358                 else:
359                     c = np.sqrt(abs(det_start / det_a))
360
361                 matrix_b = c * matrix_a
362                 det_b = linalg.det(matrix_b)
363
364                 # matrix_to_render is the final matrix that we then render for this frame
365                 # It's B, but we scale it over time to have the target determinant
366
367                 # We want some C = dB such that det(C) is some target determinant T
368                 # det(dB) = d^2 det(B) = T => d = sqrt(abs(T / det(B)))
369
370                 # We're also subtracting 1 and multiplying by the proportion and then adding one
371                 # This just scales the determinant along with the animation
372                 scalar = 1 + proportion * (np.sqrt(abs(det_target / det_b)) - 1)
373                 matrix_to_render = scalar * matrix_b
374
375             else:
376                 matrix_to_render = matrix_a
377
378             if self.is_matrix_too_big(matrix_to_render):
379                 self.show_error_message('Matrix too big', "This matrix doesn't fit on the canvas")
380                 return
381
382             self.plot.visualize_matrix_transformation(matrix_to_render)
383
384             # We schedule the plot to be updated, tell the event loop to
385             # process events, and asynchronously sleep for 10ms
386             # This allows for other events to be processed while animating, like zooming in and out
387             self.plot.update()
388             QApplication.processEvents()
389             QThread.sleep(1000 // steps)
```

References

- [1] Alan O'Callaghan (Alanocallaghan). *color-oracle-java*. Version 1.3. URL: <https://github.com/Alanocallaghan/color-oracle-java>.
- [2] D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963). *lintrans*. URL: <https://github.com/DoctorDalek1963/lintrans>.
- [3] D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963). *Which framework should I use for creating draggable points and connecting lines on a 2D grid?* 26th Jan. 2022. URL: <https://www.reddit.com/r/learnpython/comments/sd2lbr>.
- [4] Ross Wilson (rzzzwilson). *Python-Etudes/PyQtCustomWidget*. URL: <https://gitlab.com/rzzzwilson/python-etudes/-/tree/master/PyQtCustomWidget>.
- [5] Ross Wilson (rzzzwilson). *Python-Etudes/PyQtCustomWidget - ivectors.py*. 26th Jan. 2022. URL: <https://gitlab.com/rzzzwilson/python-etudes/-/blob/2b43f5d3c95aa4410db5bed77195bf242318a304/PyQtCustomWidget/ivectors.py>.
- [6] *2D linear transformation*. URL: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/upooihuy4s>.
- [7] Grant Sanderson (3blue1brown). *Essence of Linear Algebra*. 6th Aug. 2016. URL: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLZHQB0WTQDPD3MizzM2xVFitgF8hE_ab.
- [8] H. Hohn et al. *Matrix Vector*. MIT. 2001. URL: <https://mathlets.org/mathlets/matrix-vector/>.
- [9] Jacek Wodecki and ekhumoro. *How to update window in PyQt5?* URL: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42045676/how-to-update-window-in-pyqt5>.
- [10] jel324. *Visualizing Linear Transformations*. 15th Mar. 2018. URL: <https://www.geogebra.org/m/YCZa8TAH>.
- [11] Nathaniel Vaughn Kelso and Bernie Jenny. *Color Oracle*. Version 1.3. URL: <https://colororacle.org/>.
- [12] *Normalize a matrix such that the determinat = 1*. ResearchGate. 26th June 2017. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/post/normalize_a_matrix_such_that_the_determinat_1.
- [13] *Plotting with Matplotlib. Create PyQt5 plots with the popular Python plotting library*. URL: <https://www.pythonguis.com/tutorials/plotting-matplotlib/>.
- [14] *PyQt5 Graphics View Framework*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qtforpython-5/overviews/graphicsview.html>.
- [15] *Python 3 Data model - special methods*. Python Software Foundation. URL: <https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html#special-method-names>.
- [16] *Python 3.10 Downloads*. Python Software Foundation. URL: <https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-3100/>.
- [17] *Qt5 for Linux/X11*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/linux.html>.
- [18] *QWheelEvent class*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/qwheelevent.html>.
- [19] *QWidget Class (mouseMoveEvent() method)*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/qwidget.html#mouseMoveEvent>.
- [20] *QWidget Class (repaint() method)*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/qwidget.html#repaint>.
- [21] *QWidget Class (update() method)*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/qwidget.html#update>.
- [22] Shad Sharma. *Linear Transformation Visualizer*. 4th May 2017. URL: <https://shad.io/MatVis/>.
- [23] Rod Stephens. *Draw lines with arrowheads in C#*. 5th Dec. 2014. URL: http://csharpshelper.com/howtos/howto_draw_arrows.html.
- [24] *The Event System*. The Qt Company. URL: <https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/eventsandfilters.html>.
- [25] *Types of Color Blindness*. National Eye Institute. URL: <https://www.nei.nih.gov/learn-about-eye-health/eye-conditions-and-diseases/color-blindness/types-color-blindness>.

A Project code

A.1 __main__.py

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
4  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
5
6  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
7  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
8
9  """This module provides a :func:`main` function to interpret command line arguments and run the program."""
10
11  from argparse import ArgumentParser
12  from textwrap import dedent
13
14  from lintrans import __version__, gui
15  from lintrans.crash_reporting import set_excepthook, set_signal_handler
16
17
18  def main() -> None:
19      """Interpret program-specific command line arguments and run the main window in most cases.
20
21      If the user supplies ``--help`` or ``--version``, then we simply respond to that and then return.
22      If they don't supply either of these, then we run :func:`lintrans.gui.main_window.main`.
23
24      :param List[str] args: The full argument list (including program name)
25      """
26      parser = ArgumentParser(add_help=False)
27
28      parser.add_argument(
29          'filename',
30          nargs='?',
31          type=str,
32          default=None
33      )
34
35      parser.add_argument(
36          '-h',
37          '--help',
38          default=False,
39          action='store_true'
40      )
41
42      parser.add_argument(
43          '-V',
44          '--version',
45          default=False,
46          action='store_true'
47      )
48
49      parsed_args = parser.parse_args()
50
51      if parsed_args.help:
52          print(dedent('''
53              Usage: lintrans [option] [filename]
54
55              Arguments:
56                  filename          The name of a session file to open
57
58              Options:
59                  -h, --help        Display this help text and exit
60                  -V, --version      Display the version information and exit'''[1:]))
61          return
62
63      if parsed_args.version:
64          print(dedent(f'''
65              lintrans (version {__version__})
66              The linear transformation visualizer
67

```

```

68         Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
69
70         This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
71         <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>'''[1:])
72         return
73
74     gui.main(parsed_args.filename)
75
76
77 if __name__ == '__main__':
78     set_excepthook()
79     set_signal_handler()
80     main()

```

A.2 crash_reporting.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides functions to report crashes and log them.
8
9  The only functions you should be calling directly are :func:`set_excepthook`
10 and :func:`set_signal_handler` to setup handlers for unhandled exceptions
11 and unhandled operating system signals respectively.
12 """
13
14 from __future__ import annotations
15
16 import os
17 import platform
18 import signal
19 import sys
20 from datetime import datetime
21 from signal import SIGABRT, SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGSEGV, SIGTERM
22 from textwrap import indent
23 from types import FrameType, TracebackType
24 from typing import Type
25
26 from PyQt5.QtCore import PYQT_VERSION_STR, QT_VERSION_STR
27 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QApplication
28
29 import lintrans
30 from lintrans.typing import is_matrix_type
31 from .global_settings import global_settings
32 from .gui.main_window import LintransMainWindow
33
34
35 def _get_datetime_string() -> str:
36     """Get the date and time as a string with a space in the middle."""
37     return datetime.now().strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
38
39
40 def _get_main_window() -> LintransMainWindow:
41     """Return the only instance of :class:`~lintrans.gui.main_window.LintransMainWindow`.
42
43     :raises RuntimeError: If there is not exactly 1 instance of
44     ↪ :class:`~lintrans.gui.main_window.LintransMainWindow`
45     """
46     widgets = [
47         x for x in QApplication.topLevelWidgets()
48         if isinstance(x, LintransMainWindow)
49     ]
50
51     if len(widgets) != 1:
52         raise RuntimeError(f'Expected 1 widget of type LintransMainWindow but found {len(widgets)}')
53
54     return widgets[0]

```

```

54
55
56 def _get_system_info() -> str:
57     """Return a string of all the system we could gather."""
58     info = 'SYSTEM INFO:\n'
59
60     info += f'  lintrans: {lintrans.__version__}\n'
61     info += f'  Python: {platform.python_version()}\n'
62     info += f'  Qt5: {QT_VERSION_STR}\n'
63     info += f'  PyQt5: {PYQT_VERSION_STR}\n'
64     info += f'  Platform: {platform.platform()}\n'
65
66     info += '\n'
67     return info
68
69
70 def _get_error_origin(
71     *,
72     exc_type: Type[BaseException] | None,
73     exc_value: BaseException | None,
74     traceback: TracebackType | None,
75     signal_number: int | None,
76     stack_frame: FrameType | None
77 ) -> str:
78     """Return a string specifying the full origin of the error, as best as we can determine.
79
80     This function has effectively two signatures. If the fatal error is caused by an exception,
81     then the first 3 arguments will be used to match the signature of :func:`sys.excepthook`.
82     If it's caused by a signal, then the last two will be used to match the signature of the
83     handler in :func:`signal.signal`. This function should never be used outside this file, so
84     we don't account for a mixture of arguments.
85
86     :param exc_type: The type of the exception that caused the crash
87     :param exc_value: The value of the exception itself
88     :param traceback: The traceback object
89     :param signal_number: The number of the signal that caused the crash
90     :param stack_frame: The current stack frame object
91
92     :type exc_type: Type[BaseException] | None
93     :type exc_value: BaseException | None
94     :type traceback: types.TracebackType | None
95     :type signal_number: int | None
96     :type stack_frame: types.FrameType | None
97     """
98     origin = 'CRASH ORIGIN:\n'
99
100     if exc_type is not None and exc_value is not None and traceback is not None:
101         # We want the frame where the exception actually occurred, so we have to descend the traceback
102         # I don't know why we aren't given this traceback in the first place
103         tb = traceback
104         while tb.tb_next is not None:
105             tb = tb.tb_next
106
107         frame = tb.tb_frame
108
109         origin += f'  Exception "{exc_value}"\n of type {exc_type.__name__} in call to {frame.f_code.co_name}()\n'
110         ↪ \
111             f'  on line {frame.f_lineno} of {frame.f_code.co_filename}'
112
113     elif signal_number is not None and stack_frame is not None:
114         origin += f'  Signal "{signal.strsignal(signal_number)}" received in call to
115         ↪ {stack_frame.f_code.co_name}()\n \
116             f'  on line {stack_frame.f_lineno} of {stack_frame.f_code.co_filename}'
117
118     else:
119         origin += '  UNKNOWN (not exception or signal)'
120
121     origin += '\n\n'
122
123     return origin
124
125 def _get_display_settings() -> str:

```

```

125     """Return a string representing all of the display settings."""
126     display_settings = {
127         k: v
128         for k, v in _get_main_window()._plot.display_settings.__dict__.items()
129         if not k.startswith('_')
130     }
131
132     string = 'Display settings:\n'
133
134     for setting, value in display_settings.items():
135         string += f' {setting}: {value}\n'
136
137     return string
138
139
140 def _get_post_mortem() -> str:
141     """Return whatever post mortem data we could gather from the window."""
142     window = _get_main_window()
143
144     try:
145         matrix_wrapper = window._matrix_wrapper
146         plot = window._plot
147         point_i = plot.point_i
148         point_j = plot.point_j
149
150     except (AttributeError, RuntimeError) as e:
151         return f'UNABLE TO GET POST MORTEM DATA:\n {e!r}\n'
152
153     post_mortem = 'Matrix wrapper:\n'
154
155     for matrix_name, matrix_value in matrix_wrapper.get_defined_matrices():
156         post_mortem += f' {matrix_name}: '
157
158         if is_matrix_type(matrix_value):
159             post_mortem += f'[{matrix_value[0][0]} {matrix_value[0][1]}; {matrix_value[1][0]} {matrix_value[1][1]}]'
160         else:
161             post_mortem += f'"{matrix_value}"'
162
163         post_mortem += '\n'
164
165     post_mortem += f'\nExpression box: "{window._lineedit_expression_box.text()}"'
166     post_mortem += f'\nCurrently displayed: [{point_i[0]} {point_j[0]}; {point_i[1]} {point_j[1]}]'
167     post_mortem += f'\nAnimating (sequence): {window._animating} ({window._animating_sequence})\n'
168
169     post_mortem += f'\nGrid spacing: {plot.grid_spacing}'
170     post_mortem += f'\nWindow size: {window.width()} x {window.height()}'
171     post_mortem += f'\nViewport size: {plot.width()} x {plot.height()}'
172     post_mortem += f'\nGrid corner: {plot._grid_corner()}\n'
173
174     post_mortem += '\n' + _get_display_settings()
175
176     string = 'POST MORTEM:\n'
177     string += indent(post_mortem, ' ')
178     return string
179
180
181 def _get_crash_report(datetime_string: str, error_origin: str) -> str:
182     """Return a string crash report, ready to be written to a file and stderr.
183
184     :param str datetime_string: The datetime to use in the report; should be the same as the one in the filename
185     :param str error_origin: The origin of the error. Get this by calling :func:`_get_error_origin`
186     """
187     report = f'CRASH REPORT at {datetime_string}\n\n'
188     report += _get_system_info()
189     report += error_origin
190     report += _get_post_mortem()
191
192     return report
193
194
195 def _report_crash(
196     *,
197     exc_type: Type[BaseException] | None = None,

```

```

198     exc_value: BaseException | None = None,
199     traceback: TracebackType | None = None,
200     signal_number: int | None = None,
201     stack_frame: FrameType | None = None
202 ) -> None:
203     """Generate a crash report and write it to a log file and stderr.
204
205     See :func:`_get_error_origin` for an explanation of the arguments. Everything is
206     handled internally if you just use the public functions :func:`set_excepthook` and
207     :func:`set_signal_handler`.
208     """
209     datetime_string = _get_datetime_string()
210
211     filename = os.path.join(
212         global_settings.get_crash_reports_directory(),
213         datetime_string.replace(" ", "_") + '.log'
214     )
215     report = _get_crash_report(
216         datetime_string,
217         _get_error_origin(
218             exc_type=exc_type,
219             exc_value=exc_value,
220             traceback=traceback,
221             signal_number=signal_number,
222             stack_frame=stack_frame
223         )
224     )
225
226     print('\n\n' + report, end='', file=sys.stderr)
227     with open(filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as f:
228         f.write(report)
229
230     sys.exit(255)
231
232
233 def set_excepthook() -> None:
234     """Change :func:`sys.excepthook` to generate a crash report first."""
235     def _custom_excepthook(
236         exc_type: Type[BaseException],
237         exc_value: BaseException,
238         traceback: TracebackType | None
239     ) -> None:
240         _report_crash(exc_type=exc_type, exc_value=exc_value, traceback=traceback)
241
242     sys.excepthook = _custom_excepthook
243
244
245 def set_signal_handler() -> None:
246     """Set the signal handlers to generate crash reports first."""
247     def _handler(number, frame) -> None:
248         _report_crash(signal_number=number, stack_frame=frame)
249
250     for sig_num in (SIGABRT, SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGSEGV, SIGTERM):
251         if sig_num in signal.valid_signals():
252             signal.signal(sig_num, _handler)
253
254     try:
255         from signal import SIGQUIT
256         signal.signal(SIGQUIT, _handler)
257     except ImportError:
258         pass

```

A.3 global_settings.py

```

1 # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2 # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4 # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5 # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6

```

```

7  """This module provides the :attr:`global_settings` attribute, which should be used to access global settings."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import os
12
13
14  class _GlobalSettings:
15      """A class to provide global settings that can be shared throughout the app.
16
17      The directory methods are split up into things like :meth:`get_save_directory` and
18      :meth:`get_crash_reports_directory` to make sure the directories exist and discourage
19      the use of other directories in the root one.
20
21      .. warning::
22          This class should never be directly used and should only be
23          accessed through the :attr:`global_settings` attribute.
24      """
25
26      def __new__(cls) -> _GlobalSettings:
27          """Override :meth:`__new__` to implement a singleton. This class will only be created once."""
28          # Only create a new instance if we don't already have one
29          if not hasattr(cls, '_instance'):
30              cls._instance = super(_GlobalSettings, cls).__new__(cls)
31
32          return cls._instance
33
34      def __init__(self) -> None:
35          """Create the global settings object and initialize state."""
36          # The root directory is OS-dependent
37          if os.name == 'posix':
38              self._directory = os.path.join(
39                  os.path.expanduser('~'),
40                  '.lintrans'
41              )
42
43          elif os.name == 'nt':
44              self._directory = os.path.join(
45                  os.path.expandvars('%APPDATA%'),
46                  'lintrans'
47              )
48
49          else:
50              # This should be unreachable because the only other option for os.name is 'java'
51              # for Jython, but Jython only supports Python 2.7, which has been EOL for a while
52              # lintrans is only compatible with Python >= 3.8 anyway
53              raise OSError(f'Unrecognised OS "{os.name}")')
54
55          sub_directories = ['save', 'crash_reports']
56
57          os.makedirs(self._directory, exist_ok=True)
58          for sub_directory in sub_directories:
59              os.makedirs(os.path.join(self._directory, sub_directory), exist_ok=True)
60
61      def get_save_directory(self) -> str:
62          """Return the default directory for save files."""
63          return os.path.join(self._directory, 'save')
64
65      def get_crash_reports_directory(self) -> str:
66          """Return the default directory for crash reports."""
67          return os.path.join(self._directory, 'crash_reports')
68
69
70  global_settings = _GlobalSettings()
71  """This attribute is the only way that global settings should be accessed.
72
73  For the private class, see :class:`_GlobalSettings`.
74  """

```


A.4 __init__.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This is the top-level ``lintrans`` package, which contains all the subpackages of the project."""
8
9  from . import crash_reporting, global_settings, gui, matrices, typing_
10
11  __version__ = '0.3.1-alpha'
12
13  __all__ = ['crash_reporting', 'global_settings', 'gui', 'matrices', 'typing_', '__version__']

```

A.5 gui/validate.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This simple module provides a :class:`MatrixExpressionValidator` class to validate matrix expression input."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import re
12  from typing import Tuple
13
14  from PyQt5.QtGui import QValidator
15
16  from lintrans.matrices import parse
17
18
19  class MatrixExpressionValidator(QValidator):
20      """This class validates matrix expressions in a Qt input box."""
21
22      def validate(self, text: str, pos: int) -> Tuple[QValidator.State, str, int]:
23          """Validate the given text according to the rules defined in the :mod:`~lintrans.matrices` module."""
24          # We want to extend the naive character class by adding a comma, which isn't
25          # normally allowed in expressions, but is allowed for sequential animations
26          bad_chars = re.sub(parse.NAIVE_CHARACTER_CLASS[:-1] + ',,', '', text)
27
28          # If there are bad chars, just reject it
29          if bad_chars != '':
30              return QValidator.Invalid, text, pos
31
32          # Now we need to check if it's actually a valid expression
33          if all(parse.validate_matrix_expression(expression) for expression in text.split(',')):
34              return QValidator.Acceptable, text, pos
35
36          # Else, if it's got all the right characters but it's not a valid expression
37          return QValidator.Intermediate, text, pos

```

A.6 gui/main_window.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides the :class:`LintransMainWindow` class, which provides the main window for the GUI."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations

```

```

10
11 import os
12 import re
13 import sys
14 import webbrowser
15 from copy import deepcopy
16 from pathlib import Path
17 from pickle import UnpicklingError
18 from typing import List, Optional, Tuple, Type
19
20 import numpy as np
21 from numpy import linalg
22 from numpy.linalg import LinAlgError
23 from PyQt5 import QtWidgets
24 from PyQt5.QtCore import pyqtSlot, QThread
25 from PyQt5.QtGui import QCloseEvent, QIcon, QKeySequence
26 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import (QAction, QApplication, QFileDialog, QHBoxLayout, QMainWindow, QMenu, QMessageBox,
27                             QPushButton, QShortcut, QSizePolicy, QSpacerItem, QStyleFactory, QVBoxLayout)
28
29 import lintrans
30 from lintrans.global_settings import global_settings
31 from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
32 from lintrans.matrices.parse import validate_matrix_expression
33 from lintrans.matrices.utility import polar_coords, rotate_coord
34 from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType, VectorType
35 from .dialogs import (AboutDialog, DefineAsExpressionDialog, DefineMatrixDialog,
36                     DefineNumericallyDialog, DefinePolygonDialog, DefineVisuallyDialog,
37                     DisplaySettingsDialog, FileSelectDialog, InfoPanelDialog)
38 from .plots import MainViewportWidget
39 from .session import Session
40 from .settings import DisplaySettings
41 from .utility import qapp
42 from .validate import MatrixExpressionValidator
43
44
45 class LintransMainWindow(QMainWindow):
46     """This class provides a main window for the GUI using the Qt framework.
47
48     This class should not be used directly, instead call :func:`main` to create the GUI.
49     """
50
51     def __init__(self):
52         """Create the main window object, and create and arrange every widget in it.
53
54         This doesn't show the window, it just constructs it. Use :func:`main` to show the GUI.
55         """
56         super().__init__()
57
58         self._matrix_wrapper = MatrixWrapper()
59
60         self.setWindowTitle('lintrans')
61         self.setMinimumSize(1000, 750)
62
63         path = Path(__file__).parent.absolute() / 'assets' / 'icon.jpg'
64         self.setWindowIcon(QIcon(str(path)))
65
66         self._animating: bool = False
67         self._animating_sequence: bool = False
68         self._reset_during_animation: bool = False
69
70         self._save_filename: Optional[str] = None
71         self._changed_since_save: bool = False
72
73         # === Create menubar
74
75         menubar = QtWidgets.QMenuBar(self)
76
77         menu_file = QMenu(menubar)
78         menu_file.setTitle('&File')
79
80         menu_help = QMenu(menubar)
81         menu_help.setTitle('&Help')
82

```

```

83     action_reset_session = QAction(self)
84     action_reset_session.setText('Reset session')
85     action_reset_session.triggered.connect(self._reset_session)
86
87     action_open = QAction(self)
88     action_open.setText('&Open')
89     action_open.setShortcut('Ctrl+O')
90     action_open.triggered.connect(self._ask_for_session_file)
91
92     action_save = QAction(self)
93     action_save.setText('&Save')
94     action_save.setShortcut('Ctrl+S')
95     action_save.triggered.connect(self._save_session)
96
97     action_save_as = QAction(self)
98     action_save_as.setText('Save as...')
99     action_save_as.setShortcut('Ctrl+Shift+S')
100    action_save_as.triggered.connect(self._save_session_as)
101
102    action_quit = QAction(self)
103    action_quit.setText('&Quit')
104    action_quit.triggered.connect(self.close)
105
106    # If this is an old release, use the docs for this release. Else, use the latest docs
107    # We use the latest because most use cases for non-stable releases will be in development and testing
108    docs_link = 'https://lintrans.readthedocs.io/en/'
109
110    if re.match(r'^\d+\.\d+\.\d+$', lintrans.__version__):
111        docs_link += 'v' + lintrans.__version__
112    else:
113        docs_link += 'latest'
114
115    action_tutorial = QAction(self)
116    action_tutorial.setText('&Tutorial')
117    action_tutorial.setShortcut('F1')
118    action_tutorial.triggered.connect(
119        lambda: webbrowser.open_new_tab(docs_link + '/tutorial/index.html')
120    )
121
122    action_docs = QAction(self)
123    action_docs.setText('&Docs')
124    action_docs.triggered.connect(
125        lambda: webbrowser.open_new_tab(docs_link + '/backend/lintrans.html')
126    )
127
128    menu_feedback = QMenu(menu_help)
129    menu_feedback.setTitle('Give feedback')
130
131    action_bug_report = QAction(self)
132    action_bug_report.setText('Report a bug')
133    action_bug_report.triggered.connect(
134        lambda: webbrowser.open_new_tab('https://forms.gle/Q82cLTtgPLcV4xQD6')
135    )
136
137    action_suggest_feature = QAction(self)
138    action_suggest_feature.setText('Suggest a new feature')
139    action_suggest_feature.triggered.connect(
140        lambda: webbrowser.open_new_tab('https://forms.gle/mVWbHiMBw9Zq5Ze37')
141    )
142
143    menu_feedback.addAction(action_bug_report)
144    menu_feedback.addAction(action_suggest_feature)
145
146    action_about = QAction(self)
147    action_about.setText('&About')
148    action_about.triggered.connect(lambda: AboutDialog(self).open())
149
150    menu_file.addAction(action_reset_session)
151    menu_file.addAction(action_open)
152    menu_file.addSeparator()
153    menu_file.addAction(action_save)
154    menu_file.addAction(action_save_as)
155    menu_file.addSeparator()

```

```

156         menu_file.addAction(action_quit)
157
158         menu_help.addAction(action_tutorial)
159         menu_help.addAction(action_docs)
160         menu_help.addSeparator()
161         menu_help.addMenu(menu_feedback)
162         menu_help.addSeparator()
163         menu_help.addAction(action_about)
164
165         menubar.addAction(menu_file.menuAction())
166         menubar.addAction(menu_help.menuAction())
167
168         self.setMenuBar(menubar)
169
170         # === Create widgets
171
172         # Left layout: the plot and input box
173
174         self._plot = MainViewportWidget(self, display_settings=DisplaySettings(), polygon_points=[])
175
176         self._lineEdit_expression_box = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
177         self._lineEdit_expression_box.setPlaceholderText('Enter matrix expression...')
178         self._lineEdit_expression_box.setValidator(MatrixExpressionValidator(self))
179         self._lineEdit_expression_box.textChanged.connect(self._update_render_buttons)
180
181         # Right layout: all the buttons
182
183         # Misc buttons
184
185         button_define_polygon = QPushButton(self)
186         button_define_polygon.setText('Define polygon')
187         button_define_polygon.clicked.connect(self._dialog_define_polygon)
188         button_define_polygon.setToolTip('Define a polygon to view its transformation<br><b>(Ctrl + P)</b>')
189         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+P'), self).activated.connect(button_define_polygon.click)
190
191         self._button_change_display_settings = QPushButton(self)
192         self._button_change_display_settings.setText('Change\ndisplay settings')
193         self._button_change_display_settings.clicked.connect(self._dialog_change_display_settings)
194         self._button_change_display_settings.setToolTip(
195             "Change which things are rendered and how they're rendered<br><b>(Ctrl + D)</b>"
196         )
197         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+D'), self).activated.connect(self._button_change_display_settings.click)
198
199         button_reset_zoom = QPushButton(self)
200         button_reset_zoom.setText('Reset zoom')
201         button_reset_zoom.clicked.connect(self._reset_zoom)
202         button_reset_zoom.setToolTip('Reset the zoom level back to normal<br><b>(Ctrl + Shift + R)</b>')
203         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Shift+R'), self).activated.connect(button_reset_zoom.click)
204
205         # Define new matrix buttons and their groupbox
206
207         self._button_define_visually = QPushButton(self)
208         self._button_define_visually.setText('Visually')
209         self._button_define_visually.setToolTip('Drag the basis vectors<br><b>(Alt + 1)</b>')
210         self._button_define_visually.clicked.connect(lambda: self._dialog_define_matrix(DefineVisuallyDialog))
211         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Alt+1'), self).activated.connect(self._button_define_visually.click)
212
213         self._button_define_numerically = QPushButton(self)
214         self._button_define_numerically.setText('Numerically')
215         self._button_define_numerically.setToolTip('Define a matrix just with numbers<br><b>(Alt + 2)</b>')
216         self._button_define_numerically.clicked.connect(lambda: self._dialog_define_matrix(DefineNumericallyDialog))
217         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Alt+2'), self).activated.connect(self._button_define_numerically.click)
218
219         self._button_define_as_expression = QPushButton(self)
220         self._button_define_as_expression.setText('As an expression')
221         self._button_define_as_expression.setToolTip('Define a matrix in terms of other matrices<br><b>(Alt + 3)</b>')
222         self._button_define_as_expression.clicked.connect(
223             lambda: self._dialog_define_matrix(DefineAsExpressionDialog)
224         )
225         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Alt+3'), self).activated.connect(self._button_define_as_expression.click)
226
227         vlay_define_new_matrix = QVBoxLayout()

```

```

228 vlay_define_new_matrix.setSpacing(20)
229 vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self._button_define_visually)
230 vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self._button_define_numerically)
231 vlay_define_new_matrix.addWidget(self._button_define_as_expression)
232
233 groupbox_define_new_matrix = QtWidgets.QGroupBox('Define a new matrix', self)
234 groupbox_define_new_matrix.setLayout(vlay_define_new_matrix)
235
236 # Info panel button
237
238 self._button_info_panel = QPushButton(self)
239 self._button_info_panel.setText('Show defined matrices')
240 self._button_info_panel.clicked.connect(
241     # We have to use a lambda instead of 'InfoPanelDialog(self.matrix_wrapper, self).open' here
242     # because that would create an unnamed instance of InfoPanelDialog when LintransMainWindow is
243     # constructed, but we need to create a new instance every time to keep self.matrix_wrapper up to date
244     lambda: InfoPanelDialog(self._matrix_wrapper, self).open()
245 )
246 self._button_info_panel.setToolTip(
247     'Open an info panel with all matrices that have been defined in this session<br><b>(Ctrl + M)</b>'
248 )
249 QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+M'), self).activated.connect(self._button_info_panel.click)
250
251 # Render buttons
252
253 button_reset = QPushButton(self)
254 button_reset.setText('Reset')
255 button_reset.clicked.connect(self._reset_transformation)
256 button_reset.setToolTip('Reset the visualized transformation back to the identity<br><b>(Ctrl + R)</b>')
257 QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+R'), self).activated.connect(button_reset.click)
258
259 self._button_render = QPushButton(self)
260 self._button_render.setText('Render')
261 self._button_render.setEnabled(False)
262 self._button_render.clicked.connect(self._render_expression)
263 self._button_render.setToolTip('Render the expression<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
264 QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self).activated.connect(self._button_render.click)
265
266 self._button_animate = QPushButton(self)
267 self._button_animate.setText('Animate')
268 self._button_animate.setEnabled(False)
269 self._button_animate.clicked.connect(self._animate_expression)
270 self._button_animate.setToolTip('Animate the expression<br><b>(Ctrl + Shift + Enter)</b>')
271 QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Shift+Return'), self).activated.connect(self._button_animate.click)
272
273 # === Arrange widgets
274
275 vlay_left = QVBoxLayout()
276 vlay_left.addWidget(self._plot)
277 vlay_left.addWidget(self._lineedit_expression_box)
278
279 vlay_misc_buttons = QVBoxLayout()
280 vlay_misc_buttons.setSpacing(20)
281 vlay_misc_buttons.addWidget(button_define_polygon)
282 vlay_misc_buttons.addWidget(self._button_change_display_settings)
283 vlay_misc_buttons.addWidget(button_reset_zoom)
284
285 vlay_info_buttons = QVBoxLayout()
286 vlay_info_buttons.setSpacing(20)
287 vlay_info_buttons.addWidget(self._button_info_panel)
288
289 vlay_render = QVBoxLayout()
290 vlay_render.setSpacing(20)
291 vlay_render.addWidget(button_reset)
292 vlay_render.addWidget(self._button_animate)
293 vlay_render.addWidget(self._button_render)
294
295 vlay_right = QVBoxLayout()
296 vlay_right.setSpacing(50)
297 vlay_right.addLayout(vlay_misc_buttons)
298 vlay_right.addItem(QSpacerItem(100, 2, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding))
299 vlay_right.addWidget(groupbox_define_new_matrix)
300 vlay_right.addItem(QSpacerItem(100, 2, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding))

```

```

301         vlay_right.addLayout(vlay_info_buttons)
302         vlay_right.addItem(QSpacerItem(100, 2, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding))
303         vlay_right.addLayout(vlay_render)
304
305         hlay_all = QHBoxLayout()
306         hlay_all.setSpacing(15)
307         hlay_all.addLayout(vlay_left)
308         hlay_all.addLayout(vlay_right)
309
310         central_widget = QtWidgets.QWidget()
311         central_widget.setLayout(hlay_all)
312         central_widget.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
313
314         self.setCentralWidget(central_widget)
315
316     def closeEvent(self, event: QCloseEvent) -> None:
317         """Handle a :class:`QCloseEvent` by confirming if the user wants to save, and cancelling animation."""
318         if self._save_filename is None or not self._changed_since_save:
319             self._animating = False
320             self._animating_sequence = False
321             event.accept()
322             return
323
324         dialog = QMessageBox(self)
325         dialog.setIcon(QMessageBox.Question)
326         dialog.setWindowTitle('Save changes?')
327         dialog.setText(f"If you don't save, then changes made to {self._save_filename} will be lost.")
328         dialog.setStandardButtons(QMessageBox.Save | QMessageBox.Discard | QMessageBox.Cancel)
329         dialog.setDefaultButton(QMessageBox.Save)
330
331         pressed_button = dialog.exec()
332
333         if pressed_button == QMessageBox.Save:
334             self._save_session()
335
336         if pressed_button in (QMessageBox.Save, QMessageBox.Discard):
337             self._animating = False
338             self._animating_sequence = False
339             event.accept()
340         else:
341             event.ignore()
342
343     def _update_render_buttons(self) -> None:
344         """Enable or disable the render and animate buttons according to whether the matrix expression is valid."""
345         text = self._lineedit_expression_box.text()
346
347         # Let's say that the user defines a non-singular matrix A, then defines B as A^-1
348         # If they then redefine A and make it singular, then we get a LinAlgError when
349         # trying to evaluate an expression with B in it
350         # To fix this, we just do naive validation rather than aware validation
351         if ',' in text:
352             self._button_render.setEnabled(False)
353
354             try:
355                 valid = all(self._matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(x) for x in text.split(','))
356             except LinAlgError:
357                 valid = all(validate_matrix_expression(x) for x in text.split(','))
358
359             self._button_animate.setEnabled(valid)
360
361         else:
362             try:
363                 valid = self._matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(text)
364             except LinAlgError:
365                 valid = validate_matrix_expression(text)
366
367             self._button_render.setEnabled(valid)
368             self._button_animate.setEnabled(valid)
369
370     @pyqtSlot()
371     def _reset_zoom(self) -> None:
372         """Reset the zoom level back to normal."""
373         self._plot.grid_spacing = self._plot.DEFAULT_GRID_SPACING

```

```

374         self._plot.update()
375
376     @pyqtSlot()
377     def _reset_transformation(self) -> None:
378         """Reset the visualized transformation back to the identity."""
379         if self._animating or self._animating_sequence:
380             self._reset_during_animation = True
381
382         self._animating = False
383         self._animating_sequence = False
384
385         self._plot.plot_matrix(self._matrix_wrapper['I'])
386         self._plot.update()
387
388     @pyqtSlot()
389     def _render_expression(self) -> None:
390         """Render the transformation given by the expression in the input box."""
391         try:
392             matrix = self._matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(self._lineEdit_expression_box.text())
393
394         except LinAlgError:
395             self._show_error_message('Singular matrix', 'Cannot take inverse of singular matrix.')
396             return
397
398         if self._is_matrix_too_big(matrix):
399             self._show_error_message('Matrix too big', 'This matrix doesn't fit on the canvas.')
400             return
401
402         self._plot.plot_matrix(matrix)
403         self._plot.update()
404
405     @pyqtSlot()
406     def _animate_expression(self) -> None:
407         """Animate from the current matrix to the matrix in the expression box."""
408         self._button_render.setEnabled(False)
409         self._button_animate.setEnabled(False)
410
411         matrix_start: MatrixType = np.array([
412             [self._plot.point_i[0], self._plot.point_j[0]],
413             [self._plot.point_i[1], self._plot.point_j[1]]
414         ])
415
416         text = self._lineEdit_expression_box.text()
417
418         # If there's commas in the expression, then we want to animate each part at a time
419         if ',' in text:
420             current_matrix = matrix_start
421             self._animating_sequence = True
422
423             # For each expression in the list, right multiply it by the current matrix,
424             # and animate from the current matrix to that new matrix
425             for expr in text.split(',')[:-1]:
426                 if not self._animating_sequence:
427                     break
428
429                 try:
430                     new_matrix = self._matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(expr)
431
432                     if self._plot.display_settings.applicative_animation:
433                         new_matrix = new_matrix @ current_matrix
434                 except LinAlgError:
435                     self._show_error_message('Singular matrix', 'Cannot take inverse of singular matrix.')
436                     return
437
438                 self._animate_between_matrices(current_matrix, new_matrix)
439                 current_matrix = new_matrix
440
441             # Here we just redraw and allow for other events to be handled while we pause
442             self._plot.update()
443             QApplication.processEvents()
444             QThread.msleep(self._plot.display_settings.animation_pause_length)
445
446             self._animating_sequence = False

```

```

447
448 # If there's no commas, then just animate directly from the start to the target
449 else:
450     # Get the target matrix and its determinant
451     try:
452         matrix_target = self._matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression(text)
453
454     except LinAlgError:
455         self._show_error_message('Singular matrix', 'Cannot take inverse of singular matrix.')
456         return
457
458     # The concept of applicative animation is explained in /gui/settings.py
459     if self._plot.display_settings.applicative_animation:
460         matrix_target = matrix_target @ matrix_start
461
462     # If we want a transitional animation and we're animating the same matrix, then restart the animation
463     # We use this check rather than equality because of small floating point errors
464     elif (abs(matrix_start - matrix_target) < 1e-12).all():
465         matrix_start = self._matrix_wrapper['I']
466
467         # We pause here for 200 ms to make the animation look a bit nicer
468         self._plot.plot_matrix(matrix_start)
469         self._plot.update()
470         QApplication.processEvents()
471         QThread.sleep(200)
472
473     self._animate_between_matrices(matrix_start, matrix_target)
474
475 self._update_render_buttons()
476
477 def _get_animation_frame(self, start: MatrixType, target: MatrixType, proportion: float) -> MatrixType:
478     """Get the matrix to render for this frame of the animation.
479
480     This method will smoothen the determinant if that setting is enabled and if the determinant is positive.
481     It also animates rotation-like matrices using a logarithmic spiral to rotate around and scale continuously.
482     Essentially, it just makes things look good when animating.
483
484     :param MatrixType start: The starting matrix
485     :param MatrixType target: The target matrix
486     :param float proportion: How far we are through the loop
487     """
488     det_target = linalg.det(target)
489     det_start = linalg.det(start)
490
491     # This is the matrix that we're applying to get from start to target
492     # We want to check if it's rotation-like
493     if linalg.det(start) == 0:
494         matrix_application = None
495     else:
496         matrix_application = target @ linalg.inv(start)
497
498     # For a matrix to represent a rotation, it must have a positive determinant,
499     # its vectors must be perpendicular, the same length, and at right angles
500     # The checks for 'abs(value) < 1e-10' are to account for floating point error
501     if matrix_application is not None \
502         and self._plot.display_settings.smoothen_determinant \
503         and linalg.det(matrix_application) > 0 \
504         and abs(np.dot(matrix_application.T[0], matrix_application.T[1])) < 1e-10 \
505         and abs(np.hypot(*matrix_application.T[0]) - np.hypot(*matrix_application.T[1])) < 1e-10:
506         rotation_vector: VectorType = matrix_application.T[0] # Take the i column
507         radius, angle = polar_coords(*rotation_vector)
508
509         # We want the angle to be in [-pi, pi), so we have to subtract 2pi from it if it's too big
510         if angle > np.pi:
511             angle -= 2 * np.pi
512
513         i: VectorType = start.T[0]
514         j: VectorType = start.T[1]
515
516         # Scale the coords with a list comprehension
517         # It's a bit janky, but rotate_coords() will always return a 2-tuple,
518         # so new_i and new_j will always be lists of length 2
519         scale = (radius - 1) * proportion + 1

```



```

520         new_i = [scale * c for c in rotate_coord(i[0], i[1], angle * proportion)]
521         new_j = [scale * c for c in rotate_coord(j[0], j[1], angle * proportion)]
522
523         return np.array(
524             [
525                 [new_i[0], new_j[0]],
526                 [new_i[1], new_j[1]]
527             ]
528         )
529
530         # matrix_a is the start matrix plus some part of the target, scaled by the proportion
531         # If we just used matrix_a, then things would animate, but the determinants would be weird
532         matrix_a = start + proportion * (target - start)
533
534         if not self._plot.display_settings.smoothen_determinant or det_start * det_target <= 0:
535             return matrix_a
536
537         # To fix the determinant problem, we get the determinant of matrix_a and use it to normalize
538         det_a = linalg.det(matrix_a)
539
540         # For a 2x2 matrix A and a scalar c, we know that det(cA) = c^2 det(A)
541         # We want B = cA such that det(B) = det(S), where S is the start matrix,
542         # so then we can scale it with the animation, so we get
543         # det(cA) = c^2 det(A) = det(S) => c = sqrt(abs(det(S) / det(A)))
544         # Then we scale A to get the determinant we want, and call that matrix_b
545         if det_a == 0:
546             c = 0
547         else:
548             c = np.sqrt(abs(det_start / det_a))
549
550         matrix_b = c * matrix_a
551         det_b = linalg.det(matrix_b)
552
553         # We want to return B, but we have to scale it over time to have the target determinant
554
555         # We want some C = dB such that det(C) is some target determinant T
556         # det(dB) = d^2 det(B) = T => d = sqrt(abs(T / det(B)))
557
558         # We're also subtracting 1 and multiplying by the proportion and then adding one
559         # This just scales the determinant along with the animation
560
561         # That is all of course, if we can do that
562         # We'll crash if we try to do this with det(B) == 0
563         if det_b == 0:
564             return matrix_a
565
566         scalar = 1 + proportion * (np.sqrt(abs(det_target / det_b)) - 1)
567         return scalar * matrix_b
568
569     def _animate_between_matrices(self, matrix_start: MatrixType, matrix_target: MatrixType) -> None:
570         """Animate from the start matrix to the target matrix."""
571         self._animating = True
572
573         # Making steps depend on animation_time ensures a smooth animation without
574         # massive overheads for small animation times
575         steps = self._plot.display_settings.animation_time // 10
576
577         for i in range(0, steps + 1):
578             if not self._animating:
579                 break
580
581             matrix_to_render = self._get_animation_frame(matrix_start, matrix_target, i / steps)
582
583             if self._is_matrix_too_big(matrix_to_render):
584                 self._show_error_message('Matrix too big', "This matrix doesn't fit on the canvas.")
585                 self._animating = False
586                 self._animating_sequence = False
587                 return
588
589             self._plot.plot_matrix(matrix_to_render)
590
591         # We schedule the plot to be updated, tell the event loop to
592         # process events, and asynchronously sleep for 10ms

```

```

593         # This allows for other events to be processed while animating, like zooming in and out
594         self._plot.update()
595         QApplication.processEvents()
596         QThread.msleep(self._plot.display_settings.animation_time // steps)
597
598     if not self._reset_during_animation:
599         self._plot.plot_matrix(matrix_target)
600     else:
601         self._plot.plot_matrix(self._matrix_wrapper['I'])
602
603     self._plot.update()
604
605     self._animating = False
606     self._reset_during_animation = False
607
608 @pyqtSlot(DefineMatrixDialog)
609 def _dialog_define_matrix(self, dialog_class: Type[DefineMatrixDialog]) -> None:
610     """Open a generic definition dialog to define a new matrix.
611
612     The class for the desired dialog is passed as an argument. We create an
613     instance of this class and the dialog is opened asynchronously and modally
614     (meaning it blocks interaction with the main window) with the proper method
615     connected to the :meth:`QDialog.accepted` signal.
616
617     .. note:: ``dialog_class`` must subclass
618     ↪ :class:`~lintrans.gui.dialogs.define_new_matrix.DefineMatrixDialog`.
619
620     :param dialog_class: The dialog class to instantiate
621     :type dialog_class: Type[lintrans.gui.dialogs.define_new_matrix.DefineMatrixDialog]
622     """
623     # We create a dialog with a deepcopy of the current matrix_wrapper
624     # This avoids the dialog mutating this one
625     dialog: DefineMatrixDialog
626
627     if dialog_class == DefineVisuallyDialog:
628         dialog = DefineVisuallyDialog(
629             self,
630             matrix_wrapper=deepcopy(self._matrix_wrapper),
631             display_settings=self._plot.display_settings,
632             polygon_points=self._plot.polygon_points
633         )
634     else:
635         dialog = dialog_class(self, matrix_wrapper=deepcopy(self._matrix_wrapper))
636
637     # .open() is asynchronous and doesn't spawn a new event loop, but the dialog is still modal (blocking)
638     dialog.open()
639
640     # So we have to use the accepted signal to call a method when the user accepts the dialog
641     dialog.accepted.connect(self._assign_matrix_wrapper)
642
643 @pyqtSlot()
644 def _assign_matrix_wrapper(self) -> None:
645     """Assign a new value to ``self._matrix_wrapper`` and give the expression box focus."""
646     self._matrix_wrapper = self.sender().matrix_wrapper
647     self._lineEdit_expression_box.setFocus()
648     self._update_render_buttons()
649
650     self._changed_since_save = True
651     self._update_window_title()
652
653 @pyqtSlot()
654 def _dialog_change_display_settings(self) -> None:
655     """Open the dialog to change the display settings."""
656     dialog = DisplaySettingsDialog(self, display_settings=self._plot.display_settings)
657     dialog.open()
658     dialog.accepted.connect(self._assign_display_settings)
659
660 @pyqtSlot()
661 def _assign_display_settings(self) -> None:
662     """Assign a new value to ``self._plot.display_settings`` and give the expression box focus."""
663     self._plot.display_settings = self.sender().display_settings
664     self._plot.update()
665     self._lineEdit_expression_box.setFocus()

```

```

665         self._update_render_buttons()
666
667     @pyqtSlot()
668     def _dialog_define_polygon(self) -> None:
669         """Open the dialog to define a polygon."""
670         dialog = DefinePolygonDialog(self, polygon_points=self._plot.polygon_points)
671         dialog.open()
672         dialog.accepted.connect(self._assign_polygon_points)
673
674     @pyqtSlot()
675     def _assign_polygon_points(self) -> None:
676         """Assign a new value to ``self._plot.polygon_points`` and give the expression box focus."""
677         self._plot.polygon_points = self.sender().polygon_points
678         self._plot.update()
679         self._lineEdit_expression_box.setFocus()
680         self._update_render_buttons()
681
682         self._changed_since_save = True
683         self._update_window_title()
684
685     def _show_error_message(self, title: str, text: str, info: str | None = None, *, warning: bool = False) -> None:
686         """Show an error message in a dialog box.
687
688         :param str title: The window title of the dialog box
689         :param str text: The simple error message
690         :param info: The more informative error message
691         :type info: Optional[str]
692         """
693         dialog = QMessageBox(self)
694         dialog.setWindowTitle(title)
695         dialog.setText(text)
696
697         if warning:
698             dialog.setIcon(QMessageBox.Warning)
699         else:
700             dialog.setIcon(QMessageBox.Critical)
701
702         if info is not None:
703             dialog.setInformativeText(info)
704
705         dialog.open()
706
707         # This is `finished` rather than `accepted` because we want to update the buttons no matter what
708         dialog.finished.connect(self._update_render_buttons)
709
710     def _is_matrix_too_big(self, matrix: MatrixType) -> bool:
711         """Check if the given matrix will actually fit onto the canvas.
712
713         Convert the elements of the matrix to canvas coords and make sure they fit within Qt's 32-bit integer limit.
714
715         :param MatrixType matrix: The matrix to check
716         :returns bool: Whether the matrix is too big to fit on the canvas
717         """
718         coords: List[Tuple[int, int]] = [self._plot.canvas_coords(*vector) for vector in matrix.T]
719
720         for x, y in coords:
721             if not (-2147483648 <= x <= 2147483647 and -2147483648 <= y <= 2147483647):
722                 return True
723
724         return False
725
726     def _update_window_title(self) -> None:
727         """Update the window title to reflect whether the session has changed since it was last saved."""
728         title = 'lintrans'
729
730         if self._save_filename:
731             title = os.path.split(self._save_filename)[-1] + ' - ' + title
732
733             if self._changed_since_save:
734                 title = '*' + title
735
736         self.setWindowTitle(title)
737

```

```

738 def _reset_session(self) -> None:
739     """Ask the user if they want to reset the current session.
740
741     Resetting the session means setting the matrix wrapper to a new instance, and rendering I.
742     """
743     dialog = QMessageBox(self)
744     dialog.setIcon(QMessageBox.Question)
745     dialog.setWindowTitle('Reset the session?')
746     dialog.setText('Are you sure you want to reset the current session?')
747     dialog.setStandardButtons(QMessageBox.Yes | QMessageBox.No)
748     dialog.setDefaultButton(QMessageBox.No)
749
750     if dialog.exec() == QMessageBox.Yes:
751         self._matrix_wrapper = MatrixWrapper()
752         self._plot.polygon_points = []
753
754         self._lineedit_expression_box.setText('I')
755         self._render_expression()
756         self._lineedit_expression_box.setText('')
757         self._lineedit_expression_box.setFocus()
758         self._update_render_buttons()
759
760         self._save_filename = None
761         self._changed_since_save = False
762         self._update_window_title()
763
764 def open_session_file(self, filename: str) -> None:
765     """Open the given session file.
766
767     If the selected file is not a valid lintrans session file, we just show an error message,
768     but if it's valid, we load it and set it as the default filename for saving.
769     """
770     try:
771         session, version, extra_attrs = Session.load_from_file(filename)
772
773         # load_from_file() can raise errors if the contents is not a valid pickled Python object,
774         # or if the pickled Python object is of the wrong type
775     except (AttributeError, EOFError, FileNotFoundError, ValueError, UnpicklingError):
776         self._show_error_message(
777             'Invalid file contents',
778             'This is not a valid lintrans session file.',
779             'Not all .lt files are lintrans session files. This file was probably created by an unrelated '
780             'program.'
781         )
782         return
783
784     missing_parts = False
785
786     if session.matrix_wrapper is not None:
787         self._matrix_wrapper = session.matrix_wrapper
788     else:
789         missing_parts = True # type: ignore[unreachable]
790
791     if session.polygon_points is not None:
792         self._plot.polygon_points = session.polygon_points
793     else:
794         missing_parts = True # type: ignore[unreachable]
795
796     if missing_parts:
797         if version != lintrans.__version__:
798             info = f"This may be a version conflict. This file was saved with lintrans v{version} " \
799                 f"but you're running lintrans v{lintrans.__version__}."
800         else:
801             info = None
802
803         self._show_error_message(
804             'Session file missing parts',
805             'This session file is missing certain elements. It may not work correctly.',
806             info,
807             warning=True
808         )
809     elif extra_attrs:
810         if version != lintrans.__version__:

```

```

811         info = f"This may be a version conflict. This file was saved with lintrans v{version} " \
812               f"but you're running lintrans v{lintrans.__version__}."
813     else:
814         info = None
815
816     self._show_error_message(
817         'Session file has extra parts',
818         'This session file has more parts than expected. It will work correctly, '
819         'but you might be missing some features.',
820         info,
821         warning=True
822     )
823
824     self._lineEditit_expression_box.setText('I')
825     self._render_expression()
826     self._lineEditit_expression_box.setText('')
827     self._lineEditit_expression_box.setFocus()
828     self._update_render_buttons()
829
830     # Set this as the default filename if we could read it properly
831     self._save_filename = filename
832     self._changed_since_save = False
833     self._update_window_title()
834
835 @pyqtSlot()
836 def _ask_for_session_file(self) -> None:
837     """Ask the user to select a session file, and then open it and load the session."""
838     dialog = QFileDialog(
839         self,
840         'Open a session',
841         global_settings.get_save_directory(),
842         'lintrans sessions (*.lt)'
843     )
844     dialog.setAcceptMode(QFileDialog.AcceptOpen)
845     dialog.setFileMode(QFileDialog.ExistingFile)
846     dialog.setViewMode(QFileDialog.List)
847
848     if dialog.exec():
849         self.open_session_file(dialog.selectedFiles()[0])
850
851 @pyqtSlot()
852 def _save_session(self) -> None:
853     """Save the session to the given file.
854
855     If ``self._save_filename`` is ``None``, then call :meth:`_save_session_as` and return.
856     """
857     if self._save_filename is None:
858         self._save_session_as()
859         return
860
861     Session(
862         matrix_wrapper=self._matrix_wrapper,
863         polygon_points=self._plot.polygon_points
864     ).save_to_file(self._save_filename)
865
866     self._changed_since_save = False
867     self._update_window_title()
868
869 @pyqtSlot()
870 def _save_session_as(self) -> None:
871     """Ask the user for a file to save the session to, and then call :meth:`_save_session`.
872
873     .. note::
874         If the user doesn't select a file to save the session to, then the session
875         just doesn't get saved, and :meth:`_save_session` is never called.
876     """
877     dialog = FileSelectDialog(
878         self,
879         'Save this session',
880         global_settings.get_save_directory(),
881         'lintrans sessions (*.lt)'
882     )
883     dialog.setAcceptMode(QFileDialog.AcceptSave)

```

```

884         dialog.setFileMode(QFileDialog.AnyFile)
885         dialog.setViewMode(QFileDialog.List)
886         dialog.setDefaultSuffix('.lt')
887
888         if dialog.exec():
889             filename = dialog.selectedFiles()[0]
890             self._save_filename = filename
891             self._save_session()
892
893
894     def main(filename: Optional[str]) -> None:
895         """Run the GUI by creating and showing an instance of :class:`LintransMainWindow`.
896
897         :param Optional[str] filename: A session file to optionally open at startup
898         """
899         app = QApplication([])
900         app.setApplicationName('lintrans')
901         app.setApplicationVersion(lintrans.__version__)
902
903         qapp().setStyle(QStyleFactory.create('fusion'))
904
905         window = LintransMainWindow()
906         window.show()
907
908         if filename:
909             window.open_session_file(filename)
910
911         sys.exit(app.exec_())

```

A.7 gui/session.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides the :class:`Session` class, which provides a way to save and load sessions."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import os
12  import pathlib
13  import pickle
14  from collections import defaultdict
15  from typing import Any, DefaultDict, List, Tuple
16
17  import lintrans
18  from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
19
20
21  def _return_none() -> None:
22      """Return None.
23
24      This function only exists to make the defaultdict in :class:`Session` pickle-able.
25      """
26      return None
27
28
29  class Session:
30      """Hold information about a session and provide methods to save and load that data."""
31
32      __slots__ = ('matrix_wrapper', 'polygon_points')
33
34      def __init__(
35          self,
36          *,
37          matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper,
38          polygon_points: List[Tuple[float, float]]
39      ) -> None:

```

```

40         """Create a :class:`Session` object with the given data."""
41         self.matrix_wrapper = matrix_wrapper
42         self.polygon_points = polygon_points
43
44     def save_to_file(self, filename: str) -> None:
45         """Save the session state to a file, creating parent directories as needed."""
46         parent_dir = pathlib.Path(os.path.expanduser(filename)).parent.absolute()
47
48         if not os.path.isdir(parent_dir):
49             os.makedirs(parent_dir)
50
51         data_dict: DefaultDict[str, Any] = defaultdict(_return_none, lintrans=lintrans.__version__)
52         for attr in self.__slots__:
53             data_dict[attr] = getattr(self, attr)
54
55         with open(filename, 'wb') as f:
56             pickle.dump(data_dict, f, protocol=4)
57
58     @classmethod
59     def load_from_file(cls, filename: str) -> Tuple[Session, str, bool]:
60         """Return the session state that was previously saved to ``filename`` along with some extra information.
61
62         The tuple we return has the :class:`Session` object (with some possibly None arguments),
63         the lintrans version that the file was saved under, and whether the file had any extra
64         attributes that this version doesn't support.
65
66         :raises AttributeError: For specific older versions of :class:`Session` before it used ``__slots__``
67         :raises EOFError: If the file doesn't contain a pickled Python object
68         :raises FileNotFoundError: If the file doesn't exist
69         :raises ValueError: If the file contains a pickled object of the wrong type
70         """
71         with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
72             data_dict = pickle.load(f)
73
74         if not isinstance(data_dict, defaultdict):
75             raise ValueError(f'File {filename} contains pickled object of the wrong type (must be defaultdict)')
76
77         session = cls(
78             matrix_wrapper=data_dict['matrix_wrapper'],
79             polygon_points=data_dict['polygon_points']
80         )
81
82         # Check if the file has more attributes than we expect
83         # If it does, it's probably from a higher version of lintrans
84         extra_attrs = len(
85             set(data_dict.keys()).difference(
86                 set(['lintrans', *cls.__slots__])
87             )
88         ) != 0
89
90         return session, data_dict['lintrans'], extra_attrs

```

A.8 gui/settings.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module contains the :class:`DisplaySettings` class, which holds configuration for display."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  from dataclasses import dataclass
12
13
14  @dataclass
15  class DisplaySettings:
16      """This class simply holds some attributes to configure display."""

```

```

17
18 # === Basic stuff
19
20 draw_background_grid: bool = True
21 """This controls whether we want to draw the background grid.
22
23 The background axes will always be drawn. This makes it easy to identify the center of the space.
24 """
25
26 draw_transformed_grid: bool = True
27 """This controls whether we want to draw the transformed grid. Vectors are handled separately."""
28
29 draw_basis_vectors: bool = True
30 """This controls whether we want to draw the transformed basis vectors."""
31
32 label_basis_vectors: bool = False
33 """This controls whether we want to label the `i` and `j` basis vectors."""
34
35 # === Animations
36
37 smoothen_determinant: bool = True
38 """This controls whether we want the determinant to change smoothly during the animation.
39
40 .. note::
41     Even if this is `True`, it will be ignored if we're animating from a positive det matrix to
42     a negative det matrix, or vice versa, because if we try to smoothly animate that determinant,
43     things blow up and the app often crashes.
44 """
45
46 applicative_animation: bool = True
47 """There are two types of simple animation, transitional and applicative.
48
49 Let `C` be the matrix representing the currently displayed transformation, and let `T` be the target matrix.
50 Transitional animation means that we animate directly from `C` from `T`,
51 and applicative animation means that we animate from `C` to `TC`, so we apply `T` to `C`.
52 """
53
54 animation_time: int = 1200
55 """This is the number of milliseconds that an animation takes."""
56
57 animation_pause_length: int = 400
58 """This is the number of milliseconds that we wait between animations when using comma syntax."""
59
60 # === Matrix info
61
62 draw_determinant_parallelogram: bool = False
63 """This controls whether or not we should shade the parallelogram representing the determinant of the matrix."""
64
65 show_determinant_value: bool = True
66 """This controls whether we should write the text value of the determinant inside the parallelogram.
67
68 The text only gets draw if :attr:`draw_determinant_parallelogram` is also True.
69 """
70
71 draw_eigenvectors: bool = False
72 """This controls whether we should draw the eigenvectors of the transformation."""
73
74 draw_eigenlines: bool = False
75 """This controls whether we should draw the eigenlines of the transformation."""
76
77 # === Polygon
78
79 draw_untransformed_polygon: bool = True
80 """This controls whether we should draw the untransformed version of the user-defined polygon."""
81
82 draw_transformed_polygon: bool = True
83 """This controls whether we should draw the transformed version of the user-defined polygon."""
84
85 # === Input/output vectors
86
87 draw_input_vector: bool = True
88 """This controls whether we should draw the input vector in the main viewport."""
89

```



```

90     draw_output_vector: bool = True
91     """This controls whether we should draw the output vector in the main viewport."""

```

A.9 gui/utility.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides utility functions for the whole GUI, such as :func:`qapp`."""
8
9  from PyQt5.QtCore import QApplication
10
11
12  def qapp() -> QApplication:
13      """Return the equivalent of the global :class:`QApp` pointer.
14
15      :raises RuntimeError: If :meth:`QCoreApplication.instance` returns ``None``
16      """
17      instance = QApplication.instance()
18
19      if instance is None:
20          raise RuntimeError('QApp undefined')
21
22      return instance

```

A.10 gui/__init__.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This package supplies the main GUI and associated dialogs for visualization."""
8
9  from . import dialogs, plots, session, settings, utility, validate
10  from .main_window import main
11
12  __all__ = ['dialogs', 'main', 'plots', 'session', 'settings', 'utility', 'validate']

```

A.11 gui/plots/classes.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides superclasses for plotting transformations."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  from abc import abstractmethod
12  from math import ceil, dist, floor
13  from typing import Iterable, List, Optional, Tuple
14
15  import numpy as np
16  from PyQt5.QtCore import QPoint, QPointF, QRectF, Qt
17  from PyQt5.QtGui import (QBrush, QColor, QFont, QMouseEvent, QPainter, QPainterPath,
18                          QPaintEvent, QPen, QPolygonF, QWheelEvent)
19  from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QWidget
20

```

```

21 from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType, VectorType
22
23
24 class BackgroundPlot(QWidget):
25     """This class provides a background for plotting, as well as setup for a Qt widget.
26
27     This class provides a background (untransformed) plane, and all the backend details
28     for a Qt application, but does not provide useful functionality. To be useful,
29     this class must be subclassed and behaviour must be implemented by the subclass.
30     """
31
32     DEFAULT_GRID_SPACING: int = 85
33     """This is the starting spacing between grid lines (in pixels)."""
34
35     _MINIMUM_GRID_SPACING: int = 5
36     """This is the minimum spacing between grid lines (in pixels)."""
37
38     _COLOUR_BACKGROUND_GRID: QColor = QColor('#808080')
39     """This is the colour of the background grid lines."""
40
41     _COLOUR_BACKGROUND_AXES: QColor = QColor('#000000')
42     """This is the colour of the background axes."""
43
44     _WIDTH_BACKGROUND_GRID: float = 0.3
45     """This is the width of the background grid lines, as a multiple of the :class:`QPainter` line width."""
46
47     _PEN_POLYGON: QPen = QPen(QColor('#000000'), 1.5)
48     """This is the pen used to draw the normal polygon."""
49
50     _BRUSH_SOLID_WHITE: QBrush = QBrush(QColor('FFFFFF'), Qt.SolidPattern)
51     """This brush is just solid white. Used to draw the insides of circles."""
52
53     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
54         """Create the widget and setup backend stuff for rendering.
55
56         .. note:: ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` are passed the superclass constructor (:class:`QWidget`).
57         """
58         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
59
60         self.setAutoFillBackground(True)
61
62         # Set the background to white
63         palette = self.palette()
64         palette.setColor(self.backgroundRole(), Qt.white)
65         self.setPalette(palette)
66
67         self.grid_spacing = self.DEFAULT_GRID_SPACING
68
69     @property
70     def _canvas_origin(self) -> Tuple[int, int]:
71         """Return the canvas coords of the grid origin.
72
73         The return value is intended to be unpacked and passed to a :meth:`QPainter.drawLine:iiii` call.
74
75         See :meth:`canvas_coords`.
76
77         :returns: The canvas coordinates of the grid origin
78         :rtype: Tuple[int, int]
79         """
80         return self.width() // 2, self.height() // 2
81
82     def _canvas_x(self, x: float) -> int:
83         """Convert an x coordinate from grid coords to canvas coords."""
84         return int(self._canvas_origin[0] + x * self.grid_spacing)
85
86     def _canvas_y(self, y: float) -> int:
87         """Convert a y coordinate from grid coords to canvas coords."""
88         return int(self._canvas_origin[1] - y * self.grid_spacing)
89
90     def canvas_coords(self, x: float, y: float) -> Tuple[int, int]:
91         """Convert a coordinate from grid coords to canvas coords.
92
93         This method is intended to be used like

```

```

94
95     .. code::
96
97         painter.drawLine(*self.canvas_coords(x1, y1), *self.canvas_coords(x2, y2))
98
99     or like
100
101     .. code::
102
103         painter.drawLine(*self._canvas_origin, *self.canvas_coords(x, y))
104
105     See :attr:`_canvas_origin`.
106
107     :param float x: The x component of the grid coordinate
108     :param float y: The y component of the grid coordinate
109     :returns: The resultant canvas coordinates
110     :rtype: Tuple[int, int]
111     """
112     return self._canvas_x(x), self._canvas_y(y)
113
114 def _grid_corner(self) -> Tuple[float, float]:
115     """Return the grid coords of the top right corner."""
116     return self.width() / (2 * self.grid_spacing), self.height() / (2 * self.grid_spacing)
117
118 def _grid_coords(self, x: int, y: int) -> Tuple[float, float]:
119     """Convert a coordinate from canvas coords to grid coords.
120
121     :param int x: The x component of the canvas coordinate
122     :param int y: The y component of the canvas coordinate
123     :returns: The resultant grid coordinates
124     :rtype: Tuple[float, float]
125     """
126     # We get the maximum grid coords and convert them into canvas coords
127     return (x - self._canvas_origin[0]) / self.grid_spacing, (-y + self._canvas_origin[1]) / self.grid_spacing
128
129 @abstractmethod
130 def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
131     """Handle a :class:`QPaintEvent`.
132
133     .. note:: This method is abstract and must be overridden by all subclasses.
134     """
135
136 def _draw_background(self, painter: QPainter, draw_grid: bool) -> None:
137     """Draw the background grid.
138
139     .. note:: This method is just a utility method for subclasses to use to render the background grid.
140
141     :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the background with
142     :param bool draw_grid: Whether to draw the grid lines
143     """
144     if draw_grid:
145         painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_BACKGROUND_GRID, self._WIDTH_BACKGROUND_GRID))
146
147         # Draw equally spaced vertical lines, starting in the middle and going out
148         # We loop up to half of the width. This is because we draw a line on each side in each iteration
149         for x in range(self.width() // 2 + self.grid_spacing, self.width(), self.grid_spacing):
150             painter.drawLine(x, 0, x, self.height())
151             painter.drawLine(self.width() - x, 0, self.width() - x, self.height())
152
153         # Same with the horizontal lines
154         for y in range(self.height() // 2 + self.grid_spacing, self.height(), self.grid_spacing):
155             painter.drawLine(0, y, self.width(), y)
156             painter.drawLine(0, self.height() - y, self.width(), self.height() - y)
157
158         # Now draw the axes
159         painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_BACKGROUND_AXES, self._WIDTH_BACKGROUND_GRID))
160         painter.drawLine(self.width() // 2, 0, self.width() // 2, self.height())
161         painter.drawLine(0, self.height() // 2, self.width(), self.height() // 2)
162
163 def wheelEvent(self, event: QWheelEvent) -> None:
164     """Handle a :class:`QWheelEvent` by zooming in or out of the grid."""
165     # angleDelta() returns a number of units equal to 8 times the number of degrees rotated
166     degrees = event.angleDelta() / 8

```

```

167
168         if degrees is not None:
169             new_spacing = max(1, self.grid_spacing + degrees.y())
170
171             if new_spacing >= self._MINIMUM_GRID_SPACING:
172                 self.grid_spacing = new_spacing
173
174         event.accept()
175         self.update()
176
177
178 class InteractivePlot(BackgroundPlot):
179     """This class represents an interactive plot, which allows the user to click and/or drag point(s).
180
181     It declares the Qt methods needed for mouse cursor interaction to be abstract,
182     requiring all subclasses to implement these.
183     """
184
185     _CURSOR_EPSILON: int = 5
186     """This is the distance (in pixels) that the cursor needs to be from the point to drag it."""
187
188     _SNAP_DIST = 0.1
189     """This is the distance (in grid coords) that the cursor needs to be from an integer point to snap to it."""
190
191     def _round_to_int_coord(self, point: Tuple[float, float]) -> Tuple[float, float]:
192         """Take a coordinate in grid coords and round it to an integer coordinate if it's within :attr:`_SNAP_DIST`.
193
194         If the point is not close enough, we just return the original point.
195         """
196         x, y = point
197
198         possible_snaps: List[Tuple[int, int]] = [
199             (floor(x), floor(y)),
200             (floor(x), ceil(y)),
201             (ceil(x), floor(y)),
202             (ceil(x), ceil(y))
203         ]
204
205         snap_distances: List[Tuple[float, Tuple[int, int]]] = [
206             (dist((x, y), coord), coord)
207             for coord in possible_snaps
208         ]
209
210         for snap_dist, coord in snap_distances:
211             if snap_dist < self._SNAP_DIST:
212                 x, y = coord
213
214         return x, y
215
216     def _is_within_epsilon(self, cursor_pos: Tuple[float, float], point: Tuple[float, float]) -> bool:
217         """Check if the cursor position (in canvas coords) is within range of the given point."""
218         mx, my = cursor_pos
219         px, py = self.canvas_coords(*point)
220         return (abs(px - mx) <= self._CURSOR_EPSILON and abs(py - my) <= self._CURSOR_EPSILON)
221
222     @abstractmethod
223     def mousePressEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
224         """Handle the mouse being pressed."""
225
226     @abstractmethod
227     def mouseReleaseEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
228         """Handle the mouse being released."""
229
230     @abstractmethod
231     def mouseMoveEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
232         """Handle the mouse moving on the widget."""
233
234
235 class VectorGridPlot(BackgroundPlot):
236     """This class represents a background plot, with vectors and their grid drawn on top. It provides utility
237     ↪ methods.
238
239     .. note::

```

```

239         This is a simple superclass for vectors and is not for visualizing transformations.
240         See :class:`VisualizeTransformationPlot`.
241
242     This class should be subclassed to be used for visualization and matrix definition widgets.
243     All useful behaviour should be implemented by any subclass.
244
245     .. warning:: This class should never be directly instantiated, only subclassed.
246     """
247
248     _COLOUR_I = QColor('#0808d8')
249     """This is the colour of the `i` basis vector and associated transformed grid lines."""
250
251     _COLOUR_J = QColor('#e90000')
252     """This is the colour of the `j` basis vector and associated transformed grid lines."""
253
254     _COLOUR_TEXT = QColor('#000000')
255     """This is the colour of the text."""
256
257     _WIDTH_VECTOR_LINE = 1.8
258     """This is the width of the transformed basis vector lines, as a multiple of the :class:`QPainter` line
    ↪ width."""
259
260     _WIDTH_TRANSFORMED_GRID = 0.8
261     """This is the width of the transformed grid lines, as a multiple of the :class:`QPainter` line width."""
262
263     _ARROWHEAD_LENGTH = 0.15
264     """This is the minimum length (in grid coord size) of the arrowhead parts."""
265
266     _MAX_PARALLEL_LINES = 150
267     """This is the maximum number of parallel transformed grid lines that will be drawn.
268
269     The user can zoom out further, but we will stop drawing grid lines beyond this number.
270     """
271
272     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
273         """Create the widget with ``point_i`` and ``point_j`` attributes.
274
275         .. note:: ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` are passed to the superclass constructor (:class:`BackgroundPlot`).
276         """
277         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
278
279         self.point_i: Tuple[float, float] = (1., 0.)
280         self.point_j: Tuple[float, float] = (0., 1.)
281
282     @property
283     def _matrix(self) -> MatrixType:
284         """Return the assembled matrix of the basis vectors."""
285         return np.array([
286             [self.point_i[0], self.point_j[0]],
287             [self.point_i[1], self.point_j[1]]
288         ])
289
290     @property
291     def _det(self) -> float:
292         """Return the determinant of the assembled matrix."""
293         return float(np.linalg.det(self._matrix))
294
295     @property
296     def _eigs(self) -> 'Iterable[Tuple[float, VectorType]]':
297         """Return the eigenvalues and eigenvectors zipped together to be iterated over.
298
299         :rtype: Iterable[Tuple[float, VectorType]]
300         """
301         values, vectors = np.linalg.eig(self._matrix)
302         return zip(values, vectors.T)
303
304     @abstractmethod
305     def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
306         """Handle a :class:`QPaintEvent`.
307
308     def _draw_parallel_lines(self, painter: QPainter, vector: Tuple[float, float], point: Tuple[float, float]) ->
    ↪ None:
309         """Draw a set of evenly spaced grid lines parallel to ``vector`` intersecting ``point``.

```

```

310
311 :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the lines with
312 :param vector: The vector to draw the grid lines parallel to
313 :type vector: Tuple[float, float]
314 :param point: The point for the lines to intersect with
315 :type point: Tuple[float, float]
316 """
317 max_x, max_y = self._grid_corner()
318 vector_x, vector_y = vector
319 point_x, point_y = point
320
321 # If the determinant is 0
322 if abs(vector_x * point_y - vector_y * point_x) < 1e-12:
323     rank = np.linalg.matrix_rank(
324         np.array([
325             [vector_x, point_x],
326             [vector_y, point_y]
327         ])
328     )
329
330 # If the matrix is rank 1, then we can draw the column space line
331 if rank == 1:
332     # If the vector does not have a 0 x or y component, then we can just draw the line
333     if abs(vector_x) > 1e-12 and abs(vector_y) > 1e-12:
334         self._draw_oblique_line(painter, vector_y / vector_x, 0)
335
336     # Otherwise, we have to draw lines along the axes
337     elif abs(vector_x) > 1e-12 and abs(vector_y) < 1e-12:
338         painter.drawLine(0, self.height() // 2, self.width(), self.height() // 2)
339
340     elif abs(vector_x) < 1e-12 and abs(vector_y) > 1e-12:
341         painter.drawLine(self.width() // 2, 0, self.width() // 2, self.height())
342
343     # If the vector is (0, 0), then don't draw a line for it
344     else:
345         return
346
347 # If the rank is 0, then we don't draw any lines
348 else:
349     return
350
351 elif abs(vector_x) < 1e-12 and abs(vector_y) < 1e-12:
352     # If both components of the vector are practically 0, then we can't render any grid lines
353     return
354
355 # Draw vertical lines
356 elif abs(vector_x) < 1e-12:
357     painter.drawLine(self._canvas_x(0), 0, self._canvas_x(0), self.height())
358
359     for i in range(min(abs(int(max_x / point_x)), self._MAX_PARALLEL_LINES)):
360         painter.drawLine(
361             self._canvas_x((i + 1) * point_x),
362             0,
363             self._canvas_x((i + 1) * point_x),
364             self.height()
365         )
366
367     painter.drawLine(
368         self._canvas_x(-1 * (i + 1) * point_x),
369         0,
370         self._canvas_x(-1 * (i + 1) * point_x),
371         self.height()
372     )
373
374 # Draw horizontal lines
375 elif abs(vector_y) < 1e-12:
376     painter.drawLine(0, self._canvas_y(0), self.width(), self._canvas_y(0))
377
378     for i in range(min(abs(int(max_y / point_y)), self._MAX_PARALLEL_LINES)):
379         painter.drawLine(
380             0,
381             self._canvas_y((i + 1) * point_y),
382             self.width(),
383             self._canvas_y((i + 1) * point_y)

```

```

383         )
384         painter.drawLine(
385             0,
386             self._canvas_y(-1 * (i + 1) * point_y),
387             self.width(),
388             self._canvas_y(-1 * (i + 1) * point_y)
389         )
390
391     # If the line is oblique, then we can use  $y = mx + c$ 
392     else:
393         m = vector_y / vector_x
394         c = point_y - m * point_x
395
396         self._draw_oblique_line(painter, m, 0)
397
398     # We don't want to overshoot the max number of parallel lines,
399     # but we should also stop looping as soon as we can't draw any more lines
400     for i in range(1, self._MAX_PARALLEL_LINES + 1):
401         if not self._draw_pair_of_oblique_lines(painter, m, i * c):
402             break
403
404     def _draw_pair_of_oblique_lines(self, painter: QPainter, m: float, c: float) -> bool:
405         """Draw a pair of oblique lines, using the equation  $y = mx + c$ .
406
407         This method just calls :meth:`_draw_oblique_line` with ``c`` and ``-c``,
408         and returns True if either call returned True.
409
410         :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the vectors and grid lines with
411         :param float m: The gradient of the lines to draw
412         :param float c: The y-intercept of the lines to draw. We use the positive and negative versions
413         :returns bool: Whether we were able to draw any lines on the canvas
414         """
415         return any([
416             self._draw_oblique_line(painter, m, c),
417             self._draw_oblique_line(painter, m, -c)
418         ])
419
420     def _draw_oblique_line(self, painter: QPainter, m: float, c: float) -> bool:
421         """Draw an oblique line, using the equation  $y = mx + c$ .
422
423         We only draw the part of the line that fits within the canvas, returning True if
424         we were able to draw a line within the boundaries, and False if we couldn't draw a line
425
426         :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the vectors and grid lines with
427         :param float m: The gradient of the line to draw
428         :param float c: The y-intercept of the line to draw
429         :returns bool: Whether we were able to draw a line on the canvas
430         """
431         max_x, max_y = self._grid_corner()
432
433         # These variable names are shortened for convenience
434         # myi is max_y_intersection, mmyi is minus_max_y_intersection, etc.
435         myi = (max_y - c) / m
436         mmyi = (-max_y - c) / m
437         mx_i = max_x * m + c
438         mmxi = -max_x * m + c
439
440         # The inner list here is a list of coords, or None
441         # If an intersection fits within the bounds, then we keep its coord,
442         # else it is None, and then gets discarded from the points list
443         # By the end, points is a list of two coords, or an empty list
444         points: List[Tuple[float, float]] = [
445             x for x in [
446                 (myi, max_y) if -max_x < myi < max_x else None,
447                 (mmyi, -max_y) if -max_x < mmyi < max_x else None,
448                 (max_x, mx_i) if -max_y < mx_i < max_y else None,
449                 (-max_x, mmxi) if -max_y < mmxi < max_y else None
450             ] if x is not None
451         ]
452
453         # If no intersections fit on the canvas
454         if len(points) < 2:
455             return False

```

```

456
457     # If we can, then draw the line
458     else:
459         painter.drawLine(
460             *self.canvas_coords(*points[0]),
461             *self.canvas_coords(*points[1])
462         )
463         return True
464
465 def _draw_transformed_grid(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
466     """Draw the transformed version of the grid, given by the basis vectors.
467
468     .. note:: This method draws the grid, but not the basis vectors. Use :meth:`_draw_basis_vectors` to draw
↪ them.
469
470     :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the grid lines with
471     """
472     # Draw all the parallel lines
473     painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_I, self._WIDTH_TRANSFORMED_GRID))
474     self._draw_parallel_lines(painter, self.point_i, self.point_j)
475     painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_J, self._WIDTH_TRANSFORMED_GRID))
476     self._draw_parallel_lines(painter, self.point_j, self.point_i)
477
478 def _draw_arrowhead_away_from_origin(self, painter: QPainter, point: Tuple[float, float]) -> None:
479     """Draw an arrowhead at ``point``, pointing away from the origin.
480
481     :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the arrowhead with
482     :param point: The point to draw the arrowhead at, given in grid coords
483     :type point: Tuple[float, float]
484     """
485     # This algorithm was adapted from a C# algorithm found at
486     # http://csharpshelper.com/blog/2014/12/draw-lines-with-arrowheads-in-c/
487
488     # Get the x and y coords of the point, and then normalize them
489     # We have to normalize them, or else the size of the arrowhead will
490     # scale with the distance of the point from the origin
491     x, y = point
492     vector_length = np.sqrt(x * x + y * y)
493
494     if vector_length < 1e-12:
495         return
496
497     nx = x / vector_length
498     ny = y / vector_length
499
500     # We choose a length and find the steps in the x and y directions
501     length = min(
502         self._ARROWHEAD_LENGTH * self.DEFAULT_GRID_SPACING / self.grid_spacing,
503         vector_length
504     )
505     dx = length * (-nx - ny)
506     dy = length * (nx - ny)
507
508     # Then we just plot those lines
509     painter.drawLine(*self.canvas_coords(x, y), *self.canvas_coords(x + dx, y + dy))
510     painter.drawLine(*self.canvas_coords(x, y), *self.canvas_coords(x - dy, y + dx))
511
512 def _draw_position_vector(self, painter: QPainter, point: Tuple[float, float], colour: QColor) -> None:
513     """Draw a vector from the origin to the given point.
514
515     :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the position vector with
516     :param point: The tip of the position vector in grid coords
517     :type point: Tuple[float, float]
518     :param QColor colour: The colour to draw the position vector in
519     """
520     painter.setPen(QPen(colour, self._WIDTH_VECTOR_LINE))
521     painter.drawLine(*self._canvas_origin, *self.canvas_coords(*point))
522     self._draw_arrowhead_away_from_origin(painter, point)
523
524 def _draw_basis_vectors(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
525     """Draw arrowheads at the tips of the basis vectors.
526
527     :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the basis vectors with

```



```

528         """
529         self._draw_position_vector(painter, self.point_i, self._COLOUR_I)
530         self._draw_position_vector(painter, self.point_j, self._COLOUR_J)
531
532     def _draw_basis_vector_labels(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
533         """Label the basis vectors with 'i' and 'j'."""
534         font = self.font()
535         font.setItalic(True)
536         font.setStyleHint(QFont.Serif)
537
538         self._draw_text_at_vector_tip(painter, self.point_i, 'i', font)
539         self._draw_text_at_vector_tip(painter, self.point_j, 'j', font)
540
541     def _draw_text_at_vector_tip(
542         self,
543         painter: QPainter,
544         point: Tuple[float, float],
545         text: str,
546         font: Optional[QFont] = None
547     ) -> None:
548         """Draw the given text at the point as if it were the tip of a vector, using the custom font if given."""
549         offset = 3
550         top_left: QPoint
551         bottom_right: QPoint
552         alignment_flags: int
553         x, y = point
554
555         if x >= 0 and y >= 0: # Q1
556             top_left = QPoint(self._canvas_x(x) + offset, 0)
557             bottom_right = QPoint(self.width(), self._canvas_y(y) - offset)
558             alignment_flags = Qt.AlignLeft | Qt.AlignBottom
559
560         elif x < 0 and y >= 0: # Q2
561             top_left = QPoint(0, 0)
562             bottom_right = QPoint(self._canvas_x(x) - offset, self._canvas_y(y) - offset)
563             alignment_flags = Qt.AlignRight | Qt.AlignBottom
564
565         elif x < 0 and y < 0: # Q3
566             top_left = QPoint(0, self._canvas_y(y) + offset)
567             bottom_right = QPoint(self._canvas_x(x) - offset, self.height())
568             alignment_flags = Qt.AlignRight | Qt.AlignTop
569
570         else: # Q4
571             top_left = QPoint(self._canvas_x(x) + offset, self._canvas_y(y) + offset)
572             bottom_right = QPoint(self.width(), self.height())
573             alignment_flags = Qt.AlignLeft | Qt.AlignTop
574
575         original_font = painter.font()
576
577         if font is not None:
578             painter.setFont(font)
579
580         painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_TEXT, 1))
581         painter.drawText(QRectF(top_left, bottom_right), alignment_flags, text)
582
583         painter.setFont(original_font)
584
585
586     class VisualizeTransformationPlot(VectorGridPlot):
587         """This class is a superclass for visualizing transformations. It provides utility methods."""
588
589         _COLOUR_EIGEN = QColor('#13cf00')
590         """This is the colour of the eigenvectors and eigenlines (the spans of the eigenvectors)."""
591
592         @abstractmethod
593         def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
594             """Handle a :class:`QPaintEvent`."""
595
596         def _draw_determinant_parallelogram(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
597             """Draw the parallelogram of the determinant of the matrix.
598
599             :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the parallelogram with
600             """

```

```

601         if self._det == 0:
602             return
603
604         path = QPainterPath()
605         path.moveTo(*self._canvas_origin)
606         path.lineTo(*self.canvas_coords(*self.point_i))
607         path.lineTo(*self.canvas_coords(self.point_i[0] + self.point_j[0], self.point_i[1] + self.point_j[1]))
608         path.lineTo(*self.canvas_coords(*self.point_j))
609
610         color = (16, 235, 253) if self._det > 0 else (253, 34, 16)
611         brush = QBrush(QColor(*color, alpha=128), Qt.SolidPattern)
612
613         painter.fillPath(path, brush)
614
615     def _draw_determinant_text(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
616         """Write the string value of the determinant in the middle of the parallelogram.
617
618         :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the determinant text with
619         """
620         painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_TEXT, self._WIDTH_VECTOR_LINE))
621
622         # We're building a QRect that encloses the determinant parallelogram
623         # Then we can center the text in this QRect
624         coords: List[Tuple[float, float]] = [
625             (0, 0),
626             self.point_i,
627             self.point_j,
628             (
629                 self.point_i[0] + self.point_j[0],
630                 self.point_i[1] + self.point_j[1]
631             )
632         ]
633
634         xs = [t[0] for t in coords]
635         ys = [t[1] for t in coords]
636
637         top_left = QPoint(*self.canvas_coords(min(xs), max(ys)))
638         bottom_right = QPoint(*self.canvas_coords(max(xs), min(ys)))
639
640         rect = QRectF(top_left, bottom_right)
641
642         painter.drawText(
643             rect,
644             Qt.AlignHCenter | Qt.AlignVCenter,
645             f'{self._det:.2f}'
646         )
647
648     def _draw_eigenvectors(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
649         """Draw the eigenvectors of the displayed matrix transformation.
650
651         :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the eigenvectors with
652         """
653         for value, vector in self._eigs:
654             x = value * vector[0]
655             y = value * vector[1]
656
657             if x.imag != 0 or y.imag != 0:
658                 continue
659
660             self._draw_position_vector(painter, (x, y), self._COLOUR_EIGEN)
661             self._draw_text_at_vector_tip(painter, (x, y), f'{value:.2f}')
662
663     def _draw_eigenlines(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
664         """Draw the eigenlines. These are the invariant lines, or the spans of the eigenvectors.
665
666         :param QPainter painter: The painter to draw the eigenlines with
667         """
668         painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_EIGEN, self._WIDTH_TRANSFORMED_GRID))
669
670         for value, vector in self._eigs:
671             if value.imag != 0:
672                 continue
673 
```

```

674         x, y = vector
675
676     if x == 0:
677         x_mid = int(self.width() / 2)
678         painter.drawLine(x_mid, 0, x_mid, self.height())
679
680     elif y == 0:
681         y_mid = int(self.height() / 2)
682         painter.drawLine(0, y_mid, self.width(), y_mid)
683
684     else:
685         self._draw_oblique_line(painter, y / x, 0)
686
687 def _draw_polygon_from_points(self, painter: QPainter, points: List[Tuple[float, float]]) -> None:
688     """Draw a polygon from a given list of points.
689
690     This is a helper method for :meth:`_draw_untransformed_polygon` and :meth:`_draw_transformed_polygon`.
691     """
692     if len(points) > 2:
693         painter.drawPolygon(QPolygonF(
694             [QPointF(*self.canvas_coords(*p)) for p in points]
695         ))
696     elif len(points) == 2:
697         painter.drawLine(
698             *self.canvas_coords(*points[0]),
699             *self.canvas_coords(*points[1])
700         )
701
702 def _draw_untransformed_polygon(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
703     """Draw the original untransformed polygon with a dashed line."""
704     pen = QPen(self._PEN_POLYGON)
705     pen.setDashPattern([4, 4])
706     painter.setPen(pen)
707
708     self._draw_polygon_from_points(painter, self.polygon_points)
709
710 def _draw_transformed_polygon(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
711     """Draw the transformed version of the polygon."""
712     if len(self.polygon_points) == 0:
713         return
714
715     painter.setPen(self._PEN_POLYGON)
716
717     # This transpose trick lets us do one matrix multiplication to transform every point in the polygon
718     # I learned this from Phil. Thanks Phil
719     self._draw_polygon_from_points(
720         painter,
721         (self._matrix @ np.array(self.polygon_points).T).T
722     )

```

A.12 gui/plots/widgets.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides the actual widgets that can be used to visualize transformations in the GUI."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import operator
12  from abc import abstractmethod
13  from math import dist
14  from typing import List, Optional, Tuple
15
16  from PyQt5.QtCore import Qt, QPointF, pyqtSlot
17  from PyQt5.QtGui import QBrush, QColor, QMouseEvent, QPainter, QPaintEvent, QPen, QPolygonF
18

```

```

19 from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType
20 from lintrans.gui.settings import DisplaySettings
21 from .classes import InteractivePlot, VisualizeTransformationPlot
22
23
24 class VisualizeTransformationWidget(VisualizeTransformationPlot):
25     """This widget is used in the main window to visualize transformations.
26
27     It handles all the rendering itself, and the only method that the user needs to care about
28     is :meth:`plot_matrix`, which allows you to visualize the given matrix transformation.
29     """
30
31     def __init__(self, *args, display_settings: DisplaySettings, polygon_points: List[Tuple[float, float]],
32     ↪ **kwargs):
33         """Create the widget and assign its display settings, passing ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` to super."""
34         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
35
36         self.display_settings = display_settings
37         self.polygon_points = polygon_points
38
39     def plot_matrix(self, matrix: MatrixType) -> None:
40         """Plot the given matrix on the grid by setting the basis vectors.
41
42         .. warning:: This method does not call :meth:`QWidget.update()`. This must be done by the caller.
43
44         :param MatrixType matrix: The matrix to plot
45         """
46         self.point_i = (matrix[0][0], matrix[1][0])
47         self.point_j = (matrix[0][1], matrix[1][1])
48
49     def _draw_scene(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
50         """Draw the default scene of the transformation.
51
52         This method exists to make it easier to split the main viewport from visual definitions while
53         not using multiple :class:`QPainter` objects from a single :meth:`paintEvent` call in a subclass.
54         """
55         painter.setRenderHint(QPainter.Antialiasing)
56         painter.setBrush(Qt.NoBrush)
57
58         self._draw_background(painter, self.display_settings.draw_background_grid)
59
60         if self.display_settings.draw_eigenlines:
61             self._draw_eigenlines(painter)
62
63         if self.display_settings.draw_eigenvectors:
64             self._draw_eigenvectors(painter)
65
66         if self.display_settings.draw_determinant_parallelogram:
67             self._draw_determinant_parallelogram(painter)
68
69             if self.display_settings.show_determinant_value:
70                 self._draw_determinant_text(painter)
71
72         if self.display_settings.draw_transformed_grid:
73             self._draw_transformed_grid(painter)
74
75         if self.display_settings.draw_basis_vectors:
76             self._draw_basis_vectors(painter)
77
78             if self.display_settings.label_basis_vectors:
79                 self._draw_basis_vector_labels(painter)
80
81         if self.display_settings.draw_untransformed_polygon:
82             self._draw_untransformed_polygon(painter)
83
84         if self.display_settings.draw_transformed_polygon:
85             self._draw_transformed_polygon(painter)
86
87     @abstractmethod
88     def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
89         """Paint the scene of the transformation."""
90

```

```

91 class MainViewportWidget(VisualizeTransformationWidget, InteractivePlot):
92     """This is the widget for the main viewport.
93
94     It extends :class:`VisualizeTransformationWidget` with input and output vectors.
95     """
96
97     _COLOUR_OUTPUT_VECTOR = QColor('#f7c216')
98
99     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
100         """Create the main viewport widget with its input point."""
101         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
102
103         self._point_input: Tuple[float, float] = (1, 1)
104         self._dragging_vector: bool = False
105
106     def _draw_input_vector(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
107         """Draw the input vector."""
108         pen = QPen(QColor('#000000'), self._WIDTH_VECTOR_LINE)
109         painter.setPen(pen)
110
111         x, y = self.canvas_coords(*self._point_input)
112         painter.drawLine(*self._canvas_origin, x, y)
113
114         painter.setBrush(self._BRUSH_SOLID_WHITE)
115
116         painter.setPen(Qt.NoPen)
117         painter.drawPie(
118             x - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
119             y - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
120             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
121             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
122             0,
123             16 * 360
124         )
125
126         painter.setPen(pen)
127         painter.drawArc(
128             x - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
129             y - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
130             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
131             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
132             0,
133             16 * 360
134         )
135
136     def _draw_output_vector(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
137         """Draw the output vector."""
138         painter.setPen(QPen(self._COLOUR_OUTPUT_VECTOR, self._WIDTH_VECTOR_LINE))
139         painter.setBrush(QBrush(self._COLOUR_OUTPUT_VECTOR, Qt.SolidPattern))
140
141         x, y = self.canvas_coords(*(self._matrix @ self._point_input))
142
143         painter.drawLine(*self._canvas_origin, x, y)
144         painter.drawPie(
145             x - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
146             y - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
147             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
148             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
149             0,
150             16 * 360
151         )
152
153     def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
154         """Paint the scene by just calling :meth:`_draw_scene` and drawing the I/O vectors."""
155         painter = QPainter()
156         painter.begin(self)
157
158         self._draw_scene(painter)
159
160         if self.display_settings.draw_output_vector:
161             self._draw_output_vector(painter)
162
163         if self.display_settings.draw_input_vector:

```

```

164         self._draw_input_vector(painter)
165
166     painter.end()
167     event.accept()
168
169     def mousePressEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
170         """Check if the user has clicked on the input vector."""
171         cursor_pos = (event.x(), event.y())
172
173         if event.button() != Qt.LeftButton:
174             event.ignore()
175             return
176
177         if self._is_within_epsilon(cursor_pos, self._point_input):
178             self._dragging_vector = True
179
180         event.accept()
181
182     def mouseReleaseEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
183         """Stop dragging the input vector."""
184         if event.button() == Qt.LeftButton:
185             self._dragging_vector = False
186             event.accept()
187         else:
188             event.ignore()
189
190     def mouseMoveEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
191         """Drag the input vector if the user has clicked on it."""
192         if not self._dragging_vector:
193             event.ignore()
194             return
195
196         x, y = self._round_to_int_coord(self._grid_coords(event.x(), event.y()))
197         self._point_input = (x, y)
198
199         self.update()
200         event.accept()
201
202
203 class DefineMatrixVisuallyWidget(VisualizeTransformationWidget, InteractivePlot):
204     """This widget allows the user to visually define a matrix.
205
206     This is just the widget itself. If you want the dialog, use
207     :class:`~lintrans.gui.dialogs.define_new_matrix.DefineVisuallyDialog`.
208     """
209
210     def __init__(self, *args, display_settings: DisplaySettings, polygon_points: List[Tuple[float, float]],
211                  ↪ **kwargs):
212         """Create the widget and enable mouse tracking. ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` are passed to ``super()``."""
213         super().__init__(*args, display_settings=display_settings, polygon_points=polygon_points, **kwargs)
214
215         self._dragged_point: Tuple[float, float] | None = None
216
217     def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
218         """Paint the scene by just calling :meth:`~_draw_scene`."""
219         painter = QPainter()
220         painter.begin(self)
221
222         self._draw_scene(painter)
223
224         painter.end()
225         event.accept()
226
227     def mousePressEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
228         """Set the dragged point if the cursor is within :attr:`~_CURSOR_EPSILON`."""
229         cursor_pos = (event.x(), event.y())
230
231         if event.button() != Qt.LeftButton:
232             event.ignore()
233             return
234
235         for point in (self.point_i, self.point_j):
236             if self._is_within_epsilon(cursor_pos, point):

```

```

236         self._dragged_point = point[0], point[1]
237
238     event.accept()
239
240     def mouseReleaseEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
241         """Handle the mouse click being released by unsetting the dragged point."""
242         if event.button() == Qt.LeftButton:
243             self._dragged_point = None
244             event.accept()
245         else:
246             event.ignore()
247
248     def mouseMoveEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
249         """Handle the mouse moving on the canvas."""
250         if self._dragged_point is None:
251             event.ignore()
252             return
253
254         x, y = self._round_to_int_coord(self._grid_coords(event.x(), event.y()))
255
256         if self._dragged_point == self.point_i:
257             self.point_i = x, y
258
259         elif self._dragged_point == self.point_j:
260             self.point_j = x, y
261
262         self._dragged_point = x, y
263
264         self.update()
265         event.accept()
266
267
268     class DefinePolygonWidget(InteractivePlot):
269         """This widget allows the user to define a polygon by clicking and dragging points on the canvas."""
270
271         def __init__(self, *args, polygon_points: List[Tuple[float, float]], **kwargs):
272             """Create the widget with a list of points and a dragged point index."""
273             super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
274
275             self._dragged_point_index: Optional[int] = None
276             self.points = polygon_points.copy()
277
278         @pyqtSlot()
279         def reset_polygon(self) -> None:
280             """Reset the polygon and update the widget."""
281             self.points = []
282             self.update()
283
284         def mousePressEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
285             """Handle the mouse being clicked by adding a point or setting the dragged point index to an existing
286             ↪ point."""
287             if event.button() not in (Qt.LeftButton, Qt.RightButton):
288                 event.ignore()
289                 return
290
291             canvas_pos = (event.x(), event.y())
292             grid_pos = self._grid_coords(*canvas_pos)
293
294             if event.button() == Qt.LeftButton:
295                 for i, point in enumerate(self.points):
296                     if self._is_within_epsilon(canvas_pos, point):
297                         self._dragged_point_index = i
298                         event.accept()
299                         return
300
301             new_point = self._round_to_int_coord(grid_pos)
302
303             if len(self.points) < 2:
304                 self.points.append(new_point)
305                 self._dragged_point_index = -1
306             else:
307                 # FIXME: This algorithm doesn't work very well when the new point is far away
308                 # from the existing polygon; it just picks the longest side

```

```

308
309     # Get a list of line segments and a list of their lengths
310     line_segments = list(zip(self.points, self.points[1:])) + [(self.points[-1], self.points[0])]
311     segment_lengths = map(lambda t: dist(*t), line_segments)
312
313     # Get the distance from each point in the polygon to the new point
314     distances_to_point = [dist(p, new_point) for p in self.points]
315
316     # For each pair of list-adjacent points, zip their distances to
317     # the new point into a tuple, and add them together
318     # This gives us the lengths of the catheti of the triangles that
319     # connect the new point to each pair of adjacent points
320     dist_to_point_pairs = list(zip(distances_to_point, distances_to_point[1:])) + \
321         [(distances_to_point[-1], distances_to_point[0])]
322
323     # mypy doesn't like the use of sum for some reason. Just ignore it
324     point_triangle_lengths = map(sum, dist_to_point_pairs) # type: ignore[arg-type]
325
326     # The normalized distance is the sum of the distances to the ends of the line segment
327     # (point_triangle_lengths) divided by the length of the segment
328     normalized_distances = list(map(operator.truediv, point_triangle_lengths, segment_lengths))
329
330     # Get the best distance and insert this new point just after the point with that index
331     # This will put it in the middle of the closest line segment
332     best_distance = min(normalized_distances)
333     index = 1 + normalized_distances.index(best_distance)
334
335     self.points.insert(index, new_point)
336     self._dragged_point_index = index
337
338     elif event.button() == Qt.RightButton:
339         for i, point in enumerate(self.points):
340             if self._is_within_epsilon(canvas_pos, point):
341                 self.points.pop(i)
342                 break
343
344     self.update()
345     event.accept()
346
347     def mouseReleaseEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
348         """Handle the mouse click being released by unsetting the dragged point index."""
349         if event.button() == Qt.LeftButton:
350             self._dragged_point_index = None
351             event.accept()
352         else:
353             event.ignore()
354
355     def mouseMoveEvent(self, event: QMouseEvent) -> None:
356         """Handle mouse movement by dragging the selected point."""
357         if self._dragged_point_index is None:
358             event.ignore()
359             return
360
361         x, y = self._round_to_int_coord(self._grid_coords(event.x(), event.y()))
362
363         self.points[self._dragged_point_index] = x, y
364
365         self.update()
366
367         event.accept()
368
369     def _draw_polygon(self, painter: QPainter) -> None:
370         """Draw the polygon with circles at its vertices."""
371         painter.setPen(self._PEN_POLYGON)
372
373         if len(self.points) > 2:
374             painter.drawPolygon(QPolygonF(
375                 [QPointF(*self.canvas_coords(*p)) for p in self.points]
376             ))
377         elif len(self.points) == 2:
378             painter.drawLine(
379                 *self.canvas_coords(*self.points[0]),
380                 *self.canvas_coords(*self.points[1])

```



```

381         )
382
383     painter.setBrush(self._BRUSH_SOLID_WHITE)
384
385     for point in self.points:
386         x, y = self.canvas_coords(*point)
387
388         painter.setPen(Qt.NoPen)
389         painter.drawPie(
390             x - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
391             y - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
392             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
393             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
394             0,
395             16 * 360
396         )
397
398         painter.setPen(self._PEN_POLYGON)
399         painter.drawArc(
400             x - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
401             y - self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
402             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
403             2 * self._CURSOR_EPSILON,
404             0,
405             16 * 360
406         )
407
408     painter.setBrush(Qt.NoBrush)
409
410     def paintEvent(self, event: QPaintEvent) -> None:
411         """Draw the polygon on the canvas."""
412         painter = QPainter()
413         painter.begin(self)
414
415         painter.setRenderHint(QPainter.Antialiasing)
416         painter.setBrush(Qt.NoBrush)
417
418         self._draw_background(painter, True)
419
420         self._draw_polygon(painter)
421
422         painter.end()
423         event.accept()

```

A.13 gui/plots/__init__.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This package provides widgets for the visualization plot in the main window and the visual definition dialog."""
8
9  from .classes import BackgroundPlot, VectorGridPlot, VisualizeTransformationPlot
10 from .widgets import DefinePolygonWidget, DefineMatrixVisuallyWidget, MainViewportWidget,
11 ↪ VisualizeTransformationWidget
12
13 __all__ = ['BackgroundPlot', 'DefinePolygonWidget', 'DefineMatrixVisuallyWidget', 'MainViewportWidget',
14           'VectorGridPlot', 'VisualizeTransformationPlot', 'VisualizeTransformationWidget']

```

A.14 gui/dialogs/misc.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>

```

```

6
7 """This module provides miscellaneous dialog classes like :class:`AboutDialog`."""
8
9 from __future__ import annotations
10
11 import os
12 import platform
13 from typing import List, Tuple, Union
14
15 from PyQt5.QtCore import PYQT_VERSION_STR, QT_VERSION_STR, Qt, pyqtSlot
16 from PyQt5.QtGui import QKeySequence
17 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QDialog, QDialogBox, QFileDialog, QGridLayout, QHBoxLayout, QLabel, QPushButton,
18     QShortcut, QSizePolicy, QSpacerItem, QVBoxLayout, QWidget
19
20 import lintrans
21 from lintrans.gui.plots import DefinePolygonWidget
22 from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
23 from lintrans.matrices.utility import round_float
24 from lintrans.typing import MatrixType, is_matrix_type
25
26
27 class FixedSizeDialog(QDialog):
28     """A simple superclass to create modal dialog boxes with fixed size.
29
30     We override the :meth:`open` method to set the fixed size as soon as the dialog is opened modally.
31     """
32
33     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs) -> None:
34         """Set the :cpp:enum:`Qt::WA_DeleteOnClose` attribute to ensure deletion of dialog."""
35         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
36         self.setAttribute(Qt.WA_DeleteOnClose)
37         self.setWindowFlag(Qt.WindowContextHelpButtonHint, False)
38
39     def open(self) -> None:
40         """Override :meth:`QDialog.open` to set the dialog to a fixed size."""
41         super().open()
42         self.setFixedSize(self.size())
43
44
45 class AboutDialog(FixedSizeDialog):
46     """A simple dialog class to display information about the app to the user.
47
48     It only has an :meth:`__init__` method because it only has label widgets, so no other methods are necessary
49 ↪ here.
50     """
51
52     def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
53         """Create an :class:`AboutDialog` object with all the label widgets."""
54         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
55
56         self.setWindowTitle('About lintrans')
57
58         # == Create the widgets
59
60         label_title = QLabel(self)
61         label_title.setText(f'lintrans (version {lintrans.__version__})')
62         label_title.setAlignment(Qt.AlignCenter)
63
64         font_title = label_title.font()
65         font_title.setPointSize(font_title.pointSize() * 2)
66         label_title.setFont(font_title)
67
68         label_version_info = QLabel(self)
69         label_version_info.setText(
70             f'With Python version {platform.python_version()}\n'
71             f'Qt version {QT_VERSION_STR} and PyQt5 version {PYQT_VERSION_STR}\n'
72             f'Running on {platform.platform()}'
73         )
74         label_version_info.setAlignment(Qt.AlignCenter)
75
76         label_info = QLabel(self)
77         label_info.setText(
78             'lintrans is a program designed to help visualise<br>'

```

```

78         '2D linear transformations represented with matrices.<br><br>'
79         'It's designed for teachers and students and all feedback<br>'
80         'is greatly appreciated. Go to <em>Help</em> &gt; <em>Give feedback</em><br>'
81         'to report a bug or suggest a new feature, or you can<br>email me directly at '
82         '<a href="mailto:dyson.dyson@icloud.com" style="color: black;">dyson.dyson@icloud.com</a>.'
83     )
84     label_info.setAlignment(Qt.AlignCenter)
85     label_info.setTextFormat(Qt.RichText)
86     label_info.setOpenExternalLinks(True)
87
88     label_copyright = QLabel(self)
89     label_copyright.setText(
90         'This program is free software.<br>Copyright 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963).<br>'
91         'This program is licensed under GPLv3, which can be found '
92         '<a href="https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html" style="color: black;">here</a>.'
93     )
94     label_copyright.setAlignment(Qt.AlignCenter)
95     label_copyright.setTextFormat(Qt.RichText)
96     label_copyright.setOpenExternalLinks(True)
97
98     # == Arrange the widgets
99
100    self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
101
102    vlay = QVBoxLayout()
103    vlay.setSpacing(20)
104    vlay.addWidget(label_title)
105    vlay.addWidget(label_version_info)
106    vlay.addWidget(label_info)
107    vlay.addWidget(label_copyright)
108
109    self.setLayout(vlay)
110
111
112    class InfoPanelDialog(FixedSizeDialog):
113        """A simple dialog class to display an info panel that shows all currently defined matrices."""
114
115        def __init__(self, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, *args, **kwargs):
116            """Create the dialog box with all the widgets needed to show the information."""
117            super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
118
119            self.setWindowTitle('Defined matrices')
120
121            grid_layout = QGridLayout()
122            grid_layout.setSpacing(20)
123
124            bold_font = self.font()
125            bold_font.setBold(True)
126
127            name_value_pair: tuple[str, Union[MatrixType, str]]
128
129            # Each defined matrix will get a widget group. Each group will be a label for the name,
130            # a label for '=', and a container widget to either show the matrix numerically, or to
131            # show the expression that it's defined as
132            for i, name_value_pair in enumerate(matrix_wrapper.get_defined_matrices()):
133                name, value = name_value_pair
134
135                # Create all the widgets first
136                label_name = QLabel(self)
137                label_name.setText(name)
138                label_name.setFont(bold_font)
139
140                label_equals = QLabel(self)
141                label_equals.setText('=')
142
143                widget_matrix = self._get_matrix_widget(value)
144
145                # We want columns of at most 6 widget groups
146                # This column variable manages which column of defined matrices we're on
147                # It's multiplied by 3 because all the widgets are in a single grid layout
148                # I could factor out each triplet of widgets for a defined matrix into a container widget,
149                # but I prefer to keep the widget count lower to reduce any possible lag
150                column = 3 * (i // 6)

```

```

151
152         grid_layout.addWidget(
153             label_name,
154             i - 2 * column,
155             column,
156             Qt.AlignCenter
157         )
158         grid_layout.addWidget(
159             label_equals,
160             i - 2 * column,
161             column + 1,
162             Qt.AlignCenter
163         )
164         grid_layout.addWidget(
165             widget_matrix,
166             i - 2 * column,
167             column + 2,
168             Qt.AlignCenter
169         )
170
171     self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
172     self.setLayout(grid_layout)
173
174     def _get_matrix_widget(self, matrix: Union[MatrixType, str]) -> QWidget:
175         """Return a :class:`QWidget` containing the value of the matrix.
176
177         If the matrix is defined as an expression, it will be a simple :class:`QLabel`.
178         If the matrix is defined as a matrix, it will be a :class:`QWidget` container
179         with multiple :class:`QLabel` objects in it.
180         """
181         if isinstance(matrix, str):
182             label = QLabel(self)
183             label.setText(matrix)
184             return label
185
186         elif is_matrix_type(matrix):
187             # tl = top left, br = bottom right, etc.
188             label_tl = QLabel(self)
189             label_tl.setText(round_float(matrix[0][0]))
190
191             label_tr = QLabel(self)
192             label_tr.setText(round_float(matrix[0][1]))
193
194             label_bl = QLabel(self)
195             label_bl.setText(round_float(matrix[1][0]))
196
197             label_br = QLabel(self)
198             label_br.setText(round_float(matrix[1][1]))
199
200             # The parens need to be bigger than the numbers, but increasing the font size also
201             # makes the font thicker, so we have to reduce the font weight by the same factor
202             font_parens = self.font()
203             font_parens.setPointSize(int(font_parens.pointSize() * 2.5))
204             font_parens.setWeight(int(font_parens.weight() / 2.5))
205
206             label_paren_left = QLabel(self)
207             label_paren_left.setText('(')
208             label_paren_left.setFont(font_parens)
209
210             label_paren_right = QLabel(self)
211             label_paren_right.setText(')')
212             label_paren_right.setFont(font_parens)
213
214             container = QWidget(self)
215             grid_layout = QGridLayout()
216
217             grid_layout.addWidget(label_paren_left, 0, 0, -1, 1)
218             grid_layout.addWidget(label_tl, 0, 1)
219             grid_layout.addWidget(label_tr, 0, 2)
220             grid_layout.addWidget(label_bl, 1, 1)
221             grid_layout.addWidget(label_br, 1, 2)
222             grid_layout.addWidget(label_paren_right, 0, 3, -1, 1)
223

```

```

224         container.setLayout(grid_layout)
225
226         return container
227
228         raise ValueError('Matrix was not MatrixType or str')
229
230
231 class FileSelectDialog(QFileDialog):
232     """A subclass of :class:`QFileDialog` that fixes an issue with the default suffix on UNIX platforms."""
233
234     def selectedFiles(self) -> List[str]:
235         """Return a list of strings containing the absolute paths of the selected files in the dialog.
236
237         There is an issue on UNIX platforms where a hidden directory will be recognised as a suffix.
238         For example, ``/home/dyson/.lintrans/saves/test`` should have ``.lt`` appended, but
239         ``.lintrans/saves/test`` gets recognised as the suffix, so the default suffix is not added.
240
241         To fix this, we just look at the basename and see if it needs a suffix added. We do this for
242         every name in the list, but there should be just one name, since this class is only intended
243         to be used for saving files. We still return the full list of filenames.
244         """
245         selected_files: List[str] = []
246
247         for filename in super().selectedFiles():
248             # path will be the full path of the file, without the extension
249             # This method understands hidden directories on UNIX platforms
250             path, ext = os.path.splitext(filename)
251
252             if ext == '':
253                 ext = '.' + self.defaultSuffix()
254
255             selected_files.append(''.join((path, ext)))
256
257         return selected_files
258
259
260 class DefinePolygonDialog(FixedSizeDialog):
261     """This dialog class allows the use to define a polygon with :class:`DefinePolygonWidget`."""
262
263     def __init__(self, *args, polygon_points: List[Tuple[float, float]], **kwargs) -> None:
264         """Create the dialog with the :class:`DefinePolygonWidget` widget."""
265         super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
266
267         self.setWindowTitle('Define a polygon')
268         self.setMinimumSize(700, 550)
269
270         self.polygon_points = polygon_points
271
272         # === Create the widgets
273
274         self._polygon_widget = DefinePolygonWidget(polygon_points=polygon_points)
275
276         button_confirm = QPushButton(self)
277         button_confirm.setText('Confirm')
278         button_confirm.clicked.connect(self._confirm_polygon)
279         button_confirm.setToolTip('Confirm this polygon<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
280         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self).activated.connect(button_confirm.click)
281
282         button_cancel = QPushButton(self)
283         button_cancel.setText('Cancel')
284         button_cancel.clicked.connect(self.reject)
285         button_cancel.setToolTip('Discard this polygon<br><b>(Escape)</b>')
286
287         button_reset = QPushButton(self)
288         button_reset.setText('Reset polygon')
289         button_reset.clicked.connect(self._polygon_widget.reset_polygon)
290         button_reset.setToolTip('Remove all points of the polygon<br><b>(Ctrl + R)</b>')
291         QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+R'), self).activated.connect(button_reset.click)
292
293         # === Arrange the widgets
294
295         self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
296

```

```

297         hlay_buttons = QHBoxLayout()
298         hlay_buttons.setSpacing(20)
299         hlay_buttons.addWidget(button_reset)
300         hlay_buttons.addItem(QSpacerItem(50, 5, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum))
301         hlay_buttons.addWidget(button_cancel)
302         hlay_buttons.addWidget(button_confirm)
303
304         vlay = QVBoxLayout()
305         vlay.setSpacing(20)
306         vlay.addWidget(self._polygon_widget)
307         vlay.addLayout(hlay_buttons)
308
309         self.setLayout(vlay)
310
311     @pyqtSlot()
312     def _confirm_polygon(self) -> None:
313         """Confirm the polygon that the user has defined."""
314         self.polygon_points = self._polygon_widget.points
315         self.accept()

```

A.15 gui/dialogs/settings.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides dialogs to edit settings within the app."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import abc
12  from typing import Dict
13
14  from PyQt5 import QtWidgets
15  from PyQt5.QtGui import QIntValidator, QKeyEvent, QKeySequence
16  from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QCheckBox, QGroupBox, QHBoxLayout, QLayout, QShortcut, QSizePolicy, QSpacerItem,
17  ↪ QVBoxLayout
18
19  from lintrans.gui.dialogs.misc import FixedSizeDialog
20  from lintrans.gui.settings import DisplaySettings
21
22  class SettingsDialog(FixedSizeDialog):
23      """An abstract superclass for other simple dialogs."""
24
25      def __init__(self, *args, resettable: bool, **kwargs):
26          """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog, passing ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` to super."""
27          super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
28
29          # === Create the widgets
30
31          self._button_confirm = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
32          self._button_confirm.setText('Confirm')
33          self._button_confirm.clicked.connect(self._confirm_settings)
34          self._button_confirm.setToolTip('Confirm these new settings<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
35          QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self).activated.connect(self._button_confirm.click)
36
37          self._button_cancel = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
38          self._button_cancel.setText('Cancel')
39          self._button_cancel.clicked.connect(self.reject)
40          self._button_cancel.setToolTip('Revert these settings<br><b>(Escape)</b>')
41
42          if resettable:
43              self._button_reset = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self)
44              self._button_reset.setText('Reset to defaults')
45              self._button_reset.clicked.connect(self._reset_settings)
46              self._button_reset.setToolTip('Reset these settings to their defaults<br><b>(Ctrl + R)</b>')
47              QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+R'), self).activated.connect(self._button_reset.click)

```

```

48
49     # === Arrange the widgets
50
51     self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
52
53     self._hlay_buttons = QHBoxLayout()
54     self._hlay_buttons.setSpacing(20)
55
56     if resettable:
57         self._hlay_buttons.addWidget(self._button_reset)
58
59     self._hlay_buttons.addItem(QSpacerItem(50, 5, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum))
60     self._hlay_buttons.addWidget(self._button_cancel)
61     self._hlay_buttons.addWidget(self._button_confirm)
62
63     def _setup_layout(self, options_layout: QLayout) -> None:
64         """Set the layout of the settings widget.
65
66         .. note:: This method must be called at the end of :meth:`__init__`
67            in subclasses to setup the layout properly.
68         """
69         vlay_all = QVBoxLayout()
70         vlay_all.setSpacing(20)
71         vlay_all.addLayout(options_layout)
72         vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_buttons)
73
74         self.setLayout(vlay_all)
75
76     @abc.abstractmethod
77     def _load_settings(self) -> None:
78         """Load the current settings into the widgets."""
79
80     @abc.abstractmethod
81     def _confirm_settings(self) -> None:
82         """Confirm the settings chosen in the dialog."""
83
84     def _reset_settings(self) -> None:
85         """Reset the settings.
86
87         .. note:: This method is empty but not abstract because not all subclasses will need to implement it.
88         """
89
90
91     class DisplaySettingsDialog(SettingsDialog):
92         """The dialog to allow the user to edit the display settings."""
93
94         def __init__(self, *args, display_settings: DisplaySettings, **kwargs):
95             """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog.
96
97             :param DisplaySettings display_settings: The :class:`~lintrans.gui.settings.DisplaySettings` object to
98             ↪ mutate
99             """
100             super().__init__(*args, resettable=True, **kwargs)
101
102             self.display_settings = display_settings
103             self.setWindowTitle('Change display settings')
104
105             self._dict_checkboxes: Dict[str, QCheckBox] = {}
106
107             # === Create the widgets
108
109             # Basic stuff
110
111             self._checkbox_draw_background_grid = QCheckBox(self)
112             self._checkbox_draw_background_grid.setText('Draw &background grid')
113             self._checkbox_draw_background_grid.setToolTip(
114                 'Draw the background grid (axes are always drawn)'
115             )
116             self._dict_checkboxes['b'] = self._checkbox_draw_background_grid
117
118             self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid = QCheckBox(self)
119             self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid.setText('Draw t&ransformed grid')
120             self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid.setToolTip(

```

```

120         'Draw the transformed grid (vectors are handled separately)'
121     )
122     self._dict_checkboxes['r'] = self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid
123
124     self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors = QCheckBox(self)
125     self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors.setText('Draw basis &vectors')
126     self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors.setToolTip(
127         'Draw the transformed basis vectors'
128     )
129     self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors.clicked.connect(self._update_gui)
130     self._dict_checkboxes['v'] = self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors
131
132     self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors = QCheckBox(self)
133     self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors.setText('Label the bas&is vectors')
134     self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors.setToolTip(
135         'Label the transformed i and j basis vectors'
136     )
137     self._dict_checkboxes['i'] = self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors
138
139     # Animations
140
141     self._checkbox_smooththen_determinant = QCheckBox(self)
142     self._checkbox_smooththen_determinant.setText('&Smoothen determinant')
143     self._checkbox_smooththen_determinant.setToolTip(
144         'Smoothly animate the determinant transition during animation (if possible)'
145     )
146     self._dict_checkboxes['s'] = self._checkbox_smooththen_determinant
147
148     self._checkbox_applicative_animation = QCheckBox(self)
149     self._checkbox_applicative_animation.setText('&Applicative animation')
150     self._checkbox_applicative_animation.setToolTip(
151         'Animate the new transformation applied to the current one,\n'
152         'rather than just that transformation on its own'
153     )
154     self._dict_checkboxes['a'] = self._checkbox_applicative_animation
155
156     label_animation_time = QtWidgets.QLabel(self)
157     label_animation_time.setText('Total animation length (ms)')
158     label_animation_time.setToolTip(
159         'How long it takes for an animation to complete'
160     )
161
162     self._lineEdit_animation_time = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
163     self._lineEdit_animation_time.setValidator(QIntValidator(1, 9999, self))
164     self._lineEdit_animation_time.textChanged.connect(self._update_gui)
165
166     label_animation_pause_length = QtWidgets.QLabel(self)
167     label_animation_pause_length.setText('Animation pause length (ms)')
168     label_animation_pause_length.setToolTip(
169         'How many milliseconds to pause for in comma-separated animations'
170     )
171
172     self._lineEdit_animation_pause_length = QtWidgets.QLineEdit(self)
173     self._lineEdit_animation_pause_length.setValidator(QIntValidator(1, 999, self))
174
175     # Matrix info
176
177     self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram = QCheckBox(self)
178     self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram.setText('Draw &determinant parallelogram')
179     self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram.setToolTip(
180         'Shade the parallelogram representing the determinant of the matrix'
181     )
182     self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram.clicked.connect(self._update_gui)
183     self._dict_checkboxes['d'] = self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram
184
185     self._checkbox_show_determinant_value = QCheckBox(self)
186     self._checkbox_show_determinant_value.setText('Show de&terminant value')
187     self._checkbox_show_determinant_value.setToolTip(
188         'Show the value of the determinant inside the parallelogram'
189     )
190     self._dict_checkboxes['t'] = self._checkbox_show_determinant_value
191
192     self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors = QCheckBox(self)

```



```

193     self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors.setText('Draw &eigenvectors')
194     self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors.setToolTip('Draw the eigenvectors of the transformations')
195     self._dict_checkboxes['e'] = self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors
196
197     self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines = QCheckBox(self)
198     self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines.setText('Draw eigen&lines')
199     self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines.setToolTip('Draw the eigenlines (invariant lines) of the transformations')
200     self._dict_checkboxes['l'] = self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines
201
202     # Polygon
203
204     self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon = QCheckBox(self)
205     self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon.setText('&Untransformed polygon')
206     self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon.setToolTip('Draw the untransformed version of the polygon')
207     self._dict_checkboxes['u'] = self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon
208
209     self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon = QCheckBox(self)
210     self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon.setText('Transformed &polygon')
211     self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon.setToolTip('Draw the transformed version of the polygon')
212     self._dict_checkboxes['p'] = self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon
213
214     # Input/output vectors
215
216     self._checkbox_draw_input_vector = QCheckBox(self)
217     self._checkbox_draw_input_vector.setText('Draw the i&nput vector')
218     self._checkbox_draw_input_vector.setToolTip('Draw the input vector (only in the viewport)')
219     self._dict_checkboxes['n'] = self._checkbox_draw_input_vector
220
221     self._checkbox_draw_output_vector = QCheckBox(self)
222     self._checkbox_draw_output_vector.setText('Draw the &output vector')
223     self._checkbox_draw_output_vector.setToolTip('Draw the output vector (only in the viewport)')
224     self._dict_checkboxes['o'] = self._checkbox_draw_output_vector
225
226     # === Arrange the widgets in QGroupBoxes
227
228     # Basic stuff
229
230     vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff = QVBoxLayout()
231     vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff.setSpacing(20)
232     vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_background_grid)
233     vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid)
234     vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors)
235     vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff.addWidget(self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors)
236
237     groupbox_basic_stuff = QGroupBox('Basic stuff', self)
238     groupbox_basic_stuff.setLayout(vlay_groupbox_basic_stuff)
239
240     # Animations
241
242     hlay_animation_time = QHBoxLayout()
243     hlay_animation_time.addWidget(label_animation_time)
244     hlay_animation_time.addWidget(self._lineEdit_animation_time)
245
246     hlay_animation_pause_length = QHBoxLayout()
247     hlay_animation_pause_length.addWidget(label_animation_pause_length)
248     hlay_animation_pause_length.addWidget(self._lineEdit_animation_pause_length)
249
250     vlay_groupbox_animations = QVBoxLayout()
251     vlay_groupbox_animations.setSpacing(20)
252     vlay_groupbox_animations.addWidget(self._checkbox_smoother_determinant)
253     vlay_groupbox_animations.addWidget(self._checkbox_applicative_animation)
254     vlay_groupbox_animations.addLayout(hlay_animation_time)
255     vlay_groupbox_animations.addLayout(hlay_animation_pause_length)
256
257     groupbox_animations = QGroupBox('Animations', self)
258     groupbox_animations.setLayout(vlay_groupbox_animations)
259
260     # Matrix info
261
262     vlay_groupbox_matrix_info = QVBoxLayout()
263     vlay_groupbox_matrix_info.setSpacing(20)
264     vlay_groupbox_matrix_info.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram)
265     vlay_groupbox_matrix_info.addWidget(self._checkbox_show_determinant_value)

```

```

266         vlay_groupbox_matrix_info.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors)
267         vlay_groupbox_matrix_info.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines)
268
269         groupbox_matrix_info = QGroupBox('Matrix info', self)
270         groupbox_matrix_info.setLayout(vlay_groupbox_matrix_info)
271
272         # Polygon
273
274         vlay_groupbox_polygon = QVBoxLayout()
275         vlay_groupbox_polygon.setSpacing(20)
276         vlay_groupbox_polygon.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon)
277         vlay_groupbox_polygon.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon)
278
279         groupbox_polygon = QGroupBox('Polygon', self)
280         groupbox_polygon.setLayout(vlay_groupbox_polygon)
281
282         # Input/output vectors
283
284         vlay_groupbox_io_vectors = QVBoxLayout()
285         vlay_groupbox_io_vectors.setSpacing(20)
286         vlay_groupbox_io_vectors.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_input_vector)
287         vlay_groupbox_io_vectors.addWidget(self._checkbox_draw_output_vector)
288
289         groupbox_io_vectors = QGroupBox('Input/output vectors', self)
290         groupbox_io_vectors.setLayout(vlay_groupbox_io_vectors)
291
292         # Now arrange the groupboxes
293         vlay_left = QVBoxLayout()
294         vlay_left.setSpacing(20)
295         vlay_left.addWidget(groupbox_basic_stuff)
296         vlay_left.addWidget(groupbox_animations)
297
298         vlay_right = QVBoxLayout()
299         vlay_right.setSpacing(20)
300         vlay_right.addWidget(groupbox_matrix_info)
301         vlay_right.addWidget(groupbox_polygon)
302         vlay_right.addWidget(groupbox_io_vectors)
303
304         options_layout = QHBoxLayout()
305         options_layout.setSpacing(20)
306         options_layout.addLayout(vlay_left)
307         options_layout.addLayout(vlay_right)
308
309         self._setup_layout(options_layout)
310
311         # Finally, we load the current settings and update the GUI
312         self._load_settings()
313         self._update_gui()
314
315     def _load_settings(self) -> None:
316         """Load the current display settings into the widgets."""
317         # Basic stuff
318         self._checkbox_draw_background_grid.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_background_grid)
319         self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_transformed_grid)
320         self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_basis_vectors)
321         self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors.setChecked(self.display_settings.label_basis_vectors)
322
323         # Animations
324         self._checkbox_smooththen_determinant.setChecked(self.display_settings.smoothen_determinant)
325         self._checkbox_applicative_animation.setChecked(self.display_settings.applicative_animation)
326         self._linedit_animation_time.setText(str(self.display_settings.animation_time))
327         self._linedit_animation_pause_length.setText(str(self.display_settings.animation_pause_length))
328
329         # Matrix info
330         self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram.setChecked(
331             self.display_settings.draw_determinant_parallelogram)
332         self._checkbox_show_determinant_value.setChecked(self.display_settings.show_determinant_value)
333         self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_eigenvectors)
334         self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_eigenlines)
335
336         # Polygon
337         self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_untransformed_polygon)
338         self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_transformed_polygon)

```

```

338
339     # Input/output vectors
340     self._checkbox_draw_input_vector.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_input_vector)
341     self._checkbox_draw_output_vector.setChecked(self.display_settings.draw_output_vector)
342
343 def _confirm_settings(self) -> None:
344     """Build a :class:`~lintrans.gui.settings.DisplaySettings` object and assign it."""
345     # Basic stuff
346     self.display_settings.draw_background_grid = self._checkbox_draw_background_grid.isChecked()
347     self.display_settings.draw_transformed_grid = self._checkbox_draw_transformed_grid.isChecked()
348     self.display_settings.draw_basis_vectors = self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors.isChecked()
349     self.display_settings.label_basis_vectors = self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors.isChecked()
350
351     # Animations
352     self.display_settings.smoothen_determinant = self._checkbox_smoothen_determinant.isChecked()
353     self.display_settings.applicative_animation = self._checkbox_applicative_animation.isChecked()
354     self.display_settings.animation_time = int(self._lineedit_animation_time.text())
355     self.display_settings.animation_pause_length = int(self._lineedit_animation_pause_length.text())
356
357     # Matrix info
358     self.display_settings.draw_determinant_parallelogram =
359     ↪ self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram.isChecked()
360     self.display_settings.show_determinant_value = self._checkbox_show_determinant_value.isChecked()
361     self.display_settings.draw_eigenvectors = self._checkbox_draw_eigenvectors.isChecked()
362     self.display_settings.draw_eigenlines = self._checkbox_draw_eigenlines.isChecked()
363
364     # Polygon
365     self.display_settings.draw_untransformed_polygon = self._checkbox_draw_untransformed_polygon.isChecked()
366     self.display_settings.draw_transformed_polygon = self._checkbox_draw_transformed_polygon.isChecked()
367
368     # Input/output vectors
369     self.display_settings.draw_input_vector = self._checkbox_draw_input_vector.isChecked()
370     self.display_settings.draw_output_vector = self._checkbox_draw_output_vector.isChecked()
371
372     self.accept()
373
374 def _reset_settings(self) -> None:
375     """Reset the display settings to their defaults."""
376     self.display_settings = DisplaySettings()
377     self._load_settings()
378     self._update_gui()
379
380 def _update_gui(self) -> None:
381     """Update the GUI according to other widgets in the GUI.
382
383     For example, this method updates which checkboxes are enabled based on the values of other checkboxes.
384     """
385     self._checkbox_show_determinant_value.setEnabled(self._checkbox_draw_determinant_parallelogram.isChecked())
386     self._checkbox_label_basis_vectors.setEnabled(self._checkbox_draw_basis_vectors.isChecked())
387
388     try:
389         self._button_confirm.setEnabled(int(self._lineedit_animation_time.text()) >= 10)
390     except ValueError:
391         self._button_confirm.setEnabled(False)
392
393 def keyPressEvent(self, event: QKeyEvent) -> None:
394     """Handle a :class:`QKeyEvent` by manually activating toggling checkboxes.
395
396     Qt handles these shortcuts automatically and allows the user to do ``Alt + Key``
397     to activate a simple shortcut defined with ``&``. However, I like to be able to
398     just hit ``Key`` and have the shortcut activate.
399     """
400     letter = event.text().lower()
401     key = event.key()
402
403     if letter in self._dict_checkboxes:
404         self._dict_checkboxes[letter].animateClick()
405
406     # Return or keypad enter
407     elif key == 0x01000004 or key == 0x01000005:
408         self._button_confirm.click()
409
410     # Escape

```

```

410         elif key == 0x01000000:
411             self._button_cancel.click()
412
413         else:
414             event.ignore()

```

A.16 gui/dialogs/define_new_matrix.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides an abstract :class:`DefineMatrixDialog` class and subclasses."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import abc
12  from typing import List, Tuple
13
14  from numpy import array
15  from PyQt5 import QtWidgets
16  from PyQt5.QtCore import pyqtSlot
17  from PyQt5.QtGui import QDoubleValidator, QKeySequence
18  from PyQt5.QtWidgets import (QGridLayout, QHBoxLayout, QLabel, QLineEdit, QPushButton,
19                               QShortcut, QSizePolicy, QSpacerItem, QVBoxLayout)
20
21  from lintrans.gui.dialogs.misc import FixedSizeDialog
22  from lintrans.gui.plots import DefineMatrixVisuallyWidget
23  from lintrans.gui.settings import DisplaySettings
24  from lintrans.gui.validate import MatrixExpressionValidator
25  from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
26  from lintrans.matrices.utility import is_valid_float, round_float
27  from lintrans.typing import MatrixType
28
29  _ALPHABET_NO_I = 'ABCDEFGHJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ'
30
31
32  class DefineMatrixDialog(FixedSizeDialog):
33      """An abstract superclass for definitions dialogs.
34
35      .. warning:: This class should never be directly instantiated, only subclassed.
36      """
37
38      def __init__(self, *args, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, **kwargs):
39          """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog.
40
41          .. note:: ``*args`` and ``**kwargs`` are passed to the super constructor (:class:`QDialog`).
42
43          :param MatrixWrapper matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate
44          """
45          super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
46
47          self.matrix_wrapper = matrix_wrapper
48          self.setWindowTitle('Define a matrix')
49
50          # === Create the widgets
51
52          self._button_confirm = QPushButton(self)
53          self._button_confirm.setText('Confirm')
54          self._button_confirm.setEnabled(False)
55          self._button_confirm.clicked.connect(self._confirm_matrix)
56          self._button_confirm.setToolTip('Confirm this as the new matrix<br><b>(Ctrl + Enter)</b>')
57          QShortcut(QKeySequence('Ctrl+Return'), self).activated.connect(self._button_confirm.click)
58
59          button_cancel = QPushButton(self)
60          button_cancel.setText('Cancel')
61          button_cancel.clicked.connect(self.reject)
62          button_cancel.setToolTip('Cancel this definition<br><b>(Escape)</b>')

```

```

63
64     label_equals = QLabel(self)
65     label_equals.setText('=')
66
67     self._combobox_letter = QtWidgets.QComboBox(self)
68
69     for letter in _ALPHABET_NO_I:
70         self._combobox_letter.addItem(letter)
71
72     self._combobox_letter.activated.connect(self._load_matrix)
73
74     # === Arrange the widgets
75
76     self.setContentsMargins(10, 10, 10, 10)
77
78     self._hlay_buttons = QHBoxLayout()
79     self._hlay_buttons.setSpacing(20)
80     self._hlay_buttons.addItem(QSpacerItem(50, 5, hPolicy=QSizePolicy.Expanding, vPolicy=QSizePolicy.Minimum))
81     self._hlay_buttons.addWidget(button_cancel)
82     self._hlay_buttons.addWidget(self._button_confirm)
83
84     self._hlay_definition = QHBoxLayout()
85     self._hlay_definition.setSpacing(20)
86     self._hlay_definition.addWidget(self._combobox_letter)
87     self._hlay_definition.addWidget(label_equals)
88
89     # All subclasses have to manually add the hlay layouts to _vlay_all
90     # This is because the subclasses add their own widgets and if we add
91     # the layout here, then these new widgets won't be included
92     self._vlay_all = QVBoxLayout()
93     self._vlay_all.setSpacing(20)
94
95     self.setLayout(self._vlay_all)
96
97     @property
98     def _selected_letter(self) -> str:
99         """Return the letter currently selected in the combo box."""
100         return str(self._combobox_letter.currentText())
101
102     @abc.abstractmethod
103     @pyqtSlot()
104     def _update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
105         """Enable the confirm button if it should be enabled, else, disable it."""
106
107     @pyqtSlot(int)
108     def _load_matrix(self, index: int) -> None:
109         """Load the selected matrix into the dialog.
110
111         This method is optionally able to be overridden. If it is not overridden,
112         then no matrix is loaded when selecting a name.
113
114         We have this method in the superclass so that we can define it as the slot
115         for the :meth:`QComboBox.activated` signal in this constructor, rather than
116         having to define that in the constructor of every subclass.
117         """
118
119     @abc.abstractmethod
120     @pyqtSlot()
121     def _confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
122         """Confirm the inputted matrix and assign it.
123
124         .. note:: When subclassing, this method should mutate ``self.matrix_wrapper`` and then call
125         ↪ ``self.accept()``.
126         """
127
128     class DefineVisuallyDialog(DefineMatrixDialog):
129         """The dialog class that allows the user to define a matrix visually."""
130
131         def __init__(
132             self,
133             *args,
134             matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper,

```

```

135         display_settings: DisplaySettings,
136         polygon_points: List[Tuple[float, float]],
137         **kwargs
138     ):
139         """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog.
140
141         :param MatrixWrapper matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate
142         """
143         super().__init__(*args, matrix_wrapper=matrix_wrapper, **kwargs)
144
145         self.setMinimumSize(700, 550)
146
147         # === Create the widgets
148
149         self._plot = DefineMatrixVisuallyWidget(
150             self,
151             display_settings=display_settings,
152             polygon_points=polygon_points
153         )
154
155         # === Arrange the widgets
156
157         self._hlay_definition.addWidget(self._plot)
158         self._hlay_definition.setStretchFactor(self._plot, 1)
159
160         self._vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_definition)
161         self._vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_buttons)
162
163         # We load the default matrix A into the plot
164         self._load_matrix(0)
165
166         # We also enable the confirm button, because any visually defined matrix is valid
167         self._button_confirm.setEnabled(True)
168
169     @pyqtSlot()
170     def _update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
171         """Enable the confirm button.
172
173         .. note::
174             The confirm button is always enabled in this dialog and this method is never actually used,
175             so it's got an empty body. It's only here because we need to implement the abstract method.
176         """
177
178     @pyqtSlot(int)
179     def _load_matrix(self, index: int) -> None:
180         """Show the selected matrix on the plot. If the matrix is None, show the identity."""
181         matrix = self.matrix_wrapper[self._selected_letter]
182
183         if matrix is None:
184             matrix = self.matrix_wrapper['I']
185
186         self._plot.plot_matrix(matrix)
187         self._plot.update()
188
189     @pyqtSlot()
190     def _confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
191         """Confirm the matrix that's been defined visually."""
192         matrix: MatrixType = array([
193             [self._plot.point_i[0], self._plot.point_j[0]],
194             [self._plot.point_i[1], self._plot.point_j[1]]
195         ])
196
197         self.matrix_wrapper[self._selected_letter] = matrix
198         self.accept()
199
200
201 class DefineNumericallyDialog(DefineMatrixDialog):
202     """The dialog class that allows the user to define a new matrix numerically."""
203
204     def __init__(self, *args, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, **kwargs):
205         """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog.
206
207         :param MatrixWrapper matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate

```

```

208         """
209         super().__init__(*args, matrix_wrapper=matrix_wrapper, **kwargs)
210
211         # === Create the widgets
212
213         # tl = top left, br = bottom right, etc.
214         self._element_tl = QLineEdit(self)
215         self._element_tl.textChanged.connect(self._update_confirm_button)
216         self._element_tl.setValidator(QDoubleValidator())
217
218         self._element_tr = QLineEdit(self)
219         self._element_tr.textChanged.connect(self._update_confirm_button)
220         self._element_tr.setValidator(QDoubleValidator())
221
222         self._element_bl = QLineEdit(self)
223         self._element_bl.textChanged.connect(self._update_confirm_button)
224         self._element_bl.setValidator(QDoubleValidator())
225
226         self._element_br = QLineEdit(self)
227         self._element_br.textChanged.connect(self._update_confirm_button)
228         self._element_br.setValidator(QDoubleValidator())
229
230         self._matrix_elements = (self._element_tl, self._element_tr, self._element_bl, self._element_br)
231
232         font_parens = self.font()
233         font_parens.setPointSize(int(font_parens.pointSize() * 5))
234         font_parens.setWeight(int(font_parens.weight() / 5))
235
236         label_paren_left = QLabel(self)
237         label_paren_left.setText('(')
238         label_paren_left.setFont(font_parens)
239
240         label_paren_right = QLabel(self)
241         label_paren_right.setText(')')
242         label_paren_right.setFont(font_parens)
243
244         # === Arrange the widgets
245
246         grid_matrix = QGridLayout()
247         grid_matrix.setSpacing(20)
248         grid_matrix.addWidget(label_paren_left, 0, 0, -1, 1)
249         grid_matrix.addWidget(self._element_tl, 0, 1)
250         grid_matrix.addWidget(self._element_tr, 0, 2)
251         grid_matrix.addWidget(self._element_bl, 1, 1)
252         grid_matrix.addWidget(self._element_br, 1, 2)
253         grid_matrix.addWidget(label_paren_right, 0, 3, -1, 1)
254
255         self._hlay_definition.addLayout(grid_matrix)
256
257         self._vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_definition)
258         self._vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_buttons)
259
260         # We load the default matrix A into the boxes
261         self._load_matrix(0)
262
263         self._element_tl.setFocus()
264
265     @pyqtSlot()
266     def _update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
267         """Enable the confirm button if there are valid floats in every box."""
268         for elem in self._matrix_elements:
269             if not is_valid_float(elem.text()):
270                 # If they're not all numbers, then we can't confirm it
271                 self._button_confirm.setEnabled(False)
272                 return
273
274         # If we didn't find anything invalid
275         self._button_confirm.setEnabled(True)
276
277     @pyqtSlot(int)
278     def _load_matrix(self, index: int) -> None:
279         """If the selected matrix is defined, load its values into the boxes."""
280         matrix = self.matrix_wrapper[self._selected_letter]

```

```

281
282         if matrix is None:
283             for elem in self._matrix_elements:
284                 elem.setText('')
285
286         else:
287             self._element_tl.setText(round_float(matrix[0][0]))
288             self._element_tr.setText(round_float(matrix[0][1]))
289             self._element_bl.setText(round_float(matrix[1][0]))
290             self._element_br.setText(round_float(matrix[1][1]))
291
292         self._update_confirm_button()
293
294     @pyqtSlot()
295     def _confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
296         """Confirm the matrix in the boxes and assign it to the name in the combo box."""
297         matrix: MatrixType = array([
298             [float(self._element_tl.text()), float(self._element_tr.text())],
299             [float(self._element_bl.text()), float(self._element_br.text())]
300         ])
301
302         self.matrix_wrapper[self._selected_letter] = matrix
303         self.accept()
304
305
306 class DefineAsExpressionDialog(DefineMatrixDialog):
307     """The dialog class that allows the user to define a matrix as an expression of other matrices."""
308
309     def __init__(self, *args, matrix_wrapper: MatrixWrapper, **kwargs):
310         """Create the widgets and layout of the dialog.
311
312         :param MatrixWrapper matrix_wrapper: The MatrixWrapper that this dialog will mutate
313         """
314         super().__init__(*args, matrix_wrapper=matrix_wrapper, **kwargs)
315
316         self.setMinimumWidth(450)
317
318         # === Create the widgets
319
320         self._lineEdit_expression_box = QLineEdit(self)
321         self._lineEdit_expression_box.setPlaceholderText('Enter matrix expression...')
322         self._lineEdit_expression_box.textChanged.connect(self._update_confirm_button)
323         self._lineEdit_expression_box.setValidator(MatrixExpressionValidator())
324
325         # === Arrange the widgets
326
327         self._hlay_definition.addWidget(self._lineEdit_expression_box)
328
329         self._vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_definition)
330         self._vlay_all.addLayout(self._hlay_buttons)
331
332         # Load the matrix if it's defined as an expression
333         self._load_matrix(0)
334
335         self._lineEdit_expression_box.setFocus()
336
337     @pyqtSlot()
338     def _update_confirm_button(self) -> None:
339         """Enable the confirm button if the matrix expression is valid in the wrapper."""
340         text = self._lineEdit_expression_box.text()
341         valid_expression = self.matrix_wrapper.is_valid_expression(text)
342
343         self._button_confirm.setEnabled(
344             valid_expression
345             and self._selected_letter not in text
346             and self._selected_letter not in self.matrix_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies(text)
347         )
348
349     @pyqtSlot(int)
350     def _load_matrix(self, index: int) -> None:
351         """If the selected matrix is defined an expression, load that expression into the box."""
352         if (expr := self.matrix_wrapper.get_expression(self._selected_letter)) is not None:
353             self._lineEdit_expression_box.setText(expr)

```



```

354         else:
355             self._lineEdit_expression_box.setText('')
356
357     @pyqtSlot()
358     def _confirm_matrix(self) -> None:
359         """Evaluate the matrix expression and assign its value to the name in the combo box."""
360         self.matrix_wrapper[self._selected_letter] = self._lineEdit_expression_box.text()
361         self.accept()

```

A.17 gui/dialogs/__init__.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This package provides separate dialogs for the main GUI.
8
9  These dialogs are for defining new matrices in different ways and editing settings.
10 """
11
12 from .define_new_matrix import (DefineAsExpressionDialog, DefineMatrixDialog,
13                                DefineNumericallyDialog, DefineVisuallyDialog)
14 from .misc import AboutDialog, DefinePolygonDialog, FileSelectDialog, InfoPanelDialog
15 from .settings import DisplaySettingsDialog
16
17 __all__ = ['AboutDialog', 'DefineAsExpressionDialog', 'DefineMatrixDialog',
18           'DefineNumericallyDialog', 'DefinePolygonDialog', 'DefineVisuallyDialog',
19           'DisplaySettingsDialog', 'FileSelectDialog', 'InfoPanelDialog']

```

A.18 matrices/wrapper.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module contains the main :class:`MatrixWrapper` class and a function to create a matrix from an angle."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11 import re
12 from copy import copy
13 from functools import reduce
14 from operator import add, matmul
15 from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Set, Tuple, Union
16
17 import numpy as np
18
19 from lintrans.typing_ import is_matrix_type, MatrixType
20 from .parse import get_matrix_identifiers, parse_matrix_expression, validate_matrix_expression
21 from .utility import create_rotation_matrix
22
23
24 class MatrixWrapper:
25     """A wrapper class to hold all possible matrices and allow access to them.
26
27     .. note::
28         When defining a custom matrix, its name must be a capital letter and cannot be ``I``.
29
30     The contained matrices can be accessed and assigned to using square bracket notation.
31
32     :Example:
33
34     >>> wrapper = MatrixWrapper()
35     >>> wrapper['I']

```

```

36     array([[1., 0.],
37            [0., 1.]])
38     >>> wrapper['M'] # Returns None
39     >>> wrapper['M'] = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
40     >>> wrapper['M']
41     array([[1., 2.],
42            [3., 4.]])
43     """
44
45     def __init__(self):
46         """Initialize a :class:`MatrixWrapper` object with a dictionary of matrices which can be accessed."""
47         self._matrices: Dict[str, Optional[Union[MatrixType, str]]] = {
48             'A': None, 'B': None, 'C': None, 'D': None,
49             'E': None, 'F': None, 'G': None, 'H': None,
50             'I': np.eye(2), # I is always defined as the identity matrix
51             'J': None, 'K': None, 'L': None, 'M': None,
52             'N': None, 'O': None, 'P': None, 'Q': None,
53             'R': None, 'S': None, 'T': None, 'U': None,
54             'V': None, 'W': None, 'X': None, 'Y': None,
55             'Z': None
56         }
57
58     def __repr__(self) -> str:
59         """Return a nice string repr of the :class:`MatrixWrapper` for debugging."""
60         defined_matrices = ''.join([k for k, v in self._matrices.items() if v is not None])
61         return f'<{self.__class__.__module__}.{self.__class__.__name__} object with ' \
62             f'{len(defined_matrices)} defined matrices: '{defined_matrices}'>'
63
64     def __eq__(self, other: Any) -> bool:
65         """Check for equality in wrappers by comparing dictionaries.
66
67         :param Any other: The object to compare this wrapper to
68         """
69         if not isinstance(other, self.__class__):
70             return NotImplemented
71
72         # We loop over every matrix and check if every value is equal in each
73         for name in self._matrices:
74             s_matrix = self[name]
75             o_matrix = other[name]
76
77             if s_matrix is None and o_matrix is None:
78                 continue
79
80             elif (s_matrix is None and o_matrix is not None) or \
81                  (s_matrix is not None and o_matrix is None):
82                 return False
83
84             # This is mainly to satisfy mypy, because we know these must be matrices
85             elif not is_matrix_type(s_matrix) or not is_matrix_type(o_matrix):
86                 return False
87
88             # Now we know they're both NumPy arrays
89             elif np.array_equal(s_matrix, o_matrix):
90                 continue
91
92             else:
93                 return False
94
95         return True
96
97     def __hash__(self) -> int:
98         """Return the hash of the matrices dictionary."""
99         return hash(self._matrices)
100
101     def __getitem__(self, name: str) -> Optional[MatrixType]:
102         """Get the matrix with the given name.
103
104         If it is a simple name, it will just be fetched from the dictionary. If the name is ``rot(x)``, with
105         a given angle in degrees, then we return a new matrix representing a rotation by that angle.
106
107         .. note::
108             If the named matrix is defined as an expression, then this method will return its evaluation.

```

```

109         If you want the expression itself, use :meth:`get_expression`.
110
111         :param str name: The name of the matrix to get
112         :returns Optional[MatrixType]: The value of the matrix (could be None)
113
114         :raises NameError: If there is no matrix with the given name
115         """
116         # Return a new rotation matrix
117         if (match := re.match(r'^rot\((-?\d*\.\d*)\)$', name)) is not None:
118             return create_rotation_matrix(float(match.group(1)))
119
120         if name not in self._matrices:
121             if validate_matrix_expression(name):
122                 return self.evaluate_expression(name)
123
124             raise NameError(f'Unrecognised matrix name "{name}"')
125
126         # We copy the matrix before we return it so the user can't accidentally mutate the matrix
127         matrix = copy(self._matrices[name])
128
129         if isinstance(matrix, str):
130             return self.evaluate_expression(matrix)
131
132         return matrix
133
134     def __setitem__(self, name: str, new_matrix: Optional[Union[MatrixType, str]]) -> None:
135         """Set the value of matrix ``name`` with the new_matrix.
136
137         The new matrix may be a simple 2x2 NumPy array, or it could be a string, representing an
138         expression in terms of other, previously defined matrices.
139
140         :param str name: The name of the matrix to set the value of
141         :param Optional[Union[MatrixType, str]] new_matrix: The value of the new matrix (could be None)
142
143         :raises NameError: If the name isn't a legal matrix name
144         :raises TypeError: If the matrix isn't a valid 2x2 NumPy array or expression in terms of other defined
145         ↪ matrices
146         :raises ValueError: If you attempt to define a matrix in terms of itself
147         """
148         if not (name in self._matrices and name != 'I'):
149             raise NameError('Matrix name is illegal')
150
151         if new_matrix is None:
152             self._matrices[name] = None
153             return
154
155         if isinstance(new_matrix, str):
156             if self.is_valid_expression(new_matrix):
157                 if name not in new_matrix and \
158                     name not in self.get_expression_dependencies(new_matrix):
159                     self._matrices[name] = new_matrix
160                     return
161             else:
162                 raise ValueError('Cannot define a matrix recursively')
163
164         if not is_matrix_type(new_matrix):
165             raise TypeError('Matrix must be a 2x2 NumPy array')
166
167         # All matrices must have float entries
168         a = float(new_matrix[0][0])
169         b = float(new_matrix[0][1])
170         c = float(new_matrix[1][0])
171         d = float(new_matrix[1][1])
172
173         self._matrices[name] = np.array([[a, b], [c, d]])
174
175     def get_matrix_dependencies(self, matrix_name: str) -> Set[str]:
176         """Return all the matrices (as identifiers) that the given matrix (indirectly) depends on.
177
178         If A depends on nothing, B directly depends on A, and C directly depends on B,
179         then we say C depends on B `and` A.
180         """
181         expression = self.get_expression(matrix_name)

```

```

181         if expression is None:
182             return set()
183
184         s = set()
185         identifiers = get_matrix_identifiers(expression)
186         for identifier in identifiers:
187             s.add(identifier)
188             s.update(self.get_matrix_dependencies(identifier))
189
190         return s
191
192     def get_expression_dependencies(self, expression: str) -> Set[str]:
193         """Return all the matrices that the given expression depends on.
194
195         This method just calls :meth:`get_matrix_dependencies` on each matrix
196         identifier in the expression. See that method for details.
197
198         If an expression contains a matrix that has no dependencies, then the
199         expression is `not` considered to depend on that matrix. But it `is`
200         considered to depend on any matrix that has its own dependencies.
201         """
202         s = set()
203         for iden in get_matrix_identifiers(expression):
204             s.update(self.get_matrix_dependencies(iden))
205         return s
206
207     def get_expression(self, name: str) -> Optional[str]:
208         """If the named matrix is defined as an expression, return that expression, else return None.
209
210         :param str name: The name of the matrix
211         :returns Optional[str]: The expression that the matrix is defined as, or None
212
213         :raises NameError: If the name is invalid
214         """
215         if name not in self._matrices:
216             raise NameError('Matrix must have a legal name')
217
218         matrix = self._matrices[name]
219         if isinstance(matrix, str):
220             return matrix
221
222         return None
223
224     def is_valid_expression(self, expression: str) -> bool:
225         """Check if the given expression is valid, using the context of the wrapper.
226
227         This method calls :func:`lintrans.matrices.parse.validate_matrix_expression`, but also
228         ensures that all the matrices in the expression are defined in the wrapper.
229
230         :param str expression: The expression to validate
231         :returns bool: Whether the expression is valid in this wrapper
232
233         :raises LinAlgError: If a matrix is defined in terms of the inverse of a singular matrix
234         """
235         # Get rid of the transposes to check all capital letters
236         new_expression = expression.replace('^T', '').replace('^{T}', '')
237
238         # Make sure all the referenced matrices are defined
239         for matrix in [x for x in new_expression if re.match('[A-Z]', x)]:
240             if self[matrix] is None:
241                 return False
242
243             if (expr := self.get_expression(matrix)) is not None:
244                 if not self.is_valid_expression(expr):
245                     return False
246
247         return validate_matrix_expression(expression)
248
249     def evaluate_expression(self, expression: str) -> MatrixType:
250         """Evaluate a given expression and return the matrix evaluation.
251
252         :param str expression: The expression to be parsed
253         :returns MatrixType: The matrix result of the expression

```

```

254
255         :raises ValueError: If the expression is invalid
256         """
257         if not self.is_valid_expression(expression):
258             raise ValueError('The expression is invalid')
259
260         parsed_result = parse_matrix_expression(expression)
261         final_groups: List[List[MatrixType]] = []
262
263         for group in parsed_result:
264             f_group: List[MatrixType] = []
265
266             for multiplier, identifier, index in group:
267                 if index == 'T':
268                     m = self[identifier]
269
270                     # This assertion is just so mypy doesn't complain
271                     # We know this won't be None, because we know that this matrix is defined in this wrapper
272                     assert m is not None
273                     matrix_value = m.T
274
275                 else:
276                     # Again, this assertion is just for mypy
277                     # We know this will be a matrix, but since upgrading from NumPy 1.21 to 1.23
278                     # (to fix a bug with GH Actions on Windows), mypy complains about matrix_power()
279                     base_matrix = self[identifier]
280                     assert is_matrix_type(base_matrix)
281
282                     matrix_value = np.linalg.matrix_power(base_matrix, 1 if index == 'T' else int(index))
283
284                     matrix_value *= 1 if multiplier == '1' else float(multiplier)
285                     f_group.append(matrix_value)
286
287             final_groups.append(f_group)
288
289         return reduce(add, [reduce(matmul, group) for group in final_groups])
290
291     def get_defined_matrices(self) -> List[Tuple[str, Union[MatrixType, str]]]:
292         """Return a list of tuples containing the name and value of all defined matrices in the wrapper.
293
294         :returns: A list of tuples where the first element is the name, and the second element is the value
295         :rtype: List[Tuple[str, Union[MatrixType, str]]]
296         """
297         matrices = []
298
299         for name, value in self._matrices.items():
300             if value is not None:
301                 matrices.append((name, value))
302
303         return matrices

```

A.19 matrices/utility.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides simple utility methods for matrix and vector manipulation."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import math
12  from typing import Tuple
13
14  import numpy as np
15
16  from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType
17

```

```

18
19 def polar_coords(x: float, y: float, *, degrees: bool = False) -> Tuple[float, float]:
20     """Return the polar coordinates of a given (x, y) Cartesian coordinate.
21
22     .. note:: We're returning the angle in the range :math:`[0, 2\pi)`
23     """
24     radius = math.hypot(x, y)
25
26     # PyCharm complains about np.angle taking a complex argument even though that's what it's designed for
27     # noinspection PyTypeChecker
28     angle = float(np.angle(x + y * 1j, degrees))
29
30     if angle < 0:
31         angle += 2 * np.pi
32
33     return radius, angle
34
35
36 def rect_coords(radius: float, angle: float, *, degrees: bool = False) -> Tuple[float, float]:
37     """Return the rectilinear coordinates of a given polar coordinate."""
38     if degrees:
39         angle = np.radians(angle)
40
41     return radius * np.cos(angle), radius * np.sin(angle)
42
43
44 def rotate_coord(x: float, y: float, angle: float, *, degrees: bool = False) -> Tuple[float, float]:
45     """Rotate a rectilinear coordinate by the given angle."""
46     if degrees:
47         angle = np.radians(angle)
48
49     r, theta = polar_coords(x, y, degrees=degrees)
50     theta = (theta + angle) % (2 * np.pi)
51
52     return rect_coords(r, theta, degrees=degrees)
53
54
55 def create_rotation_matrix(angle: float, *, degrees: bool = True) -> MatrixType:
56     """Create a matrix representing a rotation (anticlockwise) by the given angle.
57
58     :Example:
59
60     >>> create_rotation_matrix(30)
61     array([[ 0.8660254, -0.5      ],
62            [ 0.5      ,  0.8660254]])
63     >>> create_rotation_matrix(45)
64     array([[ 0.70710678, -0.70710678],
65            [ 0.70710678,  0.70710678]])
66     >>> create_rotation_matrix(np.pi / 3, degrees=False)
67     array([[ 0.5      , -0.8660254],
68            [ 0.8660254,  0.5      ]])
69
70     :param float angle: The angle to rotate anticlockwise by
71     :param bool degrees: Whether to interpret the angle as degrees (True) or radians (False)
72     :returns MatrixType: The resultant matrix
73     """
74     rad = np.deg2rad(angle % 360) if degrees else angle % (2 * np.pi)
75     return np.array([
76         [np.cos(rad), -1 * np.sin(rad)],
77         [np.sin(rad), np.cos(rad)]
78     ])
79
80
81 def is_valid_float(string: str) -> bool:
82     """Check if the string is a valid float (or anything that can be cast to a float, such as an int).
83
84     This function simply checks that ``float(string)`` doesn't raise an error.
85
86     .. note:: An empty string is not a valid float, so will return False.
87
88     :param str string: The string to check
89     :returns bool: Whether the string is a valid float
90     """

```

```

91     try:
92         float(string)
93         return True
94     except ValueError:
95         return False
96
97
98 def round_float(num: float, precision: int = 5) -> str:
99     """Round a floating point number to a given number of decimal places for pretty printing.
100
101     :param float num: The number to round
102     :param int precision: The number of decimal places to round to
103     :returns str: The rounded number for pretty printing
104     """
105     # Round to ``precision`` number of decimal places
106     string = str(round(num, precision))
107
108     # Cut off the potential final zero
109     if string.endswith('.0'):
110         return string[:-2]
111
112     elif 'e' in string: # Scientific notation
113         split = string.split('e')
114         # The leading 0 only happens when the exponent is negative, so we know there'll be a minus sign
115         return split[0] + 'e-' + split[1][1:].lstrip('0')
116
117     else:
118         return string

```

A.20 matrices/parse.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This module provides functions to parse and validate matrix expressions."""
8
9  from __future__ import annotations
10
11  import re
12  from dataclasses import dataclass
13  from typing import List, Pattern, Tuple, Set
14
15  from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixParseList
16
17  _ALPHABET = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
18
19  NAIVE_CHARACTER_CLASS = r'[-+\sA-Z0-9.\rot()^{}]'
20  """This is a RegEx character class that just holds all the valid characters for an expression.
21
22  See :func:`validate_matrix_expression` to actually validate matrix expressions.
23  """
24
25
26  class MatrixParseError(Exception):
27     """A simple exception to be raised when an error is found when parsing."""
28
29
30  def compile_naive_expression_pattern() -> Pattern[str]:
31     """Compile the single RegEx pattern that will match a valid matrix expression."""
32     digit_no_zero = '[123456789]'
33     digits = '\\d+'
34     integer_no_zero = digit_no_zero + '(' + digits + ')?'
35     real_number = f'({integer_no_zero}(\\.{digits})?|0\\.{digits})'
36
37     index_content = f'(-?{integer_no_zero}|T)'
38     index = f'\\^{{{index_content}}}|\\^{index_content}'
39     matrix_identifier = f'([A-Z]|rot\\(-?{real_number}\\)|\\({NAIVE_CHARACTER_CLASS}\\+\\))'

```

```

40     matrix = '(' + real_number + '?' + matrix_identifier + index + '?'
41     expression = f'^-?{matrix}+((\\+|-){matrix}+)*$'
42
43     return re.compile(expression)
44
45
46     # This is an expensive pattern to compile, so we compile it when this module is initialized
47     _naive_expression_pattern = compile_naive_expression_pattern()
48
49
50 def find_sub_expressions(expression: str) -> List[str]:
51     """Find all the sub-expressions in the given expression.
52
53     This function only goes one level deep, so may return strings like ``A(BC)D``.
54
55     :raises MatrixParseError: If there are unbalanced parentheses
56     """
57     sub_expressions: List[str] = []
58     string = ''
59     paren_depth = 0
60     pointer = 0
61
62     while True:
63         char = expression[pointer]
64
65         if char == '(' and expression[pointer - 3:pointer] != 'rot':
66             paren_depth += 1
67
68             # This is a bit of a manual bodge, but it eliminates extraneous parens
69             if paren_depth == 1:
70                 pointer += 1
71                 continue
72
73         elif char == ')' and re.match(f'{NAIVE_CHARACTER_CLASS}*rot\\((-\\d.]+$', expression[:pointer]) is None:
74             paren_depth -= 1
75
76         if paren_depth > 0:
77             string += char
78
79         if paren_depth == 0 and string:
80             sub_expressions.append(string)
81             string = ''
82
83         pointer += 1
84
85         if pointer >= len(expression):
86             break
87
88     if paren_depth != 0:
89         raise MatrixParseError('Unbalanced parentheses in expression')
90
91     return sub_expressions
92
93
94 def validate_matrix_expression(expression: str) -> bool:
95     """Validate the given matrix expression.
96
97     This function simply checks the expression against the BNF schema documented in
98     :ref:`expression-syntax-docs`. It is not aware of which matrices are actually defined
99     in a wrapper. For an aware version of this function, use the
100     :meth:`~lintrans.matrices.wrapper.MatrixWrapper.is_valid_expression` method on
101     :class:`~lintrans.matrices.wrapper.MatrixWrapper`.
102
103     :param str expression: The expression to be validated
104     :returns bool: Whether the expression is valid according to the schema
105     """
106     # Remove all whitespace
107     expression = re.sub(r'\s', '', expression)
108     match = _naive_expression_pattern.match(expression)
109
110     if match is None:
111         return False
112

```



```

113     if re.search(r'\^-\?d*\.\d+', expression) is not None:
114         return False
115
116     # Check that the whole expression was matched against
117     if expression != match.group(0):
118         return False
119
120     try:
121         sub_expressions = find_sub_expressions(expression)
122     except MatrixParseError:
123         return False
124
125     if len(sub_expressions) == 0:
126         return True
127
128     return all(validate_matrix_expression(m) for m in sub_expressions)
129
130
131 @dataclass
132 class MatrixToken:
133     """A simple dataclass to hold information about a matrix token being parsed."""
134
135     multiplier: str = ''
136     identifier: str = ''
137     exponent: str = ''
138
139     @property
140     def tuple(self) -> Tuple[str, str, str]:
141         """Create a tuple of the token for parsing."""
142         return self.multiplier, self.identifier, self.exponent
143
144
145 class ExpressionParser:
146     """A class to hold state during parsing.
147
148     Most of the methods in this class are class-internal and should not be used from outside.
149
150     This class should be used like this:
151
152     >>> ExpressionParser('3A^-1B').parse()
153     [['3', 'A', '-1'], ['', 'B', '']]
154     >>> ExpressionParser('4(M^TA^2)^-2').parse()
155     [['4', 'M^{T}A^{2}', '-2']]
156     """
157
158     def __init__(self, expression: str):
159         """Create an instance of the parser with the given expression and initialise variables to use during
160         ↪ parsing."""
161         # Remove all whitespace
162         expression = re.sub(r'\s', '', expression)
163
164         # Check if it's valid
165         if not validate_matrix_expression(expression):
166             raise MatrixParseError('Invalid expression')
167
168         # Wrap all exponents and transposition powers with {}
169         expression = re.sub(r'(?<=\^)(-?\d+|T)(?=[^}]|$\)', r'{\g<0>}', expression)
170
171         # Remove any standalone minuses
172         expression = re.sub(r'-(?=[A-Z])', '-1', expression)
173
174         # Replace subtractions with additions
175         expression = re.sub(r'-(?=\d+\.?\d*([A-Z]|rot))', '+-', expression)
176
177         # Get rid of a potential leading + introduced by the last step
178         expression = re.sub(r'\^+', '', expression)
179
180         self._expression = expression
181         self._pointer: int = 0
182
183         self._current_token = MatrixToken()
184         self._current_group: List[Tuple[str, str, str]] = []

```

```

185         self._final_list: MatrixParseList = []
186
187     def __repr__(self) -> str:
188         """Return a simple repr containing the expression."""
189         return f'{self.__class__.__module__}.{self.__class__.__name__}("{self._expression}")'
190
191     @property
192     def _char(self) -> str:
193         """Return the character pointed to by the pointer."""
194         return self._expression[self._pointer]
195
196     def parse(self) -> MatrixParseList:
197         """Fully parse the instance's matrix expression and return the :attr:`~lintrans.typing_.MatrixParseList`.
198
199         This method uses all the private methods of this class to parse the
200         expression in parts. All private methods mutate the instance variables.
201
202         :returns: The parsed expression
203         :rtype: :attr:`~lintrans.typing_.MatrixParseList`
204         """
205         self._parse_multiplication_group()
206
207         while self._pointer < len(self._expression):
208             if self._expression[self._pointer] != '+':
209                 raise MatrixParseError('Expected "+" between multiplication groups')
210
211             self._pointer += 1
212             self._parse_multiplication_group()
213
214         return self._final_list
215
216     def _parse_multiplication_group(self) -> None:
217         """Parse a group of matrices to be multiplied together.
218
219         This method just parses matrices until we get to a ``+``.
220         """
221         # This loop continues to parse matrices until we fail to do so
222         while self._parse_matrix():
223             # Once we get to the end of the multiplication group, we add it the final list and reset the group list
224             if self._pointer >= len(self._expression) or self._char == '+':
225                 self._final_list.append(self._current_group)
226                 self._current_group = []
227                 self._pointer += 1
228
229     def _parse_matrix(self) -> bool:
230         """Parse a full matrix using :meth:`~_parse_matrix_part`.
231
232         This method will parse an optional multiplier, an identifier, and an optional exponent. If we
233         do this successfully, we return True. If we fail to parse a matrix (maybe we've reached the
234         end of the current multiplication group and the next char is ``+``), then we return False.
235
236         :returns bool: Success or failure
237         """
238         self._current_token = MatrixToken()
239
240         while self._parse_matrix_part():
241             pass # The actual execution is taken care of in the loop condition
242
243         if self._current_token.identifier == '':
244             return False
245
246         self._current_group.append(self._current_token.tuple)
247         return True
248
249     def _parse_matrix_part(self) -> bool:
250         """Parse part of a matrix (multiplier, identifier, or exponent).
251
252         Which part of the matrix we parse is dependent on the current value of the pointer and the expression.
253         This method will parse whichever part of matrix token that it can. If it can't parse a part of a matrix,
254         or it's reached the next matrix, then we just return False. If we succeeded to parse a matrix part, then
255         we return True.
256
257         :returns bool: Success or failure

```

```

258         :raises MatrixParseError: If we fail to parse this part of the matrix
259         """
260         if self._pointer >= len(self._expression):
261             return False
262
263         if self._char.isdigit() or self._char == '-':
264             if self._current_token.multiplier != '' \
265                 or (self._current_token.multiplier == '' and self._current_token.identifier != ''):
266                 return False
267
268             self._parse_multiplier()
269
270         elif self._char.isalpha() and self._char.isupper():
271             if self._current_token.identifier != '':
272                 return False
273
274             self._current_token.identifier = self._char
275             self._pointer += 1
276
277         elif self._char == 'r':
278             if self._current_token.identifier != '':
279                 return False
280
281             self._parse_rot_identifier()
282
283         elif self._char == '(':
284             if self._current_token.identifier != '':
285                 return False
286
287             self._parse_sub_expression()
288
289         elif self._char == '^':
290             if self._current_token.exponent != '':
291                 return False
292
293             self._parse_exponent()
294
295         elif self._char == '+':
296             return False
297
298         else:
299             raise MatrixParseError(f'Unrecognised character "{self._char}" in matrix expression')
300
301         return True
302
303     def _parse_multiplier(self) -> None:
304         """Parse a multiplier from the expression and pointer.
305
306         This method just parses a numerical multiplier, which can include
307         zero or one ``.`` character and optionally a ``-`` at the start.
308
309         :raises MatrixParseError: If we fail to parse this part of the matrix
310         """
311         multiplier = ''
312
313         while self._char.isdigit() or self._char in ('.', '-'):
314             multiplier += self._char
315             self._pointer += 1
316
317         try:
318             float(multiplier)
319         except ValueError as e:
320             raise MatrixParseError(f'Invalid multiplier "{multiplier}"') from e
321
322         self._current_token.multiplier = multiplier
323
324     def _parse_rot_identifier(self) -> None:
325         """Parse a ``rot()``-style identifier from the expression and pointer.
326
327         This method will just parse something like ``rot(12.5)``. The angle number must be a real number.
328
329         :raises MatrixParseError: If we fail to parse this part of the matrix
330         """

```

```

331     if match := re.match(r'rot\(([\d.-]+\)', self._expression[self._pointer:]):
332         # Ensure that the number in brackets is a valid float
333         try:
334             float(match.group(1))
335         except ValueError as e:
336             raise MatrixParseError(f'Invalid angle number "{match.group(1)}" in rot-identifier') from e
337
338         self._current_token.identifier = match.group(0)
339         self._pointer += len(match.group(0))
340     else:
341         raise MatrixParseError(
342             f'Invalid rot-identifier "{self._expression[self._pointer : self._pointer + 15]}..."'
343         )
344
345     def _parse_sub_expression(self) -> None:
346         """Parse a parenthesized sub-expression as the identifier.
347
348         This method will also validate the expression in the parentheses.
349
350         :raises MatrixParseError: If we fail to parse this part of the matrix
351         """
352         if self._char != '(':
353             raise MatrixParseError('Sub-expression must start with "("')
354
355         self._pointer += 1
356         paren_depth = 1
357         identifier = ''
358
359         while paren_depth > 0:
360             if self._char == '(':
361                 paren_depth += 1
362             elif self._char == ')':
363                 paren_depth -= 1
364
365             if paren_depth == 0:
366                 self._pointer += 1
367                 break
368
369             identifier += self._char
370             self._pointer += 1
371
372         if not validate_matrix_expression(identifier):
373             raise MatrixParseError(f'Invalid sub-expression identifier "{identifier}"')
374
375         self._current_token.identifier = identifier
376
377     def _parse_exponent(self) -> None:
378         """Parse a matrix exponent from the expression and pointer.
379
380         The exponent must be an integer or ``T`` for transpose.
381
382         :raises MatrixParseError: If we fail to parse this part of the token
383         """
384         if match := re.match(r'\^{\d+|T}', self._expression[self._pointer:]):
385             exponent = match.group(1)
386
387             try:
388                 if exponent != 'T':
389                     int(exponent)
390             except ValueError as e:
391                 raise MatrixParseError(f'Invalid exponent "{match.group(1)}"') from e
392
393             self._current_token.exponent = exponent
394             self._pointer += len(match.group(0))
395         else:
396             raise MatrixParseError(
397                 f'Invalid exponent "{self._expression[self._pointer : self._pointer + 10]}..."'
398             )
399
400
401     def parse_matrix_expression(expression: str) -> MatrixParseList:
402         """Parse the matrix expression and return a :attr:`~lintrans.typing.MatrixParseList`.
403

```

```

404         :Example:
405
406         >>> parse_matrix_expression('A')
407         [[(' ', 'A', ' ')]]
408         >>> parse_matrix_expression('-3M^2')
409         [[(' -3', 'M', '2')]]
410         >>> parse_matrix_expression('1.2rot(12)^{3}2B^T')
411         [[('1.2', 'rot(12)', '3'), ('2', 'B', 'T')]]
412         >>> parse_matrix_expression('A^2 + 3B')
413         [[(' ', 'A', '2')], [('3', 'B', ' ')]]
414         >>> parse_matrix_expression('-3A^{-1}3B^T - 45M^2')
415         [[(' -3', 'A', ' -1'), ('3', 'B', 'T')], [(' -45', 'M', '2')]]
416         >>> parse_matrix_expression('5.3A^{4} 2.6B^{-2} + 4.6D^T 8.9E^{-1}')
417         [[('5.3', 'A', '4'), ('2.6', 'B', ' -2')], [('4.6', 'D', 'T'), ('8.9', 'E', ' -1')]]
418         >>> parse_matrix_expression('2(A+B^TC)^2D')
419         [[('2', 'A+B^{T}C', '2'), (' ', 'D', ' ')]]
420
421         :param str expression: The expression to be parsed
422         :returns: A list of parsed components
423         :rtype: :attr:`~lintrans.typing_.MatrixParseList`
424         """
425         return ExpressionParser(expression).parse()
426
427
428 def get_matrix_identifiers(expression: str) -> Set[str]:
429     """Return all the matrix identifiers used in the given expression.
430
431     This method works recursively with sub-expressions.
432     """
433     s = set()
434     top_level = [id for sublist in parse_matrix_expression(expression) for _, id, _ in sublist]
435
436     for body in top_level:
437         if body in _ALPHABET:
438             s.add(body)
439
440         elif re.match(r'rot\((\d+(\.\d+)?)\)', body):
441             continue
442
443         else:
444             s.update(get_matrix_identifiers(body))
445
446     return s

```

A.21 matrices/__init__.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """This package supplies classes and functions to parse, evaluate, and wrap matrices."""
8
9  from . import parse, utility
10 from .utility import create_rotation_matrix
11 from .wrapper import MatrixWrapper
12
13 __all__ = ['create_rotation_matrix', 'MatrixWrapper', 'parse', 'utility']

```

A.22 typing/__init__.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6

```

```

7      """This package supplies type aliases for linear algebra and transformations.
8
9      .. note::
10         This package is called ``typing_`` and not ``typing`` to avoid name collisions with the
11         builtin :mod:`typing`. I don't quite know how this collision occurs, but renaming
12         this module fixed the problem.
13     """
14
15     from __future__ import annotations
16
17     from sys import version_info
18     from typing import Any, List, Tuple
19
20     from numpy import ndarray
21     from nptyping import NDArray, Float
22
23     if version_info >= (3, 10):
24         from typing import TypeAlias, TypeGuard
25
26     __all__ = ['is_matrix_type', 'MatrixType', 'MatrixParseList', 'VectorType']
27
28     MatrixType: TypeAlias = 'NDArray[(2, 2), Float]'
29     """This type represents a 2x2 matrix as a NumPy array."""
30
31     VectorType: TypeAlias = 'NDArray[(2,), Float]'
32     """This type represents a 2D vector as a NumPy array, for use with :attr:`MatrixType`."""
33
34     MatrixParseList: TypeAlias = List[List[Tuple[str, str, str]]]
35     """This is a list containing lists of tuples. Each tuple represents a matrix and is ``(multiplier,
36     matrix_identifier, index)`` where all of them are strings. These matrix-representing tuples are
37     contained in lists which represent multiplication groups. Every matrix in the group should be
38     multiplied together, in order. These multiplication group lists are contained by a top level list,
39     which is this type. Once these multiplication group lists have been evaluated, they should be summed.
40
41     In the tuples, the multiplier is a string representing a real number, the matrix identifier
42     is a capital letter or ``rot(x)`` where x is a real number angle, and the index is a string
43     representing an integer, or it's the letter ``T`` for transpose.
44     """
45
46
47     def is_matrix_type(matrix: Any) -> TypeGuard[MatrixType]:
48         """Check if the given value is a valid matrix type.
49
50         .. note::
51            This function is a TypeGuard, meaning if it returns True, then the
52            passed value must be a :attr:`MatrixType`.
53         """
54         return isinstance(matrix, ndarray) and matrix.shape == (2, 2)

```

B Testing code

B.1 conftest.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """A simple ``conftest.py`` containing some re-usable fixtures and functions."""
8
9  import os
10 from typing import List, Type, TypeVar
11
12 import numpy as np
13 import pytest
14 from _pytest.config import Config
15 from _pytest.python import Function
16 from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QApplication, QWidget
17 from pytestqt.qtbot import QtBot
18
19 from lintrans.gui.main_window import LintransMainWindow
20 from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
21
22
23 T = TypeVar('T', bound=QWidget)
24
25
26 def pytest_collection_modifyitems(config: Config, items: List[Function]) -> None:
27     """Modify the collected tests so that we only run the GUI tests on Linux (because they need an X server).
28
29     This function is called automatically during the pytest startup. See
30     https://docs.pytest.org/en/latest/example/simple.html#control-skipping-of-tests-according-to-command-line-option
31     for details.
32     """
33     skip_gui = pytest.mark.skip(reason='need X server (Linux only) to run GUI tests')
34     for item in items:
35         if 'gui' in item.location[0] and hasattr(os, 'uname') and os.uname().sysname != 'Linux':
36             item.add_marker(skip_gui)
37
38
39 # === Backend stuff
40
41 def get_test_wrapper() -> MatrixWrapper:
42     """Return a new MatrixWrapper object with some preset values."""
43     wrapper = MatrixWrapper()
44
45     root_two_over_two = np.sqrt(2) / 2
46
47     wrapper['A'] = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
48     wrapper['B'] = np.array([[6, 4], [12, 9]])
49     wrapper['C'] = np.array([[-1, -3], [4, -12]])
50     wrapper['D'] = np.array([[13.2, 9.4], [-3.4, -1.8]])
51     wrapper['E'] = np.array([
52         [root_two_over_two, -1 * root_two_over_two],
53         [root_two_over_two, root_two_over_two]
54     ])
55     wrapper['F'] = np.array([[-1, 0], [0, 1]])
56     wrapper['G'] = np.array([[np.pi, np.e], [1729, 743.631]])
57
58     return wrapper
59
60
61 @pytest.fixture
62 def test_wrapper() -> MatrixWrapper:
63     """Return a new MatrixWrapper object with some preset values."""
64     return get_test_wrapper()
65
66
67 @pytest.fixture

```

```

68 def new_wrapper() -> MatrixWrapper:
69     """Return a new MatrixWrapper with no initialized values."""
70     return MatrixWrapper()
71
72
73 # === GUI stuff
74
75 def is_widget_class_open(widget_class: Type[QWidget]) -> bool:
76     """Test if a widget with the given class is currently open."""
77     return widget_class in [x.__class__ for x in QApplication.topLevelWidgets()]
78
79
80 @pytest.fixture
81 def window(qtbot: QtBot) -> LintransMainWindow:
82     """Return an instance of :class:`LintransMainWindow`."""
83     window = LintransMainWindow()
84     qtbot.addWidget(window)
85     return window
86
87
88 def get_open_widget(widget_class: Type[T]) -> T:
89     """Get the open instance of the given :class:`QWidget` subclass.
90
91     This method assumes that there is exactly 1 widget of the given
92     class and will raise ``ValueError`` if there's not.
93
94     :raises ValueError: If there is not exactly one widget of the given class
95     """
96     widgets = [
97         x for x in QApplication.topLevelWidgets()
98         if isinstance(x, widget_class)
99     ]
100
101     if len(widgets) != 1:
102         raise ValueError(f'Expected 1 widget of type {widget_class} but found {len(widgets)}')
103
104     return widgets[0]

```

B.2 gui/test_define_dialogs.py

```

1 # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2 # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4 # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5 # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7 """Test the :class:`DefineDialog` boxes in :class:`LintransMainWindow`."""
8
9 import numpy as np
10 from PyQt5.QtCore import Qt
11 from pytestqt.qtbot import QtBot
12
13 from lintrans.gui.dialogs import DefineAsExpressionDialog, DefineNumericallyDialog, DefineVisuallyDialog
14 from lintrans.gui.main_window import LintransMainWindow
15
16 from confest import get_open_widget, is_widget_class_open
17
18 ALPHABET_NO_I = 'ABCDEFGHJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ'
19
20
21 def test_define_visually_dialog_opens(qtbot: QtBot, window: LintransMainWindow) -> None:
22     """Test that the :class:`DefineVisuallyDialog` opens."""
23     qtbot.mouseClick(window._button_define_visually, Qt.LeftButton)
24     assert is_widget_class_open(DefineVisuallyDialog)
25     qtbot.addWidget(get_open_widget(DefineVisuallyDialog))
26
27
28 def test_define_numerically_dialog_opens(qtbot: QtBot, window: LintransMainWindow) -> None:
29     """Test that the :class:`DefineNumericallyDialog` opens."""
30     qtbot.mouseClick(window._button_define_numerically, Qt.LeftButton)

```



```

31     assert is_widget_class_open(DefineNumericallyDialog)
32     qtbot.addWidget(get_open_widget(DefineNumericallyDialog))
33
34
35 def test_define_as_expression_dialog_opens(qtbot: QtBot, window: LintransMainWindow) -> None:
36     """Test that the :class:`DefineAsAnExpressionDialog` opens."""
37     qtbot.mouseClick(window._button_define_as_expression, Qt.LeftButton)
38     assert is_widget_class_open(DefineAsExpressionDialog)
39     qtbot.addWidget(get_open_widget(DefineAsExpressionDialog))
40
41
42 def test_define_numerically_dialog_works(qtbot: QtBot, window: LintransMainWindow) -> None:
43     """Test that matrices can be defined numerically."""
44     qtbot.mouseClick(window._button_define_numerically, Qt.LeftButton)
45     dialog = get_open_widget(DefineNumericallyDialog)
46     qtbot.addWidget(dialog)
47
48     qtbot.keyClicks(dialog._element_tl, '-1')
49     qtbot.keyClicks(dialog._element_tr, '3')
50     qtbot.keyClicks(dialog._element_bl, '2')
51     qtbot.keyClicks(dialog._element_br, '-0.5')
52
53     qtbot.mouseClick(dialog._button_confirm, Qt.LeftButton)
54
55     assert (window._matrix_wrapper['A'] == np.array([
56         [-1, 3],
57         [2, -0.5]
58     ])).all()
59
60
61 def test_define_as_expression_dialog_works(qtbot: QtBot, window: LintransMainWindow) -> None:
62     """Test that matrices can be defined as expressions."""
63     qtbot.mouseClick(window._button_define_as_expression, Qt.LeftButton)
64     dialog = get_open_widget(DefineAsExpressionDialog)
65     qtbot.addWidget(dialog)
66
67     qtbot.keyClicks(dialog._lineEdit_expression_box, '(rot(45)^(2}3I)^Trot(210)^-1')
68     qtbot.mouseClick(dialog._button_confirm, Qt.LeftButton)
69
70     assert window._matrix_wrapper.get_expression('A') == '(rot(45)^(2}3I)^Trot(210)^-1'
71     assert (
72         window._matrix_wrapper['A'] ==
73         window._matrix_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(rot(45)^(2}3I)^Trot(210)^-1')
74     ).all()

```

B.3 gui/test_other_dialogs.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3  #
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """Test that the non-defintion dialogs work as expected."""
8
9  from typing import Type
10
11  import pytest
12  from PyQt5.QtCore import Qt
13  from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QDialog
14  from pytestqt.qtbot import QtBot
15
16  from lintrans.gui.dialogs import DisplaySettingsDialog, InfoPanelDialog
17  from lintrans.gui.main_window import LintransMainWindow
18
19  from conftest import get_open_widget, is_widget_class_open
20
21
22  @pytest.mark.parametrize(
23      'button_attr, dialog_class',

```

```

24     [
25         ('_button_change_display_settings', DisplaySettingsDialog),
26         ('_button_info_panel', InfoPanelDialog),
27     ]
28 )
29 def test_dialogs_open(
30     qtbot: QtBot,
31     window: LintransMainWindow,
32     button_attr: str,
33     dialog_class: Type[QDialog]
34 ) -> None:
35     """Make sure the dialog opens properly."""
36     qtbot.mouseClick(getattr(window, button_attr), Qt.LeftButton)
37     assert is_widget_class_open(dialog_class)
38     qtbot.addWidget(get_open_widget(dialog_class))

```

B.4 backend/test_session.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """Test the functionality of saving and loading sessions."""
8
9  from pathlib import Path
10
11  import lintrans
12  from lintrans.gui.session import Session
13  from lintrans.matrices.wrapper import MatrixWrapper
14
15  from conftest import get_test_wrapper
16
17
18  def test_save_and_load(tmp_path: Path, test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
19      """Test that sessions save and load and return the same matrix wrapper."""
20      points = [(1, 0), (-2, 3), (3.2, -10), (0, 0), (-2, -3), (2, -1.3)]
21      session = Session(matrix_wrapper=test_wrapper, polygon_points=points)
22
23      path = str((tmp_path / 'test.lt').absolute())
24      session.save_to_file(path)
25
26      loaded_session, version, extra_attrs = Session.load_from_file(path)
27      assert loaded_session.matrix_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
28      assert loaded_session.polygon_points == points
29
30      assert version == lintrans.__version__
31      assert not extra_attrs

```

B.5 backend/matrices/test_parse_and_validate_expression.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """Test the :mod:`matrices.parse` module validation and parsing."""
8
9  from typing import List, Tuple
10
11  import pytest
12
13  from lintrans.matrices.parse import (MatrixParseError, find_sub_expressions, get_matrix_identifiers,
14                                       parse_matrix_expression, validate_matrix_expression)
15  from lintrans.typing import MatrixParseList
16

```

```

17 expected_sub_expressions: List[Tuple[str, List[str]]] = [
18     ('2(AB)^-1', ['AB']),
19     ('-3(A+B)^2-C(B^TA)^-1', ['A+B', 'B^TA']),
20     ('rot(45)', []),
21     ('()', []),
22     ('(()', ['()']),
23     ('2.3A^-1(AB)^-1+(BC)^2', ['AB', 'BC']),
24     ('(2.3A^-1(AB)^-1+(BC)^2)', ['2.3A^-1(AB)^-1+(BC)^2']),
25 ]
26
27
28 def test_find_sub_expressions() -> None:
29     """Test the :func:`lintrans.matrices.parse.find_sub_expressions` function."""
30     for inp, output in expected_sub_expressions:
31         assert find_sub_expressions(inp) == output
32
33
34 valid_inputs: List[str] = [
35     'A', 'AB', '3A', '1.2A', '-3.4A', 'A^2', 'A^-1', 'A^{-1}',
36     'A^12', 'A^T', 'A{5}', 'A{T}', '4.3A^7', '9.2A{18}', '0.1A'
37
38     'rot(45)', 'rot(12.5)', '3rot(90)',
39     'rot(135)^3', 'rot(51)^T', 'rot(-34)^-1',
40
41     'A+B', 'A+2B', '4.3A+9B', 'A^2+B^T', '3A^7+0.8B^{16}',
42     'A-B', '3A-4B', '3.2A^3-16.79B^T', '4.752A^{17}-3.32B^{36}',
43     'A-1B', '-A', '-1A', 'A^2{3.4B}', 'A^{-1}2.3B',
44
45     '3A4B', 'A^TB', 'A^T{B}', '4A^6B^3',
46     '2A^{3}4B^5', '4rot(90)^3', 'rot(45)rot(13)',
47     'Arot(90)', 'AB^2', 'A^2B^2', '8.36A^T3.4B^12',
48
49     '3.5A^{4}5.6rot(19.2)^T-B^{-1}4.1C^5',
50
51     '(A)', '(AB)^-1', '2.3(3B^TA)^2', '-3.4(9D^{2}3F^{-1})^T+C', '(AB)(C)',
52     '3(rot(34)^-7A)^-1+B', '3A^2B+4A(B+C)^-1D^T-A(C(D+E)B)'
53 ]
54
55 invalid_inputs: List[str] = [
56     '', 'rot()', 'A^', 'A^1.2', 'A^2 3.4B', 'A^23.4B', 'A^-1 2.3B', 'A^{3.4}', '1,2A', 'ro(12)', '5', '12^2',
57     '^T', '^12', '.1A', 'A^{13}', 'A^3', 'A^A', '^2', 'A--B', '--A', '+A', '--1A', 'A--B', 'A--1B',
58     '.A', '1.A', '2.3AB)^T', '(AB+)', '-4.6(9A', '-2(3.4A^{-1}-C^)^2', '9.2', '3A^2B+4A(B+C)^-1D^T-A(C(D+EB)',
59     '3)^2', '4(your mum)^T', 'rot()', 'rot(10.1.1)', 'rot(--2)',
60
61     'This is 100% a valid matrix expression, I swear'
62 ]
63
64
65 @pytest.mark.parametrize('inputs,output', [(valid_inputs, True), (invalid_inputs, False)])
66 def test_validate_matrix_expression(inputs: List[str], output: bool) -> None:
67     """Test the validate_matrix_expression() function."""
68     for inp in inputs:
69         assert validate_matrix_expression(inp) == output
70
71
72 expressions_and_parsed_expressions: List[Tuple[str, MatrixParseList]] = [
73     # Simple expressions
74     ('A', [['(', 'A', ')']]),
75     ('A^2', [['(', 'A', '^2')]]),
76     ('A^{2}', [['(', 'A', '^2')]]),
77     ('3A', [['(', '3', 'A', ')']]),
78     ('1.4A^3', [['(', '1.4', 'A', '^3')]]),
79     ('0.1A', [['(', '0.1', 'A', ')']]),
80     ('0.1A', [['(', '0.1', 'A', ')']]),
81     ('A^12', [['(', 'A', '^12')]]),
82     ('A^234', [['(', 'A', '^234')]]),
83
84     # Multiplications
85     ('A 0.1B', [['(', 'A', ')', ('0.1', 'B', ')']]),
86     ('A^2 3B', [['(', 'A', '^23', ')', ('', 'B', ')']]),
87     ('A^2{3.4B}', [['(', 'A', '^2', ')', ('3.4', 'B', ')']]),
88     ('4A^{3} 6B^2', [['(', '4', 'A', '^3', ')', ('6', 'B', '^2')]]),
89     ('4.2A^{T} 6.1B^-1', [['(', '4.2', 'A', '^T', ')', ('6.1', 'B', '^(-1)')]]),

```

```

90 ('-1.2A^2 rot(45)^2', [[('1.2', 'A', '2'), ('', 'rot(45)', '2')]]),
91 ('3.2A^T 4.5B^{5} 9.6rot(121.3)', [[('3.2', 'A', 'T'), ('4.5', 'B', '5'), ('9.6', 'rot(121.3)', '')]]),
92 ('-1.18A^{-2} 0.1B^{2} 9rot(-34.6)^{-1}', [[('1.18', 'A', '-2'), ('0.1', 'B', '2'), ('9', 'rot(-34.6)', '-1')]]),
93
94 # Additions
95 ('A + B', [[('', 'A', ''), ('', 'B', '')]]),
96 ('A + B - C', [[('', 'A', ''), ('', 'B', ''), ('-1', 'C', '')]]),
97 ('A^2 + 0.5B', [[('', 'A', '2'), ('0.5', 'B', '')]]),
98 ('2A^3 + 8B^T - 3C^{-1}', [[('2', 'A', '3'), ('8', 'B', 'T'), ('-3', 'C', '-1')]]),
99 ('4.9A^2 - 3rot(134.2)^{-1} + 7.6B^8', [[('4.9', 'A', '2'), ('-3', 'rot(134.2)', '-1'), ('7.6', 'B', '8')]]),
100
101 # Additions with multiplication
102 ('2.14A^{3} 4.5rot(14.5)^{-1} + 8B^T - 3C^{-1}', [[('2.14', 'A', '3'), ('4.5', 'rot(14.5)', '-1'),
103                                                         [('8', 'B', 'T'), ('-3', 'C', '-1')]]),
104 ('2.14A^{3} 4.5rot(14.5)^{-1} + 8.5B^T 5.97C^{14} - 3.14D^{-1} 6.7E^T',
105  [(['2.14', 'A', '3'], ['4.5', 'rot(14.5)', '-1'], ['8.5', 'B', 'T'], ['5.97', 'C', '14'],
106   [(['-3.14', 'D', '-1'], ['6.7', 'E', 'T'])]]),
107
108 # Parenthesized expressions
109 ('(AB)^{-1}', [[('', 'AB', '-1')]]),
110 ('-3(A+B)^2-C(B^TA)^{-1}', [[('3', 'A+B', '2'), ('-1', 'C', ''), ('', 'B^TA', '-1')]]),
111 ('2.3(3B^TA)^2', [[('2.3', '3B^TA', '2')]]),
112 ('-3.4(9D^{2}3F^{-1})^T+C', [[('3.4', '9D^{2}3F^{-1}', 'T'), ('', 'C', '')]]),
113 ('2.39(3.1A^{-1}2.3B(CD)^{-1})^T + (AB^T)^{-1}', [[('2.39', '3.1A^{-1}2.3B(CD)^{-1}', 'T'), ('', 'AB^T'),
114   ↪ '-1')]]),
115 ]
116
117 def test_parse_matrix_expression() -> None:
118     """Test the parse_matrix_expression() function."""
119     for expression, parsed_expression in expressions_and_parsed_expressions:
120         # Test it with and without whitespace
121         assert parse_matrix_expression(expression) == parsed_expression
122         assert parse_matrix_expression(expression.replace(' ', '')) == parsed_expression
123
124     for expression in valid_inputs:
125         # Assert that it doesn't raise MatrixParseError
126         parse_matrix_expression(expression)
127
128
129 def test_parse_error() -> None:
130     """Test that parse_matrix_expression() raises a MatrixParseError."""
131     for expression in invalid_inputs:
132         with pytest.raises(MatrixParseError):
133             parse_matrix_expression(expression)
134
135
136 def test_get_matrix_identifiers() -> None:
137     """Test that matrix identifiers can be properly found."""
138     assert get_matrix_identifiers('M^T') == {'M'}
139     assert get_matrix_identifiers('ABCDEFG') == {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'}
140     assert get_matrix_identifiers('AB^{-1}3Crot(45)2A(B^2C^{-1})') == {'A', 'B', 'C'}
141     assert get_matrix_identifiers('A^{2}3A^{-1}A^TA') == {'A'}
142     assert get_matrix_identifiers('rot(45)(rot(25)rot(20))^2') == set()
143
144     for expression in invalid_inputs:
145         with pytest.raises(MatrixParseError):
146             get_matrix_identifiers(expression)

```

B.6 backend/matrices/matrix_wrapper/test_evaluate_expression.py

```

1 # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2 # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4 # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5 # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7 """Test the MatrixWrapper evaluate_expression() method."""
8
9 import numpy as np

```

```

10 from numpy import linalg as la
11 import pytest
12 from pytest import approx
13
14 from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper, create_rotation_matrix
15 from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType
16
17 from conftest import get_test_wrapper
18
19
20 def test_simple_matrix_addition(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
21     """Test simple addition and subtraction of two matrices."""
22
23     # NOTE: We assert that all of these values are not None just to stop mypy complaining
24     # These values will never actually be None because they're set in the wrapper() fixture
25     # There's probably a better way do this, because this method is a bit of a bodge, but this works for now
26     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
27         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
28         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
29
30     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A+B') == test_wrapper['A'] + test_wrapper['B']).all()
31     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('E+F') == test_wrapper['E'] + test_wrapper['F']).all()
32     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('G+D') == test_wrapper['G'] + test_wrapper['D']).all()
33     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C+C') == test_wrapper['C'] + test_wrapper['C']).all()
34     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D+A') == test_wrapper['D'] + test_wrapper['A']).all()
35     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('B+C') == test_wrapper['B'] + test_wrapper['C']).all()
36
37     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
38
39
40 def test_simple_two_matrix_multiplication(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
41     """Test simple multiplication of two matrices."""
42     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
43         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
44         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
45
46     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('AB') == test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['B']).all()
47     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('BA') == test_wrapper['B'] @ test_wrapper['A']).all()
48     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('AC') == test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['C']).all()
49     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('DA') == test_wrapper['D'] @ test_wrapper['A']).all()
50     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('ED') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()
51     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('FD') == test_wrapper['F'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()
52     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('GA') == test_wrapper['G'] @ test_wrapper['A']).all()
53     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('CF') == test_wrapper['C'] @ test_wrapper['F']).all()
54     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('AG') == test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['G']).all()
55
56     assert test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A2B') == approx(test_wrapper['A'] @ (2 * test_wrapper['B']))
57     assert test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('2AB') == approx((2 * test_wrapper['A']) @ test_wrapper['B'])
58     assert test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C3D') == approx(test_wrapper['C'] @ (3 * test_wrapper['D']))
59     assert test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4.2E1.2A') == approx((4.2 * test_wrapper['E']) @ (1.2 *
60         ↪ test_wrapper['A']))
61
62     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
63
64
65 def test_identity_multiplication(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
66     """Test that multiplying by the identity doesn't change the value of a matrix."""
67     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
68         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
69         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
70
71     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('I') == test_wrapper['I']).all()
72     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('AI') == test_wrapper['A']).all()
73     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('IA') == test_wrapper['A']).all()
74     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('GI') == test_wrapper['G']).all()
75     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('IG') == test_wrapper['G']).all()
76
77     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('EID') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()
78     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('IED') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()
79     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('EDI') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()
80     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('IEIDI') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()
81     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('EI*3D') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['D']).all()

```

```

82     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
83
84
85 def test_simple_three_matrix_multiplication(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
86     """Test simple multiplication of two matrices."""
87     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
88         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
89         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
90
91     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('ABC') == test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['B'] @
92         ↪ test_wrapper['C']).all()
93     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('ACB') == test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['C'] @
94         ↪ test_wrapper['B']).all()
95     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('BAC') == test_wrapper['B'] @ test_wrapper['A'] @
96         ↪ test_wrapper['C']).all()
97     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('EFG') == test_wrapper['E'] @ test_wrapper['F'] @
98         ↪ test_wrapper['G']).all()
99     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('DAC') == test_wrapper['D'] @ test_wrapper['A'] @
100         ↪ test_wrapper['C']).all()
101     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('GAE') == test_wrapper['G'] @ test_wrapper['A'] @
102         ↪ test_wrapper['E']).all()
103     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('FAG') == test_wrapper['F'] @ test_wrapper['A'] @
104         ↪ test_wrapper['G']).all()
105     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('GAF') == test_wrapper['G'] @ test_wrapper['A'] @
106         ↪ test_wrapper['F']).all()
107
108     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
109
110
111 def test_matrix_inverses(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
112     """Test the inverses of single matrices."""
113     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
114         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
115         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
116
117     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['A'])).all()
118     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('B^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['B'])).all()
119     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['C'])).all()
120     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['D'])).all()
121     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('E^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['E'])).all()
122     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('F^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['F'])).all()
123     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('G^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['G'])).all()
124
125     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['A'])).all()
126     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('B^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['B'])).all()
127     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['C'])).all()
128     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['D'])).all()
129     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('E^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['E'])).all()
130     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('F^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['F'])).all()
131     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('G^{-1}') == la.inv(test_wrapper['G'])).all()
132
133     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
134
135
136 def test_matrix_powers(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
137     """Test that matrices can be raised to integer powers."""
138     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
139         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
140         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
141
142     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['A'], 2)).all()
143     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('B^4') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['B'], 4)).all()
144     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C^{12}') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['C'], 12)).all()
145     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D^{12}') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['D'], 12)).all()
146     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('E^8') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['E'], 8)).all()
147     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('F^{-6}') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['F'], -6)).all()
148     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('G^{-2}') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['G'], -2)).all()
149
150     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
151
152
153 def test_matrix_transpose(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
154     """Test matrix transpositions."""

```

```

147     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
148           test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
149           test_wrapper['G'] is not None
150
151     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^{T}') == test_wrapper['A'].T).all()
152     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('B^{T}') == test_wrapper['B'].T).all()
153     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C^{T}') == test_wrapper['C'].T).all()
154     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D^{T}') == test_wrapper['D'].T).all()
155     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('E^{T}') == test_wrapper['E'].T).all()
156     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('F^{T}') == test_wrapper['F'].T).all()
157     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('G^{T}') == test_wrapper['G'].T).all()
158
159     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^T') == test_wrapper['A'].T).all()
160     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('B^T') == test_wrapper['B'].T).all()
161     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('C^T') == test_wrapper['C'].T).all()
162     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D^T') == test_wrapper['D'].T).all()
163     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('E^T') == test_wrapper['E'].T).all()
164     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('F^T') == test_wrapper['F'].T).all()
165     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('G^T') == test_wrapper['G'].T).all()
166
167     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
168
169
170 def test_rotation_matrices(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
171     """Test that 'rot(angle)' can be used in an expression."""
172     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(90)') == create_rotation_matrix(90)).all()
173     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(180)') == create_rotation_matrix(180)).all()
174     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(270)') == create_rotation_matrix(270)).all()
175     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(360)') == create_rotation_matrix(360)).all()
176     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(45)') == create_rotation_matrix(45)).all()
177     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(30)') == create_rotation_matrix(30)).all()
178
179     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(13.43)') == create_rotation_matrix(13.43)).all()
180     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(49.4)') == create_rotation_matrix(49.4)).all()
181     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(-123.456)') == create_rotation_matrix(-123.456)).all()
182     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(963.245)') == create_rotation_matrix(963.245)).all()
183     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('rot(-235.24)') == create_rotation_matrix(-235.24)).all()
184
185     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
186
187
188 def test_multiplication_and_addition(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
189     """Test multiplication and addition of matrices together."""
190     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
191           test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
192           test_wrapper['G'] is not None
193
194     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('AB+C') ==
195           test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['B'] + test_wrapper['C']).all()
196     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('DE-D') ==
197           test_wrapper['D'] @ test_wrapper['E'] - test_wrapper['D']).all()
198     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('FD+AB') ==
199           test_wrapper['F'] @ test_wrapper['D'] + test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['B']).all()
200     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('BA-DE') ==
201           test_wrapper['B'] @ test_wrapper['A'] - test_wrapper['D'] @ test_wrapper['E']).all()
202
203     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('2AB+3C') ==
204           (2 * test_wrapper['A'] @ test_wrapper['B'] + (3 * test_wrapper['C'])).all()
205     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4D7.9E-1.2A') ==
206           (4 * test_wrapper['D'] @ (7.9 * test_wrapper['E']) - (1.2 * test_wrapper['A'])).all()
207
208     assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
209
210
211 def test_complicated_expressions(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
212     """Test evaluation of complicated expressions."""
213     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
214           test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
215           test_wrapper['G'] is not None
216
217     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('-3.2A^T 4B^{ -1} 6C^{ -1} + 8.1D^{2} 3.2E^4') ==
218           (-3.2 * test_wrapper['A'].T) @ (4 * la.inv(test_wrapper['B'])) @ (6 * la.inv(test_wrapper['C']))
219           + (8.1 * la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['D'], 2)) @ (3.2 * la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['E'], 4))).all()

```

```

220
221 assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('53.6D^{2} 3B^T - 4.9F^{2} 2D + A^3 B^{-1}') ==
222         (53.6 * la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['D'], 2)) @ (3 * test_wrapper['B'].T)
223         - (4.9 * la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['F'], 2)) @ (2 * test_wrapper['D'])
224         + la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['A'], 3) @ la.inv(test_wrapper['B'])).all()
225
226 assert test_wrapper == get_test_wrapper()
227
228
229 def test_parenthesized_expressions(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
230     """Test evaluation of parenthesized expressions."""
231     assert test_wrapper['A'] is not None and test_wrapper['B'] is not None and test_wrapper['C'] is not None and \
232         test_wrapper['D'] is not None and test_wrapper['E'] is not None and test_wrapper['F'] is not None and \
233         test_wrapper['G'] is not None
234
235     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(A^T)^2') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['A'].T, 2)).all()
236     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(B^T)^3') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['B'].T, 3)).all()
237     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(C^T)^4') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['C'].T, 4)).all()
238     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(D^T)^5') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['D'].T, 5)).all()
239     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(E^T)^6') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['E'].T, 6)).all()
240     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(F^T)^7') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['F'].T, 7)).all()
241     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(G^T)^8') == la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['G'].T, 8)).all()
242
243     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(rot(45)^1)^T') == create_rotation_matrix(45).T).all()
244     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(rot(45)^2)^T') == la.matrix_power(create_rotation_matrix(45),
245     ↪ 2).T).all()
246     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(rot(45)^3)^T') == la.matrix_power(create_rotation_matrix(45),
247     ↪ 3).T).all()
248     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(rot(45)^4)^T') == la.matrix_power(create_rotation_matrix(45),
249     ↪ 4).T).all()
250     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('(rot(45)^5)^T') == la.matrix_power(create_rotation_matrix(45),
251     ↪ 5).T).all()
252
253     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('D^3(A+6.2F-0.397G^TE)^{-2+A}') ==
254         la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['D'], 3) @ la.matrix_power(
255             test_wrapper['A'] + 6.2 * test_wrapper['F'] - 0.397 * test_wrapper['G'].T @ test_wrapper['E'],
256             -2
257         ) + test_wrapper['A']).all()
258
259     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('-1.2F^{3}4.9D^T(A^2(B+3E^TF)^{-1})^2') ==
260         -1.2 * la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['F'], 3) @ (4.9 * test_wrapper['D'].T) @
261         la.matrix_power(
262             la.matrix_power(test_wrapper['A'], 2) @ la.matrix_power(
263                 test_wrapper['B'] + 3 * test_wrapper['E'].T @ test_wrapper['F'],
264                 -1
265             ),
266             2
267         )).all()
268
269 def test_value_errors(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
270     """Test that evaluate_expression() raises a ValueError for any malformed input."""
271     invalid_expressions = ['', '+', '-', 'This is not a valid expression', '3+4',
272         'A+2', 'A^', '^2', 'A^-', 'At', 'A^t', '3^2']
273
274     for expression in invalid_expressions:
275         with pytest.raises(ValueError):
276             test_wrapper.evaluate_expression(expression)
277
278 def test_linalgerror() -> None:
279     """Test that certain expressions raise np.linalg.LinAlgError."""
280     matrix_a: MatrixType = np.array([
281         [0, 0],
282         [0, 0]
283     ])
284
285     matrix_b: MatrixType = np.array([
286         [1, 2],
287         [1, 2]
288     ])
289
290     wrapper = MatrixWrapper()

```



```

289     wrapper['A'] = matrix_a
290     wrapper['B'] = matrix_b
291
292     assert (wrapper.evaluate_expression('A') == matrix_a).all()
293     assert (wrapper.evaluate_expression('B') == matrix_b).all()
294
295     with pytest.raises(np.linalg.LinAlgError):
296         wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^-1')
297
298     with pytest.raises(np.linalg.LinAlgError):
299         wrapper.evaluate_expression('B^-1')
300
301     assert (wrapper['A'] == matrix_a).all()
302     assert (wrapper['B'] == matrix_b).all()

```

B.7 backend/matrices/matrix_wrapper/test_setting_and_getting.py

```

1  # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2  # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4  # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5  # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7  """Test the MatrixWrapper __setitem__() and __getitem__() methods."""
8
9  from typing import Any, Dict, List
10
11  import numpy as np
12  import pytest
13  from numpy import linalg as la
14
15  from lintrans.matrices import MatrixWrapper
16  from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType
17
18  valid_matrix_names = 'ABCDEFGHJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ'
19  invalid_matrix_names = ['bad name', '123456', 'Th15 Is an 1nV@l1D n@m3', 'abc', 'a']
20
21  test_matrix: MatrixType = np.array([[1, 2], [4, 3]])
22
23
24  def test_basic_get_matrix(new_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
25      """Test MatrixWrapper().__getitem__()."""
26      for name in valid_matrix_names:
27          assert new_wrapper[name] is None
28
29      assert (new_wrapper['I'] == np.array([[1, 0], [0, 1]])).all()
30
31
32  def test_get_name_error(new_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
33      """Test that MatrixWrapper().__getitem__() raises a NameError if called with an invalid name."""
34      for name in invalid_matrix_names:
35          with pytest.raises(NameError):
36              _ = new_wrapper[name]
37
38
39  def test_basic_set_matrix(new_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
40      """Test MatrixWrapper().__setitem__()."""
41      for name in valid_matrix_names:
42          new_wrapper[name] = test_matrix
43          assert (new_wrapper[name] == test_matrix).all()
44
45          new_wrapper[name] = None
46          assert new_wrapper[name] is None
47
48
49  def test_set_expression(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
50      """Test that MatrixWrapper.__setitem__() can accept a valid expression."""
51      test_wrapper['N'] = 'A^2'
52      test_wrapper['O'] = 'BA+2C'
53      test_wrapper['P'] = 'E^T'

```

```

54     test_wrapper['Q'] = 'C^-1B'
55     test_wrapper['R'] = 'A^{2}3B'
56     test_wrapper['S'] = 'N^-1'
57     test_wrapper['T'] = 'PQP^-1'
58
59     with pytest.raises(TypeError):
60         test_wrapper['U'] = 'A+1'
61
62     with pytest.raises(TypeError):
63         test_wrapper['V'] = 'K'
64
65     with pytest.raises(TypeError):
66         test_wrapper['W'] = 'L^2'
67
68     with pytest.raises(TypeError):
69         test_wrapper['X'] = 'M^-1'
70
71     with pytest.raises(TypeError):
72         test_wrapper['Y'] = 'A^2B+C^'
73
74
75 def test_simple_dynamic_evaluation(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
76     """Test that expression-defined matrices are evaluated dynamically."""
77     test_wrapper['N'] = 'A^2'
78     test_wrapper['O'] = '4B'
79     test_wrapper['P'] = 'A+C'
80
81     assert (test_wrapper['N'] == test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2')).all()
82     assert (test_wrapper['O'] == test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4B')).all()
83     assert (test_wrapper['P'] == test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A+C')).all()
84
85     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('N^2 + 3O') ==
86             la.matrix_power(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2'), 2) +
87             3 * test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4B')
88             ).all()
89     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('P^-1 - 3NO^2') ==
90             la.inv(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A+C')) -
91             (3 * test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2')) @
92             la.matrix_power(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4B'), 2)
93             ).all()
94
95     test_wrapper['A'] = np.array([
96         [19, -21.5],
97         [84, 96.572]
98     ])
99     test_wrapper['B'] = np.array([
100         [-0.993, 2.52],
101         [1e10, 0]
102     ])
103     test_wrapper['C'] = np.array([
104         [0, 19512],
105         [1.414, 19]
106     ])
107
108     assert (test_wrapper['N'] == test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2')).all()
109     assert (test_wrapper['O'] == test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4B')).all()
110     assert (test_wrapper['P'] == test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A+C')).all()
111
112     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('N^2 + 3O') ==
113             la.matrix_power(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2'), 2) +
114             3 * test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4B')
115             ).all()
116     assert (test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('P^-1 - 3NO^2') ==
117             la.inv(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A+C')) -
118             (3 * test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^2')) @
119             la.matrix_power(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('4B'), 2)
120             ).all()
121
122
123 def test_recursive_dynamic_evaluation(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
124     """Test that dynamic evaluation works recursively."""
125     test_wrapper['N'] = 'A^2'
126     test_wrapper['O'] = '4B'

```

```

127     test_wrapper['P'] = 'A+C'
128
129     test_wrapper['Q'] = 'N^-1'
130     test_wrapper['R'] = 'P-40'
131     test_wrapper['S'] = 'NOP'
132
133     assert test_wrapper['Q'] == pytest.approx(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^-2'))
134     assert test_wrapper['R'] == pytest.approx(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A + C - 16B'))
135     assert test_wrapper['S'] == pytest.approx(test_wrapper.evaluate_expression('A^{2}4BA + A^{2}4BC'))
136
137
138 def test_self_referential_expressions(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
139     """Test that self-referential expressions raise an error."""
140     expressions: Dict[str, str] = {
141         'A': 'A^2',
142         'B': 'A(C^-1A^T)+rot(45)B',
143         'C': '2Brot(1482.536)(A^-1D^{2}4CE)^3F'
144     }
145
146     for name, expression in expressions.items():
147         with pytest.raises(ValueError):
148             test_wrapper[name] = expression
149
150     test_wrapper['B'] = '3A^2'
151     test_wrapper['C'] = 'ABBA'
152     with pytest.raises(ValueError):
153         test_wrapper['A'] = 'C^-1'
154
155     test_wrapper['E'] = 'rot(45)B^-1+C^T'
156     test_wrapper['F'] = 'EBDBIC'
157     test_wrapper['D'] = 'E'
158     with pytest.raises(ValueError):
159         test_wrapper['D'] = 'F'
160
161
162 def test_get_matrix_dependencies(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
163     """Test MatrixWrapper's get_matrix_dependencies() and get_expression_dependencies() methods."""
164     test_wrapper['N'] = 'A^2'
165     test_wrapper['O'] = '4B'
166     test_wrapper['P'] = 'A+C'
167     test_wrapper['Q'] = 'N^-1'
168     test_wrapper['R'] = 'P-40'
169     test_wrapper['S'] = 'NOP'
170
171     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('A') == set()
172     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('B') == set()
173     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('C') == set()
174     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('D') == set()
175     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('E') == set()
176     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('F') == set()
177     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('G') == set()
178
179     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('N') == {'A'}
180     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('O') == {'B'}
181     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('P') == {'A', 'C'}
182     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('Q') == {'A', 'N'}
183     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('R') == {'A', 'B', 'C', 'O', 'P'}
184     assert test_wrapper.get_matrix_dependencies('S') == {'A', 'B', 'C', 'N', 'O', 'P'}
185
186     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('ABC') == set()
187     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('NOB') == {'A', 'B'}
188     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('N^20Trot(90)B^-1') == {'A', 'B'}
189     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('NOP') == {'A', 'B', 'C'}
190     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('NOPQ') == {'A', 'B', 'C', 'N'}
191     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('NOPQR') == {'A', 'B', 'C', 'N', 'O', 'P'}
192     assert test_wrapper.get_expression_dependencies('NOPQRS') == {'A', 'B', 'C', 'N', 'O', 'P'}
193
194
195 def test_set_identity_error(new_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
196     """Test that MatrixWrapper().__setitem__() raises a NameError when trying to assign to the identity matrix."""
197     with pytest.raises(NameError):
198         new_wrapper['I'] = test_matrix
199

```

```

200
201 def test_set_name_error(new_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
202     """Test that MatrixWrapper().__setitem__() raises a NameError when trying to assign to an invalid name."""
203     for name in invalid_matrix_names:
204         with pytest.raises(NameError):
205             new_wrapper[name] = test_matrix
206
207
208 def test_set_type_error(new_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
209     """Test that MatrixWrapper().__setitem__() raises a TypeError when trying to set a non-matrix."""
210     invalid_values: List[Any] = [
211         12,
212         [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
213         [[1, 2], [3, 4]],
214         True,
215         24.3222,
216         'This is totally a matrix, I swear',
217         MatrixWrapper,
218         MatrixWrapper(),
219         np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]),
220         np.eye(100)
221     ]
222
223     for value in invalid_values:
224         with pytest.raises(TypeError):
225             new_wrapper['M'] = value
226
227
228 def test_get_expression(test_wrapper: MatrixWrapper) -> None:
229     """Test the get_expression method of the MatrixWrapper class."""
230     test_wrapper['N'] = 'A^2'
231     test_wrapper['O'] = '4B'
232     test_wrapper['P'] = 'A+C'
233
234     test_wrapper['Q'] = 'N^-1'
235     test_wrapper['R'] = 'P-40'
236     test_wrapper['S'] = 'NOP'
237
238     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('A') is None
239     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('B') is None
240     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('C') is None
241     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('D') is None
242     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('E') is None
243     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('F') is None
244     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('G') is None
245
246     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('N') == 'A^2'
247     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('O') == '4B'
248     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('P') == 'A+C'
249
250     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('Q') == 'N^-1'
251     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('R') == 'P-40'
252     assert test_wrapper.get_expression('S') == 'NOP'

```

B.8 backend/matrices/utility/test_coord_conversion.py

```

1 # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2 # Copyright (C) 2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3 #
4 # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5 # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7 """Test conversion between polar and rectilinear coordinates in :mod:`lintrans.matrices.utility`."""
8
9 from typing import List, Tuple
10
11 from numpy import pi, sqrt
12 from pytest import approx
13
14 from lintrans.matrices.utility import polar_coords, rect_coords

```

```

15
16 expected_coords: List[Tuple[Tuple[float, float], Tuple[float, float]]] = [
17     ((0, 0), (0, 0)),
18     ((1, 1), (sqrt(2), pi / 4)),
19     ((0, 1), (1, pi / 2)),
20     ((1, 0), (1, 0)),
21     ((sqrt(2), sqrt(2)), (2, pi / 4)),
22     ((-3, 4), (5, 2.214297436)),
23     ((4, -3), (5, 5.639684198)),
24     ((5, -0.2), (sqrt(626) / 5, 6.24320662)),
25     ((-1.3, -10), (10.08414597, 4.583113976)),
26     ((23.4, 0), (23.4, 0)),
27     ((pi, -pi), (4.442882938, 1.75 * pi))
28 ]
29
30
31 def test_polar_coords() -> None:
32     """Test that :func:`lintrans.matrices.utility.polar_coords` works as expected."""
33     for rect, polar in expected_coords:
34         assert polar_coords(*rect) == approx(polar)
35
36
37 def test_rect_coords() -> None:
38     """Test that :func:`lintrans.matrices.utility.rect_coords` works as expected."""
39     for rect, polar in expected_coords:
40         assert rect_coords(*polar) == approx(rect)
41
42     assert rect_coords(1, 0) == approx((1, 0))
43     assert rect_coords(1, pi) == approx((-1, 0))
44     assert rect_coords(1, 2 * pi) == approx((1, 0))
45     assert rect_coords(1, 3 * pi) == approx((-1, 0))
46     assert rect_coords(1, 4 * pi) == approx((1, 0))
47     assert rect_coords(1, 5 * pi) == approx((-1, 0))
48     assert rect_coords(1, 6 * pi) == approx((1, 0))
49     assert rect_coords(20, 100) == approx(rect_coords(20, 100 % (2 * pi)))

```

B.9 backend/matrices/utility/test_float_utility_functions.py

```

1 # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2 # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4 # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5 # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7 """Test the utility functions for GUI dialog boxes."""
8
9 from typing import List, Tuple
10
11 import numpy as np
12 import pytest
13
14 from lintrans.matrices.utility import is_valid_float, round_float
15
16 valid_floats: List[str] = [
17     '0', '1', '3', '-2', '123', '-208', '1.2', '-3.5', '4.252634', '-42362.352325',
18     '1e4', '-2.59e3', '4.13e-6', '-5.5244e-12'
19 ]
20
21 invalid_floats: List[str] = [
22     '', 'pi', 'e', '1.2.3', '1,2', '-', '.', 'None', 'no', 'yes', 'float'
23 ]
24
25
26 @pytest.mark.parametrize('inputs,output', [(valid_floats, True), (invalid_floats, False)])
27 def test_is_valid_float(inputs: List[str], output: bool) -> None:
28     """Test the is_valid_float() function."""
29     for inp in inputs:
30         assert is_valid_float(inp) == output
31
32

```

```

33 def test_round_float() -> None:
34     """Test the round_float() function."""
35     expected_values: List[Tuple[float, int, str]] = [
36         (1.0, 4, '1'), (1e-6, 4, '0'), (1e-5, 6, '1e-5'), (6.3e-8, 5, '0'), (3.2e-8, 10, '3.2e-8'),
37         (np.sqrt(2) / 2, 5, '0.70711'), (-1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2, 5, '-0.70711'),
38         (np.pi, 1, '3.1'), (np.pi, 2, '3.14'), (np.pi, 3, '3.142'), (np.pi, 4, '3.1416'), (np.pi, 5, '3.14159'),
39         (1.23456789, 2, '1.23'), (1.23456789, 3, '1.235'), (1.23456789, 4, '1.2346'), (1.23456789, 5, '1.23457'),
40         (12345.678, 1, '12345.7'), (12345.678, 2, '12345.68'), (12345.678, 3, '12345.678'),
41     ]
42
43     for num, precision, answer in expected_values:
44         assert round_float(num, precision) == answer

```

B.10 backend/matrices/utility/test_rotation_matrices.py

```

1 # lintrans - The linear transformation visualizer
2 # Copyright (C) 2021-2022 D. Dyson (DoctorDalek1963)
3
4 # This program is licensed under GNU GPLv3, available here:
5 # <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>
6
7 """Test functions for rotation matrices."""
8
9 from typing import List, Tuple
10
11 import numpy as np
12 import pytest
13
14 from lintrans.matrices import create_rotation_matrix
15 from lintrans.typing_ import MatrixType
16
17 angles_and_matrices: List[Tuple[float, float, MatrixType]] = [
18     (0, 0, np.array([[1, 0], [0, 1]])),
19     (90, np.pi / 2, np.array([[0, -1], [1, 0]])),
20     (180, np.pi, np.array([[ -1, 0], [0, -1]])),
21     (270, 3 * np.pi / 2, np.array([[0, 1], [-1, 0]])),
22     (360, 2 * np.pi, np.array([[1, 0], [0, 1]])),
23
24     (45, np.pi / 4, np.array([
25         np.sqrt(2) / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2],
26         np.sqrt(2) / 2, np.sqrt(2) / 2]
27     )),
28     (135, 3 * np.pi / 4, np.array([
29         -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2],
30         np.sqrt(2) / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2]
31     )),
32     (225, 5 * np.pi / 4, np.array([
33         -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2, np.sqrt(2) / 2],
34         -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2]
35     )),
36     (315, 7 * np.pi / 4, np.array([
37         np.sqrt(2) / 2, np.sqrt(2) / 2],
38         -1 * np.sqrt(2) / 2, np.sqrt(2) / 2]
39     )),
40
41     (30, np.pi / 6, np.array([
42         np.sqrt(3) / 2, -1 / 2],
43         1 / 2, np.sqrt(3) / 2]
44     )),
45     (60, np.pi / 3, np.array([
46         1 / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2],
47         np.sqrt(3) / 2, 1 / 2]
48     )),
49     (120, 2 * np.pi / 3, np.array([
50         -1 / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2],
51         np.sqrt(3) / 2, -1 / 2]
52     )),
53     (150, 5 * np.pi / 6, np.array([
54         -1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2, -1 / 2],
55         1 / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2]

```

```

56     ])),
57     (210, 7 * np.pi / 6, np.array([
58         [-1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2, 1 / 2],
59         [-1 / 2, -1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2]
60     ])),
61     (240, 4 * np.pi / 3, np.array([
62         [-1 / 2, np.sqrt(3) / 2],
63         [-1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2, -1 / 2]
64     ])),
65     (300, 10 * np.pi / 6, np.array([
66         [1 / 2, np.sqrt(3) / 2],
67         [-1 * np.sqrt(3) / 2, 1 / 2]
68     ])),
69     (330, 11 * np.pi / 6, np.array([
70         [np.sqrt(3) / 2, 1 / 2],
71         [-1 / 2, np.sqrt(3) / 2]
72     ]))
73 ]
74
75
76 def test_create_rotation_matrix() -> None:
77     """Test that create_rotation_matrix() works with given angles and expected matrices."""
78     for degrees, radians, matrix in angles_and_matrices:
79         assert create_rotation_matrix(degrees, degrees=True) == pytest.approx(matrix)
80         assert create_rotation_matrix(radians, degrees=False) == pytest.approx(matrix)
81
82         assert create_rotation_matrix(-1 * degrees, degrees=True) == pytest.approx(np.linalg.inv(matrix))
83         assert create_rotation_matrix(-1 * radians, degrees=False) == pytest.approx(np.linalg.inv(matrix))
84
85     assert (create_rotation_matrix(-90, degrees=True) ==
86             create_rotation_matrix(270, degrees=True)).all()
87     assert (create_rotation_matrix(-0.5 * np.pi, degrees=False) ==
88             create_rotation_matrix(1.5 * np.pi, degrees=False)).all()

```