

函数实例



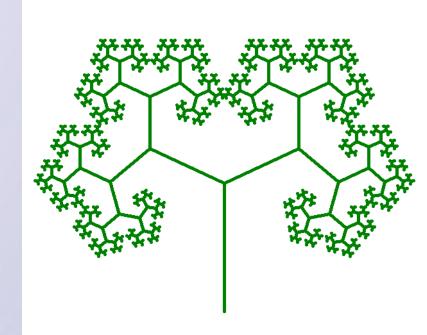
礼 欣 北京理工大学

实例

任务:通过编写程序完成在电脑上绘制如图所示的这颗树。

- 将任务拆解为两部分
 - 1. 学习简单图形绘制的指令
 - 2. 为树的绘制设计算法





Turtle库回顾

- turtle库是非常适合初学者甚至小朋友使用的简单图形绘制模块。
- 自 Python 2.6 版本以后,turtle 库就已经成为 Python的内嵌模块,无需特别安装。
- turtle中的指令,形象而简单,它绘制的坐标轴以 屏幕中心点为原点。



Turtle库

- 下列turtle库的简单常用指令,请大家练习查询 官方提供的turtle使用手册掌握以下命令的用法
 - forward(distance) #将箭头移到某一指定坐标
 - left(angel) right(angel)
 - penup() #提起笔,用于另起一个地方绘制时用,与pendown()配对使用
 - goto(x,y)
 - home()
 - circle(radius)
 - speed()

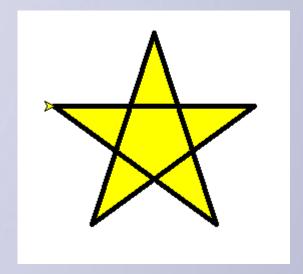


Turtle库

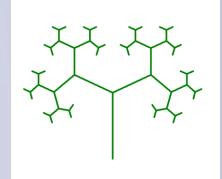
- 下面是一个利用turtle库绘制并填充一个五角星 的简单程序
- 代码如下

```
from turtle import Turtle

p = Turtle()
p.speed(3)
p.pensize(5)
p.color("black", 'yellow')
#p.fillcolor("red")
p.begin_fill()
for i in range(5):
    p.forward(200)
    p.right(144)
p.end_fill()
```



树的绘制算法设计



- 观察树的图案,这是一个对称树,从主杆出发以一定角度向左向右生成对称的枝丫,而每一棵枝杈上以相同的角度生成更小的左右枝杈,如此往复。联系我们所学过的内容,很容易想到可以利用递归程序实现,程序代码如下:
- 注意:以下代码为turtle库提供标准例程的简化版,以注释的形式保留了原例程中的部分代码和解释,供大家练习、加深理解
 - 可以练习以p.speed()替代p.getscreen.tracer()的调用,调整绘画速度



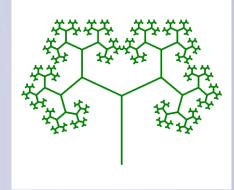
```
def main():
   p = Turtle()
   p.color("green")
   p.pensize(5)
   #p.setundobuffer(None)
   p.hideturtle()
   #Make the turtle invisible. It's a good idea to do this while
   # you're in the middle of doing some complex drawing,
   #because hiding the turtle speeds up the drawing observably.
   #p.speed(10)
   p.getscreen().tracer(30,0)
   #Return the TurtleScreen object the turtle is drawing on.
   #TurtleScreen methods can then be called for that object.
   p.left(90)# Turn turtle left by angle units. direction 调整画笔
   p.penup() #Pull the pen up - no drawing when moving.
   p.goto(x,y)#Move turtle to an absolute position.
   # If the pen is down, draw line. Do not change the turtle's orientation.
   p.pendown() # Pull the pen down - drawing when moving.
   #这三条语句是一个组合相当于先把笔收起来再移动到指定位置,再把笔放下开始画
   #否则turtle一移动就会自动的把线画出来
   #t = tree([p], 200, 65, 0.6375)
   t = tree([p], 110, 65, 0.6375)
```

main()

Tree函数的代码

```
def tree(plist, l, a, f):
    """ plist is list of pens
    l is length of branch
    a is half of the angle between 2 branches
    f is factor by which branch is shortened
   from level to level."""
   if 1 > 5:
       lst = []
       for p in plist:
           p.forward(1)#沿着当前的方向画画
           #Move the turtle forward by the specified distance,
            #in the direction the turtle is headed.
           q = p.clone() #Create and return a clone of the turtle
           #with same position, heading and turtle properties.
           p.left(a) #Turn turtle left by angle units
           q.right(a) # turn turtle right by angle units, nits are
           #by default degrees, but can be set via the degrees() and
           #radians() functions.
            lst.append(p)#将元素增加到列表的最后
            lst.append(q)
        tree(lst, l*f, a, f)
```

树的绘制算法设计



- 请通过调整绘画速度,观察绘画过程,更好的理解递归程序的调用过程。
- 思考:之前讲过递归程序一定要有基例,否则递归程序一直进行无法终止,将导致程序崩溃,那在我们这个tree()函数的编写过程中,我们使用的基例是什么呢?



森林的绘制

- 如何画出多棵树,甚至整片森林呢?
 - 答案很简单,只要在画每棵树之前调整画笔的位置, 调用画树程序,就可以从新位置生成一颗新树了。
- 利用模块化的函数思想,调整代码:
 - 将每棵树的绘制以maketree函数封装,参数x,y为画树的起点位置即树根位置。在main函数中只要以不同的参数设置来调用maketree函数就可以完成多棵树的绘制了



```
p = Turtle()
   p.color("green")
   p.pensize(5)
   #p.setundobuffer(None)
   p.hideturtle()
   #Make the turtle invisible. It's a good idea to do this while
   # you're in the middle of doing some complex drawing,
   #because hiding the turtle speeds up the drawing observably.
   #p.speed(10)
   p.getscreen().tracer(30,0)
   #Return the TurtleScreen object the turtle is drawing on.
   #TurtleScreen methods can then be called for that object.
   p.left(90)# Turn turtle left by angle units. direction 调整画笔
   p.penup() #Pull the pen up - no drawing when moving.
   p.qoto(x,y)#Move turtle to an absolute position.
   # If the pen is down, draw line. Do not change the turtle's orientation.
   p.pendown()# Pull the pen down - drawing when moving.
   #这三条语句是一个组合相当于先把笔收起来再移动到指定位置,再把笔放下开始画
   #否则turtle一移动就会自动的把线画出来
   #t = tree([p], 200, 65, 0.6375)
   t = tree([p], 110, 65, 0.6375)
   print(len(p.getscreen().turtles()))#用了多少个turtle绘制
def main():
   maketree(-200,-200)
   maketree(0,0)
   maketree( 200,-200)
main()
```

def maketree(x,y):