# МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ "БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ" КАФЕДРА ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

# Отчёт по лабораторной работе №7

Выполнил: студент группы ПО 9 Ступак Д.Р

Проверил: Крощенко А. А.

### Вариант 7

### Задание 1

Задать движение окружности по апплету так, чтобы при касании границы окружность отражалась от нее.

# Код программы (файл City.java)

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
public class BouncingCircle extends JPanel implements ActionListener {
   private static final int WIDTH = 800;
   private static final int HEIGHT = 600;
   private static final int CIRCLE_RADIUS = 50;
   private static final int CIRCLE_SPEED = 5;
   private int circleX;
   private int circleY;
   private int circleVelocityX;
   private int circleVelocityY;
   public BouncingCircle() {
       setPreferredSize(new Dimension(WIDTH, HEIGHT));
       circleX = WIDTH / 2;
       circleY = HEIGHT / 2;
       circleVelocityX = CIRCLE_SPEED;
       circleVelocityY = CIRCLE_SPEED;
       Timer timer = new Timer(10, this);
       timer.start();
   }
   @Override
   protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
        super.paintComponent(g);
       g.setColor(Color.RED);
       g.fillOval(circleX - CIRCLE_RADIUS, circleY - CIRCLE_RADIUS, CIRCLE_RADIUS * 2,
CIRCLE RADIUS * 2);
   }
   @Override
   public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
       circleX += circleVelocityX;
       circleY += circleVelocityY;
       if (circleX - CIRCLE_RADIUS < 0 || circleX + CIRCLE_RADIUS > WIDTH) {
           circleVelocityX = -circleVelocityX;
       }
       if (circleY - CIRCLE_RADIUS < 0 || circleY + CIRCLE_RADIUS > HEIGHT) {
           circleVelocityY = -circleVelocityY;
       repaint();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SwingUtilities.invokeLater(() -> {
           JFrame frame = new JFrame();
           frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
           frame.setResizable(false);
            frame.add(new BouncingCircle());
```

```
frame.pack();
  frame.setLocationRelativeTo(null);
  frame.setVisible(true);
});
}
```

## Задание 1

Реализовать построение заданного типа фрактала по варианту Везде, где это необходимо, предусмотреть ввод параметров, влияющих на внешний вид фрактала

Код программы:

```
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import java.awt.Polygon;
import java.awt.Graphics;
public class KochKurve extends JFrame {
   private static Polygon returnPolygon = new Polygon();
   public KochKurve(int steps) {
        Polygon polygon = new Polygon();
        initializePolygon(polygon);
        subdivide(polygon, steps);
        paintPolygon(returnPolygon);
    }
   private Polygon initializePolygon(Polygon polygon) {
        polygon.addPoint(250, 50);
        polygon.addPoint(400, 350);
       polygon.addPoint(100, 350);
        return polygon;
    }
   public static Polygon subdivide(Polygon polygon, int steps) {
       while (steps > 0) {
           polygon = subdivide(polygon);
            steps--;
        returnPolygon = polygon;
       return returnPolygon;
    static Polygon subdivide(Polygon polygon) {
```

```
int numPoints = polygon.npoints;
        for(int i = 0; i < numPoints; i++) {</pre>
            int currentX = polygon.xpoints[i];
            int currentY = polygon.ypoints[i];
            int nextX = polygon.xpoints[(i + 1) % numPoints];
            int nextY = polygon.ypoints[(i + 1) % numPoints];
            Vector2 pointA = new Vector2(currentX, currentY);
           Vector2 pointE = new Vector2(nextX, nextY);
           Vector2 pointB = pointA.scale(2.0 / 3.0).add(pointE.scale(1.0 / 3.0));
           Vector2 pointM = pointA.linearInterpolation(pointE, 0.5);
           Vector2 vectorAE = pointE.subtract(pointA);
           Vector2 vectorN = new Vector2(vectorAE.y, -vectorAE.x).normalized();
            double lengthD = Math.sqrt(1.0 / 12.0)*vectorAE.length();
           Vector2 pointC = pointM.add(vectorN.scale(lengthD));
           Vector2 pointD = pointA.scale(1.0 / 3.0).add(pointE.scale(2.0 / 3.0));
            localPolygon.addPoint((int) pointA.x, (int) pointA.y);
            localPolygon.addPoint((int) pointB.x, (int) pointB.y);
            localPolygon.addPoint((int) pointC.x, (int) pointC.y);
            localPolygon.addPoint((int) pointD.x, (int) pointD.y);
        return localPolygon;
    }
    private void paintPolygon(Polygon returnPolygon) {
        JPanel panel = new JPanel() {
           @Override protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
                g.drawPolygon(returnPolygon);
        };
        add(panel);
        pack();
        setSize(500, 500);
        setVisible(true);
        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
    }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int steps = 5;
        new KochKurve(steps);
    }
}
class Vector2 {
    public final double x;
   public final double y;
   public Vector2(double x, double y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
   public double length() {
        return Math.sqrt(x * x + y * y);
   public Vector2 normalized() {
        double len = length();
```

Polygon localPolygon = new Polygon();

```
return new Vector2(x / len, y / len);
}

public Vector2 scale(double scalar) {
    return new Vector2(x * scalar, y * scalar);
}

public Vector2 add(Vector2 other) {
    return new Vector2(x + other.x, y + other.y);
}

public Vector2 subtract(Vector2 other) {
    return new Vector2(x - other.x, y - other.y);
}

public Vector2 linearInterpolation(Vector2 other, double t) {
    return new Vector2((1 - t) * x + t * other.x, (1 - t) * y + t * other.y);
}
}
```