实验报告 8

姓名：蒋卓洋
学号：59119125

1、实现

1.1. Rope()
(1)位置：Rope.cpp
(2)实现：

```
1.  Rope::Rope(Vector2D start, Vector2D end, int num_nodes, float node_mass, float k, vect
    or<int> pinned_nodes)
2.  {
3.      // TODO (Part 1): Create a rope starting at `start`, ending at `end`, and containing `nu
    m_nodes` nodes.
4.      // Comment-in this part when you implement the constructor
5.      // for (auto &i : pinned_nodes) {
6.      //     masses[i]->pinned = true;
7.      // }
8.
9.
10.     // TODO Traverse the BVH to find intersection
11.     /////////////////Solution//////////////////
12.     ////Name:JiangZhuoyang
13.     ////StudentID:58119125
14.     ////FinishDate:21/11/19
15.     for (int i = 0; i < num_nodes; i++)
16.     {
17.       Vector2D current = start + i * (end - start) / (num_nodes - 1);
18.       Mass* tmp = new Mass(current, node_mass, false);
19.       masses.push_back(tmp);
20.     }
21.     for (int i = 0; i < num_nodes - 1; i++)
22.     {
23.       Spring* tmp = new  Spring(masses[i], masses[i + 1], k);
24.       springs.push_back(tmp);
25.     }
26.
27.     for (auto& i : pinned_nodes) {
28.       masses[i]->pinned = true;
```

```
    }
    ////////////////////////////////////////
}
```

1.2. simulateEuler()

(1)位置：Rope.cpp

(2)实现：

```
void Rope::simulateEuler(float delta_t, Vector2D gravity)
{
    /////////////////Solution/////////////////////
    ////Name:JiangZhuoyang
    ////StudentID:58119125
    ////FinishDate:21/11/19

    for (auto &s : springs)
    {
        // TODO (Part 2): Use Hooke's law to calculate the force on a node
        Vector2D ab = s->m2->position - s->m1->position;
        Vector2D f = s->k * (ab.unit()) * (ab.norm() - s->rest_length);
        s->m1->forces += f;
        s->m2->forces -= f;

    }

    for (auto &m : masses)
    {
        float k_d = 0.1;
        if (!m->pinned)
        {
            // TODO (Part 2): Add the force due to gravity, then compute the new velocity a
nd position
            m->forces += gravity * m->mass;
            // TODO (Part 2): Add global damping
            m->forces += -k_d * m->velocity;
            Vector2D a = m->forces / m->mass;
            //implicit Euler
            m->velocity += a * delta_t;
            m->position += m->velocity * delta_t;
        }

```

```
        // Reset all forces on each mass
        m->forces = Vector2D(0, 0);
    }

    ////////////////////////////////////////
}
```

1.3. castRay()

(1)位置：Rope.cpp

(2)实现：

```
void Rope::simulateVerlet(float delta_t, Vector2D gravity)
{
    /////////////////Solution//////////////////
    ////Name:JiangZhuoyang
    ////StudentID:58119125
    ////FinishDate:21/11/19
    for (auto &s : springs)
    {
        // TODO (Part 3): Simulate one timestep of the rope using explicit Verlet（solving constraints)
        Vector2D ab = s->m2->position - s->m1->position;
        Vector2D f = s->k * (ab.unit()) * (ab.norm() - s->rest_length);
        s->m1->forces += f;
        s->m2->forces -= f;
    }

    for (auto &m : masses)
    {
        if (!m->pinned)
        {

            // TODO (Part 3.1): Set the new position of the rope mass
            m->forces += gravity * m->mass;
            Vector2D a = m->forces / m->mass;
            Vector2D temp = m->position;
            // TODO (Part 4): Add global Verlet damping
            double  damping_factor = 0.00005;
            //To do calculation
             m->position = m->position + (1 - damping_factor) * (m->position - m->last_position) + a * delta_t * delta_t;
            m->last_position = temp;
```

```
        }
        m->forces = Vector2D(0, 0);
    }

    ////////////////////////////////////////////
}
}
```

2、结果

- 实验结果如下：

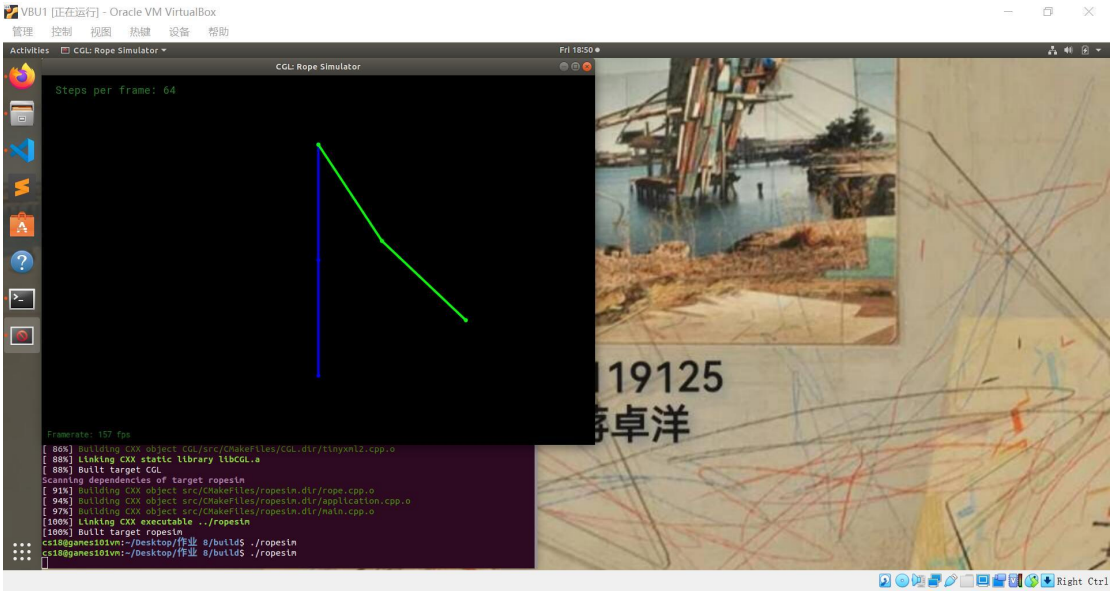

图 1. 实验结果

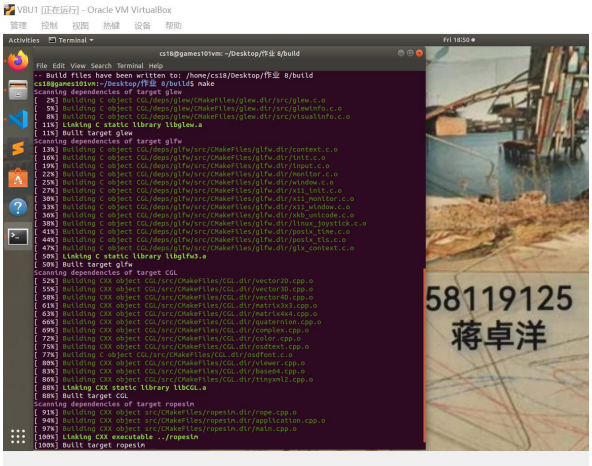

图 2. 结果编译过程