# Hw2

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```

以上分別為各問題的code

以下為測試用程式主體:

```
function []= test_code_hw2()
    clear all;
        test_1();
        test_2();
        test_3();
        test_4();
        test_5();
        test_5();
        test_6();
        test_7();
        test_8();
end
```

### 3-2-11

請使用 MATLAB 的兩個指令,分別在平面 上畫出螺旋圖,從原點開始,逐漸向外繞圈擴散,

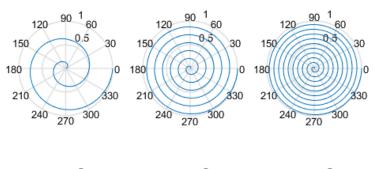
以下為spiral函式

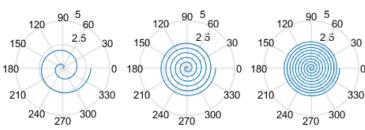
```
function graph=spiral(r,c)
% 產生螺旋線圈的函式
% r表示從原點開始到最後走的長度
% c表示走的圈數
% no return
a=linspace(0,r,1000);
b=linspace(0,2*pi*c,1000);
graph=polar(b,a);
```

以下為測試用函式

```
Here is the demo for problem:3-2-11 . 輸入為:  從0到1.000000長,走2.000000圈
```

```
輸入為:
從0到1.000000長,走6.000000圈
輸入為:
從0到1.000000長,走10.000000圈
輸入為:
從0到3.000000長,走2.000000圈
輸入為:
從0到3.000000長,走6.000000圈
輸入為:
從0到3.000000長,走10.000000圈
```





### 3-2-12 (a)

試寫一函數 regGeneralStar(n, k), 其功能為畫出一個圓心在 (0,0)、半 徑為 1 的圓,並在圓內畫出一個內接星 形,其中一頂點位於 1+0\*i(複數表示法 ),下一頂點則位於 exp(i\*2\*pi\*k/n),依 此類推。

## 以下為regGeneralStar函式

```
function graph=regGeneralStar(n,k)

% 繪製一個圓心在(0,0),半徑為1的圓

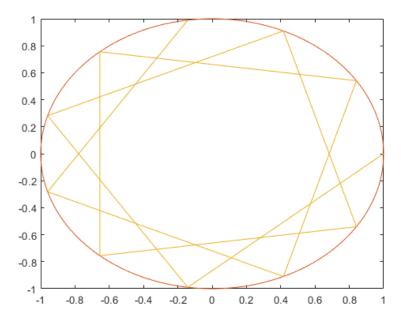
% 並在圓內部畫一個內接星形
plot(1,1);
hold on;
Q=linspace(0,2*pi,200);%建立0到2pi的數據
plot(cos(Q),sin(Q));%繪製單位圓

for i=1:n
    R(i)=2*pi*k/n*i; %建立角度序列 長度n
end
plot(cos(R),sin(R)); %繪製星星
hold off;
```

## 以下為測試用函式

```
function []= test_2()
    subplot(1,1,1);
    fprintf('Here is the demo for problem: %s .\n','3-2-12-a');
    sample=[11,3];
    fprintf('regGeneralStar(%d,%d),結果如下',sample(1),sample(2));
    regGeneralStar(sample(1),sample(2));
end
```

```
Here is the demo for problem: 3-2-12-a . regGeneralStar(11,3),結果如下
```



## 3-2-12 (b)

承上,呼叫regGeneralStar(79,i)從1到1000,並製作成GIF

以下為製作GIF檔程式

```
for j=1:1000
   figure(j)
   regGeneralStar(79, j);
   title('3-12(b) 劉弘祥');
   hold on:
   frames(j)=getframe(gcf); %以getframe將每次的圖存進frames中
   close all;
end
dt=0.1; %設定每張圖的時間間隔,單位為秒
% 下方開始將每個獲取到的frame轉成影像,並寫一個一個的存進檔名為 move_pic_3_12_b.gif 的檔案中
for i=1:1000
   [image,map]=frame2im(frames(i));
   [im,map2]=rgb2ind(image,128);
   if i==1
       imwrite(im,map2, 'move_pic_3_12_b.gif', 'gif', 'writeMode', 'overwrite', 'delaytime', dt, 'loopcount', inf);
   else
       imwrite(im,map2,'move_pic_3_12_b.gif','gif','writeMode','append','delaytime',dt);
   end
end
```

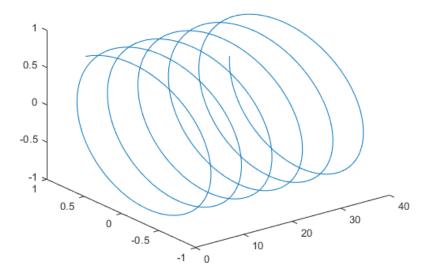
結果輸出(因檔案過大故上傳連接): 106022103-3-2-12-b

### 4-2-2

Use two MATLAB statements (or less) to plot a simple spiral of radius 1 along the x-axis in a 3D space. The plot you generated should be as close as possible to the one shown next.

因為題目要求2行內做出來,所以就不另外寫function了程式如下,一行完成

```
function []=test_3()
    plot3(1:0.01:12*pi,cos(1:0.01:12*pi),sin(1:0.01:12*pi))
end
```

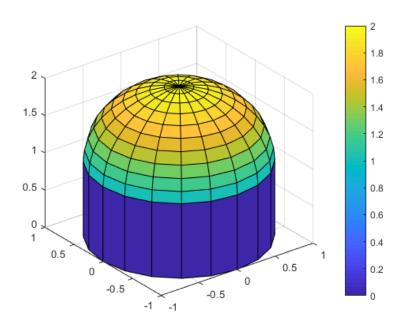


## 4-2-7

Create a plot of dome,使用 cylinder 和 colorbar

因為無可調整輸入變數,故不另外寫function。 程式如下:

```
function []=test_4()
hold off;
[x,y,z]=sphere;%製作一個球
x=x(11:end,:);%取其上半
y=y(11:end,:);%
z=z(11:end,:)+1;%
surf(x,y,z)%繪製半球
hold on;
cylinder%繪製圓柱
colorbar;
hold off;
end
```

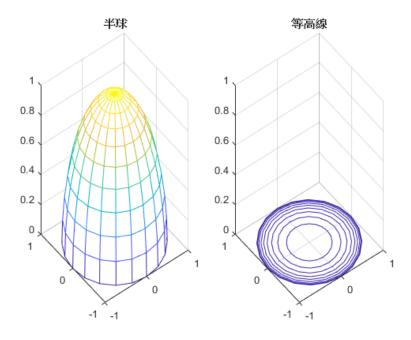


# 5-6

假設有一圓球半徑為1,圓心在 (0,0,0),試畫出此圓球的上半部網狀圖,並將其30 條等高線同時畫在曲面的下方。

因為無可調整輸入變數,故不另外寫function。 程式如下:

```
function []=test_5()
    [x,y,z]=sphere;
    x=x(11:end,:);
    y=y(11:end,:);
    z=z(11:end,:);
%因為在同一個圖放兩張的圖片的時候不易觀察,故分開繪製
    subplot(1,2,1);mesh(x,y,z);
    title('半球');
    subplot(1,2,2);meshc(x,y,z,30);
    title('等高線');
end
```



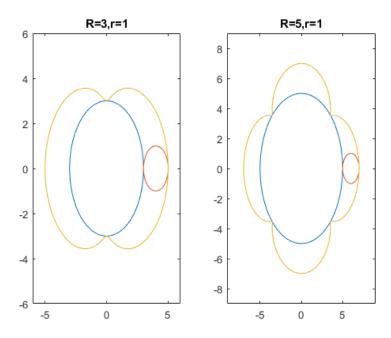
# 6-2-2

以物件方式產生動畫,呈現一個小圓(半徑為 1)在一個大圓(半徑為 5)的圓周外部滾動的動畫,並畫出小圓圓周任一點所形成的「外部花瓣線」。

以下為Hypocycloid函式

```
function Hypocycloid(R,r)
   q=linspace(0,2*pi);
   N=r/gcd(r,R);
   plot(R*cos(q),R*sin(q));%draw the big circle
   title('106022103');
   axis([-1.5*(R+r) 1.5*(R+r) -1.5*(R+r) 1.5*(R+r)]);%讓圖在範圍內
   hold on;
   %%make the small circle
   x=r*cos(q);
   y=r*sin(q);
   h=plot(x,y,'EraseMode','xor');
   m=0;
   g=plot(m,n,'EraseMode','xor');
    for i=0:1000
        a=x+(R+r)*cos(2*pi/1000*i*N);
        b=y+(R+r)*sin(2*pi/1000*i*N);
        set(h,'xdata',a,'ydata',b);
        %花瓣線
        m=(R+r)*cos(q*i/1000*N)+r*cos((R)/r*q*i/1000*N);
        n=(R+r)*sin(q*i/1000*N)+r*sin((R)/r*q*i/1000*N);
        set(g,'xdata',m,'ydata',n);
        drawnow;%繪圖
   end
```

```
function []=test_6()
    subplot(1,2,1); Hypocycloid(3,1);
    title('R=3,r=1');
    subplot(1,2,2); Hypocycloid(5,1);
    title('R=5,r=1');
    clean(1000);
end
```



### 6-2-5

粒子碰撞動畫:三個圓圈(半徑為1)在一個邊長為10的方形內進行碰撞,假設這三個圓圈的速度一樣(都是每秒10單位),質量也一樣,但運動方向及開始位置都是由亂數產生

因程式較複雜,故暫不另外設定function 結果輸出(因檔案過大故上傳連接): 106022103-6-2-5

```
function[]=test_7()
   subplot(1,1,1);
   title('粒子碰撞 106022103');
   %三個圓圈
   %位置(x,y)
   %速度 (Vx,Vy)
   x1=1+8*rand;
   y1=1+8*rand;
   while(1)
       x2=1+8*rand;
       y2=1+8*rand;
       if( ( (x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 )>1 )
            break;
       end
   end
   while(1)
       x3=1+8*rand;
       y3=1+8*rand;
       if( ((x1-x3)^2 + (y1-y3)^2)>1 & ((x2-x3)^2 + (y2-y3)^2)>1)
            break;
       end
   end
   Vx1=rand; Vy1=rand;
   Vx2=2*rand; Vy2=2*rand;
   Vx3=rand; Vy3=rand;
   axis([0 10 0 10]);
     fprintf('1:%f %f / %f %f\n2:%f %f / %f %f\n3:%f %f / %f %f\n',x1,y1,Vx1,Vy1,x2,y2,Vx2,Vy2,x3,y3,Vx3,Vy3);
   tspan=0.15;
   hold on;
   g1=plot(x1,y1,'B:.','EraseMode','xor');
    set(g1,'MarkerSize',15);
   g2=plot(x2,y2,'G:.','EraseMode','xor');
set(g2,'MarkerSize',15);
   g3=plot(x3,y3,'k:.','EraseMode','xor');
    set(g3,'MarkerSize',15);
```

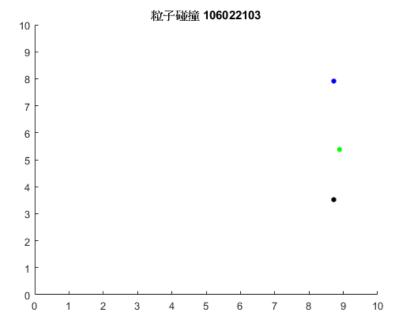
```
for i=1:256
    x1=x1+Vx1*tspan;y1=y1+Vy1*tspan;
    x2=x1+Vx2*tspan;y2=y2+Vy2*tspan;
    x3=x1+Vx3*tspan;y3=y3+Vy3*tspan;
    if(x1>=9) Vx1=-abs(Vx1);end
    if(y1>=9) Vy1=-abs(Vy1);end
    if(x1<=1) Vx1=abs(Vx1);end</pre>
    if(y1<=1) Vy1=abs(Vy1);end</pre>
    %處理邊界2
    if(x2>=9) Vx2=-abs(Vx2);end
    if(y2>=9) Vy2=-abs(Vy2);end
    if(x2<=1) Vx2=abs(Vx2);end</pre>
    if(y2<=1) Vy2=abs(Vy2);end</pre>
    %處理邊界3
    if(x3>=9) Vx3=-abs(Vx3);end
    if(y3>=9) Vy3=-abs(Vy3);end
    if(x3<=1) Vx3=abs(Vx3);end</pre>
    if(y3<=1) Vy3=abs(Vy3);end</pre>
    % 處理碰撞1 2
    if( (x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 ) <=1 )
        normal_vector=[x2 y2]-[x1 y1];
        unit_normal_vector = normal_vector./norm(normal_vector);
        unit_tangent_vector=[-unit_normal_vector(2) unit_normal_vector(1)];
        V1n=dot(unit_normal_vector,[Vx2 Vy2])*unit_normal_vector;
        V1t=dot(unit_tangent_vector,[Vx1 Vy1])*unit_tangent_vector;
        V2n=dot(unit_normal_vector,[Vx1 Vy1])*unit_normal_vector;
        V2t=dot(unit_tangent_vector,[Vx2 Vy2])*unit_tangent_vector;
        Vx1=V1n(1)+V1t(1);
        Vy1=V1n(2)+V1t(2);
        Vx2=V2n(1)+V2t(1);
        Vy2=V2n(2)+V2t(2);
        x1=x1+Vx1*tspan;y1=y1+Vy1*tspan;
        x2=x1+Vx2*tspan;y2=y2+Vy2*tspan;
    %處理碰撞1 3
    if( ((x1-x3)^2 + (y1-y3)^2) <=1 )
        normal_vector=[x3 y3]-[x1 y1];
        unit_normal_vector = normal_vector./norm(normal_vector);
        unit_tangent_vector=[-unit_normal_vector(2) unit_normal_vector(1)];
        V1n=dot(unit_normal_vector,[Vx3 Vy3])*unit_normal_vector;
        V1t=dot(unit_tangent_vector,[Vx1 Vy1])*unit_tangent_vector;
        V3n=dot(unit_normal_vector,[Vx1 Vy1])*unit_normal_vector;
        V3t=dot(unit_tangent_vector,[Vx3 Vy3])*unit_tangent_vector;
        Vx1=V1n(1)+V1t(1);
        Vy1=V1n(2)+V1t(2);
        Vx3=V3n(1)+V3t(1);
        Vy3=V3n(2)+V3t(2);
        x1=x1+Vx1*tspan;y1=y1+Vy1*tspan;
        x3=x1+Vx3*tspan;y3=y3+Vy3*tspan;
    end
    %處理碰撞2 3
    if( (x3-x2)^2 + (y3-y2)^2 ) <=1 )
        normal_vector=[x2 y2]-[x3 y3];
        unit_normal_vector = normal_vector./norm(normal_vector);
        unit_tangent_vector=[-unit_normal_vector(2) unit_normal_vector(1)];
        V3n=dot(unit_normal_vector,[Vx2 Vy2])*unit_normal_vector;
        V3t=dot(unit_tangent_vector,[Vx3 Vy3])*unit_tangent_vector;
        V2n=dot(unit_normal_vector,[Vx3 Vy3])*unit_normal_vector;
        V2t=dot(unit_tangent_vector,[Vx2 Vy2])*unit_tangent_vector;
        Vx3=V3n(1)+V3t(1);
        Vy3=V3n(2)+V3t(2);
        Vx2=V2n(1)+V2t(1);
        Vy2=V2n(2)+V2t(2);
        x3=x3+Vx3*tspan;y3=y3+Vy3*tspan;
        \verb|x2=x3+Vx2*tspan;y2=y2+Vy2*tspan|;\\
    end
 set(g1,'xdata',x1,'ydata',y1);
 set(g2,'xdata',x2,'ydata',y2);
 set(g3,'xdata',x3,'ydata',y3);
frames(i)=getframe(gcf);
end
%輸出gif圖
dt=0.1
for i=1:256
[image,map]=frame2im(frames(i));
[im,map2]=rgb2ind(image,128);
```

```
imwrite(im,map2,'move_pic_6_2_5.gif','gif','writeMode','overwrite','delaytime',dt,'loopcount',inf);
else
   imwrite(im,map2,'move_pic_6_2_5.gif','gif','writeMode','append','delaytime',dt);
end
end
```

end

Warning: The EraseMode property is no longer supported and will error in a future release. Warning: The EraseMode property is no longer supported and will error in a future release. Warning: The EraseMode property is no longer supported and will error in a future release. Warning: The EraseMode property is no longer supported and will error in a future release. Warning: The EraseMode property is no longer supported and will error in a future release. Warning: The EraseMode property is no longer supported and will error in a future release. dt =

0.1000



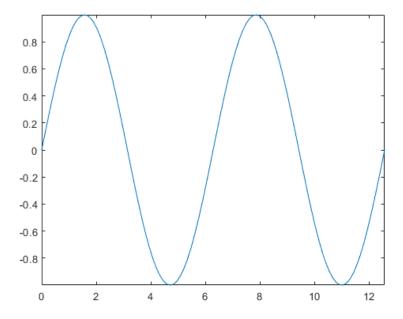
# 7-1-1

```
plot(q,sin(q));
    axis([-inf inf -inf inf]);
case 'down'
    % 設定滑鼠移動時的反應指令為「showNearestPoint move」
set(gcf, 'WindowButtonMotionFcn', 'showNearestPoint move');
% 設定滑鼠按鈕被釋放時的反應指令為「showNearestPoint up」
    set(gcf, 'WindowButtonUpFcn', 'showNearestPoint up');
C=get(gca,'CurrentPoint');%取得滑鼠座標
    d=1000;%設定一很大的初始距離作為判斷標準
    q=linspace(0,4*pi,1000);
    %以下判斷最近點
         for i=1:1000
             if(((q(i)-C(1))^2+(sin(q(i))-C(3))^2)<d^2)
                  d=sqrt((q(i)-C(1))^2+(sin(q(i))-C(3))^2);
                  x=q(i);
                 y=sin(q(i));
             end
        end
    %繪製最近點
    hold on;
    plot(x,y,'x');
    hold off;
    %顯示文字
    fprintf('滑鼠位置為:%f %f\n最近點為:%f %f\n\n',C(1),C(3),x,y);
```

end

# 以下為測試用函式

```
function test_8()
    showNearestPoint();
end
```



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