

C++ Offline - 3

Full Marks: 20

Submit your offline to Moodle. Submission link and deadline will be notified through Moodle.

You are given with a partial implementation of three classes: Point2D, Circle, and Rectangle. Extend the implementation according to the following instructions. Note that the numbers inside brackets specify the marks allotted to each task.

Point2D: [4 Marks]

- Let, $P_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 = (x_2, y_2)$ be two points. Overload the following operators according to their definitions given:

| Operator | Type | Expression | Expression output |
|----------|--------|---|---|
| + | Binary | $P_1 + P_2$ | A new point $P = (x, y)$ where $x = x_1 + x_2$ and $y = y_1 + y_2$. This operation represents a translation of the point P_1 by the amount specified by P_2 |
| * | Binary | $P_1 * n$ where n is a real number | A new point $P = (x, y)$ where $x = x_1 * n$ and $y = y_1 * n$. This operation represents a scaling of the point P_1 by the amount n . The scaling is done with respect to the origin (0,0). |
| == | Binary | $P_1 == P_2$ | TRUE (Boolean) if both points have same coordinates; otherwise FALSE |
| != | Binary | $P_1 != P_2$ | TRUE (Boolean) if the points are different; otherwise FALSE |

Circle: [10 Marks]

-Let, C_1 and C_2 be two circles having centers c_1 and c_2 and radiuses r_1 and r_2 . Overload the following operators according to their definitions given:

| Operator | Type | Expression | Expression output |
|----------|--------|---|--|
| + | Binary | $C_1 + P$ where P is a 2D point. | A new circle whose center is translated by the amount specified by the point P . This operation represents a translation of the circle with respect to the origin (0,0). |
| * | Binary | $C_1 * n$ where n is a real number | A new circle whose radius and center is scaled by the amount n . This operation represents a scaling operation for the circle with respect to the origin (0,0). |
| + | binary | $C_1 + C_2$ | A new circle whose center is the |

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|----|--------|----------------------|---|
| | | | weighted average $c_1 * \alpha + c_2 * (1 - \alpha)$ and radius is $r_1 + r_2$. where $\alpha = r_1 / (r_1 + r_2)$ |
| - | Binary | $C_1 - C_2$ | A new circle whose center is the weighted average $c_1 * \alpha + c_2 * (1 - \alpha)$ and radius is $r_1 - r_2$. where $\alpha = r_1 / (r_1 + r_2)$ |
| == | Binary | $C_1 == C_2$ | TRUE (Boolean) if both circles are of equal area; otherwise FALSE |
| > | Binary | $C_1 > C_2$ | TRUE (Boolean) if the area of C_1 is larger than the area of C_2 ; otherwise FALSE |
| >= | Binary | $C_1 >= C_2$ | TRUE (Boolean) if the area of C_1 is larger than or equal to the area of C_2 ; otherwise FALSE |
| < | Binary | $C_1 < C_1$ | TRUE (Boolean) if the area of C_1 is smaller than the area of C_2 ; otherwise FALSE |
| <= | Binary | $C_1 <= C_1$ | TRUE (Boolean) if the area of C_1 is smaller than or equal to the area of C_2 ; otherwise FALSE |
| ++ | Unary | $++ C_1$ $C_1 ++$ | Increments of radius of C_1 by 1 unit. Should support both prefix and postfix version. |

Rectangle: [2 Marks]

-Let, R_1 and R_2 be rectangles. Overload the following operators according to their definitions given:

| Operator | Type | Expression | Expression output |
|----------|--------|---------------------------------------|---|
| + | Binary | $R + P$ where P is a 2D point. | A new rectangle translated by point P . This operation represents a translation of the rectangle with respect to the origin (0,0). |
| * | Binary | $R * n$ where n is a real number | A new rectangle whose points are scaled by the amount n . This operation represents a scaling operation for the rectangle with respect to the origin (0,0). |

Main: [4 Marks]

-Create suitable examples to demonstrate all functionalities as specified in the cpp file.