

# L-Systems



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# Resources

1. L-system Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L-system>

2. LSystemA\_NET Windows application

TEAMWORK



# L-system

## History

An L-system or Lindenmayer system is a formal grammar most famously used to model the growth processes of plant development. It is also able to model the morphology of a variety of organisms. L-systems were introduced and developed in 1968 by the Swedish theoretical biologist and botanist from the University of Utrecht, Aristid Lindenmayer (1925-1989).



# L-system

- As a language generation system

An L-system or Lindenmayer system is a parallel rewriting system and a type of formal grammar. An L-system consists of an alphabet of symbols that can be used to make strings, a collection of production rules that expand each symbol into some larger string of symbols, an initial "axiom" string from which to begin construction.



# von Koch snowflake

An L-system to generate the language of von Koch snowflake curves:

The axiom (or start string) :  $F$

Production:  $F \rightarrow F-F++F-F$

Then the von Koch snowflake strings are generated via parallel substitution of  $F$  by the right-hand side of the production iteratively.



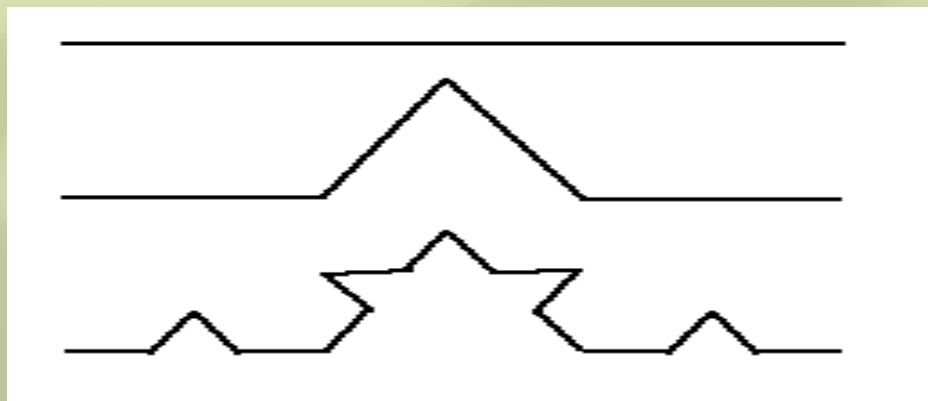
# von Koch snowflakes

## ■ The von Koch snowflakes generation

$$\Sigma = \{ +, -, F \},$$

$$L = \{ \underline{F}, \underline{F-F++F-F}, \boxed{F-F++F-F} - \boxed{F-F++F-F} ++ \boxed{F-F++F-F} - \boxed{F-F++F-F}, \dots \}$$

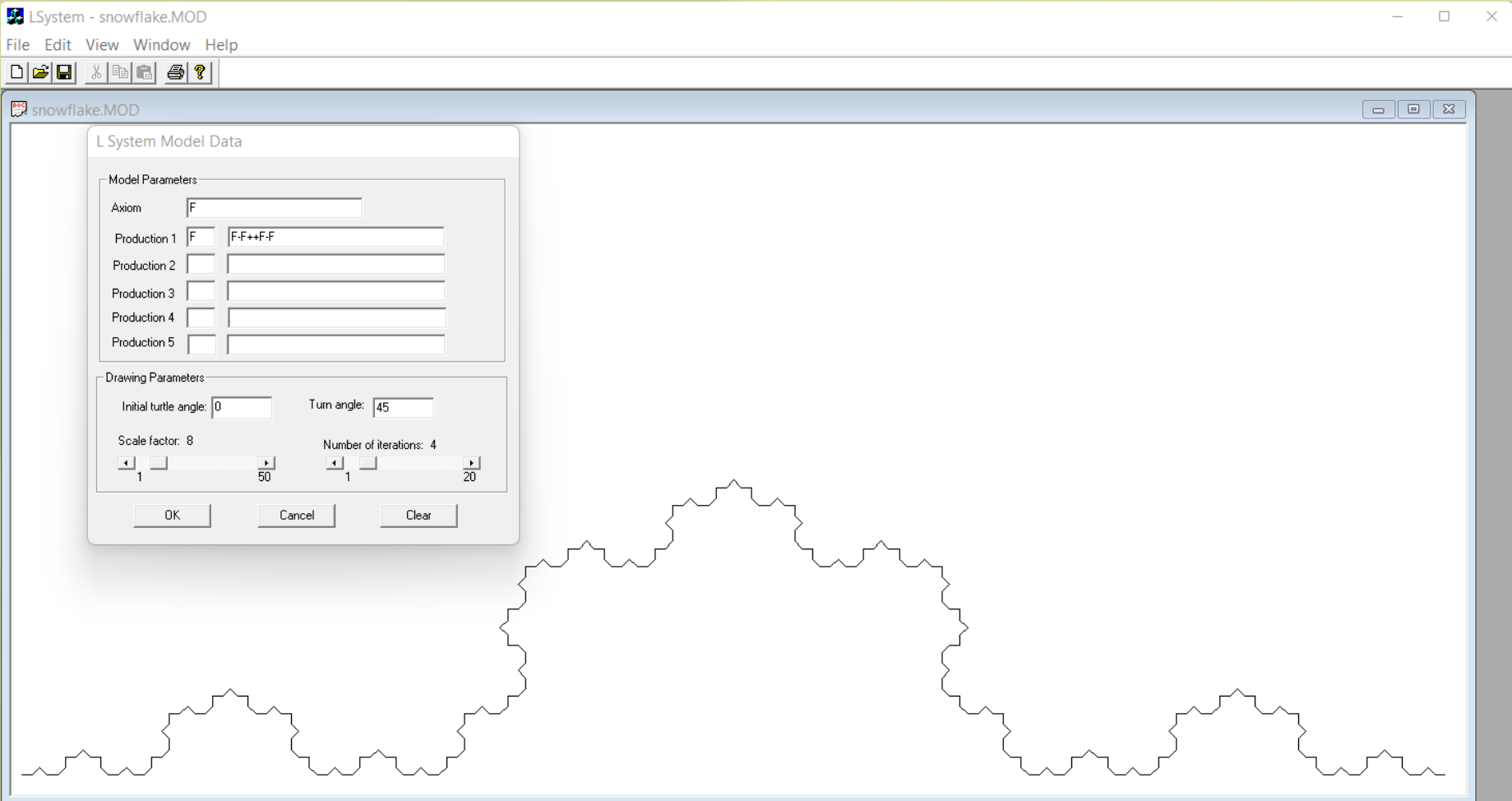
(Observe the self similarity in the strings.)



## ■ The von Koch snowflakes can be generated by an L system.

# LSystemA\_NET

## A C++ MFC project for L-system 2D Fractals Generation





# L-system example

- Lindenmayer's original L-system for modelling the growth of algae.

variables : A B

axiom : A

rules :  $(A \rightarrow AB)$ ,  $(B \rightarrow A)$

which produces:

$n = 0 : A$

$n = 1 : AB$

$n = 2 : ABA$

$n = 3 : ABAAB$

$n = 4 : ABAABABA$

.....





# L-system example

## ■ Cantor set

variables : A B

axiom : A

rules :  $(A \rightarrow ABA)$ ,  $(B \rightarrow BBB)$

(Let A mean "draw forward" and B mean "move forward".)

This produces the famous Cantor's fractal set on a real straight line.