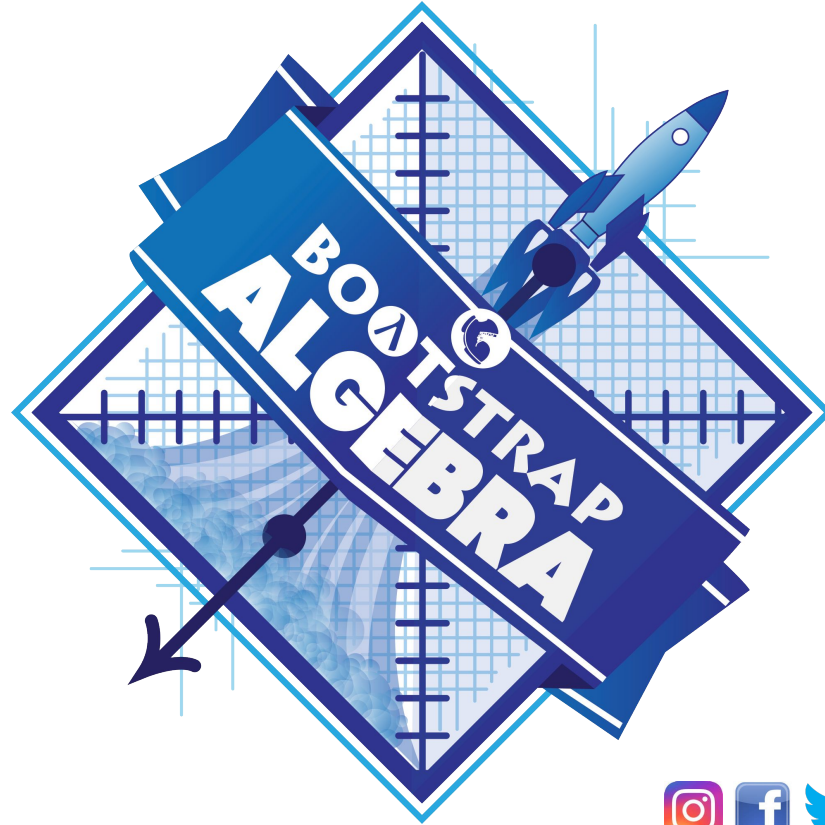


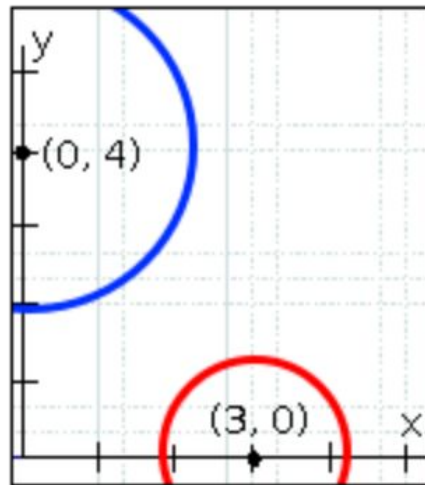
# Collision Detection





# Problem Decomposition Returns!

- How do we know when these circles are touching?
- How does the distance help us determine a collision?
- What functions would be useful to write here?
- Top-Down, Bottom-Up!





# Problem Decomposition Returns!

You may remember that there are two strategies for doing this:

**Top-Down:** Describe the problem at a high level, then fill in the details later

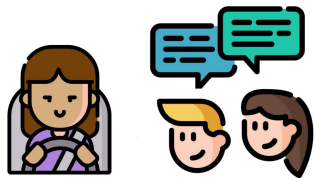
**Bottom-Up:** Focus on the smaller parts that you're sure of, then build them together to get the big picture



# Problem Decomposition Returns!

*A retractable pole starts out 24 inches tall, and grows at a rate of 0.6in/sec. An elastic is tied to the top of the pole and anchored 200 inches from the base, forming a right triangle.*

***Define functions that compute the height of the pole and the area of the triangle after a given number of seconds.***



Turn to [Top Down, Bottom Up](#) in your student workbook, and solve this word problem using any order you like!



# Problem Decomposition Returns!

Which strategy did you use? Top-Down or Bottom-Up?

Did you start out with one, and then switch to another?

Which was *easier* for you?



# Collision Detection

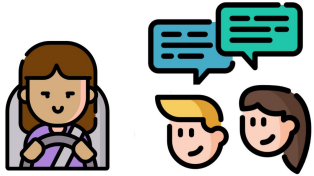
We already have a function that will tell us *how close together* two points are. What is that function called?

Knowing how far apart our characters are is only the first step! We still need the computer to be asking: "**Are they close enough to collide?**"



# Collision Detection

1. Use the Design Recipe to write [is-collide](#), which that takes in two coordinates (four numbers) of the player `(px, py)` and a character `(cx, cy)`, and and returns `true` if they are within 50 pixels of each other.



2. Fix the `is-collide` function in your game file, and click Run!





# Collision Detection

You started by writing the `distance` function first, and then `collide?` Is this **Top-Down** or **Bottom-Up** decomposition?

`collide?` function was easy to write, because we could *re-use* the `distance` function.

Have we done anything like this before?



# Additional Exercises



Classes that have already worked with flags might enjoy connecting what they've just learned to [this starter code for the Flag of Trinidad and Tobago](#).