# 缓动

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## EASING EQUATIONS

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http://www.robertpenner.com/easing.html

# 什么是运动

- ●时间
- ◎ 位置

位置是时间的函数,在任意指定的时间,运动都有确定的数值。



# 匀速运动

- 机械
- ●僵硬
- 看起来太假了

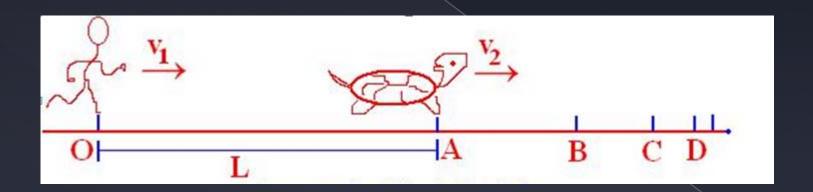


#### 缓动

- 缓入 (ease-in)
- 缓出 (ease-out)
- 缓入缓出 (ease-in-out)

#### 标准指数滑动

- ◎ 庄子: 一尺之棰, 日取其半, 万世不竭
- 芝诺悖论(Zeno 's paradoxes) : 阿喀琉斯 跑不过乌龟



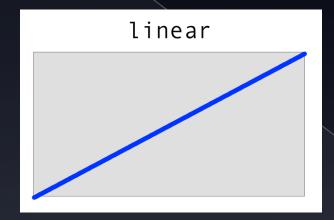
## 变形的关键因素

- 起始位置
- 改变量
- 所需时间

#### 变形函数

```
getTweenPosition=function(time, begin, change, duration){
   return position;
}
getTweenPosition=function(t, b, c, d){
   return position;
}
```

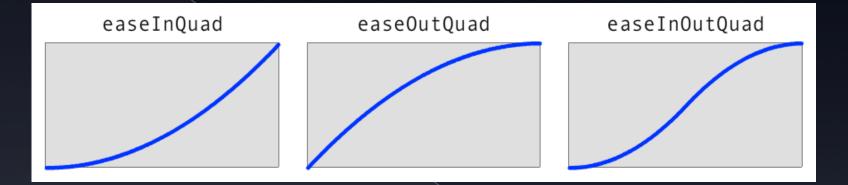
#### 线性变形



$$p(t) = t$$

```
Y.Anim.DEFAULT_EASING =Y.Easing.easeNone =
function (t, b, c, d) {
    return c * t / d + b; // linear easing
};
```

#### 二次缓动



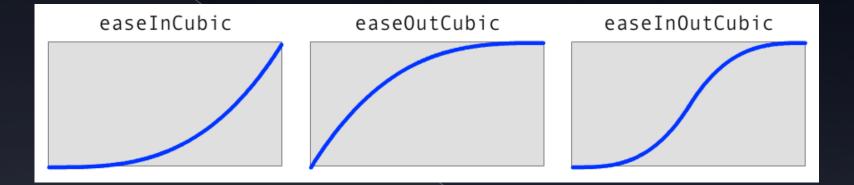
$$p(t) = t^2$$

Y.Easing.easeIn

Y.Easing.easeOut

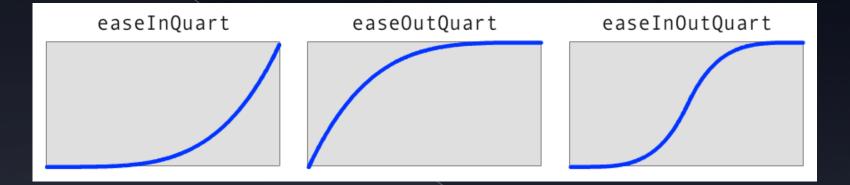
Y.Easing.easeBoth

#### 三次缓动



$$p(t) = t^3$$

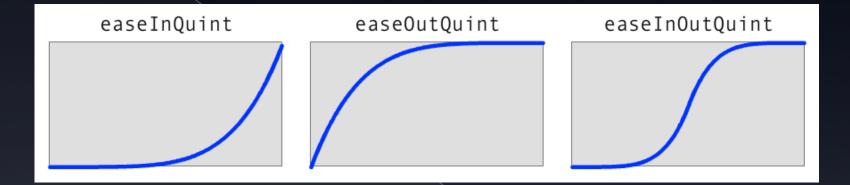
#### 四次缓动



$$p(t) = t^4$$

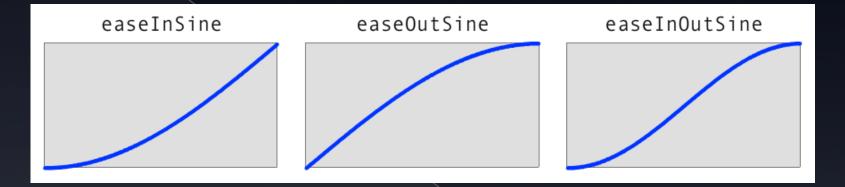
- Y.Easing.easeInStrong
- Y.Easing.easeOutStrong
- Y. Easing. easeBothStrong

#### 五次缓动



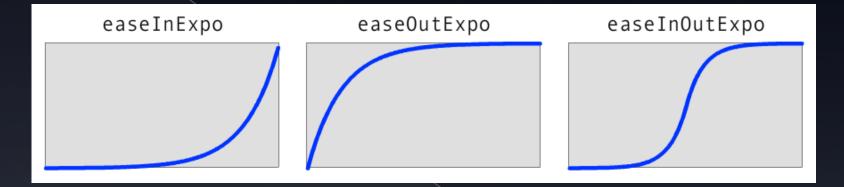
$$p(t) = t^5$$

#### 正弦缓动



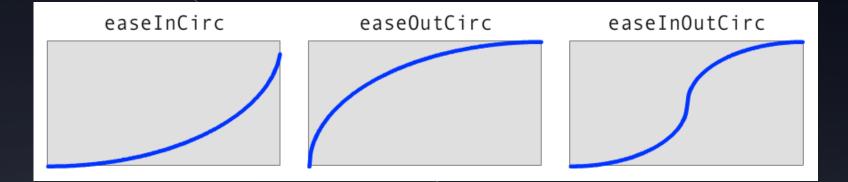
$$p(t) = \sin(t \times \pi/2)$$

#### 指数缓动



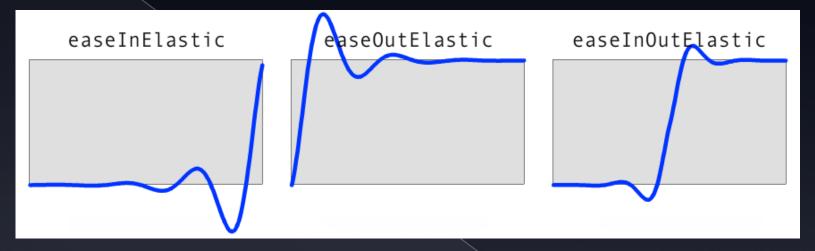
$$p(t) = 2^{10(t-1)}$$

## 圆形缓动



$$p(t) = 1 - \sqrt{1 - t^2}$$

## 弹性缓动



$$p(t) = A \times 2^{10(t-1)} \times sin((wt-s) \div p \times \pi/2)$$

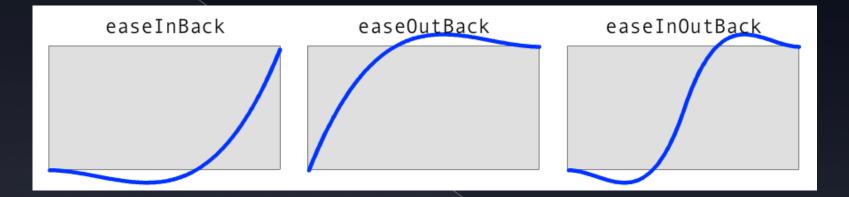
Y.Easing.elasticIn

Y.Easing.elasticOut

Y.Easing.elasticBoth

Amplitude & Period

#### 回退缓动



$$p(t) = at^3 + bt^2 + ct^1$$

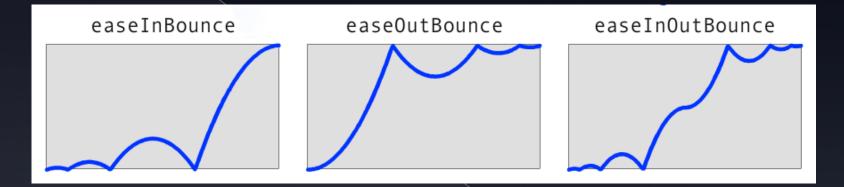
Y.Easing.backIn

Y.Easing.backOut

Y.Easing.backBoth

Overshoot

#### 弹跳缓动



$$p(t) = t^2$$

- Y.Easing.bounceIn
- Y.Easing.bounceOut
- Y.Easing.bounceBoth

# Thank