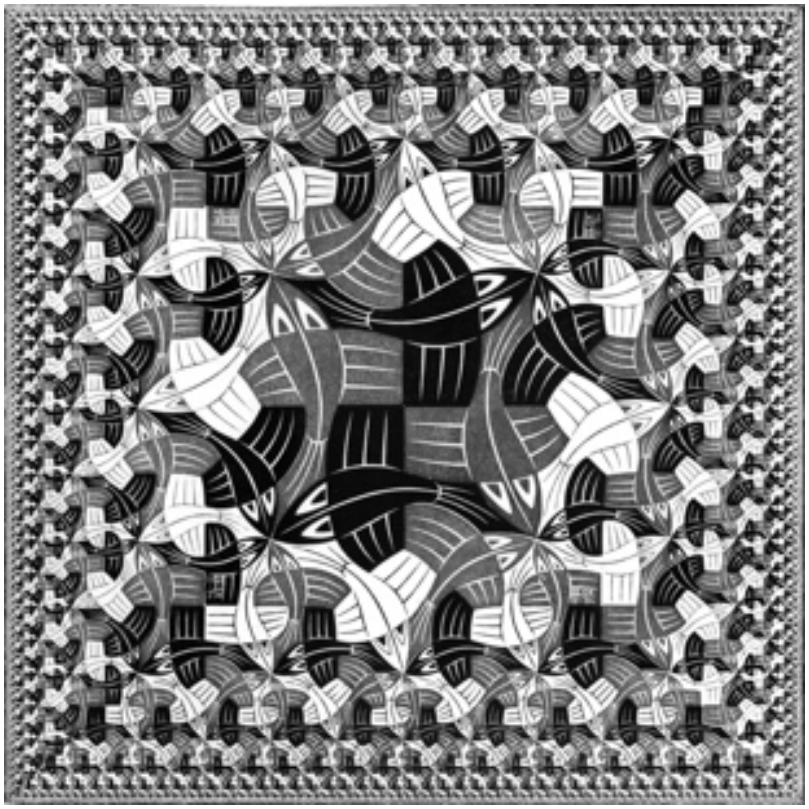

Functional Geometry

Peter Henderson
Department of Electronics and Computer Science
University of Southampton
Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK
p.henderson@ecs.soton.ac.uk
http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~ph

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Abstract. An algebra of pictures is described that is sufficiently powerful to denote the structure of a well-known Escher woodcut, Square Limit. A decomposition of the picture that is reasonably faithful to Escher's original design is given. This illustrates how a suitably chosen algebraic specification can be both a clear description and a practical implementation method. It also allows us to address some of the criteria that make a good algebraic description.

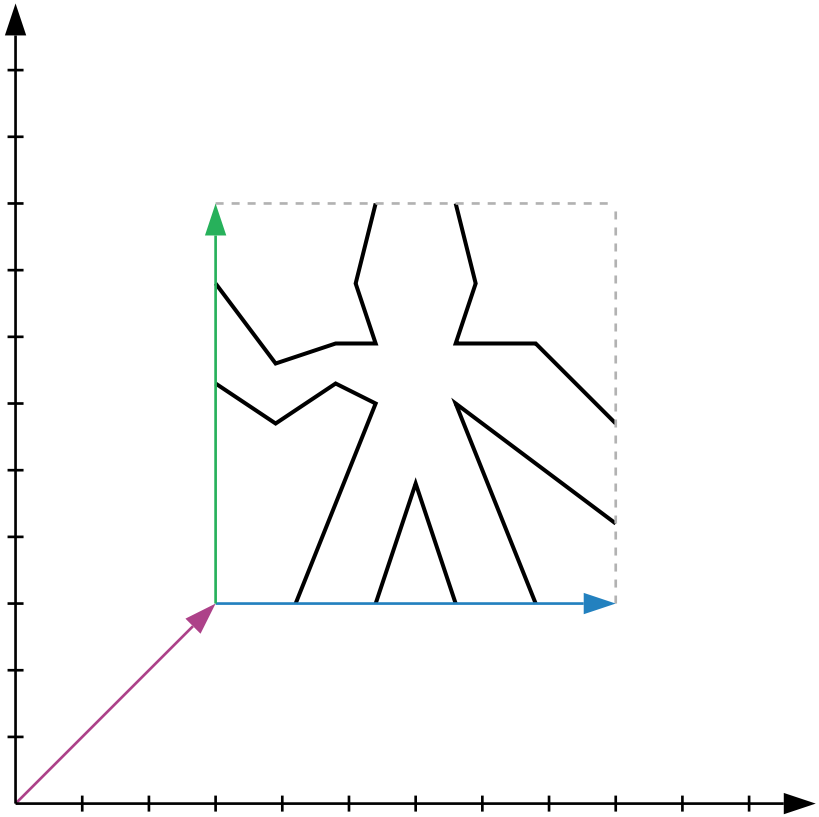
Keywords: Functional programming, graphics, geometry, algebraic style, architecture, specification.

A picture is an example
of a complex object that
can be described in terms
of its parts.

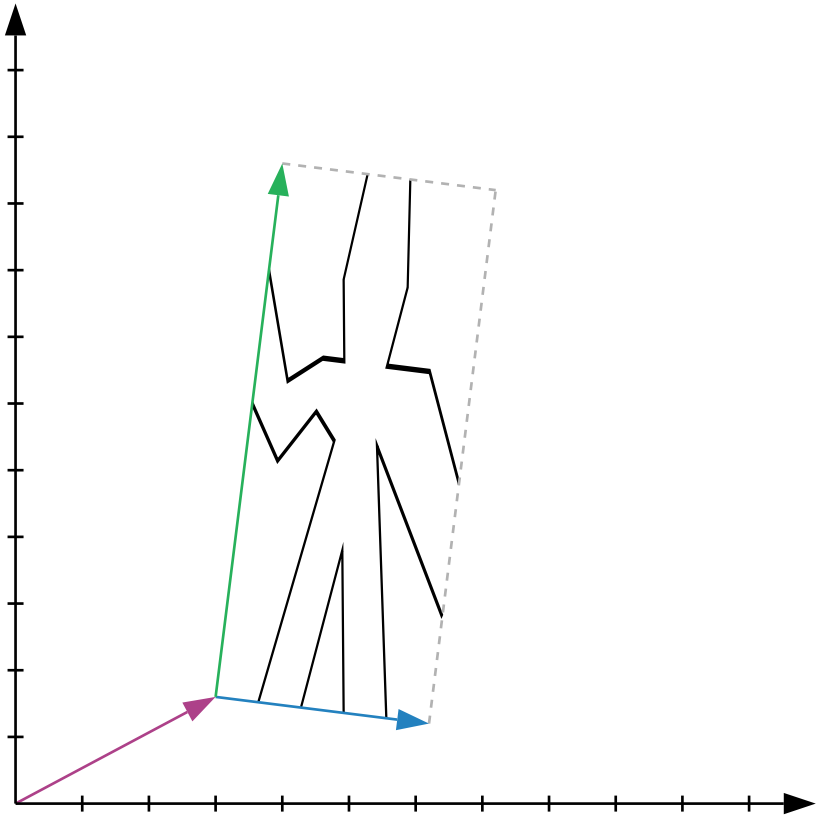
Let us define a picture as a function which takes three arguments, each being two-space vectors and returns a set of graphical objects to be rendered on the output device.

```
type Box = { a : Vector
           , b : Vector
           , c : Vector }

type Picture = Box -> Rendering
```

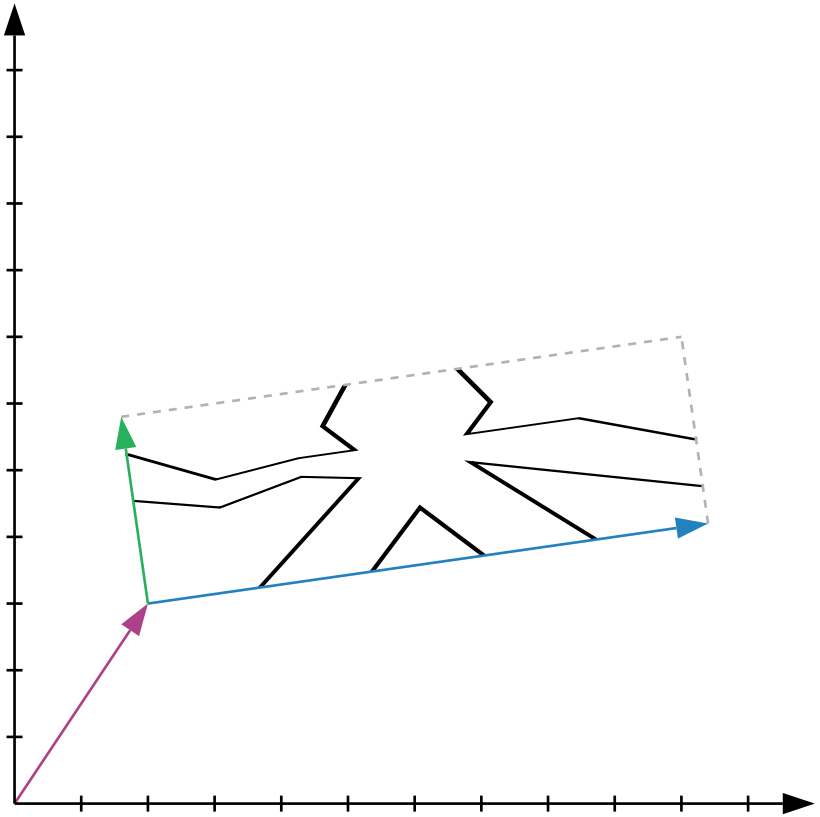
george



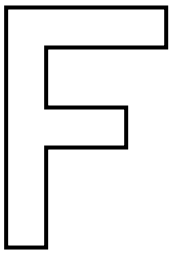
also george



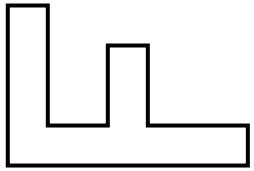
still george



turn

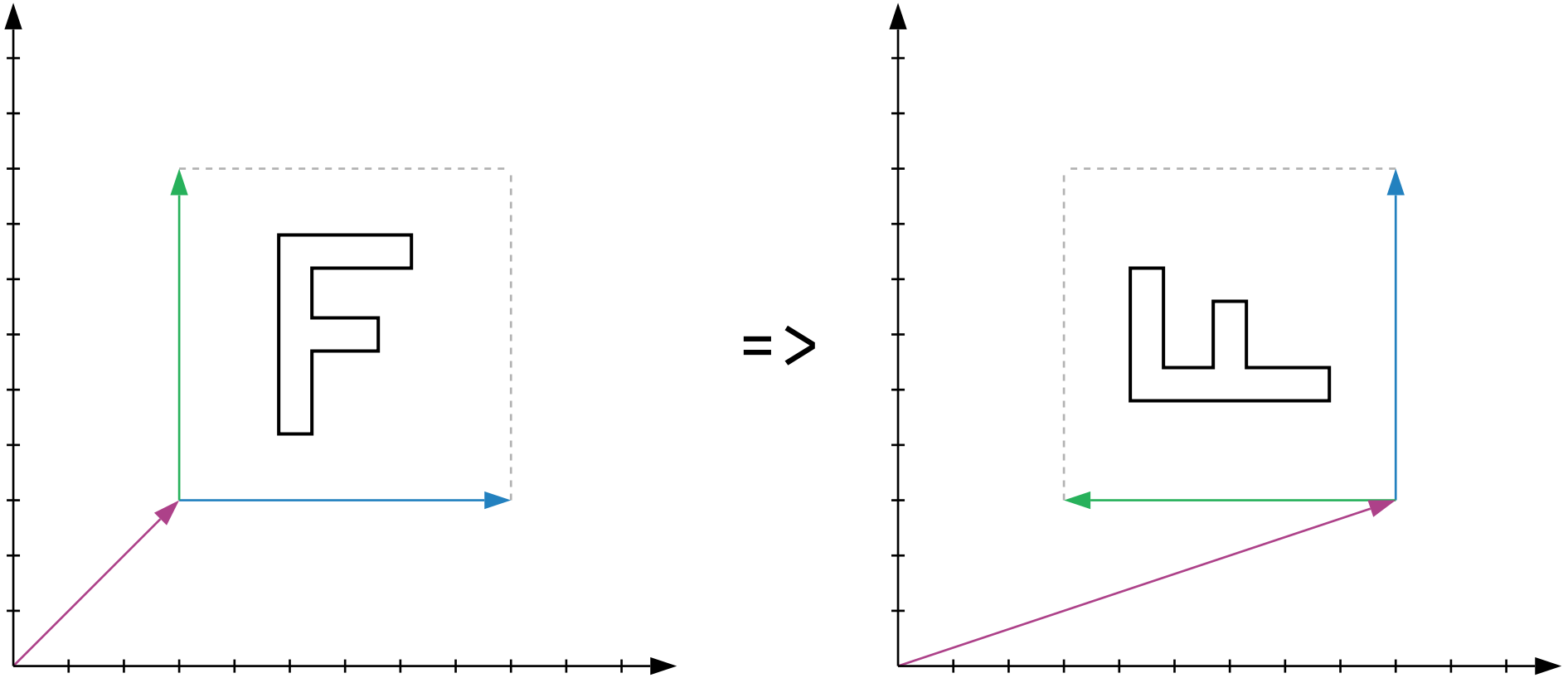


=>

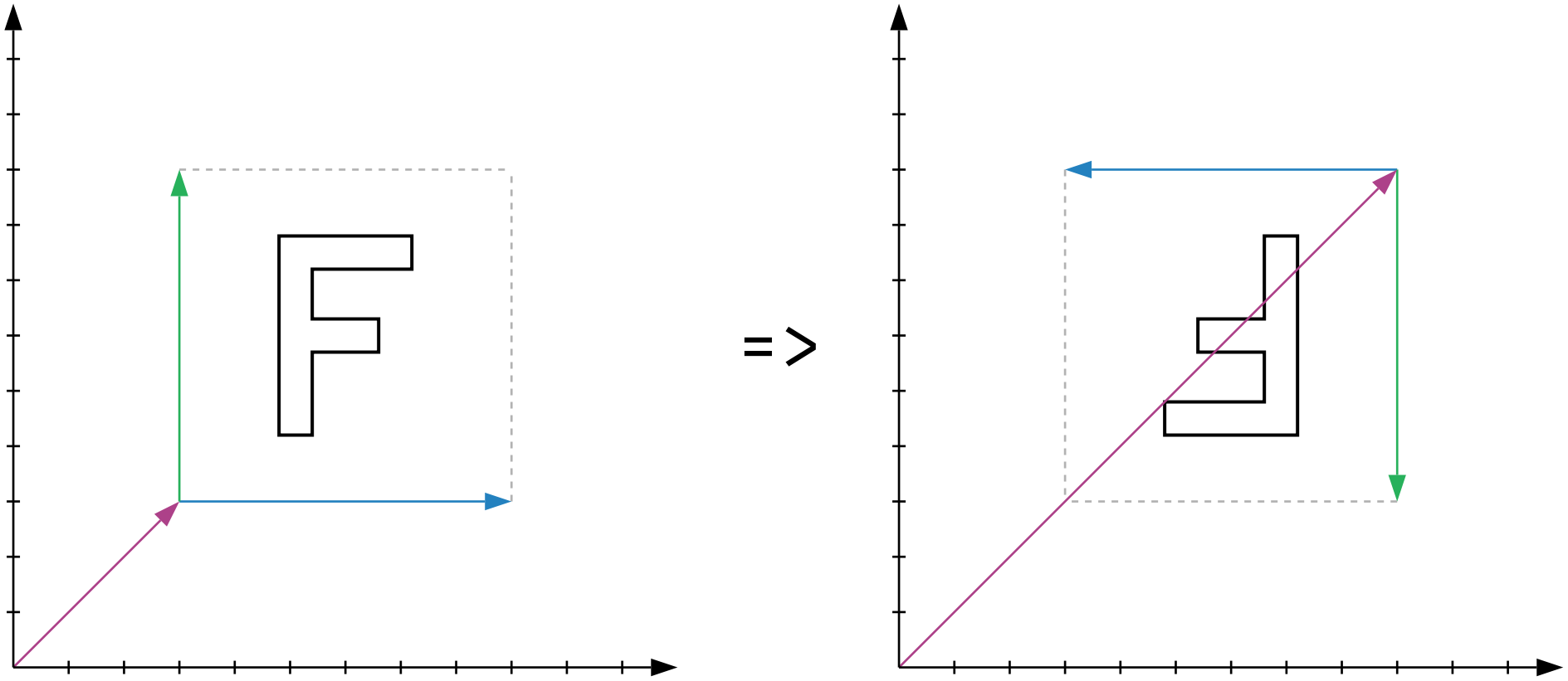


```
turnBox : Box -> Box

turnBox { a, b, c } = { a = add a b
                      , b = c
                      , c = neg b }

turn : Picture -> Picture

turn p = turnBox >> p
```

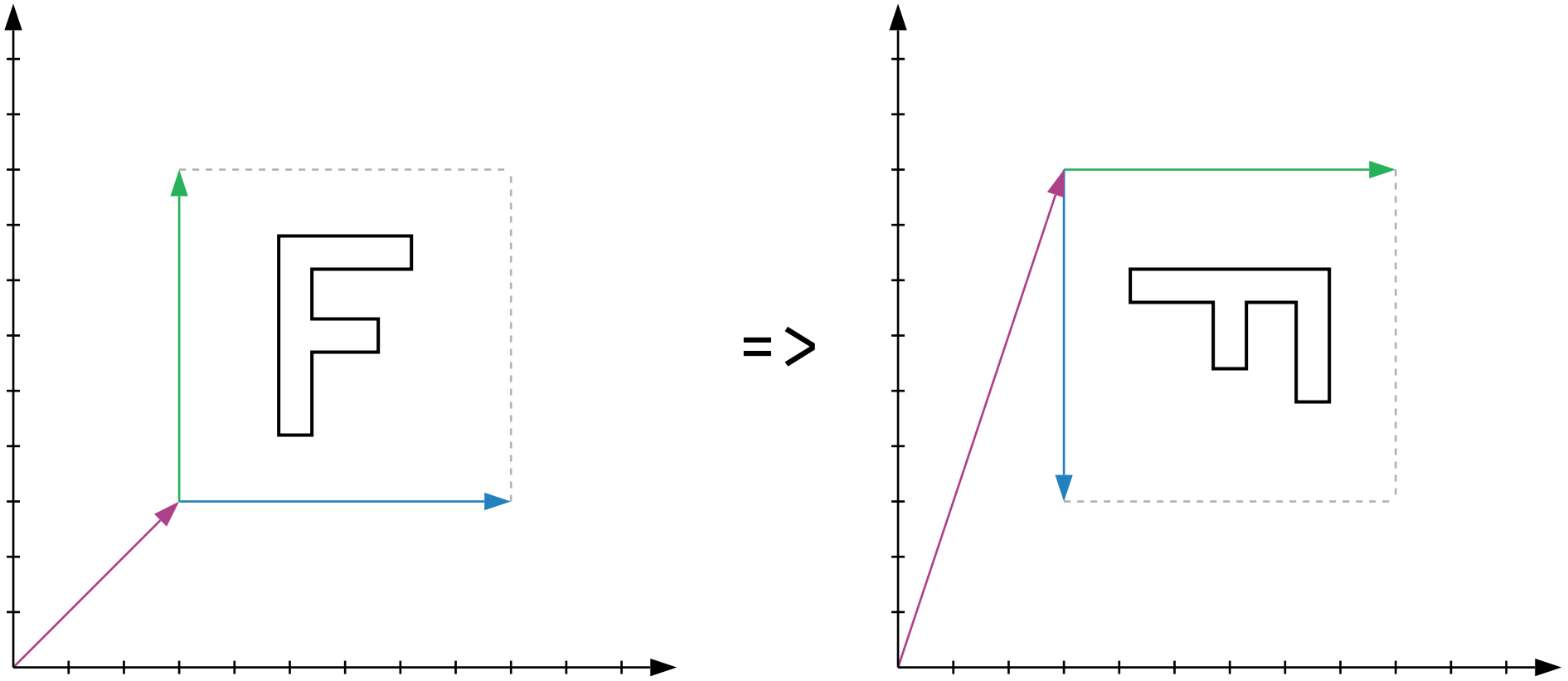
turn



turn >> turn



```
turn >> turn >> turn
```



```
turn >> turn >> turn >> turn
```