

#### Functional Geometry

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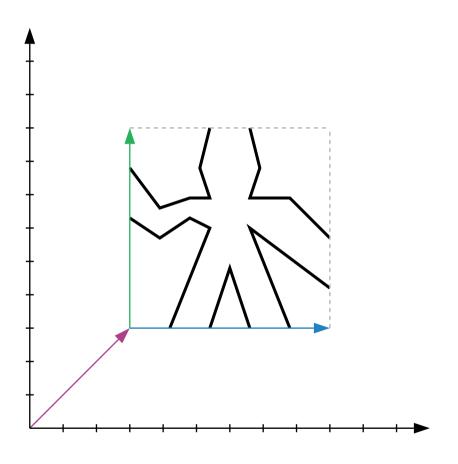
**Abstract.** An algebra of pictures is described that is sufficiently powerful to denote the structure of a well-known Escher woodcut, Square Limit. A decomposition of the picture that is reasonably faithful to Escher's original design is given. This illustrates how a suitably chosen algebraic specification 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.

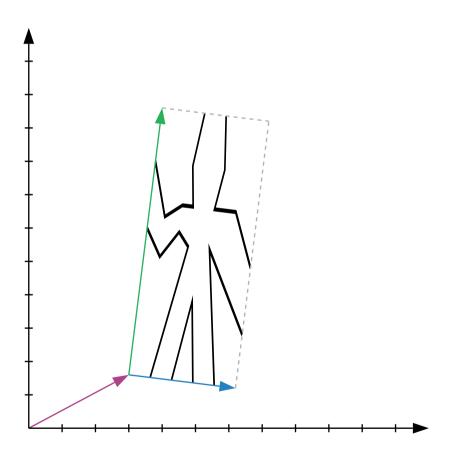
A picture is an example of a complex object that can be described in terms of its parts.

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.

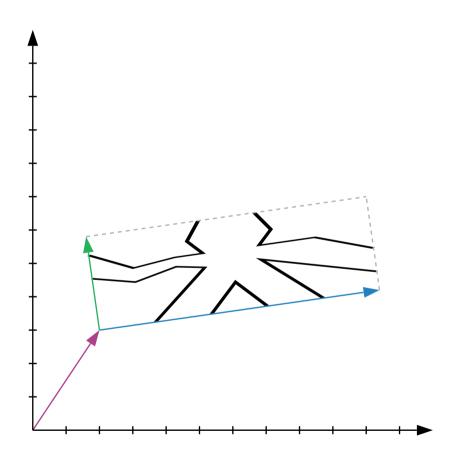




also george



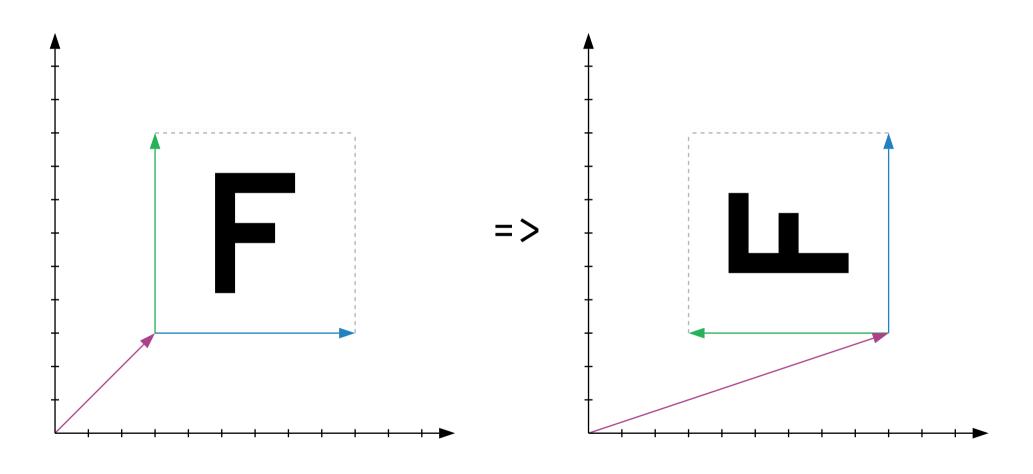
## still george



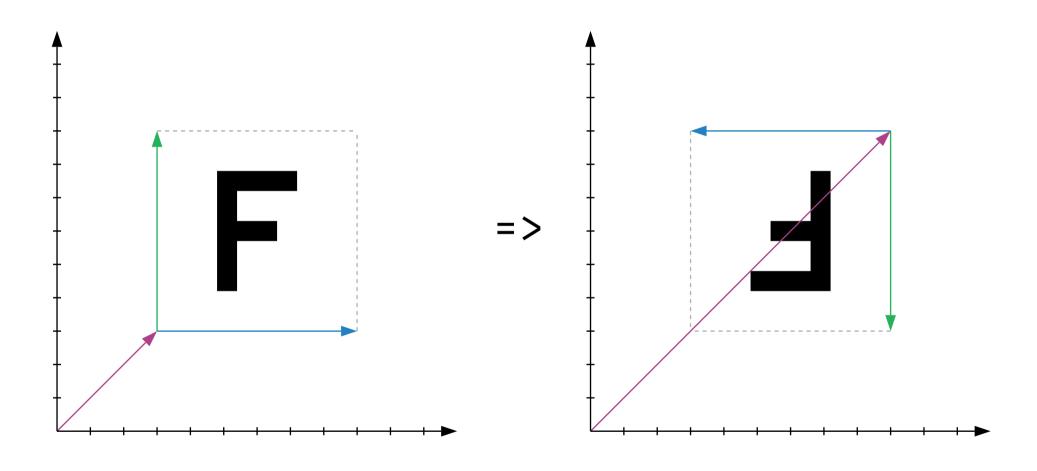
turn

=>

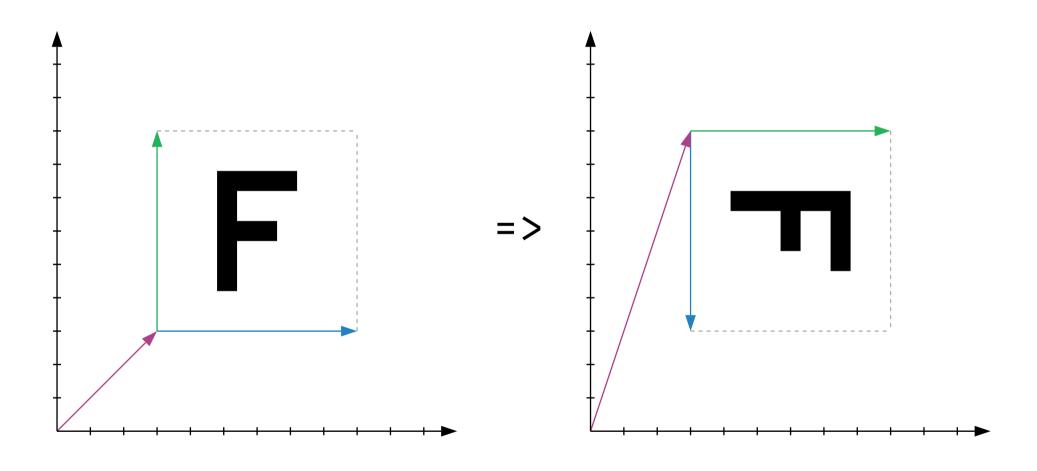




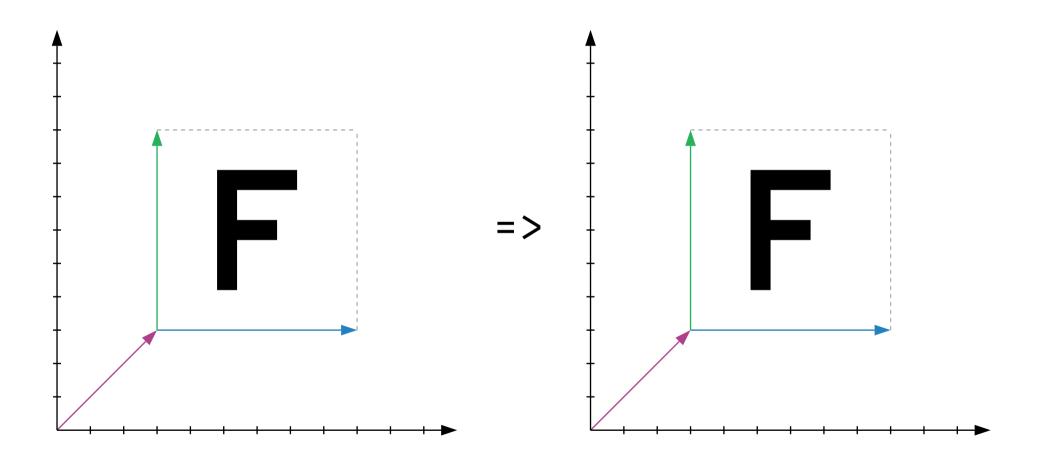
#### turn >> turn



#### turn >> turn >> turn

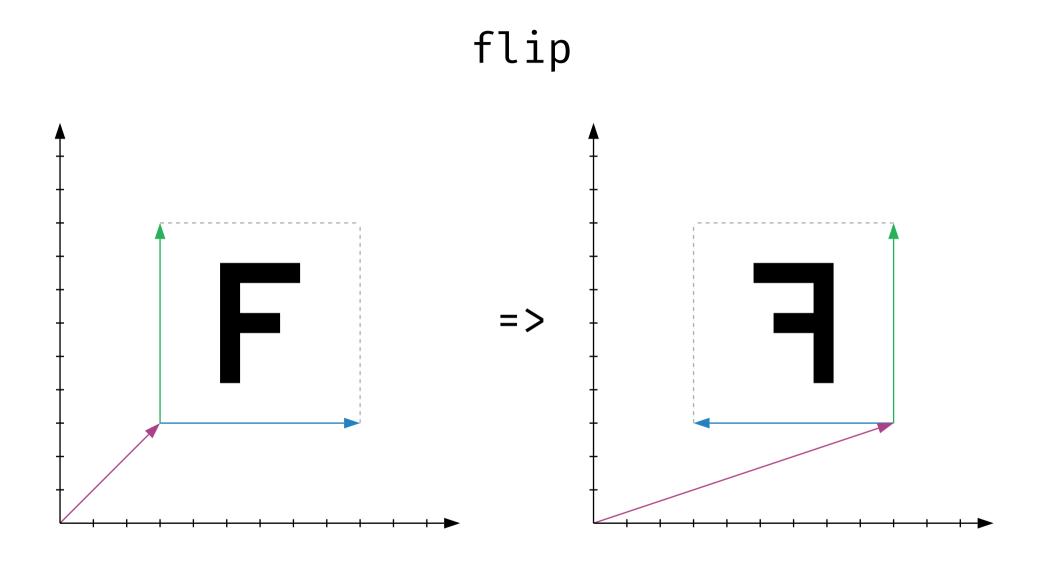


turn >> turn >> turn >> turn

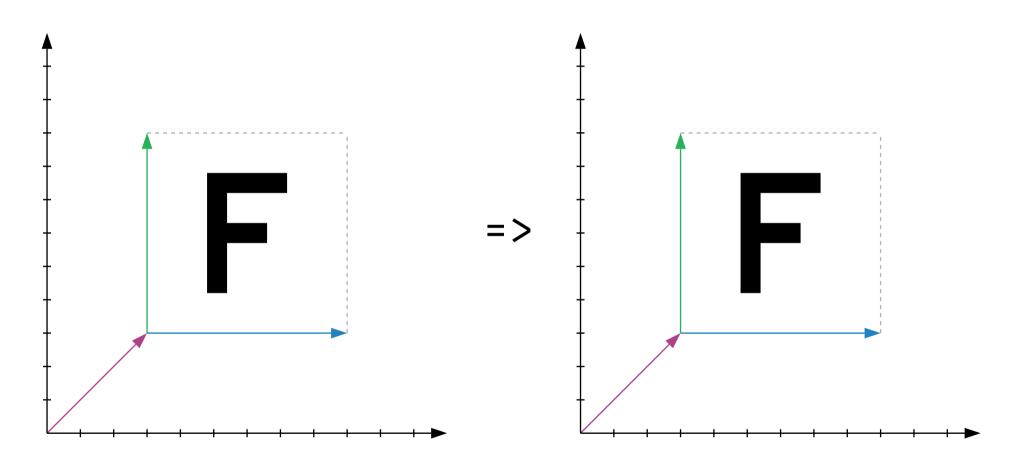


F

=>

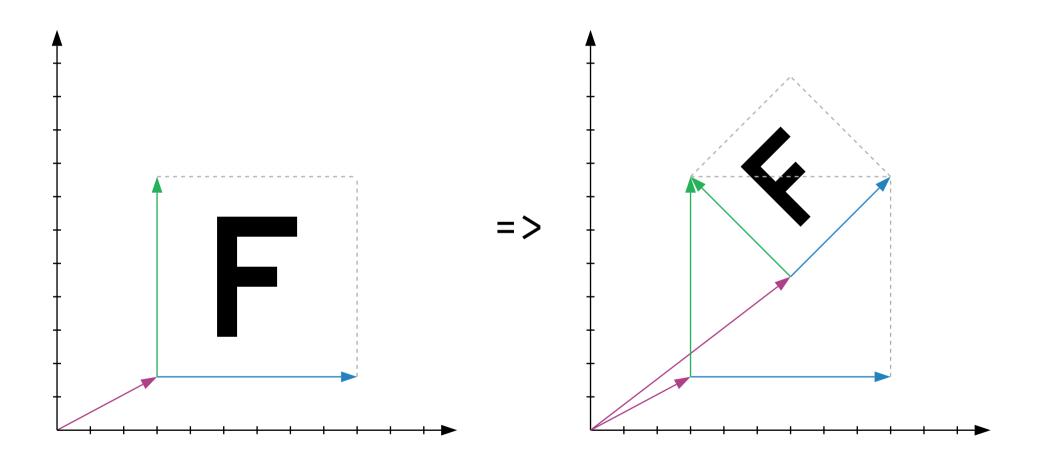




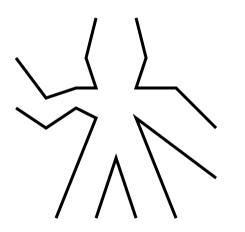


```
tossBox : Box -> Box
tossBox \{a, b, c\} =
    { a = add a (scale 0.5 (add b c))
    , b = scale 0.5 (add b c)
    , c = scale 0.5 (sub c b) }
toss : Picture -> Picture
toss p = tossBox >> p
```

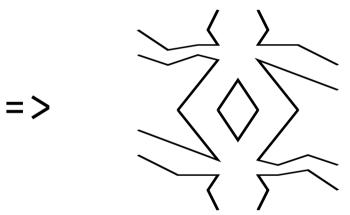
#### toss



above george ((turn >> turn) george)

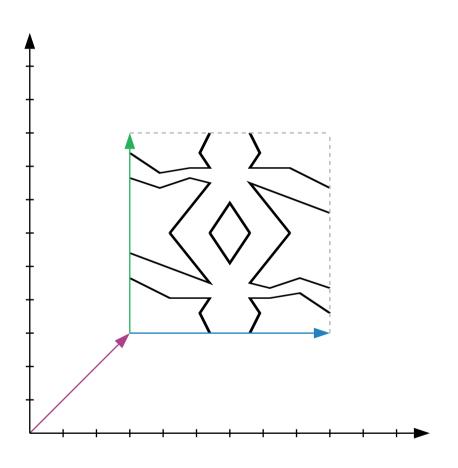




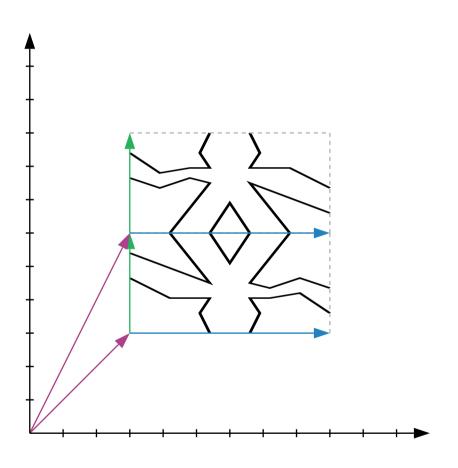


```
aboveRatio: Int -> Int -> Pic -> Pic -> Pic
aboveRatio m n p1 p2 =
    \box ->
        let
            f = m / (m + n)
            (b1, b2) = splitVertically f box
        in
            (p1 b1) ++ (p2 b2)
above : Pic -> Pic -> Pic
above p1 p2 = aboveRatio 1 1
```

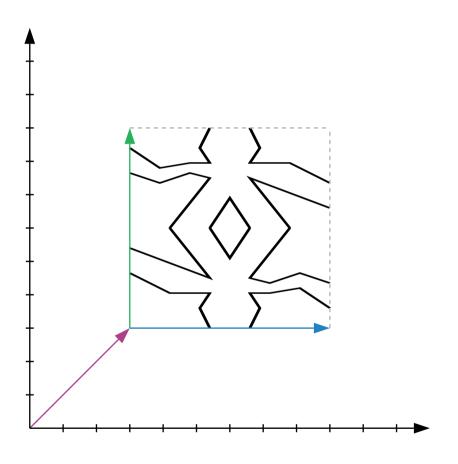
above george ((turn >> turn) george)



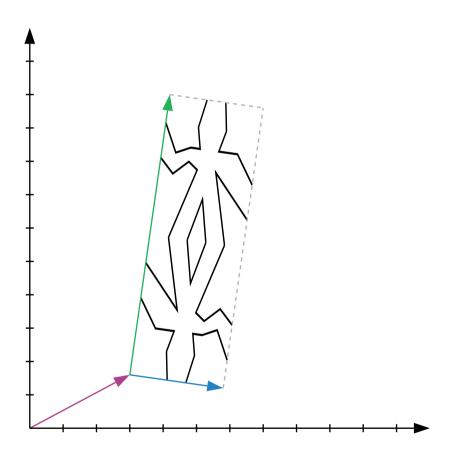
above george ((turn >> turn) george)



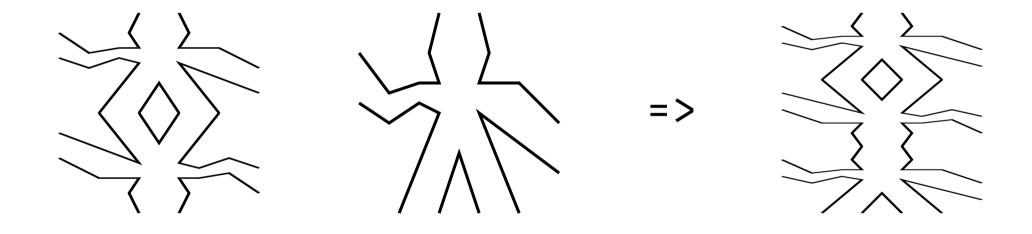
## mirrorgeorge



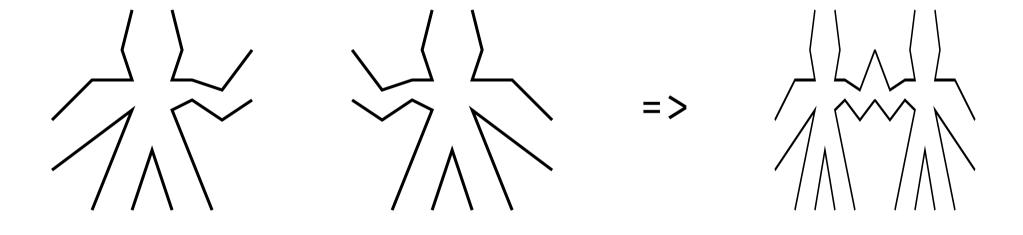
## mirrorgeorge



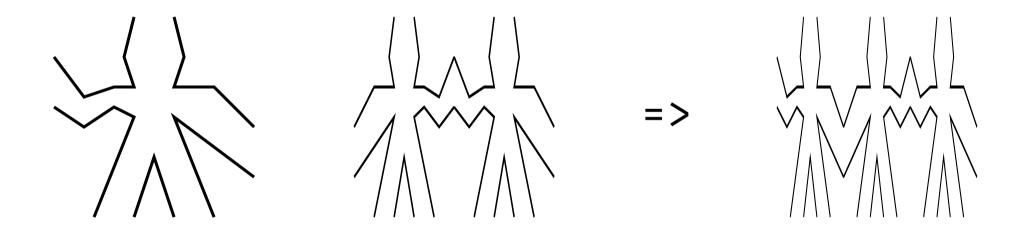
## aboveRatio 2 1 mirrorgeorge george



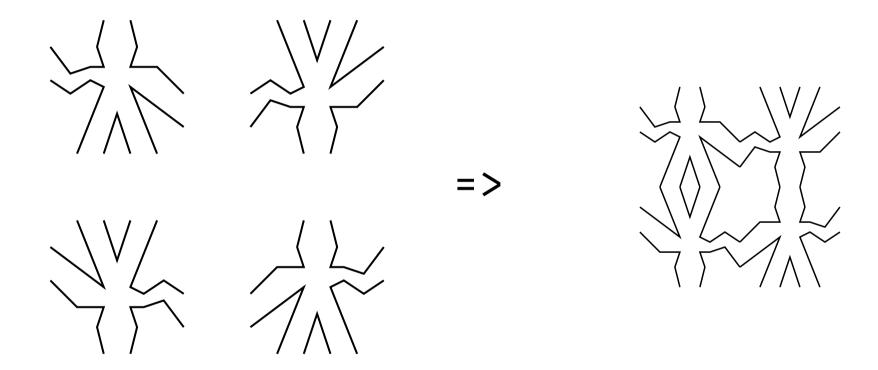
beside (flip george) george



besideRatio 1 2 george twingeorge

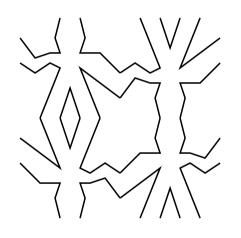


quartet g1 g2 g3 g4

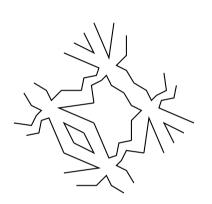


```
quartet : P -> P -> P -> P
quartet nw ne sw se =
   above (beside nw ne)
        (beside sw se)
```

#### toss







nonet h e n d e r s o n

H E N

**D E R** =>

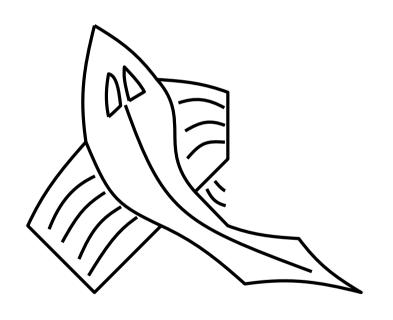
5 O N

H E N D E R

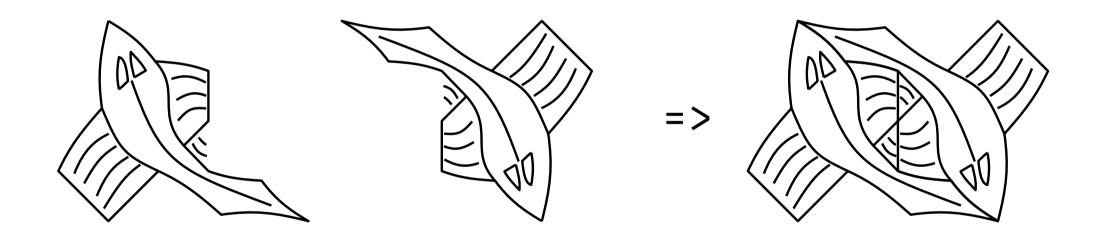
5 0 N

nonets are just pictures

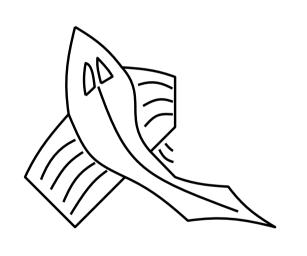
 a fish picture



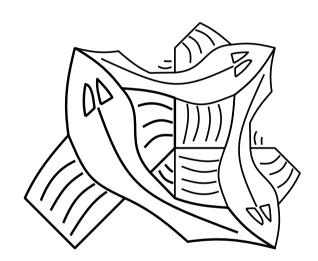
over fish ((turn >> turn) fish)



### ttile

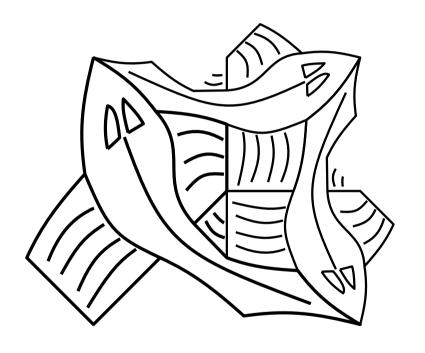




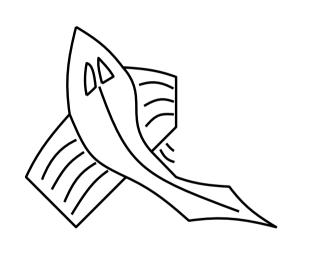


```
ttile : Picture -> Picture
ttile p =
   let
      pn = (toss >> flip) p
      pe = (turn >> turn >> turn) p
   in
      over p (over pn pe)
```

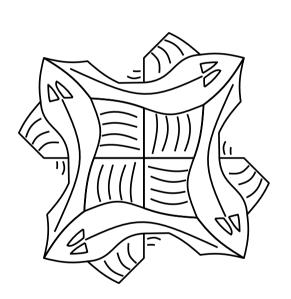
## ttile



### utile

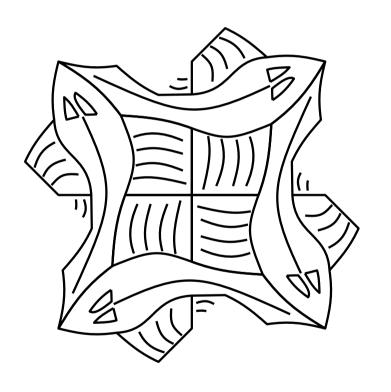




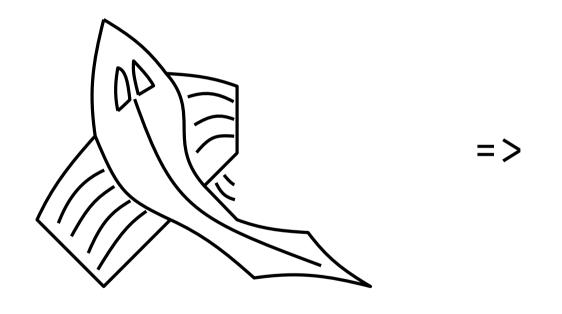


```
utile : Picture -> Picture
utile p =
    let
        pn = (toss >> flip) p
        pw = turn pn
        ps = turn pw
        pe = turn ps
    in
        over pn (over pw (over ps pe))
```

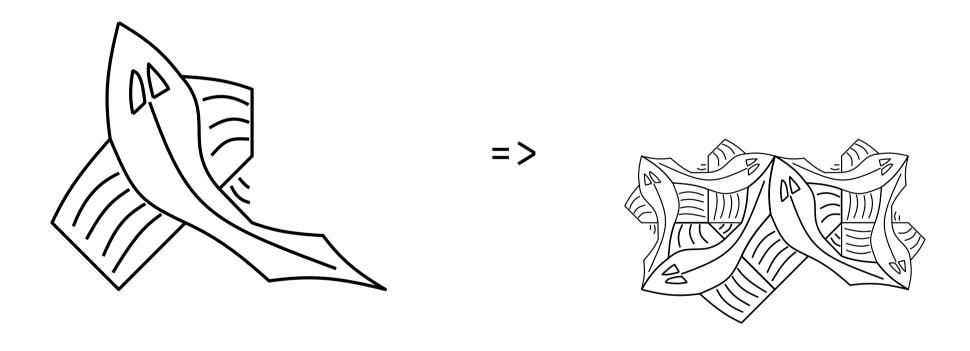
# utile



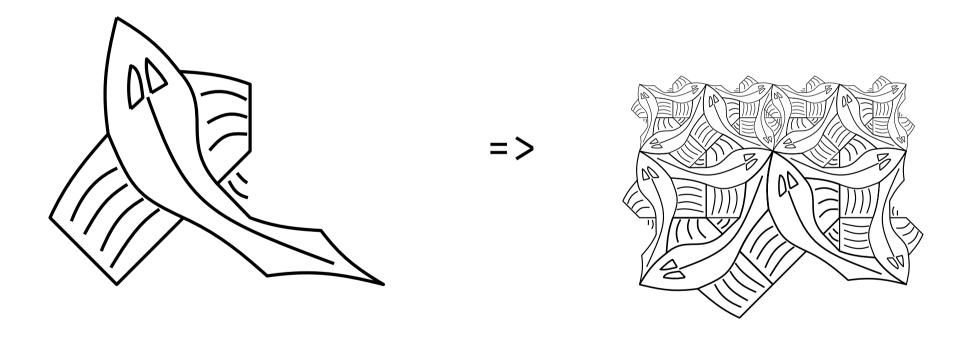
### side 0



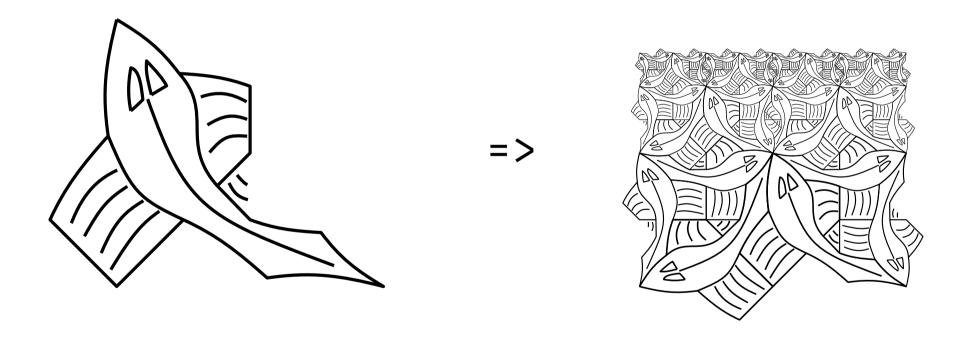
### side 1



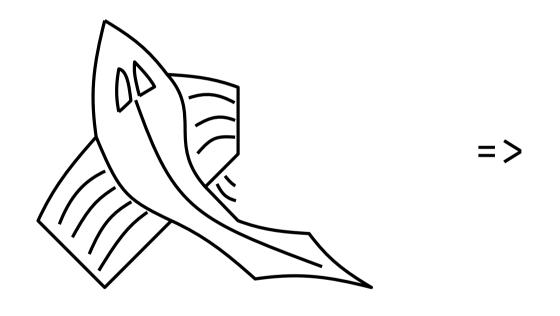
side 2

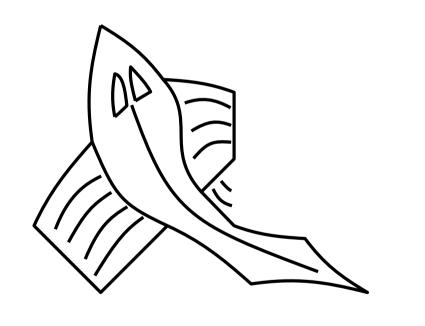


side 3

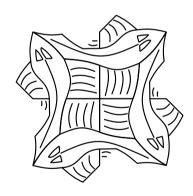


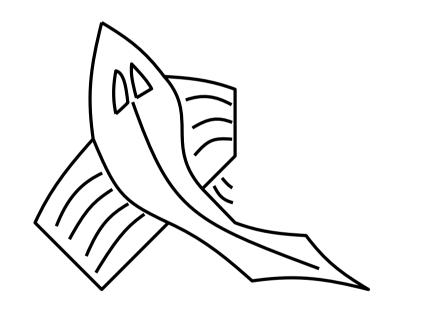
```
side : Int -> Picture -> Picture
side n p =
    if n <= 0 then blank
    else
        let
            s = side (n - 1) p
            t = ttile p
        in
            quartet s s (turn t) t
```



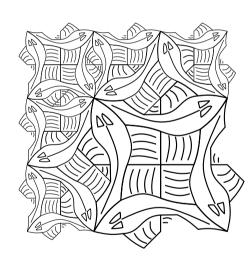


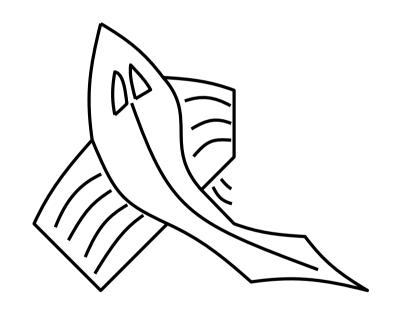




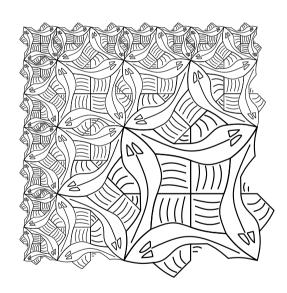












```
corner: Int -> Picture -> Picture
corner n p =
    if n <= 0 then blank
    else
        let
            c = corner (n - 1) p
            s = side (n - 1) p
        in
            quartet c s (turn s) (utile p)
```