

# Billiards

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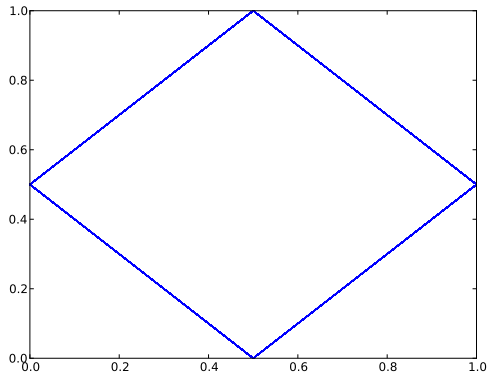
# Introduction

- Billiard ball bouncing in a square
- Assume no gravity or friction
- Examine sequence of side collisions

# Example

## Example

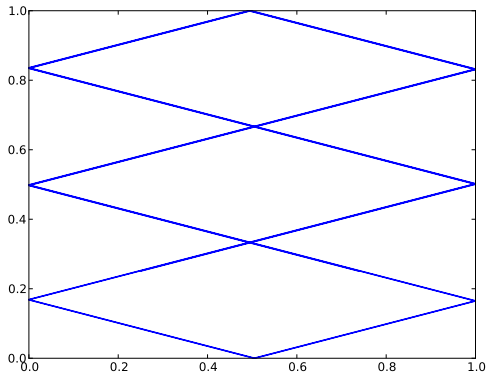
Examine the sequence: 'abab'



# Another Example

## Example

Examine the sequence: 'aaabaaab'



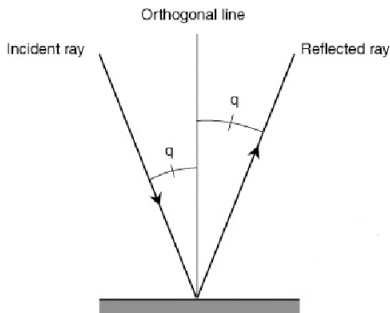
# Presentation Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Examples
  - Outline
  - Notation and Problem Statement
- 2 Lemmas
  - Tiling
- 3 Algorithm
- 4 Future Research
  - Tileable Polygons
  - Non-Tileable Polygons
  - Circles

# Notation

## Definition

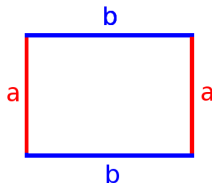
A table  $T$  is the unit square in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . A particle  $p \in T$  begins at position  $\bar{x}_0 \in T$  with velocity  $\bar{v}$ . When the particle reaches an edge of the table, velocity is reflected about the line perpendicular to the table's edge.



# Notation

## Definition

Opposite sides of the table are named  $a$  and  $b$ . **Primary side** (most collisions) is  $a$ , **secondary side** is  $b$ .



# Notation

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**Collision string** consists of the sides of the table that have been collided with for a given starting position and velocity.



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**Primary substring** is a subsequence from the collision string which contains the primary side collisions that occur between consecutive secondary side collisions.

## Example

**Collision string:** 'aabaaabaabaaab', **Primary substrings:** 'aa', 'aaa'

# Problem Statement

Problem: Characterize the properties of collision sequences.

- Given a sequence of  $a$ 's and  $b$ 's, determine if it is a valid collision sequence.
- Given a valid collision sequence, determine a possible starting position and velocity.

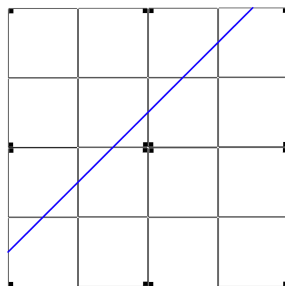
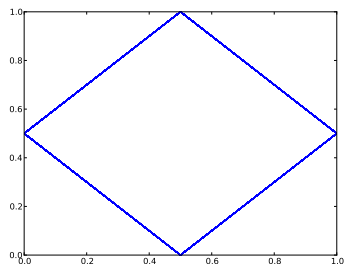
# Representing Collision Strings

- Reflect squares about each side to create a tiling
- Solutions become lines in the plane
- Intersections become places where collisions occur

# Representing Collision Strings

## Example

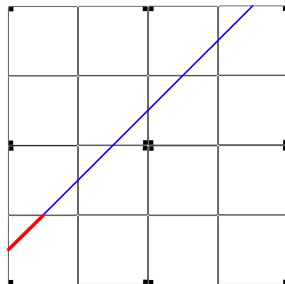
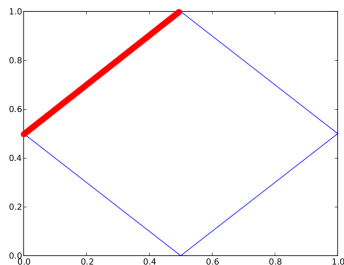
Tiling of  $\vec{x}_0 = (0, 0.5)$  and  $\vec{v} = (0.25, 0.25)$ .



# Representing Collision Strings

## Example

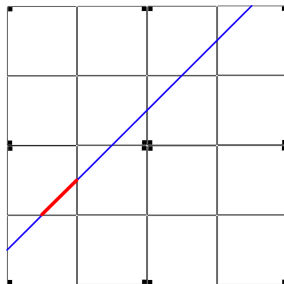
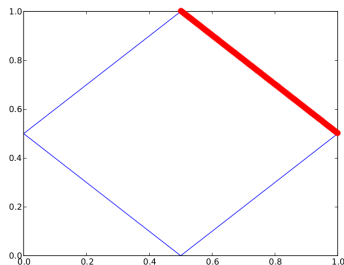
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# Representing Collision Strings

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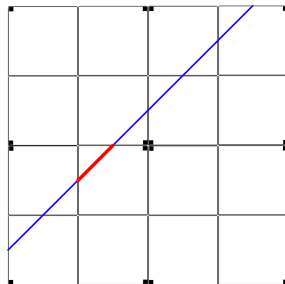
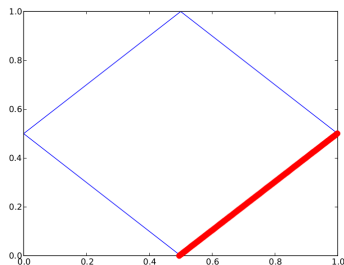
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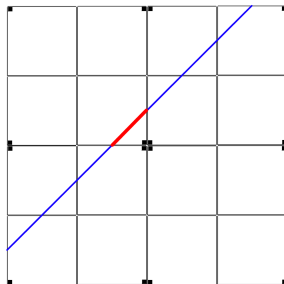
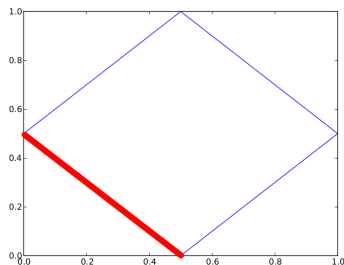




# Representing Collision Strings

## Example

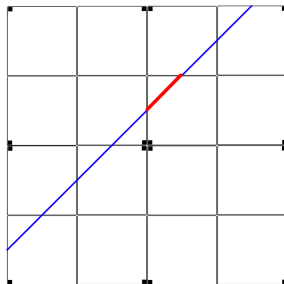
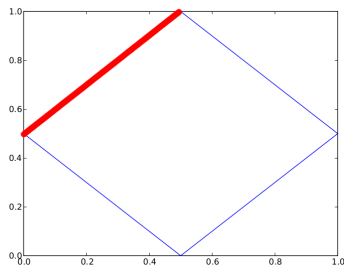
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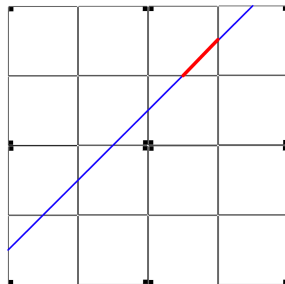
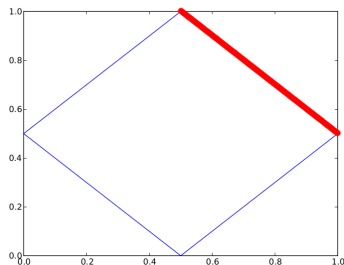
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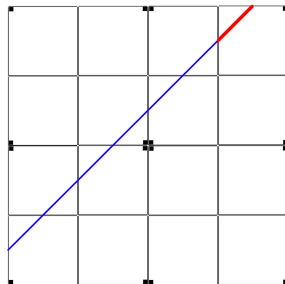
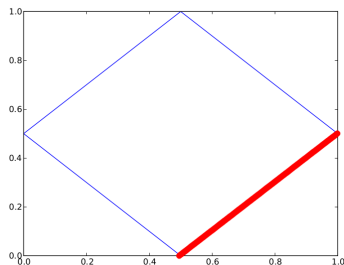
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# Representing Collision Strings

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# Extensions to Tileable Polygons

Other Tileable Polygons:

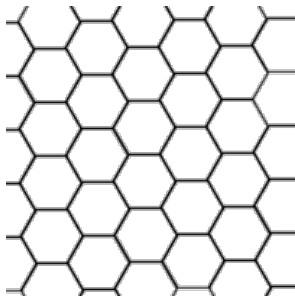


Figure: Regular Hexagons

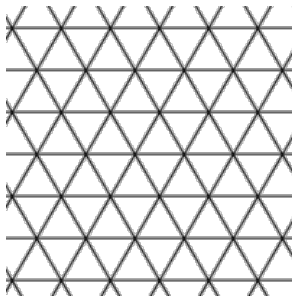


Figure: Equilateral Triangles

# Extensions to Non-Tileable Polygons

- Irregular triangles
- Pentagons
- Octagons

# Extensions to Circles

- Characterize how particle bounces around circle
- Analog to  $a$ ,  $b$  might be sequence of collision points as you move around circle.

