

DataTypeExtensions

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Chapter 1

Class Index

1.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/ Circle.h	23
CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/ Point.h	24
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Chapter 3

Class Documentation

3.1 Geometrics::Circle< T > Class Template Reference

Public Member Functions

- [Circle](#) (const [Point](#)< T > ¢er, const T radius)
- [Circle](#) (const [Circle](#) &orig)

Public Attributes

- T **_radius**
- [Point](#)< T > **_center**

```
template<class T = int> class Geometrics::Circle< T >
```

3.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.1.1.1 `template<class T = int> Geometrics::Circle< T >::Circle (const Point< T > &
center, const T radius) [inline]`

Creates an [Circle](#) with the given center and radius.

Parameters

<i>center</i>	The center of the Circle , represanted as Point .
<i>radius</i>	The radius of the Circle .

3.1.1.2 `template<class T = int> Geometrics::Circle< T >::Circle (const Circle< T > & orig) [inline]`

A copy of the given [Circle](#) is generated.

Parameters

<i>orig</i>	The Circle , which should be copied.
-------------	--

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/[Circle.h](#)

3.2 Geometrics::Point< T > Class Template Reference

```
#include <Point.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Point](#) (int dim,...)
- [Point](#) (const [Point](#) &orig)
- [Point](#) (const int dim, const T value)
- virtual [~Point](#) ()
- const int & [getDim](#) ()
- [Point](#) & [operator=](#) ([Point](#) p)
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- const [Point](#) [operator+](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- [Point](#) & [operator+=](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- const [Point](#) [operator-](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- [Point](#) & [operator-=](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- const T [operator*](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- T & [operator\[\]](#) (const int &i)
- const T & [operator\[\]](#) (const int &i) const
- T & [at](#) (const int &i)
- const T & [at](#) (const int &i) const

Private Member Functions

- void [swap](#) ([Point](#) &p)

Private Attributes

- T * [_coordinates](#)
- int [_dim](#)

3.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = int>class Geometrics::Point< T >
```

The [Point](#) class describes an `_dim` dimensional point. The point is stored as an array.

3.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
3.2.2.1 template<class T = int> Geometrics::Point< T >::Point ( int dim, ... )
[inline]
```

The first constructor.

Parameters

<i>dim</i>	The dimension of the Point
...	The coordinates of the Point given as dynamic parameter list.

```
3.2.2.2 template<class T = int> Geometrics::Point< T >::Point ( const Point< T > &
orig ) [inline]
```

Make a deep copy of the given [Point](#).

Parameters

<i>orig</i>	The original point, which should be copied.
-------------	---

```
3.2.2.3 template<class T = int> Geometrics::Point< T >::Point ( const int dim, const T
value ) [inline]
```

The second constructor

Parameters

<i>dim</i>	The dimension of the Point .
<i>value</i>	All coordinates are set to that value.

```
3.2.2.4 template<class T = int> virtual Geometrics::Point< T >::~~Point ( )
[inline, virtual]
```

The destructor, which deletes the array, storing the coordinates.

3.2.3 Member Function Documentation

3.2.3.1 `template<class T = int> T& Geometrics::Point< T >::at (const int & i)`
`[inline]`

A function, doing th same like the `[]` operator. Non-Const variante.

Parameters

<code>i</code>	is the coordinate index
----------------	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index `i`.

3.2.3.2 `template<class T = int> const T& Geometrics::Point< T >::at (const int & i)`
`const [inline]`

A function, doing th same like the `[]` operator. Const variante.

Parameters

<code>i</code>	is the coordinate index
----------------	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index `i`.

3.2.3.3 `template<class T = int> const int& Geometrics::Point< T >::getDim ()`
`[inline]`

Return the dimension of the [Point](#)

Returns

The dimension of the [Point](#).

3.2.3.4 `template<class T = int> bool Geometrics::Point< T >::operator!= (const Point< T > & p)` `[inline]`

Overloading the `!=` operator.

Parameters

<code>p</code>	The other Point .
----------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

True, if not all the coordinates of both Points are equal.

3.2.3.5 `template<class T = int> const T Geometrics::Point< T >::operator* (const Point< T > & p) [inline]`

Overloading the * operator. Calculate the dot product of two Points(p1, p2). Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the vectors are not the same.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The other Point .
----------	-----------------------------------

Returns

T The dot product of the two Points.

3.2.3.6 `template<class T = int> const Point Geometrics::Point< T >::operator+ (const Point< T > & p) [inline]`

Overloading the + operator. Add two Points p1 and p2. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the Points are not the same.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The other Point .
----------	-----------------------------------

Returns

[Point](#) The Point(p3), where for all coordinates i, it holds: p3[i] = p1[i] + p2[i].

3.2.3.7 `template<class T = int> Point& Geometrics::Point< T >::operator+= (const Point< T > & p) [inline]`

Overloading the += operator. Add the [Point](#) p to the [Point](#), standing before the += operator. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the Points are not the same.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The other Point .
----------	-----------------------------------

Returns

The modified [Point](#), standing before the += operator.

3.2.3.8 `template<class T = int> const Point Geometrics::Point< T >::operator- (const Point< T > & p) [inline]`

Overloading the - operator. Add two Points p1 and p2. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the vectors are not the same.

Parameters

<code>p</code>	The other Point .
----------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

[Point](#) The Point(p3), where for all coordinate i, it holds: $p3[i] = p1[i] - p2[i]$.

3.2.3.9 `template<class T = int> Point& Geometrics::Point< T >::operator-= (const Point< T > & p) [inline]`

Overloading the -= operator. Subtract the [Point](#) p from the [Point](#), standing before the -= operator. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the Points are not the same.

Parameters

<code>p</code>	The other Point .
----------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

The modified [Point](#), standing before the -= operator.

3.2.3.10 `template<class T = int> Point& Geometrics::Point< T >::operator= (Point< T > p) [inline]`

The [Point](#) p is assigned to this, by swapping all the members of this and the deep copy of p.

Parameters

<code>p</code>	The point right to the =. It's wanted, that p is passed by value.
----------------	---

Returns

This, with the members' values of p.

3.2.3.11 `template<class T = int> bool Geometrics::Point< T >::operator== (const Point< T > & p) [inline]`

Overloading the == operator.

Parameters

p	The other Point .
-----	-----------------------------------

Returns

True, if all the coordinates of both Points are the same.

3.2.3.12 `template<class T = int> T& Geometrics::Point< T >::operator[] (const int & i)
[inline]`

Overloading the [] operator. Non-Const variante.

Parameters

i	is the coordinate index
-----	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index i .

3.2.3.13 `template<class T = int> const T& Geometrics::Point< T >::operator[] (const int
& i) const [inline]`

Overloading the [] operator. Const variante.

Parameters

i	is the coordinate index
-----	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index i .

3.2.3.14 `template<class T = int> void Geometrics::Point< T >::swap (Point< T > & p
) [inline, private]`

Swap all the members of p and this.

Parameters

p	The Point for the swapping
-----	--

3.2.4 Member Data Documentation

3.2.4.1 `template<class T = int> T* Geometrics::Point< T >::_coordinates`
`[private]`

The coordinates of the [Point](#) as array.

3.2.4.2 `template<class T = int> int Geometrics::Point< T >::_dim` `[private]`

The dimension of the [Point](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/[Point.h](#)

3.3 Geometrics::Point< float > Class Template Reference

```
#include <Point.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Point](#) (int dim,...)
- [Point](#) (const [Point](#) &orig)
- [Point](#) (const int dim, const float value)
- virtual [~Point](#) ()
- const int & [getDim](#) ()
- [Point](#) & [operator=](#) ([Point](#) p)
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- const [Point](#) [operator+](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- [Point](#) & [operator+=](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- const [Point](#) [operator-](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- [Point](#) & [operator-=](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- const float [operator*](#) (const [Point](#) &p)
- float & [operator\[\]](#) (const int &i)
- const float & [operator\[\]](#) (const int &i) const
- float & [at](#) (const int &i)
- const float & [at](#) (const int &i) const

Private Member Functions

- void [swap](#) ([Point](#) &p)

Private Attributes

- float * [_coordinates](#)
- int [_dim](#)

3.3.1 Detailed Description

template<>class Geometrics::Point< float >

Specialisation for float. This is needed because the dynamic parameter list has problems with float values. For that, `va_arg` uses double and after that this double value is converted to a float value.

3.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.3.2.1 **Geometrics::Point< float >::Point (int *dim*, ...)** `[inline]`

The first constructor.

Parameters

<i>dim</i>	The dimension of the Vector.
...	The coordinates of the Point as dynamic parameter list.

3.3.2.2 **Geometrics::Point< float >::Point (const Point< float > & *orig*)** `[inline]`

Make a deep copy of the given [Point](#).

Parameters

<i>orig</i>	The original point, which should be copied.
-------------	---

3.3.2.3 **Geometrics::Point< float >::Point (const int *dim*, const float *value*)**
`[inline]`

The second constructor

Parameters

<i>dim</i>	The dimension of the Point .
<i>value</i>	All coordinates are set to that value.

3.3.2.4 **virtual Geometrics::Point< float >::~~Point ()** `[inline, virtual]`

The destructor, which deletes the array, storing the coordinates.

3.3.3 Member Function Documentation

3.3.3.1 `float& Geometrics::Point< float >::at (const int & i)` `[inline]`

A function, doing th same like the `[]` operator. Non-Const variante.

Parameters

<code>i</code>	is the coordinate index
----------------	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index `i`.

3.3.3.2 `const float& Geometrics::Point< float >::at (const int & i) const` `[inline]`

A function, doing th same like the `[]` operator. Const variante.

Parameters

<code>i</code>	is the coordinate index
----------------	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index `i`.

3.3.3.3 `const int& Geometrics::Point< float >::getDim ()` `[inline]`

Return the dimension of the [Point](#)

Returns

The dimension of the [Point](#).

3.3.3.4 `bool Geometrics::Point< float >::operator!= (const Point< float > & p)` `[inline]`

Overloading the `!=` operator.

Parameters

<code>p</code>	The other Point .
----------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

True, if not all the coordinates of both Points are equal.

3.3.3.5 `const float Geometrics::Point< float >::operator* (const Point< float > & p)`
[inline]

Overloading the * operator. Calculate the dot product of two Points(p1, p2). Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the vectors are not the same.

Parameters

p	The other Point .
-----	-----------------------------------

Returns

T The dot product of the two Points.

3.3.3.6 `const Point Geometrics::Point< float >::operator+ (const Point< float > & p)`
[inline]

Overloading the + operator. Add two Points p1 and p2. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the Points are not the same.

Parameters

p	The other Point .
-----	-----------------------------------

Returns

[Point](#) The Point(p3), where for all coordinates i, it holds: $p3[i] = p1[i] + p2[i]$.

3.3.3.7 `Point& Geometrics::Point< float >::operator+= (const Point< float > & p)`
[inline]

Overloading the += operator. Add the [Point](#) p to the [Point](#), standing before the += operator. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the Points are not the same.

Parameters

p	The other Point .
-----	-----------------------------------

Returns

The modified [Point](#), standing before the += operator.

3.3.3.8 `const Point Geometrics::Point< float >::operator- (const Point< float > & p)`
`[inline]`

Overloading the - operator. Add two Points p1 and p2. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the vectors are not the same.

Parameters

p	The other Point .
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

[Point](#) The Point(p3), where for all coordinate i, it holds: p3[i] = p1[i] - p2[i].

3.3.3.9 `Point& Geometrics::Point< float >::operator-= (const Point< float > & p)`
`[inline]`

Overloading the -= operator. Subtract the [Point](#) p from the [Point](#), standing before the -= operator. Throw an assertion, if the dimension of the Points are not the same.

Parameters

p	The other Point .
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

The modified [Point](#), standing before the -= operator.

3.3.3.10 `Point& Geometrics::Point< float >::operator= (Point< float > p)`
`[inline]`

The [Point](#) p is assigned to this, by swapping all the members of this and the deep copy of p.

Parameters

p	The point right to the =. It's wanted, that p is passed by value.
-------------------	---

Returns

This, with the members' values of p.

3.3.3.11 `bool Geometrics::Point< float >::operator==(const Point< float > & p)`
[inline]

Overloading the == operator.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The other Point .
----------	-----------------------------------

Returns

True, if all the coordinates of both Points are the same.

3.3.3.12 `float& Geometrics::Point< float >::operator[](const int & i)` [inline]

Overloading the [] operator. Non-Const variante.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	is the coordinate index
----------	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index i.

3.3.3.13 `const float& Geometrics::Point< float >::operator[](const int & i) const`
[inline]

Overloading the [] operator. Const variante.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	is the coordinate index
----------	-------------------------

Returns

The value of the coordinate with the index i.

3.3.3.14 `void Geometrics::Point< float >::swap (Point< float > & p)` [inline,
private]

Swap all the members of p and this.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	The Point for the swapping
----------	--

3.3.4 Member Data Documentation

3.3.4.1 `float* Geometrics::Point<float>::_coordinates` `[private]`

The coordinates of the [Point](#) as array.

3.3.4.2 `int Geometrics::Point<float>::_dim` `[private]`

The dimension of the [Point](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/[Point.h](#)

3.4 Geometrics::Quaternion Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- **Quaternion** (float inW, float inX, float inY, float inZ)
- [Quaternion](#) (float alpha, float beta, float gamma)
- `template<typename T >`
[Quaternion](#) (float [angle](#), [Vec3](#)< T > const &axis)
- `template<typename T , typename U >`
[Quaternion](#) ([Vec3](#)< T > const &v1, [Vec3](#)< U > const &v2)
- [Quaternion operator*](#) ([Quaternion](#) const &rOp) const
- [Quaternion operator+](#) ([Quaternion](#) const &rOP) const
- void [normalize](#) ()
- bool [isNormalized](#) () const
- float [angle](#) ([Quaternion](#) const &toQuat) const
- [Quaternion slerp](#) ([Quaternion](#) const &destQt, float t, float eps=0.01) const
- [Quaternion lerp](#) ([Quaternion](#) const &destQt, float t) const
- void [toByteArray](#) (byte *bArray) const
- float [rotAngleInDeg](#) ()

Public Attributes

- float **w**
- float **x**
- float **y**
- float **z**

3.4.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.4.1.1 Geometrics::Quaternion::Quaternion (float *alpha*, float *beta*, float *gamma*)

Constructor from Euler angles. (I have too re-check the angle sequence sometimes)

Parameters

<i>alpha</i>	Rotation around the z axis (yaw)
<i>beta</i>	Rotation around the y axis (pitch)
<i>gamma</i>	Rotation around the x axis (roll)

3.4.1.2 template<typename T > Geometrics::Quaternion::Quaternion (float *angle*, Vec3< T > const & *axis*)

Constructor from angle and rotation axis

Parameters

<i>angle</i>	Rotation magnitude
<i>gamma</i>	Rotation axis

3.4.1.3 template<typename T , typename U > Geometrics::Quaternion::Quaternion (Vec3< T > const & *v1*, Vec3< U > const & *v2*)

Constructor from two vectors. The resulting quaternion represents the rotation between the vectors.

Parameters

<i>v1</i>	First vector
<i>v2</i>	Second vector

3.4.2 Member Function Documentation

3.4.2.1 float Geometrics::Quaternion::angle (Quaternion const & *toQuat*) const

Calculates the angle between the given and the underlying quaternion in 4D space. Has nothing to do with rotations in 3D space.

Parameters

<i>toQuat</i>	The quaternion to which the angle is calculated
---------------	---

Returns

The angle between the two quaternions

3.4.2.2 bool Geometrics::Quaternion::isNormalized () const

Returns whether the [Quaternion](#) is normalized.

Returns

True, if normalized.

3.4.2.3 Quaternion Geometrics::Quaternion::lerp (Quaternion const & destQt, float t) const

Computes a [l]inear int[erp]olation between the given and the underlying quaternion and returns the resulting rotation as a new quaternion. This method is mainly used by SLE-RP, usually there is no application where to call it manually. It is necessary to normalize the quaternion beforehand!

Parameters

<i>destQt</i>	The quaternion on the other side of the interpolation
<i>t</i>	"Time", the interpolation value between 0 and 1

Returns

The resulting rotation as a quaternion

3.4.2.4 void Geometrics::Quaternion::normalize ()

Normalizes the [Quaternion](#) in place (not a copy that is returned). This is necessary for almost all quaternion operations before executing.

3.4.2.5 Quaternion Geometrics::Quaternion::operator* (Quaternion const & rOp) const

[Quaternion](#) Multiplication Operator. Multiplication of two quaternions corresponds to a combined resulting rotation. Note that a quaternion multiplication is non-commutative. It is necessary to normalize the quaternion beforehand!

Parameters

<i>rOp</i>	Right hand side operand (Quaternion)
------------	--

Returns

A new quaternion.

3.4.2.6 Quaternion Geometrics::Quaternion::operator+ (Quaternion const & rOp) const

[Quaternion](#) Addition Operator. Addition of two Quaternions does NOT result in an addition of the respective rotations. Read up quaternions! It is necessary to normalize the quaternion beforehand!

Parameters

<i>rOp</i>	Right hand side operand (Quaternion)
------------	--

Returns

A new quaternion.

3.4.2.7 float Geometrics::Quaternion::rotAngleInDeg ()

Returns the angle of the rotation represented by the quaternion. It is necessary to normalize the quaternion beforehand!

Returns

The angle of the rotation.

3.4.2.8 Quaternion Geometrics::Quaternion::slerp (Quaternion const & destQt, float t, float eps = 0.01) const

Computes a [s]pherical [l]inear int[erp]olation between the given and the underlying quaternion and returns the resulting rotation as a new quaternion. It is necessary to normalize the quaternion beforehand!

Parameters

<i>destQt</i>	The quaternion of the other side of the interpolation
<i>t</i>	"Time", the interpolation value between 0 and 1
<i>eps</i>	Angular threshold where to begin with LERP

Returns

The resulting rotation as a quaternion

3.4.2.9 void Geometrics::Quaternion::toByteArray (byte * *bArray*) const

Serializes the quaternion. Make sure to allocate enough space for four floats.

Parameters

<i>bArray</i>	The byte array to be filled
---------------	-----------------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/Quaternion.h

3.5 Vec3< T > Struct Template Reference

Public Member Functions

- **Vec3** (T inX, T inY, T inZ)
- float **norm2** () const
- template<typename U >
U **dot** ([Vec3](#)< U > const &v) const
- template<typename U >
[Vec3](#)< U > **cross** ([Vec3](#)< U > const &v) const

Public Attributes

- T **x**
- T **y**
- T **z**

```
template<typename T> struct Vec3< T >
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/Vec3.h

Chapter 4

File Documentation

4.1 CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/Circle.h File Reference

Classes

- class `Geometrics::Circle< T >`

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Author

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Version

1.0.0

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4.1.3 DESCRIPTION

description

4.2 CPlusPlusFrameWork/Geometrics/Point.h File Reference

Classes

- class [Geometrics::Point< T >](#)
- class [Geometrics::Point< float >](#)

4.2.1 Detailed Description

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1.0.0

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4.2.3 DESCRIPTION

The Point class describes an `_dim` dimensional point. The point is stored as an array.