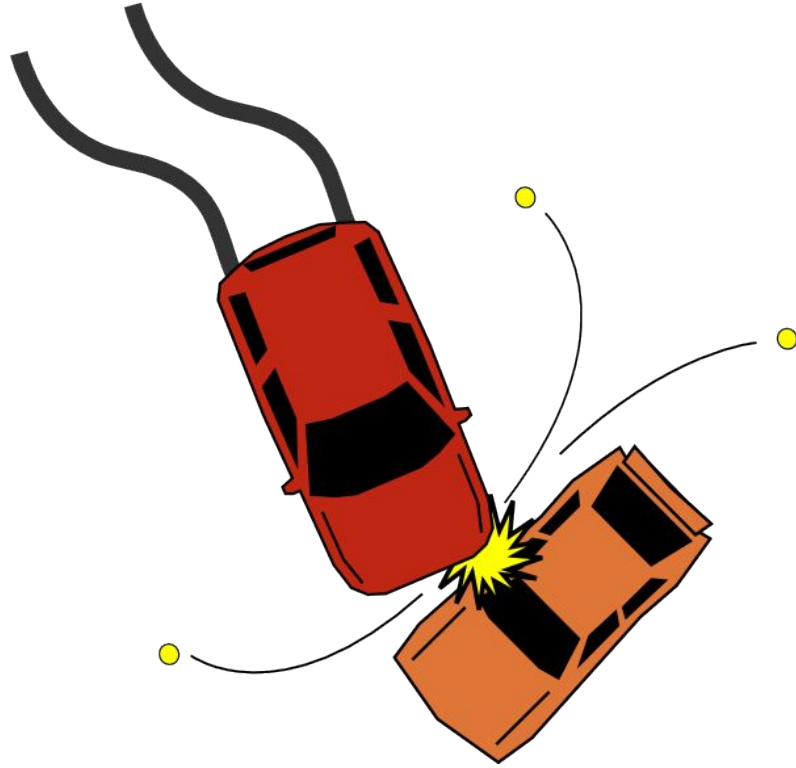
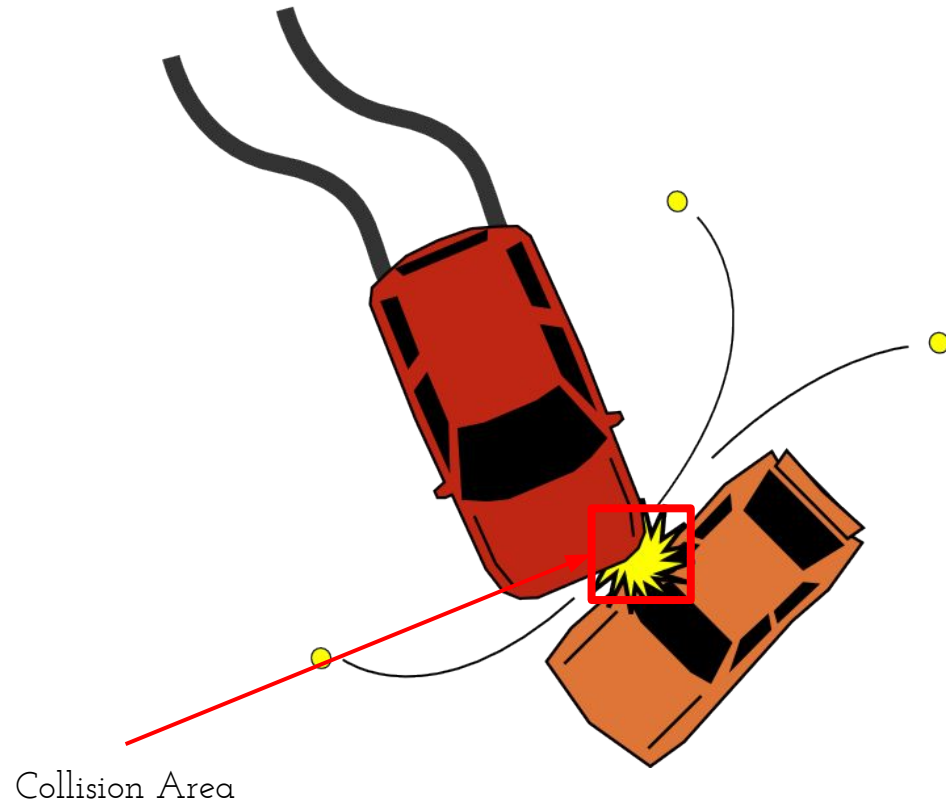


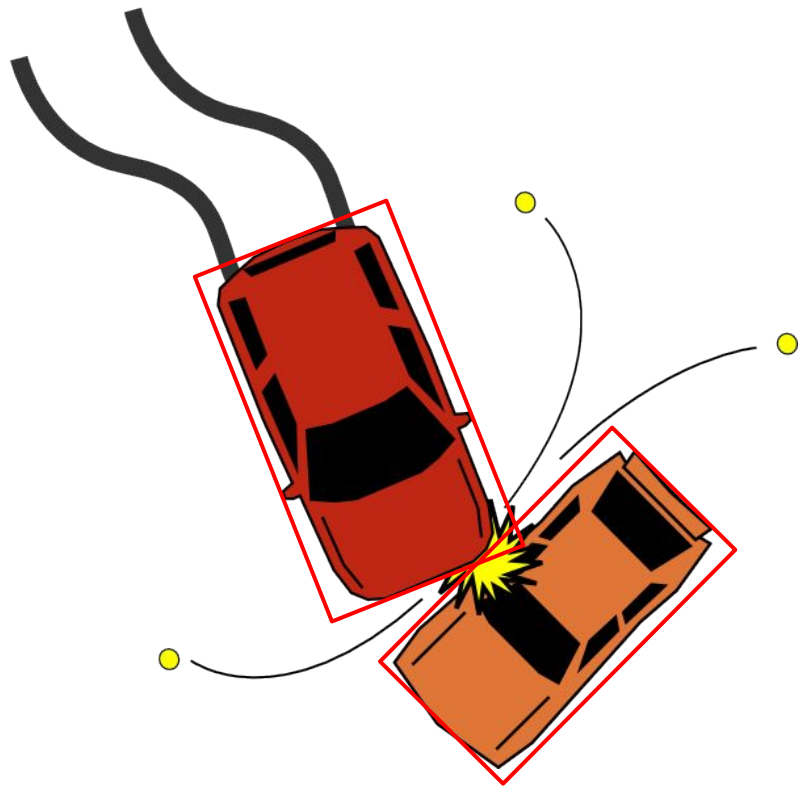
Collision Detection

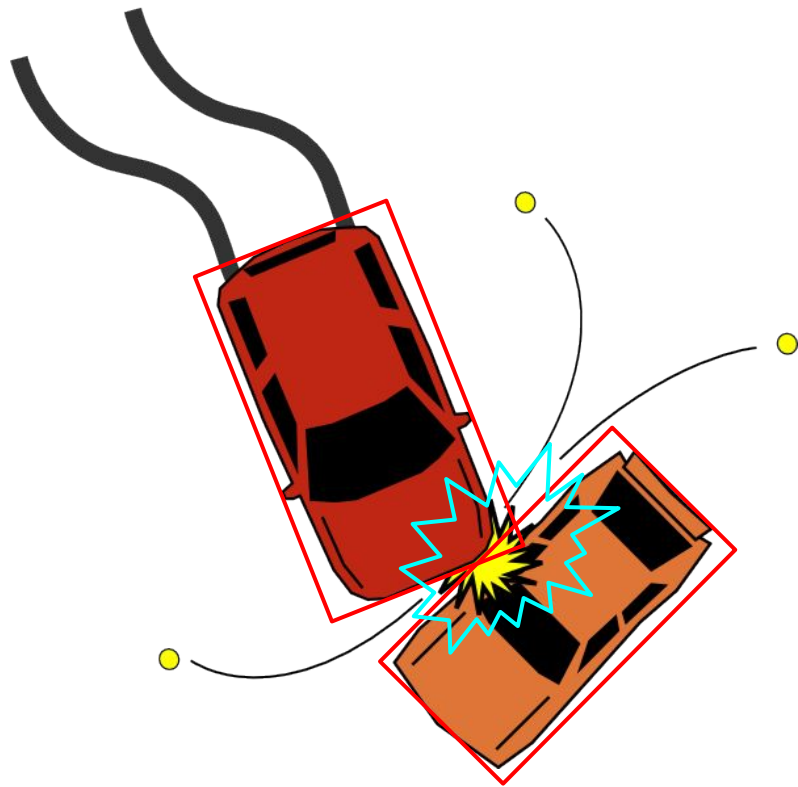
event handling

Example



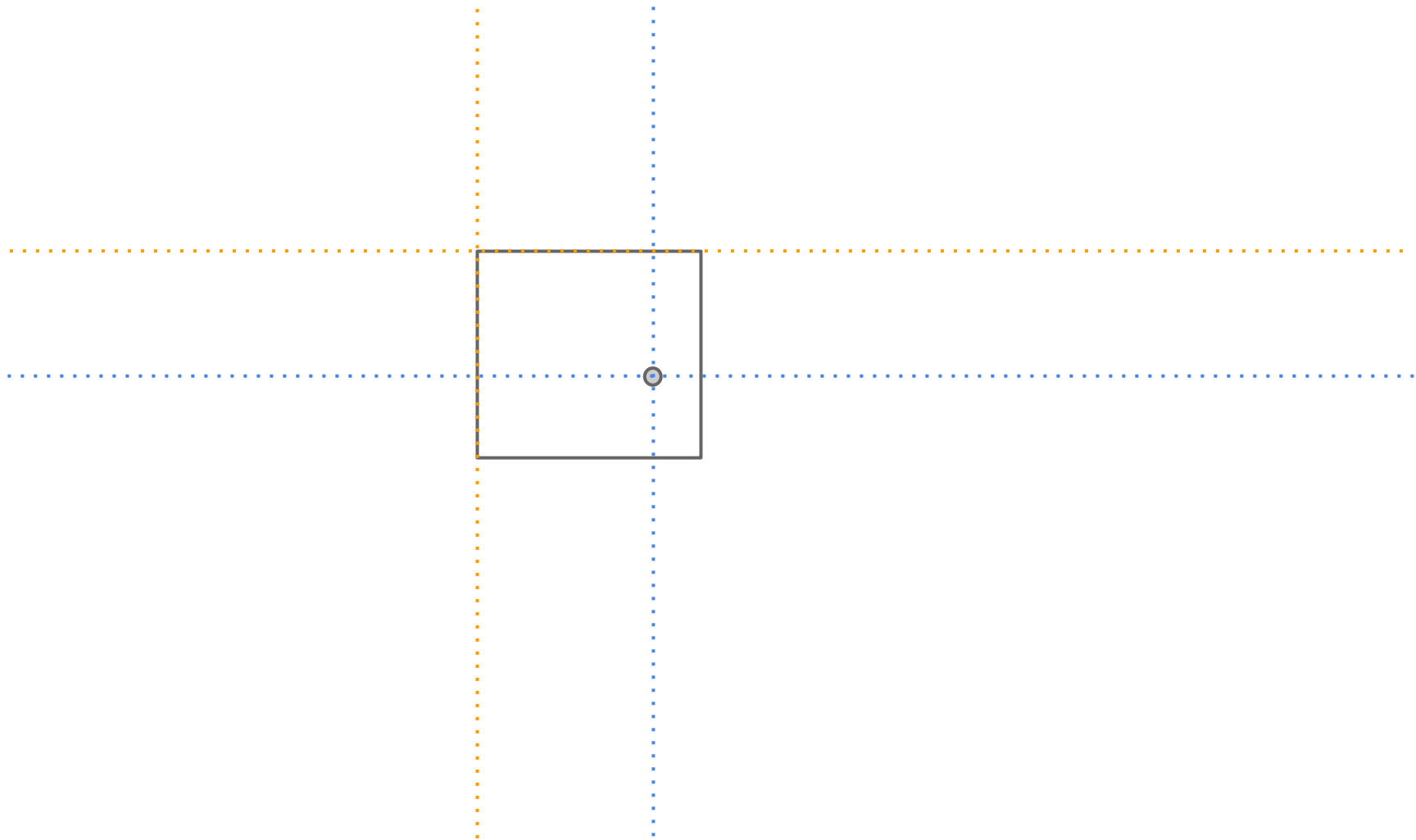






Different type of
collusion

1. Existence of point in a
box



Function:

-- Checks the existence of a point in

-- x1, y1, w1, h1 respectively x, y coordinates of the box, and it's width and height

-- x2, y2 are point's coordinates

```
function pointInBox(x1,y1,w1,h1, x2,y2)
```

```
    return x2 > x1 and
```

```
        x2 < x1+w1 and
```

```
        y2 > y1 and
```

```
        y2 < y1+h1
```

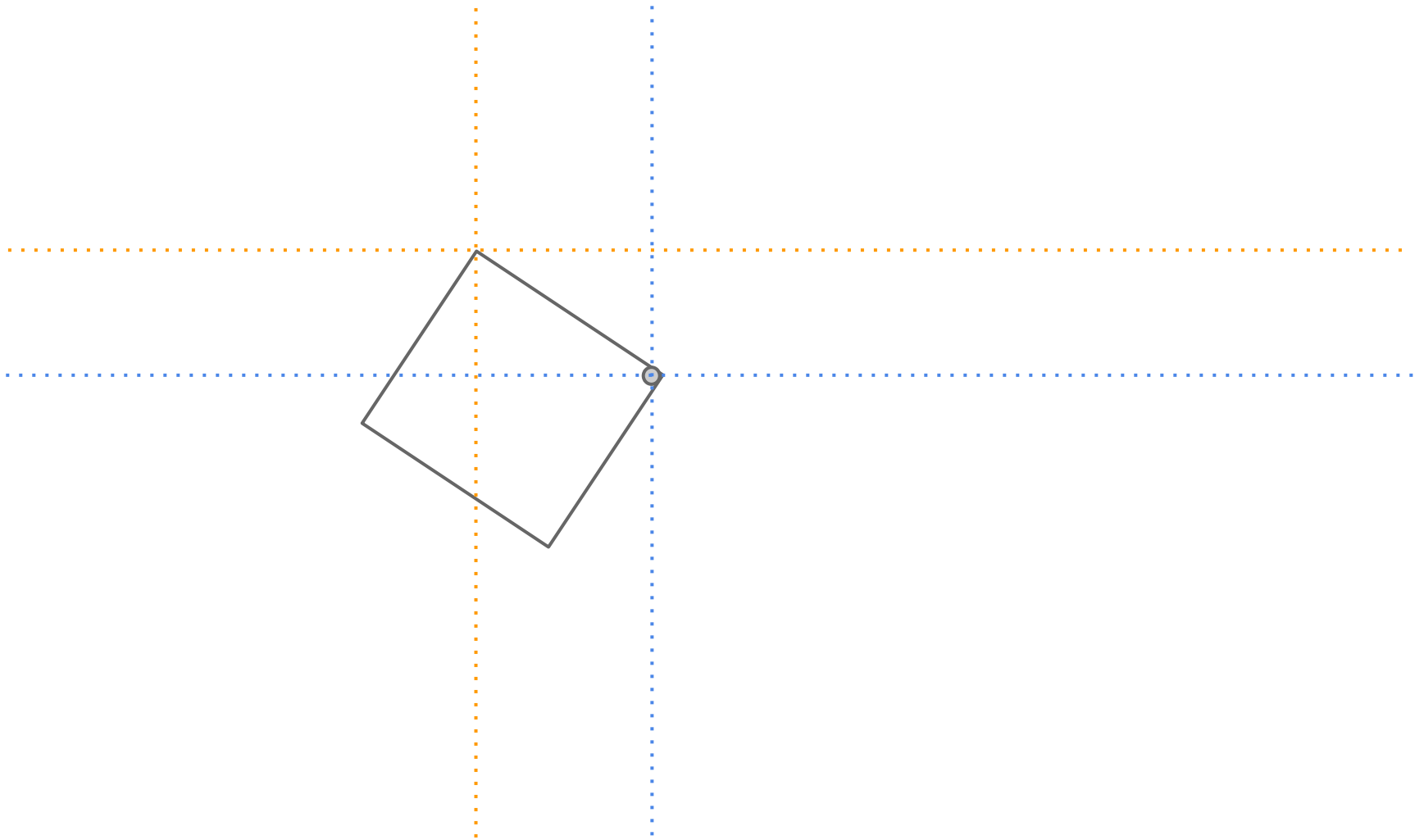
```
end
```

Problem 1

Existence of a point inside a box

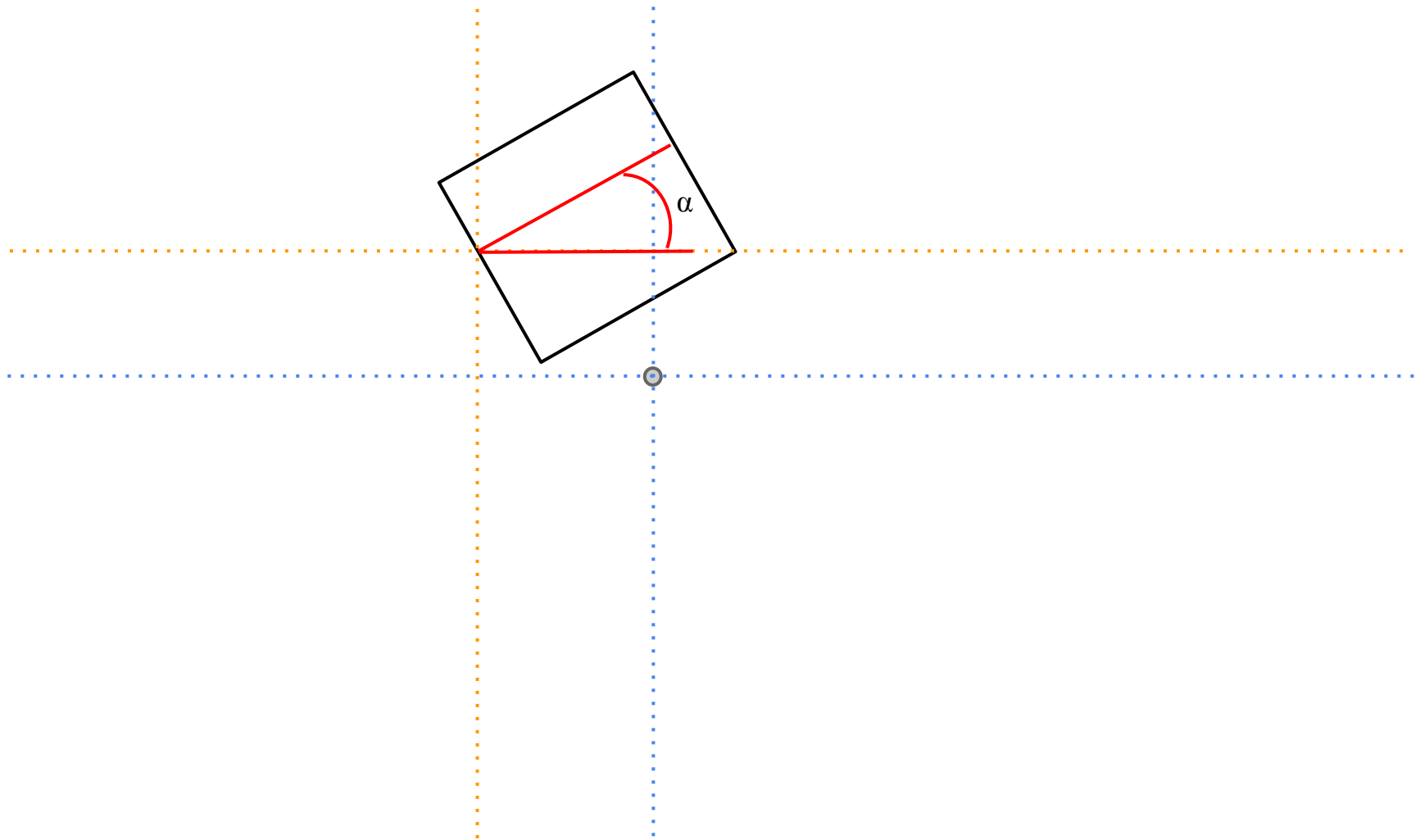
NOTE:

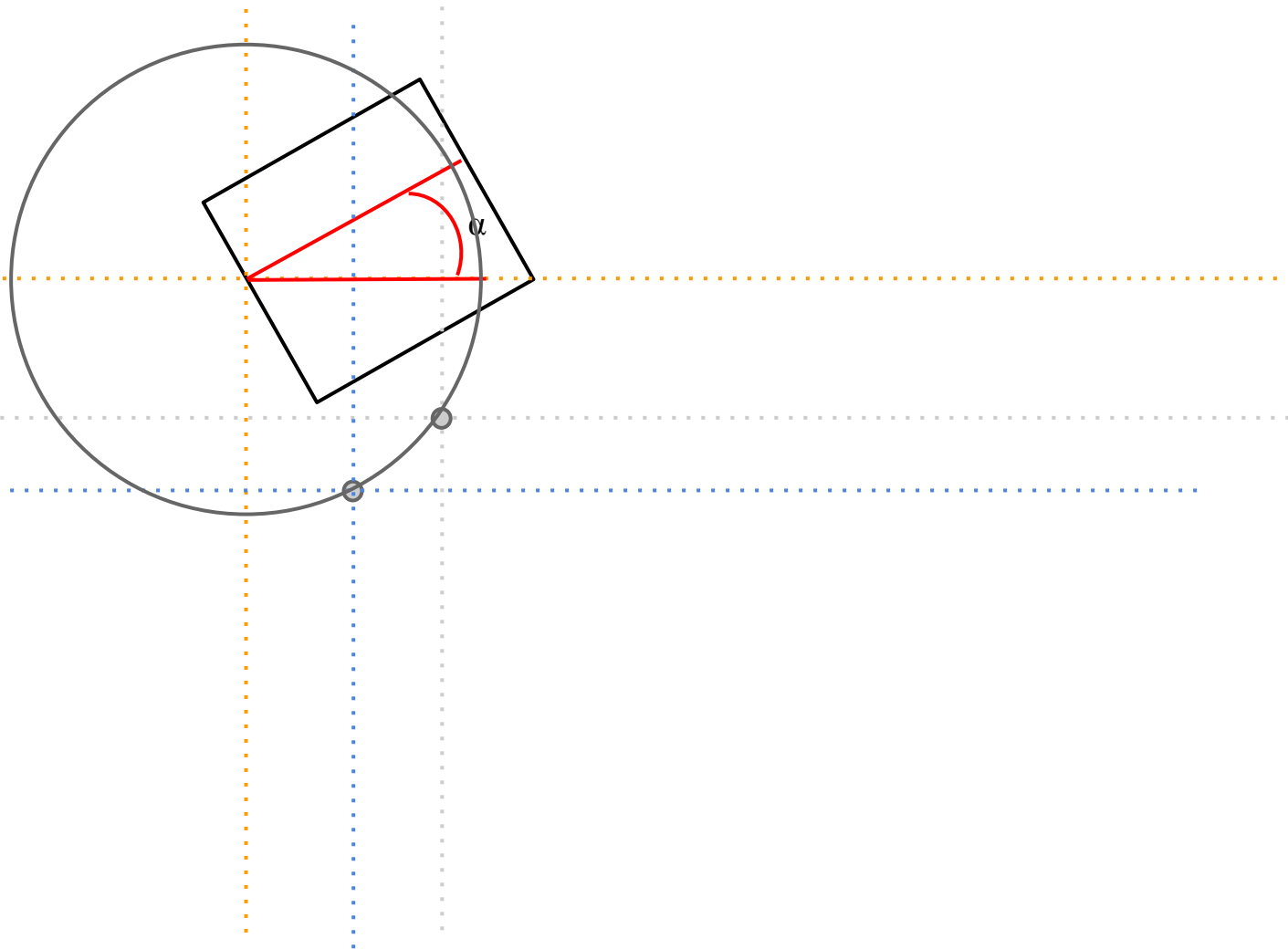
Rotation origin matters

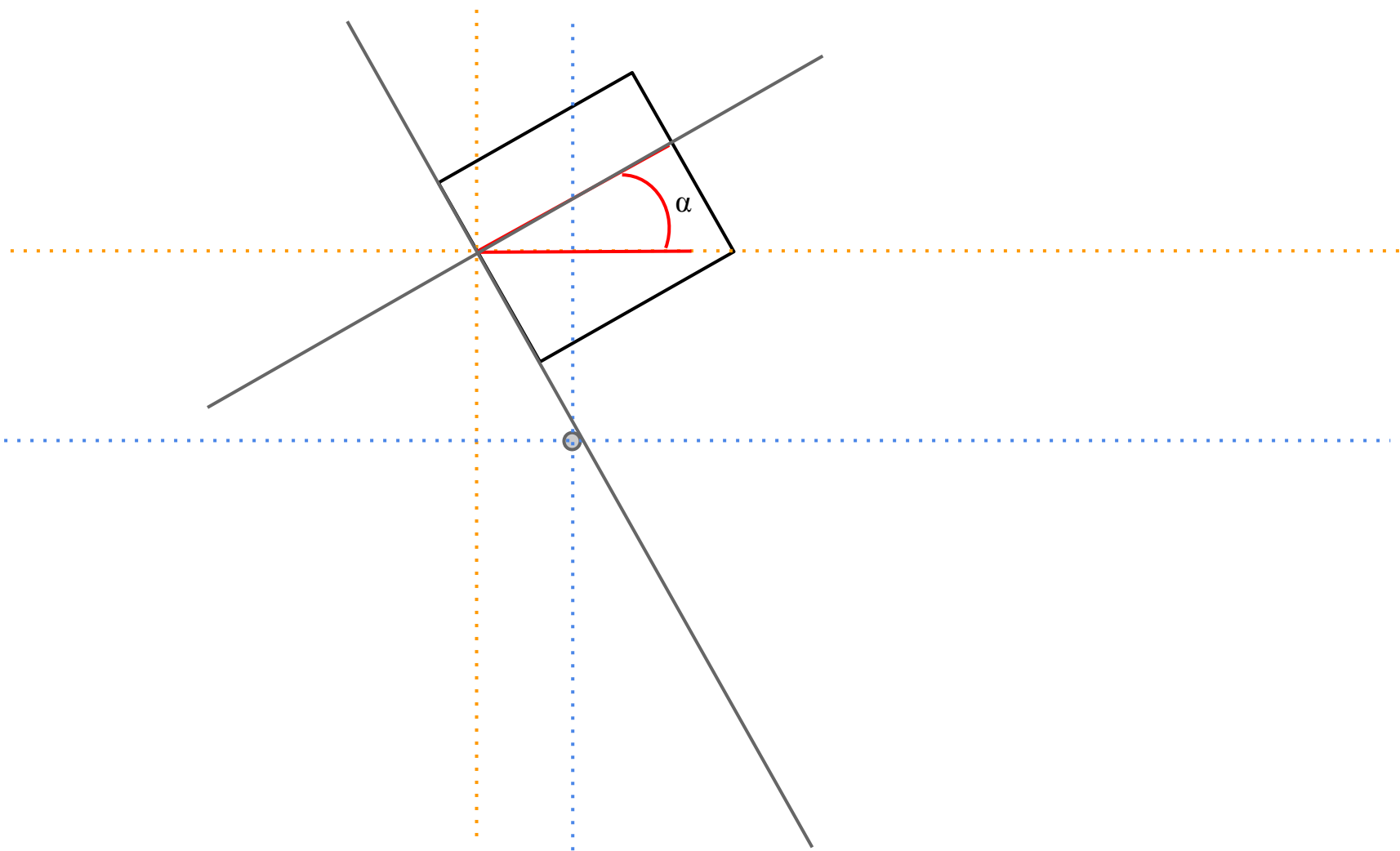


Solution

Rotate the point by the
opposite angle value of the
box



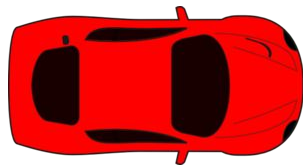
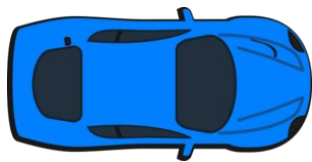


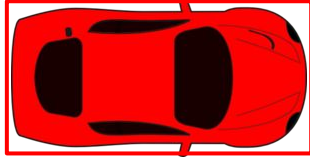
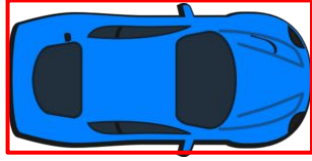


Solving the problem

Method1: Bounding Box

Transform objects into
circles or polygons







Rectangle collision is the
easiest to calculate

Function: <http://love2d.org/wiki/BoundingBox.lua>

```
-- Collision detection function.  
-- Returns true if two boxes overlap, false if they don't  
-- x1,y1 are the left-top coords of the first box, while w1,h1 are its width and height  
-- x2,y2,w2 & h2 are the same, but for the second box
```

```
function CheckCollision(x1,y1,w1,h1, x2,y2,w2,h2)
```

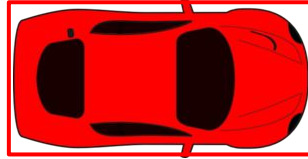
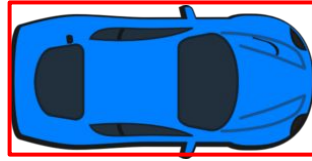
```
    return x1 < x2+w2 and
```

```
        x2 < x1+w1 and
```

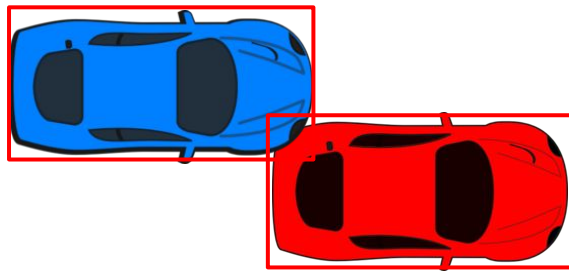
```
        y1 < y2+h2 and
```

```
        y2 < y1+h1
```

```
end
```

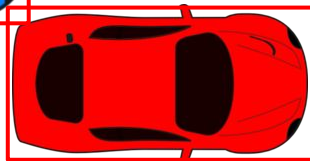
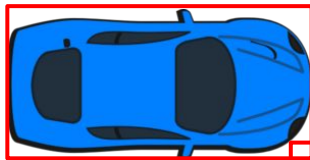


No collusion

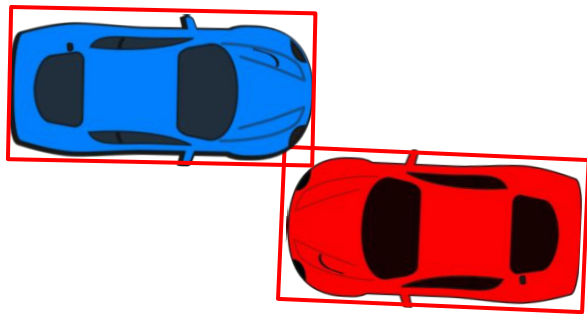


Collusion

Drawbacks



1. Not precise



2. Not generic



