PLAYCB

PLAYCB

Biblioteca gráfica para programadores inexperientes

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WILEY-INTERSCIENCE

À todos os alunos que
queiram fazer trabalhos
bonitinhos na primeira
matéria de computação
da UnB

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FOREWORD

This is the foreword to the book.

PREFACE

This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface.

R. K. Watts

Durham, North Carolina
September, 2007

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ACRONYMS

UnB	Universidade de Brasília
APC	Análise e Programação de Algoritmos
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SAMA	Scientific Apparatus Makers Association

GLOSSARY

NormGibbs	Draw a sample from a posterior distribution of data with an unknown mean and variance using Gibbs sampling.
pNull	Test a one sided hypothesis from a numberically specified posterior CDF or from a sample from the posterior
sintegral	A numerical integration using Simpson's rule

SYMBOLS

A Amplitude

$\&$ Propositional logic symbol

a Filter Coefficient

$\mathcal{B}$ Number of Beats

INTRODUCTION

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O índice de reprovação nas matérias iniciais do curso de Ciência da Computação da UnB tem crescido a cada semestre, bem como o índice de evasão. Apesar das tentativas de criar mais horários de plantão de dúvidas e maior disponibilidade dos monitores para essas disciplinas, o desinteresse se mantém. Visando aumentar o interesse dos alunos pelo curso, está sendo desenvolvida uma biblioteca gráfica 2D simplificada denominada playCB. Para o discente, a playCB deve ser usada para consolidar os conceitos aprendidos em Análise e Programação de Algoritmos (APC) através de modelagem gráfica. Dessa forma, os alunos podem interagir com outras disciplinas do curso de modo lúdico.

A playCB foi desenvolvida utilizando a linguagem C++, a API OpenGL e a biblioteca GLFW 2.7. A API OpenGL deve ser suportada pela placa de vídeo presente no computador, sendo exigido a versão 1.3 no mínimo. O tutorial para instalação tanto da GLFW quanto da própria playCB está disponível em detalhes no site Guia de Referência da playCB [1]. Apesar da playCB ter

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[1] http://pt-br.playcb.wikia.com/wiki/Categoria:Instala%C3%A7%C3%A3o

sido desenvolvida em C++, o seu uso é focado primariamente para alunos que estejam a programar em C, ou seja, não é necessário conhecimento de C++ para utilizar a biblioteca, apenas utilizar a toolchain do g++ para compilar.

Neste livro, será disponibilizado uma série de exercícios e exemplos de uso da playCB

$$ABC\mathcal{DEF}\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta\sum_{def}^{abc} \tag{I.1}$$

REFERENCES

[1] J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices, ED-23, 648 (1976).

[2] R. W. Hamming, Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

[3] J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" IEEE Electron Device Lett., EDL-7(3). 152 (1986).

PART I

INSTALAÇÃO DA PLAYCB

CHAPTER 1

VERIFICAÇÃO DE DEPENDÊNCIAS DA PLAYCB

1.1 Resumo

A playCB foi desenvolvida utilizando a linguagem C++, a API OpenGL e a biblioteca GLFW 2.7. A API OpenGL deve ser suportada pela placa de vídeo presente no computador, sendo exigido a versão 1.3 no mínimo. O tutorial para instalação tanto da GLFW quanto da própria playCB está disponível em detalhes no site Guia de Referência da playCB [1]. Apesar da playCB ter sido desenvolvida em C++, o seu uso é focado primariamente para alunos que estejam a programar em C, ou seja, não é necessário conhecimento de C++ para utilizar a biblioteca, apenas utilizar a toolchain do g++ para compilar.

REFERENCES

[1] OpenGL SuperBible. Pearson Education Inc, 6 edition, 2014.

[1] http://pt-br.playcb.wikia.com/wiki/Categoria:Instala%C3%A7%C3%A3o

[2] Marcus Geelnard and Camilla Berglund. GLFW - Reference guide, 2010. API version 2.7.

[3] Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie. The C Programming Language. 1989.

[4] Stanley B. Lippman, Josés Lajoile, and Barbara Moo. C++ Primer. 2013.

1.2 Plano Cartesiano
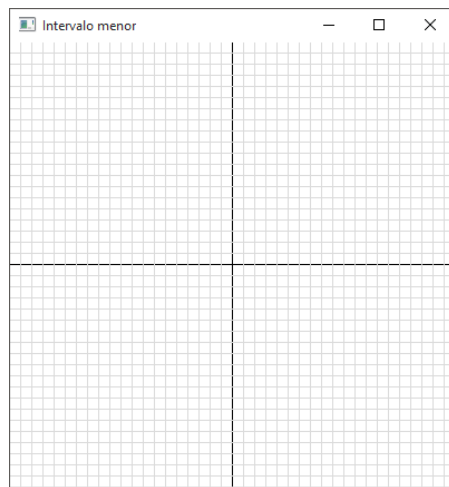
Figure 1.1   Plano Cartesiano de -100 à 100

Esta prática se refere a exibir um Plano Cartesiano na tela com espaçamento de 5 em 5 unidades, tanto no eixo x quanto no eixo y. Com ela, o aluno poderá notar a importância da ordem de chamada de funções da playCB e a necessidade das funções AbreJanela e Desenha, além de verificar, com um exemplo simples, se a playCB foi corretamente bem instalada.

Listing 1.1   Código fonte de Plano Cartesiano

```
#include <playCB/playcb.h>
int main(){

    AbreJanela(400, 400, "Ola Mundo");

    PintarFundo(255, 255, 255);
    MostraPlanoCartesiano(5);

    Desenha();
}
```

CHAPTER 2

FIRST EDITED BOOK SAMPLE CHAPTER TITLE

G. Alvarez and R. K. Watts

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2.1 Here is a normal section

Here is some text.

CHAPTER 3

SECOND EDITED BOOK SAMPLE CHAPTER TITLE

George Smeal, Ph.D.[1], Sally Smith, M.D.[2] and Stanley Kubrick[1]

[1]AT&T Bell Laboratories Murray Hill, New Jersey
[2]Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

3.1 Sample Section

Here is some sample text.

3.2 Example, Figure and Tables

■ EXAMPLE 3.1   Optional Example Name

Use Black's law [Equation (6.3)] to estimate the reduction in useful product life if a metal line is initially run at 55°C at a maximum line current density.

illustration here

Figure 3.1   Short figure caption.

Figure 3.2   Oscillograph for memory address access operations, showing 500 ps address access time and superimposed signals of address access in 1 kbit memory plane.

Table 3.1   Small Table

one	two	three	four
C	D	E	F

Table 3.2   Effects of the two types of $\alpha\beta \sum_B^A$ scaling proposed by Dennard and co-workers[a,b]

Parameter	κ Scaling	κ, λ Scaling
Dimension	κ^{-1}	λ^{-1}
Voltage	κ^{-1}	κ^{-1}
Currant	κ^{-1}	λ/κ^2
Dopant Concentration	κ	λ^2/κ

[a]Refs. 19 and 20.
[b]$\kappa, \lambda > 1$.

3.2.1   Side by Side Tables and Figures

The command \sidebyside{}{} works similarly for tables:

When using \sidebyside, one must use the cross referencing command \label{} after and outside of \caption{}:

\begin{table}
\sidebyside{\caption{Table Caption}\label{tab1}

Space for figure...   Space for second figure...

Figure 3.3   This caption will go on the left side of the page. It is the initial caption of two side-by-side captions.

Figure 3.4   This caption will go on the right side of the page. It is the second of two side-by-side captions.

Table 3.3   Table Caption

one	two	three	four
a	little	sample	table

Table 3.4   Table Caption

A	B	C	D
a	second little	sample	table

first table}
{\caption{Table Caption}\label{tab2} second table}
\end{table}

or,

\begin{figure}
\sidebyside{\vskip<dimen>\caption{fig caption}\label{fig1}}
{\vskip<dimen>\caption{fig caption}\label{fig2}}
\end{figure}

3.3 Algorithm

This is a sample algorithm.

Algorithm 3.1

```
state_transition algorithm {
        for each neuron j ∈ {0, 1, . . . , M − 1}
        {
           calculate the weighted sum S_j using Eq. (6);
           if (S_j > t_j)
                {turn ON neuron; Y_1 = +1}
           else if (S_j < t_j)
                {turn OFF neuron; Y_1 = −1}
           else
                {no change in neuron state; y_j remains unchanged;}
        }
   }
```

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1. This is the first item in the numbered list.

2. This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list.

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PROBLEMS

3.1   For Hooker's data, Problem 1.2, use the Box and Cox and Atkinson procedures to determine a appropriate transformation of PRES in the regression of PRES on TEMP. find $\hat{\lambda}$, $\tilde{\lambda}$, the score test, and the added variable plot for the score. Summarize the results.

3.2   The following data were collected in a study of the effect of dissolved sulfur on the surface tension of liquid copper (Baes and Killogg, 1953).

	$Y=$ Decrease in Surface Tension	
$x =$ Weight % sulfur	(dynes/cm), two Replicates	
0. 034	301	316
0. 093	430	422
0. 30	593	586

a) Find the transformations of X and Y sot that in the transformed scale the regression is linear.
b) Assuming that X is transformed to $\ln(X)$, which choice of Y gives better results, Y or $\ln(Y)$? (Sclove, 1972).

c) In the case of α_1?   d) In the case of α_2?

3.3   Examine the Longley data, Problem 3.3, for applicability of assumptions of the linear model.

3.4   In the case of Γ_1?   3.5   In the case of Γ_2?

EXERCISES

3.1   For Hooker's data, Exercise 1.2, use the Box and Cox and Atkinson procedures to determine a appropriate transformation of PRES in the regression

of PRES on TEMP. find $\hat{\lambda}$, $\tilde{\lambda}$, the score test, and the added variable plot for the score. Summarize the results.

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3.3   Examine the Longley data, Problem 3.3, for applicability of assumptions of the linear model.

3.4   In the case of Γ_1?   3.5   In the case of Γ_2?

3.4 Summary

This is a summary of this chapter. Here are some references: [1], [4].

REFERENCES

[1] J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices, ED-23, 648 (1976).

[2] R. W. Hamming, Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

[3] J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" IEEE Electron Device Lett., EDL-7(3). 152 (1986).

[4] A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

Appendix: This is the Chapter Appendix Title

This is an appendix with a title.

$$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta \tag{A.1}$$

Figure 3-A.1   This is an appendix figure caption.

Table 3-A.1   This is an appendix table caption

Date	Event
1867	Maxwell speculated the existence of electromagnetic waves.
1887	Hertz showed the existence of electromagnetic waves.
1890	Branly developed technique for detecting radio waves.
1896	Marconi demonstrated wireless telegraph.
1897	Marconi patented wireless telegraph.
1898	Marconi awarded patent for tuned communication.
1898	Wireless telegraphic connection between England and France established.

Appendix

This is a Chapter Appendix without a title.

Here is a math test to show the difference between using Computer Modern math fonts and MathTimes math fonts. When MathTimes math fonts are used the letters in an equation will match TimesRoman italic in the text. (g, i, y, x, P, F, n, f, etc.) Caligraphic fonts, used for $\mathcal{ABC}$ below, will stay the same in either case.

$$g_i(y|f) = \sum_x P(x|F_n) f_i(y|x) \mathcal{ABC} \tag{B.1}$$

where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying the probability an object will display a value y on a dimension i given F_n the observed feature structure of all the objects.

APPENDIX A

THIS IS THE APPENDIX TITLE

This is an appendix with a title.

$$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta \tag{A.1}$$

Figure A.1   This is an appendix figure caption.

Table A.1   Appendix table caption

Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta
α	β	Γ	Δ

APPENDIX B

This is an appendix without a title.

Here is a math test to show the difference between using Computer Modern math fonts and MathTimes math fonts. When MathTimes math fonts are used the letters in an equation will match TimesRoman italic in the text. (g, i, y, x, P, F, n, f, etc.) Caligraphic fonts, used for $\mathcal{ABC}$ below, will stay the same in either case.

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where $g_i(y|F_n)$ is the function specifying the probability an object will display a value y on a dimension i given F_n the observed feature structure of all the objects.

APPENDIX C

ALTERNATE REFERENCE STYLES

REFERENCES

[1] J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices, ED-23, 648 (1976).

[2] R. W. Hamming, Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

[3] J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" IEEE Electron Device Lett., EDL-7(3). 152 (1986).

[4] A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

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[Kil76]   J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices, ED-23, 648 (1976).

[Ham62]   R. W. Hamming, Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.

[Hu86]   J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" IEEE Electron Device Lett., EDL-7(3). 152 (1986).

[Ber87]   A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," it Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

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