Coding Physics

Physics is all about vectors, integrals, and functions:

$$\widehat{r} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \{...\} dx$$

$$F(\widehat{r}) = sin(|r|)$$

Computer code is all about variables, loops, and functions:

$$vec3 r = vec3(x, y, z);$$

$$for (int i = a; i \le b; i++) \{ ... \}$$

 $float F (vec 3 r) \{ return sin(length(r)); \}$

A wave source can be modeled as a sine wave:

$$a = sin(2\pi (|r|-t))$$

This is how one could code a visualization of a wave:

C is the color output

U is the coordinate input

R is defined as the resolution of the screen

```
Image
Shader Inputs
    #define R iResolution.xy
    void mainImage( out vec4 C, in vec2 U )
 3 ▼
 4
        // Normalize coordinate U to the screen.
 5
        U = 2.*(U-0.5*R)/R.y;
        // Make a sin wave emitting from the center:
 7
 8
        vec2 u = vec2(0,0);
        float a = \sin(3.*6.283*(length(U-u)-iTime));
 9
10
        // Set the color to the wave energy :
11
12
        C = vec4(a*a);
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
                                                         XL 🛊
 Compiled in 0.0 secs
                               153 chars
```

Use all the information provided to **integrate** a vertical line of sources using a **for loop** to sum radial sine waves. This will model a wave front passing through a single slit. (Make sure that the space between sources is sufficiently small.)