

Drawing/Animation

- **Coordinate modification**
 - No variables in the shape coordinates
 - variables added to x and y
 - trigs involving angle variable added to x and y
 - scale factor multiplied to x and y
- **Transformations**
 - No variables in the shape coordinates
 - shape is drawn centered on (0, 0)
 - translate
 - rotate
 - scale

Program Structure

```

Class Leaf{
  • fields: x, y, size, angle, spin etc
  • display()
    pushMatrix();
    translate(x, y);
    rotate(angle);
    scale(size);
    // drawing ...
    popMatrix();
  • move(): updates x and y
  • spin(): updates angle
}

  • Leaf[] leaves = new Leaf[20];
  • int idx = 0;
  • keyPressed()
    if (key == 's') {
      spin = true;
      //spin = !spin;
    }
  • mousePressed()
    leaves[idx] = new Leaf(mouseX, mouseY);
    idx++;

```

Factorial

- The factorial of a positive integer N is computed as the product of N with all positive integers less than or equal to N.

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

$$30! = 30 \times 29 \times \dots \times 2 \times 1 = 26525285981219105863630848000000$$

Factorial - Iterative Implementation

```

1. void setup() {
2.   int A = 10;
3.   int B = factorial(5);
4.   println( B );
5. }

6. int factorial(int N) {
7.   int F = 1;
8.   for( int i=N; i>=1; i--) {
9.     F = F * i;
10.  }
11.  }
12.  }
13.  return F;
14. }

```

Trace it.

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$5! = 5 \times 4!$$

$$N! = N \times (N-1)!$$

↑ ↑
 Factorial can be defined in terms of itself

Factorial – Recursive Implementation

```

1. void setup() {
2.   int A = 10;
3.   int B = factorial(5);
4.   println( B );
5. }

6. int factorial(int N) {
7.   if (N == 1) {
8.     return 1;
9.   } else {
10.    int F = N * factorial(N-1);
11.    return F;
12.  }
13. }

```

Last In First Out (LIFO) Stack of Plates









