

Frieze step pattern



Processing Power

Jenny Orr

Willamette University

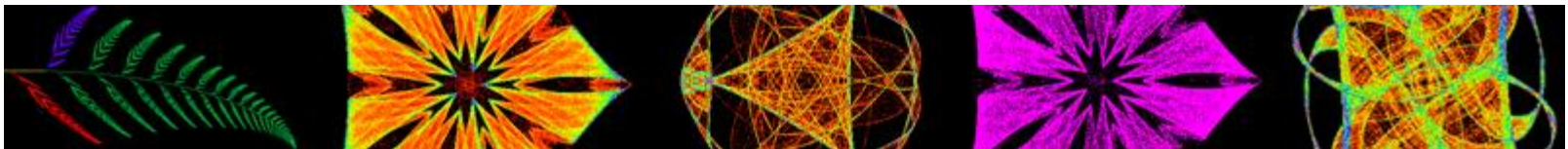
gorr@willamette.edu

What is Processing?

Processing is an open source programming language and environment

for people who want to create images, animations, and interactions.

[processing.org]



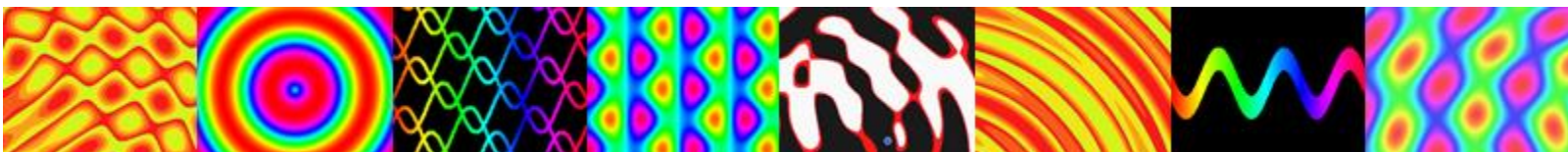
Iterated function system

Orr, May 2013

When to use Processing

- Processing is great for rapidly writing small programs that involve any sort of visualization, 2D or 3D.
- Easy to:
 - Create a drawing window.
 - Write code without a lot of overhead.
 - Read, manipulate, and save images.
 - Generate animations.
 - Apply transformations.
 - Interact with user via key and mouse
 - Convert programs to javascript for running on web.

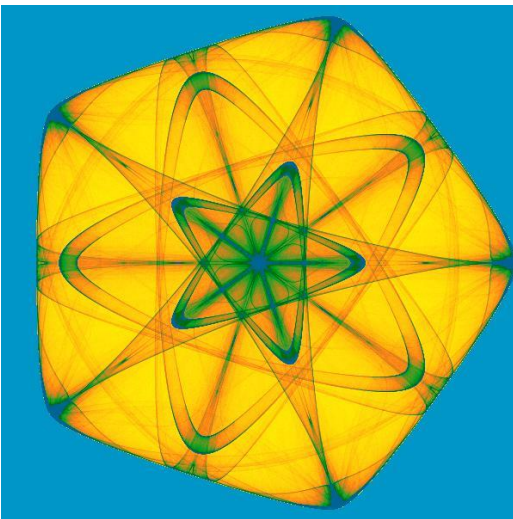
[Rotate Dots](#)
[Example](#)



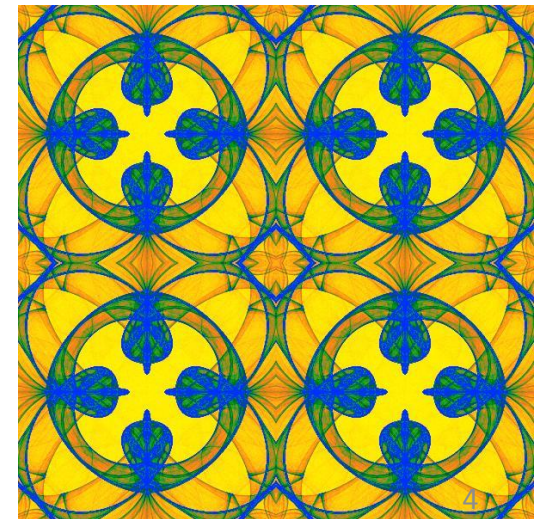
When Not To Use Processing

It is not recommended that you use Processing for programs that:

- Has a complex structure
- Involves large amounts of data
- Has complex user interaction.
- Is not visually oriented.



*Iterated
function
system*



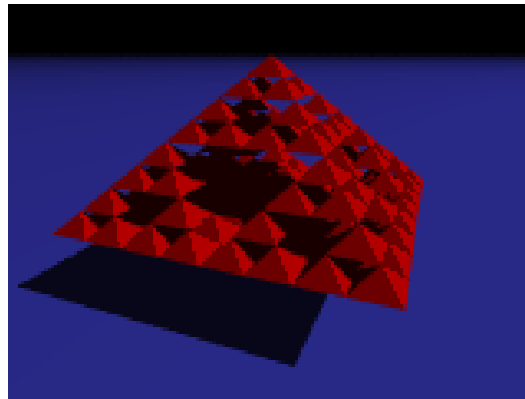
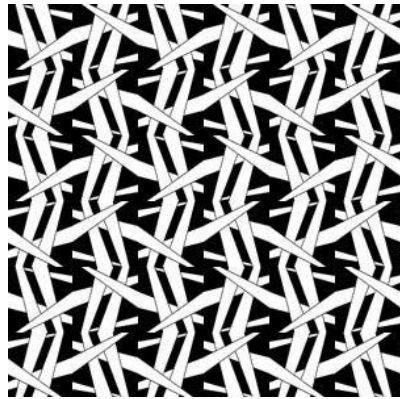
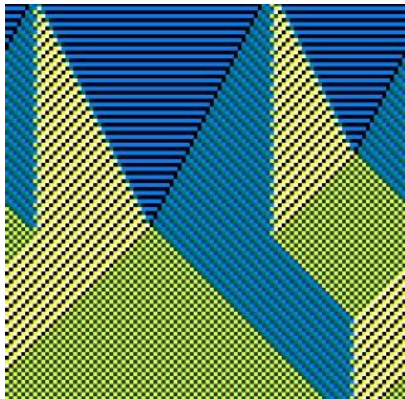
What Do I Do with Processing?

Art Creation

Exploration

Scientific & Mathematical Visualization

→ Understanding



Algorithmic Art

What is an Algorithm?

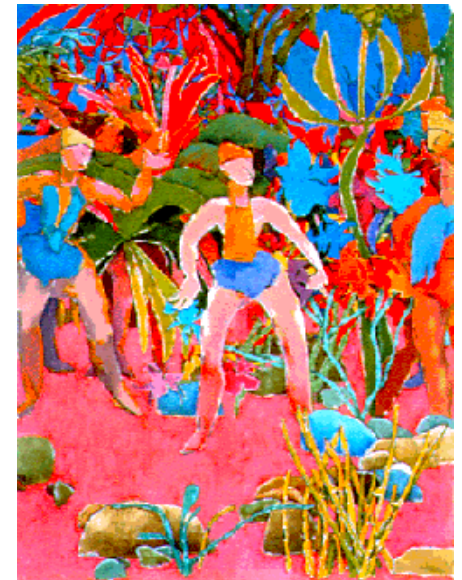
In the logician's voice:

*An algorithm is
a finite procedure,
written in a fixed symbolic vocabulary,
governed by precise instructions,
moving in discrete steps, 1, 2, 3,...,
whose execution requires no insight, cleverness,
intuition, intelligence, or perspicuity,
and that sooner or later comes to an end.*

From *The Advent of the Algorithm*, by David Berlinski



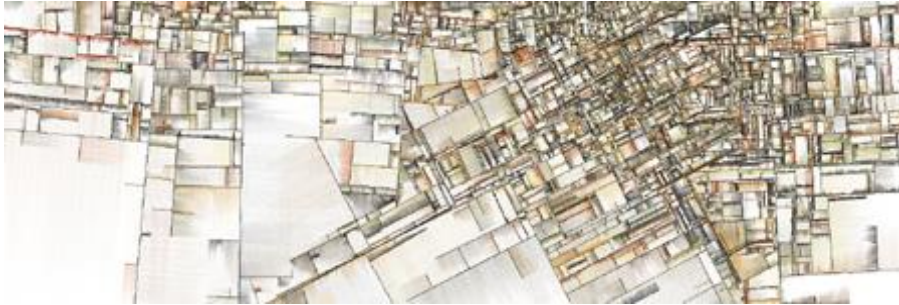
Janet Parke, *Souls Bend, Hearts Break*



Harold Cohen,
Painting by AARON

Art Creation

Jared Tarbell, Substrate 2003, <http://www.complexification.net/gallery/>



Mike Field,
Firestorm 2001

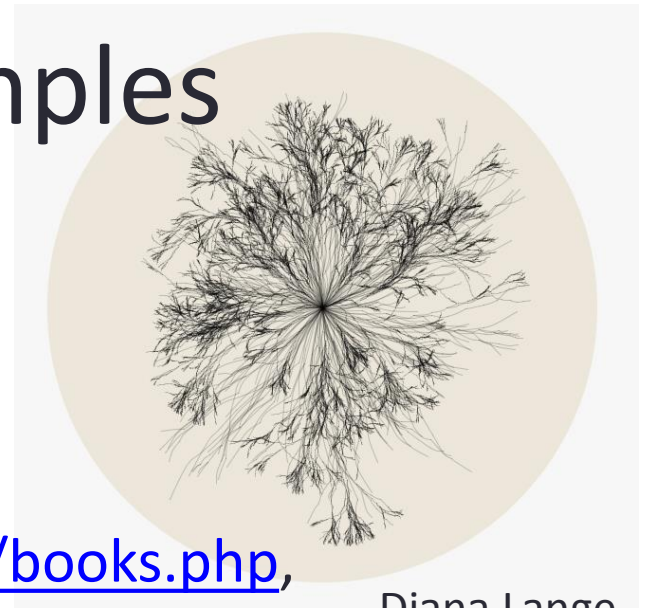
<http://www.math.uh.edu/~mike/ag/recent/recent.html>

Roman Verostko
Cyberflower Red 2002

<http://www.verostko.com/gallery.html>

Processing Art Examples

- Lots are online, e.g.
 - <http://processing.org/exhibition/>
 - <http://www.openprocessing.org/>
- Books:
 - Generative Art, <http://zenbullets.com/books.php>, Matt Pearson
 - Form + Code, <http://formandcode.com/>, Casey Reas, Chandler McWilliams, LUST



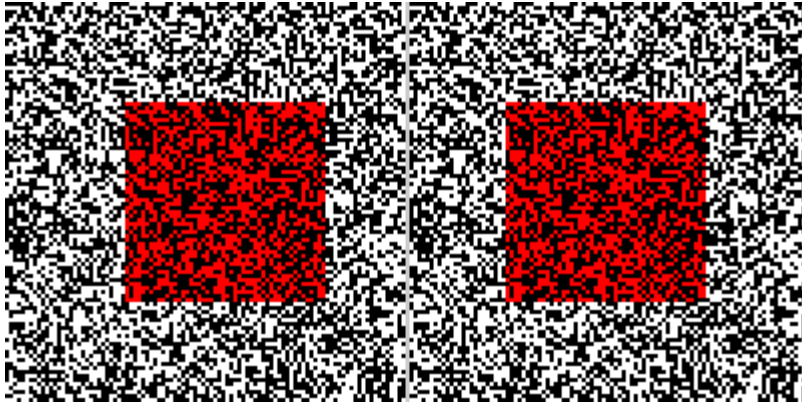
Diana Lange

Marius Watz

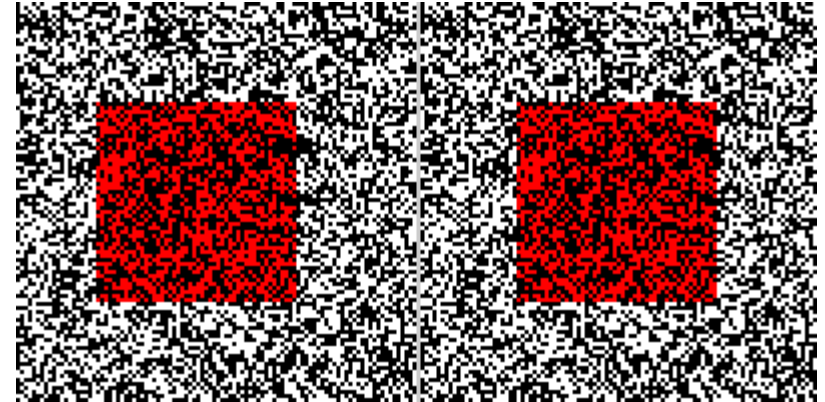
Robert
Hodgin



Exploration: Random Dot Stereogram



Left eye: Shift = +10
Red square appears in front of back plane.



Left eye: Shift = -10
Red square appears behind back plane.



Don't really need red color.
Shift = +10

Image Manipulation

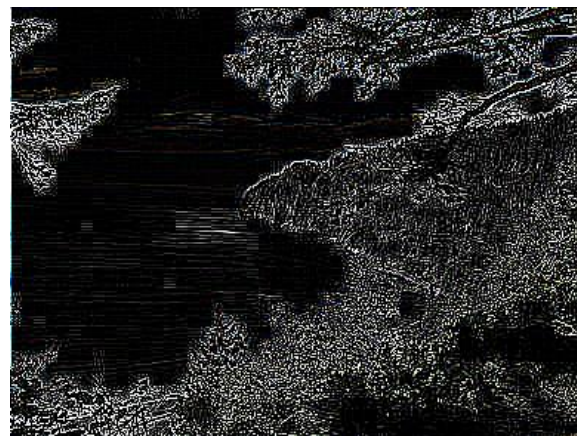
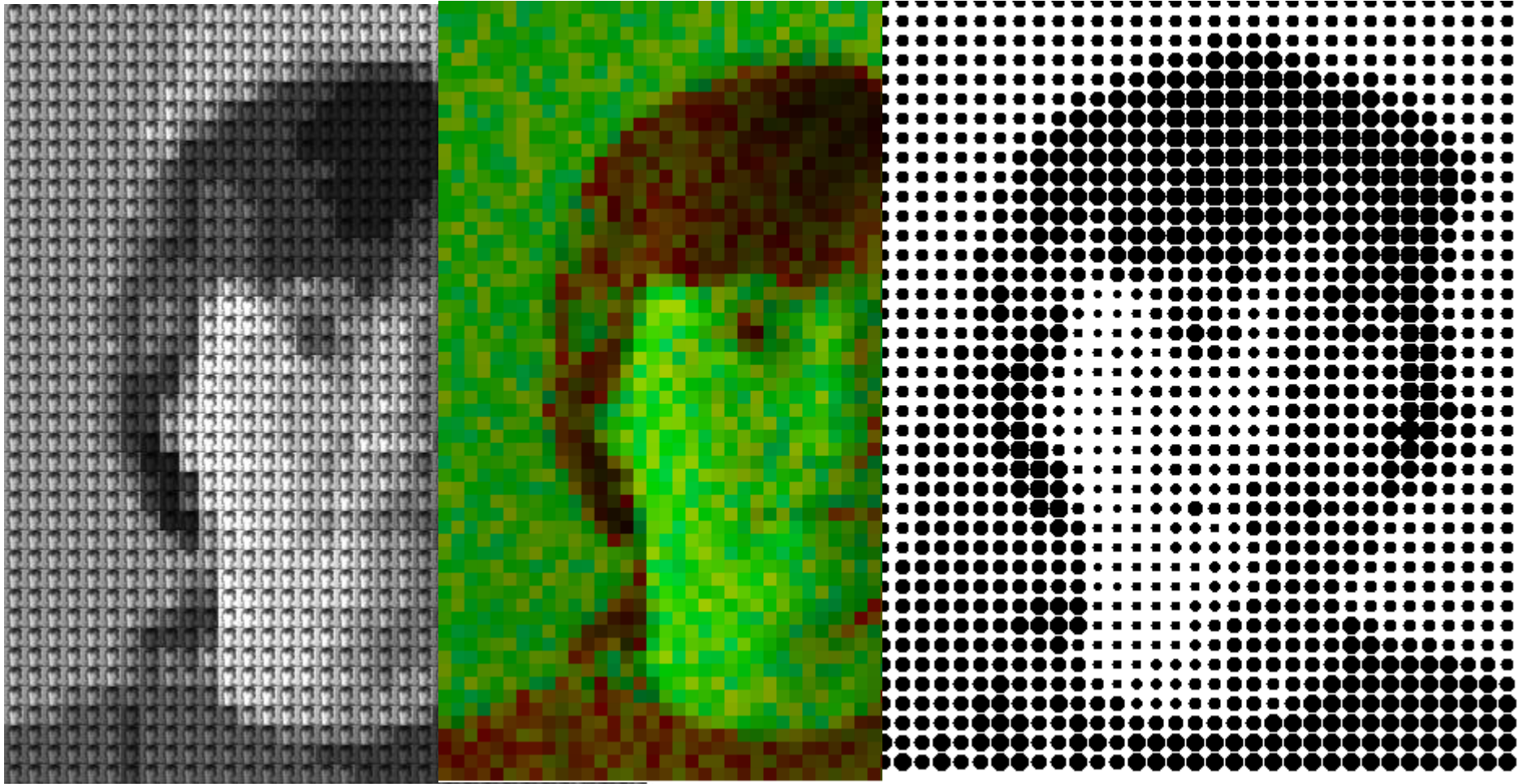


Image Manipulation



Visualization of Science and Math

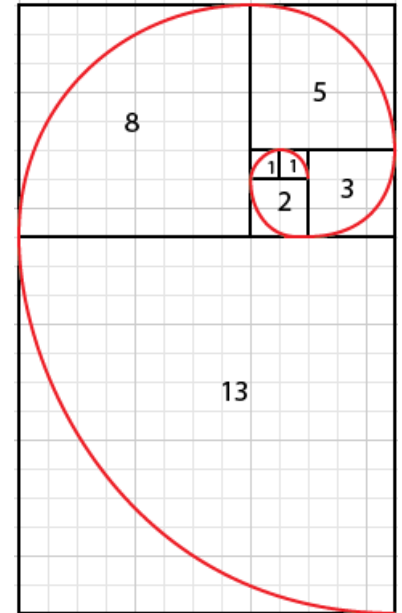
Phyllotaxis (Leaf Arrangement): Pine Cones, Cacti, & Fibonacci Numbers



Red: 8

Yellow: 13

White: 21



Fibonacci Sequence:

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 ...

Image taken from: <http://faculty.smcm.edu/sgoldstine/pinecones.html>

Also see:

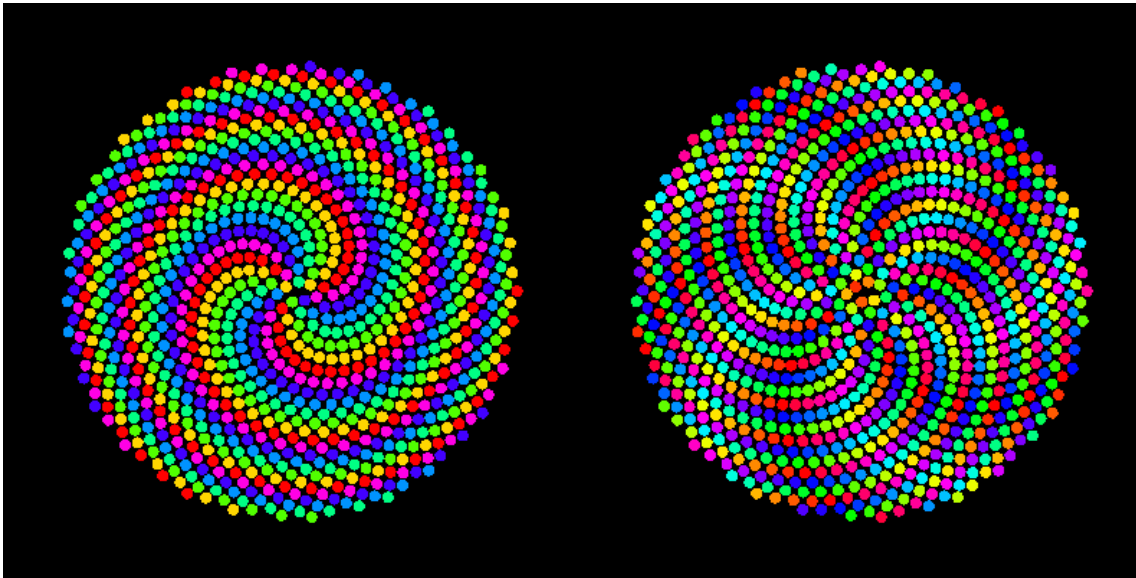
<http://www.maths.surrey.ac.uk/hosted-sites/R.Knott/Fibonacci/fibnat.html#plants>

Phyllotaxis & Processing

- Fibonacci Sequence:

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 ...

[Phyllotaxis Example](#)



21

34



5

“Divergence angle” = angle between leaves = $360/\text{tau} = 222.5$ (or 137.5°)
where tau=golden ratio

Understanding Transformations and Symmetry: Frieze Patterns

The Seven Frieze Groups

Hop: t pattern, orbifold: inf_inf



Spinning Hop: $t2$ pattern, orbifold: 22_inf



Sidle: tm pattern, orbifold: $*_inf_inf$



Spinning Sidle: $t2mg$ pattern, orbifold: $2*_inf$



Jump: mt pattern, orbifold: $_inf^*$



Step: tg pattern, orbifold: $_inf_X$



Spinning Jump: $t2mm$ pattern, orbifold: $*22_inf$



See FriezePatterns
example
(via Processing)

Symmetry & Processing

Hop



```
void setup() {  
  icon = loadImage("snake.png");  
  w = icon.width;  
  h = icon.height;  
  drawHop();  
}  
void drawHop() {  
  for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    image(icon, 0, 0);  
    translate(w,0);  
  }  
}
```

Spinning Hop



```
void translateRegion() {  
  pushMatrix();  
  image(icon, 0, 0);  
  translate(w,0);  
  rotateHor();  
  popMatrix();  
}
```

```
void rotateHor() {  
  pushMatrix();  
  translate(w/2,h/2);  
  rotate(radians(180));  
  translate(-w/2,-h/2);  
  image(icon, 0, 0);  
  popMatrix();  
}
```


Symmetry: Point Group

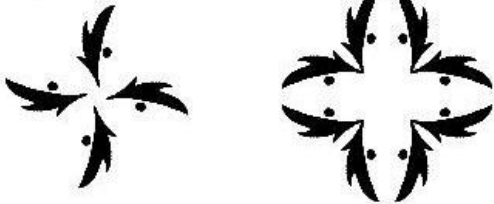
Point Group Pattern: 2 and 2mm



Point Group Pattern: 3 and 3m



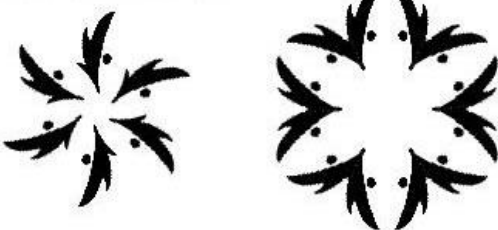
Point Group Pattern: 4 and 4mm



Point Group Pattern: 5 and 5m



Point Group Pattern: 6 and 6mm



Point Group Pattern: 2 and 2mm



Point Group Pattern: 3 and 3m



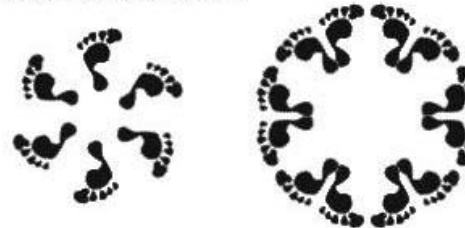
Point Group Pattern: 4 and 4mm



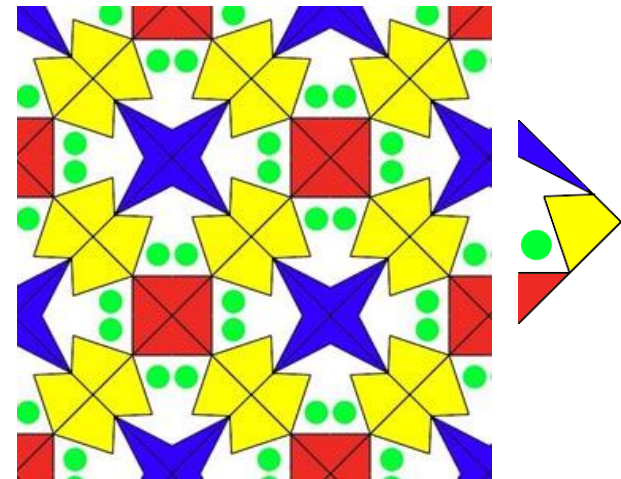
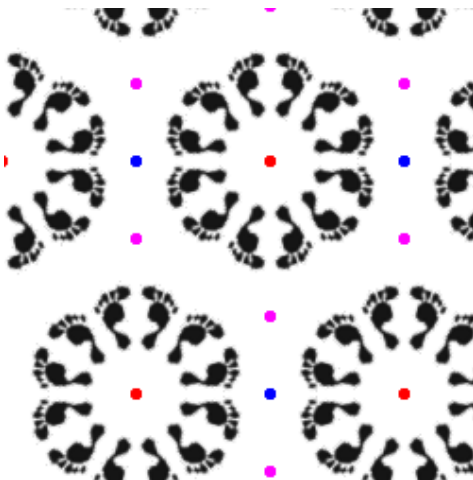
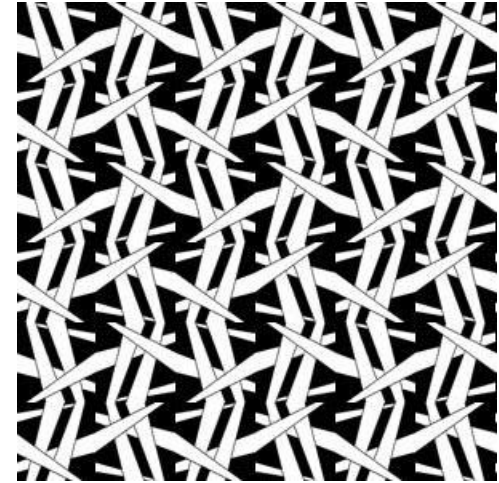
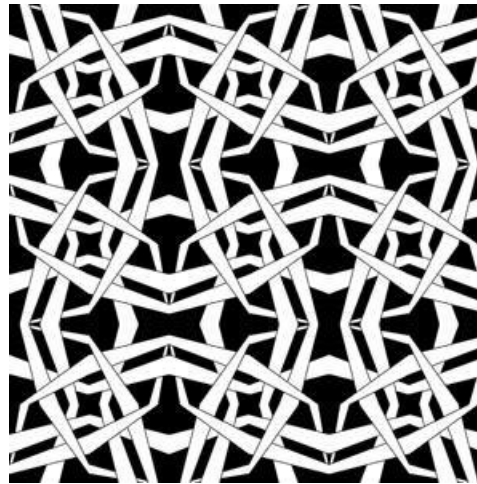
Point Group Pattern: 5 and 5m



Point Group Pattern: 6 and 6mm



Symmetry : Wallpaper Group



Complex Numbers

- Physics: AC circuits, quantum mechanics
- Mathematics: Solutions to cubic and quartics
- Art & Science: Fractals
- Computer Graphics Transformations:
 - Complex numbers \rightarrow 2D Rotations
 - Quaternions \rightarrow 3D Rotations

“So, progresses arithmetic subtlety the end of which, as is said, is as refined as it is useless.” Cardano (1501-1576)

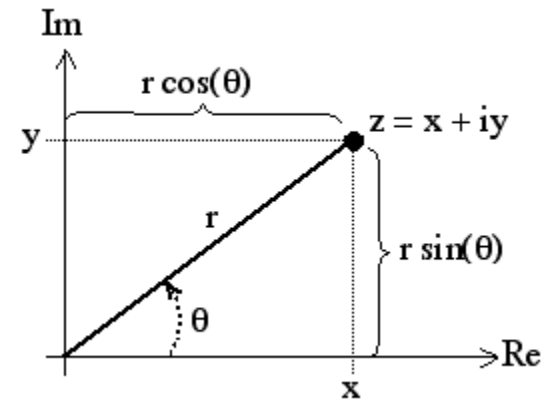
Complex Numbers

Rectangular Coordinates:

$$z = P(x,y) = x + i y, \quad \text{where } i = \sqrt{-1}$$

Polar Coordinates:

$$\begin{aligned} z &= P(r, \Theta) = r e^{i\Theta} \\ &= r (\cos \Theta + i \sin \Theta) \end{aligned}$$

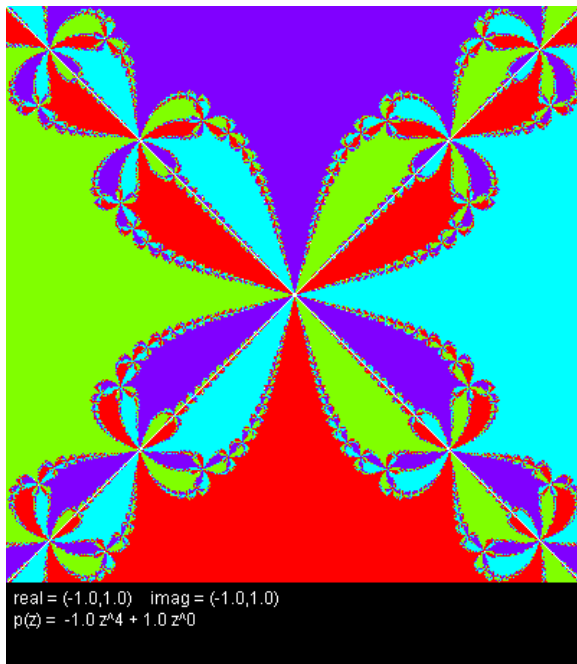


Complex Plane

Polynomiography

Formally, **polynomiography** is the art and science of visualization in approximation of zeros of polynomials. This visualization is via fractal and non-fractal images created based on the mathematical convergence properties of iteration functions.

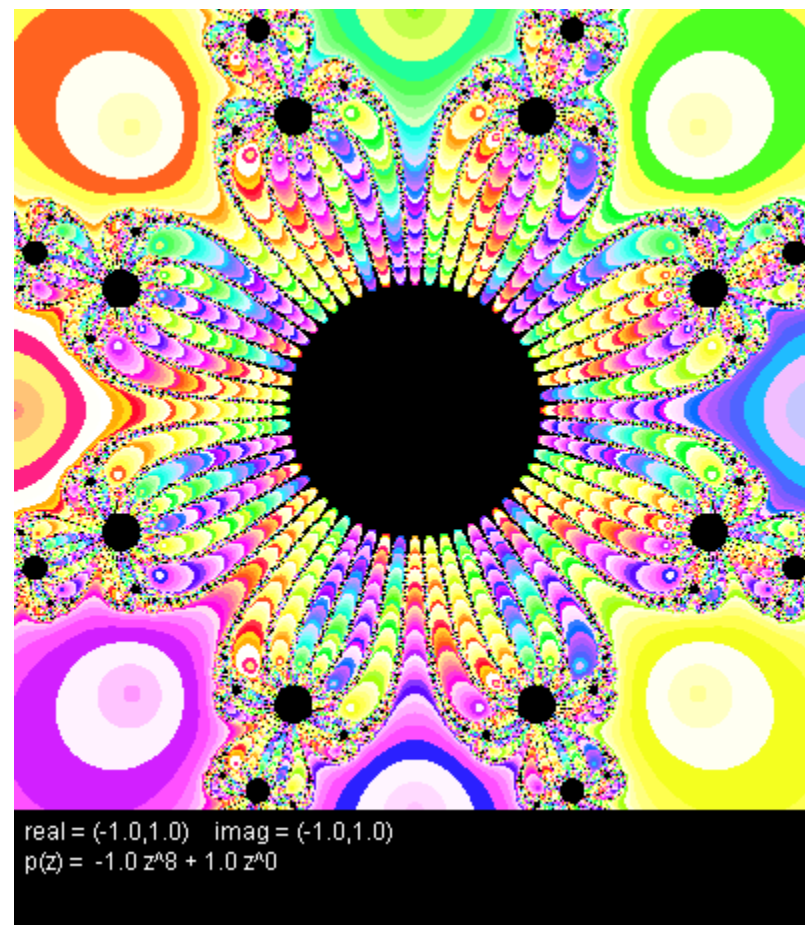
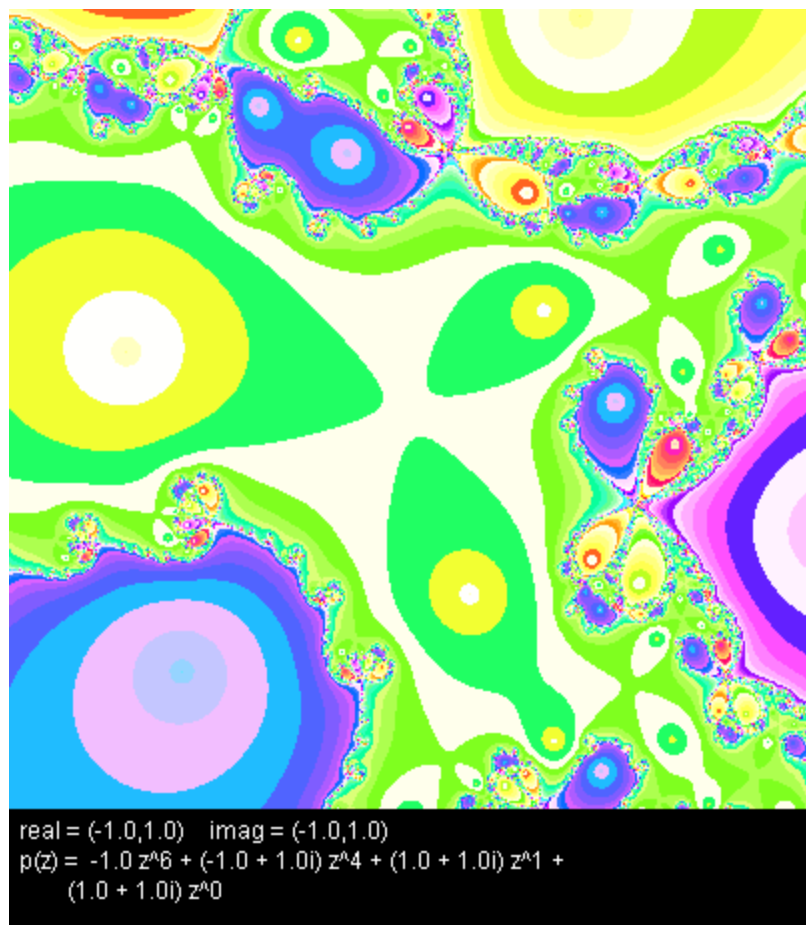
[<http://www.polynomiography.com/about.php>]



$$P(z) = -z^4 + 1$$

Roots: 1, -1, i, -i

Polynomiography



$$P(z) = -z^6 + (-1 + i)z^4 + (1 + i)z + (1 + i)$$

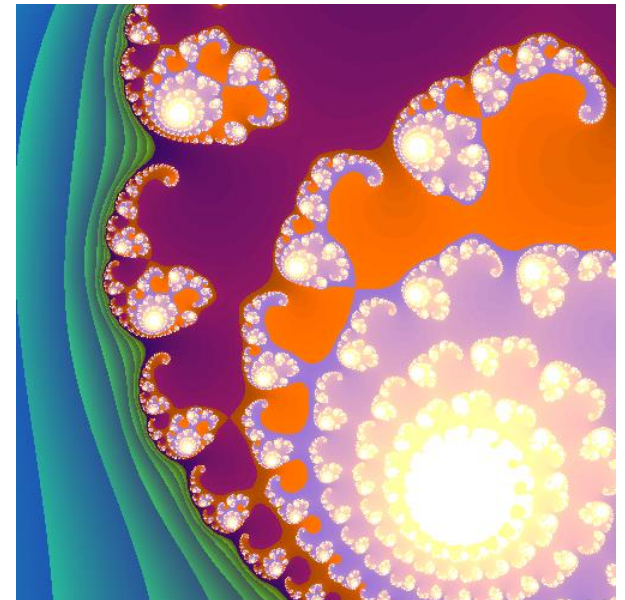
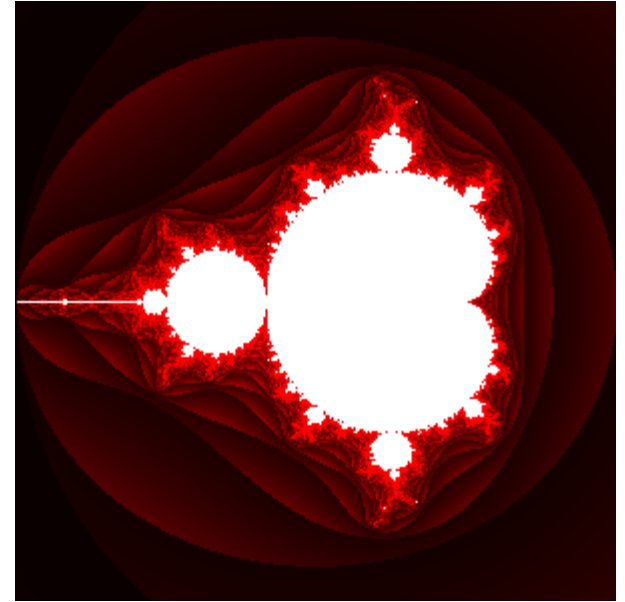
$$P(z) = -z^8 + 1$$

Fractals

Mandelbrot and Julia Sets:

$$\text{Iterate: } z_n = z_{n-1}^2 + c$$

What is happening?



Complex Functions as Transformations

Consider:

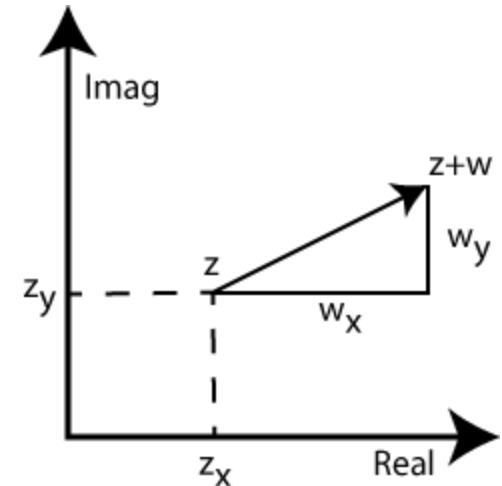
$$F(z) = w + z \quad \text{where } w = \text{constant}$$

If we write

$$z = z_x + i z_y \text{ and } w = w_x + i w_y$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= (w_x + i w_y) + (z_x + i z_y) \\ &= (w_x + z_x) + i (w_y + z_y) \\ &= \text{translation by } w \end{aligned}$$



Complex Functions as Transformations

Consider:

$$F(z) = w z \quad \text{where } w = \text{constant}$$

If we write

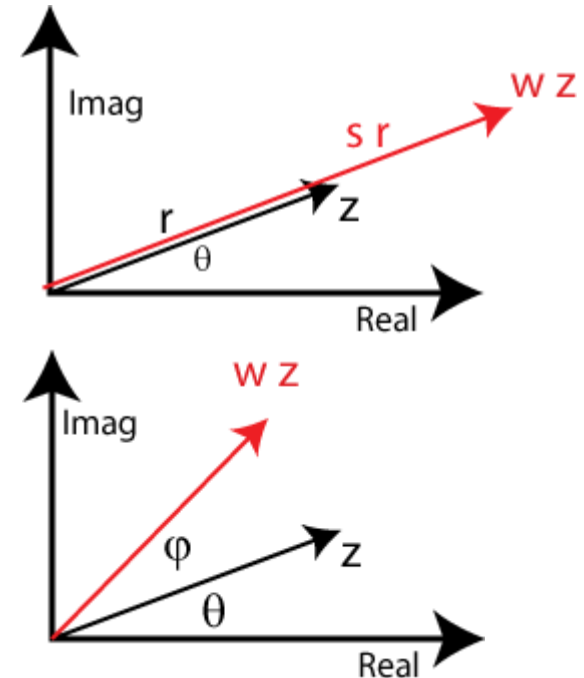
$$z = r e^{i\theta} \quad \text{and} \quad w = s e^{i\phi}$$

Then

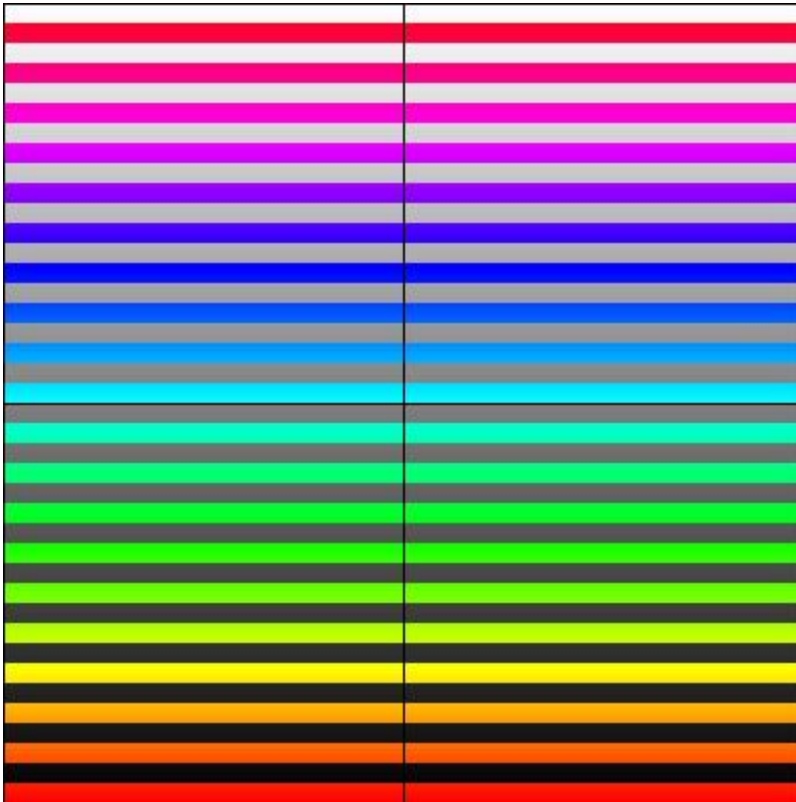
$$F(z) = w z = (s e^{i\phi}) (r e^{i\theta}) = (s r) e^{i(\theta + \phi)}$$

If $\phi = 0$, $F(z) = s r e^{i\theta} = s z =$ **scale by s**

If $s = 1$, $F(z) = r e^{i(\theta + \phi)} = z e^{i\phi} =$ **rotation by ϕ**

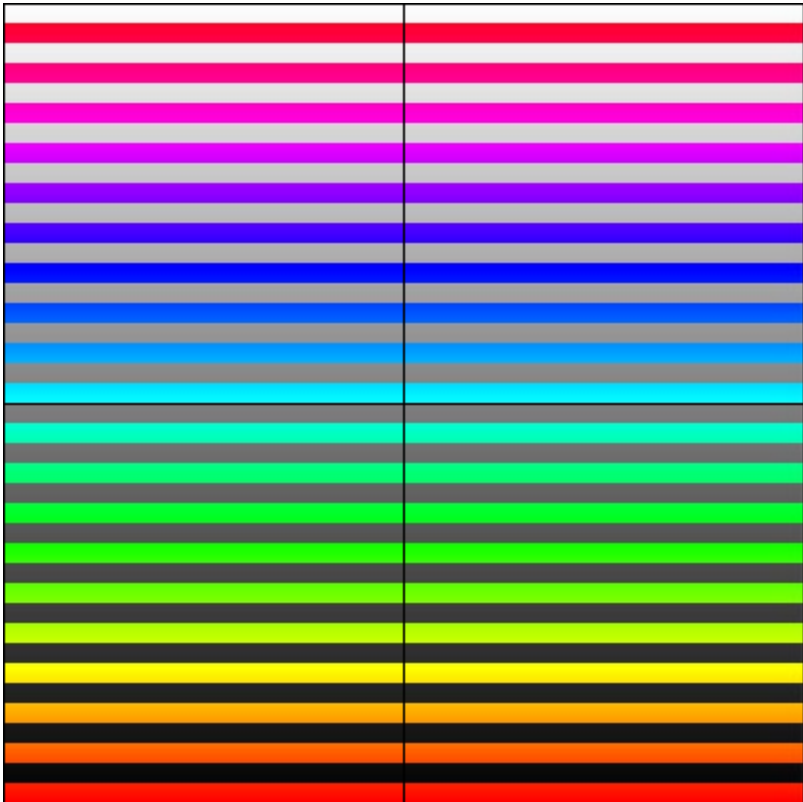


Example: $z \rightarrow w^*z, w=.5$



$-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1$

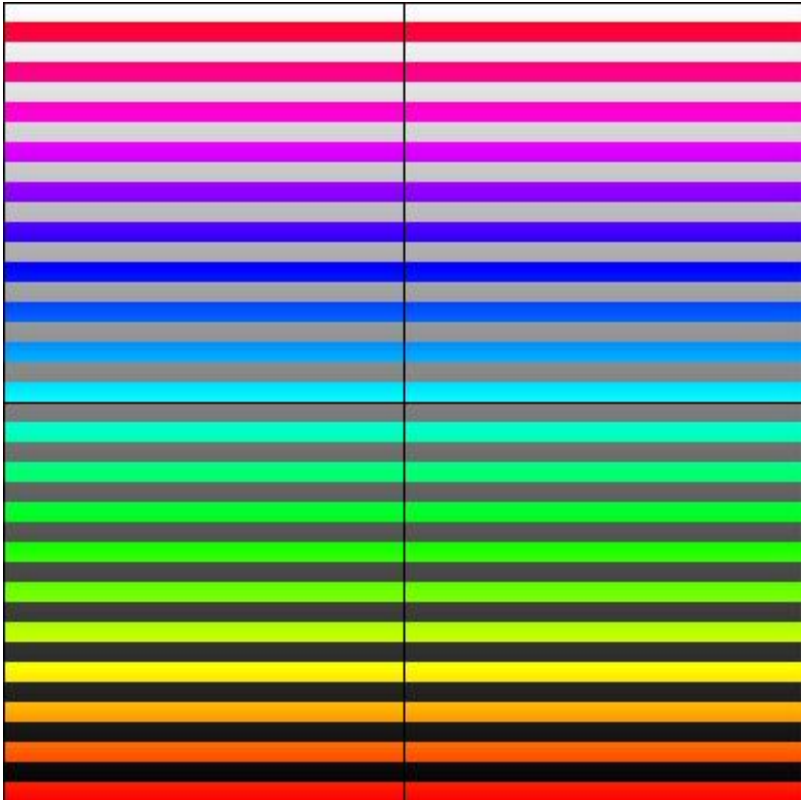
Example: $z \rightarrow w^*z, w=2$



$-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1$

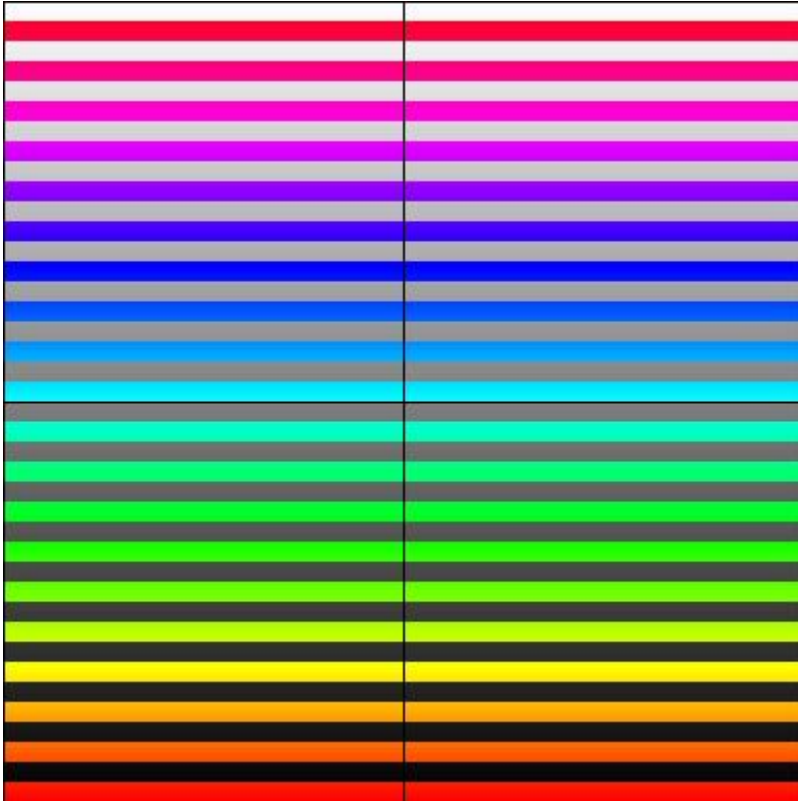
Example:

$$z \rightarrow w^* z, w = e^{i\theta}, \theta = 45^\circ$$



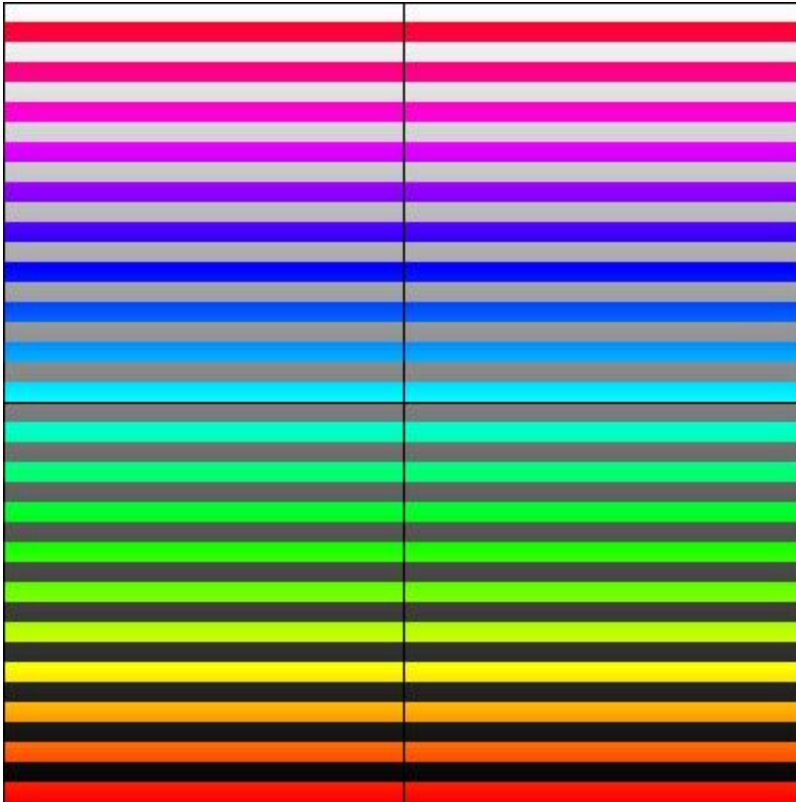
$$-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1$$

Example: $z \rightarrow w+z, w=.2+.4i$



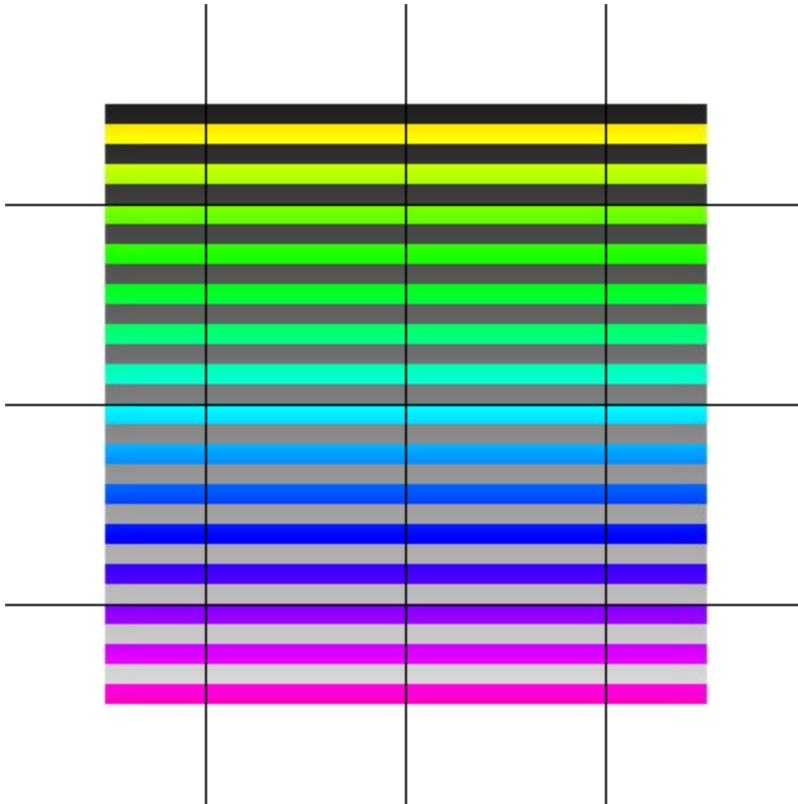
$$-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1$$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^2$



$-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^5$



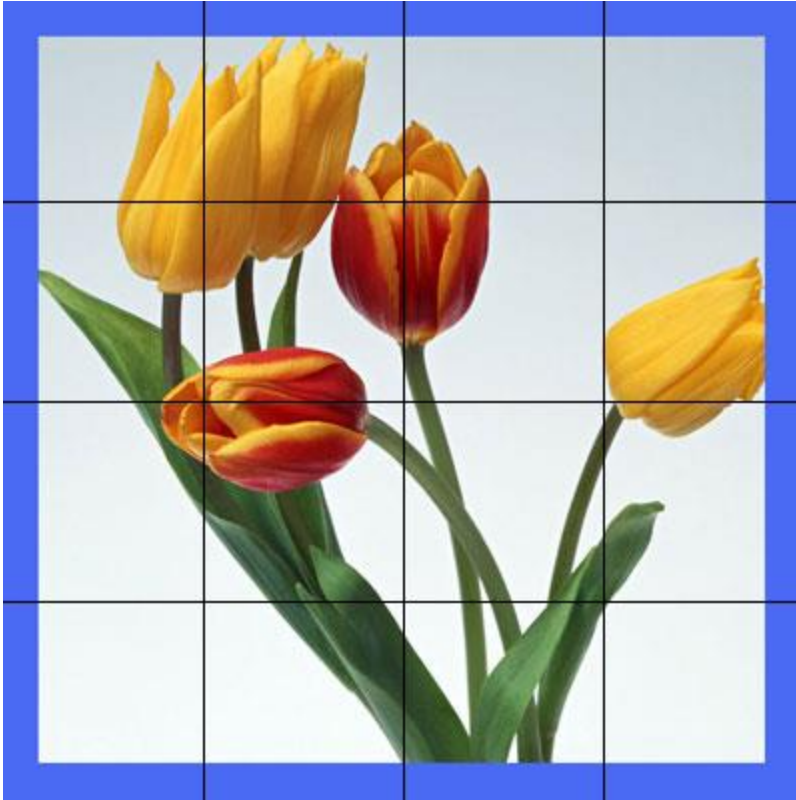
$$-2 < x < 2, \quad -2 < y < 2$$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^2$



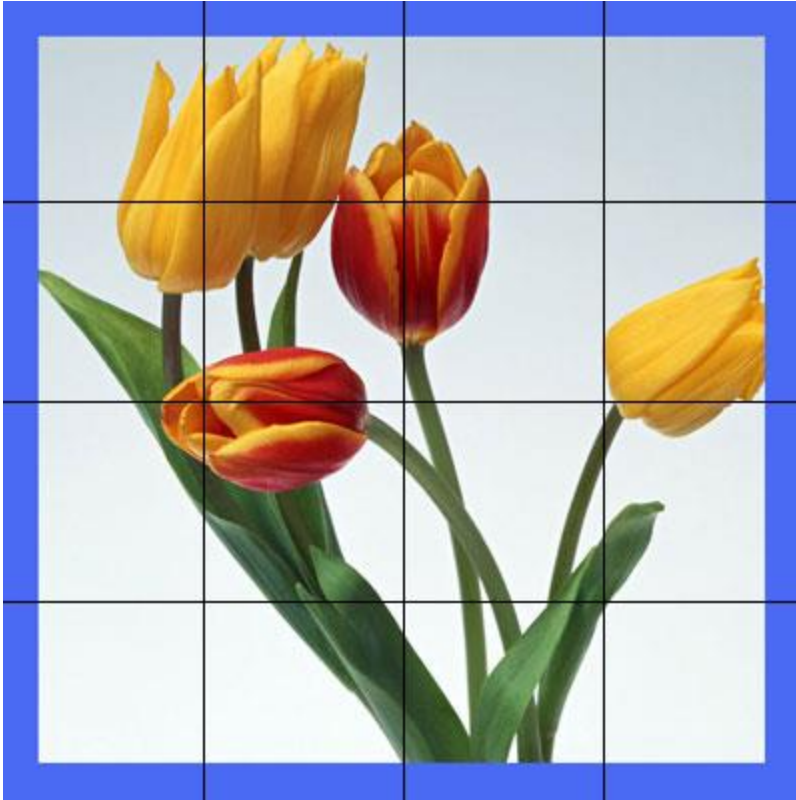
$$-1 < x < 1, \quad -1 < y < 1$$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^2 - 2$



$$-2 < x < 2, \quad -2 < y < 2$$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^3 - 1$



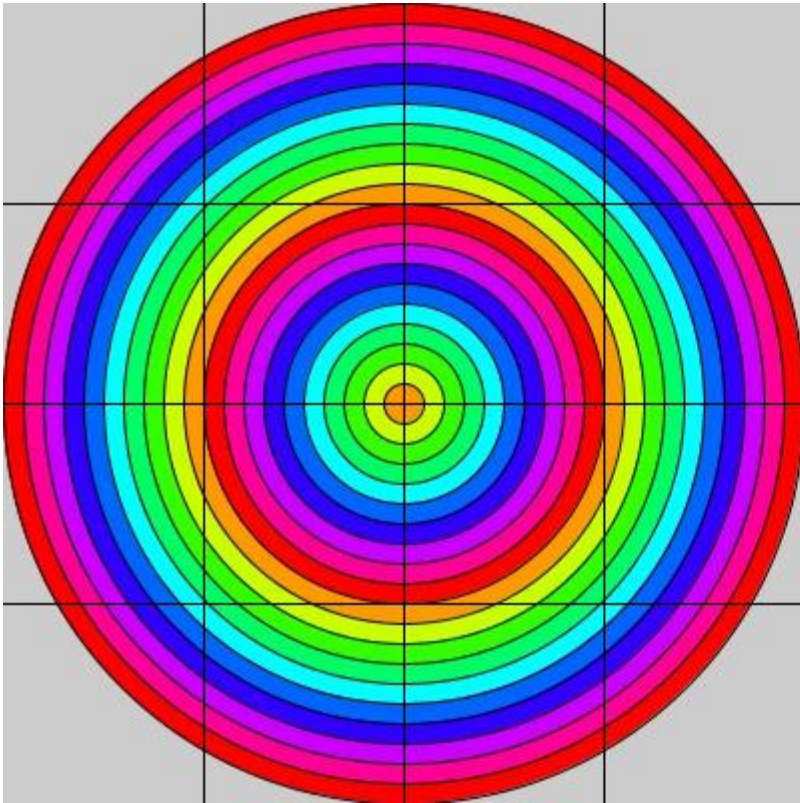
$$-2 < x < 2, \quad -2 < y < 2$$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^3 + 1$



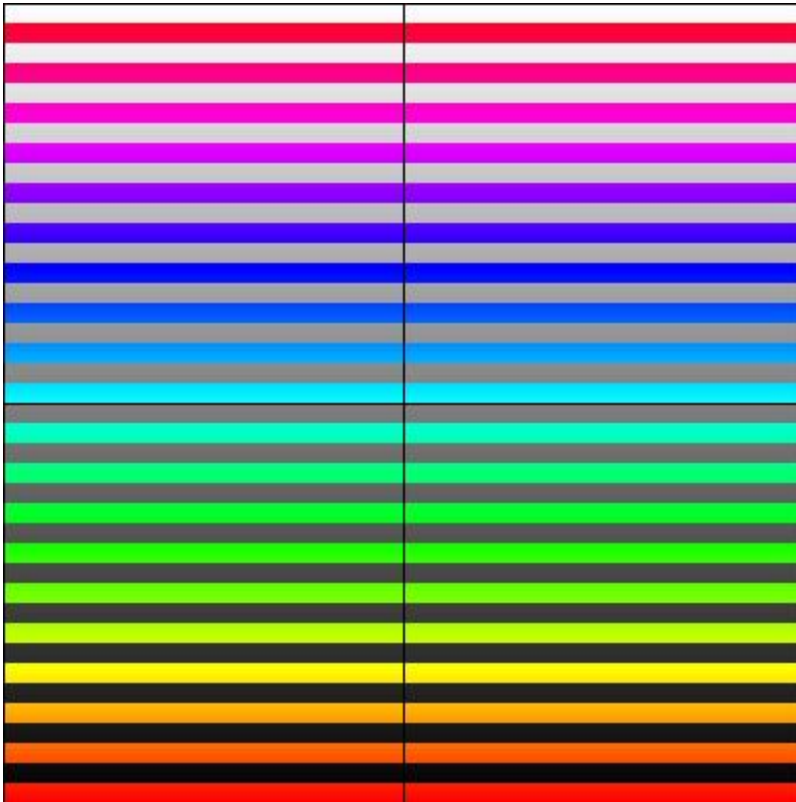
$$-2 < x < 2, \quad -2 < y < 2$$

Example: $z \rightarrow z^4 + 1$



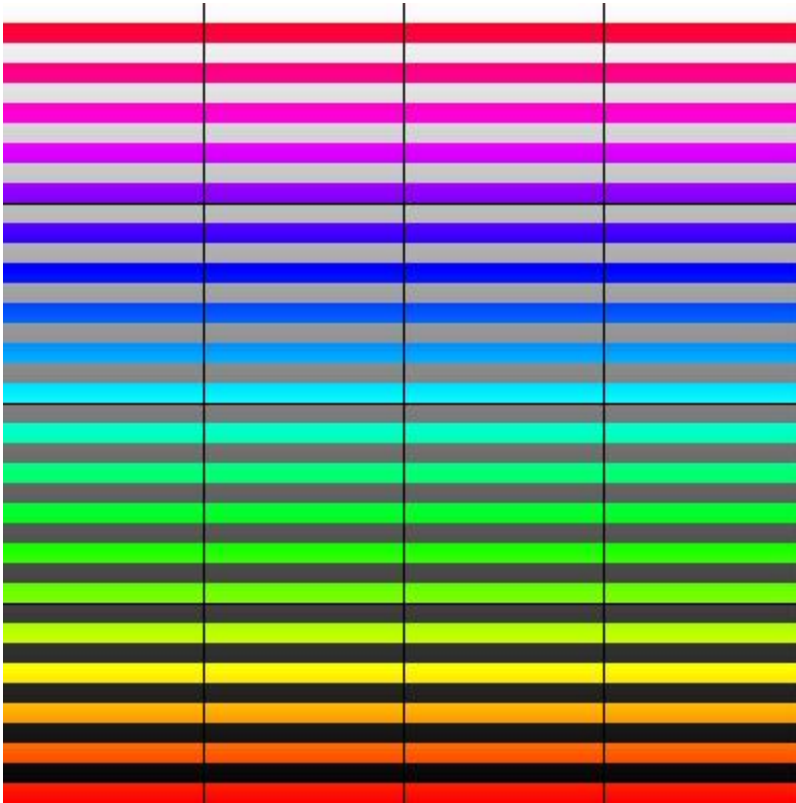
$-2 < x < 2, -2 < y < 2$

Example: $z \rightarrow \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{r} e^{i\theta/2}$



$-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1$

Example: $z \rightarrow 1/z$



$$-2 < x < 2, -2 < y < 2$$

Periodic Real Valued Functions on the Complex Plane

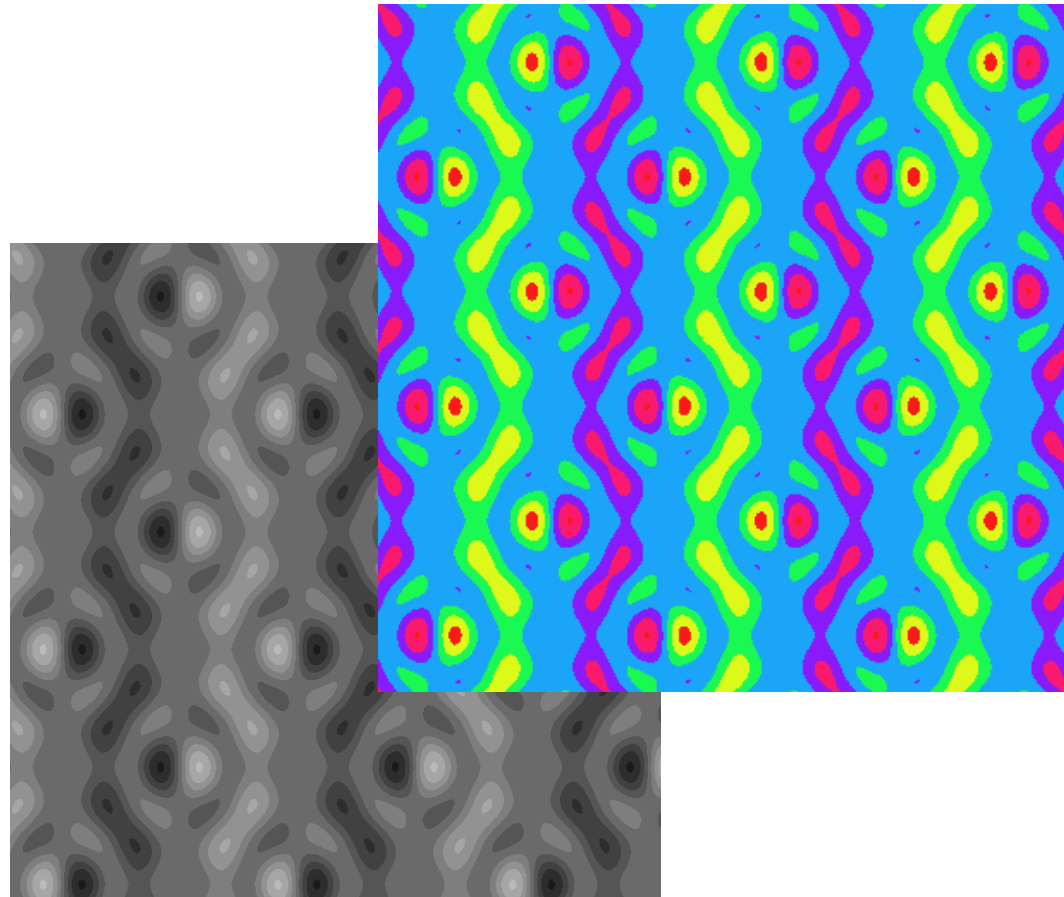
$F(z) = v$ where $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}$

We can choose F to be periodic such as those containing terms of the form:

$$\cos(aX) * \cos(bY)$$

and

$$\sin(cX) * \sin(dY)$$



Conclusions

- Processing is a powerful programming environment for visualization
- Can be used to
 - Create art
 - Understand math and science
 - General exploration.