

Functional Geometry

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Abstract. An algebra of pictures is described that is sufficiently powerful to denote the structure of a well-known Escher woodcut, Square Limit. A decomposition of the picture that is reasonably faithful to Escher's original design is given. This illustrates how a suitably chosen algebraic specification can be both a clear description and a practical implementation method. It also allows us to address some of the criteria that make a good algebraic description.

Keywords: Functional programming, graphics, geometry, algebraic style, architecture, specification.

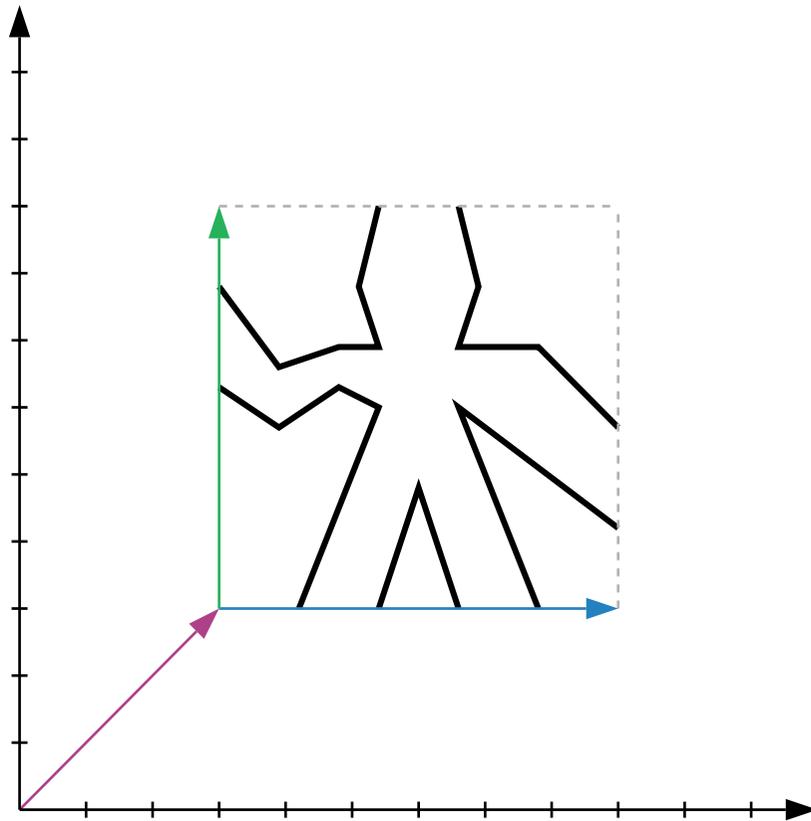
A **picture** is an example
of a **complex object** that
can be described in terms
of its **parts**.

Let us define a picture as a **function** which takes three arguments, each being two-space **vectors** and returns **a set of graphical objects** to be rendered on the output device.

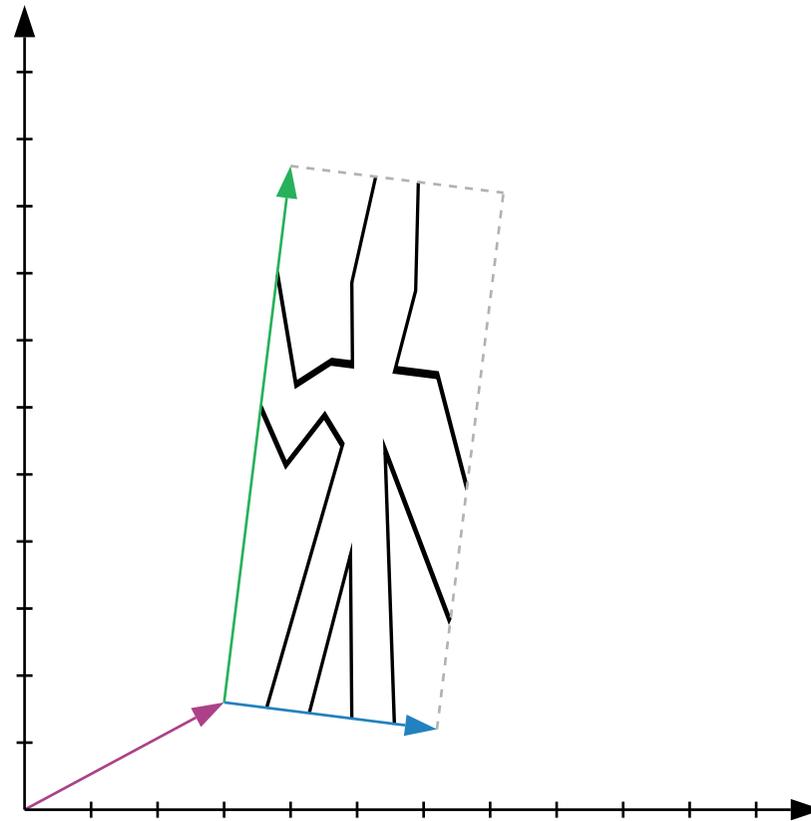
```
type Box = { a : Vector  
             b : Vector  
             c : Vector }
```

```
type Picture = Box -> Rendering
```

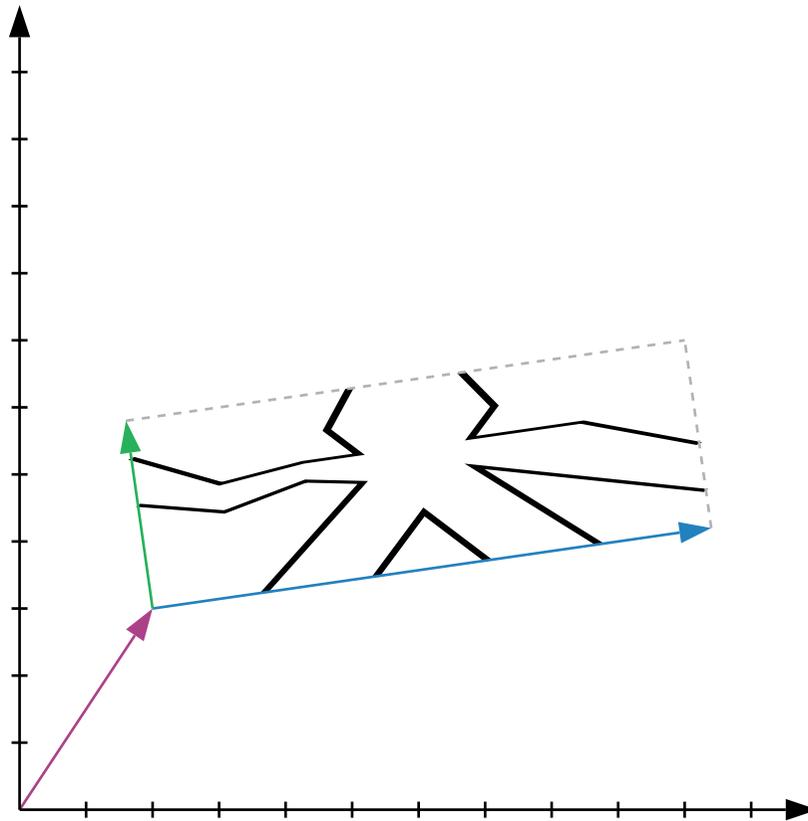
george



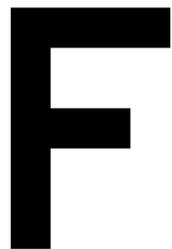
also george



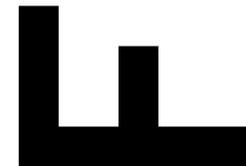
still george



turn



=>



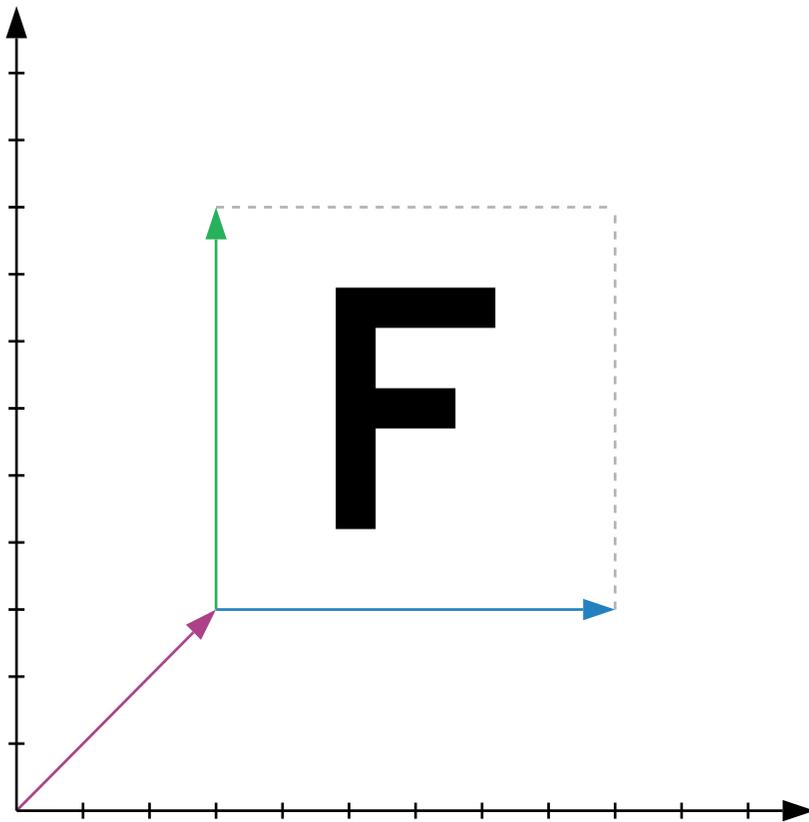
```
turnBox : Box -> Box
```

```
turnBox { a, b, c } = { a = add a b  
                      , b = c  
                      , c = neg b }
```

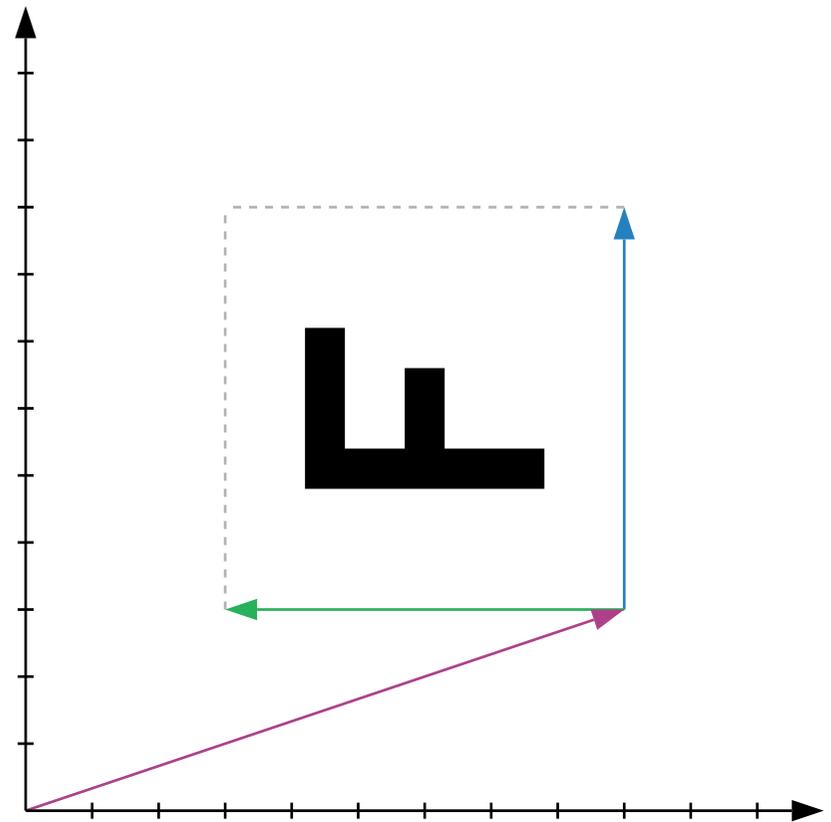
```
turn : Picture -> Picture
```

```
turn p = turnBox >> p
```

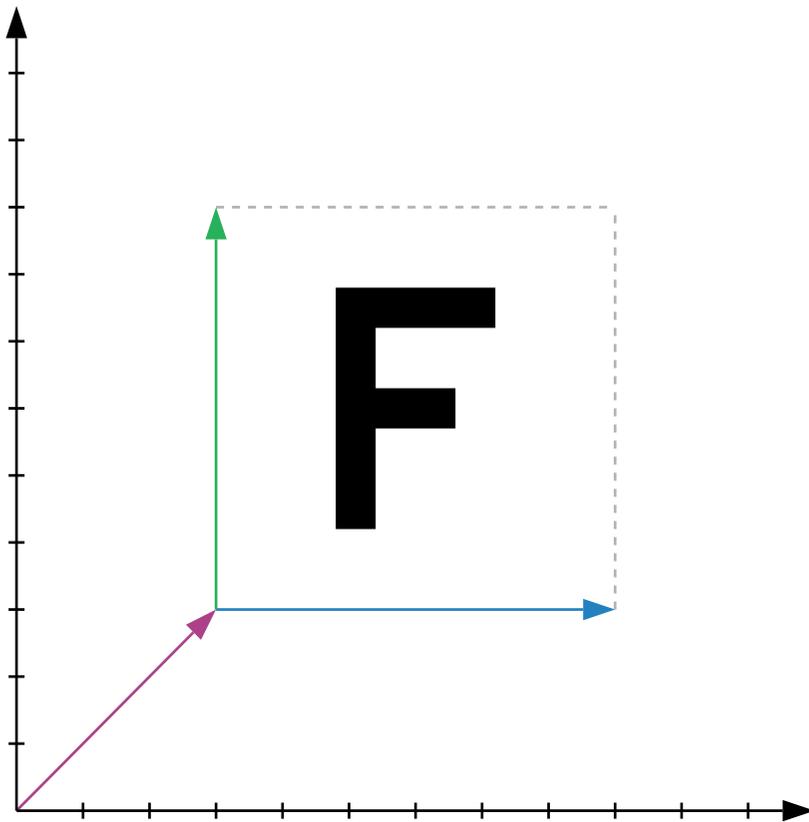
turn



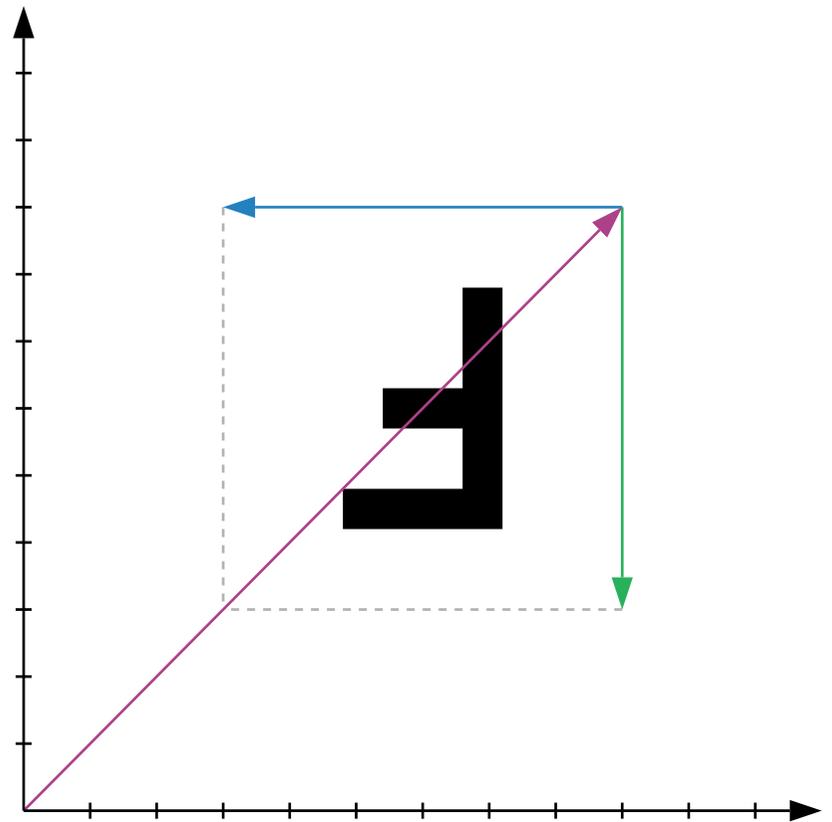
=>



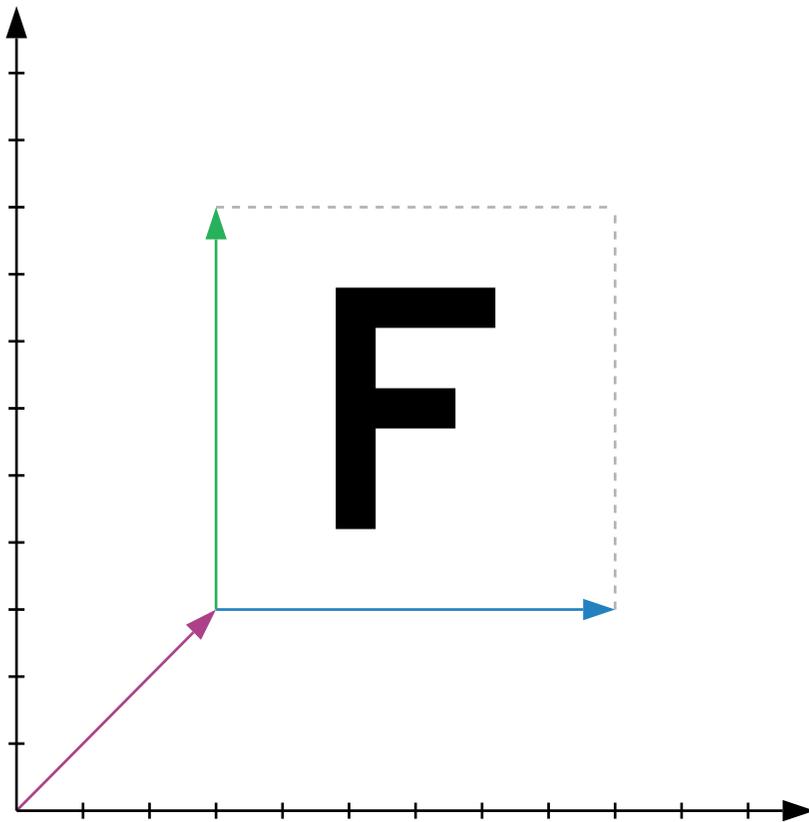
turn >> turn



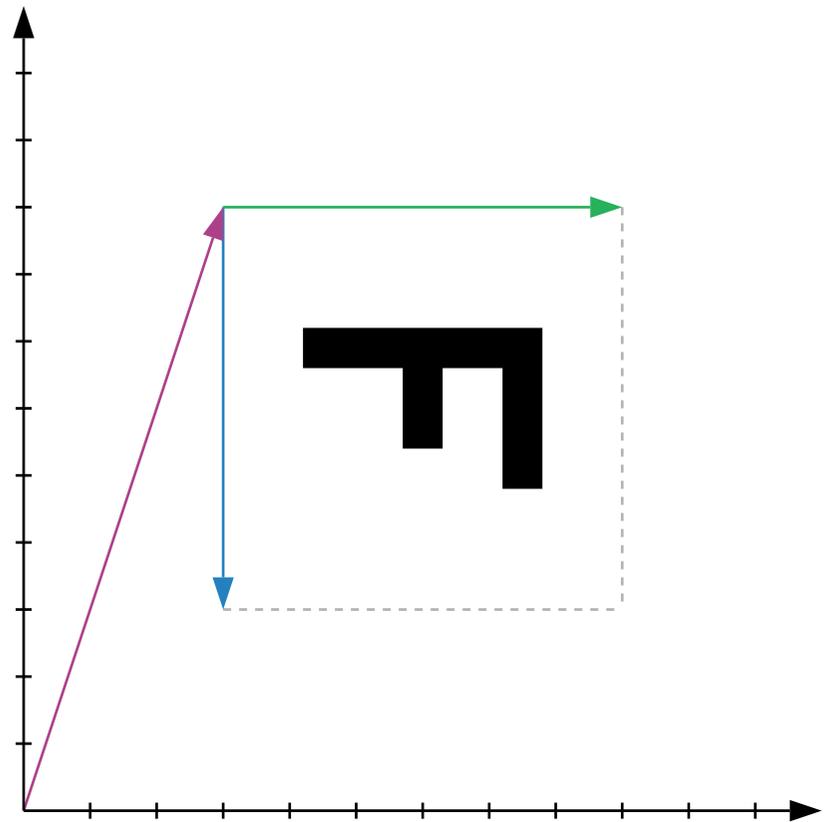
=>



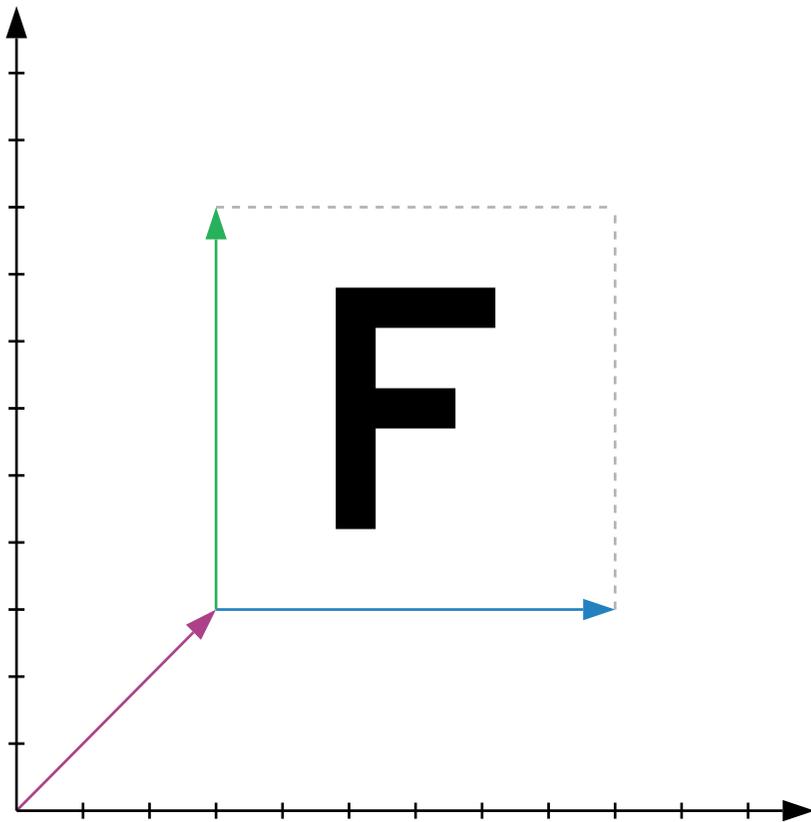
turn >> turn >> turn



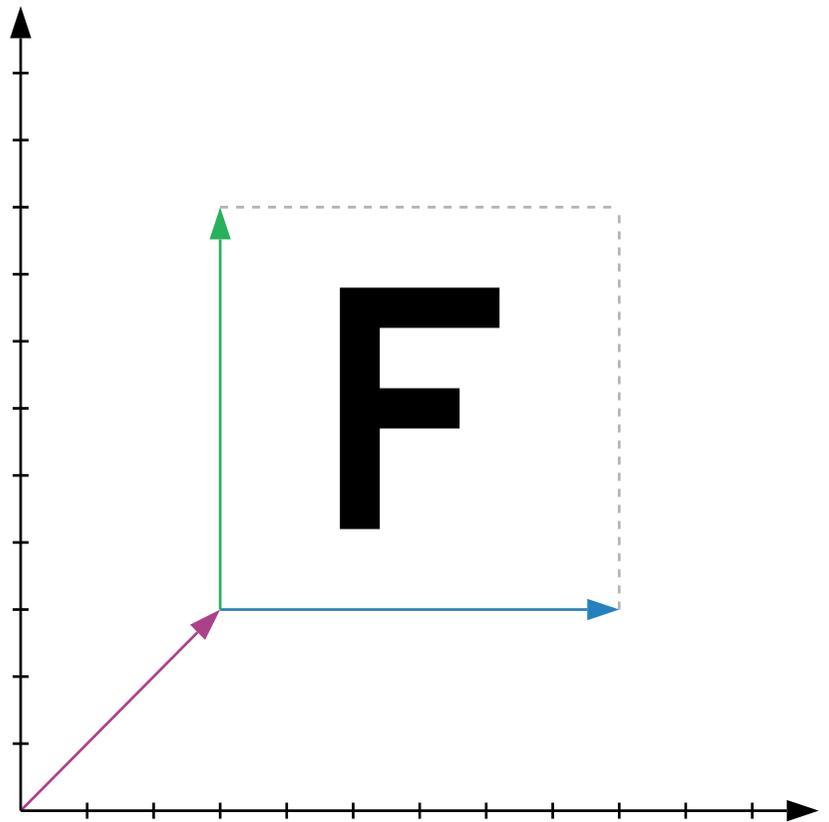
=>



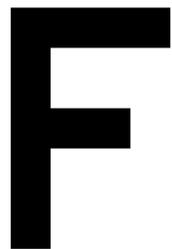
turn >> turn >> turn >> turn



=>



flip



=>



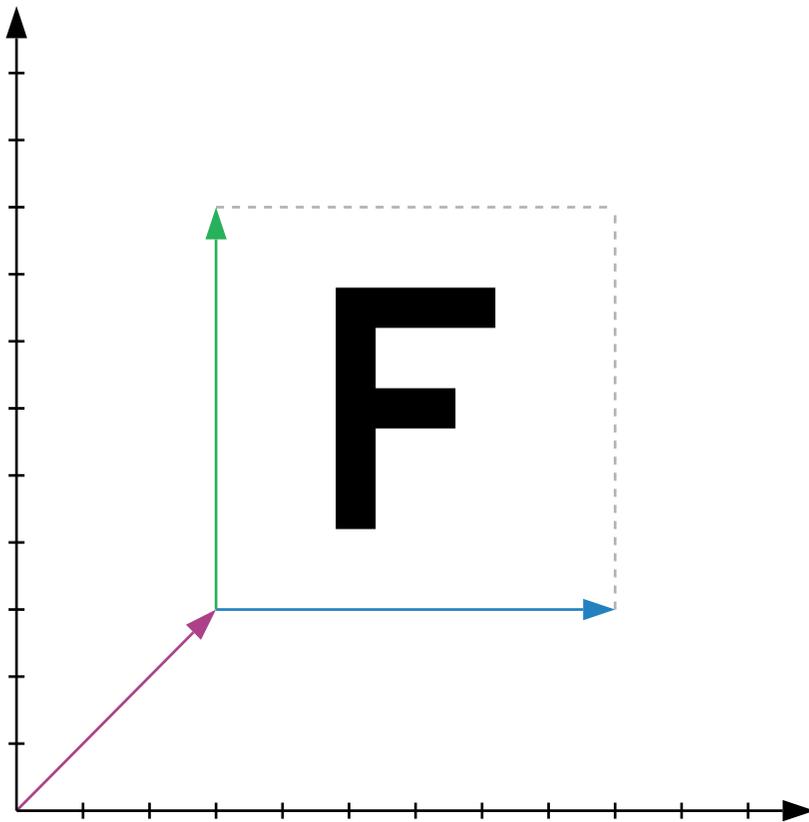
```
flipBox : Box -> Box
```

```
flipBox { a, b, c } = { a = add a b  
                      , b = neg b  
                      , c = c }
```

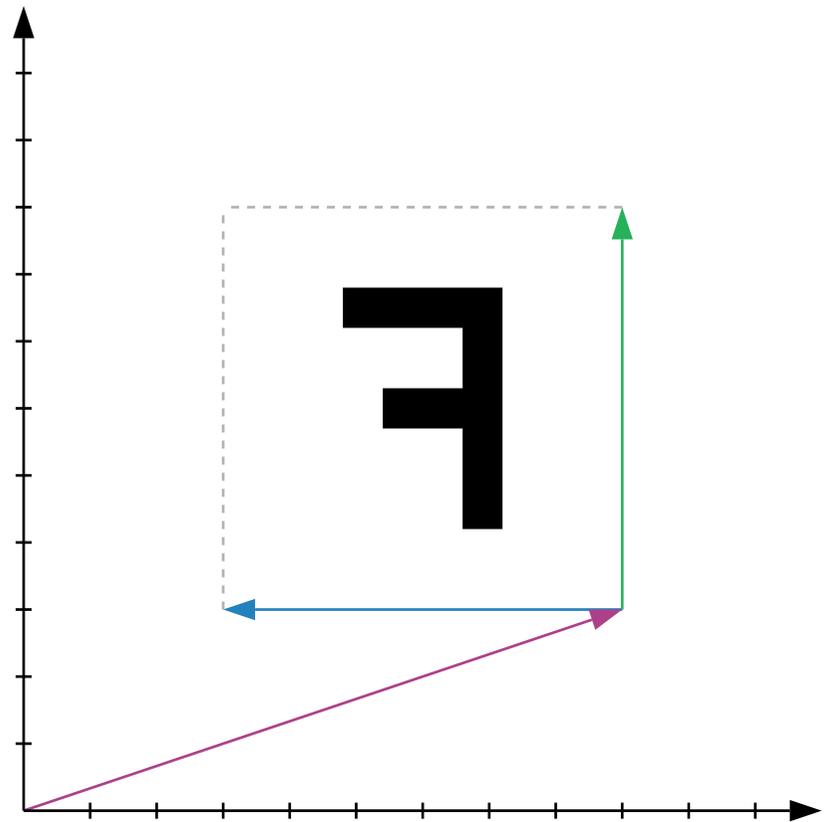
```
flip : Picture -> Picture
```

```
flip p = flipBox >> p
```

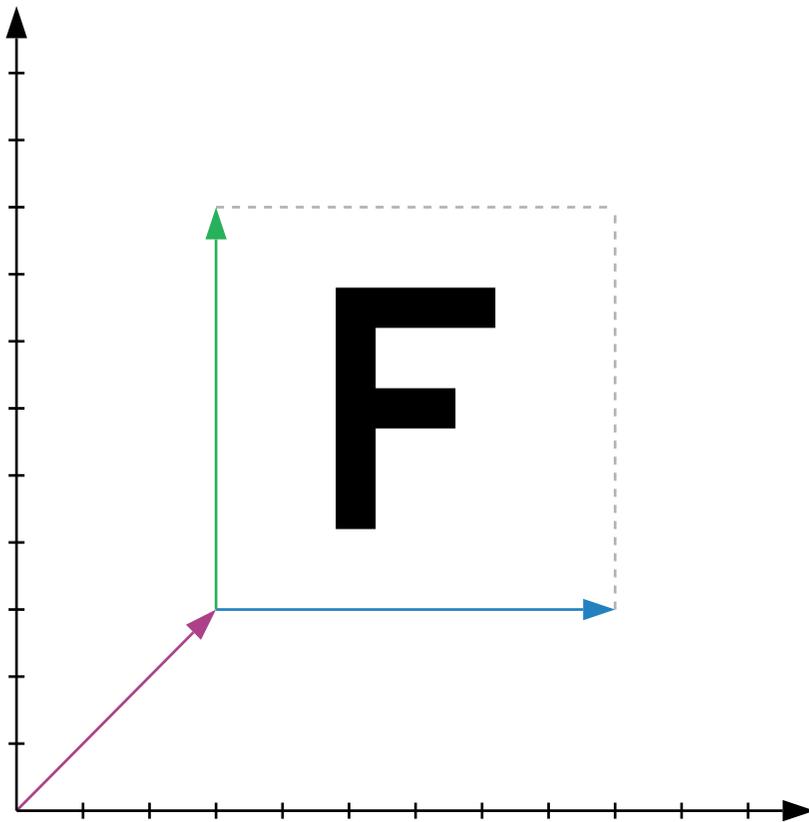
flip



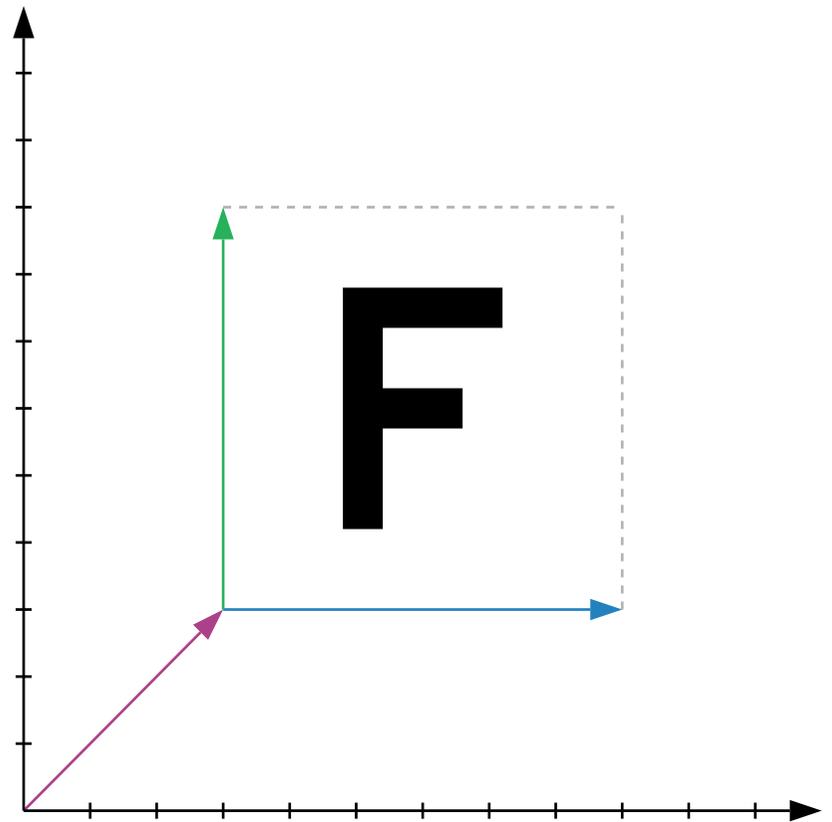
=>



flip >> flip



=>



toss

F

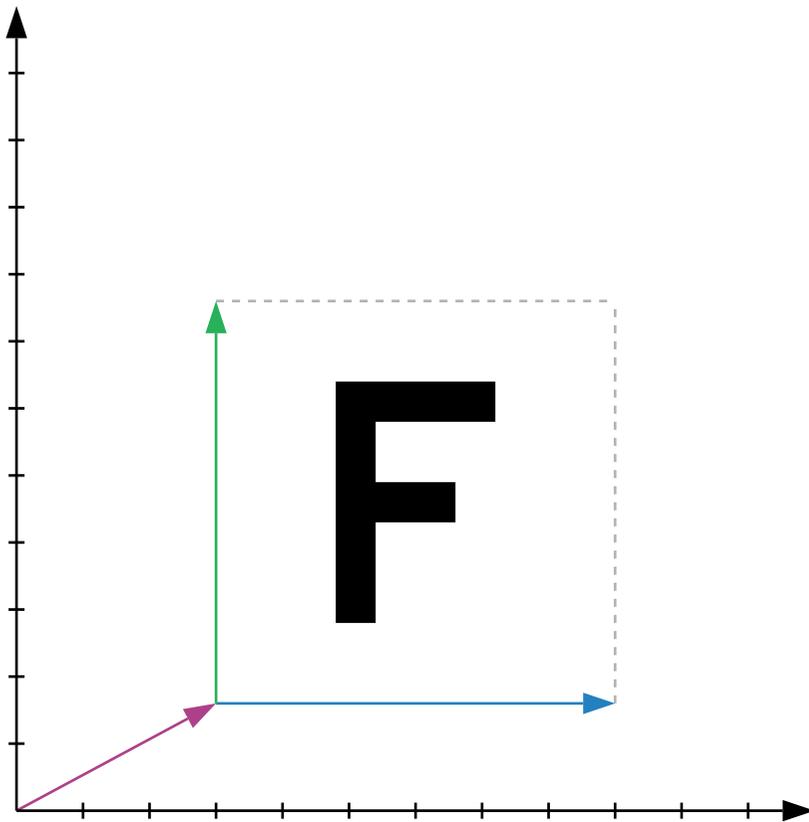
=>

F

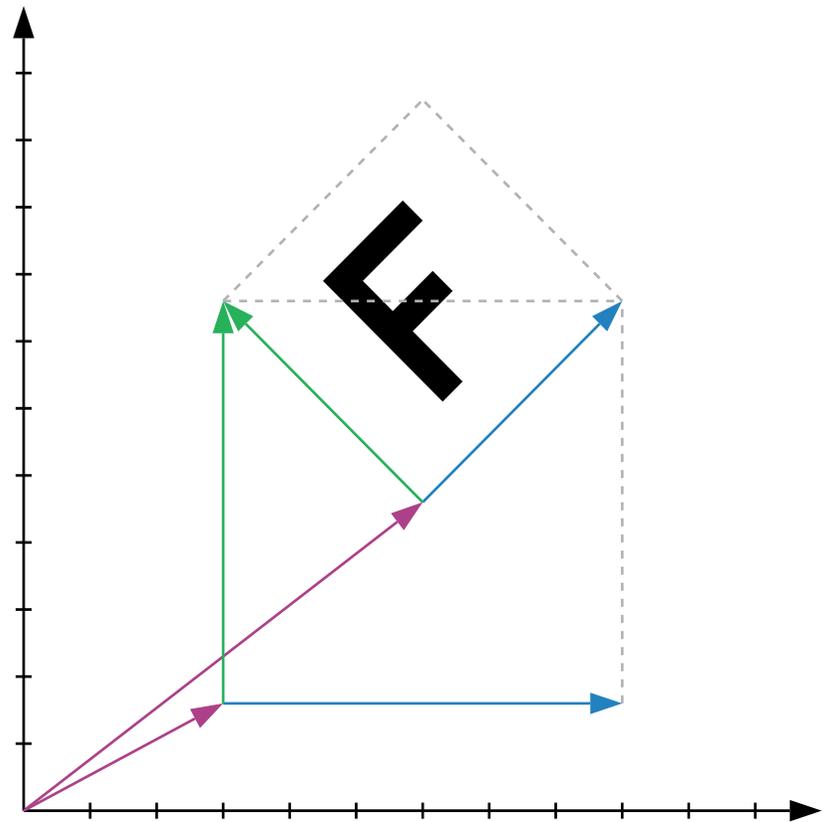
```
tossBox : Box -> Box
tossBox { a, b, c } =
  { a = add a (scale 0.5 (add b c))
  , b = scale 0.5 (add b c)
  , c = scale 0.5 (sub c b) }
```

```
toss : Picture -> Picture
toss p = tossBox >> p
```

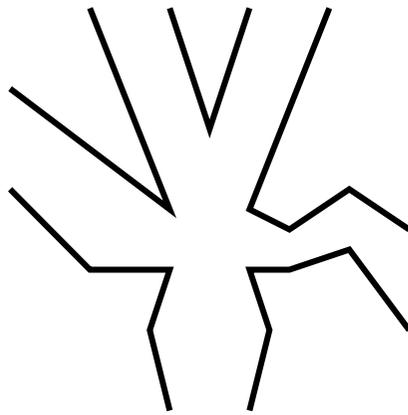
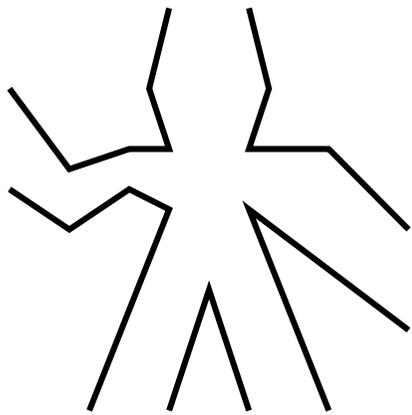
toss



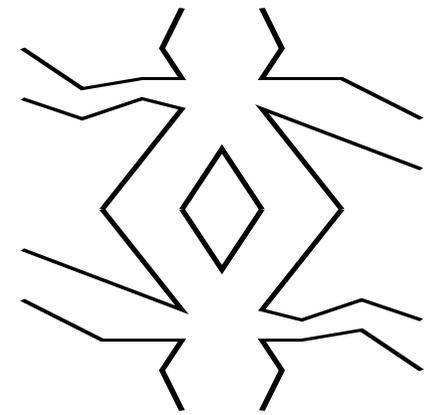
=>



above george ((turn >> turn) george)



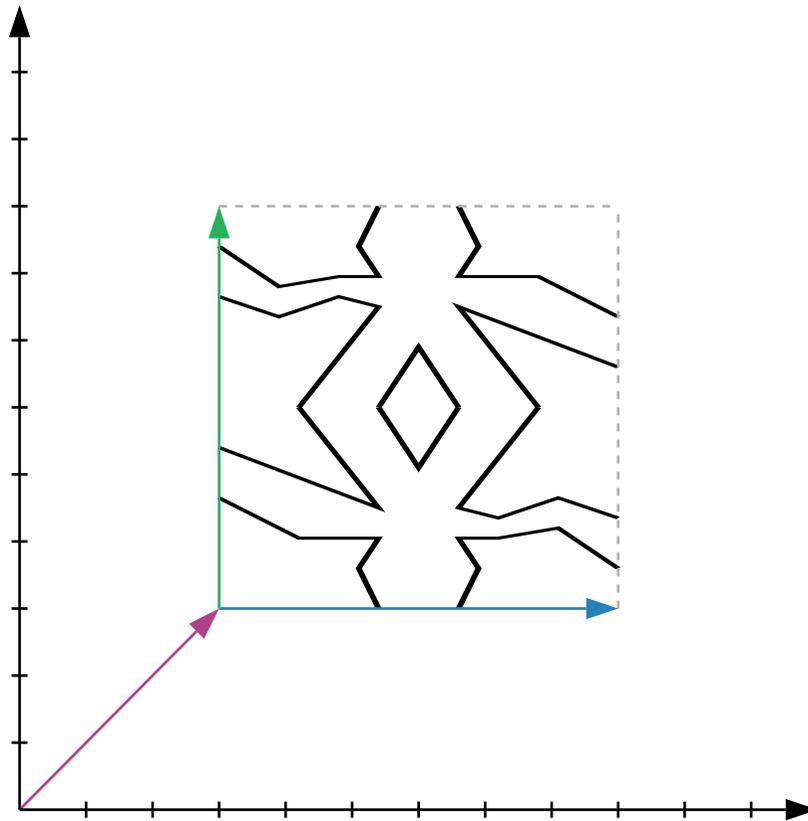
=>



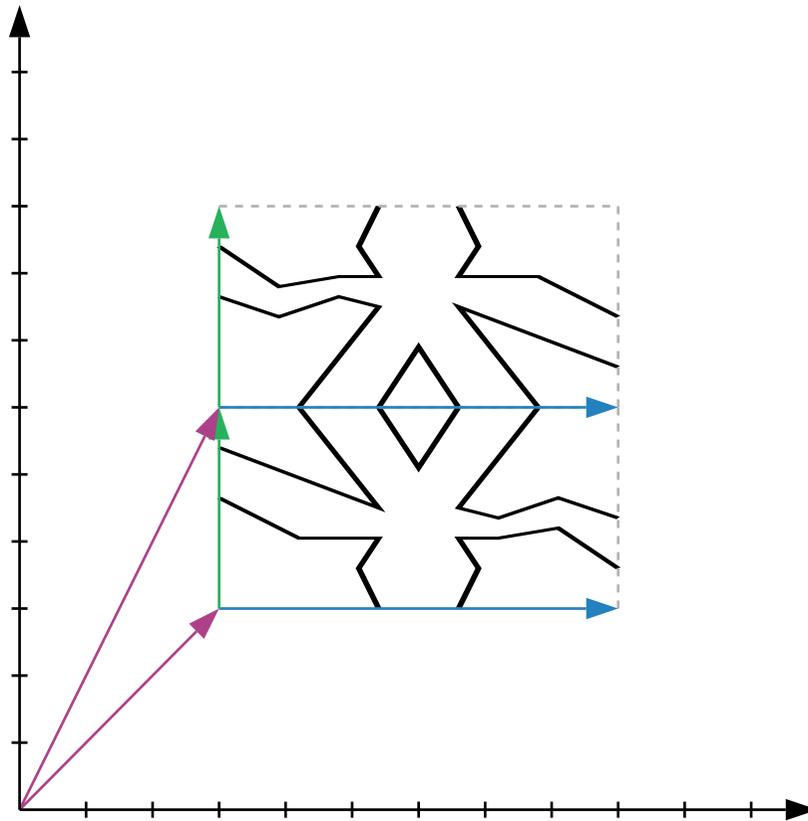
```
aboveRatio : Int -> Int -> Pic -> Pic -> Pic
aboveRatio m n p1 p2 =
  \box ->
    let
      f = m / (m + n)
      (b1, b2) = splitVertically f box
    in
      (p1 b1) ++ (p2 b2)

above : Pic -> Pic -> Pic
above p1 p2 = aboveRatio 1 1
```

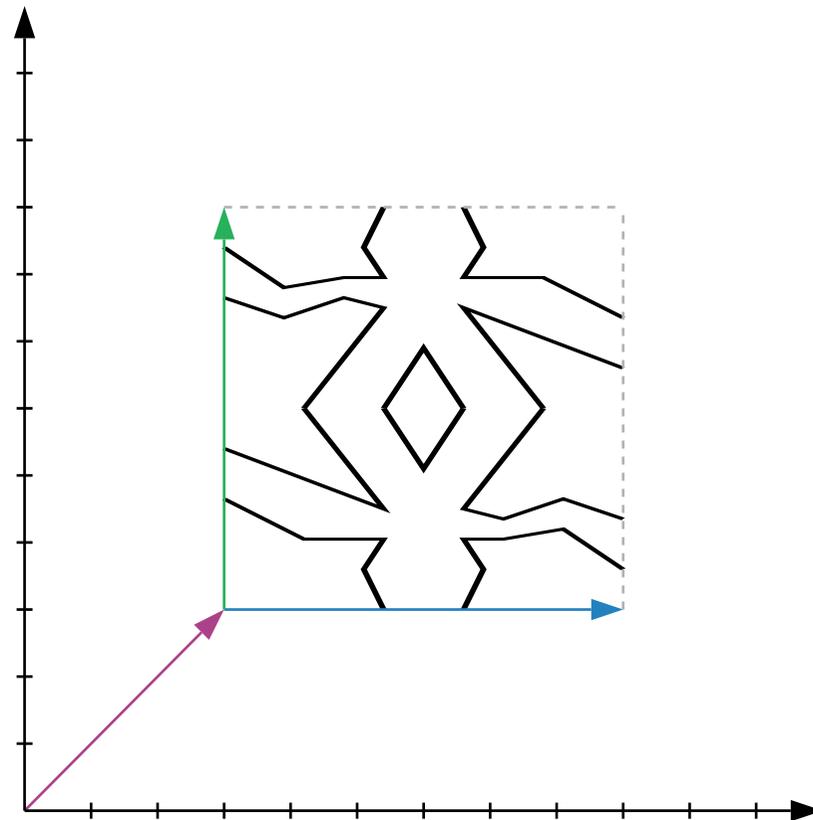
above george ((turn >> turn) george)



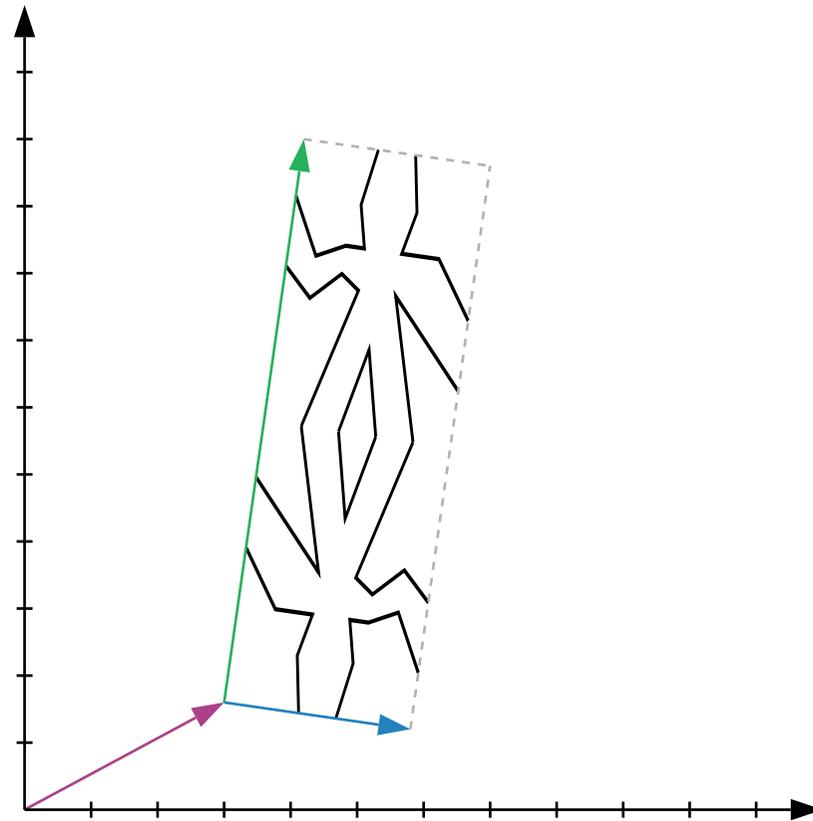
above george ((turn >> turn) george)



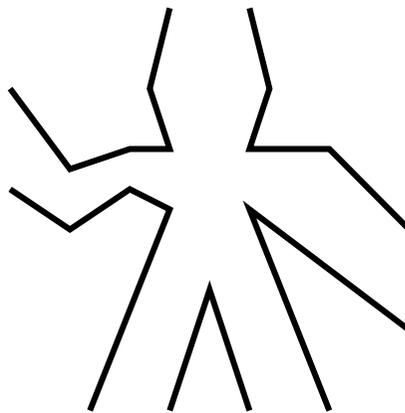
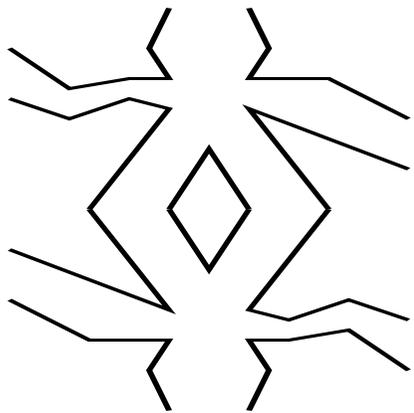
mirrorgeorge



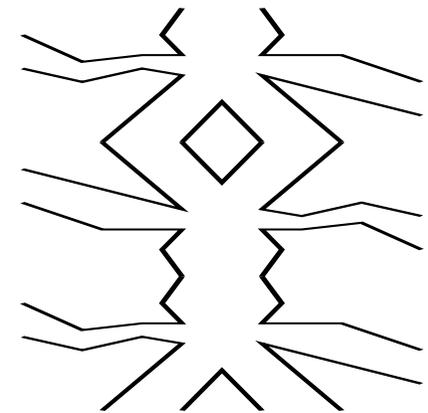
mirrorgeorge



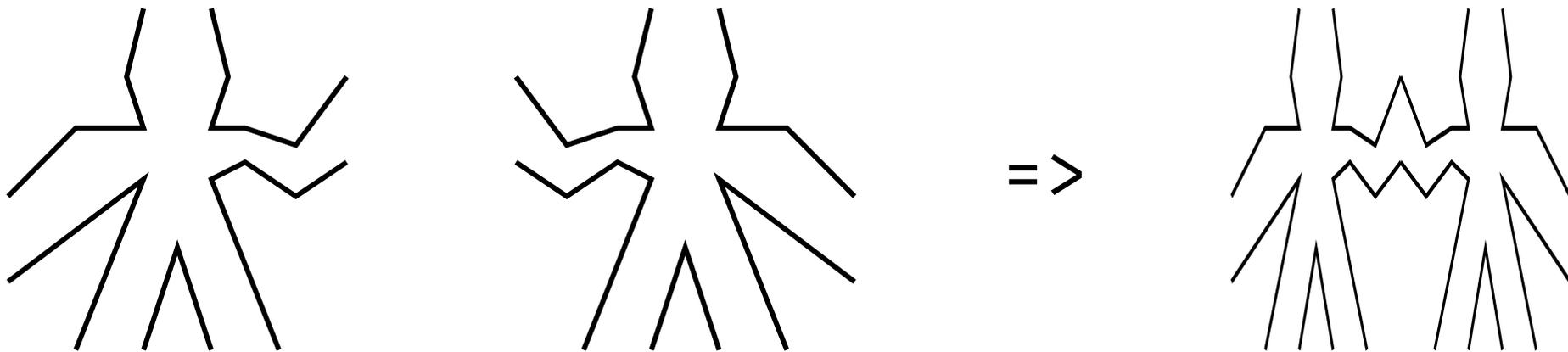
aboveRatio 2 1 mirrorgeorge george



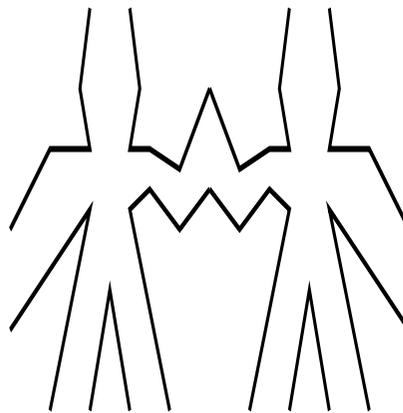
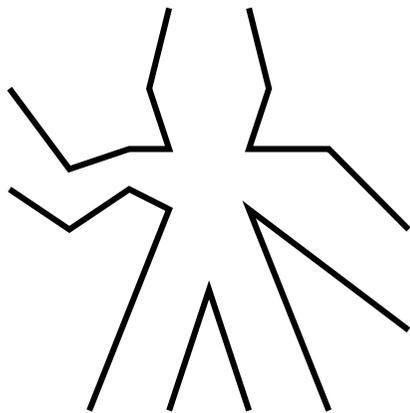
=>



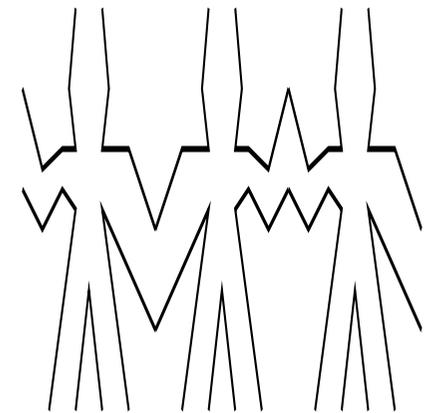
beside (flip george) george



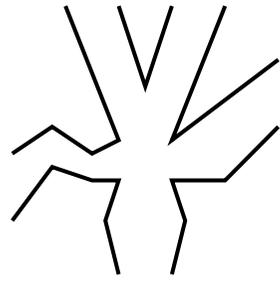
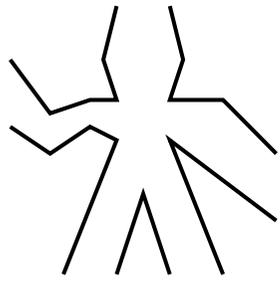
besideRatio 1 2 george twingeorge



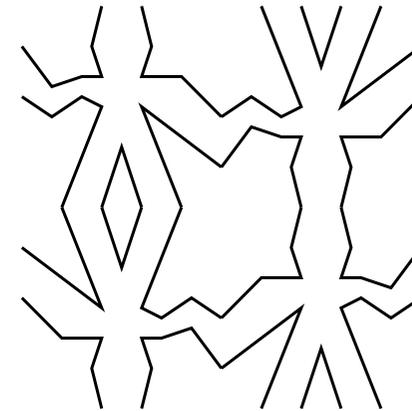
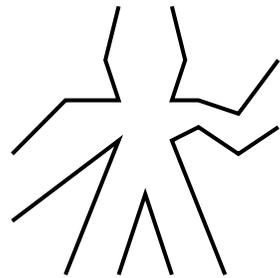
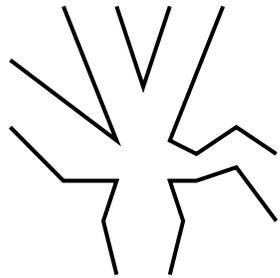
=>



quartet g1 g2 g3 g4

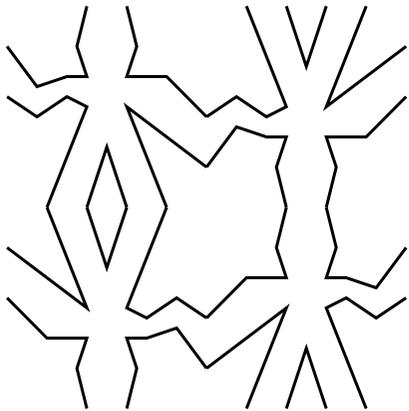


=>

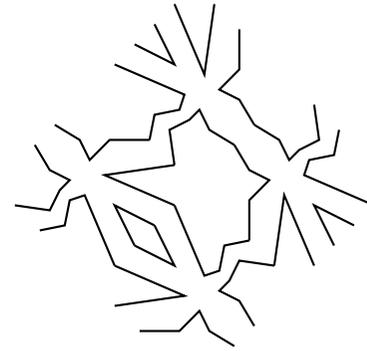


```
quartet : P -> P -> P -> P -> P
quartet nw ne sw se =
    above (beside nw ne)
          (beside sw se)
```

toss



=>



nonet h e n d e r s o n

H E N

D E R

S O N

=>

H E N

D E R

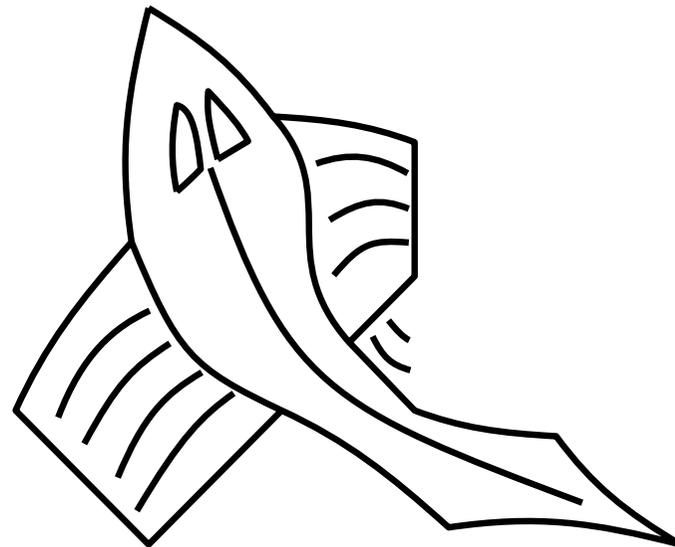
S O N

```
nonet : P -> P
  let
    row w m e = besideRatio 1 2 w (beside m e)
    col n m s = aboveRatio 1 2 n (above m s)
  in
    col (row nw nm ne)
        (row mw mm me)
        (row sw sm se)
```

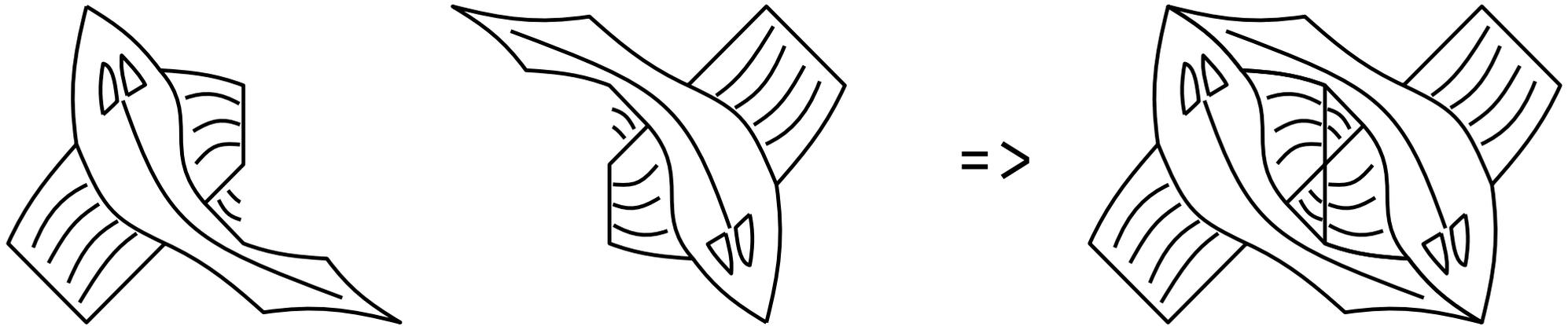
nonets are just pictures

A 3x3 grid of large, bold, black letters. The top row contains 'H', 'E', and 'N'. The middle row contains 'D', a smaller 'HENSON' (where 'H', 'E', and 'N' are larger than 'D', 'S', and 'O'), 'R', and 'R'. The bottom row contains 'S', 'O', and 'N'. This arrangement visually puns on the word 'HENSON'.

a fish picture

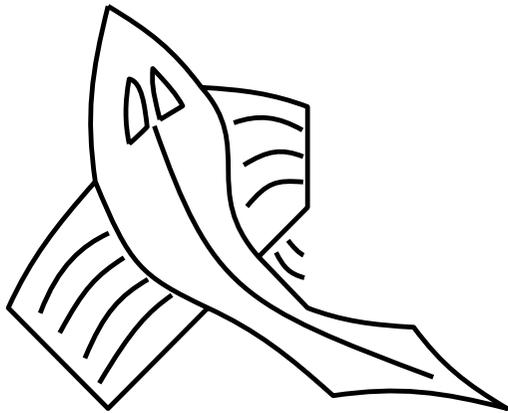


over fish ((turn >> turn) fish)

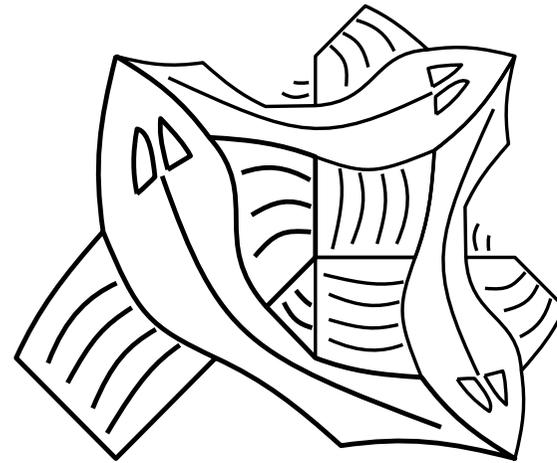


```
over : Pic -> Pic -> Pic
over p1 p2
      \box -> p1 box ++ p2 box
```

ttile

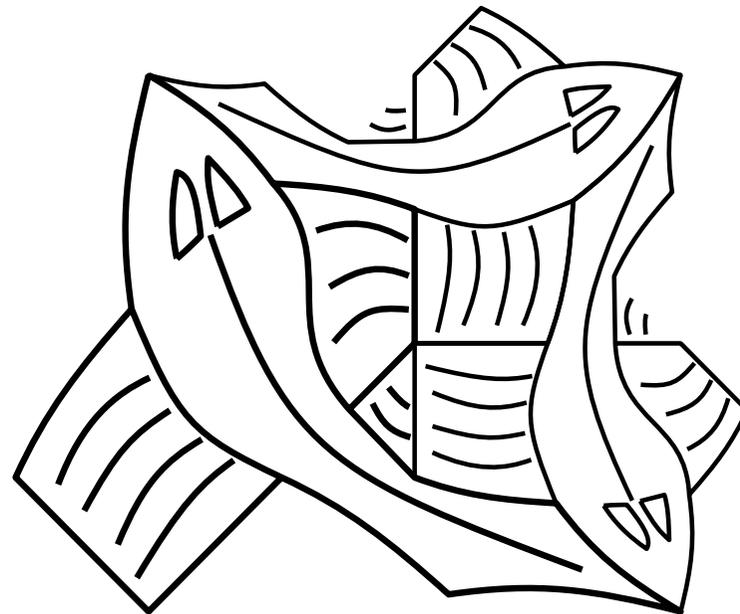


=>

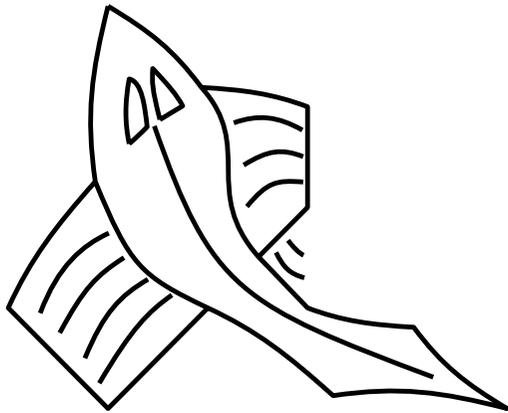


```
ttile : Picture -> Picture
ttile p =
  let
    pn = (toss >> flip) p
    pe = (turn >> turn >> turn) p
  in
    over p (over pn pe)
```

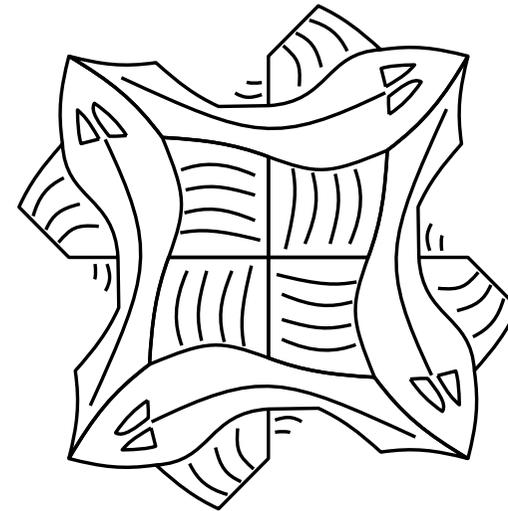
ttile



utile

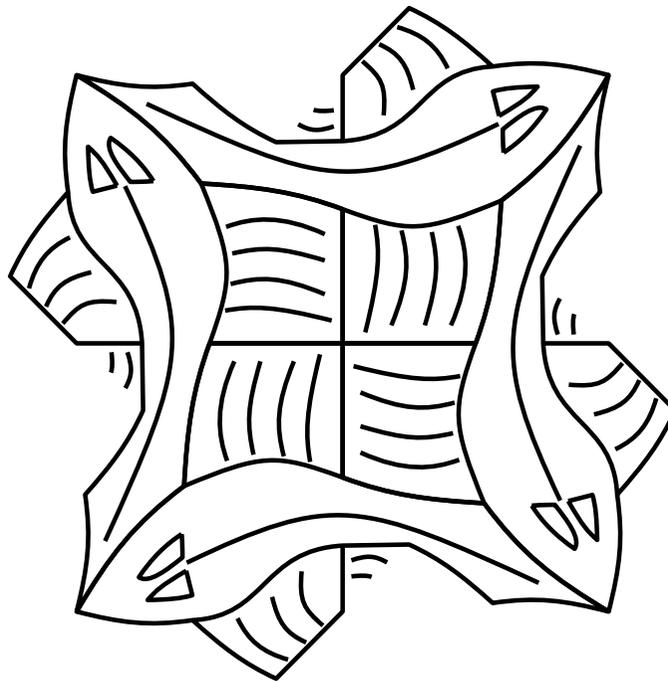


=>

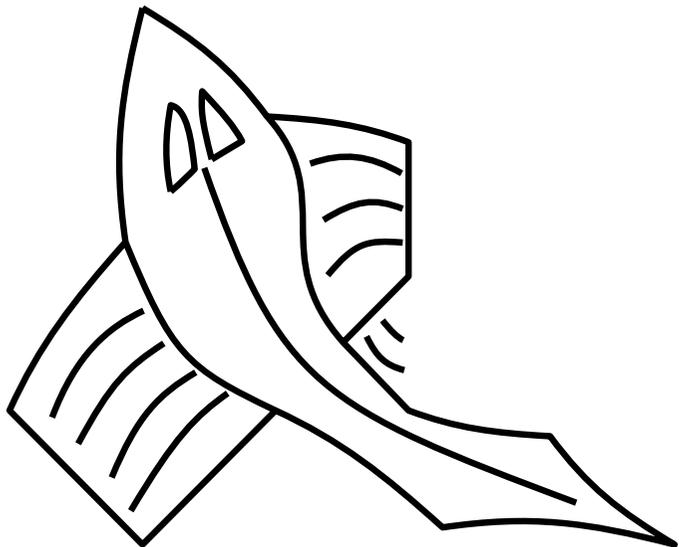


```
utile : Picture -> Picture
utile p =
  let
    pn = (toss >> flip) p
    pw = turn pn
    ps = turn pw
    pe = turn ps
  in
    over pn (over pw (over ps pe))
```

utile

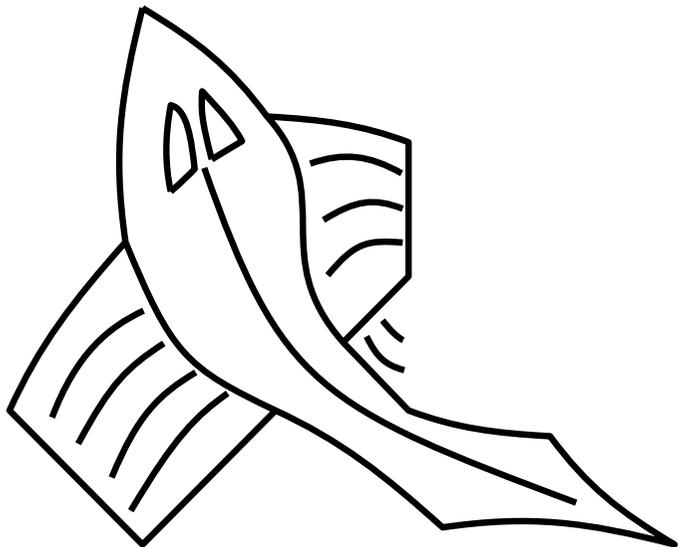


side 0

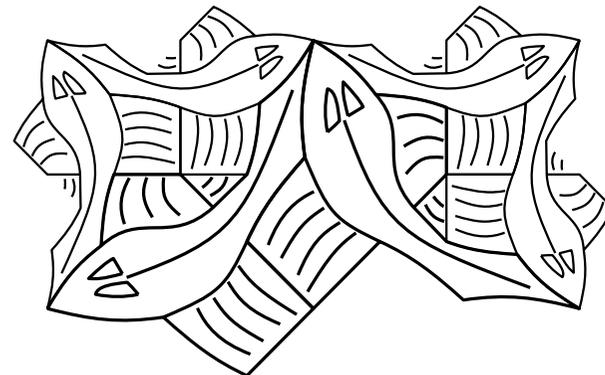


=>

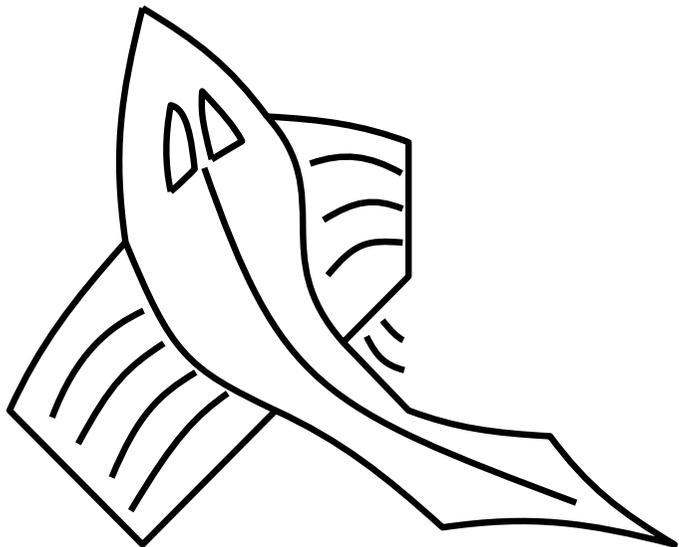
side 1



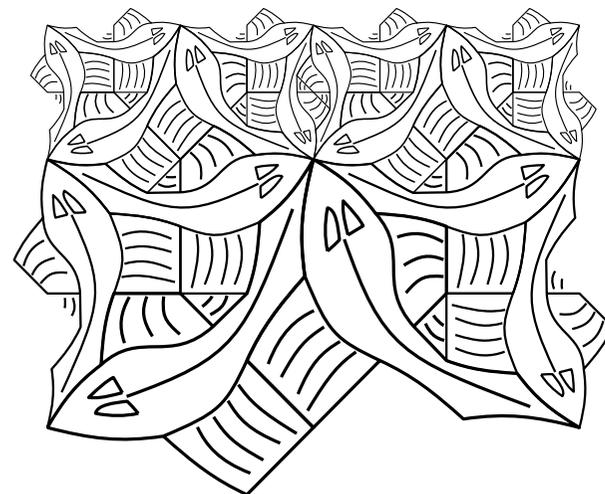
=>



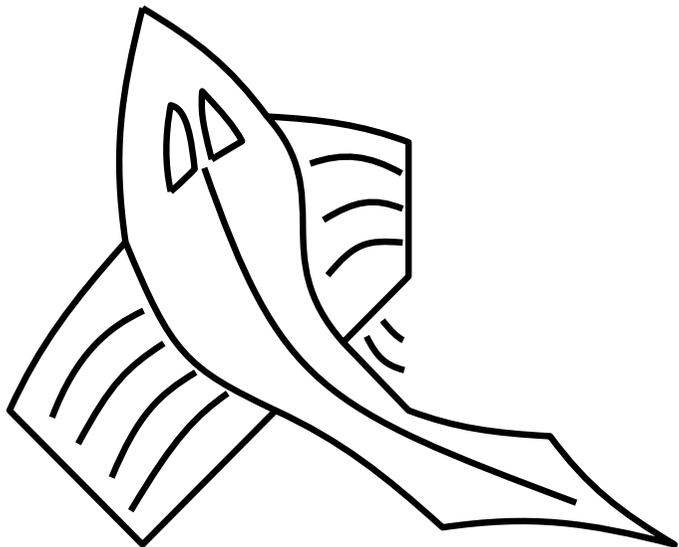
side 2



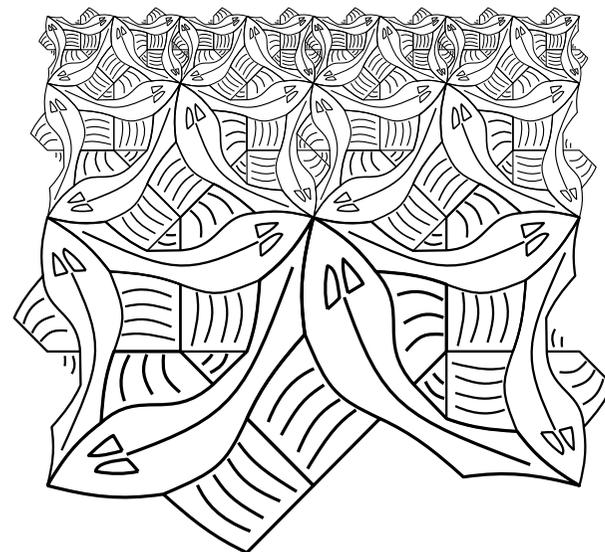
=>



side 3

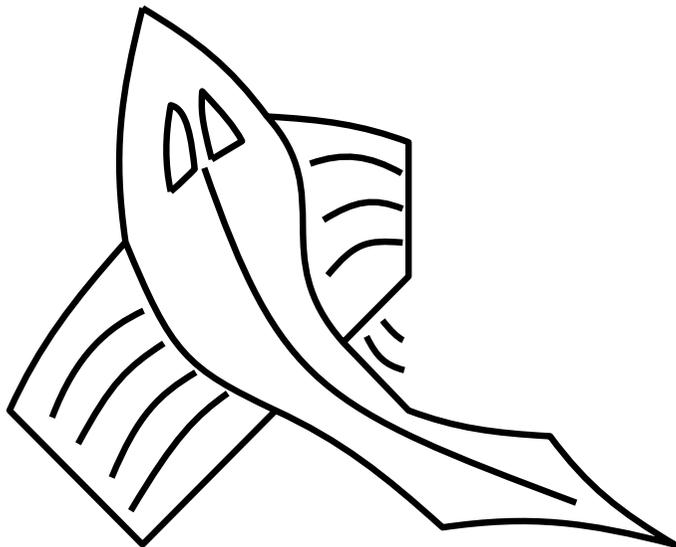


=>



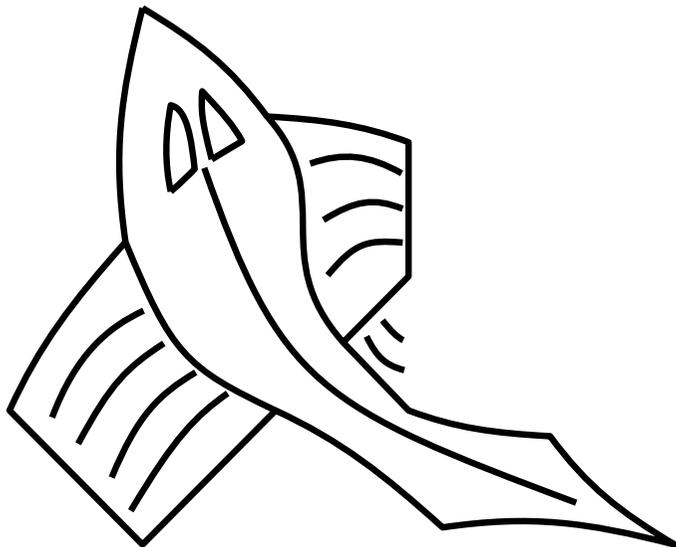
```
side : Int -> Picture -> Picture
side n p =
  if n <= 0 then blank
  else
    let
      s = side (n - 1) p
      t = ttile p
    in
      quartet s s (turn t) t
```

corner 0

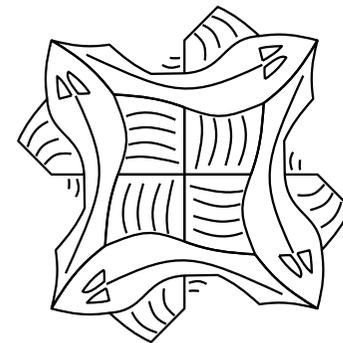


=>

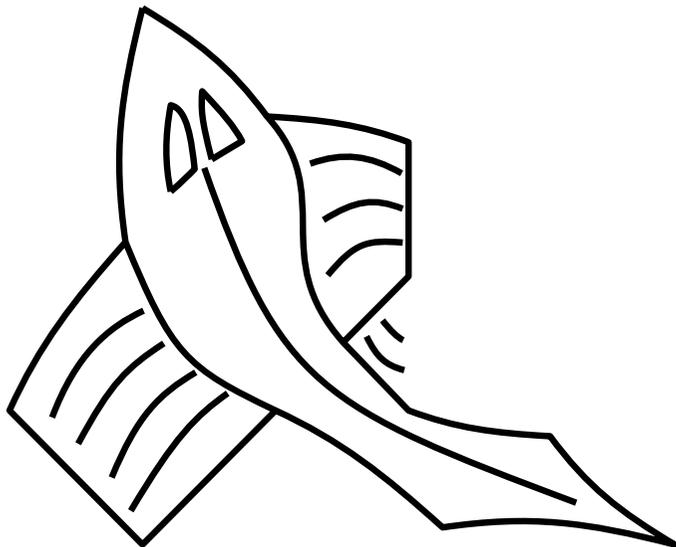
corner 1



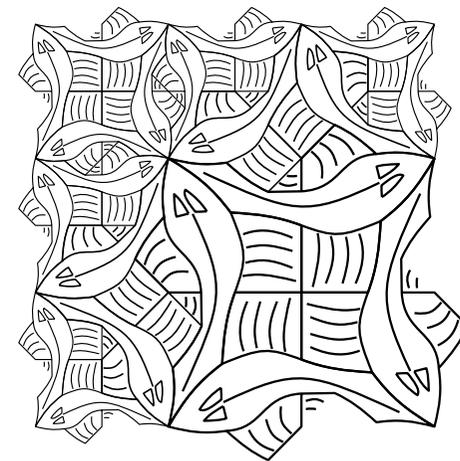
=>



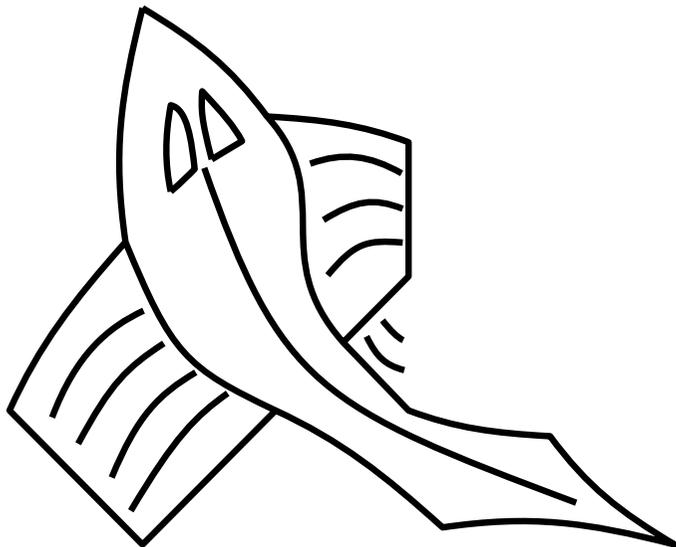
corner 2



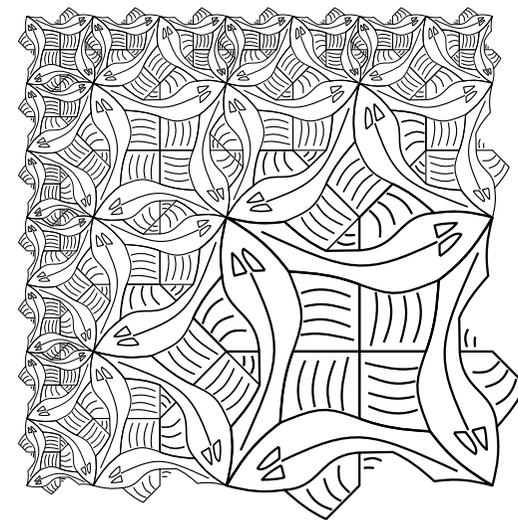
=>



corner 3

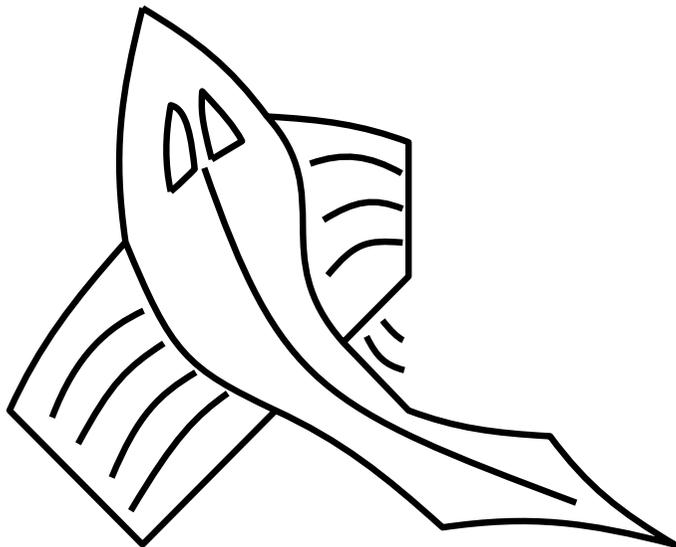


=>

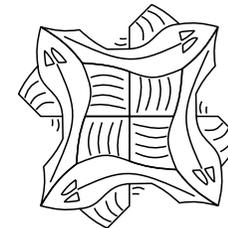


```
corner : Int -> Picture -> Picture
corner n p =
  if n <= 0 then blank
  else
    let
      c = corner (n - 1) p
      s = side (n - 1) p
    in
      quartet c s (turn s) (utile p)
```

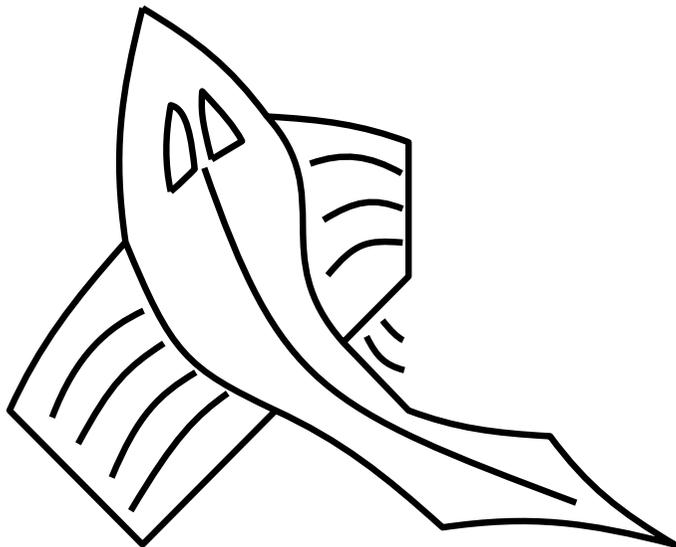
square-limit 0



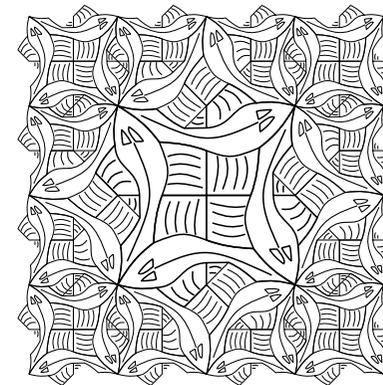
=>



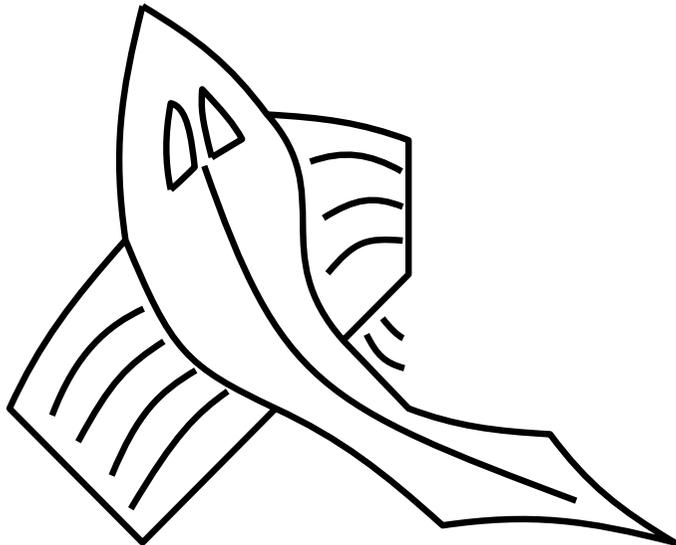
square-limit 1



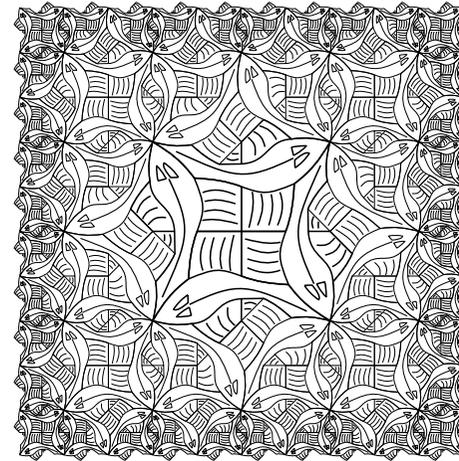
=>



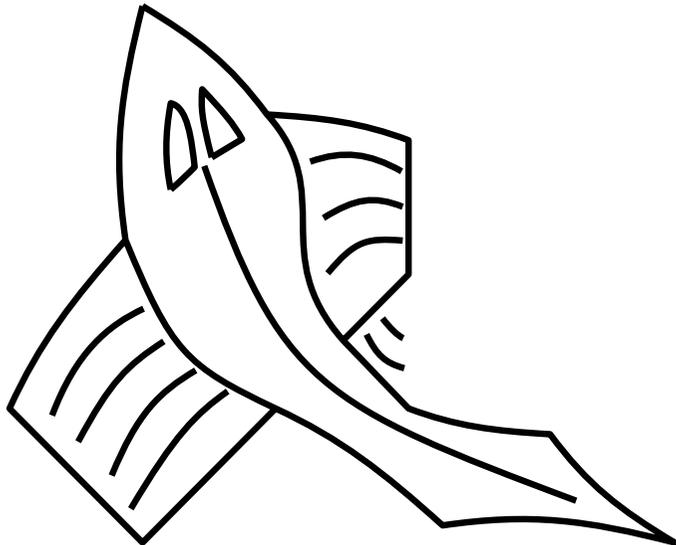
square-limit 2



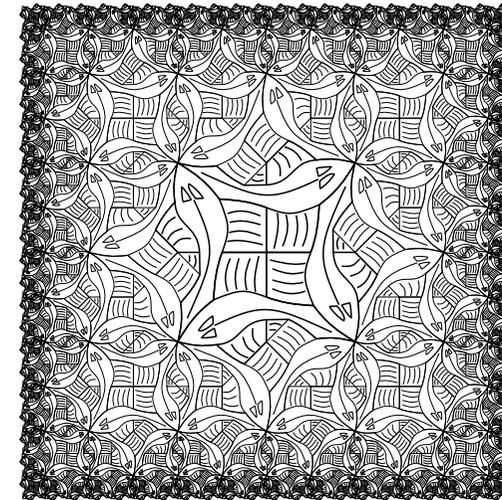
=>



square-limit 3

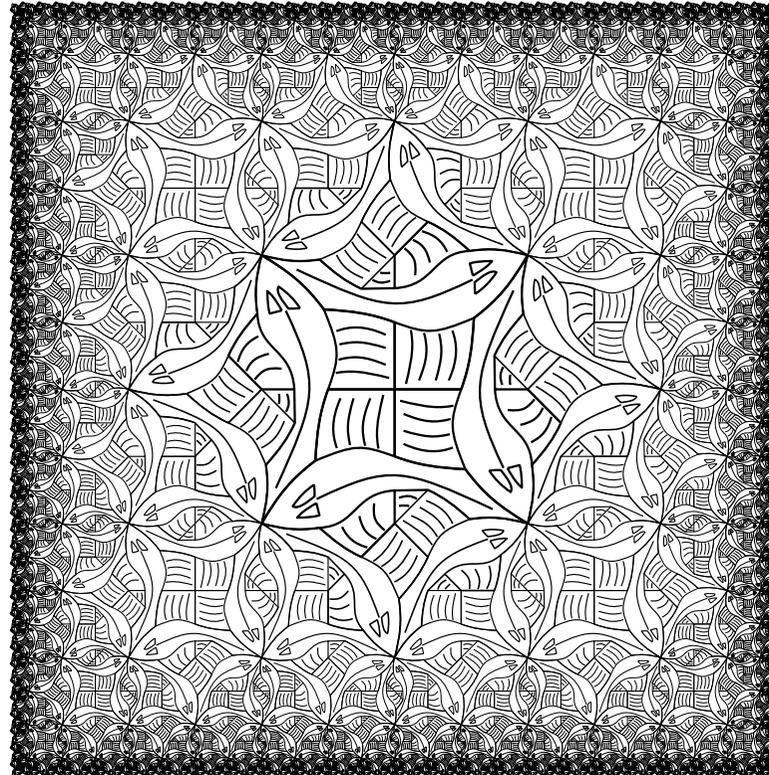


=>



```
squareLimit : Int -> Picture -> Picture
squareLimit n p =
  let
    mm = utile p
    nw = corner n p
    sw = turn nw
    se = turn sw
    ne = turn se
    nm = side n p
    mw = turn nm
    sm = turn mw
    me = turn sm
  in
    nonet nw nm ne mw mm me sw sm se
```

Henderson's square limit



A picture needs to be **rendered**
on a printer or a screen by a
device that expects to be given
a **sequence of commands**.

Programming that sequence of commands directly **is much harder** than having an application **generate the commands** automatically from the simpler, denotational description.

The pictures were drawn by a **Java** program which generated **PostScript** commands directly. The **Java** was written in a **functional style** so that the definitions which were executed were **exactly** as they appear in the paper.

The pictures were drawn by a `PostScript` program which generated `PostScript` commands directly. The `PostScript` was written in a `functional style` so that the definitions which were executed were `not unlike` as they appear in the paper.

It probably is true that PostScript is **not everyone's first choice** as a programming language. But let's put that premise behind us, and **assume that you need (or want) to** write a program in the PostScript language.