

PV259

# Generative Design Programming

Week 5

## Vectors and motion

M U N I  
F I

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# Ciele, štruktúra hodiny

## ciele:

- vysvetliť 2 funkcie vektorov v programovaní:
  - kontajner 2 hodnot s rovnakým pôvodom => čistota kodu
  - matematické operácie slúžiace na pohyb  
*“However, using vectors will help organize your code and provide a set of methods for common mathematical operations you’ll need over and over and over again while programming motion.”*
- zopakovať fyzikálny princíp polohy, rýchlosti a zrýchlenia pre potreby pohybu
- zaviesť princípy pohybu v p5 pre potreby budúcich 2 týždňov - tam bude ich lepšie použitie (agenti, motion design, pendulums, flowfield, typografia)
- implementácia hry s pohybom

## štruktúra:

1. prečo vektory
2. vektory v p5
3. pohyb
  - a. poloha
  - b. rýchlosť
  - c. zrýchlenie
4. catch me if u can
5. game jam

# Introduction

-paci sa mi DS pohlad na to, preco vlastne potrebujeme novu syntakticku konstrukciu - vektor => kvoli prehladnosti. na tomto slide preto by som dal snippet 2 kodov, ktore ukazuju, ze pouzitie cisto premennych dokaze kod skomplikovat.

<https://natureofcode.com/vectors/#the-point-of-vectors>

3 moznosti pre prednasku:

- a) na prednaske iba ilustrovat priamo na kode, nepisat ho.
- b) napisat simple kod ako napr. **Bouncing Ball with No Vectors**
  1. najprv pohyb
  2. potom rychlost
  3. potom 3D? friction?

to bude dobre preto, aby sme sa k tomu vratili pri posune v teme. Nasledne si totiz predstavime prepis tohto kodu na pohybovy vektor, potom pre rýchlostny.

- c) nechat napisat simple kod na rozcvicku im - simple bouncing ball. Nasledne na tom ilustrovat problemy.

# Feedbacks

Yes, we read them.

- cool project examples: <http://www.generative-gestaltung.de/2/>
- playlist: <https://open.spotify.com/playlist/6X185BlQApNN7mjiFFhPdi?si=34bd5ec6294d4281>

# Bouncing ball

Create a ball that moves straight and bounces at a reflection angle when it meets the edge of the canvas.

Ensure the ball moves quicker to the left than to the right.

## Just a pinch of adjustment...

Replace the ball with something else.

Use this code



# Vectors in P5

## p5.Vector

- Can represent: position, velocity, acceleration, force, ...
- Useful simplification of math operations.

### Creating a vector object :

```
const v = createVector(x, y, [z])
```

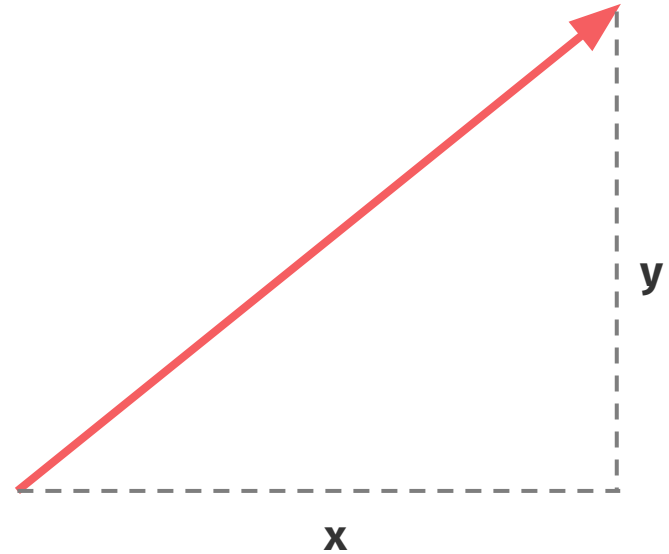
```
// v.x returns x coordinate
```

```
// v.y returns y coordinate
```

```
/*
```

```
You could use new p5.Vector(x, y) instead,  
however the p5 documentation recommends  
createVector(x, y).
```

```
*/
```





## p5.Vector Methods

- Some **non-static** methods change the vector object from which they are called.
- There are **static** equivalents which return a new vector object.
- They generally take **scalars**, other **vector objects**, and arrays as arguments.

[p5 reference](#)

### Quick overview :

```
v.add(u)
```

```
w = p5.Vector.add(u, v)
```

```
sub(), mult(), div(), rem() //modulo
```

```
v.limit(magnitude)
```

```
length = v.mag()
```

```
v.setMag(magnitude)
```

```
distance = p5.Vector.dist(u, v)
```

```
w = p5.Vector.lerp(u, v, amount)
```

```
v.set(x, y)
```

```
w = v.copy()
```

```
v.rotate(angle)
```

```
v.angleBetween(u)
```

```
s = p5.Vector.dot(u, v)
```

```
w = p5.Vector.cross(u, v)
```

```
w = p5.Vector.random2D()
```

```
w = p5.Vector.slerp(u, v, amount)
```

```
// also interpolates magnitude
```

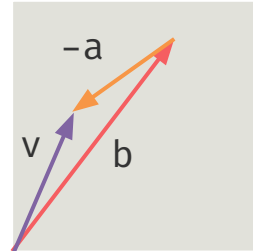
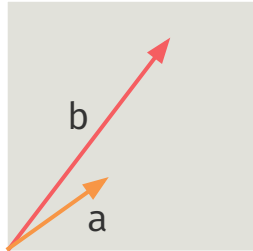
# Motion

# Position (vector), Displacement (vector)

## position

- = location of an object with respect to time
- = a vector which starts at the origin and is directed towards point of interest (it expresses both the *distance* of the point from the origin and its *direction* from the origin)
- used to help us find the location of one object relative to another object = *displacement*

$$v = b - a$$



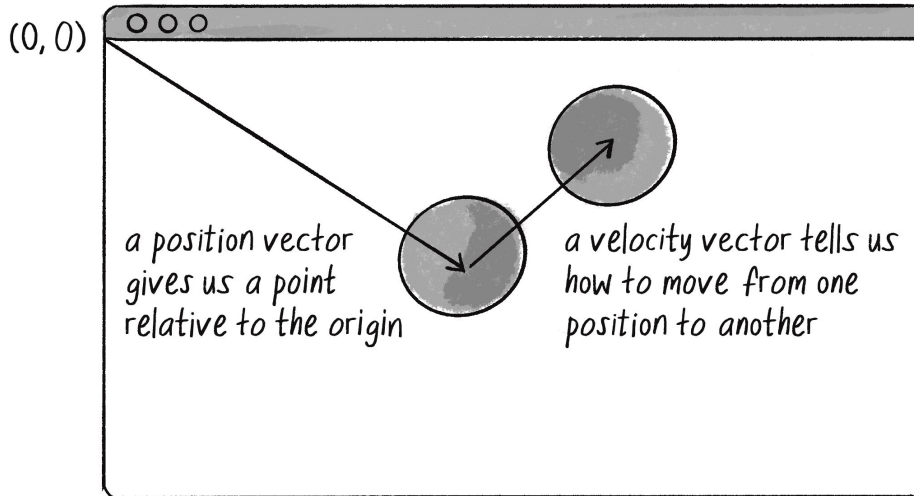
## displacement

- = the change in position of an object
- = a vector with the shortest distance between initial and final position of a point undergoing motion

# Velocity

- the rate of change of the object's position with respect to time.
- basic algorithm for motion:

$$\text{position} = \text{position} + \text{velocity}$$



Nature of Code, Ch. 1, Fig. 1.4

**Rewrite the bouncing ball exercise using vectors.**

# Acceleration

- the rate of change of velocity
- advanced algorithm for motion:
  1.  $\text{velocity} = \text{velocity} + \text{acceleration}$
  2.  $\text{position} = \text{position} + \text{velocity}$
- [from The nature of Code]

*“... acceleration doesn’t merely refer to speeding up or slowing down. Rather, as this example has shown, it refers to any change in velocity—magnitude or direction. “*
- smoother motion is a result of a more indirect change in position

**Add acceleration to the ball.  
Convert code to the class named Ball.**

# Basic kinematic variables (recap)

**Position**

poznámky

iamge

mozno prec

**Velocity**

poznámky

iamge

**Acceleration**

poznámky

iamge

# Catch me if you can

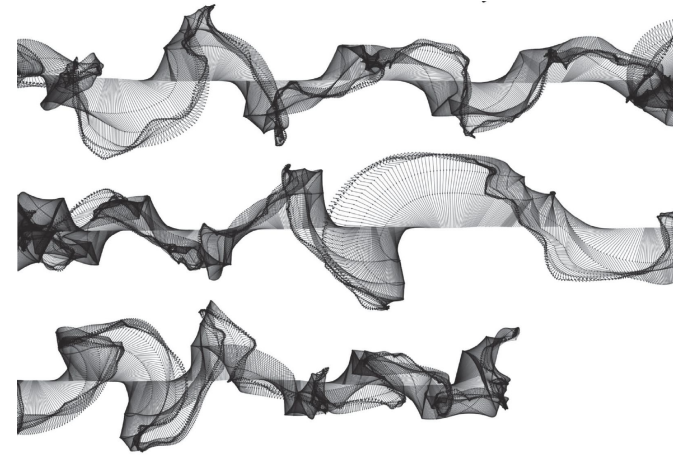
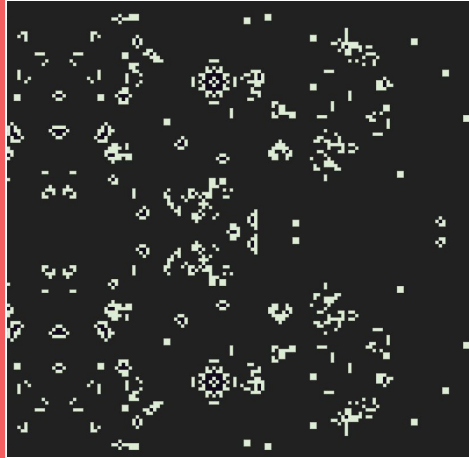
Make the ball accelerate towards the current mouse position.

## Exercise 1.5

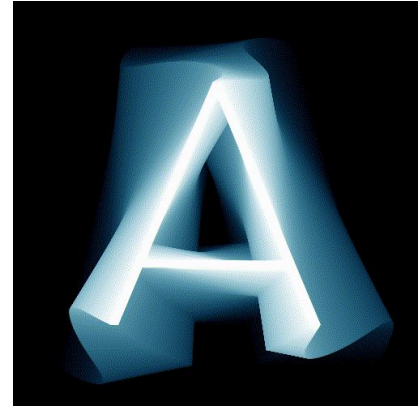
Create a simulation of an object (think about a vehicle) that accelerates when you press the up arrow and brakes when you press the down arrow.



# p5.Vector Applications



OPTICAL  
OPTICAL

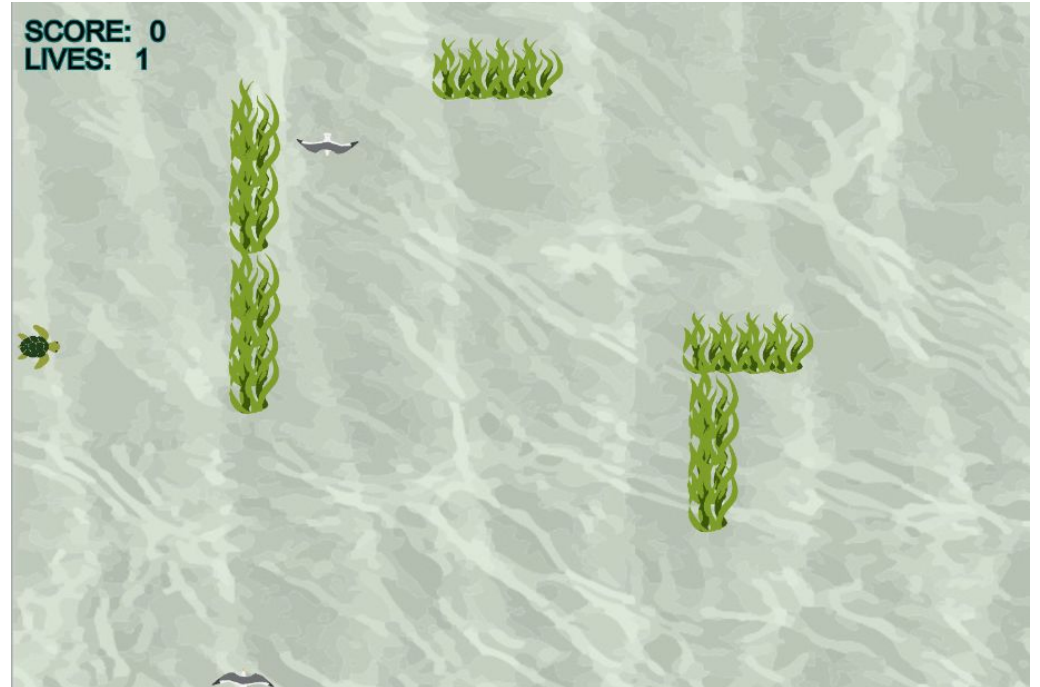


# p5 games

[p5.js games collection](#)



by: [skgmmt](#)



by: [2sman](#)

# Games inspirations

by: [Flappy.p5](#) →

```
display : function() {
  if(!mousePress) || this.falls {
    push();
    translate(this.x, this.y);
    rotate(radians(this.angle));
    image(sprite_flappy, 0, 0, sprite_flappy.width/2, sprite_flappy.height/2);
    pop();
  }
  else {
    push();
    translate(this.x, this.y);
    rotate(radians(this.angle));
    image(sprite_flappy, 0, 0, sprite_flappy.width/2, sprite_flappy.height/2);
    pop();
  }
};

update : function() {
  if(this.falls) {
```

↓ by: [p5play](#)



p5play | Learn Pro Jam Teach

Red Remover

made with p5play

shenanigans DEMO

by @Nimay

INTO THE MINES

Puzzling Magnetism Recharged

SKULL KNIGHT

EXERCISE

## Game jam

Use vectors and motion to create a simple game in p5.js.

You can work in teams of three (preferred), two, or on your own.

Don't forget to sketch your ideas on paper and assign work among you.

A photograph of a game jam event. In the foreground, a person is wearing a white cap with the text 'P5LIVE' written on it in green, underlined letters. They are sitting at a computer workstation, holding a game controller. In the background, other people are working at computers, and a person is standing near a table with a bowl of snacks. The room is dimly lit, and there are large black plastic bags hanging from the ceiling.

P5LIVE

# Prototyp 2024 invitation

Use vectors and motion to create a simple game in p5.js.

You can work in teams of three (preferred), two, or on your own.

Don't forget to sketch your ideas on paper and assign work among you.

# Drawing with a simple pendulum

Also taken from Daniel Shiffman, but modified a tiny bit

[Example code](#)

toto bude mozno vhodne do  
dalsieho tyzdna, tam su  
pendulums popisane

# Motion around us

Choose one of the following exercises and implement it yourself:

<https://chatgpt.com/share/6715acbd-94d8-8012-bc0f-b3cb3ee8005b>

# Sources

## **Bouncing ball :**

[The Nature of Code, Chapter 1: Vectors](#)

## **Linear interpolation :**

[lerp\(\) in p5.js by Patt Vira](#)



# Feedback questions

Did you enjoy working in P5.LIVE?

?