Task 6 - L-systems

The L-system (Lindenmayer system) is a system defined by its axiom formula, rewritten by each rule that can be rotated at a specific angle. Brackets can be used for creating a checkpoint to which the position will be returned after the closing bracket is met.

Example

Lets have an example of the axiom F+F which is defined by rule $F \rightarrow F+F-F$ with angle 90°. For each term F we will substitute the rule for F, so for the axiom F+F we will get a result F+F-F+F+F-F. To draw the fractal we need to set a length of line for the term F, which can be like in units / cm / px etc. Also an initial angle can be set.

Visualization is done by following conditions:

- → F means go forward (on a constant length).
- \rightarrow *b* means go forward without leaving a trail.
- \rightarrow + means turn right on a given rotation angle.
- \rightarrow means turn left on a given rotation angle.
- \rightarrow [means to create a checkpoint of current position and angle.
- →] means return to a previous created checkpoint.

F = 2 cmInitial angle = 0°

F:





Nesting

Instructions

Implement the following four L-systems, each defined by its **axiom**, **rule** and **angle**. But if you do not like the shapes of the L-systems mentioned below, you can choose and implement 4 different shapes from <u>this</u> web page

Axiom: F+F+F+F
Rule: F -> F+F-F-FF+F+F-F
Angle: 90°



Example 1

 Axiom: F++F++F Rule: F -> F+F--F+F Angle: 60°



Example 2

 Axiom: F Rule: F -> F[+F]F[-F]F Angle: pi/7



Example 3

Axiom: F
Rule: F -> FF+[+F-F-F]-[-F+F+F]
Angle: pi/8



Example 4