

# On Space Filling Curves

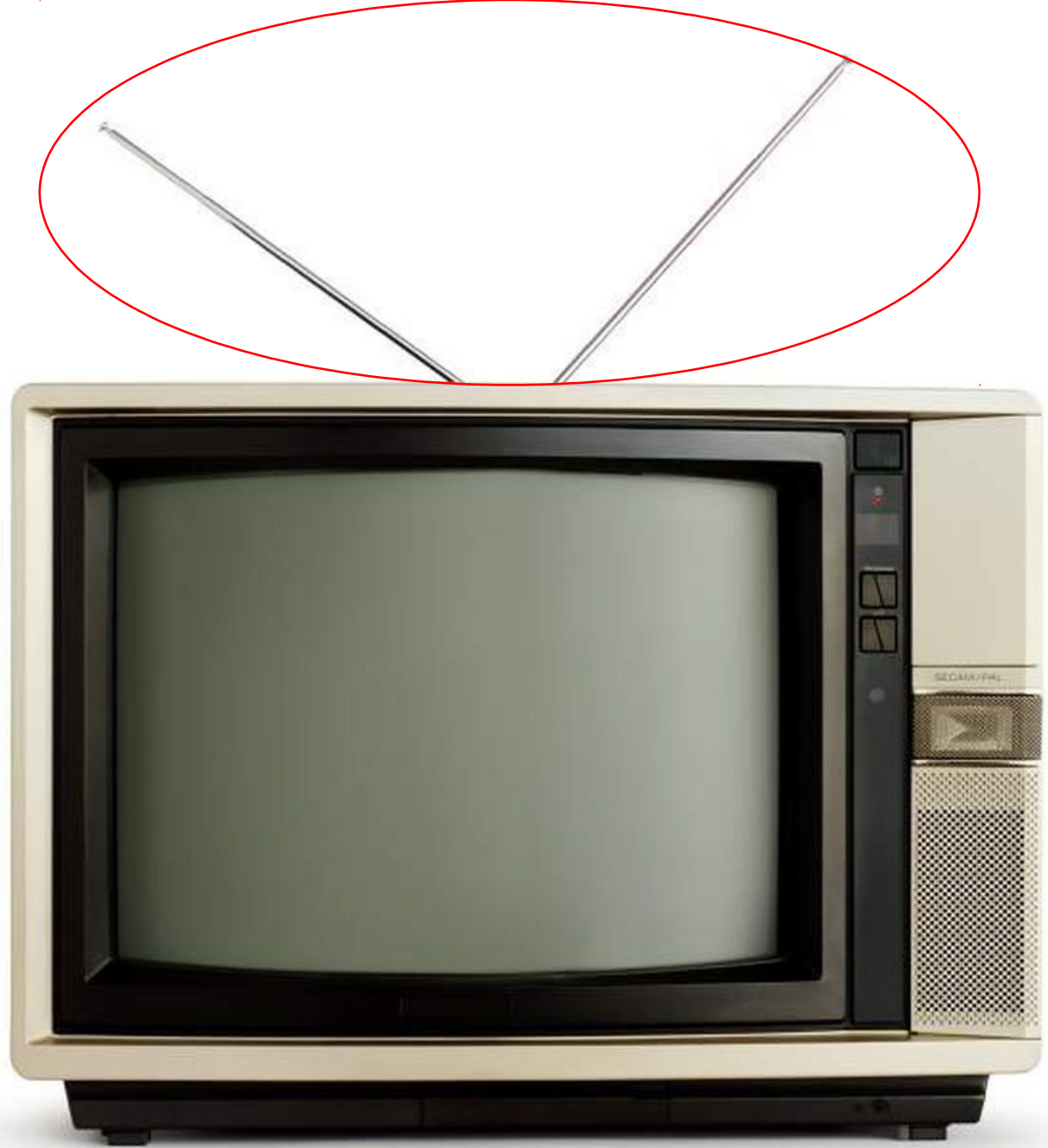
M. Berk Turgut

CmpE220 Section II

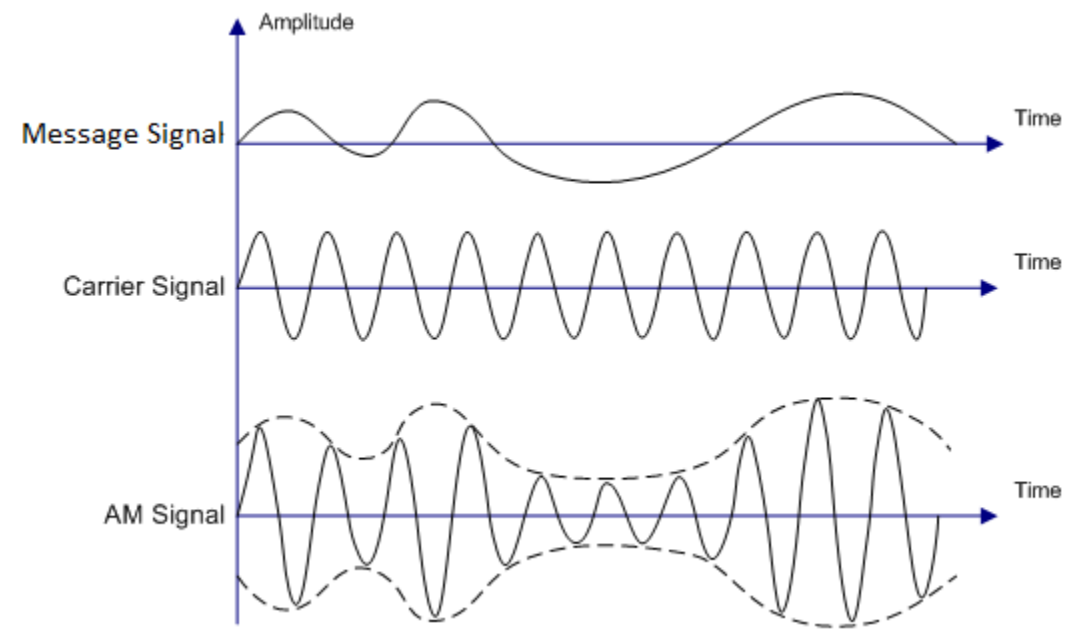
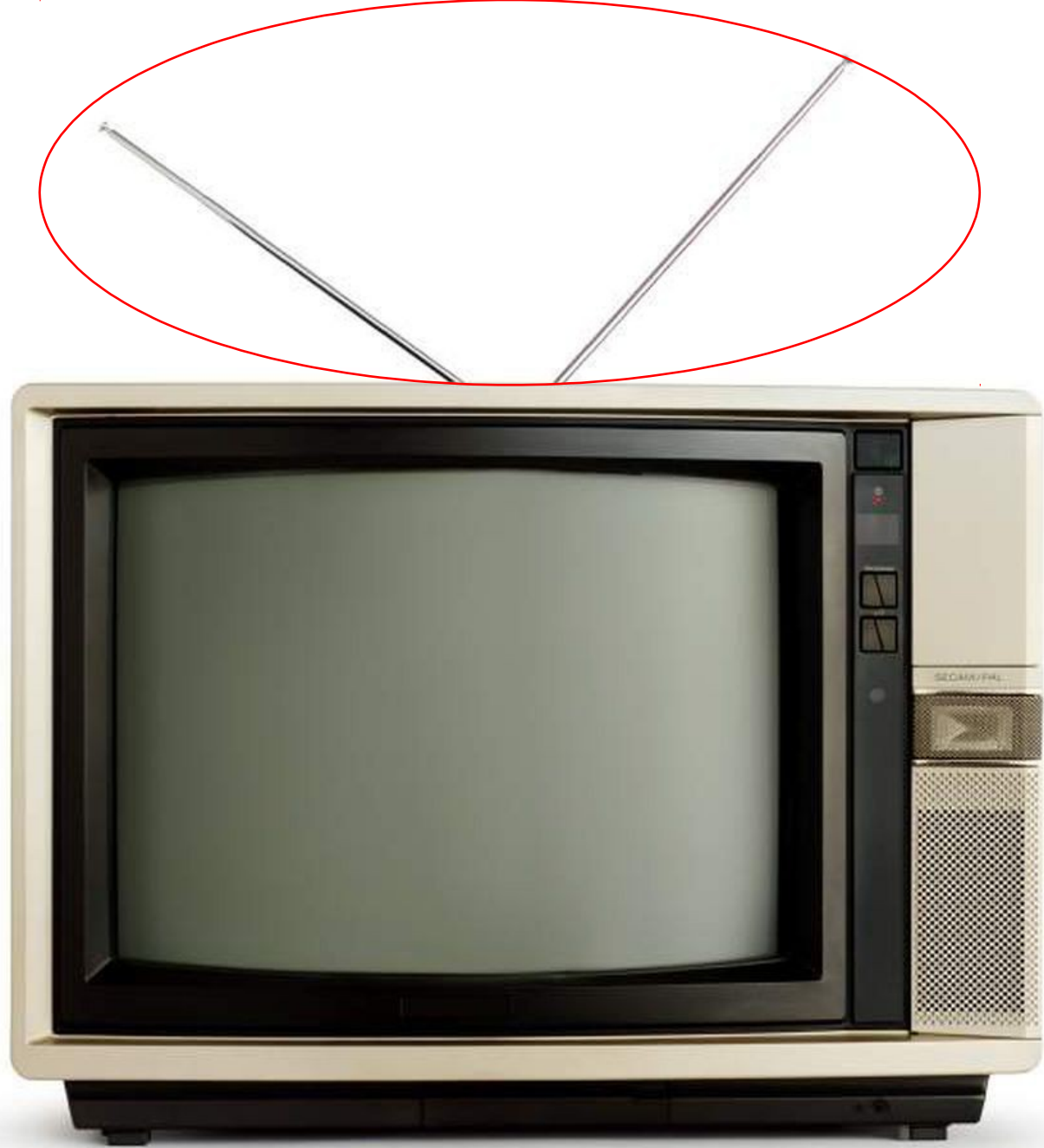
2020 Fall – 20.01.2021

$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^M ? ?$

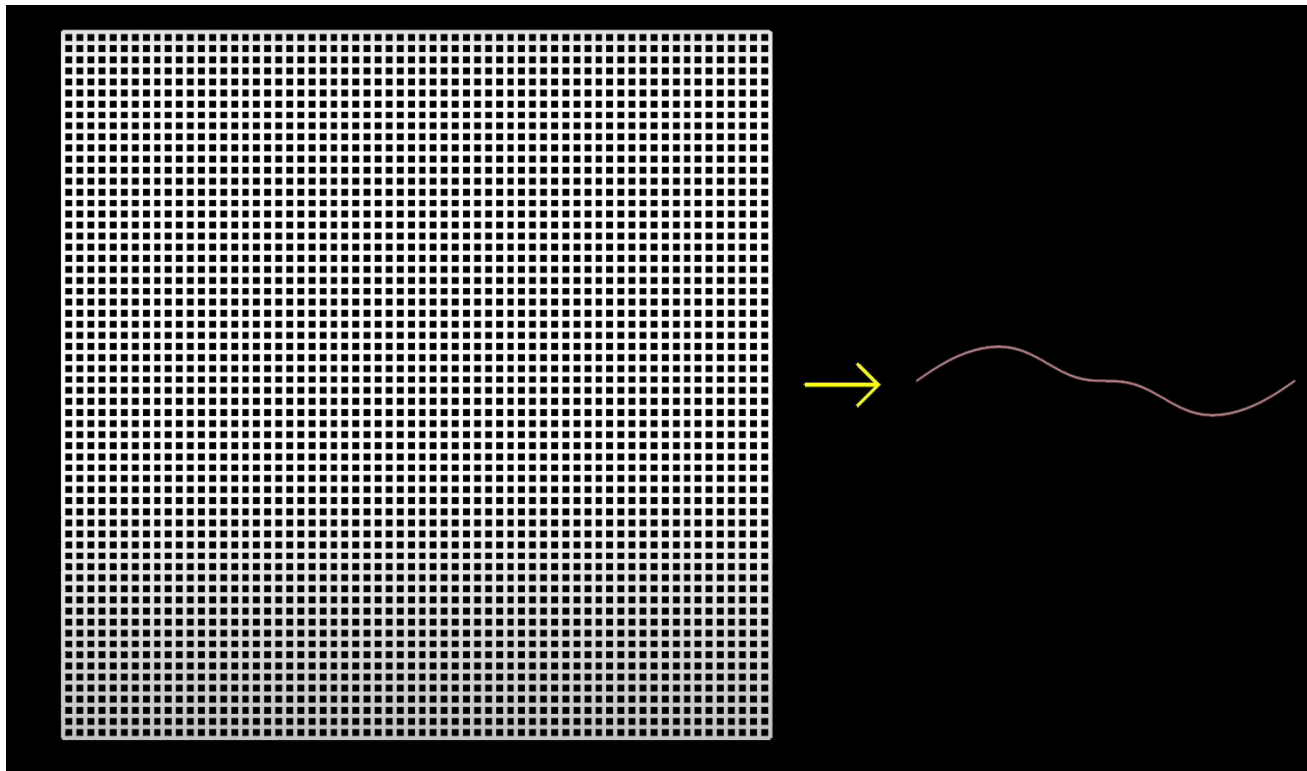








2D  $\rightarrow$  1D?

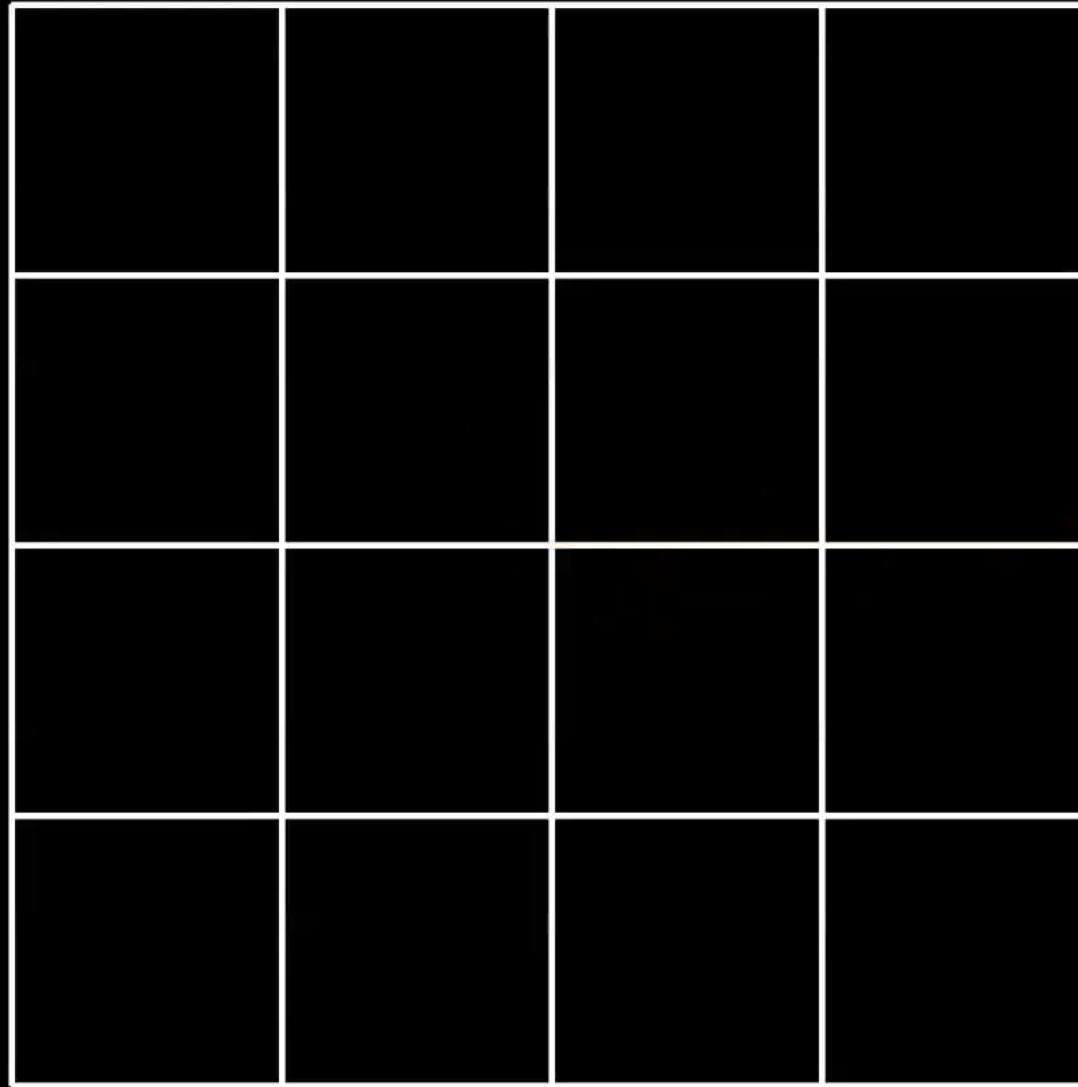




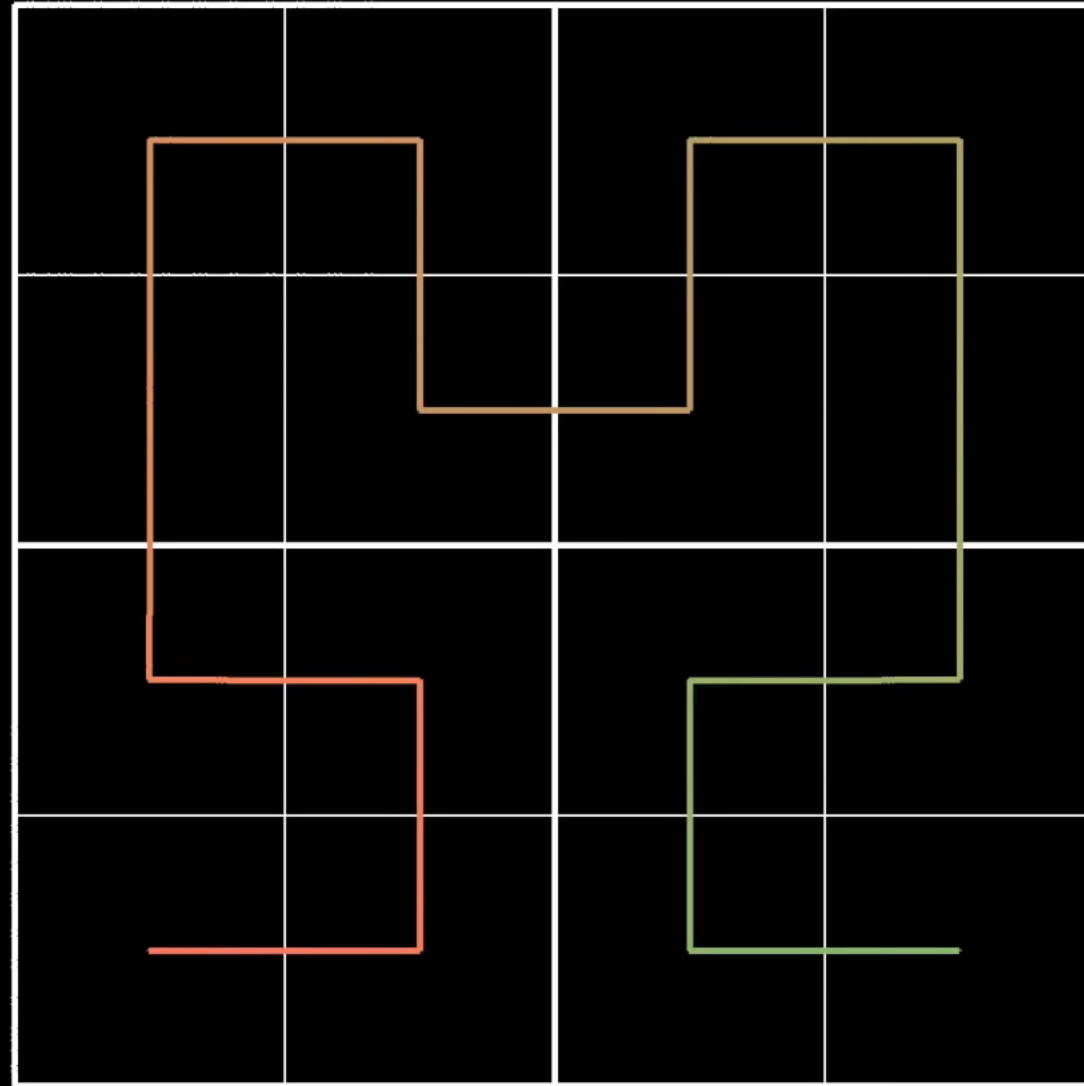




# "Pseudo" – Hilbert Curve

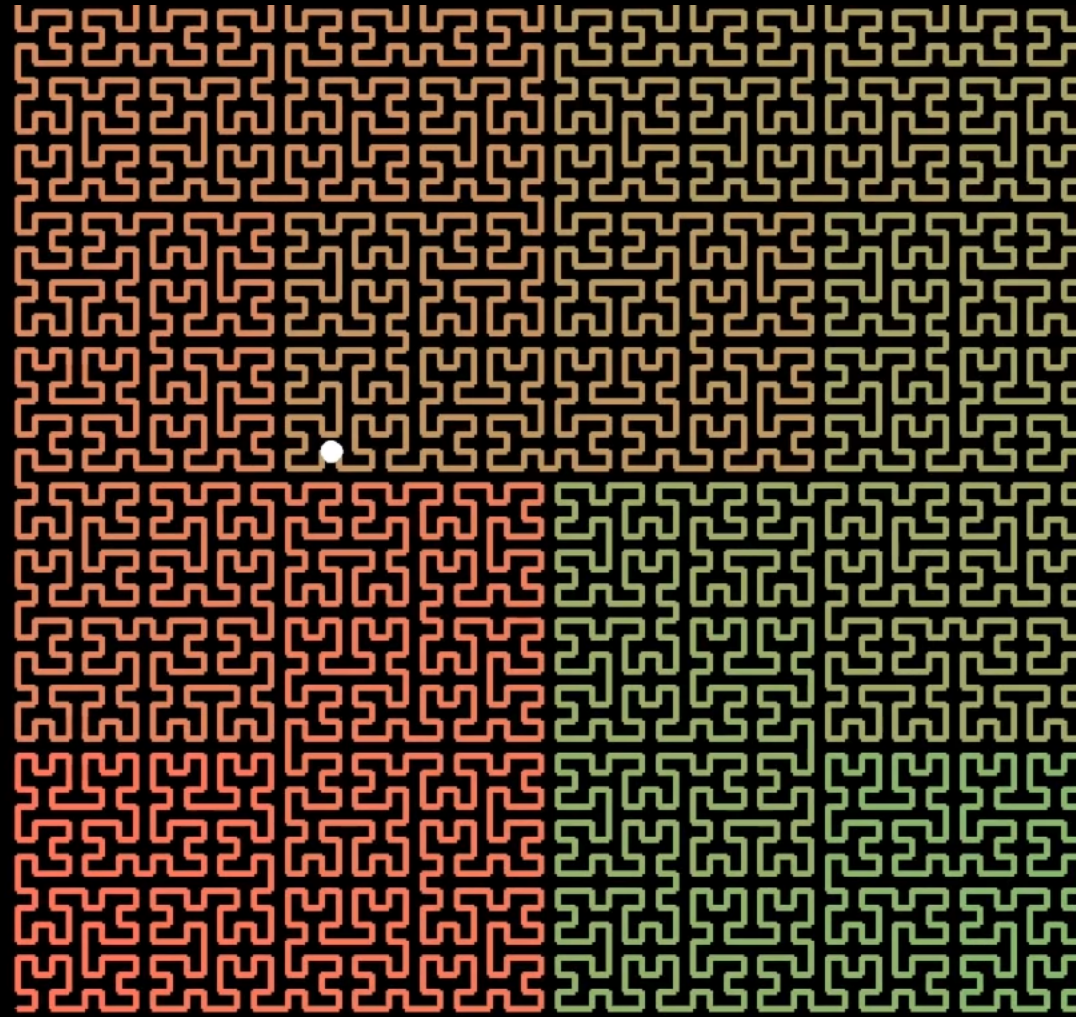


# Order 2 Pseudo-Hilbert Curve





$\text{PHC}_n(x)$  has a limit point as  $n \rightarrow \infty$   
for all  $x$





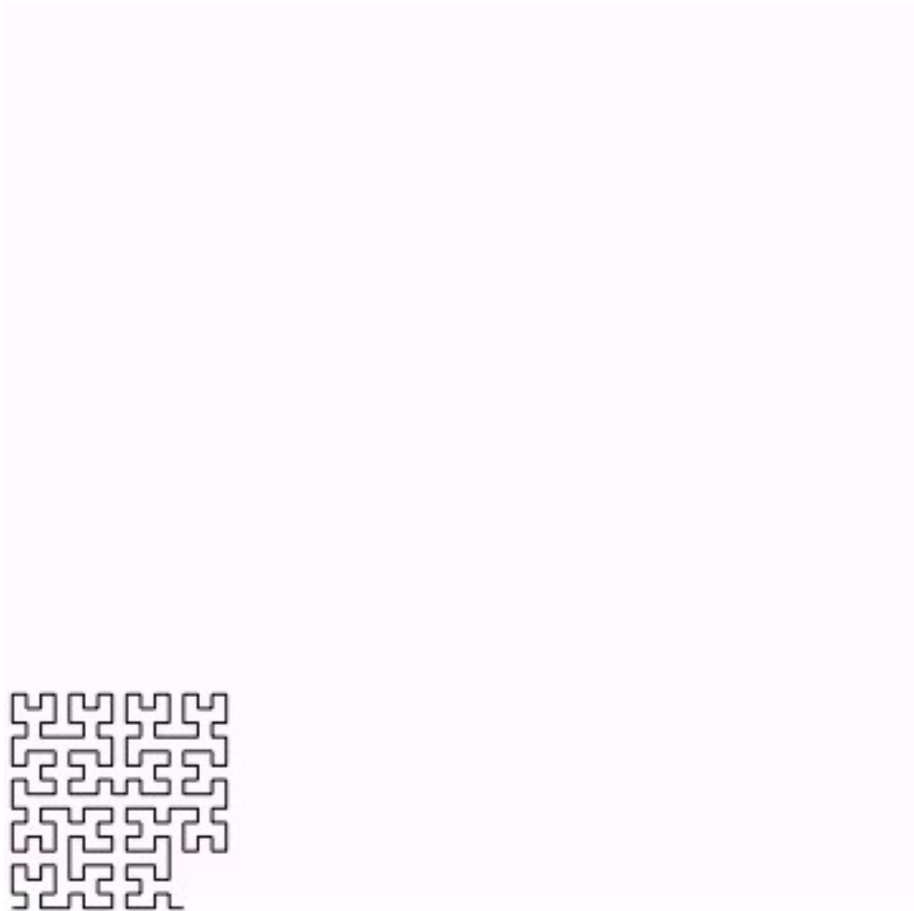




Credit: Stansy



# 6<sup>th</sup> Order Pseudo-Hilbert Curve



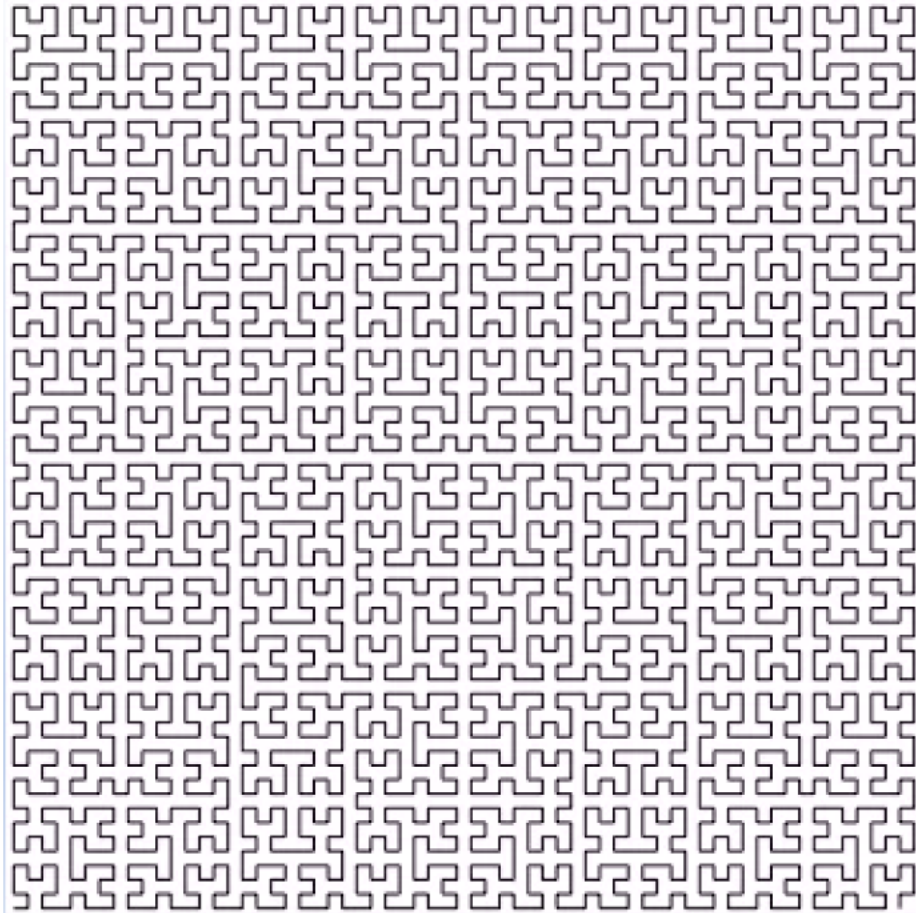
```
int xy2d (int n, int x, int y) {
    int rx, ry, s, d=0;
    for (s=n/2; s>0; s/=2) {
        rx = (x & s) > 0;
        ry = (y & s) > 0;
        d += s * s * ((3 * rx) ^ ry);
        rot(n, &x, &y, rx, ry);
    }
    return d;
}

//convert d to (x,y)
void d2xy(int n, int d, int *x, int *y) {
    int rx, ry, s, t=d;
    *x = *y = 0;
    for (s=1; s<n; s*=2) {
        rx = 1 & (t/2);
        ry = 1 & (t ^ rx);
        rot(s, x, y, rx, ry);
        *x += s * rx;
        *y += s * ry;
        t /= 4;
    }
}

//rotate/flip a quadrant appropriately
void rot(int n, int *x, int *y, int rx, int ry) {
    if (ry == 0) {
        if (rx == 1) {
            *x = n-1 - *x;
            *y = n-1 - *y;
        }

        //Swap x and y
        int t = *x;
        *x = *y;
        *y = t;
    }
}
```

# 6<sup>th</sup> Order Pseudo-Hilbert Curve



```
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    int rx, ry, s, d=0;
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        d += s * s * ((3 * rx) ^ ry);
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        rx = 1 & (t/2);
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        rot(s, x, y, rx, ry);
        *x += s * rx;
        *y += s * ry;
        t /= 4;
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```

$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^M ? ?$



# References

- Is Infinite Maths Useful? – 3B1B: <https://youtu.be/3s7h2MHQtxc>
- Space Filling Curves – Numberphile: <https://youtu.be/x-DgL49CFIM>
- Hilbert Curve – Wikipedia
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