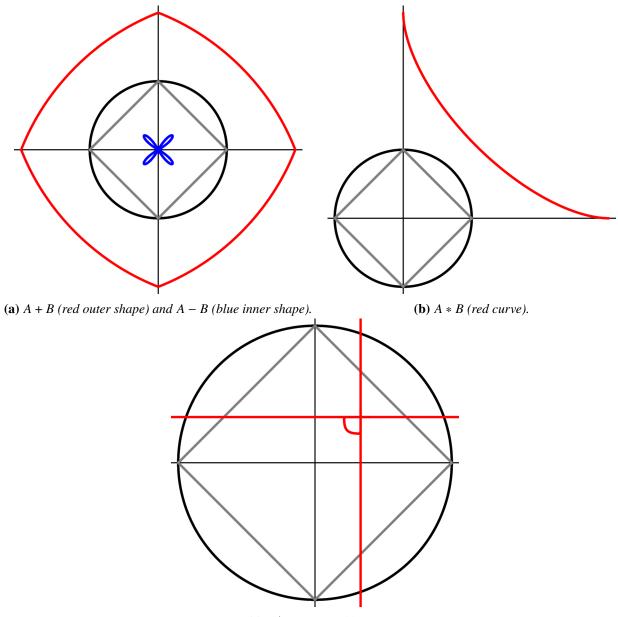
(Circle + Square)/Triangle: Using Shape-Based Expressions for Image Creation and Exploration

Supplementary Images

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This file contains higher resolution versions of most of the images from the paper, as well as a few additional images added for clarification. Additional images are marked (Additional).



(c) A/B (set of red lines).

Figure 1: *Results of basic operations on square A and circle B where B's radius is 3, A is inscribed in B, and both are centered at the origin.*

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(Additional) Visual representation of the expression used to create the result below.

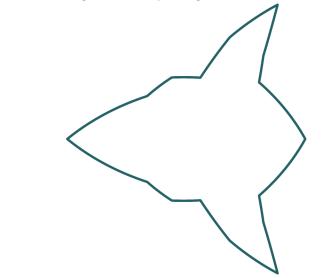


Figure 2: Spaceship-like result of adding and subtracting multiple shapes.

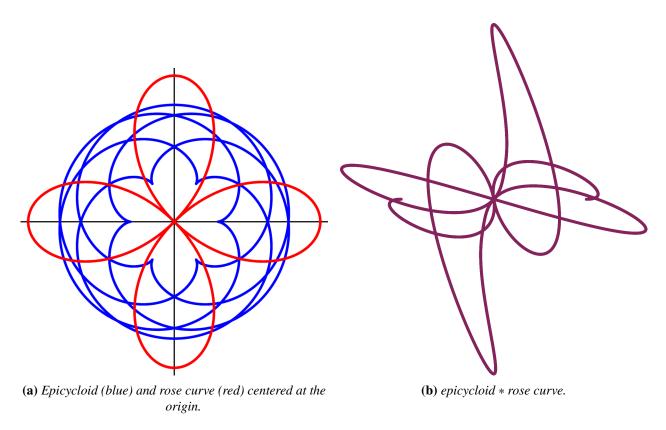


Figure 3: Multiplying more complex curves.

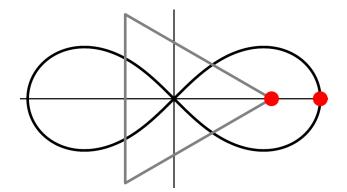
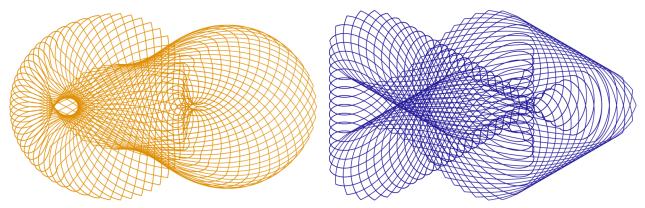
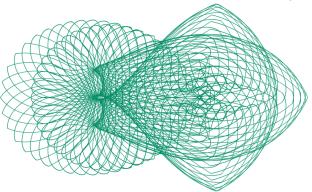


Figure 4: Lemniscate A and triangle B. Red dots represent the initial starting point for drawing the shapes.

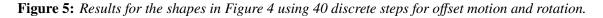


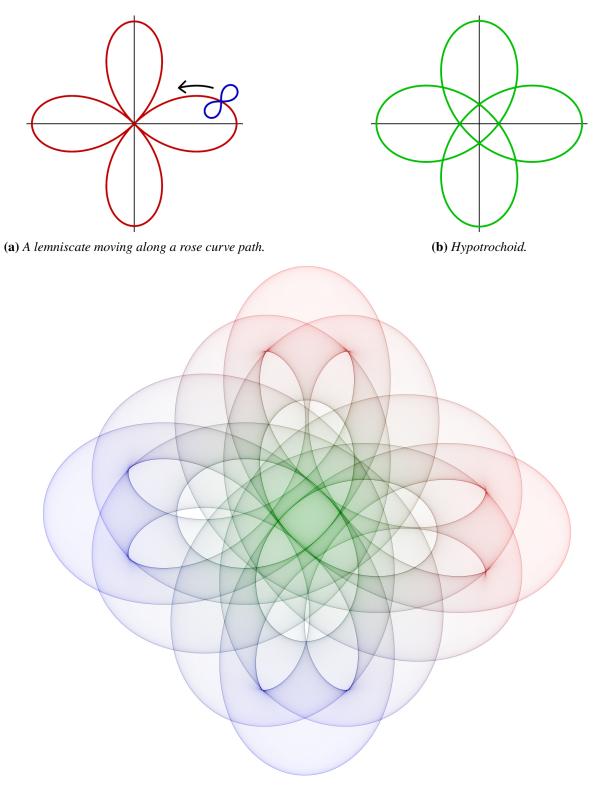
(a) Result for when B rotates around the origin.

(b) Result for when B's offset moves around the perimeter of the triangle.



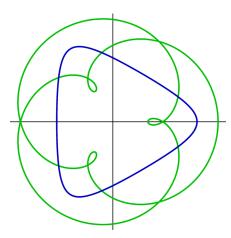
(c) Result for when B rotates around the origin while the offset simultaneously moves along B's path.





(c) *lemniscate* + *hypotrochoid*.

Figure 6: Example of adding a moving shape, a lemniscate (a), to a static shape, a hypotrochoid (b).



(Additional) Epitrochoid (green) and hypotrochoid (blue). For the result below, the epitrochoid is rotating counter-clockwise and the hypotrochoid is rotating clockwise. The shapes are rotating at different speeds.

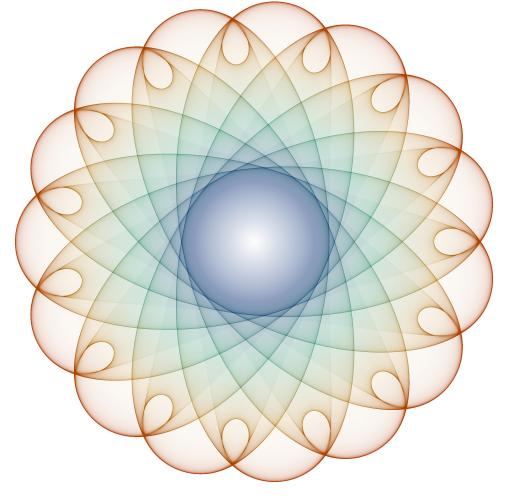
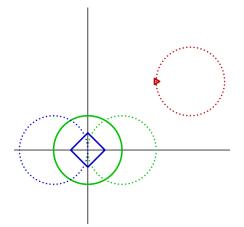


Figure 7: *epitrochoid* + *hypotrochoid*.



(Additional) Circle (green), square (blue), and a small triangle (red). For the result below, the circle is following the green-dot path in a clockwise direction. The square is following the blue-dot path in a counter-clockwise direction. The triangle is following the red-dot path in a clockwise direction. The shapes are rotating at different speeds.

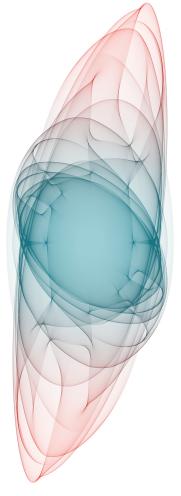
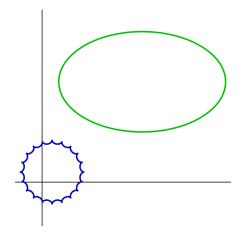


Figure 8: (*circle* + *square*)/*triangle*.



(Additional) Oval (green) and hypotrochoid (blue). For the result below, the oval's starting point is moving counter-clockwise along the edge of the oval, and the hypotrochoid is rotating counter-clockwise. The oval's starting point is moving at twice the hypotrochoid's rotation rate.

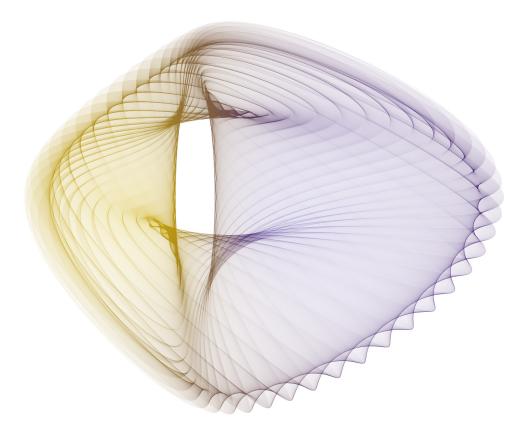
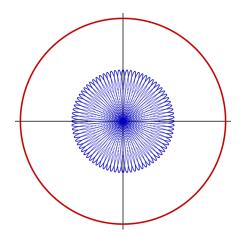


Figure 9: *hypotrochoid* * *oval*.



(*Additional*) *Circle* (green) and rose curve (red). For the result below, the circle and rose curve are stationary. *However, in the animation, the rose curve rotates which causes the final result to be animated.*

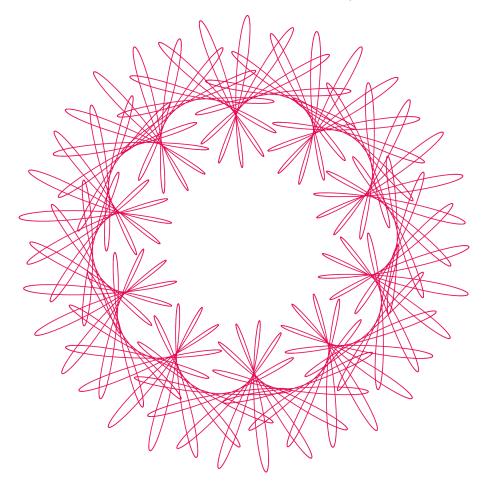
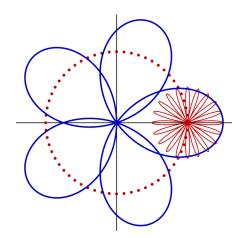


Figure 10: (Additional) Frame from animation for circle + rose curve.



(Additional) Rose curve 1 (red) and rose curve 2 (blue). For the result below, the curve 1 is rotating counter-clockwise. Curve 2 is rotating counter-clockwise at twice the rate of curve 1 and moving along the red-dot path in a clockwise direction.

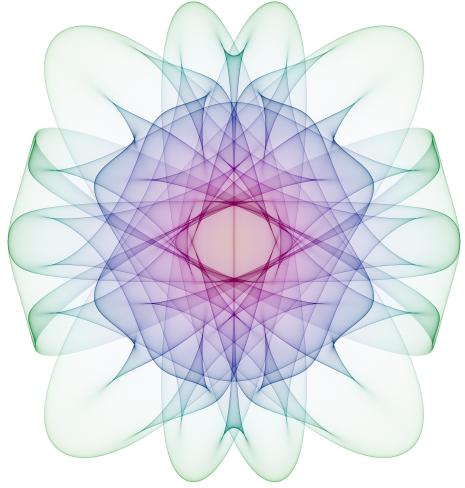
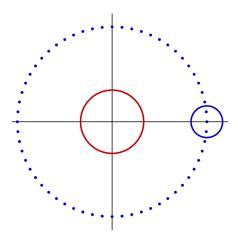


Figure 11: (*Additional*) rose curve 1 – rose curve 2.



(Additional) Circle 1 (red) and circle 2 (blue). For the result below, the circle 1 is rotating counter-clockwise. Circle 2 is following the blue-dot path in a clockwise direction.

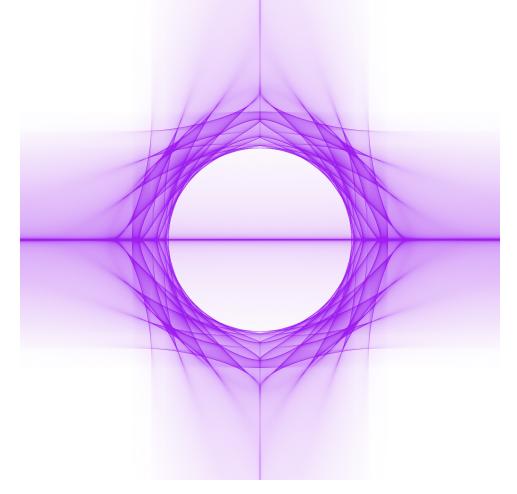
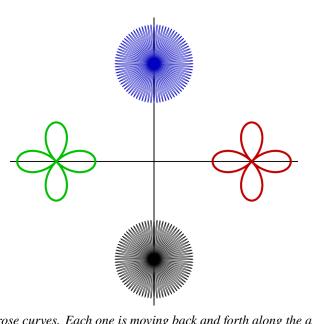


Figure 12: (*Additional*) (*circle1* * *circle1*)/*circle2*.



(Additional) Four rose curves. Each one is moving back and forth along the axes while rotating.

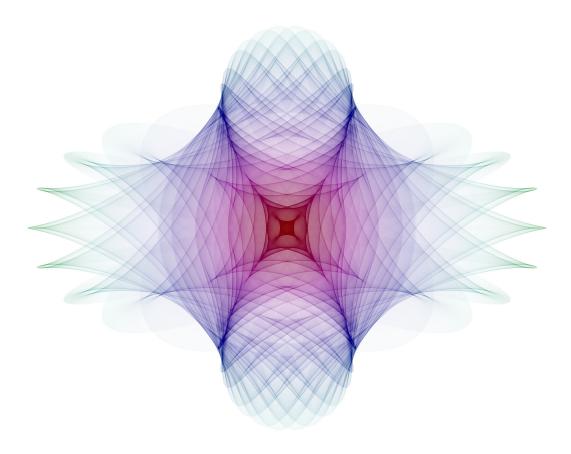


Figure 13: (Additional) Adding four rose curves.