```
/***********************************************************************
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 *  collision.c
 *
 *  This is a simple double buffered program that demonstrates double
 *  buffering and animation.  More importantly, it demonstrates collision
 *  detection and response for spheres (here, 2-D balls).  This works fine
 *  assuming we don't have "too many" collisions at one time.
 **********************************************************************/


/* Uncomment the following to aim the blue ball at (X_OFFSET, 0.0) rather
 * than the origin.
 */
#define OFFSET
#define X_OFFSET 10.0


/* Uncomment the following to make the blue ball be stationary at the
 * (X_STATIONARY, Y_STATIONARY).  This option has priority over OFFSET.
 */
/* #define STATIONARY */
#define X_STATIONARY 10.0
#define Y_STATIONARY 0.0


/* Some basic constants.  MAX_BALLS is rather meaningless at this point.
 * ESC is the ASCII value of the Esc key.  ELASTICITY is used to define
 * the elasticity of collisions.  It may range between 1.0 (completely
 * elastic) to 0.0 (completely inelastic).  VELOCITY_SCALE is used to scale
 * velocity to a reasonable value on fast machines.
 */

#define MAX_BALLS 2
#define PI 3.14159265
#define ESC 0x1b
#define ELASTICITY 1.0
#define VELOCITY_SCALE 0.33

#include <GL/glut.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <time.h>


/* Basic data structures for the simulation.  We would be better off doing
 * this in C++ and using proper classes.
 */

typedef struct Color
{
   GLdouble r, g, b;
} Color;


/* This should really be extended to three dimensions */

typedef struct Vector2
{
   GLdouble x, y;
} Vector2;
```

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/* Most of these are self-explanatory.  handle is the display list necessary
 * for rendering a ball.
 */

typedef struct Ball
{
   Vector2 position;   /* Ok, so it’s not really a vector.  Sue me. */
   Vector2 velocity;
   GLdouble radius;
   GLdouble mass;
   Color color;
   GLuint handle;
} Ball;


/**********************************************************************
 * Prototypes for basic vector operations.  These should really be methods
 * associated with some classes.  In particular, it would be nice to be
 * overloading operators so that we don’t have so many nested function calls
 * later.
 **********************************************************************/

double distanceSquared(double x, double y);
Vector2 scalarProduct(double s, Vector2 v);
double vectorLength(Vector2 v);
double dotProduct(Vector2 a, Vector2 b);
Vector2 normalize(Vector2 v);
Vector2 negateVector(Vector2 v);
Vector2 vectorSum(Vector2 a, Vector2 b);
Vector2 vectorDifference(Vector2 a, Vector2 b);


/**********************************************************************
 * Prototypes for collision detection and response, and for setting
 * attributes of the simulation objects.
 **********************************************************************/

int collision(Ball ball1, Ball ball2);
void collisionResponse(Ball* ball1, Ball* ball2);
void placeBalls(void);
void initBalls(void);


/**********************************************************************
 * Prototypes for the basic OpenGL functions.
 **********************************************************************/

void display(void);
void init(void);
void reshape(int w, int h);
void idle(void);
void keyboard(unsigned char key, int x, int y);


/* Data structure for holding the simulation objects. */

Ball balls[MAX_BALLS];


/**********************************************************************
 * Definitions for basic vector operations.
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 ***********************************************************************/

/***********************************************************************
 * We use distanceSquared() wherever we can to avoid computing a square
 * root (expensive).
 ***********************************************************************/

double distanceSquared(double x, double y)
{
   return x * x + y * y;
}


Vector2 scalarProduct(double s, Vector2 v)
{
   v.x *= s;
   v.y *= s;

   return v;
}


double vectorLength(Vector2 v)
{
   return sqrt(distanceSquared(v.x, v.y));
}


double dotProduct(Vector2 a, Vector2 b)
{
   return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
}


Vector2 normalize(Vector2 v)
{
   double length = vectorLength(v);

   v.x /= length;
   v.y /= length;

   return v;
}


Vector2 negateVector(Vector2 v)
{
   v.x = -v.x;
   v.y = -v.y;

   return v;
}


Vector2 vectorSum(Vector2 a, Vector2 b)
{
   a.x += b.x;
   a.y += b.y;

   return a;
}


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Vector2 vectorDifference(Vector2 a, Vector2 b)
{
   a.x -= b.x;
   a.y -= b.y;

   return a;
}


/**********************************************************************
 * Collision detection and response functions.
 **********************************************************************/

int collision(Ball ball1, Ball ball2)
{
   double radiusSum = ball1.radius + ball2.radius;

   /* Vector from center of ball2 to center of ball1.  This vector is
    * normal to the collision plane.
    */

   Vector2 collisionNormal = vectorDifference(ball1.position,
                                              ball2.position);

   /* Note that we’re comparing square of distance, to avoid computing
    * square roots.  We’ve had a collision if the distance between
    * the centers of the balls is <= to the sum of their radii.
    */

   return (distanceSquared(collisionNormal.x, collisionNormal.y)
           <= radiusSum * radiusSum)
      ? 1 : 0;
}


/**********************************************************************
 * We may have to make modifications to ball1 and ball2, so we need to
 * pass in pointers to them.  This function will determine the response
 * (result) to the collision.
 **********************************************************************/

void collisionResponse(Ball* ball1, Ball* ball2)
{
   double radiusSum = ball1->radius + ball2->radius;

   /* Vector from center of ball2 to center of ball1.  This vector is
    * normal to the collision plane.
    */

   Vector2 collisionNormal = vectorDifference(ball1->position,
                                              ball2->position);

   /* Penetration distance is sum of radii less distance between centers
    * of the two balls.
    */

   double distance = sqrt(distanceSquared(collisionNormal.x,
                                          collisionNormal.y));
   double penetration = radiusSum - distance;

   Vector2 relativeVelocity = vectorDifference(ball2->velocity,
                                               ball1->velocity);
   /* Dot product of relative velocity and collision normal.  If this
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    * is negative, the balls are already moving apart, and we need not
    * compute a collision response.
    */

   double vDOTn;

   /* The following are used to compute the collision impulse.  This is
    * energy added to each ball to draw them apart following the collision.
    * The total energy in the system remains the same, or is less than
    * before the collision if the collision is inelastic.
    */

   double numerator;
   double denominator;
   double impulse;

   collisionNormal = normalize(collisionNormal);

   /* Readjust ball position by translating each ball by 1/2 the
    * penetration distance along the collision normal.
    */

   ball1->position
      = vectorSum(ball1->position,
                  scalarProduct(0.5 * penetration,
                                collisionNormal));

   ball2->position
      = vectorDifference(ball2->position,
                         scalarProduct(0.5 * penetration,
                                       collisionNormal));

   vDOTn = dotProduct(relativeVelocity, collisionNormal);

   if (vDOTn < 0.0)
      return;

   /* Compute impulse energy. */

   numerator = -(1.0 + ELASTICITY) * vDOTn;
   denominator = (1.0 / ball2->mass + 1.0 / ball1->mass);
   impulse = numerator / denominator;

   /* Apply the impulse to each ball. */

   ball2->velocity = vectorSum(ball2->velocity,
                               scalarProduct(impulse / ball2->mass,
                                             collisionNormal));

   ball1->velocity = vectorDifference(ball1->velocity,
                                      scalarProduct(impulse / ball1->mass,
                                                    collisionNormal));
}


/***********************************************************************
 * Assign initial positions for the balls.  This is done as follows.
 * For the first ball, assign it a random position about the unit
 * circle.  Convert this to Cartesian coordinates (x, y).  This position,
 * when looked at as a vector, has length 1.0.  The vector (-x, -y) then
 * can be used as a normalized velocity vector pointing toward the origin,
 * our default collision point.  Then, scaling the position vector by 40.0
 * translates the ball out to the corresponding point along the circle
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 * with radius 40.0.
 *
 * A similar algorithm is used to place the second ball, with one slight
 * difference: We don’t want the balls to overlap when we start out.  To
 * avoid this, we compute the second ball’s position as an offset to the
 * first ball’s position.  The range of this offset is (PI/4.0) to
 * (7.0*PI/4.0).  Thus, the two balls are at least (PI/4.0) radians away
 * from each other.
 *
 * This code was factored out of initBalls() so that we could call it each
 * time the two balls leave the clipping rectangle.  initBalls() need only
 * be called once, at the beginning of the simulation.
 * ***********************************************************************/

void placeBalls(void)
{
   double angle;

   /* Compute position and velocity of first ball.
   /* (double) rand() / (double) RAND_MAX will give us a random double
    * value on the closed interval [0.0, 1.0].
    */

   angle = 2.0 * PI * (double) rand() / (double) RAND_MAX;
   balls[0].position.x = cos(angle);
   balls[0].position.y = sin(angle);
   balls[0].velocity.x = -balls[0].position.x;
   balls[0].velocity.y = -balls[0].position.y;
   balls[0].velocity = scalarProduct(VELOCITY_SCALE, balls[0].velocity);
   balls[0].position = scalarProduct(40.0, balls[0].position);

   /* Compute position and velocity of second ball. */

   angle += PI / 4.0 + 1.5 * PI * (double) rand() / (double) RAND_MAX;
   balls[1].position.x = cos(angle);
   balls[1].position.y = sin(angle);

#ifndef OFFSET
   /* Aim second ball so that it passes through (0.0, 0.0). */
   balls[1].velocity.x = -balls[1].position.x;
   balls[1].velocity.y = -balls[1].position.y;
   balls[1].position = scalarProduct(40.0, balls[1].position);
#else
   /* Aim second ball so that it passes through (X_OFFSET, 0.0). */
   balls[1].position = scalarProduct(40.0, balls[1].position);
   balls[1].velocity.x = X_OFFSET - balls[1].position.x;
   balls[1].velocity.y = -balls[1].position.y;
   /* The velocity vector, as computed, isn’t normalized.  Let’s normalize
    * it.
    */
   balls[1].velocity = normalize(balls[1].velocity);
#endif

   balls[1].velocity = scalarProduct(VELOCITY_SCALE, balls[1].velocity);

#ifdef STATIONARY
   /* Place the second ball at a stationary position defined by
    * (X_STATIONARY, Y_STATIONARY).
    */
   balls[1].position.x = X_STATIONARY;
   balls[1].position.y = Y_STATIONARY;
   balls[1].velocity.x = balls[1].velocity.y = 0.0;
#endif
```

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}


/*****************************************************************************
 * Assign initial attributes to the two balls.  This data should really
 * be read from a file.
 *****************************************************************************/

void initBalls(void)
{
   int i;
   GLUquadricObj *qobj;  /* Need this to generate the spheres (disks). */

   /* Compute starting positions and velocities for the balls. */

   placeBalls();

   balls[0].radius = 7.0;
   balls[0].mass = 2.0;
   balls[0].color.r = 1.0;
   balls[0].color.g = 0.0;
   balls[0].color.b = 0.0;

   balls[1].radius = 5.0;
   balls[1].mass = 1.0;
   balls[1].color.r = 0.0;
   balls[1].color.g = 0.0;
   balls[1].color.b = 1.0;

   /* Create display lists for each ball. */

   for (i = 0; i < MAX_BALLS; ++i)
   {
      balls[i].handle = glGenLists(1);
      qobj = gluNewQuadric();
      glNewList(balls[i].handle, GL_COMPILE);
         gluDisk(qobj, 0.0, balls[i].radius, 72, 1);
      glEndList();
   }
}


/*****************************************************************************
 * OpenGL functions.
 *****************************************************************************/

/*****************************************************************************
 * Recall, this will do our rendering for us.  It is called following
 * each simulation step in order to update the window.
 *****************************************************************************/

void display(void)
{
   int i;

   glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);

   /* Render balls. */

   for (i = 0; i < MAX_BALLS; ++i)
   {
      glColor3f(balls[i].color.r, balls[i].color.g, balls[i].color.b);
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      glPushMatrix();
      glTranslatef(balls[i].position.x, balls[i].position.y, 0.0);
      glCallList(balls[i].handle);
      glPopMatrix();
   }

   /* Swap buffers, for smooth animation.  This will also flush the
    * pipeline.
    */

   glutSwapBuffers();
}


void init(void)
{
   glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
   glShadeModel (GL_FLAT);   /* Probably unnecessary. */

   initBalls();
}


/**********************************************************************
 * Hitting the Esc key will exit the program.
 **********************************************************************/

void keyboard(unsigned char key, int x, int y)
{
   switch (key)
   {
      case ESC:
         exit(0);
         break;
   }
}


/**********************************************************************
 * Set the basic world coordinates to screen coordinates mapping.
 **********************************************************************/

void reshape(int w, int h)
{
   /* Probably needs to be fixed. */

   glViewport (0, 0, (GLsizei) w, (GLsizei) h);
   glMatrixMode(GL_PROJECTION);
   glLoadIdentity();
   glOrtho(-50.0, 50.0, -50.0, 50.0, -1.0, 1.0);
   glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
   glLoadIdentity();
}


/**********************************************************************
 * This computes a simulation step.  Updated ball positions are computed
 * using each ball’s velocity.  Then, we check to see if the balls have
 * collided.  If so, we compute the response.  Finally, we see if either
 * ball is leaving the clipping region.  If so, we call placeBalls() to
 * re-start the simulation.
 **********************************************************************/

```

```c
void idle(void)
{
   int i;

   /* Update positions. */

   for (i = 0; i < MAX_BALLS; ++i)
   {
      balls[i].position.x += balls[i].velocity.x;
      balls[i].position.y += balls[i].velocity.y;
   }

   /* Check for collisions and act. */

   if (collision(balls[0], balls[1]))
      collisionResponse(&balls[0], &balls[1]);

   /* For efficiency, do not compute square roots.  This is checking to
    * see if either ball is outside the circle of radius 50.0.
    */

   if (distanceSquared(balls[0].position.x, balls[0].position.y) > 2500.0
       || distanceSquared(balls[1].position.x, balls[1].position.y) > 2500.0)
      placeBalls();

   /* Re-render the scene. */

   glutPostRedisplay();
}


/*************************************************************************
 *  Request double buffer display mode for smooth animation.
 *************************************************************************/

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
   srand((unsigned int) time(NULL));
   glutInit(&argc, argv);
   glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_DOUBLE | GLUT_RGB);
   glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);
   glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);
   glutCreateWindow ("Colliding balls");
   init();
   glutDisplayFunc(display);
   glutReshapeFunc(reshape);
   glutKeyboardFunc(keyboard);
   glutIdleFunc(idle);
   glutMainLoop();

   return 0;
}
```