

2.8 Vectors		Name: Class:		
		Date:		
Time:	9 minutes			
Marks:	7 marks			
Comments:				

## Q1.

In a simple two-dimensional game the game mechanics are handled by the use of vectors.



Figure 1



The enemy is currently looking in the direction shown by the vector  $\mathbf{u}$  in **Figure 1**. Vector  $\mathbf{u}$  can be described as [1, 1].



(a) Calculate the dot product of **u** and **v**.

The hero is going to move.

The current position of the hero can be described by the vector [5, 2].

The movement of the hero can be described by the vector [3, 1].

To process the movement the game updates the screen using the following operation:

new position = current position vector + movement vector

The dot product can be used to calculate if the enemy can see the hero by using the algorithm given in **Figure 2**.

(1)

```
u \leftarrow [1, 1]
v \leftarrow [position of hero] - [position of enemy]
IF u.v > 0 THEN
  EnemyCanSee ← True
ELSE
  EnemyCanSee ← False
ENDIF
```

(b) Perform vector addition to calculate the **new position** of the hero.

(c)

Complete the unshaded cells of the table below to work out if the enemy can see the hero in this new position.



Figure 2 shows the scene later on in the game. The route between the enemy and the hero is blocked by a solid wall indicated by shading.



To move the enemy the game has an algorithm that computes the shortest path between

(3)

(1)

the enemy and the hero. To find the shortest path it looks at every possible path between the enemy and the hero.

This algorithm currently struggles to compute the shortest path quickly enough and it has been suggested that the use of a heuristic technique might help.



(d) Explain what is meant by a heuristic technique, giving an example of a heuristic technique that might reduce the time taken by the shortest path algorithm.