Computer Graphics Project #1: Barnsley's Fractal Fern

The Barnsley's fern is a fractal created by an iterated function system, in which a point (the seed) is repeatedly transformed by using one of four transformation functions.

The transformations are affine transformations of form

$$x' = ax + cy + e$$

$$y' = bx + dy + f$$

And so each transformation can be specified by six constants a, b, c, d, e, and f. These constants defined over 4 functions.

$$f1: x_{n+1} = 0$$
; $y_{n+1} = 0.16 y_n$ where $(a = 0, b = 0, c = 0, d = 0.16, e = 0, f = 0)$

f2:
$$x_{n+1} = 0.85 x_n + 0.04 y_n$$
; $y_{n+1} = -0.04 x_n + 0.85 y_n + 1.6$
where (a= 0.85, b = -0.04, c =0.04, d =0.85, e =0, f=1.6)

f3:
$$x_{n+1} = 0.2 x_n - 0.26 y_n$$
; $y_{n+1} = 0.23 x_n + 0.22 y_n + 1.6$
where (a= 0.2, b =0.23, c =-0.26, d =0.22, e =0, f=1.6)

f4:
$$x_{n+1} = -0.15 x_n + 0.28 y_n$$
; $y_{n+1} = 0.26 x_n + 0.24 y_n + 0.44$
where (a= -0.15, b =0.26, c =0.28, d =0.24, e =0, f=0.44)

Map the pixels using glVertex3f(x, y, 0) for n iterations (ex: n = 200000) where

1% of the times choose coordinate transformation with f1,

85% of the times choose coordinate transformation with f2,

7% of the times choose coordinate transformation with f3,

7% of the times choose coordinate transformation with f4,

for a given random number.