

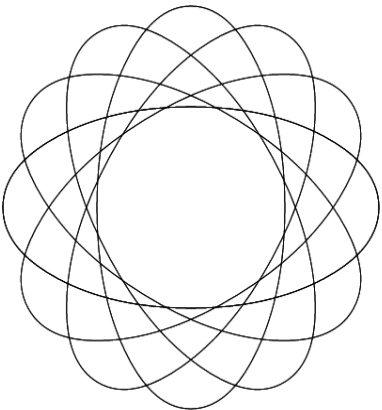
## Gloss Lines and Polygons Reference

<pre><b>line</b> [ (-50, 50),         ( 50, 50),         ( 50,-50),         (-50, 50)         ]</pre>	Connects the dots in the list with straight lines. The example draws a triangle.
<pre><b>polygon</b> [ (-50,-50),            ( 0, 0),            ( 50,-50),            ( 0,100)            ]</pre>	Fills in a polygon using the points. The example draws an upward-facing stylized arrow. You do <i>not</i> need to repeat the first point (but it doesn't hurt if you do).

## Haskell Lists Reference

<pre>[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ]</pre>	Simple list: put commas between elements (but <i>not</i> after the last one)
<pre>[ 1 .. 5 ]</pre>	A range. The elements have to be numbers so you can count. Example is equivalent to [1,2,3,4,5]
<pre>[ 2, 4 .. 10 ]</pre>	A range with a step. The elements have to be numbers so you can count. Example is equivalent to [2,4,6,8,10]
<pre>[ x*x   x &lt;- [1 .. 5] ]</pre>	A list comprehension. Computes the part before the vertical line for <i>each</i> value in the list. Example is the same as [1, 4, 9, 16, 25].
<pre>[ (x,y)   x &lt;- [1 .. 3],          y &lt;- [1 .. 2] ]</pre>	Another list comprehension. It does all combinations. The example is the same as: [(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,2)]

## A More Detailed Example

<pre>atom = pictures [   rotate t (scale 2 1 (circle 50))     t &lt;- [0, 30 .. 360 ]   ]</pre>	
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