# **Geometria Computacional**

Círculos – Algoritmos: problemas resolvidos

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### Sumário

# Problem

**Problem C: Commentator** 

Codeforces Beta Round #2 -

#### **Problema**

The Olympic Games in Bercouver are in full swing now. Here everyone has their own objectives: sportsmen compete for medals, and sport commentators compete for more convenient positions to give a running commentary. Today the main sport events take place at three round stadiums, and the commentator's objective is to choose the best point of observation, that is to say the point from where all the three stadiums can be observed. As all the sport competitions are of the same importance, the stadiums should be observed at the same angle. If the number of points meeting the conditions is more than one, the point with the maximum angle of observation is prefered.

Would you, please, help the famous Berland commentator G. Berniev to find the best point of observation. It should be noted, that the stadiums do not hide each other, the commentator can easily see one stadium through the other.

#### Entrada e saída

#### Input

The input data consists of three lines, each of them describes the position of one stadium. The lines have the format x,y,r, where (x,y) are the coordinates of the stadium's center  $(-10^3 \le x,y \le 10^3)$ , and r  $(1 \le r \le 10^3)$  is its radius. All the numbers in the input data are integer, stadiums do not have common points, and their centers are not on the same line.

#### Output

Print the coordinates of the required point with five digits after the decimal point. If there is no answer meeting the conditions, the program shouldn't print anything. The output data should be left blank.

### Exemplo de entradas e saídas

### Sample Input

0 0 10

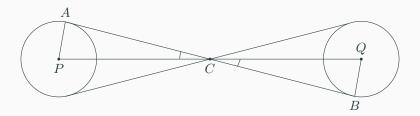
60 0 10

30 30 10

#### Sample Output

30.00000 0.00000

- Uma estratégia útil para solucionar um problema sofisticado é trabalhar com casos mais simples, que permitam a identificação de relações e propriedades das variáveis do problema
- $\bullet$  Considere o caso de apenas dois estádios circulares com centros P e Q, e que ambos tenham o mesmo raio r



- ullet Os segmentos AP e BQ tem comprimento r
- ullet Os triângulos PAC e QBC são retângulos e congruentes
- ullet Logo, a distância do ponto ideal C aos centros P e Q deve ser a mesma
- O conjunto de pontos que satisfaz a condição d(P,C)=d(Q,C) é a mediatriz do segmento PQ
- O parâmetros da mediatriz são dados por

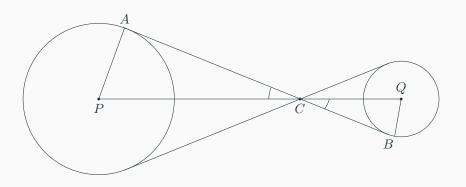
$$0 = d^{2}(P, C) - d^{2}(Q, C)$$

$$= (x - x_{P})^{2} + (y - y_{P})^{2} - (x - x_{Q})^{2} - (y - y_{Q})^{2}$$

$$= -2(x_{P} - x_{Q})x - 2(y_{P} - y_{Q})y + (x_{P}^{2} + y_{P}^{2} - x_{Q}^{2} - y_{Q}^{2})$$

 Se os raios dos três estádios são idênticos, a solução será a interseção de duas das mediatrizes, se existir

 $\bullet$  Considere agora o caso onde os raios  $r_P$  e  $r_Q$  são distintos



- $\bullet\,$  Neste caso, os triângulos PAC e QBC são semelhantes, mas não congruentes
- Da congruência segue que

$$\frac{d(P,C)}{r_P} = \frac{d(Q,C)}{r_Q}$$

Daí

$$\begin{split} 0 &= r_Q^2 d^2(P,C) - r_P^2 d^2(Q,C) \\ &= r_Q^2 \left[ (x - x_P)^2 + (y - y_P)^2 \right] - r_P^2 \left[ (x - x_Q)^2 + (y - y_Q)^2 \right] \\ &= \left[ (r_Q^2 - r_P^2) x^2 - 2x (r_Q^2 x_P - r_P^2 x_Q) \right] \\ &+ \left[ (r_Q^2 - r_P^2) y^2 - 2y (r_Q^2 y_P - r_P^2 y_Q) \right] + \left[ x_P^2 + y_P^2 - x_Q^2 - y_Q^2 \right] \end{split}$$

Seja

$$x_0 = \frac{r_Q^2 x_P - r_P^2 x_Q}{r_Q^2 - r_P^2} \quad \text{e} \quad y_0 = \frac{r_Q^2 y_P - r_P^2 y_Q}{r_Q^2 - r_P^2}$$

ullet Completando o quadrado em x e em y segue que

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2,$$

onde

$$R = \frac{r_Q^2(x_P^2 + y_P^2) - r_P^2(x_Q^2 - y_Q^2)}{r_Q^2 - r_P^2} - x_0^2 - y_0^2$$

- Neste caso, a solução será, dentre as duas possíveis interseções entre os círculos correspondentes à dois pares de estádios com raios distintos, a que produz o maior ângulo
- Basta observar que, quando mais próximo o ponto do centro do círculo, maior será o ângulo de observação

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++ h>
using namespace std;
5 template<typename T>
6 struct Point
7 {
     T x, y;
9
      double distance(const Point& P) const
          return hypot(x - P.x, y - P.y);
14 };
16 template<typename T>
17 struct Line
18 {
     T a, b, c;
20 };
```

```
22 template<typename T>
23 struct Circle
24 {
      Point<T> C;
25
      Tr:
26
27 };
28
29 template<typename T> vector<Point<T>>
intersection(const Circle<T>& c1, const Circle<T>& c2)
31 {
      vector<Point<double>> ps;
32
      double d = hypot(c1.C.x - c2.C.x, c1.C.y - c2.C.y);
34
      if (d > c1.r + c2.r \text{ or } d < fabs(c1.r - c2.r))
          return ps;
36
      // Caso d == 0 ignorado por conta das restrições da entrada
38
      auto a = (c1.r * c1.r - c2.r * c2.r + d * d)/(2 * d);
      auto h = sqrt(c1.r * c1.r - a * a);
40
      auto x = c1.C.x + (a/d)*(c2.C.x - c1.C.x);
41
      auto y = c1.C.y + (a/d)*(c2.C.y - c1.C.y);
```

```
43
      auto P = Point<double> { x, y };
44
45
      x = P.x + (h/d)*(c2.C.y - c1.C.y);
46
      y = P.y - (h/d)*(c2.C.x - c1.C.x);
48
      ps.push_back( { x, y } );
50
      x = P.x - (h/d)*(c2.C.y - c1.C.y);
51
      y = P.y + (h/d)*(c2.C.x - c1.C.x);
52
      ps.push_back( { x, y } );
54
55
      return ps:
56
57 }
58
59 Circle<double> best_circle(const Circle<int>& P, const Circle<int>& Q)
60 {
      auto rP2 = (double) P.r * P.r;
61
      auto rQ2 = (double) Q.r * Q.r;
62
```

```
auto x = (r02*P.C.x - rP2*0.C.x)/(r02 - rP2):
64
      auto y = (r02*P.C.y - rP2*0.C.y)/(r02 - rP2);
65
      auto K = (r02*P.C.x*P.C.x - rP2*0.C.x*0.C.x
               + r02*P.C.y*P.C.y - rP2*0.C.y*0.C.y)/(r02 - rP2);
67
68
      auto r = sqrt(x*x + y*y - K);
69
70
      return { x, y, r };
72 }
75 template<typename T>
76 Point<double> intersection(const Line<T>& r, const Line<T>& s)
77 {
      auto det = r.a * s.b - r.b * s.a:
      // Caso det == 0 ignorado por conta das condições da entrada
80
81
      double x = (double) (-r.c * s.b + s.c * r.b) / det;
82
      double y = (double) (-s.c * r.a + r.c * s.a) / det;
83
84
```

```
return { x, v }:
86 }
87
88 template<typename T>
89 Line<T> perpendicular bisector(const Point<T>& P. const Point<T>& O)
90 {
      auto a = 2*(0.x - P.x):
91
      auto b = 2*(0.v - P.v);
92
      auto c = (P.x * P.x + P.y * P.y) - (Q.x * Q.x + Q.y * Q.y);
      return { a, b, c };
94
95 }
96
97 vector<Point<double>> solve(const vector<Circle<int>>& ps)
98 {
      vector<Point<double>> ans:
      enum { P, O, R };
00
01
      if (ps[P].r == ps[0].r and ps[0].r == ps[R].r) {
102
          auto r = perpendicular_bisector(ps[P].C, ps[Q].C);
103
          auto s = perpendicular_bisector(ps[Q].C, ps[R].C);
04
          ans.push_back(intersection(r, s));
05
```

```
} else
106
07
          vector<Circle<double>> cs:
108
          if (ps[P].r != ps[0].r)
110
               cs.push_back(best_circle(ps[P], ps[Q]));
          if (ps[P].r != ps[R].r)
               cs.push_back(best_circle(ps[P], ps[R]));
          if (ps[0].r != ps[R].r)
116
               cs.push_back(best_circle(ps[Q], ps[R]));
          auto qs = intersection(cs[0], cs[1]);
          if (not qs.empty())
              auto A = qs.front();
               auto B = qs.back();
               auto distA = 1e9, distB = 1e9;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
28
                    Point<double> X { (double) ps[i].C.x, (double) ps[i].C.x }
130
                    distA = min(distA, A.distance(X));
                    distB = min(distB, B.distance(X));
134
               distA < distB ? ans.push_back(A) : ans.push_back(B);</pre>
136
138
39
      return ans;
40
41 }
43 int main()
44 {
      vector<Circle<int>> ps;
45
46
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
      {
48
           int x, y, r;
49
           cin >> x >> y >> r;
150
           ps.push_back(Circle<int> { x, y, r });
      auto ans = solve(ps);
156
      if (not ans.empty())
           printf("%.5f %.5f\n", ans[0].x, ans[0].y);
158
      return 0;
60
161 }
```

#### Referências

1. Codeforces Beta Round #2 – Problem C: Commentator Problem