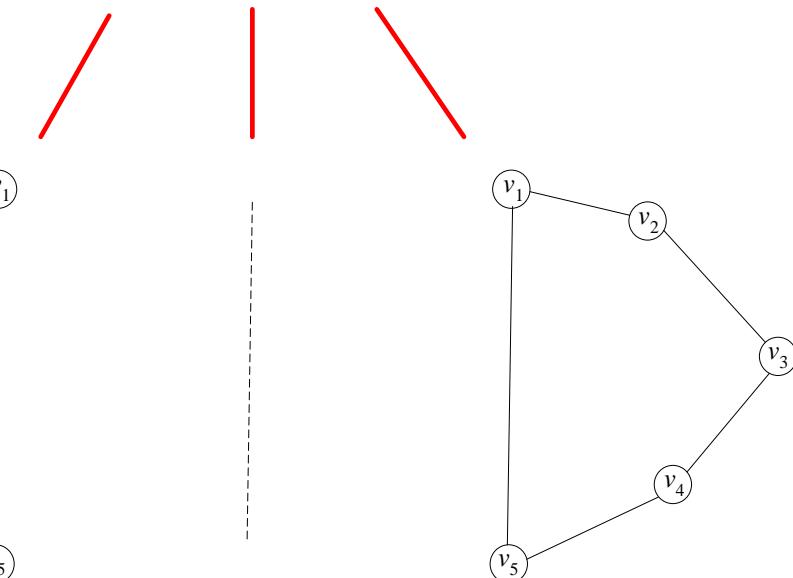
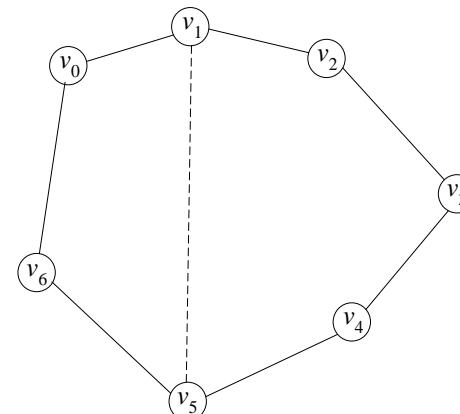
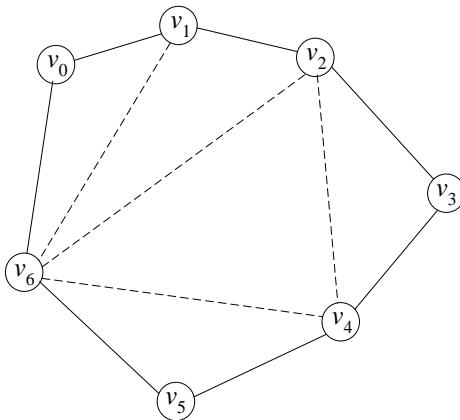


# Minimal Triangulation

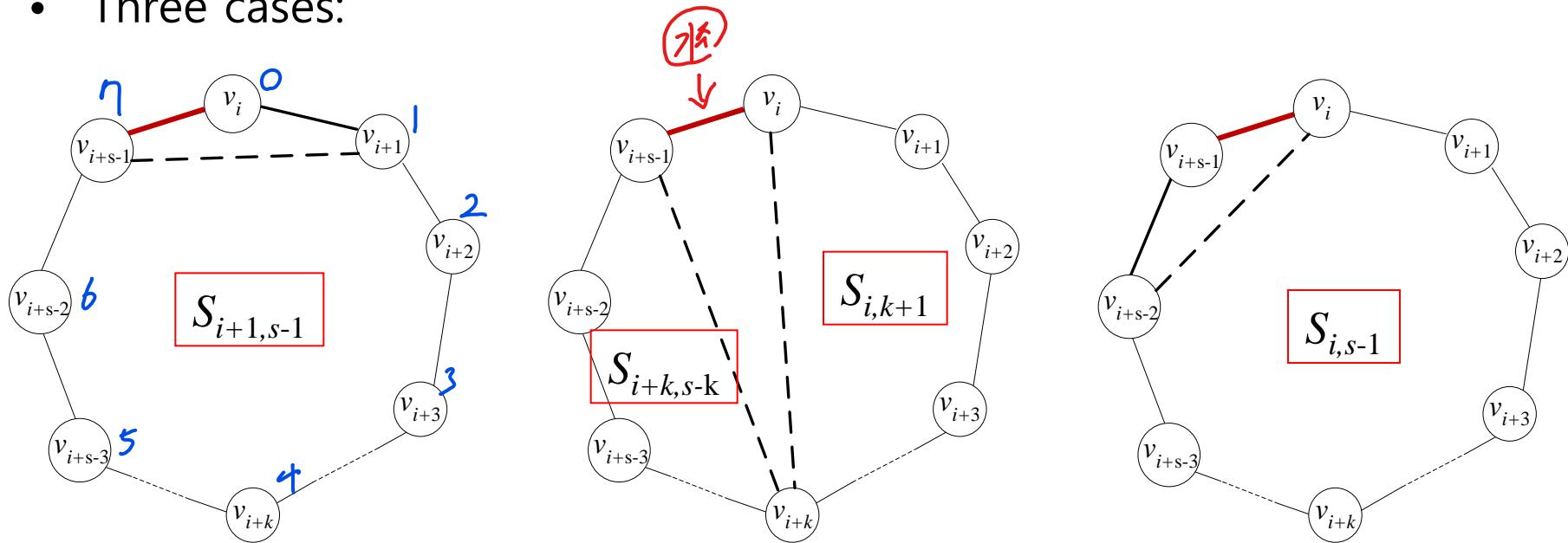
- Problem
  - Given a set of  $n$  vertices for convex polygon, find a triangulation such that no two chords cross each other, and the total length of the chords selected is a minimum.



- Counting all possible selections of chords in an inefficient way results in an exponential algorithm.

# A Dynamic Programming Approach

- The sub-problem  $S_{is}$  of size  $s$  beginning at vertex  $v_i$ 
  - The minimal triangulation problem for the polygon formed by the  $s$  vertices beginning at  $v_i$  and proceeding clockwise, that is,  $v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_{i+s-1}$ .
- Three cases:



- ✓ Pick some  $k$  between 1 and  $s-2$  and solve sub-problems  $S_{i,k+1}$  and  $S_{i+k,s-k}$ .
  - ◆ “Solving” any sub-problem of size three or less requires no action.

- Let  $C_{is}$  be the minimum cost of triangulating  $S_{is}$  for all  $i$  and  $s$ .
- The recursive formula for computing  $C_{is}$

$$C_{is} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } s = 2 \text{ or } 3 \\ \min_{1 \leq k \leq s-2} [C_{i,k+1} + C_{i+k,s-k} + D(v_i, v_{i+k}) + D(v_{i+k}, v_{i+s-1})], & \text{if } s \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

where  $D(v_p, v_q) = \begin{cases} \text{the length of the chord } (v_p, v_q), & \text{if } v_p \text{ and } v_q \text{ are not adjacent} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

- Table filling pattern:  $C_{65}$

$$C_{65} = \begin{cases} k = 1 : & C_{62} + C_{74} + D(v_6, v_7) + D(v_7, v_{10}) \\ k = 2 : & C_{63} + C_{83} + D(v_6, v_8) + D(v_8, v_{10}) \\ k = 3 : & C_{64} + C_{92} + D(v_6, v_9) + D(v_9, v_{10}) \end{cases}$$

10										
9										
8										
7										
6										
5										
4										
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
$s \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- Table filling pattern:  $C_{19}$

10									
9									
8									
7									
6									
5									
4									
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$s \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

- To compute  $C_{0,10}$ .

10									
9									
8									
7									
6									
5									
4									
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
$s \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Cost for table filling after initialization

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=4}^n (n - i + 1)(i - 2) \\
 = & n \sum_{i=4}^n i - \sum_{i=4}^n i^2 + O(n^2) \\
 = & n \sum_{i=1}^n i - \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + O(n^2) \\
 = & \frac{n^3}{2} - \frac{n^3}{3} + O(n^2) = \frac{n^3}{6} + O(n^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Time and Space complexity for computing  $C_{0n}$ 
  - $O(?)$  &  $O(?)$

- **Finding solutions from the table**

- The table does not immediately give us the triangulation itself.
- During the computation of  $C_{is}$ , store together the value of  $k$  that gives the best solution.

$$C_{is} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } s = 2 \text{ or } 3 \\ \min_{1 \leq k \leq s-2} [C_{i,k+1} + C_{i+k,s-k} + D(v_i, v_{i+k}) + D(v_{i+k}, v_{i+s-1})], & \text{if } s \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

where  $D(v_p, v_q) = \begin{cases} \text{the length of the chord } (v_p, v_q), & \text{if } v_p \text{ and } v_q \text{ are not adjacent} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$