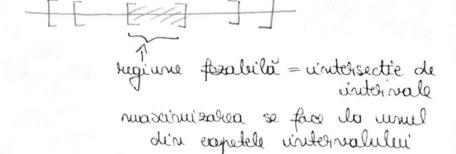
· d = 4 coordonata oc



Exerciple (evas anterior! -> pag 3,4)

- ALGORITM LPMARG 2D (H, Z, mu, m2) -

· Notații

> H = 2 ha, he, ..., hay > multimea de semiplane

> Fie M>>0 fixat

Fix c=(cx, cg) -> vertorul case da functia objective

$$\circ \text{NM}_{\Lambda} : \begin{cases} x < M, \text{ doct } c_{x} > 0 \\ x > -M, \text{ doct } c_{x} < 0 \end{cases}$$

·ma: {y < M, daoà cy>0 y >M, daoà cy ≤0

In continuose luciani en $\tilde{c} = (0, -1)$. A massimisa function obviection revine da a gasi quenetul 4 cel moi de jos"!

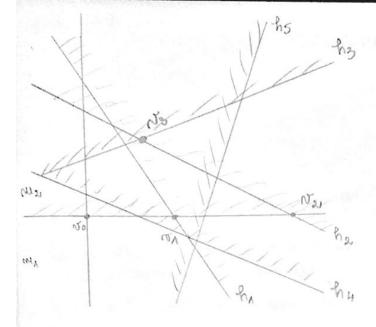
> Co NOT My 1 My

> Hi = { au, ma, hi, ..., hi}

Ci No (u, n nue n h, n... n hi (i = 4, ..., a)

9h particulas, are loc, co ≥ c, ≥ c, ≥ c, ≥ c, ≥ c, ≥ c,

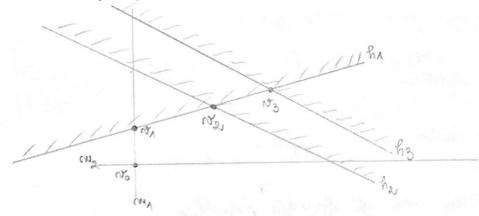
rigiune Kabila



daca se trece pour PASUL G

=) O(ne), dack nu O(n)

Pentru ficare i, regiunea poligonalà convexà lu admite un valif optini pentru functia obiectivo, motat en vi.



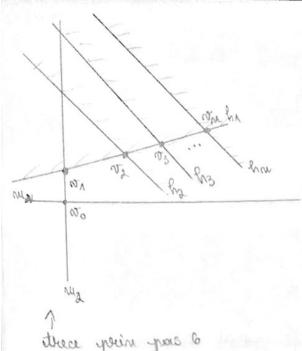
Fart

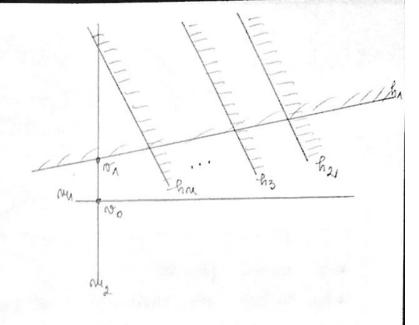
Determinat vier, sunt doud posibilitati:

Nin & hi → yasul 6

trebuie resolvata o probleme de programare l'inidianen sionala

=> coneplacitatea \(\Delta(i) = 0 (ne2) \) (yasul 6)





thece you're your 6

Serviplande sunt virtuoduse abortor (v. pasul 2)

File X: nasiabila alatoale:

$$X_{ii} = \begin{cases} 0, & dacai & v_{i-1} \in h_i \text{ (also pasul 6)} \\ u, & dacai & v_{i-1} \notin h_i \text{ (also pasul 6)} \end{cases}$$
 stotal $x_{i-1} \times x_i \circ (x_i)$

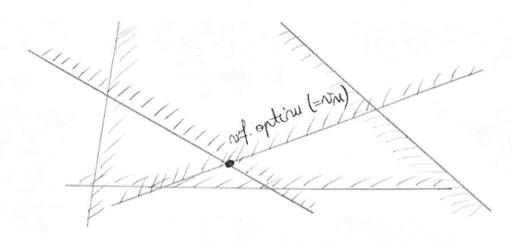
Paloasa agregitata (tinipul mediu):

$$\Xi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_{i} \ \mathcal{O}(i)\right) \xrightarrow{\text{alta'}} \mu\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_{i} \cdot \mathcal{O}(i)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathcal{O}(i)\mu\left(X_{i}\right) \leq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\mathcal{O}(i)}_{i} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\mathcal{O}(i)}_{i} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\mathcal{O}(i)}_{i} = \underbrace{\mathcal{O}(n)}_{i}$$

Afirmatie: ju (Xi) = 2

Justificale: µ (Xi) este, de fapt, probabilitates ea vin € hi. " Backwood analysis": yep. algorithmel storminat; vn -> natiful optim · case este probabilitatea co romo & hm, adica la adatigacia elui has, vin sa fix modificat un vin? <> · caso este probabilitatea ca eliminand un somiplan, sa fie modificat narful optim?

2



- · na cazuli posibile: n
- · no cazuri care modifica : 2 (62)
- => eprobabilitatea oa noverful optinu sa fie gasit abio la ultinul pas este \(\frac{2}{n} \)

Rationament analog pentru pasul i -> afirmatia

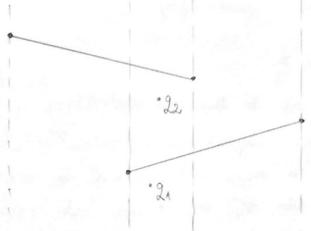
- PROBLEME de LOCALIZARE - (POINT LOCATION)

-> cautore Bogo Maps: harta e retinulà out forma de subdivizioni

Enbervisionale a planului un fasii (benzi) verticale (slab sen)

- → edutare dupa abscisa pentlu sidentificarea fasici norticale
- > căntare un eadrul unei fasii, faind cidentificate fața care

A Pre morticolà, odutaru " un naport en segne ntele" (un condonel unei fassi)

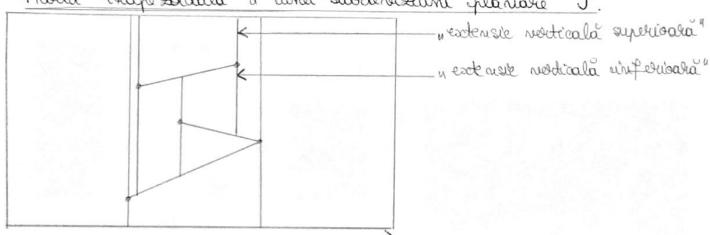


localizaro su destul



i) Terup de doutable O(log n) (de ce?) ii) de rugaix newsand, uneon d'(n2)! ← O(n²) fete

Hasta trapessidala a unei subdinisiumi planare



Pentou ficase varif sunt considerate dona extensii vorticale, se operse colord doutalness un segment son D.

Shoota strapezoidala (

· Curu este manuorat un trapez?

