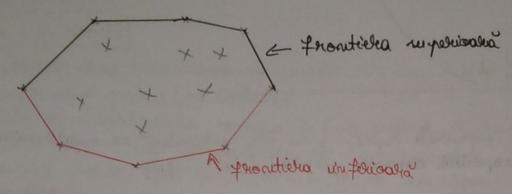
GRAHAM'S SCAN - Valuanto ANDRIEW)

→ Soldalea lexisografied (~ soldalea dupo unghiul polos otunoi oatud abgern polul da -00 de-a dungul axei Oy)

→ te determinà punatele « rel mai nuix " si « rel mai mare "



> Phincipiu de luciu e acelazi ca la Graham's sean (door nirajele la stanga)

Exemplu (punctes sunt dejà sortate descreptatio)

PAPa PAPa PAPa PAPa Roliniare

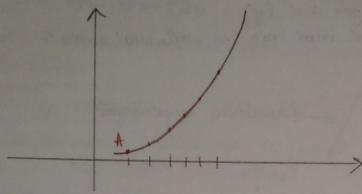
PA P276 P4 78 79 P10

V
PA P2P6 P10

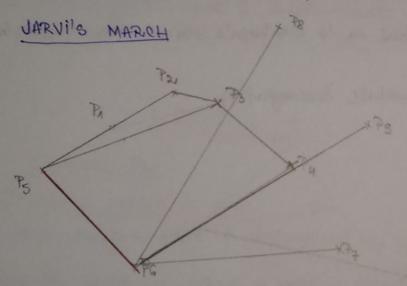
Teoriema Problema soutarii poate fi transformata, un tiny limiar, un problema acopriinii convece.

deni: Fie x, sca, ..., x, > 0 (neaparent ordonate)

Se considera parabola $y=x^2$ of punctele $Ai=(x_i, x_i^2)$ (i=1,...,m) ye areasta parabola.



A sorta numerale $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ este rechivalent ou a determina frontière acoperisi convece pentru {An, ..., Any



75, rel mai la stanga" > apartire pronitioner ("initializare")

D'succesoral dui Po este Po decerrece nuchia PoPo este 4 rea mai la drapta 1, adica toate selelelle punche sunt um stanga sa.

Exocitiu: P5P6 -> sala sunt pazii afectuati pentou a detornima successful lui P6?

06s:

poligon convece

Se vere convert (FU (ay) + frantières acaptriliei sommerse

· Determinatea frantièrei acopolisii convexe penteu FUIRZ se face un stinup O(n).

iste (pe sout)

-> preprocesarea (nultimea de punete este unipartita un junistati

aprosimation egale) (-> sortisse)

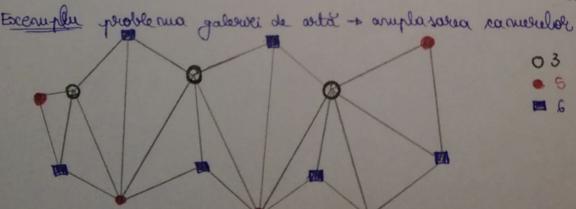
date doud poligoane sommess in si is, avaind mi, respection, quente, marchele suport" (au propriétatea sa toate punctele poligoanelor sent de accessi parte) pot fi determinate ou un algoluitor de complexitate 0 (m,+ m2), m, = #in, m2 = #in, m2 = #in, monuplexitate 0 (m log m)

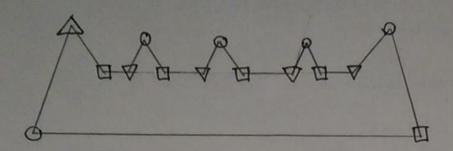
CAPITOL 2

TRIANGULARI

· Problema galeriei de autil

Orice poligion pook fi deriangulat ou grutorul diagonalebor (mai multe





· antotoleanna suficiente

motion au m, m, m, m, m, m, de notes fisi roborate au alle 3 aulou: m,+m,+m,=m

Pp. abs.
$$m_{\Lambda} > \lfloor \frac{m}{3} \rfloor \Rightarrow m_{\Lambda} > \frac{m}{3}$$
 (props. postii ûntrogii)
$$m_{\Omega} > \lfloor \frac{m}{3} \rfloor \Rightarrow m_{\Omega} > \frac{m}{3}$$

$$m_{3} > \lfloor \frac{m}{3} \rfloor \Rightarrow m_{3} > \frac{m}{3}$$

M1+ M2+m8 > M