# 多边形相关

# 平面多边形

# 两向量构成的平面四边形有向面积

```
1 template<class T> T areaEx(Point<T> p1, Point<T> p2, Point<T> p3) {
2 return cross(b, c, a);
3 }
```

## 判断四个点能否组成矩形/正方形

可以处理浮点数、共点的情况。返回分为三种情况: 2代表构成正方形; 1代表构成矩形; 0代表其他情况。

```
1
                       template<class T> int isSquare(vector<Pt> x) {
     2
                                              sort(x.begin(), x.end());
      3
                                             if (equal(dis(x[0], x[1]), dis(x[2], x[3])) & sign(dis(x[0], x[1])) & sign(dis(x[0], x[1])) & 
     4
                                                                    equal(dis(x[0], x[2]), dis(x[1], x[3])) & sign(dis(x[0], x[2])) & &
     5
                                                                   lineParallel(Lt{x[0], x[1]}, Lt{x[2], x[3]}) &&
     6
                                                                   lineParallel(Lt{x[0], x[2]}, Lt{x[1], x[3]}) &&
     7
                                                                    lineVertical(Lt{x[0], x[1]}, Lt{x[0], x[2]})) {
     8
                                                                     return equal(dis(x[0], x[1]), dis(x[0], x[2])) ? 2 : 1;
    9
                                             }
10
                                             return 0;
11
                      }
```

## 点是否在任意多边形内

射线法判定,t 为穿越次数,当其为奇数时即代表点在多边形内部;返回 2 代表点在多边形边界上。

```
1
    template<class T> int pointInPolygon(Point<T> a, vector<Point<T>> p) {
 2
        int n = p.size();
 3
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (pointOnSegment(a, Line{p[i], p[(i + 1) \% n]})) {
 4
 5
                 return 2;
 6
             }
 7
        }
        int t = 0;
 8
 9
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
10
            auto u = p[i], v = p[(i + 1) \% n];
11
            if (u.x < a.x \& v.x >= a.x \& pointOnLineLeft(a, Line{v, u})) {
12
                 t ^= 1:
13
            }
14
            if (u.x >= a.x \& v.x < a.x \& pointOnLineLeft(a, Line{u, v})) {
15
                 t ^= 1;
16
             }
17
18
        return t == 1;
19
    }
```

#### 线段是否在任意多边形内部

```
template<class T>
 2
    bool segmentInPolygon(Line<T> 1, vector<Point<T>> p) {
 3
    // 线段与多边形边界不相交且两端点都在多边形内部
 4
    #define L(x, y) pointOnLineLeft(x, y)
 5
        int n = p.size();
 6
        if (!pointInPolygon(l.a, p)) return false;
 7
        if (!pointInPolygon(l.b, p)) return false;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 8
 9
            auto u = p[i];
            auto v = p[(i + 1) \% n];
10
            auto w = p[(i + 2) \% n];
11
            auto [t, p1, p2] = segmentIntersection(1, Line(u, v));
12
13
            if (t == 1) return false;
            if (t == 0) continue;
14
            if (t == 2) {
15
                 if (pointOnSegment(v, 1) && v != 1.a && v != 1.b) {
16
17
                     if (cross(v - u, w - v) > 0) {
18
                         return false;
19
                     }
20
                 }
21
            } else {
22
                 if (p1 != u && p1 != v) {
23
                     if (L(1.a, Line(v, u)) \mid\mid L(1.b, Line(v, u))) {
24
                         return false;
25
                     }
26
                 } else if (p1 == v) {
                     if (1.a == v) {
27
28
                         if (L(u, 1)) {
29
                             if (L(w, 1) & L(w, Line(u, v))) {
30
                                  return false;
                             }
31
32
                         } else {
33
                             if (L(w, 1) | L(w, Line(u, v))) {
34
                                  return false;
35
                             }
36
                     } else if (1.b == v) {
37
38
                         if (L(u, Line(1.b, 1.a))) {
39
                             if (L(w, Line(1.b, 1.a)) \& L(w, Line(u, v))) {
40
                                  return false;
41
                             }
42
                         } else {
43
                             if (L(w, Line(1.b, 1.a)) \mid\mid L(w, Line(u, v))) {
44
                                  return false;
45
                             }
                         }
46
47
                     } else {
48
                         if (L(u, 1)) {
49
                             if (L(w, Line(1.b, 1.a)) \mid\mid L(w, Line(u, v))) {
50
                                  return false;
51
                             }
```

```
52
                            } else {
53
                                if (L(w, 1) \mid\mid L(w, Line(u, v))) {
54
                                     return false;
55
                                }
56
                           }
57
                       }
58
                  }
59
             }
60
61
         return true;
    }
62
```

## 任意多边形的面积

```
1  template<class T> ld area(vector<Point<T>>> P) {
2    int n = P.size();
3    ld ans = 0;
4    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
5        ans += cross(P[i], P[(i + 1) % n]);
6    }
7    return ans / 2.0;
8  }</pre>
```

## 皮克定理

绘制在方格纸上的多边形面积公式可以表示为  $S=n+\frac{s}{2}-1$  ,其中 n 表示多边形内部的点数、s 表示多边形边界上的点数。一条线段上的点数为  $\gcd(|x_1-x_2|,|y_1-y_2|)+1$ 。

#### 任意多边形上/内的网格点个数(仅能处理整数)

皮克定理用。

```
int onPolygonGrid(vector<Point<int>>> p) { // 多边形上
 2
        int n = p.size(), ans = 0;
 3
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            auto a = p[i], b = p[(i + 1) \% n];
 4
 5
            ans += gcd(abs(a.x - b.x), abs(a.y - b.y));
 6
 7
        return ans;
 8
 9
    int inPolygonGrid(vector<Point<int>>> p) { // 多边形内
        int n = p.size(), ans = 0;
10
11
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            auto a = p[i], b = p[(i + 1) \% n], c = p[(i + 2) \% n];
12
13
            ans += b.y * (a.x - c.x);
        }
14
15
        ans = abs(ans);
16
        return (ans - onPolygonGrid(p)) / 2 + 1;
17
   }
```

# 二维凸包

# 获取二维静态凸包(Andrew算法)

flag 用于判定凸包边上的点、重复的顶点是否要加入到凸包中,为 0 时代表加入凸包(不严格);为 1 时不加入凸包(严格)。时间复杂度为  $\mathcal{O}(N\log N)$ 。

```
template<class T> vector<Point<T>> staticConvexHull(vector<Point<T>> A, int flag = 1) {
 1
 2
        int n = A.size();
 3
        if (n <= 2) { // 特判
 4
             return A;
 5
        }
        vector<Point<T>> ans(n * 2);
 6
 7
        sort(A.begin(), A.end());
 8
        int now = -1;
 9
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { // 维护下凸包
10
            while (now > 0 \& cross(A[i], ans[now], ans[now - 1]) <= 0) {
11
                now--;
12
            }
13
            ans[++now] = A[i];
14
        }
15
        int pre = now;
16
        for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) { // 维护上凸包
17
            while (now > pre \&\& cross(A[i], ans[now], ans[now - 1]) <= 0) {
                now--;
18
19
            }
20
            ans[++now] = A[i];
21
        }
22
        ans.resize(now);
        return ans;
23
24
   }
```

#### 二维动态凸包

固定为 int 型,需要重新书写 Line 函数, cmp 用于判定边界情况。可以处理如下两个要求:

- 动态插入点 (x, y) 到当前凸包中;
- 判断点 (x,y) 是否在凸包上或是在内部(包括边界)。

```
template<class T> bool turnRight(Pt a, Pt b) {
 1
 2
        return cross(a, b) < 0 || (cross(a, b) == 0 && dot(a, b) < 0);
 3
 4
    struct Line {
 5
        static int cmp;
 6
        mutable Point<int> a, b;
 7
        friend bool operator<(Line x, Line y) {
             return cmp ? x.a < y.a : turnRight(x.b, y.b);</pre>
 8
9
10
        friend auto &operator<<(ostream &os, Line 1) {</pre>
             return os << "<" << 1.a << ", " << 1.b << ">";
11
12
        }
13
    };
```

```
14
15
    int Line::cmp = 1;
16
    struct UpperConvexHull : set<Line> {
17
         bool contains(const Point<int> &p) const {
             auto it = lower_bound({p, 0});
18
19
             if (it != end() && it->a == p) return true;
20
             if (it != begin() \&\& it != end() \&\& cross(prev(it)->b, p - prev(it)->a) <= 0) {
21
                 return true;
22
             }
23
             return false;
24
         }
         void add(const Point<int> &p) {
25
26
             if (contains(p)) return;
27
             auto it = lower_bound({p, 0});
             for (; it != end(); it = erase(it)) {
28
29
                 if (turnRight(it->a - p, it->b)) {
30
                     break;
31
                 }
32
             }
             for (; it != begin() && prev(it) != begin(); erase(prev(it))) {
33
34
                 if (turnRight(prev(prev(it))->b, p - prev(prev(it))->a)) {
35
                     break;
36
                 }
37
             }
38
             if (it != begin()) {
39
                 prev(it) \rightarrow b = p - prev(it) \rightarrow a;
40
41
             if (it == end()) {
42
                 insert(\{p, \{0, -1\}\}\);
             } else {
43
                 insert({p, it->a - p});
44
45
             }
46
         }
47
    };
48
    struct ConvexHull {
49
         UpperConvexHull up, low;
50
         bool empty() const {
51
             return up.empty();
52
53
         bool contains(const Point<int> &p) const {
54
             Line::cmp = 1;
55
             return up.contains(p) && low.contains(-p);
56
57
         void add(const Point<int> &p) {
             Line::cmp = 1;
58
59
             up.add(p);
60
             low.add(-p);
61
62
         bool isIntersect(int A, int B, int C) const {
63
             Line::cmp = 0;
64
             if (empty()) return false;
             Point<int> k = \{-B, A\};
65
             if (k.x < 0) k = -k;
```

```
if (k.x == 0 \& k.y < 0) k.y = -k.y;
67
             Point<int> P = up.upper\_bound(\{\{0, 0\}, k\}) \rightarrow a;
68
             Point<int> Q = -low.upper\_bound(\{\{0, 0\}, k\})->a;
70
             return sign(A * P.x + B * P.y - C) * sign(A * Q.x + B * Q.y - C) > 0;
71
72
         friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &out, const ConvexHull &ch) {
73
             for (const auto \alpha ine : ch.up) out << "(" << line.a.x << "," << line.a.y <<
    ")";
             cout << "/";
74
75
             for (const auto &line : ch.low) out << "(" << -line.a.x << "," << -line.a.y <<
    ")";
76
             return out;
77
        }
78
    };
```

## 点与凸包的位置关系

0代表点在凸包外面;1代表在凸壳上;2代表在凸包内部。

```
1
    template<class T> int contains(Point<T> p, vector<Point<T>> A) {
 2
        int n = A.size();
 3
        bool in = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 4
 5
             Point<T> a = A[i] - p, b = A[(i + 1) \% n] - p;
 6
            if (a.y > b.y) {
 7
                 swap(a, b);
 8
            }
9
            if (a.y \le 0 \& 0 < b.y \& cross(a, b) < 0) {
10
                 in = !in;
            }
11
12
            if (cross(a, b) == 0 \& dot(a, b) <= 0) {
13
                 return 1;
14
            }
15
16
        return in ? 2 : 0;
17
   }
```

# 闵可夫斯基和

计算两个凸包合成的大凸包。

```
template<class T> vector<Point<T>> mincowski(vector<Point<T>> P1, vector<Point<T>> P2)
 2
        int n = P1.size(), m = P2.size();
 3
        vector<Point<T>> V1(n), V2(m);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 4
 5
            V1[i] = P1[(i + 1) \% n] - P1[i];
 6
 7
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
 8
            V2[i] = P2[(i + 1) \% m] - P2[i];
9
10
        vector<Point<T>> ans = {P1.front() + P2.front()};
```

```
int t = 0, i = 0, j = 0;
11
12
        while (i < n \&\& j < m)  {
13
             Point<T> val = sign(cross(V1[i], V2[j])) > 0 ? V1[i++] : V2[j++];
14
             ans.push_back(ans.back() + val);
15
16
        while (i < n) ans.push_back(ans.back() + V1[i++]);</pre>
17
        while (j < m) ans.push_back(ans.back() + V2[j++]);
18
         return ans;
19
    }
```

#### 半平面交

计算多条直线左边平面部分的交集。

```
1
    template<class T> vector<Point<T>> halfcut(vector<Line<T>> lines) {
        sort(lines.begin(), lines.end(), [&](auto l1, auto l2) {
 2
 3
            auto d1 = 11.b - 11.a;
 4
            auto d2 = 12.b - 12.a:
 5
            if (sign(d1) != sign(d2)) {
 6
                 return sign(d1) == 1;
 7
            }
 8
             return cross(d1, d2) > 0;
 9
        });
10
        deque<Line<T>> ls;
        deque<Point<T>> ps;
11
12
        for (auto 1 : lines) {
13
             if (ls.empty()) {
14
                 1s.push_back(1);
15
                 continue;
16
            }
17
            while (!ps.empty() && !pointOnLineLeft(ps.back(), 1)) {
18
                 ps.pop_back();
19
                 1s.pop_back();
20
21
            while (!ps.empty() && !pointOnLineLeft(ps[0], 1)) {
22
                 ps.pop_front();
23
                 1s.pop_front();
24
25
            if (cross(1.b - 1.a, 1s.back().b - 1s.back().a) == 0) {
26
                 if (dot(1.b - 1.a, 1s.back().b - 1s.back().a) > 0) {
                     if (!pointOnLineLeft(ls.back().a, l)) {
27
28
                         assert(ls.size() == 1);
29
                         ls[0] = 1;
30
                     }
31
                     continue;
32
                 }
33
                 return {};
34
35
            ps.push_back(lineIntersection(ls.back(), 1));
36
             1s.push_back(1);
37
38
        while (!ps.empty() && !pointOnLineLeft(ps.back(), ls[0])) {
39
             ps.pop_back();
```