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Chapter 1

Introduction

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Chapter 2

Introduction to Euclidean Voronoi Diagrams

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Chapter 3

Properties of Euclidean Voronoi Diagrams

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Chapter 4

Mathematical setup for Fortune's algorithm

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Chapter 5

Data structures for Fortune's algorithm

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Chapter 6

Description of Fortune's algorithm

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Chapter 7

Application: Computing the Delaunay triangulation

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Appendix A

Notation

$X - Y$	Set difference
$ X $	The number of elements in a finite set X .
\Longleftrightarrow	If and only if
\implies	Implication
\mathbb{R}	The real numbers.
\mathbb{R}^n	The vector space of n -tuples of real numbers.
$\ \cdot\ $	Norm.
$\ \cdot\ _p$	The L^p norm.
$ x $	Absolute value if x is a number.
$\text{dist}(p, q)$	The distance between p and q , given by $\ p - q\ $.
$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$	An inner product.
\subset	Subset (not strict, e.g. $A = B \implies A \subset B$).
P	A set of points $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$ that we want to apply an algorithm to.
p_i	A point in P (see above).
n	If not otherwise specified, n is the number of points in P (see above).
$\text{Vor}(P)$	The Voronoi diagram of P .
$\mathcal{V}(p_i)$	The i th Voronoi cell.
$\text{Vor}_G(P)$	Refers to $\mathbb{R}^2 - \text{Vor}(P)$.
$\mathcal{O}(f(n))$	Big O -notation.
$\text{bi}(p, q)$	Bisector of p and q .
$h(p, q)$	Open half-plane containing p with $\text{bi}(p, q)$ as boundary.
\overline{X}	The closure of a set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, given by the union of X with its limit points.
$^\circ X$	The interior of a set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, given by the union of all interior points of X .
∂X	The boundary of a set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, given by $\overline{X} - ^\circ X$.
$\overline{B}_r(p)$	$= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{dist}(x, p) \leq r\}$, the closed ball with center p and radius r .
$B_r(p)$	$= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{dist}(x, p) < r\}$, the open ball with center p and radius r .
$\partial B_r(p)$	$= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{dist}(x, p) = r\}$, the circle with center p and radius r .
$V(G)$	The set of vertices for the graph G .
$E(G)$	The set of edges for the graph G .
$\deg(v)$	The degree of a vertex v in a graph, e.g. the number of edges that touch v .