Results.

July 22, 2017

0.1 geoJSON output and the corresponding polygons.

The geoJSON output (Figure 1, Figure 3 and Figure 5) already arranges the coordinates to prevent the intersection of edges. The polygons are convex. (Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 6) No further rearrangement of coordinates are necessary. This validates the Travelling Salesman problem and the Haversine formula used in the process of filtering the nodes. The markers are at a distance of 10.5 to 11 miles from a starting coordinate. Please refer to the Figures 1-6 shown below.

{"features":[{"geometry":{"coordinates":[[[52.70481,0.68913],[52.8202,0.71151],[52.90104,0.88281],[52.90459,0.97711],[52.66077,1.15291],[52.60403,1.03495],[52.59063,0.93361]]],"type":"Polygon"},"type":"Features"}]}

Figure 1: First geoJSON output.

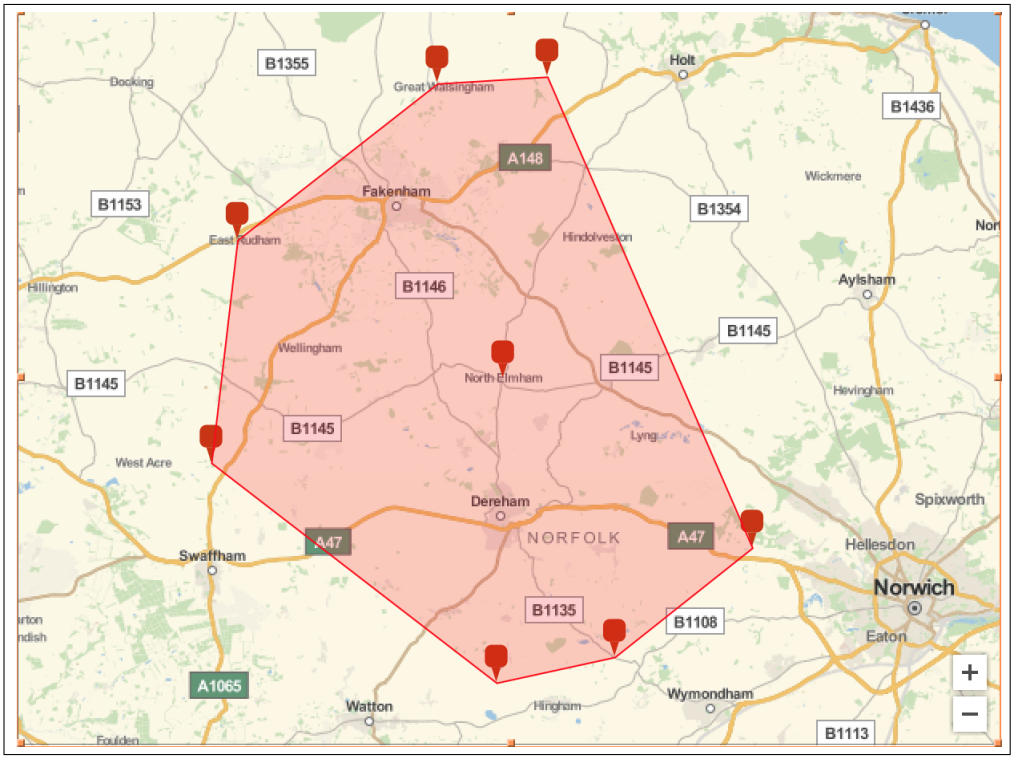

Figure 2: First geoJSON output.

{"features":[{"geometry":{"coordinates":[[[54.74223,-3.33679],[54.73837,-3.32359],[54.79666,-3.39998],[54.9781,-3.33114],[55.01673,-3.14042],[55.00432,-3.05862],[54.99763,-3.0202],[54.95292,-2.94185],[54.9268,-2.91115],[54.87341,-2.88239],[54.86597,-2.88909]]],"type":"Polygon"},"type":"Features"}]}

Figure 3: Second geoJSON output.

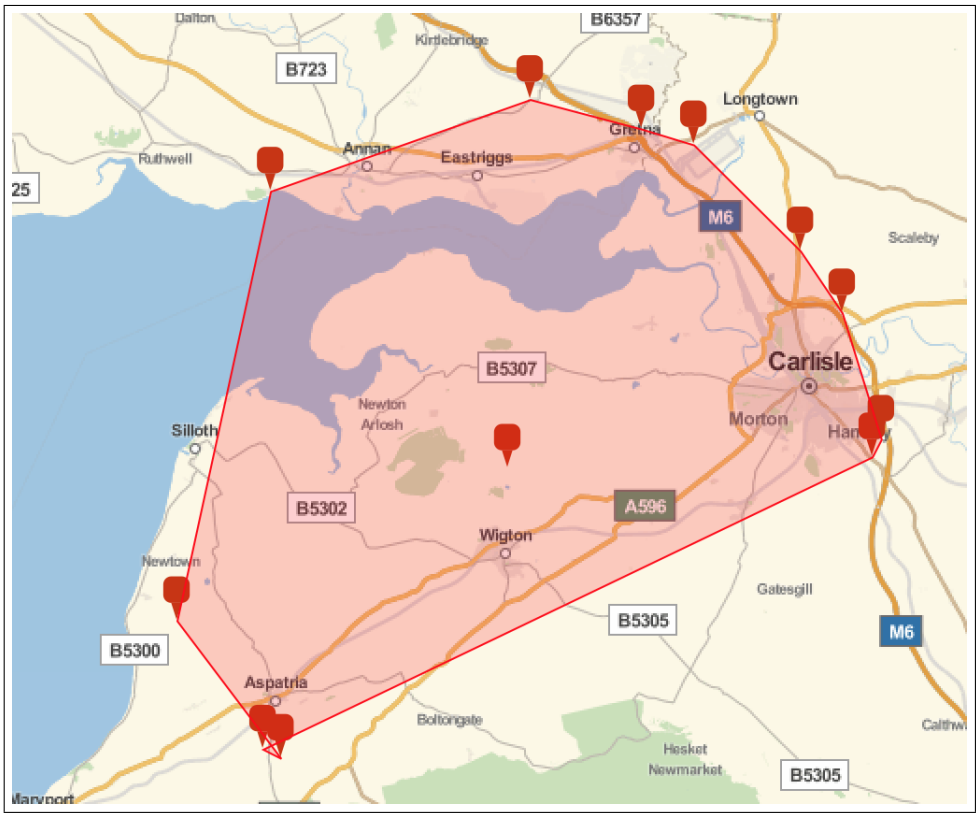

Figure 4: Second geoJSON output.

{"features":[{"geometry":{"coordinates":[[[50.916,-2.86541],[50.88249,-2.84065],[50.8676,-2.8382],[50.84995,-2.81266],[50.83607,-2.79587],[50.82846,-2.77519],[50.80913,-2.73902],[50.78995,-2.63315],[50.79475,-2.58103],[50.83908,-2.43664],[50.84641,-2.43693],[50.84762,-2.4297],[50.85725,-2.42048],[50.89518,-2.39283],[50.94614,-2.37146],[50.95941,-2.37833],[50.98329,-2.37888],[51.02202,-2.40398],[51.06702,-2.462],[51.08968,-2.51377],[51.09531,-2.53621],[51.09899,-2.58794],[51.09929,-2.59405],[51.09815,-2.63211],[51.09907,-2.63689],[51.09833,-2.68697],[51.08966,-2.70816],[51.0449,-2.80855],[51.04242,-2.81671],[51.0357,-2.81925],[51.01327,-2.8477]]],"type":"Polygon"},"type":"Features"}]}

Figure 5: Third geoJSON output.

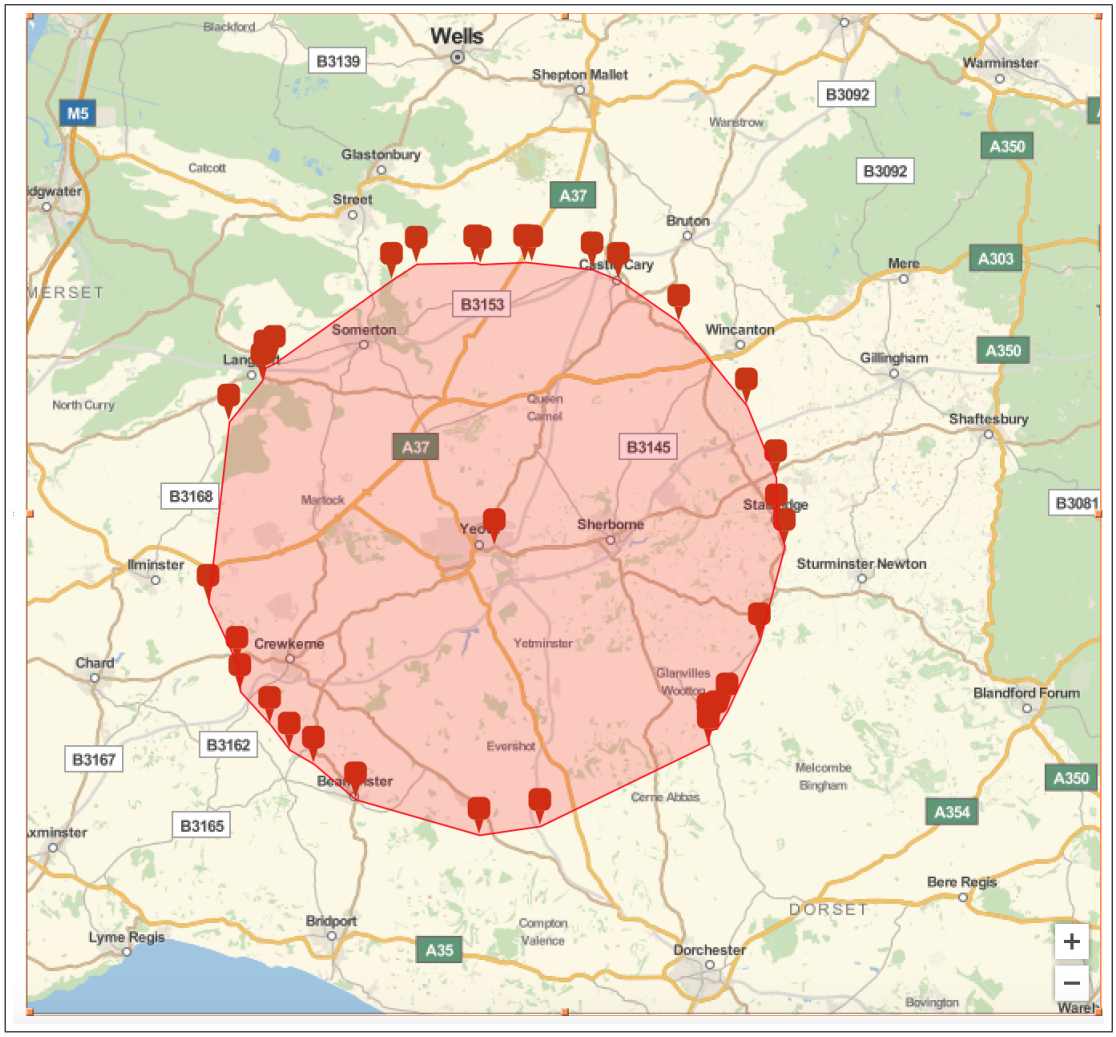

Figure 6: Third geoJSON output.