

NCKU Programming Contest Training Course 2013/07/21

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Outline



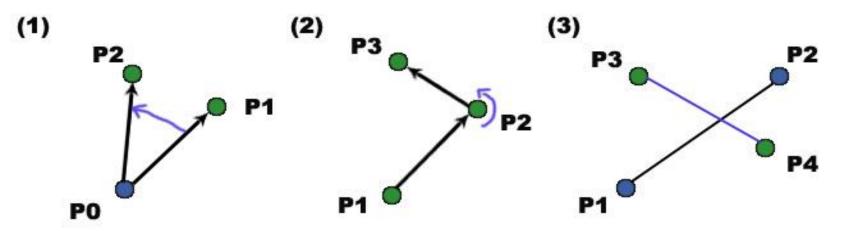
Line Intersection



Intersection

Direction

- Problem: Is vector $pi \rightarrow pj$ clockwise from vector $pi \rightarrow pk$
- How to solve it efficiently?







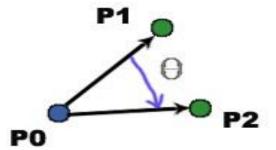
$$p_1 \times p_2 = \det \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 = |p_1| |p_2| \sin \theta$$

• $P1 \times P2 > 0$

$$\sin \theta > 0$$
P2
 θ
P1

• P1 X P2 < 0

 $\sin \theta < 0$





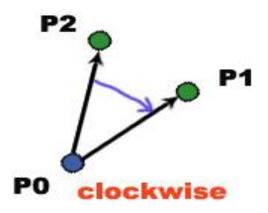


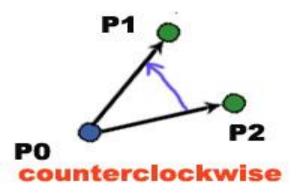
• The cross products of PP to PP can be represented as:

$$- (P_1 - P_0)X(P_2 - P_0) = (x_1 - x_0)(y_2 - y_0) - (x_2 - x_0)(y_1 - y_0)$$

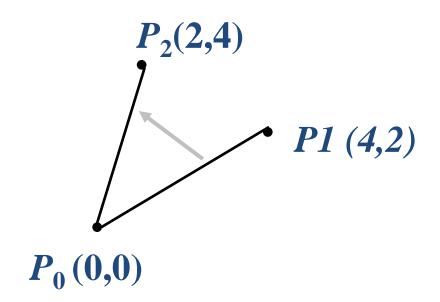
$$(P_1 - P_0)X(P_2 - P_0) > 0$$

$$(P_1 - P_0)X(P_2 - P_0) < 0$$









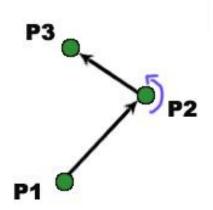
$$(P1-P0)X(P2-P0)=(x1-x0)(y2-y0)-(x2-x0)(y1-y0)=4*4-2*2=12$$

 $\overline{P_0P_2}$ is counterclockwise from $\overline{P_0P_1}$



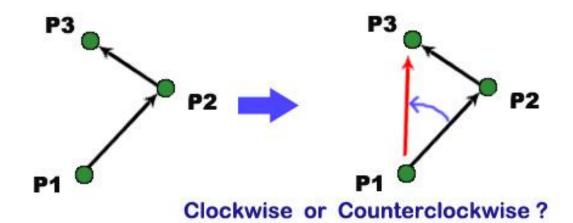


• If we traverse from p1 to p2 and then p3, should we make a turn left or turn right at point p2?





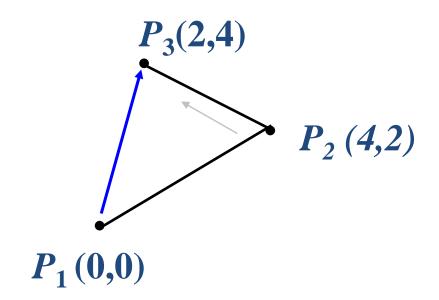
Judge it by cross product



- Cross product d of p1p2 to p1p3:
 - d > 0; Counterclockwise: left turn
 - d < 0; Clockwise: right turn</p>







$$(P2-P1)X(P3-P1)=(x1-x0)(y2-y0)-(x2-x0)(y1-y0)$$

= $4*4-2*2=12>0$

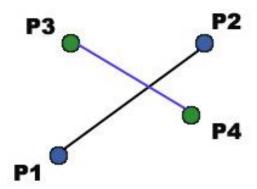
 P_1P_3 在 P_1P_2 逆時針方向

: Left turn





- Line/Segment intersection problem
 - Is the segment p1p2 crossing with segment p3p4?

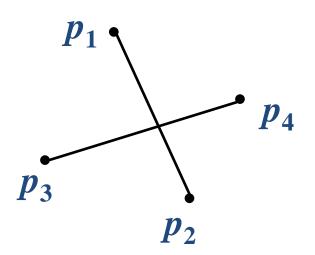


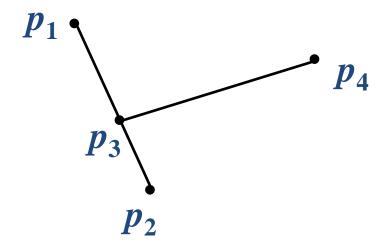






- Two situation
 - (1) Proper: the ending point of the segment cannot be the intersected point
 - (2) Non-proper: intersected iff any intersection







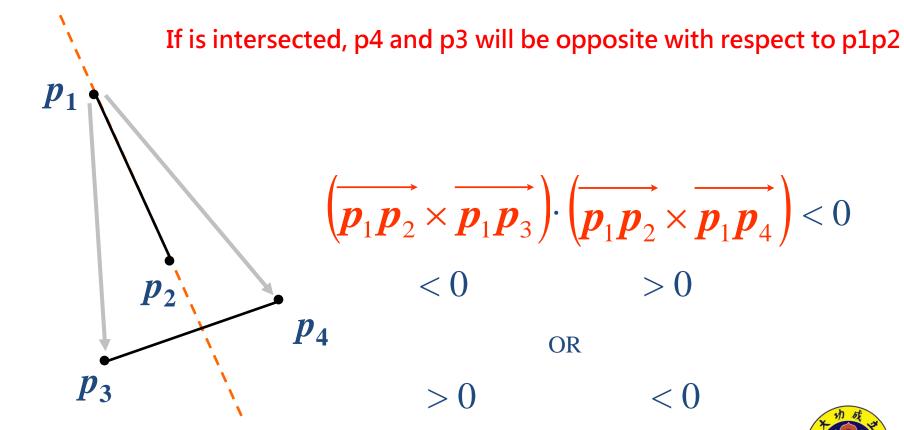


• Example

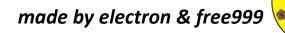


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Cross Product

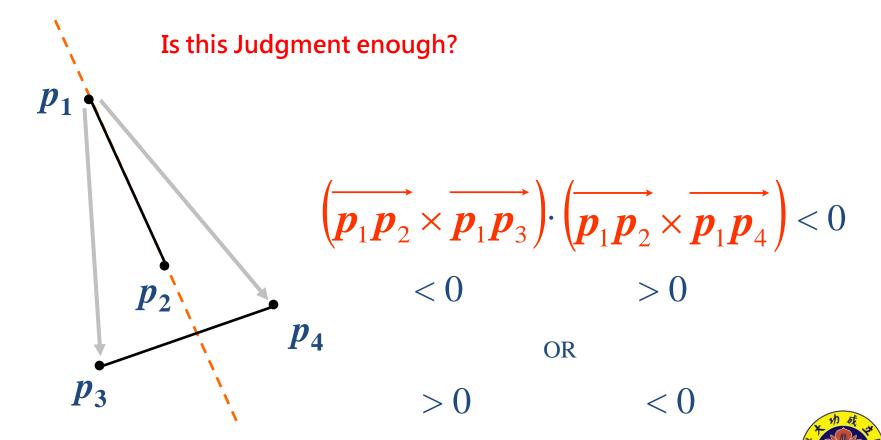


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Cross Product

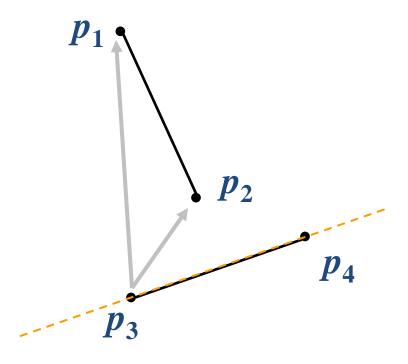


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We should change the based line and judge it again...



$$(\overrightarrow{P_3P_2} \times \overrightarrow{P_3P_4}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{P_3P_1} \times \overrightarrow{P_3P_4}) > 0$$

False





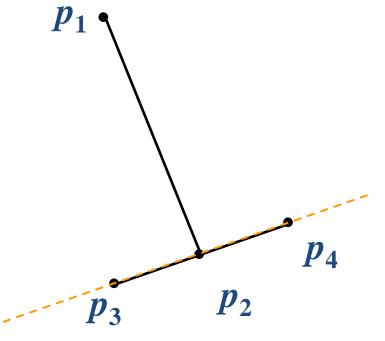
• Example



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Cross Product

- Until now, we have solved the proper intersection problem...
- What about the non-proper (general) situation?



Cross product = 0

$$(\overrightarrow{P_3P_2} \times \overrightarrow{P_3P_4}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{P_3P_2} \times \overrightarrow{P_3P_4}) = 0$$





• Example

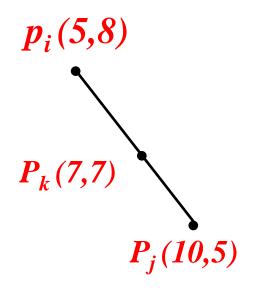






On-Segment(p_i , p_j , p_k)

- 1 if $\min(x_i, x_j) \le x_k \le \max(x_i, x_j)$ and $\min(y_i, y_i) \le y_k \le \max(y_i, y_i)$
- 2 then return TRUE
- 3 else return FALSE



$$X:5 \le 7 \le 10$$

$$Y: 5 \le 7 \le 5$$
 TRUE



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Cross Product

Segments-Intersect(p_1 , p_2 , p_3 , p_4)

- 1 $d_1 \leftarrow (p_1 p_3) \times (p_4 p_3)$
- 2 $d_2 \leftarrow (p_2 p_3) \times (p_4 p_3)$
- 3 $d_3 \leftarrow (p_3 p_1) \times (p_2 p_1)$
- 4 $d_4 \leftarrow (p_4 p_1) \times (p_2 p_1)$

Straddle each other

- 5 if $d_1d_2 < 0$ and $d_3d_4 < 0$ then return TRUE
- 6 if $d_1=0$ and On-Segment(p_3 , p_4 , p_1) then return TRUE
- 7 | if d_2 =0 and On-Segment(p_3 , p_4 , p_2) then return TRUE
- 8 | if d_3 =0 and On-Segment(p_1 , p_2 , p_3) then return TRUE
- 9 if d_4 =0 and On-Segment(p_1 , p_2 , p_4) then return TRUE
- 10 return FALSE

Judge if one of the ending point in a line is on the other line





• Example

POJ 1269

POJ 2653



Homework



PKU: 2318 PKU: 2826	UVa
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PKU: 2398	PKU: 1039	152
	1110.1007	

PKU: 3304	10514
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PKU: 1556	191
1110.1330	— ·

PKU: 1066	378
1110.1000	

99