

AP2 PROJECT 2019

Documentation

The information provided is divided into seven sections:

1. Class Point
 2. Class ConvexPolygon
 3. Polygon_Calculator
 4. Tests
 5. Compilation
 6. Makefile
 7. Additional notes and clarifications
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1. Class Point

Useful information

- Quadrance: $x^2 + y^2$, see we are not taking square roots here.
- Slope
- Quadrant: Tells in which quadrant you are (1,2,3,4) or 5 if you are in the axis.
- Distance: Returns the distance to some point.
- Clockwise: Tells if the angle of rotation from one point to another is positive. *Observe I'm calling clockwise what caucasian people call counterclockwise*, try not to be confused.
From now on, the terminology will be mathematical:
 - Positive sense of rotation
 - Negative sense of rotation

Operations

Each operation can be interpreted as done to the point $P(x,y)$ or to the vector OP . The available operations are the following:

- Addition: Represented with $+$ or $+=$.
- Substraction: Represented with $-$ or $-=$.
- Negation: The unary operator $-$.
- Multiplication: There are three different types:
 - i. By a scalar: Represented with $*$ and saved in the Point itself.

- ii. Vectorial product: Represented with \wedge , returns the modul and sign of the vectorial product.
 - iii. Dot product: Represented with $*$.
 - Equality: Represented with $==$.
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2. Class ConvexPolygon

Attributes

1. Hull: It is a vector of the consecutive points of the convex hull starting at the left-most one and going in the positive direction of rotation.
It can be retrieved with Hull() method.

[Example][polygon]

2. Color: A vector with three doubles representing the colors Red, Green, and Blue. With values from 0 to 1.
It can be retrieved with the getcol() method.

Constructors

- Default: The hull is void and the color is black.
- Normal: With a vector of points, the convex hull will be computed and then saved. No option to indicate the color this way.
- Modifiers: The method setcol() lets you change the color of the polygon.
 - Precondition: The vector given must contain three doubles.

Public Methods and Operators

- Intersection: Represented by $*$. Returns the intersection of two convex polygons.
 - Cost: $O(n \log(m))$
 - Algorithm
For each side compute the cross points of the other polygon with the line it represents.
Then, from the cross points and the vertices select the two that are contained by the other two.
Finally, add all the points created in this process.
- Union: Represented by $+$. Returns the convex union of two convex polygons.
 - Cost: $O((m+n) \log(m+n))$

- Algorithm
Just call the constructor of the class with all the points.
- Bounding Box(bbox): Returns a rectangle (convex polygon) that contains all the given convex polygons.
 - Cost: $O(n)$
 - Algorithm
Compute the minimum and maximum x-y coordinates.
From them create the LL, LR, UR, UL corners.
Finally, call the constructor with those four points.
- isInside: Tells if a convex polygon is inside another.
 - Cost: $O(n \log(m))$
 - Algorithm
For each point check if it is inside the polygon. If one point is not inside, the program ends.
- num_vert: Returns the number of vertices.
- num_edges: Returns the number of edges.
- area / perimeter / centroid: Returns the area / perimeter / centroid.
- isRegular: Tells if a polygon is regular.
 - Cost: $O(n)$
 - Algorithm
First, check if all the edges are equal.
Then, if all the angles are the same.
Everything is done with a tolerance of 1%, which means that two magnitudes are equal if they differ in less than 1% of its magnitude.

Private Methods and Static functions

All of the above is done using this functions:

- Min/Max: There is a whole set of functions to compute the maximum / minimum of the x/y-coordinate of many points, and return either the value or the index to the point with that coordinate.
 - Cost: $O(n)$
 - Algorithm
Default algorithm to look for a maximum/minimum in any set given any order.
- Simple Polygon: Given a representation of a set of points, it changes the representation to be that of a polygon with does not cut into himself.
 - Cost: $O(n \log(n))$
 - Algorithm

First, move the point with the smallest x-coordinate to the beginning.

After that, change the axis frame such that the latter point goes to the origin.

Then, sort all the points by their slope.

Finally, undo the change in the axis frame.

- Graham Scan: Given a set of points that represents a simple polygon, construct its convex hull.

- Cost: $O(n)$

- Algorithm

Start in the point with smallest x-coordinate (which by the previous algorithm is the first one).

Now, iteratively before adding any new point, check if the last added point forms an angle greater than 180 degrees with the surrounding vertices.

If so, remove it. Otherwise, add the new point.

- Interior Points: There is a private method that check if a given point in inside a given convex polygon.

- Cost: $O(\log(n))$

- Algorithm It is a divide & conquer algorithm. The base case for $n=3$ is done by checking if the point is to the left of the three sides. For any other n : Take the point in the middle. Consider the segment formed by the first point and the latter. There are two cases

- a. The point is at the right, so forget about the last $n/2$ points.
- b. The point is at the left, so forget about the first $n/2$ points.

Finally, apply recursion over the remaining $n/2$ points.

- Intersection line-polygon: Computes the point(s) in which a line intersects a polygon. This one is a bit extense, the first part is an sketch, and the second is in detail.

- Cost: $O(\log(n))$

- Algorithm

Base case: The polygon is a dygon, so the intersection can be done analytically.

Case n : We need to find two consecutive points, that are one at each side of the line, or are the two nearest ones. In order to do that, again use divide & conquer to reduce the problem to one of size $n/2$.

```
cut_points(P, Q, polygon T, i, j)
```

Invariant: Those two point we look for are always between the index i and j .

Inductive step: Let $m = (i+j)/2$, then either call the function between $[i..m]$ or

between `[m..j]` . Following a different criteria for each case:

- i. `T[i]` is in a different side of the line than `T[j]` , then `T[m]` is either in the same side as `T[i]` or as `T[j]` , therefore choose the one in the different side.
- ii. Both `T[i]` and `T[j]` are in the same side. If `T[m]` is in another side, both `[i..m]` and `[m..j]` are valid. Else, look at `T[m-1]` and `T[m+1]` to see in which way you are getting closer to the line and choose that way.

3. Polygon Calculator

This are the ones given by [Jordi Petit](#), but they are listed again for clarification:

```
polygon print save load list
area perimeter vertices centroid
setcol draw
intersection union inside bbox
```

Error handling

The possible errors are encoded with a number from 0 to 4. If one appears, something has gone wrong and isn't working as you would expect, the command won't terminate but maybe it will have done something you don't really want, so it is adviceable to restart the calculator.

0. Wrong number or type of arguments
 1. Invalid polygon identifier
 2. Not enough parameters
 3. Invalid command
 4. Wrong format

There are also two warnings, but are rarely used. If one appears, you can ignore them freely.

0. Not enough parameters
 1. Nothing to show

Known bugs:

- The function `polygon` , won't give any error when one of the x-coordinates is not convertible to double, but it will add to the polygon the points mentioned before it.

Advice

The commands `save` and `draw`, will overwrite the given files. Don't overwrite any source code or needed image.

4. Tests

The Makefile provides some commands for checking some concrete features of the classes. For example, `make test_point` and `make test_conv` will check the methods for each class are well implemented. If they are executed, no output from those commands should be expected. If you want to use this commands to check your own tests, you'll need to modify the format of your tests.

For more details of this and other commands to check either the functionality or the efficiency, read the README.md in the folder `tests`.

5. Compilation

The command `make compile` will do all the work.

Know errors and fixes

```
Polygon_Calculator.cc:8:10: fatal error: 'pngwriter.h' file not found
```

```
#include <pngwriter.h>
```

If this or something similar shows up, it is because either you haven't installed the library PNGwriter, or you have it installed in another place. If you have installed it, but don't remember where, do the following to fix the problem. First, check the flags for the compiler are the correct ones:

```
CXXFLAGS = -Wall -std=c++11 -O2 -DNO_FREETYPE -I $(HOME)/libs/include
```

```
LIBS = -L $(HOME)/libs/lib -l PNGwriter -l png
```

If they already are like that, try to find the directory in which PNGwriter is installed, to do so, you can execute the following command in bash:

```
find / -name pngwriter.h 2>/dev/null
```

It is going to last a few minutes, because it is looking in all your directories. Whenever a directory is printed like, for example: `/Users/087024/libs/include/pngwriter.h` you can interrupt the process by doing `ctrl+c`. Now change the flags to include the above, knowing the directory in which everything is installed is `/Users/087024/libs/` (example):

```
CXXFLAGS = -Wall -std=c++11 -O2 -DNO_FREETYPE -I /Users/087024/libs/include/
```

```
LIBS = -L /Users/087024/libs/lib/ -l PNGwriter -l png
```

The cursive letters are where you have to put the new path you found. Adding `include` or `lib`.

If none of this worked, reinstall the package PNGwriter in the folder `$HOME/libs` and leave the flags as they were in the beginning.

If you don't know how to install PNGwriter, Jordi Petit has a fantastic tutorial in his [github](#).

6. Makefile

The command `make` shows all the available commands, which are:

- `compile`: Compiles the class `Point`, `ConvexPolygon`, and the `Polygon_Calculator`
- `use`: Executes the `Polygon_Calculator.exe` program
- `test`: Check the `Polygon_Calculator` with some test cases
- `test_time`: Shows the time it needs to execute each method for different sizes.
- `test_point`: Check the class `Point`. For more detail go to the `README.md` in the folder `tests`.
- `test_conv`: Check the class `ConvexPolygon`. For more detail go to the `README.md` in the folder `tests`.
- `open_point`: Opens the files of the tests of the class `Point`. Only valid for visual Studio Code.
- `open_conv`: Opens the files of the tests of the class `ConvexPolygon`. Only valid for visual Studio Code.
- `open`: Opens the files of the tests of the `Polygon_Calculator`. Only valid for visual Studio Code.
- `clean`: Removes all the `.o`, `.exe`, and `.out` files.

7. Additional notes and Clarifications

Why the clockwise() method seems counterclockwise?

Because this is the way things should be. Having our clocks move in the negative sense of rotation while the times moves forward is absurd. But, the occidental culture is built upon history, not science and math. That is why you think my function clockwise has the wrong name. To support that this view is not unique, follow this [link](#).

Notation in the algorithm explanation

The name of the variables is assigned following this rule:

`n` is associated to the number of vertices of the first polygon, and `m` to the second.

LL: lower left

LR: lower right

UR: upper right

UL: upper left

Proofs of correctness

It isn't provided any proof of the correctness of any algorithm although they are not obviously correct. If you don't believe it, try some difficult cases, but keep in mind the ones that are provided are quite general and difficult.

Text format

The function `load`, only accepts `.txt`, `.inp`, or `.dat` files, but it can be modified to accept any kind of file.

Tips for reading the Code

Start from the bottom. The code is written in a way that explains himself(almost).

When reading an algorithm, first read the comments and then check the program does what it says.

Remember this notation: T stands for polygons or vectors of points; P, Q and other uppercase letters stand for points.

The static functions are placed immediately above of where they are used. Or if they are used

by many other functions they are at the top.

Min/Max functions are copy-paste of the first one, so there is no need to read in detail each of one. Disgracefully, there are many function along the code that exhibits this feature, but I couldn't do better because although they are very similar, I didn't find a way to encapsulate them even more.