## **Exp-2.11**

### Title:

Convex Hull using Brute Force Approach

### Aim:

To implement a brute force algorithm to find the convex hull of a set of 2D points. The convex hull points are returned in counter-clockwise order.

#### **Procedure:**

- 1. Read the input list of 2D points.
- 2. Define an orientation function to determine the relative position of points.
- 3. For each pair of points (p1, p2), check if all other points lie on one side of the line or are collinear.
- 4. If yes, include both points in the hull set (including collinear points on hull edges).
- 5. Sort the hull points in counter-clockwise order around their centroid.
- 6. Print the hull points.

# **Algorithm:**

#### **Closest Pair:**

- 1. For each pair of points (p1, p2):
  - Initialize flags for points on left or right side of line.
  - For each other point p:
    - Determine orientation wrt line (p1, p2).
    - Update left or right flags accordingly.
    - If points found on both sides, discard this line.
- 2. If not discarded, points (p1, p2) are part of hull.
- 3. After collecting hull points, compute centroid.
- 4. Sort hull points by angle relative to centroid to get CCW order.
- 5. Return sorted hull points.

```
Input:
```

```
A list of points: [(1,1), (4,6), (8,1), (0,0), (3,3)]
```

# **Output:**

Convex hull points in counter clockwise order: [(0, 0), (1, 1), (8, 1), (4, 6)]

## **Program:**

```
import math
def orientation(p, q, r):
  return (q[0] - p[0]) * (r[1] - q[1]) - (q[1] - p[1]) * (r[0] - q[0])
def convexHull(points):
  n = len(points)
  hull_points = set()
  for i in range(n):
     for j in range(i + 1, n):
        p1, p2 = points[i], points[j]
       left_side = right_side = False
        for k in range(n):
          if k == i or k == j:
             continue
          o = orientation(p1, p2, points[k])
          if o > 0:
             left_side = True
          elif o < 0:
             right_side = True
          if left_side and right_side:
             break
        if not (left_side and right_side):
```

```
hull_points.add(p1)
          hull_points.add(p2)
  hull_list = list(hull_points)
  cx = sum(p[0] for p in hull_list) / len(hull_list)
  cy = sum(p[1] for p in hull_list) / len(hull_list)
  def angle_from_centroid(point):
     return math.atan2(point[1] - cy, point[0] - cx)
  hull_list.sort(key=angle_from_centroid)
  return hull_list
n = int(input("Enter number of points: "))
points = []
for i in range(n):
  x, y = map(float, input(f''Enter x y for point \{i + 1\}, separated by space:
").split())
  points.append((x, y))
hull = convexHull(points)
print("Convex Hull:", hull)
Performance Analysis:
      Time Complexity: O(n³)
```

**Space Complexity: O(n)** 

# **Program Output:**

```
Regard to Open Window Dido

Set Est Spark (but Didow Window Dido

def concentration (p. q. z))
cettum (q(0) - p(0)) * (z(1) - q(1)) - (q(1) - p(1)) * (z(0) - q(0))

def concentration (p. q. z))
cettum (q(0) - p(0)) * (z(1) - q(1)) - (q(1) - p(1)) * (z(0) - q(0))

def concentration (p. q. z))
cettum (q(0) - p(0)) * (z(1) - q(1)) - (q(1) - p(1)) * (z(0) - q(0))

for it all sparks)

for it is sparks)

for it is sparks)

continue

or cettes(con(p, p. points(1))
continue

or cettes(con(p, p. p. points(1))
cettim (p. p. p
```

## **Result:**

The program computes the convex hull and outputs the points in counter clockwise order as requested.