2016/10/13 计算几何

计算几何

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struct Point {
    double x, v:
   Point (double x = 0, double y = 0):x(x), y(y) {}
typedef Point Vector;
Vector operator * (const Vector& A, double p) { return Vector(A. x * p, A. y * p); }
Vector operator / (const Vector& A, double p) { return Vector(A.x / p, A.y / p); }
double operator \hat{} (const Vector& A, const Vector& B) {return A.x * B.y - A.y * B.x;}
bool operator < (const Point& a, const Point& b) {
   return a. x < b. x | | (a. x == b. x && a. y < b. y);
int dcmp(double x) {
    if (abs(x) < eps) return 0;
   return x < 0? -1 : 1;
bool operator == (const Point& a, const Point& b) {
   return !dcmp(a.x - b.x) && !dcmp(a.y - b.y);
double Dot(const Vector& A, const Vector& B) { return A.x * B.x + A.y * B.y; }
double Cross(const Vector& A, const Vector& B) { return A.x * B.y - A.y * B.x; }
double Length(const Vector& A) { return sqrt(Dot(A, A)); }
double Angle (const Vector & A, const Vector & B) { return acos (Dot (A, B) / Length (A) / Length (B)); }
double Area2(const Point& A, const Point& B, const Point& C) { return Cross(B - A, C - A); }
Vector Rotate (const Vector& A, double rad) {
    return Vector(A.x + cos(rad) - A.y * sin(rad), A.x * sin(rad) + A.y * cos(rad));
Vector Normal (const Vector& A) {
    double L = Length(A);
   return Vector (-A.y / L, A.x / L);
Point GetLineIntersection(const Point& P, const Vector& v, const Point& Q, const Vector& w) {
    Vector u = P - Q;
    double t = Cross(w, u) / Cross(v, w);
    return P + v * t;
double DistanceToLine(const Point& P, const Point& A, const Point& B) {
    Vector v1 = B - A, v2 = P - A;
   return \ fabs (Cross (v1, \ v2) \ / \ Length (v1));
double DistanceToSegment (const Point& P, const Point& A, const Point& B) {
    if (A == B) return Length (P - A);
    Vector v1 = B - A, v2 = P - A, v3 = P - B;
    if (dcmp(Dot(v1, v2)) < 0) return Length(v2);
    if (dcmp(Dot(v1, v3)) > 0) return Length(v3);
    return fabs(Cross(v1, v2) / Length(v1));
Point GetLineProjection(const Point& P, const Point& A, const Point& B) {
    Vector v = B - A;
   return A + v * (Dot(v, P - A) / Dot(v, v));
bool SegmentProperIntersection(const Point& a1, const Point& a2, const Point& b1, const Point& b2) {
   double c1 = Cross(a2 - a1, b1 - a1), c2 = Cross(a2 - a1, b2 - a1),
           c3 = Cross(b2 - b1, a1 - b1), c4 = Cross(b2 - b1, a2 - b1);
    return dcmp(c1) * dcmp(c2) < 0 && dcmp(c3) * dcmp(c4) < 0;
bool OnSegment (const Point& p, const Point& al, const Point& a2) {
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return !dcmp(Cross(a1 - p, a2 - p)) && dcmp(Dot(a1 - p, a2 - p)) < 0;
double PolygonArea(Point* p, int n) {
    double area = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < n - 1; i++)
        area += Cross(p[i] - p[0], p[i + 1] - p[0]);
    return area / 2;
void Convex(Point *a, Point *b, int n) {
    sort (a+1, a+1+n);
    int top = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i ++) {
        while (top > 1 \&\& dcmp((a[i] - b[top-1]) \land (b[top] - b[top-1])) >= 0)
            top--:
        b[++top] = a[i];
    int k = top;
    for (int i = n-1; i > 0; i--) {
        while (top > k \&\& dcmp((a[i] - b[top-1]) \hat{} (b[top] - b[top-1])) >= 0)
            top--:
        b[++top] = a[i];
Point ReadPoint() {
    Point res;
    scanf ("%lf%lf", &res. x, &res. y);
    return res;
struct Line
    Point fr, to;
    double Ang;
    \texttt{Line()}\left\{\right\}
    Line (Point a, Point b, double ang): fr(a), to(b), Ang(ang) {}
    bool operator < (const Line&rhs) const {
        return dcmp(Ang - rhs. Ang) < 0;
} 1[maxn];
bool cmp(const int &a, const int &b)
    if (dcmp(1[a].Ang - 1[b].Ang) == 0) return dcmp((1[b].fr-1[a].fr)^(1[b].to-1[a].fr)) > 0;
    return dcmp(1[a].Ang - 1[b].Ang) < 0;
int deq[maxn];
int index[maxn];
Point getIntersection(Line &a, Line &b) {
    double dot1 = Cross(a. to-b. fr, a. fr-b. fr);
    double dot2 = Cross(b. to-a. to, a. fr-a. to);
    double x = (b. fr. x*dot2+b. to. x*dot1)/(dot2+dot1);
    double y = (b. fr. y*dot2+b. to. y*dot1)/(dot2+dot1);
    return Point(x, y);
bool check (Line &a, Line &b, Line &c) {
    Point p = getIntersection(b, c);
    return dcmp((a.fr-p)^(a.to-p)) < 0;
int HalfPlaneIntersection(int n, Point *b) {
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) index[i] = i;
    sort(index + 1, index + 1 + n, cmp);
    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i \le n; i++) {
        if(i == n) n = j;
        if (j && dcmp(1[index[i]].Ang - 1[index[j]].Ang) == 0) continue;
        index[++j] = index[i];
        if(j > n) n = j;
    int head = 1, tail = 0;
    deq[0] = index[1], deq[1] = index[2];
    for (int i = 3; i \le n; i++) {
        while (tail < head && check(l[index[i]], 1[deq[head-1]], 1[deq[head]])) head--;</pre>
        while (tail < head && check(1[index[i]], 1[deq[tail+1]], 1[deq[tail]])) tail++;
        deq[++head] = index[i];
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while (tail < head && check(1[deq[tail]], 1[deq[head-1]], 1[deq[head]])) head--;
   while (tail < head && check(1[deq[head]], 1[deq[tail+1]], 1[deq[tail]])) tail++;
    deq[++head] = deq[tail];
   for (int i = 0; i + tail < head; i++)
        b[i] = getIntersection(1[deq[i+tail+1]], 1[deq[i+tail]]);
   return head-tail:
半平面交
//最后点放在p[m]
// 半平面交
p[maxn];
int m:
inline bool zero(double a) {return abs(a) < eps;}
struct Segment {
   Point s, e;
   double angle;
   void getAngle() \{angle = atan2(e.y - s.y, e.x - s.x);\}
    //偏移dis距离
    void change(double dis) {
       double len = (e - s).getDis();
        double dx = (s.y - e.y) / len * dis;
       double dy = (e.x - s.x) / len * dis;
       s = s + Point(dx, dy);
       e = e + Point(dx, dy);
} seg[maxn];
Point getIntersect (Segment s1, Segment s2) {
   double u = (s1.e - s1.s)
                              (s2. s - s1. s);
    double v = (s1. s - s1. e) (s2. e - s1. e);
   Point t;
   t.x = (s2.s.x * v + s2.e.x * u) / (u + v);
    t.y = (s2.s.y * v + s2.e.y * u) / (u + v);
   return t:
bool cmp(Segment s1, Segment s2) {
    //先按极角排序
    if(s1.angle < s2.angle - eps) return true;
   //极角相等,内侧的在前
    else if(zero(s1.angle - s2.angle) && ((s2.e - s2.s) \hat{} (s1.e - s2.s)) \rangle -eps) return true;
   return false;
Segment deq[maxn];
// 逆时针把线段加入到seg里面
void HalfPlaneIntersect(Segment seg[], int n) {
    sort(seg, seg + n, cmp);
    int tmp = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
        if(!zero(seg[i].angle - seg[tmp-1].angle))
           seg[tmp++] = seg[i];
   n = tmp;
    deq[0] = seg[0]; deq[1] = seg[1];
    int head = 0, tail = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i < n; ++i) {
        while (head < tail \&\& ((seg[i].e - seg[i].s) ^ (getIntersect(deq[tail], deq[tail-1]) - seg[i].s)) < -eps) \ tail --; \\
       while (head < tail && ((seg[i].e - seg[i].s) ^ (getIntersect(deq[head], deq[head+1]) - seg[i].s)) < -eps) head++;
       deq[++tail] = seg[i];
   if(head == tail) return;
   m = 0;
    for(int i = head; i < tail; ++i)
       p[m++] = getIntersect(deq[i], deq[i+1]);
    if(tail > head + 1)
       p[m++] = getIntersect(deq[head], deq[tail]);
double getArea(Point p[], int &n) {
    double area = 0;
   for(int i = 1; i < n - 1; ++i)

area += (p[i] - p[0]) ^ (p[i+1] - p[0]);
return fabs(area) / 2.0;
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int Gh(Point *p, int tot) {
   sort(p, p + tot);
   int n = 0:
   for(int i = 0; i < tot; i++) {
        \label{eq:while n loss} \mbox{while (n > 1 \&\& ((ploy[n-1] - ploy[n-2]) ^ (p[i] - ploy[n-1])) <= 0) n--; } 
       ploy[n++] = p[i];
   int m = n;
   for(int i = tot - 2; ^i; i--) {
       ploy[m++] = p[i];
   return m - 1;
bool onSegment(Point a, Point b, Point p) {
   return comp((a-p)*(b-p)) \le 0 \&\& comp((a-p)^(b-p)) == 0;
int isPointInPolygon(Point p, vector <Point>& poly) {
   int wn = 0;
   int n = poly.size();
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(onSegment(poly[i], poly[(i+1)%n], p)) return -1; //在边界上
        int k = comp(((poly[(i+1)%n] - poly[i]) ^ (p - poly[i])));
       int d1 = comp(poly[i].y - p.y);
       int d2 = comp(poly[(i+1)\%n].y - p.y);
       if (k > 0 && d1 <= 0 && d2 > 0) wn^{++};
       if (k < 0 \&\& d2 \le 0 \&\& d1 > 0) wn--;
   if(wn != 0) return 1; //在内部
   return 0; //在外部
bool PolyOnLeft(Point p, Point q, vector <Point>& poly) {
   Vector v = q - p;
   for(int i = 0; i < poly.size(); i++) {
       if (comp(v \cap (poly[i] - p)) < 0) return false;
   return true:
三角形,旋转卡壳
11 getMost(Point* ploy, int n) {
   if(n == 2) return (ploy[1] - ploy[0]).dis2();
   ploy[n] = ploy[0];
   int opa = 1;
   11 \text{ ans} = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       while(((ploy[opa] - ploy[i]) ^ (ploy[i+1] - ploy[i]))
           < ((ploy[(opa+1)%n] - ploy[i]) ^ (ploy[i+1] - ploy[i])))
           opa = (opa + 1) \% n;
       ans = max(ans, (ploy[opa] - ploy[i]).dis2());
       // i与opa是对重点
       // printf("%d %d\n", i, opa);
   return ans:
```