

Convex Hull

In geometry, the convex hull of a point set is the smallest convex set that contains it. Convex hulls find their application in various domains of engineering and sciences such as in collision detection and avoidance, Shape analysis, smallest enclosing box, etc.

As with sorting, there are many different approaches to solving the convex hull problem for a planar point set.

Requirements

It is required to write the convex hull algorithm which is based on the famous MergeSort sorting algorithm and which is detailed in Herbert Edelsbrunner's book: "Algorithms in Combinatorial Geometry" (1987).

A simplified version of this algorithm assumes points ordered by x-coordinates (no vertically aligned points and no collinear points) and its pseudocode is described in the following figures.

Implement the MergeSort algorithm to order points.

Algorithm 8.3 (Divide-and-conquer in the plane):
 if $n \leq 3$ **then**
 Construct the convex hull of P using a trivial algorithm.
 else
 DIVIDE: Set $k := \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ and define sets $P_1 := \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$ and
 $P_2 := \{p_{k+1}, p_{k+2}, \dots, p_n\}$.
 RECUR: Compute $\text{conv} P_1$ and $\text{conv} P_2$ recursively.
 MERGE: Combine the two convex hulls to form $\text{conv} P$.
 endif.

Figure 1: Herbert Edelsbrunner's book: "Algorithms in Combinatorial Geometry" (1987)

Procedure 8.4 (Find bridges in the plane):

Step 1: To find the upper bridge set $v := u_1$ and $w := u_2$ and perform the following iteration which assumes that h is the line through the current points v and w :

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while one of the points  $succ(v)$  and  $pred(w)$  lies above  $h$  do
  if  $succ(v)$  lies above  $h$  then set  $v := succ(v)$ 
  else set  $w := pred(w)$ 
endif
endwhile;

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Step 2: Find the lower bridge analogously.

Figure 2: Herbert Edelsbrunner's book: "Algorithms in Combinatorial Geometry" (1987)

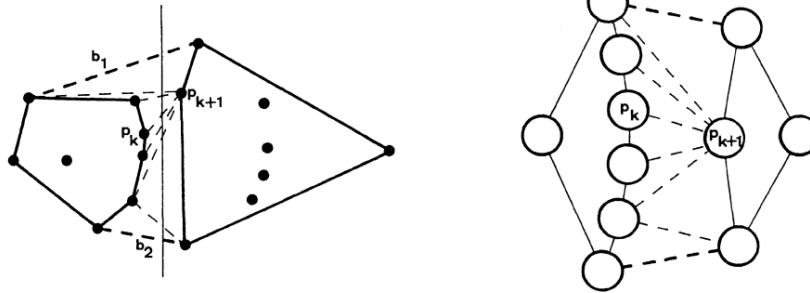


Figure 8.4. Finding the lower bridge and the upper bridge.

Figure 3: Herbert Edelsbrunner's book: "Algorithms in Combinatorial Geometry" (1987)