计算几何基础

0.公式

三角形:

- 1. 半周长 P = (a + b + c)/2
- 2. 面积 $S = aH_a/2 = absin(C)/2 = sqrt(P(P-a)(P-b)(P-c))$
- 3. 中线 $M_a = sqrt(2(b^2 + c^2) a^2)/2 = sqrt(b^2 + c^2 + 2bccos(A))/2$
- 4. 角平分线 $T_a = sqrt(bc((b+c)^2 a^2))/(b+c) = 2bccos(A/2)/(b+c)$
- 5. 高线 $H_a = bsin(C) = csin(B) = sqrt(b^2 ((a^2 + b^2 c^2)/(2a))^2)$
- 6. 内切圆半径 r = S/P = asin(B/2)sin(C/2)/sin((B+C)/2)= 4Rsin(A/2)sin(B/2)sin(C/2) = sqrt((P-a)(P-b)(P-c)/P)= Ptan(A/2)tan(B/2)tan(C/2)
- 7. 外接圆半径 R = abc/(4S) = a/(2sin(A)) = b/(2sin(B)) = c/(2sin(C))

四边形:

D1.D2为对角线.M对角线中点连线.A为对角线夹角

- 1. $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = D_1^2 + D_2^2 + 4M^2$
- 2. $S = D_1 D_2 sin(A)/2$ (以下对圆的内接四边形)
- $3. ac + bd = D_1D_2$
- 4. S = sqrt((P-a)(P-b)(P-c)(P-d)),P为半周长

正n边形:

R为外接圆半径,r为内切圆半径

- 1. 中心角 A = 2PI/n
- 2. 内角 C = (n-2)PI/n
- 3. 边长 $a = 2sqrt(R^2 r^2) = 2Rsin(A/2) = 2rtan(A/2)$
- 4. 面积 $S = nar/2 = nr^2 tan(A/2) = nR^2 sin(A)/2 = na^2/(4tan(A/2))$

员:

1. 弧长 l=rA

- 2. 弦长 $a = 2sqrt(2hr h^2) = 2rsin(A/2)$
- 3. 弓形高 $h = r sqrt(r^2 a^2/4) = r(1 cos(A/2)) = atan(A/4)/2$
- 4. 扇形面积 $S1 = rl/2 = r^2A/2$
- 5. 弓形面积 $S2 = (rl a(r h))/2 = r^2(A sin(A))/2$

棱柱:

- 1. 体积 V = Ah, A为底面积, h为高
- 2. 侧面积 S = lp,l为棱长,p为直截面周长
- 3. 全面积 T = S + 2A

棱锥:

- 1. 体积 V = Ah/3, A为底面积, h为高 (以下对正棱锥)
- 2. 侧面积 S = lp/2, l为斜高, p为底面周长
- 3. 全面积 T = S + A

棱台:

- 1. 体积 $V = (A_1 + A_2 + sqrt(A_1A_2))h/3$, A1.A2为上下底面积,h为高(以下为正棱台)
- 2. 侧面积 S = (p1 + p2)l/2, p1.p2为上下底面周长, 为斜高
- 3. 全面积 $T = S + A_1 + A_2$

圆柱:

- 1. 侧面积 S=2PIrh
- 2. 全面积 T = 2PIr(h+r)
- 3. 体积 $V = PIr^2h$

圆锥:

- 1. 母线 $l = sqrt(h^2 + r^2)$
- 2. 侧面积 *S* = *PIrl*
- 3. 全面积 T = PIr(l+r)
- 4. 体积 $V = PIr^2h/3$

圆台:

- 1. 母线 $l = sqrt(h^2 + (r1 r2)^2)$
- 2. 侧面积 S = PI(r1 + r2)l
- 3. 全面积 T = PIr1(l + r1) + PIr2(l + r2)
- 4. 体积 $V = PI(r1^2 + r2^2 + r1r2)h/3$

球:

```
1. 全面积 T = 4PIr^2
2. 体积 V = 4PIr^3/3
```

球台:

```
1. 侧面积 S = 2PIrh
2. 全面积 T = PI(2rh + r1^2 + r2^2)
3. 体积 V = PIh(3(r1^2 + r2^2) + h^2)/6
```

球扇形:

```
1. 全面积 T = PIr(2h + r0), h为球冠高, r0为球冠底面半径
```

2. 体积 $V = 2PIr^2h/3$

1.常量、基础函数

```
using namespace std;
const double pi = 3.1415926535898;
const double eps = 1e-8;
inline int fcmp(double x,double y) //浮点比较
  if(fabs(x-y) < eps) return 0;</pre>
 else return x > y ? 1 : -1;
inline double sqr(double x) //浮点平方
  return x * x;
inline double Sqrt(double x)
 return x <= 0 ? 0 : sqrt(x);</pre>
inline int abs(int x)
  return x \ge 0 ? x : -x;
int main()
  double x;
  int fx = floor(x); //向下取整
```

2.二维点、向量

2.1 二维点类

```
struct Point
  double x, y, ang;
  Point(){}
  Point(double a, double b): x(a), y(b) {}
  friend Point operator + (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return Point(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y);
  friend Point operator - (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return Point(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y);
  friend bool operator == (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return fcmp(a.x,b.x) == 0 \&\& fcmp(a.y,b.y) == 0;
  friend Point operator * (const Point &a, const double &b){
   return Point(a.x * b, a.y * b);
  friend Point operator * (const double a,const Point &b){
   return Point(a * b.x, a * b.y);
  friend Point operator / (const Point &a, const double &b){
   return Point(a.x / b, a.y / b);
  friend bool operator < (const Point &a,const Point &b){</pre>
    if(a.x == b.x) return a.y < b.y;</pre>
   return a.x < b.x;</pre>
  friend double norm(const Point &a){
   return sqrt(sqr(a.x) + sqr(a.y));
 void calcangle() {ang = atan2(y,x);}
};
```

- 既有大小又有方向的量叫向量
- 通常用坐标表示

鉴于以上两点,向量可以用二维点类表示。

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A$$

2.2.1向量运算

1. 内积

- 向量夹角为锐角,内积为正
- 向量夹角为钝角,内积为负
- 向量夹角为直角,内积为0

```
inline double dot(const Point &a,const Point &b) //内积
{
   return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
}
```

2. 叉积

$A \times B = |A||B|sin\theta$

根据右手定则

- 若 $A \times B < 0$ B在A的顺时针方向
- 若 $A \times B = 0$ B与A共线
- 若 $A \times B > 0$ B在A的逆时针方向

```
inline double det(const Point &a,const Point &b) //外积 {
   return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
}
```

3.两点间距离(向量长度)

```
inline double dist(const Point &a,const Point &b) //两点间距离
{
   return (a - b).norm();
}
```

4.两向量夹角(弧度)

```
inline double angle(const Point &a,const Point &b) //向量夹角
{
    return acos(dot(a,b) / norm(a) / norm(b));
}
```

5.向量绕原点逆时针旋转A(弧度)

```
inline Point rotate_point(const Point &p,double A) //计算点p绕原点逆时针旋转
A(弧度)
{
   return Point(p.x * cos(A) - p.y * sin(A),p.x * sin(A) - p.y * cos(A));
}
```

6.计算两向量构成的平行四边形有向面积

```
inline double area2(const Point a,const Point &b) //计算两向量构成的有向面积
{
    return det(a,b);
}
```

2.3 点与线

2.3.1 直线线段类

```
struct Line
{
    Point s, t;
    double ang; //直线极角
    Line(){};
    Line(Point a,Point b) : s(a) , t(b) {}
    Line(Point p,double ang) //根据一个点和一个角(弧度制, 0 <= ang < pi) 确定直线
    {
        s = p;
        if(sgn(ang - pi / 2) == 0) t = (s + Point(0,1));
        else t = s + Point(1,tan(ang));
    }
    Line(double a,double b,double c) // ax + by + c = 0
    {
        if(sgn(a) == 0){s = Point(0,-c/b); t = Point(1,-c/b);}
        else if(sgn(b) == 0){s = Point(-c/a,0); t = Point(-c/a,1);}
        else{s = Point(0,-c/b); t = Point(1,(-c-a)/b);}
</pre>
```

```
}
void calcangle() {ang = atan2((t - s).y, (t - s).x);} //计算直线极角
};
```

2.3.2 点与线关系计算

1.点到直线距离

```
inline double dis_point_line(const Point &p,const Point s,const Point &t)
    //计算点到直线距离
{
    return fabs(det(s-p,t-p) / dist(s,t));
}
```

2. 点到线段距离

若投影不在线段内,则距离为点到端点距离

```
inline double dis_point_segment(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point
&t) //计算点到线段距离
{
   if(sgn(dot(p-s,t-s)) < 0)       return norm(p-s);
   if(sgn(dot(p-t,s-t)) < 0)       return norm(p-t);
   return fabs(det(s-p,t-p) / dist(s,t));
}</pre>
```

3.判断点相对直线的方向

```
inline int point_on_line(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point &t)
//判断p位于直线的哪一边
{
    //位于s的逆时针方向返回-1
    //位于s的顺时针方向返回1
    //在直线上返回0
    return sgn(det(p-s,t-s));
}
```

4.判断点p是否位于线段上(包括端点)

```
inline bool point_on_segment(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point &
t)
{
   return (sgn(det(p-s,t-s)) == 0 && sgn(dot(p-s,p-t)) <= 0);
}</pre>
```

5.计算点p于直线的投影,计算两点中垂线

• 定比分点

```
inline Point point_proj_line(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point &
t)
{
   double r = dot((t-s),(p-s)) / dot(t-s,t-s);
   return s + r * (t - s);
}

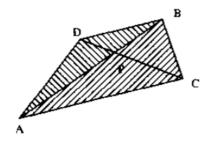
inline Line get_mid_line(const Point &a, const Point &b) //计算线段ab的中垂
线
{
   Point mid = (a + b) / 2;
   Point tp = b-a;
   return Line(mid,mid+Point(-tp.y,tp.x));
}
```

6.判断两直线是否平行

• 若平行,两直线向量叉乘结果为0

```
inline bool parallel(const Line &A,const Line &B) //判断两直线是否平行
{
    return !sgn(det(A.s-A.t,B.s-B.t));
}
```

7.计算两直线交点,若存在,保存在res中



如图,如何求得直线 AB 与直线 CD 的交点P?

$$\frac{\left|DP\right|}{\left|CP\right|} = \frac{S_{\Delta ADB}}{S_{\Delta ACB}} = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{AD} \times \overrightarrow{AB}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AB}\right|}$$

$$x_{p} = \frac{S_{\Delta ABD} \cdot x_{C} + S_{\Delta ABC} \cdot x_{D}}{S_{\Delta ABD} + S_{\Delta ABC}} = \frac{Area2(A, B, D) \cdot x_{C} - Area2(A, B, C) \cdot x_{D}}{Area2(A, B, D) - Area2(A, B, C)}$$

公式

在平面直角坐标系内,已知两点 $A(x_1,y_1)$, $B(x_2,y_2)$; 在两点连线上有一点 P.设它的坐标为 (x,y) ,且 \vec{AP} : $\vec{PB}=\lambda$,那么我们说 P分有向线段 \overline{AB} 的比为 λ 。 我们将

$$\frac{\vec{AP}}{\vec{PB}} = \lambda$$

$$x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda}$$

称为有向线段 \overline{AB} 的定比分点P的坐标公式。

当P为内分点时, $\lambda>0$;当P为外分点时, $\lambda<0(\lambda\neq-1)$;当P与A重合时, $\lambda=0$;当P与B重合时, λ 不存在。

推导过程

对 ΔOAB 及其上一点P应用定比分点公式的向量形式,即证。

```
inline bool line_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B,Point &res) //两
直线交点
{
  if(parallel(A,B)) return false;
  double s1 = det(A.s-B.s,B.t-B.s);
  double s2 = det(A.t-B.s,B.t-B.s);
  res = (s1 * A.t - s2 * A.s) / (s1 - s2);
  return true;
}
```

9.判断直线A与线段B是否相交

10.判断线段A与线段B是否相交

• 进行两次跨立实验

11.极角排序

```
inline bool clk_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //顺时针极角
{
    if(!sgn(a.ang-b.ang)) return det(a,b) < 0;
    else return a.ang > b.ang;
}

inline bool l_clk_cmp(const Line &a,const Line &b) //顺时针直线极角
{
    if(!sgn(a.ang - b.ang)) return det(a.t-a.s,b.t-a.s) >= 0; //极角相等时, 位
    置越靠左则排越后面
    else return a.ang > a.ang;
}

inline bool aclk_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //逆时针极角
{
    if(!sgn(a.ang-b.ang)) return det(a,b) > 0;
    else return a.ang < b.ang;
}

inline bool l_aclk_cmp(const Line &a,const Line &b) //逆时针直线极角
{
    if(!sgn(a.ang - b.ang)) return det(a.t-a.s,b.t-a.s) >= 0; //极角相等时, 位
    置越靠右则排越前面
    else return a.ang < b.ang;
}
```

2.4 多边形

2.4.1 多边形类

• 多边形中的点应该以逆时针/顺时针排序

```
struct Polygon
{
    int n; //多边形点数
    Point a[1024];
    Polygon();
}
```

2.4.2 多边形函数

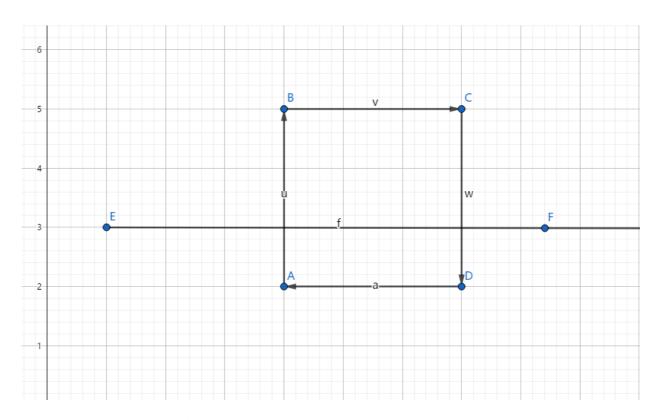
1.多边形面积

• 对于顺时针逆时针均适用

```
double area()
{
    double res = 0;
    a[n] = a[0];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) res += det(a[i+1],a[i]);
    return fabs(res / 2);
}</pre>
```

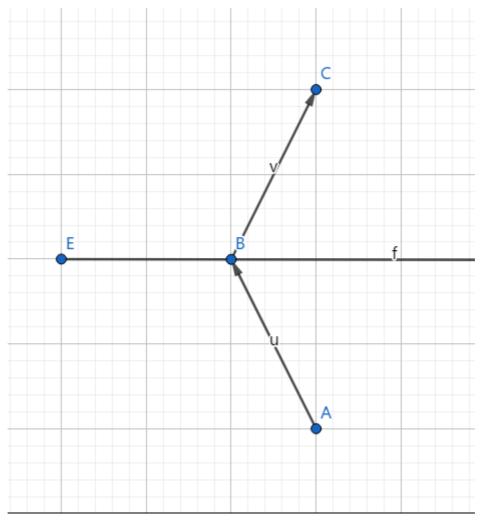
2.判断点是否在多边形内

• 采用射线法,首先按照顺时针/逆时针顺序排序多边形的顶点

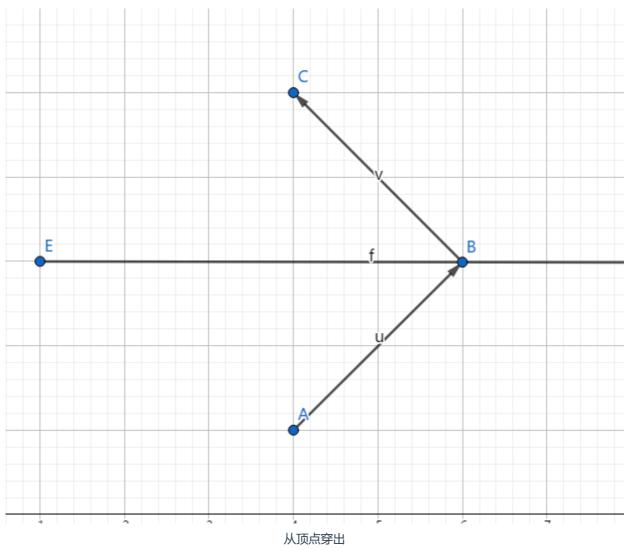


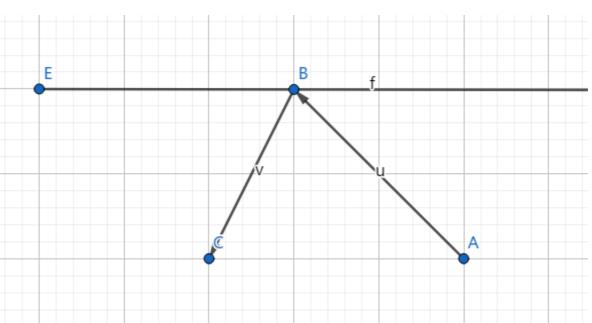
我们可以发现,对于所有被射线穿过的线段,有k>0和k<0两种情况,分别对应穿入和穿出。若穿入和传出的次数相等,则点在多边形外,反之。

考虑四种边界情况:

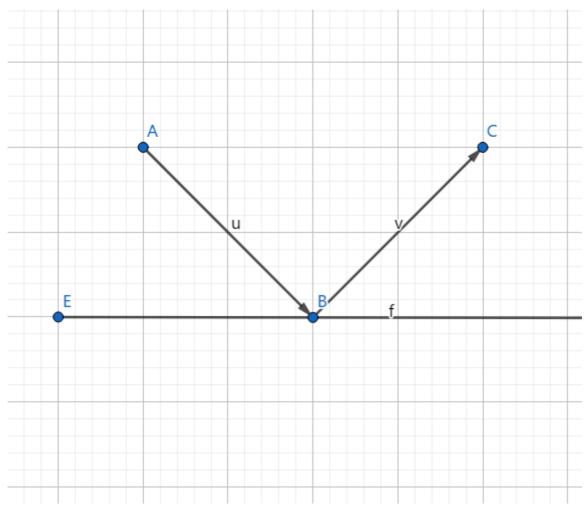


从顶点穿入





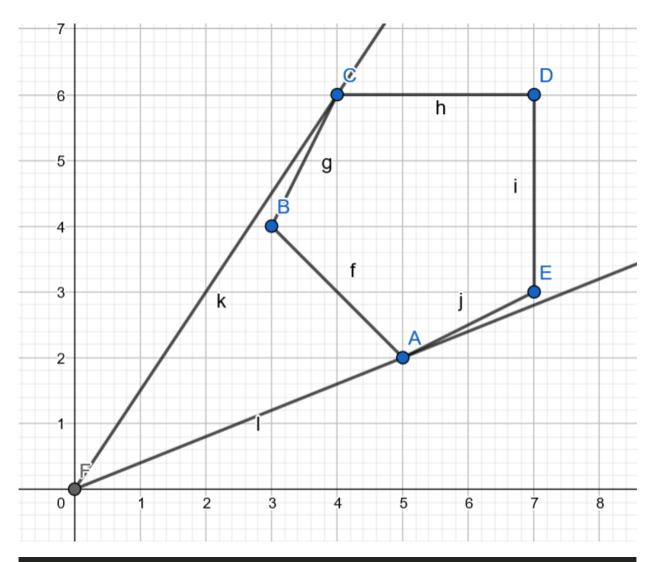
上方穿过一个顶点



下方穿过一个顶点

四种情况都可以用d1和d2的取值来特判。

3.从原点发出光源,计算多边形对于原点的张角



```
int n;
double k,h,x[maxn],y[maxn];
double calc(double x0,double y0,double x1,double y1)
 double a = atan2(y0,x0);
 double b = atan2(y1,x1);
 if(b - a > pi) a += 2 * pi; //顺时针扫过x负半轴
 if(a - b > pi) b += 2 * pi; //逆时针扫过x负半轴
 return a - b;
int main()
 scanf("%lf%lf%d",&k,&h,&n);
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++) scanf("%lf%lf",&x[i],&y[i]);</pre>
  x[n] = x[0],y[n] = y[0];
 double summ = 0,maxx = 0,minn = 0;
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++) //规定方向,遍历每一条边
   double tmp = calc(x[i],y[i],x[i+1],y[i+1]);
   summ += tmp;
    if(summ < minn) minn = summ;</pre>
    if(summ > maxx) maxx = summ;
```

```
if(maxx - minn >= 2 * pi)
    {
        maxx = minn + 2 * pi;
        break;
     }
    }
    printf("%.2f\n",k * h * (maxx - minn));
    return 0;
}
```

2.5 凸多边形

2.5.1 凸多边形函数

1.Graham扫描法求凸包 O(nlogn)

- 1. 将点按x坐标从小到大排序,那么最左侧的点和最右侧的点一定在凸包中
- 2. 从左侧点开始, 扫出凸包下半部分
- 3. 从右侧点开始, 扫出凸包上半部分

```
Polygon_convex convec_hull(vector<Point> a) //用a中的点求凸包
 Polygon_convex res(2 * a.size() + 5);
 sort(a.begin(),a.end(),less_cmp);
 a.erase(unique(a.begin(),a.end()),a.end());
 int m = 0;
 for(int i=0;i<int(a.size());i++)</pre>
   while(m > 1 && sgn(det(res.p[m - 1] - res.p[m - 2], a[i] - res.p[m -
2])) >= 0) m--; //回溯栈内不合法点
   res.p[m++] = a[i];
 int k = m;
 for(int i=int(a.size())-2;i>=0;i--)
   while(m > k && sgn(det(res.p[m - 1] - res.p[m-2], a[i] - res.p[m-2]))
 >= 0) m--;
    res.p[m++] = a[i];
 res.p.resize(m);
  if(a.size() > 1) res.p.resize(m - 1);
 return res;
```

2.O(logn)判断点在凸包内

• 将凸包划分为几个三角形, 二分判断点是否在三角形中

```
bool point_in_convex(const Point &b) //判断点b是否在凸包a内部,a必须为凸包,且p[0]为最左侧点
{
    if(sgn(det(b - a[0], a[1] - a[0])) > 0 || sgn(det(a[n-1] - a[0], b - a[0]) > 0))    return 0;
    int l = 1, r = n - 2, mid, res = 1;
    while(l <= r)
    {
        mid = (l + r) >> 1;
        if(sgn(det(a[mid] - a[0],b - a[0])) > 0)    {res = mid;l = mid + 1;}
        else r = mid - 1;
    }
    return sgn(det(a[res + 1] - a[res],b - a[res])) >= 0;
}
```

3.1 点线综合

```
inline int sgn(double x)
  if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
inline int fcmp(double x,double y) //浮点比较
  if(fabs(x-y) < eps) return 0;</pre>
 else return x > y ? 1 : -1;
inline double sqr(double x) //浮点平方
 return x * x;
inline double Sqrt(double x)
 return x <= 0 ? 0 : sqrt(x);</pre>
inline int abs(int x)
  return x \ge 0 ? x : -x;
struct Point
 double x, y;
  Point(){}
```

```
Point(double a, double b): x(a), y(b) {}
  friend Point operator + (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return Point(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y);
  friend Point operator - (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return Point(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y);
  friend bool operator == (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return fcmp(a.x,b.x) == 0 \&\& fcmp(a.y,b.y) == 0;
  friend Point operator * (const Point &a, const double &b){
   return Point(a.x * b, a.y * b);
  friend Point operator * (const double a,const Point &b){
   return Point(a * b.x, a * b.y);
  friend Point operator / (const Point &a, const double &b){
   return Point(a.x / b, a.y / b);
 friend bool operator < (const Point &a,const Point &b){</pre>
   if(a.x == b.x) return a.y < b.y;</pre>
   return a.x < b.x;</pre>
 friend double norm(const Point &a){
   return sqrt(sqr(a.x) + sqr(a.y));
};
inline double dot(const Point &a,const Point &b) //内积
 return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
inline double det(const Point &a,const Point &b) //外积
 return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
inline double dist(const Point &a,const Point &b) //两点间距离
 return norm((b - a));
inline double angle(const Point &a,const Point &b) //向量夹角
 return acos(dot(a,b) / norm(a) / norm(b));
inline Point rotate_point(const Point &p, double k) //计算点p绕原点逆时针旋转
 return Point(p.x * cos(k) - p.y * sin(k),p.x * sin(k) - p.y * cos(k));
struct Line
```

```
Point s,t;
  Line(){};
  Line(Point a, Point b) : s(a) , t(b) {}
  Line(Point p,double ang) //根据一个点和一个角(弧度制, 0 <= ang < pi) 确定直线
   s = p;
   if(sgn(ang - pi / 2) == 0) t = (s + Point(0,1));
   else t = s + Point(1,tan(ang));
  Line(double a, double b, double c) // ax + by + c = 0
   if(sgn(a) == 0){s = Point(0,-c/b); t = Point(1,-c/b);}
   else if (sgn(b) == 0){s = Point(-c/a,0); t = Point(-c/a,1);}
   else{s = Point(0,-c/b); t = Point(1,(-c-a)/b);}
};
inline double dis_point_line(const Point &p,const Point s,const Point &t)
 return fabs(det(s-p,t-p) / dist(s,t));
inline double dis_point_segment(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point
&t) //计算点到线段距离
  if(sgn(dot(p-s,t-s)) < 0) return norm(p-s);</pre>
 if(sgn(dot(p-t,s-t)) < 0) return norm(p-t);</pre>
 return fabs(det(s-p,t-p) / dist(s,t));
inline int point_on_line(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point &t)
 return sgn(det(p-s,t-s));
inline bool point_on_segment(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point &
t) //判断p是否位于线段上(包括端点)
 return (sgn(det(p-s,t-s)) == 0 && sgn(dot(p-s,p-t)) <= 0);</pre>
inline Point point_proj_line(const Point &p,const Point &s,const Point &
t) //计算点p于直线的投影
 double r = dot((t-s),(p-s)) / dot(t-s,t-s);
  return s + r * (t - s);
```

```
inline Line get_mid_line(const Point &a, const Point &b) //计算线段ab的中垂
 Point mid = (a + b) / 2;
 Point tp = b-a;
 return Line(mid,mid+Point(-tp.y,tp.x));
inline bool parallel(const Line &A, const Line &B) //判断两直线是否平行
 return !sgn(det(A.s-A.t,B.s-B.t));
inline bool line_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B,Point &res) //两
  if(parallel(A,B)) return false;
 double s1 = det(A.s-B.s,B.t-B.s);
 double s2 = det(A.t-B.s,B.t-B.s);
 res = (s1 * A.t - s2 * A.s) / (s1 - s2);
 return true;
inline int line_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B) //判断直线A与线段B是
 int d1,d2;
 d1 = sgn(det(A.t-A.s,B.s-A.s));
 d2 = sgn(det(A.t-A.s,B.t-A.s));
 if(d1 * d2 < 0) return 1;</pre>
 if(d1 == 0 || d2 == 0) return 2;
 return 0;
inline int segment_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B)
  double d1 = det(A.t-A.s,B.s-A.s),d2 = det(A.t-A.s,B.t-A.s);
 double d3 = det(B.t-B.s,A.s-B.s),d4 = det(B.t-B.s,A.t-B.s);
  if(!sgn(d1) || !sgn(d2) || !sgn(d3) || !sgn(d4)) //注意可能有不相交的情况
   bool f1 = point_on_segment(A.s,B.s,B.t);
   bool f2 = point_on_segment(A.t,B.s,B.t);
   bool f3 = point_on_segment(B.s,A.s,A.t);
   bool f4 = point_on_segment(B.t,A.s,A.t);
   if(f1 || f2 || f3 || f4) return 2; //判断某一端点是否位于另一线段上
```

```
if(sgn(d1) * sgn(d2) < 0 \&\& sgn(d3) * sgn(d4) < 0) return 1;
 return 0;
inline bool clk_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //顺时针极角
 double x = atan2(a.y,a.x), y = atan2(b.y,b.x);
 if(!sgn(x-y)) return det(a,b) < 0;</pre>
 else return x > y;
inline bool clk_cmp(const Line &a,const Line &b) //顺时针直线极角
 Point ta = a.t - a.s, tb = b.t - b.s;
 double x = atan2(ta.y,ta.x),y = atan2(tb.y,tb.x);
 if(!sgn(x - y)) return det(ta,tb) < 0;</pre>
 else return x > y;
inline bool aclk_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //逆时针极角s
 double x = atan2(a.y,a.x), y = atan2(b.y,b.x);
 if(!sgn(x-y)) return det(a,b) > 0;
 else return x < y;</pre>
inline bool aclk_cmp(const Line &a,const Line &b) //逆时针直线极角
 Point ta = a.t - a.s, tb = b.t - b.s;
 double x = atan2(ta.y,ta.x),y = atan2(tb.y,tb.x);
 if(!sgn(x - y)) return det(ta,tb) > 0;
 else return x < y;
```

4 完整代码(实时更新)

```
/*
/*
注意输出%.2f是否要加 eps !!
注意数组的数据范围 !!
注意 -0.0 的情况 !!
注意多边形上的三点共线
*/

#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define pi 3.1415926535898
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const double eps = 1e-8;
```

```
const int N = 1e4 + 10; //预设点的数量,注意更改
inline LL gcd(LL a, LL b) { return b==0? a: gcd(b, a%b); }
inline int sgn(double x)
 if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
 else return x > 0 ? 1 : -1;
inline int fcmp(double x,double y) //浮点比较
 if(fabs(x-y) < eps) return 0;</pre>
 else return x > y ? 1 : -1;
inline double sqr(double x) //浮点平方
 return x * x;
inline double Sqrt(double x)
 return x <= 0 ? 0 : sqrt(x);</pre>
struct Point
 double x, y, ang;
  Point(){}
  Point(double a, double b): x(a), y(b) {}
 friend Point operator + (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return Point(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y);
 friend Point operator - (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return Point(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y);
 friend bool operator == (const Point &a, const Point &b){
   return fcmp(a.x,b.x) == 0 \&\& fcmp(a.y,b.y) == 0;
 friend Point operator * (const Point &a, const double &b){
   return Point(a.x * b, a.y * b);
 friend Point operator * (const double a,const Point &b){
   return Point(a * b.x, a * b.y);
  friend Point operator / (const Point &a, const double &b){
   return Point(a.x / b, a.y / b);
```

```
friend bool operator < (const Point &a,const Point &b){</pre>
   if(a.x == b.x) return a.y < b.y;</pre>
   return a.x < b.x;</pre>
 friend double norm(const Point &a){
   return sqrt(sqr(a.x) + sqr(a.y));
 void calcangle() {ang = atan2(y,x);}
};
inline double dot(const Point &a,const Point &b) //内积
 return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
inline double det(const Point &a,const Point &b) //外积
 return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
inline double dist(const Point &a,const Point &b) //两点间距离
 return norm((b - a));
inline Point trunc(const Point &a, double r) //缩放向量长度到r
 double l = norm(a);
 if(!sgn(l)) return a;
 r /= l;
 return Point(a.x * r,a.y * r);
inline double angle(const Point &a,const Point &b) //向量
 return acos(dot(a,b) / norm(a) / norm(b));
inline Point rotate_left(const Point &a) //逆时针旋转90度
   return Point(-a.y,a.x);
inline Point rotate_right(const Point &a) //顺时针旋转90度
   return Point(a.y,-a.x);
inline Point rotate_point(const Point &p, double k) //计算点p绕原点逆时针旋转
 return Point(p.x * cos(k) - p.y * sin(k),p.x * sin(k) - p.y * cos(k));
```

```
struct Line
 Point s, t;
 double ang; //直线极角
 Line(){};
 Line(Point a, Point b) : s(a) , t(b) {}
 Line(Point p,double ang) //根据一个点和一个角(弧度制,0 <= ang < pi) 确定直线
   s = p;
   if(sgn(ang - pi / 2) == 0) t = (s + Point(0,1));
   else t = s + Point(1,tan(ang));
 Line(double a,double b,double c) // ax + by + c = 0
   if(sgn(a) == 0){s = Point(0,-c/b); t = Point(1,-c/b);}
   else if(sgn(b) == 0){s = Point(-c/a, 0); t = Point(-c/a, 1);}
   else{s = Point(0,-c/b); t = Point(1,(-c-a)/b);}
 void calcangle() {ang = atan2((t - s).y, (t - s).x);} //计算直线极角
};
inline double dis_point_line(const Point &p,const Line &l) //计算点到直线距
 return fabs(det(l.s-p,l.t-p) / dist(l.s,l.t));
inline double dis_point_segment(const Point &p,const Line &l) //计算点到线
 if(sgn(dot(p-l.s,l.t-l.s)) < 0) return norm(p-l.s);</pre>
 if(sgn(dot(p-l.t,l.s-l.t)) < 0) return norm(p-l.t);</pre>
 return fabs(det(l.s-p,l.t-p) / dist(l.s,l.t));
inline int point_on_line(const Point &p,const Line &l) //判断p位于直线的哪
```

```
return sgn(det(p-l.s,l.t-l.s));
inline bool point_on_segment(const Point &p,const Line &l) //判断p是否位于
 return (sgn(det(p-l.s,l.t-l.s)) == 0 && sgn(dot(p-l.s,p-l.t)) <= 0);</pre>
inline Point point_proj_line(const Point &p,const Line &l) //计算点p于直线
 double r = dot((l.t-l.s),(p-l.s)) / dot(l.t-l.s,l.t-l.s);
 return l.s + r * (l.t - l.s);
inline Line get_mid_line(const Point &a,const Point &b) //计算线段ab的中垂
 Point mid = (a + b) / 2;
 Point tp = b-a;
 return Line(mid,mid+Point(-tp.y,tp.x));
inline Line line_trans(const Line &a,const double b) //直线向左侧平移 b 的
 Point d = rotate_left(a.t-a.s) / norm(a.t-a.s) * b;
 return Line(a.s+d,a.t+d);
inline bool parallel(const Line &A,const Line &B) //判断两直线是否平行
 return !sgn(det(A.s-A.t,B.s-B.t));
inline bool line_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B,Point &res) //两
  if(parallel(A,B)) return false;
 double s1 = det(A.s-B.s,B.t-B.s);
 double s2 = det(A.t-B.s,B.t-B.s);
 res = (s1 * A.t - s2 * A.s) / (s1 - s2);
 return true;
inline int line_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B) //判断直线A与线段B是
```

```
int d1,d2;
 d1 = sgn(det(A.t-A.s,B.s-A.s));
 d2 = sgn(det(A.t-A.s,B.t-A.s));
 if(d1 * d2 < 0) return 1;
 if(d1 == 0 || d2 == 0) return 2;
 return 0;
inline int segment_make_point(const Line &A,const Line &B)
 double d1 = det(A.t-A.s,B.s-A.s), d2 = det(A.t-A.s,B.t-A.s);
 double d3 = det(B.t-B.s,A.s-B.s),d4 = det(B.t-B.s,A.t-B.s);
 if(!sgn(d1) || !sgn(d2) || !sgn(d3) || !sgn(d4)) //注意可能有不相交的情况
   bool f1 = point_on_segment(A.s,Line(B.s,B.t));
   bool f2 = point_on_segment(A.t,Line(B.s,B.t));
   bool f3 = point_on_segment(B.s,Line(A.s,A.t));
   bool f4 = point_on_segment(B.t,Line(A.s,A.t));
   if(f1 || f2 || f3 || f4) return 2; //判断某一端点是否位于另一线段上
 if(sgn(d1) * sgn(d2) < 0 \&\& sgn(d3) * sgn(d4) < 0) return 1;
 return 0;
inline bool clk_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //顺时针极角
 if(!sgn(a.ang-b.ang)) return det(a,b) < 0;</pre>
 else return a.ang > b.ang;
inline bool l_clk_cmp(const Line &a,const Line &b) //顺时针直线极角
  if(!sgn(a.ang - b.ang)) return det(a.t-a.s,b.t-a.s) >= 0; //极角相等时,位
 else return a.ang > a.ang;
inline bool aclk_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //逆时针极角
 if(!sgn(a.ang-b.ang)) return det(a,b) > 0;
 else return a.ang < b.ang;</pre>
inline bool l_aclk_cmp(const Line &a,const Line &b) //逆时针直线极角
  if(!sgn(a.ang - b.ang)) return det(a.t-a.s,b.t-a.s) >= 0; //极角相等时,位
  else return a.ang < b.ang;</pre>
```

```
struct Polygon //多边形类,点需要逆时针排序
 int n; //多边形点数
 Point a[N];
 Polygon(){};
 double area() //返回多边形的有向面积,未除2
   double res = 0;
   a[n] = a[0];
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++) res += det(a[i],a[i+1]);</pre>
   return res;
 int point_in(Point t) //射线法判断点是否在多边形内,0表示在多边形外,1表示在
   int cnt = 0,i,d1,d2,k;
   a[n] = a[0];
   if(point_on_segment(t,Line(a[i],a[i+1]))) return 2; //点在边上
   k = sgn(det(a[i+1]-a[i],t-a[i]));
   d1 = sgn(a[i].y - t.y);
   d2 = sgn(a[i+1].y - t.y);
   if(k > 0 \& d1 <= 0 \& d2 > 0) cnt++;
   if(k < 0 && d2 <= 0 && d1 > 0) cnt--;
   return cnt != 0;
 int border_int_point_num() //计算多边形边界格点数目,已测试
   int res = 0;
   a[n] = a[0];
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
      res += gcd(abs(int(a[i + 1].x - a[i].x)), abs(int(a[i + 1].y - a
[i].y)));
   return res;
 int Inside_Int_Point_Num() // 多边形内的格点个数,已测试
   return (abs(int(area())) + 2 - border_int_point_num()) / 2;
 Point mass_center() //返回多边形重心
   Point res = Point(0,0);
```

```
if(sgn(area()) == 0) return res;
   a[n] = a[0];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) res = res + (a[i] + a[i+1]) * det(a[i],a[i+1]);</pre>
   return res / area() / 6.0;
 bool is_convex() //判断多边形是否为凸
   bool s[3];
   memset(s,0,sizeof(s));
   a[n] = a[0], a[n+1] = a[1];
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
     s[sgn(det(a[i+1]-a[i],a[i+2]-a[i])) + 1] = true;
     if(s[0] && s[2]) return false;
   return true;
 bool point_in_convex(const Point &b) //判断点b是否在凸包a内部,a必须为凸包,
    if(sgn(det(b - a[0], a[1] - a[0])) > 0 || sgn(det(a[n-1] - a[0], b -
a[0]) > 0)) return 0;
    int l = 1, r = n - 2, mid, res = 1;
   while(l <= r)</pre>
     mid = (l + r) >> 1;
     if(sgn(det(a[mid] - a[0], b - a[0])) > 0) {res = mid; l = mid + 1;}
     else r = mid - 1;
   return sgn(det(a[res + 1] - a[res],b - a[res])) >= 0;
};
bool less_cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) //x坐标小优先, y坐标小其次
 if(sgn(a.x-b.x) == 0) return sgn(a.y-b.y) < 0;
 else return sgn(a.x - b.x) < 0;
Polygon convex_hull(Point *a,int n) //用a中的点求凸包,n = 1 和 n = 2 应特
 Polygon res;
 sort(a,a+n,less_cmp);
 unique(a,a+n);
 int m = 0;
 for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
   while(m > 1 && sgn(det(res.a[m - 1] - res.a[m - 2], a[i] - res.a[m -
2])) <= 0) --m;
```

```
res.a[m++] = a[i];
  int k = m;
  for(int i=n-2;i>=0;i--)
   while (m > k \& sgn(det(res.a[m-1] - res.a[m-2], a[i] - res.a[m-2]))
 \langle = 0 \rangle - m;
    res.a[m++] = a[i];
  res.n = m > 1 ? m - 1 : m;
 return res;
Polygon convex_cut(const Polygon &con,const Line &hp) //返回凸多边形与半平面
  Polygon res;
  int n = con.n;
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
    Point tmp,p1 = con.a[i],p2 = con.a[(i + 1) % n];
    int d1 = sgn(det(hp.t - hp.s, p1 - hp.s)), d2 = sgn(det(hp.t - hp.s,
 p2 - hp.s));
    if(d1 >= 0) res.a[res.n++] = p1;
    if(d1 * d2 < 0)
      line_make_point(Line(p1,p2),hp,tmp);
      res.a[res.n++] = tmp;
  return res;
struct Halfplanes //半平面集合
  int n;
  Line hp[N];
  Point p[N];
  int que[N];
  int st,ed;
  Halfplanes() {n = st = ed = 0;}
  void push(Line a) {hp[n++] = a;}
```

```
void clear() {n = st = ed = 0;}
  void unique() //在去重之前要保证极角有序
   int m = 0;
   for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++)</pre>
     if(sgn(hp[i].ang-hp[i+1].ang) == 0) continue;
     hp[m++] = hp[i];
   hp[m++] = hp[n-1];
   n = m;
  bool halfplane_intersection() //半平面交,需要保证点按照逆时针排列!
   if(n < 3) return false; //三个以上半平面才能组成多边形
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) hp[i].calcangle();</pre>
   sort(hp,hp+n,l_aclk_cmp);unique();
   que[st = 0] = 0,que[ed = 1] = 1;
   if(parallel(hp[0],hp[1])) return false;
   line_make_point(hp[0],hp[1],p[1]);
   for(int i=2;i<n;i++)</pre>
     while(st < ed && sgn(det(hp[i].t - hp[i].s, p[ed] - hp[i].s) < 0))</pre>
 ed--; //上一个交点在新直线的右侧
     while(st < ed && sgn(det(hp[i].t - hp[i].s, p[st + 1] - hp[i].s)) <</pre>
0) st++;
     que[++ed] = i;
     if(parallel(hp[i],hp[que[ed-1]])) return false;
     line_make_point(hp[i],hp[que[ed-1]],p[ed]);
   while(st < ed && sgn(det(hp[que[st]].t - hp[que[st]].s, p[ed] - hp[qu</pre>
e[st]].s)) < 0) ed--; //维护前后合理性
   while(st < ed && sgn(det(hp[que[ed]].t - hp[que[ed]].s, p[st+1] - hp</pre>
[que[ed]].s)) < 0) st++;
   if(st + 1 >= ed) return false;
   return true;
 void get_convex(Polygon &con) //需要先调用 halfplane_intersection(),并返
   line_make_point(hp[que[st]],hp[que[ed]],p[st]);
   con.n = ed - st + 1;
   for(int j=st,i=0;j<=ed;i++,j++) con.a[i] = p[j];</pre>
};
```

```
struct Circle
  Point p;
 double r;
 Circle(){};
 Circle(Point _p,double _r) {p = _p;r = _r;}
 Circle(double x,double y,double _r) {p = Point(x,y);r = _r;}
 Circle(Point a, Point b, Point c) //三角形外接圆
   Line l3 = get_mid_line(a,b),l4 = get_mid_line(a,c);
   line_make_point(l3,l4,p);
    r = dist(p,a);
 bool operator == (const Circle &a) const{
   return (p == a.p) && sgn(r - a.r) == 0;
 bool operator < (const Circle &a) const{</pre>
   return (p < a.p) || ((p == a.p) && (sgn(r - a.r)) < 0);
 double area() {return 2 * pi * r;}
};
int circle_point_relation(const Circle &a,const Point &b) //返回点和圆的关系
 double l = dist(b,a.p);
 if(sgn(l - a.r) < 0) return 2;</pre>
 else if(sgn(l - a.r) == 0) return 1;
 else return 0;
int circle_line_relation(const Circle &a,const Line &b)
 double d = dis_point_line(a.p,b); //圆心到直线的距离
 if(sgn(d - a.r) < 0) return 2;</pre>
 else if(sgn(d - a.r) == 0) return 1;
 return 0;
int circle_seg_relation(const Circle &a,const Line &b)
 double d = dis_point_segment(a.p,b); //圆心到线段的距离
 if(sgn(d - a.r) < 0) return 2;</pre>
 else if(sgn(d - a.r) == 0) return 1;
 return 0;
int circle_circle_relation(const Circle &a,const Circle &b) //返回两圆关系
```

```
double d = dist(a.p,b.p);
  if(sgn(d - a.r - b.r) > 0) return 5;
 if(sgn(d - a.r - b.r) == 0) return 4;
 double l = fabs(a.r - b.r);
  if(sgn(d - a.r - b.r) < 0 \&\& sgn(d - l) > 0) return 3;
 if(sgn(d - l) == 0) return 2;
 if(sgn(d - l) < 0) return 1;</pre>
 return 0;
int circle_make_point(const Circle &a,const Circle &b,Point &p1,Point &p
2)
  int rel = circle_circle_relation(a,b);
  if(rel == 1 || rel == 5) return 0;
 double d = dist(a.p,b.p);
 double l = (d * d + a.r * a.r - b.r * b.r) / (2 * d); //一交点到圆心连线
 double h = Sgrt(a.r * a.r - l * l); //一交点到圆心连线的距离
 Point tmp = a.p + trunc(b.p - a.p,l); //一交点到圆心连线的投影
  p1 = tmp + trunc(rotate_left(b.p - a.p),h);
 p2 = tmp + trunc(rotate_right(b.p - a.p),h);
 if(rel == 2 || rel == 4) return 1;
int circle_cross_line(const Circle &a,const Line &b,Point &p1,Point &p2)
  if(!circle_line_relation(a,b)) return 0;
  Point tmp = point_proj_line(a.p,b); //圆心到直线的投影
 double d = dist(a.p,tmp); //圆心到直线的距离
 if(sgn(d) == 0) {p1 = tmp,p2 = tmp;return 1;} //直线与圆相切
 p1 = tmp + trunc(b.t-b.s,d);
 p2 = tmp - trunc(b.t-b.s,d);
 return 2;
int point_get_circle(const Point &p1,const Point &p2,double r,Circle &a,C
ircle &b)
 Circle t1(p1,r),t2(p2,r);
  int t = circle_make_point(t1,t2,a.p,b.p);
 if(!t) return 0;
  a.r = b.r = r;
  return t;
```

```
int tagent_line(const Circle &a,const Point &b,Line &l1,Line &l2)
  int t = circle_point_relation(a,b);
  if(t == 2) return 0;
 if(t == 1) {l1 = Line(b,b + rotate_left((b - a.p))); l2 = l1;}
 double d = dist(a.p,b);
 double l = a.r * a.r / d;
 double h = Sqrt(a.r * a.r - l * l);
 l1 = Line(b,a.p + trunc(b - a.p,l) + trunc(rotate_left(b - a.p),h));
 l2 = Line(b,a.p + trunc(b - a.p,l) + trunc(rotate_right(b - a.p),h));
 return 2;
double circle_cross_circle(Circle &a,Circle &b) //求圆交面积
 int rel = circle_circle_relation(a,b);
  if(rel >= 4) return 0.0;
  if(rel <= 2) return min(a.area(),b.area());</pre>
 double d = dist(a.p,b.p);
 double hf = (a.r + b.r + d) / 2.0;
 double ss = 2 * Sqrt(hf * (hf - a.r) * (hf - b.r) * (hf - d));
 double a1 = acos((a.r * a.r + d * d - b.r * b.r) / (2.0 * a.r * d));
 a1 = a1 * a.r * a.r;
 double a^2 = a\cos((b.r * b.r + d * d - a.r * a.r) / (2.0 * b.r * d));
 a2 = a2 * b.r * b.r;
 return a1 + a2 - ss;
double circle_cross_triangle(const Circle &c,const Point &a,const Point &
b)
 if(sgn(det(a - c.p,b - c.p)) == 0) return 0.0; //圆心与两点共线
 Point q[5],p1,p2;
 int len = 0;q[len++] = a;
  if(circle_cross_line(c,Line(a,b),p1,p2) == 2) //ab连线与圆有两个交点
    if(sgn(dot(a - p1,b - p1)) < 0) q[len++] = p1; //只有夹在ab连线内的交点才
   if(sgn(dot(a - p2,b - p2)) < 0) q[len++] = p2;</pre>
 q[len++] = b;
  if(len == 4 \& sgn(dot(q[0] - q[1],q[2] - q[1])) > 0) swap(q[1],q[2]);
  double res = 0;
  for(int i=0;i<len-1;i++)</pre>
```