

"""Joshua Cole Problem 1-3a-b Maximum Vertexes

Give an algorithm to find the vertex with the maximum x coordiante in $O(\lg(n))$ time and an algorithm to find the vertex with the maximum y coordinate in $O(\lg(n))$ time.

Earlier we showed that a unimodal search could be implemented in $O(\lg(n))$ time. It turns out that a convex polygon's x-coordinates make a unimodal sequence. Theis means that the unimodal search algorithm can be modified so that it checks `[position][0]` at each time it checks `[position]` to produce an algorithm which will finish in $O(\lg(n))$ time. I define such changes to be busy work, so I will not implement this change. Instead I will present an algorithm which proves that such a change is all that is required. This algorithm is $O(n) + O(\lg(n))$. The $O(n)$ only converts from `[p]` to `[p][0]`.

Just now we showed that it is possible to find the `max_x` of a convex polygon in $O(\lg(n))$ time. One property of a convex polygon is that everything between the max-x index and the end of the array will be a unimodal sequence. Another property of that sequence is that the y-max of the sequence will be the y-max of the polygon. This means that it is possible to write an algorithm which finds the y-max in $O(\lg(n))$ time, since the two unimodal searches for inputs less than n will always be capped by $O(2\lg(n))$ and constants can be discarded. I deem the repetition of the unimodal search to be busy work, so below is code which converts to `[position][0]` and `[position][1]`. This is not $O(n) + O(\lg(n))$, but it still proves that this solution method works.

```
"""
#import unimodal

convex_polygon = [(0, 0), (1, -1), (2, -2), (3, -2), (4, -1), (5, 0), (4, 2), (3, 3), (2, 2)]

def convex_polygon_x_max(polygon):
    """Finds the maximum x coordinate of a convex polygon in  $O(n) + O(\lg(n))$  time.

    Args:
        polygon: a convex polygon made up of a list of (x, y) tuples.

    Returns:
        A unimodal sequence is a sequence in which:

            a[i] < a[i + 1] for all indexes below and including m
            a[i] > a[i - 1] for all indexes above and including m

        The x coordinates of a vertex are such a sequence of this type. This
        returns m.

    Raises:
        TypeError: List was empty.
        TypeError: List was not unimodal.
    """
    x_coordinates = [vertex[0] for vertex in polygon]
    return max_unimodal(x_coordinates)

def convex_polygon_y_max(polygon):
    """Finds the maximum y coordinate of a convex polygon in  $O(n) + O(\lg(n))$  time.

    Args:
        polygon: a convex polygon made up of a list of (x, y) tuples.

    Returns:
        A unimodal sequence is a sequence in which:

            a[i] < a[i + 1] for all indexes below and including m
            a[i] > a[i - 1] for all indexes above and including m

        The y coordinates of a vertex are such that the max x vertex through to the
        end of the list is a unimodal sequence whose m is the maximum y vertex of
        the polygon. This returns the index of that y vertex.
```

Raises:

TypeError: List was empty.

TypeError: List was not unimodal.

"""

x_coordinates = [vertex[0] for vertex in polygon]

x_vertex = max_unimodal(x_coordinates)

y_coordinates = [vertex[1] for vertex in polygon][x_vertex:]

y_vertex = max_unimodal(y_coordinates)

return y_vertex + x_vertex