NCKU Programming Contest Training Course
Computational Geometry
2017/05/31

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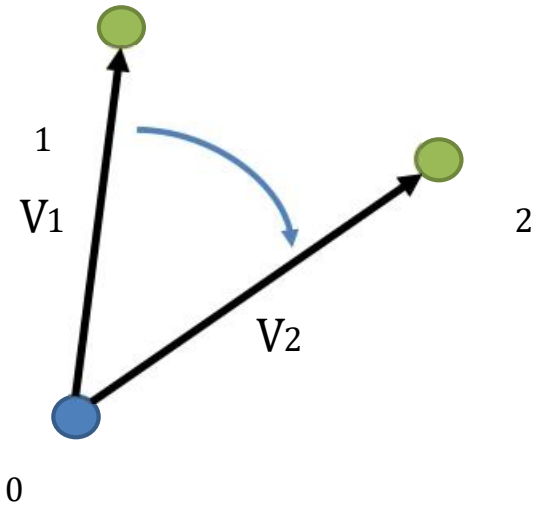
made by ai281918

Line intersection

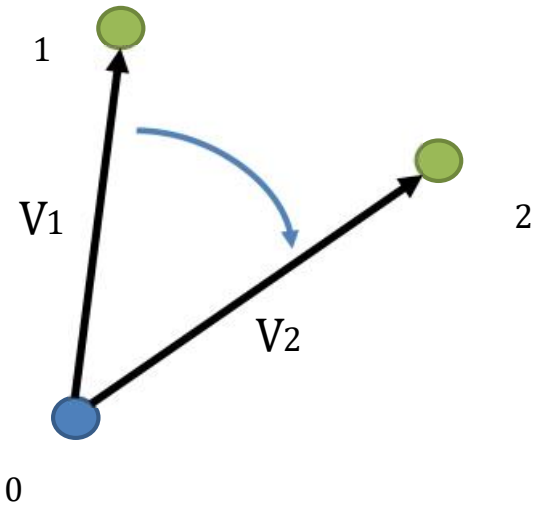
- The vector V_2 is clockwise/counterclockwise from V_1 ?



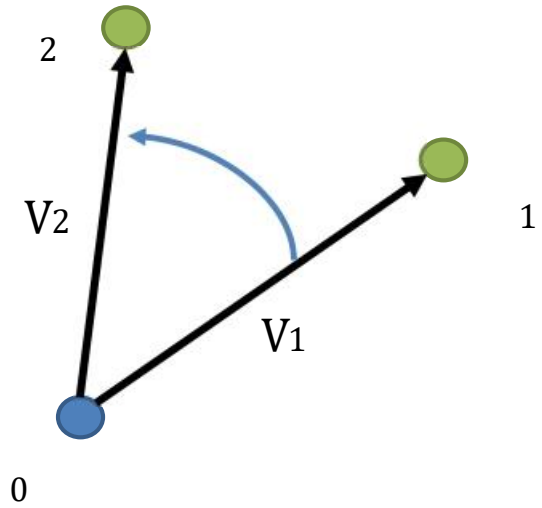
Line intersection

- Cross Product :

$$_1 \times \ _2 = \det\begin{vmatrix} _1 & _2 \\ _1 & _2 \end{vmatrix} = \ _1 \ _2 - \ _2 \ _1 = |\ _1||\ _2|$$



$_1 \times \ _2 < 0$



$_1 \times \ _2 > 0$

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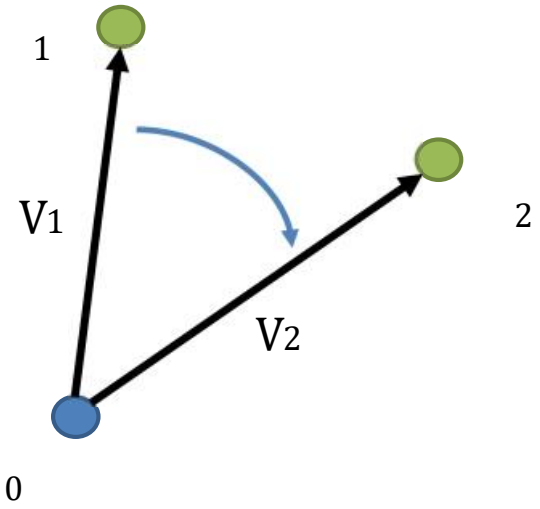
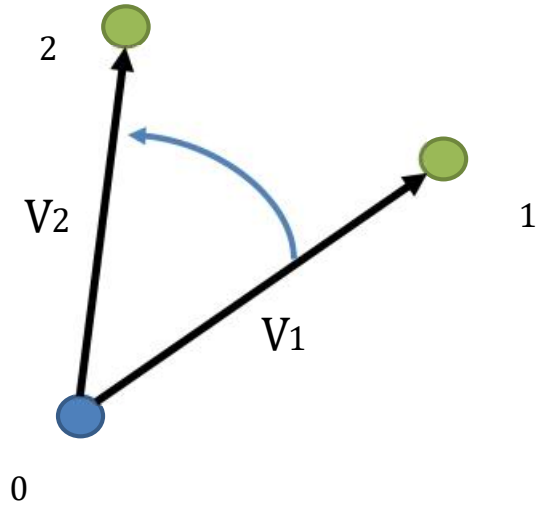
Line intersection

- Cross Product :

$$1 \times 2 = (1 - 0) \times (2 - 0) = (1 - 0)(2 - 0) - (2 - 0)(1 - 0)$$



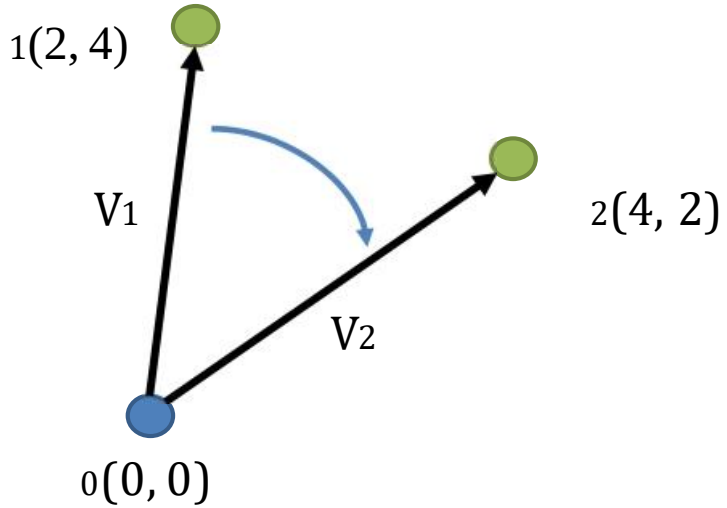
$1 \times 2 < 0$



$1 \times 2 > 0$

Line intersection

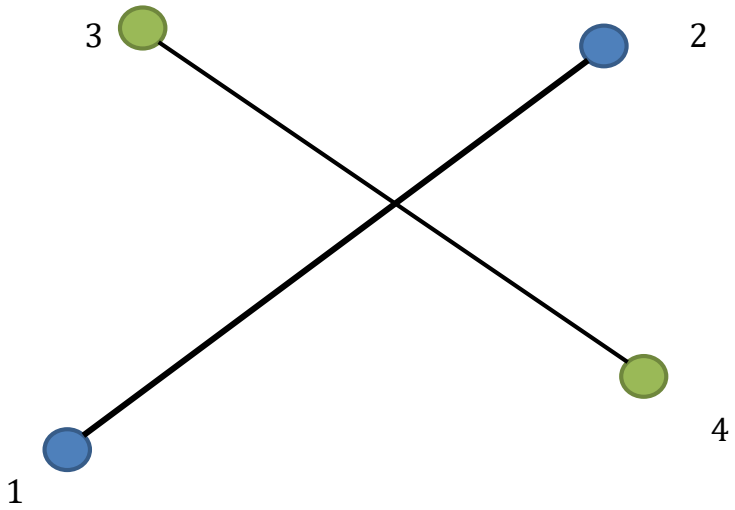
- Cross Product :



$$_1 \times \ _2 = (\ _1 - \ _0) \times (\ _2 - \ _0) = (2 - 0)(2 - 0) - (4 - 0)(4 - 0) = -12$$

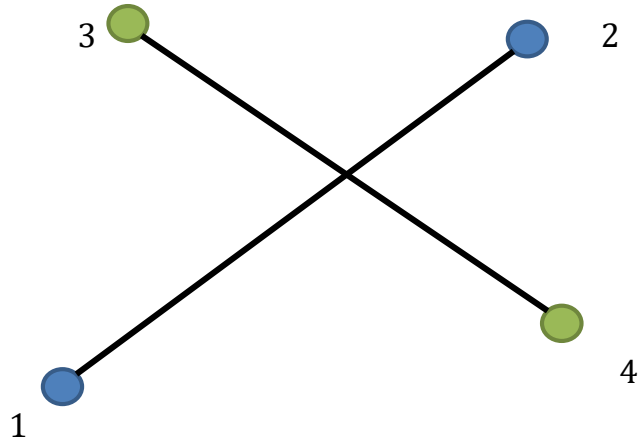
Line intersection

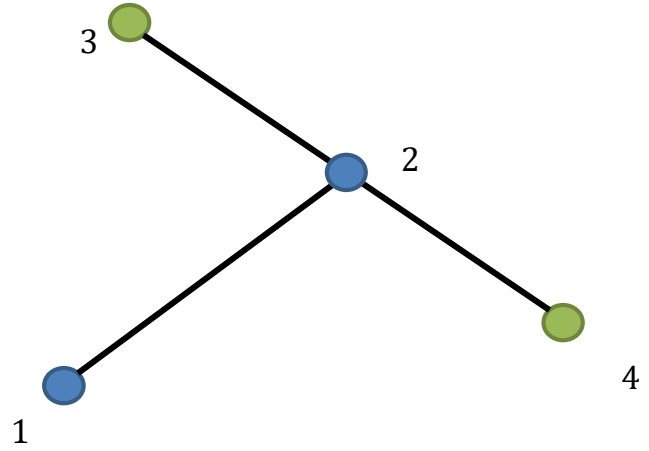
- Line intersection problem



Line intersection

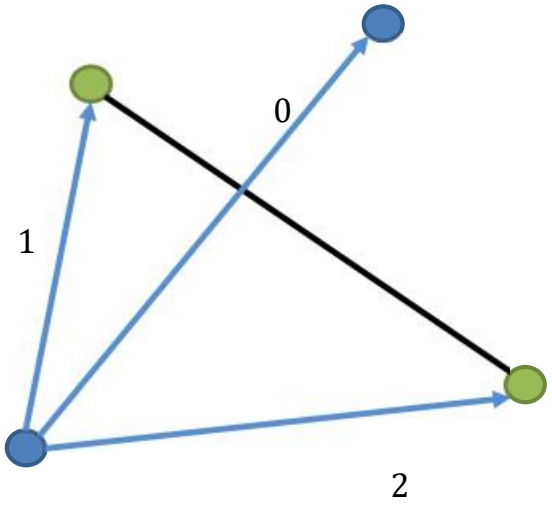
- Two situation





Line intersection

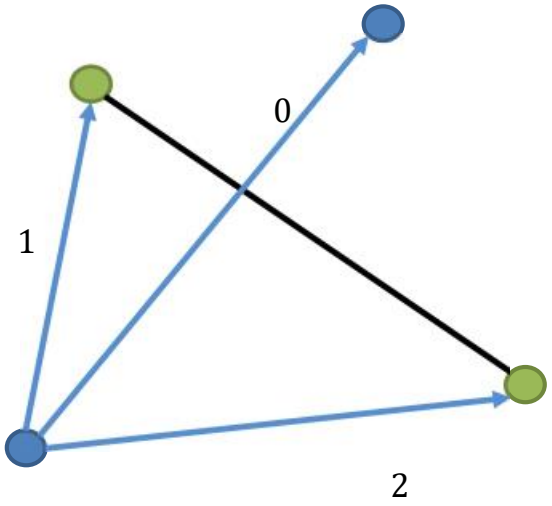
- Cross Product :



$$(\vec{0} \times \vec{1}) \cdot (\vec{0} \times \vec{2}) = ?$$

Line intersection

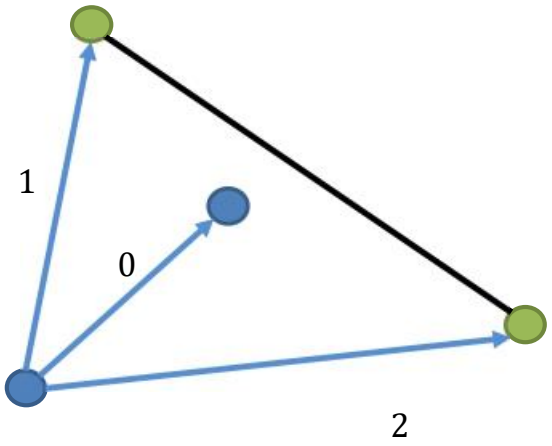
- Cross Product :



$$(\overrightarrow{0} \times \overrightarrow{1}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{0} \times \overrightarrow{2}) < 0$$

Line intersection

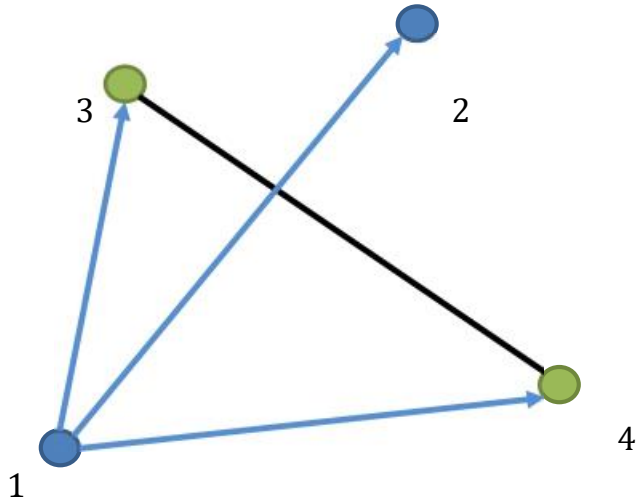
- Cross Product :



$$(\vec{0} \times \vec{1}) \cdot (\vec{0} \times \vec{2}) < 0$$

Line intersection

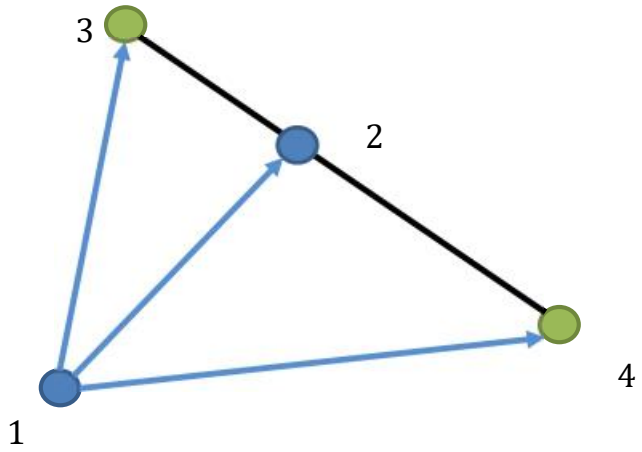
- Cross Product :



$$((2-1)\times(3-1))\cdot((2-1)\times(4-1))<0\ \&\&((4-3)\times(1-3))\cdot((4-3)\times(2-3))<0$$

Line intersection

- Cross Product :



$$(4 - 3) \times (2 - 3) = 0$$

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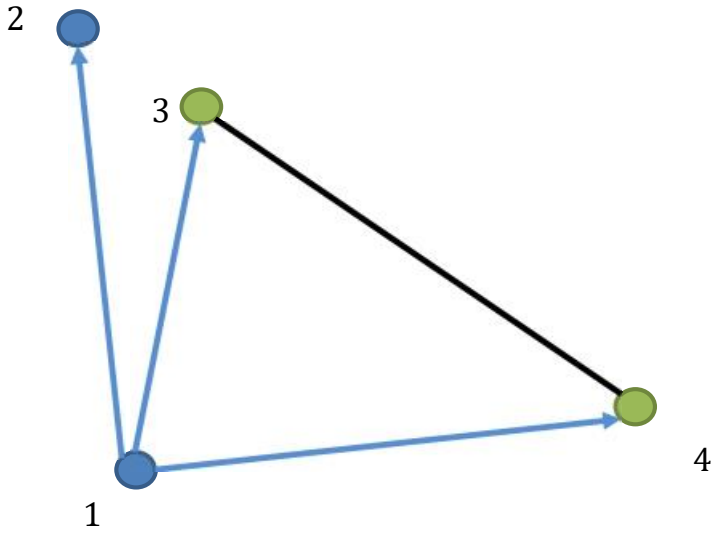
Line intersection

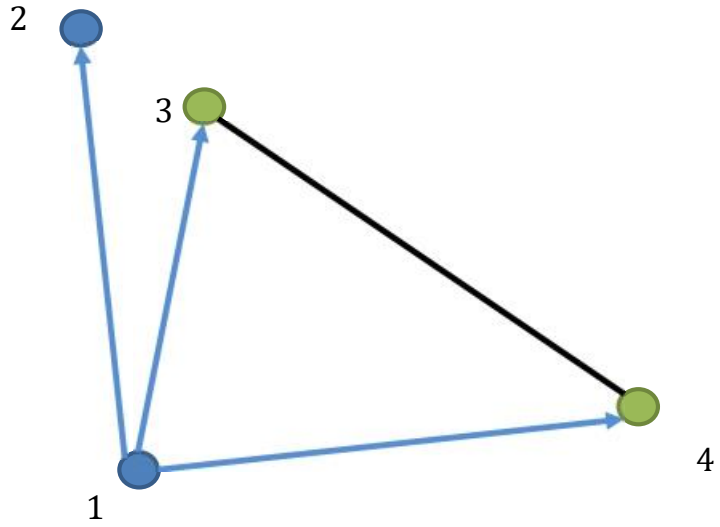
- Cross Product :



$$(4 - 3) \times (2 - 3) = 0$$

Line intersection

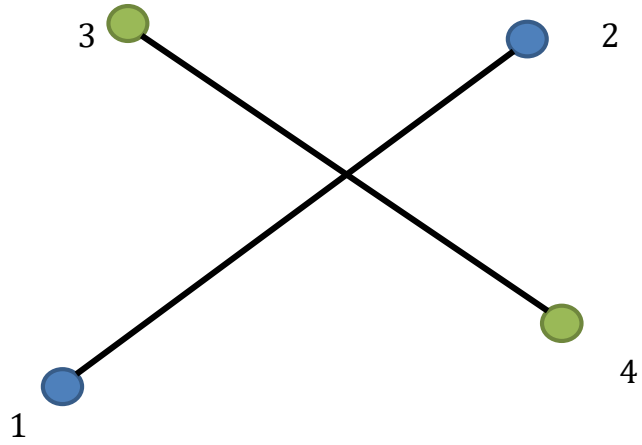
- Cross Product :

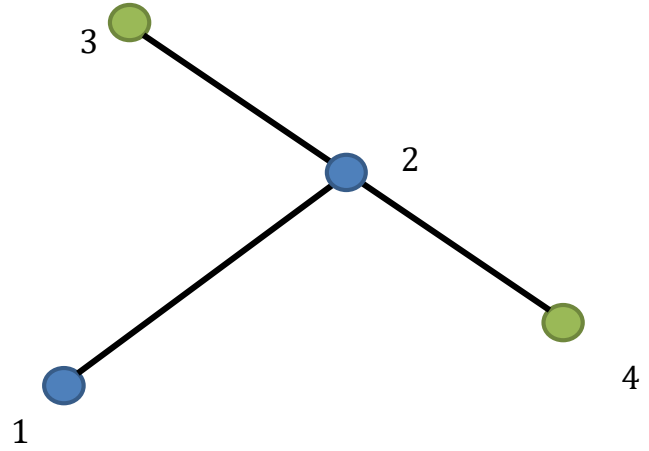


xmin(3, 4) ≤ x2 ≤ xmax(3,4) && ymin(3, 4) ≤ y2 ≤ ymax(3,4)

Line intersection

- Two situation





Practice - 1

acm International Collegiate Programming Contest

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UVa 191 - Intersection

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Convex Hull

- 中譯「凸包」或「凸殼」。在多維空間中有一群散佈各處的點，「凸包」是包覆這群點的所有外殼當中，表面積暨容積最小的一個外殼，而最小的外殼一定是凸的。
- 「凸」的定義是：圖形內任意兩點的連線不會經過圖形外部。「凸」並不是指表面呈弧狀隆起，事實上凸包是由許多平坦表面組成的。

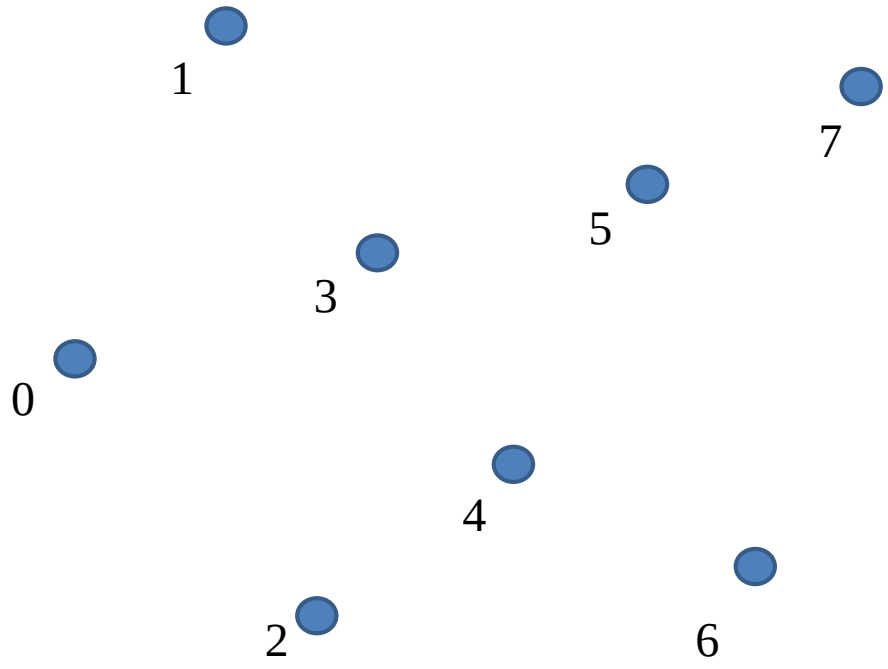
演算法筆記 – Convex Hull

Convex Hull

- Algorithm
  - Brute Force
  - Graham-Scan
  - Andrew's Monotone Chain

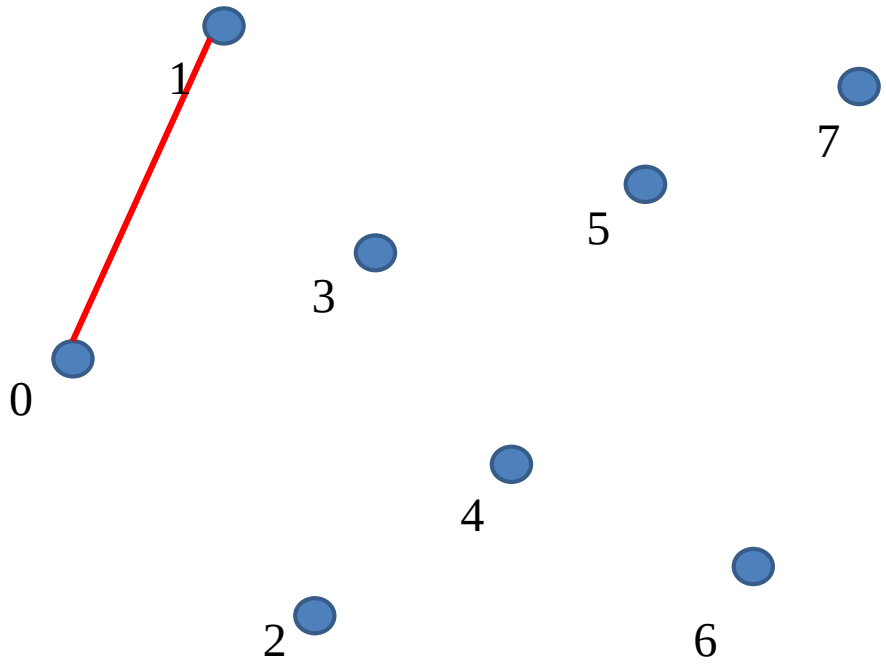
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step1 : Sort by x



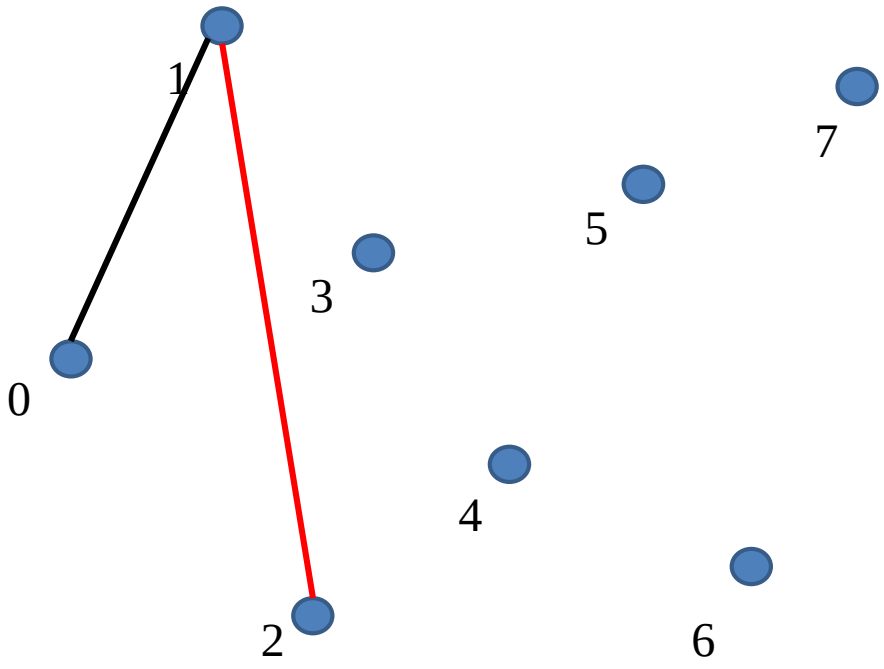
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step2 : Connect points



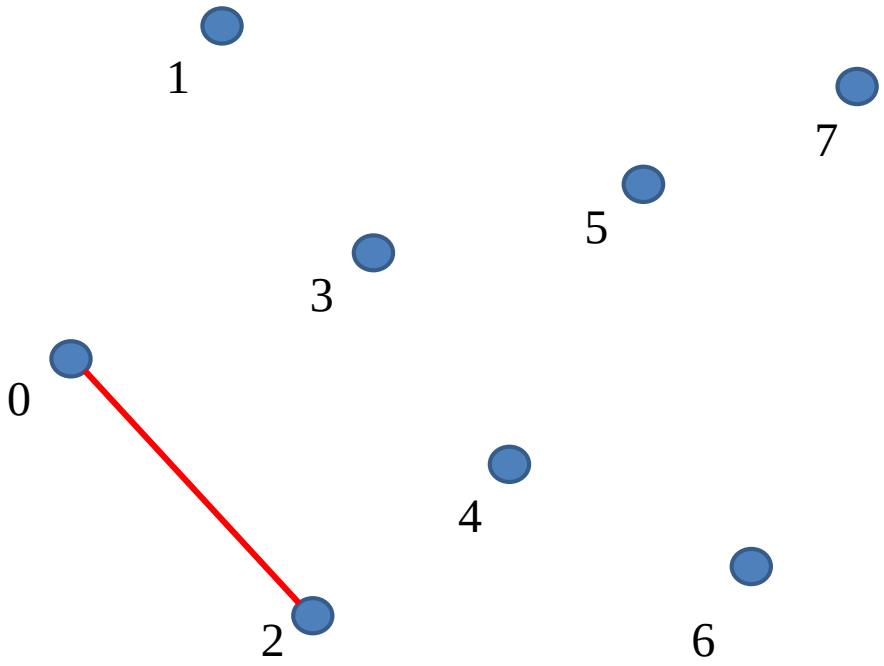
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step2 : Connect points



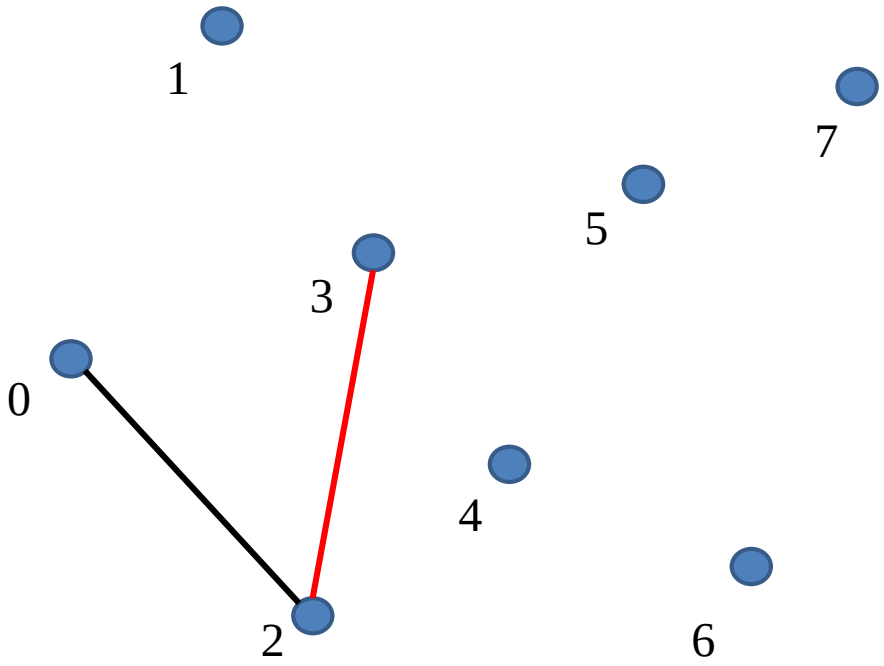
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product $01 \times 02 < 0$



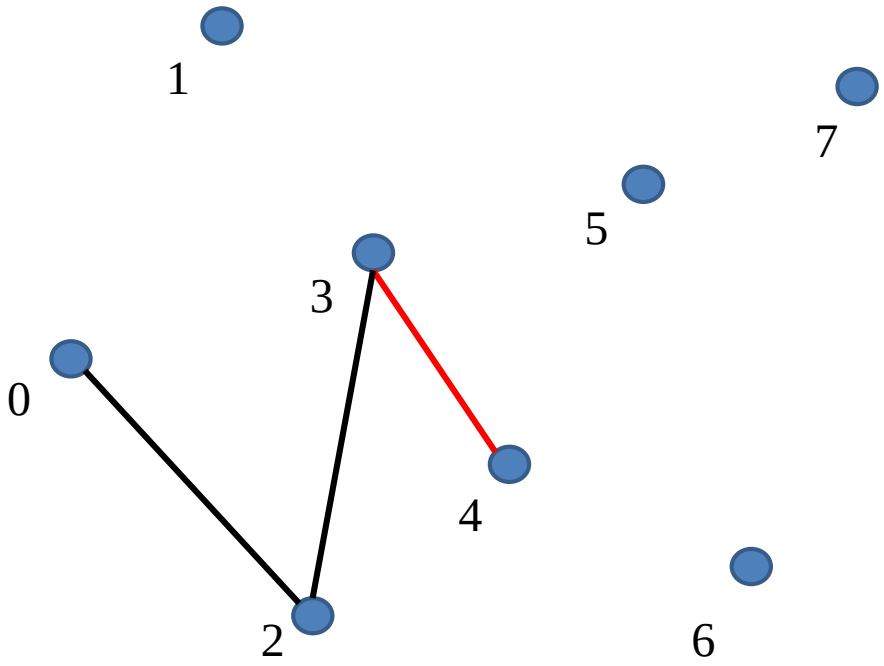
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



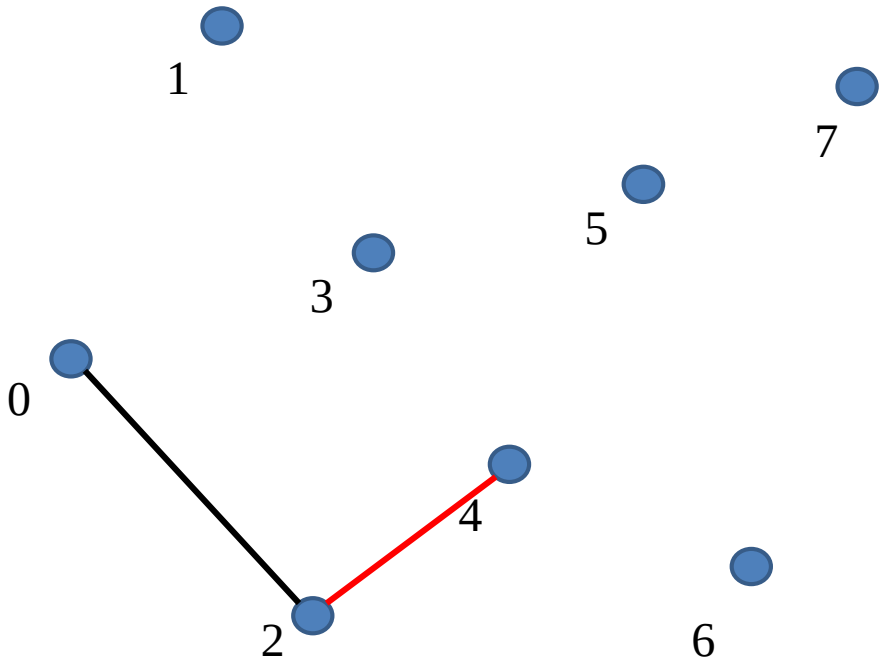
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



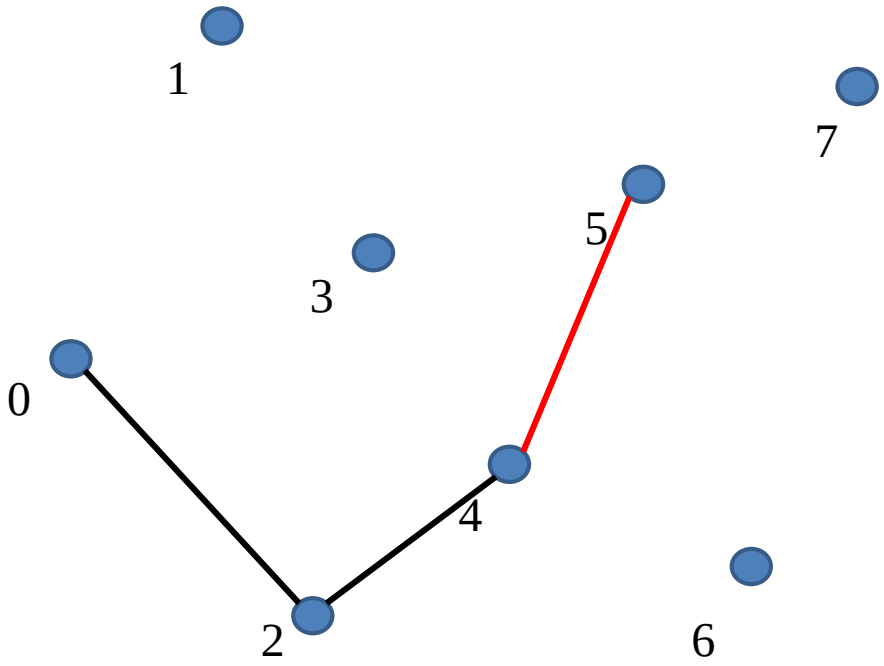
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



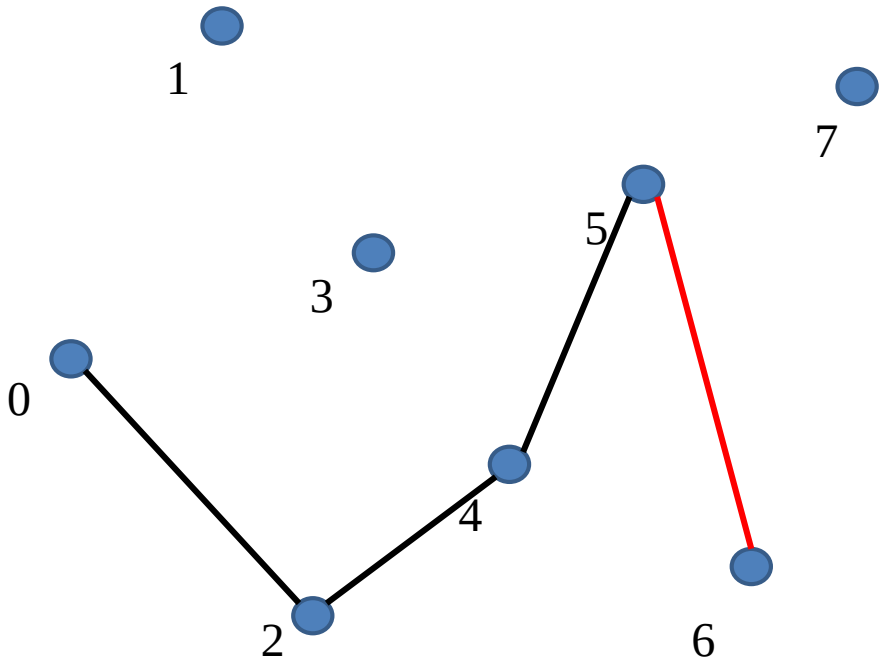
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



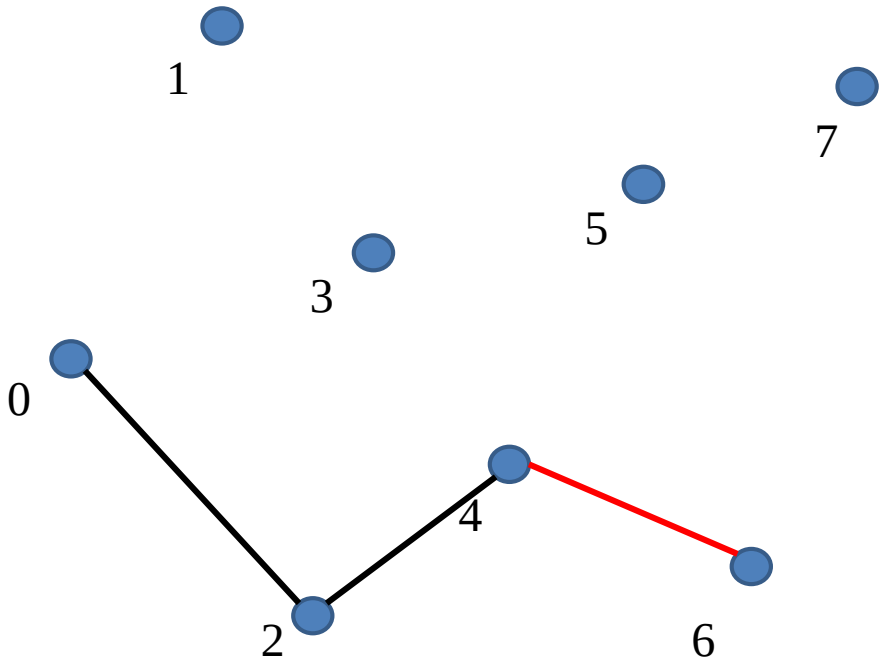
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



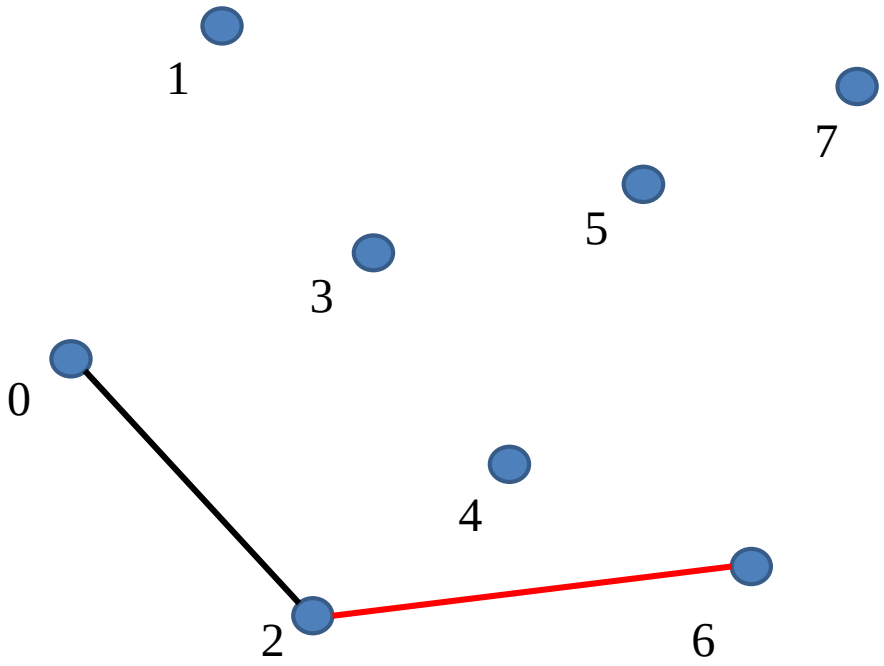
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



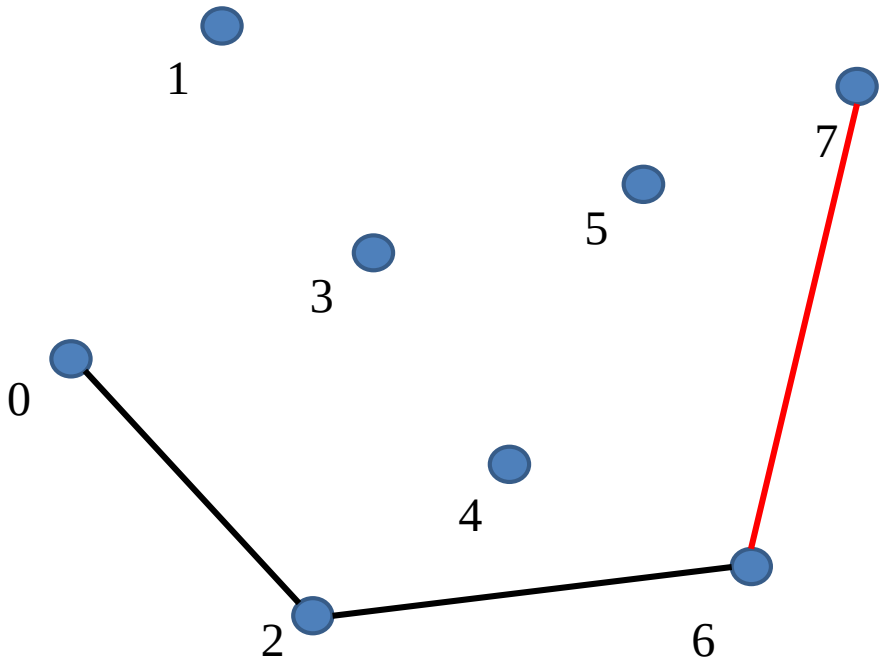
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



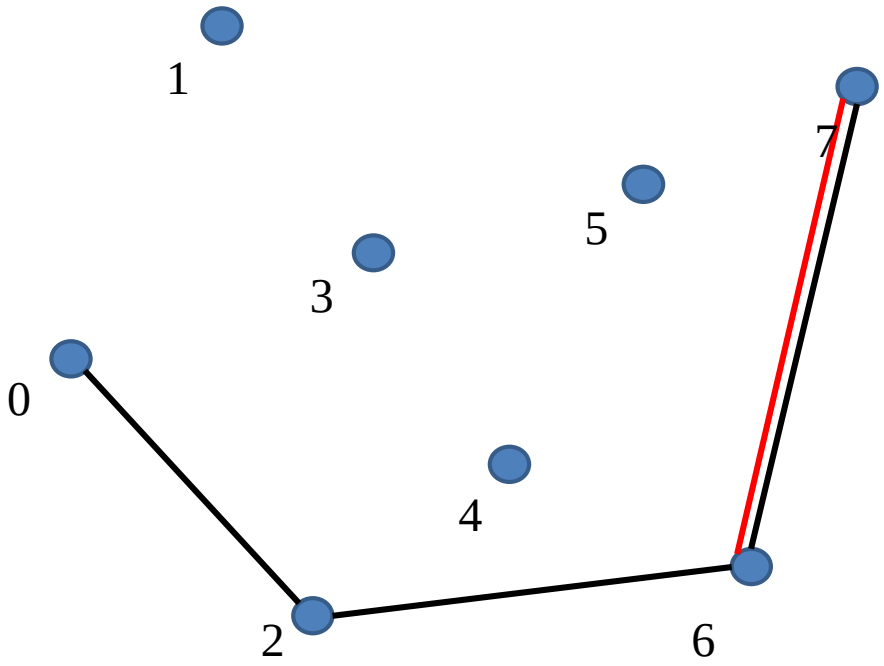
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



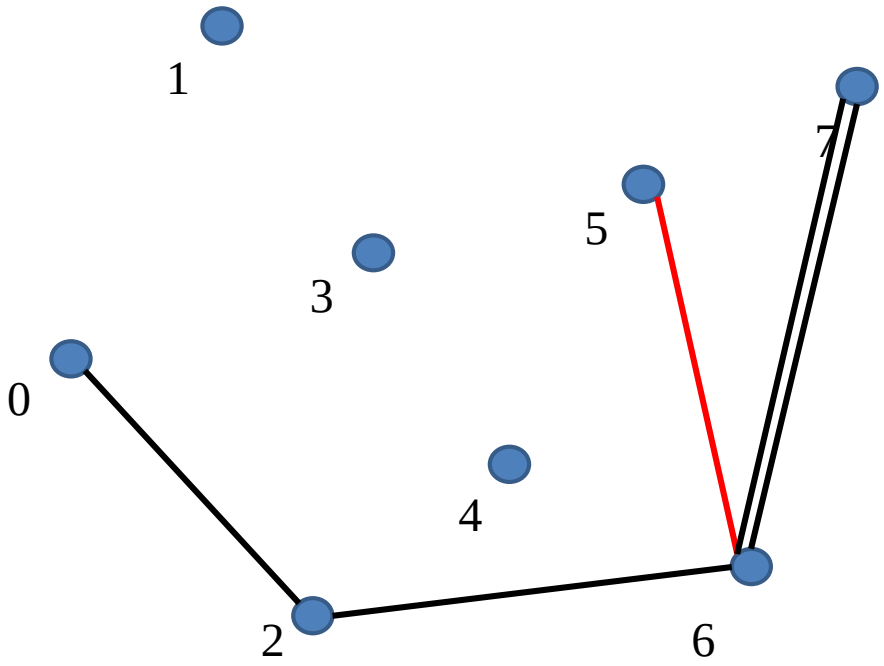
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



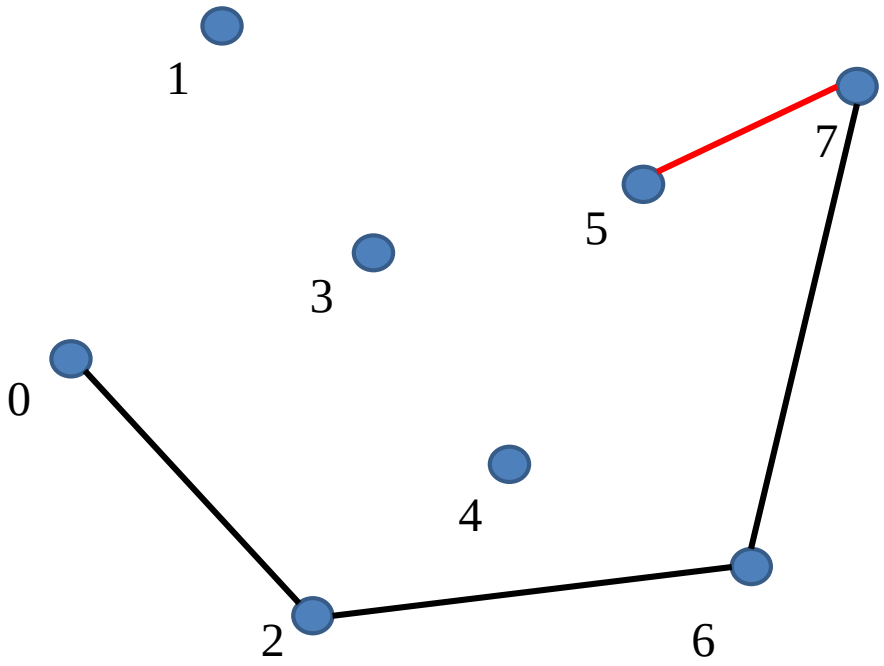
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



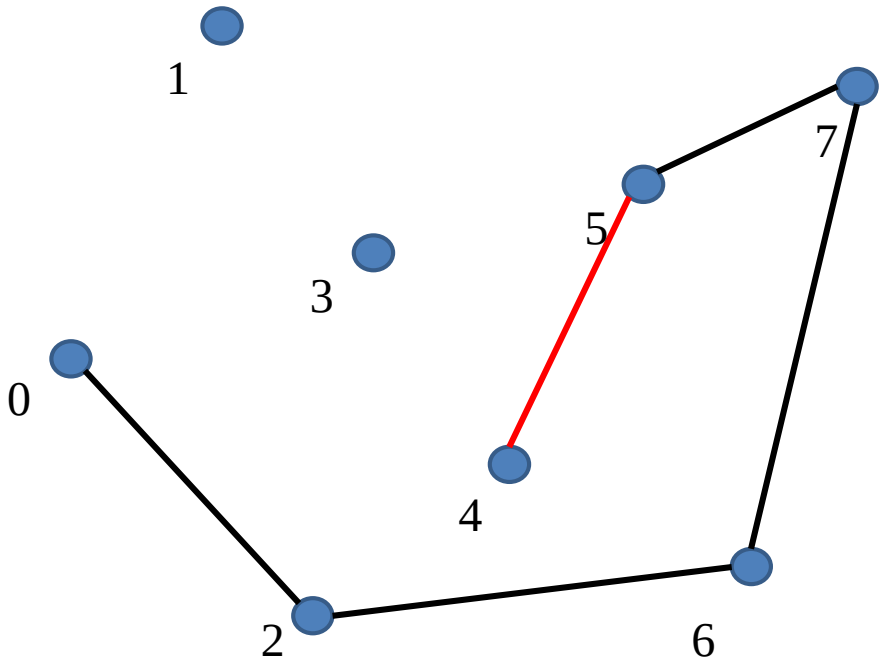
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



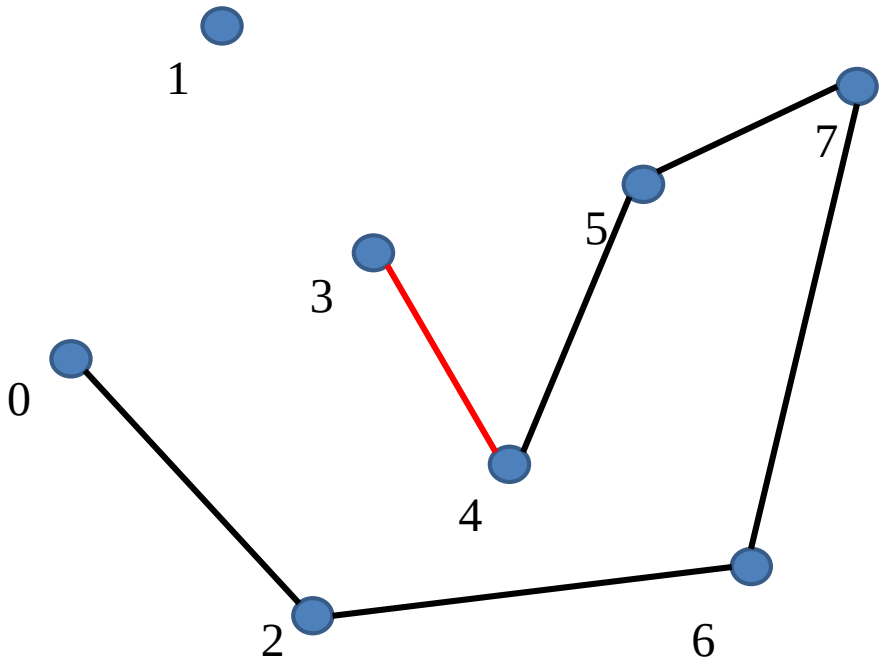
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



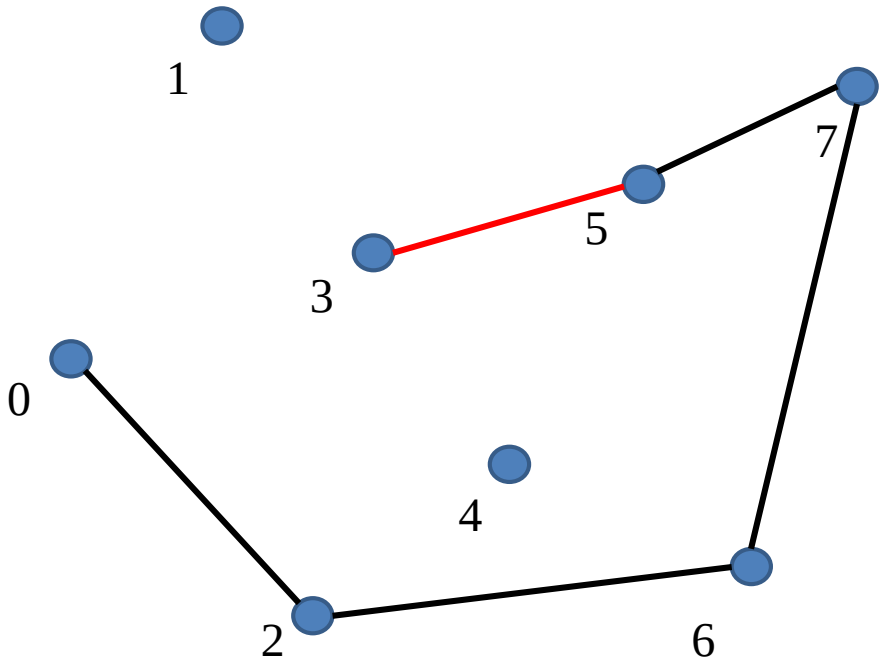
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



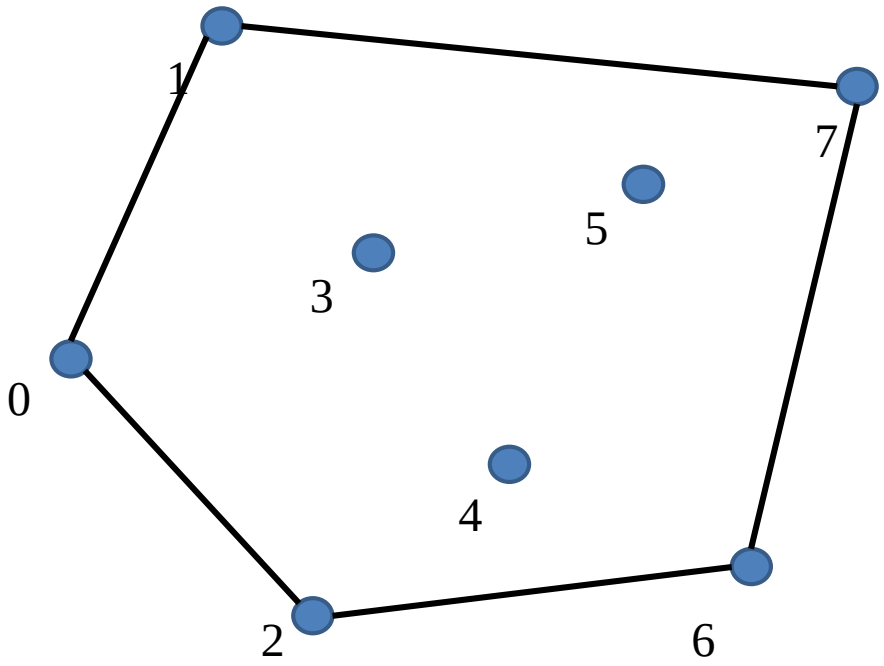
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



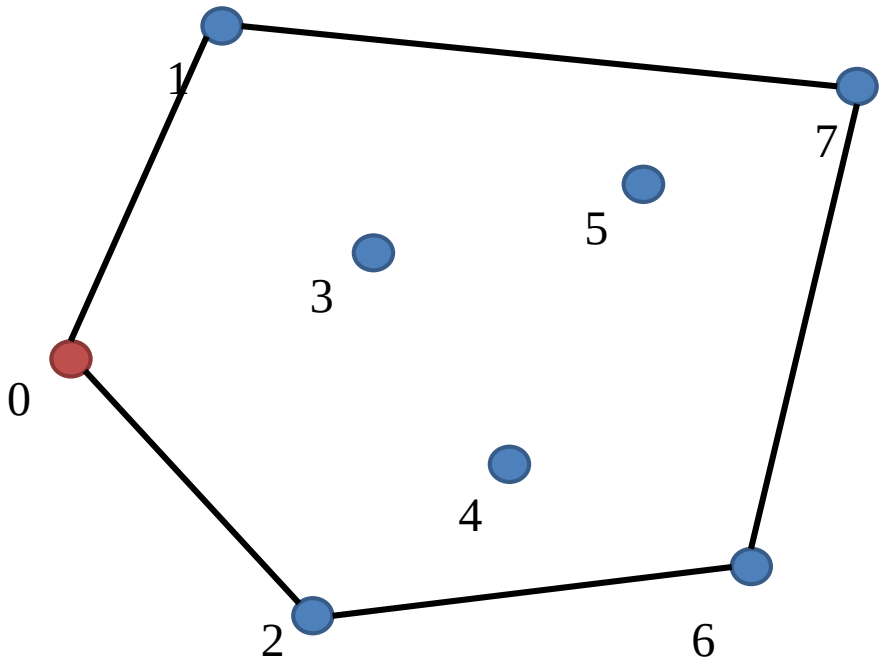
Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step3 : Use cross product



Andrew's Monotone Chain

- Step4 : Delete starting point



Practice - 1

UVa 218 - Moth Eradication

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