

Due in class: Feb 28.

Read Chapter 2 of the text (O'Rourke).

- (1) Given n points in the plane, construct a simple polygon having them as its vertices. Devise an $O(n \log n)$ algorithm and show that it is optimal. (Hint: recall Graham's scan.)
- (2) Given n infinite straight lines in the plane, no two of which are parallel, devise an algorithm to compute the convex hull of all $O(n^2)$ of their intersection points. Your algorithm should run in time $O(n \log n)$. (You should be able to do this without computing all the intersection points.)
- (3) Given a simple polygon (no holes) P and two points s and t in the polygon. Give a fast algorithm to compute the shortest path from s to t . (Hint: first triangulate the polygon. You may also want to think about the "structure" of a shortest path between two points in the polygon.)
- (4) Extend the linear time triangulation algorithm to monotone polygons. (In class, we studied the algorithm for strictly monotone polygons only.) Your algorithm should run in linear time!