001

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define EPS 1e-10
using namespace std;
struct Point
    double x,y;
    Point(double xx=0,double yy=0):x(xx),y(yy){}
};
typedef Point Vector;
double dot(Vector a, Vector b)
    return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y;
}
double cross(Vector a, Vector b)
    return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x;
}
bool Equal(double a, double b)
    return (fabs(a-b)<EPS);</pre>
}
int main()
    int t;
    double x1, x2, x3, x4, y1, y2, y3, y4;
    scanf("%d",&t);
    while(t--)
        scanf("%1f%1f%1f%1f%1f%1f%1f%1f%1f",&x1,&y1,&x2,&y2,&x3,&y3,&x4,&y4);
        Vector a(x2-x1,y2-y1);
        Vector b(x4-x3,y4-y3);
        if(Equal(dot(a,b),0.0)==1)//内积等于0代表垂直
            printf("1\n");
        else if(Equal(cross(a,b),0.0)==1)//外积等于零代表平行
            printf("2\n");
        else
            printf("0\n");
    }
}
```

作为计算几何的第一个题,这题因为简单,所以可以选择的做法特别多。平行的判断自然也可以不用 到外积,不过对于外积的这个几何意义是需要知道的。

另外这题数据不是特别好,在判等的时候不对数据修正误差也可以过,在其他计算几何题里这一点还 是要非常注意的。

002

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
#define EPS 1e-9
struct Point
{
    double x,y;
    Point(double xx=0,double yy=0):x(xx),y(yy){}
    Point operator + (Point p) {return Point(x+p.x,y+p.y);}
    Point operator - (Point p) {return Point(x-p.x,y-p.y);}
    Point operator * (double a) {return Point(x*a,y*a);}
    Point operator / (double a) {return Point(x/a, y/a);}
};
typedef Point Vector;
struct Segment
{
    Point p1,p2;
    Segment(Point p1,Point p2):p1(p1),p2(p2){}
};
double dot(Vector a, Vector b)//向量内积
    return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y;
}
Point project(Segment s,Point p)
    Vector v(s.p2-s.p1);
    double r=dot(p-s.p1,v)/(v.x*v.x+v.y*v.y);
    return s.p1+v*r;
}
int main()
    double x1,y1,x2,y2,x,y;
    scanf("%1f%1f%1f%d",&x1,&y1,&x2,&y2,&q);
    Point p1(x1,y1), p2(x2,y2), p;
    Segment s(p1,p2);
    while(q--)
    {
```

```
scanf("%1f%1f",&x,&y);
    p.x=x,p.y=y;
    Point ans=project(s,p);
    printf("%.8f %.8f\n",ans.x,ans.y);
}
return 0;
}
```

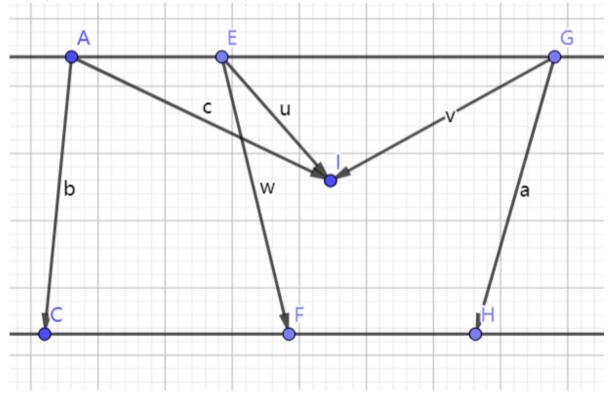
就是套上一个求垂足的模板。要注意的就是题目要求的误差,所以保留的小数要大于等于8位,9位10位都可以过。

003

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <string.h>
using namespace std;
#define EPS 1e-8//根据题目需求修改
int Judge(double a, double b)//用来判断大小关系,消去误差。
   if(fabs(a-b)<EPS)
       return 0;
   if(a>b)
        return 1;
   else
       return -1;
}
struct Point
   double x,y;
   Point(double xx=0,double yy=0):x(xx),y(yy){}//构造函数
   Point operator - (Point p) {return Point(x-p.x,y-p.y);}
}:
typedef Point Vector;//向量
double cross(Vector a, Vector b)//向量外积
{
    return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x;
}
struct Segment//线段
    Point p1,p2;
    Segment(Point p1=0, Point p2=0):p1(p1),p2(p2){}
typedef Segment Line;
```

```
bool Isinit(Segment s1,Segment s2,Point p)//通过向量的外积判断在不在这个区域里面。
{
   Vector a=p-s1.p1;
   Vector b=s1.p2-s1.p1;
   Vector c=p-s2.p1;
   Vector d=s2.p2-s2.p1;
   if(Judge(cross(b,a)*cross(d,c),0.0)==-1)
        return 1;
   return 0;
}
int sum[5005];
Segment s[5005];
int n,m,t=0;
///////////全局变量
int main()
{
   while(scanf("%d",&n))
        if(n==0)
            break;
        if(t++)
            printf("\n");//最后一个答案后面不输出空格,不过这题没有卡这个输出
        memset(sum,0,sizeof(sum));
 scanf("%d\%]f\%]f\%]f\%]f", \&m, \&s[0].p1.x, \&s[0].p1.y, \&s[n+1].p2.x, \&s[n+1].p2.y);
        s[0].p2.x=s[0].p1.x;
        s[0].p2.y=s[n+1].p2.y;
        s[n+1].p1.x=s[n+1].p2.x;
        s[n+1].p1.y=s[0].p1.y;//把题目没有给的左下角和右上角两个点补上
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        {
            scanf("%1f%1f",&s[i].p1.x,&s[i].p2.x);
            s[i].p1.y=s[0].p1.y;
            s[i].p2.y=s[0].p2.y;
        }
        Point tem;
        for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
        {
            scanf("%1f%1f",&tem.x,&tem.y);
            for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)</pre>
            {
                if(Isinit(s[i],s[i+1],tem))
                {
                   sum[i]++;
                   break;
                }
            }
        }
        for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)</pre>
            printf("%d: %d\n",i,sum[i]);
        }
   }
}
```

通过向量外积来判断玩具(点),出现在那一块区域。玩具所在区域的两条边,取相同位置(同在矩形的上边或者同在矩形的下边)的两个点和玩具构成向量,再和原来的各自的边叉乘出来的结果会是相反数(因为一个是顺时针,一个是逆时针)。看图就可以很好的理解



这题思路比较简单,细节也不多,同时因为数据量比较小,暴力的时间复杂度为O(m*n),所以直接两个for循环,暴力即可得到答案。

004

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string>
#include <queue>
#include <algorithm>
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>
using namespace std;
#define EPS 1e-10//根据题目需求修改
struct Point
{
   double x,y;
   Point(double xx=0, double yy=0):x(xx),y(yy){}//构造函数
    Point operator * (double a) {return Point(x*a,y*a);}
   Point operator - (Point p) {return Point(x-p.x,y-p.y);}
};
typedef Point Vector;//向量
double cross(Vector a, Vector b)//向量外积
{
    return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x;
```

```
}
double dot(Vector a, Vector b)//向量内积
   return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y;
}
struct Segment//线段
{
   Point p1,p2;
   Segment(Point p1=0, Point p2=0):p1(p1),p2(p2){}
};
typedef Segment Line;
struct Shapes//存放各个图形的信息
   int sum_segment;
   char num;
   Segment s[25];
   queue<char>q;//存放和它相交的图形的名字
   bool operator <(Shapes tem)//重载小于号,根据图形的名字来排序。
   {
       return num<tem.num;</pre>
   }
}shape[30];
int sum_shape=0,x;
char t,s[20];
/////////////全局变量
int Judge(double a, double b)//用来判断大小关系,消去误差。
{
   if(fabs(a-b)<EPS)
       return 0;
   if(a>b)
       return 1;
   else
       return -1;
}
void init(char t, int sum)//多边形和三角形和线段的输入。
{
   int n=++sum_shape;
   shape[n].sum_segment=sum;
   shape[n].num=t;
   for(int i=1;i<=sum;i++)</pre>
       scanf("(%1f,%1f)",&shape[n].s[i].p1.x,&shape[n].s[i].p1.y);//先输入一个点
       if(i>=2)
           shape[n].s[i].p2.x=shape[n].s[i-1].p1.x;//
           shape[n].s[i].p2.y=shape[n].s[i-1].p1.y;//把第i个点和上一个点的连在一起形
成第i-1个边。
   }
```

```
shape[n].s[1].p2.x=shape[n].s[sum].p1.x;
         shape[n].s[1].p2.y=shape[n].s[sum].p1.y;//再把第一个点和最后一个点连在一起,形成第i
个边
         //如果是线段的情况,会形成两个相同的边,不影响答案。
}
void Swap(Point a, Point b)
         Point tem=a;
         a=b;
         b=tem;
}
void s_init(char t,char type)//矩形的输入
         int n=++sum_shape;
         shape[n].sum_segment=4;
         shape[n].num=t;
         Point a,c,b,d;
         if(type=='s')//正方形
                  scanf(" (%1f,%1f)",&a.x,&a.y);
                  scanf(" (%1f,%1f)",&c.x,&c.y);
                  b.x=(a.x+c.x-a.y+c.y)/2;
                  b.y=(a.y+c.y+a.x-c.x)/2;
                  d.x=(a.x+c.x+a.y-c.y)/2;
                  d.y=(a.y+c.y-a.x+c.x)/2;
                  /////////////////////////////已知正方形对角线求另外两点。
         else//长方形
                  scanf(" (%1f,%1f)",&a.x,&a.y);
                  scanf(" (%1f,%1f)",&b.x,&b.y);
                  scanf(" (%lf,%lf)",&c.x,&c.y);
                  if(Judge(dot((b-a),(c-a)),0.0)==0)
                           Swap(a,b);
                  else if((dot((b-c),(a-c)),0.0)==0)
                           Swap(c,b);
                  d.x=a.x+c.x-b.x;
                  d.y=a.y+c.y-b.y;
         }
         shape[n].s[1].p1=a,shape[n].s[1].p2=b;
         shape[n].s[2].p1=b,shape[n].s[2].p2=c;
         shape[n].s[3].p1=c, shape[n].s[3].p2=d;
         shape[n].s[4].p1=d, shape[n].s[4].p2=a;
}
bool Iscross(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d)//这题没有明确说明是怎么样的相交,但是从案
例可以发现 只要有交点就算相交,是非规范相交
{
         if(Judge(cross(b-a,c-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a)*cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a-a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)==-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)=-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)=-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)=-1&&Judge(cross(d-c,a),0.0)=-1&&Judge(cross(d-
c)*cross(d-c,b-c),0.0)==-1)//规范相交
                  return 1;
```

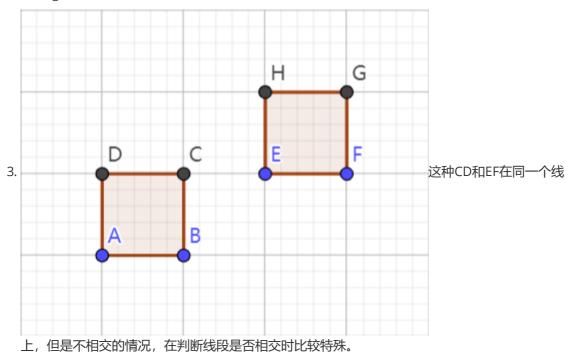
```
else if(Judge(cross(b-a,c-a),0.0)==0&&Judge(dot(c-b,c-a),0.0)<1)
       return 1;
   else if(Judge(cross(b-a,d-a),0.0)==0&&Judge(dot(d-b,d-a),0.0)<1)
   else if(Judge(cross(d-c,a-c),0.0)==0&&Judge(dot(a-c,a-d),0.0)<1)
       return 1;
   else if(Judge(cross(d-c,b-c),0.0)==0&&Judge(dot(b-c,b-d),0.0)<1)
       return 1;
个线段在同一个线上,但是不相交这种情况,所以要加上多个判断
   return 0;
}
bool Iscross_shape(int a,int b)
{
   for(int i=1;i<=shape[a].sum_segment;i++)</pre>
   {
       for(int j=1;j<=shape[b].sum_segment;j++)</pre>
       {
if(Iscross(shape[a].s[i].p1,shape[a].s[i].p2,shape[b].s[j].p1,shape[b].s[j].p2)
)//判断a图形的第i个边和b图形的第j个边是否相交
              return 1;
       }
   return 0;
}
void Count()//通过遍历判断两个图形是否相交
{
   int n=sum_shape;
   sort(shape+1, shape+n+1);//先排序,这样得到的答案就都是按照字典序排的
   for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
       for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
          if(i==j)//避免和自己判断
              continue;
          if(Iscross_shape(i,j))//判断i图形和j图形是否有交点
              shape[i].q.push(shape[j].num);
       }
   for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
       if(shape[i].q.empty())
          printf("%c has no intersections\n", shape[i].num);
       else
          printf("%c intersects with ",shape[i].num);
          if(shape[i].q.size()==1)
              printf("%c\n", shape[i].q.front());
              shape[i].q.pop();//输出完也要把队列清空,下一组图形就不用初始化,下面操作
也是这个原因。
          else if(shape[i].q.size()==2)//两个的情况也要专门拿出来,因为两个的时候第一
个名字后面是没有逗号的。
```

```
printf("%c ",shape[i].q.front());
                shape[i].q.pop();
                printf("and %c",shape[i].q.front());
                printf("\n");
                shape[i].q.pop();
            }
            else
            {
                while(shape[i].q.size()!=2)
                    printf("%c, ",shape[i].q.front());
                    shape[i].q.pop();
                }
                printf("%c, ",shape[i].q.front());
                shape[i].q.pop();
                printf("and %c",shape[i].q.front());
                shape[i].q.pop();
                printf("\n");
           }
        }
   }
   printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
   while(scanf("%c",&t))//字符串和字符的输入前面都加了空格,可以忽略这题数据里的空格。
    {
        if(t=='-')
            Count();
            sum_shape=0;
           continue;
        else if(t=='.')
            break;
        scanf(" %s",s);
        if(s[0]=='1')
            init(t,2);
        else if(s[0]=='t')
            init(t,3);
        else if(s[0] == 'p')
            scanf(" %d",&x);
           init(t,x);
        else if(t=='s')
            s_init(t,s[0]);
        else
            s_init(t,s[0]);
   }
}
```

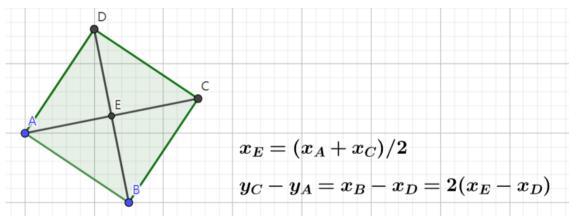
这题思路比较简单,但是代码量就比较头疼。主要思路就是把每个图形的边都储存起来,每个图形之 间是否相交,就通过图形的边的遍历来判断。

在这题里需要注意的是

- 1. 输入和输出,输入里对于括号空格等无效字符的处理。还有输出时各个情况的分类。
- 2. 代码重复的部分比较多,复制粘贴时,对于细节有没有正确更改,如果这个地方出错了,是非常难 debug的。



- 4. 正方形知道对角线求另外两边的方法。



以求D点的横坐标为例,给出推导公式,其余三个值类推即可。