

2-4 Recurrences

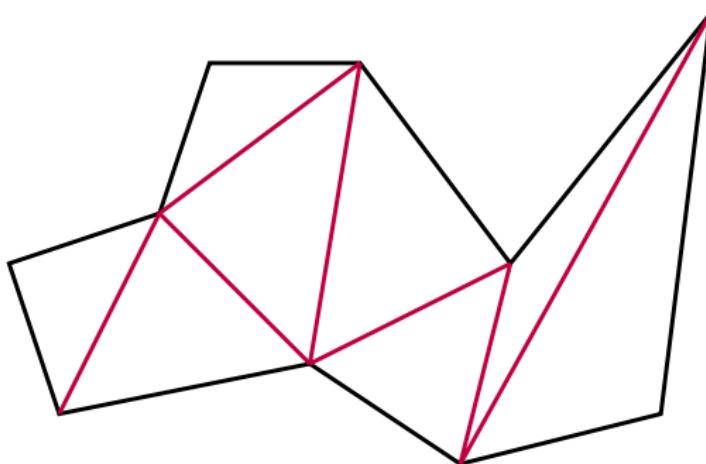
魏恒峰

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

2018 年 04 月 18 日

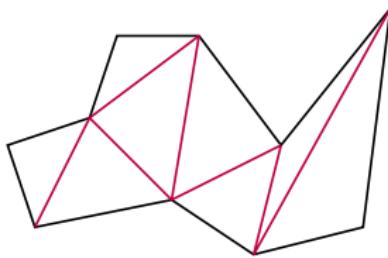


Triangulating Polygons



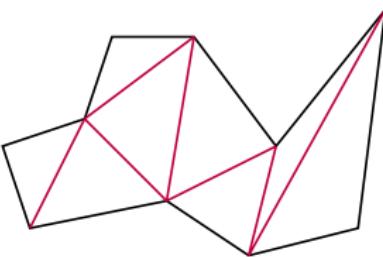
Ear Lemma (Problem 4.1 – 16)

of triangles (Problem 4.1 – 17)

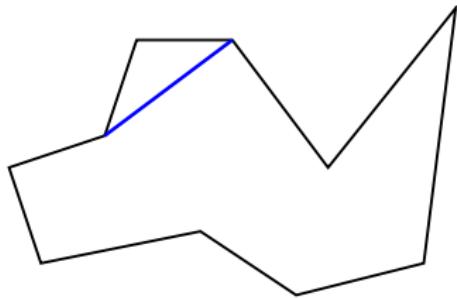


$$T(n) = n - 2$$

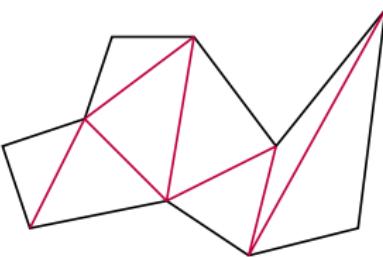
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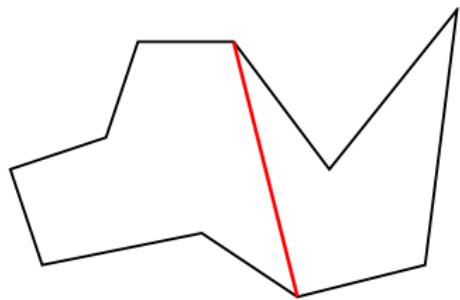
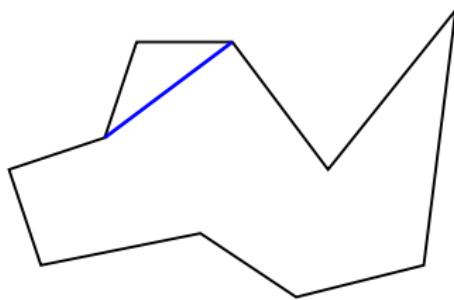
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of triangles (Problem 4.1 – 17)



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Lemma (Ear Lemma)

A triangle has 3 ears, and a larger *triangulated* polygon has at least 2 non-adjacent ears.

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Q : Can every polygon be triangulated?

Theorem (Existence of Triangulation)

Any polygon can be triangulated.

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They break the interior of the polygon into a number of triangles, because any larger polygon can be split by adding a diagonal."



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Definition (Convex Vertex)

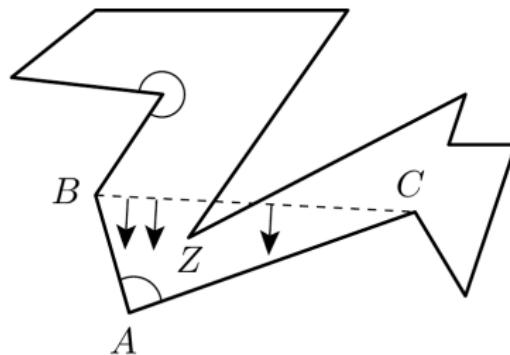
A vertex v is **convex** if the *interior* angle at v is less than 180° .

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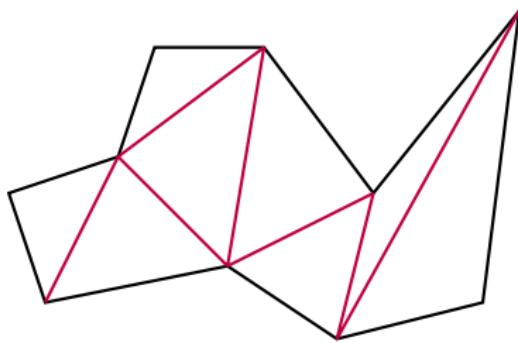
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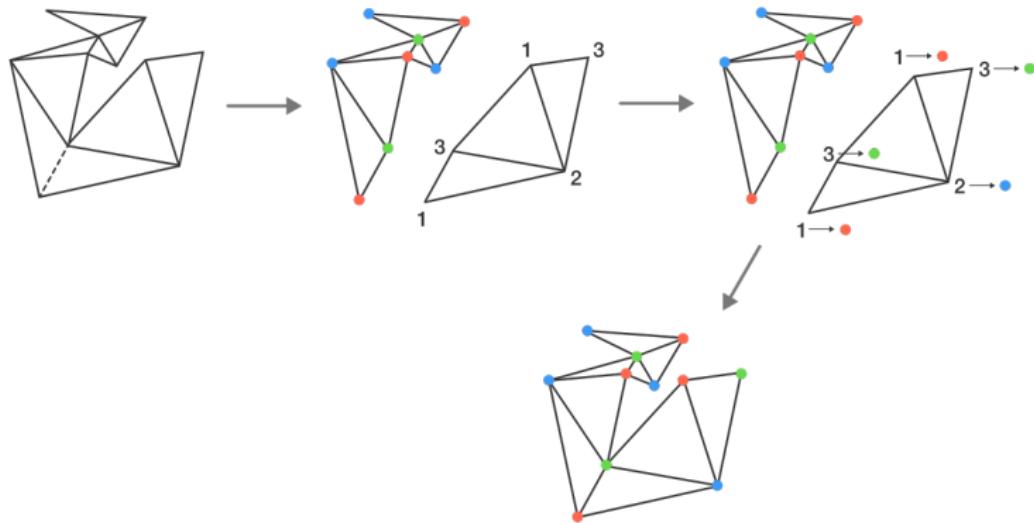
Theorem (Coloring)

Any triangulated polygon polygon is 3-colorable.



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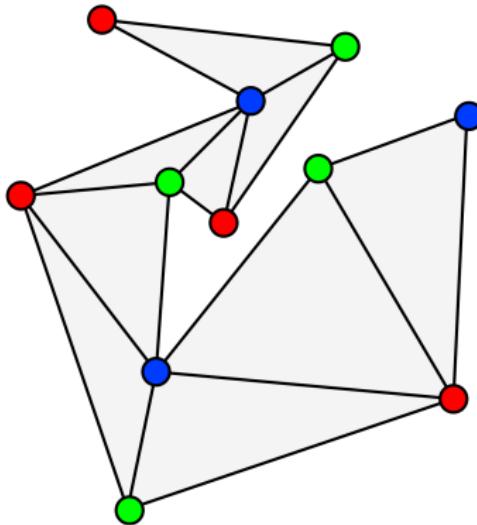
The Art Gallery Problem



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Q : How many “BIG BROs” to hire?



Theorem (The Art Gallery Theorem (O))

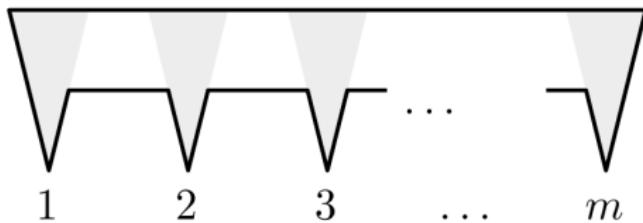
For any art gallery with n walls, $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ "BIG BROs" suffice.

Theorem (The Art Gallery Theorem (Ω))

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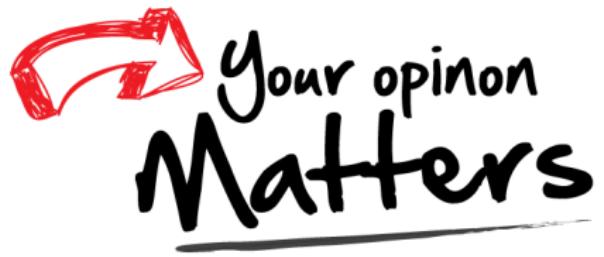
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$$n = 3m$$

Thank You!



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