

Boolean chains *

Alberto Paoluzzi

April 26, 2017

Abstract

A novel algorithm for computation of Boolean operations between cellular complexes is given in this module. It is based on bucketing of possibly interacting geometry using a box-extension of kd-trees, normally used for point proximity queries. Such kd-tree representation of containment boxes of cells, allow us to compute a number of independent buckets of data to be used for local intersection, followed by elimination of duplicated data. Actually we reduce the intersection of boundaries in 3D to the independent intersections of the buckets of (transformed) faces with the 2D subspace $z = 0$, in order to reconstruct each splitted facet of boolean arguments, suitably transformed ther together with the bucket of indent facets. A final tagging of cells as either belonging or not to each operand follows, allowing for fast extraction of Boolean results between any pair of chains (subsets of cells). This Boolean algorithm can be considered of a *Map-Reduce* kind, and hence suitable of a distributed implementation over big datasets. The actual engineered implementation will follow the present prototype, using some distributed NoSQL database, like MongoDB or Riak.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Preview of the algorithm	2
2.1	Unification	2
2.2	Bucketing	3
2.3	Intersection	3
2.4	Reconstruction	3

*This document is part of the *Linear Algebraic Representation with CoChains* (LAR-CC) framework [CL13]. April 26, 2017

3	Implementation	3
3.1	Box-kd-tree	3
3.2	Merging the boundaries	5
3.3	Elementary splitting	5
3.4	Circular ordering of faces around edges	14
3.5	Progressive reconstruction of 3-cell boundaries	20
3.5.1	Main procedure of arrangement partitioning	25
3.6	Signed (co)boundary operator with non-contractible 2-cells	26
3.7	Boolean chains	30
4	Exporting the Library	30
5	Test examples	30
5.1	Random triangles	30
5.2	Testing the box-kd-trees	32
5.3	Intersection of geometry subsets	33
5.4	Polygon triangulation	38
A	Code utilities	42
A.1	Generation of random data	42
A.2	Generation of LAR B-rep from a general 2-skeleton in 3D	43
B	Boolean (Merge) procedure review	49

1 Introduction

2 Preview of the algorithm

The whole Boolean algorithm is composed by four stages in sequence, denoted in the following as *Unification*, *Bucketing*, *Intersection*, and *Reconstruction*. The algorithm described here is both multidimensional and variadic. Multidimensional means that the arguments are solid in Euclidean space of dimension d , with d small integer. The *arity* of a function or operation is the number of arguments or operands the function or operation accepts. In computer science, a function accepting a variable number of arguments is called *variadic*.

2.1 Unification

In this first step the boundaries of the n Boolean arguments are computed and merged together as a set of chains defined in the discrete set V made by the union of their vertices, and possibly by a discrete set of points generated by intersection of cells of complementary dimension, i.e. whose dimensions add up to the dimension of the ambient space. Actually,

only the (*oriented*) boundaries V, FV_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) of the varius arguments are retained here, and used by the following steps of the algorithm.

2.2 Bucketing

The bounding boxes of facets FV_i are computed, and their *box-kd-tree* is worked-out, so providing a group of buckets of close cells, that can be elaborated independently, and possibly in parallel, to compute the intersections of the boundary cells.

2.3 Intersection

For each facet f of one of Boolean arguments, the subset $F(f)$ of incident or intersecting facets of boundaries of the other arguments were computed in the previous *bucketing* step. So, each F is transformed by the affine map that sends f into the $z = 0$ subspace, and there is intersected with this subspace, generating a subset $E(f)$ of coplanar edges. This one is projected in 2D, and the *regularized* cellular 2-complex $G(f)$ induced by it is computed, and mapped back to the original space position and orientation of f (providing a partition of it induced by the other boundaries).

2.4 Reconstruction

Like for in the reconstruction of 2D solid cells using the angular ordering of edges around the vertices, the coincident edges are identified in 3D , and used to sort the incident faces sing vhe falues of solid angles given with one reference face. The 3D space partition induced by $\cup_f G(f)$ is finally reconstructed, possibly in parallel, by traversing the adjacent sets of facets on the boundary of each solid cell.

3 Implementation

3.1 Box-kd-tree

Remove subsets from bucket list

\langle Remove subsets from bucket list 2 $\rangle \equiv$

```
""" Remove subsets from bucket list """
def removeSubsets(buckets):
    n = len(buckets)
    A = zeros((n,n))
    for i,bucket in enumerate(buckets):
        for j,bucket1 in enumerate(buckets):
            if set(bucket).issubset(set(bucket1)):
                A[i,j] = 1
```

```

B = AA(sum)(A.tolist())
out = [bucket for i,bucket in enumerate(buckets) if B[i]==1]
return out

```

◇

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

Iterate the splitting until splittingStack is empty

```

⟨ Iterate the splitting until splittingStack is empty 3 ⟩ ≡
    """ Iterate the splitting until \texttt{splittingStack} is empty """
    def boxTest(boxes,h,k):
        if len(boxes[0])==4:
            B1,B2,B3,B4 = boxes[k]
            b1,b2,b3,b4 = boxes[h]
            return not (b3<B1 or B3<b1 or b4<B2 or B4<b2)
        else:
            B1,B2,B3,B4,B5,B6,_ = boxes[k]
            b1,b2,b3,b4,b5,b6,_ = boxes[h]
            return not (b4<B1 or B4<b1 or b5<B2 or B5<b2 or b6<B3 or B6<b3)

    def boxBuckets3d(boxes):
        bucket = range(len(boxes))
        splittingStack = [bucket]
        finalBuckets = []
        while splittingStack != []:
            bucket = splittingStack.pop()
            below,above = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,bucket,1)
            below1,above1 = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,above,2)
            below2,above2 = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,below,2)

            below11,above11 = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,above1,3)
            below21,above21 = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,below1,3)
            below12,above12 = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,above2,3)
            below22,above22 = inters.splitOnThreshold(boxes,below2,3)

            inters.splitting(above1,below11,above11, finalBuckets,splittingStack)
            inters.splitting(below1,below21,above21, finalBuckets,splittingStack)
            inters.splitting(above2,below12,above12, finalBuckets,splittingStack)
            inters.splitting(below2,below22,above22, finalBuckets,splittingStack)

            finalBuckets = list(set(AA(tuple)(finalBuckets)))
            parts = inters.geomPartitionate(boxes,finalBuckets)
            parts = [[h for h in part if boxTest(boxes,h,k)] for k,part in enumerate(parts)]
        return AA(sorted)(parts)

```

◇

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

3.2 Merging the boundaries

3.3 Elementary splitting

In this section we implement the splitting of $(d - 1)$ -faces, stored in `FV`, induced by the buckets of $(d - 1)$ -faces, stored in `parts`, and one-to-one associated to them. Of course, (a) both such arrays have the same number of elements, and (b) whereas `FV` contains the indices of incident vertices for each face, `parts` contains the indices of adjacent faces for each face, with the further constraint that $i \notin \text{parts}(i)$.

Submanifold mapping computation The 4×4 (affine) `scipy` matrix `transform` of type `mat` is computed by the function `submanifoldMapping`, using as input the array `pivotFace` that contains the vertices of the so-called *pivot* face, i.e. of the face to be mapped to the coordinate subspace $z = 0$ (in 3D).

```
(Submanifold mapping computation 4) ≡
    """ Submanifold mapping computation """
    def submanifoldMapping(pivotFace):
        tx,ty,tz = pivotFace[0]
        transl = mat([[1,0,0,-tx],[0,1,0,-ty],[0,0,1,-tz],[0,0,0,1]])
        facet = [ VECTDIFF([v,pivotFace[0]]) for v in pivotFace ]
        m = faceTransformations(facet)
        mapping = mat([[m[0,0],m[0,1],m[0,2],0],[m[1,0],m[1,1],m[1,2],0],[m[2,0],
            m[2,1],m[2,2],0],[0,0,0,1]])
        transform = mapping * transl
        return transform

    def submanifoldMapping(pivotFace):
        tx,ty,tz = pivotFace[0]
        transl = mat([[1,0,0,-tx],[0,1,0,-ty],[0,0,1,-tz],[0,0,0,1]])
        facet = [ VECTDIFF([v,pivotFace[0]]) for v in pivotFace ]
        normal = UNITVECT(COVECTOR(facet)[1:])
        a = normal
        b = [0,0,1]
        axis = UNITVECT(VECTPROD([a,b]))
        angle = math.atan2(VECTNORM(cross(a,b)), dot(a,b))

        # general 3D rotation (Rodrigues' rotation formula)
        m = scipy.identity(4)
        cos = COS(angle); sin = SIN(angle)
        I = scipy.identity(3) ; u = axis
        Ux = scipy.array([
            [0, -u[2], u[1]],
            [u[2], 0, -u[0]],
            [-u[1], u[0], 0]])
```

```

UU = scipy.array([
    [u[0]*u[0],      u[0]*u[1],      u[0]*u[2]],
    [u[1]*u[0],      u[1]*u[1],      u[1]*u[2]],
    [u[2]*u[0],      u[2]*u[1],      u[2]*u[2]]])
m[:3,:3] = cos*I + sin*Ux + (1.0-cos)*UU

mapping = mat(m)
transform = mapping * transl
return transform

```

◇

Macro referenced in 29a.

Helper functions for spacePartition

```

<Helper functions for spacePartition 5> ≡
""" Helper functions for spacePartition """
import larcc
def submodel(V,FV,EV):
    lenV = len(V)
    VV = AA(LIST)(range(lenV))
    FE = larcc.crossRelation0(lenV,FV,EV)
    def submodel0(f,F):
        fE = list(set(FE[f] + CAT([FE[g] for g in F])))
        fF = [f]+F
        return fF,fE
    return submodel0

def meetZero( sW, (w1,w2) ):
    testValue = sW[w1][2] * sW[w2][2]
    if testValue > 10**-4:
        return False
    else: return True

def segmentIntersection(p1,p2):
    (x1,y1,z1),(x2,y2,z2) = p1,p2
    if abs(z1-z2) != 0.0:
        alpha = z1/(z1-z2)
        x = x1+alpha*(x2-x1)
        y = y1+alpha*(y2-y1)
        return x,y,0.0
    else: return None

```

◇

Macro referenced in 29a.

Computation of affine face transformations The faces in every $\text{parts}(i)$ must be affinely transformed into the subspace $x_d = 0$, in order to compute the intersection of its elements with this subspace, that are submanifolds of dimension $d - 2$.

A much better solution would be to compute a LU factorization of the the first columns of the U upper triangular or trapezoidal matrix ... see [gauss-elimination-in-python](#)

```

< Computation of affine face transformations 6 > ≡
    """ Computation of affine face transformations """
    from numpy import array
    from scipy.linalg import lu
    from scipy.linalg.basic import det

    def COVECTOR(points):
        pointdim = len(points[0])
        plane = Planef.bestFittingPlane(pointdim,
                                         [item for sublist in points for item in sublist])
        return [plane.get(I) for I in range(0,pointdim+1)]

    def faceTransformations(facet):
        #print "\nfacet =",facet
        covector = COVECTOR(facet)
        #print "\ncovector =",covector
        translVector = facet[0]
        #print "translVector =",translVector
        # translation
        newFacet = [ VECTDIFF([v,translVector]) for v in facet ]
        #print "newFacet =",newFacet
        # linear transformation: boundaryFacet -> standard (d-1)-simplex
        if isclose(0.,covector[1]) and isclose(0.,covector[2]): ## x and y components ! (hpc format)
            m = mat(np.eye(3))
        else:
            d = len(facet[0])
            #print "d =",d
            m = mat( newFacet[1:d] + [covector[1:]] )
            #print "m =",m
            if abs(det(m))<0.0001:
                for k in range(len(facet)-2):
                    m = mat( newFacet[1+k+1:d+k+1] + [covector[1:]] )
                    #print "\nm =",m
                    if abs(det(m))>0.0001: break
            transformMat = m.T.I
        #print "transformMat =",transformMat
        # transformation in the subspace x_d = 0
        out = (transformMat * (mat(newFacet).T)).T.tolist()
        #print "out =",out
        return transformMat

```

◊

Macro referenced in 29a.

Sorting of points along a line Parametric sorting of aligned points along the array line.

$\langle \text{Sorting of points along a line 7a} \rangle \equiv$

```
""" Sorting of points along a line """
def computeSegments(line):
    p0 = line[0]
    p1 = line[1]
    p1_p0 = VECTDIFF([p1,p0])
    h = sorted([(X_k,k) for k,X_k in enumerate(p1_p0) if X_k!=0.0], reverse=True)[0][1]
    params = [(p[h]-p0[h])/p1_p0[h] for p in line]
    sortedPoints = TRANS(sorted(zip(params,line)))[1]
    segments = TRANS([sortedPoints[:-1],sortedPoints[1:]])
    return segments
```

◊

Macro referenced in 29a.

Remove intersection points external to a submanifold face When computing the LAR of each submanifold face embedded in $z = 0$ hyperplane, it is necessary to remove every vertex that was generated, outside the considered input face, by intersection of (incident) edges. This would produce spurious topology, i.e. cells that do not find adjacent cells incident to their boundaries. The LAR model **z,fz,ez** contains the 2-complex generated by decomposition of the f face, possibly including some external parts. Conversely, the **w,fw,ew** LAR model contains the original face before the decomposition, mapped to the $x_3 = 0$ submanifold.

$\langle \text{Remove intersection points external to a submanifold face 7b} \rangle \equiv$

```
""" Remove intersection points external to a submanifold face """
import boundary,inters

def veryClose(edge,p):
    ((x1,y1),(x2,y2)),(x0,y0) = edge,p
    distance = ABS((y2-y1)*x0 - (x2-x1)*y0 + x2*y1 - y2*x1) / VECTNORM(VECTDIFF([(x1,y1),(x2,y2)]))
    if distance <= 0.00001: return True
    return False

def removeExternals(M,V,EV,fe,fv, z,fz,ez):
    w,fw,ew = struct2lar(Struct([larApply(M)((V,[fv],[EV[e] for e in fe]))])) # part mapped to
    print "\norigin","\nz,fz,ez =",z,".",fz,".",ez
    print "\ndestination","\nw,fw,ew =",w,".",fw,".",ew
    newEdges = boundary.larOffset2D(([v[:-1] for v in w],fw,ew),offset=0.0001)
```

```

#w,fw,ew,_ = inters.larFromLines(newEdges)
w,ew = bruteForceIntersect(newEdges)
w,polygons,ew = triangulation.larPair2Triple((w,ew))
fw = AA(list)(AA(set)(AA(CAT)(polygons)))

pol = w,ew
out = []
classify = triangulation.pointInPolygonClassification(pol)
for k,point in enumerate(z):
    if classify(point)=="p_out":  out += [k]
print "out =",out

# verify all v in out w.r.t. pol[0]
trueOut = []
w = pol[0]
for k in out:
    p = z[k]
    onBoundary = False
    for u,v in pol[1]:
        print "u,v =",u,v
        if veryClose((w[u],w[v]),p):
            print "(w[u],w[v]),p,'close'", (w[u],w[v]),p
            onBoundary = True
            z[k] = p
    if not onBoundary: trueOut += [k]
print "trueOut =",trueOut

fw = [f for f in fz if not any([v in trueOut for v in f])] # trueOut
ew = [e for e in ez if not any([v in trueOut for v in e])] # trueOut
return z,fw,ew

#VIEW(STRUCT(AA(MK)([z[k] for k in set(range(len(z))).difference(out)])))
#VIEW(STRUCT(AA(MK)(z)))
#VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(AA(COLOR(CYAN))(MKPOLS((z,ez)))+AA(COLOR(YELLOW))(MKPOLS((w,ew)))))

◇

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Polygon on steroid In order to make robust the point-in-polygon containment test (at least w.r.t. the interior/exterior dicotomy), it is necessary to grow the target polygon towards its exterior, in order to nullify the numerical uncertainty of containment of points very close to the polygon boundary. The input polygon is supposed to be a LAR model V, EV, and may be non convex and even contain internal holes. The output is a grown polygon W, EW, with one-to-one mapping of edges. The algorithm, linear in the number of

(oriented) edges, may be decomposed in a sequence of $O(n)$ steps, where n is the number of edges.

```
< Polygon on steroid 9a > ≡
    """ Polygon on steroid: growing a general polygon towards its exterior """
    def polygonOnSteroid(model):
        V,EV = model
        # computation of (oriented) polygon cycles

        # computation of (external) straight lines

        # intersection of adjacent lines

        # output of grown model
    ◇
```

Macro never referenced.

Space partitioning via submanifold mapping the function `spacePartition`, given in the below script, takes as input a *non-valid* (with the meaning used in solid modeling field — see [Req80]) LAR model of dimension $d - 1$, i.e. a triple (V, FV, EV) , and an array `parts` indexed on faces, and containing the subsets of faces with greatest probability of intersecting each indexing face, respectively. The `spacePartition` function returns the *valid* LAR boundary model (W, FW, EW) of the space partition induced by FV .

```
< Space partitioning via submanifold mapping 9b > ≡
    """ Space partitioning via submanifold mapping """
    import larcc,inters,triangulation
    from larcc import *

    def spacePartition(V,FV,EV, parts):
        VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
        FE = larcc.crossRelation(FV,EV,VV)
        submodel0 = submodel(V,FV,EV)
        out = []
        def isClose(a,b): return abs(a-b)<10**-5

        """ input: face index f; candidate incident faces F[f]; """
        for f,F in enumerate(parts):
            print "\n\nf,F =",f,F
            """ Selection of the LAR submodel S(f) := (V,FV,EV)(f) restricted to [f]+F[f] """
            fF,fE = submodel0(f,F)
            subModel = Struct([(V,[FV[g] for g in fF],[EV[h] for h in fE])])
            sV,sFV,sEV = struct2lar(subModel)
            #VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((sV,sFV+sEV)) + [COLOR(RED)(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,[FV[f]]))))]))
```

```

""" Computation of submanifold map M moving f to z=0 """
pivotFace = [V[v] for v in FV[f]]
M = submanifoldMapping(pivotFace) # submanifold transformation

""" Transformation of S(f) by M, giving S = (sW,sEW) := M(S(f)) """
sW,sFW,sEW = larApply(M)((sV,sFV,sEV))

red = COLOR(RED)(STRUCT(MKPOLS(larApply(M)((V,[FV[f]]))))))
#VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((sW,sFW+sEW)) + [red]))

""" filtering of EW edges traversing z=0, giving EZ edges and incident faces FZEZ """
sFE = larcc.crossRelation0(len(V),sFW,sEW)
alledges = list(set([ e for k,face in enumerate(sFW) for e in sFE[k]
                     if meetZero(sW, sEW[e]) ]))
edgesPerFace = [ [e for e in sFE[k] if meetZero(sW, sEW[e])]
                  for k,face in enumerate(sFW) ]
edges = list(set(CAT(edgesPerFace)))

wires = [sEW[e] for e in edges]
#VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((sW,wires)) + [red]))

""" for each face in FZEZ, computation of the aligned set of points p(z=0) """
edges2D = [[w1,w2] for w1,w2 in wires if (isClose(0,sW[w1][2]) and isClose(0,sW[w2][2]))
lines2D = [[sW[u][:-1],sW[v][:-1]] for u,v in edges2D] + computeCrossingLines(
            edges,sW,sFW,sEW,sFE)

print "\nlines2D =",lines2D
#VIEW(STRUCT(AA(POLYLINE)(lines2D ))#+ [red]))

u,fu,eu,fus = inters.larFromLines(lines2D)
u,polygons,eu = triangulation.larPair2Triple((u,eu))
fu = AA(list)(AA(set)(AA(CAT)(polygons)))

z,fz,ez = u,fu,eu
"""
#Remove external vertices
z,fz,ez = removeExternals(M,V,EV,FE[f],FV[f], u,fu,eu) # BUG !!!! <<<<<<<
#VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLs((z,fz+ez))))
"""

w,fw,ew = larApply(M.I)(([v+[0.0] for v in z],fz,ez))
#VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLs((w,fw+ew))))
out += [Struct([(w,fw,ew)])]
return struct2lar(Struct(out))

```

◊

Macro referenced in 29a.

Compute face intersections with z=0

```
( Compute face intersections with z=0 11 ) ==
    """ Compute face intersections with z=0 """
    def computeCrossingLines(edges,sW,sFW,sEW,sFE):
        print "edges =",edges
        print "sW =",sW
        print "sFW =",sFW
        print "sEW =",sEW
        print "sFE =",sFE
        crossEdges = []
        def isClose(a,b): return abs(a-b)<10**-5
        for e in edges:
            z1,z2 = sW[sEW[e][0]][2], sW[sEW[e][1]][2]
            cross = False
            if isClose(z1,z2):   cross=False
            elif z1*z2 < 0:      cross=True
            elif isClose(0.,z1*z2): cross=True
            else: cross = False
            if cross: crossEdges += [e]
        if crossEdges != []:
            #VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOL((sW,[sEW[e] for e in crossEdges]))))
            sEF = invertRelation(sFE)
            crossFaces = list(set(CAT([sEF[e] for e in crossEdges])))
            print "crossFaces =",crossFaces
            print "crossEdges =",crossEdges
            #VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOL((sW,[sFW[f] for f in crossFaces]+[sEW[e] for e in crossEdges]))))
            #VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOL((sW,[sEW[e] for e in crossEdges]))))
            print "[sFE[f] for f in crossFaces] =", [sFE[f] for f in crossFaces]
            edgeCrossSets = [list(set(crossEdges).intersection(sFE[f])) for f in crossFaces]
            print "edgeCrossSets =",edgeCrossSets

    def points2lines(pointSet):
        # preconditions:
        # 1. len(pointSet) > 2;
        # 2. 2D points in pointSet are aligned.
        pointSet = list(set(AA(tuple)(AA(eval)(AA(vcode(6))(pointSet)))))
        # postcondition: pointSet has even length
        if len(pointSet) == 2: return [pointSet]
        lines = []
        p1,p2 = pointSet[:2]
        # TODO: multiple lines
        return lines
```

```

pointSets2d = []
for Set in edgeCrossSets:
    pts2d = []
    for edge in Set:
        v1,v2 = [sW[v] for v in sEW[edge]]
        [x1,y1,z1], [x2,y2,z2] = v1, v2
        u = z1/(z1-z2)
        p2d = x1 + u*(x2-x1), y1 + u*(y2-y1)
        pts2d += [p2d]
    pointSets2d += [pts2d]

crossingLines = []
for pointSet in pointSets2d:
    if len(pointSet)==2:
        crossingLines += [pointSet]
    else:
        crossingLines += points2lines(pointSet)

    return crossingLines
else: return []

```

◊

Macro referenced in 29a.

Brute-force intersection of 2D lines

```

<Brute-force intersection of 2D lines 12> ≡
"""
Brute-force intersection of 2D lines """
def bruteForceIntersect(lines):
    n = len(lines)
    #transform data
    lines = [[eval(vcode(4)(p)) for p in line] for line in lines]
    #end transform
    verts = list(set([tuple(v) for line in lines for v in line]))
    vertdict = OrderedDict([(key,k) for k,key in enumerate(verts)])
    EV = [[vertdict[tuple(p)] for p in line] for line in lines]
    pairs = [(h,k) for h in range(n) for k in range(h+1,n)]
    linepairs = [[lines[h],lines[k]] for h,k in pairs]
    # prepare data for line pairs
    linedata = [[[ax,ay,bx,by,cx,cy,dx,dy]
                 for [[(ax,ay),(bx,by)],[(cx,cy),(dx,dy)]] in linepairs]
                # assemble intersection determinants
                determinants = [det(mat([[ax-bx,dx-cx],[ay-by,dy-cy]]))
                                for [ax,ay,bx,by,cx,cy,dx,dy] in linedata]
                # parameter pairs by Cramer's rule (for oriented edges of f face)
                alpha = [det(mat([[dx-bx,dx-cx],[dy-by,dy-cy]]))/D if abs(D)>.00001 else 0
                         for D,(ax,ay,bx,by,cx,cy,dx,dy) in zip(determinants,linedata)]
```

```

beta = [det(mat([[ax-bx,dx-bx],[ay-by,dy-by]]))/D if abs(D)>.00001 else 0
        for D,(ax,ay,bx,by,cx,cy,dx,dy) in zip(determinants,linedata)]
# intersection points
vdata,edata = defaultdict(list),defaultdict(list)
newverts = [ tuple(AA(COMP([tuple,eval,vcode(4)]))([
    (a*mat(p1)+(1-a)*mat(p2)).tolist()[0],
    [a,b,h,k]
])) for (a,b,(h,k)),[[p1,p2],[q1,q2]] in zip(zip(alpha,beta,pairs),linepairs)
            if 0<=a<=1 and 0<=b<=1 ]
for vert,datum in newverts:
    vdata[vert] += [datum]
for k,(key,datum) in enumerate(vdata.items()):
    print k,(key,datum)
    for a,b,edge1,edge2 in datum:
        edata[int(edge1)] += [a]
        edata[int(edge2)] += [b]
edgeParameters = [sorted(set(edge)) for k,edge in edata.items()]
points = [[[a*mat(verts[p])+(1-a)*mat(verts[q]).tolist()[0]
            for a in params] for params,(p,q) in zip(edgeParameters,EV)]
m = len(vertdict)
for point in CAT(points):
    vertex = tuple(eval(vcode(4)(point)))
    if not vertex in vertdict:
        vertdict[vertex] = m
        m += 1
edgeVerts = [[vertdict[tuple(eval(vcode(4)(point)))] for point in edge]
             for edge in points]
V = AA(list)(vertdict.keys())
edges = [[[v,part[k+1]] for k,v in enumerate(part[:-1])] for part in edgeVerts]
EV = sorted(set(AA(tuple)(AA(sorted)(CAT(edges)))))

return V,EV
◊

```

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

3.4 Circular ordering of faces around edges

3D boundary triangulation of the space partition The function `boundaryTriangulation` given below is used to guarantee that there is a unique (simple) facet incident to an edge and contained in one LAR facet. More clearly, the Boolean decompositions generated by LAR allow for non convex cells, and in particular for nonconvex boundary facets of d -cells. This fact may induce errors in the computation of circularly sorted faces around edges. Conversely, by decomposing the faces into triangles, such ordering problems cannot appear. We also note that whereas every $(d - 1)$ -facet is made by coherently oriented triangles, it is not possible to give—a priori—a coherently orientation to all the facets, since the object interior and exterior are not defined (for now).

```

<3D boundary triangulation of the space partition 14>≡
    """ 3D boundary triangulation of the space partition """

def orientTriangle(pointTriple):
    v1 = array(pointTriple[1])-pointTriple[0]
    v2 = array(pointTriple[2])-pointTriple[0]
    if cross(v1,v2)[2] < 0: return REVERSE(pointTriple)
    else: return pointTriple

from copy import copy
from scipy import spatial

def boundaryTriangulation(V,FV,EV,FE):
    triangleSet = []

    def mapVerts(inverseMap):
        def mapVerts0(mappedVerts):
            return (inverseMap * (mat(mappedVerts).T)).T.tolist()
        return mapVerts0

    for f,face in enumerate(FV):
        triangledFace = []
        EW = [EV[e] for e in FE[f]]
        pivotFace = [V[v] for v in face]
        vertdict = dict([(w,v) for v,w in enumerate(face)])
        EW = [[vertdict[w] for w in edge] for edge in EW]
        transform = submanifoldMapping(pivotFace)
        mappedVerts = (transform * (mat([p+[1.0] for p in pivotFace]).T)).T.tolist()
        verts2D = [point[:-2] for point in mappedVerts]

        # Construction of CDT (Constrained Delaunay Triangulation) for LAR face
        model = (verts2D,[range(len(verts2D))],EW)
        struct = Struct([model])
        U,EU = triangulation.structBoundaryModel(struct)
        W,FW,EW,polygons = inters.larFromLines([[U[u],U[v]] for u,v in EU])

        def filtering(polygons):
            if len(polygons)>1 and max(AA(len)(polygons))==1:
                poly = sorted(CAT(polygons),key=len,reverse=True)
                poly = [poly[0] for comp in poly[1:] if set(comp).issubset(set(poly[0]))]
                return [poly]
            else: return polygons

        thePolygons = filtering(polygons)
        setsOfTriangles = triangulation.polygons2TriangleSet(W,thePolygons)
        if setsOfTriangles != []:

```

```

        trias = [[p+[1],q+[1],r+[1]] for p,q,r in setsOfTriangles[0]]

        inverseMap = transform.I
        trias = AA(mapVerts(inverseMap))(trias)
        triangledFace += [[v[:-1] for v in triangle] for triangle in trias]
        triangleSet += [triangledFace]
    return triangleSet

def triangleIndices(triangleSet,W):
    tree = spatial.cKDTree(W)
    TV,FT,t = [],[],-1
    for face in triangleSet:
        ft = []
        for triangle in face:
            vertices = tree.query(triangle,1)[1].tolist()
            t += 1
            TV += [vertices]
            ft += [t]
        FT += [ft]
    #VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS((W,TV))))
    return TV,FT
    ◇

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Computation of incidence between edges and 3D triangles

$\langle \text{Computation of incidence between edges and 3D triangles } 15 \rangle \equiv$

```

def edgesTriangles(EF, FW, TW, EW):
    ET = [None for k in range(len(EF))]
    for e,edgeFaces in enumerate(EF):
        ET[e] = []
        for f in edgeFaces:
            for t in TW[f]:
                if set(EW[e]).intersection(t)==set(EW[e]):
                    ET[e] += [t]
    return ET
    ◇

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Example

```

In [2]: ET[35]
Out[2]: [[19, 7, 8], [6, 8, 7], [8, 7, 16], [4, 7, 8]]

```

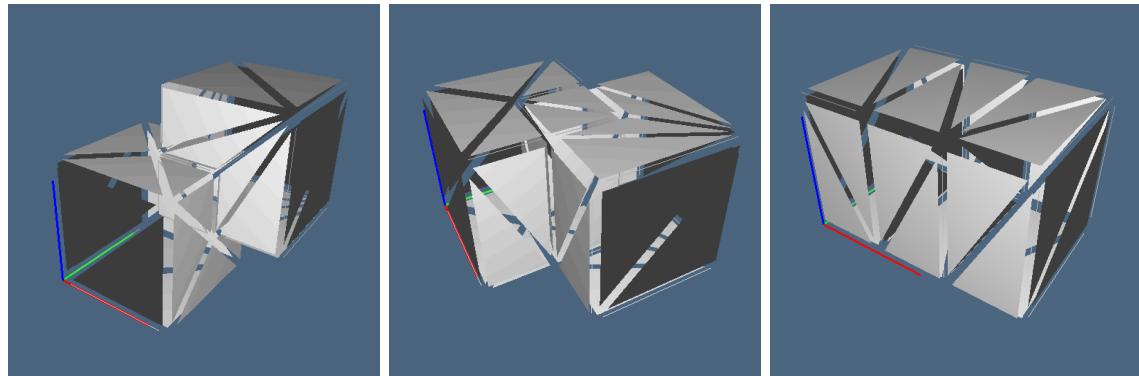


Figure 1: The triangulated boundaries of the space partition induced by two cubes (one is variously translated).

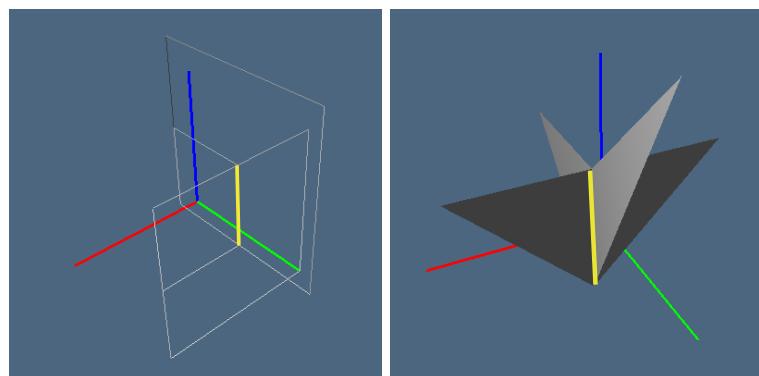


Figure 2: The triangles around an edge: `VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((W,ET[35]))))`.

```

In [3]: EF[35]
Out[3]: [4, 10, 11, 14]

In [4]: [FW[f] for f in EF[35]]
Out[4]: [(19, 7, 8, 12), (6, 10, 8, 7), (12, 8, 7, 16, 1, 2), (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)]

In [5]: EW[35]
Out[5]: (7, 8)

```

Slope of edges The `faceSlopeOrdering` function, given in the script below, return the list `EF_angle` of lists of faces incident to the model edges, counterclockwise ordered with respect to the orientation of the edge. Let us remember that the edges are naturally oriented from the vertex of lesser index to that of greater index.

```

⟨Slope of edges 17⟩ ≡
    """ Circular ordering of faces around edges """
    def planeProjection(normals):
        V = mat(normals)
        if all(V[:,0]==0): V = np.delete(V, 0, 1)
        elif all(V[:,1]==0): V = np.delete(V, 1, 1)
        elif all(V[:,2]==0): V = np.delete(V, 2, 1)
        return V

    def faceSlopeOrdering(model,FE):
        V,FV,EV = model
        #VIEW(COLOR(YELLOW)(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOL((V,EV)))))

        triangleSet = boundaryTriangulation(V,FV,EV,FE) # corrected with non-contractible faces
        #VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(AA(JOIN)( AA(POLYLINE)(CAT(triangleSet)) )))
        #VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)( AA(POLYLINE)(AA(lambda tri: tri+[tri[0]])(CAT(triangleSet))) ))
        TV,FT = triangleIndices(triangleSet,V)
        VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
        TE = crossRelation(TV,EV,VV)
        ET,ET_angle = invertRelation(TE),[]
        #import pdb; pdb.set_trace()
        for e,et in enumerate(ET):
            if et != []:
                v1,v2 = EV[e]
                v1v2 = set([v1,v2])
                et_angle = []
                t0 = et[0]
                tverts = [v1,v2] + list(set(TV[t0]).difference(v1v2))
                e3 = UNITVECT(VECTDIFF([ V[tverts[1]], V[tverts[0]] ]))
                e1 = UNITVECT(VECTDIFF([ V[tverts[2]], V[tverts[0]] ]))
                e2 = cross(array(e1),e3).tolist()

```

```

basis = mat([e1,e2,e3]).T
transform = basis.I
normals = []
Tvs = []
for triangle in et:
    verts = TV[triangle]
    vertSet = set(verts).difference(v1v2)
    tvs = [v1,v2] + list(vertSet)
    Tvs += [tvs]
    w1 = UNITVECT(VECTDIFF([ V[tvs[2]], V[tvs[0]] ]))
    w2 = (transform * mat([w1]).T).T
    w3 = cross(array([0,0,1]),w2).tolist()[0]
    normals += [w3]
normals = mat(normals)
for k,t in enumerate(et):
    angle = math.atan2(normals[k,1],normals[k,0])
    et_angle += [angle]
pairs = sorted(zip(et_angle,et,Tvs))
sortedTrias = [pair[1] for pair in pairs]
triasVerts = [pair[2] for pair in pairs]
ET_angle += [sortedTrias]
EF_angle = ET_to_EF_incidence(TV,FV,FT, ET_angle)
return EF_angle, ET,TV,FT
◊

```

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

Edge-triangles to Edge-faces incidence In the function `ET_to_EF_incidence` below, we convert the Edge-triangles incidence table `ET_angle` to a Edge-faces incidence table `EF_angle`. The input data to the algorithm are the relations `TW`, `FW`, and, of course, the incidence `ET_angle`. It works by computing two translationa tables `tableFT` and `tableTF` from face indices to triangle indices and viceversa. Of course, `assert(len(EF_angle) == 2*len(FW))` must be `True`.

\langle Edge-triangles to Edge-faces incidence 18 $\rangle \equiv$

```

""" Edge-triangles to Edge-faces incidence """
def ET_to_EF_incidence(TW,FW,FT, ET_angle):
    tableFT = FT
    tableTF = invertRelation(tableFT)
    EF_angle = [[tableTF[t][0] for t in triangles] for triangles in ET_angle]
    #assert( len(EF_angle) == 2*len(FW) )
    return EF_angle
◊

```

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

Cells from $(d-1)$ -dimensional LAR model Since faces in the space partition induced by overlapping 3-coverings are $(d-1)$ -cells, they are located on the boundary of *two* d -cells of the partition. Hence, the traversal algorithm of the data structure storing the relevant information may be driven by signing the two cofaces of each face as being either already visited or not.

3.5 Progressive reconstruction of 3-cell boundaries

The input to this stage is a 2-complex embedded in 3D, with 2-cells non necessarily convex. The output is the 3-space partition defined by the cellular 3-complex, whose 2-skeleton is the input complex. In other words, we must reconstruct the 3-cells induced by the 2-cells of the input complex. This is done reconstructing the 3-cells stepwise. Each 3-cell reconstruction is done starting from one face two-dimensional previously taken into account no more than one single time, so that every 2-face is used at most exactly twice. An example of use of the functions implemented in this section is given in example `test12.py`

Edge cycles associated to a closed chain of edges The problem here is to conserve in the new cycles the same orientation of the previous ones, passed through the `orientedEdges` variable. We can formalize the problem as follows. Let call `pcycles` (for “previous cycles”) and `fcycle` (for “face cycle”) the algorithm input. The output is the *coherently oriented* `outcycles`. First, an orientation is given to `fcycle`; then this one is compared with the `pcycles` orientation, and it is possibly reversed, in order to get them coherently oriented. Finally, the direct sum of `pcycles` and `fcycle` is executed, giving the `outcycles`.

```
< Cycles orientation 19 > ==
    """ Cycles orientation """
    import triangulation
    def cycles0rient(pcycles,fcycle,EV):
        if set(AA(ABS)(pcycles)).difference(fcycle)==set(): return []
        ofcycle,_ = triangulation.boundaryCycles(fcycle,EV) # oriented
        ofcycle = ofcycle[0] # oriented
        if type(pcycles[0])==list: opcycle = CAT(pcycles)
        else: opcycle = pcycles
        int = set(opcycle).intersection(ofcycle)
        if int != set():
            ofcycle = reverseOrientation(ofcycle)
        outChain = [e for e in ofcycle if not (-e in opcycle)]
        outChain += [e for e in opcycle if not (-e in ofcycle)]
        return outChain

    if __name__ == "__main__":
        pcycles = [[-19, 13, 22, 23]]
```

```

fcycle = [30, 20, 18, 2, 26, 19]
#cyclesOrientation(pcycles,fcycle)
◊

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

3-cell traversal The following script contains a completely reviewed and rewritten version of the extraction of 3-cells from its 2-skeleton embedded in 3D. The number of boundary edges of general LAR 2-faces is given by `len(EF_angle)` or by `len(ET)`. The array `len(EV)` has length `len(EF_angle)` + the number of added edges due to the triangulation of original faces. The added edges are not returned inside FE and `EF_angle`.

$\langle 3\text{-cell traversal 20a} \rangle \equiv$

```

◊

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

The 3-cell traversal algorithm Initially, the list of counterclockwise ordered faces around the oriented edges are computed, and stored as indexed by edges in the `EF_angle` list of lists. This information is stored in the compressed sparse row matrix `csrEF`, whose element (e, f) provides the *next* face index incident on edge e , after f .

Also, a list of list of zeros is stored in the `visitedFE` variable, in order to memorize the visited pairs (f, e) by writing one in their corresponding positions. The `firstSearch` function will so retrieve the first non visited pair, in order to start the extraction of a new 3-cell. The `cv` variable accumulates the vertex indices of the current 3-cell. When the 3-cell is completely extracted (how-to test?), will be stored as a new row in the `CV` relation.

The test for completeness of the extraction is done by computing the current boundary of the cell as a set of edges of faces, by python `XOR` of the edges of every accumulated face-edge relation. When this set it becomes empty, the 3-cell extraction is completed.

```

⟨ Cells from  $(d - 1)$ -dimensional LAR model 20b ⟩ ≡
"""
Cells from $(d-1)$-dimensional LAR model """

def facesFromComponents(model,FE,EF_angle):
    import triangulation

    accumulated = []
    def viewStep (CF,CV,CE,COE,accumulated):
        VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
        edges = list(set(CE[-1]).difference(accumulated))
        accumulated = CE[-1]
        submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,[EV[k] for k in edges])))
        #VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(V,[VV,EV,FV],submodel,1))

```

```

print "\nECCOMI\n"
# initialization
V,FV,EV = model
visitedCell = [[ None, None ] for k in range(len(FV)) ]
face = 0
boundaryLoop,_ = triangulation.boundaryCycles(FE[face],EV)
boundaryLoop = boundaryLoop[0]
firstEdge = boundaryLoop[0]
#import pdb; pdb.set_trace()
cf,coe = getSolidCell(FE,face,visitedCell,boundaryLoop,EV,EF_angle,V,FV)
for face,edge in zip(cf,coe):
    if visitedCell[face][0]==None: visitedCell[face][0] = edge
    else: visitedCell[face][1] = edge
cv,ce = set(),set()
cv = cv.union(CAT([FV[f] for f in cf]))
ce = ce.union(CAT([FE[f] for f in cf]))
CF,CV,CE,COE = [cf],[list(cv)],[list(ce)], [coe]
viewStep (CF,CV,CE,COE,accumulated)

# main loop
#import pdb; pdb.set_trace()
while True:
    face, edge = startCell(visitedCell,FE,EV)
    print "face, edge =",face, edge
    if face == -1: break
    boundaryLoop,_ = triangulation.boundaryCycles(FE[face],EV)
    boundaryLoop = boundaryLoop[0]
    if edge not in boundaryLoop:
        boundaryLoop = reverseOrientation(boundaryLoop)
    cf,coe = getSolidCell(FE,face,visitedCell,boundaryLoop,EV,EF_angle,V,FV)
    CF += [cf]
    COE += [coe]
    for face,edge in zip(cf,coe):
        if visitedCell[face][0]==None: visitedCell[face][0] = edge
        else: visitedCell[face][1] = edge

    cv,ce = set(),set()
    cv = cv.union(CAT([FV[f] for f in cf]))
    ce = ce.union(CAT([FE[f] for f in cf]))
    CV += [list(cv)]
    CE += [list(ce)]
    viewStep (CF,CV,CE,COE,accumulated)
return V,CV,FV,EV,CF,CE,COE
◊

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Start a new 3-cell The function `startCell` below is used to begin the extraction of a new 3-cell (after the first one was already extracted). Therefore its aim is to choose as first face one already previously extracted, in order to begin the current boundary with one cycle coherently oriented. This will be implemented by looking for a “face” position stored in `visitedCell` with just one `None` value in its row.

```
<Start a new 3-cell 22a> ≡
    """ Start a new 3-cell """
    def startCell(visitedCell,FE,EV):
        if len([term for cell in visitedCell for term in cell if term==None]) == 1: return -1,-1
        for face in range(len(visitedCell)):
            if len([term for term in visitedCell[face] if term==None]) == 1:
                edge = visitedCell[face][0]
                break
            else: pass #TODO: implement search for isolated shells
        face,edge = -1,-1
        return face,edge
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Face orientations storage In order to correctly accomplish the extraction of 3-cells from the 2-complex partition of the arguments’ space, it is necessary to use twice every 2-face, belonging with opposite orientations to the boundaries of two adjacent 3-cells. The array `faceOrientations`, initialized to $n \times 2$ zeros, with n equal to the number of 2-cells, is so used to store the orientations of faces considered as 2-cycles of edges.

In particular, the orientation of the 2-face is equivalent to the embedded orientation of one of its edges, corresponding either to the intrinsic orientation of this one, or to its opposite orientation. Hence, every time a face is used during the extraction of a 3-cell, (the elementary 1-chain of) one of its oriented edges is stored in `faceOrientations`, to remember its orientation, and eventually reverse the orientation of the face the next time it is used again. At the very end of the extraction algorithm, all the faces must be used twice, with opposite orientations.

```
<Face orientations storage 22b> ≡
    """ Face orientations storage """
    import triangulation

    def reverseOrientation(chain):
        return REVERSE([-cell for cell in chain])

    def faceOrientation(boundaryLoop,face,FE,EV,cf):
        theBoundary = set(AA(ABS)(boundaryLoop))
        if theBoundary.intersection(FE[face]) == set() and theBoundary.difference(FE[face]) != set():
```

```

coboundaryFaces = [f for f in cf if set(FE[f]).intersection(theBoundary)!=set()]
face = coboundaryFaces[0]
faceLoop,_ = triangulation.boundaryCycles(FE[face],EV)
faceLoop = faceLoop[0]
commonEdges = set(faceLoop).intersection(boundaryLoop)
if commonEdges == set() or commonEdges == {0}:
    faceLoop = reverseOrientation(faceLoop)
    commonEdges = set(faceLoop).intersection(boundaryLoop)
theEdge = list(commonEdges)[0]
#if theEdge==0: theEdge = list(commonEdges)[1]
return -theEdge,face
◊

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Get single solid cell

```

⟨Get single solid cell 23⟩ ≡
"""
Get single solid cell """
def getSolidCell(FE,face,visitedCell,boundaryLoop,EV,EF_angle,V,FV):

    def orientFace(face,boundaryLoop):
        for e in boundaryLoop:
            if ABS(e) in FE[face]: return -e

        coe = [orientFace(face,boundaryLoop)]
        cf = [face]
        #import pdb; pdb.set_trace()
        while boundaryLoop != []:
            edge,face = faceOrientation(boundaryLoop,face,FE,EV,cf)
            if edge > 0: edgeFaces = EF_angle[edge]
            elif edge < 0: edgeFaces = REVERSE(EF_angle[-edge])
            e = ABS(edge)
            n = len(edgeFaces)
            ind = (edgeFaces.index(face)+1)%n
            nextFace = edgeFaces[ind]
            coe += [-orientFace(nextFace,boundaryLoop)]
            boundaryLoop = cyclesOrient(boundaryLoop,FE[nextFace],EV)
            cf += [nextFace]
            face = nextFace
            #VIEW(STRUCT( MKPOL((V,[EV[h] for f in cf for h in FE[f]]))) ) #add EV!
        return cf,coe
◊

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Double check the faces boundaries made of edges Let us notice that a systematic use of the FE relation to compute the edges on the boundary of a face is *not* reliable when the faces are non-convex (WHY ??). A better solution is to double-check the result `FE[f]` when `len(FE[f]) > len(FV[f])`, in order to filter out the spurious edges ... The function below works with the precondition that vertices in `FV[f]` are spatially ordered along the face boundary.

```
(Double check the faces boundaries made of edges 24a) ≡
"""
Double check the faces boundaries made of edges """
def doubleCheckFaceBoundaries(FE,V,FV,EV):
    FEout = []
    for f,face in enumerate(FE):
        n = len(FV[f])
        if len(FE[f]) > n:
            # contains both edges coded 0 and 1 ... (how to solve?)
            FEout += [list(set(face).difference([0]))]
        else:
            FEout += [face]
    return FEout
◊
```

Macro referenced in 24b.

3.5.1 Main procedure of arrangement partitioning

```
(Main procedure of arrangement partitioning 24b) ≡
"""
Main procedure of arrangement partitioning """
import inters,triangulation

(Double check the faces boundaries made of edges 24a)

def thePartition(W,FW,EW):
    quadArray = [[W[v] for v in face] for face in FW]
    parts = boxBuckets3d(containmentBoxes(quadArray))
    Z,FZ,EZ = spacePartition(W,FW,EW, parts)
    Z,FZ,EZ = inters.larSimplify((Z,FZ,EZ),radius=0.0001)
    model = Z,FZ,EZ

    ZZ = AA(LIST)(range(len(Z)))
    submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((Z,EZ)))
    VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(Z,[ZZ,EZ,FZ],submodel,0.6))

    ZZ = AA(LIST)(range(len(Z)))
    FE = crossRelation(FZ,EZ,ZZ) ## to be double checked !!
    EF_angle, ET,TV,FT = faceSlopeOrdering(model,FE)
```

```

V,CV,FV,EV,CF,CE,COE = facesFromComponents((Z,FZ,EZ),FE,EF_angle)
return V,CV,FV,EV,CF,CE,COE,FE
◊

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

3.6 Signed (co)boundary operator with non-contractible 2-cells

In this section we construct the matrix of the *signed* (i.e. oriented) boundary operator—with elements in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ —in order to traverse efficiently the partial boundary of the (coherently oriented) 3-cells to be reconstructed from a 2-skeleton embedded in 3D.

We start computing the 2-boundary / 2-coboundary using a triangulation of general LAR faces. The original LAR edges are uncoupled from those added by the triangulation algorithm. For the generation of the boundary triangulation matrix we do not use any geometric embedding (i.e. sign of determinants induced by vertex positions) but the standard sign rules of abstract simplicial complexes.

In particular, the 2-boundary matrix in the more general LAR cell setting is a contraction of a block-decomposition of the 2-boundary matrix built for the triangulated space. We cannot test for the 3-case because I do not have (for now :-) a tetrahedral CDT to apply to LAR 3-cells, but the method should extend naturally to higher dimensions.

Extend LAR edges with a given (2D) triangulation The function `extendEV` below extends the LAR edges, contained within the `EV` array, with the new arcs introduced by a given (2D) triangulation. The `TV` array contains, for each triangle, the list of its three vertex indices. The `ET` array, gives, for each triangle in the original edge array, the indices of incident triangles, already computed by the triangulation algorithm, invoked (please see the `test/py/boolean/test16.py` example) by the `faceSlopeOrdering` function. The function return the new array of edges, as lists of vertex indices. The first n pairs are the original edges; the following ones are those added bu the triangulation. The dictionary `EVdict` is used to construct the returned output.

```

⟨Extend LAR edges with a given (2D) triangulation 25⟩ ≡
    """ Extend LAR edges with a given (2D) triangulation """
    from collections import OrderedDict

    def extendEV(EV,ET,TV):
        EVdict = OrderedDict([(edge,k) for k,edge in enumerate(EV)])
        n = len(EV)-1
        for e,(u,w) in enumerate(EV):
            for t in ET[e]:
                v1,v2,v3 = TV[t]
                v = list({v1,v2,v3}.difference([u,w]))[0]
                if u<v: newEdge = (u,v)

```

```

        else: newEdge = (v,u)
        if not newEdge in EVdict:
            n += 1
            EVdict[newEdge]=n

        if w<v: newEdge = (w,v)
        else: newEdge = (v,w)
        if not newEdge in EVdict:
            n += 1
            EVdict[newEdge]=n
    return EVdict.keys()

```

◇

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

Signed boundary operator for a general LAR 2-complex The function `larSignedBoundary` is our current implementation for the construction of the $p \times q$ matrix of the signed (i.e. oriented) boundary operator of the general LAR 2-complex in `larModel`, starting from the $n \times m$ signed matrix of the LAR triangulation in `triaModel`. The `FT` array provides, for each original LAR face, the list of triangle indices (to be used, for example, in `TV`) of its triangulation.

The `output` matrix is actually computed by first constructing the *unsigned boundary* operator, and then by updating its values by those provided by the contraction of the `input` columns corresponding to the subset of triangles associated to each original face.

No actual sum is necessary for the contraction of a set of `input` column to a single `output` column, because the nonzero elements corresponding to original edges are always located on different `input` rows. Conversely, the `input` rows corresponding to the edges added by the triangulation, located in the lower block of the `input` matrix, contain both one -1 term and one +1 term, that mutually cancel, so that their whole block can be implicitly removed from the `output` matrix.

```

⟨ Signed boundary operator for a general LAR 2-complex 26 ⟩ ≡
    """ Signed boundary operator for a general LAR 2-complex """
    def larSignedBoundary(larModel,triaModel,FT):
        inputOp = signedSimplicialBoundary(*triaModel)
        outputOp = larBoundary(*larModel)
        (n,m),(p,q) = inputOp.shape, outputOp.shape

        for h in range(p):    # for each LAR face
            for k,triangles in enumerate(FT):
                val = [inputOp[h,t] for t in triangles if inputOp[h,t]!=0.0]
                if val!=[]: outputOp[h,k] = val[0]
        return outputOp

```

◇

Macro referenced in [29a](#).

Generation of signed boundary operator of a general LAR complex A complete example of computation of the signed boundary operator of a general LAR complex is given in the `test/py/boolean/test16.py`. Notice that the last two faces in FV are not contractible to a point, and contain two boundary cycles (island with a lake). The LAR model is the one generated by the `test/py/boolean/test15.py` example (see).

```
"test/py/boolean/test16.py" 27a ≡
    """ Generation of signed boundary operator of a general LAR complex """
    from larlib import *

    V = [[0.25,0.25,-5e-05],[0.25,0.75,-5e-05],[0.75,0.75,-5e-05],[0.75,0.25,-5e-05],[1.0,0.0,0.0],[0.0,0.0,0.0],[1.0,1.0,0.0],[0.0,1.0,0.0],[0.25,0.25,1.0],[0.25,0.25,2.0],[0.25,0.75,2.0],[0.25,0.75,1.0],[0.25,0.75,-1.0],[0.25,0.25,-1.0],[0.75,0.75,-1.0],[0.75,0.25,-1.0],[0.75,0.25,1.0],[0.75,0.75,1.0],[1.0,0.0,1.0],[0.0,0.0,1.0],[1.0,1.0,1.0],[0.0,1.0,1.0],[0.75,0.75,2.0],[0.75,0.25,2.0]]

    FV = [(2,3,16,17),(6,7,20,21),(12,13,14,15),(0,1,8,11),(1,2,11,17),(0,1,12,13),(4,6,18,20),(5,7,19,21),(0,3,13,15),(0,3,8,16),(0,1,2,3),(10,11,17,22),(2,3,14),(15),(8,9,16,23),(8,11,16,17),(1,2,12,14),(16,17,22,23),(4,5,18,19),(8,9,10,11),(9,10,22,23),(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7),(8, 11,16,17,18,19,20,21)]

    EV =[((3,15),(7,21),(10,11),(4,18),(12,13),(5,19),(8,9),(18,19),(22,23),(0,3),(1,11),(16,17),(0,8),(6,7),(20,21),(3,16),(10,22),(18,20),(19,21),(1,2),(12,14),(4,5),(8,11),(13,15),(16,23),(14,15),(11,17),(17,22),(2,14),(2,17),(0,1),(9,10),(8,16),(4,6),(1,12),(5,7),(0,13),(9,23),(6,20),(2,3)]

    VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
    submodel = SKEL_1(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EV))))
    VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(V,[VV,EV,FV],submodel,0.6))

    FE = crossRelation(FV,EV,VV)
    EF_angle, ET, TV, FT = faceSlopeOrdering((V,FV,EV),FE)
    EW = extendEV(EV,ET,TV)
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLs((V,TV)))))

    submodel = SKEL_1(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EW))))
    VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(V,[VV,EW,TV],submodel,0.6))

    triaModel, larModel = (TV,EW), (FV,EV)
    op = larSignedBoundary(larModel,triaModel,FT)
    print op.todense()
    ◇
```

The output matrix The output matrix of the signed boundary operator follows.

\langle Matrix of the signed boundary operator for a general LAR 2-complex 27b $\rangle \equiv$

Macro never referenced.

3.7 Boolean chains

4 Exporting the Library

```
"larlib/larlib/boolean.py" 29a ≡
    """ Module for Boolean computations between geometric objects """
    from larlib import *
    import inters,triangulation
    from copy import copy
    DEBUG = False

    ⟨ Coding utilities 41b ⟩
    ⟨ Remove subsets from bucket list 2 ⟩
    ⟨ Iterate the splitting until splittingStack is empty 3 ⟩
    ⟨ Computation of affine face transformations 6 ⟩
    ⟨ Submanifold mapping computation 4 ⟩
    ⟨ Helper functions for spacePartition 5 ⟩
    ⟨ Sorting of points along a line 7a ⟩
    ⟨ Remove intersection points external to a submanifold face 7b ⟩
    ⟨ Compute face intersections with z=0 11 ⟩
    ⟨ Brute-force intersection of 2D lines 12 ⟩
    ⟨ Space partitioning via submanifold mapping 9b ⟩
    ⟨ 3D boundary triangulation of the space partition 14 ⟩
    ⟨ Computation of incidence between edges and 3D triangles 15 ⟩
    ⟨ Slope of edges 17 ⟩
    ⟨ Edge-triangles to Edge-faces incidence 18 ⟩
    ⟨ 3-cell traversal 20a ⟩
    ⟨ Cells from ( $d - 1$ )-dimensional LAR model 20b ⟩
    ⟨ Cycles orientation 19 ⟩
    ⟨ Start a new 3-cell 22a ⟩
    ⟨ Face orientations storage 22b ⟩
    ⟨ Extend LAR edges with a given (2D) triangulation 25 ⟩
    ⟨ Signed boundary operator for a general LAR 2-complex 26 ⟩
    ⟨ Get single solid cell 23 ⟩
    ⟨ Main procedure of arrangement partitioning 24b ⟩
    ⟨ First steps of the Merge algorithm 48b ⟩
    ◇
```

5 Test examples

5.1 Random triangles

Generation of random triangles and their boxes

```
"test/py/boolean/test01.py" 29b ≡
```

```

""" Generation of random triangles and their boxes """
from larlib import *
glass = MATERIAL([1,0,0,0.1, 0,1,0,0.1, 0,0,1,0.1, 0,0,0,0.1, 100])

randomTriaArray = randomTriangles(10,0.99)
VIEW(STRUCT(AA(MKPOL)([[verts, [[1,2,3]], None] for verts in randomTriaArray])))

boxes = containmentBoxes(randomTriaArray)
hexas = AA(box2exa)(boxes)
cyan = COLOR(CYAN)(STRUCT(AA(MKPOL)([[verts, [[1,2,3]], None] for verts in randomTriaArray])))
yellow = STRUCT(AA(glass)(AA(MKPOL)([hex for hex,qualifier in hexas])))
VIEW(STRUCT([cyan,yellow]))
◊

```

Generation of random quadrilaterals and their boxes

```

"test/py/boolean/test02.py" 30a ≡
""" Generation of random quadrilaterals and their boxes """
from larlib import *
glass = MATERIAL([1,0,0,0.1, 0,1,0,0.1, 0,0,1,0.1, 0,0,0,0.1, 100])

randomQuadArray = randomQuads(10,1)
VIEW(STRUCT(AA(MKPOL)([[verts, [[1,2,3,4]], None] for verts in randomQuadArray])))

boxes = containmentBoxes(randomQuadArray)
hexas = AA(box2exa)(boxes)
cyan = COLOR(CYAN)(STRUCT(AA(MKPOL)([[verts, [[1,2,3,4]], None] for verts in randomQuadArray])))
yellow = STRUCT(AA(glass)(AA(MKPOL)([hex for hex,qualifier in hexas])))
VIEW(STRUCT([cyan,yellow]))
◊

```

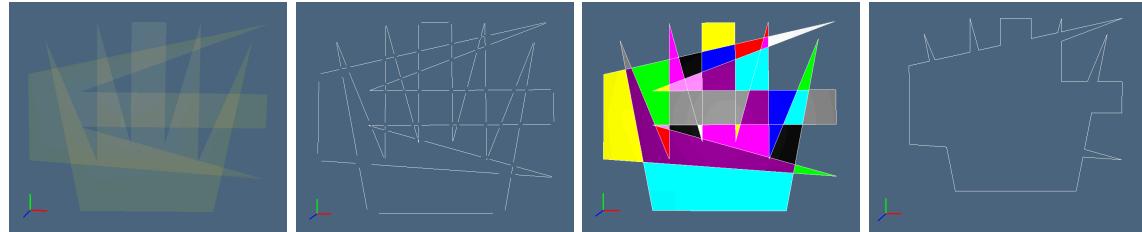


Figure 3: LAR complex from two polygons. (a) the input polygons; (b) the intersection of boundary lines; (c) the extracted *regularized* 2-complex; (d) the boundary LAR.

```
"test/py/boolean/test03.py" 30b ≡
```

```

""" Boolean complex generated by boundaries of two complexes """
from larlib import *
glass = MATERIAL([1,0,0,0.1, 0,1,0,0.1, 0,0,1,0.1, 0,0,0,0.1, 100])

V1 = [[3,0],[11,0],[13,10],[10,11],[8,11],[6,11],[4,11],[1,10],[4,3],[6,4],
       [8,4],[10,3]]
FV1 = [[0,1,8,9,10,11],[1,2,11],[3,10,11],[4,5,9,10],[6,8,9],[0,7,8]]
EV1 = [[0,1],[0,7],[0,8],[1,2],[1,11],[2,11],[3,10],[3,11],[4,5],[4,10],[5,
       9],[6,8],[6,9],[7,8],[8,9],[9,10],[10,11]]
BE1 = boundaryCells(FV1,EV1)
lines1 = [[V1[v] for v in EV1[edge]] for edge in BE1]

V2 = [[0,3],[14,2],[14,5],[14,7],[14,11],[0,8],[3,7],[3,5]]
FV2 = [[0,5,6,7],[0,1,7],[4,5,6],[2,3,6,7]]
EV2 = [[0,1],[0,5],[0,7],[1,7],[2,3],[2,7],[3,6],[4,5],[4,6],[5,6],[6,7]]
BE2 = boundaryCells(FV2,EV2)
lines2 = [[V2[v] for v in EV2[edge]] for edge in BE2]

VIEW(STRUCT([ glass(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V1,FV1))), glass(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V2,FV2)))) )])
lines = lines1 + lines2
VIEW(STRUCT(AA(POLYLINE)(lines)))

#global precision
#PRECISION -= 2
V,FV,EV,polygons = larFromLines(lines)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(MKPOLS((V,EV)))))

VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EV)))
VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(V,[VV,EV,FV[:-1]],submodel,1))

polylines = [[V[v] for v in face+[face[0]]] for face in FV[:-1]]
colors = [CYAN, MAGENTA, WHITE, RED, YELLOW, GREEN, GRAY, ORANGE, BLACK, BLUE, PURPLE, BROWN]
sets = [COLOR(colors[k%12])(FAN(pol)) for k,pol in enumerate(polylines)]
VIEW(STRUCT([ T(3)(0.02)(STRUCT(AA(POLYLINE)(lines))), STRUCT(sets) ]))

VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)((AA(POLYLINE)(polylines))))
polylines = [ [V[v] for v in FV[-1]+[FV[-1][0]]] ]
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)((AA(POLYLINE)(polylines))))
◊

```

5.2 Testing the box-kd-trees

Visualizing with different colors the buckets of box-kd-tree

"test/py/boolean/test04.py" 31 ≡

```

""" Visualizing with different colors the buckets of box-kd-tree """
from larlib import *

randomQuadArray = randomQuads(30,0.8)
VIEW(STRUCT(AA(MKPOL)([[verts, [[1,2,3,4]], None] for verts in randomQuadArray])))

V,[VV,EV,FV,CV] = larCuboids([2,2,1],True)
cubeGrid = Struct([(V,FV,EV)],"cubeGrid")
cubeGrids = Struct(2*[cubeGrid,s(.5,.5,.5)])
V,FV,EV = struct2lar(cubeGrids)
boxes = containmentBoxes([[V[v] for v in f] for f in FV])
VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EV)))
VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(V,[VV,EV,FV],submodel,0.6))
parts = boxBuckets3d(boxes)
V,FV,EV = spacePartition(V,FV,EV, parts)
VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EV)))
VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(V,[VV,EV,FV],submodel,0.6))

#boxes = containmentBoxes(randomQuadArray)
hexas = AA(box2exa)(boxes)
glass = MATERIAL([1,0,0,0.1, 0,1,0,0.1, 0,0,1,0.1, 0,0,0,0.1, 100])
yellow = STRUCT(AA(glass)(AA(MKPOL)([hex for hex,data in hexas])))
VIEW(STRUCT([#cyan,
            yellow]))

parts = boxBuckets3d(boxes)
for k,part in enumerate(parts):
    bunch = [glass(STRUCT( [MKPOL(hexas[h][0]) for h in part]))]
    bunch += [COLOR(RED)(MKPOL(hexas[k][0]))]
    if k==30: VIEW(STRUCT(bunch))
◇

```

5.3 Intersection of geometry subsets

Two unit cubes

```

< Two unit cubes 32 > ≡
""" Two unit cubes """
from larlib import *
V,[VV,EV,FV,CV] = larCuboids([2,2,2],True)
cube1 = Struct([(V,FV,EV)],"cube1")
twoCubes = Struct([cube1,t(.5,.5,.5),cube1])

```

```

glass = MATERIAL([1,0,0,0.1, 0,1,0,0.1, 0,0,1,0.1, 0,0,0,0.1, 100])

#twoCubes = Struct([cube1,t(-1,.5,1),cube1])      # other test example
#twoCubes = Struct([cube1,t(.5,.5,0),cube1])      # other test example
#twoCubes = Struct([cube1,t(.5,0,0),cube1])      # other test example

V,FV,EV = struct2lar(twoCubes)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOL((V,FV)))))

quadArray = [[V[v] for v in face] for face in FV]
boxes = containmentBoxes(quadArray)
hexas = AA(box2exa)(boxes)
parts = boxBuckets3d(boxes)
◊

```

Macro referenced in 33, 34a.

```
def POLYGONS((V,FV)):
```

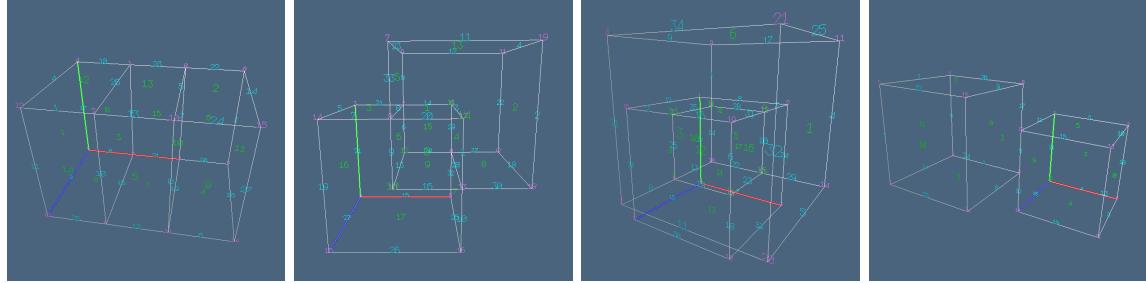


Figure 4: LAR complex of the space decomposition generated by two cubes in special positions. (a) translation on one coordinate; (b) translation on two coordinates; (c) translation on three coordinates; (d) non-manifold position along an edge.

Face (and incident faces) transformation

```
"test/py/boolean/test05.py" 33 ≡
    """ non-valid -> valid solid representation of a space partition """
from larlib import *

⟨ Two unit cubes 32 ⟩

W,FW,EW = spacePartition(V,FV,EV, parts)
polylines = lar2polylines((W,FW))
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(AA(POLYLINE)(polylines)))
```

```

WW = AA(LIST)(range(len(W)))
submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((W,EW)))
VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(W,[WW,EW,FW],submodel,0.5))
◊

```

3-cell reconstruction from LAR space partition

```

"test/py/boolean/test06.py" 34a ≡
    """ 3-cell reconstruction from LAR space partition """
    from larlib import *
    ⟨ Two unit cubes 32 ⟩
    W,FW,EW = spacePartition(V,FV,EV, parts)
    WW = AA(LIST)(range(len(W)))
    submodel = STRUCT(MKPOLS((W,EW)))
    VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(W,[WW,EW,FW],submodel,0.6))
    ◊

```

2D polygon triangulation Here a 2D polygon is imported from an SVG file made of boundary lines, and the V,FV,EV LAR model is generated.

```

"test/py/boolean/test07.py" 34b ≡
    """ 2D polygon triangulation """
    from larlib import *
    #from support import PolygonTessellator,vertex

    filename = "test/svg/boolean/interior.svg"
    lines = svg2lines(filename)
    V,FV,EV,polygons = larFromLines(lines)
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(MKPOL((V,FV[:-1]+EV)) + AA(MK)(V)))

    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(MKTRIANGLES((V,FV,EV)) ))
    ◊

```

From triples of points to LAR model of boundary triangulation

```

"test/py/boolean/test08.py" 34c ≡

import sys
from larlib import *

sys.path.insert(0, 'test/py/boolean/')
from test06 import *

""" From triples of points to LAR model """
WW = AA(LIST)(range(len(W)))
FE = crossRelation(FW,EW,WW)

```

```

triangleSet = boundaryTriangulation(W,FW,EW,FE)
TW,FT = triangleIndices(triangleSet,W)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS((W,TW))))
◊

```

Visualization of of incidence between edges and 3D triangles

"test/py/boolean/test09.py" 35a ≡

```

""" Visualization of of incidence between edges and 3D triangles """
import sys
from larlib import *

sys.path.insert(0, 'test/py/boolean/')
from test08 import *

model = W,FW,EW
WW = AA(LIST)(range(len(W)))
FE = crossRelation(FW,EW,WW)
EF = invertRelation(FE)

triangleSet = boundaryTriangulation(W,FW,EW,FE)
TW,FT = triangleIndices(triangleSet,W)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS((W,TW)))) 

ET = edgesTriangles(EF,FW,TW,EW)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS((W,ET))))
VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((W,ET[35]))))

from larlib.iot3d import polyline2lar
V,FW,EV = polyline2lar([[W[v] for v in FW[f]] for f in EF[35]] )
VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EV))))
◊

```

Visualization of indices of the boundary triangulation

"test/py/boolean/test10.py" 35b ≡

```

""" Visualization of indices of the boundary triangulation """
from larlib import *

sys.path.insert(0, 'test/py/boolean/')
from test09 import *

model = W,FW,EW
WW = AA(LIST)(range(len(W)))

```

```

    FE = crossRelation(FW,EW)
    EF_angle, ET, TV = faceSlopeOrdering(model,FE)

    submodel = SKEL_1(STRUCT(MKPOLS((W,CAT(TW)))))
    VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(W,[WW,EW,CAT(TW)],submodel,0.6))
    ◇

```

Visualization after sorted edge-faces incidence computation

```

"test/py/boolean/test11a.py" 36a ≡

    from larlib import *
    ⟨ testing example (36b t(.5,.5,.5),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
    ◇

"test/py/boolean/test11b.py" 36c ≡

    from larlib import *
    ⟨ testing example (36d t(.5,.5,0),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
    ◇

"test/py/boolean/test11c.py" 36e ≡

    from larlib import *
    ⟨ testing example (36f t(.5,0,0),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
    ◇

"test/py/boolean/test11d.py" 36g ≡

    from larlib import *
    ⟨ testing example (36h t(0,0,0),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
    ◇

"test/py/boolean/test11e.py" 36i ≡

    from larlib import *
    ⟨ testing example (36j s(.5,.5,.5),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
    ◇

"test/py/boolean/test11f.py" 36k ≡

    from larlib import *
    ⟨ testing example (36l t(.25,.25,.25),s(.5,.5,.5),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
    ◇

"test/py/boolean/test11g.py" 36m ≡

```

```

from larlib import *
⟨ testing example (37a t(.25,.25,.75),s(.5,.5,.5),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
◊

"test/py/boolean/test11h.py" 37b ≡

from larlib import *
⟨ testing example (37c t(1.5,1.5,0),r(0,0,PI/6) ) 37d ⟩
◊

⟨ testing example 37d ⟩ ≡

""" Visualization of indices of the boundary triangulation """

V,[VV,FV,CV] = larCuboids([1,1,1],True)
cubeGrid = Struct([(V,FV,CV)],"cubeGrid")
cubeGrids = Struct(2*[cubeGrid,@1])

V,FV,EV = struct2lar(cubeGrids)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS((V,FV))))
V,CV,FV,EV,CF,CE,COE,FE = thePartition(V,FV,EV)

cellLengths = AA(len)(CF)
boundaryPosition = cellLengths.index(max(cellLengths))
BF = CF[boundaryPosition]; del CF[boundaryPosition]; del CE[boundaryPosition]
BE = list({e for f in BF for e in FE[f]})

#Volume((V,[FV[f] for f in CF[0]]))

VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)( MKTRIANGLES((V,[FV[f] for f in BF],[EV[e] for e in BE])) ))
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)([ MKSOLID(V,[FV[f] for f in cell],[EV[e] for e in set(CAT([FE[f] for
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)([STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,[EV[e] for e in cell)))) for cell in CE])))

◊

```

Macro referenced in 36acegikm, 37b.

5.4 Polygon triangulation

```

"test/py/boolean/test13.py" 37e ≡

""" Polygon triangulation and importing to LAR """

from larlib import *
from p2t import *

⟨ load points 39a ⟩

```

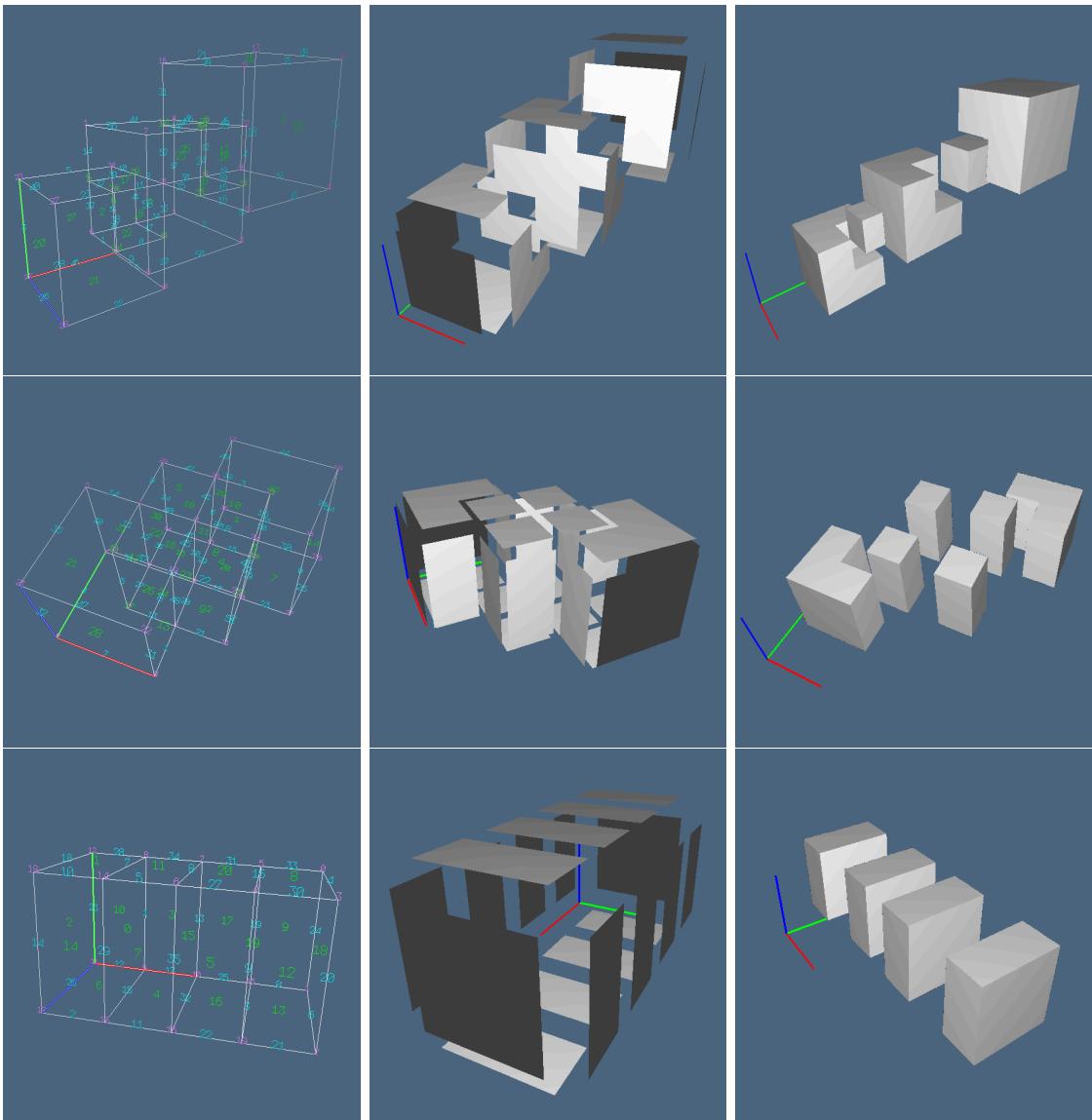


Figure 5: Examples of 3-cell extraction of two simple Boolean 2-complex, and their boundaries. Notice the numbers of (solid) 3-cells.

```

⟨ input polyline visualization 39b ⟩
⟨ CDT triangulation with poly2tri 39c ⟩
⟨ conversion of triangulation to LAR 40a ⟩
⟨ visualization of LAR model of triangulation 40b ⟩
⟨ reconstruction of boundary polyline for LAR model 40c ⟩
⟨ visualization of LAR generated boundary polyline 40d ⟩
◊

```

load points

```

⟨ load points 39a ⟩ ≡
    """ load points """
    def load_points(file_name):
        infile = open(file_name, "r")
        points = []
        while infile:
            line = infile.readline()
            s = line.split()
            if len(s) == 0:
                break
            points.append([float(s[0]), float(s[1])])
        return points
◊

```

Macro referenced in 37e.

input polyline visualization

```

⟨ input polyline visualization 39b ⟩ ≡
    """ input polyline visualization """
    points = load_points("test/data/nazca_monkey.dat")
    VIEW(POLYLINE(points))
◊

```

Macro referenced in 37e.

CDT triangulation with poly2tri

```

⟨ CDT triangulation with poly2tri 39c ⟩ ≡
    """ CDT triangulation with poly2tri """
    polyline = [Point(p[0], p[1]) for p in points]
    cdt = CDT(polyline)
    triangles = cdt.triangulate()
◊

```

Macro referenced in 37e.

conversion of triangulation to LAR

```
⟨ conversion of triangulation to LAR 40a ⟩ ≡
    """ conversion of triangulation to LAR """
    trias = [ [[t.a.x,t.a.y],[t.b.x,t.b.y],[t.c.x,t.c.y]] for t in triangles ]
    vdict = defaultdict(list)
    for k,point in enumerate(CAT(trias)):
        vdict[vcode(4)(point)] += [k]
    vdict = OrderedDict(zip(vdict.keys(),range(len(vdict.keys()))))
    FV = [(vdict[vcode(4)(a)], vdict[vcode(4)(b)], vdict[vcode(4)(c)]) for [a,b,c] in trias]
    repeatedEdges = CAT([[[v1,v2],[v2,v3],[v3,v1]] for [v1,v2,v3] in FV])
    EV = list(set(AA(tuple)(AA(sorted)(repeatedEdges))))
    V = [eval(vect) for vect in vdict]
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in [37e](#).

visualization of LAR model of triangulation

```
⟨ visualization of LAR model of triangulation 40b ⟩ ≡
    """ visualization of LAR model of triangulation """
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(MKPOLS((V,FV))))
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(MKPOLS((V,EV))))
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in [37e](#).

reconstruction of boundary polyline for LAR model

```
⟨ reconstruction of boundary polyline for LAR model 40c ⟩ ≡
    """ reconstruction of boundary polyline for LAR model """
    EW = boundaryCells(FV,EV)
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1)(MKPOLS((V,[EV[e] for e in EW]))))
    model = (V,FV,[EV[e] for e in EW])
    struct = Struct([model])
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in [37e](#).

visualization of LAR generated boundary polyline

```
⟨ visualization of LAR generated boundary polyline 40d ⟩ ≡
    """ visualization of LAR generated boundary polyline """
    poly = boundaryModel2polylines(structBoundaryModel(struct))
    VIEW(POLYLINE(poly[0][:-1]))
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in [37e](#).

Arrangements with non-contractible cells

```
"test/py/boolean/test15.py" 41a ≡
    """ Arrangements with non-contractible cells """
    from larlib import *

    V,[VV,FV,CV] = larCuboids([1,1,1],True)
    cube1 = Struct([(V,FV,EV)],"cube1")
    cube2 = Struct([t(.25,.25,-1),s(.5,.5,3),(V,FV,EV)],"cube2")
    V,FV,EV = struct2lar(Struct([cube1,cube2]))
    VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,FV,EV))))
    """
    V,CV,FV,EV,CF,CE,COE,FE = thePartition(V,FV,EV)
    """
    ◇
```

A Code utilities

A.1 Generation of random data

Some utility fuctions used by the module are collected in this appendix. Their macro names can be seen in the below script.

```
{Coding utilities 41b} ≡
    """ Coding utilities """
    global count
    {Generation of a random 3D point 46c}
    {Generation of random 3D triangles 46a}
    {Generation of random 3D quadrilaterals 46b}
    {Generation of a single random triangle 47a}
    {Containment boxes 47b}
    {Transformation of a 3D box into an hexahedron 48a}
    {Generation of a list of HPCs from a LAR model with non-convex faces 41c}
    {Utility to transform a dictionary to a function on the keys 45b}
    {Coherent orientation of boundary 2-faces 43}
    {Generation of LAR B-rep from a LAR model with non-convex faces 44, ... }
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Generation of a list of HPCs from a LAR model with non-convex faces

```
{Generation of a list of HPCs from a LAR model with non-convex faces 41c} ≡
    """ Generation of a list of HPCs from a LAR model with non-convex faces """
    import boundary
```

```

def MKTRIANGLES(model,color=False):
    V,FV,EV = model
    lenV = len(V)
    VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))

    boundaryOperator = boundary.larSignedBoundary2(V,FV,EV)
    FEBasis = boundary.signedBasis(boundaryOperator)
    FE,signs = TRANS(FEBasis)

    if len(V[0]) == 2: V=[v+[0] for v in V]
    triangleSets = boundaryTriangulation(V,FV,EV,FE)
    triangleSet = [[[p1,p2,p3) if sign==1 else (p2,p1,p3) for p1,p2,p3 in triangleSet]
                  for sign,triangleSet in zip(signs,triangleSets)]
    if color:
        colors = [CYAN,MAGENTA,WHITE,RED,YELLOW,GREEN,GRAY,ORANGE,BLACK,BLUE,PURPLE,BROWN]
        return [ COLOR(colors[k%12])(STRUCT([MKPOL([verts,[[1,2,3]],None])
                                              for verts in triangledFace])) for k,triangledFace in enumerate(triangleSets) ]
    else:
        return [ STRUCT([MKPOL([verts,[[1,2,3]],None]) for verts in triangledFace])
                  for triangledFace in triangleSets ]

def MKSOLID(*model):
    V,FV,EV = model
    VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
    FE = larcc.crossRelation(FV,EV,VV)
    pivot = V[0]
    #VF = invertRelation(FV)
    #faces = [face for face in FV if face not in VF[0]]
    faces = [face for face in FV]
    triangleSets = boundaryTriangulation(V,faces,EV,FE)
    return XOR([ MKPOL([face+[pivot], [range(1,len(face)+2)],None])
                for face in CAT(triangleSets) ])

```

◇

Macro referenced in 41b.

A.2 Generation of LAR B-rep from a general 2-skeleton in 3D

In this section we introduce the drawing utility BREP to compute and display the coherently oriented boundary 2-faces of the 3-complex generated by a 2.5D LAR model, i.e. the solid complex generated via ∂_3 computation, starting from its 2-skeleton embedded in 3D.

Coherent orientation of boundary 2-faces To recover a correct coherent orientation of the boundary 2-faces, of a general LAR 3-complex, are not sufficient the standard informations about the intrinsic orientations of 2-cells (provided by the `FEBasis`) and the relative orientation of boundary 2-faces (provided by `signedBoundary`). It is also necessary

to take into account the way each boundary 2-face is stored within the `triangleSets` variable, since this task is performed independently by an external *opensource* package. This fact forced us to disassemble the triangulation, made by triplex ov vertex coordinates, and to recover how it differs from the original LAR model before the triangulation. For this purpose two dictionaries `vdict` of vertices and `edict` of edges are first reconstructed. Then the lists of triples of vertex and edge triples are recovered into `triaVerts` and `triaEdges`, respectively. Finally, every pair `(f,sign)` is coupled and compared with its symbolic triangulation, to discover if their orientations are either coherent or not. For this purpose it is sufficient to compare the orientations of a single edge in both such structures. The output list `theSigns` stores the related information.

```

⟨ Coherent orientation of boundary 2-faces 43 ⟩ ≡
    """ Coherent orientation of boundary 2-faces """
    def boundaryOrientation(V,EV,FEbasis,signedBoundary,triangleSets):
        vdict = OrderedDict([ (vcode(3)(v),k) for k,v in enumerate(V) ])
        edict = OrderedDict([ (edge,k) for k,edge in enumerate(EV) ])
        triaVerts = [[AA(dict2fun(vdict))(AA(vcode(3))(t)) for t in triangleSet]
                     for triangleSet in triangleSets]
        triaEdges = []
        for triangles in triaVerts:
            tria2edgs = []
            for v0,v1,v2 in triangles:
                tris = []
                if (v0,v1) in edict: tris += [edict[(v0,v1)]]
                if (v1,v2) in edict: tris += [edict[(v1,v2)]]
                if (v2,v0) in edict: tris += [edict[(v2,v0)]]
                tria2edgs += [tris]
            triaEdges += [CAT(tria2edgs)[0] if CAT(tria2edgs)[0]!=0 else CAT(tria2edgs)[1]]
        orientations = zip(triaEdges,[[sign,FEbasis[f]] for f,sign in signedBoundary])
        tests = [set([triaEdges]).intersection((sign*array(signs)*array(edgechain)).tolist())
                 for triaEdges,(sign,(edgechain,signs)) in orientations]
        theSigns = [1 if val!= set([]) else -1 for val in tests]
    return triangleSets,theSigns
    ◇

```

Macro referenced in 41b.

Generation of LAR B-rep from a LAR model with non-convex faces The `BREP` function, given below, is used to generate and display a LAR B-rep from a LAR model with general (non-convex) faces. The input is a LAR model `V,FV,EV` of the 2-skeleton of a 3-complex. First the intrinsic orientation of 2-faces as closed 1-chains of edges is computed, storing the computed data, i.e. a list of pairs (edge-index, sign) in the `FEbasis` variable.

Then the ∂_3 matrix is computed and returned in csr form into `csrBoundary3`, together with `le` lists of faces by 3-cell CF, and the coherently oriented boundary cycle within the signed 2-chain `signedBoundary`. Finally, the coherently orientated boundary triangulation is returned by the `boundaryOrientation` function.

```

⟨ Generation of LAR B-rep from a LAR model with non-convex faces 44 ⟩ ≡
    """ Generation of LAR B-rep from a LAR model with non-convex faces """

    def BREP (model,color=False):
        # intrinsic orientation of input 2-faces
        V,FV,EV = model
        VV = AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))
        boundaryOperator = boundary.larSignedBoundary2(V,FV,EV)
        FEBasis = boundary.signedBasis(boundaryOperator)
        FE,facesigns = TRANS(FEBasis)

        # computation of boundary 2-faces
        csrBoundary3,CF,_ = boundary.larSignedBoundary3((V,FV,EV))

        signedBoundary = csrBoundary3 * (len(CF)*[[1]])  ## TODO !!

        cells,_ = TRANS(signedBoundary)
        fv = [FV[f] for f in cells]
        ev = [EV[e] for e in set(CAT([[e for e in FE[f]] for f in cells]))]
        fe = larcc.crossRelation(fv,ev,VV)
        triangleSets = boundaryTriangulation(V,fv,ev,fe)

        # computation of coherent orientation of boundary 2-faces
        triangleSets,theSigns = boundaryOrientation(V,EV,FEBasis,signedBoundary,triangleSets)

        # visualization of boundary
        if color:
            colors = [CYAN,MAGENTA,WHITE,RED,YELLOW,GREEN,GRAY,ORANGE,BLACK,BLUE,PURPLE,BROWN]
            return [ COLOR(colors[k%12])(
                STRUCT([MKPOL([verts,[[3,2,1]],None]) for verts in triangleFace])
                if sign==1 else
                STRUCT([MKPOL([verts,[[1,2,3]],None]) for verts in triangleFace])
            )
            for k,(sign,triangleFace) in enumerate(zip(theSigns,triangleSets)) ]
        else:
            return [ STRUCT([MKPOL([verts,[[3,2,1]],None]) for verts in triangleFace])
            if sign==1 else
            STRUCT([MKPOL([verts,[[1,2,3]],None]) for verts in triangleFace])
            for sign,triangleFace in zip(theSigns,triangleSets) ]
    ◇

```

Macro defined by 44, 45a.

Macro referenced in 41b.

Example The generation and visualization of the LAR B-rep (Boundary Representation) from a LAR model V, FV, EV with (possibly) non-convex faces follows.

```
(Generation of LAR B-rep from a LAR model with non-convex faces 45a) ≡
"""
Generation of LAR B-rep from a LAR model with non-convex faces """
if __name__=="__main__":
    V,[VV,EV,FV,CV] = larCuboids([2,2,2],True)
    cubeGrid = Struct([(V,FV,EV)],"cubeGrid")
    cubeGrids = Struct(2*[cubeGrid,t(.5,.5,.5),r(0,0,PI/6)])
    V,FV,EV = struct2Marshal(cubeGrids)
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(BREP((V,FV,EV),color=True) ))
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(BREP((V,FV,EV)) ))
    VIEW(STRUCT(BREP((V,FV,EV)) ))
    ◇
```

Macro defined by 44, 45a.
Macro referenced in 41b.

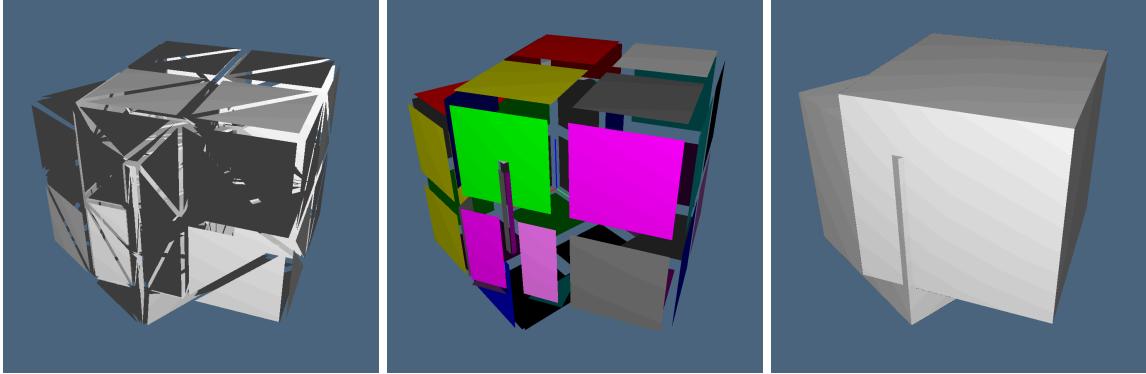


Figure 6: BREP of a 3-complex, starting from its 2-skeleton: (a) triangulation of LAR faces; (b) LAR boundary faces (even non-convex) in color; (c) coherently oriented 2-boundary.

Utility to transform a dictionary to a function on the keys

```
(Utility to transform a dictionary to a function on the keys 45b) ≡
"""
Utility to transform a dictionary to a function on the keys """
def dict2fun(d):
    def dict2fun0(k): return d[k]
    return dict2fun0
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 41b.

Generation of random triangles The function `randomTriangles` returns the array `randomTriaArray` with a given number of triangles generated within the unit 3D interval. The `scaling` parameter is used to scale every such triangle, generated by three random points, that could be possibly located to far from each other, even at the distance of the diagonal of the unit cube.

The arrays `xs`, `ys` and `zs`, that contain the x, y, z coordinates of triangle points, are used to compute the minimal translation `v` needed to transport the entire set of data within the positive octant of the 3D space.

```
(Generation of random 3D triangles 46a) ≡
    """ Generation of random triangles """
    def randomTriangles(numberOfTriangles=400,scaling=0.3):
        randomTriaArray = [rtriangle(scaling) for k in range(numberOfTriangles)]
        [xs,ys,zs] = TRANS(CAT(randomTriaArray))
        xmin, ymin, zmin = min(xs), min(ys), min(zs)
        v = array([-xmin,-ymin, -zmin])
        randomTriaArray = [[list(v1+v), list(v2+v), list(v3+v)] for v1,v2,v3 in randomTriaArray]
        return randomTriaArray
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 41b.

Generation of random 3D quadrilaterals

```
(Generation of random 3D quadrilaterals 46b) ≡
    """ Generation of random 3D quadrilaterals """
    def randomQuads(numberOfQuads=400,scaling=0.3):
        randomTriaArray = [rtriangle(scaling) for k in range(numberOfQuads)]
        [xs,ys,zs] = TRANS(CAT(randomTriaArray))
        xmin, ymin, zmin = min(xs), min(ys), min(zs)
        v = array([-xmin,-ymin, -zmin])
        randomQuadArray = [AA(list)([ v1+v, v2+v, v3+v, v+v2-v1+v3 ]) for v1,v2,v3 in randomTriaArray]
        return randomQuadArray
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 41b.

Generation of a random 3D point A single random point, codified in floating point format, and with a fixed (quite small) number of digits, is returned by the `rpoint3d()` function, with no input parameters.

```
(Generation of a random 3D point 46c) ≡
    """ Generation of a random 3D point """
    def rpoint3d():
        return eval( vcode(4)([ random.random(), random.random(), random.random() ]) )
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 41b.

Generation of a single random triangle A single random triangle, scaled about its centroid by the scaling parameter, is returned by the `rtriangle()` function, as a tuple of two random points in the unit square.

```
(Generation of a single random triangle 47a) ≡
    """ Generation of a single random triangle """
    def rtriangle(scaling):
        v1,v2,v3 = array(rpoint3d()), array(rpoint3d()), array(rpoint3d())
        c = (v1+v2+v3)/3
        pos = rpoint3d()
        v1 = (v1-c)*scaling + pos
        v2 = (v2-c)*scaling + pos
        v3 = (v3-c)*scaling + pos
        return tuple(eval(vcode(4)(v1))), tuple(eval(vcode(4)(v2))), tuple(eval(vcode(4)(v3)))
    ◇
```

Macro referenced in 41b.

Containment boxes Given as input a list `randomTriaArray` of pairs of 2D points, the function `containmentBoxes` returns, in the same order, the list of *containment boxes* of the input lines. A *containment box* of a geometric object of dimension d is defined as the minimal d -cuboid, equioriented with the reference frame, that contains the object. For a 2D line it is given by the tuple (x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) , where (x_1, y_1) is the point of minimal coordinates, and (x_2, y_2) is the point of maximal coordinates.

```
(Containment boxes 47b) ≡
    """ Containment boxes """
    def containmentBoxes(randomPointArray, qualifier=0):
        if len(randomPointArray[0])==2:
            boxes = [eval(vcode(4)([min(x1,x2), min(y1,y2), min(z1,z2),
                                  max(x1,x2), max(y1,y2), max(z1,z2)])) + [qualifier]
                     for ((x1,y1,z1),(x2,y2,z2)) in randomPointArray]
        elif len(randomPointArray[0])==3:
            boxes = [eval(vcode(4)([min(x1,x2,x3), min(y1,y2,y3), min(z1,z2,z3),
                                  max(x1,x2,x3), max(y1,y2,y3), max(z1,z2,z3)])) + [qualifier]
                     for ((x1,y1,z1),(x2,y2,z2),(x3,y3,z3)) in randomPointArray]
        elif len(randomPointArray[0])==4:
            boxes = [eval(vcode(4)([min(x1,x2,x3,x4), min(y1,y2,y3,y4), min(z1,z2,z3,z4),
                                  max(x1,x2,x3,x4), max(y1,y2,y3,y4), max(z1,z2,z3,z4)])) + [qualifier]
                     for ((x1,y1,z1),(x2,y2,z2),(x3,y3,z3),(x4,y4,z4)) in randomPointArray]
        return boxes

    def containmentBoxes(randomPointArray, qualifier=0):
        def minmax(pointArray):
            coords = TRANS(pointArray)
            return AA(min)(coords) + AA(max)(coords)
```

```

    boxes = [eval(vcode(4)( minmax(pointArray) ))+[qualifier] for pointArray in randomPointArr]
    return boxes

```

◇

Macro referenced in 41b.

Transformation of a 3D box into an hexahedron The transformation of a 2D box into a closed rectangular polyline, given as an ordered sequwncw of 2D points, is produced by the function `box2exa`

\langle Transformation of a 3D box into an hexahedron 48a $\rangle \equiv$

```

""" Transformation of a 3D box into an hexahedron """
def box2exa(box):
    x1,y1,z1,x2,y2,z2,type = box
    verts = [[x1,y1,z1], [x1,y1,z2], [x1,y2,z1], [x1,y2,z2], [x2,y1,z1], [x2,y1,z2], [x2,y2,z1],
    cell = [range(1,len(verts)+1)]
    return [verts,cell,None],type

def lar2boxes(model,qualifier=0):
    V,CV = model
    boxes = []
    for k,cell in enumerate(CV):
        verts = [V[v] for v in cell]
        x1,y1,z1 = [min(coord) for coord in TRANS(verts)]
        x2,y2,z2 = [max(coord) for coord in TRANS(verts)]
        boxes += [eval(vcode(4)([min(x1,x2),min(y1,y2),min(z1,z2),max(x1,x2),max(y1,y2),max(z1,z2)]))]
    return boxes

```

◇

Macro referenced in 41b.

B Boolean (Merge) procedure review

In this added section we like to store some testing material, added while performing a deep review of the code of this module, in order to rewrite the variadic *Merge* of cellular complexes, according to paper [PSD17].

First steps of the Merge algorithm Some functions for the computation of the sparse matrices of both the *unsigned* and the *signed* boundary operator ∂_2 are given here.

\langle First steps of the Merge algorithm 48b $\rangle \equiv$

```

""" First steps of the Merge algorithm """
def partition(W,FW,EW):
    quadArray = [[W[v] for v in face] for face in FW]
    parts = boxBuckets3d(containmentBoxes(quadArray))
    Z,FZ,EZ = spacePartition(W,FW,EW, parts)

```

```

Z,FZ,EZ = inters.larSimplify((Z,FZ,EZ),radius=0.0001)
model = Z,FZ,EZ
return model

def UBoundary2(EV,FV):
    UB2 = (coo2Csr(brc2Coo(EV)) * coo2Csr(brc2Coo(FV)).T).tocoo()
    data,i,j = TRANS([(1,i,j) for (d,i,j) in zip(UB2.data,UB2.row,UB2.col) if d==2])
    return coo_matrix((data,(i,j))).tocsc()

def SBoundary2(EV,FV):
    SB_2 = UBoundary2(EV,FV)
    for f in range(len(FV)):
        ind = defaultdict(list)
        chain_1 = list(SB_2[:,f].tocoo().row)
        print f,chain_1
        chain_0 = zeros((2,len(chain_1)),dtype=int)
        for h,e in enumerate(chain_1):
            v1 = EV[e][0]
            v2 = EV[e][1]
            chain_0[0,h] = v1
            chain_0[1,h] = v2
            ind[v1] += [h]
            ind[v2] += [h]
        print chain_0
        # tracking of ordered 0-chains
        k = 0
        while True:
            v1,v2 = chain_0[:,k]
            k = set(ind[v2]).difference([k]).pop()
            if k == 0: break
            if chain_0[0,k] == v2:
                v1,v2 = chain_0[:,k]
            else:
                chain_0[0,k],chain_0[1,k] = chain_0[1,k],chain_0[0,k]
        # TODO: 0-chains with multiple cycles ...
        print chain_0
        # sign computation
        sign = []
        for h,e in enumerate(chain_1):
            v1,v2 = chain_0[:,h]
            if v1 < v2:
                sign += [1]
            else:
                sign += [-1]
        print sign,"\n"
    # update SB_2

```

```

        for h,e in enumerate(chain_1):
            SB_2[e,f] = sign[h]
    return SB_2
    ◇

```

Macro referenced in 29a.

Test example: “A Gentle introduction”

```

"test/py/boolean/test00.py" 50 ≡
    """ A Gentle introduction to first steps of 3D Merge algorithm """
    from larlib import *

    V,[VV,EV,FV,CV] = larCuboids([2,2,1],True)
    cubeGrid = Struct([(V,FV,EV)],"cubeGrid")
    #cubeGrids = Struct(2*[cubeGrid,t(.5,.0,.5),r(0,0,PI/6)])
    cubeGrids = Struct(2*[cubeGrid,t(.5,.5,.5),r(0,0,PI/6)])

    V,FV,EV = struct2lar(cubeGrids)
    VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOL((V,FV))))
    W,FW,EW = partition(V,FV,EV)

    WW = AA(LIST)(range(len(W)))
    submodel = STRUCT(MKPOL((W,EW)))
    VIEW(larModelNumbering(1,1,1)(W,[WW,EW,FW],submodel,0.6))

    SB_2 = SBoundary2(EW,FW)
    SB_2.todense()
    ◇

```

References

- [CL13] CVD-Lab, *Linear algebraic representation*, Tech. Report 13-00, Roma Tre University, October 2013.
- [PSD17] A. Paoluzzi, V. Shapiro, and A. DiCarlo, *Arrangements of cellular complexes*, ArXiv e-prints (2017).
- [Req80] Aristides G. Requicha, *Representations for rigid solids: Theory, methods, and systems*, ACM Comput. Surv. **12** (1980), no. 4, 437–464.