

# Package ‘RcppAlphahull’

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**Type** Package

**Title** alpha-convex hull and alpha-shape computation.

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**Description** This package performs alpha-convex hull and alpha-shape computation using C++ code and a library, MyGAL, to compute the Voronoi tessellation/Delaunay triangulation of a finite set of points in the plane.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Depends** R (>= 3.4.4)

**Imports** Rcpp (>= 1.0.1)

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**SystemRequirements** C++14

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**Encoding** UTF-8

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ahull	<i><math>\alpha</math>-hull computation</i>
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### Description

Computes the  $\alpha$ -hull for the given set of points.

### Usage

```
ahull(x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

### Arguments

x	x coordinates of the sites. Alternatively, a matrix with two columns containing both sites coordinates, an object of class <code>delvor</code> or an object of class <code>ashape</code> .
y	y coordinates of the sites; do not insert if x is not a vector of coordinates (see x).
alpha	a strictly positive value for $\alpha$ (NULL if x is of class <code>ashape</code> ).

### Value

A list with the following components:

- `arcs`: a matrix containing the arcs that form the boundary of the  $\alpha$ -hull;
- `length`: length of the  $\alpha$ -hull boundary;
- `complement`: a matrix describing the complement of the  $\alpha$ -hull, see function [complement](#) for a detailed description;
- `alpha`: the value of  $\alpha$  for which the shape is computed;
- `ashape`: output of function [ashape](#).

### See Also

[delvor](#), [ashape](#), [complement](#)

### Examples

```
x = runif(10)
y = runif(10)
a.hull = ahull(x, y, alpha = 0.8)
plot(a.hull)
```

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ashape	<i><math>\alpha</math>-shape computation</i>
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## Description

Computes the  $\alpha$ -shape for the given set of points.

## Usage

```
ashape(x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

## Arguments

x	x coordinates of the sites. Alternatively, a matrix with two columns containing both sites coordinates or an object of class <code>delvor</code> .
y	y coordinates of the sites; do not insert if x is not a vector of coordinates (see x).
alpha	a strictly positive value for $\alpha$ .

## Value

A list with the following components:

**edges** a mesh describing the  $\alpha$ -shape, this object is a submatrix of the mesh matrix contained in a "delvor" object since the alpha shape is a subset of the Delanuay triangulation.

**length** length of the alpha shape.

**alpha** the value of  $\alpha$  for which the shape is computed.

**alpha.extremes** contains the indices of those sites that are  $\alpha$ -extremes.

**delvor.obj** a delvor object returned by the function `delvor`, if a delvor object is provided instead of the sites coordinates, this field contains such object

## See Also

[delvor](#)

## Examples

```
x = runif(10)
y = runif(10)
a.shape = ashape(x, y, alpha = 0.8)
plot(a.shape)
```

complement

*Complementary  $\alpha$ -hull computation***Description**

Computes the complement of an  $\alpha$ -hull for the given value of  $\alpha$  provided.

**Usage**

```
complement(x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

x	coordinates of the sites. Alternatively, a matrix with two columns containing both sites coordinates or an object of class <code>delvor</code> .
y	y coordinates of the sites; do not insert if x is not a vector of coordinates (see x).
alpha	a strictly positive value for $\alpha$ .

**Value**

A matrix containing information about balls and halfplanes constituting the complement of the  $\alpha$  hull, each row describes either an open ball or an open halfplane such that balls are saved in the following way:

- c1: x coordinate of the center of the ball;
- c2: y coordinate of the center of the ball;
- r: radius of the ball;

If the row refers to an halfplane then `complement[i, 1:3]` has the following forms:

- $x > a + bx$ : (a, b, -1);
- $x < a + bx$ : (a, b, -2);
- $x > a$ : (a, 0, -3);
- $x < a$ : (a, 0, -4).

**See Also**

[ahull](#)

**Examples**

```
x = runif(10)
y = runif(10)
alpha = 2
ahull.compl = complement(x, y, alpha)
```

delvor

*Voronoi tessellation/Delanuay triangulation***Description**

Computing Voronoi diagram and Delanuay tessellation for the specified set of points employing the C++ library **MyGAL**.

**Usage**

```
delvor(x, y = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x	x coordinates of the sites or a matrix with two columns containing both sites coordinates.
y	y coordinates of the sites. Alternatively a single argument can be provided (see x).

**Details**

This function retrieves the Voronoi tessellation and the Delanuay triangulation of a given set of points in the plane; results are returned in a list of three elements (see Value).

Each row of **mesh** contains information about one of the edges of the tessellation and its dual:

- ind1 and ind2: indices of the sites to which the edge refers to;
- x1 and y1: coordinates of the site denoted by ind1;
- x2 and y2: coordinates of the site denoted by ind2;
- mx1 and my1: coordinates of the first extreme, e1, of the Voronoi tessellation edge;
- mx2 and my2: coordinates of the second extreme, e2, of the Voronoi tessellation edge;
- bp1 and bp2: denote whether one of the direction of the Voronoi edge is infinite, either from the side of e1 or e2.

**tri.obj**, S3 object of class "tri.mod", is a list of four elements that describe the Delanuay triangulation:

- n: number of sites of the triangulation;
- x: x coordinates of the sites;
- y: y coordinates of the sites;
- neighbours: a list of integer vectors where the i-th vectors contains the indices of neighbours sites of the i-th site in the triangulation.

**Value**

An invisible object of class "del.vor", a list, with the following components:

**mesh** a matrix describing the Voronoi tessellation and the Delanuay triangulation.

**x** a 2-column matrix containing the coordinates of the sites.

**tri.obj** an S3 object of class "tri.mod" describing the triangulation similar to the one of the package tri.mesh.

**See Also**

[plot.delvor](#)

**Examples**

```
x = runif(10)
y = runif(10)
del.vor = delvor(x, y)
plot(del.vor)
```

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inahull

*Determines if the provided point fall inside the  $\alpha$ -hull or not.*

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**Description**

Determines if the provided point fall inside the  $\alpha$ -hull or not calling an external C++ function.

**Usage**

```
inahull(ahull.obj, x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

x	x coordinates of the sites. Alternatively, a matrix with two columns containing both sites coordinates.
y	y coordinates of the sites.
ahull.obj	an object class "ahull" like the one returned by the function <a href="#">ahull</a>

**Value**

A list with the following components: A logical vector of the same length of the number of points and such that the i-th element denotes if the i-th point is in the  $\alpha$ -hull or not.

**See Also**

[ahull](#), [complement](#)

**Examples**

```
x = runif(10)
y = runif(10)
inahull(ahull.obj, x, y)
```

plot.delvor

*Voronoi tessellation/Delanuay triangulation plot***Description**

Plot of an object "del.vor" with a "tri.mod" tri object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'delvor'
plot(delvor.obj, add = FALSE, wlines = c("both",
    "del", "vor"), wpoints = TRUE, number = FALSE, col = NULL,
    xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

add	if TRUE the plot is added to the active graphic window.
wlines	a string specifying what has to be plotted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "vor": shows the Voronoi tessellation;</li> <li>• "del": shows the Delanuay triangulation plot;</li> <li>• "both": shows both of the above structures.</li> </ul>
wpoints	if true, the sites are added to the plot.
number	if true, the plot shows the indeces of the sites between their locations.
col	specifies in a vector the colors to be used for the different objects to be plotted and the order is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• col[1] -&gt; color of the points;</li> <li>• col[2] -&gt; color of Delanuay triangulation;</li> <li>• col[3] -&gt; color of Voronoi tessellation</li> <li>• col[4] -&gt; color for the numbers</li> </ul> Alternatively just one color can be provided.
xlim	x axis limits.
ylim	y axis limits.
...	graphical arguments to be passes to methods (see <a href="#">par</a> )
x	object of class del.vor.

**See Also**

[delvor](#)

**Examples**

```
x = runif(10)
y = runif(10)
del.vor = delvor(x, y)

plot.delvor(vor.del, wlines = "both", wpoints = FALSE, number = TRUE,
            col = c("black", "blue", "red", "black"))
```



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