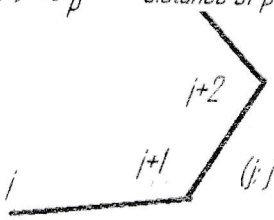
$[(j; j+1)]_p$ = distance of p from line L



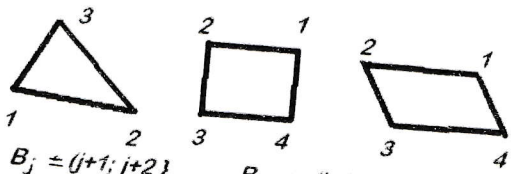

$(j; j+1) = \text{sgn}\,(a+bx+cy)/d$

$L = (j, j+1)$

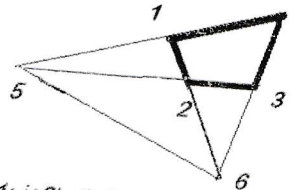
$a + bx + cy = 0$ on $L$ $\quad d = \text{sqrt}(b^2 + c^2)$

$\text{sgn} = \text{sign}(a + bx + cy)$ at $j + 2$

Fig. 1: Polygon Nomenclature




$B_j = (j+1; j+2)_j$ $\quad B_j = (j+1; j+2)_j\ (j+2; j+3)_j$




$B_j = (j+1; j+2)_j\ (j+2; j+3)_j\ /\ (5; 6)_j$

Fig. 2 Triangles Parallelograms and Quadrilaterals

$h_1 = d_j \sin(A_j)$ $\quad \frac{k_{j+1}}{k_j} = \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{\sin(A_j)}{\sin(A_{j+1})}$

$h_2 = d_j \sin(A_{j+1})$

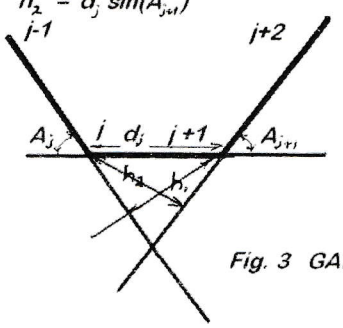



Fig. 3 GADJ

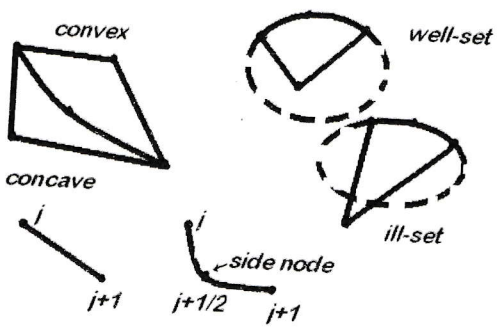
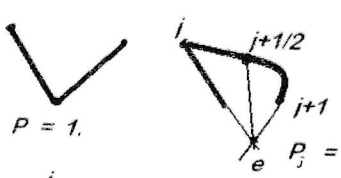
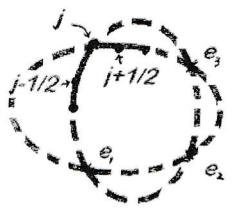



Fig. 4 Polycon concepts

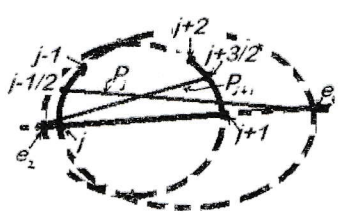



$P_j = (j+1/2; e)_j$




$P_j = (j+1/2; j-1/2; e_1; e_2; e_3)_j$

Fig. 5 Adjacent factors




$k_{j+1} = k_j \dfrac{[S_{j+1}]_j}{[P_{j+1}]_j}$

$W_j \equiv \dfrac{k_j (S_{j+1}\ P_j\ )}{k_j (S_{j+1}\ P_j\ ) + k_{j+1} (S_{j-1}\ P_{j+1})} \mod S_j$

$P_j = (j-1/2; e_1)_j$ $\quad P_{j+1} = (j+3/2; e_2)_j$

Fig. 6 Polycon GADJ: linear (j, j+1)