Voronoi 图生成算法的实现、 对比及演示实验报告

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1. 实验内容

对 Voronoi 图的生成算法进行实现、对比及演示。

2. 数据结构

采用 DCEL 结构(下面所列代码去除了函数、只留下成员变量,具体见源码中 basic_types.h 文件):

```
class Site
{
public:
    Point p;
private:
    double x_, y_; //coordinates of this site
    Face* incFace_; //the face that this site belongs to
};

class Vertex
{
public:
    Point p;
private:
    double x_, y_; //coordinates of v
```

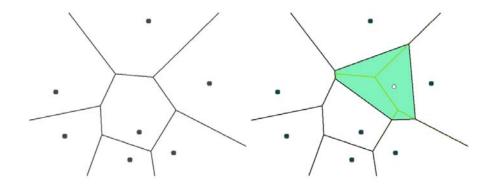
```
Halfedge* incEdge_; //pionter to any outgoing incident halfedge
};
class Face
private:
   Site* site_; //the site of this face
   Halfedge* incEdge_; //any incident halfedge
};
class Halfedge
{
public:
    bool hasDraw;
private:
   Halfedge* twinEdge_; //pointer to twin halfedge
   Vertex*
             oriVertex_; //pointer to origin vertex
   Face*
             incFace_; //pointer to left incident face
   Halfedge* prevEdge_; //pointer to CCW previous halfedge
   Halfedge* nextEdge_; //pointer to CCW next halfedge
    Point*
             midPoint_; //the midpoint of the two sites of this halfedge
    Vector*
             direction_; //the direction of this halfedge
};
```

3. 算法描述

3.1 增量法

3.1.1 增量法概述

每次向 voronoi 图中增加一个点,寻找与这个点最近的 site,从这个 site 开始计算新加入的点所统治的区域的边界,删除旧的边并更新 DCEL 结构,直到所有点都加入到图中为止。



3.1.2 重点及难点

DCEL 结构的填充与更新:每插入一个新的点之后,对 DCEL 结构的更新都需要保证不出错。不能少更新或错更新,要保证 DCEL 结构的完整性及正确性。

多余边的删除与终止条件的判断:根据新加入的点位置的不同,对多余边的删除及终止 条件的判断会有所不同,需要针对每种情况考虑清楚相应的对策。

边界跨越、其行进方向及终止条件的判断:同样的,由于新加入点的位置的不同(主要是在不在原来所有的点构成的凸包内),对边界的跨越、其行进方向及终止条件的判断都会有所不同。需要分别处理。

详细实现:

算法 1: 递归分治

```
VoronoiDiagram* partition(vector<Point> &origin, int left, int right)
{
    if(right - left < 3)
    {
        VoronoiDiagram * result = smallVD(origin, left, right);//分别计算2或3个sites return result;
    }else
    {
        VoronoiDiagram * leftResult = partition(origin, left, (left+right)/2);
        VoronoiDiagram * rightResult = partition(origin, (left+right)/2 + 1, right);
        return mergeVD(leftResult, rightResult);
    }
}
```

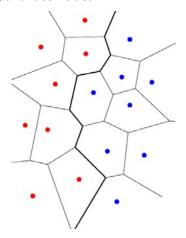
```
VoronoiDiagram* mergeVD(VoronoiDiagram* left, VoronoiDiagram* right)
    VoronoiDiagram * result = new VoronoiDiagram();
    vector<DevideChain> devideChain;
    left->convex hull = GeometryTool::getConvexHullUseGrahamScan(left->sites);
    right->convex hull = GeometryTool::getConvexHullUseGrahamScan(right->sites);
                                                                         *leftMin,
    tangentLine(left->convex_hull,
                                    right->convex_hull,
                                                         *leftMax,
*rightMax, *rightMin);//通过凸包分别得到 upper bound 和 lower bound,构造后面
循环结束的条件.
    bool tobottom = false;
    do
    {
         tobottom = ((*leftMax).p == (*leftMin).p && (*rightMax).p == (*rightMin).p);
         chain = bisector(leftMax, rightMax);//得到 leftmax 和 rightMax 中垂线
         leftPoint = computeIntersectionPoint(leftMax, chain);//计算 chain 与左 site 对
    应 face 的交点
         rightPoint = computeIntersectionPoint(rightMax,chain);//计算 chain 与右 site
    对应 face 交点
         if(leftPoint.y > rightPoint.y)//先与左边 site 相交
             leftMax = IntersectionEdge.twin.face.site//更新左 site
             devideChain.push back(IntesectionEdge,chain);
         }else if (rightPoint.y > leftPoint.y) //先与右边 site 相交
         {
             rightMax = IntersectionEdge.twin.face.site//更新右 site
             devideChain.push_back(IntesectionEdge,chain);
         }else
         {
             //循环结束
         }
     }while(!tobottom);
     connectWithChain(devideChain, left, right);//连接 chain
     result = (*right) + (*left);
     return result;
}
```

注意在连接的过程中删除边时的操作.若刚好被删除的边是标识某个 face 时,要更新此 face 的边.

3.2 分治法

3.2.1 分治法概述

- Let *P* be a set of *n* points in the plane.
- If the points are vertically partitioned into two subsets R and B.
 - consider the Voronoi diagram of the sets R and B.
 - then the Voronoi diagram of *P* substantially coincides with the Voronoi diagrams of *R* and *B*!
- In fact, there exists a monotone chain of edges of V or(P) such that V or(P) coincides with V or(R) to the left of the chain, and it coincides.



3.2.2 算法思路

- 1. Sort the points of *P* by abscissa (only once) and vertically partition *P* into two subsets *R* and *B*, of approximately the same size.
- 2. Recursively compute V or(R) and V or(B).
- 3. Compute the separating chain.
- 4. Prune the portion of V or(R) lying to the right of the chain and the portion of V or(B) lying to its left.

如何计算中间分隔链:

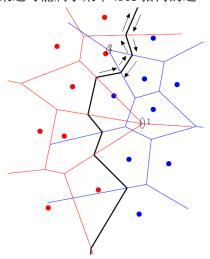
- Initialization-Find the two halflines(依据凸包计算).
- Starting with one of the halflines, and until getting to the other one, do:
- Each time an edge $e \in b(R,B)$ begins, such that $e \subset bij$, $pi \in R$ and $pj \in B$, do:
 - Detect its intersection with V orR(pi).

- Detect its intersection with V orB(pj).
- Choose the first of the two intersection points.
- Detect the site pk corresponding to the new starting region

Replace pi or pj (as required) by pk.

如何进行 merge:

- 得到 chain 后,先连接 chain,分两个方向
- 加入到 left 和 right 的边中.
- chain 中 segment 是跟 left 相交还是 right 相交:
 - Left:相交的边 next 在 segment 的右,递归删
 - Right:相交的边 prev 在 segment 的左,递归删
 - 注意:被删除的某边可能属于某个 face 指向的边



3.2.3 详细实现:

算法 1: 递归分治

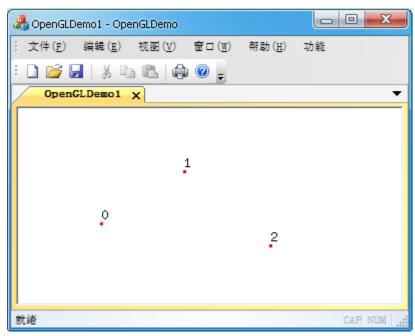
```
VoronoiDiagram* partition(vector<Point> &origin, int left, int right)
{
    if(right - left < 3)
    {
        VoronoiDiagram * result = smallVD(origin, left, right);//分别计算2或3个sites return result;
    }else
    {
        VoronoiDiagram * leftResult = partition(origin, left, (left+right)/2);
        VoronoiDiagram * rightResult = partition(origin, (left+right)/2 + 1, right);
        return mergeVD(leftResult, rightResult);
    }
}
```

```
VoronoiDiagram* mergeVD(VoronoiDiagram* left, VoronoiDiagram* right)
{
    VoronoiDiagram * result = new VoronoiDiagram();
    vector<DevideChain> devideChain;
    left->convex hull = GeometryTool::getConvexHullUseGrahamScan(left->sites);
    right->convex_hull = GeometryTool::getConvexHullUseGrahamScan(right->sites);
    tangentLine(left->convex_hull,
                                    right->convex_hull,
                                                         *leftMax.
                                                                         *leftMin.
*rightMax, *rightMin);//通过凸包分别得到 upper bound 和 lower bound,构造后面
循环结束的条件.
    bool tobottom = false;
    do
    {
         tobottom = ((*leftMax).p == (*leftMin).p && (*rightMax).p == (*rightMin).p);
         chain = bisector(leftMax, rightMax);//得到 leftmax 和 rightMax 中垂线
         leftPoint = computeIntersectionPoint(leftMax, chain);//计算 chain 与左 site 对
    应 face 的交点
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    对应 face 交点
         if(leftPoint.y > rightPoint.y)//先与左边 site 相交
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             leftMax = IntersectionEdge.twin.face.site//更新左 site
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         {
             rightMax = IntersectionEdge.twin.face.site//更新右 site
             devideChain.push back(IntesectionEdge,chain);
         }else
             //循环结束
         }
     }while(!tobottom);
     connectWithChain(devideChain, left, right);//连接 chain
     result = (*right) + (*left);
     return result;
}
```

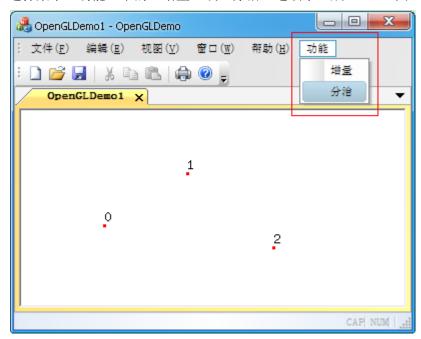
注意在连接的过程中删除边时的操作.若刚好被删除的边是标识某个 face 时,要更新此 face 的边.

4. 程序使用方法

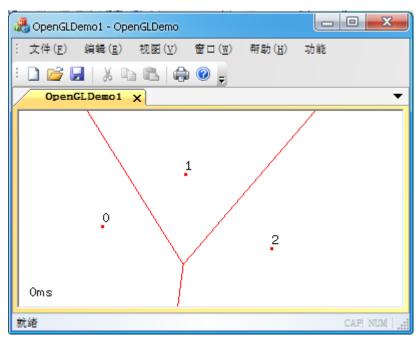
直接用鼠标左键在空白处单击输入点:



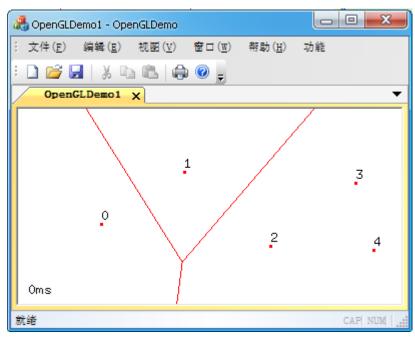
选择菜单"功能"下的"增量"或"分治"选项来生成 voronoi 图:



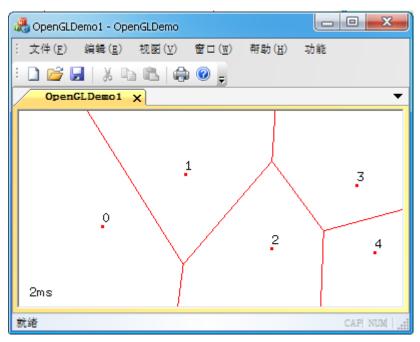
生成的 voronoi 图如下:



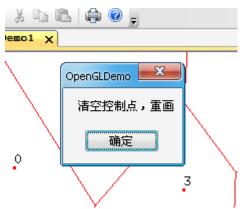
界面左下角显示了算法生成 voronoi 图所用的时间,以毫秒为单位。 之后可以继续在界面上添加新的点:



并继续使用菜单上的功能生成 voronoi 图:



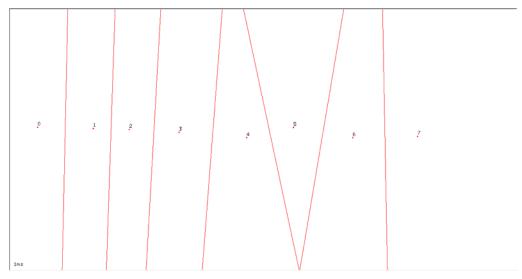
同时还可以双击界面空白处清空当前所有点,然后重新输入点:



另外,还可以使用菜单中的保存与打开功能将当前的点集保存成文本文件,以供下次打开使用。

5. 例子演示

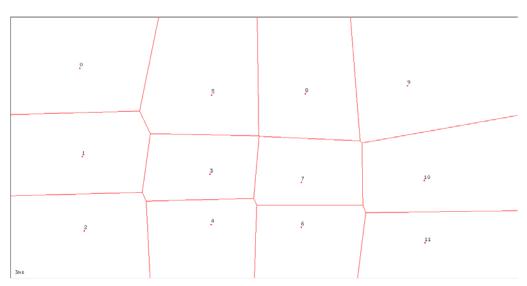
下面所示的几个例子均可读取附带的 example0x.txt 文件重现。



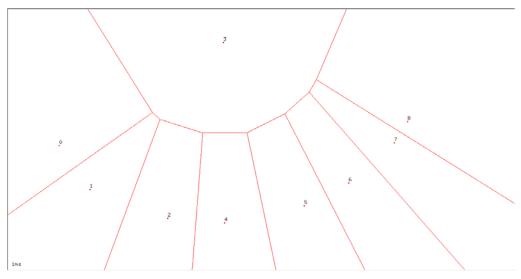
example01.txt

	1	
	4	
	2	
	6	
	5	
	3	
	9	
2ms		

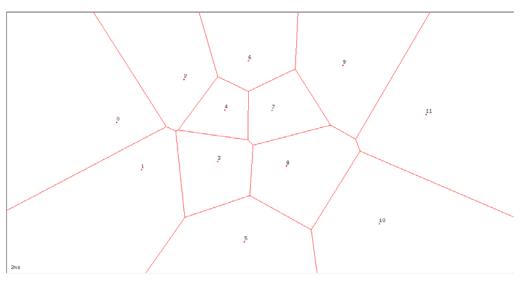
example02.txt



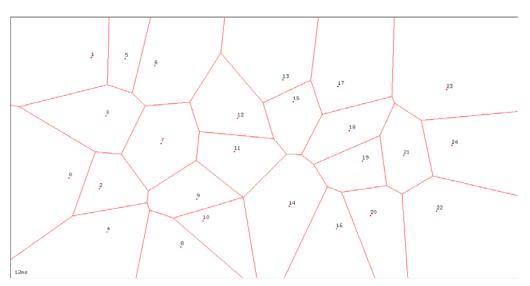
example03.txt



example04.txt



example05.txt



example06.txt

6. 性能与鲁棒性分析

实验平台:

操作系统: Windows XP SP3 32-bit;

处理器: Intel Core 2 Duo T6570, 2100 MHz;

内存: 2GB DDR2-800 x2;

点数与算法运行时间如下:

点数	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
增量	0 ms	0 ms	1 ms	3 ms	10 ms	27 ms	80 ms	277 ms
分治	0 ms	1 ms	2 ms	8 ms	22 ms	65 ms	*	*

^{*}分治法由于还存在一些 bug, 点数过多时无法完成计算。

鲁棒性上,由于包括求交在内的全部代码均为我们手写,没有调用任何库,故对一些平 行的情况可能处理的不够好,在随机生成点的情况下,增量法未观测到任何问题,分治法在 点数较多的情况下会出现错误。

7. 实验总结

本次实验完成的并不是很成功,经过我们的反思,认为主要问题在于前期对选题的把握不够好。三人分别单独完成三种不同的算法任务量略大,并且初期互相交流不够充分,导致进度缓慢。同时,调试上的困难也致使我们后期花费了大量时间在 debug 上,对程序性能和鲁棒性的测试不够充分。

然而,本次实验也带给了我们不少的收获,例如对 voronoi 图生成算法的实现细节的深入理解、程序调试能力的锻炼与提升等等。

8. 参考文献

- 1. 计算几何课程讲义,邓俊辉
- 2. Aurenhammer, Franz. "Voronoi diagrams—a survey of a fundamental geometric data structure." ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) 23.3 (1991): 345-405.
- 3. Klein, Rolf. "Abstract Voronoi diagrams and their applications." Computational Geometry and its Applications. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1988. 148-157.
- 4. Fortune, Steven. "A sweepline algorithm for Voronoi diagrams." Algorithmica 2.1-4 (1987): 153-174.