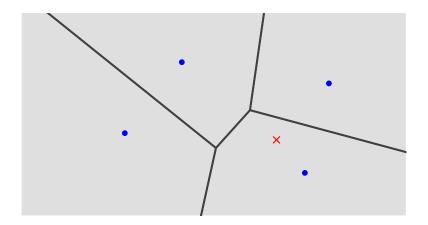
# Guaranteed Voronoi Diagrams of Uncertain Sites

William Evans Jeff Sember

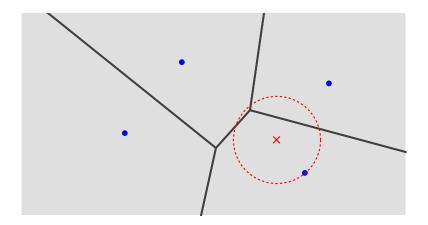
University of British Columbia

August 13-15, 2008

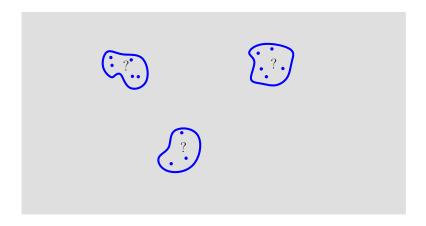
### Standard Voronoi diagram



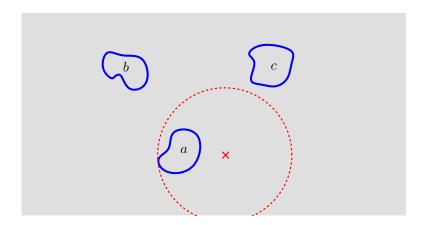
### Standard Voronoi diagram



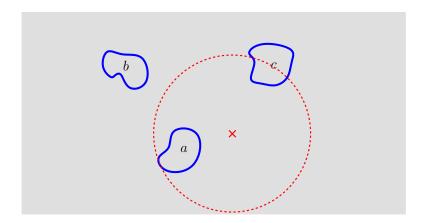
What if exact locations of sites are unknown?



X is guaranteed closest to a



Is X closer to a than c? Than b?



exact location of n sites is unknown

- exact location of n sites is unknown
- each site is known to lie within a region

- exact location of n sites is unknown
- each site is known to lie within a region
- what can be said about arbitrary point in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

- exact location of n sites is unknown
- each site is known to lie within a region
- what can be said about arbitrary point in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?
- what does such a Guaranteed Voronoi Diagram look like?

### Outline

- Properties
- Uncertain discs
- Uncertain polygons
- 4 Guaranteed Subset Voronoi Diagrams
- Conclusion

• Uncertain regions  $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$ 

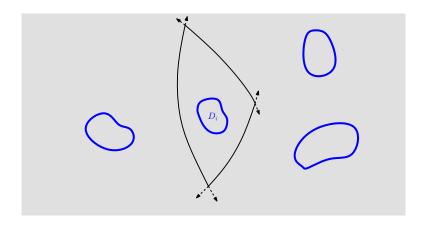
- Uncertain regions  $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$
- Half plane H(i,j):

  points guaranteed closer to  $D_i$  than  $D_j$

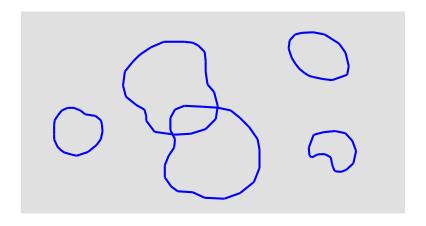
- Uncertain regions  $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$
- Half plane H(i,j):

  points guaranteed closer to  $D_i$  than  $D_j$
- Edge  $\langle i,j \rangle$ : boundary of H(i,j)farthest point in  $D_i$  as close as nearest point in  $D_j$

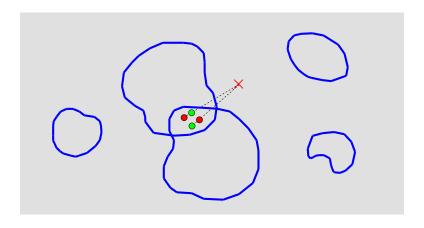
Cell for  $D_i:\bigcap_{j\neq i}H(i,j)$ 



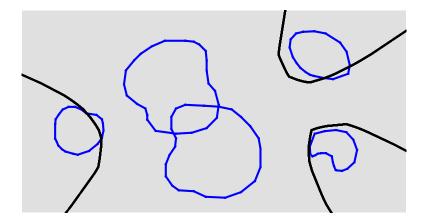
What if regions overlap?



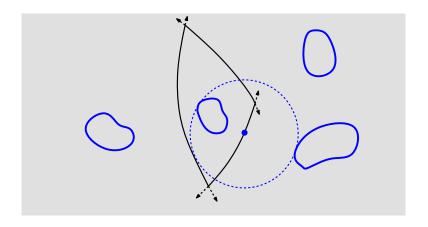
#### No guarantee possible



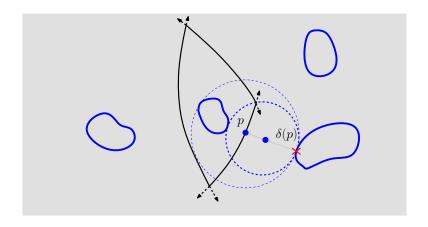
### Cell for both regions is empty



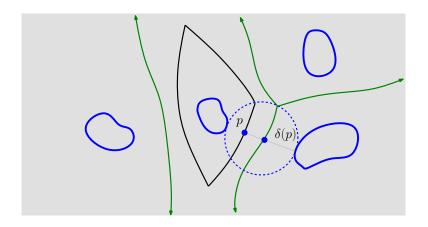
#### Lemma 1



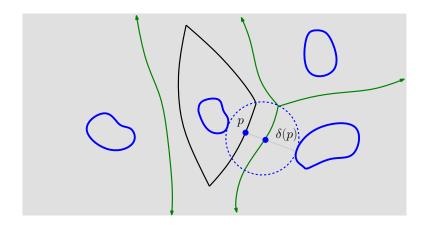
### $\delta(\cdot)$ function



### Maps points on guaranteed edges to standard edges



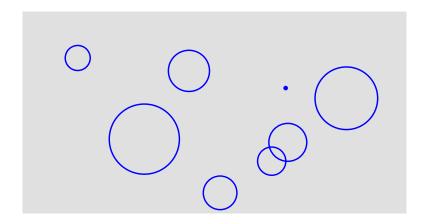
Lemma 3:  $\delta(\cdot)$  preserves ccw order



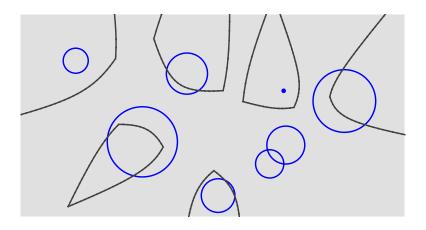
### Outline

- Properties
- 2 Uncertain discs
- Uncertain polygons
- 4 Guaranteed Subset Voronoi Diagrams
- Conclusion

What if uncertain regions are discs?



What if uncertain regions are discs?



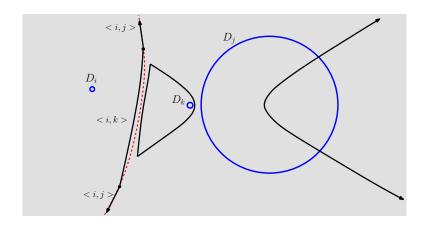
•  $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid$ farthest point in  $D_i$  as close to p as nearest point in  $D_j \}$ 

- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid$  farthest point in  $D_i$  as close to p as nearest point in  $D_j \}$
- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid \operatorname{dist}(p,S_i) + r_i = \operatorname{dist}(p,S_j) r_j \}$

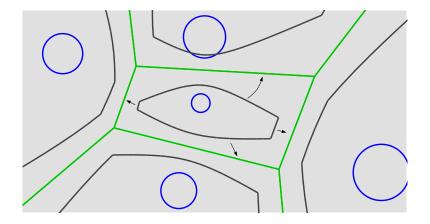
- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid$  farthest point in  $D_i$  as close to p as nearest point in  $D_j \}$
- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid \operatorname{dist}(p,S_i) + r_i = \operatorname{dist}(p,S_j) r_j \}$
- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid \operatorname{dist}(p,S_j) \operatorname{dist}(p,S_i) = \text{constant} \}$

- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid$  farthest point in  $D_i$  as close to p as nearest point in  $D_j \}$
- $\langle i,j \rangle = \{ p \mid \operatorname{dist}(p,S_i) + r_i = \operatorname{dist}(p,S_j) r_j \}$
- $\langle i, j \rangle = \{ p \mid \operatorname{dist}(p, S_j) \operatorname{dist}(p, S_i) = \text{constant} \}$
- $\langle i, j \rangle$  is a hyperbolic arc

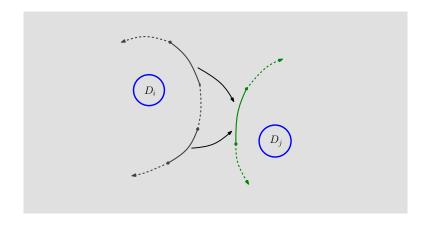
More than one edge  $\langle i, j \rangle$  can appear



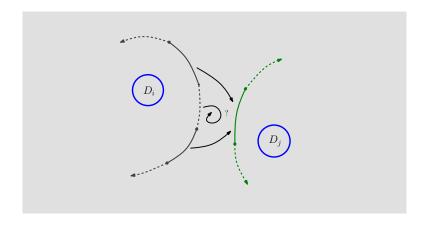
Each edge  $\langle i,j \rangle$  charged to edge of standard Voronoi diagram



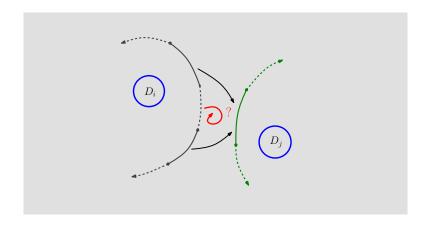
Suppose distinct edges  $\langle i,j \rangle$  charged to same standard edge...



 $\dots$  edge between them must be charged somewhere.  $\dots$ 



... violates Lemma 3 (ccw order of  $\delta$  mapping)



• each standard Voronoi edge is charged at most twice

- each standard Voronoi edge is charged at most twice
- once by  $\langle i, j \rangle$ , once by  $\langle j, i \rangle$

#### Uncertain discs: Complexity

- each standard Voronoi edge is charged at most twice
- once by  $\langle i, j \rangle$ , once by  $\langle j, i \rangle$
- standard Voronoi diagram has linear complexity [M. Sharir, '85]

#### Uncertain discs: Complexity

- each standard Voronoi edge is charged at most twice
- once by  $\langle i, j \rangle$ , once by  $\langle j, i \rangle$
- standard Voronoi diagram has linear complexity [M. Sharir, '85]

#### Theorem 4

Guaranteed Voronoi Diagram for discs has linear complexity

• construct standard Voronoi diagram of discs in  $O(n \log n)$  time [S. Fortune, '86]

- construct standard Voronoi diagram of discs
   in O(n log n) time [S. Fortune, '86]
- use  $\delta(\cdot)$  mapping on each cell

- construct standard Voronoi diagram of discs
   in O(n log n) time [S. Fortune, '86]
- use  $\delta(\cdot)$  mapping on each cell
- clip resulting edges (details omitted...)

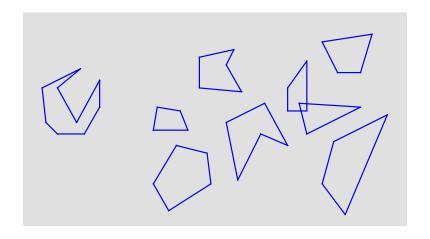
- construct standard Voronoi diagram of discs
   in O(n log n) time [S. Fortune, '86]
- use  $\delta(\cdot)$  mapping on each cell
- clip resulting edges (details omitted...)

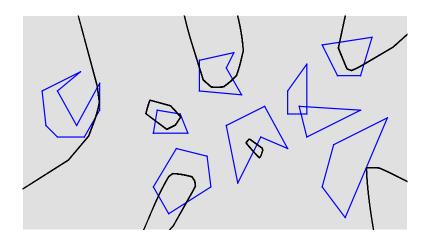
#### Theorem 6

Guaranteed Voronoi Diagram for discs can be constructed in  $O(n \log n)$  time

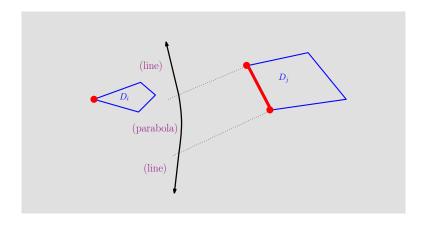
#### Outline

- Properties
- Uncertain discs
- Uncertain polygons
- 4 Guaranteed Subset Voronoi Diagrams
- Conclusion

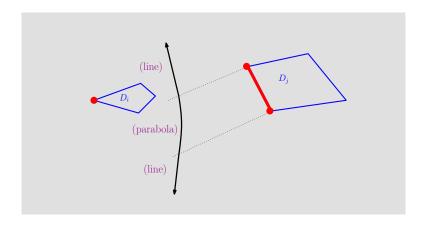


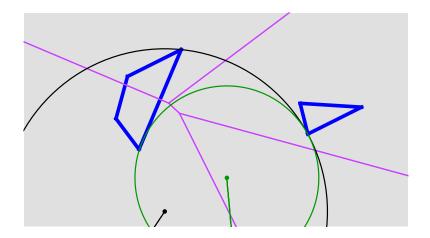


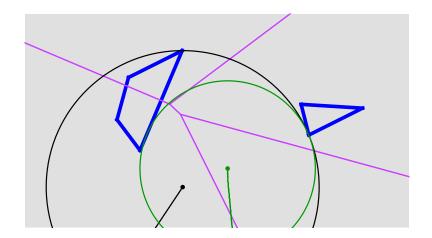
 $\langle i,j \rangle$  consists of parabolic arcs  $\langle i^u,j^v \rangle$ 

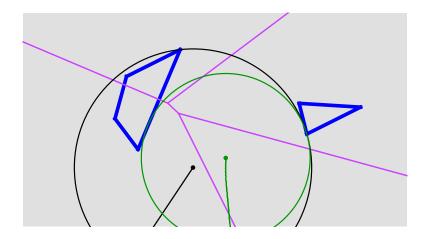


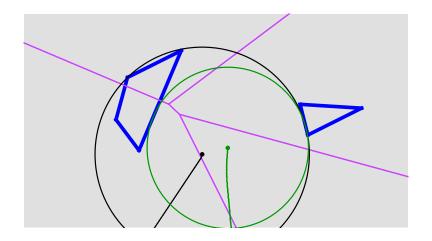
```
i^u is farthest vertex of R_{\langle i \rangle}
j^v is nearest vertex or edge of R_{\langle j \rangle}
```

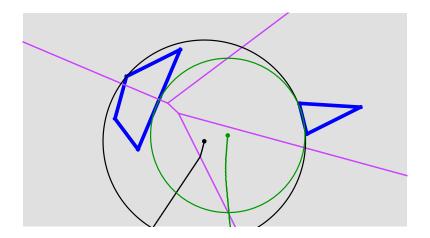


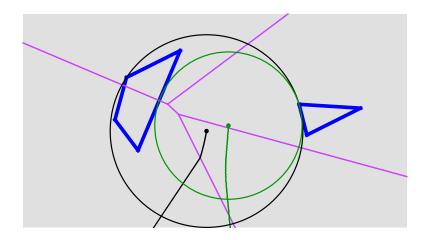


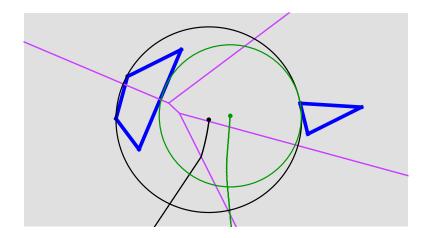


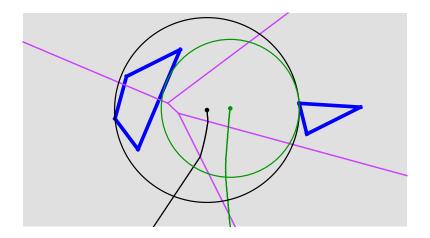


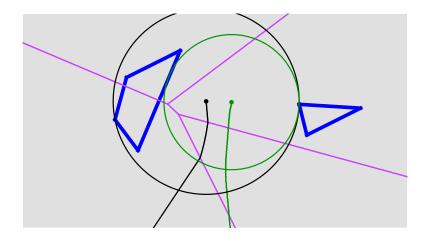


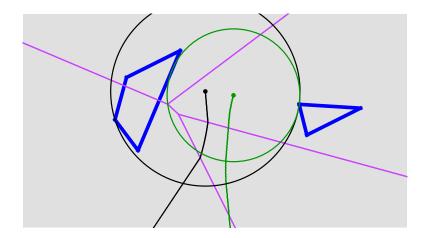


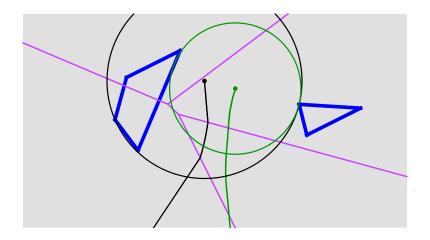


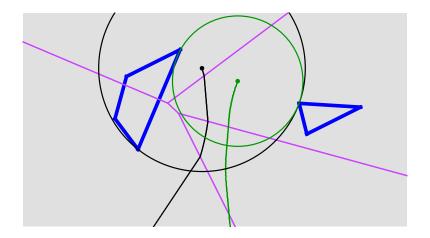


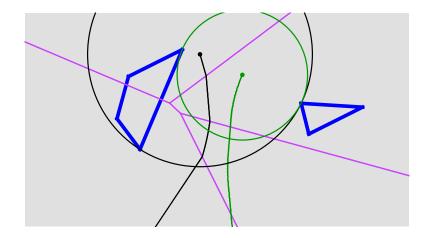


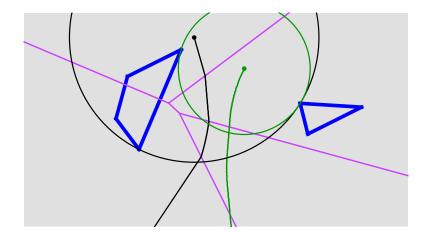


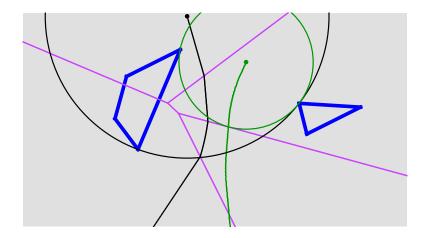


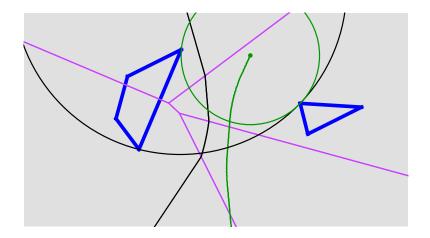


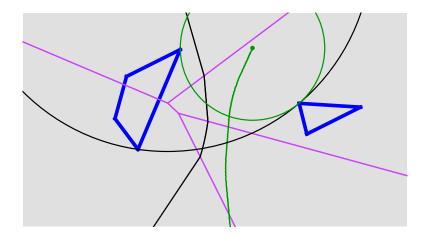


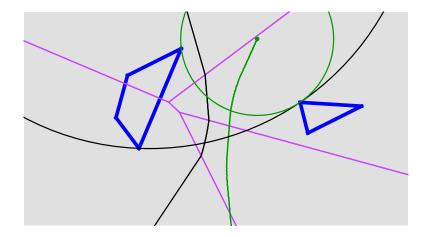


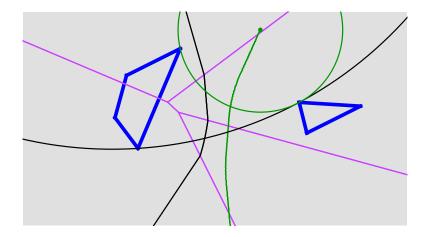


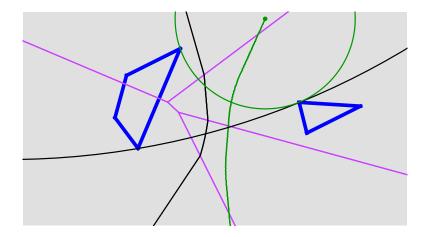


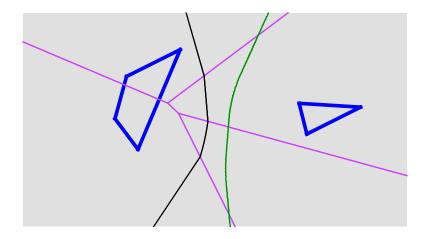












• each  $p \in \langle i^u, j^v \rangle$  mapped via  $\delta(\cdot)$  to standard Voronoi edge

- each  $p \in \langle i^u, j^v \rangle$  mapped via  $\delta(\cdot)$  to standard Voronoi edge
- complexity at most 2× that of standard Voronoi diagram, linear [Kirkpatrick, '79] . . .

- each  $p \in \langle i^u, j^v \rangle$  mapped via  $\delta(\cdot)$  to standard Voronoi edge
- complexity at most 2× that of standard Voronoi diagram, linear [Kirkpatrick, '79] . . .
- ... plus 2× that of farthest point Voronoi diagram, linear...

- each  $p \in \langle i^u, j^v \rangle$  mapped via  $\delta(\cdot)$  to standard Voronoi edge
- complexity at most 2× that of standard Voronoi diagram, linear [Kirkpatrick, '79] . . .
- ...plus 2× that of farthest point Voronoi diagram, linear...

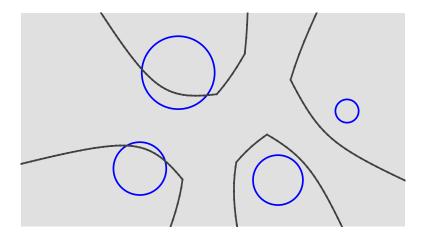
#### Theorem 7

Guaranteed Voronoi Diagram for polygons has linear complexity

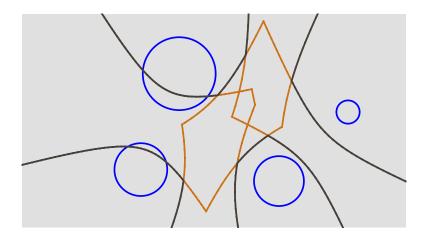
### Outline

- Properties
- Uncertain discs
- Uncertain polygons
- 4 Guaranteed Subset Voronoi Diagrams
- Conclusion

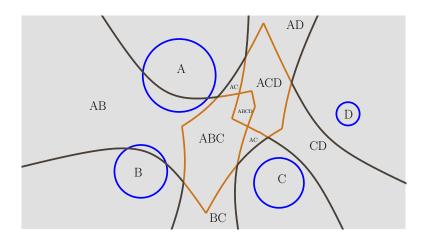
Much of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  falls in 'neutral zone': no guaranteed closest site



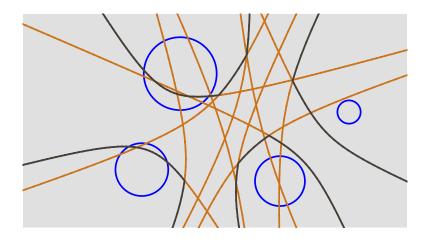
Modify guarantee to involve subsets of sites



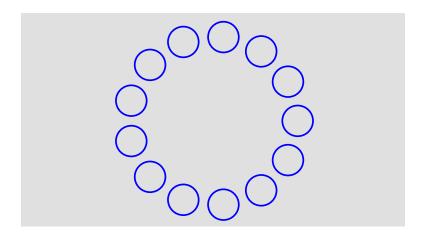
Guarantee: p closest to some  $D_i \in S$  than to any  $D_i \in \overline{S}$ 



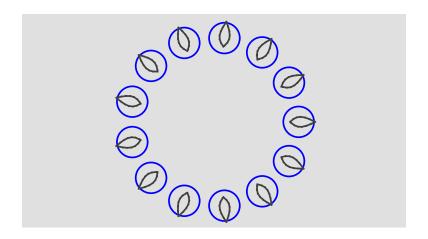
Lemma 8: Complexity is  $O(n^4)$ 



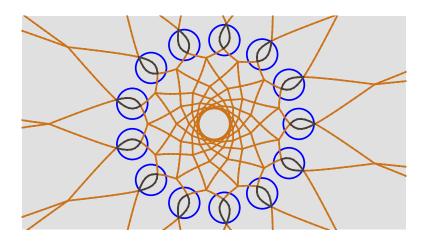
Complexity is  $\Omega(n^2)$ 



Complexity is  $\Omega(n^2)$ 



Complexity is  $\Omega(n^2)$ 



### Outline

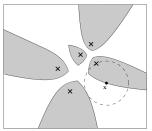
- Properties
- Uncertain discs
- Uncertain polygons
- 4 Guaranteed Subset Voronoi Diagrams
- Conclusion

#### Related work

• uncertain sites, probabilistic view: expected closest, probably closest [Aurenhammer et al., '91]

### Related work

- uncertain sites, probabilistic view: expected closest, probably closest [Aurenhammer et al., '91]
- 'neutral zone' similar to zone diagrams



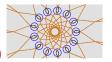
[Asano et al., '07]

DOM

ullet efficient algorithm for generating  $V(\mathcal{D})$  (polygons)

John T

ullet efficient algorithm for generating  $V(\mathcal{D})$  (polygons)



ullet tighten bound for complexity of  $V^{\{\}}(\mathcal{D})$ 

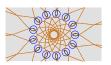
John T

ullet efficient algorithm for generating  $V(\mathcal{D})$  (polygons)

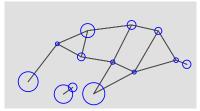


- ullet tighten bound for complexity of  $V^{\{\}}(\mathcal{D})$
- efficient algorithm for generating  $V^{\{\}}(\mathcal{D})$

ullet efficient algorithm for generating  $V(\mathcal{D})$  (polygons)



- ullet tighten bound for complexity of  $V^{\{\}}(\mathcal{D})$
- efficient algorithm for generating  $V^{\{\}}(\mathcal{D})$



ullet investigate dual of  $V(\mathcal{D})$ 

#### Resources

Java applet available at: www.cs.ubc.ca/~jpsember

