计算几何浮点函数库

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define eps
                1e-18
#define zero(x) (((x) > 0 ? (x) : -(x)) < eps)
struct point {
 double x, y;
}:
struct line {
 point a, b;
};
// 计算叉积
double xmult(point p1, point p2, point p0) {
  return (p1.x - p0.x) * (p2.y - p0.y) - (p2.x - p0.x) * (p1.y - p0.y);
}
double xmult(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2, double x0, double y0) {
  return (x1 - x0) * (y2 - y0) - (x2 - x0) * (y1 - y0);
}
// 计算点积
double dmult(point p1, point p2, point p0) {
  return (p1.x - p0.x) * (p2.x - p0.x) + (p1.y - p0.y) * (p2.y - p0.y);
}
double dmult(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2, double x0, double y0) {
  return (x1 - x0) * (x2 - x0) + (y1 - y0) * (y2 - y0);
}
// 两点间的距离
double distance(point p1, point p0) {
  return sqrt((p1.x - p0.x) * (p1.x - p0.x) + (p1.y - p0.y) * (p1.y - p0.y));
}
double distance(double x1, double y1, double x0, double y0) {
  return sqrt((x1 - x0) * (x1 - x0) + (y1 - y0) * (y1 - y0));
}
// 判断三点共线
int dotsInline(point p1, point p2, point p0) {
  return zero(xmult(p1, p2, p0));
}
int dotInline(double x1,
              double y1,
              double x2,
              double y2,
              double x0,
              double y0) {
  return zero(xmult(x1, y1, x2, y2, x0, y0));
}
```

```
// 判断点是否在线段上,包含端点
int dotOnlineIn(point p, line l) {
  return zero(xmult(p, l.a, l.b)) && (l.a.x - p.x) * (l.b.x - p.x) < eps &&
         (l.a.y - p.y) * (l.b.y - p.y) < eps;
}
int dotOnlineIn(point p, point a, point b) {
  return zero(xmult(p, a, b)) && (p.x - a.x) * (p.x - b.x) < eps &&
         (p.y - a.y) * (p.y - b.y) < eps;
}
int dotOnlineIn(double x1,
                double y1,
                double x2,
                double y2,
                double x0,
                double y0) {
  return zero(xmult(x1, y1, x2, y2, x0, y0)) && (x1 - x0) * (x2 - x0) < eps &&
         (y1 - y0) * (y2 - y0) < eps;
}
// 判断点在线段上不包含端点
int dotOnlineEx(point p, line l) {
  return dot0nlineIn(p, l) && (!zero(l.a.x - p.x) || !zero(l.a.y - p.y)) &&
         (!zero(l.b.x - p.x) || !zero(l.b.y - p.y));
}
int dotOnlineEx(point p1, point p2, point p0) {
  return dotOnlineIn(p1, p2, p0) &&
         (!zero(p1.x - p0.x) | | !zero(p1.y - p0.y)) &&
         (!zero(p2.x - p0.x) | | !zero(p2.y - p0.y));
}
int dotOnlineEx(double x1,
                double y1,
                double x2,
                double y2,
                double x0,
                double y0) {
  return dotOnlineIn(x1, y1, x2, y2, x0, y0) &&
         (!zero(x1 - x0) || !zero(y1 - y0)) \&\&
         (!zero(x2 - x0) || !zero(y2 - y0));
}
// 判断两点在线段的两侧,如果在线段上返回0
int sameSlide(point p1, point p2, line l) {
  return xmult(l.a, p1, l.b) * xmult(l.a, p2, l.b) > eps;
}
int sameSlide(point p1, point p2, point l1, point l2) {
  return xmult(l1, p1, l2) && xmult(l1, p2, l2) > eps;
}
```

// 判断两点在线段的两侧,在线段上返回0

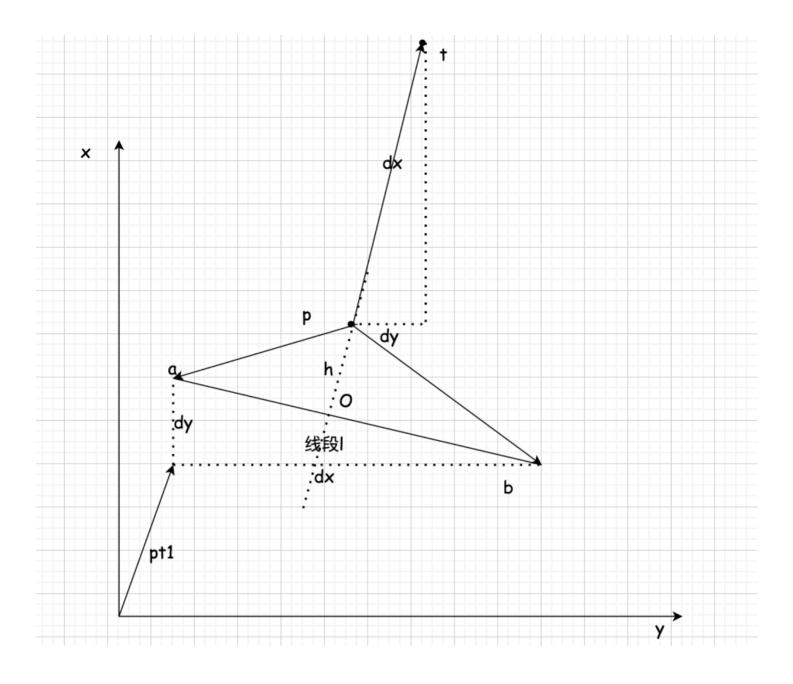
```
int oppositeSilde(point p1, point p2, line l) {
  return xmult(l.a, p1, l.b) && xmult(l.a, p2, l.b) < -eps;
}
int oppositeSilde(point p1, point p2, point l1, point l2) {
  return xmult(l1, p1, l2) * xmult(l1, p2, l2) < -eps;
}</pre>
```

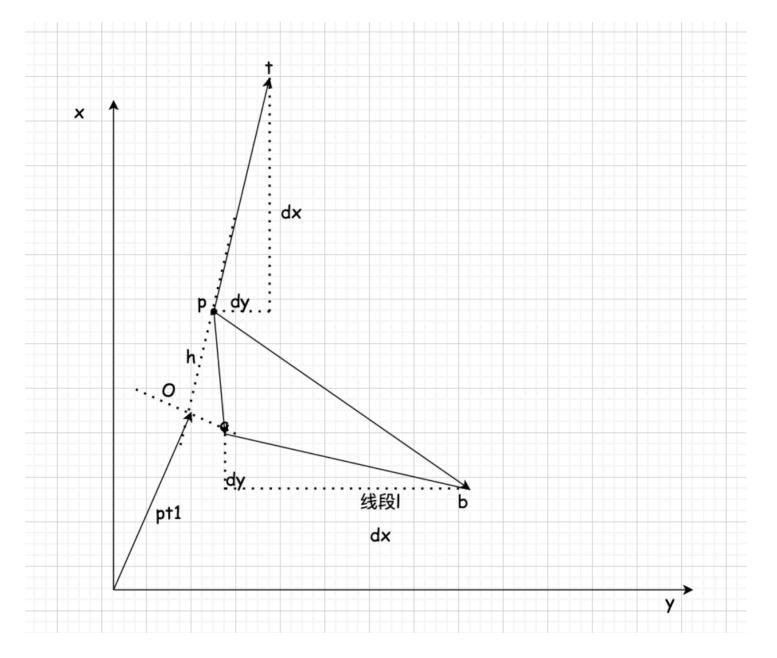
直线间的关系

```
// 判断两直线平行
// 叉积为0时,两条直线的不相交
int parallel(line u, line v) {
  return zero((u.a.x - u.b.x) * (v.a.y - v.b.y) -
             (v.a.x - v.b.x) * (u.a.y - u.b.y));
}
int parallel(point u1, point u2, point v1, point v2) {
  return zero((u1.x - u2.x) * (v1.y - v2.y) - (u1.y - u2.y) * (v1.x - v2.x));
}
// 判断两条直线垂直
// 利用点积计算,正交的两条直线点积为0
int perpendicular(line u, line v) {
  return zero((u.a.x - u.b.x) * (v.a.x - v.b.x) +
             (u.a.y - u.a.y) * (v.a.y - v.b.y));
}
int perpendicular(point p1, point p2, point l1, point l2) {
  return zero((p1.x - p2.x) * (l1.x - l2.x) + (p1.y - p2.y) * (l1.y - l2.y));
}
// 判断两条线段相交,包括端点相交
int intersectIn(line u, line v) {
  if (!dotsInline(u.a, u.b, v.a) && !dotsInline(u.a, u.b, v.b)) {
    return !sameSlide(u.a, u.b, v) && !sameSlide(v.a, v.b, u);
 }
  return dotOnlineIn(u.a, v) || dotOnlineIn(u.b, v) || dotOnlineIn(v.a, u) ||
        dotOnlineIn(v.b, u);
}
int intersectIn(point p1, point p2, point l1, point l2) {
  if (!dotsInline(p1, p2, l1) && !dotsInline(p1, p2, l2)) {
    return !sameSlide(p1, p2, l1, l2) && !sameSlide(l1, l2, p1, p2);
 }
  return dotOnlineIn(p1, l1, l2) || dotOnlineIn(p2, l1, l2) ||
         dotOnlineIn(l1, p1, p2) || dotOnlineIn(l2, p1, p2);
}
// 判断两条直线相交,不包含端点重合
int intersectEx(line u, line v) {
  return oppositeSilde(u.a, u.b, v) && oppositeSilde(v.a, v.b, u);
}
int intersectEx(point p1, point p2, point l1, point l2) {
  return oppositeSilde(p1, p2, l1, l2) && oppositeSilde(l1, l2, p1, p2);
}
// 求直线的交点
point intersection(line u, line v) {
 point ret = u.a;
```

点到线段的距离

点到线段有两种情况:





假设 $p=(a,b), a=(x_1,y_1), b=(x_2,y_2),$

ightarrow ightarrow ightarrow ightarrow ightarrow ightarrow 构造一条向量pt,使得pt \perp ab,此时若pt 与ab的交点在线段ab内,则这个交点一定为离 p 最近的点 0 。

问题转化为如何构造一个向量 \overrightarrow{pt} 使其与 \overrightarrow{ab} 正交,首先假设 \overrightarrow{pt} 从原点开始则可以求出 $t=(y_1-y_2,x_2-x_1)$,此时从原点到t的向量 \overrightarrow{t} 一定与 \overrightarrow{ab} 正交。

根据向量的性质,将向量方向不便,平移(a,b)得到向量pt,此时向量 $pt \perp ab$.

对交点位置的判断,因为所求为线段,所以交点必须落在线段内,如果落到线段外,距离最近的点为对应的端点。

```
// 点到线段最近的点
point ptoseg(point p, line l) {
  point t = p;
  t.x += l.a.y - l.b.y;
  t.y += l.b.x - l.a.x;
  if (xmult(l.a, t, p) * xmult(l.b, t, p) > eps) {
    return distance(p, l.a) < distance(p, l.b) ? l.a : l.b;</pre>
  }
  return intersection(p, t, l.a, l.b);
}
point ptoseg(point p, point l1, point l2) {
  point t = p;
  t.x += l1.y - l2.y;
  t.y += l2.x - l1.x;
  if (xmult(l1, p, t) * xmult(l1, p, t) > eps) {
    return distance(p, l1) < distance(p, l2) ? l1 : l2;</pre>
  }
 return intersection(p, t, l1, l2);
```

点到线段的最短距离计算:

当最近的点在线段外时,距离为到两个端点的最小距离。

但落在线段内时,有 l_1p 和 l_1l_2 构成的平行四边形面积为 l_1p × l_1l_2 ,则 \triangle abp的面积为平行四边形面积的一半,即:

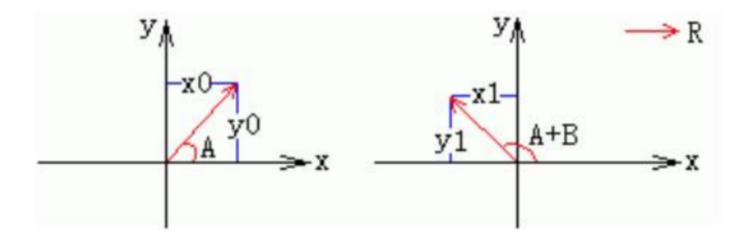
$$S_{ riangle abp} = rac{|\overrightarrow{ab}|*h_p}{2} = rac{\overrightarrow{l_1p} imes \overrightarrow{l_1l_2}}{2}$$

可以推导出:

$$h_p = rac{\overrightarrow{l_1p} imes \overrightarrow{l_1l_2}}{|\overrightarrow{ab}|}$$

```
// 点到线段的距离
// 如果点p与线段l的交点在线段l之外,则最短距离为线段l的端点之一
// 如果p与l的交点在线段内,则最短距离为p到l的垂线长
// 以向量(l.a,p)
// 与向量(l.a,l.b)的叉乘为其构成的平行四边形面积,其一半为l与p构成三角形面积
// 垂线长为: 三角形面积/线段l的长 * 2
double disptoseq(point p, line l) {
 point t = p;
 t.x += l.a.y - l.b.y;
 t.y += l.b.x - l.a.x;
 if (xmult(l.a, p, t) * xmult(l.b, p, t) > eps) {
   return distance(l.a, p) < distance(l.b, p) ? distance(l.a, p)</pre>
                                            : distance(l.b, p);
 }
 return fabs(xmult(p, l.b, l.a)) / distance(l.b, l.a);
}
double disptoseg(point p, point l1, point l2) {
 point t = p;
 t.x += l1.y - l2.y;
 t.y += l2.x - l1.x;
 if (xmult(l1, p, t) * xmult(l2, p, t) > eps) {
   return distance(p, l1) < distance(p, l2) ? distance(p, l1)</pre>
                                          : distance(p, l2);
 }
 return fabs(xmult(p, l2, l1)) / distance(l1, l2);
}
```

向量旋转



在二维坐标中:

$$x_0 = |R| * cos A$$

 $y_0 = |R| * sin A$

旋转后:

$$x_1 = |R| * cos(A + B) = |R| * cosA * cosB - |R| * sinA * sinB$$

 $y_1 = |R| * sin(A + B) = |R| * sinA * cosB + |R| * cosB * sinA$

化简得到:

```
x_1 = x_0 * cosB - y_0 * sinB
y_1 = y_0 * cosB + x_0 * sinB
```

```
// 矢量V以p为顶点, 逆时针旋转angle, 并当打scale倍
point rotate(point v, point p, double angle, double scale) {
  point ret = p;
  v.x -= p.x;
  v.y -= p.y;
  p.x = scale * cos(angle);
  p.y = scale * sin(angle);

  ret.x += v.x * p.x - v.y * p.y;
  ret.y += v.x * p.y + v.y * p.y;
  return ret;
}
```

面积

1. 三角形面积

```
// 根据顶点计算三角形面积
double aeraTrangle(point p1, point p2, point p0) {
  return fabs(xmult(p1, p2, p0)) / 2;
}
double areaTrangle(double x1,
                      double y1,
                      double x2,
                      double y2,
                      double x0,
                      double y0) {
  return fabs(xmult(x1, y1, x2, y2, x0, y0)) / 2;
}
// 输入三条边长
double areaTrangle(double a, double b, double c) {
  double s = (a + b + c) / 2;
  return sqrt(s * (s - a) * (s - b) * (s - c));
}
2. 任意多边形面积
  对任意多边形,如果知道其顶点列表 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} , \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} , \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} , ... , \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}
   那么这个多边形面积为:
                                   S = rac{|\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)|}{2}
// 输入顶点, 求多边形面积
double areaPloygon(int n, point *points) {
  double s1 = 0.0, s2 = 0.0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    s1 += points[i].x * points[(i + 1) % n].y;
    s2 += points[(i + 1) % n].x * points[i].x;
  }
  return fabs(s1 - s2) / 2;
}
```

3. 球面