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Geometric Algorithms

Assignment 4

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A

A.1 Creating the DCEL

To create a DCEL one needs a couple of base classes, namely `Vertex`, `HalfEdge` and `Face`.

`Vertex`

The definition of the class `Vertex` and its methods that are pertinent now are presented in Listing 1. In line with the provided definition a `Vertex` has a set of coordinates representing its location, `coordinates`, and an edge, `incident_edge`, that has the `Vertex` as its origin.

I have overridden the equality definition since using the default definition could lead to infinite recursion. As the default compares all attributes of the class, which would mean comparing two `Vertex`'s and two `HalfEdges`. Comparing two `HalfEdges` means comparing, among others, its origins which would lead to comparing two `Vertex`s which would lead to comparing two `HalfEdges` and so on and so forth.

Since each `Vertex` is uniquely defined by its coordinates we only compare those when checking the equality of two `Vertex`s.

Listing 1: The definition of the class `Vertex`.

```
def __init__(self, coordinates, incident_edge=None):
    """Construct a Vertex object."""
    super(Vertex, self).__init__()
    self.coordinates = coordinates
    self.incident_edge = incident_edge

def __eq__(self, other):
    """Check if two objects are equal by comparing only their coordinates."""
    if type(other) is type(self):
        return (
            self.coordinates[0] == other.coordinates[0] and
            self.coordinates[1] == other.coordinates[1]
        )
    return False
```

`HalfEdge`

A `HalfEdge` is a directed edge which is represented by its origin, a `Vertex` and a twin, which is the `HalfEdge` with this `HalfEdge`'s origin as its destination and this `HalfEdge`'s destination as its origin. The implementation of the class `HalfEdge` and the methods relevant to this discussion are presented in Listing 2.

Furthermore each `HalfEdge` stores an incident face and a next and previous edge. The `incident_face` is the face that is to the left-handed side when walking along this edge. The attributes `nxt` represent the edge one should take on arriving on the `HalfEdge`'s destination when traversing the boundaries of its `incident_face`, `prev` is the `HalfEdge` one came from on the same walk.

The method `get_destination` returns the destination of the `HalfEdge` this is the same as the origin of its twin.

The `__eq__` method of `HalfEdge` has been overridden to avoid infinite recursion when comparing `HalfEdge`'s and to make it possible to compare an `HalfEdge` without the `nxt`, `incident_face` or `prev` property. This will not lead to any problems since an `HalfEdge` is uniquely defined by its origin and destination in a Delaunay triangulation. In a Voronoi diagram this is not necessarily the case, thus the comparison of the incident faces.

Listing 2: The definition of the class `HalfEdge`.

```
def __init__(self, origin, twin=None, incident_face=None, nxt=None, prev=None):
    """Construct a HalfEdge object."""
    super(HalfEdge, self).__init__()
    self.origin = origin
    self.twin = twin
    self.incident_face = incident_face
    self.nxt = nxt
    self.prev = prev

def get_destination(self):
    """Return the destination of the halfedge as a vertex."""
    return self.twin.origin

def __eq__(self, other):
    """Check if two half edges are equal."""
    if type(other) is type(self):
        origin_destination_check = (
            self.origin == other.origin and
            self.twin.origin == other.twin.origin
        )
        if self.incident_face and other.incident_face:
            return (
                origin_destination_check and
                self.incident_face == other.incident_face
            )
        return origin_destination_check
    return False
```

Face

A `Face` is defined by an `outer_component`: a `HalfEdge` that when traversed keeps the face on the left and a list `inner_components`: which stores `HalfEdges` of the outer boundaries of each hole in the `Face`. The definition of the class `Face` is provided in Listing 3.

For assignment C we need to be able to take the dual of the face, for that we need its circumcentre, which we thus also store. Since a circumcentre uniquely defines a face we use that to compare faces. The default circumcentre is that of the unbounded face, which is infinity.

Listing 3: The definition of the class `Face`.

```
def __init__(
    self, outer_component=None,
    inner_components=None,
    circumcentre=[float('inf'), float('inf')]
):
    """Construct a Face object."""
    super(Face, self).__init__()
    self.outer_component = outer_component
    self.inner_components = inner_components or []
    self.circumcentre = circumcentre

def __eq__(self, other):
    """Check if two objects are equal."""
    if type(other) is type(self):
        return self.circumcentre == other.circumcentre
    return False
```

From a Delaunay Triangulation to a DCEL

To represent a DCEL I have introduced the method `from_delaunay_triangulation` that given the triangles and vertices of a Delaunay Triangulation as provided by `matplotlib.delaunay`.

`delaunay()` and returns a DCEL which is defined as in Listing 4.

Listing 4: The constructor the class DCEL.

```
def __init__(self, vertices=None, edges=None, faces=None):
    """Construct a DCEL object."""
    super(DCEL, self).__init__()
    self.vertices = vertices or []
    self.edges = edges or []
    self.faces = faces or []
```

To generate a DCEL from a Delaunay Triangulation without geometric operations the following algorithm is used:

1. for each triangle t of the triangulation
 - (a) Add t 's vertices to the DCEL if they do not already exist, otherwise get the existing vertices from the DCEL.
 - (b) Add t 's edges and the twins of those edges to the DCEL if they do not already exist, otherwise get the existing edges from the DCEL.
 - (c) Add a face with one of the edges from the previous step to the as its outer component to the DCEL. The triangles in a Delaunay triangulation do not have inner faces.
 - (d) Set the next and previous edge of the edges from step 1b and add the face created in 1c as its face.
2. Add the face that has the triangulation as its inner component to the DCEL, and update the half edges that from the outer boundary of the triangulation.

The method `from_delaunay_triangulation` is presented in Listing 5 without its local methods, these are presented in Listing 8 and Listing 10. The code presented in Listing 5 executes step 1a and calls the necessary methods for the other steps.

Listing 5: The method `from_delaunay_triangulation()` without its local methods.

```
def from_delaunay_triangulation(cls, xl, yl, triangles, circumcentres):
    """ Construct a DCEL from the output of matplotlib.delaunay.delaunay."""
    dcel = cls()
    for t_idx, t in enumerate(triangles):
        triangle_vertices = [
            dcel.add_vertex(Vertex(x))
            for x in du.get_triangle_vertices(xl, yl, t)
        ]
        add_triangle_edges(circumcentres[t_idx])
        add_containing_face_to_dcel()
    return dcel
```

The method `get_triangle_vertices()` is defined in the module `delaunayUtils`, see Listing 6 which contains methods that perform often used methods on the results of `matplotlib.delaunay.delaunay()`. This method returns the vertices of the triangle in counter-clockwise order, using the fact that the order of the vertices of a triangle as returned by `matplotlib.delaunay.delaunay()` is in clockwise order.

Listing 6: The method `get_triangle_vertices` in the module `delaunayUtils`.

```
def get_triangle_vertices(xl, yl, triangle):
    """Return the vertices of triangle in CCW, triangle is a list of indices in xl and yl."""
    return [
        [xl[triangle[0]], yl[triangle[0]]],
        [xl[triangle[2]], yl[triangle[2]]],
        [xl[triangle[1]], yl[triangle[1]]]
    ]
```

The function `add_vertex`, presented in Listing 7, checks before adding a vertex if that Vertex is already in the DCEL. If that is the older Vertex is returned, otherwise the new Vertex is added and returned.

Listing 7: The method `add_vertex` in the class DCEL.

```
def add_vertex(self, vertex):
    """Add vertex to DCEL if it doesn't already exists, otherwise return the existing vertex."""
    try:
        vertex_idx = self.vertices.index(vertex)
        # print "{} already in {}".format(vertex, self.vertices)
        return self.vertices[vertex_idx]
    except Exception:
        self.vertices.append(vertex)
```

The local method, `add_triangle_edges`, presented in Listing 8, adds the edges and the face of the current triangle to the DCEL. Which corresponds with step 1b through 1d.

Listing 8: The method `add_triangle_edges()`.

```
def add_triangle_edges(circumcentre):
    triangles_edges = []
    for vertex_idx, origin in enumerate(triangle_vertices):
        # Destination of the edge in this triangle that has vertex as origin
        destination = triangle_vertices[(vertex_idx + 1) % 3]
        edge_1 = HalfEdge(origin)
        edge_2 = HalfEdge(destination, twin=edge_1)
        edge_1.twin = edge_2
        edge_1 = dcel.add_edge(edge_1)
        edge_2.twin = edge_1
        edge_2 = dcel.add_edge(edge_2)
        edge_1.twin = edge_2
        triangles_edges.append(edge_1)

    triangle_face = Face(triangles_edges[0], circumcentre=list(circumcentre))
    dcel.faces.append(triangle_face)
    # Set previous and next of the edges
    for edge_idx, edge in enumerate(triangles_edges):
        edge.nxt = triangles_edges[(edge_idx + 1) % 3]
        edge.prev = triangles_edges[(edge_idx + 3 - 1) % 3]
        edge.incident_face = triangle_face
        triangle_vertices[edge_idx].incident_edge = edge
```

The function `add_edge`, see Listing 9, called in `add_triangle_edges` works the same as the method `add_vertex`. `edge_1` is the `HalfEdge` of the current triangle, since we know that the three vertices in `triangle_vertices` are in CCW-order we know that the destination of the current edge is the vertex before this edge in that list.

The constant setting of `edge_1` and `edge_2` is to ensure that the references to the twin of an edge contain the oldest instance of that edge, thus the `HalfEdge` returned by `add_edge`.

When the edges of the current triangle and their twins are added to the DCEL, `triangles_edges` contains all the `HalfEdges` that when traversed in their order in the list walk around the boundary of the current triangle while keeping that face on the left side.

We then create a new face, using one of the edges of the triangle as its incident edge, and add this to the DCEL. We then set the `nxt`, `prev` of the edges and the `incident_face` of the vertices of the triangle using our knowledge of the order of the `HalfEdges` in `triangles_edges`.

Listing 9: The method `add_edge()` in the class DCEL.

```
def add_edge(self, edge):
    """Add an edge to DCEL if it doesn't already exists, otherwise return the existing edge."""
    try:
        edge_idx = self.edges.index(edge)
        return self.edges[edge_idx]
    except Exception:
        self.edges.append(edge)
        return edge
```

When we have walked through all triangles of the triangulation only the `HalfEdges` that make up the boundary of the triangulation do not have the attributes `nxt`, `prev` and `incident_face` set. These edges have been created since their twins are a `HalfEdge` of the triangles in the triangulation that have two or less neighbours.

The method `add_containing_face_to_dcel` adds the unbounded face whose hole is defined by these edges to the DCEL, see Listing 10.

Listing 10: The method `add_containing_face_to_dcel()`.

```

def add_containing_face_to_dcel():
    containing_face_edges = [edge for edge in dcel.edges if not edge.nxt]
    edge = containing_face_edges.pop()
    face = Face(outer_component=None, inner_components=[edge])
    dcel.faces.append(face)
    first_edge = edge
    previous_edge = [
        e for e in containing_face_edges if e.get_destination() == edge.origin
    ]
    edge.prev = previous_edge[0]
    while len(containing_face_edges) > 1:
        edge.incident_face = face
        next_edge = [
            e for e in containing_face_edges if e.origin == edge.get_destination()
        ]
        edge.nxt = next_edge[0]
        next_edge[0].prev = edge
        edge = next_edge[0]
        containing_face_edges.remove(next_edge[0])
    edge_2 = containing_face_edges.pop()
    edge.incident_face = face
    edge_2.incident_face = face
    edge_2.prev = edge
    edge_2.nxt = first_edge
    edge.nxt = edge_2

```

To make searching in this subset of edges more efficient the list with edges of the DCEL without incident face is copied and each HalfEdge that has received a `incident_face` is removed from the list.

A.2 Walking Along the Outer Boundary

To walk along the outer boundary I have defined the method `get_edges_inner_component()`, which given a Face and the index of an inner component of that Face returns a list of edges that walk along that Face. This list is generated by walking recursively along the Edges of the face until the current Edge is the edge where the walk started. See Listing 11 for the implementation of this method.

Listing 11: The method `get_edges_inner_component()` in the class Face.

```

def get_edges_inner_component(self, inner_component_idx=0):
    """Return all edges of this face in CCW order."""
    def get_edges_helper(current_edge, edges):
        if (self.inner_components[inner_component_idx] == current_edge):
            return edges
        else:
            edges.append(current_edge)
            return get_edges_helper(current_edge.nxt, edges)
    return get_edges_helper(
        self.inner_components[inner_component_idx].nxt,
        [self.inner_components[inner_component_idx]]
    )

```

Running the script `assignment4A` with the flag `-dt` calls sets the method that displays the Delauny Triangulation and highlights the outer boundary as the display method, see Listing 12 for the display method. The resulting image is presented in Figure 1. The method `as_points` returns the object it is called on as a list of defining points, see Listing 13 and Listing 14.

Listing 12: The part of the method `display_outer_boudary()` that draws the boundary.

```

glVertex2f(xl[edges[i][1]], yl[edges[i][1]])
glEnd()
for i in range(len(edges)):
    glVertex2f(xl[edges[i][0]], yl[edges[i][0]])
    glVertex2f(xl[edges[i][1]], yl[edges[i][1]])
glEnd()
# Draw the outer boundary
global dcel
face = [face for face in dcel.faces if face.inner_components]
edges = face[0].get_edges_inner_component()
glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
glBegin(GL_LINES)

```

```
for edge in edges:
```

Listing 13: The method `as_points()` in the class `Vertex`.

```
def as_points(self):
    """Return the vertex as a set of points."""
    return self.coordinates
```

Listing 14: The method `as_points()` in the class `HalfEdge`.

```
def as_points(self):
```

To see if the plotted boundary is the convex hull of the points we have generated Figure 2, since all possible line segments between the vertices of the triangulation stay within the convex hull we can conclude that the outer boundary of the triangulation is indeed the convex hull. To generate this image one can run the script `assignment4A` with the flag `-ch`. The used display function is presented in Listing 15.

Listing 15: The method `display_inspect_convex_hull()`.

```
def display_inspect_convex_hull():
    """Display the convex hull of the points and show that it is the actual convex hull."""
    glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT)
    # Draw lines between all points
    glColor3f(1.0, 0.4, 0.7)
    glBegin(GL_LINES)
    for (x1, y1) in zip(x1, y1):
        for (x2, y2) in zip(x1, y1):
            glVertex2f(x1, y1)
            glVertex2f(x2, y2)
    glEnd()
    # Draw points
    glLineWidth(1.0)
    glColor3f(1.0, 1.0, 1.0)
    glPointSize(3)
    glBegin(GL_POINTS)
    for i in range(len(x1)):
        glVertex2f(x1[i], y1[i])
    glEnd()
    # Draw the outer boundary
    global dcel
    face = [face for face in dcel.faces if face.inner_components]
    edges = face[0].get_edges_inner_component()
    glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
    glBegin(GL_LINES)
    for edge in edges:
        destination = edge.get_destination().as_points()
        glVertex2f(edge.origin.as_points()[0], edge.origin.as_points()[1])
        glVertex2f(destination[0], destination[1])
    glEnd()
    glutSwapBuffers()
```

B

The display method `display_circumscribed_circles`, see Listing 16, draws the Delaunay Triangulation and the circumscribed circles of three randomly chosen circles. To run the script `assignment4A` with this display method use the flag `circ`, the result of one such call is shown in Figure 3.

Listing 16: The relevant part of the method `display_circumscribed_circles()`.

```
glVertex2f(destination[0], destination[1])
glEnd()
glBegin(GL_LINES)
glBegin(GL_POINTS)
for i in range(len(x1)):
    glVertex2f(x1[i], y1[i])
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0)
glEnd()
# Draw circles
```

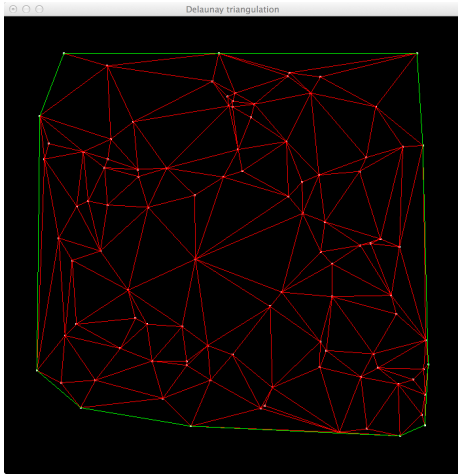


Figure 1: A Delaunay Triangulation with the outer boundary highlighted.

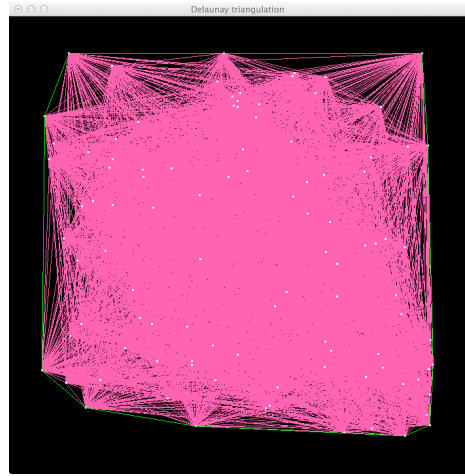


Figure 2: The vertices of the Delaunay Triangulation shown in Figure 1, the outer boundary of the triangulation and all possible line segments between the vertices of the triangulation.

Voronoi diagram	Delaunay Triangulation
Face	Vertex
circumcentre	origin
outer component	incident edge
Vertex	Face
origin	circumcentre
incident edge	outer component
Edge	Edge
origin	incident face
incident face	destination
twin	twin

Table 1: The dual of the elements of the DCEL.

```

global dcel
triangle_idx = sample(
    xrange(len([face for face in dcel.faces if face.outer_component])), 3)
for triangle_idx in triangle_idx:
    triangle = dcel.faces[triangle_idx]

```

Circles are drawn with the provided method `draw_circle` which expects the centre and the radius of circle. The centre of the circle through all three points of a triangle is the circumcentre of the triangle, which is stored in the object `Face`.

To determine the radius of a circle we compute the distance between one of the points, i.e. the origin of the outer component of the face, on the circle, the vertices of the triangle, and its centre.

C

Since the Voronoi diagram is the dual of the Delaunay Triangulation, taking the dual of the second gives the first. The duals of the different parts that make up a doubly connected edge list are given in Table 1.

The code used to determine the duals of the elements of a DCEL is presented in Listing 17. To set the twins I have used the local method `set_twins()` which uses the fact that edges e and their twins e' are placed in the list in the following order: $e_1, e'_1, e_2, e'_2, \dots$

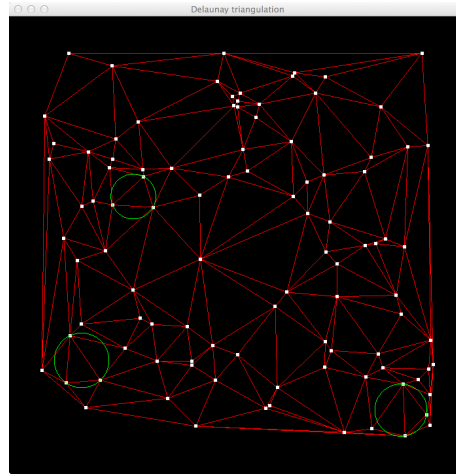


Figure 3: The Delaunay triangulation of the white points is shown in red, the circumscribed circles of three randomly selected triangles is shown in green.

Listing 17: The method `dual` in the class `DCEL`.

```
def dual(self):
    """Return the dual of the current DCEL."""
    def set_twins():
        for edge_idx in range(0, len(dual_dcel.edges), 2):
            dual_dcel.edges[edge_idx].twin = dual_dcel.edges[edge_idx + 1]
            dual_dcel.edges[edge_idx + 1].twin = dual_dcel.edges[edge_idx]

    def set_next_and_previous():
        for face in dual_dcel.faces:
            face_edges = [edge for edge in dual_dcel.edges if edge.incident_face == face]
            for edge in face_edges:
                if(not edge.get_destination().is_infinity()):
                    edge.nxt = [e for e in face_edges if e.origin == edge.get_destination()][0]
                if(not edge.origin.is_infinity()):
                    edge.prev = [e for e in face_edges if edge.origin == e.get_destination()][0]

    dual_dcel = DCEL()
    for edge in self.edges:
        incident_face = dual_dcel.add_face(Face(circumcentre=edge.twin.origin.as_points()))
        origin = dual_dcel.add_vertex(Vertex(coordinates=edge.incident_face.circumcentre))
        dual_edge = HalfEdge(
            origin=origin,
            incident_face=incident_face
        )
        incident_face.outer_component = dual_edge
        origin.incident_edge = dual_edge
        dual_dcel.edges.append(dual_edge)

    set_twins()
    set_next_and_previous()
    return dual_dcel
```

Since I could not figure out what the dual of the next and previous edges where I have used written the method `set_next_and_previous()`. For each `Face` in the `DCEL` this method find the edges adjoining that face and sorts out the next and previous using the coordinates of their vertices. Faces are joined to the `DCEL` using the method `add_face()` which checks for duplicates before adding the `Face`, see Listing 18.

Listing 18: The method `add_face` in the class `DCEL`.

```
def add_face(self, face):
    """Add a face to DCEL if it doesn't already exists, otherwise return the existing face."""
    try:
        face_idx = self.faces.index(face)
        return self.faces[face_idx]
    except Exception:
        self.faces.append(face)
        return face
```

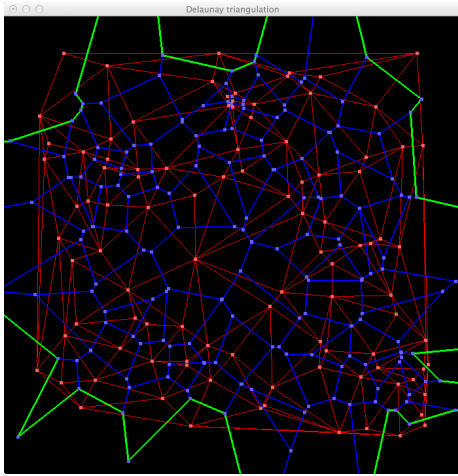


Figure 4: A Voronoi diagram, shown in blue and green, based on the Delaunay triangulation shown in red.

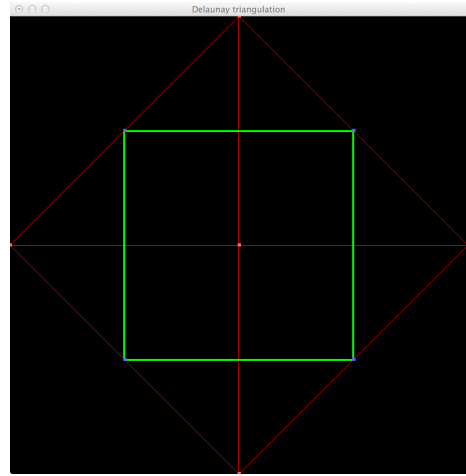


Figure 5: A Voronoi diagram, shown in blue, with edges highlighted in green, based on the Delaunay triangulation shown in red.

Thus by taking the dual, and some searching in lists in this case, one can generate a Voronoi diagram based on a Delaunay triangulation without geometric operations.

A Voronoi diagram created by taking the dual of the Delaunay Triangulation is presented in Figure 4. The Boundaries of a simpler Voronoi diagram are highlighted in Figure 5 to show that every half-edge of an outer non-finite face is shown.

The outer boundaries are found with the following algorithm:

1. Find a infinite HalfEdge edge with its origin on the outer edge of the diagram.
2. Store the origin of this HalfEdge as `first_vertex`.
3. **while** the destination of edge is not the `first_vertex`:
 - (a) If edge is infinite get the next of its twin.
 - (b) Else store edge edge as part of the outer boundary and continue with the next of edge.
4. Store edge as part of the outer boundary.

Which is implemented in Listing 19. The code used to present the results is shown in Listing 20. To run the script with this display code use the option `-voronoi`.

Listing 19: The method `get_outer_boundary_of_voronoi` in the class `DCEL`.

```
def get_outer_boundary_of_voronoi(self):
    """Return a list of vertices that form the outer boundary of finite faces of the DCEL."""
    edge = [edge for edge in self.edges if not edge.nxt][0]
    # next(obj for obj in objs if obj.val==5)
    first_vertex = edge.origin
    outer_boundary = []
    while (not edge.get_destination() == first_vertex):
        if (edge.get_destination().is_infinity()):
            edge = edge.twin.nxt
        else:
            outer_boundary.append(edge)
            edge = edge.nxt
    outer_boundary.append(edge)
    return outer_boundary
```

Listing 20: The method `display_delaunay_and_voronoi` in the script `assignmetn4A`.

```
def display_delaunay_and_voronoi():
```

```

"""Display the Delaunay triangulation and the Voronoi diagram."""
global dcel
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT)
# Draw Delaunay Triangulation
glLineWidth(1.0)
glColor3f(1.0, 0.0, 0.0)
glBegin(GL_LINES)
for i in range(len(edges)):
    glVertex2f(xl[edges[i][0]], yl[edges[i][0]])
    glVertex2f(xl[edges[i][1]], yl[edges[i][1]])
glEnd()
voronoi = dcel.dual()
# Draw Voronoi
glLineWidth(2.0)
glColor3f(0.0, 0.0, 1.0)
glBegin(GL_LINES)
for edge in [edge.as_points() for edge in voronoi.edges if edge.is_finite()]:
    glVertex2f(edge[0][0], edge[0][1])
    glVertex2f(edge[1][0], edge[1][1])
glEnd()
# Draw outer boundary of the voronoi diagram
glLineWidth(3.0)
glColor3f(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
glBegin(GL_LINES)
for edge in voronoi.get_outer_boundary_of_voronoi():
    edge_points = edge.as_points()
    glVertex2f(edge_points[0][0], edge_points[0][1])
    glVertex2f(edge_points[1][0], edge_points[1][1])
glEnd()
# Draw Voronoi Vertices
glColor3f(0.4, 0.4, 1.0)
glPointSize(5)
glBegin(GL_POINTS)
for bounded_face in dcel.get_bounded_faces():
    circumcentre = bounded_face.circumcentre
    glVertex2f(circumcentre[0], circumcentre[1])
glEnd()
# Draw Deaunay Vertices
glColor3f(1.0, 0.4, 0.4)
glPointSize(5)
glBegin(GL_POINTS)
for i in range(len(xl)):
    glVertex2f(xl[i], yl[i])
glEnd()
glutSwapBuffers()

```