

ACM/ICPC: Competitive Programming Notebook

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Points

Comparing floating point values

Returns true if double values a and b are equal

```
1  const double EPS { 1e-9 };
2  bool equals(double a, double b)
3  {
4      return fabs(a - b) < EPS;
5  }
```

Listing 1: equals

Lines

General equation of a line

Non-normalized form: $ax + by + c = 0$

```
1  class Line {
2  public:
3      double a;
4      double b;
5      double c;
6
7      Line(double av, double bv, double cv) : a(av), b(bv), c(cv) {}
8
9      Line(const Point& p, const Point& q)
10     {
11         a = p.y - q.y;
12         b = q.x - p.x;
13         c = p.x * q.y - p.y * q.x;
14     }
15 };
```

Listing 2: General equation of a line

General equation of a line normalized

```
1  class Line {
2  public:
3      double a;
4      double b;
5      double c;
6
7      Line(double av, double bv, double cv) : a(av), b(bv), c(cv) {}
8
9      Line(const Point& p, const Point& q)
10     {
11         a = p.y - q.y;
12         b = q.x - p.x;
13         c = p.x * q.y - p.y * q.x;
14
15         auto k = a ? a : b;
16
17         a /= k;
18         b /= k;
19     }
20 };
```

```

19         c /= k;
20     }
21 };

```

Listing 3: General equation of a line

Point on a line

Is the given point located on the given Line?

```

1 template<typename T>
2 struct Line {
3     bool contains(const Point<T>& P) const
4     {
5         return equals(a*P.x + b*P.y + c, 0);
6     }
7 };

```

Listing 4: Point on line

Vectors

Angle between vector and X-axis

Returns an angle in radians in the interval $[-\pi, +\pi]$. A positive angle means in the COUNTER-clockwise direction. A negative angle is measured in the clockwise direction. Note that the atan2 swaped the parameters.

```

1 inline double angle(double x, double y) {
2     return atan2(y, x);
3 }

```

Listing 5: angle between X-axis and vectorx, y

Translation

```

1 Point translate(const Point& P, double dx, double dy)
2 {
3     return Point { P.x + dx, P.y + dy };
4 }

```

Listing 6: Translate point

Rotation around origin

```

1 Point rotate(const Point& P, double angle)
2 {
3     auto x = cos(angle) * P.x - sin(angle) * P.y;
4     auto y = sin(angle) * P.x + cos(angle) * P.y;
5
6     return Point { x, y };
7 }

```

Rotation around another point

```

1 Point rotate(const Point& P, double angle, const Point& C)
2 {
3     auto Q = translate(P, -C.x, -C.y);
4     Q = rotate(Q, angle);
5     Q = translate(Q, C.x, C.y);
6
7     return Q;
8 }

```

Rotation around origin 3D

$$R_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}, \quad R_y = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scale

```

1 Point scale(double sx, double sy)
2 {
3     return Point(sx * P.x, sy * P.y);
4 }

```

Listing 7: Scale vector by a factor of sx and sy

Normalization

```

1 Vector normalize(const Vector& v)
2 {
3     auto len = v.length();
4     auto u = Vector(v.x / len, v.y / len);
5
6     return u;
7 }

```

Listing 8: Returns a unit vector with the same direction as the given vector

Dot product

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_x v_x + u_y v_y = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \theta$$

```

1 double dot_product(const Vector& u, const Vector& v)
2 {
3     return u.x * v.x + u.y * v.y;
4 }

```

Angle between vectors

```

1 double angle(const Vector& u, const Vector& v)
2 {
3     auto lu = u.length();
4     auto lv = v.length();
5     auto prod = dot_product(u, v);
6
7     return acos(prod / (lu * lv));
8 }

```

Cross product

$$u \times v = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$$

- $|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \sin \theta$
- where $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ are unity vectors on the same direction and orientation as x, y, z , respectively
- the result vector \vec{w} is orthogonal to both \vec{u} and \vec{v}
- it is the area of the parallelogram formed by \vec{u} and \vec{v}

```

1 Vector cross_product(const Vector& u, const Vector& v)
2 {
3     auto x = u.y*v.z - v.y*u.z;
4     auto y = u.z*v.x - u.x*v.z;
5     auto z = u.x*v.y - u.y*v.x;
6
7     return Vector(x, y, z);
8 }

```