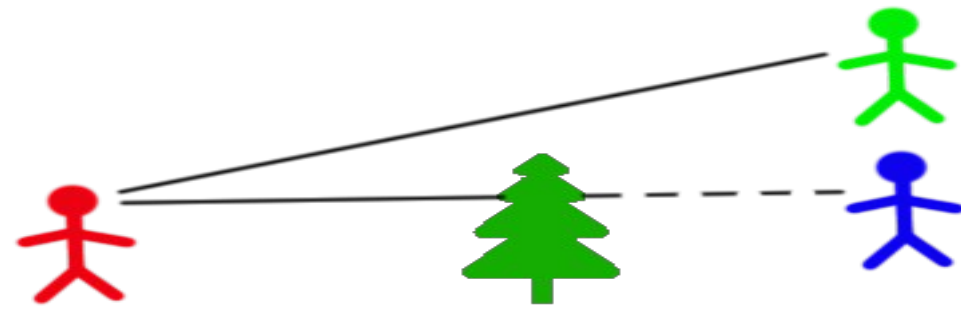


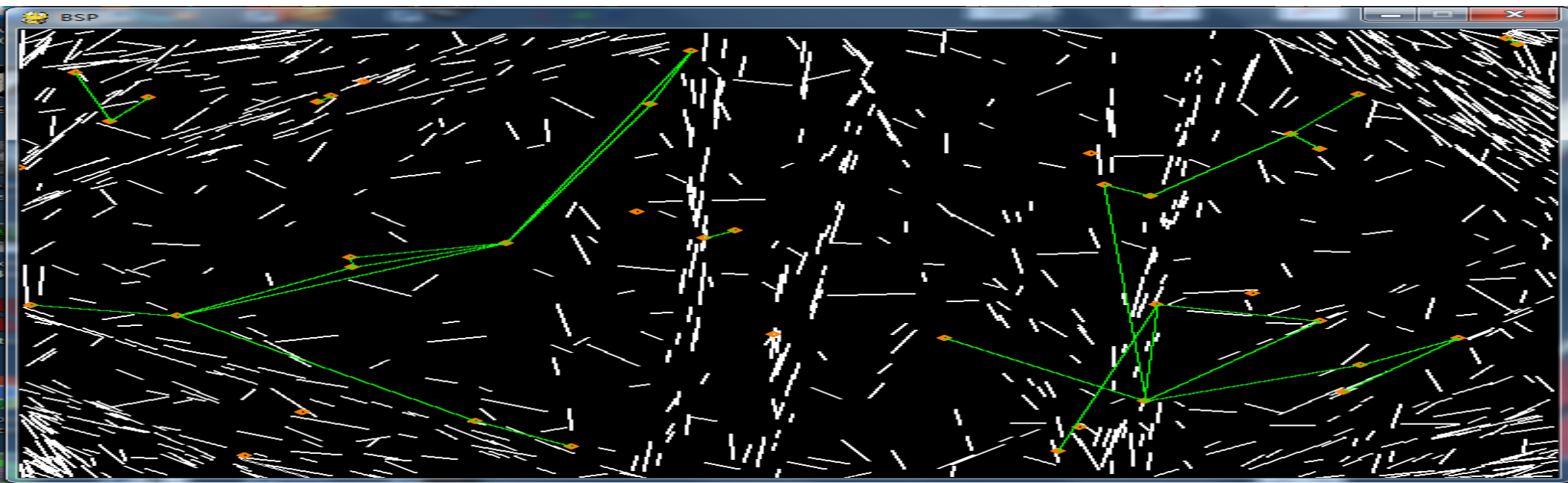
Line of Sight Detection

Ozair Shafiq

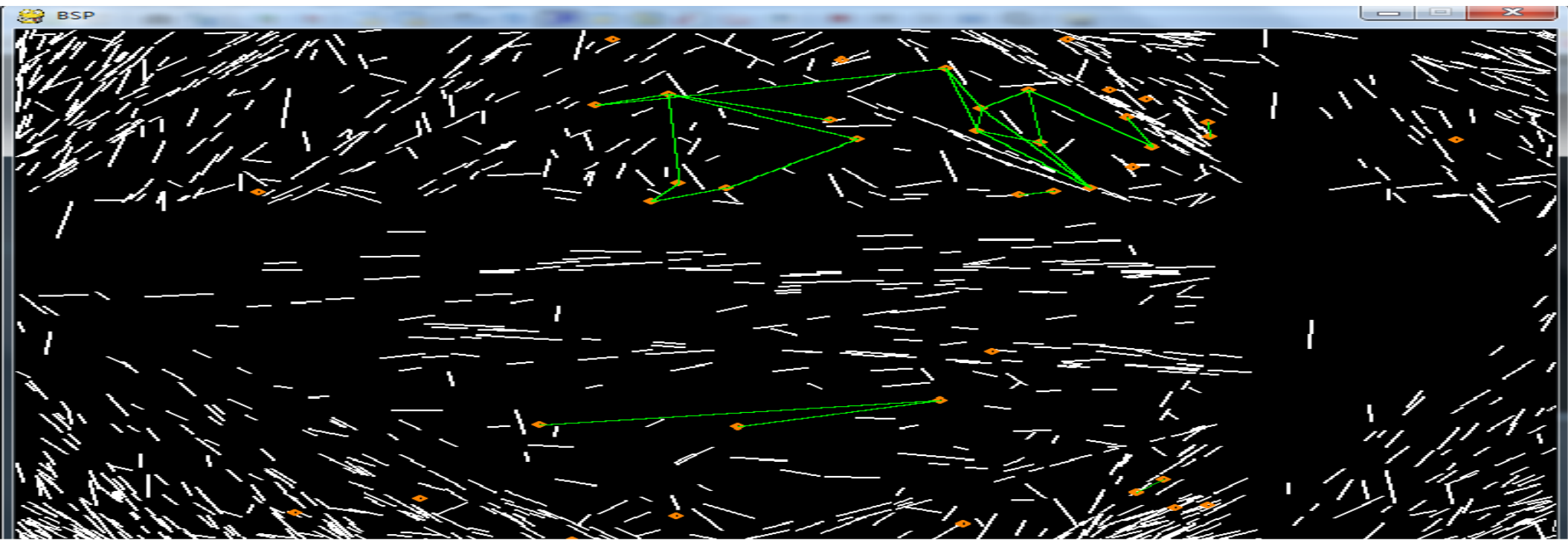


- **Input:** List of non-crossing line segments as obstacles in a 2D environment
- **Preprocessing:** Generate a Binary Space Partitioning tree from the list of obstacles
- **Algorithm:** Determine line of sight between two points by using the binary tree we generated
- **Output:** True/False value for whether there exists Line of Sight between two points
- **Restriction:** Generate a random set of obstacles using uniform probability distribution
- **General case:** Generate a random set of obstacles using power law probability distribution

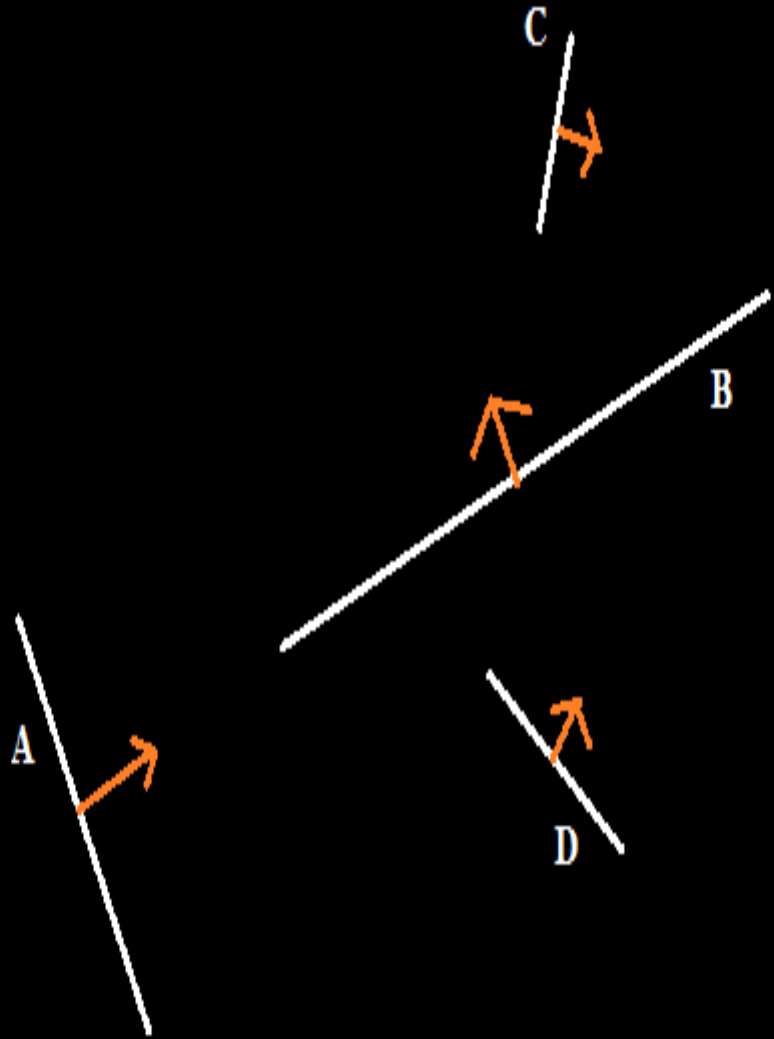
Unifrom



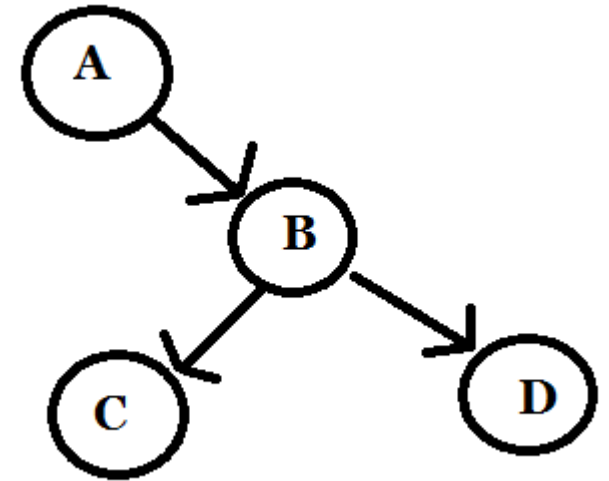
Power Law



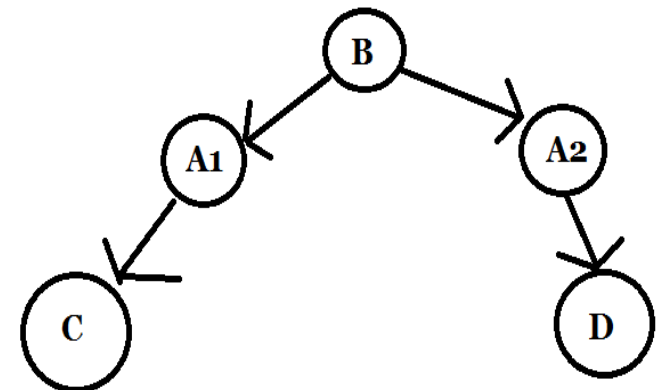
Binary Space Partitioning Example



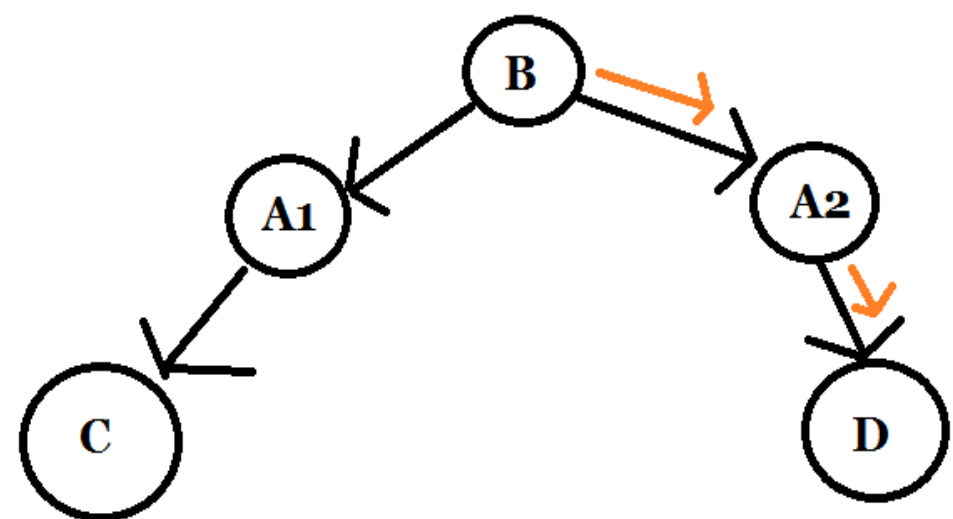
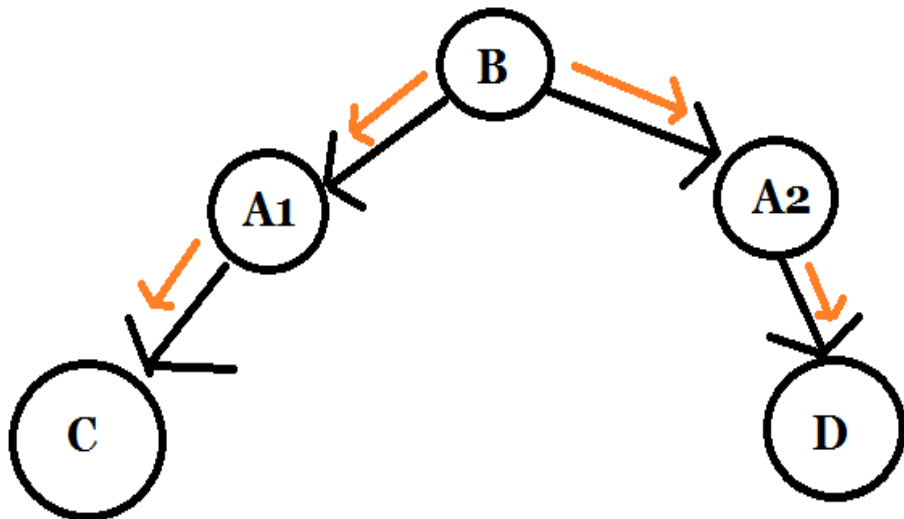
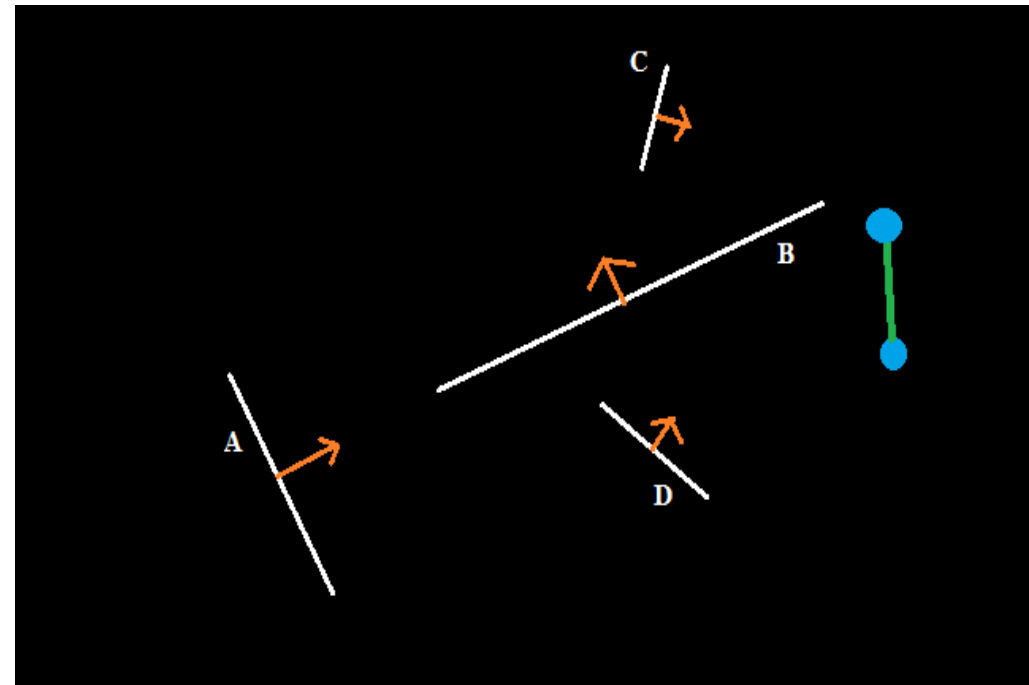
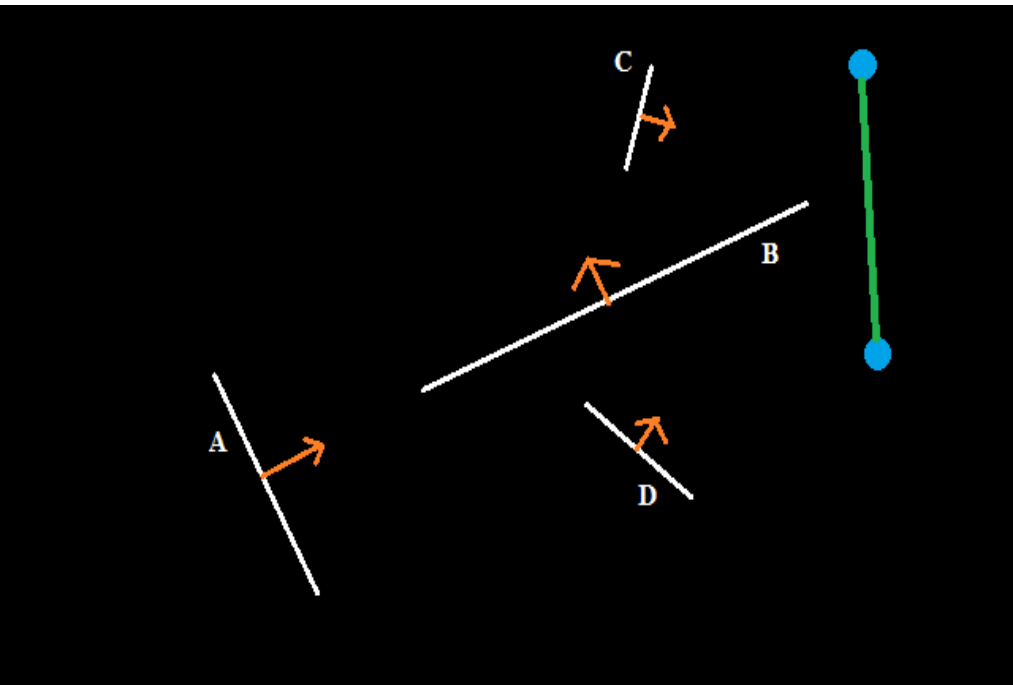
Minimum Split



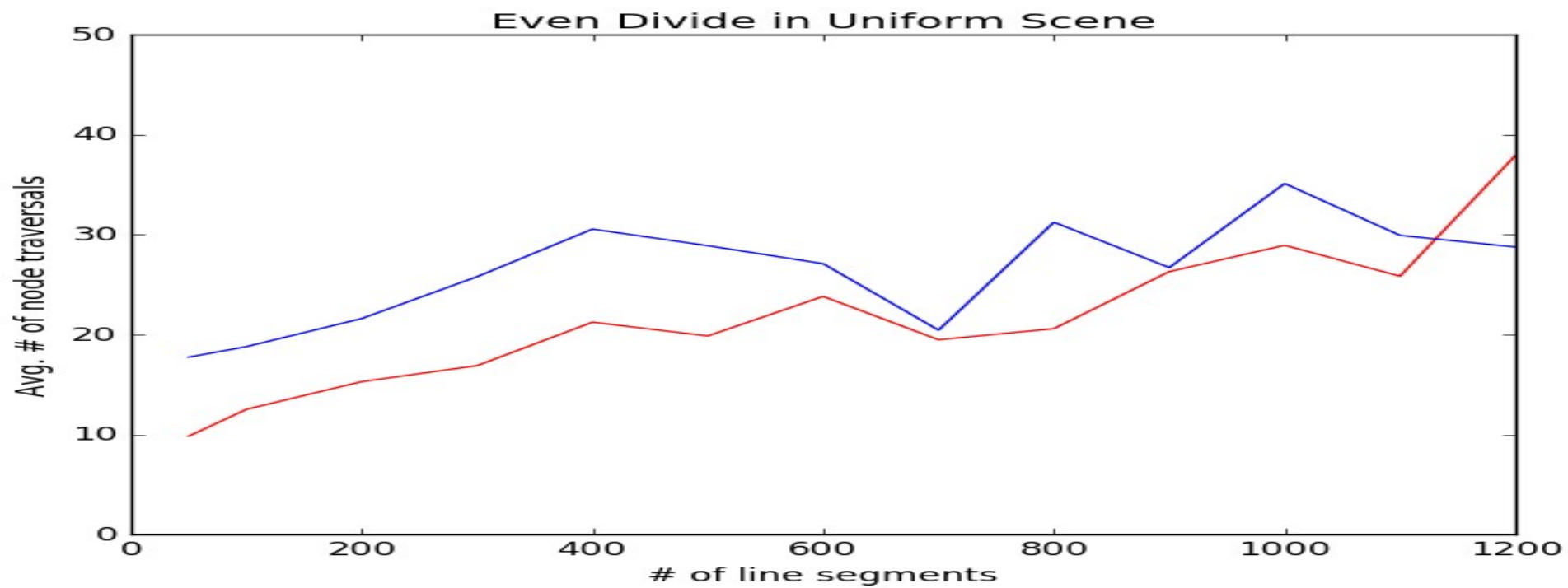
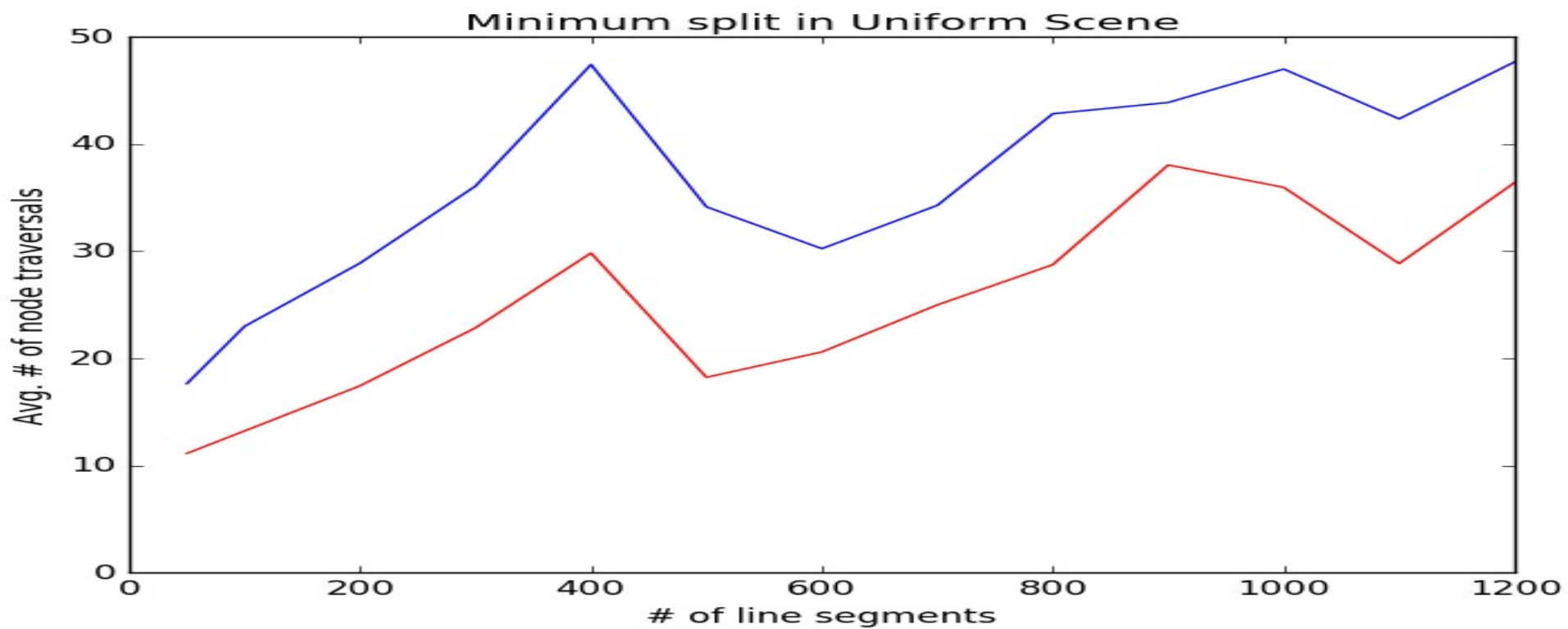
Even Divide

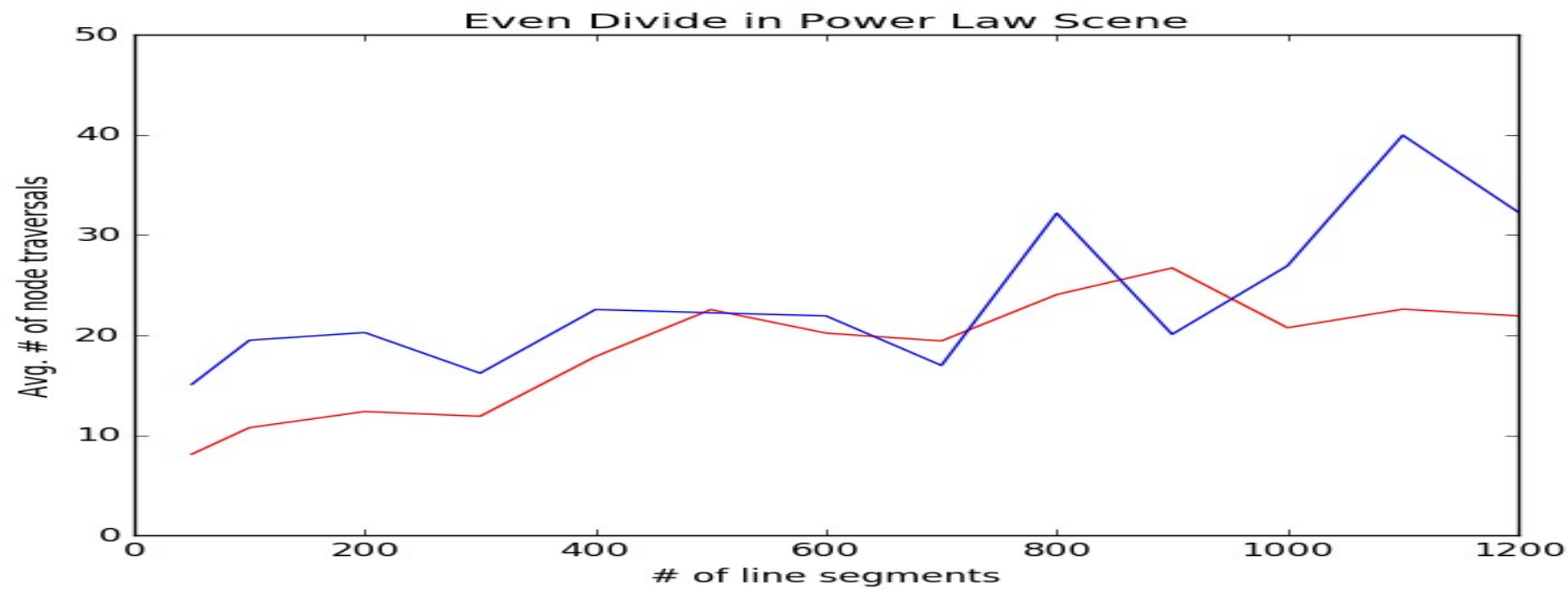
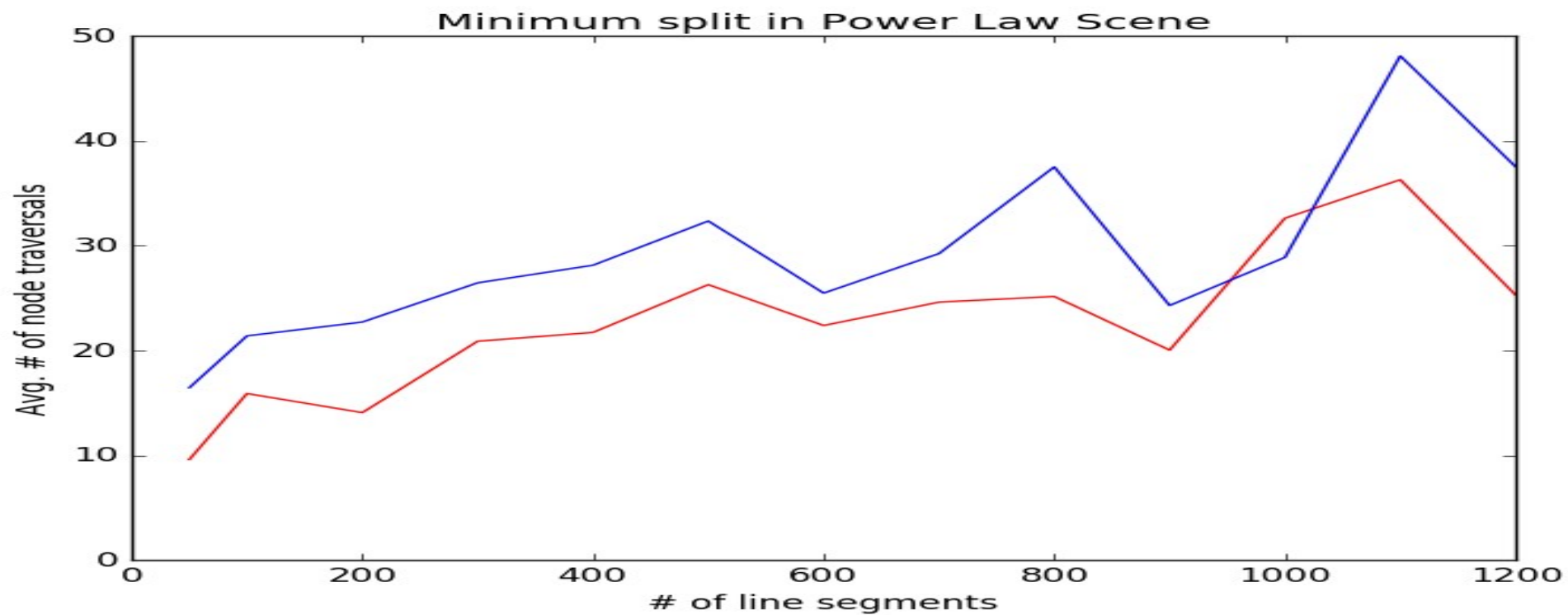


Binary Tree Traversal



$\log(m) \leq O(m) \leq m$, however, we expect to remain close to $\log(m)$





Conclusion

- BSP with minimum split performs worse than BSP with even division on average on both cases
- However, BSP with even division takes more time to build and consumes more memory due to splitting line segments