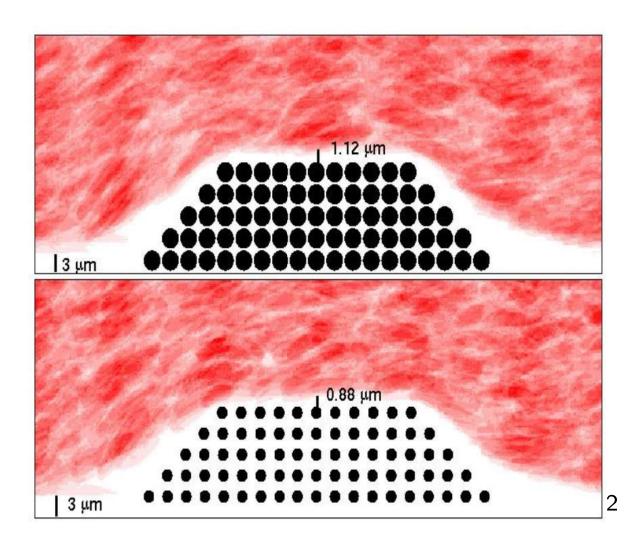
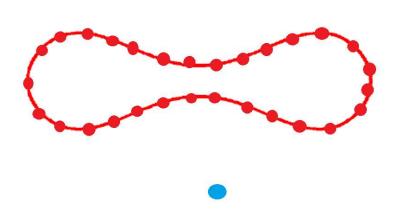
Introduction 000000000



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>T.S. L. Crowl, and A. Fogelson. Platelet motion near a vessel wall or thrombus surface in whole blood simulations. Biophysical Journal (2013):<sup>20</sup> of <sup>32</sup>

Introduction

0000000000

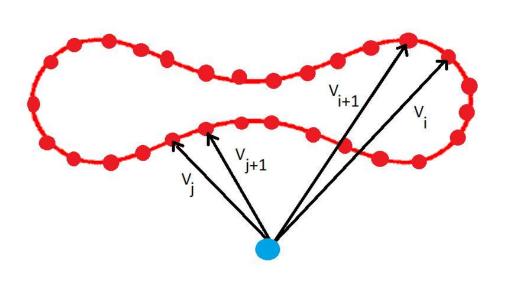


- In order to make image above we needed to know if a point was inside of a red blood cell.
- This is a famous problem called the Point-in-a-Polygon (PIP).

## an interesting problem

Introduction

0000000000

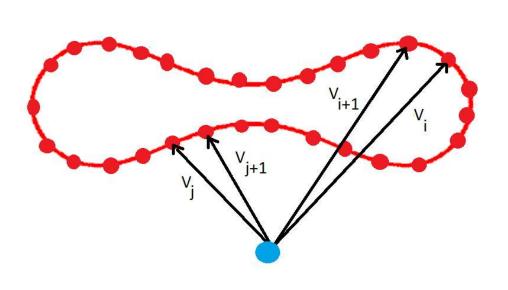


Use the cross product to calculate angles subtended by edges.

$$\sin(\theta_i) = \frac{|v_i \times v_{i+1}|}{|v_i||v_{i+1}|}$$

- Note that the angle between  $v_i$  and  $v_{i+1}$ ,  $\theta_i$ , is positive.
- The angle between  $v_j$  and  $v_{j+1}$ ,  $\theta_i$ , is negative.

0000000000



 $\bullet$  The winding number,  $W_n$ , is defined as

$$W_n = \sum_i \theta_i$$

 $W_n = 0$  means the point is outside the polygon,  $W_n \neq 0$  means inside.

We have so many points per RBC we save computation time by employing small angle approximation,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ .