旋转卡壳

Rotating Calipers

Idea: 首先求出凸包,随后逆时针枚举边,利用三角形面积寻找最远点,容易发现最远点的轨迹也是逆时针的,该最远点可能是边的两个端点的对踵点对,由此可求出所有对踵点对。

Application:求凸包直径、宽度,凸包间最大、小距离,最小面积、周长外接矩形,洋葱、螺旋三角剖分,四边形剖分,合并凸包、凸包公切线、凸包交集、凸包临界切线、凸多边形矢量和,最薄横截带

Reference: <u>链接</u>

Complexity: O(n) (仅就旋转卡壳而言; 事实上,由于一般需要先求凸包,复杂度是凸包的复杂度)

Code (求凸包直径的平方):

```
int ans;
                          void RotatingCalipers(int m, Point p[]){ // p[] = sta[], m = staid in ConvexHull()
    2
    3
                                                                    ans = (int)( (p[1] - p[2]) * (p[1] - p[2]));
   4
    5
                                                                      return;
    6
                                                p[m+1] = p[1];
    7
                                                int ver = 2;
   8
                                                for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
   9
10
                                                                      \label{eq:while} while (Triangle Area (p[i], p[i+1], p[ver]) < Triangle Area (p[i], p[i+1], p[ver+1])) \\ \{ p[i+1], p[ver+1], p[ver+1],
11
12
                                                                                            if(ver == m+1)
                                                                                                                                                                                   ver = 1;
                                                                                          ans = \max(ans, (int)\max((p[ver] - p[i]) * (p[ver] - p[i]), (p[ver] - p[i+1]) * (p[ver] - p[i+1]));
13
14
                                                                     }
15
                                              }
                     }
16
```