

# Geometric Modeling

## Assignment Sheet 8

### Assignment 1 [2 points] (Complexity)

Propose an  $O(n)$  algorithm to compute the convex hull of a non-convex polygon given by the list vertices enumerated in the counter-clockwise direction.

### Assignment 2 [1 points] (Incorrect algorithm)

Assume that  $P$  is a closed polyline in which no three consecutive vertices lie on the same line. The following algorithm to check if  $P$  is the boundary of a convex polygon does not work:

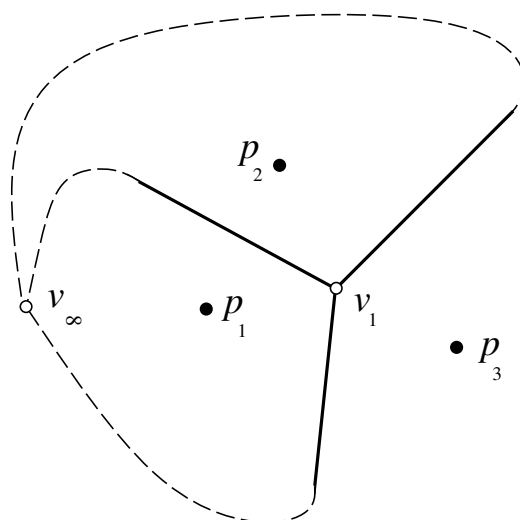
If every consecutive sequence of three vertices along  $P$  form a left-turn, then say that  $P$  is convex. Otherwise, say that  $P$  is not convex.

Draw an example polyline for which the algorithm incorrectly decides that it is the boundary of a convex polygon.

### Assignment 3 [2 points] (Voronoi diagram)

Consider a set of  $n$  points (sites)  $P$  on the plane. Prove that for  $n \geq 3$  the number of vertices in the Voronoi diagram of  $P$ ,  $\text{Vor}(P)$ , is at most  $2n - 5$ .

HINT: Prove the statement using Euler's formula. Since Euler's formula cannot be applied directly to  $\text{Vor}(P)$ , because  $\text{Vor}(P)$  has infinite edges, add one extra vertex  $v_\infty$  "at infinity" to the set of sites  $P$  and connect all half-infinite edges of  $\text{Vor}(P)$  to  $v_\infty$ . Apply Euler's formula to the obtained graph.



**Assignment 4** [2 points] (Point on circle)

Given four points  $\mathbf{p}_0, \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3$  in the plane. Prove that point  $\mathbf{p}_0$  lies on the circle through  $\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3$  if and only if

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & x_0^2 + y_0^2 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & x_1^2 + y_1^2 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & x_2^2 + y_2^2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & x_3^2 + y_3^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

**Assignment 5** [3 points] (Programming assignment, discrete Gaussian curvature)

Write a program that computes the number of inner mesh vertices  $\mathbf{p}$  for which  $|K(\mathbf{p})| < T$  for a given positive number  $T$ . Here  $K(\mathbf{p})$  is the discrete Gaussian curvature estimated via the angle deficit at  $\mathbf{p}$ . Test your program for  $T = 1$  and  $T = 2$  on the models available at

<http://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/~ag4-gm/programming.html#off>  
and report the results.