CS 274
Computational Geometry (Autumn 2009)
Homework 3

Homework 3 is due **at the start of class (2:40 pm) on Wednesday, October 28, 2009**.

You may use algorithms learned in class as subroutines without re-explaining them. For any problem that requests an algorithm that runs in $\mathcal{O}(f(n))$ time for some function $f(n)$, *expected* $\mathcal{O}(f(n))$ time will do.

[1] Levels in arrangements (2 points). Is it possible for an arrangement of lines, no two parallel, to have a vertex of level 2 but no vertex of level 1? Explain.

[2] Stabbing vertical segments (4 points). Let S be a set of n vertical line segments in the plane. Describe an algorithm that determines whether there exists a line that intersects every segment in S, and identifies such a line if one exists. For full points, your algorithm should run in linear time.

[3] Axis-aligned ray-shooting queries (3 points). Let S be a set of segments in the plane, which can intersect only at their endpoints. Explain how to preprocess S in $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ time so that queries of the following form may be answered in $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ time: given a point p, give the first segment struck by each of four rays shot from p directly up, down, to the left, and to the right. The query should report four segments, in that order. If a ray hits an endpoint of multiple segments, report any one of those segments. If a ray goes on forever without hitting a segment, report that. If p lies on a segment of S, report that segment for all four rays.

[4] Point in star-shaped polygon (8 points). A simple polygon P is called *star-shaped* if there exists a point $p \in P$ such that for every point $q \in P$, the line segment pq lies in P. Hence, p can "see" any point in P by a line of sight entirely in P. You are given a simple star-shaped polygon P, described as an array of n vertices in counterclockwise order about P.

(i) Suppose you know a point p that can see all of P. Describe an algorithm that determines whether a point q is in P in $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ time (with no preprocessing).

(ii) Suppose you don't know a point p that can see all of P. Describe an optimal algorithm for finding one, and give its running time. (Hint: this is a one-liner.)

(iii) Explain why no algorithm can find one faster. (Hint: this is *not* a reduction from sorting. Show that the algorithm must examine the entire input, or at least some constant fraction of it. A few examples where small differences between two polygons lead to completely different answers will help your explanation.)

(iv) Can your algorithm from part (ii) also determine *whether* a simple polygon P is star-shaped? Does your algorithm extend to three-dimensional polyhedra? Briefly justify your answers to both these questions.

[5] Packing disks (5 points). Let D be a set of disks of radius r in the plane, which represent atoms. (A *disk* is a set of points consisting of the points on a circle and all the points inside it.) The disks in D may partly overlap each other (due to molecular bonds). Let R be an axis-aligned rectangle.

We wish to determine whether it is possible to place another disk d of radius s (representing a catalyst) such that d lies inside R and does not overlap any disk in D. (It is okay if d touches a disk in D, or the boundary of R, at a single point.)

Give an $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$-time algorithm for doing this, where n is the number of disks in D. (Hint: what data structure makes this computation straightforward?)

[6] Worst-case time for linear programming (2 points). If you have bad luck with the random numbers, the worst-case running time for Seidel's randomized linear programming algorithm in the plane is $\Theta(n^2)$. Suppose you are given a fixed set of n distinct halfplanes and a linear objective function, such that the linear program is not unbounded. Is there always a way to order these halfplanes so that the algorithm requires $\Omega(n^2)$ time? If so, explain how to construct an ordering (given *any* fixed set of n half-planes). If not, give an example (that extends to arbitrarily large n) in which all orderings lead to an $o(n^2)$ run time.

[7G] Linear programs with multiple optima (6 points). A linear program can have an infinite number of solutions. In general, the set of solutions is a k-face of the feasible region with $0 \leq k < d$, where d is the dimensionality of the space.

You are given a linear program in which the number of variables d is small enough to use Seidel's algorithm. The algorithm finds the lexicographically maximum solution in expected $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time. Suppose you want to find *all* the solutions. Pretend that numerical robustness is not an issue.

(i) Give a linear-time algorithm that determines whether there is more than one solution, and if so, identifies two vertices of the solution k-face. (Hint: I know several answers to this question, one of which fits in one sentence.)
(ii) Generalize your solution to part (i) so that, if you know $i \leq k$ affinely independent vertices of the solution k-face, you can find another one in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time.
(iii) Once you've found $k+1$ affinely independent optima, you'll notice that they all have some active constraints in common. Use this operation to describe how to compute the solution k-face in $O(n^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor})$ time.

[8G] Dividing points (5 points). Let R and G be two sets of points in the plane, called the red and green points, respectively. Let $n = |R| + |G|$ be the total number of red and green points.

(i) Describe an algorithm that preprocesses R and G in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time (or better) so that we can answer the following query in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time: given a query point p, return a line that passes through p and has the same number of red points on one side of it as the number of green points on the other side of it; or report that no such line exists. For this problem, you are restricted to the decision-tree model of computation. (It would be easy to answer the query with radix sort and no preprocessing—except that the slope of a line through two points, being a rational number, isn't really amenable to exact radix sort.)
(ii) Describe an algorithm that preprocesses R and G in $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$ time so that we can answer the following query in $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ time: given a query line ℓ, determine whether ℓ has the same number of red points on one side of it as the number of green points on the other side of it. (You'll get a **bonus point** if you can explain how to do it with just $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ preprocessing time, and prove that your preprocessing is that fast.)