

## Questions from Past Exams

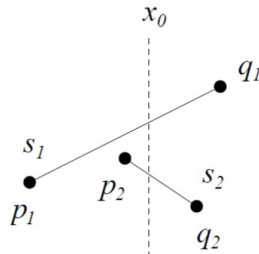
### Computational Geometry

#### Question 1

We are given a collection  $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ , of  $n \geq 3$  segments in the plane, with each segment  $s_i = (p_i, q_i)$  given by the coordinates of its two endpoints. It is required to check if the segments form a closed polygon. Design an efficient algorithm for the problem and analyze its time complexity.

#### Question 2

We are given two nonintersecting segments  $S_1 = (p_1, q_1)$  and  $S_2 = (p_2, q_2)$  in the plane, represented by the coordinates of their endpoints, with  $x_{p_i} \leq x_{q_i}$  for  $i = 1, 2$ , and an  $x$ -coordinate  $x_0$  common to both segments, i.e., such that the line  $\ell : x = x_0$  intersects both. Describe a procedure for deciding, in a constant number of operations, whether the intersection of  $\ell$  with  $S_1$  is higher or lower than its intersection with  $S_2$ . The procedure is not allowed to solve the equations and compute the coordinates of the intersection points. (The following figure illustrates one of the possible configurations for the problem.)



#### Question 3

Describe an efficient algorithm that given two sets  $A, B$  each containing  $n$  disjoint points in the plane, computes the shortest distance between a point in  $A$  and a point in  $B$ , i.e.,  $\min\{dist(p, q) \mid p \in A, q \in B\}$ .

#### Question 4

Two sets of points  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are known to have the same Voronoi diagram, i.e.,  $Vor(S_1) = Vor(S_2)$ . Prove or disprove each of the following claims:

1.  $S_1 = S_2$ .
2.  $|S_1| = |S_2|$ .

#### Question 5

For a given collection of half-planes  $H = \{h_1, \dots, h_n\}$ , we classified the half-plane intersection of  $H$  into the following types: (1) simple polygon, (2) generalized polygon, (3) half-plane,

(4) infinite strip, (5) single point, (6) empty region.

Let  $H' = \{h'_1, \dots, h'_n\}$  be the collection of complementary half-planes of  $H$  (namely, if  $h_i$  is defined by the inequality  $a_i x + b_i y + c_i \leq 0$ , then  $h'_i$  is defined by  $a_i x + b_i y + c_i \geq 0$ ).

For every  $i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ , assuming the half-plane intersection of  $H$  is of type  $i$ , determine which types are possible for the half-plane intersection of the complementary collection  $H'$ .

### Question 6

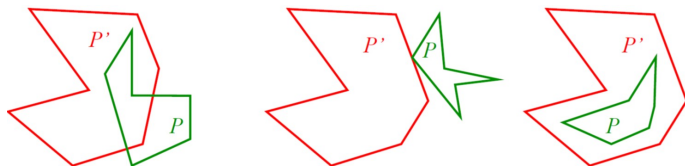
Describe the fastest algorithm you can for computing the area of a simple polygon  $P$ , given as a list of vertices  $\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$  in counterclockwise order of occurrence. Prove the correctness of your algorithm and analyze its time complexity.

### Question 7

Consider the following problem.

**Input:** Two simple polygons  $P = \langle p_1, \dots, p_m \rangle$  and  $P' = \langle p'_1, \dots, p'_{m'} \rangle$ , where  $n = m + m'$ .

**Question:** Do the areas of  $P$  and  $P'$  overlap?



(Note: Even touching in a single point is considered an overlap.)

Describe the most efficient algorithm you can for this problem.

Prove the correctness of your algorithm and analyze its complexity.