Computational Geometry

(csci3250)

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Warm-up: Finding collinear points

Problem:

Given a set of n points in 2D, determine if there exist three that are collinear.

Brute force

Algorithm 1 (brute force)

- for all distinct triplets of points p_i, p_j, p_k : if collinear return true
- (if you get here) return false

- Questions:
 - Correct?
 - Worst-case running time?
 - Space?

Via sorting

- $\bullet\,$ initialize array L = empty
- for all distinct pairs of points p_i,p_j
 - compute their line equation (slope, intercept) and add it to an array L
- sort array L by (slope, intercept)
- $\bullet\,$ traverse L and if you find any 3 consecutive identical (s,i) \rightarrow collinear

- Questions:
 - Correct?
 - Worst-case running time?
 - Space?

With a binary search tree

- initialize BBST = empty
- for all distinct pairs of points p_i,p_j
 - compute their line equation (s, i)
 - insert (s,i) in BBST; if when inserting you find that (s,i) is already in the tree, you got three collinear points and return true
- (if you ever get here) return false
- Questions:
 - Correct?
 - Worst-case running time?
 - Space?

With hashing

- $\bullet~{\rm initialize~HashTable} = {\rm empty}$
- for all distinct pairs of points p_i,p_j
 - compute their line equation (s, i)
 - insert (s,i) in HashTable; if when inserting you find that (s,i) is already in the HT, you got three collinear points and return true
- $\bullet~({\rm if~you~ever~get~here})$ return false
- Questions:
 - Correct?
 - Worst-case running time?
 - Space?

A different way to sort

- for every point p_i
 - set array L = empty
 - for every point p_j (with $p_j! = p_i$)
 - $\ast\,$ compute slope of p_j wrt to p_i and add it to array L
 - sort L
 - traverse L and if you find two consecutive points that have same slope, they are collinear with p_i so return true
- (if you get here) return false
- Questions:
 - Correct?
 - Worst-case running time?
 - Space?