

(Master Course)

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1393-1



Computational Geometry

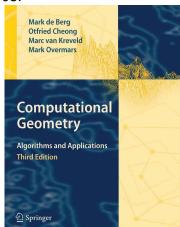
What is CG?

Research on CG

Journals

Textbook:

Mark de Berg, Otfried Cheong, Marc van Kreveld, Mark Overmars, **Computational Geometry Algorithms and Applications**, 3rd Edition, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2008.





Computational Geometry

Course Outline

Textbook

Prerequisties

Introduction What is CG?

Research on CG



Grading:



Grading:

Midterm exam: 6

Final exam: 7

Presentation: 3

Homework: 4

 Important: For passing the course, one should get at least 8 from midterm+final exams.

Geometry

Computational

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Online Resources:

CG on Web:

- Course Webpage: cs.yazd.ac.ir/farshi/Teaching/CG3931/CG.html
- (Jeff Erickson) compgeom.cs.uiuc.edu/~jeffe/compgeom/courses.html
- (David Eppstein) www.ics.uci.edu/~eppstein/geom.html
- (Godfried Toussaint) www-cgrl.cs.mcgill.ca/~godfried/teaching/cg-web.html
- Computational Geometry Pages www.computational-geometry.org
- and much more ...



Computational Geometry

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Prerequisites:



What you need to know:

- Basic Algorithms and Algorithm Analysis: O, Θ notations, sorting, searching.
- Basic Data Structures: Priority Queue (Heap), Binary Search Tree, ... and their analysis.
- Basic Probability theory: Expected value, ...
- Not needed: Application of CG, programming, knowledge in Geometry.

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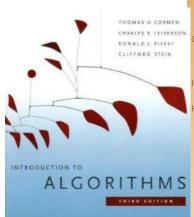
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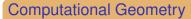
Journals Conferences

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Introduction

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- is a branch of computer science devoted to the study of algorithms which can be stated in terms of geometry.
- is a subfield of the Design and Analysis of Algorithms
- deals with efficient data structures and algorithms for geometric problems
- is only about 30 years old
- started out by developing solid theoretical foundations, but became more and more applied over the last years



Computational Geometry

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Applications

- Computer graphics,
- Computer-aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM),
- Robotics (motion planning and visibility problems),
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) (geometrical location and search, route planning),
- Integrated Circuit design (IC geometry design and verification),
- and so on.



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The main branches of computational geometry are:

- Combinatorial computational geometry, also called algorithmic geometry, which deals with geometric objects as discrete entities. A groundlaying book in the subject by Preparata and Shamos dates the first use of the term "computational geometry" in this sense by 1975.
- Numerical computational geometry, also called machine geometry, computer-aided geometric design (CAGD), or geometric modeling, which deals primarily with representing real-world objects in forms suitable for computer computations in CAD/CAM systems. This branch may be seen as a further development of descriptive geometry and is often considered a branch of computer graphics or CAD.



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Combinatorial computational geometry

- The primary goal is to develop efficient algorithms and data structures for solving problems stated in terms of basic geometrical objects: points, line segments, polygons, polyhedra, etc.
 - Example: The closest pair problem: Given n points in the plane, find the two with the smallest distance from each other. The brute-force algorithm takes $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time. A classic result: an algorithm that takes $\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$ time. Also randomized algorithms that take $\mathcal{O}(n)$ expected time, as well as a deterministic algorithm that takes $\mathcal{O}(n\log \log n)$ time.
- Computational geometry focuses heavily on computational complexity since the algorithms are meant to be used on very large data sets containing tens or hundreds of millions of points.



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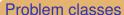
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- Static problems
 - Convex hull: Given a set of points, find the smallest convex polyhedron/polygon containing all the points.
 - 2 Line segment intersection: Find the intersections between a given set of line segments.
 - Voronoi diagram: Given a set of points, partition the space according to which point is closest.
 - Closest pair of points: Given a set of points, find the two with the smallest distance from each other.
 - Euclidean shortest path: Connect two points in a Euclidean space (with polyhedral obstacles) by a shortest path.
 - 6 Polygon triangulation: Given a polygon, partition its interior into triangles



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- Geometric query problems
 - Range searching: Preprocess a set of points, in order to efficiently count the number of points inside a query region.
 - Point location: Given a partitioning of the space into cells, produce a data structure that efficiently tells in which cell a query point is located.
 - Nearest neighbor: Preprocess a set of points, in order to efficiently find which point is closest to a query point.
 - Ray tracing: Given a set of objects in space, produce a data structure that efficiently tells which object a query ray intersects first.



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Problem classes

- Dynamic problems
- Variations
 - Point in polygon: Decide whether a point is inside or outside a given polygon.

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Journals:



Journals

- Computational Geometry: Theory and Applications (CGTA)
- ② Discrete & Computational Geometry (DCG)
- International Journal of Computational Geometry and Applications (IJCGA)
- Journal of Computational Geometry (NEW)
- Other algorithmic journals

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Conferences

- ACM Symposium on Computational Geometry (SOCG)
- Canadian Conference on Computational Geometry (CCCG)
- European Workshop on Computational Geometry (EWCG)
- International Conference on Computational Geometry and Computer Vision
- 5 Others, like SODA, STOC, ESA.

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