

L7

Euler's Formula



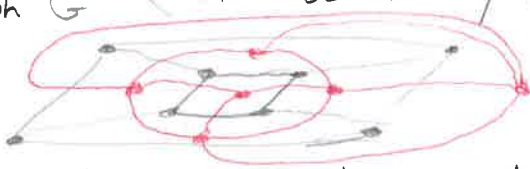
$V - E + F = 2$

$V = \#$  vertices — 0-faces  
 $E = \#$  edges — 1-faces  
 $F = \#$  facets — 2-faces  
 in a polyhedron of genus 0

No "holes" unlike a donut

proof (Eppstein lists 21 proofs - this is his favorite)

① first flatten the polyhedron (by stretching one of its facets) to get a planar graph  $G$  to be really flat.



② Draw the dual graph  $G^*$  by drawing a vertex in each face and connecting the vertices from two adjacent faces by a curve  $e^*$  going through their shared edge  $e$

connectedness is dual to acyclicity

③ A cycle in  $G$  disconnects  $G^*$  (Jordan curve Thm)  $G^{**} = G$

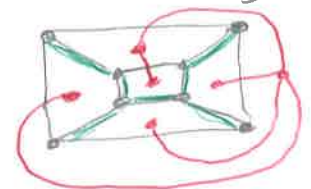
④ Any acyclic subgraph  $F$  of  $G$  is a forest and doesn't disconnect  $G^*$

Choose any spanning tree  $T$  in  $G$

is acyclic, connected  $\textcircled{4}$  subgraph of  $G^*$

The dual of its complement  $(G \setminus T)^*$  is a spanning tree

The two trees together have  $(V-1) + (F-1)$  edges



and they "count" all edges in  $G$ .

Convex Hulls in 3D

Giftwrapping

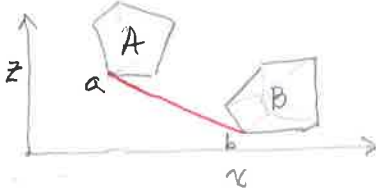
1970 Chand + Kapur did giftwrapping in d-dim.  
[but try all vtes. to find next face.]

Divide and Conquer (Preparata + Hong 1977, Preparata + Shamos 1985)

- ⊙ sort points  $P$  by  $x$ -coord (do this once)
- $CH(P) =$
- 1  $P_1 =$  first half of points  $P_2 =$  second half by  $x$ -coord
  - 2 Find  $A = CH(P_1)$  and  $B = CH(P_2)$  recursively
  - 3 Combine  $A$  and  $B$  into  $CH(P)$

Find lowest bridge in the  $xz$ -projection of  $A$  and  $B$

Fold a sheet of metal along line  $\overline{ab}$  until it bumps into another vertex



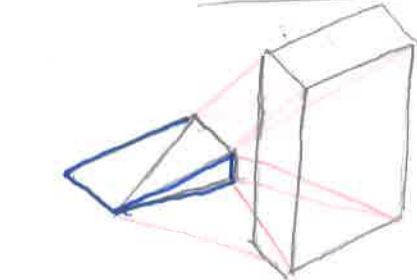
For each of  $A$  and  $B$   
 keep track of best nbr of  $a$  that vertex will be nbr. of  $a$  in  $A$   
 and best nbr of  $b$  or nbr of  $b$  in  $B$   
 (next to be touched)

Remove interior parts of  $A$  and  $B$ .

Combine time = sum of vertex degrees =  $O(n)$

Total runtime:  $O(n \log n)$

O'Rourke's Example



not a simple cycle  
[Edelsbrunner]

# Chen's Kinetic Divide and Conquer CH algorithm

Idea Represent a 3D (lower) hull as a 2D movie.

- an initial 2D hull
- a sequence of points added to/removed from the initial 2D hull over time.

Time determines a projection of the 3D points to 2D  
so that extreme points in 2D are extreme in 3D.

$$P = P_1 P_2 \dots P_n$$

for example  $P_i(t) = (x_i, z_i - t y_i)$

(points move vertically in 2D  
at different speeds  
determined by  $y$ -coords)

$P_i$  is on 3D lower hull iff (def)

$P_i$  lies on some plane  $z = sx + ty + b$  and  
all other points lie above this plane iff

$P_i(t)$  lies on some line  $y' = sx + b$  and  
all other points  $P_j(t)$  lie above this line for some  $t$  iff

$P_i(t)$  is on 2D lower hull for some  $t$

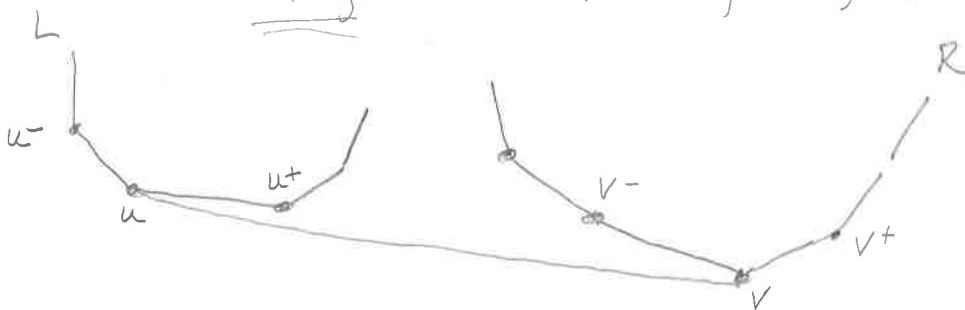
- Sort points by  $x$ -coord

- To calc. movie:

Split points into  $L$  (left) and  $R$  (right) halves

Recursively find  $movie(L)$  and  $movie(R)$

Merge movies (frame by frame) to get hull  $H$



What event causes next change in set of points on hull?

- ① L undergoes an insertion or deletion event  
 $\Rightarrow$  H undergoes the same event if the point is left of  $u$
- ② R undergoes an insertion or deletion event  
 $\Rightarrow$  H undergoes the same event if point is right of  $v$
- ③  $u^- u v$  turns clockwise ( $u^- v$  becomes bridge)  
 $\Rightarrow$  H undergoes delete  $u$  event
- ④  $u u^+ v$  turns ccw ( $u^+ v$  becomes bridge)  
 $\Rightarrow$  H undergoes insert  $u^+$  (between  $u$  and  $v$ )
- ⑤  $u v v^+$  turns cw ( $u v^+$  becomes bridge)  
 $\Rightarrow$  H undergoes delete  $v$
- ⑥  $u v^- v$  turns ccw ( $u v^-$  becomes bridge)  
 $\Rightarrow$  H undergoes insert  $v^-$  (between  $u$  and  $v$ )

Calc. time of each of these events and pick earliest

Repeat

Running time is  $O(n \log n)$

Chan's 3D CH

Same strategy as Chan's 2D CH

- Partition points into  $\lceil \frac{n}{m} \rceil$  subsets of  $\leq m$  points
- Use Div & Conquer to find CH of each subset (The Movie) | runtime =  $\frac{n}{m} m \log m = O(n \log m)$
- Use Gift-Wrapping to find CH of CH's of subsets

Use hierarchical representation of Dobkin and Kirkpatrick, for these CHs to find faces adjacent to CH face  $f$ .



$O(\log m)$  time per subset. =  $O(\frac{n}{m} \log m)$

Stop if # discovered faces  $> 2m - 4$

How many faces in 3D (convex) poly with  $m$  vertices?  
 $3F = 2E + \text{Euler}$