



**OI-OPPA. European Social Fund
Prague & EU: We invest in your future.**

k-th order Voronoi diagram



ADAM POSPÍŠIL
CTU FEE

Quick recapitulation



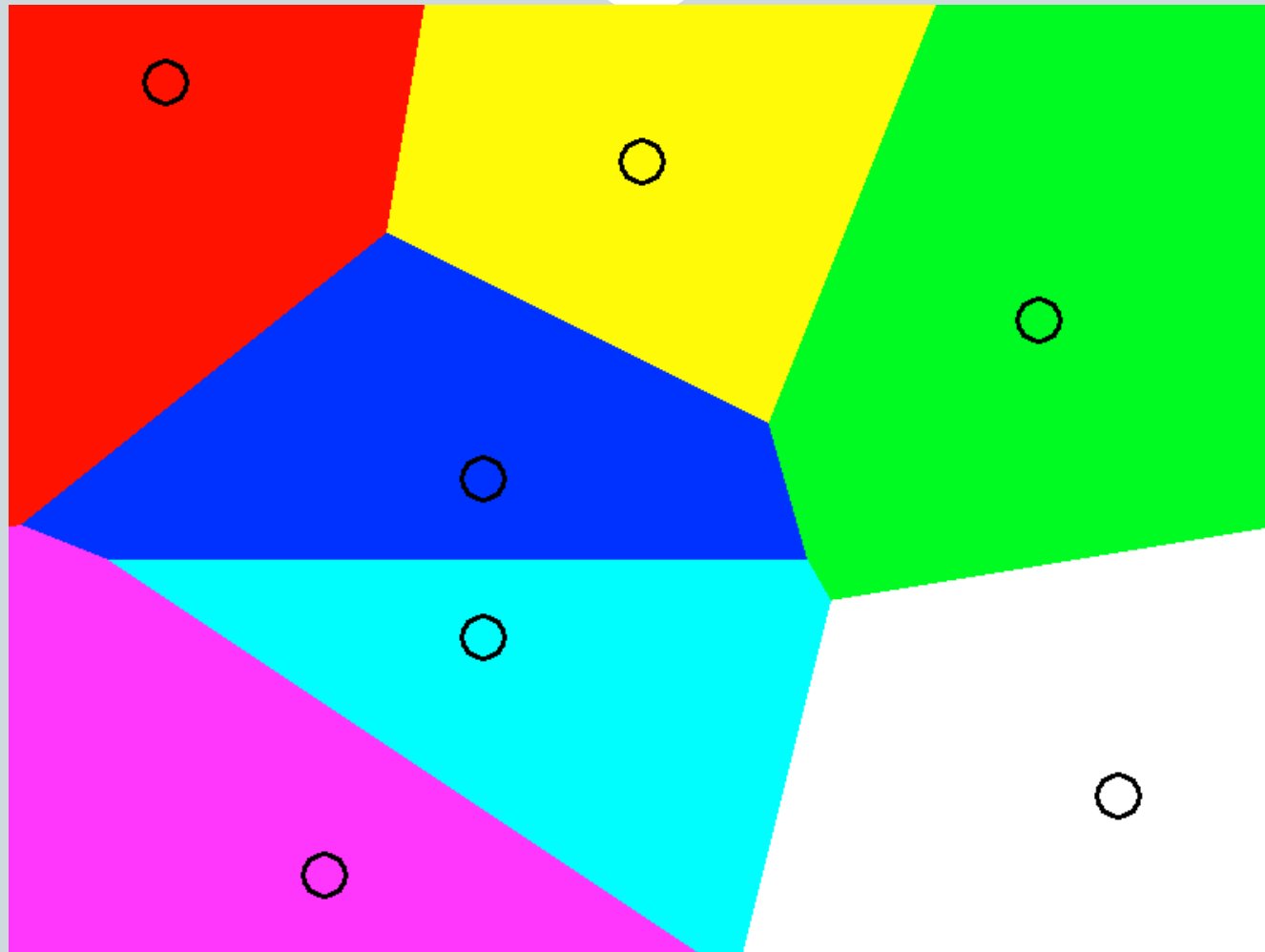
- sites
- Euclidean metrics
- circles
- convex hull

- Disclaimer: „Colours are for your convenience only!“

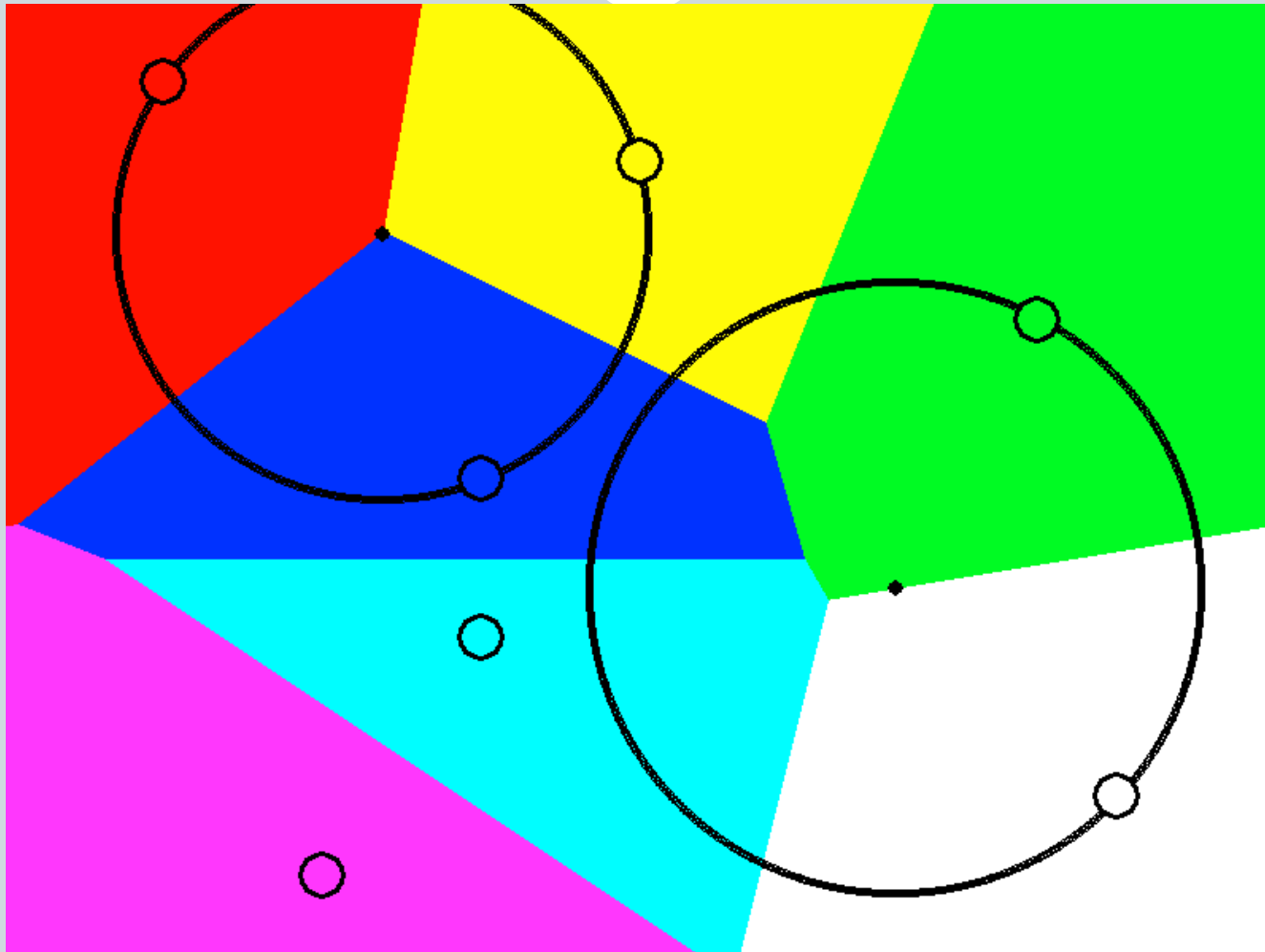
Sites



Voronoi diagram



(Empty) Circles

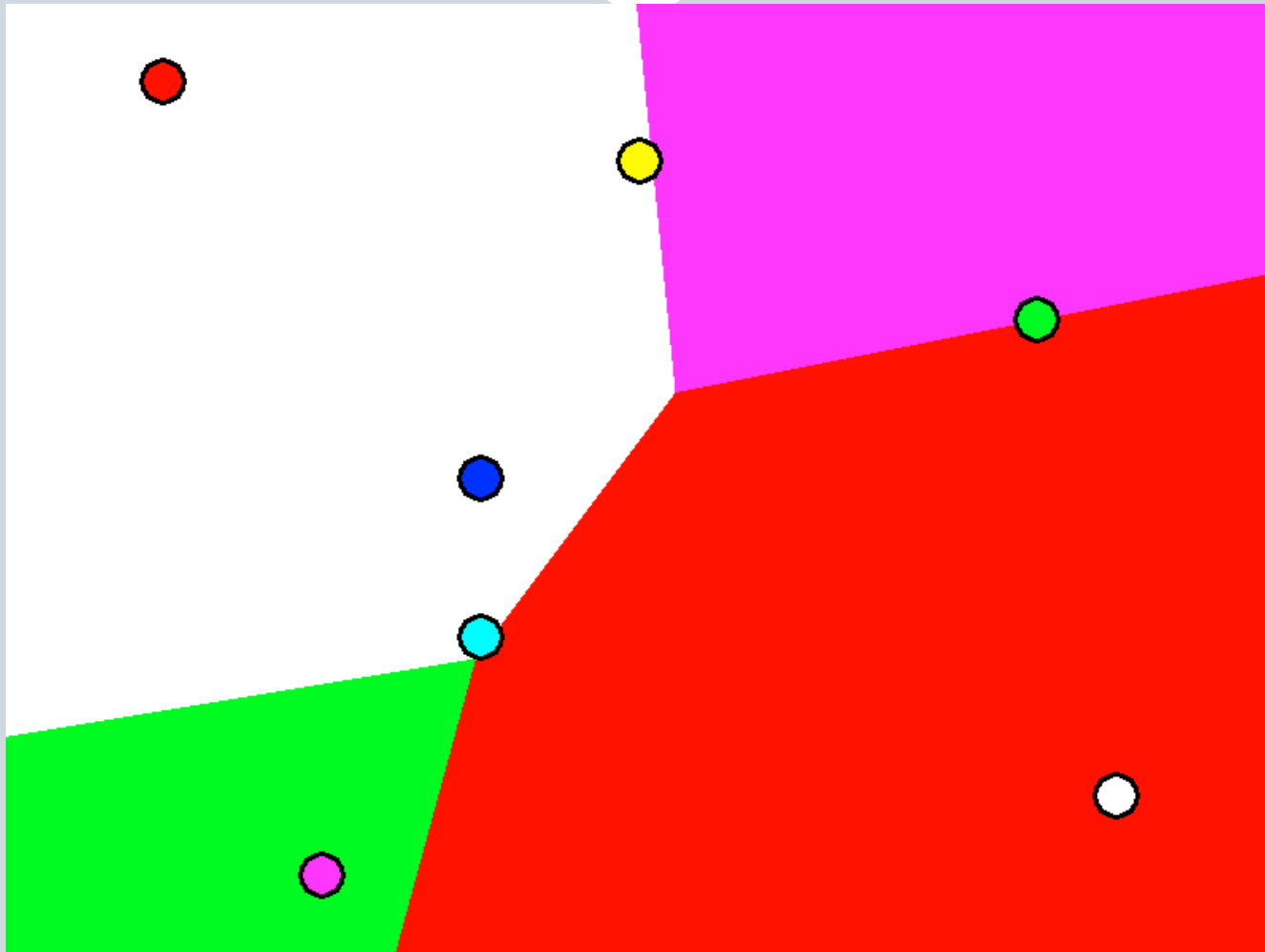


What is k-th order VD?

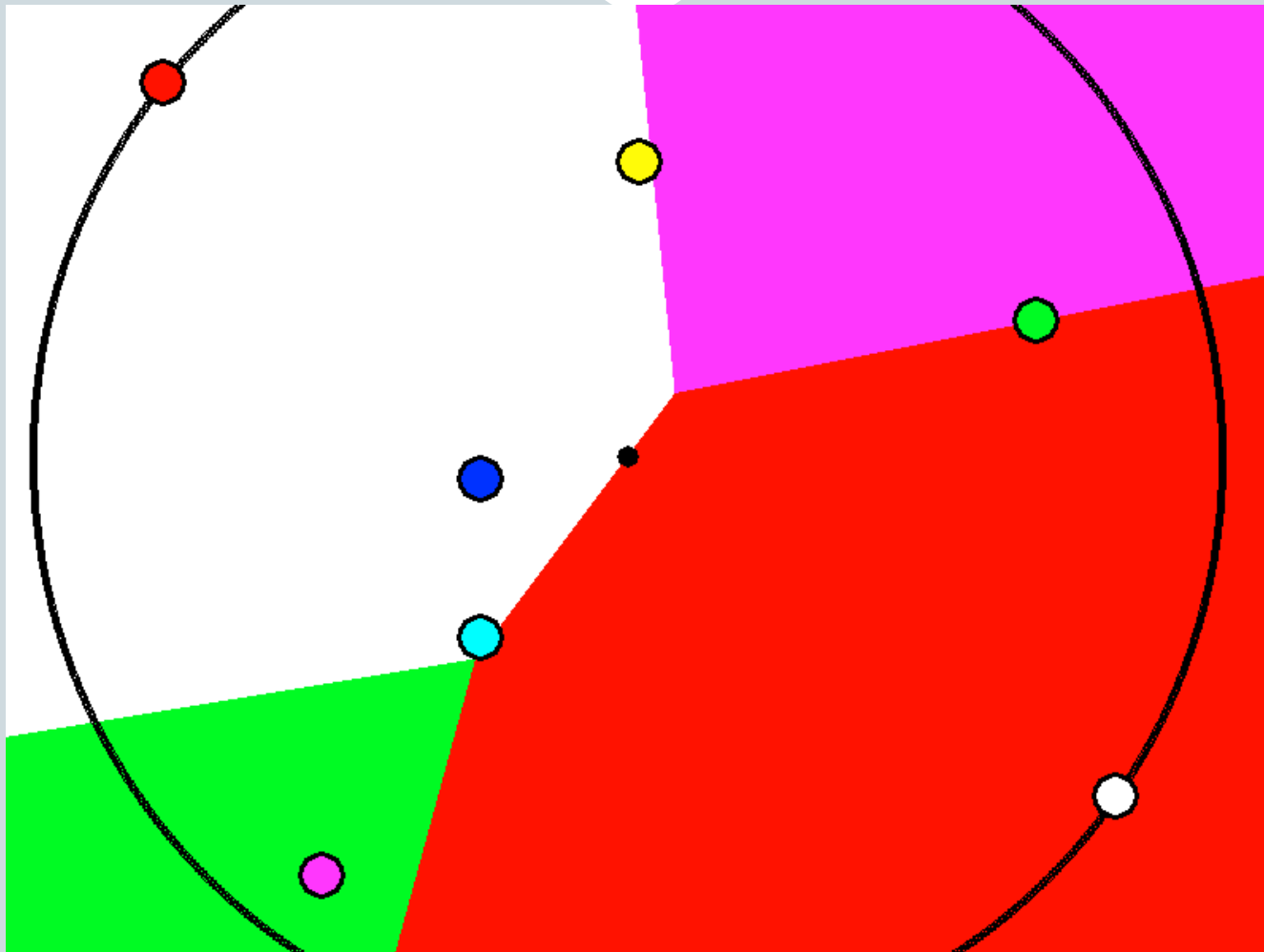


- k-th order = k-th nearest site
- (nearest point) VD = first order VD

Farthest point = N-th order VD



Bounding circle

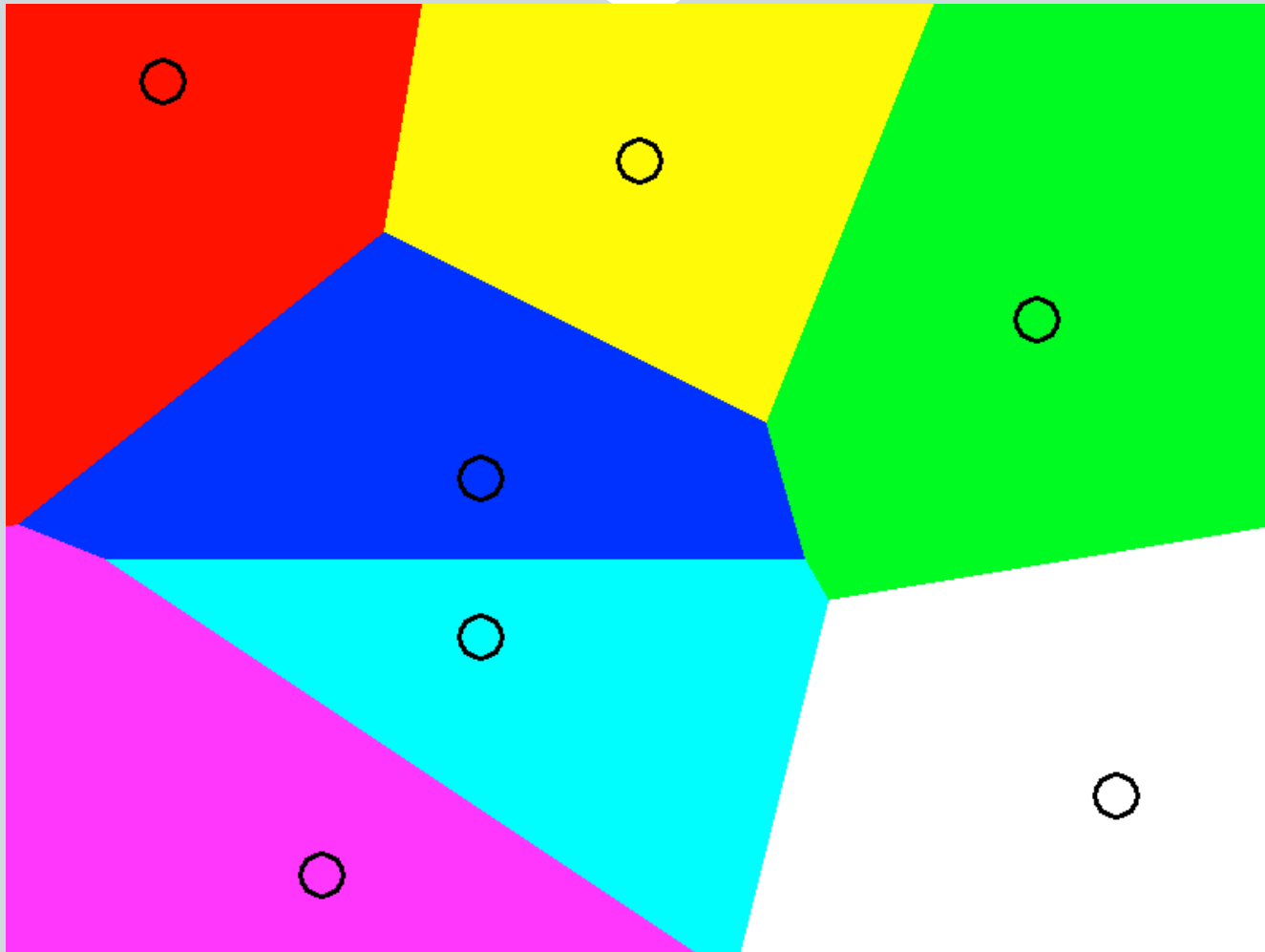


What about the others

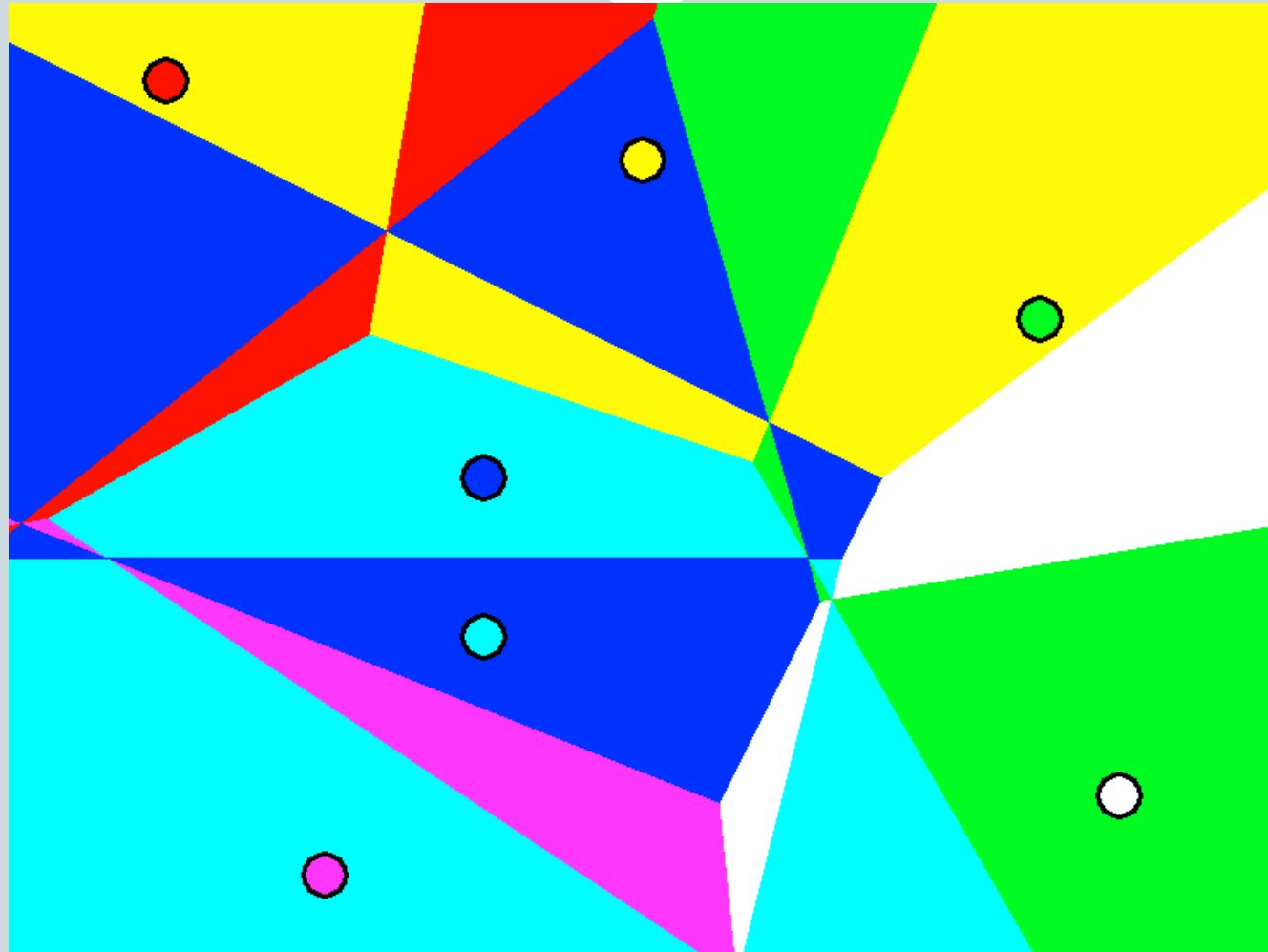
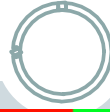


- Example
- k-th order
- Generalized Voronoi polygon
 - ✦ $V(T)$ T is a subset of S and has a size k
- lets have a look for a while first...

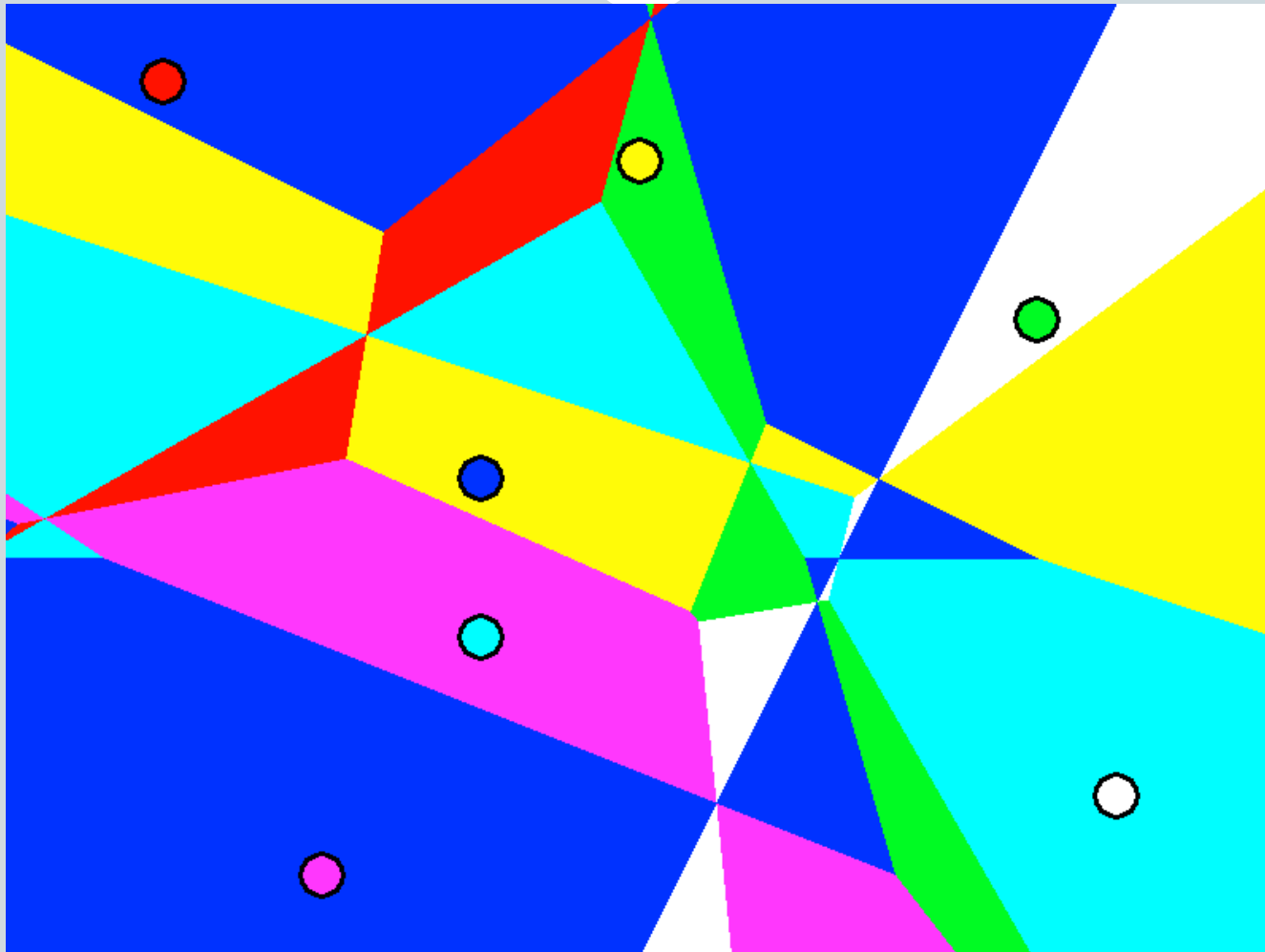
1st order VD



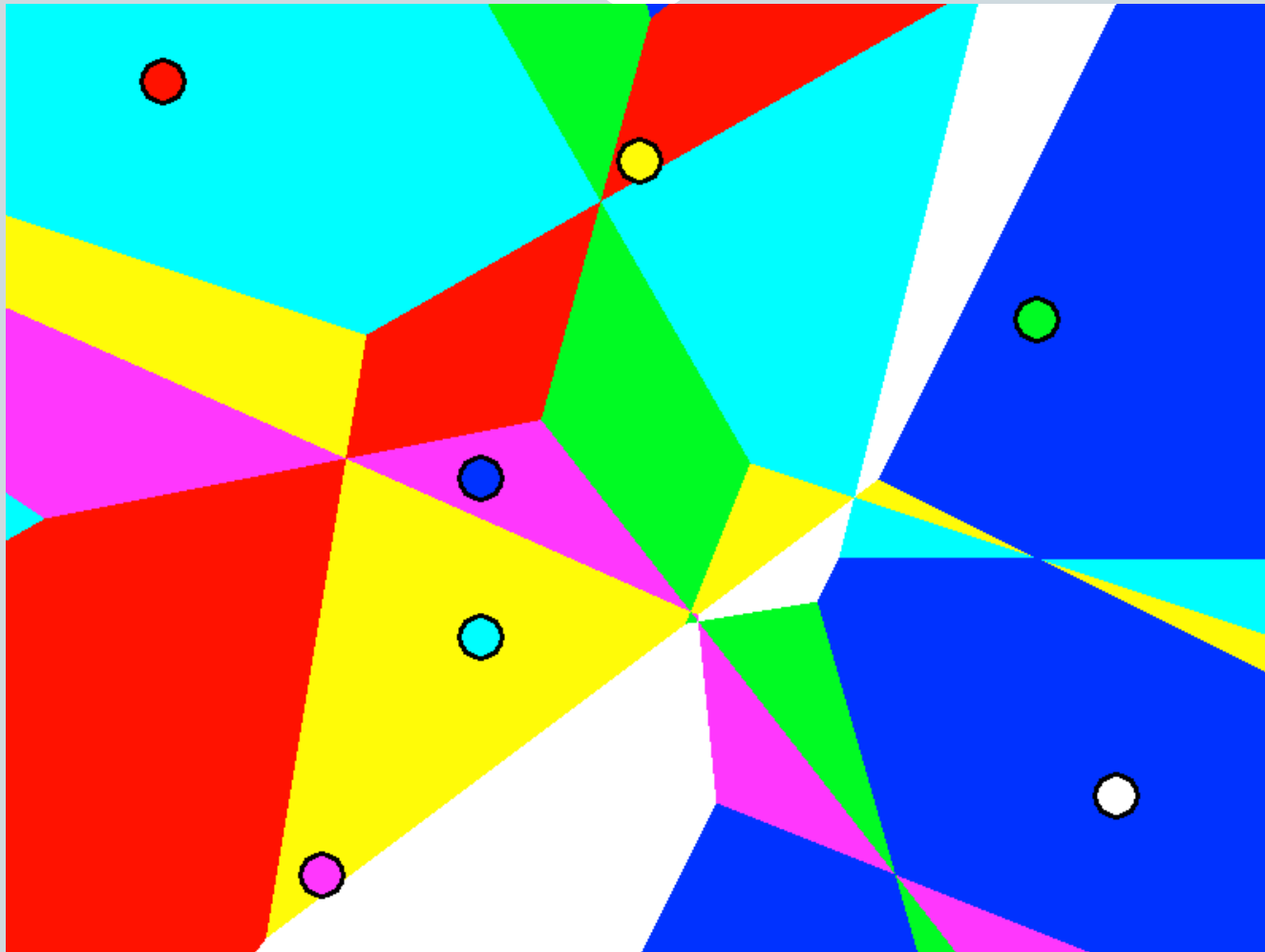
2nd order VD



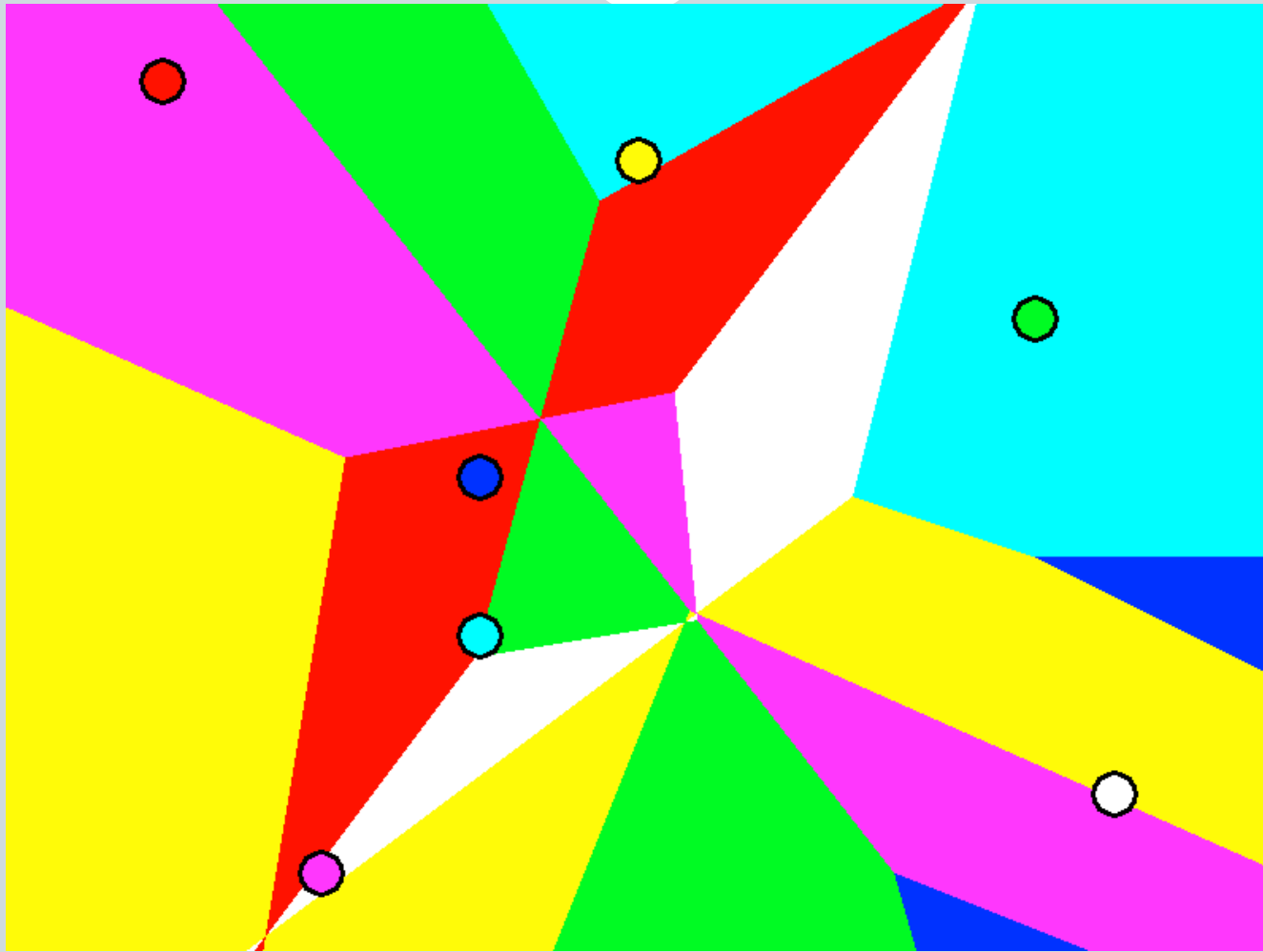
3rd order VD



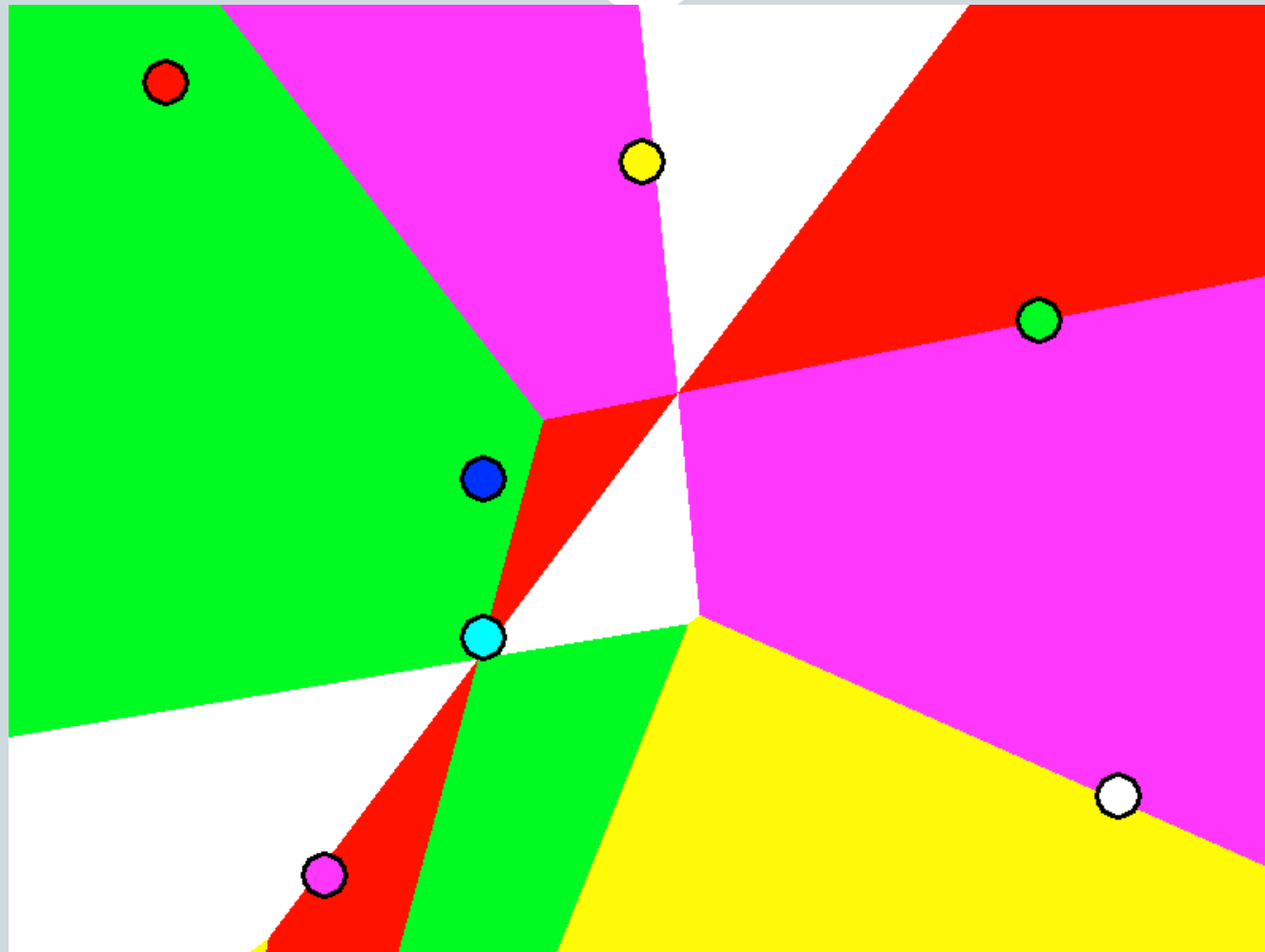
4th order VD



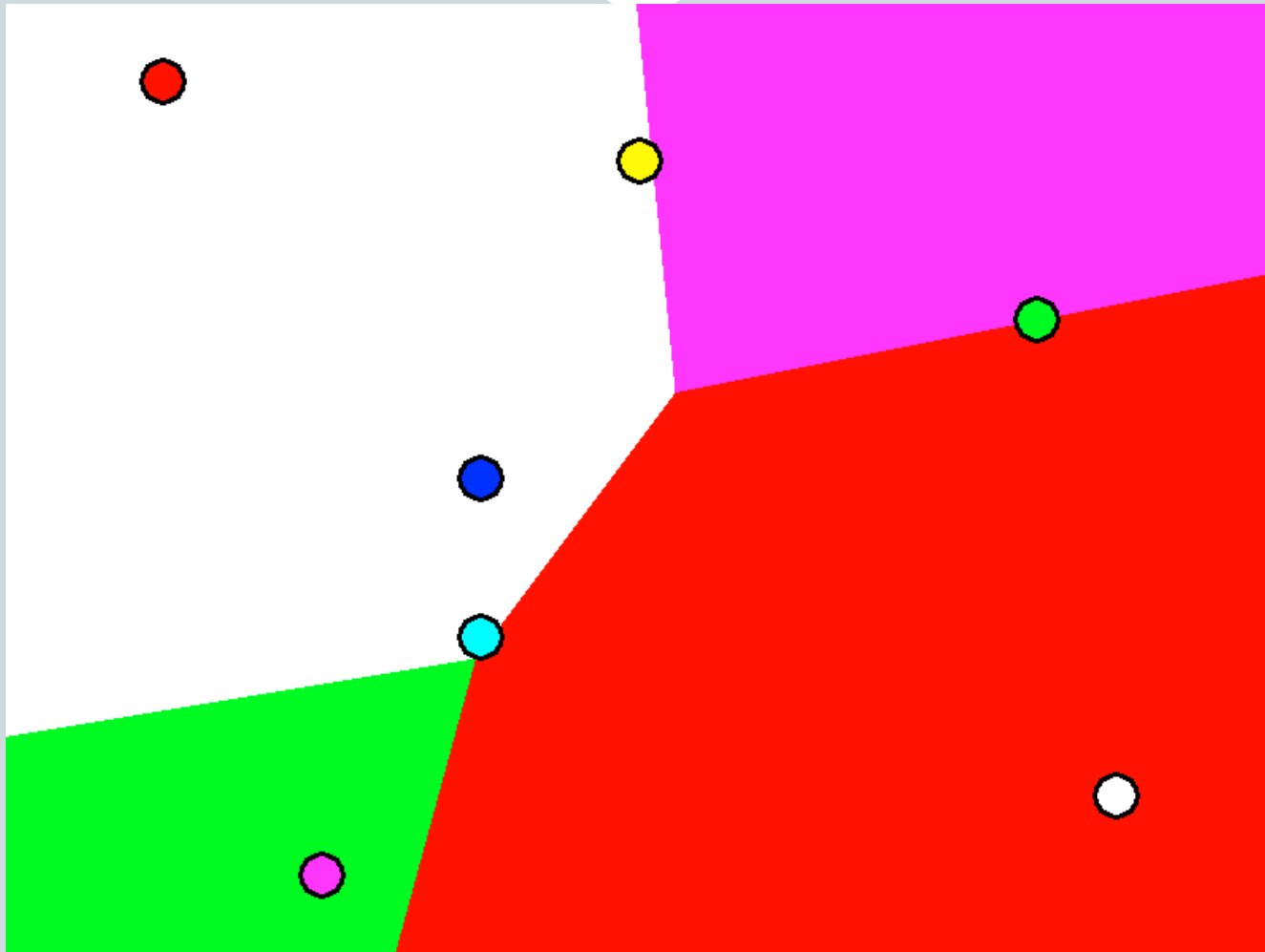
5th order VD



6th order VD



7th order VD

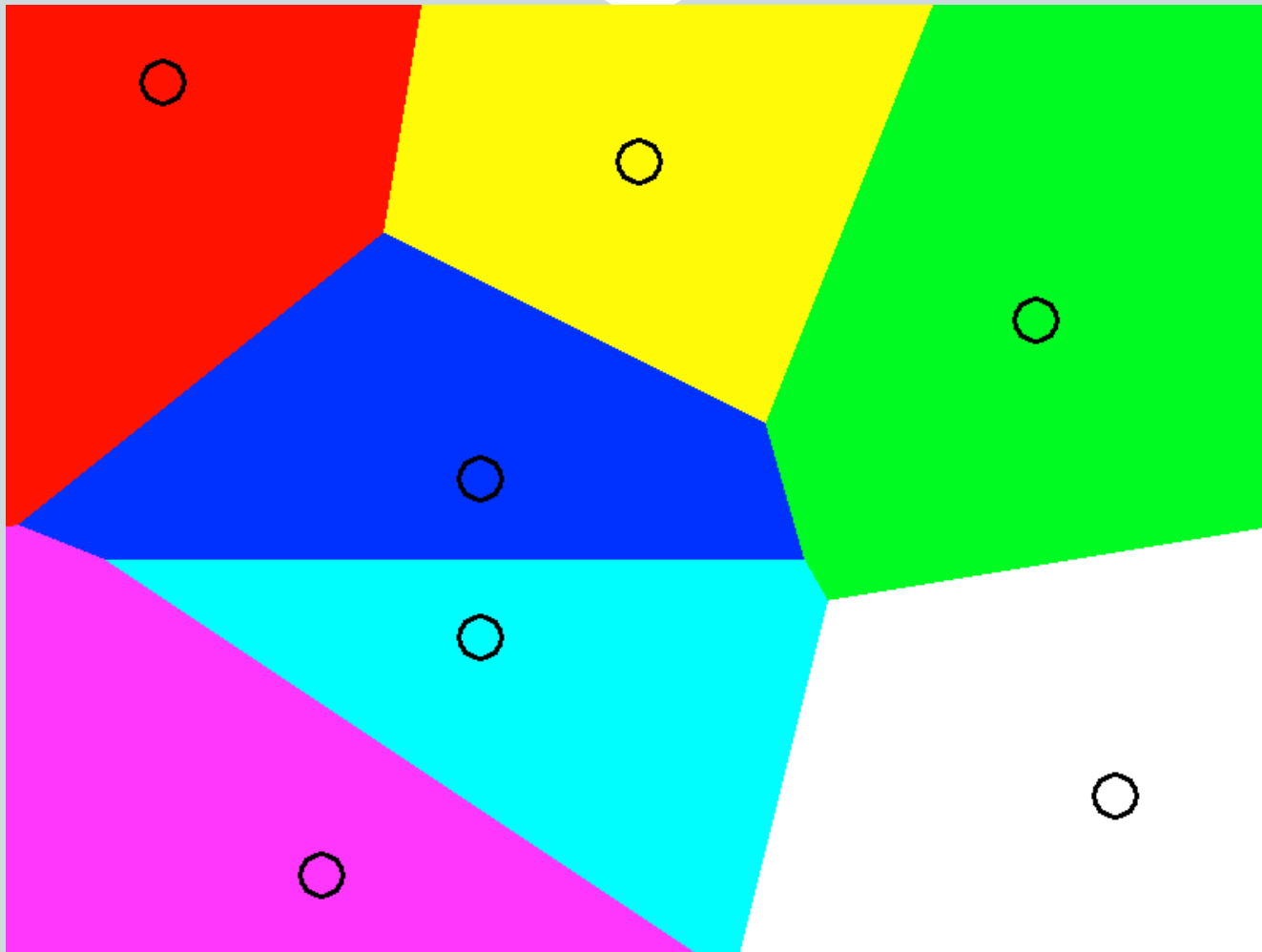


Interesting things

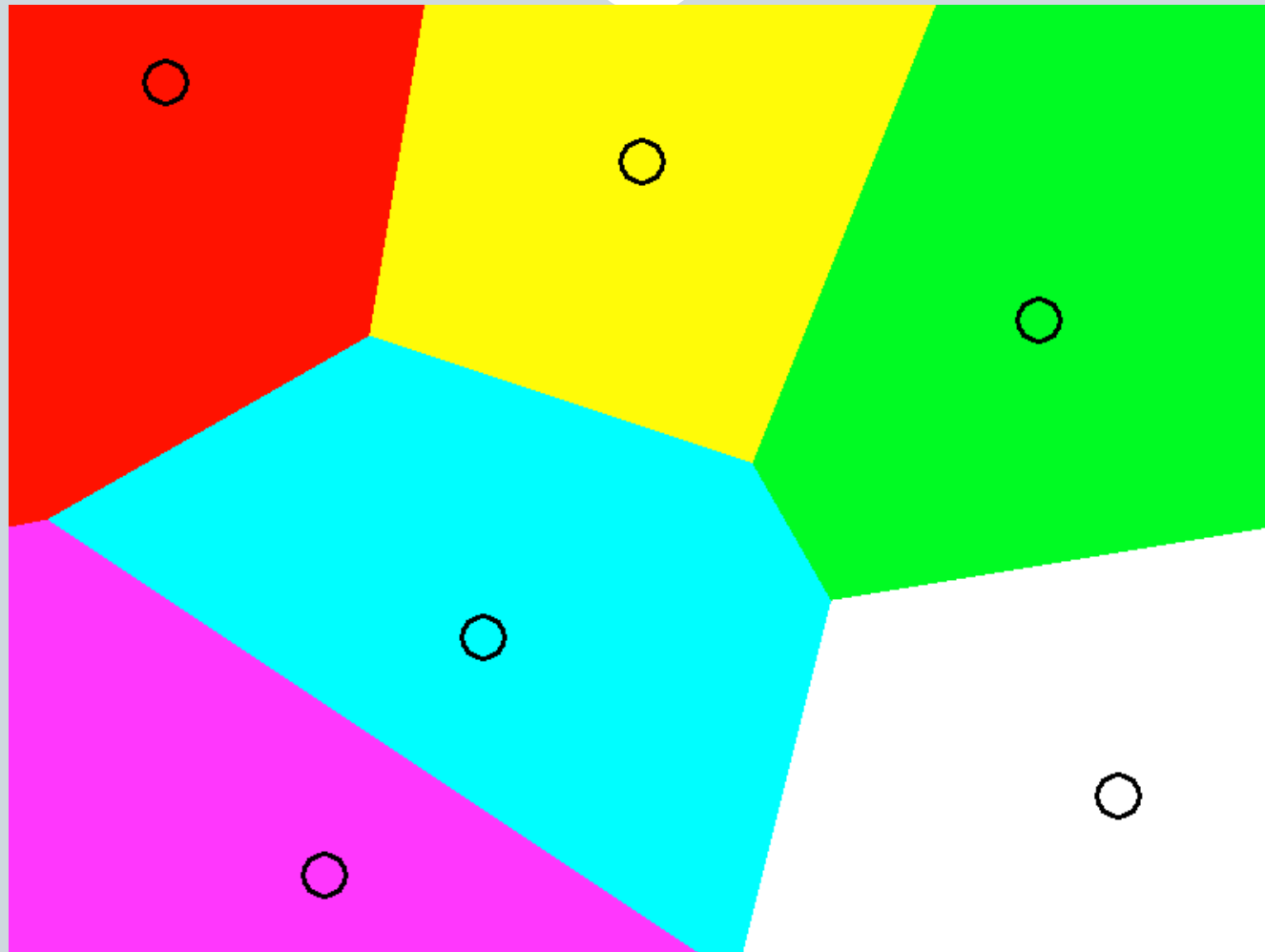


- „Vertex stays for 3 orders“
- „Edge stays for 2 orders“

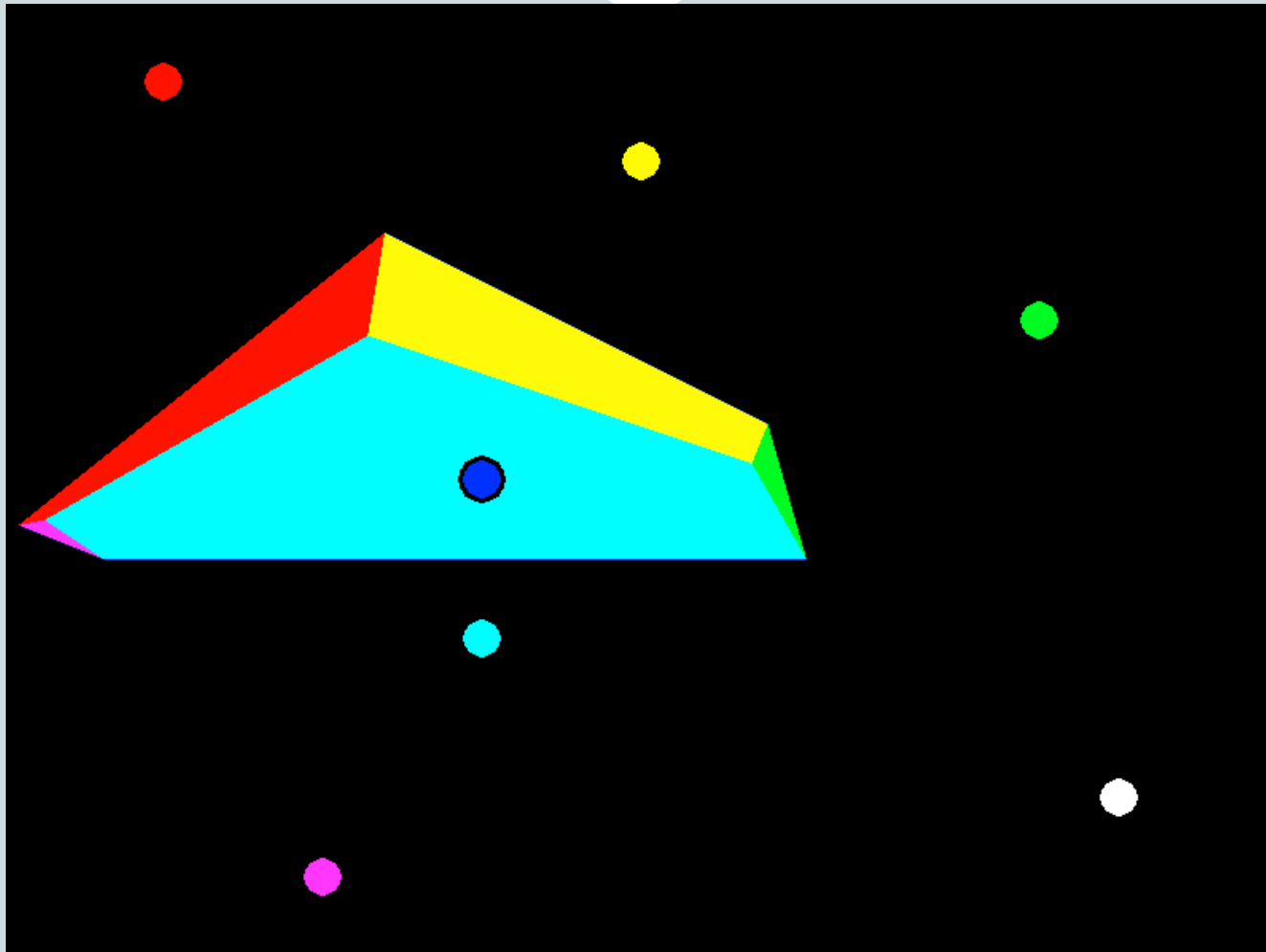
Take a $V(T)$; $|T|=k...$



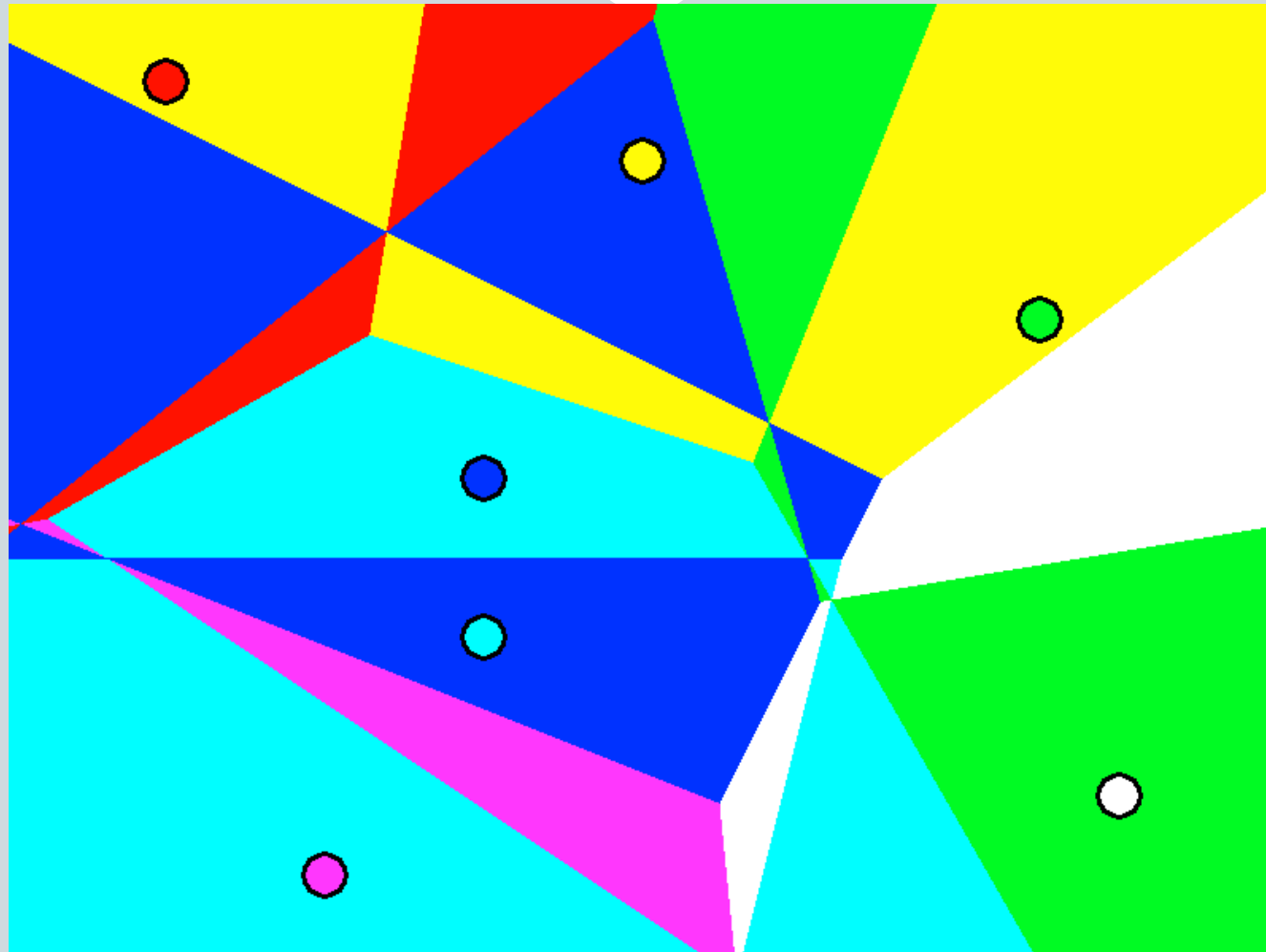
partition it as if $\text{Vor}_1(S-T)$...



partition it as if $\text{Vor}_1(S-T)$...



...and now do it for all $V(T)$, $|T|=k$



That's all!



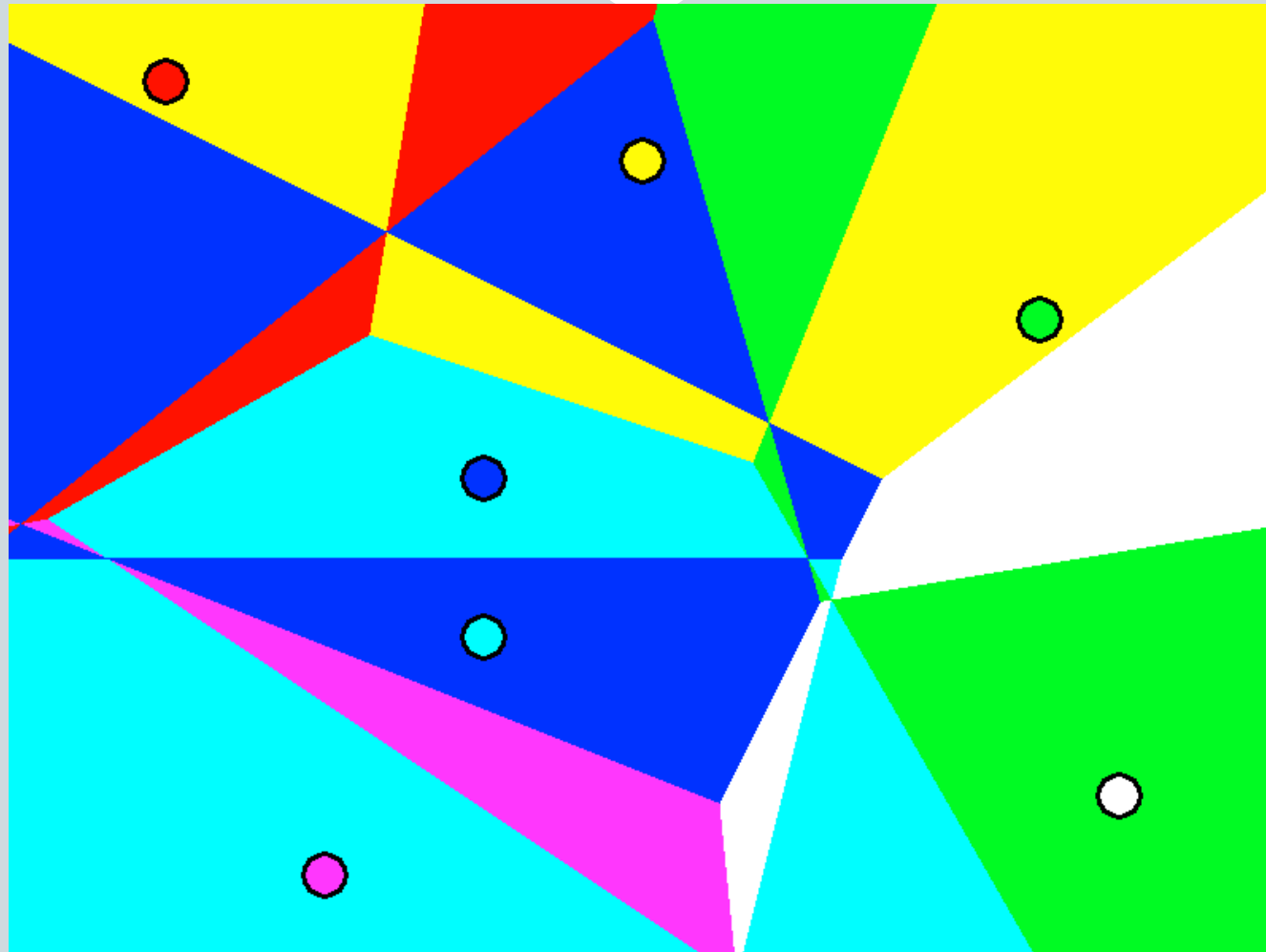
...WELL, BASICALLY...

we don't need the whole $\text{Vor}_1(S-T)$

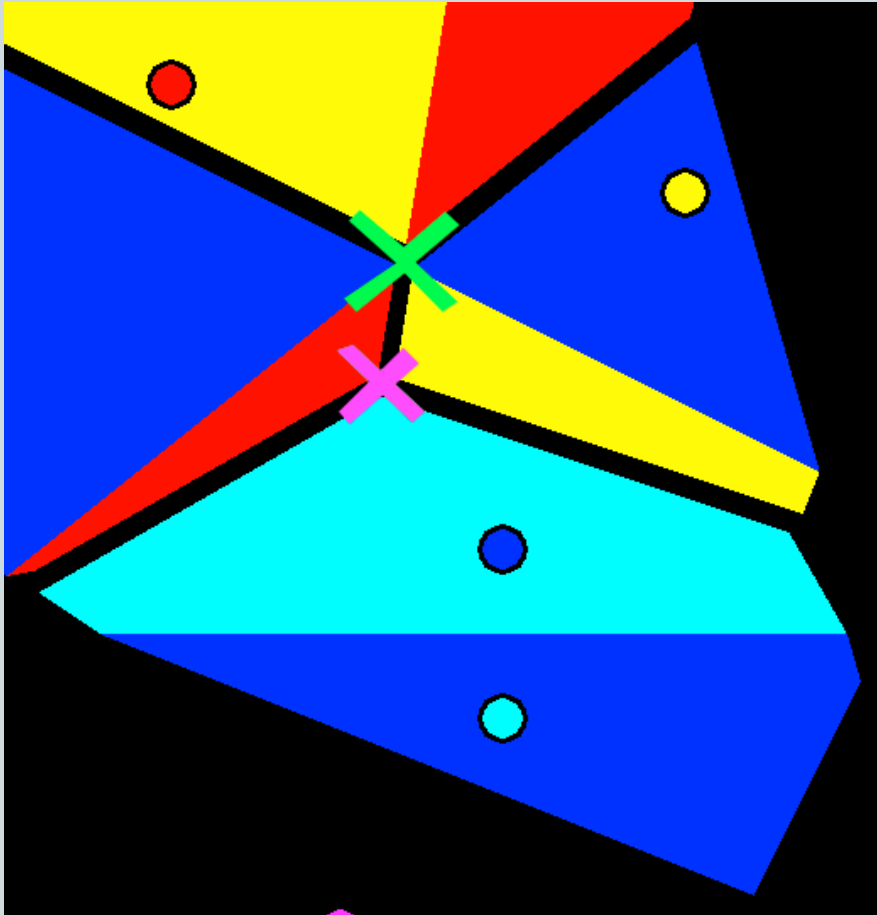


- two types of polygon's vertices
- vertex v incident with $V(T_1)$, $V(T_2)$ and $V(T_3)$
- two options (\odot means symmetric difference)
 - $|T_1 \odot T_2 \odot T_3| = k-2$
 - $|T_1 \odot T_2 \odot T_3| = k+2$
 - ✦ first type is called far-type, second is close-type
- $k=1 \Rightarrow$ only close-types
- $k=N \Rightarrow$ only far-types

some examples please?

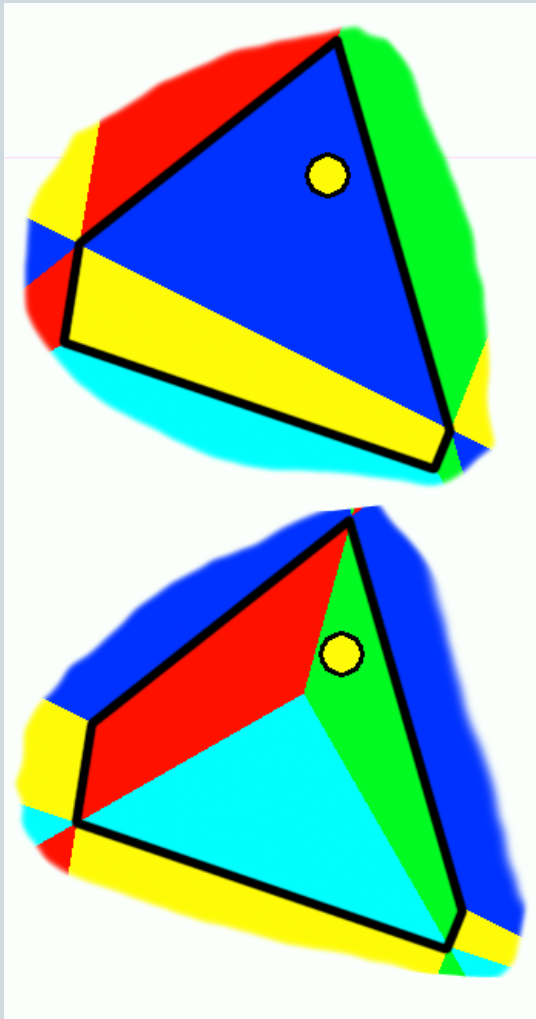


some examples please?



- $k = 2$
- $(r,y) \odot (b,y) \odot (r,b) = \{\}$
 - $0 = 2-2 = k-2$
 - far-type
- $(b,y) \odot (c,b) \odot (r,b) = (r,b,c,y)$
 - $4 = 2+2 = k+2$
 - close-type
- close-type of Vor_k becomes far-type of Vor_{k+1}

Step by step



- delete previous internal edges
 - edges incident with far-types only
 - „edges stay only for two orders“
- extend edges from close-types
 - see triangle example
- compute the rest of the partitioning if necessary
 - x close-type vertices $\rightarrow x$ partitions ($x-1$ if unbounded)

Literature



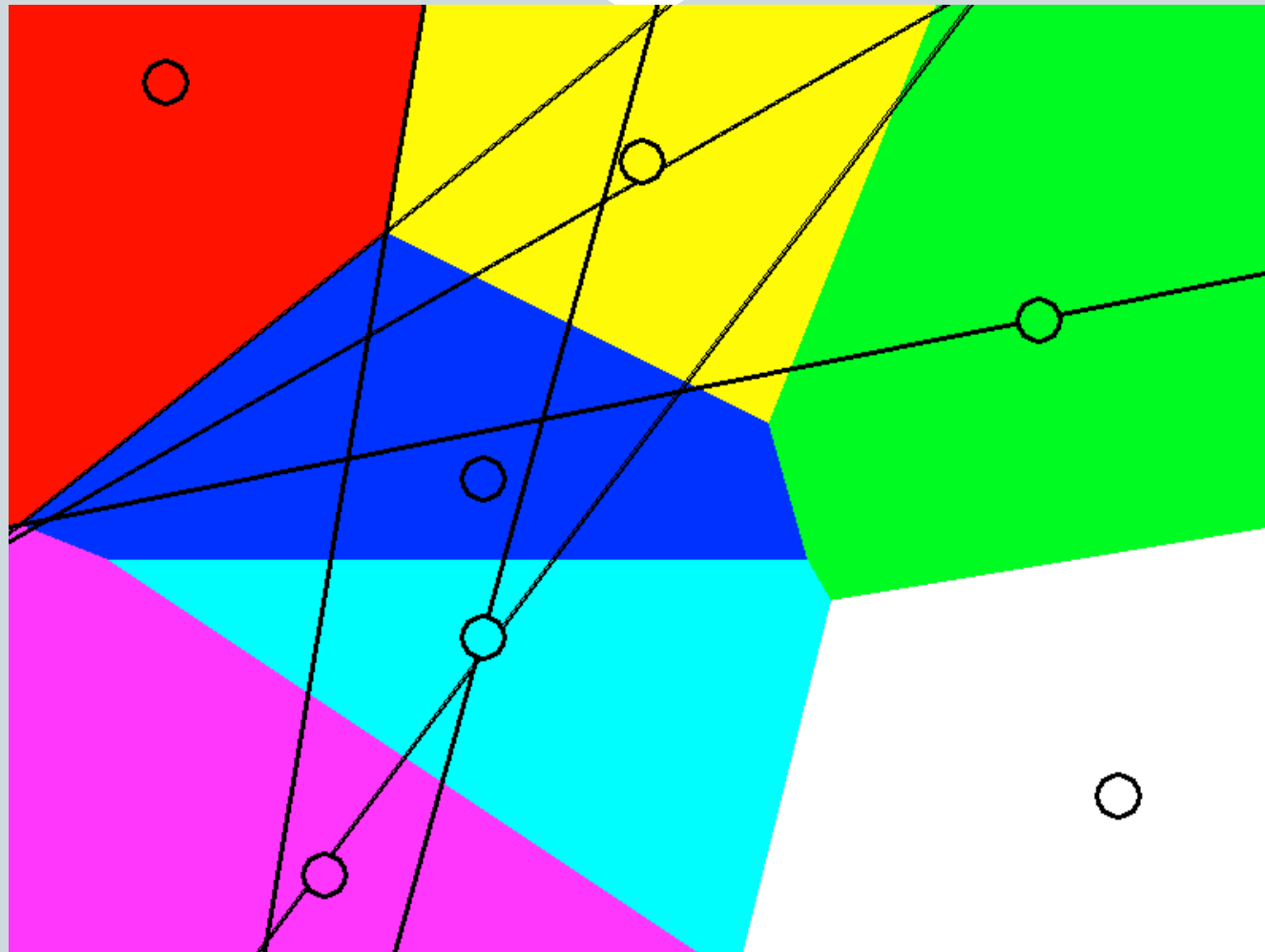
- [1] Computational Geometry; An Introduction
F. PREPARATA (pages 242-246)

Questions?

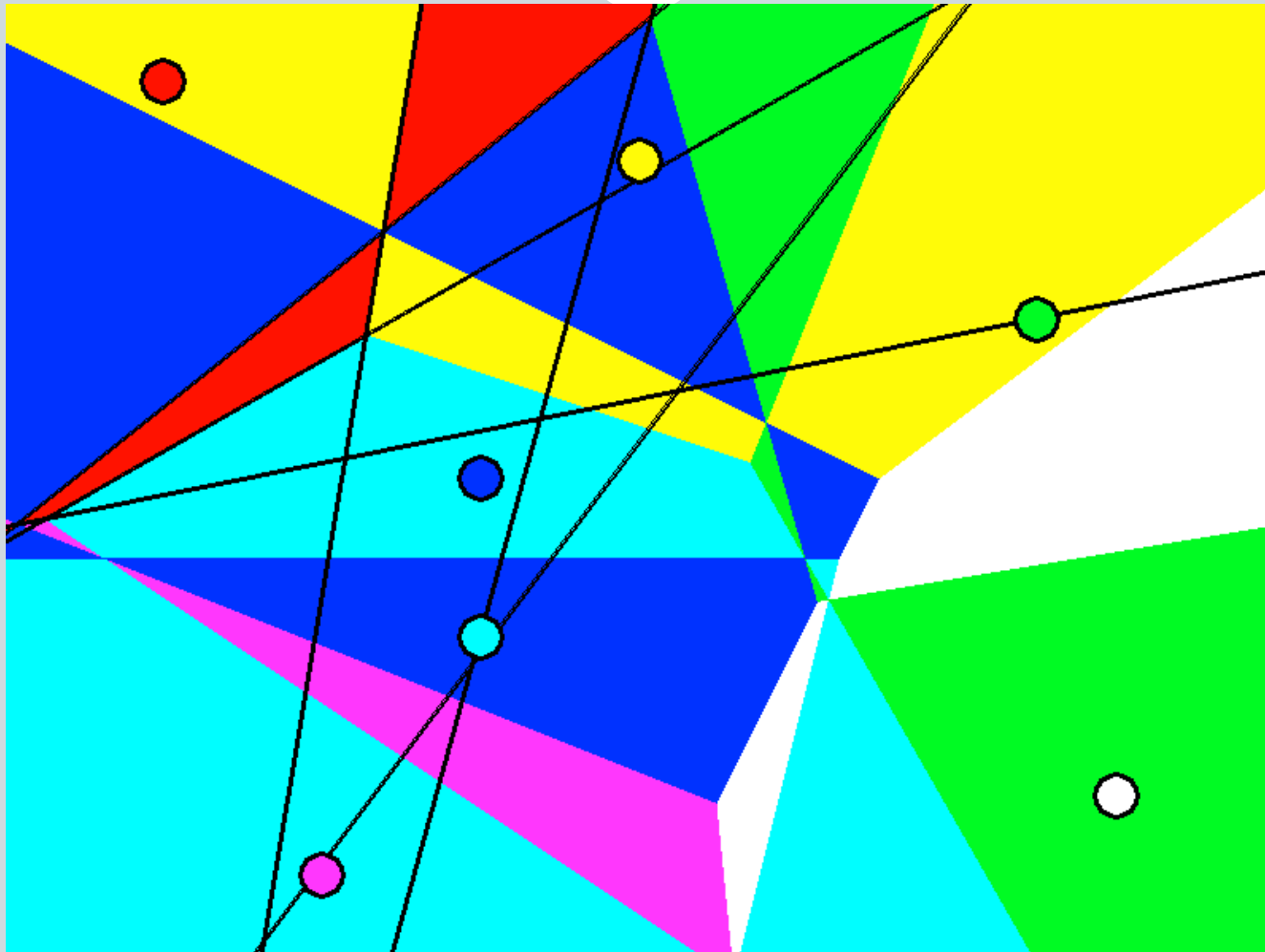


THE TIME HAS COME!

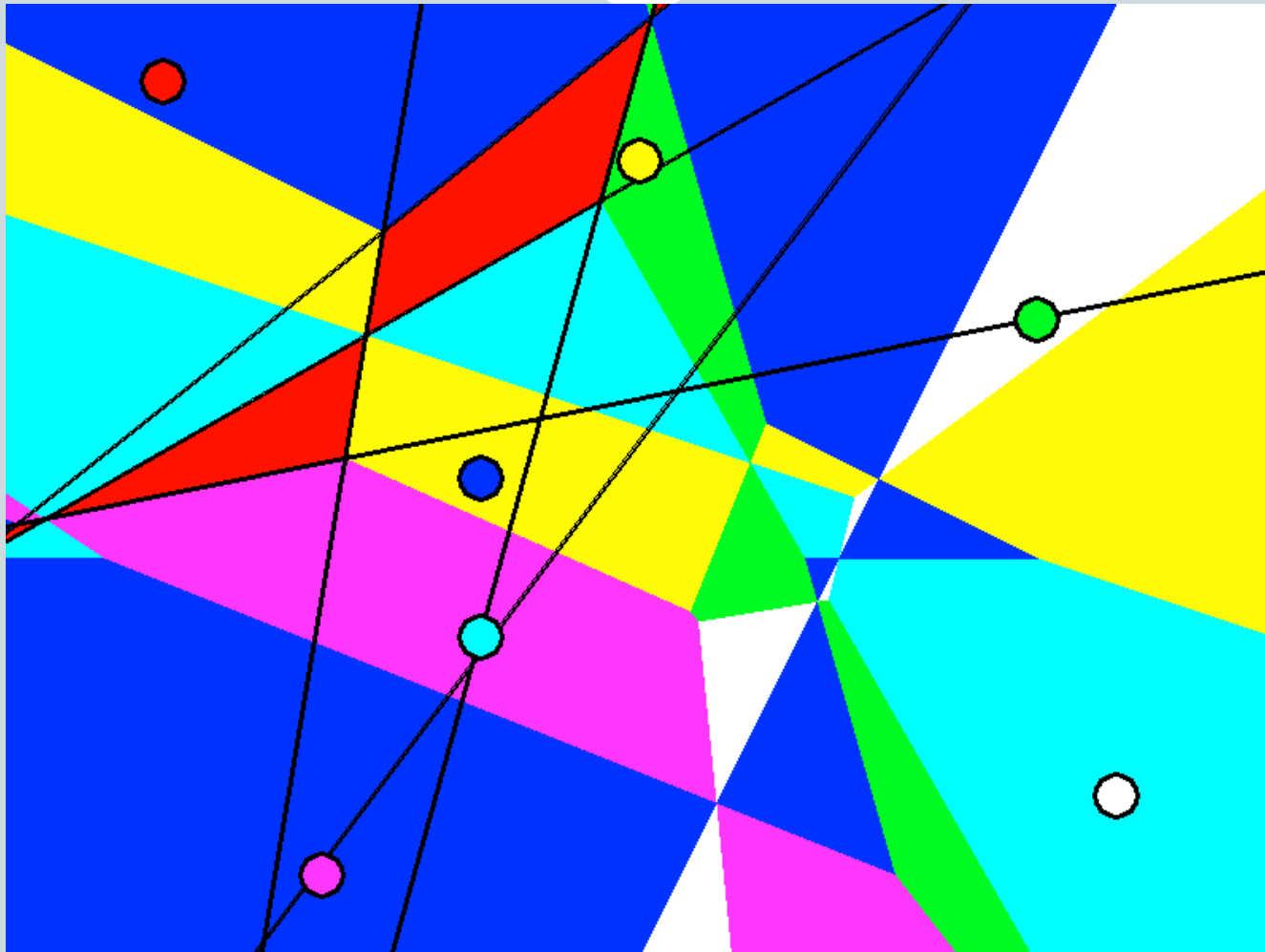
Bonus round!



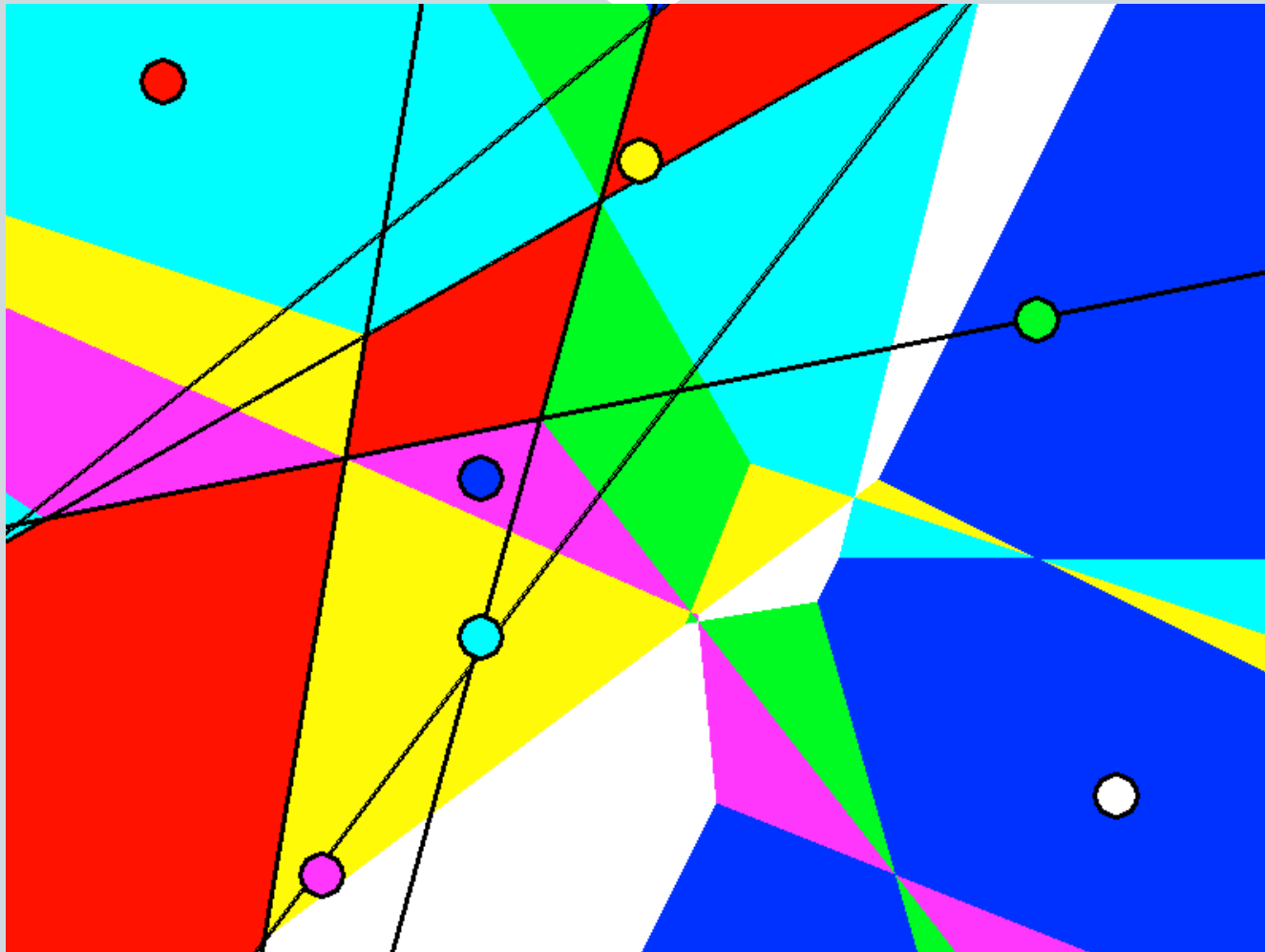
Bonus round!



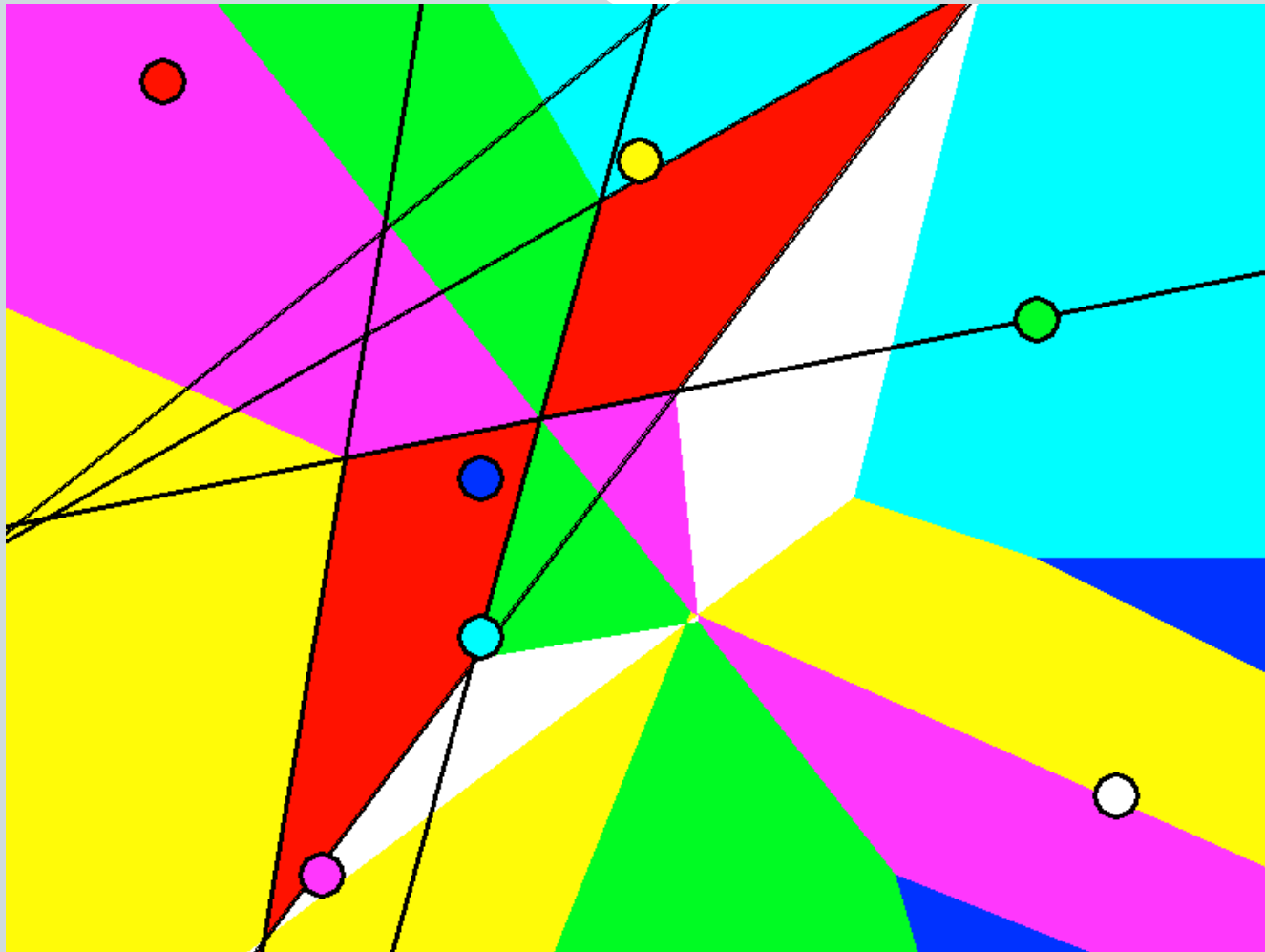
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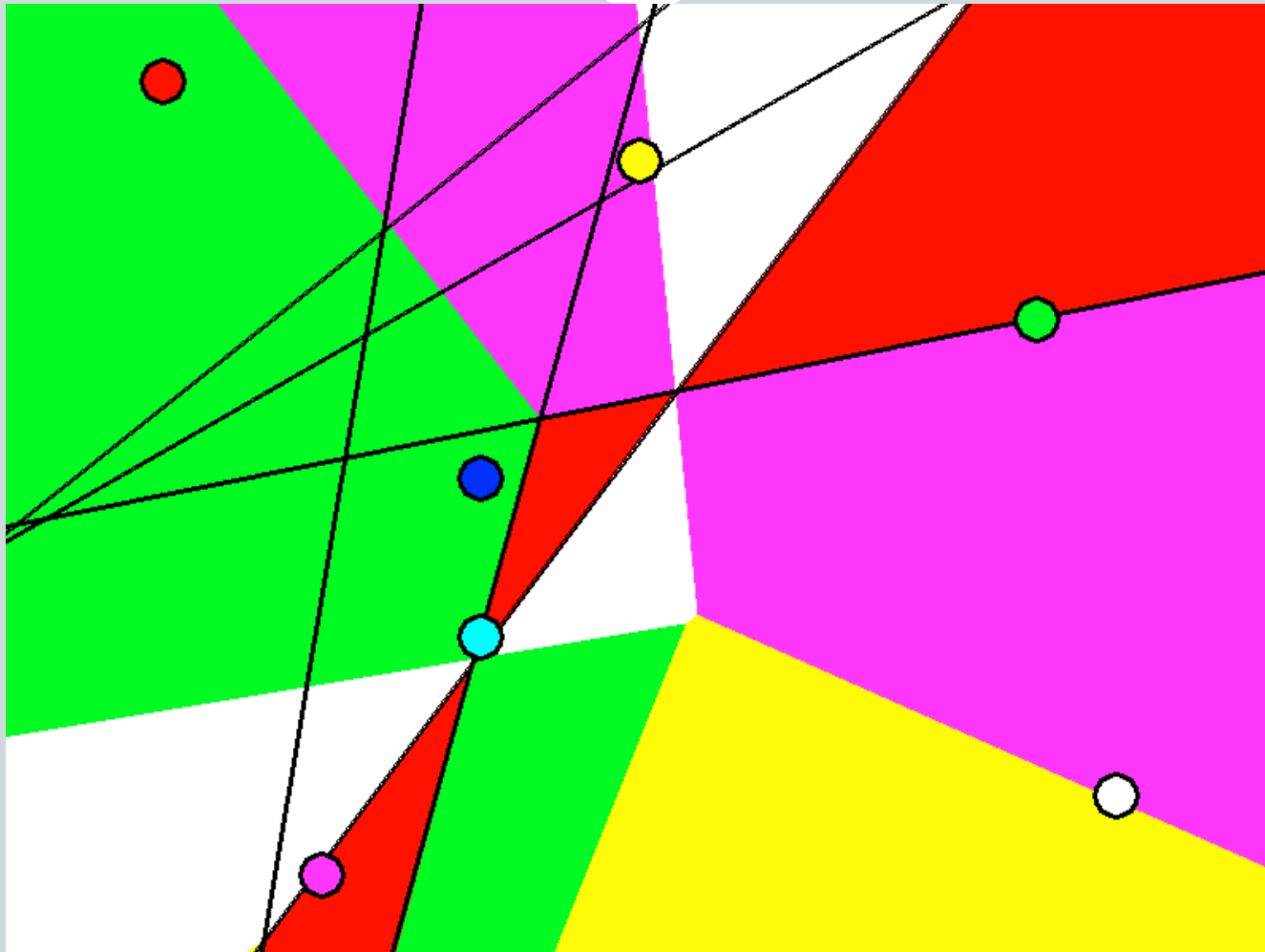
Bonus round!



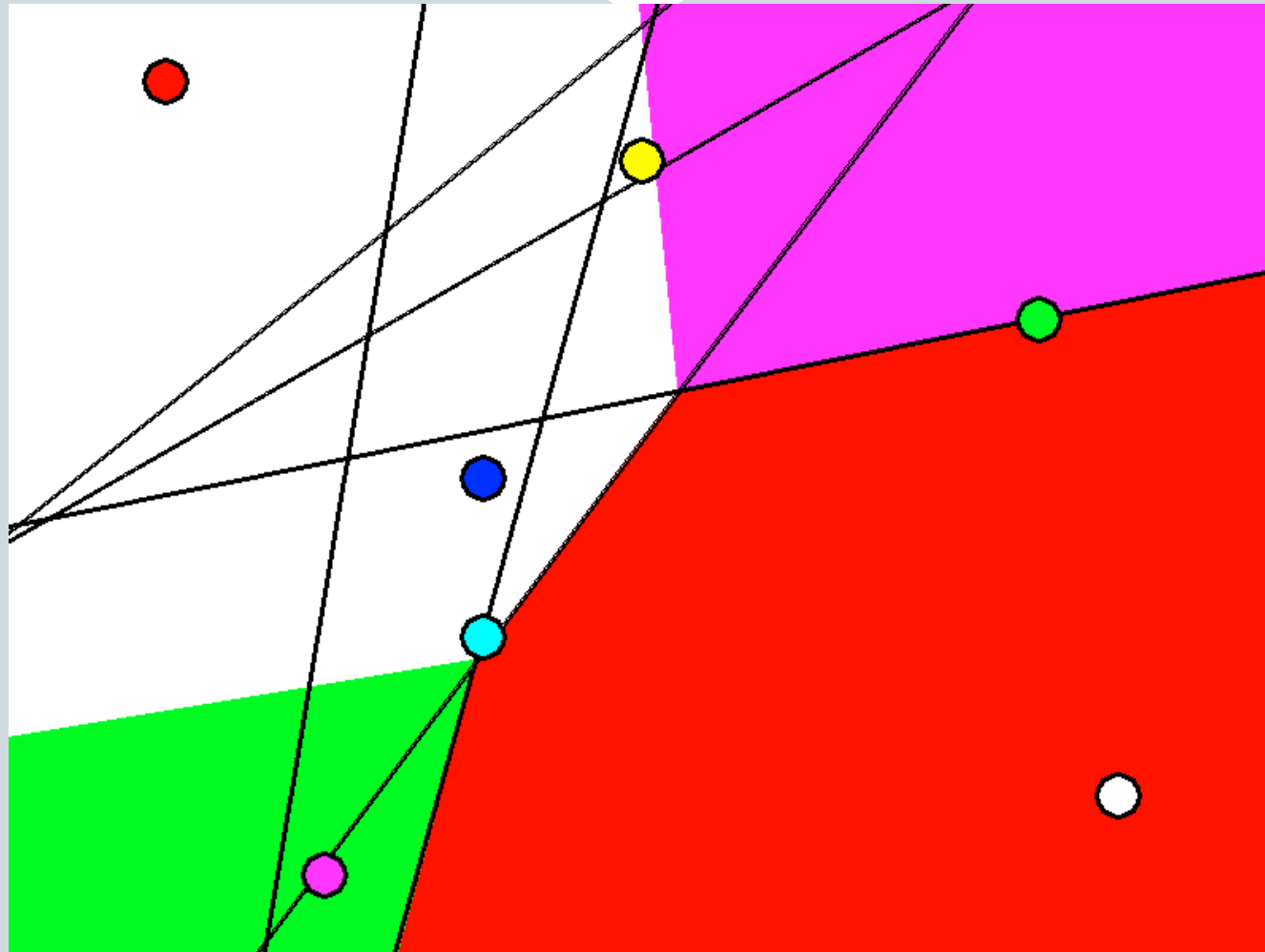
Bonus round!



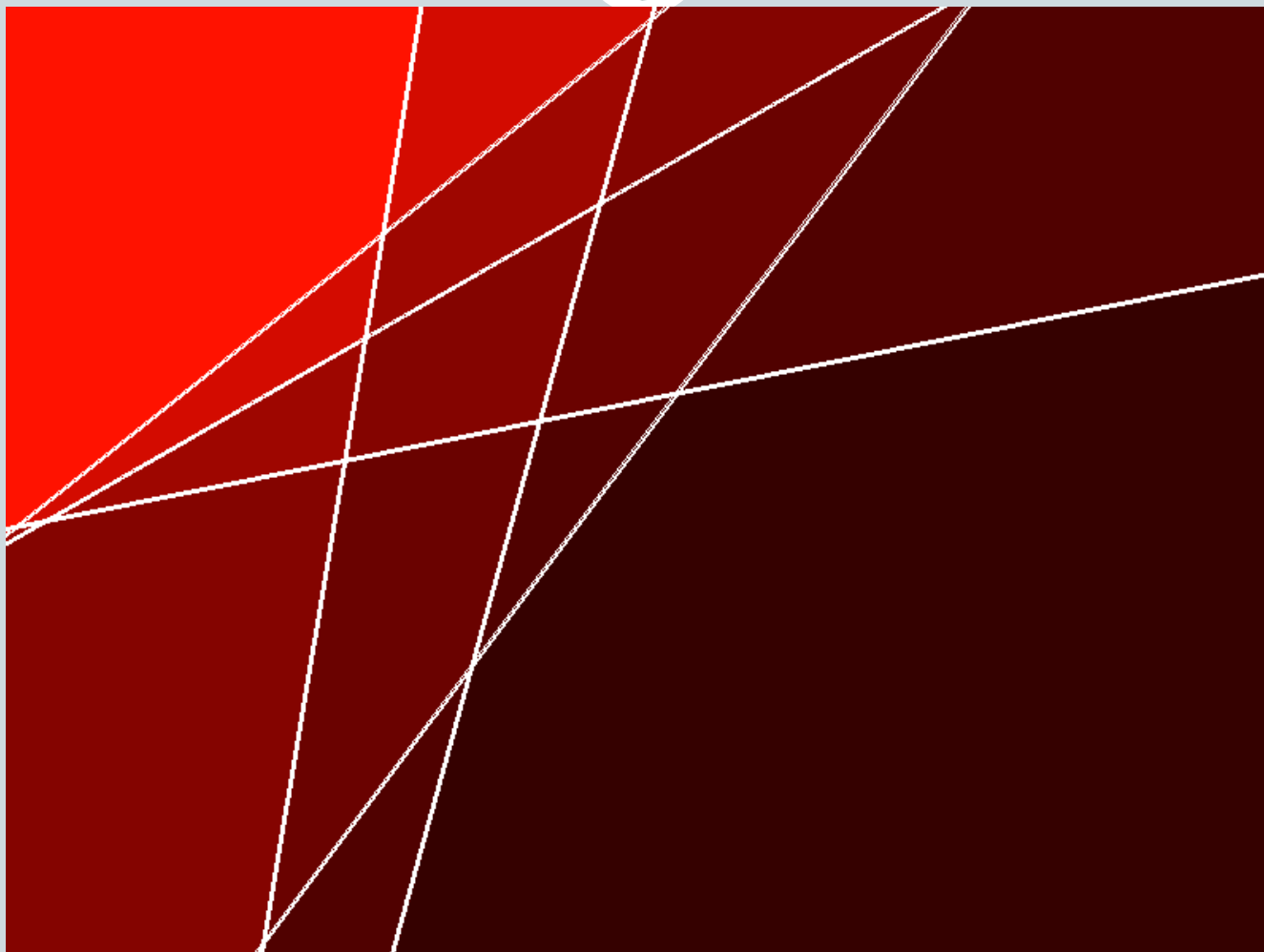
Bonus round!



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