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Melkman algorithm

for convex hull of a 2D simple polyline



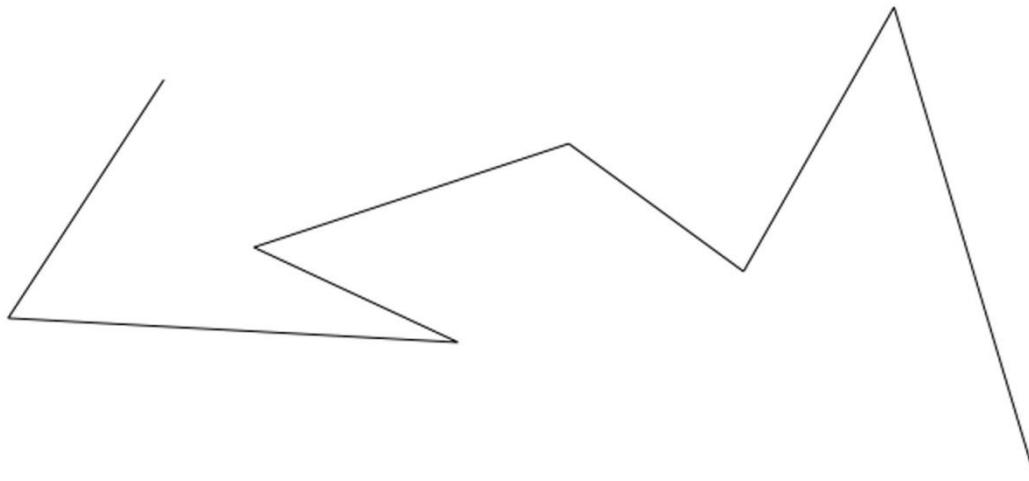
Summary

- ▶ Basic information
- ▶ Example of the Melkman algorithm
- ▶ IsLeft
- ▶ Pseudocode

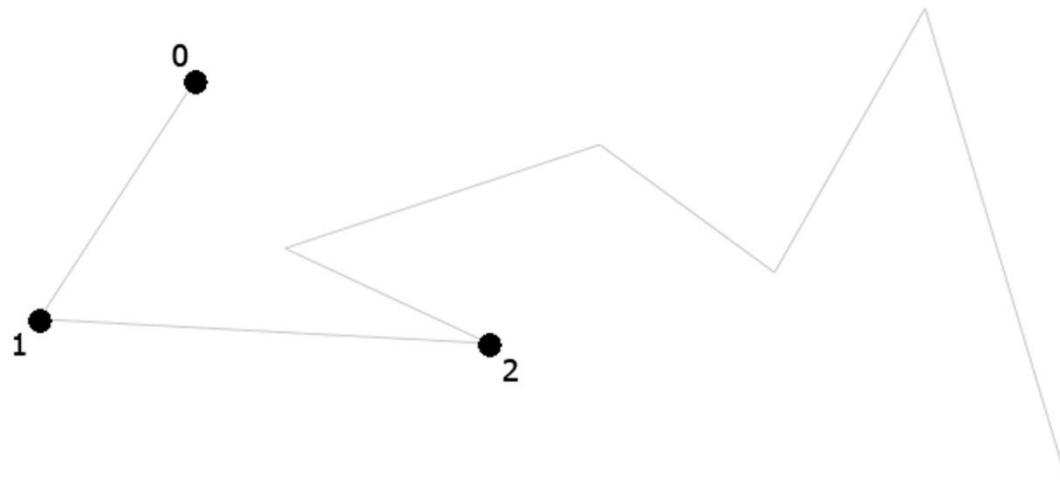
Basic information

- ▶ By Avraham A. Melkman, 1987
- ▶ Algorithm for convex hull of a simple polyline
 - ▶ Input: ordered vertex set $\Omega = \{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n\}$
 - ▶ Output: convex hull of Ω
- ▶ Complexity time
 - ▶ $O(n)$
- ▶ Structures
 - ▶ Double-ended queue (= deque)

Example of the Melkman algorithm

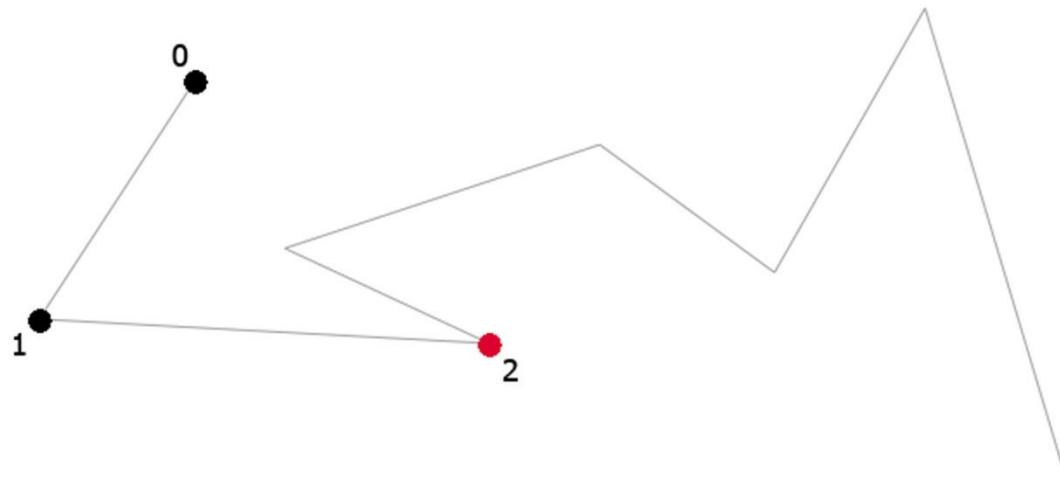


Example of the Melkman algorithm



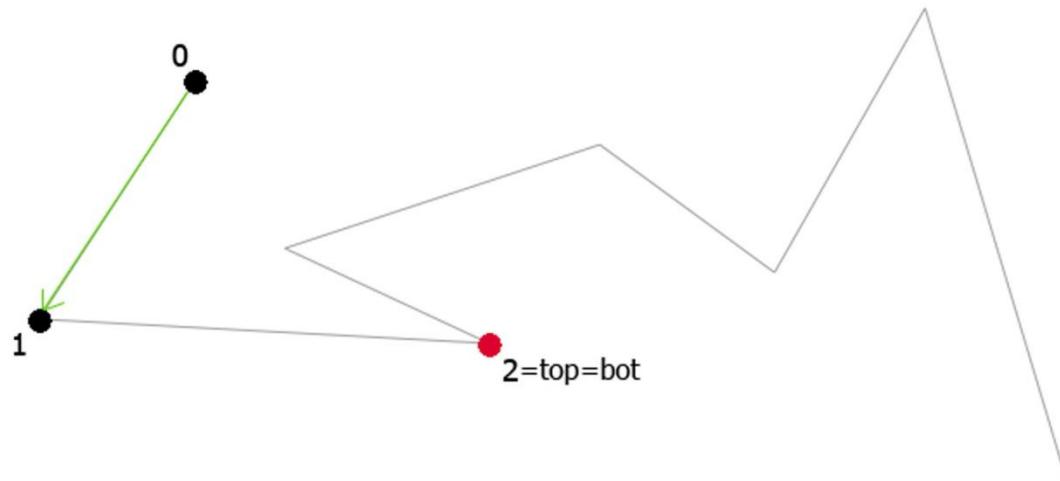
$$H = \{ \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



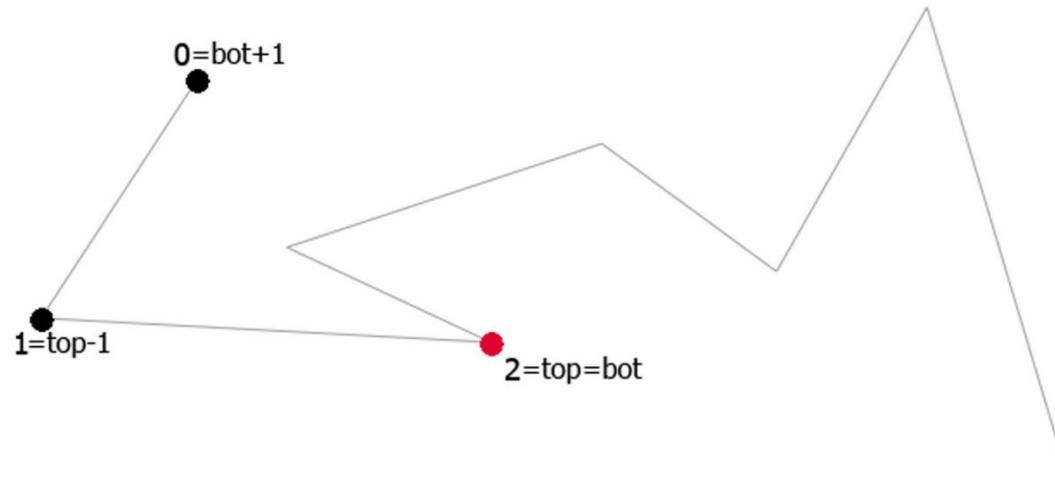
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Example of the Melkman algorithm



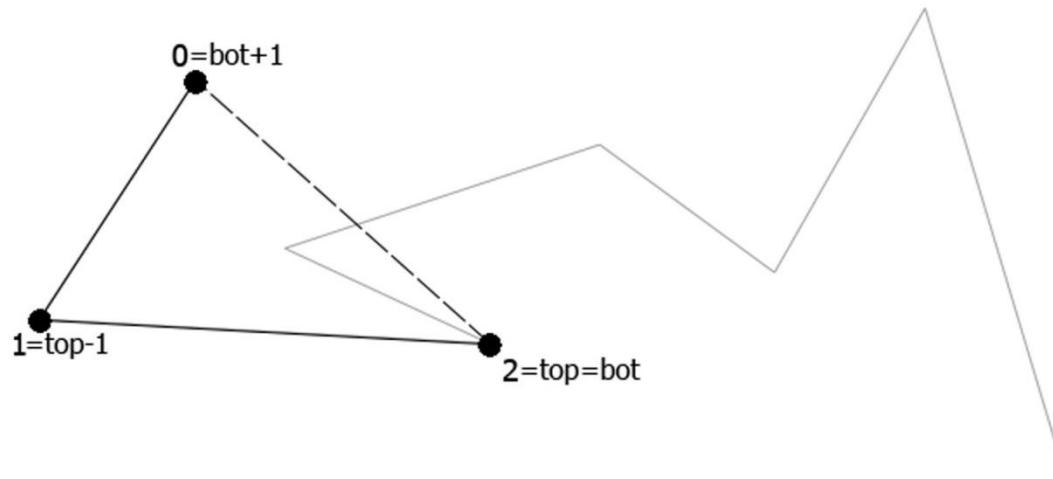
$$H = \{ 2, , , 2 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



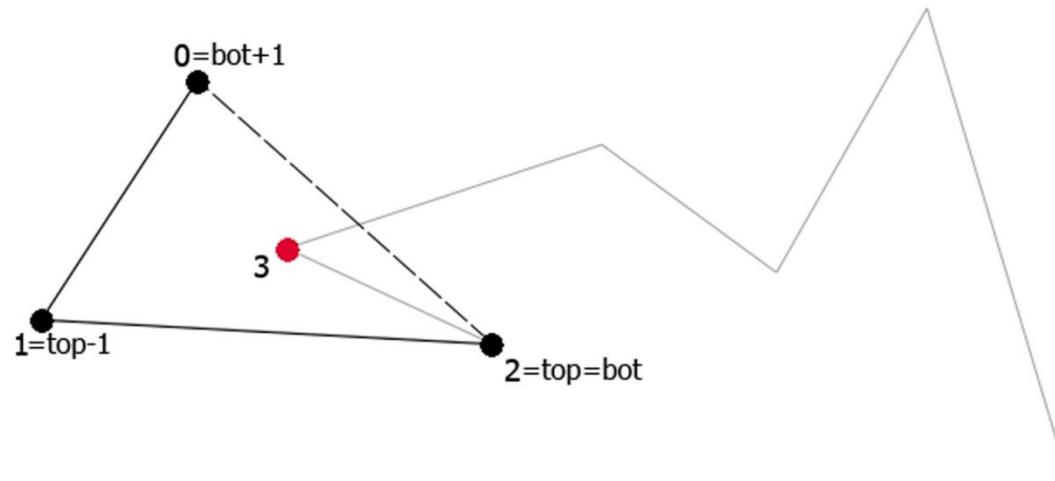
$$H = \{ 2, 0, 1, 2 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



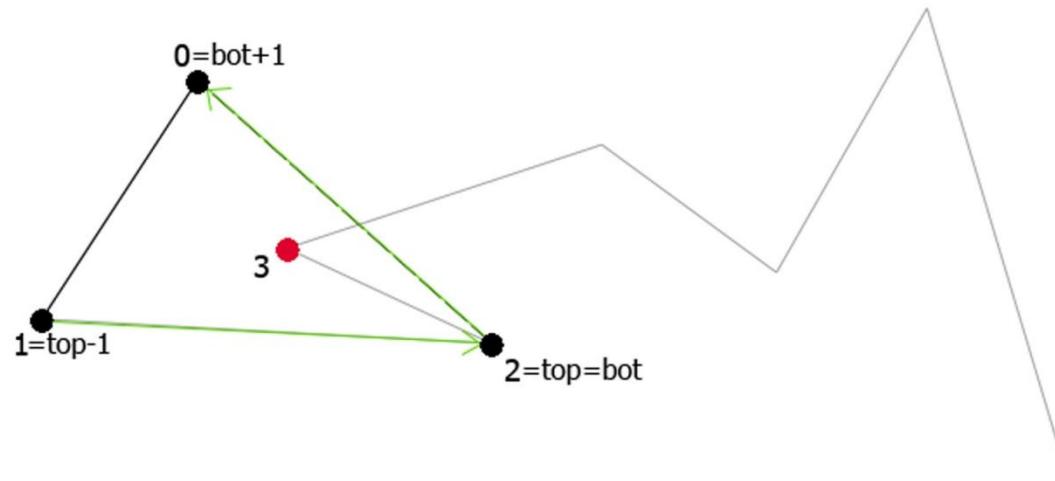
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Example of the Melkman algorithm



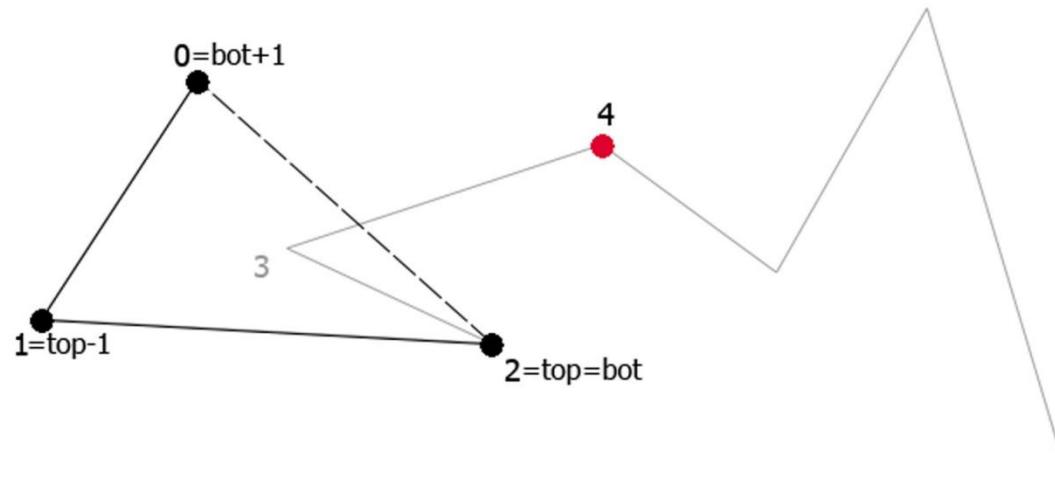
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Example of the Melkman algorithm



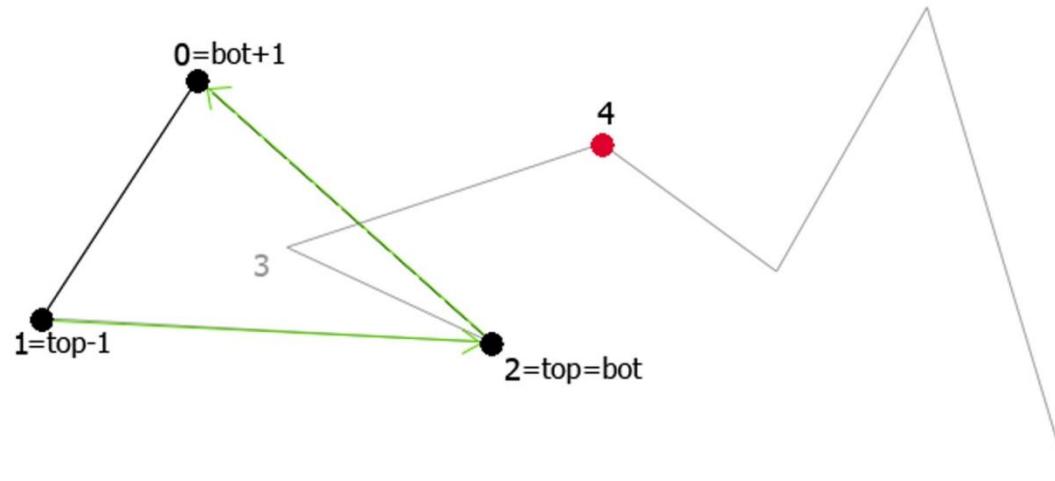
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Example of the Melkman algorithm



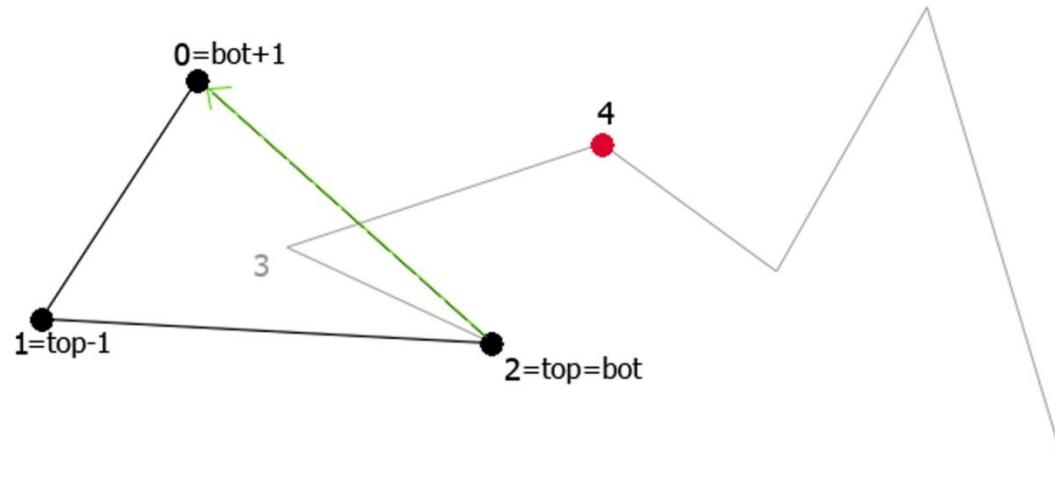
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Example of the Melkman algorithm



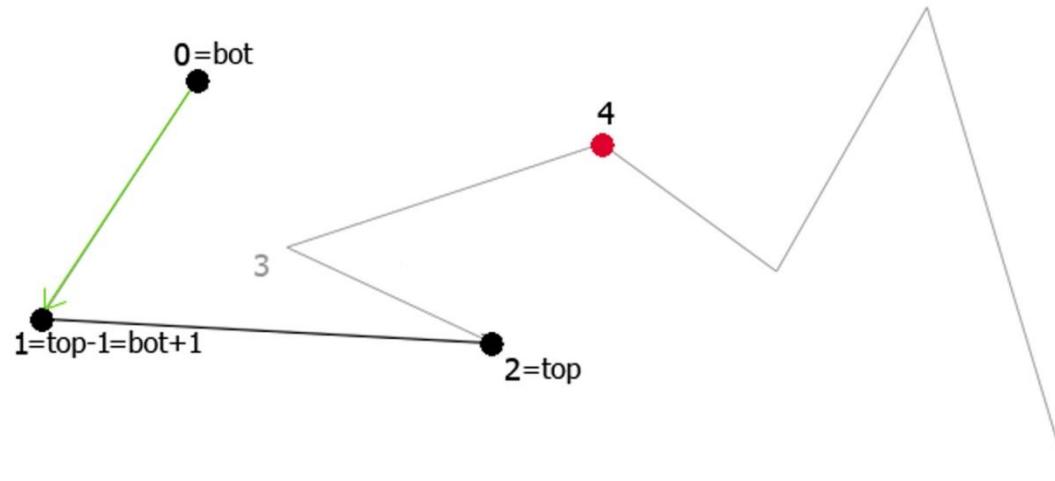
$$H = \{ 2, 0, 1, 2 \}$$

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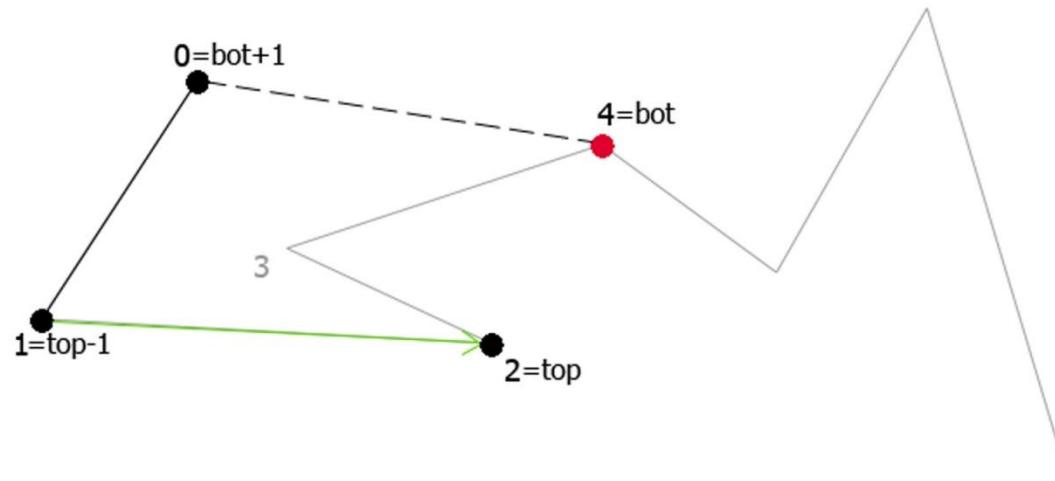
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Example of the Melkman algorithm



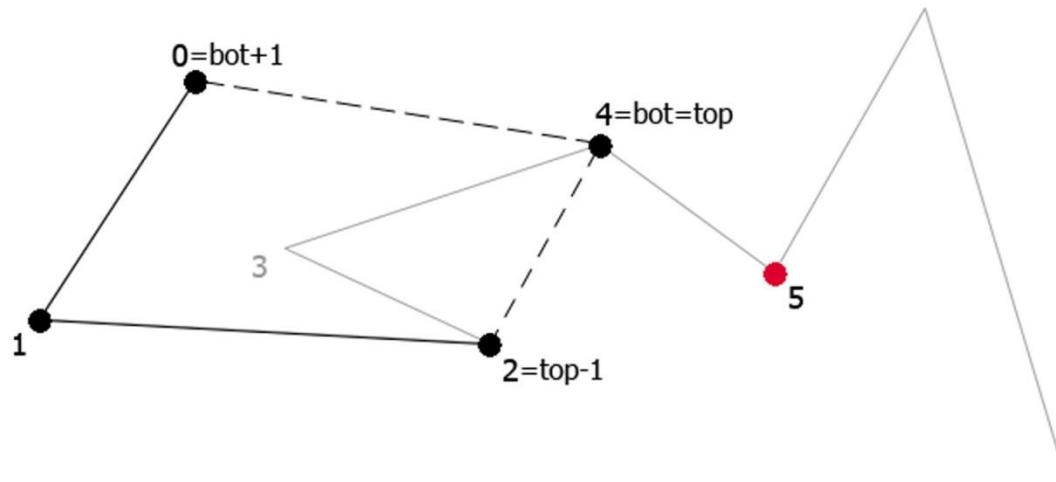
$$H = \{ 0, 1, 2 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



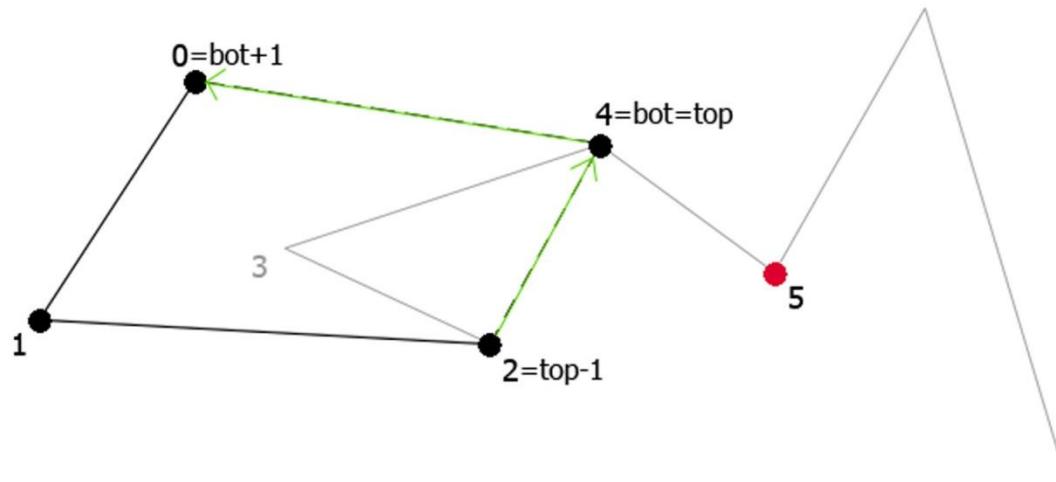
$$H = \{ 4, 0, 1, 2 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



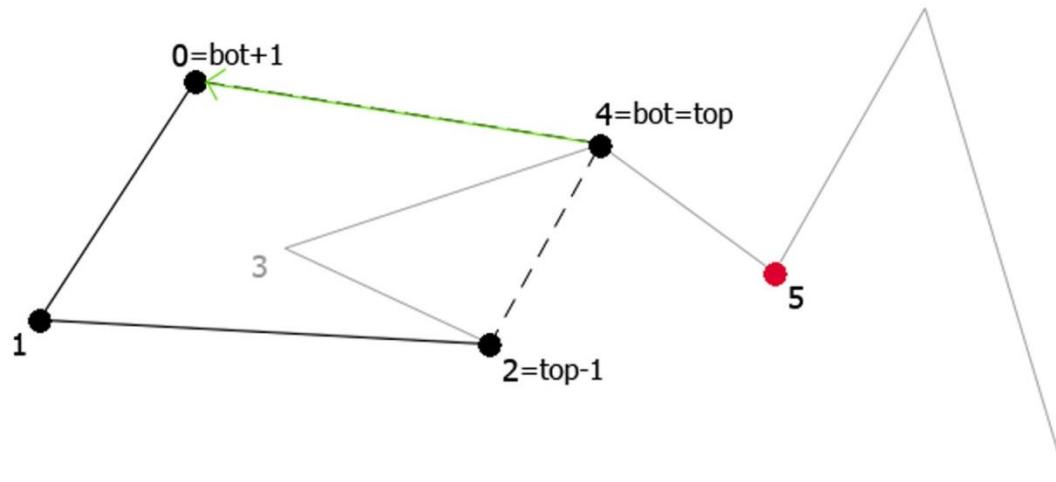
$$H = \{ 4, 0, 1, 2, 4 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



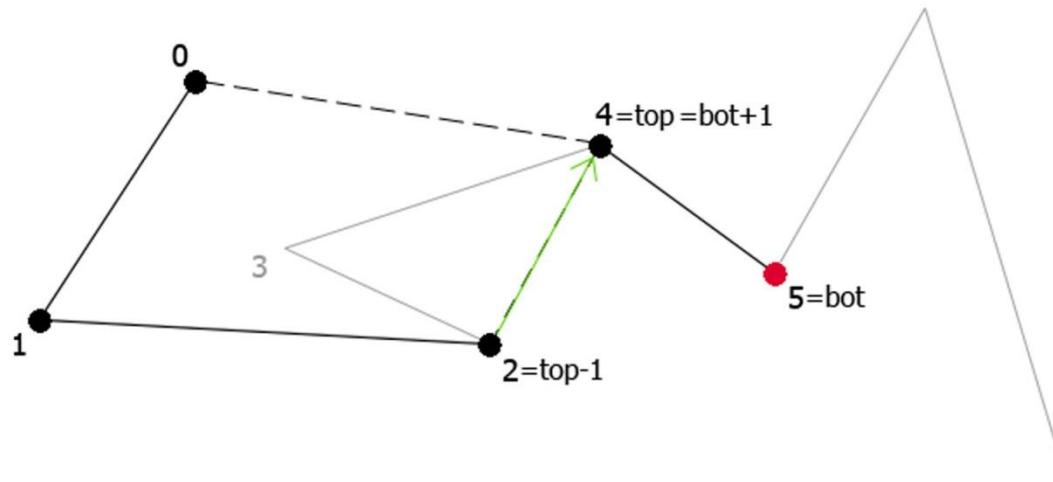
$$H = \{ 4, 0, 1, 2, 4 \}$$

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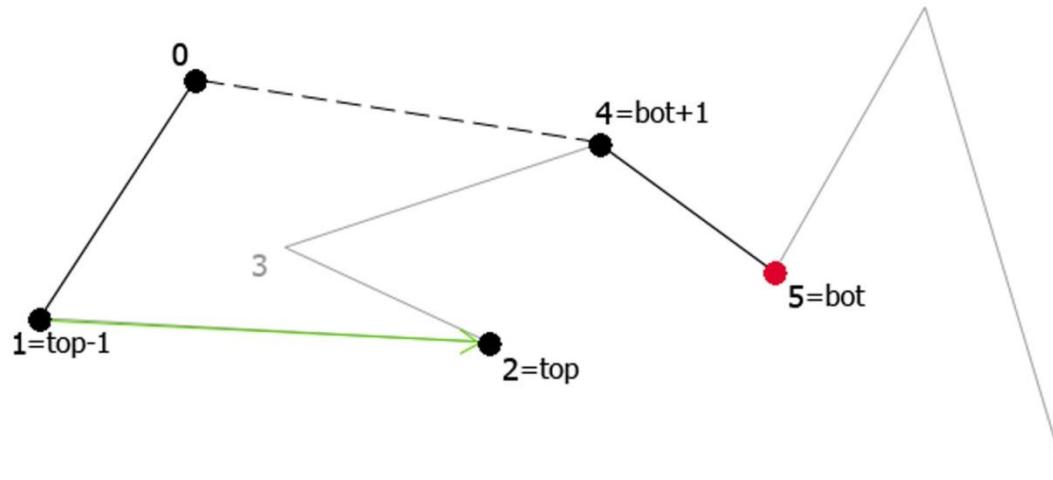
$$H = \{ 4, 0, 1, 2, 4 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



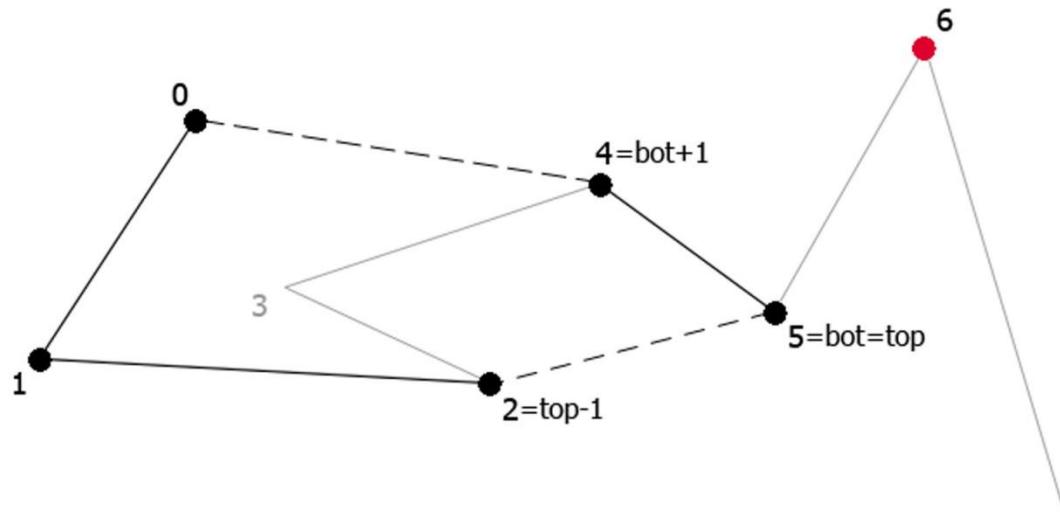
$$H = \{ 5, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



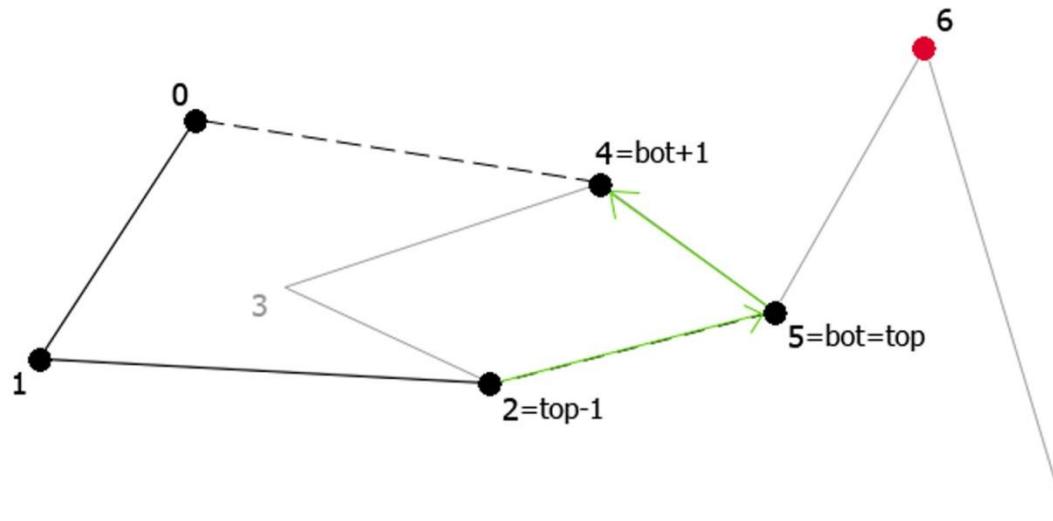
$$H = \{ 5, 4, 0, 1, 2 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



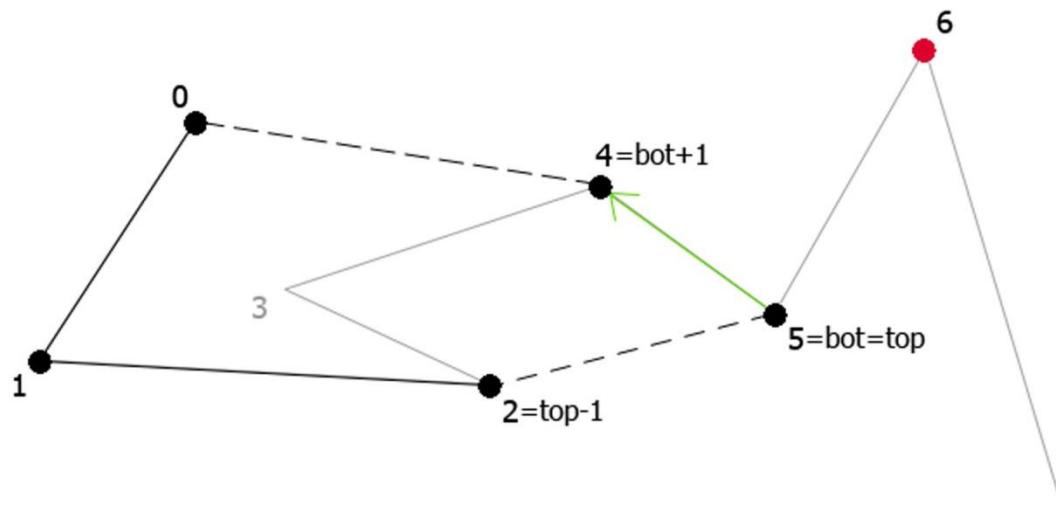
$$H = \{ 5, 4, 0, 1, 2, 5 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



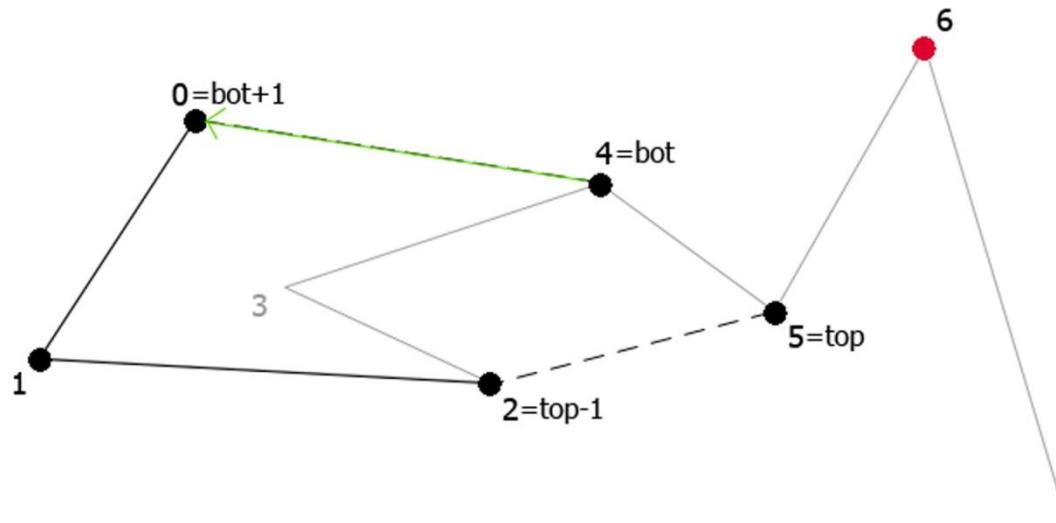
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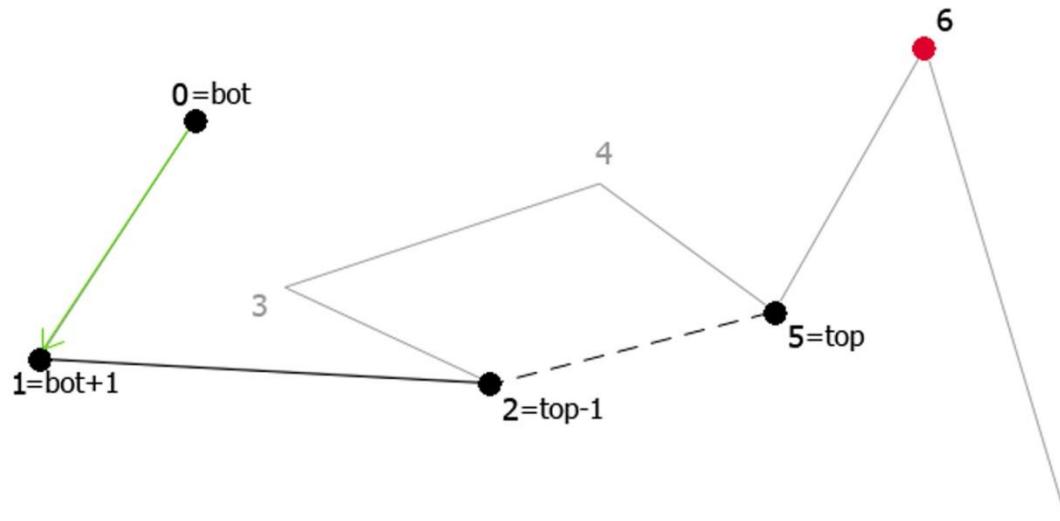
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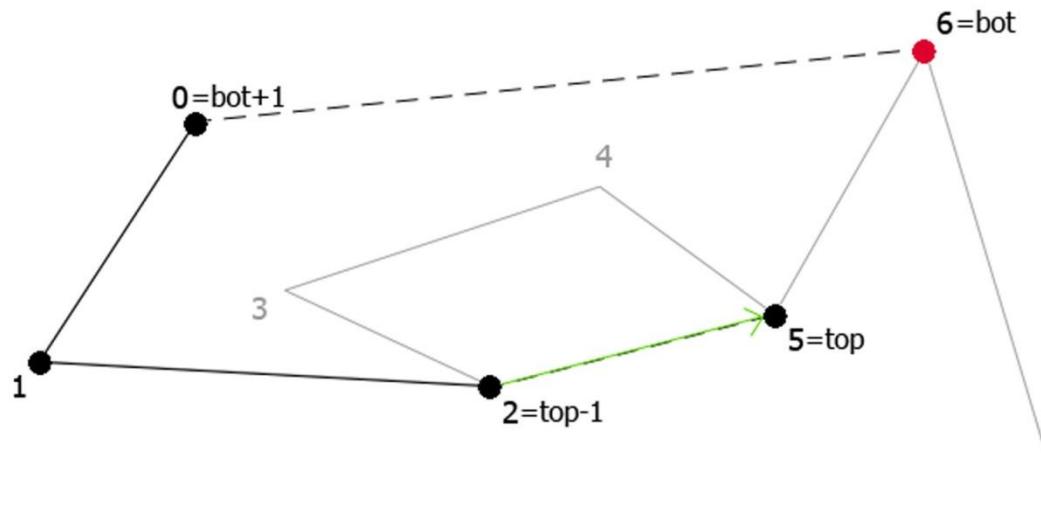
$$H = \{ 4, 0, 1, 2, 5 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



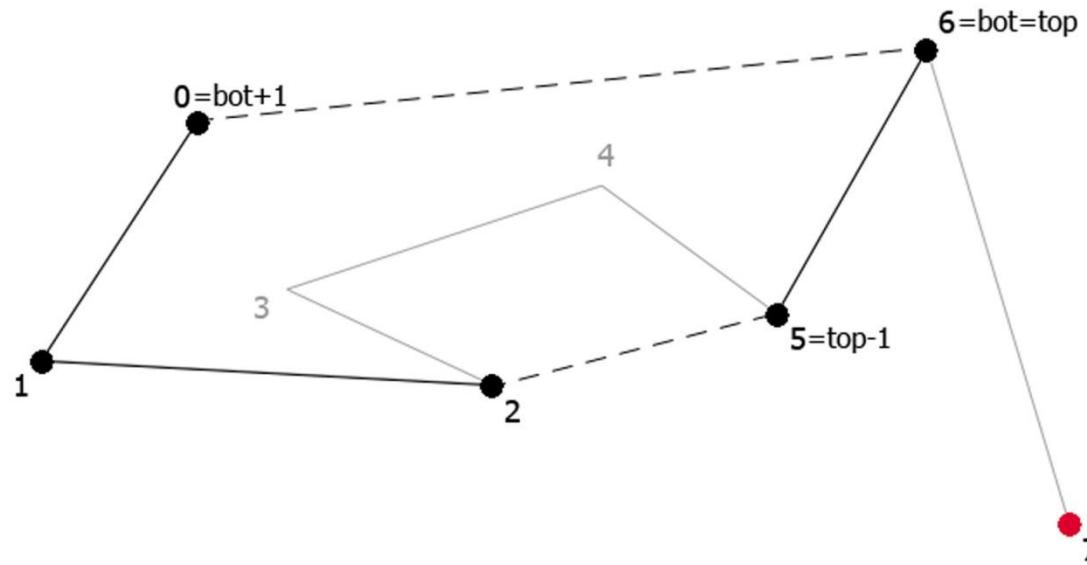
$$H = \{ 0, 1, 2, 5 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



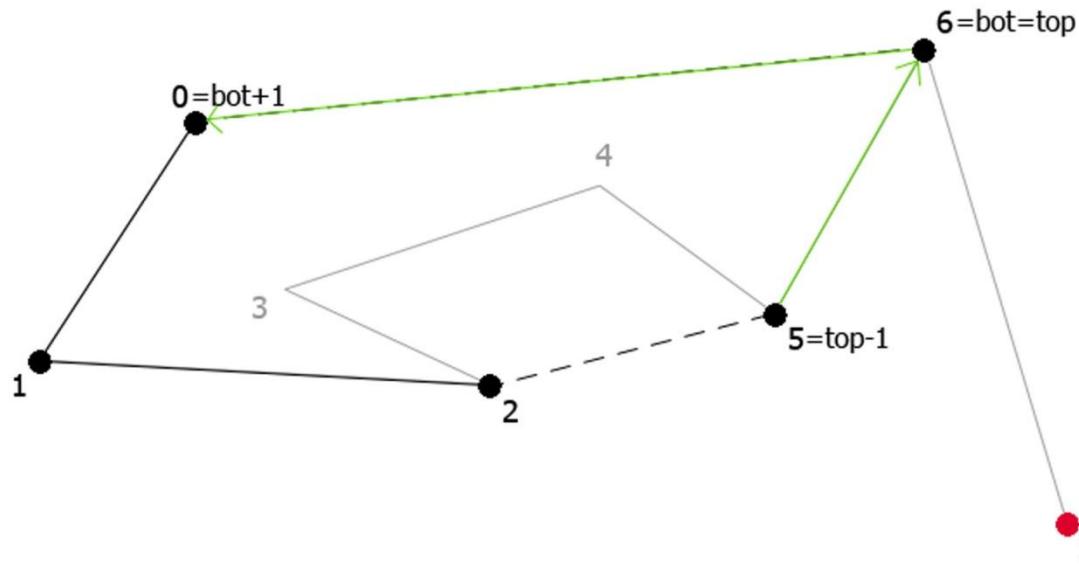
$$H = \{ 6, 0, 1, 2, 5 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



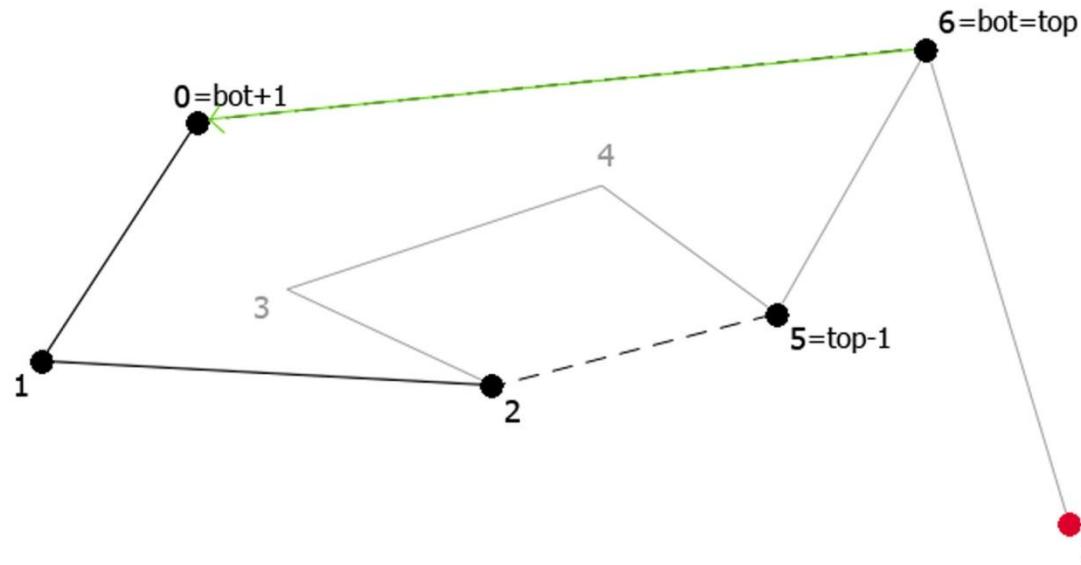
$$H = \{ 6, 0, 1, 2, 5, 6 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



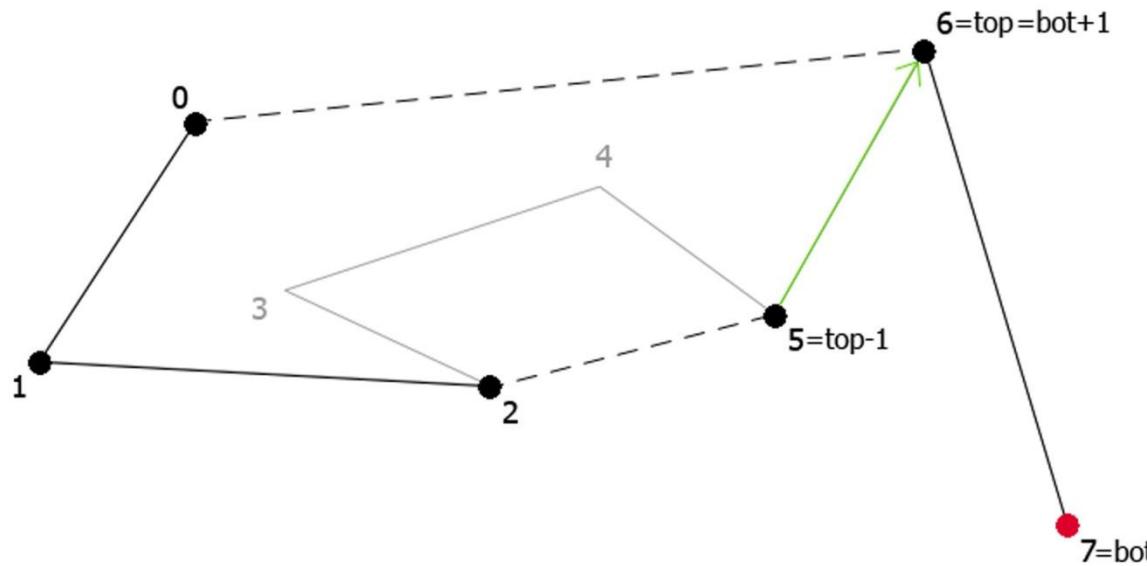
$$H = \{ 6, 0, 1, 2, 5, 6 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



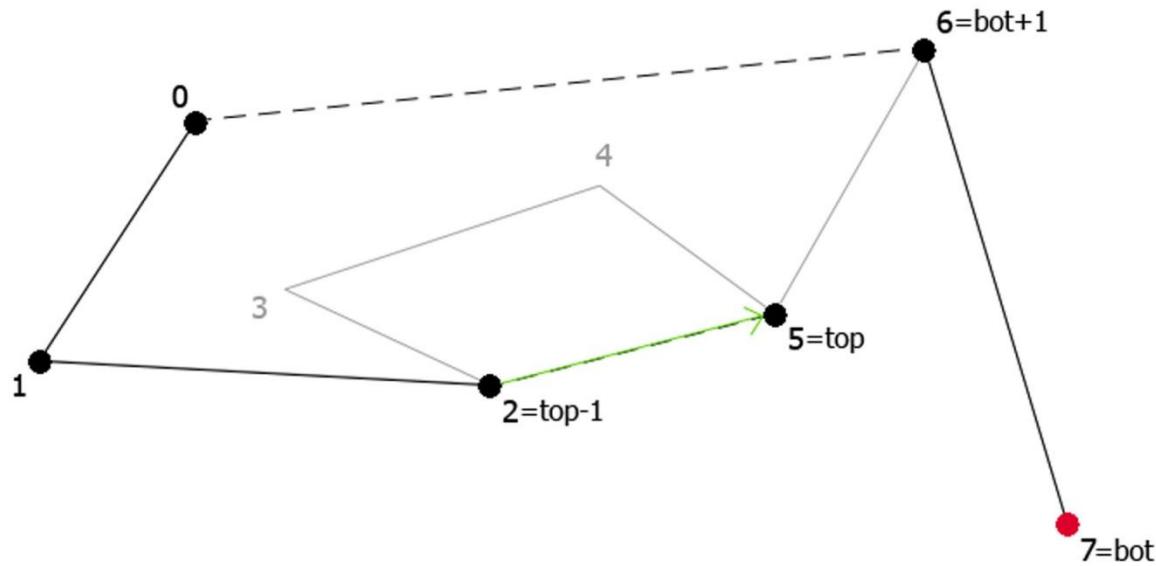
$$H = \{ 6, 0, 1, 2, 5, 6 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



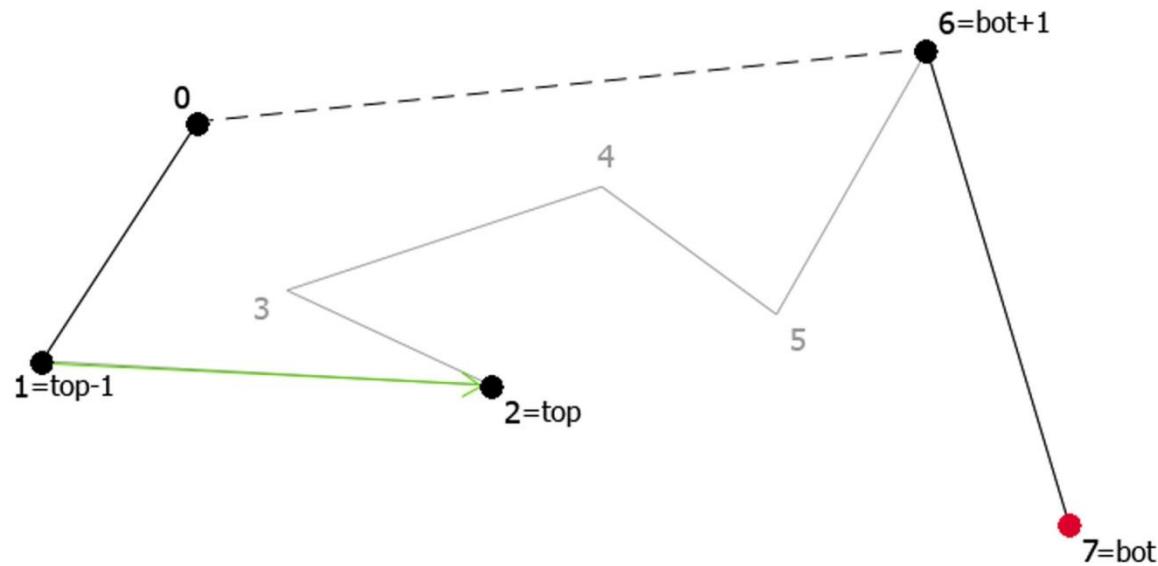
$$H = \{ 7, 6, 0, 1, 2, 5, 6 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



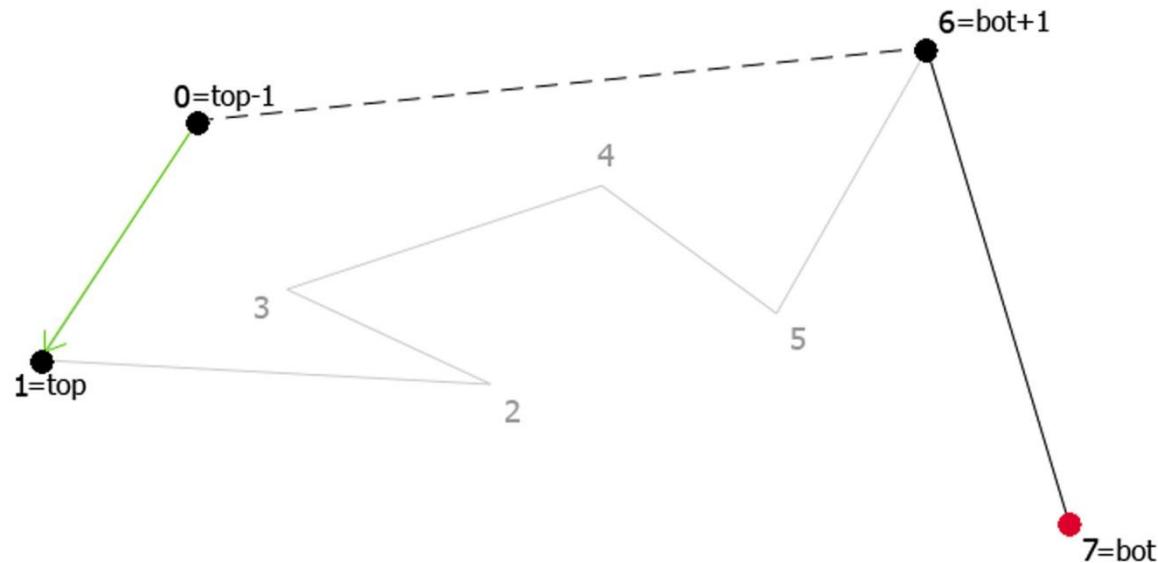
$$H = \{ 7, 6, 0, 1, 2, 5 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



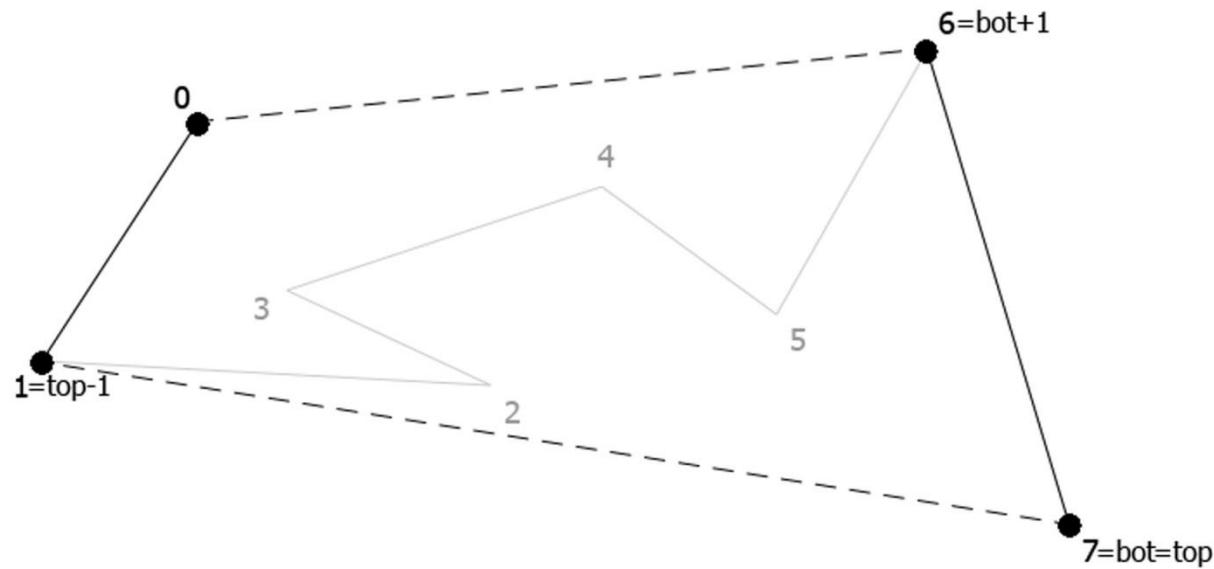
$$H = \{ 7, 6, 0, 1, 2 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



$$H = \{ 7, 6, 0, 1 \}$$

Example of the Melkman algorithm



$$H = \{ 7, 6, 0, 1, 7 \}$$

IsLeft

- ▶ Test if a point is left|on|right of an infinite line
 - ▶ Input: three points P_0, P_1, P_2
 - ▶ Return:
 - > 0 for P_2 left of the line through P_0 and P_1
 - $= 0$ for P_2 on the line
 - < 0 for P_2 right of the line
 - ▶ $\text{isLeft}(P_0, P_1, P_2)$

```
{  
    return (P1.x-P0.x)*(P2.y-P0.y)-(P2.x-P0.x)*(P1.y-P0.y);  
}
```

Pseudocode

- ▶ **Input:** a simple polyline Ω with n vertices $V[n]$
- ▶ **Init:** put first 3 vertices onto deque D so that:
 - a) 3rd vertex $V[2]$ is at bottom and top of D
 - b) on D they form a counterclockwise triangle
- ▶ While there are more vertices of Ω to process:

 Get the next vertex $V[i]$

```
//Test if V[i] is inside D
if V[i] isLeft of D[bot]D[bot+1] and D[top-1]D[top]
    skip V[i] and continue with next vertex

//Get the tangent to the bottom
while V[i] is right of D[bot]D[bot+1]
    remove D[bot]
insert V[i] at the bottom of D

//Get the tangent to the top
while V[i] is right of D[top-1]D[top]
    remove D[top]
insert V[i] at the top of D
```

- ▶ **Output:** D = the ccw convex hull of Ω

Sources

- ▶ http://softsurfer.com/Archive/algorithm_0203/algorithm_0203.htm
- ▶ <http://www.ams.sunysb.edu/~jsbm/courses/545/melkman.pdf>
- ▶ <http://w3.impa.br/~rdcastan/Cgeometry/>

Thank You for your attention!

- ▶ Questions?



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