

# Un peu d'algorithmique géométrique

François Schwarzenruber  
ENS Cachan – Antenne de Bretagne

Références :

- Beauquier, Berstel, Chrétienne. Elements d'algorithmique.
- Cormen, Leiserson, Rivest, Stein : Algorithmique

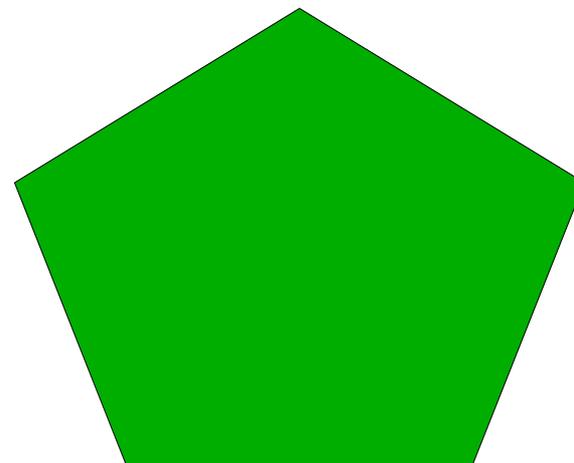
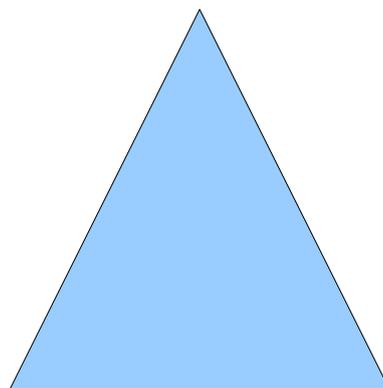
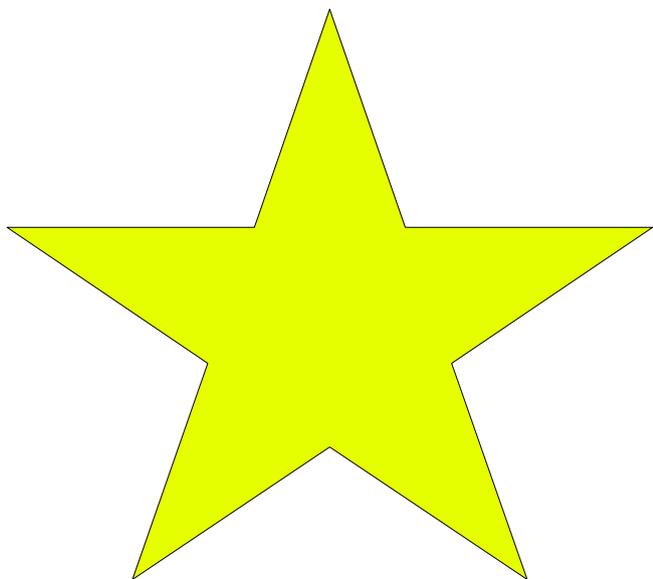
# Plan

- Appartenance d'un point à un polygone
  - Algorithme « lent » mais générique
  - Algorithme « rapide » mais spécifique (polygone convexe)
- Calcul d'une enveloppe convexe de  $n$  points
  - Algorithme de Graham (qui utilise le tri et une pile)
  - Optimalité via une « réduction »

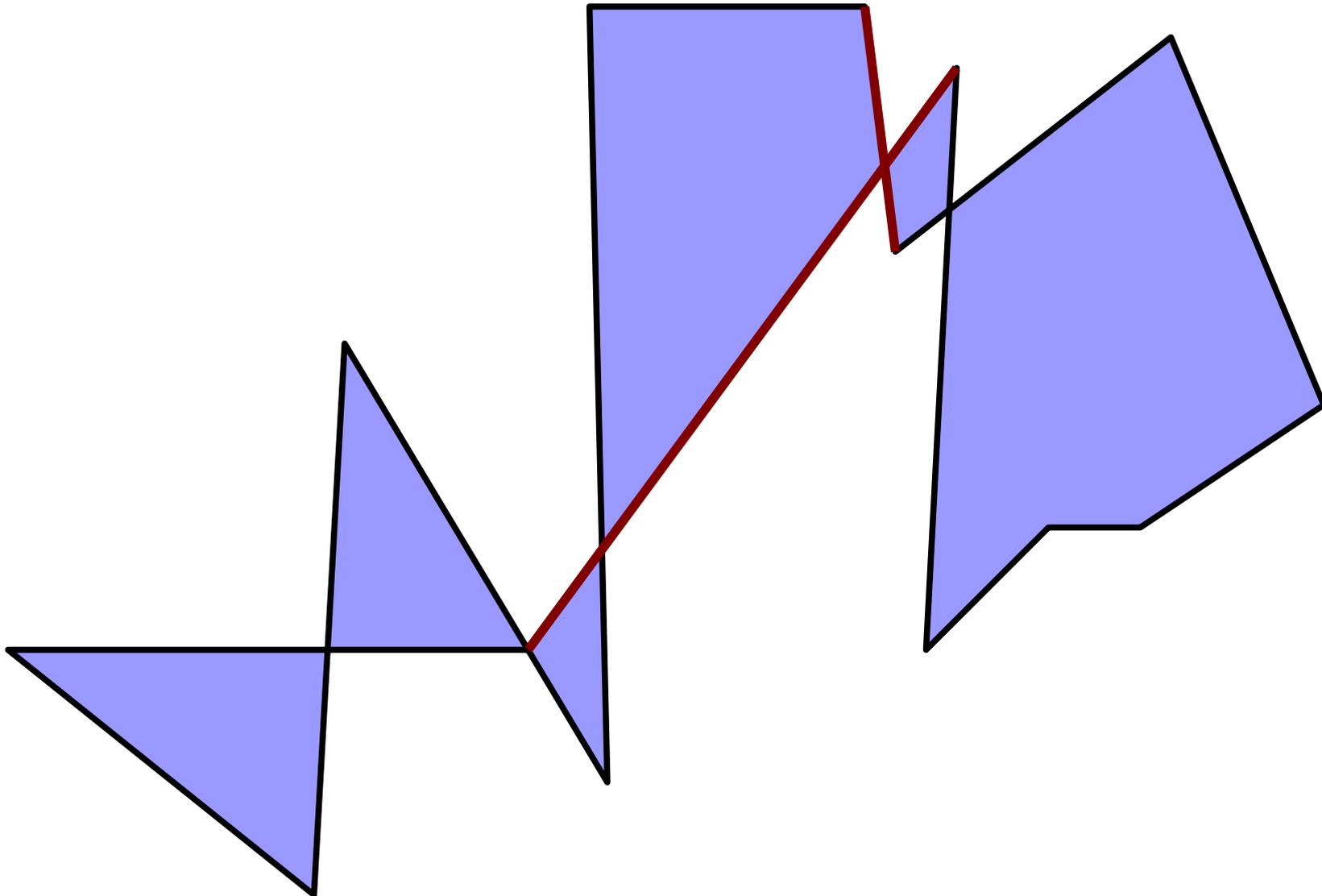
# Appartenance d'un point à un polygone

Algorithme lent mais générique

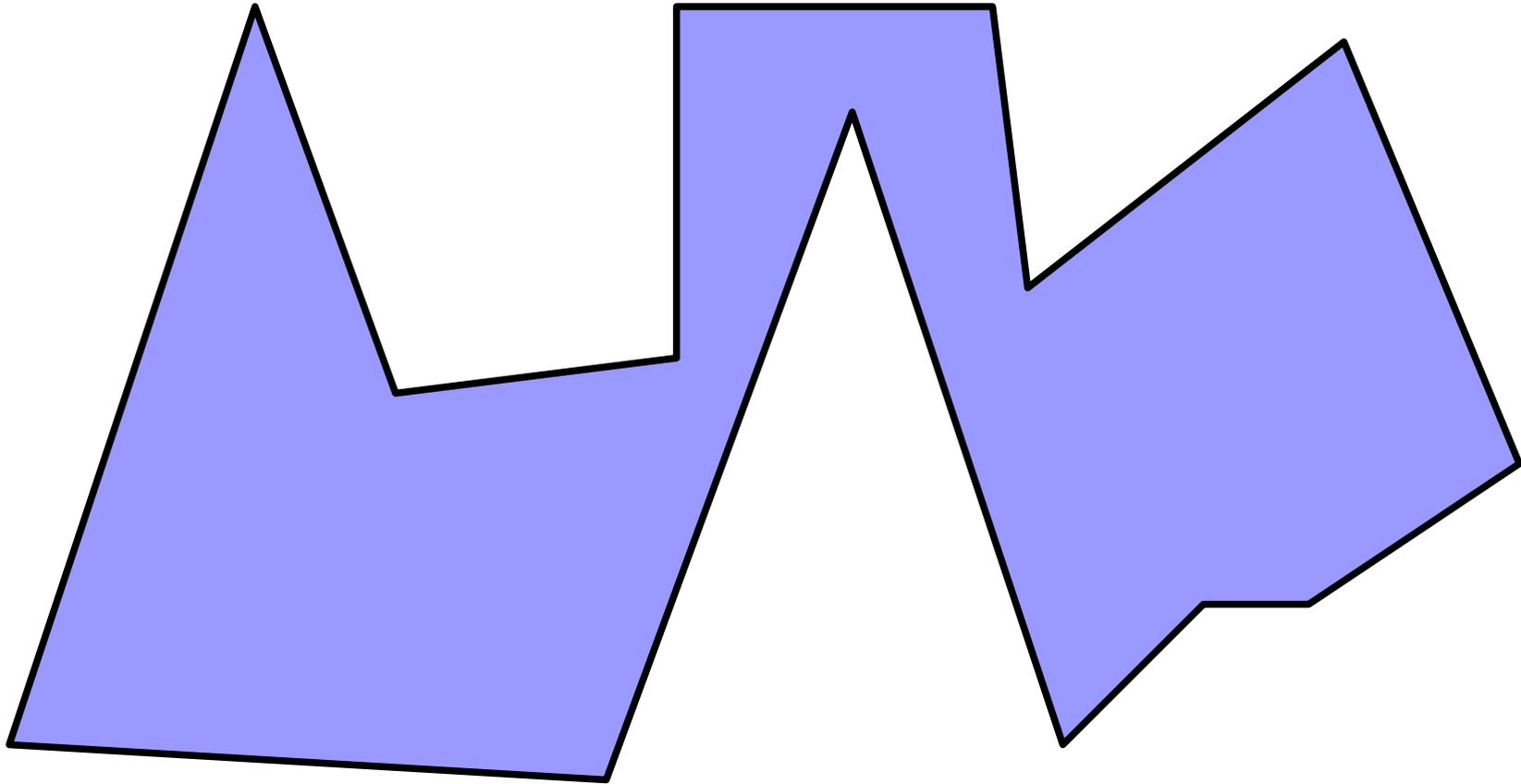
# Des polygones



# Un polygone pas simple



Un polygone simple



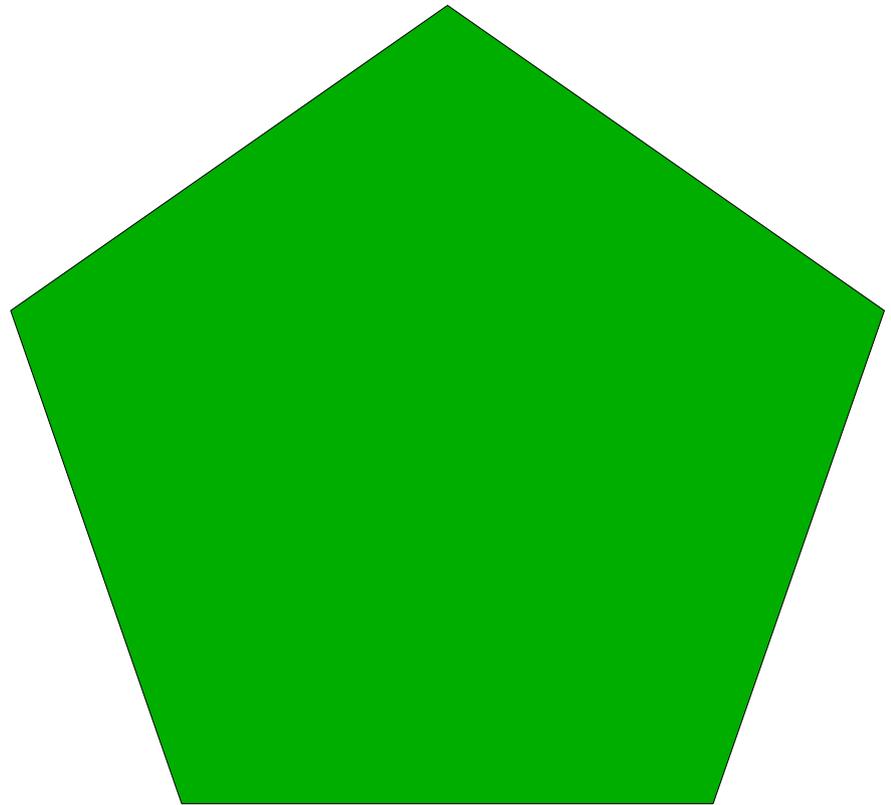
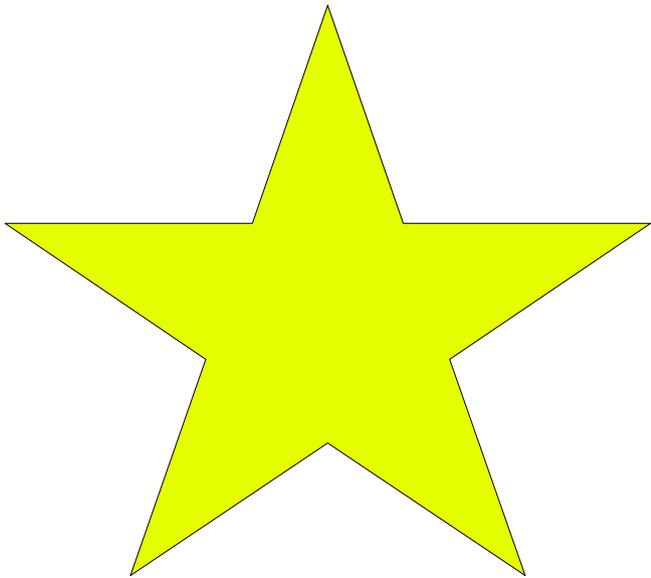
# Le problème

Un point  $x$   
Un polygone simple  
 $P = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$

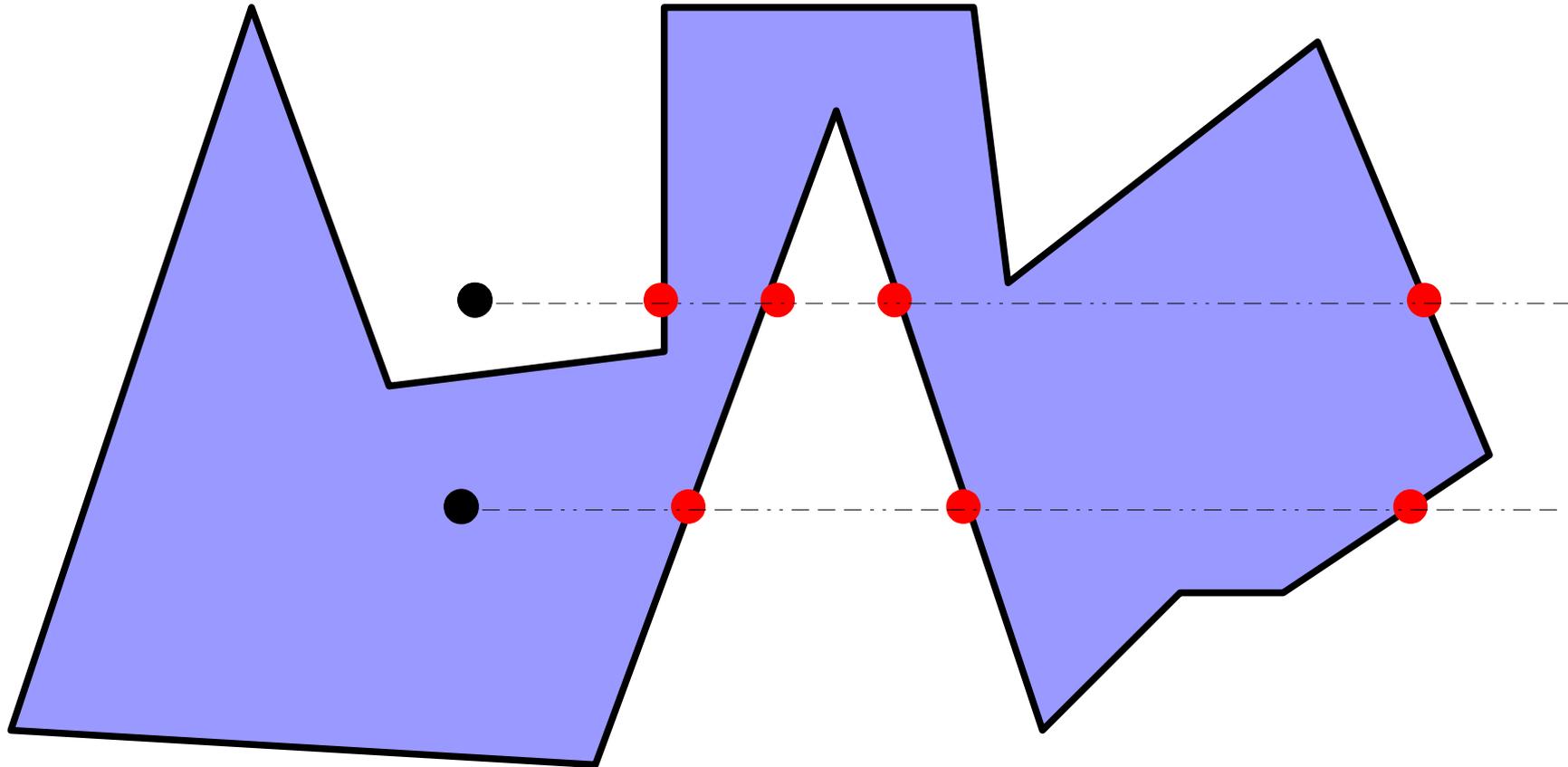


- Oui  $x$  appartient à l'intérieur de  $P$
- Non

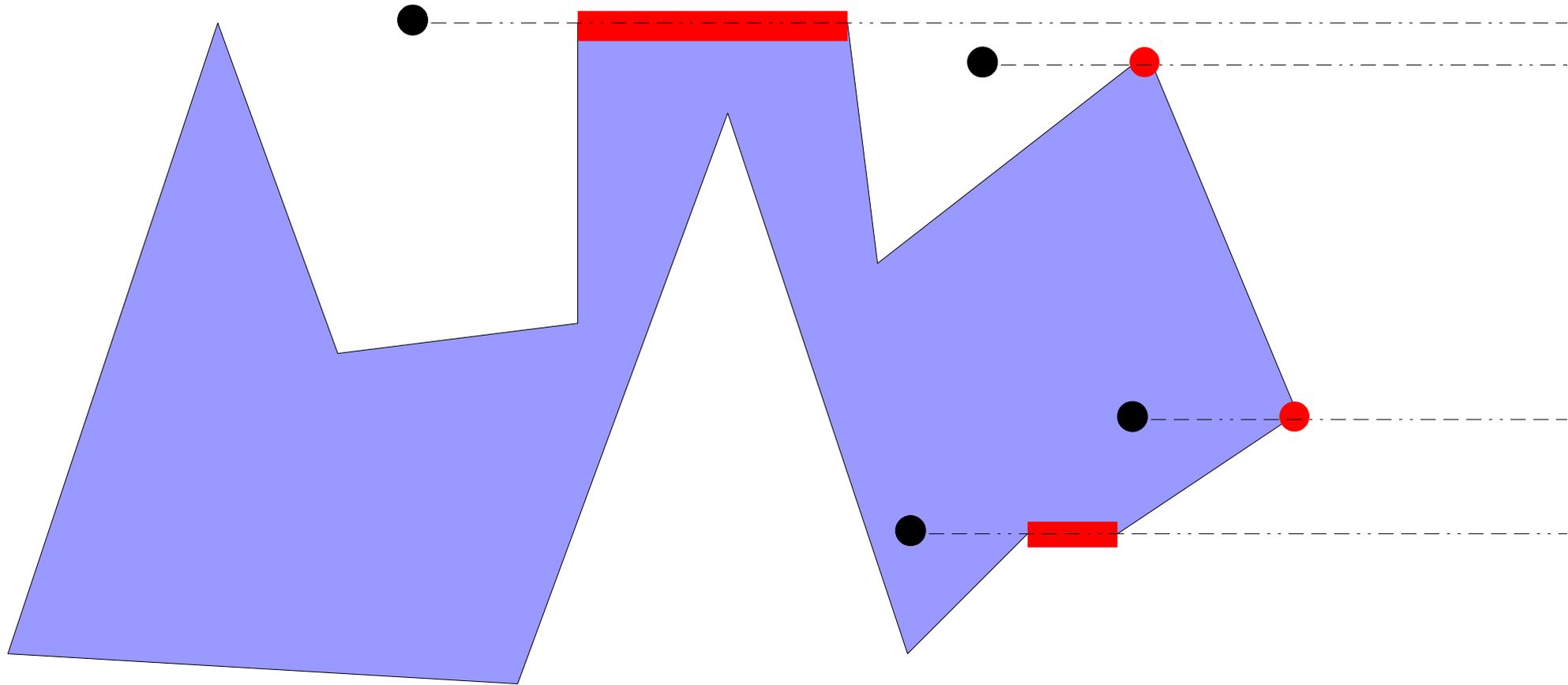
Applications : Logiciel de dessin.  
Reconnaître où est le curseur



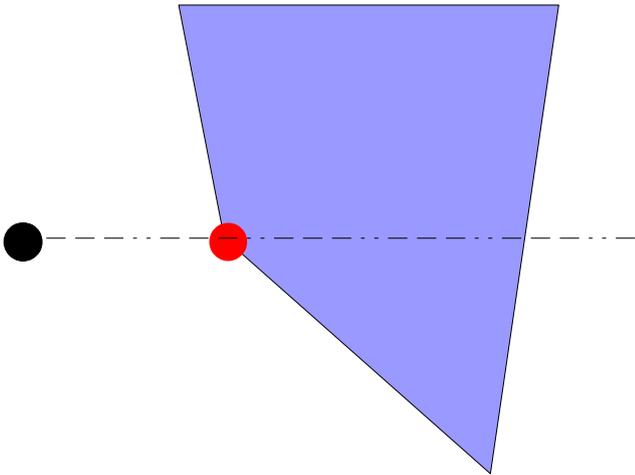
# Principe de l'algorithme



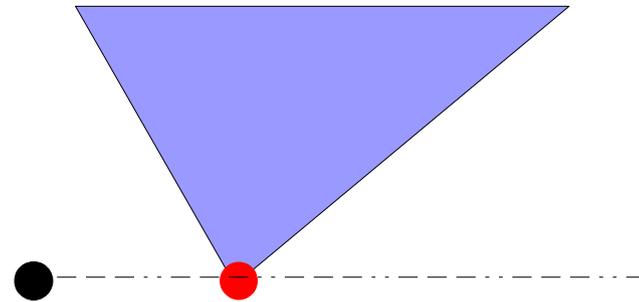
# Que faire des singularités ?



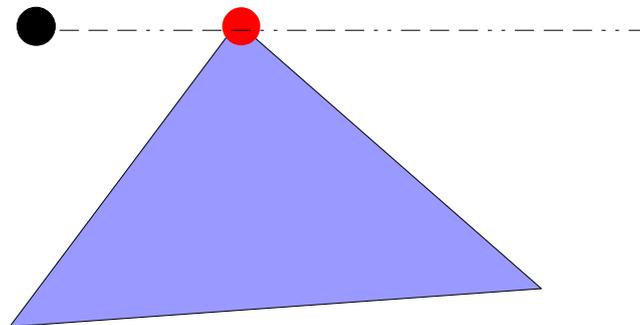
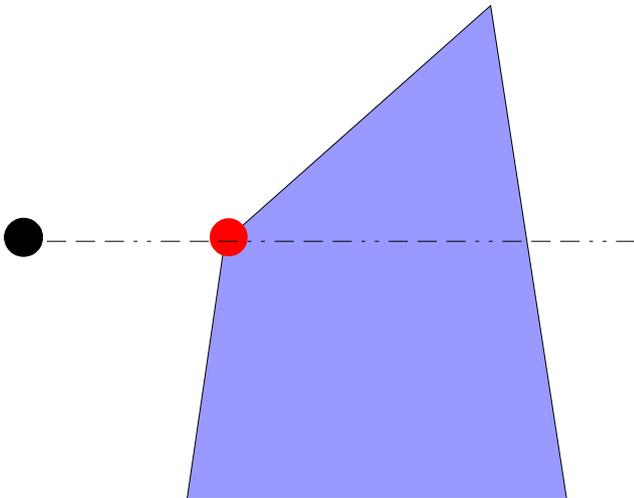
# Un point...



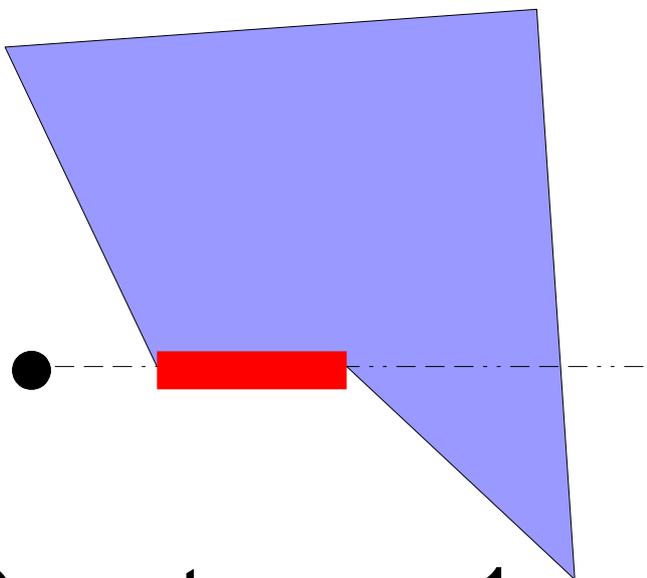
Compte pour 1



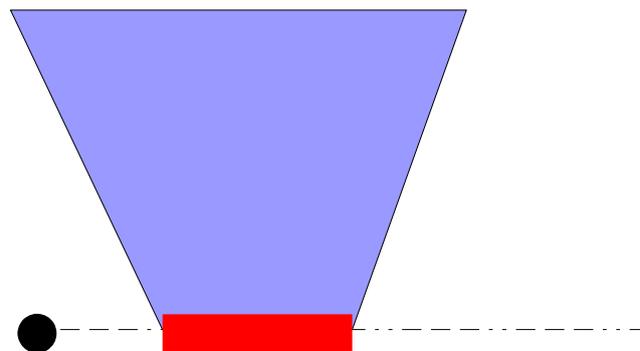
Compte pour 0



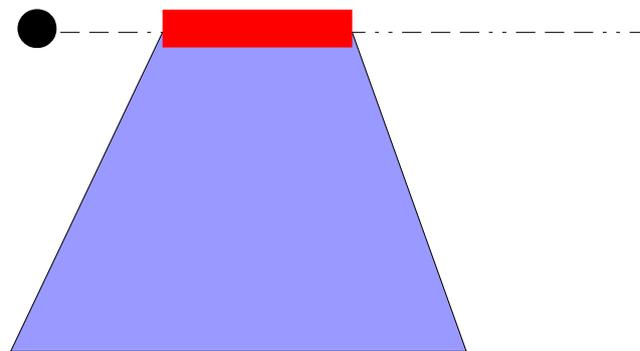
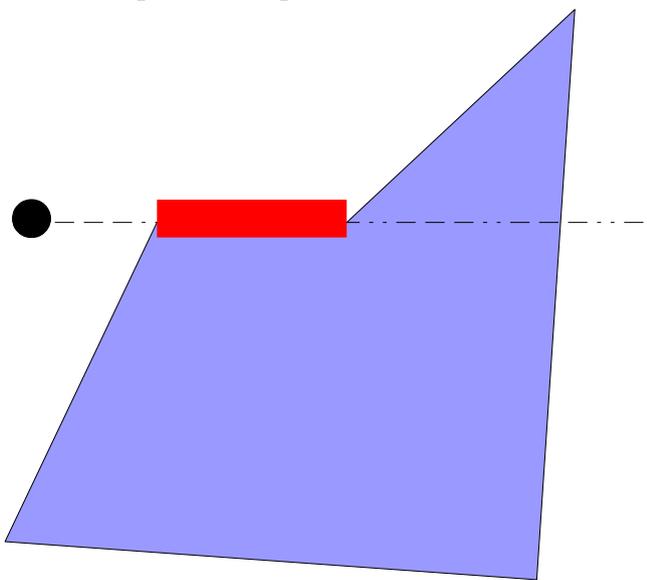
# Deux points...



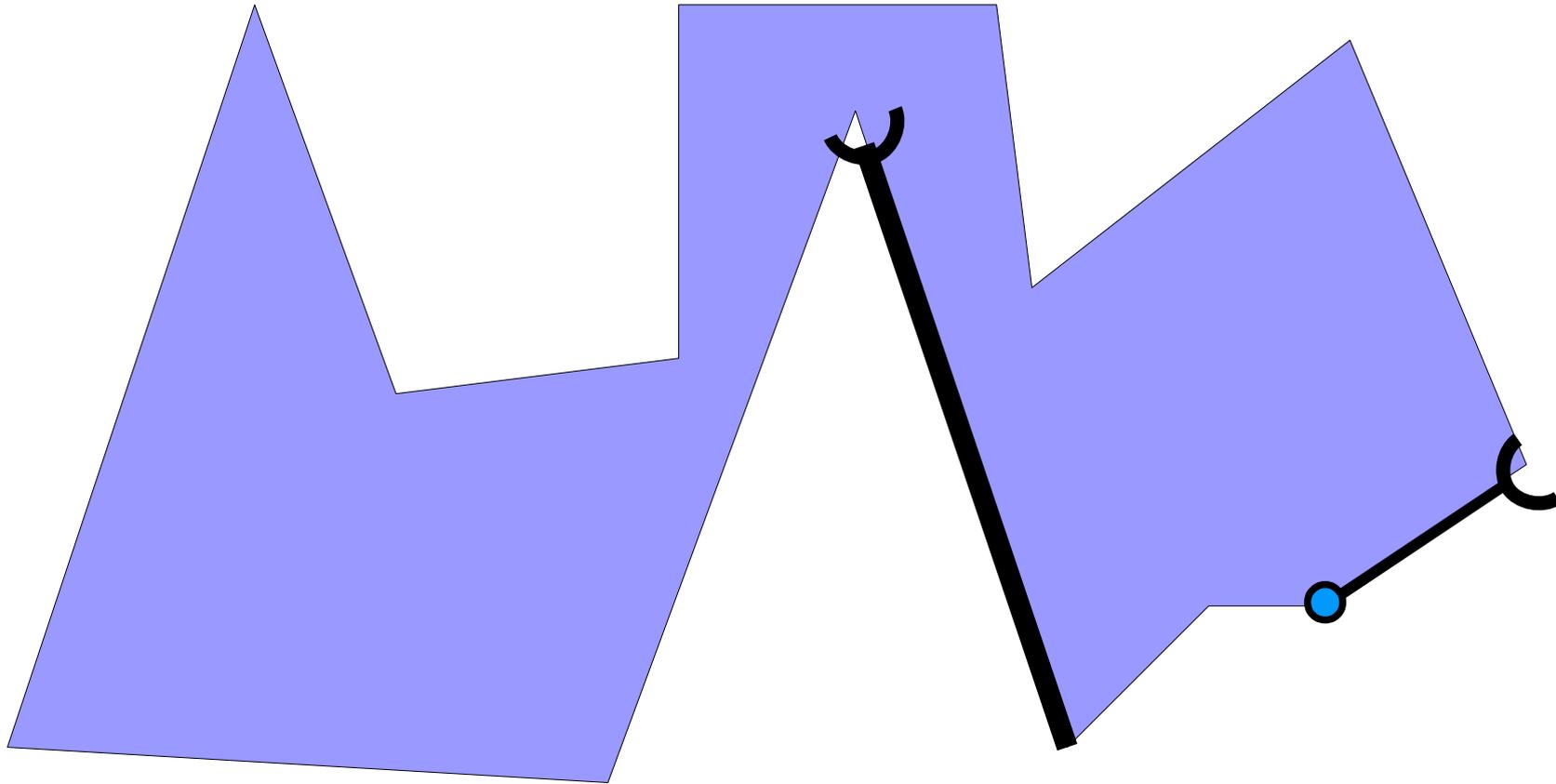
Compte pour 1



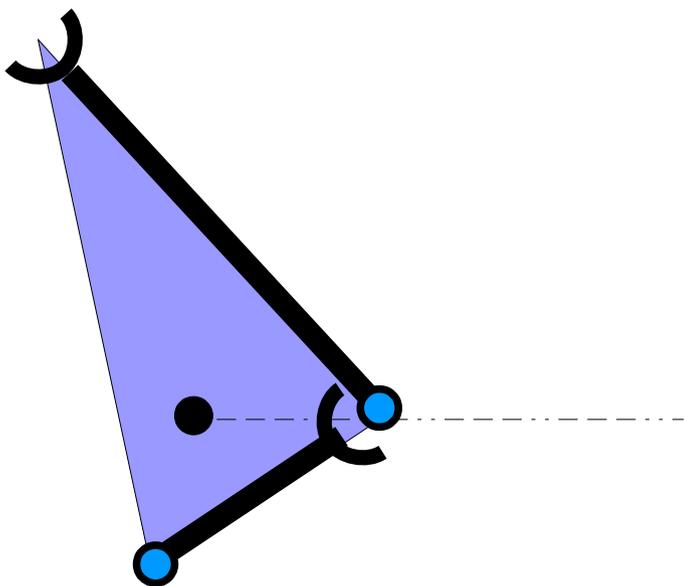
Compte pour 0



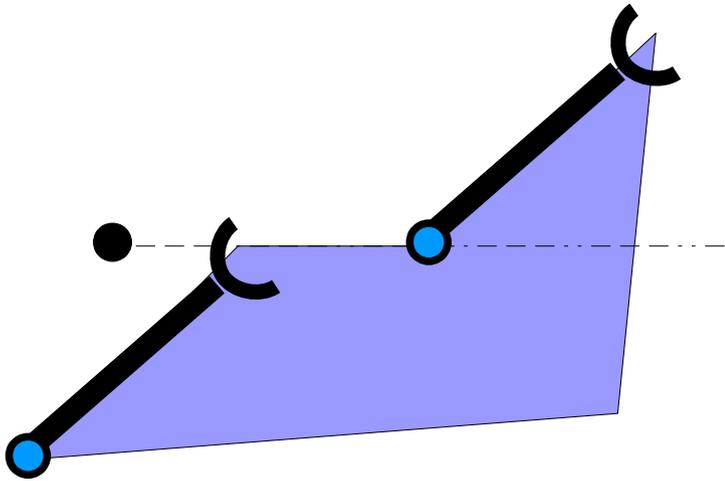
# Solution



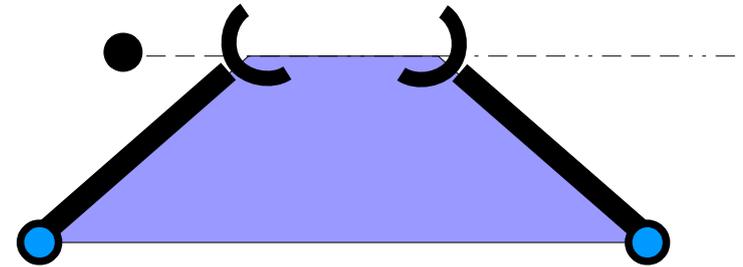
# Différents cas



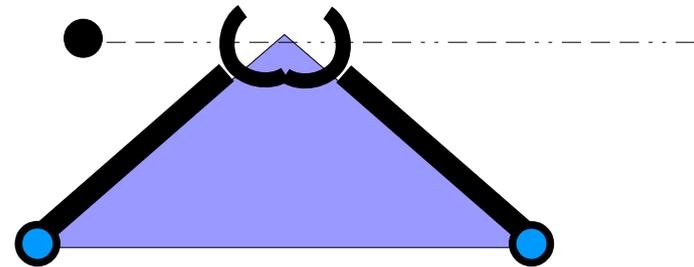
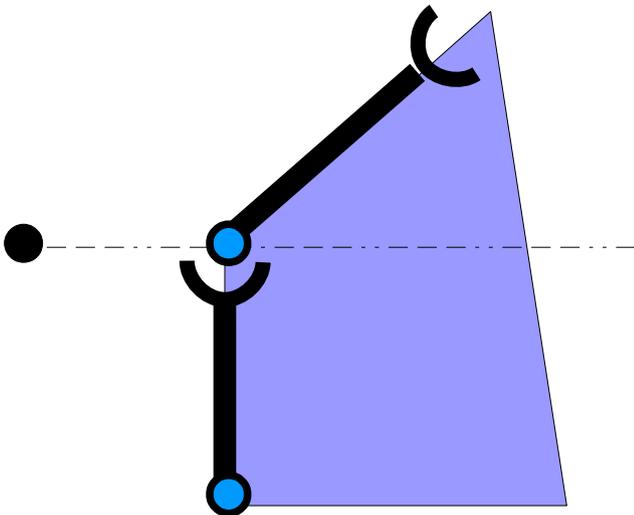
# Différents cas



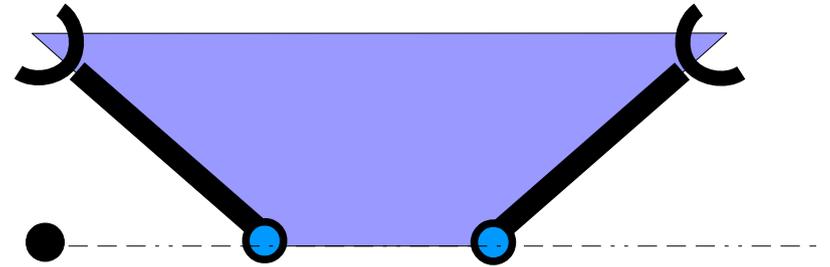
Compte pour 1



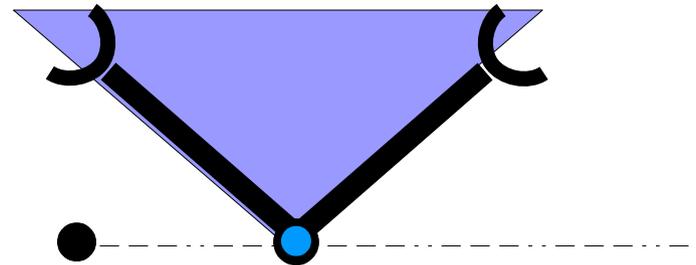
Compte pour 0



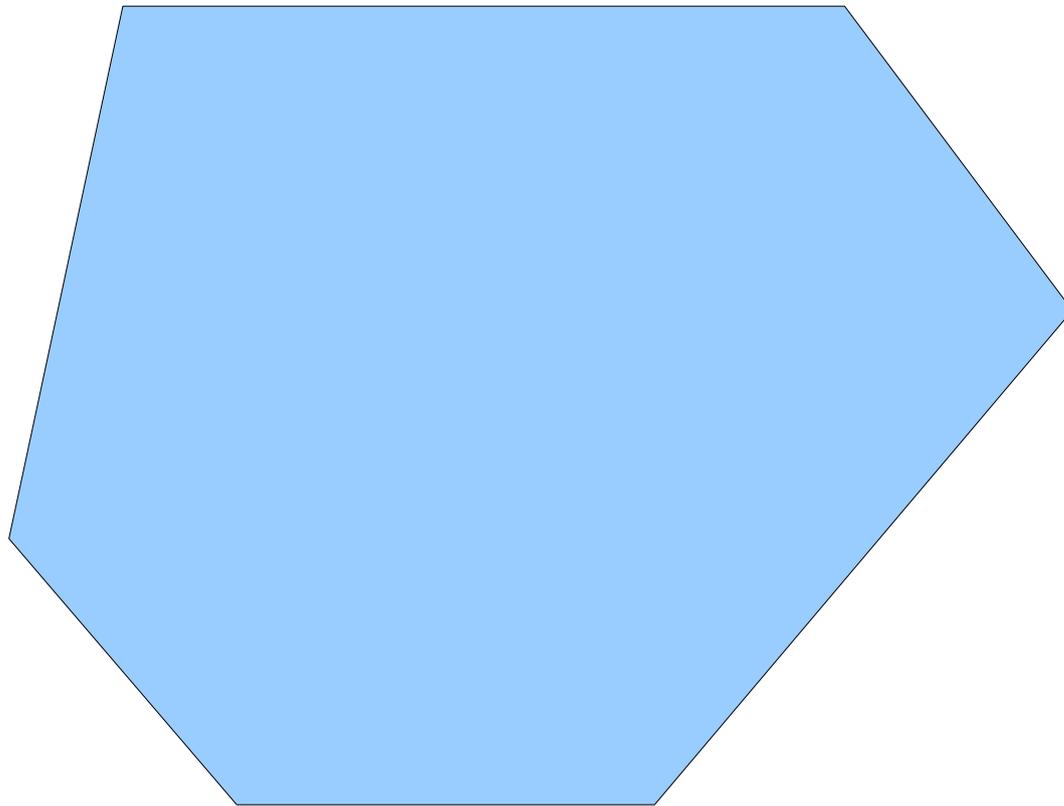
# Différents cas



Compte pour 2 (modulo 2) = 0



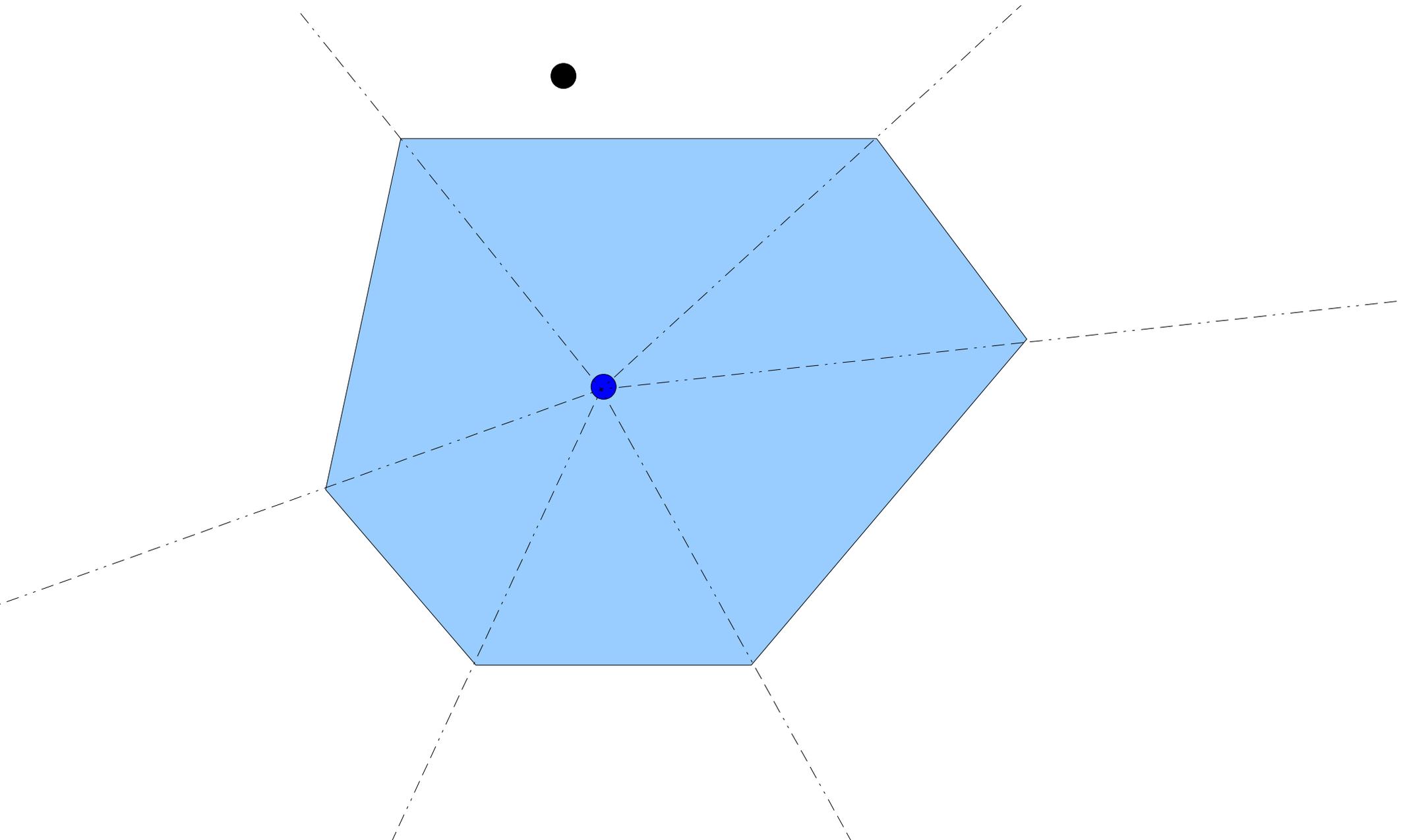
# Algorithme « rapide » pour les polygones convexes



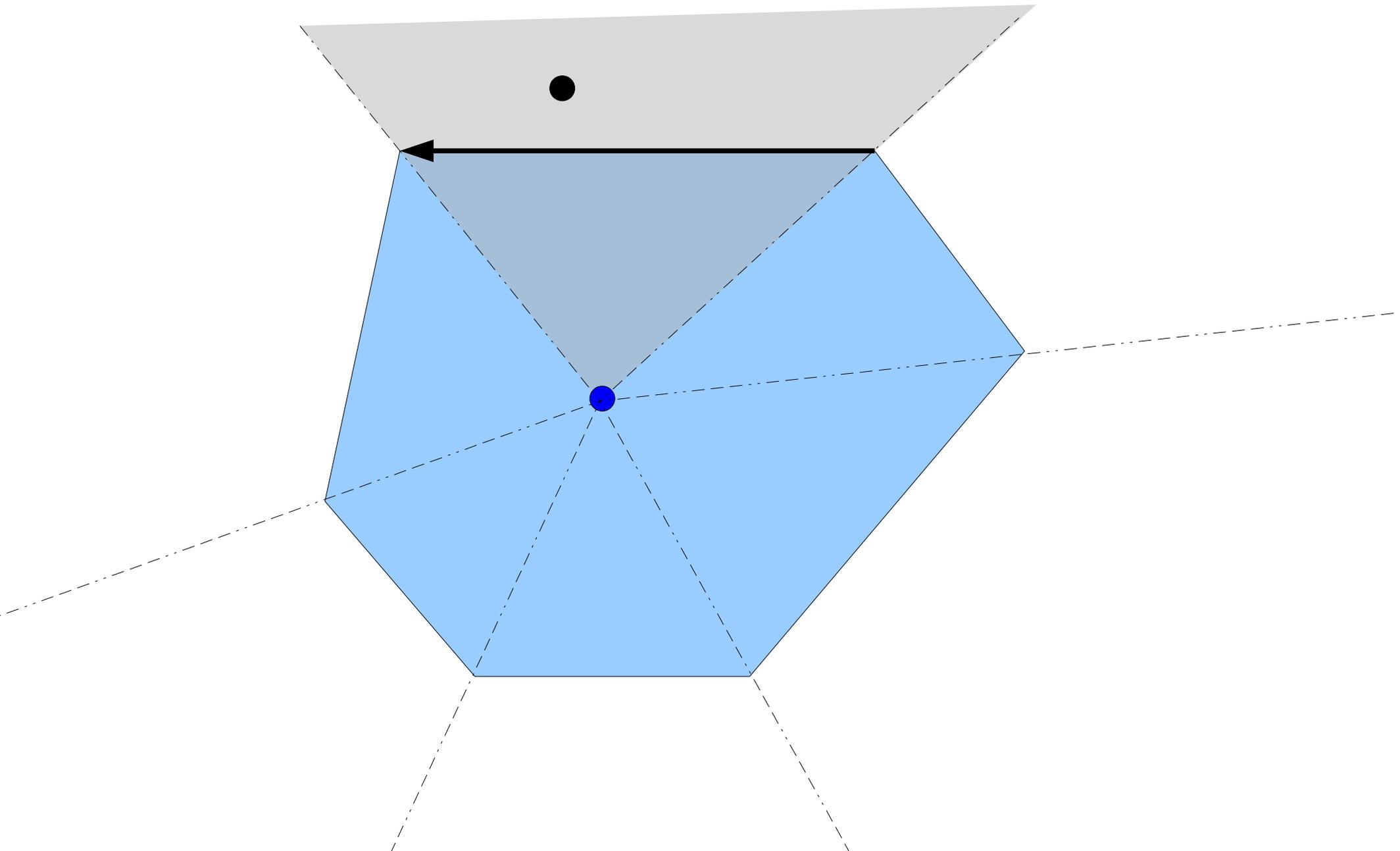
# Algorithme « rapide » pour les polygones convexes

- Trouver le secteur angulaire
- Tester si le point est intérieur

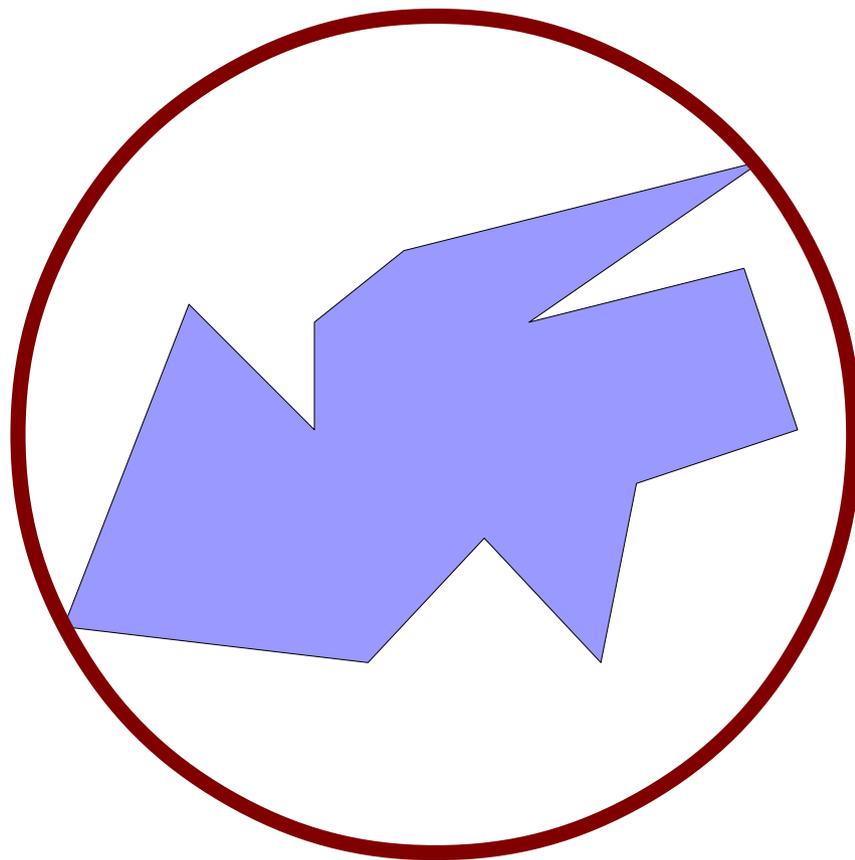
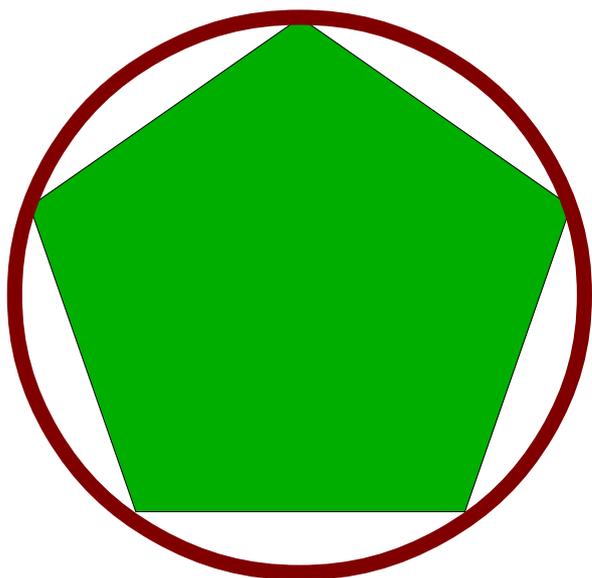
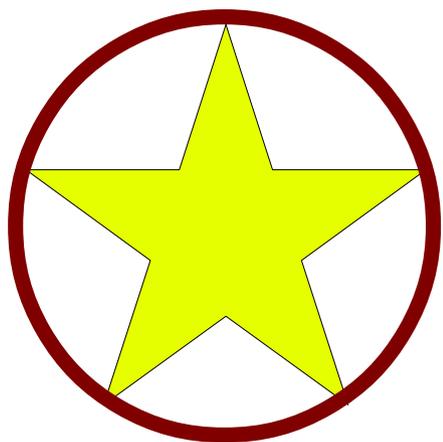
# Trouver le secteur angulaire



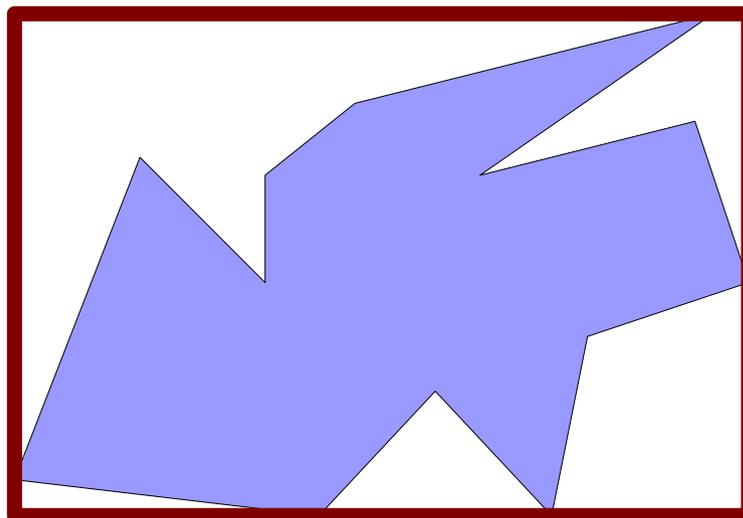
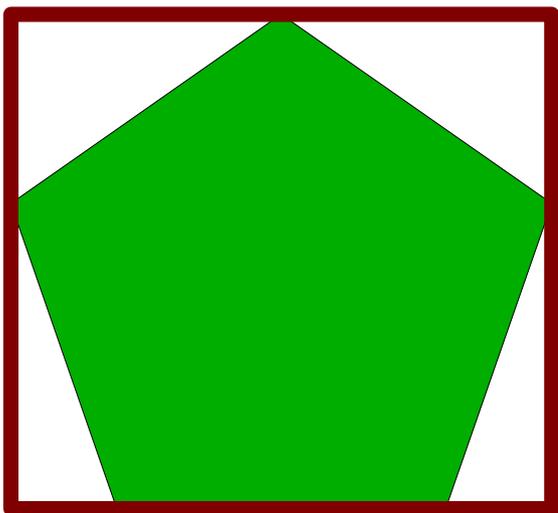
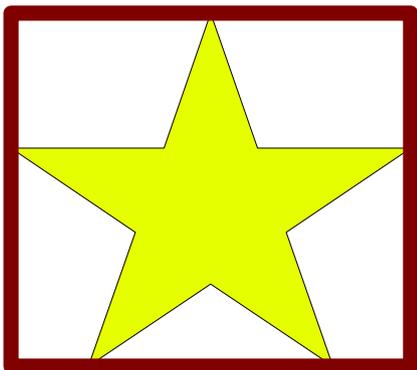
# Tester si le point est à l'intérieur



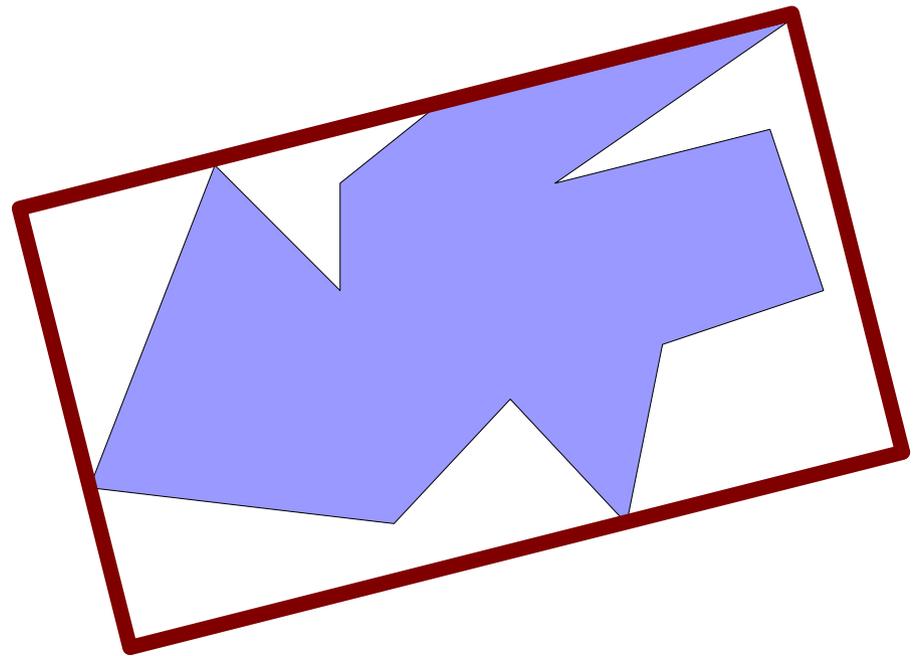
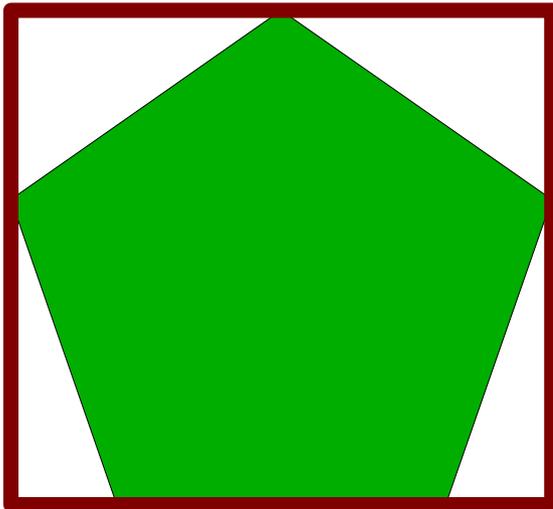
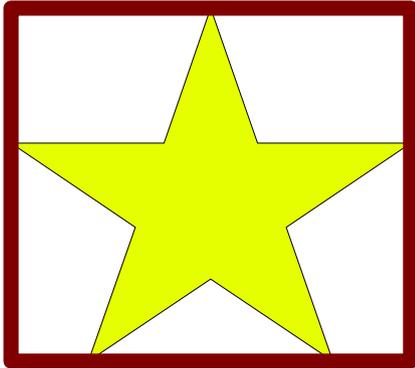
# Bounding box



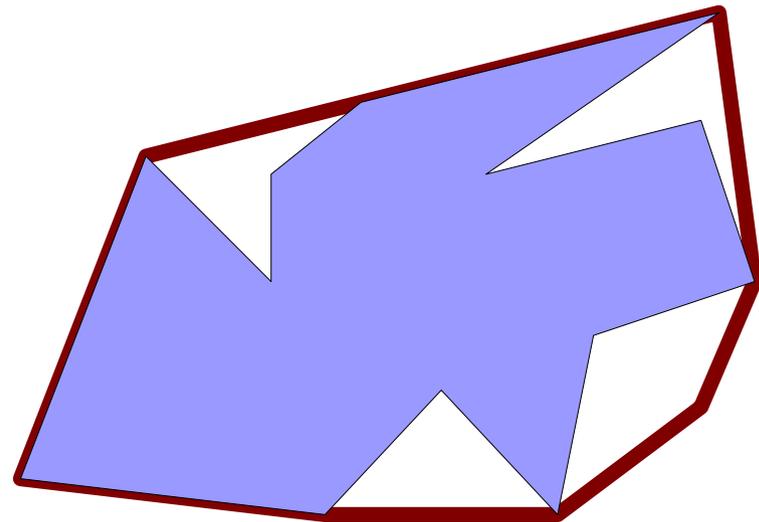
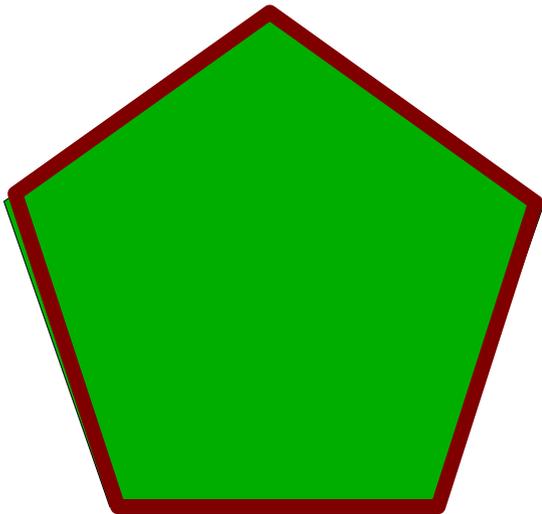
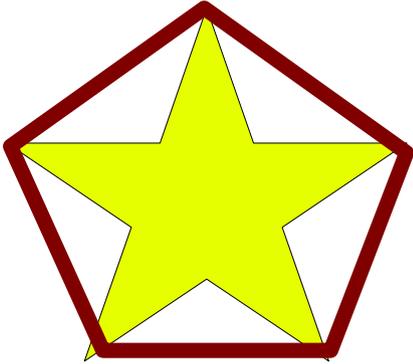
# Bounding box



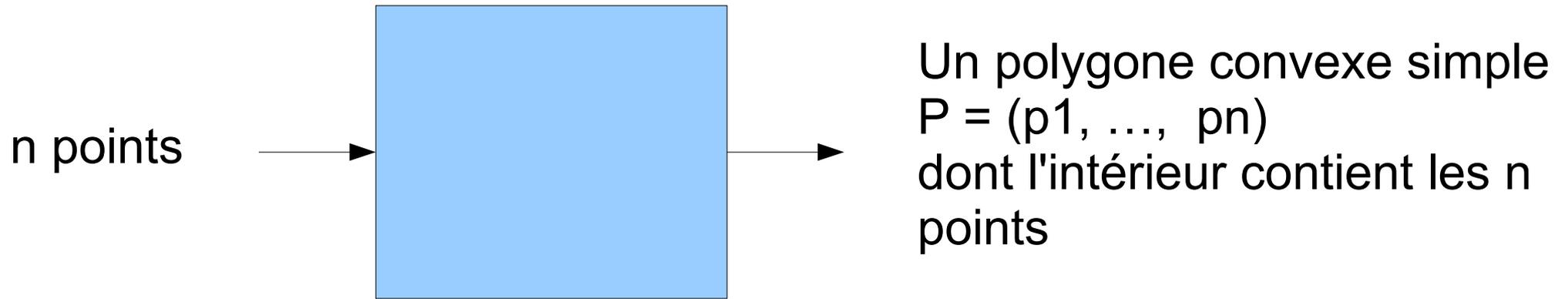
# Bounding box



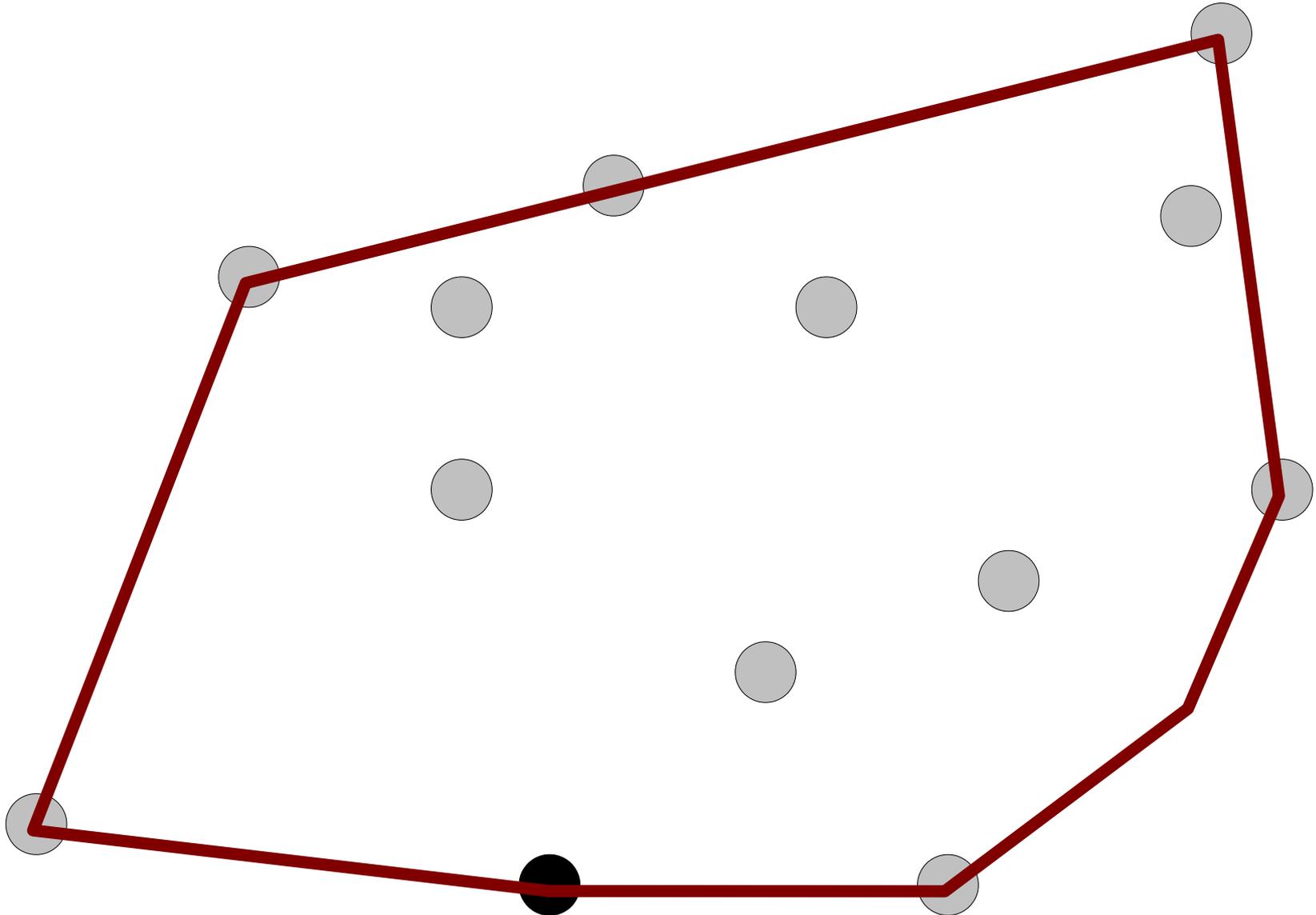
# Bounding box



# Calcul de l'enveloppe convexe de n points



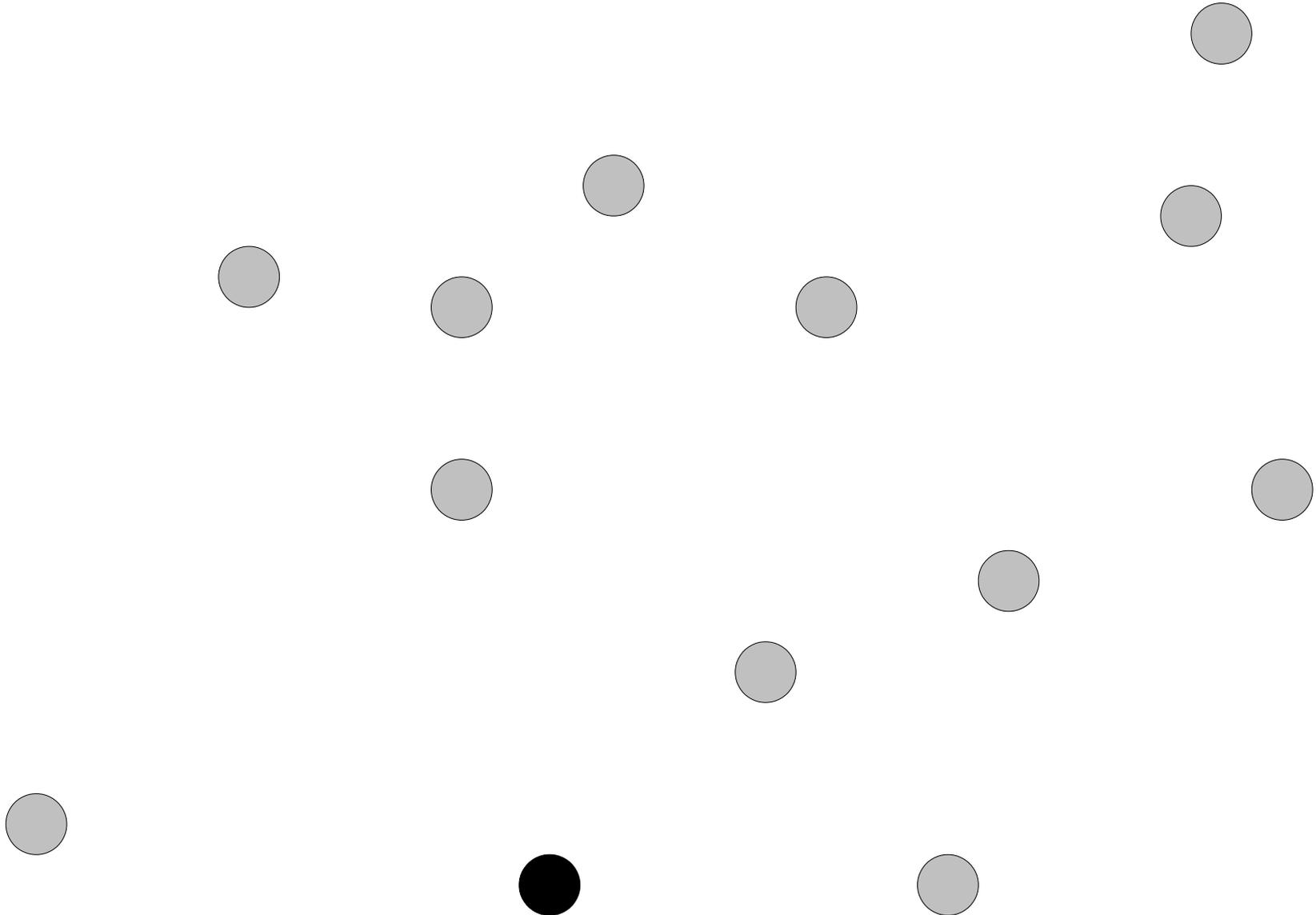
# Algorithme de Graham pour calculer l'enveloppe convexe



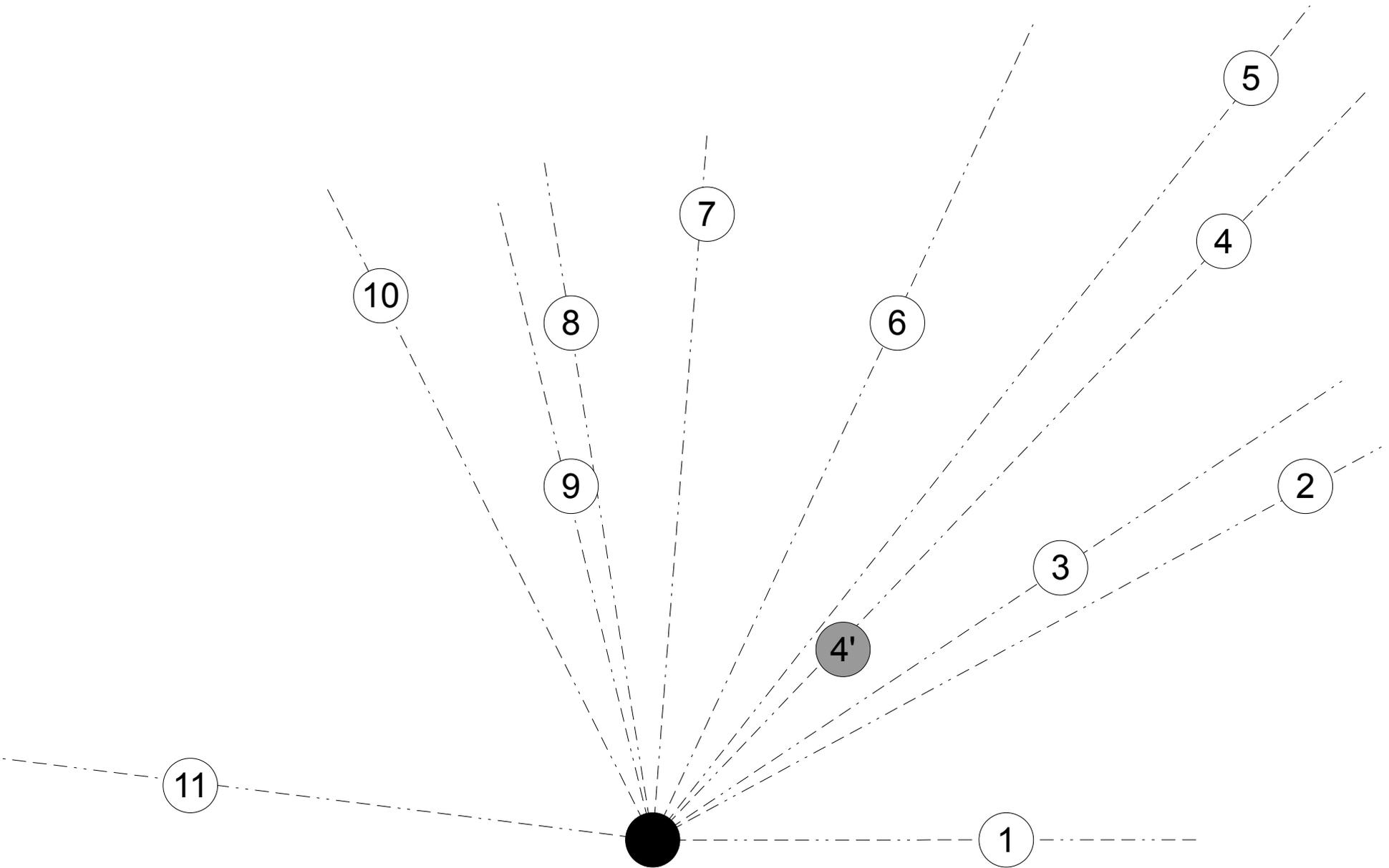
# Algorithme de Graham pour calculer l'enveloppe convexe

- Trouver le point le plus en bas
- Balayage
- Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe

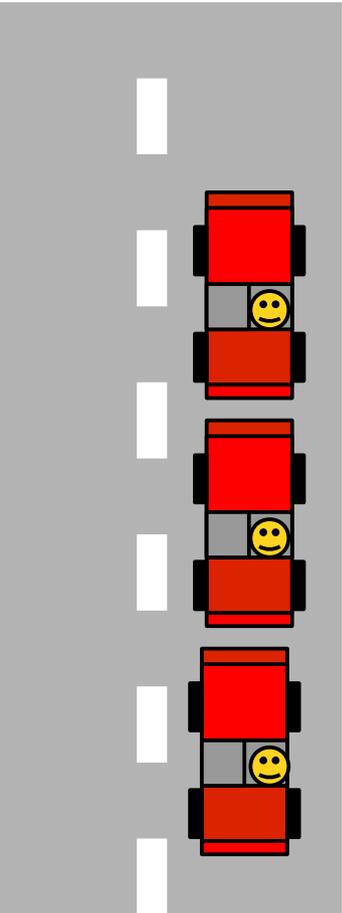
Trouver le point le plus en bas, puis  
si plusieurs le plus à gauche



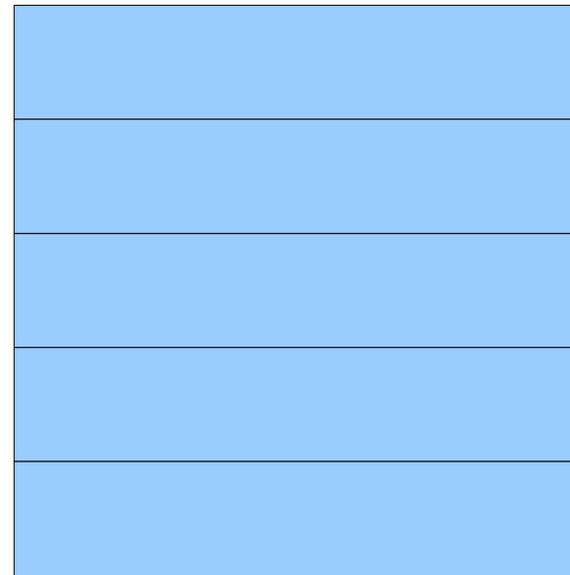
# Balayage : trier les points selon leurs angles



# File (FIFO : first in, first out)



EstVide?



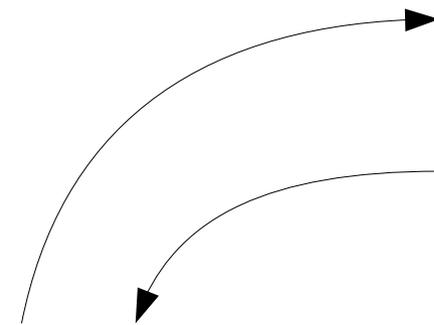
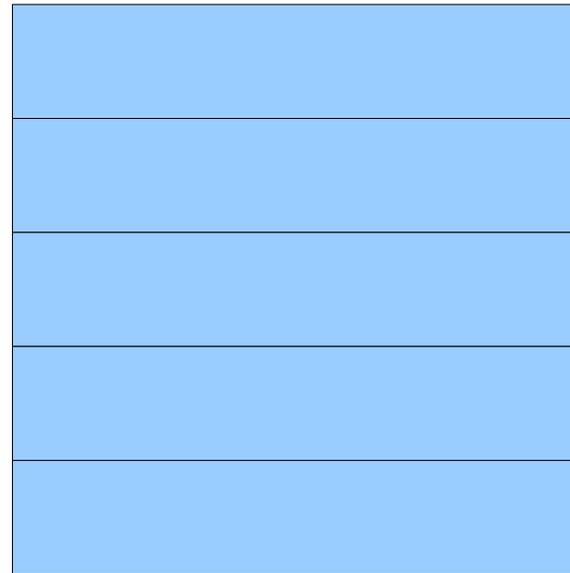
enfiler

défiler

# Pile (LIFO : last in, first out)

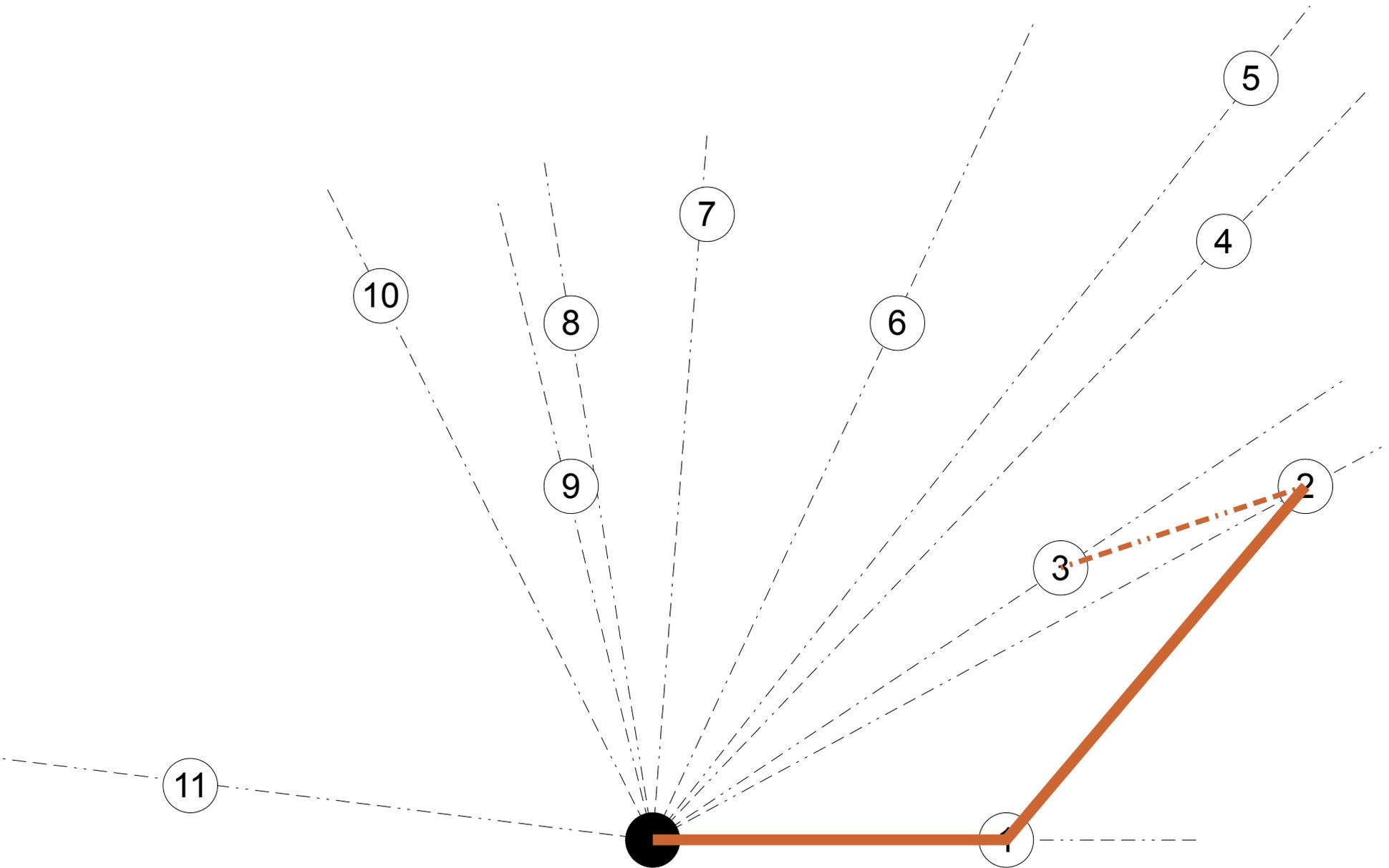


EstVide?

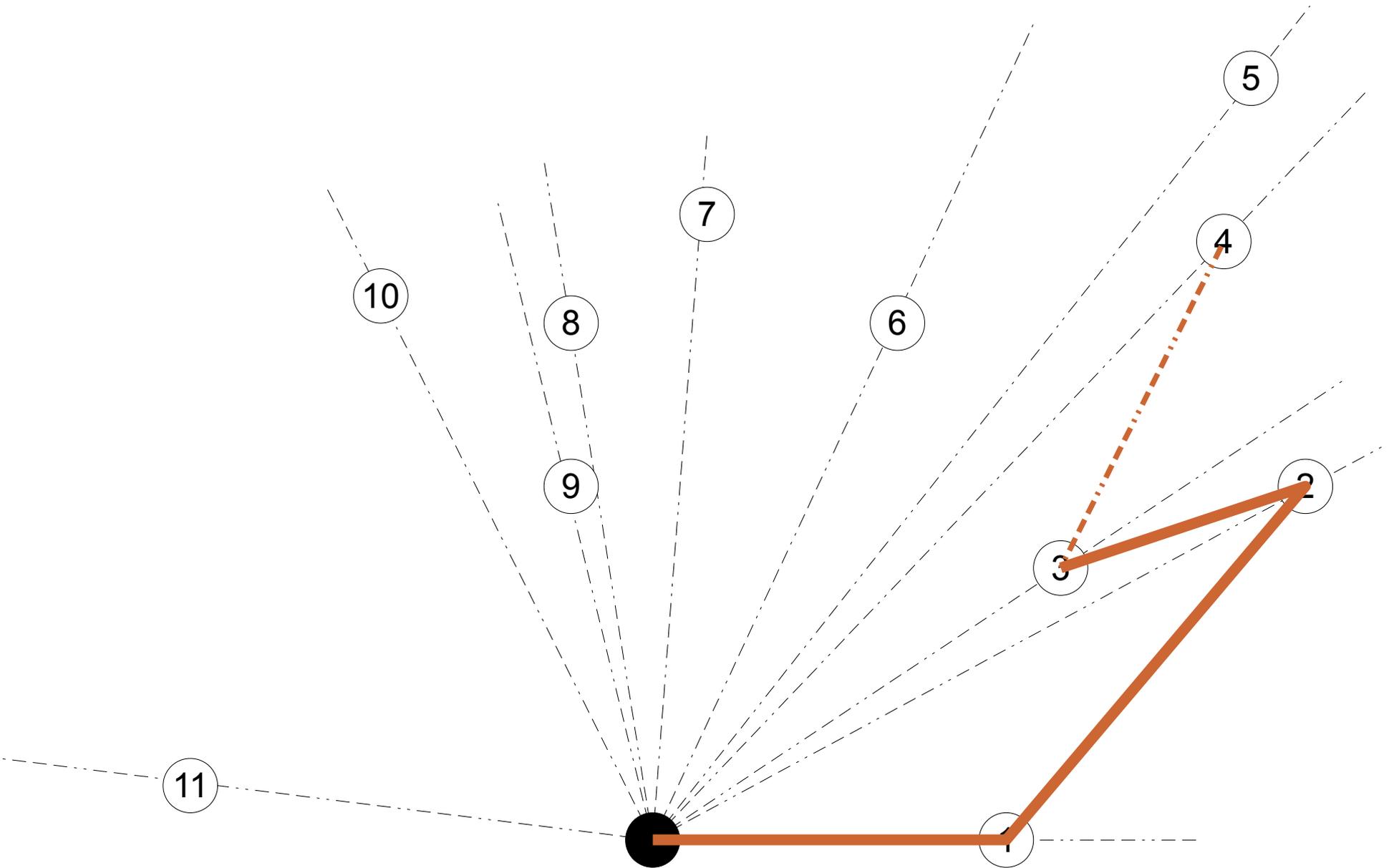


dépiler  
empiler

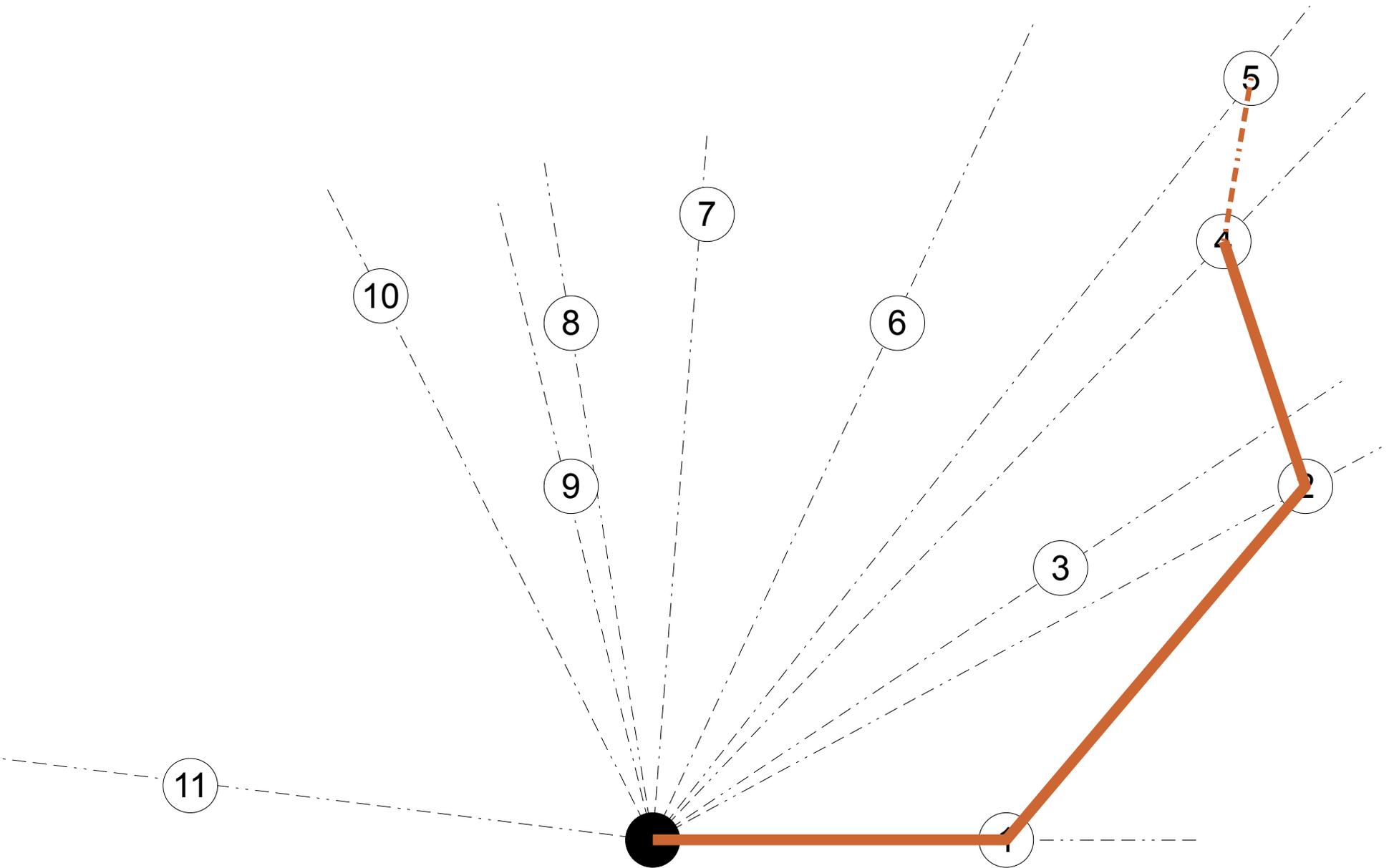
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



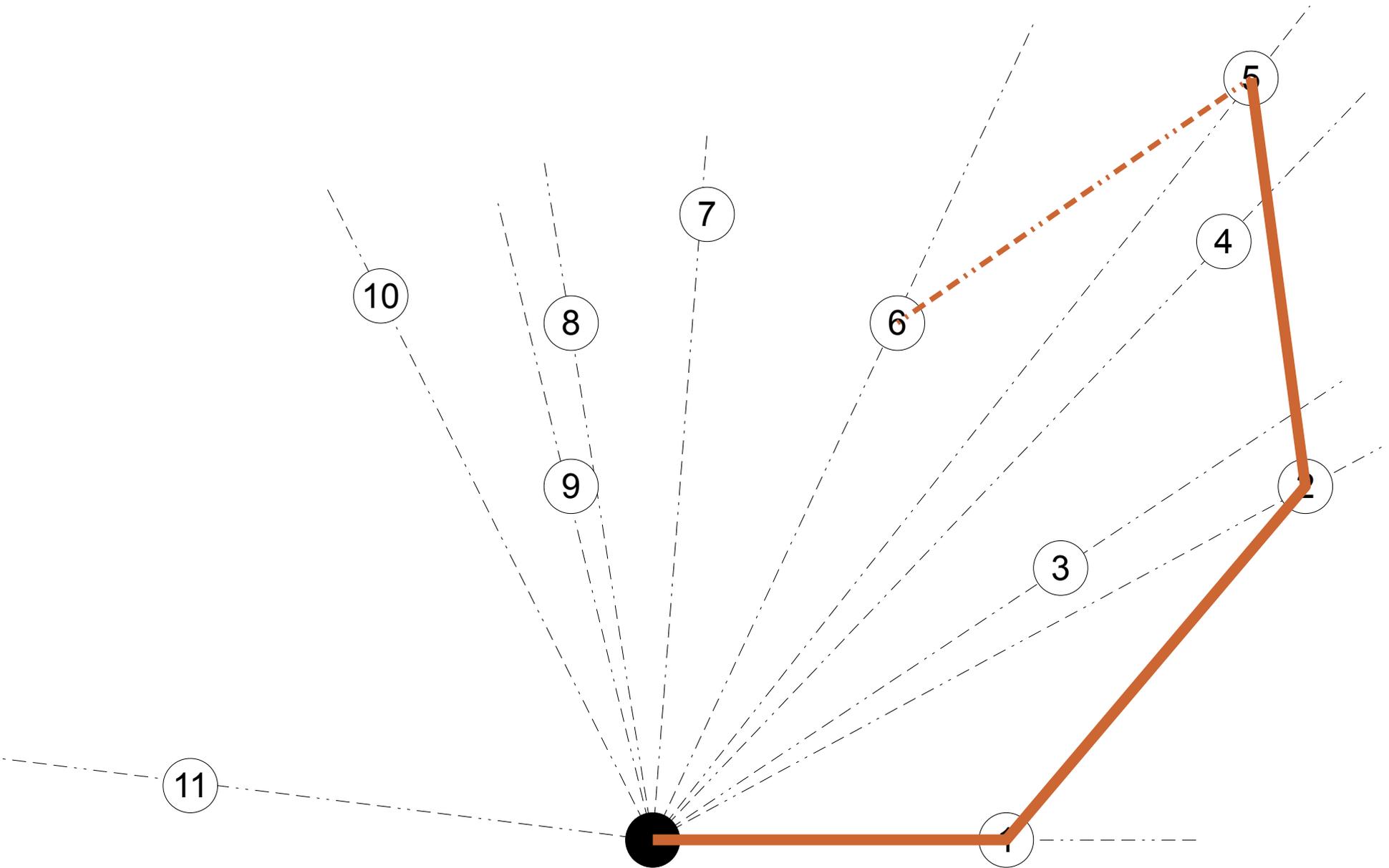
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



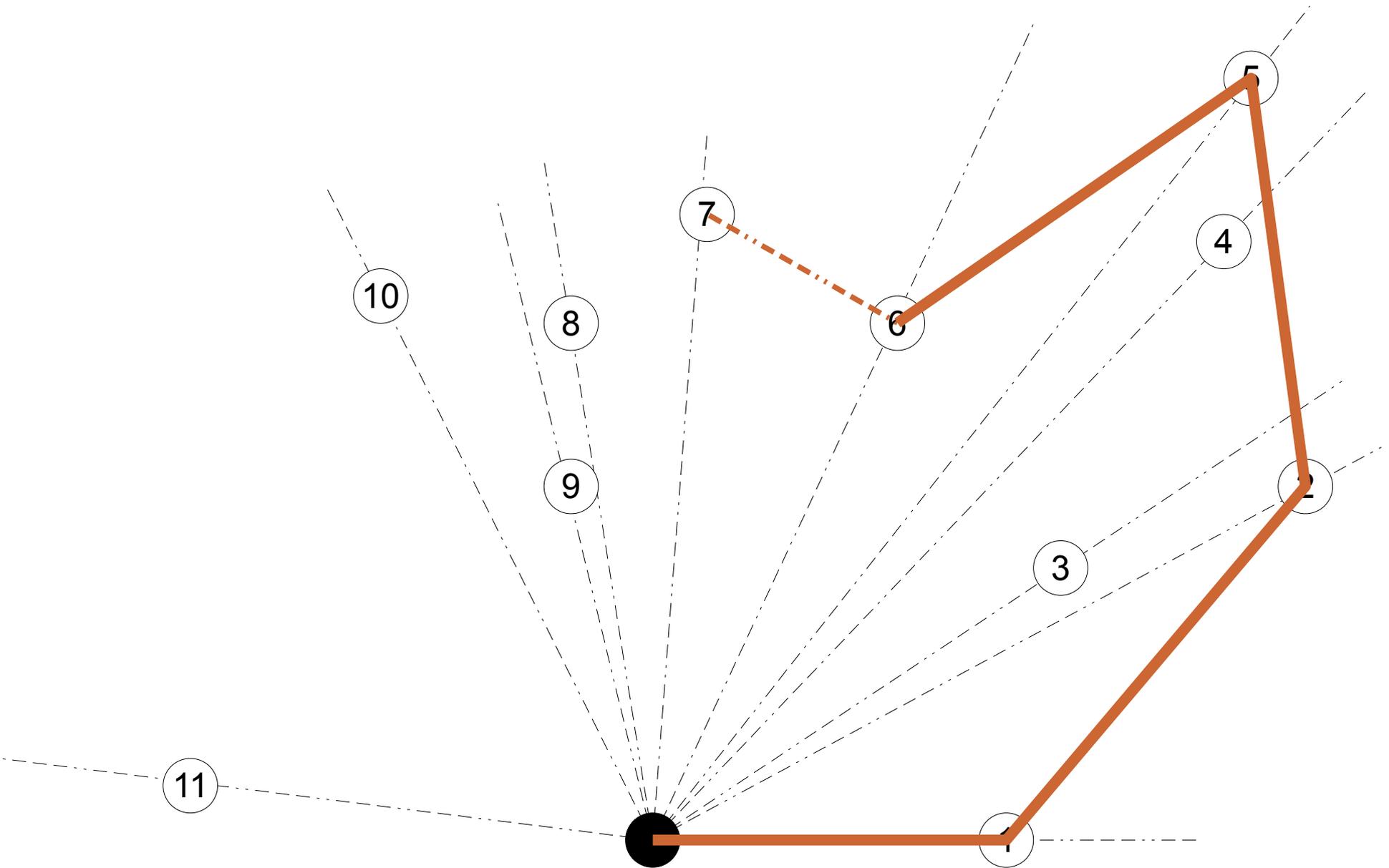
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



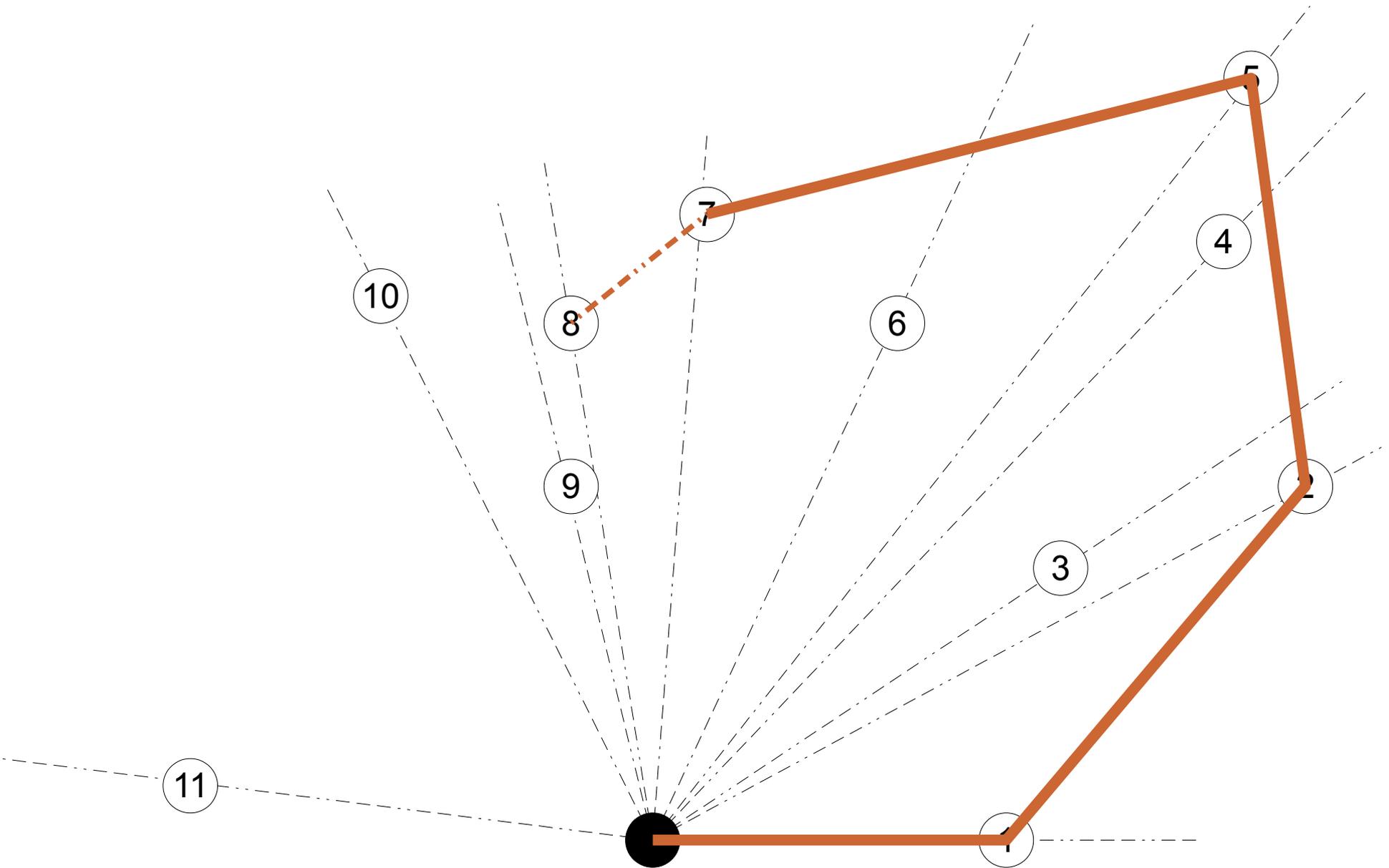
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



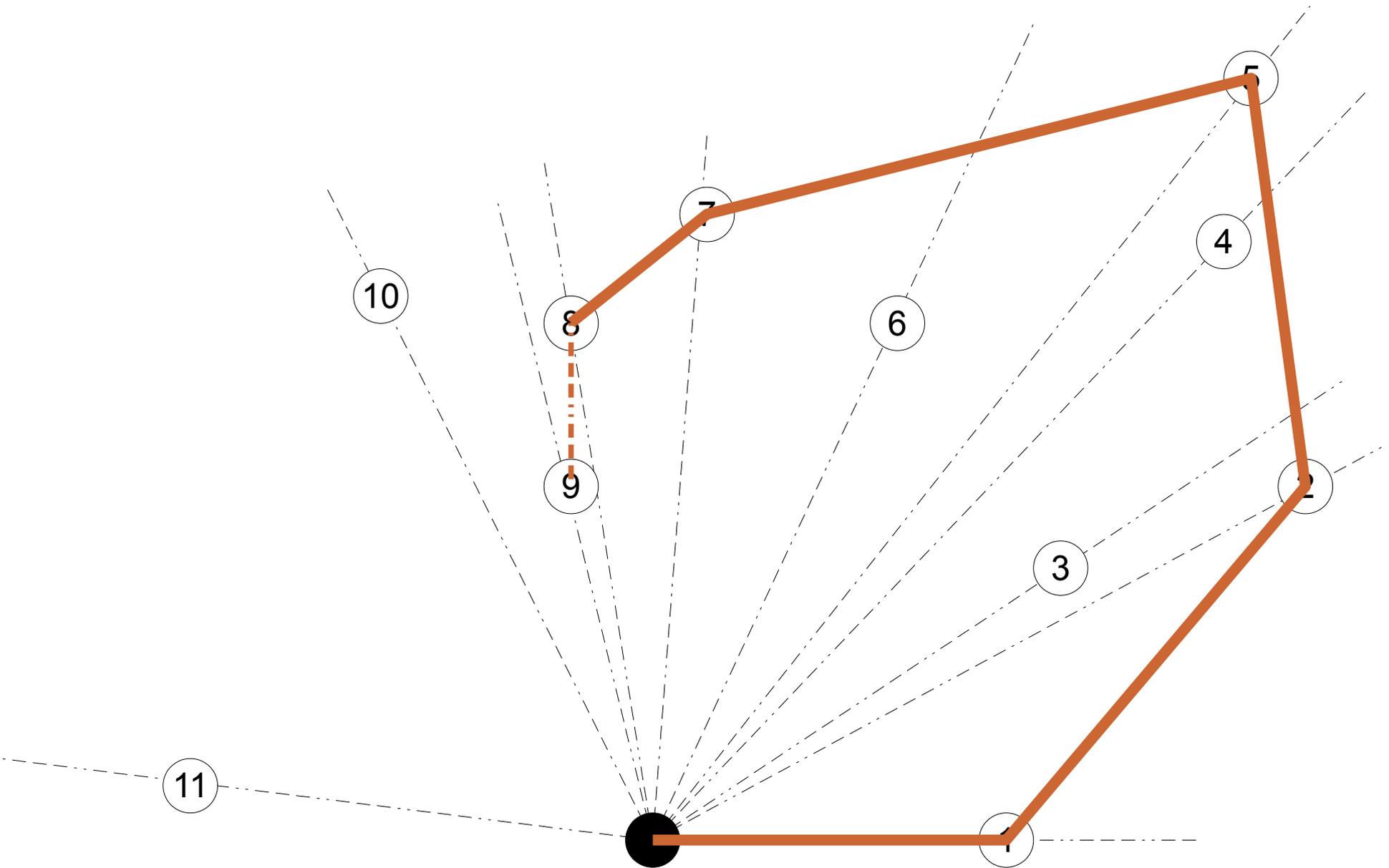
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



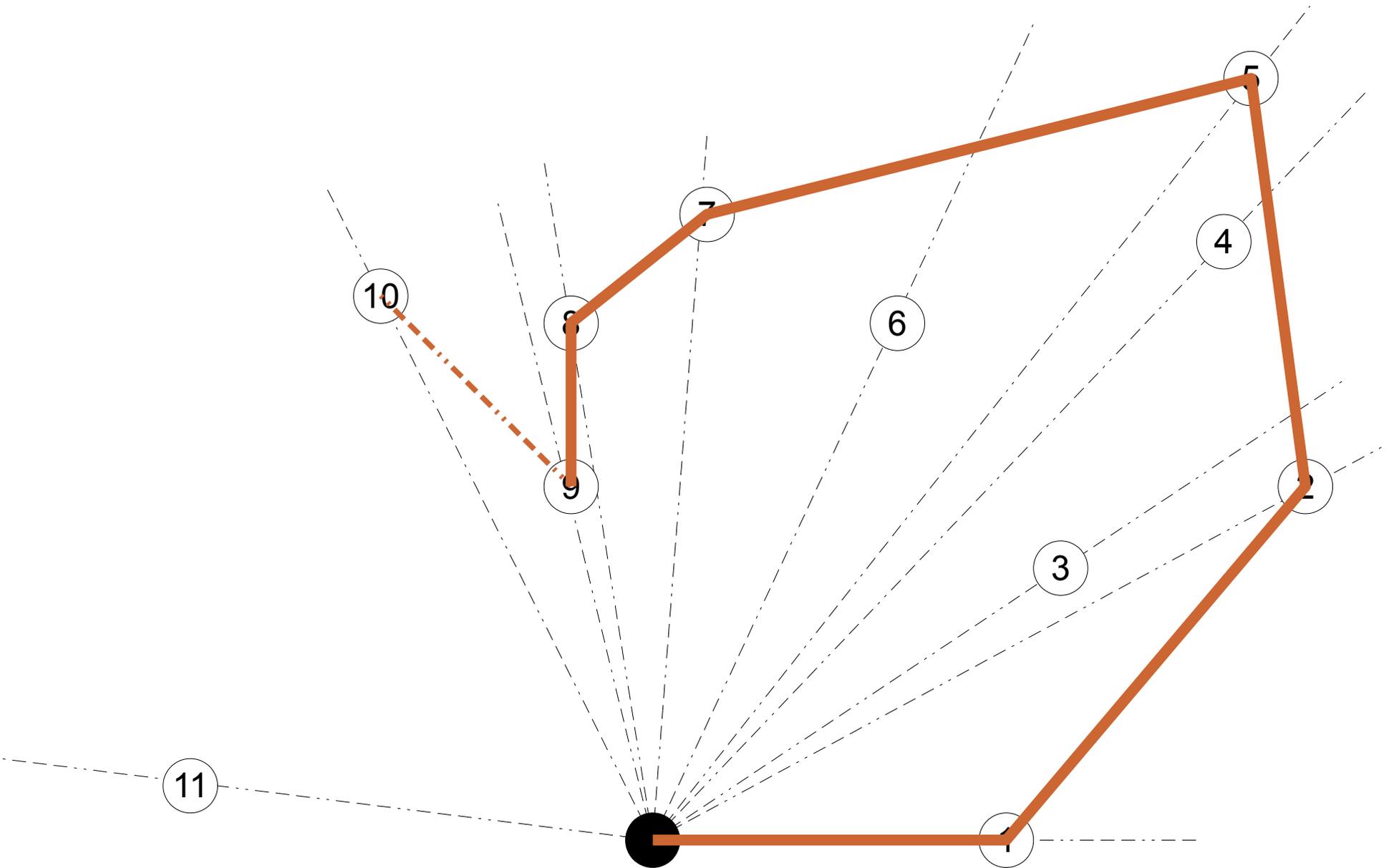
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



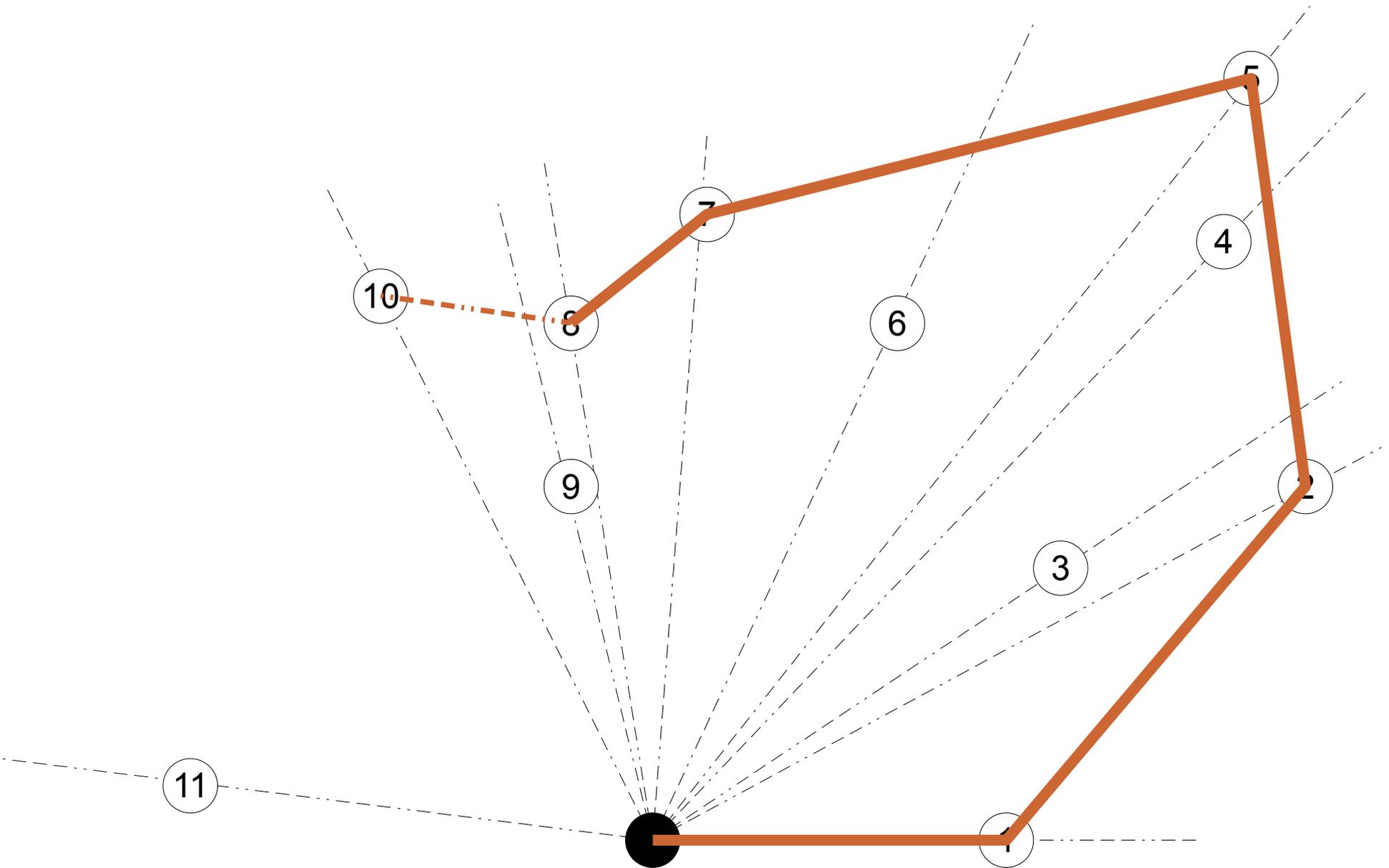
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



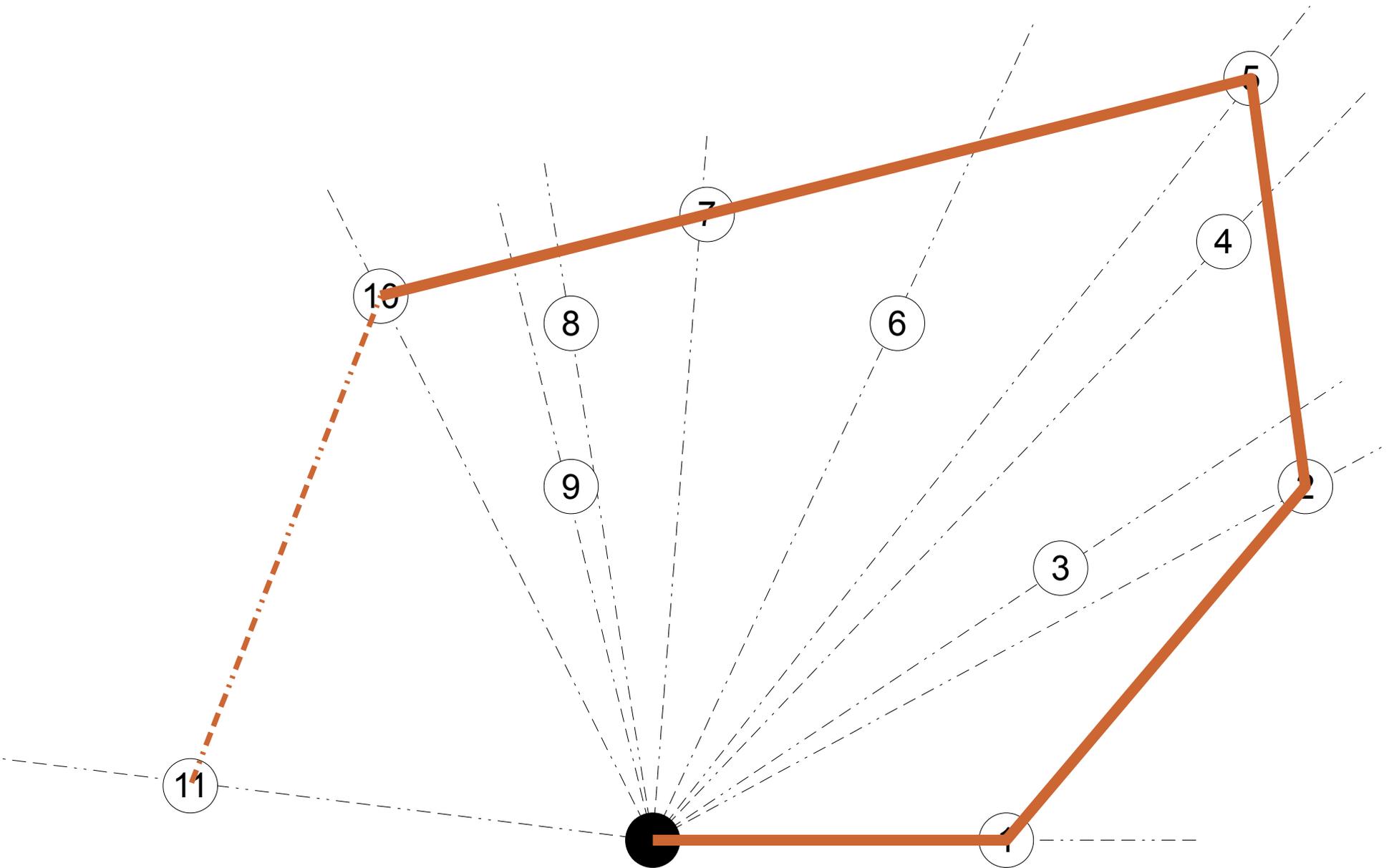
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



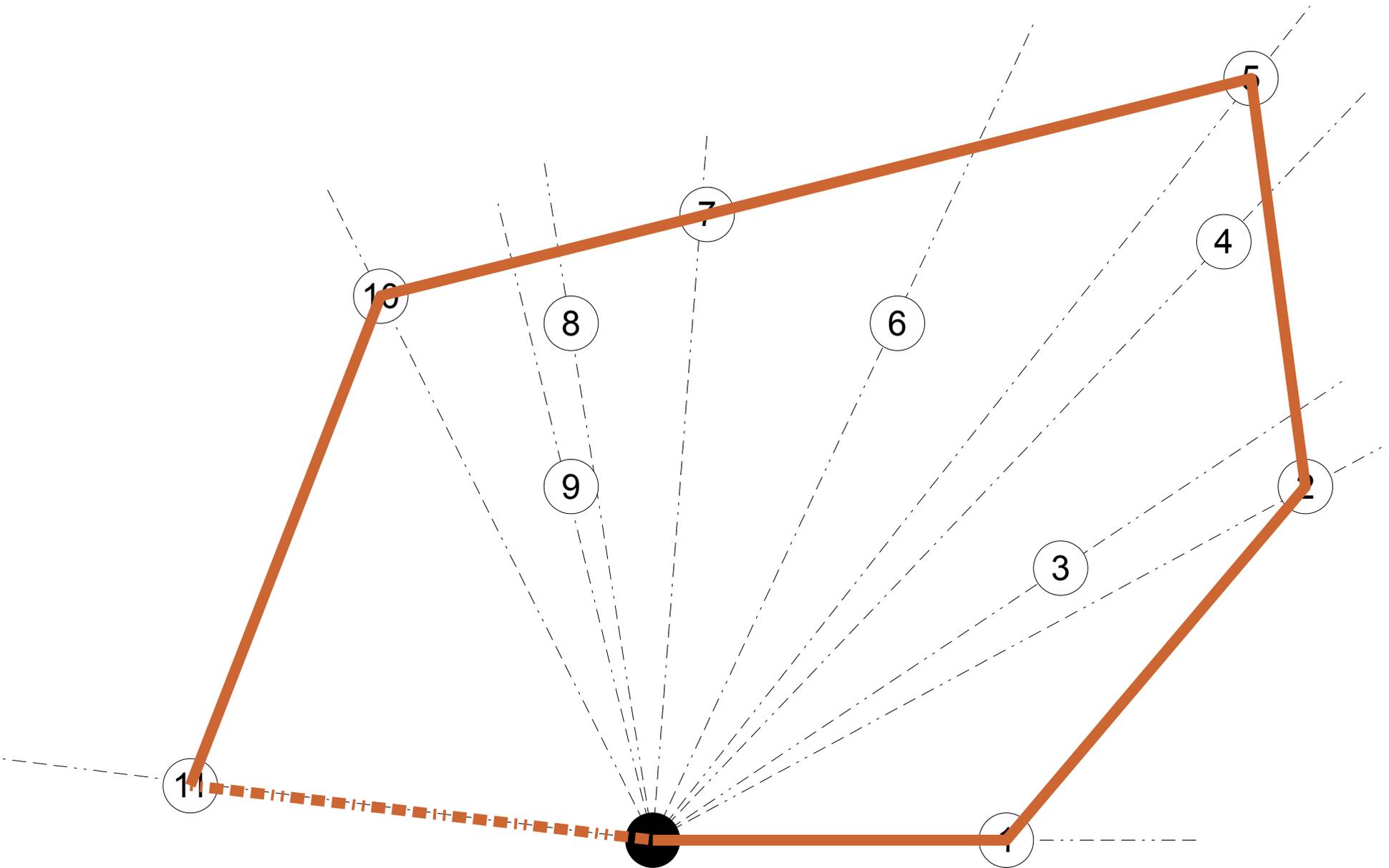
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe

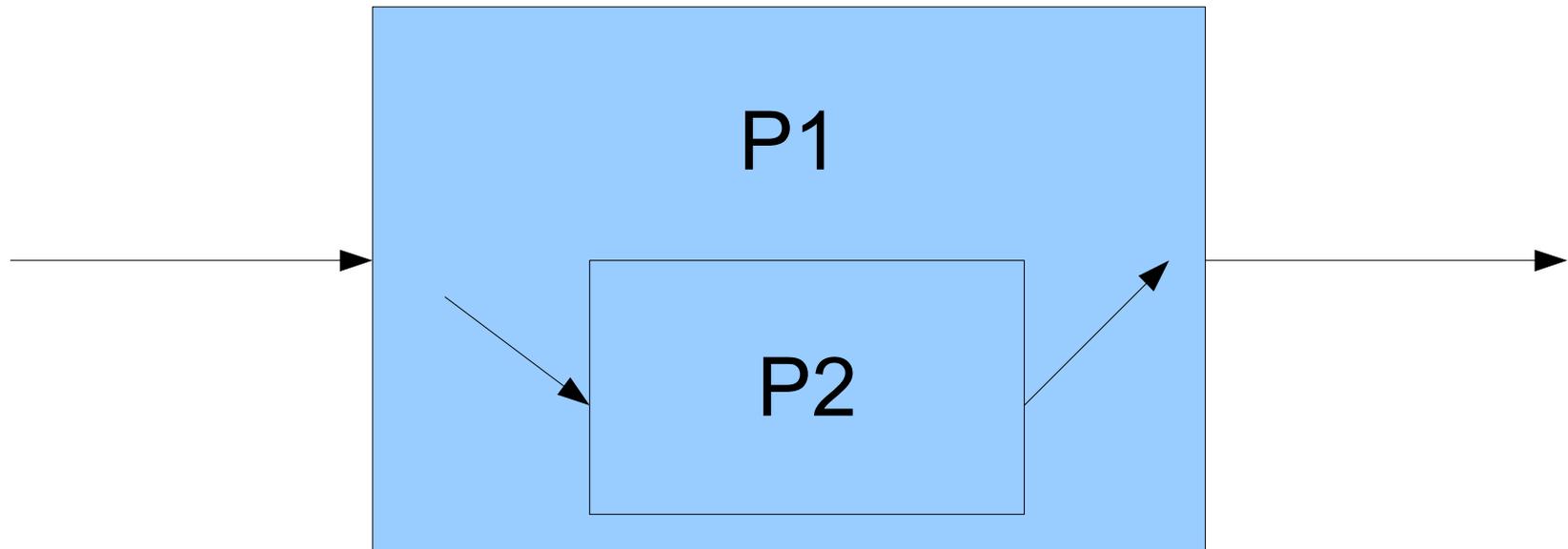


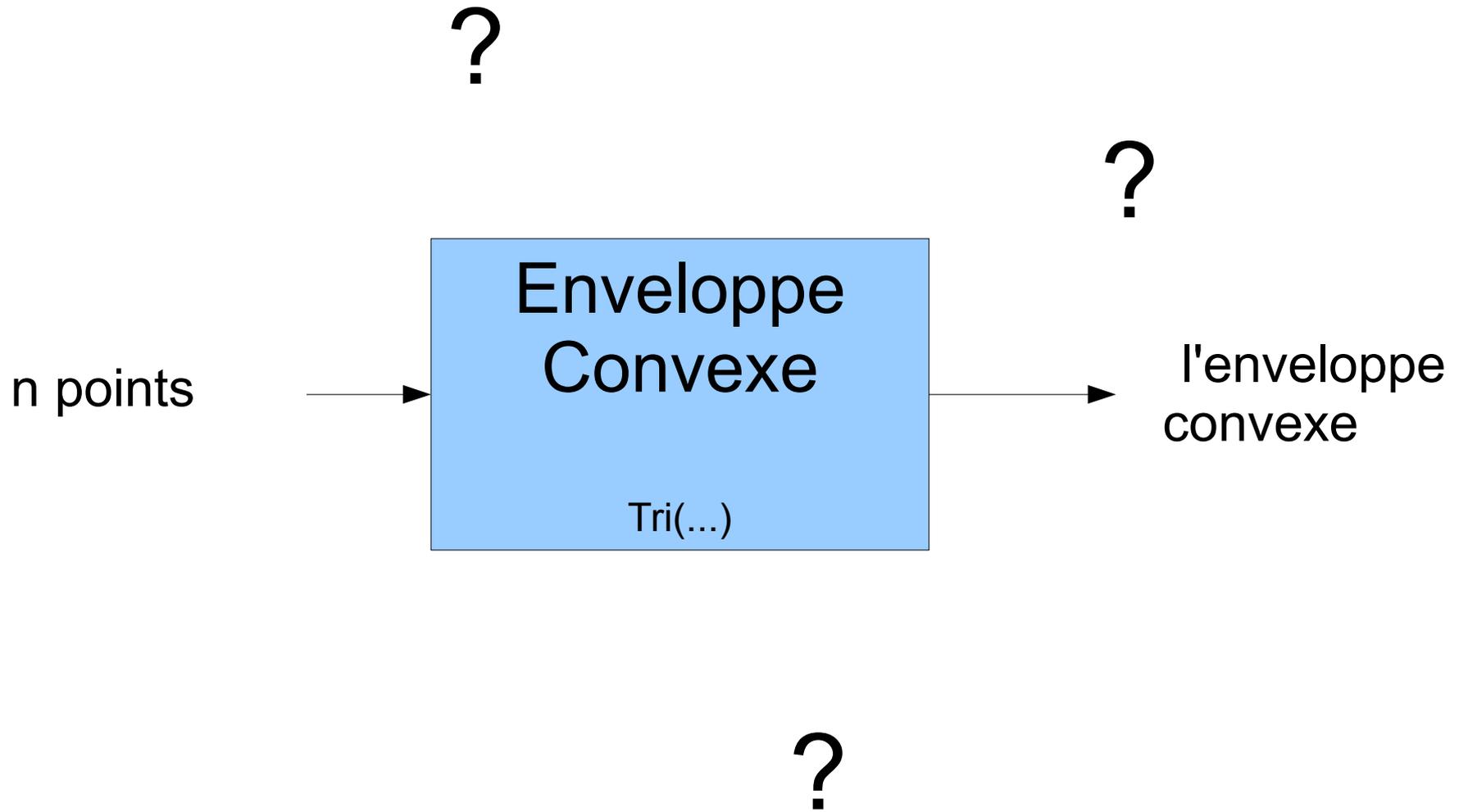
# Construction du contour de l'enveloppe convexe



# Optimalité de la complexité du calcul de l'enveloppe convexe

# Réduction

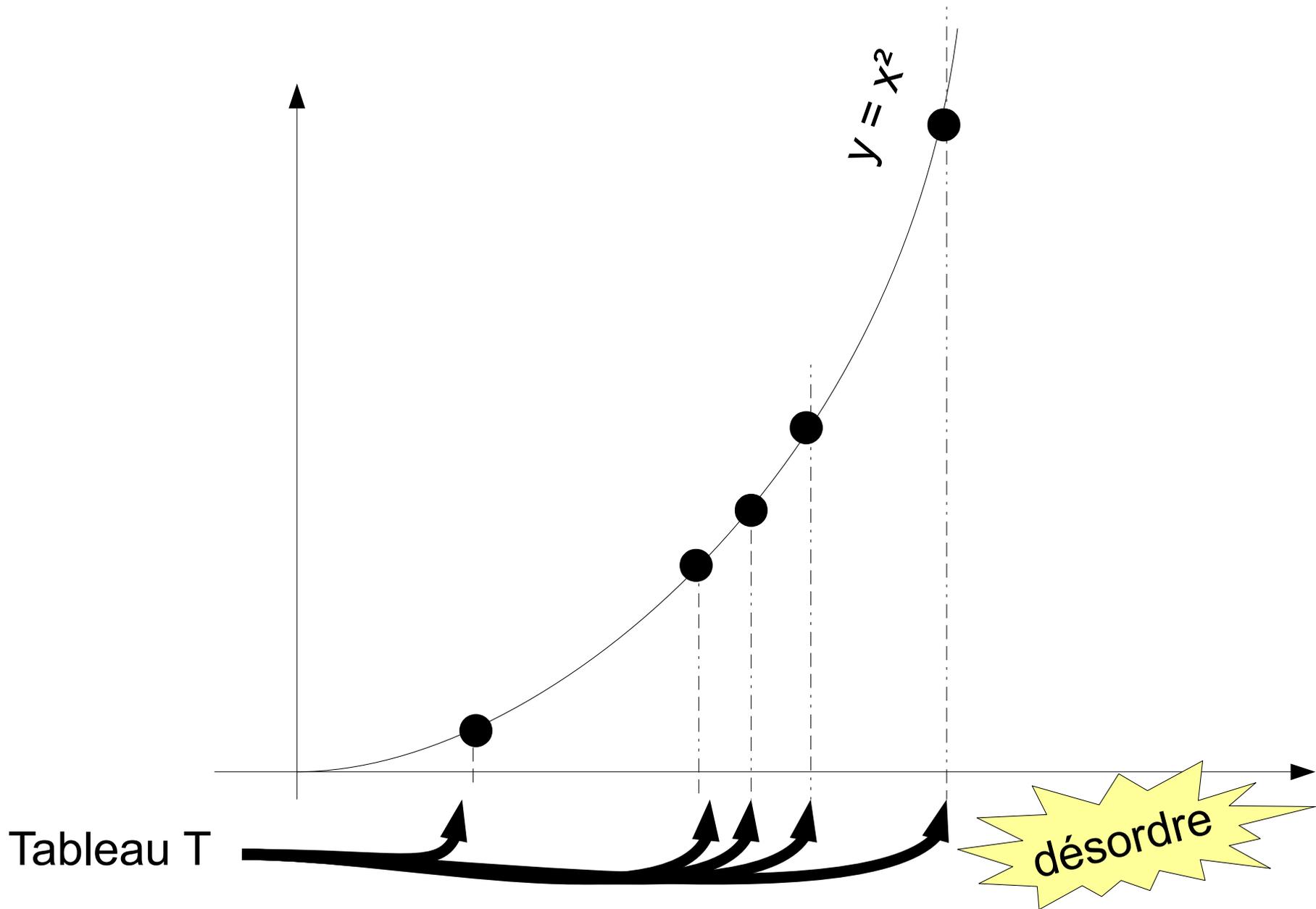




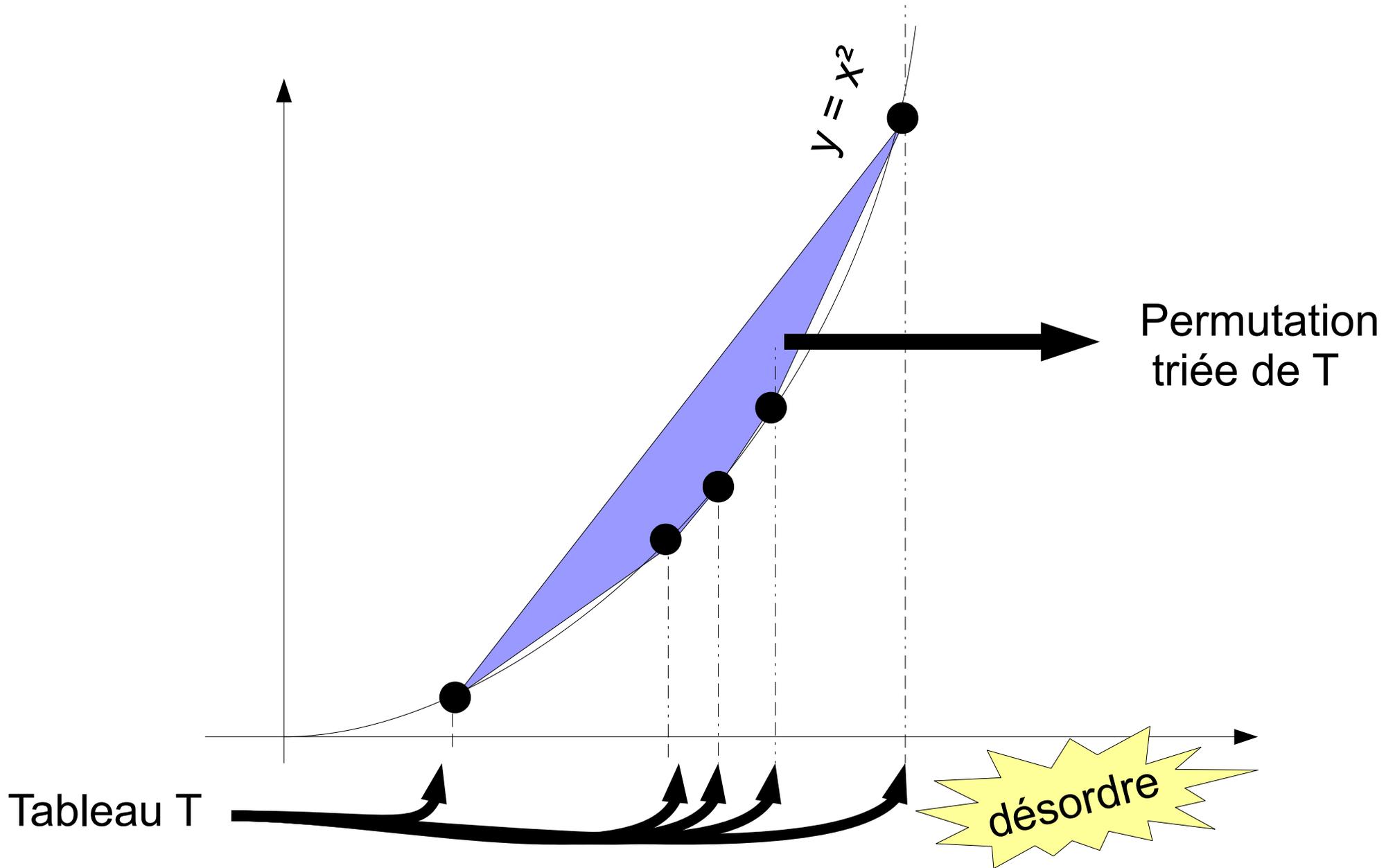
# Optimalité de la complexité du calcul de l'enveloppe convexe



# Optimalité de la complexité du calcul de l'enveloppe convexe



# Optimalité de la complexité du calcul de l'enveloppe convexe



# Conclusion

- Importance du tri même dans un domaine « lointain »
- Réduction