

# 1 Convex hull: definitions, classical algorithms.

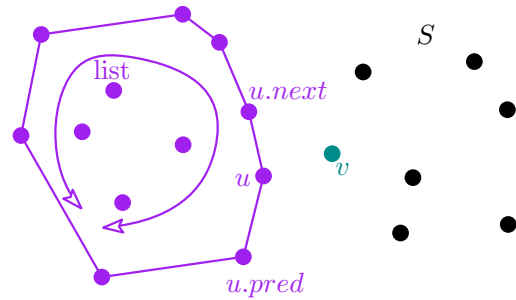
## 1.1 Convex hull by triangulation

Consider the following convex hull algorithm:

```

Input :  $S$  a point set.
sort  $S$  by  $x$ -coordinate;
create a circular list with the three leftmost points of  $S$ 
    such that  $(u, u.next, u.next.next)$  is positively oriented and  $u$  rightmost;
 $S = S \setminus \{u, u.next, u.next.next\}$ ;
while  $S \neq \emptyset$  {
     $v$  = leftmost point in  $S$ ;
     $S = S \setminus \{v\}$ ;
     $w = copy(u)$ ; ●
    while  $(v, u, u.next)$  negative
         $\{u = u.next\}$ ; ●
     $v.next = u$ ;  $u.pred = v$ ;
    while  $(v, w, w.pred)$  positive
         $\{w = w.pred\}$ ; ●
     $v.pred = w$ ;  $w.next = v$ ;
     $u = v$ ;
}

```



### 1.1.1 Run the algorithm

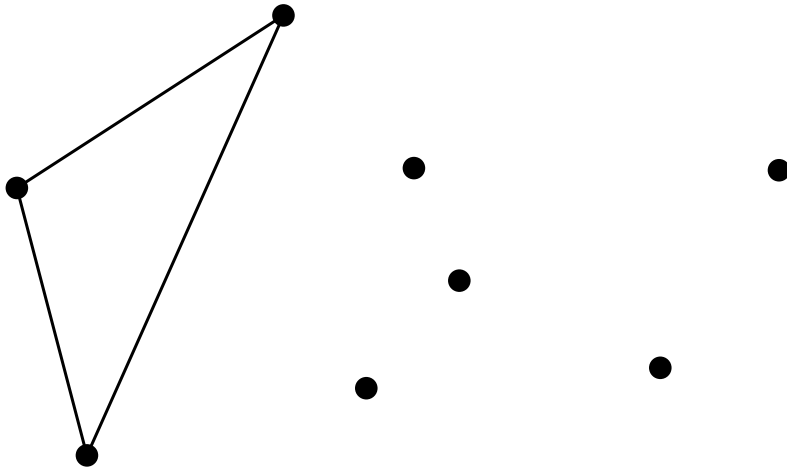
Run (by hand) the algorithm on the example provided on the attached example and draw on the example the line segment  $uv$  in green each time the code pass through the line of the code marked with a green dot, draw  $uv$  in blue for the code line with a blue dot, and draw  $wv$  in red for the code line with a red dot,

### 1.1.2 Complexity

What is the complexity of this algorithm on a set of  $n$  points (hint: use Euler relation).

Convex hull by triangulation

Run on the point set:



Complexity: