

## Homework Assignment #2

### Computational Geometry (Winter Term 2016/17)

#### Exercise 1

Set  $R$  be a set of  $n$  axis-parallel rectangles in the plane. Two rectangles *intersect* if there is a point that is contained in both rectangles (including the boundary).

- a) A special case of an intersection is an *overlap*, that is, an intersection in which no rectangle completely contains the other one. For the sake of simplicity, we first consider overlaps as in figure 1, that is, the top-right corner of the lower rectangle lies to the right of the top-right corner of the upper rectangle.

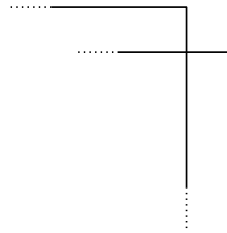


FIGURE 1: A special type of overlap.

Give an algorithm that decides in  $O(n \log n)$  time *whether*  $R$  contains two rectangles that overlap in the manner outlined. **[5 points]**

- b) Give an algorithm that decides in  $O(n \log n)$  time whether  $R$  contains two intersecting rectangles. **[5 points]**

*Hint:* It is only important that the algorithm decides whether there is *any* intersection. You do not have to determine the type of the intersection.

## Exercise 2

Let  $P$  be a finite set of points in the plane. The *largest top-right region* of a point  $p \in P$  is the union of all open axis-parallel square that touch  $p$  with their bottom-left corner and contain no point of  $P$ .

- a) Prove that the largest top-right region of a point is either a square or the intersection of two open half-planes. **[2 points]**

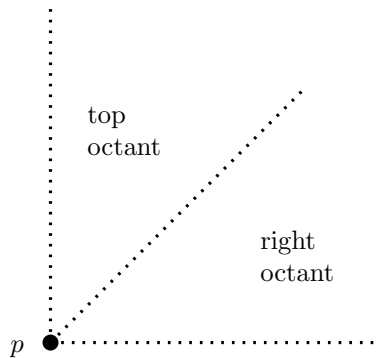


FIGURE 2: Top and right octant of the point  $p$ .

- b) For every point  $p \in P$  and each of the two corresponding octants (see Figure 2), consider which points of  $P$  restrict the largest top-right region of  $p$  the most. Is the knowledge of these points in both octants enough to determine the largest top-right region of  $p$ ? **[2 points]**
- c) Given a set  $P$  of  $n$  points, compute the largest top-right region of every point in  $p$  with total running time  $O(n \log n)$ . **[6 points]**
- Hint:* „Sweep“ the plane twice to determine the points in subexercise b).