

## Homework Assignment #5

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

#### Exercise 1

One can use the data structures described in the lecture to determine whether a particular point  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  is contained in a given set of points  $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  by performing a range query with range  $[a, a] \times [b, b]$ . Let  $n = |P|$  be the number of given points.

- Prove that performing such a range query on a kd-tree takes  $O(\log n)$  time, using the algorithm from the lecture. **[4 points]**
- Is it possible to achieve a running time faster than  $O(\log^2 n)$ , by using such a query on range trees (without fractional cascading, which will be presented in the next lecture)? Prove your answer. **[4 points]**

#### Exercise 2

In many applications, one wants to do range queries among objects other than points.

- Let  $S$  be a set of  $n$  axis-aligned rectangles in the plane. We want to be able to report all rectangles in  $S$  that are completely contained in a query rectangle  $[x, x'] \times [y, y']$ . Describe a data structure for this problem that uses  $O(n \log^3 n)$  storage and has  $O(\log^4 n + k)$  query time, where  $k$  is the number of reported rectangles. **[6 points]**
- Let  $P$  consist of a set of  $n$  polygons in the plane. We want to be able to report all polygons in  $P$  that are completely contained in a query rectangle  $[x, x'] \times [y, y']$ . Describe a data structure for this problem that uses  $O(n \log^3 n)$  storage and has  $O(\log^4 n + k)$  query time, where  $k$  is the number of reported polygons. **[6 points]**

### Exercise 3

Given a set  $P$  of  $n$  points and a number  $\varepsilon > 0$ , we want to compute all pairs of points whose  $L_\infty$ -distance is at most  $\varepsilon$ , that is, we want to find each pair  $p, q$  in  $P$  whose  $x$ -coordinates differ by at most  $\varepsilon$  and whose  $y$ -coordinates differ by at most  $\varepsilon$ .

Design a sweep-line algorithm to solve this problem in  $O((k + n) \log n)$  time, where  $k$  is the size of the output. Can you solve the problem even in  $O(k + n \log n)$  time?

**[6 extrapoints]**

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This assignment is due at the beginning of the next lecture, that is, on November 30 at 10:15. Solutions will be discussed in the tutorial on Friday, December 2, 14:15–15:45 in room SE I.