

# Line Sweep

CS 491 – Competitive Programming

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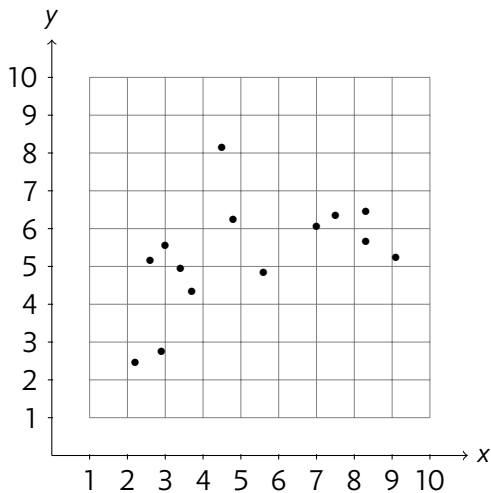
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# Objectives

Use the Line Sweep method to ...

- ▶ compute the convex hull
- ▶ compute the area of overlapping rectangles
- ▶ find the closest two points

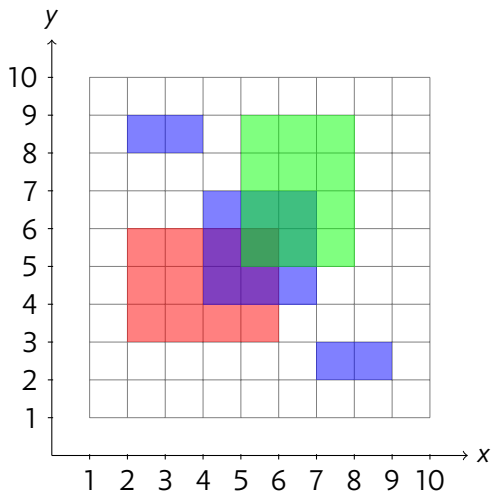
## Another Convex Hull Technique



## The algorithm

```
sort points by x value
push p[0], p[1], p[2] onto stack
while stack has  $\geq 3$  entries:
    if s[-2:0] bends counterclockwise:
        pop s[-1]
    push next p onto stack
stack has upper perimeter
clear stack
push p[0], p[1], p[2] onto stack
while stack has  $\geq 3$  entries:
    if s[-2:0] bends clockwise:
        pop s[-1]
    push next p onto stack
stack has lower perimeter
```

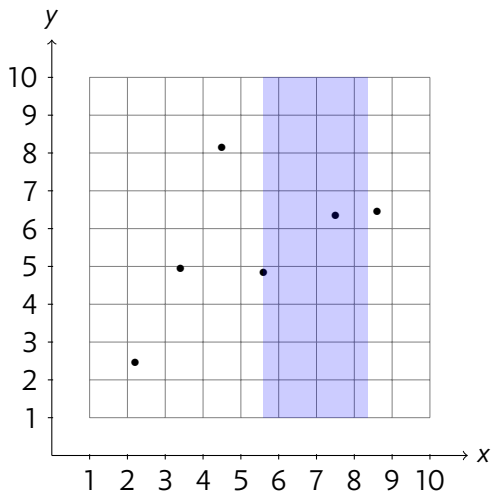
# Area of Rectangles



# Algorithm

- ▶ Make two copies of the rectangles.
  - ▶ Sort one by “entry” x coordinate.
  - ▶ Sort other by “exit” x coordinate.
- ▶ Use a segment tree to mark y ranges.
  - ▶ Update +1 when entering a rectangle.
  - ▶ Update -1 when exiting.
- ▶ Conceptually simple, but can be tedious to code.
  - ▶ You **did** save your segment tree code, right?

# Closest Points



# Algorithm

- ▶ Sort points by  $x$  coordinate.
- ▶ Distance between first two points becomes  $\delta$ .
- ▶ Advance line to next point  $p$ .
  - ▶ Add all points  $q$  where  $x_q - x_p < \delta$  to set  $s$ .
  - ▶ Check all points in  $s$  where  $|y_q - y_p| < \delta$ .
  - ▶ New candidate? Update  $\delta$ .
- ▶ Remove points from  $s$  when the sweep line passes them.