

Shortest Euclidean paths in the plane

Summary from last class

3 problem versions:

Given s, t

Given s , query t

Query s, t

shortest paths in a polygon

funnel algorithm for fixed s, t . $O(n)$

extension to query t

shortest path map + planar point location

Preprocessing = $O(n)$, Query time = $O(\log n + k)$, k = output size

shortest path in a polygonal domain

for fixed s, t compute visibility graph and use Dijkstra's algorithm.

$O(n \log n + m)$, m = # edges in visibility graph, $O(n^2)$

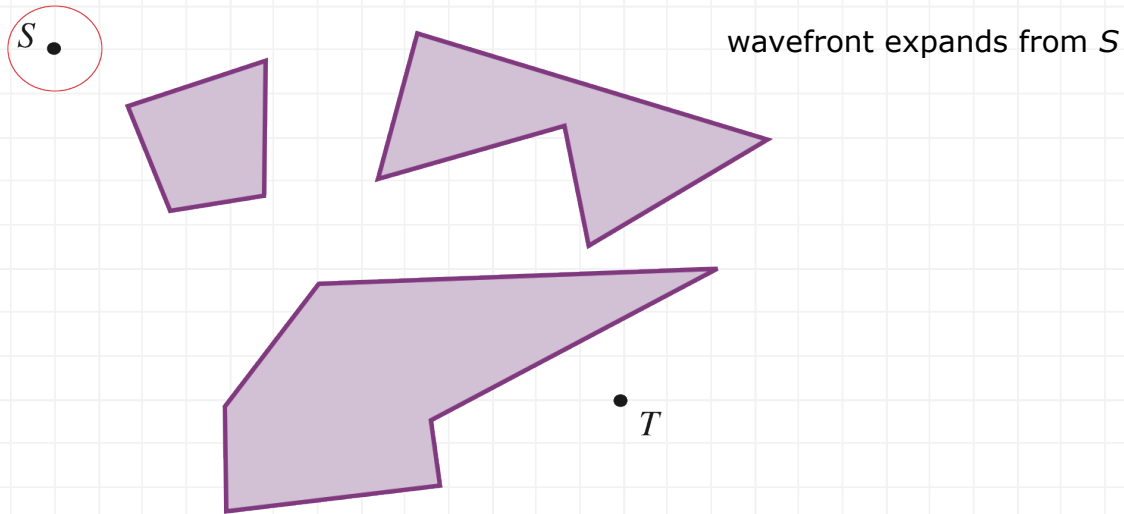
— make s, t point holes

today: for query t , continuous Dijkstra, $P = O(n \log n)$, $Q = O(\log n + k)$

Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain

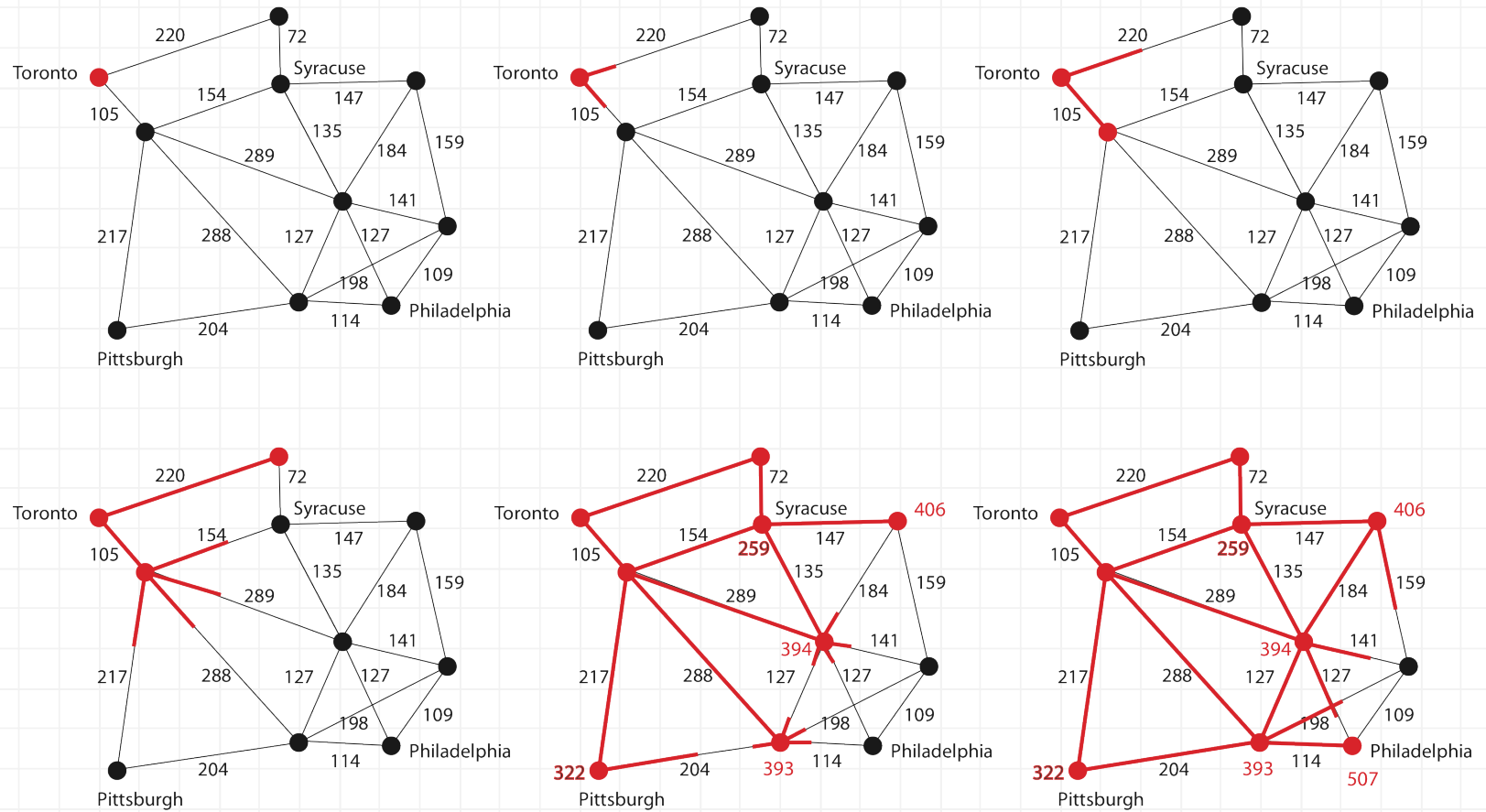
Given a polygonal domain, two points S , T , find the shortest path from S to T

Continuous Dijkstra approach



Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain
 Given a polygonal domain, two points S , T , find the shortest path from S to T

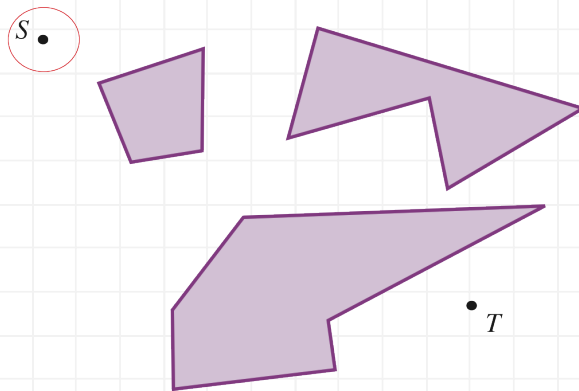
geometric visualization of usual Dijkstra algorithm — imagine paint flowing along edges



Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain

Given a polygonal domain, two points S , T , find the shortest path from S to T

Continuous Dijkstra approach



wavefront expands from S

Shortest paths among obstacles in the plane

[JSB Mitchell](#) - *International Journal of Computational Geometry & ...*, 1996 - World Scientific

We give a subquadratic ($O(n^{3/2+\epsilon})$ time and $O(n)$ space) algorithm for computing

Euclidean **shortest paths** in the **plane** in the presence of polygonal **obstacles**; previous time bounds were at least quadratic in n , in the worst case. The method avoids use of visibility ...

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$$P = O(n^{3/2 + \epsilon})$$

An optimal algorithm for Euclidean shortest paths in the plane

[J Hershberger](#), [S Suri](#) - *SIAM Journal on Computing*, 1999 - SIAM

We propose an **optimal-time algorithm** for a classical problem in **plane** computational geometry: computing a **shortest path** between two points in the presence of polygonal obstacles. Our **algorithm** runs in worst-case time $O(n \log n)$ and requires $O(n \log n)$ space ...

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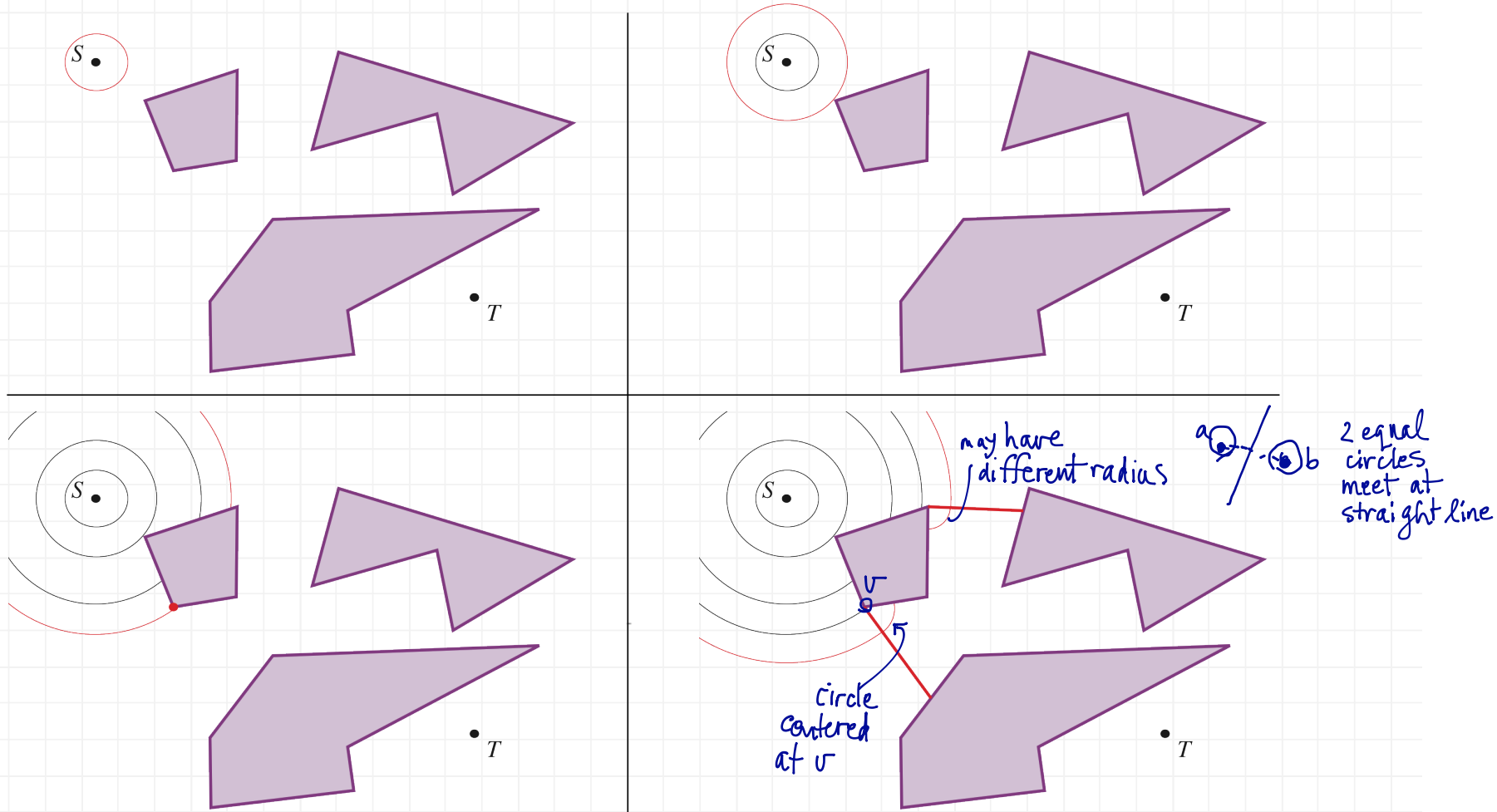
$$P = O(n \log n)$$

Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain

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Continuous Dijkstra approach

wavefront expands from S

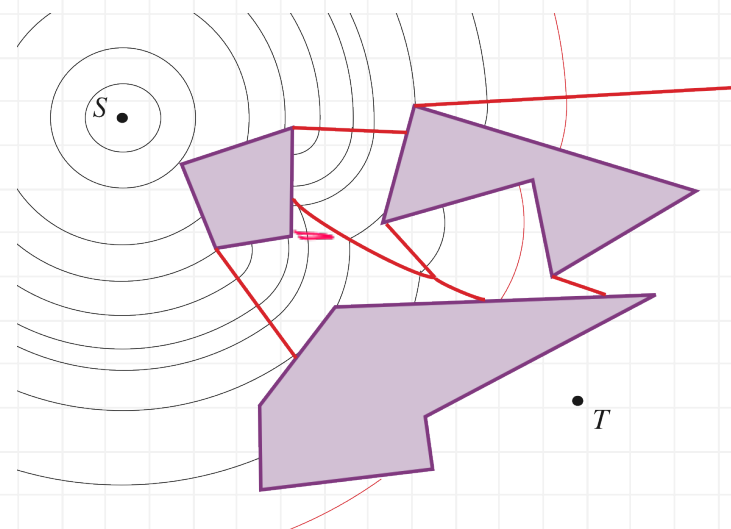
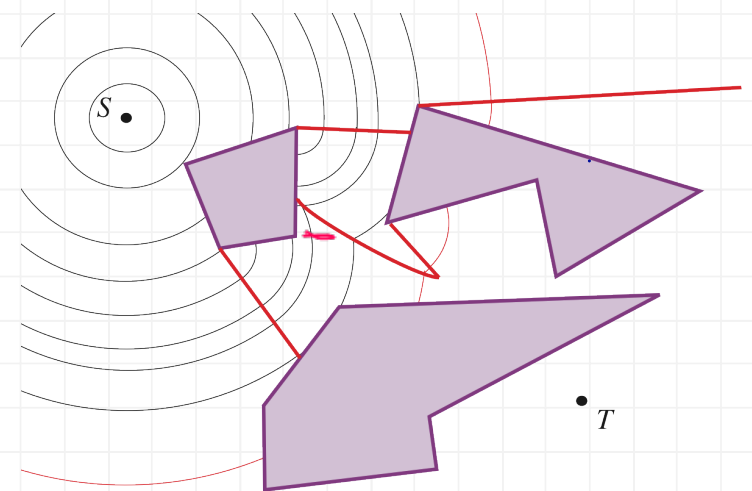
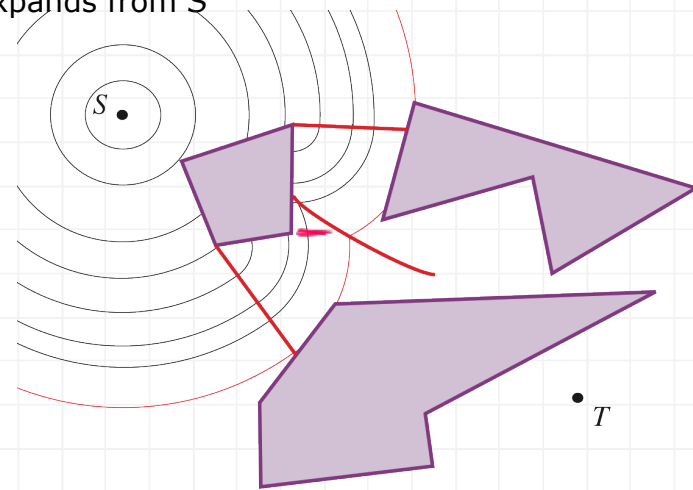
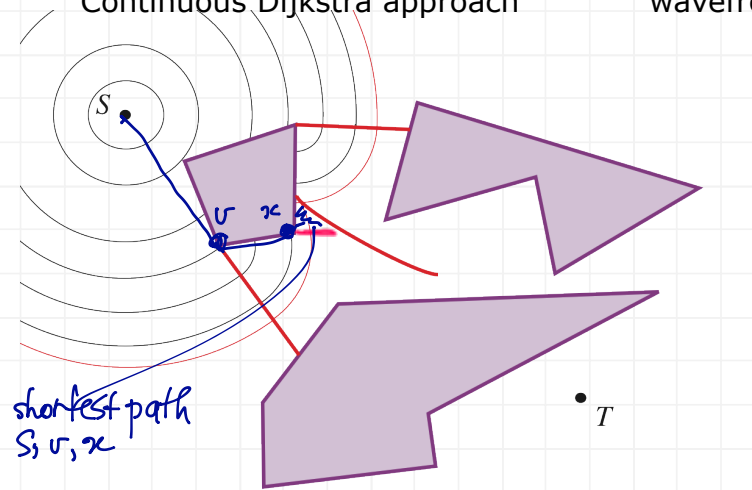


Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain

Given a polygonal domain, two points S, T , find the shortest path from S to T

Continuous Dijkstra approach

wavefront expands from S

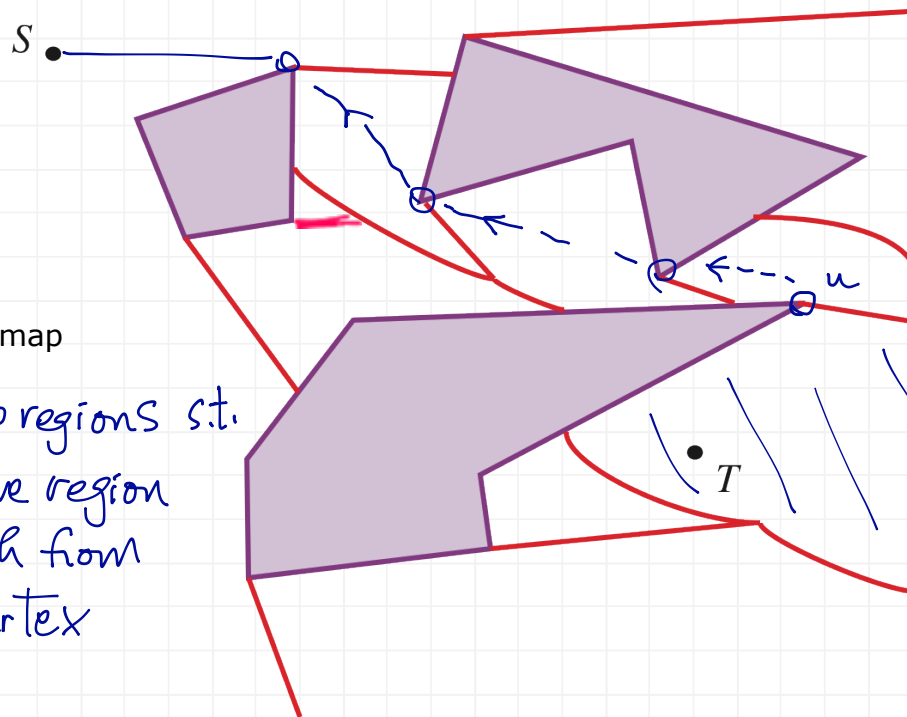


Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain

Given a polygonal domain, two points S, T , find the shortest path from S to T

Continuous Dijkstra approach

wavefront expands from S



shortest path map

Divide plane into regions s.t.
 \forall points in same region
 the shortest path from
 S uses same vertex
 sequence

This region
 comes from u

Trace back the
 shortest path to S

Basic geometric shortest path algorithms — shortest paths in 2D polygonal domain

Given a polygonal domain, two points S , T , find the shortest path from S to T

Continuous Dijkstra approach

wavefront expands from S

implementation issues — keep track of future events
where wavefront changes combinatorially

— need to know — what are events, time

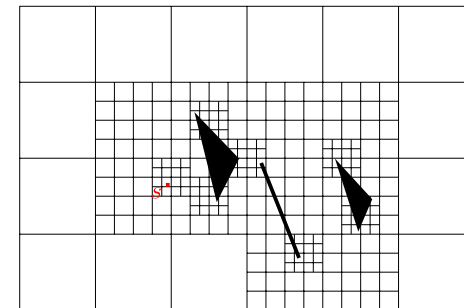
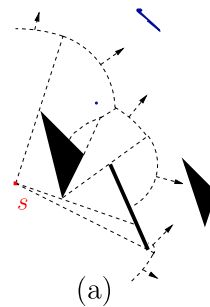
— need to update wavefront

achieving $O(n \log n)$ preprocessing

Complicated

subdivide space into cells

approximate wavefront cell by cell
(not exact algorithm)



Schreiber & Sharir

query $O(\log n)$ to given shortest path length, $O(\log n + k)$ to give path, k = number of edges

use planar point location (with curves)

Summary of shortest Euclidean paths in the plane

concepts

- locally shortest paths

- polygon vs polygonal domain

- 3 problem versions: Given s, t ; Given s , query t ; Query s, t .

- shortest path map

approaches

- model as a graph (discretize)

- wavefront expansion (continuous Dijkstra)

- shortest path map + planar point location

Open question: for polygonal domain, can we achieve $O(n + h \log h)$?

 <http://cs.smith.edu/~orourke/TOPP/P21.html>

$h = \# \text{ holes}$

$h = \# \text{ vertices}$

Have $O(n \log n)$

would match lower bound.

is achievable for L_1 metric

Further geometric shortest path algorithms (papers to present)

extensions of above:

homotopy given

dependence on number of holes

two-point query

geodesic diameter, center

link distance

L1 distance

curved obstacles

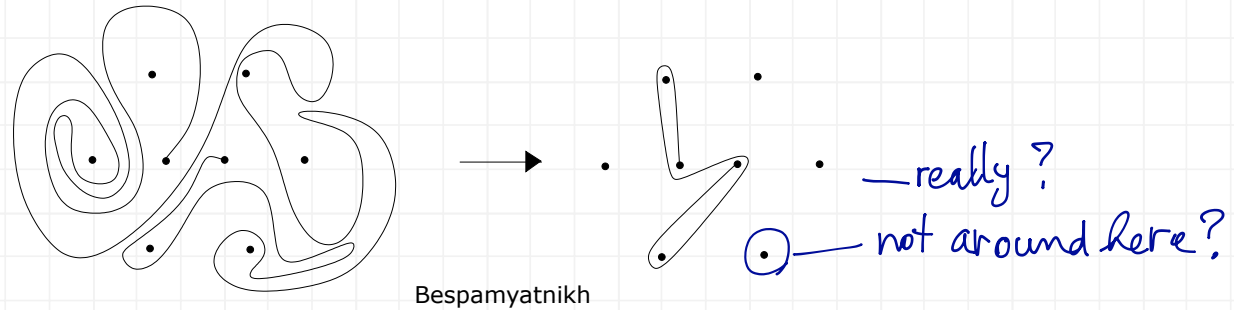
polyhedral surfaces

3D

weighted region, etc.

Further geometric shortest path algorithms (papers to present)

homotopy given



Bespamyatnikh

[HTML] [Computing minimum length paths of a given homotopy class](#)

J Hershberger, J Snoeyink - **Computational geometry**, 1994 - Elsevier

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From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Computing+minimum+length+paths+of+a+given+homotopy+class&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

[HTML] [Computing homotopic shortest paths efficiently](#)

A Efrat, SG Kobourov, A Lubiw - **Computational Geometry**, 2006 - Elsevier

Cited by 33 Related articles All 5 versions CiteSave

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl=en&q=Computing+homotopic+shortest+paths+efficiently&btnG=&as_sdt=1%2C5&as_sdtp=

— this is paper with (improved) funnel alg.
 — solves above — run time \sim # triangles entered by input path (counting repeats)
 — run time sensitive to input & output size.

two-point query

[Two-point Euclidean shortest path queries in the plane](#)

YJ Chiang, JSB Mitchell - **Proceedings of the tenth annual ACM-SIAM ...**, 1999 - dl.acm.org

Cited by 44 Related articles All 8 versions CiteSave

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Two-point+Euclidean+shortest+path+queries+in+the+plane&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

[Shortest path queries in polygonal domains](#)

H Guo, A Maheshwari, JR Sack - **Algorithmic Aspects in Information and ...**, 2008 - Springer

Cited by 7 Related articles All 7 versions CiteSave

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=Shortest+path+queries+in+polygonal+domains&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=2005&sciodt=0%2C5&cites=2172980975228742329&scipsc=

Geodesic Diameter: Given a polygon / polygonal region, what is the maximum distance between two points?

Geodesic Center: Given a polygon / polygonal region, find the point that minimizes the maximum distance to any other point.

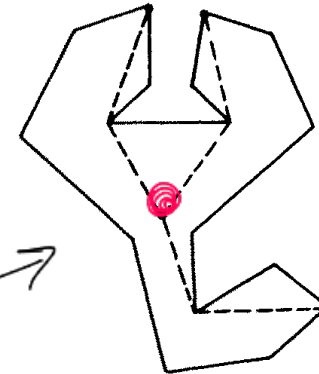
*

Matrix searching with the shortest-path metric

J Hershberger, S Suri - SIAM Journal on Computing, 1997 - SIAM
 We present an $O(n)$ time algorithm for computing row-wise maxima or minima of an implicit, totally monotone $n \times n$ **matrix** whose entries represent **shortest-path** distances between pairs of vertices in a simple polygon. We apply this result to derive improved algorithms for ...
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From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl=en&q=matrix+searching+with+the+shortest+path+metric&btnG=&as_sdt=1%2C5&as_sdtp=

$O(n)$
for diameter

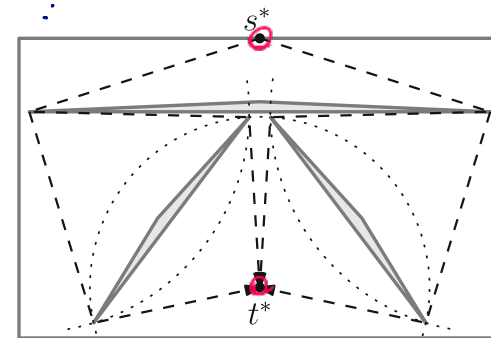


Computing the geodesic center of a simple polygon

R Pollack, M Sharir, G Rote - Discrete & Computational Geometry, 1989 - Springer
 Abstract The **geodesic center** of a **simple polygon** is a point inside the **polygon** which minimizes the maximum internal distance to any point in the **polygon**. We present an algorithm which calculates the **geodesic center** of a **simple polygon** with n vertices in time ...
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From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=computing+the+geodesic+center+of+a+simple+polygon&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

$O(n \log n)$



diameter not realized at vertices (in general)

OPEN: $O(n)$

The geodesic diameter of polygonal domains

SW Bae, M Korman, Y Okamoto - Discrete & Computational Geometry, 2013 - Springer
 Abstract This paper studies the **geodesic diameter** of **polygonal domains** having h holes and n corners. For simple **polygons** (ie, $h=0$), the **geodesic diameter** is determined by a pair of corners of a given **polygon** and can be computed in linear time, as shown by ...
 Cited by 4 Related articles All 19 versions Cite Save

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=The+geodesic+diameter+of+polygonal+domains&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=2005&sciodt=0%2C5&cites=16376144327624502384&scipsc=

? center of polygonal domain

new!

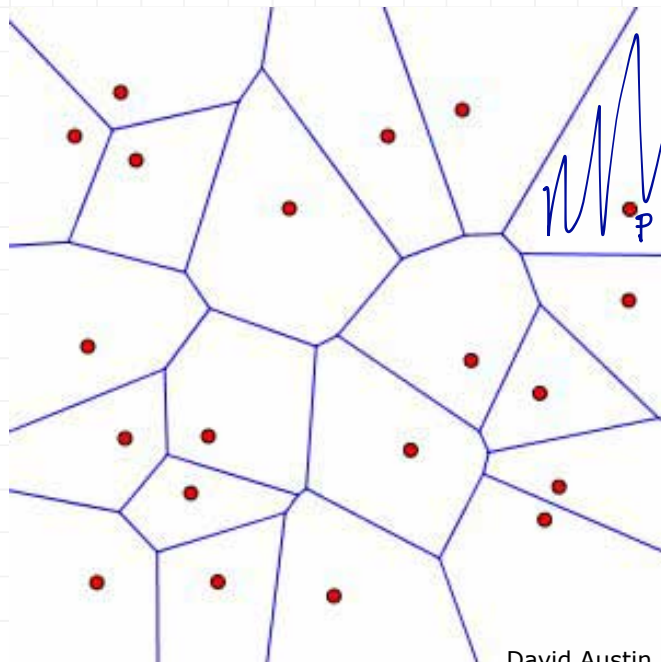
Aside: Nearest neighbour

Given a set S of n points in the plane, preprocess to handle query: Given a query point q , what is the closest point in S ?

Preprocessing $O(n \log n)$, Space $O(n)$, Query $O(\log n)$

← this matches soly in 1D
(sort + binary search)

Voronoi diagram



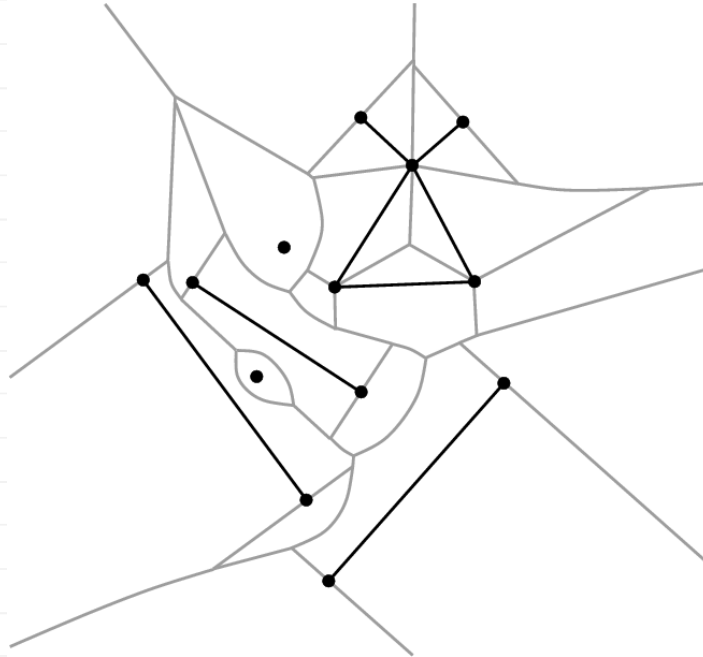
set of all points whose
closest neighbour is p .

Compute Voronoi diagram
size $O(n)$

+ Planar Point Location

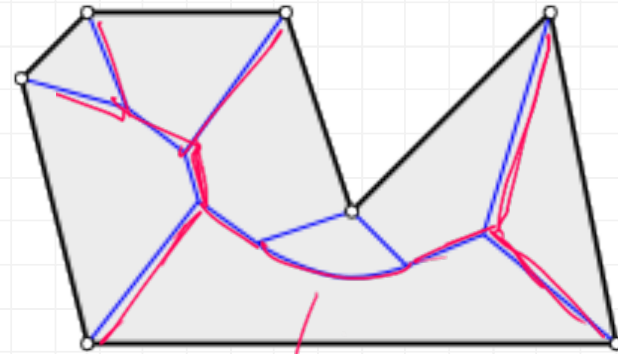
See comp. geom. texts

Voronoi diagram of line segments



CGAL - Computational Geometry Algorithms Library

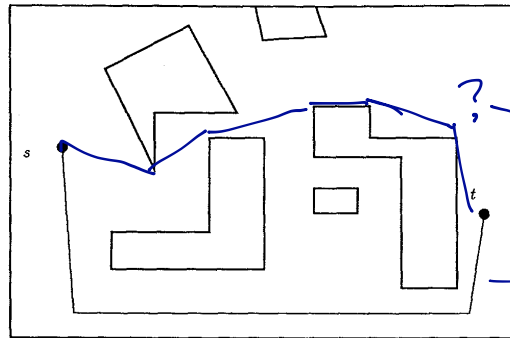
Voronoi diagram of edges and vertices of a polygon



Stefan Huber

medial axis
 = pts with ≥ 2 closest
 neighbours on polygon
 boundary

Link distance counts # segments on path



shortest Euclidean path

shortest link path

On some link distance problems in a simple polygon

S Suri - IEEE transactions on Robotics and Automation, 1990 - cat.inist.fr
 Cited by 73
<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/login.jsp?tp=&arnumber=88124>

$O(n)$

*

Minimum-link paths among obstacles in the plane

JSB Mitchell, G Rote, G Woeginger - Algorithmica, 1992 - Springer
 Cited by 79

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl=en&q=Minimum-Link+Paths+Among+Obstacles+in+the+Plane&btnG=&as_sdt=1%2C5&as_sdtp=

polygonal domain

On the bit complexity of minimum link paths: Superquadratic algorithms for problem solvable in linear time

S Kahan, J Snoeyink - Computational Geometry, 1999 - Elsevier
 All of the linear-time algorithms that have been developed for minimum-link paths use the real RAM model of computation. If one considers bit complexity, however, merely representing a minimum-link path may require a superquadratic number of bits. This ...

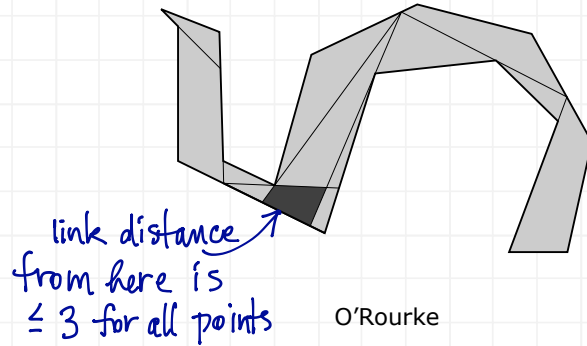
- real RAM versus counting bits

Logarithmic-time link path queries in a simple polygon

EM Arkin, JSB Mitchell, S Suri - International Journal of ..., 1995 - World Scientific
 We develop a data structure for answering link distance queries between two arbitrary points in a simple polygon. The data structure requires $O(n^3)$ time and space for its construction and answers link distance queries in $O(\log n)$ time, after which a minimum-link path can ...
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From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl=en&q=Logarithmic-time+link+path+queries+in+a+simple+polygon.&btnG=&as_sdt=1%2C5&as_sdtp=

link center



[An \$O\(n \log n\)\$ algorithm for computing the link center of a simple polygon](#)

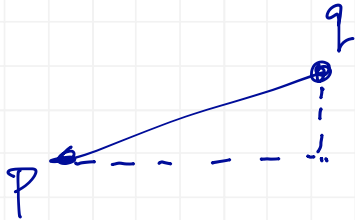
HN Djidjev, A Lingas, JR Sack - Discrete & Computational Geometry, 1992 - Springer

Cited by 33

From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?q=An+O%28n+log+n%29+algorithm+for+computing+the+link+center+of+a+simple+polygon.&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5

faster for orthogonal polygon, NP-hard for polygonal domain

L1 metric



$$d_1(p, q) = |p_x - q_x| + |p_y - q_y|$$

"Manhattan distance"

L1 length of path = sum of lengths of segments



Danny Z. Chen, [Haitao Wang](#): L_1 Shortest Path Queries among Polygonal Obstacles in the Plane.
[STACS 2013](#): 293-304

From: http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~lev/pers/hd/c/Chen.Danny_Ziyi

curved obstacles

[Computing shortest paths among curved obstacles in the plane](#)

[DZ Chen, H Wang](#) - ... annual symposium on Symposium on **computational** ..., 2013 - dl.acm.org

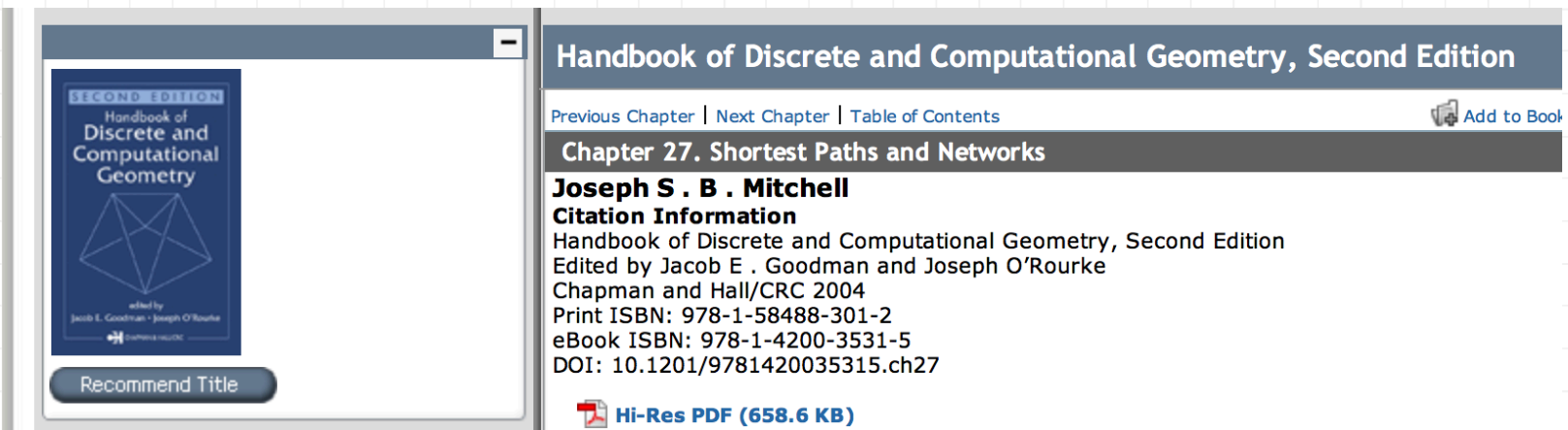
Abstract In this paper, we study the problem of finding Euclidean **shortest paths among curved obstacles** in the **plane**. We model **curved obstacles** as splinegons. A splinegon can be viewed as replacing each edge of a polygon by a convex **curved** edge, and each ...

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From: <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=Computing+shortest+paths+among+curved+obstacles+in+the+plane>.

see Joe Mitchell's survey for many more papers

J.S.B. Mitchell, Shortest Paths and Networks, Chapter 27 in Handbook of Discrete and Computational Geometry, 2nd edition, 2004



The screenshot shows a digital library interface. On the left is a thumbnail of the book cover for "Handbook of Discrete and Computational Geometry, Second Edition", edited by Jacob E. Goodman and Joseph O'Rourke. The cover features a blue background with a white geometric diagram of a network. Below the thumbnail is a "Recommend Title" button. On the right, the page title is "Handbook of Discrete and Computational Geometry, Second Edition". Below the title are navigation links: "Previous Chapter", "Next Chapter", and "Table of Contents". There is also an "Add to Book" button with a folder icon. The chapter title "Chapter 27. Shortest Paths and Networks" is displayed in a dark bar. Below this, the author's name "Joseph S. B. Mitchell" is shown in bold. Underneath is the section "Citation Information" with the following text: "Handbook of Discrete and Computational Geometry, Second Edition", "Edited by Jacob E. Goodman and Joseph O'Rourke", "Chapman and Hall/CRC 2004", "Print ISBN: 978-1-58488-301-2", "eBook ISBN: 978-1-4200-3531-5", and "DOI: 10.1201/9781420035315.ch27". At the bottom right, there is a red PDF icon followed by the text "Hi-Res PDF (658.6 KB)".

available electronically from Trelis

another paper about Dijkstra's algorithm to present

[Combining speed-up techniques for shortest-path computations](#)

M Holzer, F Schulz, [D Wagner](#), T Willhalm - Journal of Experimental ..., 2005 - dl.acm.org
Abstract In practice, computing a shortest path from one node to another in a directed graph is a very common task. This problem is classically solved by Dijkstra's algorithm. Many **techniques** are known to **speed up** this algorithm heuristically, while optimality of the ...
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From: http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl=en&q=combining+speedup+techniques&btnG=&as_sdt=1%2C5&as_sdtp=

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