

Dynamic Planar Convex Hull

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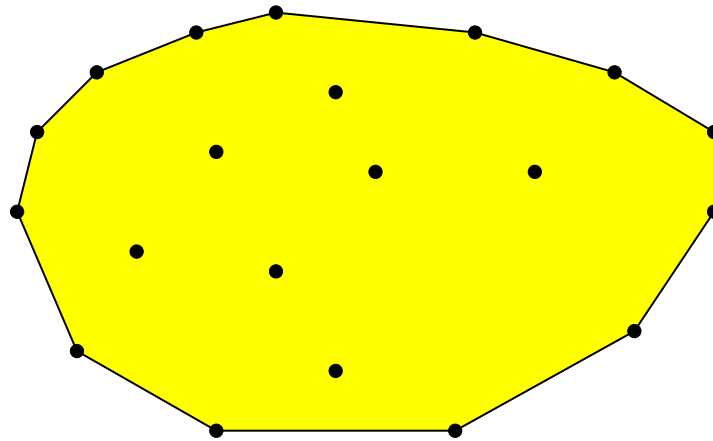
Outline of Talk

- Convex hull definitions and results
- Observations on static convex hull
- Deletions-only data structure
- Fully dynamic data structure
 - General dynamization technique
 - Duality: convex hulls and envelopes of lines
 - Dual queries
 - Data structure
- Application
- Conclusion

Planar Convex Hull

Input A set of points $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

Output The points on the convex hull $\mathbf{CH}(P)$ in clockwise order ↻



$$n = |P|$$

$$h = |\mathbf{CH}(P)|$$

Known results

Optimal $O(n \log n)$

Graham 1972; ...

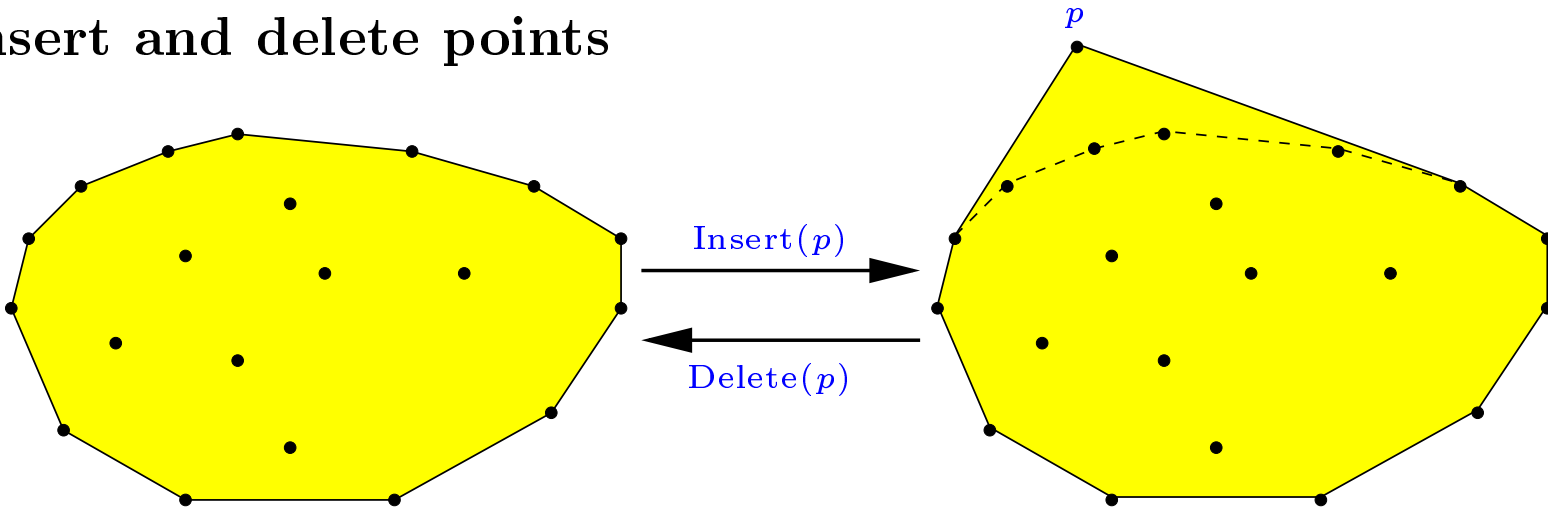
Output-sensitive $O(n \log h)$

Kirkpatrick, Seidel 1986; Chan 1996

Dynamic Planar Convex Hull

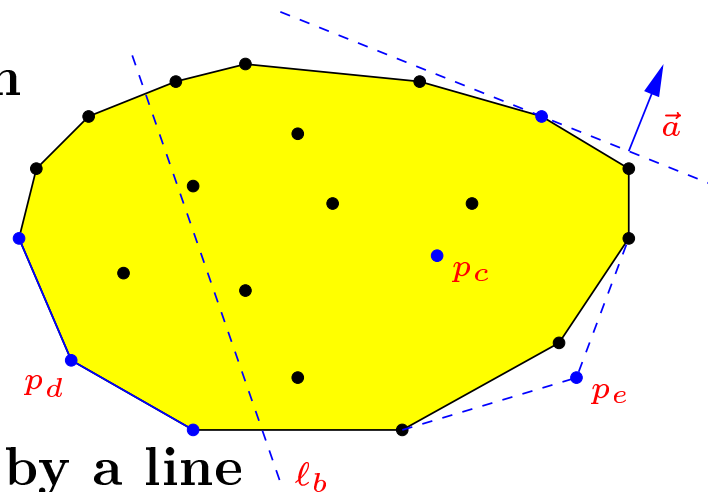
Updates

Insert and delete points



Queries

- (a) The extreme point in a direction
- (b) Does a line intersect $\text{CH}(P)$?
- (c) Is a point inside $\text{CH}(P)$?
- (d) Neighbor points on $\text{CH}(P)$
- (e) Tangent points on $\text{CH}(P)$
- (f) The edges of $\text{CH}(P)$ intersected by a line



Dynamic Planar Convex Hull Results

Fully dynamic

	Update	Query
Overmars, van Leeuwen 1981	$O(\log^2 n)$	$O(\log n)$
Chan 1999	$O_A(\log^{1+\epsilon} n)$	$O(\log n)$
Brodal, Jacob 2000	$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$	$O(\log n)$

Insertions only

	Insert	Query
Preparata, Shamos 1985	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$

Deletions only

	Preprocessing	Delete	Query
Hershberger, Suri 1992	$O_A(n \log n)$	$O_A(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Brodal, Jacob 2000	$O_A(n)^*$	$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$	—

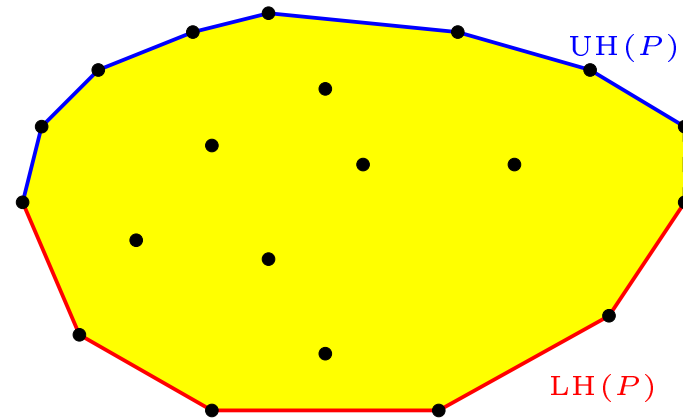
O_A =Amortized time

Query=Queries (a)–(e)

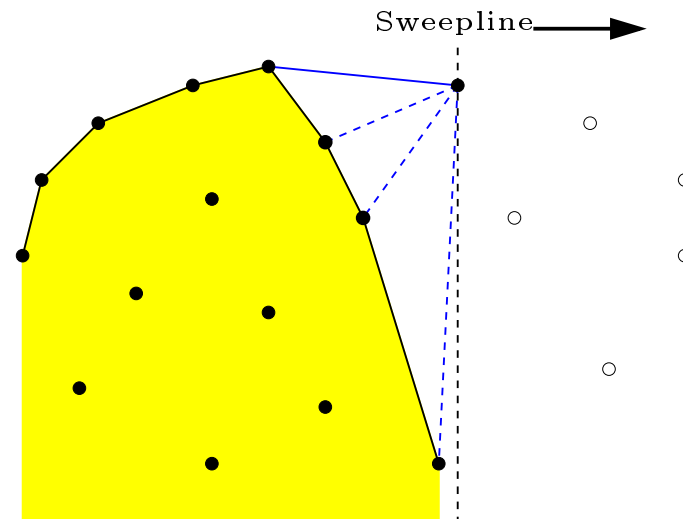
*=Points presorted

Sweepline Algorithm for Convex Hull

Sufficient to consider the
upper hull $\text{UH}(P)$
The lower hull $\text{LH}(P)$ is symmetric

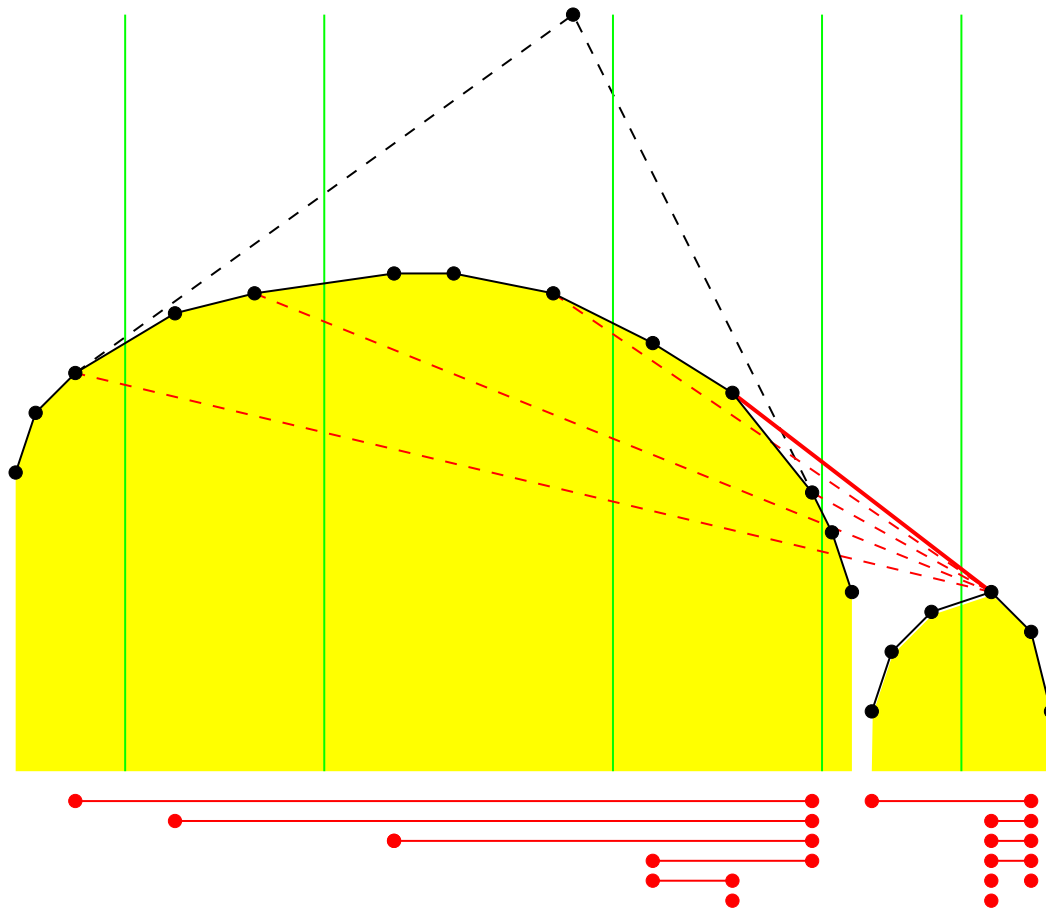


If P lexicographically sorted
 \Downarrow
Computing $\text{UH}(P)$ takes $O(n)$ time



Deletions-Only Data Structure

Goal A deletions-only data structure for storing n points
 $O_A(n)$ preprocessing and $O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$ deletion time
Deletions return the **changes** in the convex hull

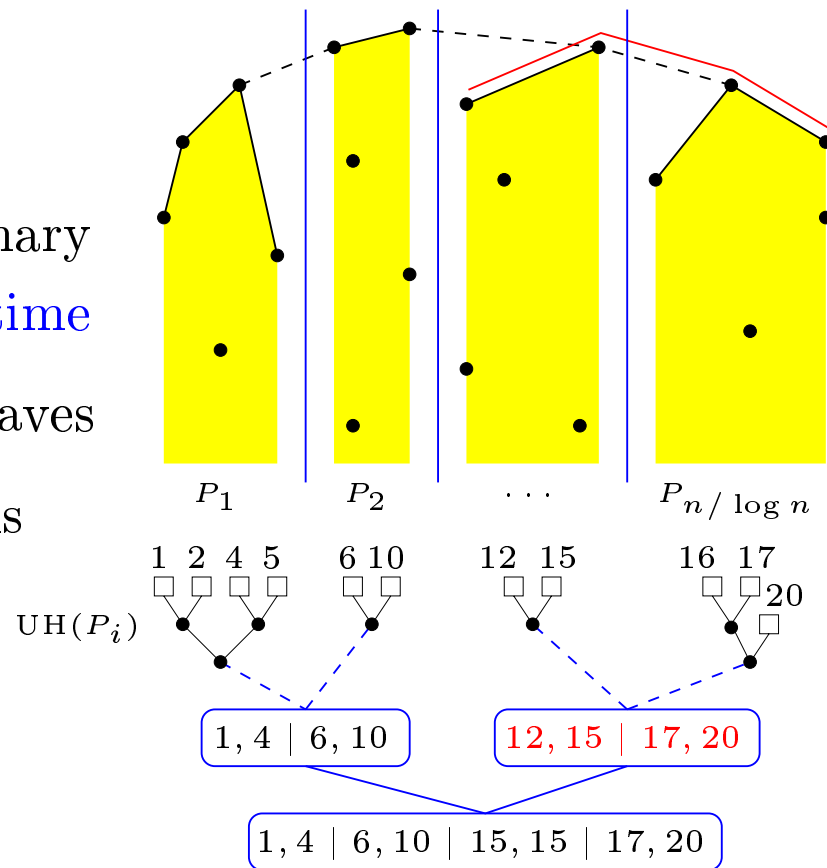


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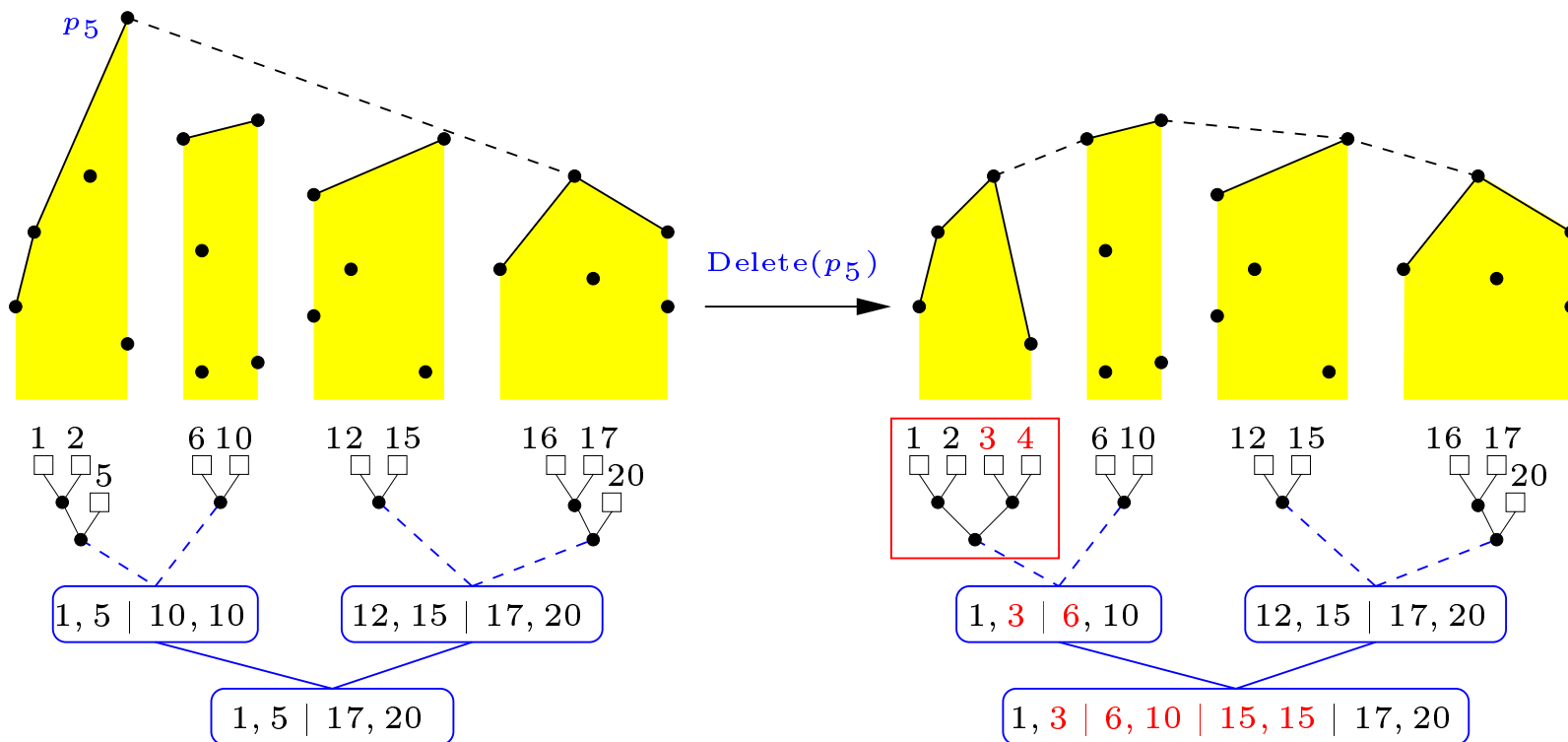
Data structure

- Partition points in $\frac{n}{\log n}$ blocks
- For each block P_i construct a binary tree storing $\text{UH}(P_i)$ in $O(\log n)$ time
- Binary tree with blocks at the leaves
- $\text{UH}(P_v)$ as pointer-pairs to blocks
- $\frac{n}{\log n}$ pointer-pairs per level
- Space $O(n)$
- Preprocessing $O(n)$



Deletions

- Delete point and rebuild $\text{UH}(P_i)$ $O(\log n)$
- Update $\text{UH}(P_v)$ for each v on the path to the root $O(\log n) \times$
- Delete p — possibly deleting a pointer-pair $O(1)$
- Insert/copy x pointer-pairs from the children $O(x)$
- Find a new bridge between two blocks $O(\log \log n)$



Analysis - Deletions-Only

D deletions

$$O(X + D \cdot \log n \cdot \log \log n)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \# \text{ pointer-pairs inserted} \\ &\leq \frac{n}{\log n} \log n + D \cdot \log n \\ &= n + D \cdot \log n \end{aligned}$$

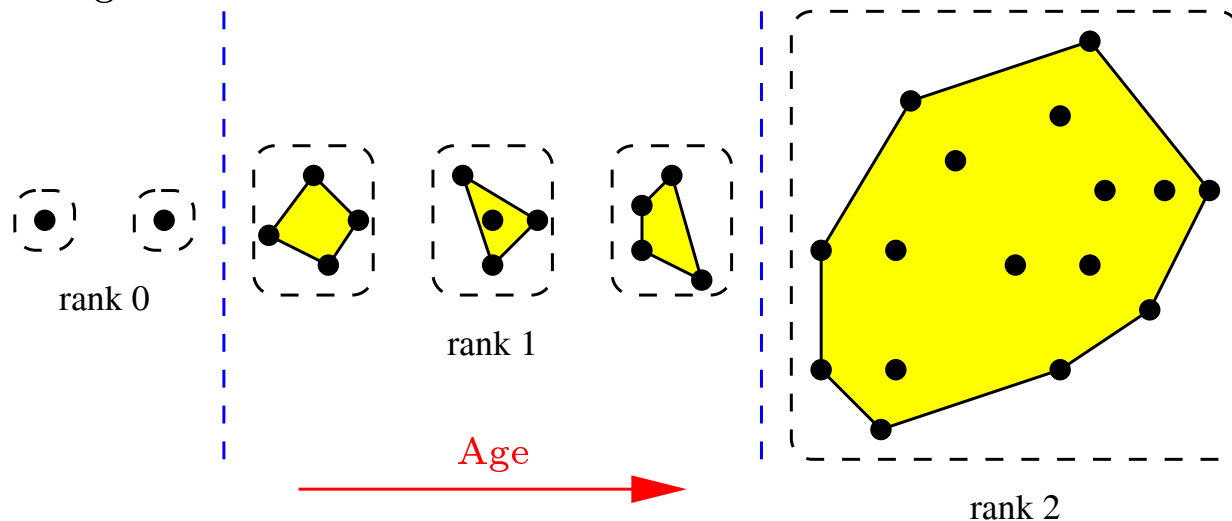
Amortized bounds

Preprocessing	$O_{\mathbf{A}}(n)$
Deletions	$O_{\mathbf{A}}(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$

Fully Dynamic Data Structure

General dynamization technique

- Collection \mathcal{C} of sets of points
- Each set has a **rank**
- Store each set as a deletions-only data structure
- Insertions create new rank 0 sets
- If $\log n$ sets have rank r , merge them to a rank $r + 1$ set
- Max rank = $\log_{\log n} n$
- $|\mathcal{C}| \leq \log_{\log n} n \cdot \log n$



Outline of Operations

Insertions

Create new rank 0 sets and merge sets whenever overflowing

Merging \equiv MergeSort using $O_A(n)$ preprocessing $O_A(\log n)$

Deletions

Delete point from deletions-only data structure

$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$

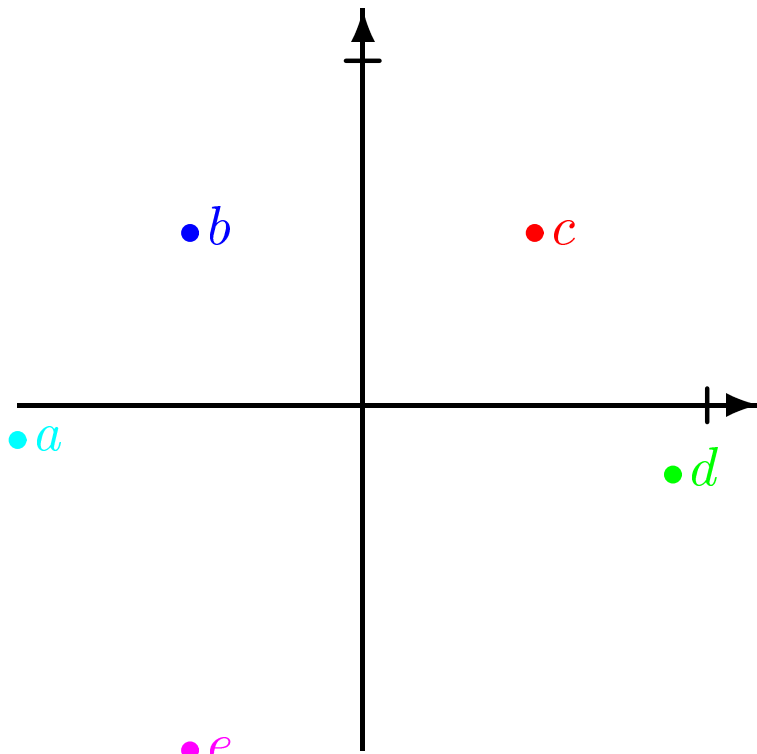
Queries

Query the convex hulls of the $O(\log^2 n)$ sets “simultaneously”

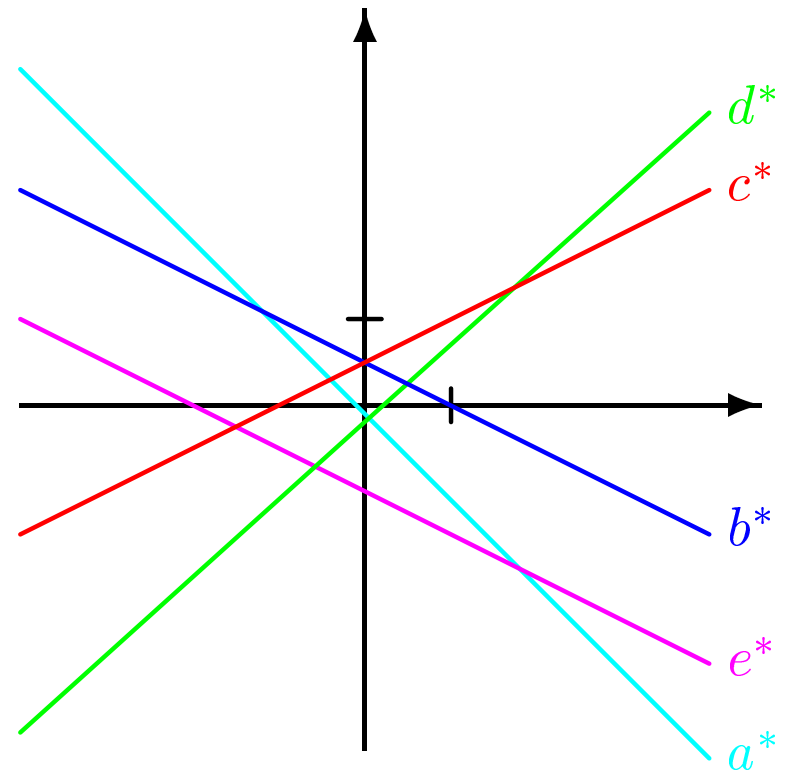
\Rightarrow additional data structure — for the dual problem

Duality

$$(a, b) \mapsto y = a \cdot x + b$$



Original

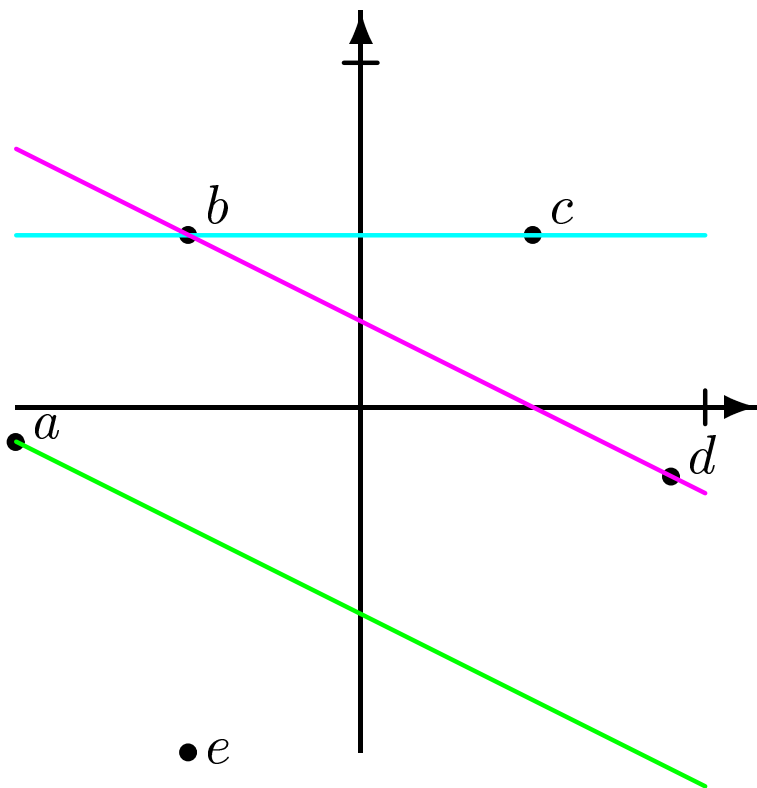


Dual

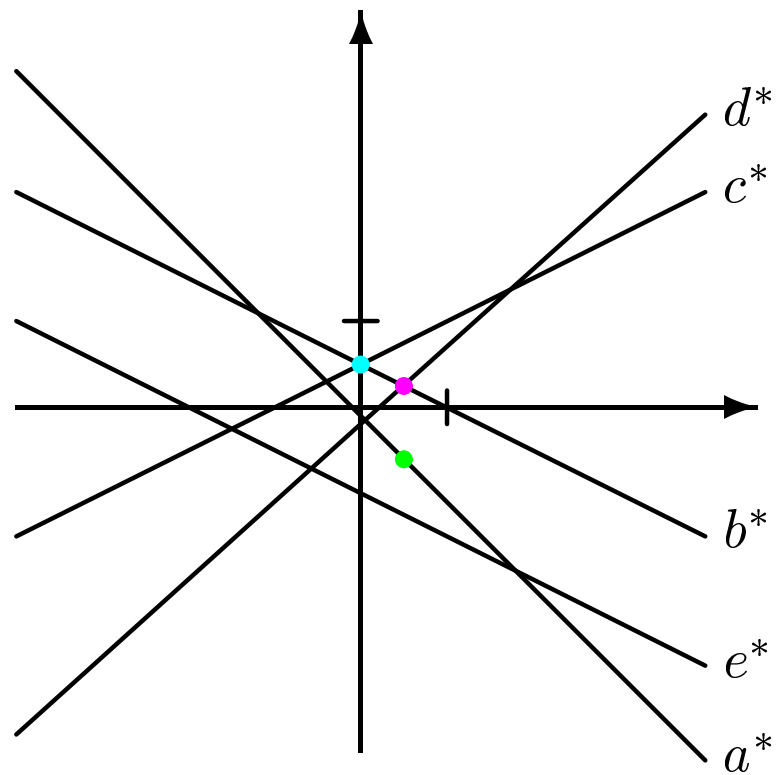
Duality

$$(a, b) \mapsto y = a \cdot x + b$$

$$y = a \cdot x + b \mapsto (-a, b)$$



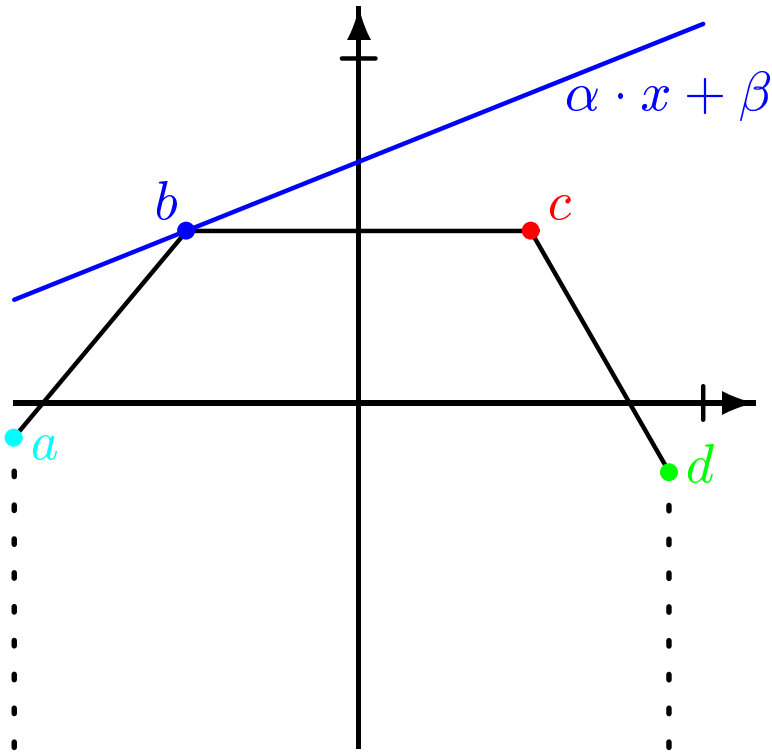
Original



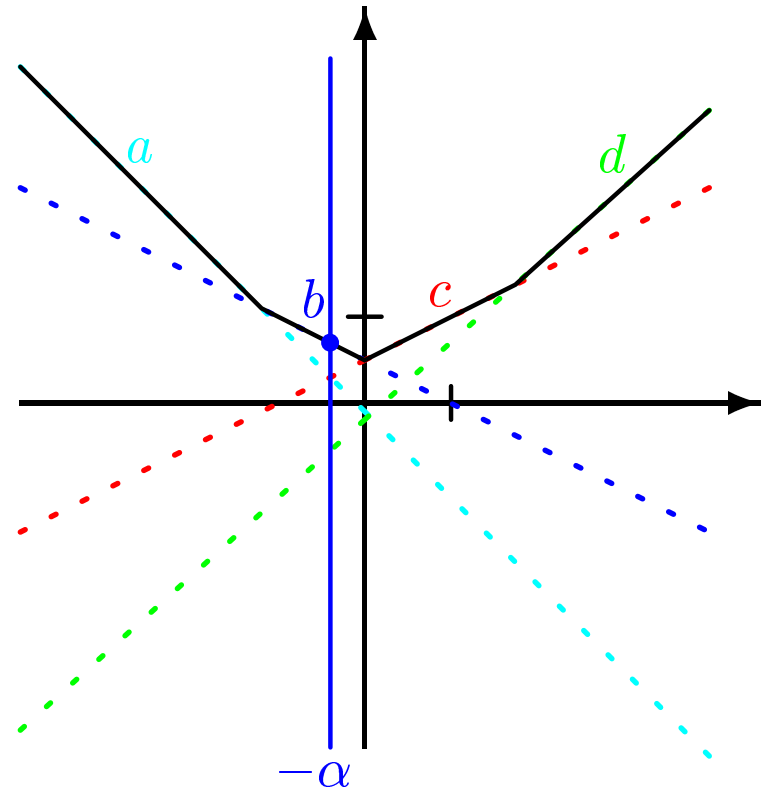
Dual

Upper Hulls vs. Upper Envelopes

Tangent with slope α \mapsto Intersection with $x = -\alpha$



Original

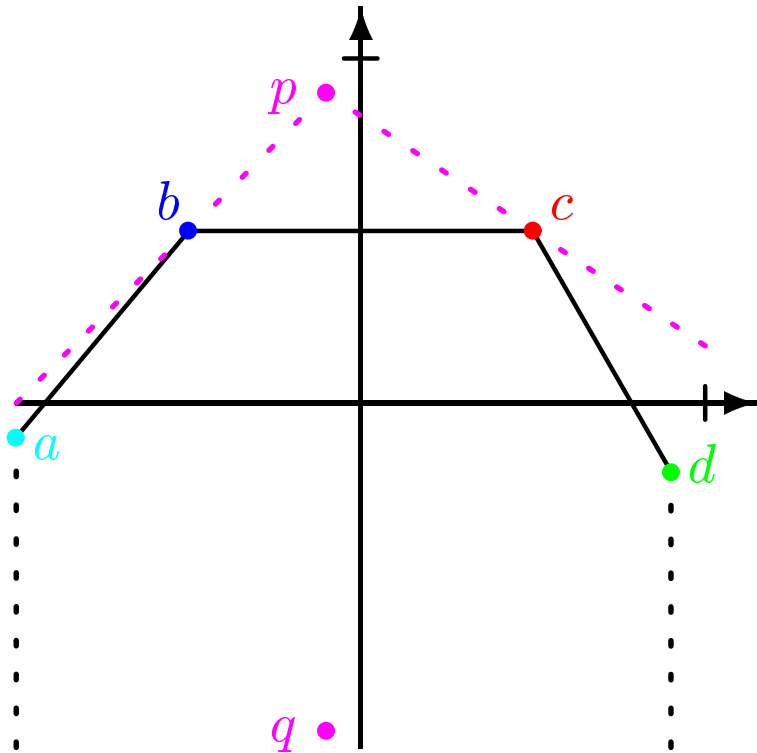


Dual

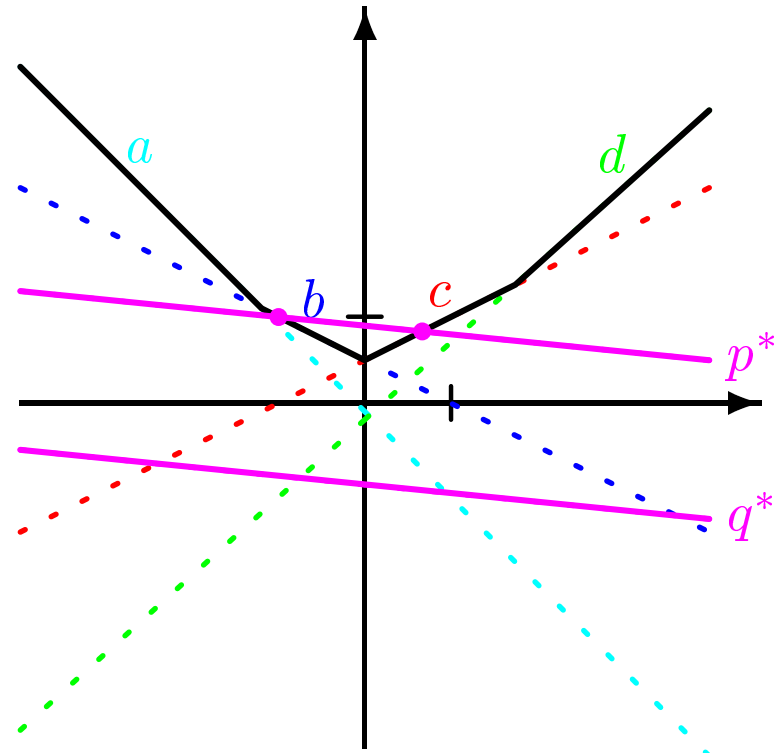


Upper Hulls vs. Upper Envelopes

Tangents through a point p \mapsto Intersections with p^*



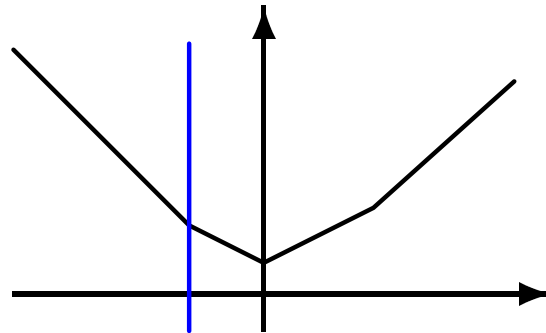
Original



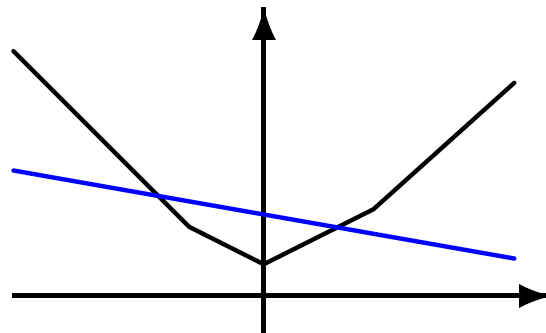
Dual

Dual Queries

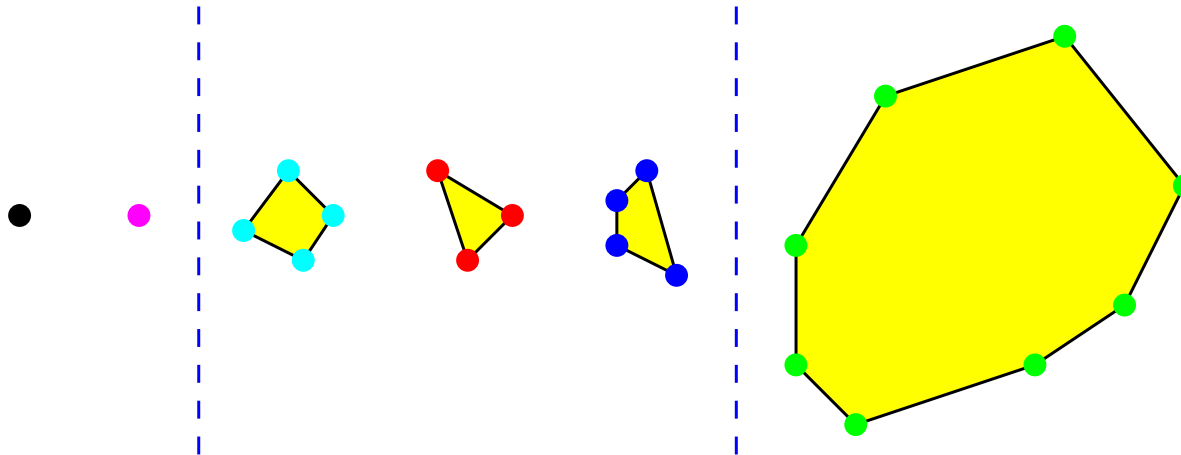
- (a) The extreme point in a direction
 - (b) Does a line intersect $\text{CH}(P)$?
- } Vertical line intersection queries



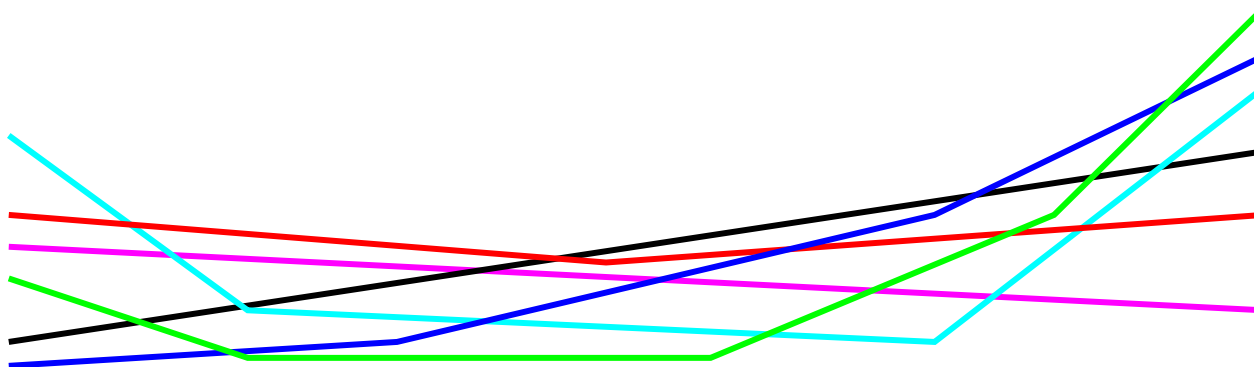
- (c) Is a point inside $\text{CH}(P)$?
 - (d) Neighbor points on $\text{CH}(P)$
 - (e) Tangent points on $\text{CH}(P)$
- } Arbitrary line intersection queries



Unions of Envelopes



UH \equiv UH of points on the $O(\log^2 n)$ convex hulls
 \equiv the upper envelope in the dual of the points
 \equiv the upper envelope of $O(\log^2 n)$ upper envelopes



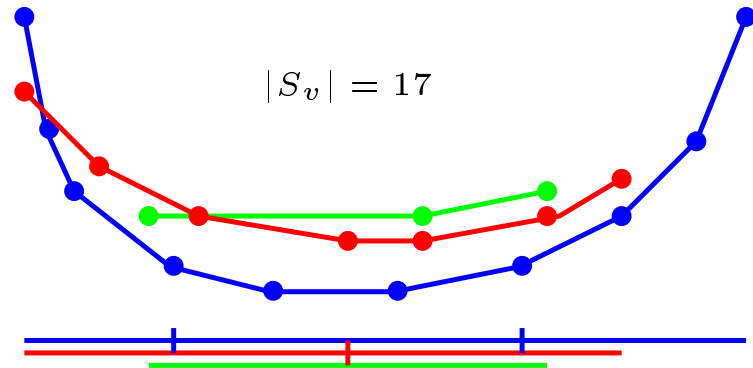
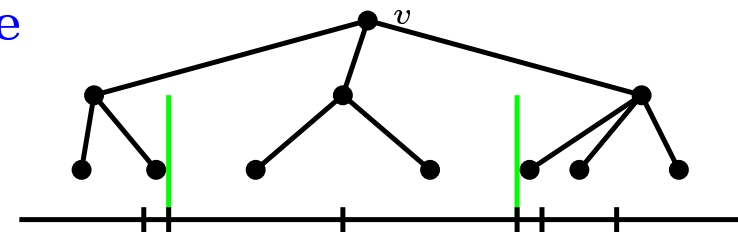
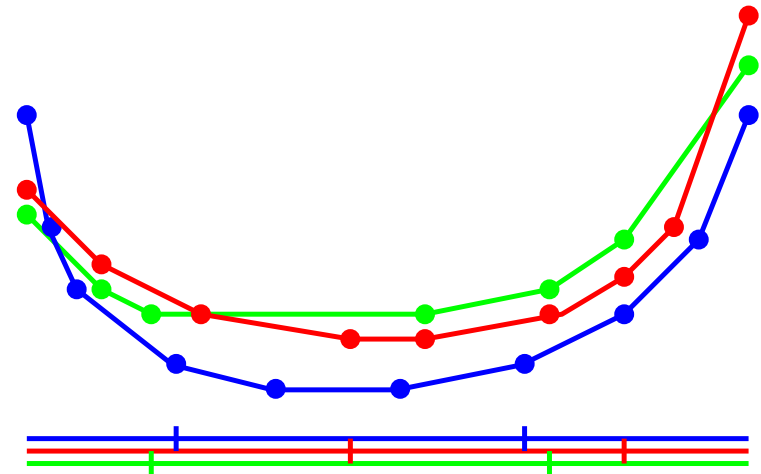
Block Decomposition of Envelopes

Partition upper envelopes in **blocks** with $O(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n})$ line segments

Each block covers an x -interval

Store the blocks in an **interval tree** with **degree** $O(\log n)$ and **height** $O(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n})$

S_v = line segments in blocks where the block interval contains at least one search-key of v (and not for any ancestor of v)



Fully Dynamic Case : Queries

$$|S_v| = O(\log^4 n)$$

Store S_v as **secondary data structures** using fully dynamic data structures with $O_A(U(n))$ update and $O(\log n)$ query time
e.g. $U(n) = \log^2 n$ by Overmars, van Leeuwen 1981

Vertical line queries

One query to a secondary data structure for each level of the interval tree

$$O\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \cdot \log(\log^4 n)\right) = O(\log n)$$

Fully Dynamic Case : Insertions

Inserting/deleting blocks in the interval tree

Searching + (block size) · (update time secondary structures)

$$O\left(\log n + \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \cdot U(\log^4 n)\right)$$

$\Rightarrow O(U(\log^4 n))$ per segment

Insertions

Each point can “pop up” in $\leq \frac{\log n}{\log \log n}$ convex hulls

Total cost for n insertions is bounded by the time for block operations on the interval tree

$$O\left(n \cdot \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \cdot U(\log^4 n)\right)$$

$\Rightarrow O_A\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \cdot U(\log^4 n)\right)$ per point

Fully Dynamic Case : Deletions

Deletions

Delete the point from one deletions-only data structure

+ perform $O(1)$ block updates on the interval tree

+ new points may “pop up” on a convex hull

Last two terms can be charged to the insertions

The deletion time is inherited from the deletions-only data structure, say denoted $D(n)$

$\Rightarrow O_A(D(n))$ per point

Transformation Result

Given a deletions-only CH data structure with $O_A(n)$ preprocessing and $O_A(D(n))$ deletion time, and a fully dynamic CH data structure with $O_A(U(n))$ update time and $O(\log n)$ query time, there exists a CH data structure with

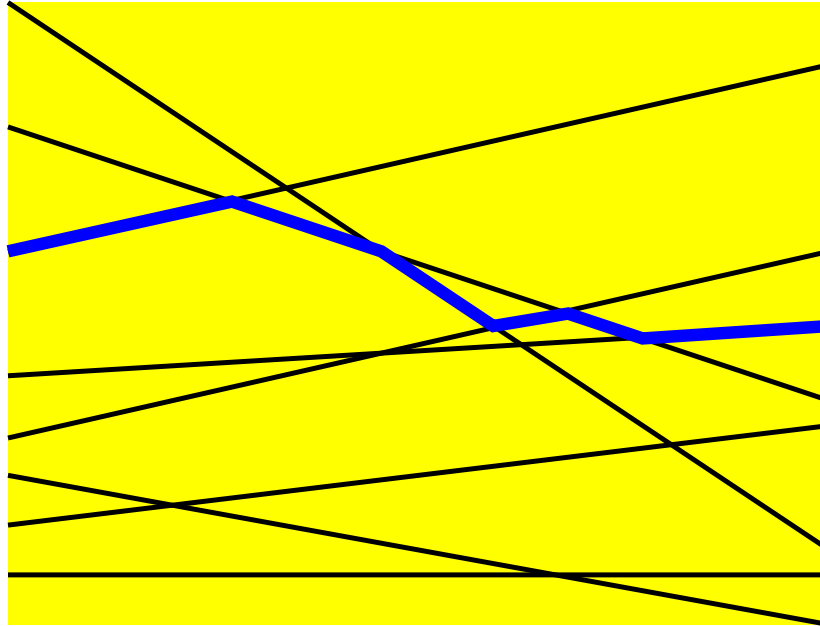
Query	$O(\log n)$
Insert	$O_A\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \cdot U(\log^4 n)\right)$
Delete	$O_A(D(n))$

Using our deletions-only data structure and the fully dynamic data structure of Overmars and van Leeuwen

Query	$O(\log n)$		$O_A(\log n)$
Insert	$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$	\implies	$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log \log n)$
Delete	$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$		$O_A(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$

Application: k -Level Problem

Input n lines and integer k
Output The k -level of the lines



$O(n \cdot \log n + m \cdot \log^2 n)$ using Overmars and van Leeuwen where
 m size of output Edelsbrunner, Welzl 1986

Corollary $O(n \cdot \log n + m \cdot \log n \cdot \log \log n)$

Conclusion and Open Problems

Result

Data structure for the dynamic planar convex hull problem

Query	$O(\log n)$
Insert	$O_{\mathbf{A}}(\log n \cdot \log \log \log n)$
Delete	$O_{\mathbf{A}}(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$

Open Problems

- Achieve $O(\log n)$ update time
- Worst-case time bounds
- More advanced queries