

# COMP163 Homework Assignment 4

## Due Thursday, October 30, 2025

### Reading:

Read the chapter on Voronoi diagrams/Delaunay triangulations in your text. Read the comparable sections in the lecture notes.

NOTE: After Voronoi diagrams, our next topic will be higher dimensional convex hulls.

### Problems:

1. The *Gabriel Graph*,  $GG$ , of a set  $S$  in  $E^2$  is defined as follows: let disk  $(p_i, p_j)$  be the circle having  $p_i p_j$  as a diameter; the Gabriel Graph of  $S$  has an edge between  $p_i$  and  $p_j$  in  $S$  if and only if disk  $(p_i, p_j)$  contains no point of  $S$  in its interior. Show that  $p_i$  and  $p_j$  have an edge in  $GG$  if and only if this edge both appears in the Delaunay triangulation of  $S$  and crosses its dual Voronoi edge. Use this to show that the Gabriel graph for any set  $S$  can be constructed in  $O(n \log n)$  time, and also show the optimality of your algorithm. Give an example of a set  $S$  for which the Gabriel Graph and the Delaunay triangulation are NOT the same.
2. Given a set  $S$  of  $n$  points in the Euclidean plane and a tolerance  $k$ :
  - (a) describe and analyse an algorithm to report, for each query point  $q$  in the plane, the largest circle centered at  $q$  that contains no point of  $S$  in its interior.
  - (b) describe and analyse an algorithm to report, for each pair of query points  $p, q$ , a path from  $p$  to  $q$  contained entirely within the convex hull of  $S$  such that no point on the path is closer than  $k$  to any point of  $S$ , if such a path exists.
3. Submit a rough plan of your programming/visualization or theory project.

NOTE: by midday on Saturday, we will add comments in Gradescope to what each of you proposed in HW3. Then feel free to followup in office hours next week.

4. OPTIONAL: In the Euclidean space  $E^d$  of coordinates  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d$ , for any real number  $p$  such that  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , the  $L_p$ -distance of two points  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  is given by the norm:

$$d_p(q_1, q_2) = (\sum_{j=1}^d (|x_j(q_1) - x_j(q_2)|)^p)^{1/p}.$$

So far, we have been studying the  $L_2$ -distance in  $E^2$  (the plane).

Draw a set of 4-5 points at integer grid points and work out each of the parts below on this small sample. Then generalize if possible.

- (a) In the plane, characterize the Voronoi diagram of a set of  $N$  points in the  $L_1$ -metric.
- (b) Solve the same problem for the  $L_\infty$ -metric.
- (c) What is the relationship between the Voronoi diagram in the  $L_1$ -metric and that in the  $L_\infty$ -metric?