

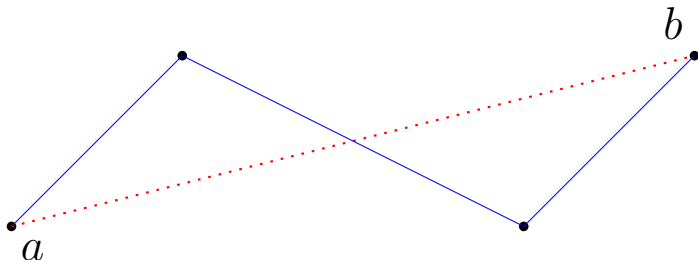
The Convex Hull of Points on a Sphere is a Spanner

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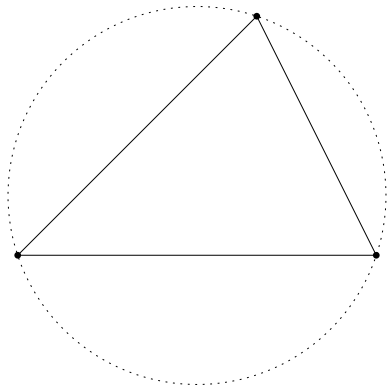
Department of Computer Science
Carleton University

Canadian Conference on Computational Geometry, 2014

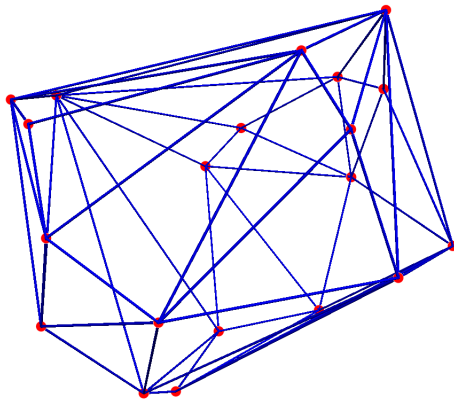
Euclidean spanners



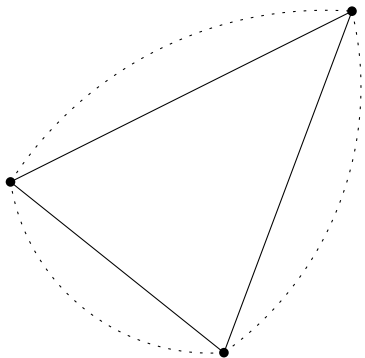
$$d_G(a, b) \leq t \cdot d(a, b)$$



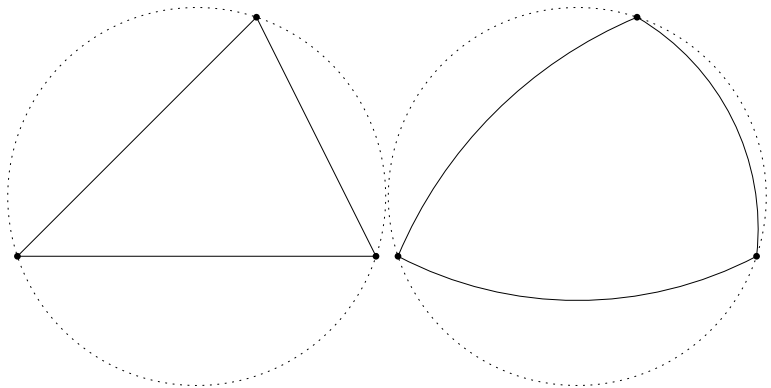
Raghavan's suggestion



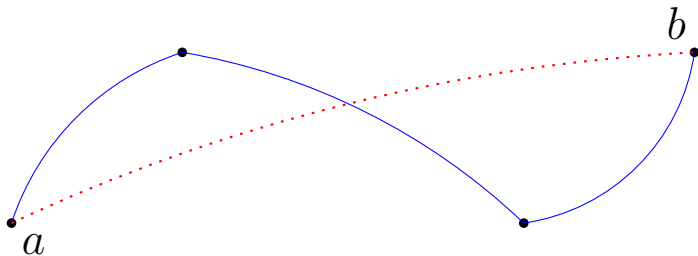
Convex hull and spherical Delaunay



Spherical Delaunay Triangulation

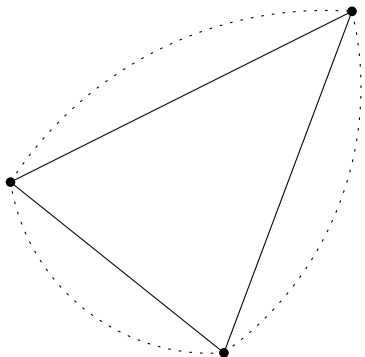


Spherical spanners



$$\check{d}_G(a, b) \leq t \cdot \check{d}(a, b)$$

Convex hull and spherical Delaunay

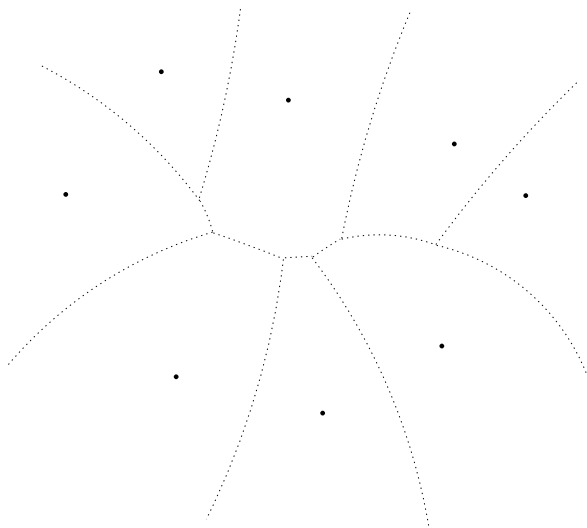


So if we prove the SDT is a t -spanner, then the CH is a $(\pi/2)t$ -spanner.

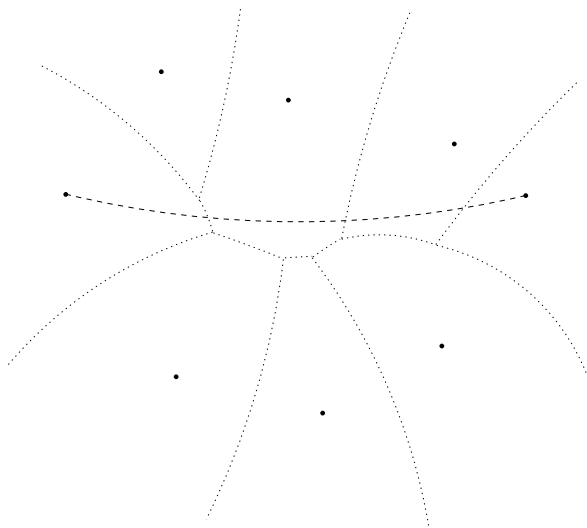
Constructing a path



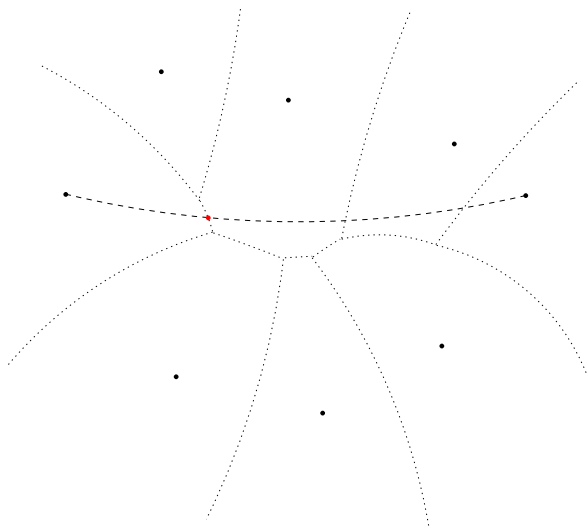
Constructing a path



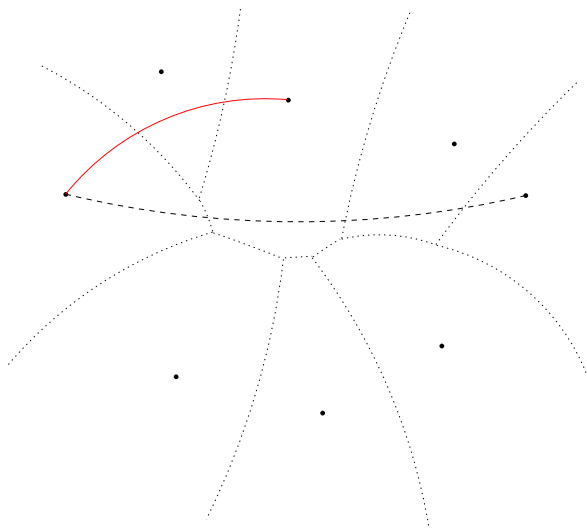
Constructing a path



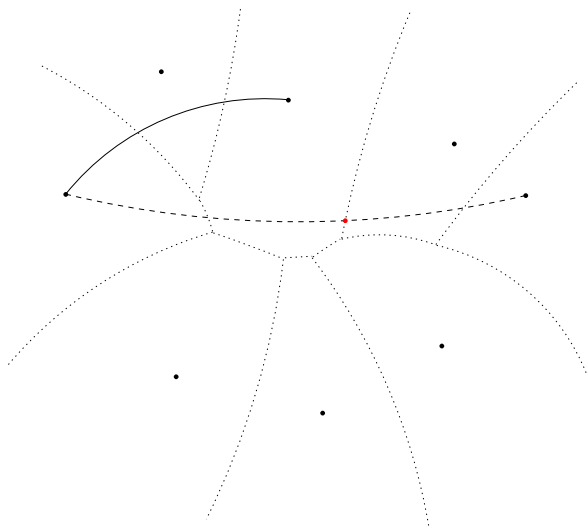
Constructing a path



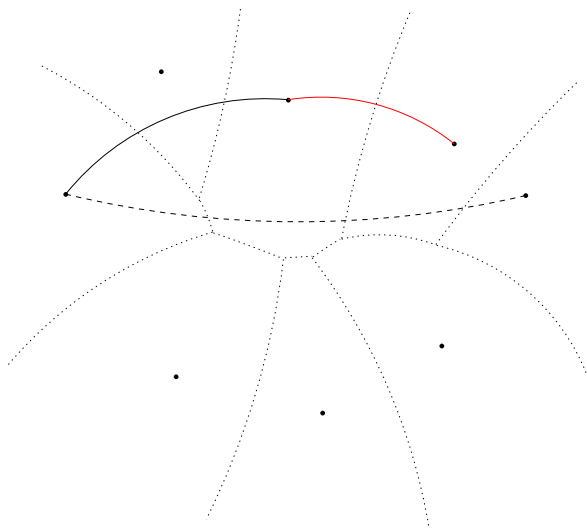
Constructing a path



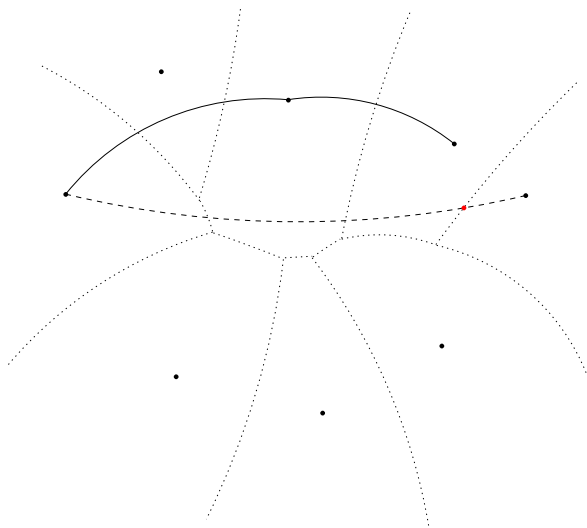
Constructing a path



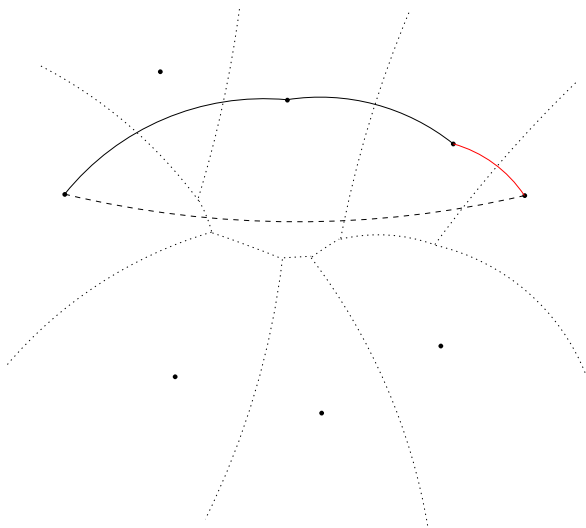
Constructing a path



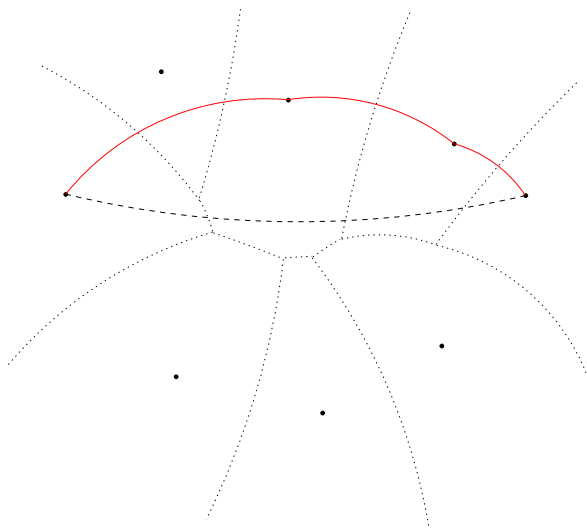
Constructing a path



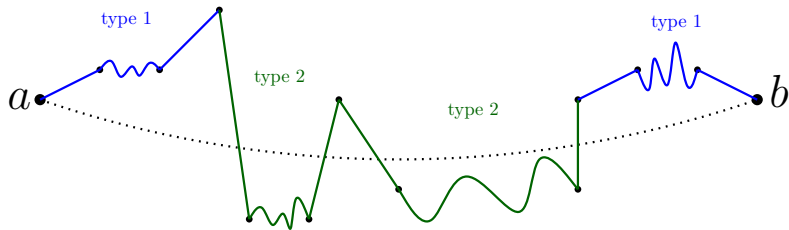
Constructing a path



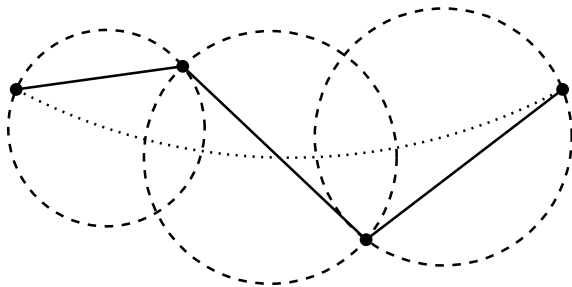
Constructing a path



Deconstructing a path into subpaths



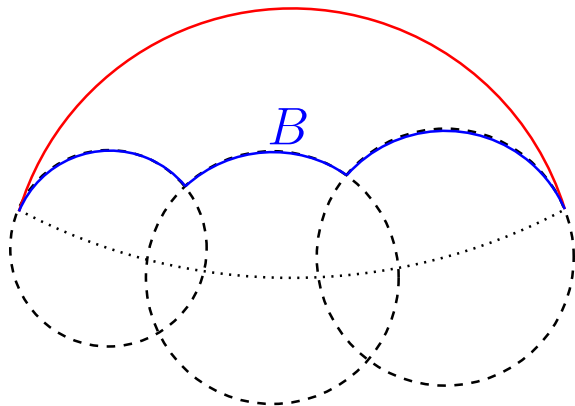
Useful spherical caps



For each pair of points on a path, draw a spherical cap such that:

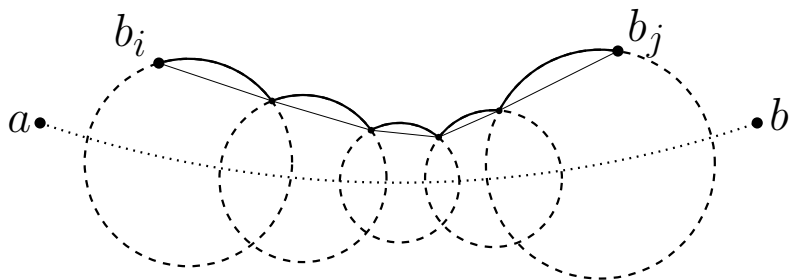
- the center is at the intersection of the direct arc and the Voronoi boundary
- the pair of points are on the boundary

Boundary of unioned spherical caps is bounded

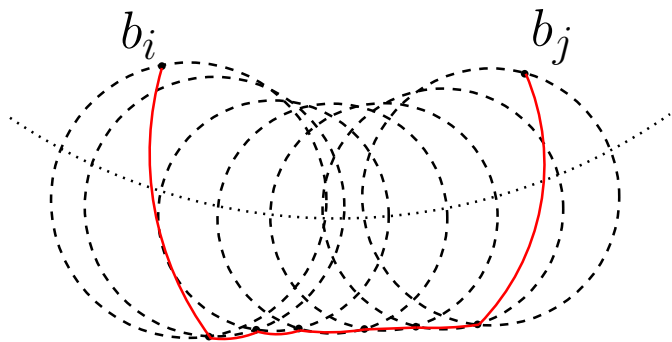


$$B \leq \pi/2 \cdot d(a, b)$$

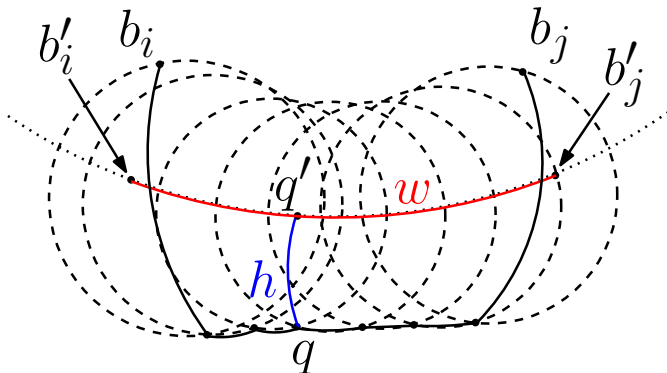
Type 1 subpaths



Type 2 subpaths

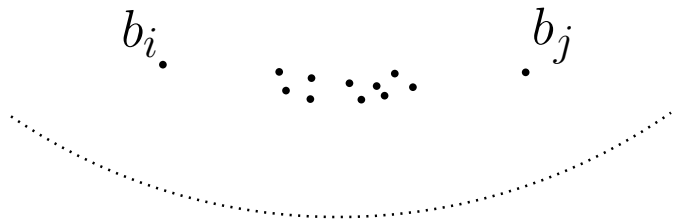


Type 2 subpaths

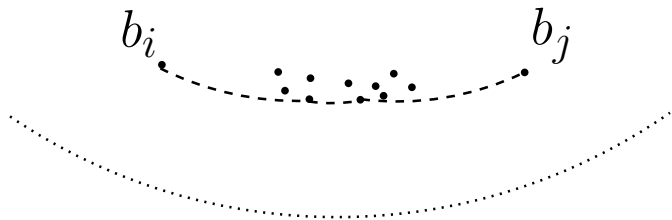


Some type 2 subpaths are not very wide with respect to their height. Specifically: $h > w/4$.

Constructing a shortcut subpath

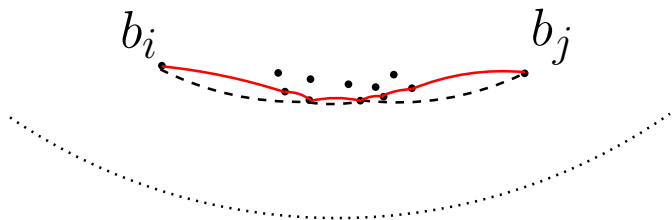


Constructing a shortcut subpath



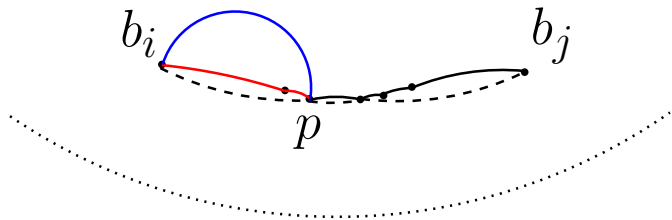
Take the lower spherical convex hull on those points.

Constructing a shortcut subpath



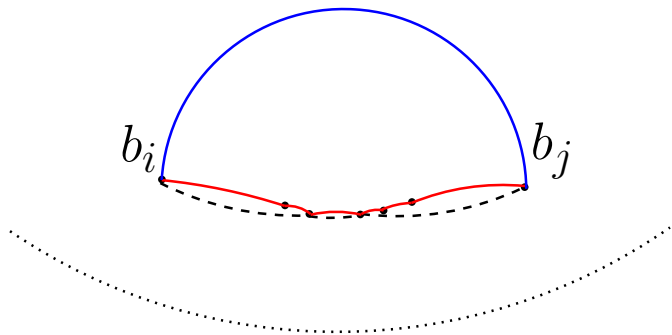
Construct a path between each pair of points on the hull by following spherical Delaunay edges corresponding to Voronoi regions.

Shortcuts have bounded length



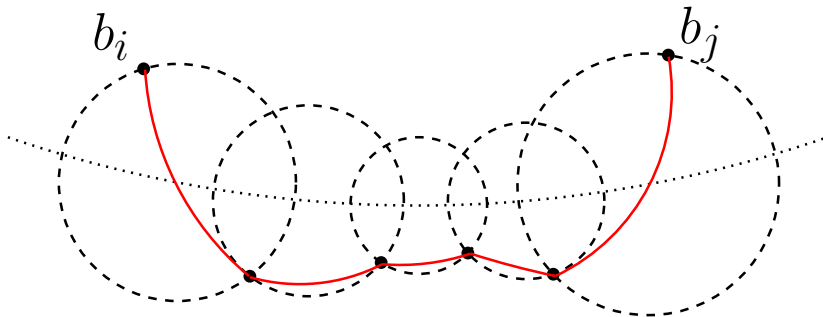
$$\check{d}_G(b_i, p) \leq \pi/2 \cdot \check{d}(b_i, p)$$

Shortcuts have bounded length

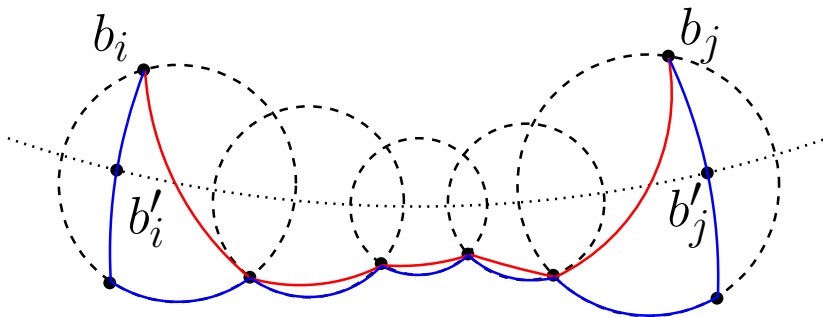


$$\check{d}_G(b_i, b_j) \leq \pi/2 \cdot \check{d}(b_i, b_j)$$

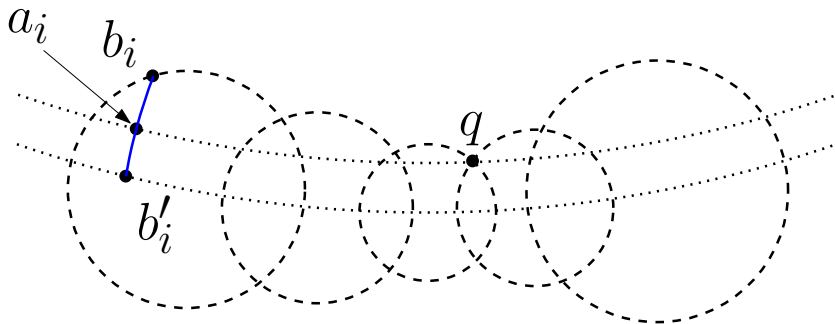
Wide type 2 subpaths



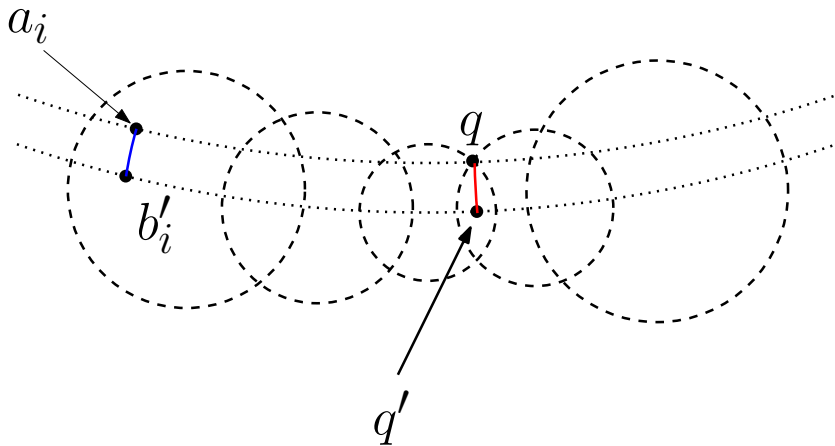
Wide type 2 subpaths



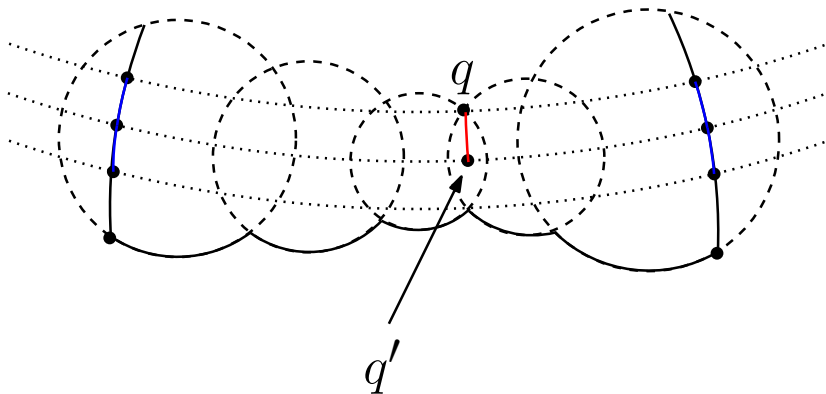
Wide type 2 subpaths



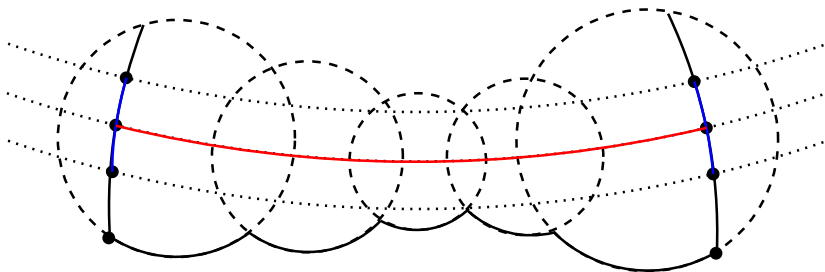
Wide type 2 subpaths



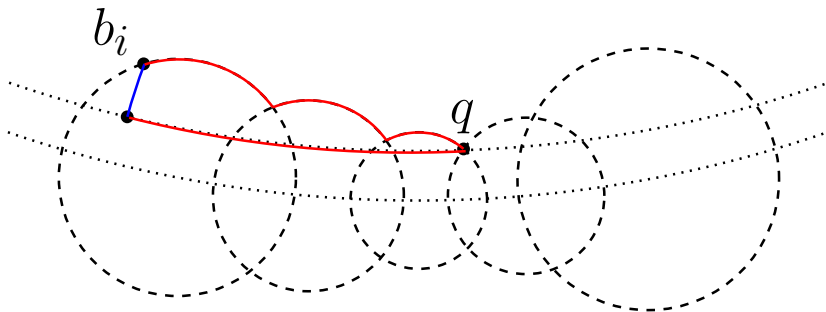
Wide type 2 subpaths



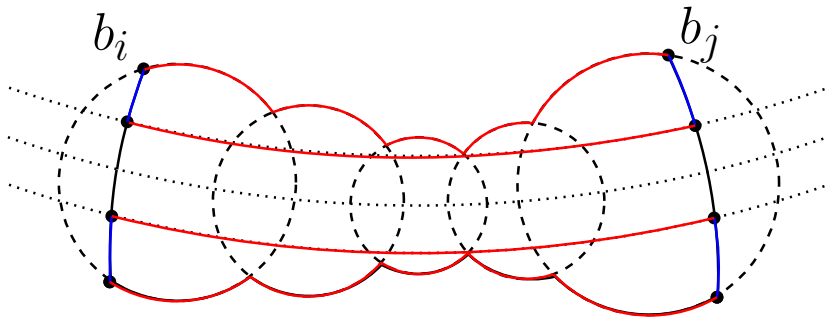
Wide type 2 subpaths



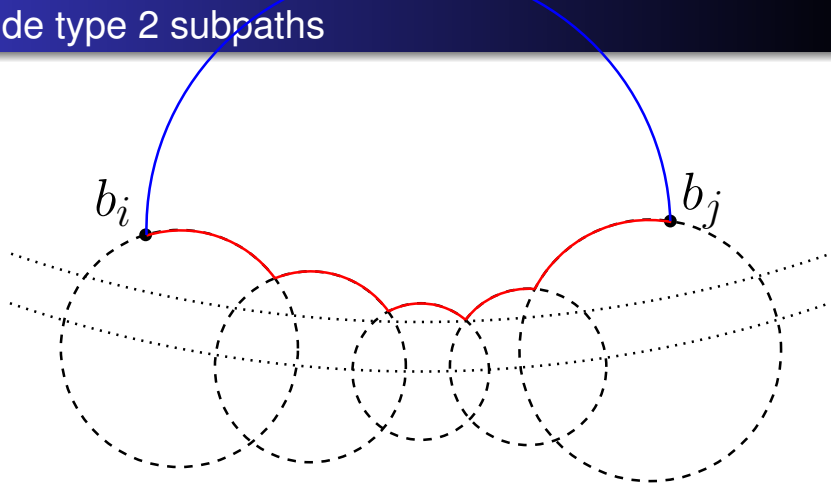
Wide type 2 subpaths



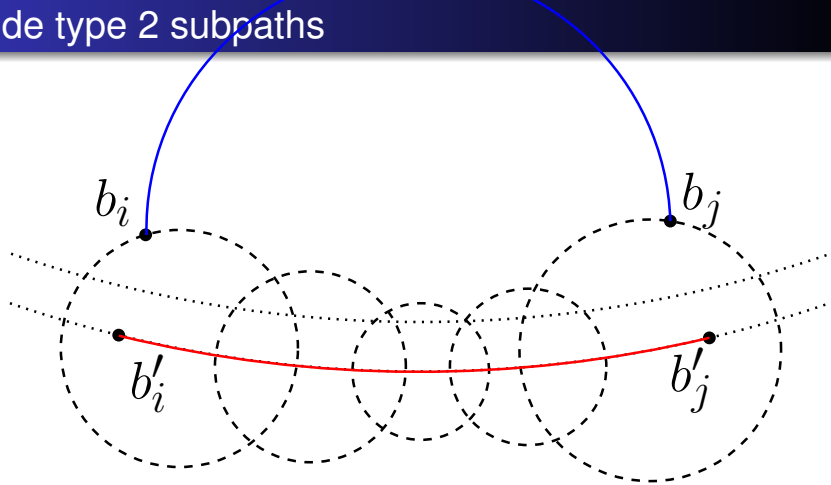
Wide type 2 subpaths



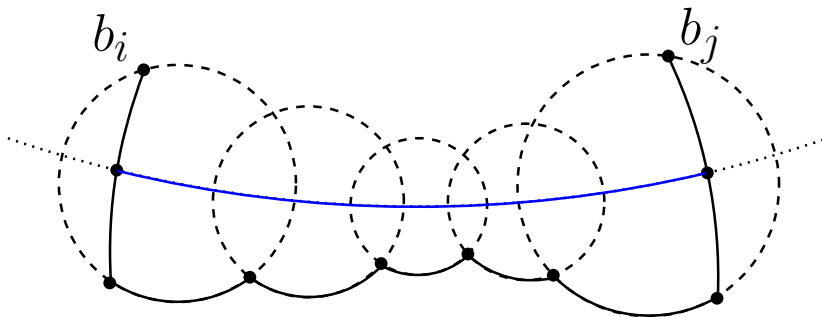
Wide type 2 subpaths



Wide type 2 subpaths

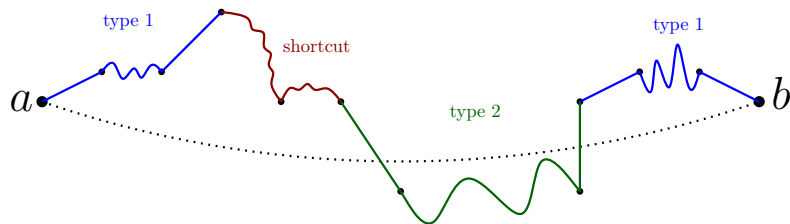


Wide type 2 subpaths



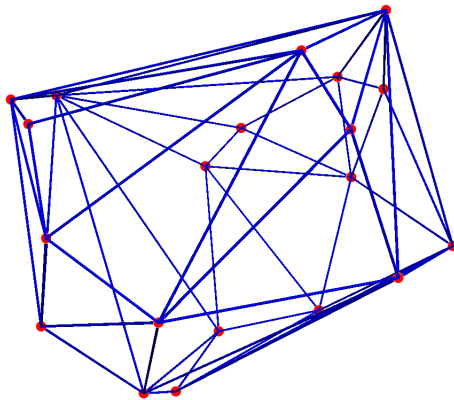
$$\check{d}_G(b_i, b_j) \leq 3(\pi/2 + 1)\check{d}(b'_i, b'_j)$$

The total length of a path is bounded



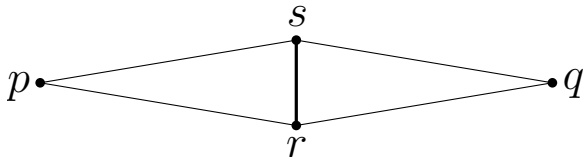
$$\check{d}_G(a, b) \leq 3(\pi/2 + 1) \cdot \check{d}(a, b)$$

The convex hull of points on a sphere is bounded

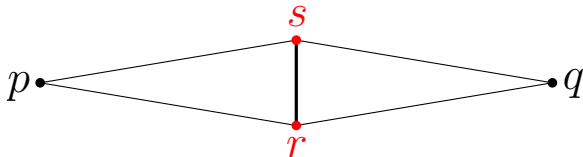


$$d_G(a, b) \leq 3(\pi/2)(\pi/2 + 1) \cdot d(a, b)$$

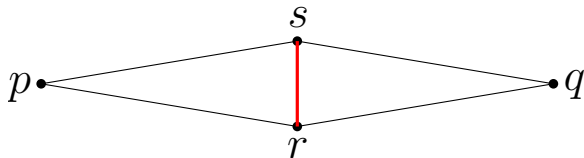
The convex hull of points *almost* on a sphere is *not* a spanner



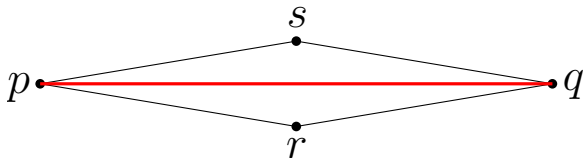
The convex hull of points *almost* on a sphere is *not* a spanner



The convex hull of points *almost* on a sphere is *not* a spanner



The convex hull of points *almost* on a sphere is *not* a spanner



Are there any questions?