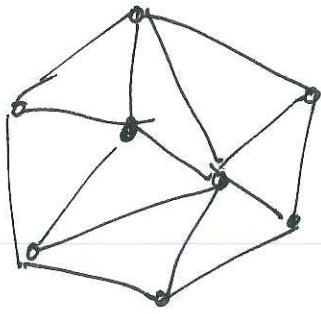


Last Time



1) Triangulations (Δ^n 's) exist of point sets

2) Δ^n 's of simple polygons exist

3) Delaunay Δ^n exists ($Del(p)$)

3 Defs of Del Δ^n

(1) All Δ 's w/ empty circumballs

(2) All edges with vertices on empty balls

(3) Lower Convex Hull of $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} p_i \\ \|p_i\|^2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Projection of the

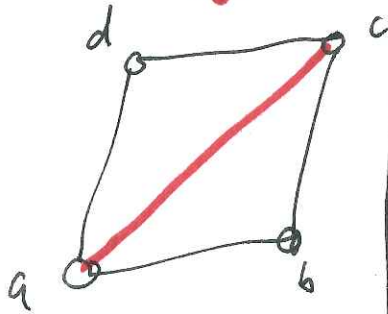
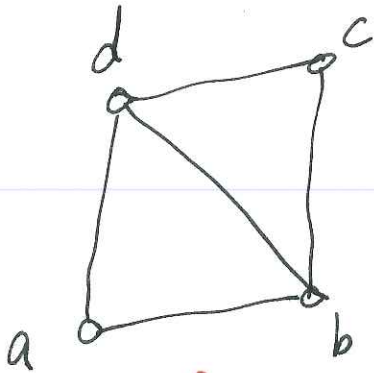
Why? Being a face of the lower convex hull was equivalent to def (1) by Incircle predicate.

we mean interior is empty of pts of P .

This last one, combined with our HW problem implies that this Lower Hull def ~~works~~ gives something in any ~~the~~ dimension.

It's a decomposition into simplices with empty circumspheres.

Flips

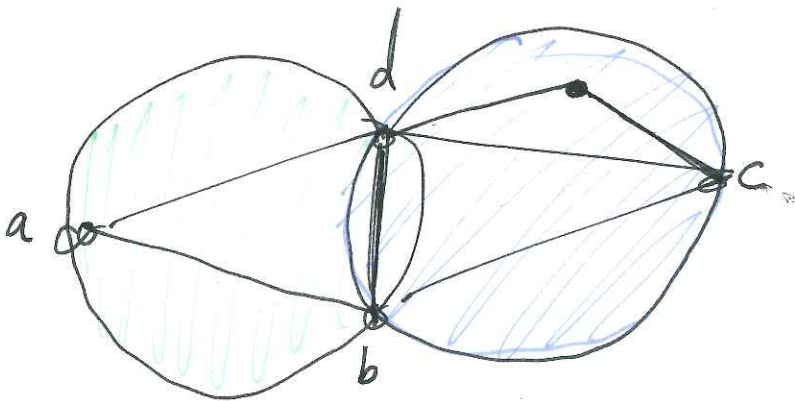


Given quad $\square abcd$ and edge \overline{bd}
 If $\square abcd$ is a convex quad,
 we can "flip" \overline{bd} , i.e.
 remove \overline{bd} and insert \overline{ac}

We say \overline{bd} is flippable
 if $\square abcd$ is a convex quad.

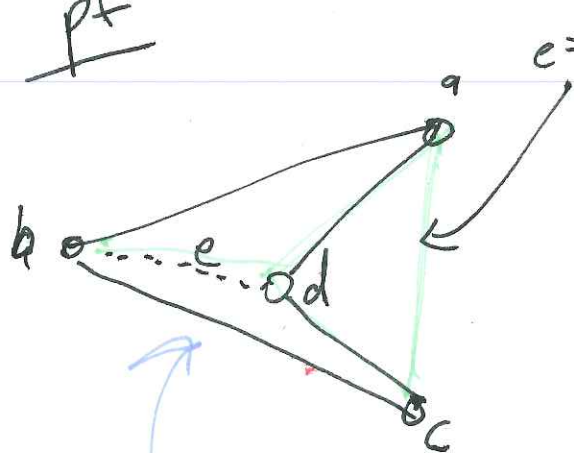
Def An edge \overline{bd} is
locally Delaunay (LD)
 if $\overline{bd} \in \text{Delaunay}(\{a, b, c, d\})$

Equiv, $a \notin \text{circle}(bcd)$
 $c \notin \text{circle}(abd)$



Claim e not flippable $\Rightarrow e$ is LD.

pf



$e = \overline{bd}$, $\Delta abcd$ non convex

\Rightarrow one point inside Δ .

$\text{Del}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}$ has all possible edges.

So, e is LD.

It's K_4

The Contrapositive: If e is not LD
then e is flippable.

\Rightarrow An Algorithm:

GreedyFlipToDel (P)

Start with any Δ^n of P

While $\exists e$ that is not LD

Flip e .

Terminate?

Delaunay Output?