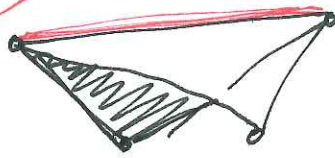


# Last Time

## Flips

Def Flippable  
Def Locally Delaunay (LD)  
Fact Not LD  $\Rightarrow$  Flippable



Not LD



LD

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FlipToDel ( $\tau$ : triangulation of  $P \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ )

while  $\exists e$  not LD

{flip  $e$ }

---

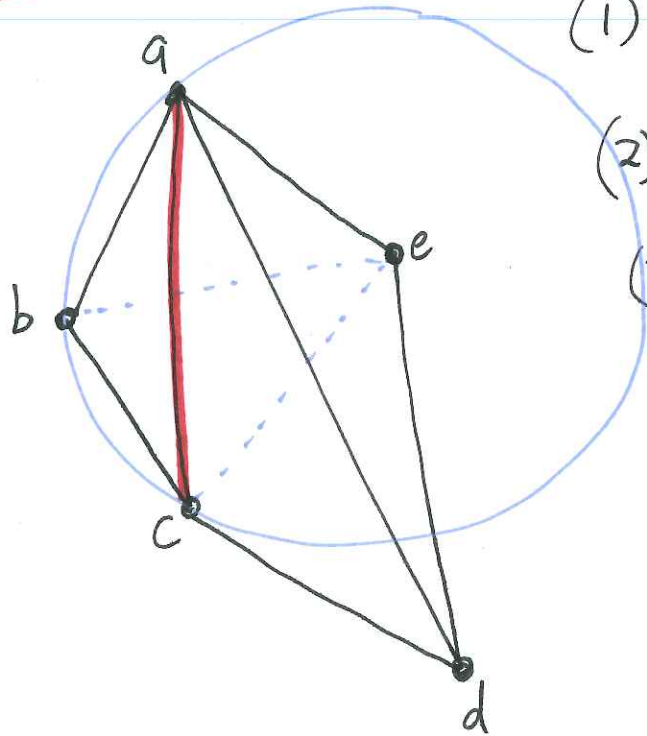
Questions: (1) Does it Terminate?

(2) Is the output Del?

the Delaunay  $\mathcal{D}_n$   
of  $P$

# A Closer Look at Locally Delaunay

LD  $\not\Rightarrow$  Delaunay

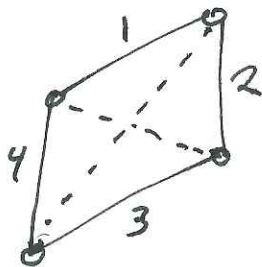


- (1)  $\overline{ac}$  is LD but not Delaunay
- (2)  $\overline{ad}$  is not LD
- (3)  $\overline{ac}$  is not LD after we flip  $\overline{ad}$ .

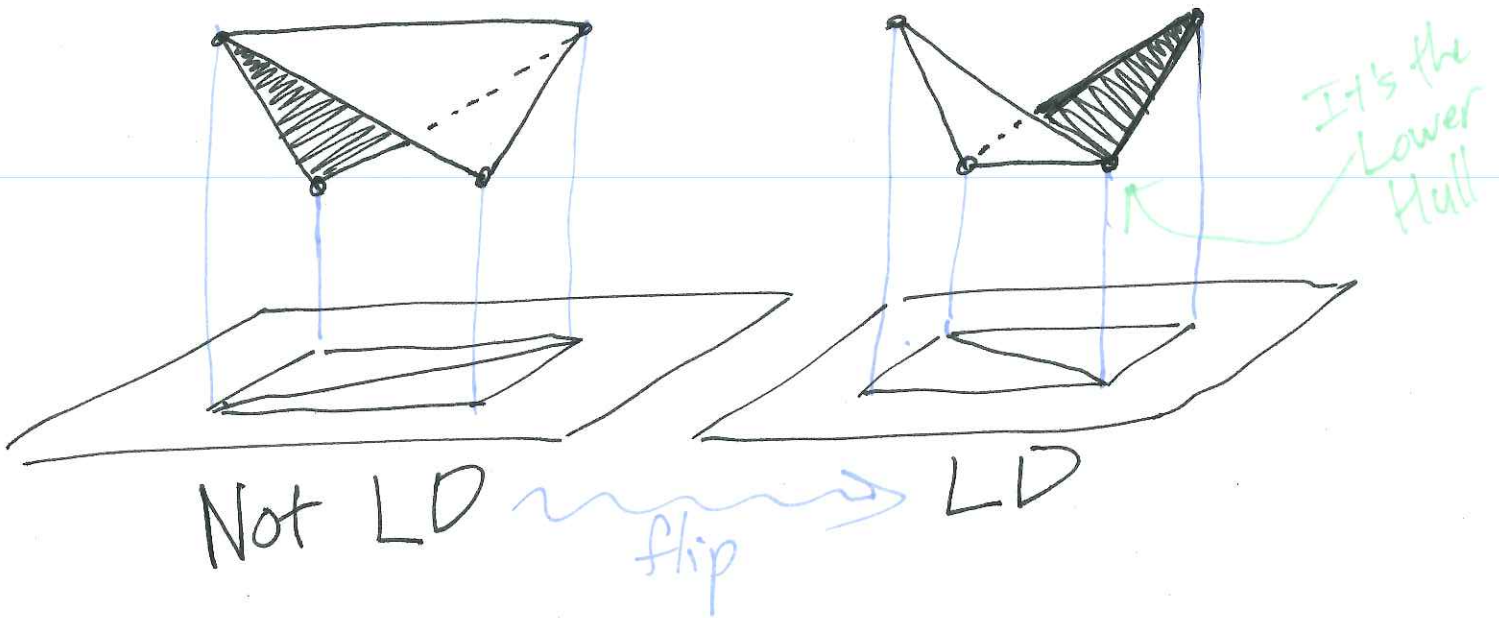
Local Conditions  $\Rightarrow$  Constant time updates

Checking if an edge is LD takes one InCircle test.

At most 4 edges can change from LD to not LD.



# Termination



Each time we flip a non-LD edge, we decrease the volume below the "lifted triangulation."

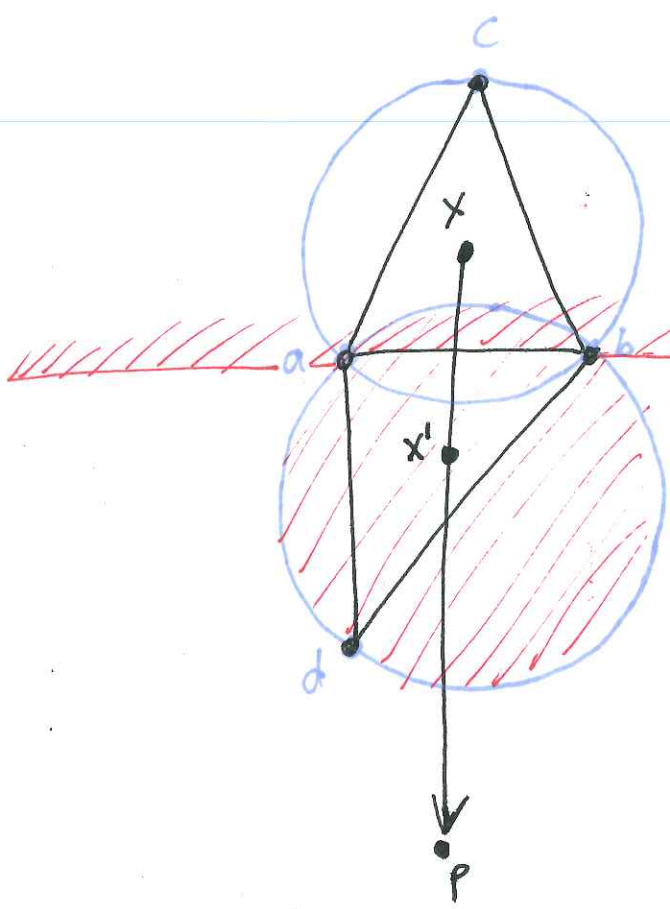
Volume cannot go down forever.  $\Rightarrow$  Termination.

Count flips? Later.

Thm If  $T$  is a  $\Delta^n$  of  $P$   
 s.t. all edges are LD, then  $T = \text{Delp}$ .

pf sketch

Idea: Pick any vertex and any  $\Delta$ . Show the vertex is not in the interior of the circumcircle of the  $\Delta$ .



pf Pick any  $p \in P$ .  
 Pick any  $x \in \text{CC}(P)$   
 Let  $\Delta abc$  be  $\Delta$  containing  $x$ .  
 We'll show  $p \notin \text{int}(\text{circle}(abc))$ .  
 By ind<sup>n</sup> on  $k = \#\{\text{edges crossed by } \overline{px}\}$

{WLOG, assume first edge is  $\overline{ab}$ .  
 Base  $k=0$  is trivial.

i.e.  $p \notin H$

Let  $d$  be vertex opposite  $c$  across  $\overline{ab}$ .

Pick  $x' \in \overline{px} \cap \Delta abd$ .

By ind<sup>n</sup>,  $p \notin \text{circle}(abd)$ .

$\overline{ab}$  is LD

$\text{circle}(abc) \subset H \cup \text{circle}(abd)$ .  
 $\Rightarrow p \notin \text{circle}(abc)$ .

# Running Time Counting Flips

Upper bound:  $O(n^2)$

Why? Each edge is removed at most once.

For  $T$  a  $\Delta^n$ ,  $h_T: CC(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is

the piecewise linear  $f^n$  we get by lifting vertices to the parabola and interpolating  $\Delta$ s.

If we flip  $T \rightarrow T'$  then  $h_{T'} \leq h_T$ . (\*)

If  $x \in$  edge we flipped out, then

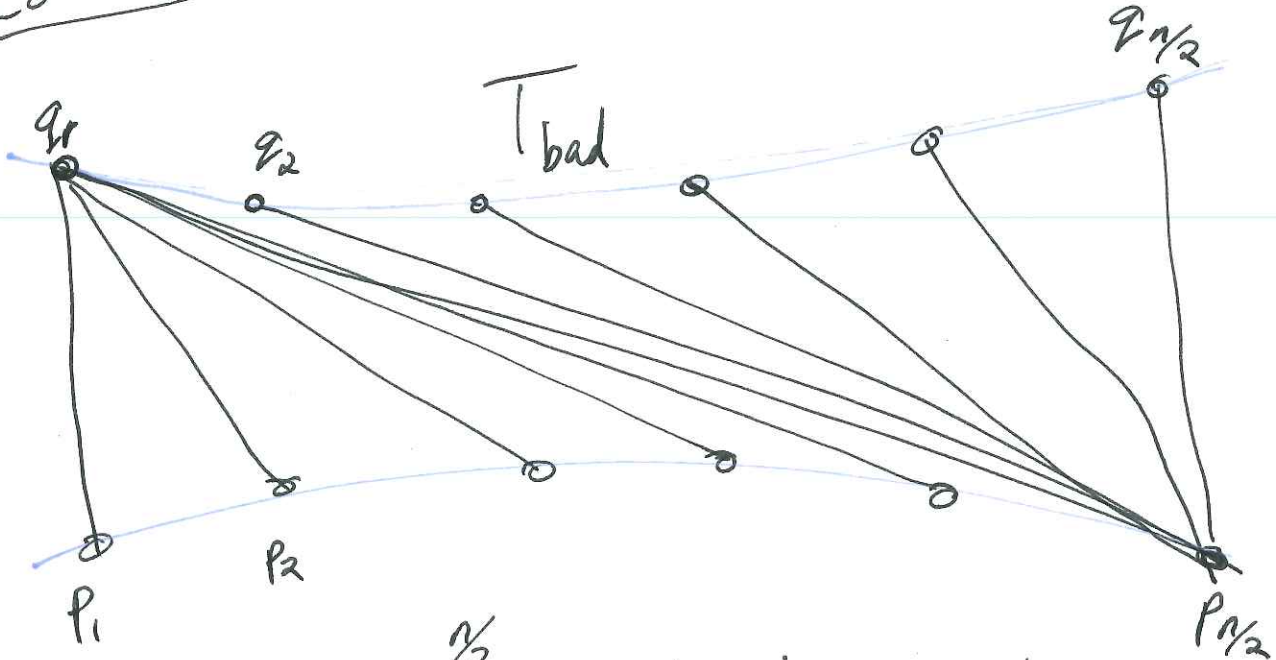
$$h_{T'}(x) < h_T(x).$$

If the edge appears later in  $T''$  we have

$$h_{T''}(x) = h_T(x) > h_{T'}(x)$$

which contradicts (\*).

## Lower Bound



$$\Phi(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} \min_{q_j \sim p_i} |i-j|$$

$$\Phi(\text{Del}(P)) = 0$$

$$\Phi(T_{\text{bad}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (i-1) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$T \rightarrow T'$  by one flip

$$\Rightarrow |\Phi(T) - \Phi(T')| \leq 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  Flipping  $T_{\text{bad}}$  to  $\text{Del}(P)$  requires  $\Theta(n^2)$  flips.

# Wrapup

Flips  $\leadsto$  Greedy Flip Algorithm.

Edges that are not LD can be flipped.

If we <sup>only</sup> flip non-LD edge, we terminate.

If all edges are LD, we have ~~the~~ DelP.  
~~is~~

Running Time  $O(n^2)$

Sometimes  $O(n^2)$  flips are necessary.