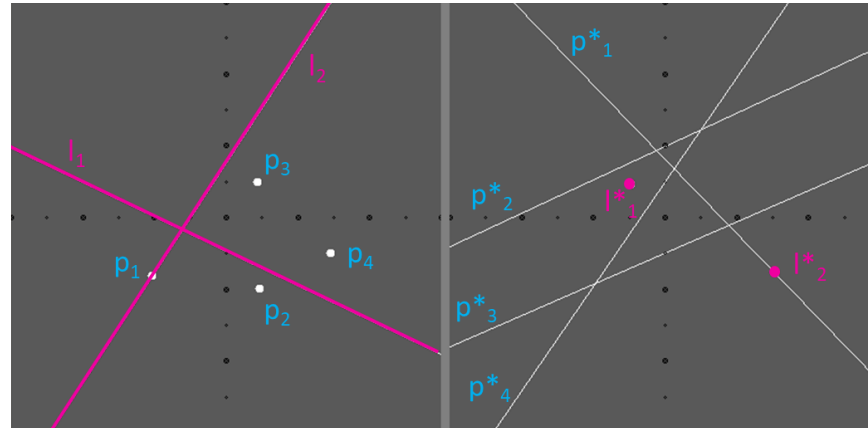


Computational Geometry



Point-Line Duality

Michael Goodrich

with slides from Carola Wenk

Point-Line Duality

Let $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be a set of n points. Now define a set $P^* = \{p_1^*, \dots, p_n^*\}$ of n lines as follows:

Primal plane

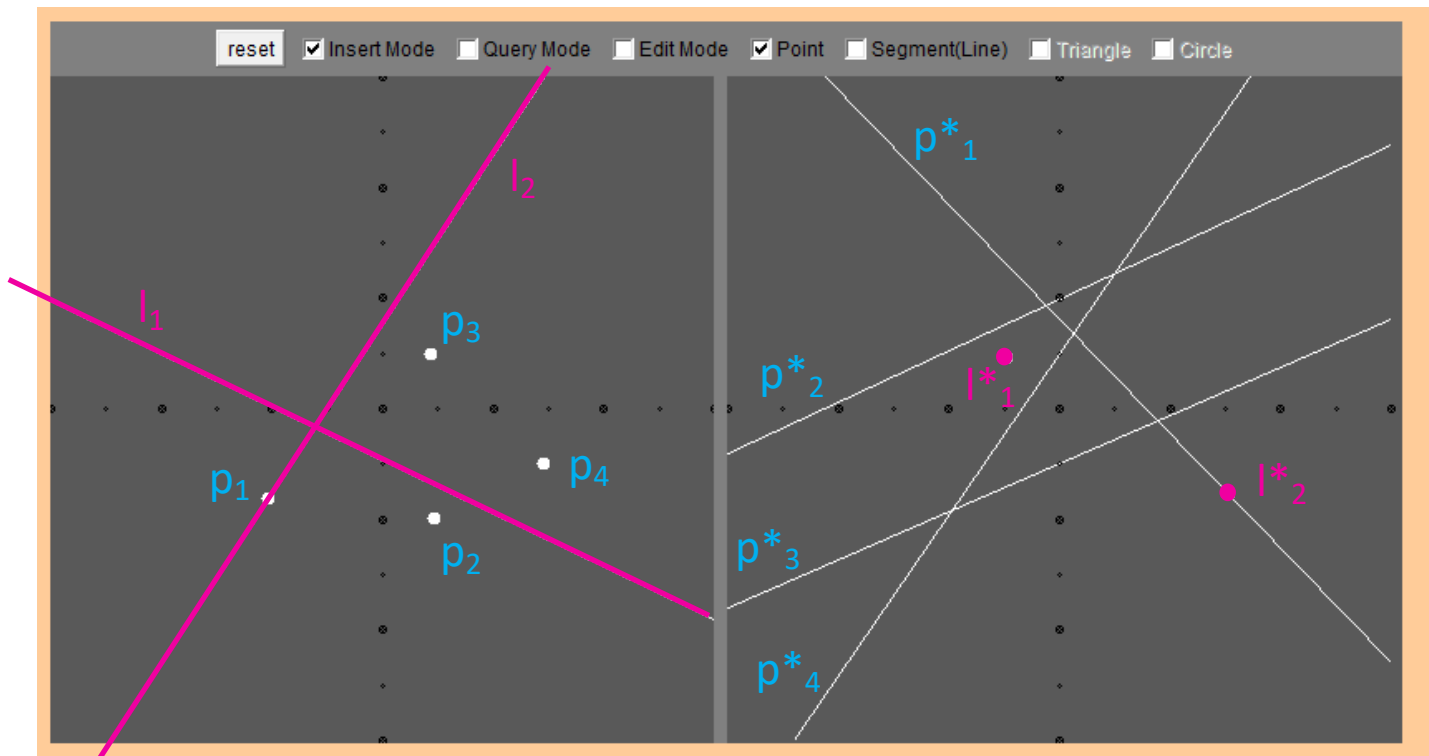
Point: $p = (p_x, p_y)$

Line: $l: y = mx + b$

Dual plane

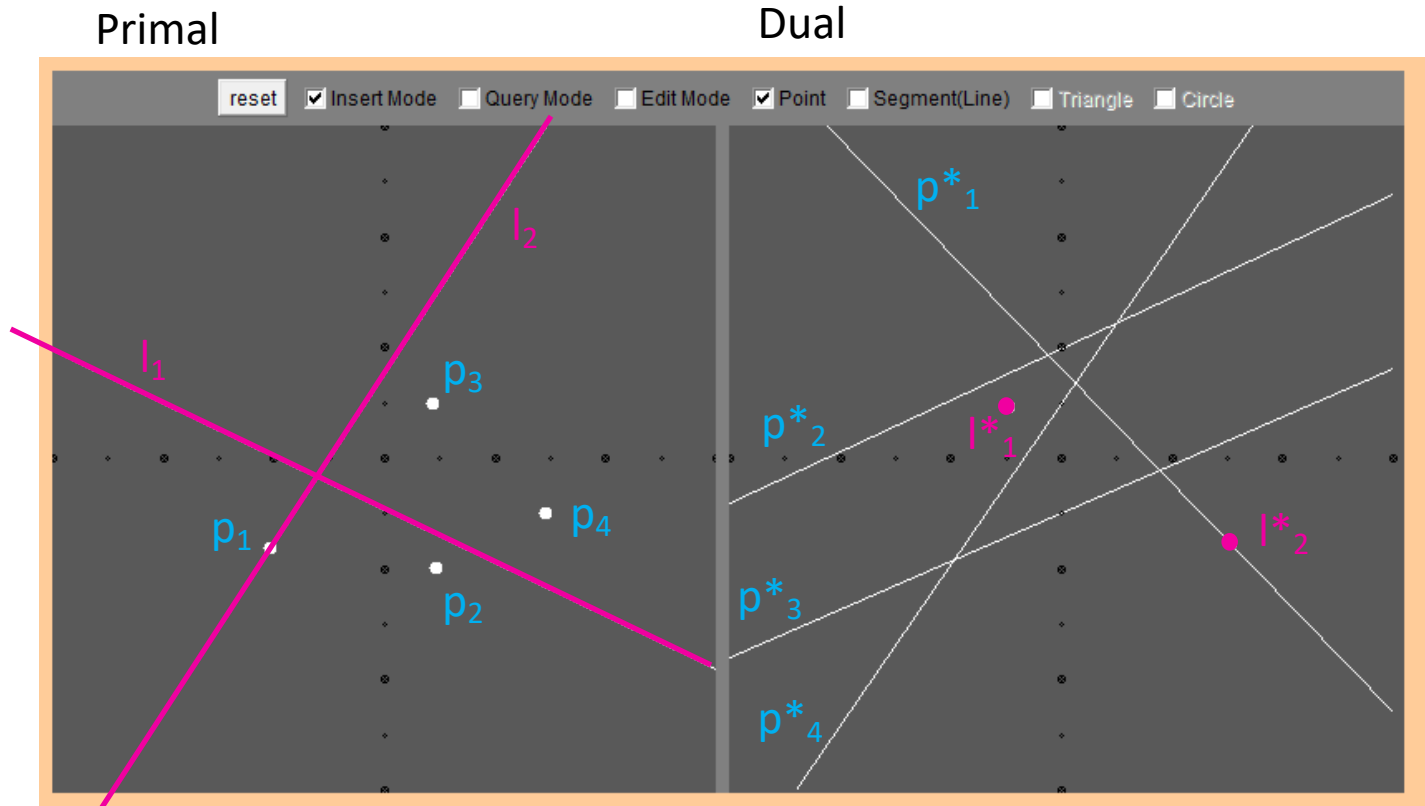
Line: $p^*: y = p_x x - p_y$

Point: $l^* = (m, -b)$



Properties

Primal plane	Dual plane
Point: $p = (p_x, p_y)$	Line: $p^*: y = p_x x - p_y$
Line: $l: y = mx + b$	Point: $l^* = (m, -b)$



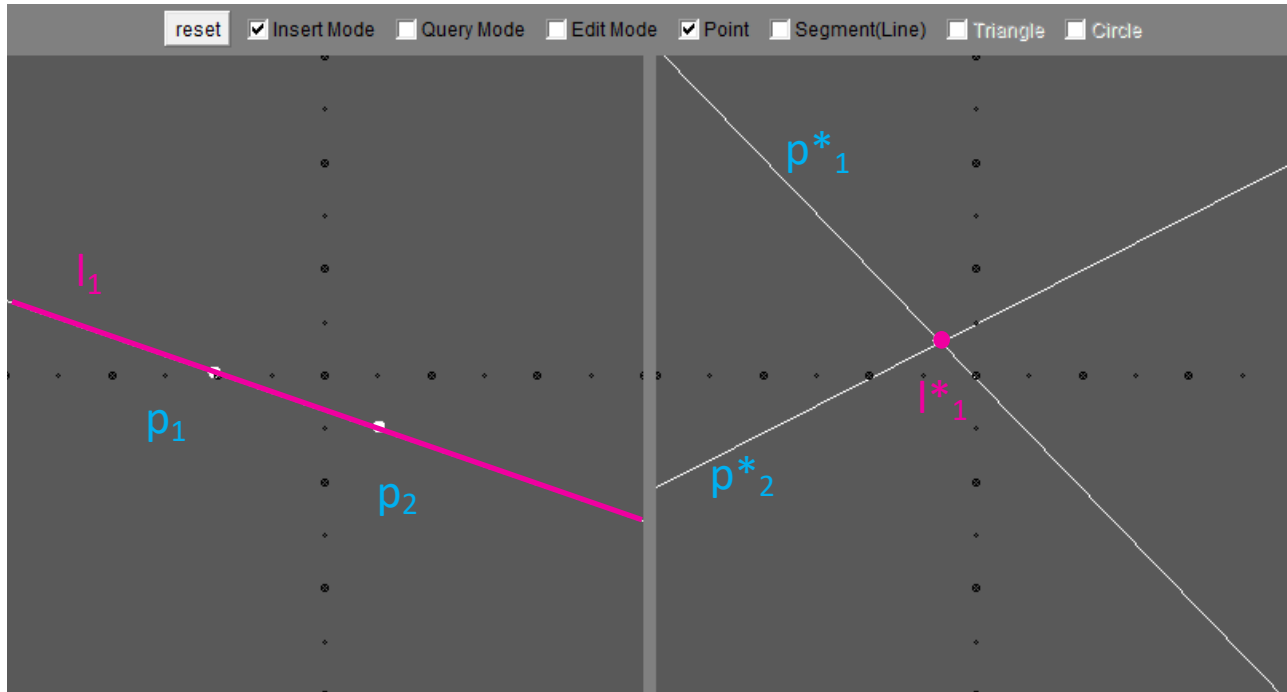
- $(p^*)^* = p$
- $p \in l \Leftrightarrow l^* \in p^*$ incidence-preserving
- p lies above $l \Leftrightarrow l^*$ lies above p^*
- $p_1 \in l_2 \Leftrightarrow l^*_2 \in p^*_1$
- p_3 is above $l_1 \Leftrightarrow l^*_1$ is above p^*_3

Properties

Primal plane	Dual plane
Point: $p = (p_x, p_y)$	Line: $p^*: y = p_x x - p_y$
Line: $l: y = mx + b$	Point: $l^* = (m, -b)$

Primal

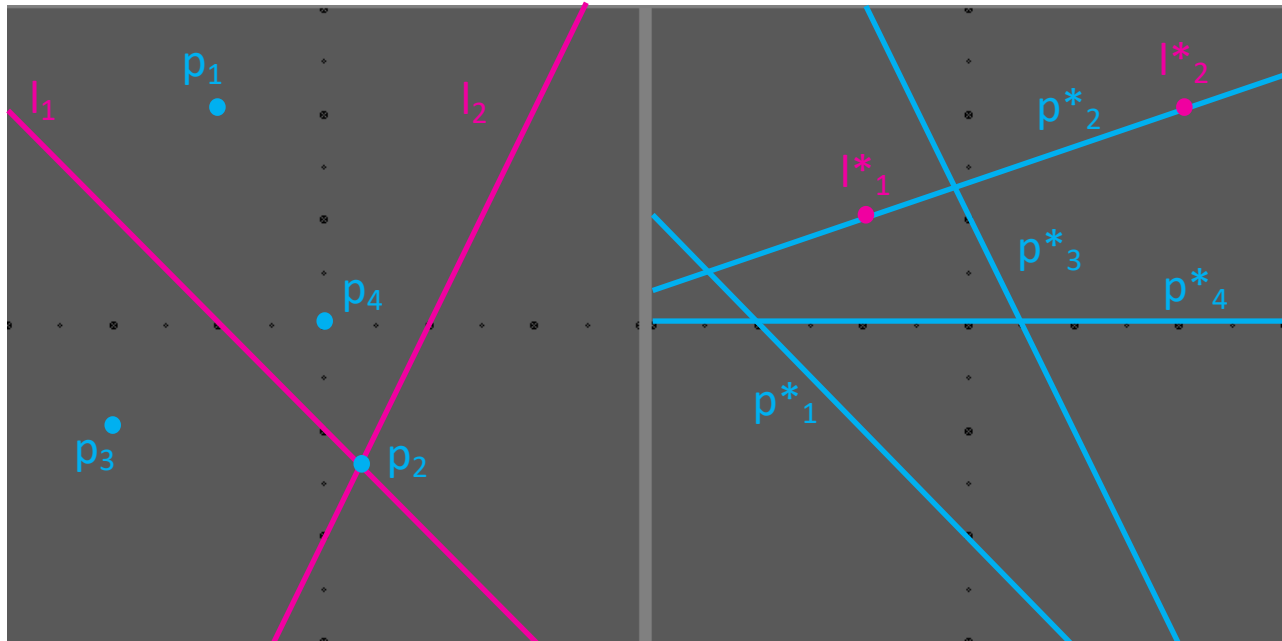
Dual



- Points p_1 and p_2 lie on line l_1

- Lines p^*_1 and p^*_2 contain point l^*_1

Point-Line Duality Puzzle



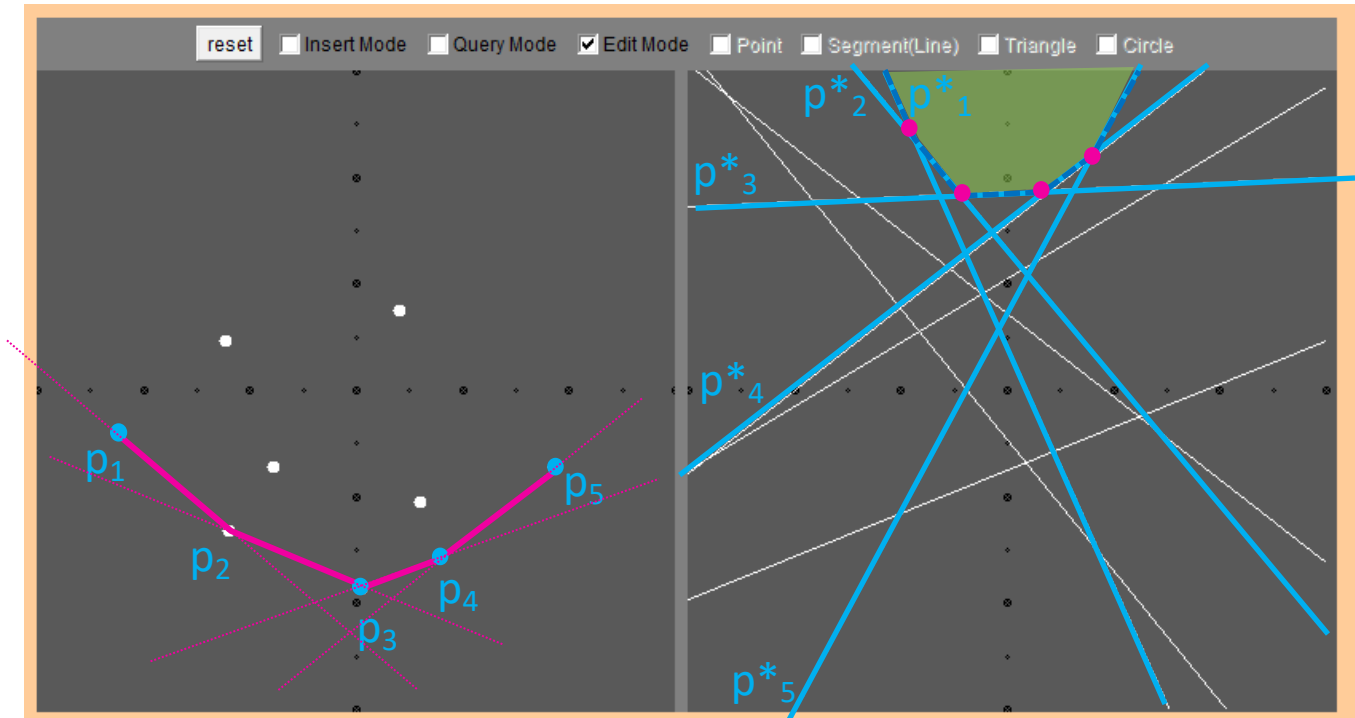
p_1 lies above l_1 \Leftrightarrow l^*_1 lies above p^*_1
 p_2 lies on l_1 \Leftrightarrow l^*_1 lies on p^*_2
 p_2 lies on l_2 \Leftrightarrow l^*_2 lies on p^*_2
 p_3 lies below l_1 \Leftrightarrow l^*_1 lies below p^*_3
 p_4 lies above l_2 \Leftrightarrow l^*_2 lies above p^*_4

LCH \cong UE

Primal plane	Dual plane
Point: $p = (p_x, p_y)$	Line: $p^*: y = p_x x - p_y$
Line: $l: y = mx + b$	Point: $l^* = (m, -b)$

Primal

Dual



LCH lower convex hull

UE upper envelope (= pointwise maximum)
= halfplane intersection (of upper halfplanes)

- LCH = p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5
- UE = $p^*_1, p^*_2, p^*_3, p^*_4, p^*_5$