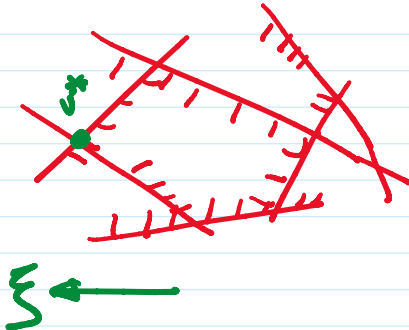


LP in 2D

Given n halfspaces in \mathbb{R}^2
 & vector ξ ,
 find a point in intersection
 extreme along ξ .



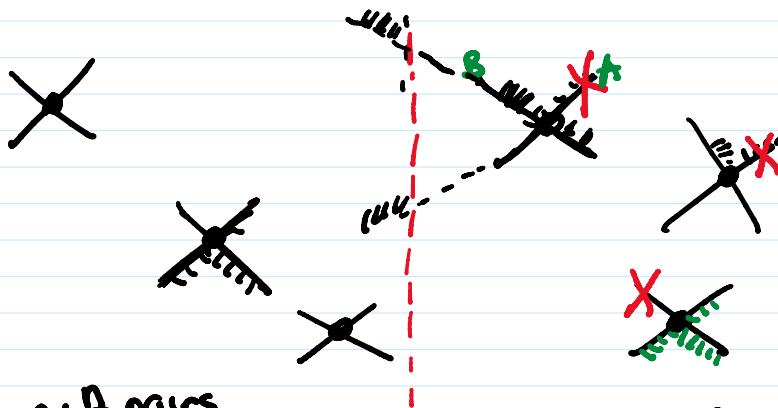
Prune-and-Search (Megiddo '83 / Dyer '83)

let. L^+ = lines for upper halfplanes
 L^- = lines for lower halfplanes
 v^* = optimal sol'n

repeat {

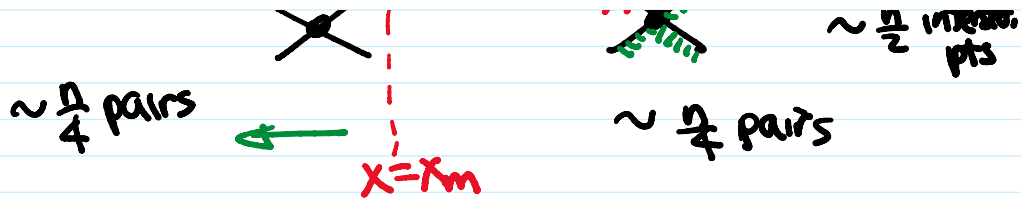
1. pair up lines in L^+ , lines in L^-
2. intersect each pair
3. compute median x-coord x_m of these $n/2$ intersection pts

$O(n)$
 time



$\sim \frac{n}{2}$ pairs
 $\sim \frac{n}{2}$ intersect. pts

... n mins



decision test
 $O(n)$ time?

4. if v^* left of $x = x_m$ then
 → for each pair with intersection pt in $x > x_m$
 remove line w. larger slope if from L^+
 ... "smaller" if from L^-

} else similar

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \leq T\left(\frac{3}{4}n\right) + O(n)$$

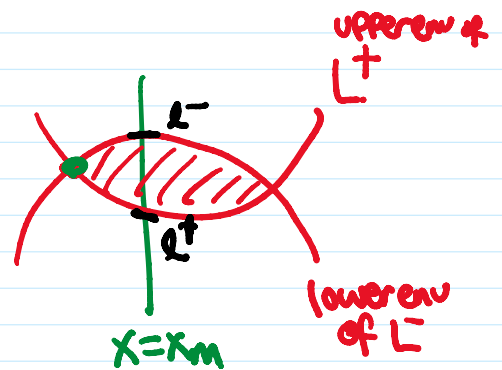
$$\Rightarrow O\left(n + \frac{3}{4}n + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 n + \dots\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{4}} n\right) = O(n).$$

How to decide in line 4?

Say objective is to min x

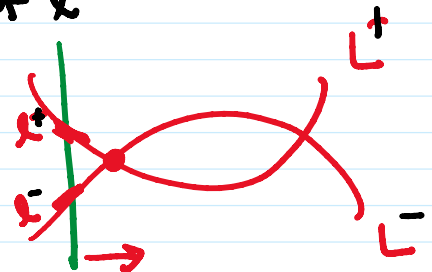
4.1. find highest line $l^+ \in L^+$
 lowest line $l^- \in L^-$
 at $x = x_m$

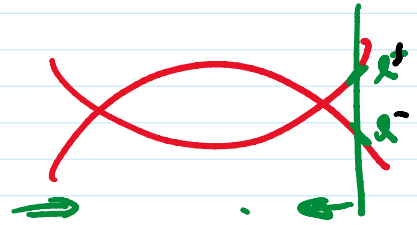


② →

4.2. if l^- above l^+ at $x = x_m$
 or slope of $l^- <$ slope of l^+

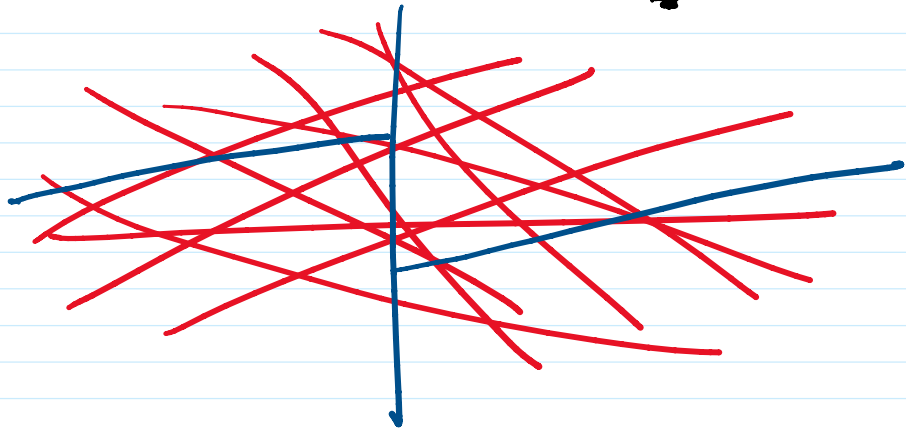
then left
 else right





Extension to 3D (Megiddo '84)

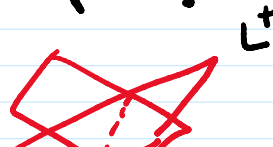
Cutting Lemma Given n lines in \mathbb{R}^2 ,
 can divide \mathbb{R}^2 into 4 regions
 s.t. each region intersects $\leq \frac{7}{8}n$ lines

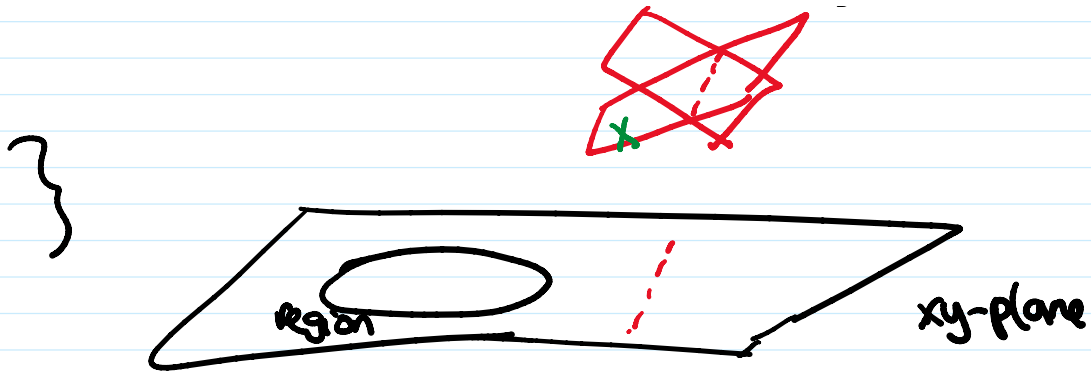


The algm:

repeat {

1. pair up planes in L^+ & planes in L^-
2. intersect each pair
3. apply Cutting Lemma to xy-proj of these $n/2$ lines
4. decide which region v^* is in
5. for each pair whose intersection (m_i) is outside the region
 remove one plane from pair





$$\Rightarrow T(n) \leq T\left(\frac{15n}{16}\right) + O(n)$$

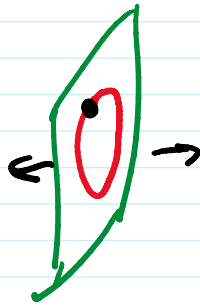
$$1 + \frac{15}{16} + \left(\frac{15}{16}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{O(n)}$$

How to decide:

Solve 2D LP ...

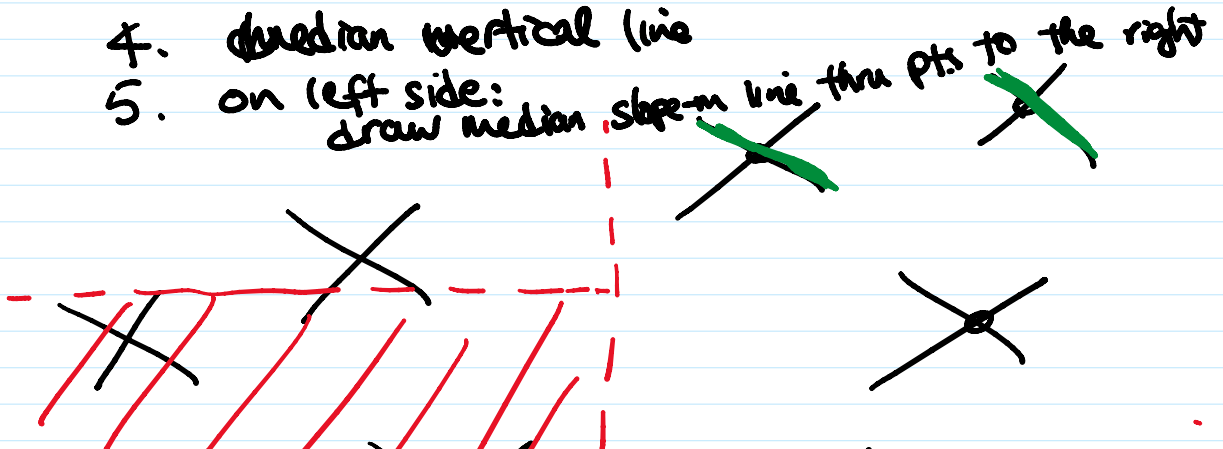
$O(n)$ time



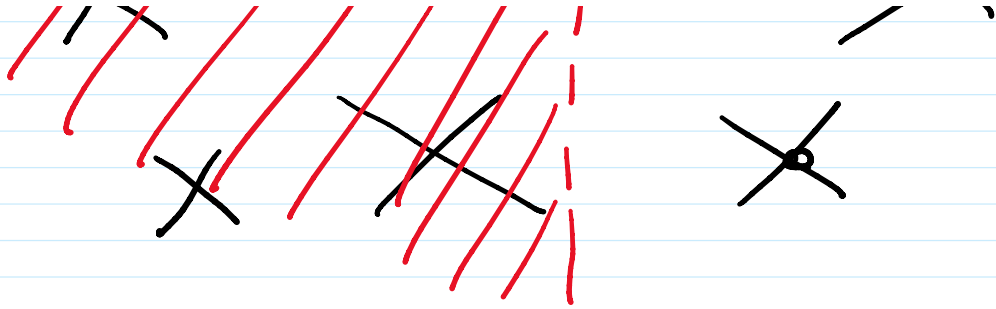
Pf of Cutting Lemma:

1. median slope m
2. pair lines of slope $< m$ w. lines of slope $> m$
3. intersect each pair
4. draw median vertical line
5. on left side: draw median slope- m line thru pts to the right

$m=0$



$m=0$



Megiddo $O(2^{O(d^2)} n)$

Dyer $O(2^{O(d^3)} n)$

current best deterministic

$O(2^{O(d \log d)} n)$