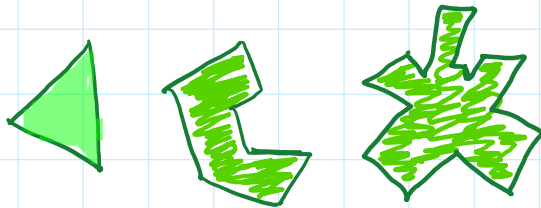


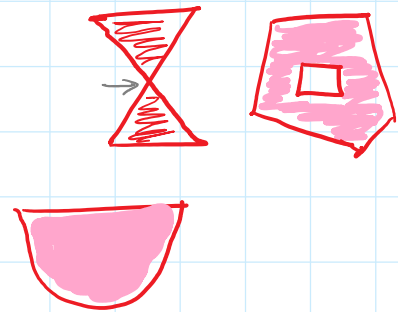
POLYGONS

Definition: A polygon is a closed region of the plane bounded by a finite collection of line segments forming a closed curve that does not intersect itself.
includes its boundary
↳ loops back on itself

polygons:

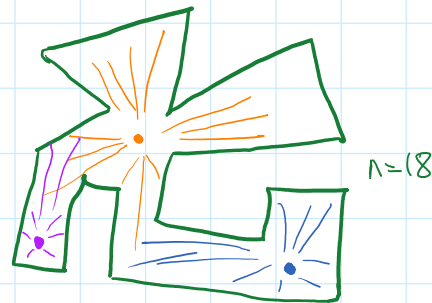
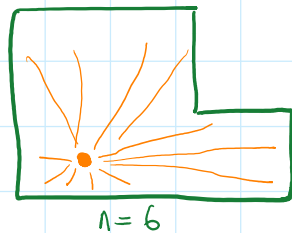


Not Polygons:



ART GALLERY PROBLEM: Suppose that an art gallery has a floor plan modeled by a polygon. A guard occupies a single point and can see in straight lines in all directions to the gallery walls.

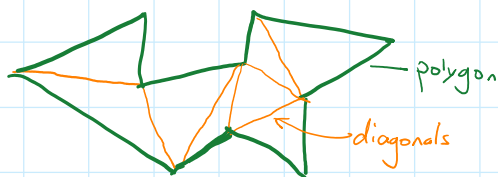
examples:



Question 1: If the polygon has n sides, what is the smallest number of guards guaranteed to protect the gallery?

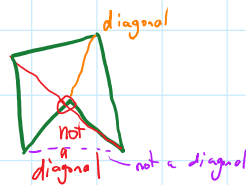
→ Try to find "bad" polygons — n -sided polygons that require "lots" of guards. Here, "lots" means a function of n .

TRIANGULATIONS OF POLYGONS

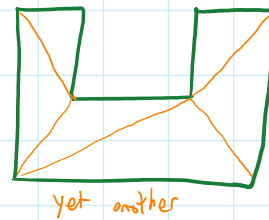
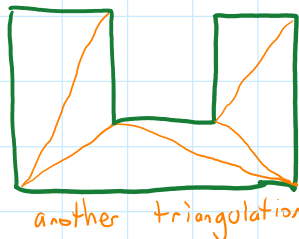
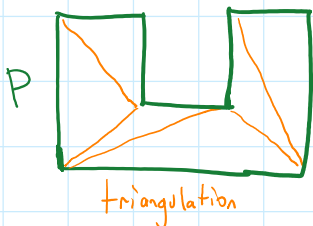


Let P be a polygon.

DIAGONAL: line segment connecting two vertices of P , that doesn't touch the boundary of P except at its endpoints, and that lies in the interior of P .



TRIANGULATION: A decomposition of P into triangles by a maximal set of noncrossing diagonals.
can't add more



- QUESTIONS:**
- Does every polygon have a triangulation?
 - How many triangulations are there for a given polygon?
 - How many triangles are in each triangulation?

Course web site: math282.mlwright.org