Package: alphahull (via r-universe)

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Description Computation of the alpha-shape and alpha-convex hull of a given sample of points in the plane. The concepts of alpha-shape and alpha-convex hull generalize the definition of the convex hull of a finite set of points. The programming is based on the duality between the Voronoi diagram and Delaunay triangulation. The package also includes a function that returns the Delaunay mesh of a given sample of points and its dual Voronoi diagram in one single object.

License GPL-2 | GPL-3

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`alphahull-package` *Generalization of the Convex Hull of a Sample of Points in the Plane*

Description

Computation of the α-shape and α-convex hull of a given sample of points in the plane. The concepts of α-shape and α-convex hull generalize the definition of the convex hull of a finite set of points. The programming is based on the duality between the Voronoi diagram and Delaunay triangulation. The package also includes a function that returns the Delaunay mesh of a given sample of points and its dual Voronoi diagram in one single object.

Details

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Author(s)

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Maintainer: Beatriz Pateiro-Lopez <beatriz.pateiro@usc.es>

ahull *alpha-convex hull calculation*

Description

This function calculates the α-convex hull of a given sample of points in the plane for $\alpha > 0$.

Usage

```
ahull(x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

Arguments

x, y	The x and y arguments provide the x and y coordinates of a set of points. Alternatively, a single argument x can be provided, see Details.
alpha	Value of α.

Details

An attempt is made to interpret the arguments x and y in a way suitable for computing the α-convex hull. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable, see xy.coords.

The α-convex hull is defined for any finite number of points. However, since the algorithm is based on the Delaunay triangulation, at least three non-collinear points are required.

If y is NULL and x is an object of class "delvor", then the α-convex hull is computed with no need to invoke again the function delvor (it reduces the computational cost).

The complement of the α-convex hull can be written as the union of $O(n)$ open balls and halfplanes, see complement. The boundary of the α-convex hull is formed by arcs of open balls of radius α (besides possible isolated sample points). The arcs are determined by the intersections of some of the balls that define the complement of the α-convex hull. The extremes of an arc are given by $c + rA_\theta v$ and $c + rA_{-\theta} v$ where c and r represent the center and radius of the arc, repectively, and $A_\theta v$ represents the clockwise rotation of angle θ of the unitary vector v. Joining the end points of adjacent arcs we can define polygons that help us to determine the area of the estimator , see areaahull.

Value

A list with the following components:

arcs	For each arc in the boundary of the α-convex hull, the columns of the matrix arcs store the center c and radius r of the arc, the unitary vector v, the angle θ that define the arc and the indices of the end points, see Details. The coordinates of the end points of the arcs are stored in xahull. For isolated points in the boundary of the α-convex hull, columns 3 to 6 of the matrix arcs are equal to zero.
xahull	A 2-column matrix with the coordinates of the original set of points besides possible new end points of the arcs in the boundary of the α-convex hull.

length	Length of the boundary of the α-convex hull, see lengthahull.
complement	Output matrix from complement.
alpha	Value of α.
ashape.obj	Object of class "ashape" returned by the function ashape.

References

Edelsbrunner, H., Kirkpatrick, D.G. and Seidel, R. (1983). On the shape of a set of points in the plane. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 29(4), pp.551-559.

Rodriguez-Casal, R. (2007). Set estimation under convexity type assumptions. *Annales de l'I.H.P.-Probabilites & Statistiques*, 43, pp.763-774.

Pateiro-Lopez, B. (2008). *Set estimation under convexity type restrictions*. Phd. Thesis. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. ISBN 978-84-9887-084-8.

See Also

plot.ahull.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(100), nc = 2)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.2
# Alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
plot(ahull.obj)

# Uniform sample of size n=300 in the annulus B(c,0.5)\B(c,0.25),
# with c=(0.5,0.5).
n <- 300
theta<-runif(n,0,2*pi)
r<-sqrt(runif(n,0.25^2,0.5^2))
x<-cbind(0.5+r*cos(theta),0.5+r*sin(theta))
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.1
# Alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
# The arcs defining the boundary of the alpha-convex hull are ordered
plot(x)
for (i in 1:dim(ahull.obj$arcs)[1]){
arc(ahull.obj$arcs[i,1:2],ahull.obj$arcs[i,3],ahull.obj$arcs[i,4:5],
ahull.obj$arcs[i,6],col=2)
Sys.sleep(0.5)
}

# Random sample  from a uniform distribution on a Koch snowflake
# with initial side length 1 and 3 iterations
x <- rkoch(2000, side = 1, niter = 3)
```

```
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.05
# Alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
plot(ahull.obj)

## End(Not run)
```

`ahull_track` *alpha-convex hull calculation of tracking data*

Description

This function approximates the α-convex hull of tracking data and returns a list of geom_path objects of the boundary.

Usage

```
ahull_track(x, y = NULL, alpha, nps = 10000, sc = 100)
```

Arguments

x, y	The x and y arguments provide the x and y coordinates of a set of points. Alternatively, a single argument x can be provided, see Details.
alpha	Value of α.
nps	Number of points to generate in each segment connecting two locations, see Details
sc	Scale factor.

Details

An attempt is made to interpret the arguments x and y in a way suitable for computing the α-convex hull. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable, see `xy.coords`.

Increase nps if the trajectory is not contained in the computed estimator.

Value

A list of geom_path objects defining the boundary of the α-convex

References

Cholaquidis, A., Fraiman, R., Lugosi, G. and Pateiro-Lopez, B. (2014) Set estimation from reflected Brownian motion. *arXiv:1411.0433*.

Wikelski, M., and Kays, R. (2014). Movebank: archive, analysis and sharing of animal movement data. World Wide Web electronic publication.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Data from Movebank
# Study Name: Missouri Bison Tracking Project
# Principal Investigator: Stephen Blake
library(move)
# Login to Movebank (requires a Movebank account)
curl <- movebankLogin(username = "xxx", password = "zzz")
# Download study data (requires agreed to the license terms in the web interface)
study <- "Missouri Bison Tracking Project"
animalName <-"AHP2059"
track <- getMovebankData(study = study, animalName = animalName, login = curl)
dat <- track@data
# Plot animal locations
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  dat,
  ggplot2::aes(x = location_long, y = location_lat)
) +
  ggplot2::geom_path(
    colour = "red",
    linewidth = 0.3
  ) +
  ggplot2::coord_quickmap()
p
# Alpha-convex hull of the animal trajectory
ah_out <- ahull_track(x = dat[, c("location_long", "location_lat")], alpha = 0.005)
# Plot the trajectory and the alpha-convex hull
p + ah_out

## End(Not run)
```

`anglesArc` *Angles of the extremes of an arc*

Description

Given a vector v and an angle θ, `anglesArc` returns the angles that $A_\theta v$ and $A_{-\theta} v$ form with the axis *OX*, where $A_\theta v$ represents the clockwise rotation of angle θ of the vector v.

Usage

```
anglesArc(v, theta)
```

Arguments

`v`	Vector v in the plane.
`theta`	Angle θ (in radians).

Details

The angle that forms the vector v with the axis *OX* takes its value in $[0, 2\pi)$.

Value

angs	Numeric vector with two components.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Let v=c(0,1) and theta=pi/4
# Consider the arc such that v is the internal angle bisector that
# divides the angle 2*theta into two equal angles
# The angles that the arc forms with the OX axis are pi/4 and 3*pi/4
v <- c(0,1)
theta <- pi/4
anglesArc(v,theta)

## End(Not run)
```

---

arc *Add an arc to a plot*

Description

This function adds the arc of $B(c, r)$ between the angles that $A_\theta v$ and $A_{-\theta} v$ form with the axis *OX*, where $A_\theta v$ represents the clockwise rotation of angle θ of the vector v.

Usage

```
arc(c, r, v, theta, ...)
```

Arguments

c	Center c of the arc.
r	Radius r of the arc.
v	Vector v in the plane.
theta	Angle θ (in radians).
...	Arguments to be passed to methods, such as graphical parameters (see par).

See Also

plot.ahull.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Plot of the circumference of radius 1
theta <- seq(0, 2*pi, length = 100)
r <- 1
plot(r*cos(theta), r*sin(theta), type = "l")
# Add in red the arc between pi/4 and 3*pi/4
arc(c(0,0), 1, c(0,1), pi/4, col = 2, lwd = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

areaahull *Area of the alpha-convex hull*

Description

This function calculates the area of the α-convex hull of a sample of points.

Usage

```
areaahull(x, timeout = 5)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "ahull".
timeout	A numeric specifying the maximum number of seconds the expression is allowed to run before being interrupted by the timeout.

Value

area	Area of the α-convex hull. If the area cannot be computed, the output will be NA with a warning.

See Also

ahull.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(500), nc = 2)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 1
# alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
# Area of the alpha-convex hull
areaahull(ahull.obj)

## End(Not run)
```

ashape *alpha-shape calculation*

Description

This function calculates the α-shape of a given sample for $\alpha > 0$.

Usage

```
ashape(x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

Arguments

x, y	The x and y coordinates of a set of points. Alternatively, a single argument x can be provided, see Details.
alpha	Value of α.

Details

An attempt is made to interpret the arguments x and y in a way suitable for computing the α-shape, see `xy.coords`.

The α-shape is defined for any finite number of points. However, since the algorithm is based on the Delaunay triangulation, at least three non-collinear points are required.

If y is NULL and x is an object of class `"delvor"`, then the α-shape is computed without invoking again the function `delvor` (it reduces the computational cost).

The function `ashape` returns (among other values) the matrix `edges`. The structure of `edges` is that of matrix `mesh` returned by the function `delvor`. Note that the α-shape is a subgraph of the Delaunay triangulation and, therefore, `edges` is a submatrix of `mesh`.

Value

A list with the following components:

edges	A *n.seg*-row matrix with the coordinates and indexes of the edges of the Delaunay triangulation that form the α-shape. The number of rows *n.seg* coincides with the number of segments of the α-shape. The matrix also includes information of the Voronoi extremes corresponding to each segment.
length	Length of the α-shape.
alpha	Value of α.
alpha.extremes	Vector with the indexes of the sample points that are α-extremes. See Edelsbrunnner *et al.* (1983).
delvor.obj	Object of class `"delvor"` returned by the `delvor` function.
x	A 2-column matrix with the coordinates of the set of points.

References

Edelsbrunner, H., Kirkpatrick, D.G. and Seidel, R. (1983). On the shape of a set of points in the plane. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 29(4), pp.551-559.

See Also

plot.ashape, delvor.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Uniform sample of size n=300 in the annulus B(c,0.5)\B(c,0.25),
# with c=(0.5,0.5).
n <- 300
theta<-runif(n,0,2*pi)
r<-sqrt(runif(n,0.25^2,0.5^2))
x<-cbind(0.5+r*cos(theta),0.5+r*sin(theta))
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.1
# alpha-shape
ashape.obj <- ashape(x, alpha = alpha)
# If we change the value of alpha there is no need to compute
# again the Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi Diagram
alpha <- 0.4
ashape.obj.new <- ashape(ashape.obj$delvor.obj, alpha = alpha)

# Random sample  from a uniform distribution on a Koch snowflake
# with initial side length 1 and 3 iterations
x <- rkoch(2000, side = 1, niter = 3)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.05
# alpha-shape
ashape.obj <- ashape(x, alpha = alpha)

## End(Not run)
```

`complement` *Complement of the alpha-convex hull*

Description

This function calculates the complement of the α-convex hull of a given sample for $\alpha > 0$.

Usage

```
complement(x, y = NULL, alpha)
```

Arguments

x, y	The x and y arguments provide the x and y coordinates of a set of points. Alternatively, a single argument x can be provided, see Details.
alpha	Value of α.

Details

An attempt is made to interpret the arguments x and y in a way suitable for computing the α-shape. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable, see `xy.coords`.

If y is NULL and x is an object of class `"delvor"`, then the complement of the α-convex hull is computed with no need to invoke again the function `delvor` (it reduces the computational cost).

The complement of the α-convex hull is calculated as a union of open balls and halfplanes that do not contain any point of the sample. See Edelsbrunnner *et al.* (1983) for a basic description of the algorithm. The construction of the complement is based on the Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi diagram of the sample, provided by the function `delvor`. The function `complement` returns a matrix `compl`. For each row `i`, `compl[i,]` contains the information relative to an open ball or halfplane of the complement. The first three columns are assigned to the characterization of the ball or halfplane `i`. The information relative to the edge of the Delaunay triangulation that generates the ball or halfplane `i` is contained in `compl[i,4:16]`. Thus, if the row `i` refers to an open ball, `compl[i,1:3]` contains the center and radius of the ball. Furthermore, `compl[i,17:18]` and `compl[i,19]` refer to the unitary vector v and the angle θ that characterize the arc that joins the two sample points that define the ball `i`. If the row `i` refers to a halfplane, `compl[i,1:3]` determines its equation. For the halfplane $y > a + bx$, `compl[i,1:3]=(a,b,-1)`. In the same way, for the halfplane $y < a + bx$, `compl[i,1:3]=(a,b,-2)`, for the halfplane $x > a$, `compl[i,1:3]=(a,0,-3)` and for the halfplane $x < a$, `compl[i,1:3]=(a,0,-4)`.

Value

compl	Output matrix. For each row `i`, `compl[i,]` contains the information relative to an open ball or halfplane of the complement of the α-convex hull, see Details.

References

Edelsbrunner, H., Kirkpatrick, D.G. and Seidel, R. (1983) On the shape of a set of points in the plane. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 29(4), pp.551-559.

See Also

`delvor`, `ahull`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(100), nc = 2)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.2
# Complement of the alpha-convex hull
compl <- complement(x, alpha = alpha)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`delvor` *Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi diagram*

Description

This function returns a list containing the Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi diagram of a given planar sample.

Usage

```
delvor(x, y = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`, `y`	The `x` and `y` arguments provide the coordinates of a set of planar points. Alternatively, a single argument `x` can be provided, see Details.

Details

The coordinates are obtained using `xy.coords`. At least three non-collinear points are required.

The Delaunay triangulation is computed with `delaunayn` from the **geometry** package, which uses Qhull. The corresponding Voronoi diagram is reconstructed from the triangle incidences and circumcentres. For an interior Delaunay edge, its dual Voronoi edge joins the circumcentres of the two adjacent triangles.

For a Delaunay edge on the convex hull, the dual Voronoi edge is semi-infinite. The function `dummycoor` supplies fictitious coordinates along the outward-pointing ray for plotting; these are not additional Voronoi vertices. Its direction is determined using the sample centroid.

The matrix `mesh` contains one row for each Delaunay edge: `ind1`, `ind2` are its sample-point indices; `x1`, `y1`, `x2`, `y2` are its endpoint coordinates; `mx1`, `my1`, `mx2`, `my2` are the coordinates of the corresponding Voronoi edge endpoints; and `bp1`, `bp2` identify fictitious endpoints of unbounded Voronoi rays.

Value

A list of class `"delvor"` with the following components:

`mesh`	A twelve-column matrix with one row for each distinct Delaunay edge and its dual Voronoi edge.
`x`	A two-column matrix with the coordinates of the sample points.
`tri.obj`	An object of class `"triSht"` containing the Delaunay triangulation and associated geometric information. Its components include `trlist`, a matrix containing the triangle vertices, neighbouring triangles and edge indices; `cclist`, containing circumcircle information; `chull`, containing the indices of the convex hull vertices; and `arcs`, containing the Delaunay edges. This structure is retained for backward compatibility.

References

Barber, C. B., Dobkin, D. P. and Huhdanpaa, H. (1996). The Quickhull algorithm for convex hulls. *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, 22(4), pp. 469–483.

See Also

plot.delvor.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(20), ncol = 2)
# Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi diagram calculation
delvor.obj <- delvor(x)

## End(Not run)
```

---

dummycoor *Fictitious endpoint of a semi-infinite Voronoi edge*

Description

Computes a fictitious endpoint in the outward direction of a semi-infinite Voronoi edge, for plotting purposes.

Usage

```
dummycoor(tri.obj, l1, l2, m, away)
```

Arguments

tri.obj	Sample coordinates as a two-column matrix or as a list with numeric components x and y.
l1	Numeric vector of length two containing the coordinates of the first endpoint of a Delaunay edge on the convex hull.
l2	Numeric vector of length two containing the coordinates of the second endpoint of that Delaunay edge.
m	Numeric vector of length two containing the circumcentre of the adjacent Delaunay triangle.
away	Positive numeric distance used to place the fictitious endpoint along the outward ray.

Details

A Delaunay edge on the convex hull corresponds to a semi-infinite Voronoi edge whose finite endpoint is the circumcentre `m`. The direction is perpendicular to the Delaunay edge joining `l1` and `l2`. The outward orientation is selected using the centroid of the sample coordinates in `tri.obj`.

The fictitious endpoint is placed along the ray at a distance depending on `away` and the projection of the Delaunay edge midpoint. This ensures that the plotting endpoint extends beyond that projection. The returned point is not an actual Voronoi vertex.

Value

A numeric vector of length two giving the fictitious endpoint of the semi-infinite Voronoi ray.

See Also

`delvor`.

Examples

```
xy <- rbind(c(0, 0), c(1, 0), c(0, 1))
dummycoor(xy, c(0, 0), c(1, 0), c(0.5, 0.5), away = 2)
```

---

dw *Devroye-Wise estimator*

Description

This function calculates the Devroye-Wise estimator of a given sample of points in the plane for $\epsilon > 0$.

Usage

```
dw(x, y = NULL, eps)
```

Arguments

`x, y`	The `x` and `y` arguments provide the `x` and `y` coordinates of a set of points. Alternatively, a single argument `x` can be provided, see Details.
`eps`	Value of ϵ.

Details

An attempt is made to interpret the arguments `x` and `y` in a way suitable for computing the Devroye-Wise estimator. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable, see `xy.coords`.

Value

Given a sample of points in the plane, the estimator is defined as union of balls of radius ϵ with centers in the sample points. For each arc in the boundary of the Devroye-Wise estimator, the columns of the output matrix store the center c and radius r of the arc, the unitary vector v, the angle θ that define the arc and the indices of the end points.

References

Devroye, L. and Wise, G. (1980) Detection of abnormal behaviour via nonparametric estimation of the support. *SIAM J. Appl. Math.* 3, pp. 480-488.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Uniform sample of size n = 200 in the annulus B(c, 0.5)\B(c, 0.25),
# with c = (0.5, 0.5).
n <- 200
theta <- runif(n, 0, 2*pi)
r <- sqrt(runif(n, 0.25^2, 0.5^2))
x <- cbind(0.5 + r*cos(theta), 0.5 + r*sin(theta))
eps <- 0.05
dw.obj <- dw(x, eps = eps)
plot(x)
for(i in 1:dim(dw.obj)[1]){arc(dw.obj[i, 1:2], eps, dw.obj[i, 4:5], dw.obj[i, 6])}

## End(Not run)
```

---

dw_track *RBM-sausage calculation of tracking data*

Description

This function approximates the RBM-sausage of tracking data and returns a list of geom_path objects of the boundary.

Usage

```
dw_track(x, y = NULL, eps, nps = 20000, sc = 100)
```

Arguments

x, y	The x and y arguments provide the x and y coordinates of a set of points. Alternatively, a single argument x can be provided, see Details.
eps	Value of ϵ.
nps	Number of points to generate in each segment connecting two locations, see Details.
sc	Scale factor.

Details

An attempt is made to interpret the arguments x and y in a way suitable for computing the RBM-sausage. Any reasonable way of defining the coordinates is acceptable, see xy.coords. Given a trajectory in the plane, the estimator is defined as the set of points whose distance to the trajectory is less than or equal to ϵ (this estimator is analogous to the one of Devroye and Wise (1980) for i.i.d. data). Increase nps if the trajectory is not contained in the computed estimator.

Value

A list of geom_path objects defining the boundary of the estimator

References

Cholaquidis, A., Fraiman, R., Lugosi, G. and Pateiro-Lopez, B. (2014) Set estimation from reflected Brownian motion. *arXiv:1411.0433*.

Devroye, L. and Wise, G. (1980) Detection of abnormal behaviour via nonparametric estimation of the support. *SIAM J. Appl. Math.* 3, pp. 480-488.

Wikelski, M., and Kays, R. (2014). Movebank: archive, analysis and sharing of animal movement data. World Wide Web electronic publication.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Data from Movebank
# Study Name: Missouri Bison Tracking Project
# Principal Investigator: Stephen Blake
library(move)
# Login to Movebank (requires a Movebank account)
curl <- movebankLogin(username = "xxx", password = "zzz")
# Download study data (requires agreed to the license terms in the web interface)
study <- "Missouri Bison Tracking Project"
animalName <-"AHP2059"
track <- getMovebankData(study = study, animalName = animalName, login = curl)
dat <- track@data
# Plot animal locations
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(
  dat,
  ggplot2::aes(x = location_long, y = location_lat)
) +
  ggplot2::geom_path(
    colour = "red",
    linewidth = 0.3
  ) +
  ggplot2::coord_quickmap()
p
# Devroye-Wise of the animal trajectory
dw_out <- dw_track(x = dat[, c("location_long", "location_lat")], eps = 0.001)
# Plot the trajectory and the Devroye-Wise
p + dw_out

## End(Not run)
```

`inahull` *Determines for one or more points whether they belong to the alpha-convex hull*

Description

This function determines for one or more points p whether they belong to the α-convex hull of a sample.

Usage

```
inahull(ahull.obj, p)
```

Arguments

`ahull.obj`	Object of class `"ahull"` returned by the funcion `ahull`.
`p`	Numeric vector with two components describing a point in the plane or two-column matrix of points.

Details

The complement of the α-convex hull of a sample is calculated by `complement`. The function `inahull` checks whether each point in p belongs to any of the open balls or halfplanes that define the complement.

Value

`in.ahull`	A logical vector specifying whether each point in p belongs to the α-convex hull.

See Also

`ahull`, `complement`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(100), nc = 2)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.2
# alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
# Check if the point (0.5, 0.5) belongs to the alpha-convex hull
inahull(ahull.obj, p = c(0.5, 0.5))
# Check if the points (0.5, 0.5) and (2, 2) belong to the alpha-convex hull
inahull(ahull.obj, p = rbind(c(0.5, 0.5), c(2, 2)))

## End(Not run)
```

`inter` *Intersection of two circumferences*

Description

This function calculates the intersection of two circumferences, given their centers and radius $c1, r1$ and $c2, r2$, respectively.

Usage

```
inter(c11, c12, r1, c21, c22, r2)
```

Arguments

`c11`	X-coordinate of the center $c1$.
`c12`	Y-coordinate of the center $c1$.
`r1`	Radius $r1$.
`c21`	X-coordinate of the center $c2$.
`c22`	Y-coordinate of the center $c2$.
`r2`	Radius $r2$.

Details

The function `inter` is internally called by the function `ahull`.

Value

A list with the following components:

`n.cut`	Number of intersection points (0,1,2, or Inf).
`v1`	If there are two intersection points, `v1` is the numeric vector whose components are the coordinates of the unitary vector that has its origin in $c1$ and it's perpendicular to the chord that joins the intersection points of the two circumferences. Otherwise, `v1=(0,0)`
`theta1`	Angle that forms `v1` with the radius that joins the center $c1$ with an intersection point.
`v2`	If there are two intersection points, `v2` is the numeric vector whose components are the coordinates of the unitary vector that has its origin in $c2$ and it's perpendicular to the chord that joins the intersection points of the two circumferences. Otherwise, `v2=(0,0)`
`theta2`	Angle that forms `v2` with the radius that joins the center $c2$ with an intersection point.

koch *Construct a Kock snowflake curve*

Description

This function uses recursion to construct a Kock snowflake curve.

Usage

```
koch(side = 3, niter = 5)
```

Arguments

side	Side length of the initial equilateral triangle.
niter	Number of iterations in the development of the snowflake curve.

Details

The Koch snowflake is a fractal curve described by the Swedish mathematician Helge von Koch in 1904. It is built by starting with an equilateral triangle, removing the inner third of each side, building another equilateral triangle at the location where the side was removed, and then repeating the process.

Value

vertices	A 2-column matrix with the coordinates of the snowflake vertices.

References

von Koch, H. (1904). Sur une courbe continue sans tangente, obtenue par une construction geometrique elementaire. *Arkiv for Matematik*, 1, pp.681-704.

See Also

rkoch.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# The first four iterations of a Koch snowflake
# with side length of the initial equilateral triangle equal to 3.
vertices <- koch(side = 2, niter = 4)
plot(vertices[, 1], vertices[, 2], type = "l", asp = TRUE,
main = "Koch snowflake", xlab = "", ylab = "", col = 4)
polygon(vertices[, 1], vertices[, 2] , col = 4)

## End(Not run)
```

`lengthahull` *Length of the boundary of the alpha-convex hull*

Description

This function calculates the length of the boundary of the α-convex hull of a given sample.

Usage

```
lengthahull(ahull.arcs)
```

Arguments

`ahull.arcs`	Output matrix of arcs returned by `ahull`.

Details

The function `lengthahull` is internally called by the function `ahull`.

Value

`length`	Length of the boundary of the α-convex hull.

See Also

`ahull`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(100), nc = 2)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.2
# alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
# Length of the alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj$length

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.ahull` *Plot the alpha-convex hull*

Description

This function returns a plot of the α-convex hull. If desired, it also adds the Delaunay triangulation, Voronoi diagram and α-shape of the sample.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ahull'
plot(x, add = FALSE, do.shape = FALSE,
 wlines = c("none", "both", "del", "vor"), wpoints = TRUE,
 number = FALSE, col = NULL, xlim = NULL,
 ylim = NULL, lwd = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object of class `"ahull"`.
`add`	Logical, if TRUE add to a current plot.
`do.shape`	Logical, indicates if the α-shape should also be plotted.
`wlines`	"Which lines?". I.e. should the Delaunay triangulation be plotted (wlines='del'), should the Voronoi diagram be plotted (wlines='vor'), should both be plotted (wlines='both'), or none (wlines='none', the default)?
`wpoints`	Logical, indicates if sample points should be plotted.
`number`	Logical, defaulting to FALSE; if TRUE then the points plotted will be labelled with their index numbers.
`col`	The colour numbers for plotting the α-convex hull, α-shape, data points, Delaunay triangulation, Voronoi diagram, and the point numbers, in that order; defaults to c(1,1,1,1,1,1). If fewer than six numbers are given, they are recycled. (If more than six numbers are given, the redundant ones are ignored.)
`xlim`	The limits on the x-axis.
`ylim`	The limits on the y-axis.
`lwd`	The line widths for plotting the tesselations, the α-shape, and the α-convex hull, in that order; defaults to c(1,1,2).
`...`	Arguments to be passed to methods, such as graphical parameters (see `par`).

See Also

`ahull`, `ashape`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(100), nc = 2)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.2
# alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
# Plot including the alpha-convex hull in pink, alpha-shape in blue,
# sample points in black, voronoi diagram in green
# and Delaunay triangulation in red
plot(ahull.obj, do.shape = TRUE, wlines = "both", col = c(6, 4, 1, 2, 3))

# Random sample  from a uniform distribution on a Koch snowflake
# with initial side length 1 and 3 iterations
x <- rkoch(2000, side = 1, niter = 3)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.05
# Alpha-convex hull
ahull.obj <- ahull(x, alpha = alpha)
plot(ahull.obj)

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.ashape` *Plot the alpha-shape*

Description

This function returns a plot of the α-shape. If desired, it also adds the Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi diagram of the sample.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ashape'
plot(x, add = FALSE, wlines = c("none", "both", "del", "vor"),
 wpoints = TRUE, number = FALSE, col = NULL,
 xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, lwd = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object of class `"ashape"`.
`add`	Logical, if TRUE add to a current plot.
`wlines`	"Which lines?". I.e. should the Delaunay triangulation be plotted (wlines='del'), should the Voronoi diagram be plotted (wlines='vor'), should both be plotted (wlines='both'), or none (wlines='none', the default)?
`wpoints`	Logical, indicates if sample points should be plotted.

number	Logical, defaulting to FALSE; if TRUE then the points plotted will be labelled with their index numbers.
col	The colour numbers for plotting the α-shape, data points, Delaunay triangulation, Voronoi diagram, and the point numbers, in that order; defaults to c(1,1,1,1,1). If fewer than five numbers are given, they are recycled. (If more than five numbers are given, the redundant ones are ignored.)
xlim	The limits on the x-axis.
ylim	The limits on the y-axis.
lwd	The line widths for plotting the tesselations and the α-shape; defaults to c(1,2).
...	Arguments to be passed to methods, such as graphical parameters (see par).

See Also

ashape.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Uniform sample of size n=300 in the annulus B(c, 0.5)\B(c, 0.25)
# with c=(0.5, 0.5).
n <- 300
theta<-runif(n,0,2*pi)
r<-sqrt(runif(n,0.25^2,0.5^2))
x<-cbind(0.5+r*cos(theta),0.5+r*sin(theta))
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.1
# alpha-shape
ashape.obj <- ashape(x, alpha = alpha)
# Plot alpha-shape in blue, sample points in black,
# and Delaunay triangulation in red
plot(ashape.obj, wlines= "del", col = c(4, 1, 2))

# Random sample  from a uniform distribution on a Koch snowflake
# with initial side length 1 and 3 iterations
x <- rkoch(2000, side = 1, niter = 3)
# Value of alpha
alpha <- 0.05
# alpha-shape
ashape.obj <- ashape(x, alpha = alpha)
# Plot alpha-shape in blue
plot(ashape.obj, col = c(4, 1))

## End(Not run)
```

plot.delvor *Plot the Voronoi diagram and Delaunay traingulation*

Description

This function returns a plot of the Voronoi diagram and Delaunay traingulation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'delvor'
plot(x, add = FALSE, wlines = c("both", "del", "vor"),
 wpoints = TRUE, number = FALSE, col = NULL,
 xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class "delvor" as constructed by the function delvor.
add	Logical, if TRUE add to a current plot.
wlines	"Which lines?". I.e. should the Delaunay triangulation be plotted (wlines='del'), should the Voronoi diagram be plotted (wlines='vor'), or should both be plotted (wlines='both', the default)?
wpoints	Logical, indicates if sample points should be plotted.
number	Logical, defaulting to FALSE; if TRUE then the points plotted will be labelled with their index numbers.
col	The colour numbers for plotting the data points, Delaunay triangulation, Voronoi diagram, and the point numbers, in that order; defaults to c(1,1,1,1). If fewer than four numbers are given, they are recycled. (If more than four numbers are given, the redundant ones are ignored.)
xlim	The limits on the x-axis.
ylim	The limits on the y-axis.
...	Arguments to be passed to methods, such as graphical parameters (see par).

See Also

delvor.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Random sample in the unit square
x <- matrix(runif(100), nc = 2)
# Delaunay triangulation and Voronoi diagram
delvor.obj <- delvor(x)
# Plot Voronoi diagram and Delaunay triangulation
plot(delvor.obj)

## End(Not run)
```

rkoch *Random generation on a Koch snowflake curve*

Description

This function generates ramdom points from a uniform distribution on a Koch snowflake.

Usage

```
rkoch(n, side = 3, niter = 5)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations.
side	Side length of the initial equilateral triangle of the Koch snowflake curve.
niter	Number of iterations in the development of the snowflake curve.

Value

A 2-column matrix with the coordinates of generated points.

See Also

koch.

Examples

```
## Not run:
unifkoch <- rkoch(2000, side = 1, niter = 3)
plot(unifkoch, asp = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

rotation *Clockwise rotation*

Description

This function calculates the clockwise rotation of angle θ of a given vector v in the plane.

Usage

```
rotation(v, theta)
```

Arguments

v	Vector v in the plane.
theta	Angle θ (in radians).

Value

v.rot	Vector after rotation.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Rotation of angle pi/4 of the vector (0,1)
rotation(v = c(0, 1), theta = pi/4)

## End(Not run)
```

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