

PROBLEM: ART GALLERY

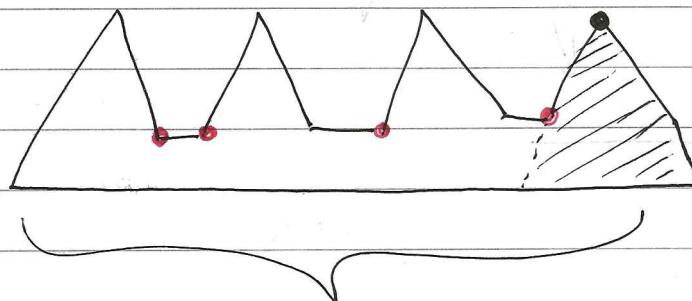
CALLED P

IN A (NON-CONVEX) N-GON, PLACE THE LEAST NUMBER g OF GUARDS, SUCH THAT EVERY SIDE OF P IS WATCHED BY SOME GUARD.

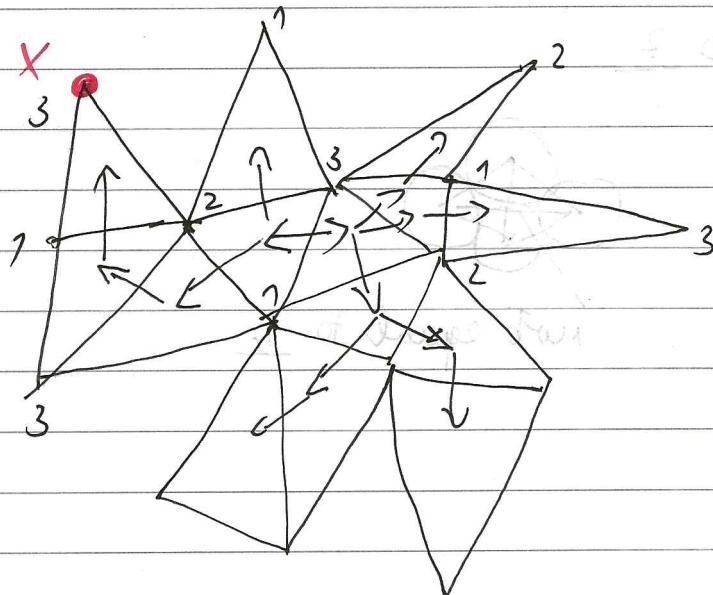
THEOREM: FOR EVERY POSSIBLE N-GON P,

$\lfloor \frac{M}{3} \rfloor$ GUARDS SUFFICE.

ALGORITHMICALLY SOLVABLE?

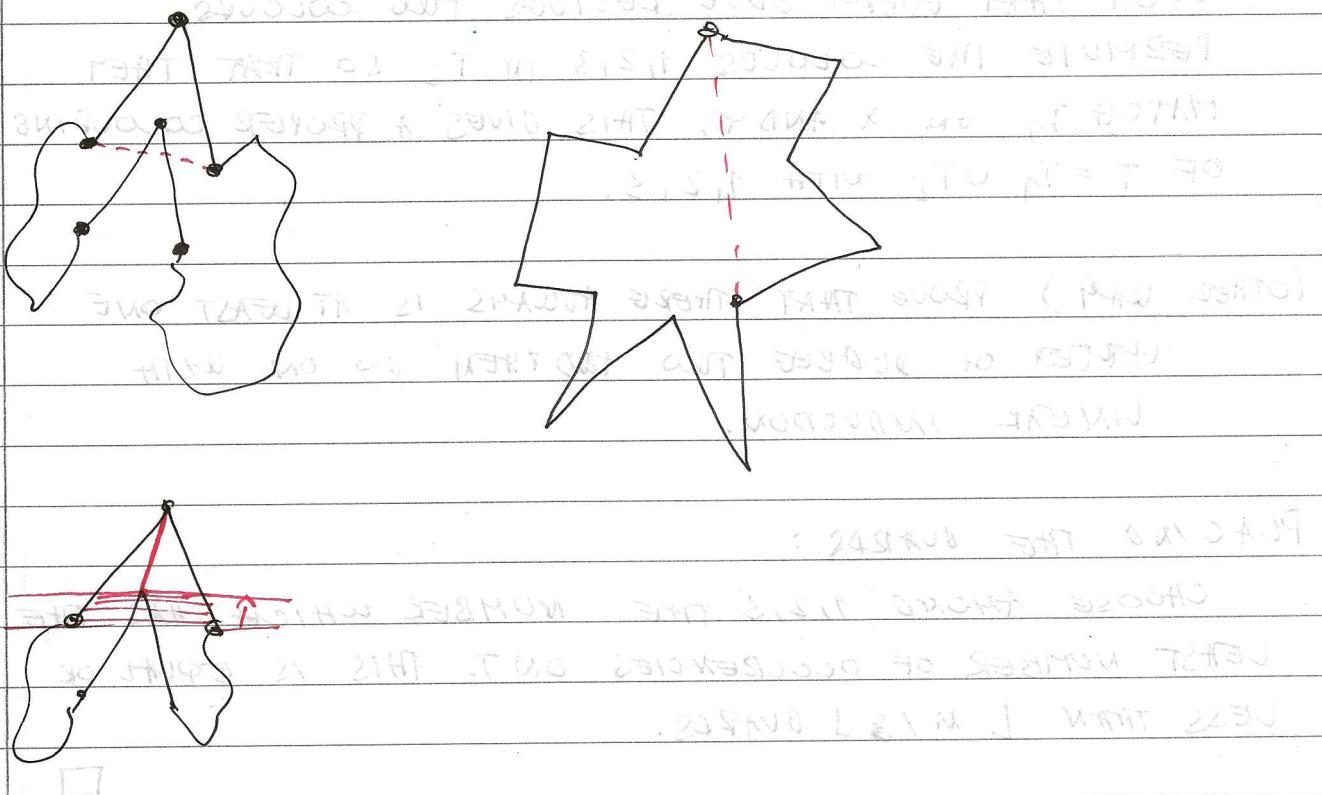


$$k \rightarrow M = 3k$$



1. TRIANGULATION OF P
2. FIND VERTEX WITH NO DIAGONAL, X
3. TAKE $P' = (P \text{ WITHOUT } X)$
BY INDUCTION, ASSIGN "COLOUR" TO THE VERTEXES OF P' WITH 1, 2, 3
4. A COLOUR 1, 2 or 3 IS FIT FOR
5. TAKE AS GUARDS THE SMALLEST OF THE GROUPS #1, #2, #3.

THEOREM: THERE IS AN EFFICIENT ALGORITHM FOR
FINDING THE PLACEMENT OF AT MOST $\lfloor \frac{m}{3} \rfloor$ GUARDS.



HOW TO FIND THE TRIANGULATION:

P HAS A CONVEX VERTEX (ANGLE $< 180^\circ$), BECAUSE OF THE CONVEX HULL OF P. SAY IT IS X WITH TWO NEIGHBOURS U, V. IT IS TRIANGLE. XUV IS DISTINCT FROM THE REST

OF P, THEN MAKE P' BY REMOVING X (REPLACING WITH A SIDE UV), AND BY INDUCTION, P' CAN BE TRIANGULATED.

IF XUV CONTAINS ANOTHER VERTEX OF P, THEN SLIDE THE LINE UV TOWARDS X UNTIL THE LAST LINE HITS A POINT W.

THEN W IS A VERTEX OF P AND ~~XW~~ THE SEGMENT XW DOES NOT CROSS THE BOUNDARY OF P. NOW MAKE P_1, P_2 BY CUTTING P ALONG UW, AND TRIANGULATE P_1 AND P_2 SEPARATELY BY INDUCTION

COLOURING THE TRIANGULATION T OF P BY 1, 2, 3:

TAKE ANY INTERIOR EDGE XY OF TRIANGULATION T , AND SPLIT T INTO T_1, T_2 ALONG IT. BY INDUCTION, T_1 AND T_2 CAN BE INDEPENDENTLY COLOURED WITH 1, 2, 3 SUCH THAT EVERY EDGE RECEIVES TWO COLOURS. PERMUTE THE COLOURS 1, 2, 3 IN T_2 SO THAT THEY MATCH T_1 ON X AND Y . THIS GIVES A PROPER COLOURING OF $T = T_1 \cup T_2$ WITH 1, 2, 3.

(OTHER WAY) PROVE THAT THERE IS ALWAYS AT LEAST ONE VERTEX OF DEGREE TWO AND THEN GO ON WITH LINEAR INDUCTION.

PLACING THE GUARDS:

CHOOSE AMONG 1, 2, 3 THE NUMBER WHICH HAS THE LEAST NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES ON T . THIS IS EQUAL OR LESS THAN $\lfloor \frac{m}{3} \rfloor$ GUARDS.

□

HV: COVER POLYGONS IN 3D TOUCHING EACH OTHER BY

4 FACES?

ANSWER: NO. PROOF: CONSIDER A PLANE SECTION OF THE POLYHEDRON.

THESE ARE MOST COMMONLY QUADRILATERALS. CONSIDER A QUADRILATERAL.

IT CAN HAVE AT MOST 4 GUARDS. IF IT HAS 4 GUARDS, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 4 GUARDS.

IF IT HAS 3 GUARDS, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 3 GUARDS. IF IT HAS 2 GUARDS, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 2 GUARDS.

IF IT HAS 1 GUARD, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 1 GUARD.

IF IT HAS NO GUARDS, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 0 GUARDS.

IF IT HAS 5 GUARDS, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 5 GUARDS.

IF IT HAS 6 GUARDS, THEN IT CAN BE COVERED BY 6 GUARDS.