

# Wall Hugger and G143

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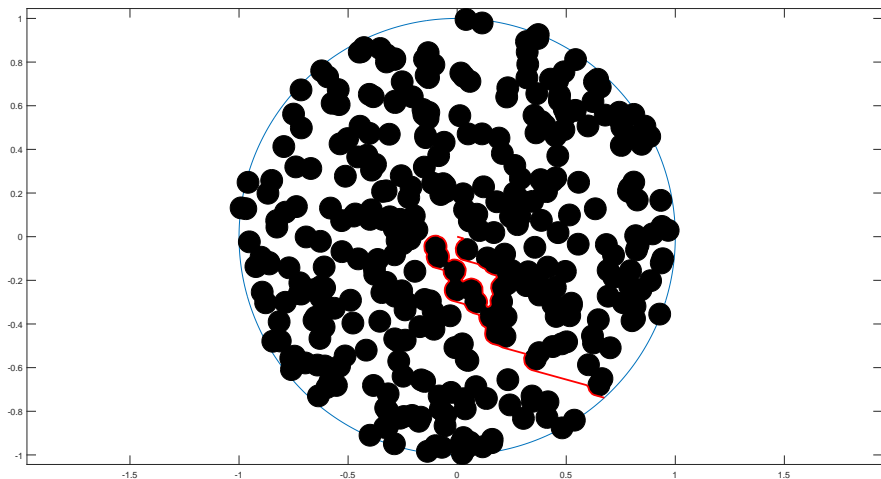
University of Melbourne

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# Outline

- 1 Wall Hugger
- 2 G143
- 3 Psuedo Oracle
- 4 Side points
- 5 Loop Shortening

# Example



**Figure:** One realization of the WallHug algorithm. Oracle calls: 689, Path length: 2.37

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# Realisation

This algorithm extends from Test Algorithm 2; ensuring path feasibility, changing our step size and removing loops.

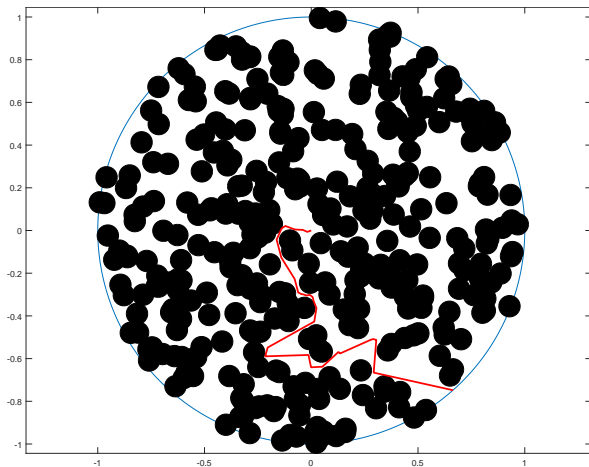
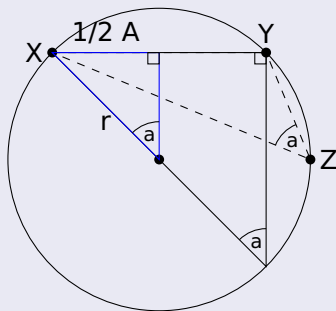
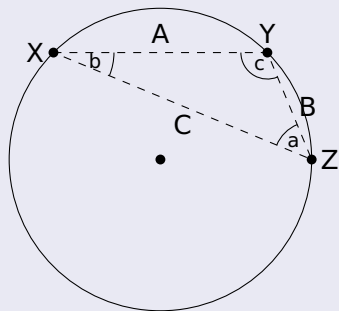


Figure: An example path found with  $n = 400$  and  $r = 0.05$ .

# Find the radius



Left Figure:  $\Delta(ABC) = \frac{1}{2}BC \sin(a)$ .

Right Figure:  $2r = \frac{A}{\sin(a)}$ .

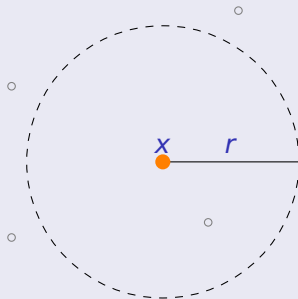
Find the radius:  $r = \frac{ABC}{4\Delta(ABC)}$ .

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# Pseudo Oracle

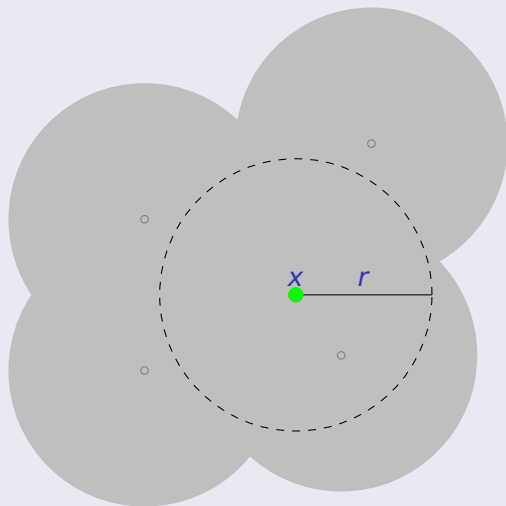
If every point within  $r$  of  $x$  is within  $r$  of a miss then  $x$  is also a miss.





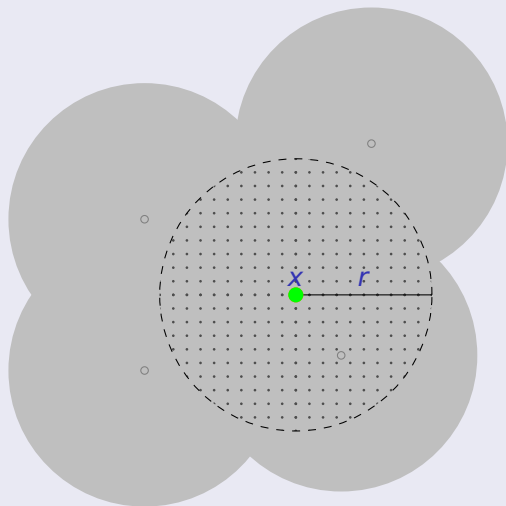
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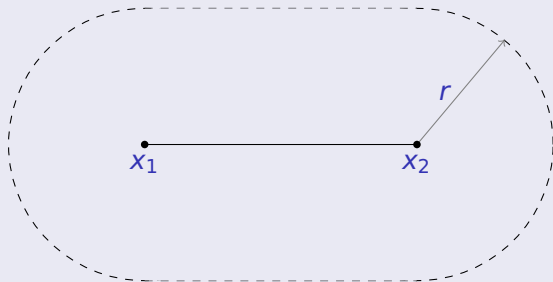


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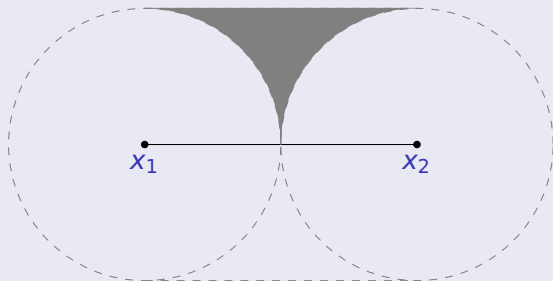
# Side points

- Line segment has length  $2r$
- We want every point within  $r$  of the line segment to be within  $r$  of a miss
- Test  $n$  points each side of line



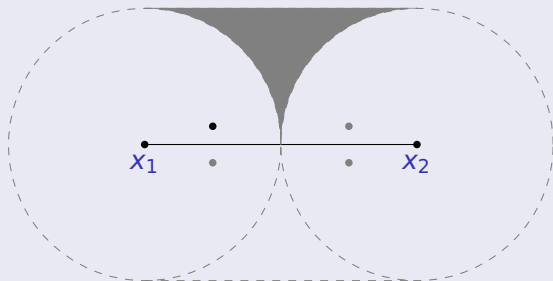
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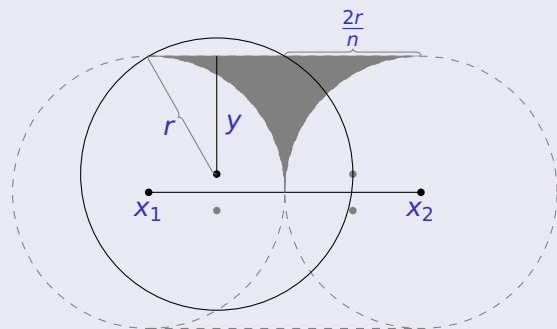
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$$r^2 = y^2 + \frac{r^2}{n^2}$$
$$y^2 = r^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$
$$y = r \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

Place points at distance  $r - y$  from path segment.

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