

反演变换

算法思想

给定反演中心 O 和反演半径 r ，剩余点 A 的反演点 A' 满足 $|OA| \times |OA'| = R^2$

可以发现不过 O 的圆 B 其反演图形也是不过 O 的圆 B'

圆 A 半径为 r_1 其反演图形的半径为 $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{|OA| - r_1} - \frac{1}{|OA| + r_1} \right) R^2$

代码实现

```

struct Inversion {
    Point o; //反演中心
    double r; //反演半径
    Inversion() {}
    Inversion(Point _o, double _r) {
        o = _o;
        r = _r;
    }
    //点的反演 flag为0获取失败1获取成功
    void getPointInv(Point a, Point &aa, int &flag) {
        if(a == o) {
            flag = 0;
            aa = a;
            return;
        }
        Point ptmp = a - o;
        double len = ptmp.len();
        ptmp = ptmp.trunc(r * r / len);
        aa = o + ptmp;
        flag = 1;
    }
    //圆的反演 flag为1变成圆-1变成直线
    void getCircleInv(circle c, Line &l, circle &cc, int &flag) {
        if(c.relation(o) ^ 1) {
            Point p1, p2, pp1, pp2;
            Line lt;
            flag = 1;
            if(c.p == o) {
                cc.p = o;
                cc.r = r * r / c.r;
                return;
            }
            lt = Line(c.p, o);
            int ii = c.pointcrossline(lt, p1, p2);

```

```
        int f;  
        getPointInv(p1,pp1,f);  
        getPointInv(p2,pp2,f);  
        Point pp=(pp1+pp2)/2;  
        cc.p=pp;  
        cc.r=pp1.distance(pp2)/2;  
        return;  
    }  
    flag=-1;  
    Point ptmp=c.p*2-o,pptmp,p1,p2;  
    int f;  
    getPointInv(ptmp,pptmp,f);  
    p1=o-pptmp;  
    p1=p1.rotleft();  
    p1=p1+pptmp;  
    l=Line(pptmp,p1);  
}  
//直线的反演 成圆  
void getLineInv(Line L,circle &cc) {  
    Point p=L.lineprog(o),ans;  
    int f;  
    getPointInv(p,ans,f);  
    cc.r=ans.distance(o)/2;  
    cc.p=(ans+o)/2;  
}  
}iv;
```

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