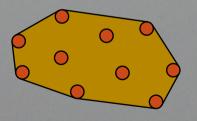
# the Algorithm Experience

## **CONVEX HULL**



# 1

#### **WELCOME!**

With this book, you will be able to feel like a computer. You will sort cards from small to large without even knowing what you are doing.

Are you ready?

#### What you need

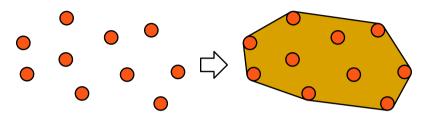
- 7 identical envelopes
- scissors
- a large empty surface
- line indicator
- a stopwatch or timer

#### **Contents**

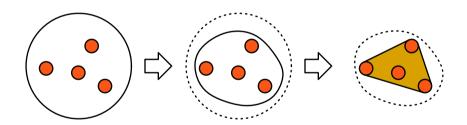
Welcome!	1
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Algorithm A	
Algorithm B	7
Algorithm C	2
Results	

### **CONVEX HULL**

A convex hull is the smallest convex shape that contains an input.



We can think of it as the shape we would get when releasing a rubber band.



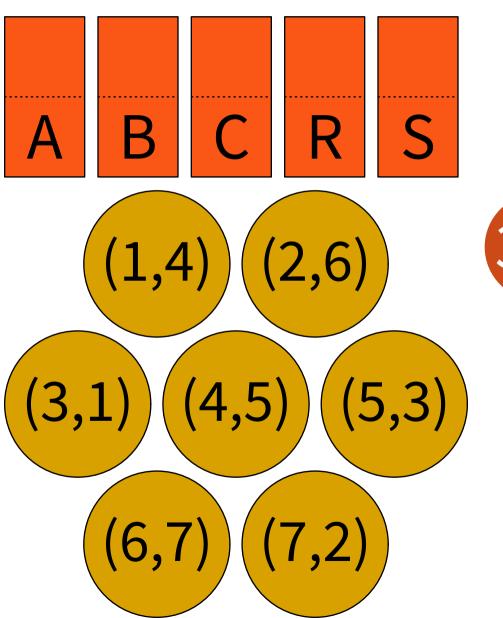
#### Checks

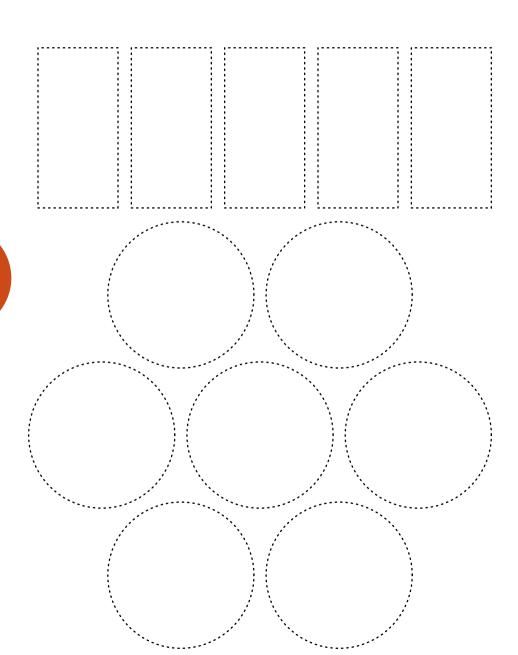
To find a convex hull, we need to be able to check whether three points are in clockwise or counterclockwise order.



## **MATERIALS**

Cut these shapes, fold the dotted lines.





## **INSTRUCTIONS**

#### Before the experience

- cut out the yellow point cards
- put each card into an envelope
- shuffle the envelopes
- cut and fold the orange stack markers
- pick one of the algorithms to execute
- point the marker to the first line
- start the timer

#### **During the experience**

- follow the instructions in the algorithm
- keep track of where you are in the algorithm with the marker
- do exactly what the algorithm tells you to do (even if you think it is silly)

#### After the experience

- stop the timer
- check if the result is correct
- write down your time on page 9
- try again with another algorithm



# ALGORITHM 1



```
input: stack S
   make three copies A, B, C of S
   take a from A
       take b from B
          take c from C
              check: is a b c ○?
              yes: next c
                    restore C
              no:
                    next b
           is C empty?
           put ab on stack R
           restore B and C
           next a
       is B empty?
       restore B and C
       next a
```

is A empty?

output: stack R



# ALGORITHM 2



```
input: stack S
   sort S from left to right
   take p from S
       put p on R
       take a, b, c from R
           check: is a b c ○?
          yes: put a, b, c back on R
                 next p
              put a, c back on R
                 next b
       not enough points on R?
       next p
```

is S empty? output: stack R

collect all points in S again replace all y coordinates by -y repeat

# 9

# **SCORES**

Keep track of your times here.

date	name	algorithm	time

