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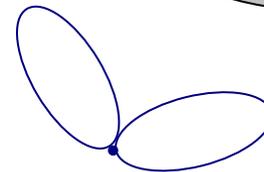
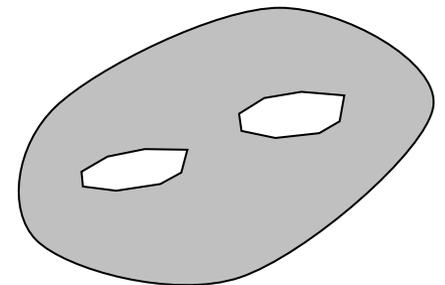
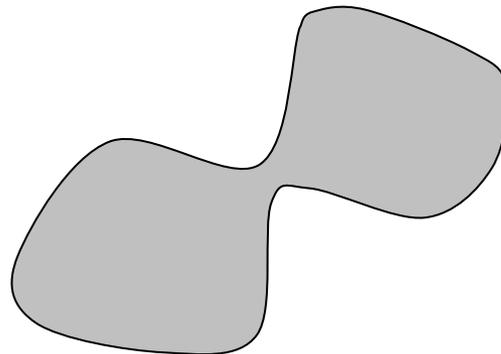
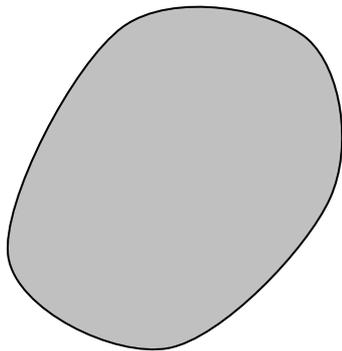
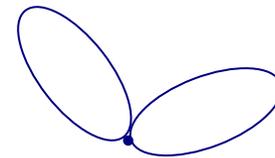
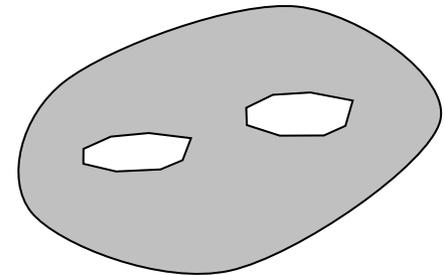
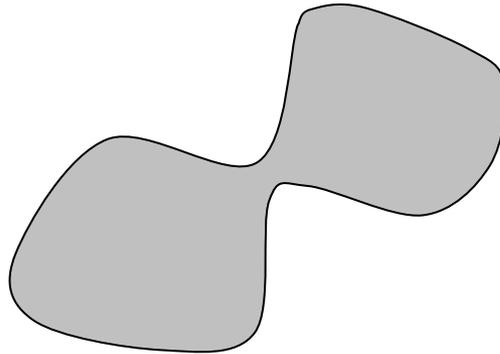
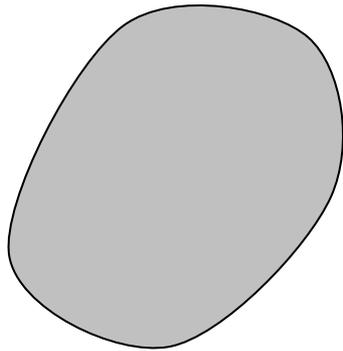
phi-объекты (phi-objects)

Определение. Канонически замкнутое множество $T \subset R^2$ ($T = cl^*T = cl \text{ int}T$), гомотопический тип которого совпадает с гомотопическим типом внутренности ($\text{int}T$) называется phi-объектом.

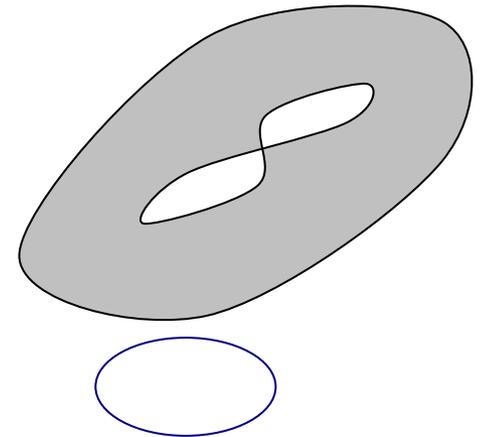
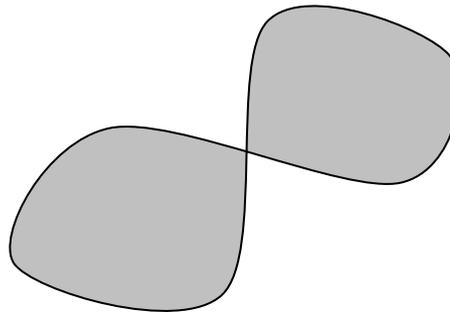
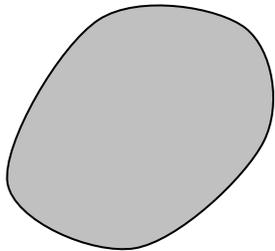
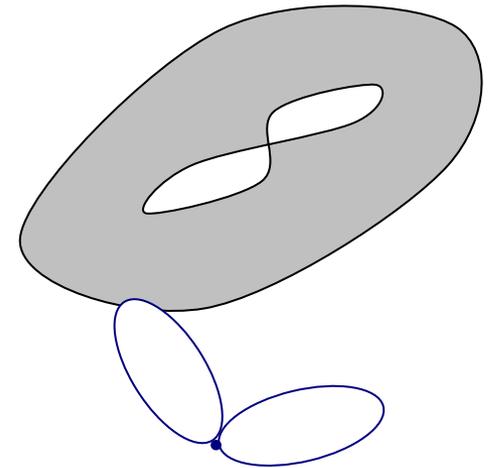
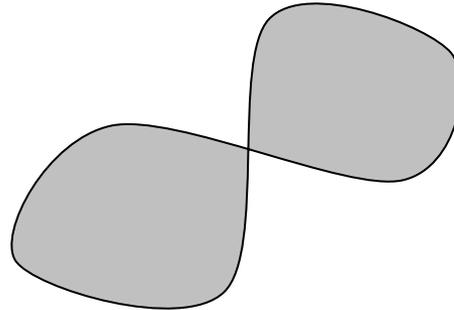
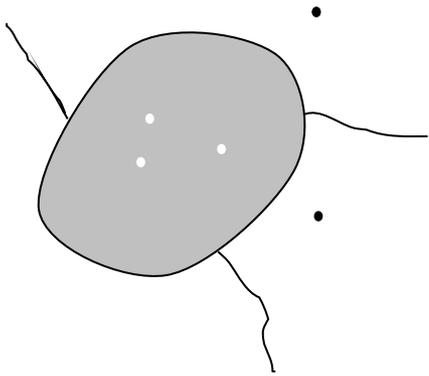
Definition. Canonically closed point set $T \subset R^2$ ($T = cl^*T = cl \text{ int}T$) having the same homotopic type as its interior ($\text{int}T$) is called phi-object.



Примеры (Valid phi-objects. Examples)



Примеры (Invalid phi-objects. Examples)



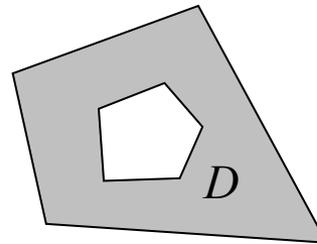
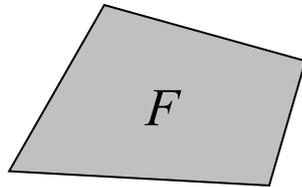
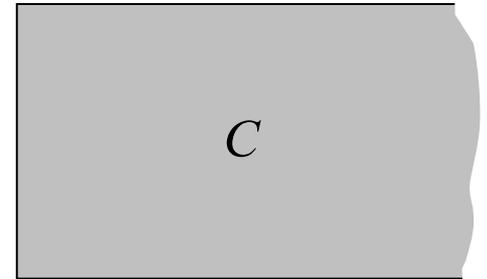
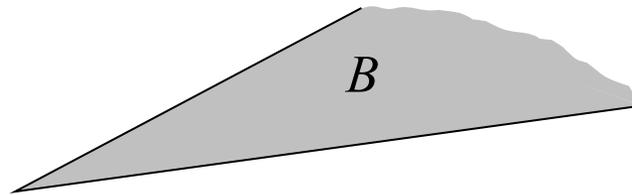
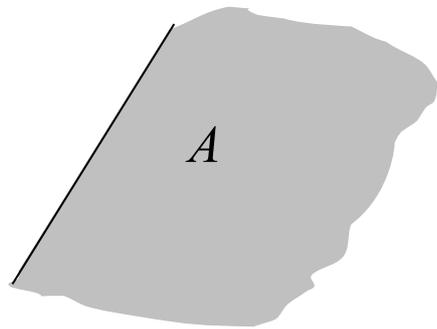
phi-многоугольники (phi-polygons)

Определение. phi-объект называется phi-многоугольником, если его граница формируется прямыми, лучами или отрезками прямых.

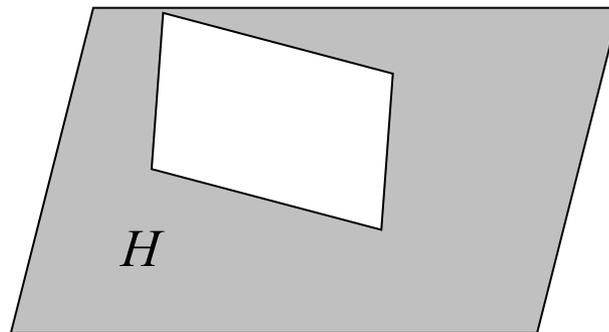
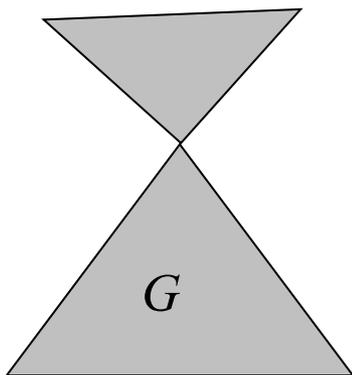
Definition. Any phi-object is called a phi-polygon if its frontier is shaped by means of straight lines, rays or line segments.



phi-многоугольники. Примеры (phi-polygons. Examples)



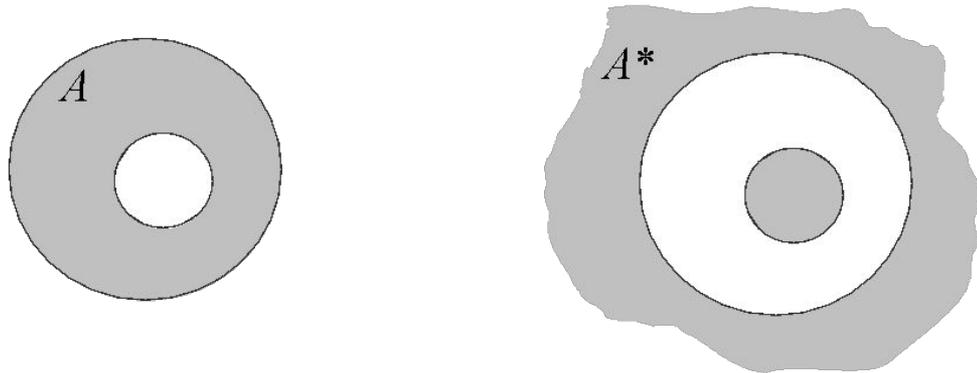
phi-многоугольники. Примеры (Invalid phi-polygons. Examples)



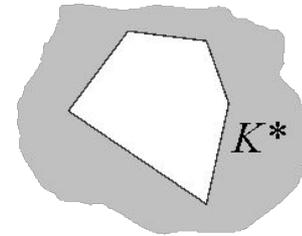
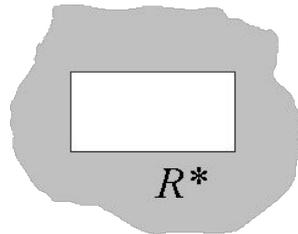
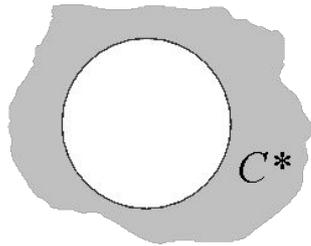
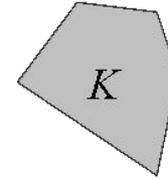
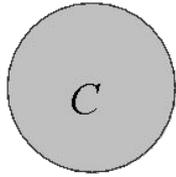
Свойства ϕ -объектов (ϕ -object property)

Если множество A – ϕ -объект, тогда замыкание дополнения также является ϕ -объектом, т.е. если A – ϕ -объект, то $A^* = \text{cl}(R^2 \setminus A)$ – ϕ -объект.

If A is a ϕ -object then the closure of its complement is also a ϕ -object, i.e. $A^* = \text{cl}(R^2 \setminus A)$ is a ϕ -object if A is a ϕ -object .



Базовые объекты (Basic objects)



$$\mathfrak{S} = \{C, R, K\}, \mathfrak{S}^* = \{C^*, R^*, K^*\}.$$



Составные объекты (Composed objects)



$$T = (T_1 \boxtimes_1 T_2 \boxtimes_2 \dots \boxtimes_{k-1} T_k)$$

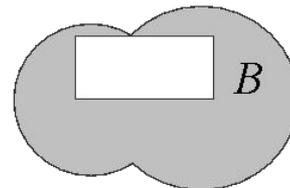
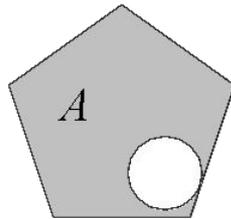
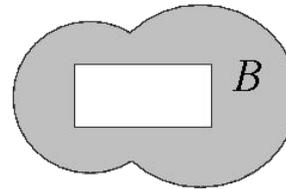
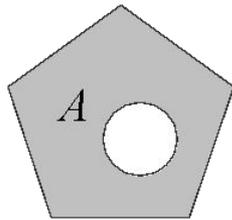
T_i – базовый объект, $\boxtimes_i \in \{\cup, \cap\}$ – вид композиции для пары объектов

T_i is a basic phi-object and $\boxtimes_i \in \{\cup, \cap\}$ indicates the kind of composition of two objects



Составные объекты. Примеры (Composed objects. Examples)

$$A = H_1 \cap C_2^* \quad B = (C_1 \cup C_2) \cap R_3^*$$



Геометрическая информация о базовых объектах (Geometric information on basic objects)

Определение. Кортеж $g = \{c, m, u\}$ – геометрическая информация о базовом объекте, где c – пространственная форма объекта в пространстве R^2 , m – метрические характеристики, $u = (x, y, \theta) \in R^3$ – параметры размещения, (x, y) – вектор трансляции, θ – угол поворота.

Definition. A tuple $g = \{c, m, u\}$ contains the geometric information for primary object where c is the shape of the object in R^2 , m is the sizes of the object, and $u = (x, y, \theta) \in R^3$ defines the location provided by translation vector (x, y) in R^2 and orientation provided by angle θ .



Кортеж геометрической информации о базовом объекте (A tuple of the geometric information for basic object)

τ	окружность circumference	граница прямоугольника frontier of rectangle	граница многоугольника frontier of convex polygon
$s = (\tau, 1)$	$g_C = \{C, r, u\}$	$g_R = \{R, (a, b), u\}$	$g_K = \{K, (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n), u\}$
$s = (\tau, 2)$	$g_{C^*} = \{C^*, r, u\}$	$g_{R^*} = \{R^*, (a, b), u\}$	$g_{K^*} = \{K^*, (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n), u\}$



Геометрическая информация о составном объекте (Geometric information on composed phi-object)

$$g = (g_1 \boxtimes_1 g_2 \boxtimes_2 \dots \boxtimes_{k-1} g_k, u)$$

кортеж геометрической информации о составном объекте,

где g_i – кортеж геометрической информации о базовом объекте $T_i \in \{\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{T}^*\}$,

$\boxtimes_i \in \{\cup, \cap\}$ – вид композиции объектов, u – вектор движения объекта T .

a tuple g contains the geometric information for composed object,

where g_i is the geometric information tuple for a primary object $T_i \in \{\mathcal{T} \cup \mathcal{T}^*\}$,

$\boxtimes_i \in \{\cup, \cap\}$ indicates the kind of composition of the objects and u is the motion vector of object T .



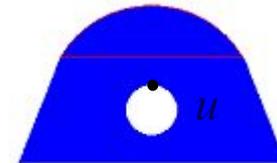
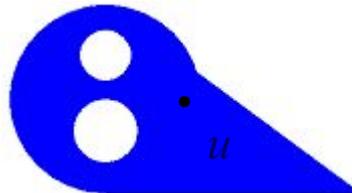
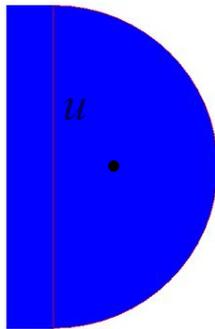
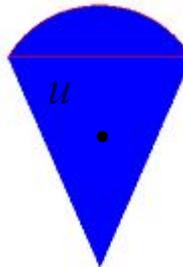
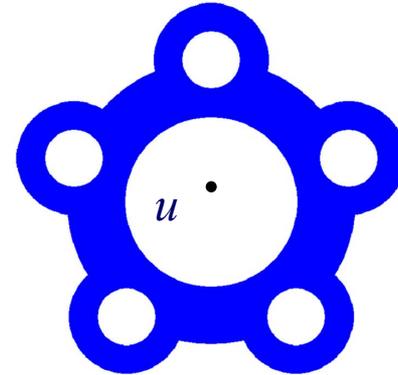
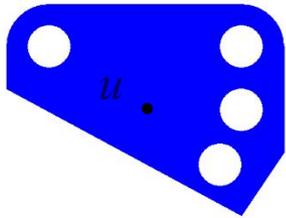
Полюс объекта (The pole of an object)

Определение. Начало собственной системы координат объекта называется полюсом объекта.

Definition. We assume that the origin is called the pole of an object.



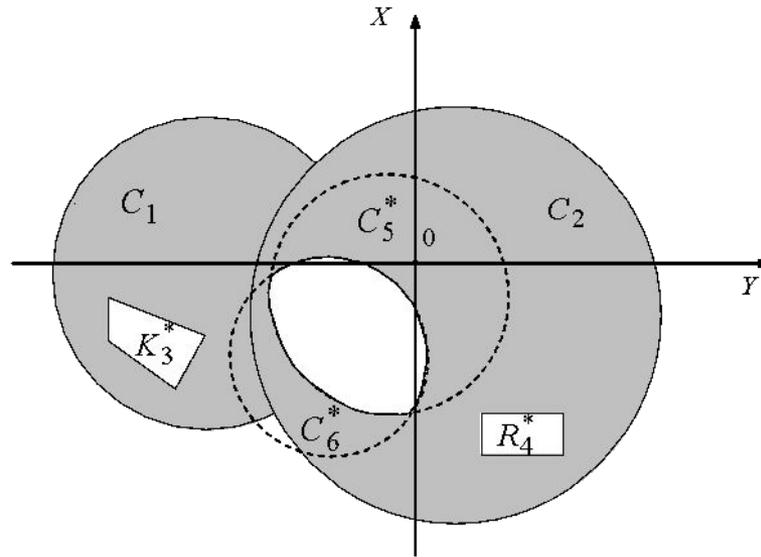
Полюс объекта (The pole of an object)



Геометрическая информация о составном объекте. Пример (Geometric information on composed phi-object. Example)

$$T = (C_1 \cup C_2) \cap K_3^* \cap R_4^* \cap (C_5^* \cup C_6^*)$$

$$g_T = ((g_1 \cup g_2) \cap g_3 \cap g_4 \cap (g_5 \cup g_6), u), \quad u = (x=0, y=0, \theta=0)$$



$$C_1: g_1 = (C, 7.5, (-10, 0)), \quad C_2: g_2 = (C, 10, (2, -2))$$

$$K_3^*: g_3 = (K^*, ((3, 1), (-2, 2), (-2, 0), (2, -2)), (-12, -4)), \quad R_4^*: g_4 = (R^*, (2, 1), (5, -9))$$

$$C_5^*: g_5 = (C^*, 6, (-1, -1)), \quad C_6^*: g_6 = (C^*, 5, (-3, -5))$$

