Spatial Trees

4-9-2012

Opening Discussion

- Minute essay comment:
  - Debating writing with a Philo major?

Spatial Trees

- We saw earlier that trees are highly flexible. The BST can do some things like an array, but perform all operations in O(log n) time.

- We can also make trees that break things up spatially.

- These deal well with non-uniform distributions and also give roughly O(log n) performance for single operations.

- You can use recursion to search for neighbors.

Quad-tree

- As the name implies, this type of tree has four children at each node.

- Typical implementation starts with a box and recursively splits it in the center along x and y.

- Data goes in leaves and splitting stops when you get down to a certain number of particles.

- Octree is the equivalent in 3-D. Approach doesn't scale well above that.

kD-Tree

- This is a move flexible option that splits on a particular axis at each node. (e.g. x=3)

- Internal nodes have two children.

- Split direction can change regularly or go in the direction of greatest spread.

- Scales well to high dimensions. Can be built in a way that is perfectly balanced.

- Let's write one.

Other Options

- There are lots of options for these.

- Point based trees keep data in all nodes and split on points.

- BSP-trees used in games/graphics. (Binary Space Partition) Like kD-trees, but split can be an arbitrary plane.

- etc.

Minute Essay

- We have only 8 more class meetings. How does that make you feel?

- Would you use "virtual office hours" via a Google+ hangout?