

ALPHA SHAPES  
EXTENDED

SINGAPORE 2017

HERBERT FIDELBRUNNER  
IST VIENNA

I BIOGEOMETRY

II WRAP

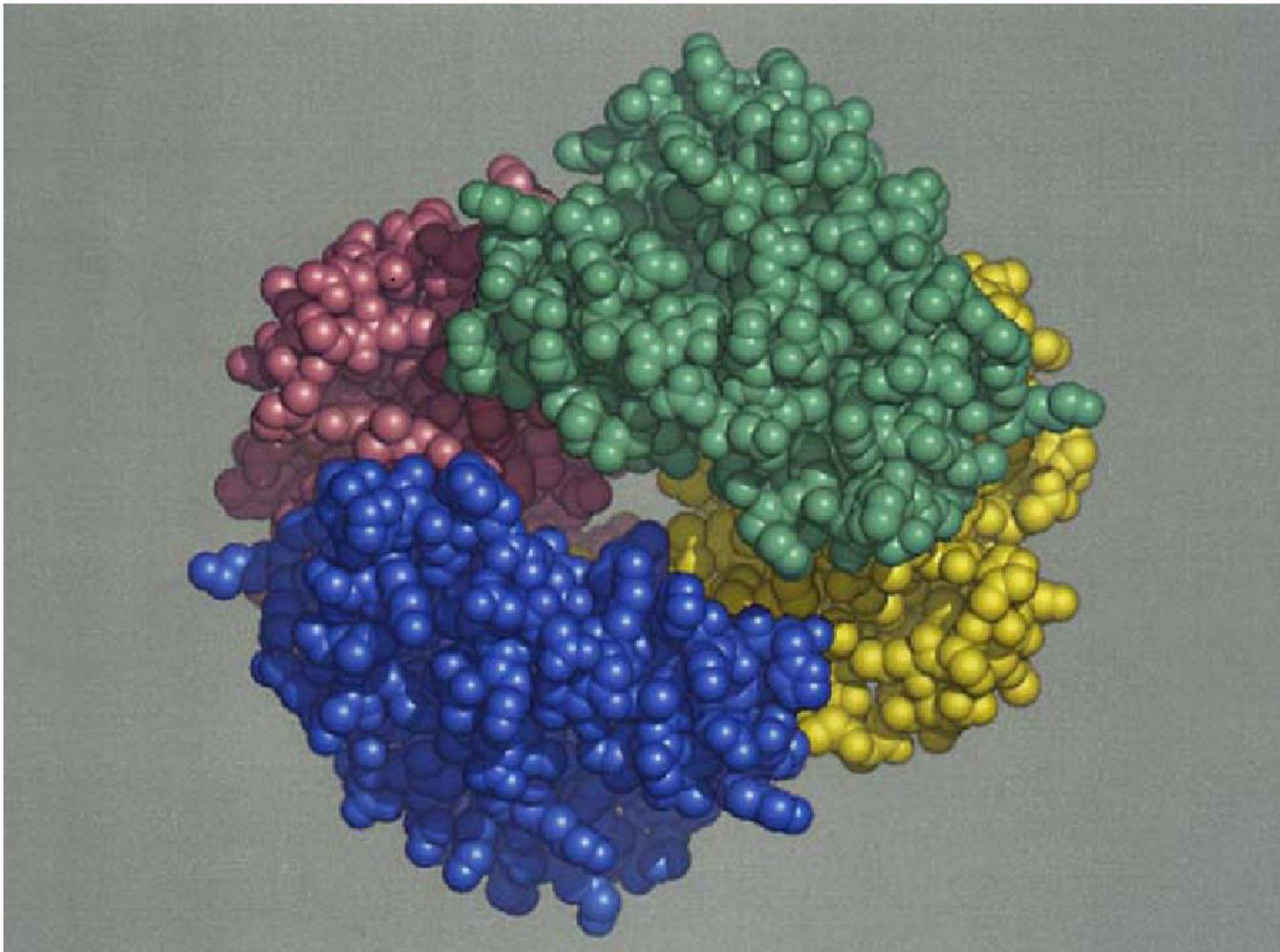
III PERSISTENCE

IV EXPECTATION

# FROM PROTEINS TO SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES

HEMOGLOBIN

OXYGEN TRANSPORT



# FROM PROTEINS TO SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES

HEMOGLOBIN

protein

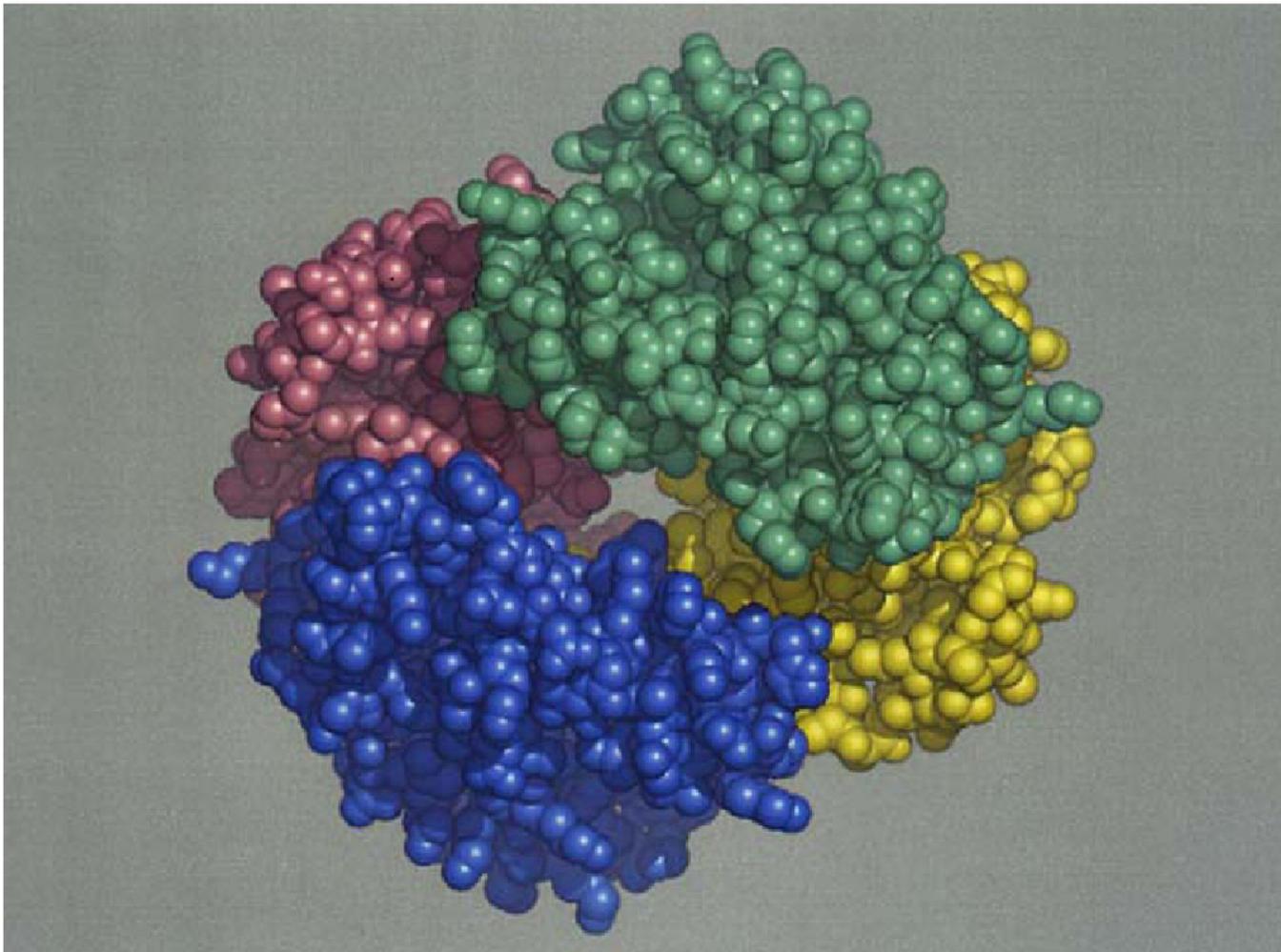
=

$\cup$  balls in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

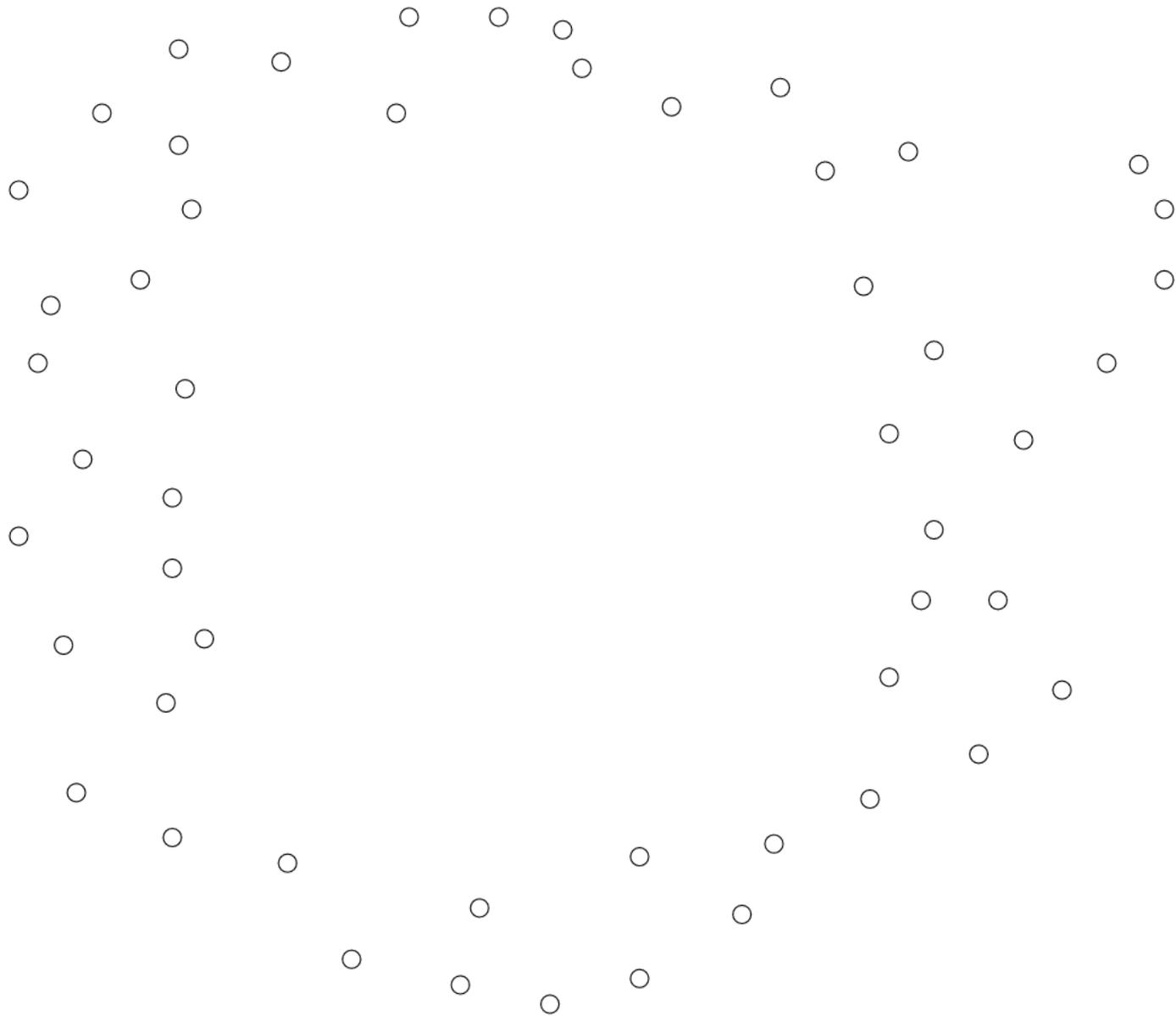
OXYGEN TRANSPORT

Voronoi  $\downarrow$  + nerve

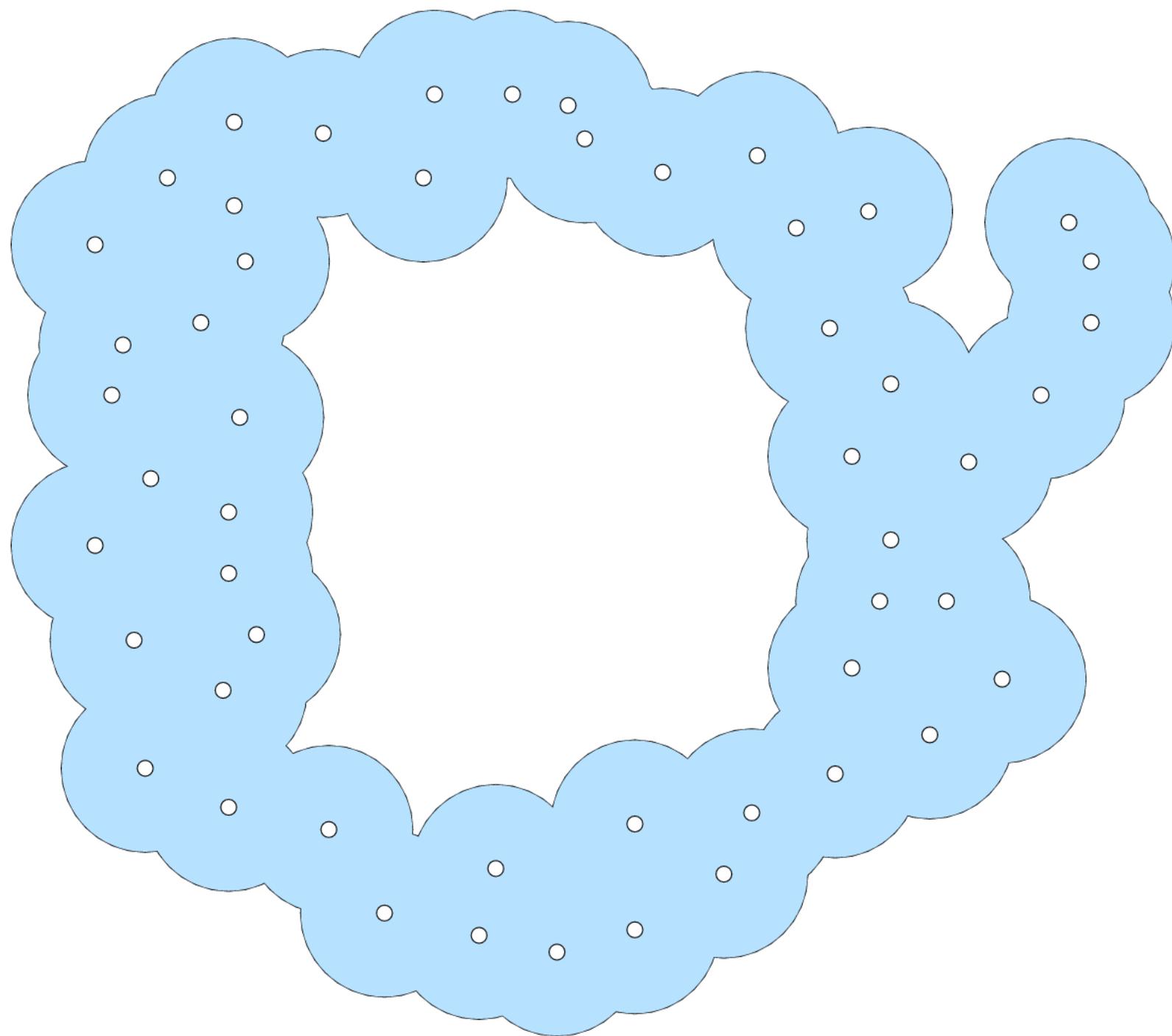
$\alpha$ -complex



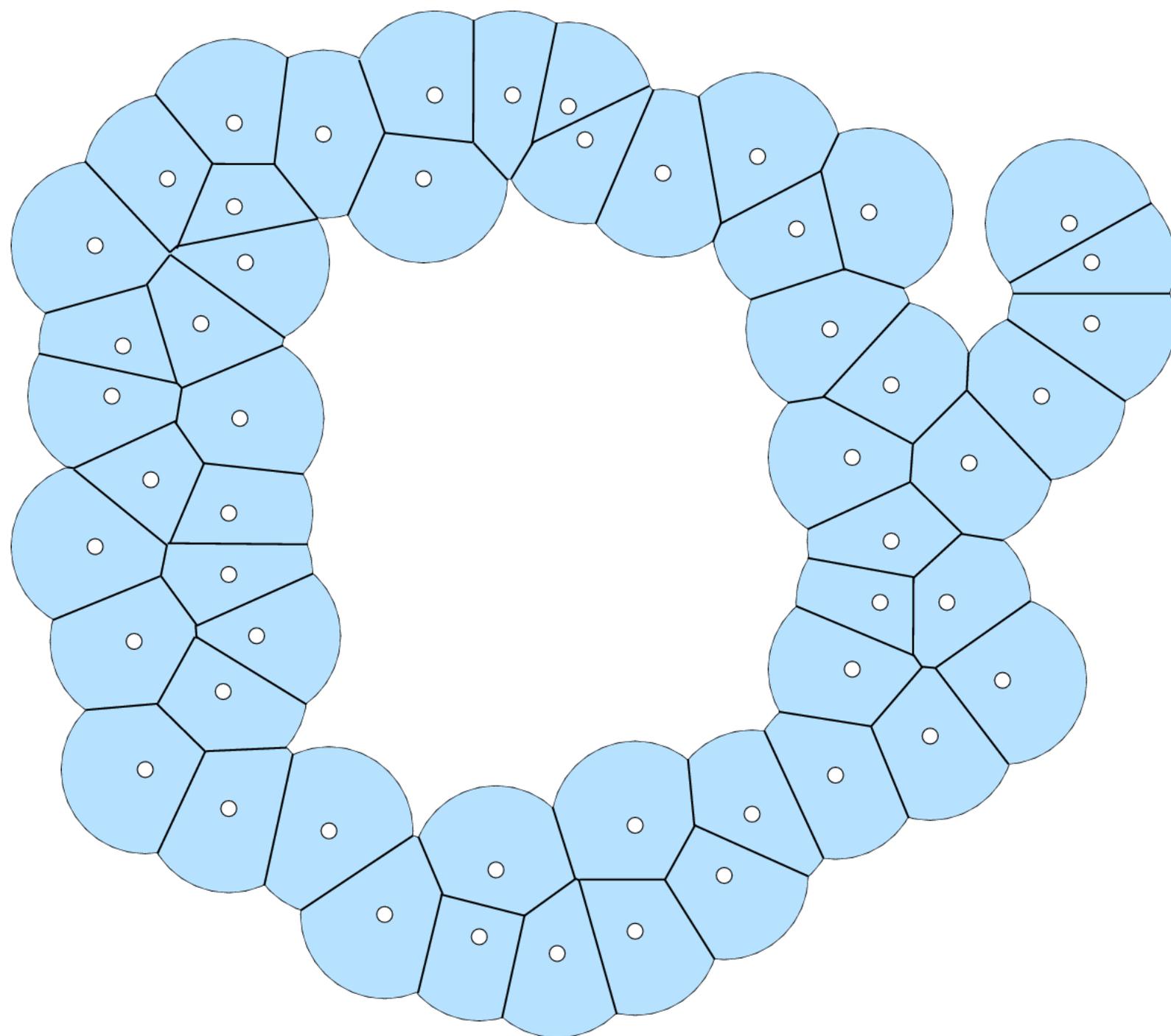
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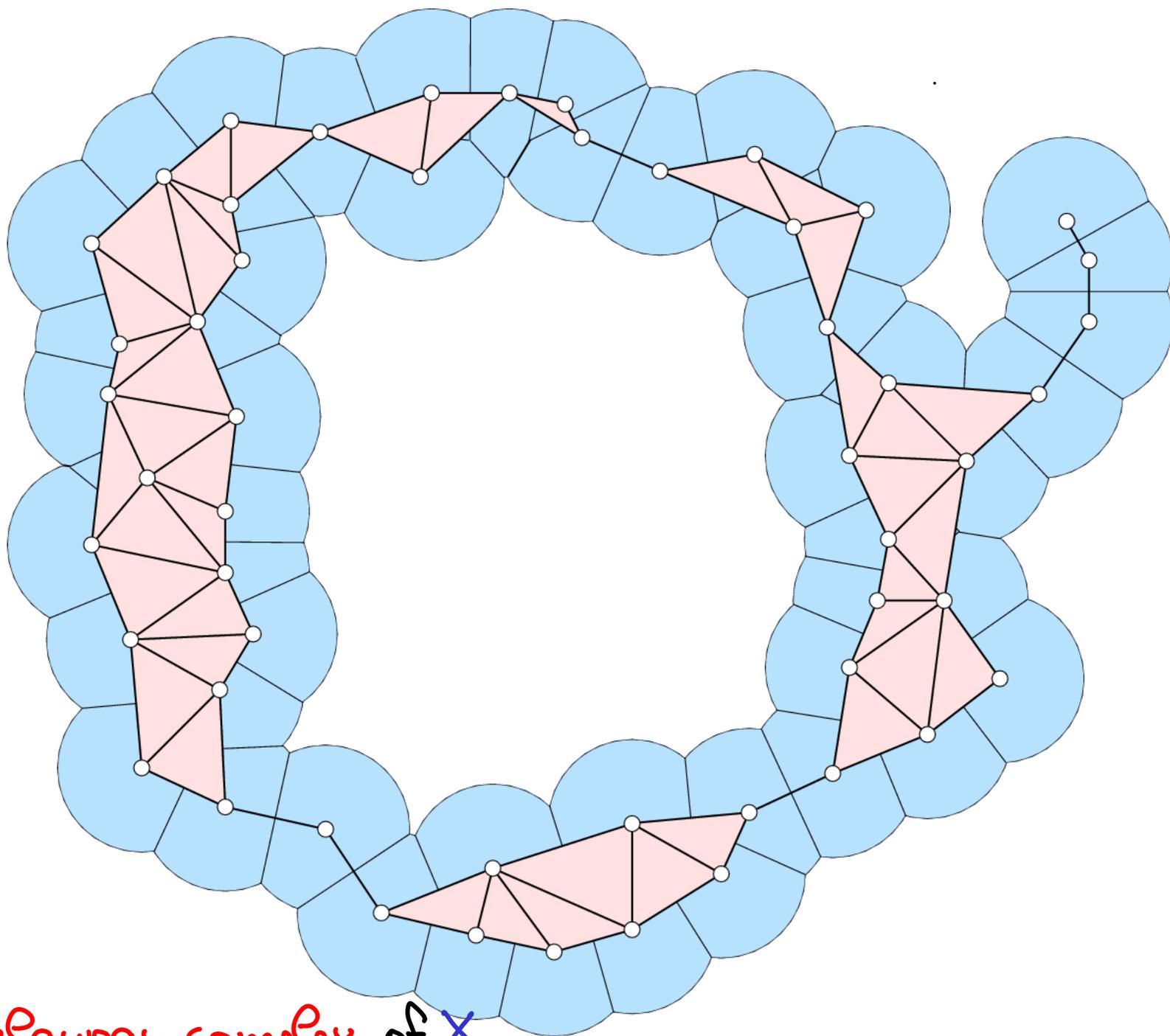


# FROM PROTEINS TO SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES



Voronoi domains  $V(x)$

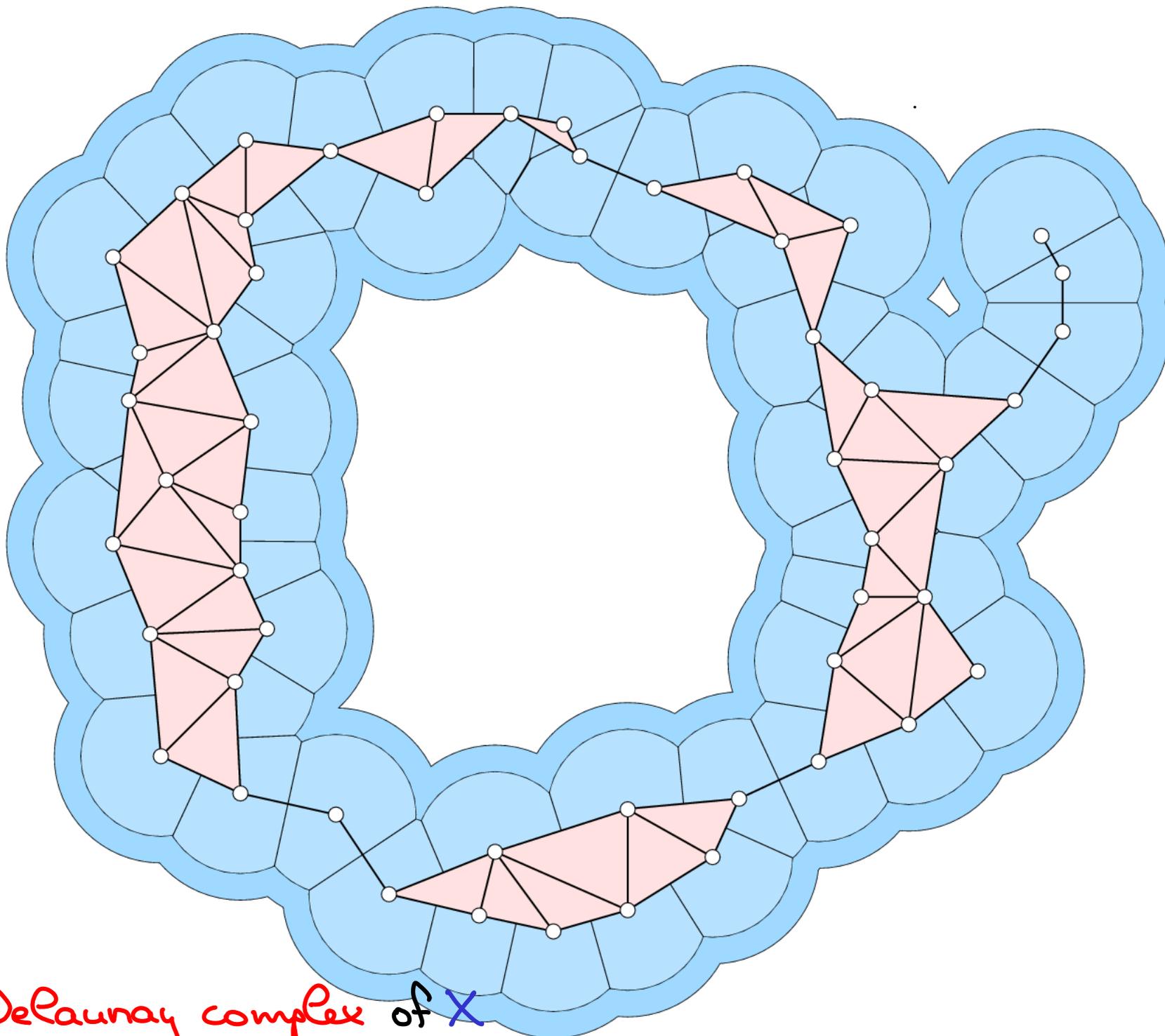
# FROM PROTEINS TO SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES



Delaunay complex of  $X$

for radius  $r$  is  $D_r(X) = \{P \subseteq X \mid \bigcap_{x \in P} [B_r(x) \cap V(X)] \neq \emptyset\}$ .

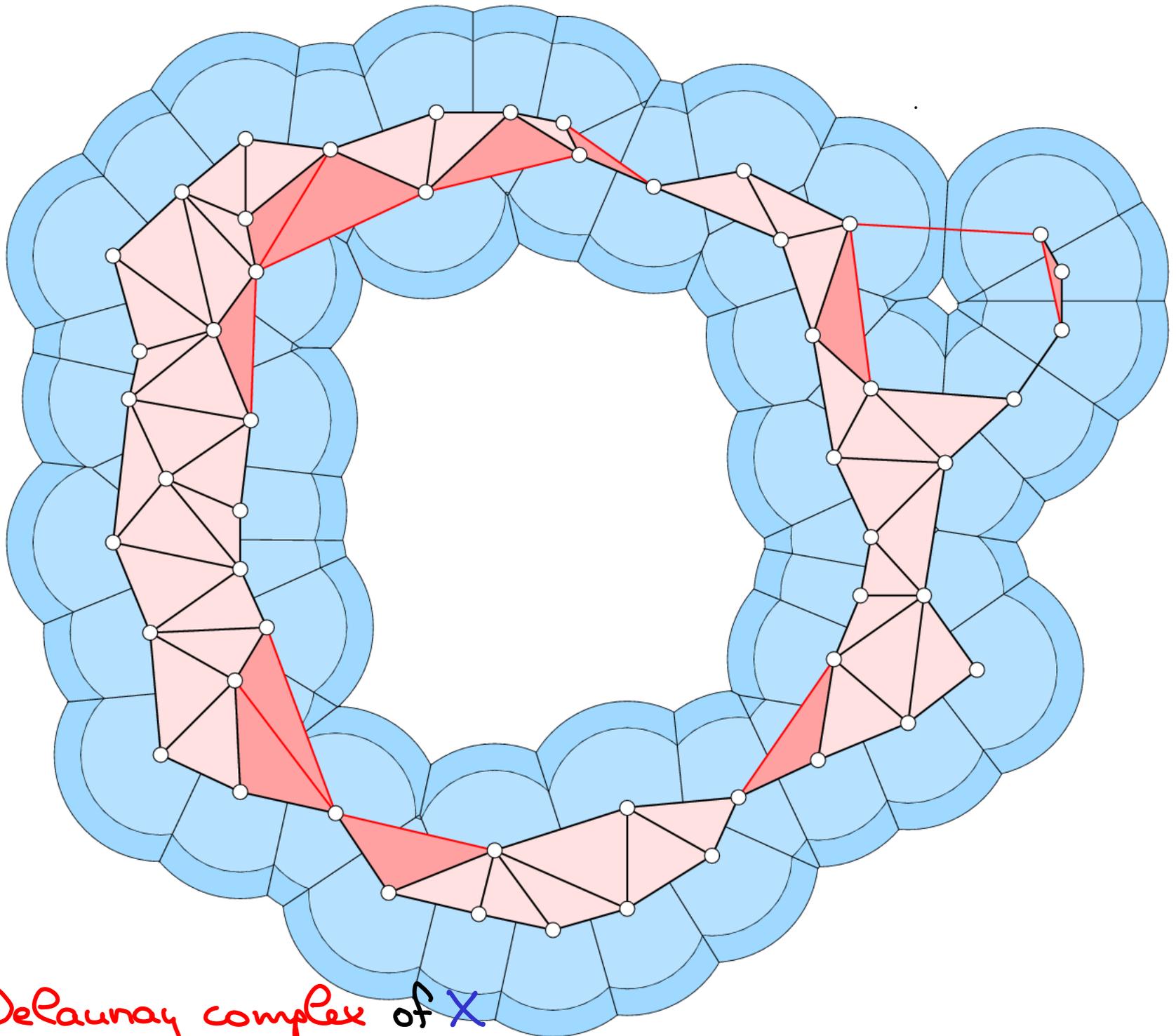
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# INCLUSION - EXCLUSION

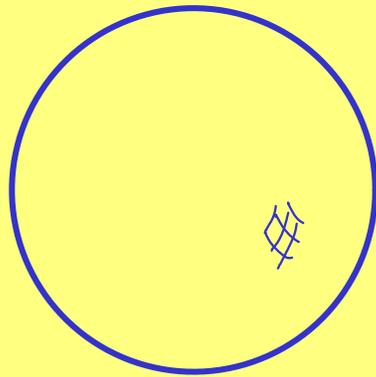
THEOREM:

$$\text{Vol}(UB) = \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{D}_r(X)} (-1)^{\dim Q} \text{Vol}(\cap Q).$$

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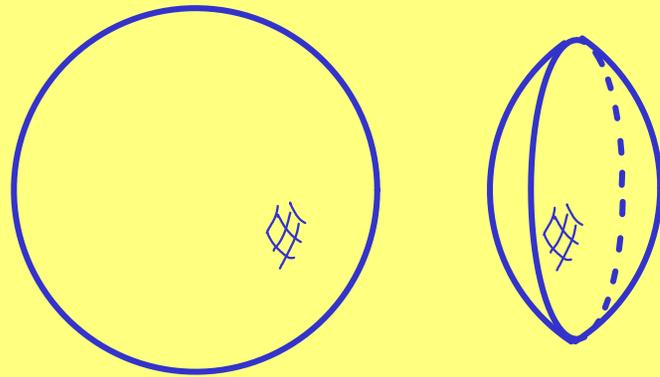
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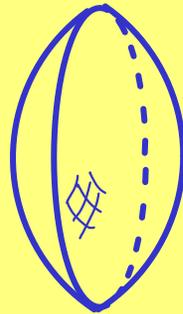
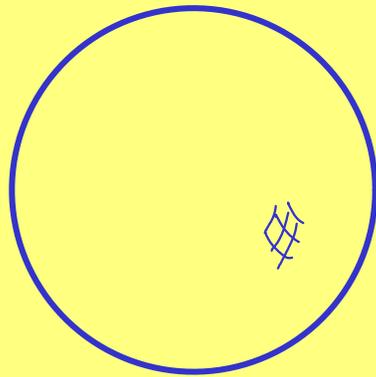
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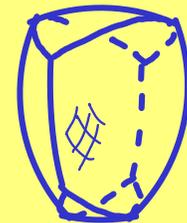
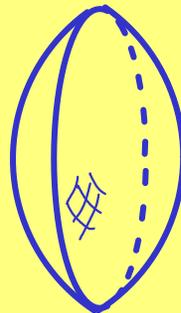
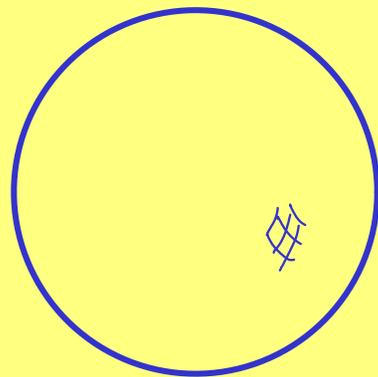


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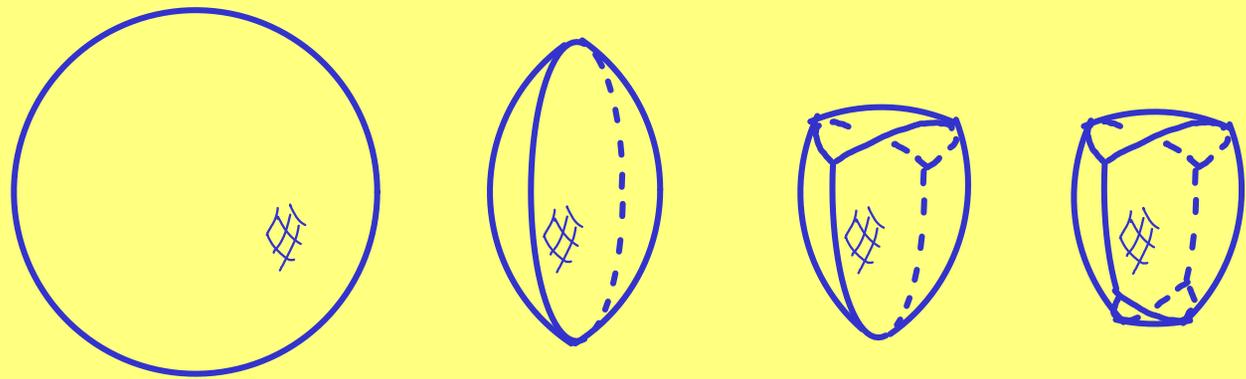


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$$\text{Vol}(\cup B) = \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{D}_r(X)} (-1)^{\dim Q} \text{Vol}(\cap Q).$$



Extends to VOIDS, POCKETS; AREA,  
AREA DERIVATIVE, VOLUME DERIVATIVE

# NERVE THEOREM

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covering of  $\bigcup_{x \in X} B_r(x)$   
with convex sets

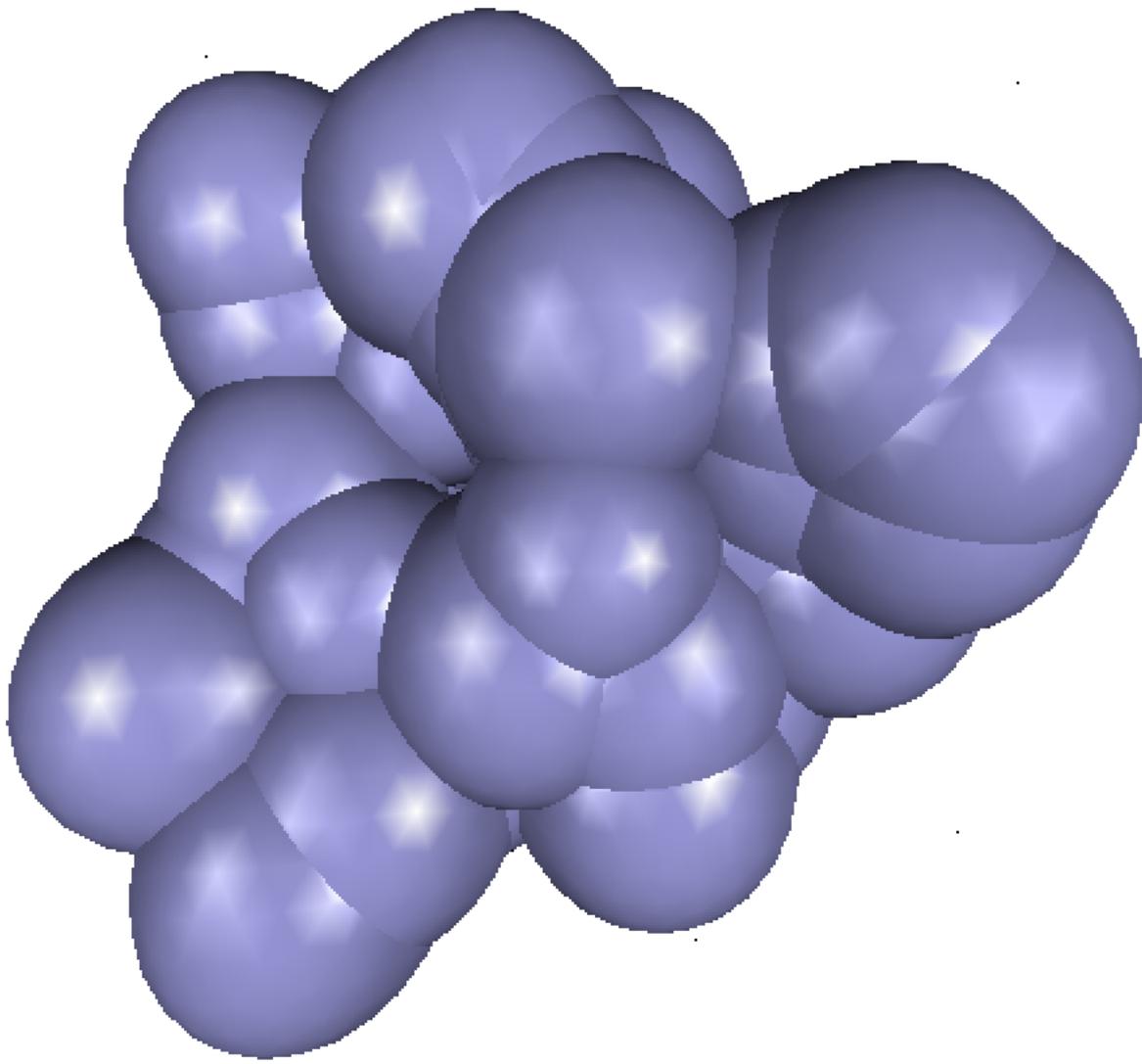
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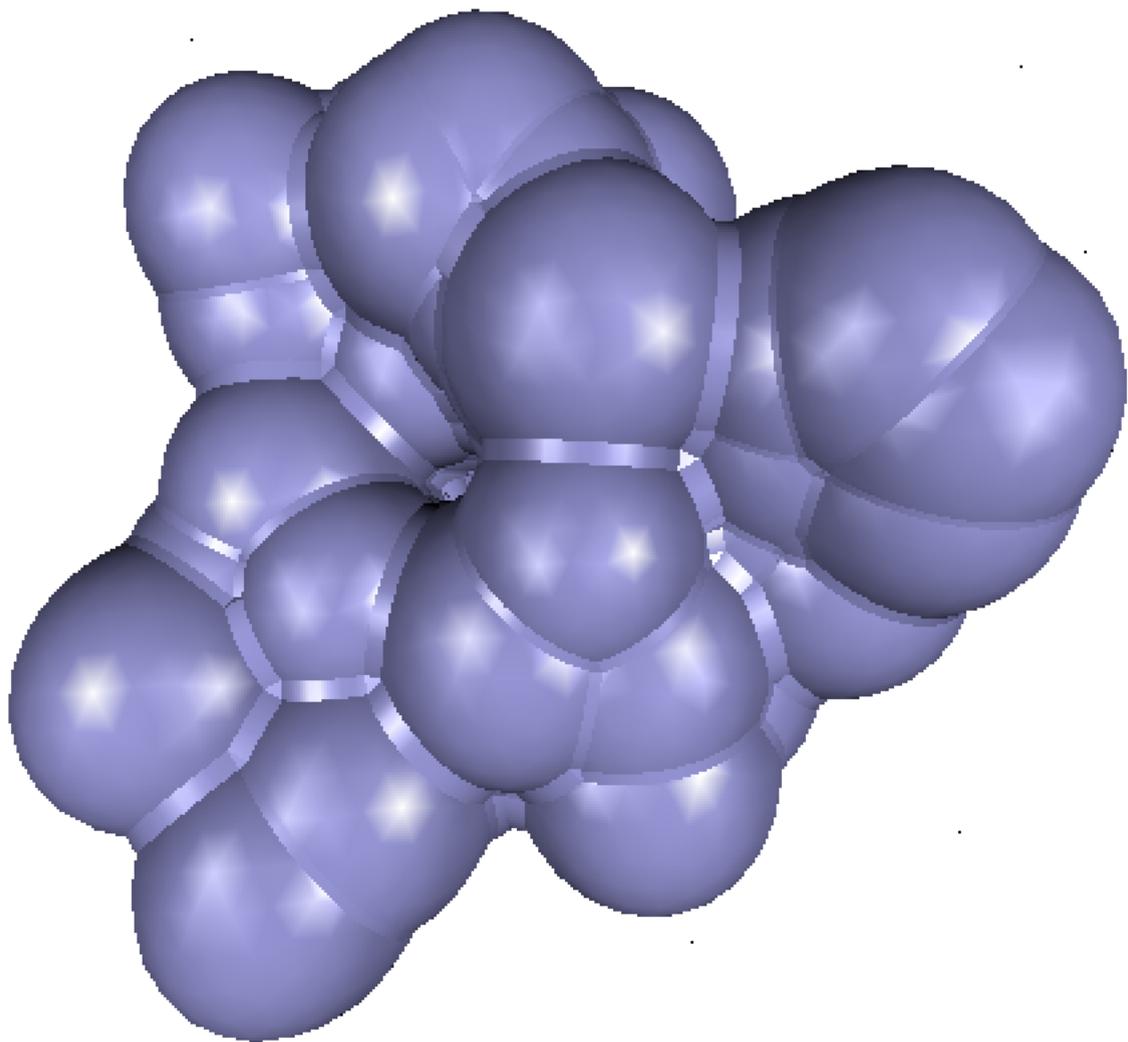
[Leray 1946]

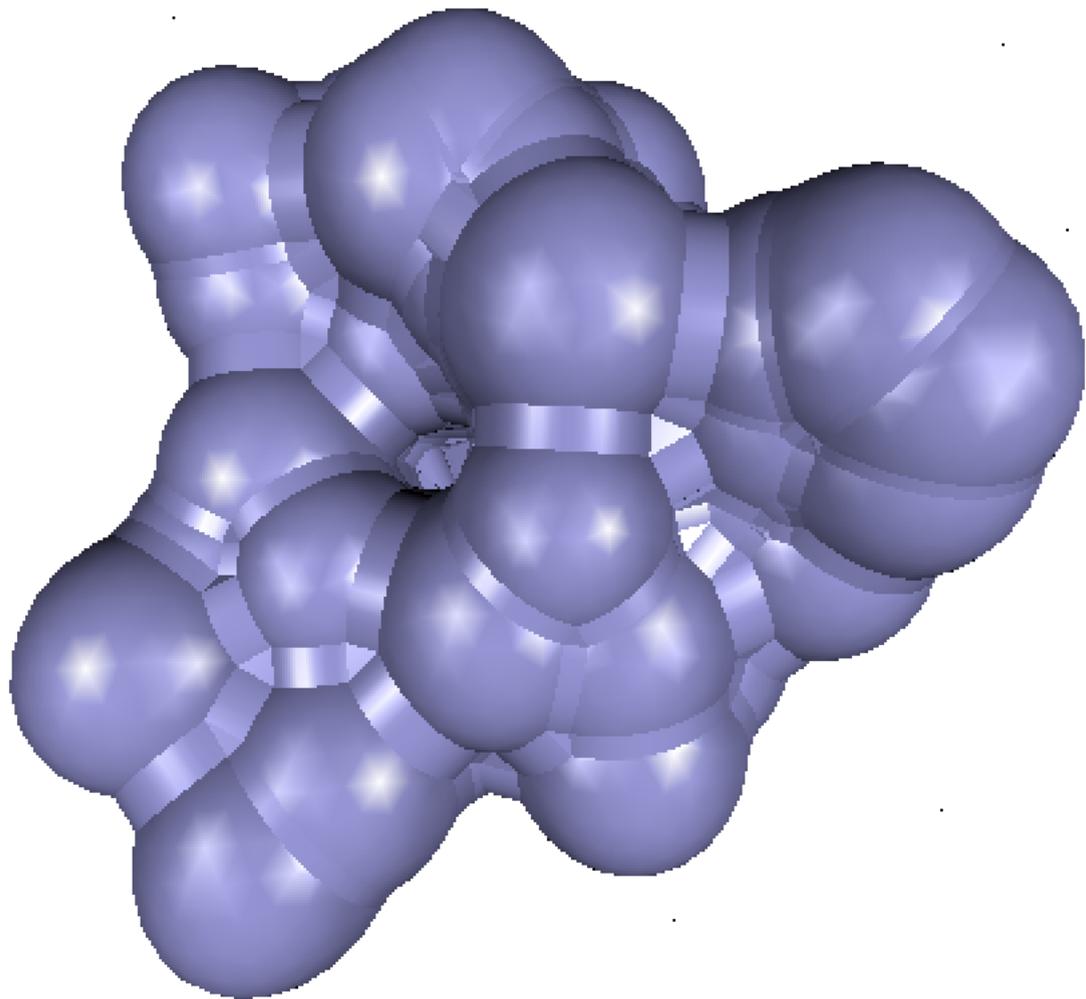
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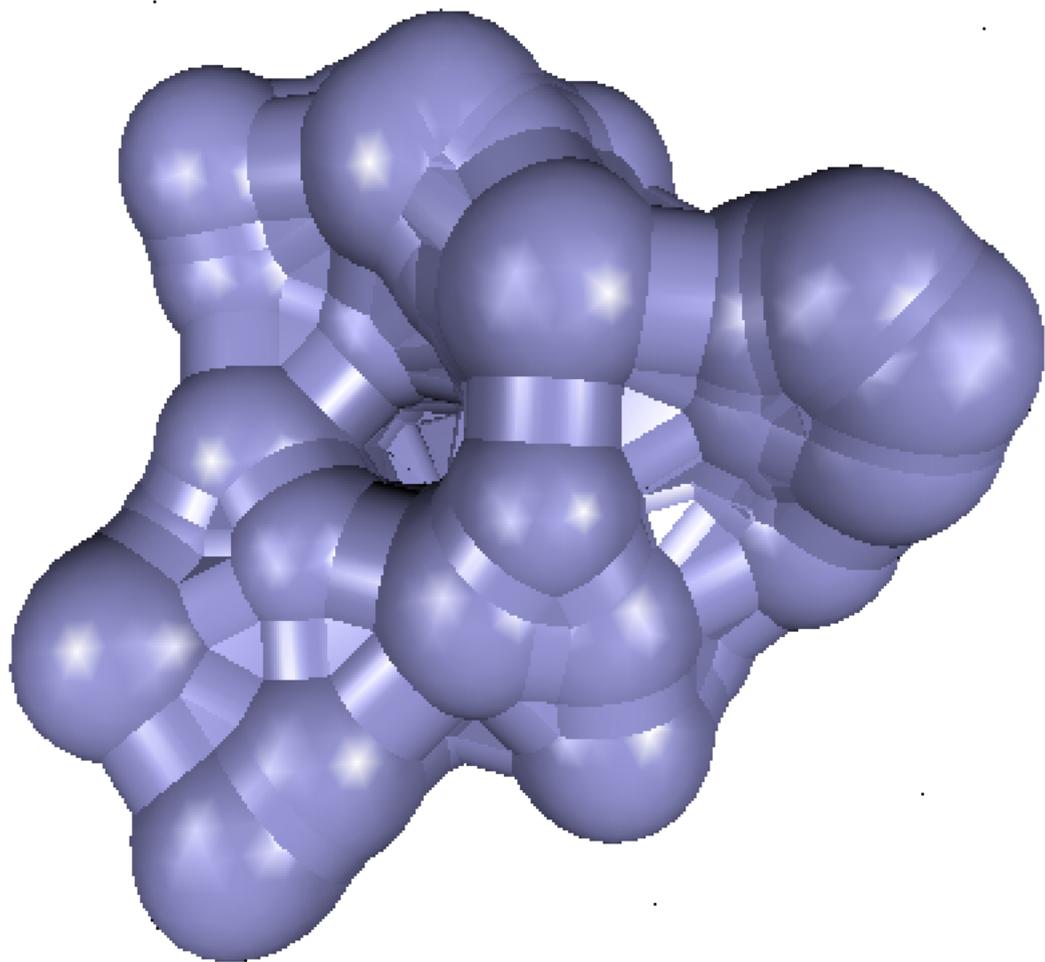
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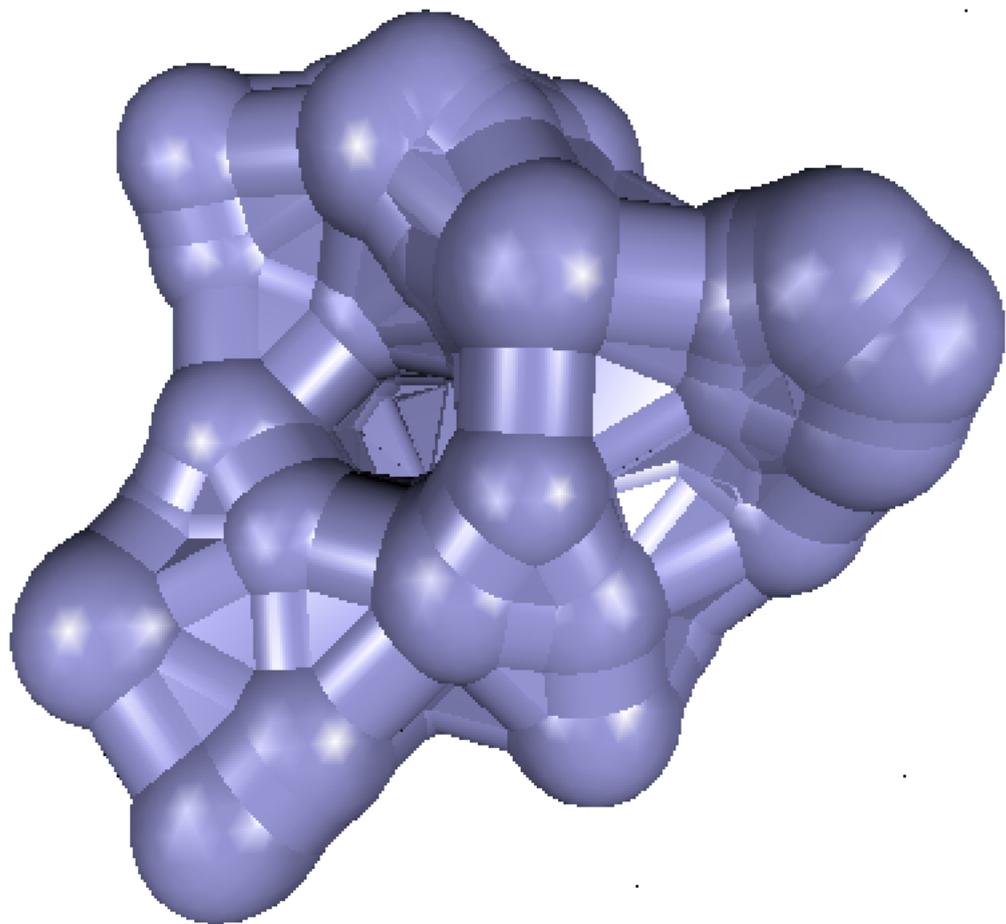
$\Rightarrow D_r(X)$  and  $\bigcup_{x \in X} B_r(x)$  have same homotopy type

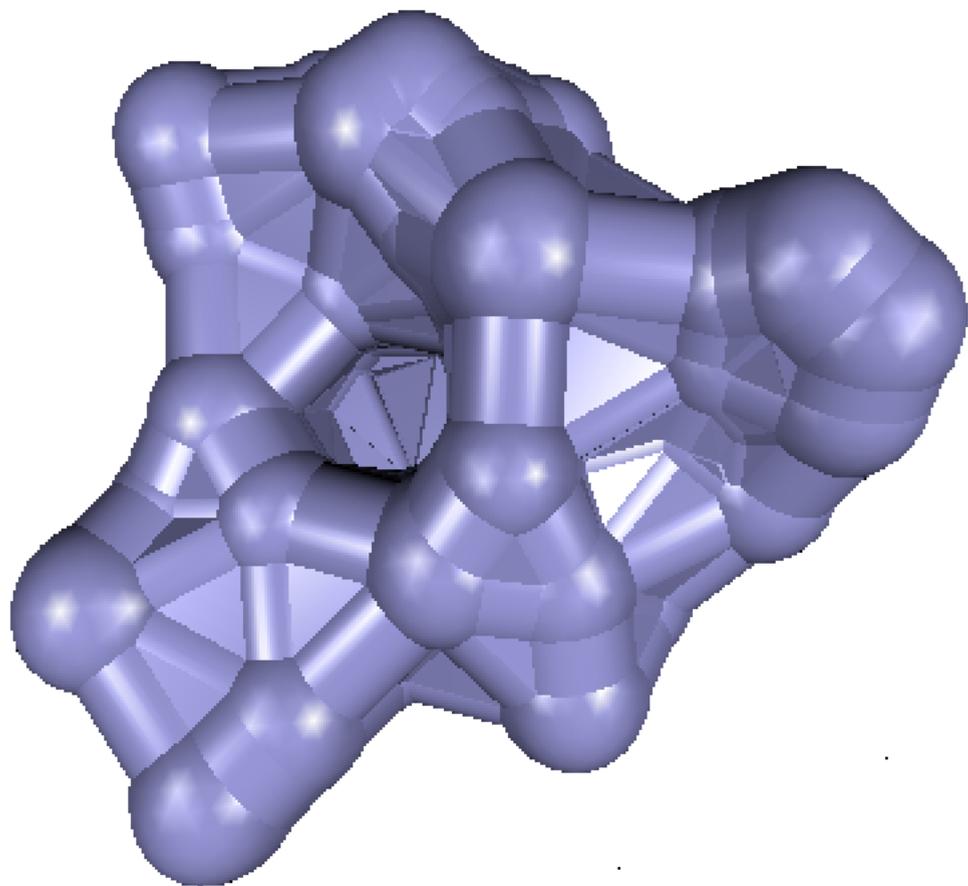


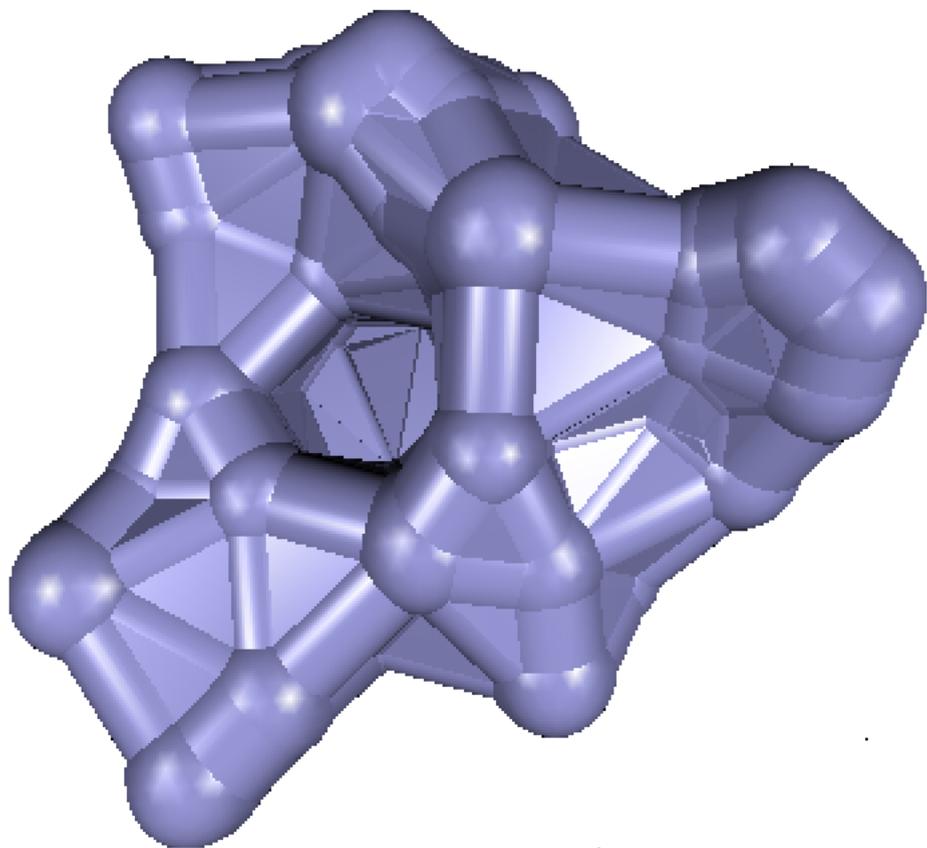


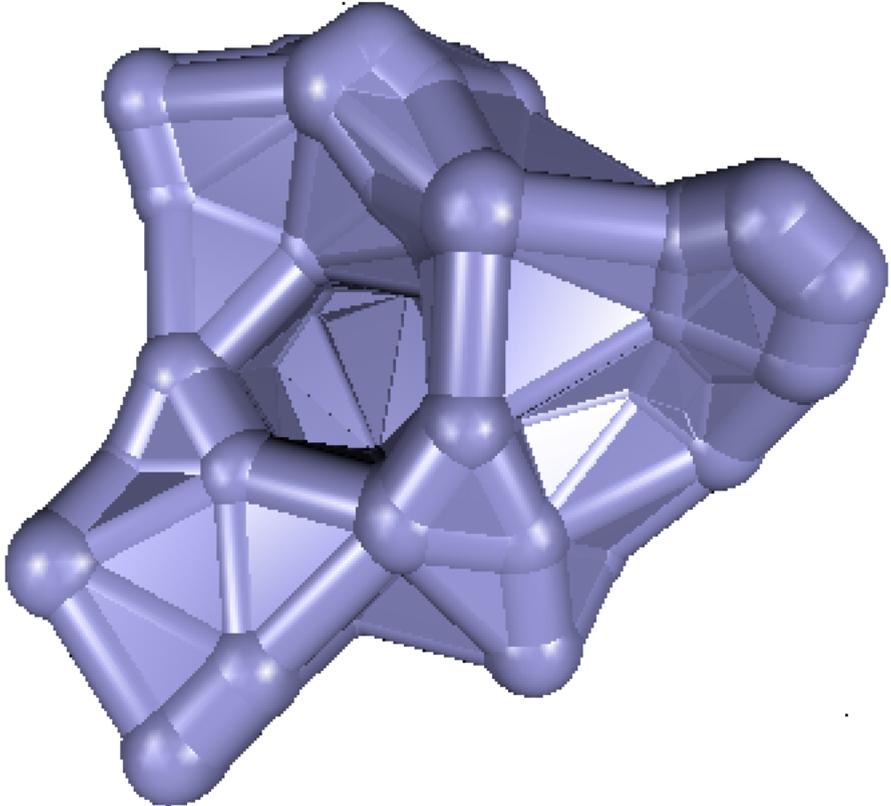


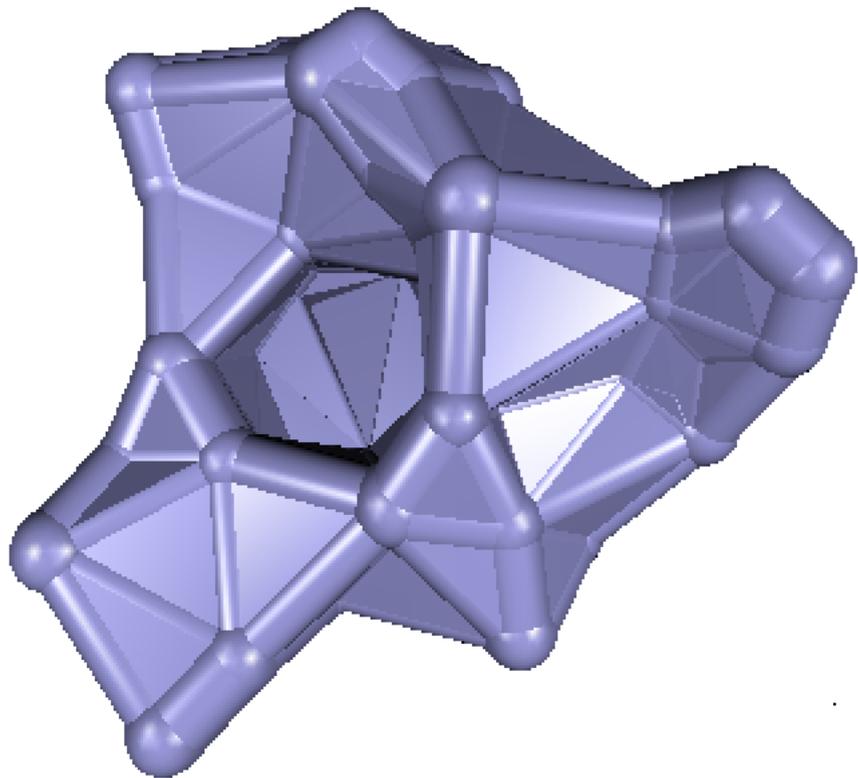


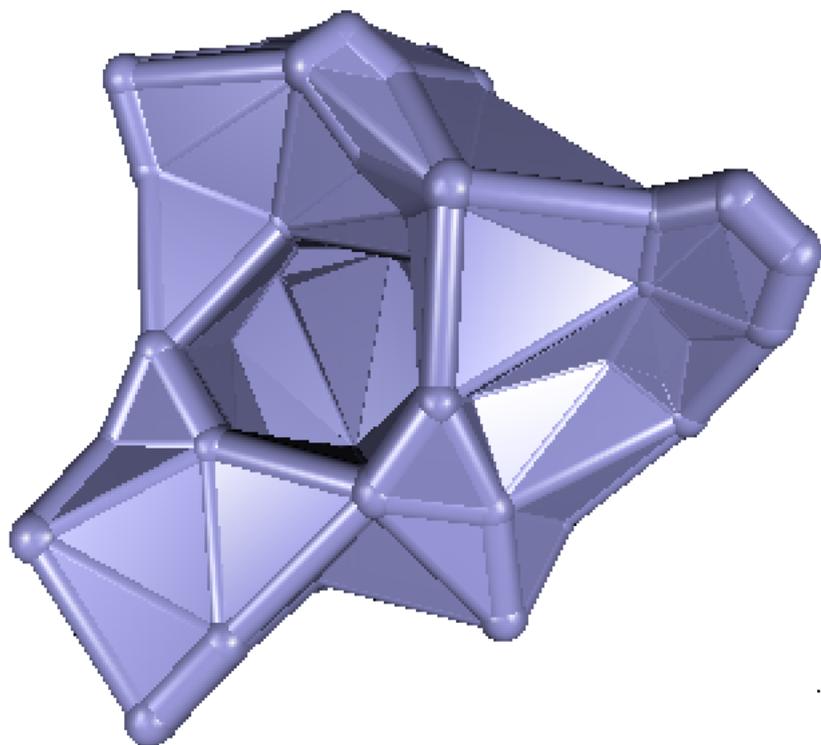


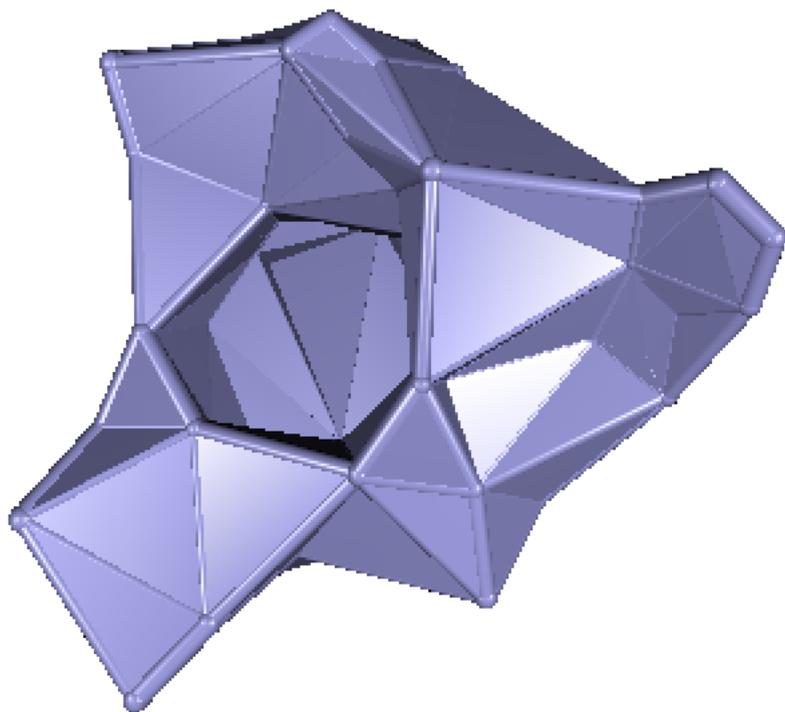


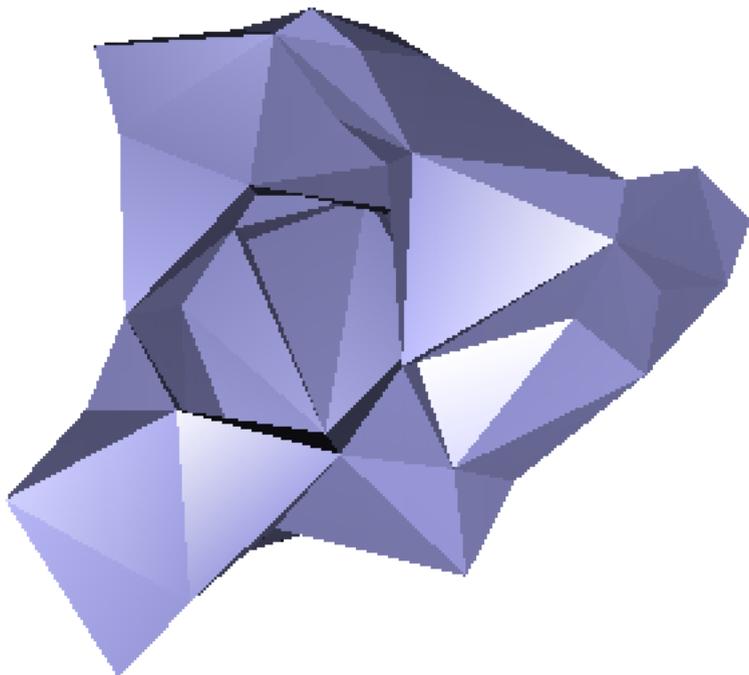












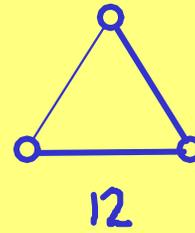
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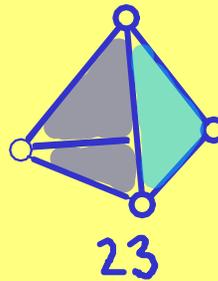
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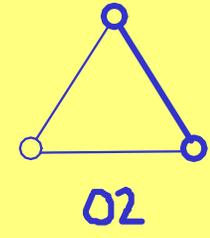
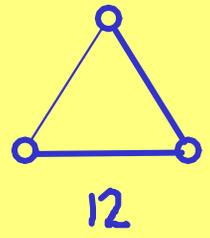
# COLLAPSES



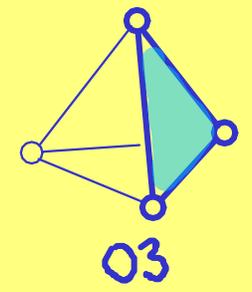
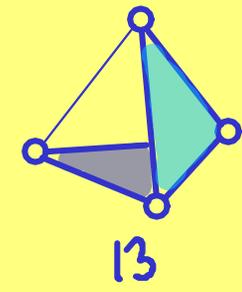
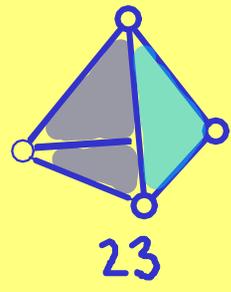
(elem.) collapse



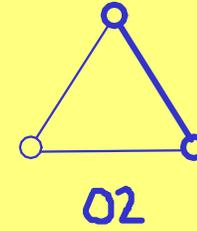
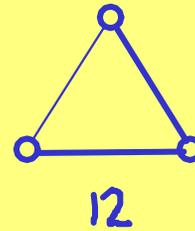
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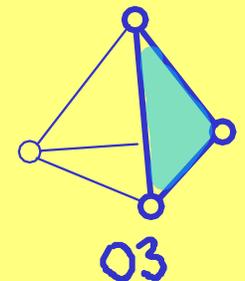
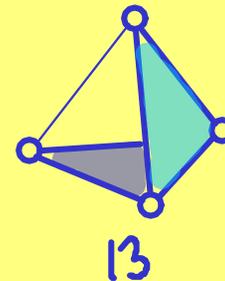
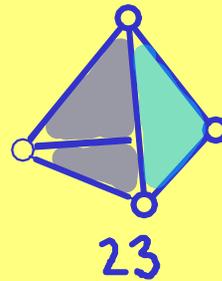
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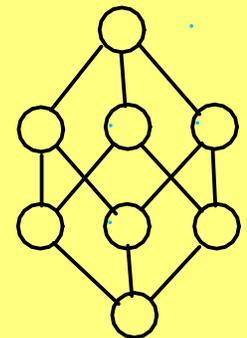
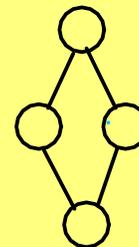


(elem.) collapse



interval

$$[L, U] = \{L \leq Q \leq U\}$$



# GEN. DISCRETE MORSE FUNCTION

gen. discrete vector field = partition into intervals  
admits generalized discrete Morse function if acyclic

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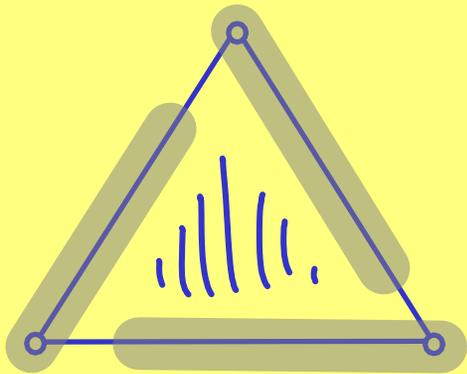
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[Forman 1998]

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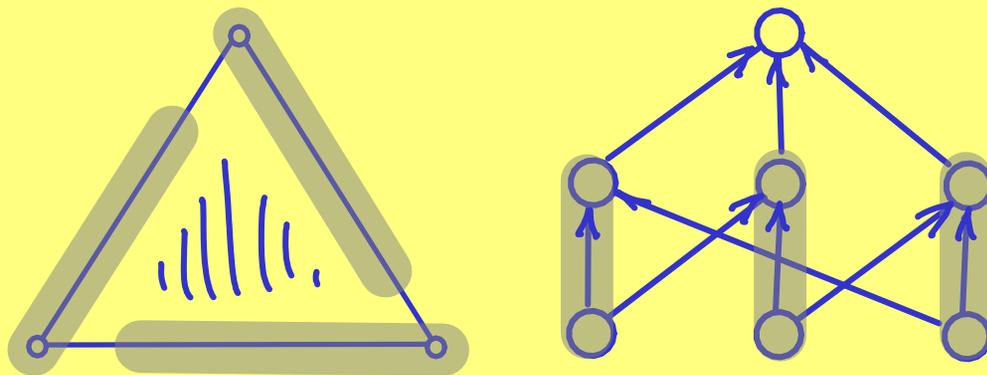
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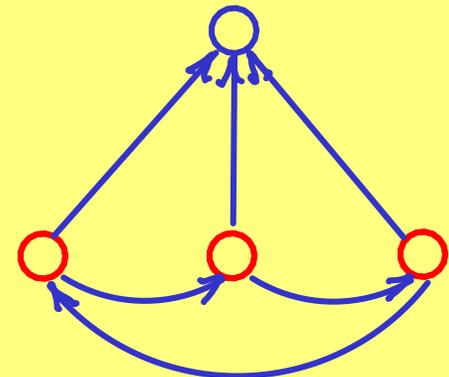
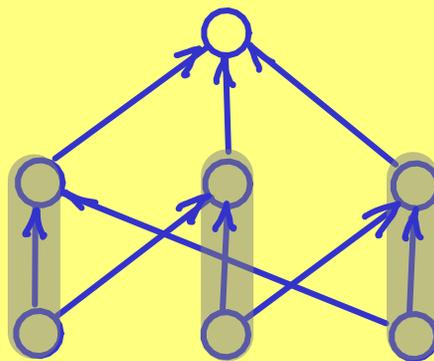
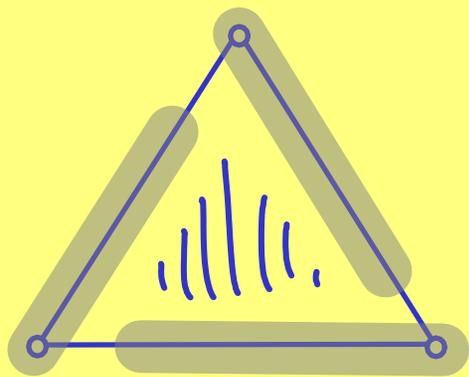
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lower set of critical simplex,  $Q \downarrow$

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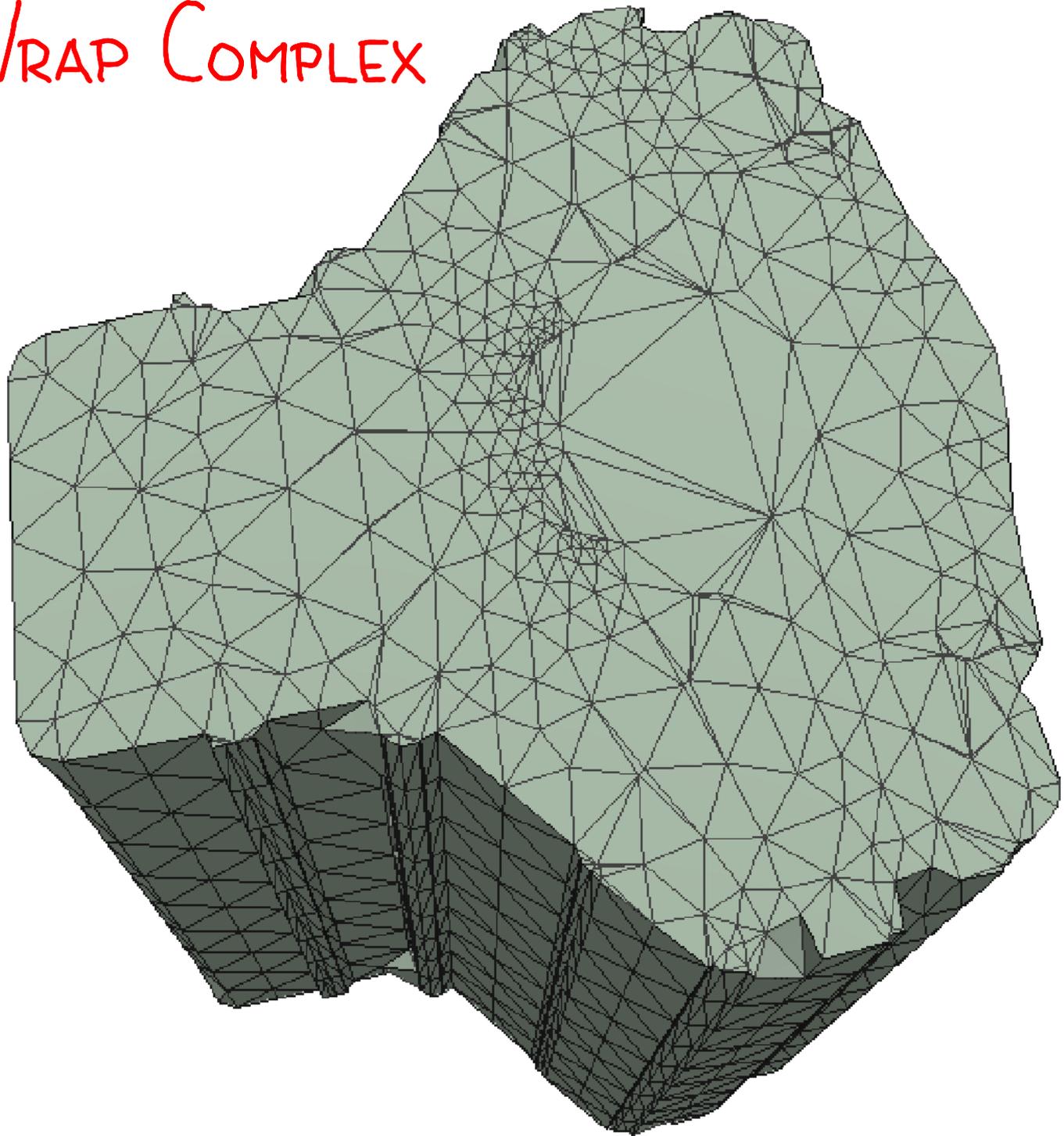
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wrap complex for radius  $r$  is

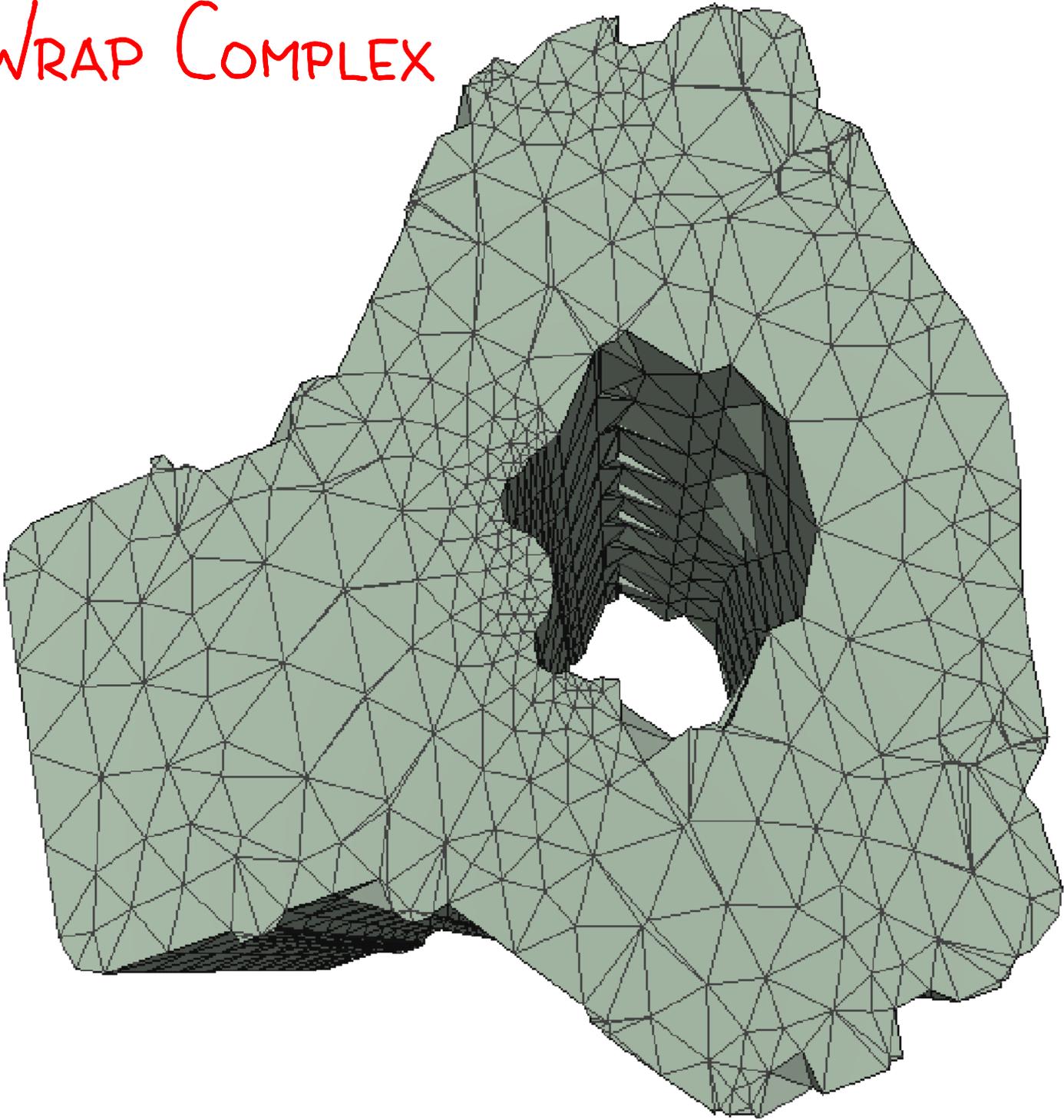
$$\text{Wrap}(r) = \bigcup_{R(Q) \leq r} Q \downarrow$$

[E. 1996]

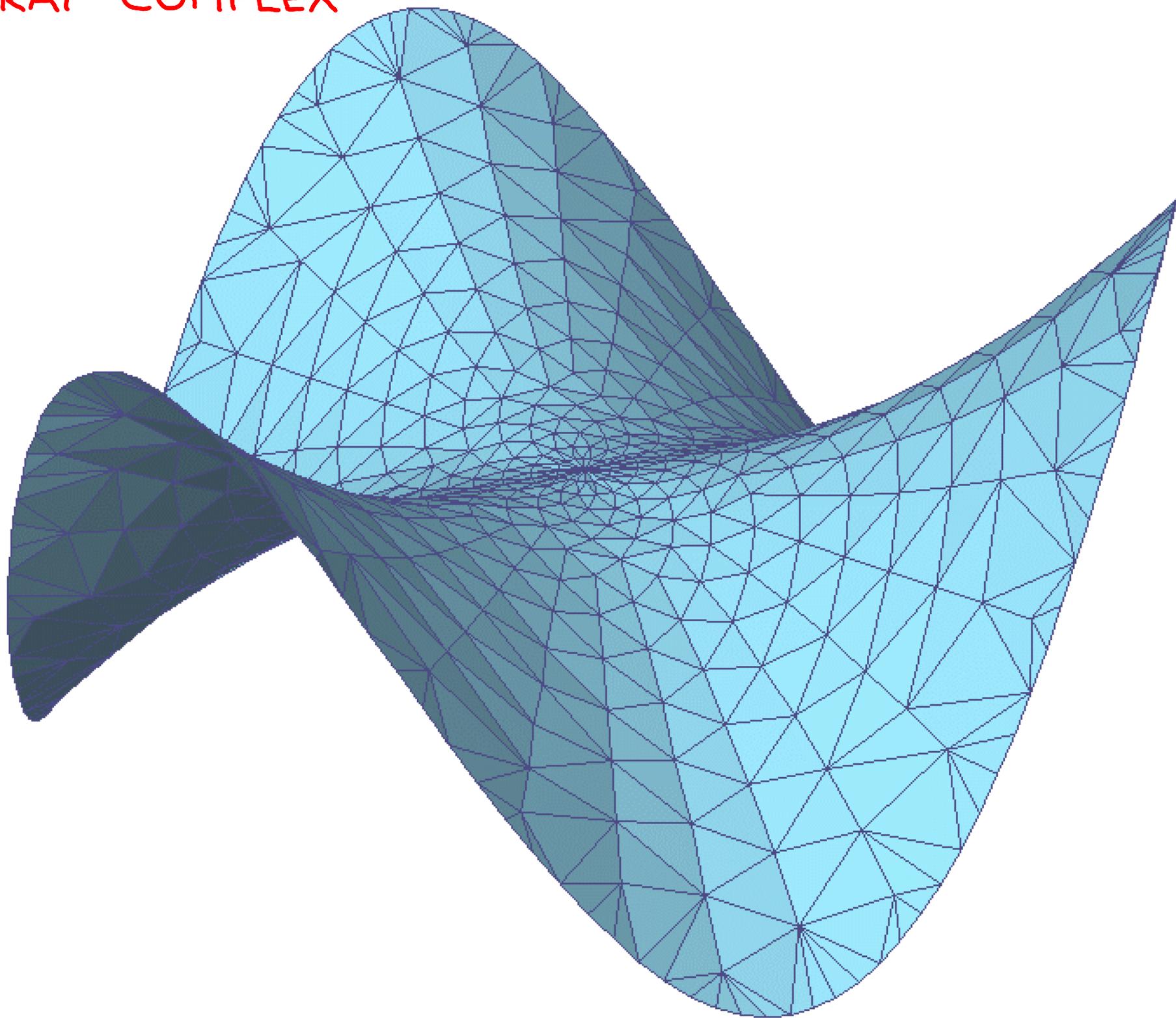
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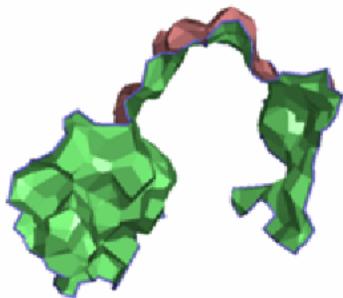
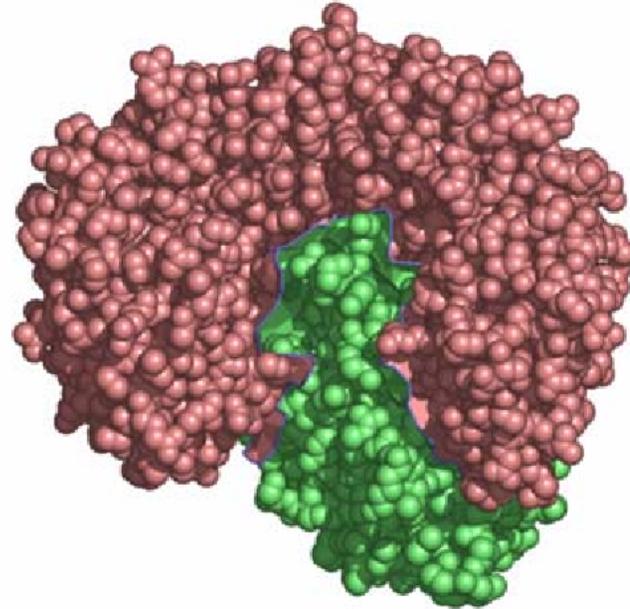
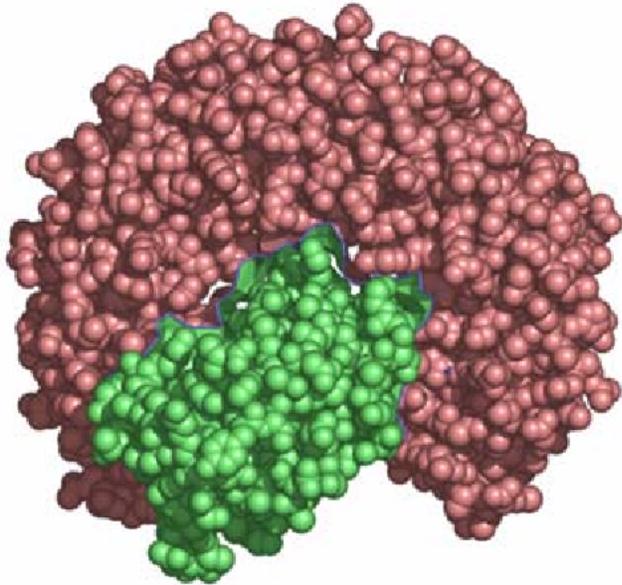


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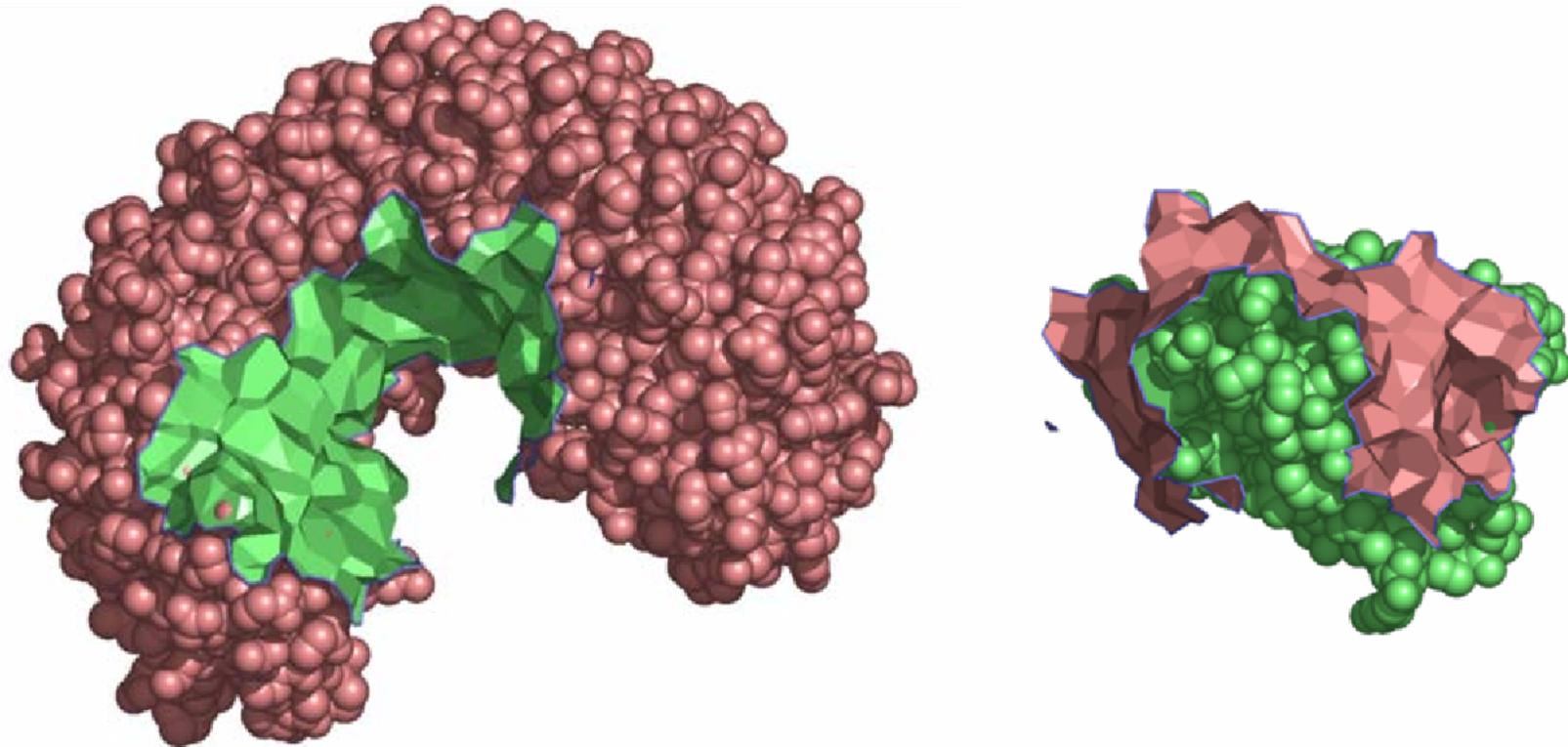
# INTERFACES

[BAN, E., RUDOLPH 2005]



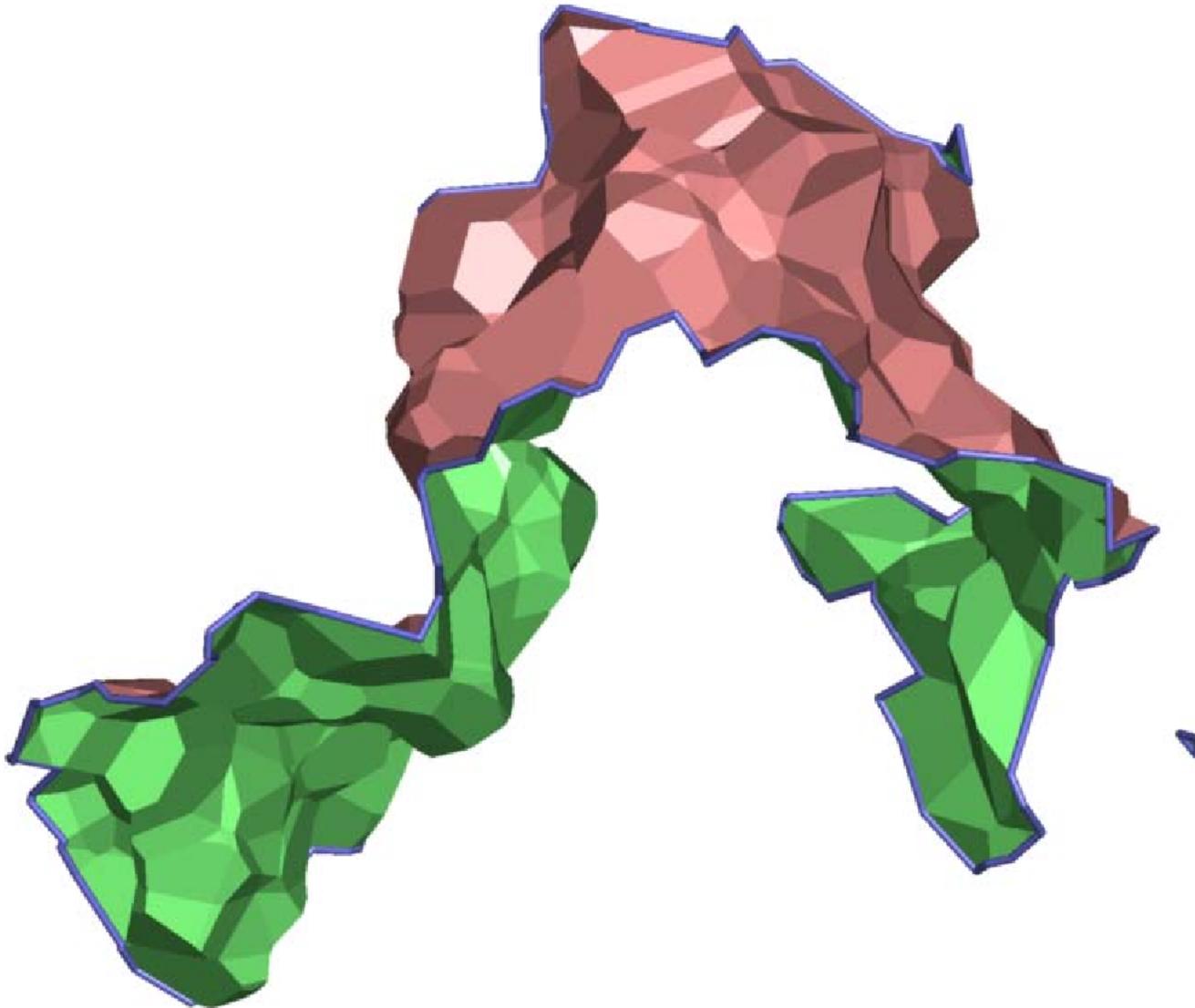
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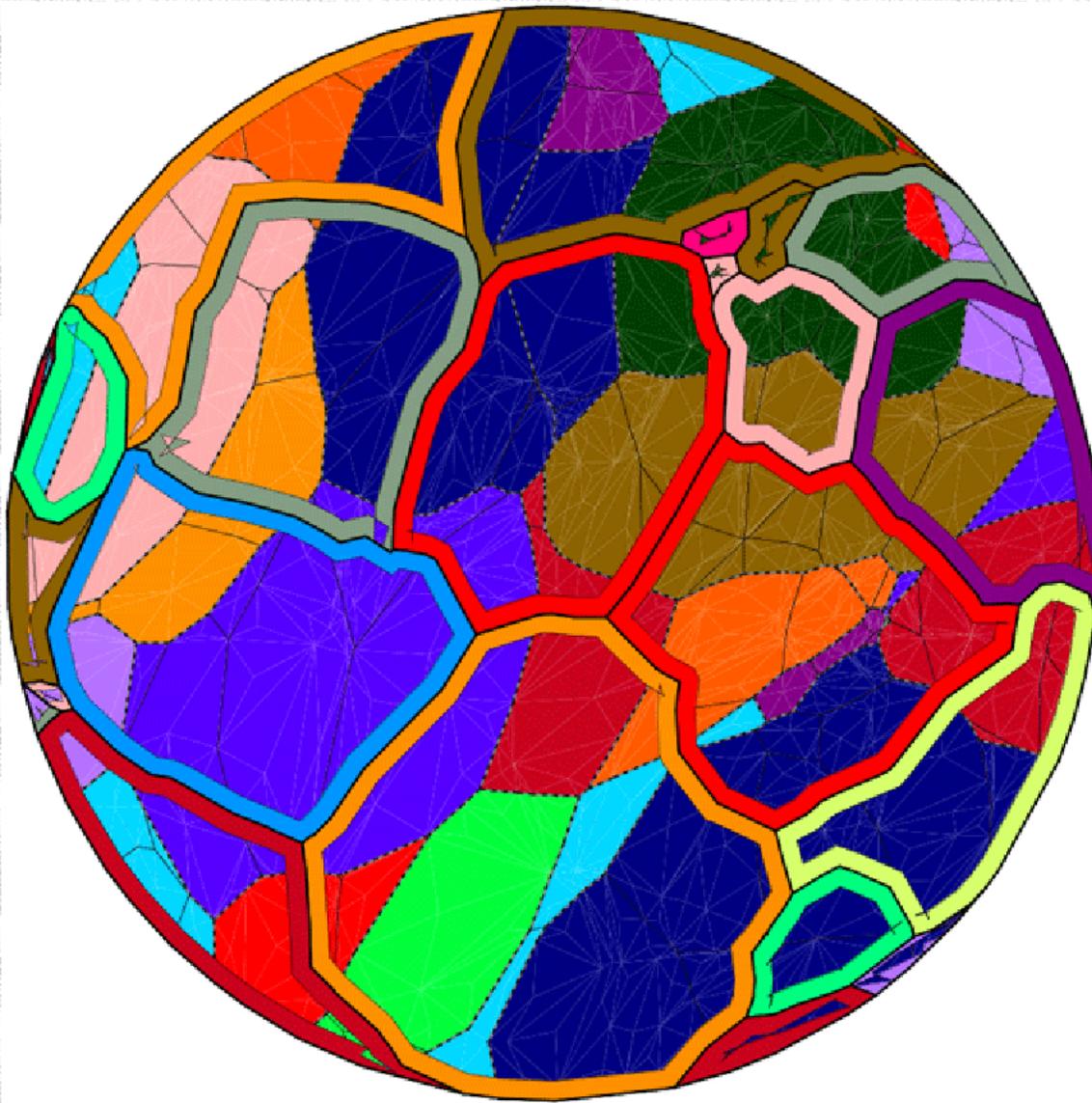
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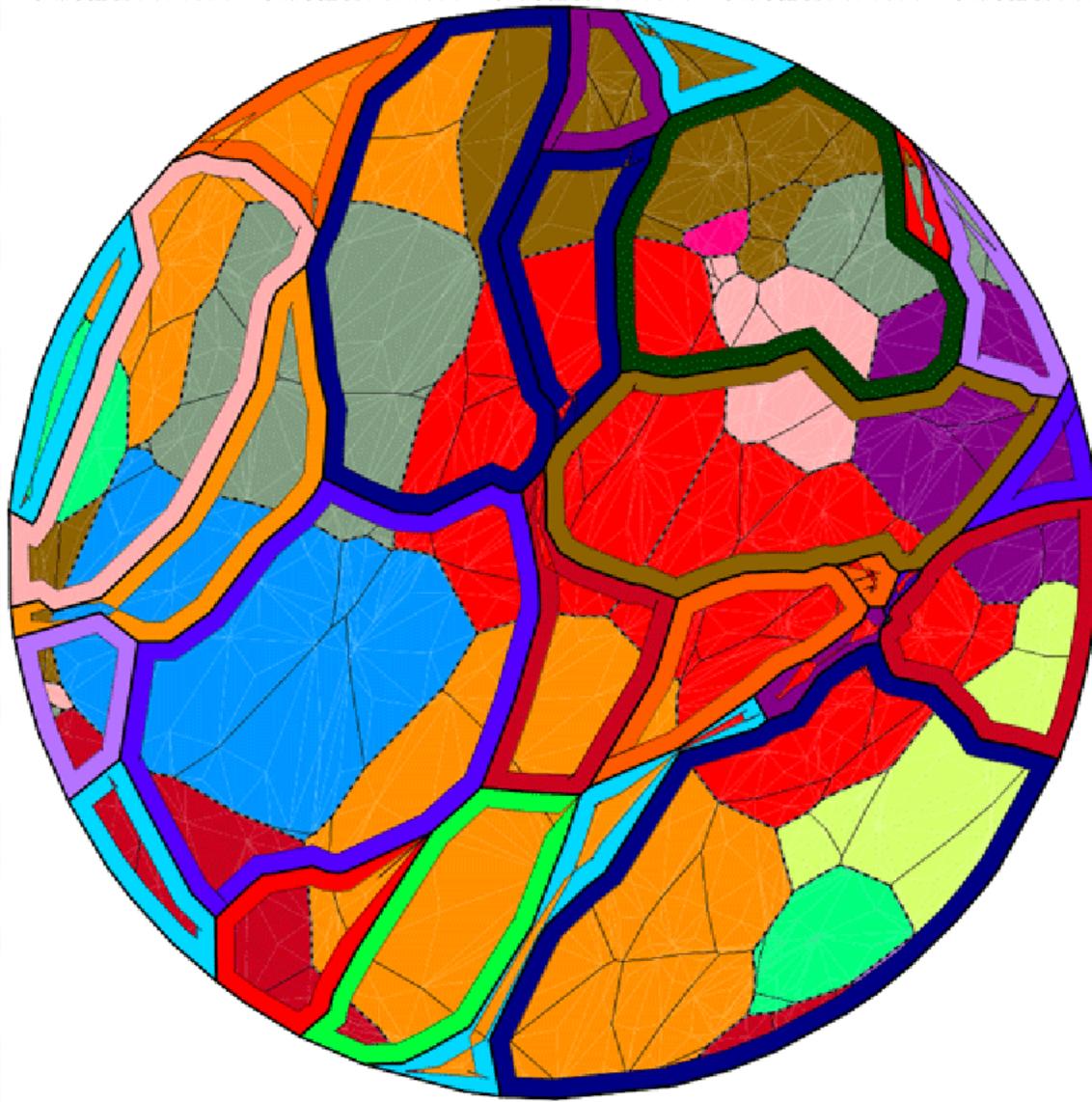
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BETTI #s in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

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VERTEX

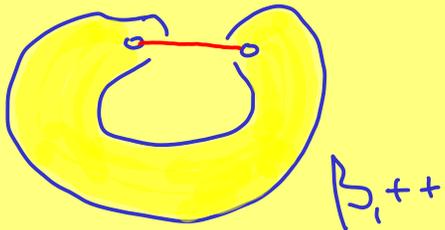
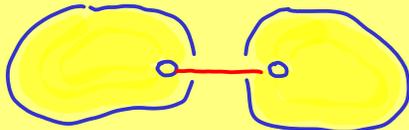
•  $\beta_{0++}$

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VERTEX



EDGE



# BETTI #s

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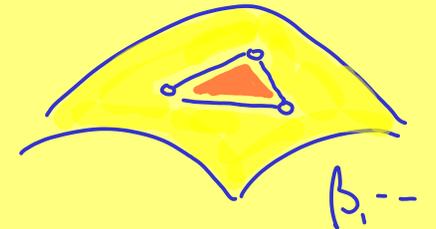
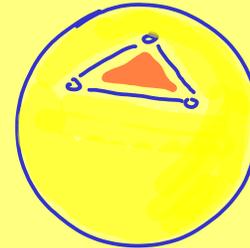
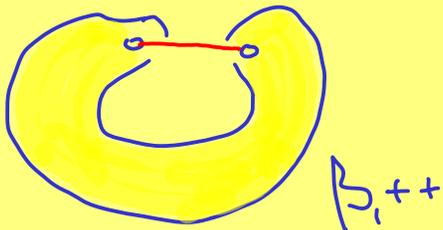
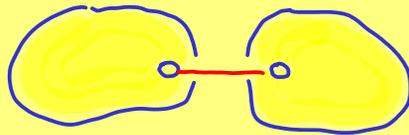
$\beta_2 = \# \text{ voids}$

VERTEX



TRIANGLE

EDGE



# BETTI #s

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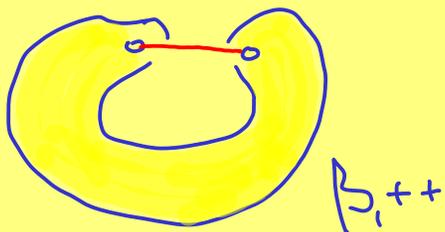
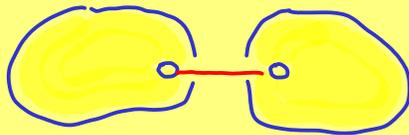
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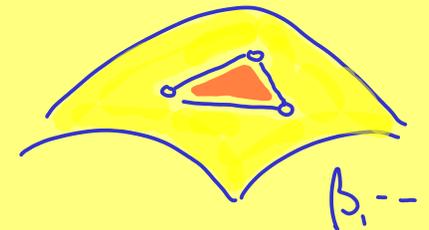
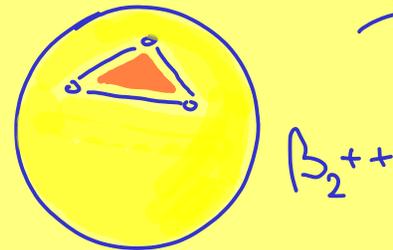
VERTEX



EDGE



TRIANGLE



TETRAHEDRON  $\beta_2^{--}$

# INCREMENTAL ALGORITHM

$$\beta_0 = \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_n = 0;$$

for  $i=1$  to  $m$  do

$$k = \dim Q_i;$$

if  $Q_i \in k\text{-cycle}$  then  $\beta_i++$

else  $\beta_{i-1}--$

endif

endfor

# INCREMENTAL ALGORITHM

$$\beta_0 = \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_n = 0;$$

for  $i=1$  to  $m$  do

$$k = \dim Q_i;$$

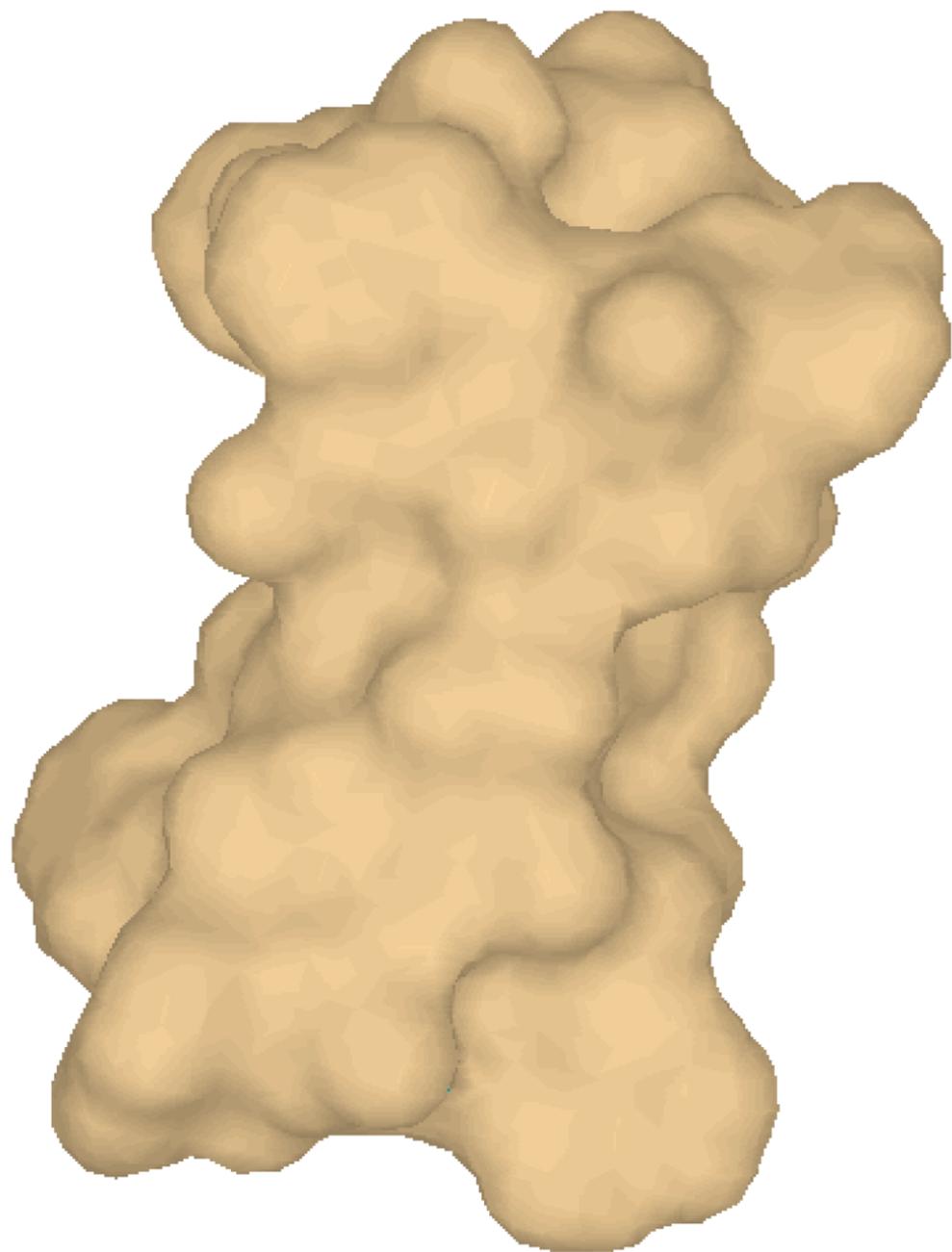
if  $Q_i \in k\text{-cycle}$  then  $\beta_i++$  (birth)

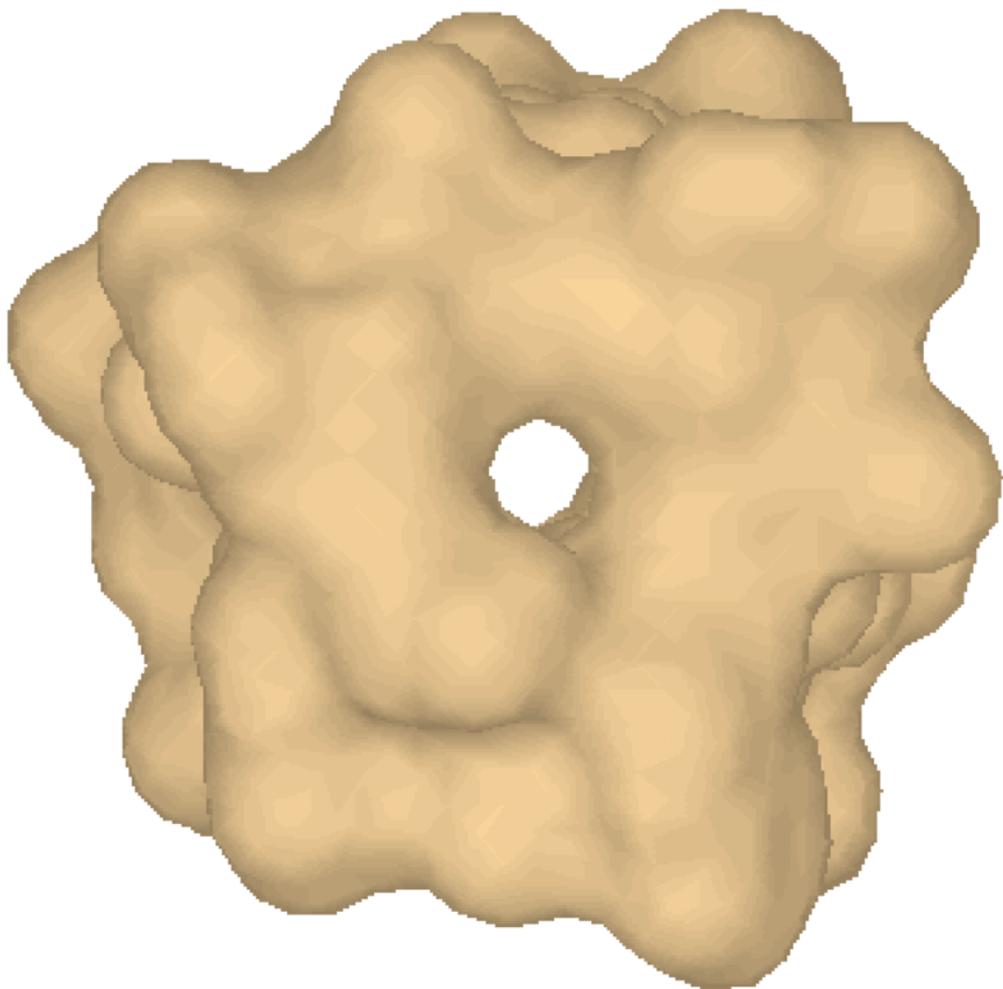
else  $\beta_{i-1}--$  (death)

endif

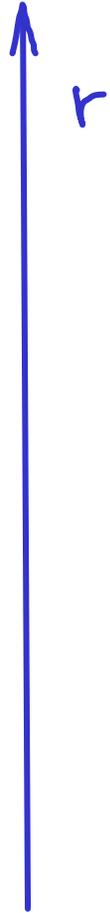
endfor

[DeFinado, E. 1995]





# NUMBER OF TUNNELS



# Alvis Signature Panel

volume  5.9883e+11

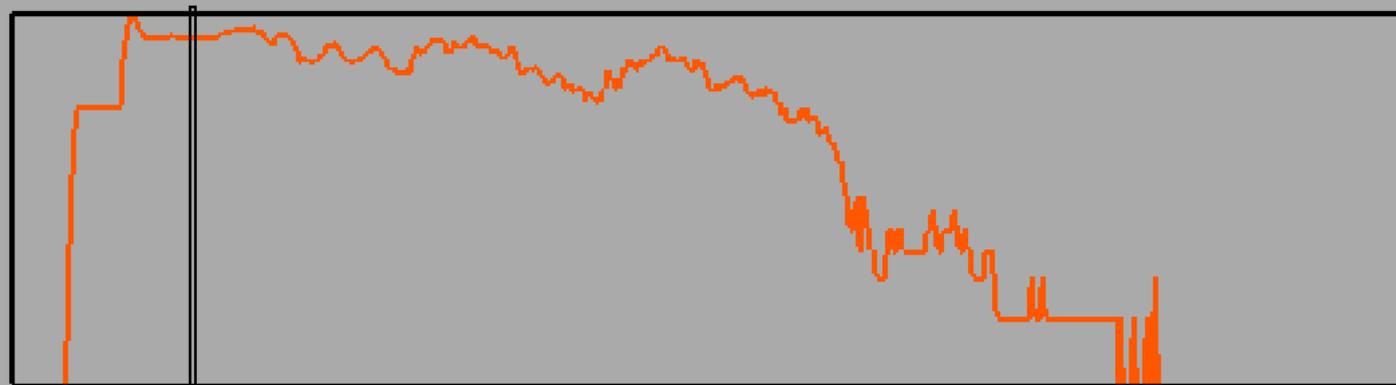
#components  1

area  2.9010e+10

#tunnels  34

#edges\_sg  139

#voids  0



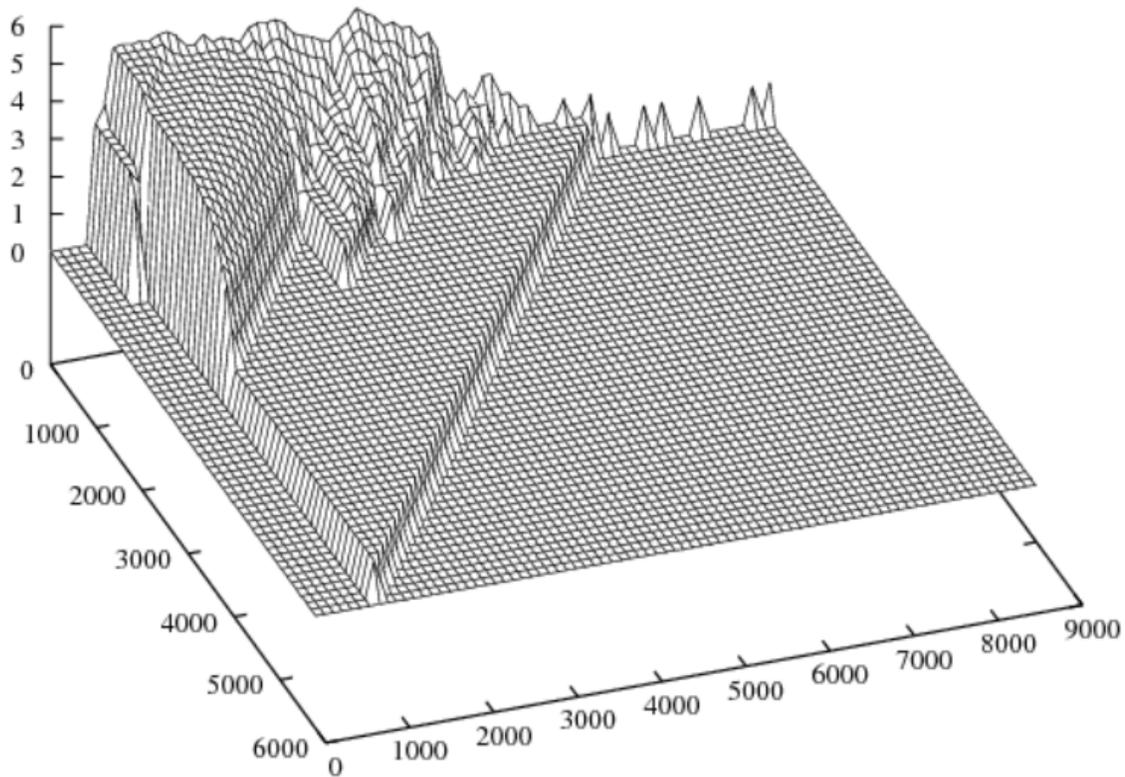
530

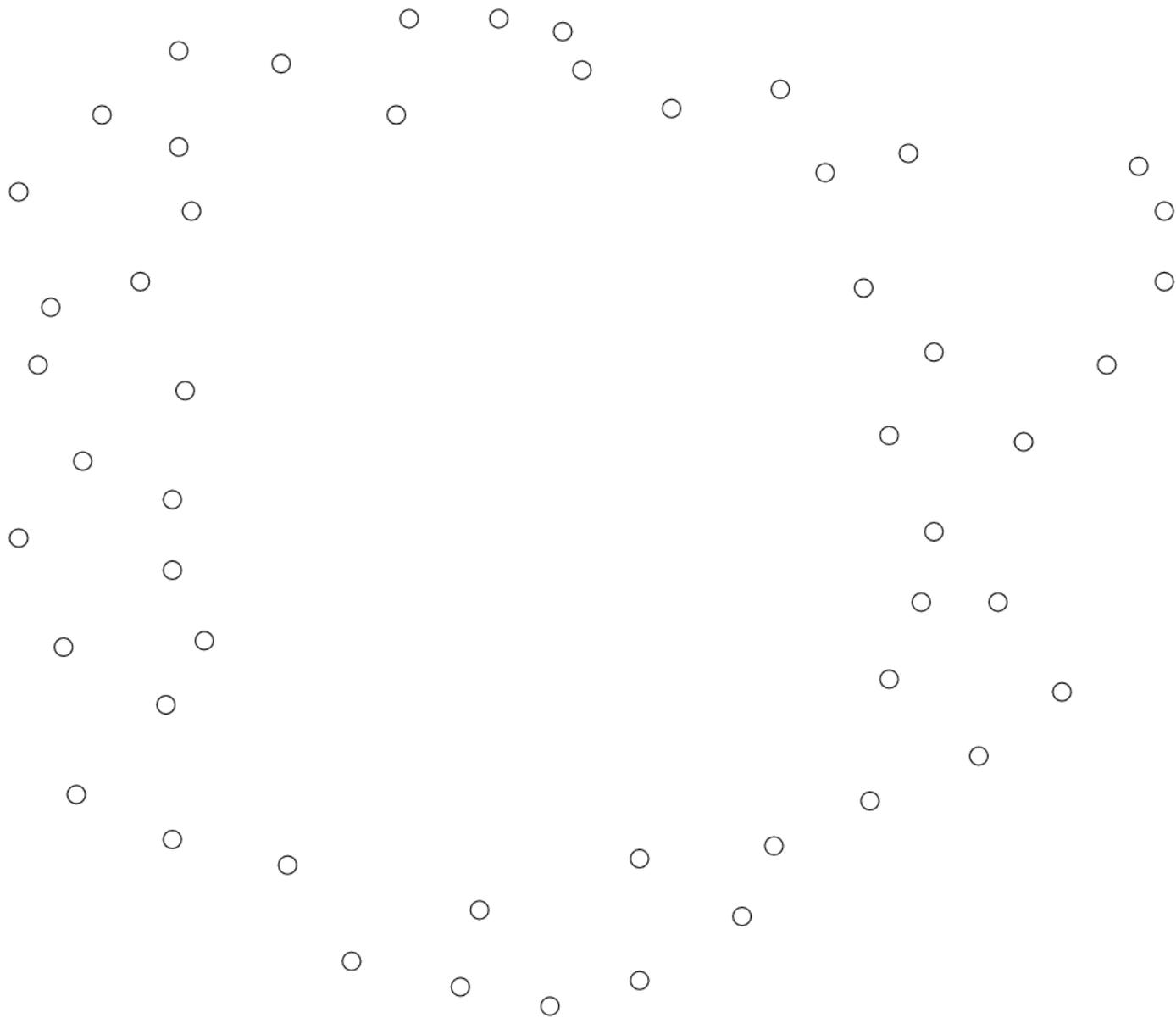
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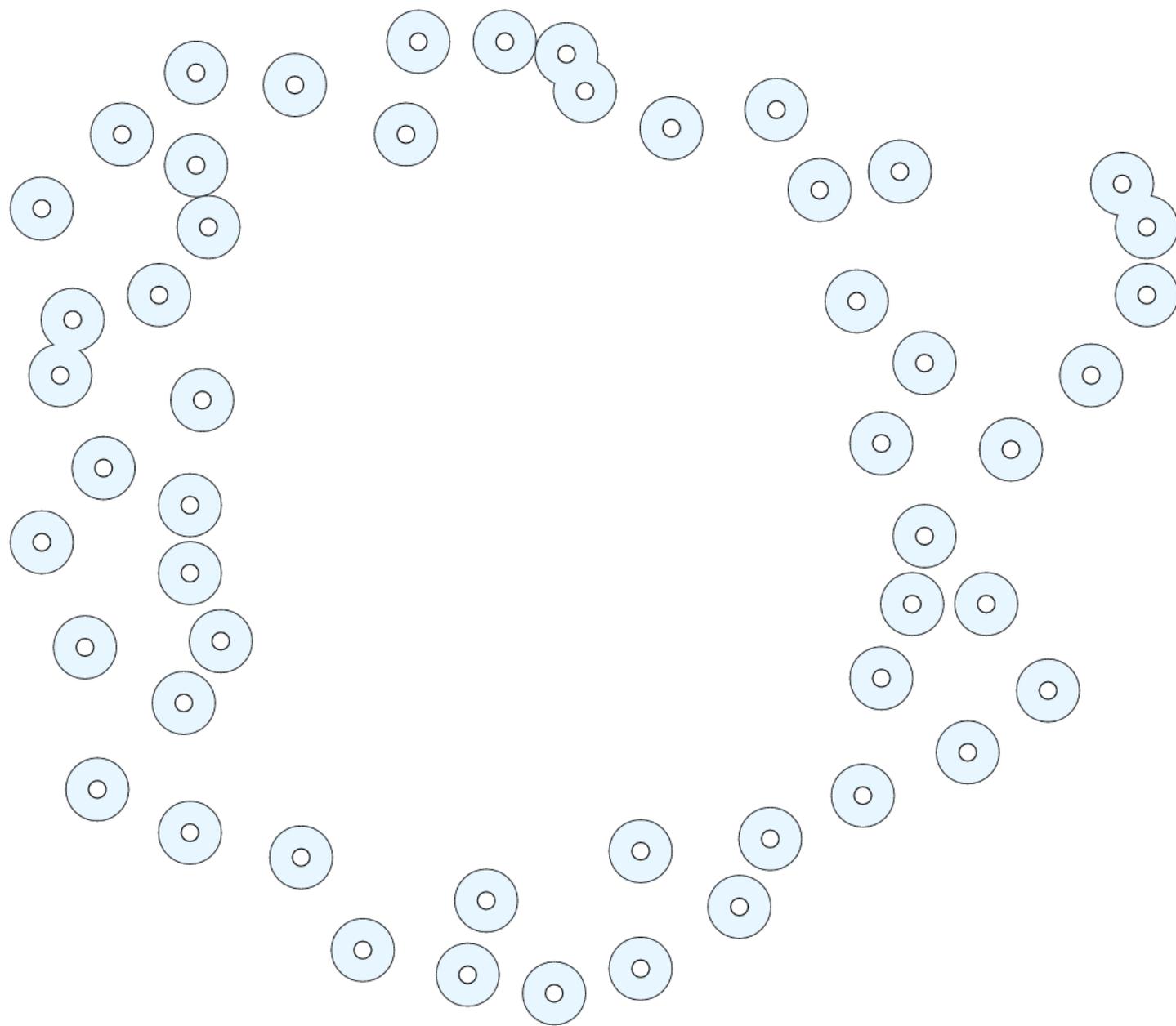
Alpha Rank

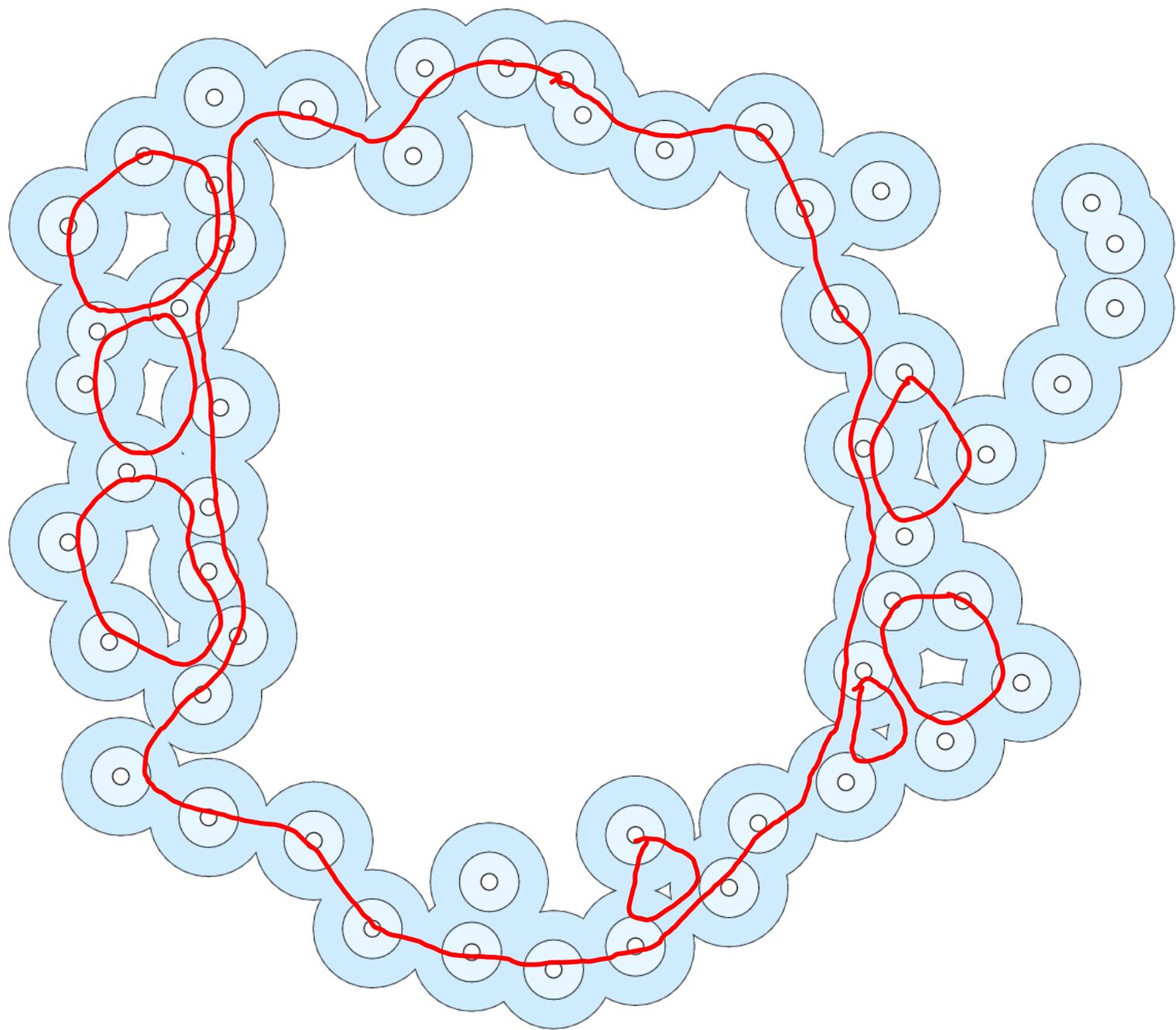
4066

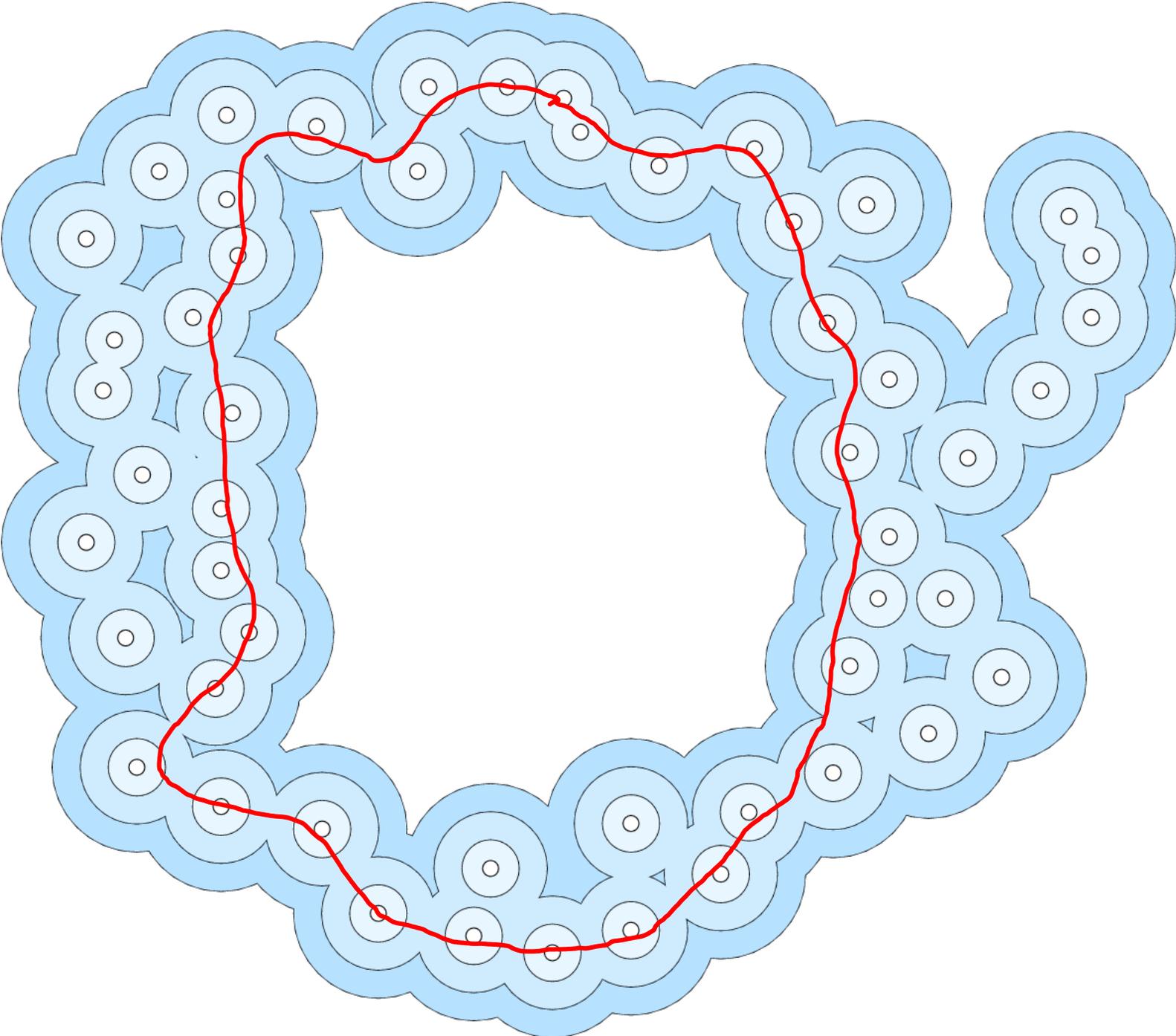


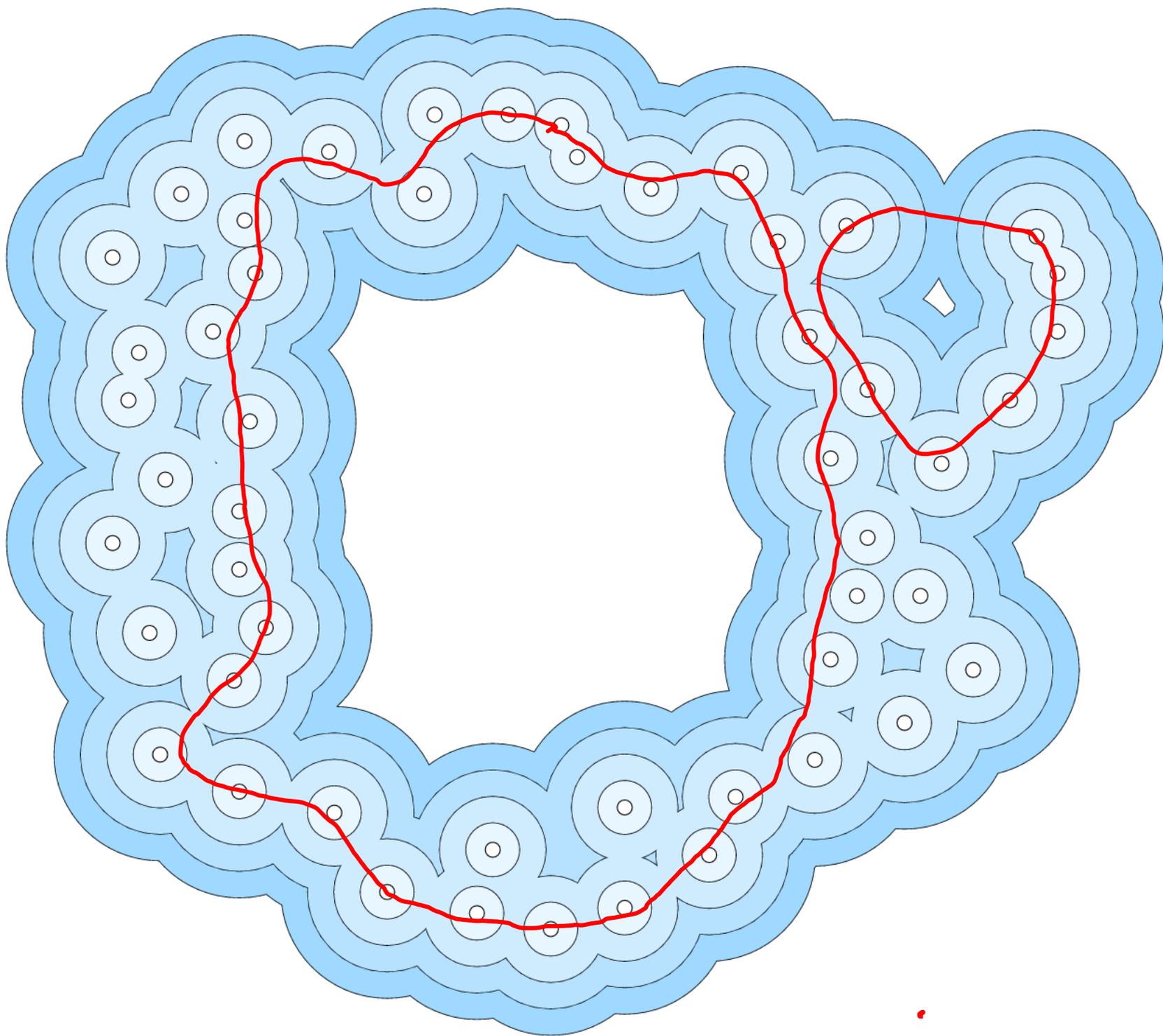


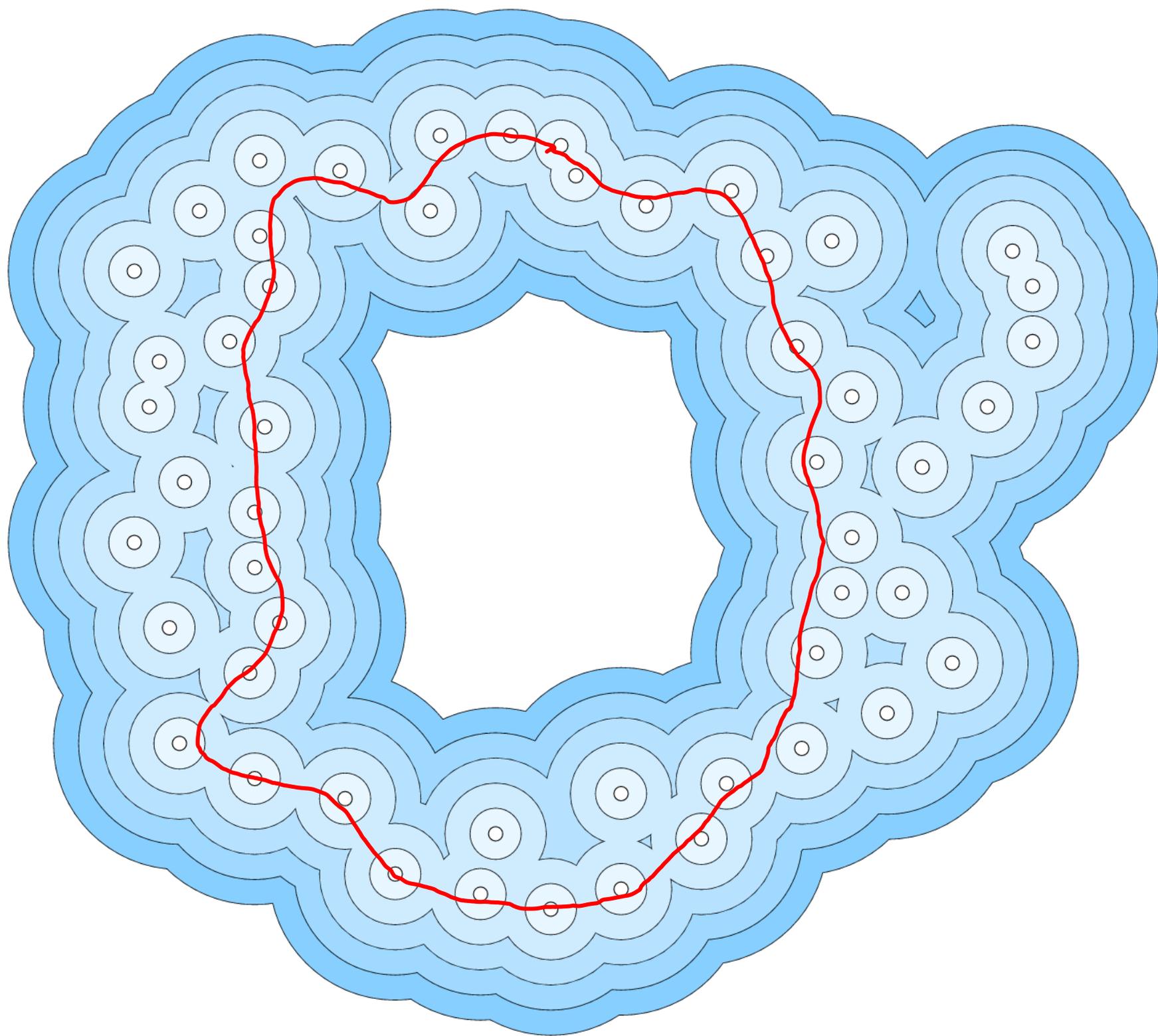


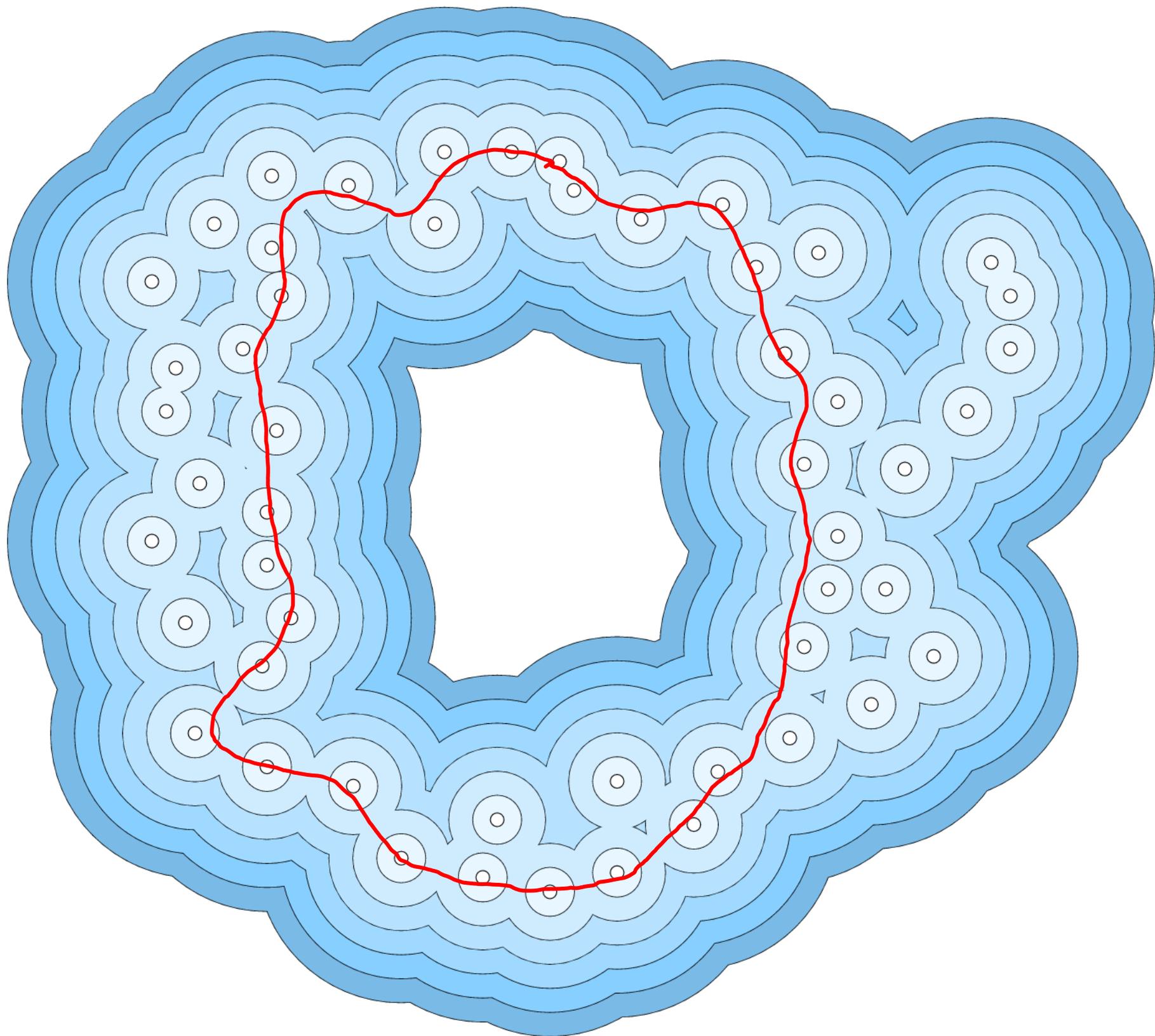


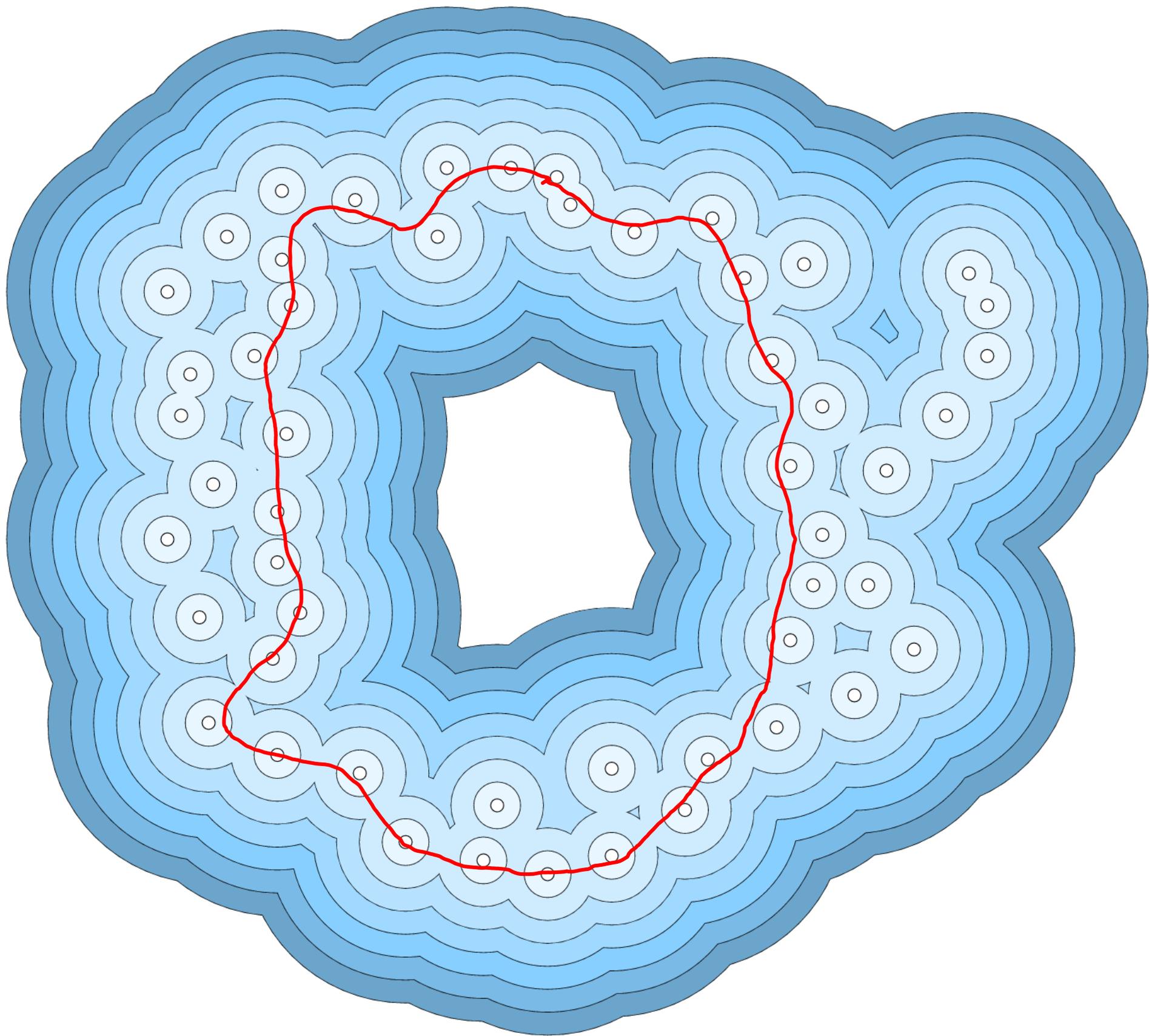


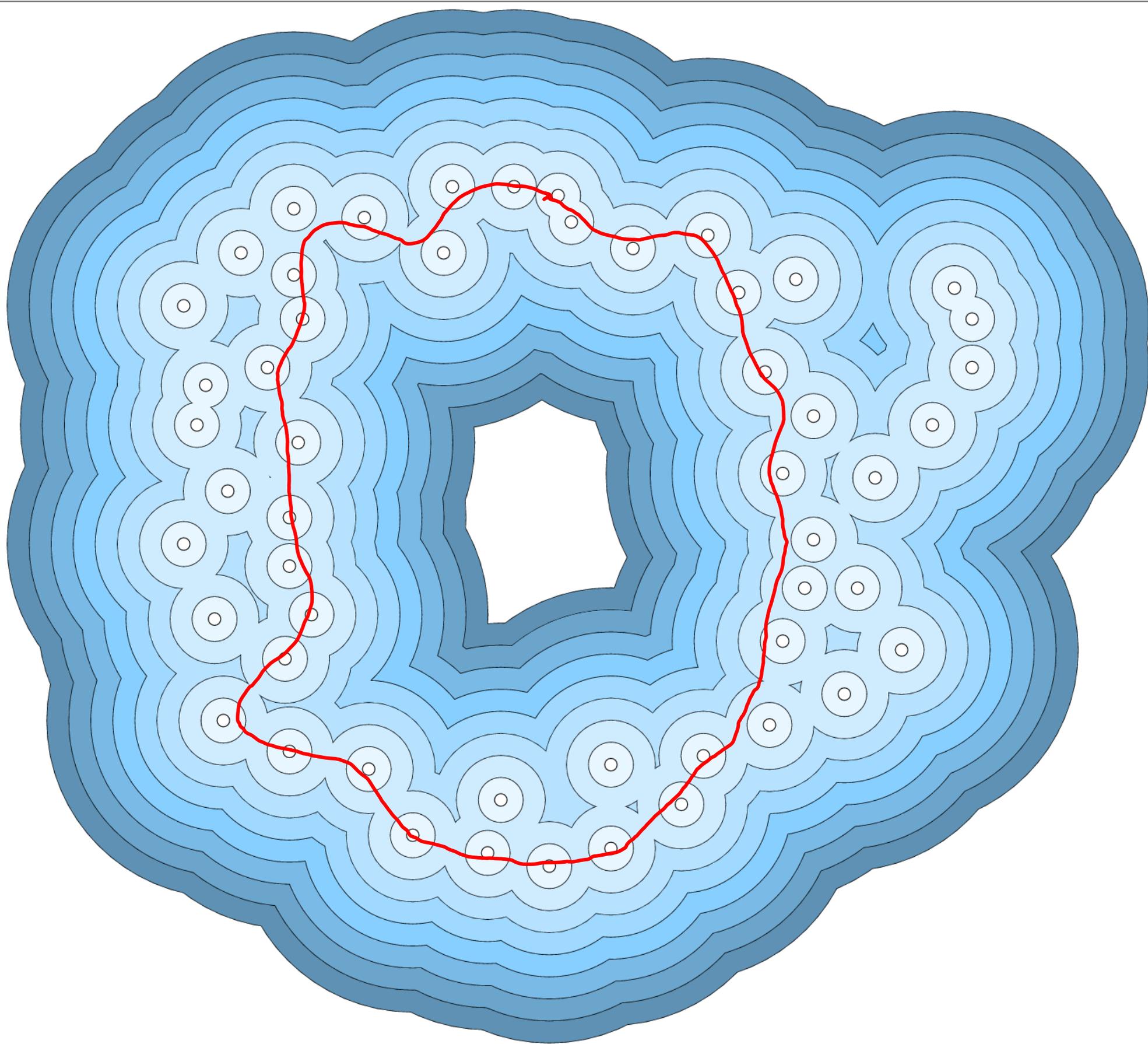




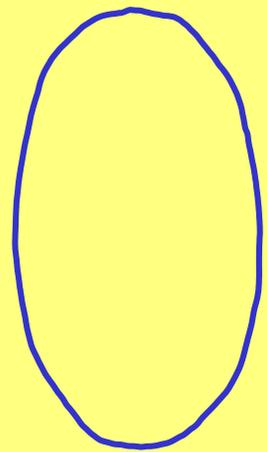
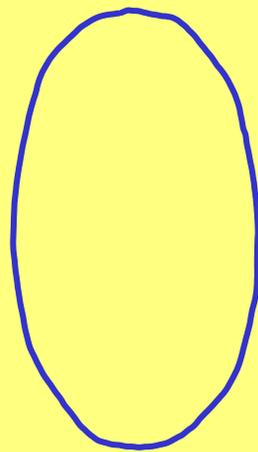
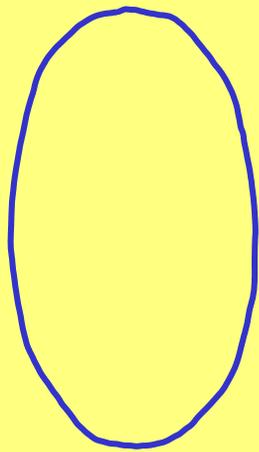
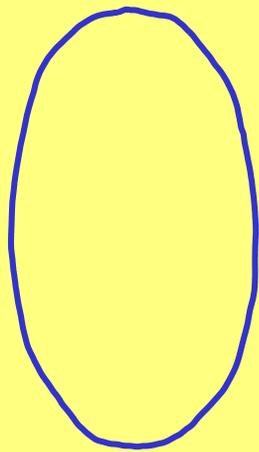






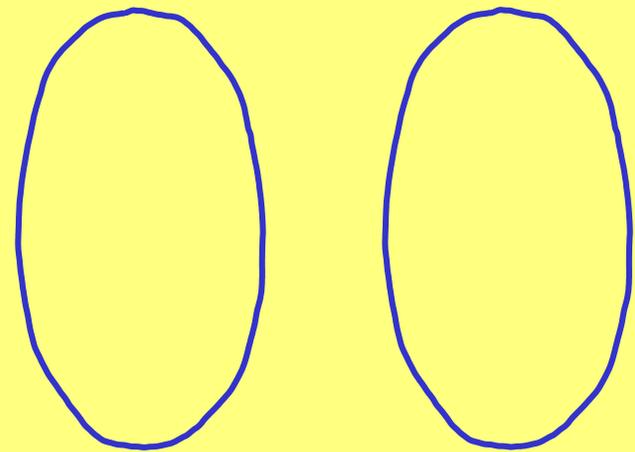
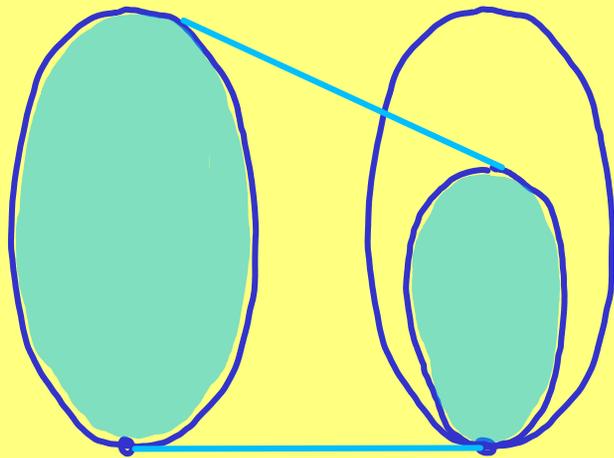


# PERSISTENCE



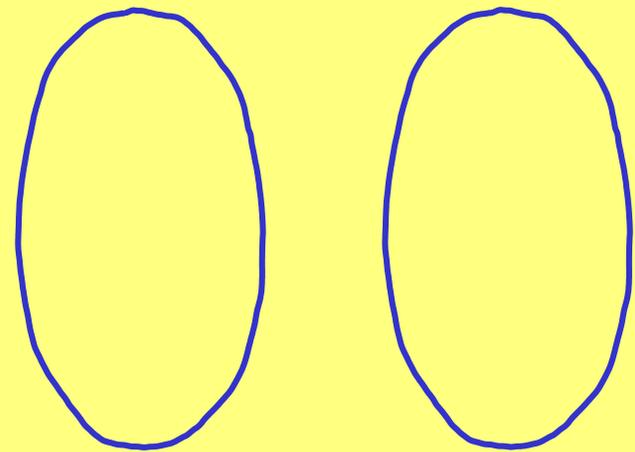
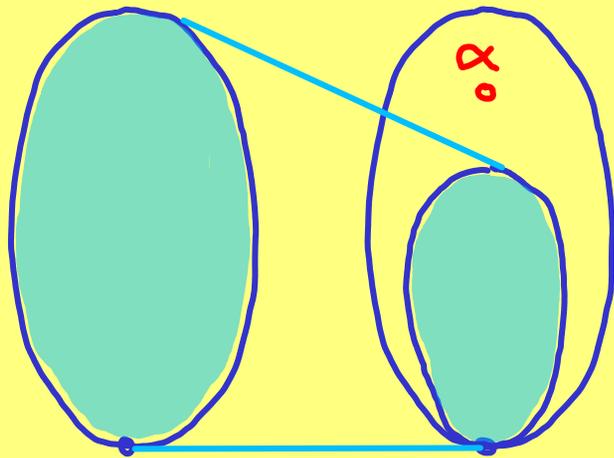
$$\dots \rightarrow H(X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H(X_i) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H(X_{j-1}) \rightarrow H(X_j) \rightarrow \dots$$

# PERSISTENCE



$$\dots \rightarrow H(X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H(X_i) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H(X_{j-1}) \rightarrow H(X_j) \rightarrow \dots$$

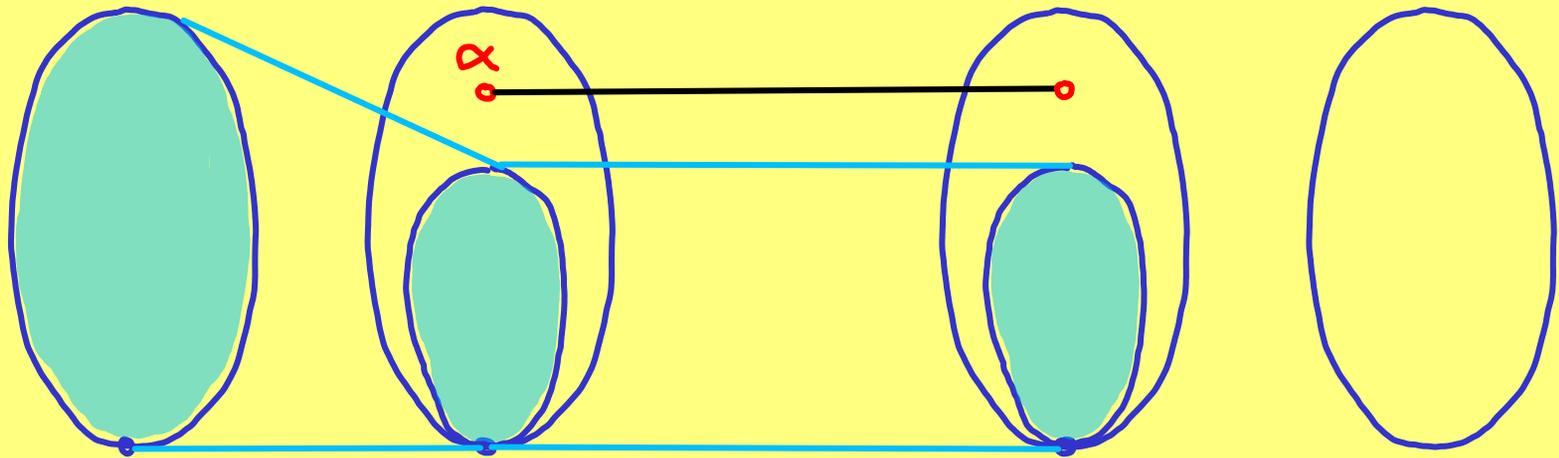
# PERSISTENCE



$$\dots \rightarrow H(X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H(X_i) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H(X_{j-1}) \rightarrow H(X_j) \rightarrow \dots$$

$\alpha$  is born at  $X_i$

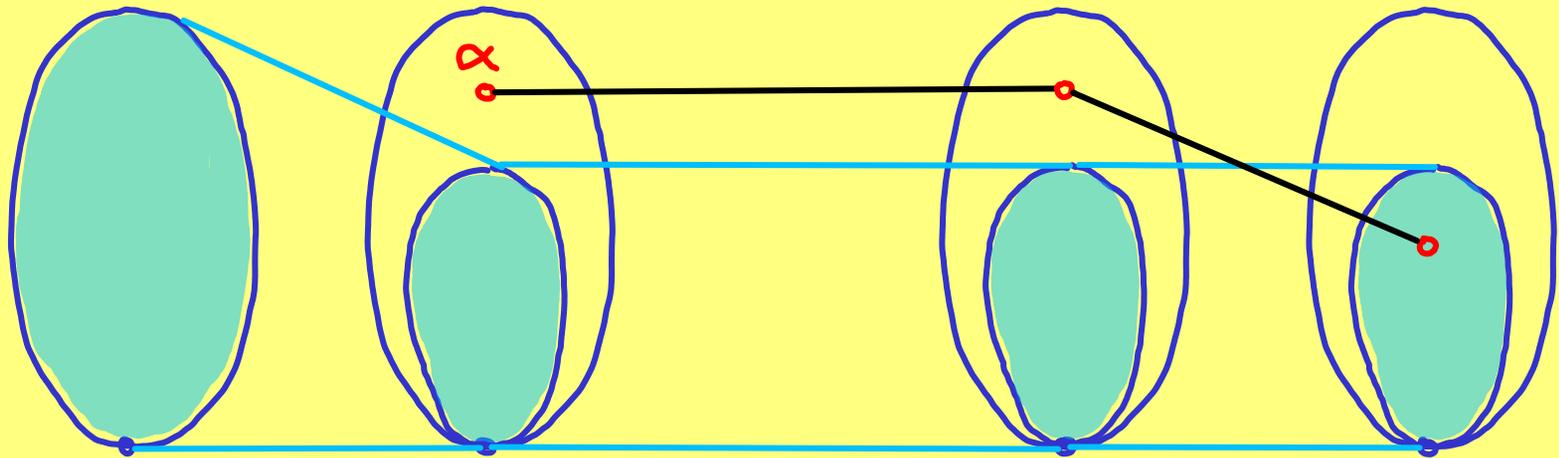
# PERSISTENCE



$$\dots \rightarrow H(X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H(X_i) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H(X_{j-1}) \rightarrow H(X_j) \rightarrow \dots$$

$\alpha$  is born at  $X_i$

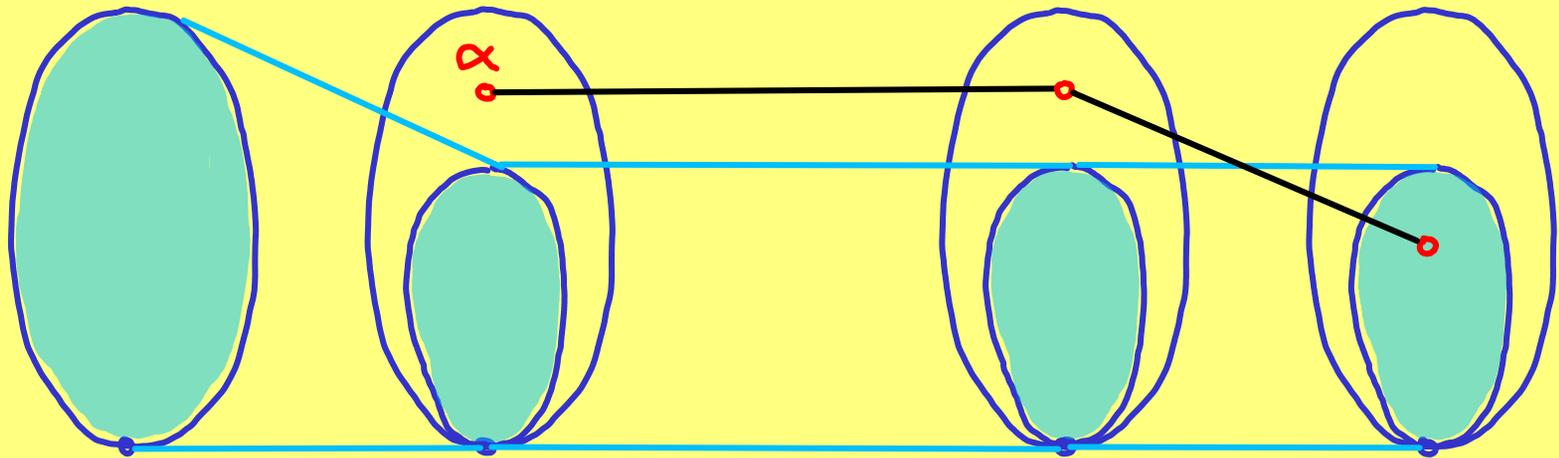
# PERSISTENCE



$$\dots \rightarrow H(X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H(X_i) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H(X_{j-1}) \rightarrow H(X_j) \rightarrow \dots$$

$\alpha$  is born at  $X_i$  and dies entering  $X_j$

# PERSISTENCE

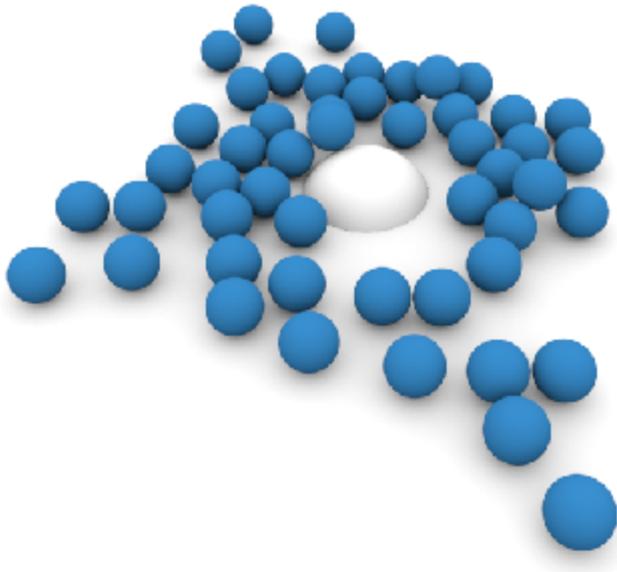


$$\dots \rightarrow H(X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H(X_i) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H(X_{j-1}) \rightarrow H(X_j) \rightarrow \dots$$

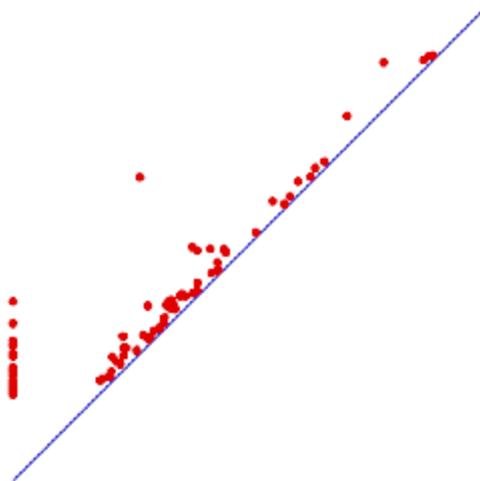
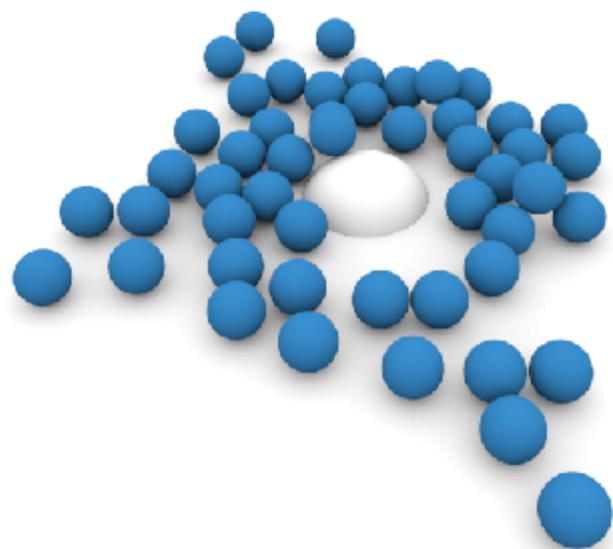
$\alpha$  is born at  $X_i$  and dies entering  $X_j$

[E., Letscher, Zamorodan 2000]

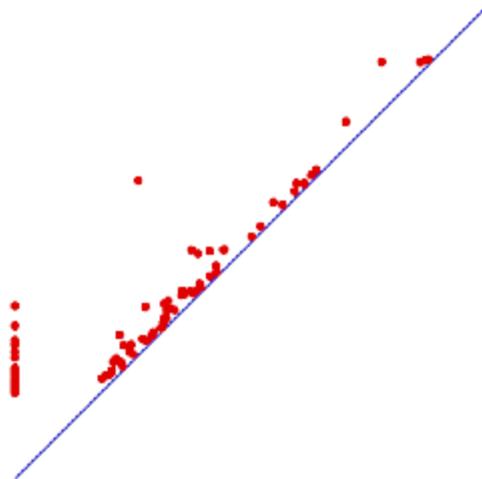
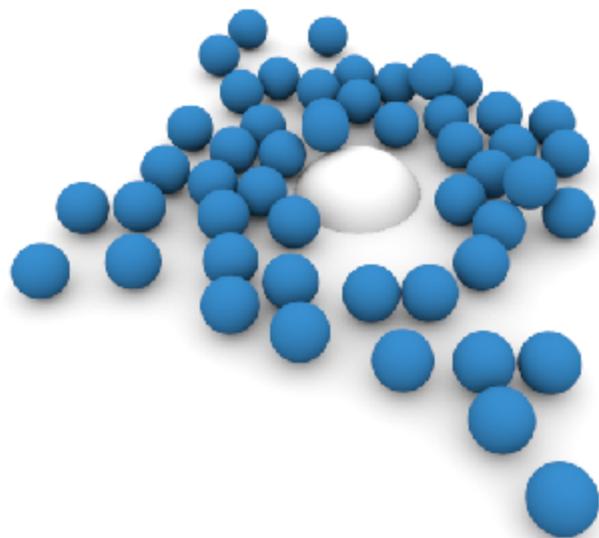
# Stability of persistence.



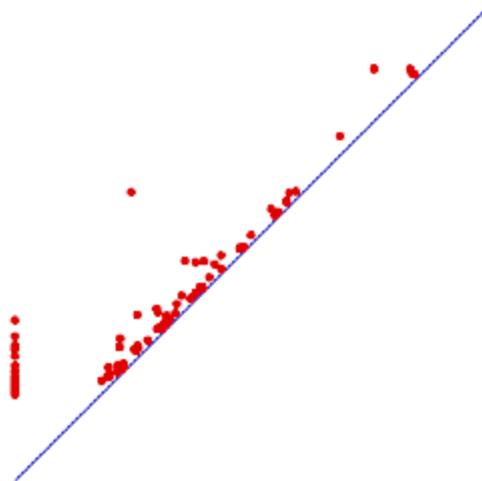
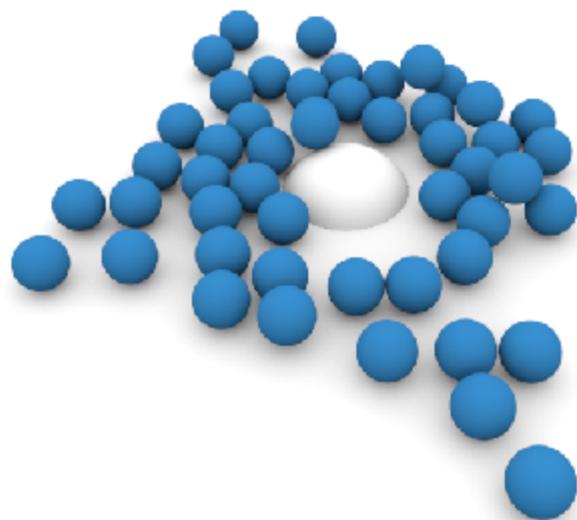
# Stability of persistence.



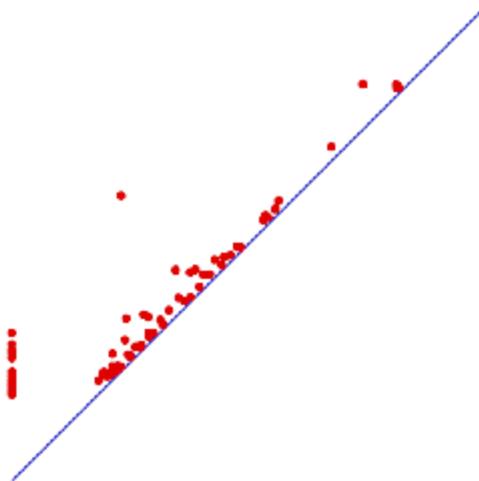
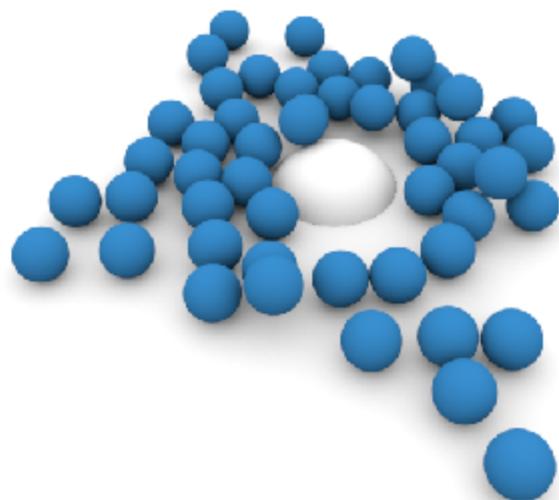
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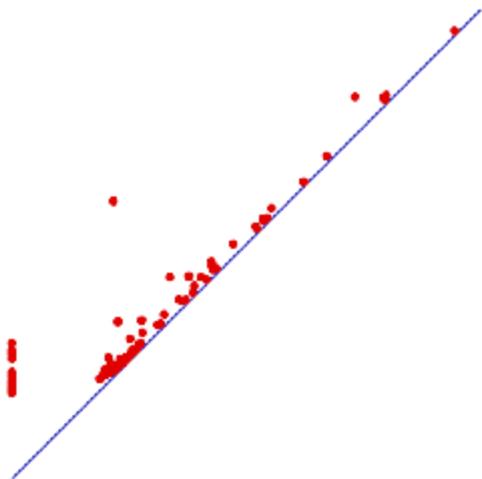
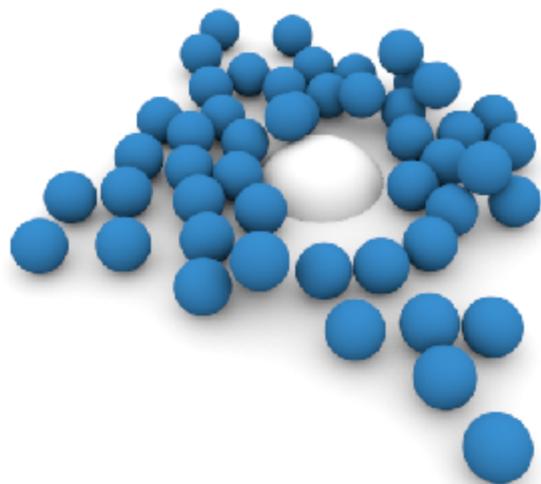
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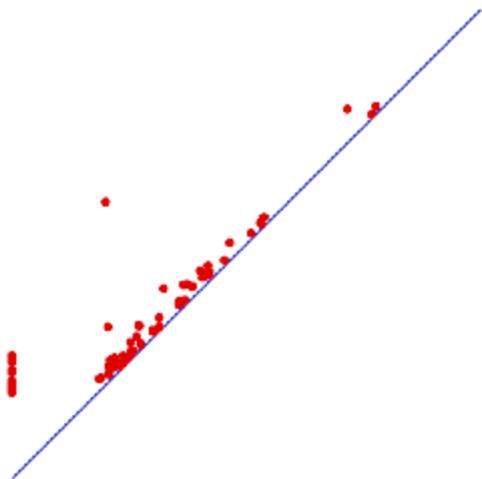
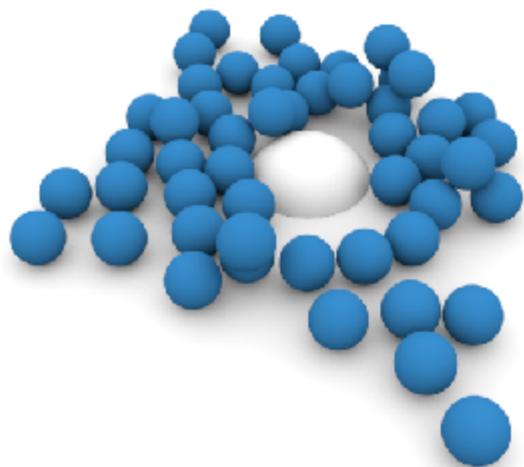
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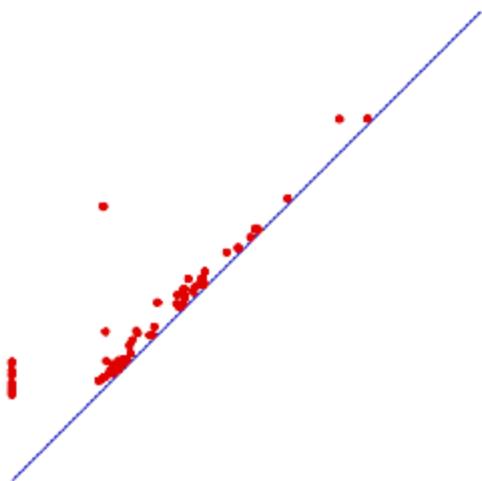
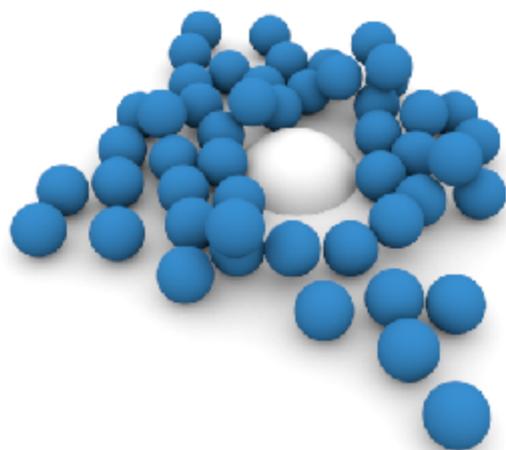
# Stability of persistence.



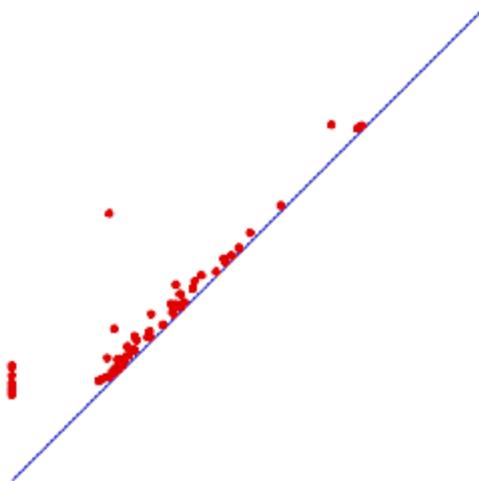
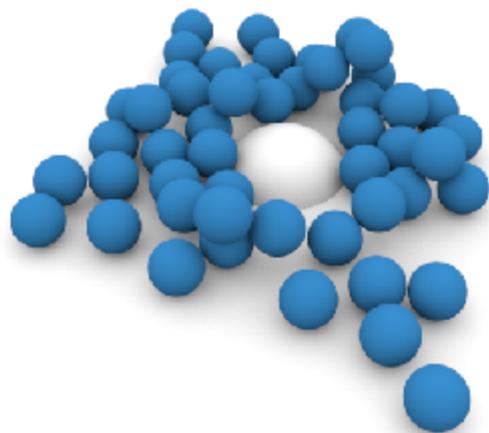
# Stability of persistence.



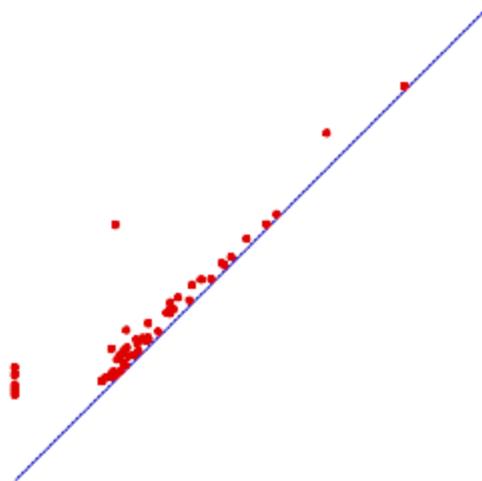
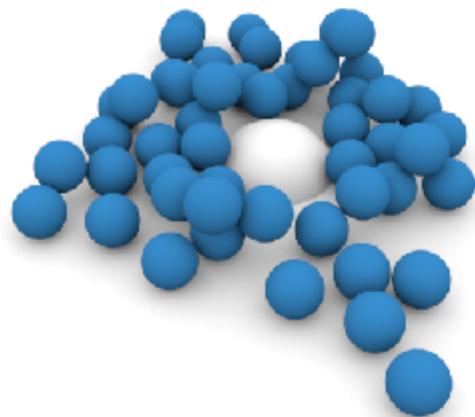
# Stability of persistence.



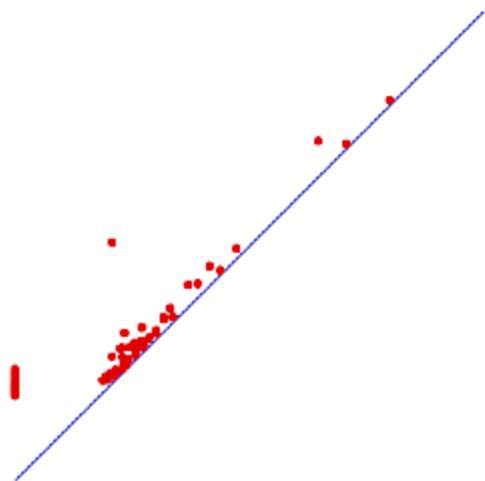
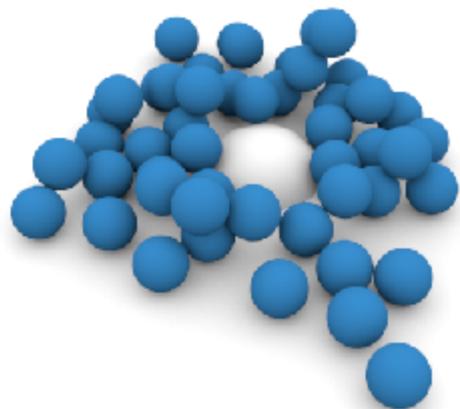
# Stability of persistence.



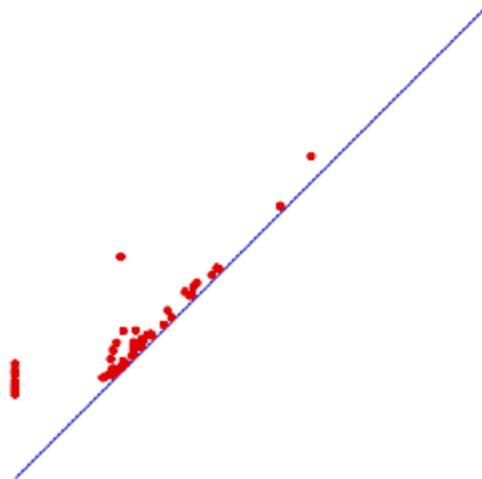
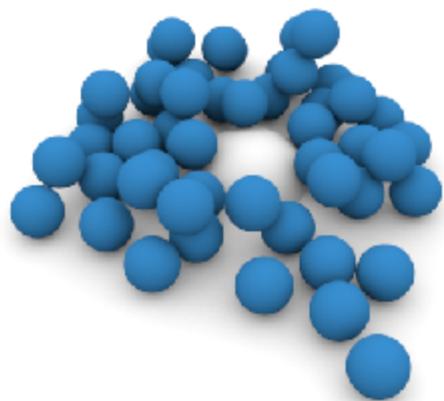
# Stability of persistence.



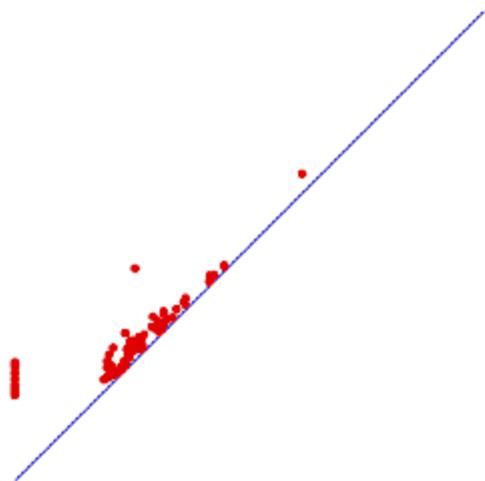
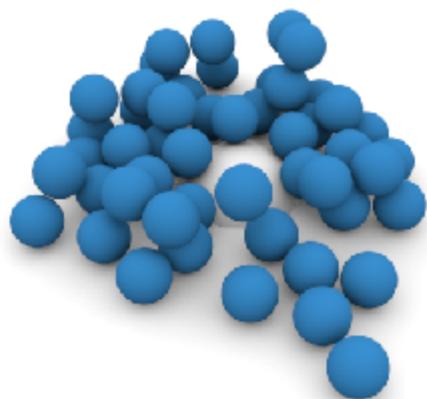
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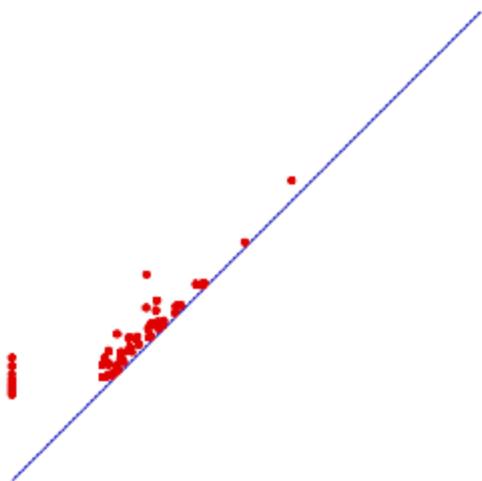
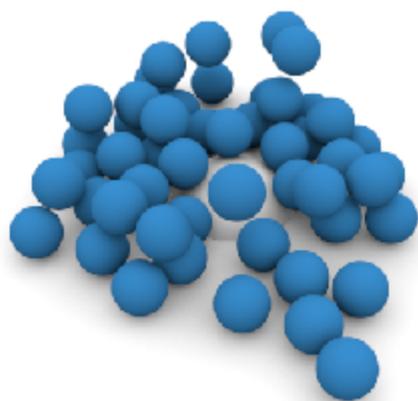
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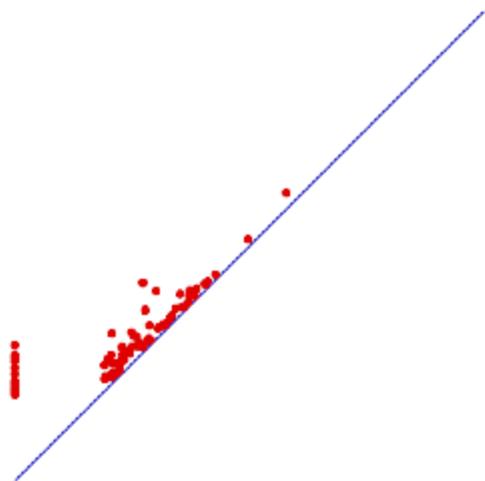
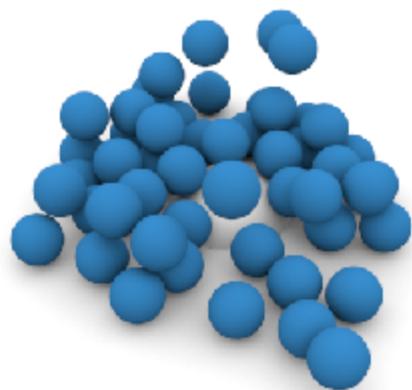
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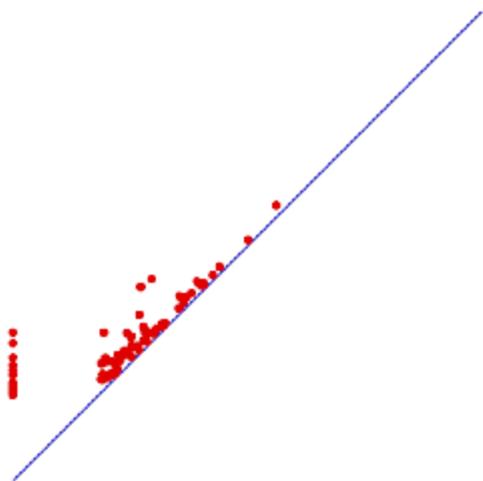
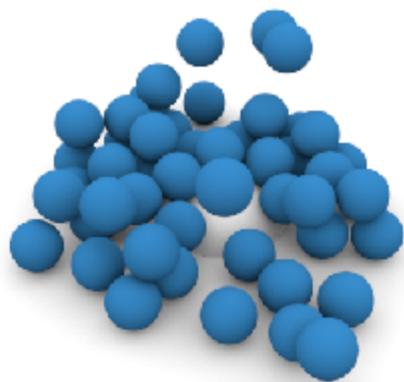
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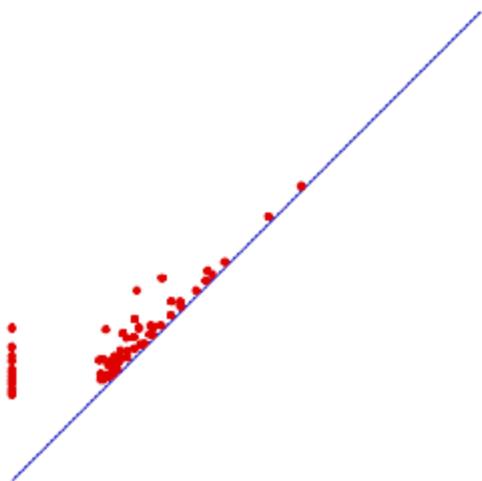
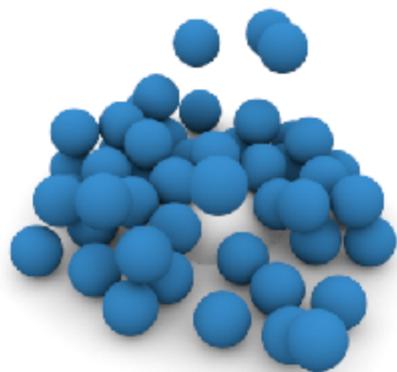
# Stability of persistence.



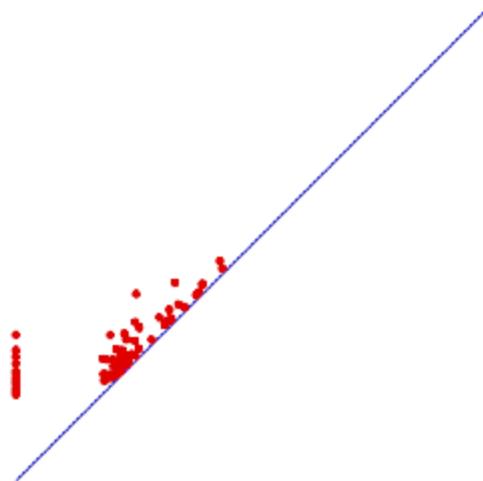
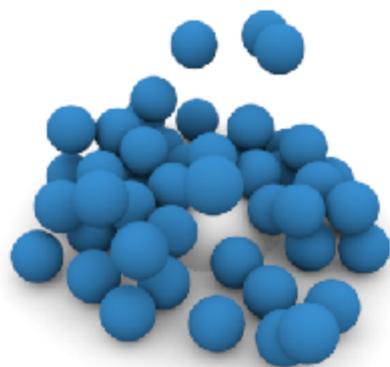
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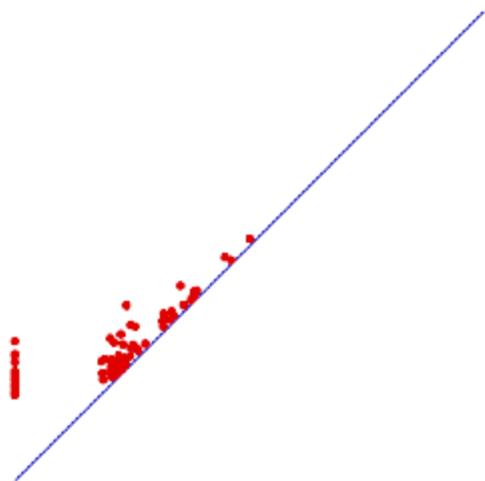
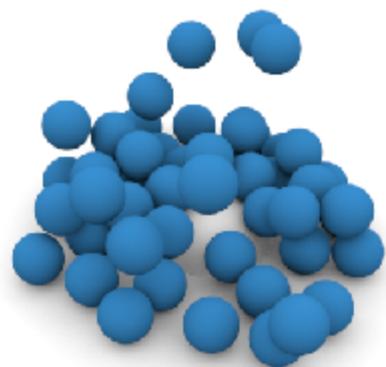
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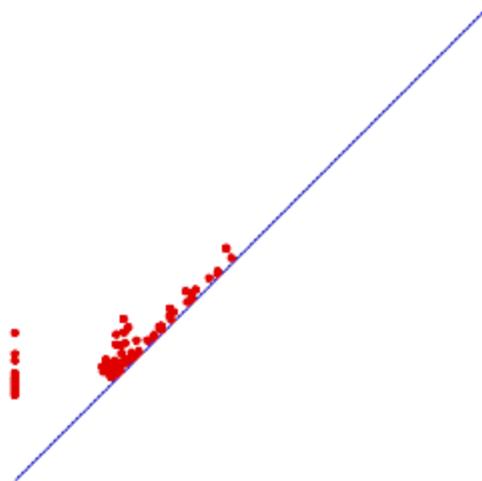
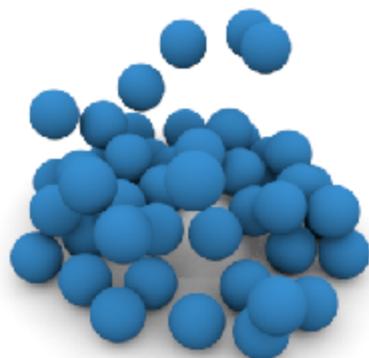
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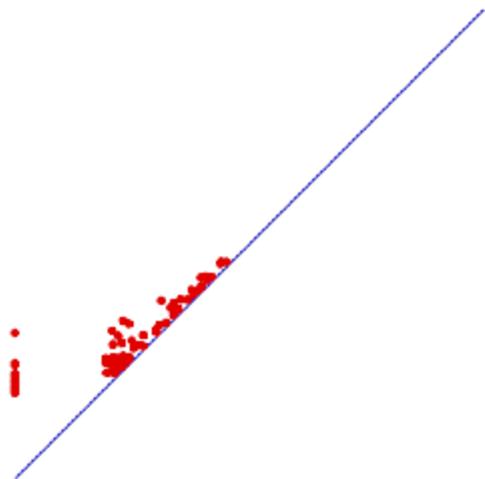
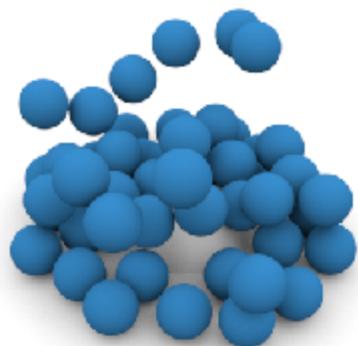
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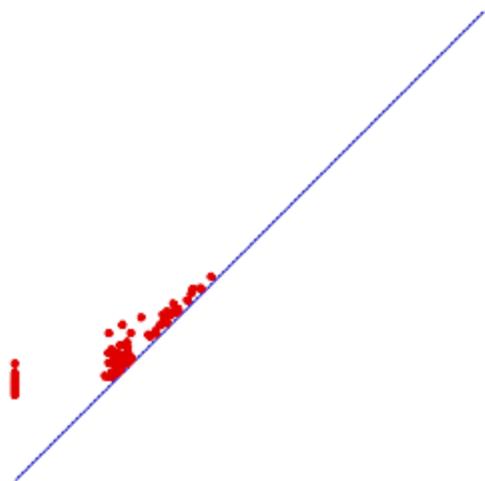
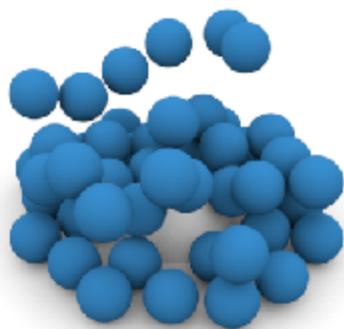
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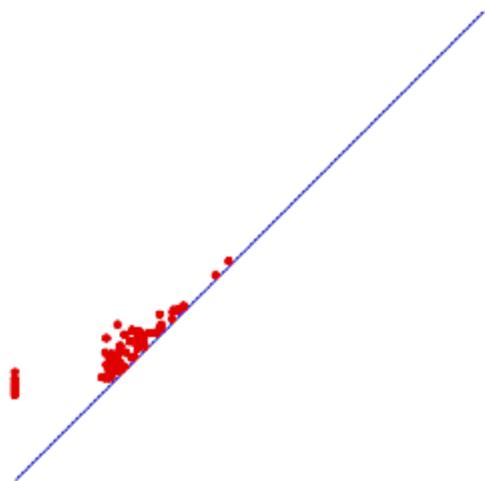
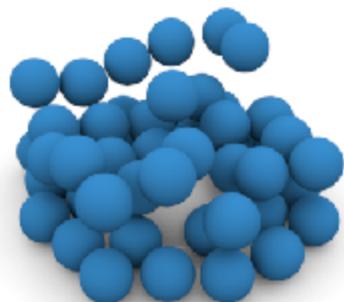
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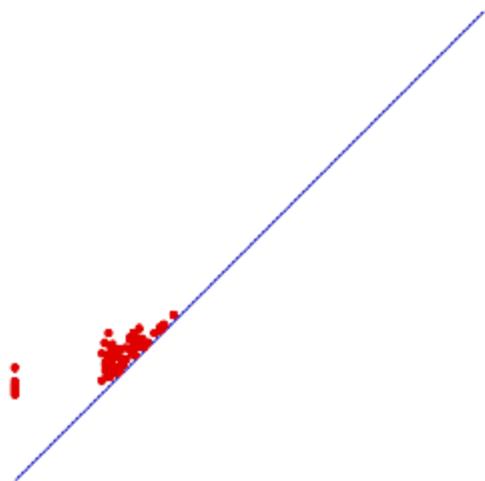
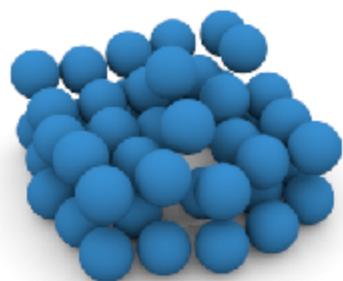
# Stability of persistence.



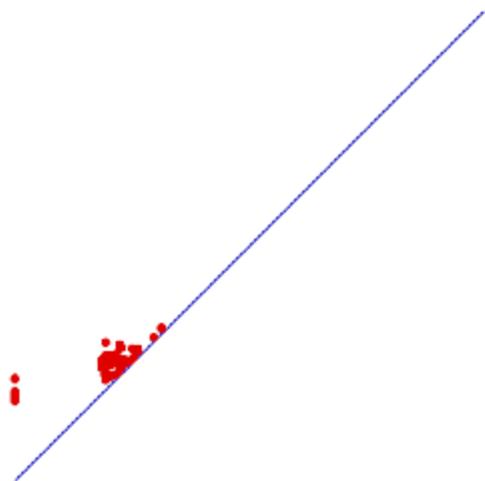
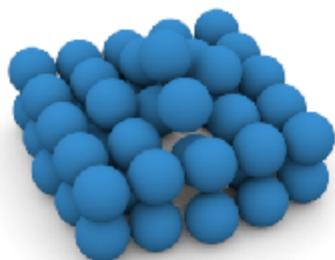
# Stability of persistence.



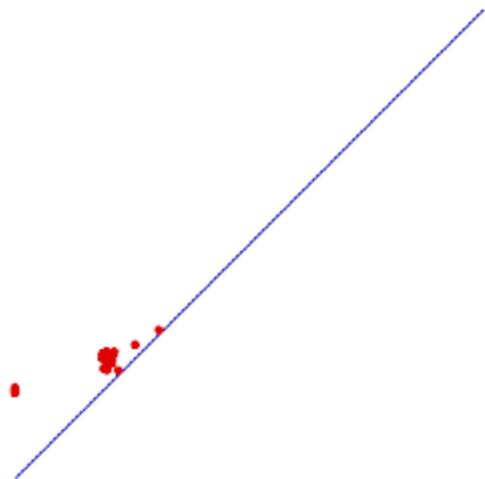
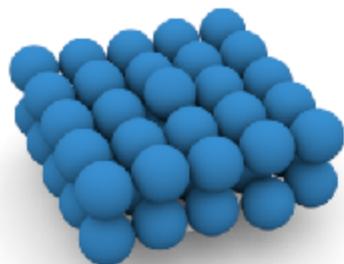
# Stability of persistence.



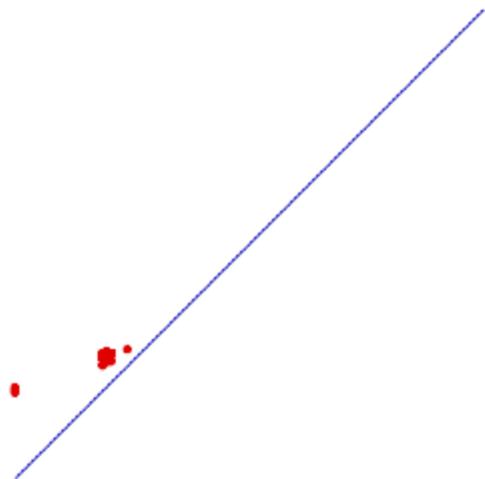
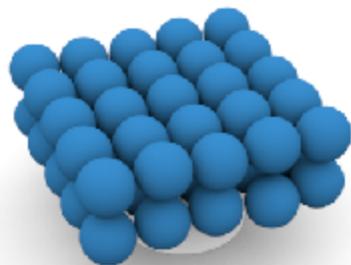
# Stability of persistence.



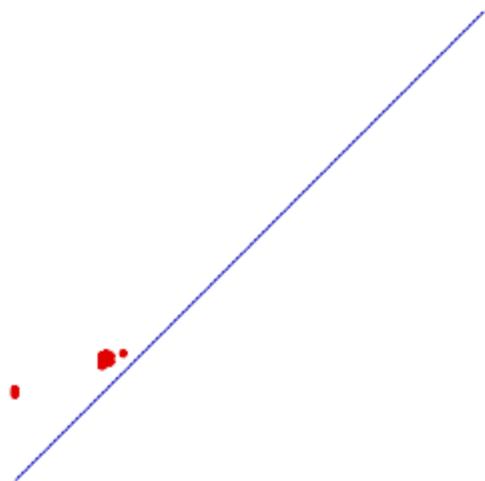
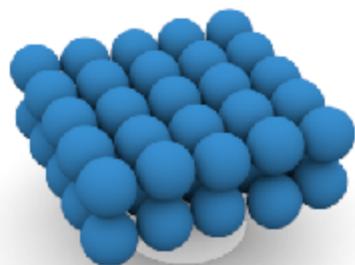
# Stability of persistence.



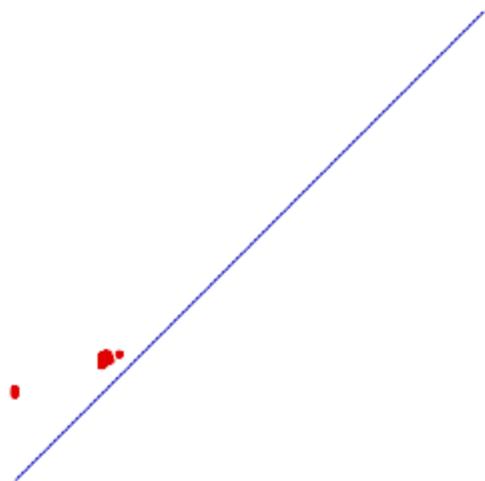
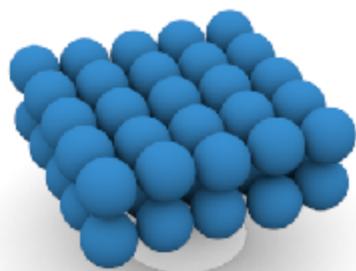
# Stability of persistence.



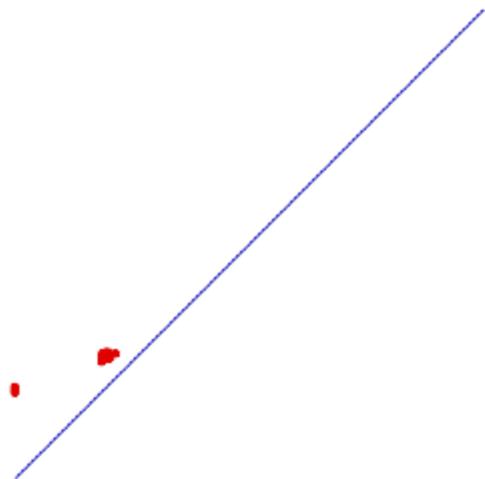
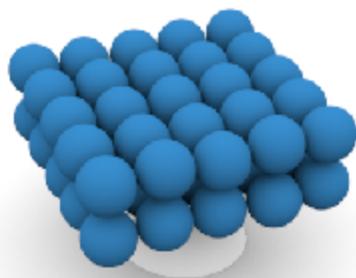
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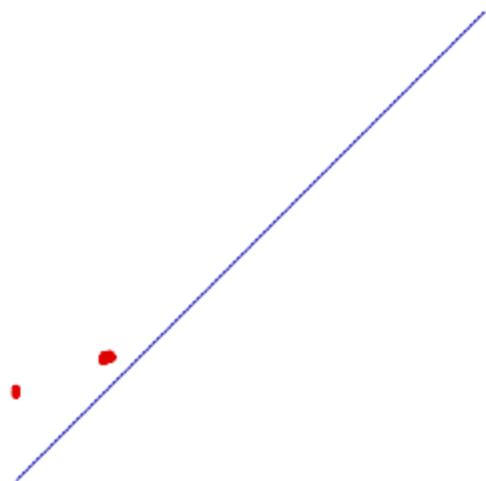
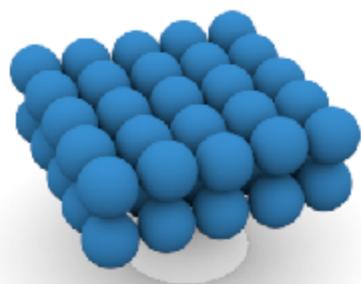
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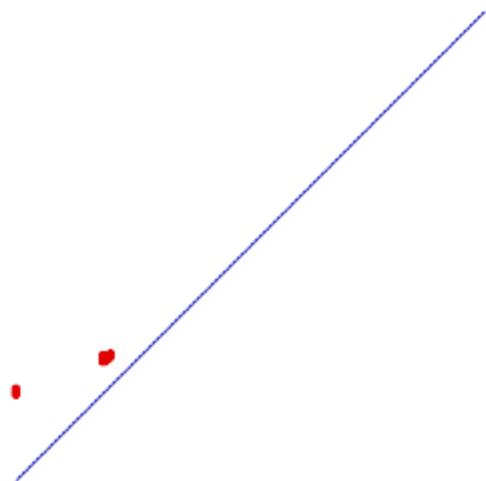
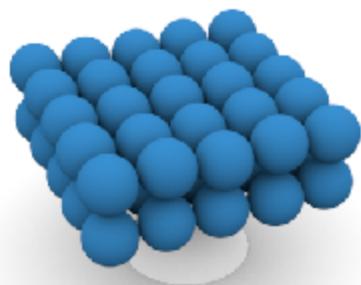
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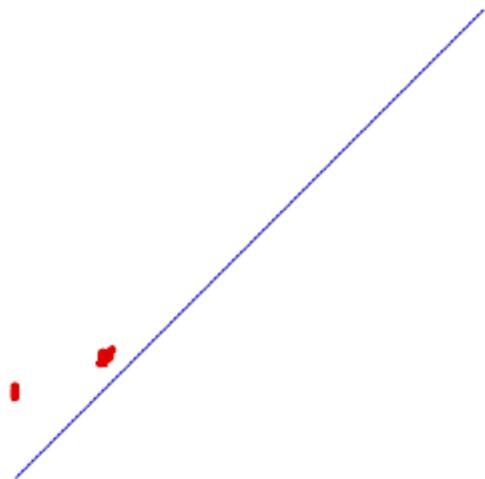
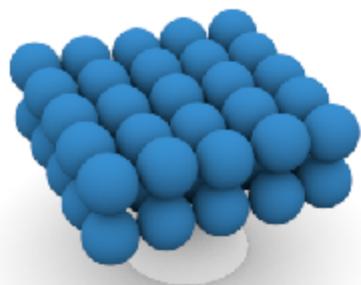
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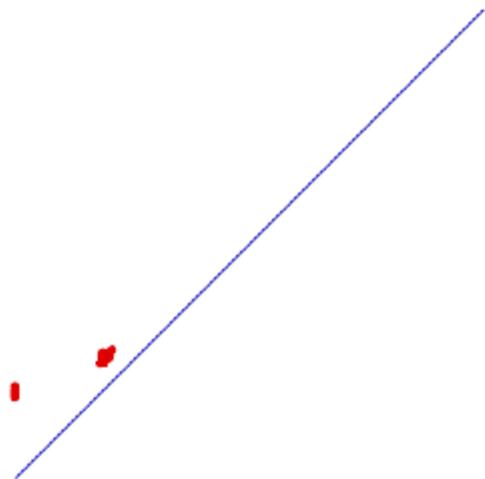
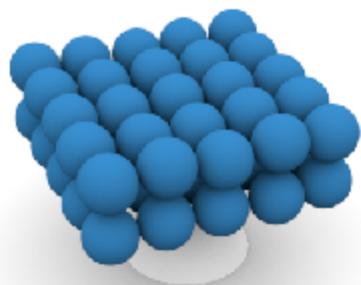
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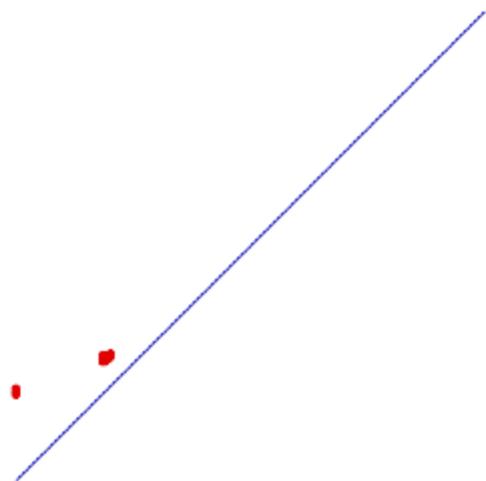
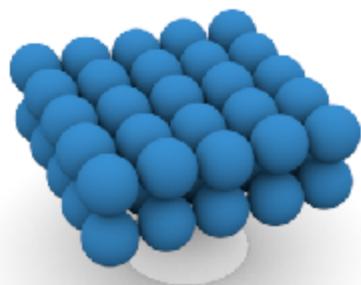
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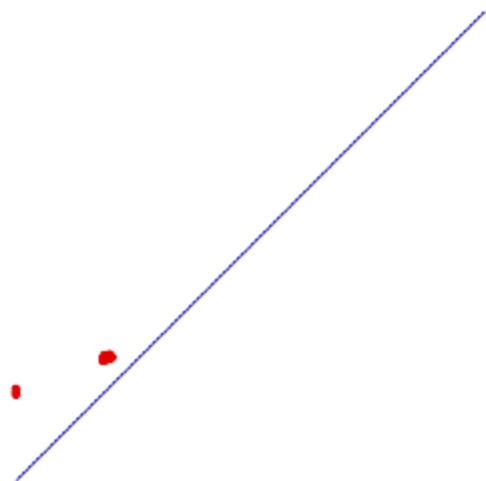
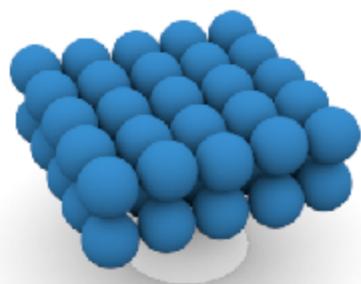
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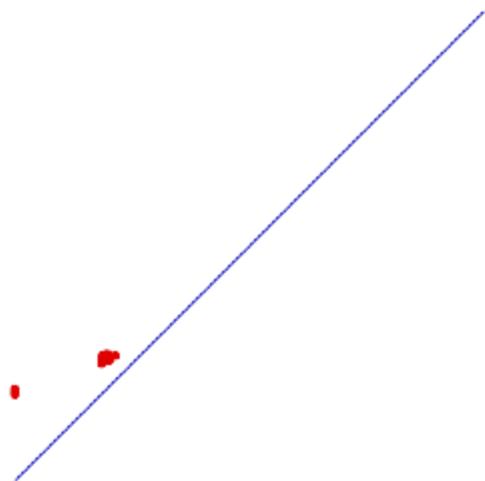
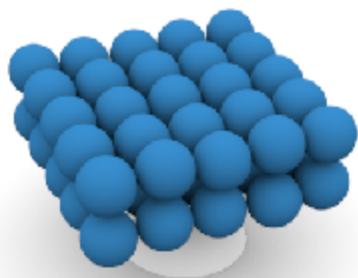
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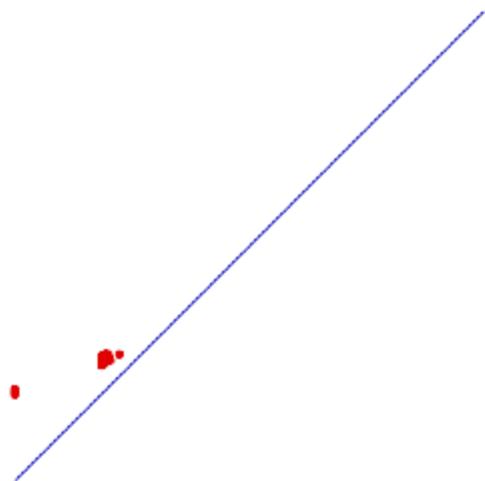
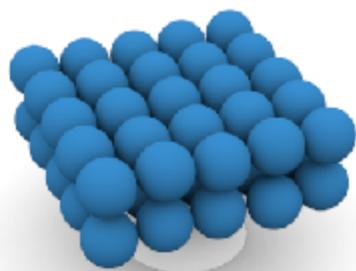
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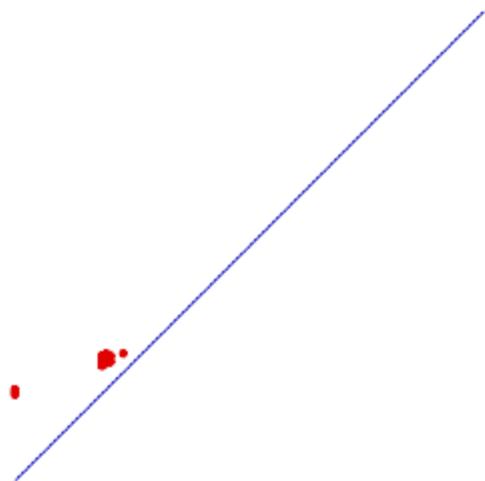
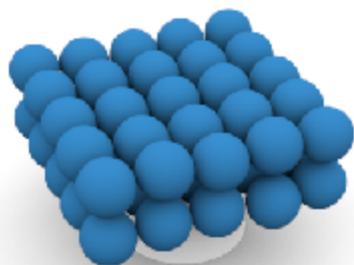
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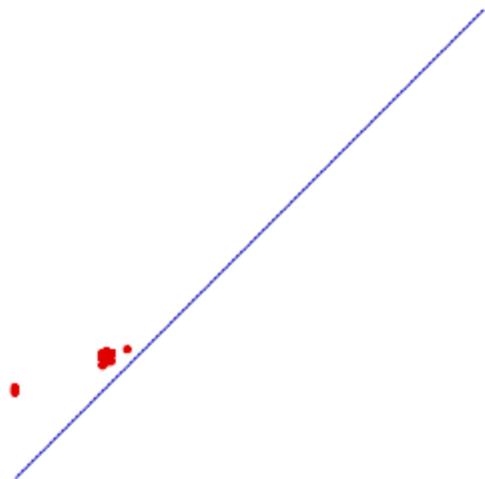
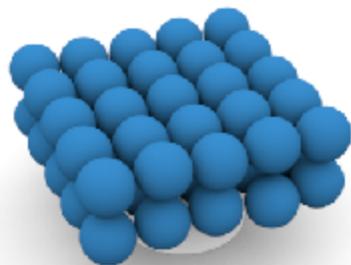
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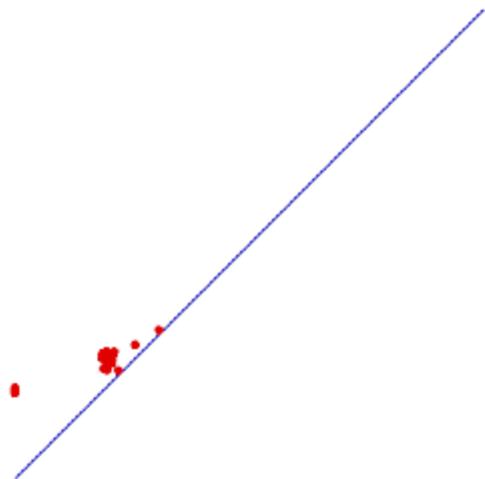
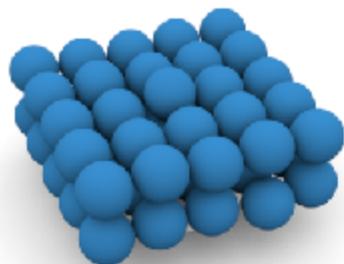
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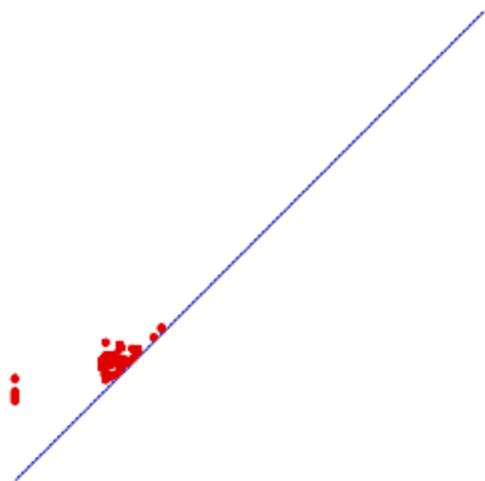
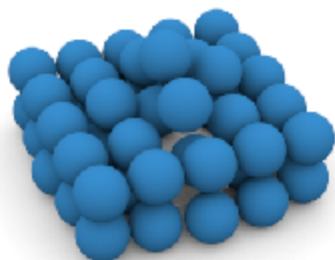
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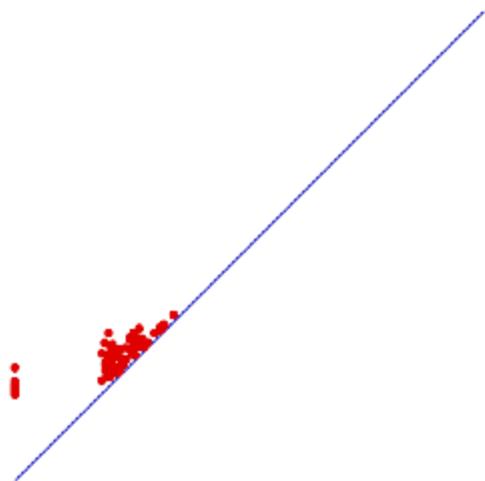
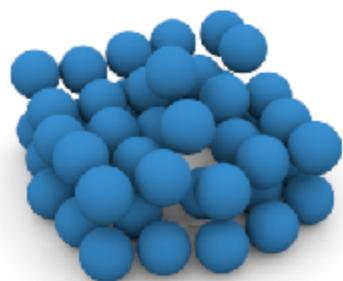
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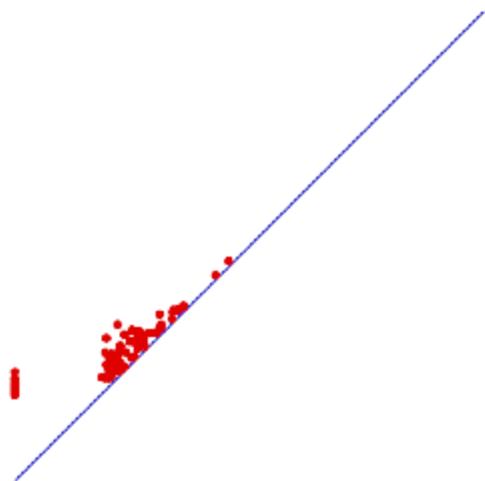
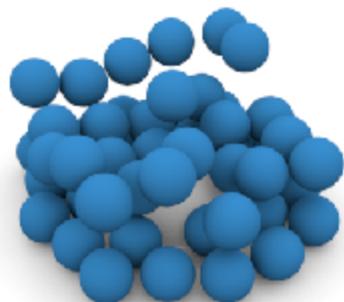
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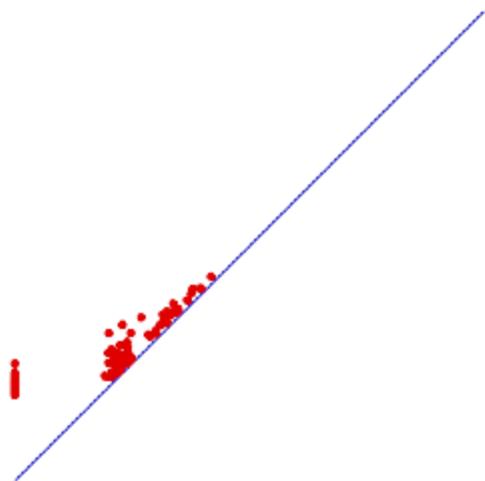
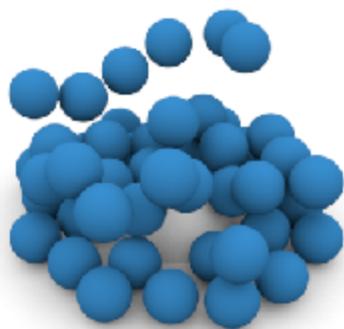
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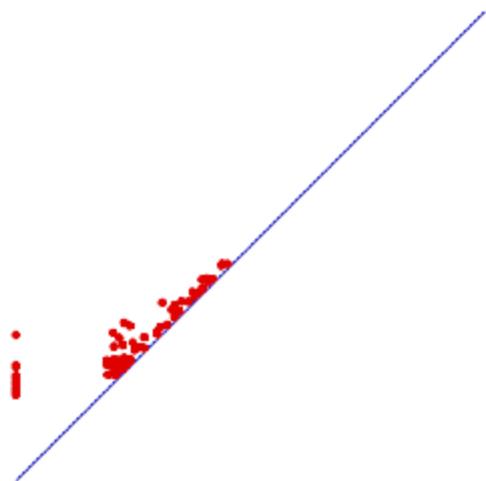
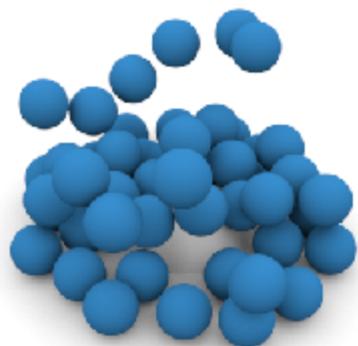
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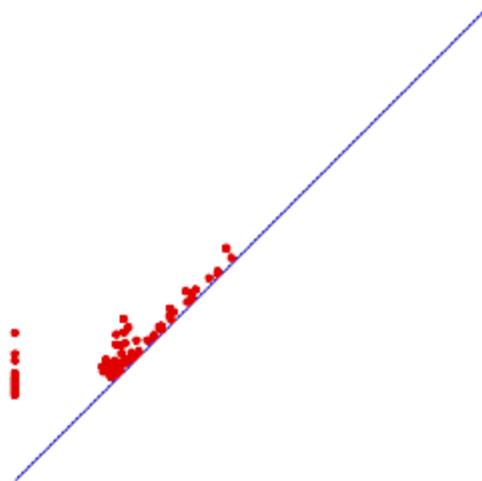
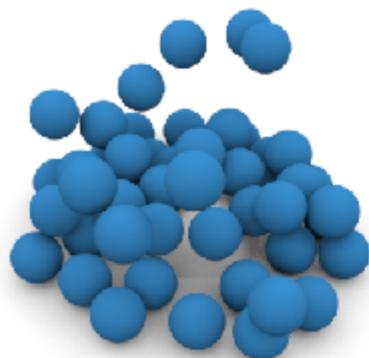
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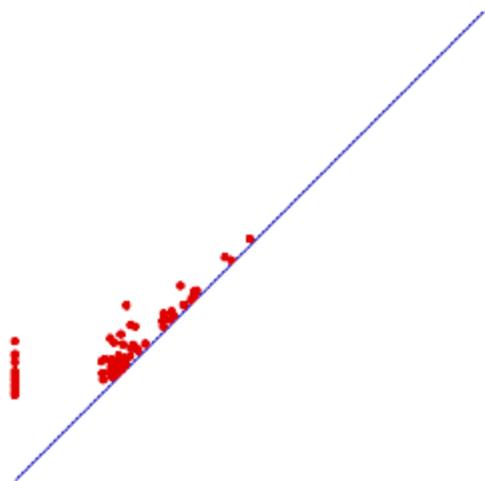
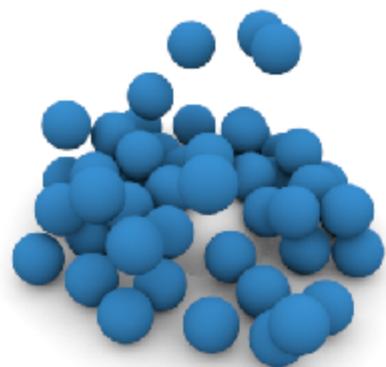
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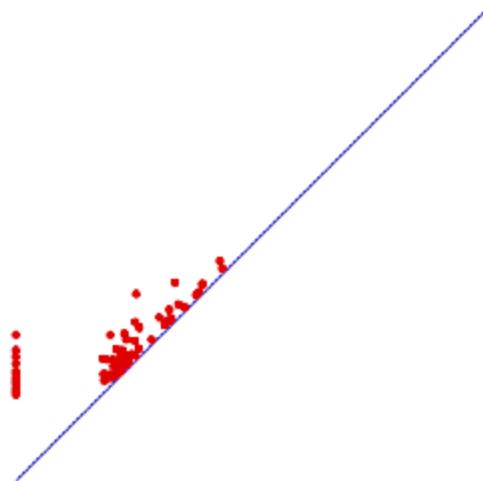
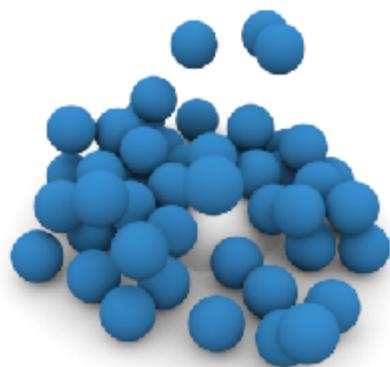
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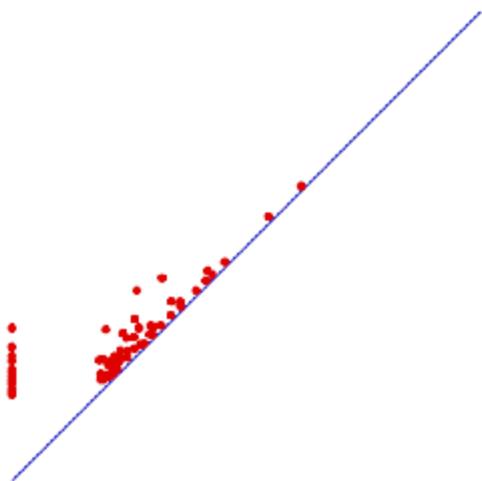
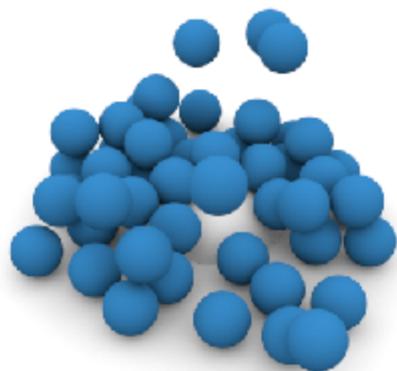
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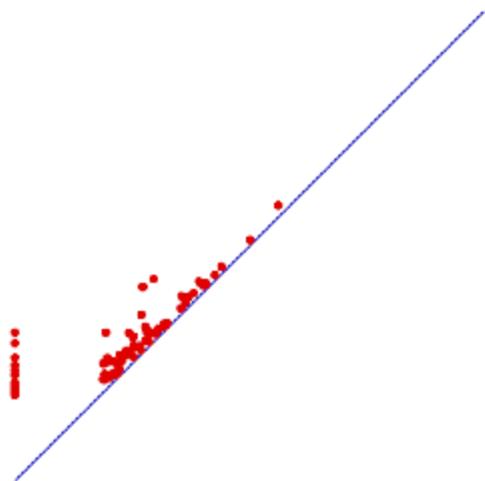
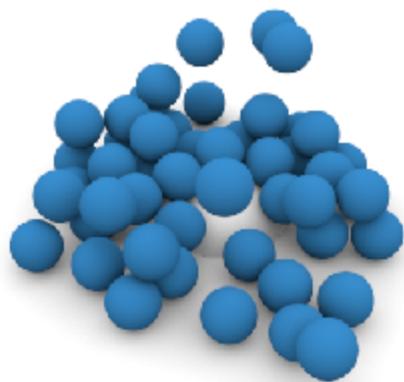
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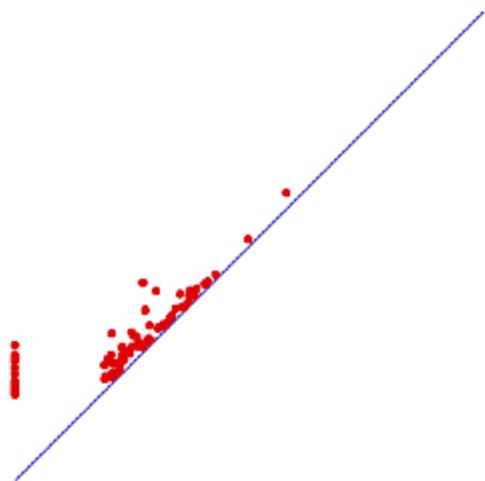
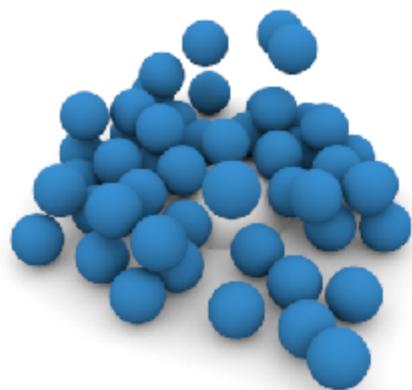
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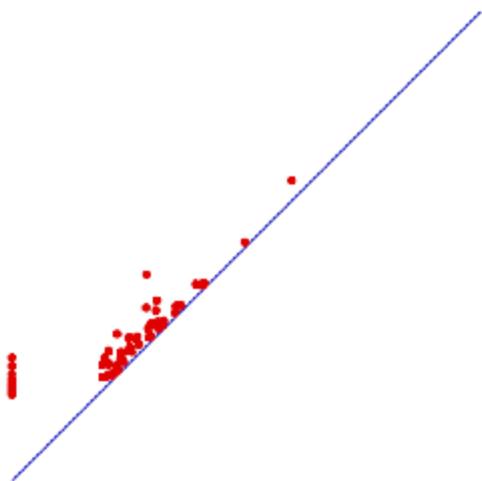
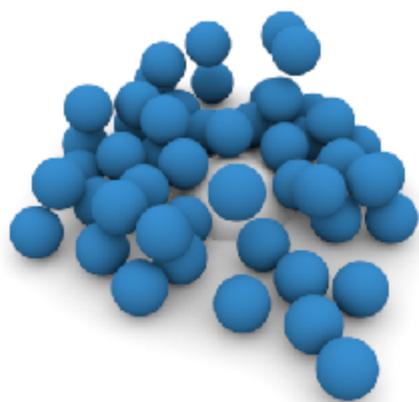
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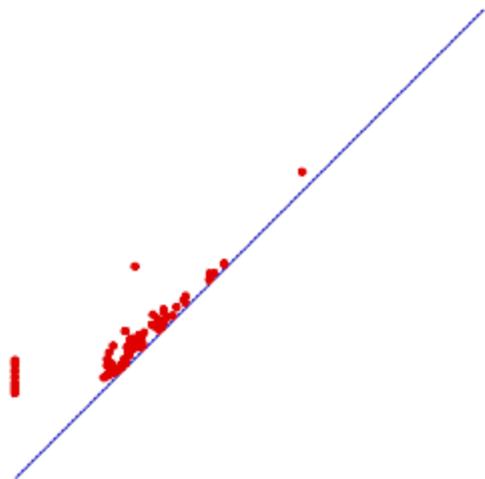
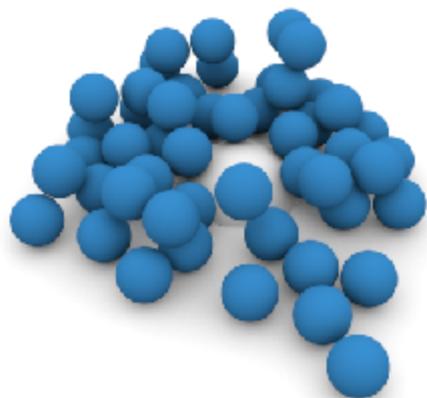
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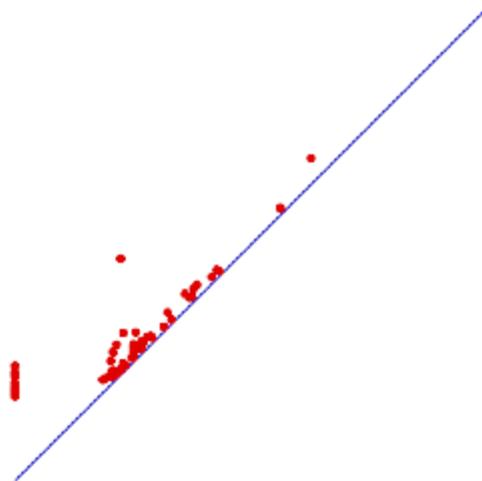
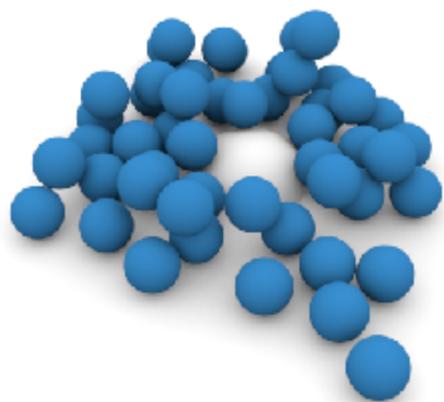
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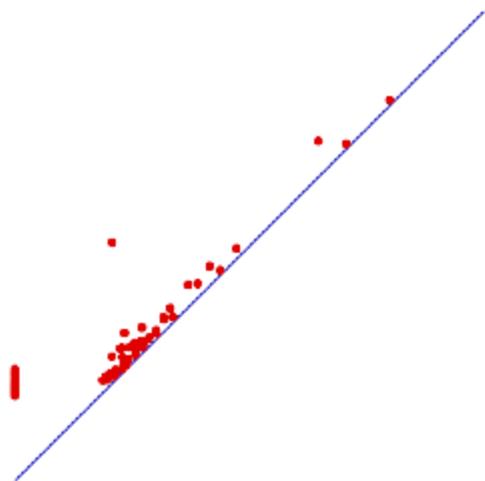
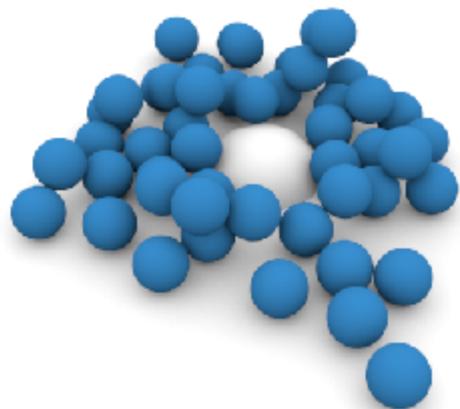
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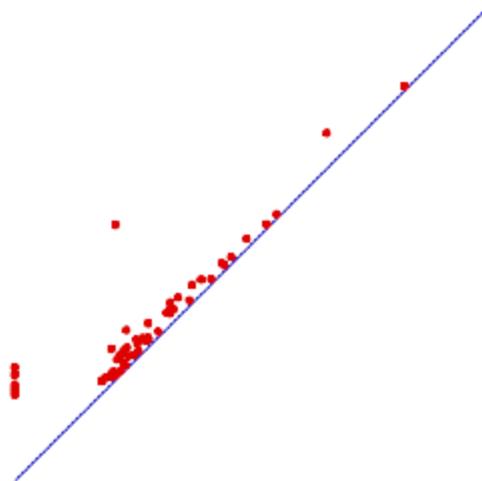
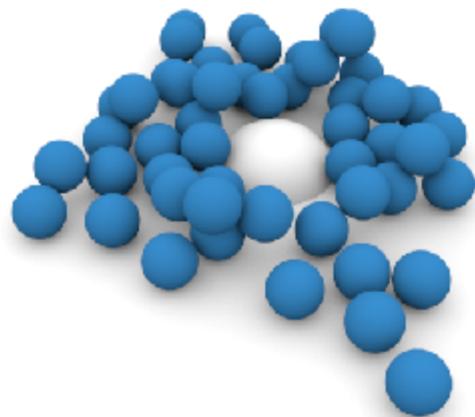
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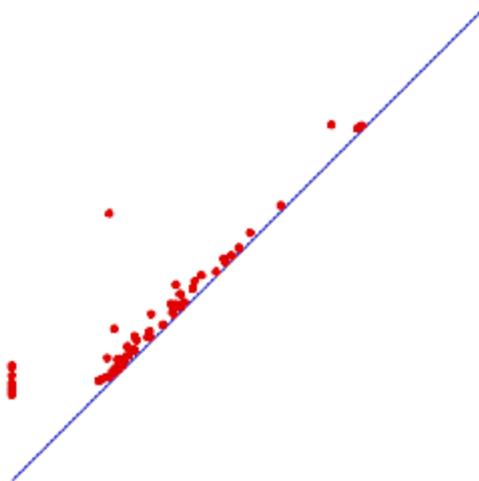
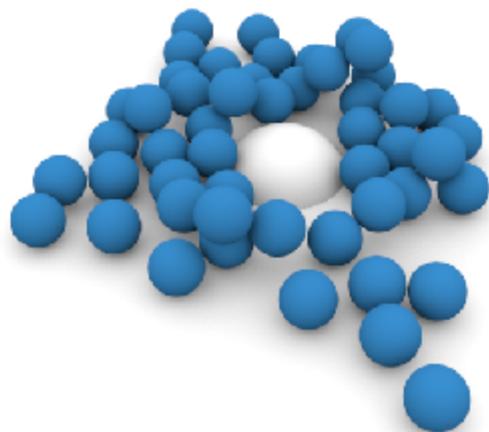
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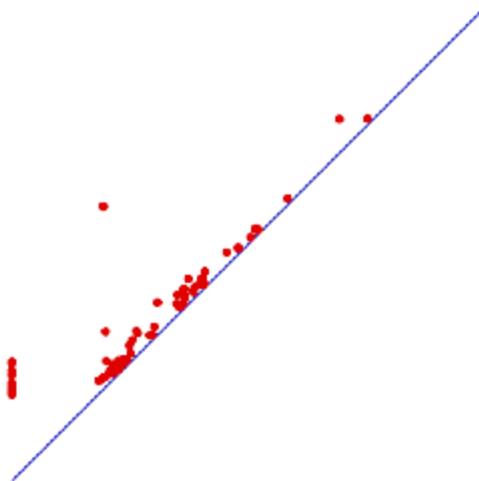
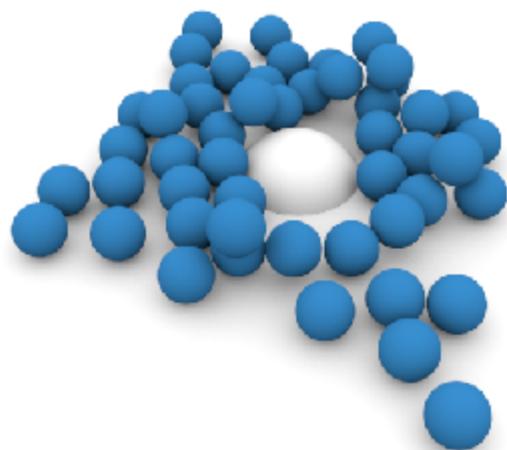
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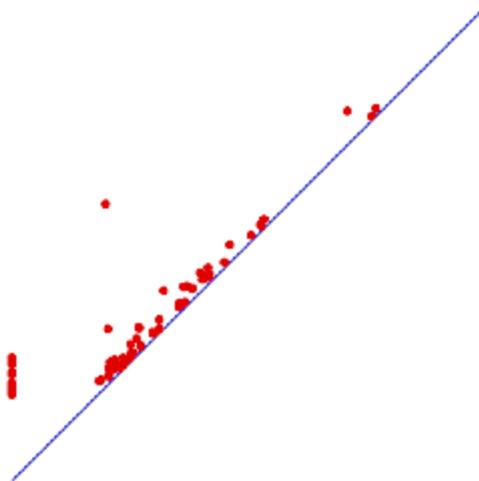
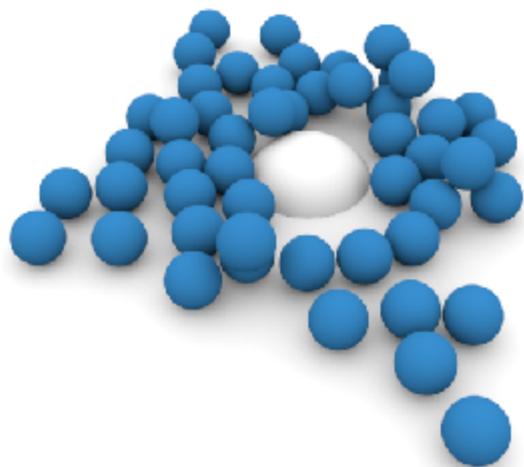
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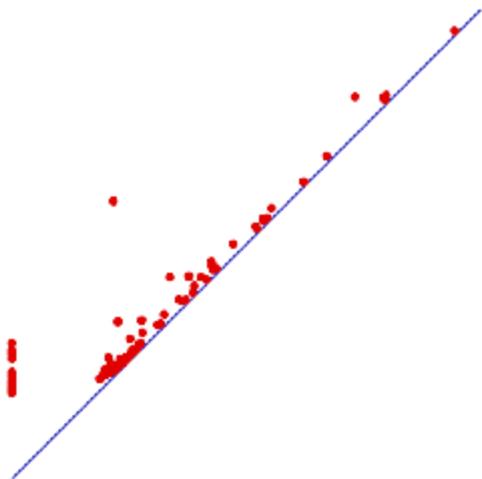
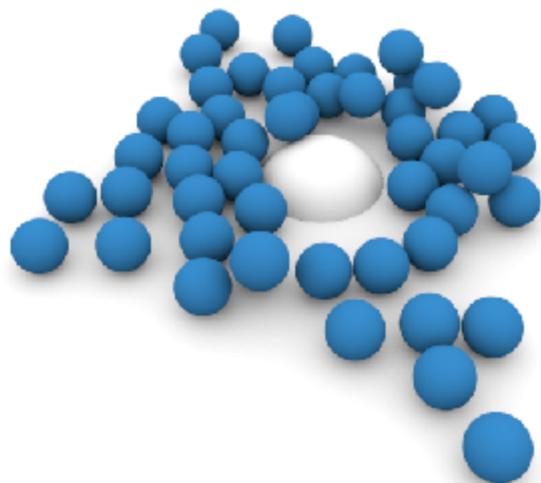
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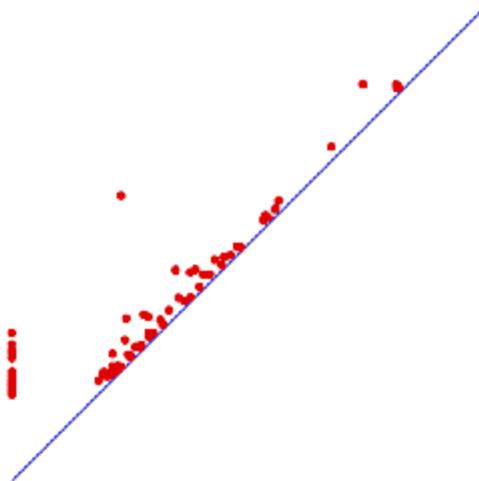
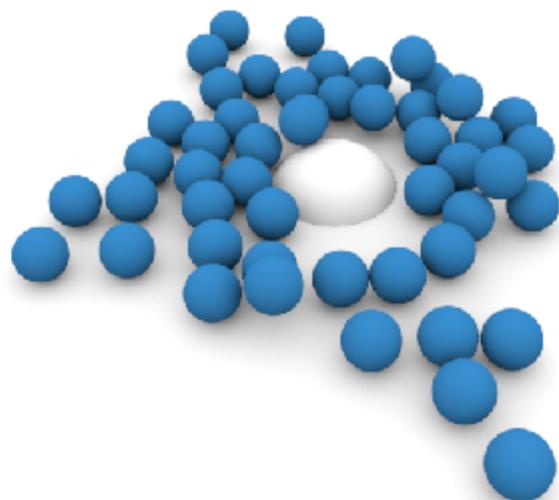
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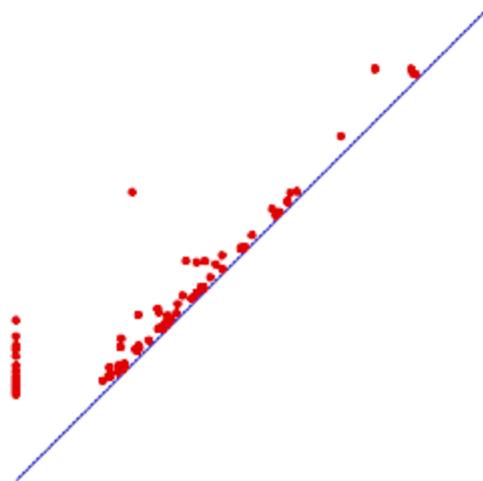
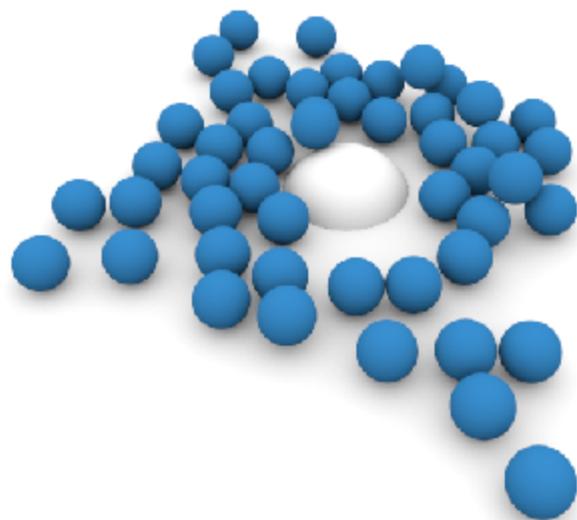
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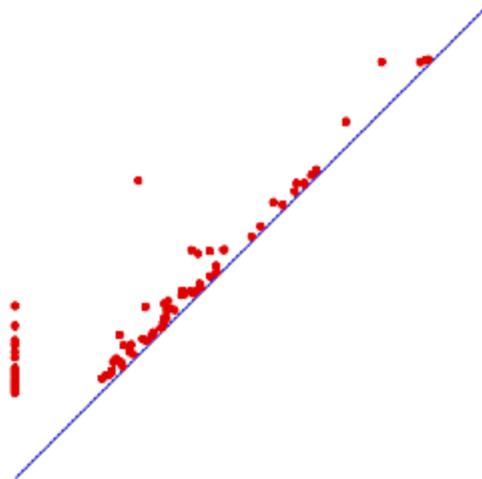
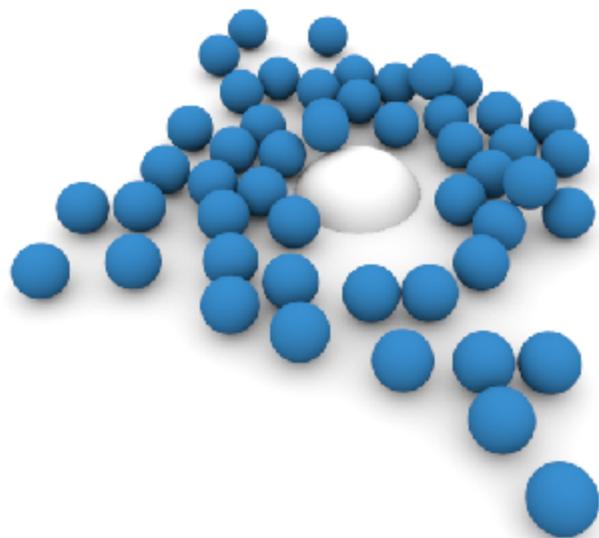
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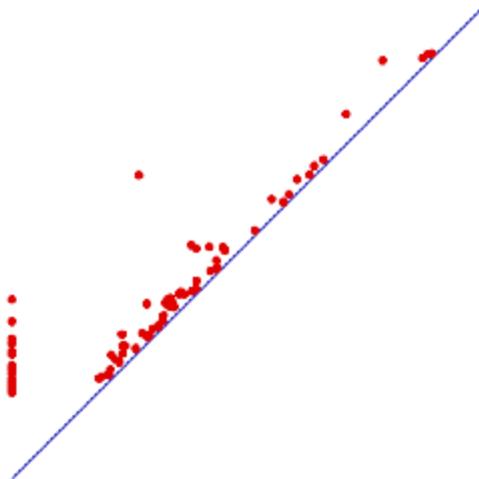
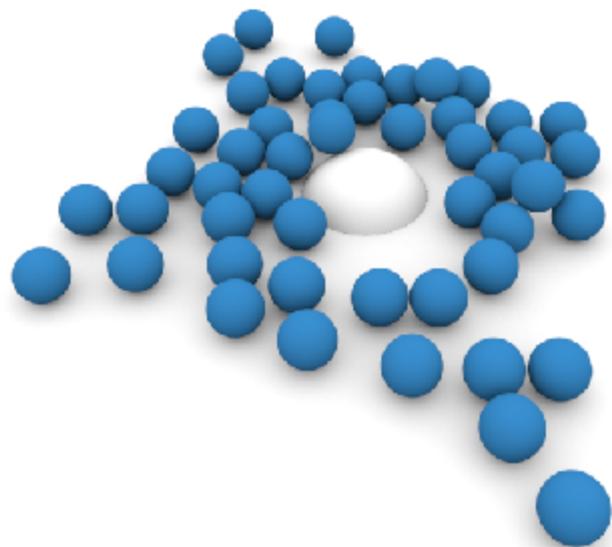
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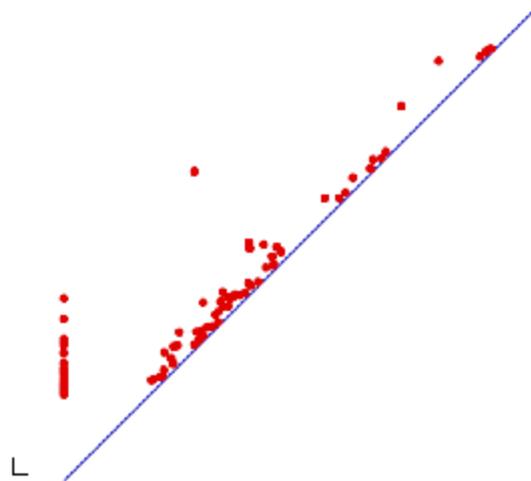
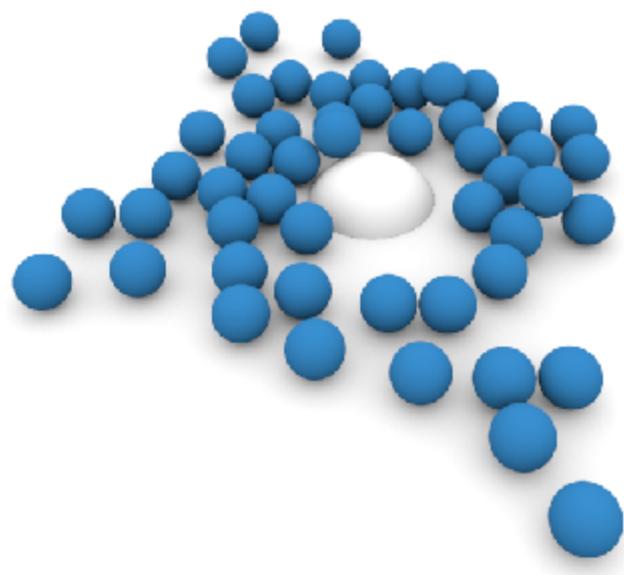
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# STABILITY

Bottleneck distance between two diagrams is length of longest edge in minimizing matching:  $W_{\infty}(Dgm(F), Dgm(G))$

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Thm.  $W_\infty(\text{Dgm}(f), \text{Dgm}(g)) \leq \|f - g\|_\infty$ .

[Cohen-Steiner, E, Harer 2007]

I BIO GEOMETRY

II WRAP

III PERSISTENCE

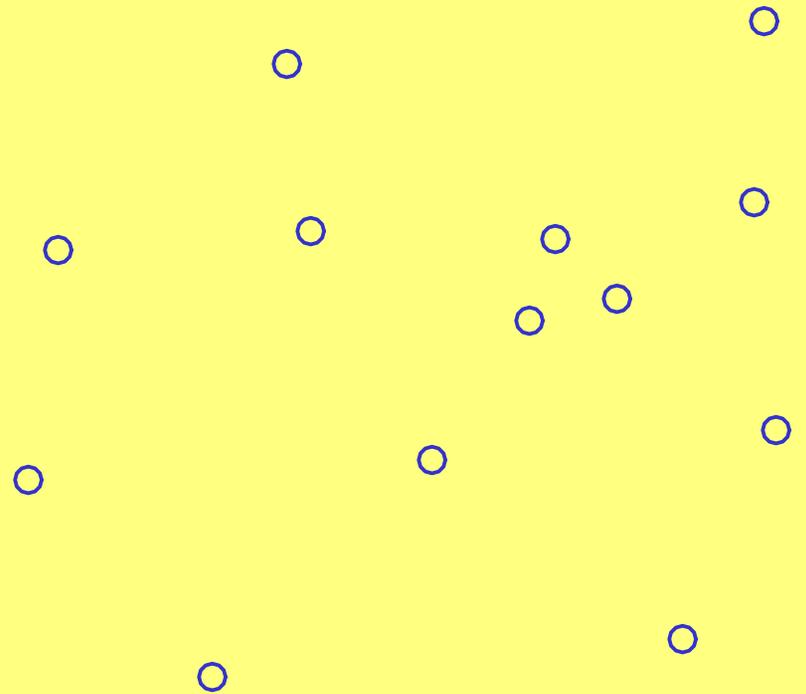
IV EXPECTATION

# POISSON POINT PROCESS

(with density  $\rho > 0$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ )

1. #pts in disjoint sets  
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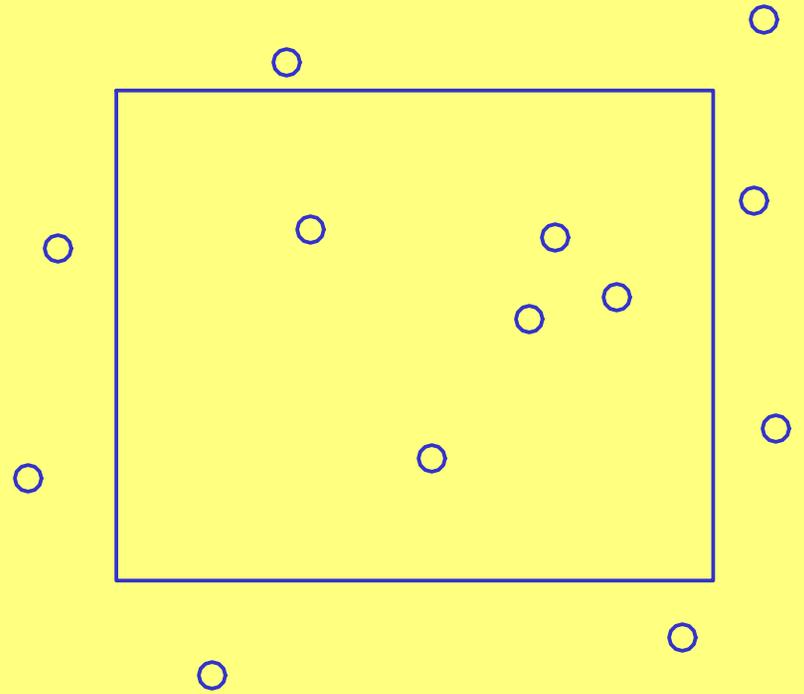
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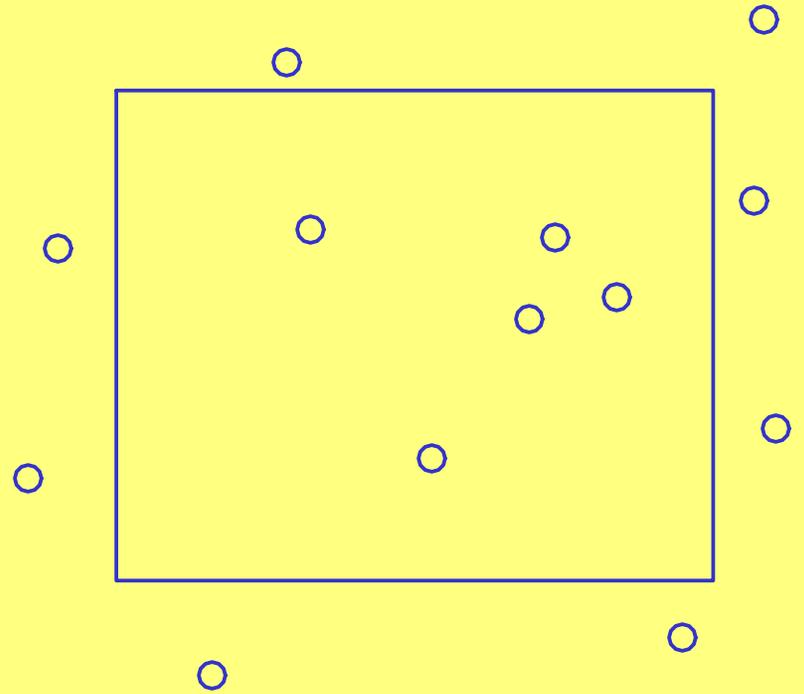
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Points are in general position with prob. 1.

# EXPECTATIONS IN $\mathbb{R}^n$

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**Thm.** For  $0 \leq l \leq k \leq n$   $\exists$  constant  $C_{l,k}^n$  such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\#\text{int}_{l,k} \text{ in } \Omega \text{ with } r_D \leq r] = \frac{\gamma(k, \rho \nu_n r^n)}{\Gamma(k)} \cdot C_{l,k}^n \cdot \rho \|\Omega\|.$$

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$\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ;  $l = \dim L$ ,  $k = \dim U$ .

**Thm.** For  $0 \leq l \leq k \leq n$  } constant  $C_{l,k}^n$  such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\#\text{int}_{l,k} \text{ in } \Omega \text{ with } r_D \leq r] = \frac{\gamma(k, \rho \nu_n r^n)}{\Gamma(k)} \cdot C_{l,k}^n \cdot \rho \|\Omega\|.$$

[E., Nikitenko, Reitzner 2016]

# CRITICAL SIMPLICES AND INTERVALS

$C_{e,k}^2$	k=0	1	2
$l=0$	1		
1		2	1
2			1

$C_{e,k}^3$	k=0	1	2	3
$l=0$	1			
1		4	2.55	1.21
2			4.85	3.70
3				1.85

$C_{e,k}^4$	k=0	1	2	3	4
$l=0$	1				
1		8	5.66	3.55	1.66
2			17.66	18.96	11.14
3				15.40	14.22
4					4.74

# DELAUNAY SIMPLICES

$$\mathbb{E}[\#j\text{-simples in } \mathcal{D}_\epsilon] = D_j^n \cdot g \|\Omega\|.$$

$$D_j^n = \sum_{k=j}^n \sum_{\ell=0}^j \binom{k-\ell}{k-j} C_{\ell,k}^n$$

# DELAUNAY SIMPLICES

$$\mathbb{E}[\#j\text{-simplex. in } D_{\rho}] = D_j^n \cdot \rho \|\Omega\|.$$

$$D_j^n = \sum_{k=j}^n \sum_{\ell=0}^j \binom{k-\ell}{k-j} C_{\ell,k}^n$$

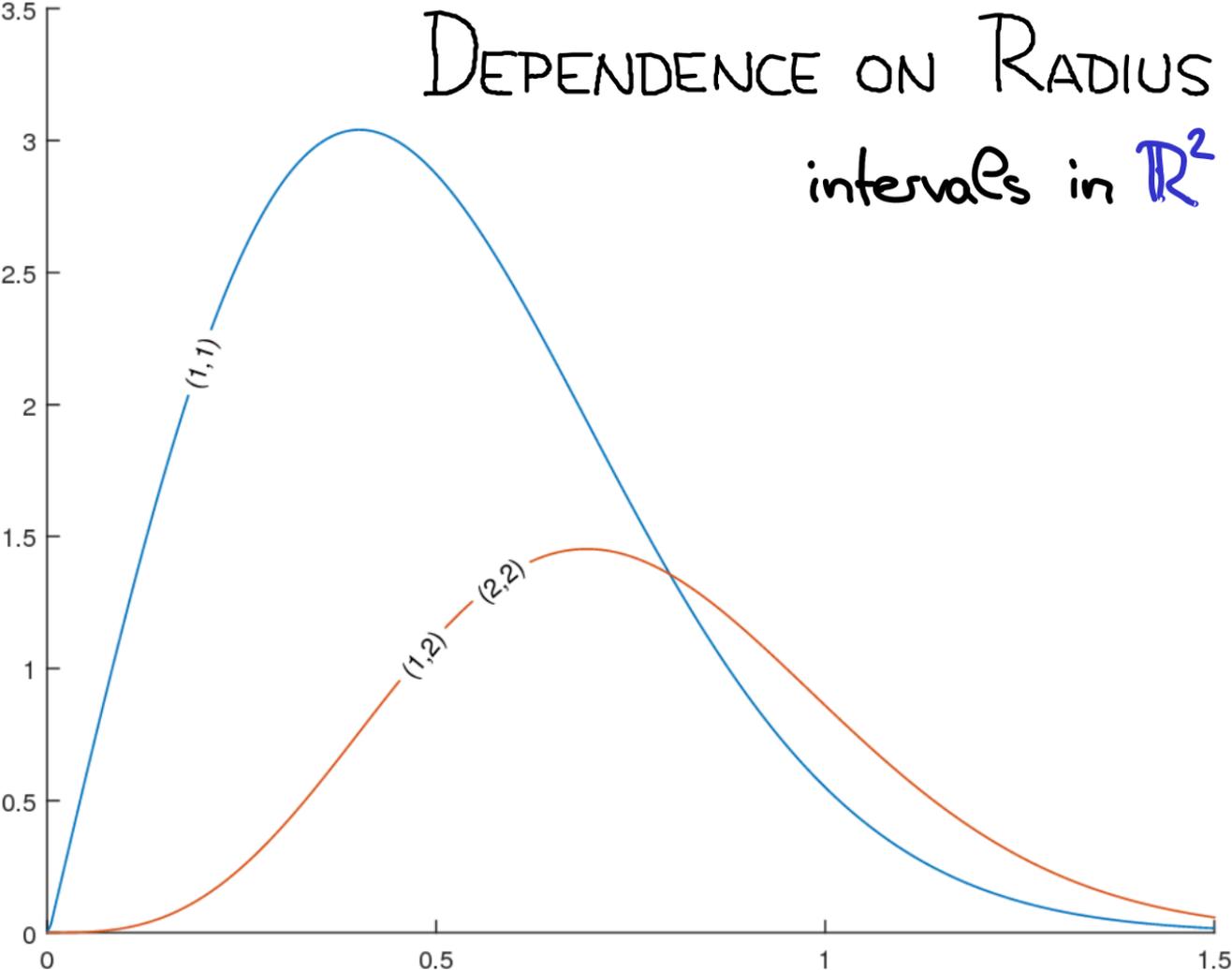
$D_j^n$	$j=0$	1	2	3	4
$n=2$	1	3	2		
3	1	7.76	13.53	6.76	
4	1	18.88	65.55	79.44	31.77

blue = [Miles 1970/71]

red = [E, Nikitenko, Reitzner 2016]

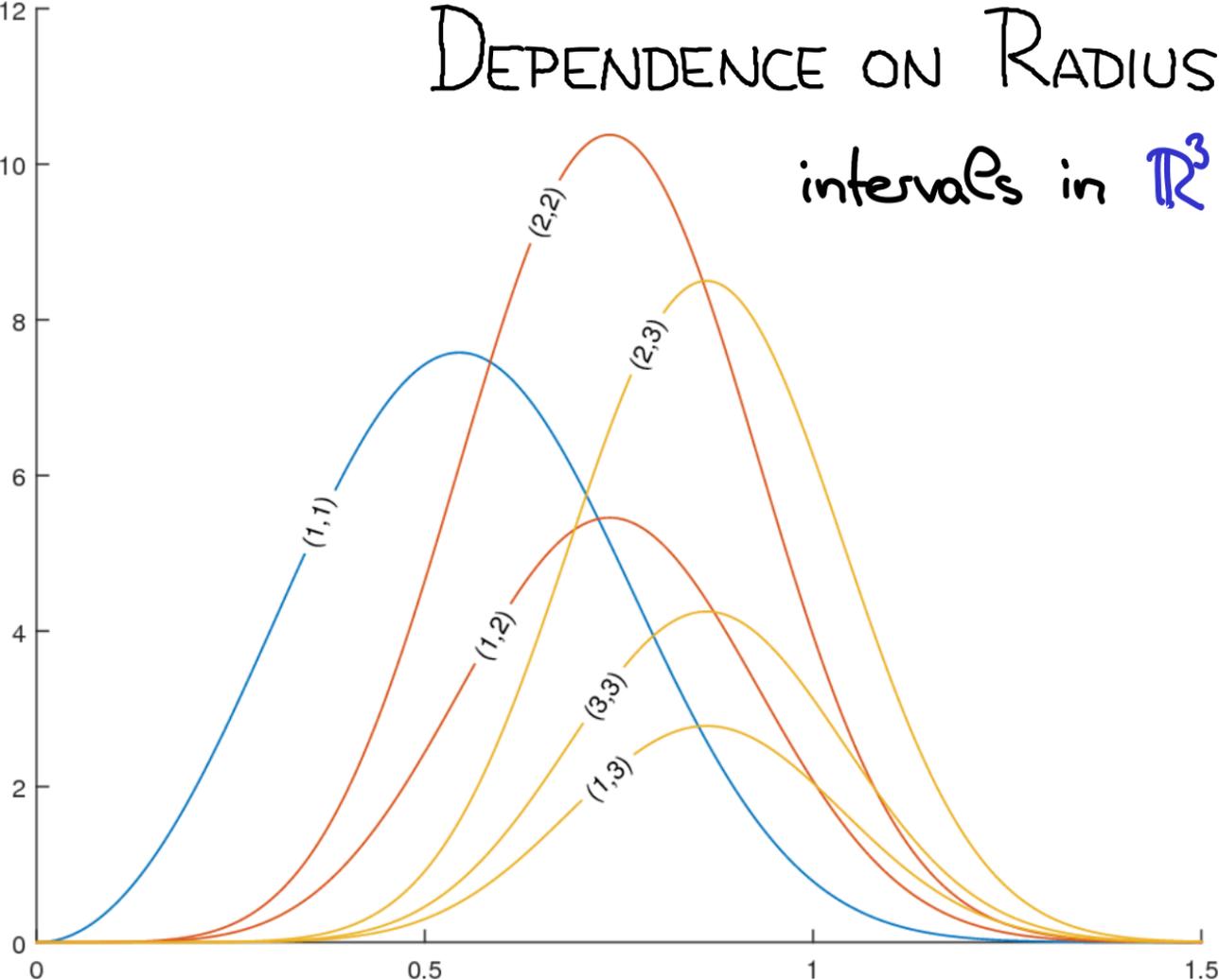
# DEPENDENCE ON RADIUS

intervals in  $\mathbb{R}^2$



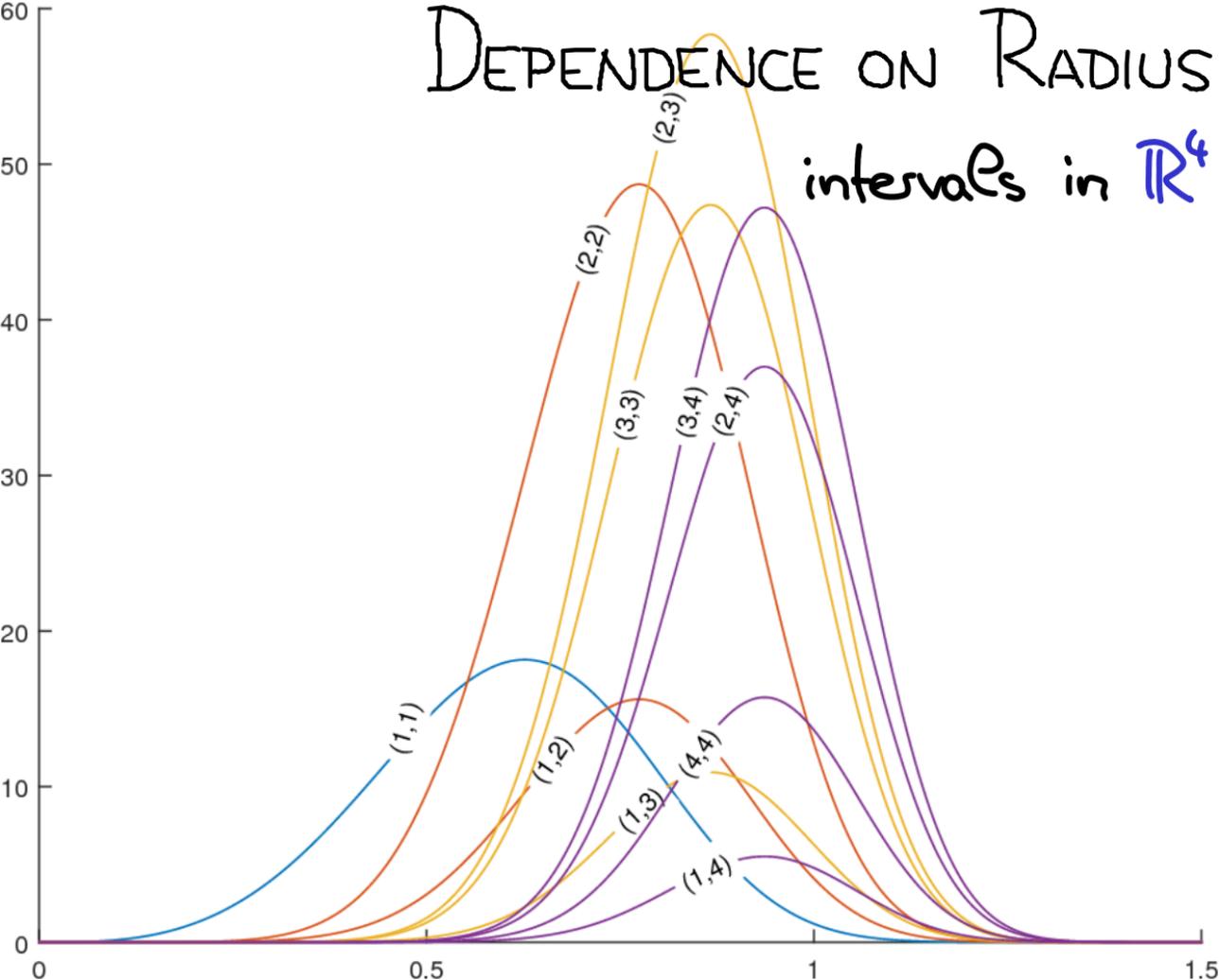
# DEPENDENCE ON RADIUS

intervals in  $\mathbb{R}^3$



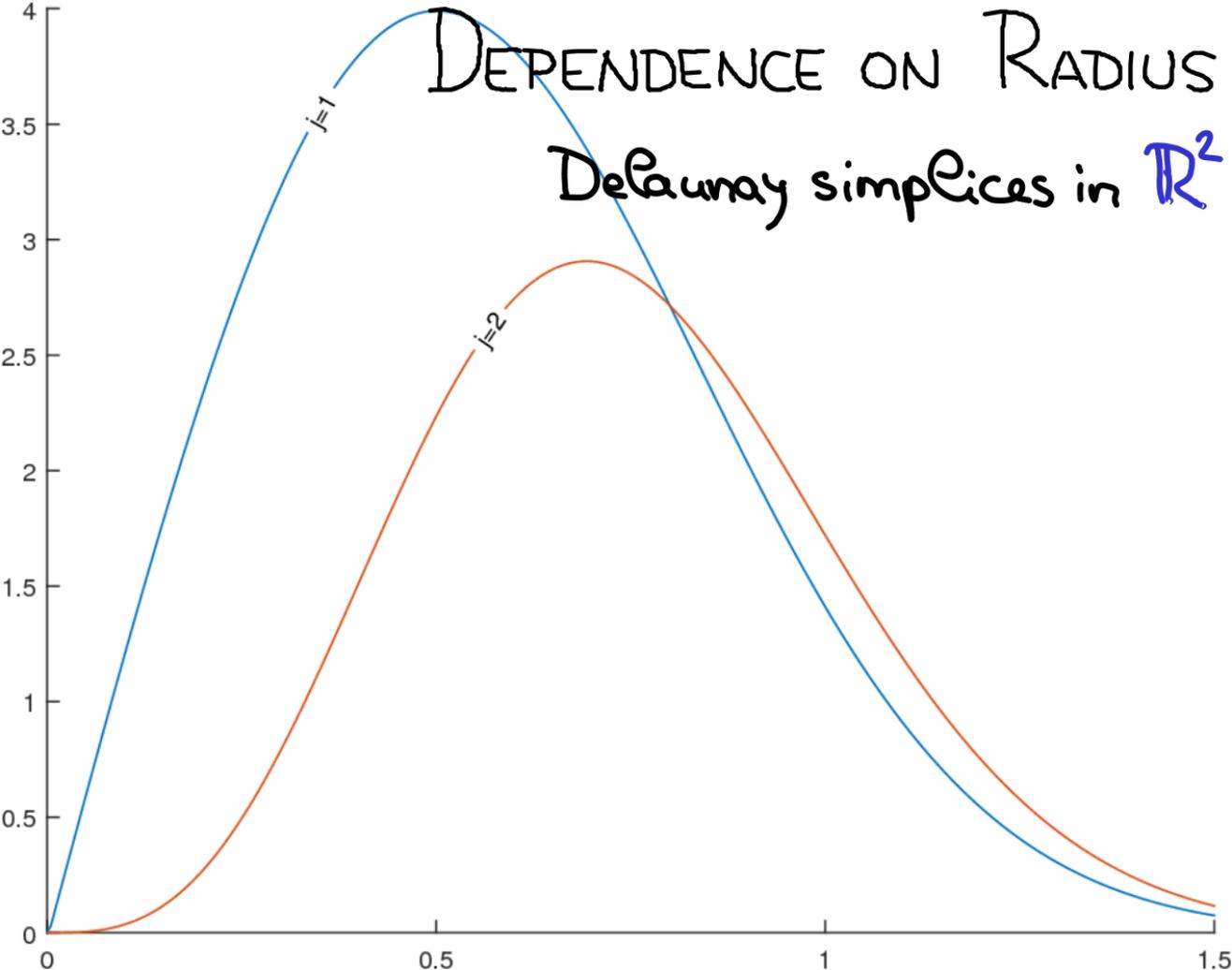
# DEPENDENCE ON RADIUS

intervals in  $\mathbb{R}^4$



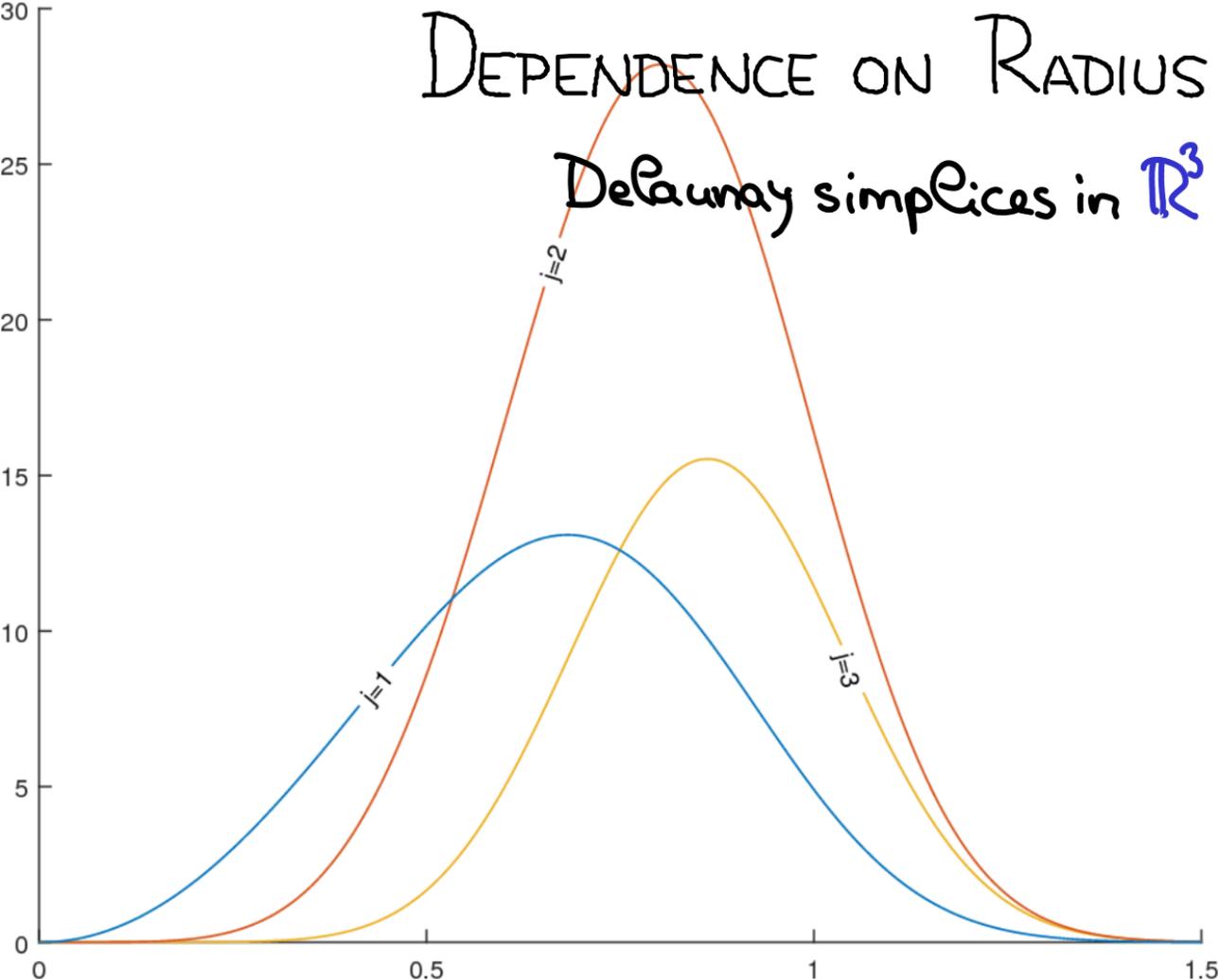
# DEPENDENCE ON RADIUS

Delaunay simplices in  $\mathbb{R}^2$



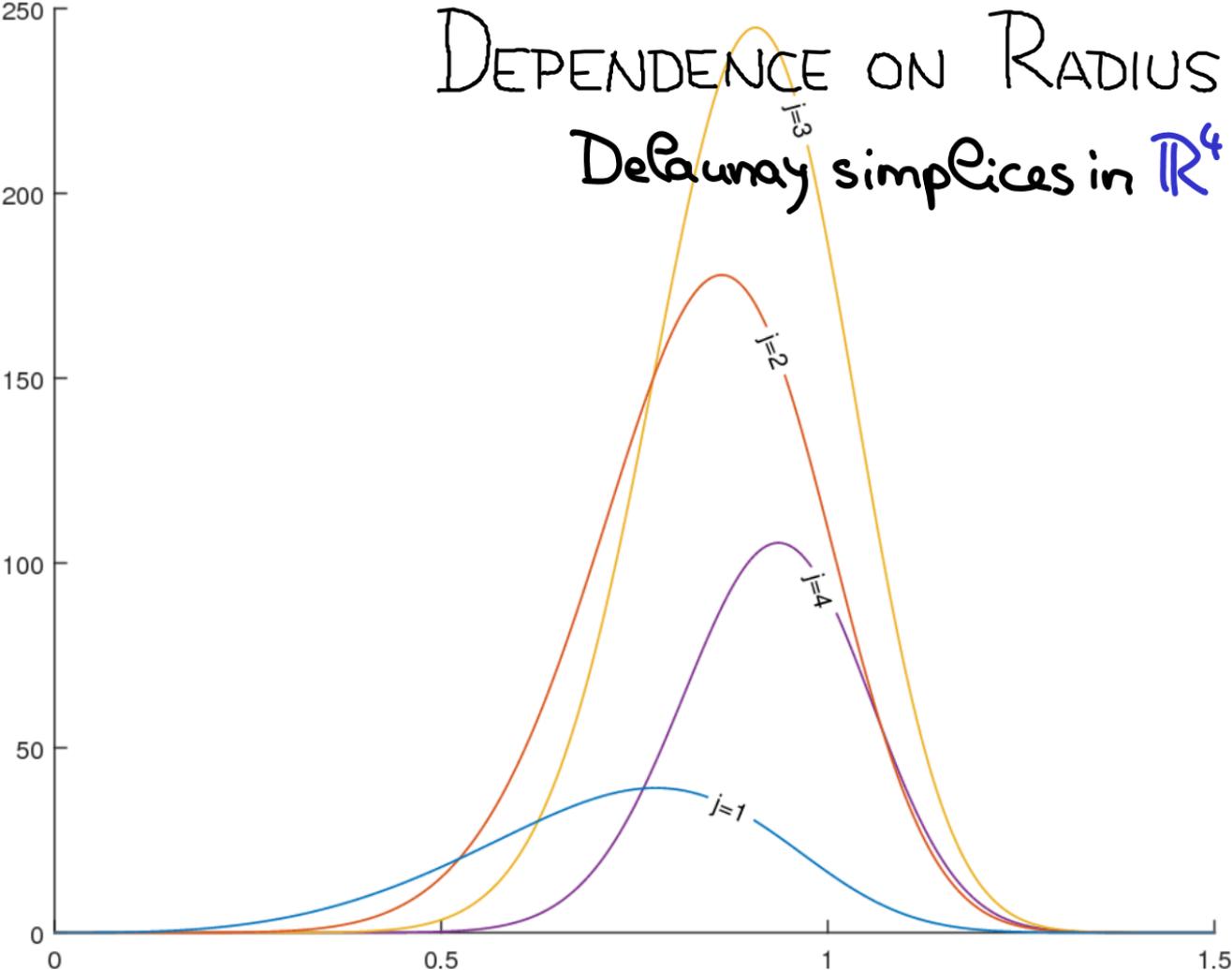
# DEPENDENCE ON RADIUS

Delaunay simplices in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

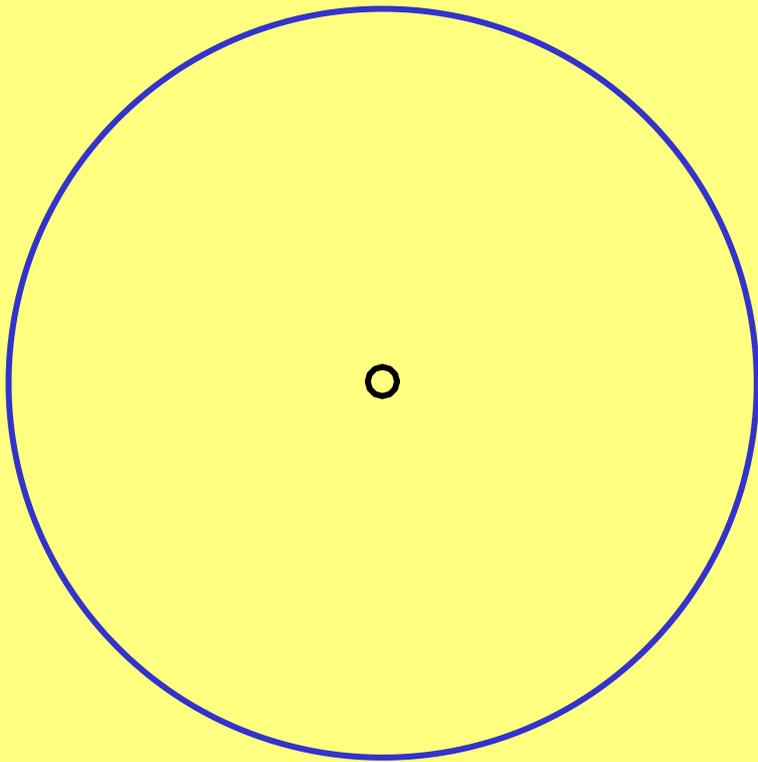


# DEPENDENCE ON RADIUS

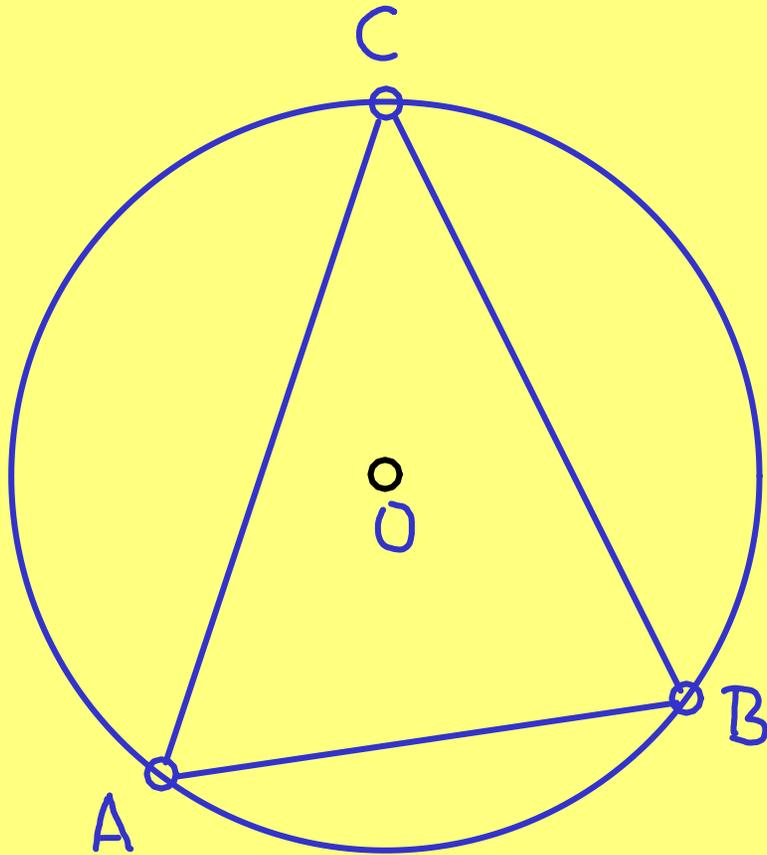
## DeLaunay simplices in $\mathbb{R}^4$



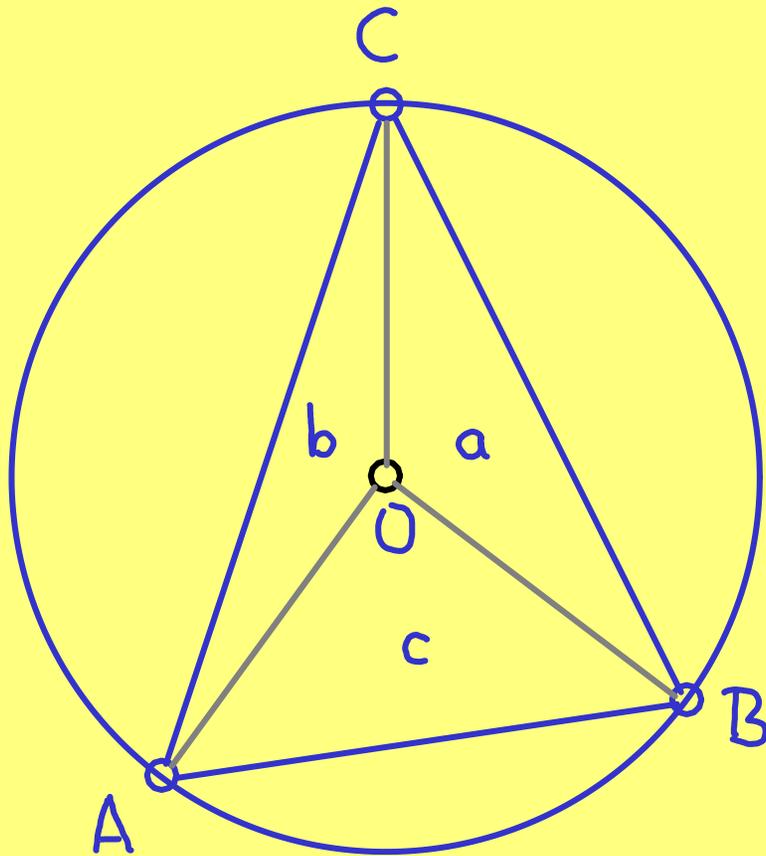
# THREE POINTS ON CIRCLE



# THREE POINTS ON CIRCLE

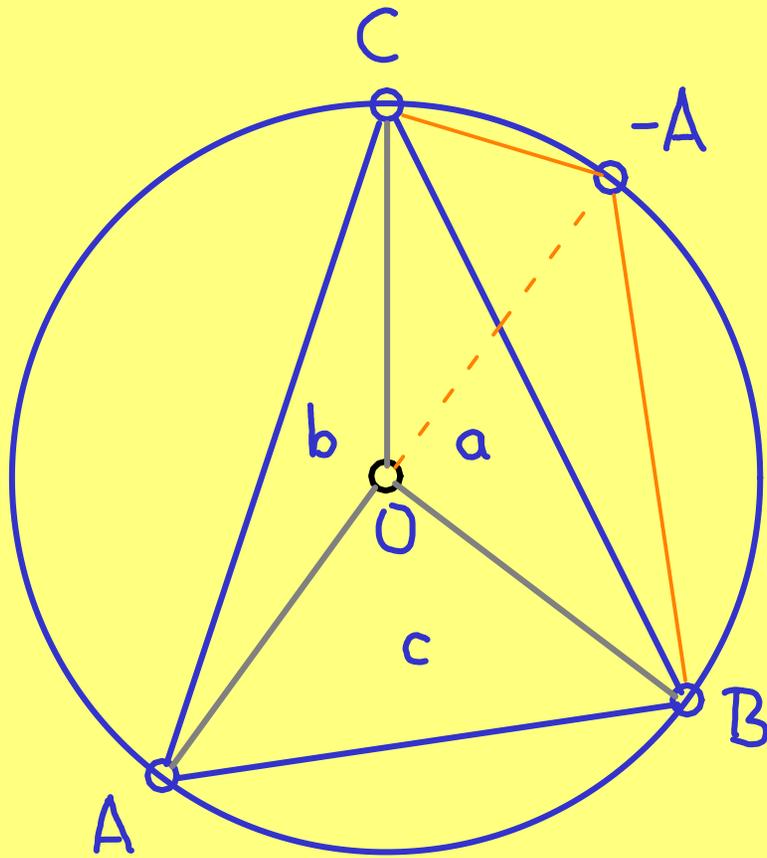


# THREE POINTS ON CIRCLE



$$\text{area}(ABC) = a + b + c$$

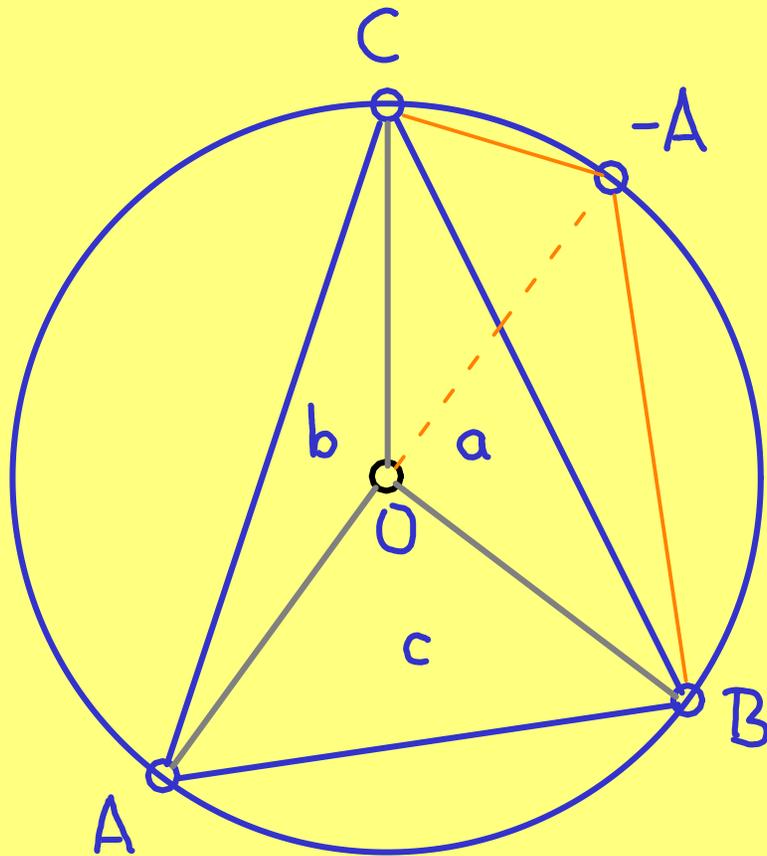
# THREE POINTS ON CIRCLE



$$\text{area}(ABC) = a+b+c$$
$$-ABC = -a+b+c$$

# THREE POINTS ON CIRCLE

[Wendel 1963]



$$\text{area}(ABC) = a + b + c$$

$$-ABC = -a + b + c$$

$$A-BC = a - b + c$$

$$AB-C = a + b - c$$

$$-A-BC = -a - b + c$$

$$-AB-C = -a + b - c$$

$$A-B-C = a - b - c$$

$$-A-B-C = -a - b - c$$

THANK YOU