Hiding Behind and Hiding Inside

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A shape A can hide behind a shape B if in any direction, the shadow of B contains a translate of the corresponding shadow of A.



In 2D, all shadows are segments.

If a shape A can hide inside a shape B, then it can hide behind B.



Hiding Behind But Not Inside



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Definition

$$A \oplus B = \{a + b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$



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Relating Minkowski Sums To Hiding Behind

Theorem

For convex bodies A, B, and C, if A and B can hide behind C, then for any μ such that $0 \le \mu \le 1$, $\mu A + (1 - \mu)B$ can hide behind C.

Minkowski Sum of Triangle and Disk



Best Area Ratio



Minkowski Sum of Triangle and Inverted Triangle



Best Area Ratio



- 3D shadows have shapes
- hypothesized to be impossible
- recently proved possible
- few ratio calculations

Goals:

- calculate numerical results
- improve the ratios
- prove some theorems

Minkowski Sum of Tetrahedron and Ball

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} (1 - \mu)$$

$$s = \mu$$

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$
Volume of Minkowski sum
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}s^3 + 3(\pi - \alpha)sr^2 + \sqrt{3}s^2r + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

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$\mu \approx 0.68$ $r \approx 0.08$ $s \approx 0.68$

Volume of Minkowski sum ~pprox 0.13

Ratio of volumes ≈ 1.12

The Minkowski sum hides behind the unit tetrahedron but has a bigger volume than the unit tetrahedron.

Side length of original tetrahedron $S(\triangle) = \alpha$ Side length of inverted tetrahedron $S(-\triangle) = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}$ Volume of Minkowski sum $= [\alpha^3 + \frac{9}{2}\alpha^2(1-\alpha) + \frac{9}{4}\alpha(1-\alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{8}(1-\alpha)^3]V(\triangle)$ lphapprox 0.77S(riangle)pprox 0.77S(- riangle)pprox 0.11

Volume of Minkowski sum ~pprox 0.14

Ratio of volumes ≈ 1.16

The Minkowski sum hides behind the unit tetrahdron but has a bigger volume than the unit tetrahedron.

Theorem (jointly with T. Khovanova and D. Klain)

Suppose that Δ is an n-simplex and K is a compact convex set in \mathbb{R}^n such that the following assertions hold:

(i) Each projection Δ_u contains a translation of the corresponding projection K_u .

(ii) Each simplex Δ does not contain a translate of K.

Then there exists $t \in (0, 1)$ and a convex body $L = (1 - t)K + t\Delta$ such that the following assertions hold:

(i) Each projection Δ_u contains a translate of the corresponding projection L_u .

(ii) $V_n(L) > V_n(\Delta)$.

- calculated the best volume ratio for the Minkowski sum of a tetrahedron and a ball, 1.12
- found a NEW example with a better ratio the Minkowski sum of a tetrahedron and an inverted tetrahedron, 1.16
- related hiding behind and hiding inside to volume

Conjecture

The largest volume ratio for the three-dimensional case is 1.16. Furthermore, in any dimension n, the largest volume ratio is generated by a simplex and an inverted simplex.

- higher dimensions?
- simplices always generate the best ratio?
- other than Minkowski sums?

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