













Hardness results

- Several variants of the path planning problem have been proven to be PSPACE-hard.
- A complete algorithm may take exponential time.
 A complete algorithm finds a path if one exists and reports no path exists otherwise.
- Examples
 - Planar linkages [Hopcroft et al., 1984]
 - Multiple rectangles [Hopcroft et al., 1984]







How do I know whether I have

sufficent background?

- Quick sort takes $O(n \log n)$. Bubble sort takes $O(n^2)$. So quick sort is much better.
- The lower bound for sorting is O(n log n). So I cannot expect to do much better than quick sort under normal conditions.
- Traveling salesman problem is NP-hard. So I won't try to solve it by buying a faster computer.
- If P(A)=0.2, P(B)=0.1, and A, B are independent events, then P(A and B) = 0.02.
- An orthonormal matrix A with det(A) = 1 represents a rotation.
- □ Take a look the papers on the course schedule



What am I going to learn?

- Representations of 2-D and 3-D geometric structures: robots, animated human characters, molecules
- A coherent computational framework for representing and computing the motion of complex geometric objects

How much work is it?

- No exams?
- Yes! 😊
- □ Lots of work? Yes! 8

Work to do

- Actively participate in classroom discussions
- Read 2-3 papers every week
 Hand in two paper-and-pencil
- homework assignments
- Give powerpoint presentations on one or two research papers selected from a list
- Complete a significant programming project with simple graphic interface



Will I get a good grade?	
 Yes, if you work hard. 	
NUS CS5247 David Hsu	22



Goal

- Research oriented
- Learn about current research efforts
 - Learn how to do research

Course format

- Lectures (5 sessions); student presentations (8 sessions)
- I provide basic information; you study the topic in details.
- I cover classic results; you explore more recent and advanced findings.

Please don't ask...

- Is this equation important? Do I have to memorize it?
- Is this topic examinable?
- Can you post detailed solutions to Question 5 in Homework 1?

Please do ask...

- Why does the algorithm take this step? What if it doesn't?
- Is there a way to improve the efficiency of the algorithm?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages between these two algorithms