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Bhaswar B. Bhattacharya
University of Pennsylvania

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the properties of the Fermat-Weber point for a set of fixed points, whose arrangement coincides with the vertices of a regular polygonal chain. A k -chain of a regular n -gon is the segment of the boundary of the regular n -gon formed by a set of k ($\leq n$) consecutive vertices of the regular n -gon. We show that for every odd positive integer k , there exists an integer $N(k)$, such that the Fermat-Weber point of a set of k fixed points lying on the vertices a k -chain of a n -gon coincides with a vertex of the chain whenever $n \geq N(k)$. We also show that $\lceil \pi m(m+1) - \pi 2/4 \rceil \leq N(k) \leq \lfloor \pi m(m+1) + 1 \rfloor$, where $k (= 2m+1)$ is any odd positive integer. We then extend this result to a more general family of point set, and give an $O(hk \log k)$ time algorithm for determining whether a given set of k points, having h points on the convex hull, belongs to such a family.

Keywords

computational geometry, facility location, Fermat-Weber problem, optimization, polygons

Disciplines

Applied Mathematics | Business | Business Administration, Management, and Operations | Business Analytics | Management Sciences and Quantitative Methods | Mathematics | Statistics and Probability

On the Fermat-Weber Point of a Polygonal Chain and its Generalizations*

Bhaswar B. Bhattacharya

Department of Statistics, Stanford University
bhaswar.bhattacharya@gmail.com

Abstract. In this paper, we study the properties of the Fermat-Weber point for a set of fixed points, whose arrangement coincides with the vertices of a regular polygonal chain. A k -chain of a regular n -gon is the segment of the boundary of the regular n -gon formed by a set of k ($\leq n$) consecutive vertices of the regular n -gon. We show that for every odd positive integer k , there exists an integer $N(k)$, such that the Fermat-Weber point of a set of k fixed points lying on the vertices a k -chain of a n -gon coincides with a vertex of the chain whenever $n \geq N(k)$. We also show that $\lceil \pi m(m+1) - \pi^2/4 \rceil \leq N(k) \leq \lfloor \pi m(m+1) + 1 \rfloor$, where k ($= 2m+1$) is any odd positive integer. We then extend this result to a more general family of point set, and give an $O(hk \log k)$ time algorithm for determining whether a given set of k points, having h points on the convex hull, belongs to such a family.

Keywords: Computational geometry, Facility location, Fermat-Weber Problem, Optimization, Polygons.

1 Introduction

The Fermat-Weber point $\mathcal{W}(S)$ of a set S of n points $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$ in \mathbb{R}^d is the point p which minimizes the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n d(p, p_i)$ [10,19,24] where $d(\alpha, \beta)$ denotes the Euclidean distance between the two points α and β . The origin of this problem is attributed to the great Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665) who, four centuries ago, asked to find a point which minimizes the sum of Euclidean distances to three fixed points in the plane. Around the year 1640, Evangelista Torricelli (1608-1647) devised a geometrical construction for this problem. He showed that the point minimizing the sum of distances from the three fixed points is the point inside the triangle determined by the three fixed points, at which every side of the triangle subtends an angle of $2\pi/3$. This, however, is true only when all the interior angles of the triangle are at most $2\pi/3$. The so-called complementary problem where one angle of the triangle can be greater than $2\pi/3$ first appeared in Courant and Robbins' famous book *What is mathematics?*. The solution of the complementary problem, which states that the optimum always point coincides with the obtuse vertex of the triangle, was correctly proved later by Krarup and Vajda [18]. The solution of the Fermat-Weber problem with weights associated with each of the three points is also known. The solution for positive weights can be found in the book by Yaglom [27]. Jalal et al. [16] completely describes the solution when negative weights are also allowed.

The sum of Euclidean distances to four fixed points in the plane is minimized at the point of intersection of the diagonals, when the fixed points form a convex quadrangle.

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Otherwise, the sum is minimized at the fixed point which coincides with the concave corner of the quadrangle formed by the four fixed points. The convex case was first solved by Fagnano [13], but the origin of the solution for the other case remains unknown. Recently Plastria [21] gave new proofs for both the cases and generalized these results to general metrics and norms.

Bajaj [3] showed that even for 5 points, the coordinates of the Fermat-Weber point may not be representable even if we allow radicals, and that it is impossible to construct an optimal solution by means of a ruler and a compass. There are only a few patterns where the location Fermat-Weber point can be determined exactly. A point set S is said to form an equiangular configuration if there exists a point $c \notin S$ and an ordering of the points in S such that each two adjacent points form an angle of $2\pi/n$ with respect to c . The Fermat-Weber point of an equiangular configuration is the point c . Anderegg et al. [2] presented a linear time algorithm to identify whether a given set of points is in equiangular configuration.

However, it is difficult to exactly determine the Fermat-Weber point of a set of fixed points unless it has a highly symmetric arrangement. As a matter of fact, it is hard to find the Fermat-Weber point even if all fixed points lie on a circle [9].

Haldane [15] proved that the Fermat-Weber point is unique for any point set in \mathbb{R}^d ($d \geq 2$), unless the points all lie on a single straight line. However, no algorithm for computing the exact solution to the Fermat-Weber problem is known. The most famous of all existing algorithms is the iterative algorithm due to Weiszfeld [25]. Later Vardi and Zhang [23] gave a simple modification of this algorithm for solving the Fermat-Weber location problem in \mathbb{R}^d with extensions to more general cost functions. Bose et al. [4] derived ϵ -approximation algorithms for the Fermat-Weber problem in any fixed dimension, using geometric data structures.

The relevance of the Fermat-Weber problem in location science was first envisaged in 1909 by Alfred Weber [24], when he studied the locational optimization of a firm in a region. Thereafter, the problem of minimizing the sum of distances from a given set of fixed points is referred to as the Fermat-Weber problem. Since then the min-sum criteria has been as an optimization criterion in several facility location problems and extensive research has been done on them over the years ([10], [26]). Recently, Burkard et al. [5] introduced the inverse Fermat-Weber problem, where a set of n points in the plane with nonnegative weights is given, and the objective is to change the weights at minimum cost such that a prespecified point in the plane becomes the Fermat-Weber point. Carmi et al. [6] studied the Fermat-Weber point of planar convex objects. Their bounds were improved by Abu-Affash and Katz [1], and later by Dumitrescu et al. [11]. In a related paper, Dumitrescu et al. [12] studied minimum length stars and Steiner stars of planar point sets. Apart from its relevance in facility location, the Fermat-Weber problem also finds importance in statistics, especially in the definition of medians [14] and quantiles [8] of multivariate data.

In this paper, we study the properties of the Fermat-Weber point for a set of fixed points, whose arrangement coincides with the vertices of a regular polygonal chain. A k -chain of a regular n -gon (or a regular polygonal chain of length k) is the segment of the boundary of the regular n -gon formed by a set of k ($\leq n$) consecutive vertices of the regular n -gon. A k -chain of a regular n -gon will be denoted by $C_n(k)$. $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ denotes the Fermat-Weber point of the set of k fixed points which coincides with the vertices of the chain $C_n(k)$. A chain is said to be *empty* if it has no vertices, that is, $k = 0$. In Section 2 we study some of the properties of $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$. Observe that when a vertex of a chain $C_n(k)$ is deleted, we

get two smaller chains of the same regular n -gon, one of which may be empty. Now, if k is an odd integer, there exists a vertex of the chain $C_n(k)$, which when deleted gives two identical smaller chains. We call this vertex the *root vertex* of the chain. We show that for every odd positive integer k , there exists an integer $N(k)$ such that $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$, coincides with the root vertex of $C_n(k)$, whenever $n \geq N(k)$. This can be thought of as an extension of Courant and Robbins' complementary problem on triangles. In Section 3 we prove that $\lceil \pi m(m+1) - \pi^2/4 \rceil \leq N(k) \leq \lceil \pi m(m+1) + 1 \rceil$, where $k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$), is any odd positive integer. In Section 4, we extend this result to a more general family of point set. We also present an $O(hk \log k)$ time algorithm for determining whether a given set of k points, having h points on the convex hull, belongs to such a family. Finally, in Section 5 we summarize our work and give some directions for future work.

2 Fermat-Weber Point of Polygonal Chains

In this section we prove various properties of the Fermat-Weber point of a set of fixed points lying on the vertices of a polygonal chain. We denote by $\mathcal{V}(C_n(k))$ the set of vertices of the chain $C_n(k)$. In the following we shall assume that the vertices of the chain $C_n(k)$ lie on the circumference of a unit circle with center at the point o , because the Fermat-Weber point of a set of fixed points remains invariant under uniform scaling.

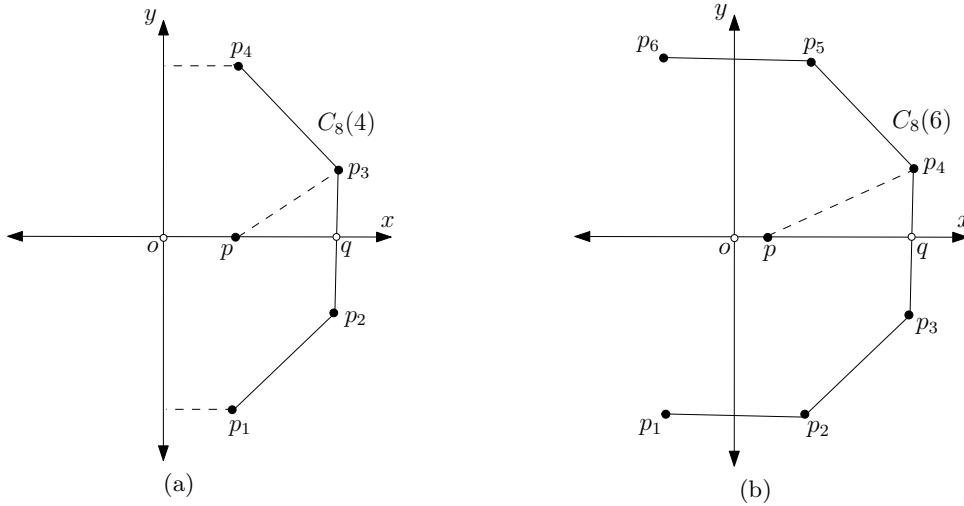


Fig. 1. Even Polygonal Chains: (a) $C_8(4)$: 4-chain of a regular 8-gon, (b) $C_8(6)$: 6-chain of a regular 8-gon.

Now, depending on whether k is even or odd we have the following two cases:

Case 1: $k = 2m$, $m \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{V}(C_n(k)) = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$ be the vertices of the chain taken in the counter-clockwise direction starting with the lowermost vertex of the chain, as shown in Figure 1. Observe that the chain is symmetric about the line oq , where o is the circumcenter of $\mathcal{V}(C_n(k))$ and q is the midpoint of the line segment $p_m p_{m+1}$. We call the line oq the *line of symmetry* of the chain. The uniqueness of the Fermat-Weber point

now implies that $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ must lie on this line. Consider the rectangular coordinate system with origin at the point o and oq as the horizontal axis. Let $p := (x, 0)$, $x > 0$, be a point on the horizontal axis. The sum of distances from the point p to the vertices of $C_n(k)$ is then given by

$$\psi(k, n, x) = \sum_{p_i \in \mathcal{V}(C_n(k))} d(x, p_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m 2\sqrt{x^2 - 2\mu_i(n)x + 1}. \quad (1)$$

where $\mu_i(n) = \cos((2i - 1)\pi/n)$. The point p_0 on the line segment \overline{oq} , where $\psi(k, n, x)$ is minimized is the location of $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$. We denote by $|\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))|$ the distance of the point p_0 from the origin o .

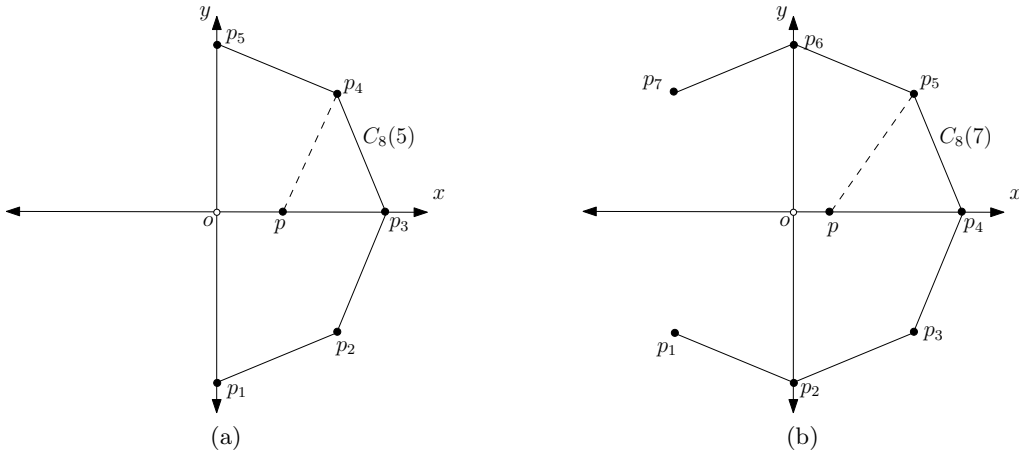


Fig. 2. Odd Polygonal Chains: (a) $C_8(5)$: 5-chain of a regular 8-gon, (b) $C_8(7)$: 7-chain of a regular 8-gon.

Case 2: $k = 2m + 1$, $m \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{V}(C_n(k)) = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$ be the vertices of the chain taken in the counter-clockwise direction starting with the lowermost vertex of the chain, as shown in Figure 2. In this case, the chain is symmetric about the line op_{m+1} , which then implies that $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ must lie on this line. We call the line op_{m+1} the *line of symmetry* of the chain, and the vertex p_{m+1} the *root vertex* of the chain. Consider the rectangular coordinate system with the circumcenter o of $\mathcal{V}(C_n(k))$ as the origin and the line op_{m+1} as the horizontal axis. If $p := (x, 0)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, is a point on the x -axis, sum of distances from p to the vertices of the $C_n(k)$ is given by

$$\psi(k, n, x) = \sum_{p_i \in \mathcal{V}(C_n(k))} d(x, p_i) = 1 - x + \sum_{i=1}^m 2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\lambda_i(n) + 1} \quad (2)$$

where $\lambda_i(n) = \cos(2i\pi/n)$. As before, the point p_0 on the line segment $\overline{op_{m+1}}$ where $\psi(k, n, x)$ is minimized is the location of $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$. We denote by $|\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))|$ the distance of the point p_0 from the origin o .

Henceforth, we shall always consider the coordinate system described above while doing any computation with polygonal chains.

We begin with the following well known observation about the function $\psi(k, n, x)$, which will be repeatedly used in the proofs of the subsequent results.

Observation 1 For positive integers n, k such that $n \geq k$ and $k \geq 3$, the objective function $\psi(k, n, x)$ is strictly convex for all $x \in [0, 1]$.

Proof. The double derivative of $\psi(k, n, x)$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$ is

$$\psi''_x(k, n, x) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(k, n, x) = \sum_{\nu(C_n(k))} \frac{1 - \beta_i^2(n)}{[x^2 - 2\beta_i(n)x + 1]^{3/2}}.$$

where $\beta_i(n) = \lambda_i(n)$ when k is odd and $\beta_i(n) = \mu_i(n)$ when k is even. The result now follows from the fact that $\psi''_x(k, n, x)$ is positive for all $x \in [0, 1]$. \square

Now, we fix a value of k and study the variation in the Fermat-Weber point of $C_n(k)$ as n varies. Table 1 lists the location of the Fermat-Weber points and the corresponding values of the objective function for $C_n(4)$, for all $n \leq 18$ varies. Table 2 lists the same for the chain $C_n(5)$. These values were obtained by numerically solving the equation $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(k, n, x) = 0$ using Mathematica 4.0.

Table 1. $\mathcal{W}(C_n(4))$ for $n \leq 18$

n	$\psi(4, n, \mathcal{W}(C_n(4)))$	$ \mathcal{W}(C_n(4)) $
4	4.00000	0.000000
5	3.80423	0.381966
6	3.4641	0.577352
7	3.12733	0.692021
8	2.82843	0.765369
9	2.57115	0.815208
10	2.35114	0.85065
11	2.16256	0.876769
12	2.00000	0.896575
13	1.85889	0.911956
14	1.73553	0.924139
15	1.62695	0.933955
16	1.53073	0.941979
17	1.44497	0.948624
18	1.36808	0.954189

Table 2. $\mathcal{W}(C_n(5))$ for $n \leq 19$

n	$\psi(5, n, \mathcal{W}(C_n(5)))$	$ \mathcal{W}(C_n(5)) $
5	5.00000	0.000000
6	4.83419	0.330454
7	4.50791	0.534378
8	4.15356	0.667873
9	3.81793	0.759008
10	3.51502	0.82332
11	3.2466	0.869949
12	3.01013	0.904536
13	2.80181	0.930659
14	2.61783	0.950717
15	2.45470	0.966323
16	2.30942	0.978603
17	2.17944	0.98836
18	2.06261	0.996175
19	1.95718	1.00000

From the values listed these two tables it can be observed that the distance of $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ from the circumcenter o increases as n increases. Hence, we have the following observation:

Observation 2 If n_1, n_2, k are positive integers, such that $k \leq n_1 < n_2$, then

- (i) $\psi(k, n_1, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))|) > \psi(k, n_2, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))|)$,
- (ii) $|\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))| < |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))|$, whenever $|\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))| < 1$ and $|\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))| < 1$.

Proof. Since $\cos \theta$ is a decreasing function for $\theta \in [0, \pi]$, it follows that if $n_1 < n_2$, then $\mu_i(n_1) < \mu_i(n_2)$ and $\lambda_i(n_1) < \lambda_i(n_2)$, for every fixed i . Equations (1) and (2) now imply that if $n_1 < n_2$, then $\psi(k, n_1, x) > \psi(k, n_2, x)$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. In particular,

$$\psi(k, n_1, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))|) \geq \psi(k, n_2, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))|) > \psi(k, n_2, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))|),$$

which proves the first part.

Next, let $\psi'(k, n, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\psi(k, n, x)$. Now, since $|\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))| < 1$ and $|\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))| < 1$, the minimum of the function ψ lies in the interval $[0, 1]$. This implies that $\psi'(k, n_1, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))|) = \psi'(k, n_2, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))|) = 0$. It is easy to see that for any fixed values of k and x , $\psi'(k, n, x)$ is a decreasing function of n . Therefore, $\psi'(k, n_2, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))|) < \psi'(k, n_1, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))|) = 0$, and $\psi'(k, n_2, |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))|) = 0$. Now, since $\psi(k, n, x)$ is convex for all $x \in [0, 1]$, the derivative $\psi'(k, n, x)$ must be non-decreasing in x in the interval $[0, 1]$. This implies that $|\mathcal{W}(C_{n_1}(k))| < |\mathcal{W}(C_{n_2}(k))|$. \square

From the solution of the complementary problem [18] we already know that the Fermat-Weber point of a 3-chain coincides with the root vertex of $C_n(3)$ if $n \geq 6$. This fact and the values in Table 2 motivate the formulation of the following lemma.

Lemma 1. *For every odd positive integer $k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$), $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ coincides with the root vertex of the chain $C_n(k)$, if and only if $2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/n) - 1 \leq 0$.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) If $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ coincides with the root vertex of the chain $C_n(k)$, the objective function $\psi(k, n, x)$ is minimized at the point $x = 1$, for all $x \in [0, 1]$. This implies that $\psi(k, n, x)$ must be non-increasing on the interval $[0, 1]$, because $\psi(k, n, x)$ is convex on the interval $[0, 1]$. Therefore,

$$\psi'(k, n, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\psi(k, n, x) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{x - \lambda_i(n)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\lambda_i(n) + 1}} - 1 \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1].$$

where $\lambda_i(n) = \cos 2(i\pi/n)$. This implies that $\psi'(k, n, 1) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/n) - 1 \leq 0$.

(\Leftarrow) We know that $\psi'(k, n, 1) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/n) - 1 \leq 0$. This implies that $\psi'(k, n, x) \leq 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$, because $\psi'(k, n, x)$ is non-decreasing in x on the interval $[0, 1]$, by the convexity of ψ on $[0, 1]$. Therefore, $\psi(k, n, x)$ is non-increasing on the interval $[0, 1]$ and is minimized at the endpoint $x = 1$, that is, $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ coincides with the root vertex of the chain $C_n(k)$. \square

Let us denote $f(n) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/n) - 1$. Observe that as n increases, $f(n)$ decreases, and if n is large enough $f(n)$ becomes non-positive, since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = -1$. Therefore, the condition $f(n) \leq 0$ holds whenever n is sufficiently large, and the following theorem is immediate.

Theorem 1. *For every odd positive integer $k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$), there exists a smallest integer $N(k)$ such that for all $n \geq N(k)$, $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ coincides with the root vertex of $C_n(k)$. Moreover, $N(k) = \min\{t \in \mathbb{N} : 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/t) - 1 \leq 0\}$. \square*

Theorem 1 can be viewed as an extension of the complementary problem of Courant and Robbins. It follows from the result of the complementary problem that $N(3) = 6$, since the interior angles of a regular hexagon are $2\pi/3$. Theorem 1 asserts that $N(k)$ can be determined by checking the sign of $2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/n) - 1$ at all the integers till the first time it becomes non-positive. The values $N(k)$ for some small values of k are shown in Table 3.

Note on Even Chains : Consider a k -chain $C_n(k)$, where $k = 2m$ ($m \geq 1$) is an even integer. Let q be the point where the line of symmetry of $C_n(k)$ intersects the boundary of the chain.

Table 3. $N(k)$ for some small values of k

k	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
$N(k)$	6	19	38	63	94	132	176	226	283	346	415	490

As in the case of odd chains, one might conjecture that $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ coincides with q if n is sufficiently large. This, however, is not true. The coordinates of the point q are $(\mu_1(n), 0)$, where $\mu_1(n) = \cos(\pi/n)$. It now follows from Equation (1) that

$$\psi'(k, n, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(k, n, x) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{x - \mu_i(n)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x\mu_i(n) + 1}} \quad \forall x \in [0, \mu_1(n)]. \quad (3)$$

Note that for every fixed n , $\mu_i(n) \leq \pi$, for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. Since, $\cos \theta$ is a decreasing function for $\theta \in [0, \pi]$, we have $\mu_1(n) > \mu_i(n)$, for $i \in \{2, \dots, m\}$. Equation (3) now implies that $\psi'(k, n, \mu_1(n)) > 0$, for every fixed n . From the convexity of the function ψ proved in Observation 1, we now conclude that $|\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))| < \mu_1(n)$, for every fixed n . Therefore, as n increases the Fermat-Weber point of the even chain $C_n(k)$ gradually approaches the point q , but it never actually coincides with q for any finite value of n . This implies that $N(2m) = \infty$, for $m \geq 2$, and illustrates the impossibility of a result analogous to Theorem 1 for even k -chains.

It is in fact the root vertex, which dominates the location of $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$, when k is odd, by pulling it towards itself as the value of n increases.

3 Determination of $N(k)$

In this section we determine bounds on the number $N(k)$ and propose an algorithm for determining it.

At first, we have the following observation:

Observation 3 For every odd positive integer $k (= 2m+1) \geq 3$, we have $N(k) \geq m(m+1)$.

Proof. Observe that $f(m(m+1)) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/(m(m+1))) - 1$. Now, using the fact that for $\theta \in [0, \pi]$, $\sin \theta \geq \theta - \theta^3/6$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(m(m+1)) &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin \frac{i\pi}{m(m+1)} - 1 \\ &\geq 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{i\pi}{m(m+1)} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{i^3 \pi^3}{6m^3(m+1)^3} - 1 \\ &\geq \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{12m(m+1)} - 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where the last equation follows from the fact that $\sum_{i=1}^m i = m(m+1)/2$ and $\sum_{i=1}^m i^3 = m^2(m+1)^2/4$. Now, since for all $m \geq 1$, $m(m+1) \geq 2$ we get from Equation (4), $f(m(m+1)) \geq \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{24} - 1 > 0$. This prove that $N(k) \geq m(m+1)$ for $k = 2m+1$, $m \geq 1$. \square

Using this observation, we now prove the following bounds on $N(k)$.

Theorem 2. *For every odd positive integer $k (= 2m + 1)$, $m \geq 1$, we have*

$$\lceil \pi m(m + 1) - \pi^2/4 \rceil \leq N(k) \leq \lfloor \pi m(m + 1) + 1 \rfloor.$$

Proof. Let $C_n(k)$ be a regular polygonal chain of length k , where $k = 2m + 1$, $m \geq 1$. From Theorem 1 we have $N(k) = \min\{t \in \mathbb{N} : 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/t) - 1 \leq 0\}$. Since $N(k)$ is the smallest integer of this set, we must have, $2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/(N(k) - 1)) - 1 > 0$. Observe that for every $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, the function $\sin(i\pi/(N(k) - 1))$ is continuous and differentiable in the interval $(0, i\pi/(N(k) - 1))$. Hence, by the Mean Value Theorem, for every $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ there exists $\theta_i^* \in (0, i\pi/(N(k) - 1))$ such that

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin \frac{i\pi}{N(k) - 1} - 1 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{i\pi}{N(k) - 1} \cos \theta_i^* - 1 > 0.$$

This implies, $N(k) < 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^m i \cos \theta_i^* + 1 \leq 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^m i + 1 = \pi m(m + 1) + 1$. This proves that for $m \geq 1$, we have $N(k) \leq \lfloor \pi m(m + 1) + 1 \rfloor$.

To prove the lower bound, observe that $2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin i\pi/N(k) - 1 \leq 0$. By the Mean Value Theorem, for every $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ there exists $\theta_i \in (0, i\pi/N(k))$ such that

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin \frac{i\pi}{N(k)} - 1 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{i\pi}{N(k)} \cos \theta_i - 1 \leq 0.$$

This implies that $N(k) \geq 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^m i \cos \theta_i$. Using the inequality $\cos \theta_i \geq 1 - \theta_i^2/2$, for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, and the fact that $\theta_i \in (0, i\pi/N(k))$, we get $\cos \theta_i \geq 1 - \frac{i^2\pi^2}{2(N(k))^2}$. Now, since from Observation 3, we know that $N(k) \geq m(m + 1)$, we get $\cos \theta_i \geq 1 - \frac{i^2\pi^2}{2m^2(m+1)^2}$, for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} N(k) &\geq 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^m i \cos \theta_i \geq 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^m i \left(1 - \frac{i^2\pi^2}{2m^2(m+1)^2} \right) \\ &= \pi m(m + 1) - \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

This proves that for $m \geq 1$, $N(k) \geq \lceil \pi m(m + 1) - \pi^2/4 \rceil$. □

Observe that using standard trigonometric formulae [20], we get $f(n) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(i\pi/n) - 1 = \frac{2 \sin((m-1)\pi/(2n)) \sin(m\pi/(2n))}{\sin(\pi/(2n))} - 1$. Theorem 2 now immediately implies that the value of $N(k)$ can be computed by checking the sign of the function $f(n)$ at maximum $\lceil \pi^2/4 + 1 \rceil$ values of n . The minimum of value of n at which the function f is non-positive is the value of $N(k)$. Thus, we have the following theorem:

Corollary 1. *For every odd positive integer $k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$), $N(k)$ can be computed in constant time.* □

4 Extensions of Theorem 1

In this section we show that Theorem 1 can be extended to a larger family of point sets, which have one axis of symmetry. A set S of $k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$) points in the plane lying on the circumference of a unit circle with center at o , is said to be *reflection symmetric* if there exists a point $s_0 \in S$ such that, for every point $s_i \in S \setminus \{s_0\}$, in the open halfplane containing s_i , there exists a point $s'_i \in S \setminus \{s_0, s_j\}$, in the open halfplane not containing s_i , which is the reflection of the point s_i about the line os_0 . The point s_0 will be called the *pivot* of S and the line os_0 the *line of symmetry* of S . It is easy to see that a set of points lying on the vertices of a regular polygonal chain is reflection symmetric.

As any reflection symmetric point set is symmetric about its line of symmetry, the Fermat-Weber point of such a point set must lie on the line of symmetry. For a reflection symmetric point set S , with pivot at the point s_0 , associate the rectangular coordinate system with origin at o and the horizontal axis along the line os_0 . In this coordinate system, the coordinate of the point s_0 is $(1, 0)$. Denote the points in S , as $s_m, \dots, s_2, s_1, s_0, s'_1, s'_2, \dots, s'_m$, with the points taken in the clockwise order, such that the point s'_i is the reflection of the point s_i about the line os_0 , for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ (Figure 3(a)). Let the coordinate of the point s_i be $(\cos \theta_i, \sin \theta_i)$, where $0 < \theta_i < \pi$. This implies that the coordinate of its reflection s'_i is $(\cos \theta_i, -\sin \theta_i)$.

Let $p := (x, 0)$ be any point on the x -axis. Now, for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, $d(s_i, p) = d(s'_i, p)$, and the sum of distances of the elements in S from a point p is,

$$\psi_S(x) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m d(s_i, p) + d(s_0, p) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sqrt{x^2 - 2x \cos \theta_i + 1} + (1 - x). \quad (6)$$

Let S be a reflection symmetric point set with pivot at the point s_0 , and $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m$ be as described above. Such a set S is said to satisfy *Condition A* if $2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(\theta_i/2) - 1 \leq 0$. Now, it can be easily seen by following the proof of Lemma 1, that the Fermat-Weber point of S coincides with the pivot s_0 if and only if the value of the function $\psi'_S(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \psi_S(x)$ at $x = 1$ is negative. Since $\psi'_S(1) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sin(\theta_i/2) - 1$, we have the following theorem,

Theorem 3. *For every odd positive integer $k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$), the Fermat-Weber point of a reflection symmetric point set S , with $|S| = k$, coincides with the pivot of S , if and only if S satisfies Condition A. \square*

An interesting property and well-known property of the Fermat-Weber point of a set of non-collinear points is that the position of the Fermat-Weber point remains unchanged if the points in the set are moved along the rays joining them with the Fermat-Weber point of the set [14]. This fact can be applied to extend Theorem 3 to an even more general family of point set.

Let S be a reflection symmetric point set with $|S| = k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$) and $s_0 \in S$ be the pivot. Define the *extension* of S (to be denoted by $\mathcal{A}(S)$) as the set of all k element point sets obtained by moving the points of $S \setminus \{s_0\}$ along the rays $\overrightarrow{s_i s_0}$, for $s_i \in S \setminus \{s_0\}$. It is clear that the point s_0 belongs to any set $T \in \mathcal{A}(S)$, and we call it the *pivot point* of the family $\mathcal{A}(S)$. The following result now follows immediately from Theorem 3 and the above discussion.

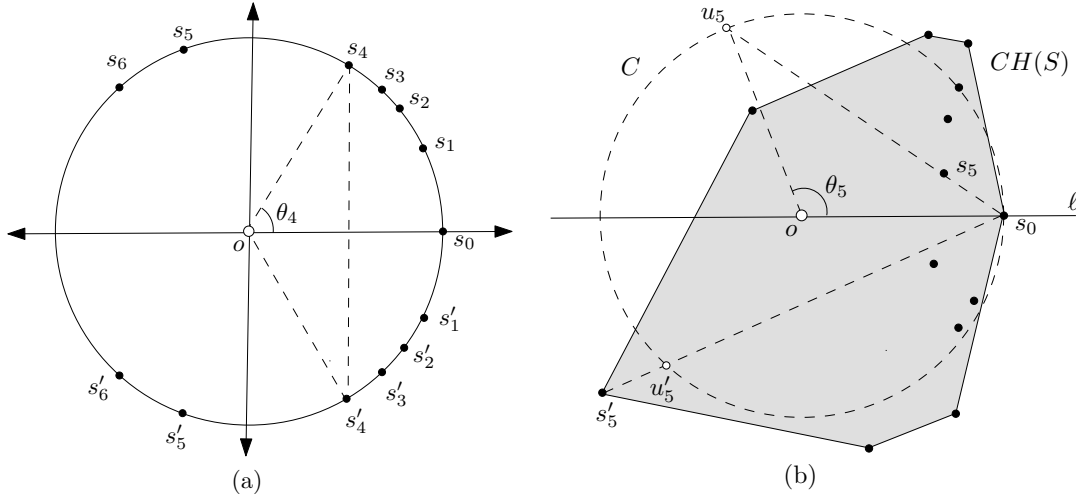


Fig. 3. (a) Reflection symmetric point set, (b) Illustration for the recognition algorithm.

Theorem 4. *Let S be a reflection symmetric point set with $|S| = k$ ($k \geq 3$) and pivot at the point s_0 . The Fermat-Weber point of any set $T \in \mathcal{A}(S)$ coincides with the pivot point s_0 if and only if the Fermat-Weber point of S coincides with s_0 , that is, if and only if S satisfies Condition A. \square*

We now present a simple algorithm which recognizes whether a given point set belongs to the extension of a reflection symmetric point set. If it does, the algorithm also determines whether the Fermat-Weber point of such a set coincides with its pivot, by verifying *Condition A*.

Given a point set Z , we denote by $CH(Z)$ the *convex hull* of Z , and by $|CH(Z)|$ the number of vertices of Z in $CH(Z)$.

Theorem 5. *Given a point set T , with $|T| = k = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 1$) and $|CH(T)| = h$, there exists an $O(hk \log k)$ time algorithm which determines whether T belongs to the extension of some reflection symmetric point set S , and whether the Fermat-Weber point of T coincides with the pivot point of $\mathcal{A}(S)$.*

Proof. Observe that if T belongs to the extension of some set S , then the pivot point of the family $\mathcal{A}(S)$ lies on the convex hull of S . Further, a point s_0 on the convex hull of T will be the pivot of some reflection symmetric point set if and only if the angle bisectors of the m angles $\angle s_i s_0 s'_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ coincide, where $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m, s'_m, \dots, s'_2, s'_1$ are the points of $T \setminus \{s_0\}$ ordered by radially sorting them about s_0 in the counterclockwise direction.

We begin by finding out the convex hull of S which requires $O(k \log h)$ time [7,17]. For every point in $CH(T)$, we radially sort the remaining points of T about that point, and check whether the angle bisector of the m angles described above coincide. The radial sorting step requires $O(k \log k)$ time after which the m bisectors can be checked in $O(k)$ time. Since this has to be done for all the vertices of the convex hull of T , the total running time of the algorithm is $O(hk \log k)$.

Let S be the reflection symmetric point set such that $T \in \mathcal{A}(S)$. The set S can now be constructed from T in $O(k)$ time as follows: The point s_0 identified above will clearly be

the pivot point of $\mathcal{A}(S)$. Let ℓ be the common angle bisector of the m angles described above (Figure 3(b)). Construct the unit circle C with center o on the line ℓ and passing through the point s_0 . For every point $s_i \in T \setminus \{s_0\}$, let u_i be the point where the ray $\overrightarrow{s_i s_0}$ intersects the circumference of C (Figure 2(b)). (Note that if some point $s_i \in T$ lies on the circumference of C , then $u_i = s_i$.) If $S_0 = \{u_i | s_i \in S \setminus \{s_0\}\}$, then $S = S_0 \cup \{s_0\}$. *Condition A* for the point set S can now be checked in $O(k)$ time and the result follows. \square

5 Conclusions

In this paper, we have explored the geometric properties of the Fermat-Weber point of polygonal chains. From the uniqueness of the Fermat-Weber point it is known that the Fermat-Weber point of a regular n -gon coincides with its circumcenter. However, when some vertices of the regular polygon are missing, the Fermat-Weber point can no longer be predicted exactly. Here, we show that Fermat-Weber point of polygonal chains, which are obtained by deleting a set of consecutive vertices of a regular polygon, can be predicted exactly in some situations. We show that for every odd positive integer k , there exists a smallest integer $N(k)$ such that for all $n \geq N(k)$, $\mathcal{W}(C_n(k))$ coincides with the root vertex of $C_n(k)$. This interesting geometric result can be thought of as an extension of the complementary problem of Courant and Robbins'. We also extend our results to more a general class point set and give a simple $O(hk \log k)$ time algorithm for identifying whether a given set of k points, with $|CH(S)| = h$, belongs to such a class.

It may be interesting to find generalizations of this result to higher dimensions and to more general distance functions. However, as mentioned by Plastria [21], there does not seem to be much hope in geometrically predicting the Fermat-Weber point unless the given point set has a highly symmetric arrangement.

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