



## INSTRUCTIONS

## (For Contributed Papers and Poster Presentations)

1. Please use an elite typing element and carbon ribbon, if available.
2. Begin typing the abstract title, text, and author information directly below the heading captions. Type flush left, single-spaced within the space designated. Do not indent. (See enclosed sample.)
3. Abstract title should be underlined. Capitalize the first letter of all words, except articles, prepositions and conjunctions.
4. Abstract should not exceed 100 words. Please state the problems to be addressed, their relevance, the methodology and results. References, if necessary, should be in the body of the abstract. Formulas should be kept to a minimum—please, no vertical fractions, multiple subscripts, or handwritten symbols. Abstracts must be submitted on this form and will be printed as received. Errors in the text are the author's responsibility.
5. For two or more authors of the same affiliation and address, type the latter only once, directly below the authors' names.

IMPORTANT: ABSTRACTS MUST  
BE MAILED UNFOLDED.

## PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Your preference for presentation.  
Check one:  
(See reverse side for explanation)  
☐ Prefer Standard Presentation.  
☒ Prefer Poster Presentation.
2. Visual Equipment  
Standard Presentation  
☐ Overhead Projector  
One ☐ Two ☐  
☐ 2"x2" Slide Projector  
Other ☐ None ☐  
  
Poster Presentation  
☒ Corkboard  
☐ Easel for Flip Chart  
Other ☐ None ☐
3. Subject Classification  
(Choose one or two from list on reverse side)  
☐ 68 ☐ 51

Robot Path Planning Using an Almost Euclidean  
Medial-Axis Derived by Grassfire

This paper describes a fast spatial modeling technique for robot trajectory planning.

Presented is a technique for deriving the Medial-Axis of a flat region. The method is based on the octagonal distance transformation, a variable neighborhood grassfire algorithm which can be implemented in parallel. The octagonal metric is adjusted, based on geometric knowledge and local gradient information, to produce an approximately Euclidean Medial-Axis, which is robust with respect to rotation and translation. This adjusted axis is then used to plan trajectories for a mobile object moving among obstacles.

Parallel computation can enable real-time robot control using the method presented. The robot's path need not be confined to the medial-axis.

John R. Crosscope  
Michael N. Huhns

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Deadline for Submission of Abstract

March 4, 1985

1. Name and date(s) of meeting/conference: SIAM CONFERENCE ON GEOMETRIC MODELING  
AND ROBOTICS JULY 15-19, 1985
2. SIAM Member: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X  
 Other society memberships: IEEE
3. If more than one author, who will present paper? JOHN CROSSCOPE

## PRESENTATION INFORMATION

## Standard

Normally, contributed papers (standard presentation) are 12 minutes long with 3 additional minutes for questions and answers. Speakers should use overhead projectors rather than a blackboard. Vugraph transparencies should be carefully prepared. The contents should be confined to the principal points of the presentation, using a maximum of 8 lines per transparency. Use clear, large handwriting or large typeset letters to ensure clarity. Avoid the use of many equations—a full screen of equations can lose the audience. To the extent possible, contributed papers will be organized into sessions according to subject matter. Each speaker has an obligation to make himself/herself known to the chairperson at least one hour in advance of their presentation.

## Poster

Authors must make themselves available to the audience for approximately 1½ to 2½ hours, during which time they explain their work and discuss it in-depth. Authors should utilize visual aids, such as illustrations on 8½"x11" sheets for mounting on a corkboard approximately 4'x6', or on flip charts for mounting on easels approximately 27"x34". Poster Presentations foster interaction between speakers and attendees and enable attendees to review the material at their own pace. Normally, all authors requesting time for a poster presentation will be accommodated.

## Guidelines

- Poster Presentations should be based on displayed materials.
- A concise statement of the problem and the results should be a conspicuous part of the display.
- The display should take advantage of the fact that the presentation need not be "linearly ordered" as a talk or written paper must be. For example, arrows directing the viewer to various parts of the display and color coding of different aspects of the work may be used to advantage.

## SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Sections 00—94 are the major headings from the 1980 Mathematics Subject Classification; a detailed listing of the scheme can be found in annual index issues of *Mathematical Reviews*, starting with volume 56, December 1978.

00 General	33 Special functions	62 Statistics
01 History and biography	34 Ordinary differential equations	65 Numerical analysis
03 Mathematical logic and foundations	35 Partial differential equations	68 Computer science (including automata)
04 Set theory	39 Finite differences and functional equations	70 Mechanics of particles and systems
05 Combinatorics	40 Sequences, series, summability	73 Mechanics of solids
06 Order, lattices, ordered algebraic structures	41 Approximations and expansions	76 Fluid mechanics
08 General mathematical systems	42 Fourier analysis	78 Optics, electromagnetic theory
10 Number theory	43 Abstract harmonic analysis	80 Classical thermodynamics, heat transfer
12 Algebraic number theory, field theory and polynomials	44 Integral transforms, operational calculus	81 Quantum mechanics
13 Commutative rings and algebras	45 Integral equations	82 Statistical physics, structure of matter
14 Algebraic geometry	46 Functional analysis	83 Relativity
15 Linear and multilinear algebra, matrix theory	47 Operator theory	85 Astronomy and astrophysics
16 Associative rings and algebras	49 Calculus of variations and optimal control; optimization	86 Geophysics
17 Nonassociative rings and algebras	51 Geometry	90 Economics, operations research, programming, games
18 Category theory, homological algebra	52 Convex sets and related geometric topics	92 Biology and behavioral sciences
20 Group theory and generalizations	53 Differential geometry	93 Systems theory; Control
22 Topological groups, Lie groups	54 General topology	94 Information and communication, circuits
26 Real functions	55 Algebraic topology	96 Mathematical Education, Elementary
28 Measure and integration	57 Manifolds and cell complexes	97 Mathematical Education, Secondary
30 Functions of a complex variable	58 Global analysis, analysis on manifolds	98 Mathematical Education, Collegiate
31 Potential theory	60 Probability theory and stochastic processes	99 Unclassified or late
32 Several complex variables and analytic spaces		

Send completed form to: SIAM, Attention: Conference Coordinator, 117 South 17th Street,  
 14th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103, U.S.A.