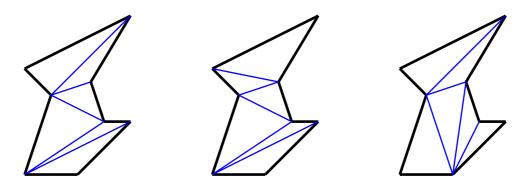
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The Virtual Learning Environment for Computer Programming

Cheapest triangulation

Given a simple polygon with n vertices, there is always at least one way to decompose it in triangles by adding n - 3 diagonals. For instance, these are three of the many triangulations of the same polygon:



Define the cost of a triangulation as the sum of the lengths of the diagonals that have been added. Given a *convex* polygon, what is the cost of its cheapest triangulation?

Input

Input consists of several cases. Every case begins with *n*. Follow *n* pairs of real numbers *x y* giving the coordinates of the points of the polygon, either in clockwise or in anticlockwise order. Assume $3 \le n \le 100$.

Output

For every given polygon, print the cost of its cheapest triangulation with four digits after the decimal point. The input cases have no precision issues.

Sample input									Sample output
0 0	0	1	1	0					0.0000 2.2361 5.5730
0 0	2	0	2	2	0 1				2.2361
-1.2	3	0	4	1	2.7	1 -1	0 -0.5		5.5730
	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 2	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 2	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 1	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 1	0 0 0 1 1 0	

Problem information

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