

On the edge density of bipartite 3-planar and bipartite gap-planar graphs

Aaron Büngener, Maximilian Pfister

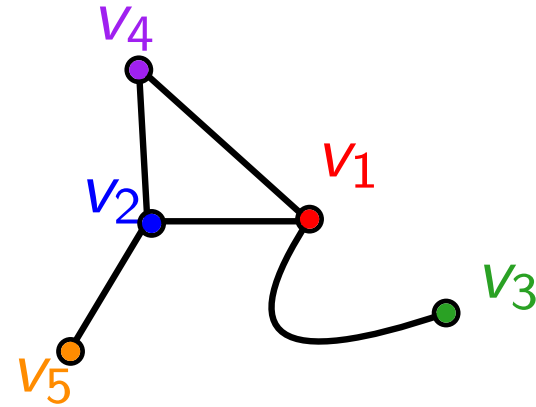
Preliminaries

Graphs

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$$

$$E = \{v_1 v_2, v_1 v_3, v_1 v_4, v_2 v_5, v_2 v_4\}$$

Drawings



Preliminaries

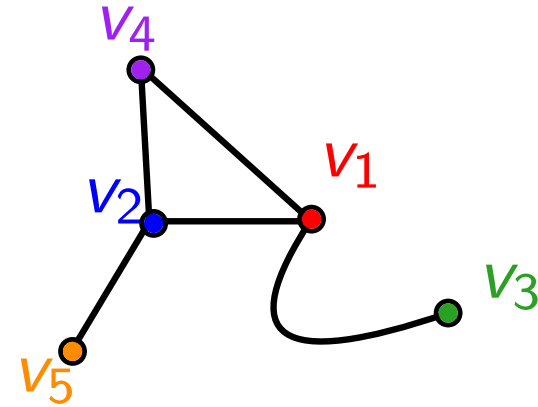
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Bipartite: No odd cycles

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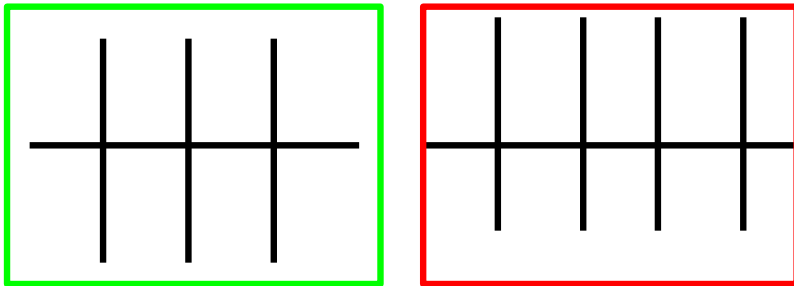
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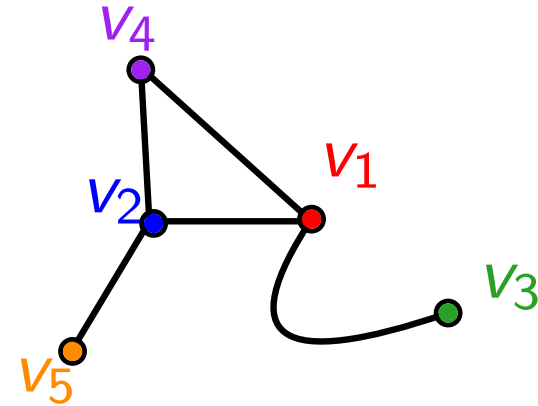
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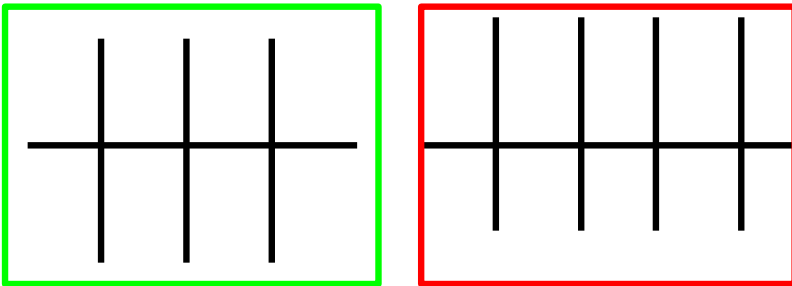
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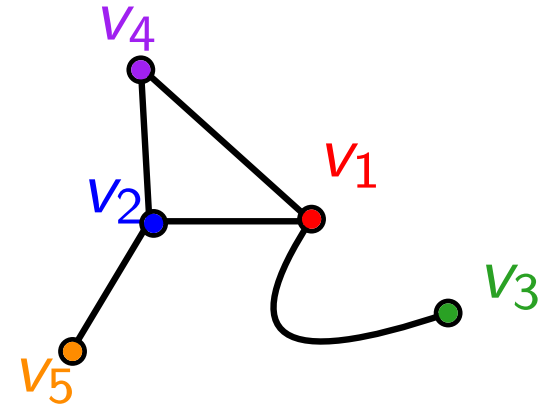
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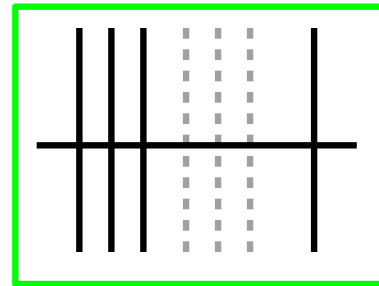
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gap-planar



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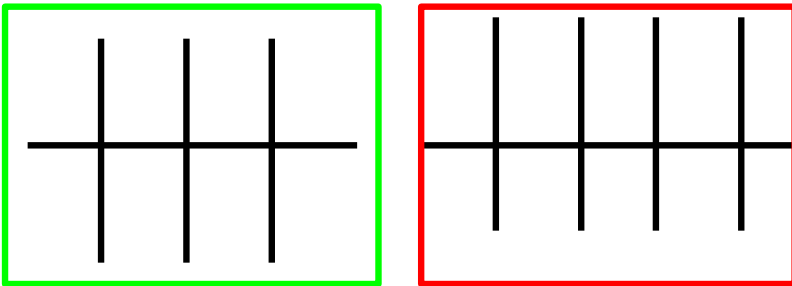
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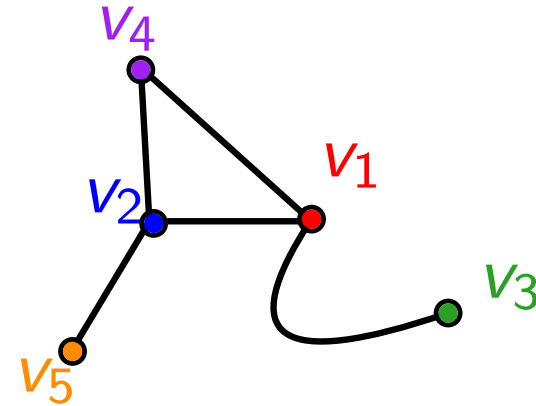
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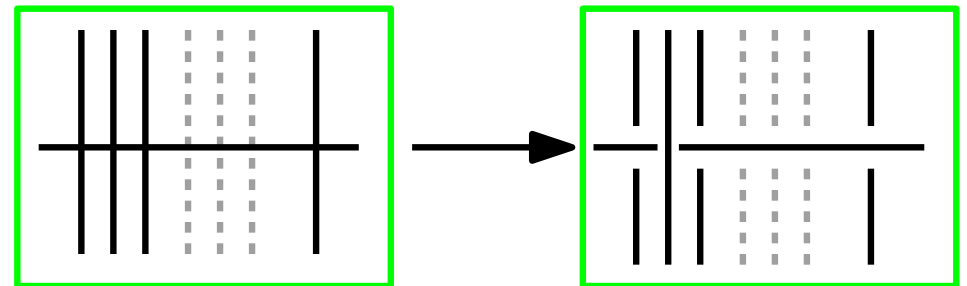
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gap-planar



Every edge has one *gap*

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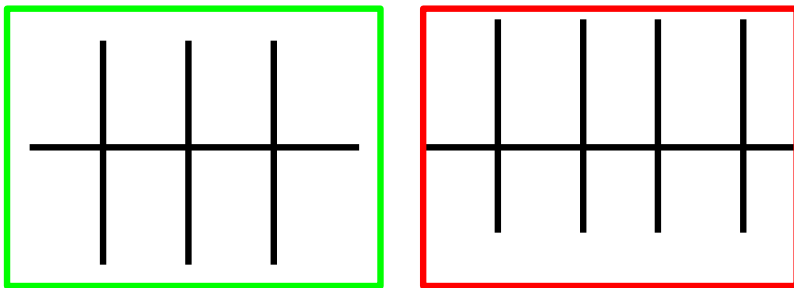
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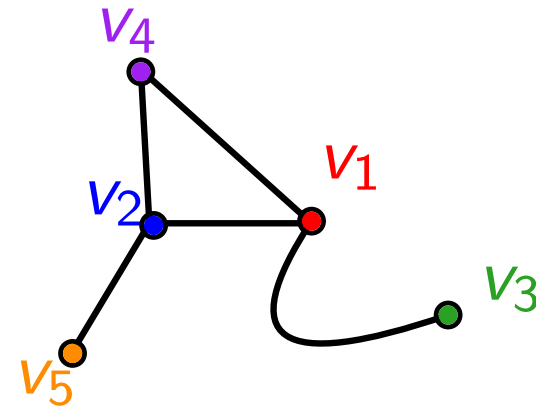
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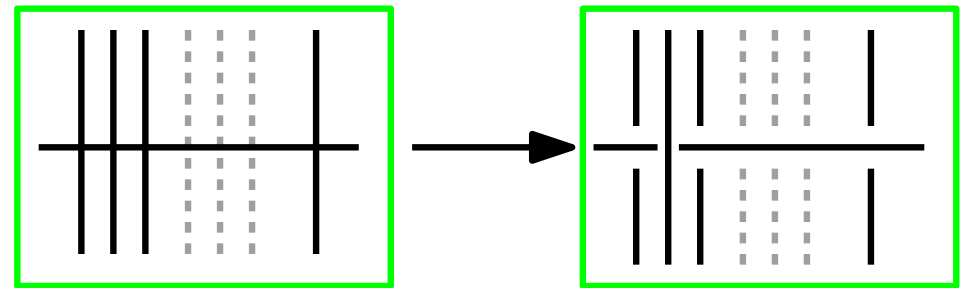
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Edge density: Maximum number of edges

Related work

3-planarity:

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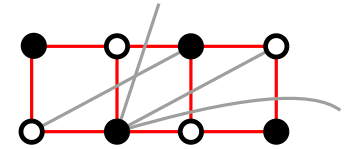
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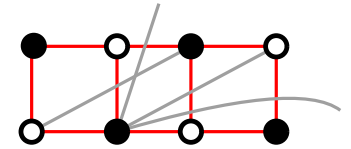


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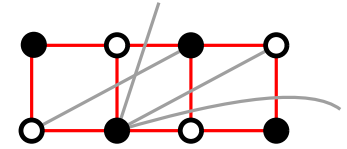
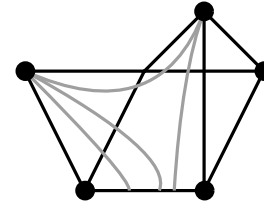
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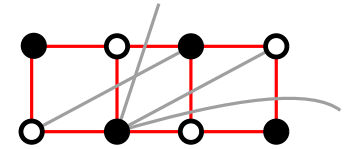
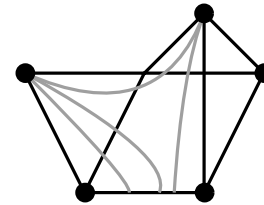
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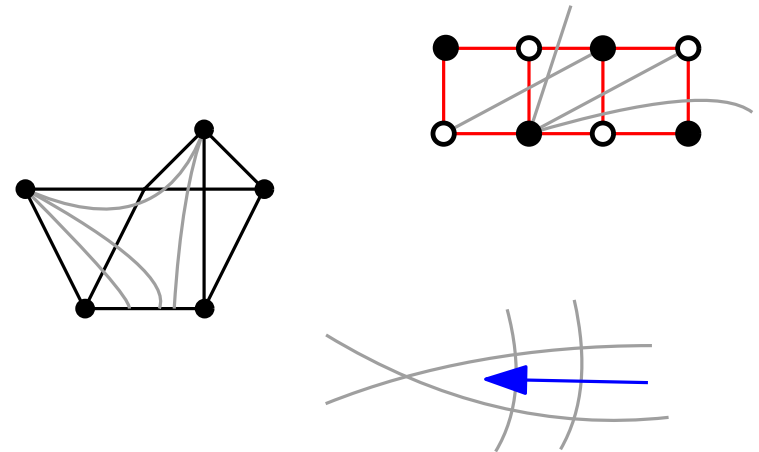
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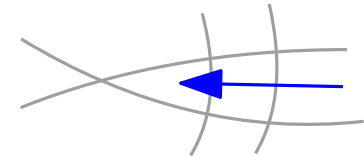
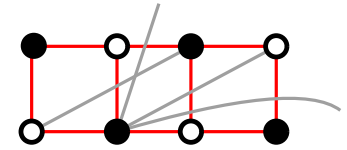
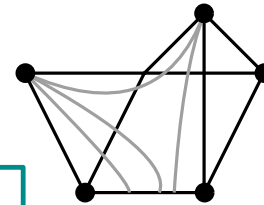
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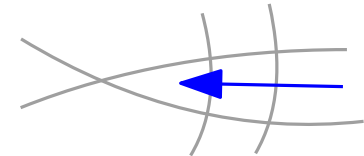
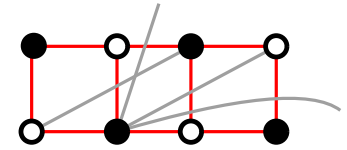
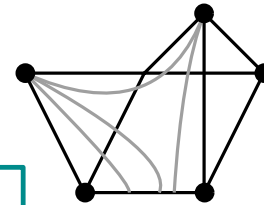
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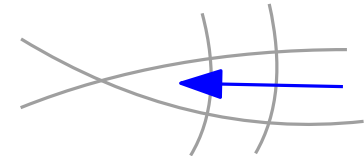
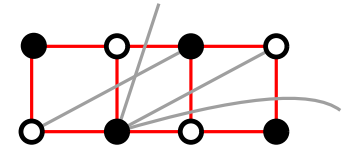
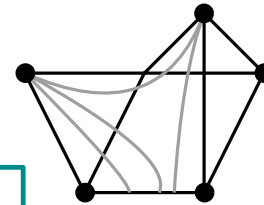
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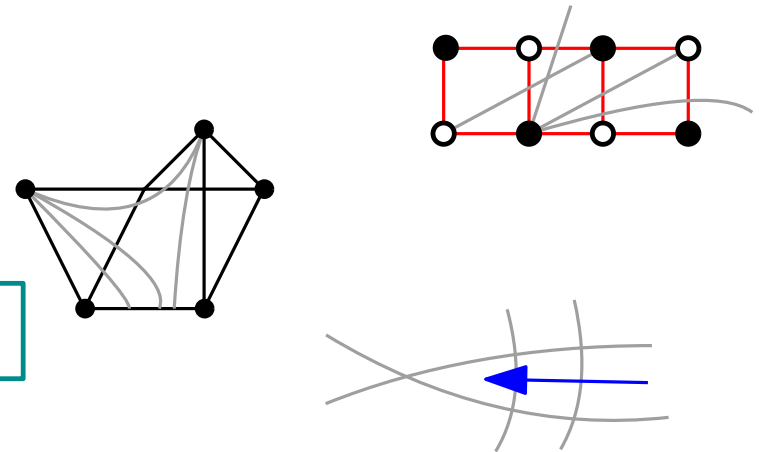
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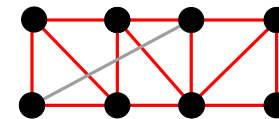
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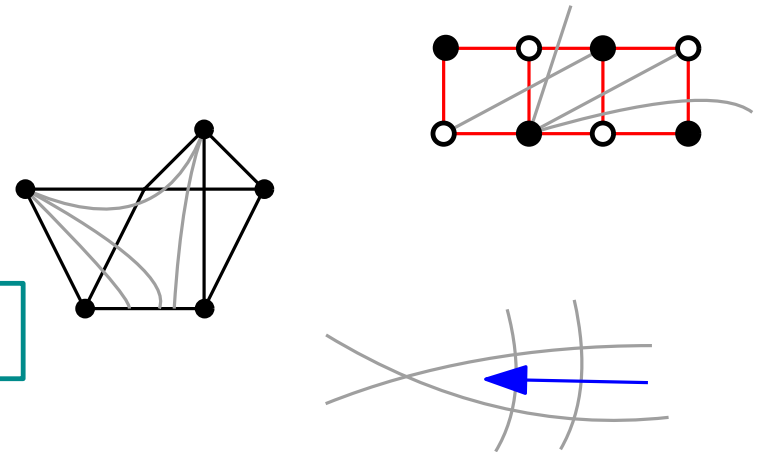
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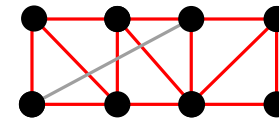
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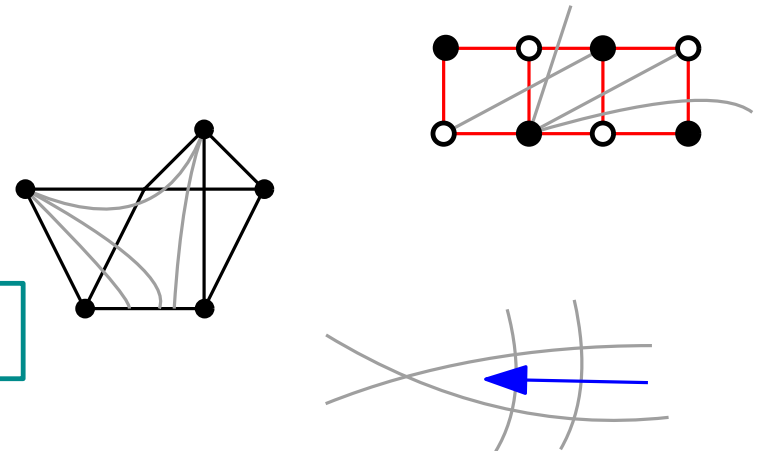
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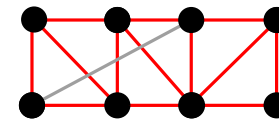
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Bipartite gap-planar graphs have at most $4n - 8$ edges.

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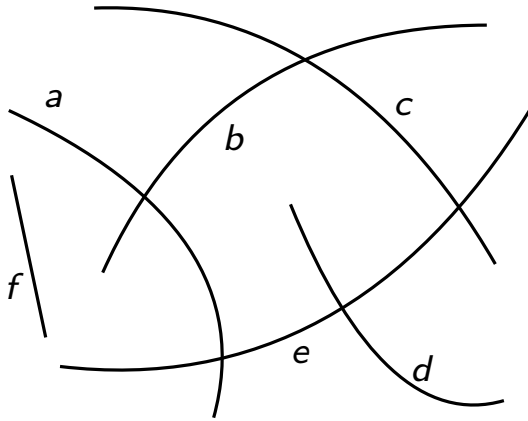
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Gap-planarity

Drawing Γ

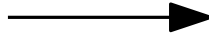
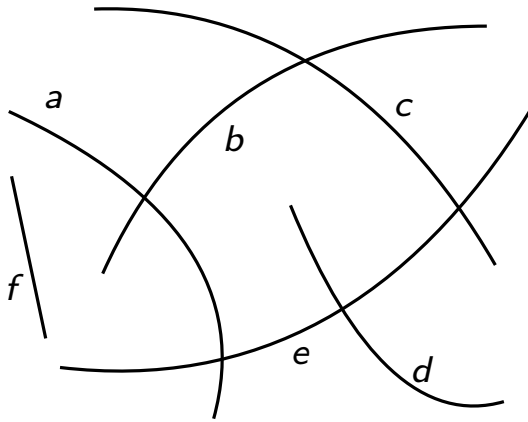
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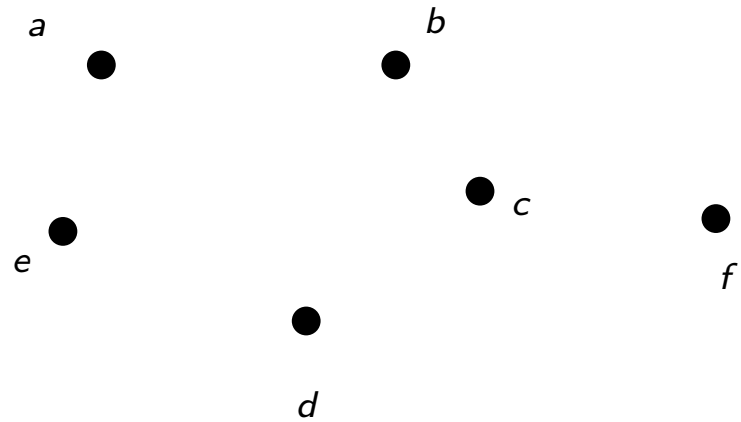


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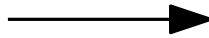
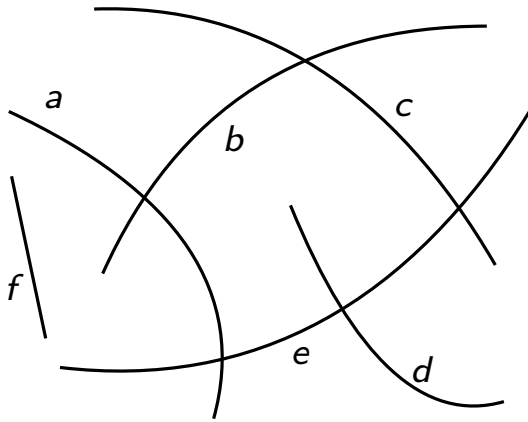


Crossing graph \mathcal{I} :

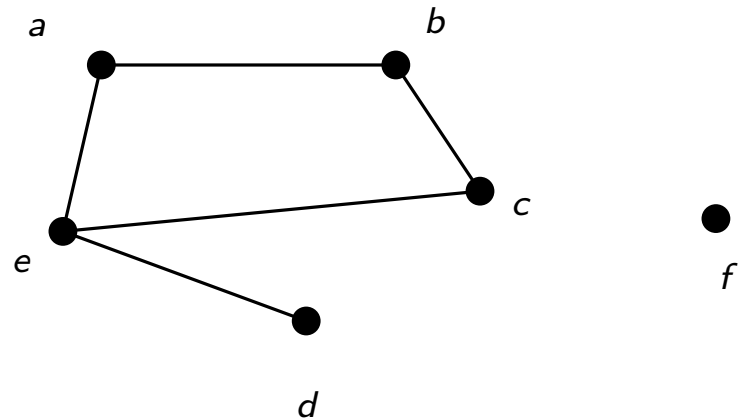


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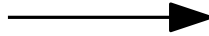
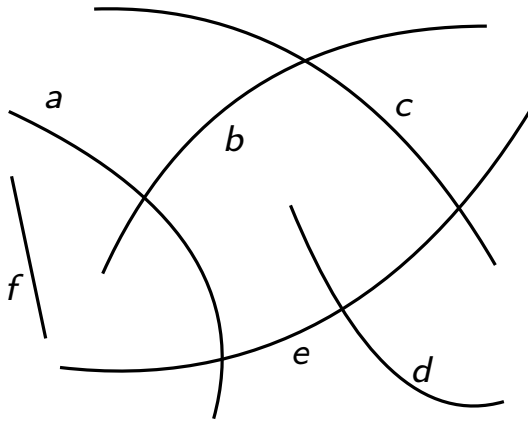


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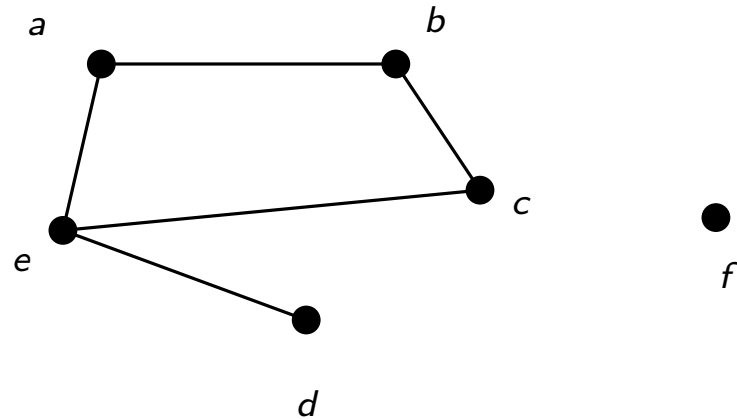


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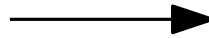
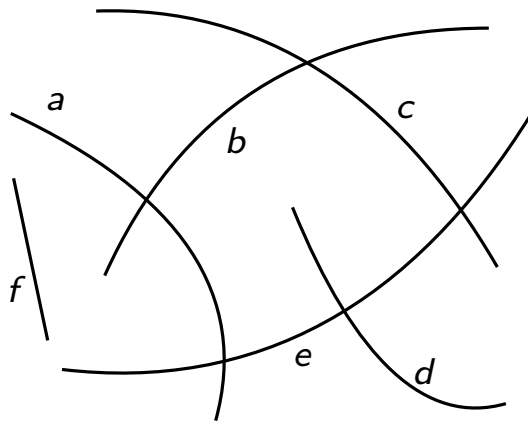
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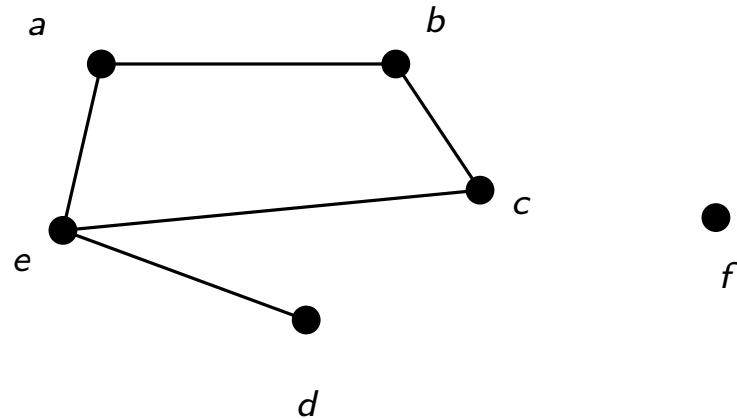
[B] Γ gap-planar $\rightarrow \mathcal{I}$ is pseudoforest

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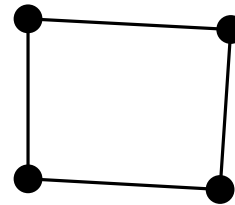
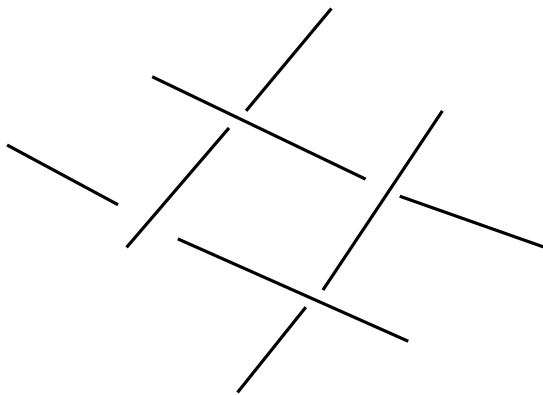
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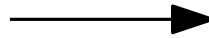
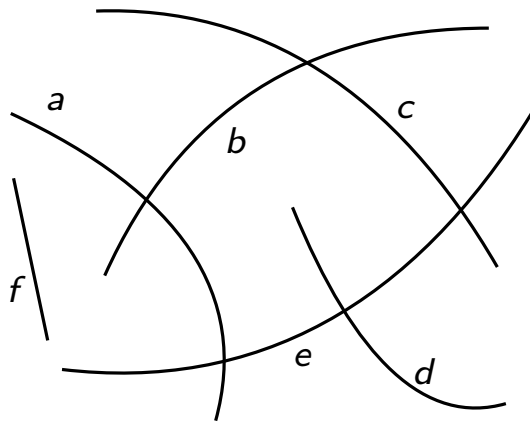


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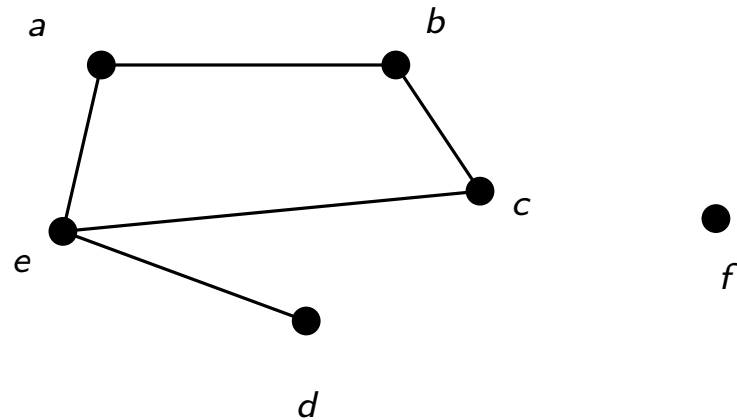


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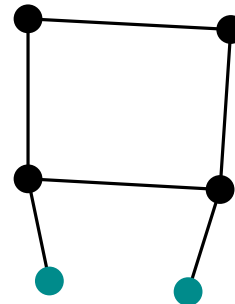
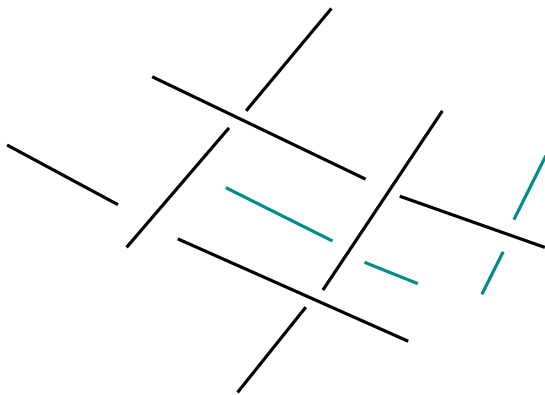
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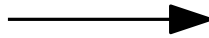
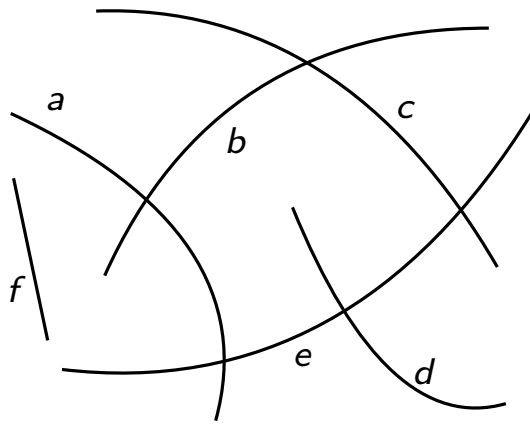


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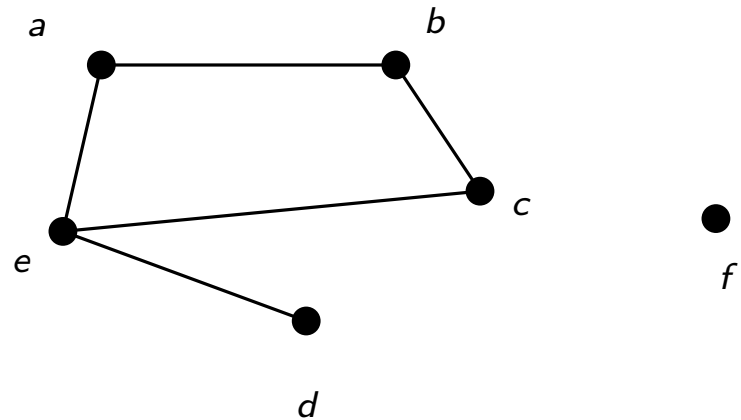


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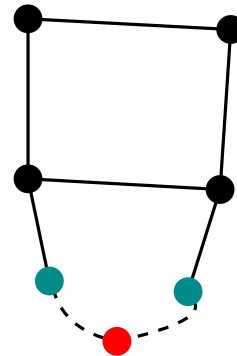
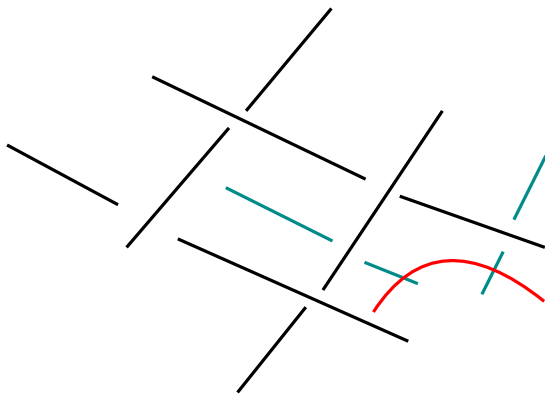
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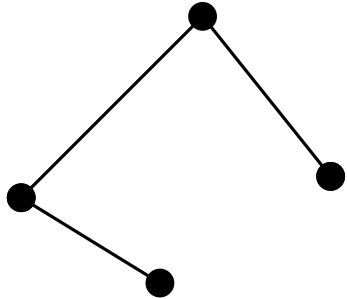
A bipartite planar subgraph has at most $2n - 4$ edges, thus
the desired bound of $4n - 8$ follows.

Finding large independent sets

Let X be component of \mathcal{I} : (recall X has at most one cycle)

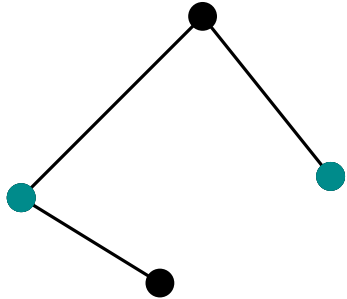
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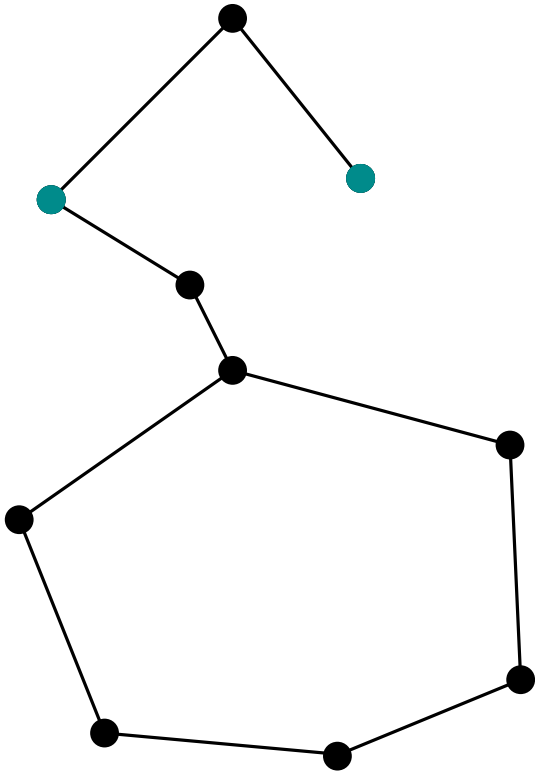
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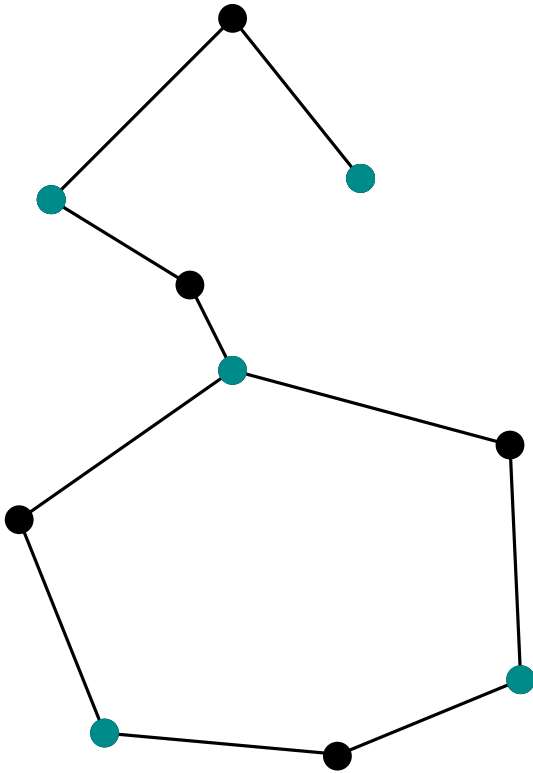
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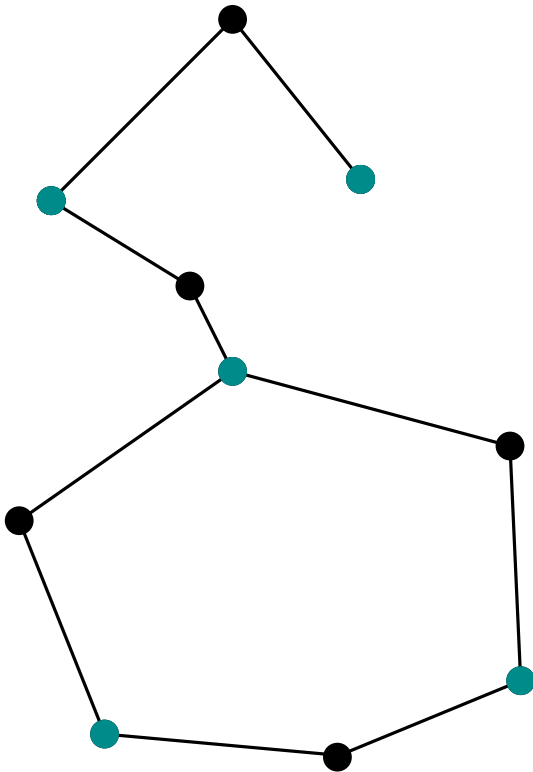
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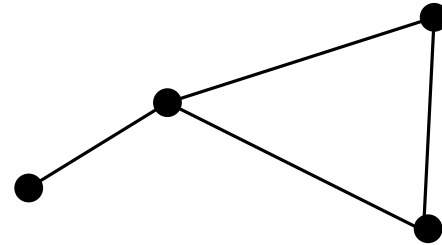
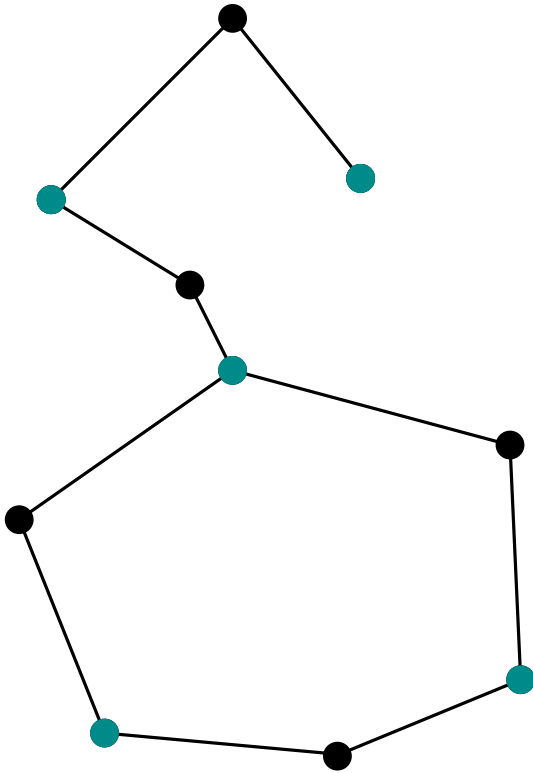
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Bipartite \rightarrow take larger
partition

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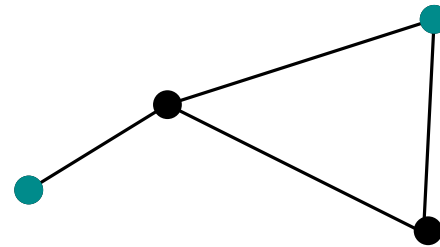
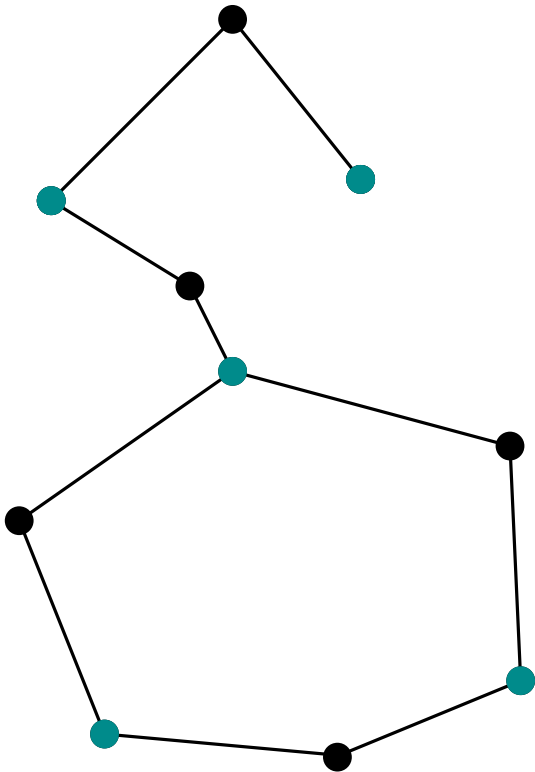
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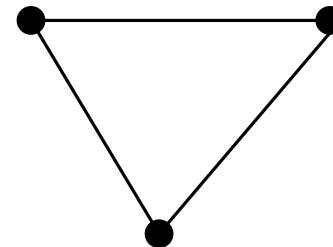
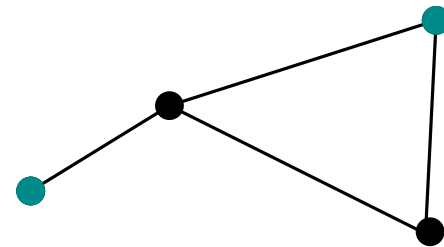
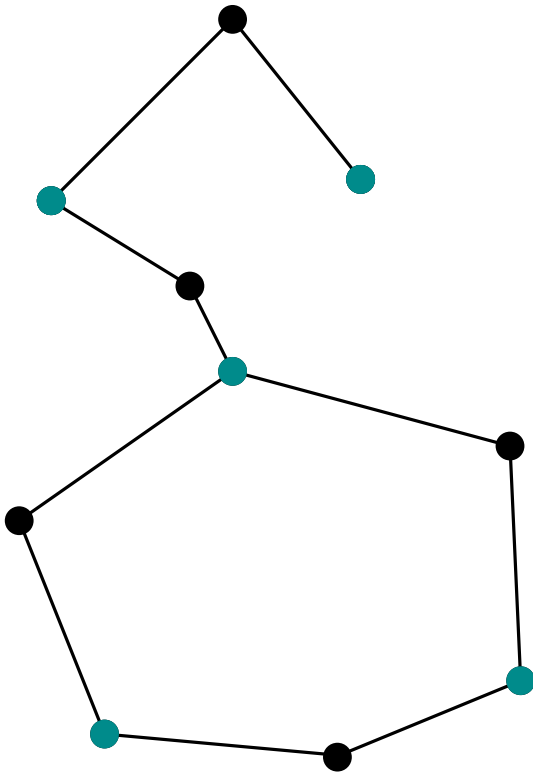
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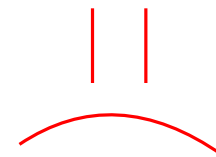
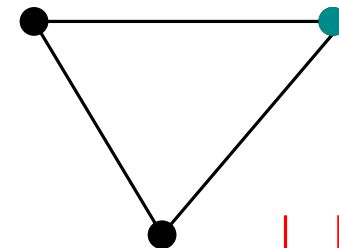
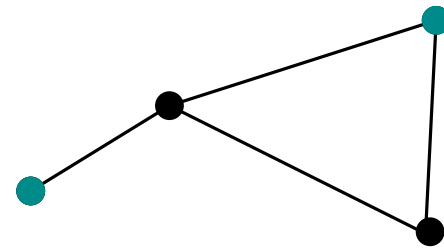
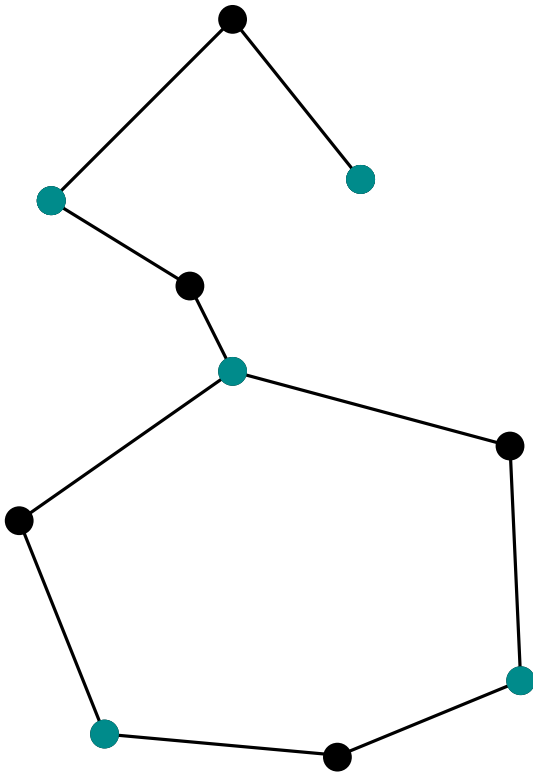
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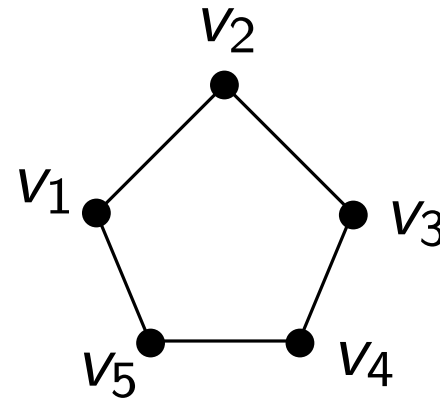
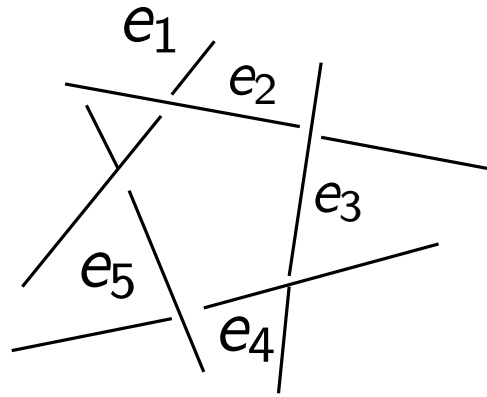
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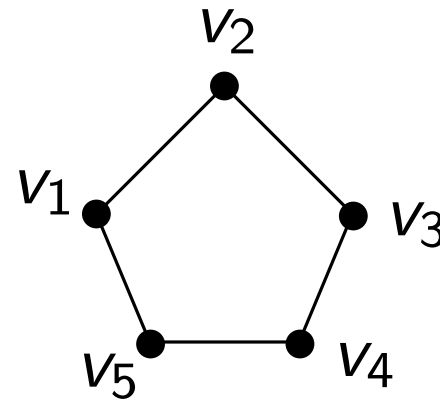
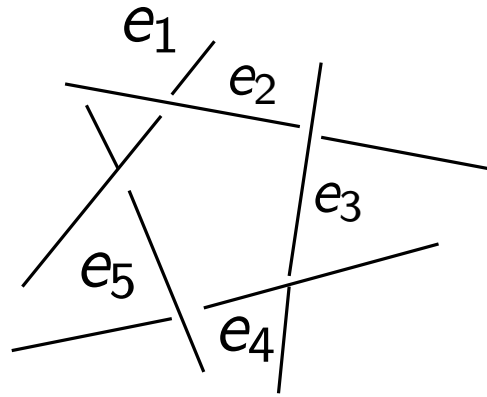
Augment the critical components

Idea: Merge singletons (uncrossed edges in Γ) with the bad components.



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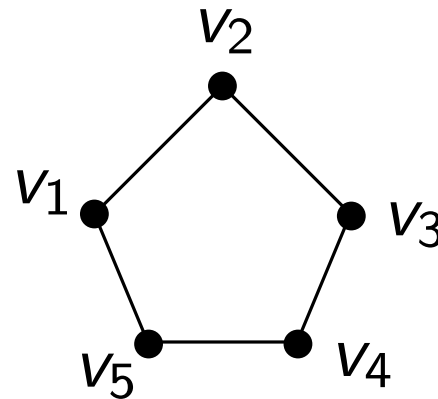
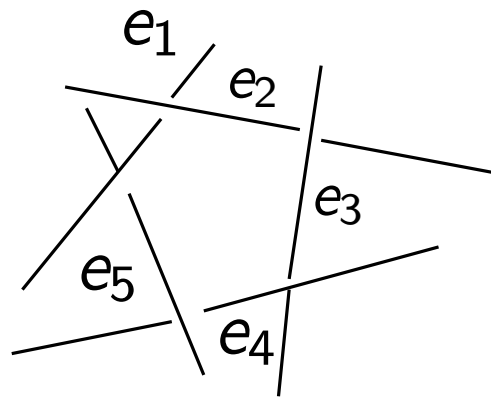
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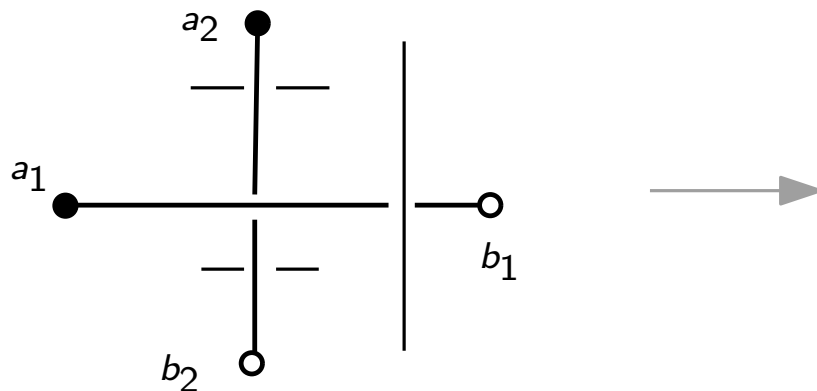
Lemma: For any two consecutive edges $e_i = a_i b_i$ and $e_{i+1} = a_{i+1} b_{i+1}$, either $a_i b_{i+1}$ or $a_{i+1} b_i$ exists.

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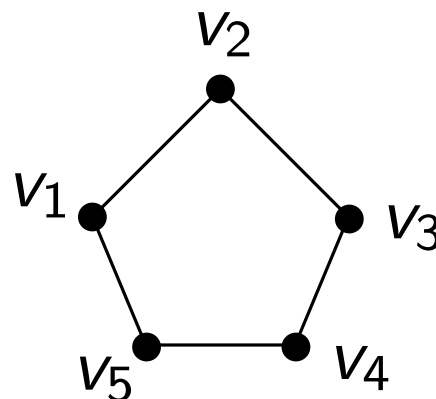
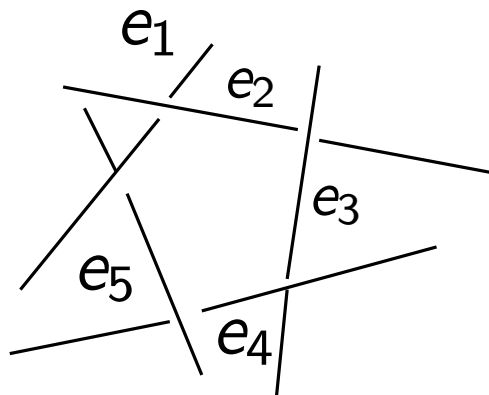


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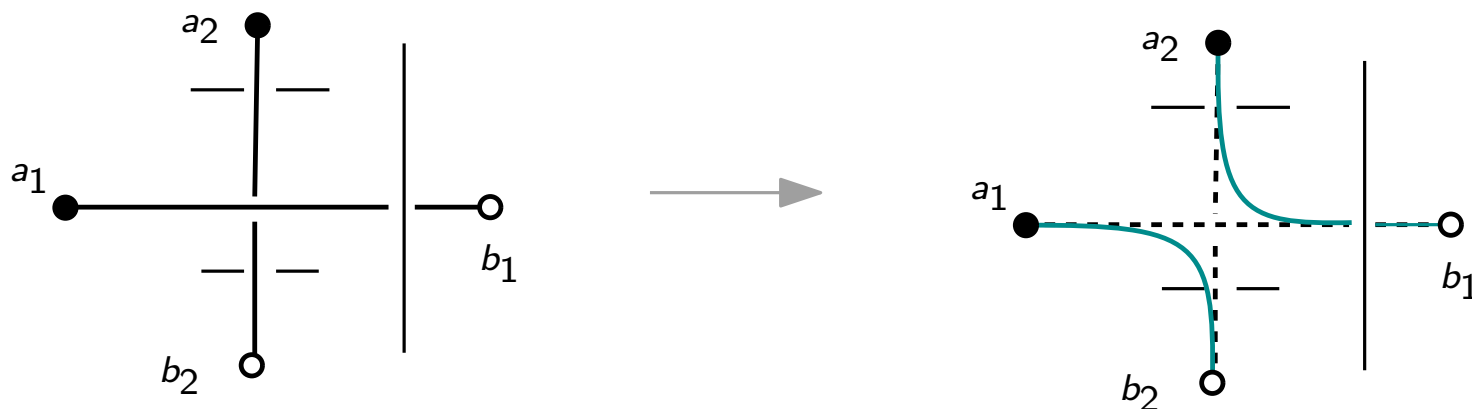


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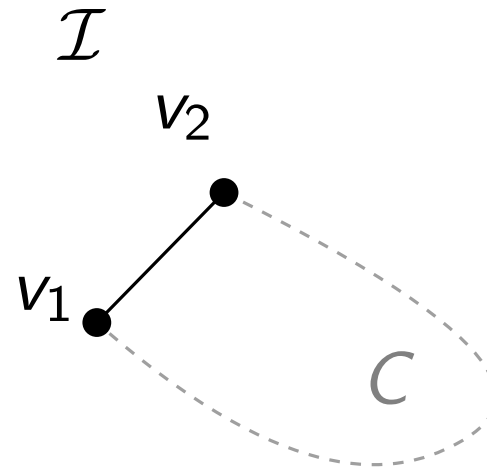
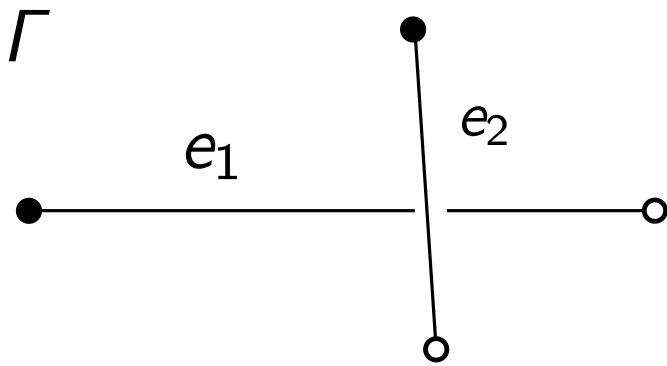
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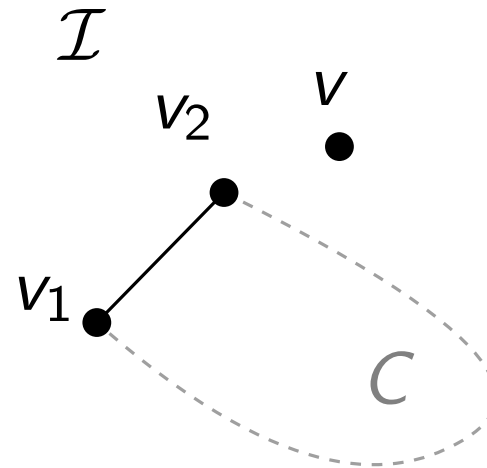
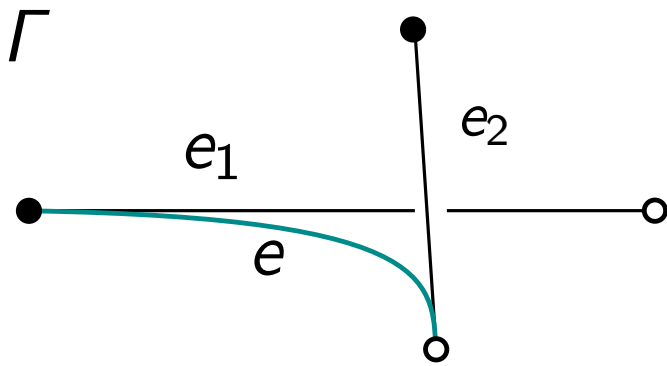
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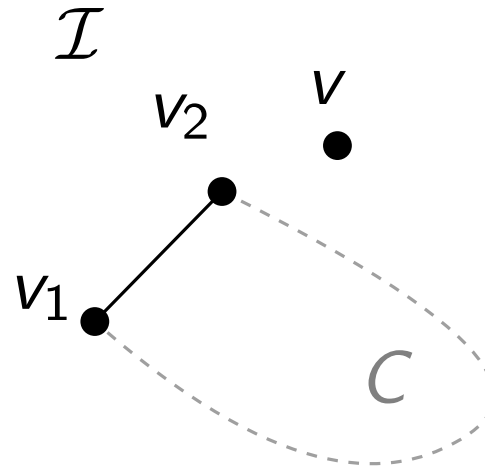
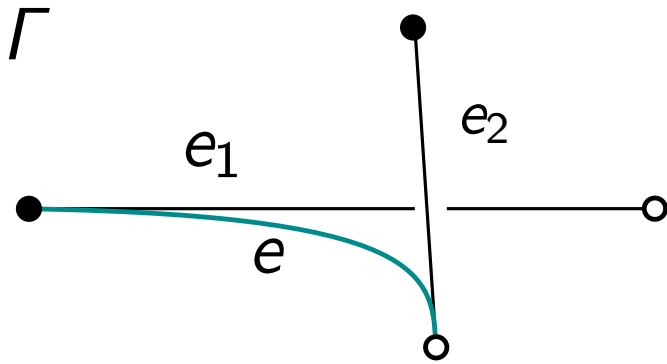
Case analysis I



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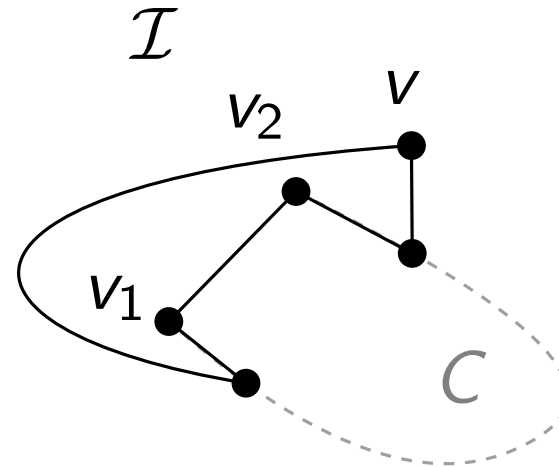
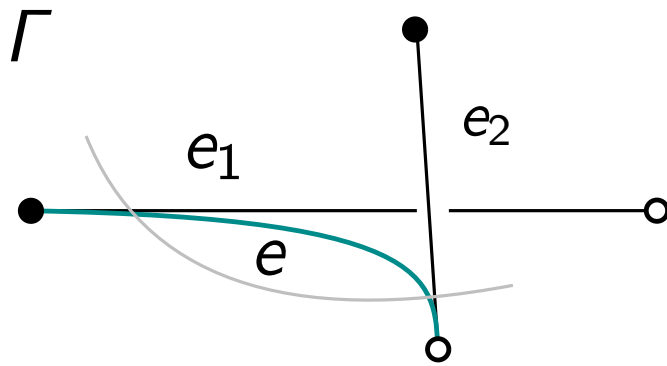


Case analysis I



C1 : e crosses an edge of odd cycle C

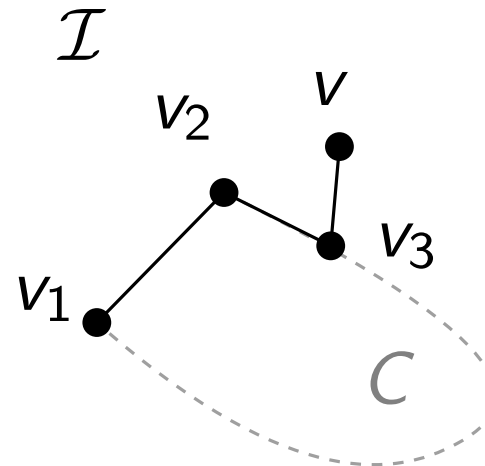
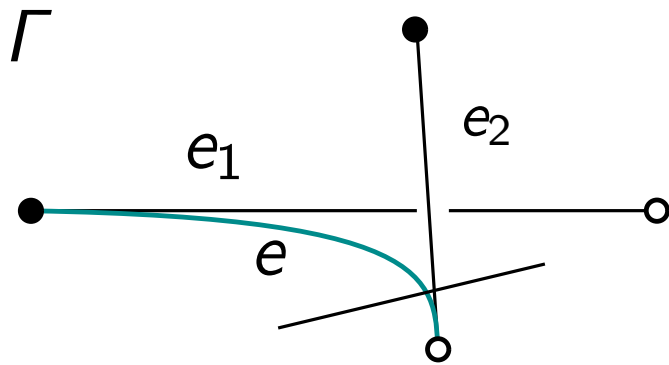
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If e crosses both e_3 and e_{2k+1} , then X was not pseudoforest.

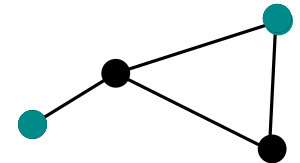
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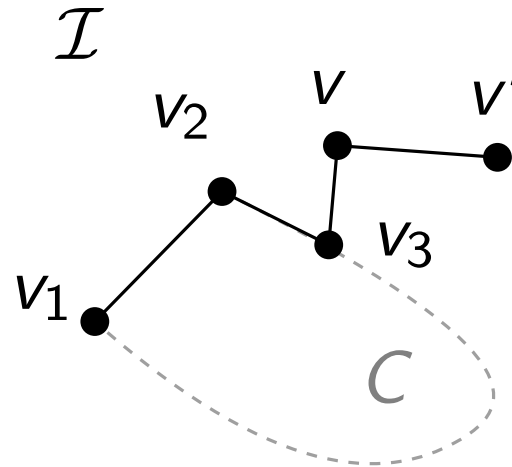
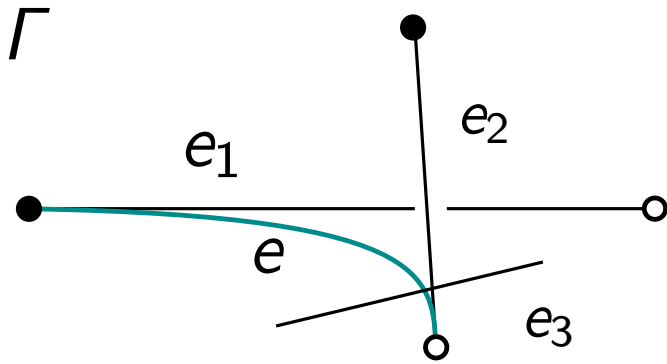
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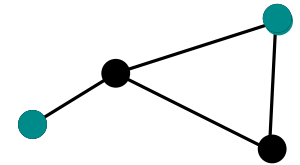
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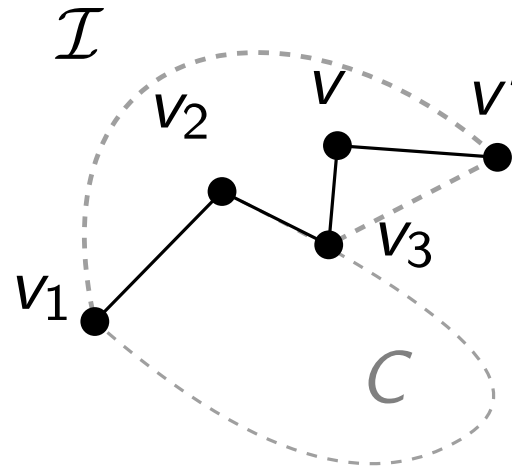
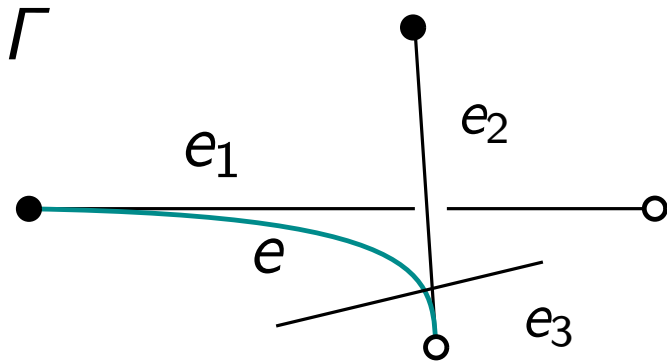
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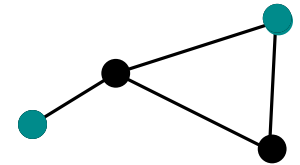


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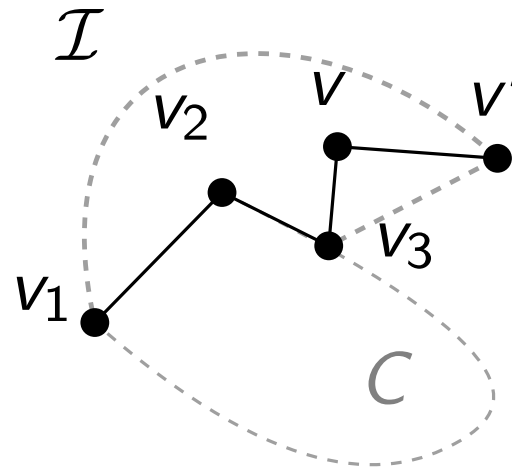
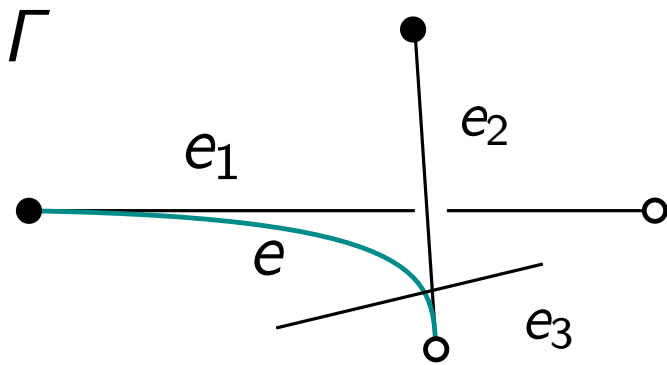
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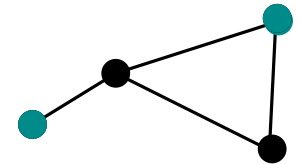
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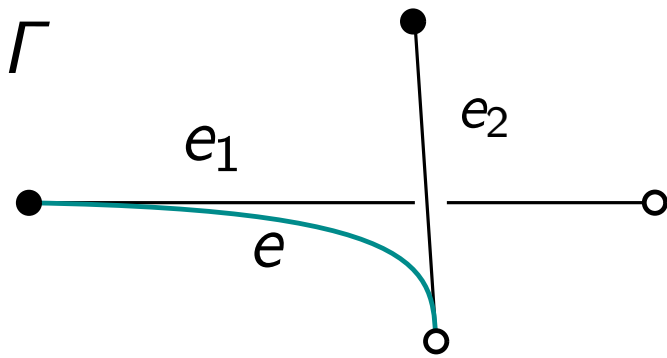
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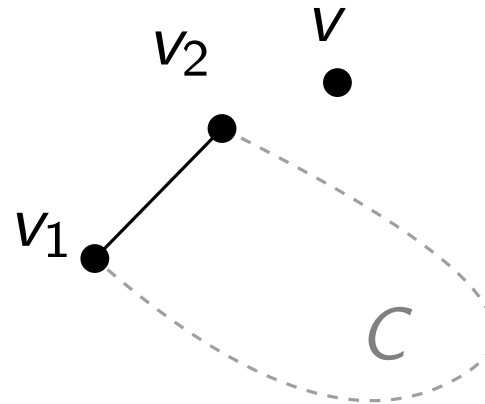
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\Rightarrow C1 cannot occur

Part II

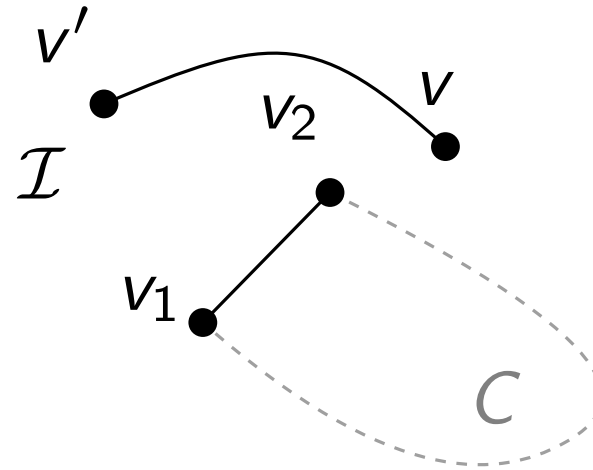
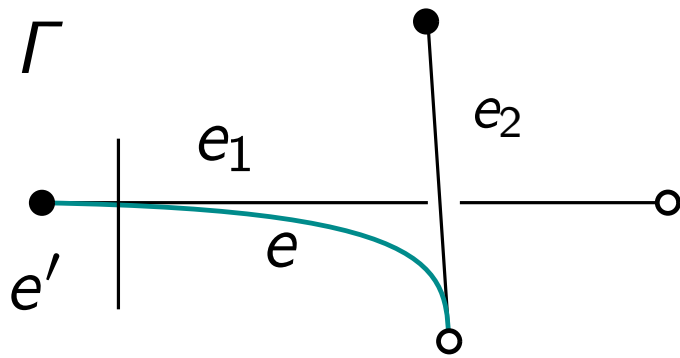


\mathcal{I}



C2: e is uncrossed

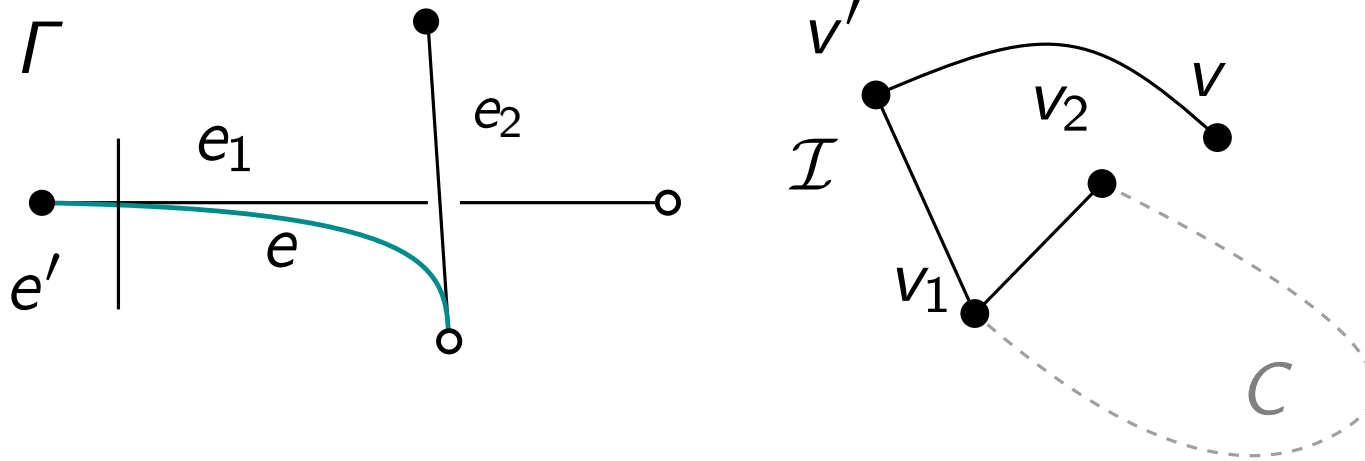
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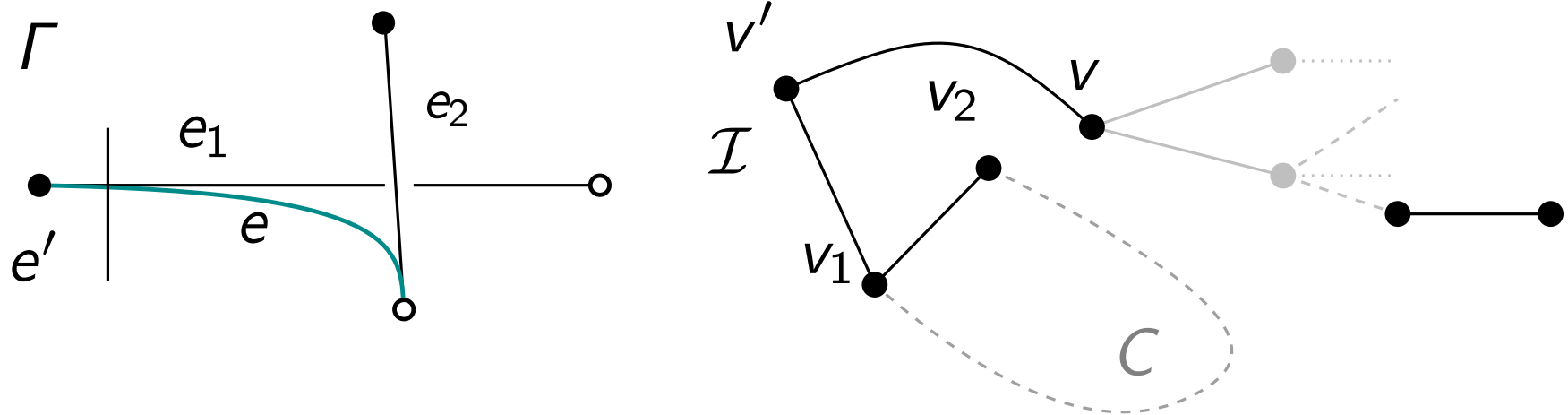


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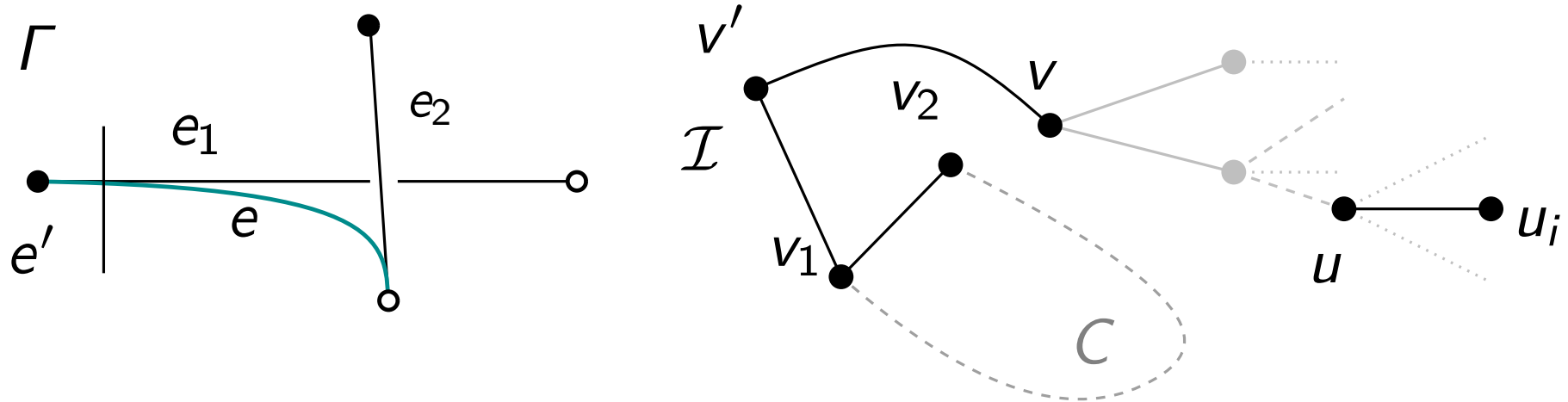
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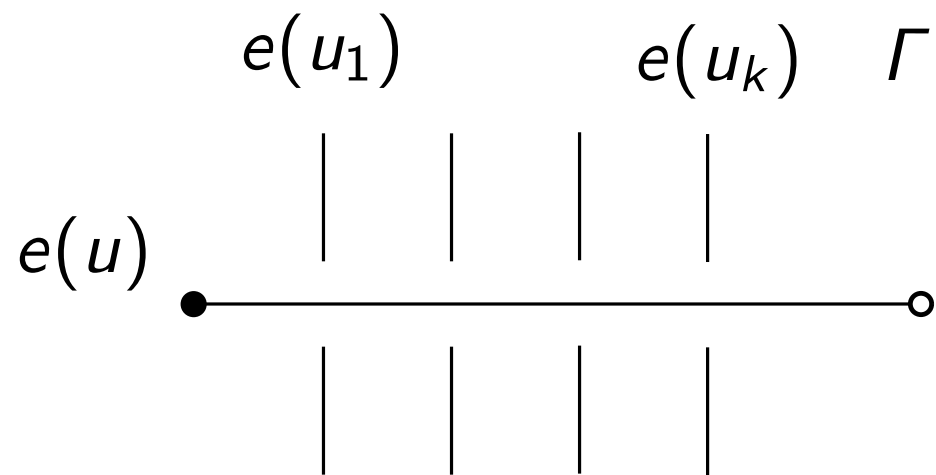
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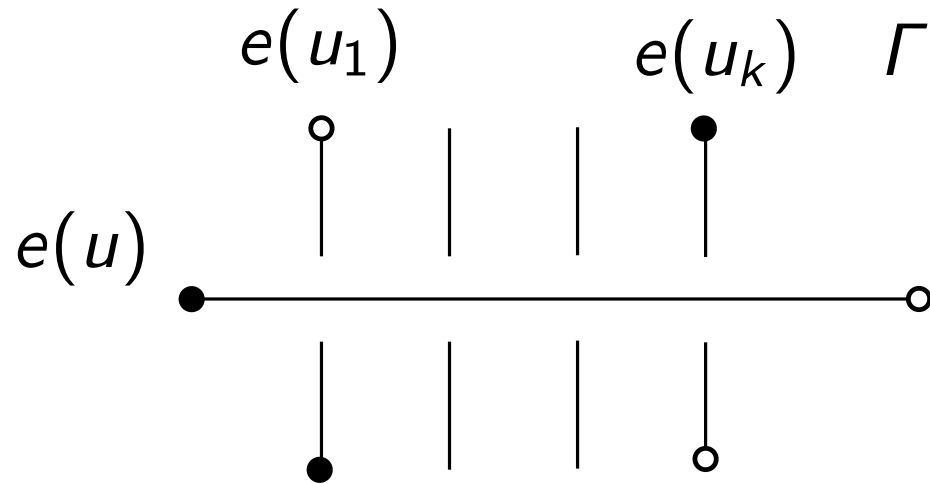
Let u be vertex on second lowest level with children

u_1, \dots, u_k .

Part III

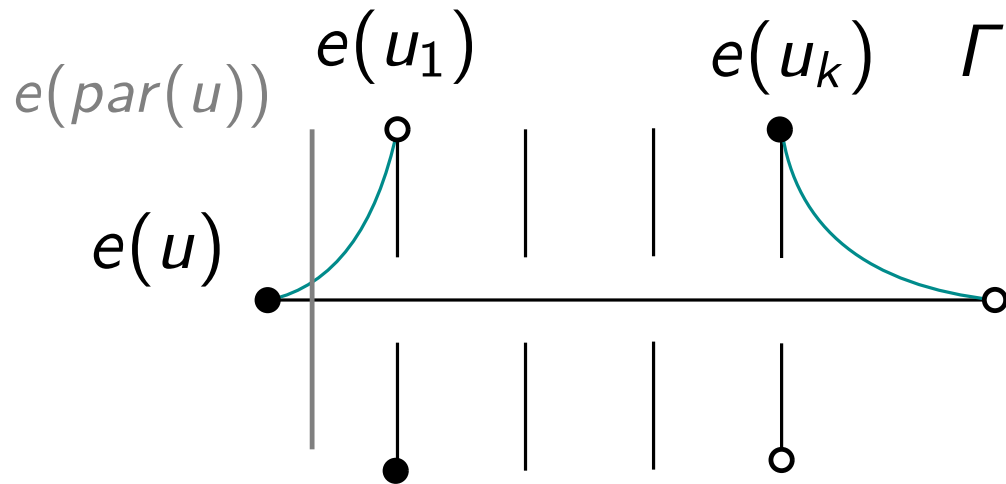


Part III



Leaves are involved only in crossing with $e(u)$.

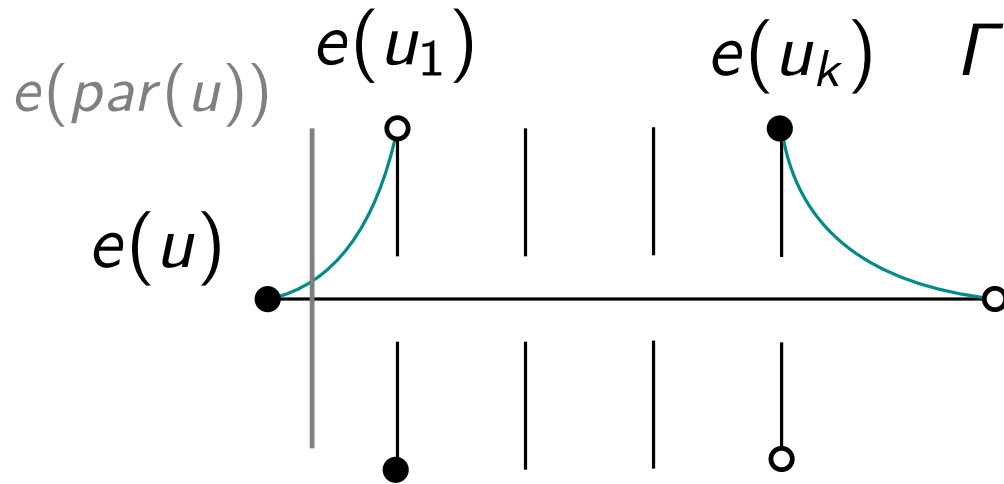
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\Rightarrow In both C2 and C3, we can identify an uncrossed edge for any two consecutive edges of cycle.

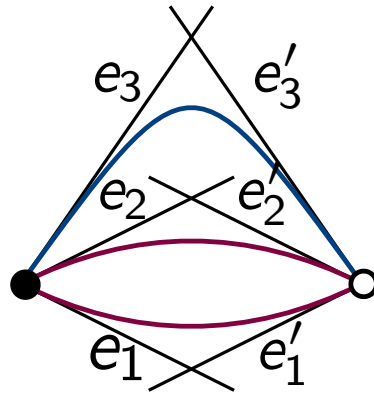
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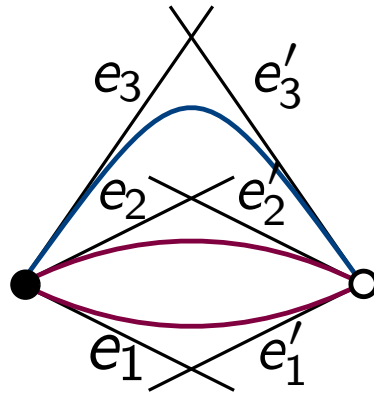
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Part IV

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\Rightarrow We have sufficiently many edges such that we can uniquely assign one to every critical component

3-planar

Bipartite 3-planar graphs have at most $4n - 8$ edges.

3-planar

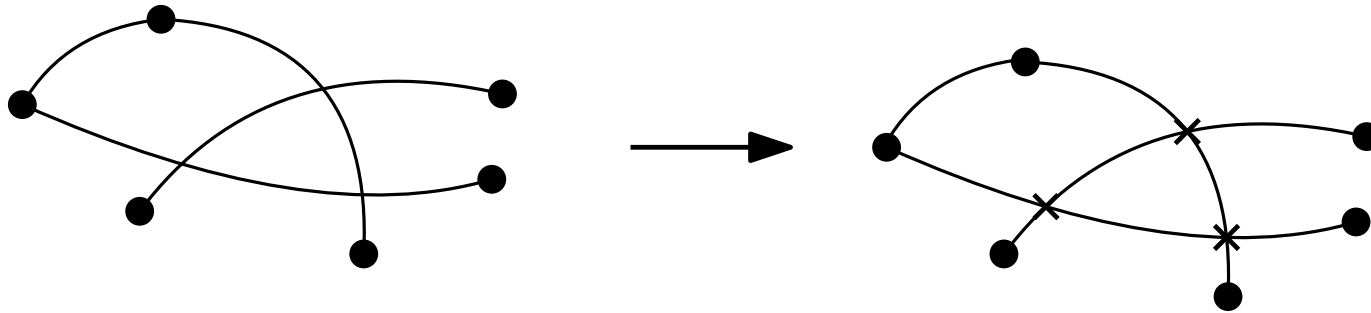
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Use discharging argument on planarization $P(\Gamma)$

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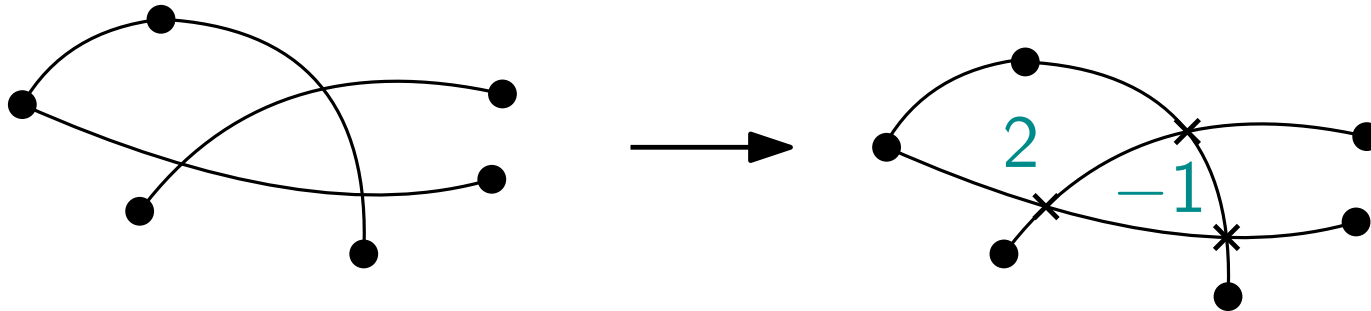
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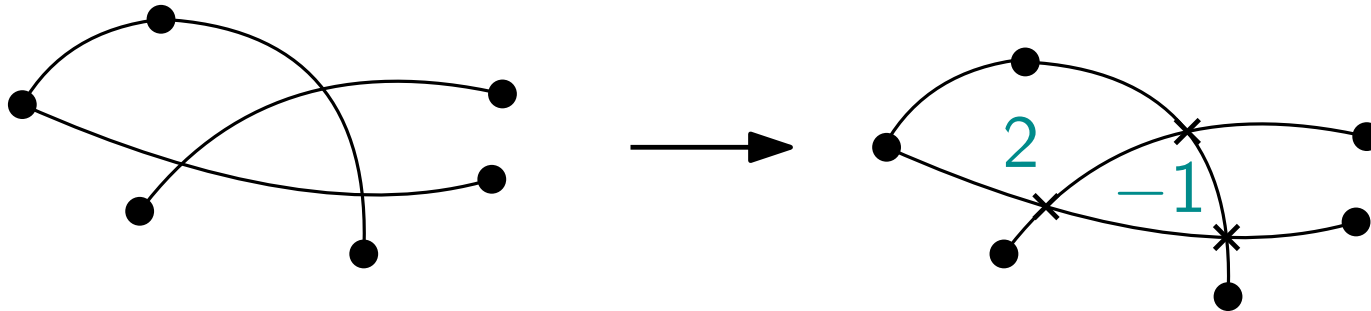


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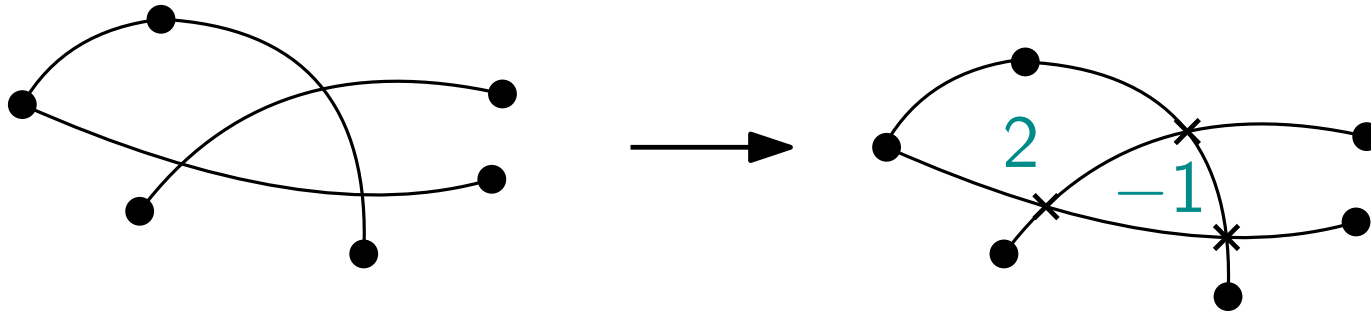
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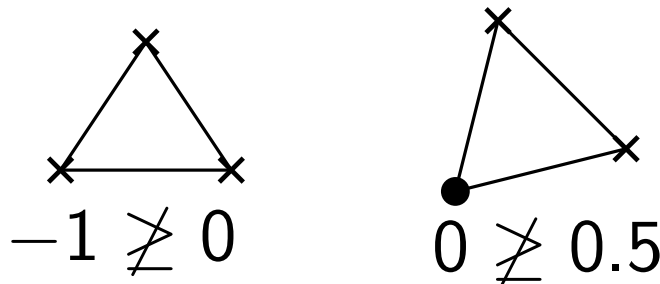
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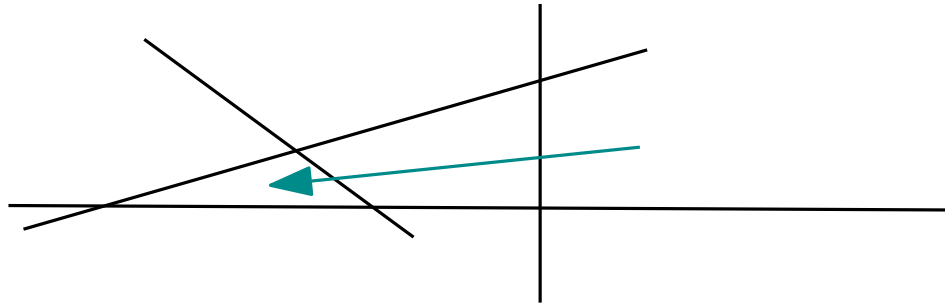
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Problematic faces:



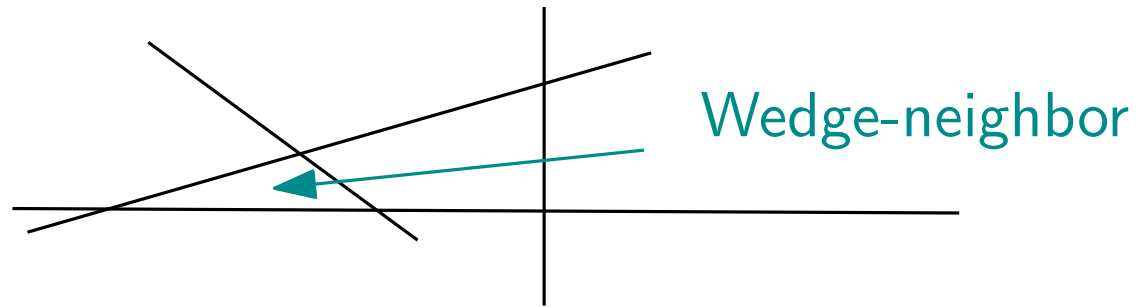
Key Ideas

Local charging exchange:



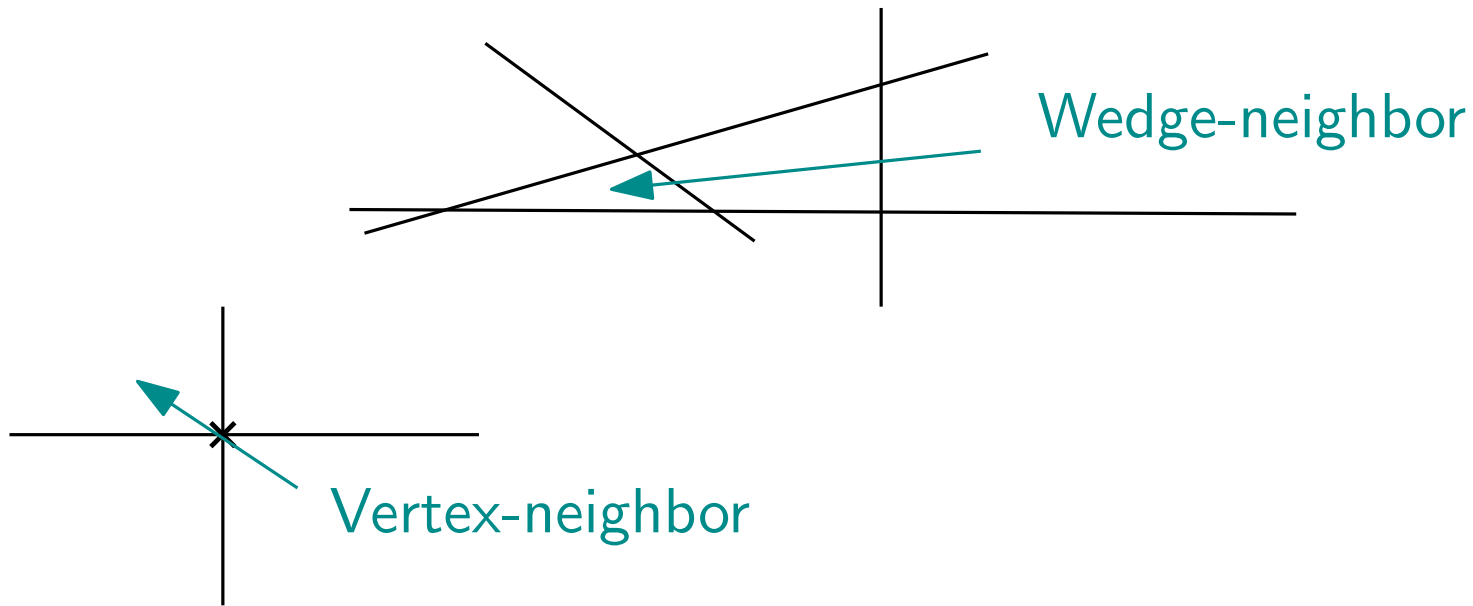
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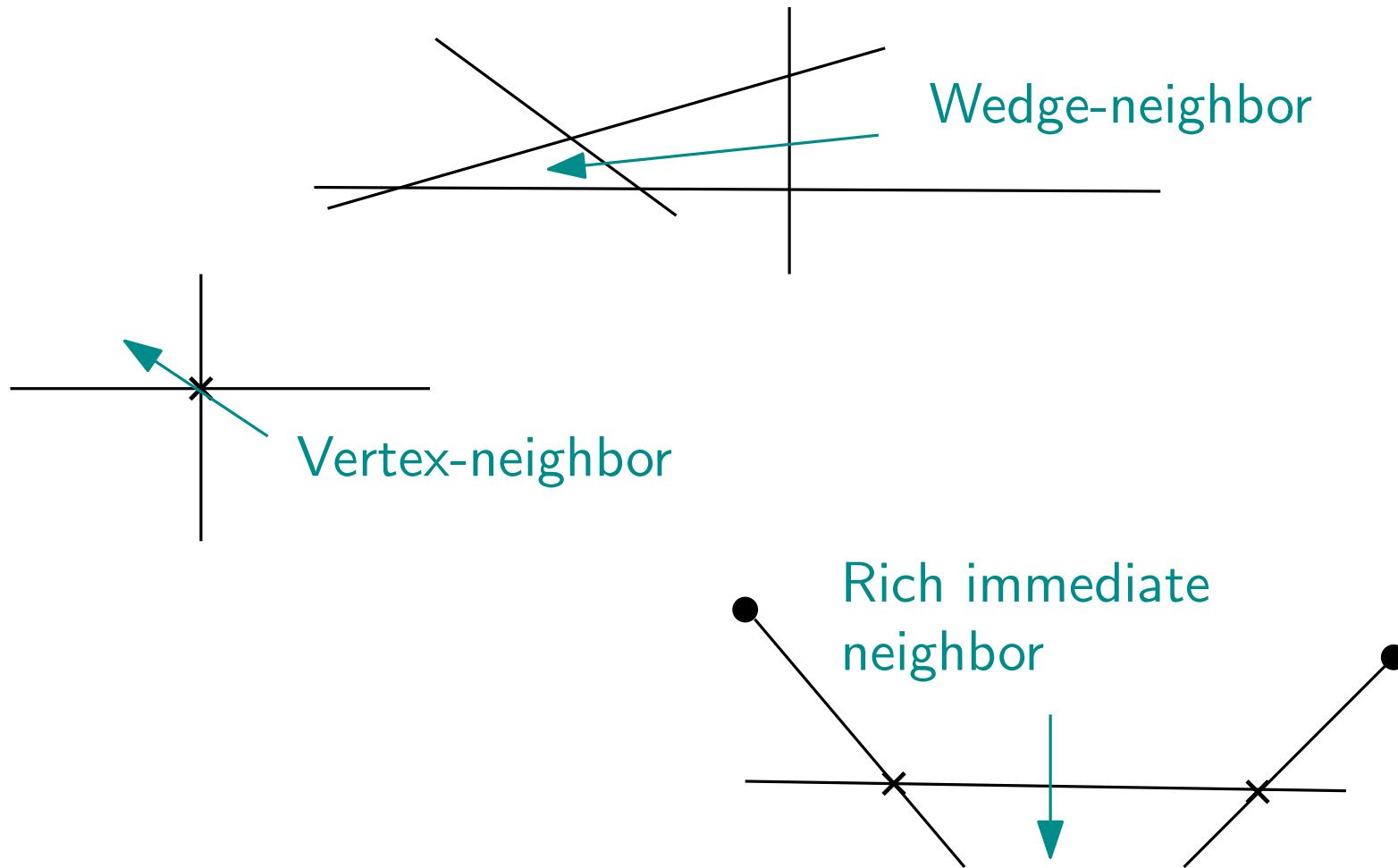
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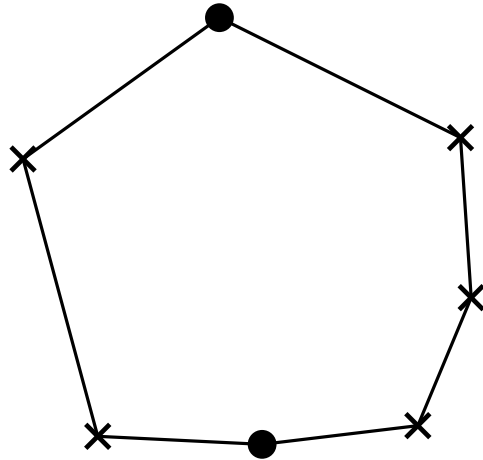


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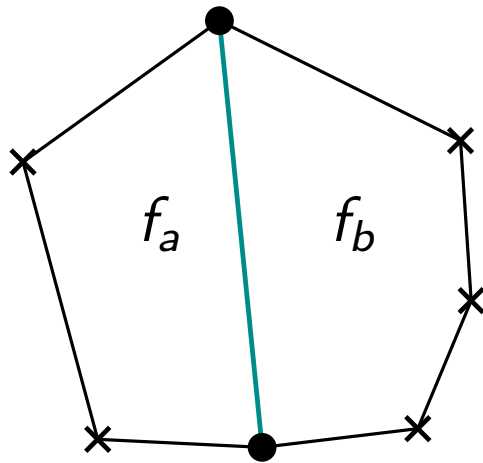


Local Charge: Subdivision faces



f is a 2-7 face \rightarrow gets initial charge of $2 + 7 - 4 = 5$.

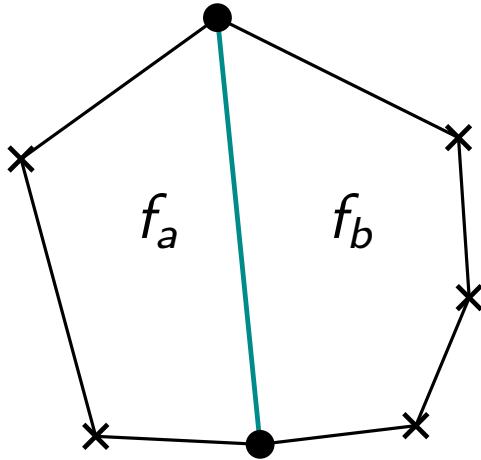
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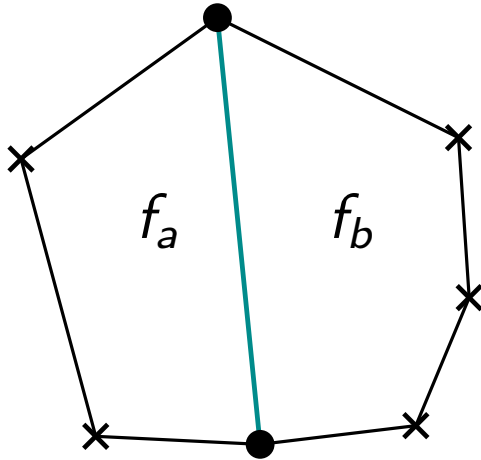
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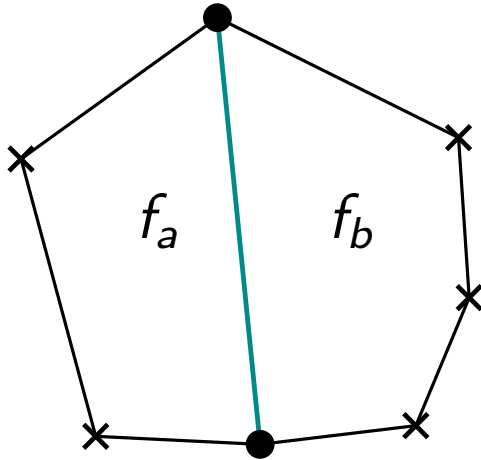
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We subdivide face f along the following **hypothetical edge** into f_a and f_b

f_a is a 2-4 face \rightarrow would have 2 charge

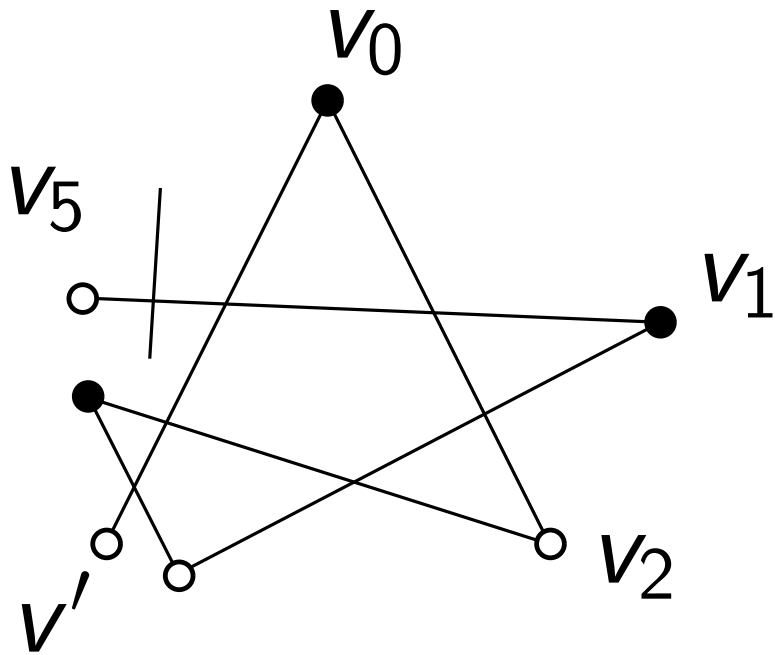
f_b is a 2-5 face \rightarrow would have 3 charge

$ch(f) = ch(f_a) + ch(f_b)$ holds.

Can redistribute this local charge w.o. arguing about the remainder of a face

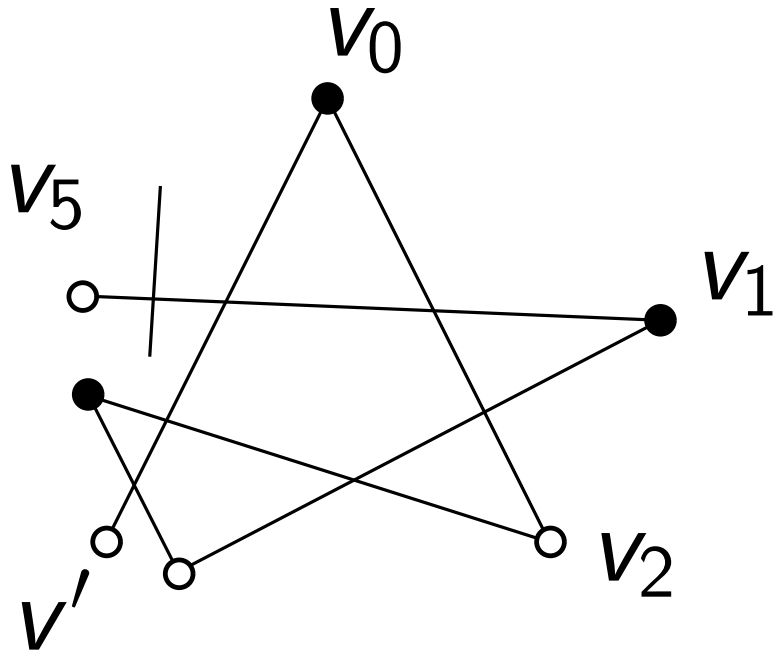
Example

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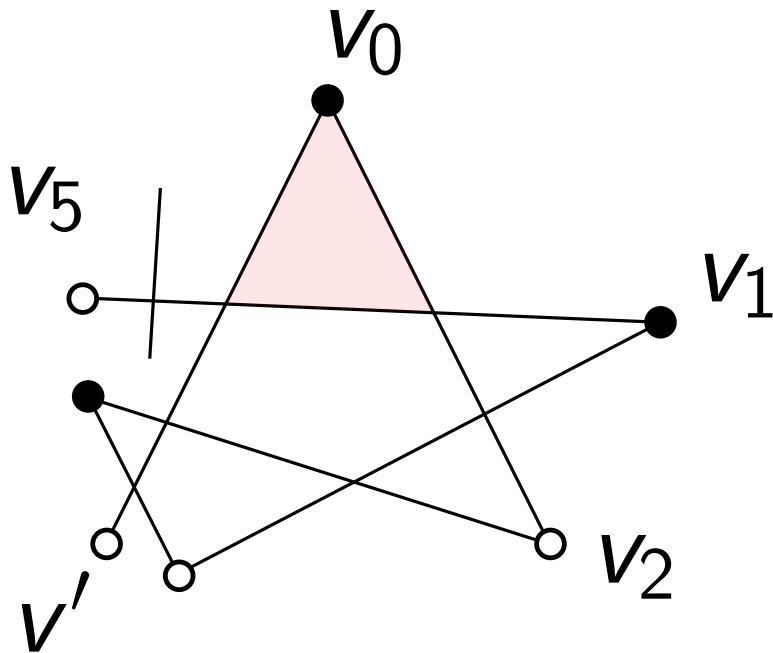
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Goal is to recharge the 0-pentagon in the middle.

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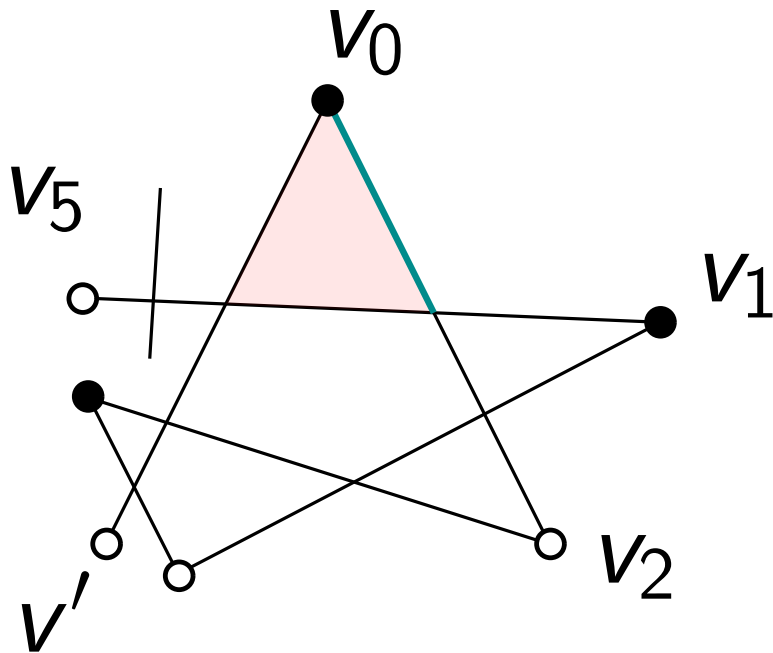


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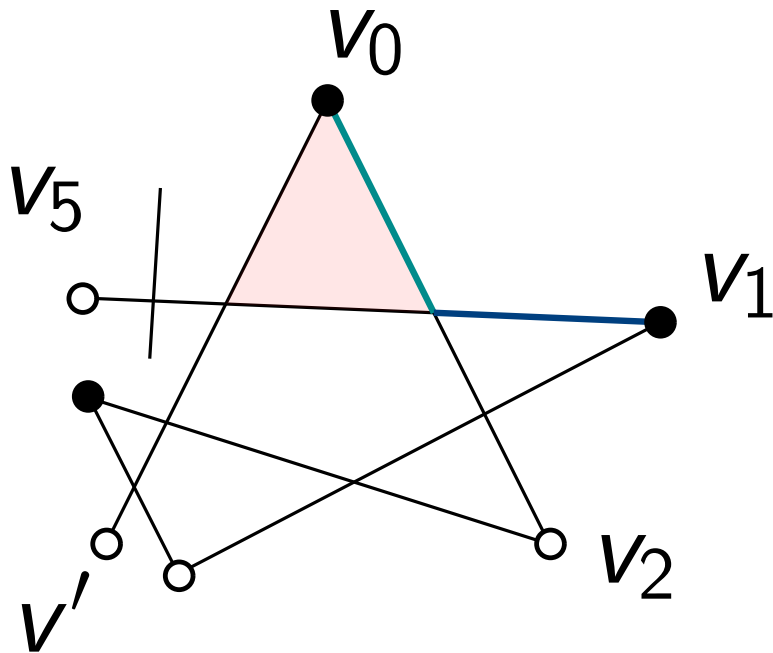
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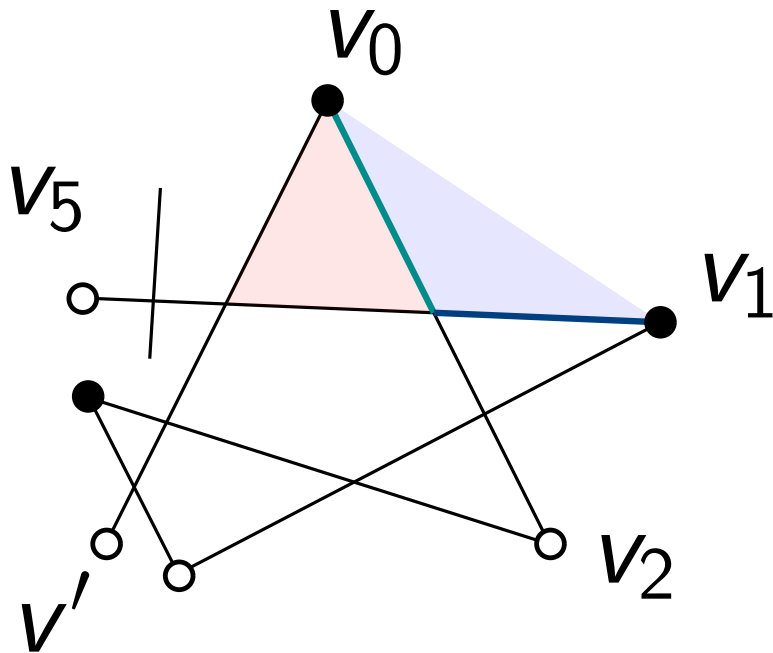
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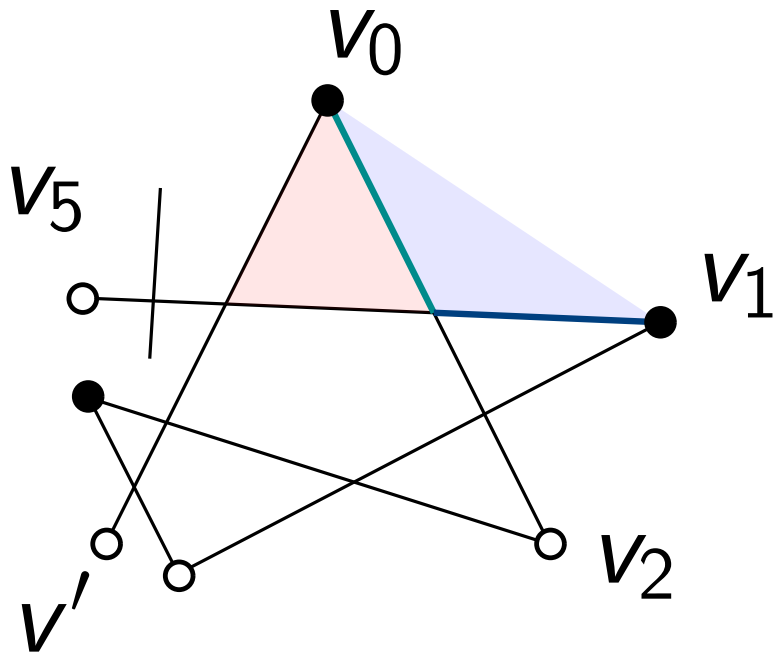
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Subdivide this face along the edge $(v_0, v_1) \rightarrow$ we obtain a 2-triangle which can distribute 0.5 charge to the pentagon.

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Crossing number of bipartite graphs

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$$cr(G) \geq \frac{1}{18.1} \frac{m^3}{n^2} \Rightarrow cr(G) \geq \frac{1}{16.5} \frac{m^3}{n^2}$$

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$$cr_2(K_{p,q}) \geq \frac{p(p-1)q(q-1)}{213} \Rightarrow cr_2(K_{p,q}) \geq \frac{p(p-1)q(q-1)}{204}$$

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[A]: Appel et. al. : Every Planar Map is Four-Colorable, Contemporary Mathematics, vol. 98

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Thank you!

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