Intersection Graphs with and without Product Structure

GD 2024 · 19.09.2024



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:

A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



For every $G \in \mathcal{G}$

A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



For every $G \in \mathcal{G}$

there are H and P

A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:





A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:





A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:





A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:





A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:



A graph class \mathcal{G} has product structure if there exists a $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:









Many beyond-planar graph classes have product structure.



• Large cliques \implies **no** product structure.

Many beyond-planar graph classes have product structure.



• Large cliques \implies **no** product structure.

• Large treewidth in neighborhood \implies **no** product structure.



- Large cliques \implies **no** product structure.
- Large treewidth in neighborhood \implies **no** product structure.
- **No** linear local treewidth \implies **no** product structure.

Many beyond-planar graph classes have product structure.



Where is the border between product structure and no product structure?

- Large cliques \implies **no** product structure.
- **Large treewidth in neighborhood** \implies **no** product structure.
- **No** linear local treewidth \implies **no** product structure.

















Problems for product structure:



Problems for product structure:



Problems for product structure:



Problems for product structure:





Problems for product structure:





Problems for product structure:





Problems for product structure:





Problems for product structure:



large cliques


Problems for product structure:





large cliques



Problems for product structure:



large cliques



Problems for product structure:



large cliques



Problems for product structure:



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.

A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



0-free

A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.



A set S of shapes in the plane is α -free with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ if every shape $S \in S$ has at least α of its area disjoint from all other shapes.






































































Constructing Graphs with Radius $\mathcal{O}(k)$ and Treewidth $\Omega(k^2)$































































k-Independent Crossing Drawings

k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.

k-Independent Crossing Drawings

k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.



1-independent crossing

k-Independent Crossing Drawings

k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.



1-independent crossing



k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.



k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.



k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.



k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.



k-independent crossing: no edge is crossed by more than k independent edges.















Question: Do *k*-independent crossing graphs have product structure?