

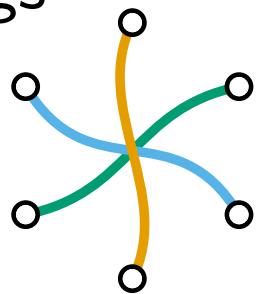
Separable Drawings: Extendability and Crossing-Free Hamiltonian Cycles

Oswin Aichholzer, Joachim Orthaber, and Birgit Vogtenhuber

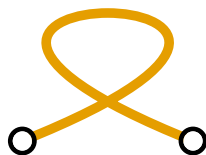
GD 2024: September 20

Introduction: Simple Drawings

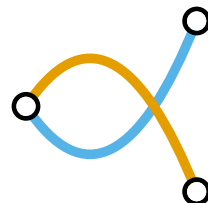
unique crossings



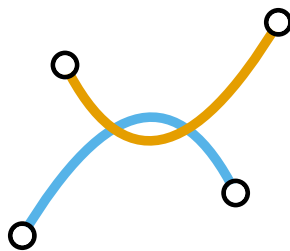
edges are
simple curves



no vertices
on edges

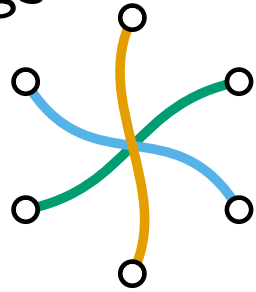


no touchings



Introduction: Simple Drawings

unique crossings



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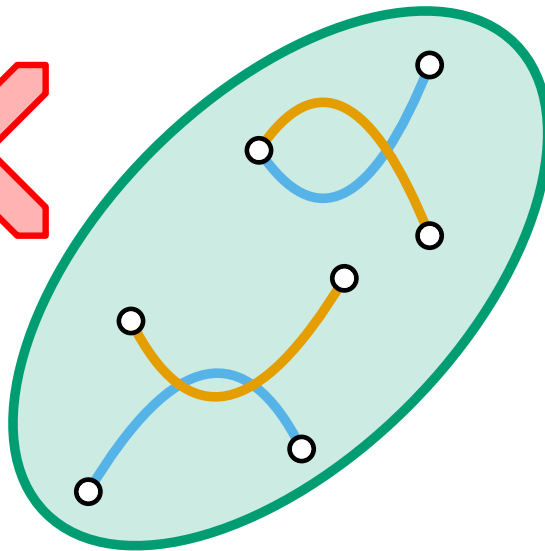
no vertices
on edges



no touchings

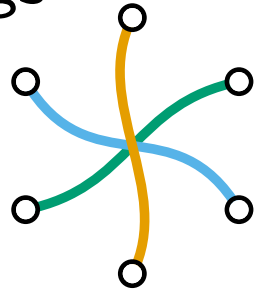


two edges have at most
one point in common



Introduction: Simple Drawings

unique crossings



edges are simple curves



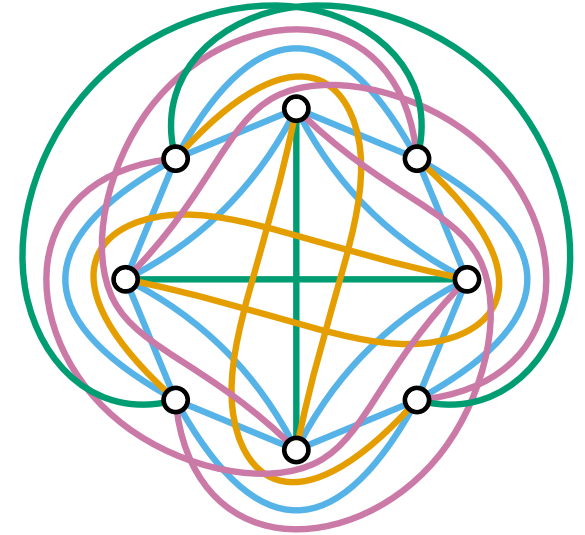
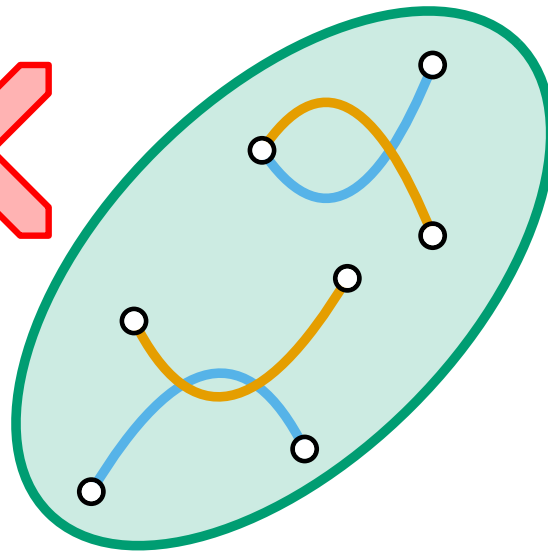
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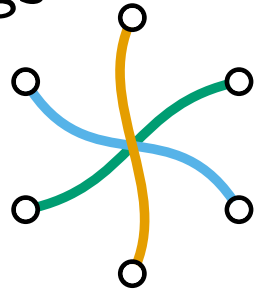


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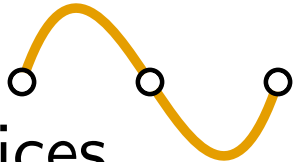
unique crossings



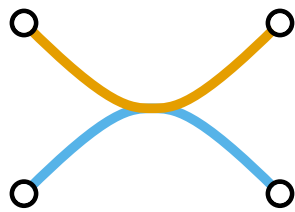
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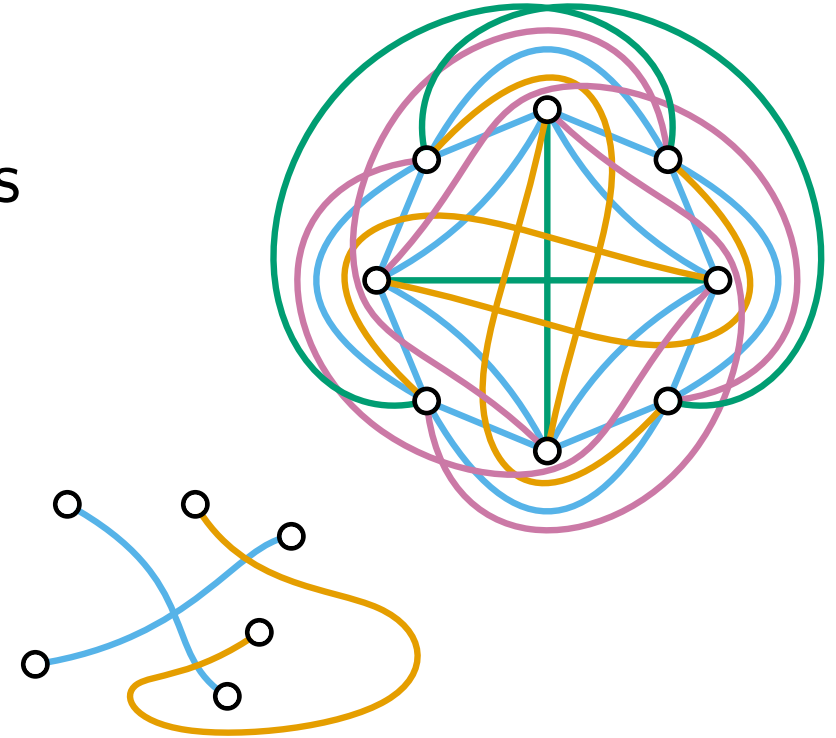
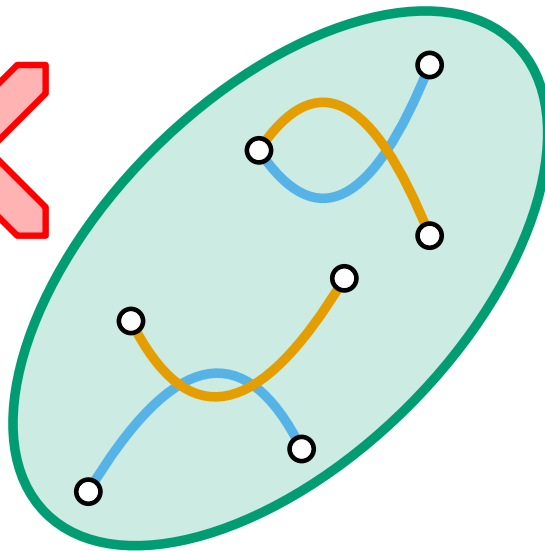
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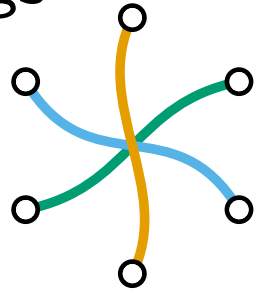


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Introduction: Simple Drawings

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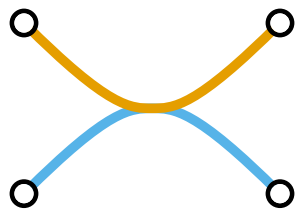
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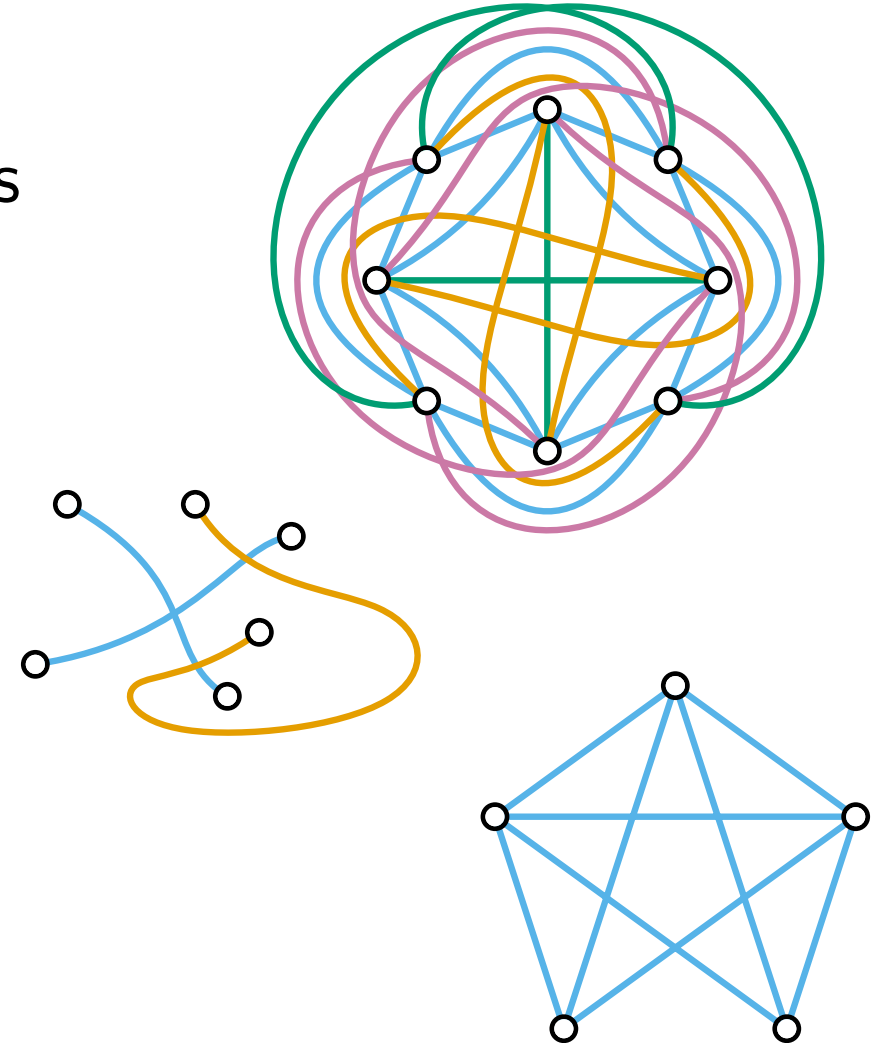
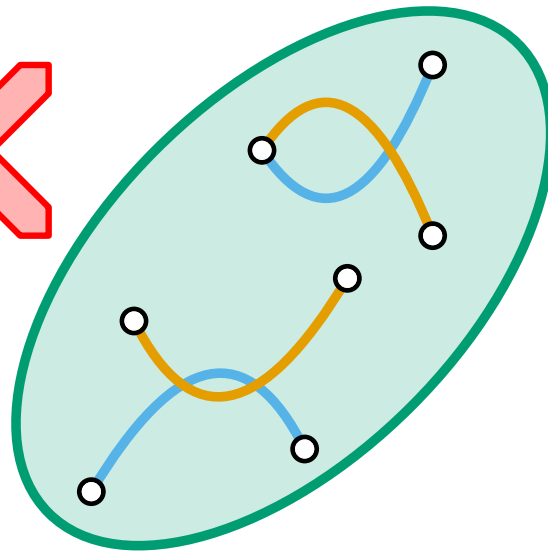
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Introduction: Classic Questions

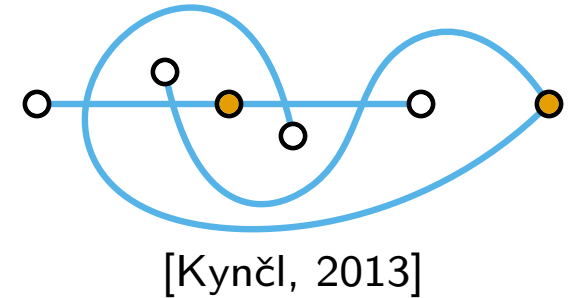
Extendability

Question: Given a simple drawing \mathcal{D} on n vertices.
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Introduction: Classic Questions

Extendability

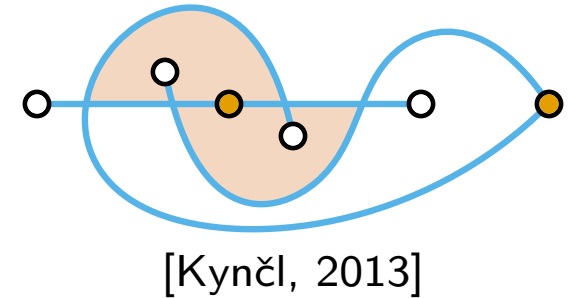
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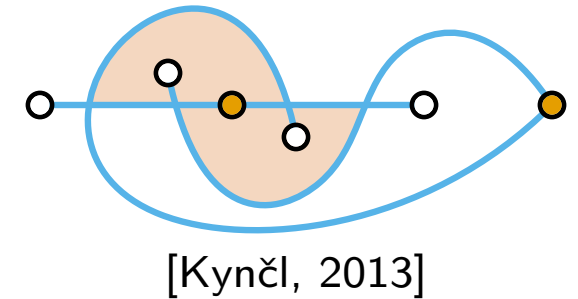
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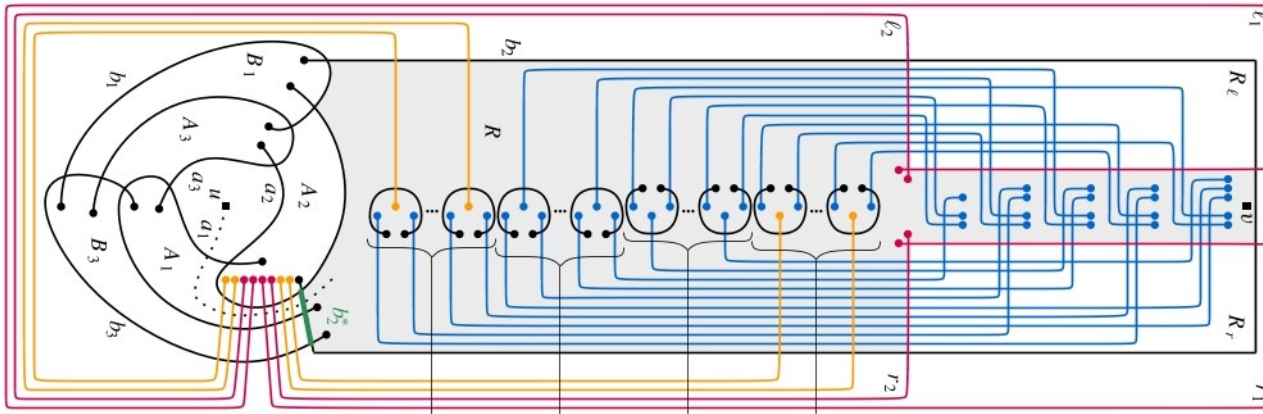
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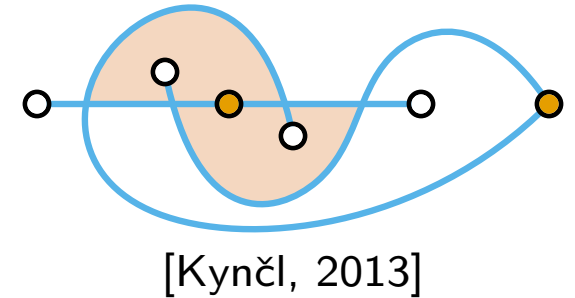
[Arroyo, Klute, Parada, Seidel, Vogtenhuber, Wiedera, 2022] decision **NP-complete**



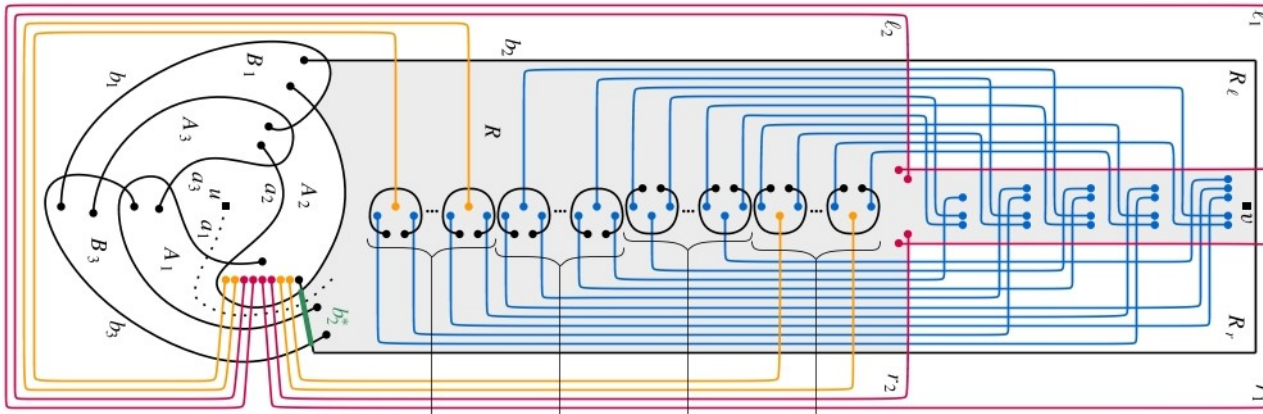
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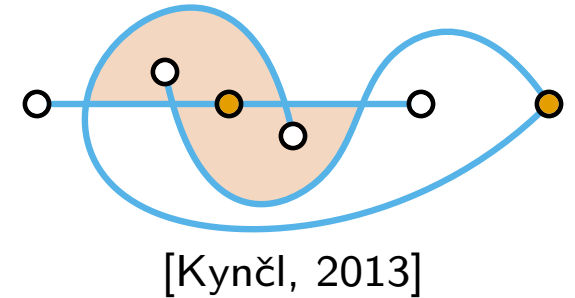


even for pseudocircular drawings!

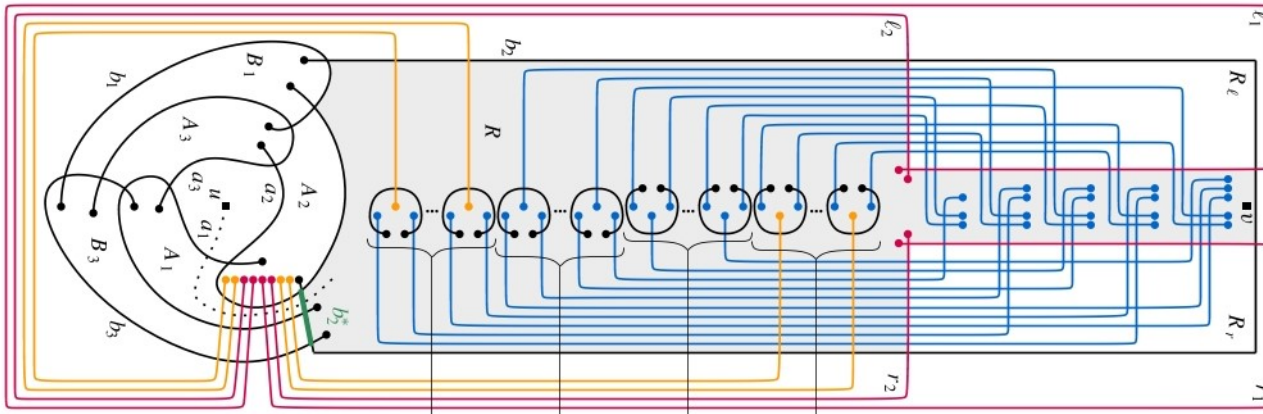
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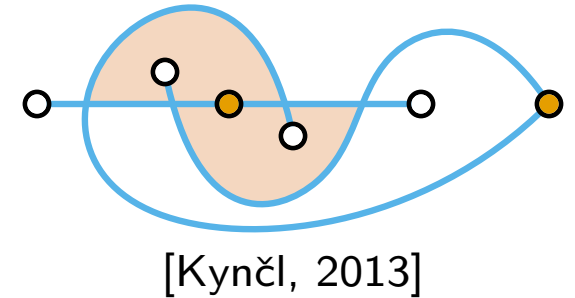
x -monotone drawings always extendable

[Kynčl, Soukup, 2024]

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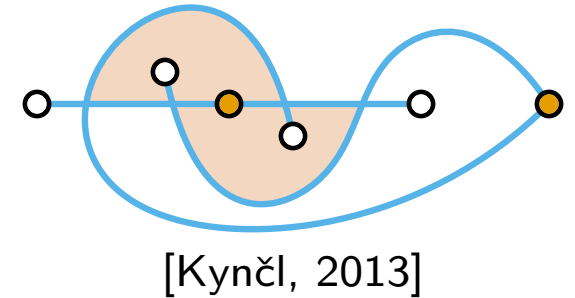
Hamiltonicity

Conjecture [Rafla 1988] Every simple drawing of K_n with $n \geq 3$ vertices contains a crossing-free Hamiltonian cycle.

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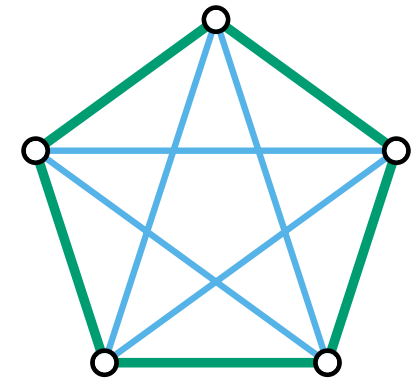
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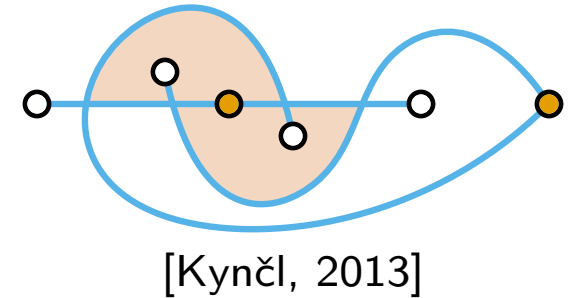
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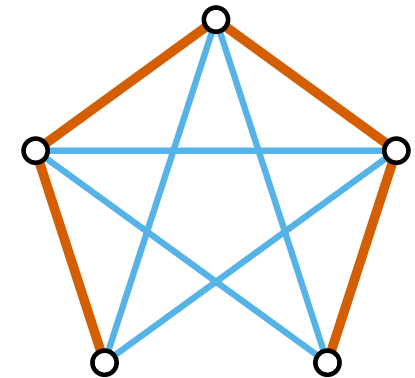
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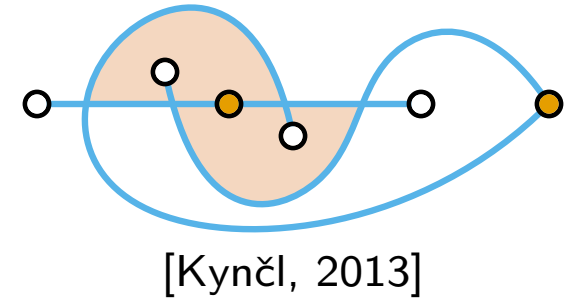
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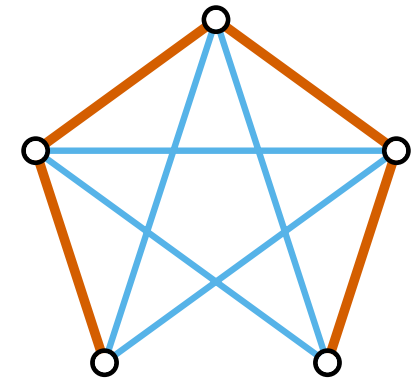
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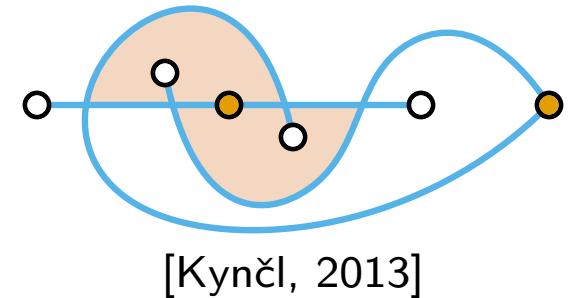


cylindrical, strongly c-monotone ✓
[AOV, 2024]

Introduction: Classic Questions

Extendability

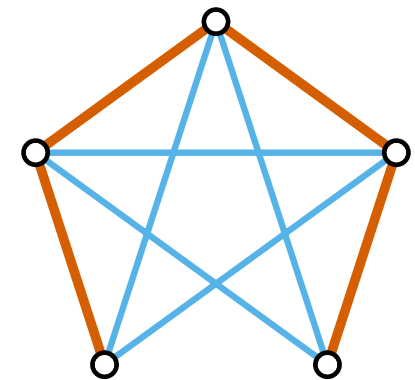
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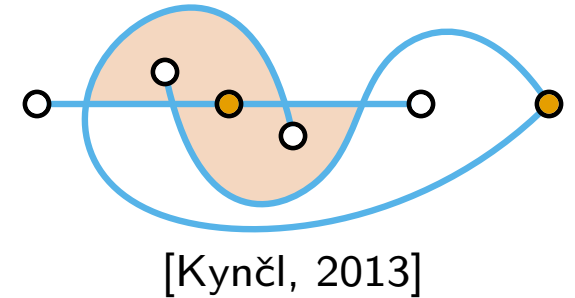
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[AOV, 2024]

g-convex drawings ✓
[Bergold, Felsner, M. Reddy, O, Scheucher, 2024]

Introduction: Classic Questions

Extendability

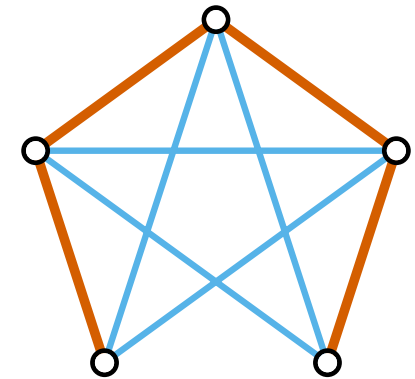
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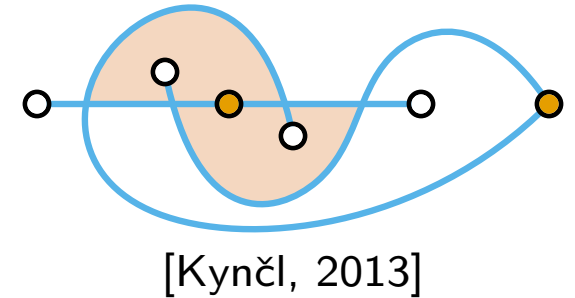
Recognition

Question: Given a drawing \mathcal{D} . Is \mathcal{D} contained in a certain drawing class?

Introduction: Classic Questions

Extendability

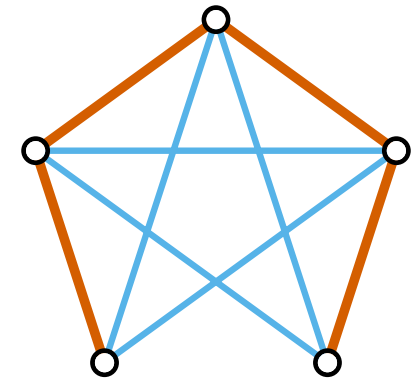
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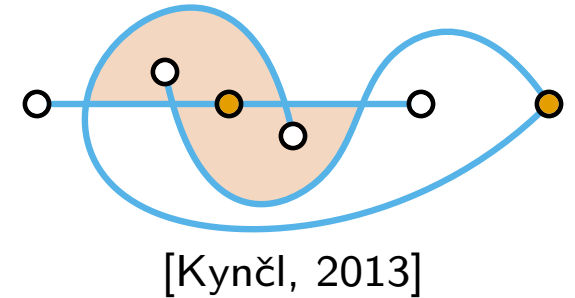
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Introduction: Classic Questions

Extendability

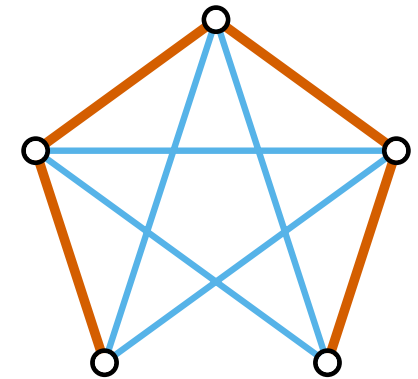
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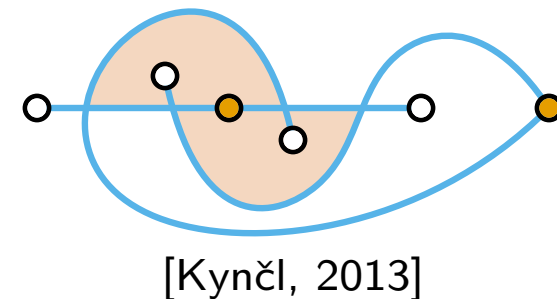
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Introduction: Classic Questions

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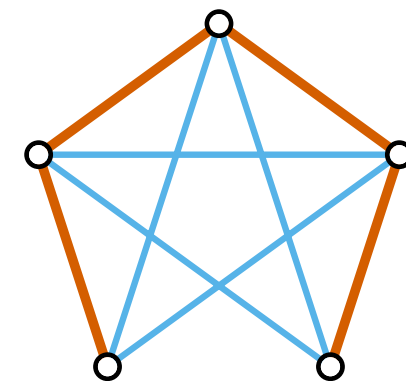
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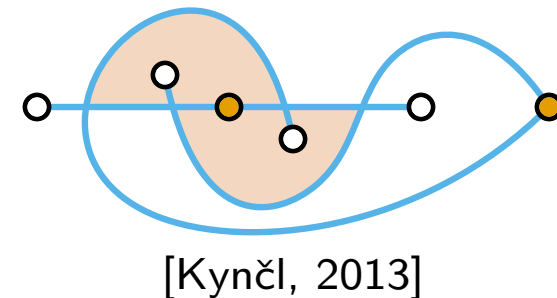
pseudolinear ?

crossing-free ✓

Introduction: Classic Questions

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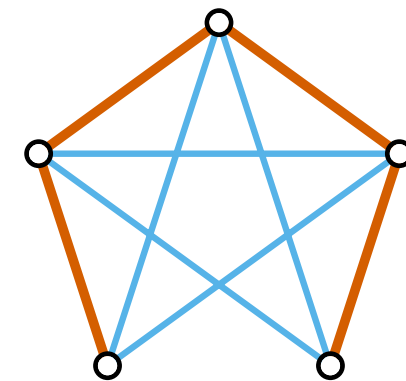
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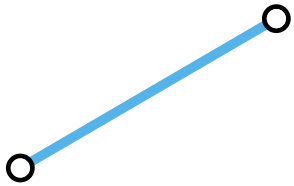
crossing-free ✓

pseudolinear ✓

[Arroyo, Bensmail, Richter, 2021]

Pseudospherical Drawings

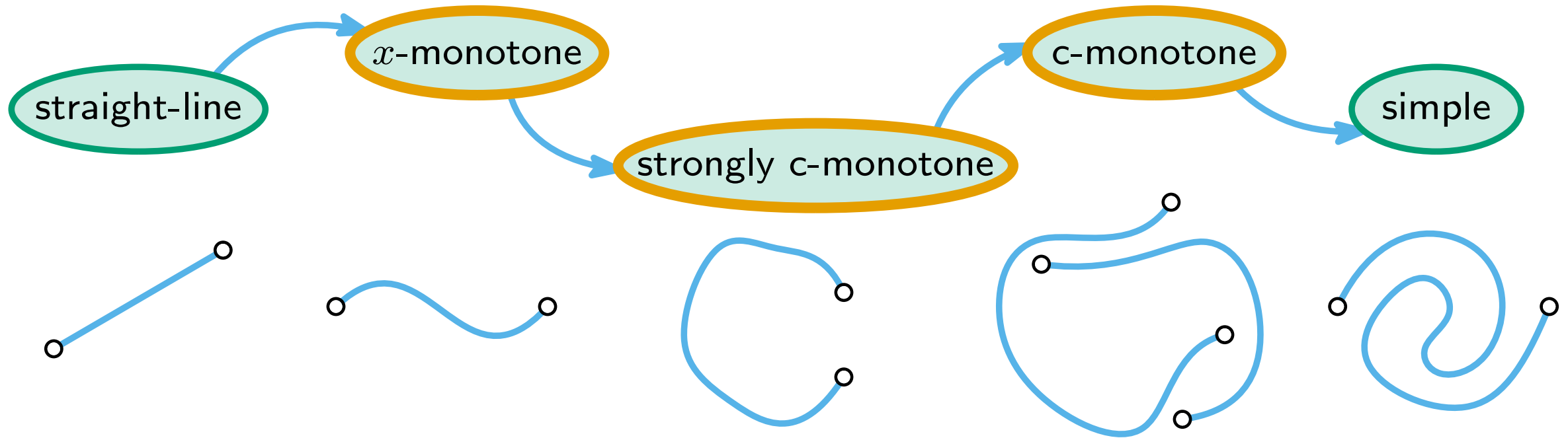
straight-line



simple



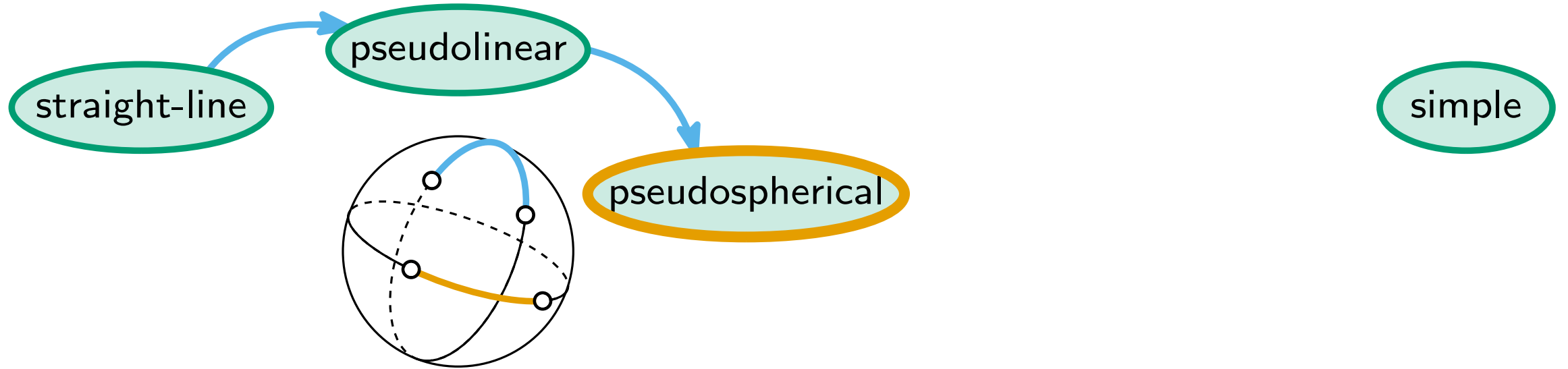
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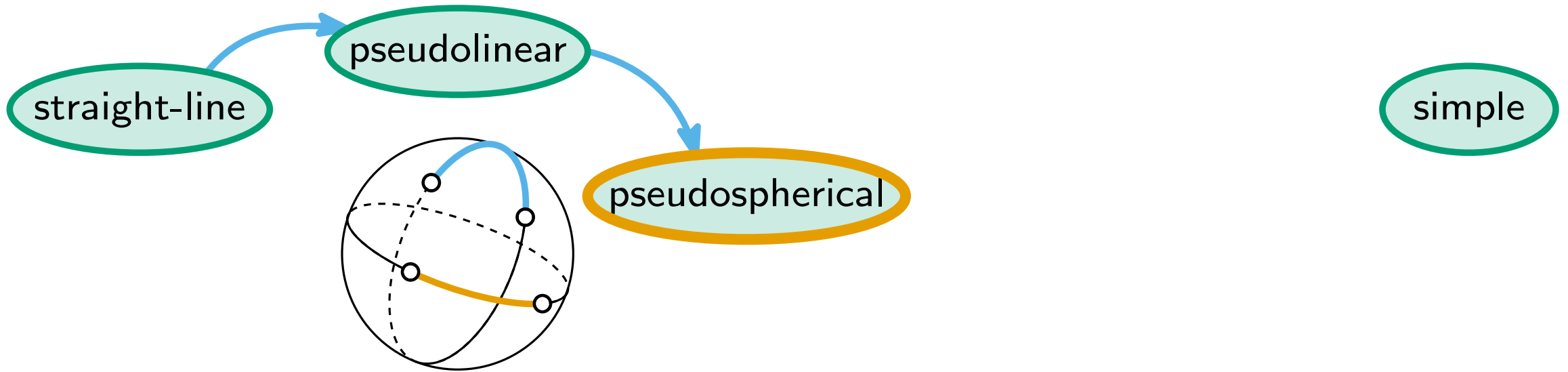
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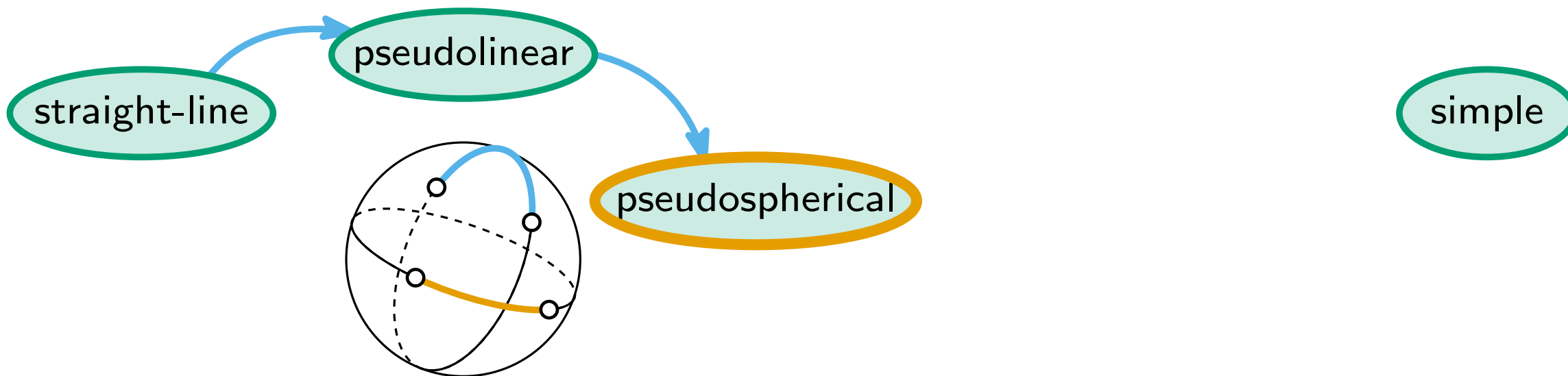
Pseudospherical Drawings



every edge e is contained in a simple closed curve γ_e such that

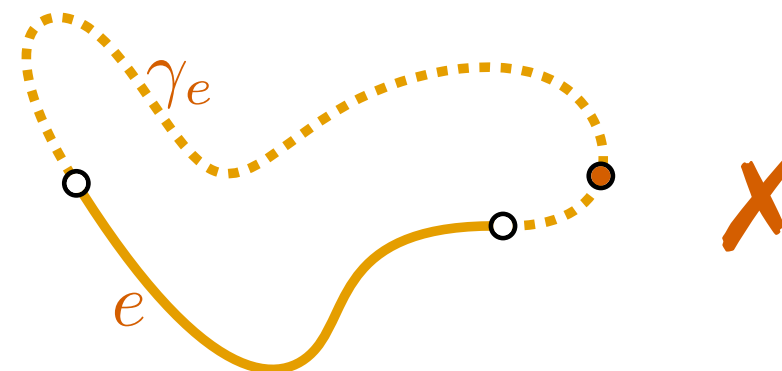


Pseudospherical Drawings

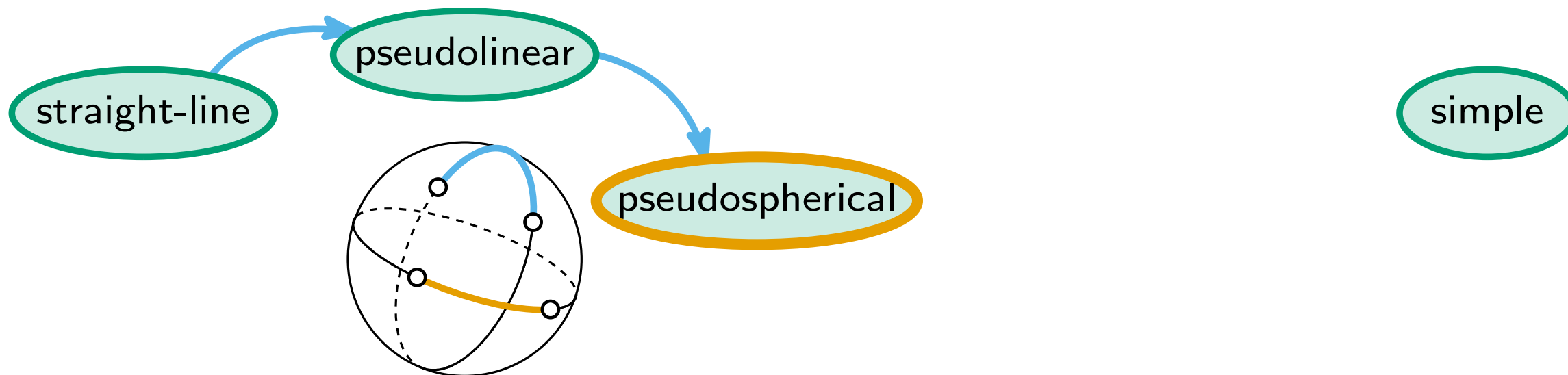


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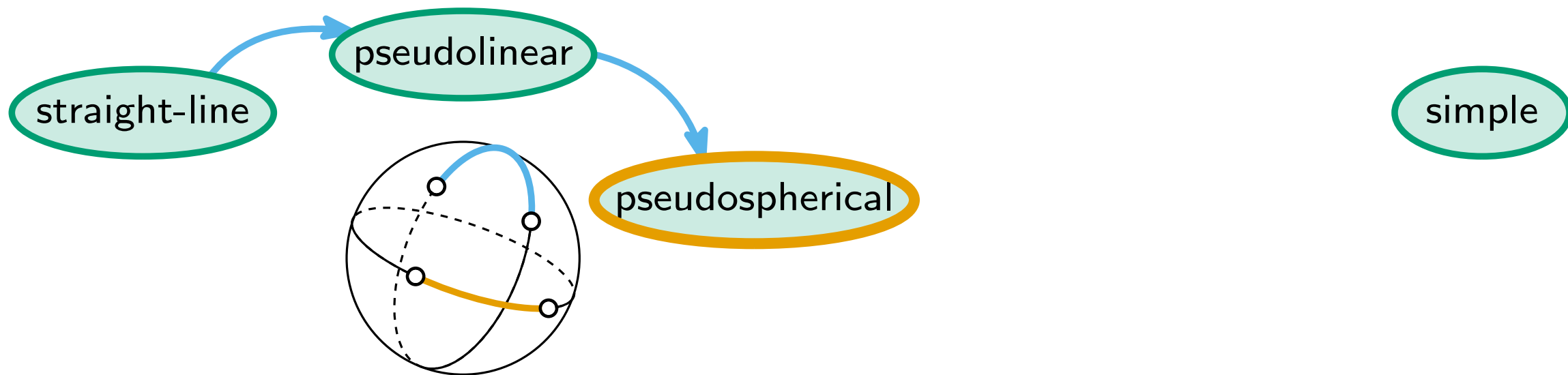


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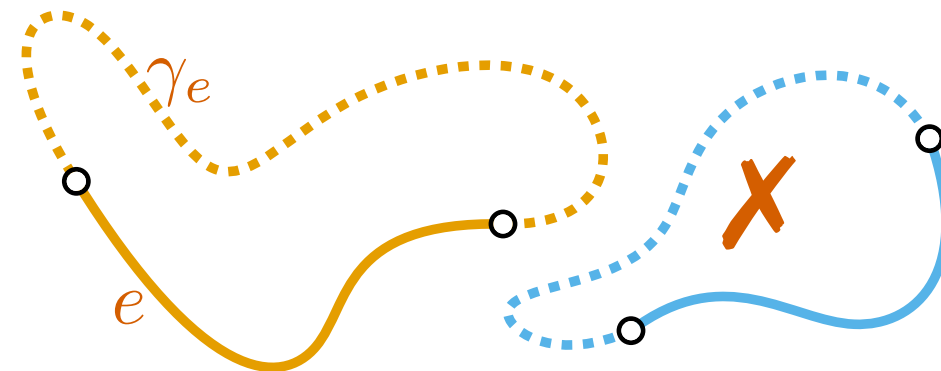


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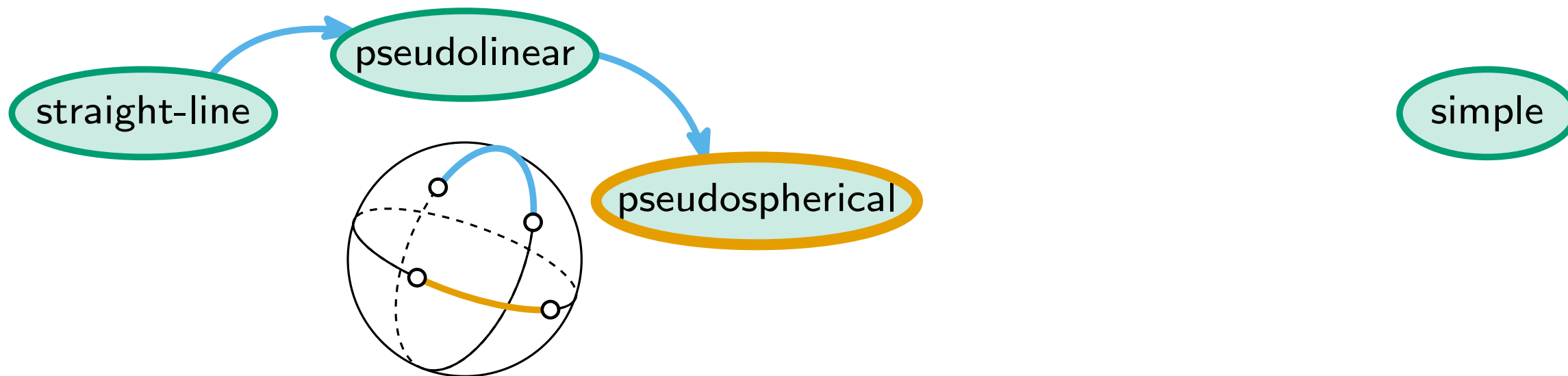


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- for $e \neq f$, γ_e and γ_f cross exactly twice

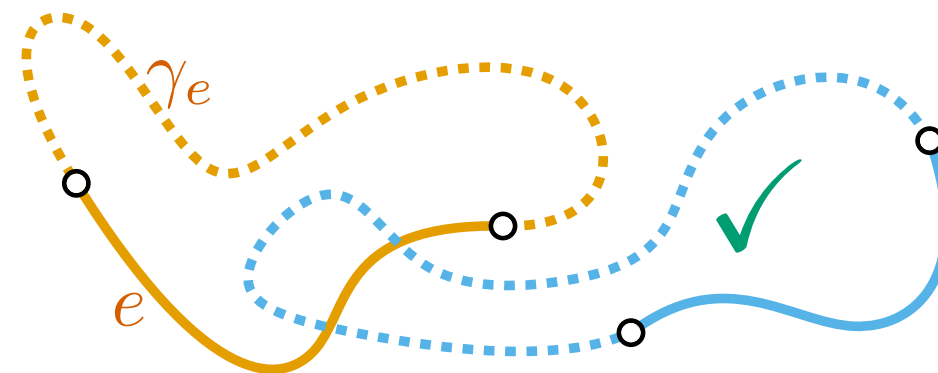


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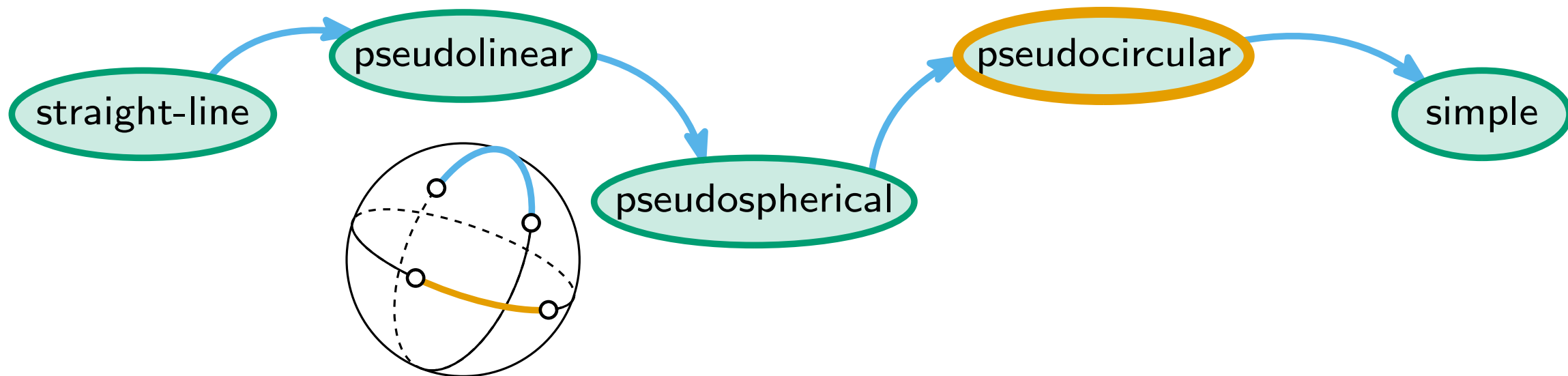


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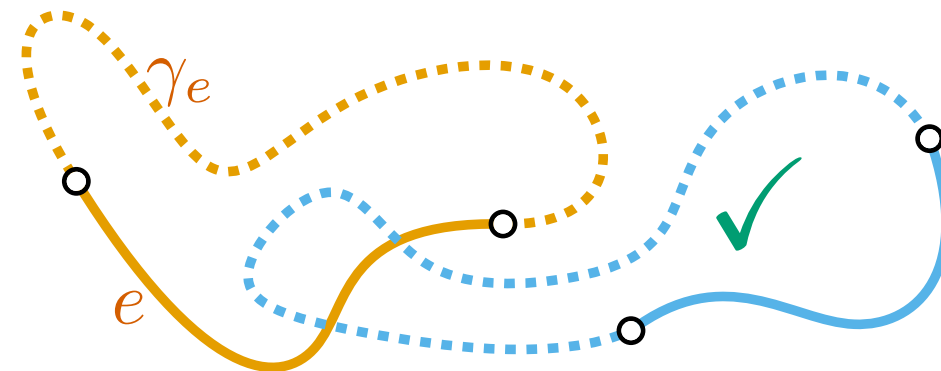


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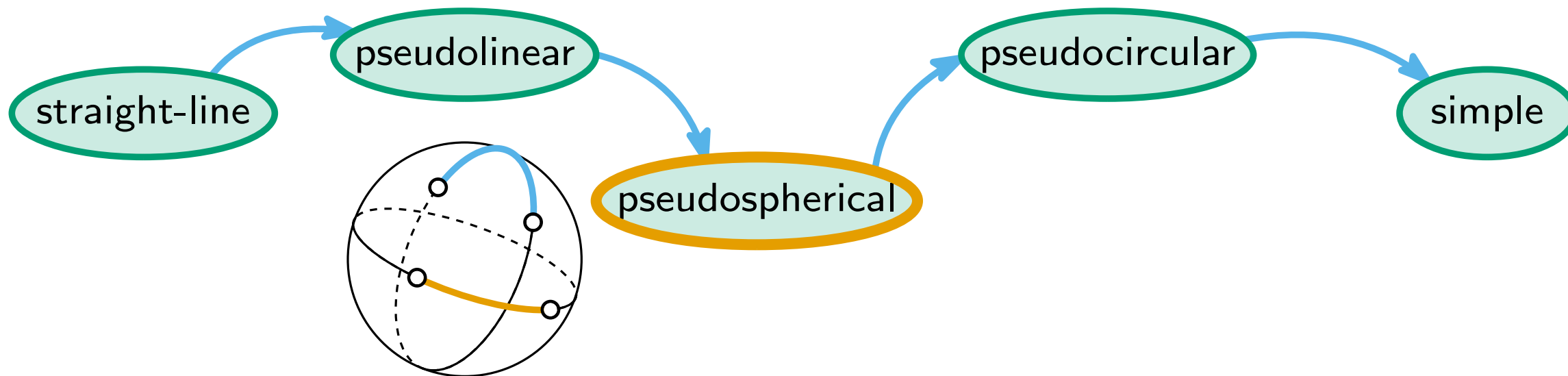


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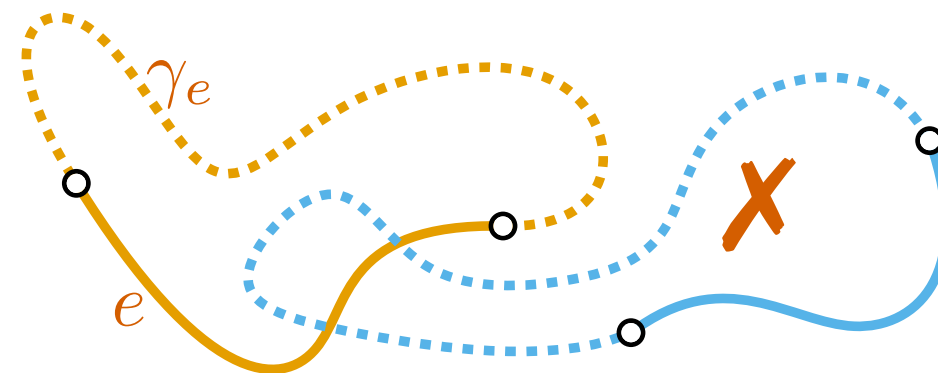


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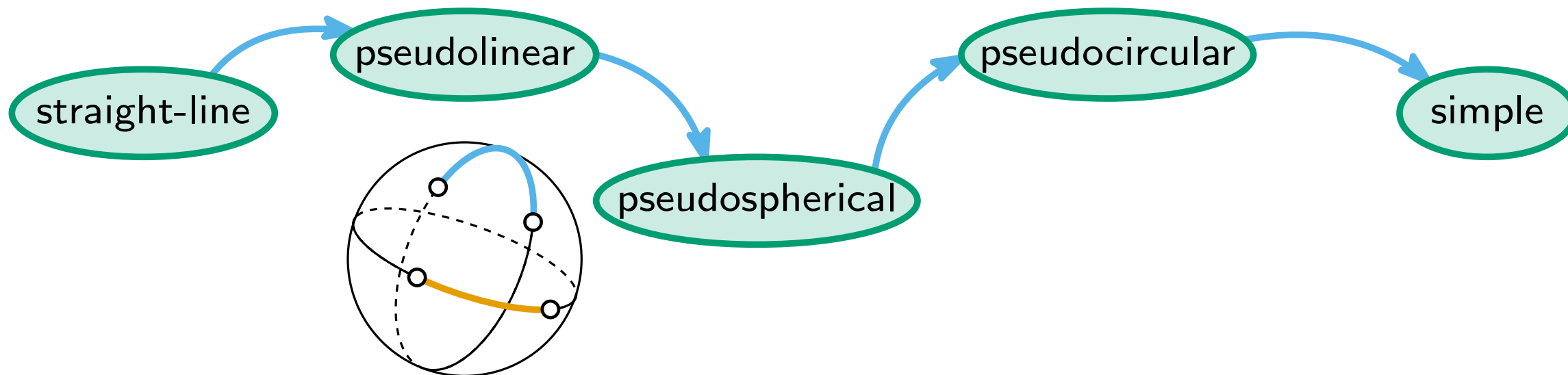


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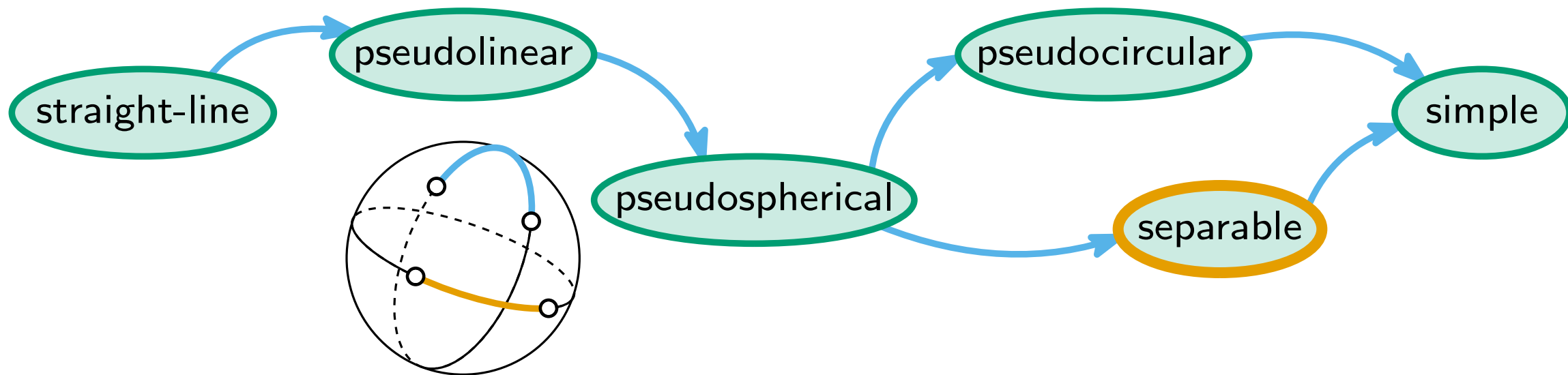


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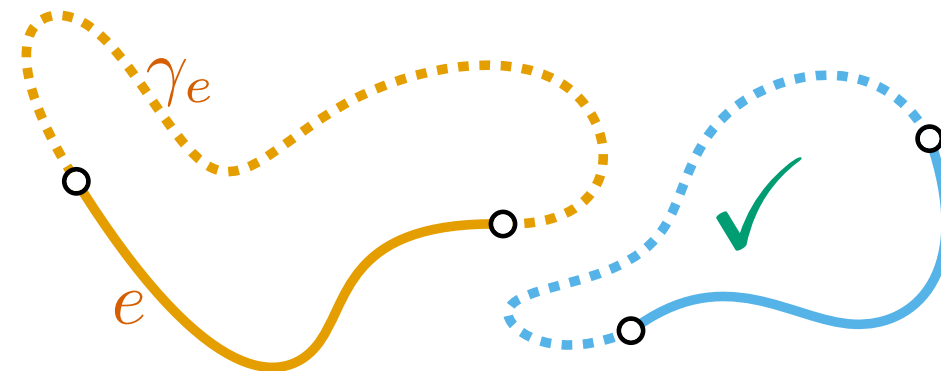


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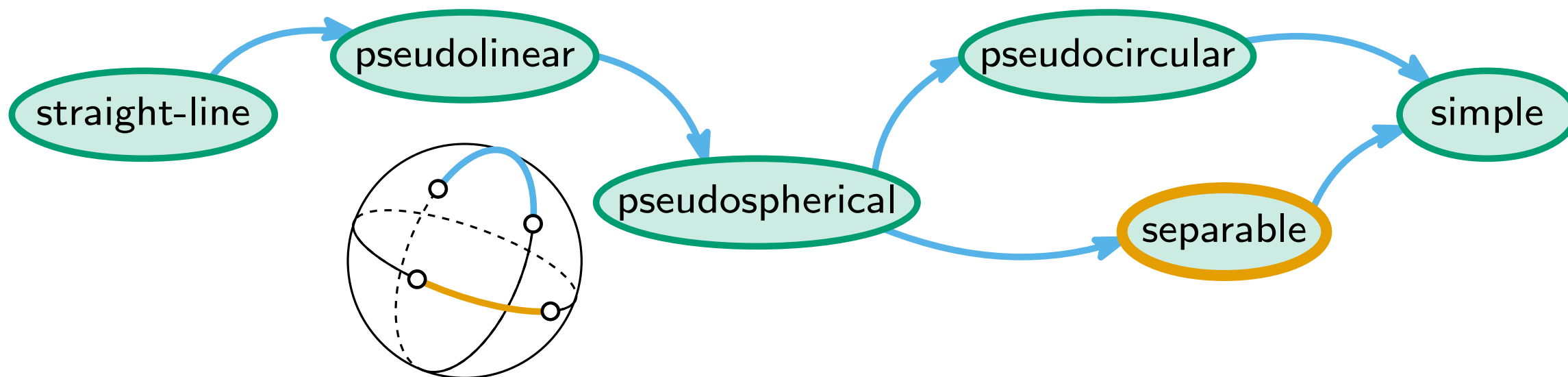


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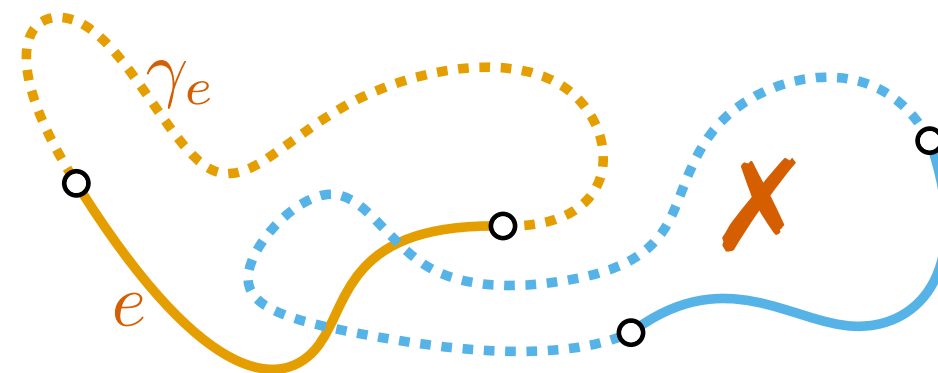


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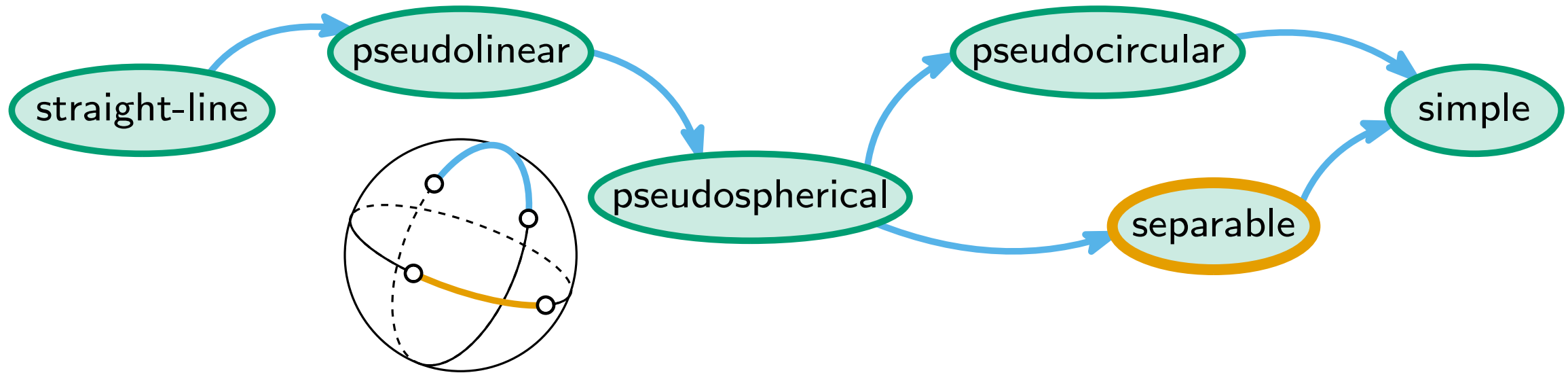


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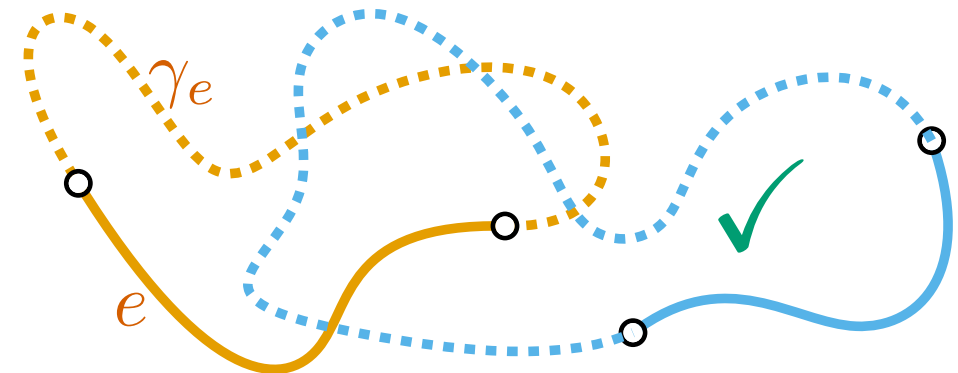


Pseudospherical Drawings

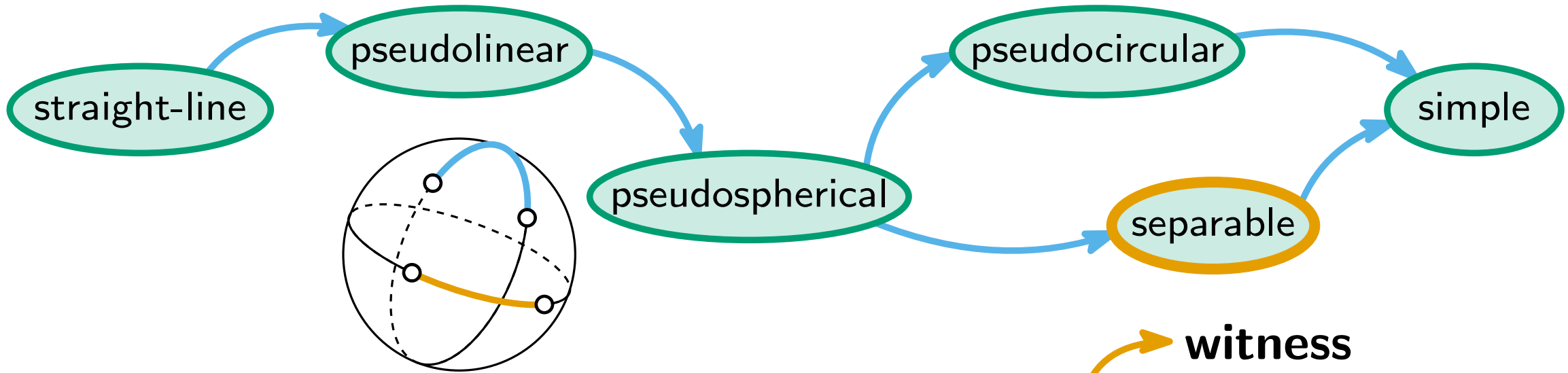


every edge e is contained in a simple closed curve γ_e such that

- only the end-vertices of e lie on γ_e
- for $e \neq f$, γ_e and γ_f cross exactly twice
- γ_e intersects every $f \neq e$ at most once

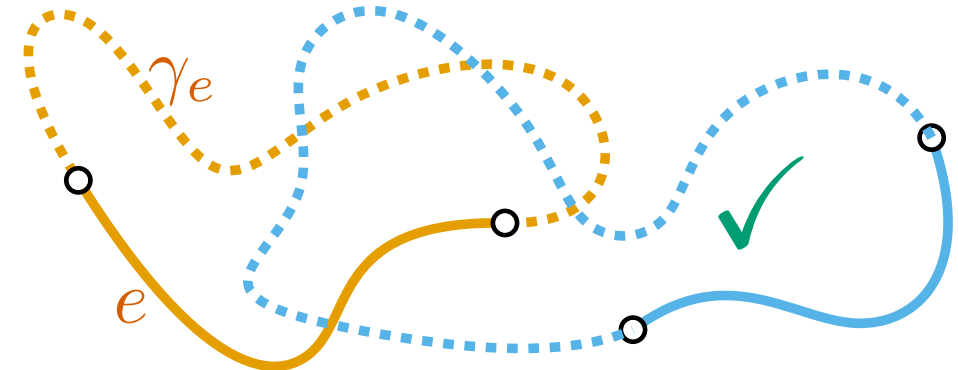


Pseudospherical Drawings



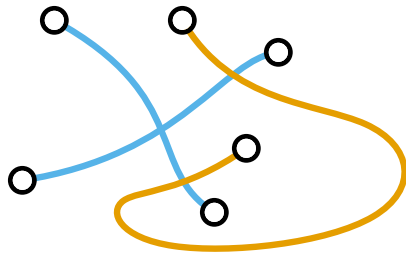
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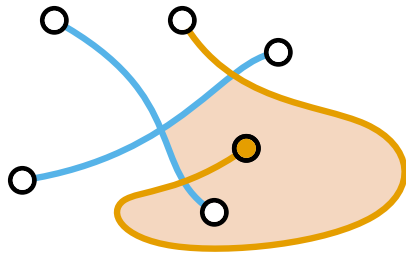
Separable Drawings

Not separable:



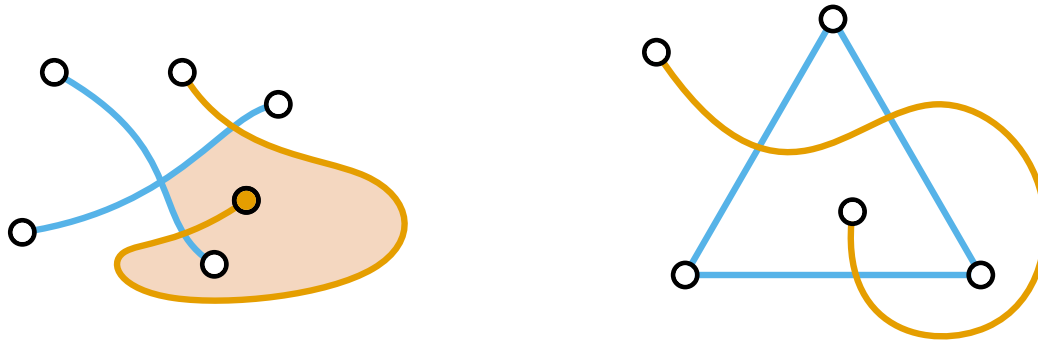
Separable Drawings

Not separable:



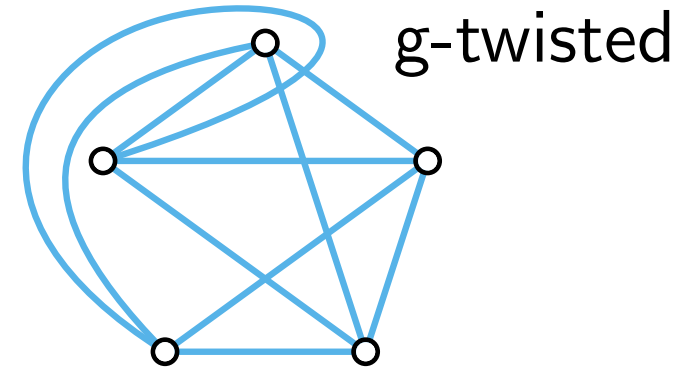
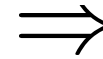
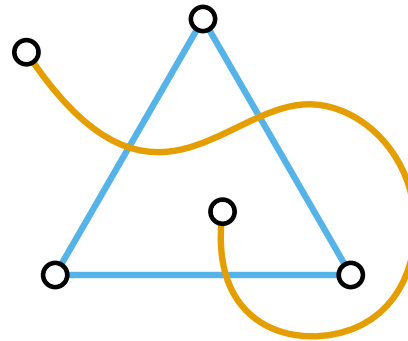
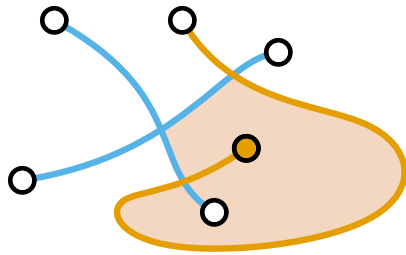
Separable Drawings

Not separable:



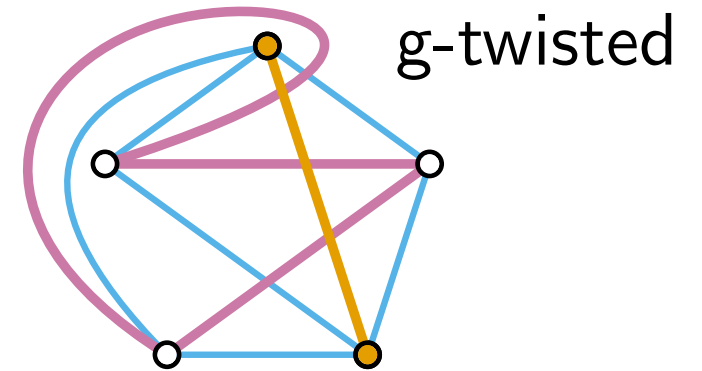
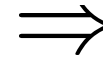
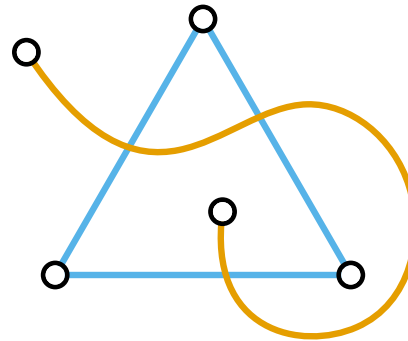
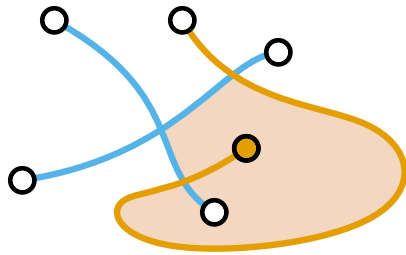
Separable Drawings

Not separable:



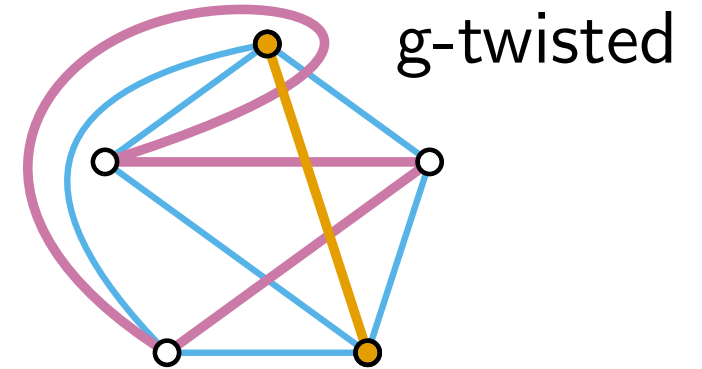
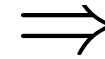
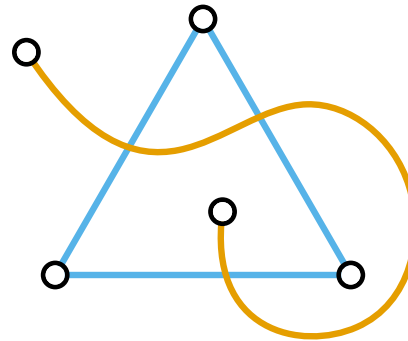
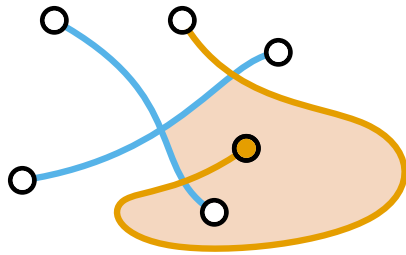
Separable Drawings

Not separable:



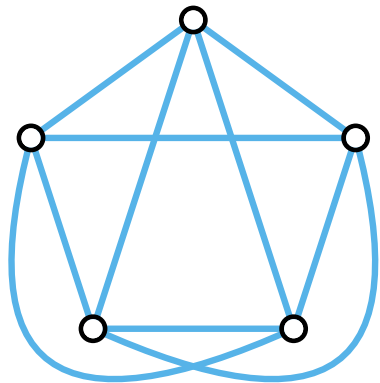
Separable Drawings

Not separable:



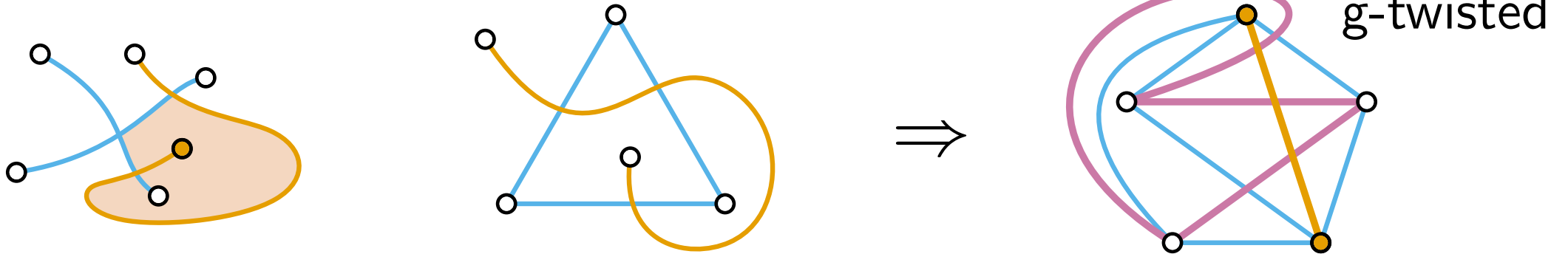
g-twisted

Separable:

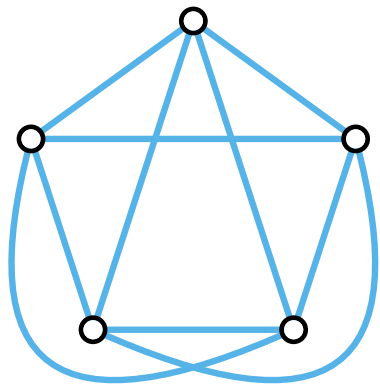


Separable Drawings

Not separable:



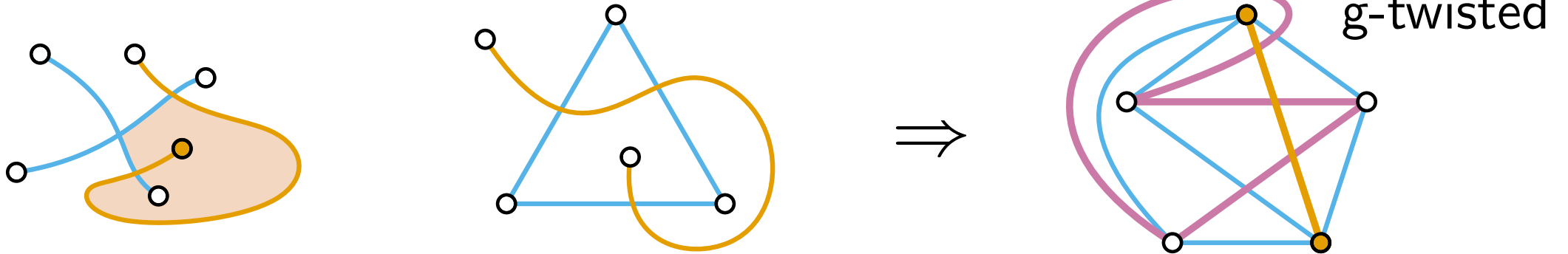
Separable:



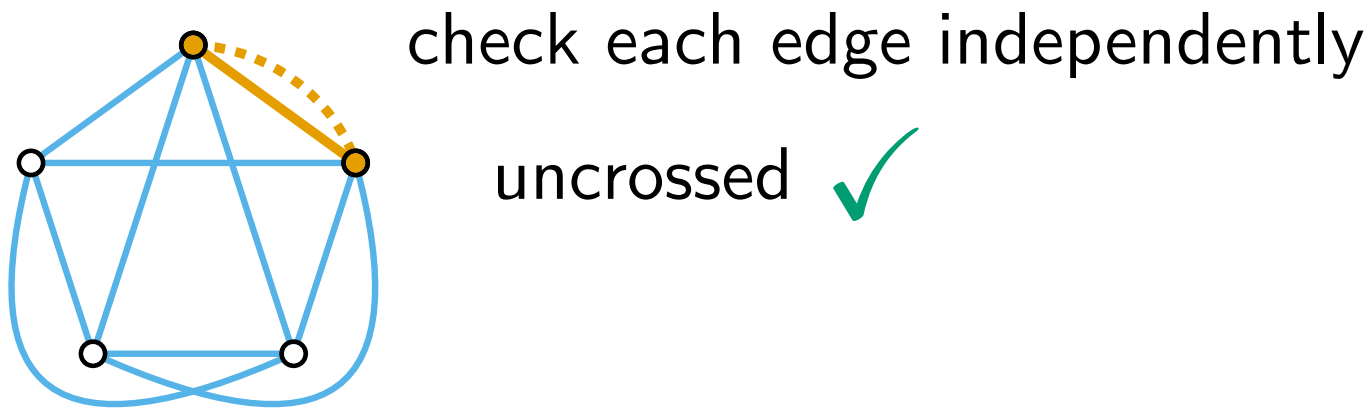
check each edge independently

Separable Drawings

Not separable:

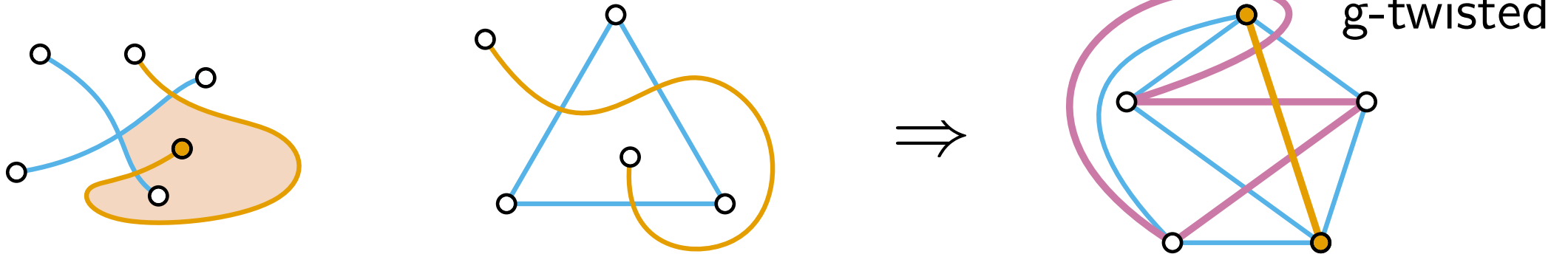


Separable:

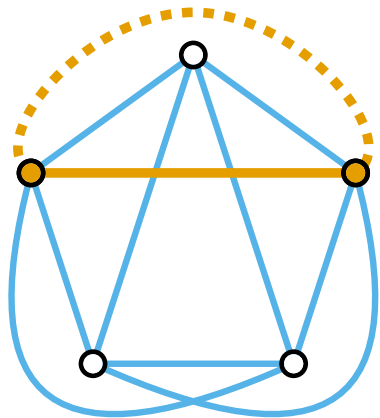


Separable Drawings

Not separable:



Separable:



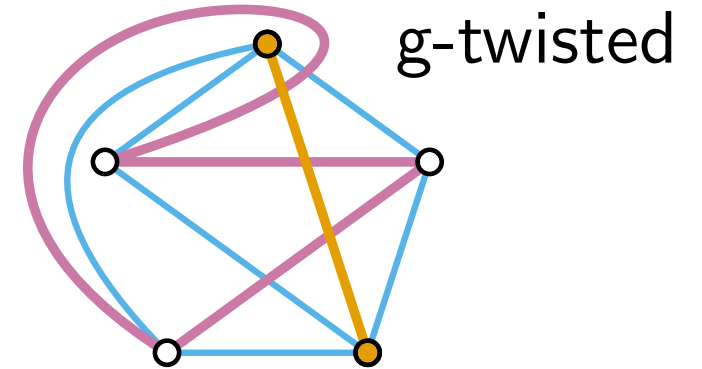
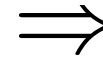
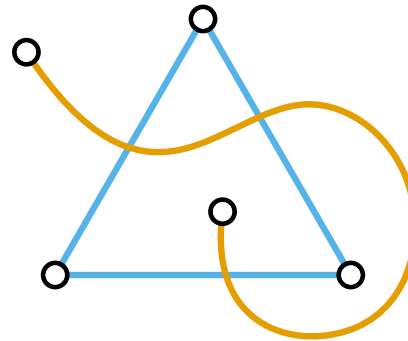
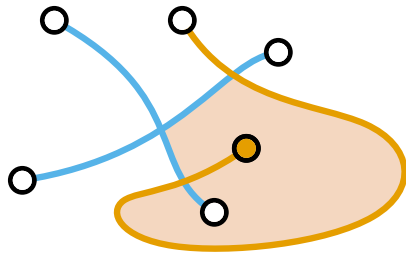
check each edge independently

uncrossed ✓

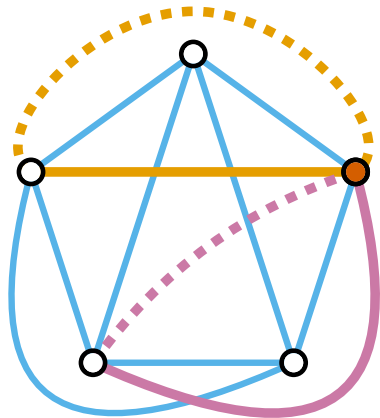
end-points share face ✓

Separable Drawings

Not separable:



Separable:



check each edge independently

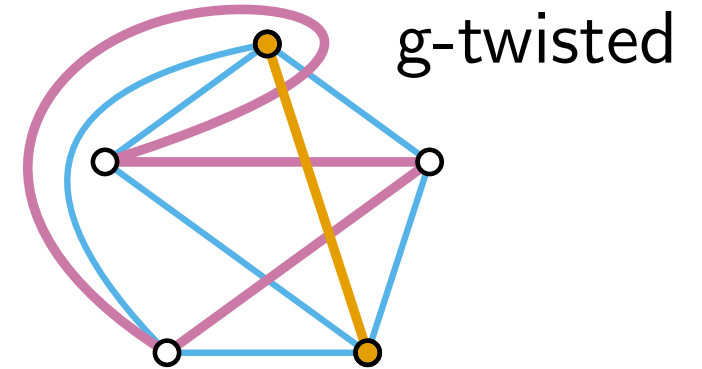
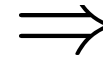
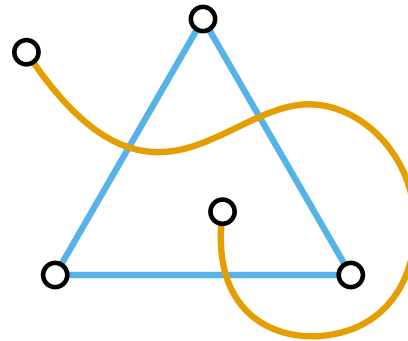
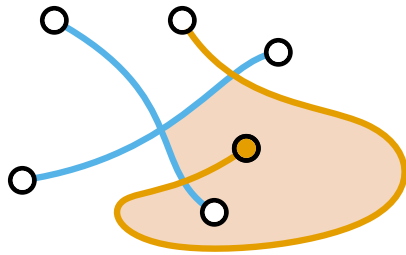
uncrossed ✓

end-points share face ✓

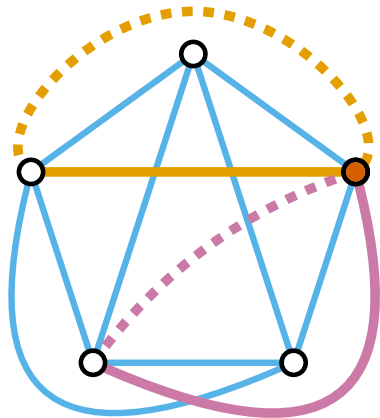
witnesses can just touch

Separable Drawings

Not separable:



Separable:

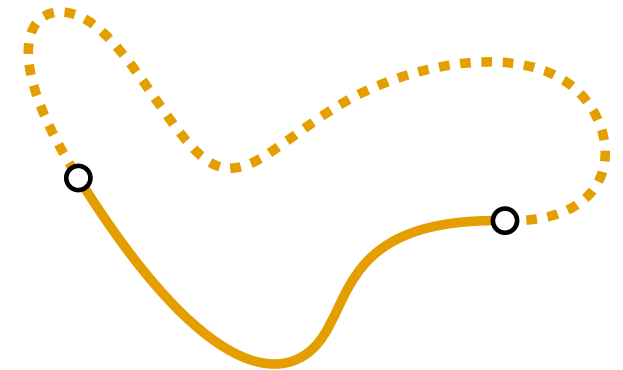


check each edge independently

uncrossed ✓

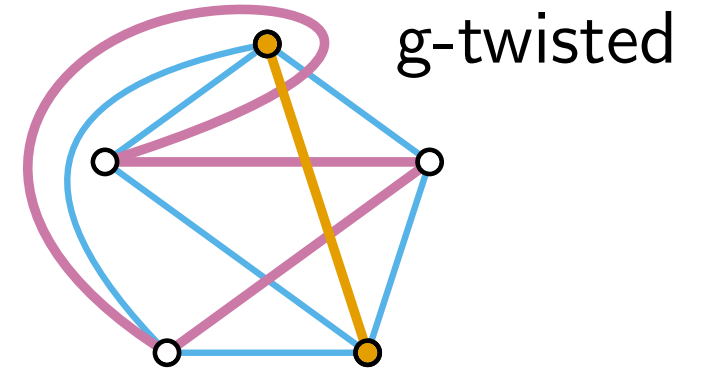
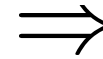
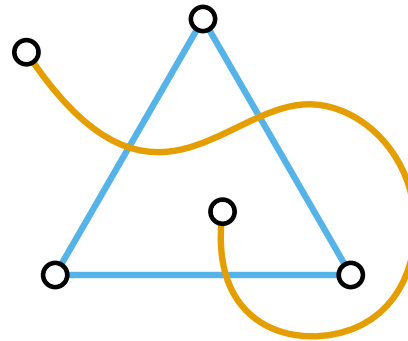
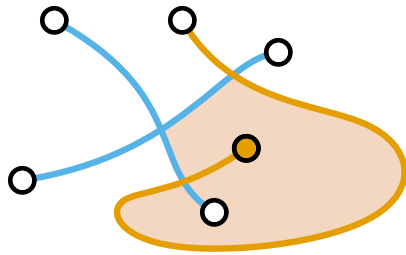
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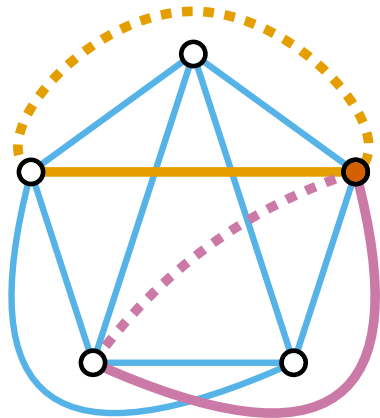


Separable Drawings

Not separable:



Separable:

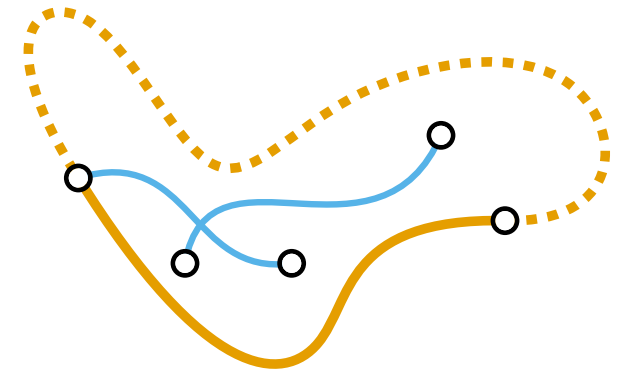


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uncrossed ✓

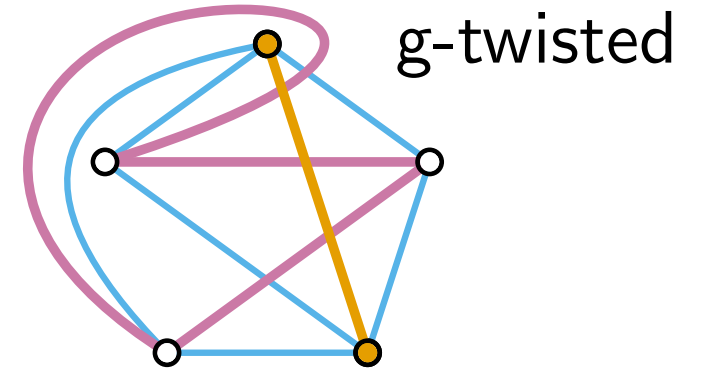
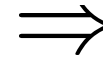
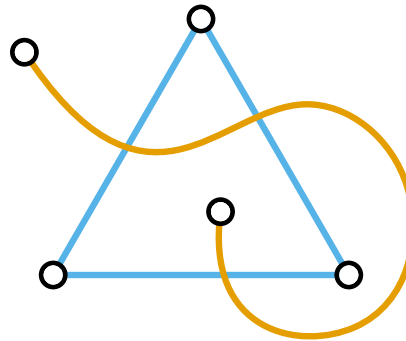
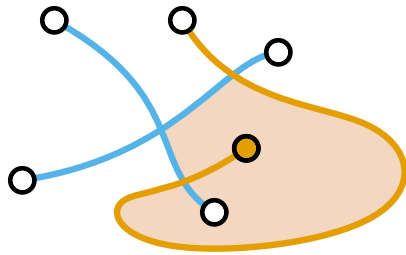
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witnesses can just touch

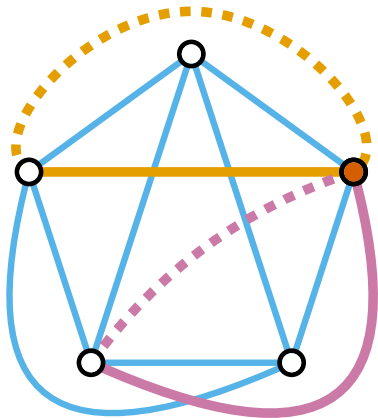


Separable Drawings

Not separable:



Separable:

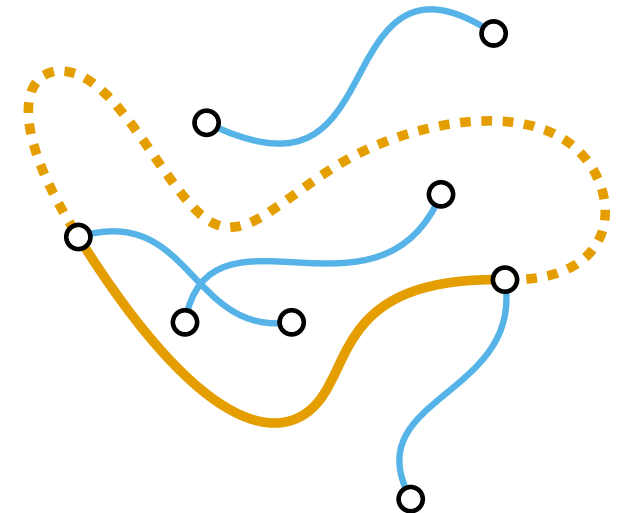


check each edge independently

uncrossed ✓

end-points share face ✓

witnesses can just touch



Result: Hamiltonicity (K_n)

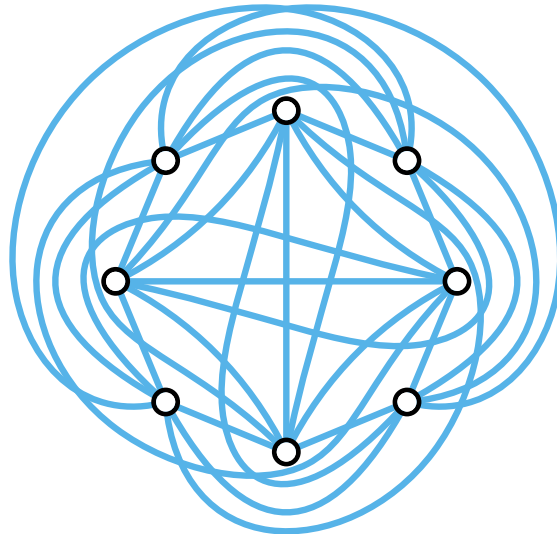
Conjecture [Rafla 1988] Every simple drawing of K_n with $n \geq 3$ vertices contains a crossing-free Hamiltonian cycle.

Result: Hamiltonicity (K_n)

Conjecture [AOV 2023] Every simple drawing \mathcal{D} of K_n with $n \geq 2$ vertices contains, for each pair of vertices $v \neq w$ in \mathcal{D} , a crossing-free Hamiltonian path with end-vertices v and w .

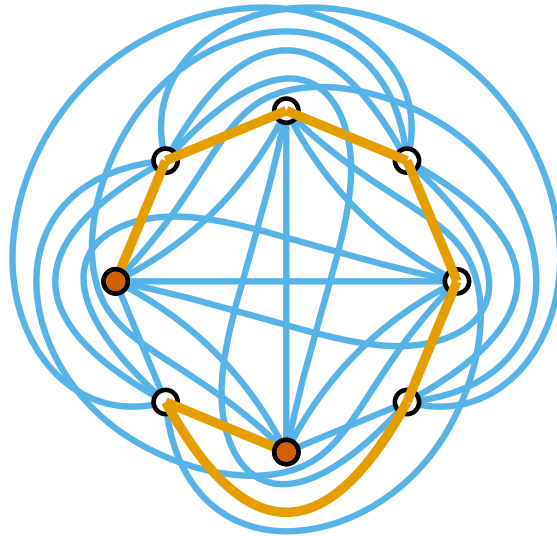
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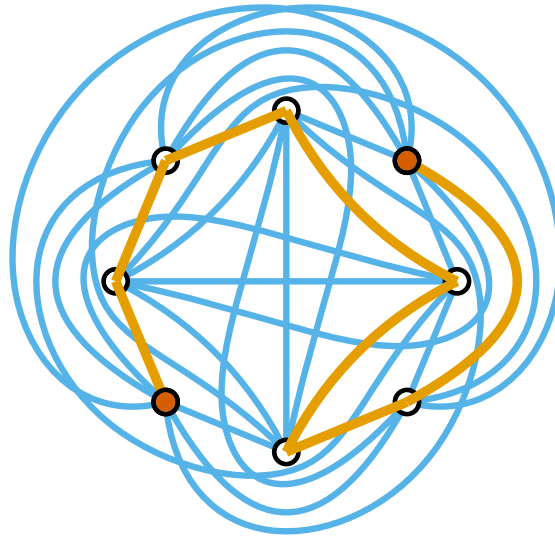
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Result: Hamiltonicity (K_n)

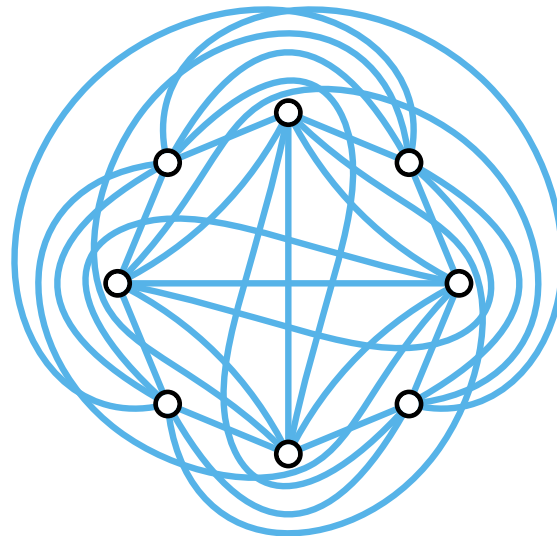
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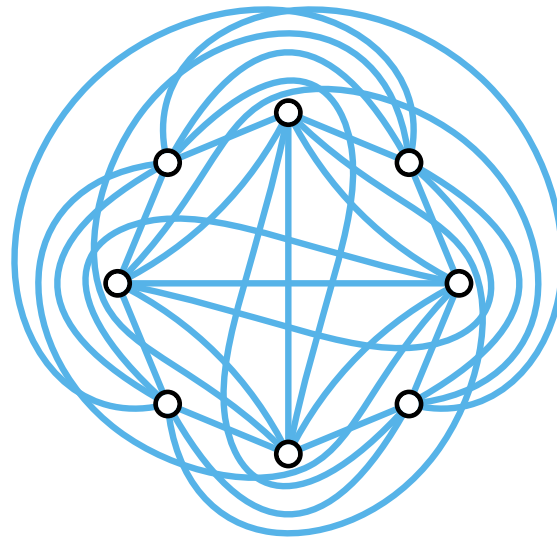
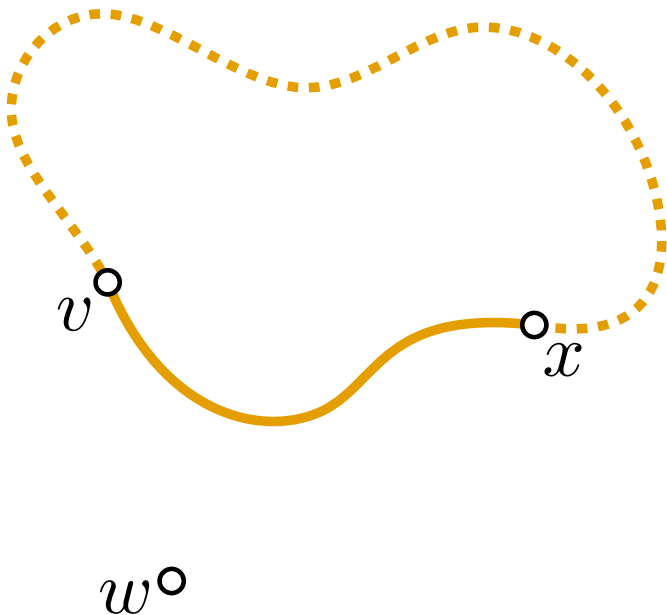
Induction!



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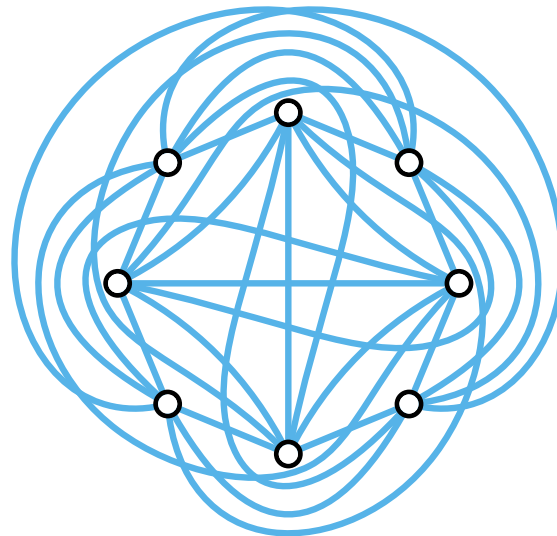
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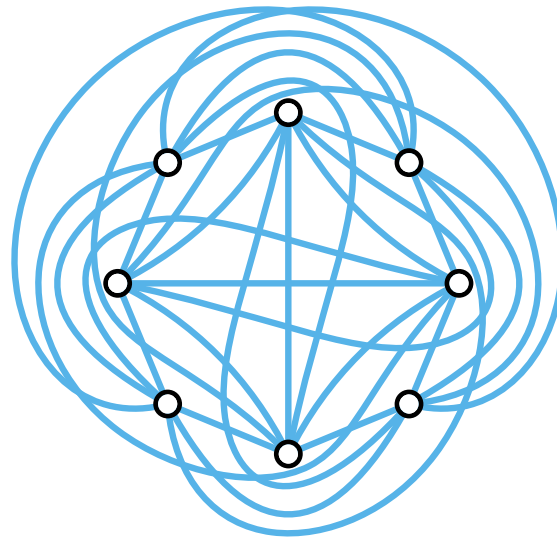
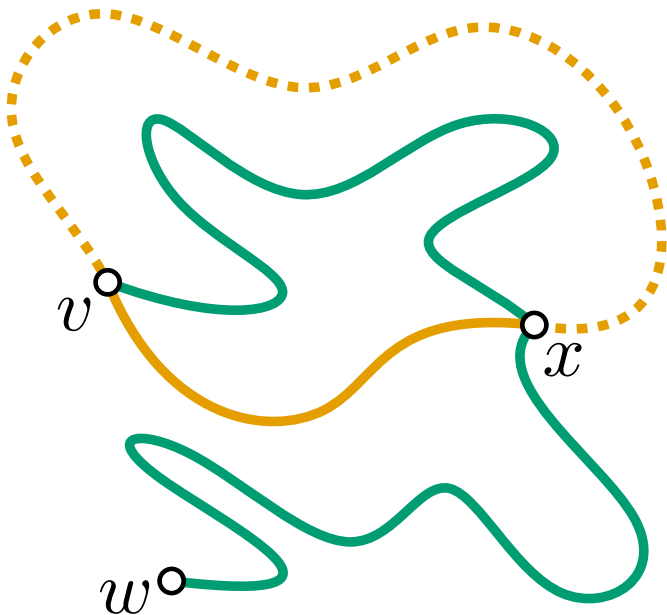


w^o

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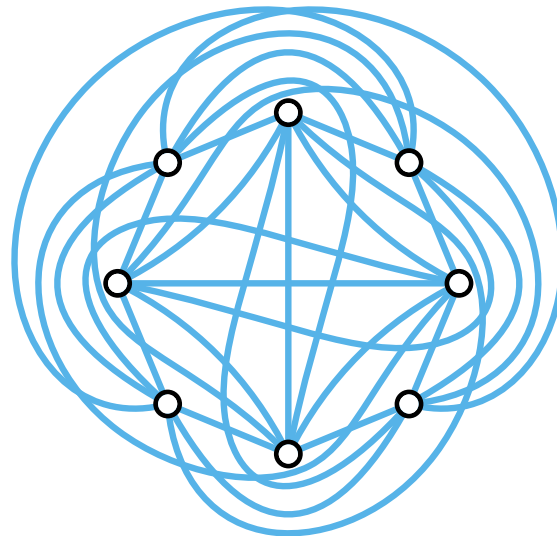
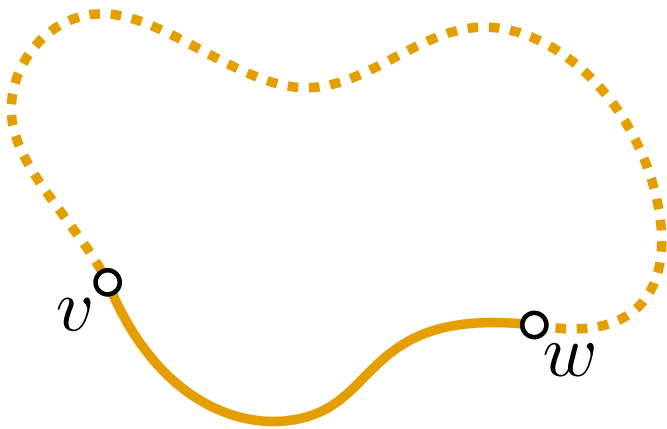
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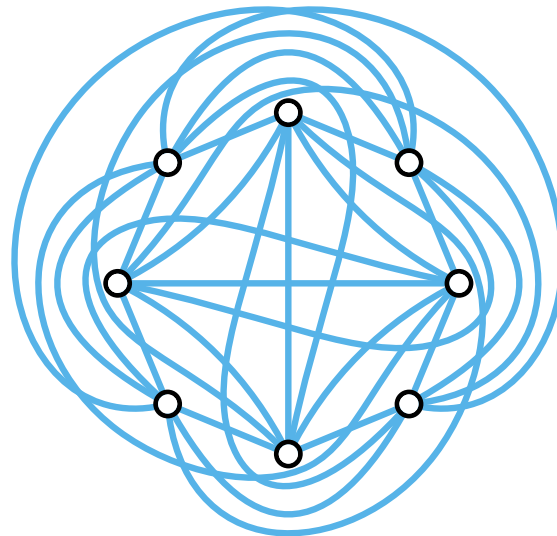
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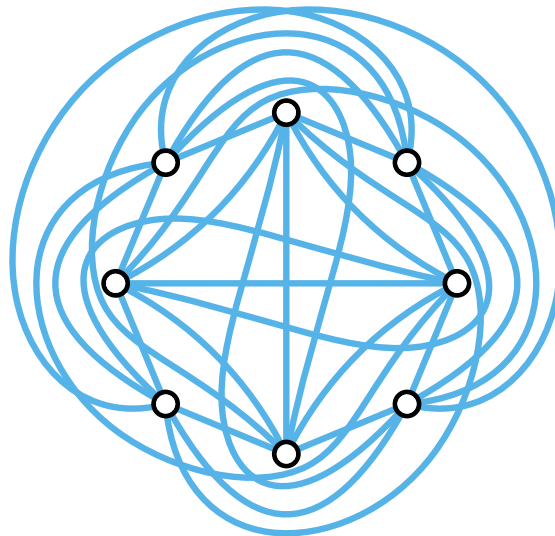
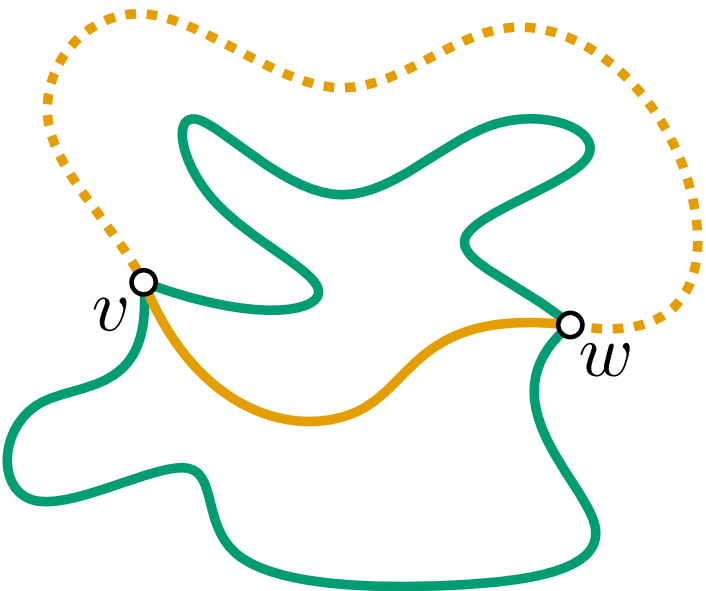
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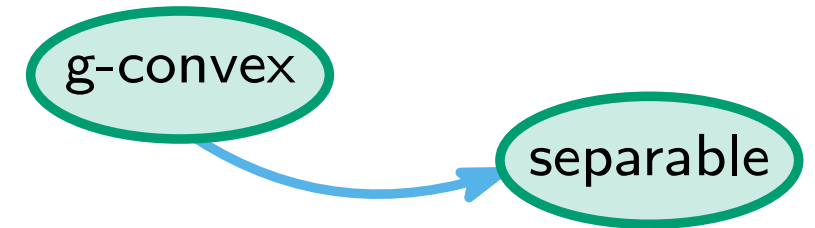
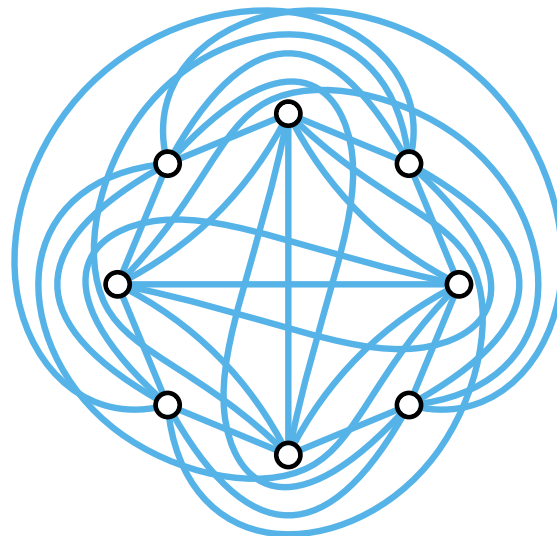
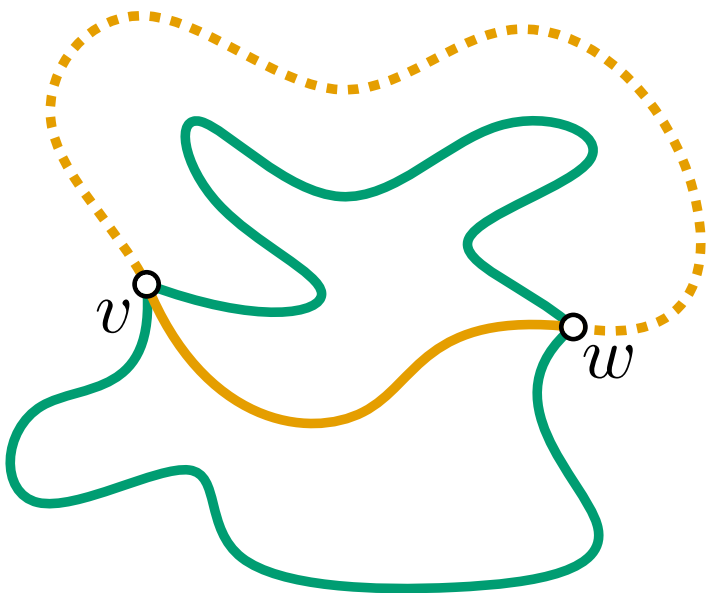
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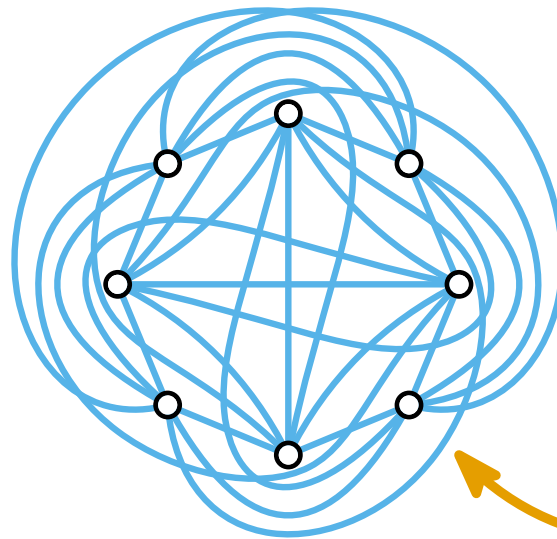
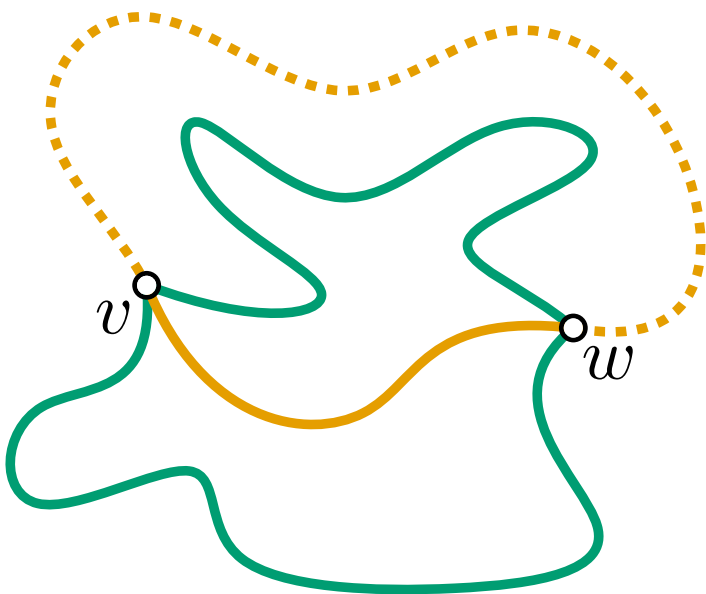
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Induction!



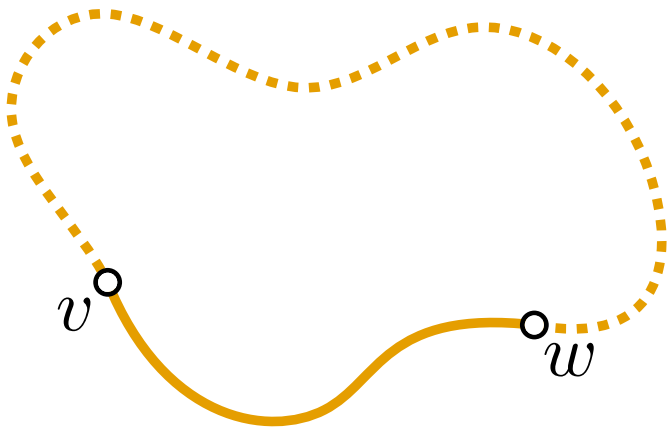
g-convex

separable

no witness at all!

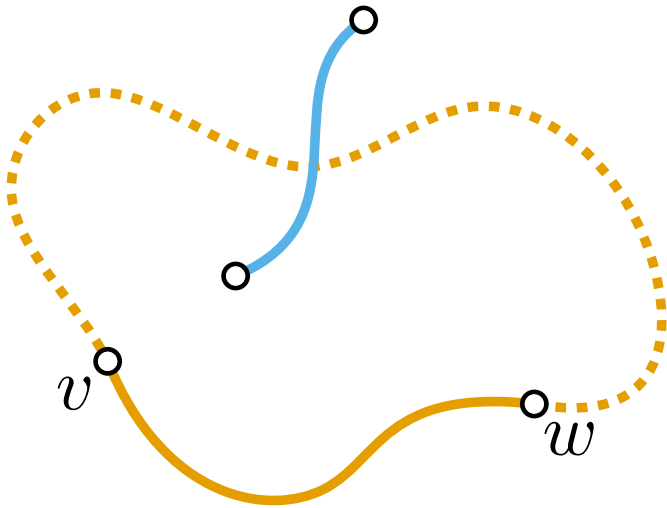
Result: Recognition (K_n) / Flips

for every witness:



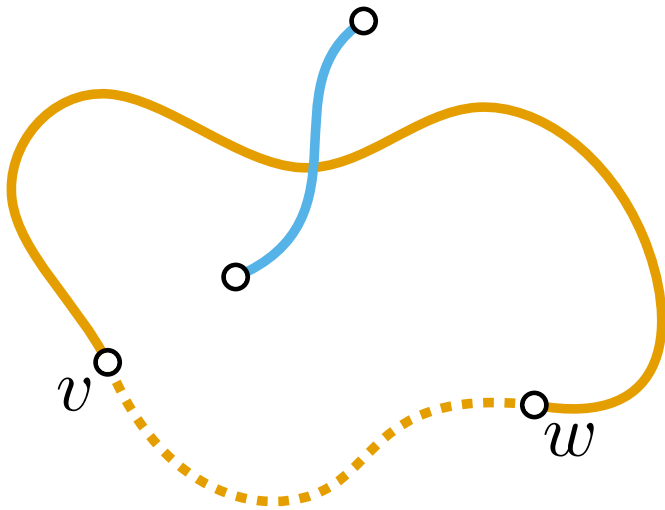
Result: Recognition (K_n) / Flips

for every witness:



Result: Recognition (K_n) / Flips

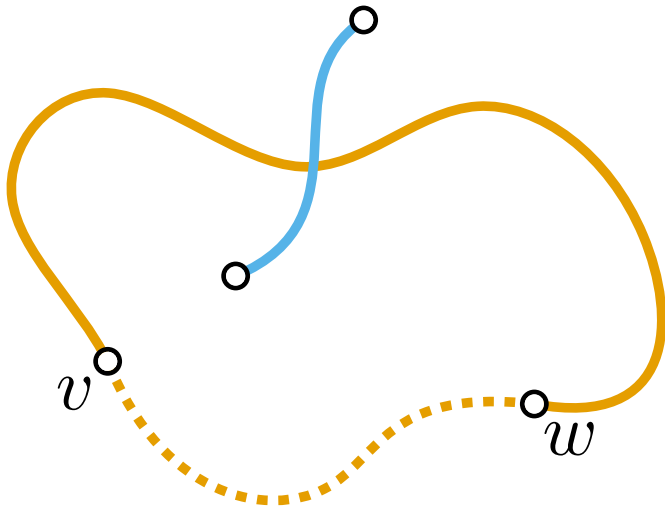
for every witness:



can exchange edge/non-edge part

Result: Recognition (K_n) / Flips

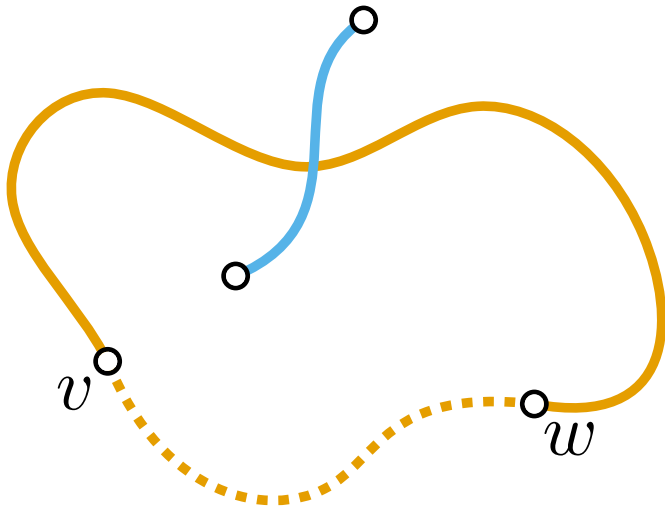
for every witness:



can exchange edge/non-edge part
→ still simple

Result: Recognition (K_n) / Flips

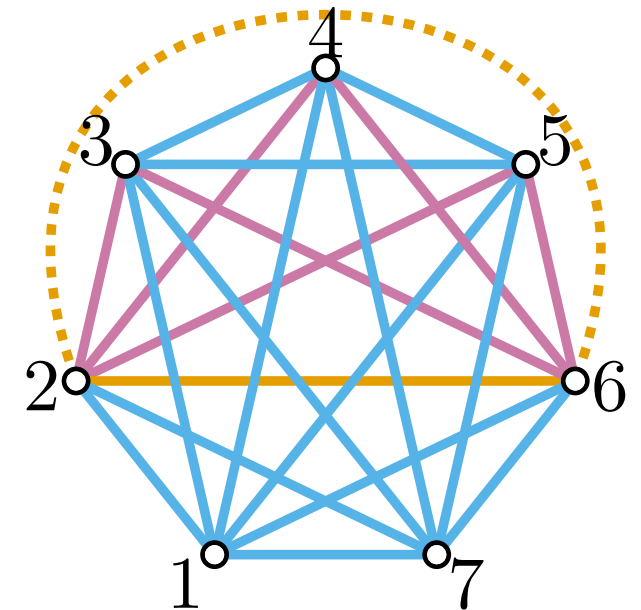
for every witness:



can exchange edge/non-edge part
→ still simple

relation to **flips** in rotation systems

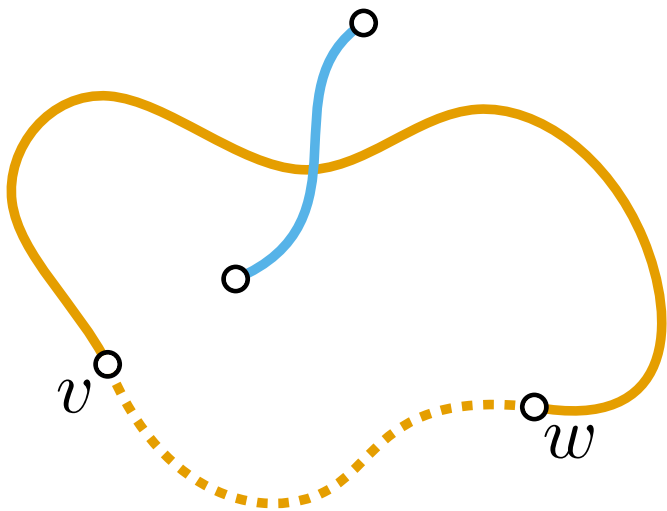
1 :	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 :	1	3	4	5	6	7
3 :	1	2	4	5	6	7
4 :	1	2	3	5	6	7
5 :	1	2	3	4	6	7
6 :	1	2	3	4	5	7
7 :	1	2	3	4	5	6



Result: Recognition (K_n) / Flips

Theorem: It can be decided in $\mathcal{O}(n^6)$ time whether a given simple drawing of K_n is separable.

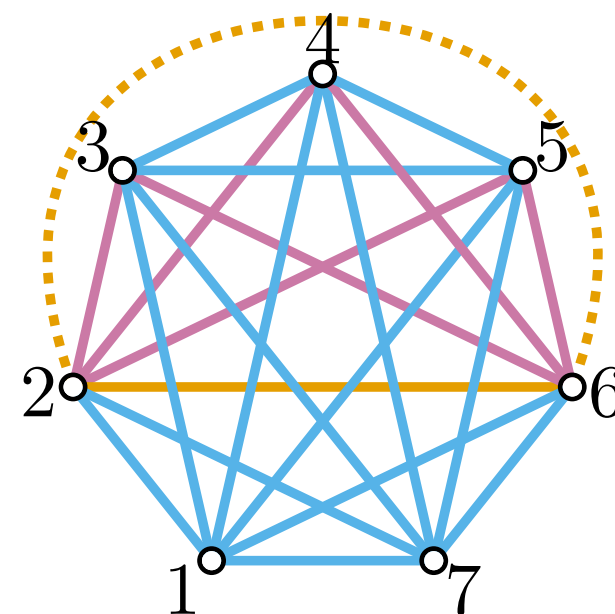
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relation to **flips** in rotation systems

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2 :	1	3	4	5	6	7
3 :	1	2	4	5	6	7
4 :	1	2	3	5	6	7
5 :	1	2	3	4	6	7
6 :	1	2	3	4	5	7
7 :	1	2	3	4	5	6



Result: Extendability

Theorem: Every separable drawing on n vertices can be extended to a simple drawing of K_n .

Result: Extendability

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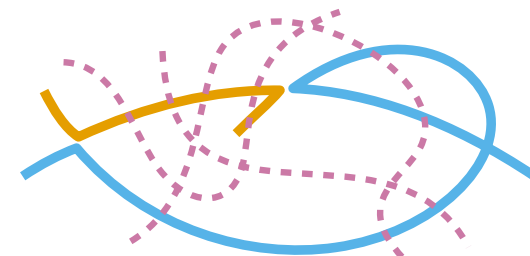
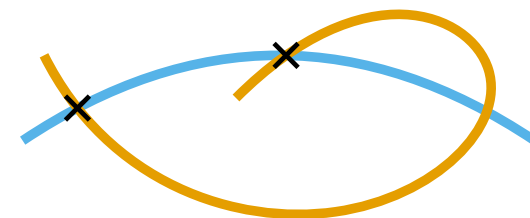
- 1 add one edge: minimize crossings with the **witnesses**

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① add one edge: minimize crossings with the **witnesses**

standard rerouting/exchanging arguments



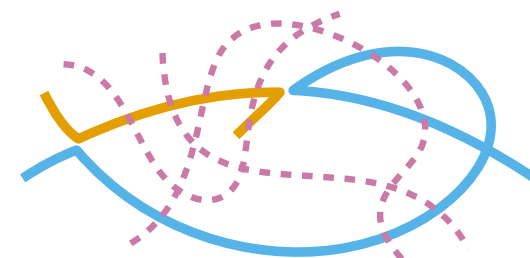
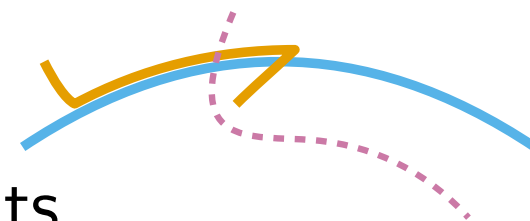
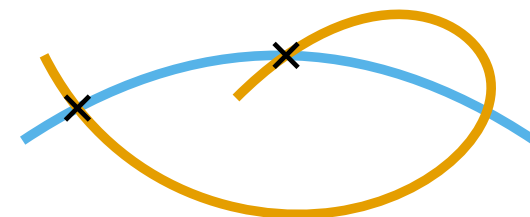
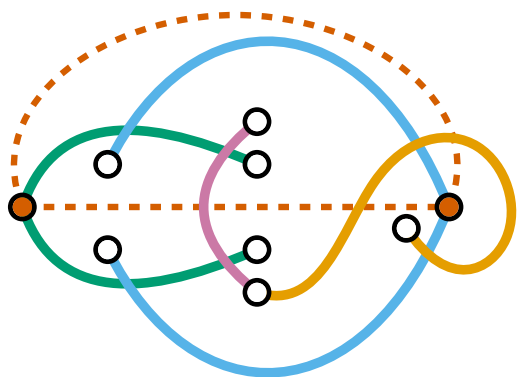
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result need not
be separable!



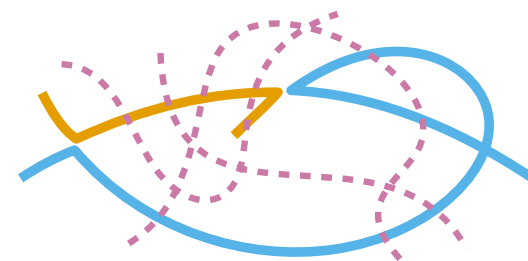
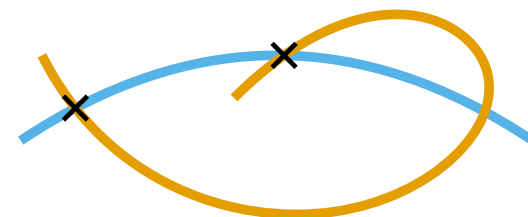
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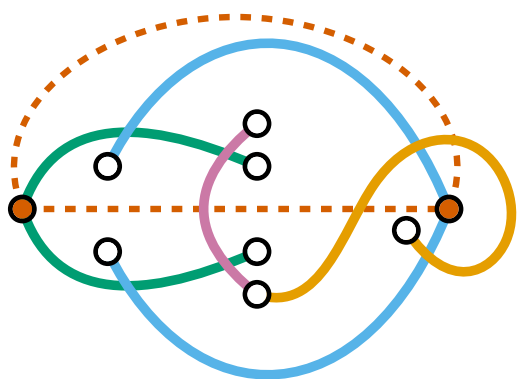
① add one edge: minimize crossings with the **witnesses**

standard rerouting/exchanging arguments

② add all missing edges respecting ①
+ minimize crossings among them



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Result: Extendability

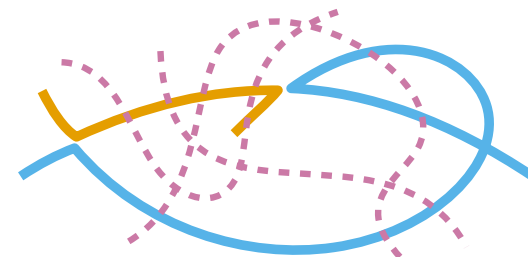
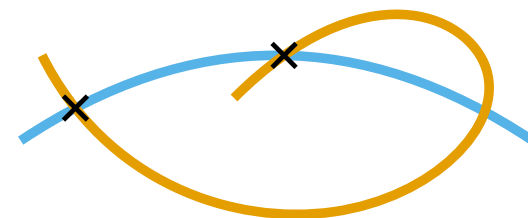
Theorem: Every separable drawing on n vertices can be extended to a simple drawing of K_n .

① add one edge: minimize crossings with the **witnesses**

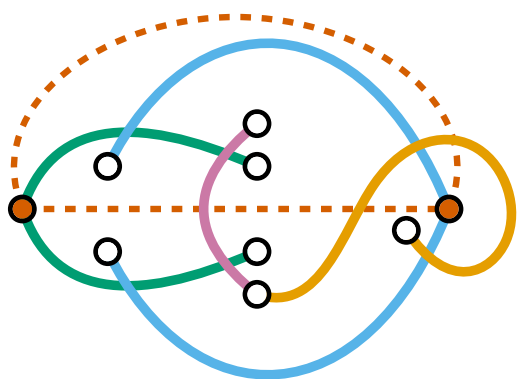
standard rerouting/exchanging arguments

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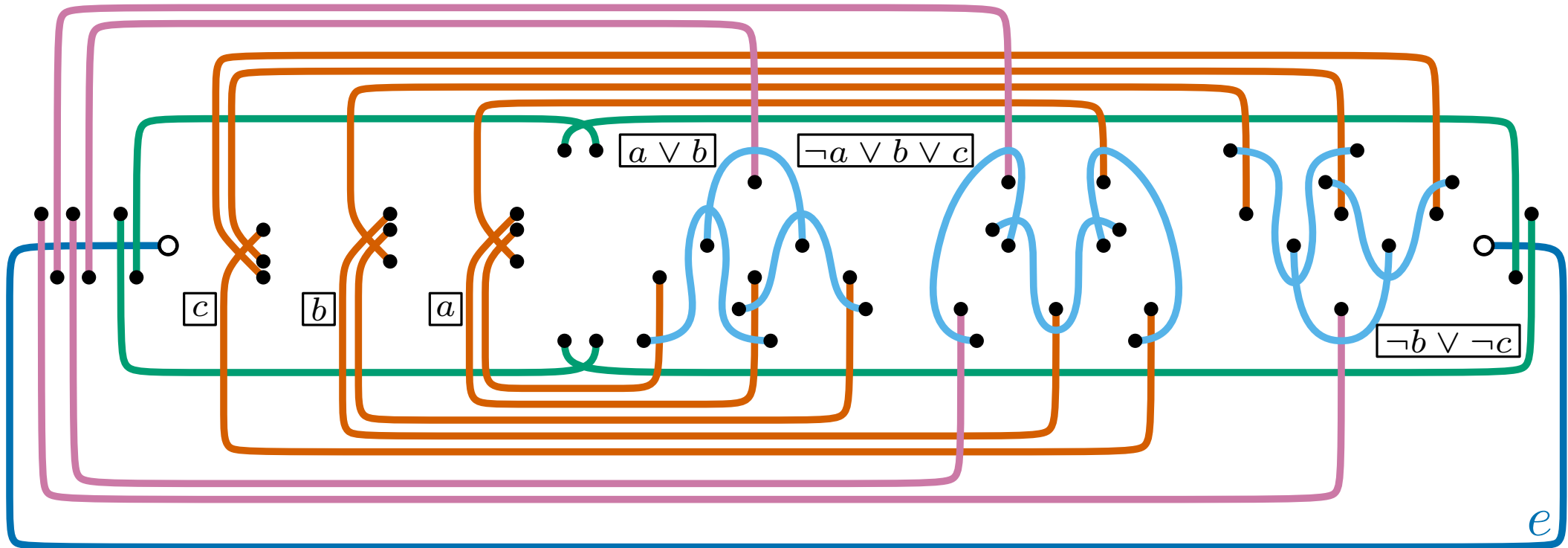
Theorem: Every crossing-minimizing drawing on n vertices can be extended to a simple drawing of K_n .



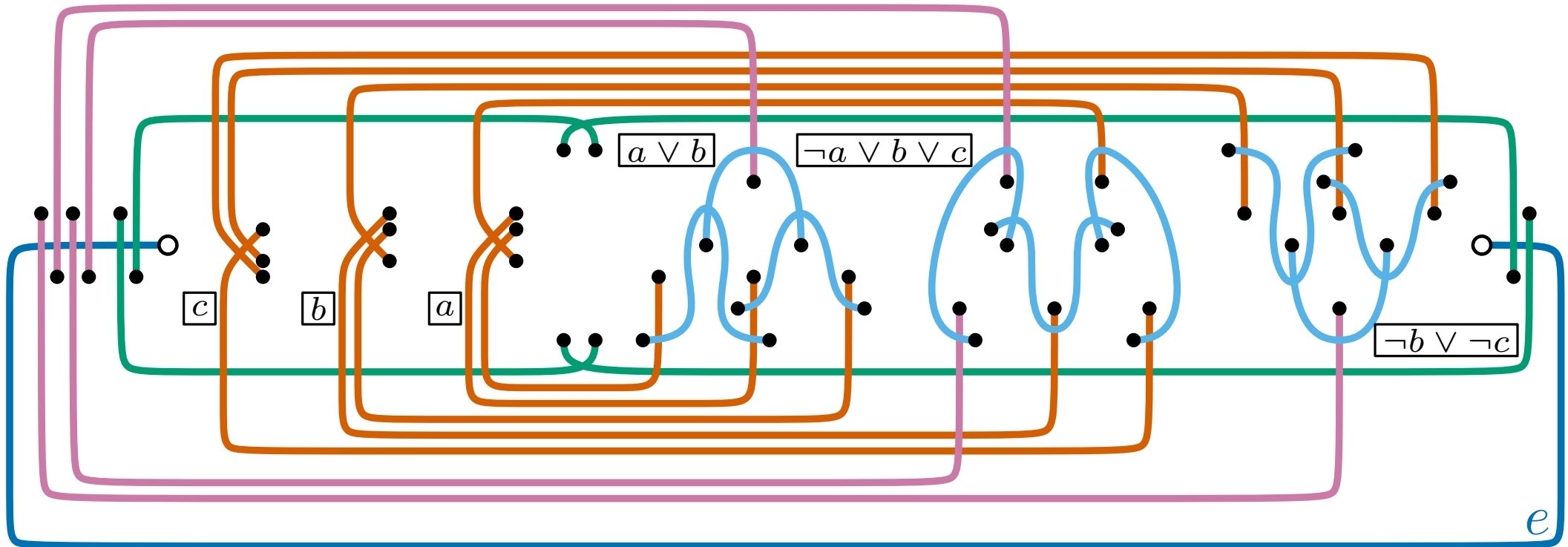
result need not
be separable!



Result: Recognition / NP-Hardness

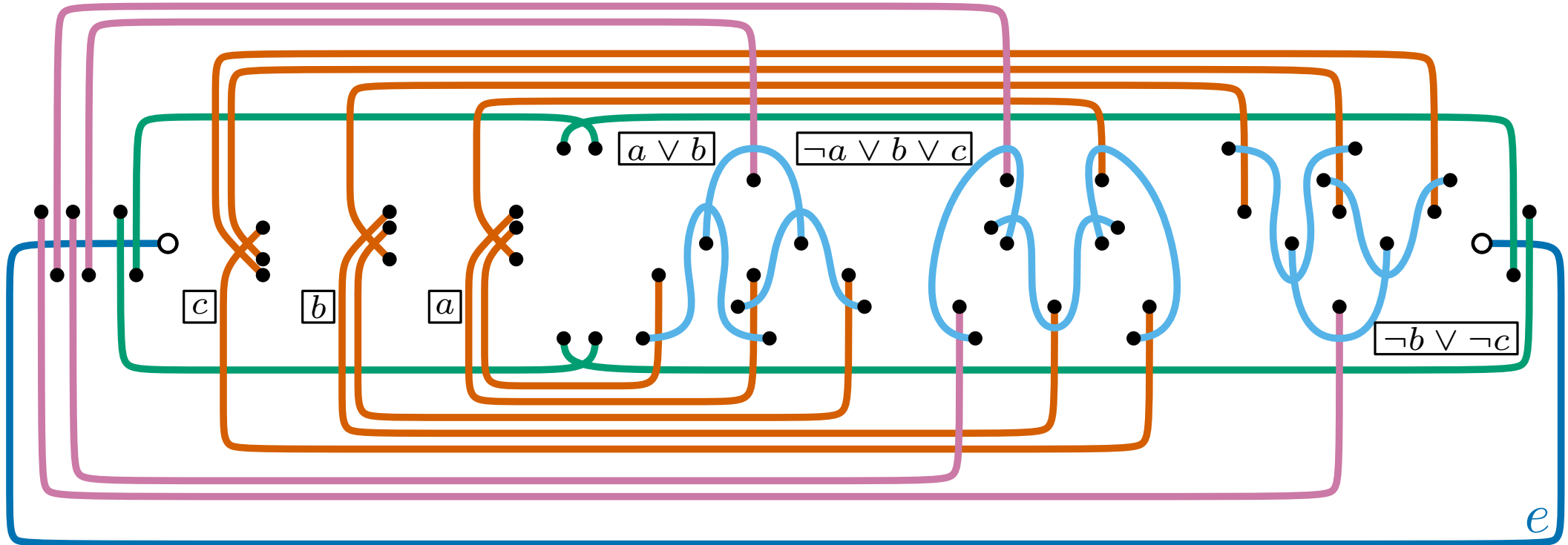


Result: Recognition / NP-Hardness



reduction from **linked planar 3-SAT** with negated edges on one side

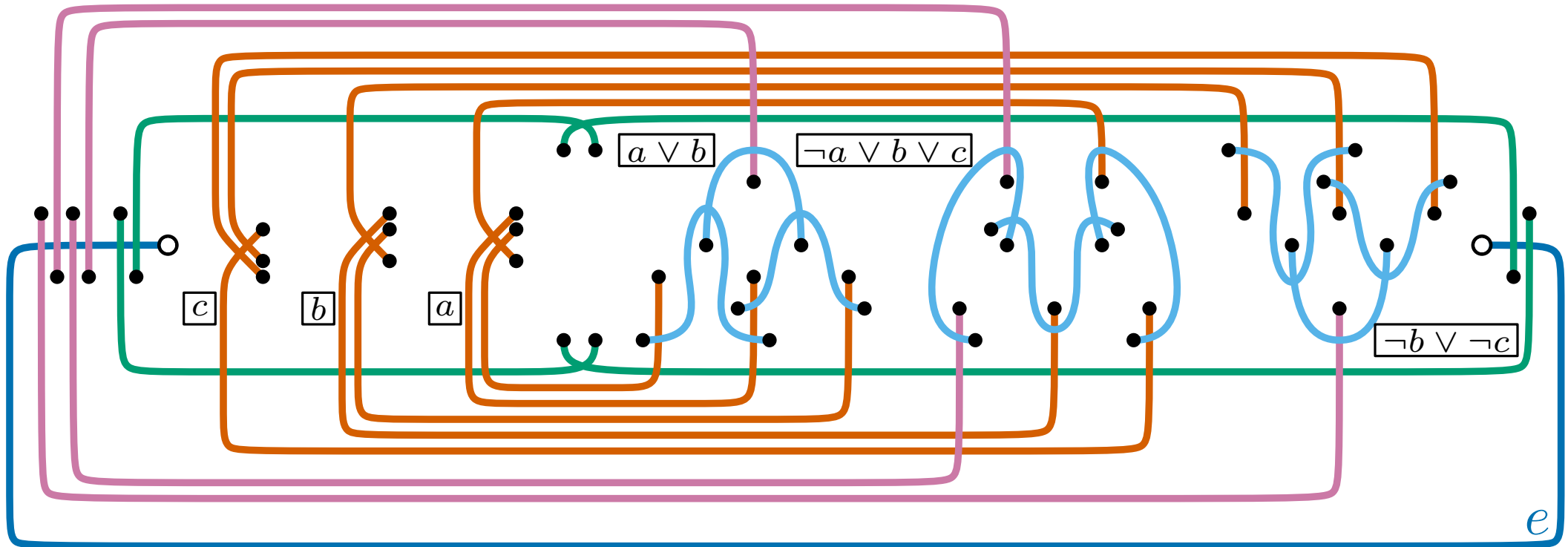
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reduction from **linked planar 3-SAT** with negated edges on one side

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Result: Recognition / NP-Hardness

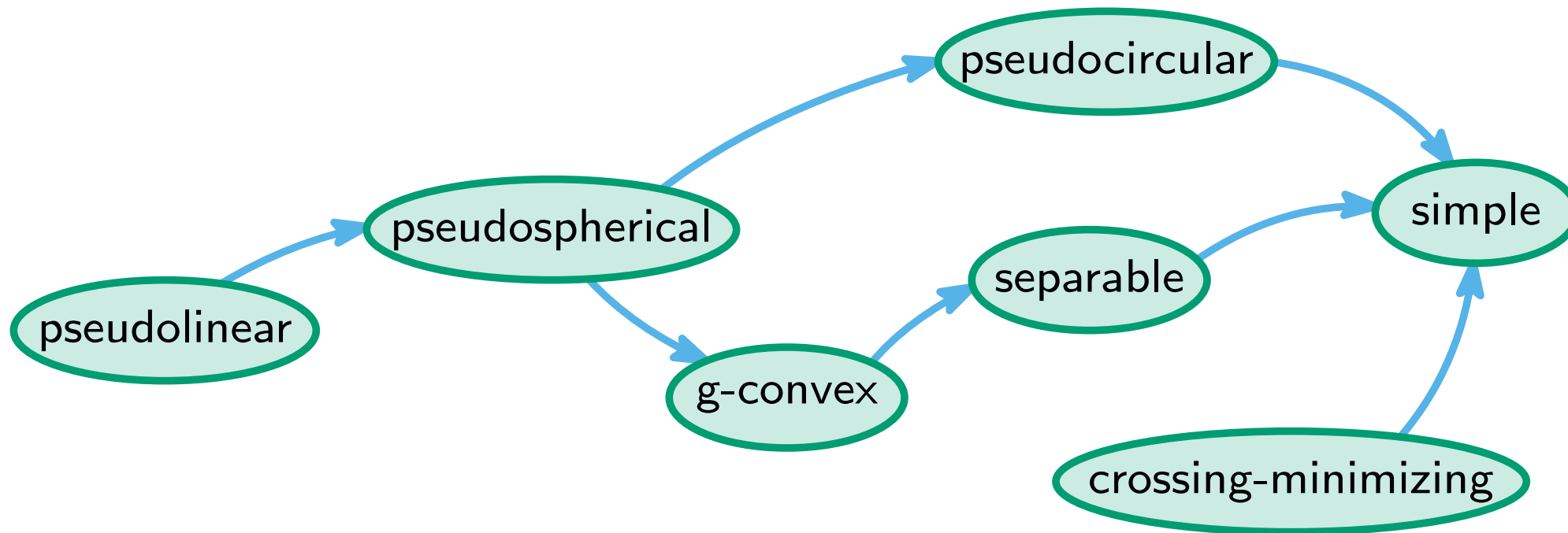


reduction from **linked planar 3-SAT with negated edges on one side**

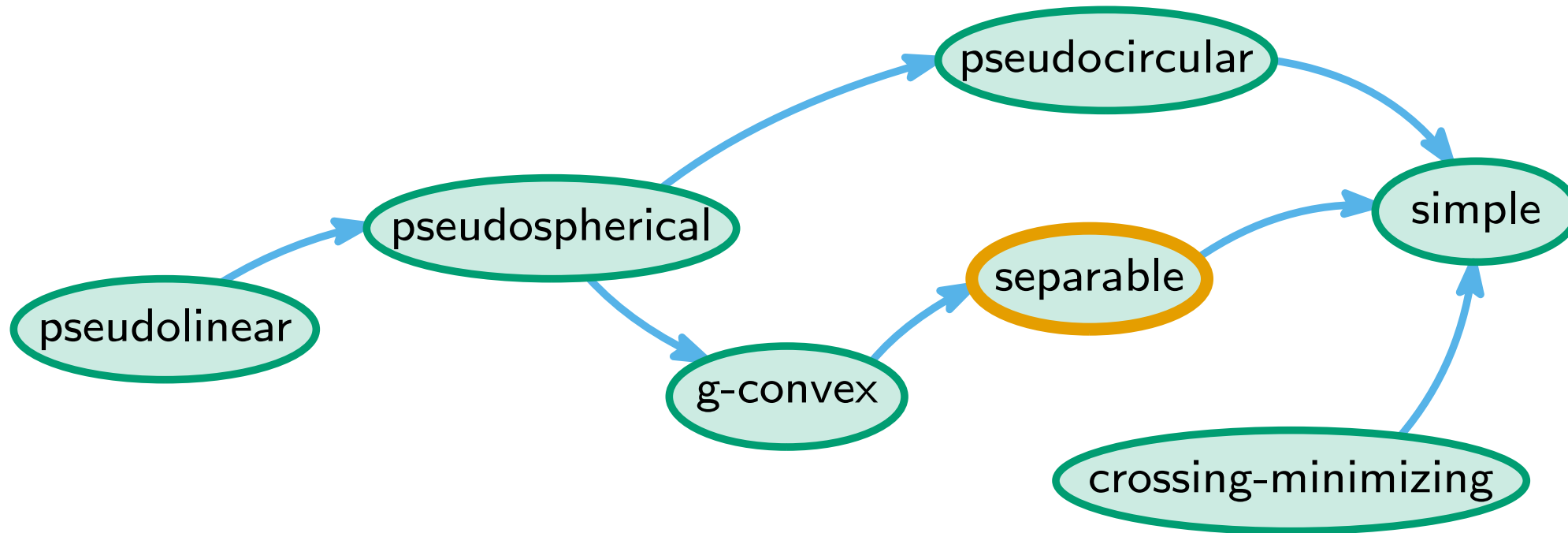
satisfiable $\Leftrightarrow e$ has witness

→ all other edges have witnesses

Summary

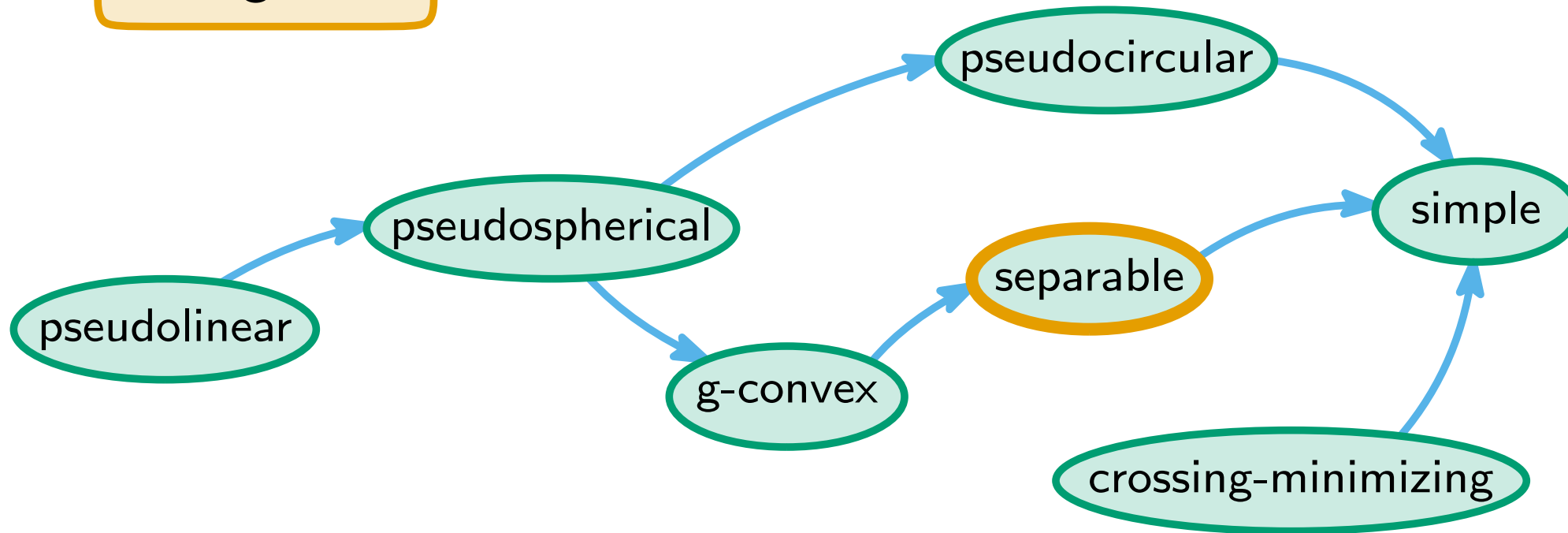


Summary

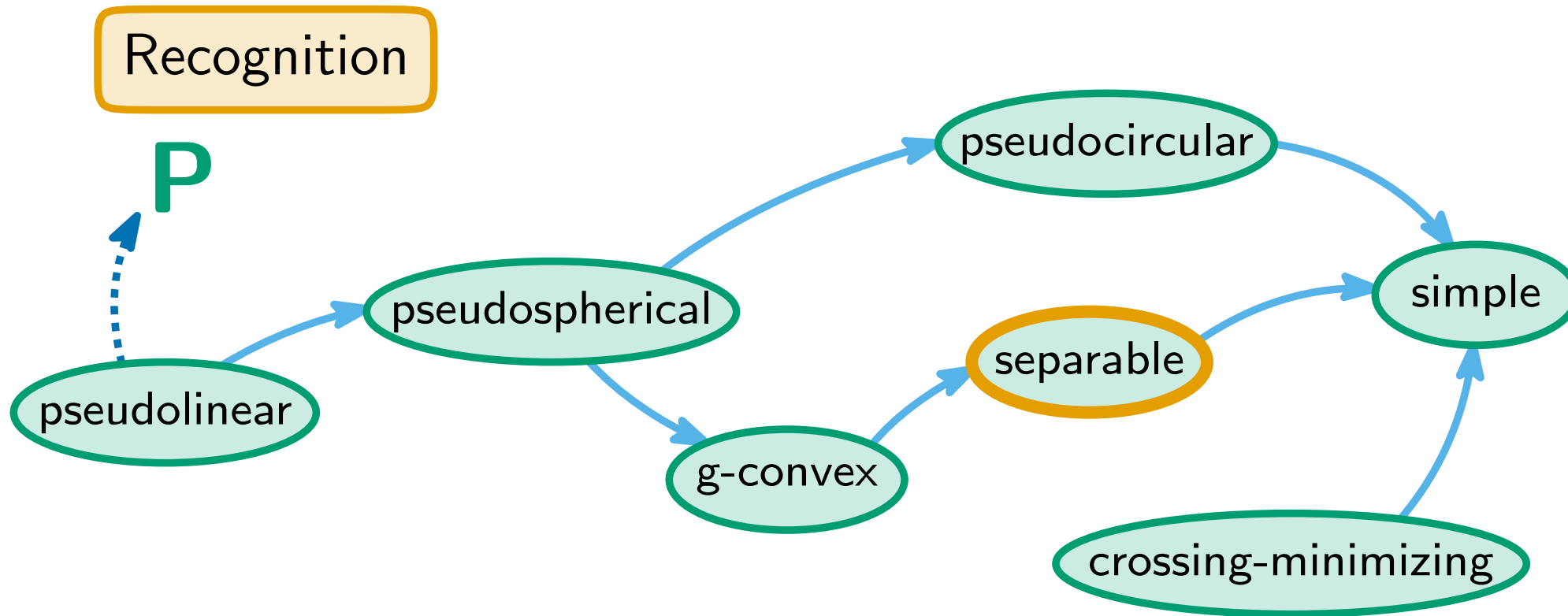


Summary

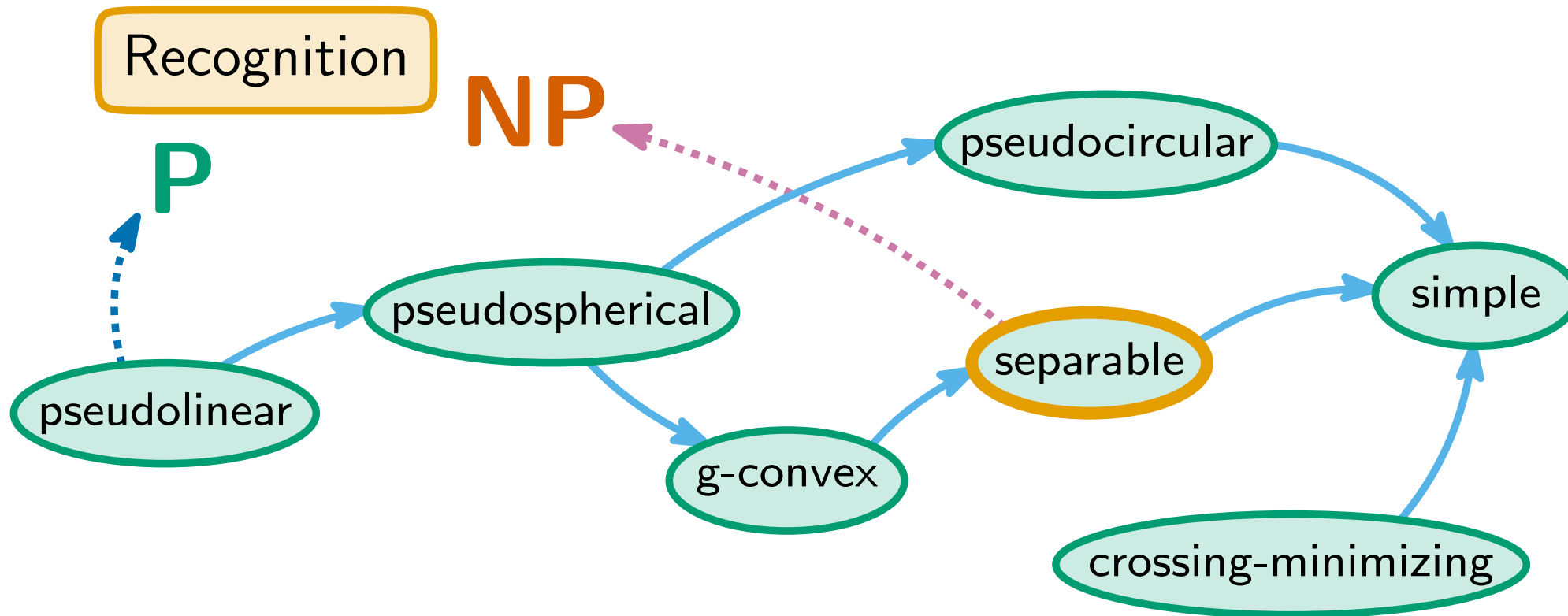
Recognition



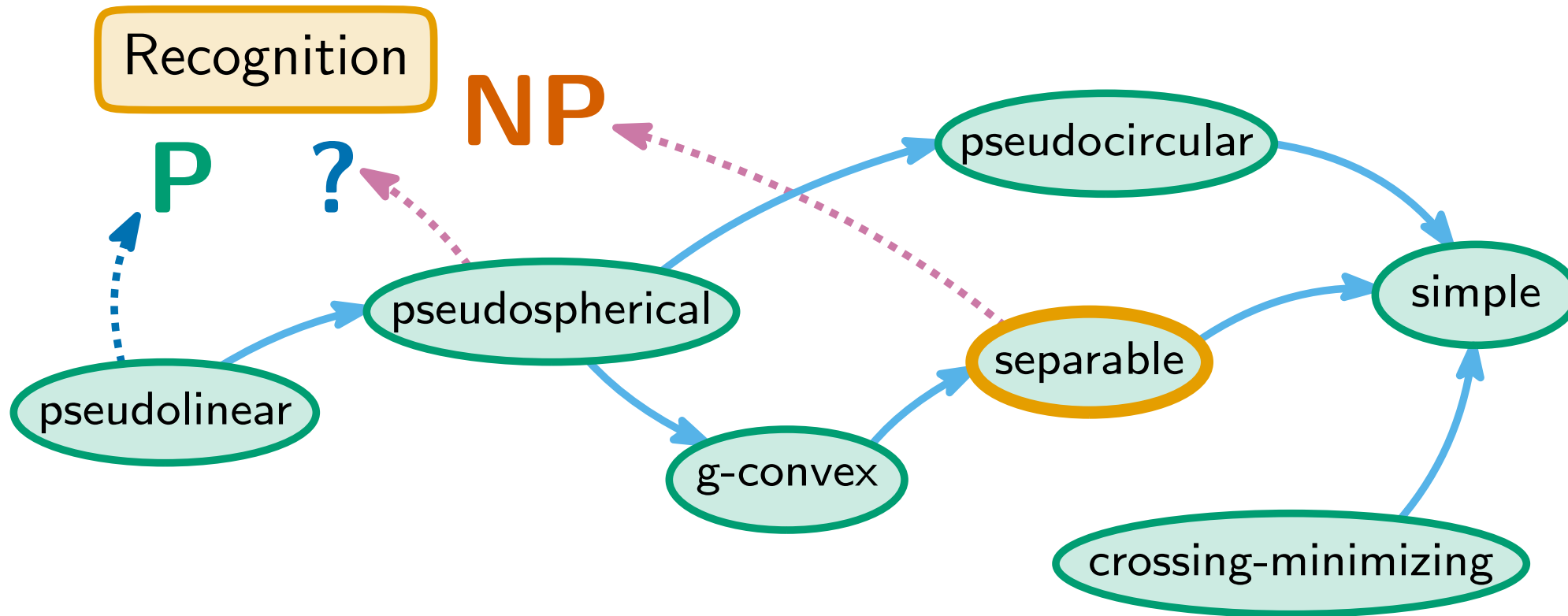
Summary



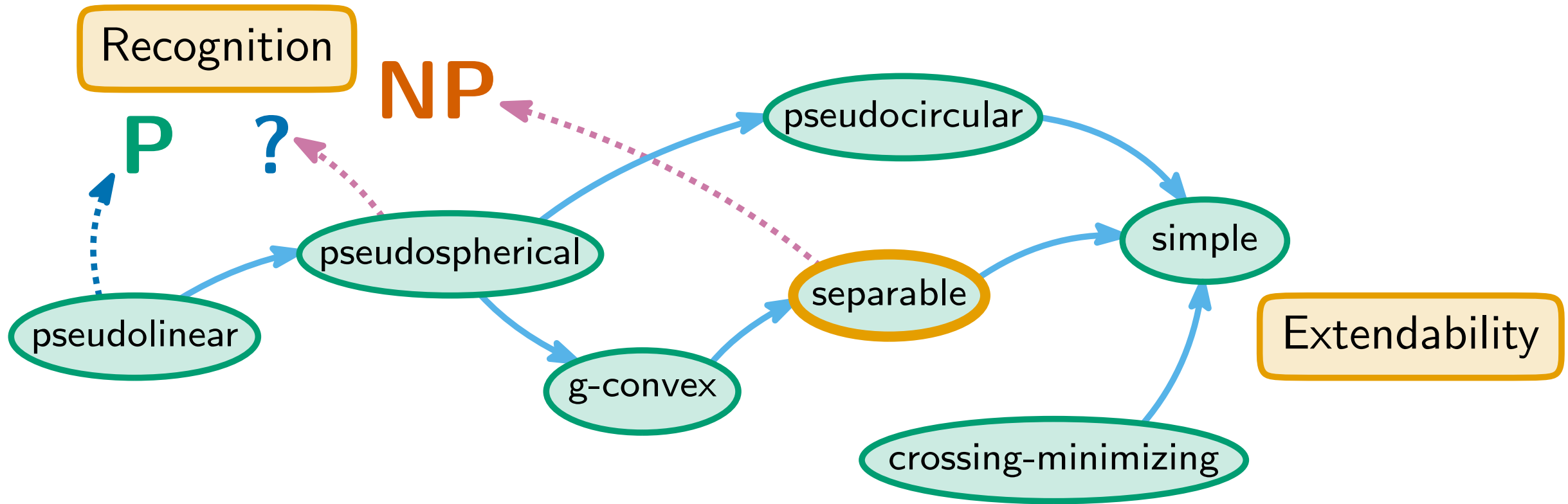
Summary



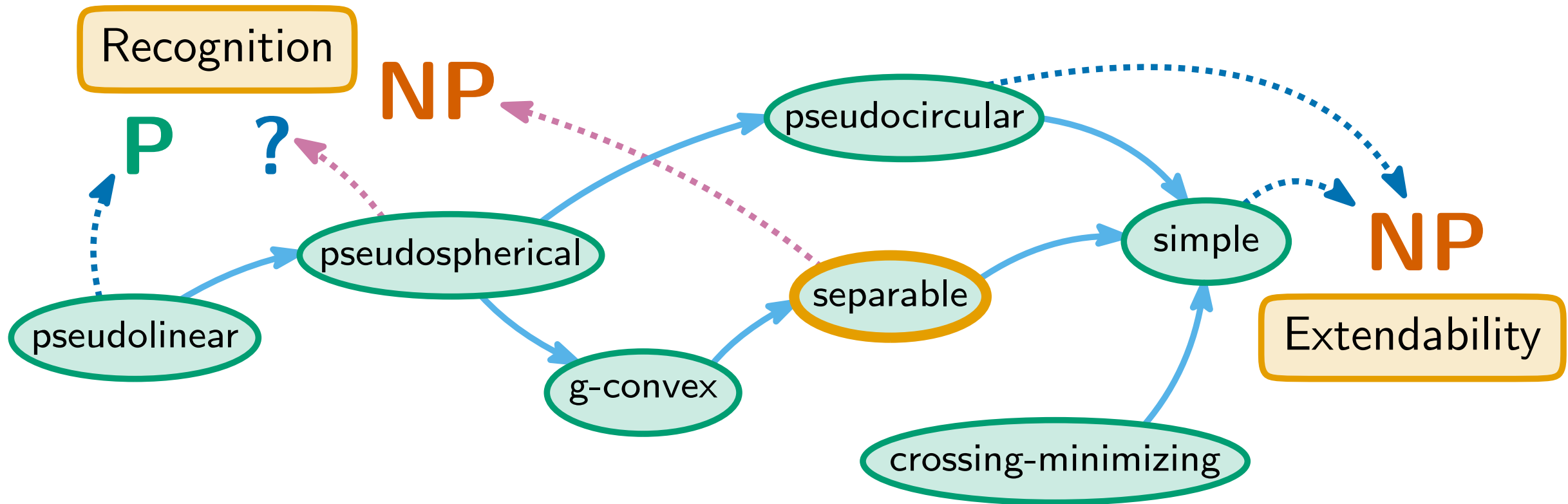
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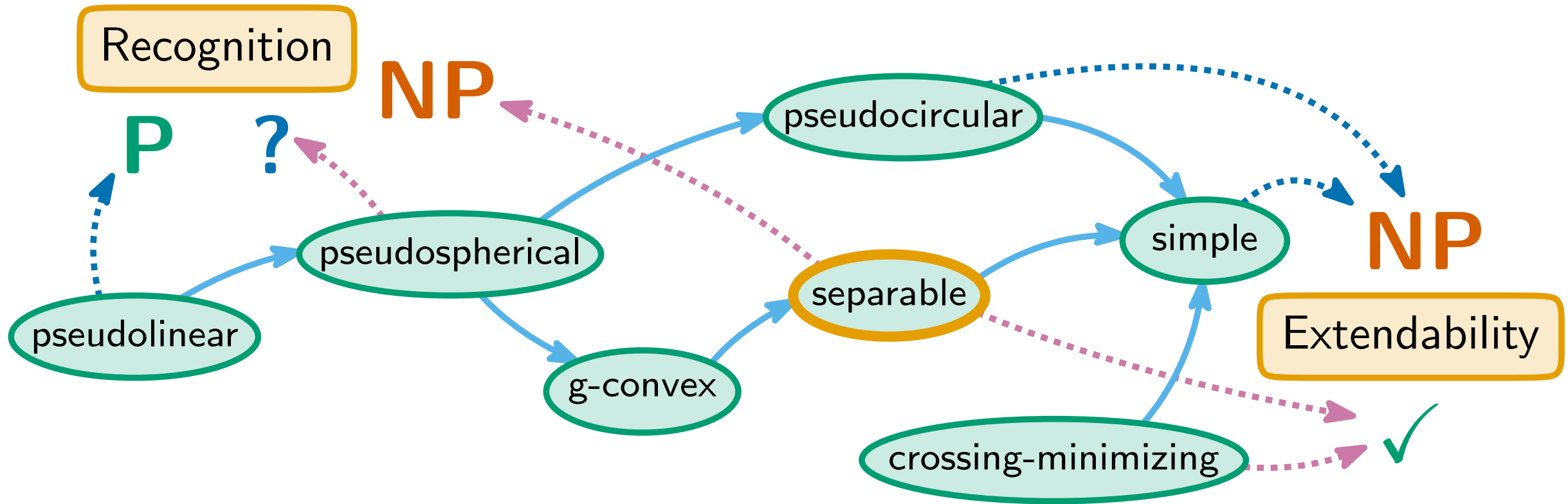
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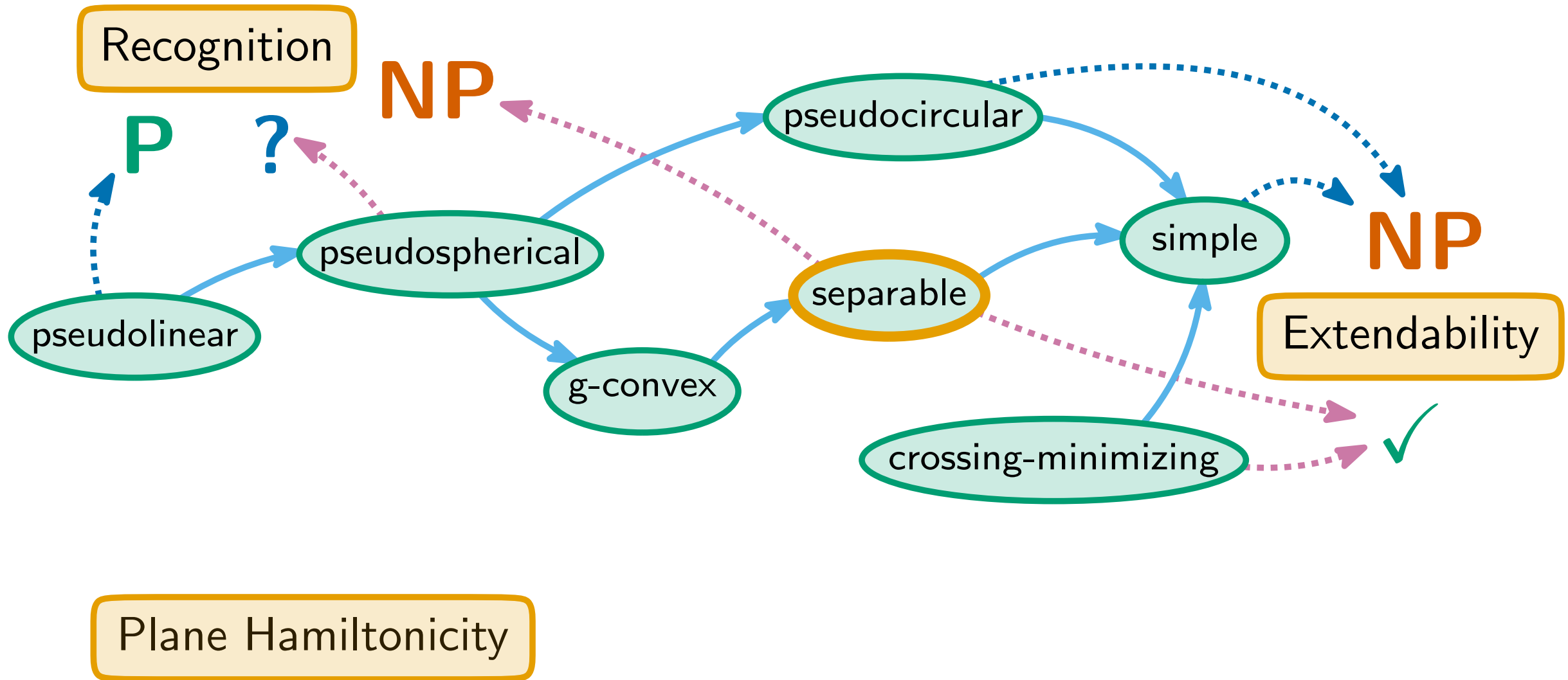
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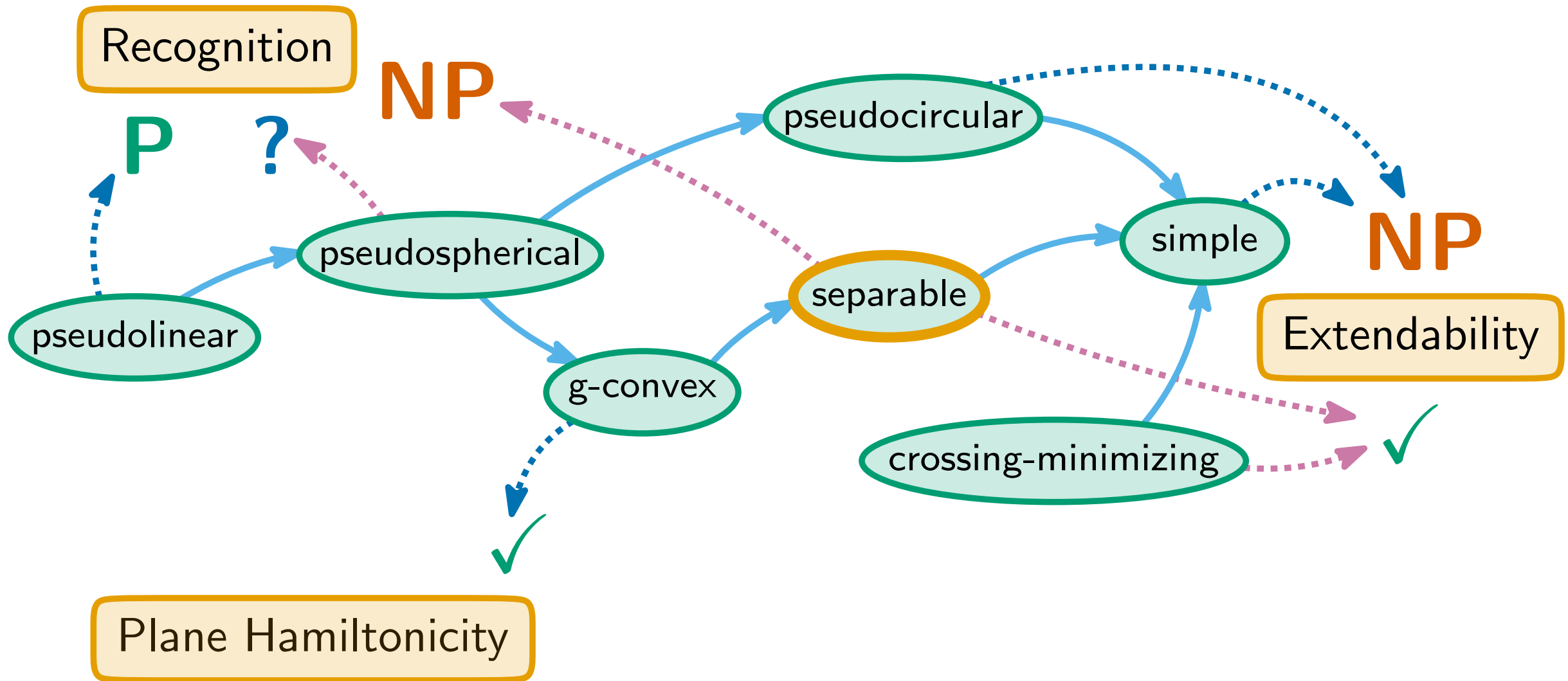
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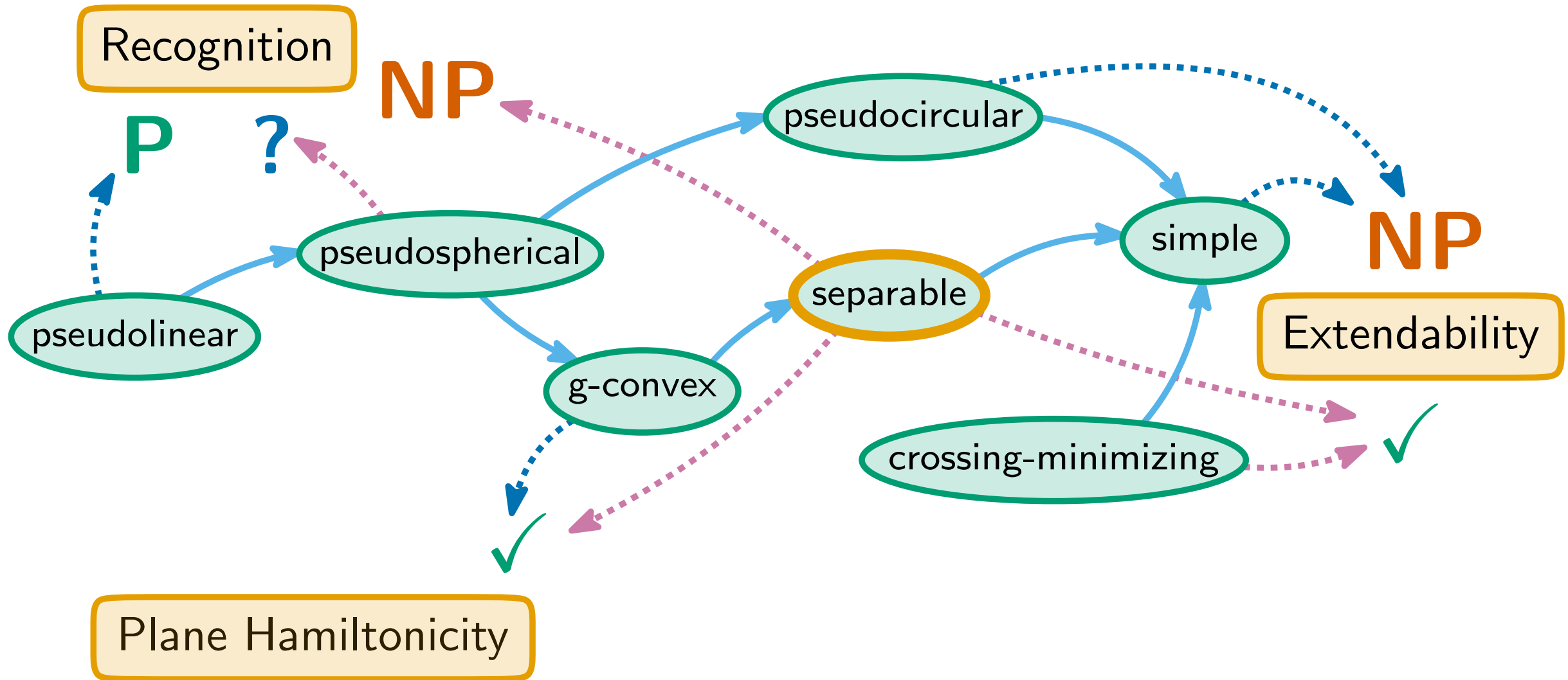
Summary



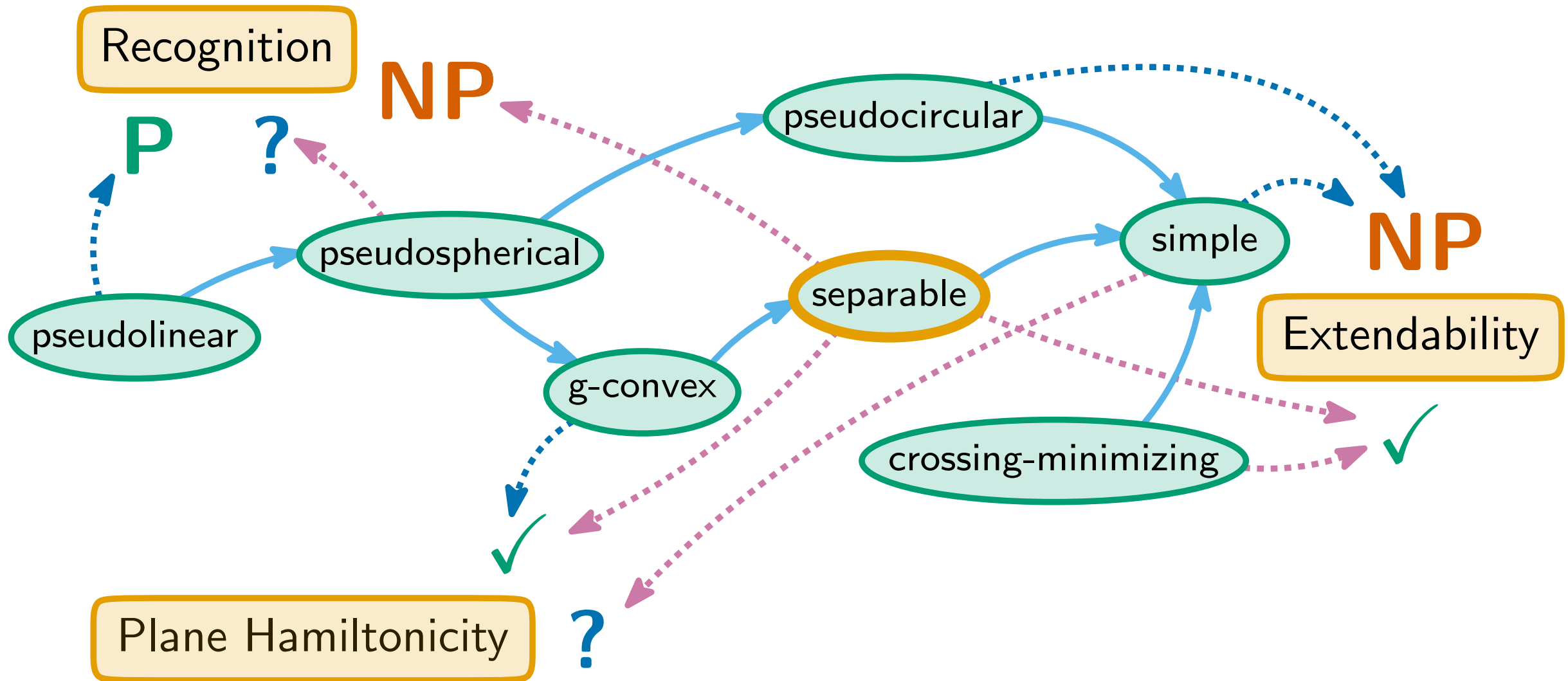
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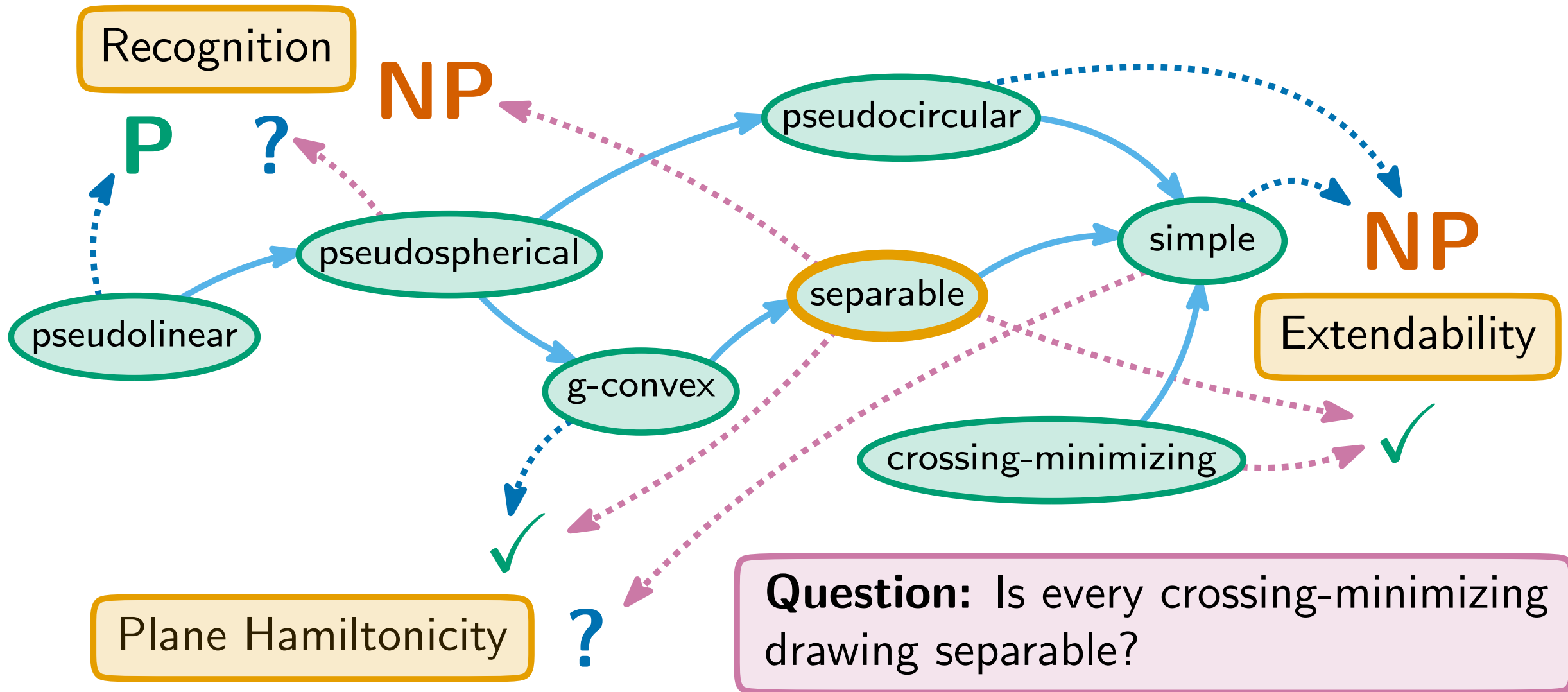
Summary



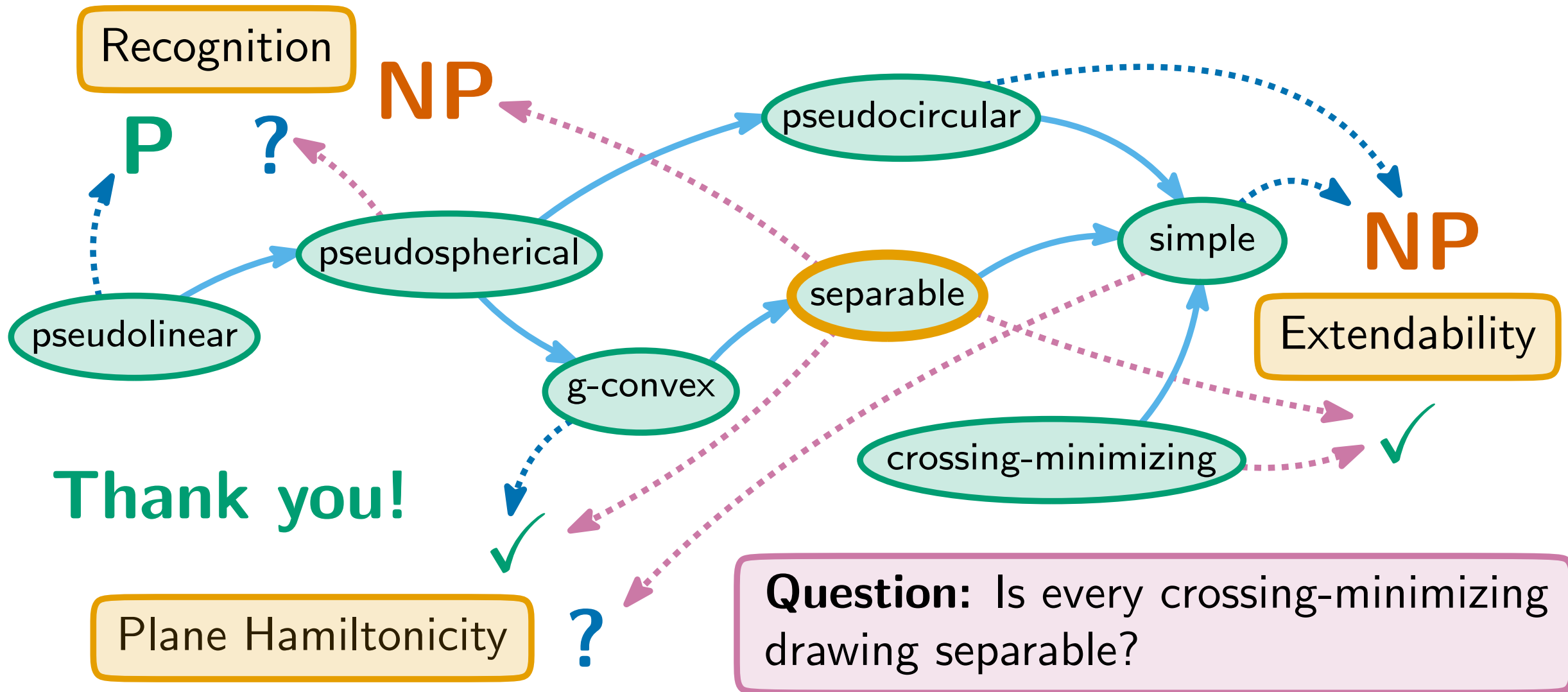
Summary



Summary



Summary



Thank you!