

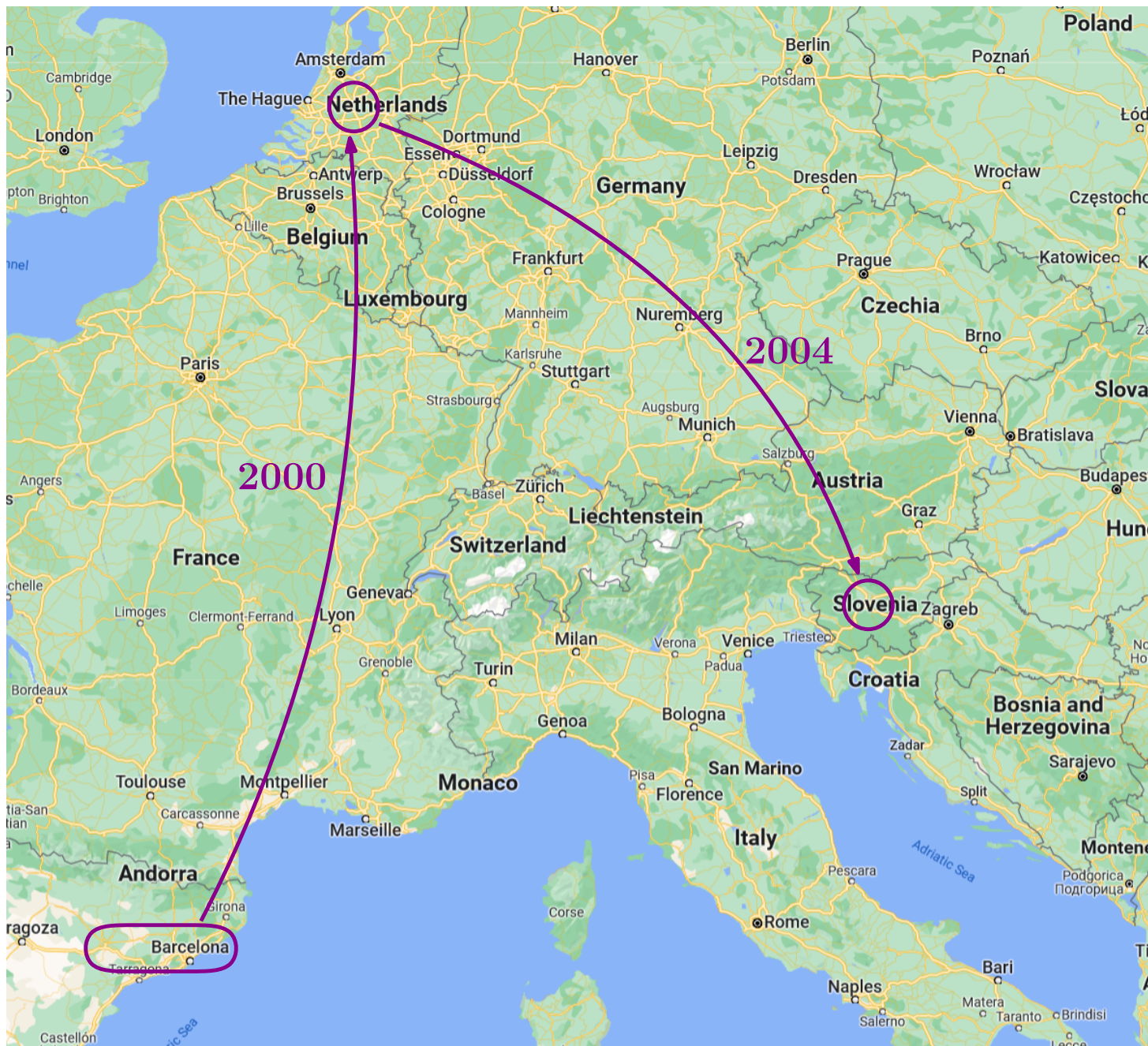
Prekrižna števila grafov

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FMF seminar za učitelje matematike
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Malo o meni



Cilj predavanja

- ▶ Prekrižna števila grafov
- ▶ Težek problem
- ▶ Neenačba prekrižnega števila (Crossing number inequality)
- ▶ Uporaba v diskretni geometriji

- ▶ Nekateri trditve brez dokaza
- ▶ 3 dokaze

- ▶ **Vprašanja dobrodošla** ob poljubnem trenutku

Kaj je graf

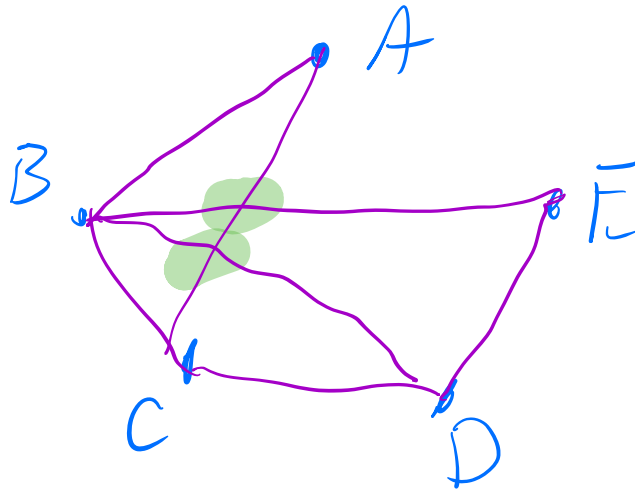
$G = (V, E)$ kjer

- ▶ V množica vozlišč (točk)
- ▶ E množica povezav, podmnožica neurejenih parov vozlišč

Primer

$$G = (V, E), \quad V = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$$

$$E = \{\{A, B\}, \{B, C\}, \{C, D\}, \{D, E\}, \{E, B\}, \{B, D\}, \{A, C\}\}$$
$$= \{AB, BC, CD, DE, EB, BD, AC\}$$



Risba grafov – Drawing

Risba D grafa G – v ravnini

- ▶ vsako vozlišče je ena točka - injektivno
- ▶ vsaka povezava je ena zvezna, enostavna krivulja
- ▶ krajišci povezave uv sta točki za u in v
- ▶ notranjost povezave ne vsebuje nobenega vozlišča
- ▶ notranjost nobenih treh povezav ne grejo skoz iste točke



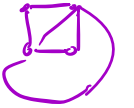
Prekrižno število – Crossing number

$cr(D)$: število križanj v risbi D

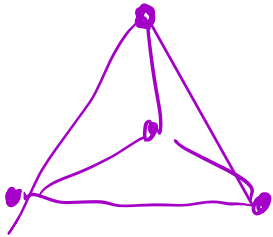
$cr(G)$: minimum $cr(D)$ po vseh risbah D grafa G

(Lahko bi uporabil risbe na sfero S^2)

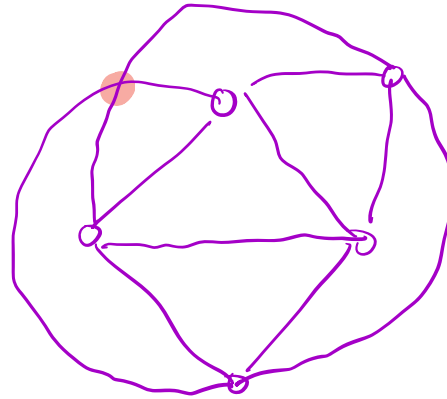
Prekrižno število – Enostavni primeri



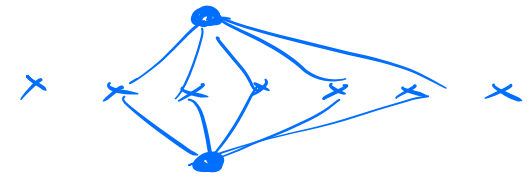
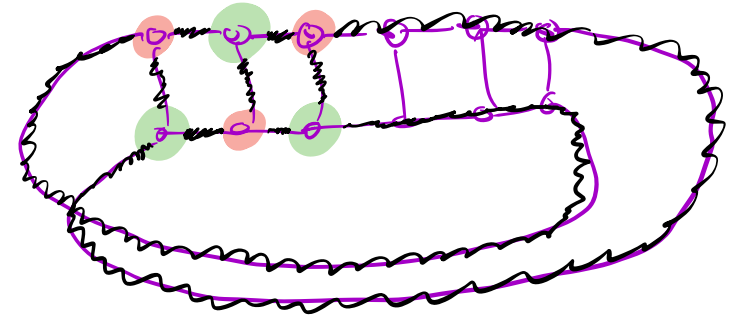
$K_4, K_5, K_{3,2}, K_{n,2}, K_{3,3},$ Möbius-lestev



$$cr(K_4) = 0$$

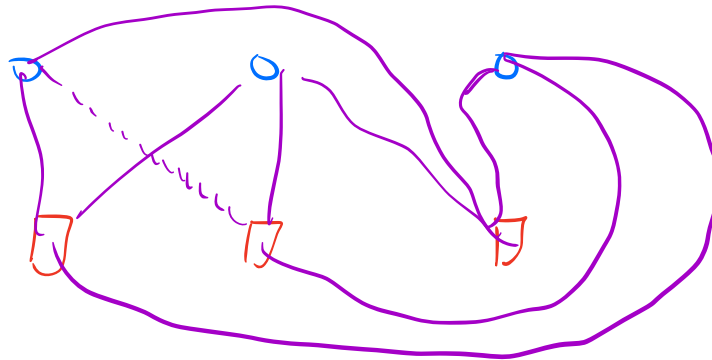


$$cr(K_5) \leq 1$$



$$cr(K_{n,2}) = 0$$

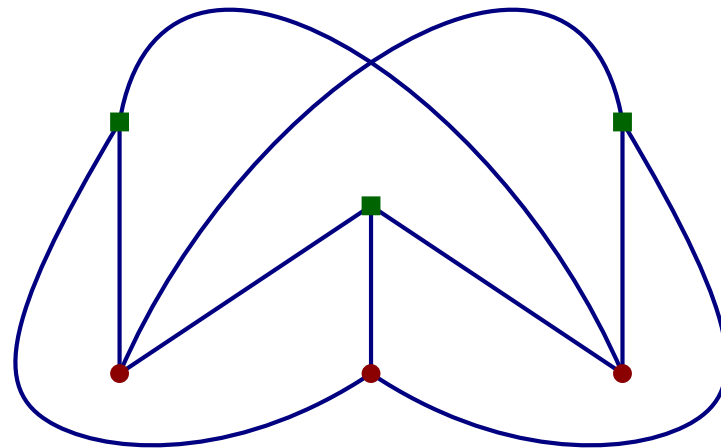
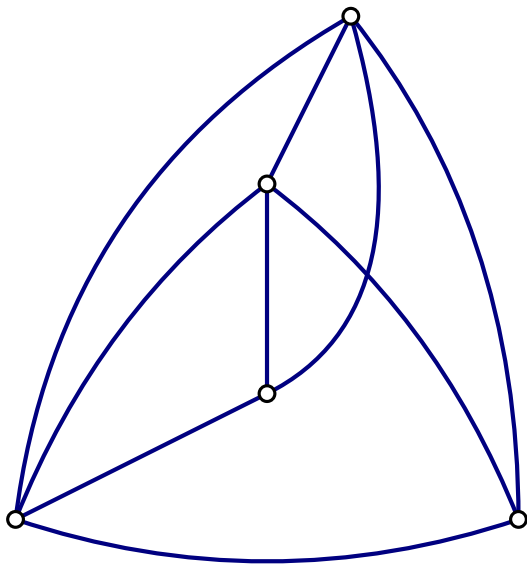
$K_{3,3}$



$$cr(K_{3,3}) \leq 1$$

Prekrižno število 0

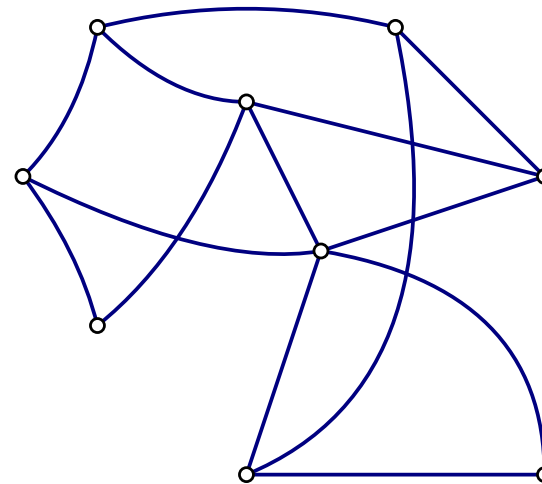
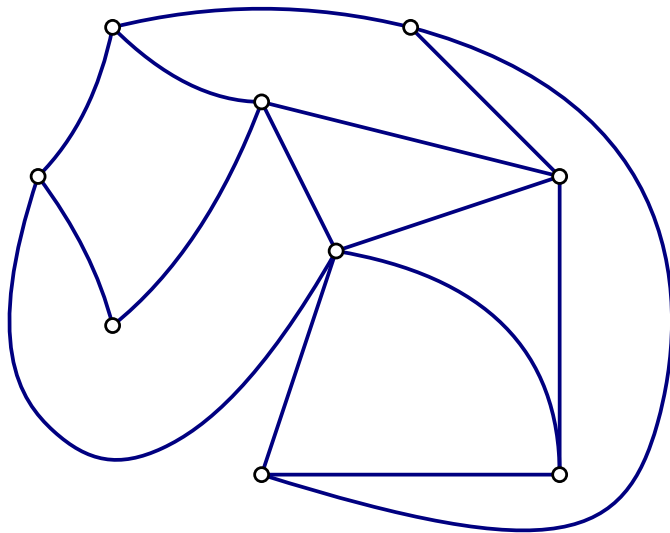
- ▶ $cr(G) = 0$ natanko tedaj, ko je G ravninski
- ▶ Ravninske grafe dobro razumemo
- ▶ G ravninski $\iff G$ ne vsebuje subdivizije K_5 ali $K_{3,3}$
- ▶ Računalnik lahko zelo hitro prepozna, kdaj je podan G ravninski



Zakaj prekržno število

Purchase, Cohen, James 1995: "Increasing the number of arc crossings in a graph decreases the understability of the graph".

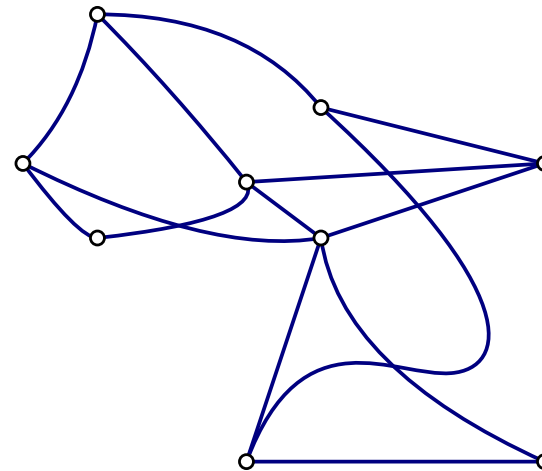
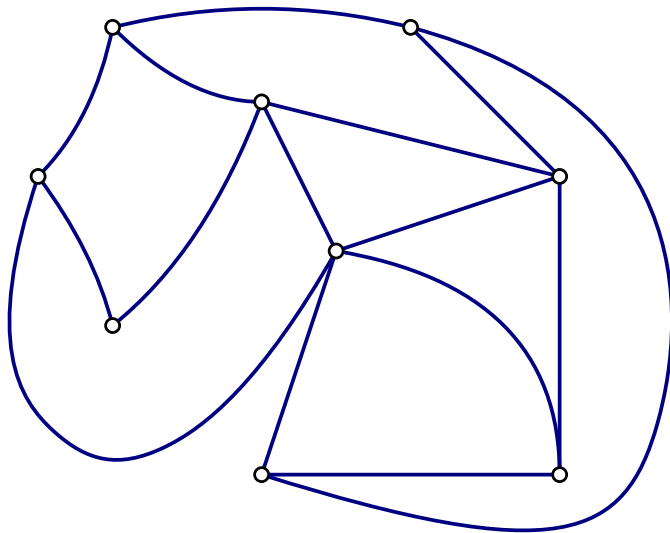
Purchase, 1997: "reducing the number of edge crosses is by far the most important aesthetic".



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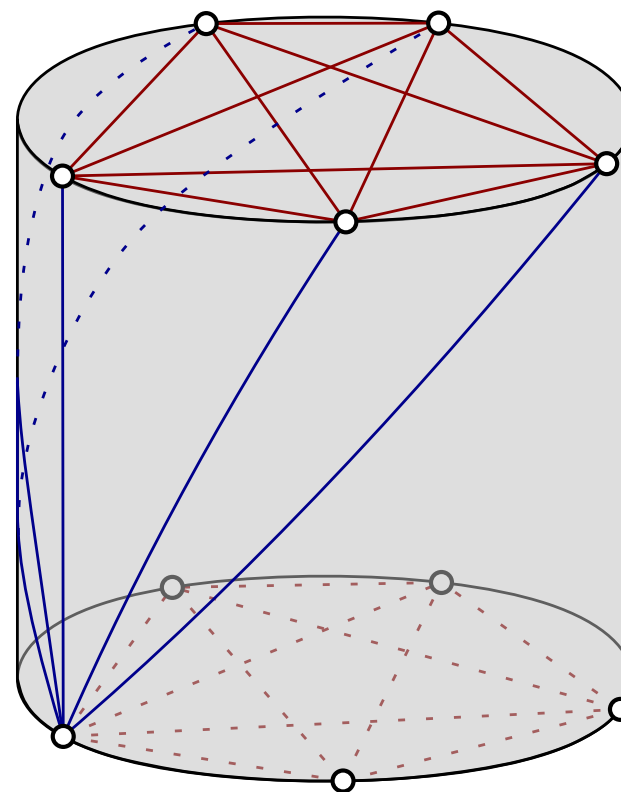
Huang, Eades, Hong, 2014: "The effect of crossing angles on human graph comprehension was validated."

Optimizacija, VLSI

Glavne domneve – Harary-Hill

Harary-Hillova domneva o prekrižnem številu polnih grafov (1958)

$$\text{cr}(K_n) = \frac{1}{4} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{2} \right\rfloor \approx \frac{n^4}{64} \approx \frac{\binom{|E(K_n)|}{2}}{8}$$



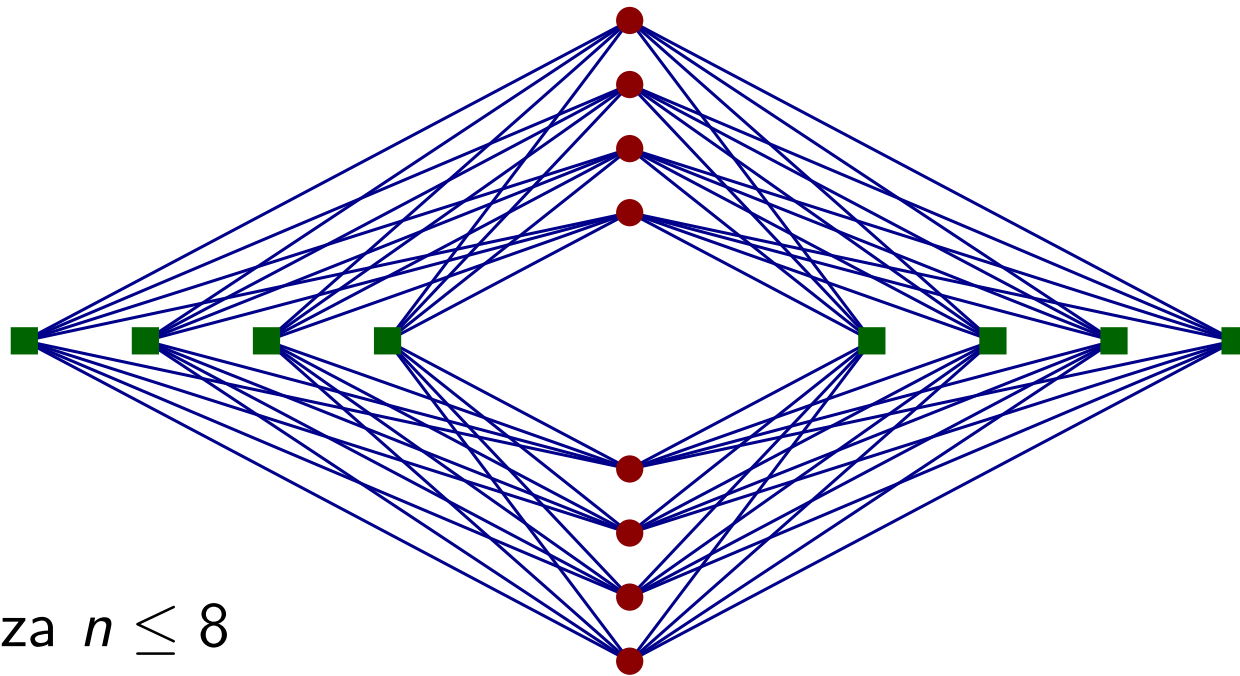
Preverjena za $n \leq 12$

Velja $c \cdot n^4 \leq \text{cr}(K_n) \leq c' \cdot n^4$

Glavne domneve – Zarankiewicz-Turán

Zarankiewicz domneva o prekrižnem številu polnih dvodelnih grafov

$$\text{cr}(K_{n,n}) = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor^2 \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \right\rfloor^2 \approx \frac{n^4}{16} \approx \frac{\binom{|E(K_{n,n})|}{2}}{8}$$



Preverjena za $n \leq 8$

Velja $c \cdot n^4 \leq \text{cr}(K_{n,n}) \leq c' \cdot n^4$

Planarity game

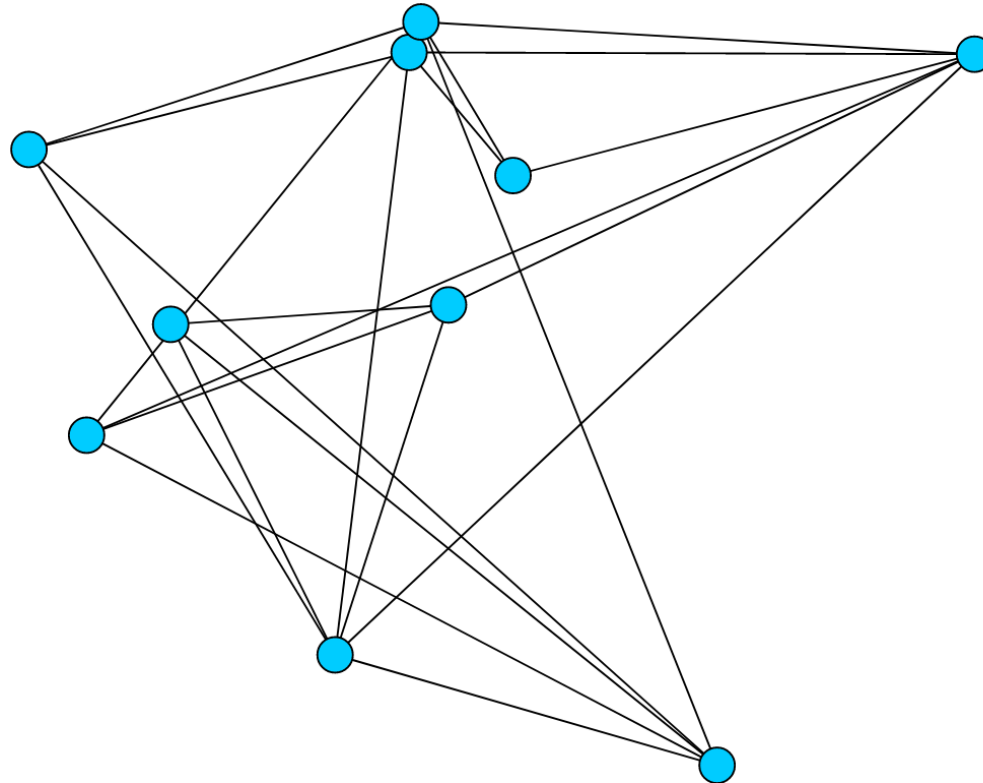
<https://www.jasondavies.com/planarity/>

🔒 <https://www.jasondavies.com/planarity/>

Planarity

Can you untangle the graph? See if you can position the vertices so that no two lines cross.

Number of line crossings detected: 36.



0 moves taken in 2.4s.

Number of vertices:

Premočrtne risbe – Rectilinear drawings

Vsaka povezava je narisana z daljico

Premočrtne risbe – Rectilinear drawings

Vsaka povezava je narisana z daljico

$\overline{cr}(G)$... premočrtno prekrižno število grafa G

Premočrtne risbe – Rectilinear drawings

Vsaka povezava je narisana z daljico

$\overline{cr}(G)$... premočrtno prekrižno število grafa G

- ▶ G ravninski $\iff cr(G) = 0 \iff \overline{cr}(G) = 0$

[Wagner 1936, Fáry 1948]

Premočrtne risbe – Rectilinear drawings

Vsaka povezava je narisana z daljico

$\overline{cr}(G)$... premočrtno prekrižno število grafa G

- ▶ G ravninski $\iff cr(G) = 0 \iff \overline{cr}(G) = 0$

[Wagner 1936, Fáry 1948]

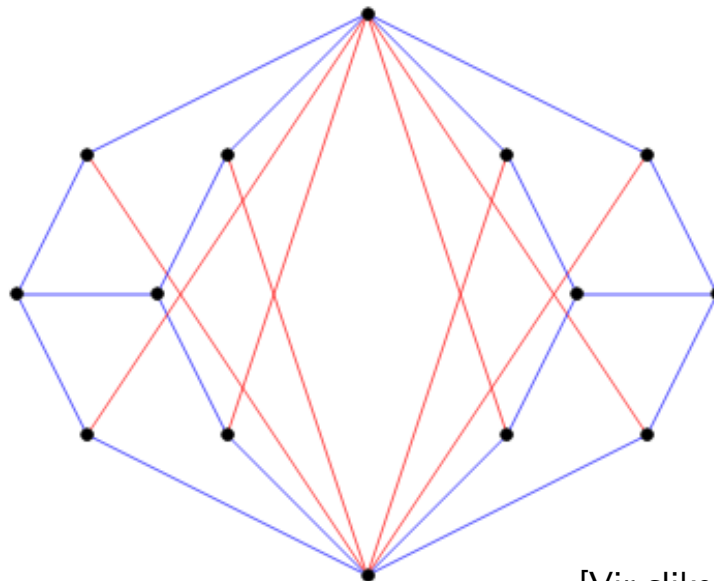
- ▶ $cr(G) = 1 \iff \overline{cr}(G) = 1$

[Bienstock, Dean 1993]

$$cr(G) = 2 \iff \overline{cr}(G) = 2$$

Trdi **brez dokaza**, da $cr(G) = 3 \iff \overline{cr}(G) = 3$

$\exists G$ tako, da $cr(G) = 4$ in poljubno $\overline{cr}(G) \geq 4$



[Vir slike: Stackexchange]

Premočrtne risbe – Rectilinear drawings

Koliko je $\overline{cr}(D)$ v risbi grafa K_n , kjer so vsa vozlišča v konveksnem položaju?

Različna prekrizna števila

Različne sorte risb dajo različne sorte prekrizna števila

Ogromna količina dela

Pregledni članek Marcusa Schaeferja ima 154 strani

The Graph Crossing Number and its Variants: A Survey

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Submitted: Dec 20, 2011; Accepted: Apr 4, 2013

First Edition: Apr 17, 2013

Second Edition: May 15, 2014

Third Edition: Dec 22, 2017

Fourth Edition: Feb 14, 2020

Fifth Edition: Sep 4, 2020

Sixth Edition: May 21, 2021

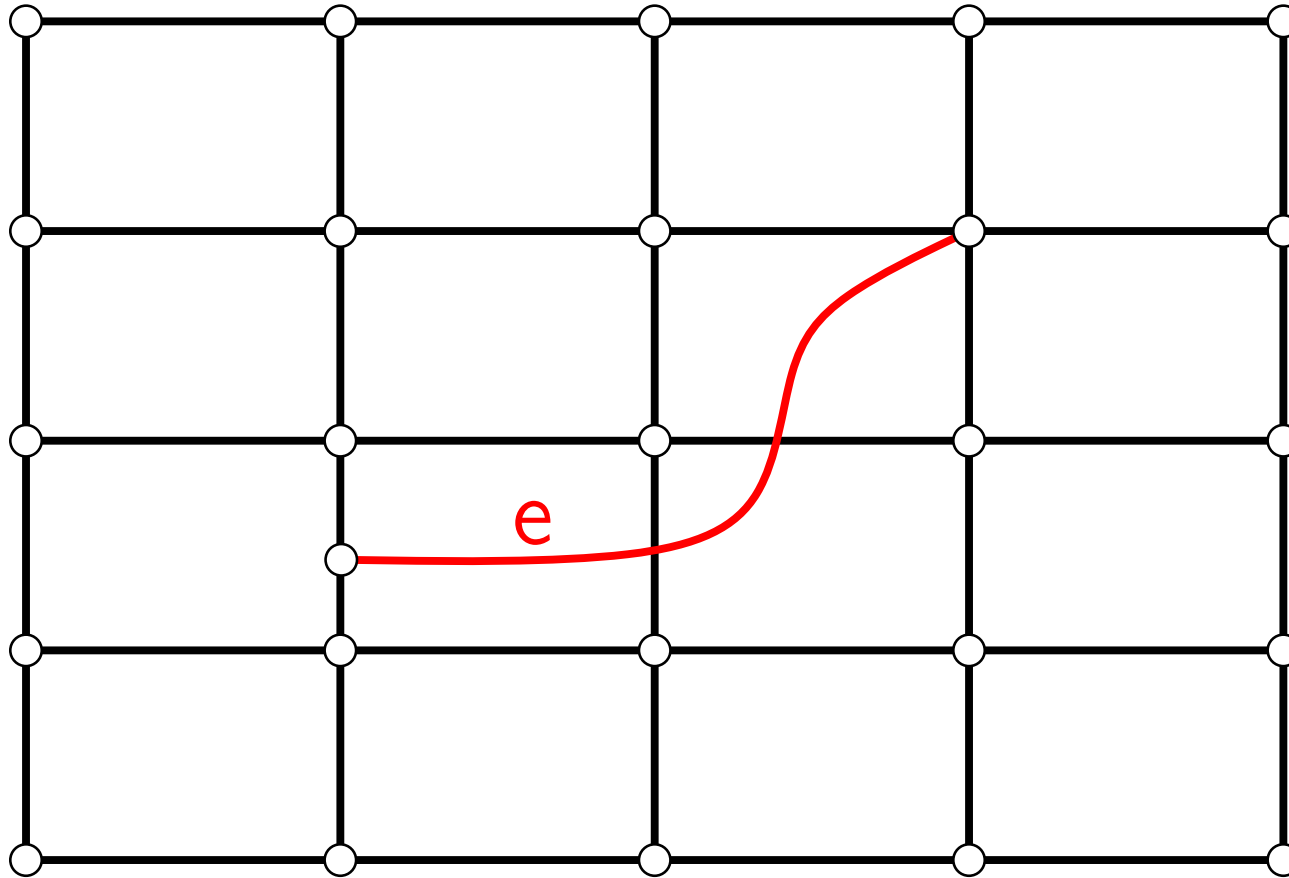
Seventh Edition: Apr 8, 2022

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05C62, 68R10

Abstract

The crossing number is a popular tool in graph drawing and visualization, but there is not really just one crossing number; there is a large family of crossing number notions of which the crossing number is the best known. We survey the rich variety of crossing number variants that have been introduced in the literature for purposes

Odmor



Cilj predavanja

- ▶ Prekrižna števila grafov
- ▶ Težek problem
- ▶ Neenačba prekrižnega števila (Crossing number inequality)
 - Spodnja meja za $cr(G)$
- ▶ Uporaba v diskretni geometriji
- ▶ Nekatero trditve brez dokaza
- ▶ 3 dokaze
- ▶ **Vprašanja dobrodošla** ob poljubnem trenutku

Eulerjeva formula za ravninske grafe

Trditev

$G = (V, E)$ ravninski graf in povezan.

D neka risba grafa brez križanj (ravninska risba) z množico lic F .

- ▶ $|V| - |E| + |F| = 2$ (Eulerjeva formula)
- ▶ $|E| \leq 3|V| - 6 < 3|V|$

Linearno prekržno število

Trditev

Za vsak graf $G = (V, E)$ velja $cr(G) \geq |E| - 3|V|$.

Ideja: v risbi odstranimo eno povezavo v vsakem križanju

Neenačba prekržnega števila

Izrek

Za vsak graf $G = (V, E)$, kjer $|E| \geq 4|V|$, velja

$$\text{cr}(G) \geq \frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{|E|^3}{|V|^2}.$$

Ideja: v optimalni risbi odstranimo vozlišča naključno

Polni grafi

Posledica

$\text{cr}(K_n)$ je $\sim n^4$.

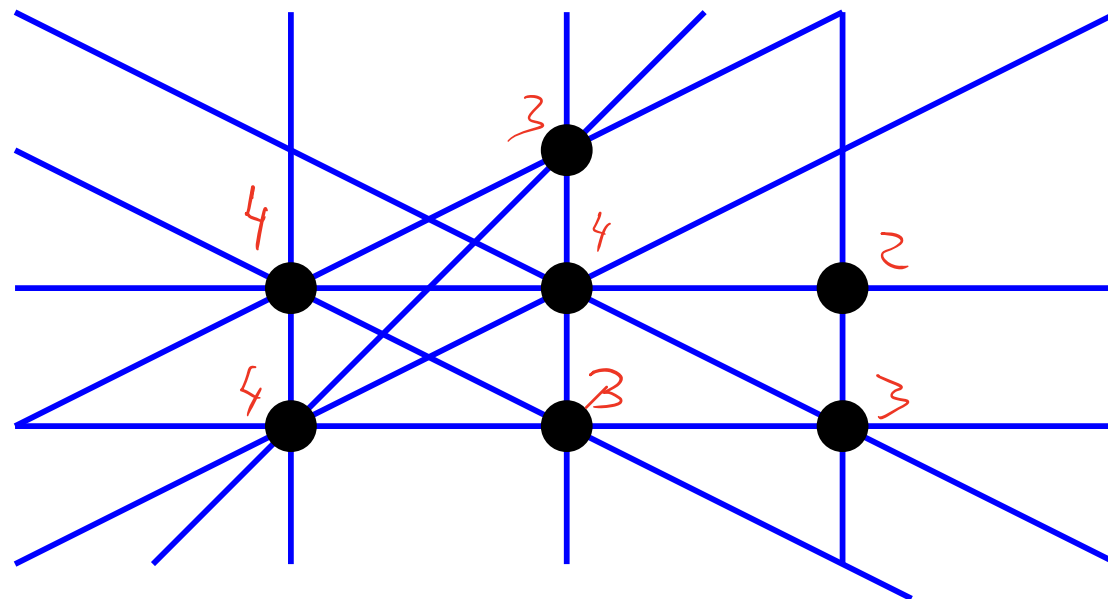
$\text{cr}(K_{n,n})$ je $\sim n^4$.

Ideja: imajo $\sim n^2$ povezav

Incidence med premicami in točkami

- ▶ $P \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ končna množica točk
- ▶ L končna množica premic
- ▶ **incidenca** je par $(p, \ell) \in P \times L$, za katero velja $p \in \ell$
- ▶ število incidenc je

$$I(P, L) = |\{(p, \ell) \in P \times L \mid p \in \ell\}|$$



$$|P| = 7$$

$$|L| = 10$$

$$I(P, L) = 23$$

Incidence med premicami in točkami

Če imamo n točk in n premic, kako veliko lahko je $I(P, L)$?

Incidence med premicami in točkami

Če imamo n točk in n premic, kako veliko lahko je $I(P, L)$?

Izrek

Če P ima n točk in L ima n premic, potem je $I(P, L) \leq 5n^{4/3}$.

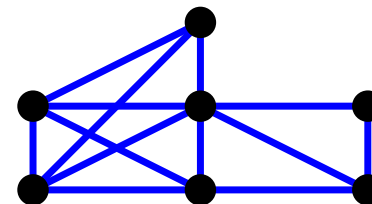
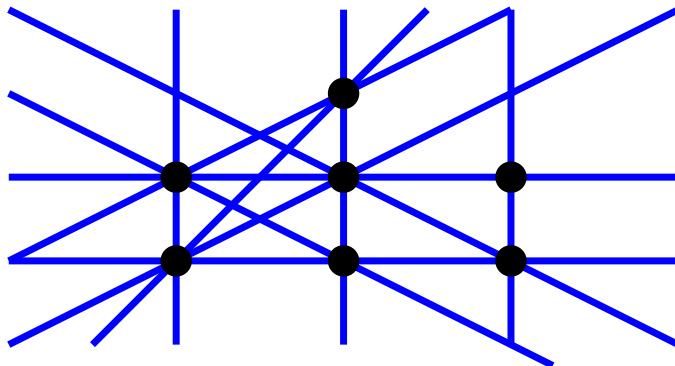
Za vsak n obstaja množica n točk P in množica n premic L tako, da $I(P, L) \geq \frac{1}{2}n^{4/3}$

$n^{4/3}$ je prava velikost za $\max I(P, L)$, ko $|P| = |L| = n$

Zgornja meja

Če P ima n točk in L ima n premic, potem je $I(P, L) \leq 5n^{4/3}$.

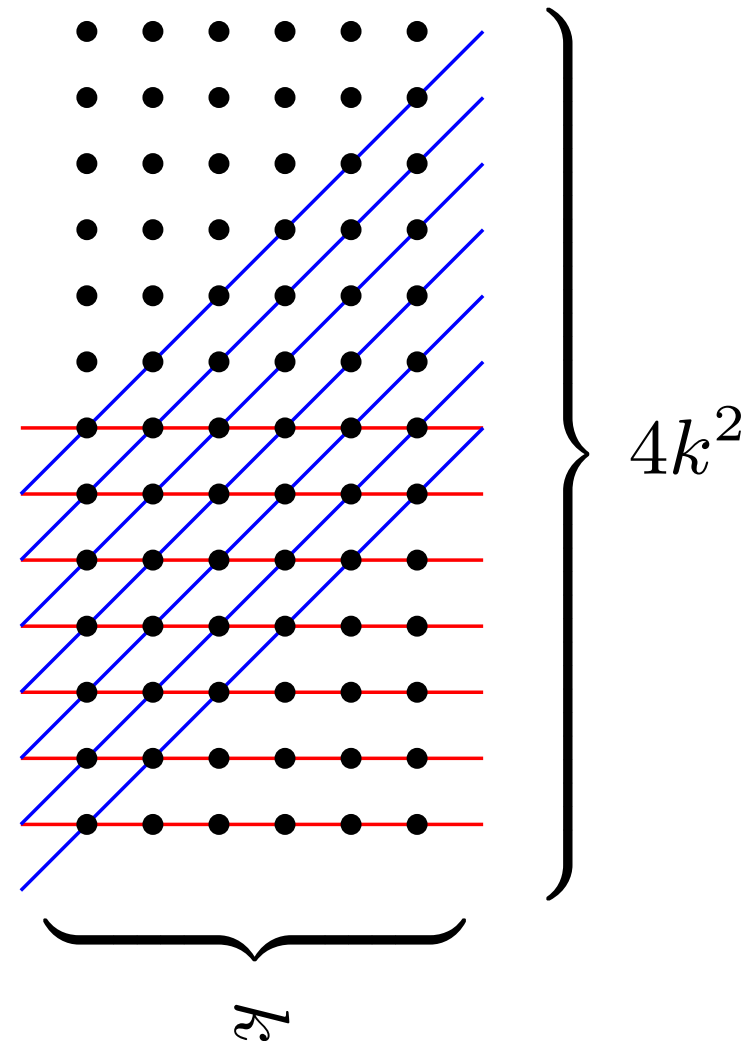
- ▶ Konstruiramo graf G , pri katerem $V(G) = P$ in povežemo zaporedne točke na vsaki $\ell \in L$
- ▶ $I(P, L) \leq |E| + n$
- ▶ Dobimo risbo D grafa G , ki uporabi dele od premice v L
- ▶ $cr(D) \leq \binom{n}{2} < n^2/2$
- ▶ Neenačba prekrižnega števila zagotovi $cr(D) \geq \frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{E^3}{V^2}$
- ▶ Dobimo $n^2/2 \geq \frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{E^3}{V^2}$ in torej $E^3 \leq 32n^4$



Spodnja meja

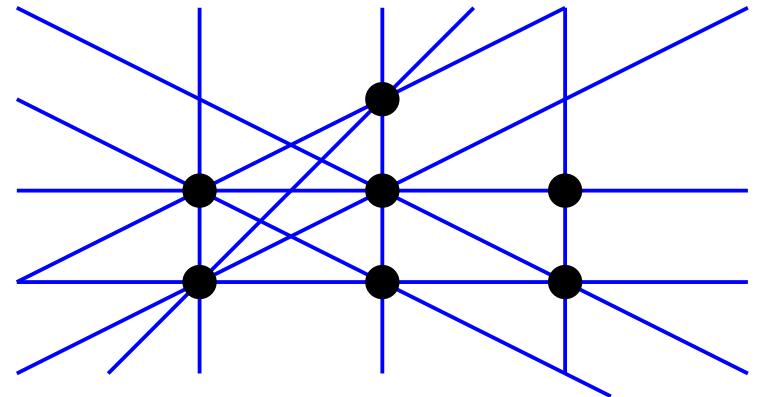
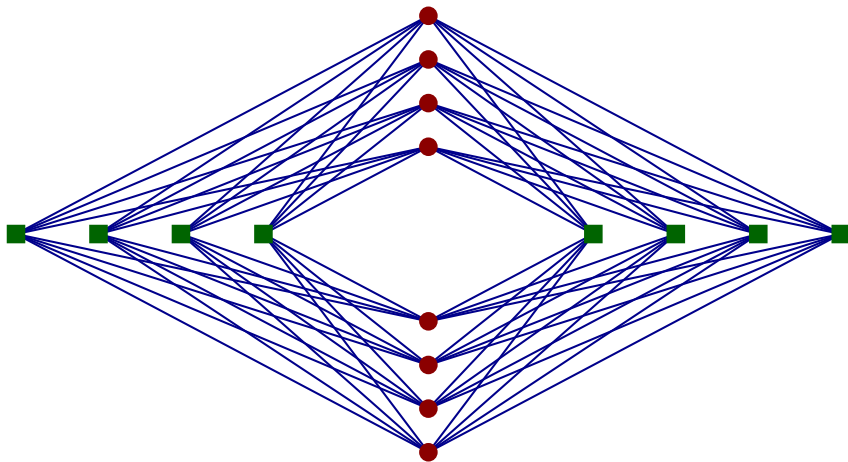
Obstaja množica n točk P in množica n premic L tako, da $I(P, L) \geq \frac{1}{2}n^{4/3}$

- ▶ Predpostavimo $n = 4k^3$, torej $k > n^{1/3}/2$
- ▶ notacija $[k] = \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$
- ▶ $P = [k] \times [4k^2]$
- ▶ $C = [2k] \times [2k^2]$
- ▶ $L = \{y = ax + b \mid (a, b) \in C\}$
- ▶ vsaka premica v L ima k incidenc s P
- ▶ $|C| \cdot k = 4k^3 \cdot k = n^{4/3}/2$



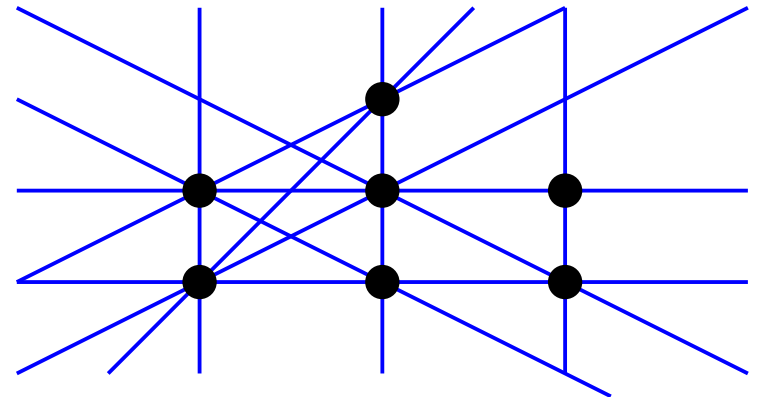
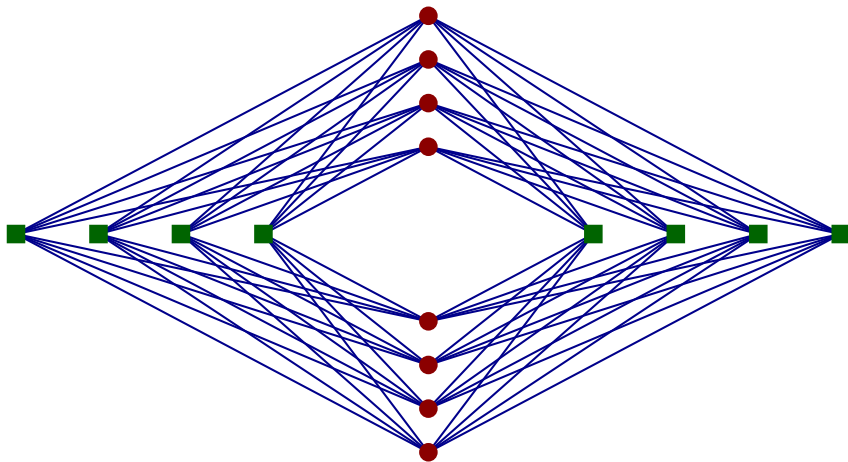
Zaključek

- ▶ Prekrižno število
- ▶ Premočrtno prekrižno število
- ▶ Enostavni koncept, ampak težki problemi v matematiki
- ▶ Uporabna orodja v diskretni geometriji



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HVALA za vašo pozornost!!!