

# Tangling and Untangling Trees on Point-sets

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A. Symvonis, I. G. Tollis



Finanziato  
dall'Unione europea  
NextGenerationEU



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dell'Università  
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DI PERUGIA



# The problem

Compute a simple drawing of a tree with a prescribed number of crossings on a given set  $S$  of points, while ensuring that its curve complexity is bounded by a constant

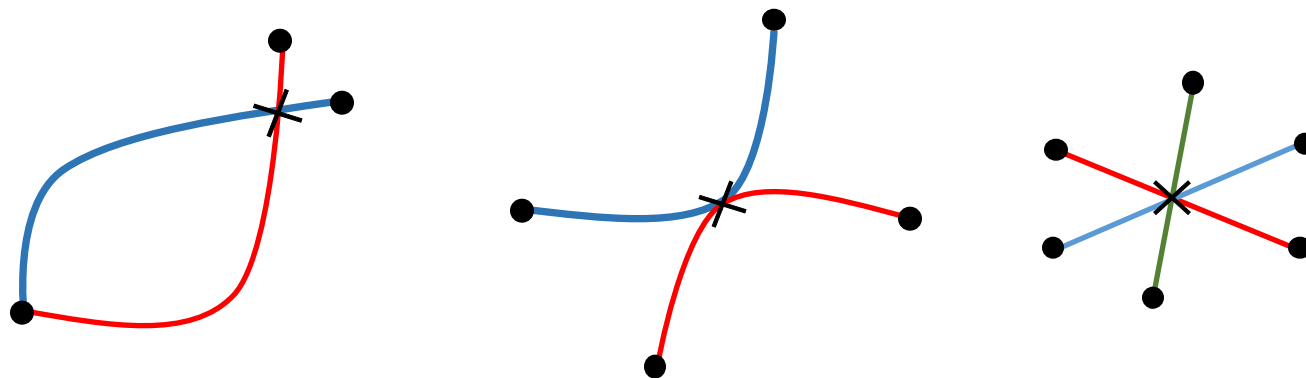
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any two edges can share at most one interior point (i.e. a crossing)  
and the following configurations are forbidden



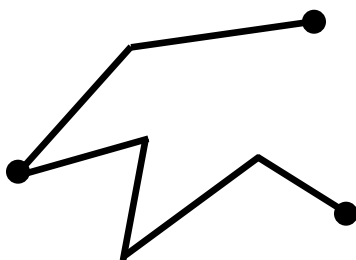
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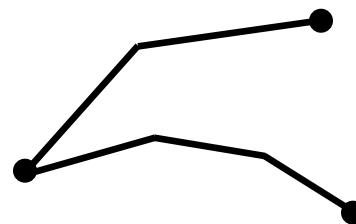
# The problem

Compute a **simple drawing** of a tree with a prescribed number of crossings on a given set  $S$  of points, while ensuring that its **curve complexity** is bounded by a constant

when edges are represented as polygonal chains, the curve complexity is the maximum number of bends per edge



curve complexity : 3



curve complexity : 2

# Example

# Example

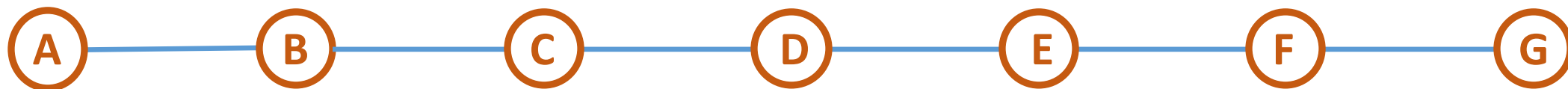
**T:**



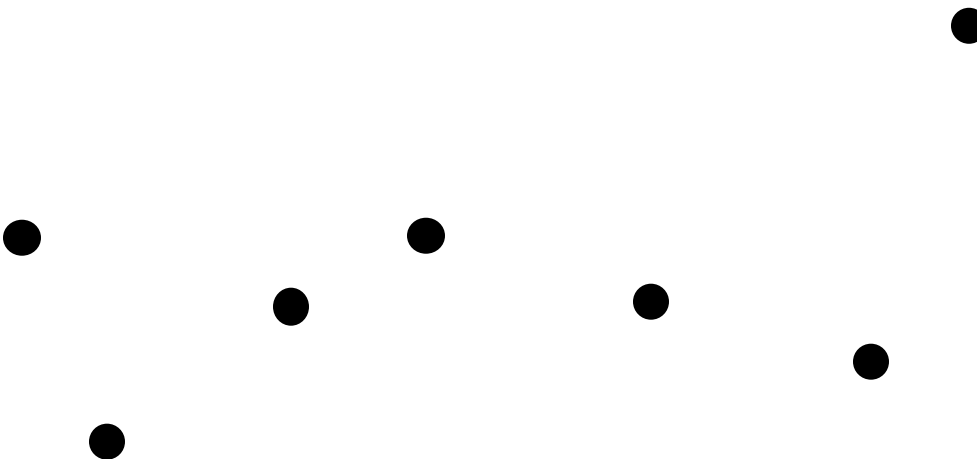


# Example

**T:**



**S:**

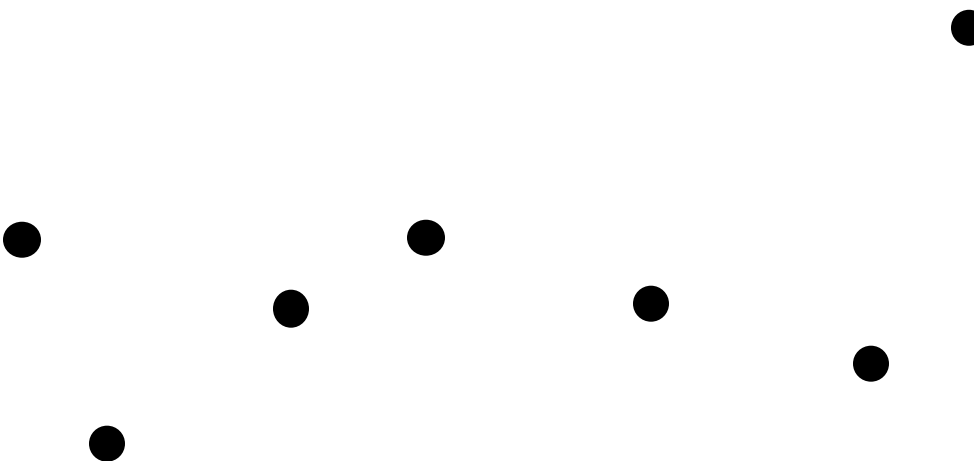


## Example



**# crossings : 10**

S :



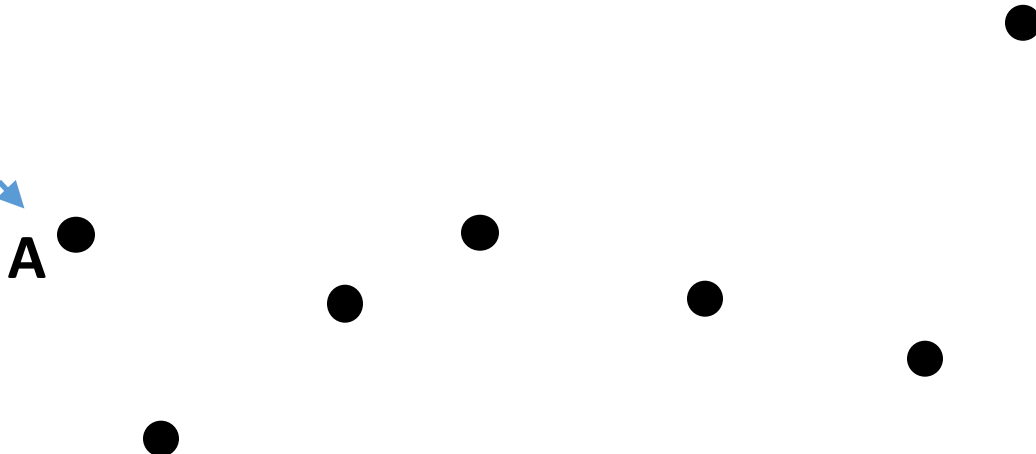
# Example



# crossings : 10

S:

A

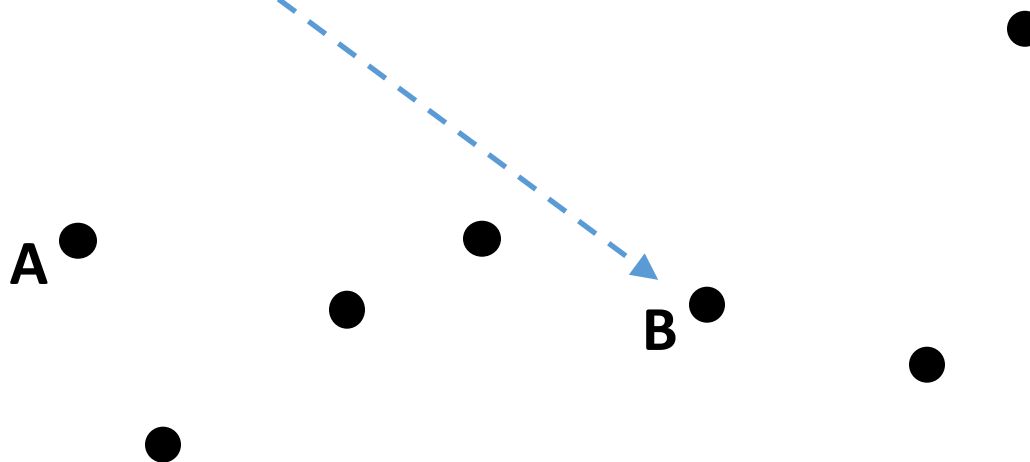


## Example



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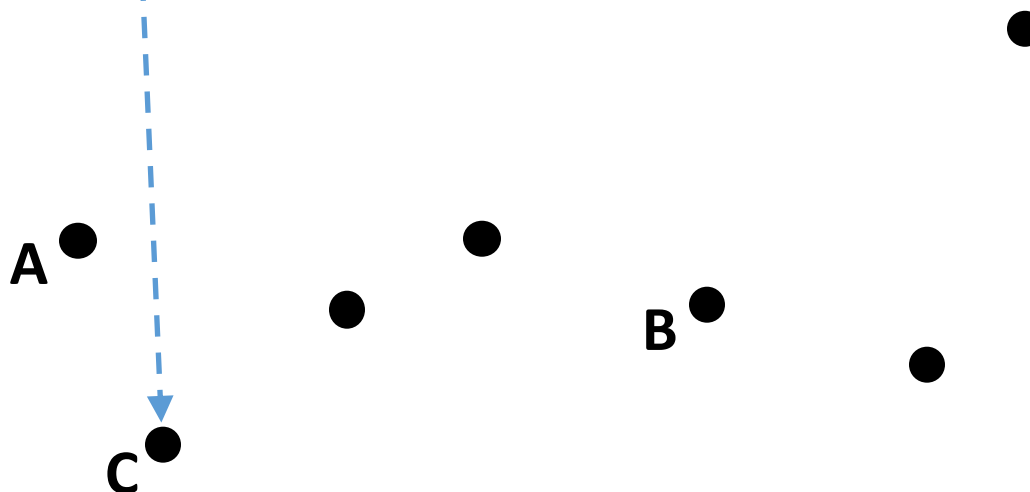


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**S :**

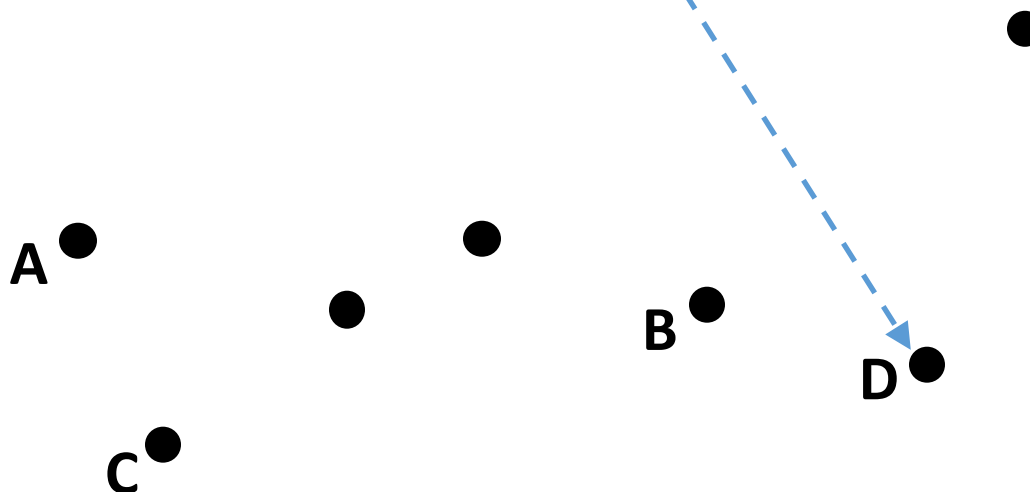


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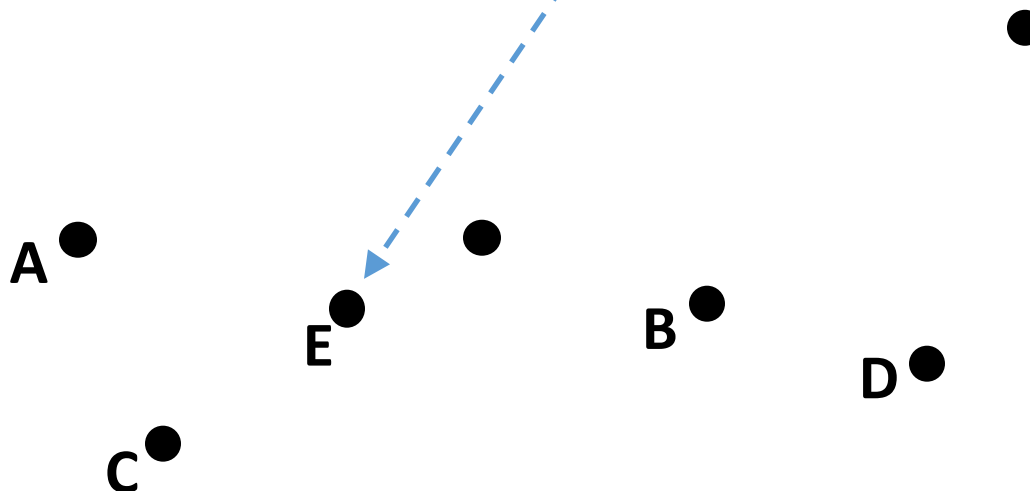


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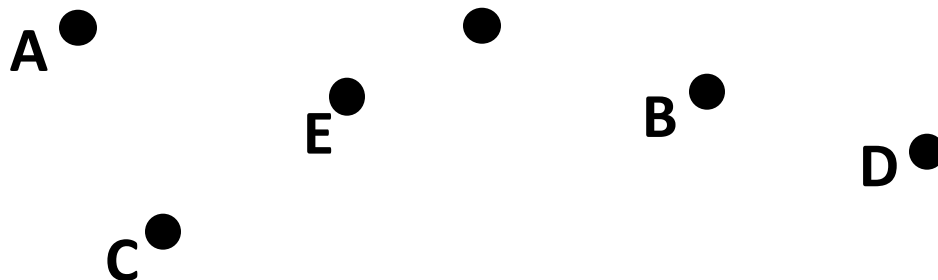


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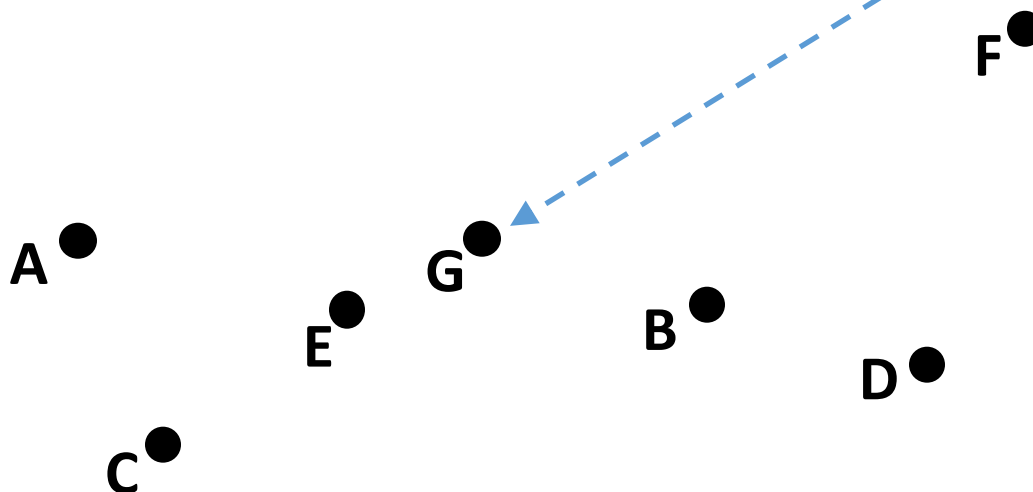


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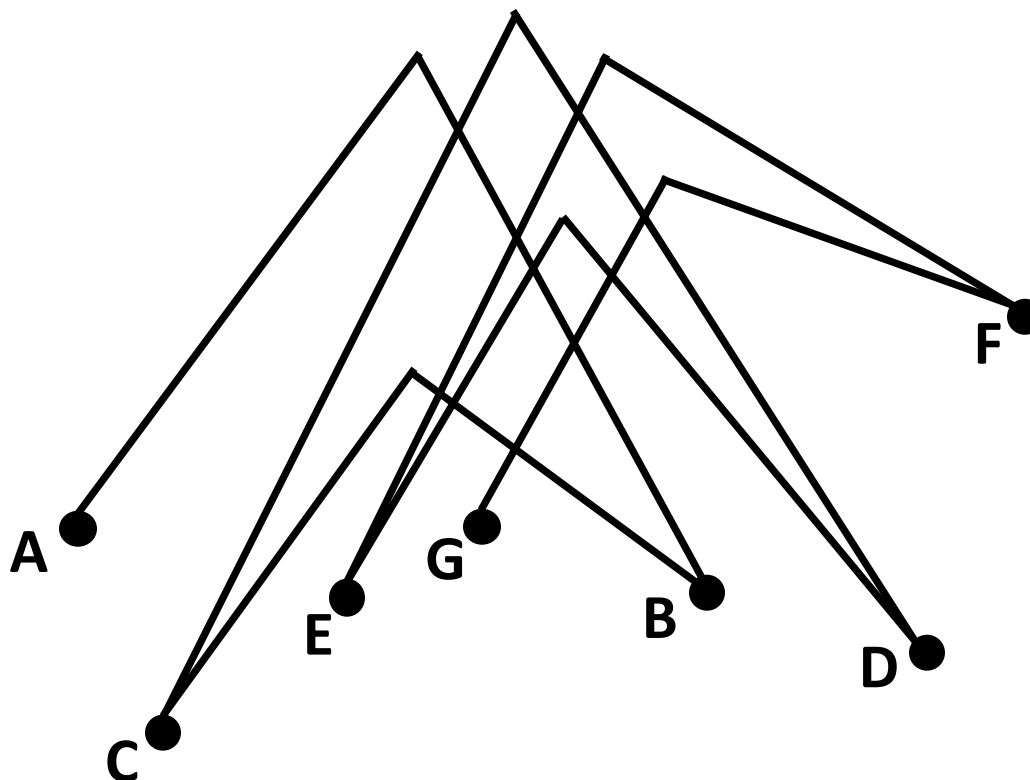


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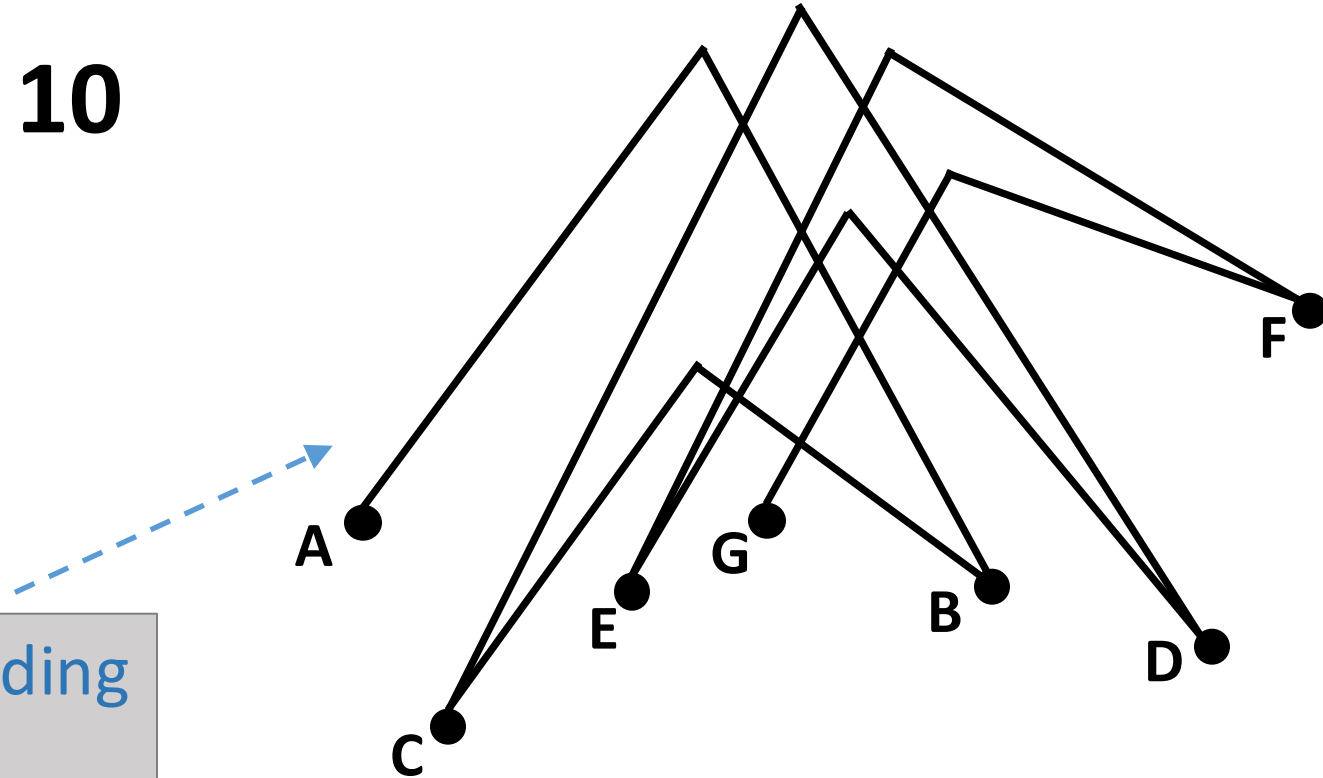
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**# crossings : 10**

**S :**

Point set embedding  
of T on S



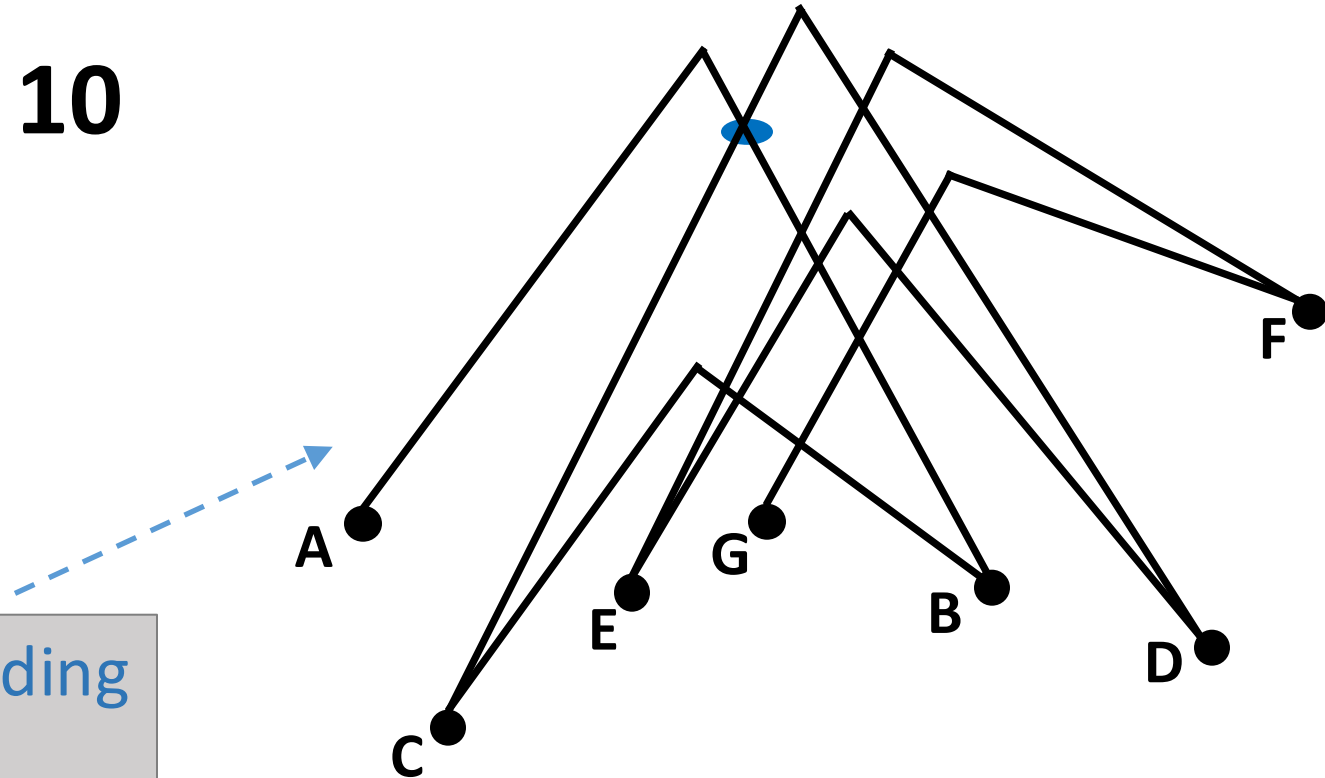
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1

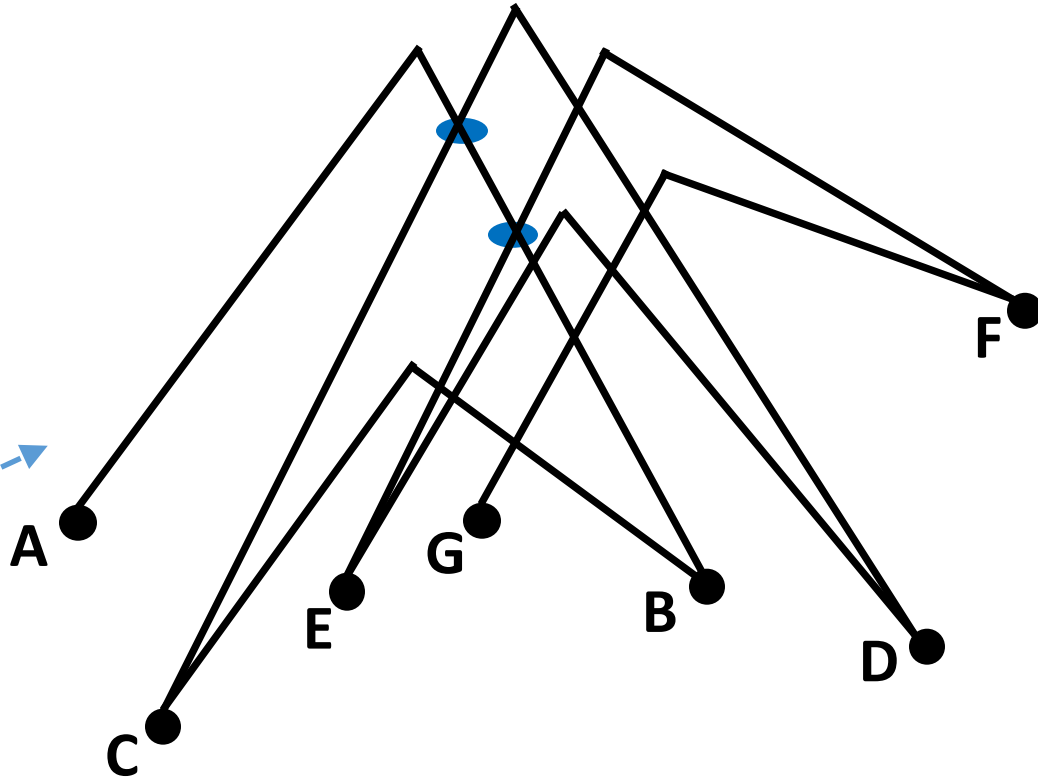
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2

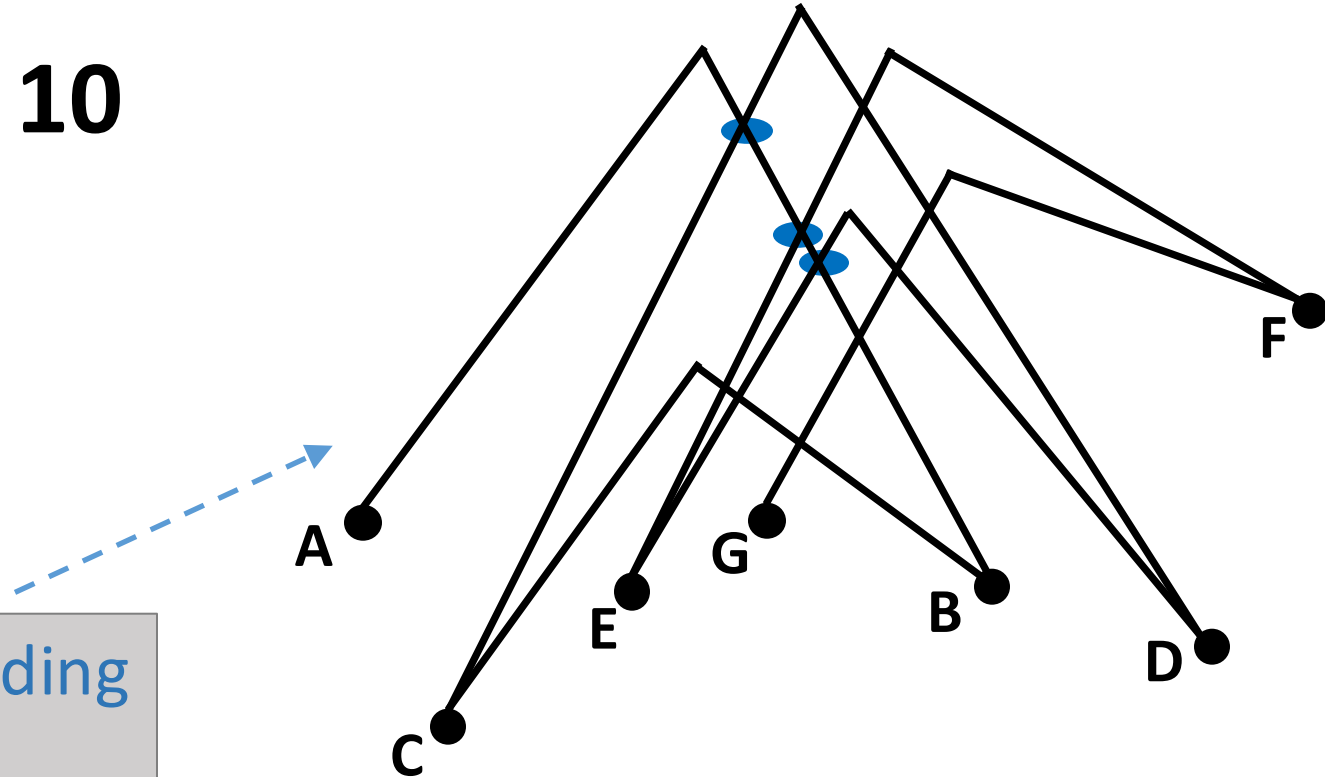
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3

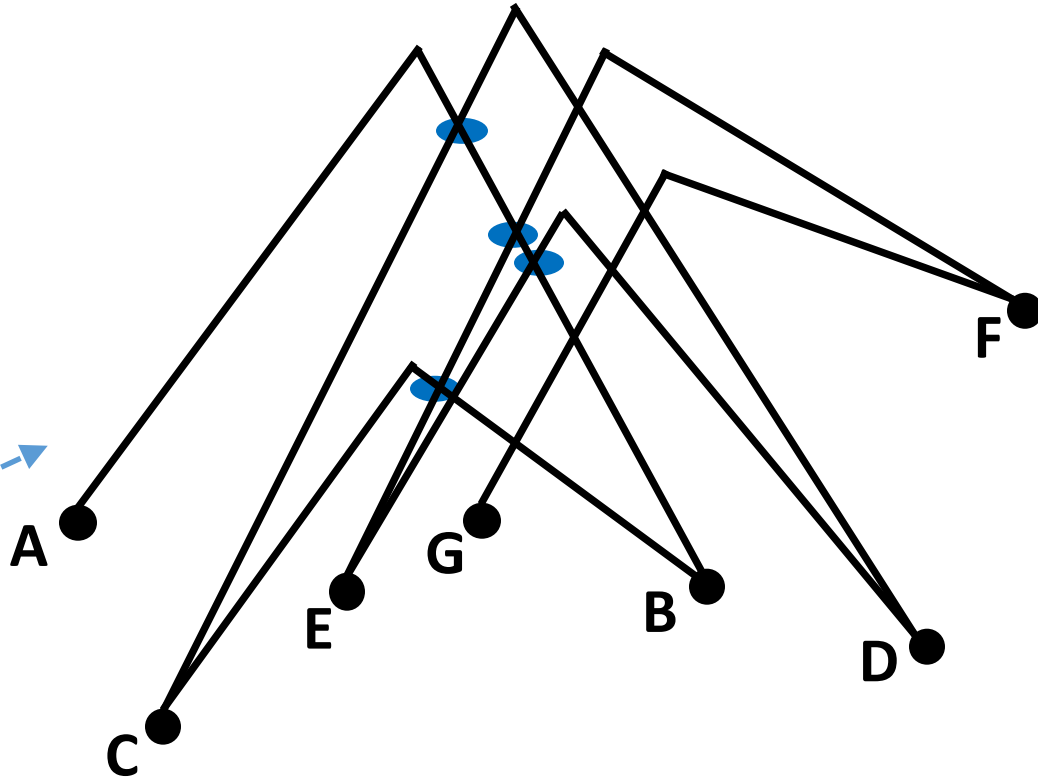
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4

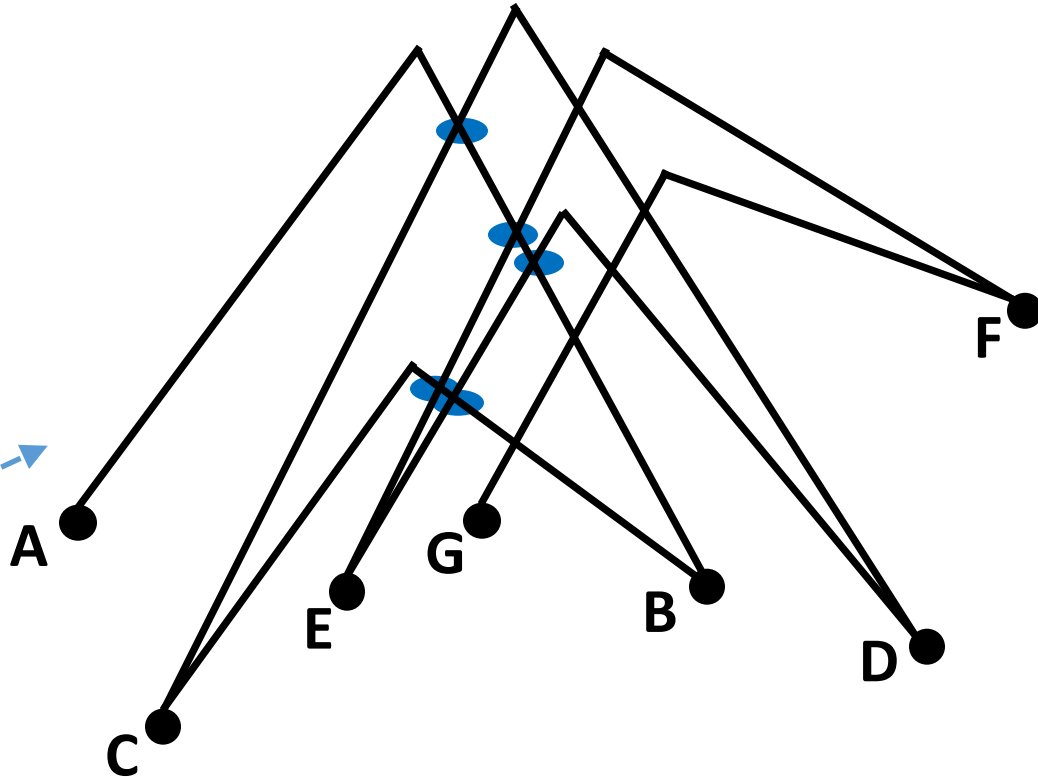
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5



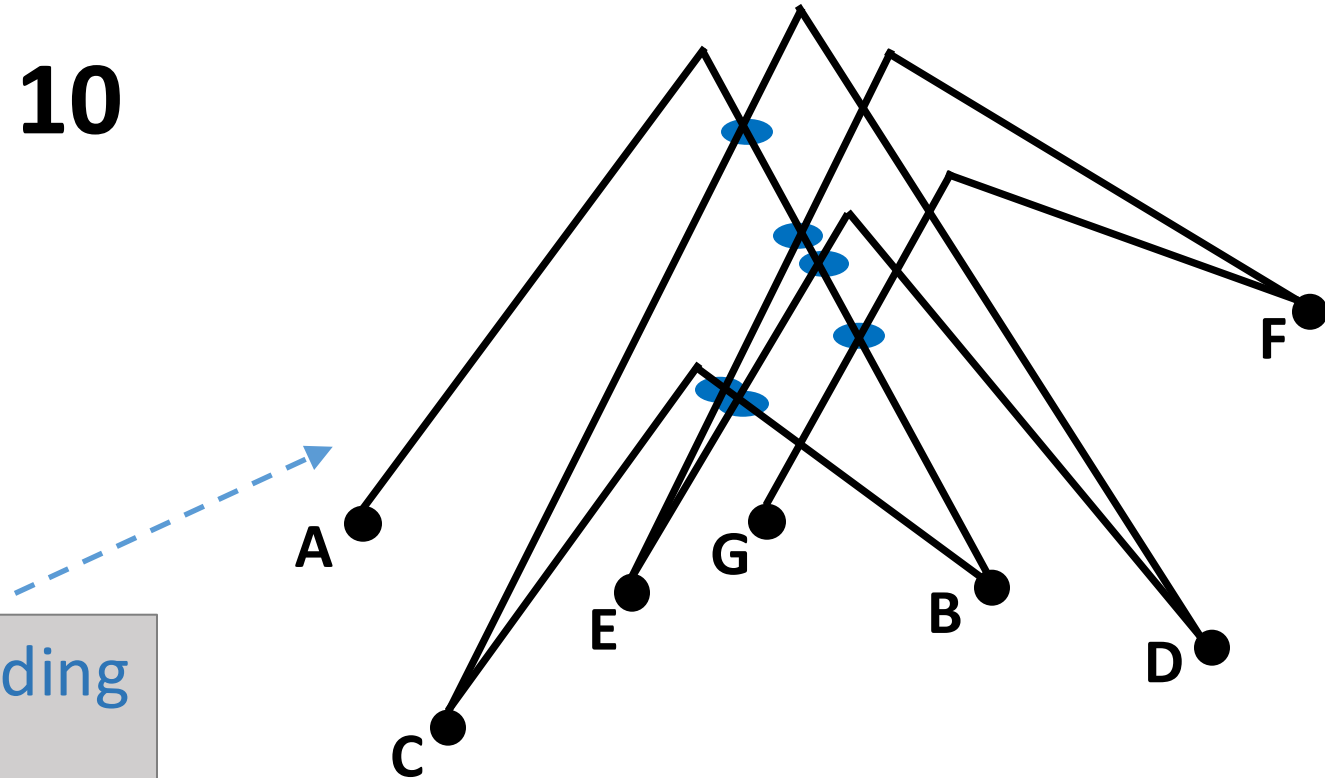
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6

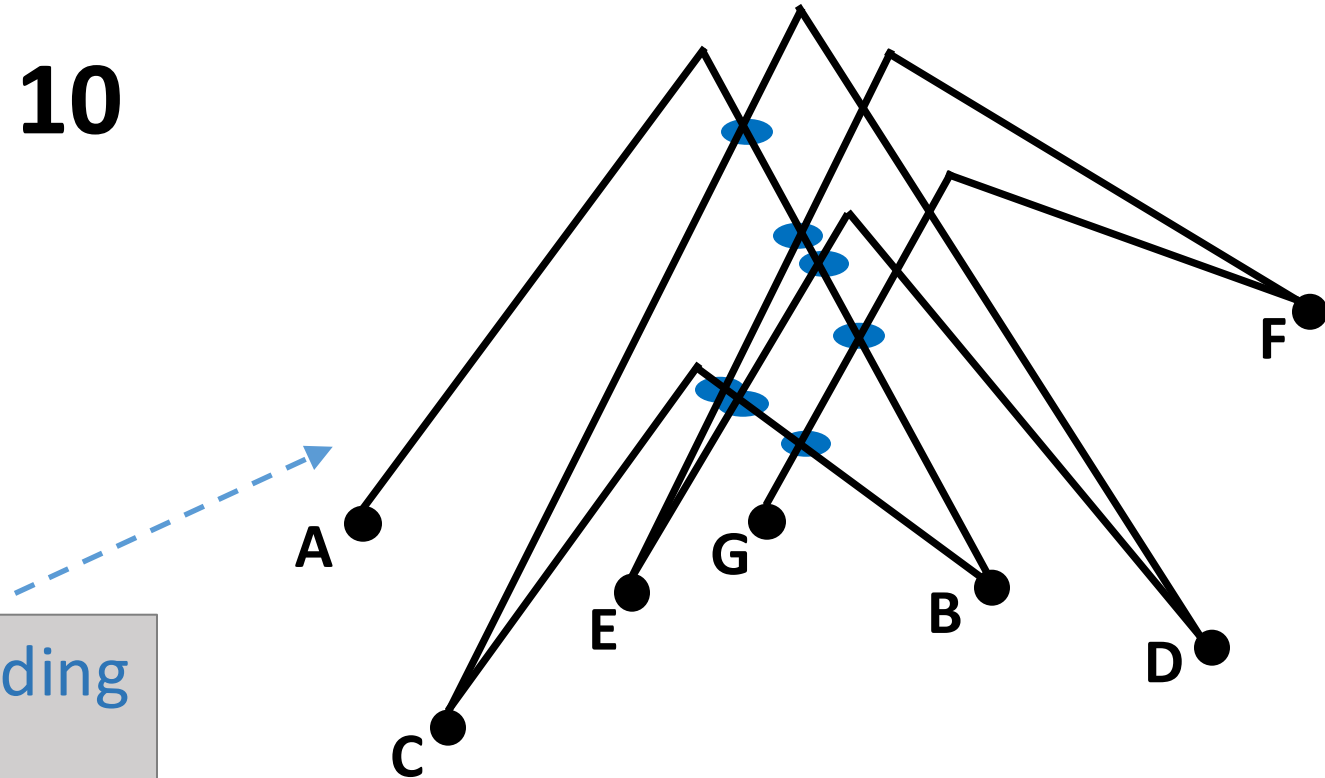
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7

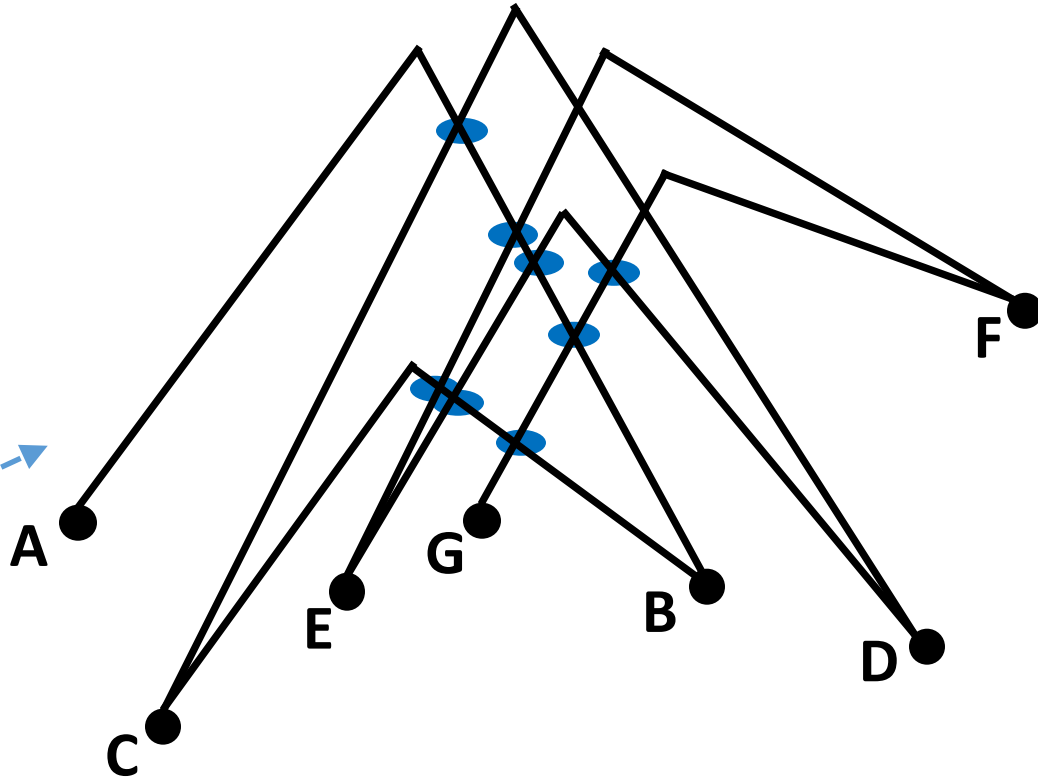
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8

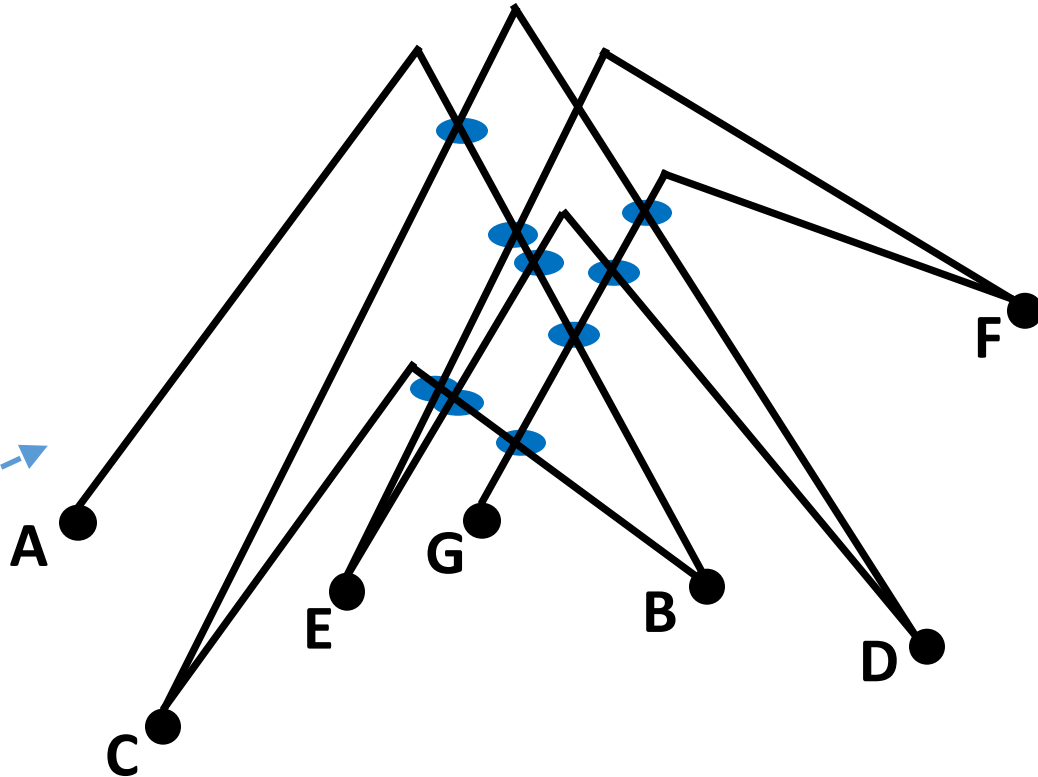
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9

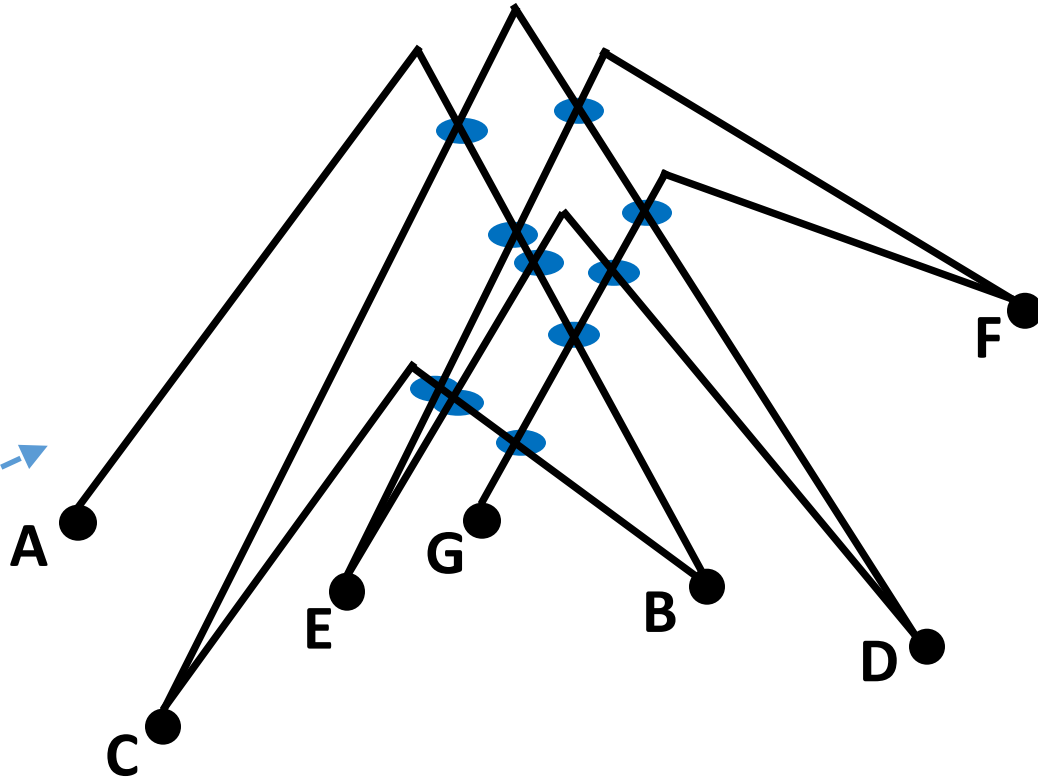
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10

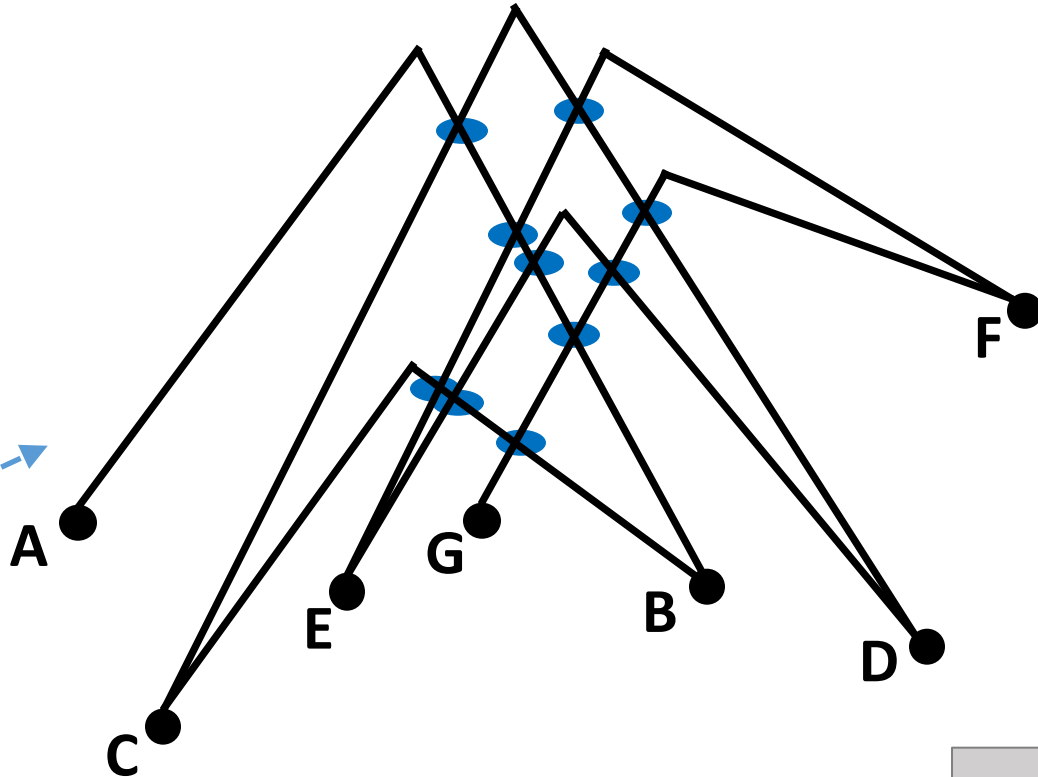
# Example



**# crossings : 10**

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Point set embedding  
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10

curve complexity : 1

# Thrackles

- The *thrackle bound*  $\vartheta(G)$  of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  with  $m$  edges is the number of crossings that a simple drawing of  $G$  would have if every edge can cross every other non-adjacent edge. It is known that

$$\vartheta(G) = \frac{1}{2} (m(m + 1) - \sum_{v \in V} \deg(v)^2)$$

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# Our contribution

We present an  $O(n^2)$ -time algorithm to compute a point set embedding (pse) of a tree  $T$  on any set  $S$  of points with curve complexity  $O(1)$  and any number of crossings in the range  $0 \leq \chi \leq \vartheta(T)$

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More precisely:

- Generic pse: curve complexity 5, it reduces to 1 if  $T$  is a path;
- RAC pse: curve complexity 9, it reduces to 3 if  $T$  is a path;
- Also, the time complexity reduces to  $O(n \log n)$  if  $T$  is a path.

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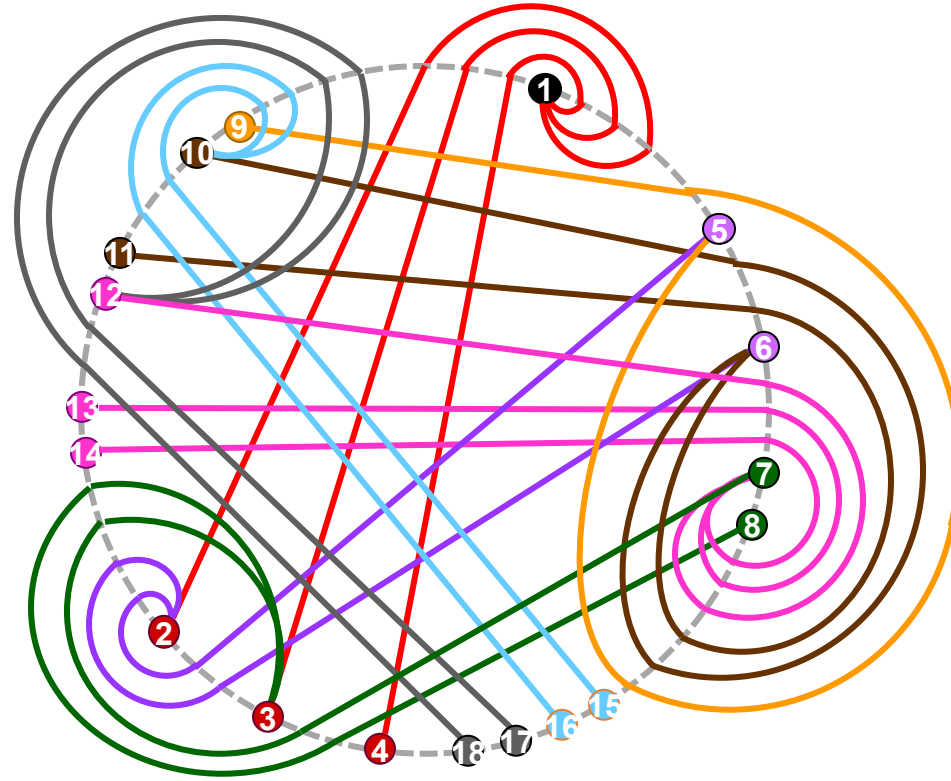
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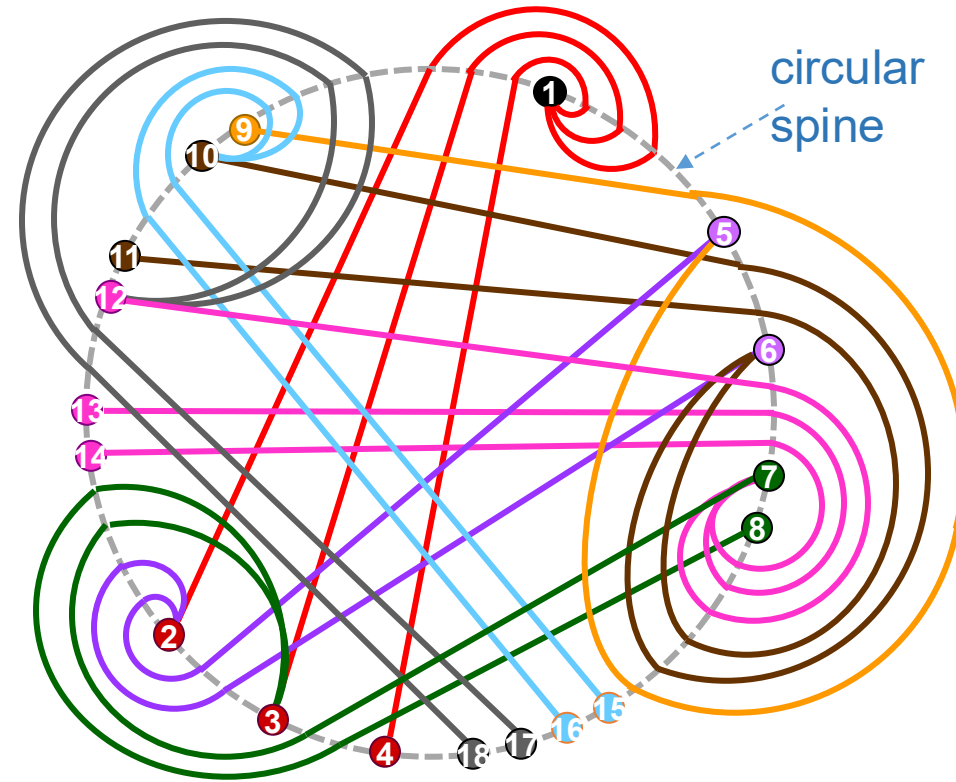
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- Also, the time complexity reduces to  $O(n \log n)$  if  $T$  is a path.

*Key ingredient:* efficient computation of a **topological circular layout** of a tree with  $\chi$  crossings and  $O(1)$  circular spine traversals

# Topological circular layout

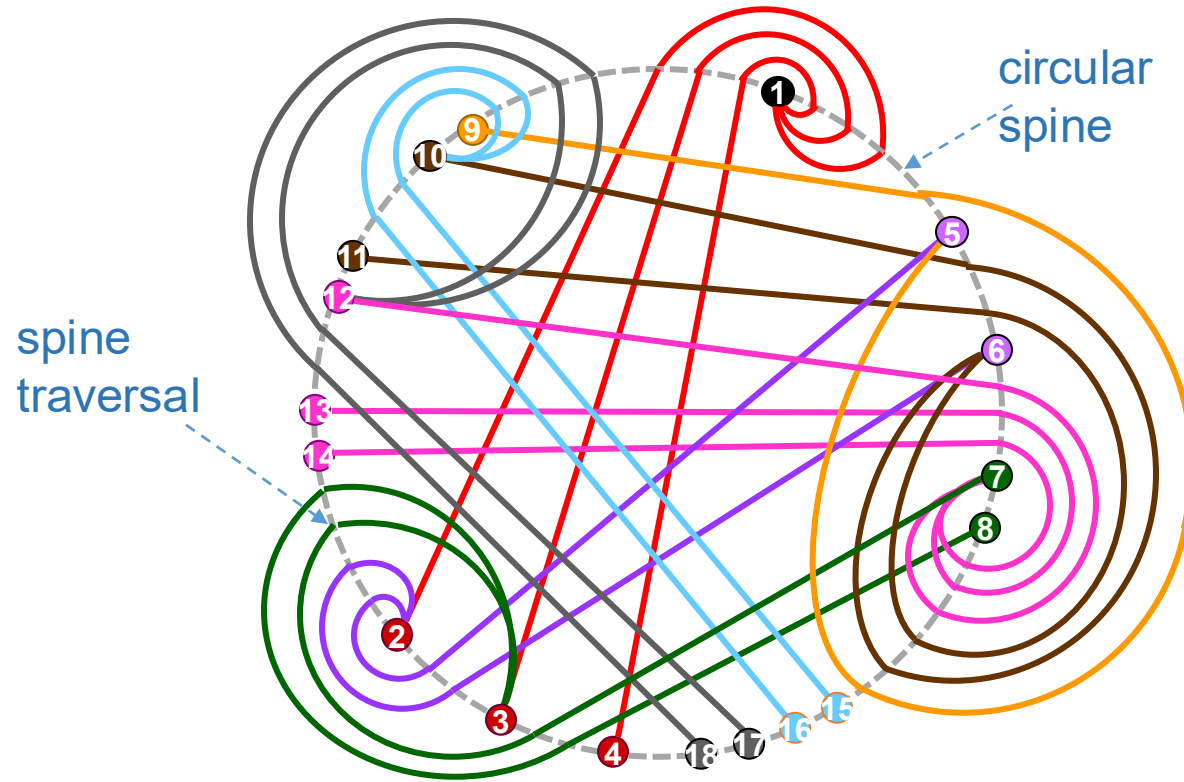


# Topological circular layout

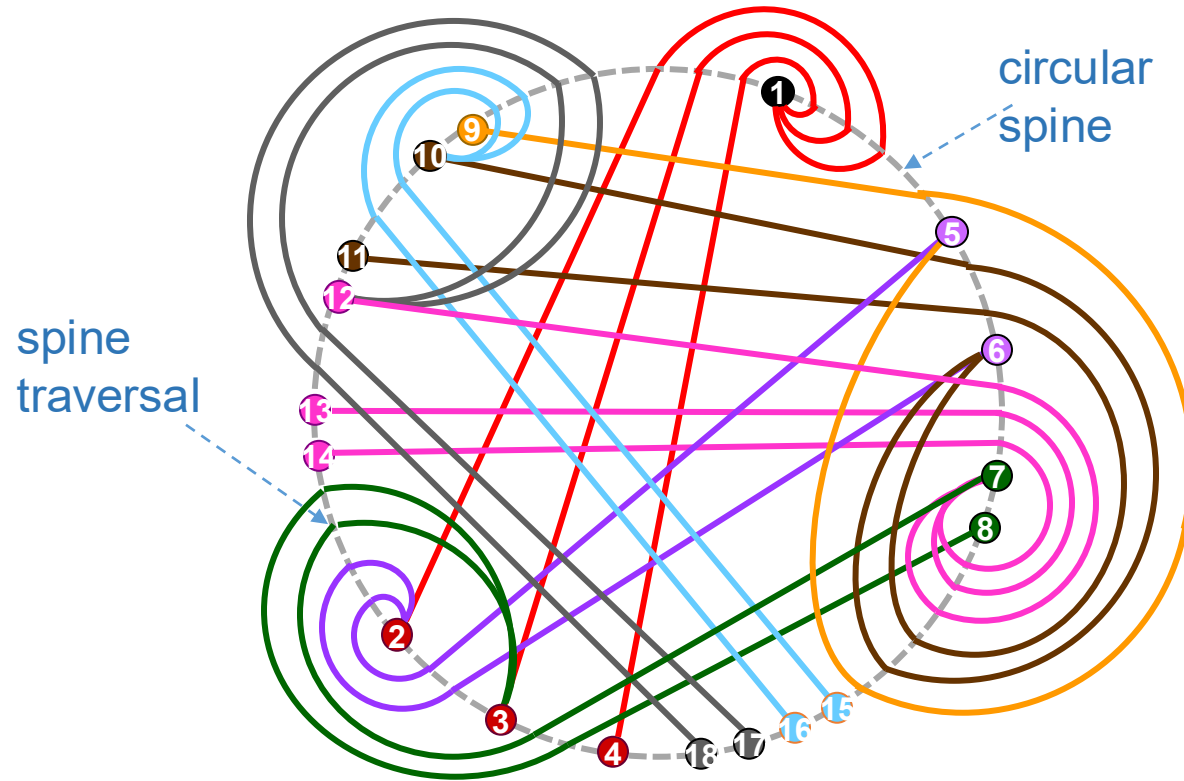




# Topological circular layout



# Topological circular layout



If a connected graph with  $m$  edges admits a topological circular layout with  $O(1)$  circular spine traversals per edge, then it admits a topology preserving point set embedding with  $O(1)$  curve complexity which can be computed in  $O(m \log m + T(m))$  time, where  $T(m)$  is the time to compute the circular layout

Circular layouts of trees with a prescribed number of crossings and at most 2 circular spine traversals per edge

# The tangle-untangle algorithm

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*Tangling phase*: compute a topological circular layout that reaches the thrackle bound  $\vartheta(T)$  and has most two circular spine traversals per edge

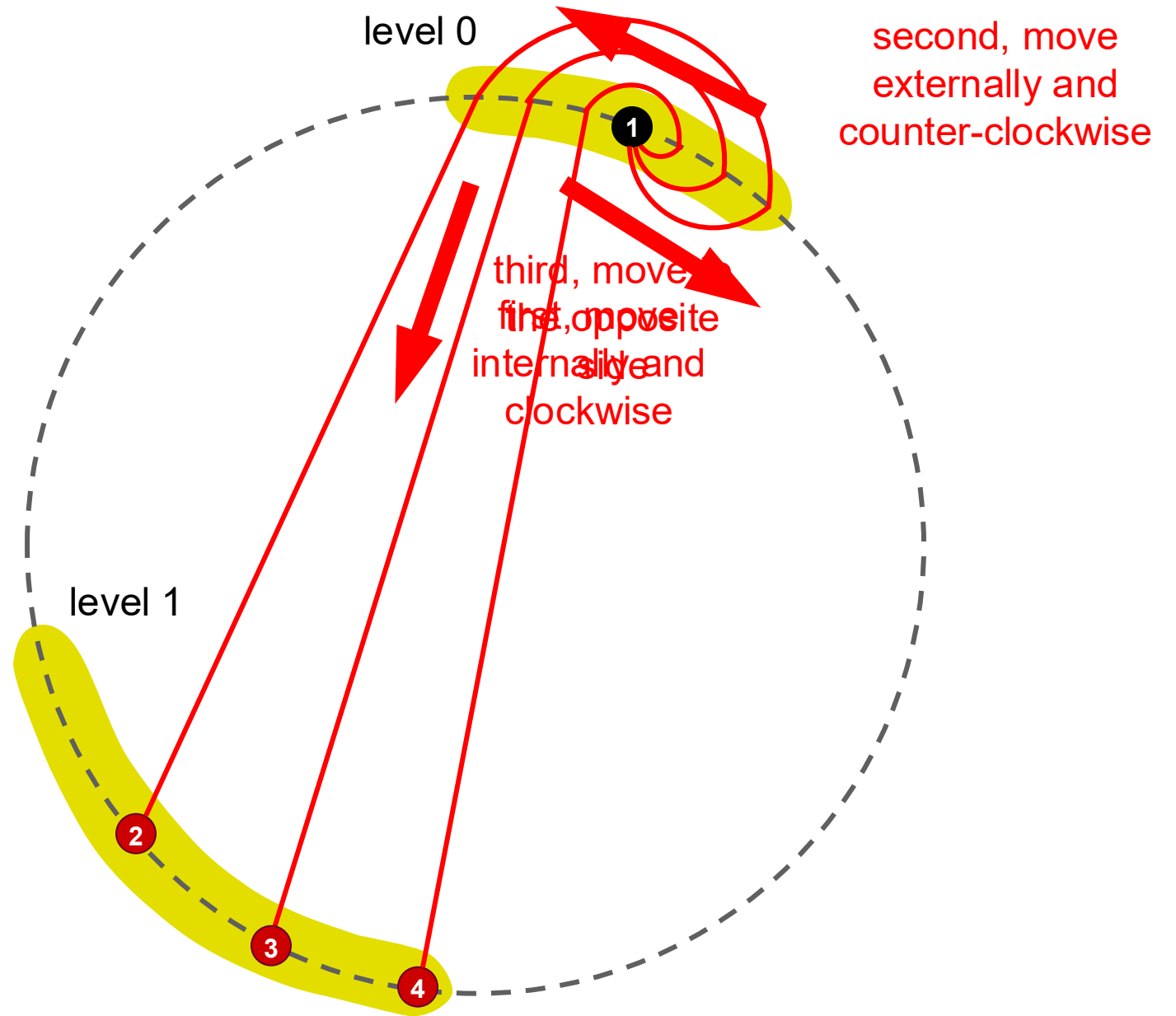
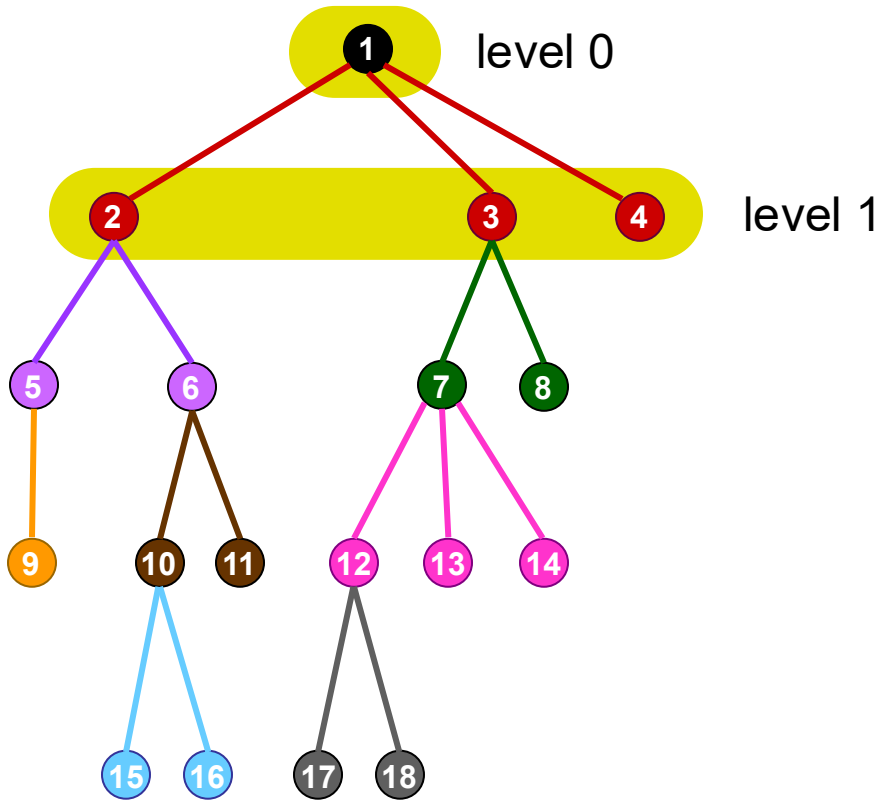
# The tangle-untangle algorithm

*Tangling phase*: compute a topological circular layout that reaches the thrackle bound  $\vartheta(T)$  and has most two circular spine traversals per edge

*Untangling phase*: reduce the number of crossings in the topological circular layout one by one without increasing the number of circular spine traversals per edge

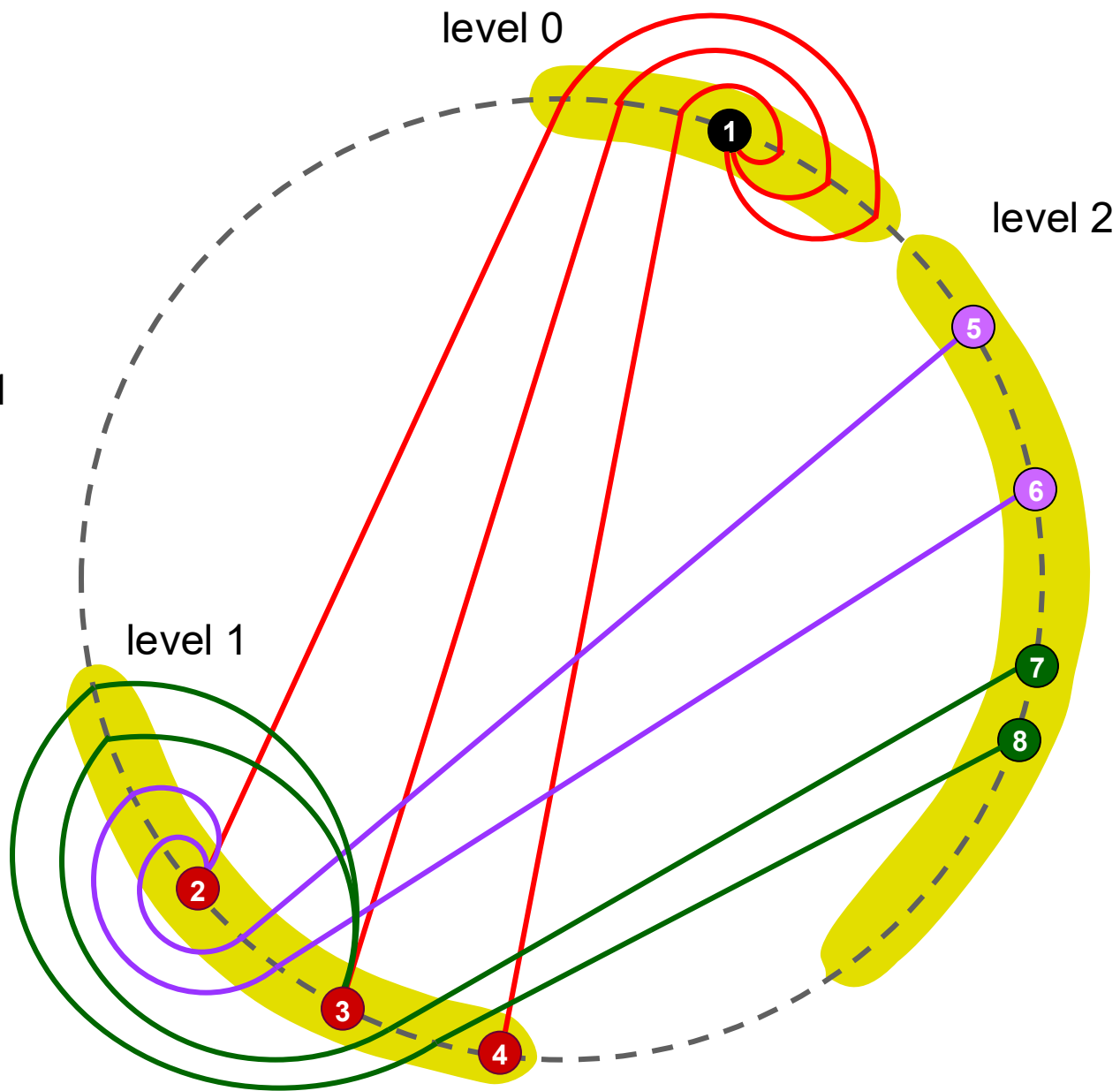
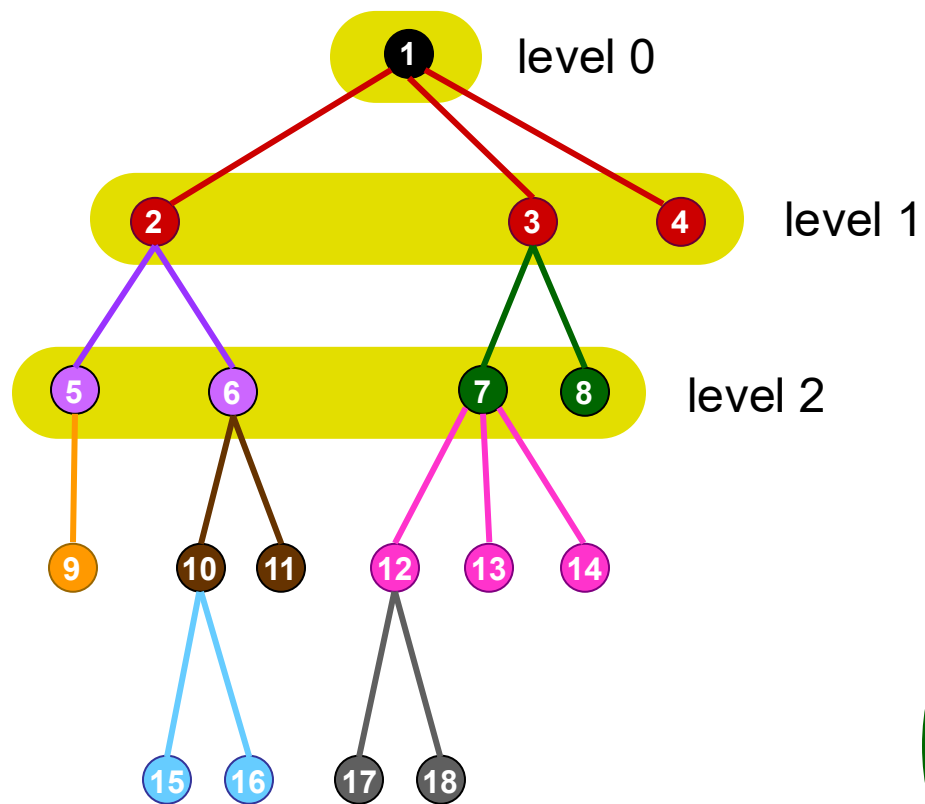
The tangling phase

# How to tangle

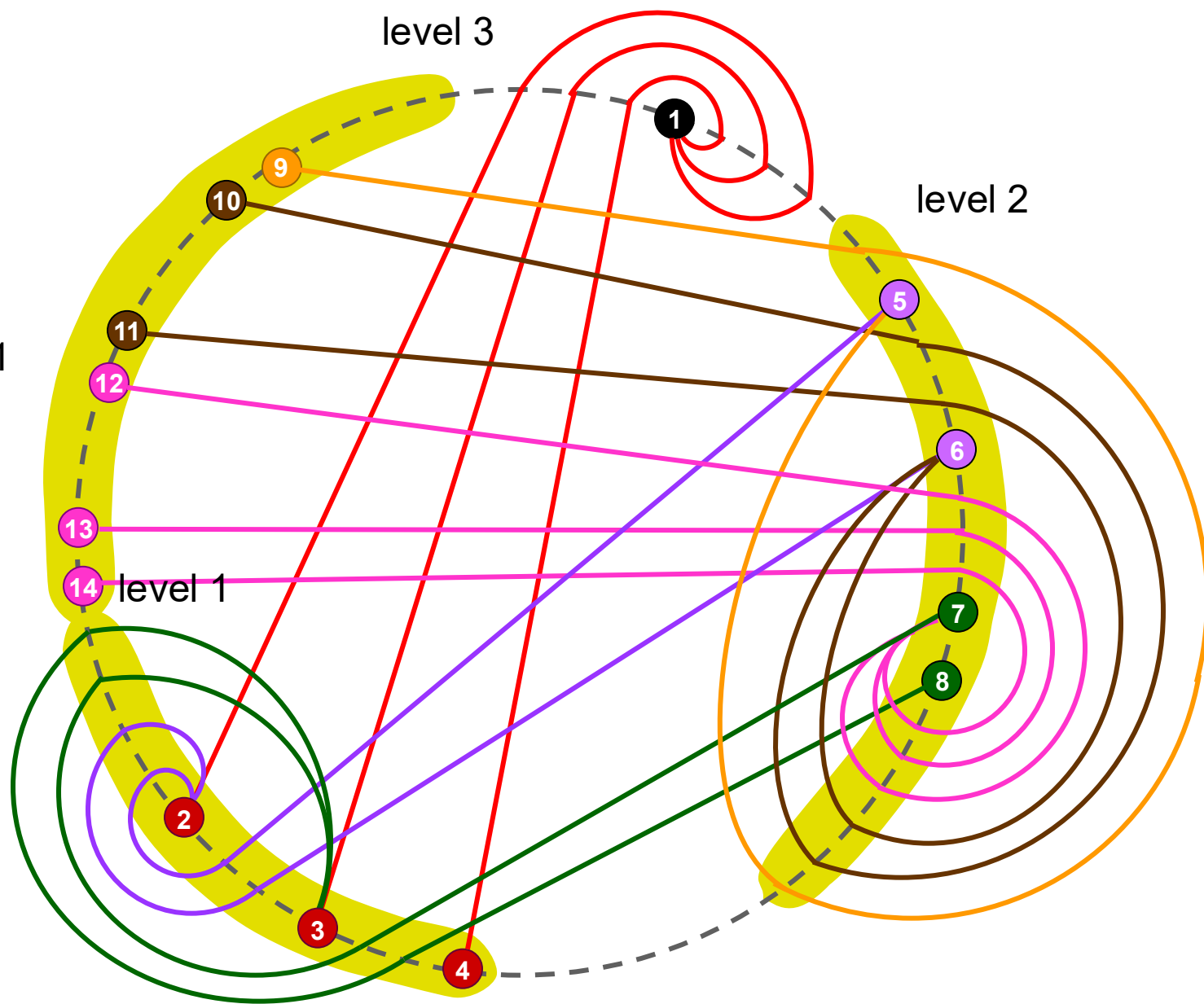
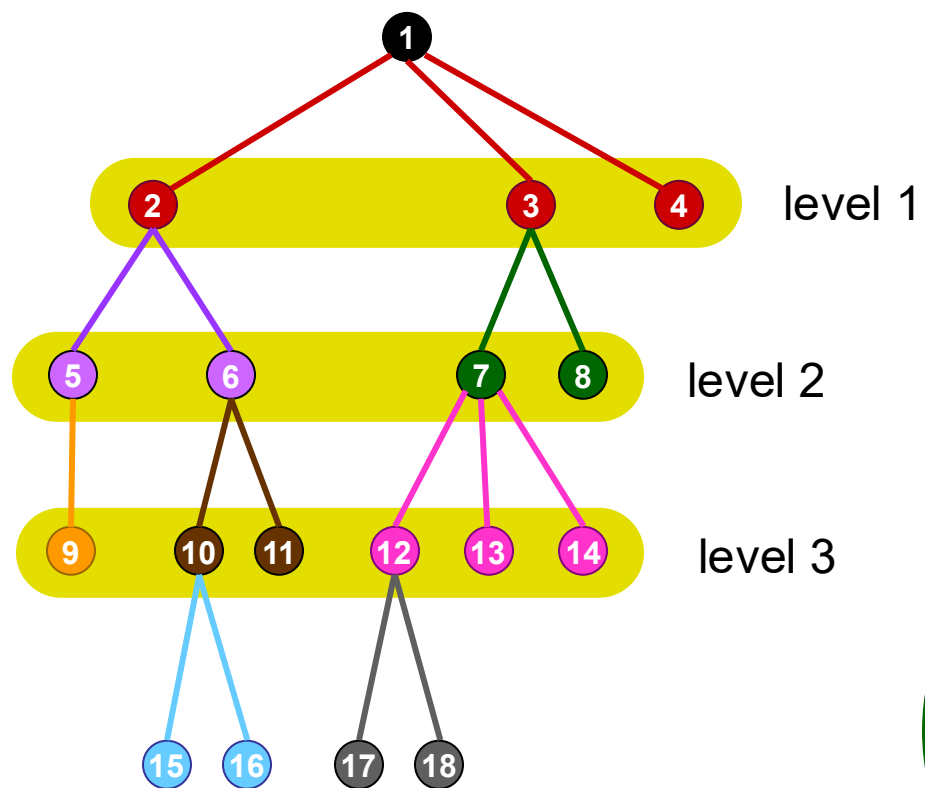




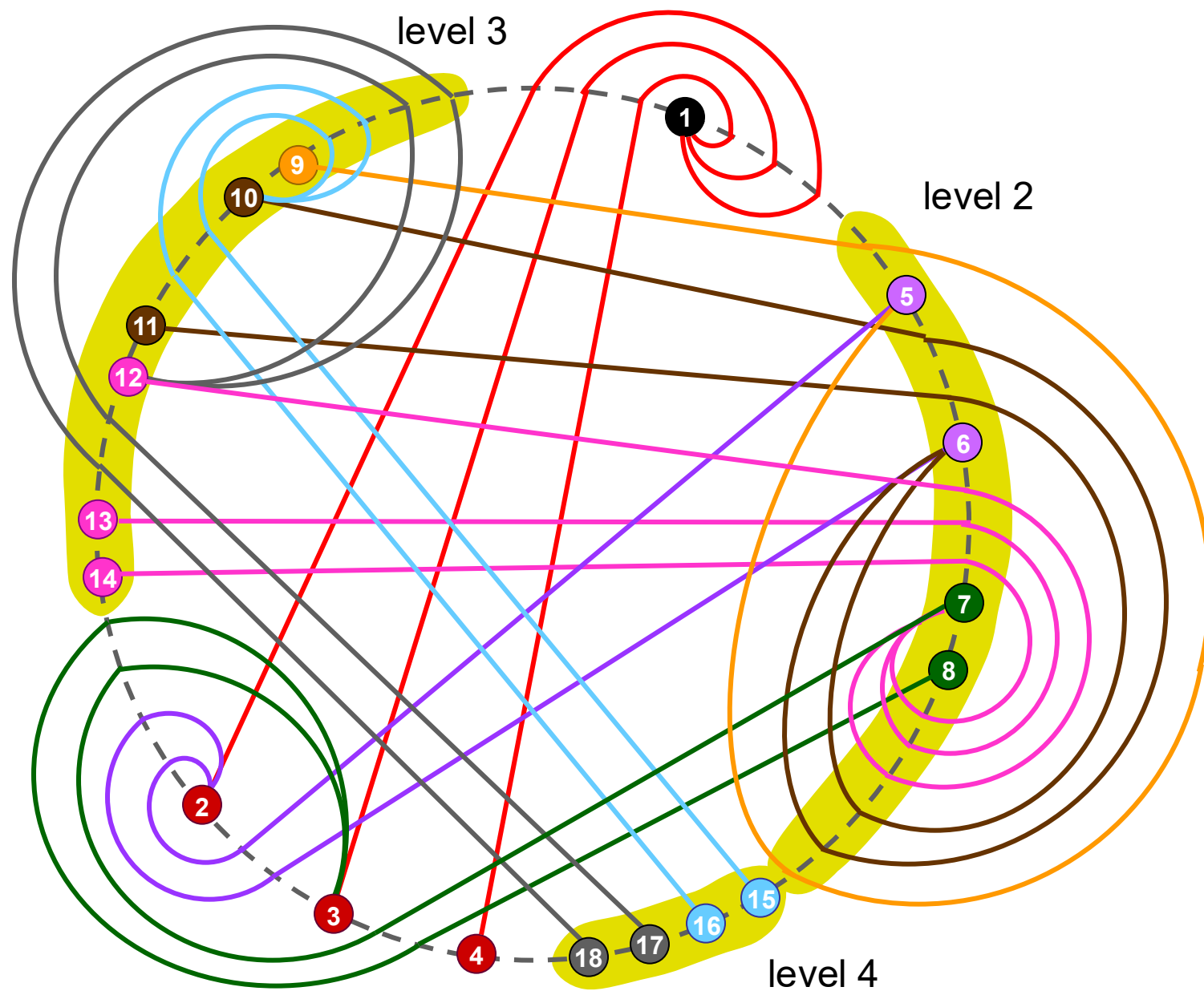
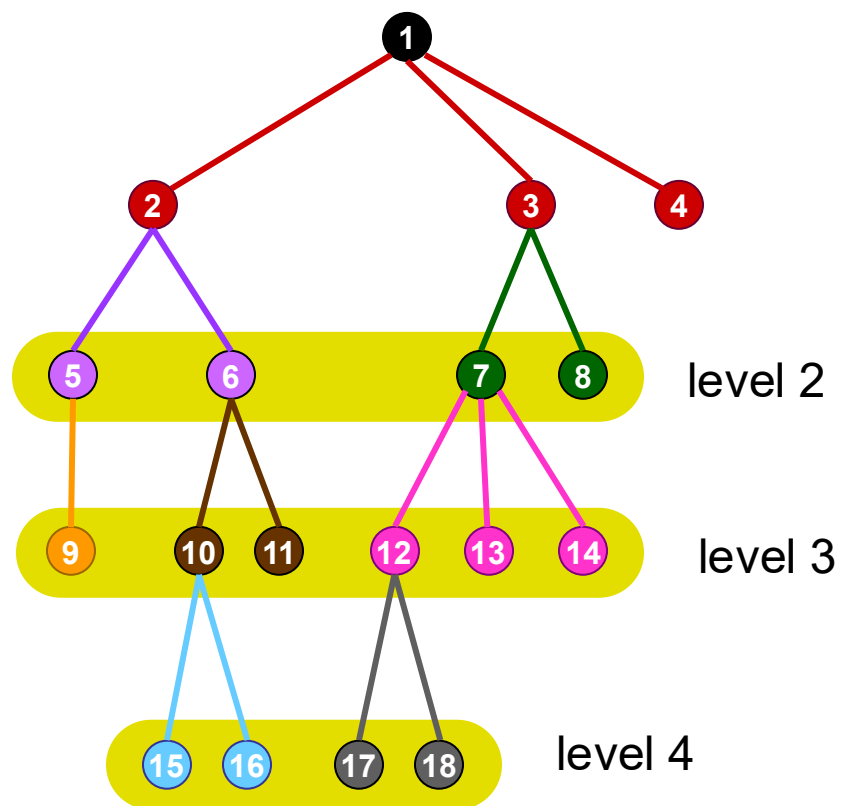
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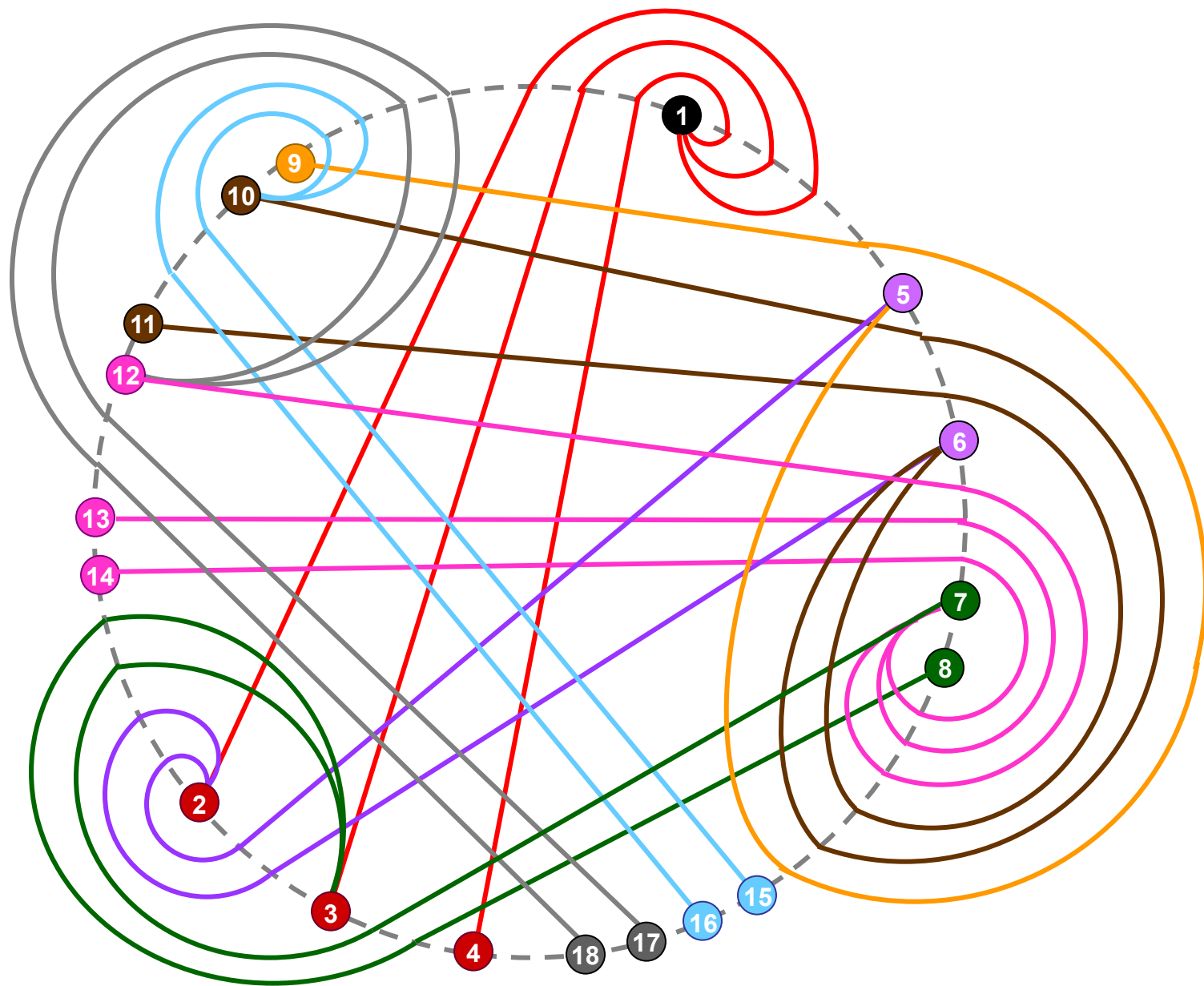
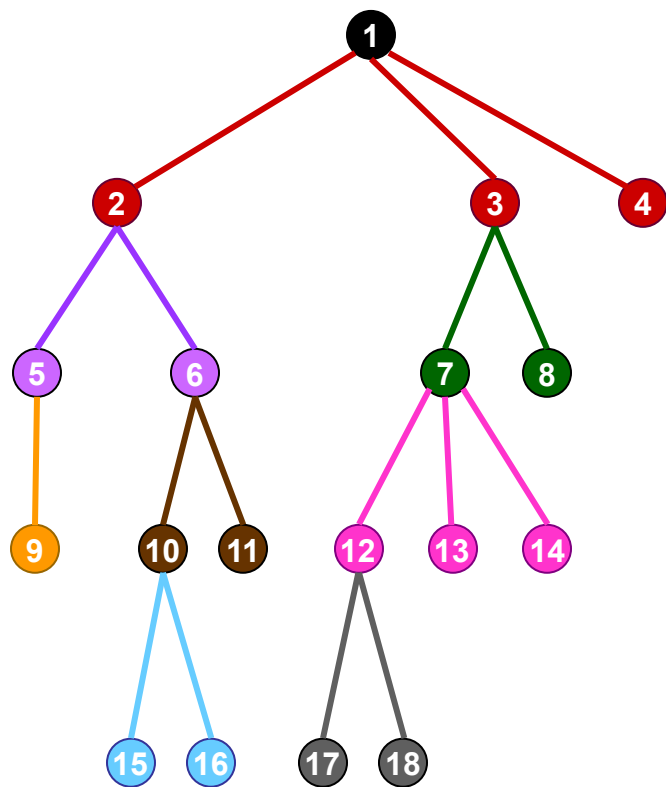
# How to tangle



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The untangling phase

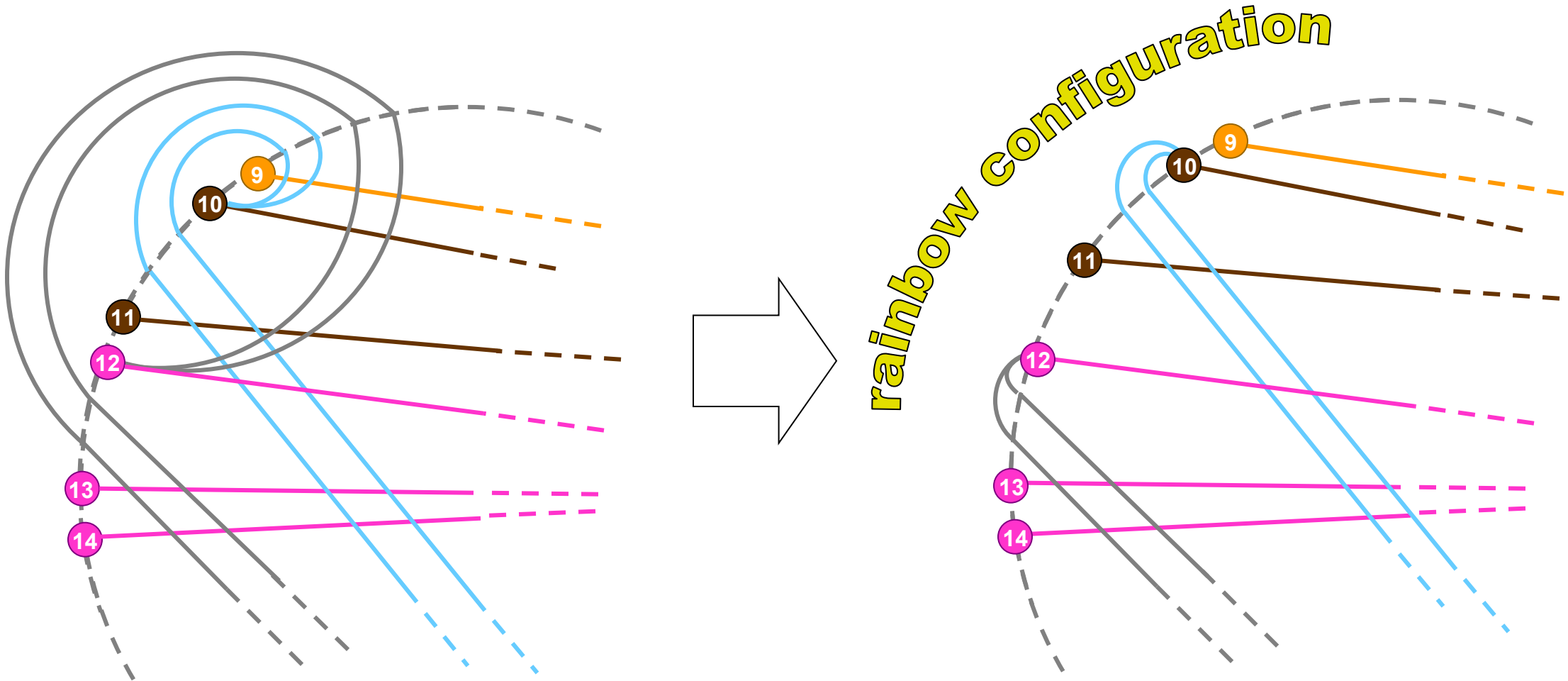
# A two-steps procedure

*Step 1:* Every *level* of the tree starting from the bottommost is transformed into a *full rainbow configuration* by removing crossings one by one

*Step 2:* Once every level is in full rainbow configuration the remaining crossings are removed one by one until no crossing remains

# Step 1: making full rainbows

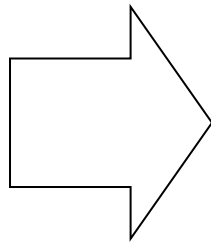
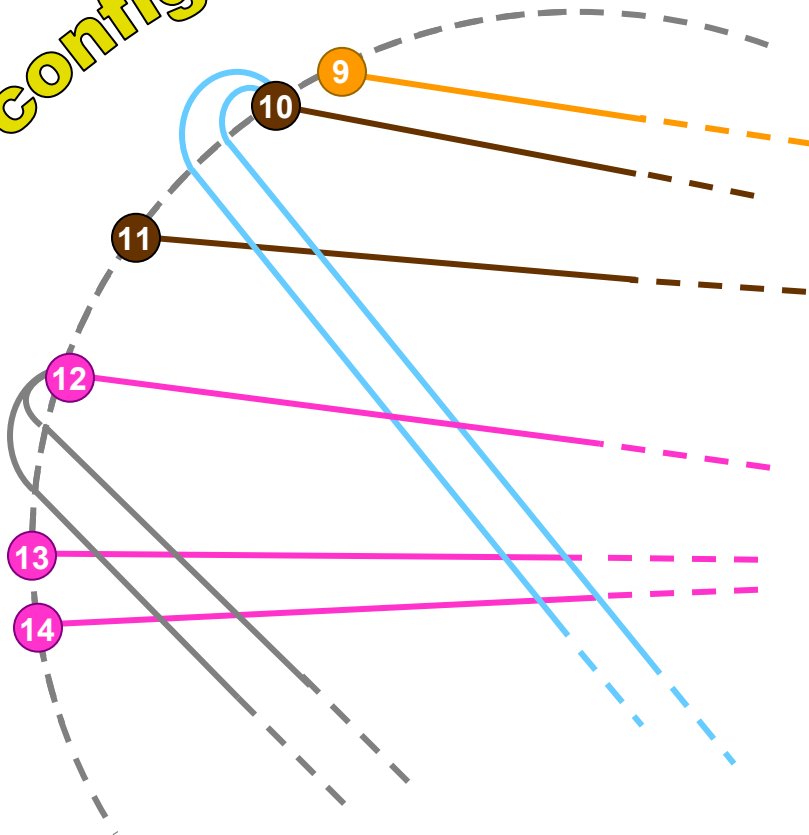
1.a: a level is modified to its *rainbow configuration*.....



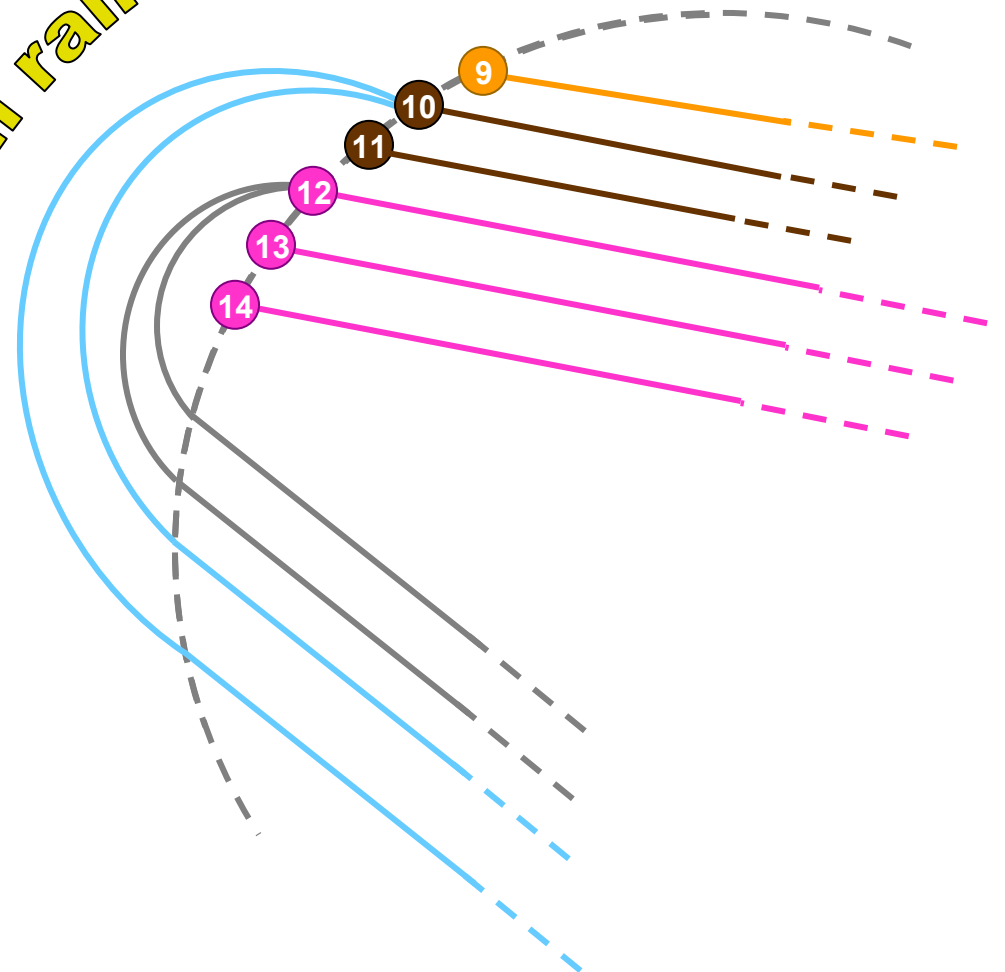
# Step 1: making full rainbows

....and then to the *full rainbow configuration*.....

rainbow configuration

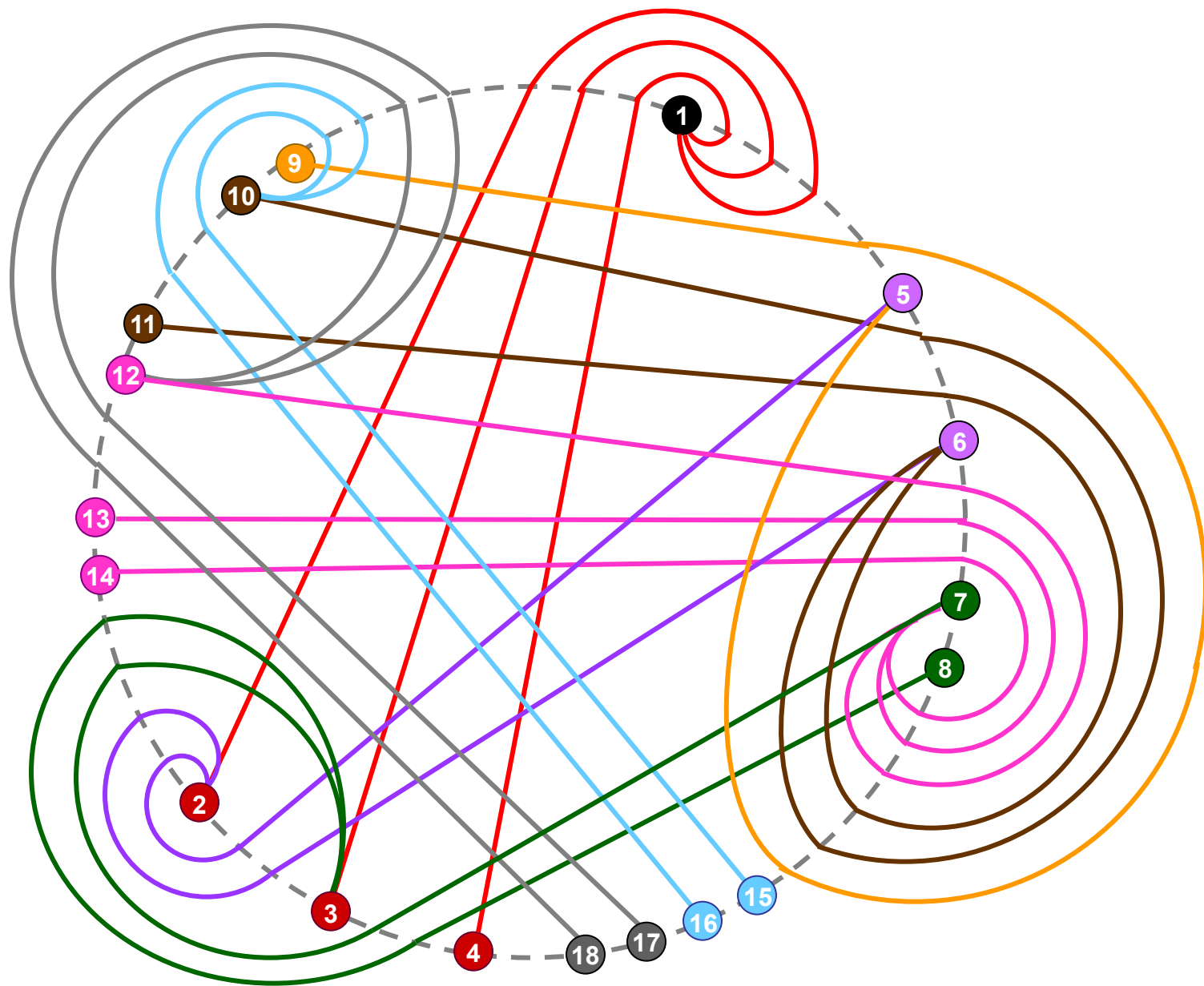
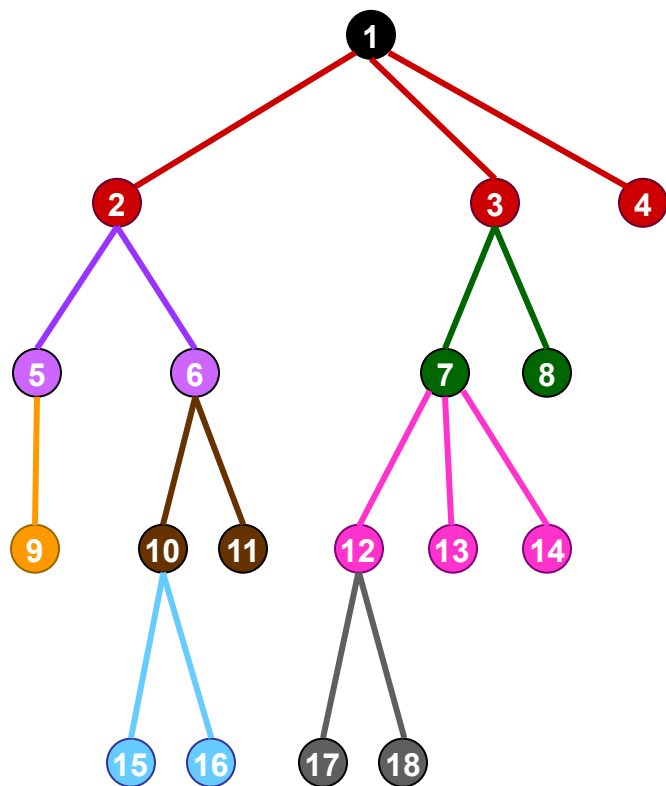


full rainbow



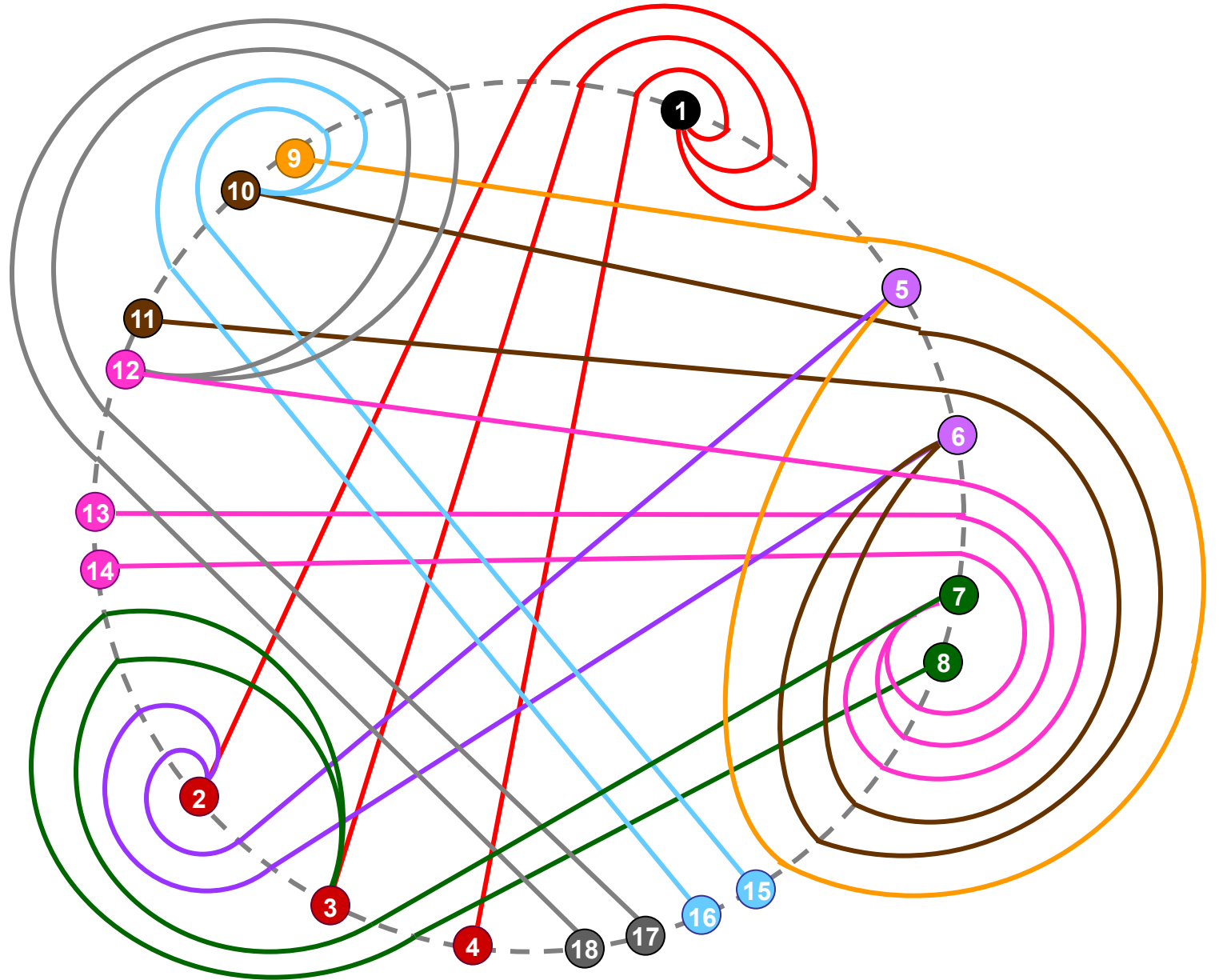
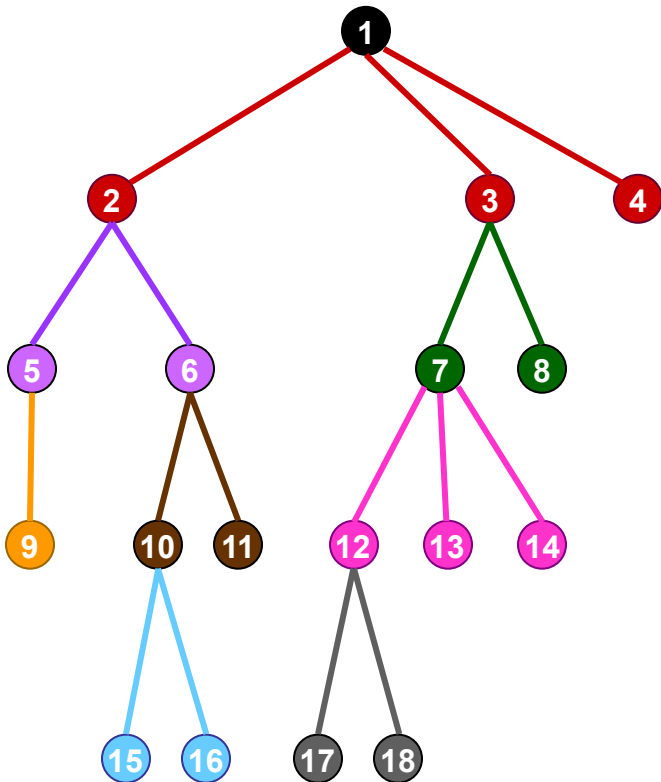


# How to make rainbows



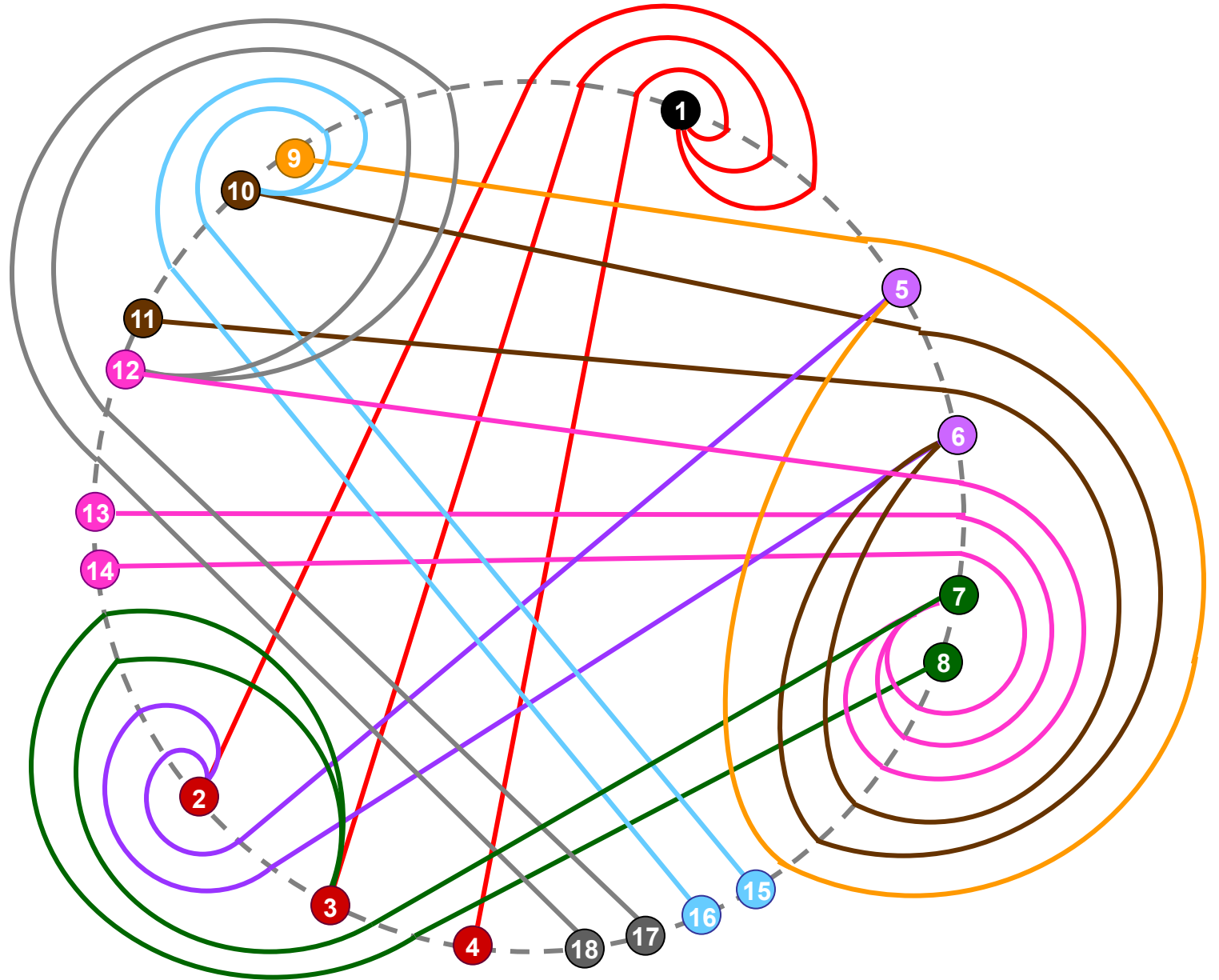
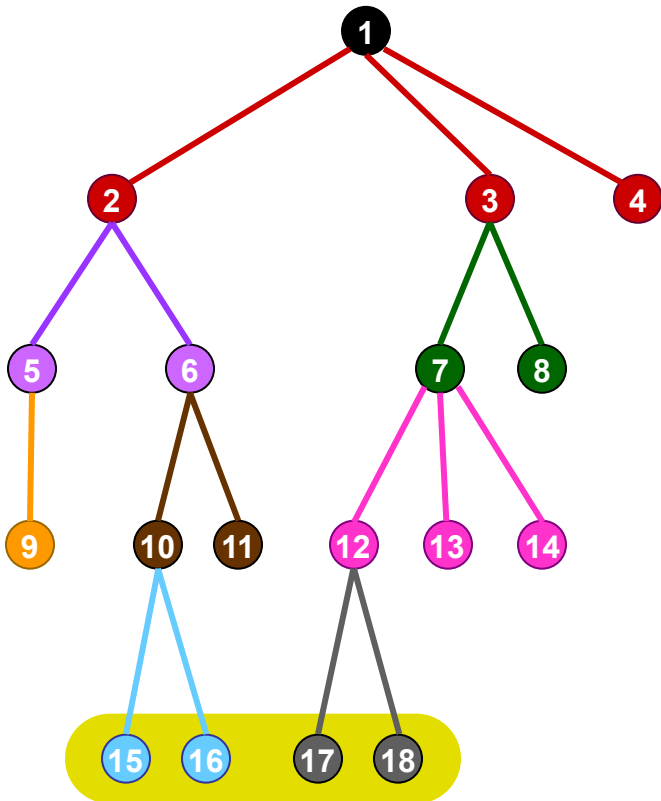
# How to make rainbows

**Inductive hypothesis:** for level  $k$ , all levels larger than  $k$  are in full rainbow



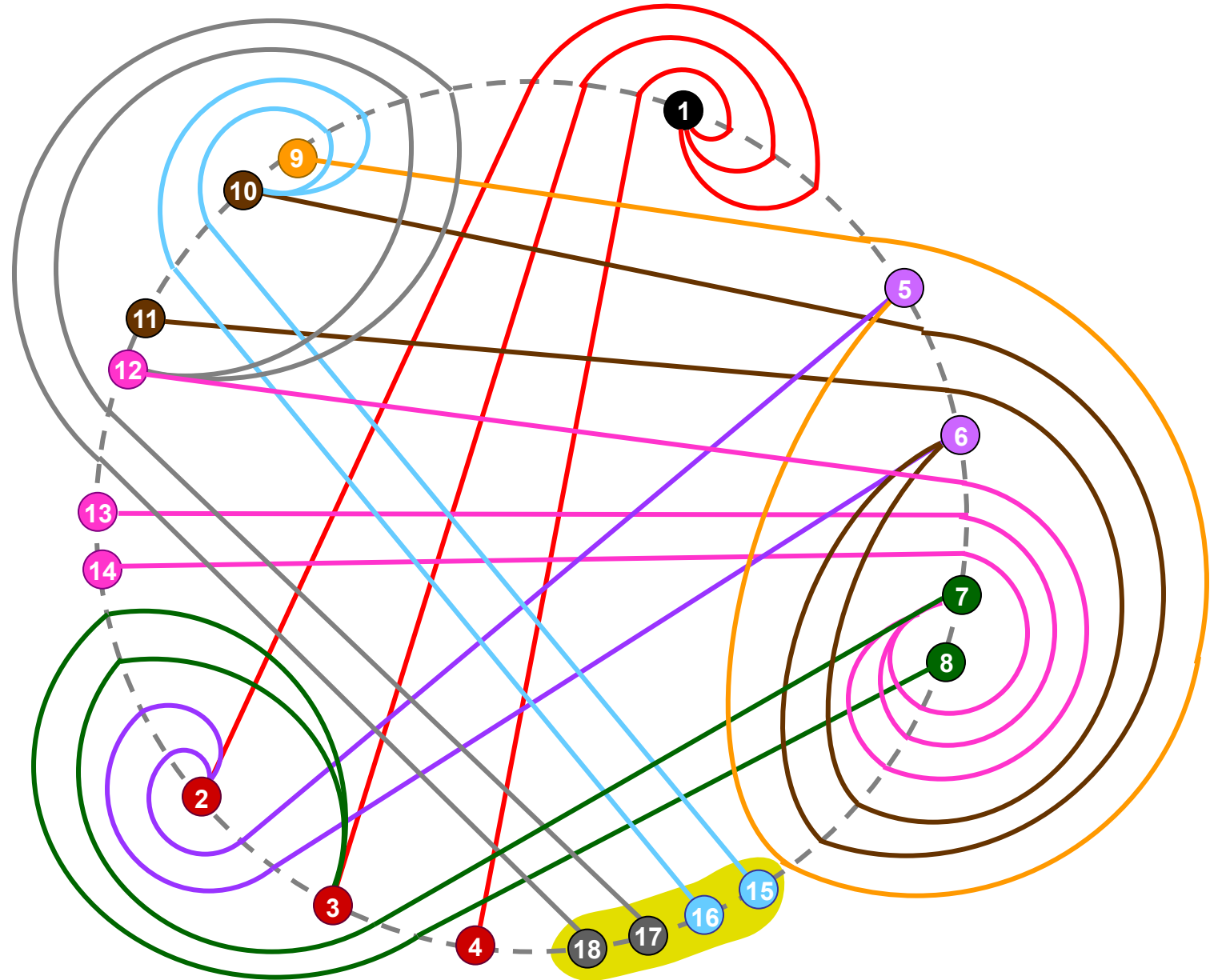
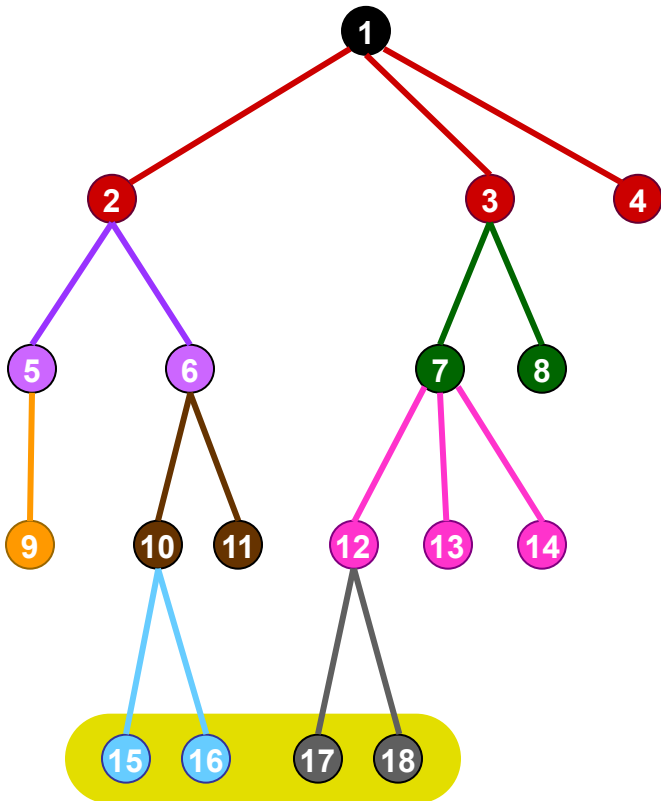
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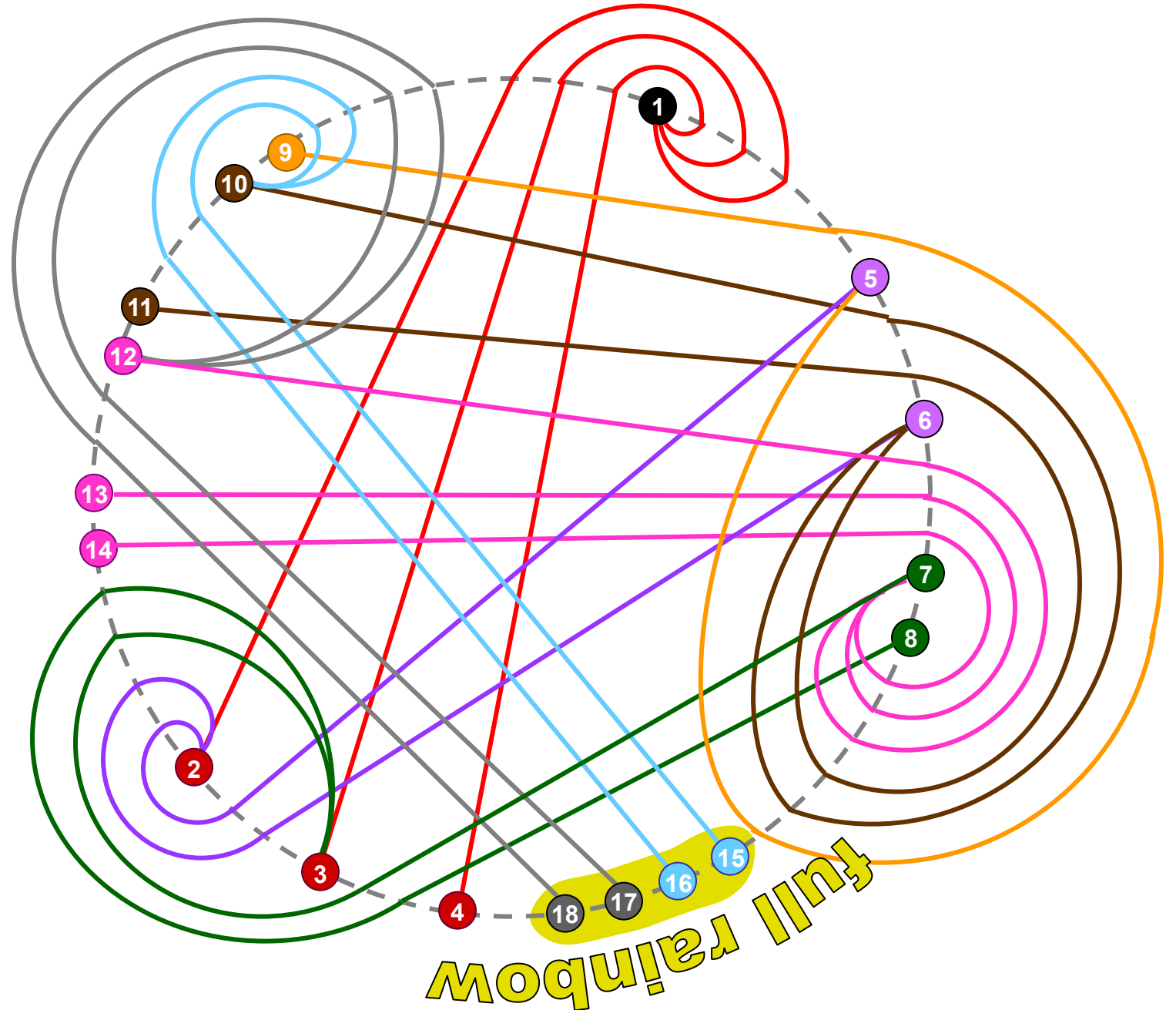
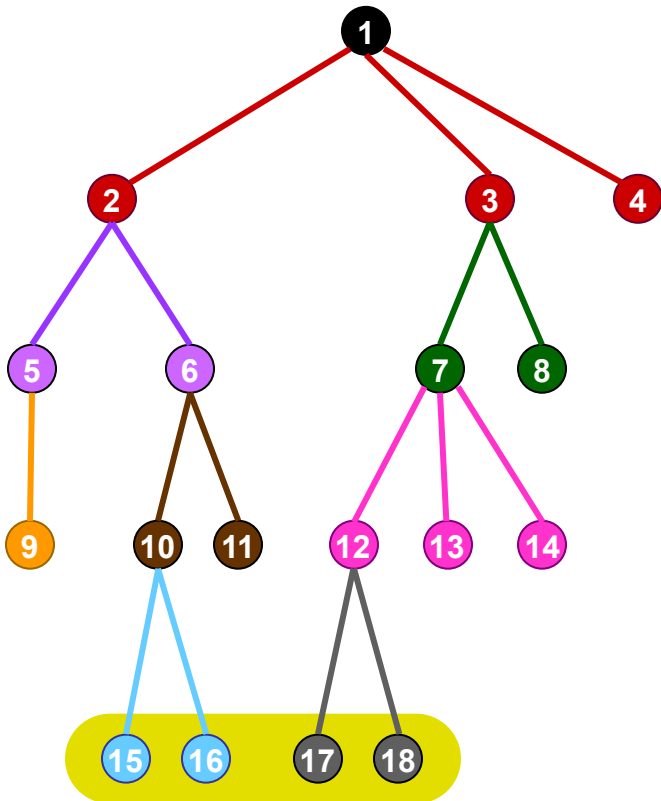
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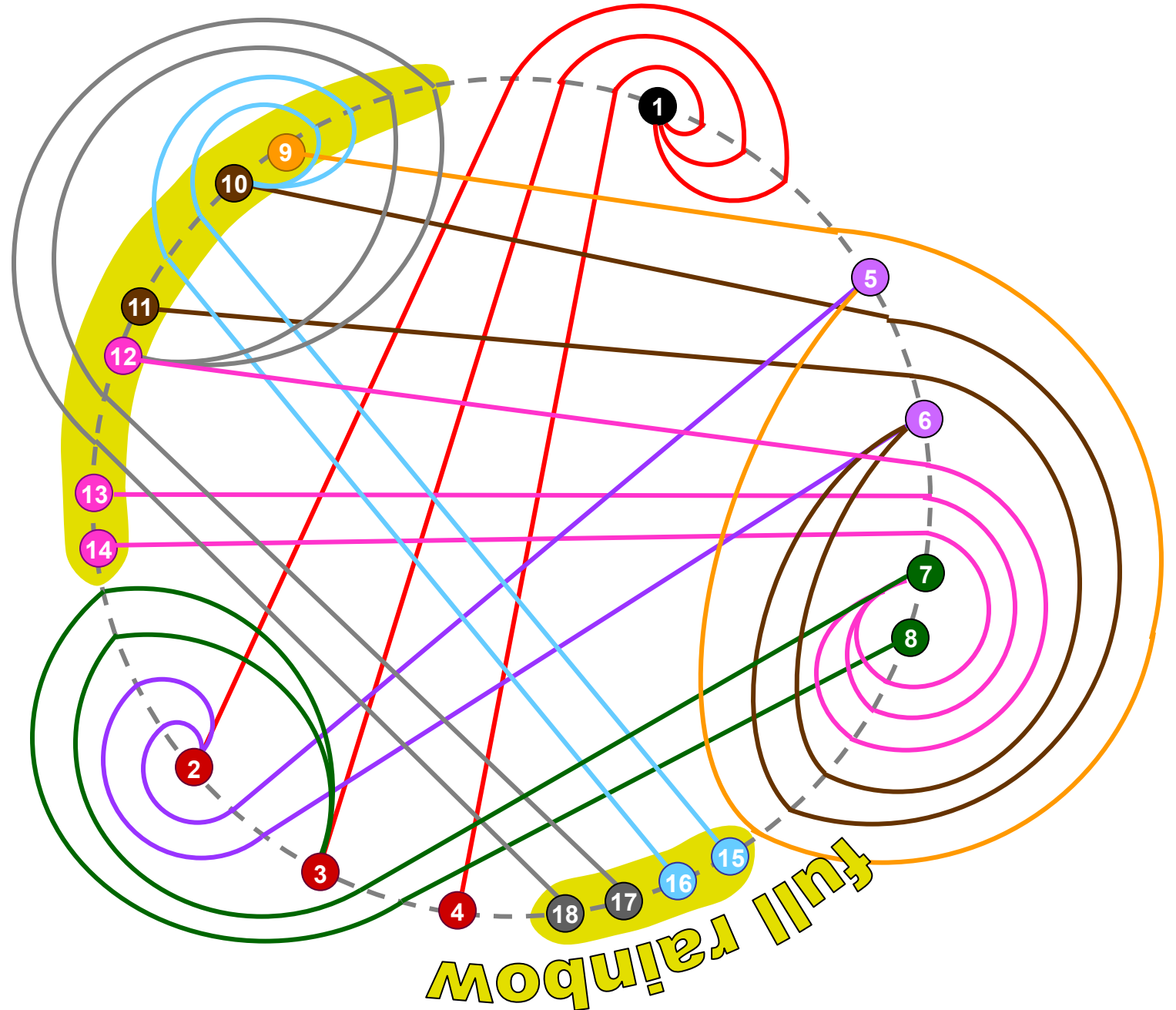
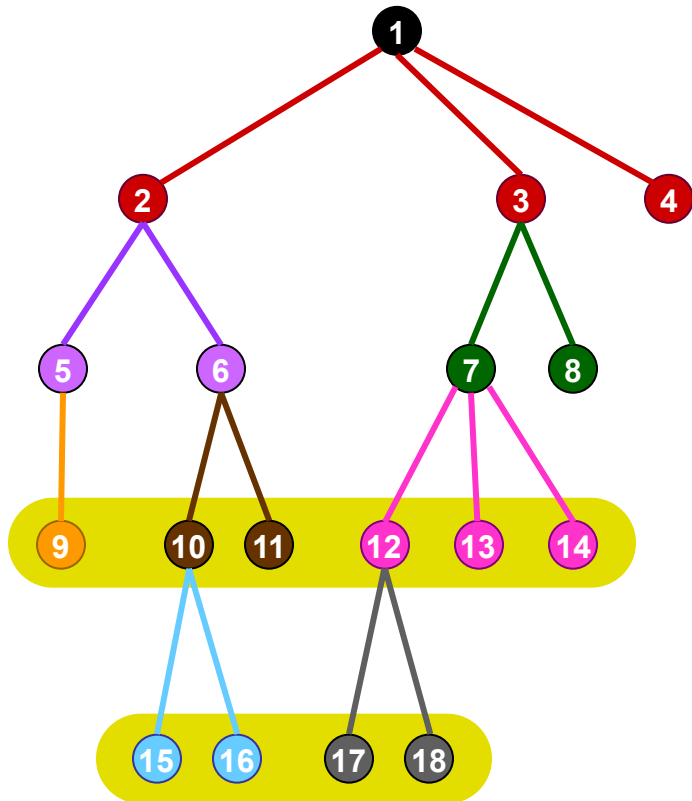
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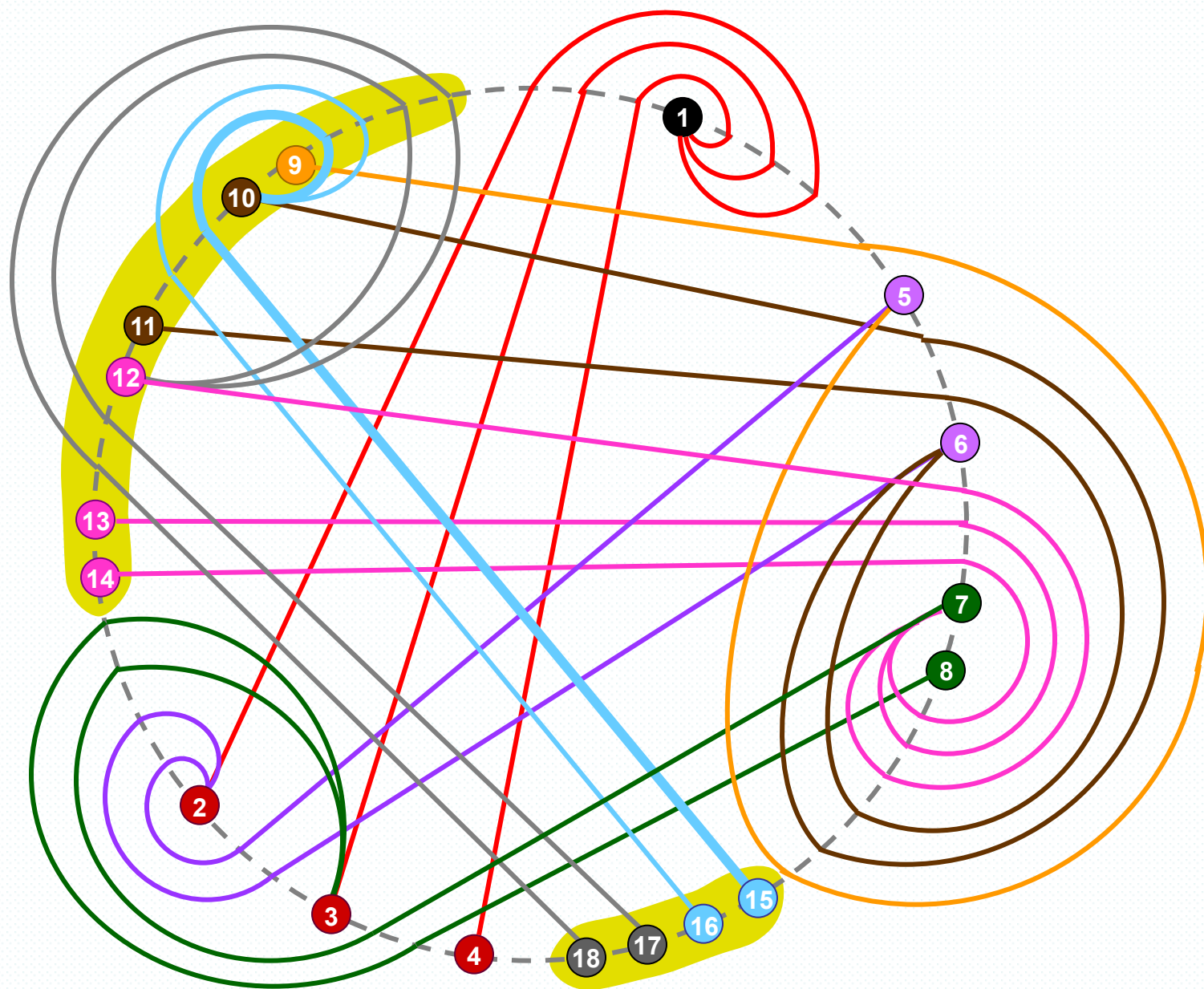
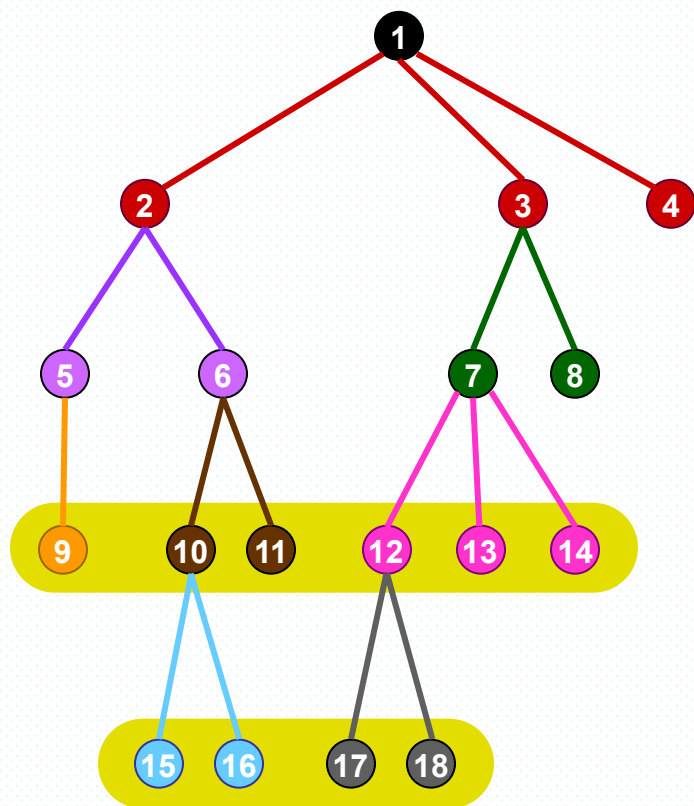


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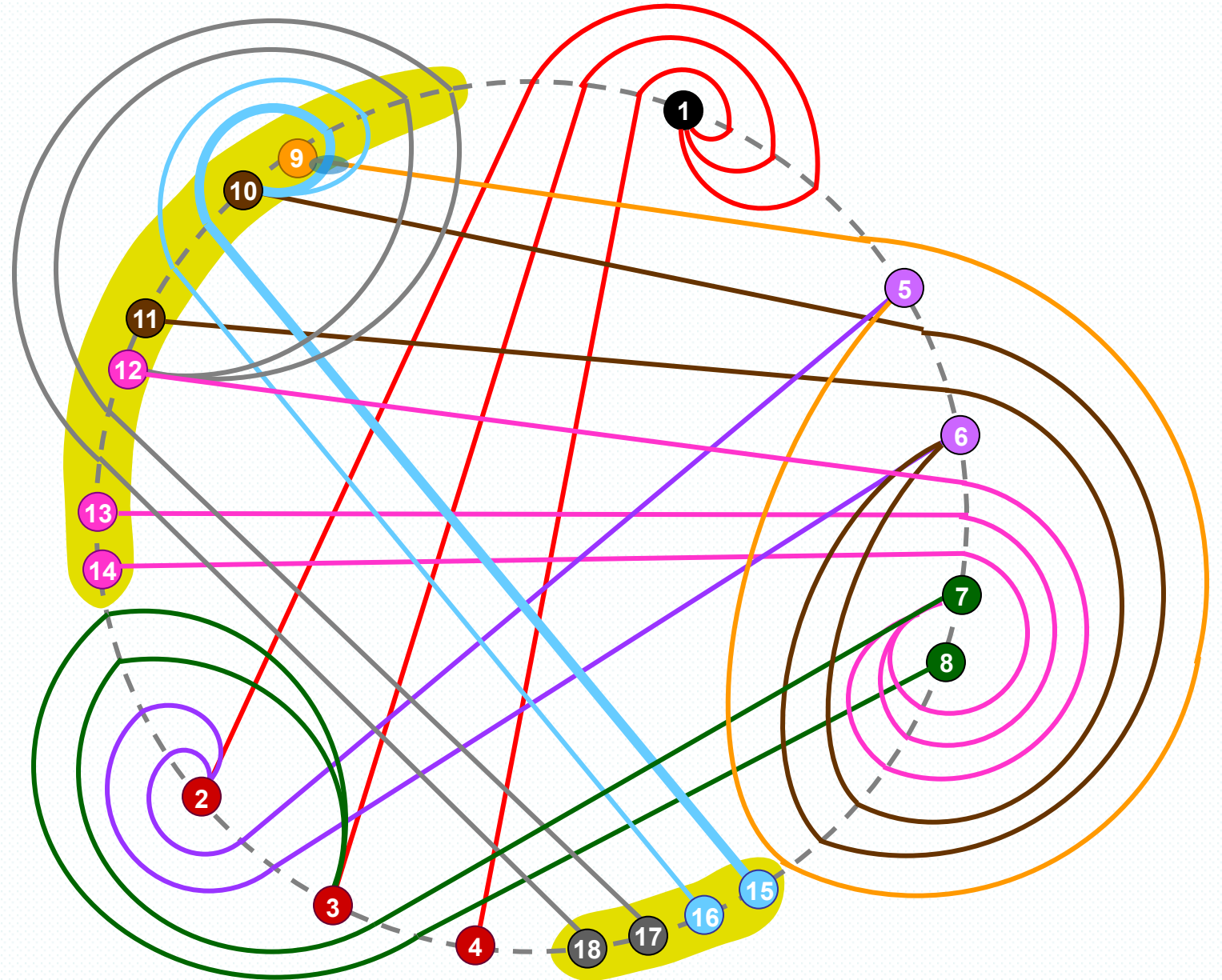
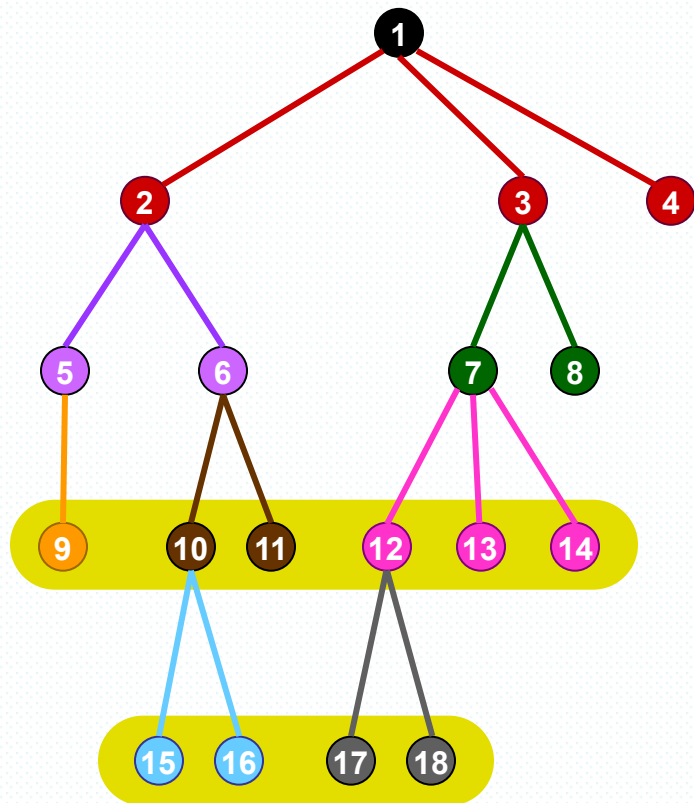


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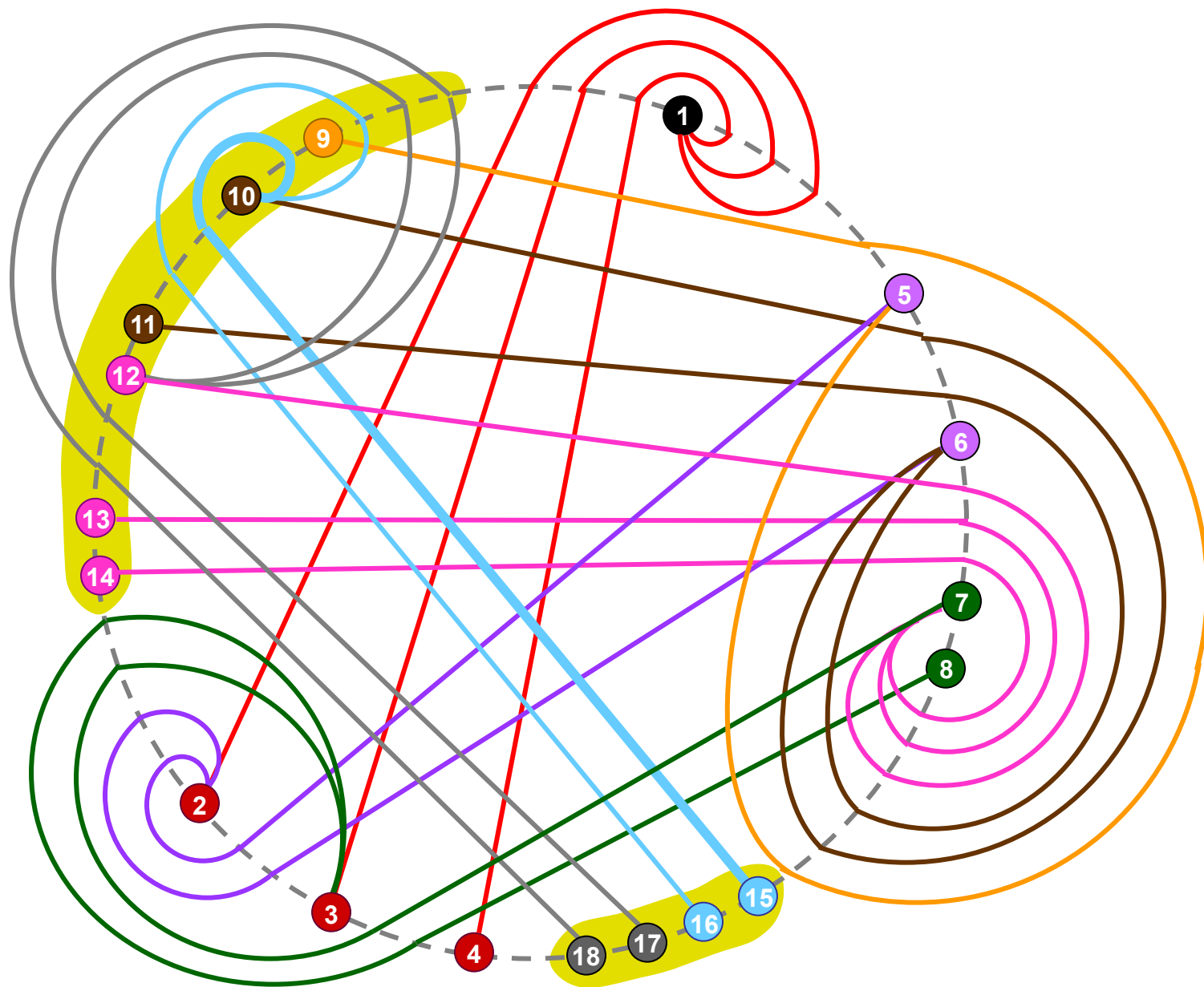
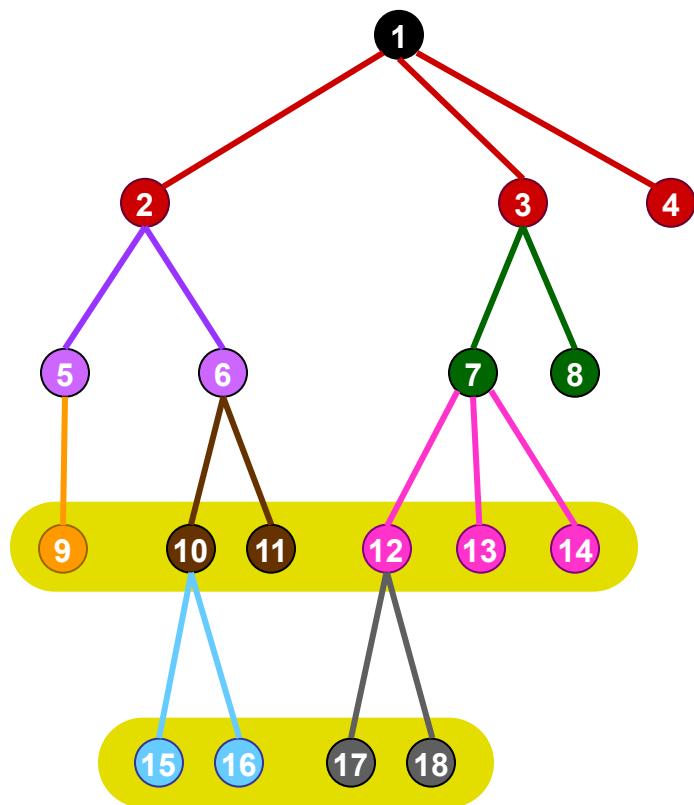


# How to make rainbows

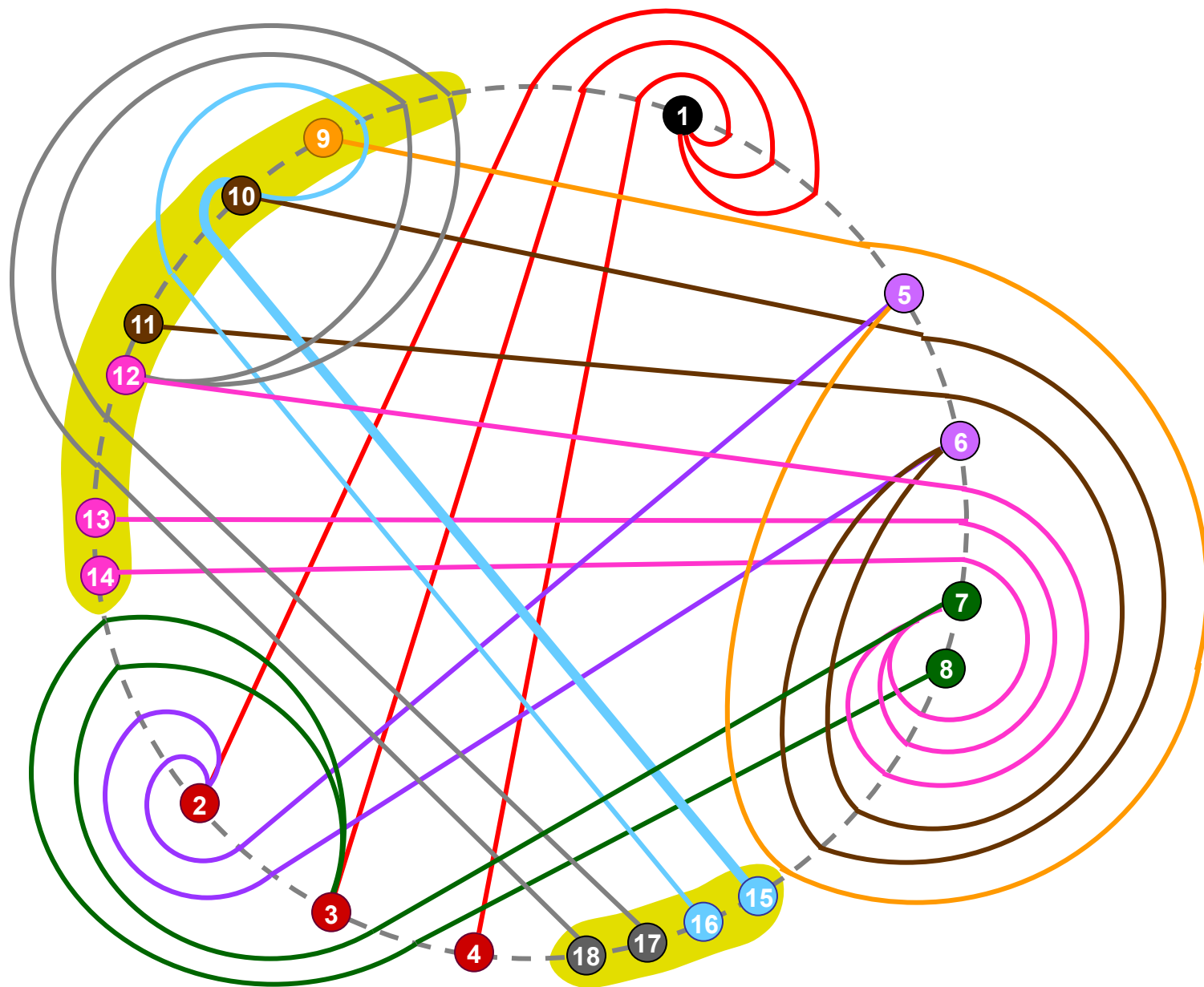
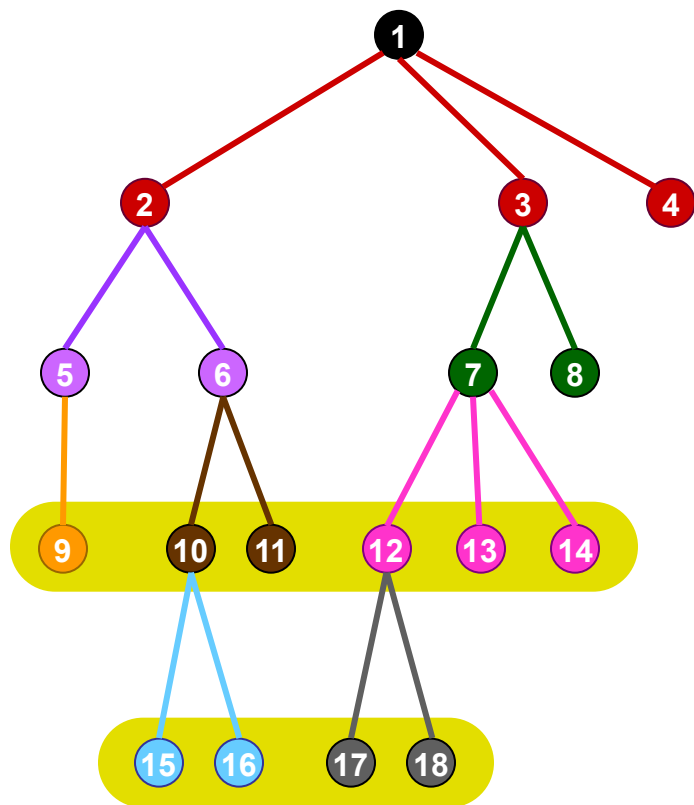




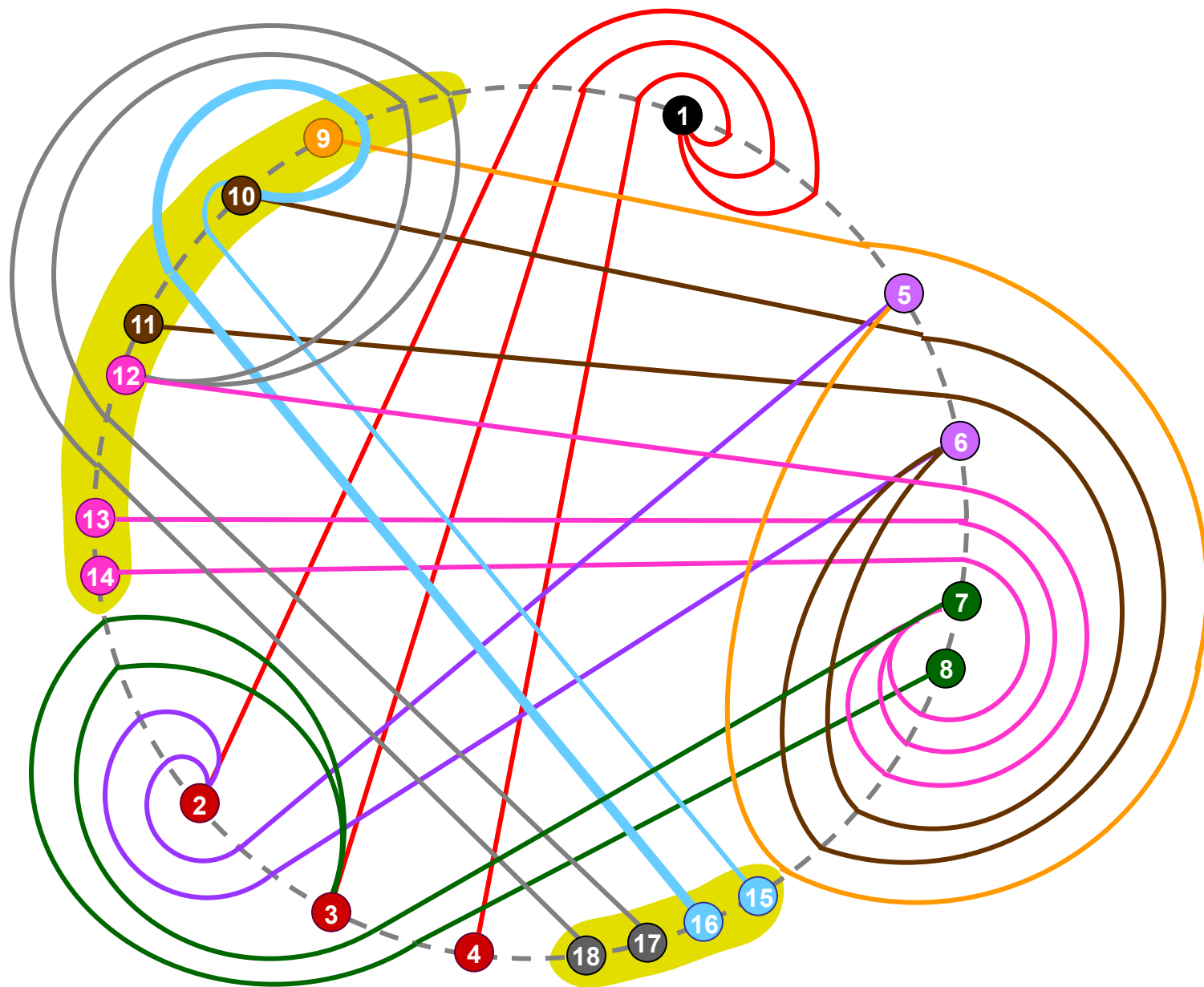
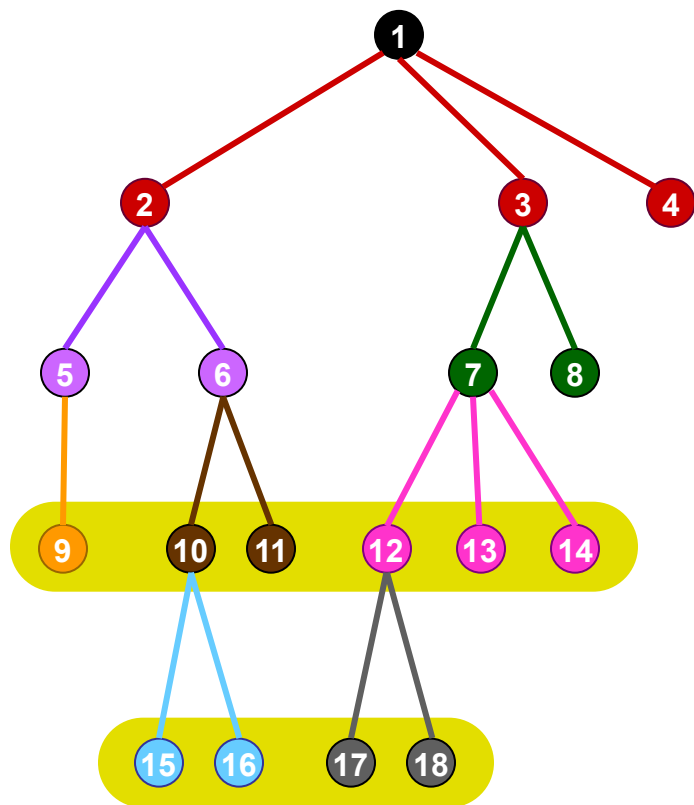
# How to make rainbows



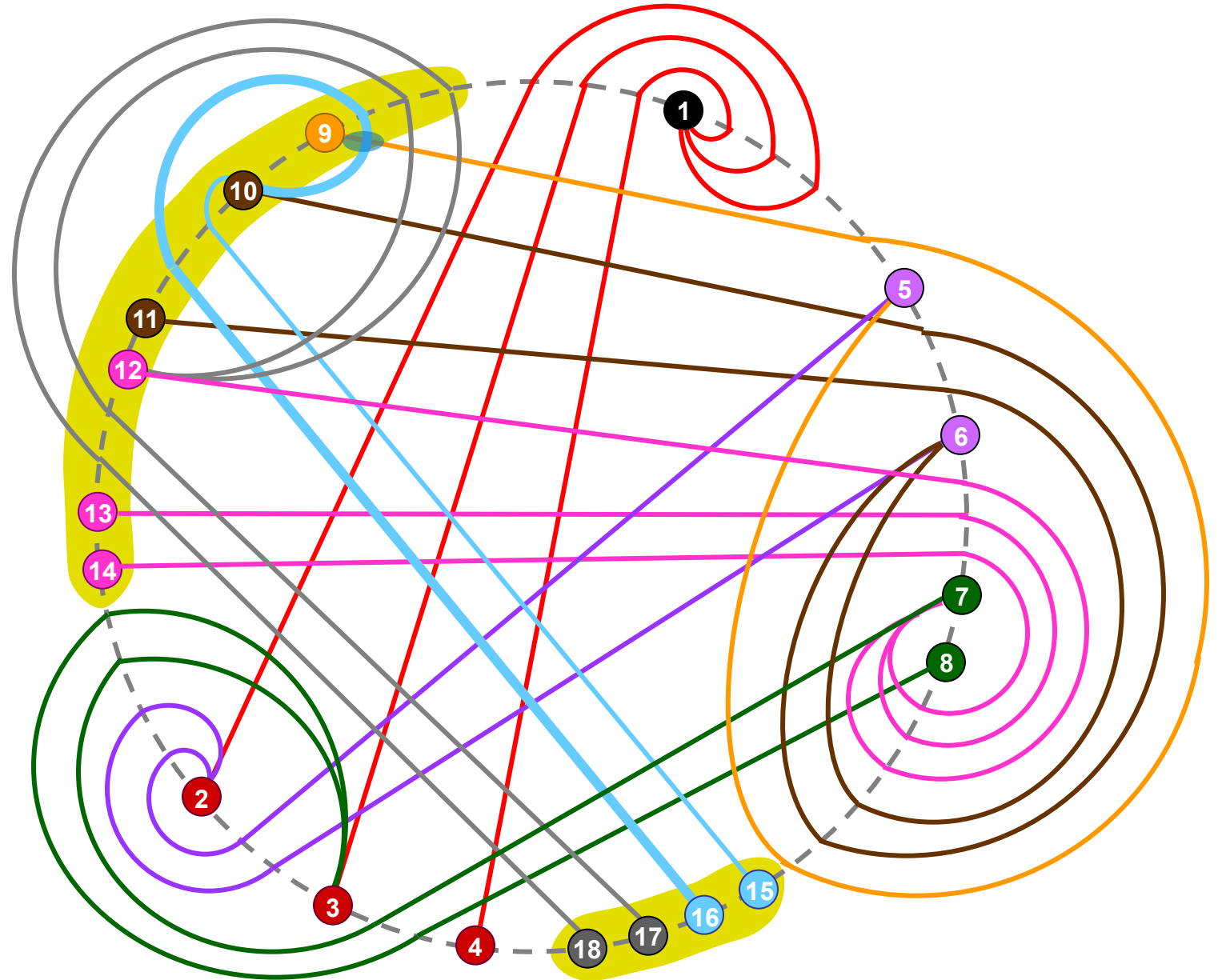
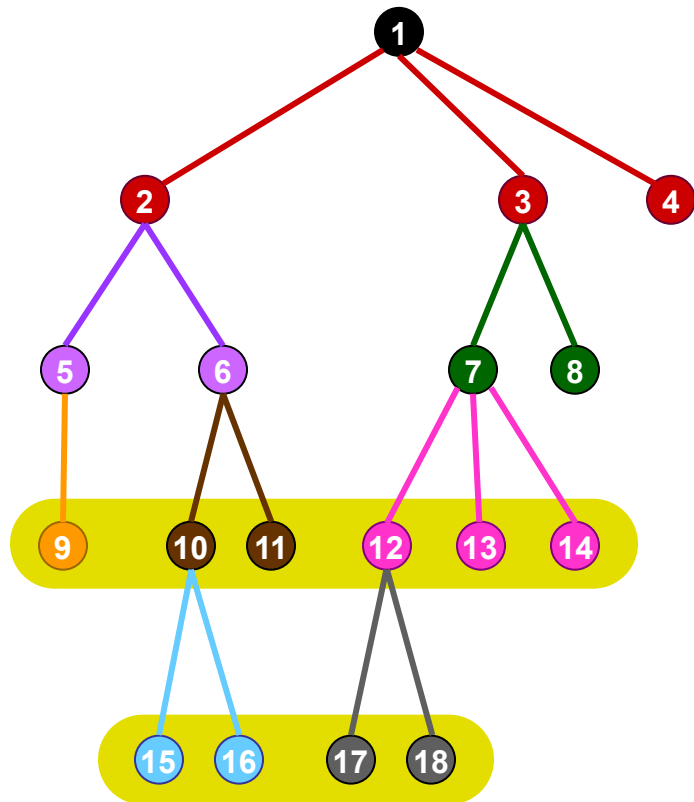
# How to make rainbows



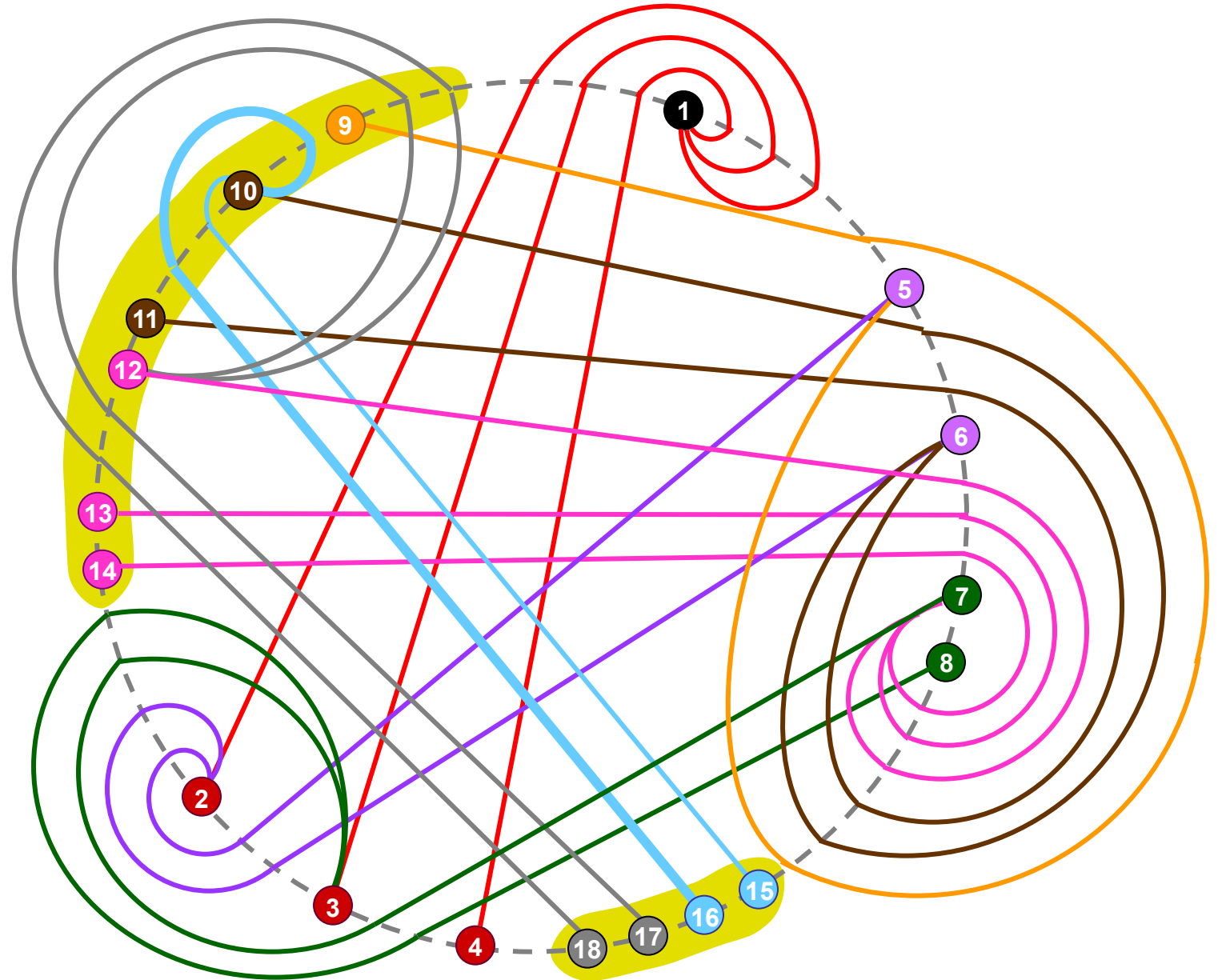
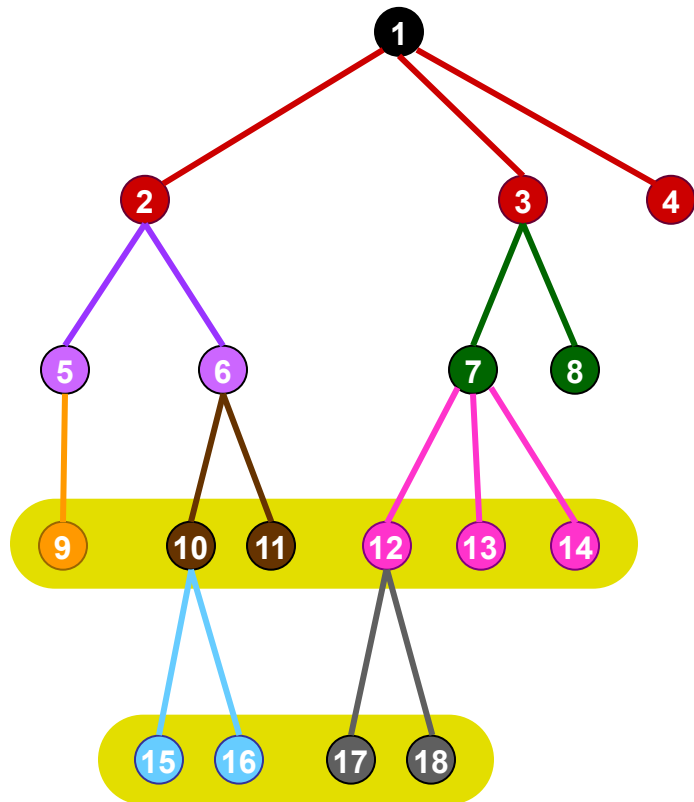
# How to make rainbows



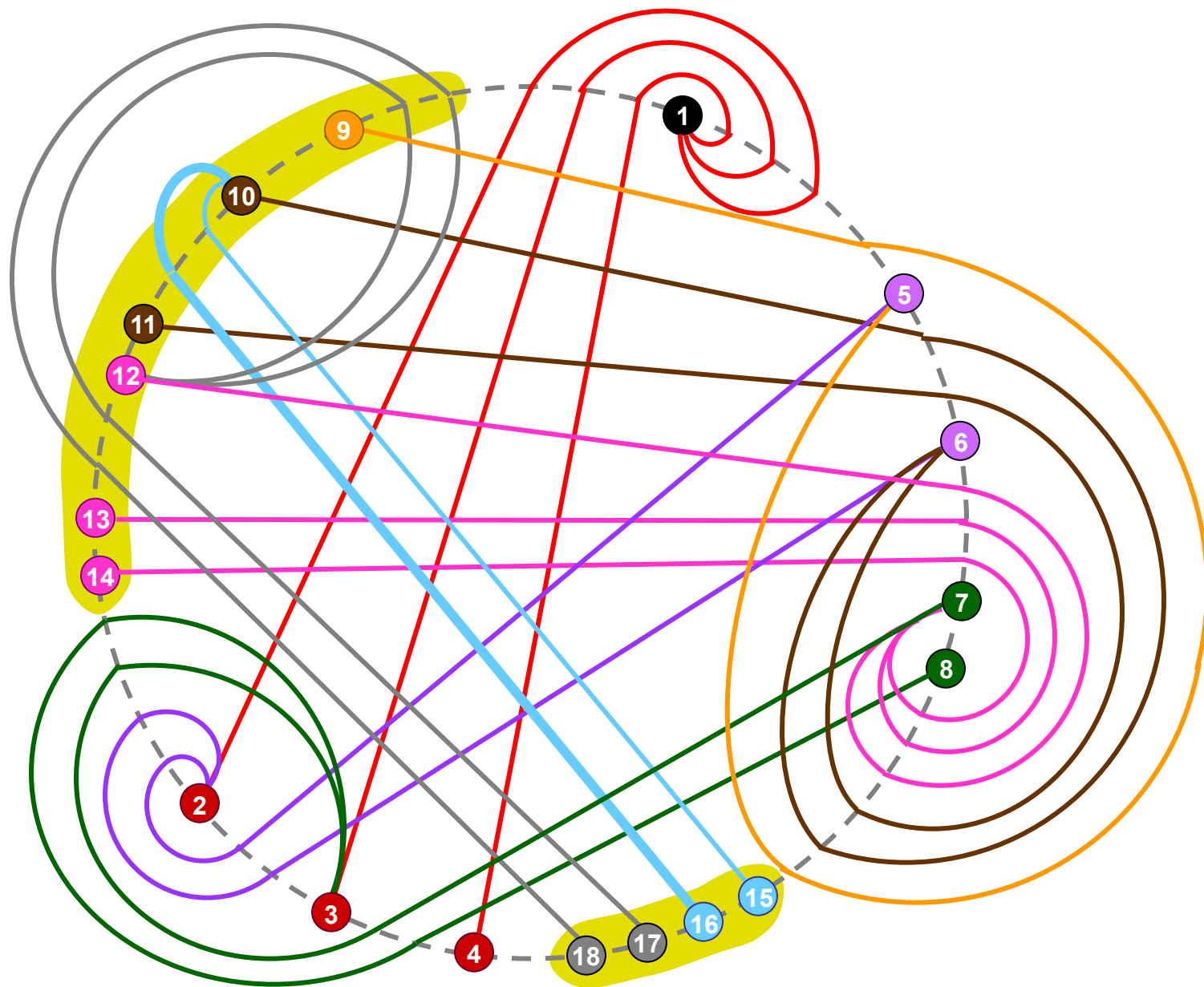
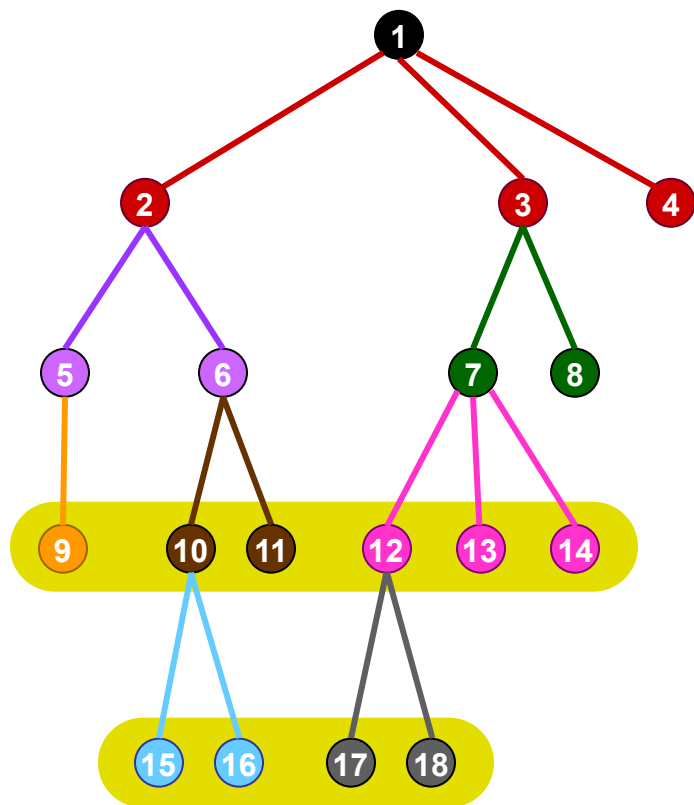
# How to make rainbows



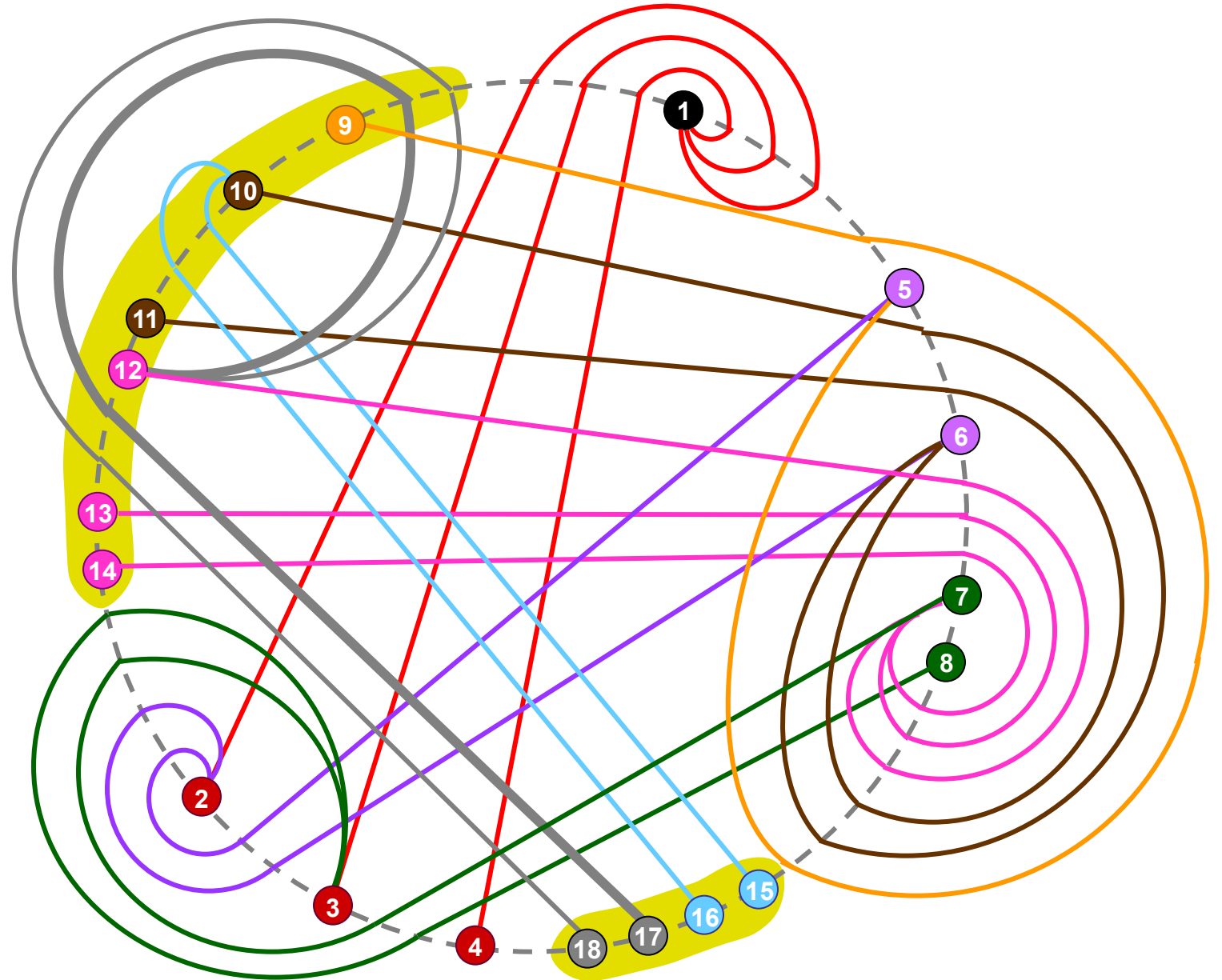
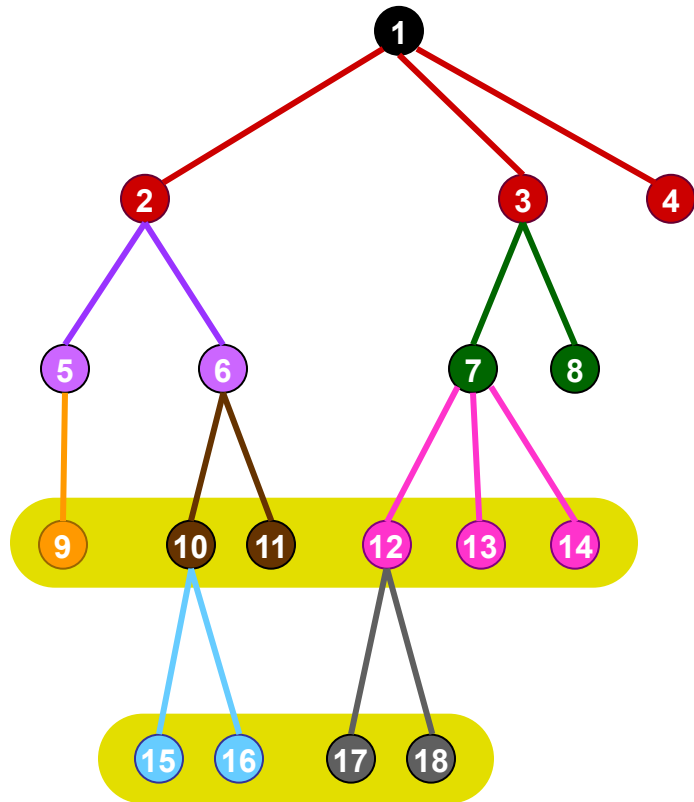
# How to make rainbows



# How to make rainbows

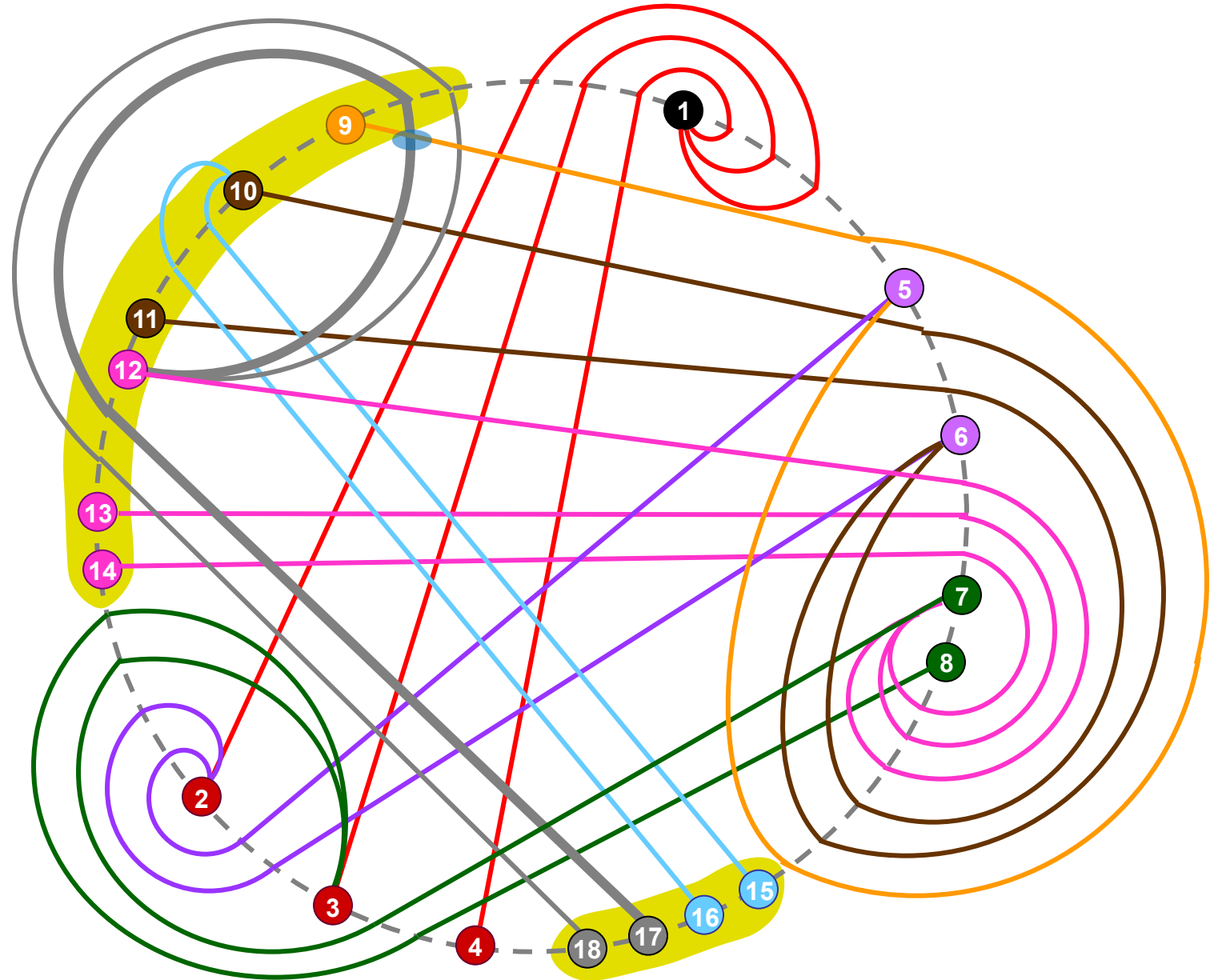
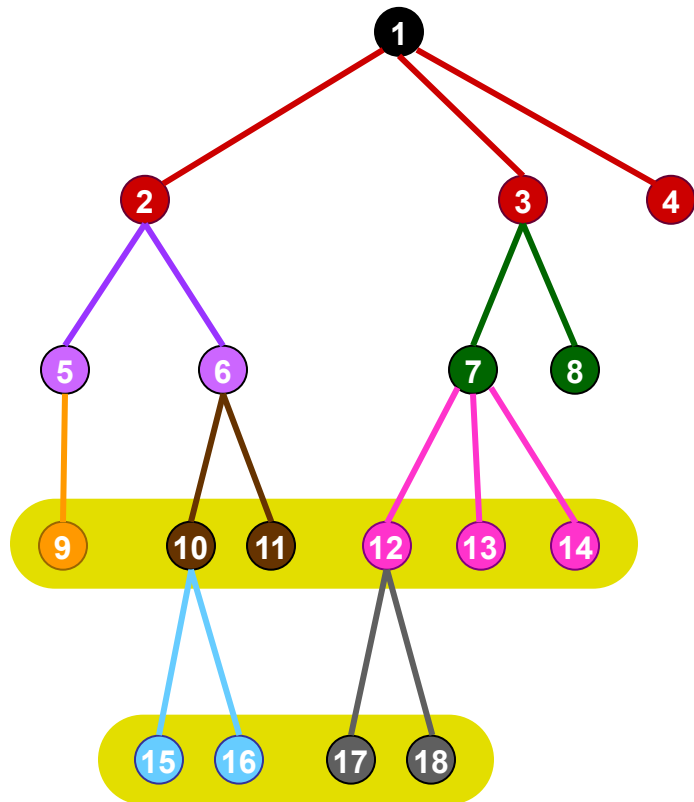


# How to make rainbows



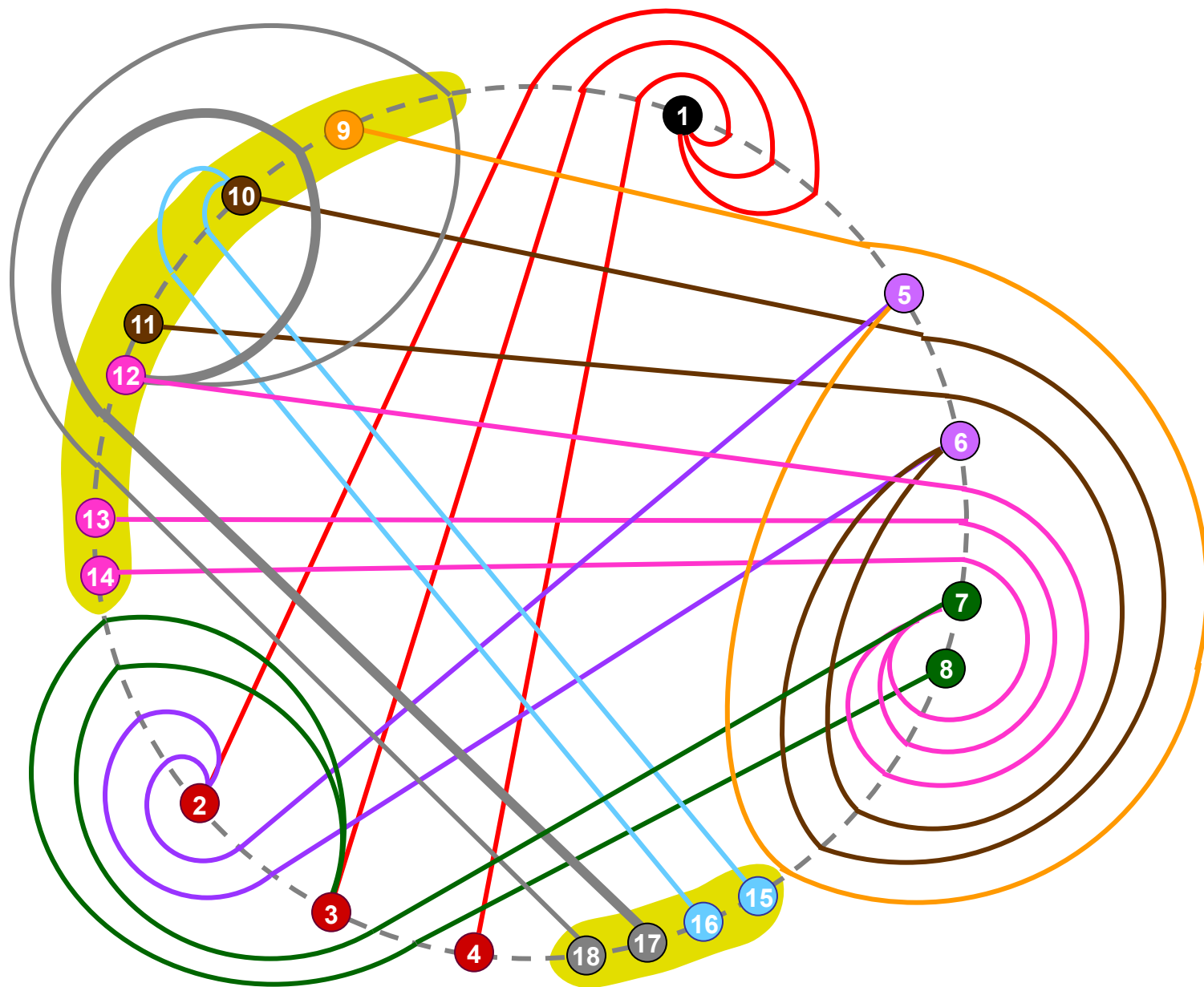
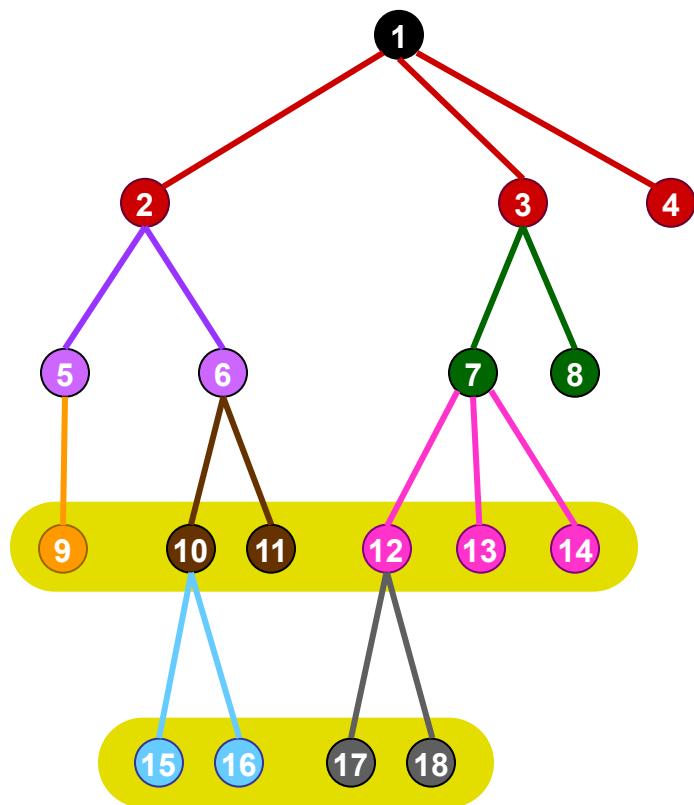


# How to make rainbows

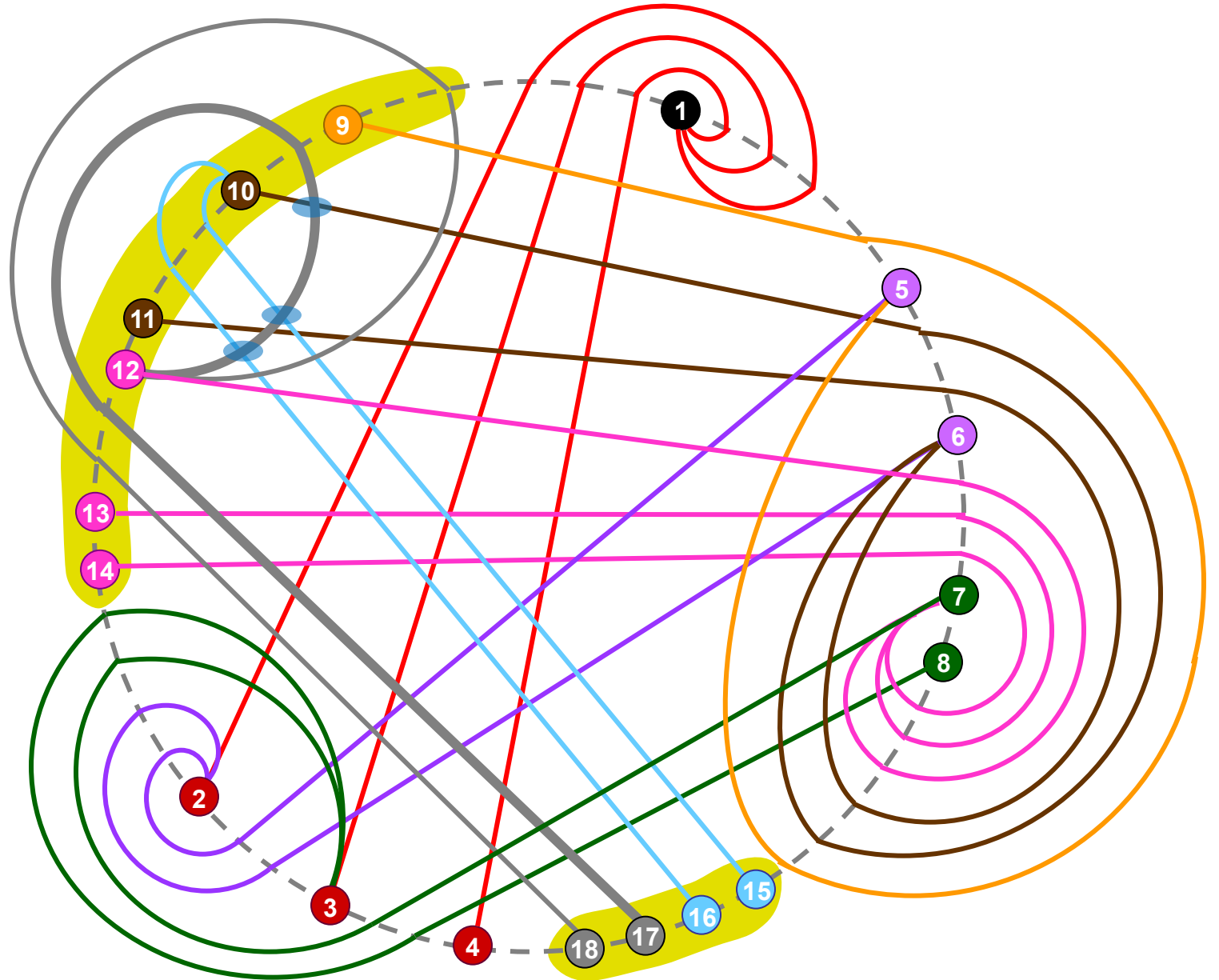
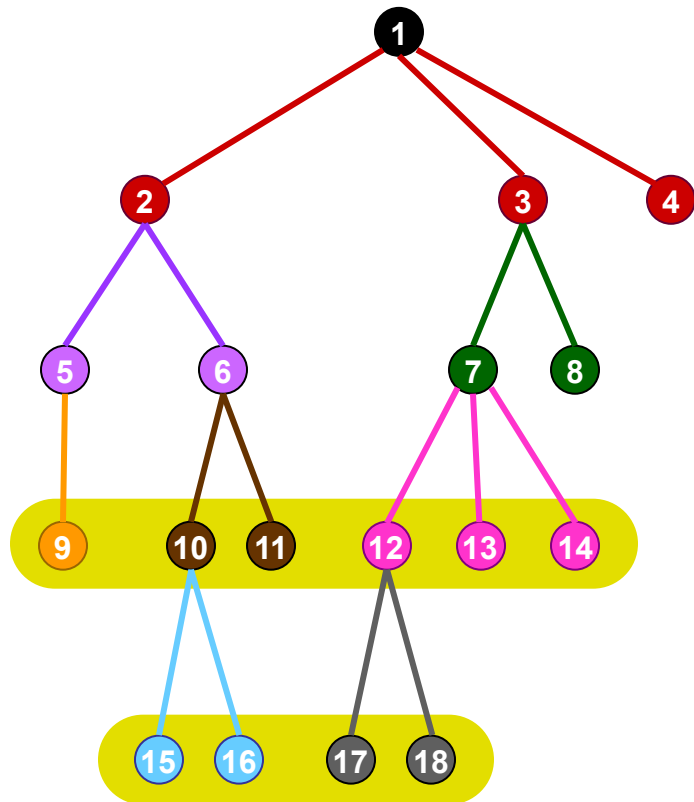




# How to make rainbows

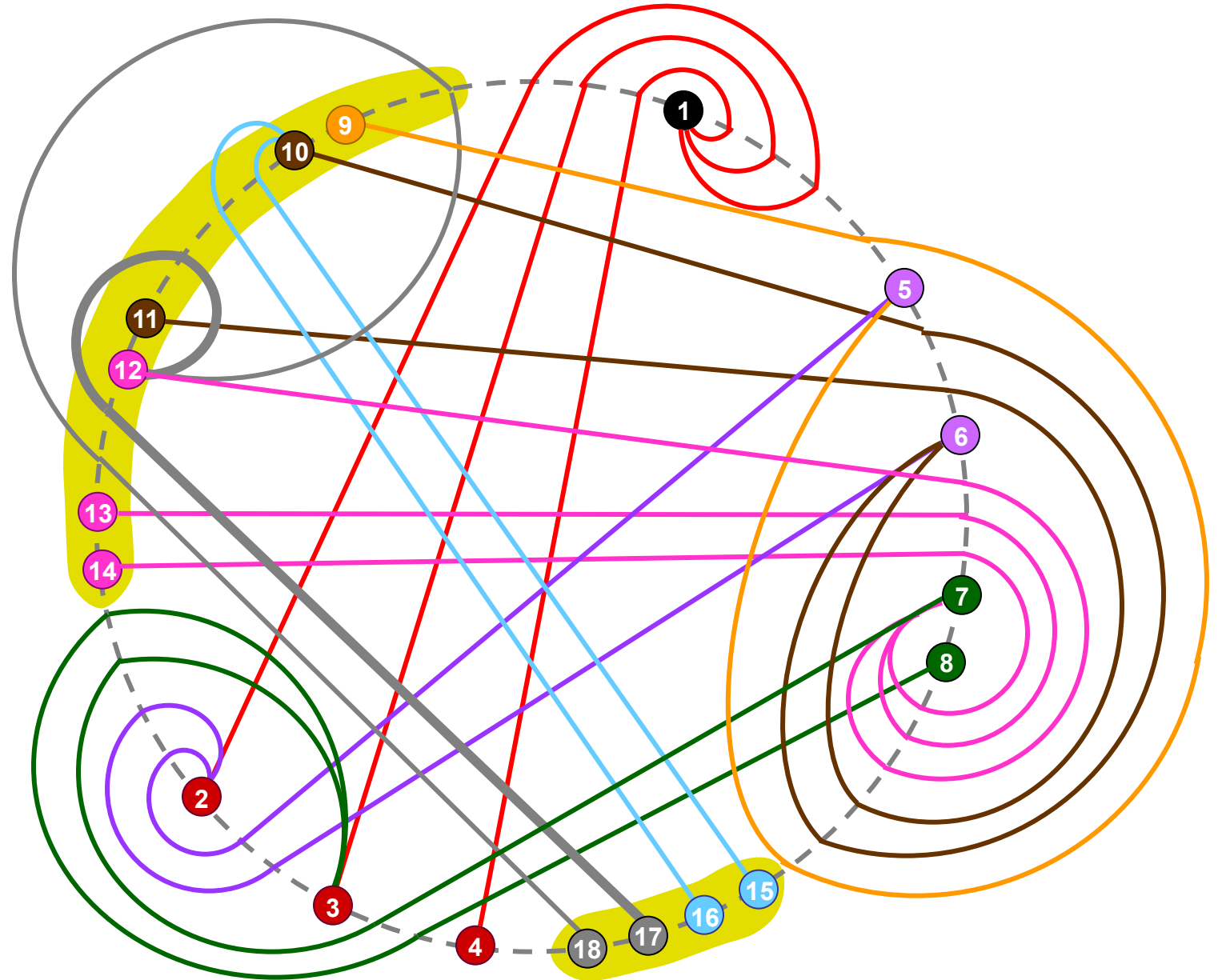
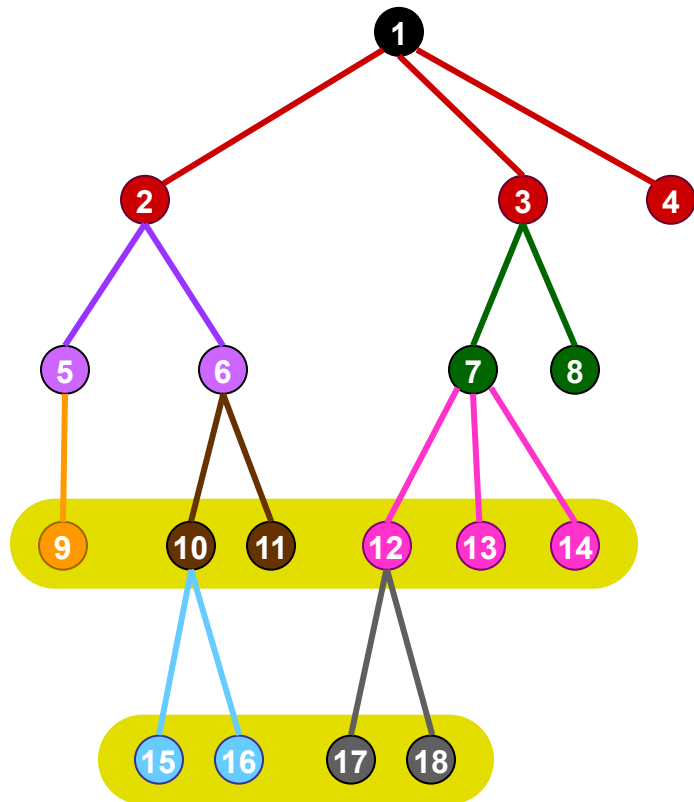


# How to make rainbows



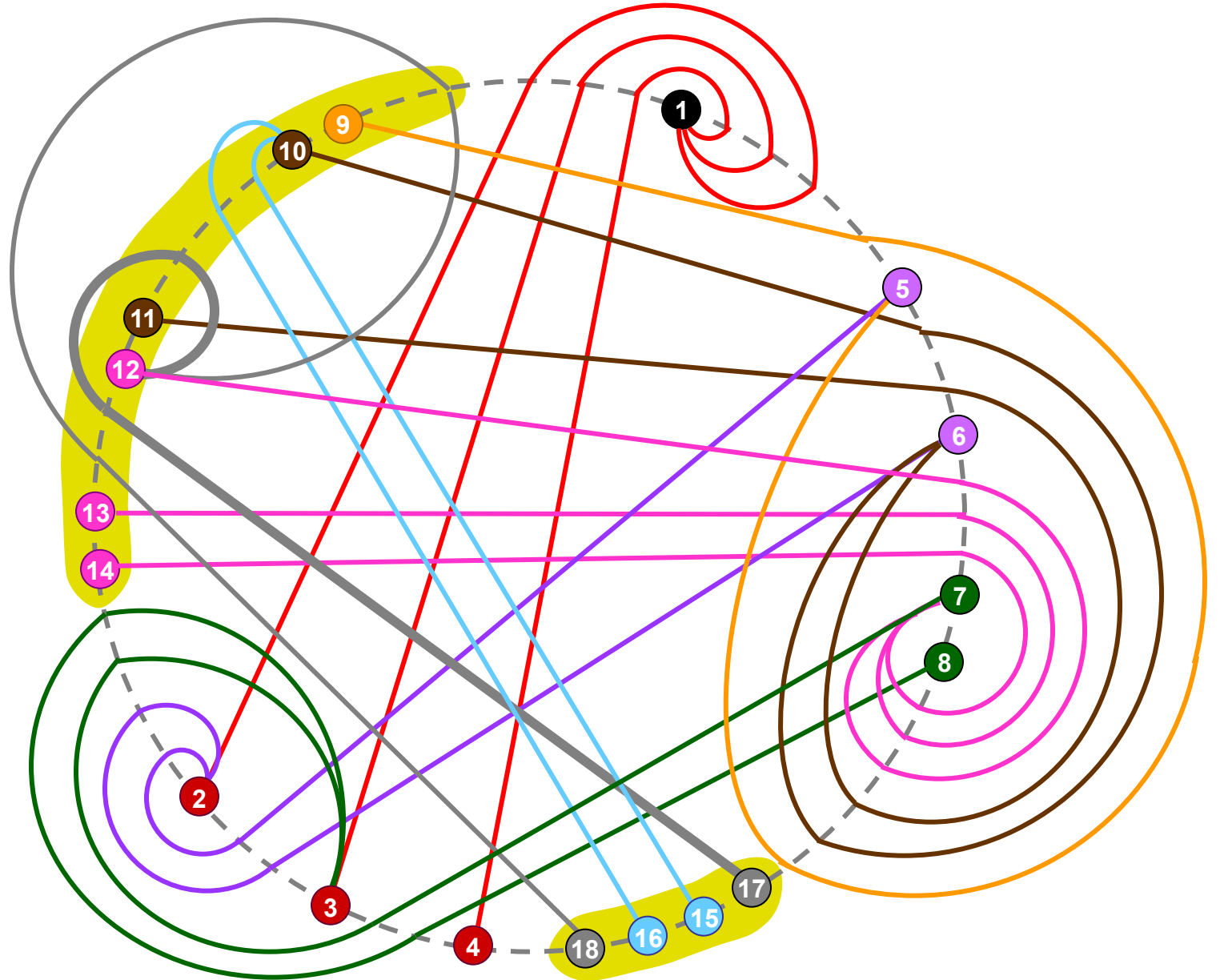
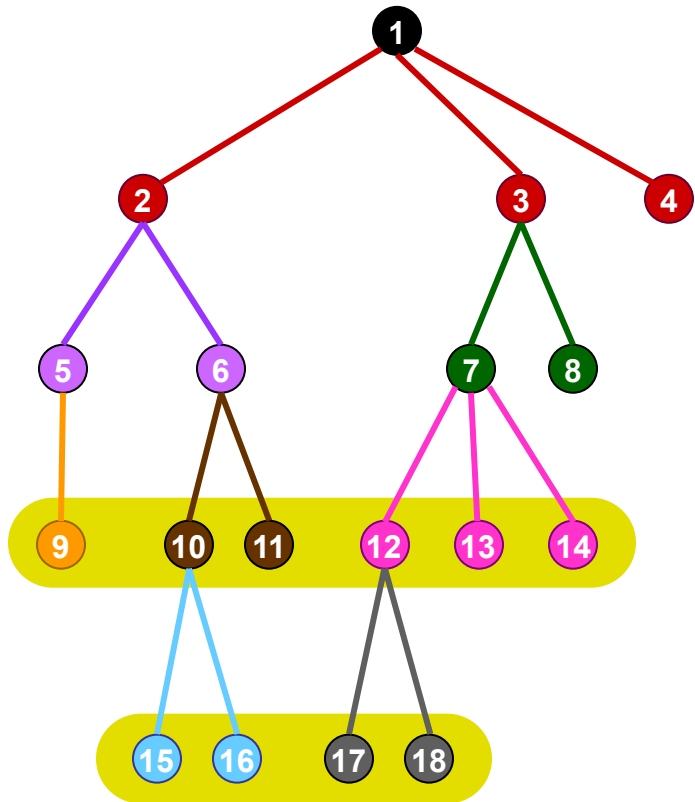
# How to make rainbows

**WARNING:** removed 3 crossings instead of 1 !!!



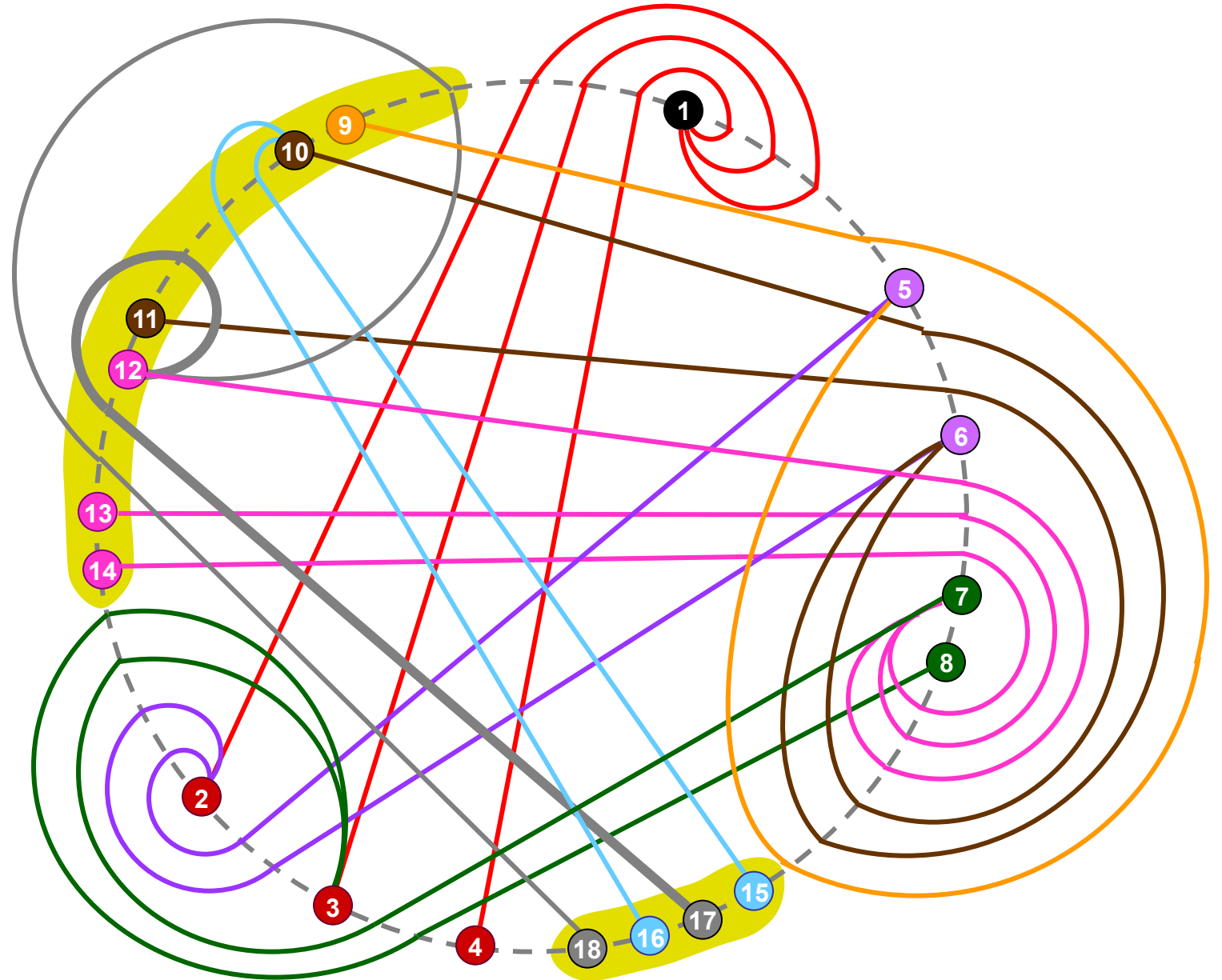
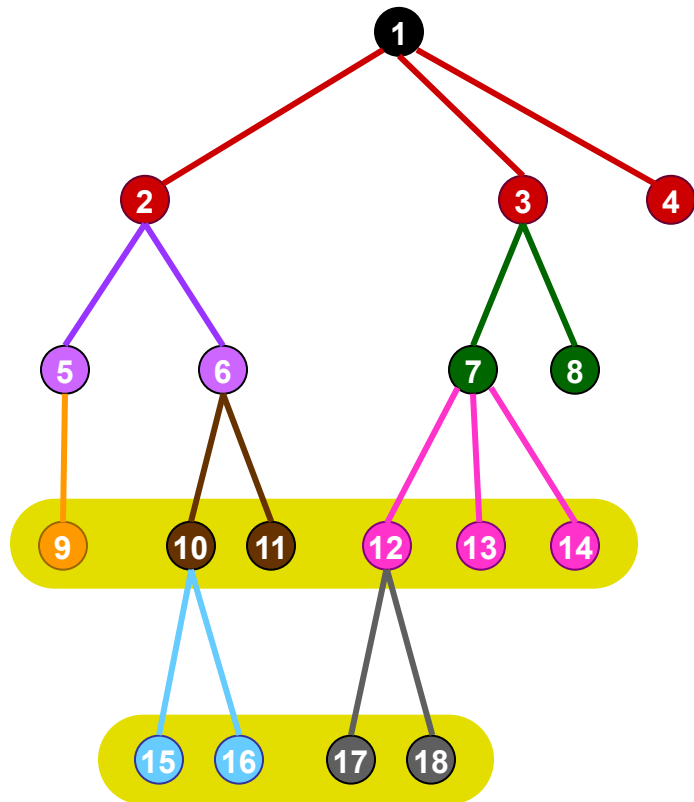
# How to make rainbows

**FIX:** reinsert 2 crossings  
with the lower level



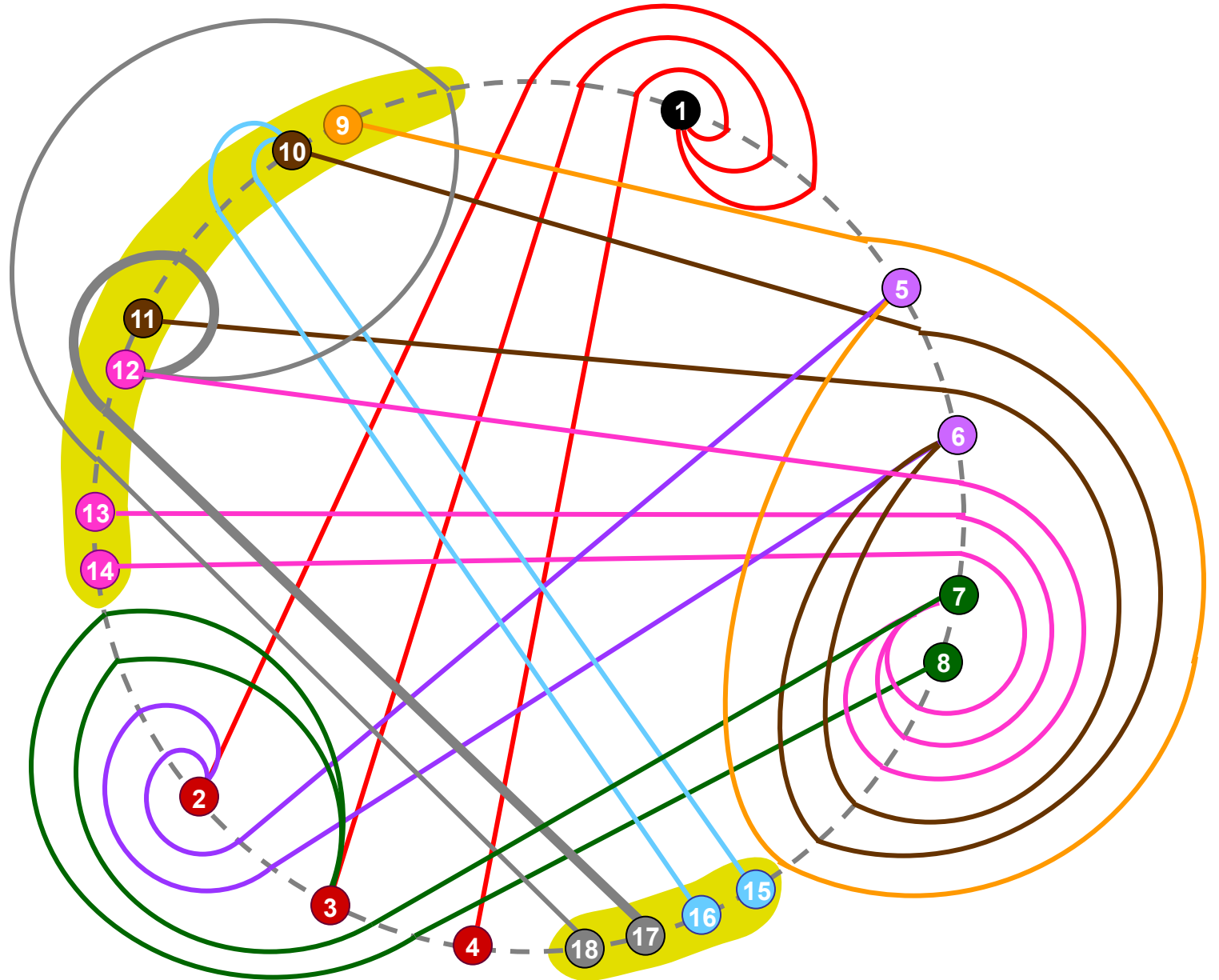
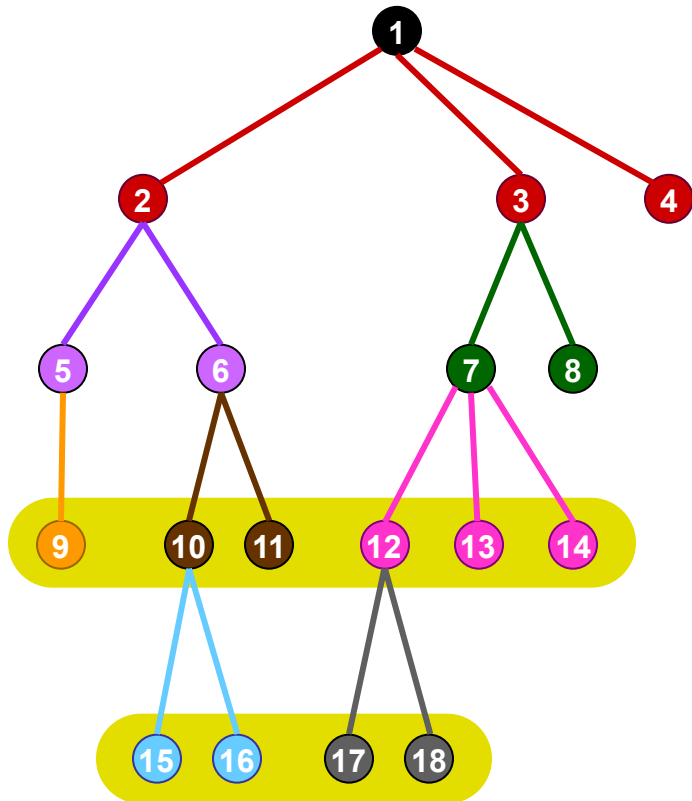
# How to make rainbows

...remove one of them....

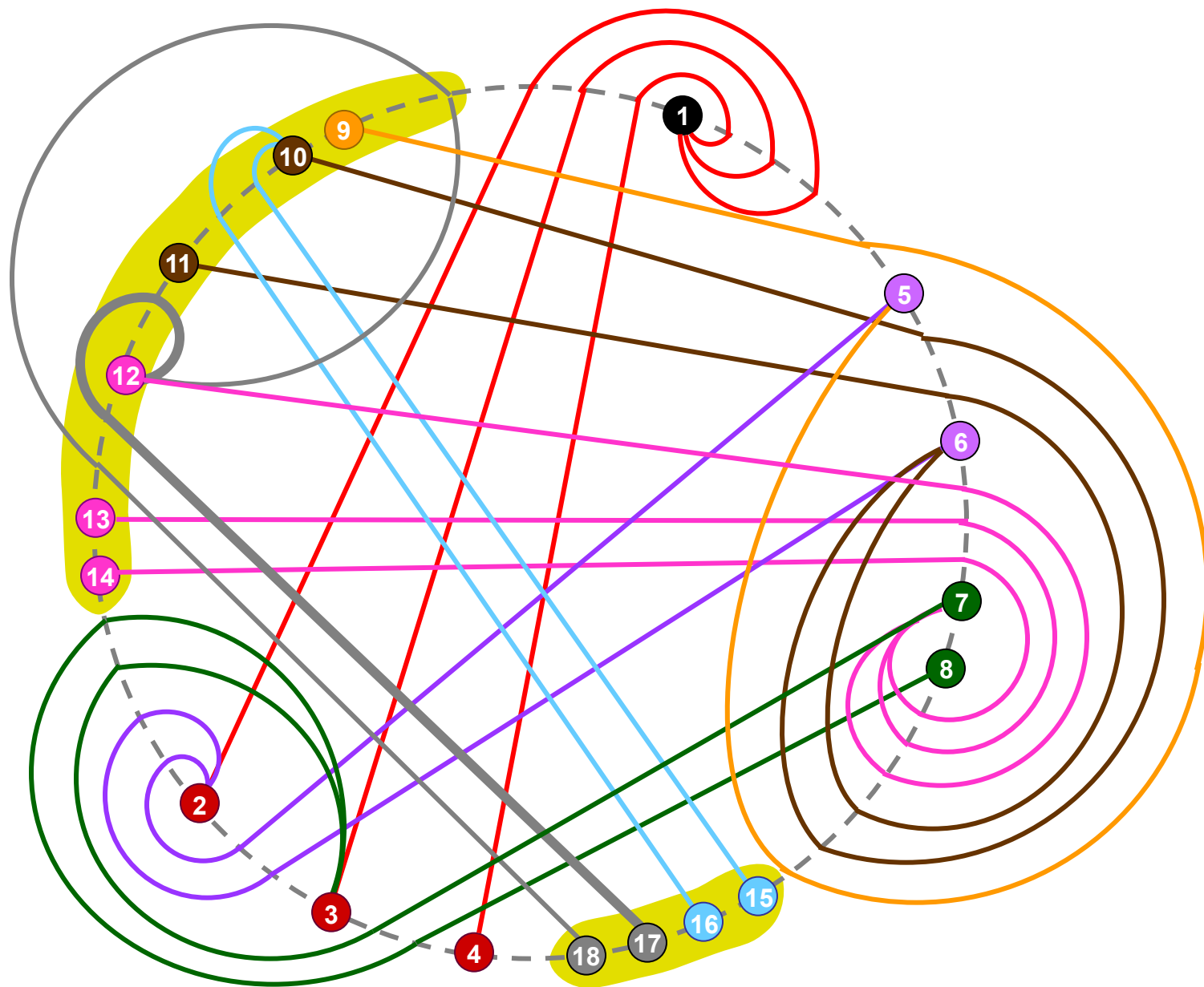
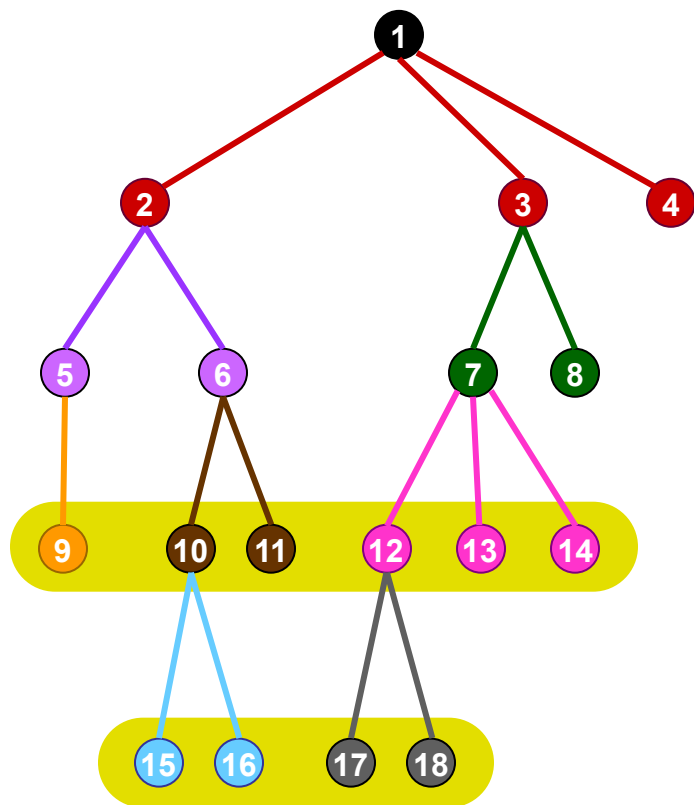


# How to make rainbows

...remove the other one....

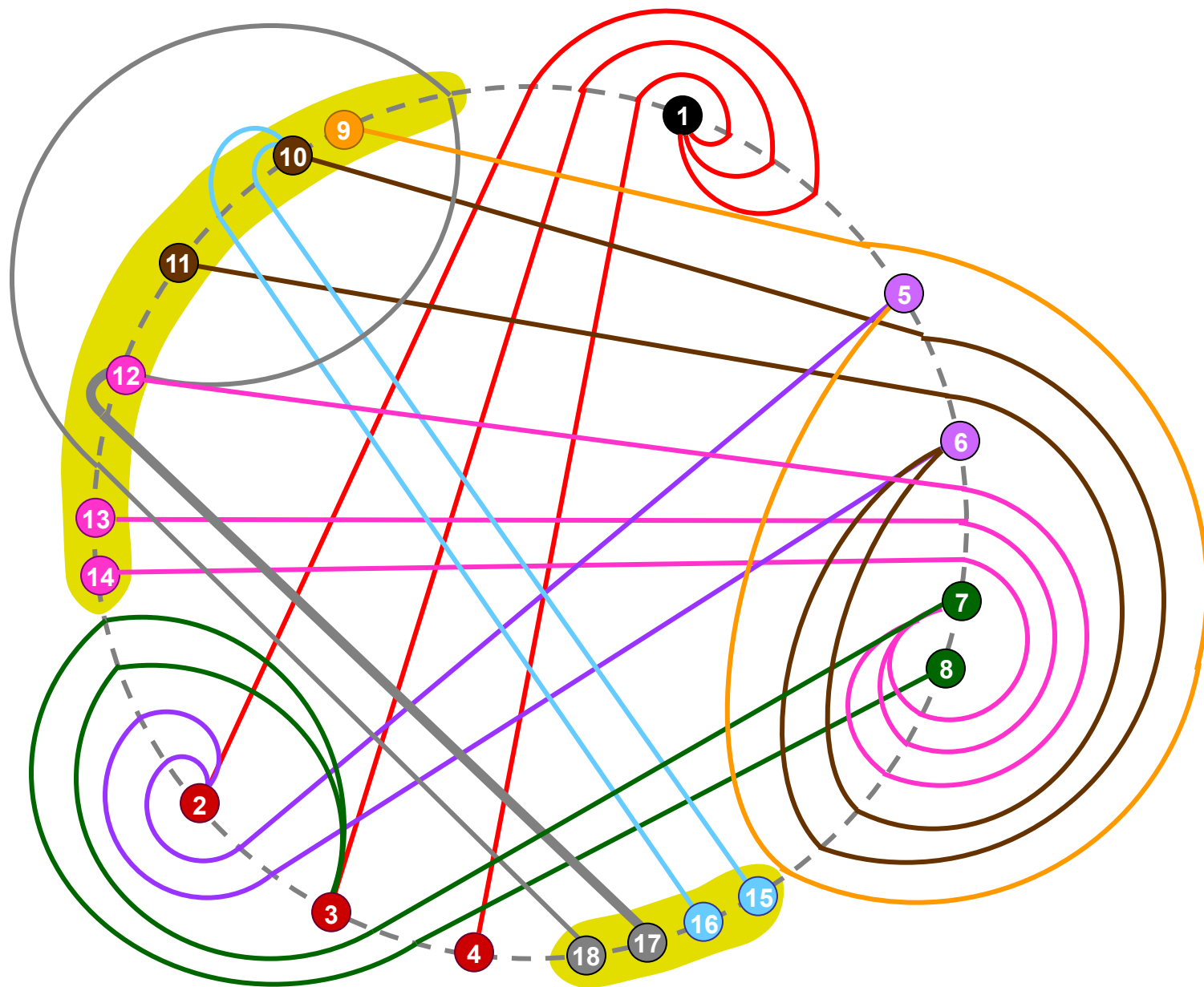
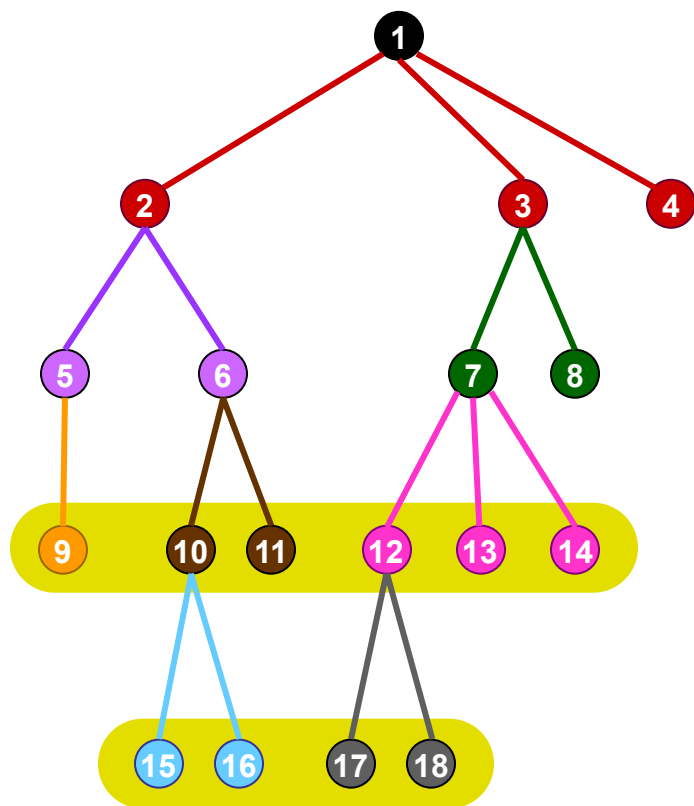


# How to make rainbows



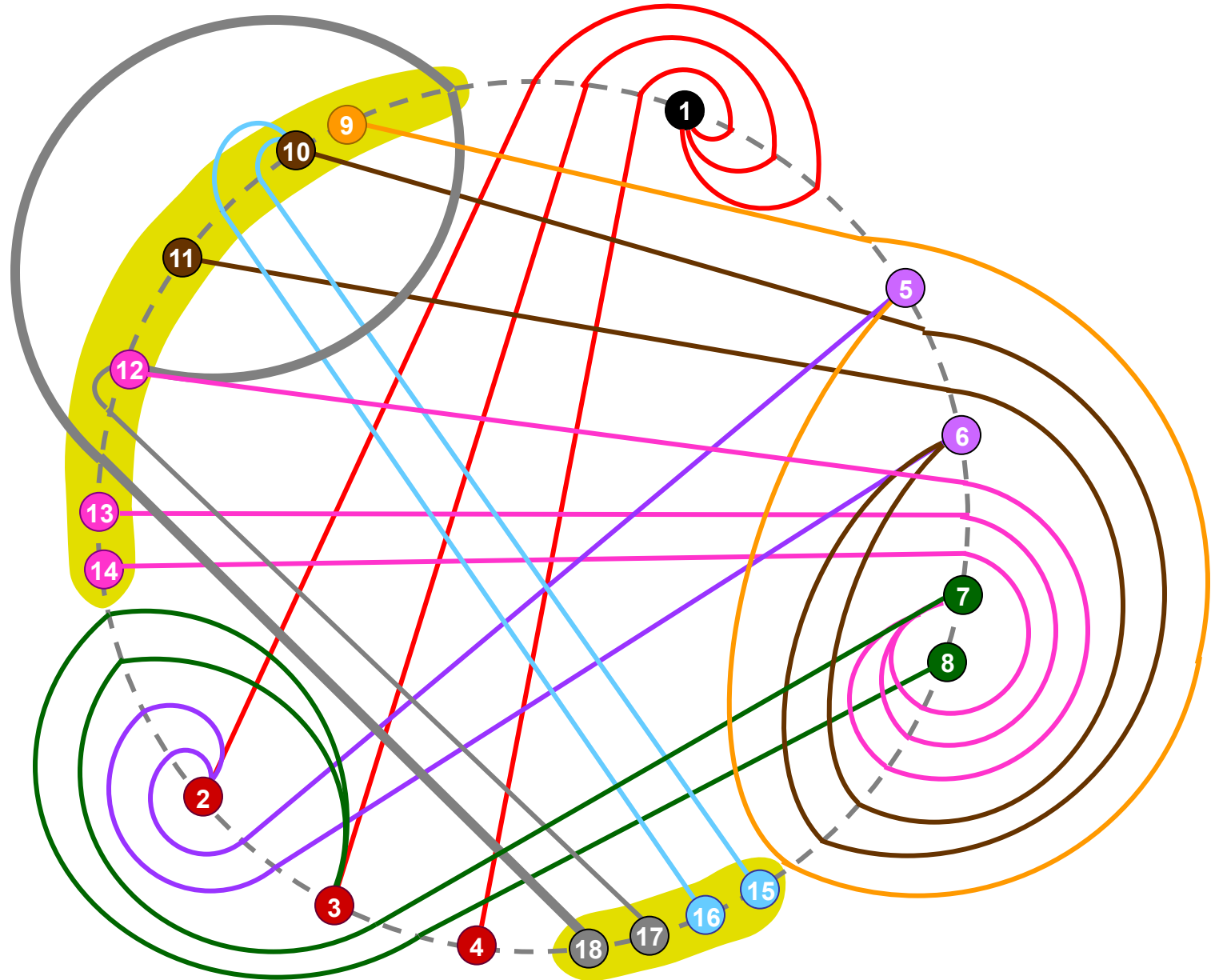
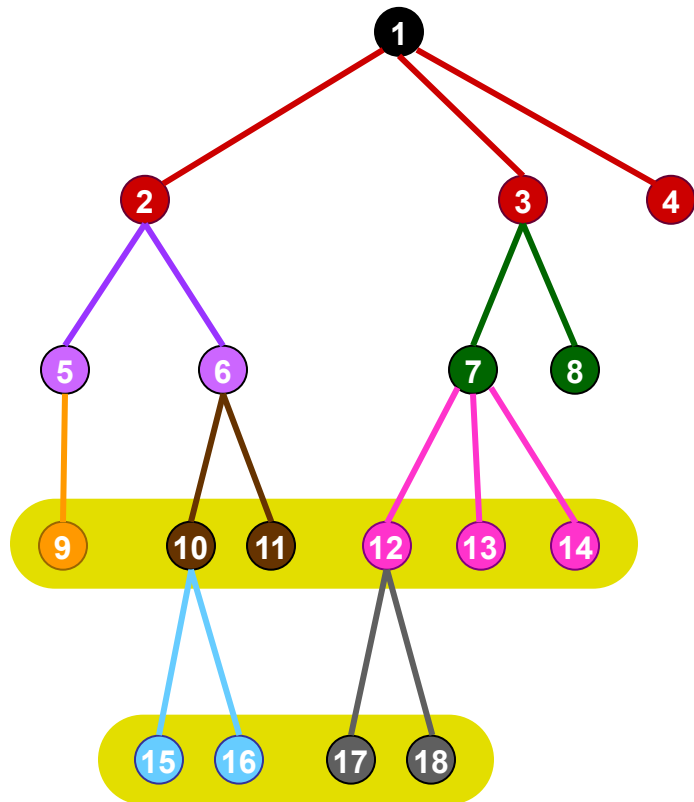


# How to make rainbows

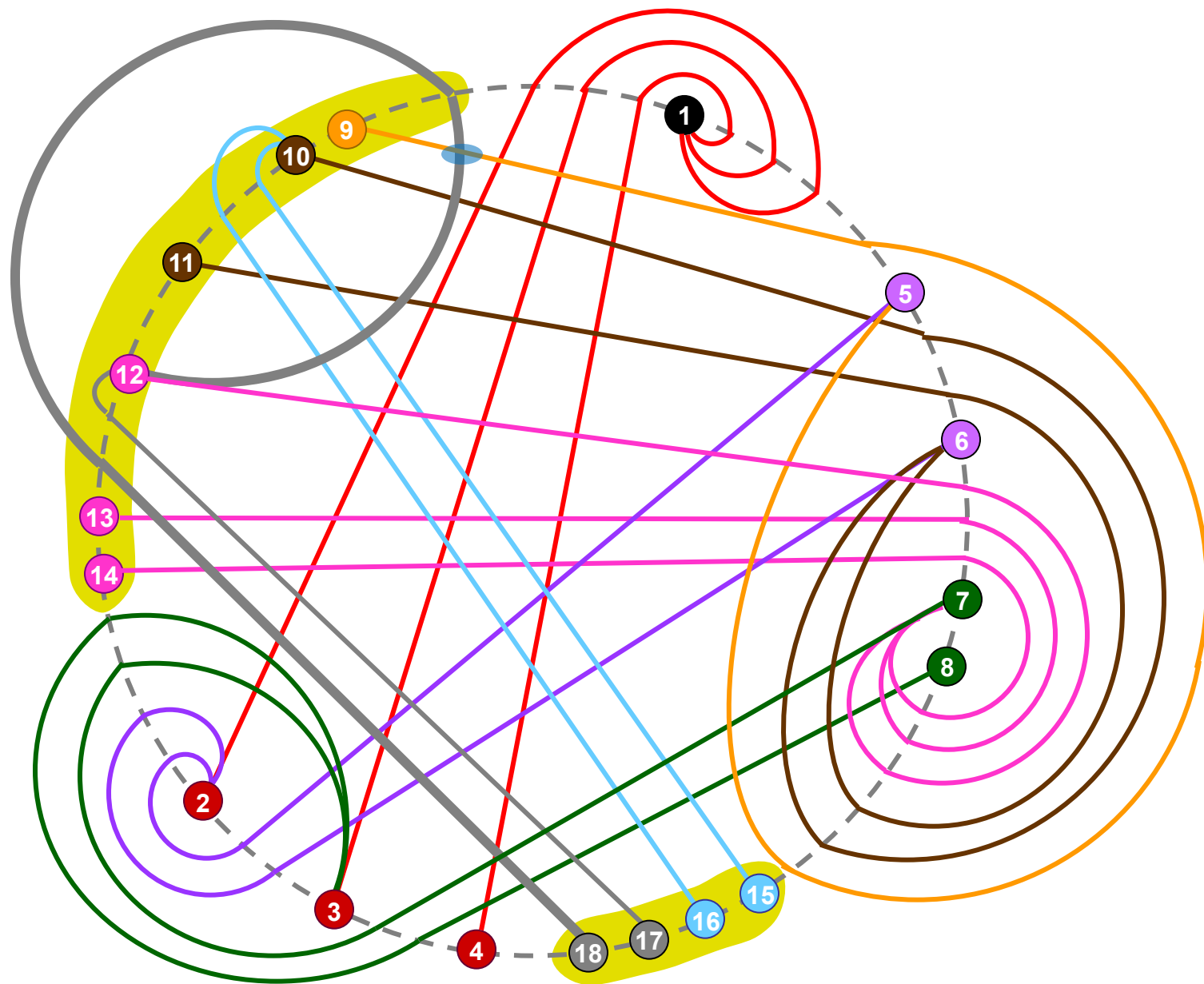
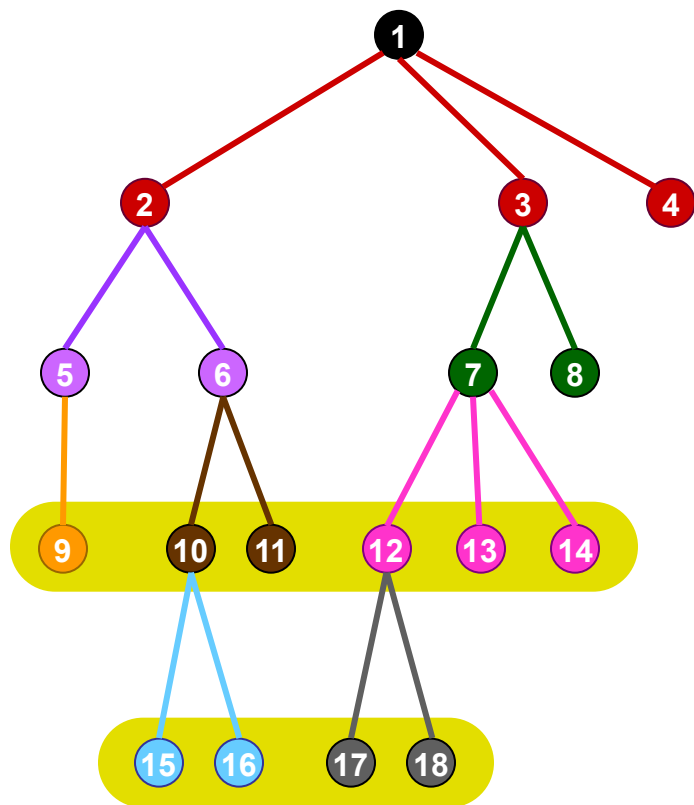




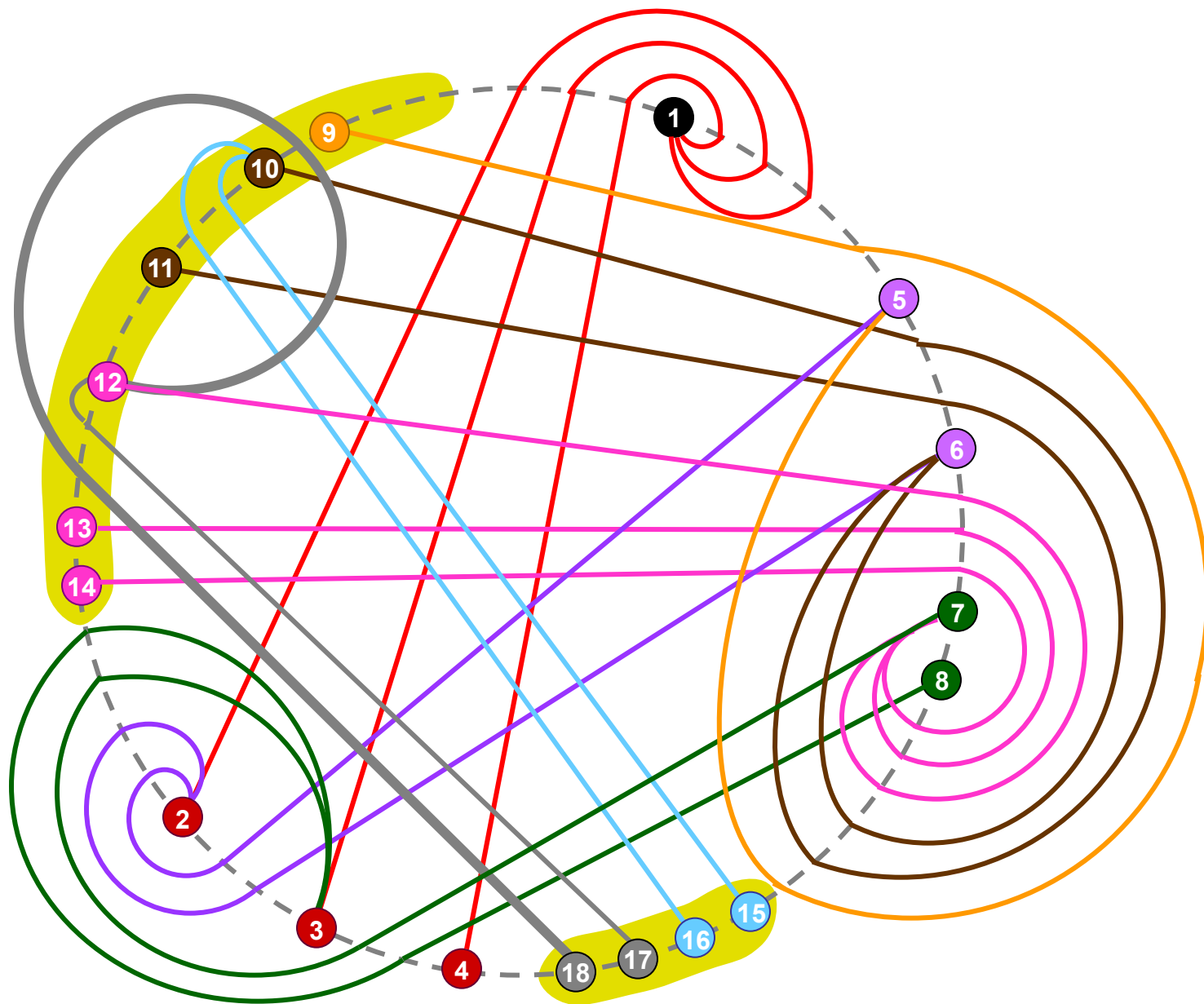
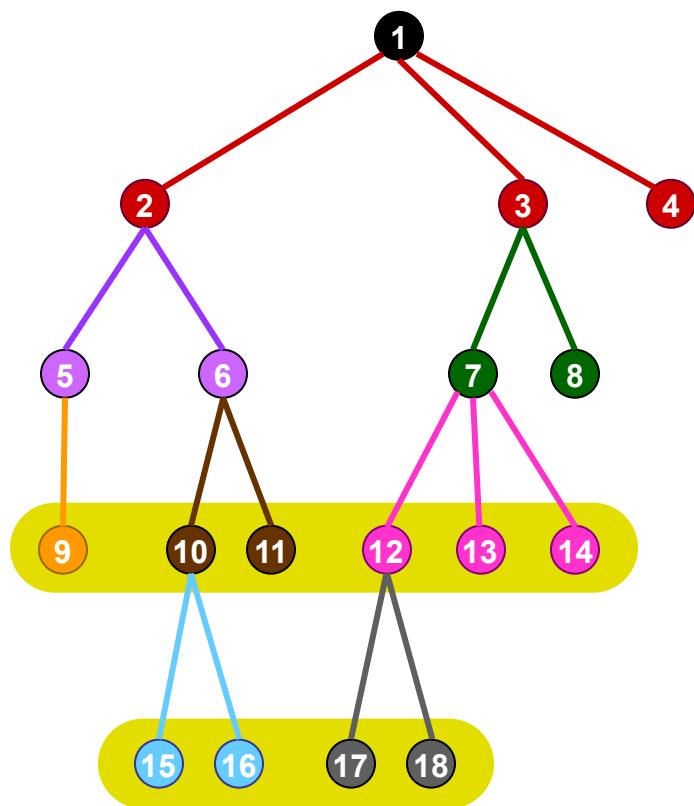
# How to make rainbows



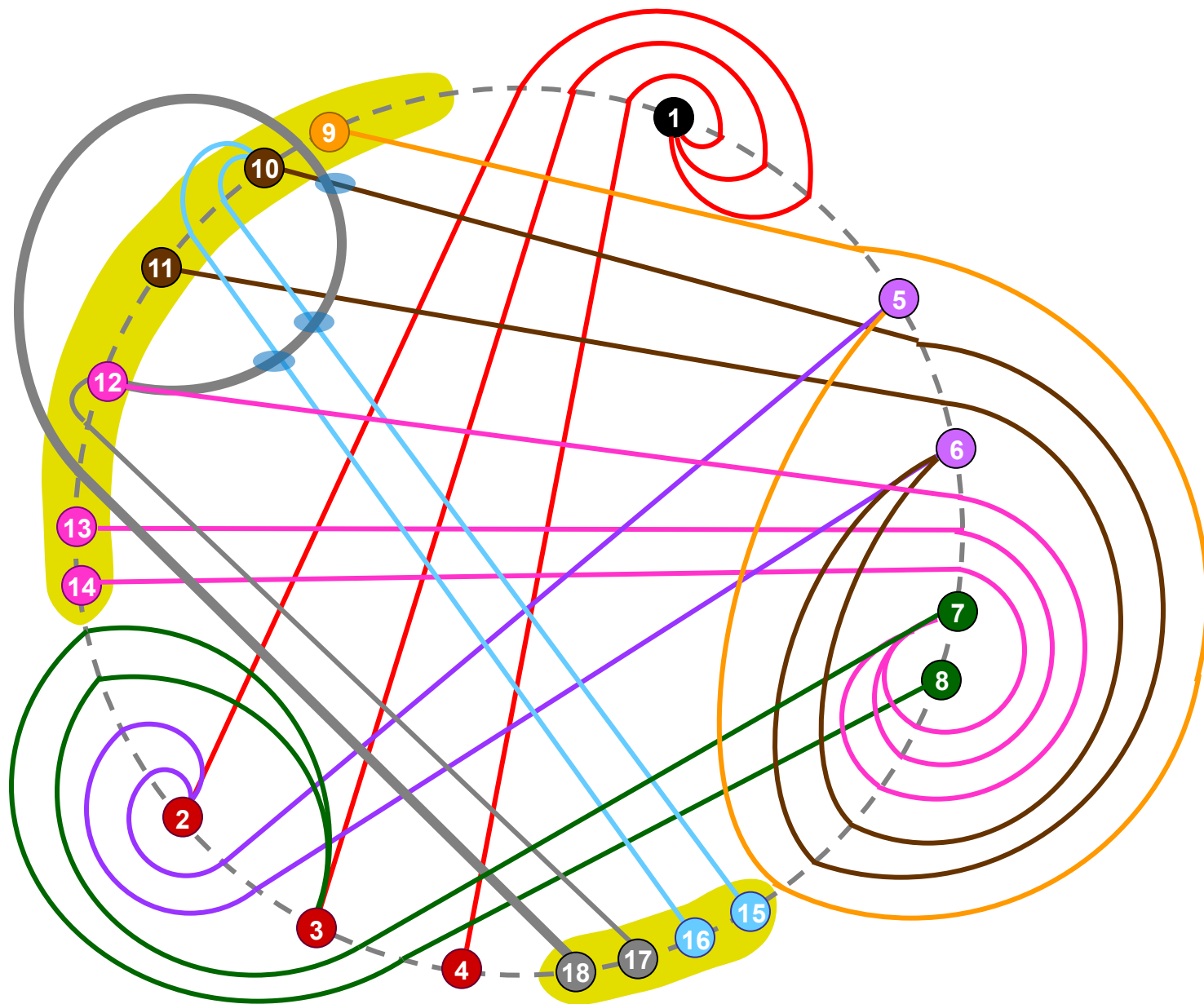
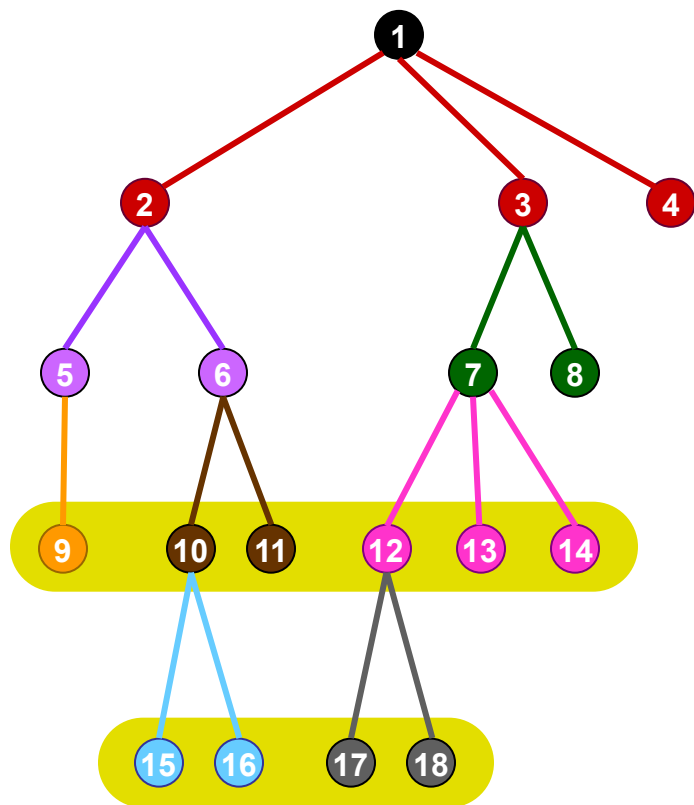
# How to make rainbows



# How to make rainbows

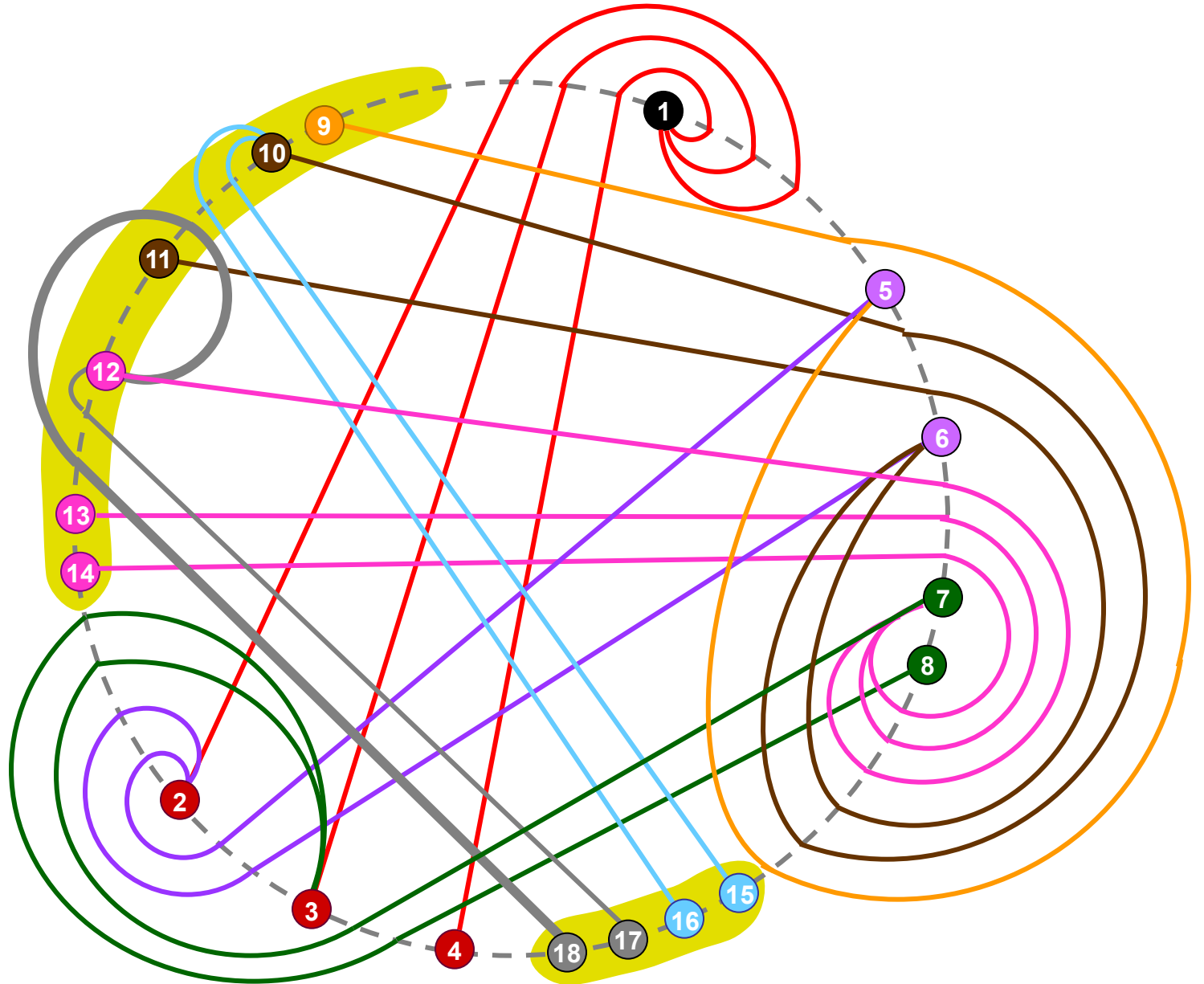
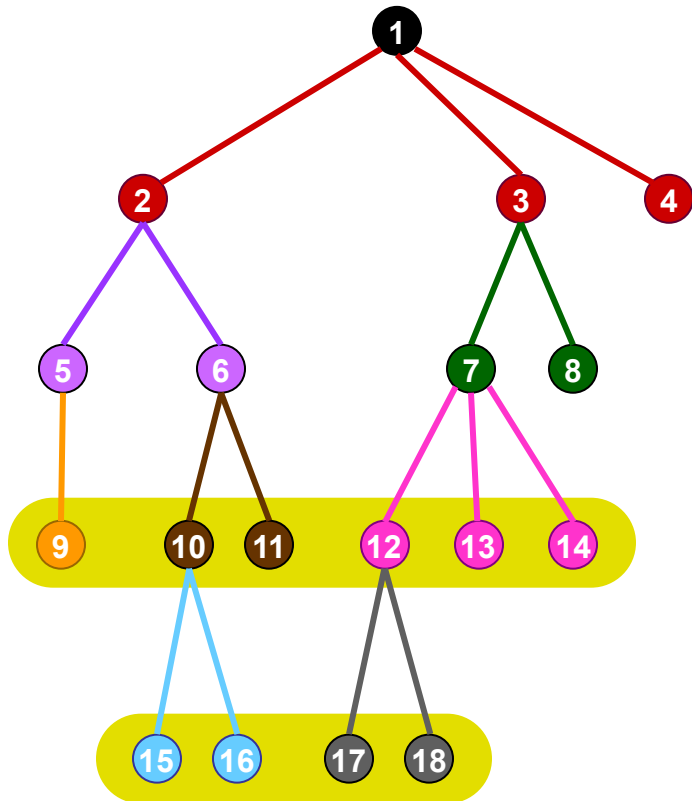


# How to make rainbows



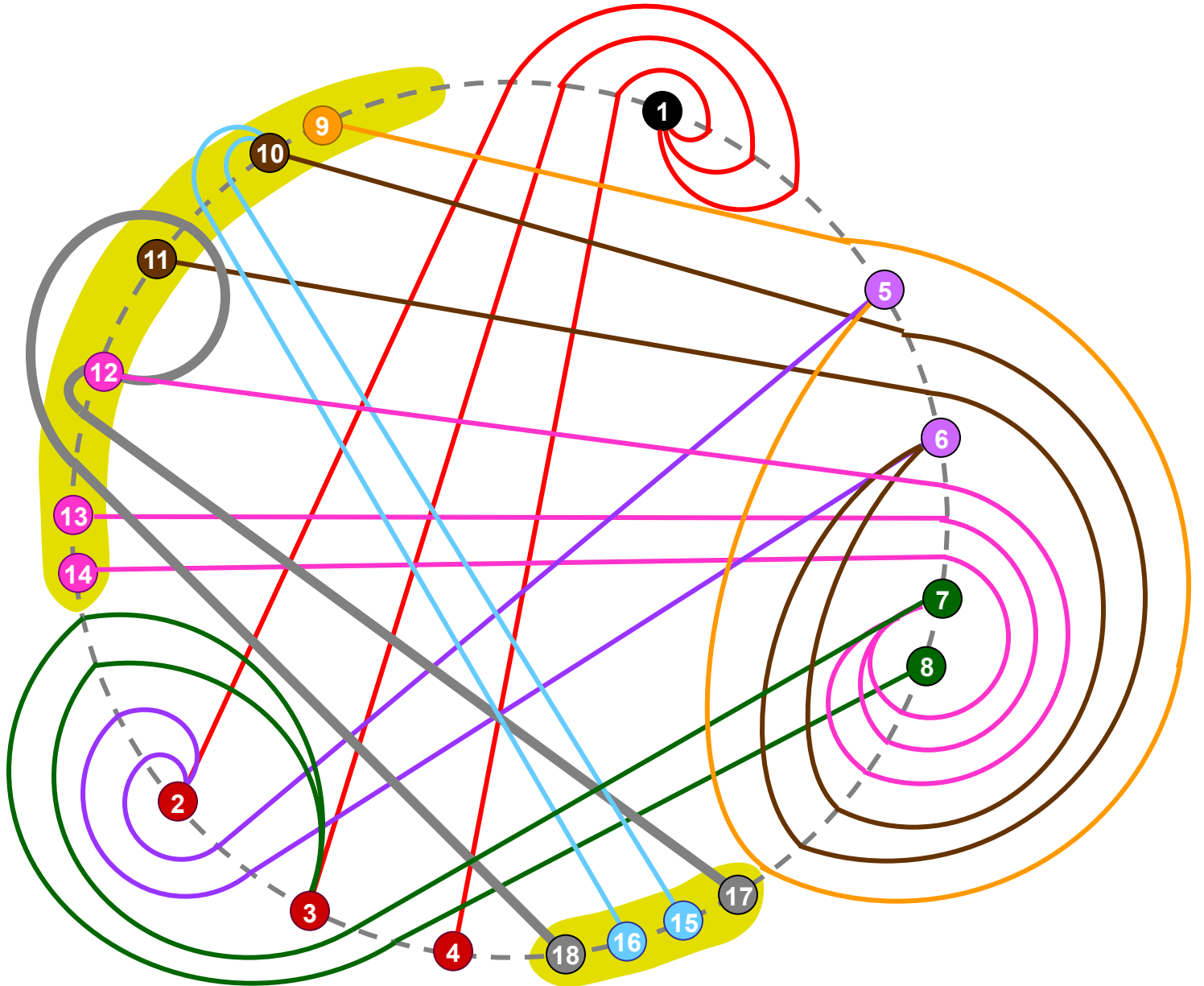
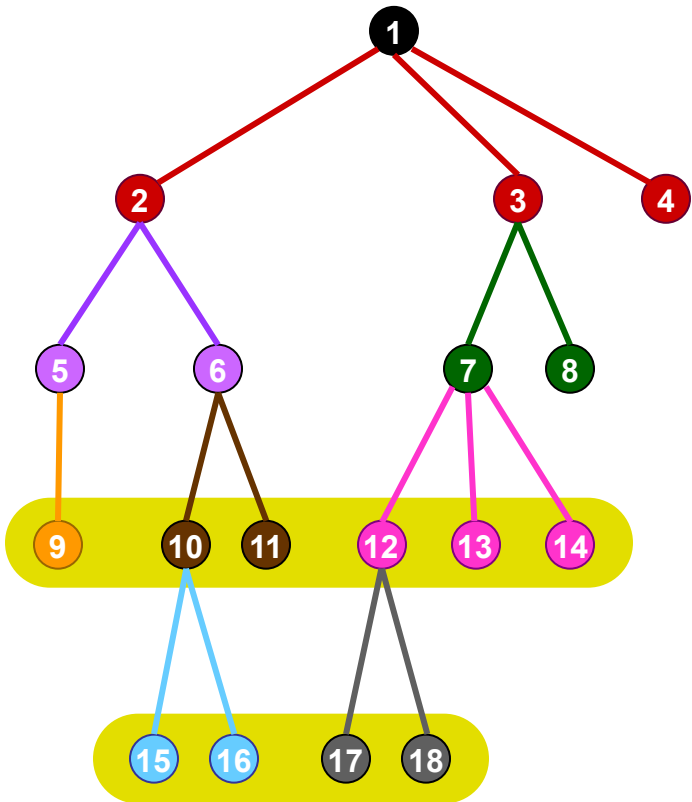
# How to make rainbows

**WARNING:** removed 3 crossings instead of 1 !!!



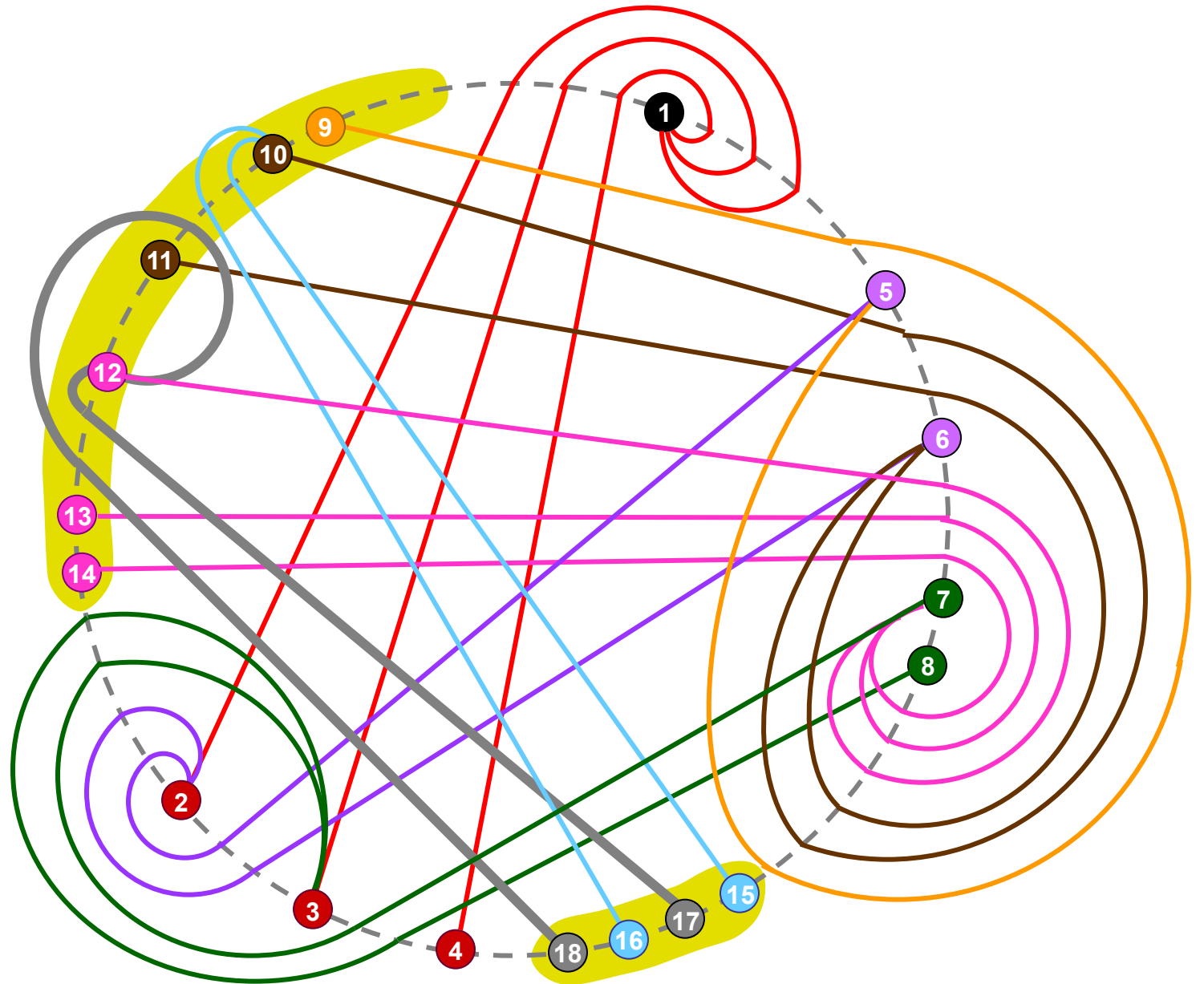
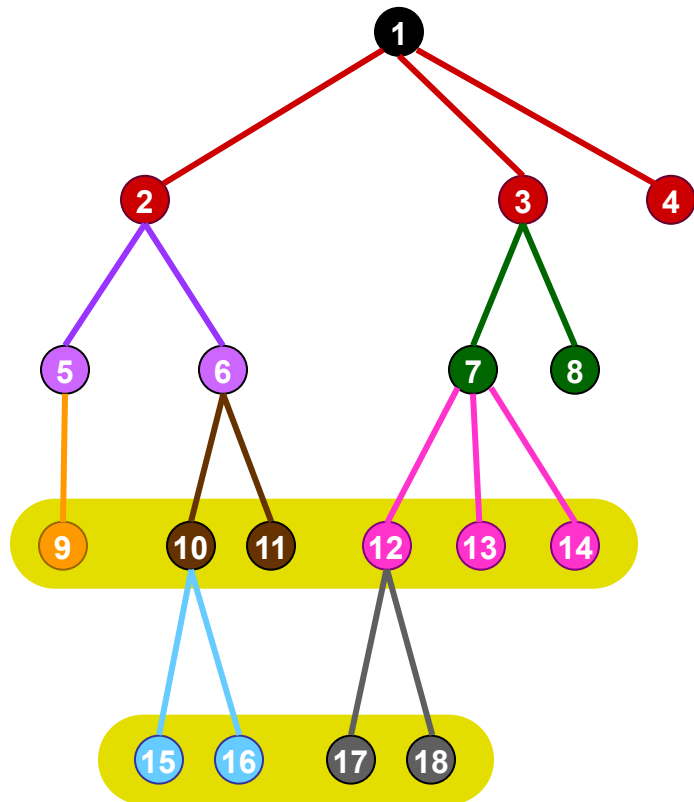
# How to make rainbows

**FIX:** reinsert 2 crossings  
with the lower level



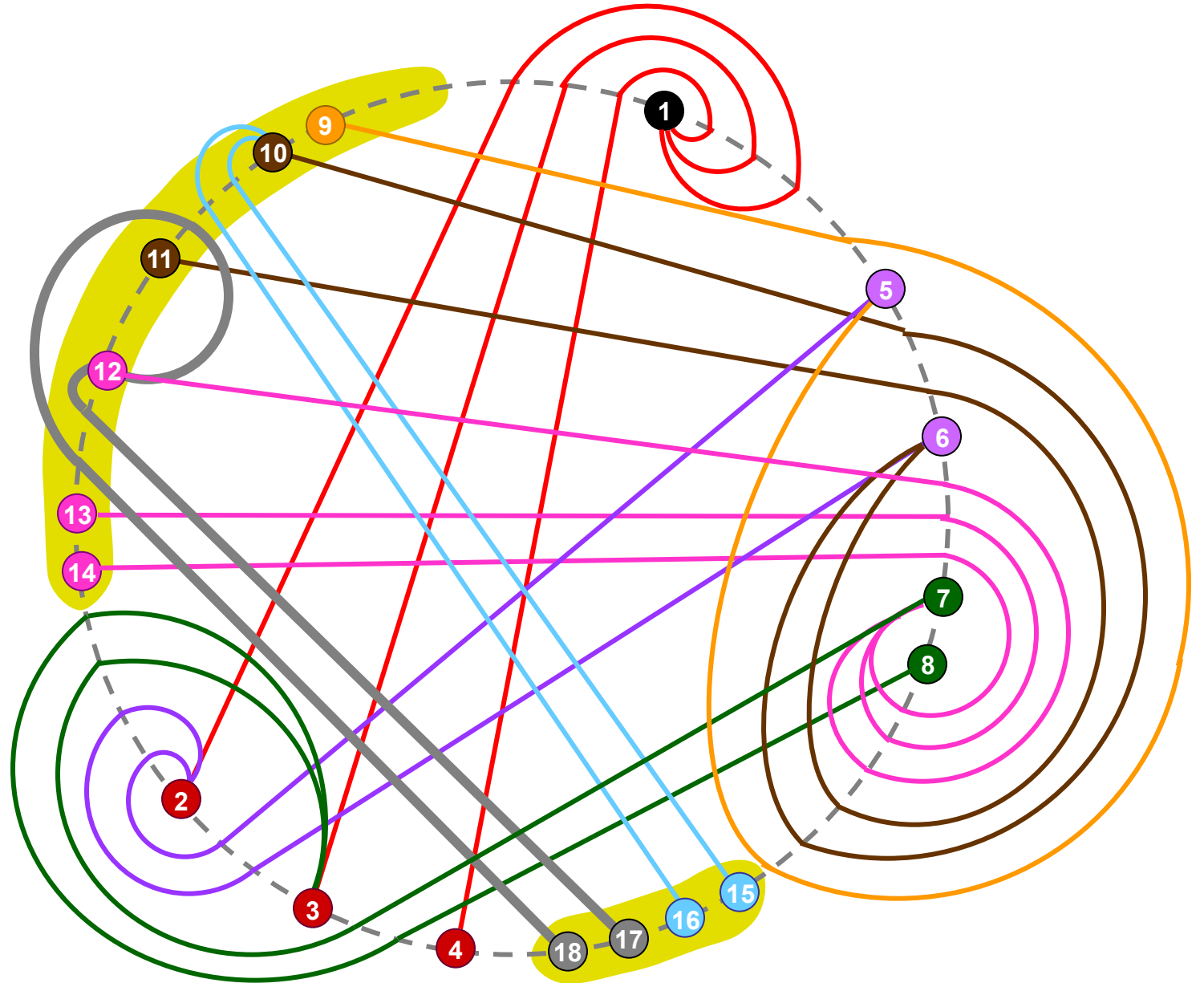
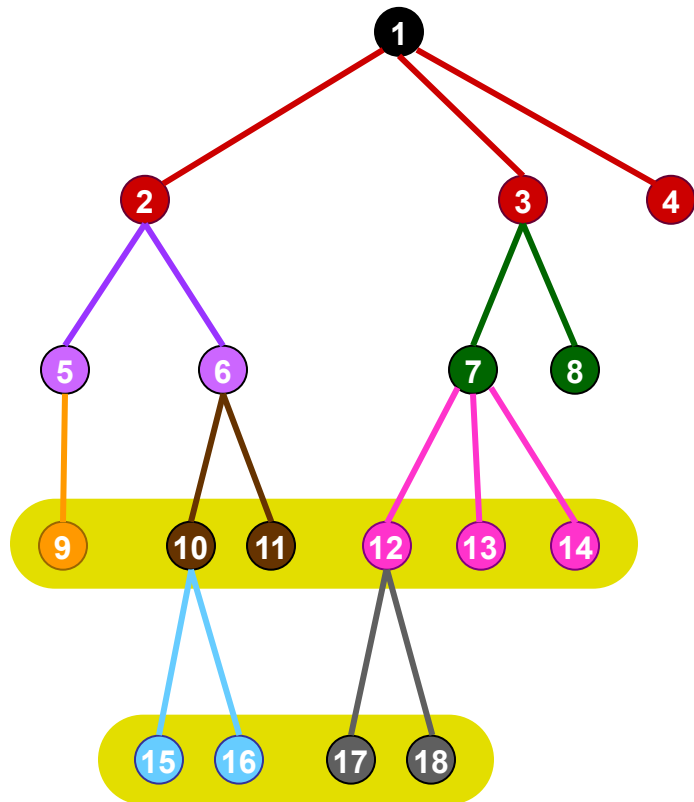
# How to make rainbows

...remove one of them...



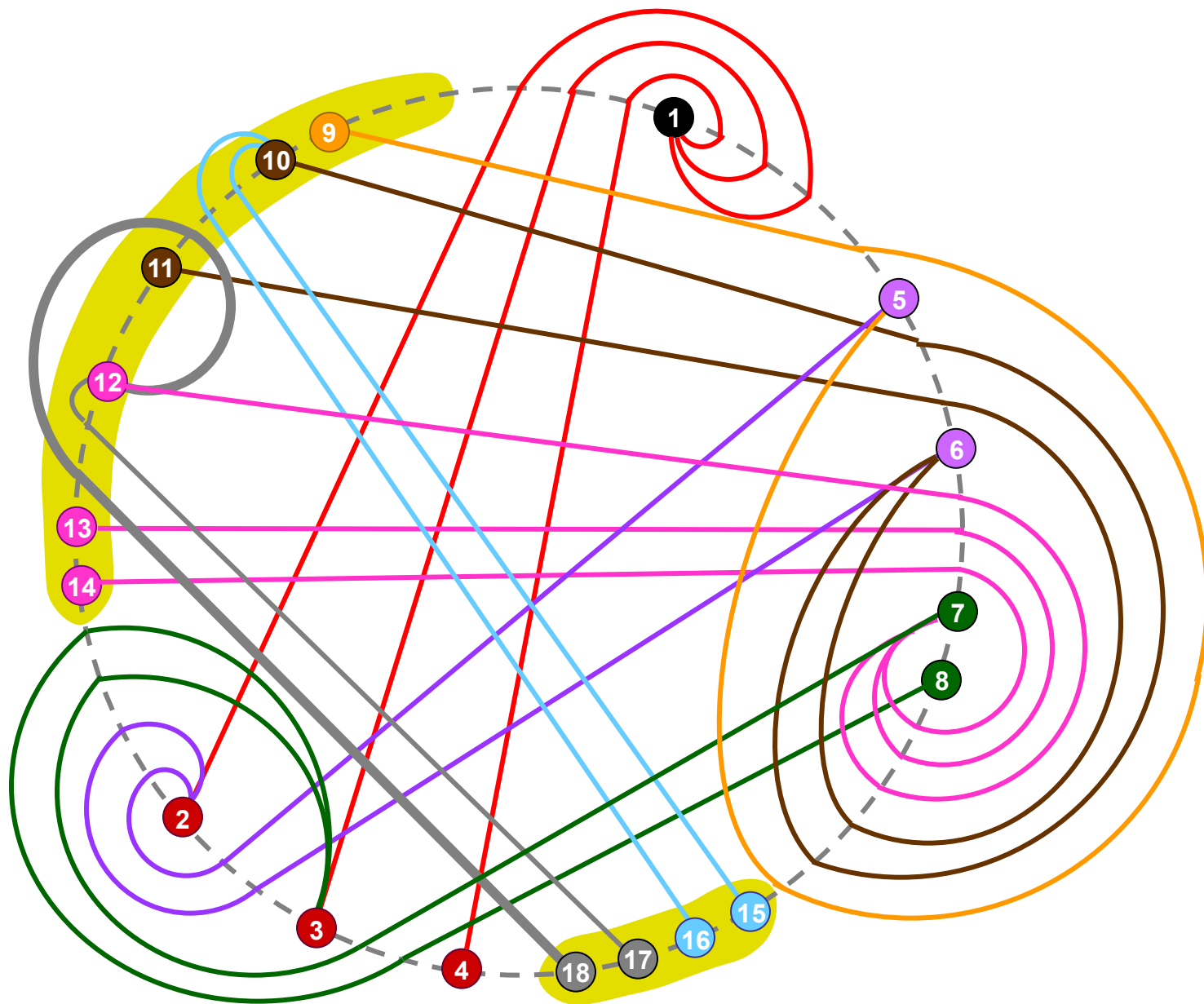
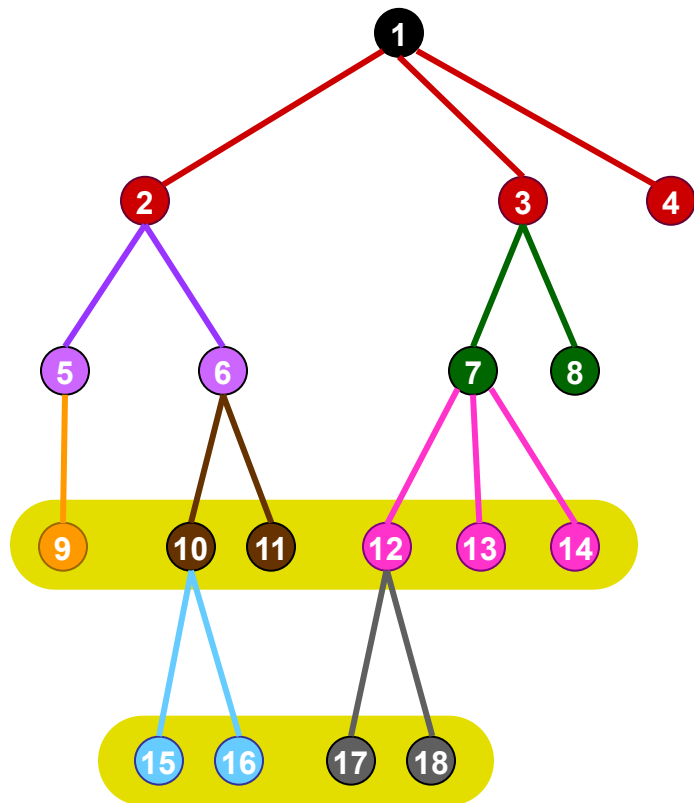
# How to make rainbows

...remove the other one...

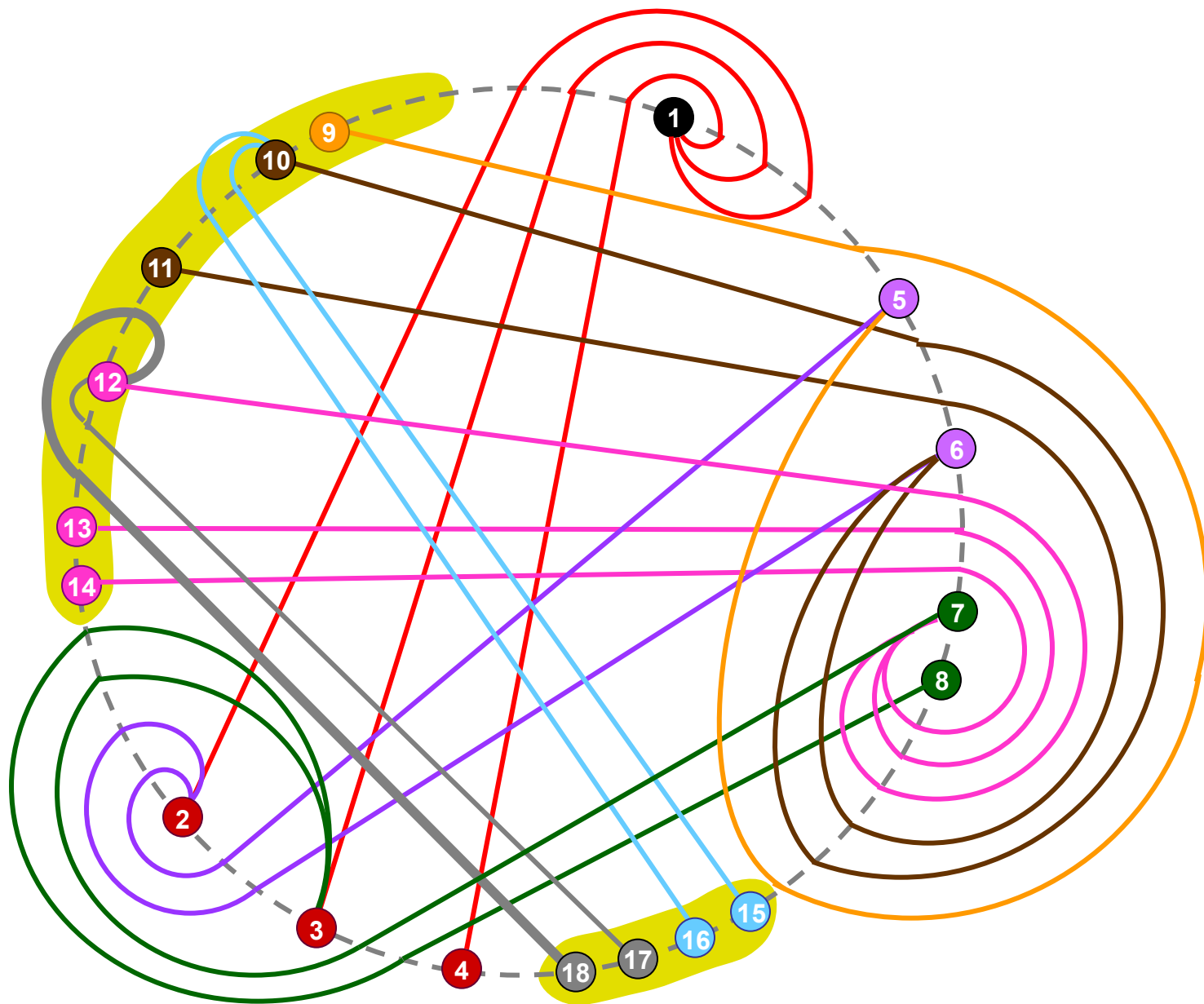
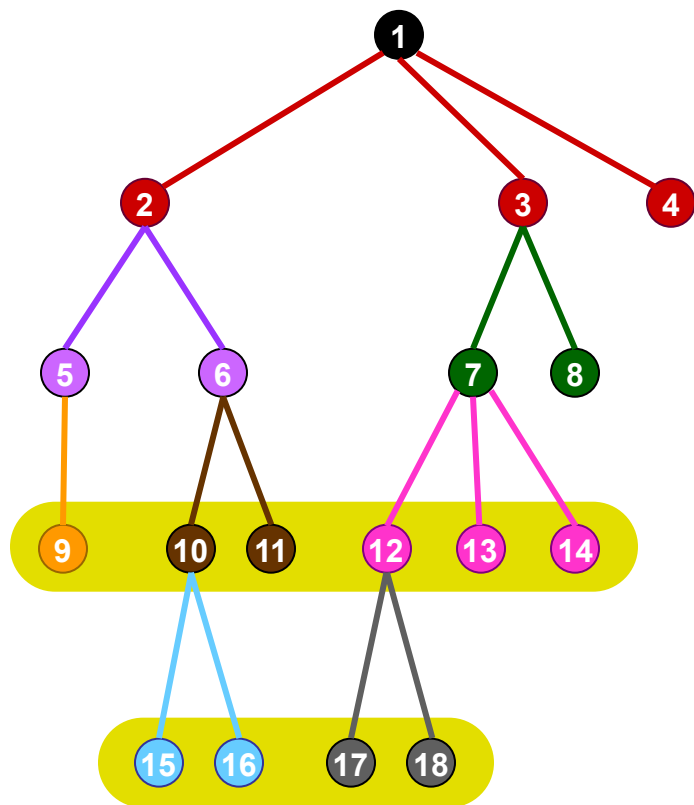




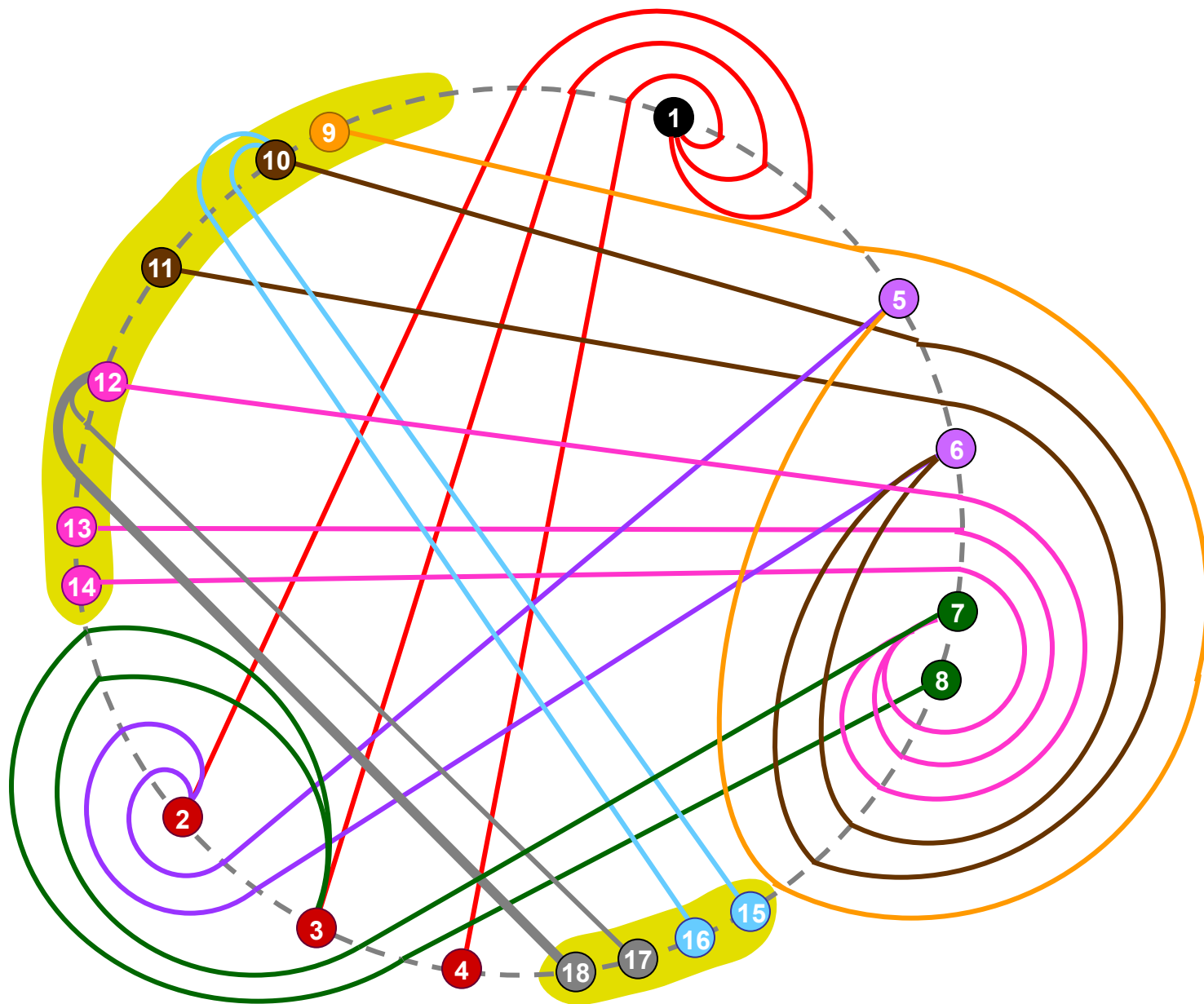
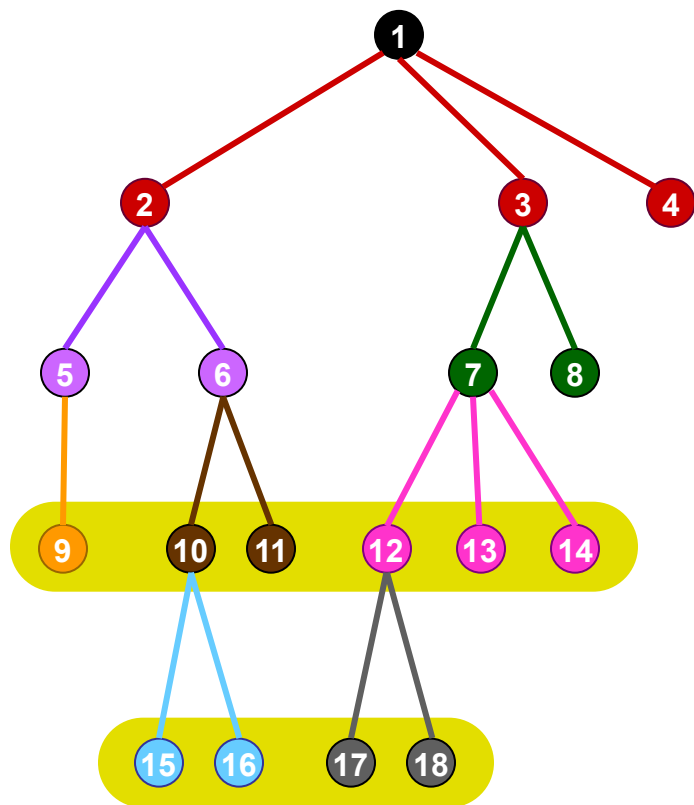
# How to make rainbows



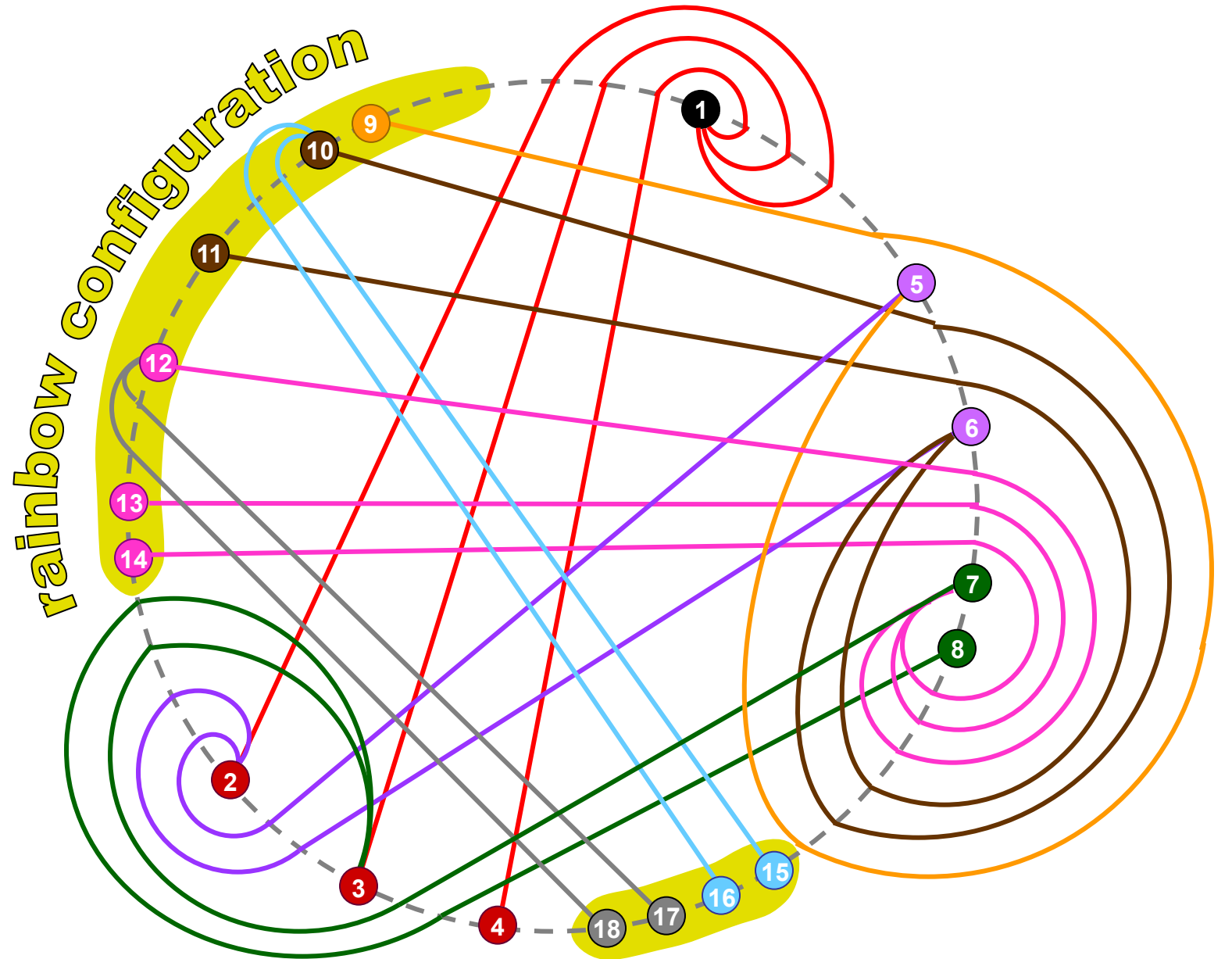
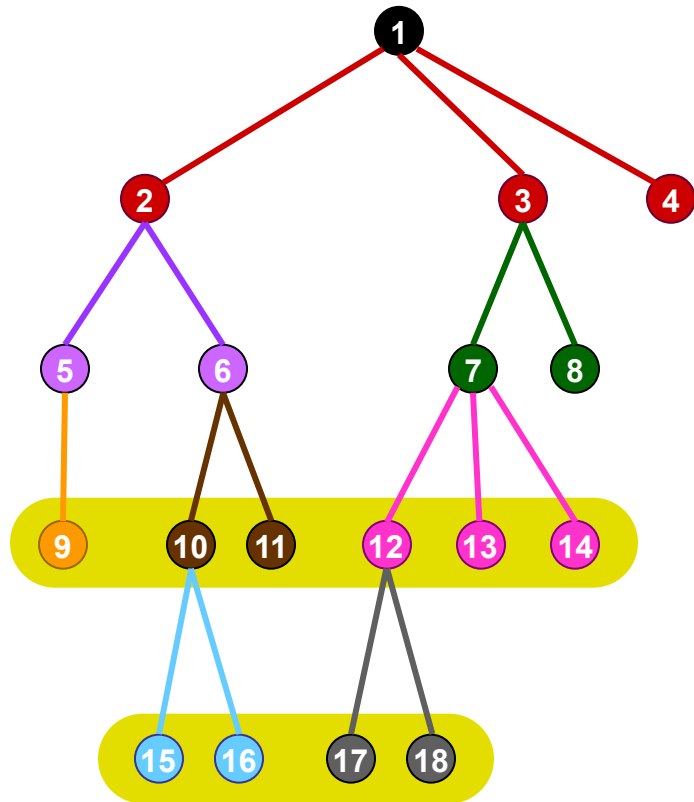
# How to make rainbows



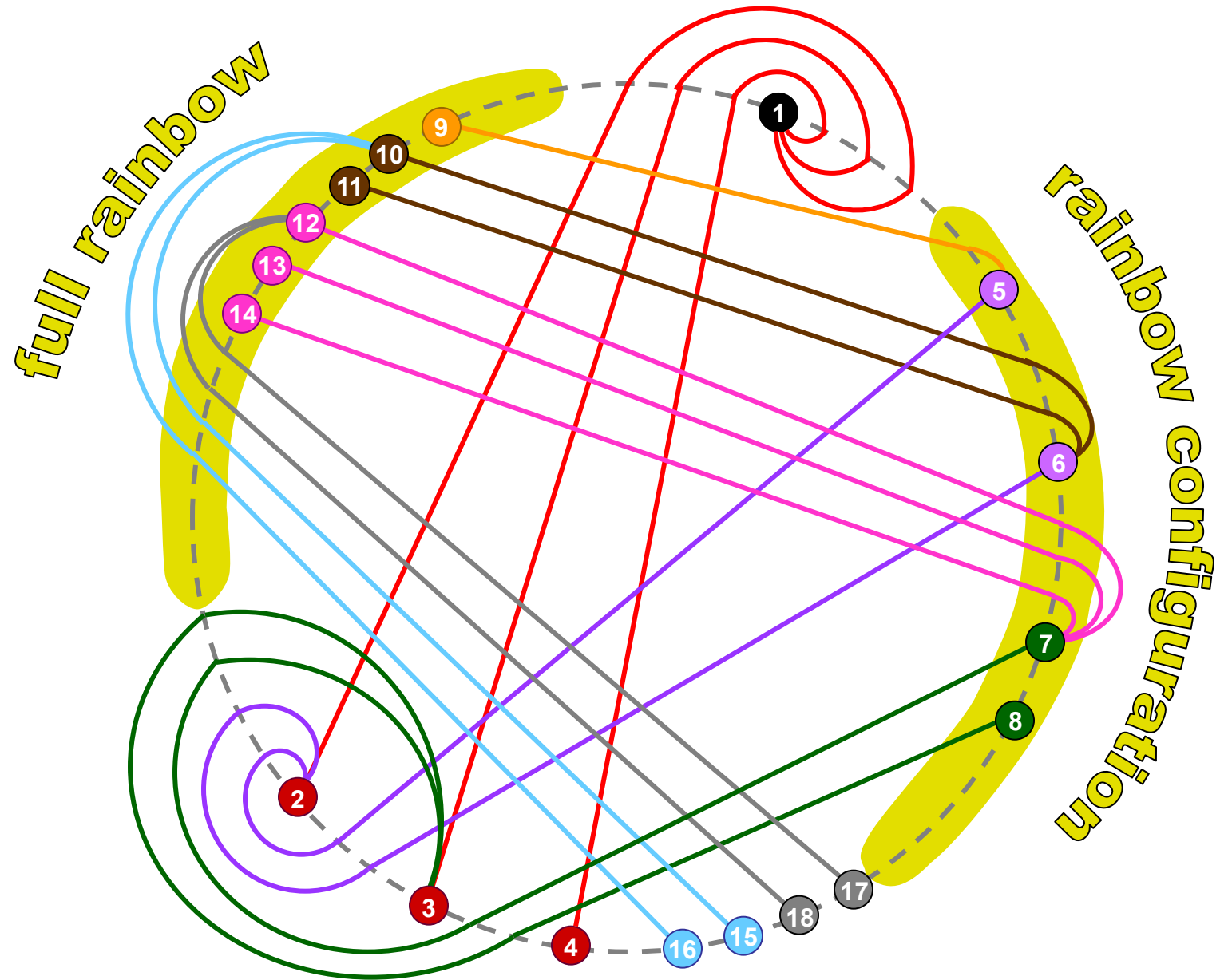
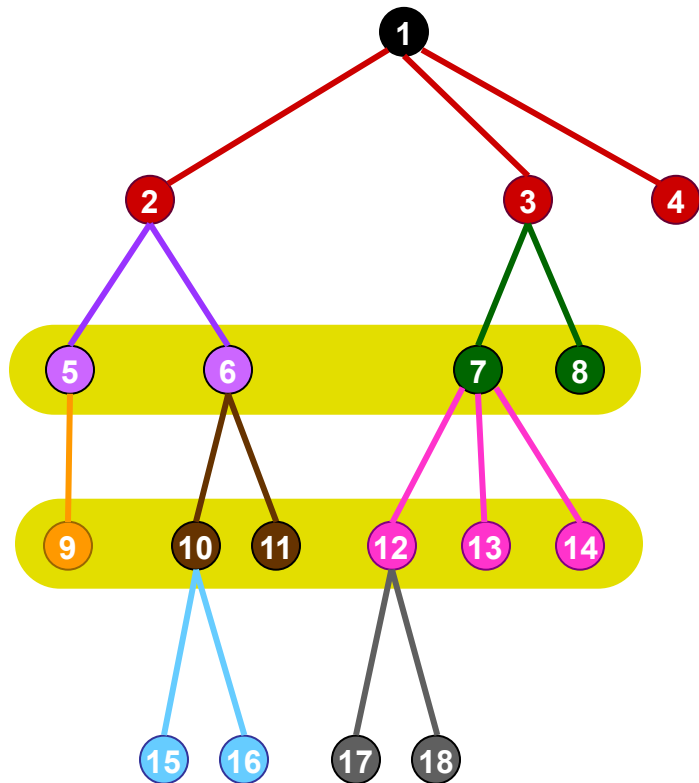
# How to make rainbows



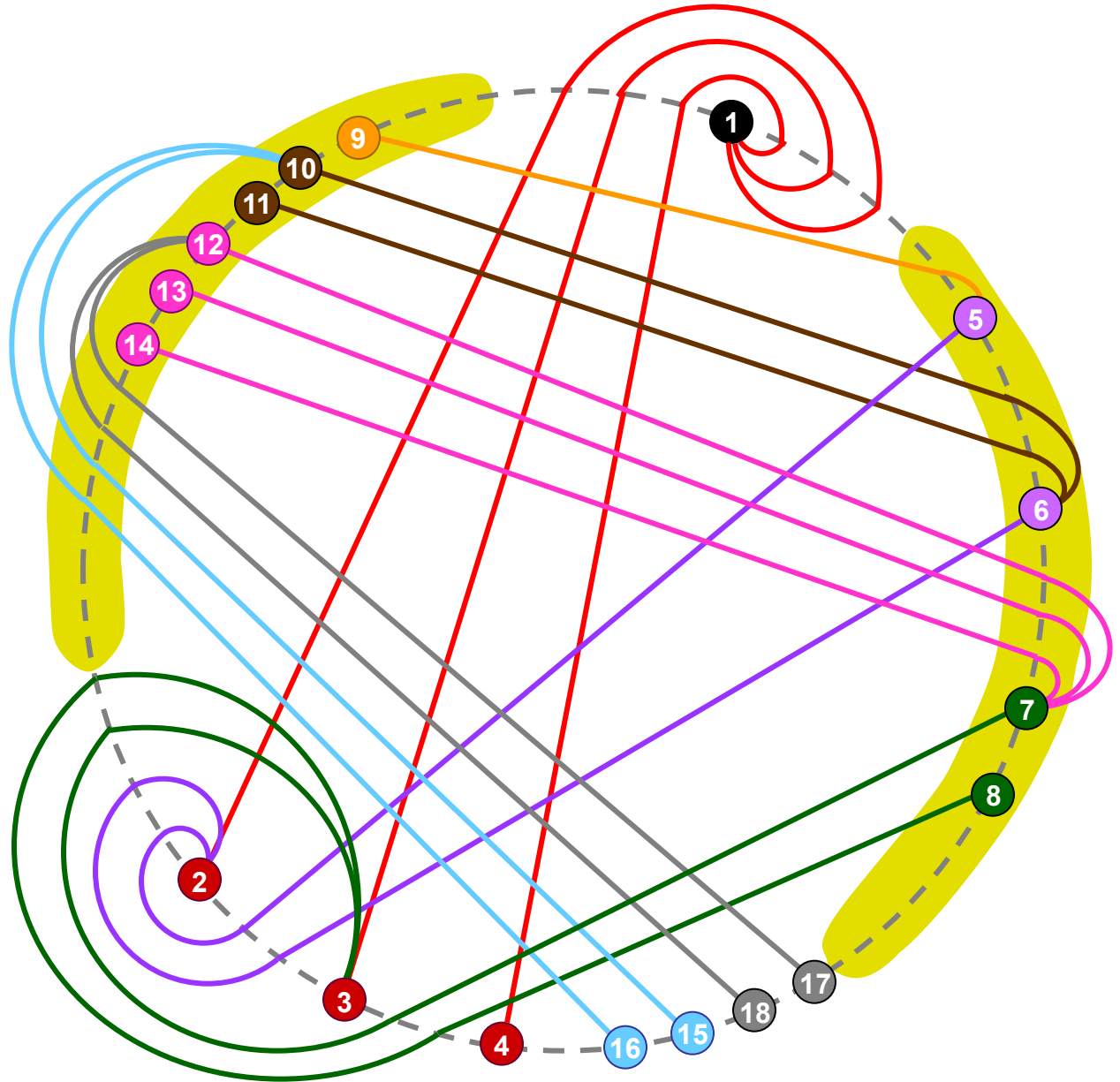
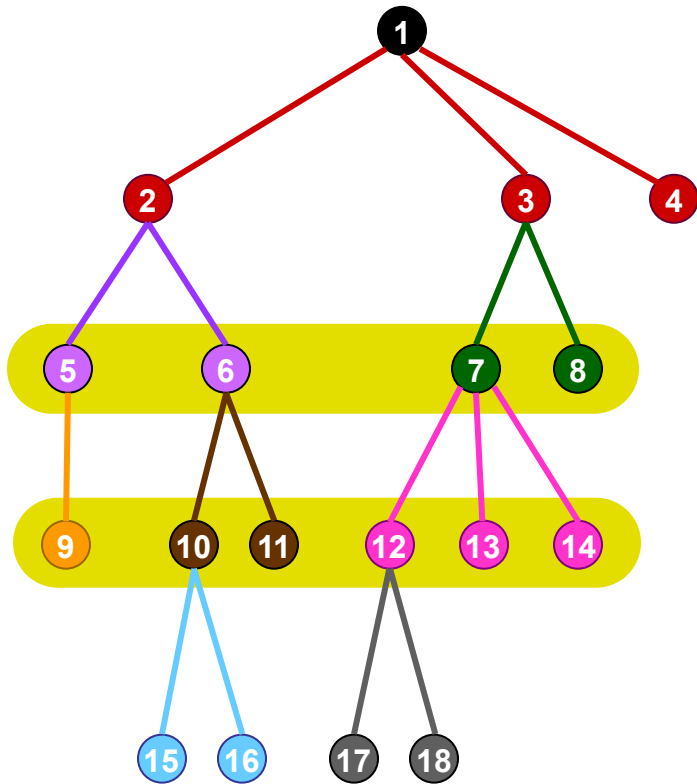
# How to make rainbows



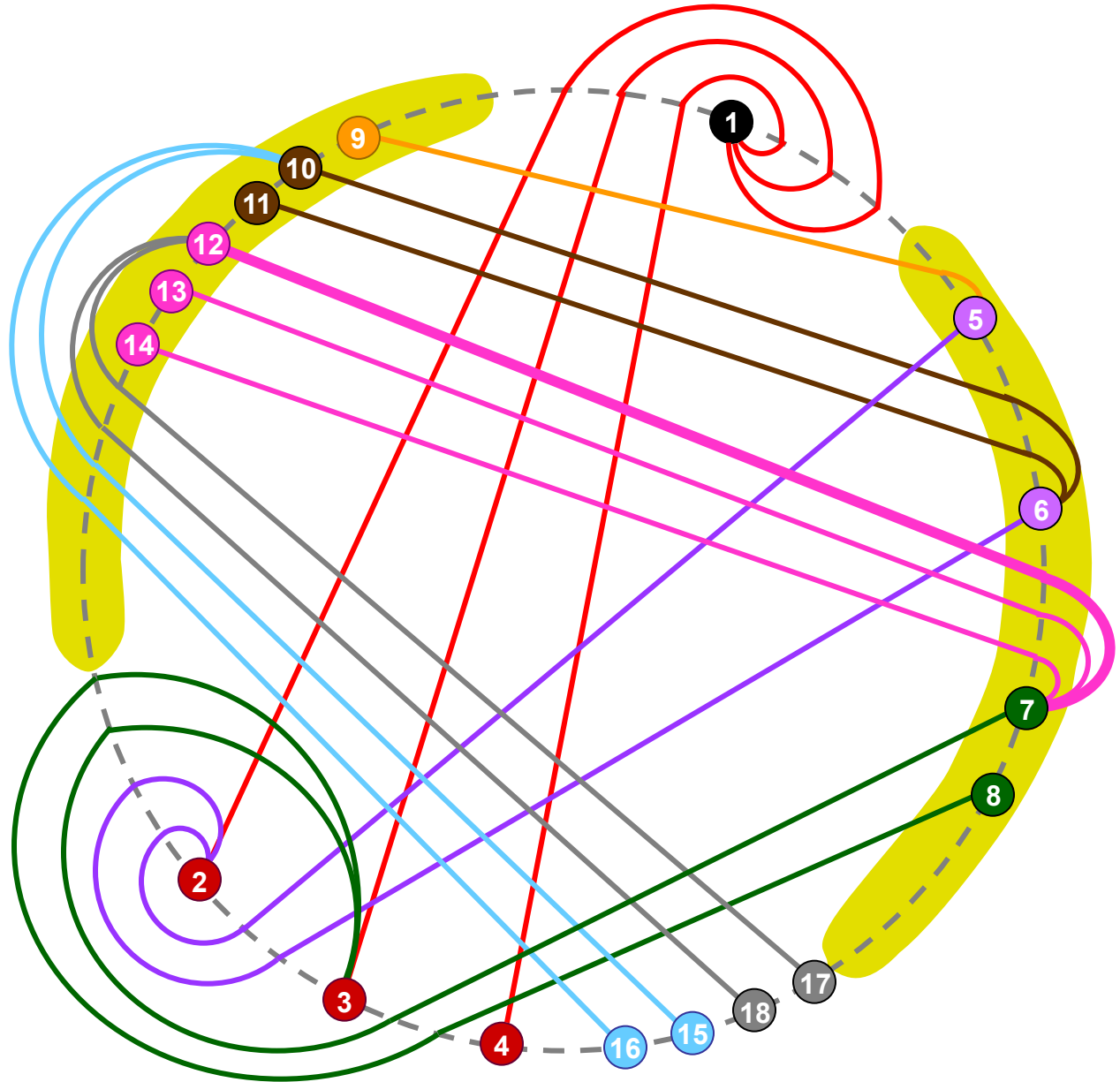
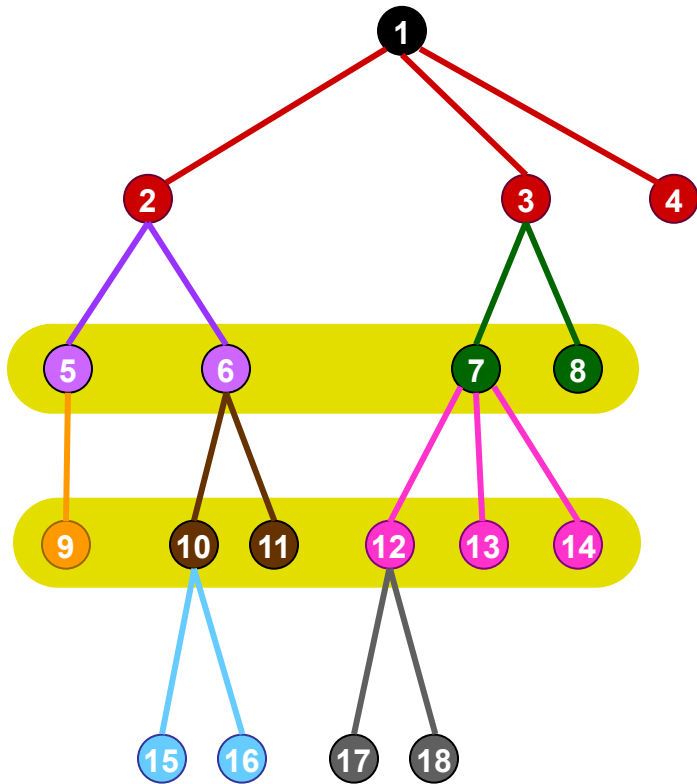
# Making full rainbows



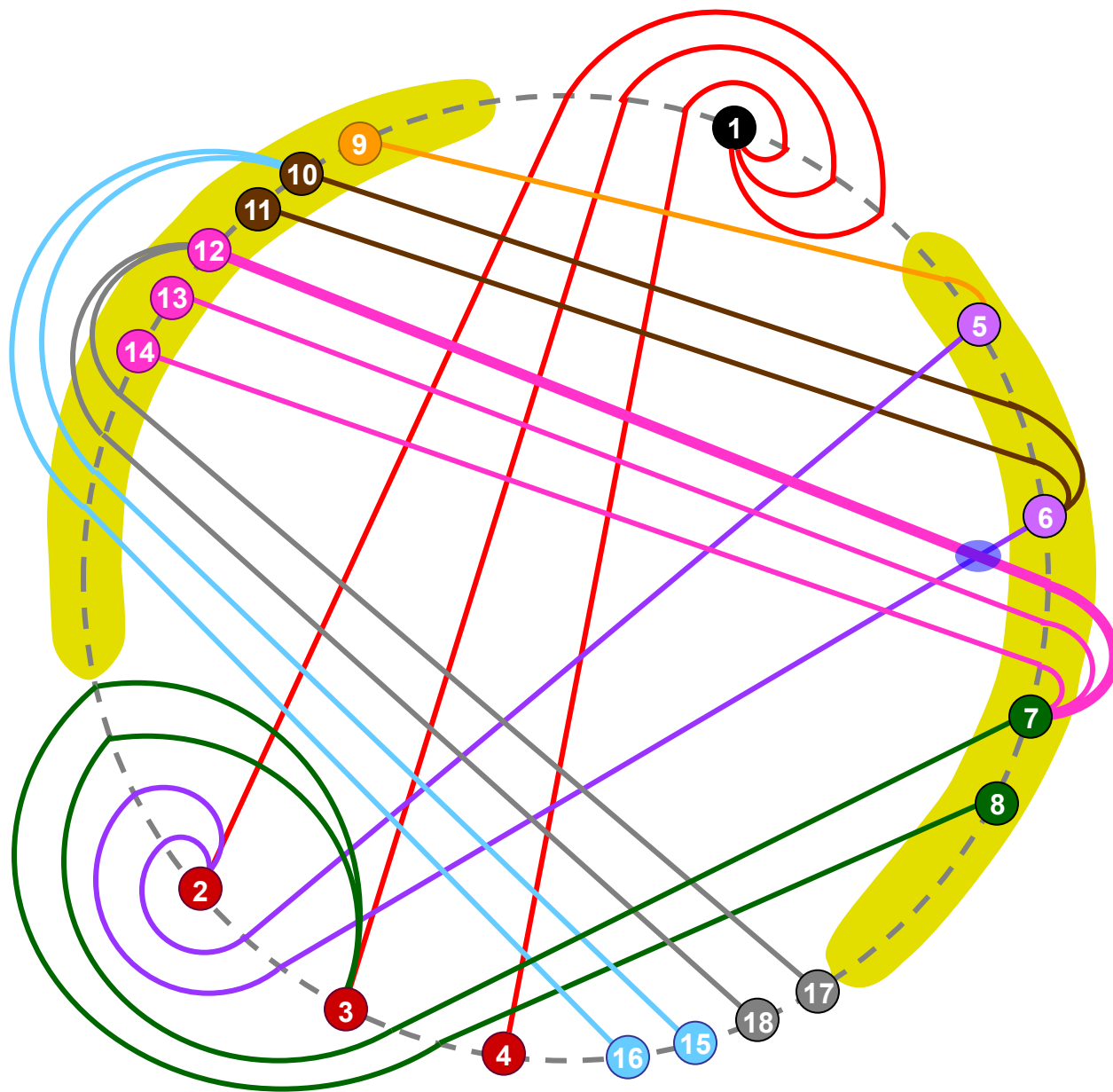
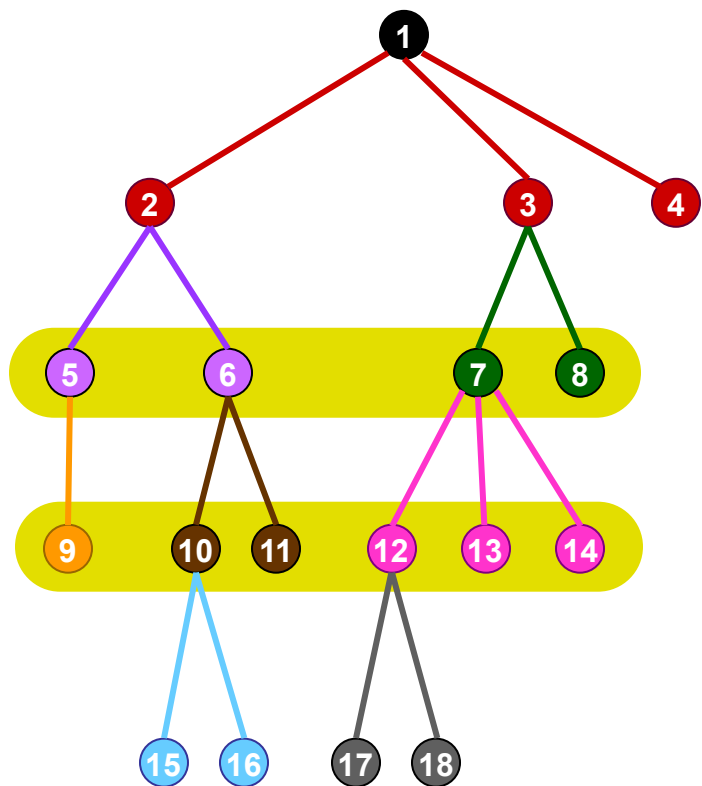
# Making full rainbows



# Making full rainbows



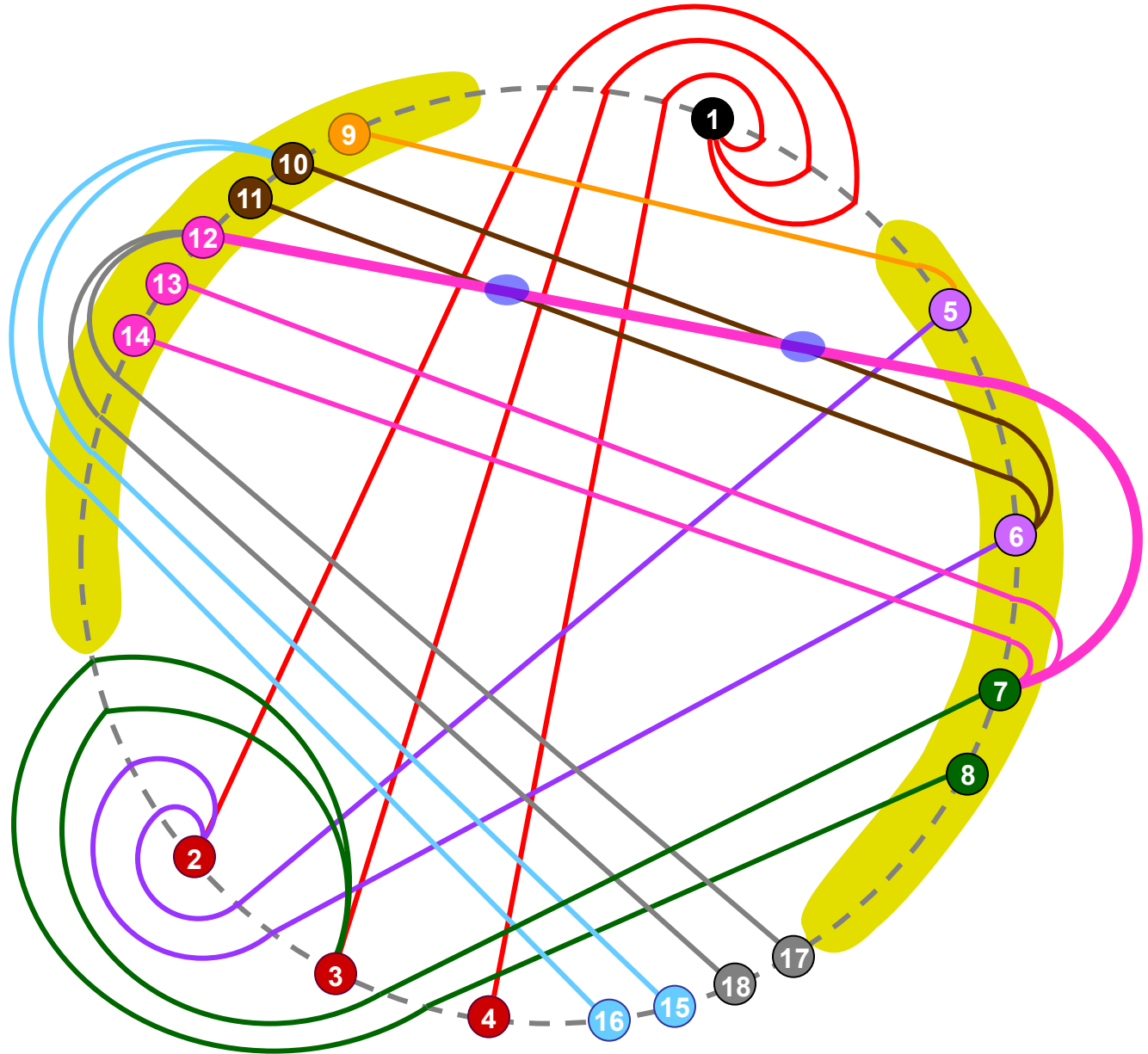
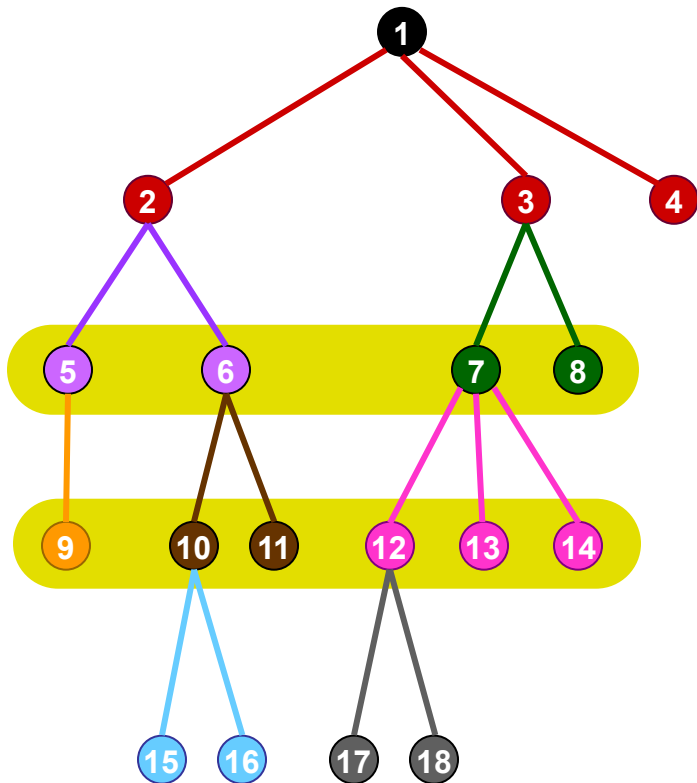
# Making full rainbows





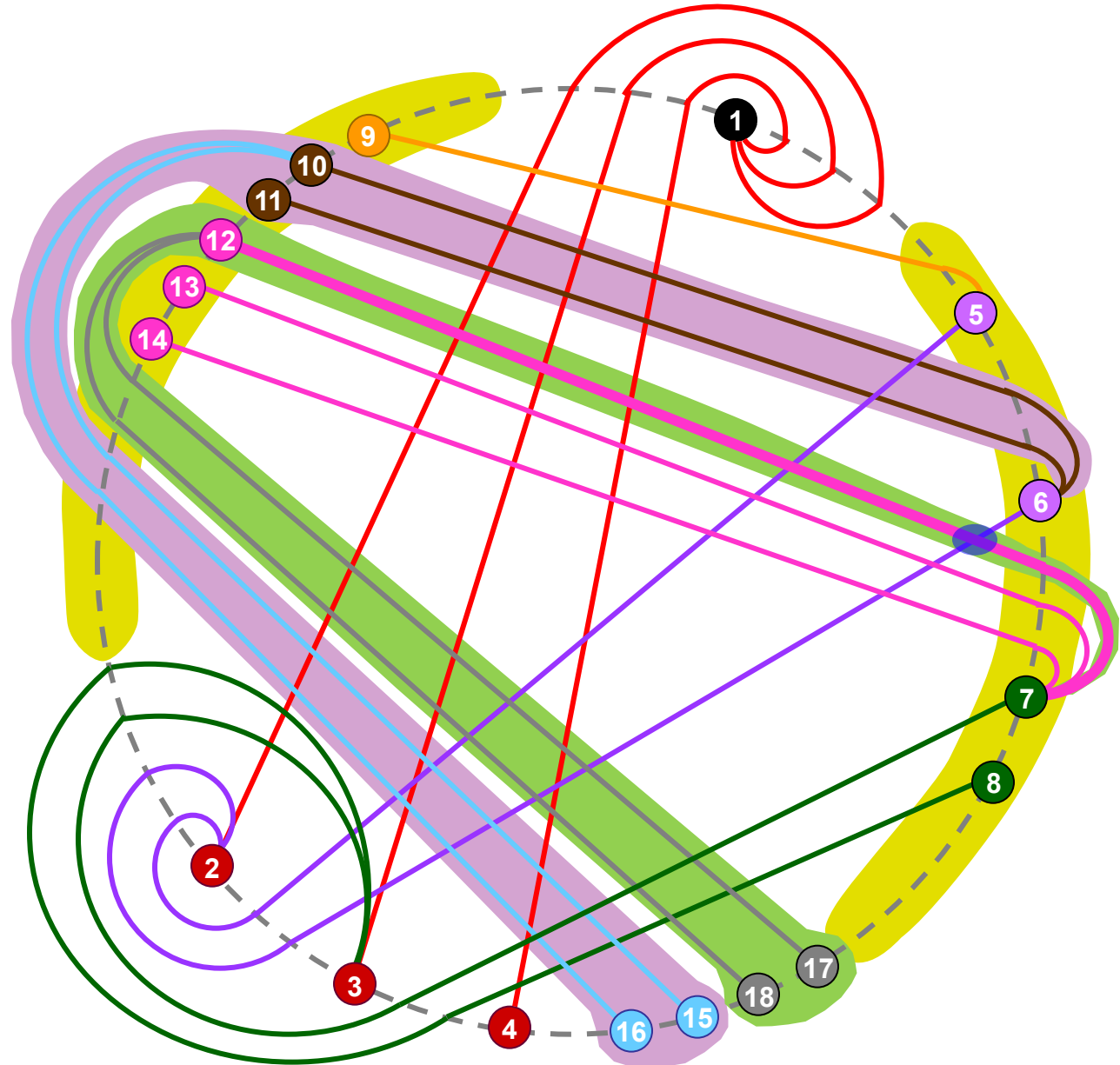
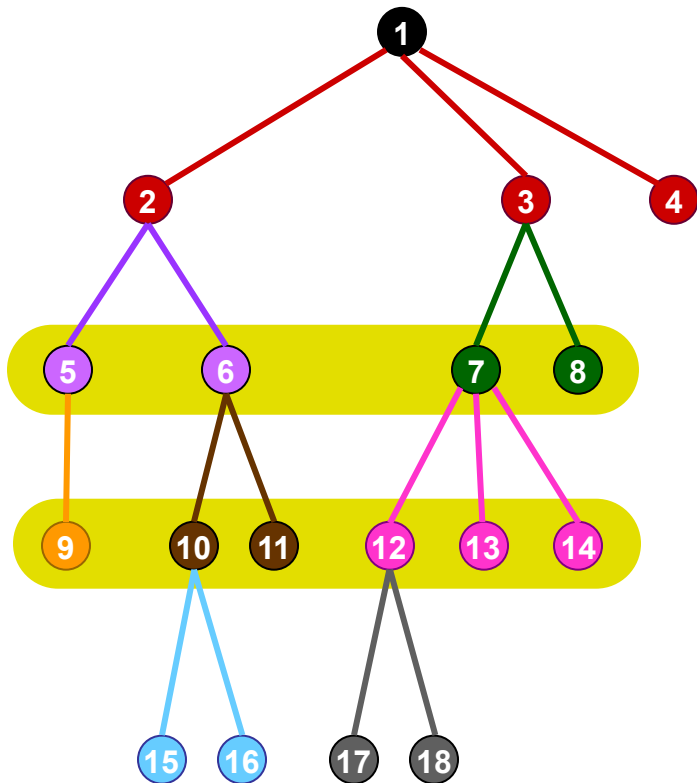
# Making full rainbows

**WARNING:** added 2 unwanted crossings!!!



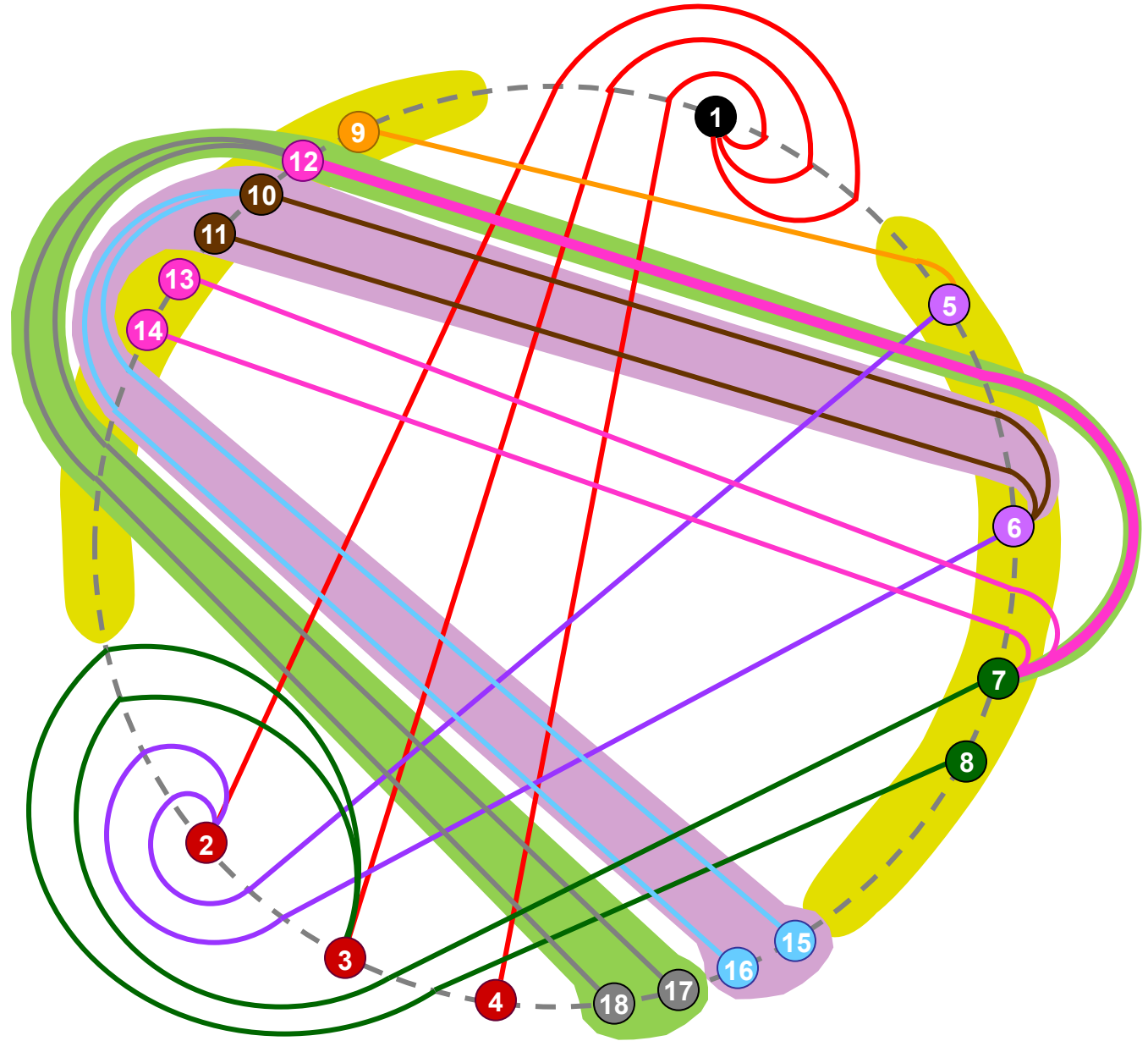
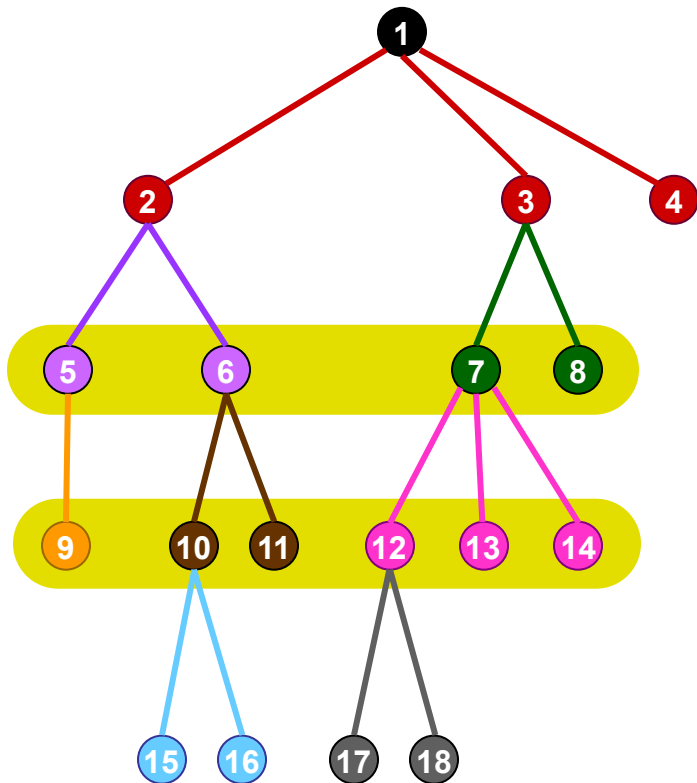
# Making full rainbows

Fix: identify subtrees



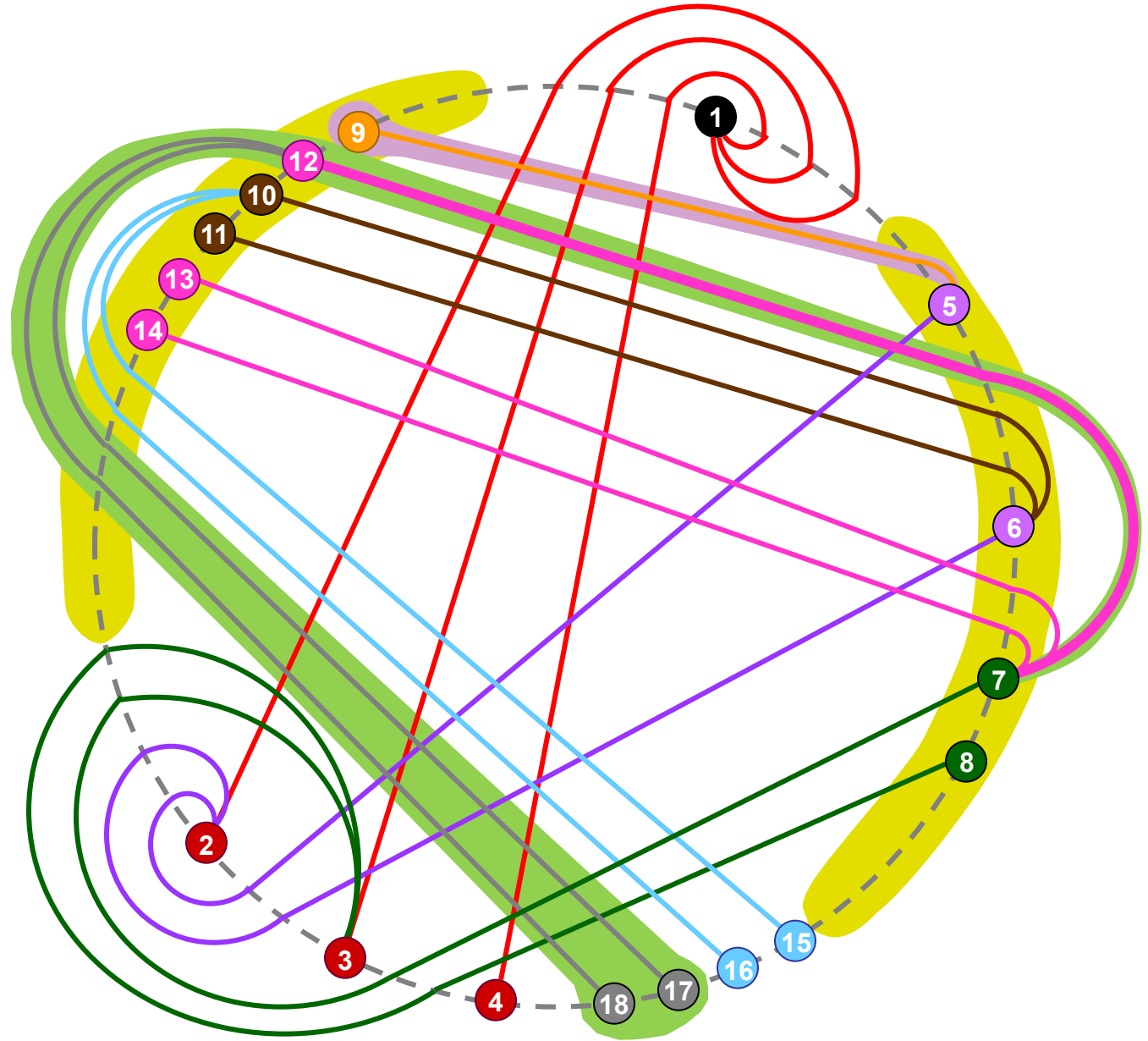
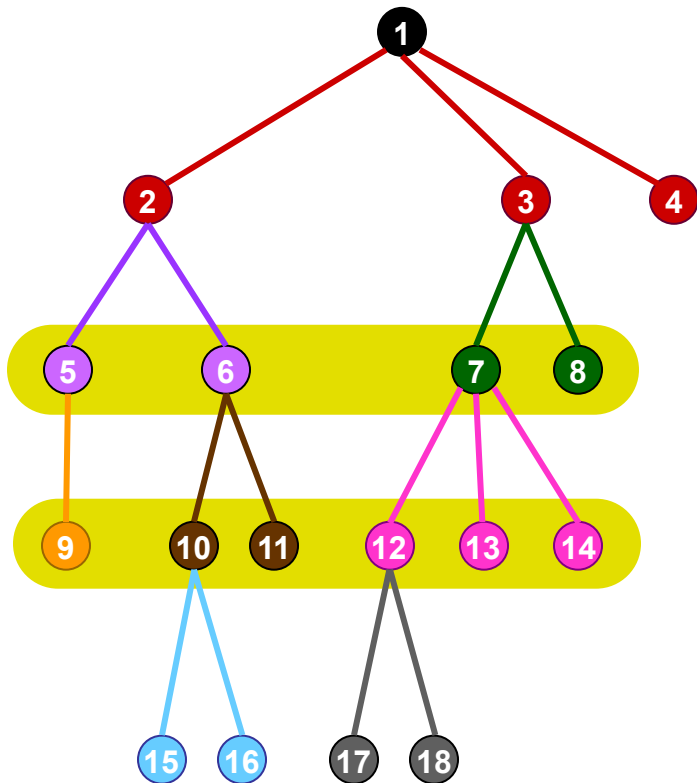
# Making full rainbows

...and swap them...



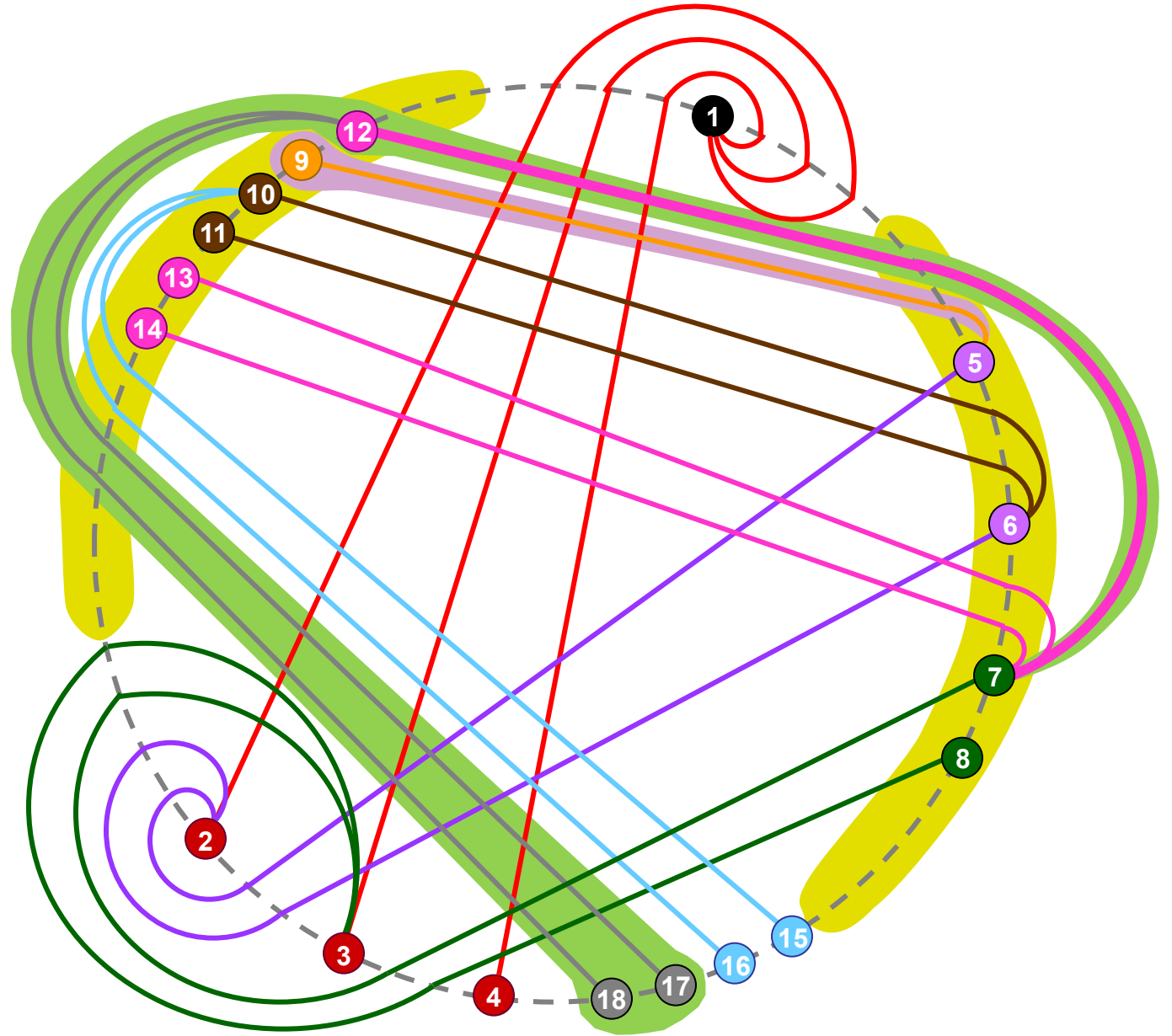
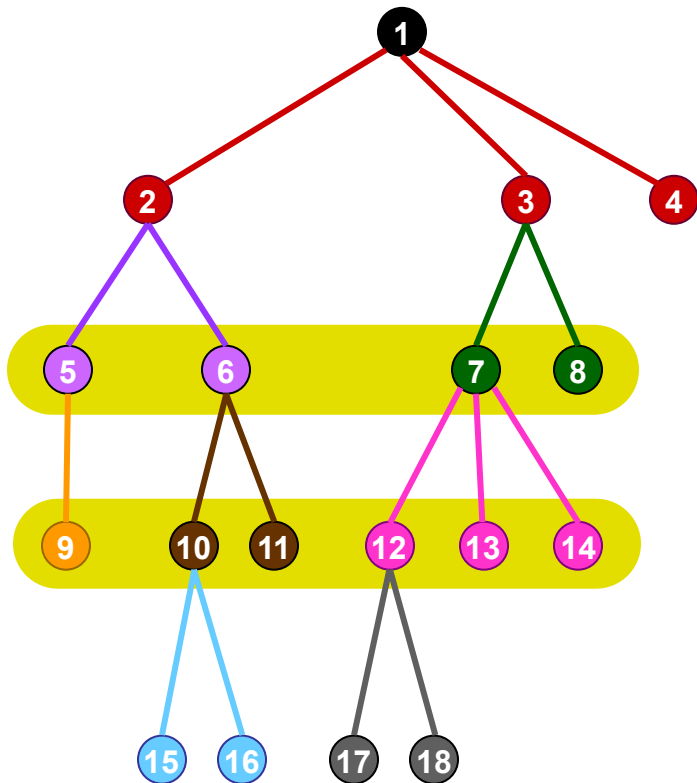
# Making full rainbows

...identify subtrees...

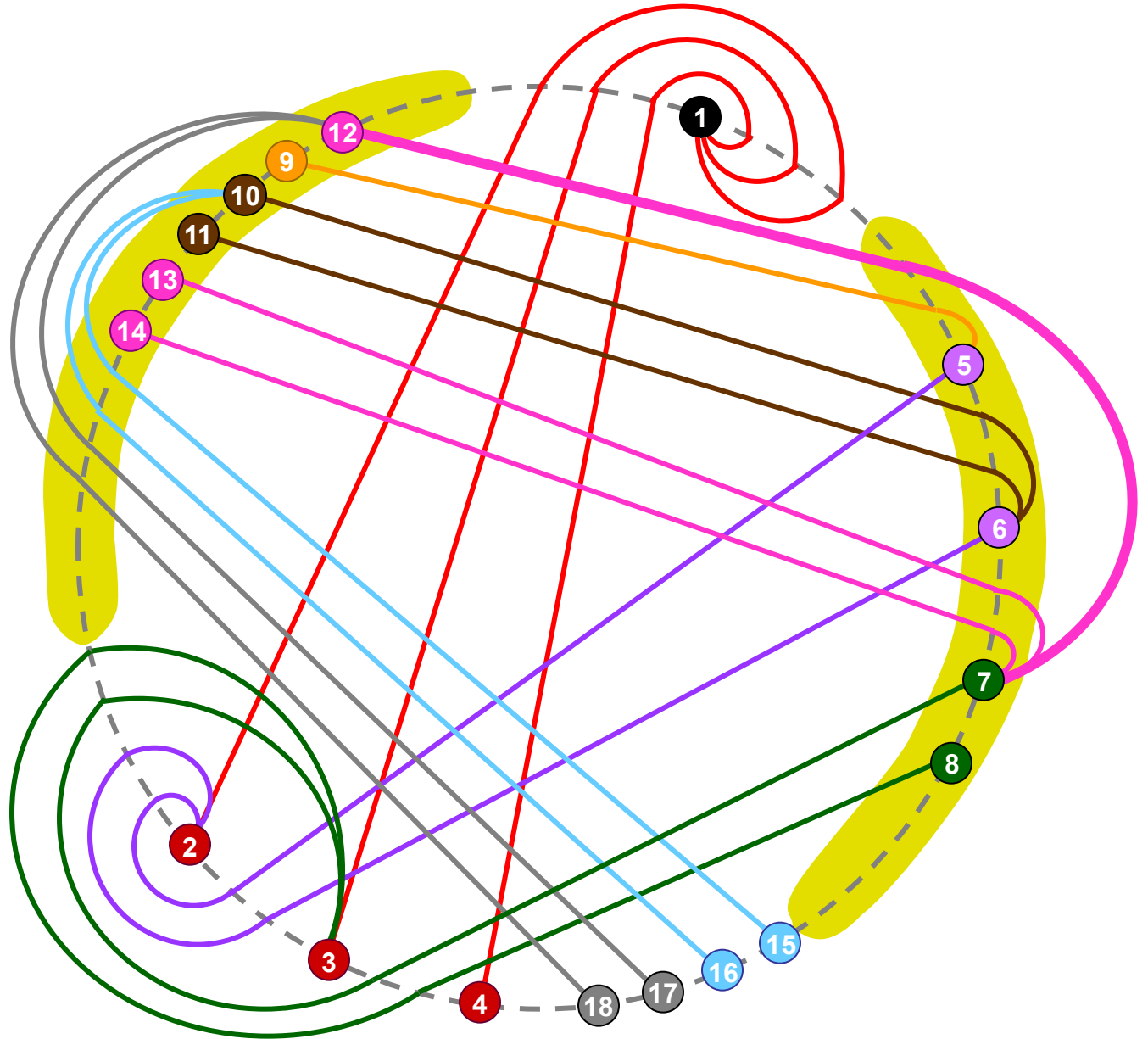
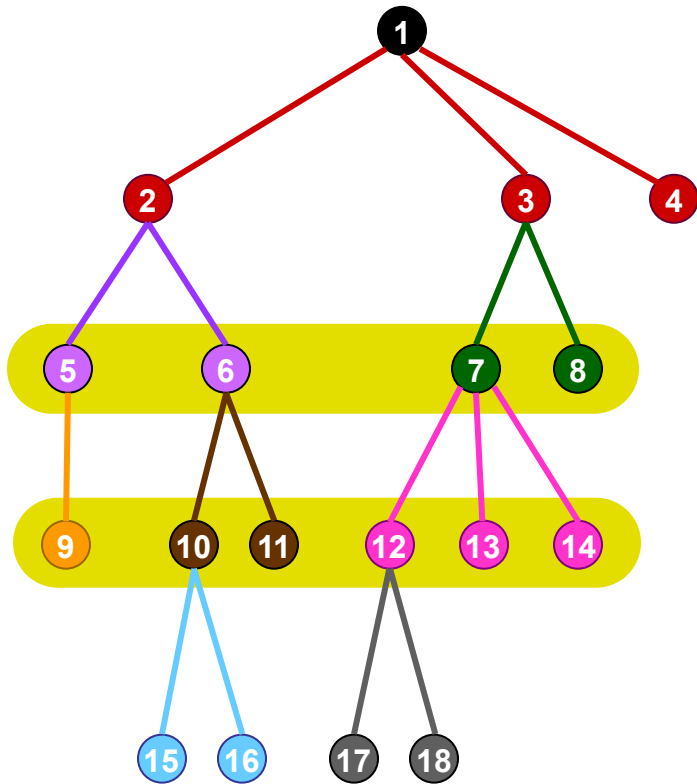


# Making full rainbows

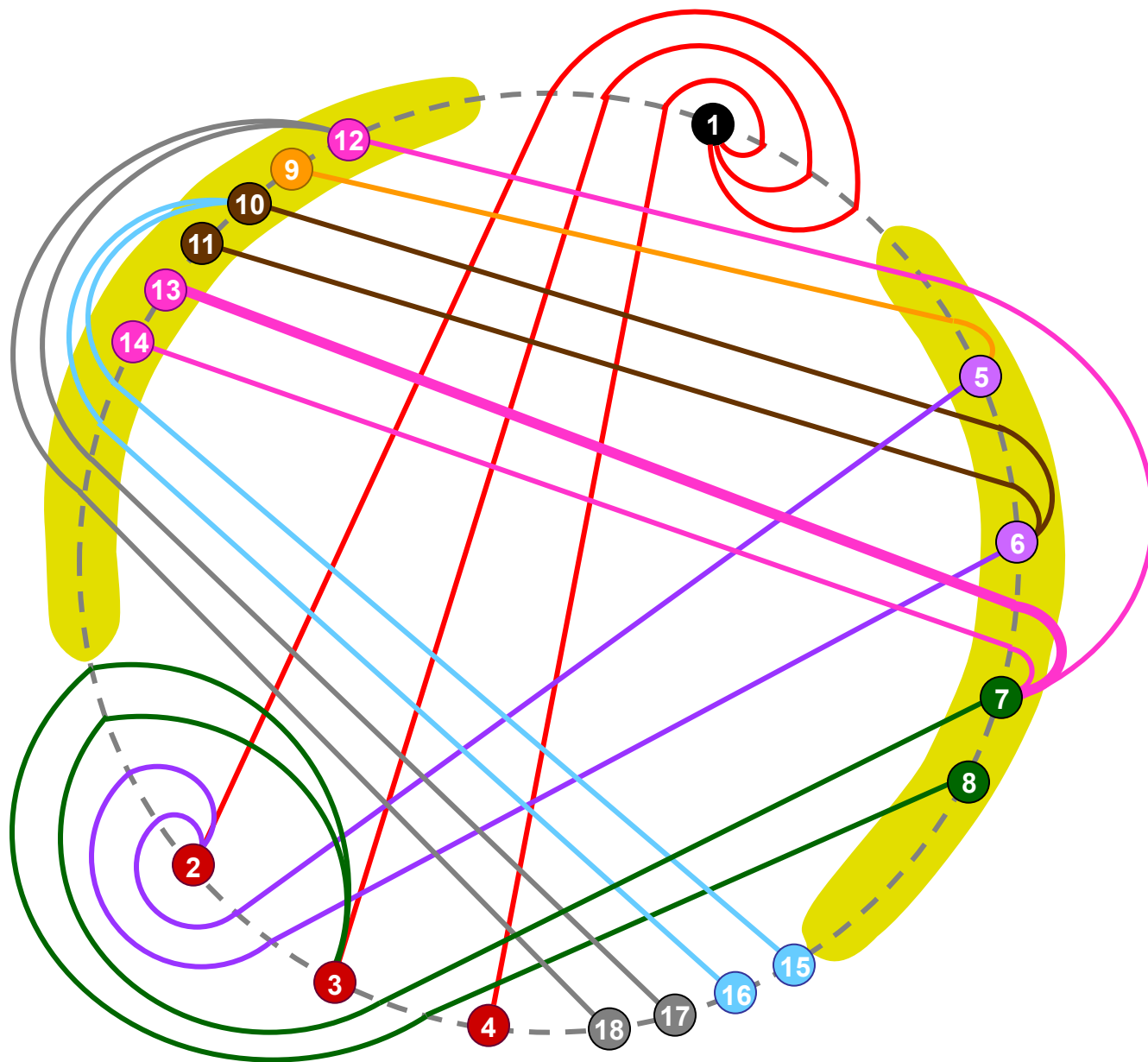
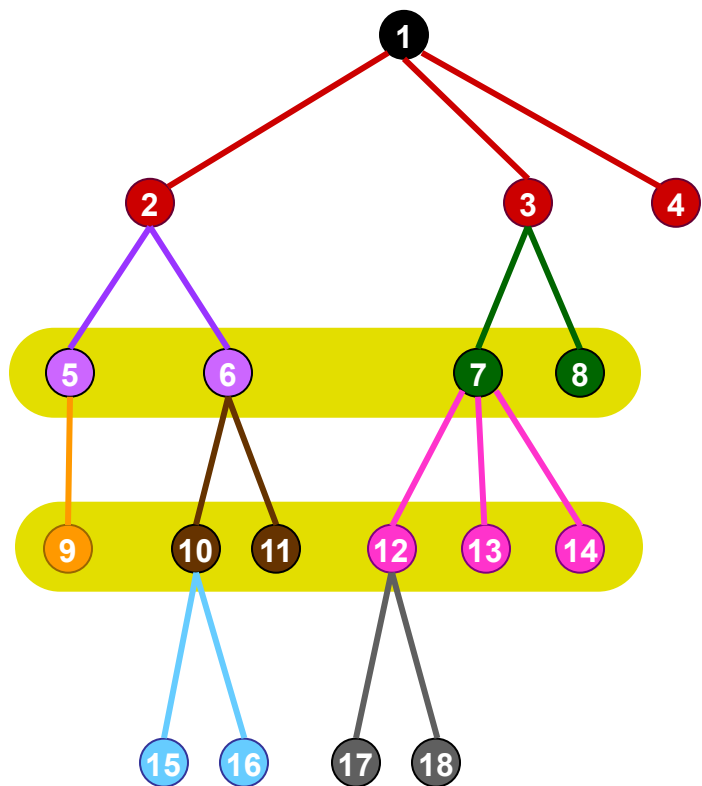
...and swap them...



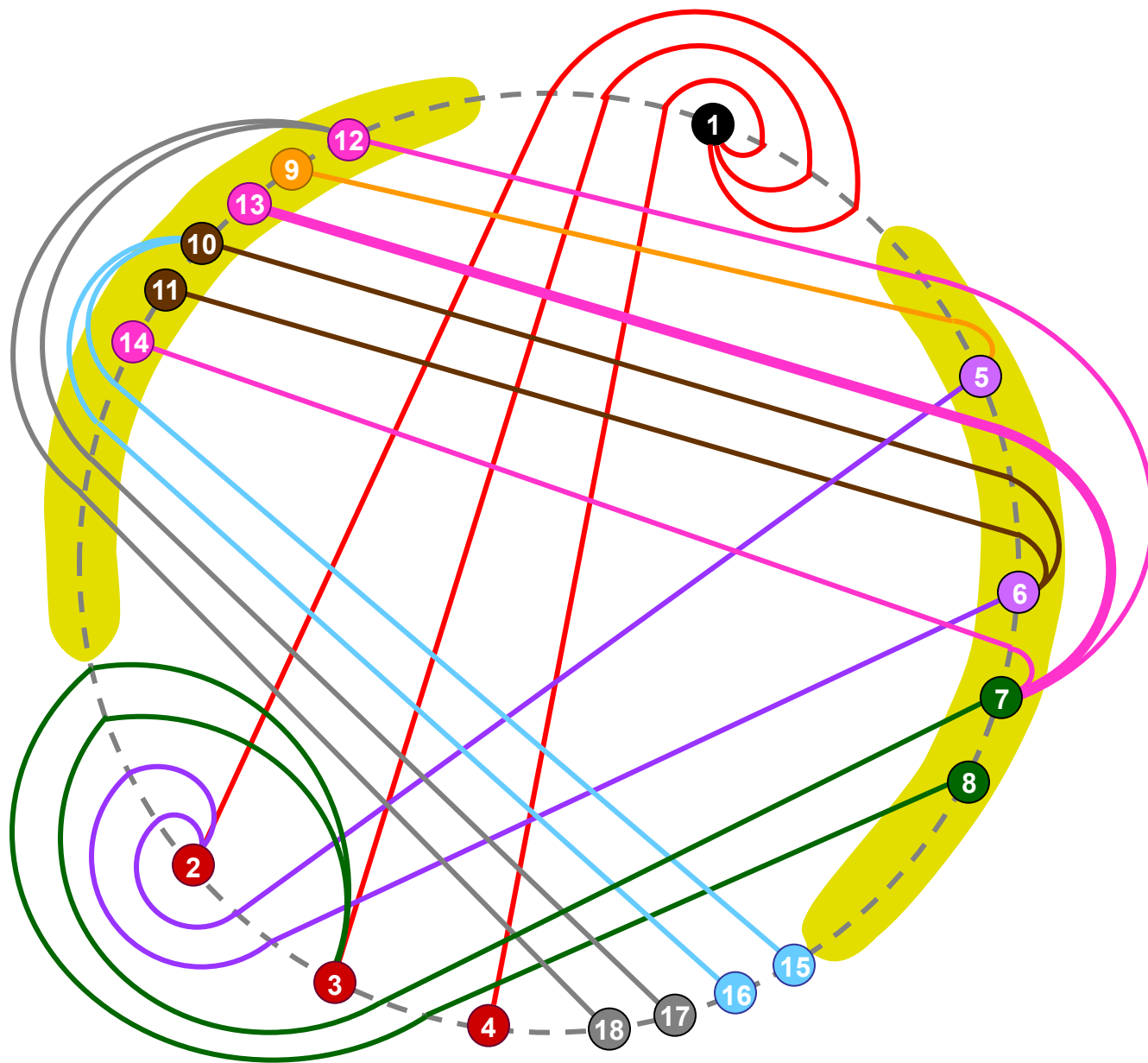
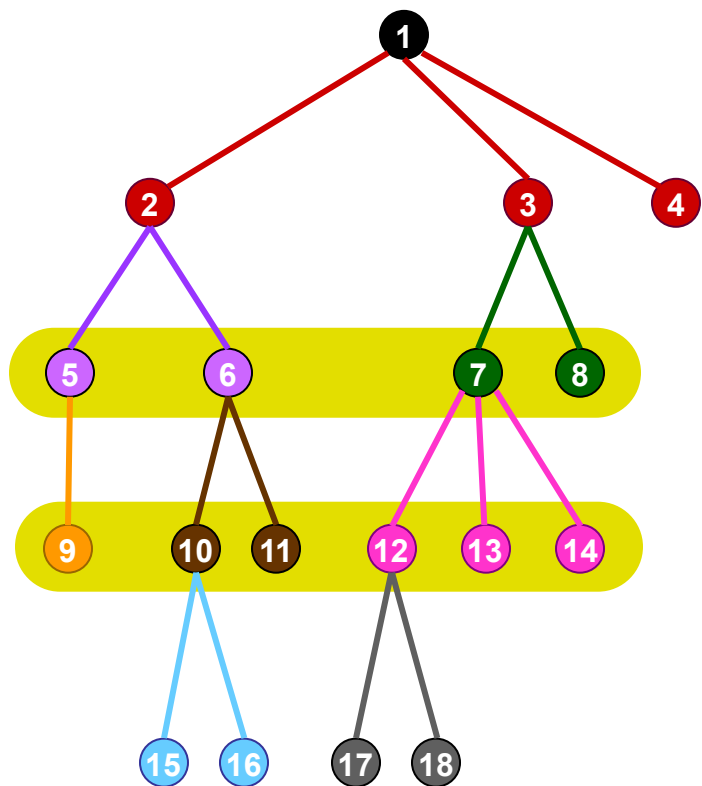
# Making full rainbows



# Making full rainbows

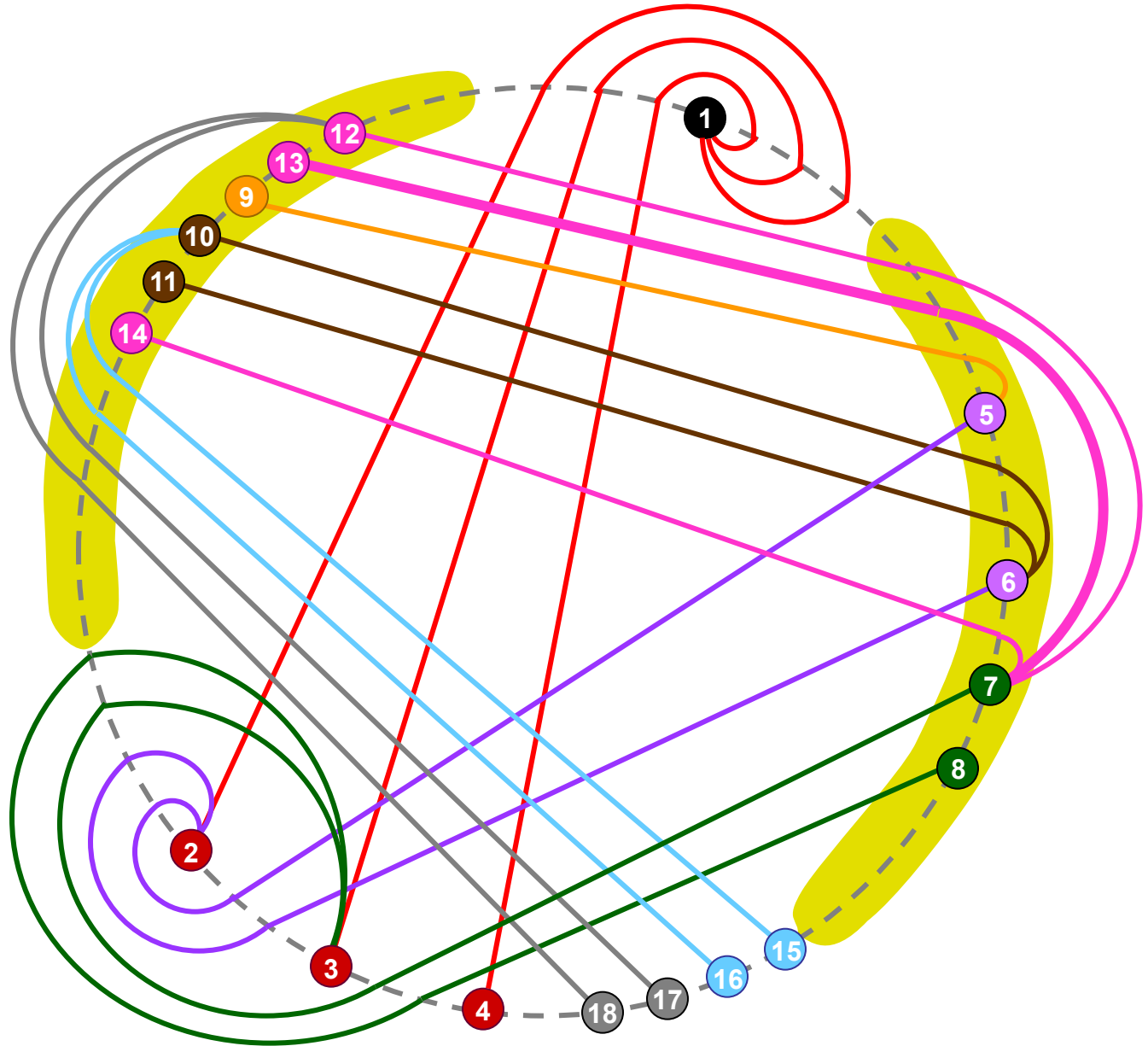
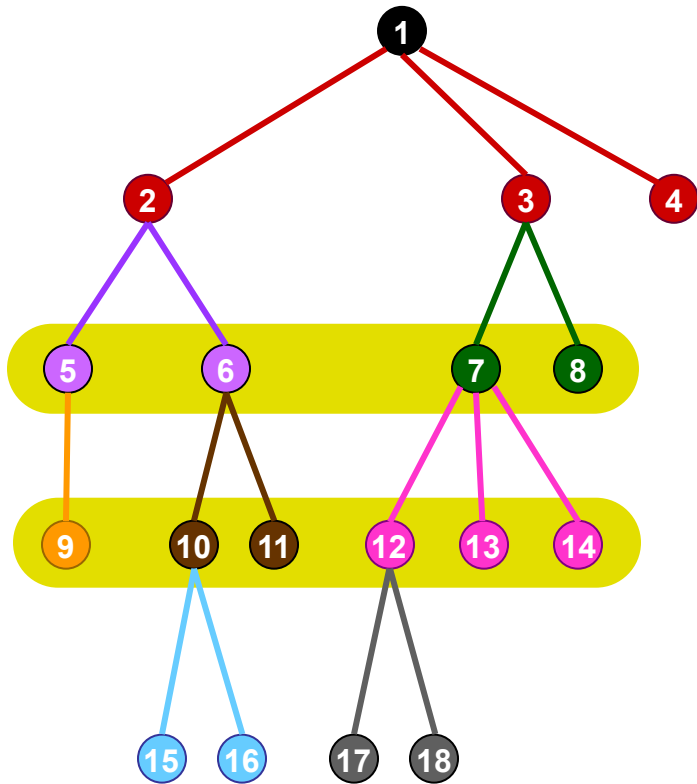


# Making full rainbows

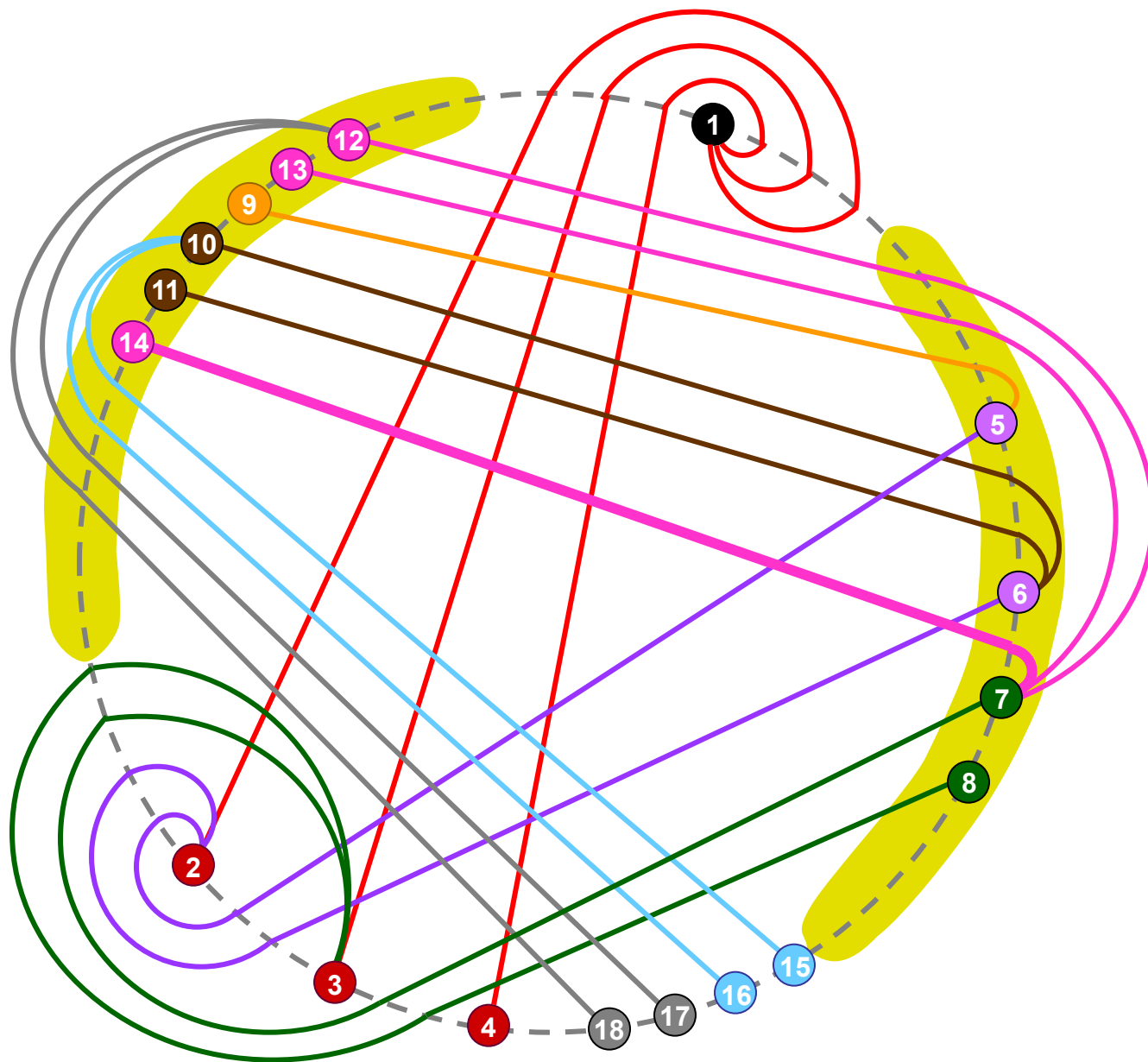
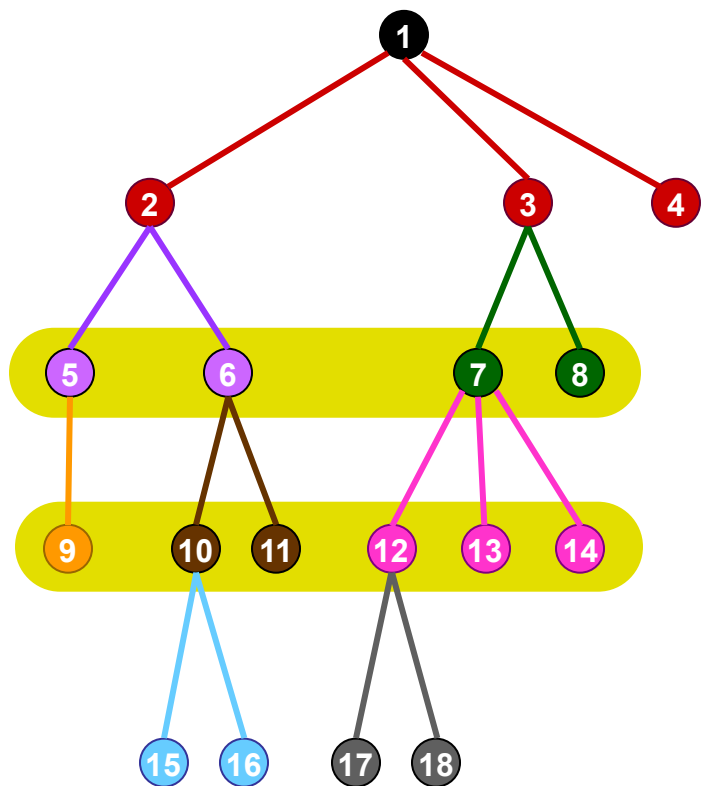




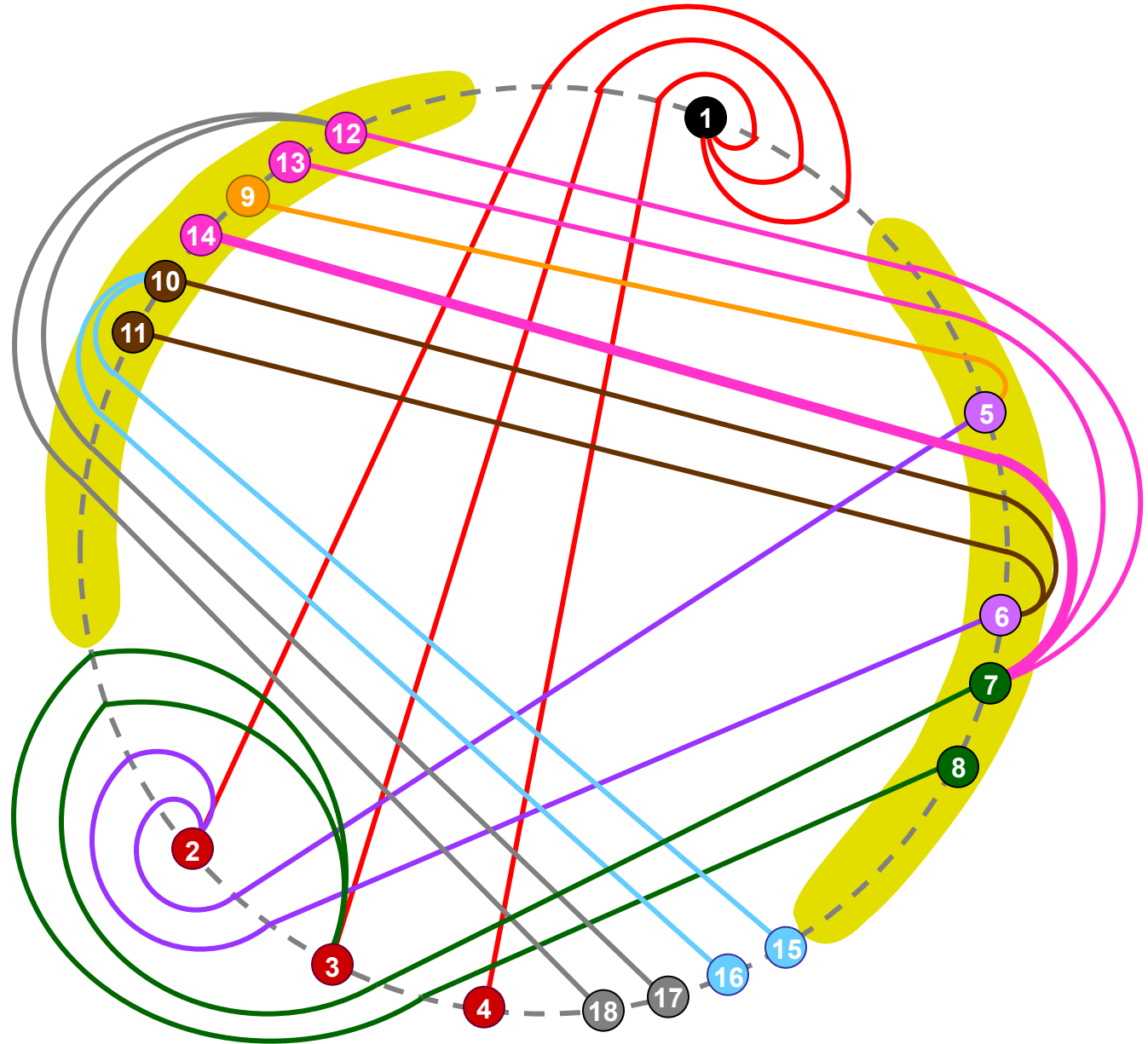
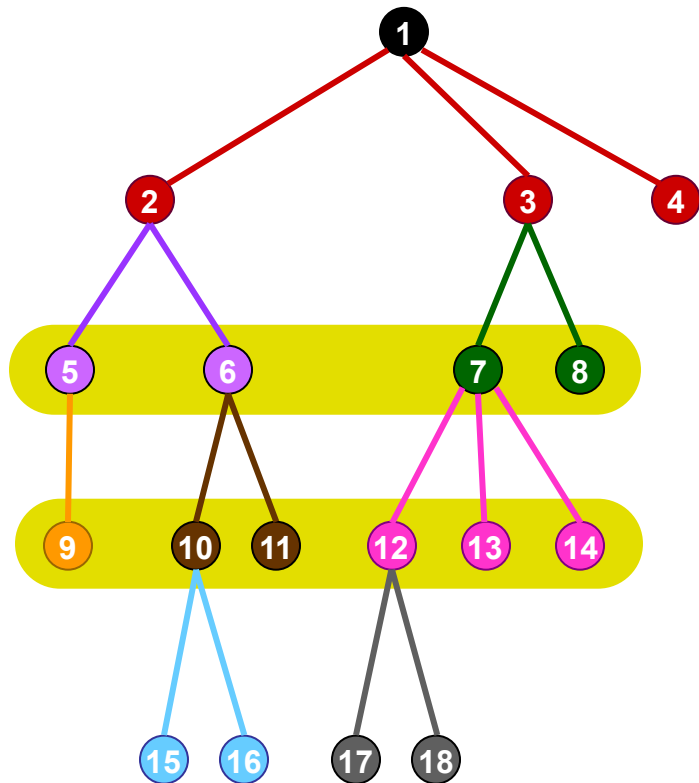
# Making full rainbows



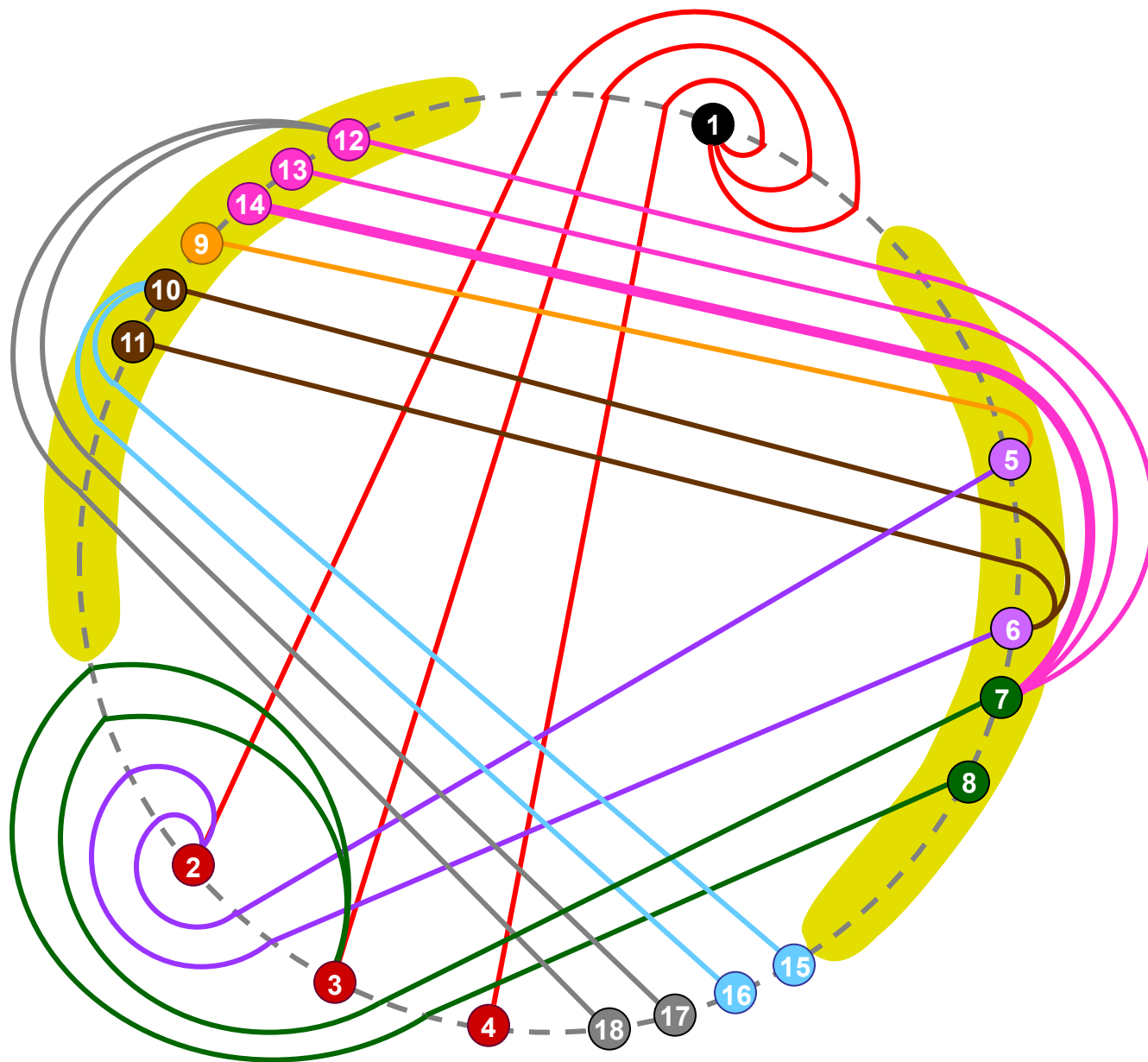
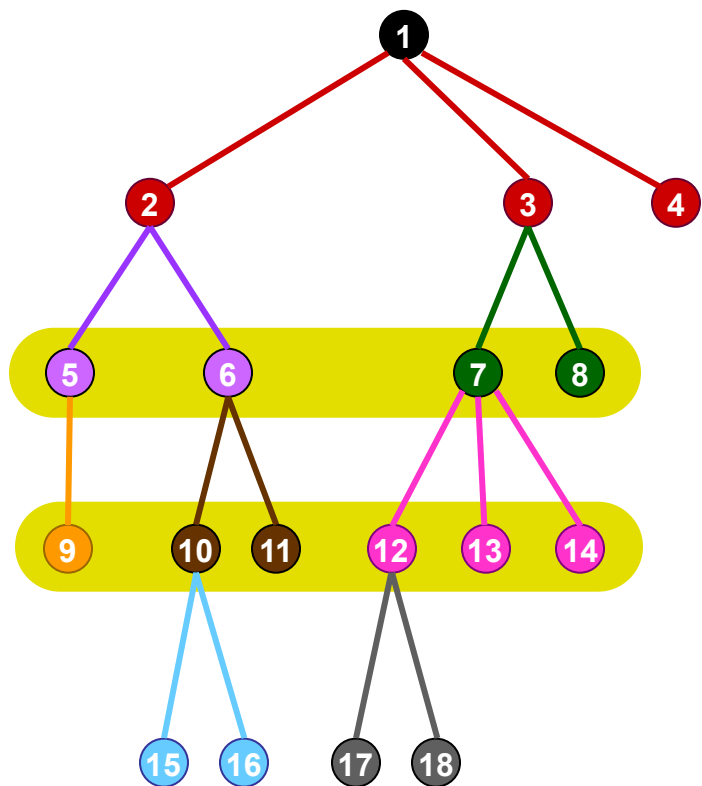
# Making full rainbows



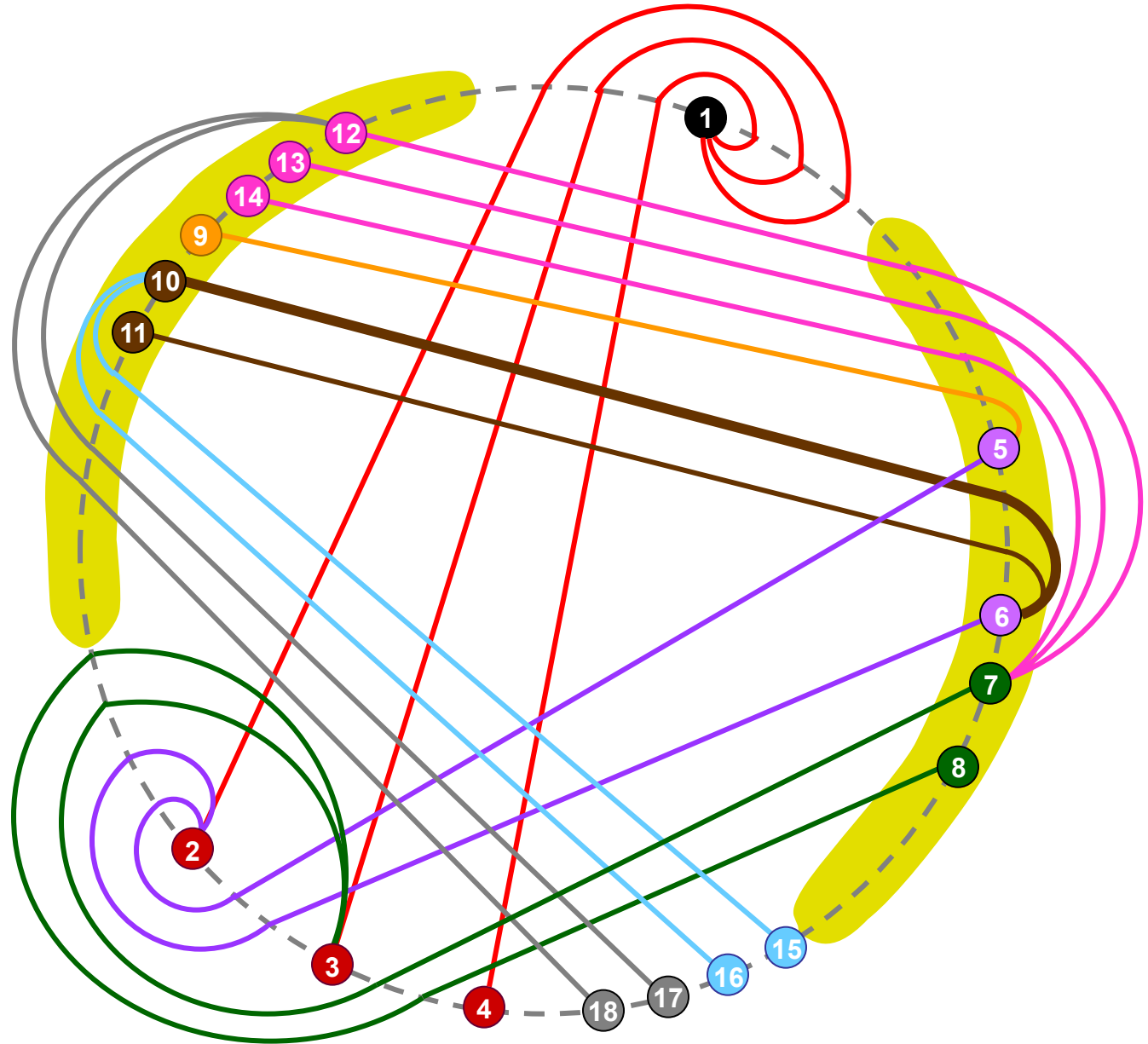
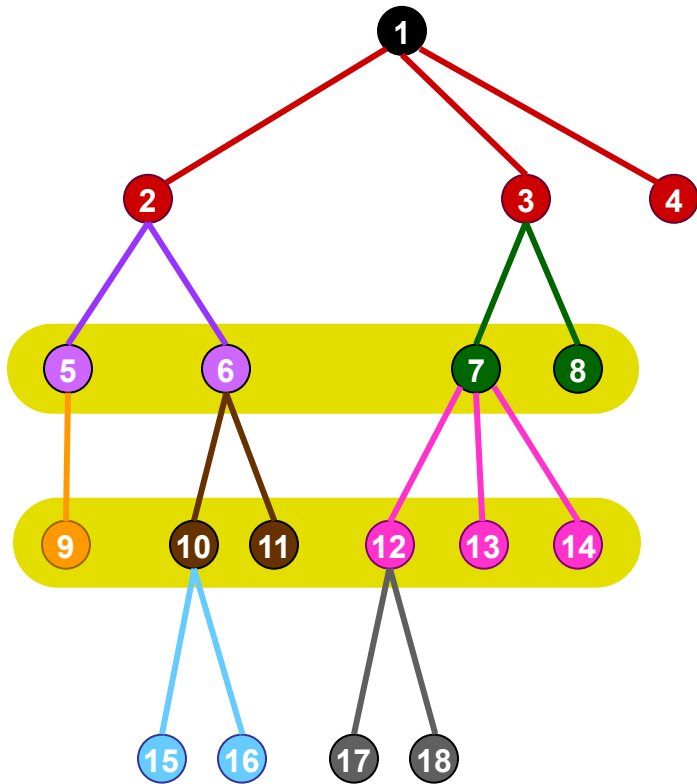
# Making full rainbows



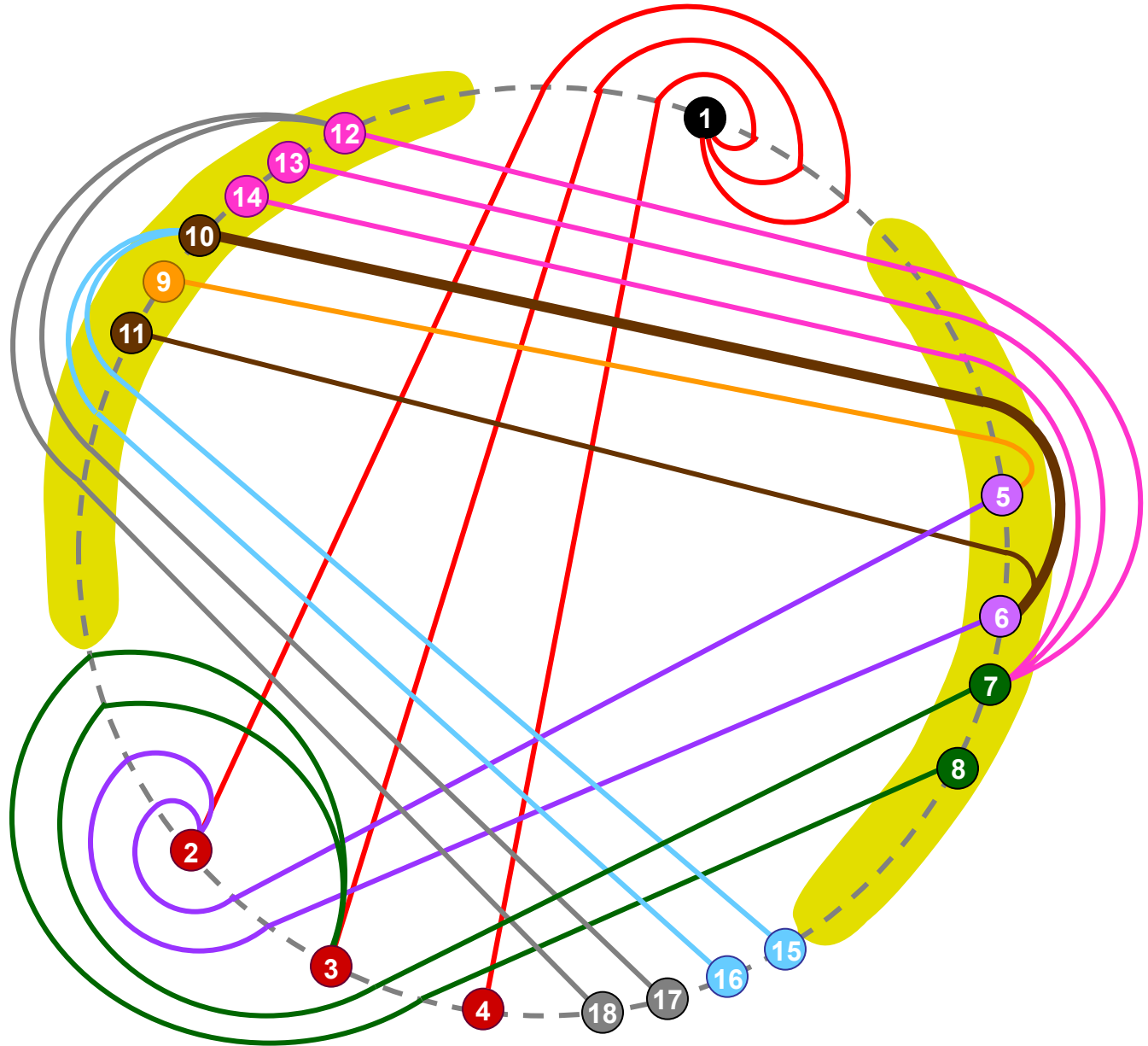
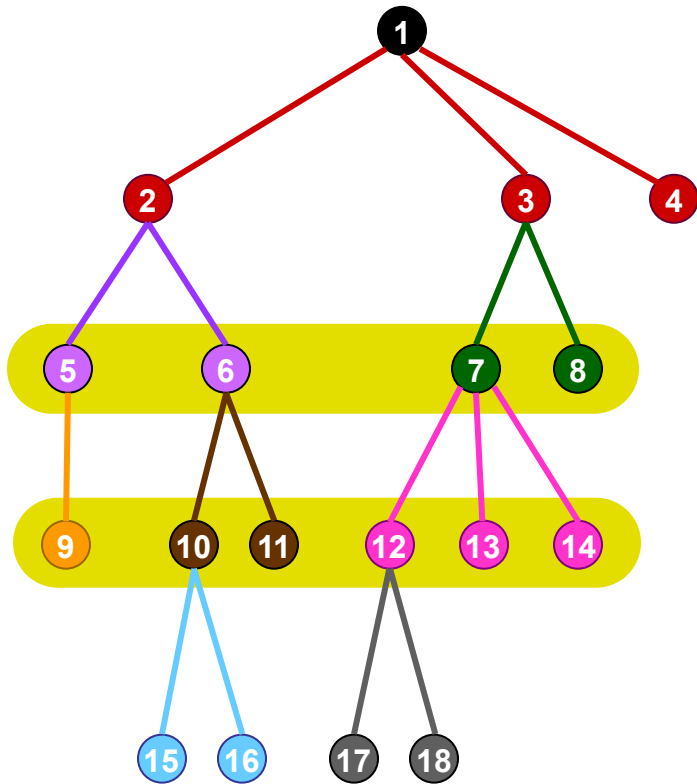
# Making full rainbows



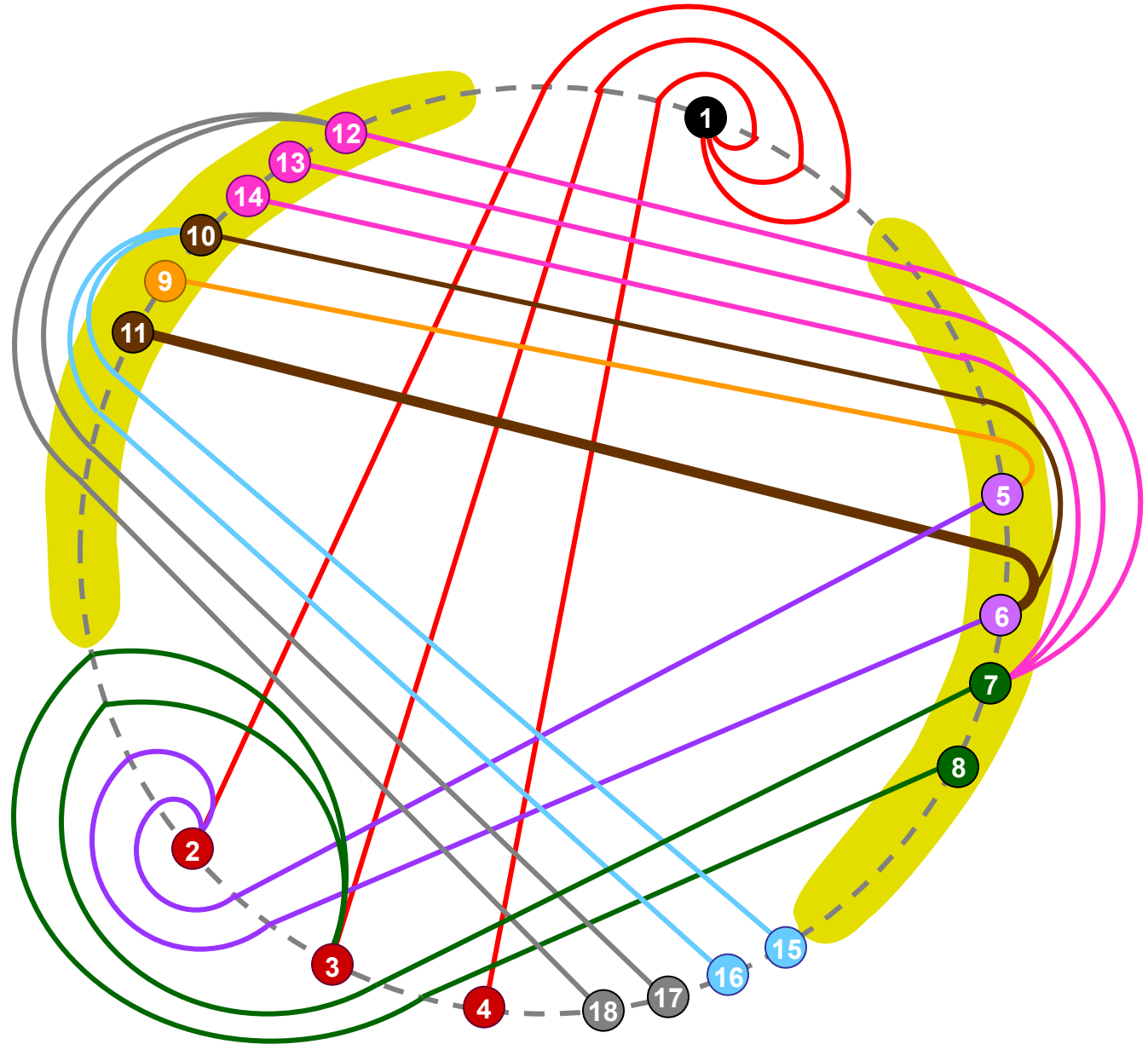
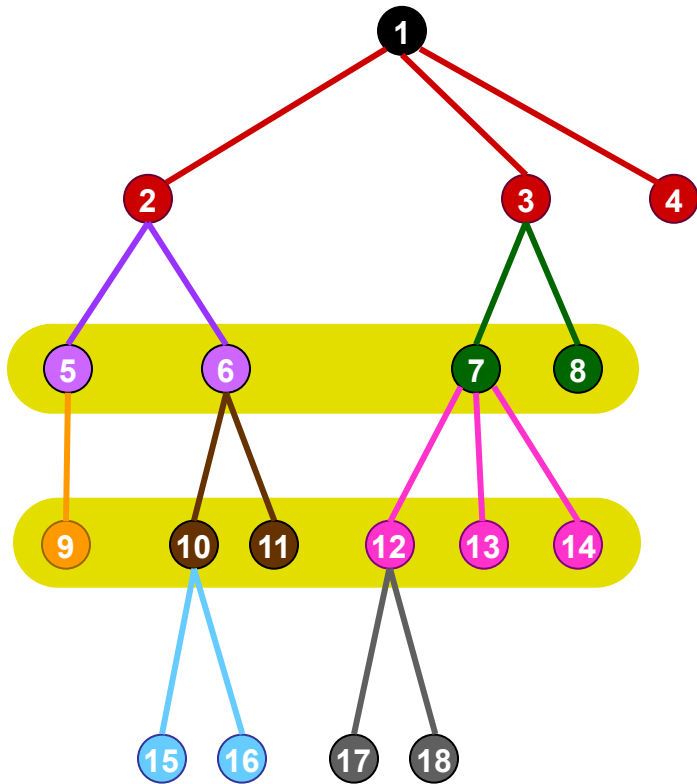
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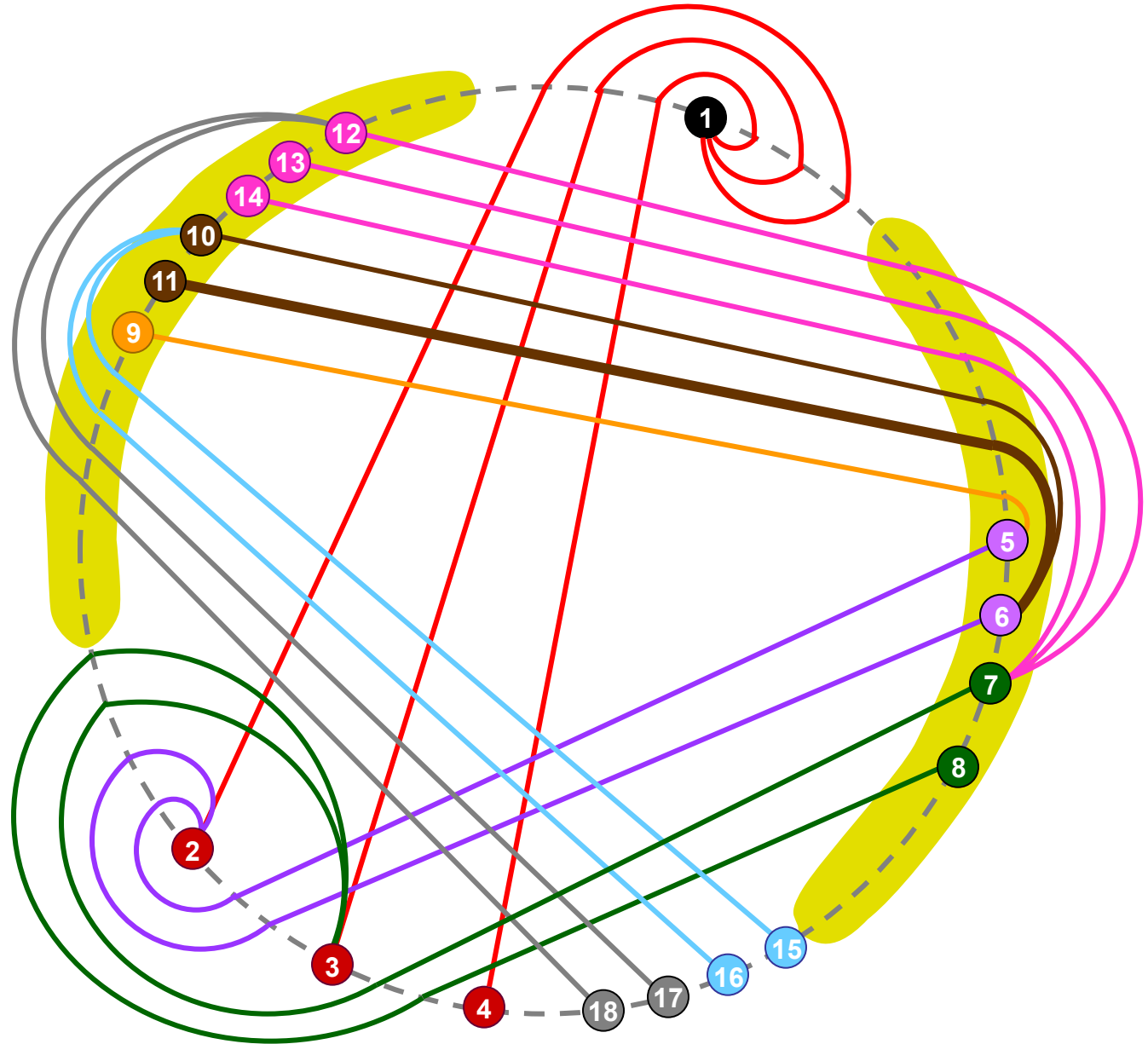
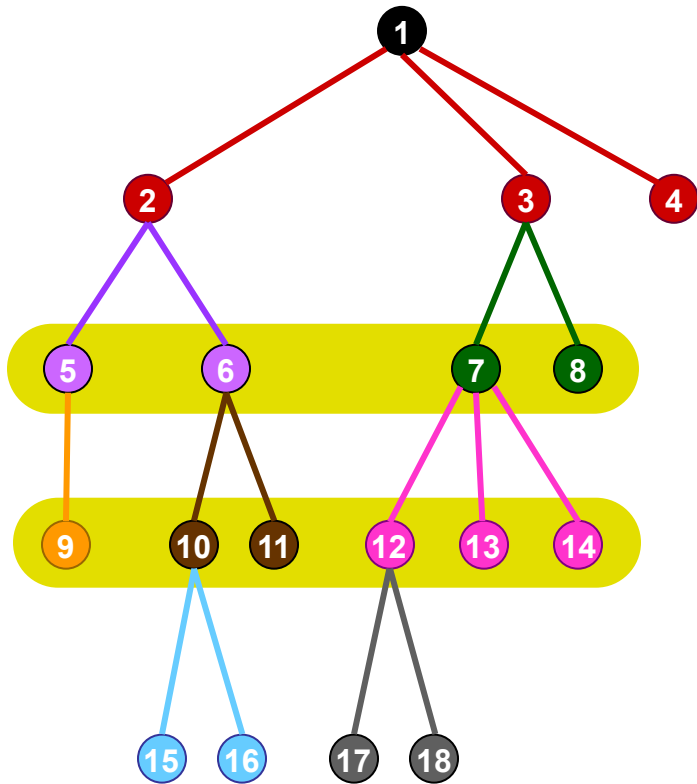
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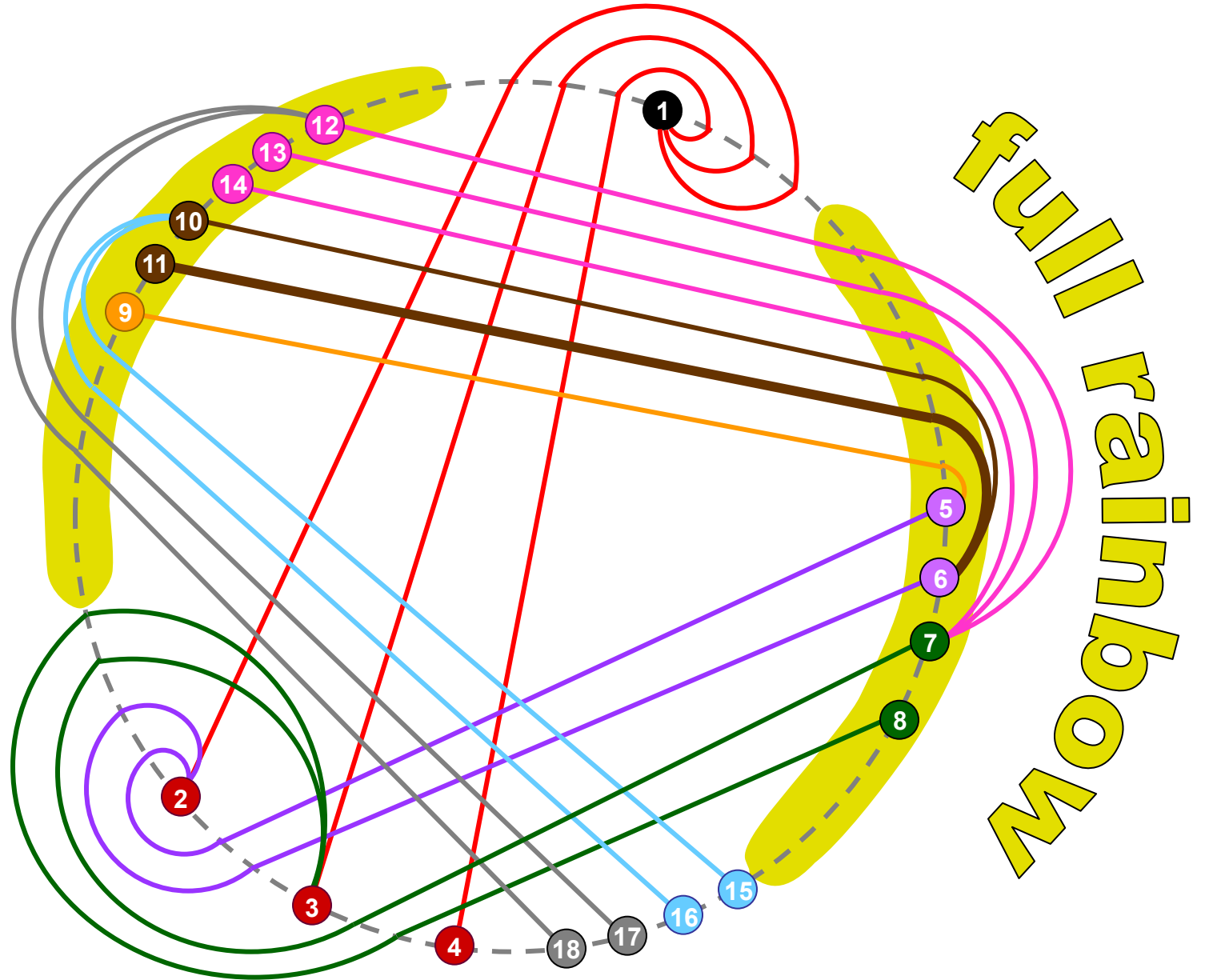
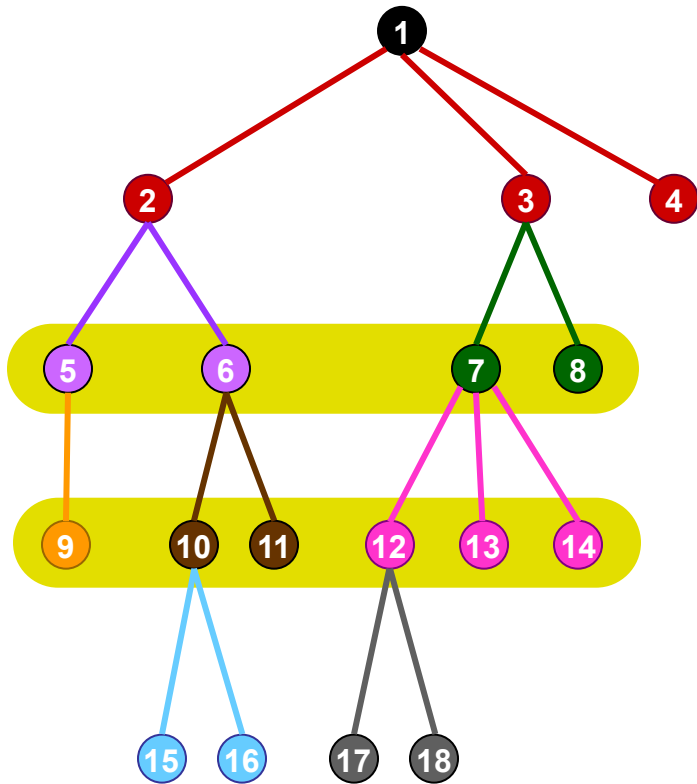


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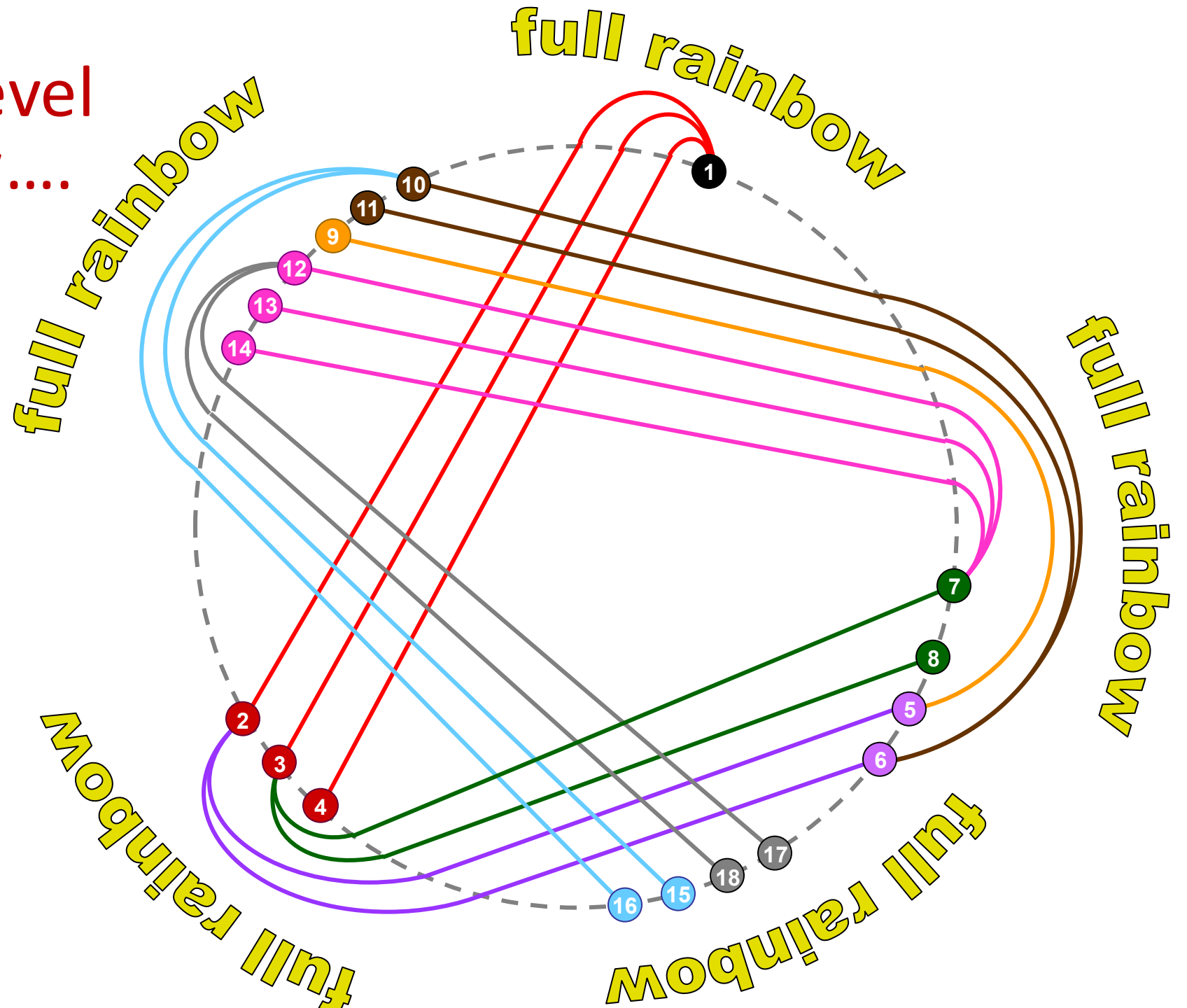
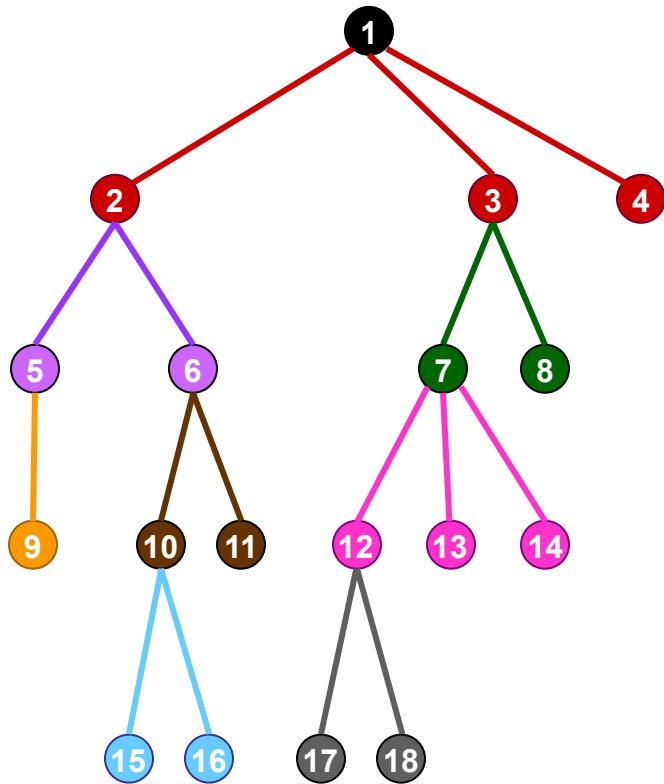




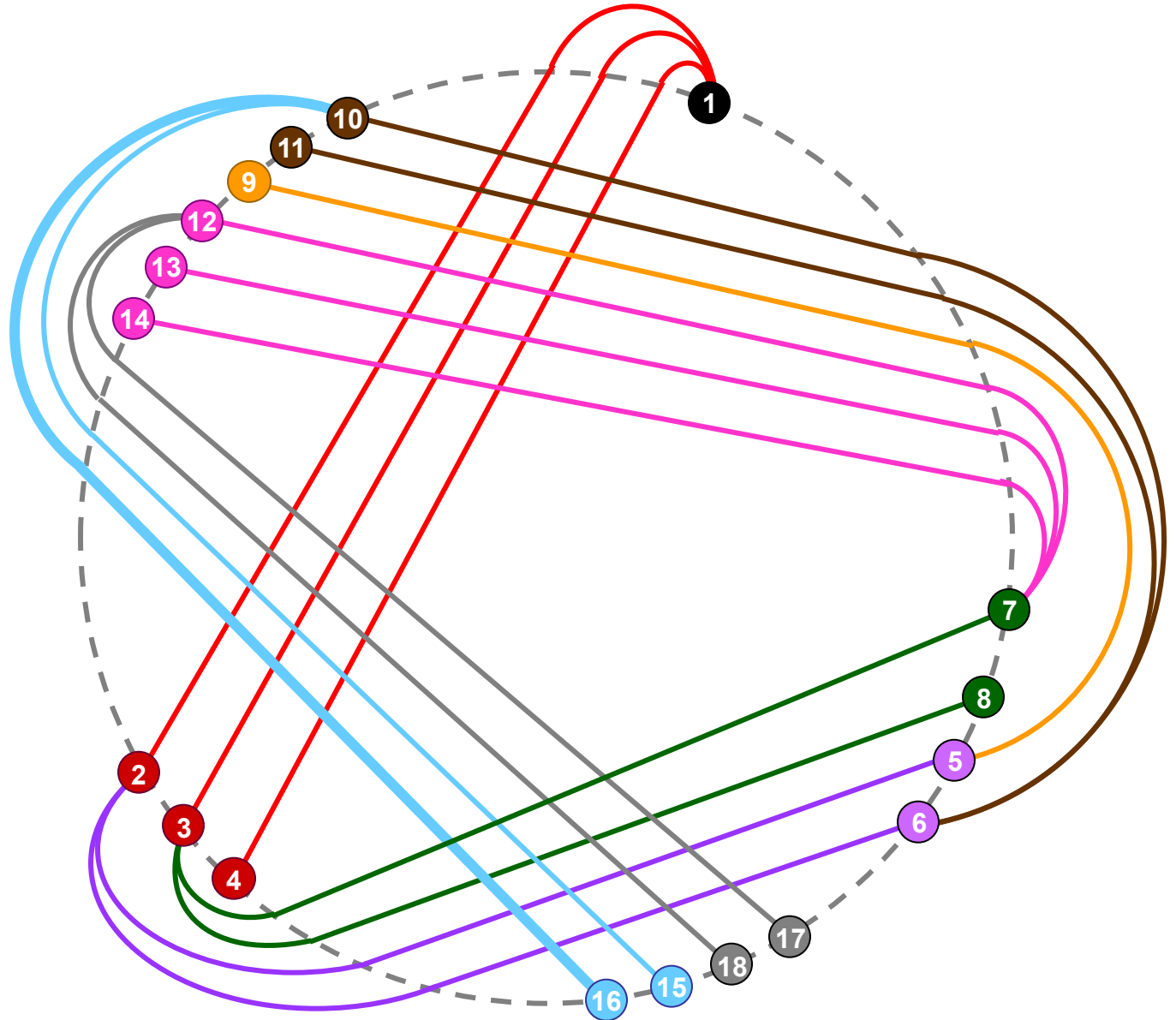
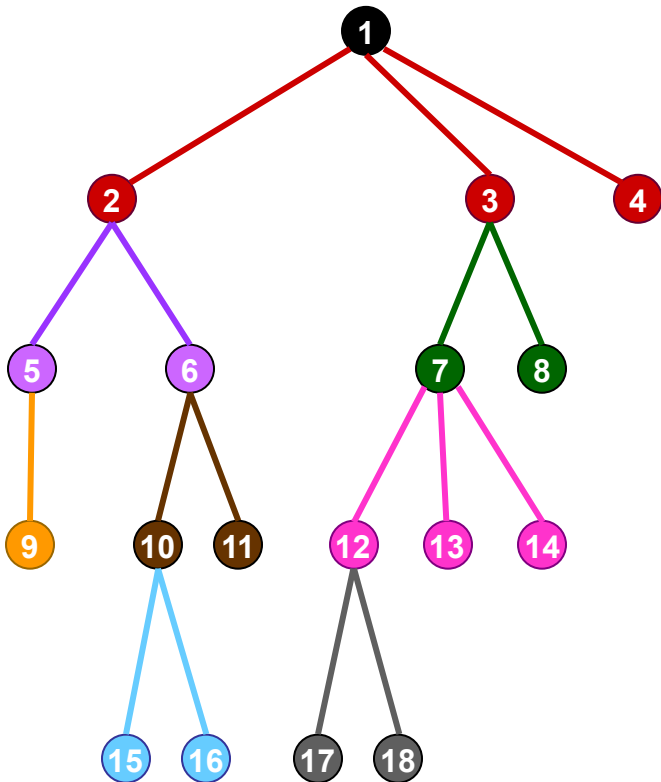
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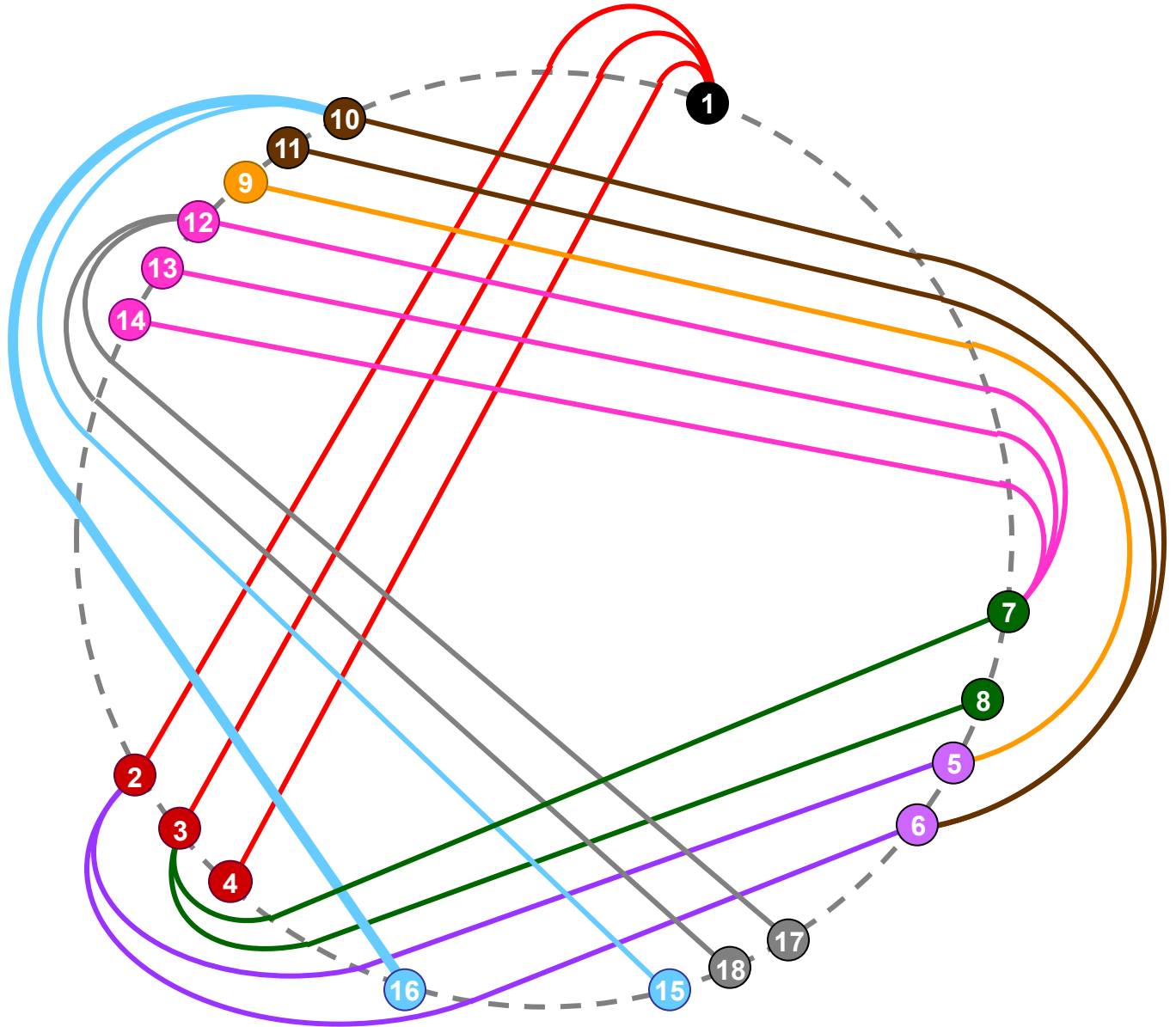
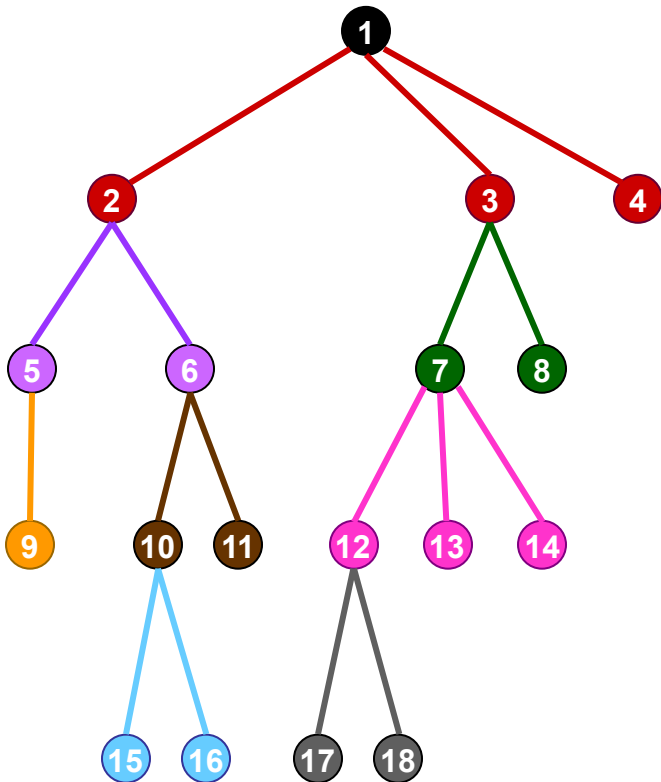
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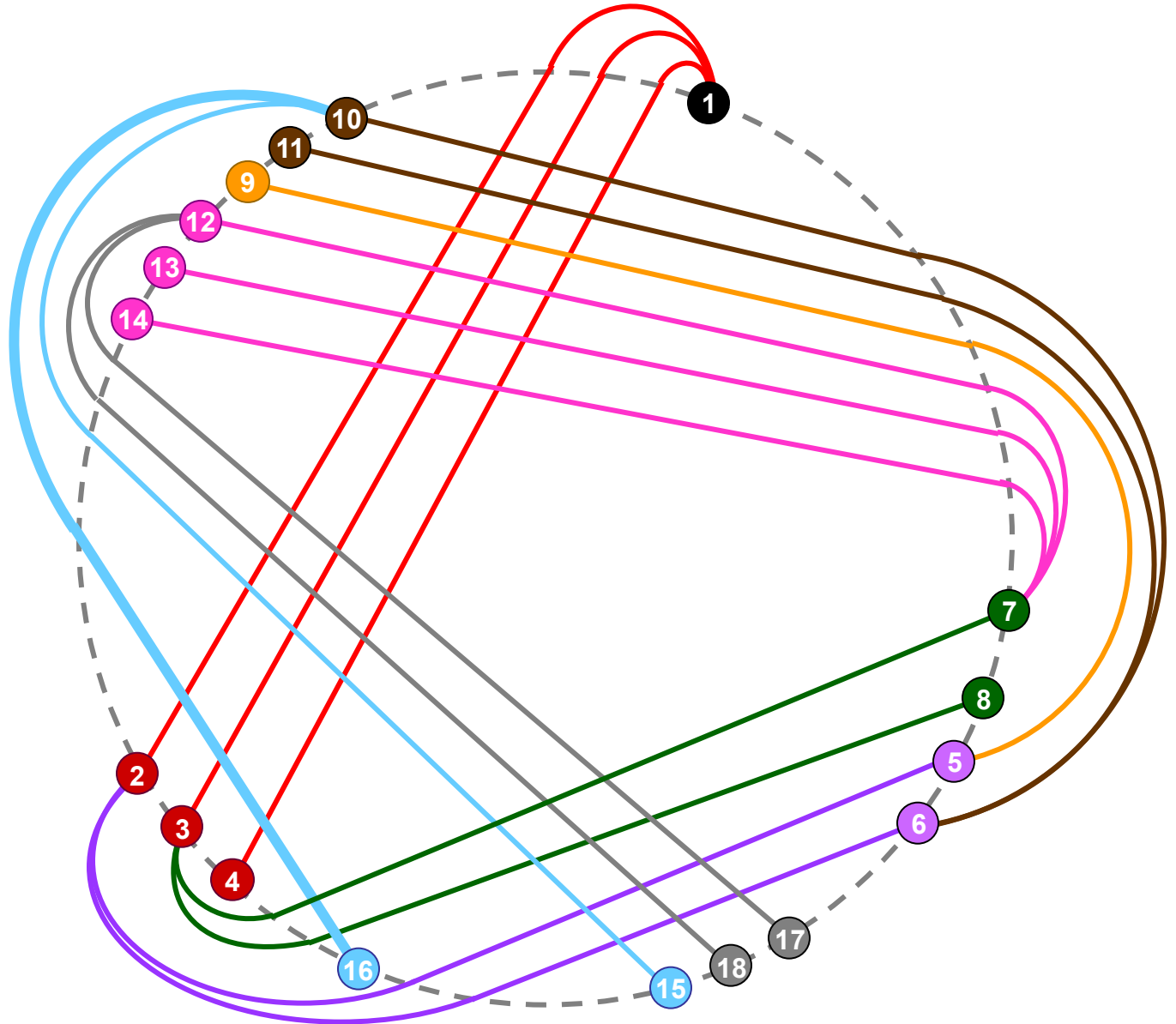
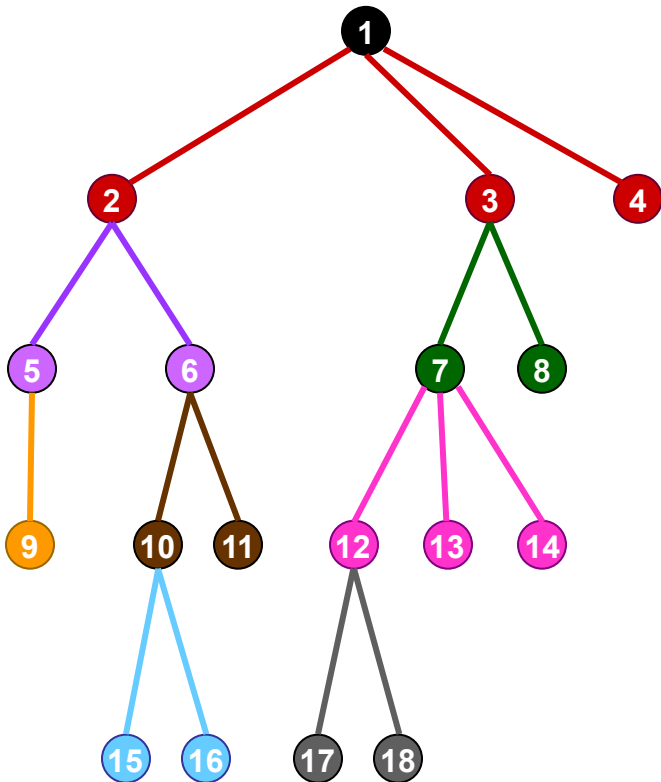
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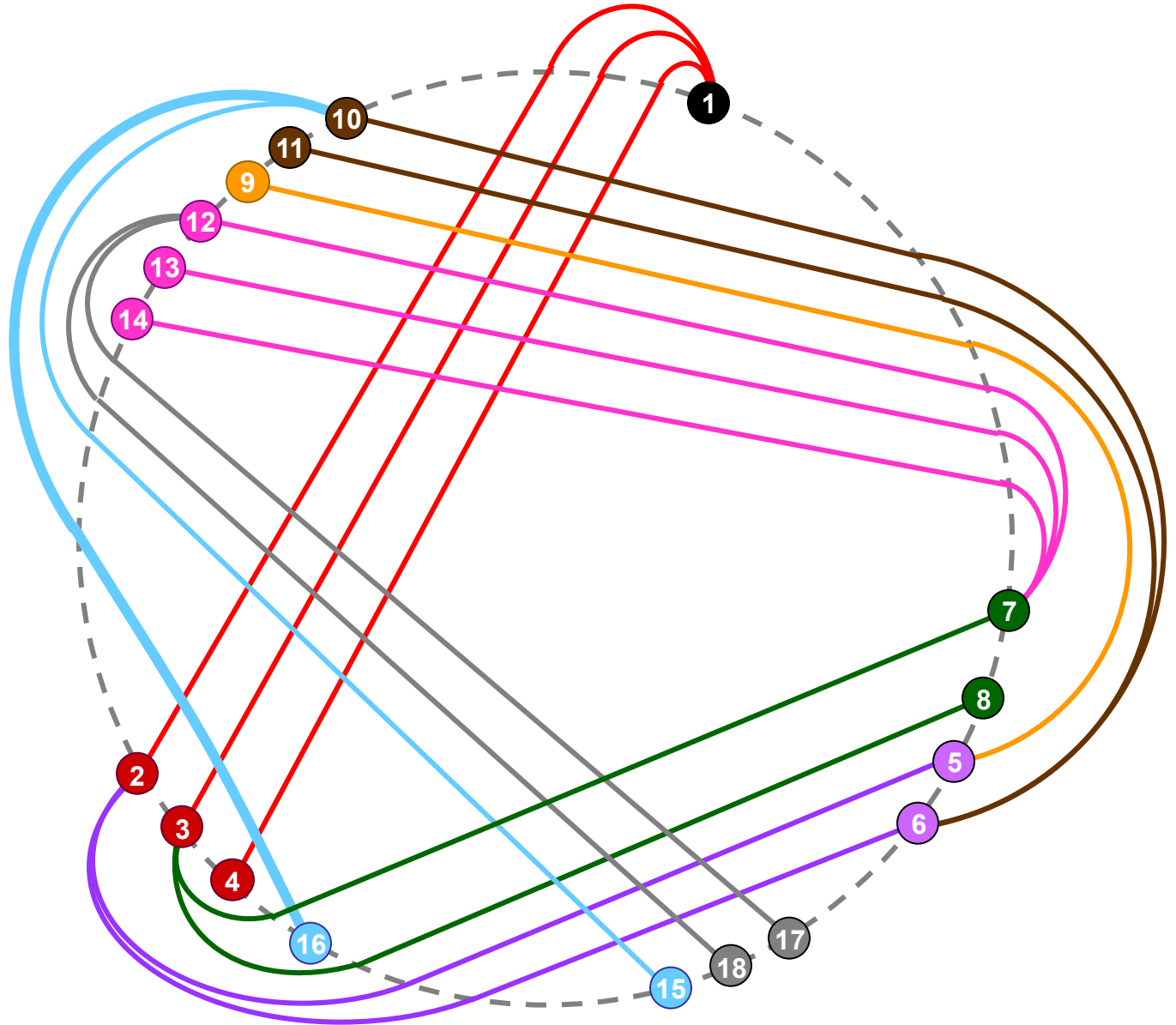
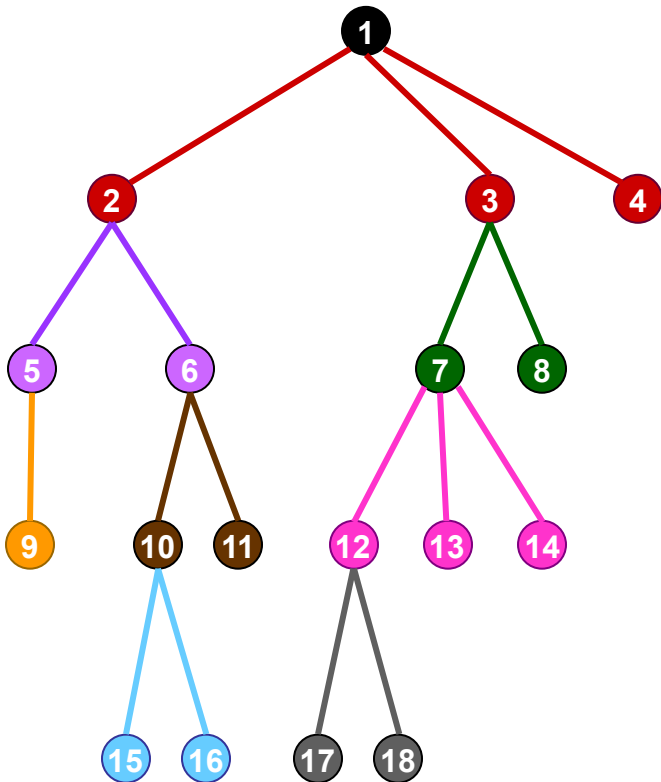
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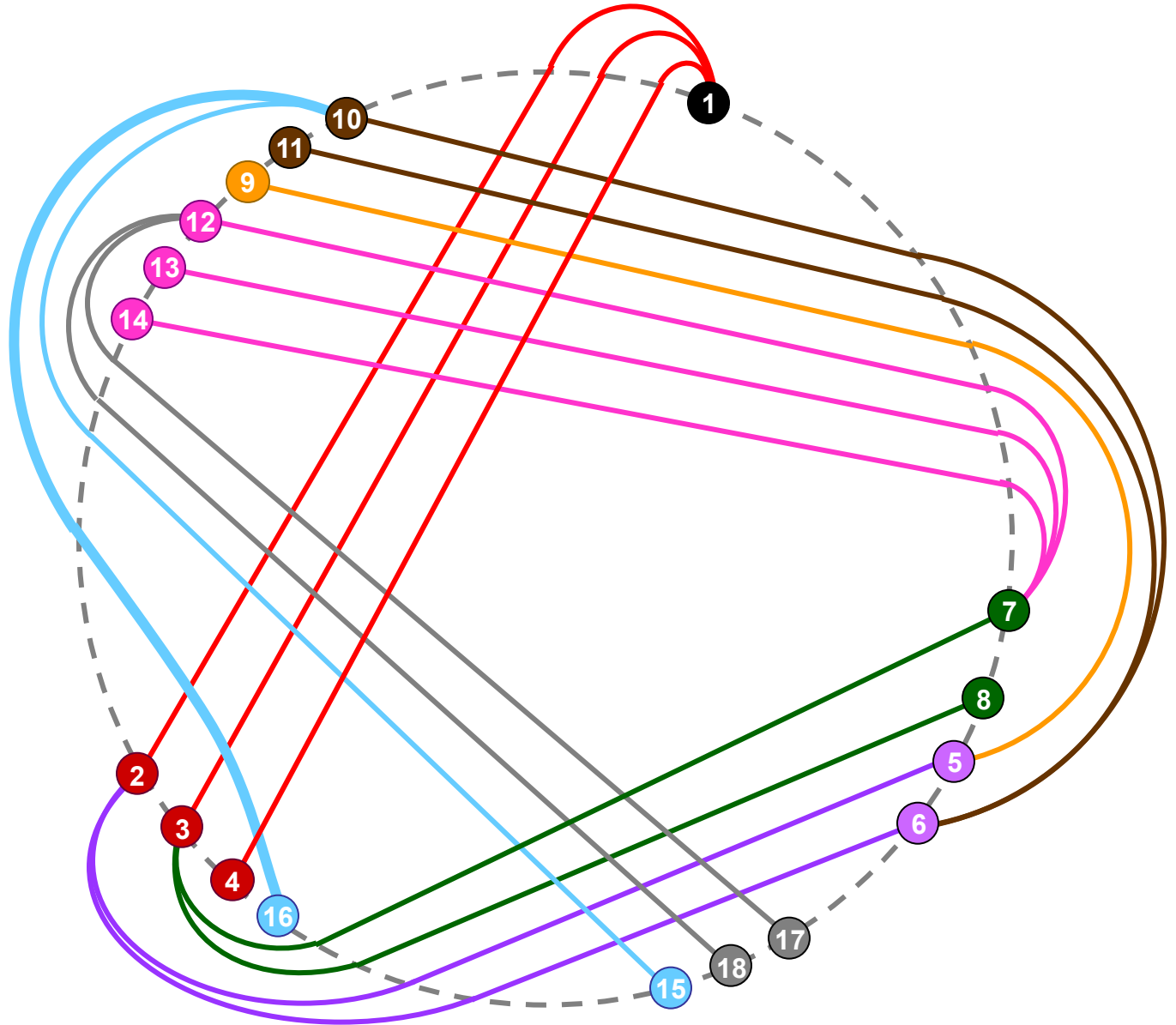
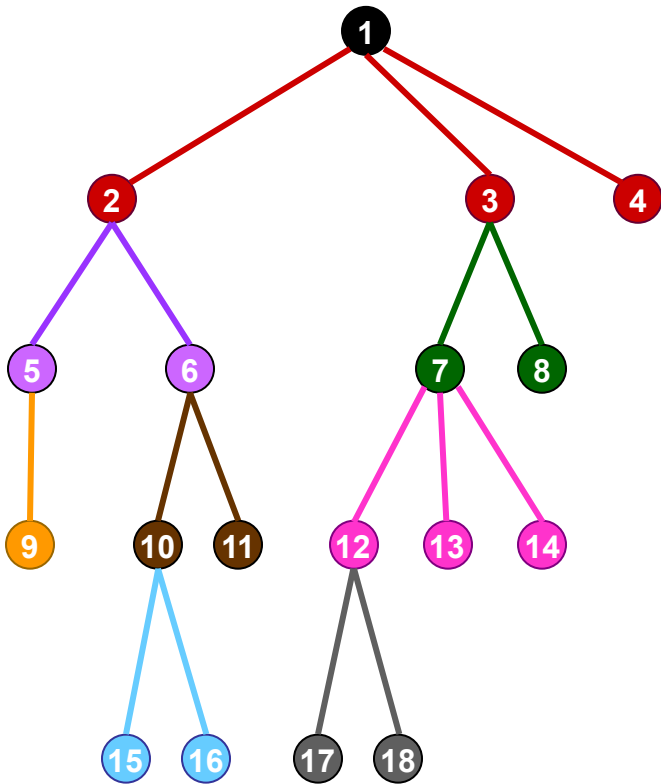
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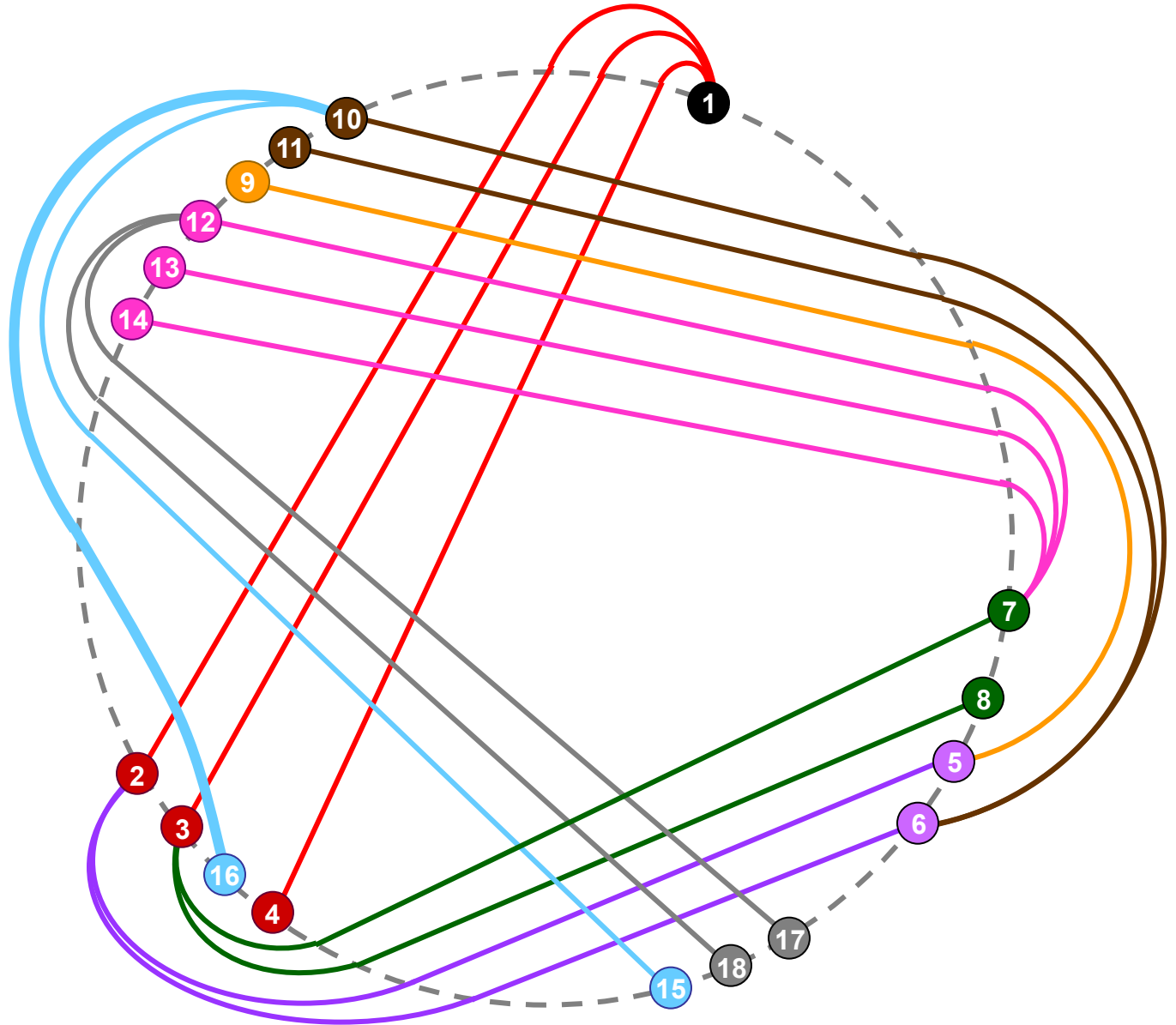
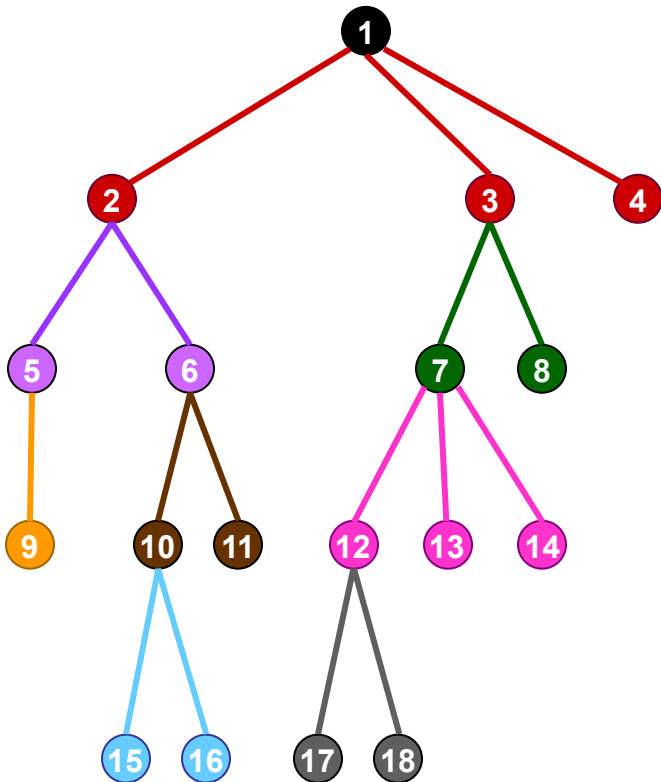
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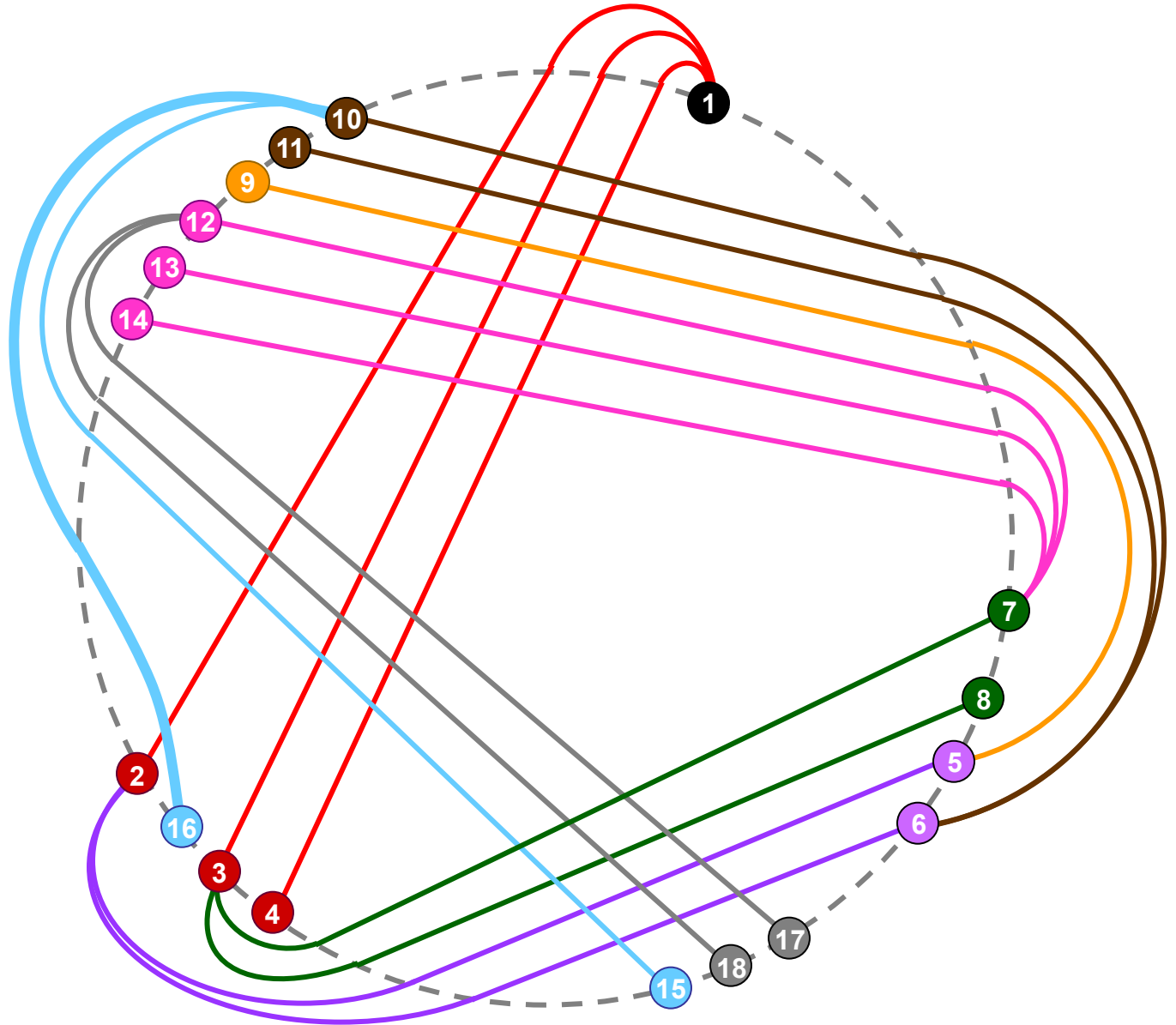
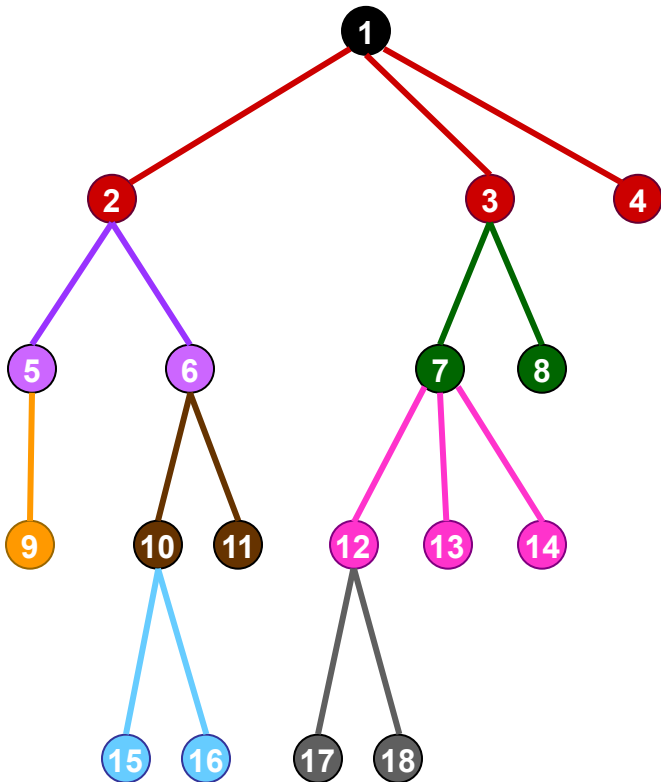


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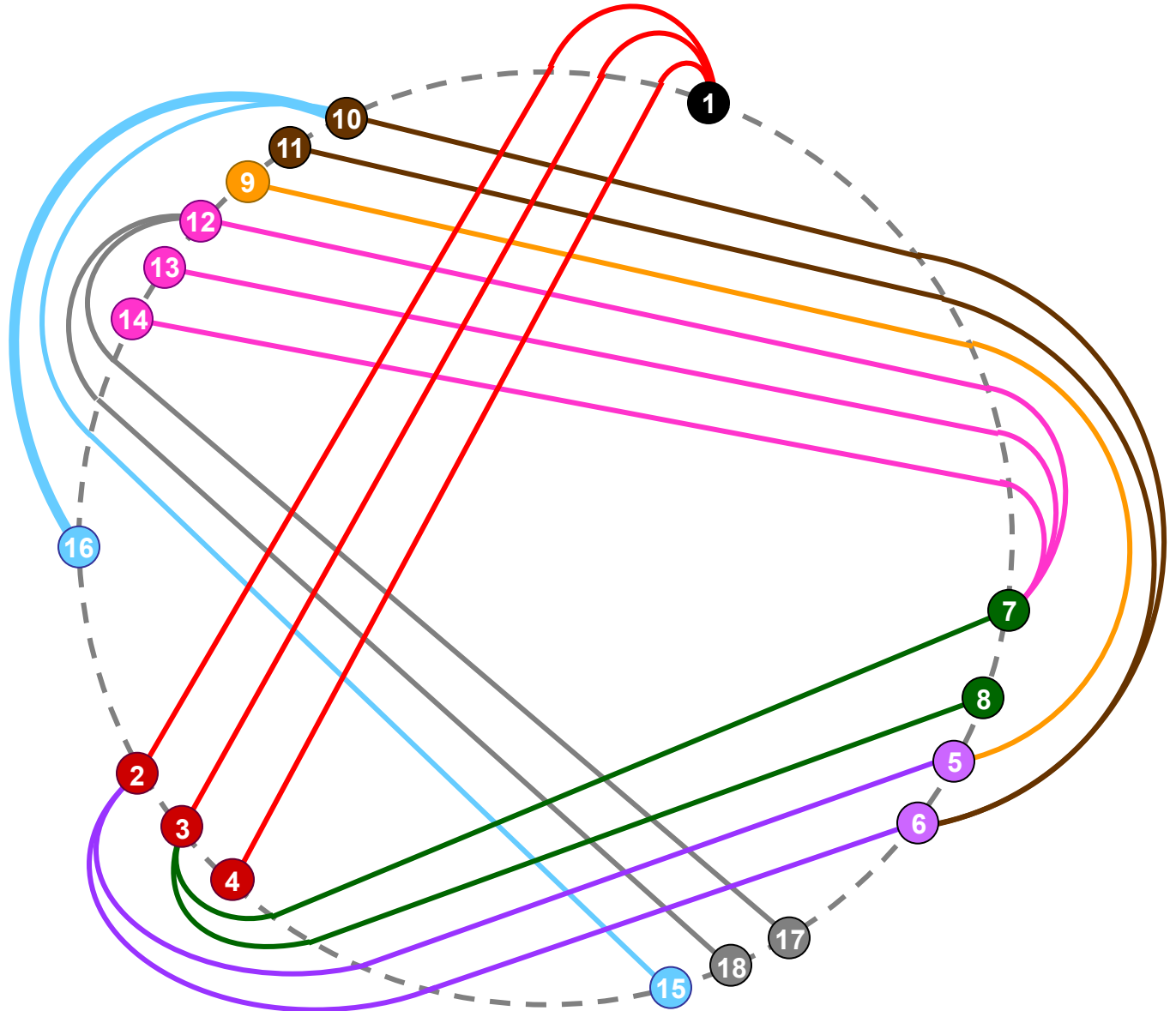
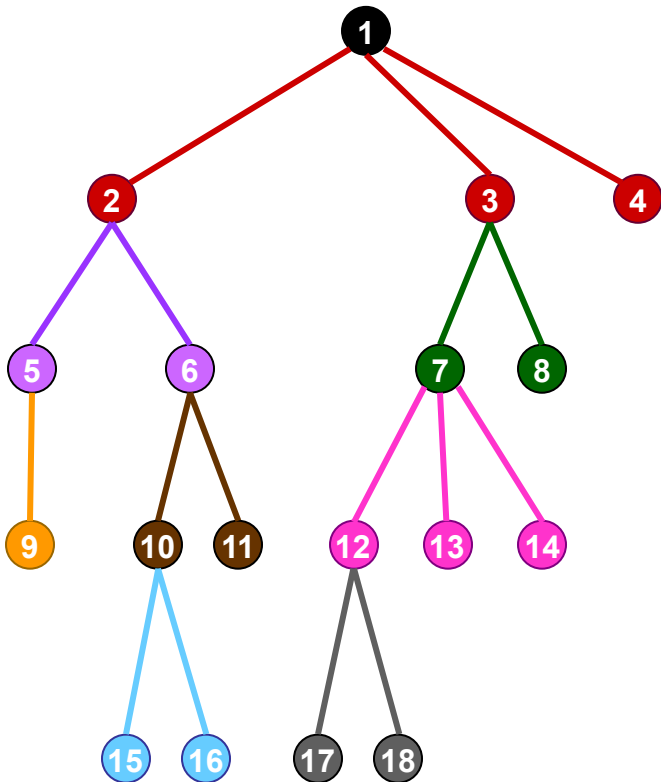




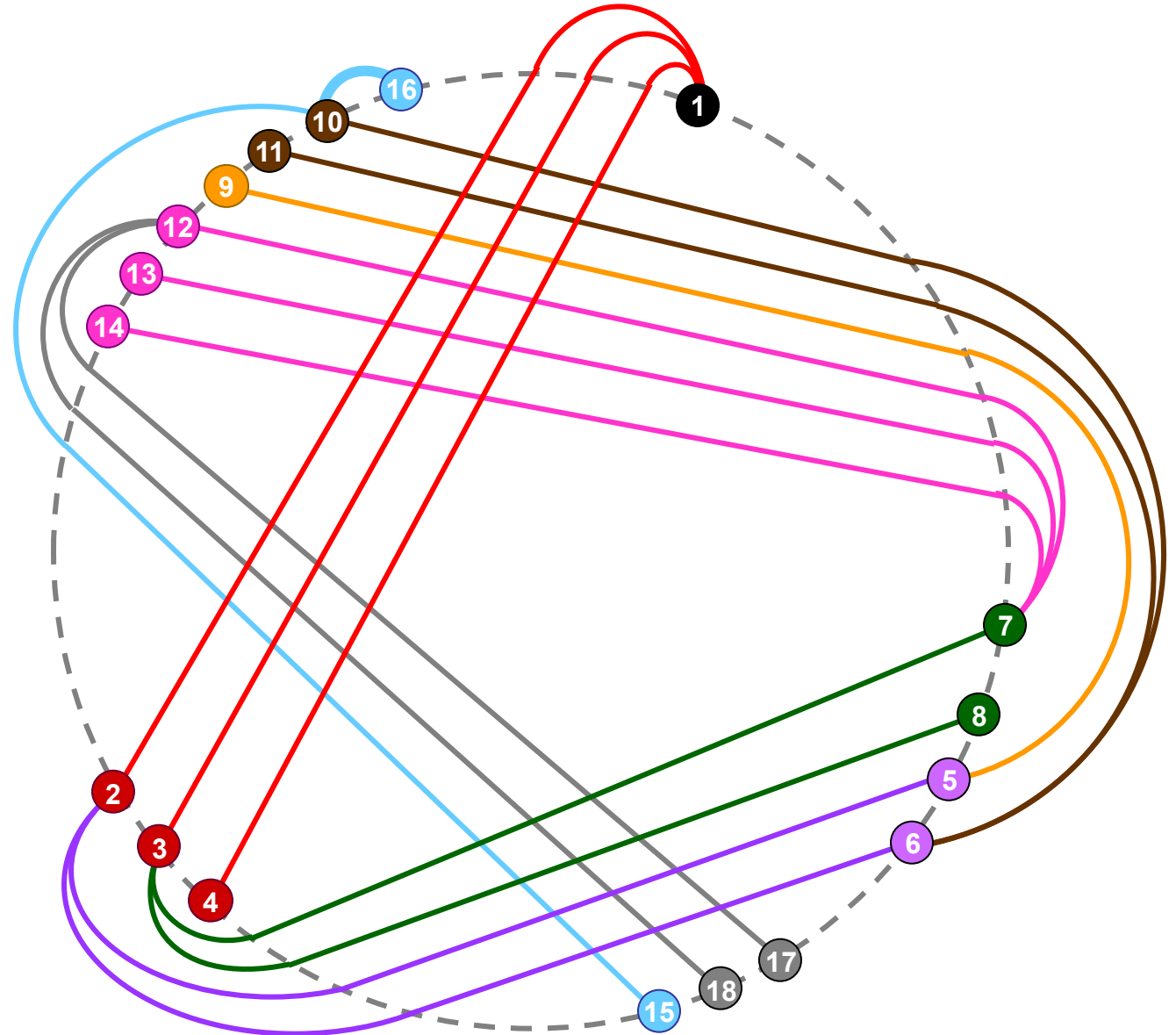
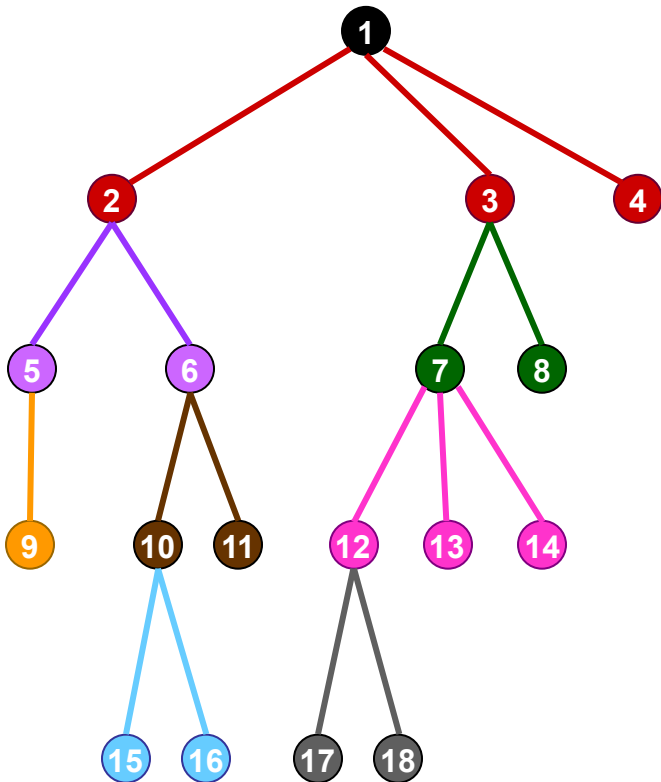
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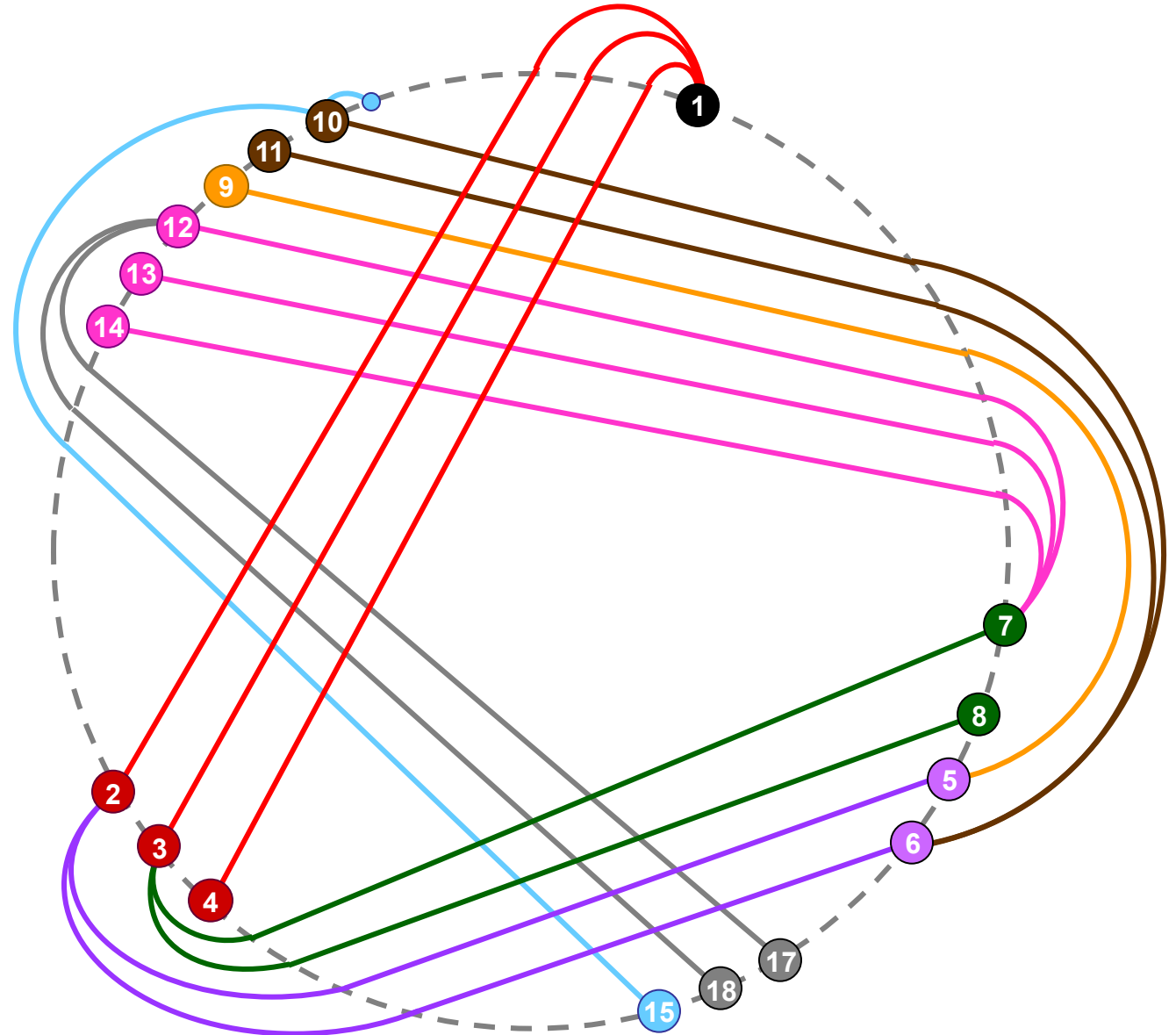
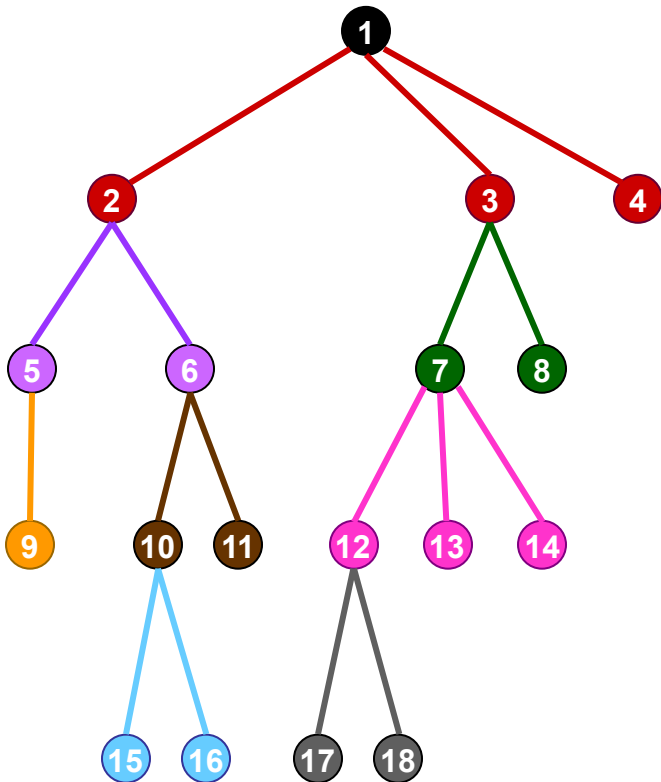
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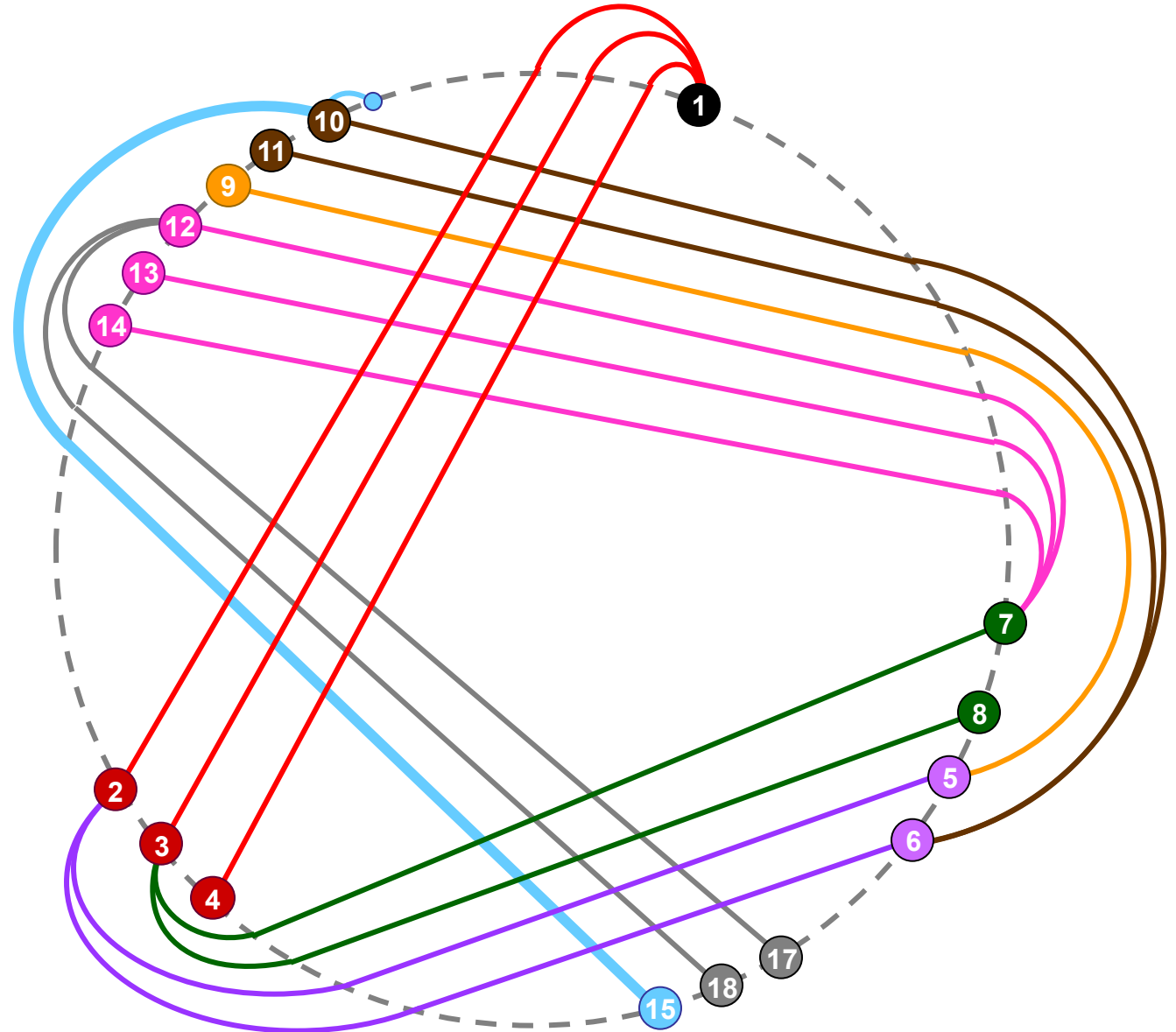
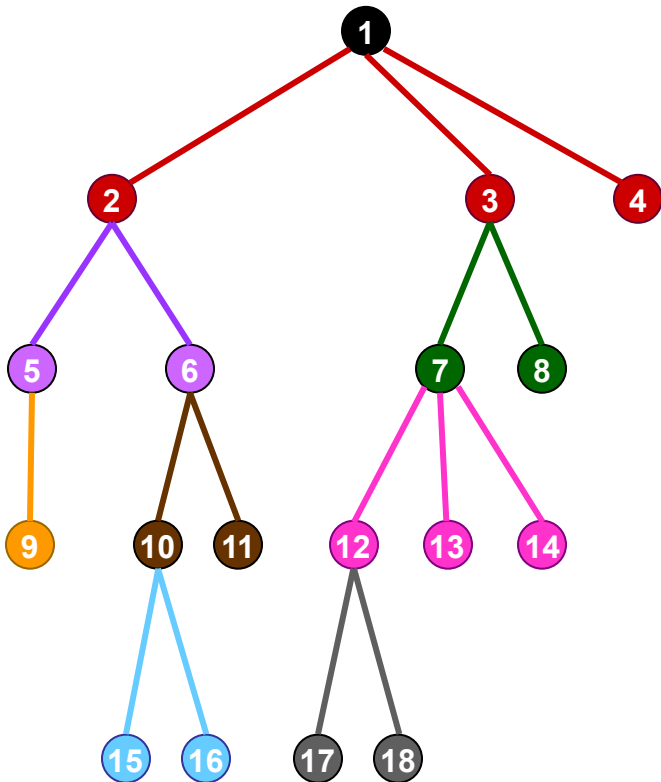
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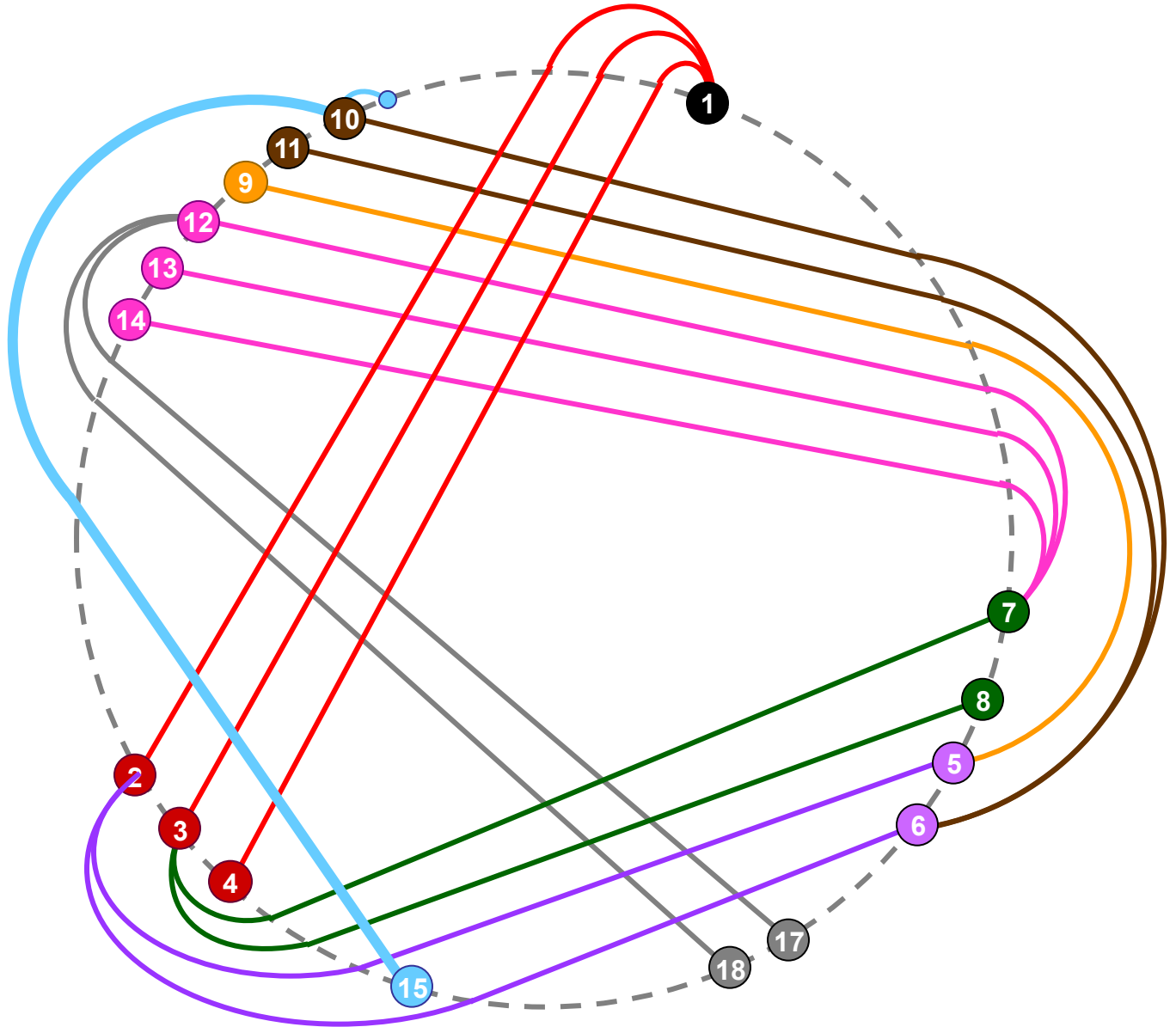
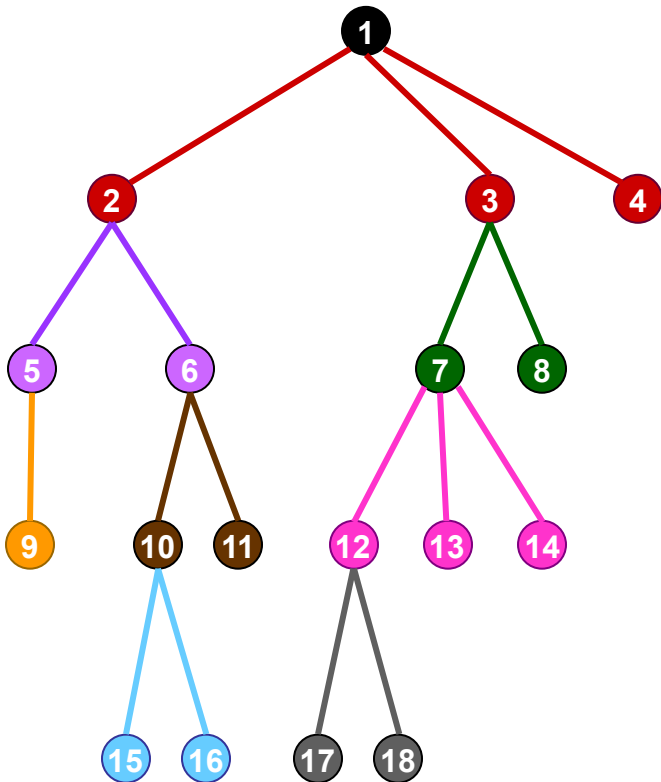
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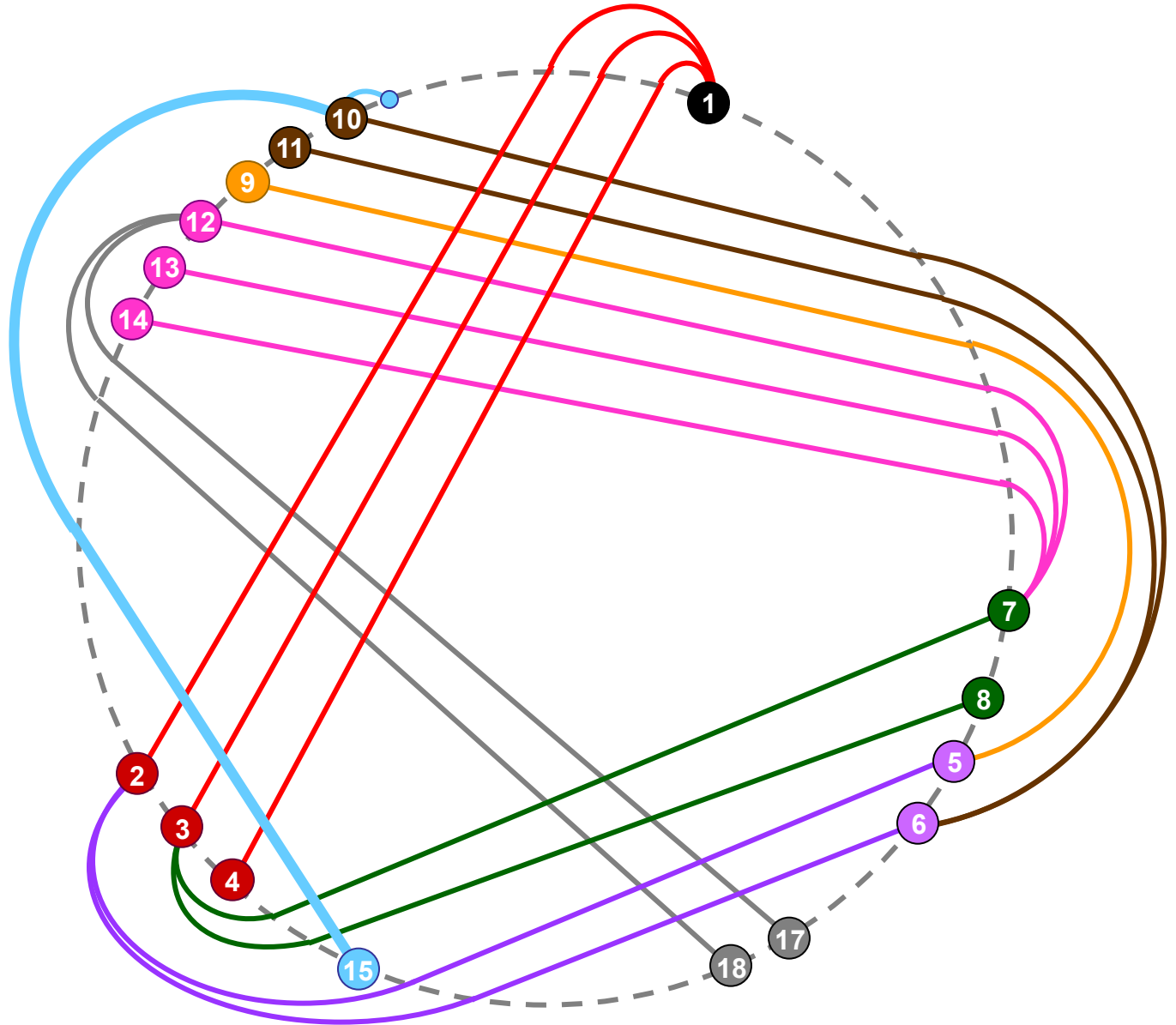
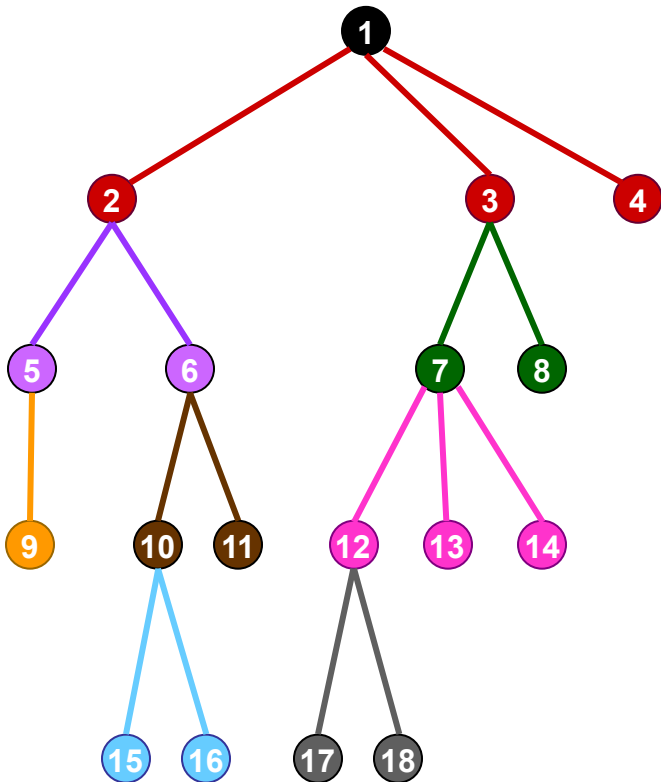
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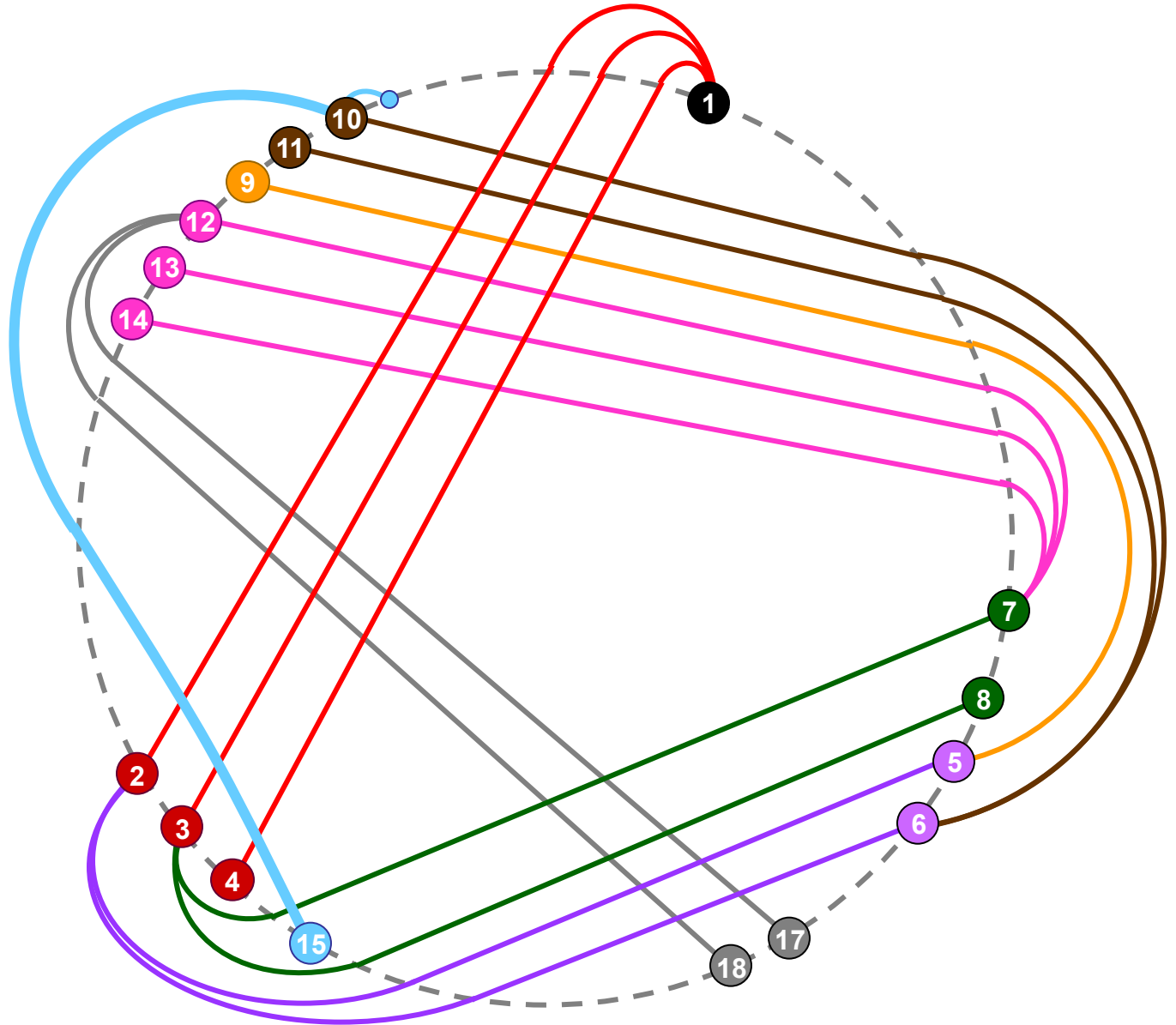
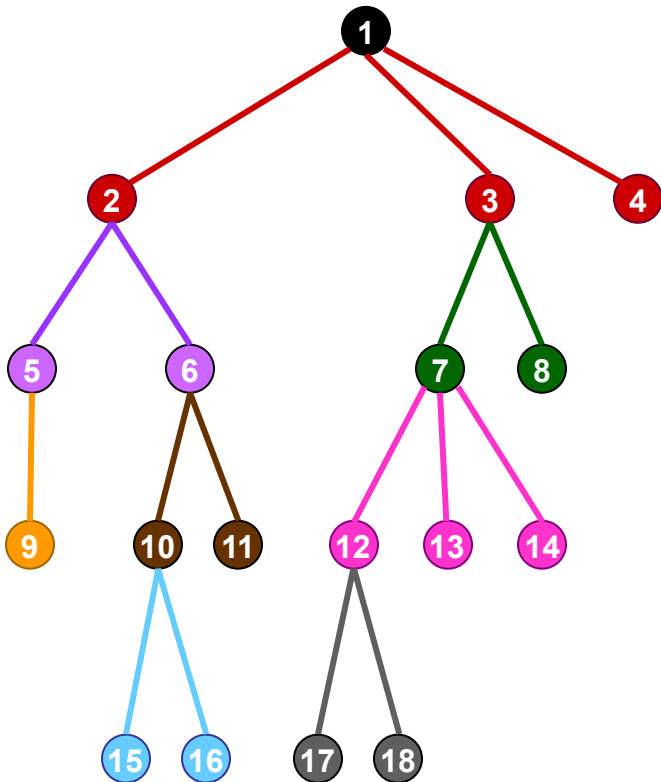
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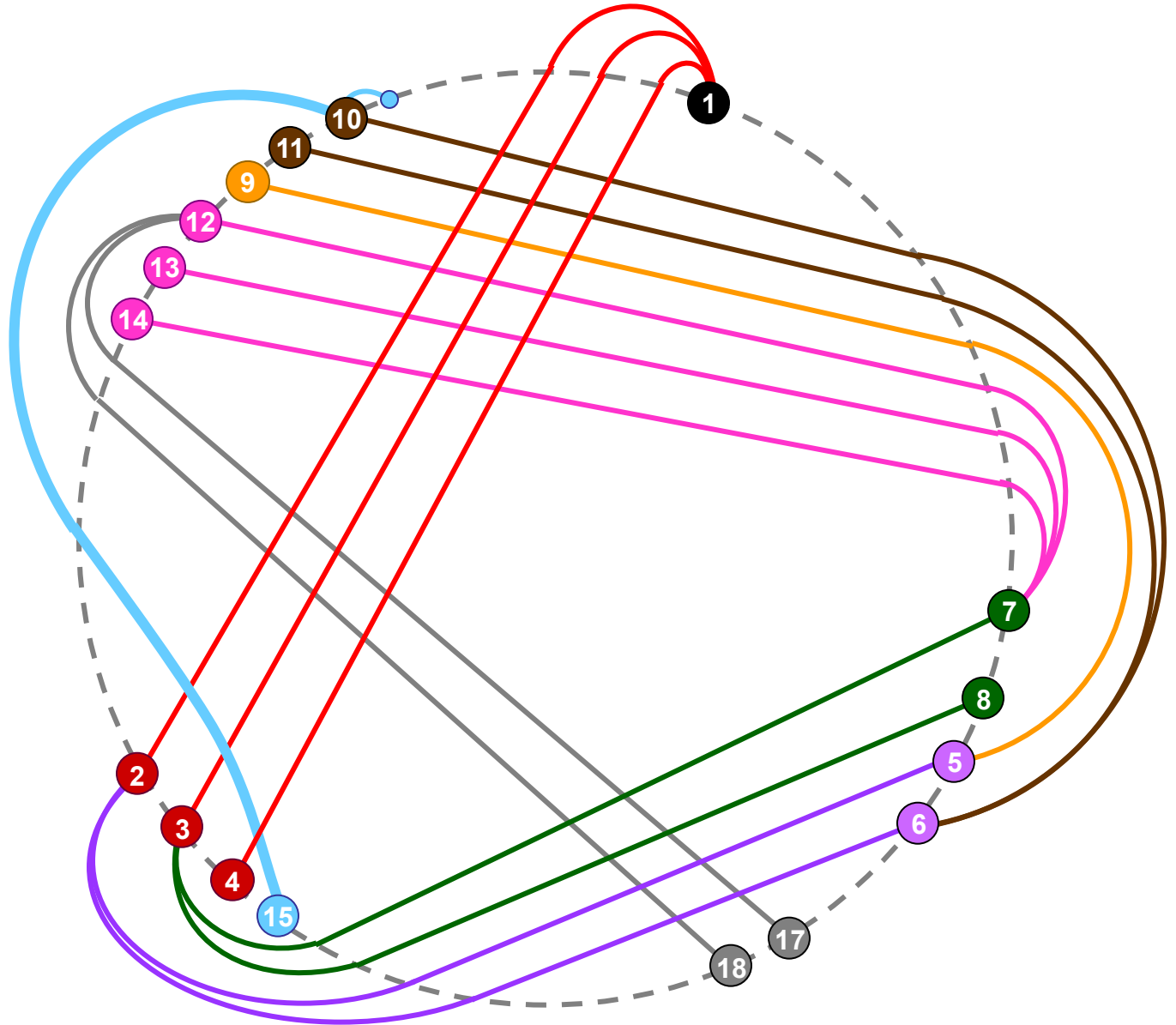
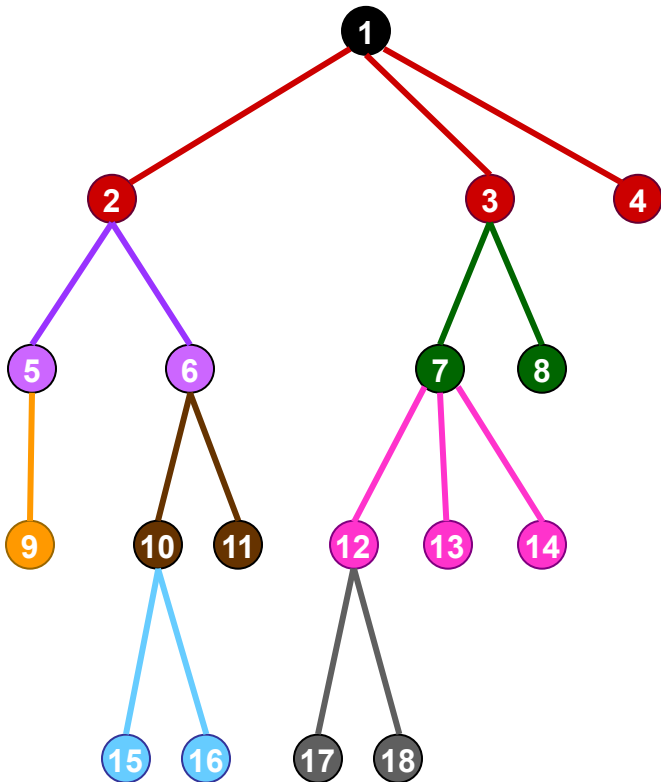


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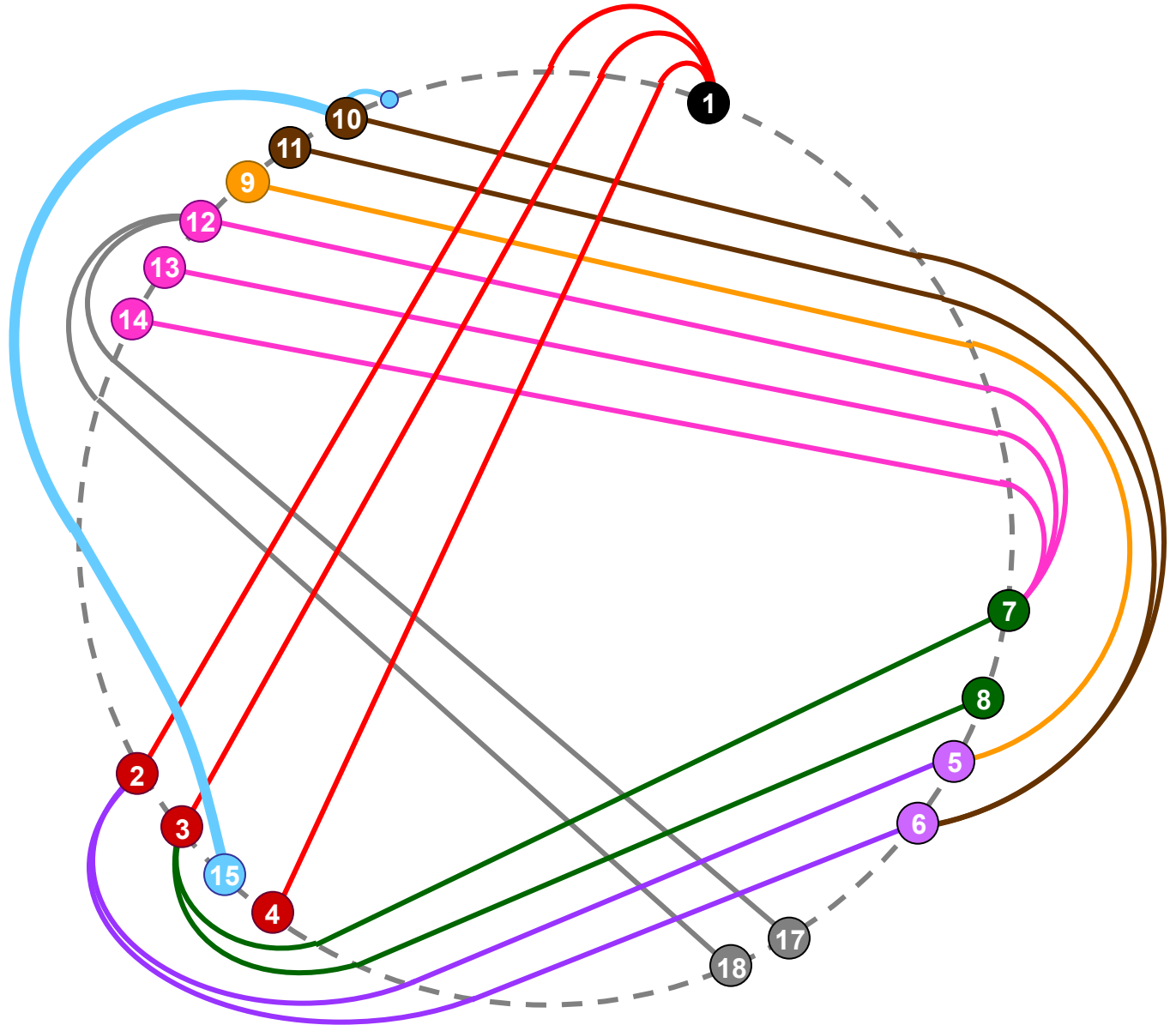
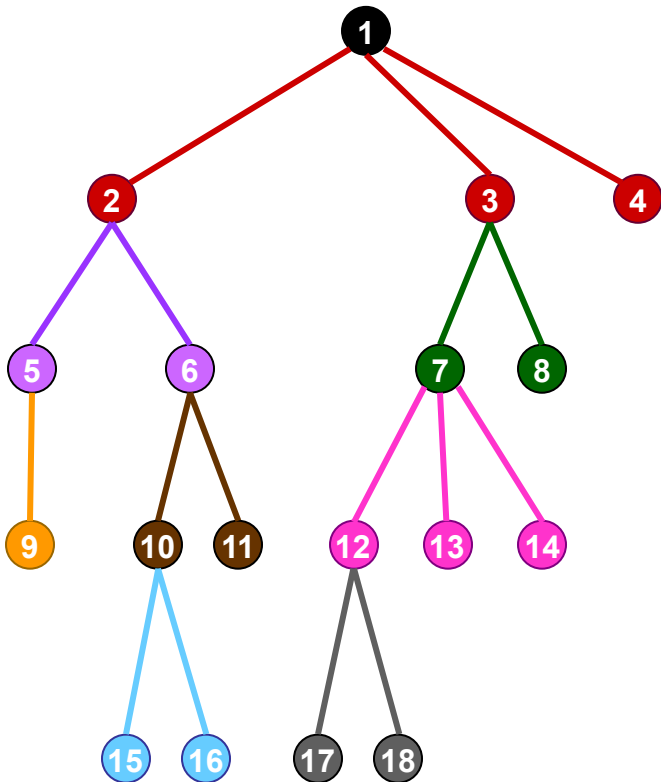




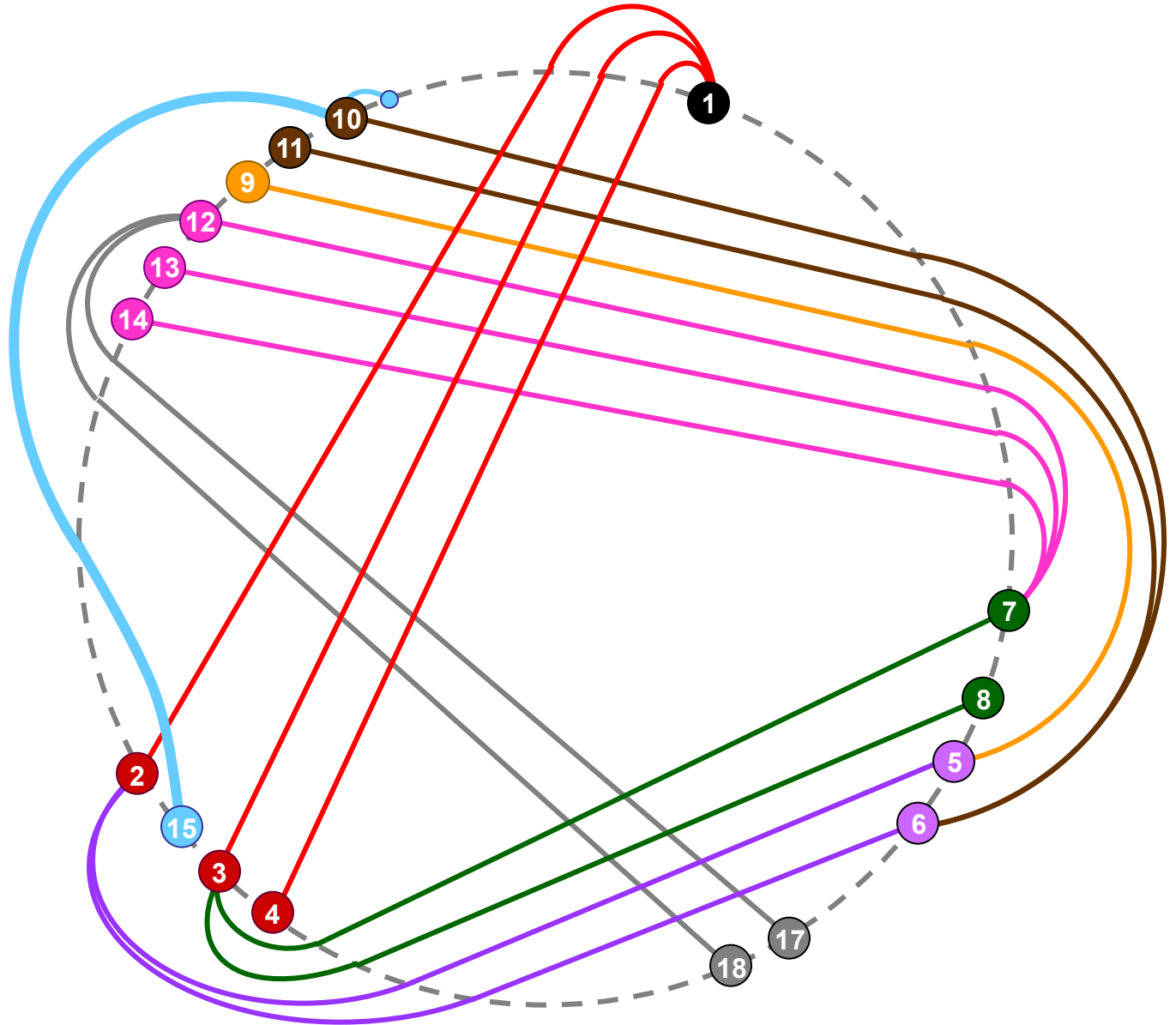
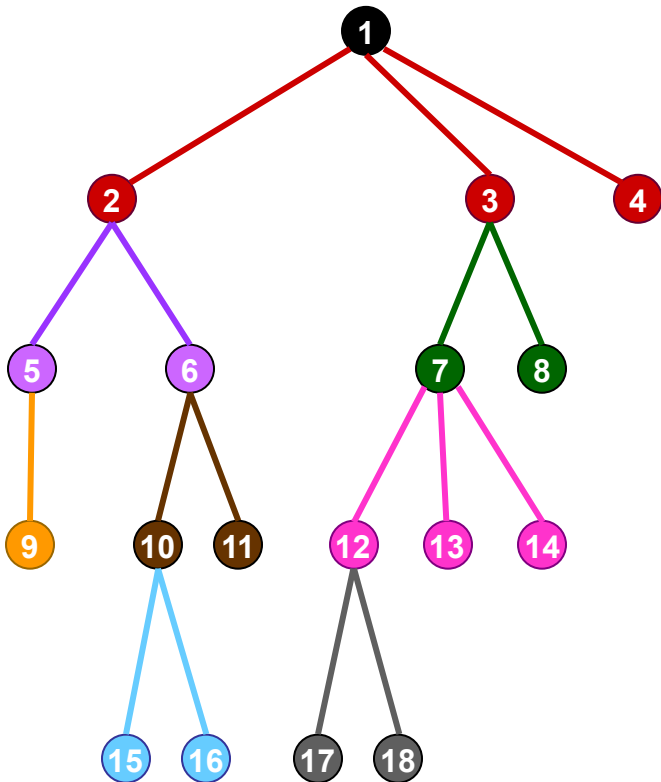
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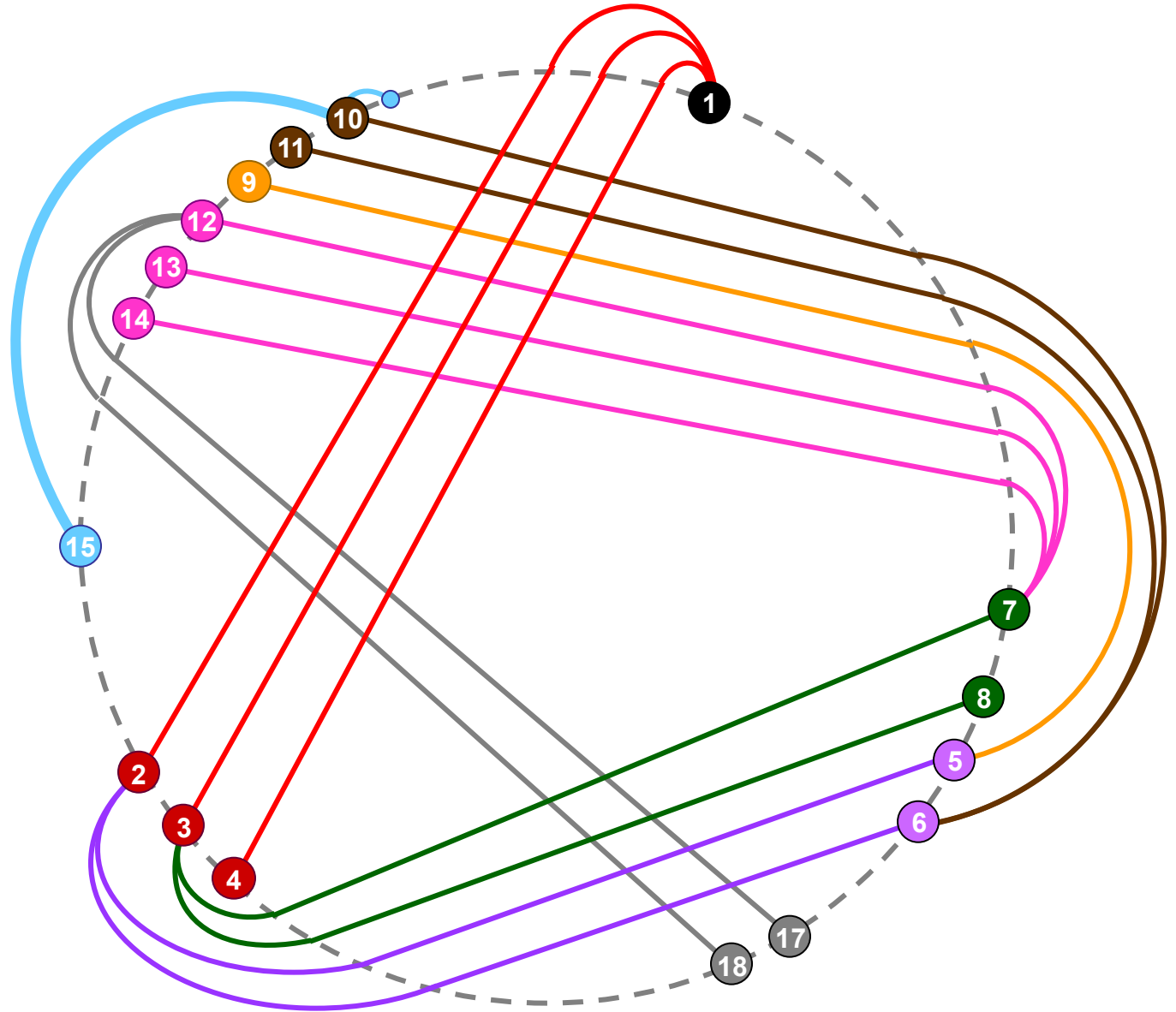
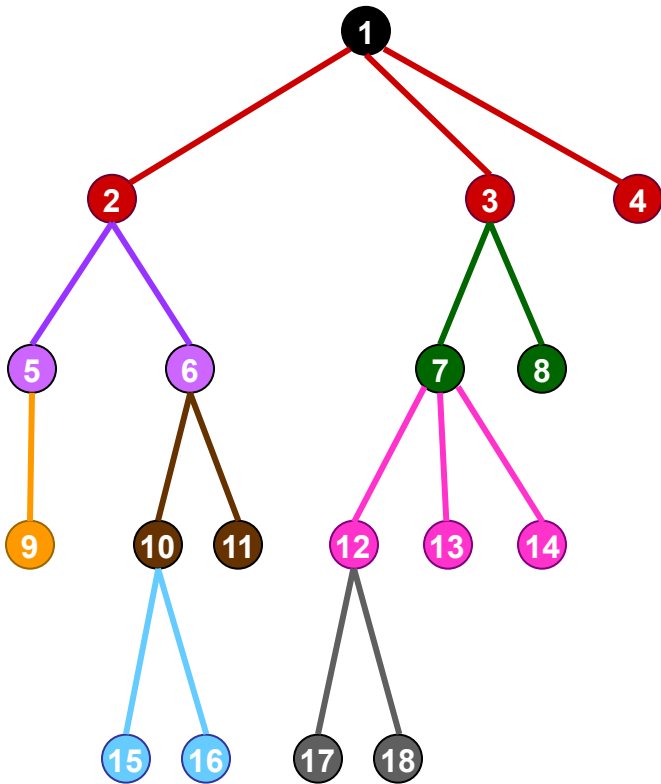
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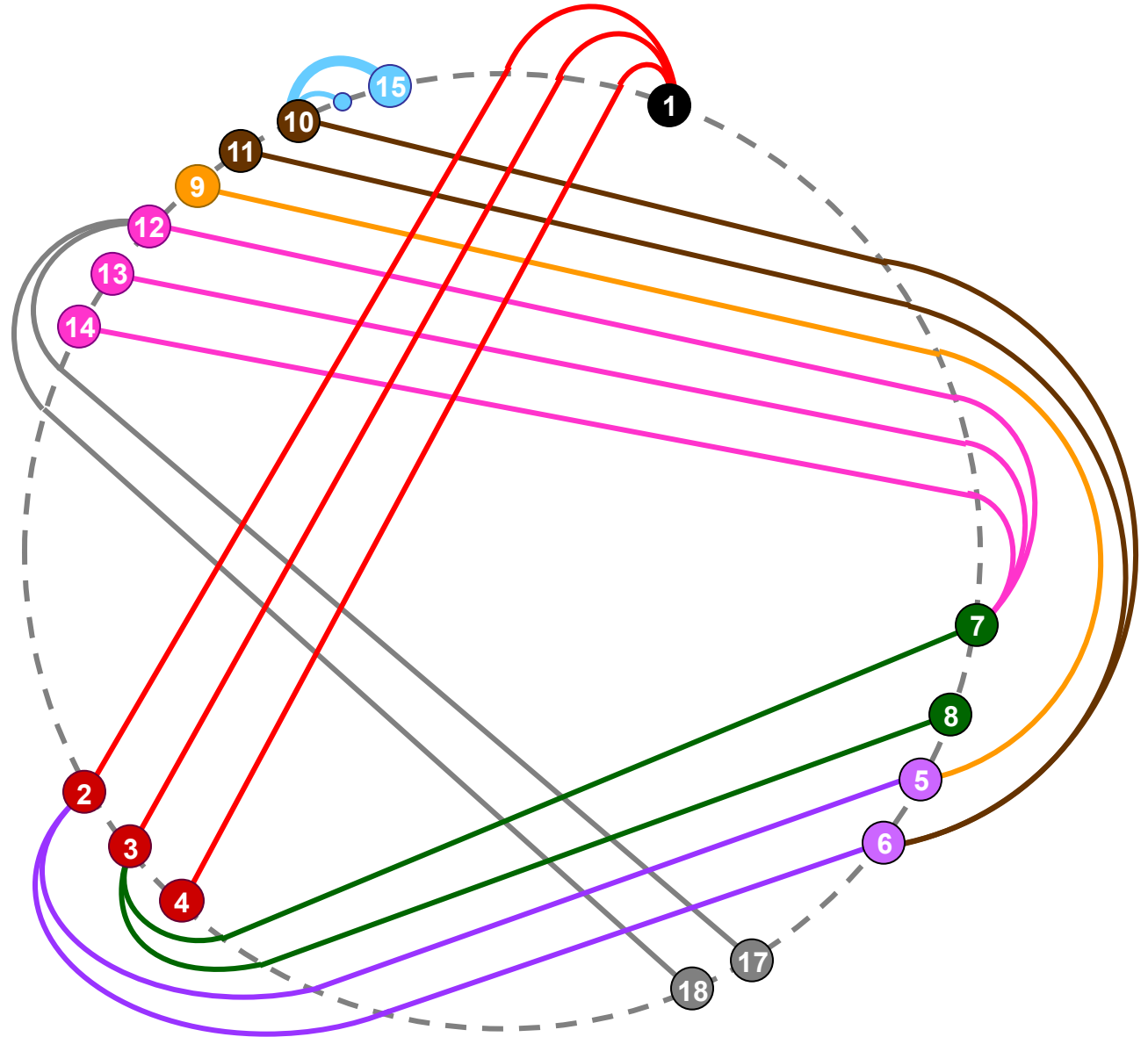
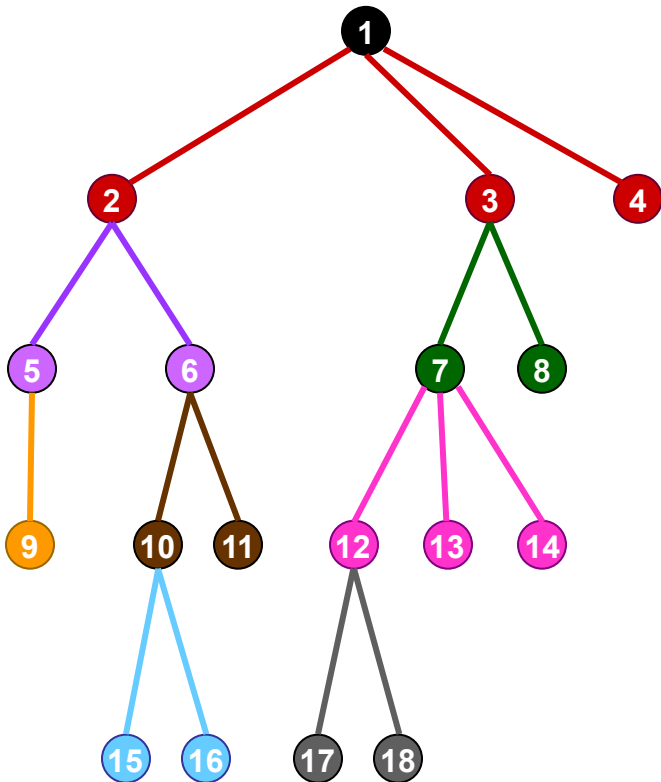
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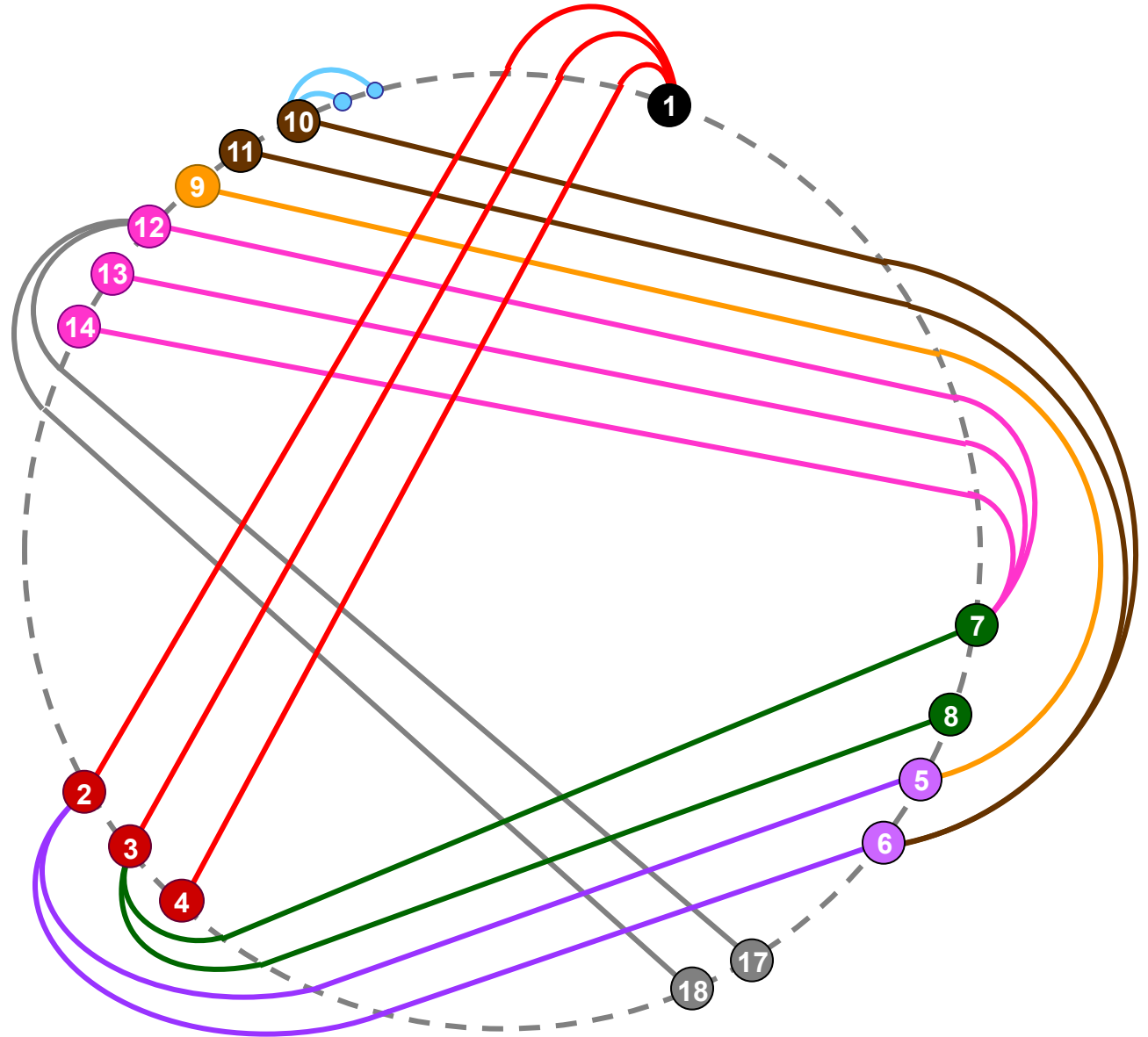
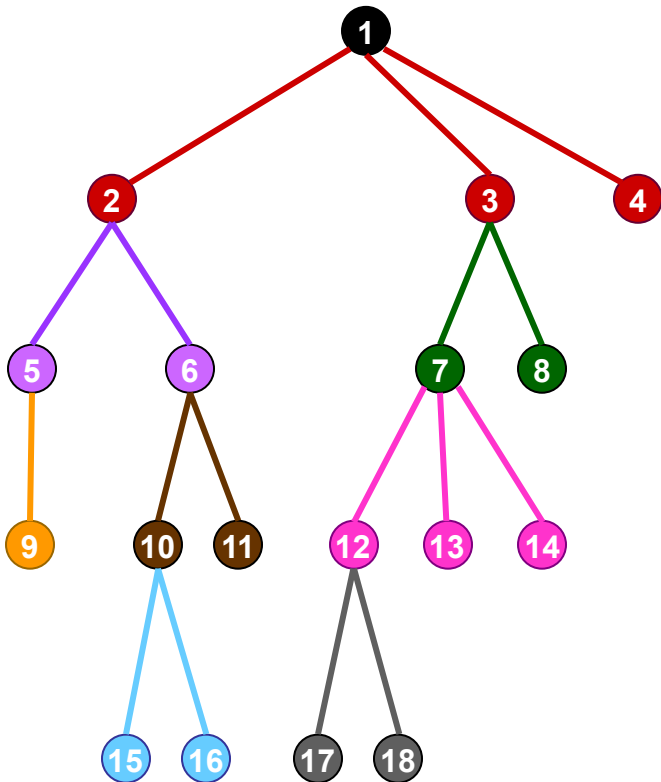
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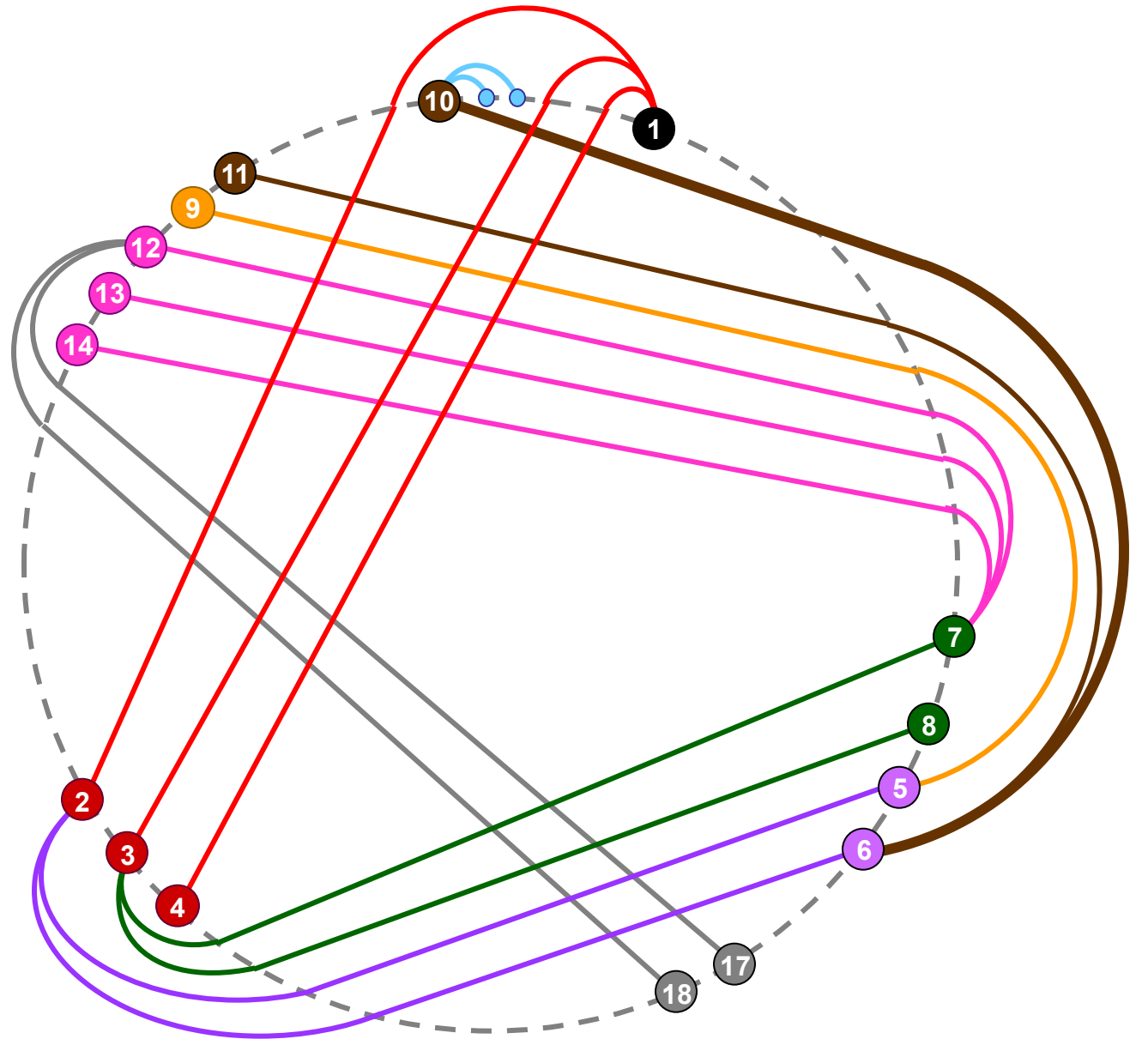
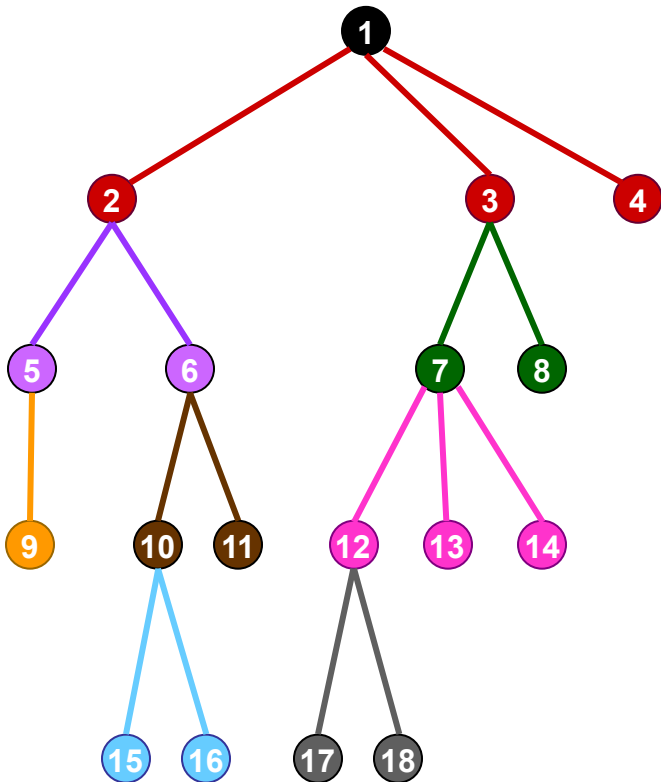
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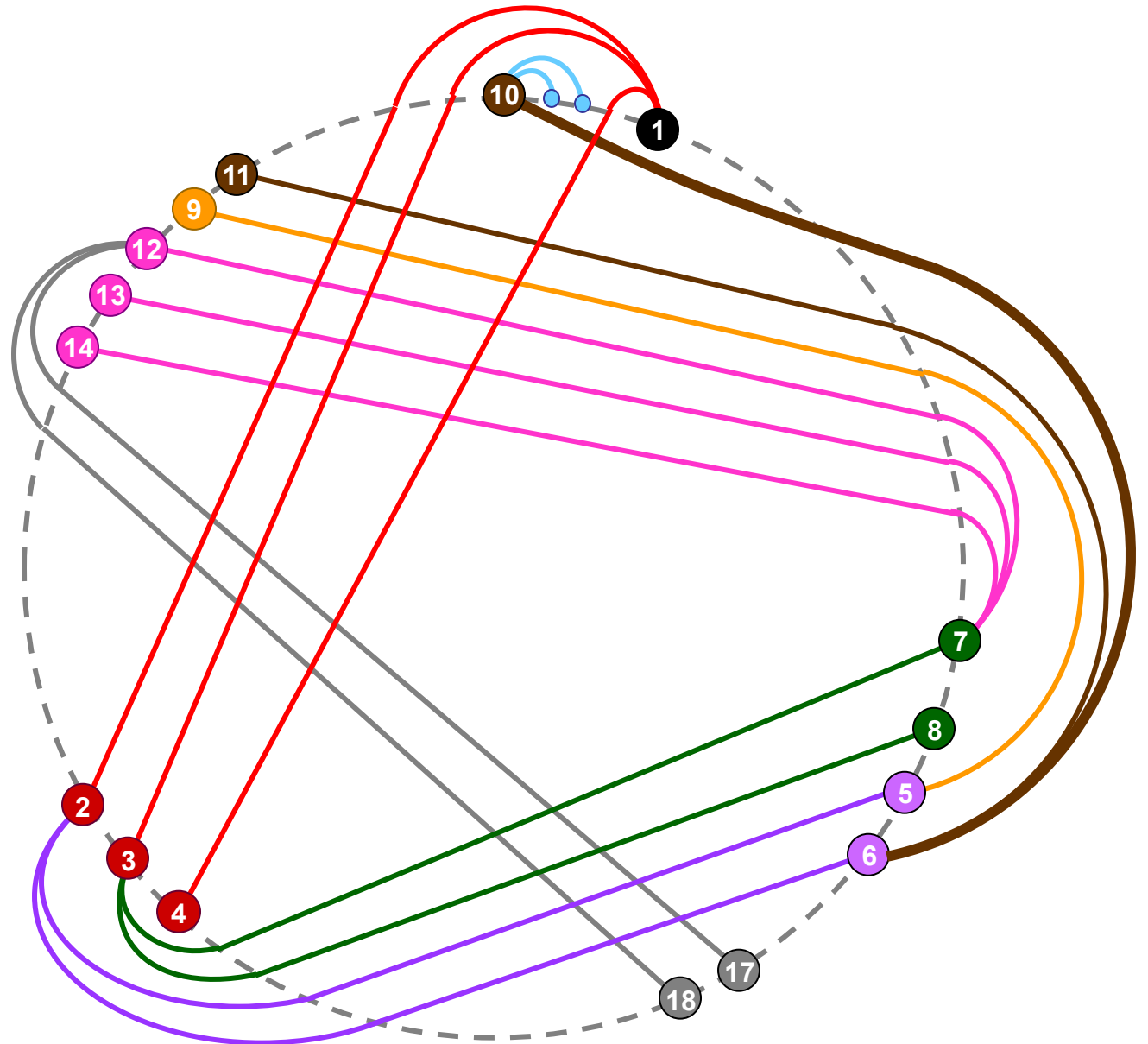
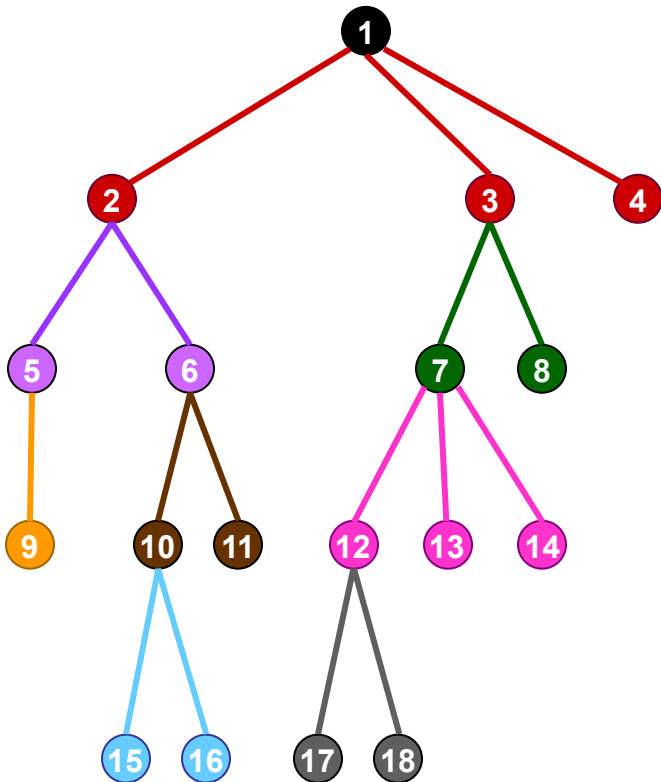
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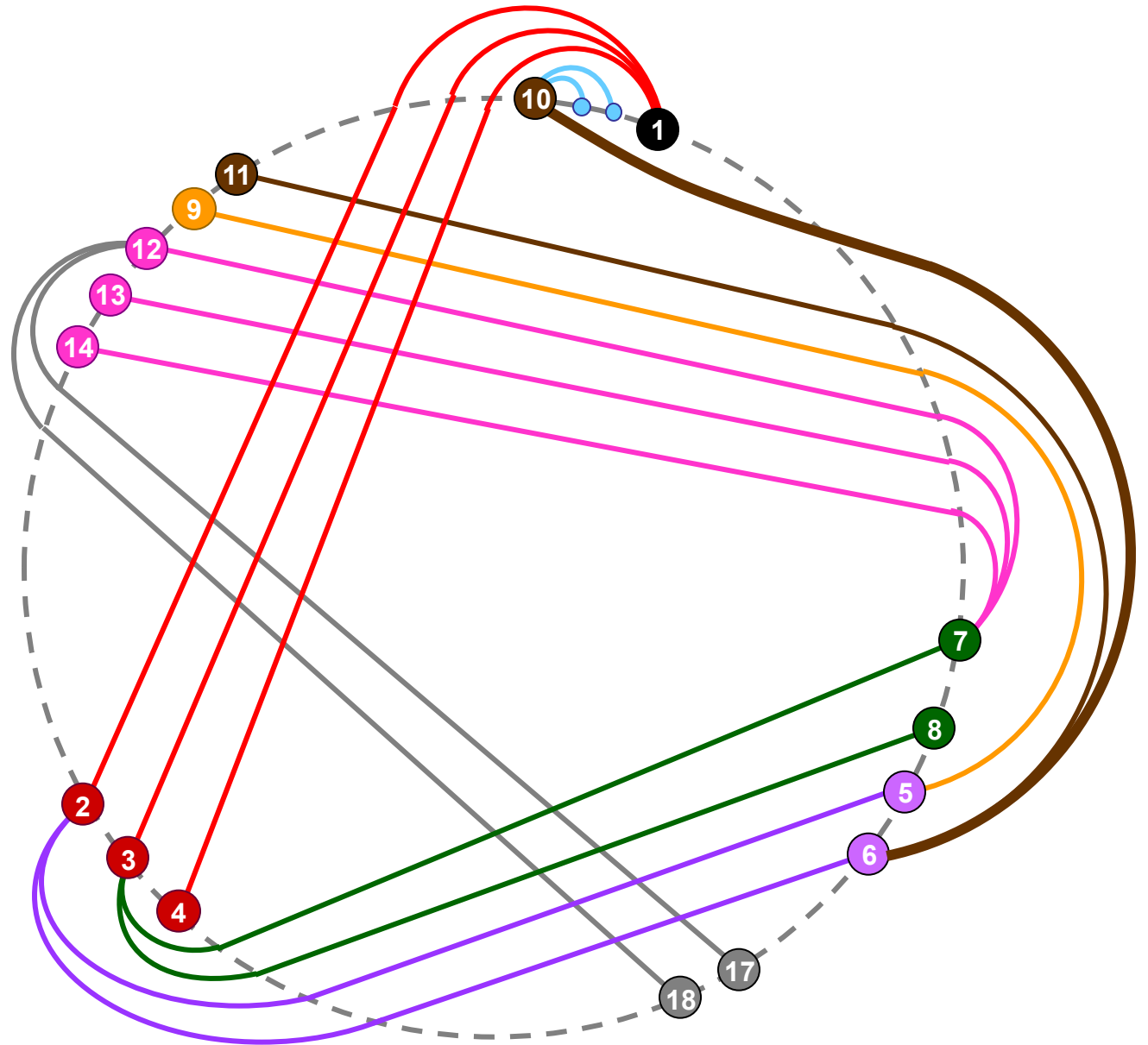
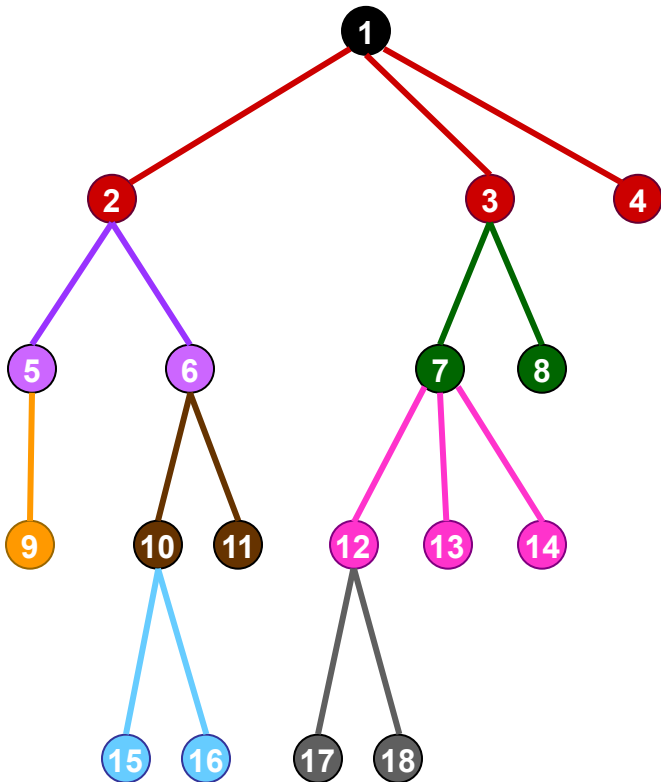


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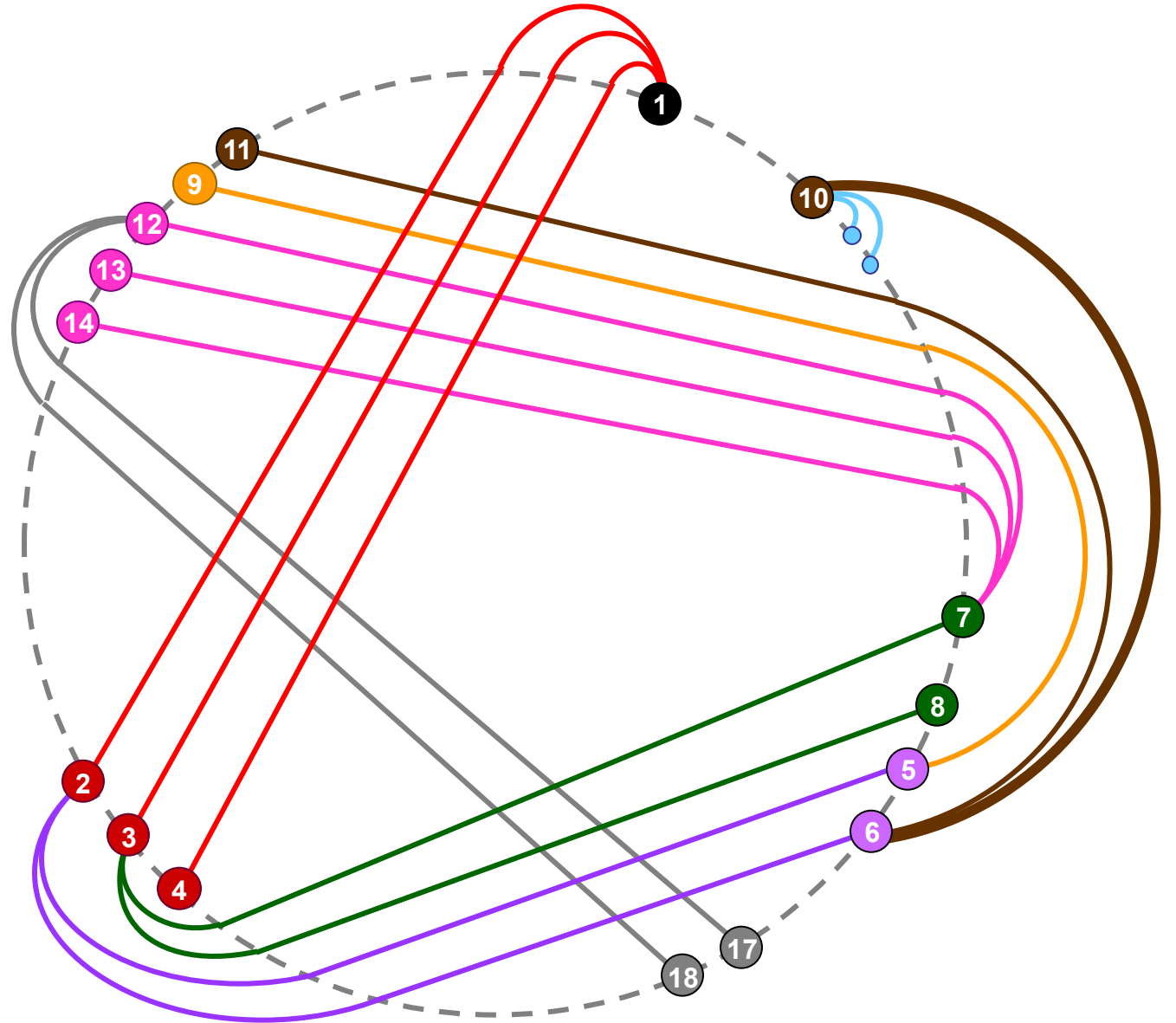
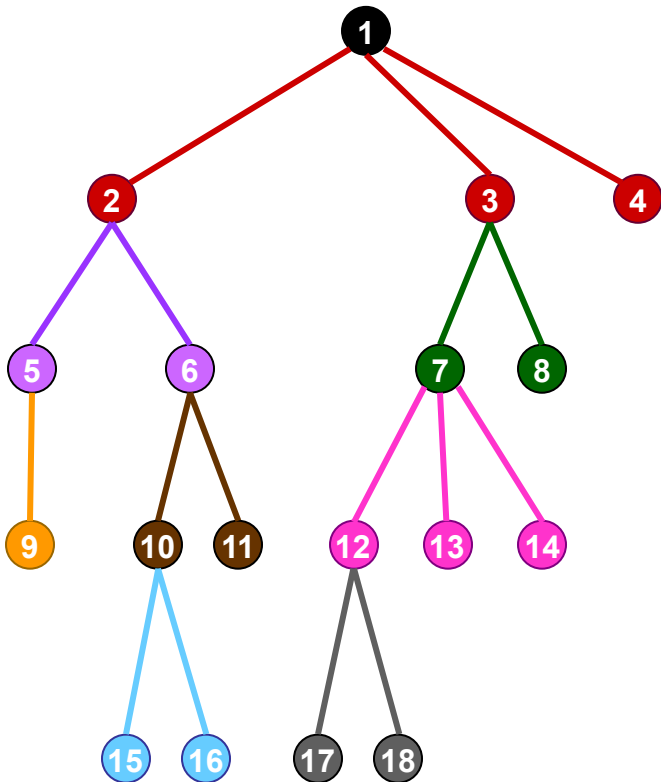




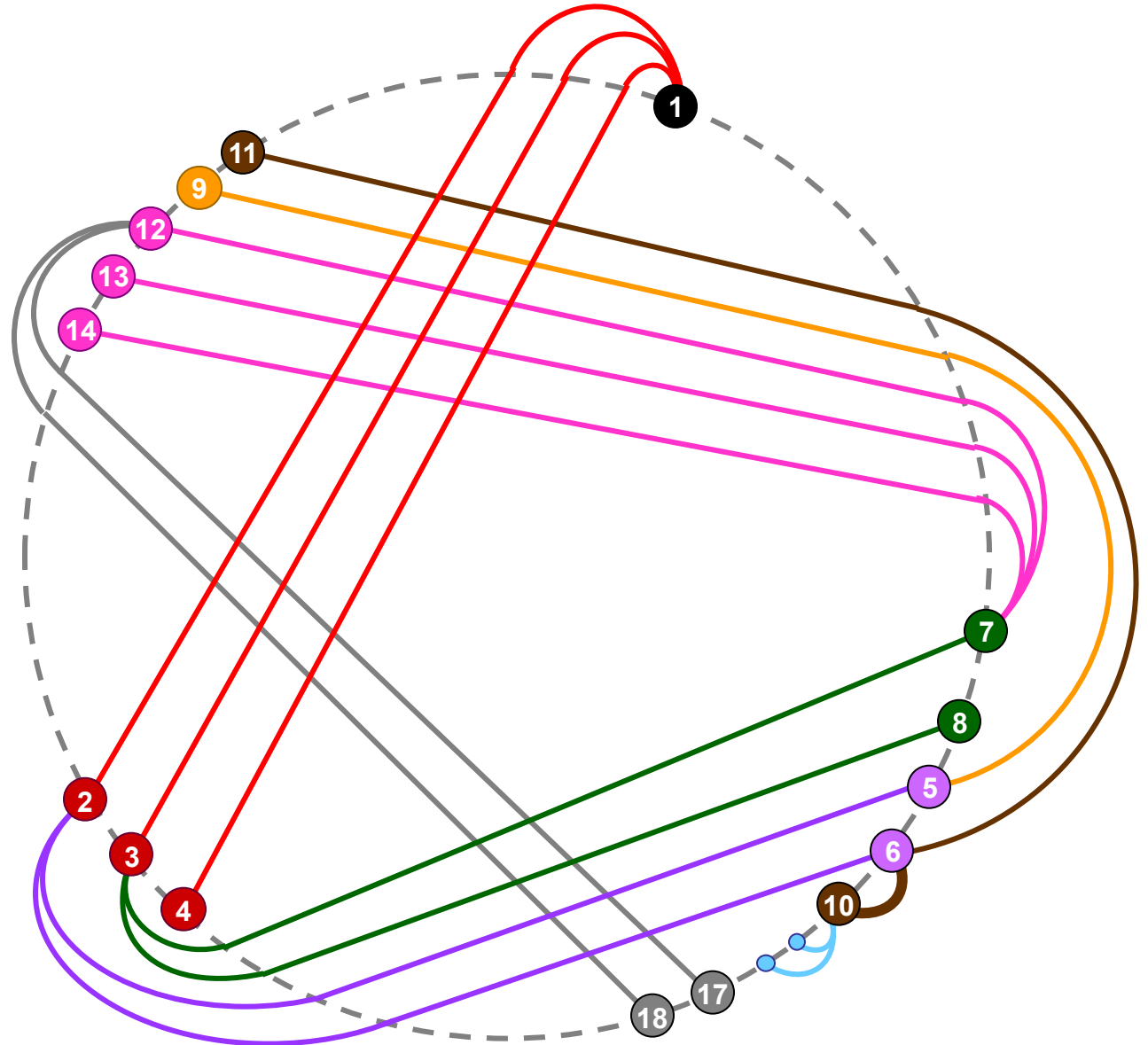
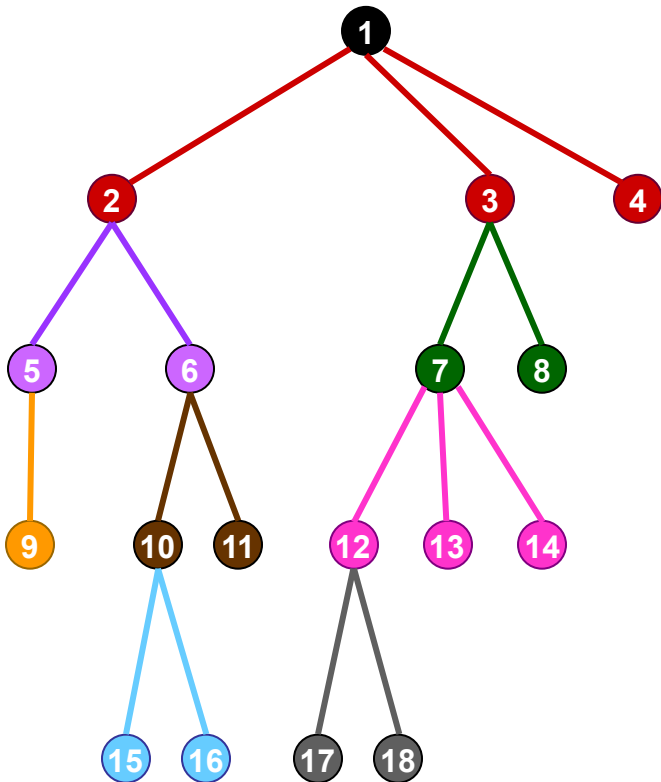
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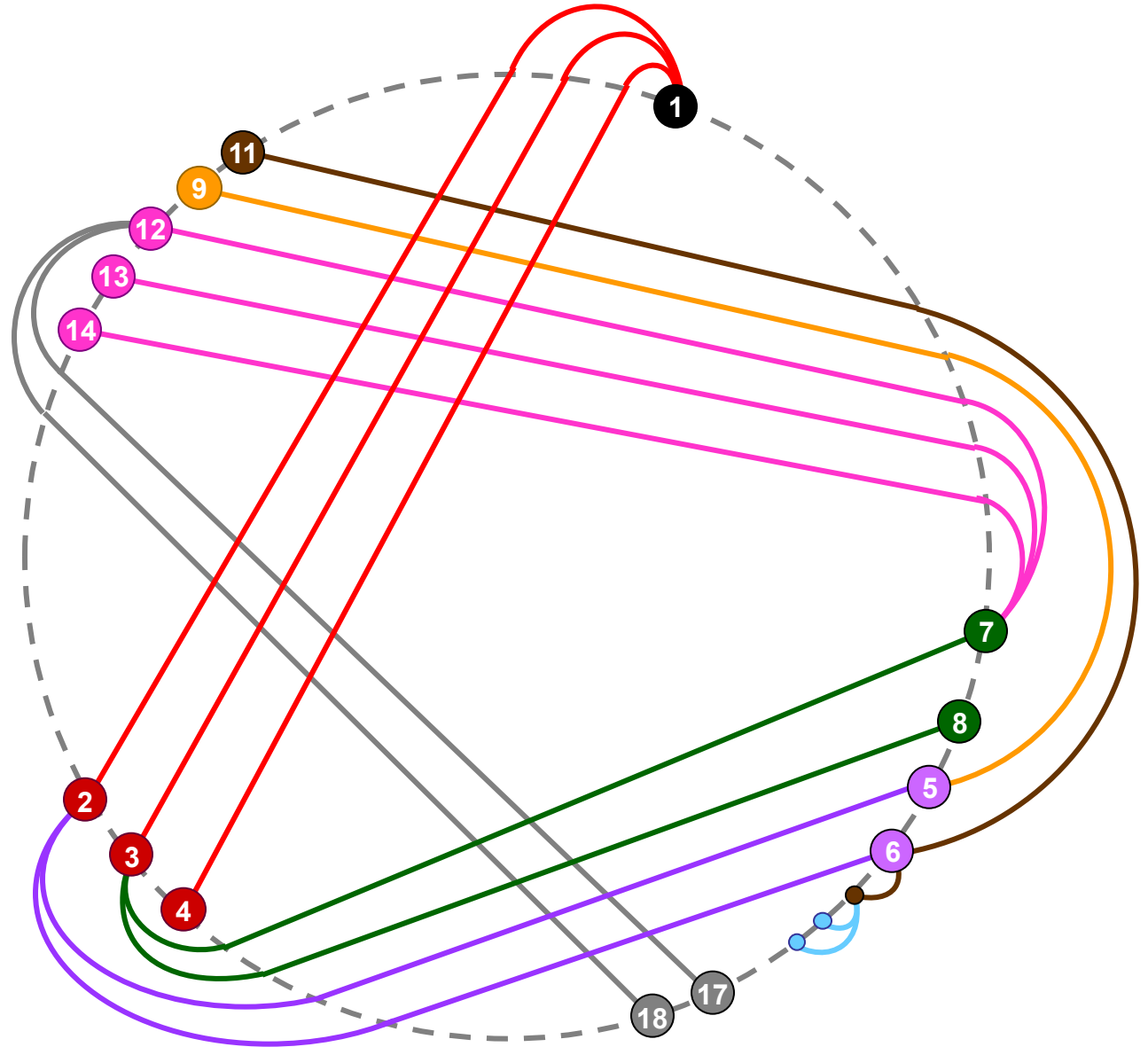
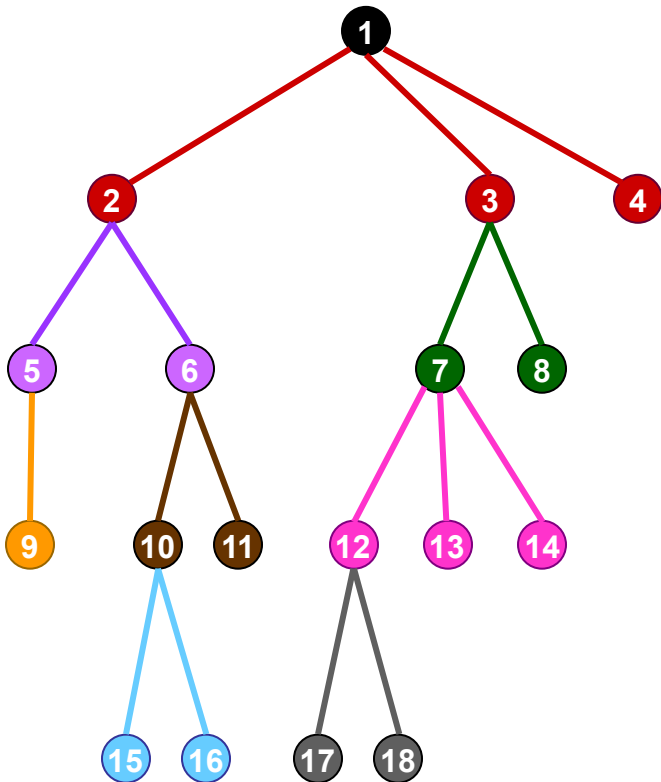
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# The tangling-untangling theorem

Every  $T$  admits a topological circular layout with  $\chi$  edge crossings,  $\chi \in [0.. \vartheta(T)]$ , where every edge traverses the spine at most twice. The circular layout can be computed in  $O(n^3)$  time

# The prune-tangle-untangle algorithm

# From cubic to quadratic

- **Key obs:** every edge  $e$  incident to a leaf can cross all other edges except those incident to its parent, hence  $e$  makes at most  $O(n)$  crossings

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- **Step 2 (Draw):** apply the tangle-untangle algorithm to  $T'$  so to obtain a circular layout with  $\chi$  crossings; extend this circular layout to represent  $T$  with no extra crossings and no extra spine traversals

# The prune-tangling-untangling theorem

Every  $T$  admits a topological circular layout with  $\chi$  edge crossings,  $\chi \in [0.. \vartheta(T)]$ , where every edge traverses the spine at most twice. The circular layout can be computed in  $O(n^2)$  time

# Open Problems

- Is there an  $o(n^2)$ -time algorithm to compute a topological circular layout of a tree with prescribed number of crossings and constant spine traversals?
- Can the curve complexity of RAC point set embeddings of trees with prescribed crossings be smaller than 9?
- Extend the study to graph classes other than trees (e.g. cacti)

Thank you!!!