Geometry Matters in Planar Storyplans

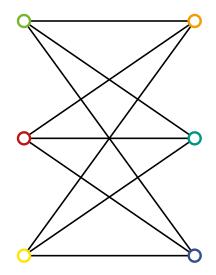
Alexander Dobler, Maximilian Holzmüller, Martin Nöllenburg

September 24, 2025 · GD 2025



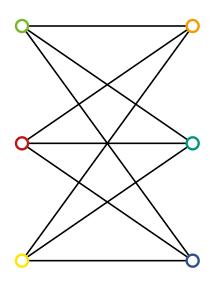




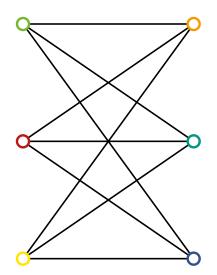




How could we draw this graph planarly?

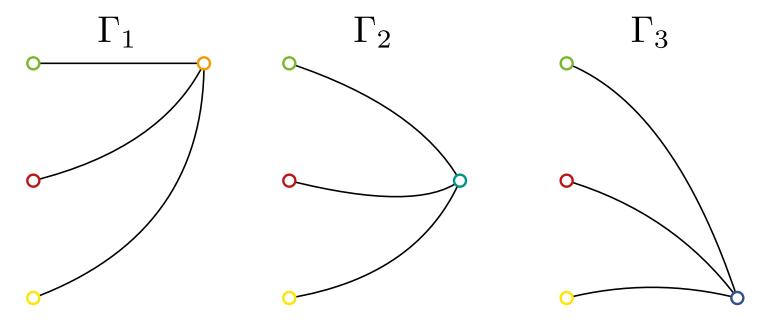




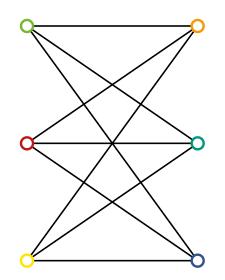


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⇒ Split it into a **sequence of frames**

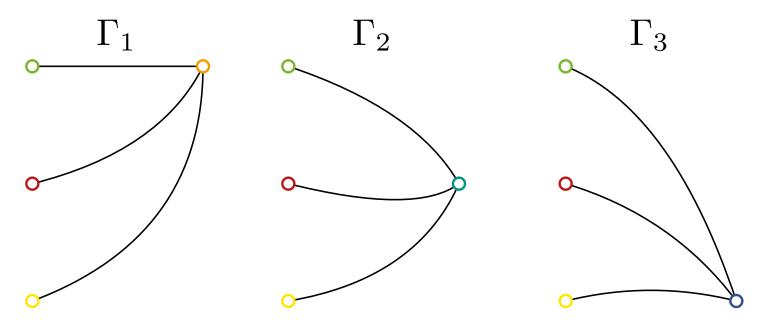




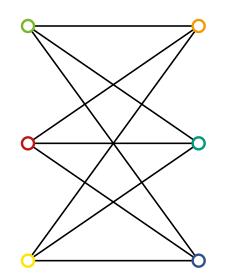


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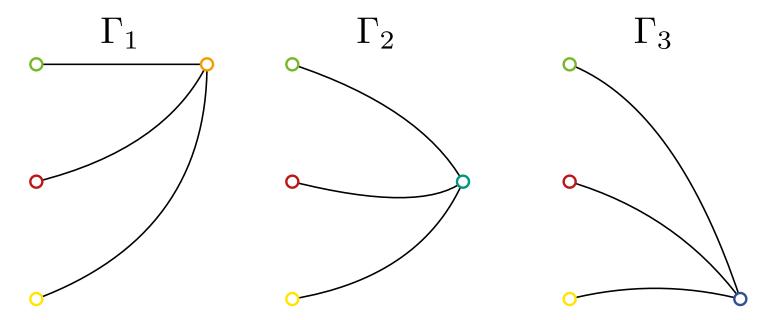






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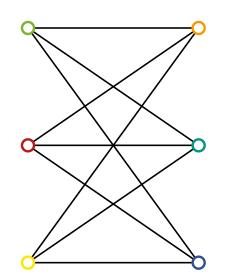
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A **storyplan** of G is a sequence of frames $\Gamma_1, \ldots, \Gamma_\ell$ s.t.

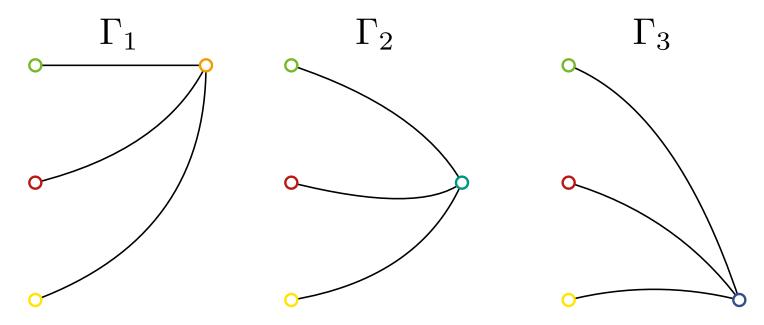
each vertex appears and disappears exactly once





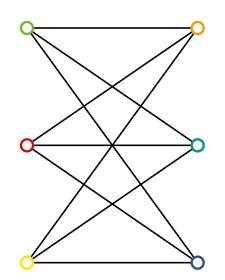
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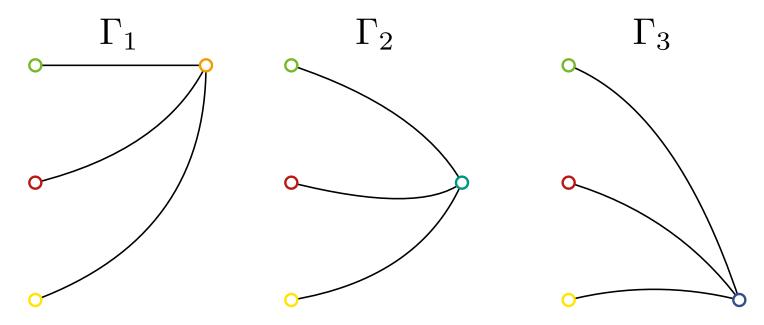
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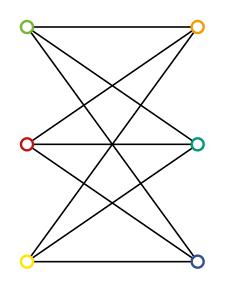
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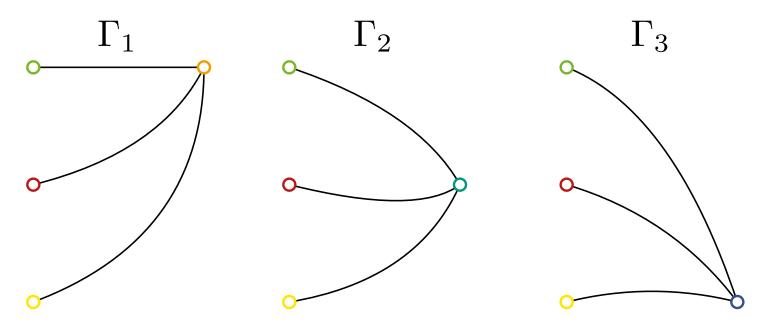
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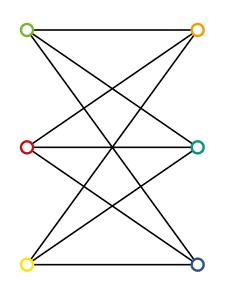
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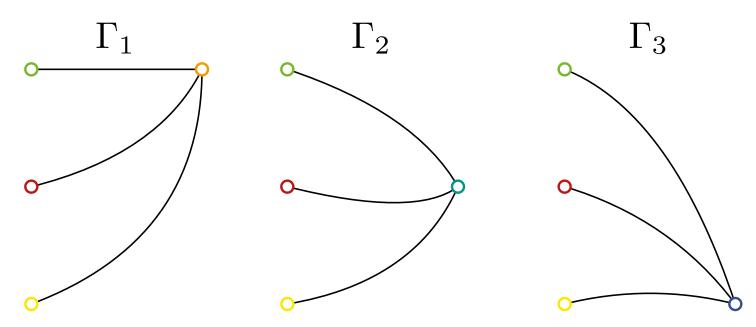
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planar storyplan ⇒ each frame is (topological) planar



Planar Storyplan Problem: Given G, does G have a planar storyplan?



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[Binucci et al., GD22]:

- The planar storyplan problem is NP-hard
- FPT by vertex cover or feedback edge set
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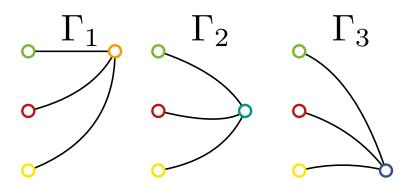
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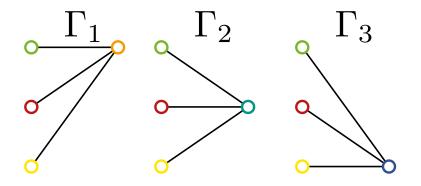
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k-planar $\not\approx$ geometric k-planar

thickness ≉ geometric thickness



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 $\exists \mathsf{planar} \ \mathsf{storyplan}(G) \to \exists \mathsf{planar} \ \mathsf{geometric} \ \mathsf{storyplan}(G)$? NO!

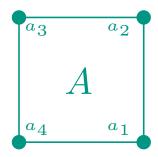
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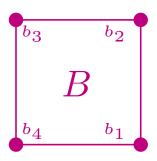


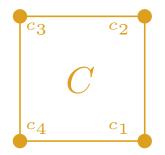
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Theorem 1. There is a graph G which has a planar but no planar geometric storyplan.

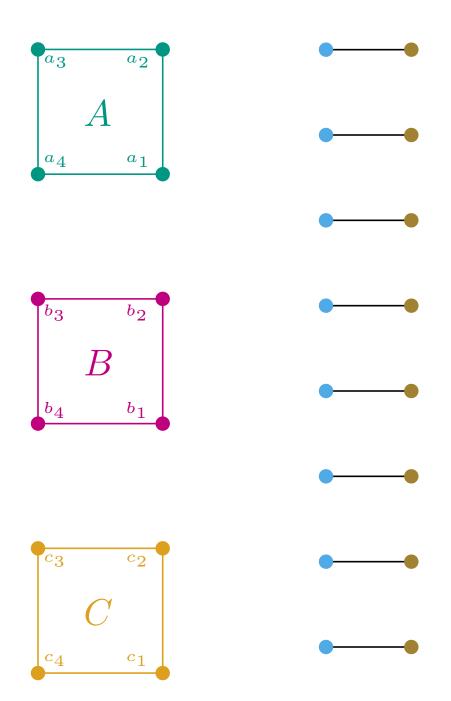


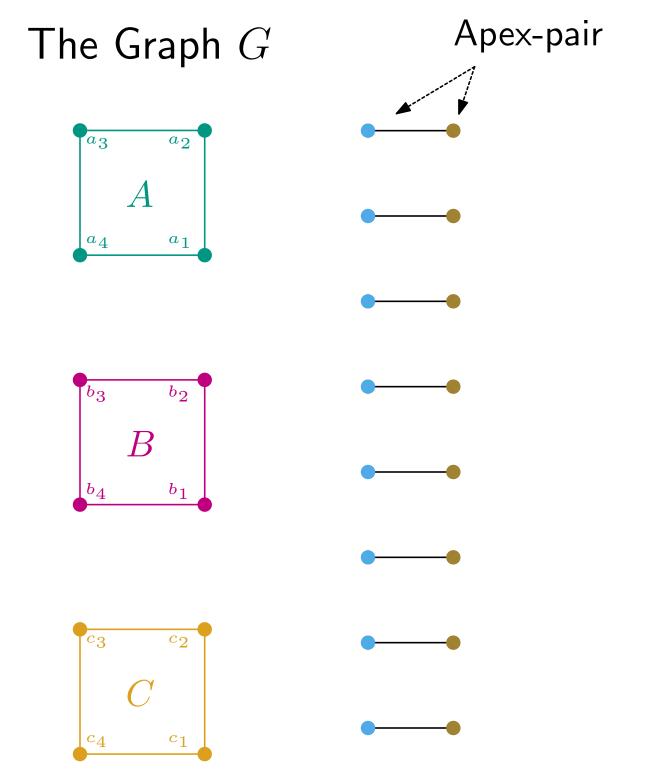




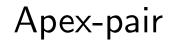




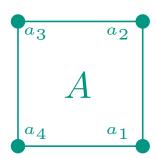


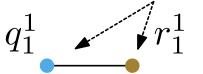


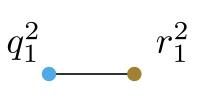










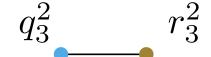






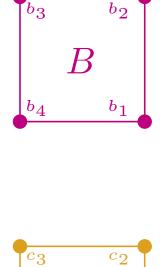




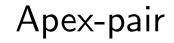




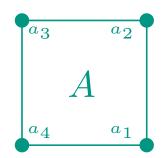
$$q_4^2 \qquad r_4^2$$





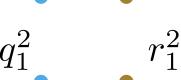




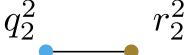


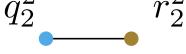
 b_2



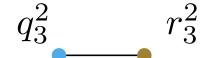










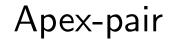




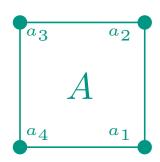




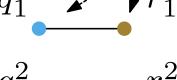
Each q_i^j connected with all four-cycle vertices.











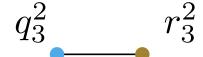






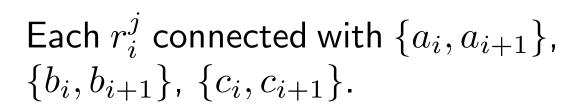






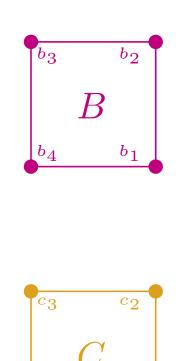






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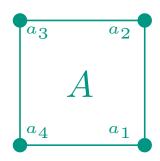
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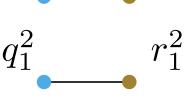


Apex-pair

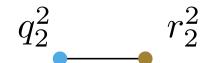




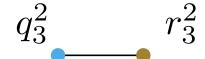






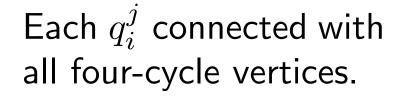




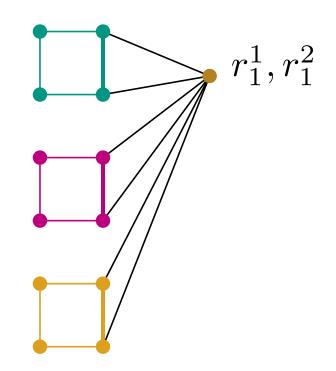




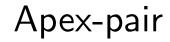
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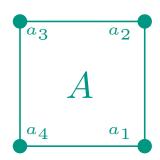
Each r_i^j connected with $\{a_i, a_{i+1}\}$, $\{b_i, b_{i+1}\}$, $\{c_i, c_{i+1}\}$.











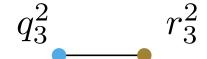


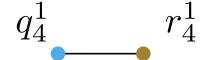




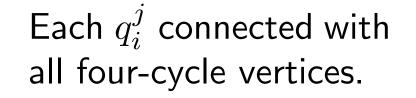




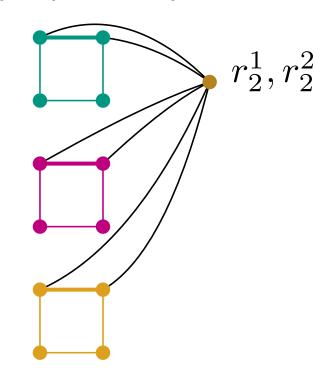




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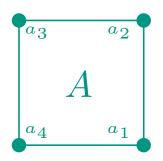
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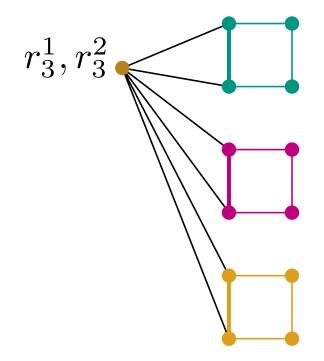


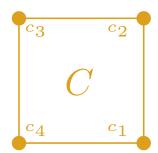


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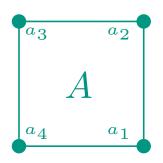




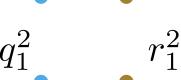
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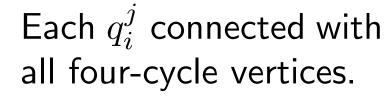
 r_2^1

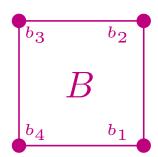




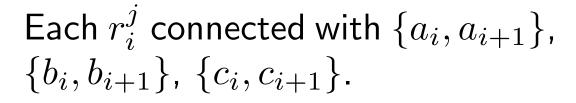


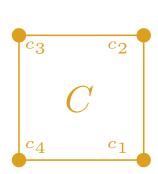


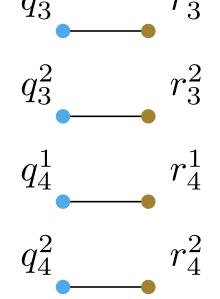


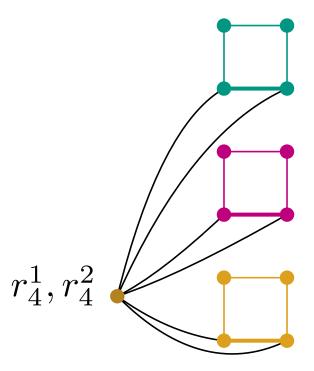






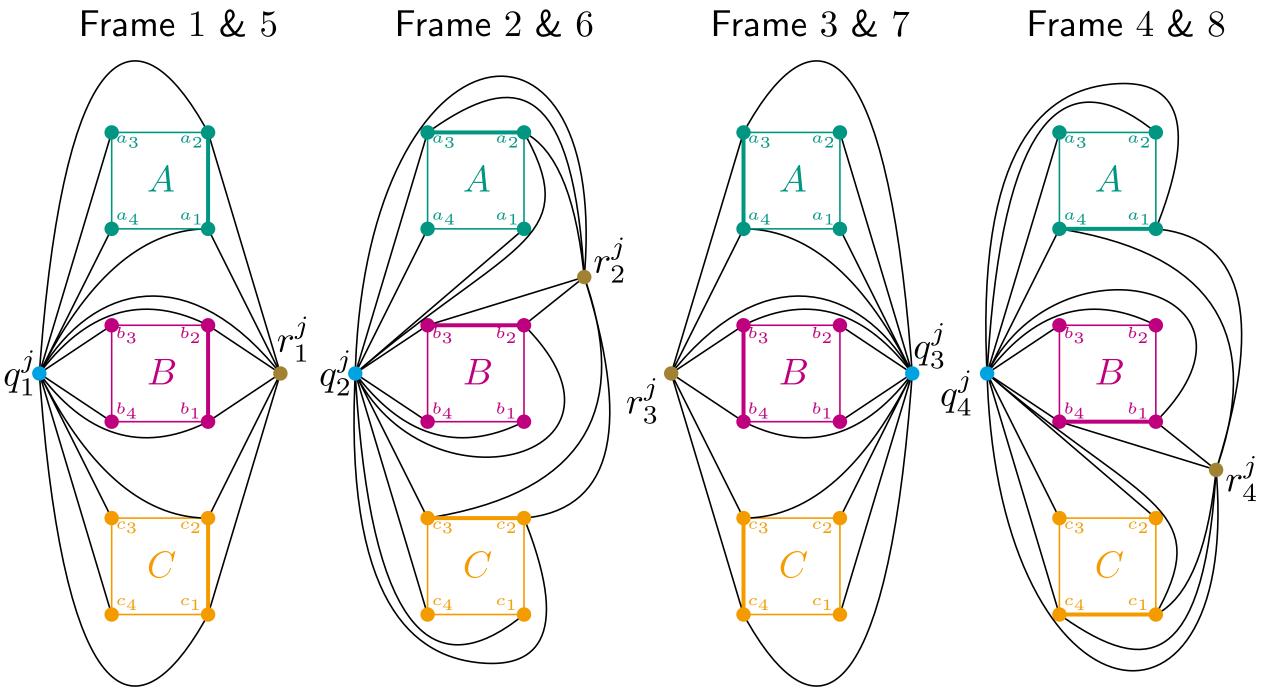






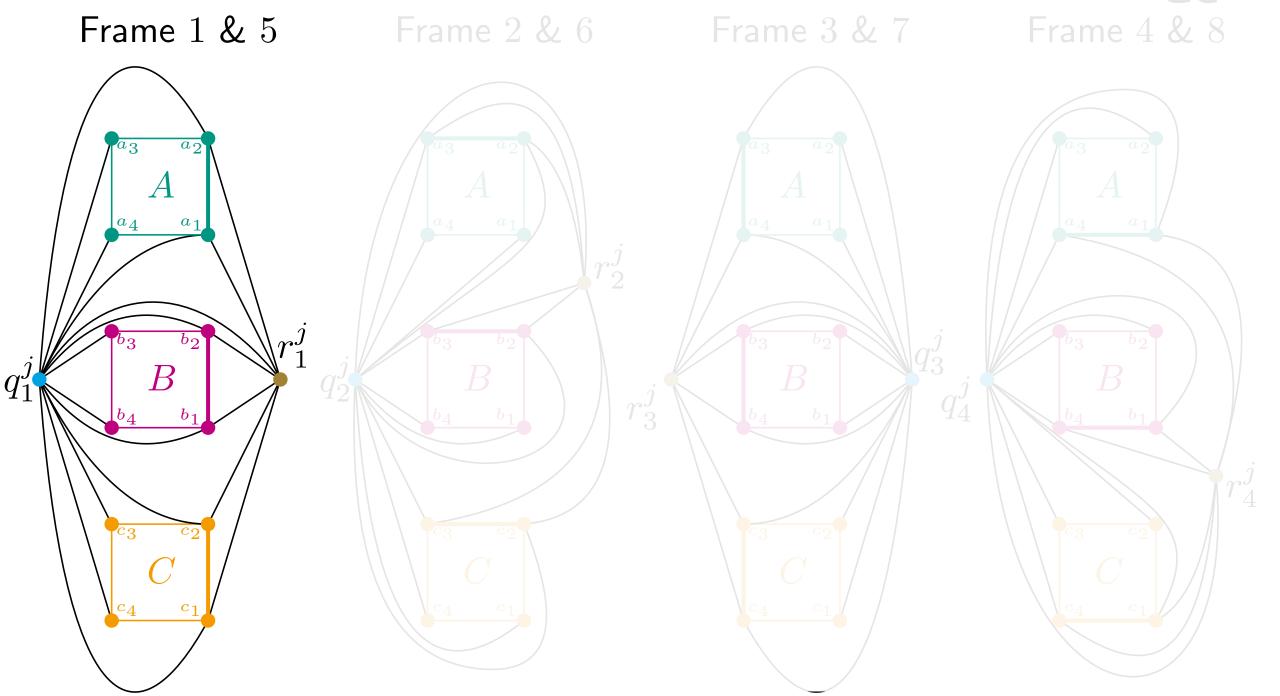
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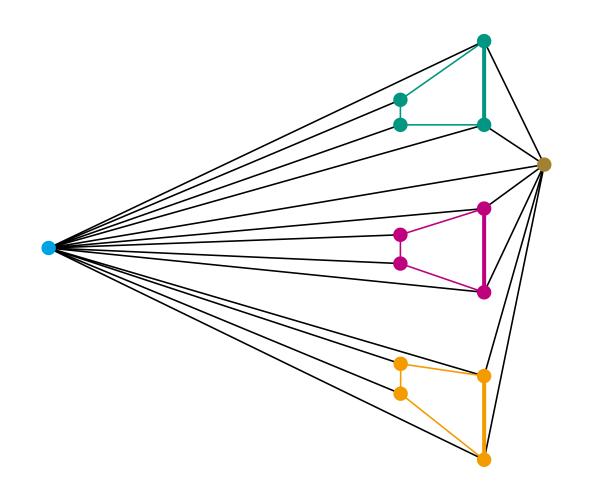


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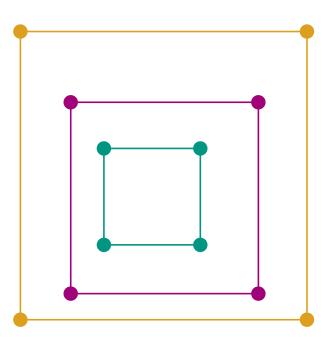
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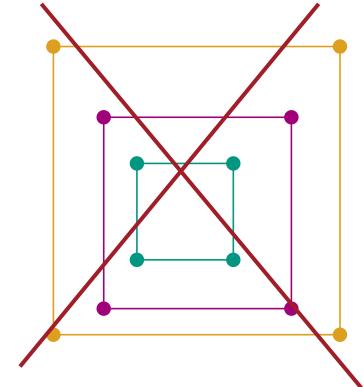
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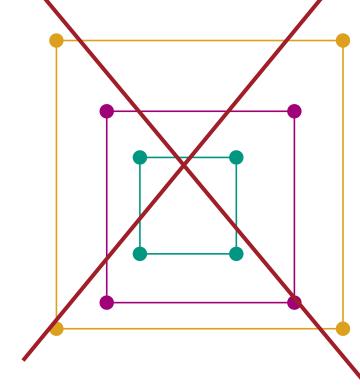
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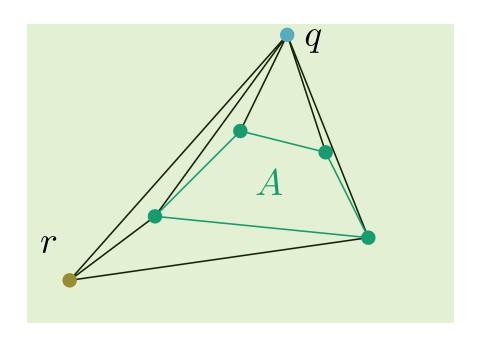


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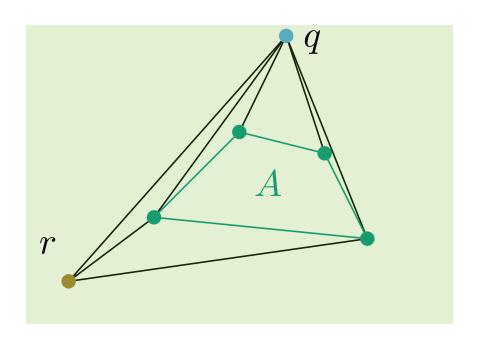


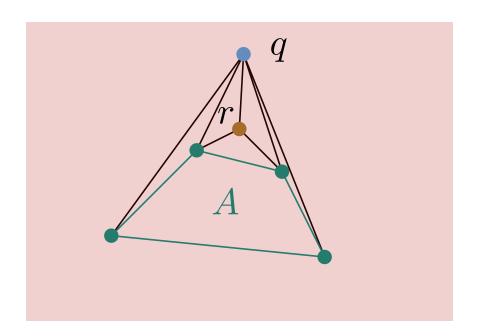
Lemma 1. There exist at least six frames, each containing a different apex-pair and all four-cycles.

Lemma 2. There exists a pair from $\{A, B, C\}$ that is not nested.

We assume that A and B are not nested.

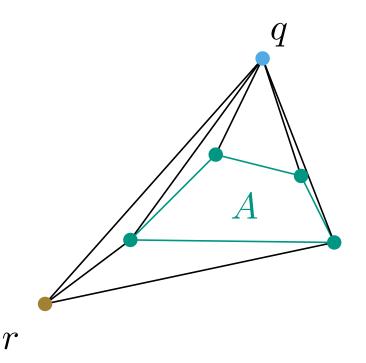
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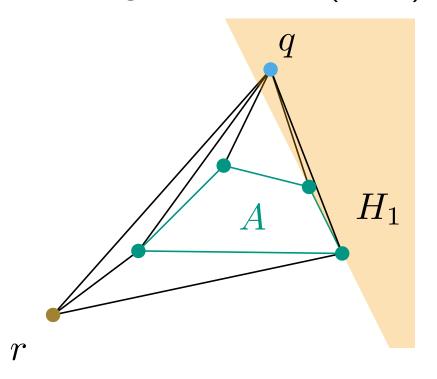


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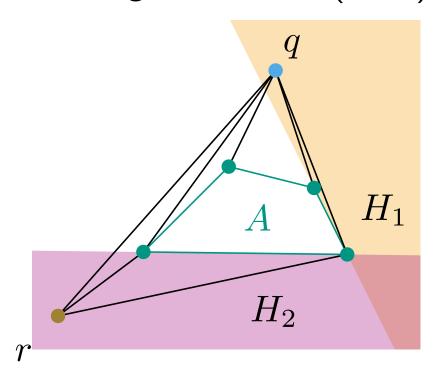


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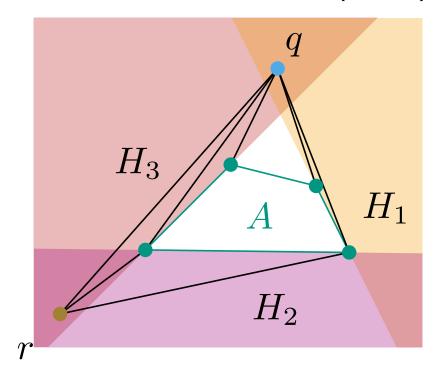


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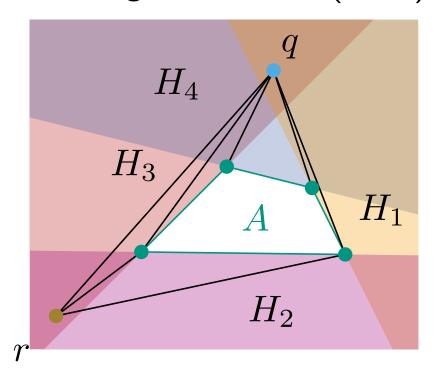


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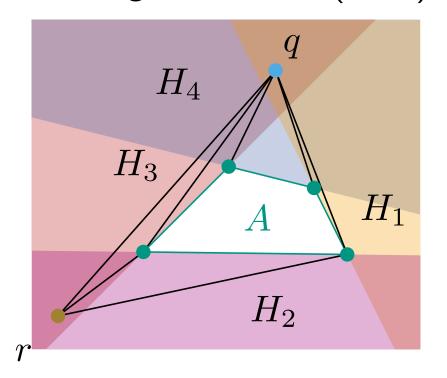


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For how many of the six apex-pairs can this work out?

q must be in $H_1 \cap H_2^- \cap H_3 \cap H_4$

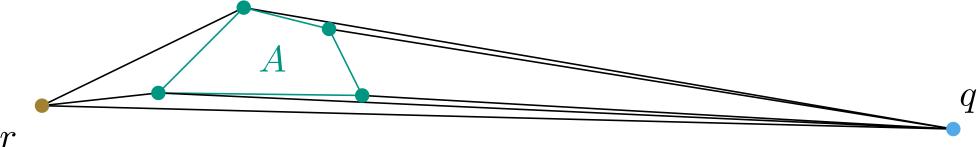


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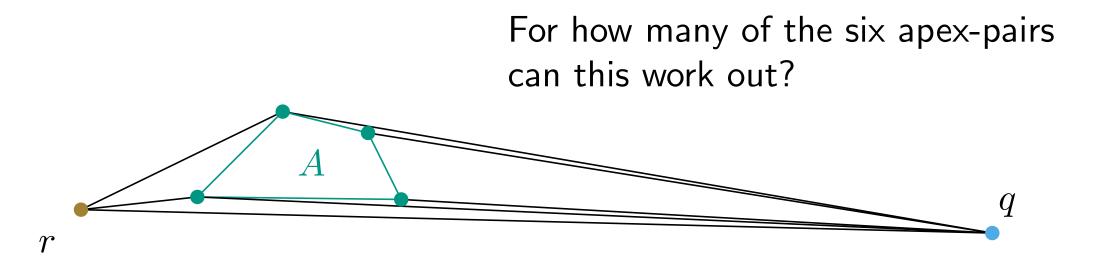
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Only works out for two sides! (same for concave A).



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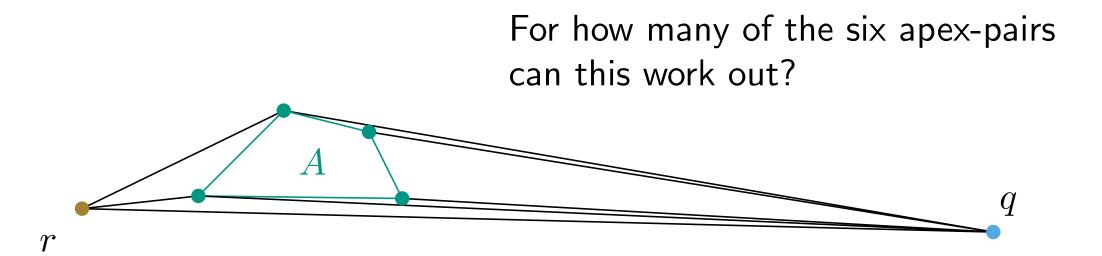


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Contradiction!

Outlook



 $\exists \mathsf{planar} \ \mathsf{storyplan}(G) \to \exists \mathsf{planar} \ \mathsf{geometric} \ \mathsf{storyplan}(G)$? NO!

Computational complexity?
Still NP-hard

Outlook



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Main open question:

Is the planar geometric storyplan problem in NP or $\exists \mathbb{R}$ -hard?

Outlook



 \exists planar storyplan $(G) \rightarrow \exists$ planar geometric storyplan(G)? NO!

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Questions?

