

Computing Linkless and Flat Embeddings in \mathbb{R}^3

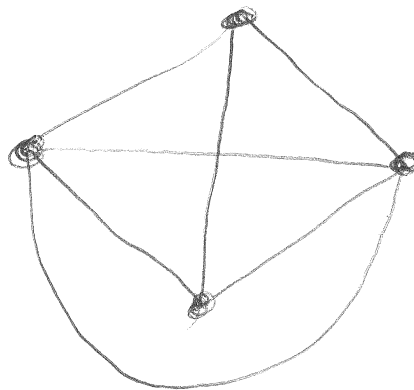
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joint work with
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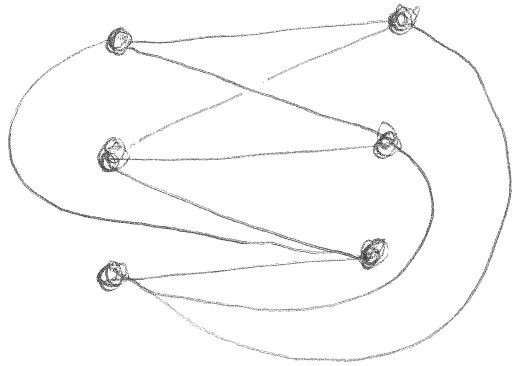
Motivations: Drawing graphs nicely.

Usually: Draw a graph on the plane.

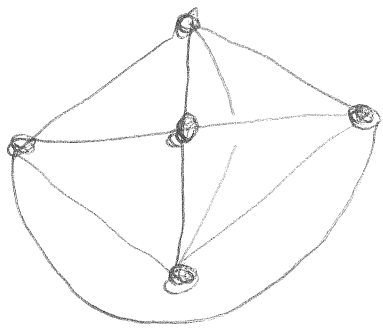
planar graphs: no crossing edges



Non-planar Graphs



$K_{3,3}$



K_5

Theorem: Every non-planar graph contains a subdivision of K_5 or $K_{3,3}$ as sub-graph. (Kuratowski)

Def: Kuratowski graph : subdivision of $K_{3,3}$ or K_5 .

Topic of this talk:
 Study nice drawings of graphs in \mathbb{R}^3
 \rightsquigarrow linkless or flat embeddings

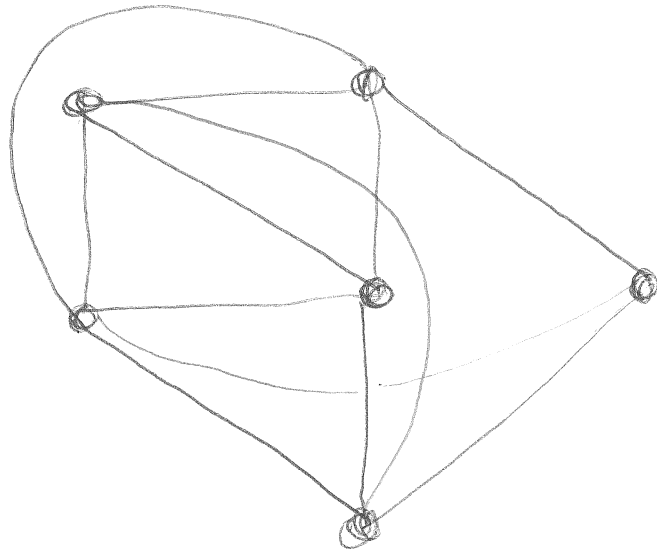
(3)

Def: Let C_1, C_2 be two disjoint cycles embedded in \mathbb{R}^3

- C_1, C_2 are unlinked if there is a 2-dim top. disk in \mathbb{R}^3 containing one cycle but not the other.

- C_1, C_2 are linked otherwise

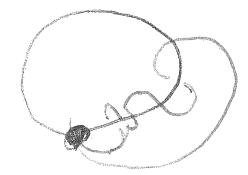
Graph G is linklessly embeddable if there is an embedding of G in \mathbb{R}^3 so that no two ^{disjoint} cycles are linked.



Flat Embeddings

Def: An embedding of G in \mathbb{R}^3 is flat if for every cycle in G there is a closed top. disk D such that $D \cap G = \partial D = C$.

Obs: Every flat embedding is linkless, the converse is false.

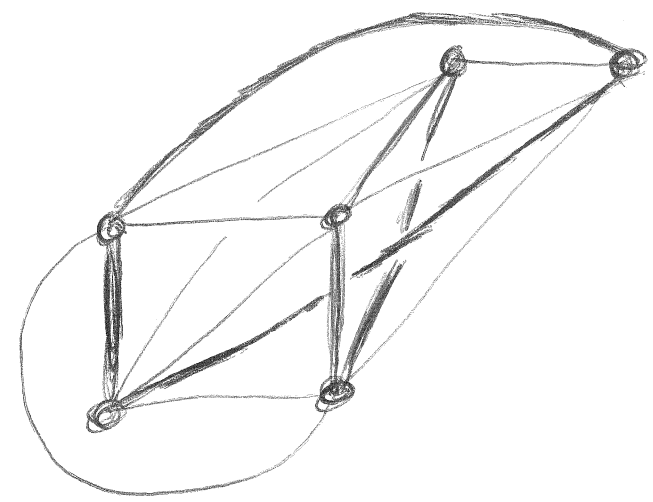


Theorems

(Robertson, Seymour, Thomas)

A graph is linklessly embeddable \Leftrightarrow it has a flat embedding.

Not every graph is linklessly embeddable!



$K_{3,3}$

Observation: Class of linklessly embeddable graphs closed under minors.

\implies Characterisation of linklessly emb. graphs by a finite set of excluded minors (Rob, Sey.)

Δ - γ transformations:



Def: H and G are $\gamma\Delta$ equivalent if H can be obtained from G by a sequence of $\gamma\Delta$ transformations.

Thm: if H, G are $\gamma\Delta$ equivalent then

G linklessly emb. $\implies H$ is linkl. emb.

Theorem: G linklessly emb. \Leftrightarrow it does not contain
(Rob, See, Tho) ⑦
a graph of Petersen family as minor.

$\rightarrow O(n^3)$ decision alg. but no alg for computing
linkless embeddings.

Thm: (van der Kolk et al)
there is pol. time alg. which, given G either computes
a linkless embedding or witnesses that there is none.

Main result: there is an $O(n^2)$ alg which, given G ,
decides if G has a linkless embedding and if so
computes a flat embedding of G in \mathbb{R}^3 .

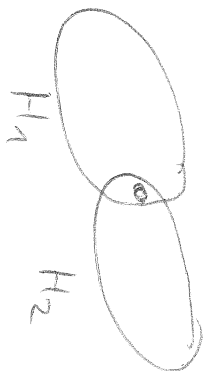
Main result: there is an $O(n^2)$ alg which, given G , decides if G has a lin. emb. and if so constructs a flat embedding.

High level proof idea:

1. Analyse the tree-width of G
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) <u>tree-width high</u>
 reduce to a smaller graph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - we can delete a vertex - recursively compute flat embedding - put the vertex back in | <p>b) <u>tree-width small</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decompose into <u>4-conn.</u> components - use the fact that in 4-connected <u>linlessly emb. graphs</u> the Kuratowski subgraphs "commute" |
|--|--|

5) Aim: reduce Ho problem to 4-regular graphs

1-regular graphs:

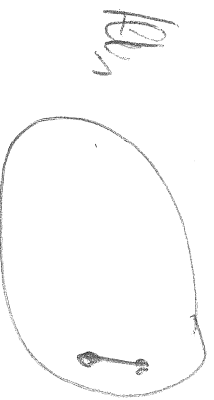
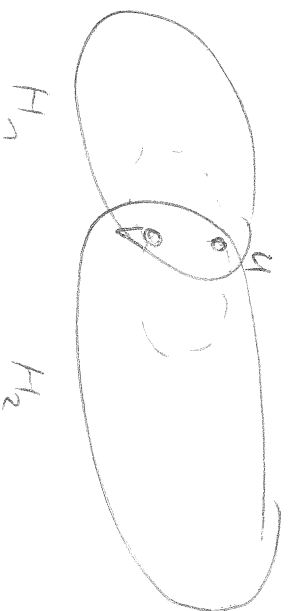


draw H_1 flat
 H_2 flat

combine

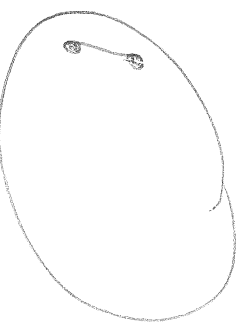
2-regular graphs:

but no 1-regular graphs



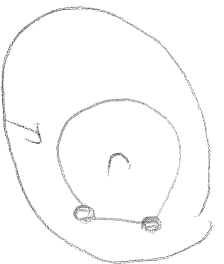
$H_1 + v \cong 6$

draw $H_1 + v$ flat



$H_2 + v \cong 6$

$H_2 + v$ flat

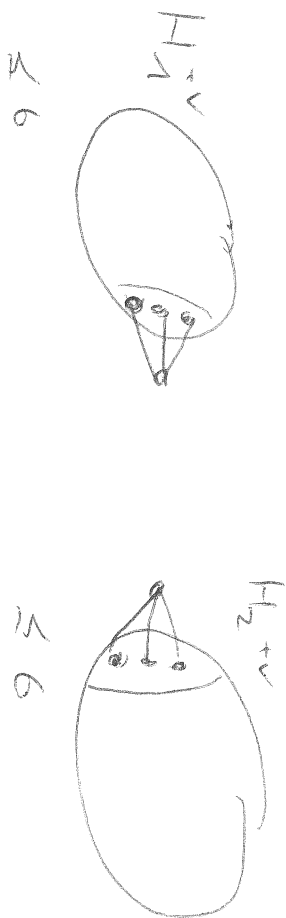
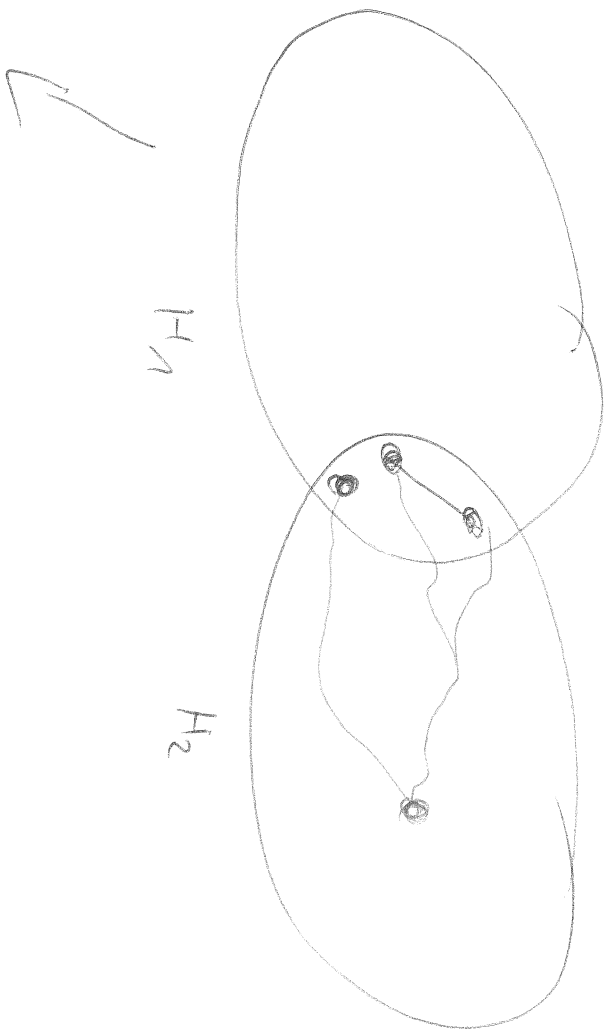


cycle \hookrightarrow Klein is still work because \mathbb{R}

embed $H_2 + v$ there.

3- Separations

no 2-pp.



perhaps $\gamma \Delta$ hemispheres.



down at triangle.

\implies we can assume that δ is 4-connector

Flat embeddings of 4-connected graphs

(11)

Lemma:

(R, S, T)

- 1) Any two flat embeddings of a planar graph are amb. isotopic.
- 2) $K_{5,0}$ and $K_{3,3}$ have exactly 2 non-amb. isotopic flat embeddings.
- 3) Let ϕ_1, ϕ_2 be flat emb. of G which are not amb. isotopic.

Then there is a sub-graph $H \subseteq G$ isomorphic to a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$ or K_5 for which

$\phi_1|_H$ and $\phi_2|_H$ are not amb. isotopic.

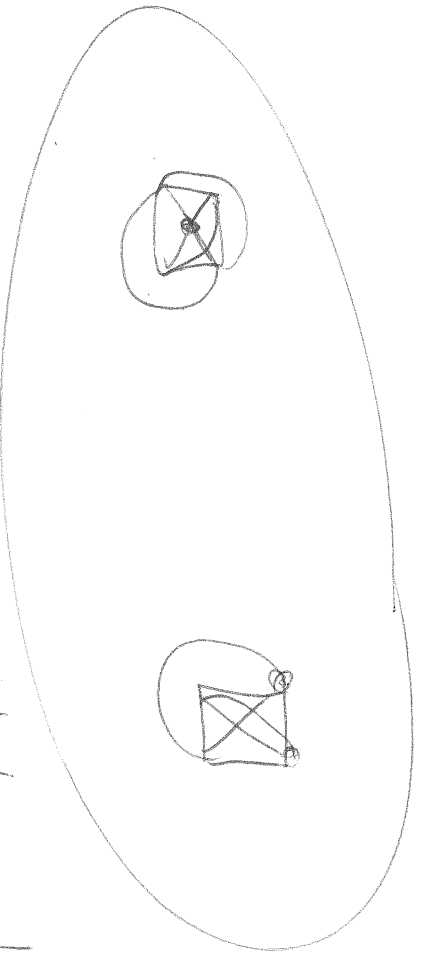
Def: ϕ_1, ϕ_2 are ambient isotopic ($\phi_1 \stackrel{a.i.}{\cong} \phi_2$) if there is an orientation preserving homeomorphism from \mathbb{R}^3 to \mathbb{R}^3 mapping ϕ_1 to ϕ_2 .

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Note

consequence: if you draw cell
treasures & prophs correctly
the rest of the book compares.

Problem V_5, V_3 house ~~to~~ 2 men a_i
each



how do you know that you have not
made a mistake?

