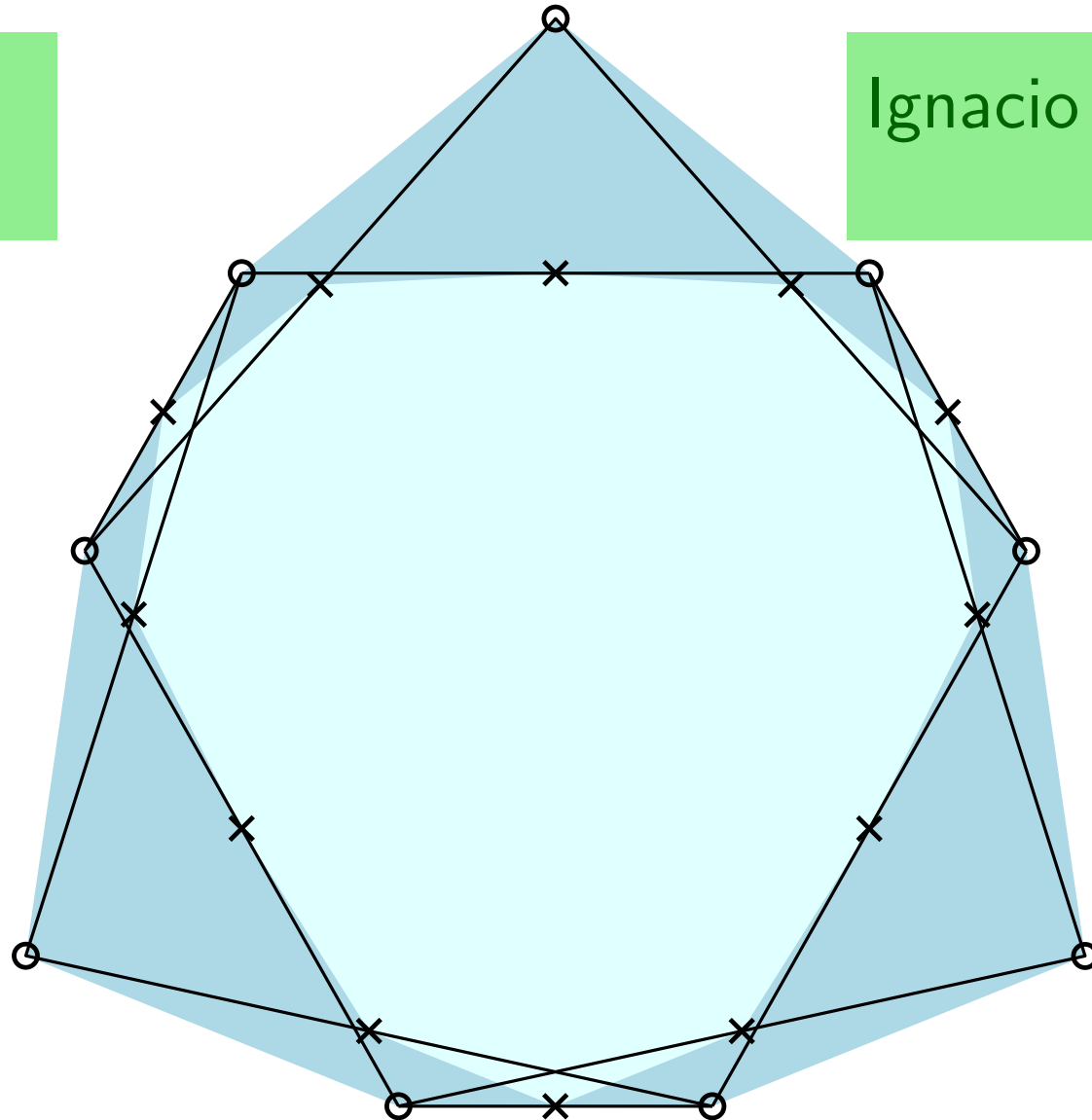


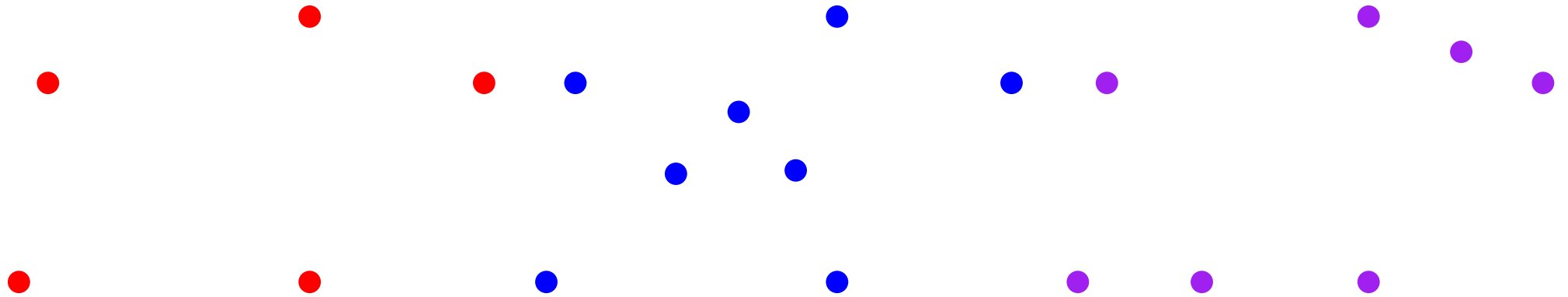
Drawing graphs with vertices and edges in convex position and large polygons in Minkowski sums

Kolja Knauer
LIF Marseille

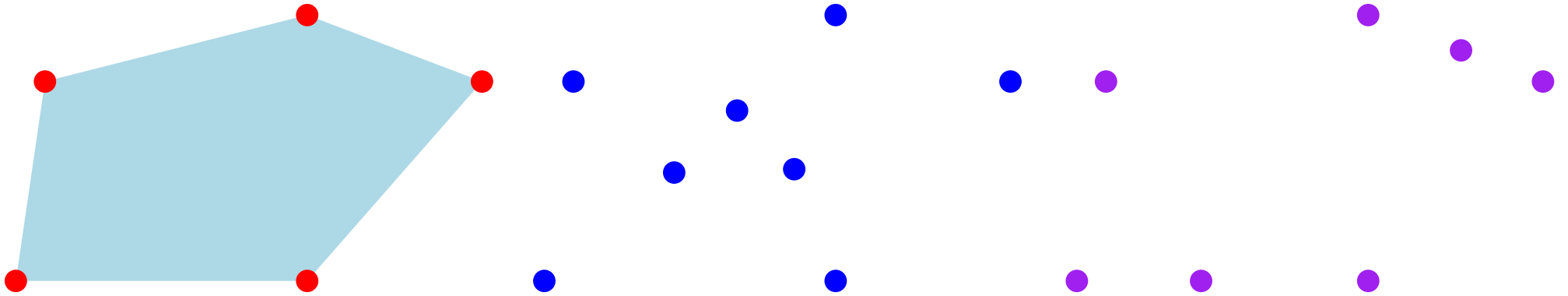
Ignacio García-Marco
LIP ENS Lyon



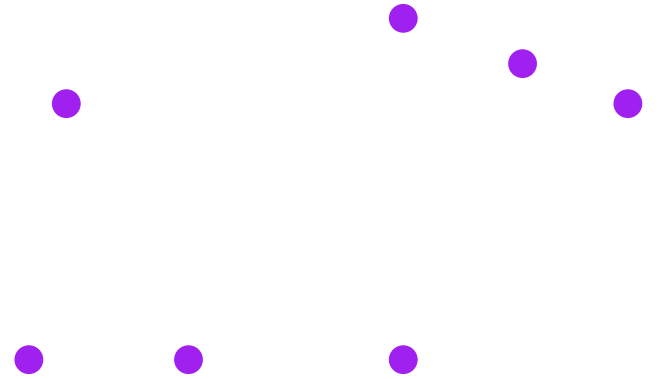
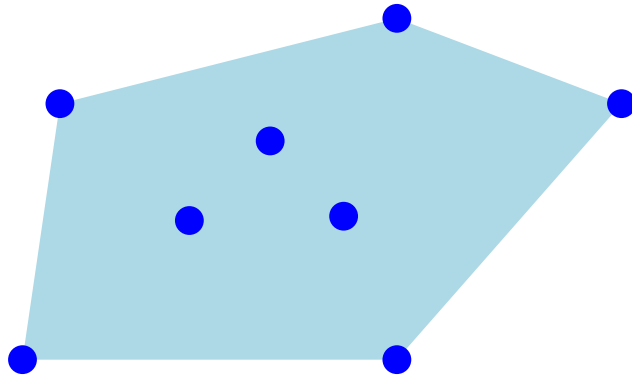
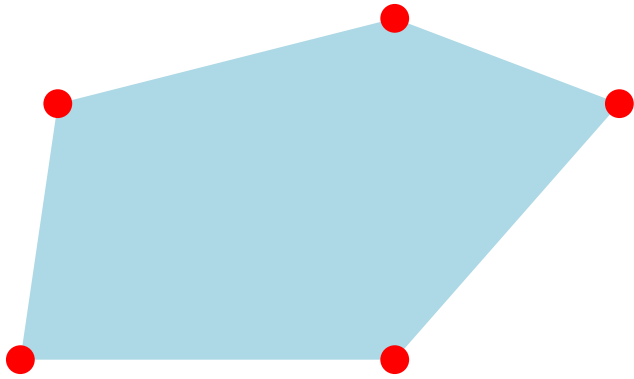
$P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ in **strictly convex position** if P is the set of vertices of the convex hull of P



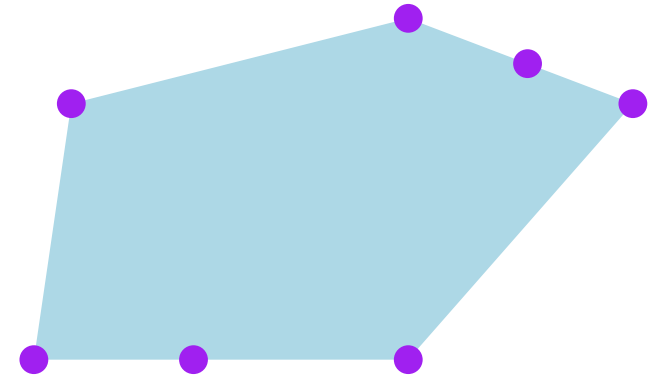
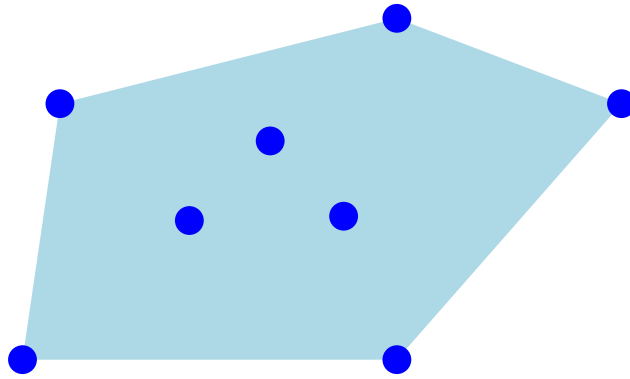
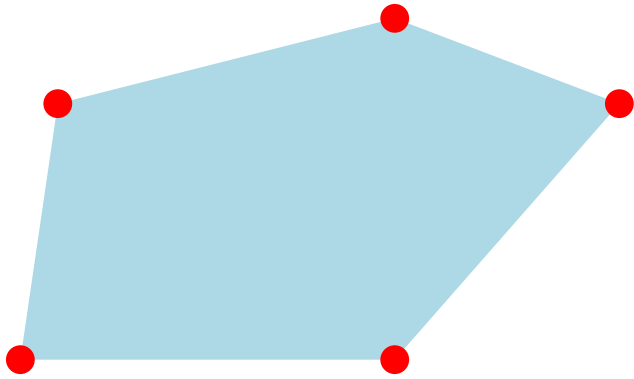
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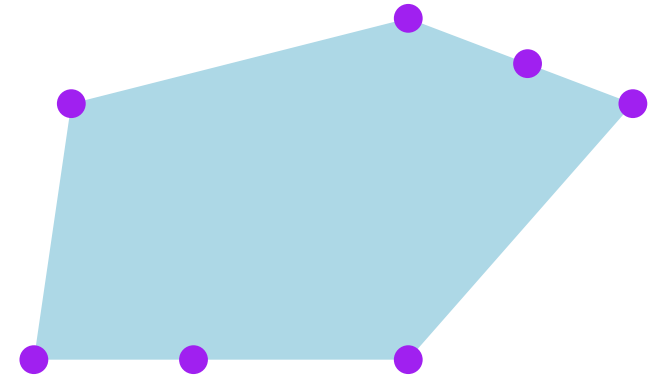
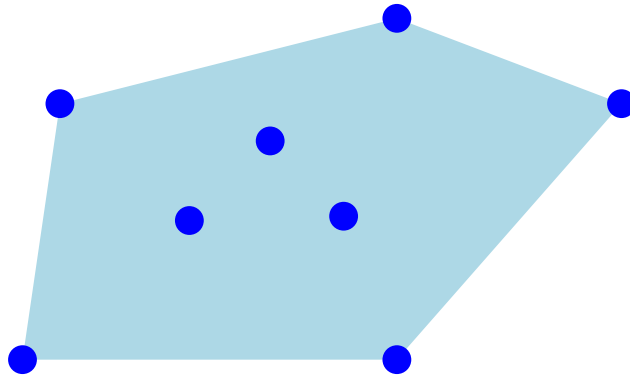
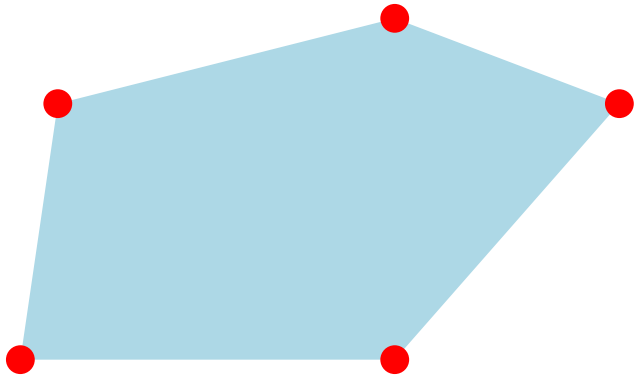


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consider graph **drawings** $f : G \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that:

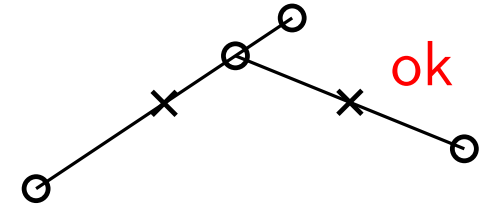
- edges straight-line segments
- vertices and midpoints of edges on different points

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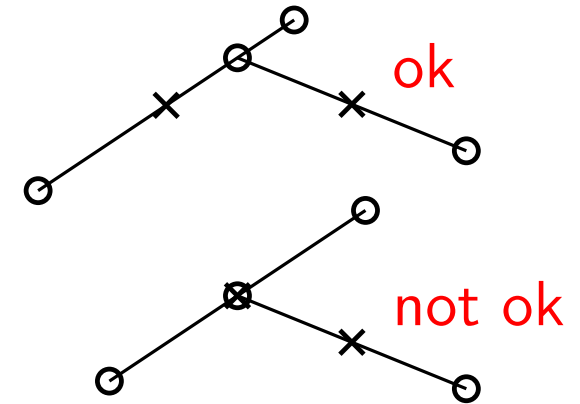


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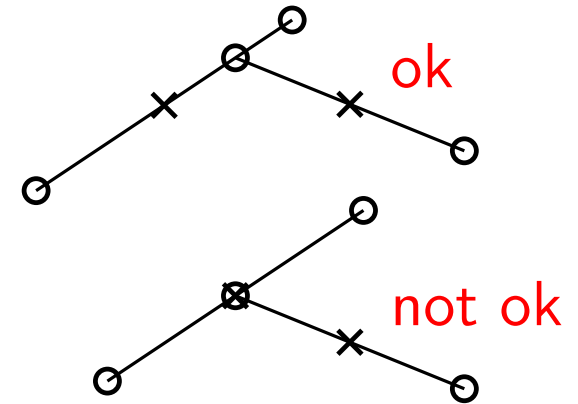


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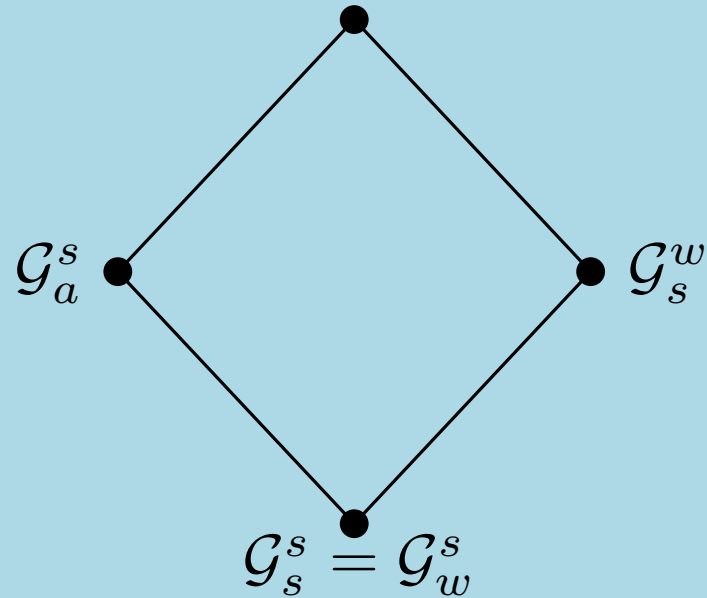


for $i, j \in \{s, w, a\}$ define \mathcal{G}_i^j as class of graphs **drawable** s.th.

midpoints position	{	strictly convex	if $j = s$
		weakly convex	if $j = w$
		arbitrary	if $j = a$.
vertex position	{	strictly convex	if $i = s$
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Theorem [G-M,K]:

$$\mathcal{G}_w^w = \mathcal{G}_a^w = \mathcal{G}_s^a = \mathcal{G}_w^a = \mathcal{G}_a^a$$

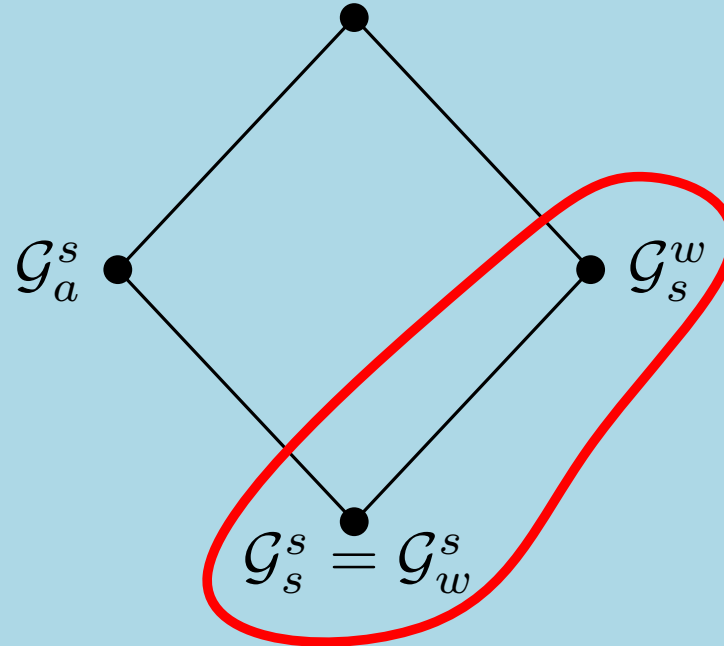


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$g_i^j(n)$ max number of edges n -vertex graph in \mathcal{G}_i^j

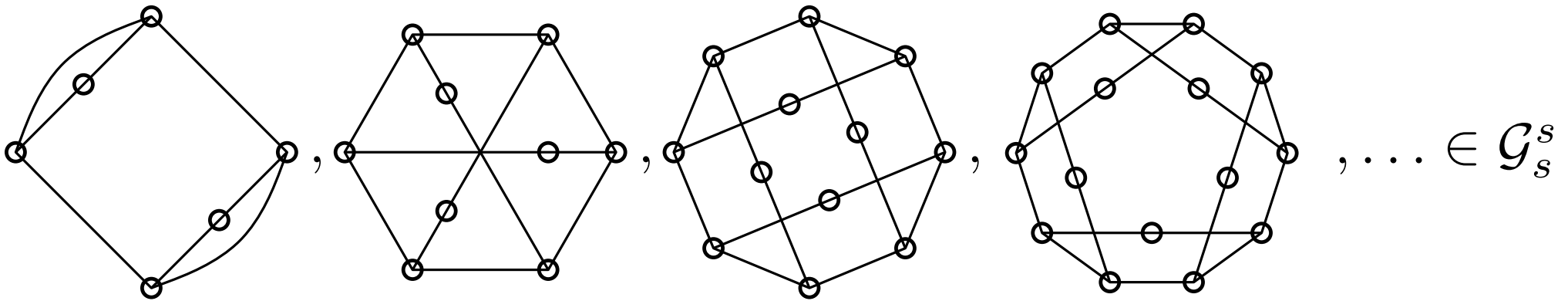
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All graphs in \mathcal{G}_s^s are planar and therefore $g_s^s(n) \leq 3n - 6$.

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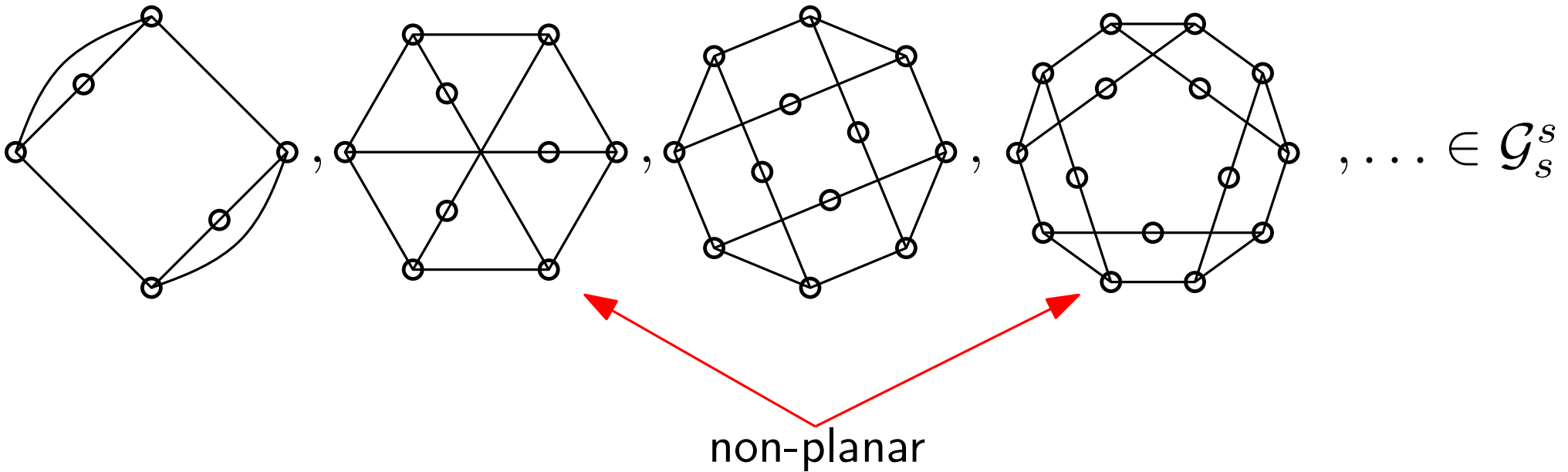
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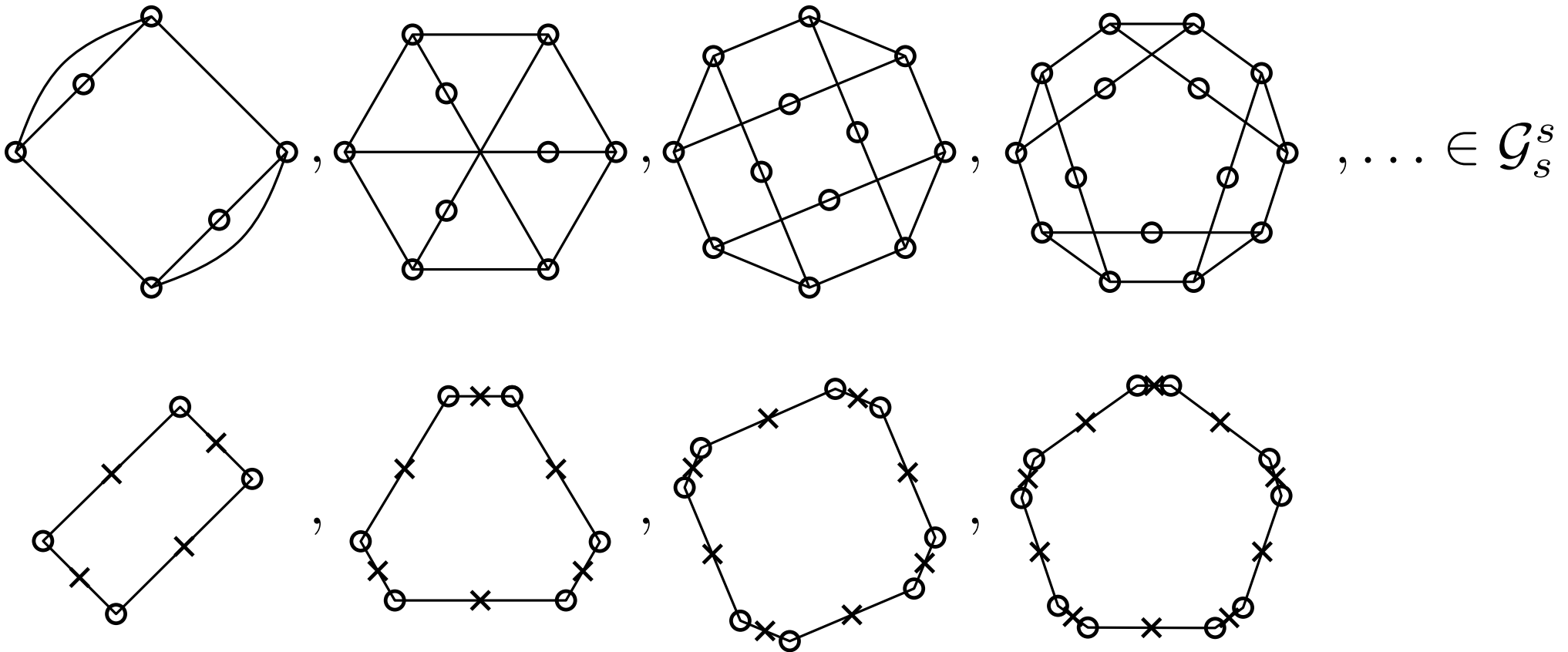
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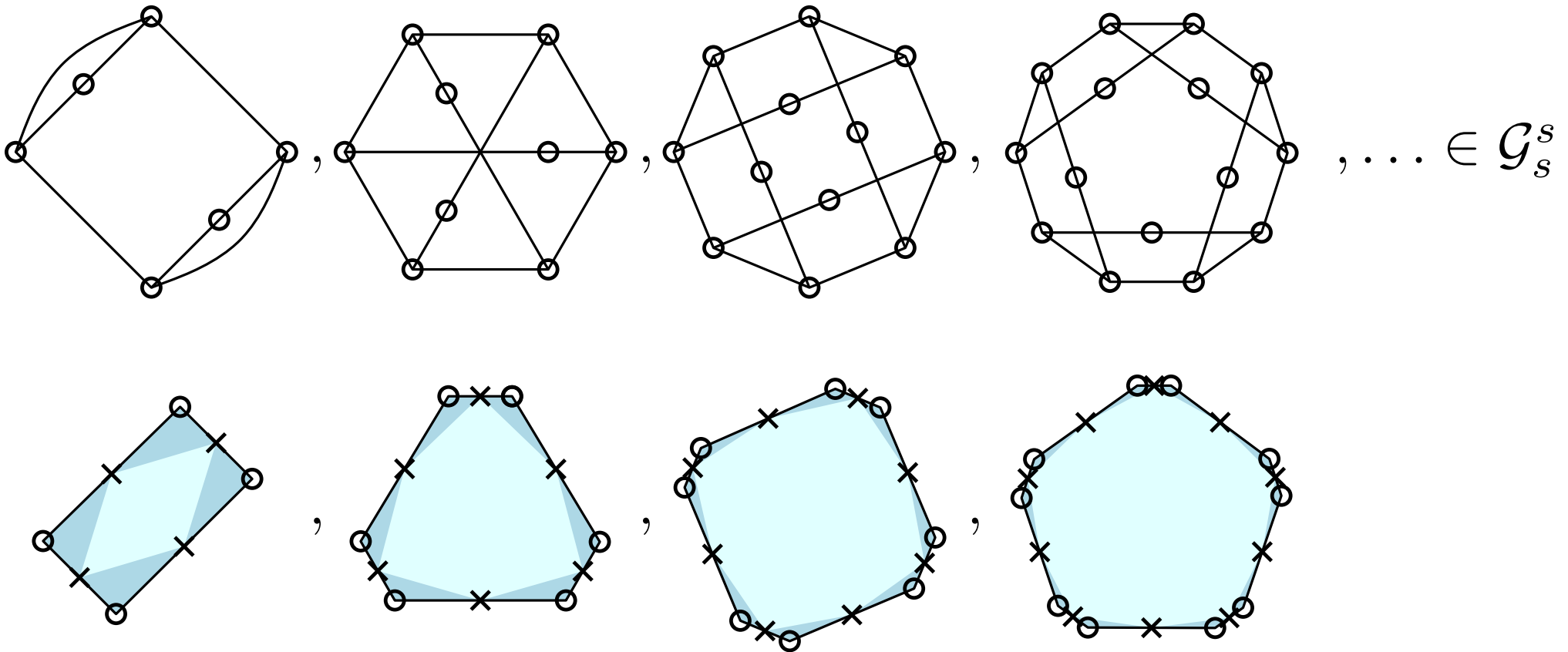
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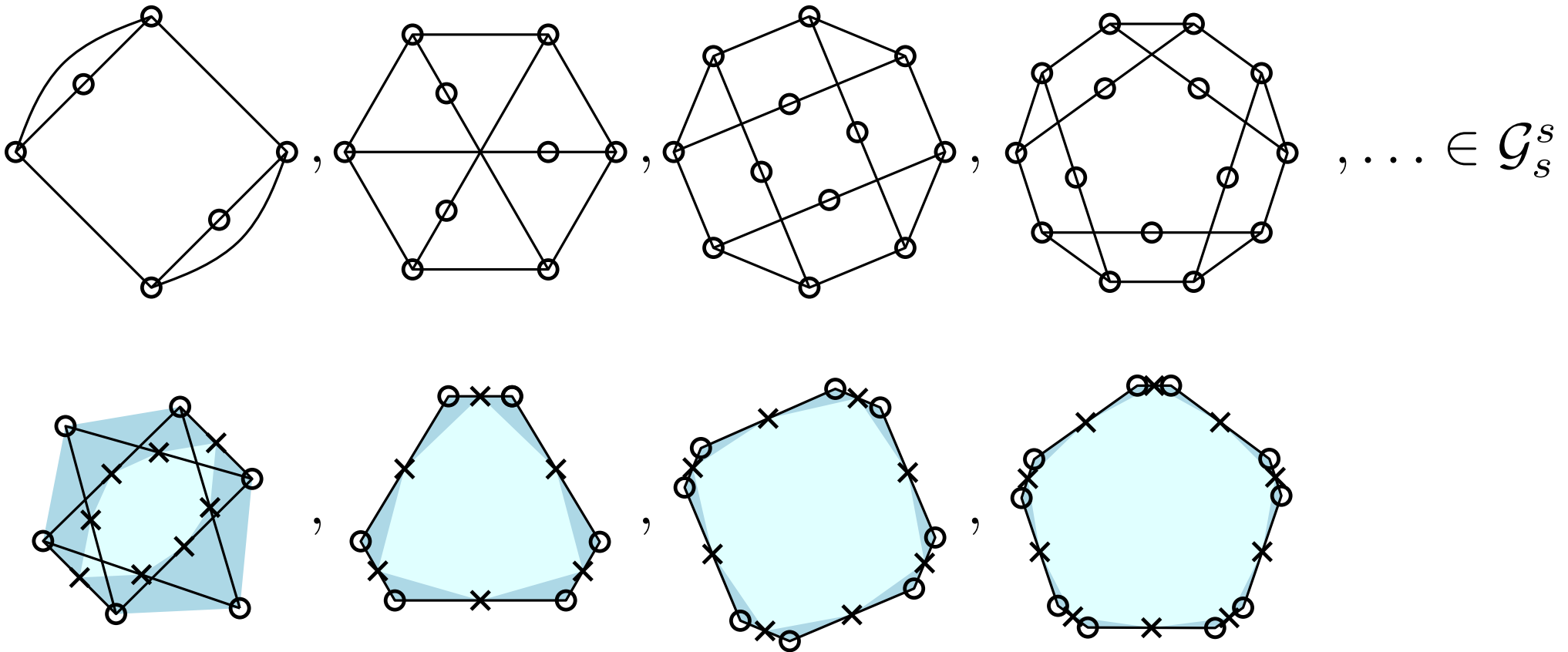
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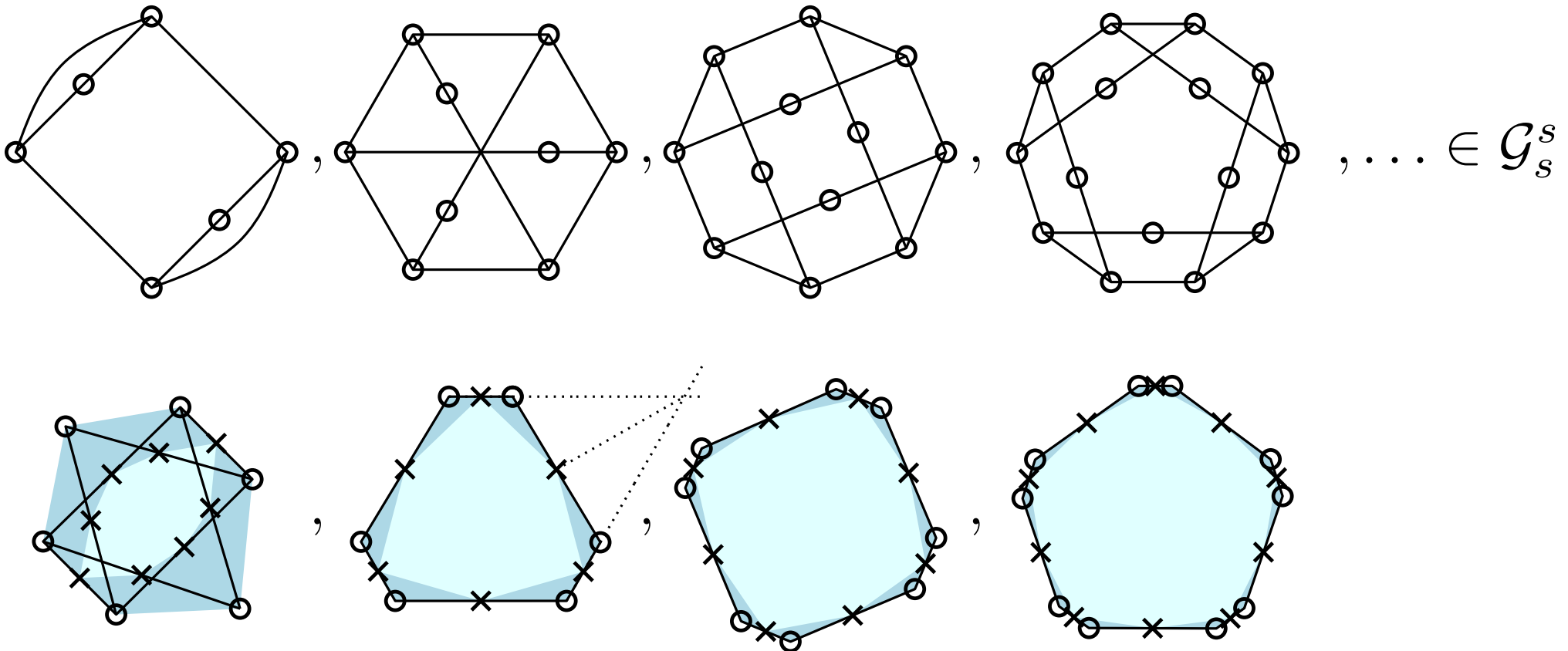
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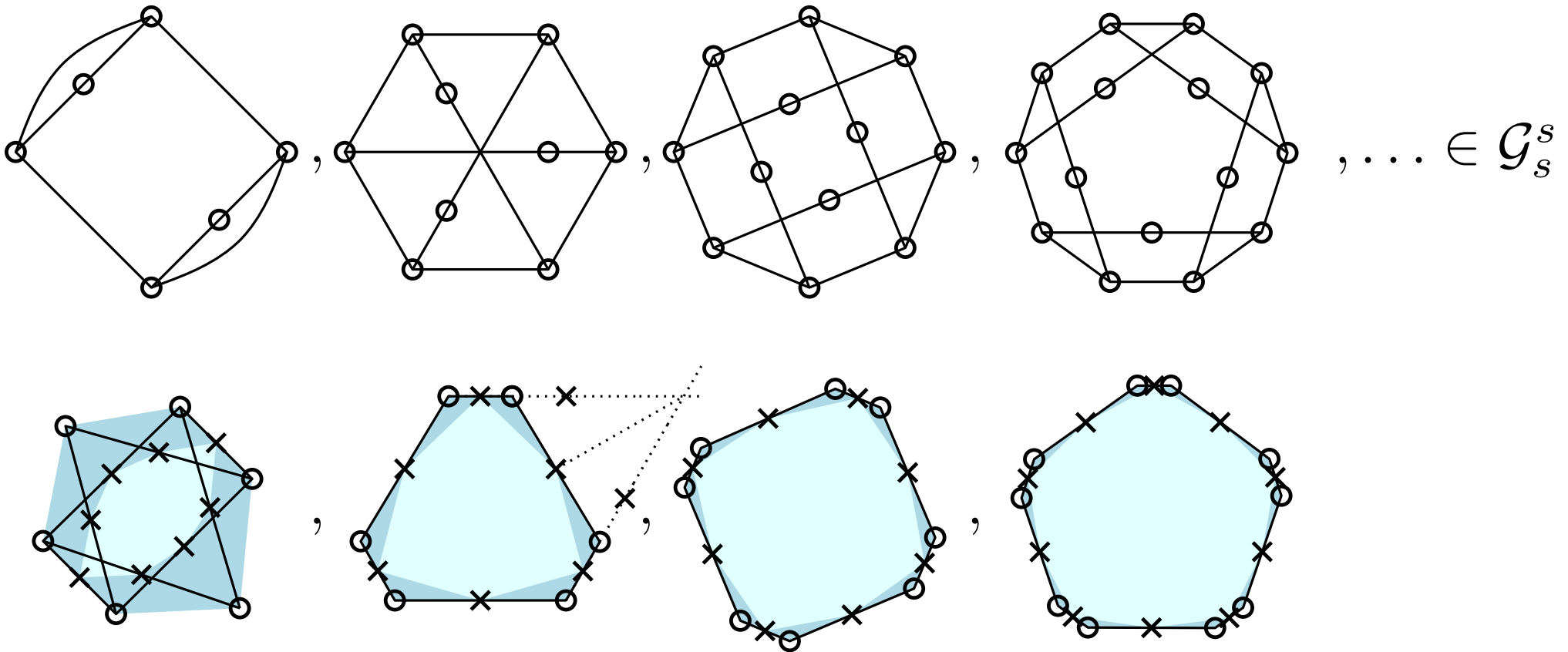
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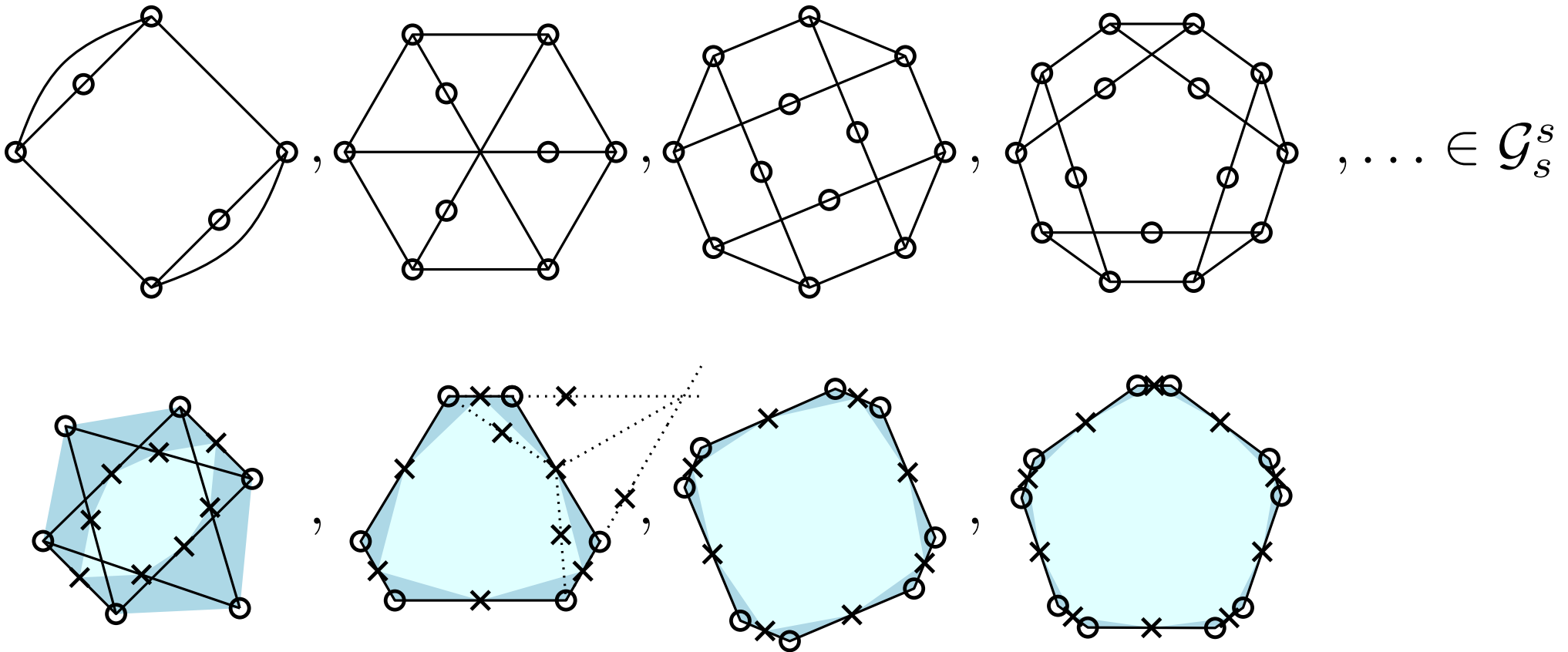
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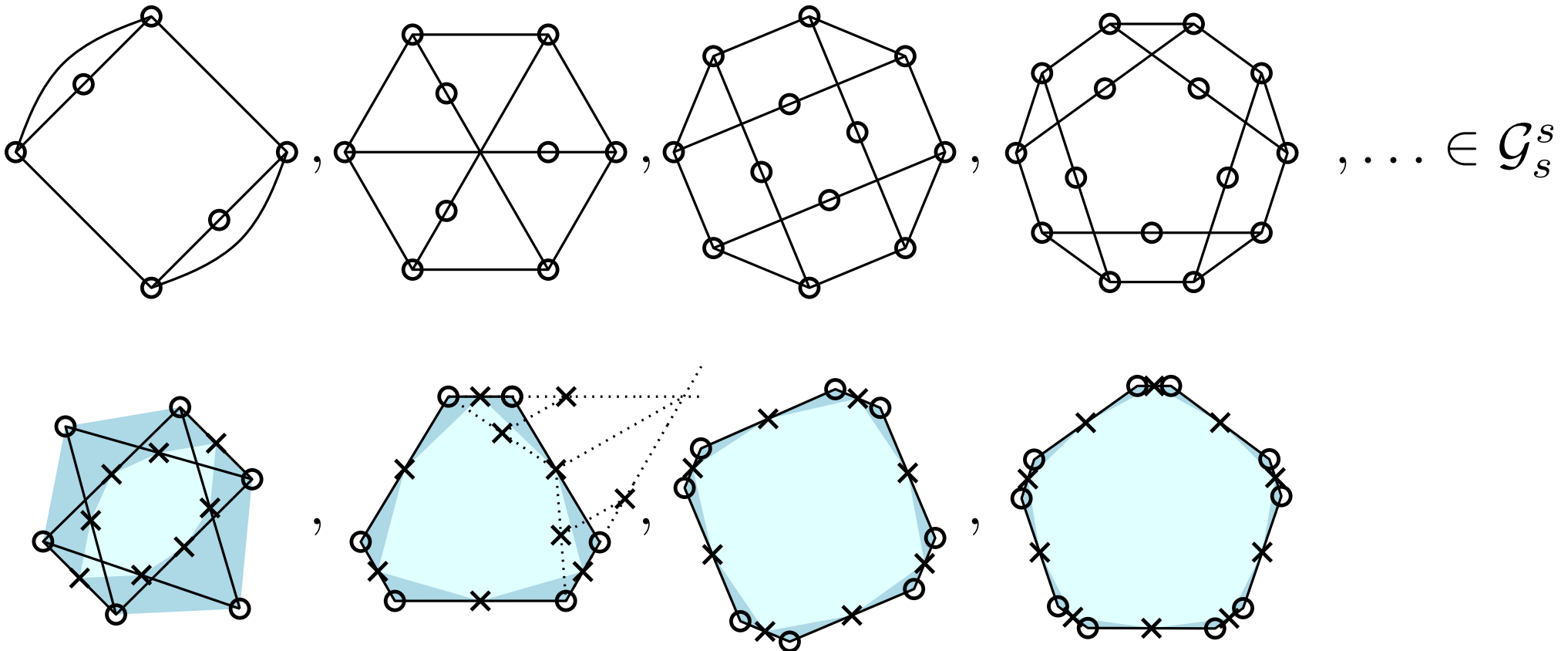
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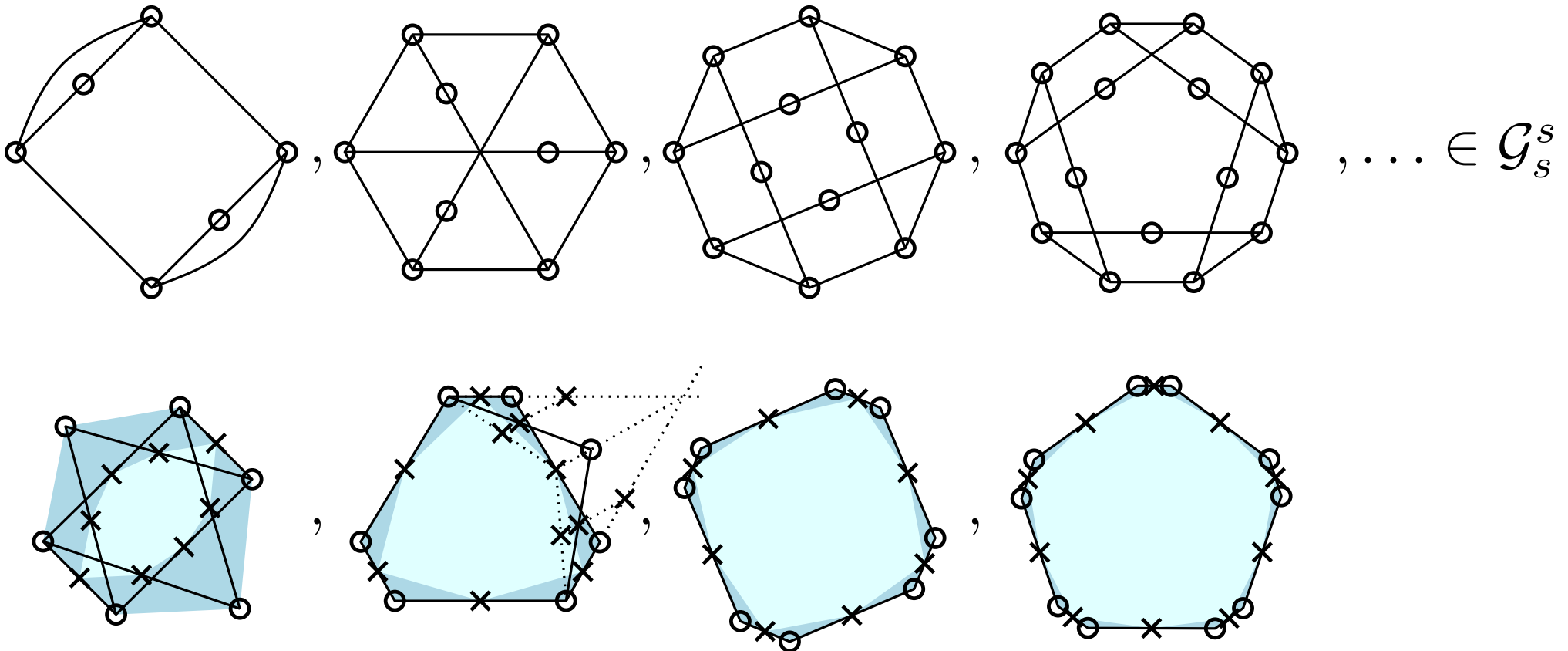
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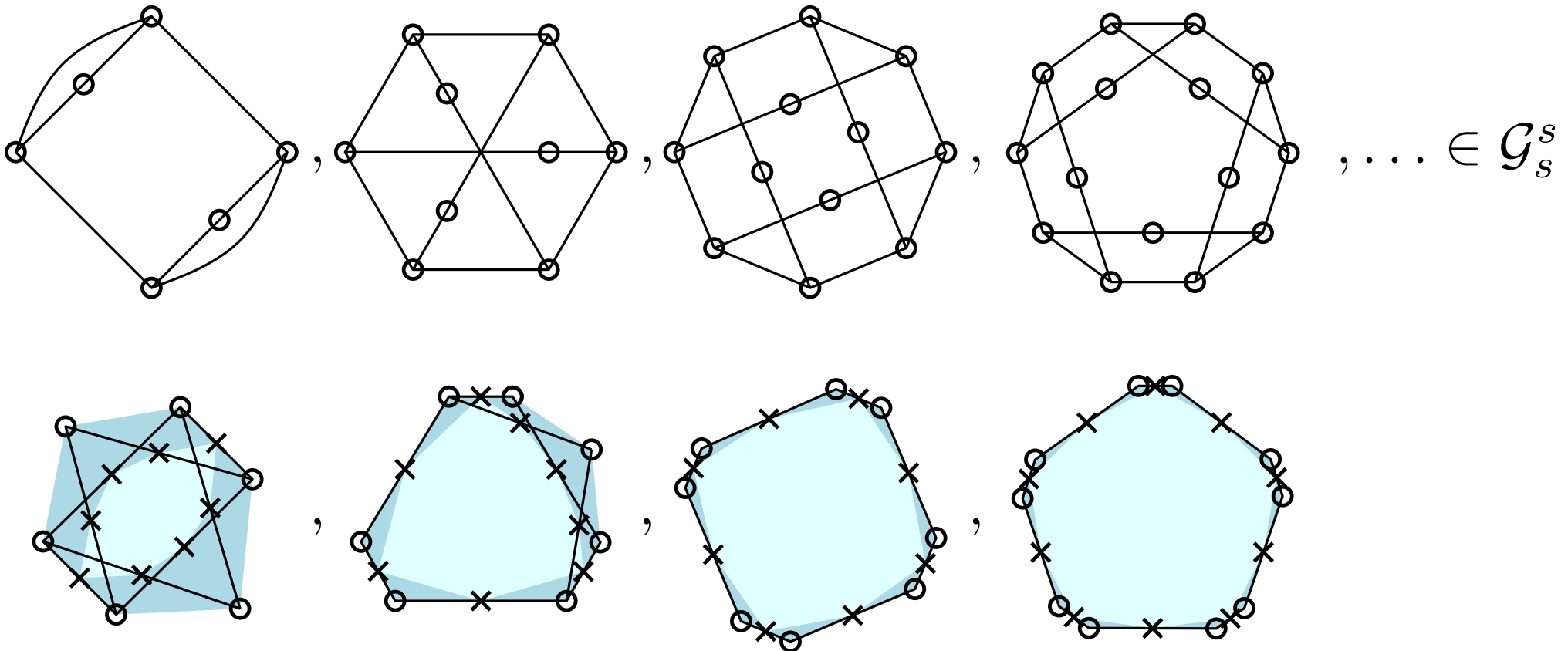
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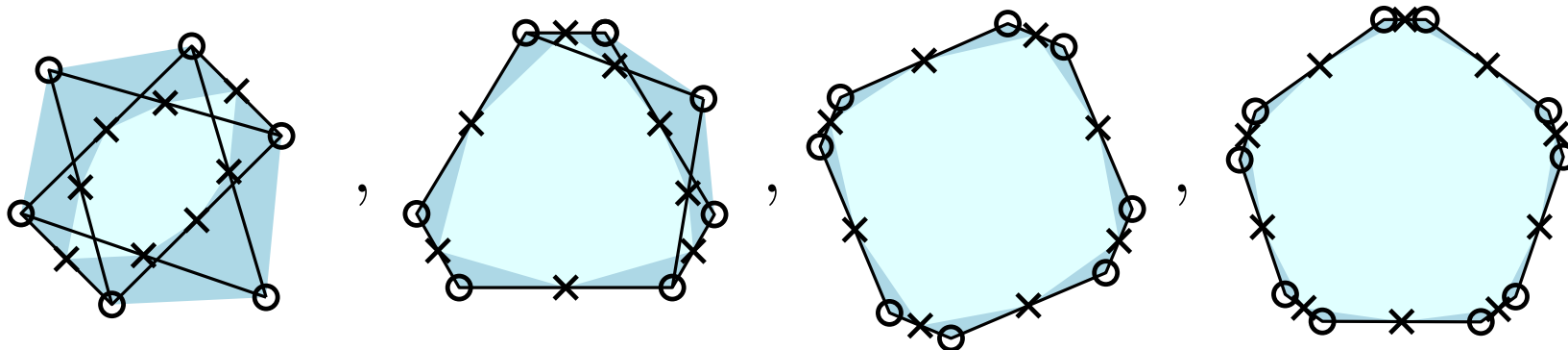
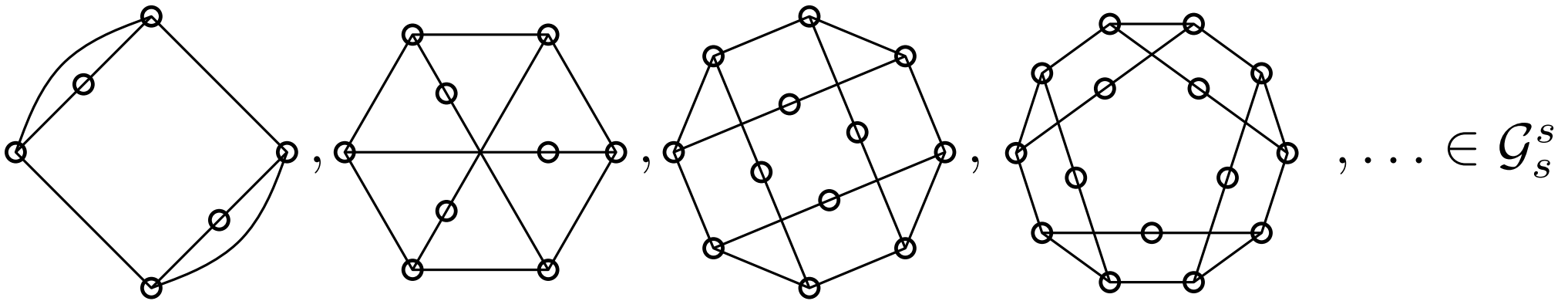
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so, this works...and I wont finish these drawings...

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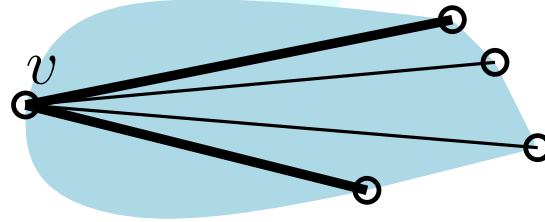
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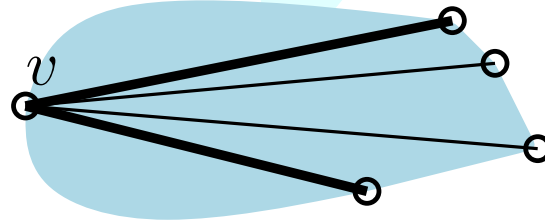
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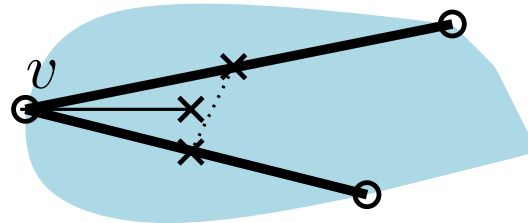
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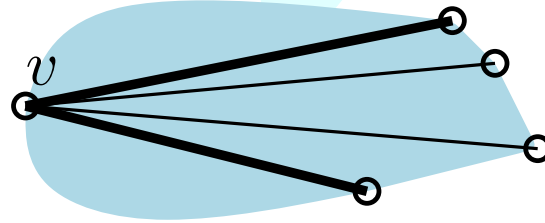
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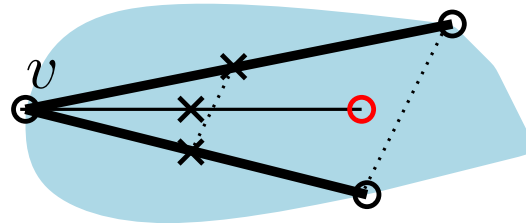
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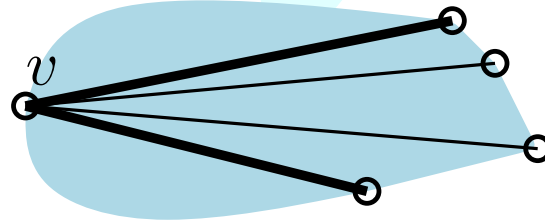
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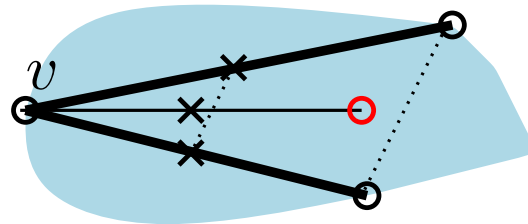
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v doesn't see its interior edges

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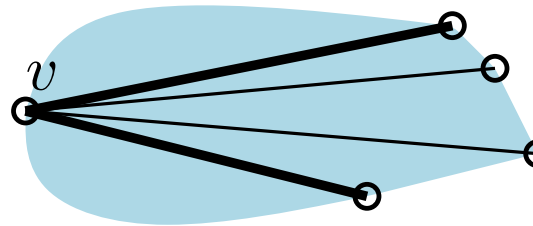
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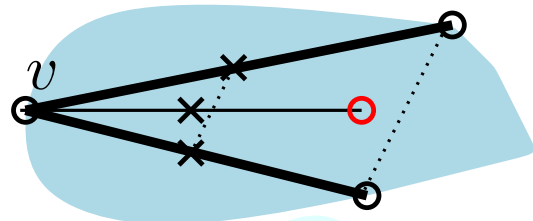
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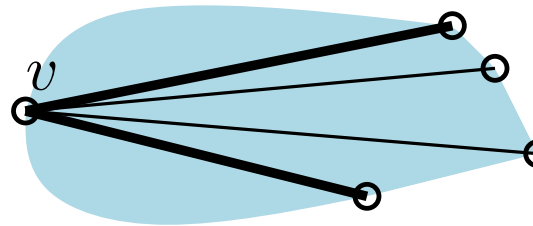
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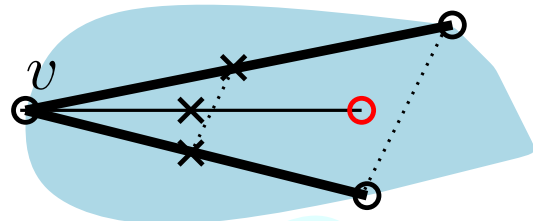
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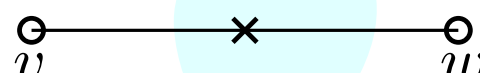
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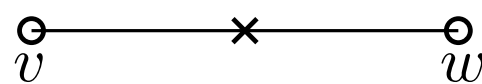
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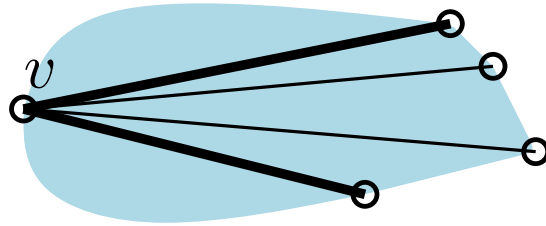
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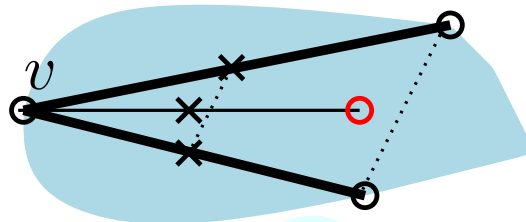
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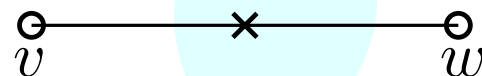
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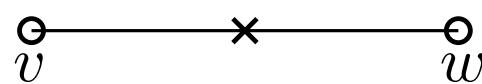
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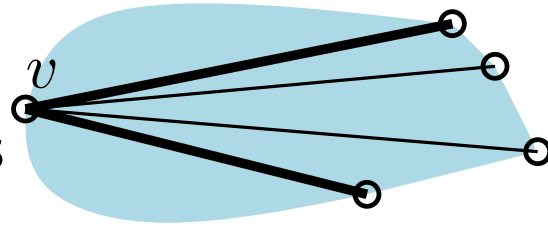
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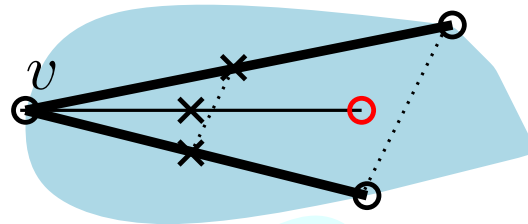
$2n$ -doubly exteriors



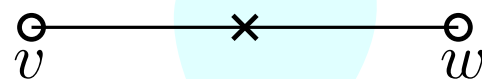
v **sees** vw and w does not



v has at most 2 **exterior** edges



v doesn't see its interior edges



every edge is seen at least once

\implies every edge is exterior at least once

$g_i^j(n)$ max number of edges n -vertex graph in \mathcal{G}_i^j

Conjecture [Halmann, Onn, Rothblum 07]:

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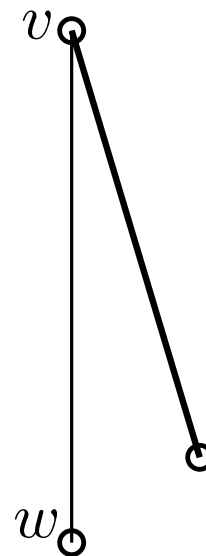
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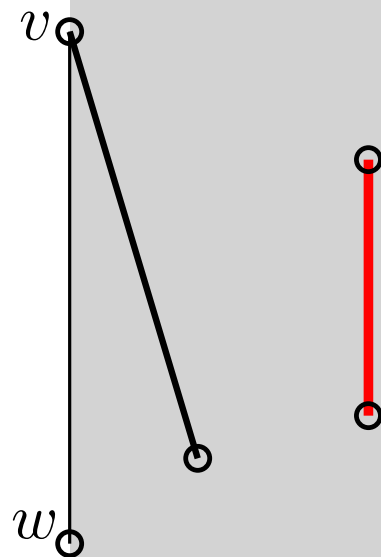
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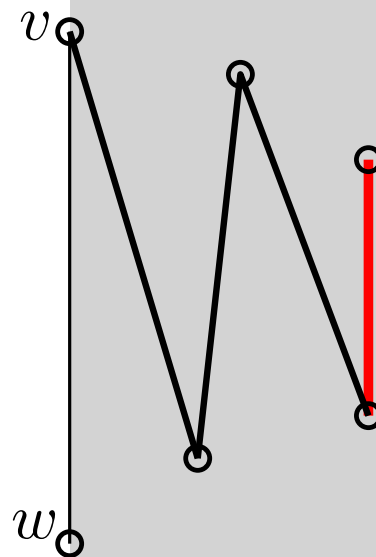
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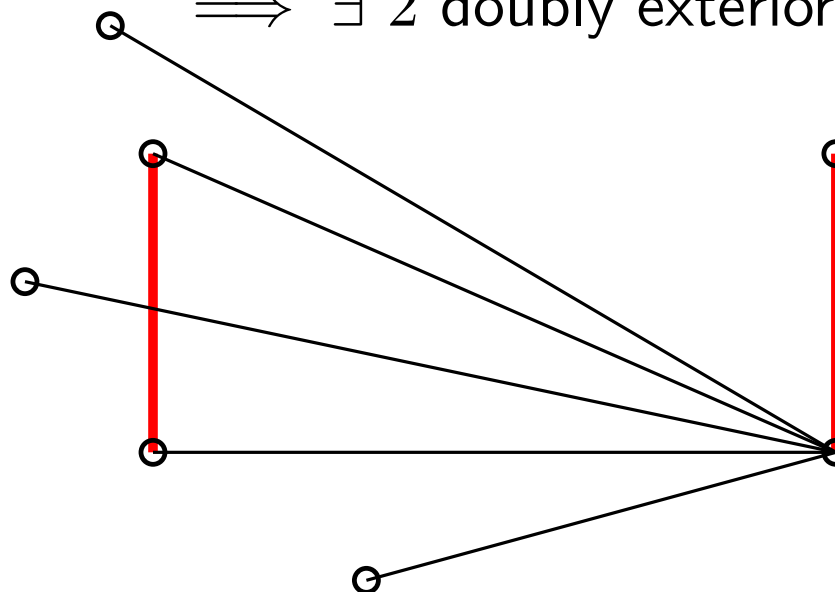
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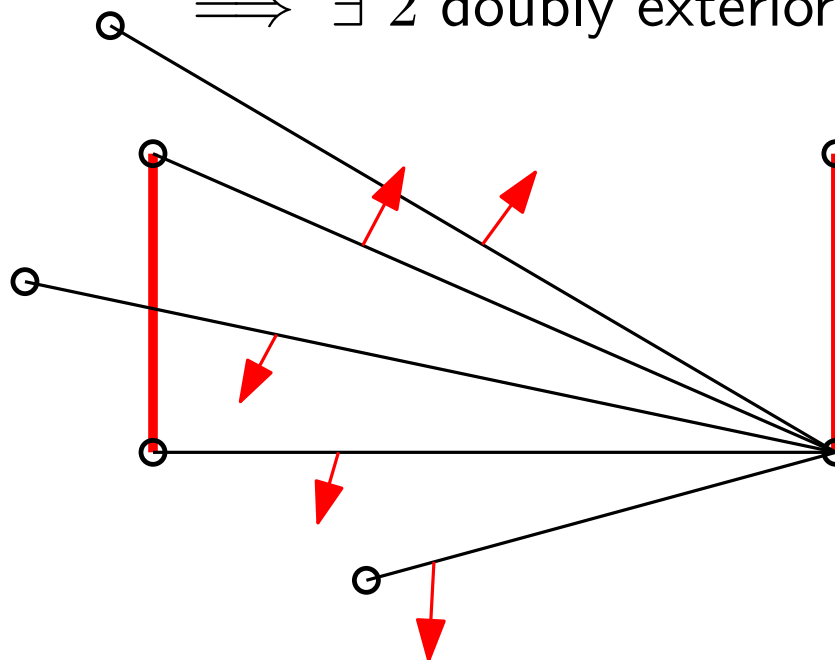
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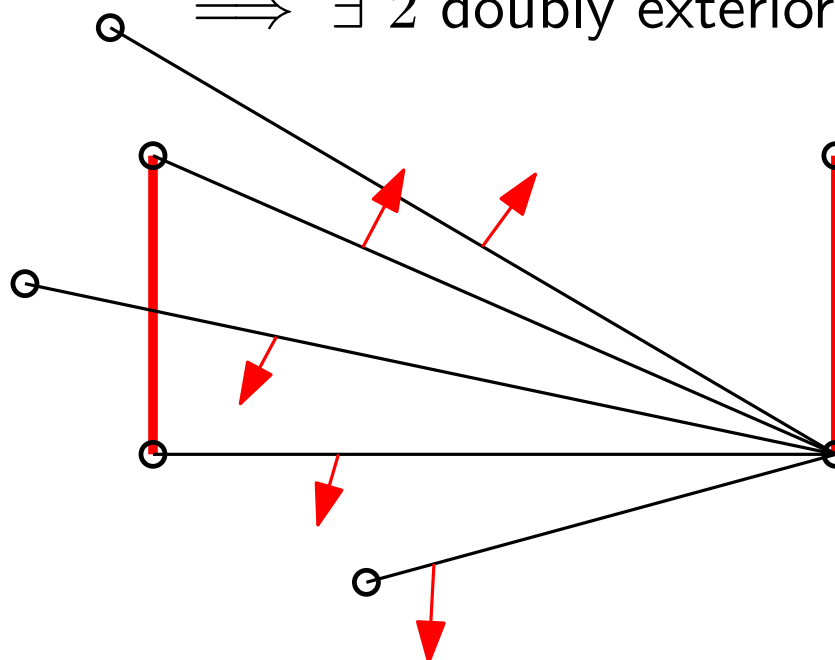
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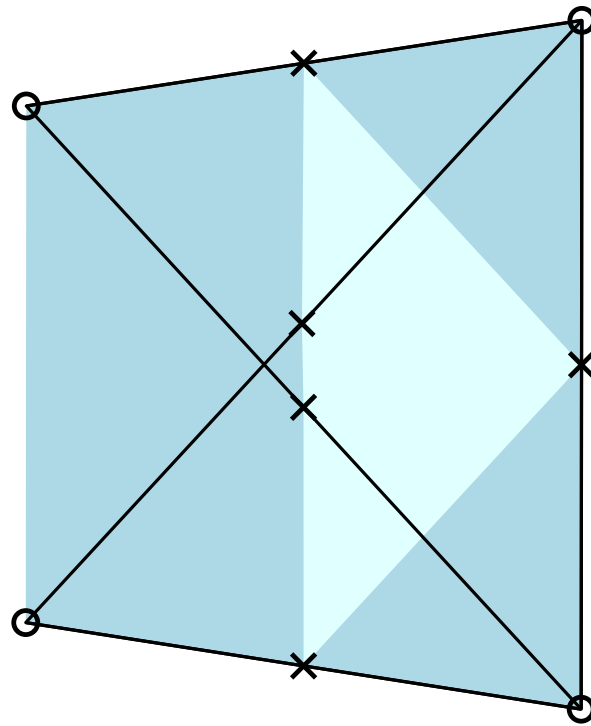
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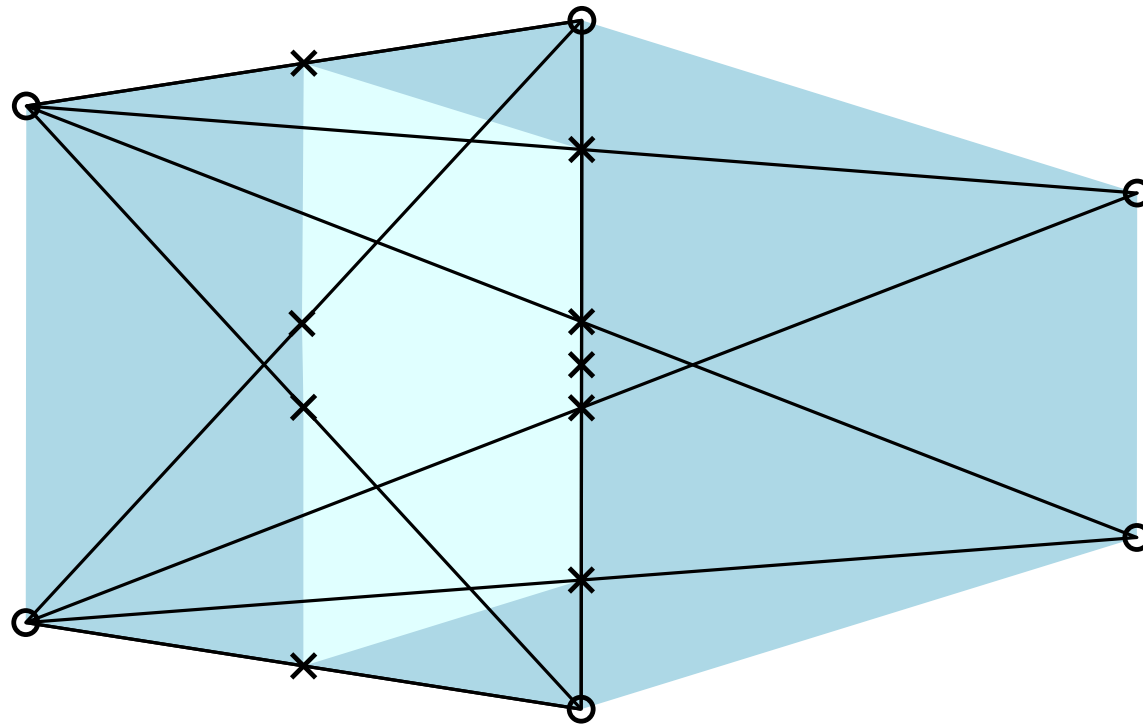
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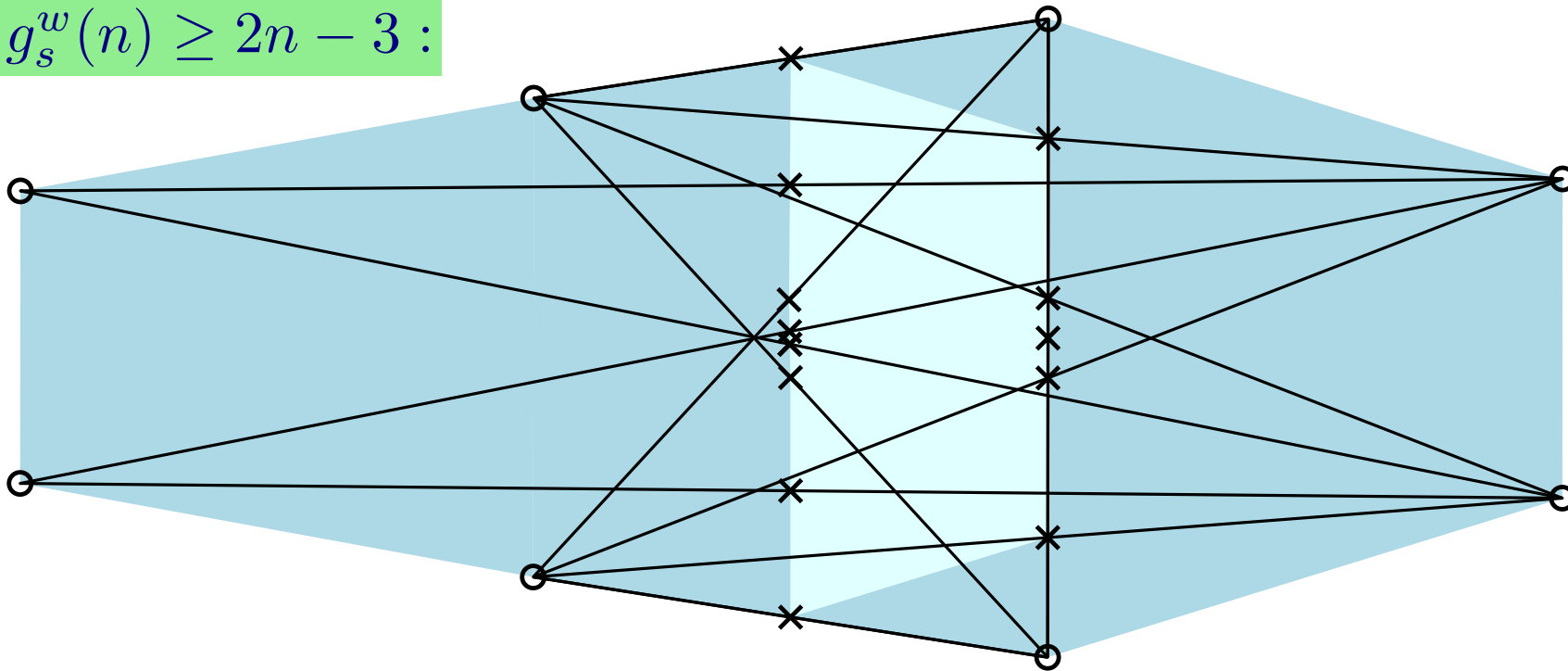
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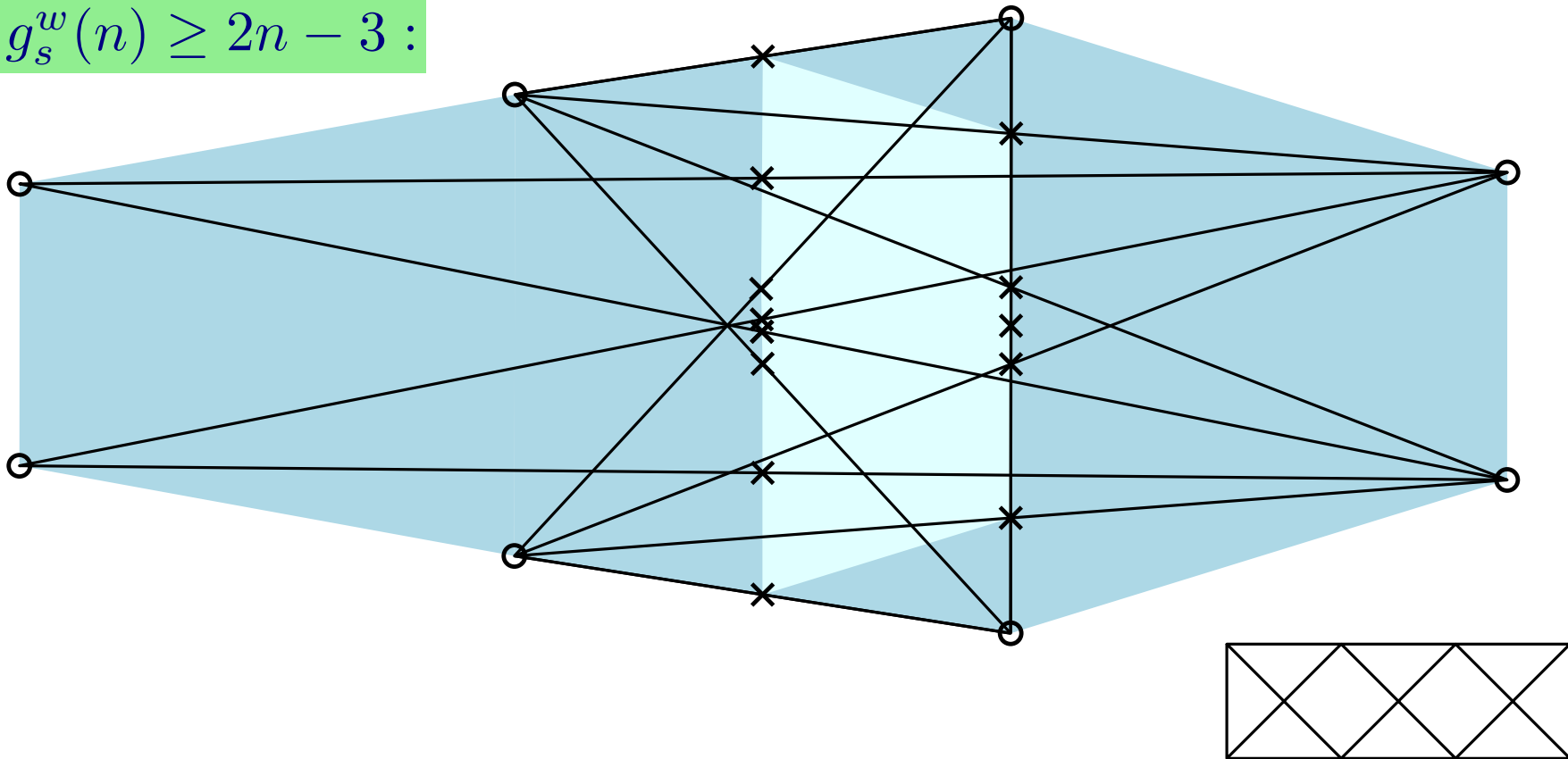
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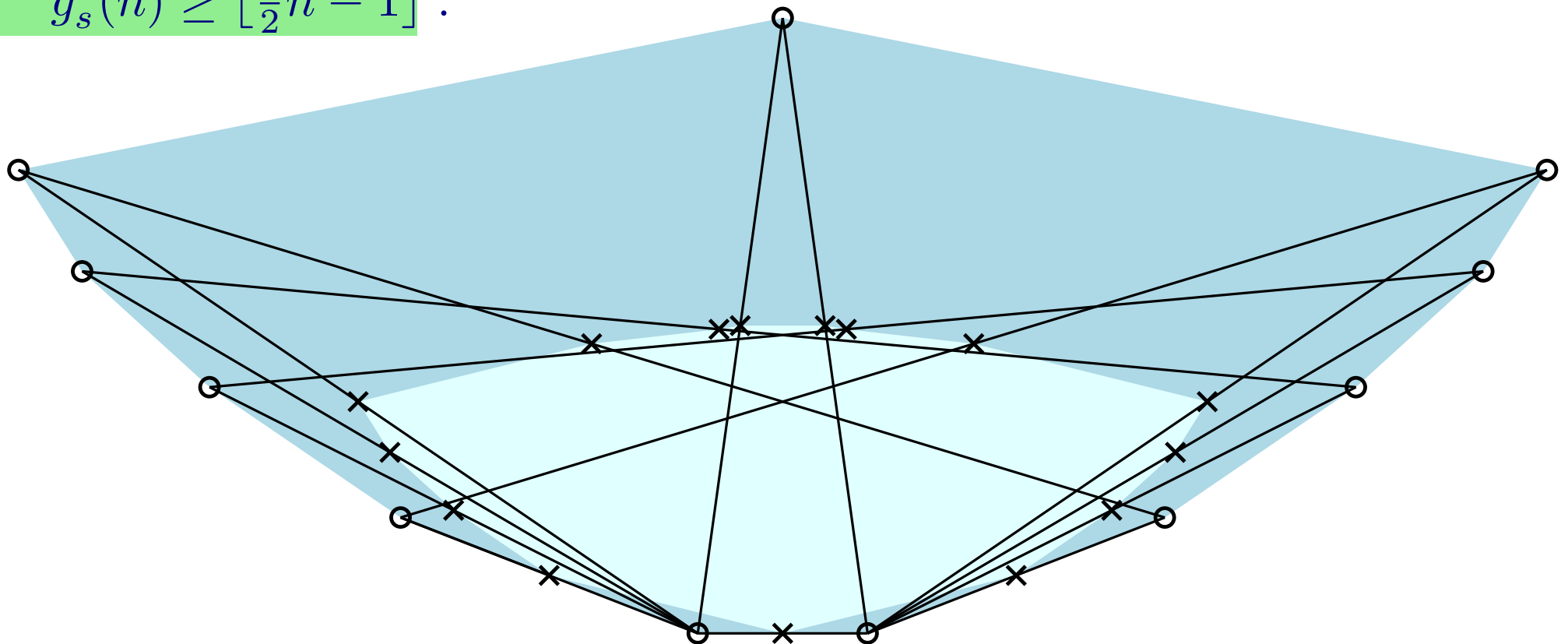
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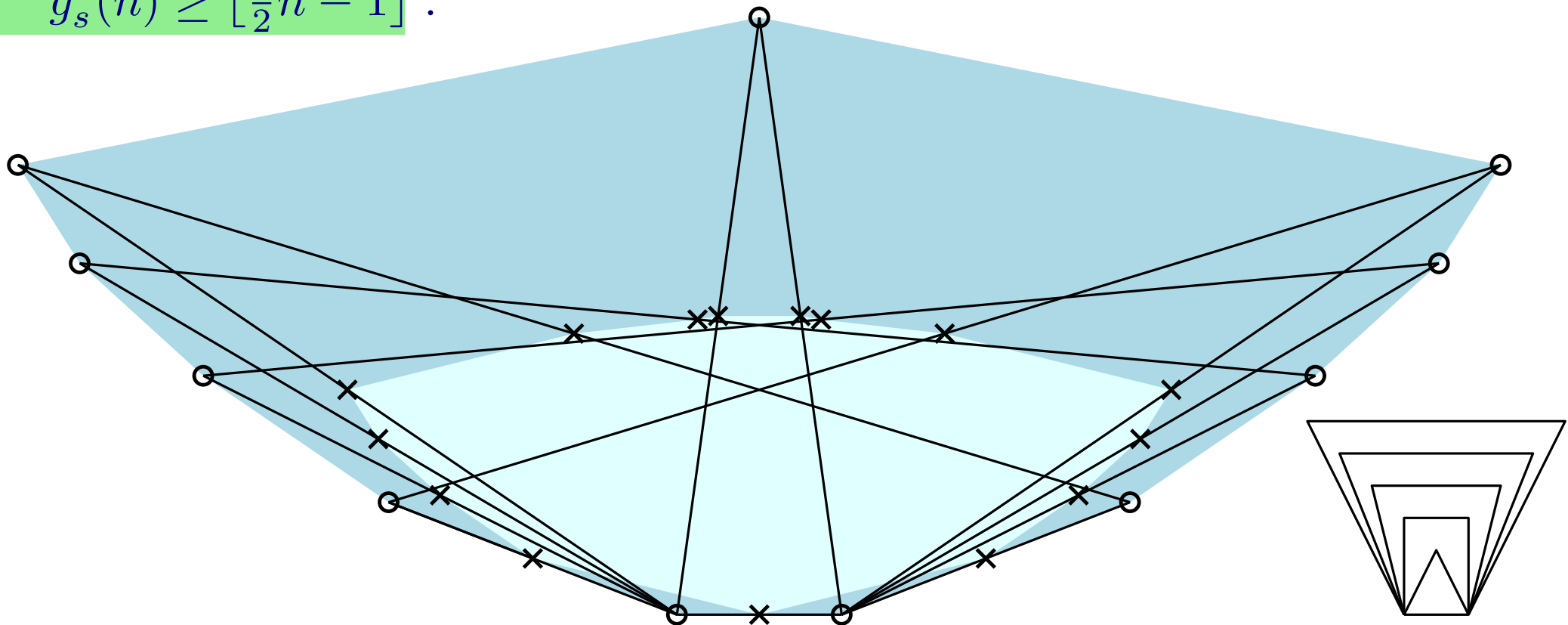
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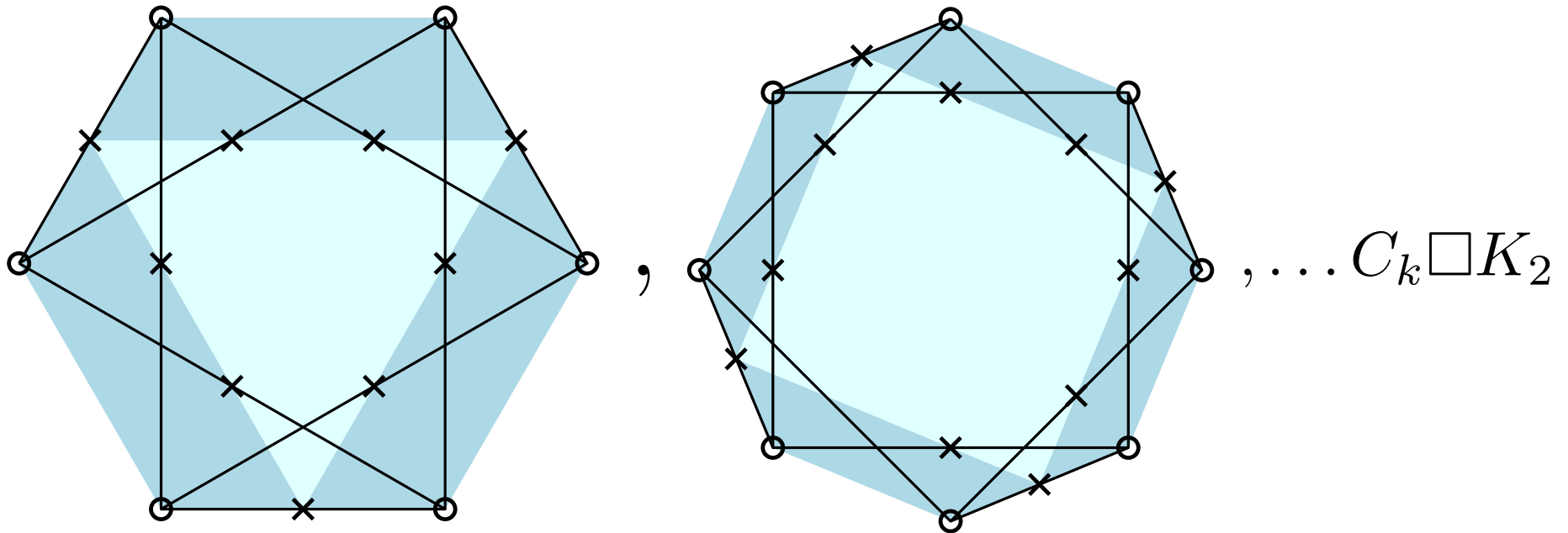
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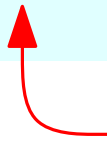
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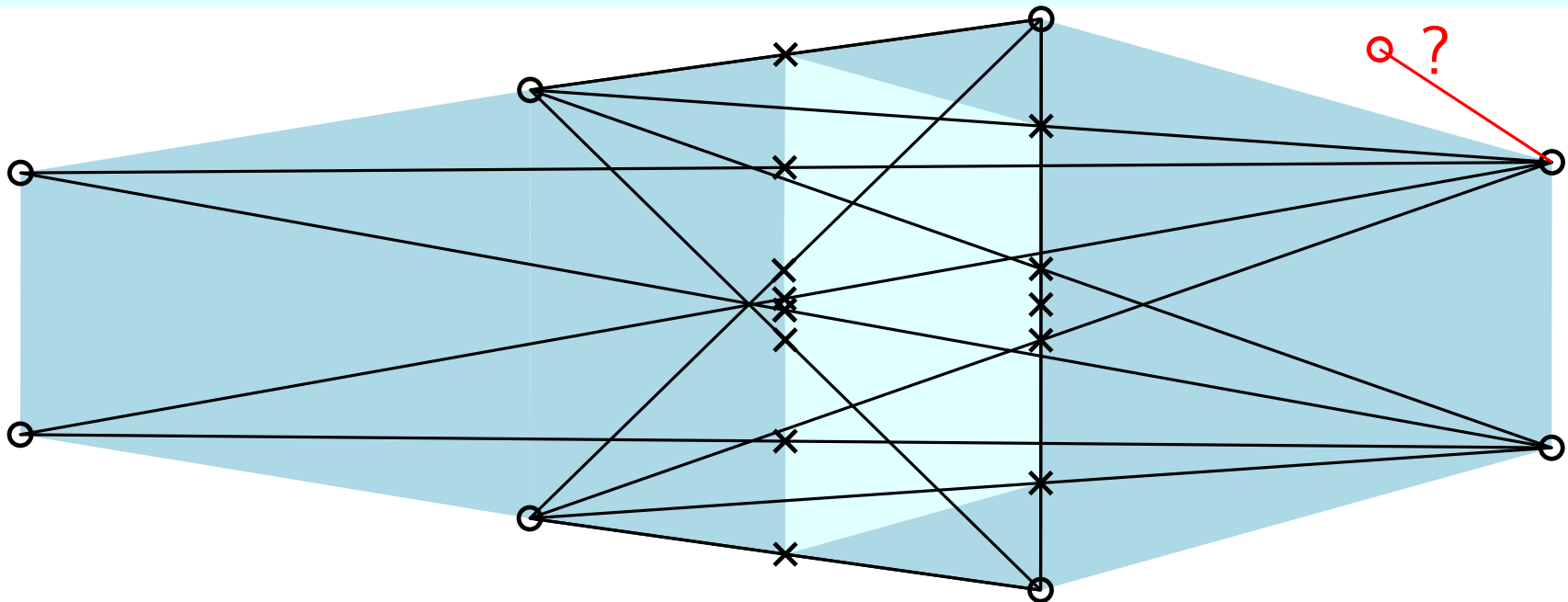
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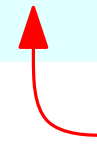
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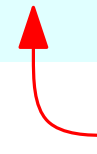
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$\tilde{g}_i^j(n) := \max n' + m$, such that $G \in \mathcal{G}_i^j$ with $|E(G)| = m$, $|V(G)| = n$ and n' of its vertices can be added to the set of midpoints, such that the

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Corollary: largest number of convexly independent points in $A + A$ for n -vertex convex set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ lies within $\lfloor \frac{3}{2}n \rfloor$ and $2n - 2$.

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Large convexly independent sets in Minkowski sums

$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ or \mathbb{R}^3 , $|A| = m$, $|B| = n$.

$A = B$	A convex	B convex	large convex in minkowski sum \mathbb{R}^2
○	○	○	$O(m^{\frac{2}{3}}n^{\frac{2}{3}} + m + n)$
○	×	○	$\Omega(m^{\frac{2}{3}}n^{\frac{2}{3}} + m + n)$
×	○	○	$\Omega(n^{\frac{4}{3}} + n)$
○	×	×	$O((m + n) \log(m + n))$
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Eisenbrand, Pach, Rothvoß, Sopher

Bílka, Buchin, Fulek, Kiyomi, Tanigawa, Tóth

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Tiwary

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×	○	○	$\Omega(n^{\frac{4}{3}} + n)$	$\frac{1}{3}n^2 \leq \cdot \leq \frac{3}{8}n^2 + O(n^{\frac{3}{2}})$
○	×	×	$O((m+n) \log(m+n))$	$mn \leq \cdot$
×	×	×	$\frac{2}{3}n \leq \cdot \leq 2n - 2$	$\frac{1}{4}n^2 \leq \cdot$

Eisenbrand, Pach, Rothvoß, Sopher

Bílka, Buchin, Fulek, Kiyomi, Tanigawa, Tóth

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Tiwary

Fukuda, Weibel

Halman, Onn, Rothblum

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○	○	○	$O(m^{\frac{2}{3}}n^{\frac{2}{3}} + m + n)$	$\cdot \leq mn$
○	×	○	$\Omega(m^{\frac{2}{3}}n^{\frac{2}{3}} + m + n)$	$\cdot \leq mn$
×	○	○	$\Omega(n^{\frac{4}{3}} + n)$	$\frac{1}{3}n^2 \leq \cdot \leq \frac{3}{8}n^2 + O(n^{\frac{3}{2}})$
○	×	×	$O((m+n) \log(m+n))$	$mn \leq \cdot$
×	×	×	$\frac{2}{3}n \leq \cdot \leq 2n - 2$	$\frac{1}{4}n^2 \leq \cdot$

Eisenbrand, Pach, Rothvoß, Sopher

Bílka, Buchin, Fulek, Kiyomi, Tanigawa, Tóth

Swanepoel, Valtr

Tiwary

Fukuda, Weibel

Halman, Onn, Rothblum

$\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 1 : K_{c,c,c,c} \in 3D - \mathcal{G}_a^s$

linear expected