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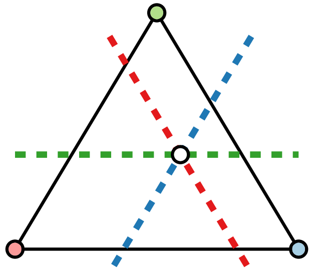
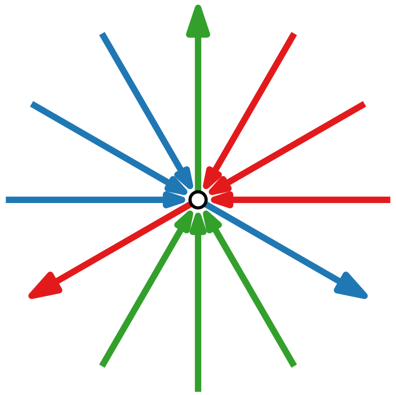
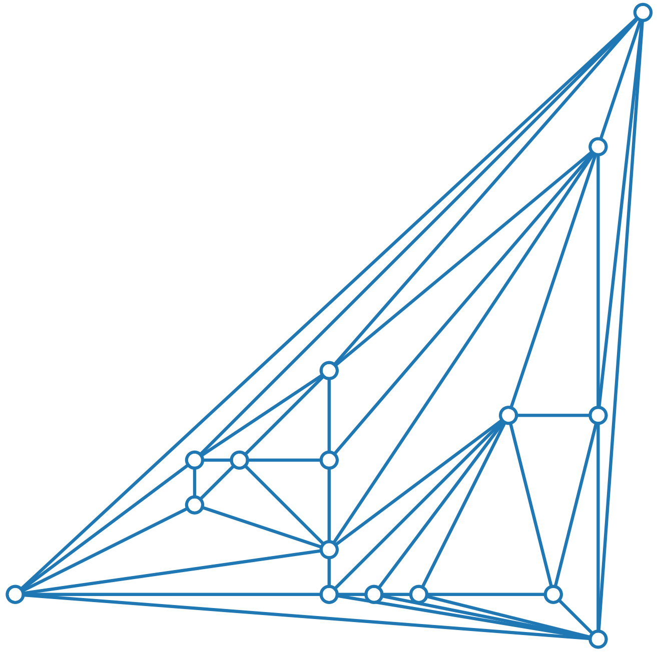


Visualization of Graphs



Lecture 5:
Straight-Line Drawings of Planar Graphs II: Schnyder Realizer



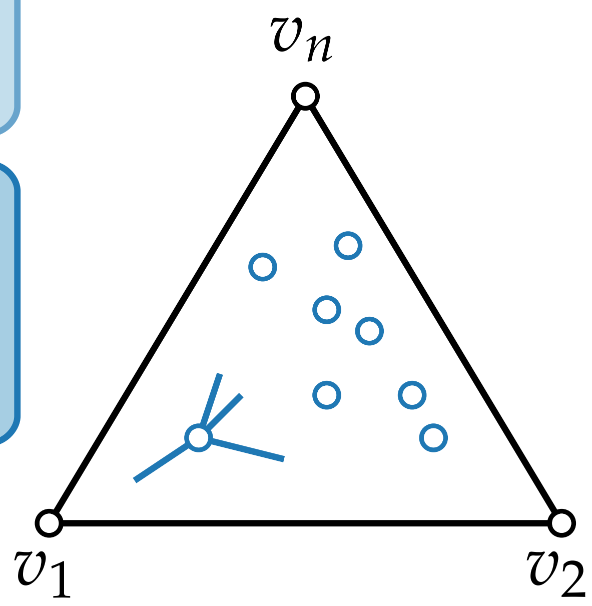
Part I:
Barycentric Representation

Philipp Kindermann

Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '89]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-5) \times (2n-5)$.



Idea.

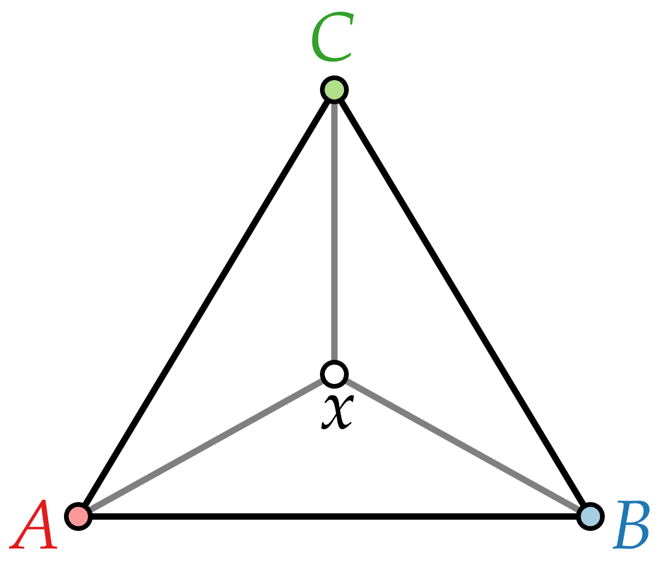
- Fix outer triangle.
- Compute coordinates of inner vertices
  - based on outer triangle and
  - how much space there should be for other vertices
  - using weighted barycentric coordinates.

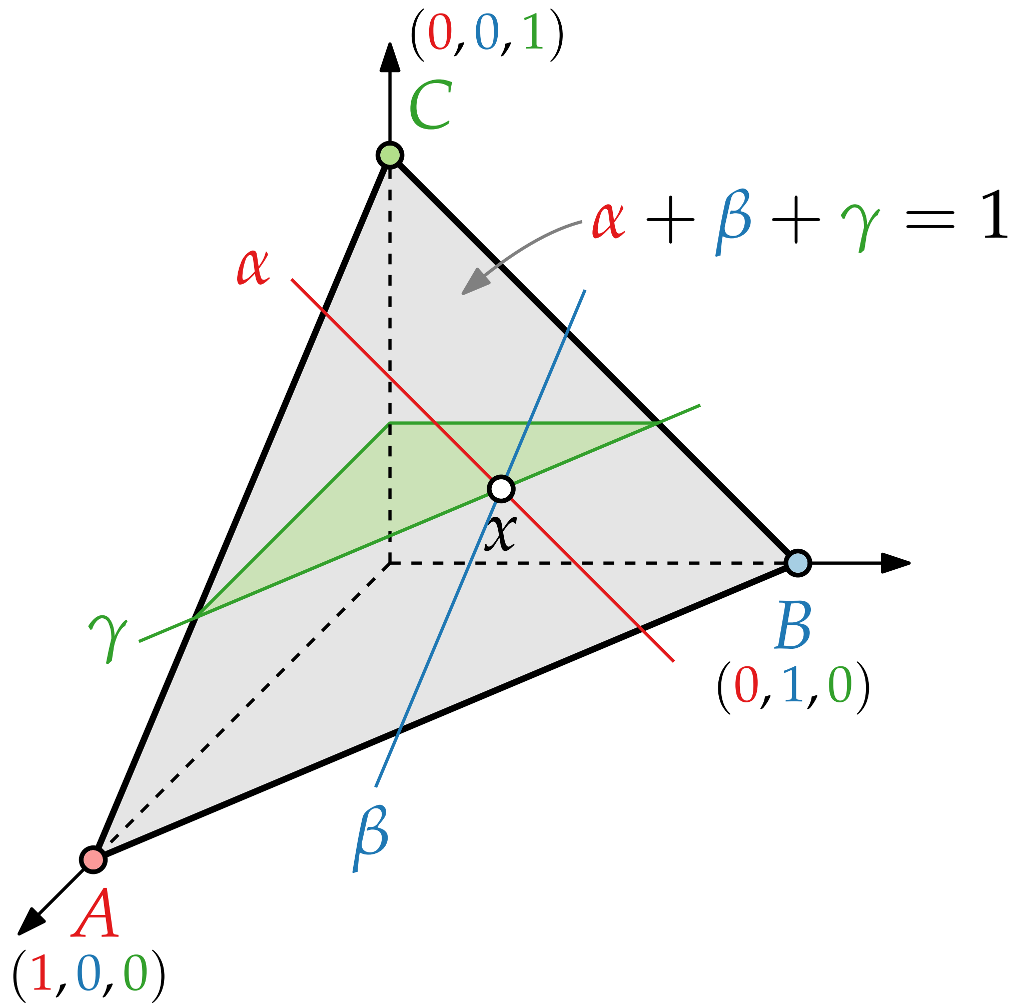
Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, let x lie inside $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$ and
- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$





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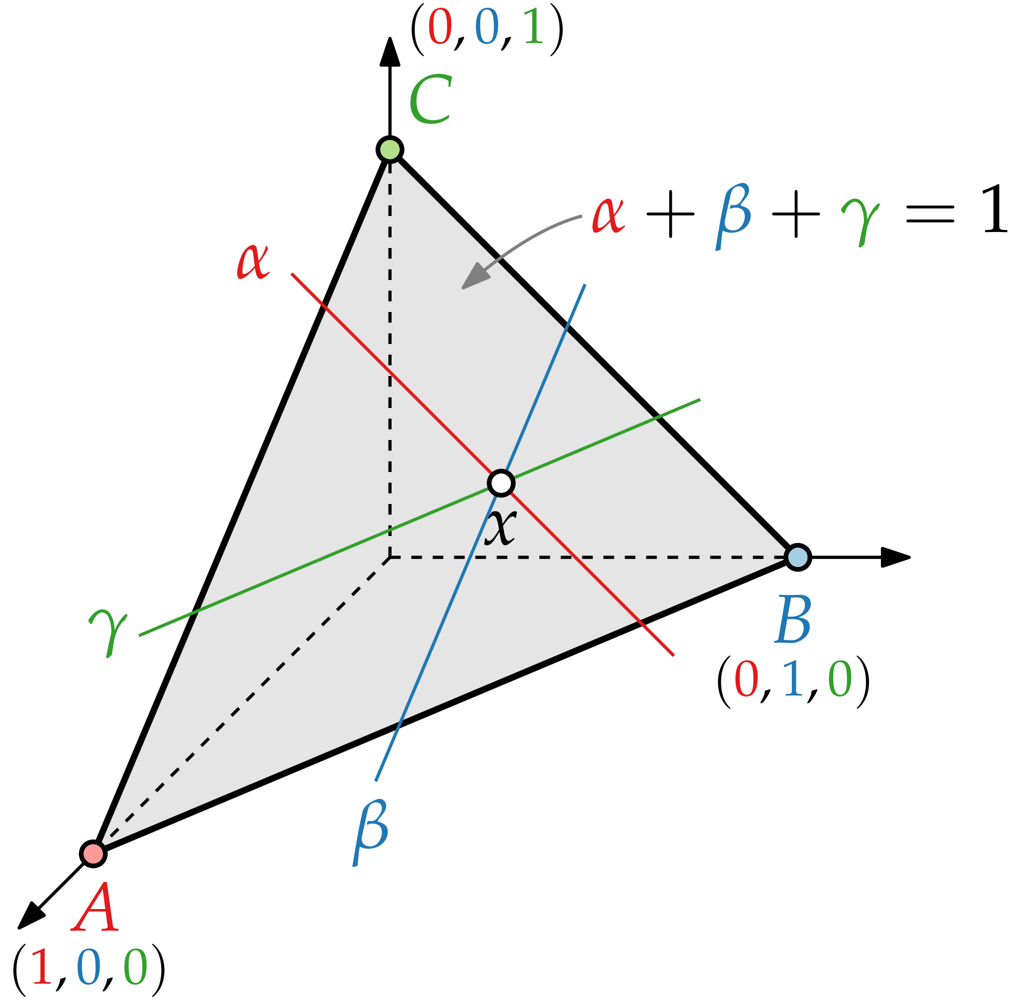
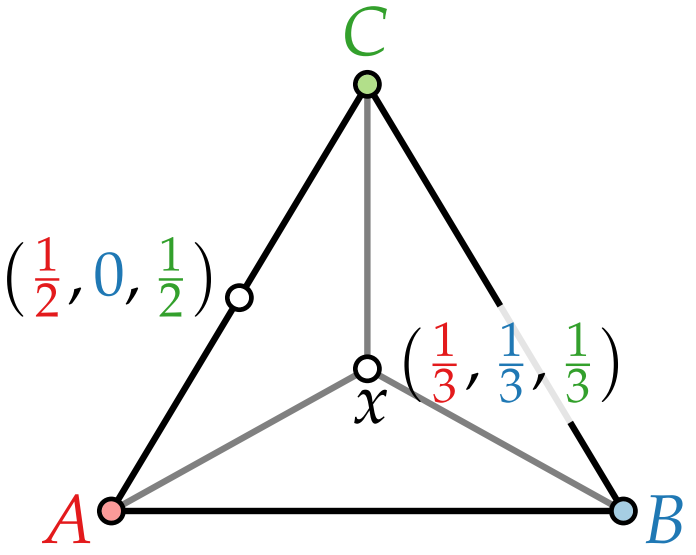




Barycentric Representation

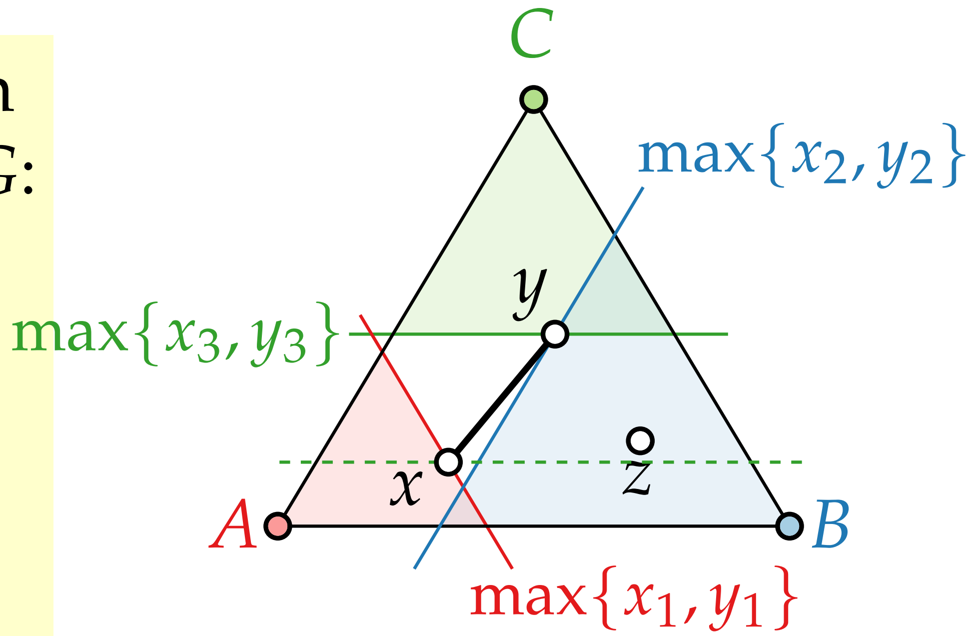
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(B2) for each $xy \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$.



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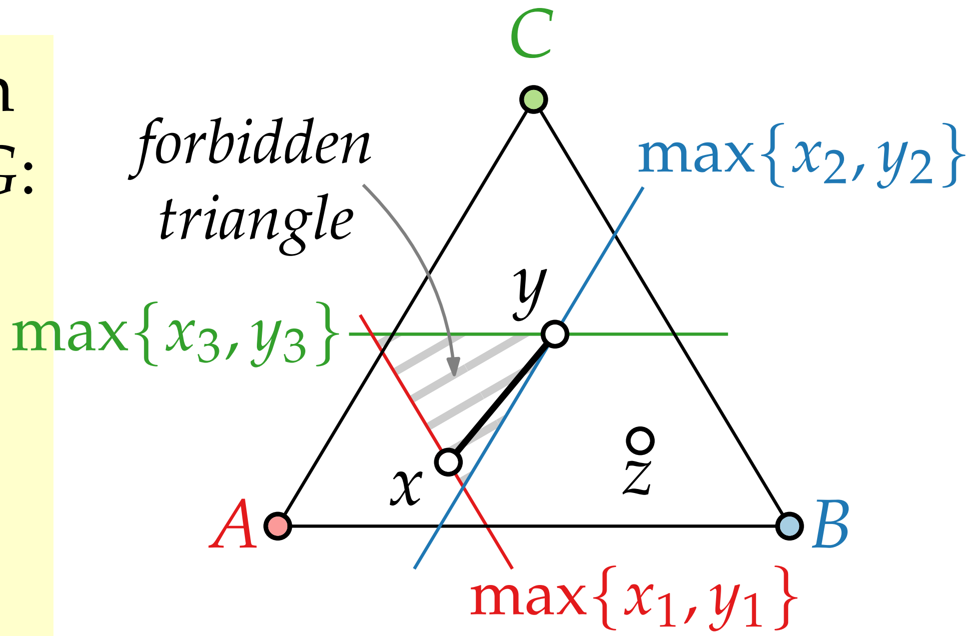


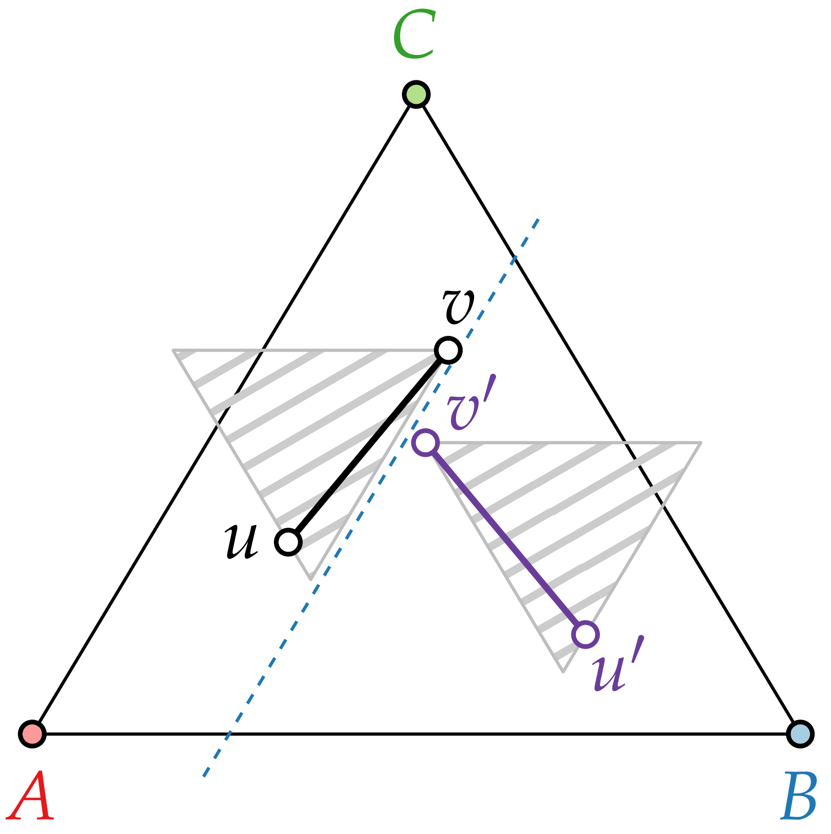
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

How to find barycentric representation?

Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

gives a **planar** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$.
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ cross:

$u'_i > u_i, v_i \quad v'_j > u_j, v_j \quad u_k > u'_k, v'_k \quad v_l > u'_l, v'_l$

$\Rightarrow \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$

wlog $i = j = 2 \Rightarrow u'_2, v'_2 > u_2, v_2 \quad \Rightarrow$ separated by straight line

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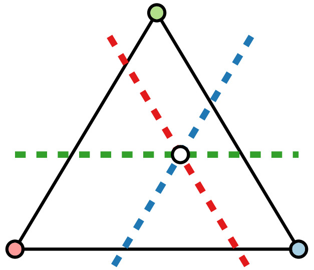
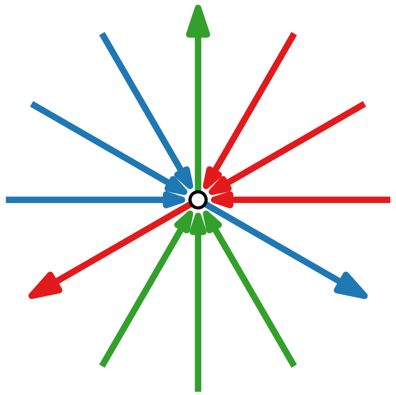
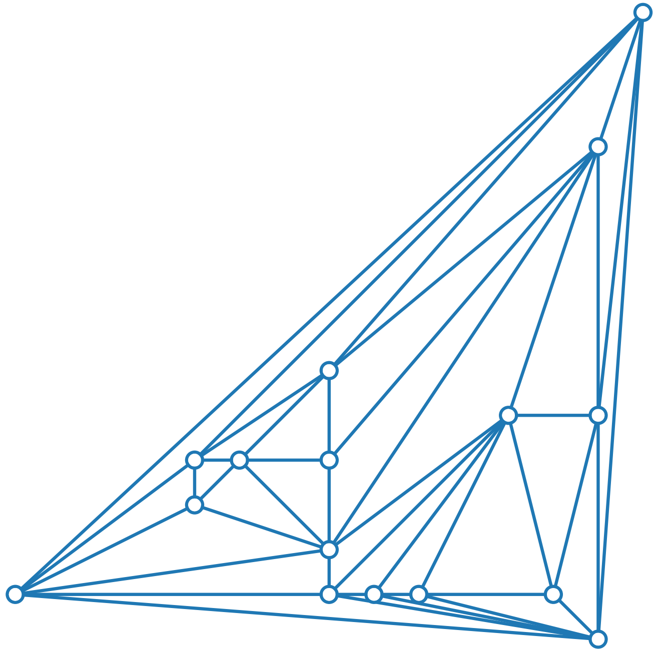


Visualization of Graphs



Lecture 5:
Straight-Line Drawings of Planar Graphs II:
Schnyder Realizer

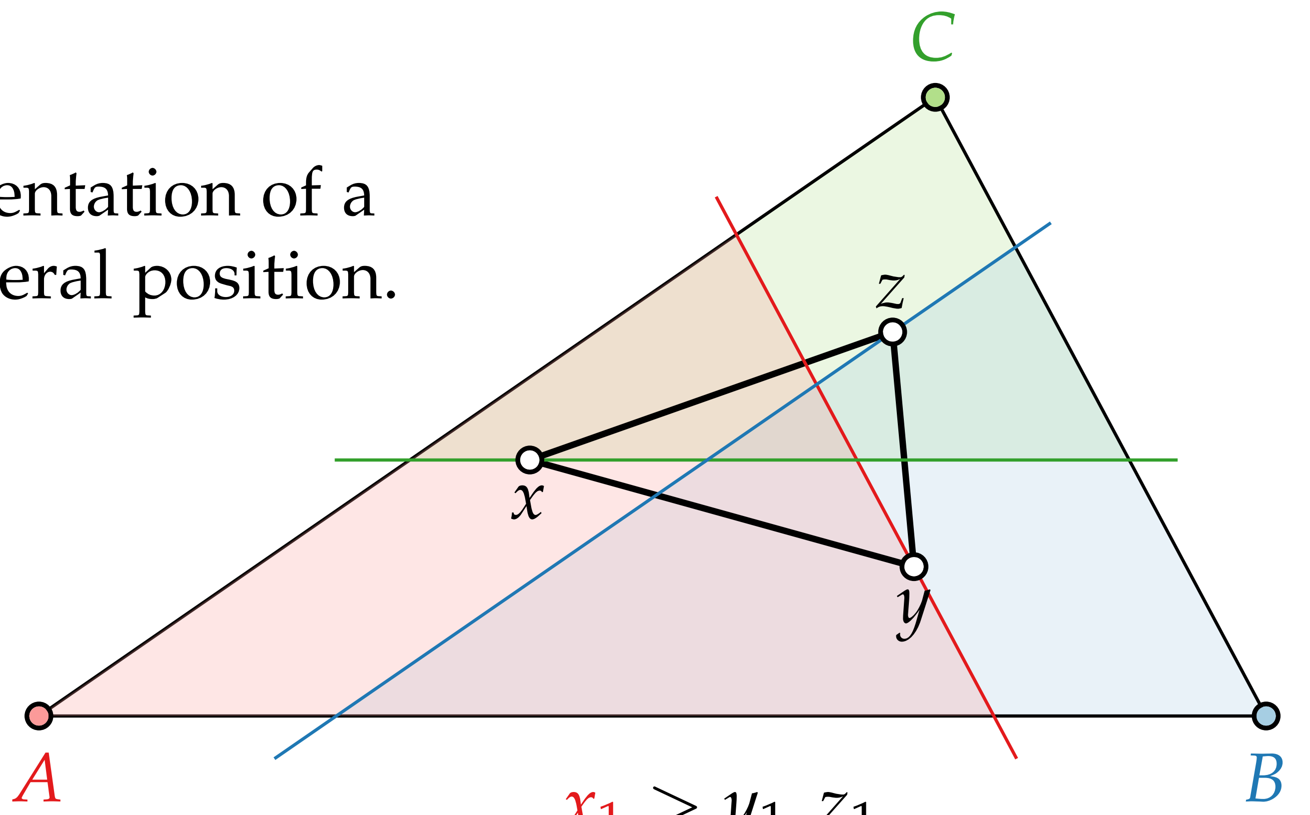


Part II:
Schnyder Realizer

Philipp Kindermann

Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.



$x_1 > y_1, z_1$

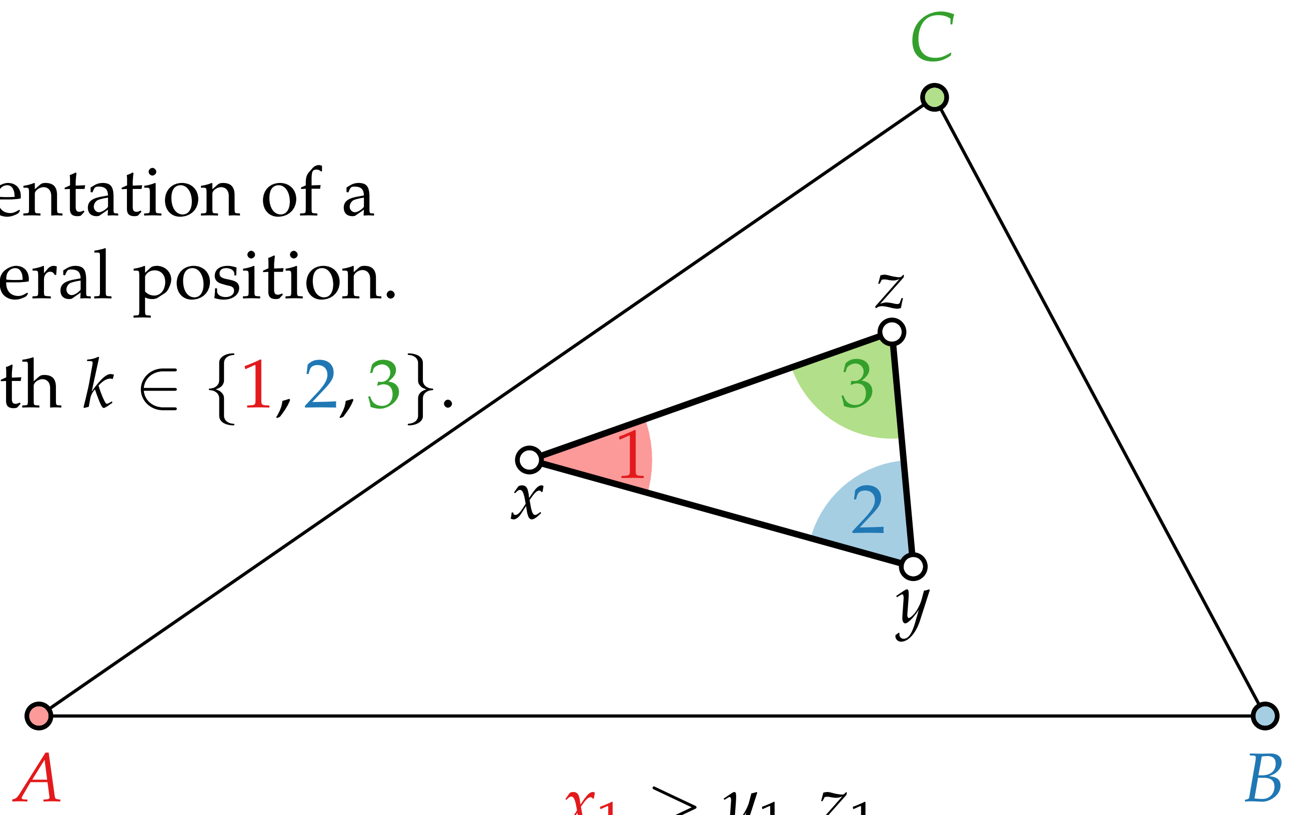
$y_2 > x_2, z_2$

$z_3 > x_3, y_3$

Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.



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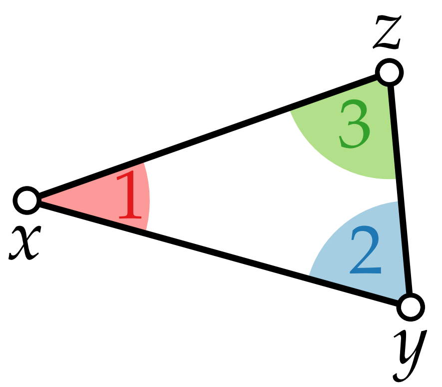
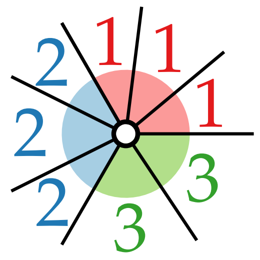


A **Schnyder Labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise order.

Vertices: The ccw order of labels around each vertex consists of

- a nonempty interval of 1's
- followed by a nonempty interval of 2's
- followed by a nonempty interval of 3's.

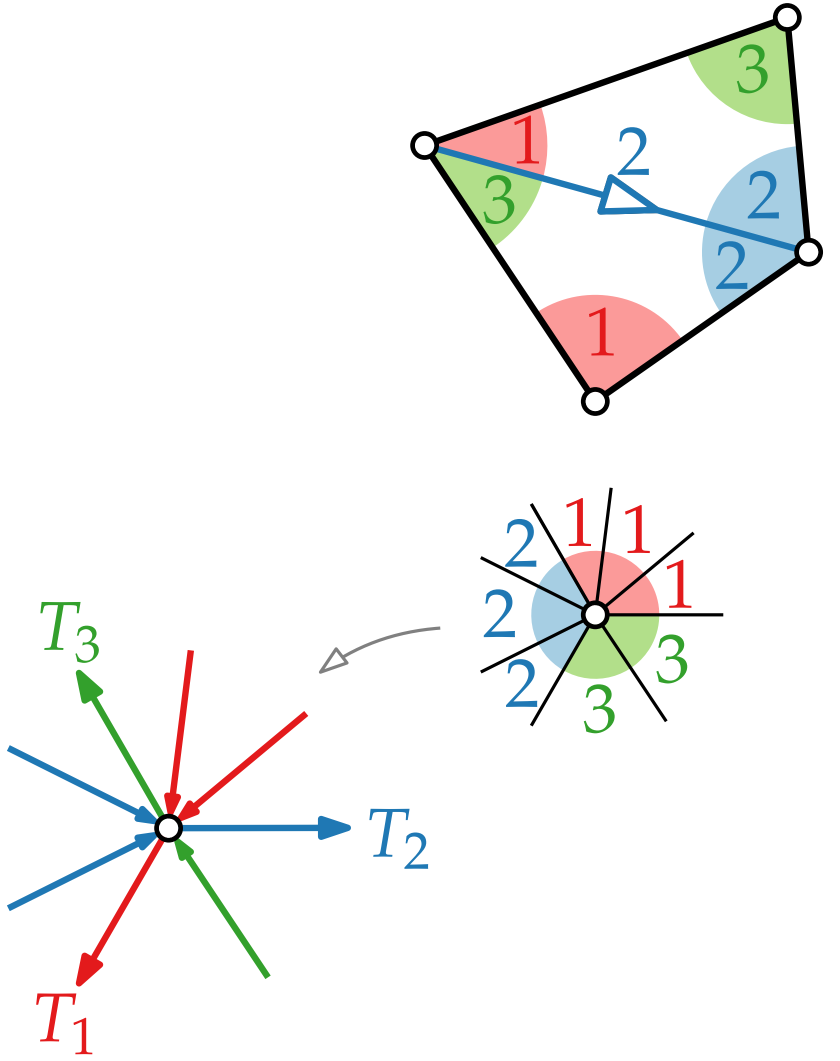


Schnyder Realizer

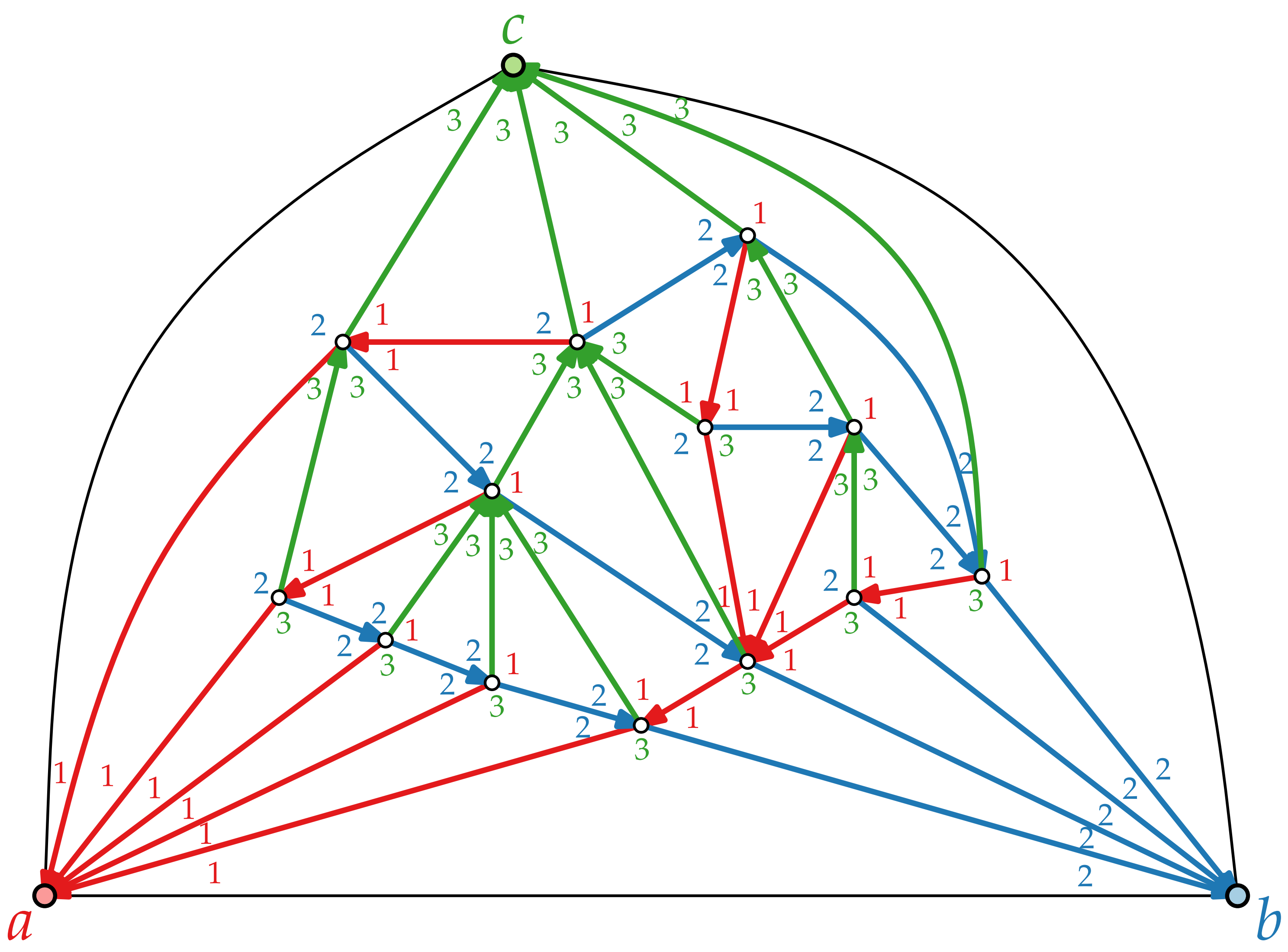
A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

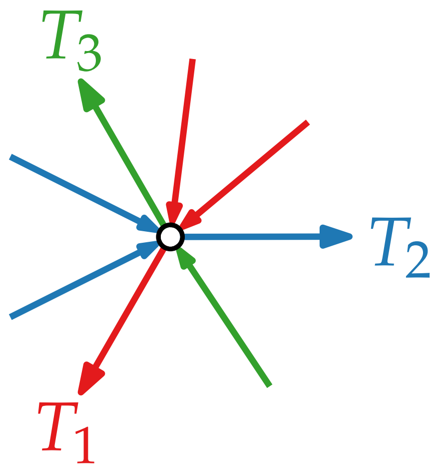
A **Schnyder Realizer** (or **Wood**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that for each inner vertex $v \in V$ holds:

- v has one outgoing edge in each of T_1, T_2, and T_3.
- The ccw order of edges around v is:
  leaving in T_1, entering in T_3, leaving in T_2,
  entering in T_1, leaving in T_3, entering in T_2.

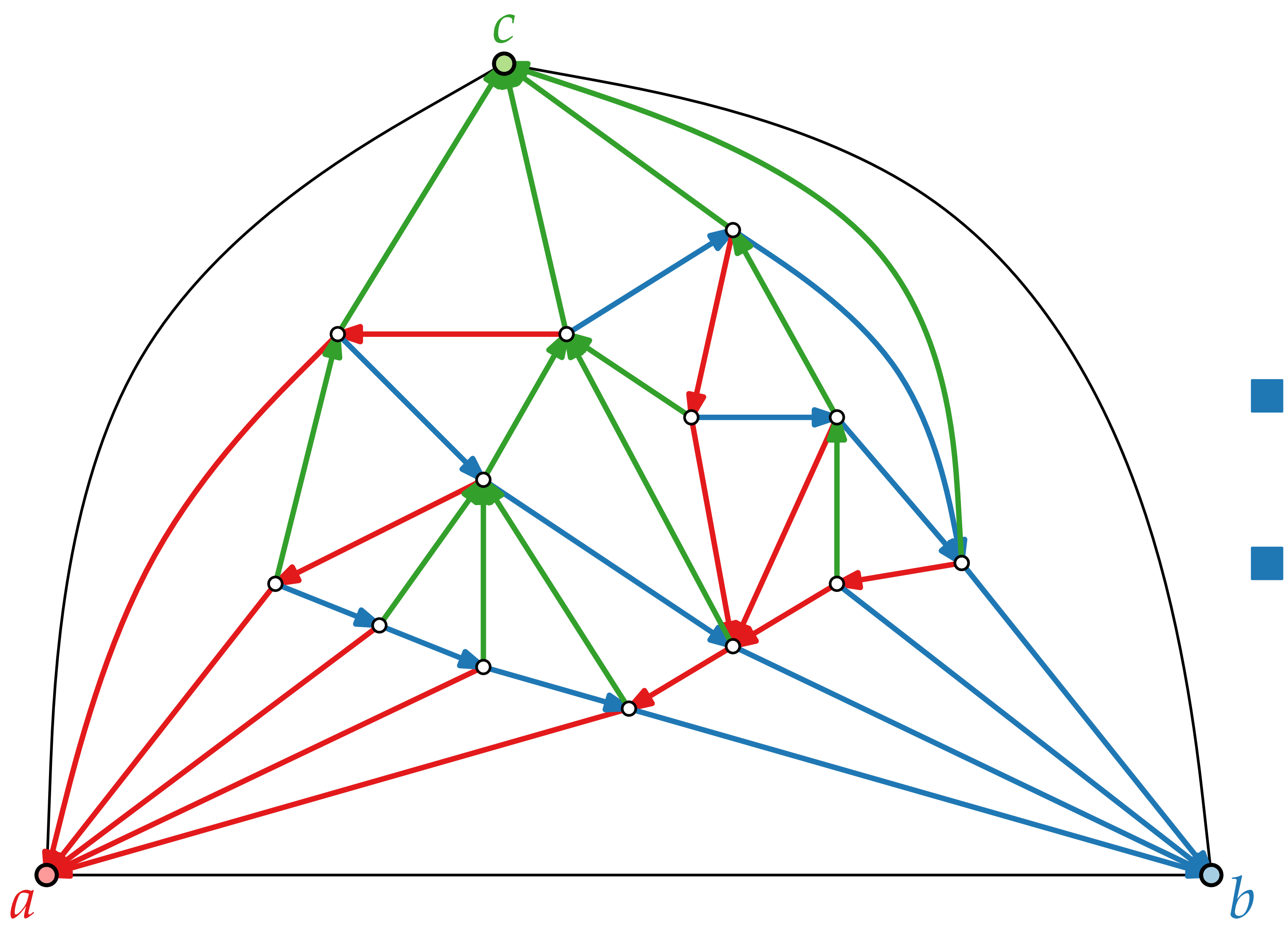


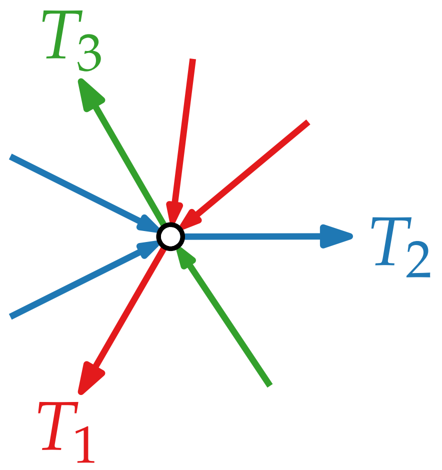
Schnyder Realizer – Example and Properties





Schnyder Realizer – Example and Properties





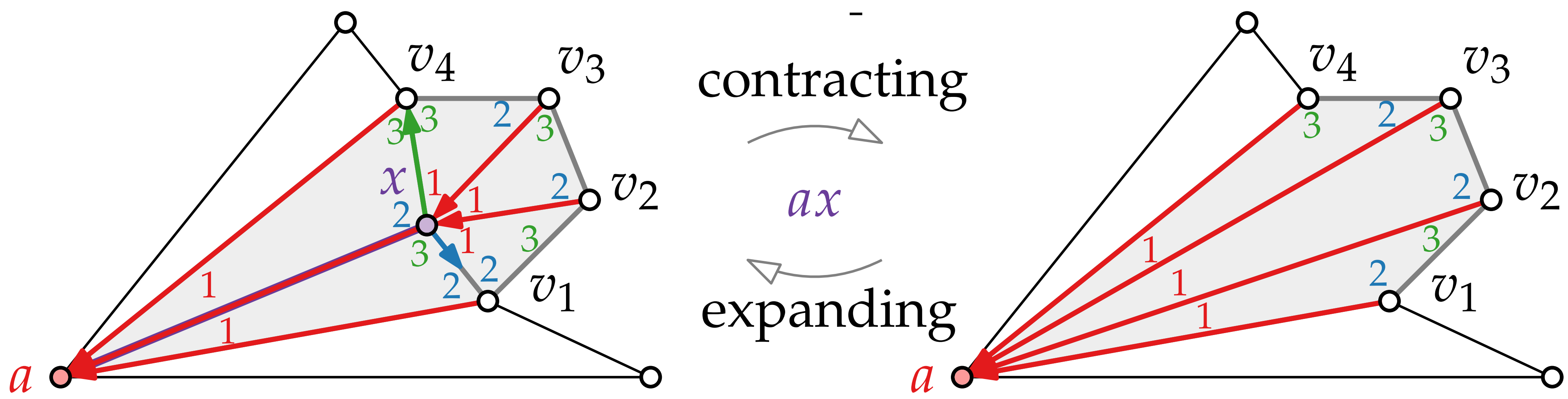
- All inner edges incident to a, b, and c are incoming in the same color.
- T_1, T_2, and T_3 are trees on all inner vertices and one outer vertex each (as its root).

Schnyder Realizer – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face. There exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G, $x \neq b, c$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder Labeling and Realizer.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



…requires that a and x have exactly 2 common neighbors.

Constructive proof can be used as algorithm to compute a Schnyder labeling. It can be implemented in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time … as exercise.

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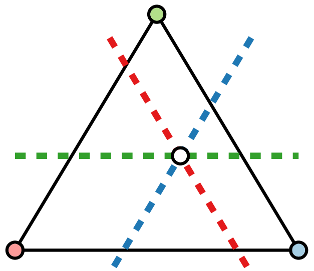
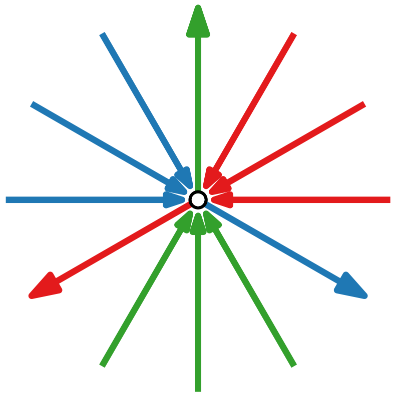
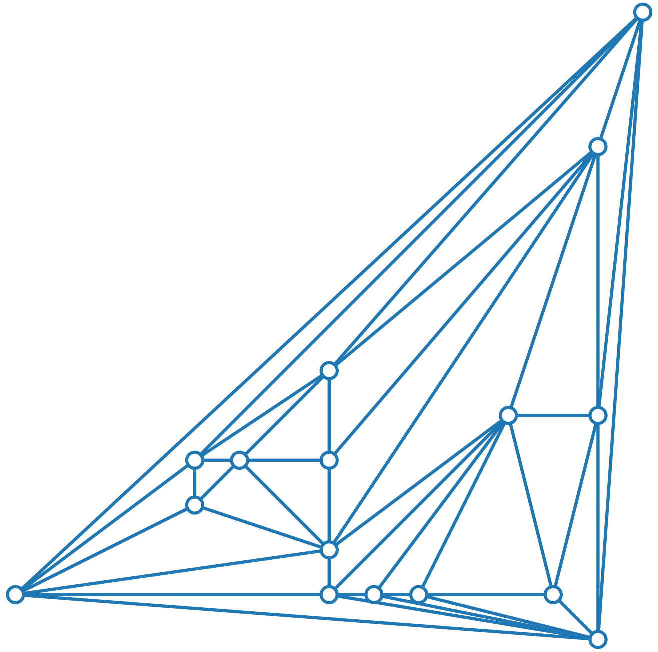


Visualization of Graphs



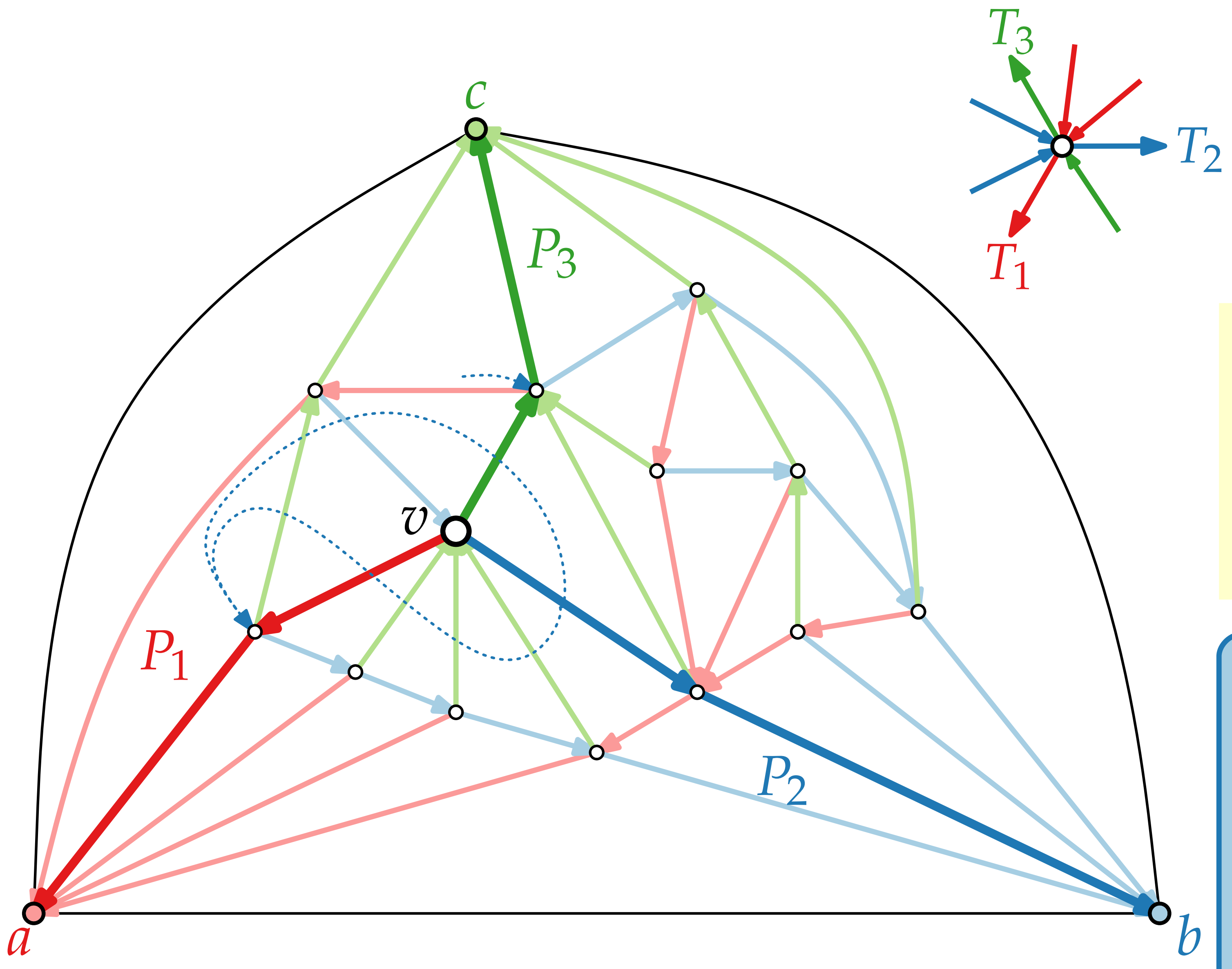
Lecture 5:
Straight-Line Drawings of Planar Graphs II: Schnyder Realizer



Part III:
Schnyder Drawings

Philipp Kindermann

Schnyder Realizer – More Properties



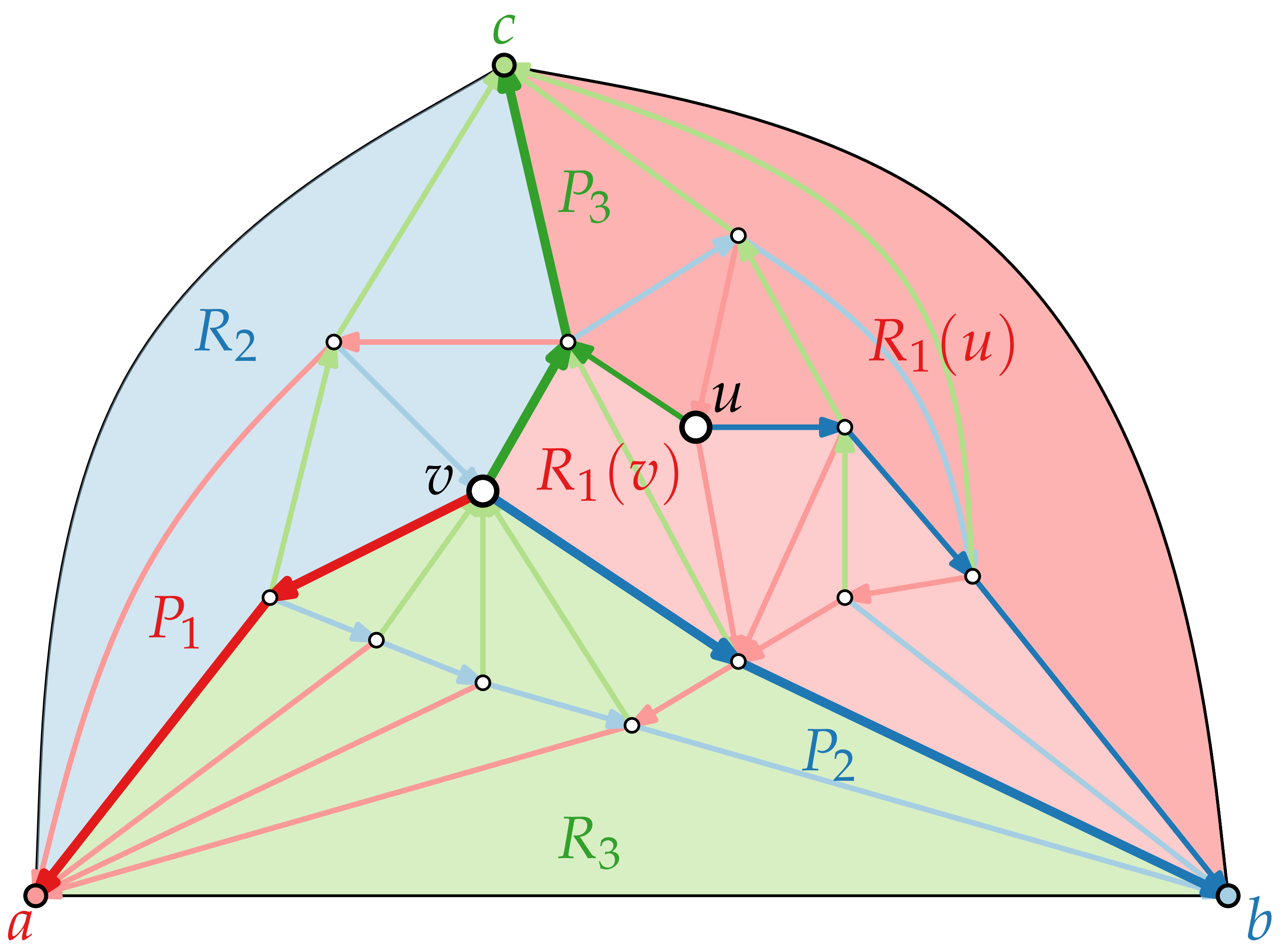
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Realizer – More Properties



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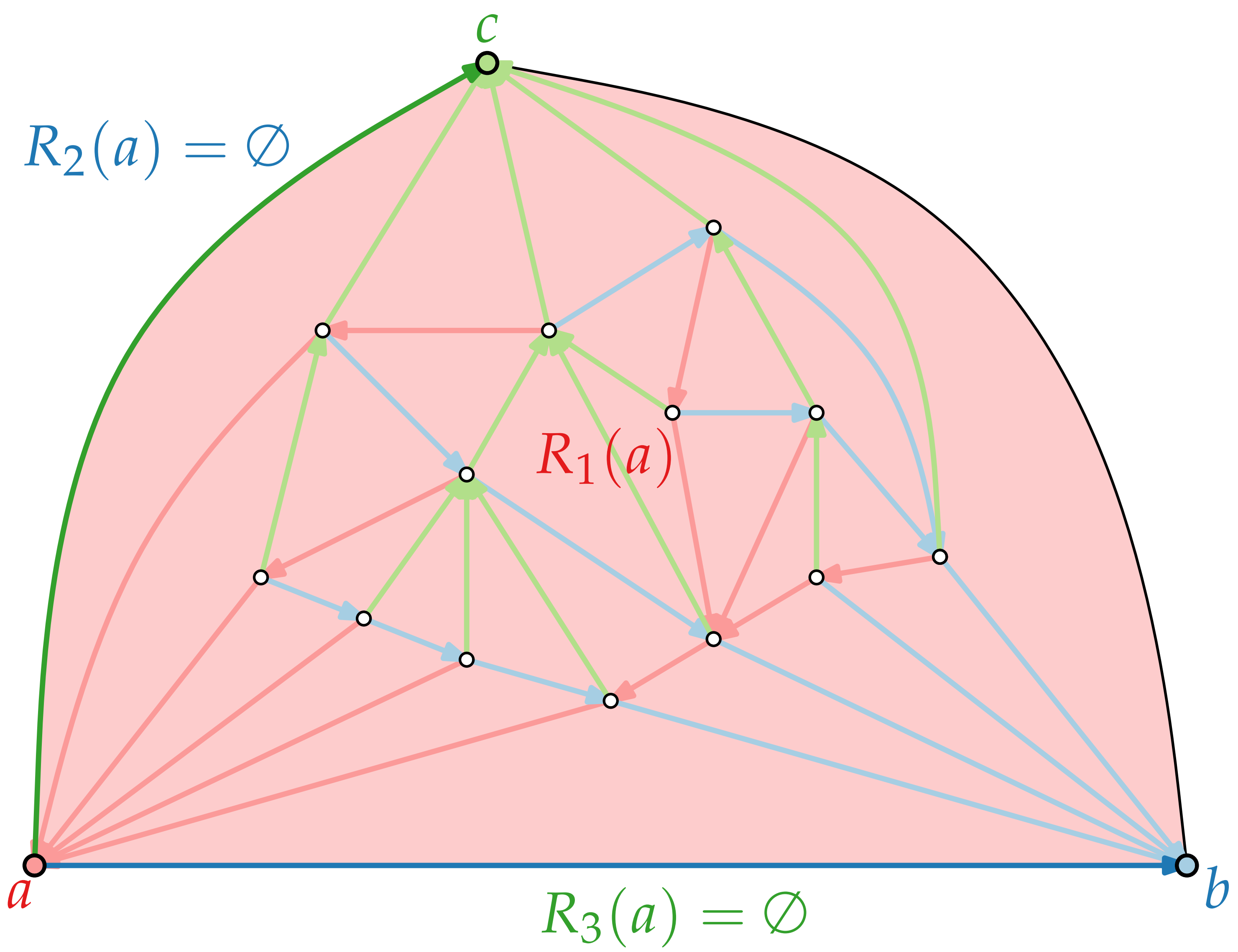
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.

Schnyder Realizer – More Properties



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Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.
- $|R_1(v)| + |R_2(v)| + |R_3(v)| = 2n - 5$

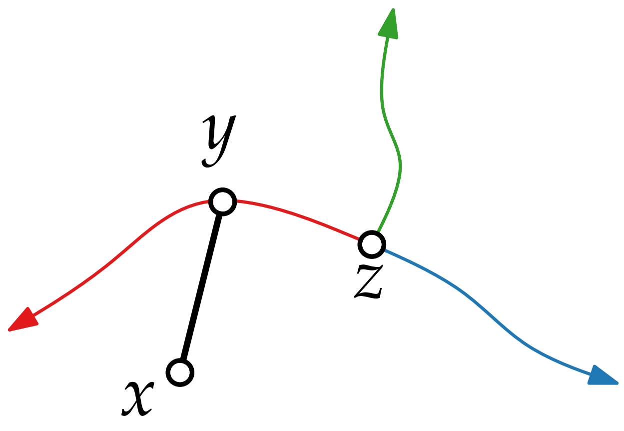
Schnyder Drawing

Set $A = (0,0)$, $B = (2n-5, 0)$, and $C = (0, 2n-5)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '89]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G, which thus gives a planar straight-line drawing of G on the $(2n-5) \times (2n-5)$ grid.

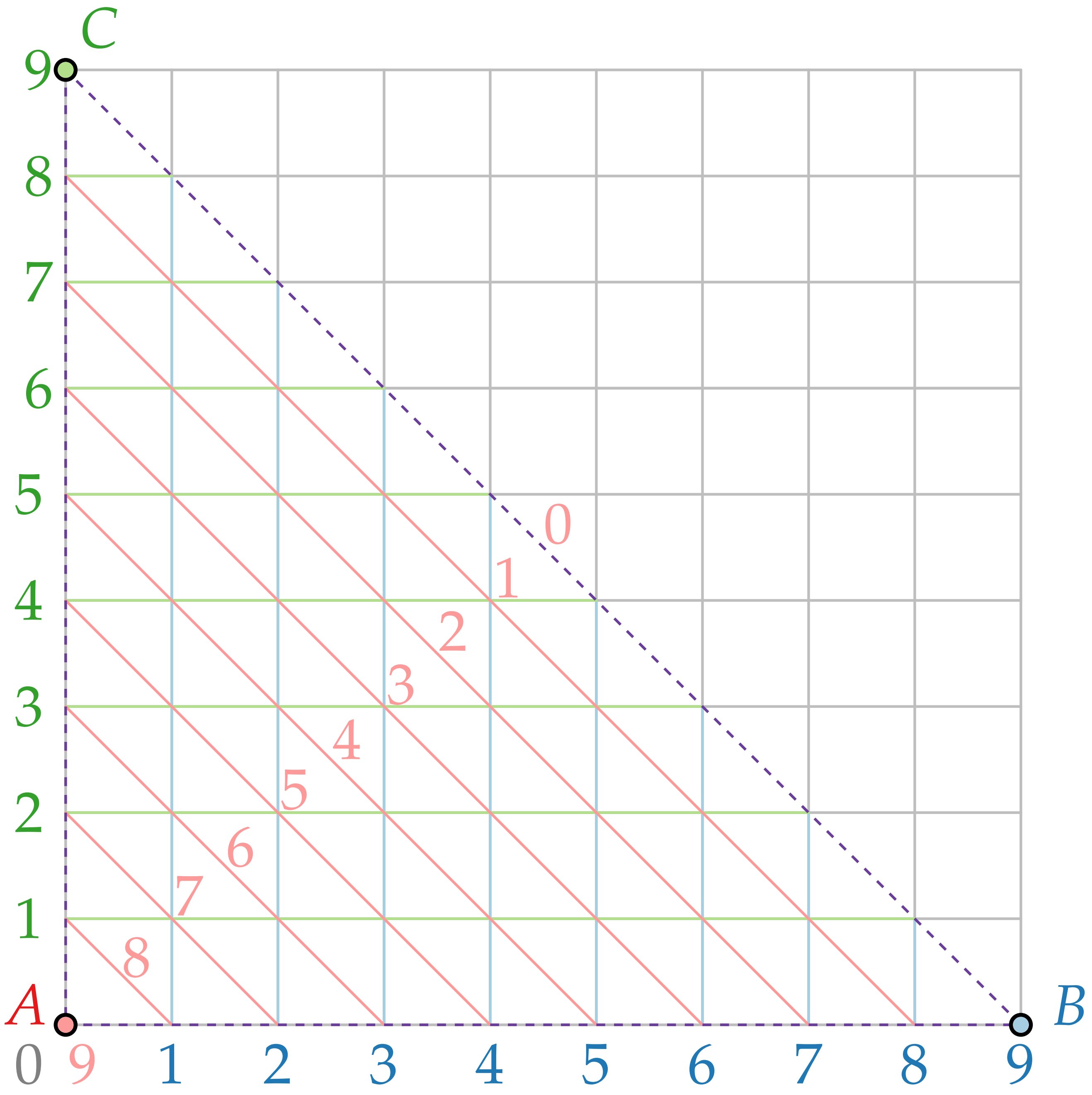


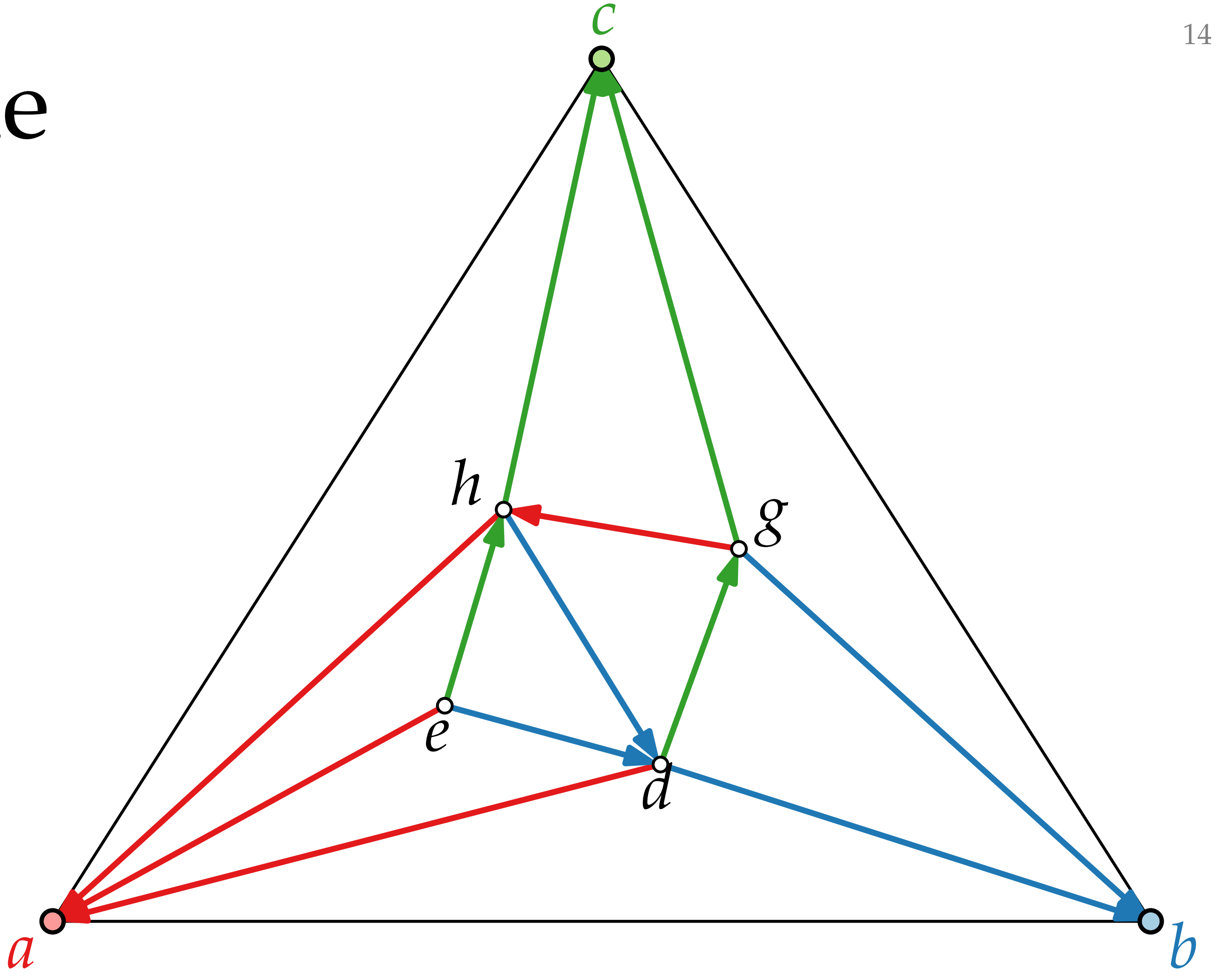
(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$
there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$ ✓

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in some $R_i(z)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7, 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(a) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(b) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(c) = (0, 0, 9)$

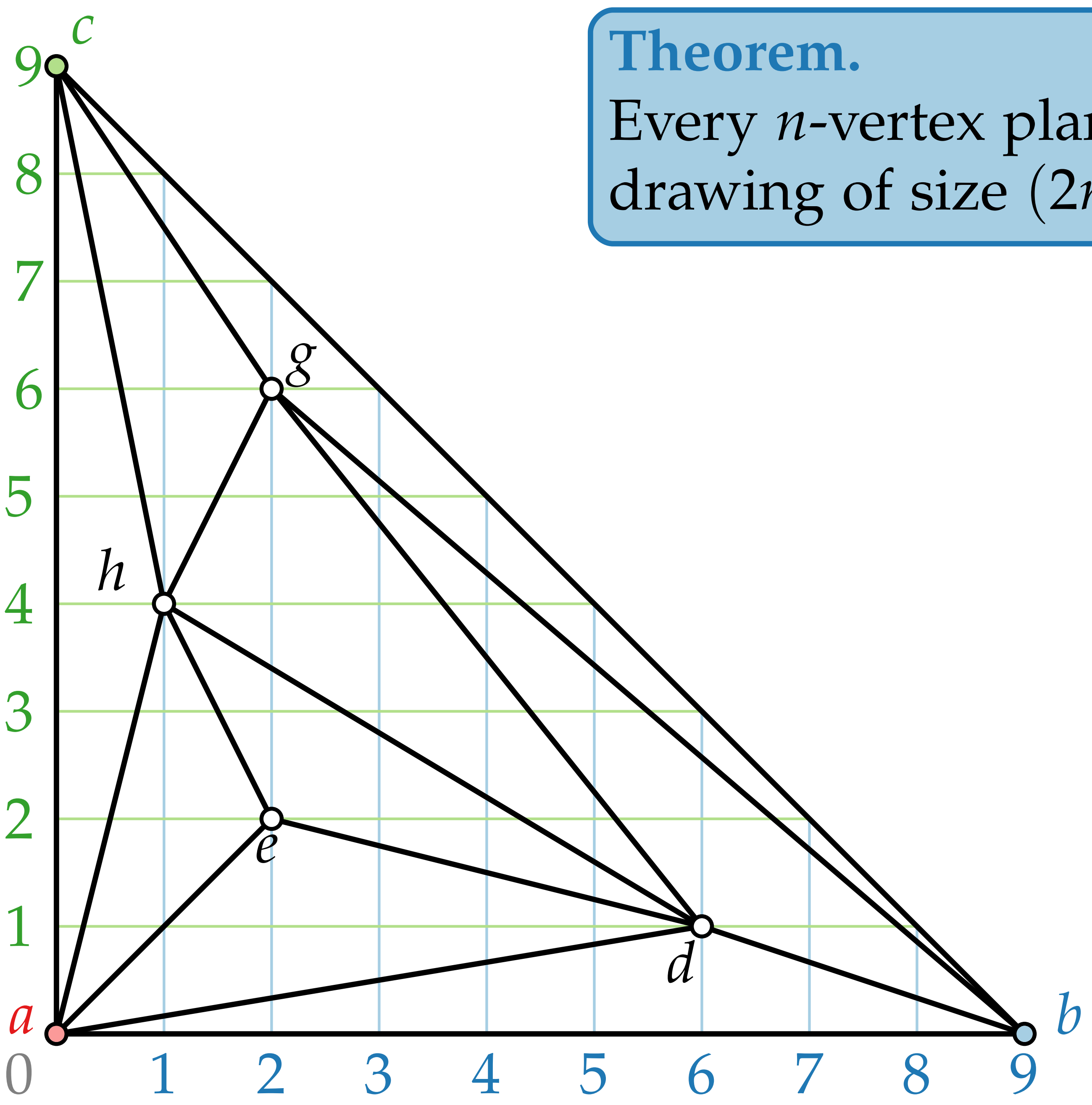
$f(d) = (2, 6, 1)$

$f(e) = (5, 2, 2)$

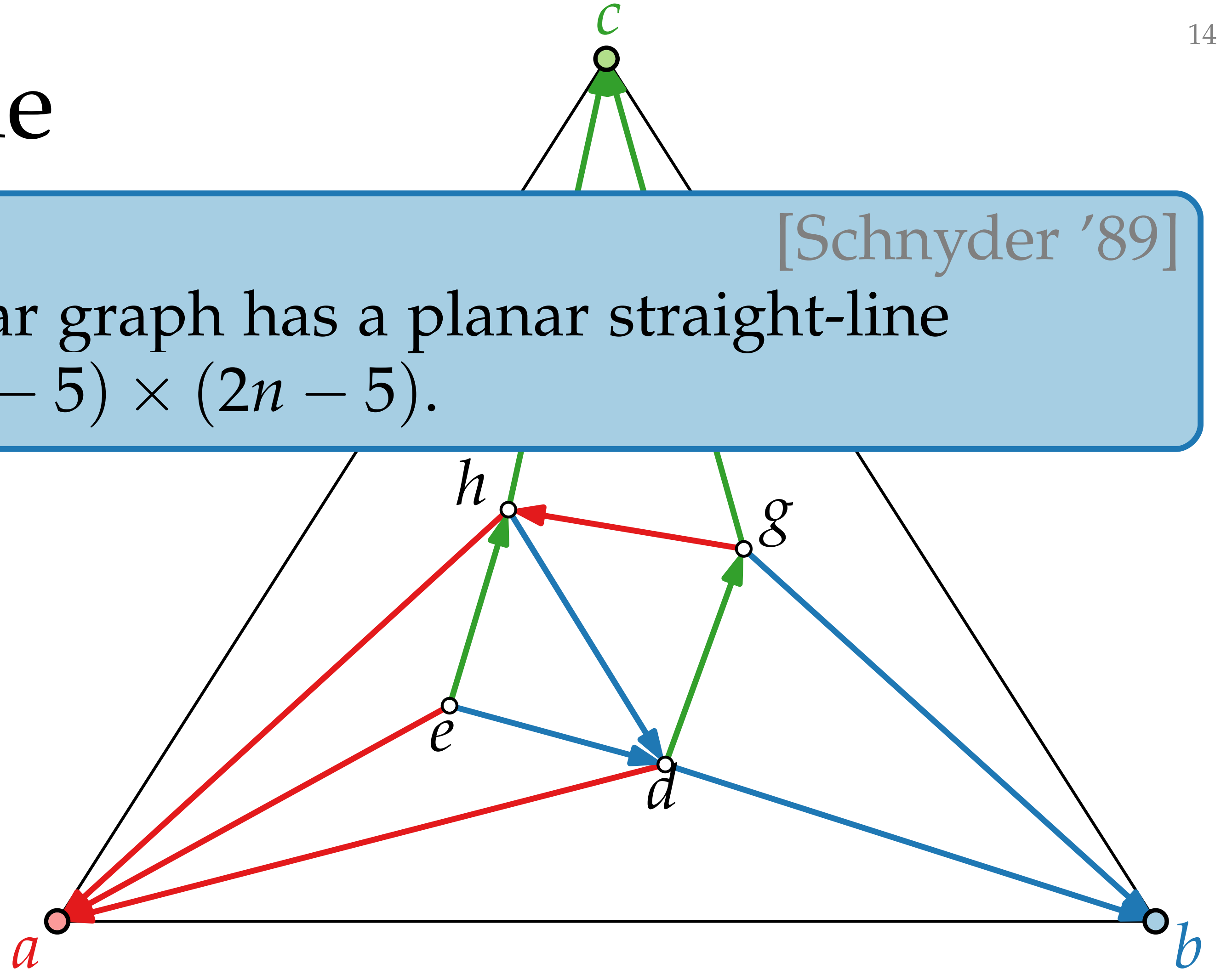
$f(g) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(h) = (4, 1, 4)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



Theorem. [Schnyder '89]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-5) \times (2n-5)$.



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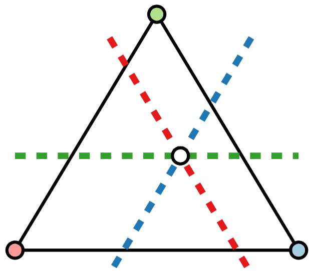
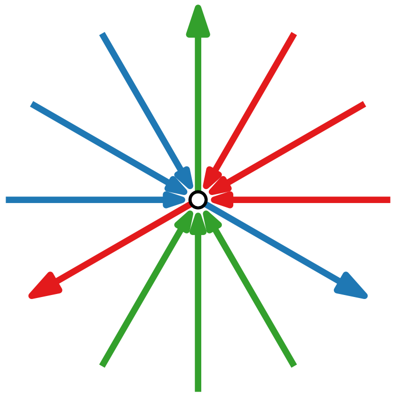
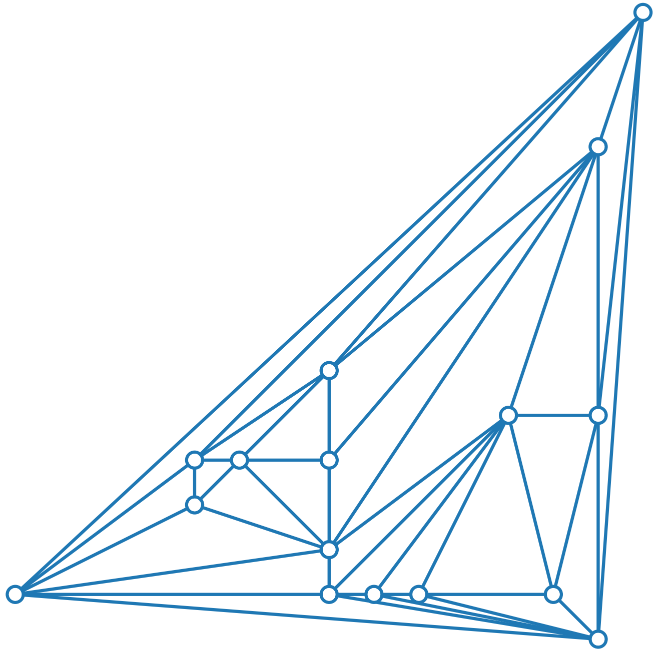


Visualization of Graphs



Lecture 5:
Straight-Line Drawings of Planar Graphs II: Schnyder Woods



Part IV:
Weak Barycentric Representation

Philipp Kindermann

Weak Barycentric Representation

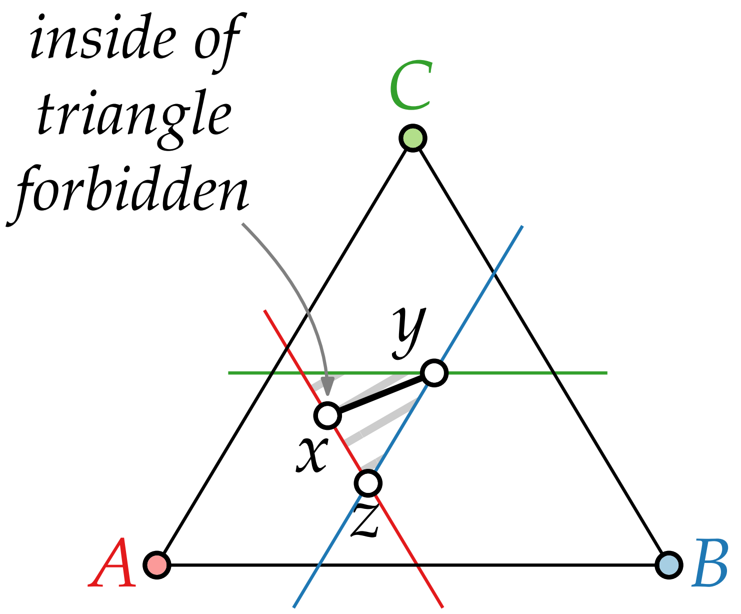
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $xy \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

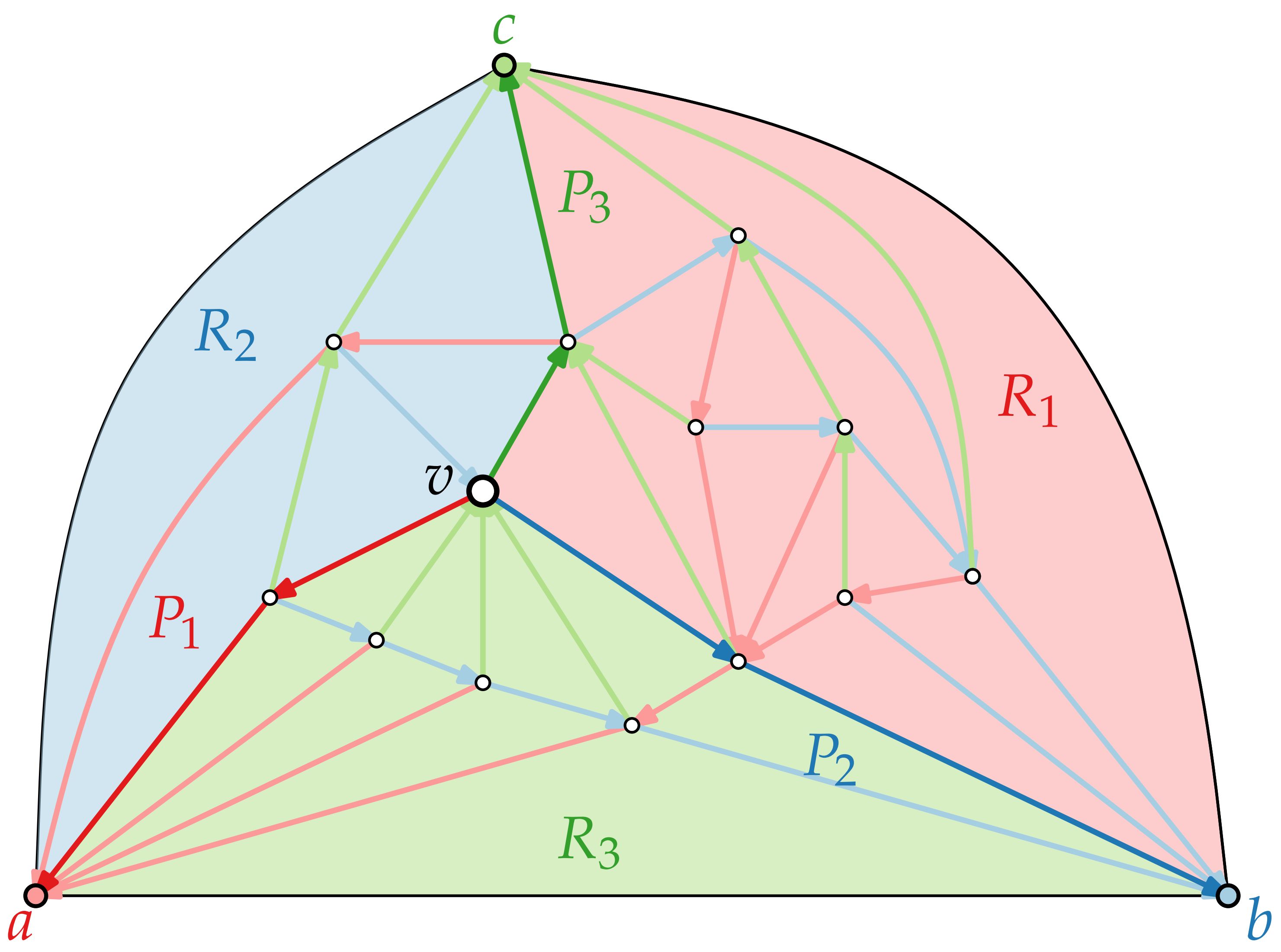
Lemma.
For a weak barycentric representation $\phi : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ and a triangle A, B, C, the mapping

$$f \colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

gives a **planar** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

Proof as exercise.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

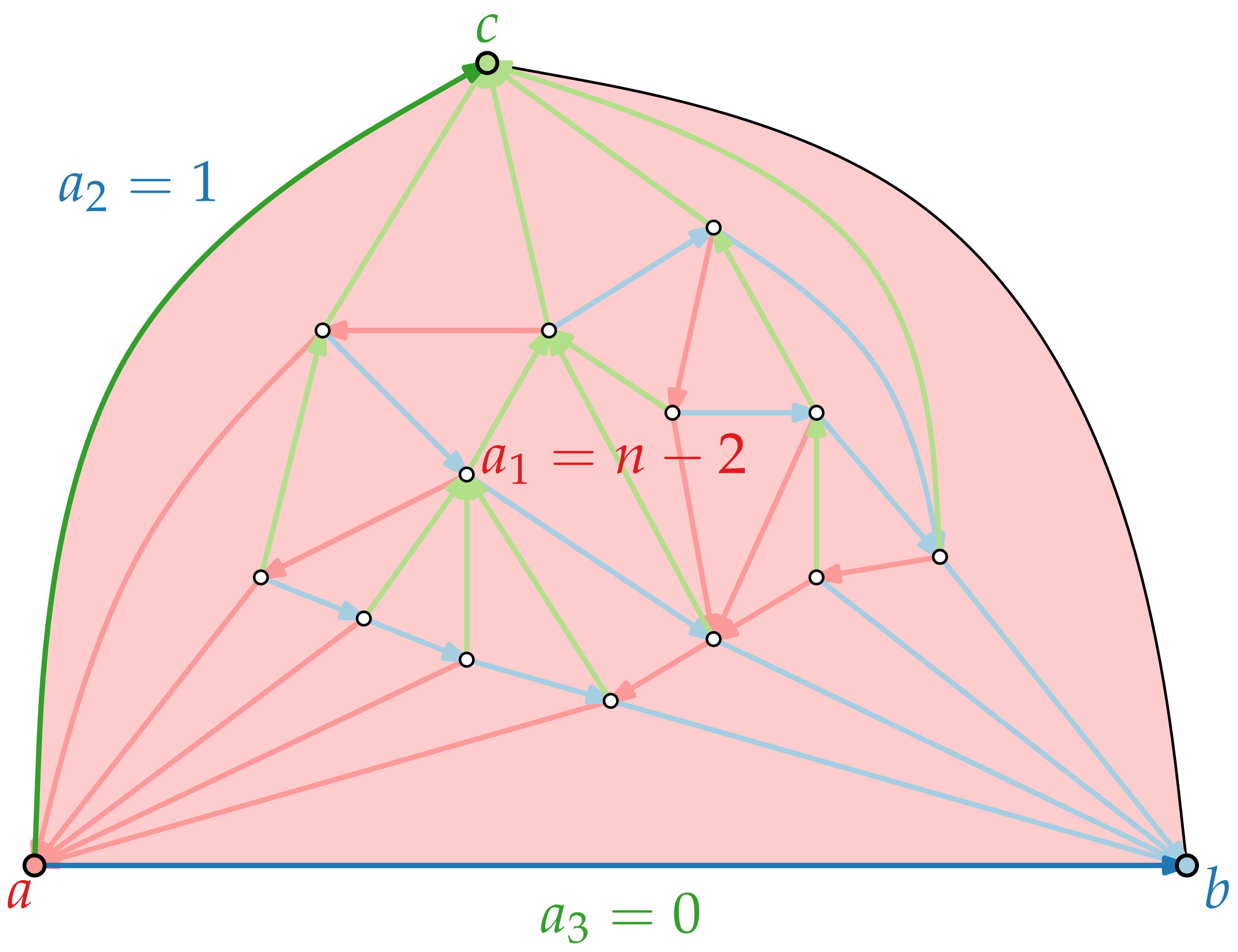
$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.
- $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = n - 1$

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.
- $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = n - 1$

Schnyder Drawing*

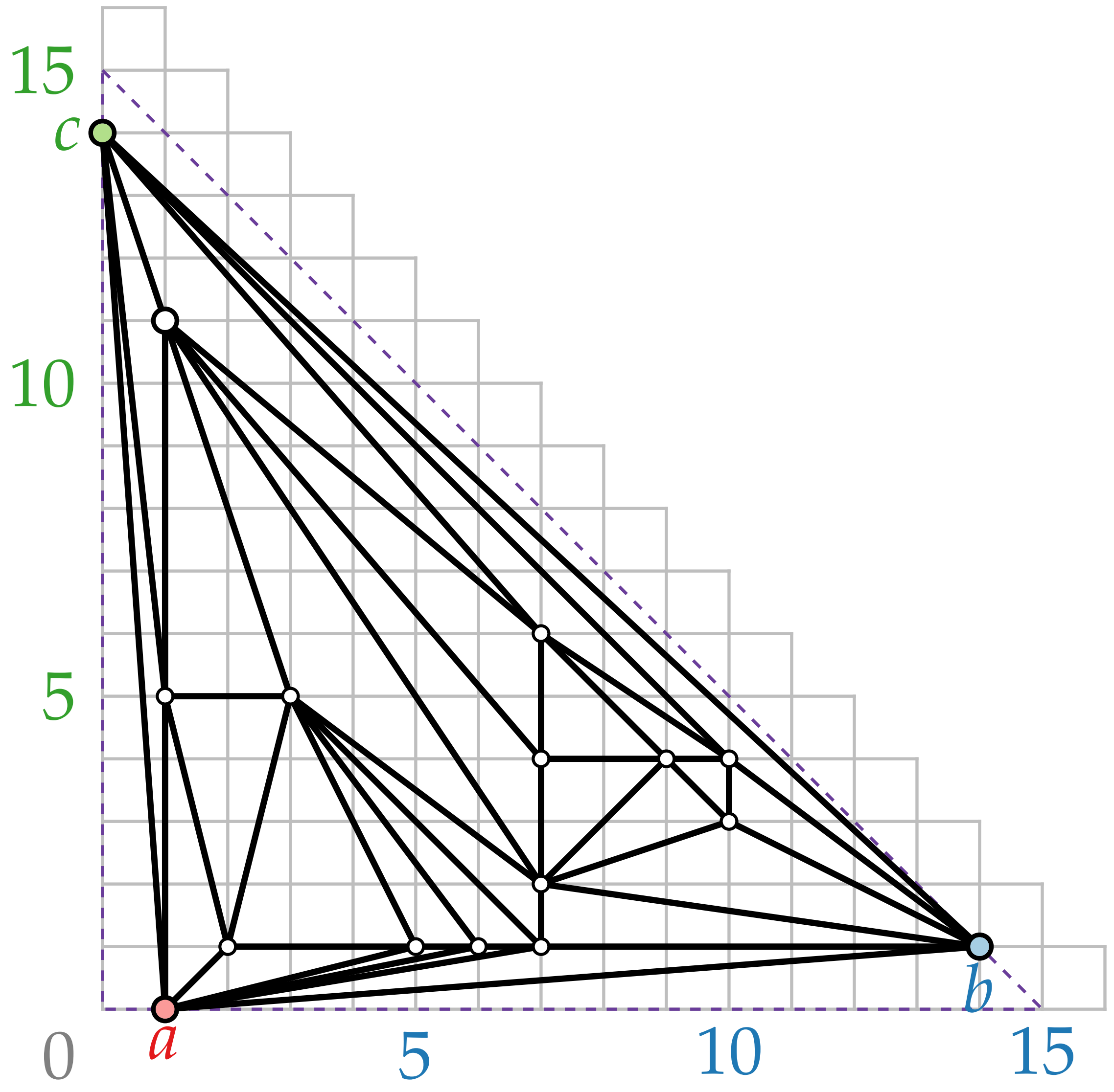
Set $A = (0,0)$, $B = (n-1,0)$, and $C = (0,n-1)$.

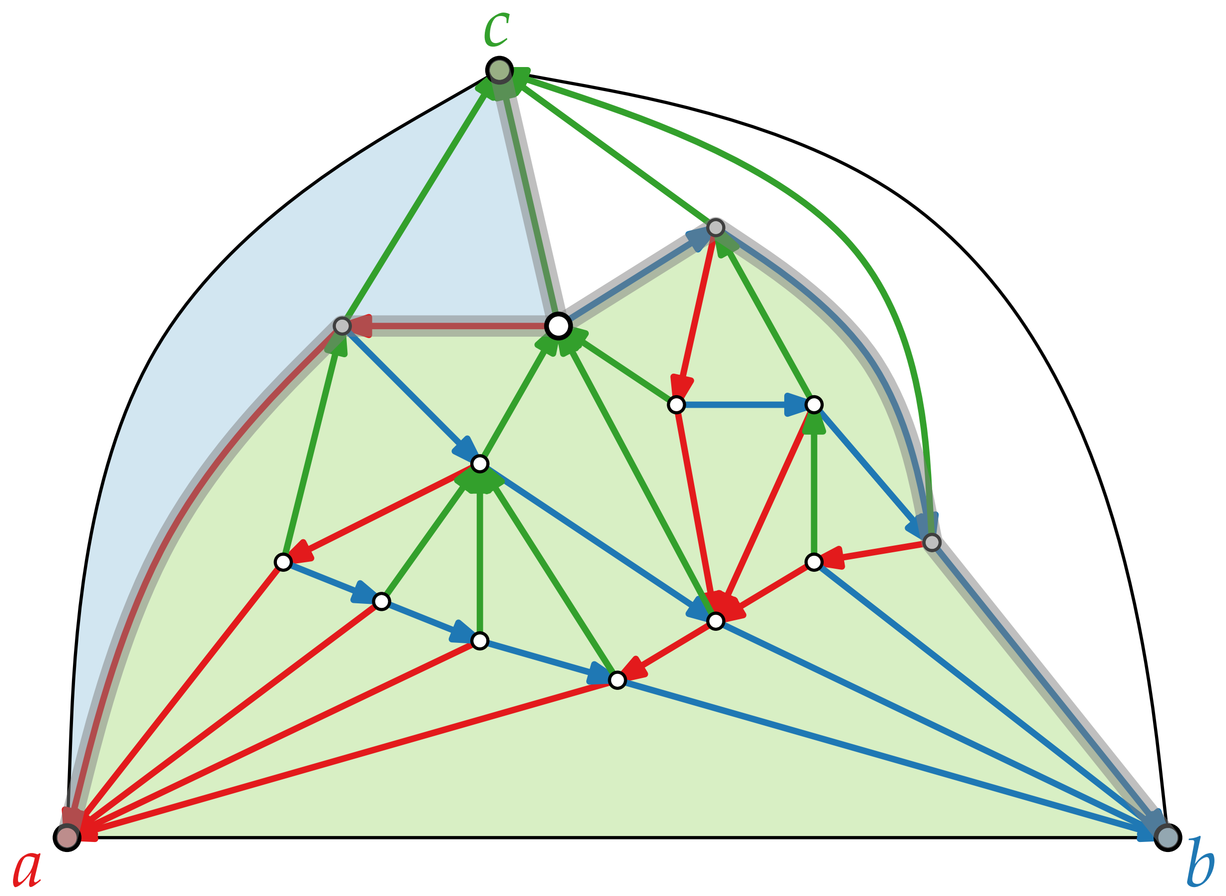
Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

$$f: v \mapsto \frac{1}{n-1}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

is a barycentric representation of G, which thus gives a planar straight-line drawing of G on the $(n-2) \times (n-2)$ grid.

Schnyder Drawing* – Example





$n = 16, n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n-2, 1, 0)$

$f(b) = (0, n-2, 1)$

$f(c) = (1, 0, n-2)$

Results & Variations

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

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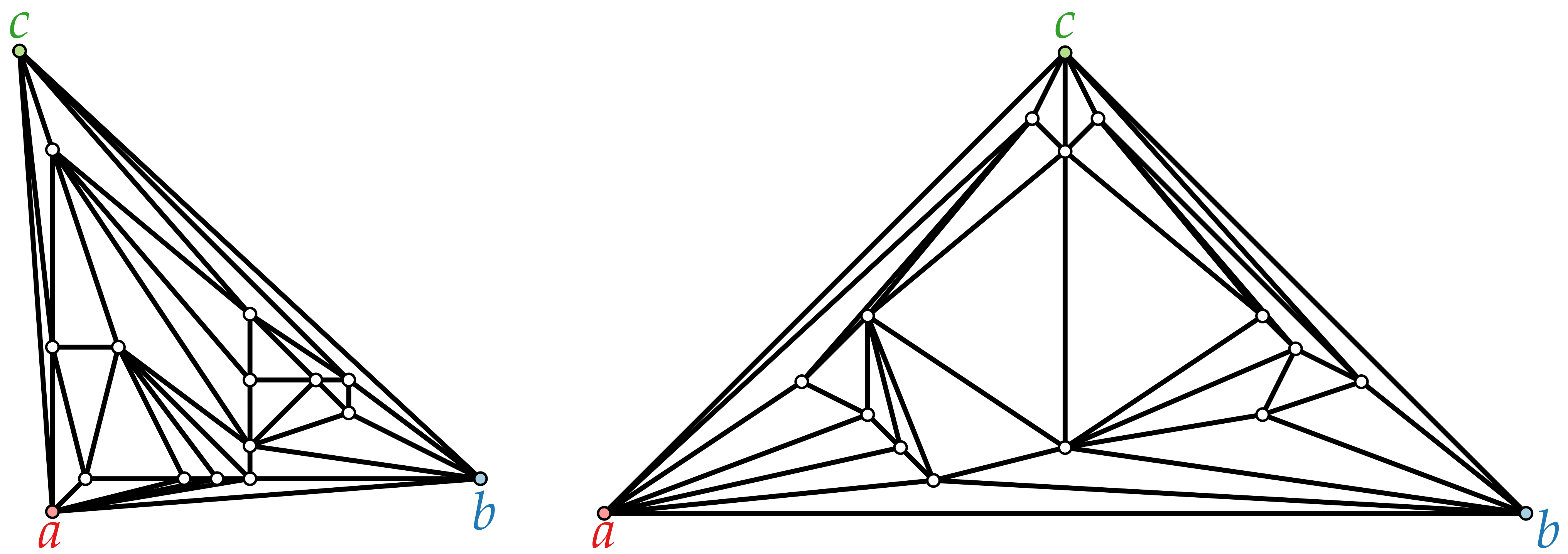

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Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Chrobak & Kant '97]
Every n-vertex 3-connected planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$ where all faces are drawn convex. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Felsner '01]
Every 3-connected planar graph with f faces has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(f-1) \times (f-1)$ where all faces are drawn convex. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

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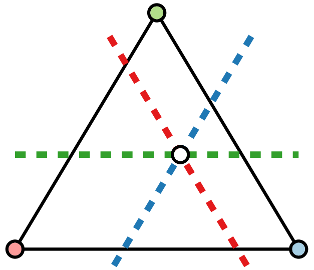
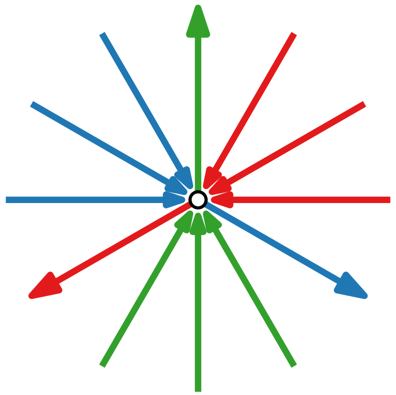
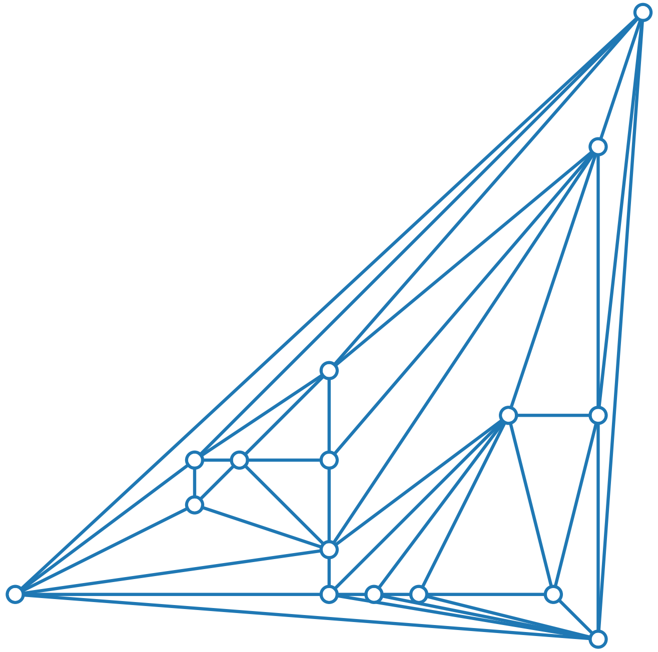


Visualization of Graphs



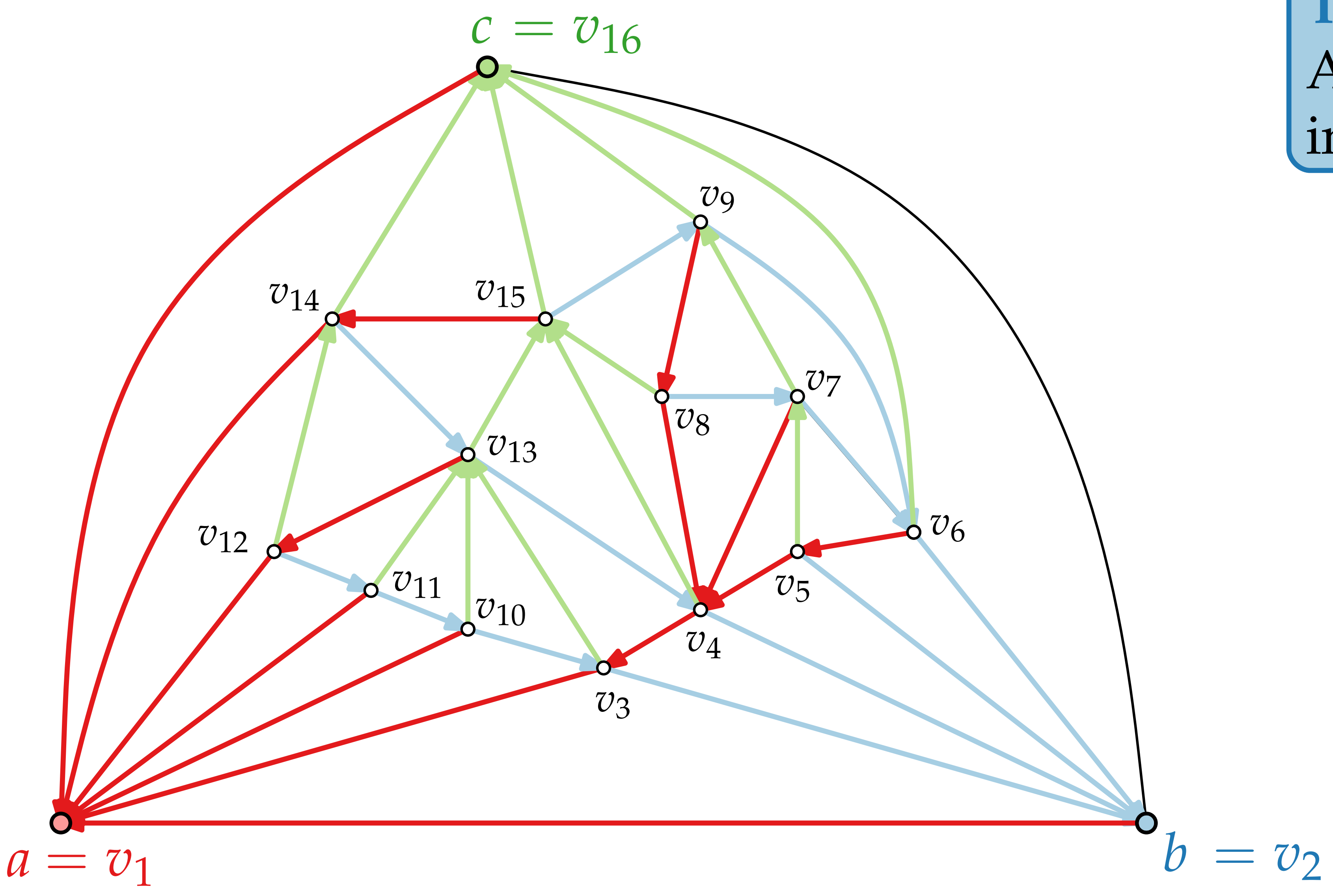
Lecture 5:
Straight-Line Drawings of Planar Graphs II: Schnyder Woods



Part V:
From Schnyder to Canonical Order
. . . and back again

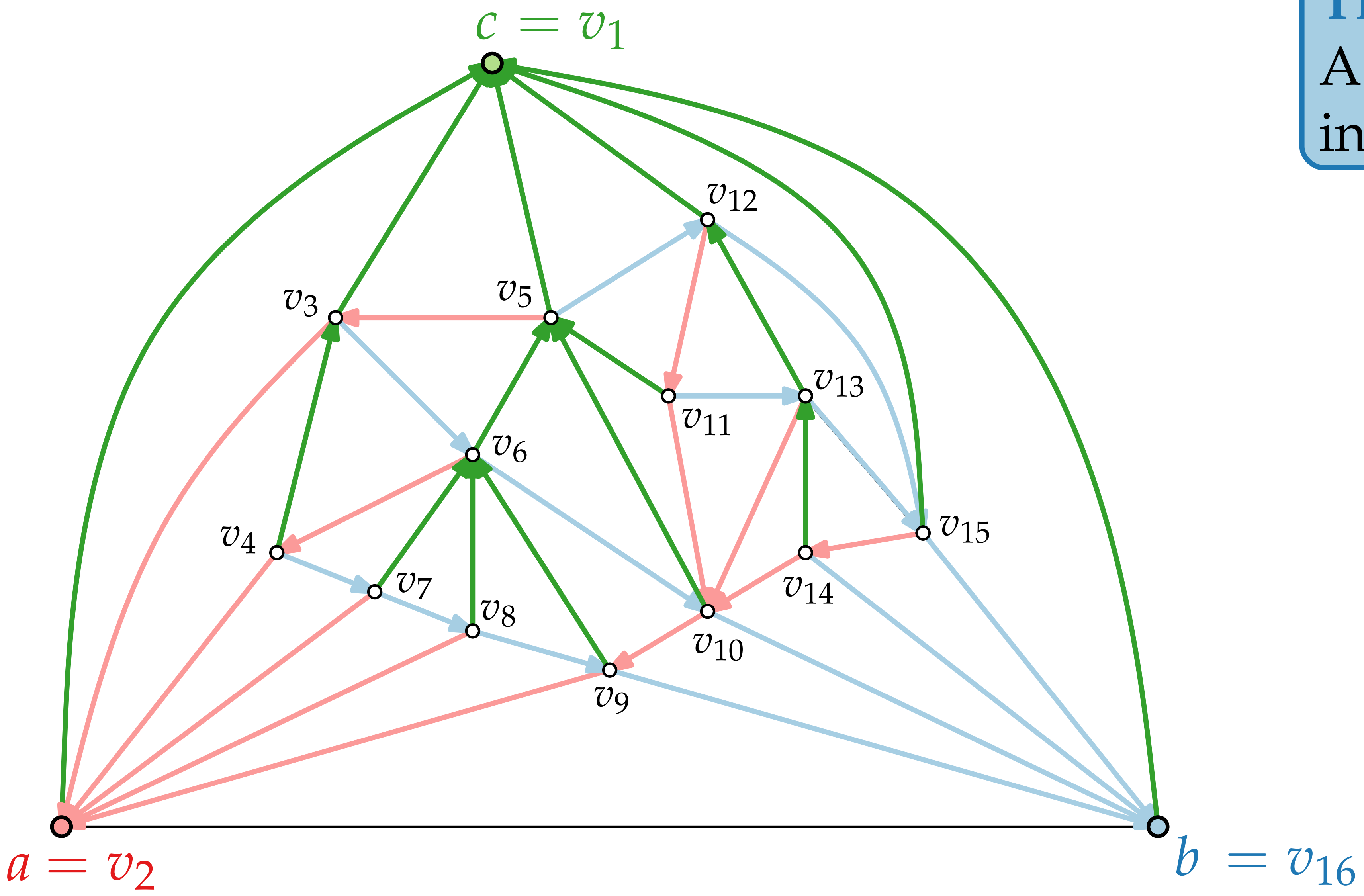
Philipp Kindermann

Schnyder Realizer → Canonical Order



Theorem.
A ccw pre-order traversal on T_i induces a canonical order.

Schnyder Realizer → Canonical Order



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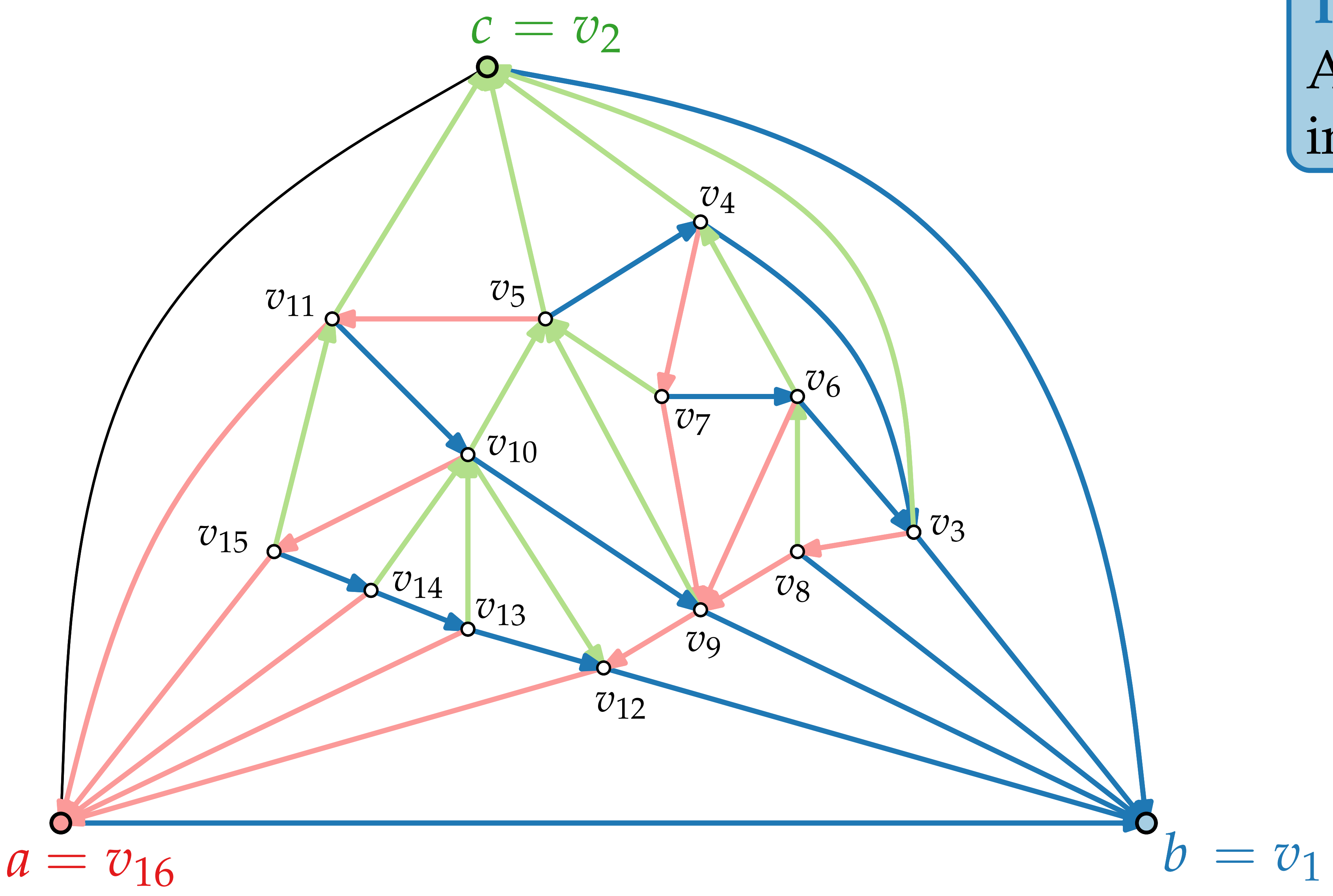
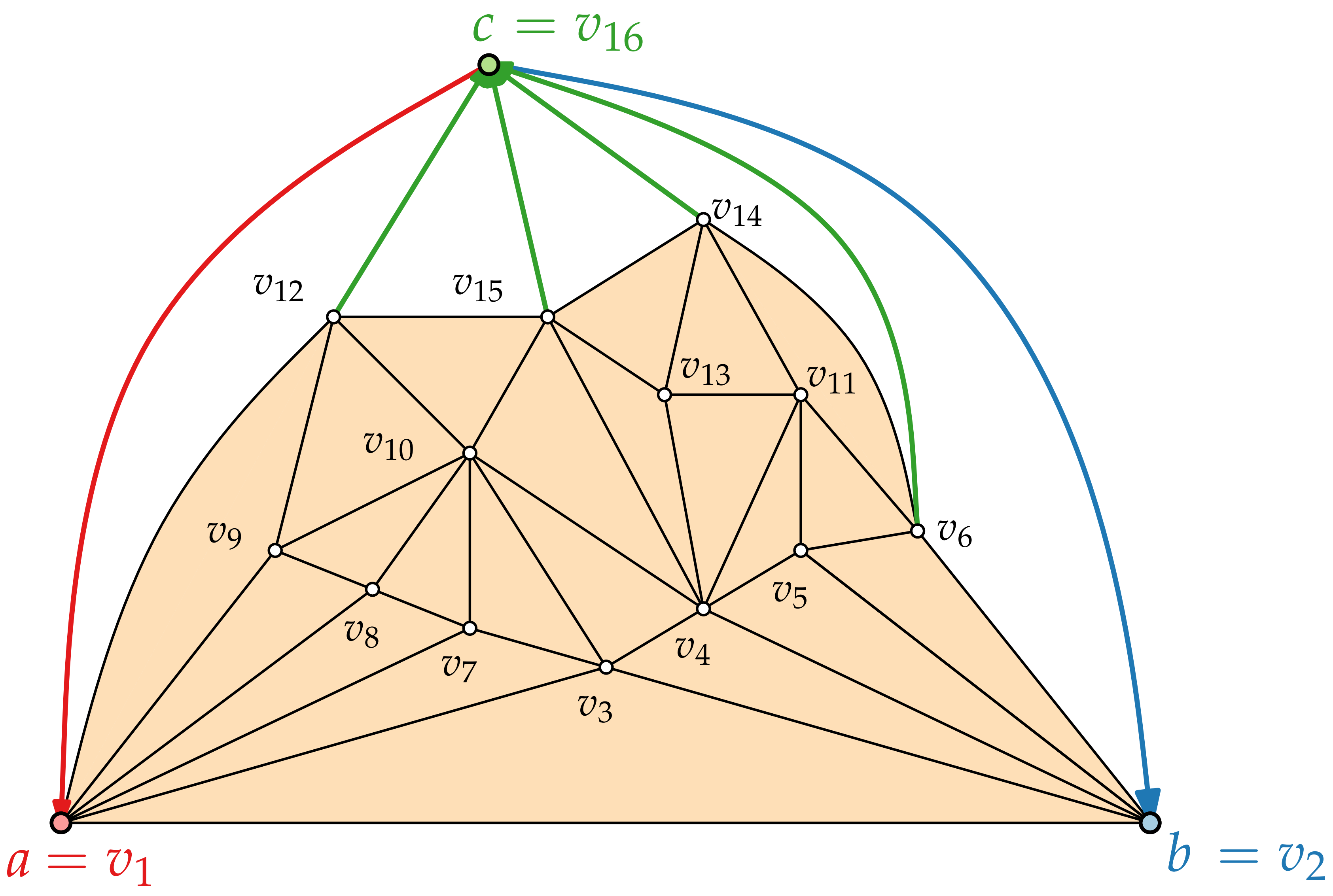
Schnyder Realizer → Canonical Order

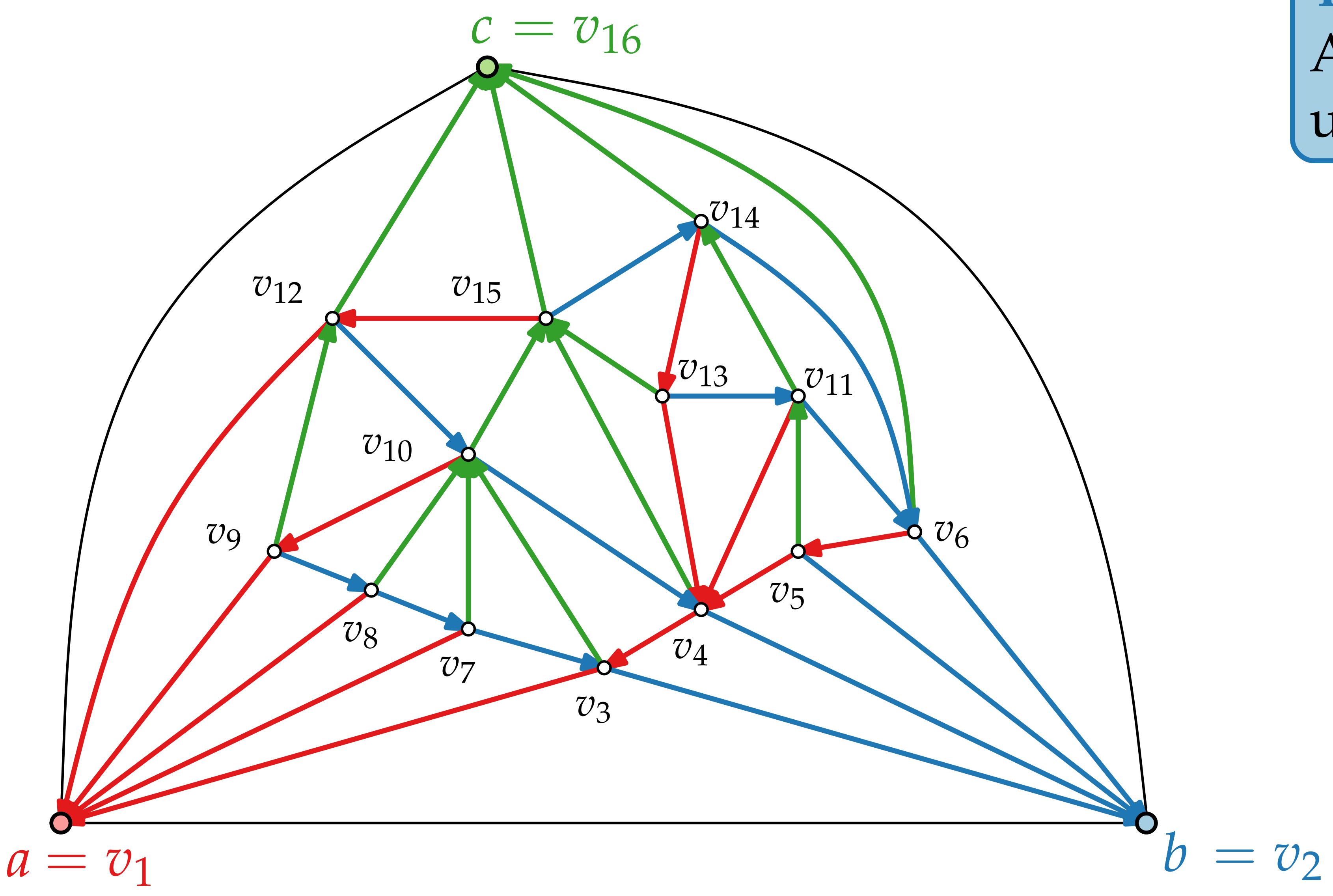


Theorem.
A ccw pre-order traversal on T_i induces a canonical order.

Canonical Order → Schnyder Realizer



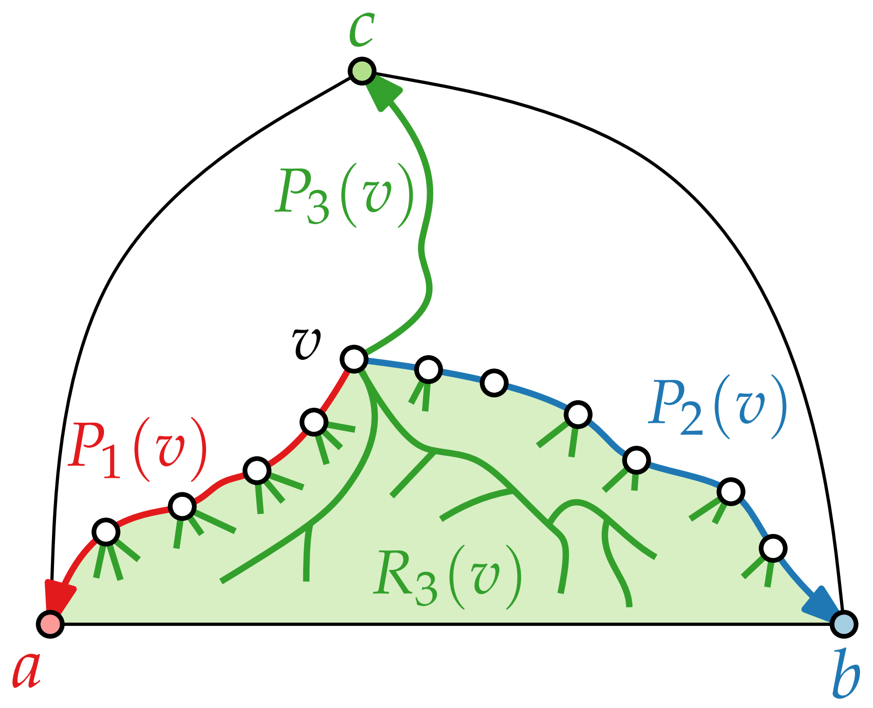
Canonical Order → Schnyder Realizer



Theorem.
A canonical order induces a unique Schnyder Realizer.

Linear Time Computation

- Compute Canonical Order
- Compute Schnyder Realizer
- Goal: $v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$
- With traversal of each T_i, compute:
  - The number of vertices in $P_i(v)$
  - The number of vertices in the subtree $T_i(v)$ of T_i rooted at v



- $|V(R_i(v))| = \sum_{u \in P_{i+1}(v)} |T_i(u)| + \sum_{u \in P_{i-1}(v)} |T_i(u)| - T_i(v)$
- Compute these sums in six tree traversals

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.