

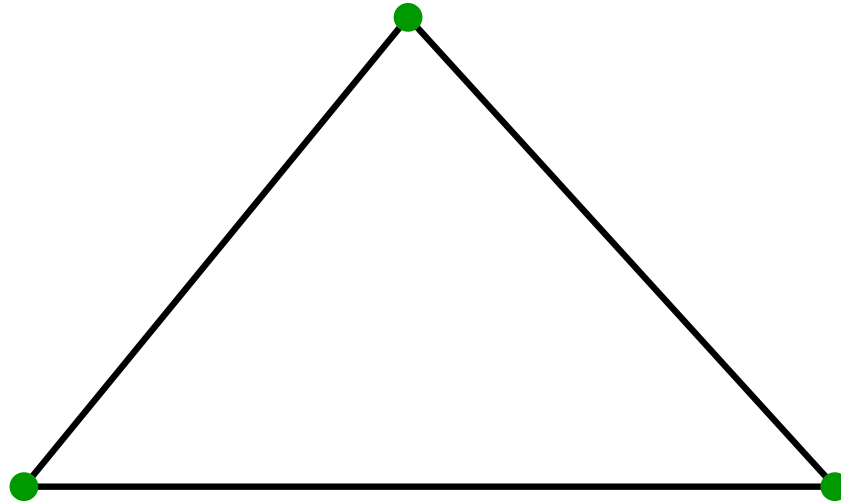
# Queue Layouts of Planar 3-Trees

Jawaherul Alam   Michalis Bekos   Martin Gronemann

Michael Kaufmann   **Sergey Pupyrev**

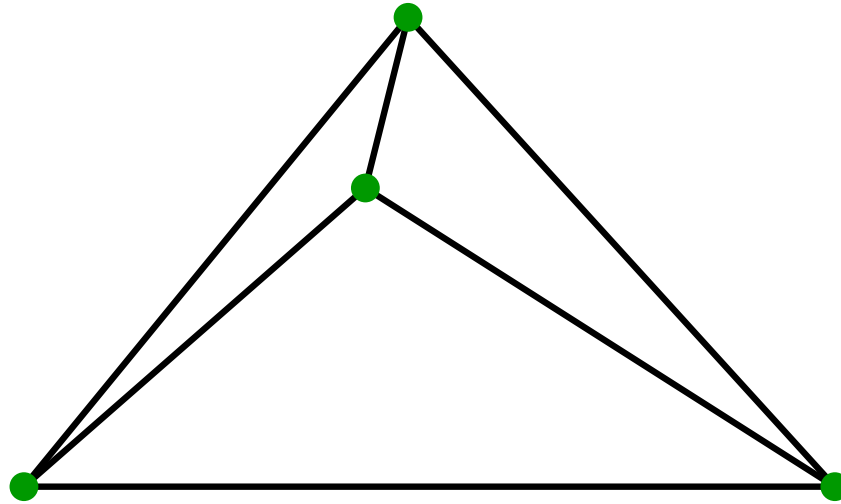
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Def. planar 3-tree



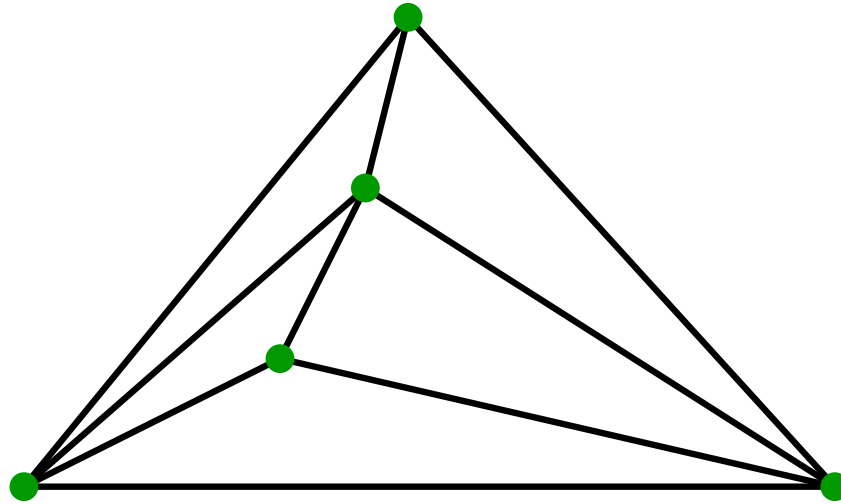
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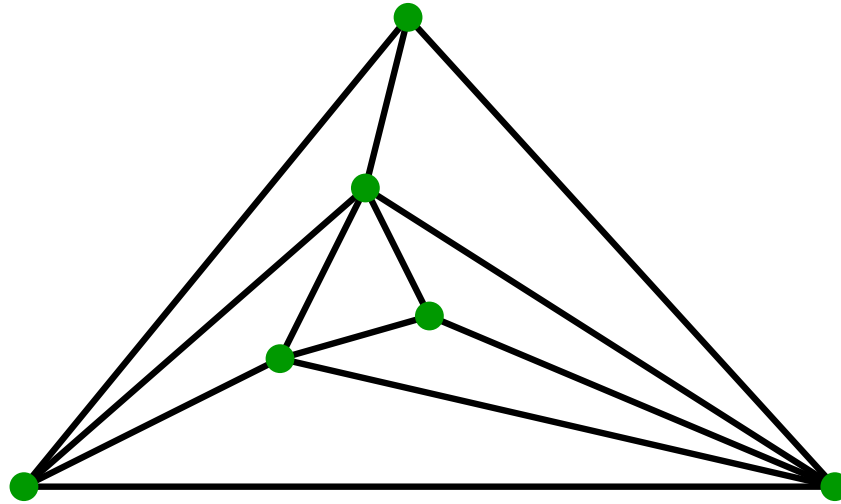
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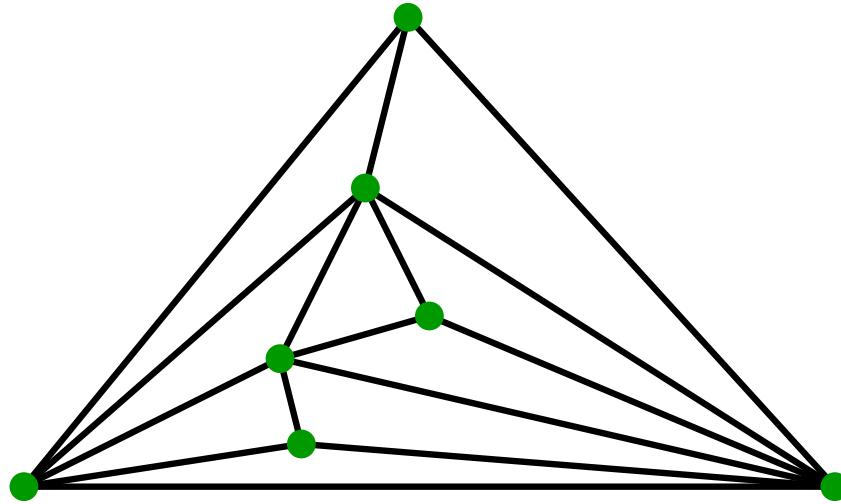
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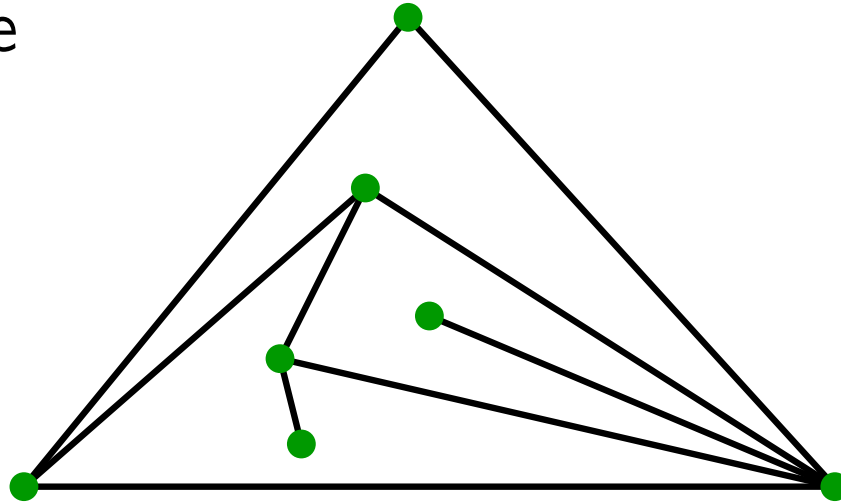
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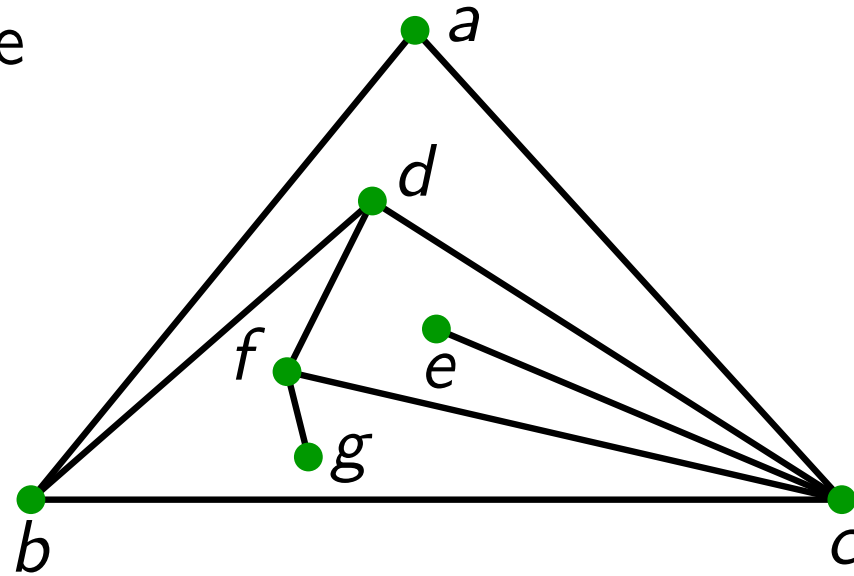
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Def. *partial* planar 3-tree

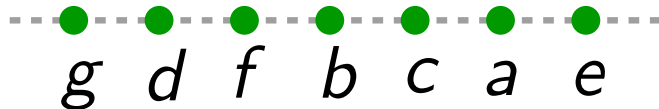


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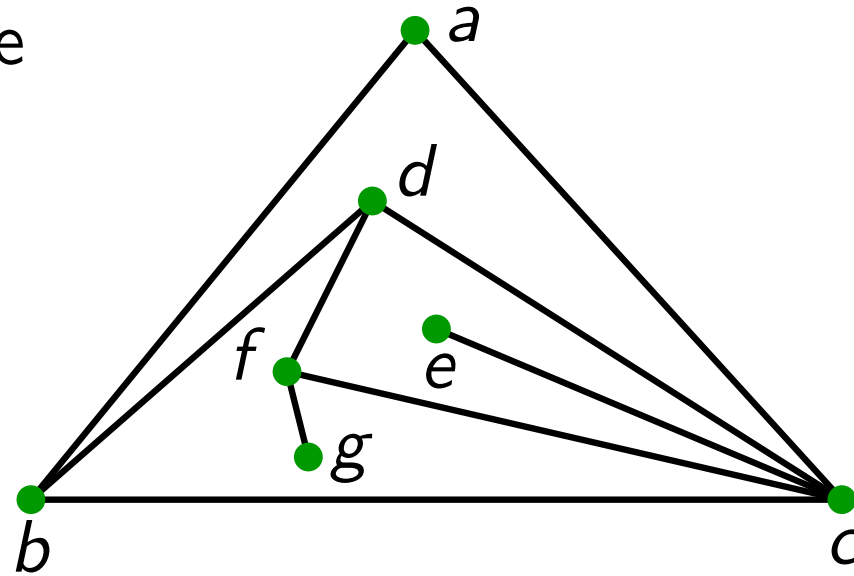
Def. queue layout



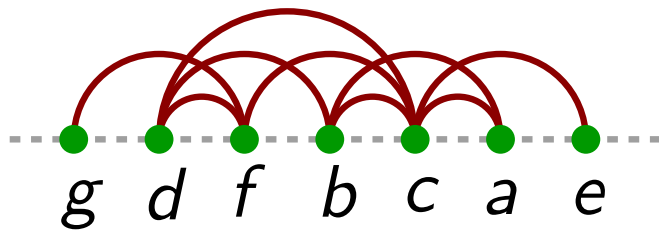


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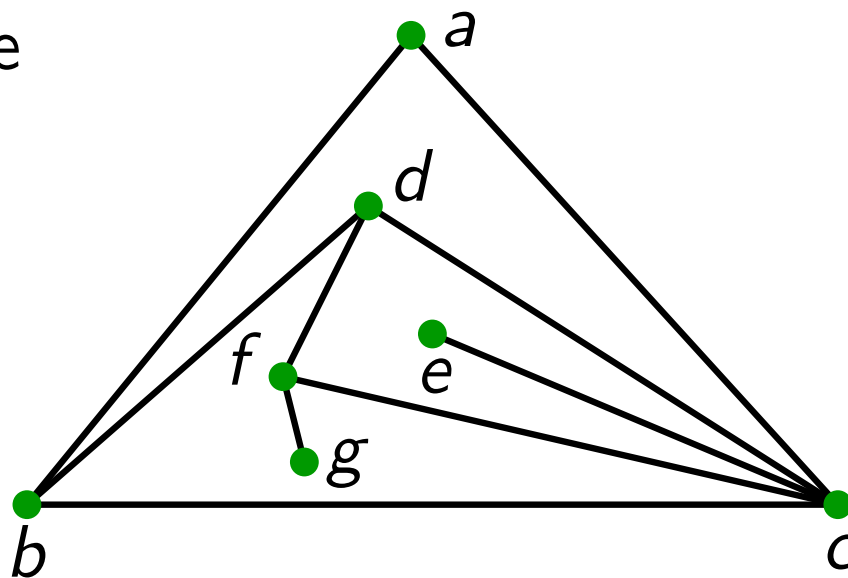


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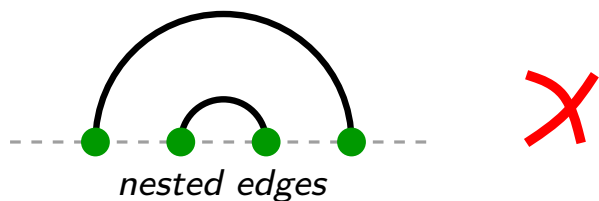
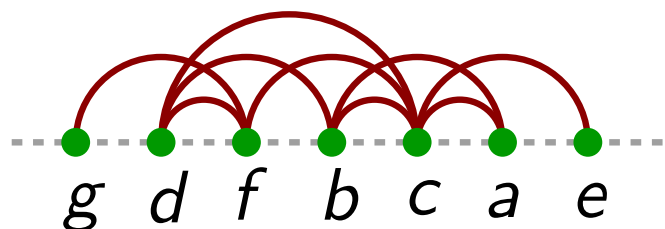


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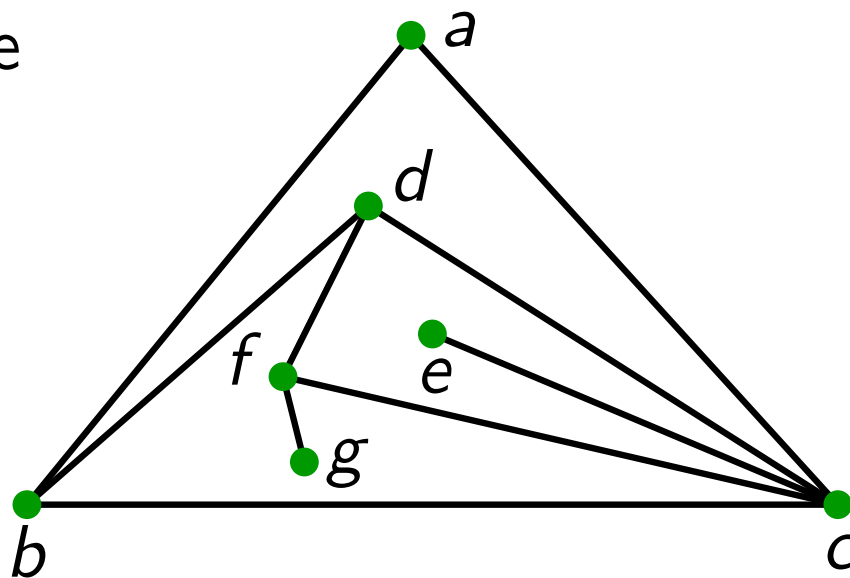


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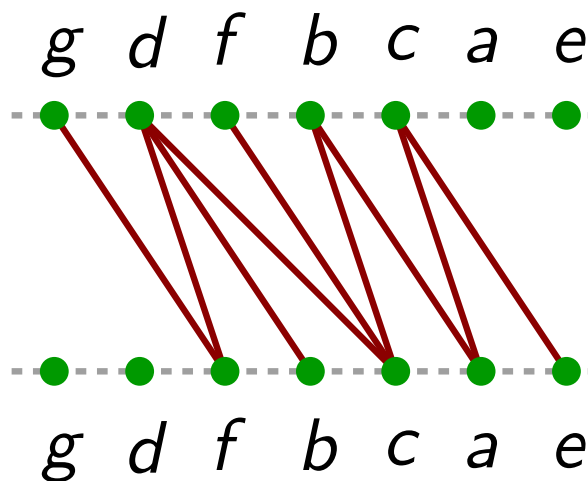
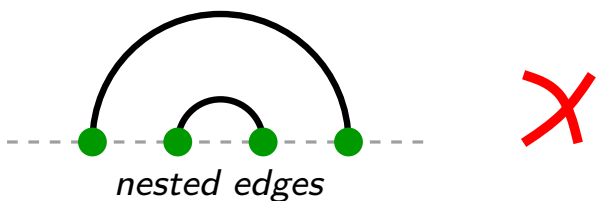
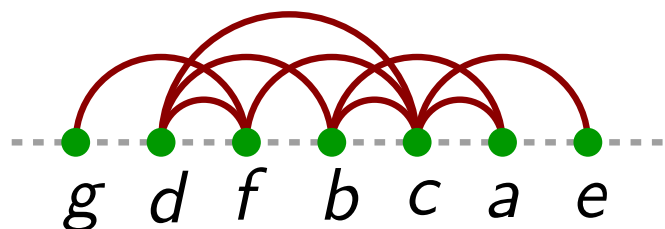


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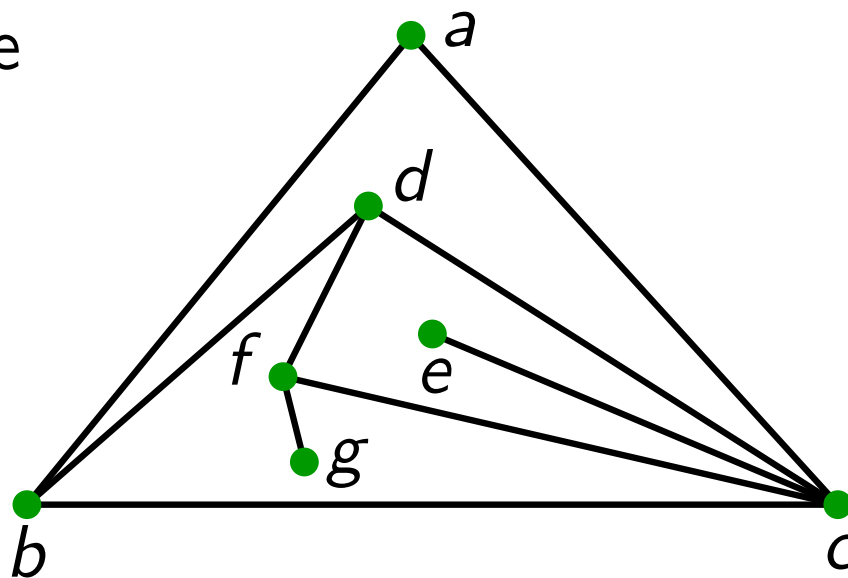


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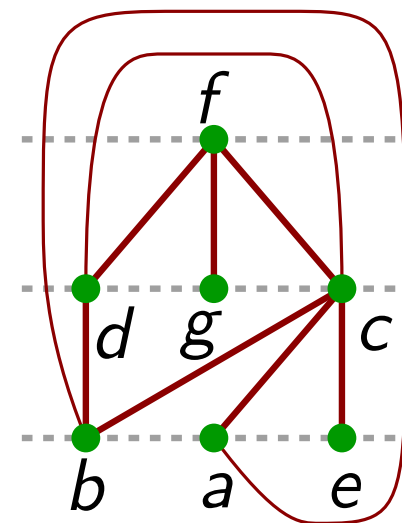
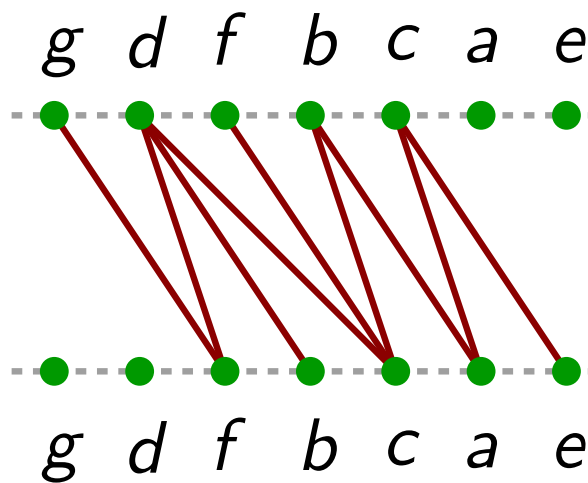
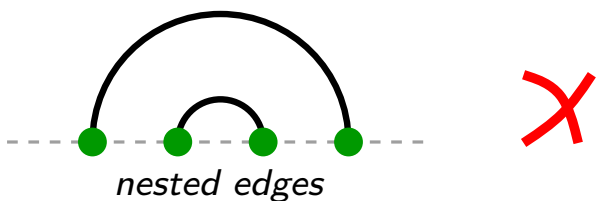
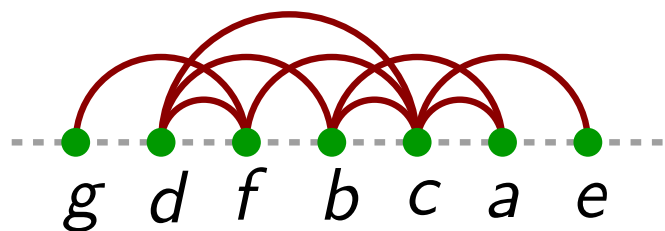


# Queue Layouts of Planar 3-Trees

Def. *partial* planar 3-tree



Def. queue layout



# Prior Work

graph class	lower bound	upper bound
tree		
outerplanar		
planar 2-tree		
planar 3-tree		
planar		

# Prior Work

graph class	lower bound	upper bound
tree	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b> [Heath Rosenberg 1992]
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# Prior Work

graph class	lower bound	upper bound
tree	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b> [Heath Rosenberg 1992]
outerplanar	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b> [Heath Rosenberg 1992]
planar 2-tree		
planar 3-tree		
planar		

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graph class	lower bound	upper bound
tree	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b> [Heath Rosenberg 1992]
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planar 2-tree	<b>3</b> [Wiechert 2017]	<b>3</b> [Rengarajan Madhavan 1995]
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planar	<b>3</b> [Wiechert 2017]	<b><math>O(\log^4 n)</math></b> [Di Battista Frati Pach 2010]
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## Our Results

1. Every planar 3-tree admits a **5**-queue layout
2. There exist planar 3-trees with queue number **4**

# Lower bound

## Theorem 1

There exist planar 3-trees with queue number 4

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## What does **not** work

- manually testing (small) instances

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There exist planar 3-trees with queue number 4

### What does **not** work

- manually testing (small) instances
- computer-assisted exhaustive search of *all* 57,949,430 maximal planar 3-trees with  $n \leq 18$



# Lower bound

## Theorem 1

There exist planar 3-trees with queue number 4

### What does **not** work

- manually testing (small) instances
- computer-assisted exhaustive search of *all* 57,949,430 maximal planar 3-trees with  $n \leq 18$
- computer-assisted exhaustive search of 1,000,000,000 maximal planar 3-trees with  $20 \leq n \leq 200$

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There exist planar 3-trees with queue number 4

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### What **does** work

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### What **does** work

- a fully combinatorial proof for a graph with  $\approx 10.5 \times 10^{12}$  vertices
- a computer-assisted verified example with 1,038 vertices

# Upper bound: Overview

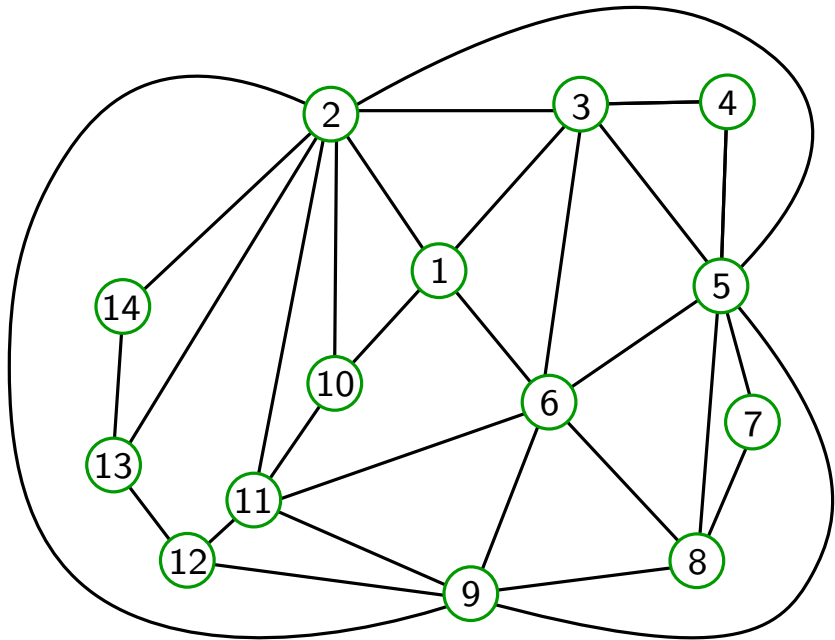
## Theorem 2

Every planar 3-tree admits a **5**-queue layout

# Upper bound: Overview

## Theorem 2

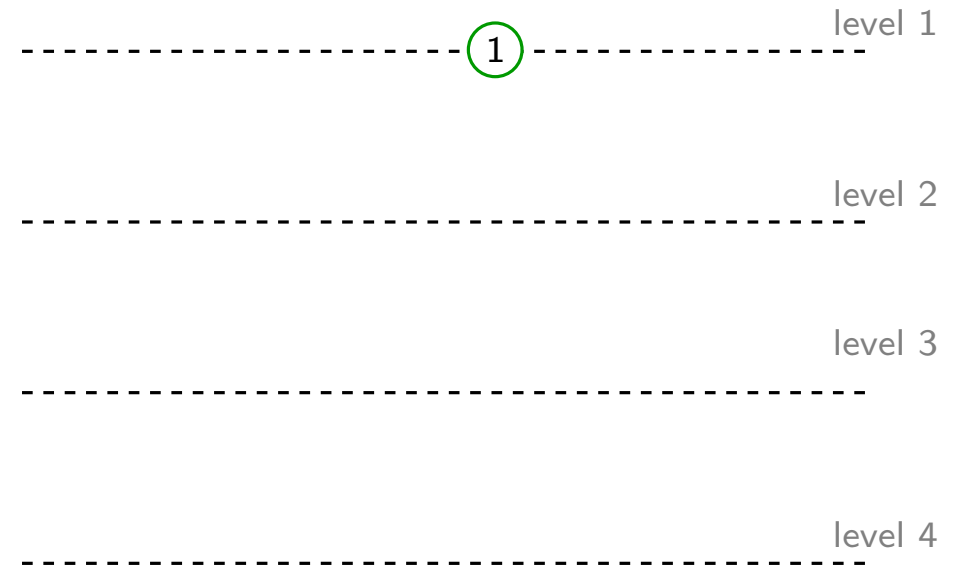
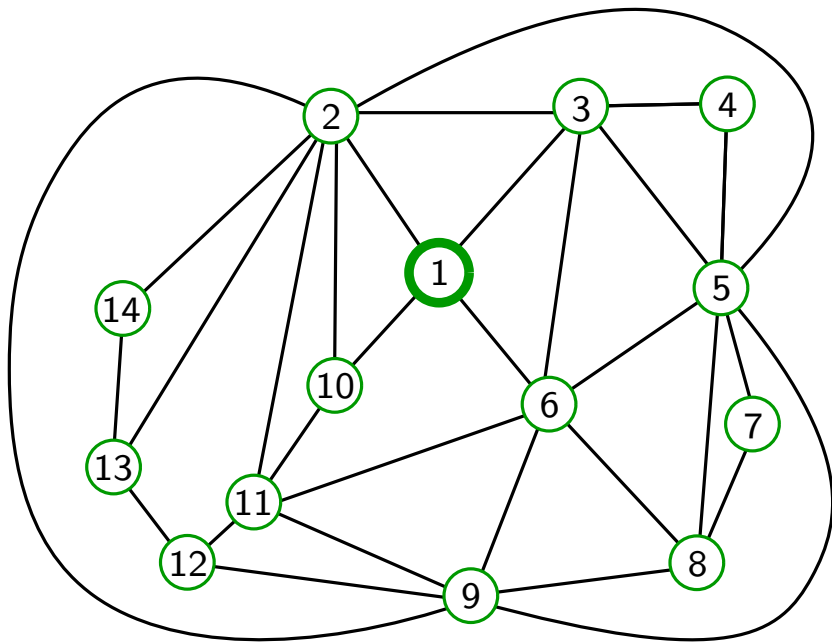
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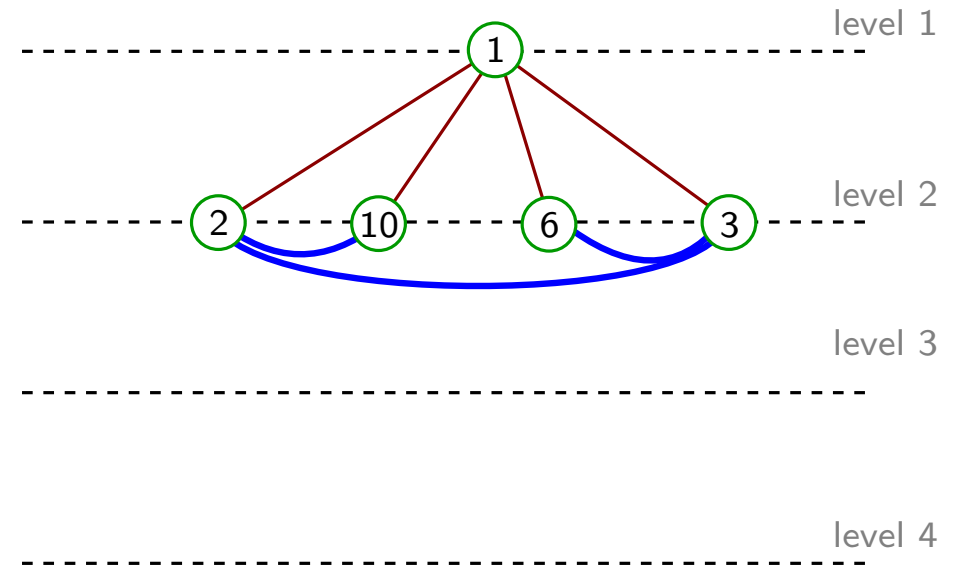
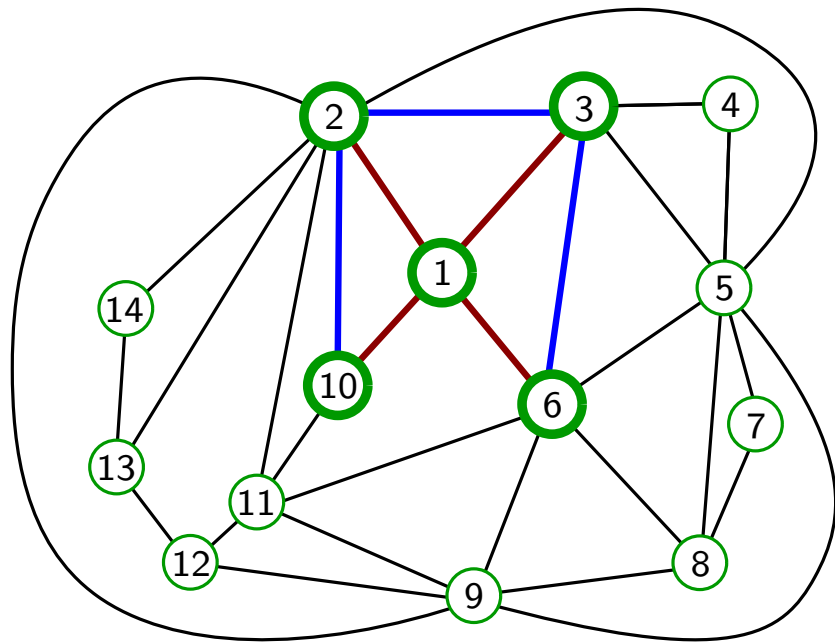
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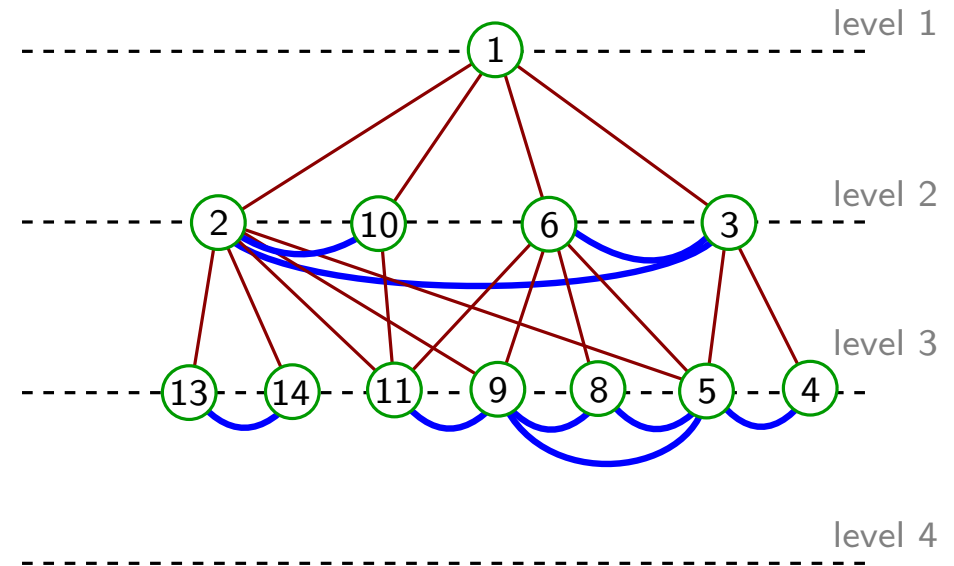
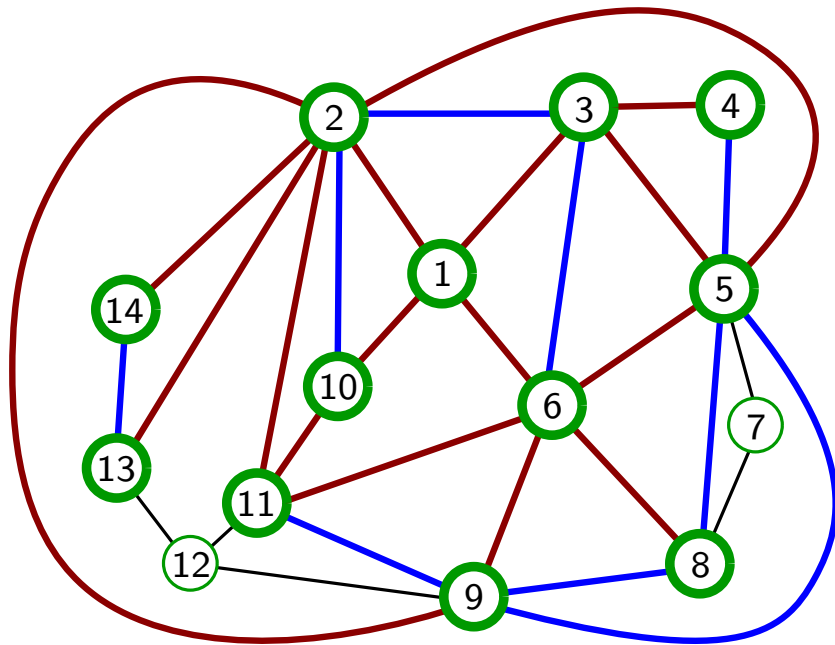
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# Upper bound: Overview

## Theorem 2

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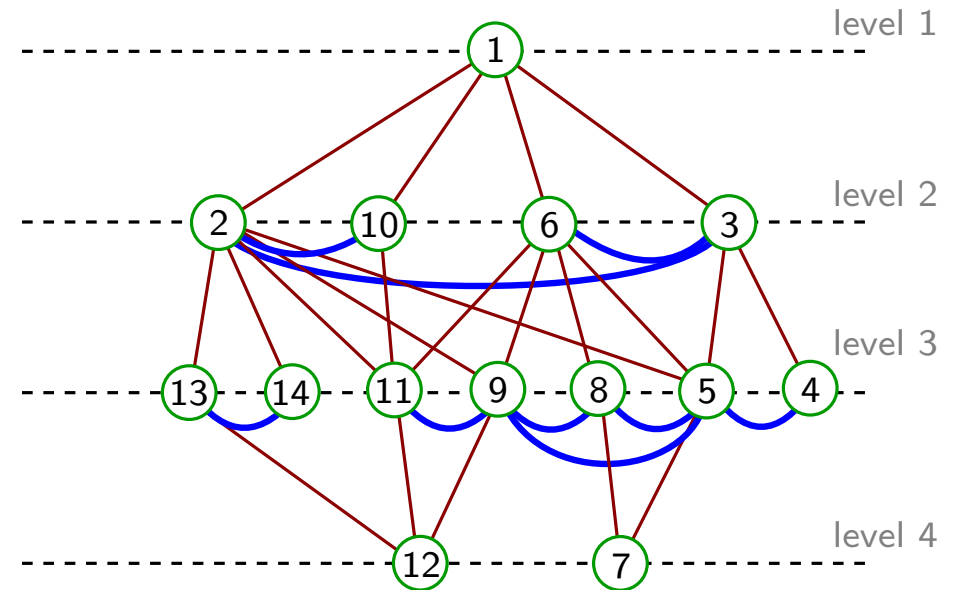
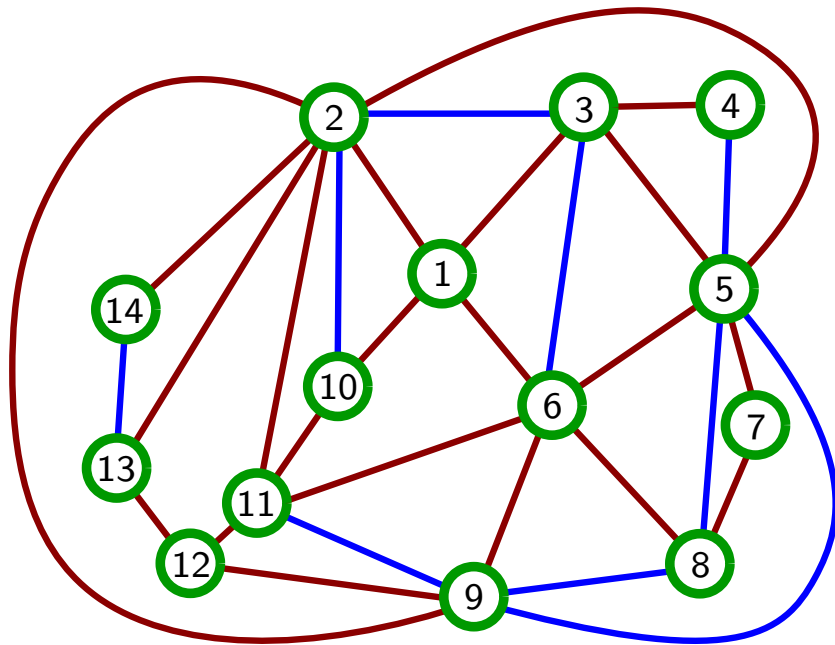




# Upper bound: Overview

## Theorem 2

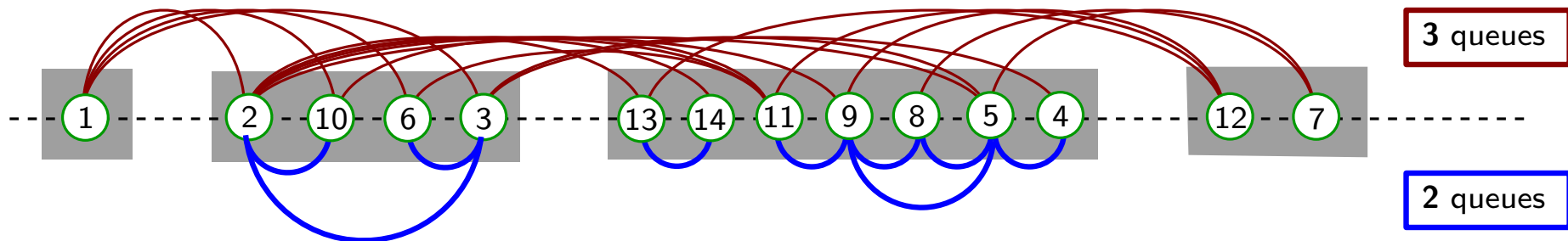
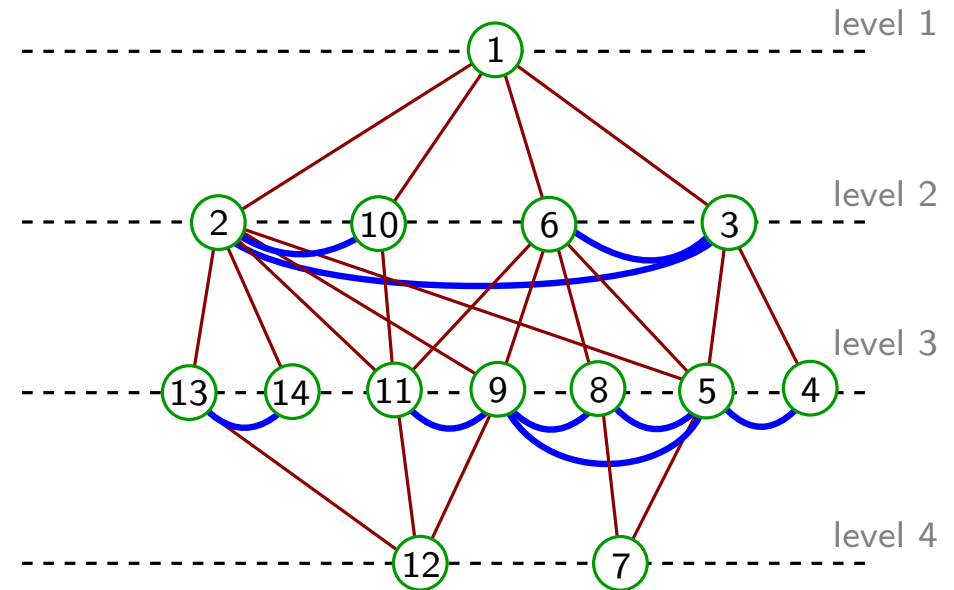
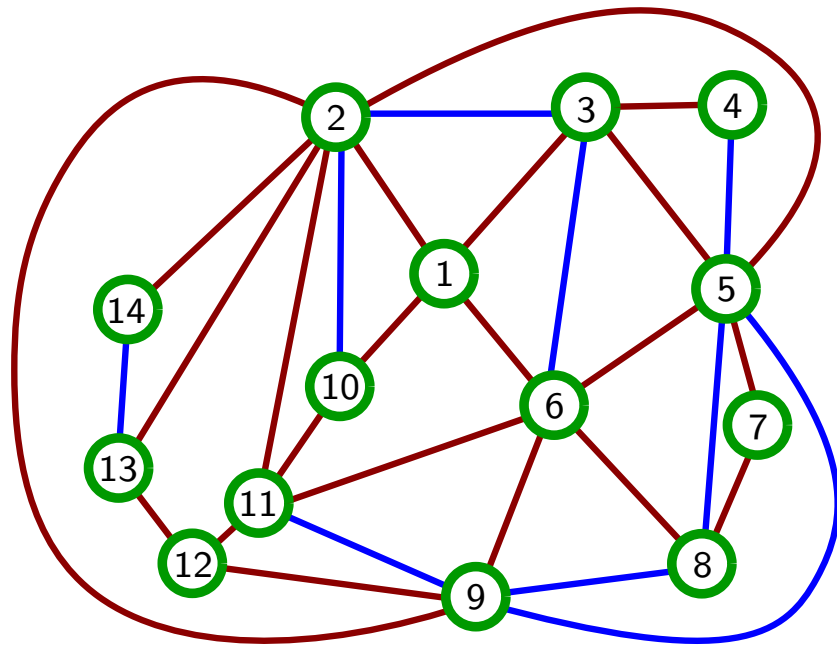
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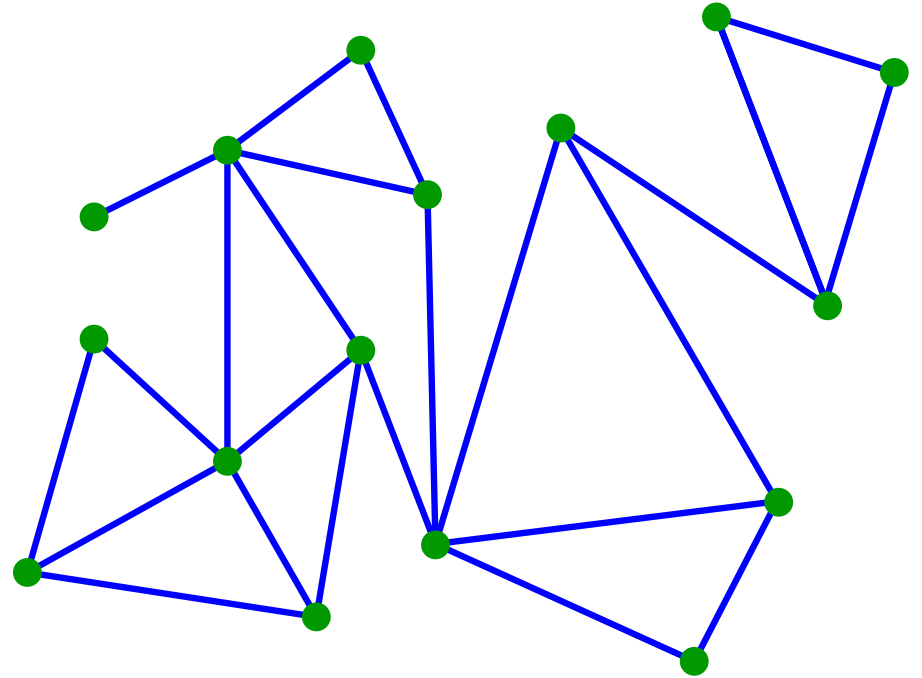
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# Upper bound: Two levels

## Key observations:

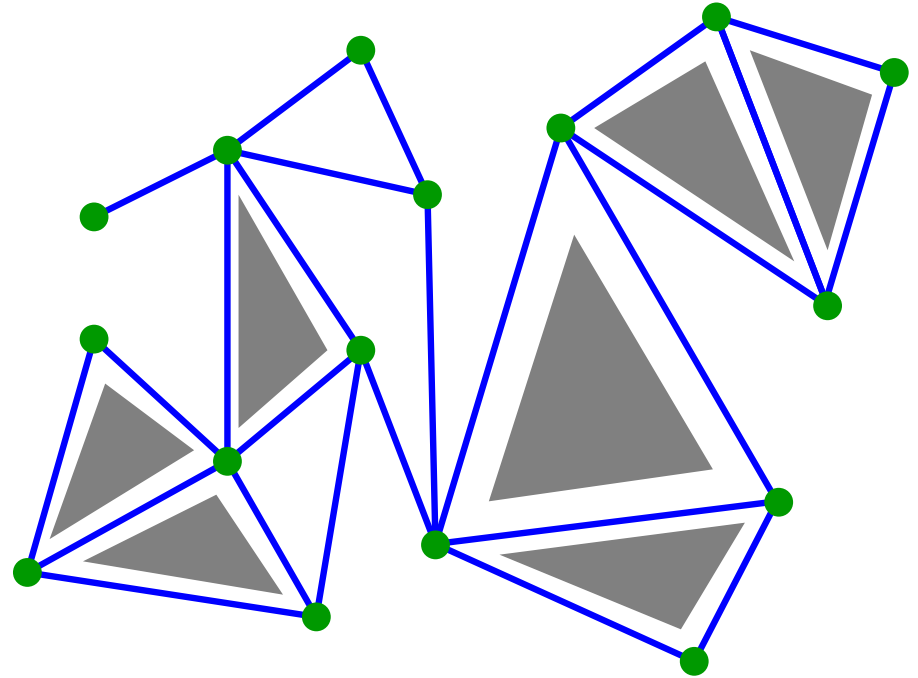
- every level is outerplanar



# Upper bound: Two levels

## Key observations:

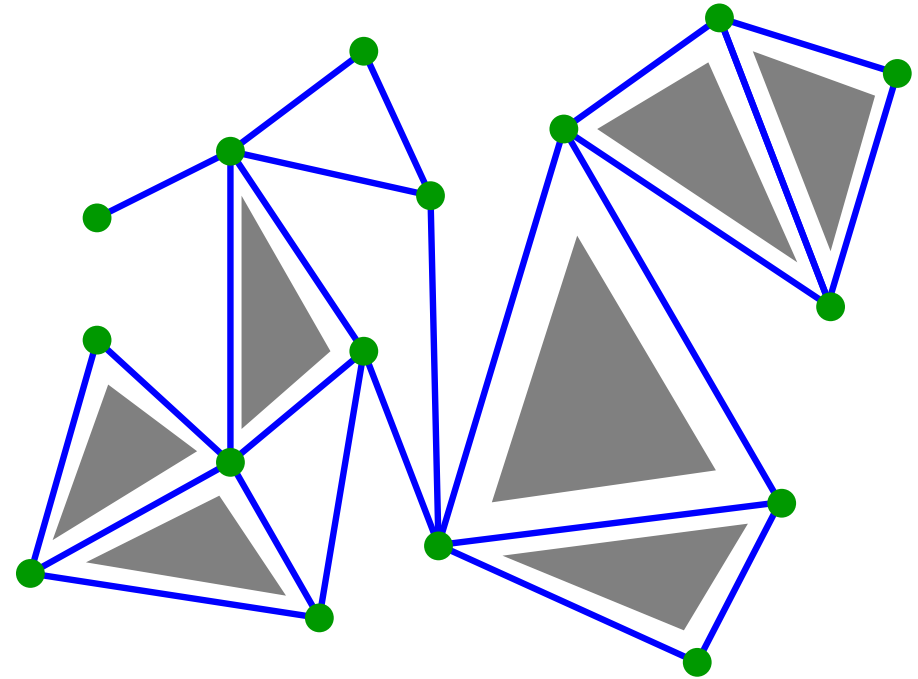
- every level is outerplanar
- every connected component of a level is in a triangular face



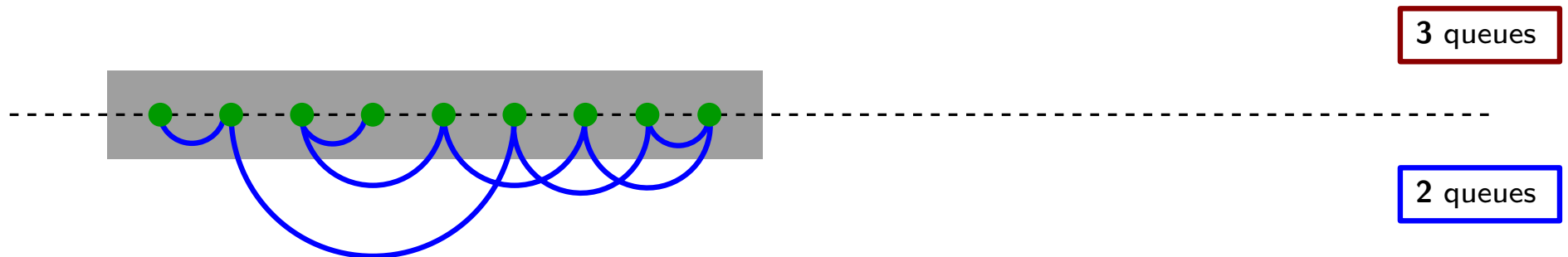
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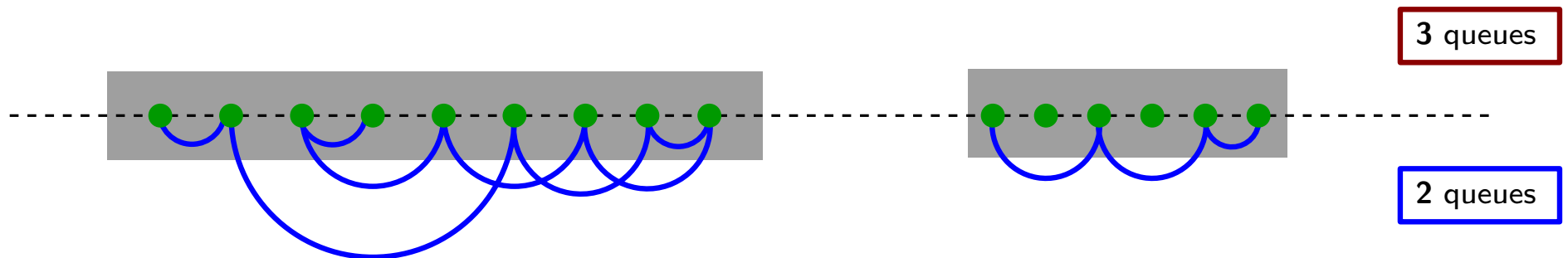
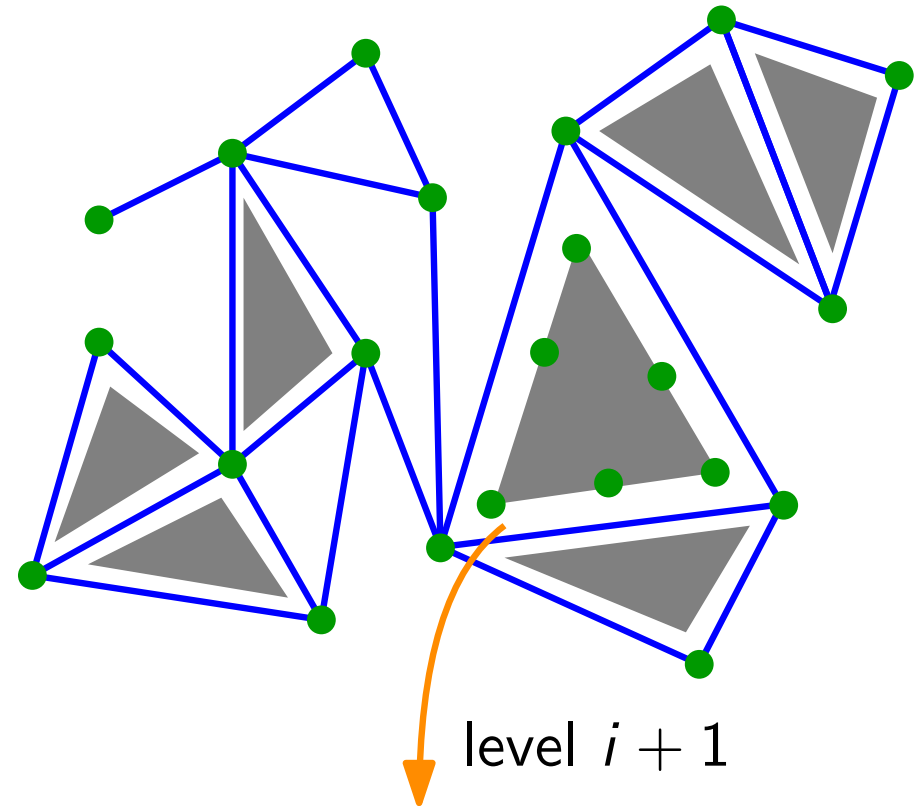
level  $i$



# Upper bound: Two levels

## Key observations:

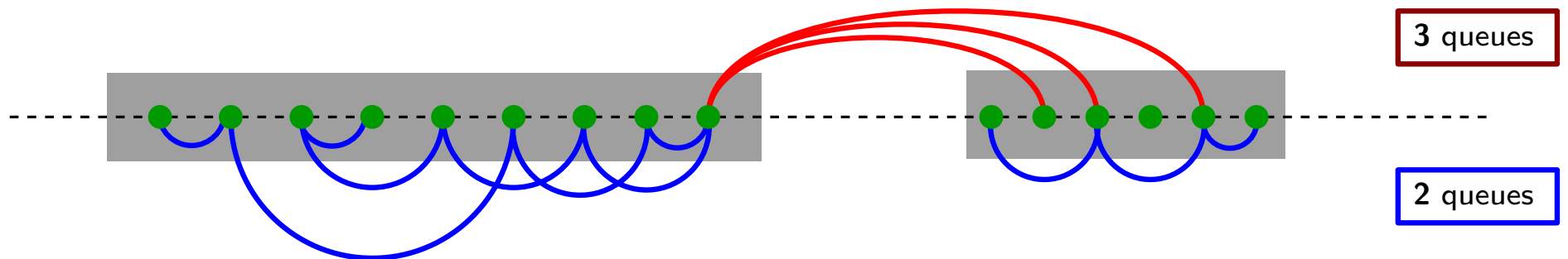
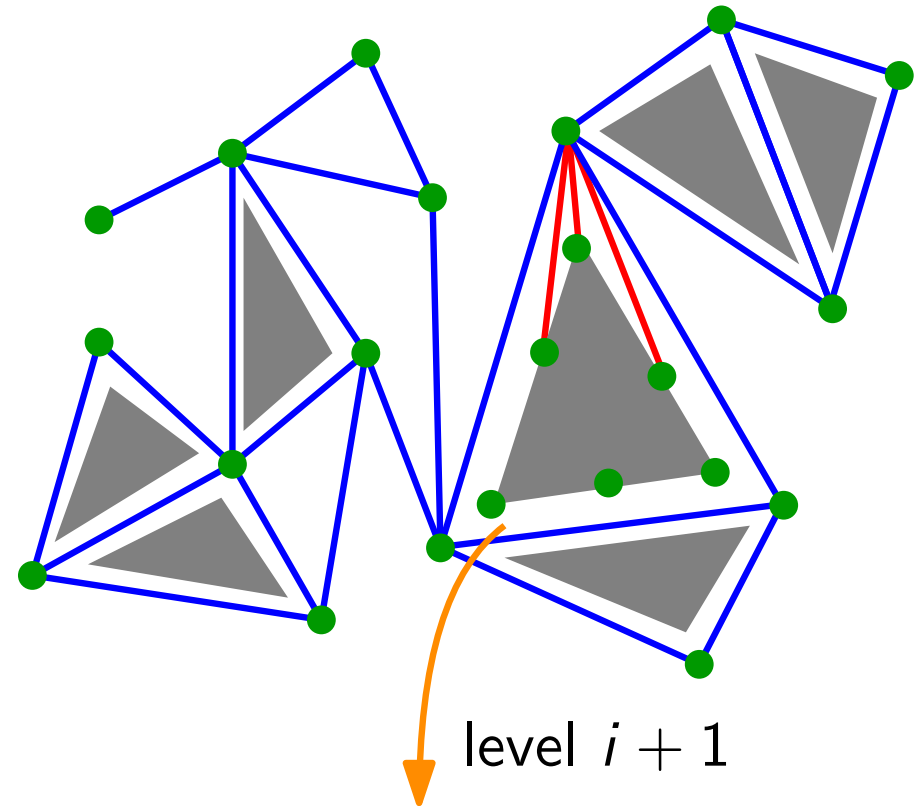
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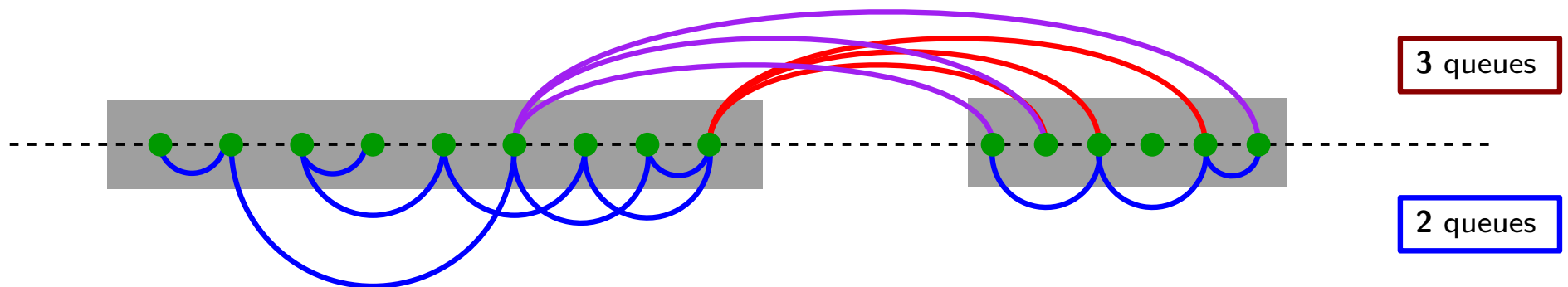
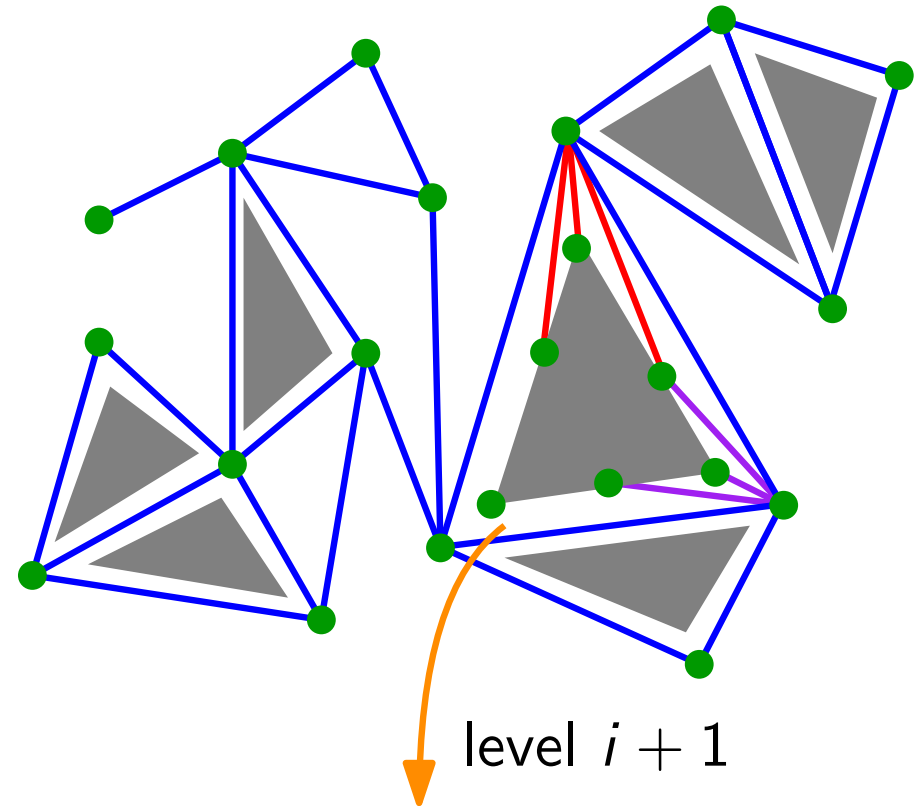
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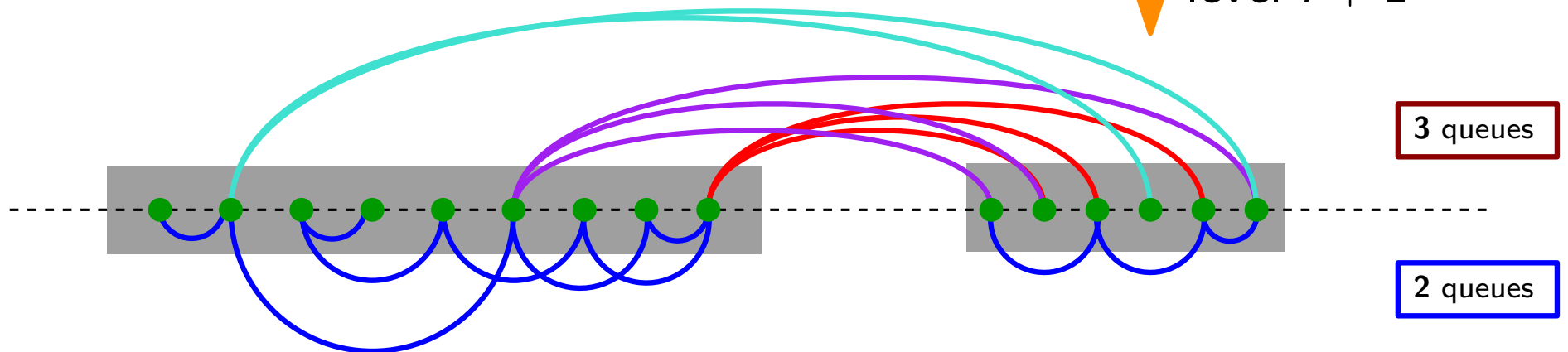
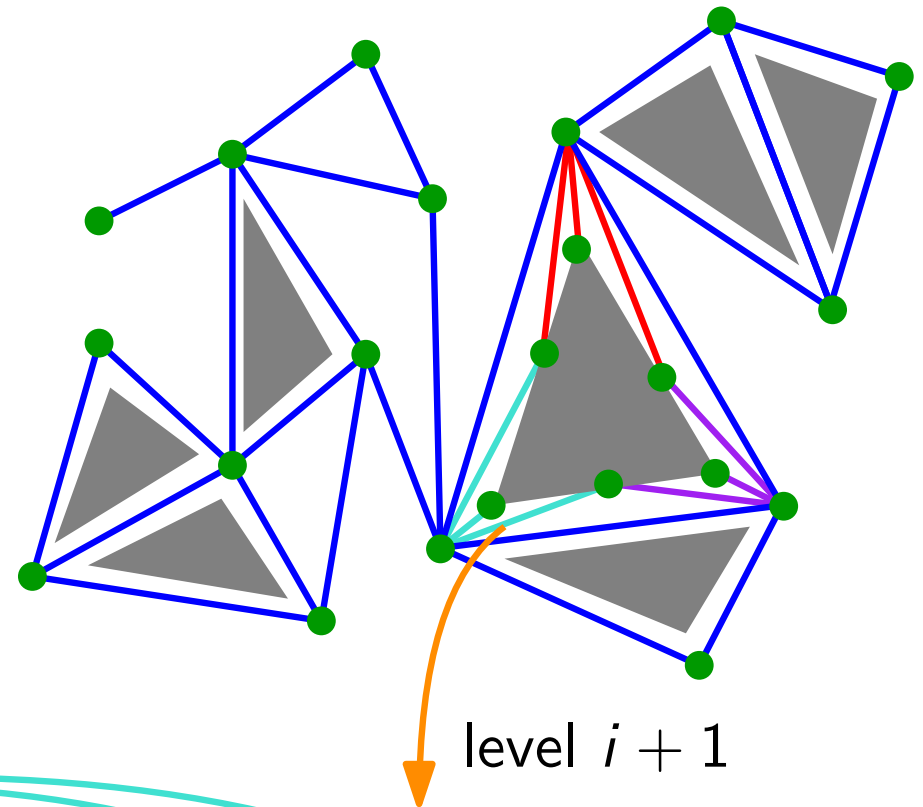




# Upper bound: Two levels

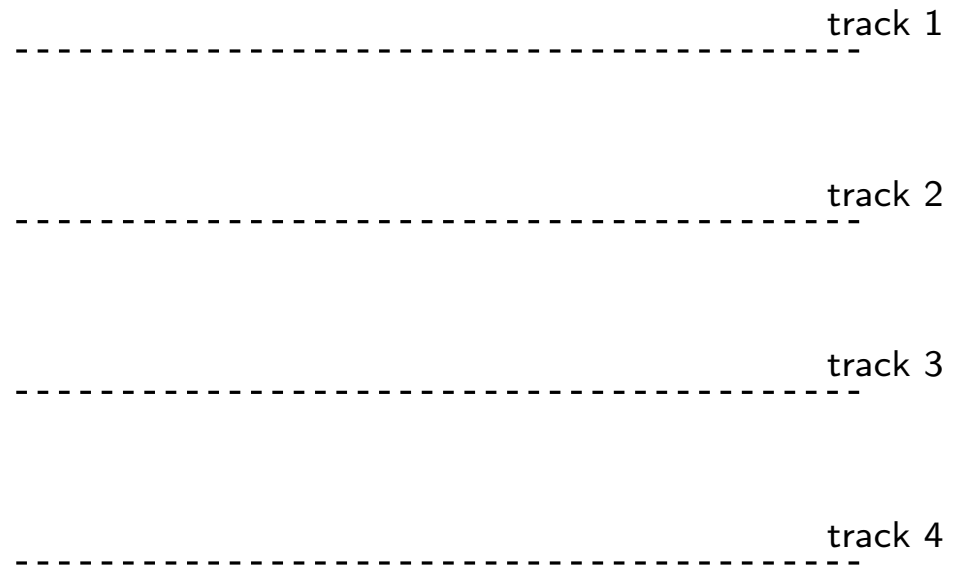
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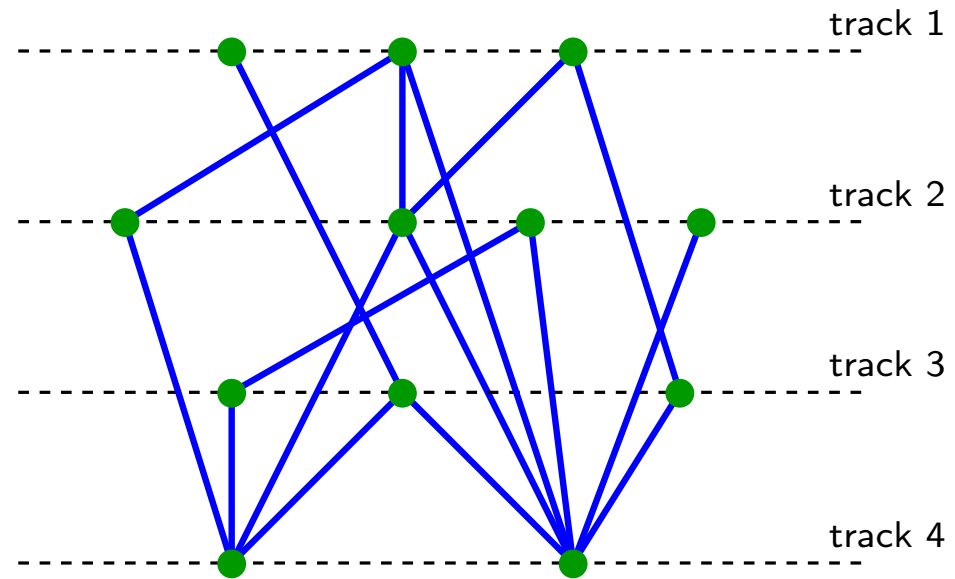
# Track number of planar 3-trees

Def. track layout



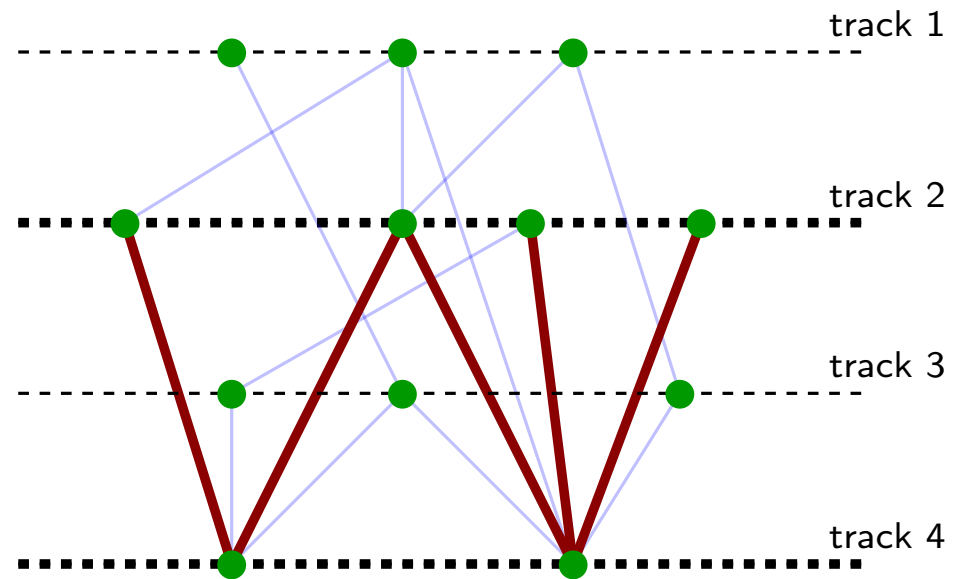
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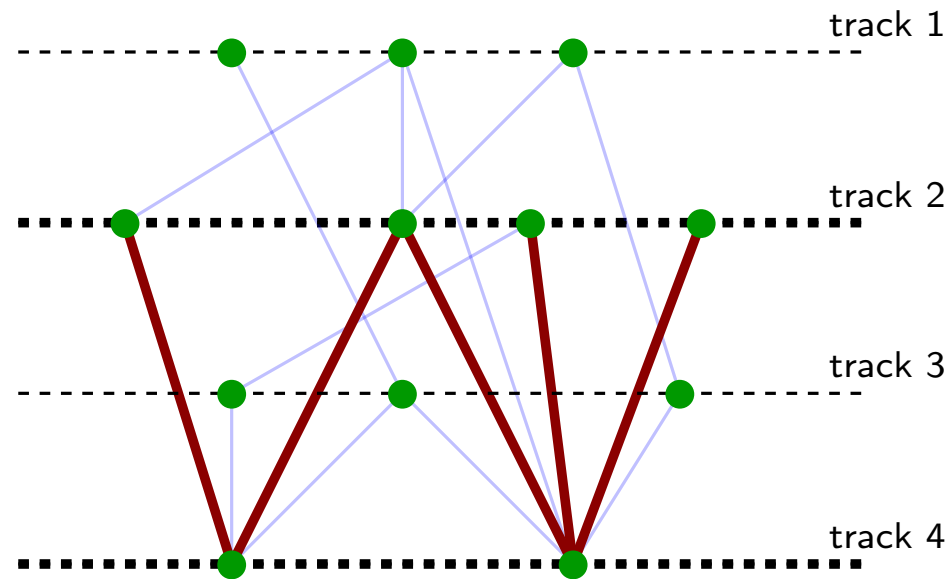
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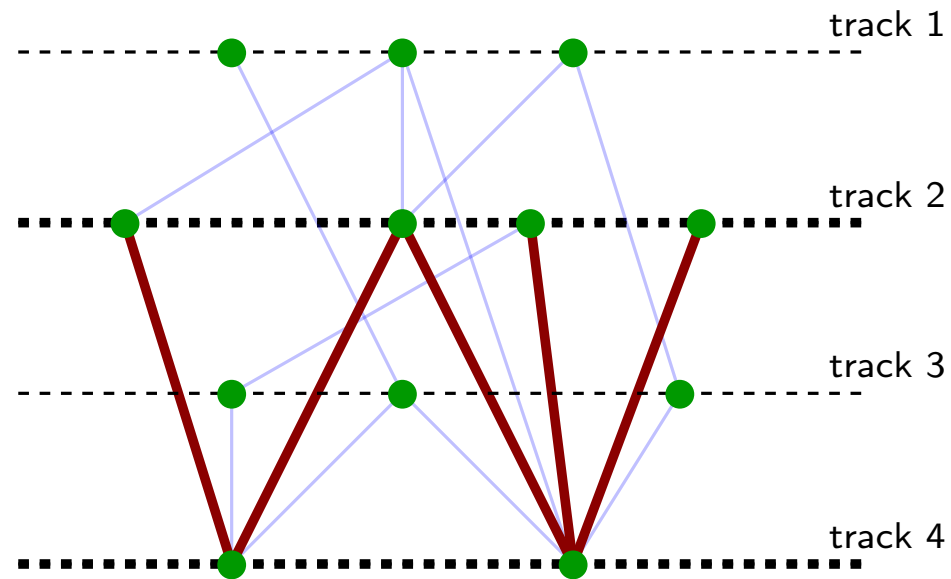


[Dujmović Pór Morin Wood 2004]

- *Every* graph has a  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -queue layout iff it has  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -track layout
- *Every* graph with track number  $t$  has  $\mathcal{O}(t) \times \mathcal{O}(t) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$  drawing

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Def. track layout



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- Every graph with track number  $t$  has  $\mathcal{O}(t) \times \mathcal{O}(t) \times \mathcal{O}(n)$  drawing

## Theorem 3

The track number of a planar 3-tree is at most 15\*

# Open Problems

graph class	lower bound	upper bound
tree	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
outerplanar	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
planar 2-tree	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
planar 3-tree	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
planar	<b>4</b>	<b><math>O(\log n)</math></b>

# Open Problems

graph class	lower bound	upper bound
tree	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
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Open Problem 1



# Open Problems

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planar 3-tree	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> ← Open Problem 1
planar	<b>4</b>	$O(\log n)$ ← Open Problem 2

# Open Problems

graph class	lower bound	upper bound	
tree	1	1	
outerplanar	2	2	
planar 2-tree	3	3	
planar 3-tree	4	5	← Open Problem 1
planar	4	$O(\log n)$	← Open Problem 2
(non-planar) $k$ -tree	$k + 1$	$2^k - 1$	← Open Problem 3

# Open Problems

graph class	lower bound	upper bound	
tree	1	1	
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planar 2-tree	3	3	
planar 3-tree	4	5	← Open Problem 1
planar	4	$O(\log n)$	← Open Problem 2
(non-planar) $k$ -tree	$k + 1$	$2^k - 1$	← Open Problem 3
cubic planar	2	$O(\log n)$	← Open Problem 4
bipartite planar	2	$O(\log n)$	← Open Problem 5

# Open Problems

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## Questions?