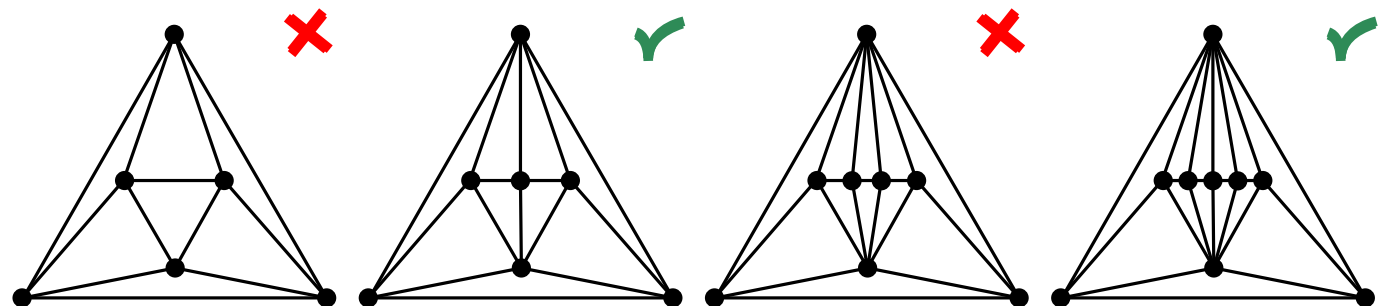


# ON THE AREA-UNIVERSALITY OF TRIANGULATIONS

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Linda Kleist



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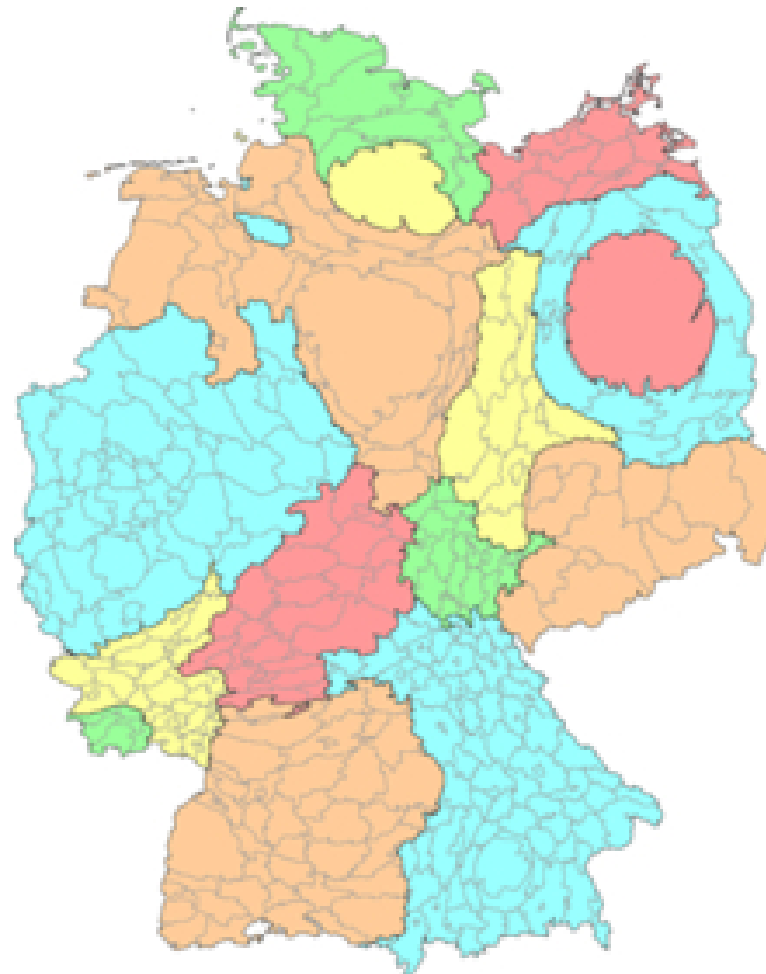
# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

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Cartogram

# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

## Cartogram



- Germany
- population

source: Stoepel, C. (2010), licensed under 'CC BY-SA 3.0'

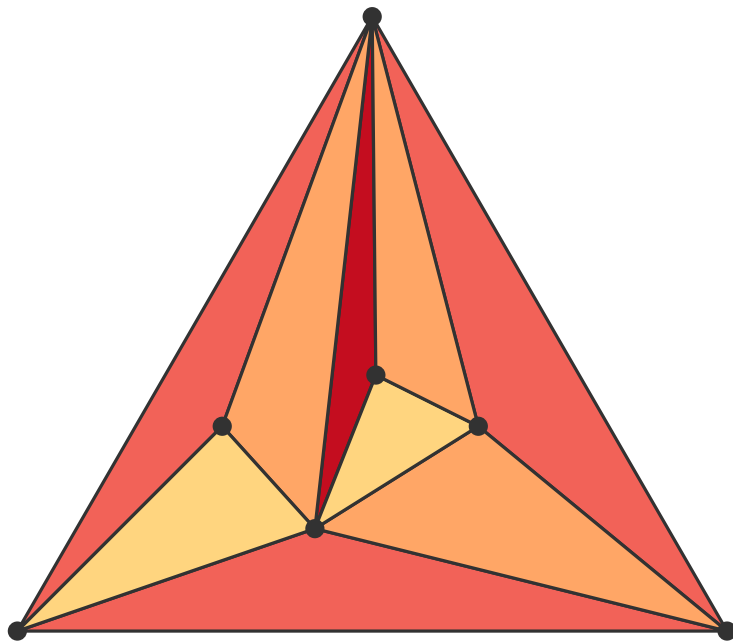
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# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

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plane graph  $G$

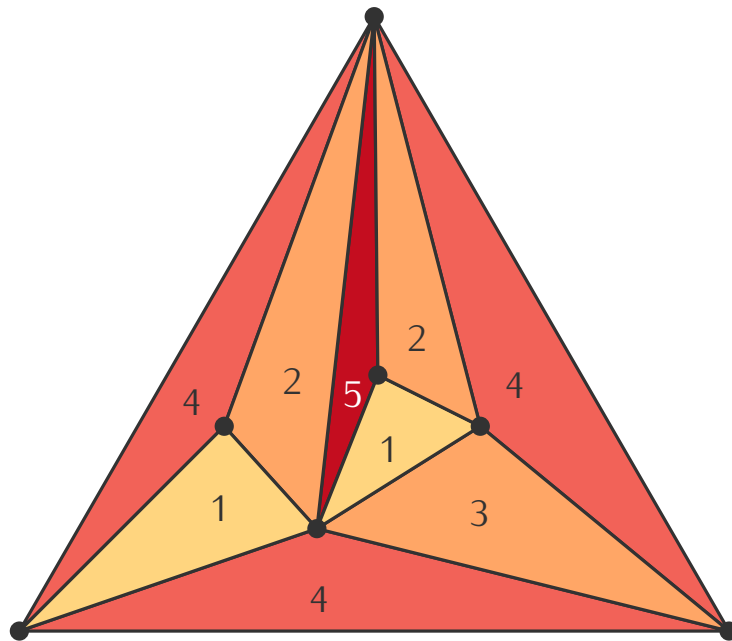
- straight-line drawing



# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

plane graph  $G$   
area assignment  $\mathcal{A}$

- straight-line drawing
- weights on the inner faces

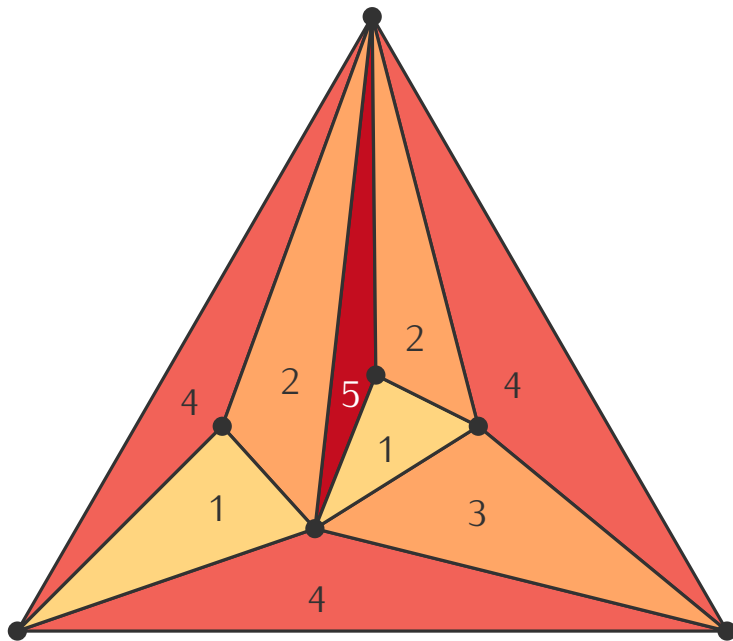


# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

plane graph  $G$   
area assignment  $\mathcal{A}$

- straight-line drawing
- weights on the inner faces

→  $\exists$  realizing drawing?

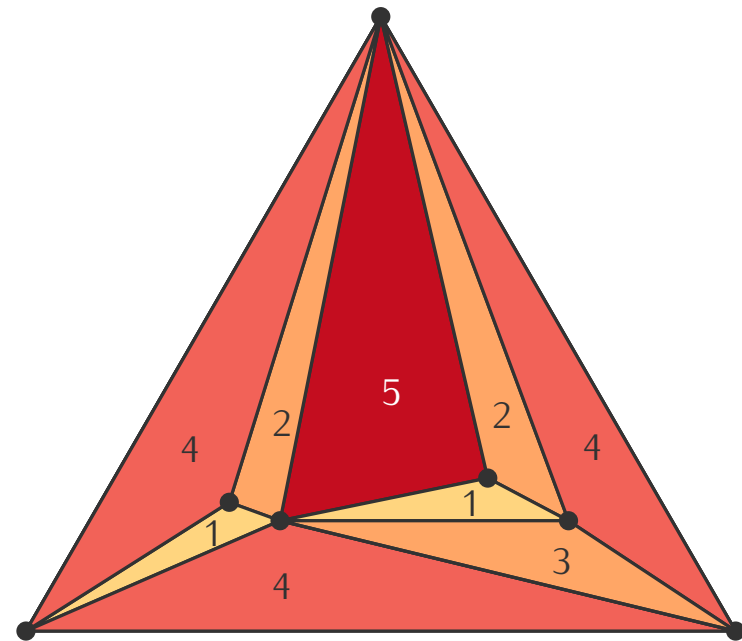
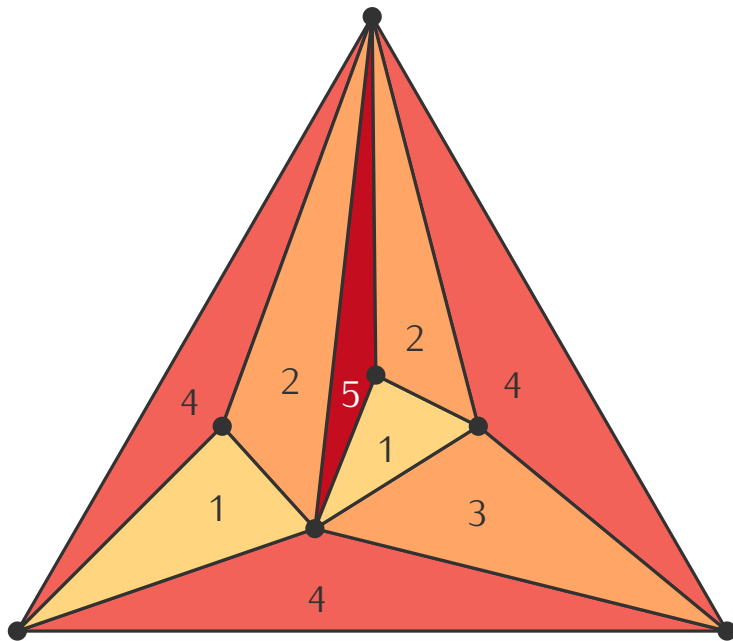


# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

plane graph  $G$   
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→  $\exists$  realizing drawing?

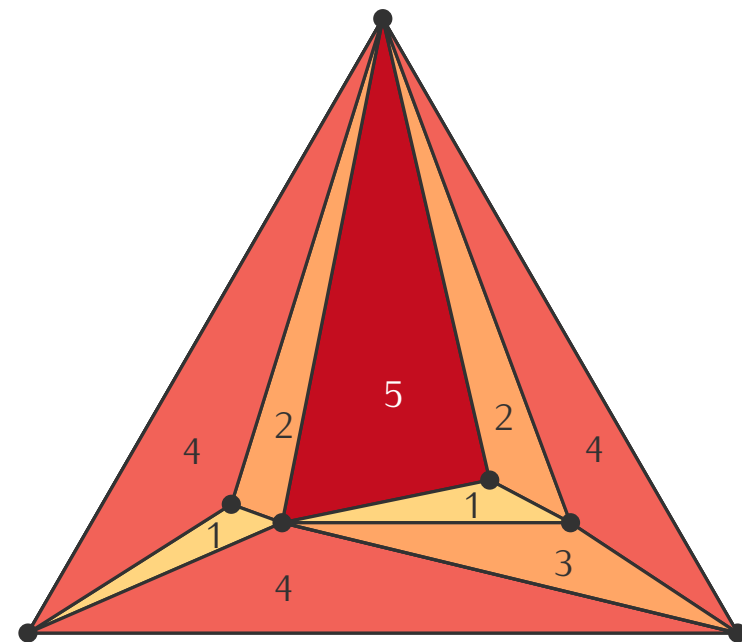
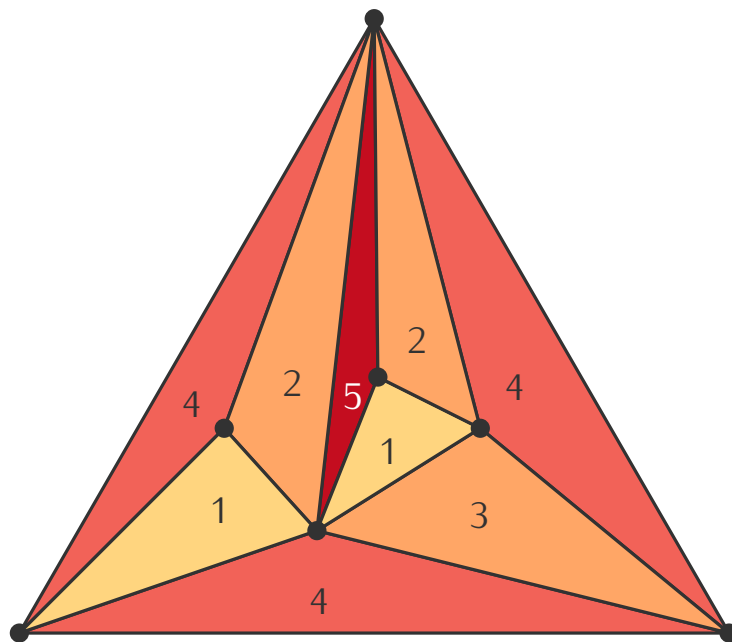


# Planar Graphs and Face Areas

plane graph  $G$   
area assignment  $\mathcal{A}$

- straight-line drawing
- weights on the inner faces

→  $\exists$  realizing drawing? 'yes'  $\forall \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow G$  is area-universal





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# Area-Universality – Results

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positive area-universal graphs:

- ▶ plane 3-trees [Biedl & Velázquez 2013]

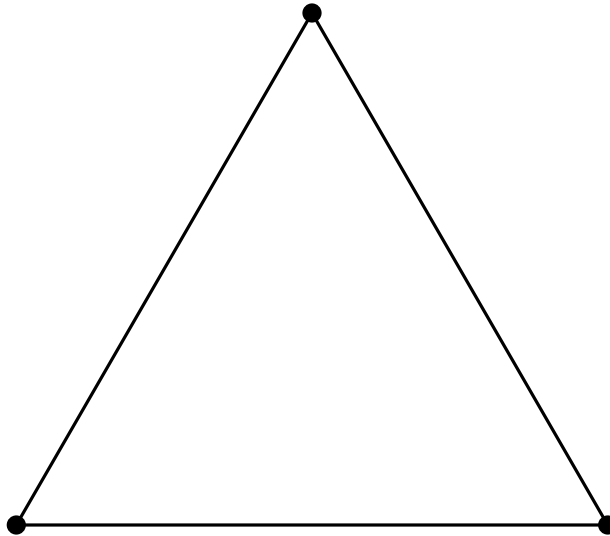
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# Area-Universality – Results

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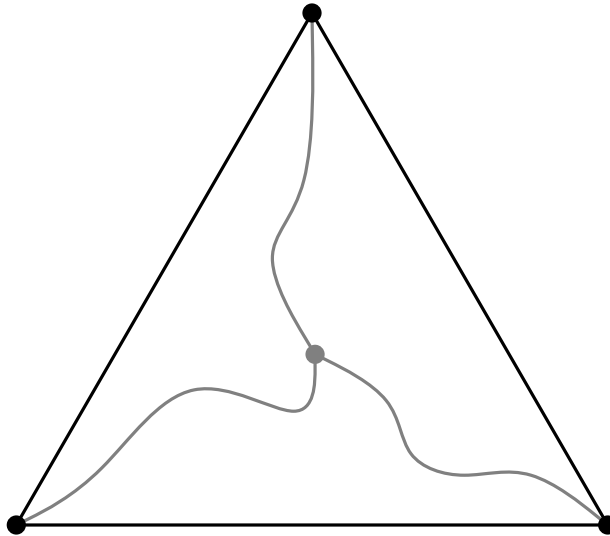
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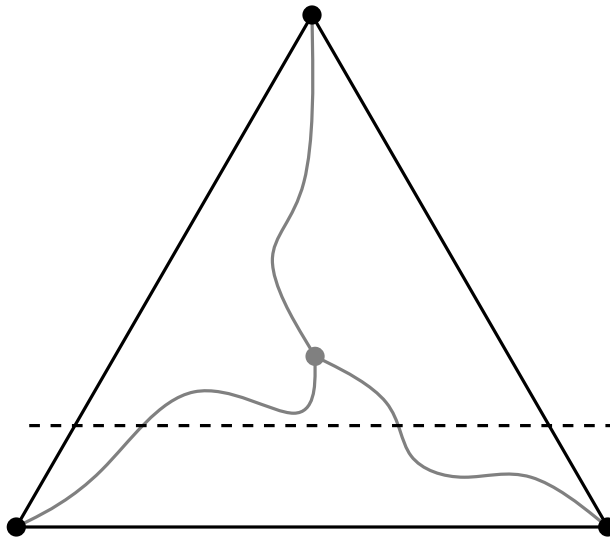
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# Area-Universality – Results

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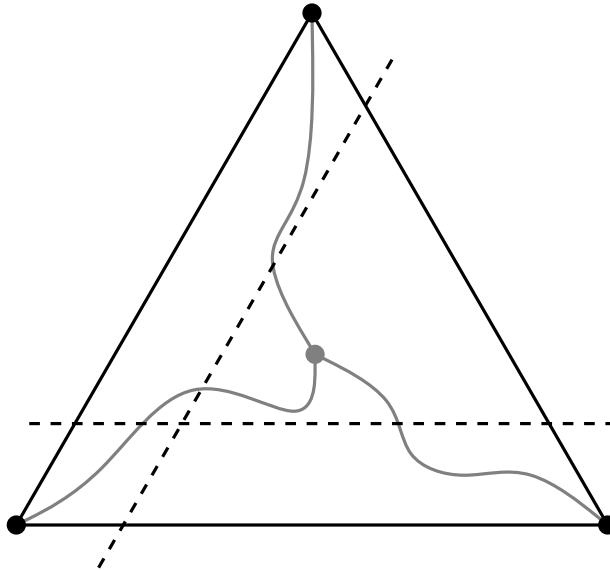
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# Area-Universality – Results

positive area-universal graphs:

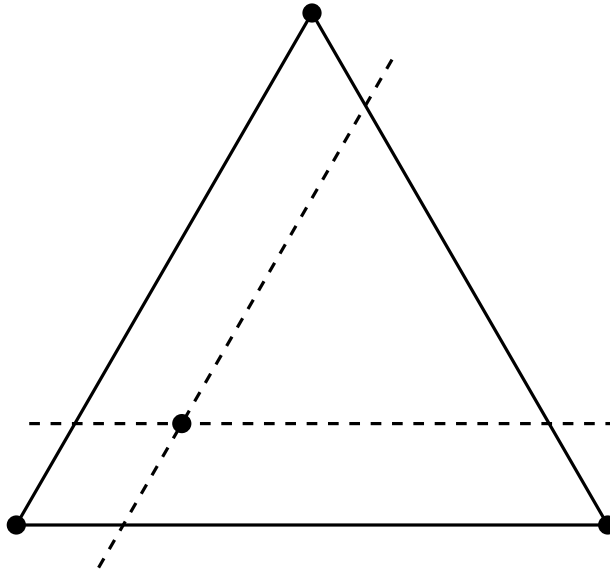
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# Area-Universality – Results

positive area-universal graphs:

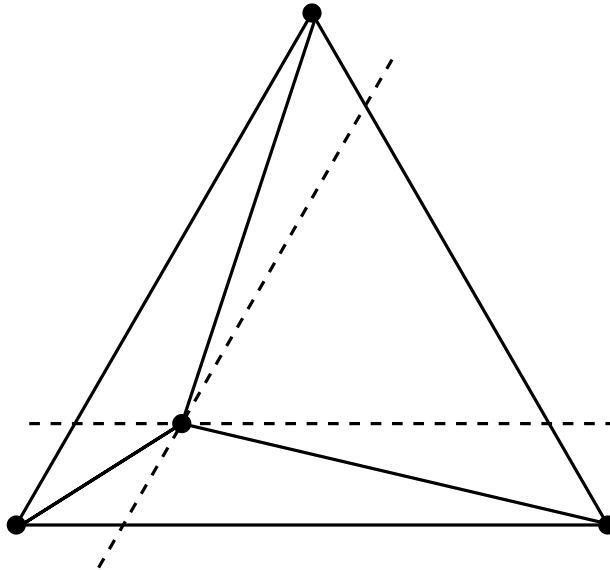
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# Area-Universality – Results

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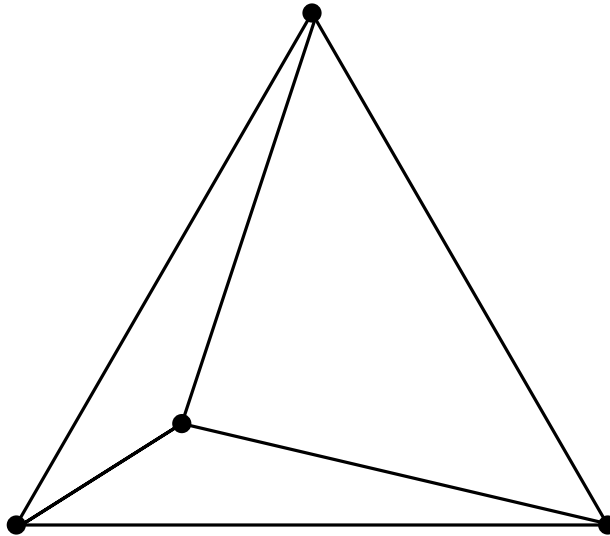
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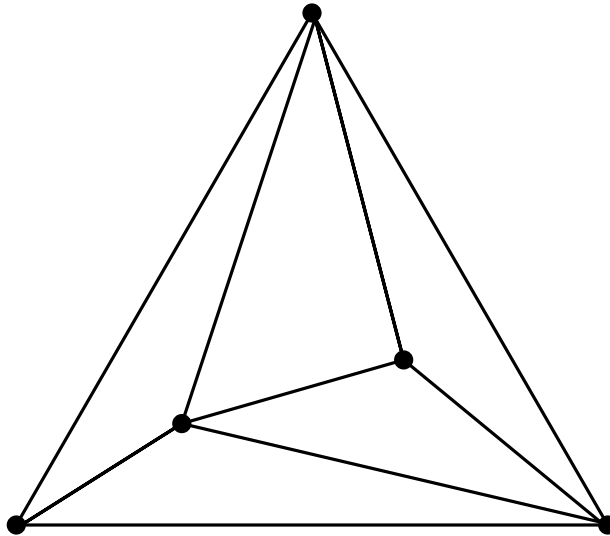
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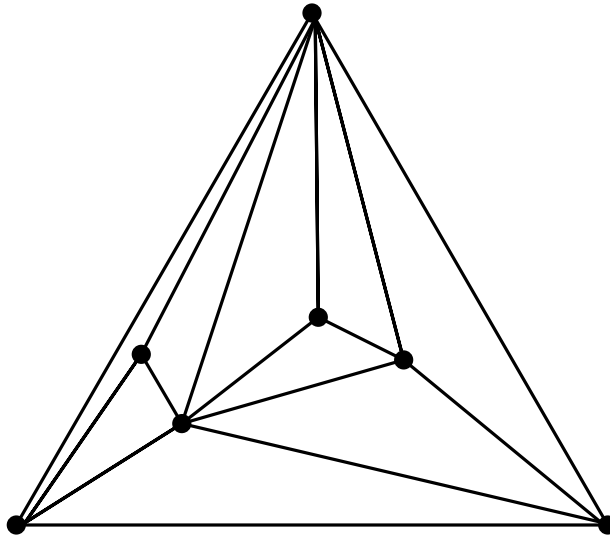
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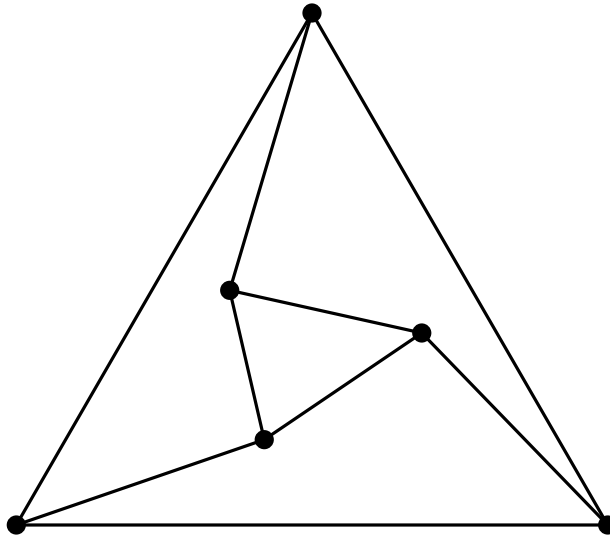
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# Area-Universality – Results

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positive area-universal graphs:

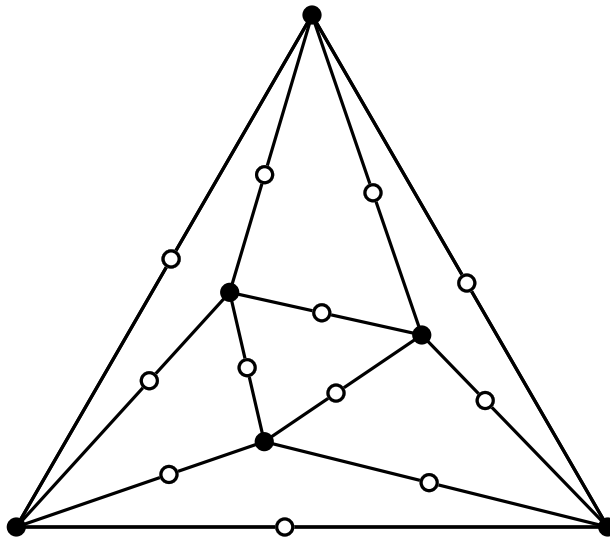
- ▶ plane 3-trees [Biedl & Velázquez 2013]
- ▶ plane cubic graphs [Thomassen, 1992]



# Area-Universality – Results

positive area-universal graphs:

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negative not area-universal graphs

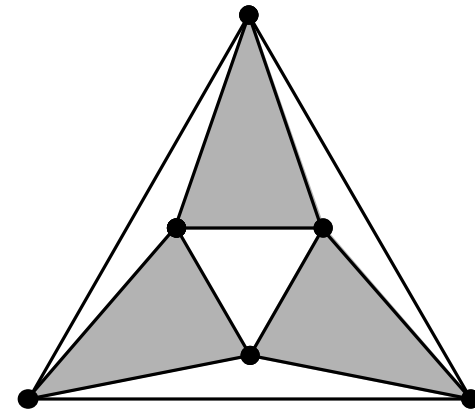
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## negative not area-universal graphs

- ▶ octahedron graph [Ringel, 1990]



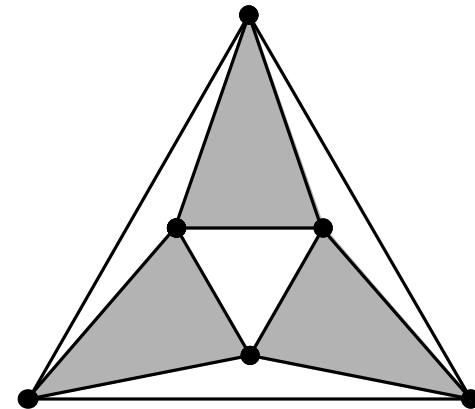
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- ▶ small graphs



# Area-Universality – Results

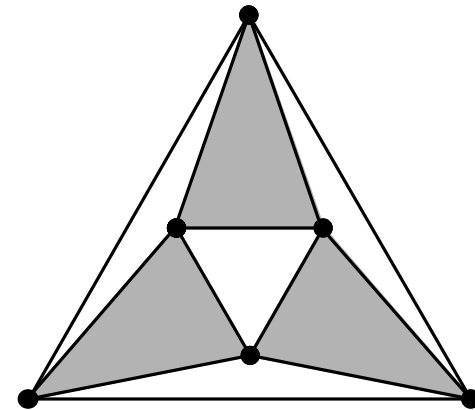
positive **area-universal graphs:**

- ▶ plane 3-trees [Biedl & Velázquez 2013]
- ▶ plane cubic graphs [Thomassen, 1992]
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How to prove  
area-universality?

negative **not area-universal graphs**

- ▶ octahedron graph [Ringel, 1990]
- ▶ Eulerian triangulations [LK, 2016]
- ▶ small graphs





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# Proving Area-Universality

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- ▶ Area-Universality is maintained by taking subgraphs.  
     $\implies$  triangulations

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# Proving Area-Universality

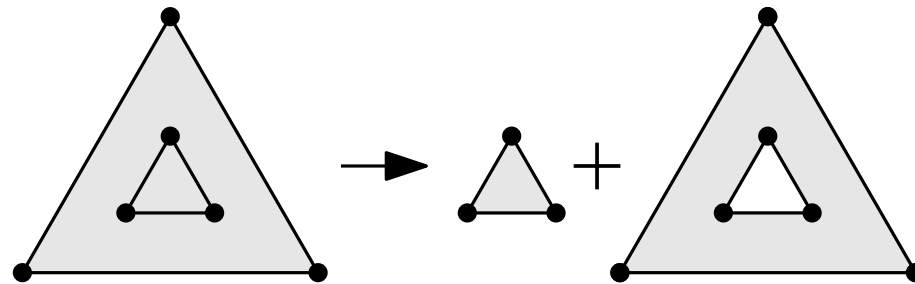
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$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

▶  $T$  area-universal  $\iff$  all 4-connected subgraphs of  $T$  are area-universal



# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

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- ▶  $\mathcal{A}$  realizable  $\iff \exists$  realizable  $\mathcal{A}'$  in every ngbh. of  $\mathcal{A}$

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$$2 \cdot \text{AREA}(v_1, v_2, v_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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# Proving Area-Universality

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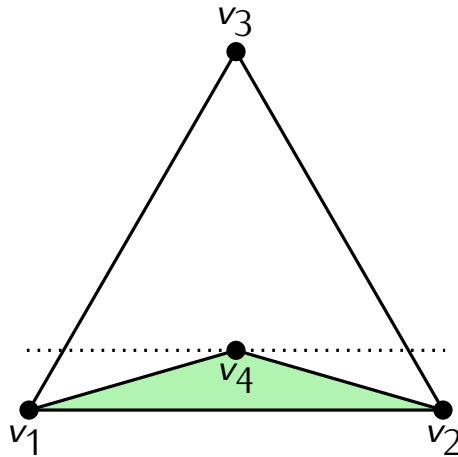
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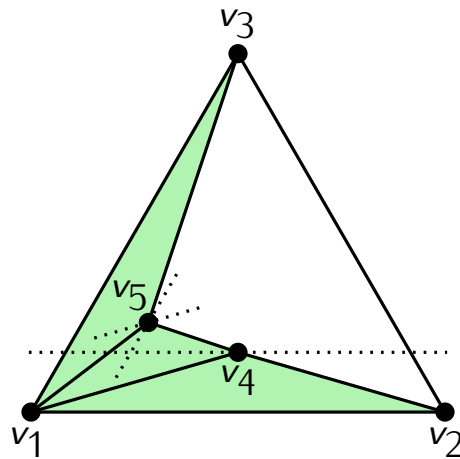




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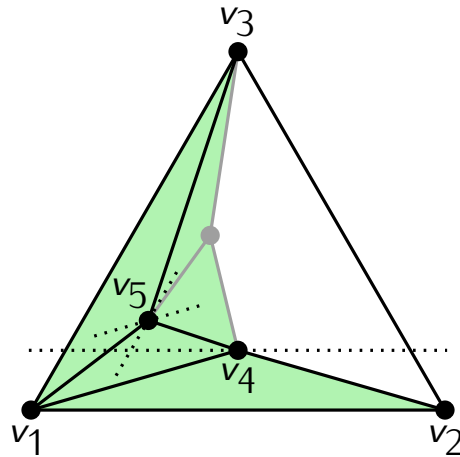
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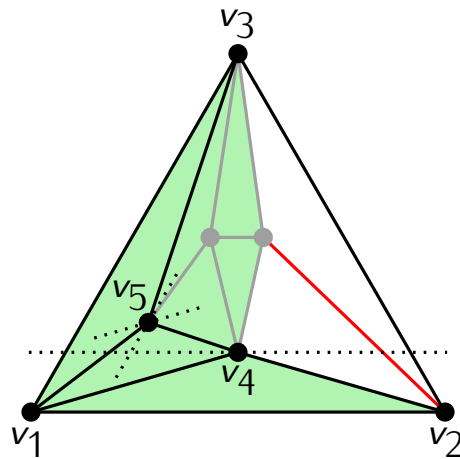
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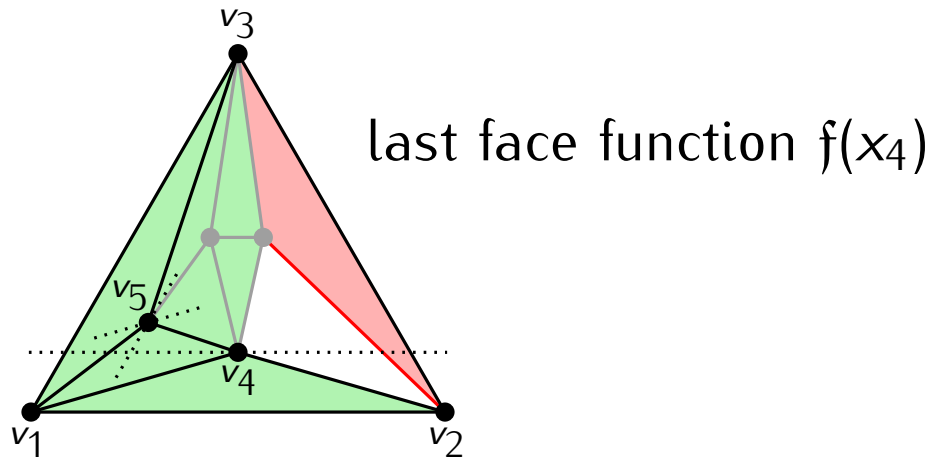
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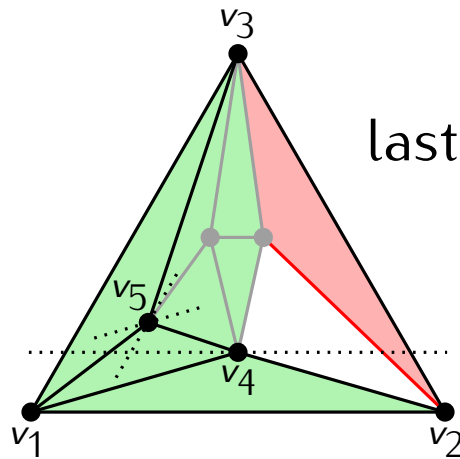
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# Proving Area-Universality

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last face function  $f(x_4) = \frac{p(x_4)}{q(x_4)}$

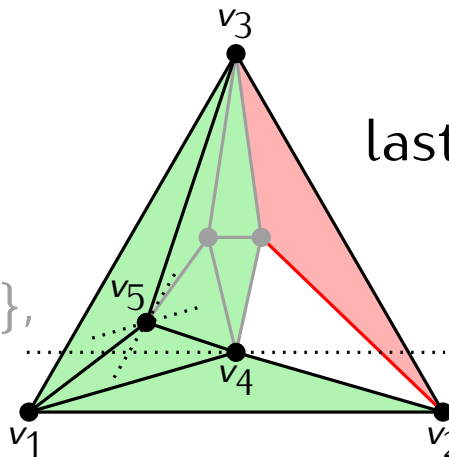
# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

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p-order

- $\text{pred}(v_i) \subset \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{i-1}\}$ ,
- $\text{pred}(v_1) = \emptyset$ ,
- $\text{pred}(v_2) = \{v_1\}$ ,
- $\text{pred}(v_3) = \text{pred}(v_4) = \{v_1, v_2\}$ ,
- for all  $i > 4$ :  $|\text{pred}(v_i)| = 3$ .

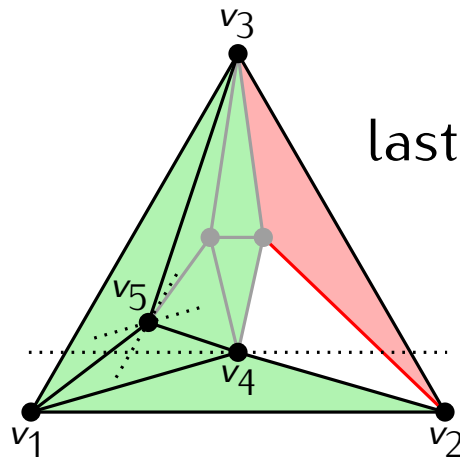


last face function  $f(x_4) = \frac{p(x_4)}{q(x_4)}$

# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

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$T$  plane triangulation with p-order.

If  $f$  is nice

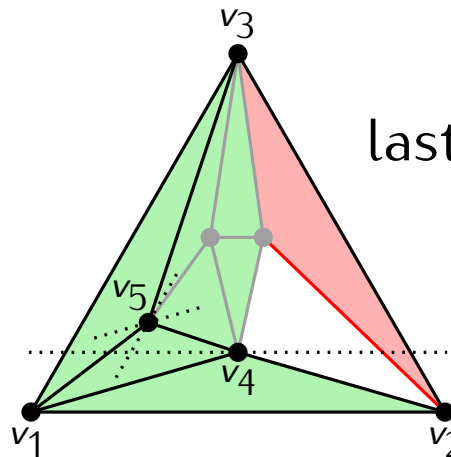
for a dense  $\mathcal{A}' \subset \mathcal{A}$ ,

then  $T$  is area-universal.

# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

$\mathcal{A}$  realizable  $\iff$  AEQ( $T, \mathcal{A}$ ) has real solution



last face function  $f(x_4) = \frac{p(x_4)}{q(x_4)}$

$T$  plane triangulation with p-order.

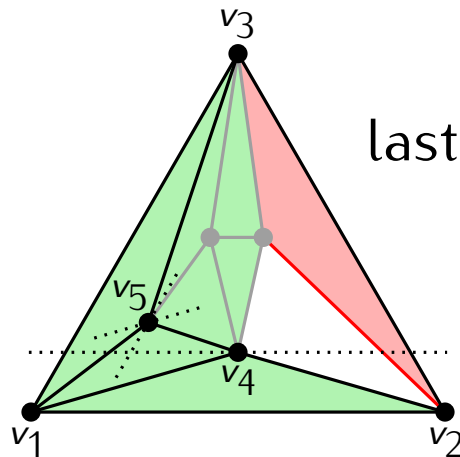
If  $f$  is nice (almost surjective) for a dense  $\mathcal{A}' \subset \mathcal{A}$ ,  
then  $T$  is area-universal.



# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

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last face function  $f(x_4) = \frac{p(x_4)}{q(x_4)}$

$T$  plane triangulation with p-order.

If  $f$  is **super nice**

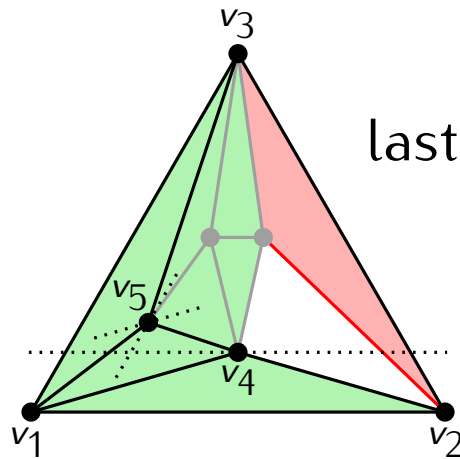
then every  $G \in [T]$  is area-universal.

for generic  $\mathcal{A}$ ,

# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

$\mathcal{A}$  realizable  $\iff$  AEQ( $T, \mathcal{A}$ ) has real solution



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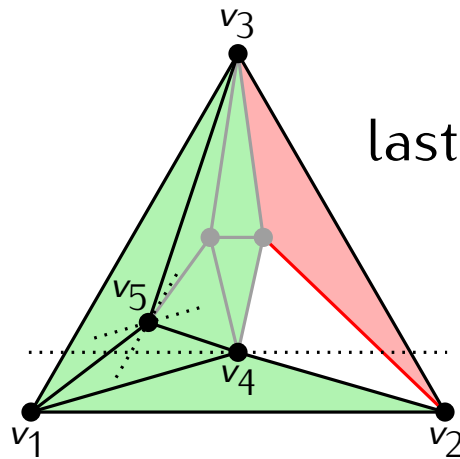
$T$  plane triangulation with p-order.

If  $f$  is **super nice** (crr-free, odd max-degree) for generic  $\mathcal{A}$ , then every  $G \in [T]$  is area-universal.

# Proving Area-Universality

$T$  plane triangulation,  $\mathcal{A}$  area assignment

$\mathcal{A}$  realizable  $\iff$  AEQ( $T, \mathcal{A}$ ) has real solution



last face function  $f(x_4) = \frac{p(x_4)}{q(x_4)}$

*independent of embedding!*

$T$  plane triangulation with  $p$ -order.

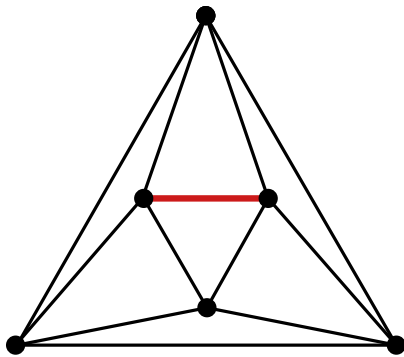
If  $f$  is **super nice** (crr-free, odd max-degree) for generic  $\mathcal{A}$ , then every  $G \in [T]$  is area-universal.

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# Application

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Accordion graphs  $\mathcal{K}_\ell$

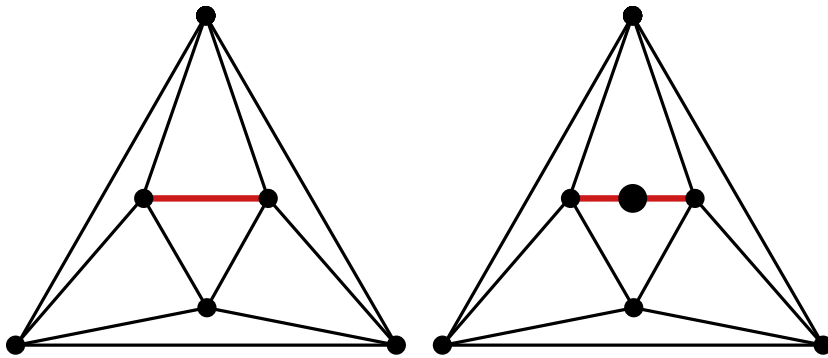


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# Application

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Accordion graphs  $\mathcal{K}_\ell$

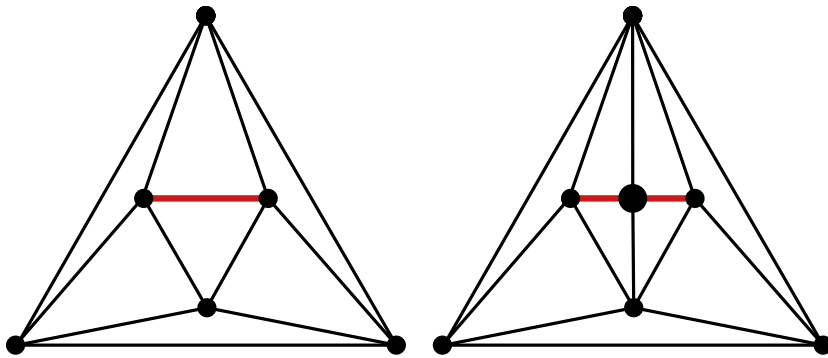


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# Application

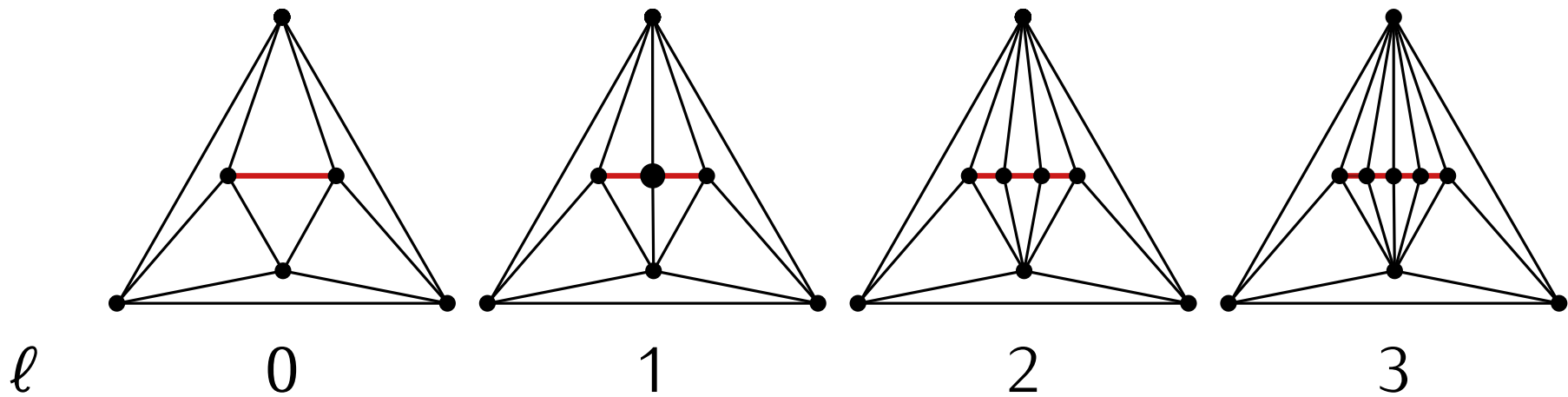
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Accordion graphs  $\mathcal{K}_\ell$



# Application

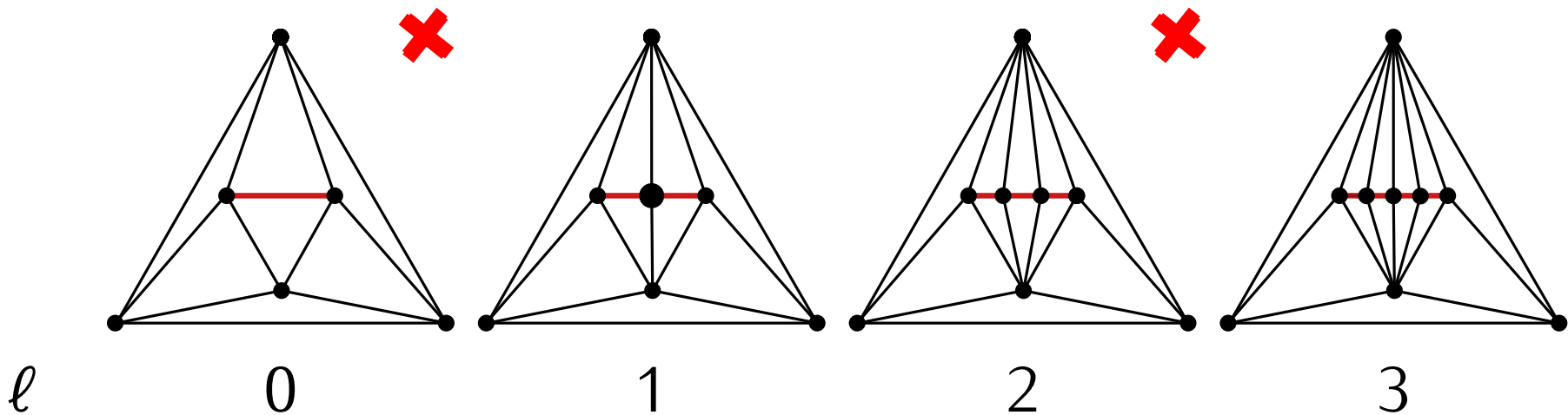
Accordion graphs  $\mathcal{K}_\ell$



# Application

Accordion graphs  $\mathcal{K}_\ell$

- ▶ **even** accordions are **not area-universal** (Eulerian)

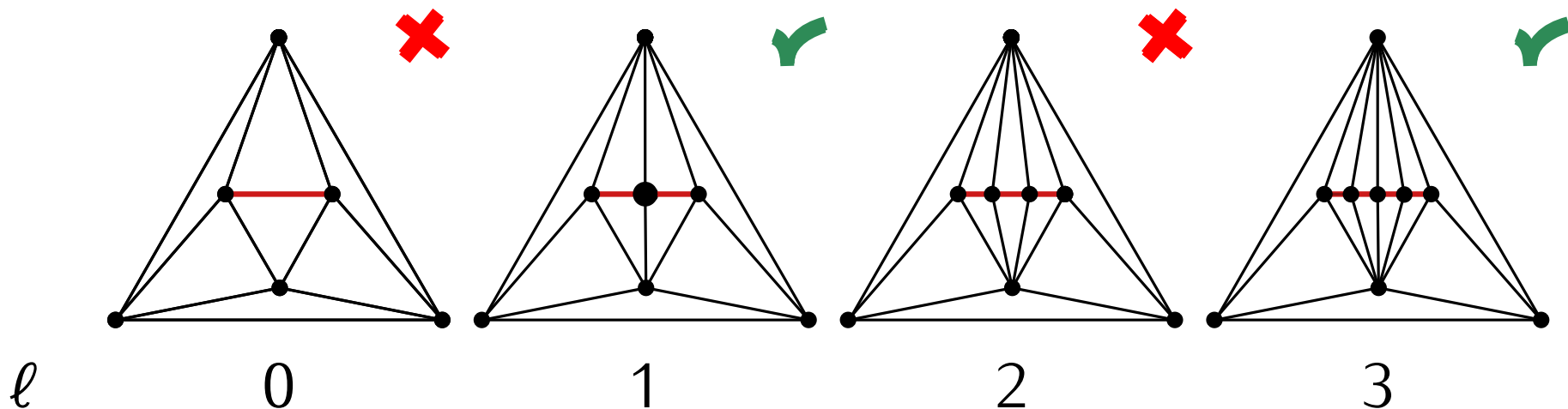




# Application

## Accordion graphs $\mathcal{K}_\ell$

- ▶ **even** accordions are **not area-universal** (Eulerian)
- ▶ **odd** accordions are **area-universal**



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# Application

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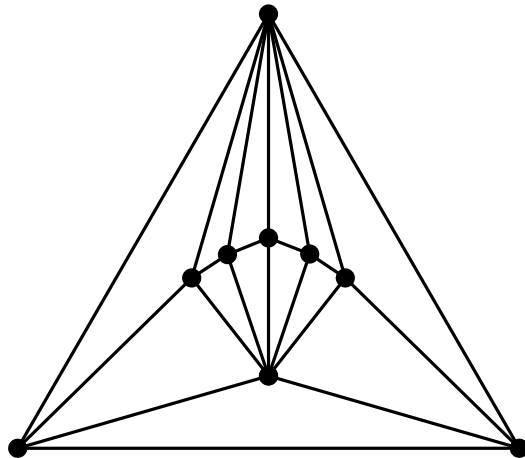
$\mathcal{T}$  plane triangulation with  $p$ -order.

If  $f$  is **super nice** (crr-free, odd max-degree) for generic  $\mathcal{A}$ , then every  $G \in [\mathcal{T}]$  is area-universal.

# Application

$T$  plane triangulation with  $p$ -order.

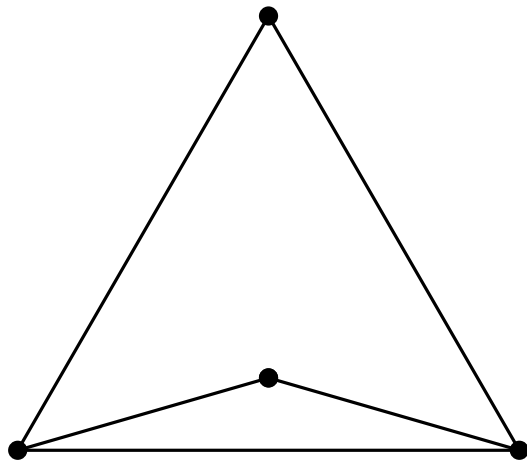
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# Application

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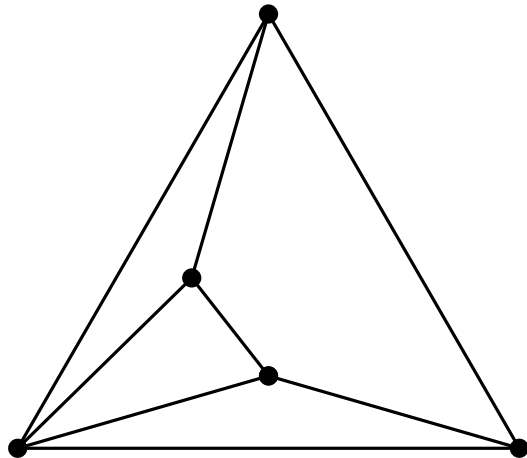
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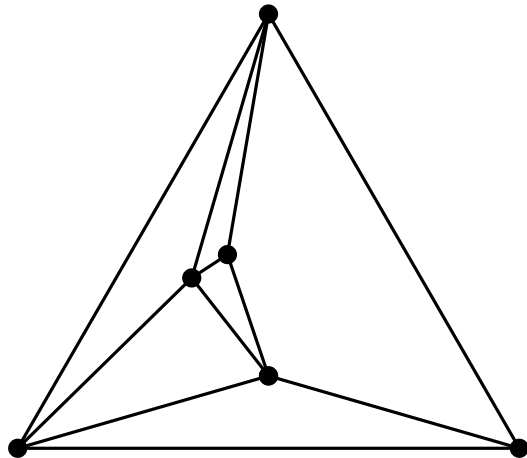
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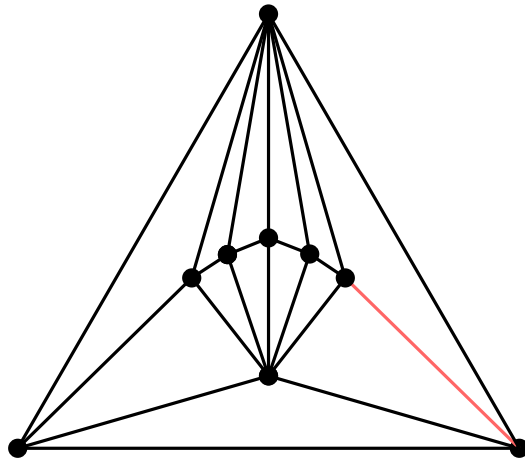
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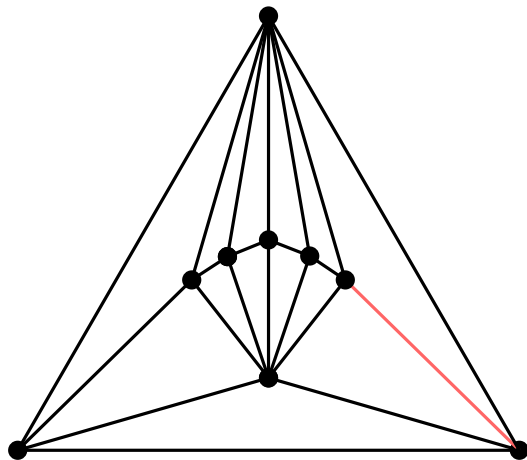
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# Application

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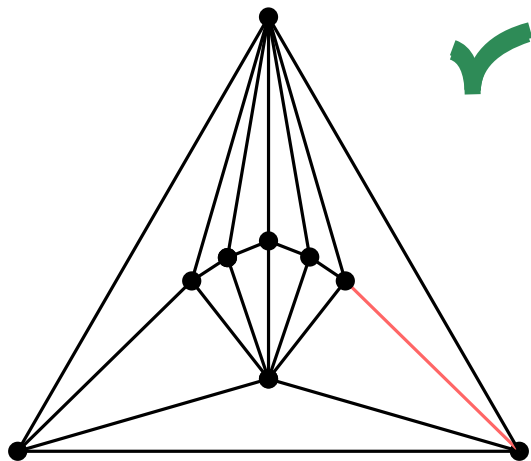
$p$ -Order ✓



# Application

$T$  plane triangulation with  $p$ -order.

If  $f$  is **super nice** (crr-free, odd max-degree) for generic  $\mathcal{A}$ , then every  $G \in [T]$  is area-universal.



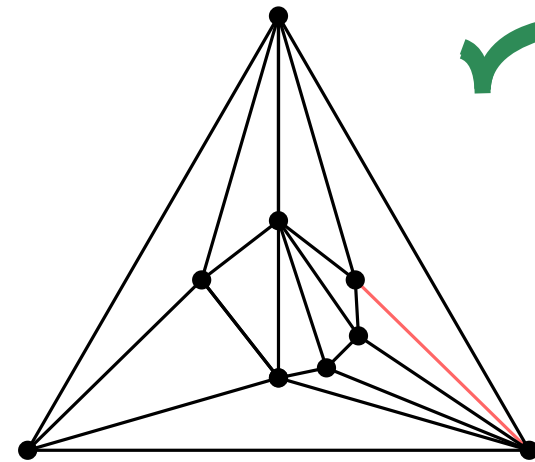
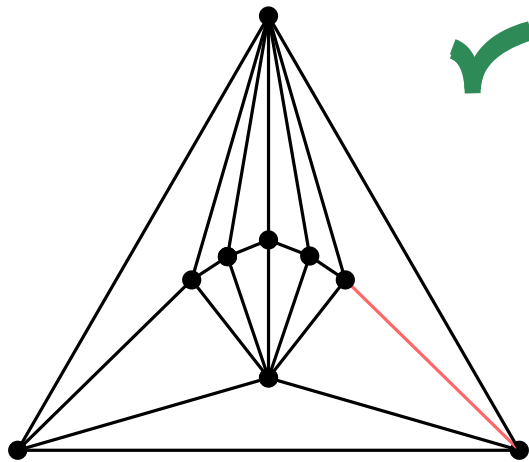
$p$ -Order ✓

$\ell$  odd  $\implies f$  super nice

# Application

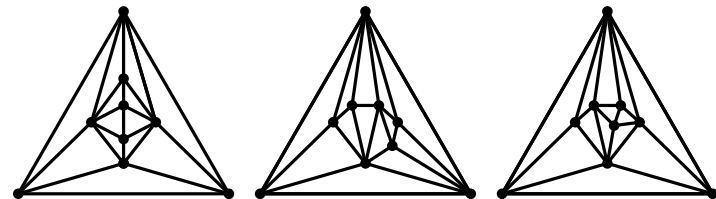
$T$  plane triangulation with  $p$ -order.

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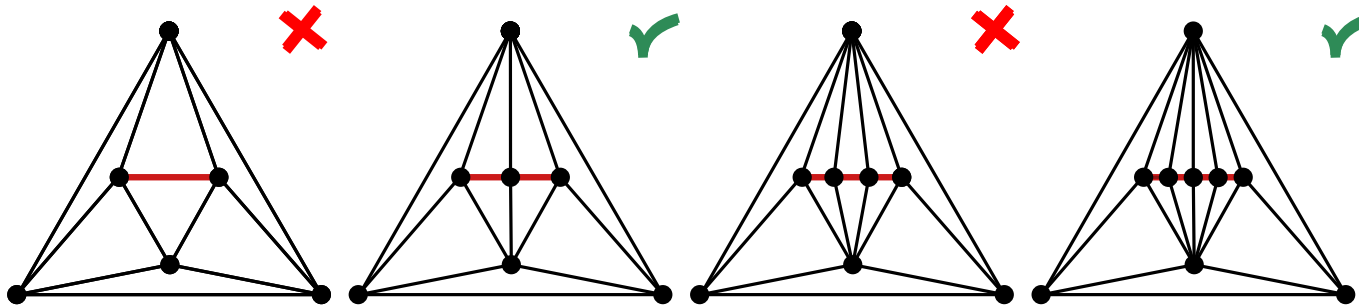
$p$ -Order ✓

$\ell$  odd  $\implies f$  super nice



# Summary & Open Problems

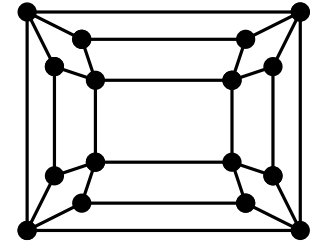
- ▶ Sufficient criterion for area-universality of triangulations with  $p$ -Order



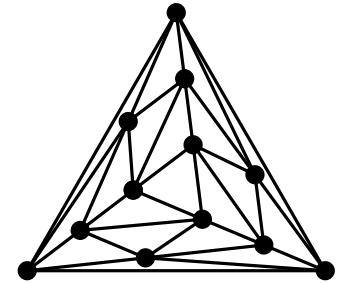
- analysis of one area assignment
  - shows area-universality for all embeddings
- ▶ Is area-universality a property of *plane or planar* graphs?
  - ▶  $\exists$  characterization by *local* properties?

# Open Problems II

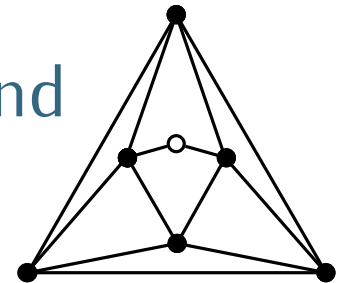
- ▶ Area-universal graph classes?
  - bipartite?



- ▶ Are 4-connected triangulations equiareal?



- ▶ Optimal bend drawings
  - How many bends are always sufficient and sometimes necessary?



- ▶ Computational complexity
  - $\forall \exists \mathbb{R}$ -complete?

THANK YOU!