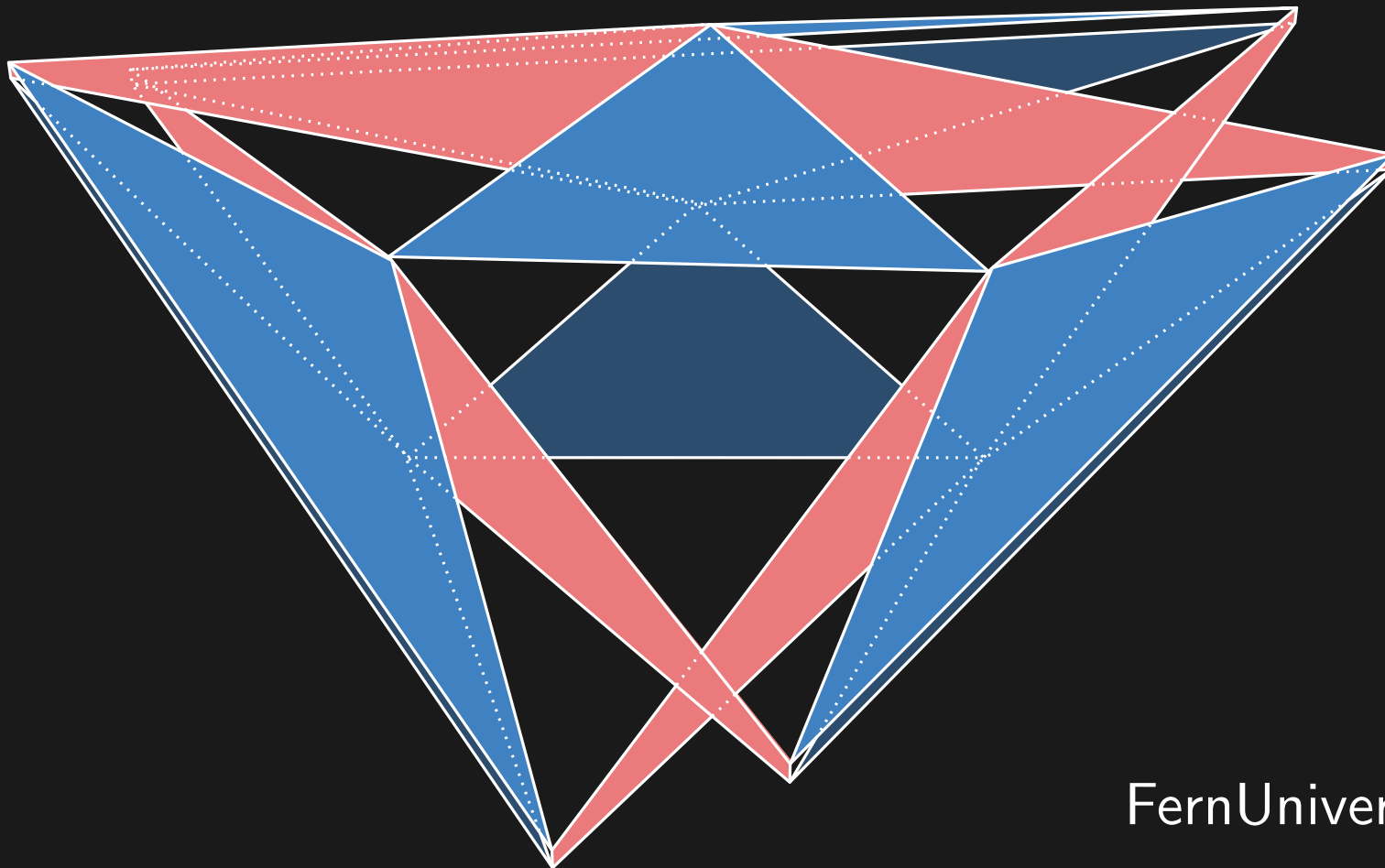


Side-Contact Representations with Convex Polygons in 3D: New Results for Complete Bipartite Graphs



GD 2023

André Schulz

FernUniversität in Hagen

Contact graphs

Contact graphs

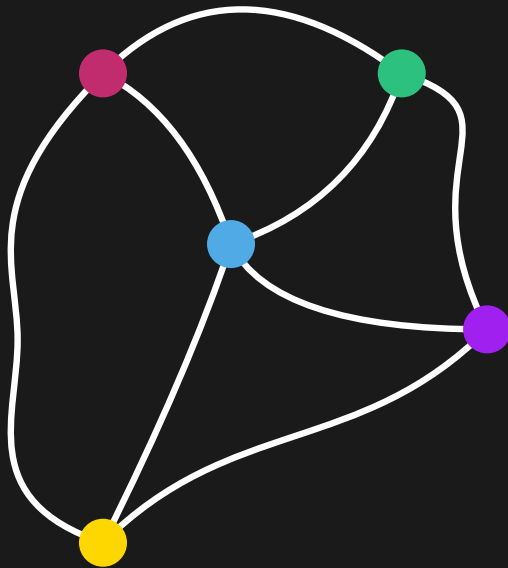
common way to visualize graphs:

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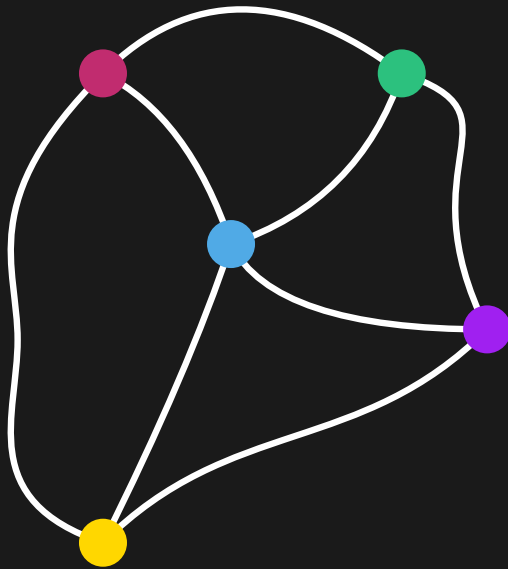
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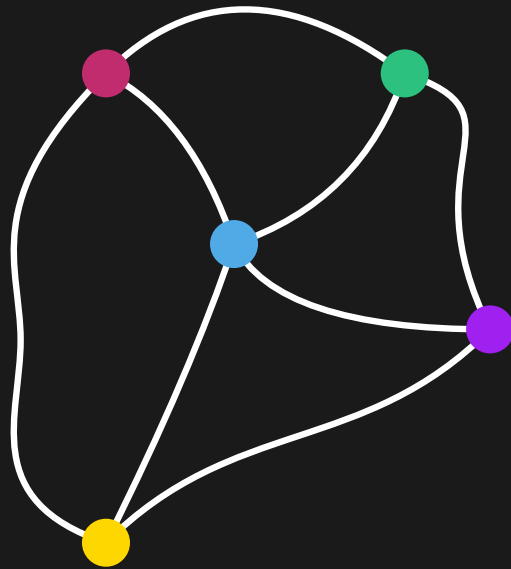
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Contact graphs

common way to visualize graphs:

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objects: squares

contact: intersecting boundary

Our model

Our model

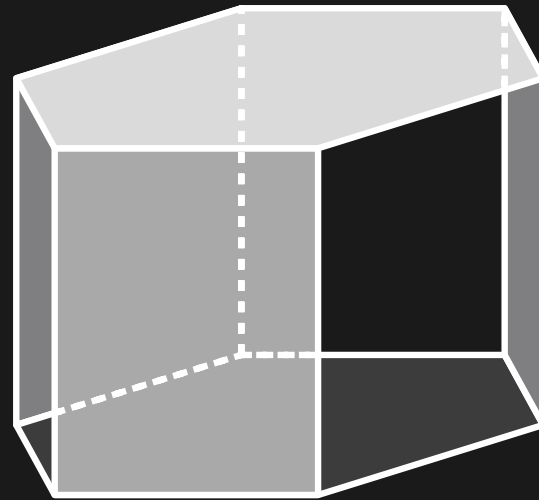
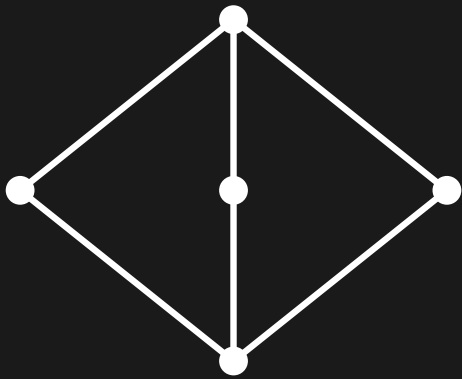
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- objects are convex polygons in 3d
- objects touch if they share a full common edge (side-contact)
- no three polygons can have a common edge



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- all planar graphs can be represented in this model, even in 2d
- (related) if we consider nonconvex polygons or corner-corner contacts [Evans et al. '19], all graphs can be represented

New Theorem

The $K_{3,250}$ has no side-contact realization with convex polygons in 3d

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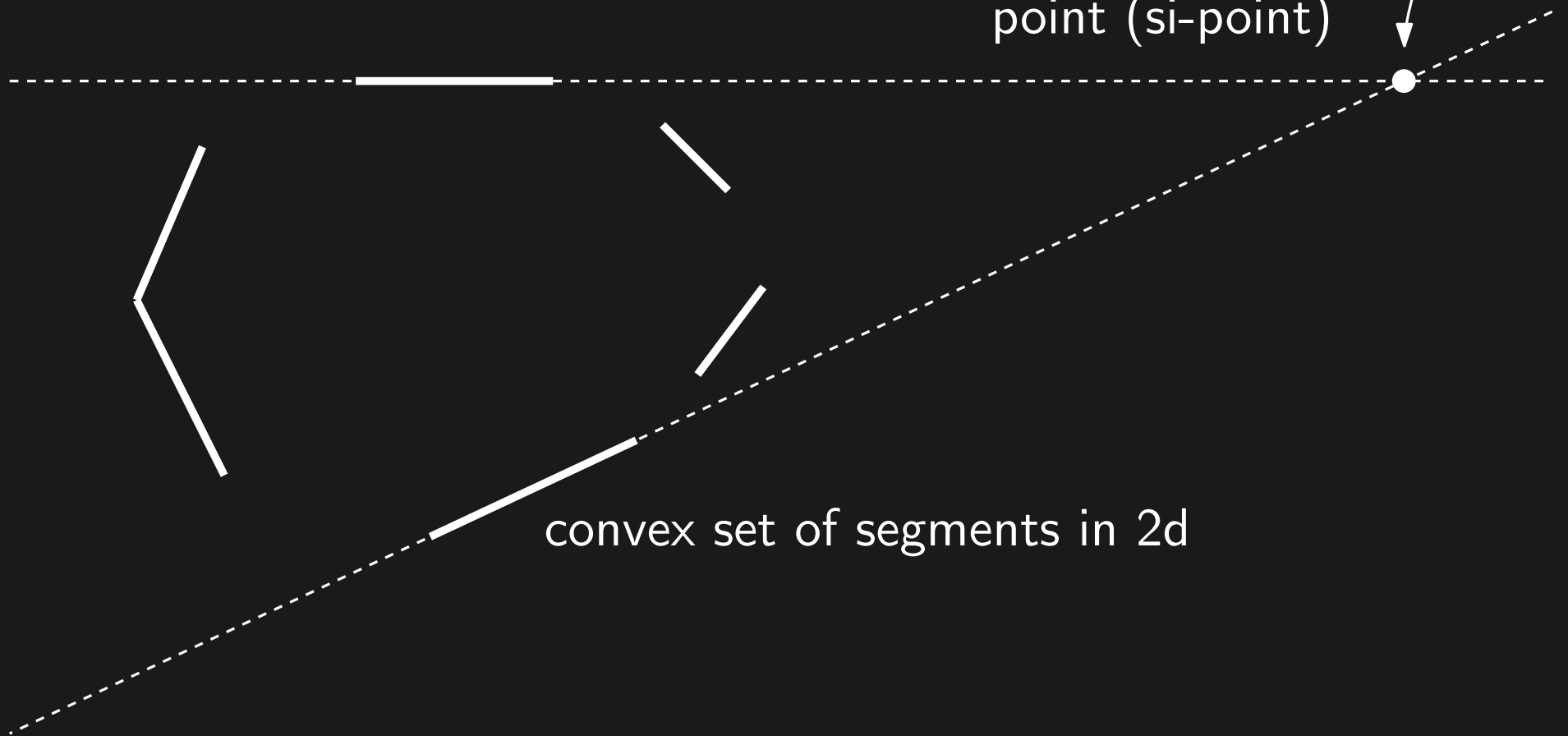
The $K_{3,250}$ has no side-contact realization with convex polygons in 3d

preliminary ideas (2d)

segment

intersection

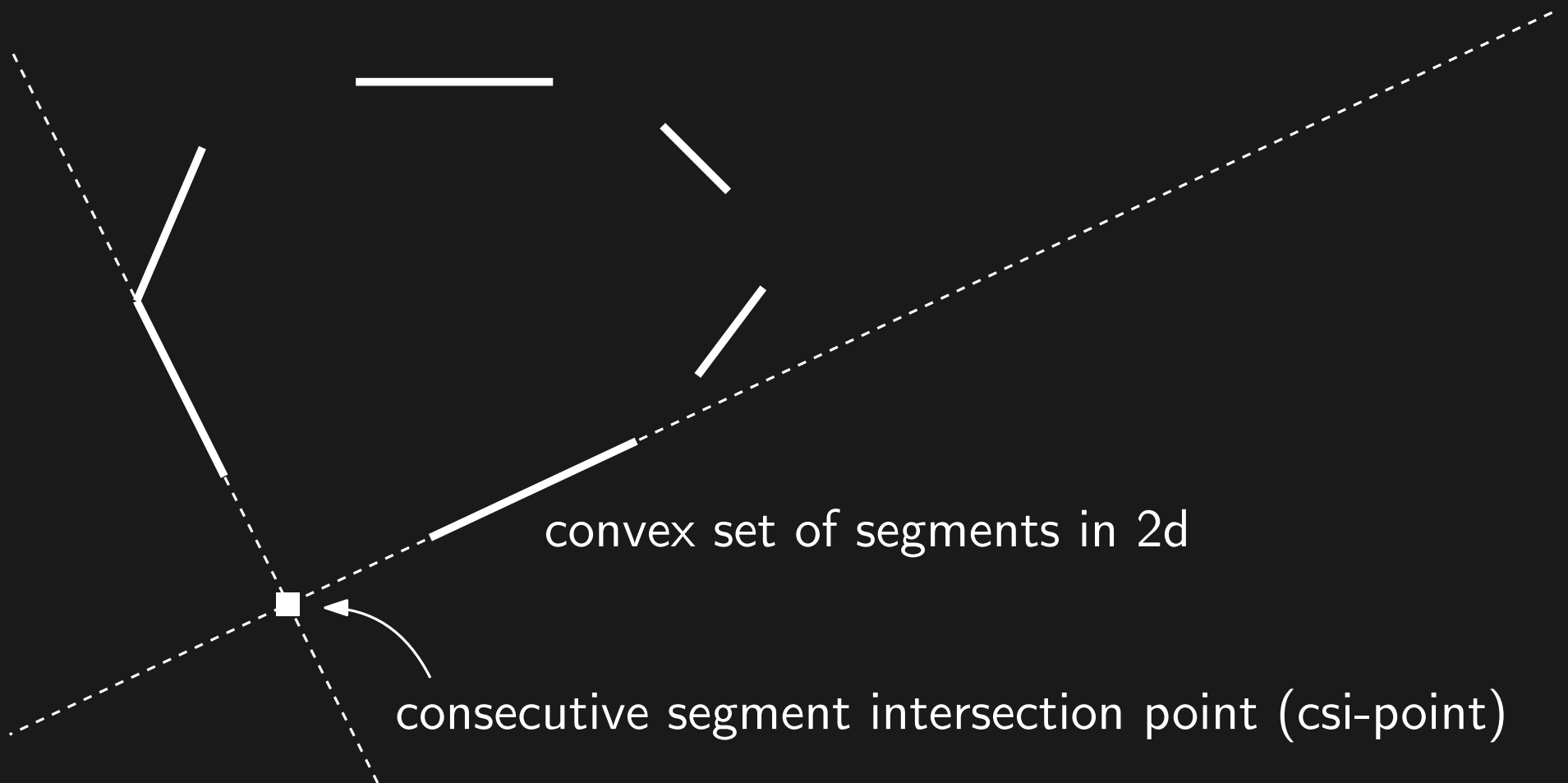
point (si-point)



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preliminary ideas (2d)



Observations in 2d

- by cutting away 2 halfspaces from the convex set of segments we can remove at most 3 csi points

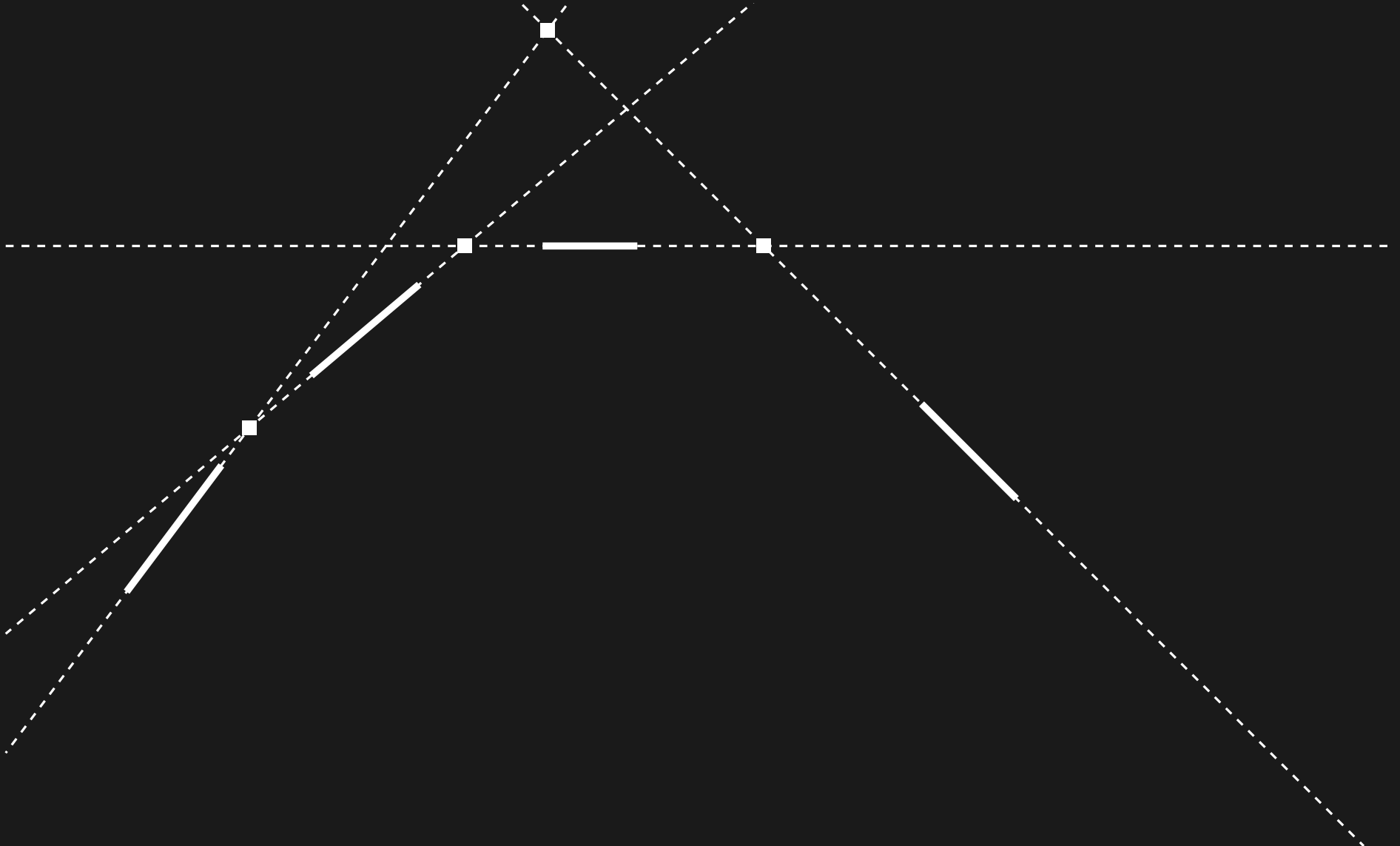
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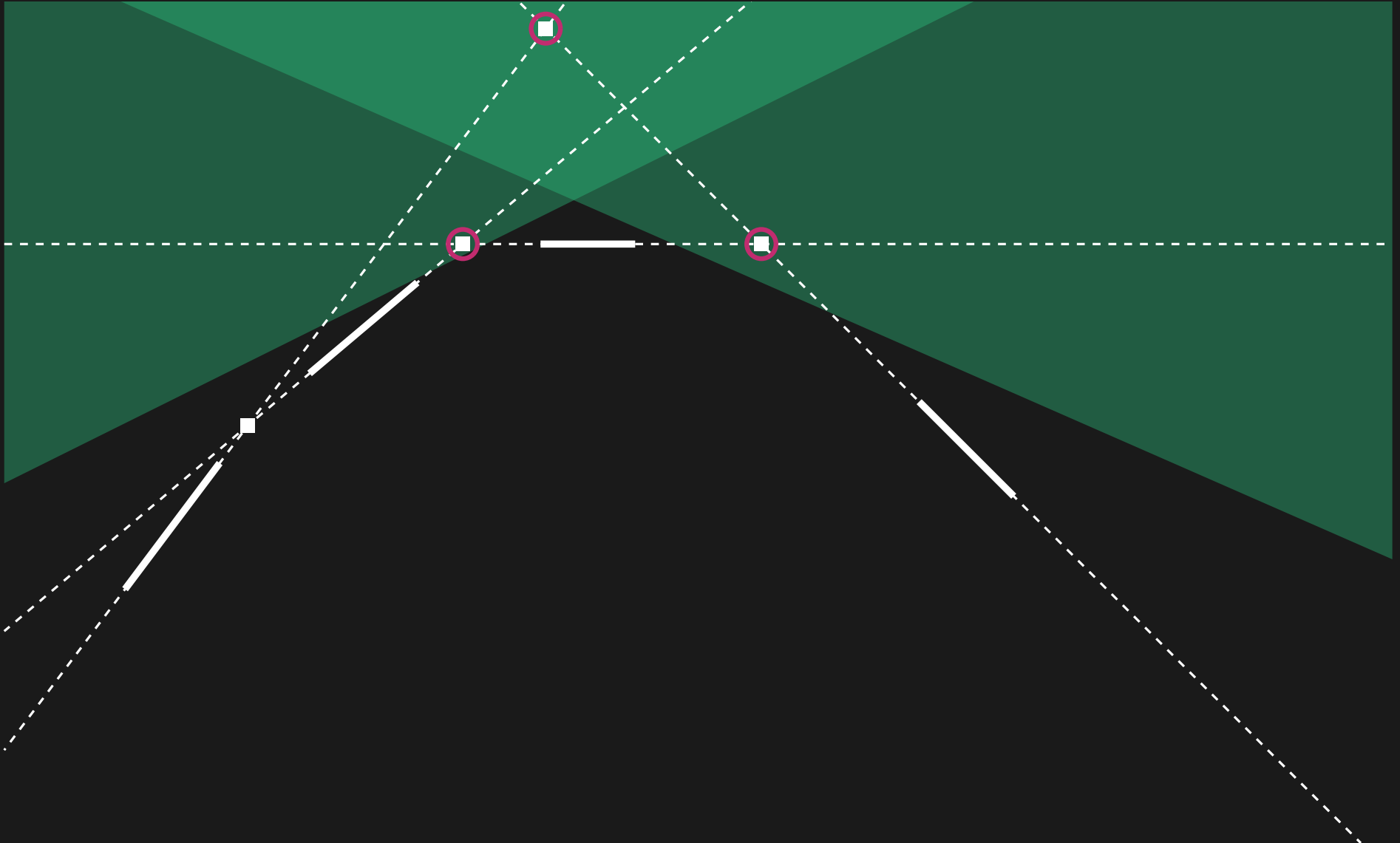
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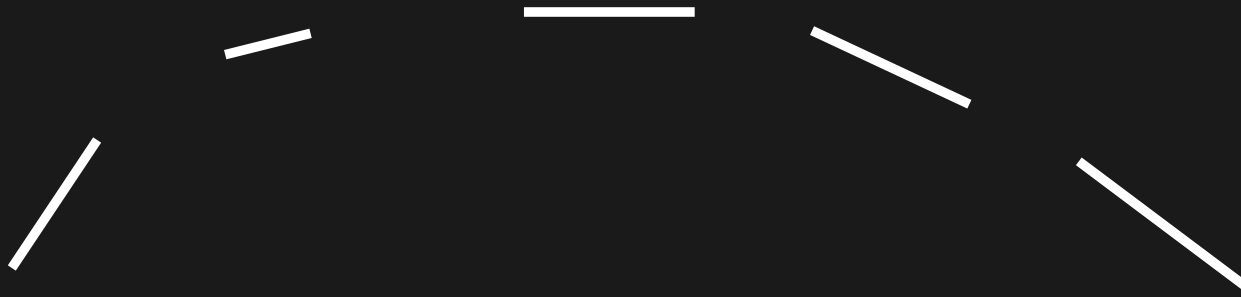


Observations in 2d

- by cutting away 2 halfspaces from the convex set of segments we can remove at most 3 csi points
- the triangle between a csi-point and its segments contains all si-points of the segments “in between”

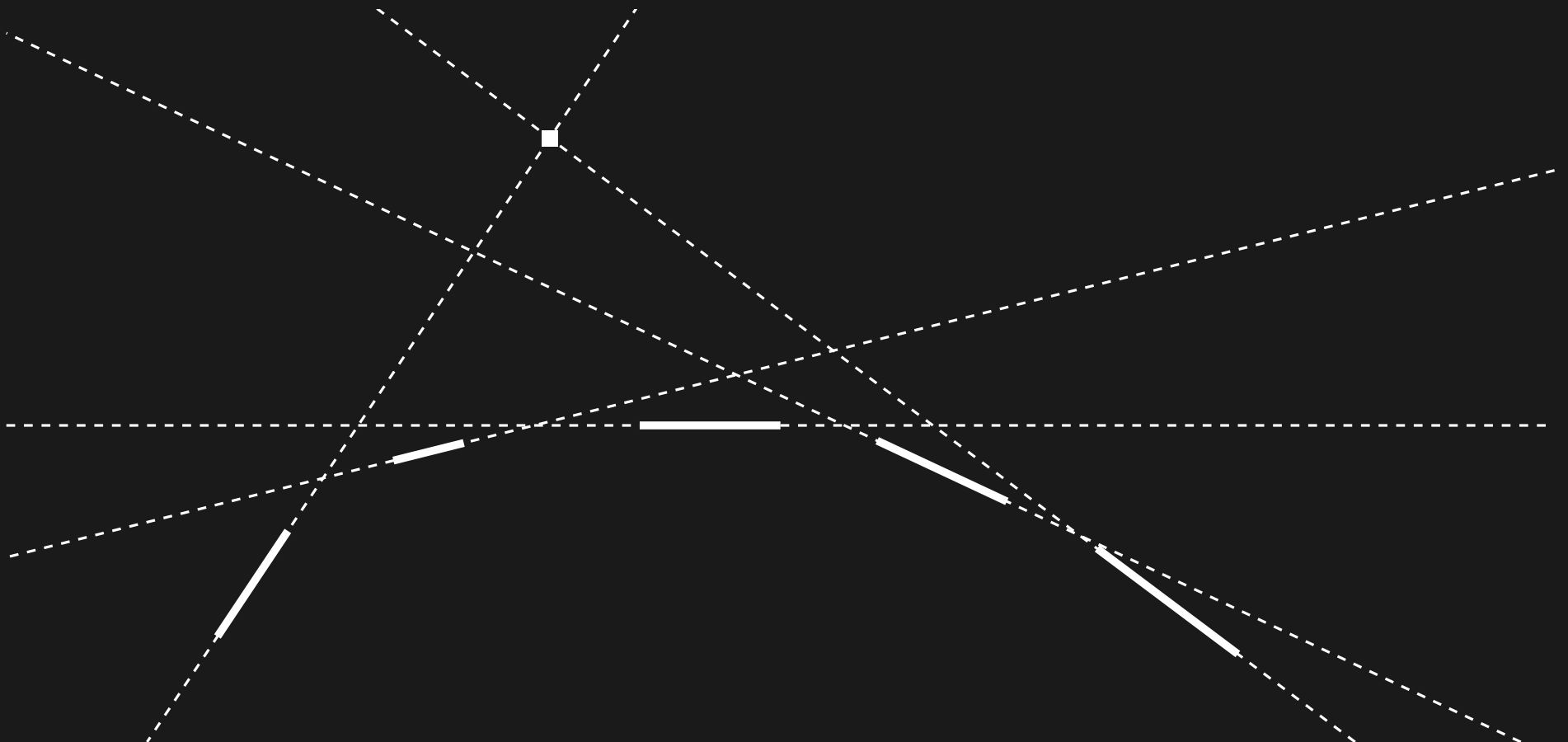
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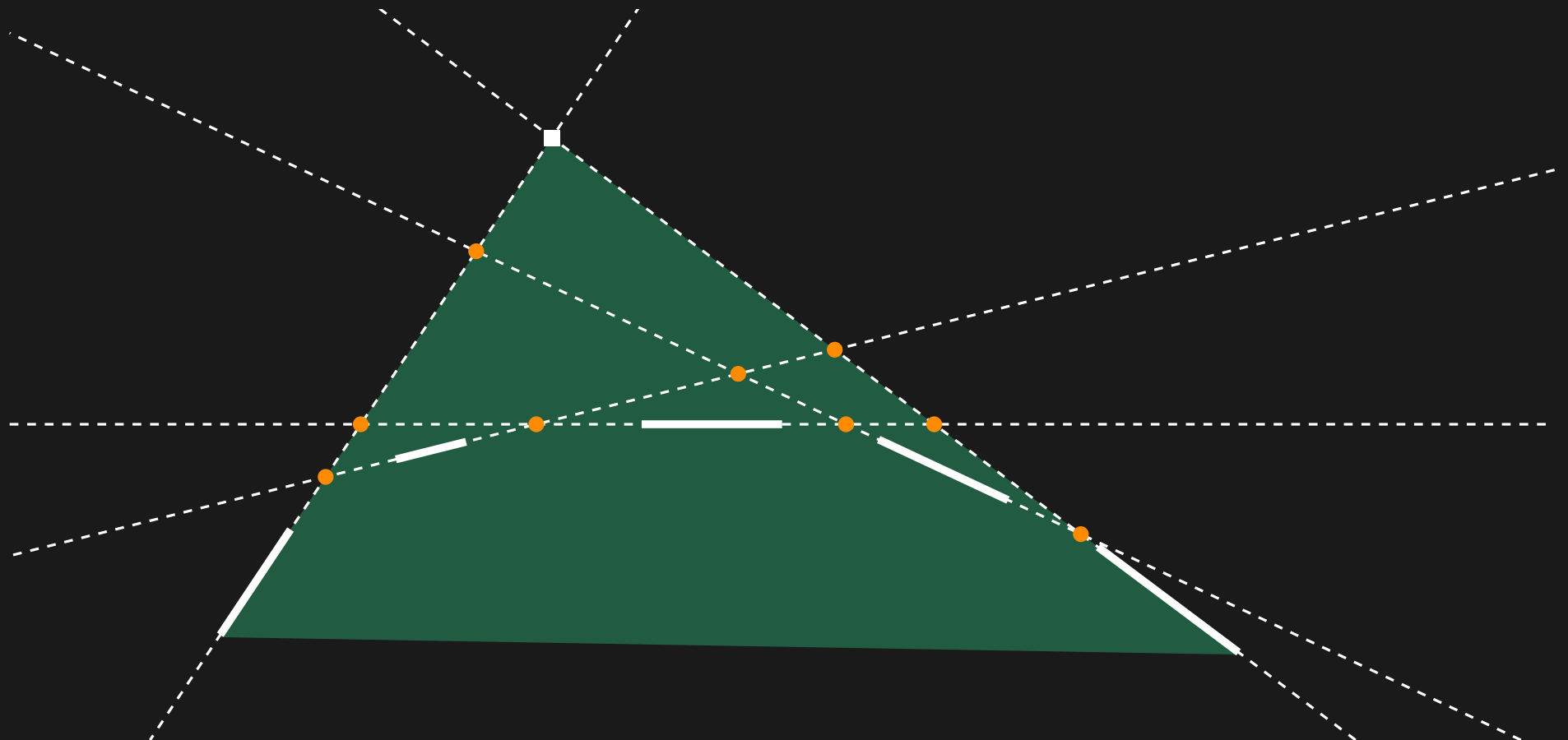
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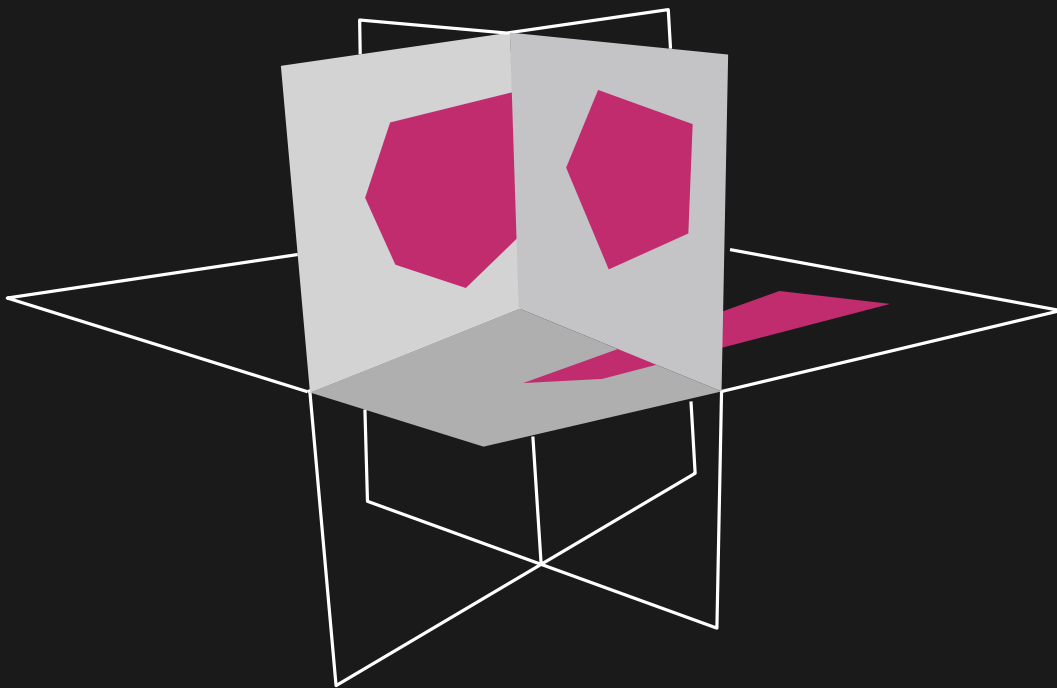
Back to 3d

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- assume we have a realization of $K_{3,250}$ with 3 red and 250 blue polygons

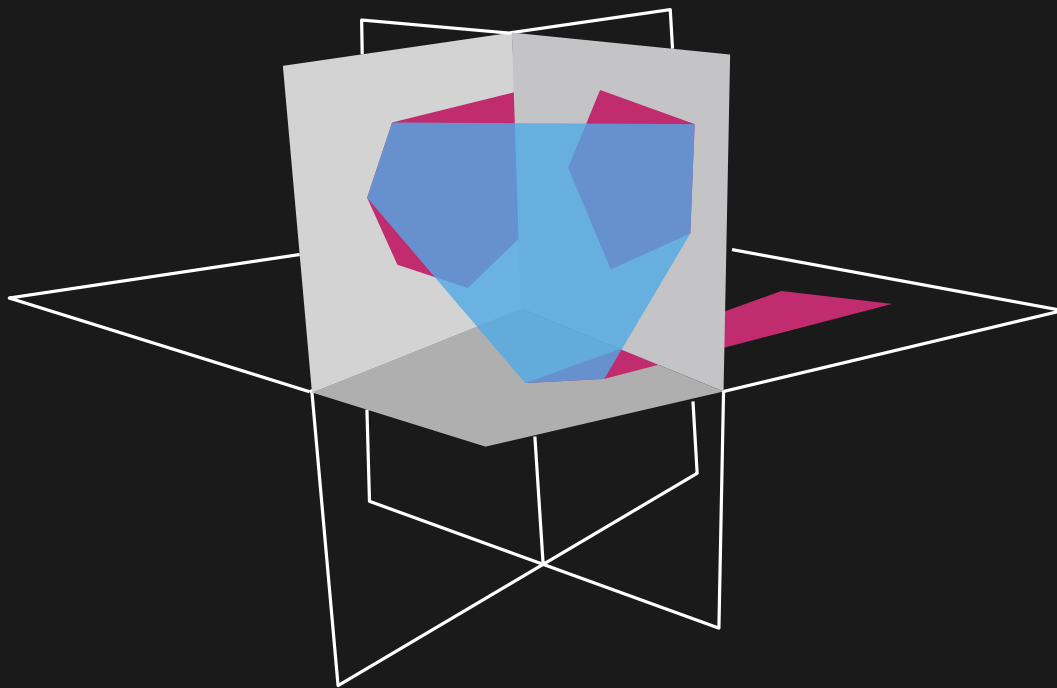
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- the supporting planes of the 3 red polygons define an arrangement with 8 octants



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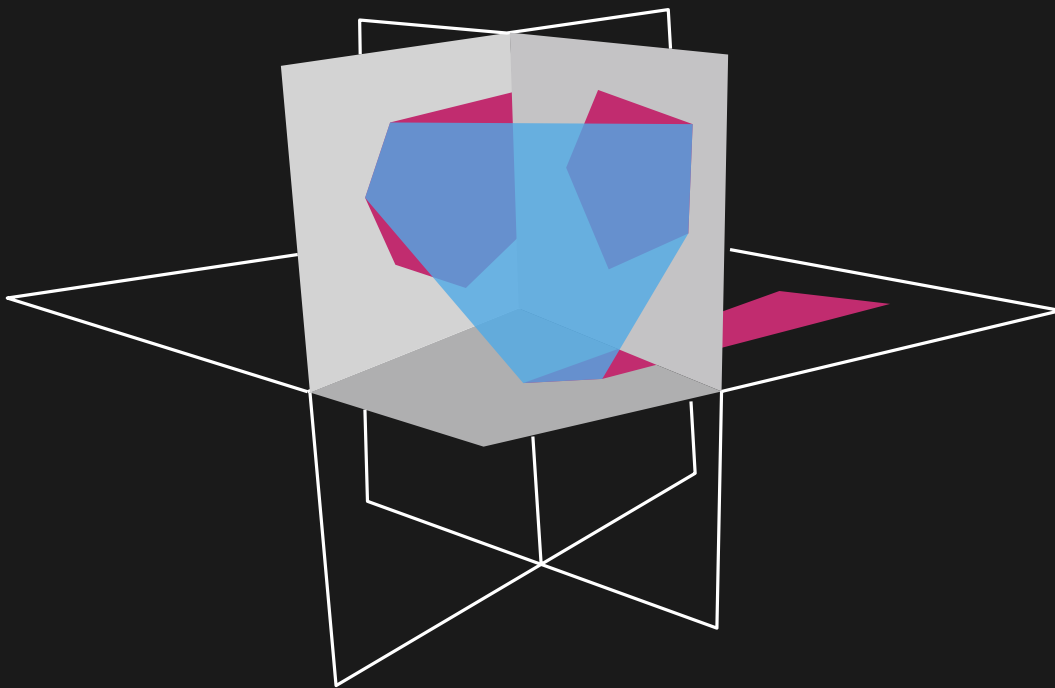
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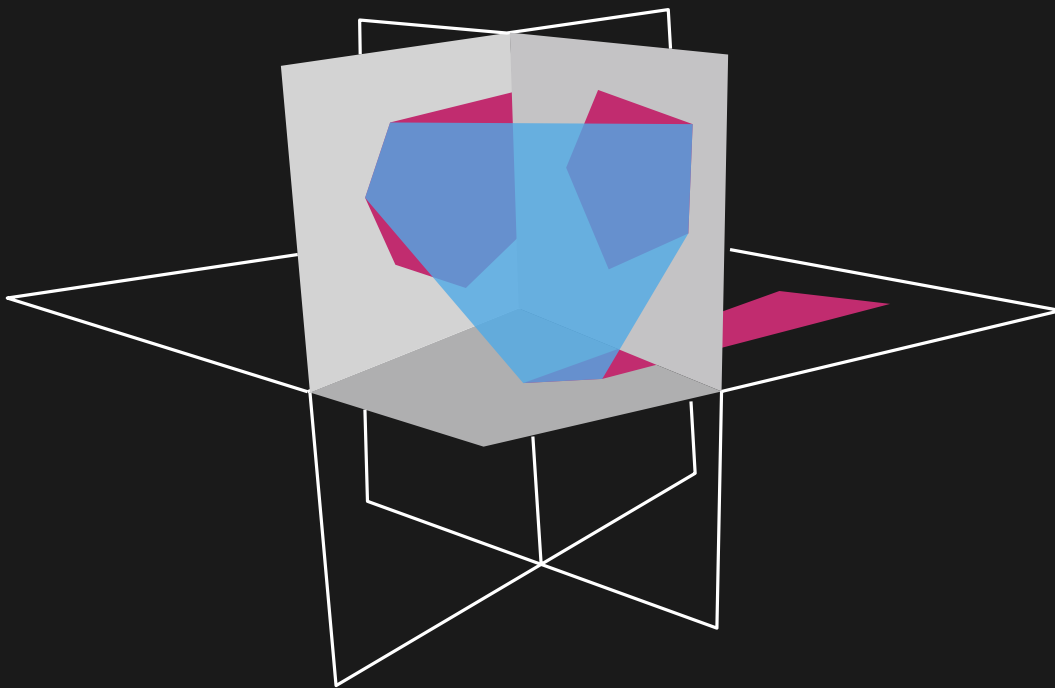


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only 5 octants can share a piece of all 3 red polygons

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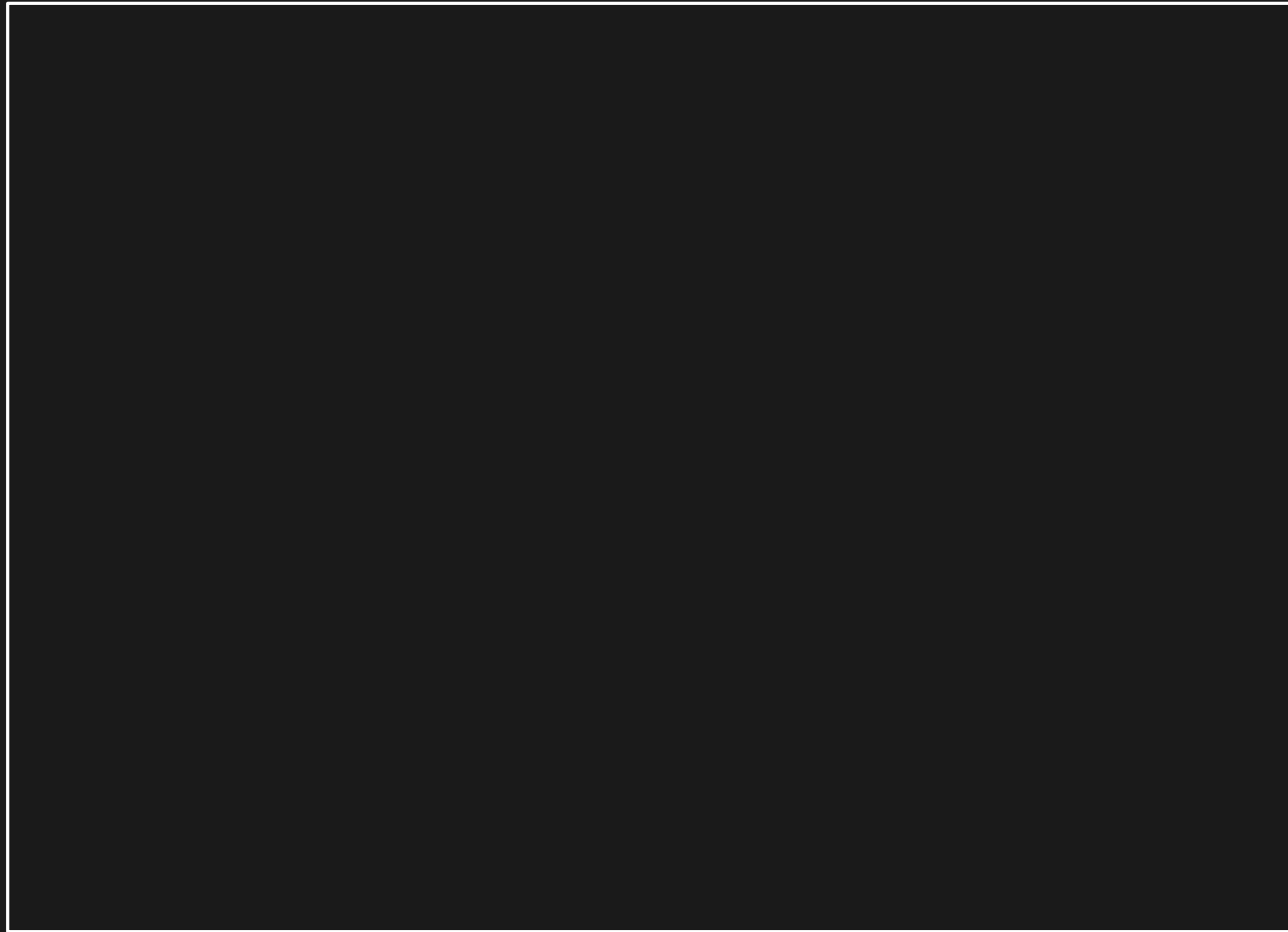


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there is one octant \mathcal{C} with ≥ 50 blue polygons

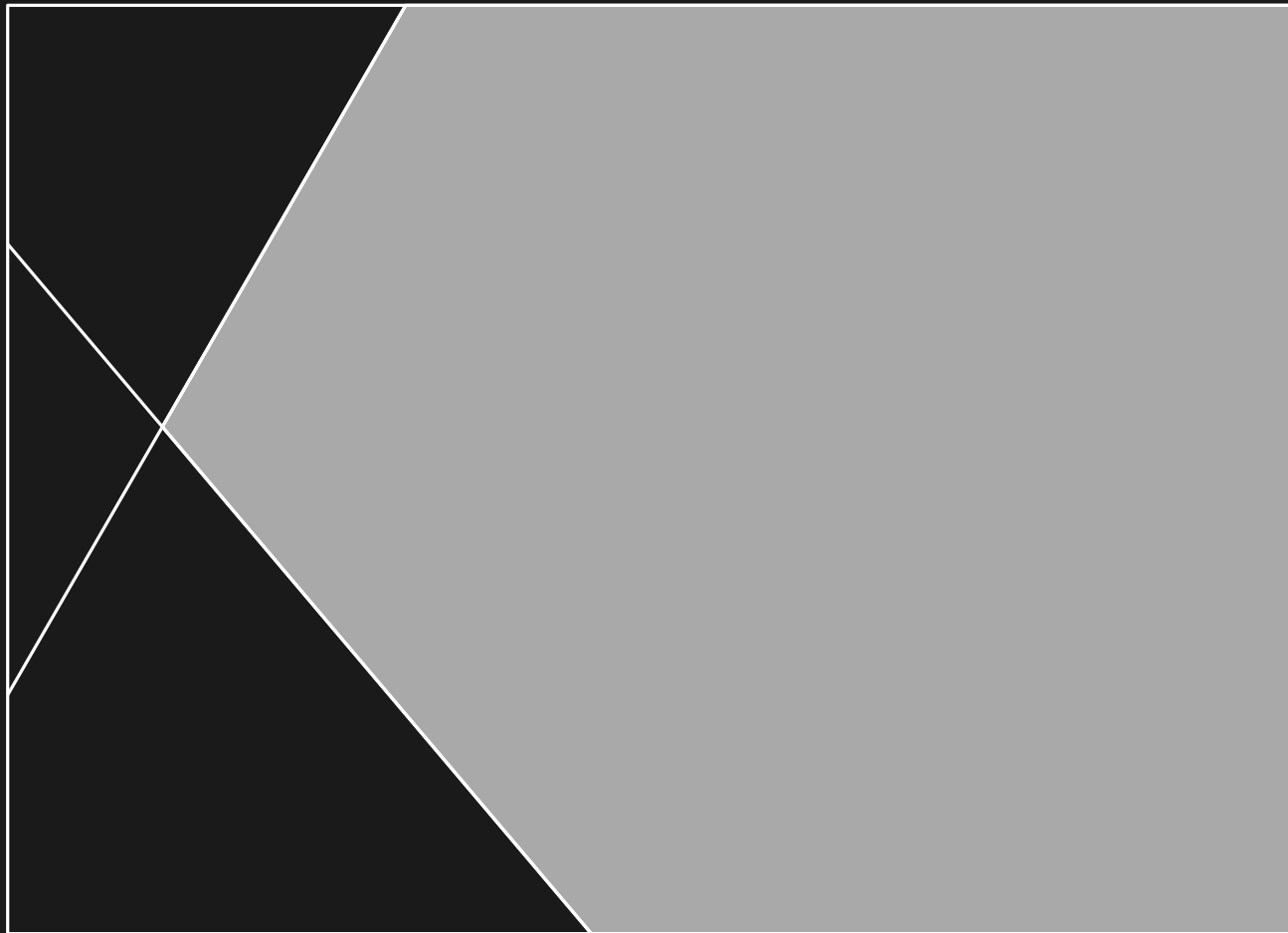
Applying the 2d Ideas



supporting plane of 1st red polygon

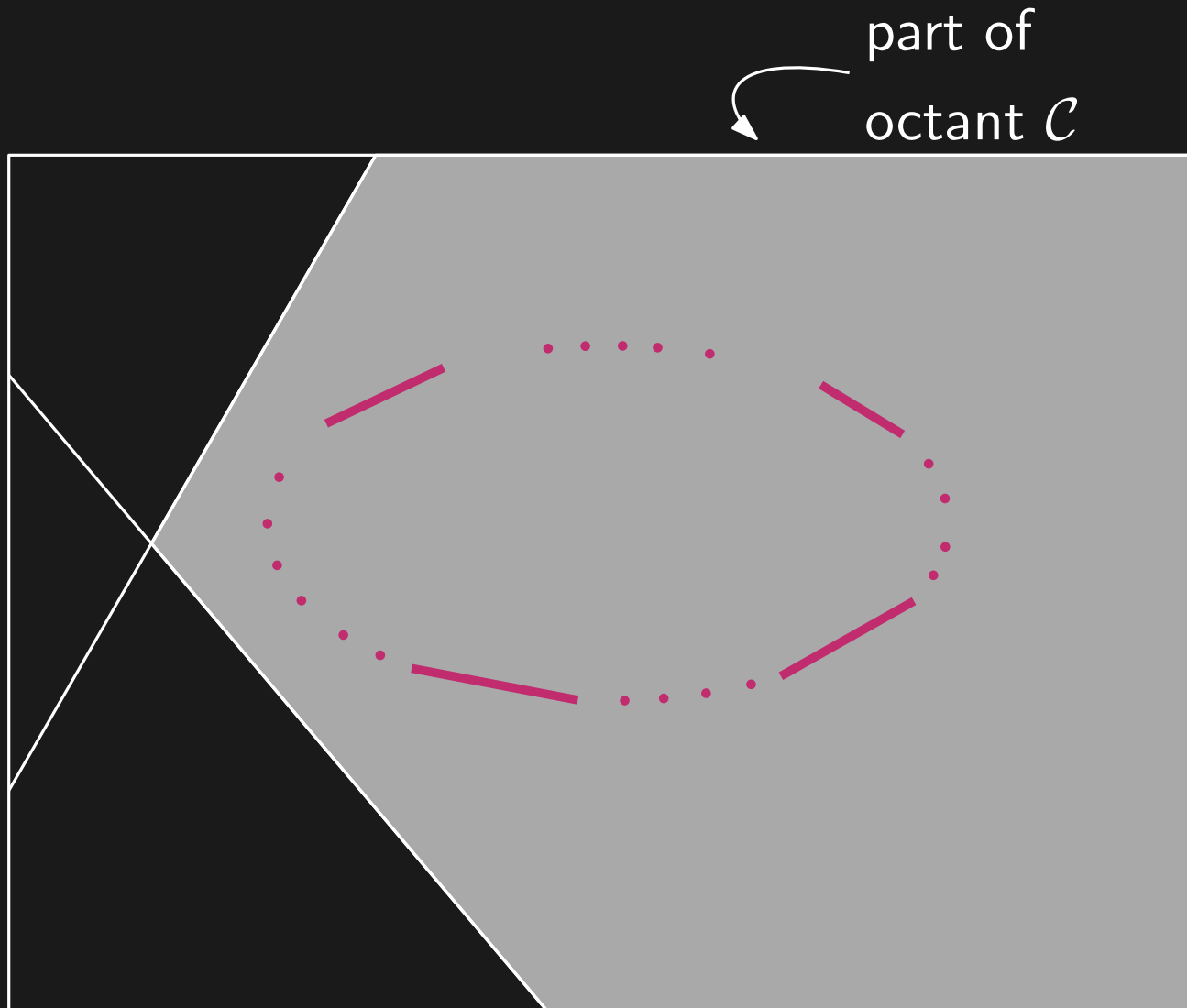
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part of
octant \mathcal{C}



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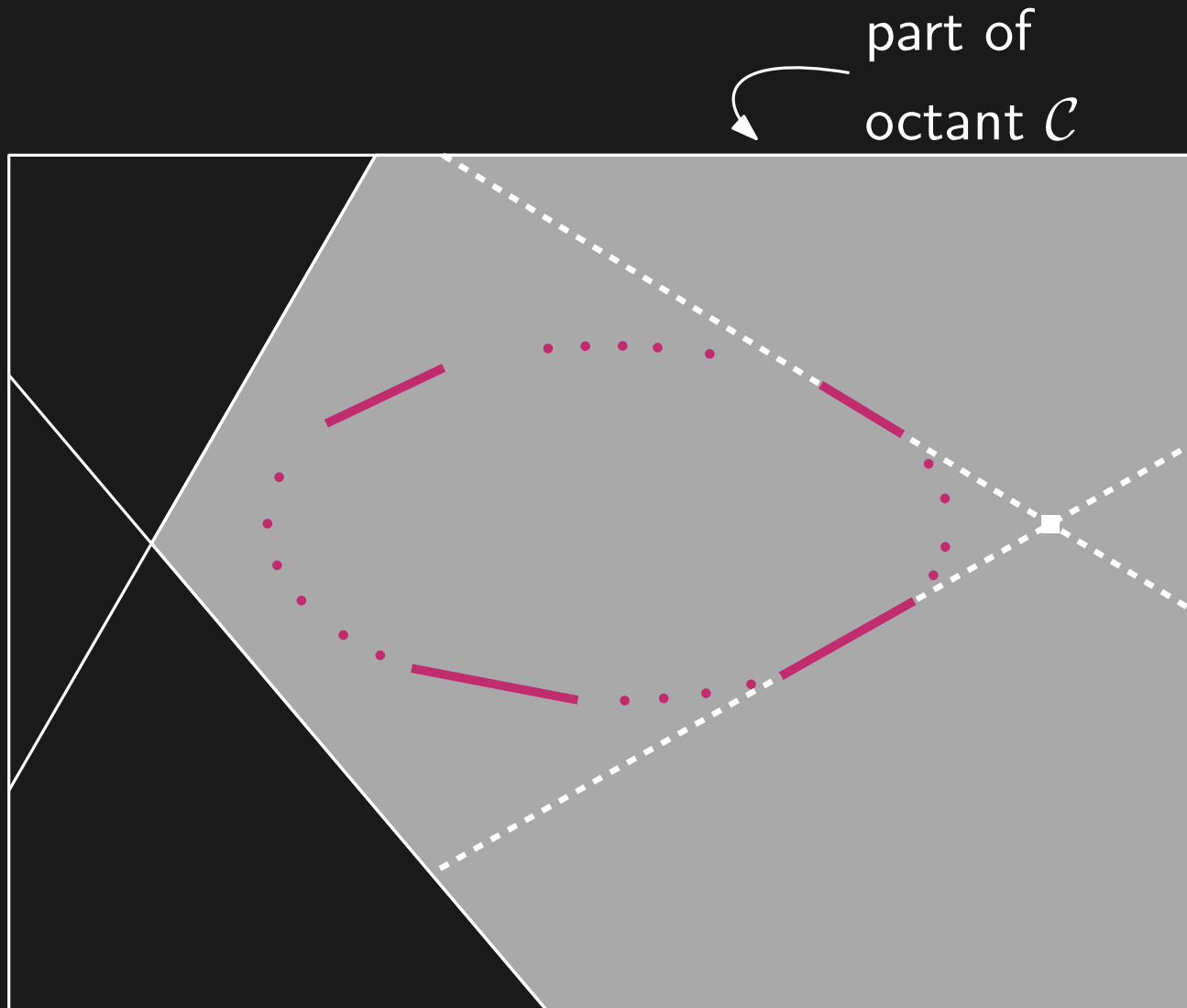
Applying the 2d Ideas



ignore some blue polygons that have a side on an edge of $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow 44$ left
consider every 11th segment where blue and red polygons touch

supporting plane of 1st red polygon

Applying the 2d Ideas

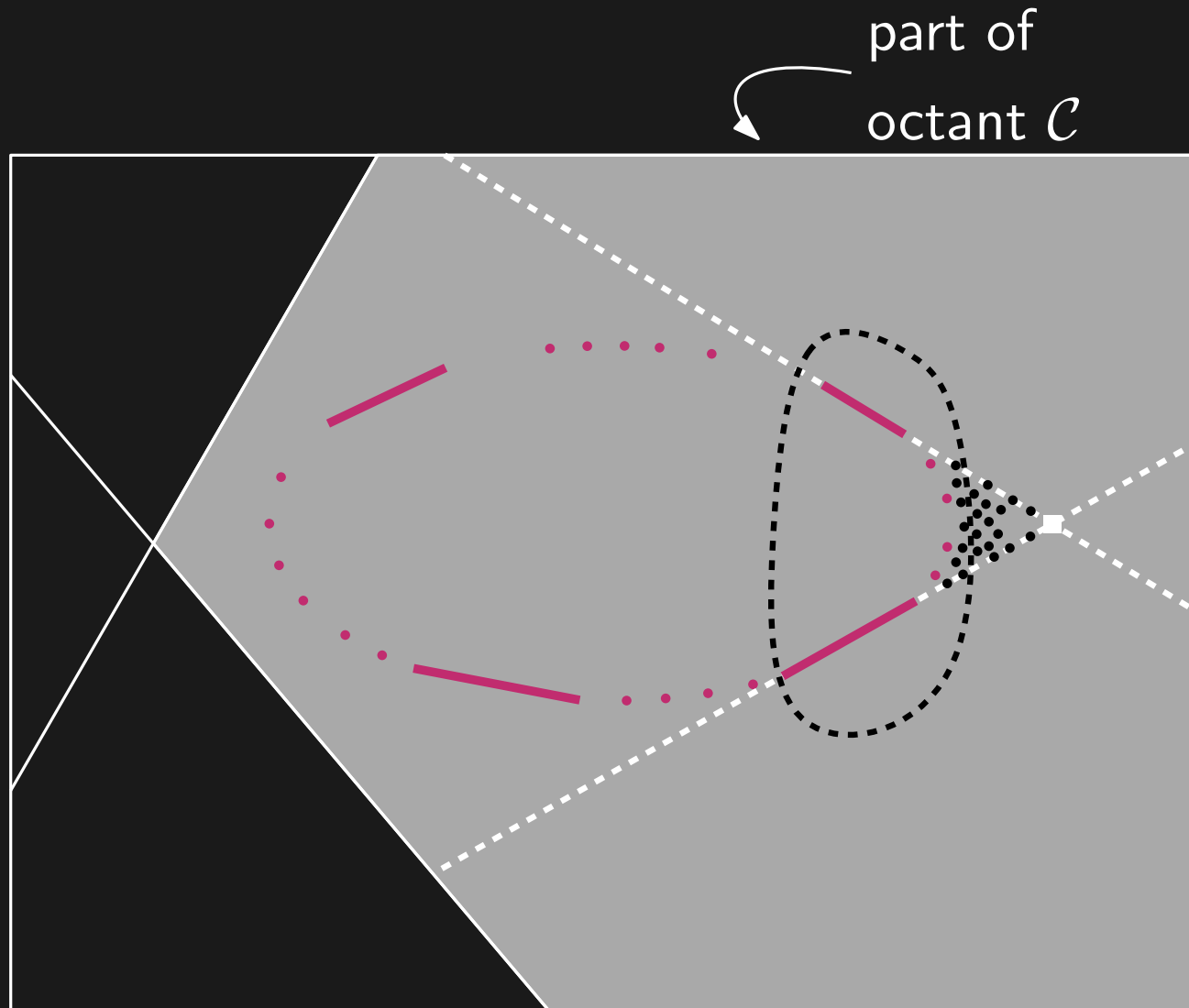


ignore some blue polygons that have a side on an edge of $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow 44$ left

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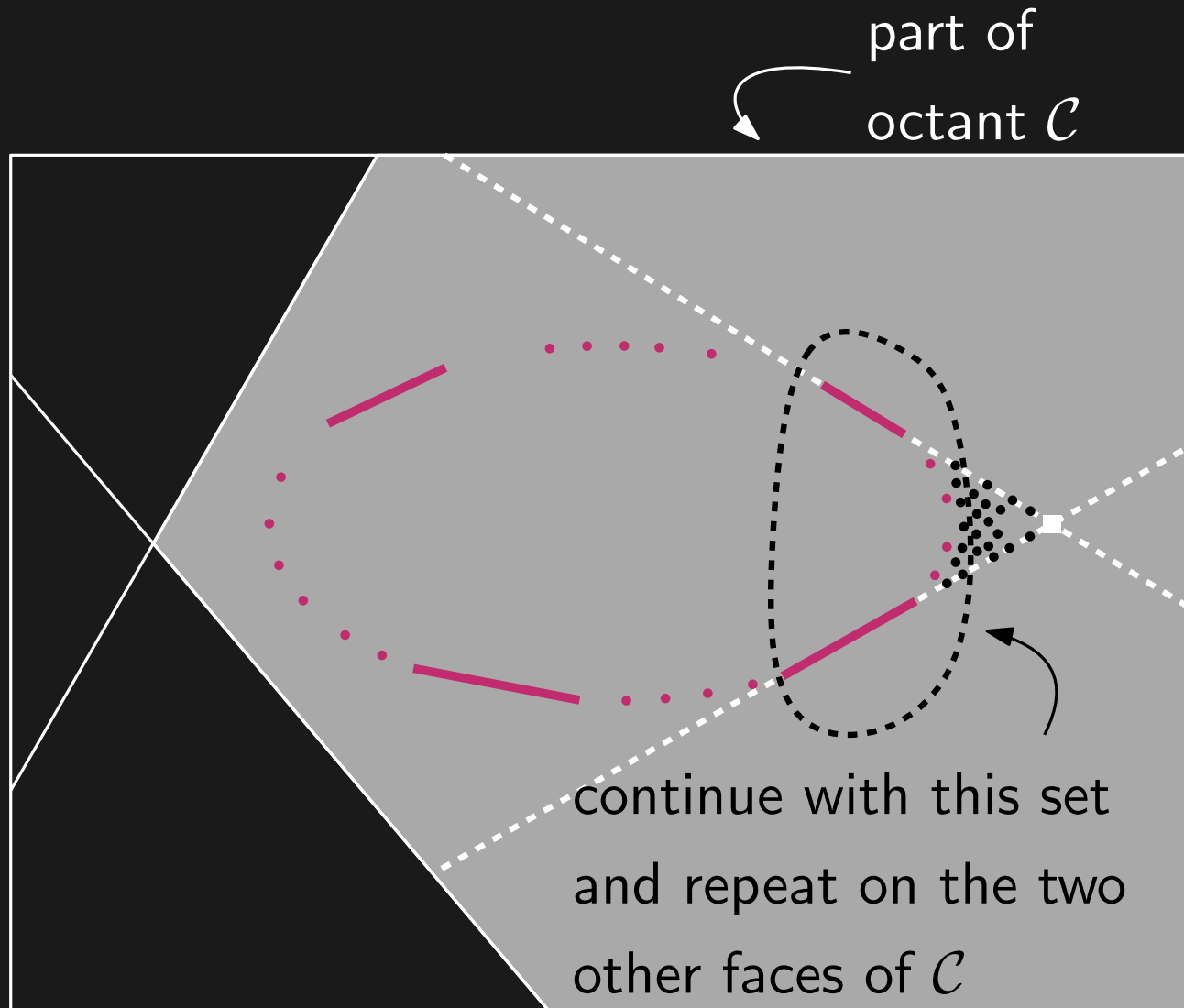
consider every 11th segment where blue and red polygons touch

one csi-point lies in the the gray area

also all si-points of these 12 segments lies in the the gray area

area

Applying the 2d Ideas



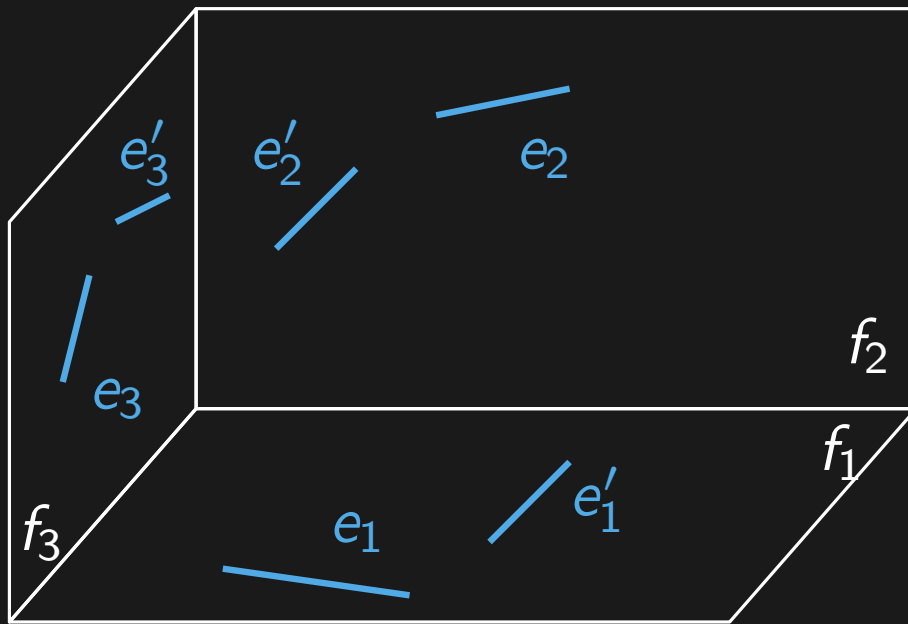
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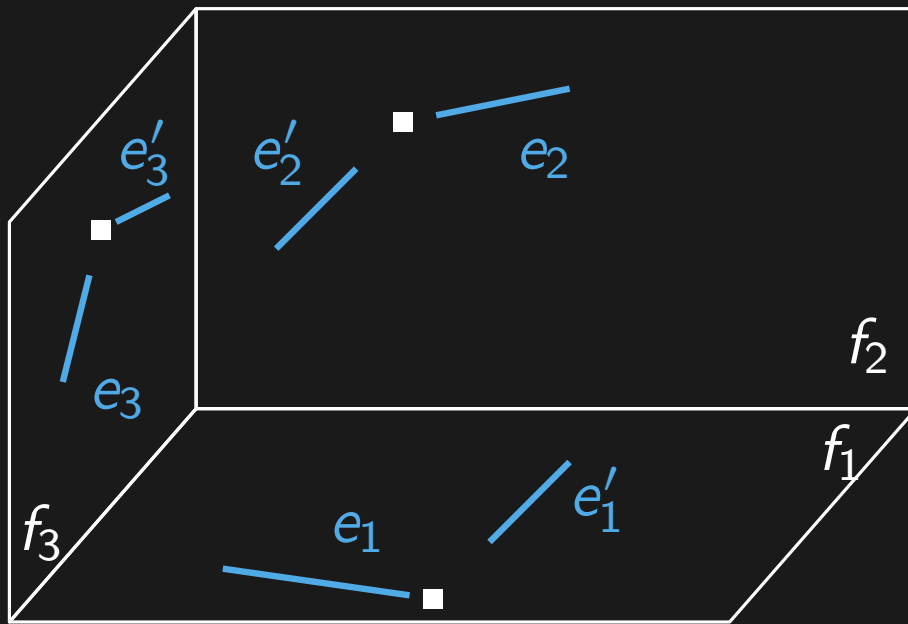
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- we find two blue polygons b and b' in \mathcal{C} , with side e_i/e'_i on the bounding face f_i of \mathcal{C}



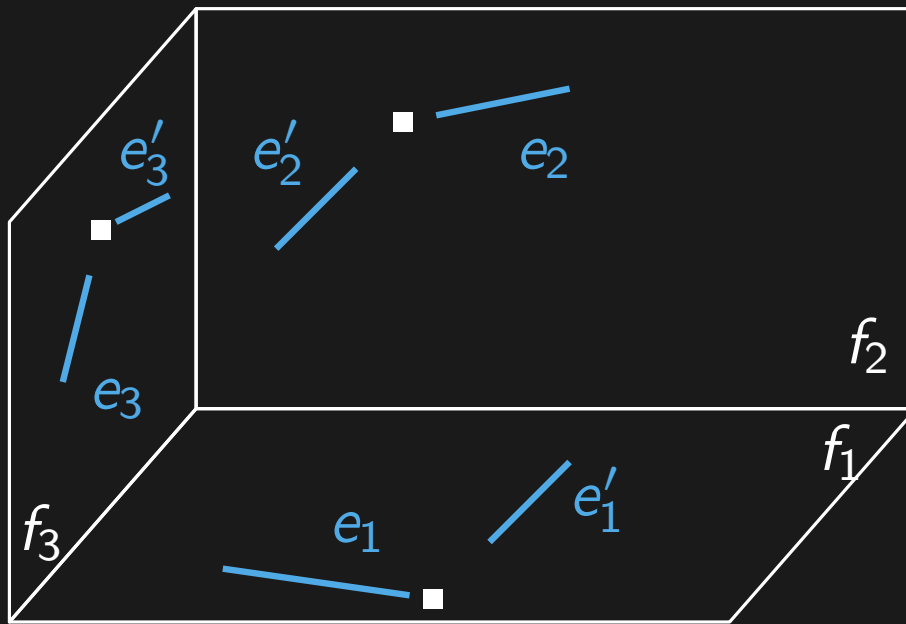
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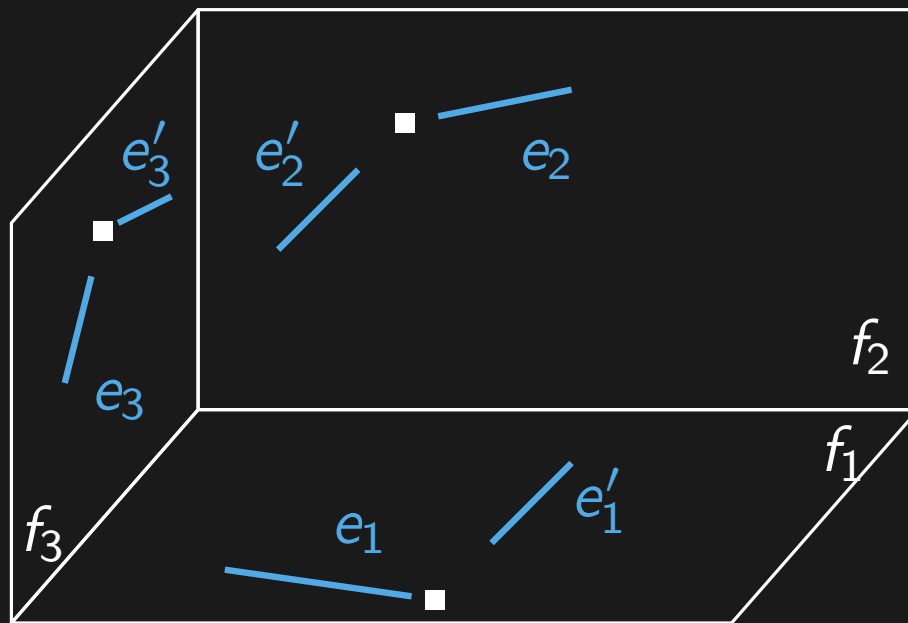
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the supporting planes of b_i and b'_i intersect in the three si-points
(not on a line)
→ they coincide

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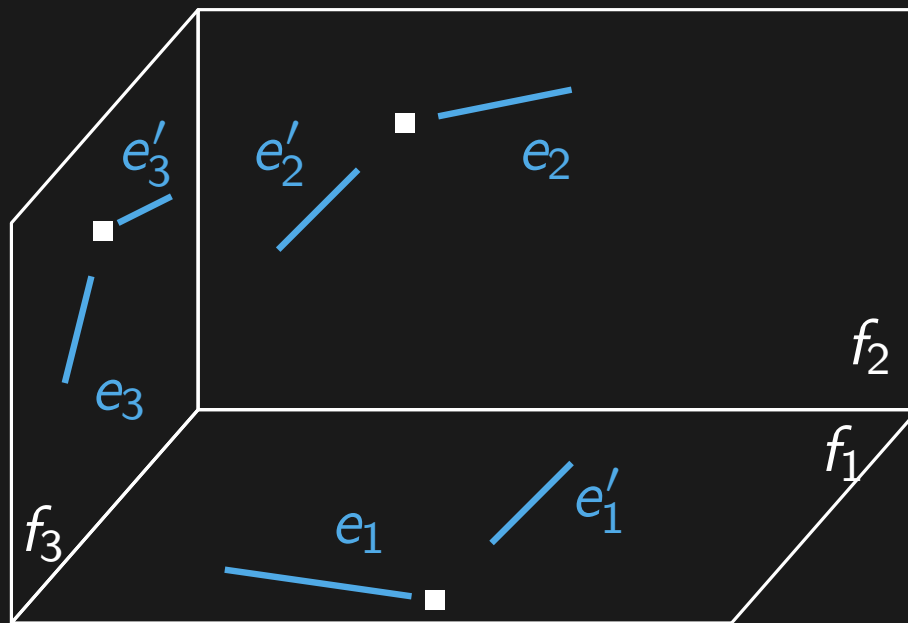


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→ all red polygons and thus all blue polygons are collinear, only possible for planar graphs → contradiction

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\rightarrow improved bound on the edge density: $O(n^{5/3})$

New Theorem

The $K_{3,8}$ has a side-contact realization with convex polygons in 3d

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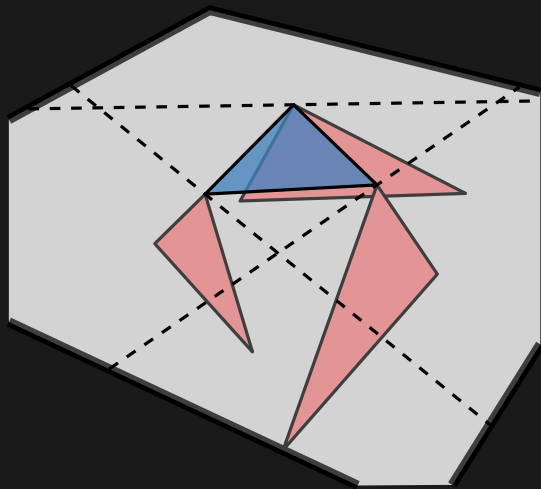
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Idea to exploit: find a *good* **corner-contact**-representation

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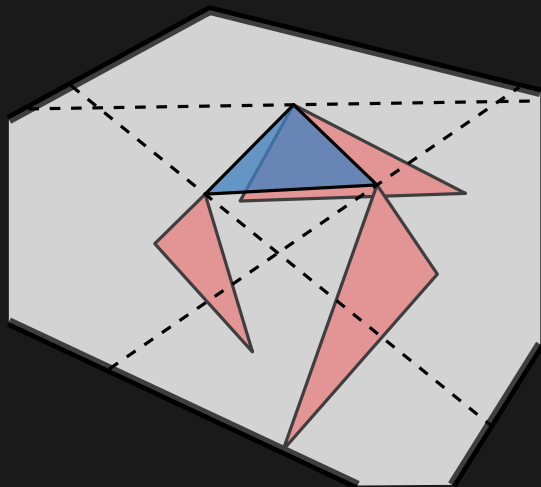


all three **red polygons** have the
blue polygon on one side

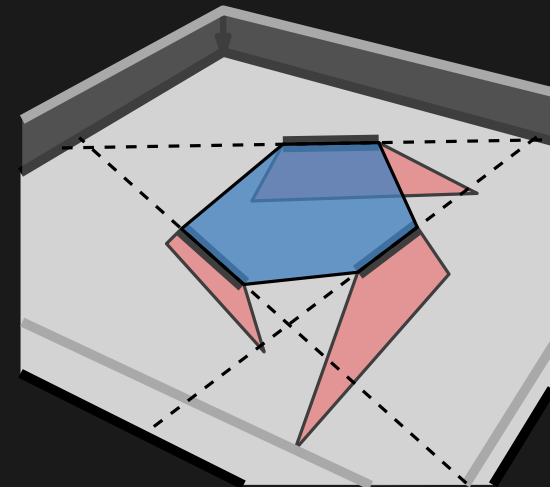
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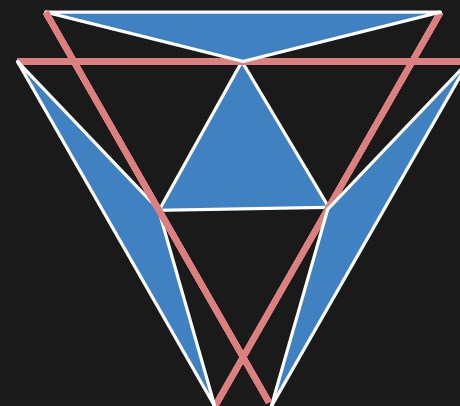
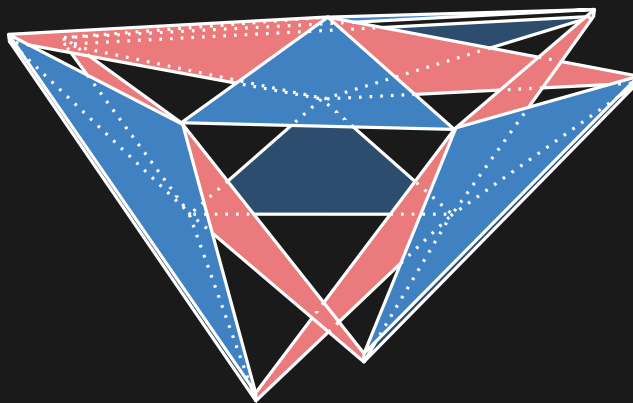
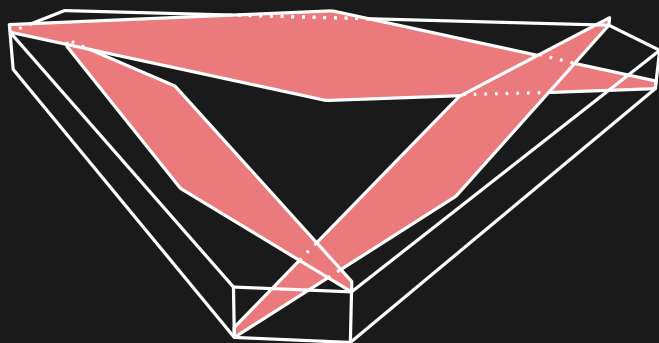
move the blue
supporting
plane down



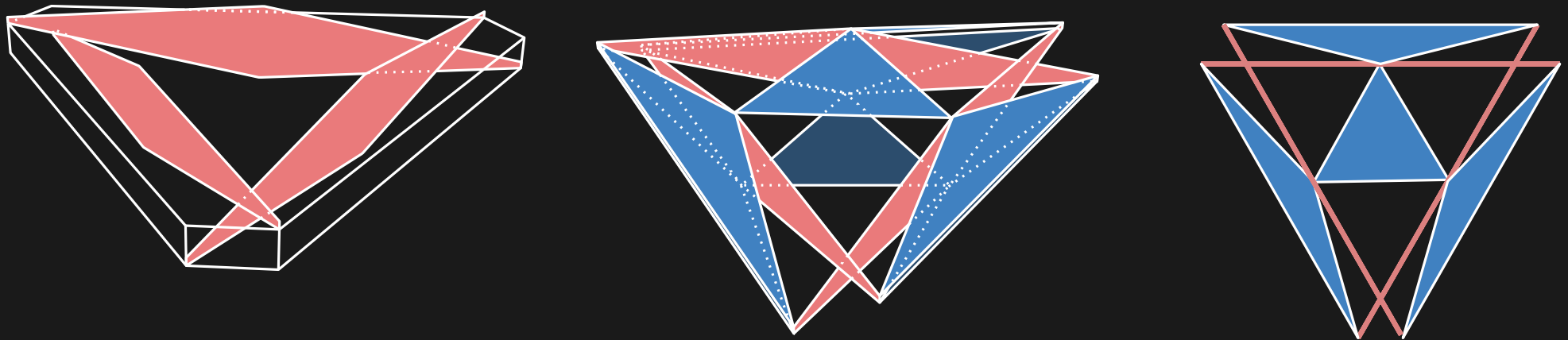
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A good corner-contact realization of the $K_{3,8}$

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exact coordinates and script to check for the “good”-property are in the arxiv-version