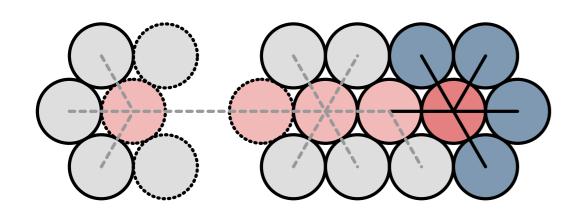
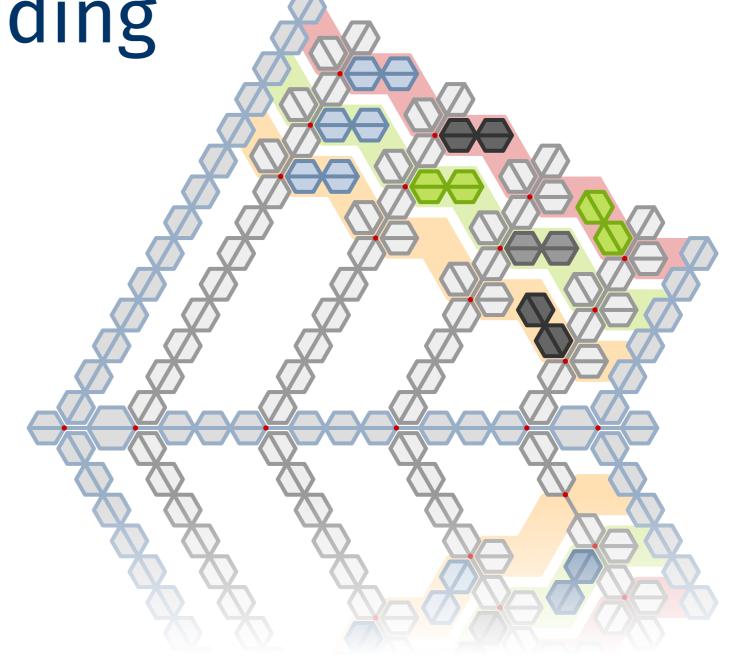


Weak Unit Disk Contact Representations for Graphs without Embedding

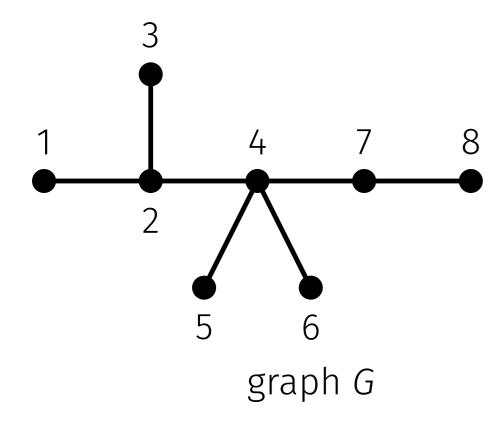
Jonas Cleve, Freie Universität Berlin







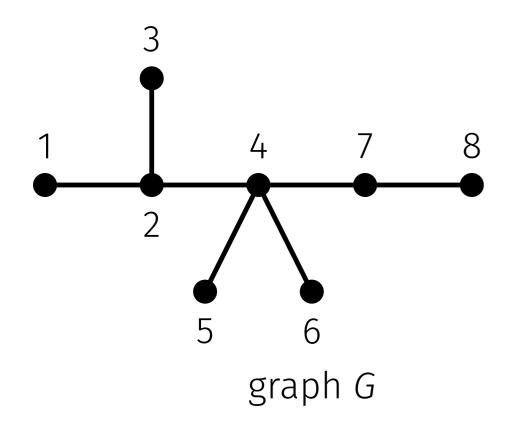
Unit disk contact representation (UDCR) of G = (V, E):

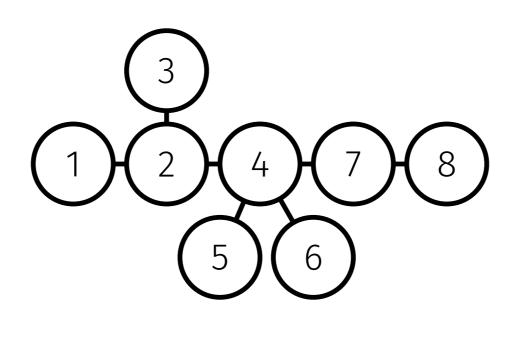




Unit disk contact representation (UDCR) of G = (V, E):

• one unit-disk D(v) per node v s. t.

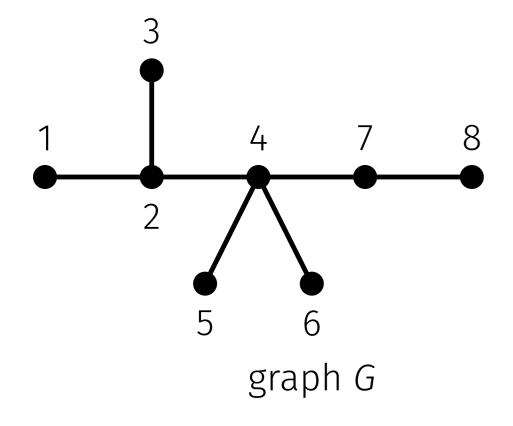


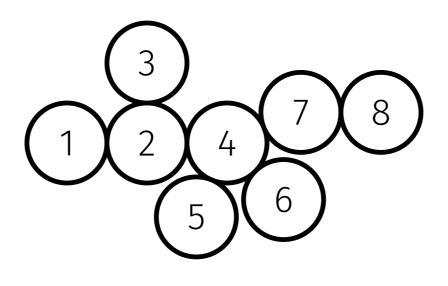




Unit disk contact representation (UDCR) of G = (V, E):

- one unit-disk D(v) per node v s. t.
- $\{u,v\} \in E \iff D(u),D(v) \text{ touch}.$





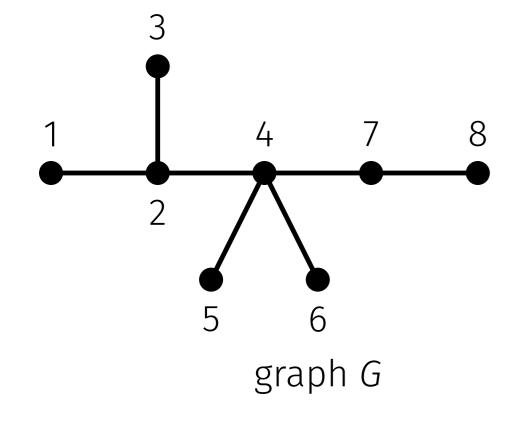
UDCR of G

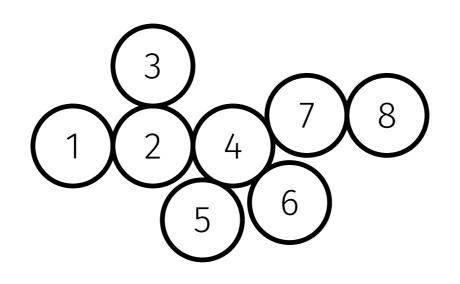


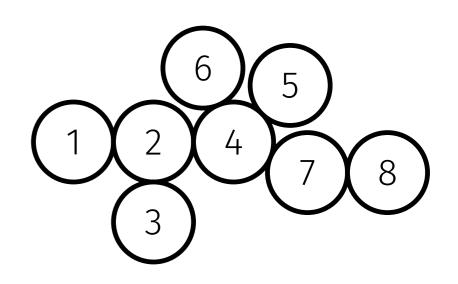
Unit disk contact representation (UDCR) of G = (V, E):

- one unit-disk D(v) per node v s. t.
- $\{u,v\} \in E \iff D(u),D(v) \text{ touch}.$

No embedding: neighbor order can be chosen arbitrarily







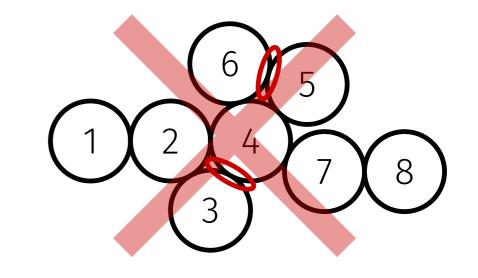
UDCRs of G

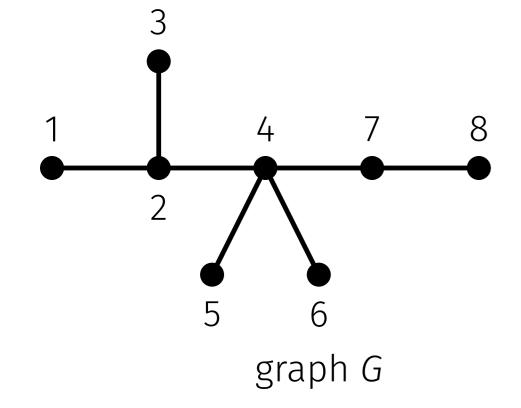


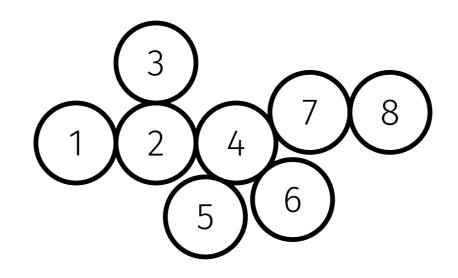
Unit disk contact representation (UDCR) of G = (V, E):

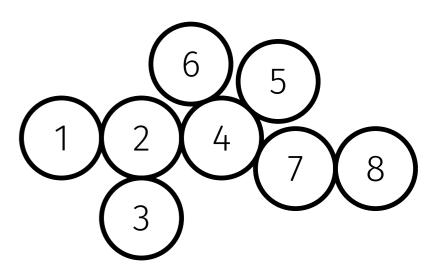
- one unit-disk D(v) per node v s. t.
- $\{u,v\} \in E \iff D(u),D(v) \text{ touch}.$

No embedding: neighbor order can be chosen arbitrarily









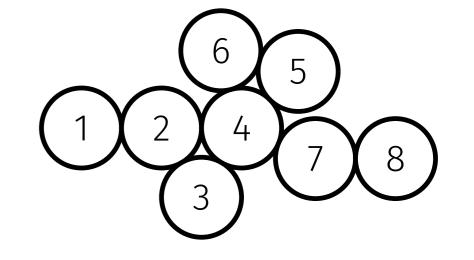
UDCRs of G

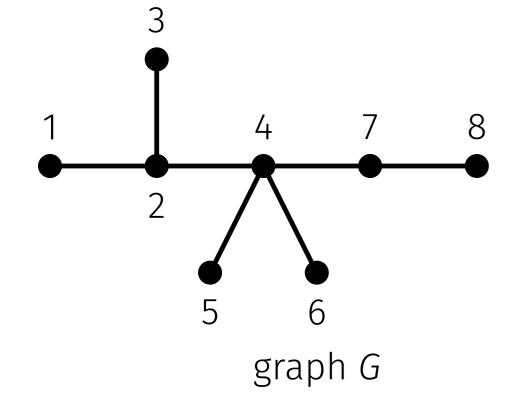


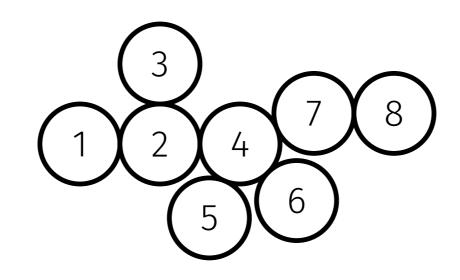
Weak unit disk contact representation (WUDCR) of G = (V, E):

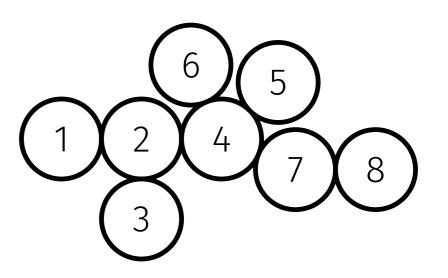
- one unit-disk D(v) per node v s. t.
- $\{u,v\} \in E \Longrightarrow D(u), D(v)$ touch.

No embedding: neighbor order can be chosen arbitrarily









WUDCRs of G

Results



Existing Work: NP-hardness and construction algorithms.

	star	caterpillar	tree
Weak UDCR			Cleve; 2020
Weak Emb. UDCR		Chiu, Cleve, Nöllenburg; 2019	

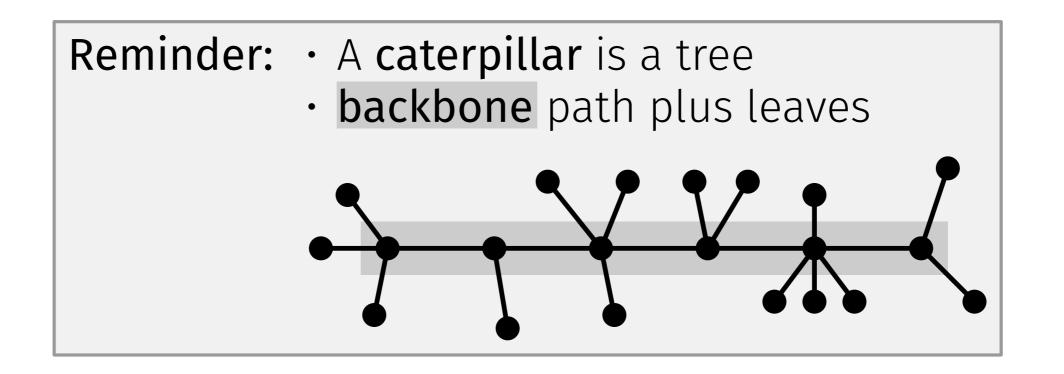
Results



Existing Work: NP-hardness and construction algorithms.

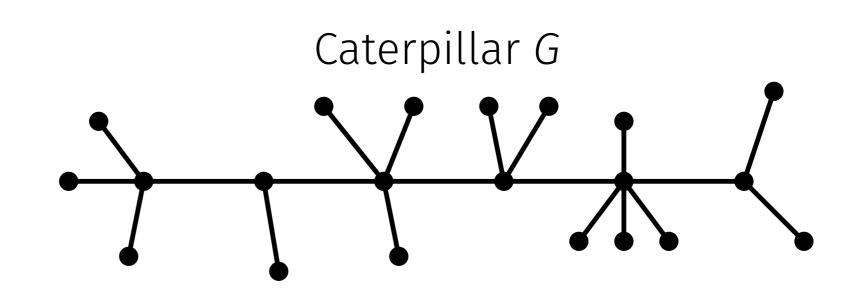
	star	caterpillar	tree
Weak UDCR		Cleve; 2020	Cleve; 2020
Weak Emb. UDCR		Chiu, Cleve, Nöllenburg; 2019	





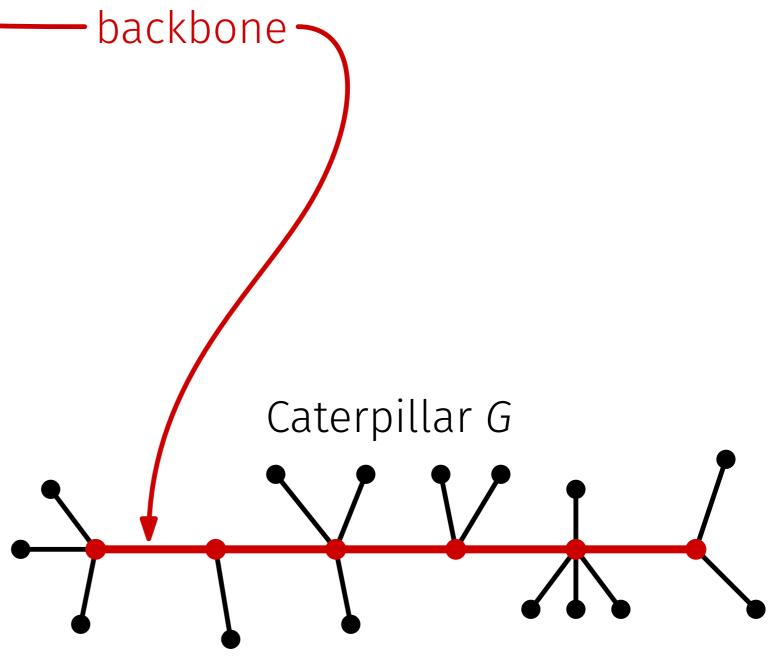


Algorithm:





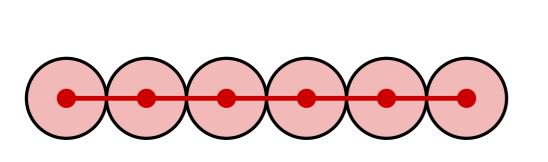
Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

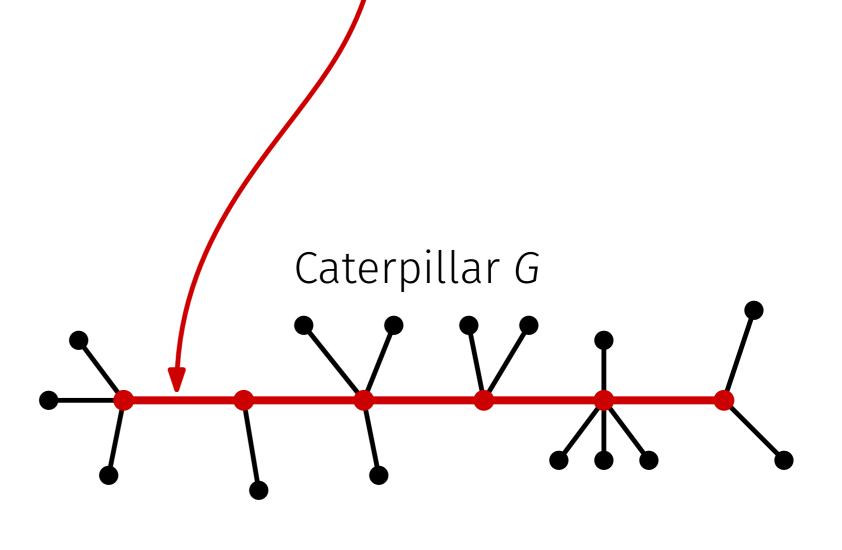




Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

Place backbone disks horizontally



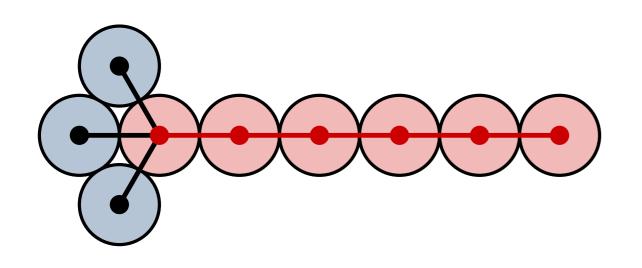


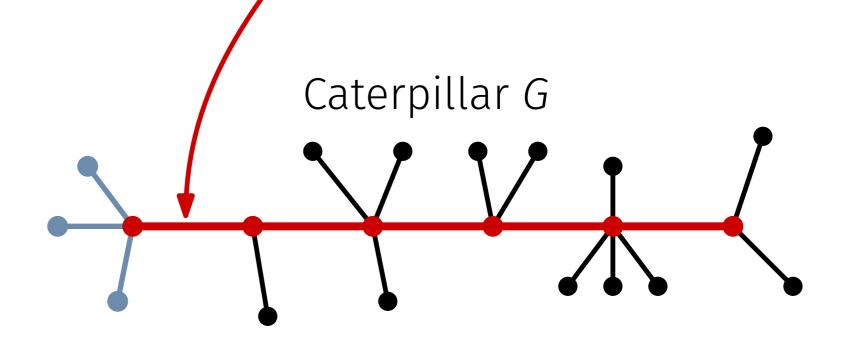


Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

Place backbone disks horizontally

Place leaf disks at leftmost position



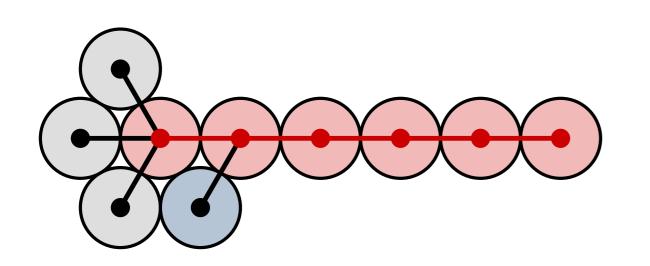


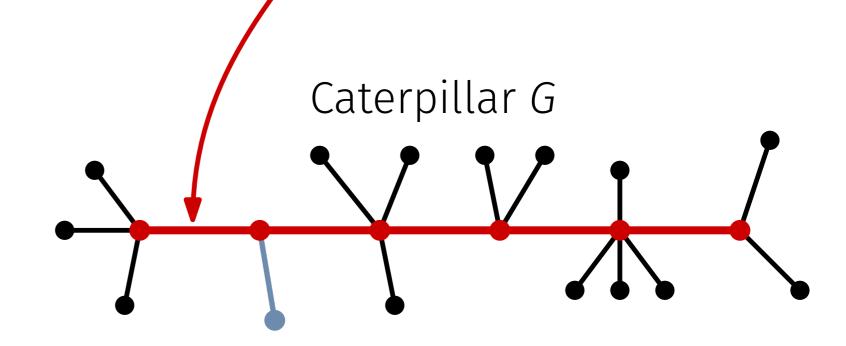


Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

Place backbone disks horizontally

Place leaf disks at leftmost position



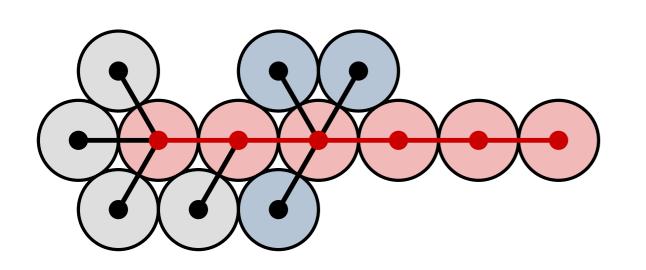


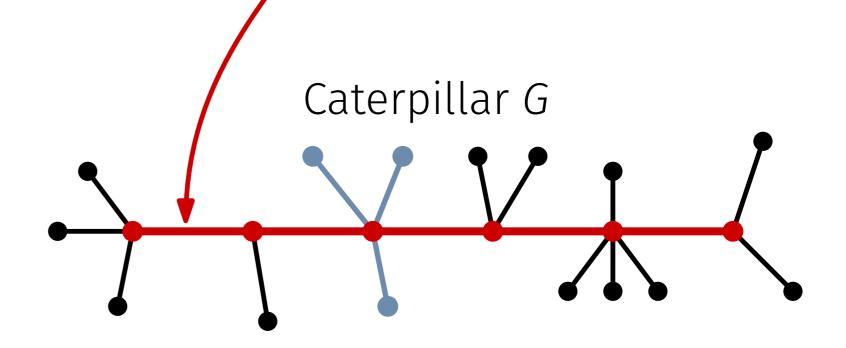


Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

Place backbone disks horizontally

Place leaf disks at leftmost position



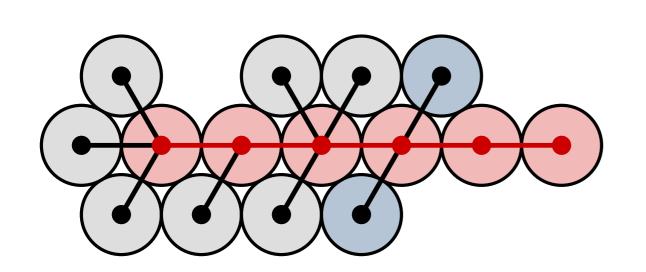


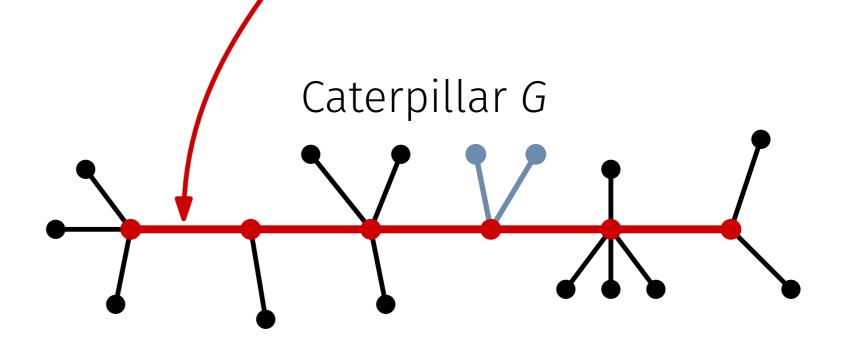


Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

Place backbone disks horizontally

Place leaf disks at leftmost position



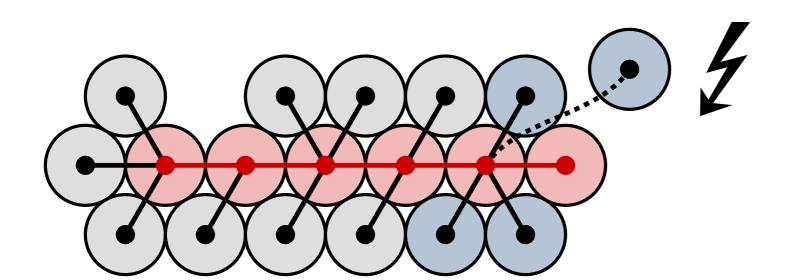


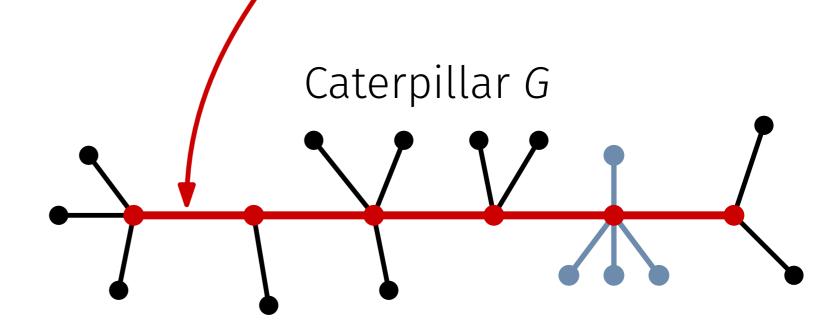


Algorithm: Find longest path $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}$

Place backbone disks horizontally

Place leaf disks at leftmost position







Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example: $c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$$c_2=(x_1,\overline{x_2},x_4)$$

$$c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$$



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

 $c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$
 $c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$



Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ **weak UDCR for** *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

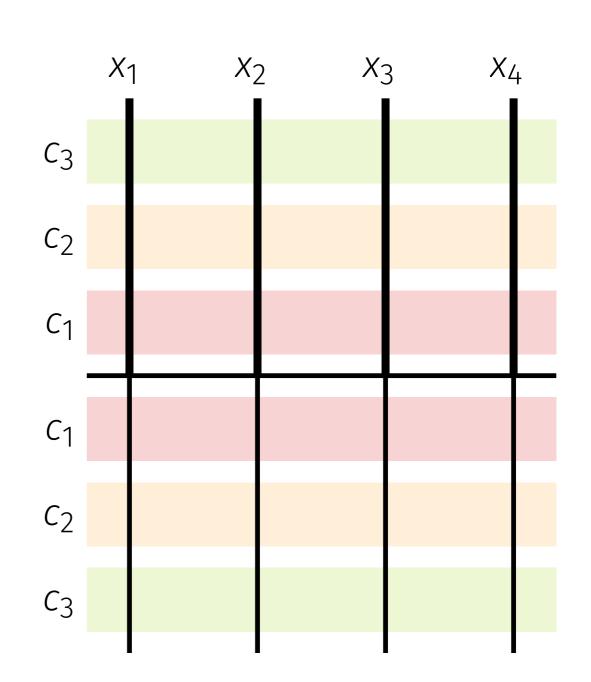
Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$c_2=(x_1,\overline{x_2},x_4)$$

$$c_3=(x_1,x_3,\overline{x_4})$$

Logic engine

variable poles & clause levels





Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

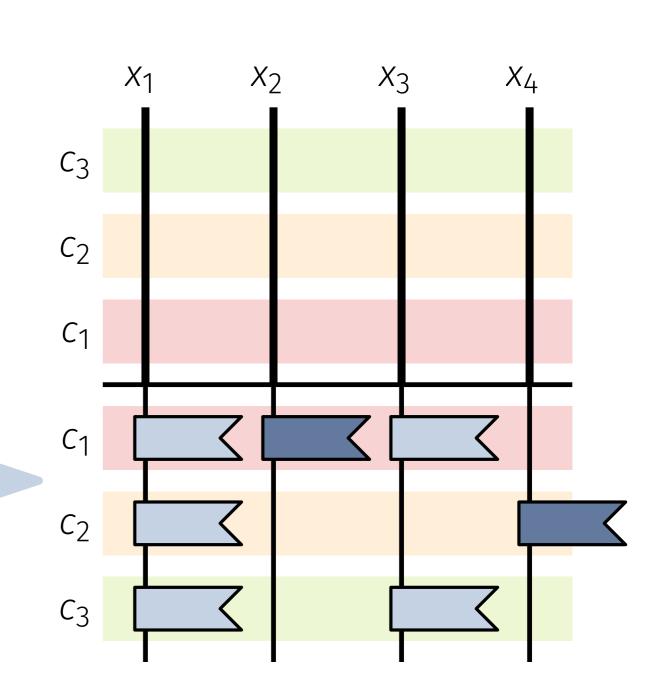
Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$$

$$c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$$

- variable poles & clause levels
- positive literal: flag on bottom





Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ **weak UDCR for** *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

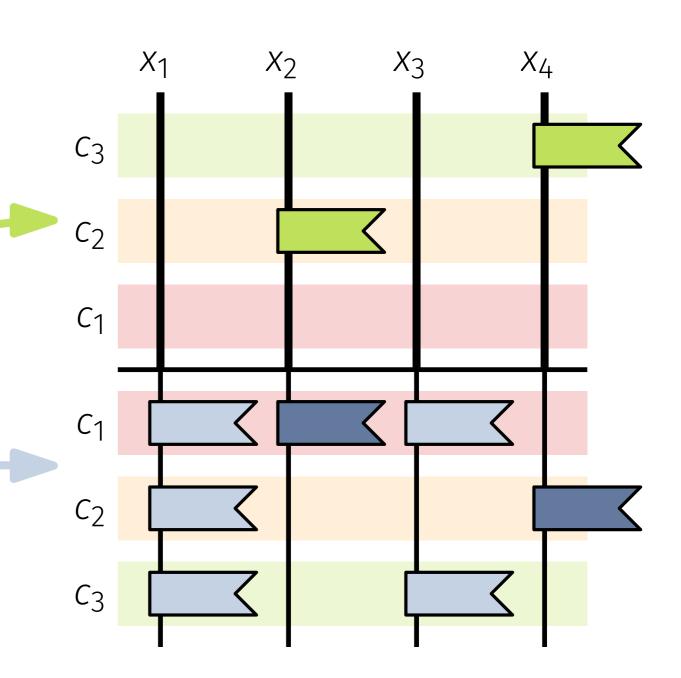
Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$$

$$c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$$

- variable poles & clause levels
- positive literal: flag on bottom
- negative literal: flag on top





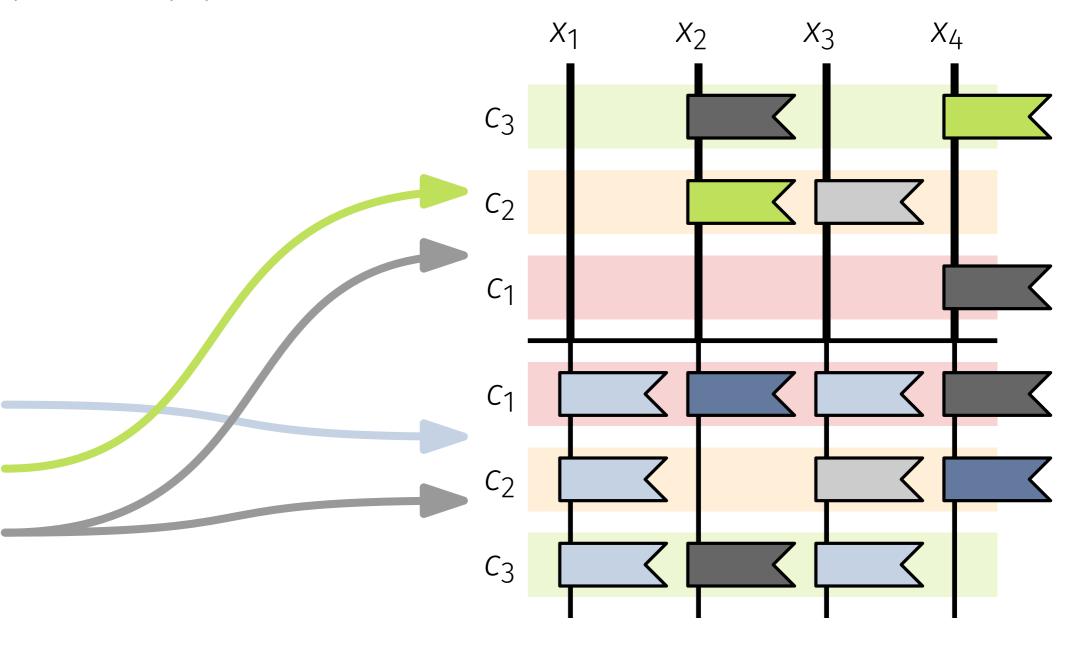
Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ **weak UDCR for** *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
 x_4 $c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$ x_3 $c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$ x_2

- variable poles & clause levels
- · positive literal: flag on bottom
- negative literal: flag on top
- no literal: both flags





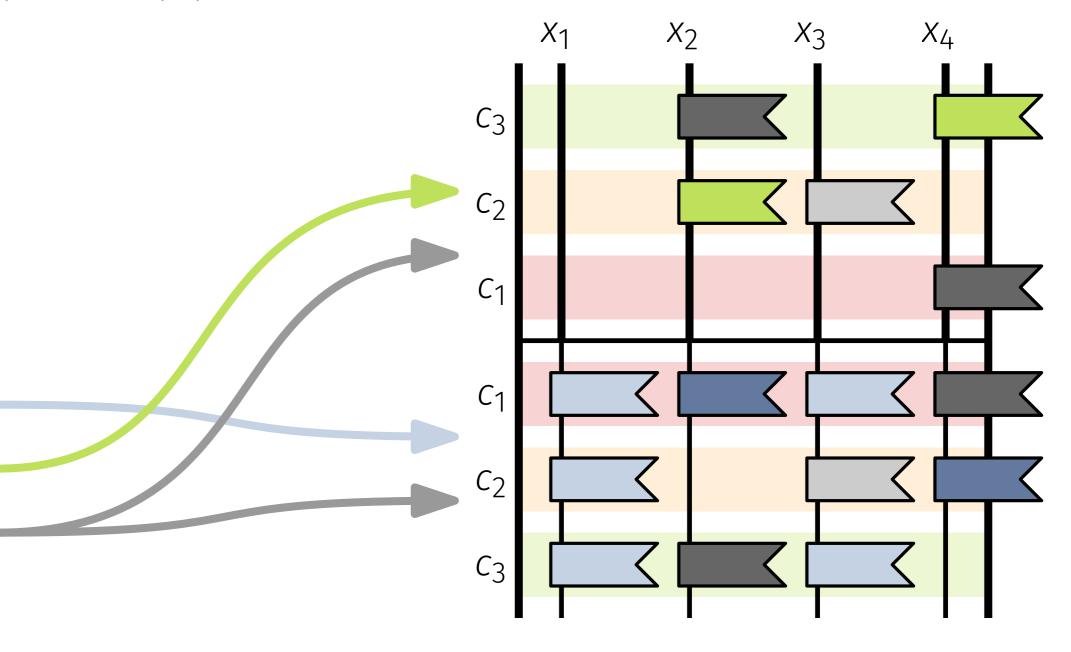
Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ **weak UDCR for** *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
 x_4 $c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$ x_3 $c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$ x_2

- variable poles & clause levels
- · positive literal: flag on bottom
- negative literal: flag on top
- no literal: both flags





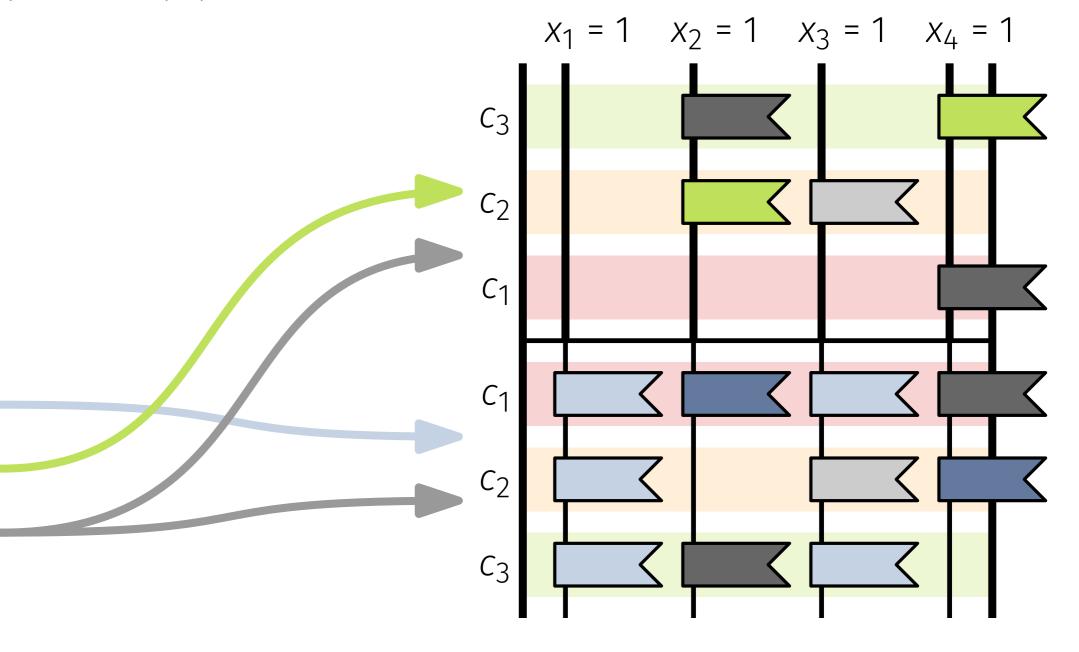
Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
 x_4 $c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$ x_3 $c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$ x_2

- variable poles & clause levels
- positive literal: flag on bottom
- negative literal: flag on top
- no literal: both flags





Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

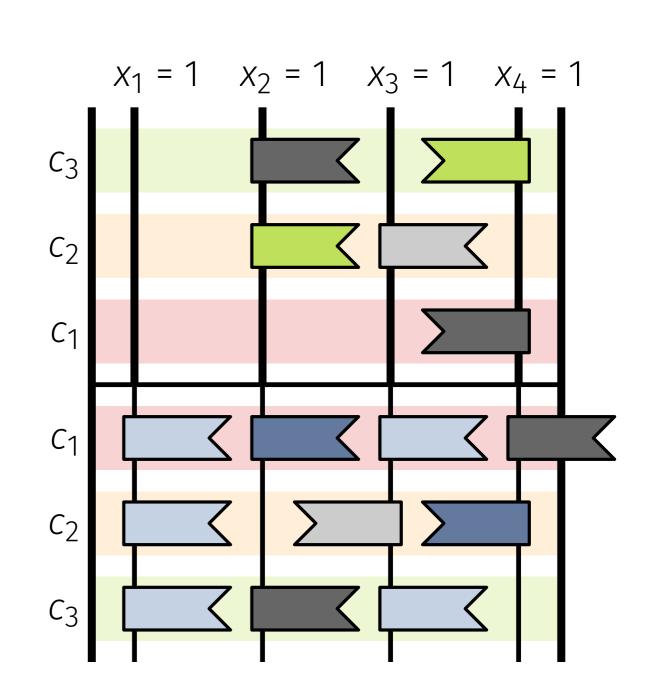
Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

 $c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$
 $c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$

- variable poles & clause levels
- positive literal: flag on bottom
- negative literal: flag on top
- no literal: both flags





Theorem: Given a tree *T*, answering "∃ weak UDCR for *T*?" is NP-hard.

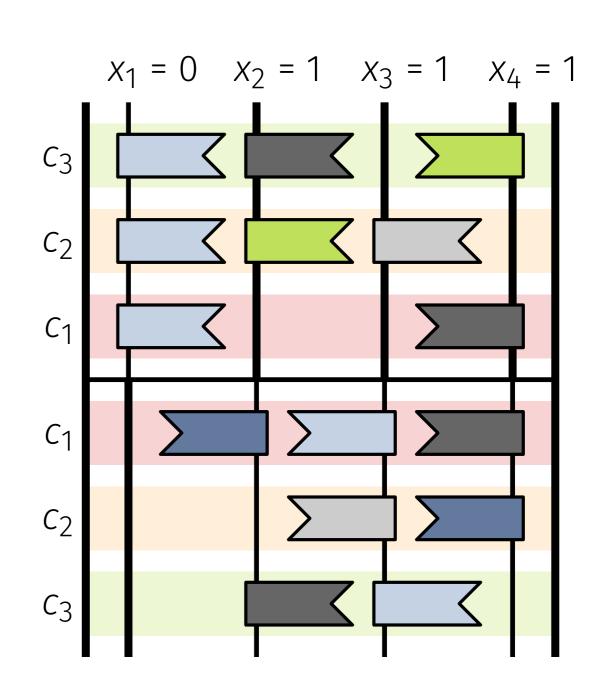
Proof: Not-All-Equal-3SAT \leq_P Tree-WUDCR, via logic engine.

Each clause: {0, 0, 1} or {0, 1, 1}

Example:
$$c_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

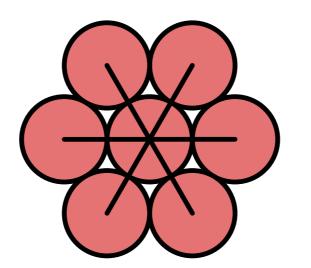
 $c_2 = (x_1, \overline{x_2}, x_4)$
 $c_3 = (x_1, x_3, \overline{x_4})$

- variable poles & clause levels
- positive literal: flag on bottom
- negative literal: flag on top
- no literal: both flags



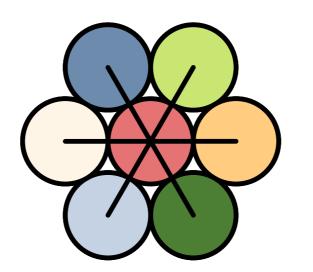
Modeling Line Segments





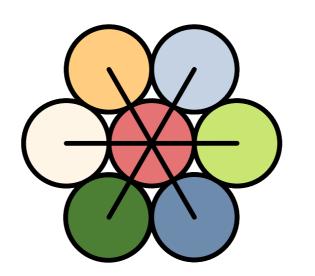
Modeling Line Segments



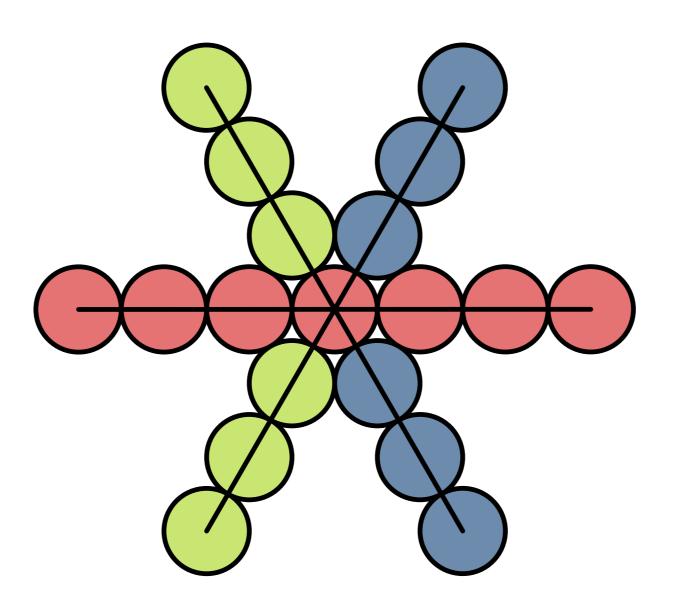


Modeling Line Segments

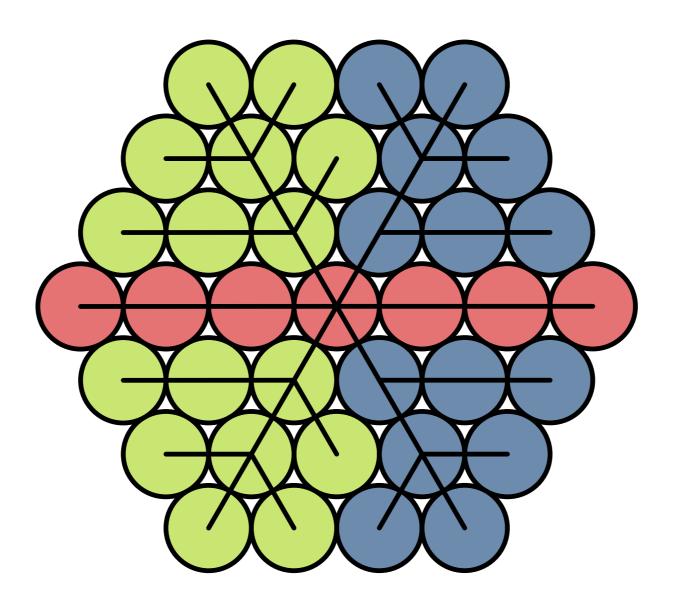




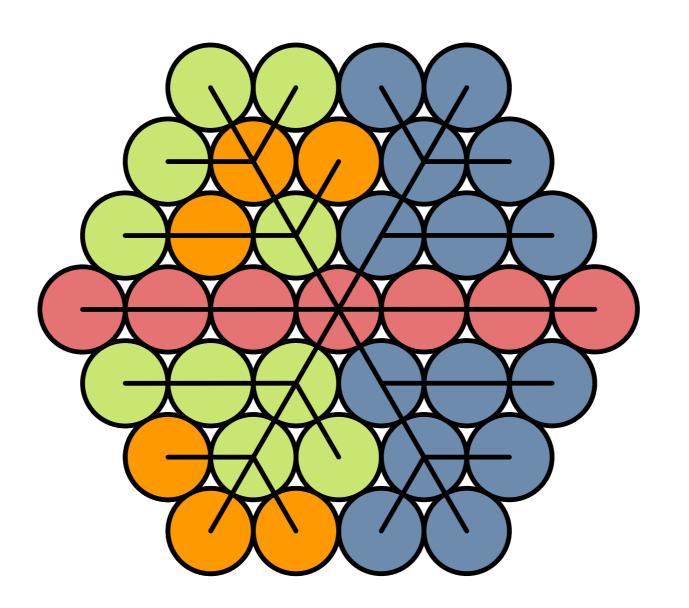




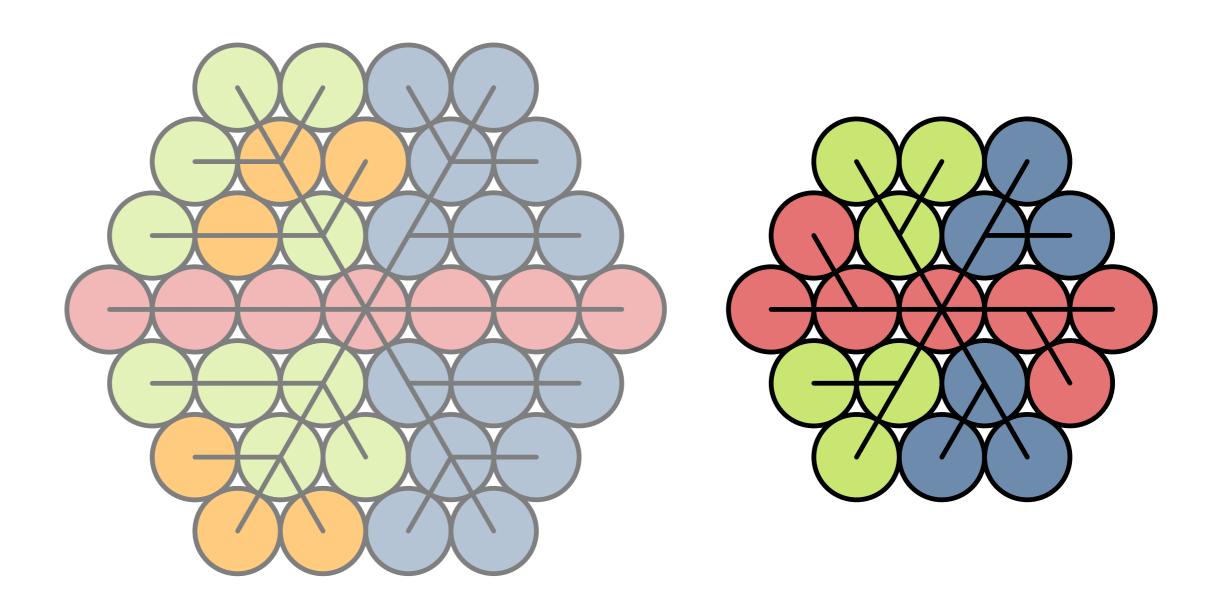




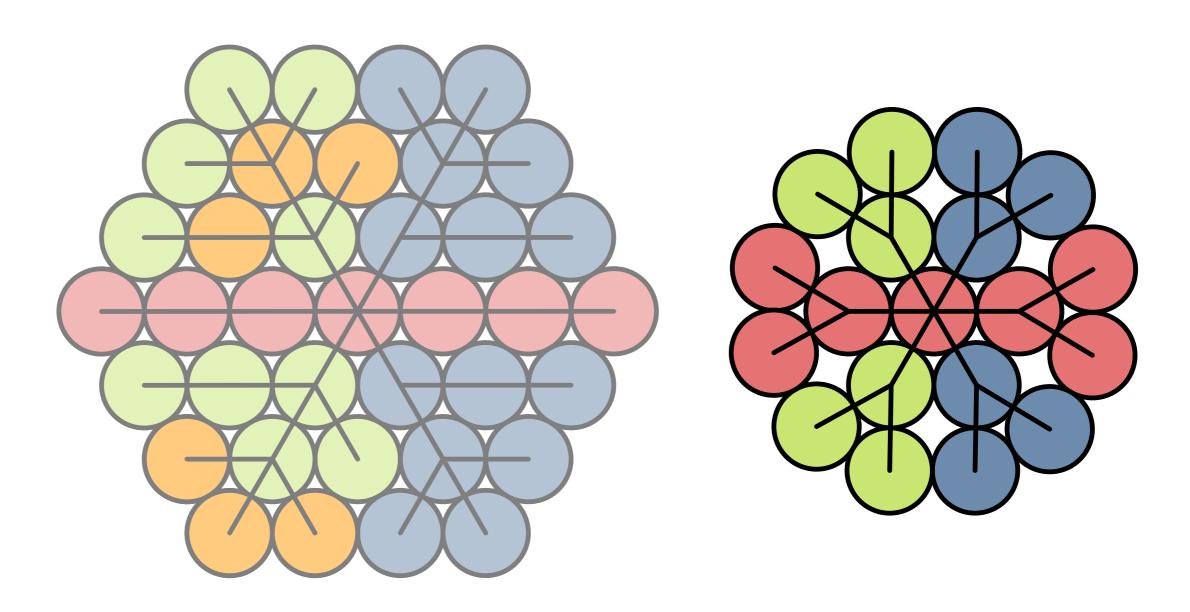




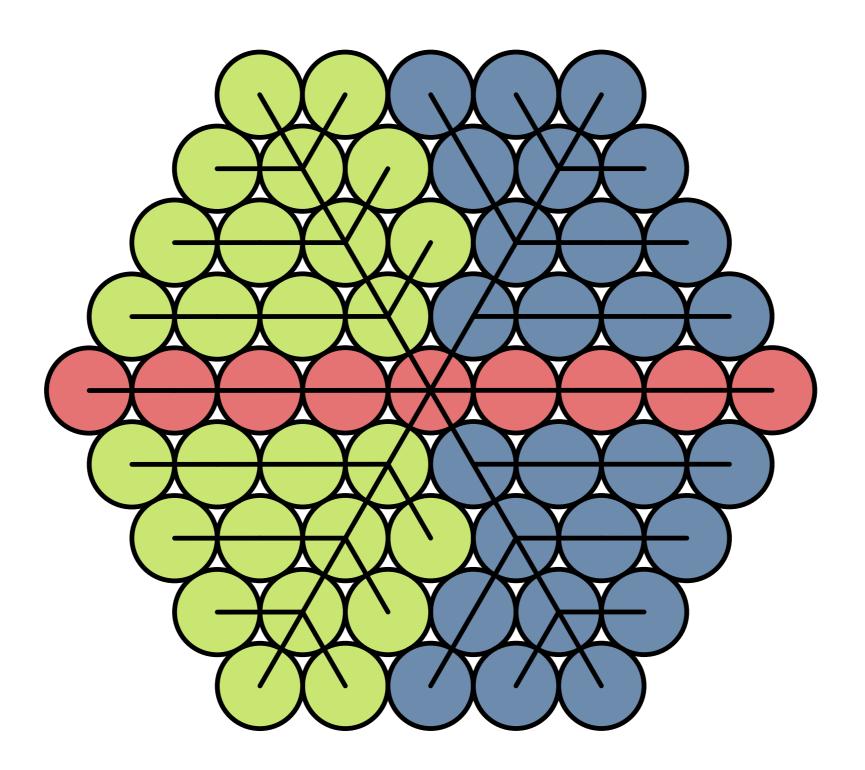




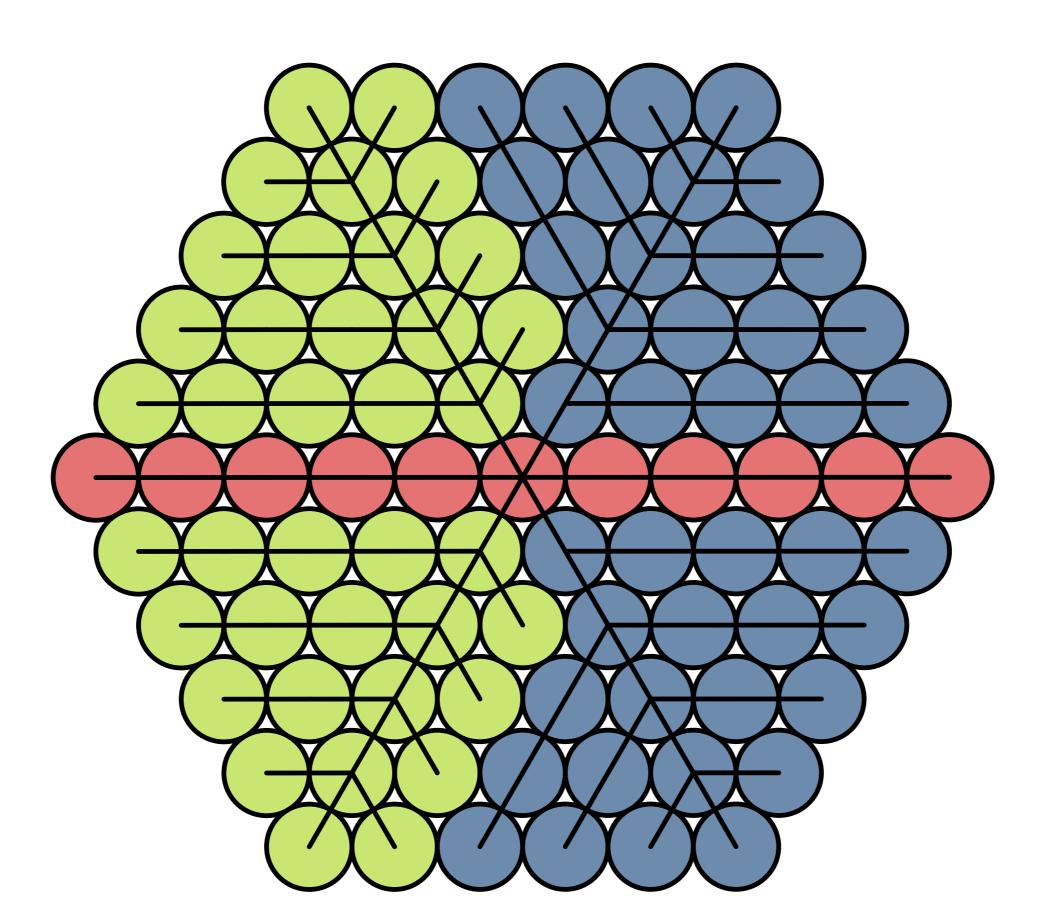




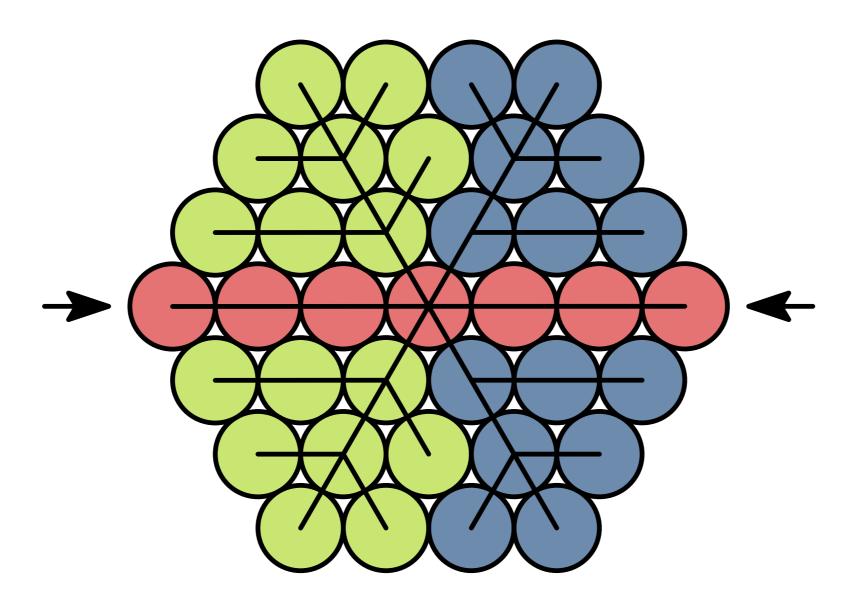




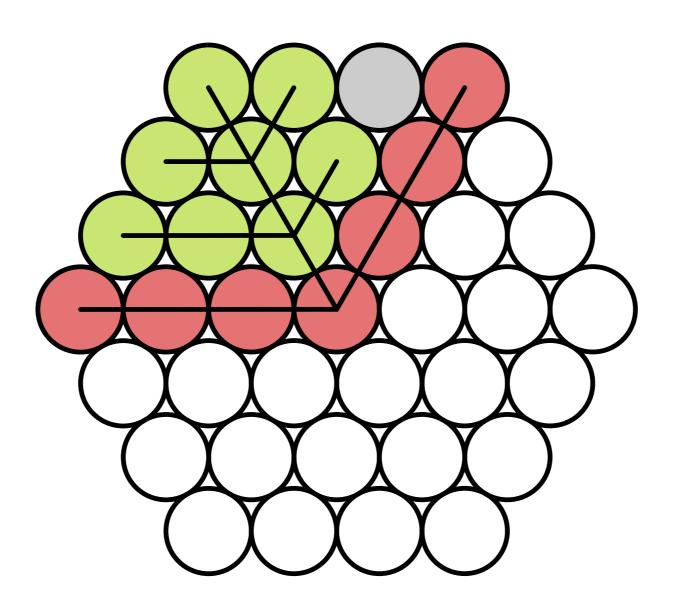




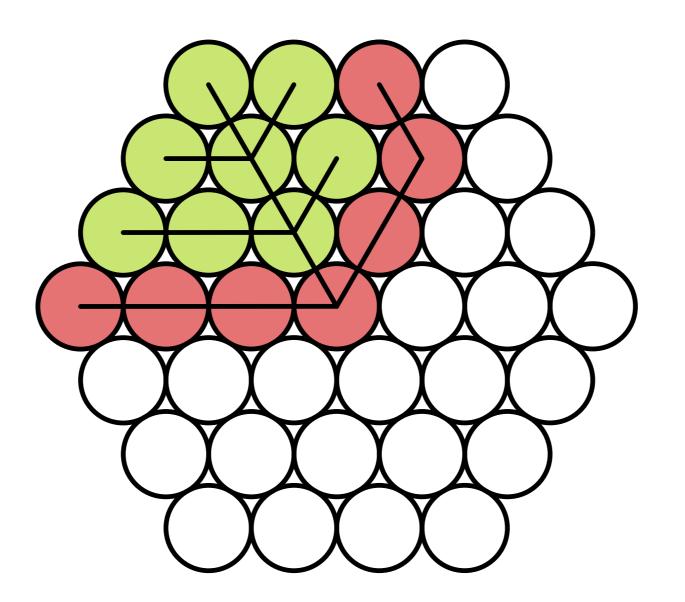




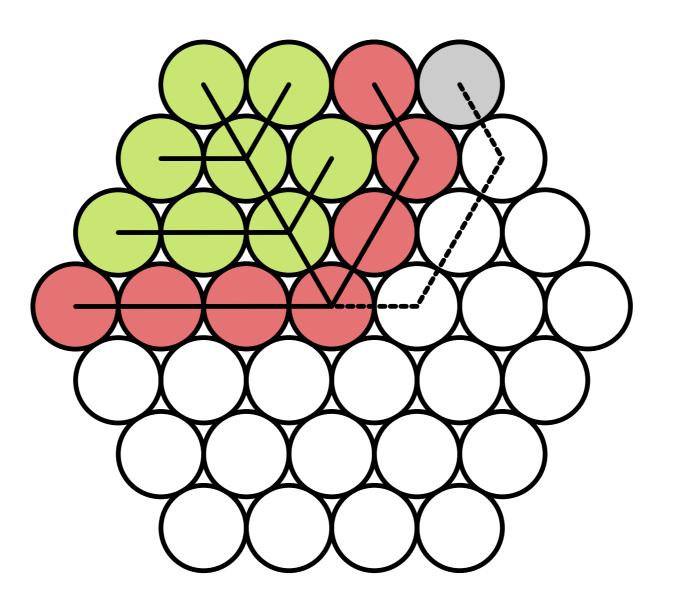




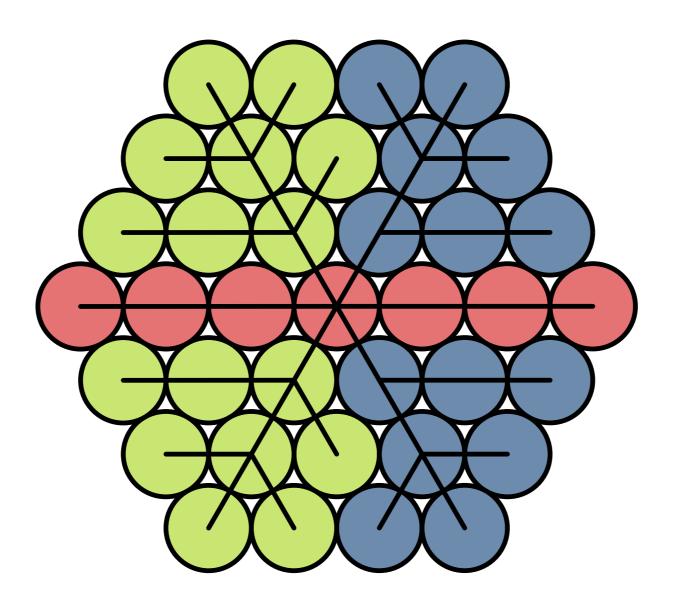




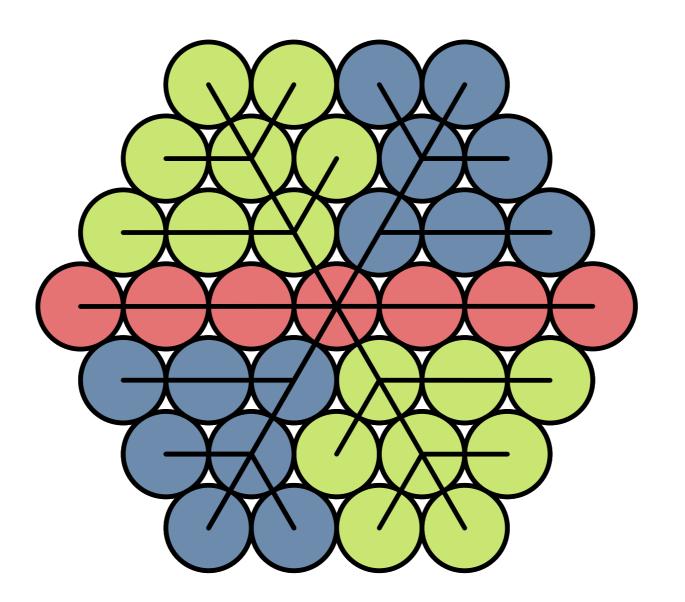




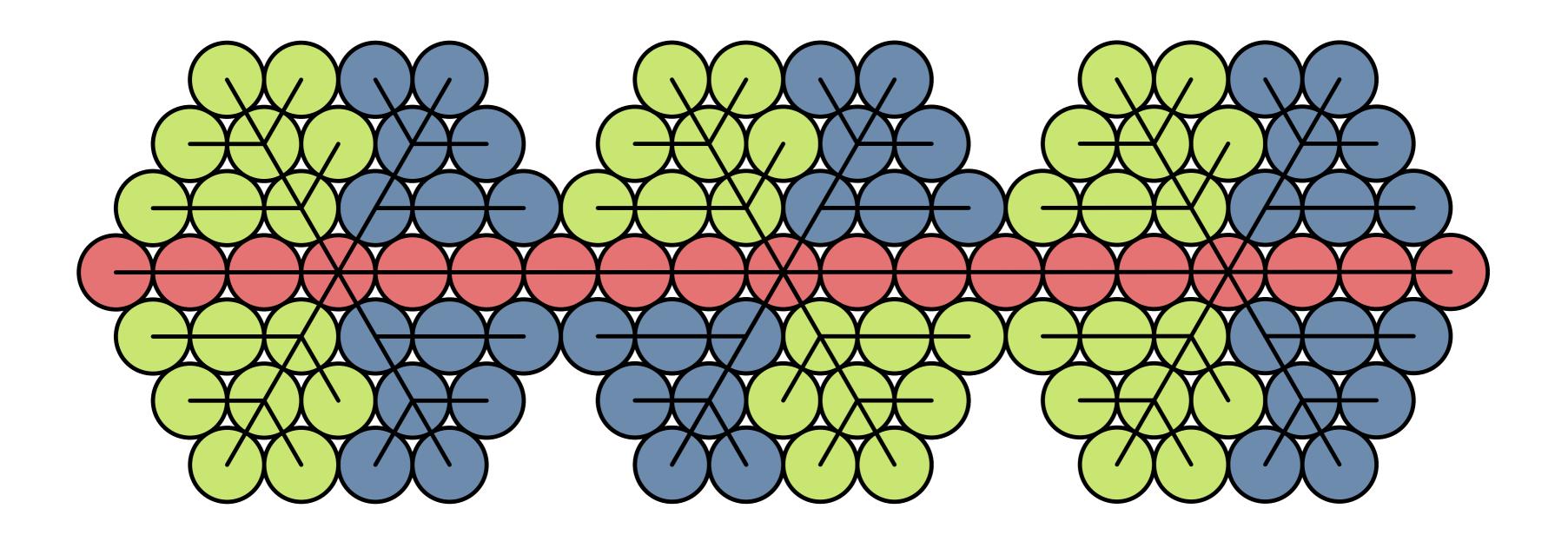




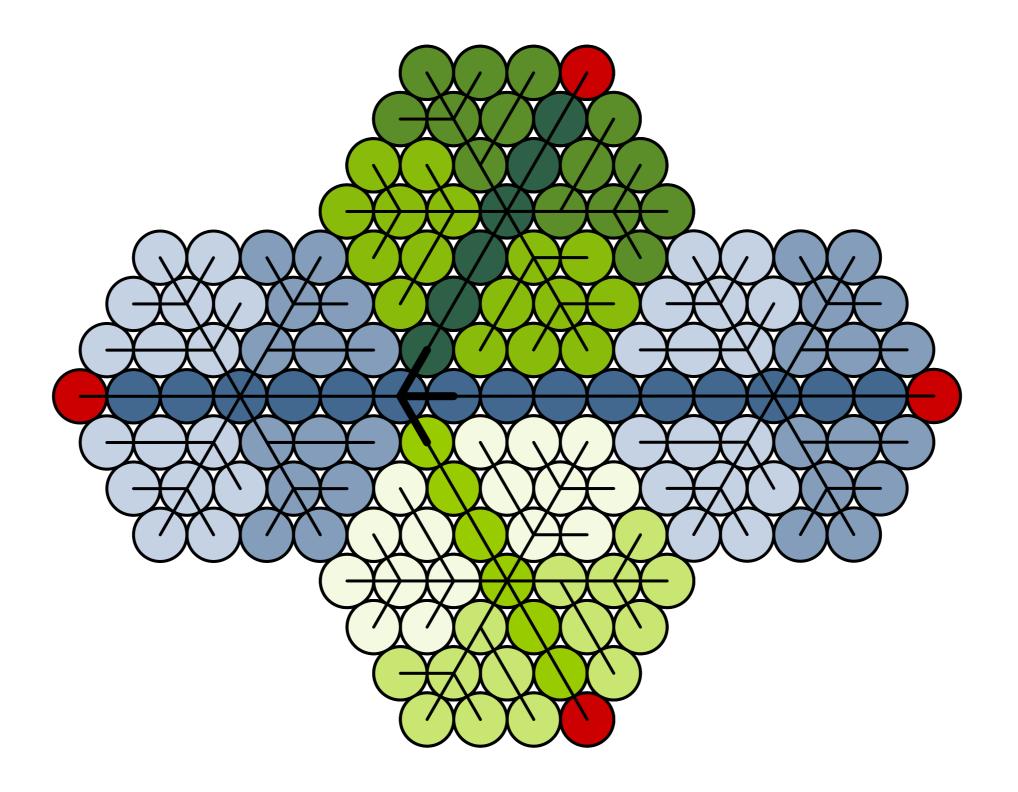




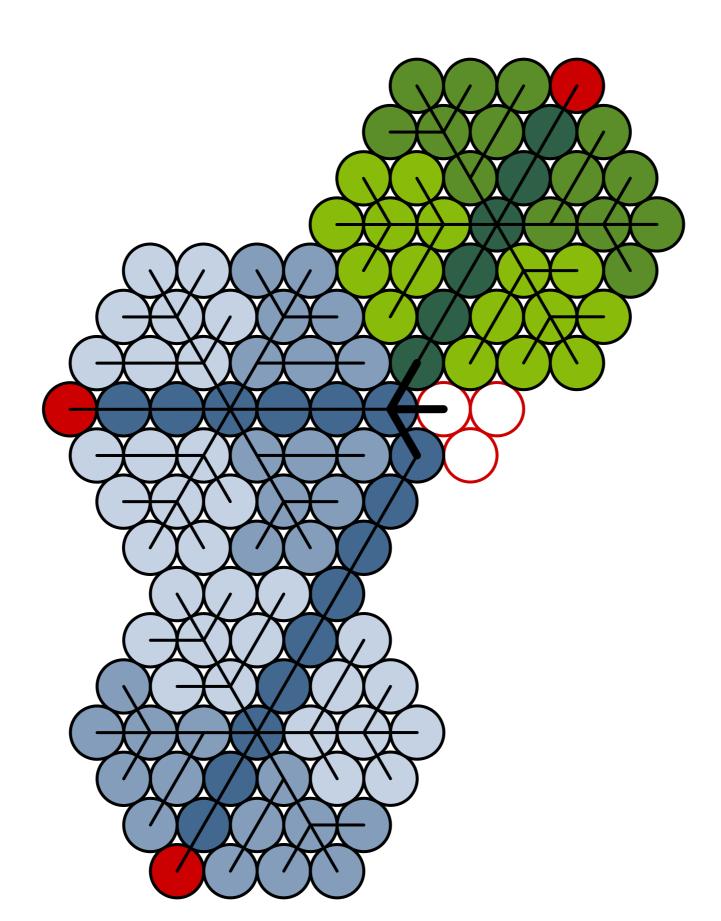




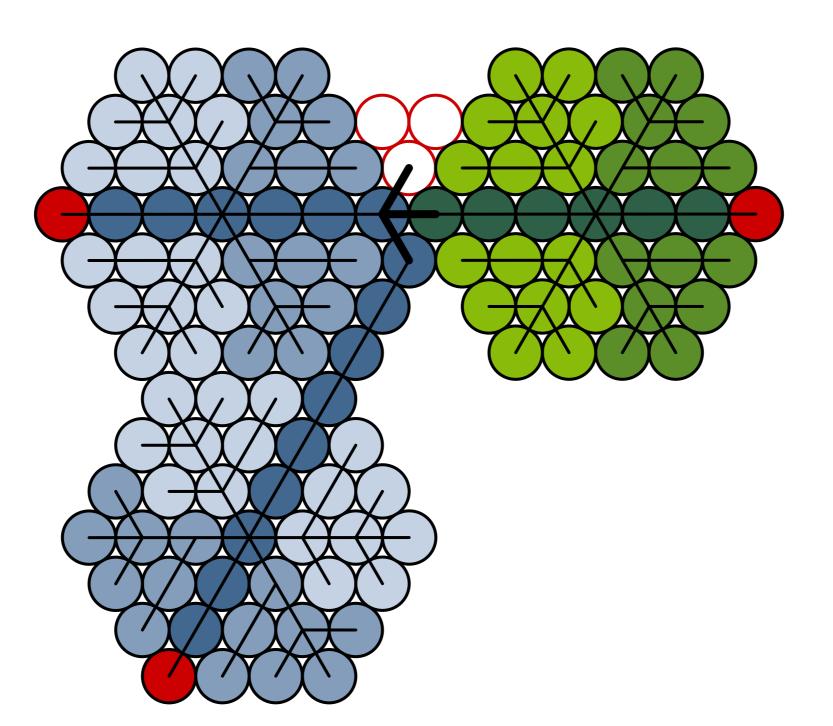




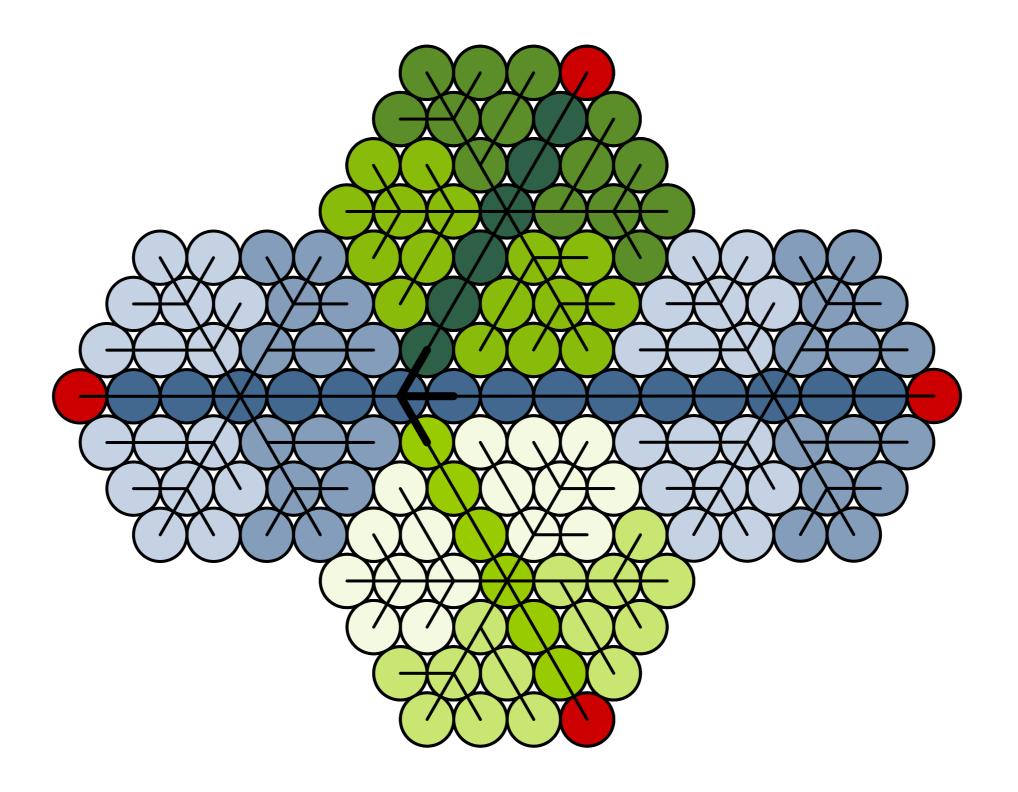




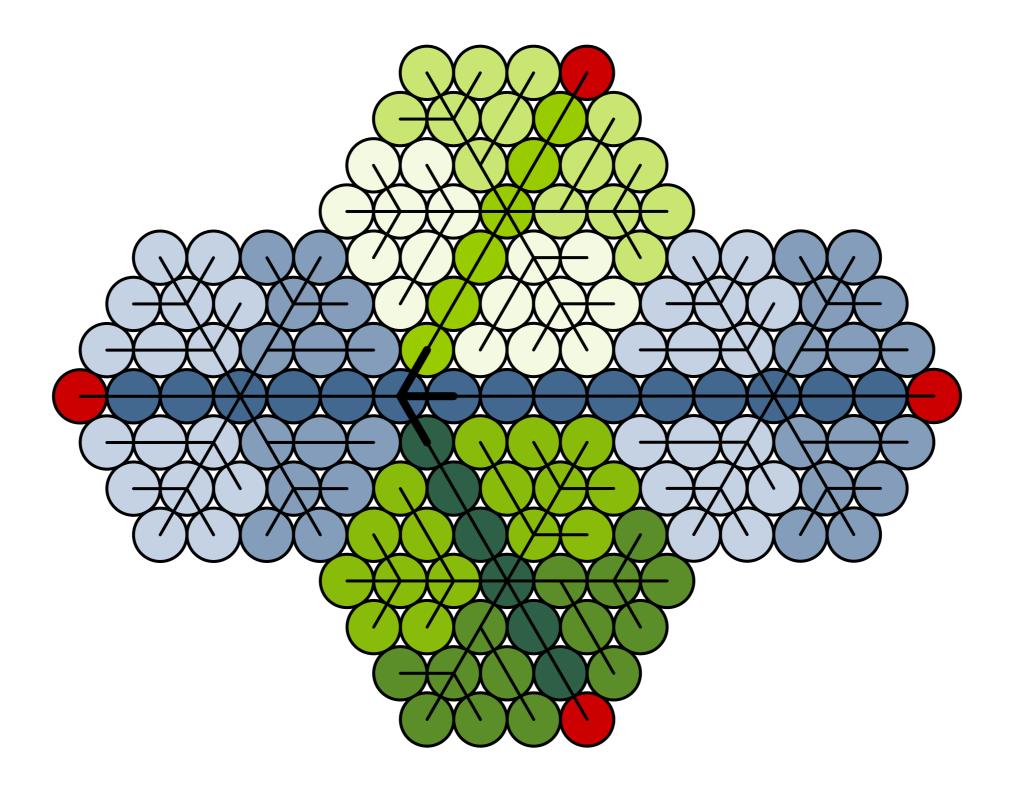




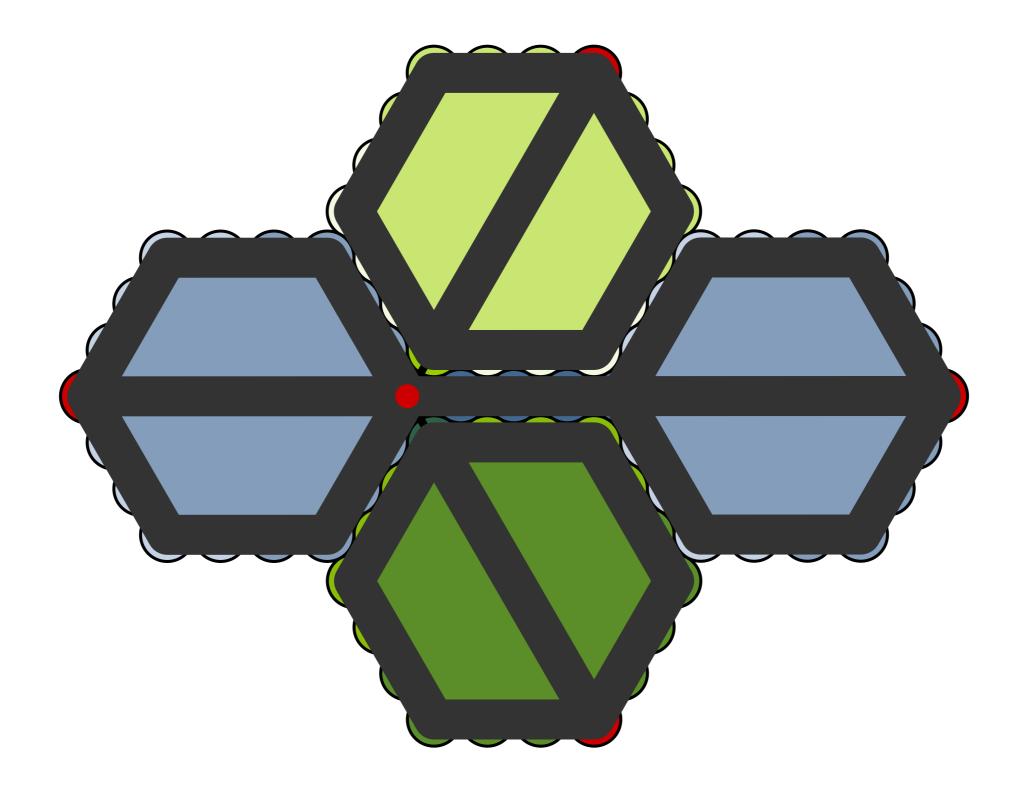




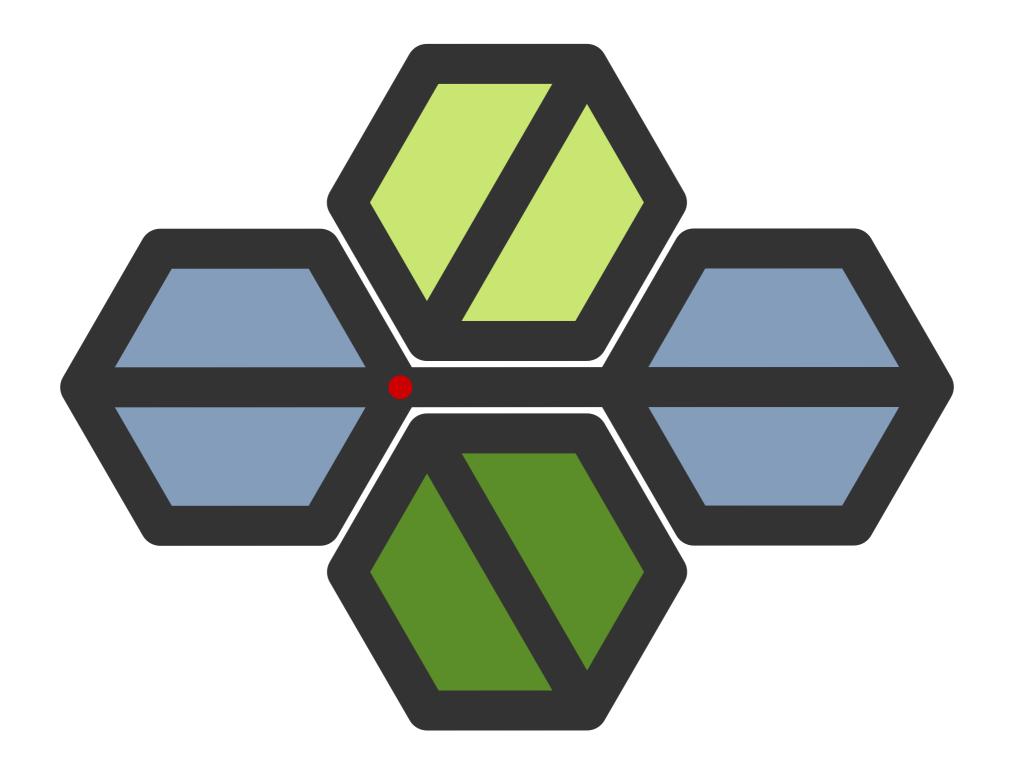


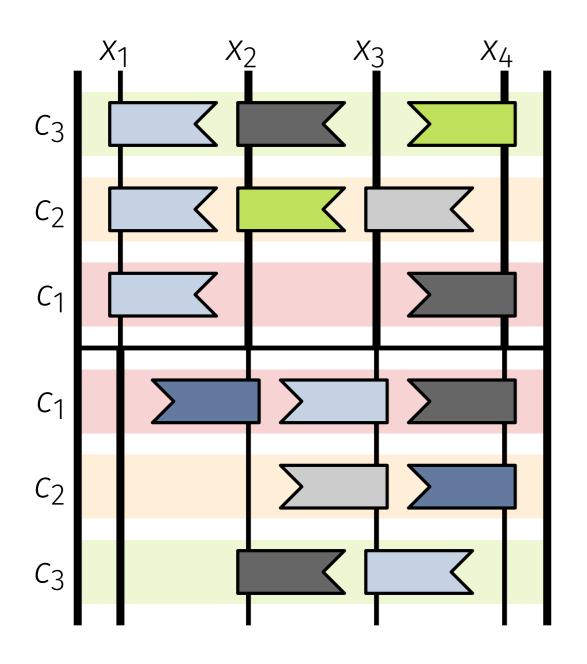




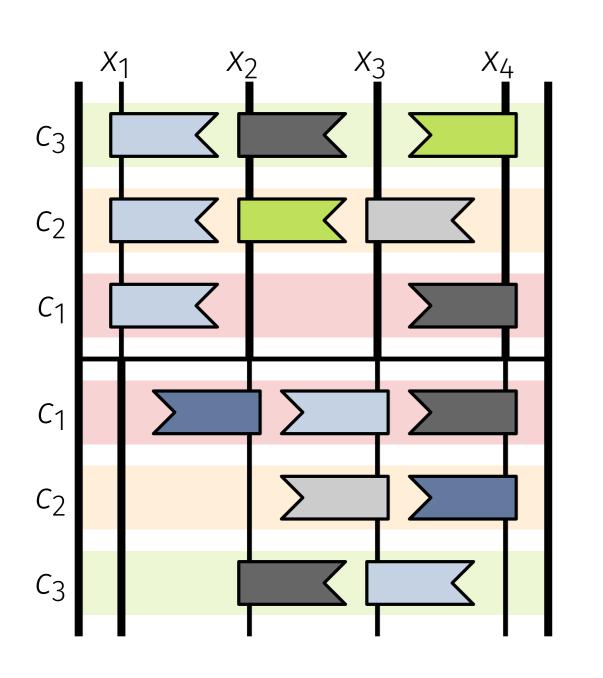


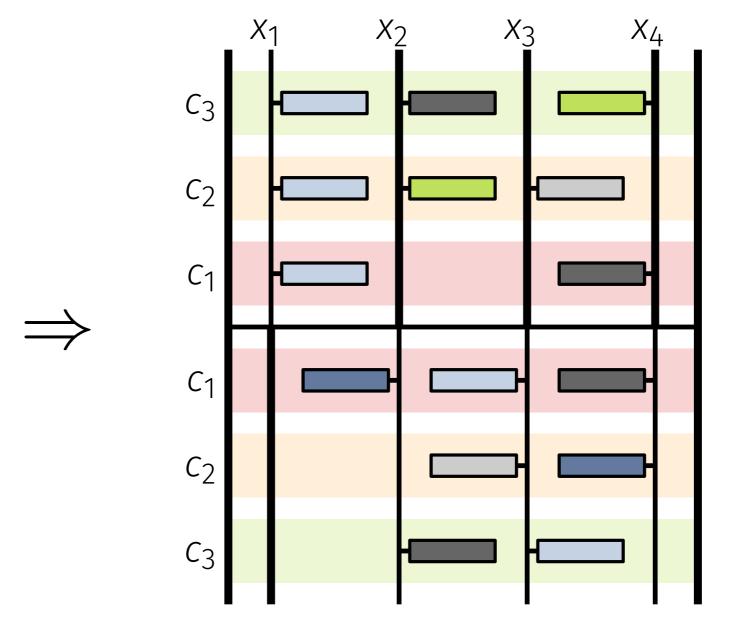




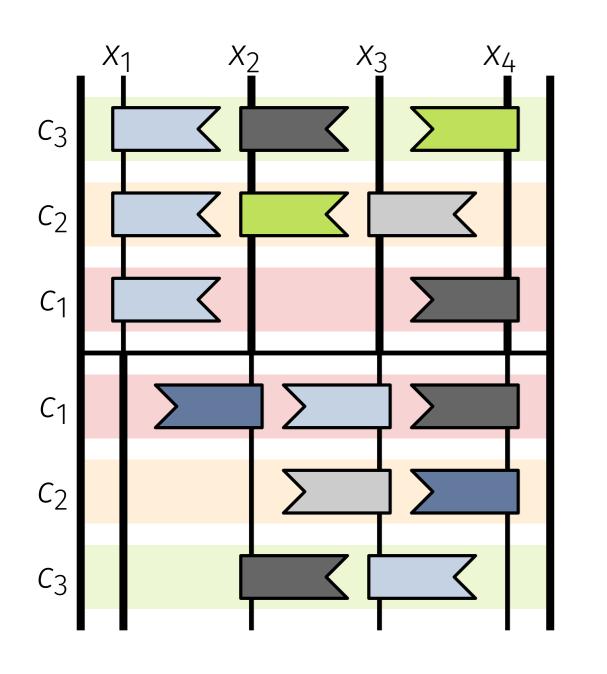


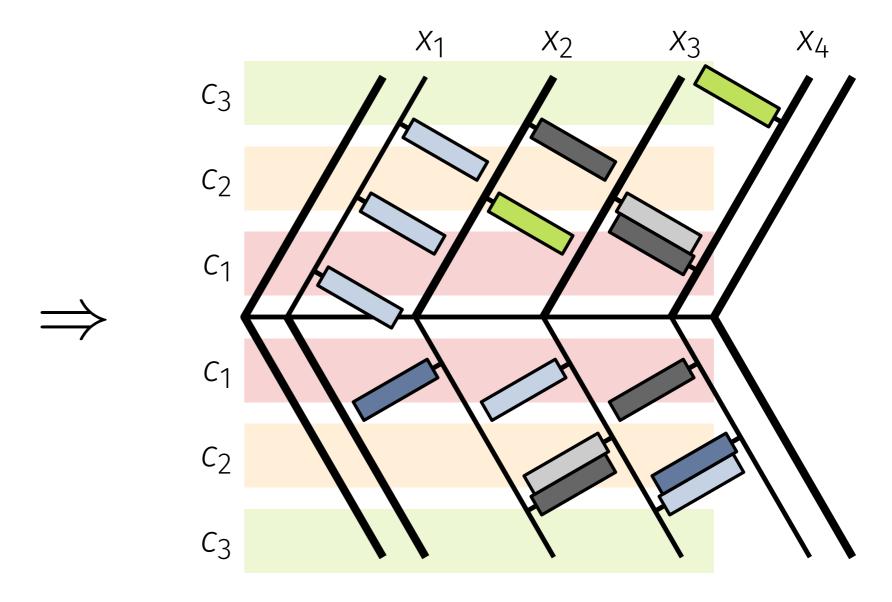




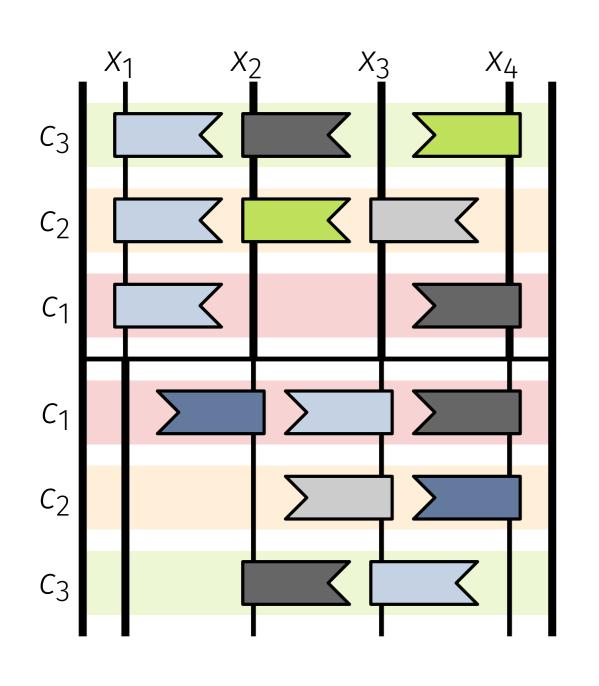




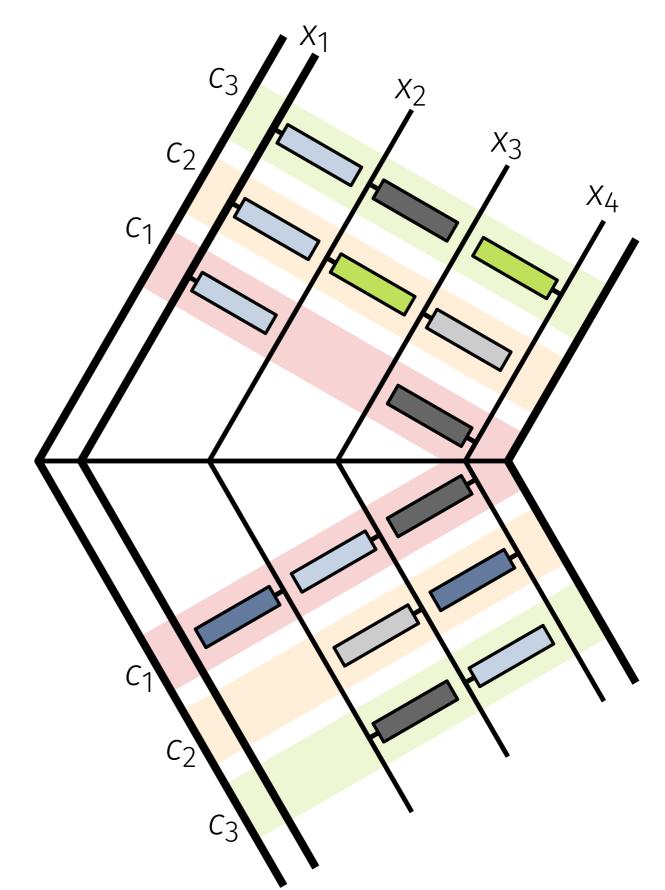




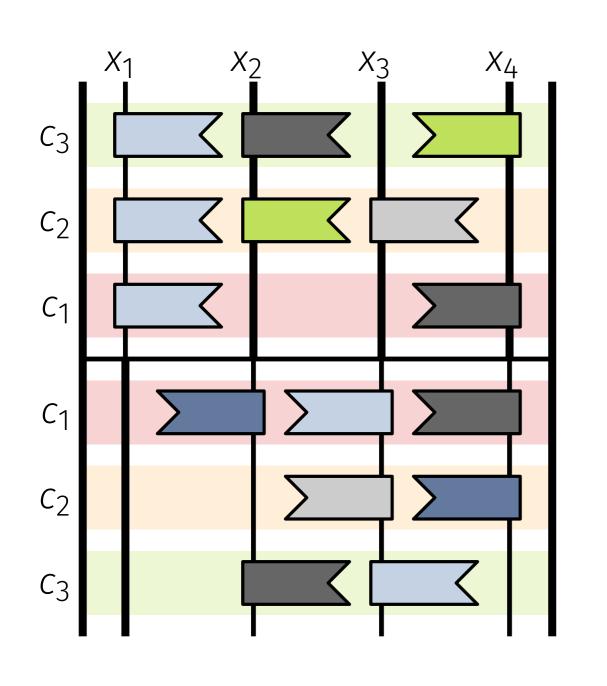


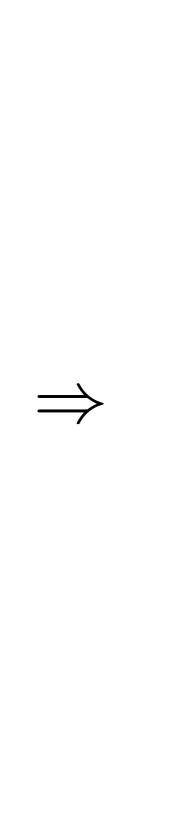


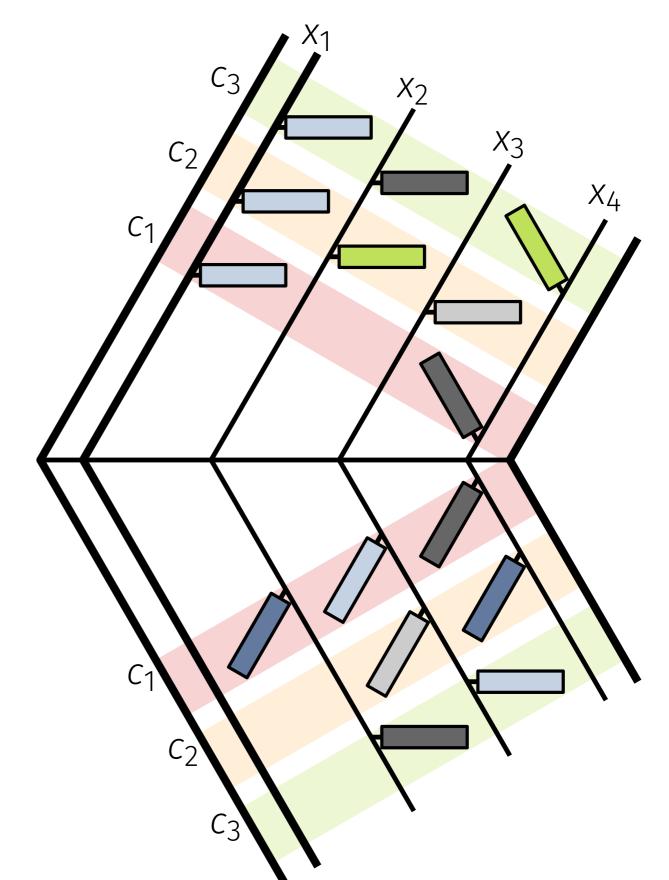




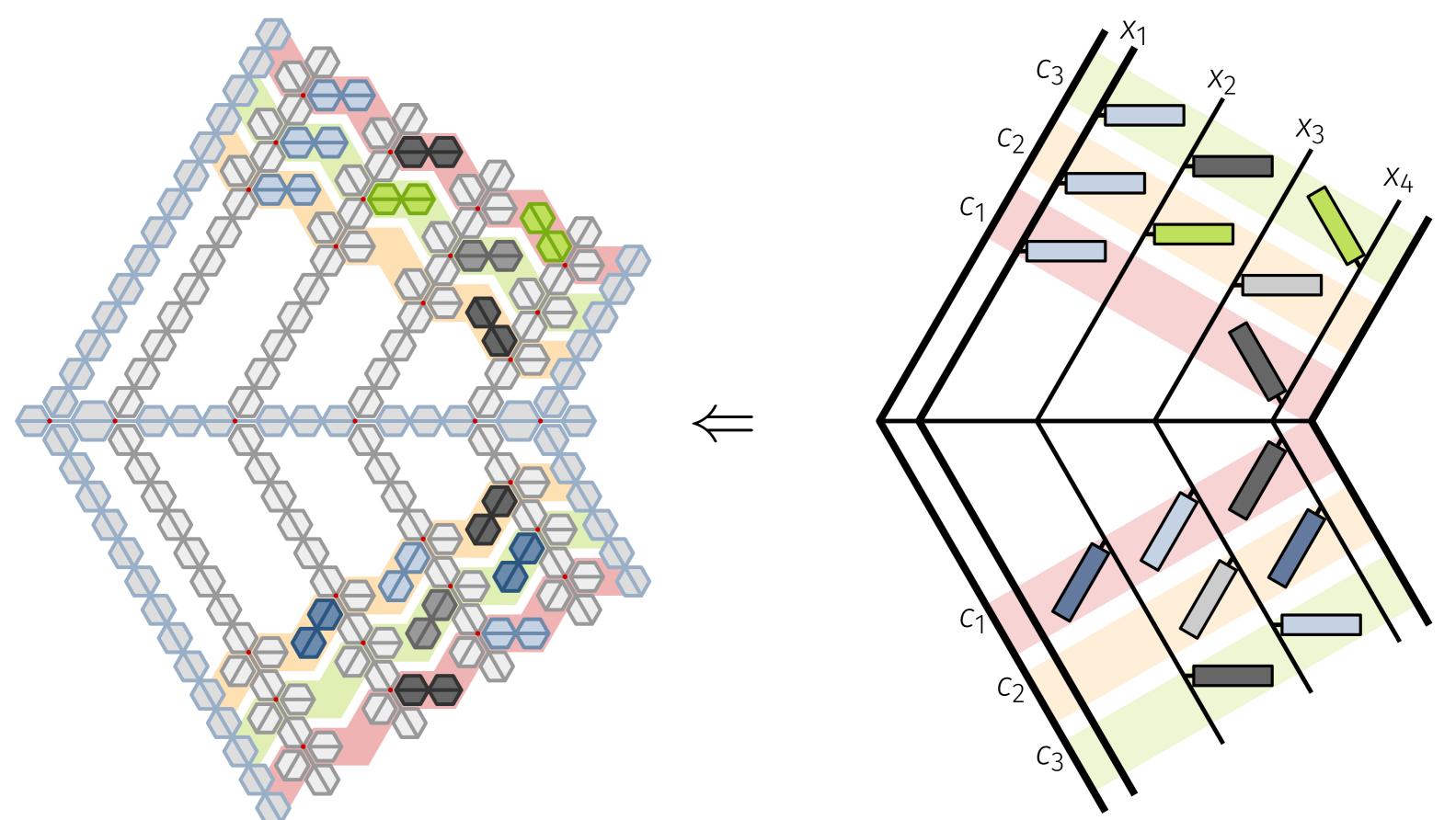




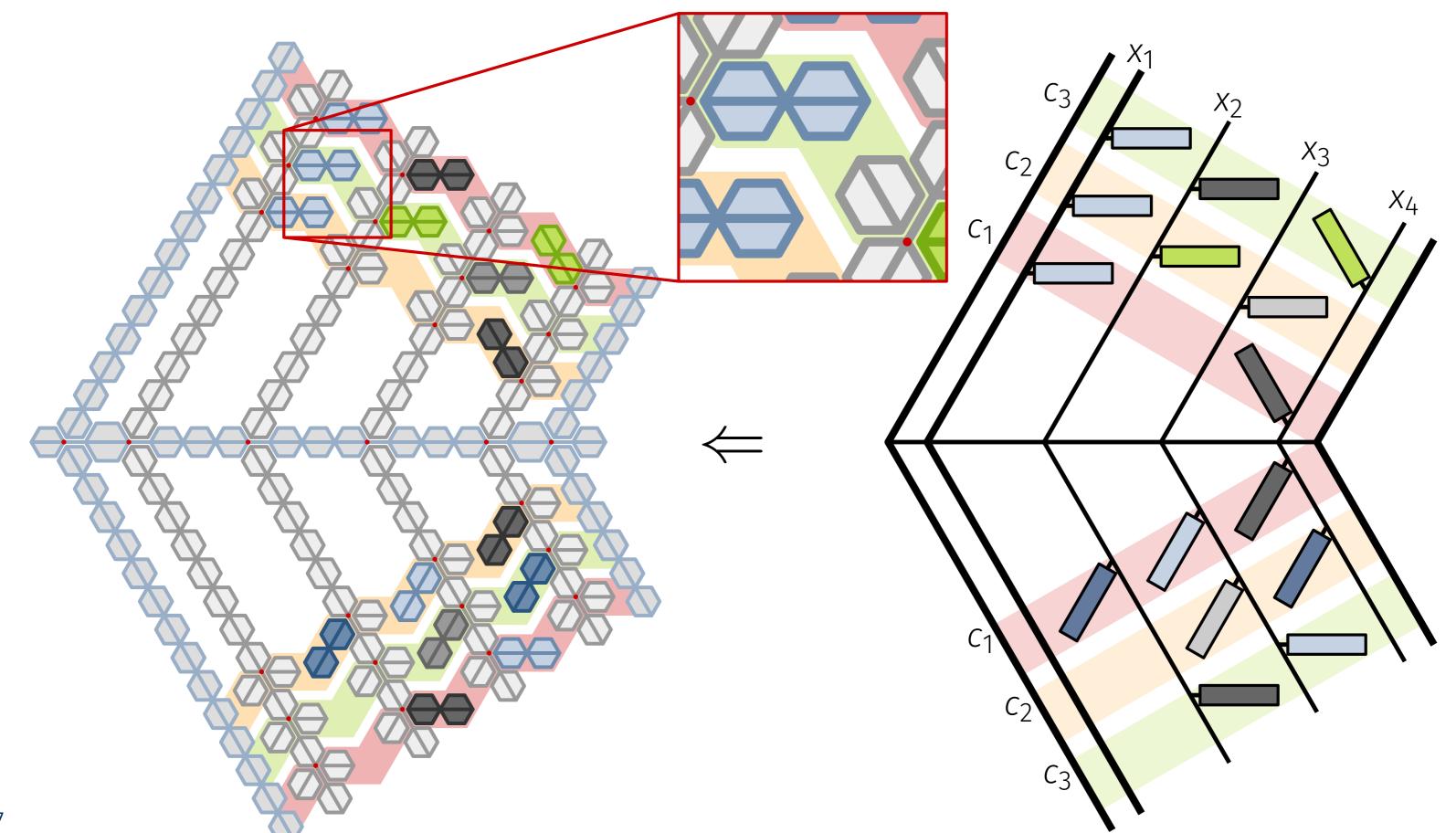




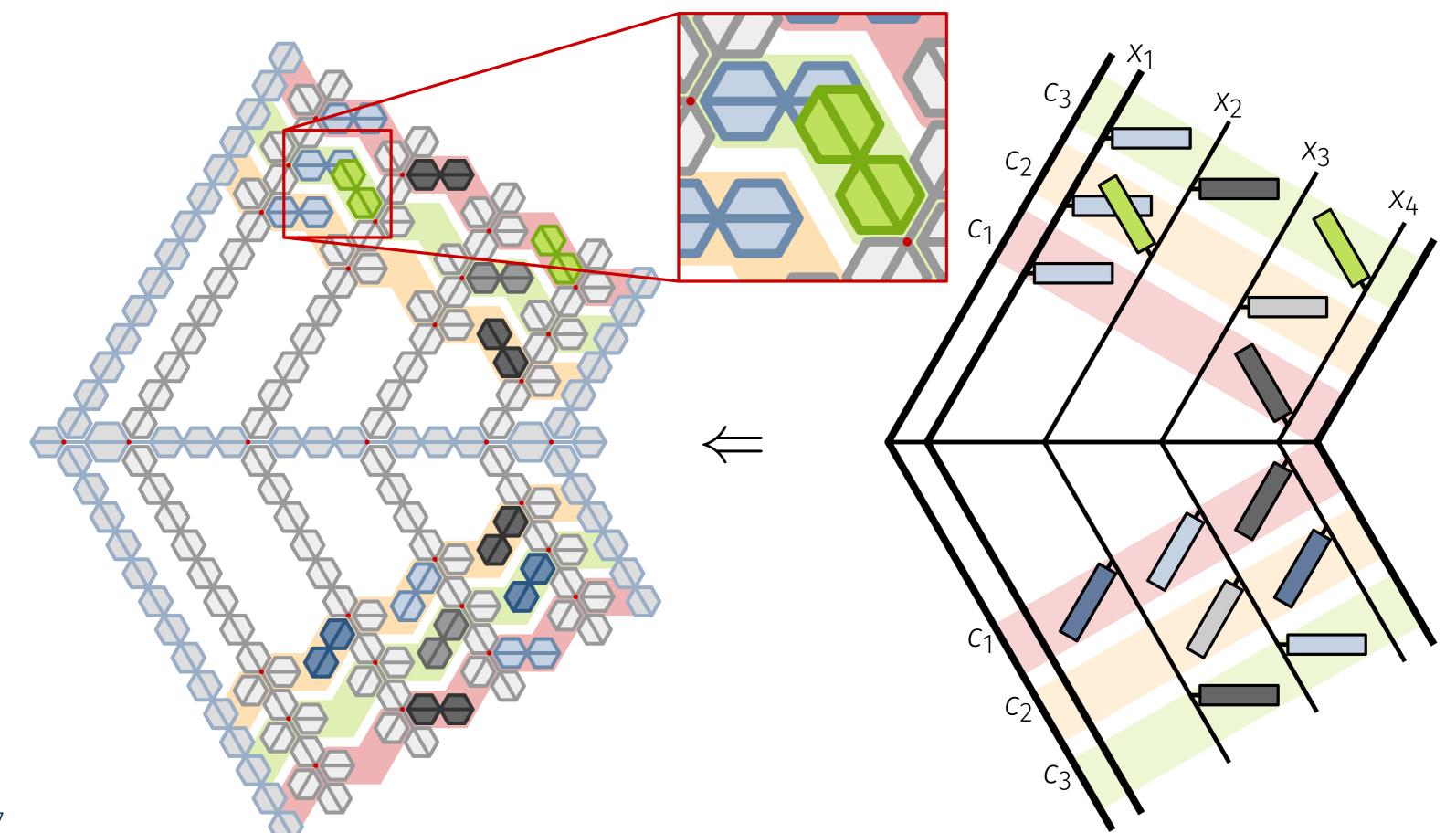




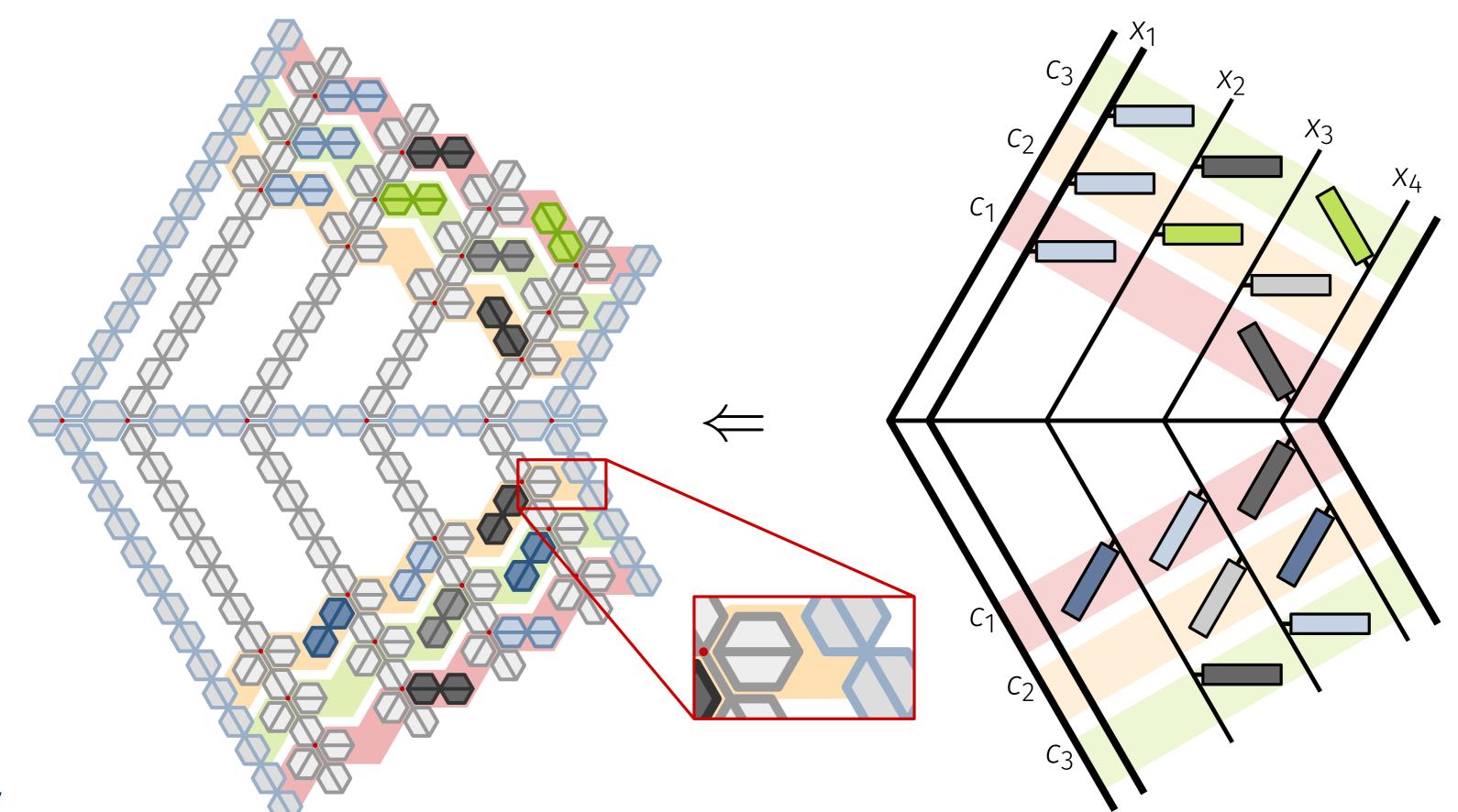




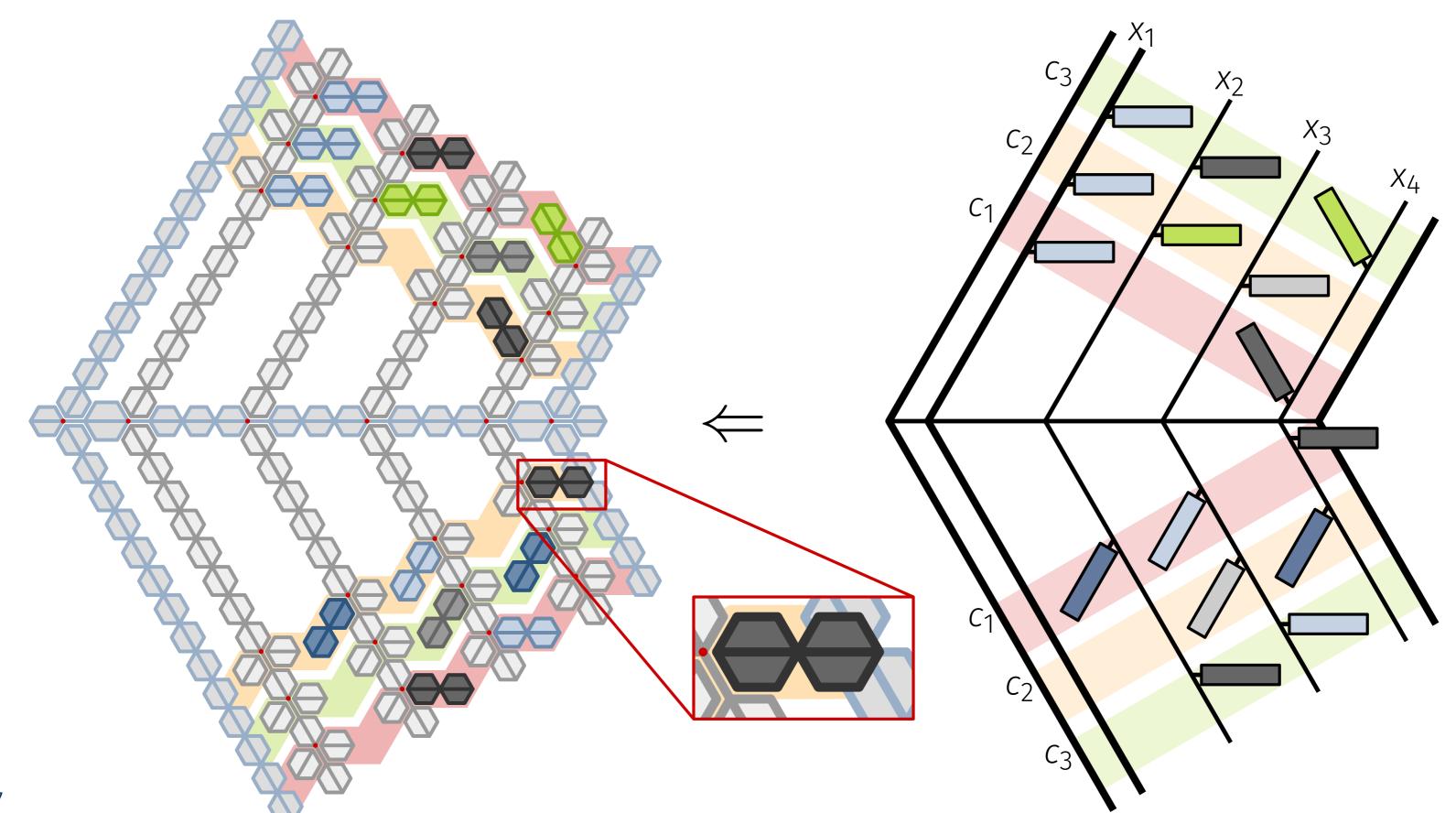












	star	caterpillar tree	
Weak UDCR		Cleve; 2020	Cleve; 2020
Weak Emb. UDCR		Chiu, Cleve, Nöllenburg; 2019	



	star	caterpillar tree		
Weak UDCR		Cleve; 2020	Cleve; 2020	
Weak Emb. UDCR		Chiu, Cleve, Nöllenburg; 2019		

- Recognizing weak UDCR for caterpillars takes linear time
- Recognizing weak UDCR for trees is NP-hard



	star	caterpillar tree		
Weak UDCR		Cleve; 2020	Cleve; 2020	
Weak Emb. UDCR		Chiu, Cleve, Nöllenburg; 2019		

- · Recognizing weak UDCR for caterpillars takes linear time
- Recognizing weak UDCR for trees is NP-hard

NP-completeness?



	star	caterpillar	lobster	•••	tree
Weak UDCR		Cleve; 2020	?		Cleve; 2020
Weak Emb. UDCR		Chiu, Cleve, Nöllenburg; 2019			

- · Recognizing weak UDCR for caterpillars takes linear time
- Recognizing weak UDCR for trees is NP-hard

NP-completeness?

- Trees in which all vertices have distance at most k to a central path?
- Lobster graphs (k = 2)?