

36th European Workshop on Computational Geometry

Disjoint tree-compatible plane perfect matchings

Oswin Aichholzer¹, Julia Obmann¹, Pavel Paták², Daniel Perz¹,
and Josef Tkadlec²

¹ Graz University of Technology, Austria

² IST Austria, Klosterneuburg, Austria

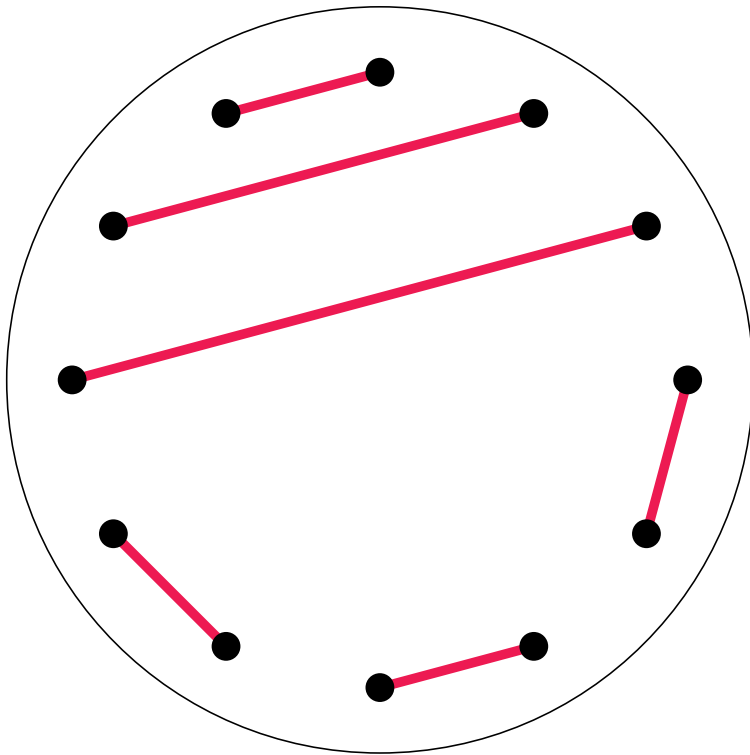


Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position

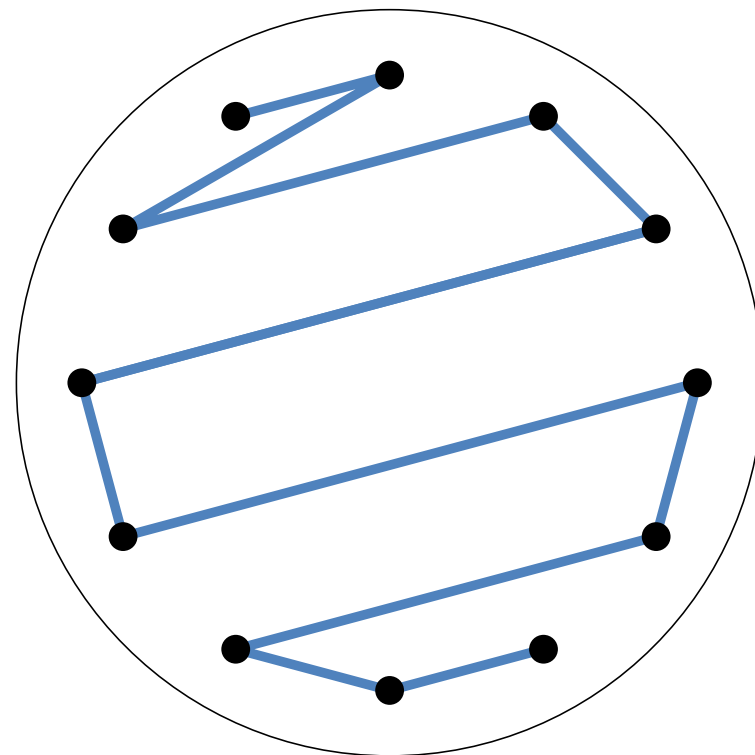
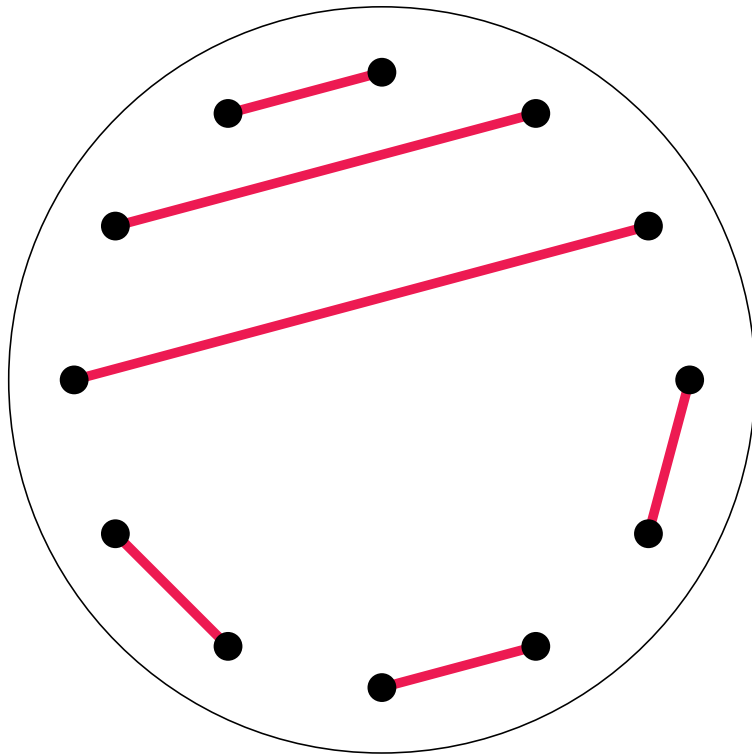
Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



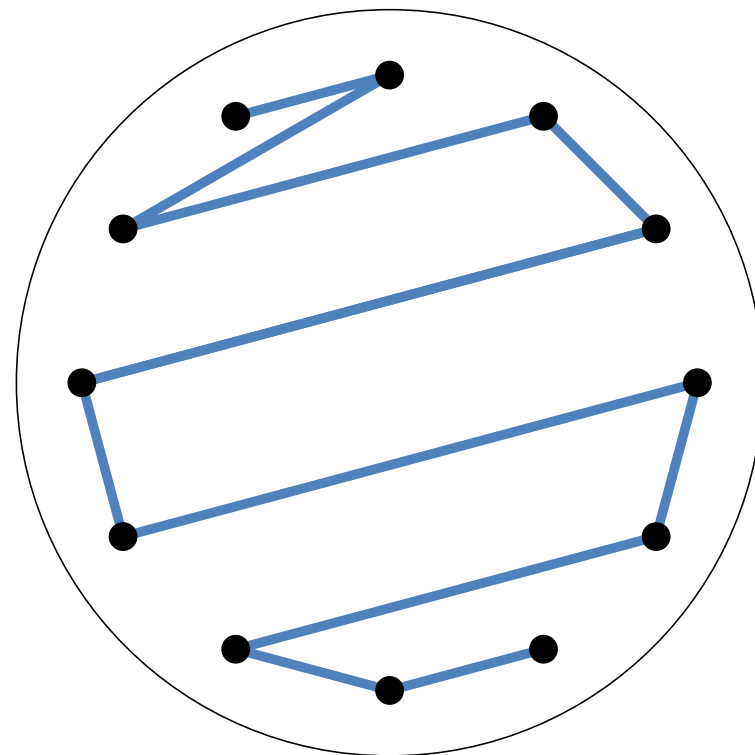
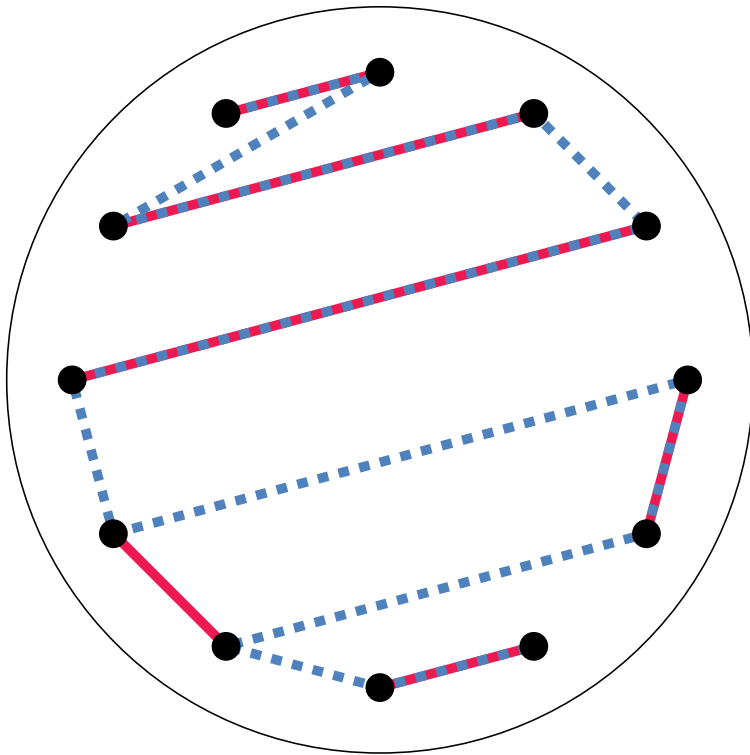
Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



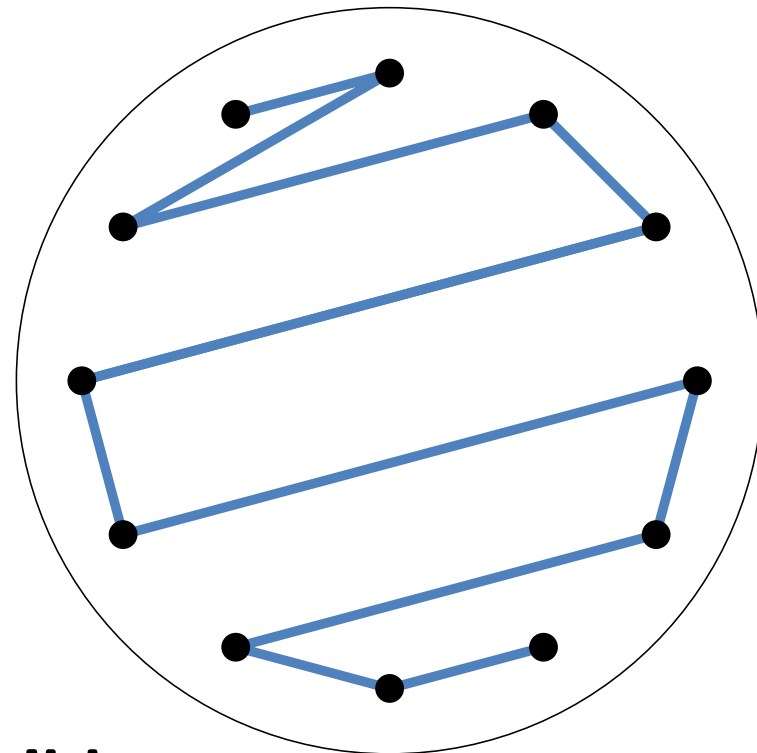
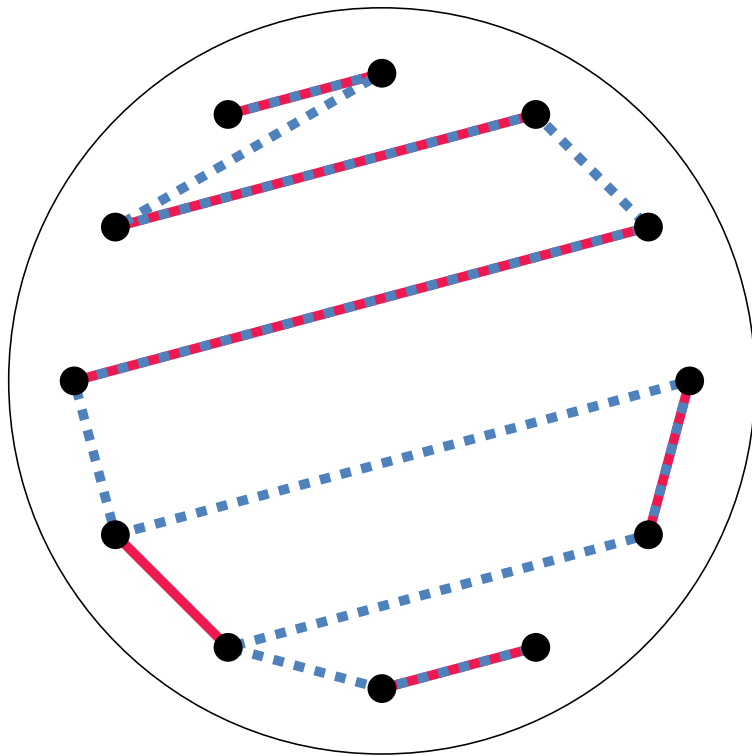
Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



Compatibility of graphs

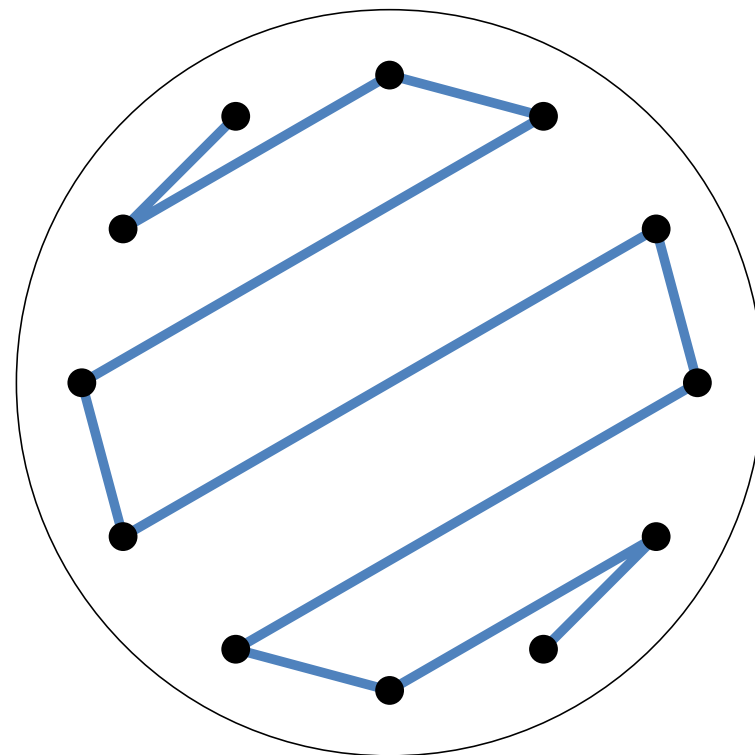
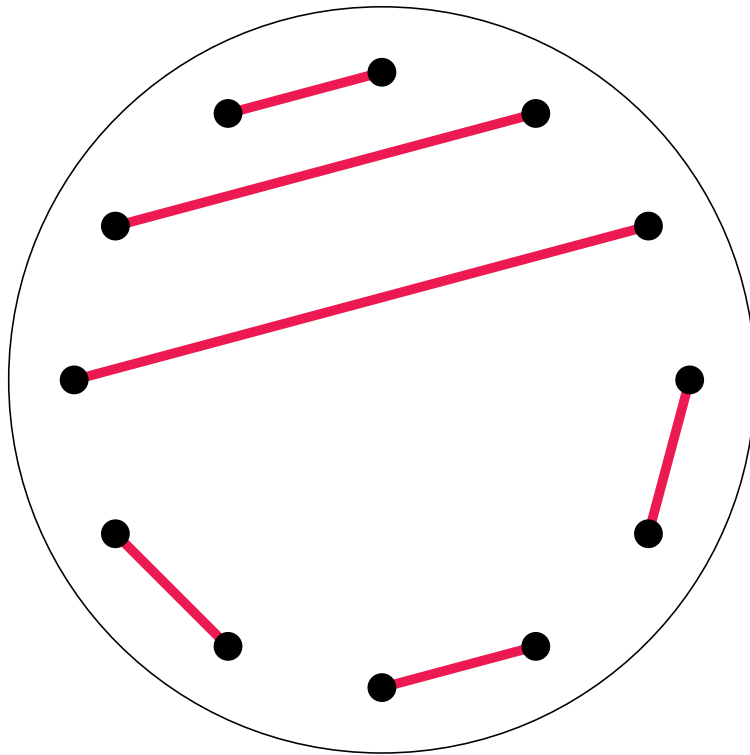
Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



compatible

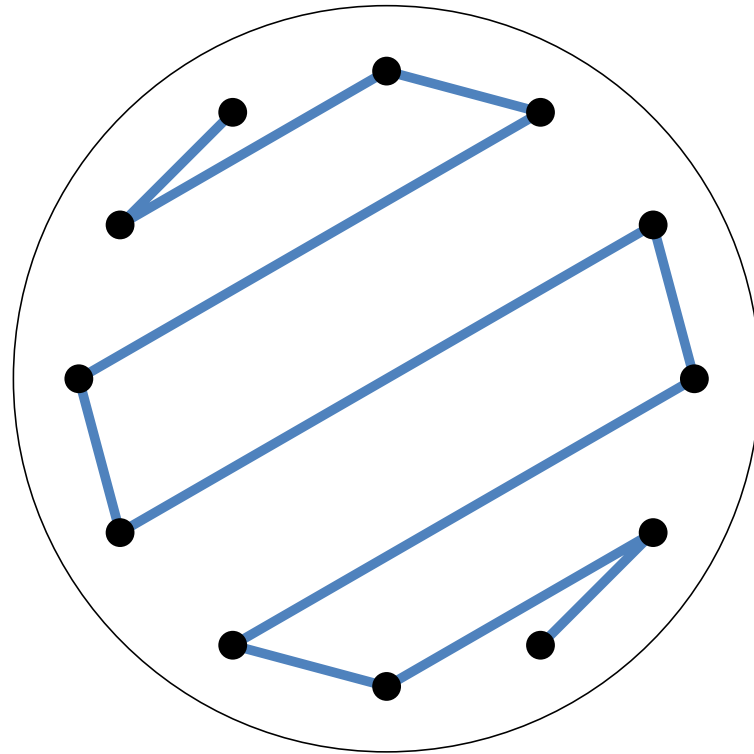
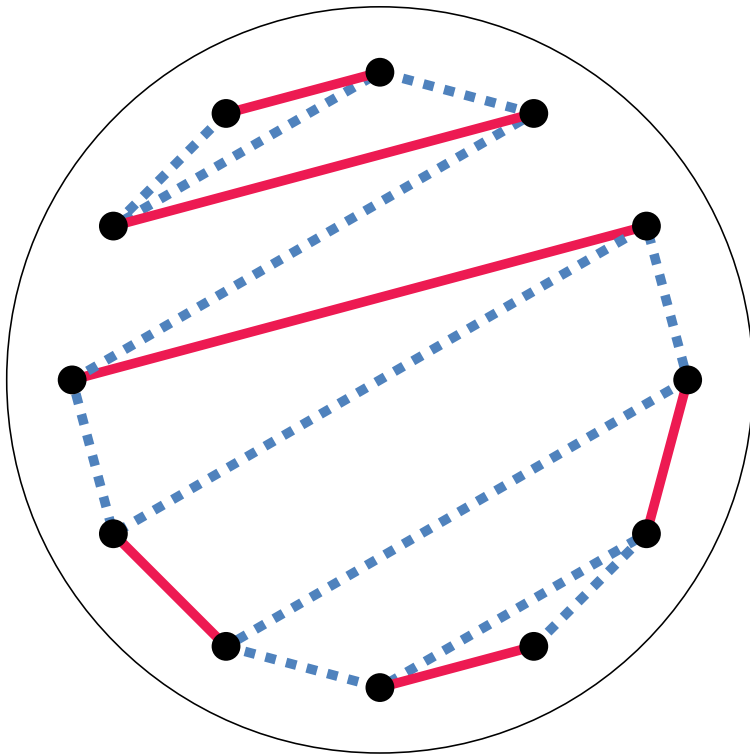
Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



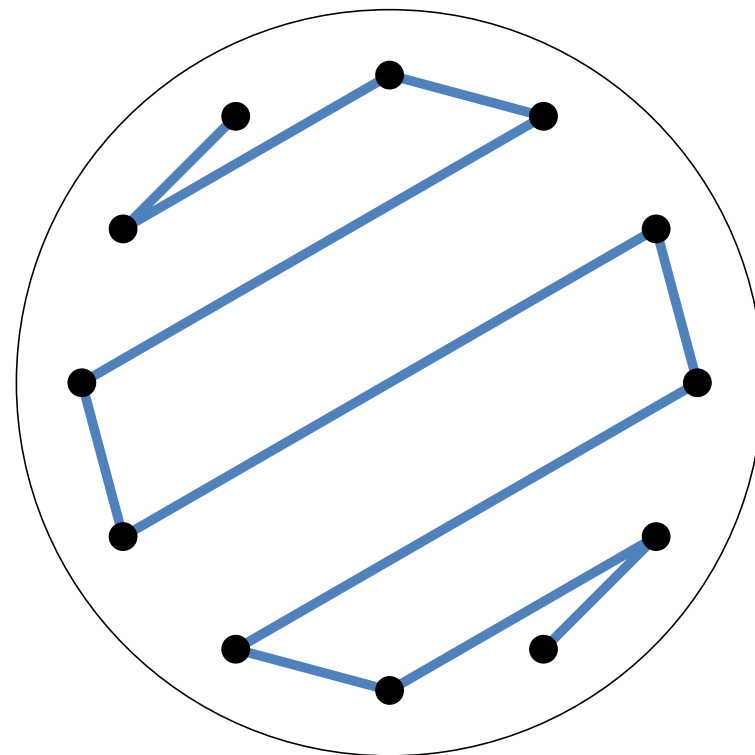
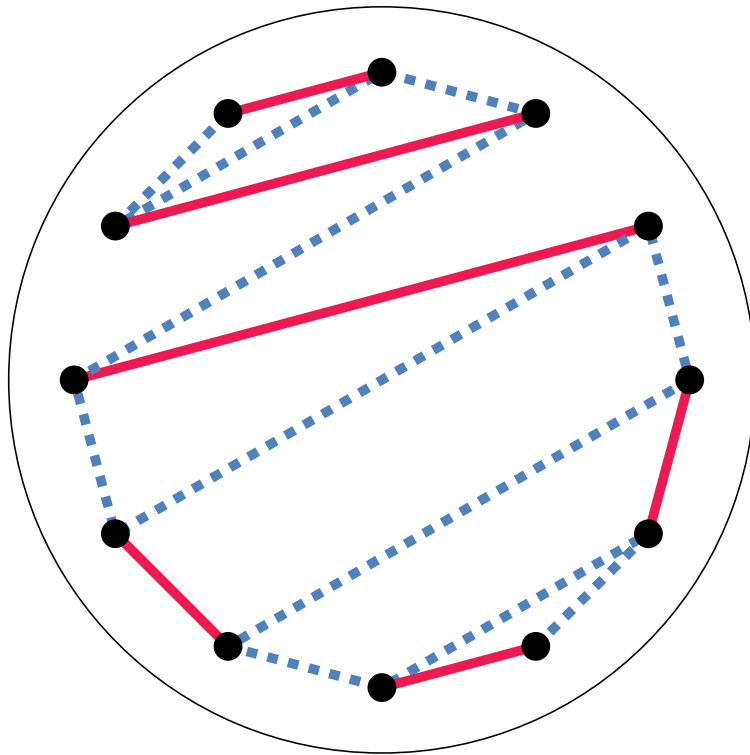
Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



Compatibility of graphs

Setting: set S of $2n$ points in the plane in general position



disjoint compatible

Compatibility of matchings

Compatibility of matchings

- compatibility graph:
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i$ and M_j are compatible

Compatibility of matchings

- compatibility graph:
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i$ and M_j are compatible
- compatibility graph for matchings is connected
 - convex point set: [C. Hernando, F. Hurtado and M. Noy; 2002.]
 - general point set: [M.E. Houle, F. Hurtado, M. Noy and E. Rivera-Campo; 2005.]

Compatibility of matchings

- compatibility graph:
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i$ and M_j are compatible
- compatibility graph for matchings is connected
convex point set: [C. Hernando, F. Hurtado and M. Noy; 2002.]
general point set: [M.E. Houle, F. Hurtado, M. Noy and E. Rivera-Campo; 2005.]
- diameter is $O(\log n)$ [ABDGHHKMRSSUW; 2009.]
and $\Omega(\log n / \log \log n)$ [A.Razen; 2008.]

Disjoint compatibility of matchings

Disjoint compatibility of matchings

- **disjoint** compatibility graph:
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i, M_j$ are **disjoint** compatible

Disjoint compatibility of matchings

- **disjoint** compatibility graph:
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i, M_j$ are **disjoint** compatible
- **disjoint** compatibility graph for matchings on point sets of $2n \geq 6$ points in convex position is disconnected

[O. Aichholzer, A. Asinowski and T. Miltzow; 2015.]

Disjoint compatibility of matchings

- **disjoint** compatibility graph:
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i, M_j$ are **disjoint** compatible
- **disjoint** compatibility graph for matchings on point sets of $2n \geq 6$ points in convex position is disconnected

[O. Aichholzer, A. Asinowski and T. Miltzow; 2015.]

Alternative way of defining compatibility?

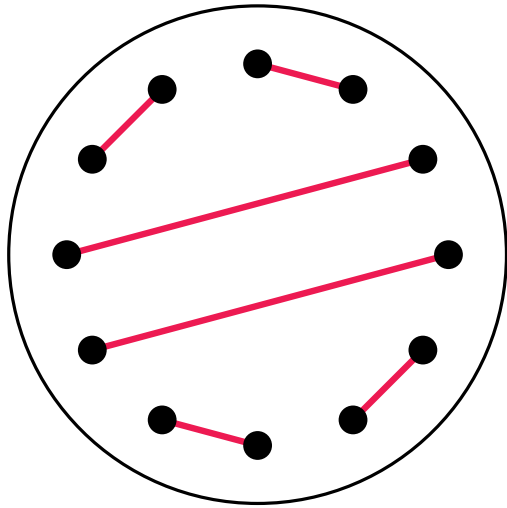
Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**

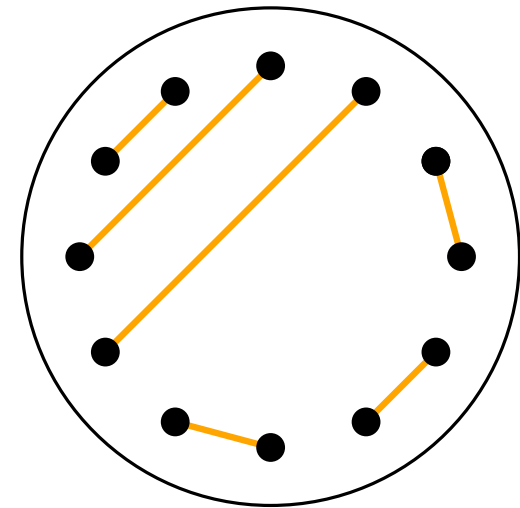
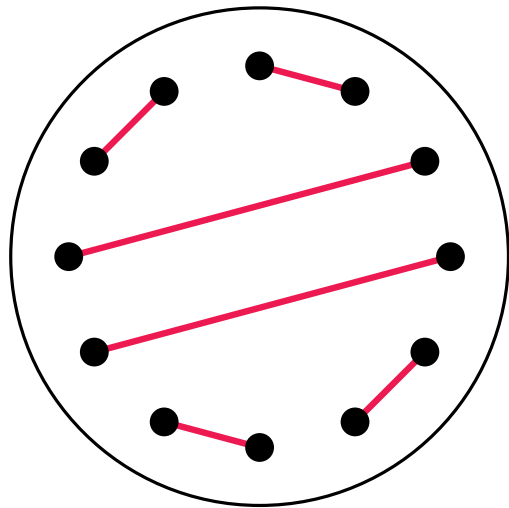
Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



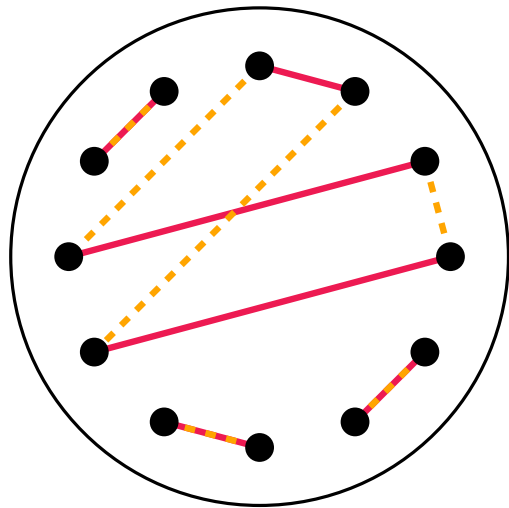
Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**

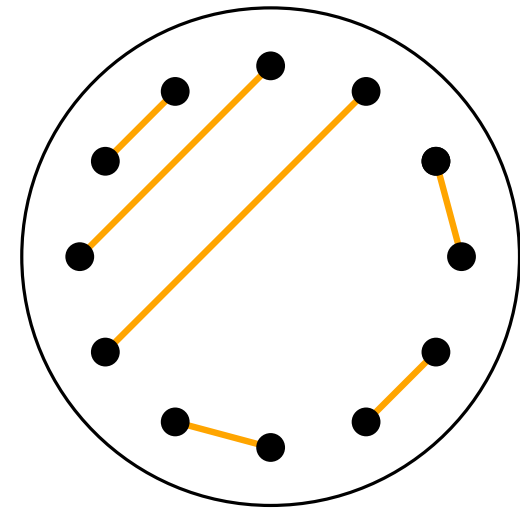


Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**

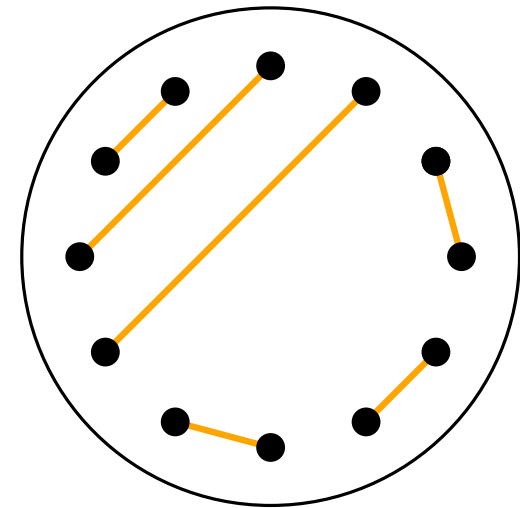
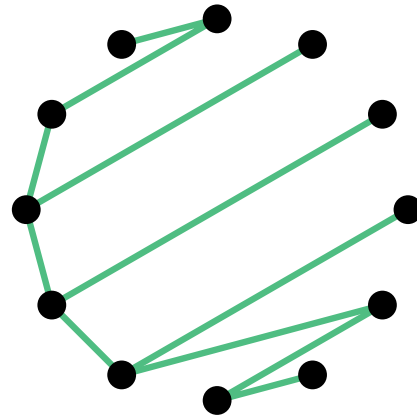
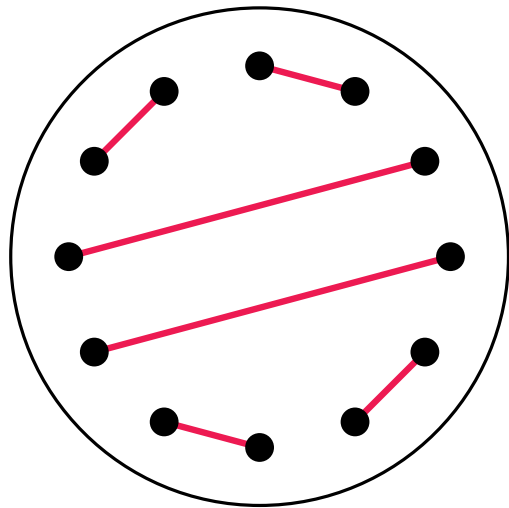


not compatible!



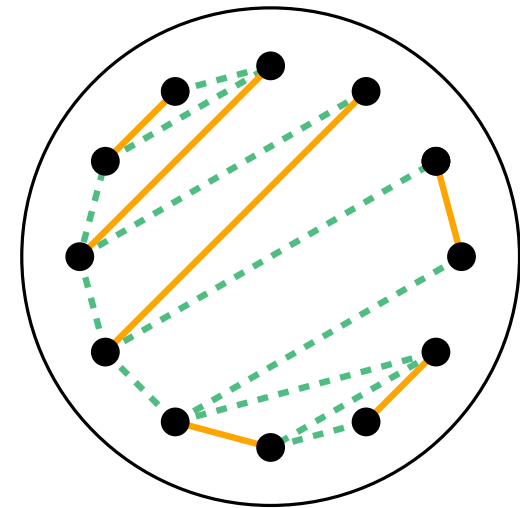
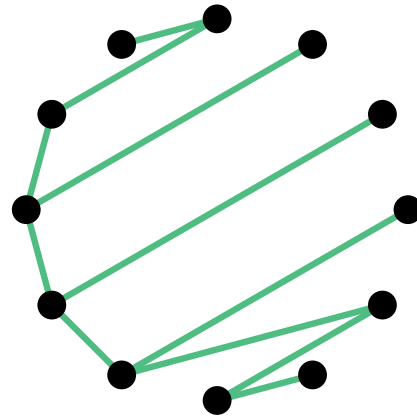
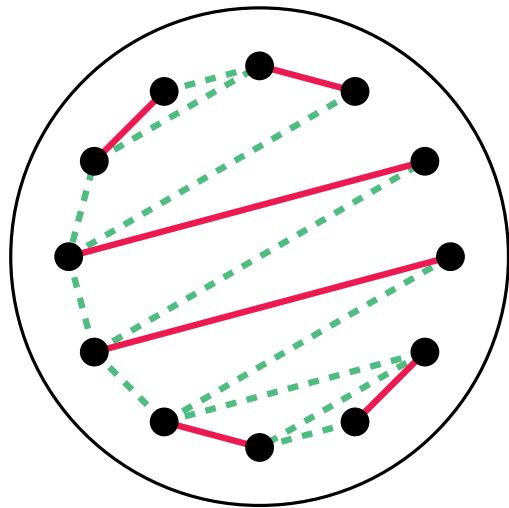
Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



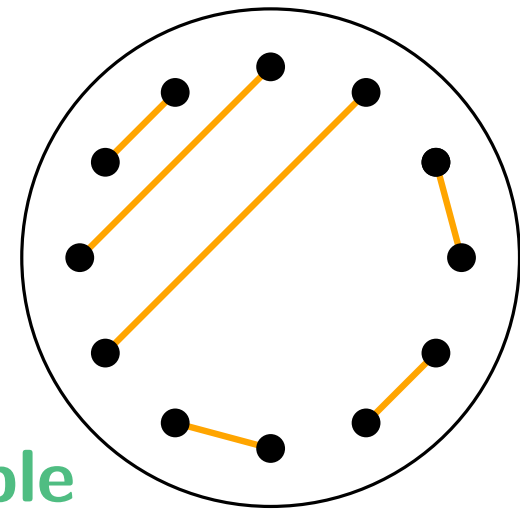
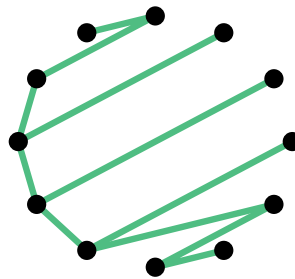
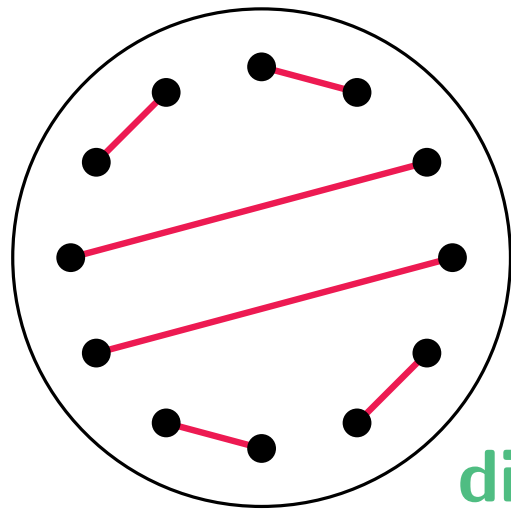
Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

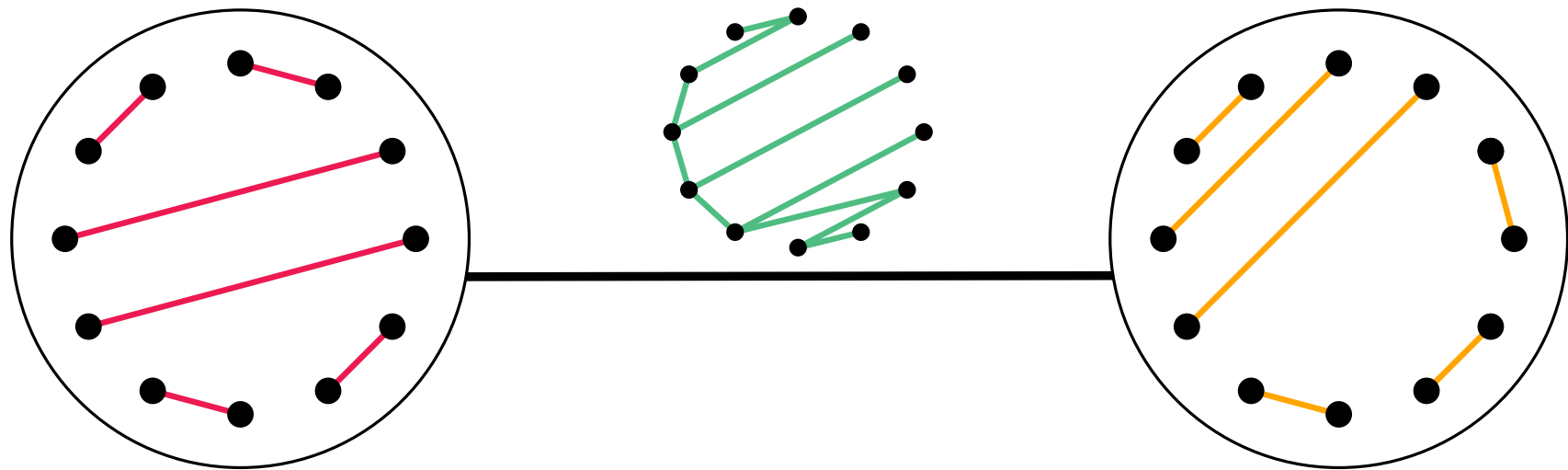
- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



**matchings are
disjoint tree-compatible**
(for short: tree-compatible)

Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

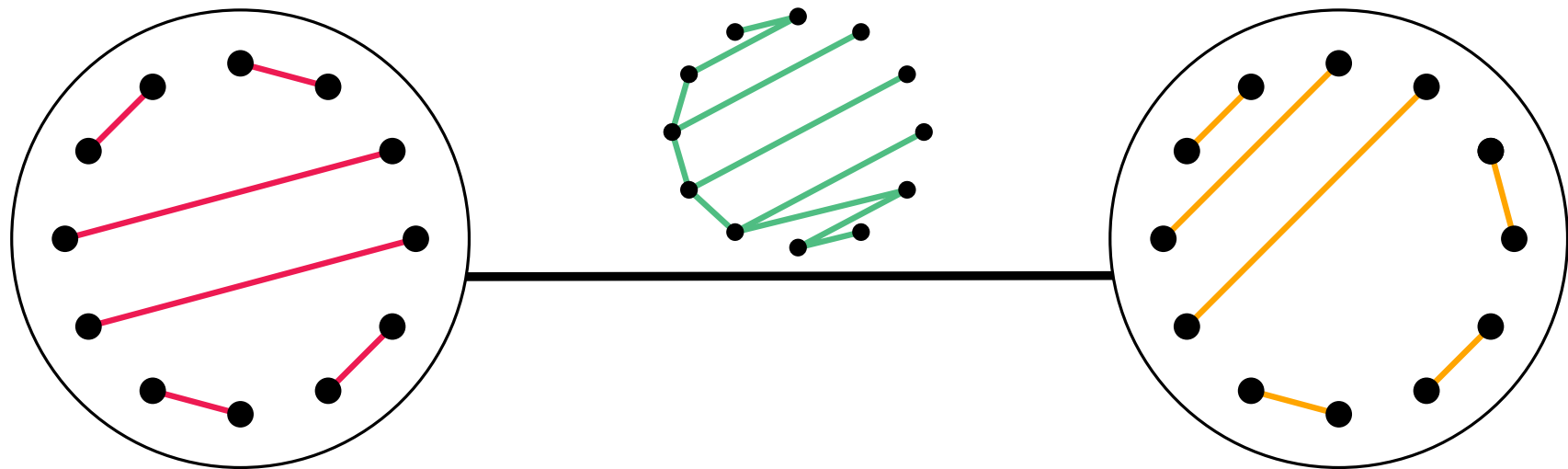
- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



- **disjoint tree**-compatibility graph G_{2n} :
 - vertices: all plane perfect matchings on S
 - edge $(M_i, M_j) \iff M_i, M_j$ **disjoint tree**-compatible

Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



ATTENTION: different from (disjoint) compatibility!

disjoint tree-compatible $\not\Rightarrow$ compatible

disjoint compatible $\not\Rightarrow$ disjoint tree-compatible

Disjoint tree-compatibility of matchings

- consider 'compatibility' via disjoint compatible **plane spanning trees**



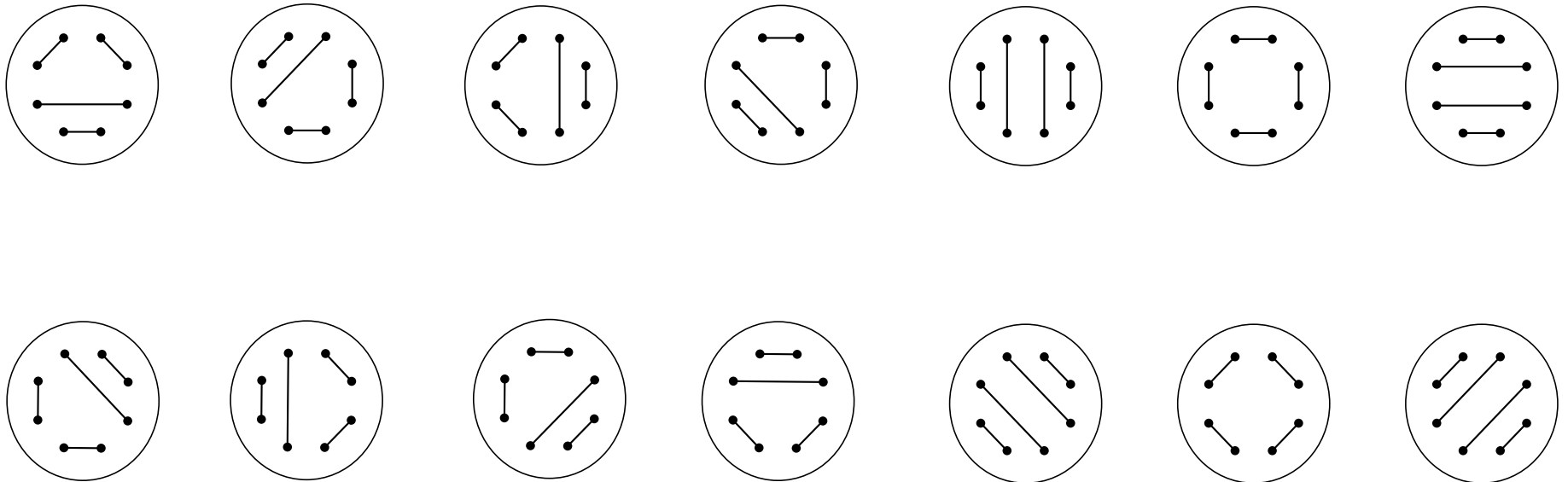
ATTENTION: different from (disjoint) compatibility!

disjoint tree-compatible $\not\Rightarrow$ compatible

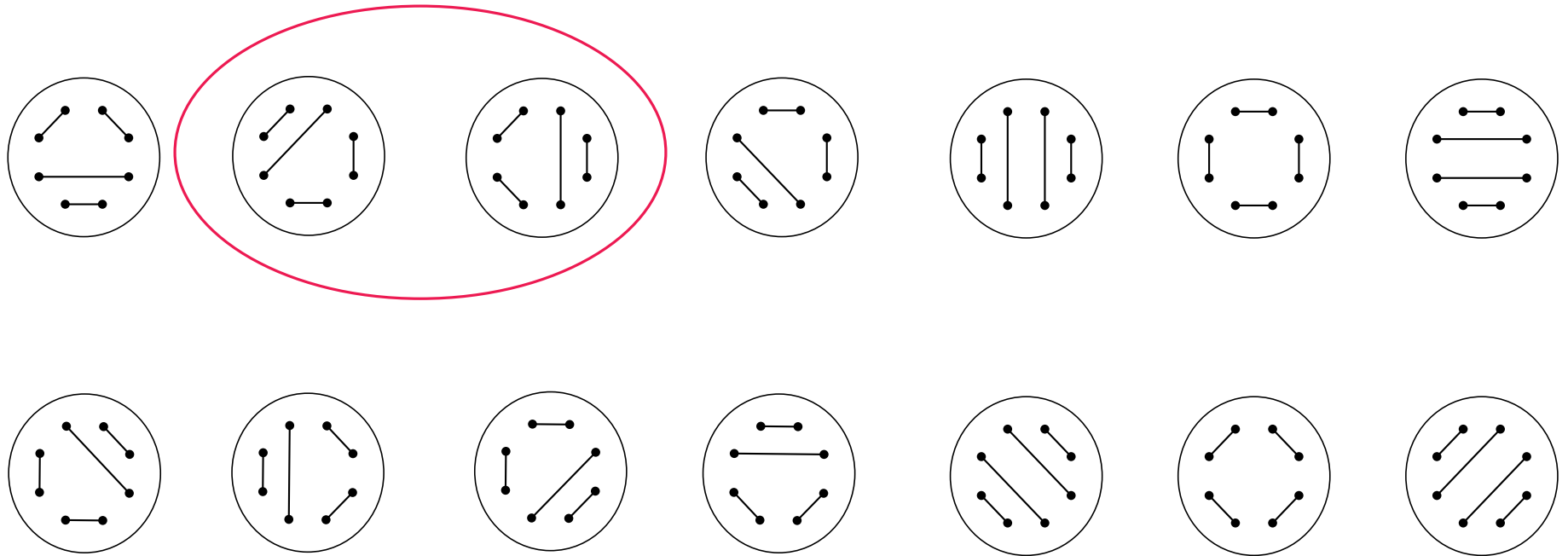
disjoint compatible $\not\Rightarrow$ disjoint tree-compatible

G_8

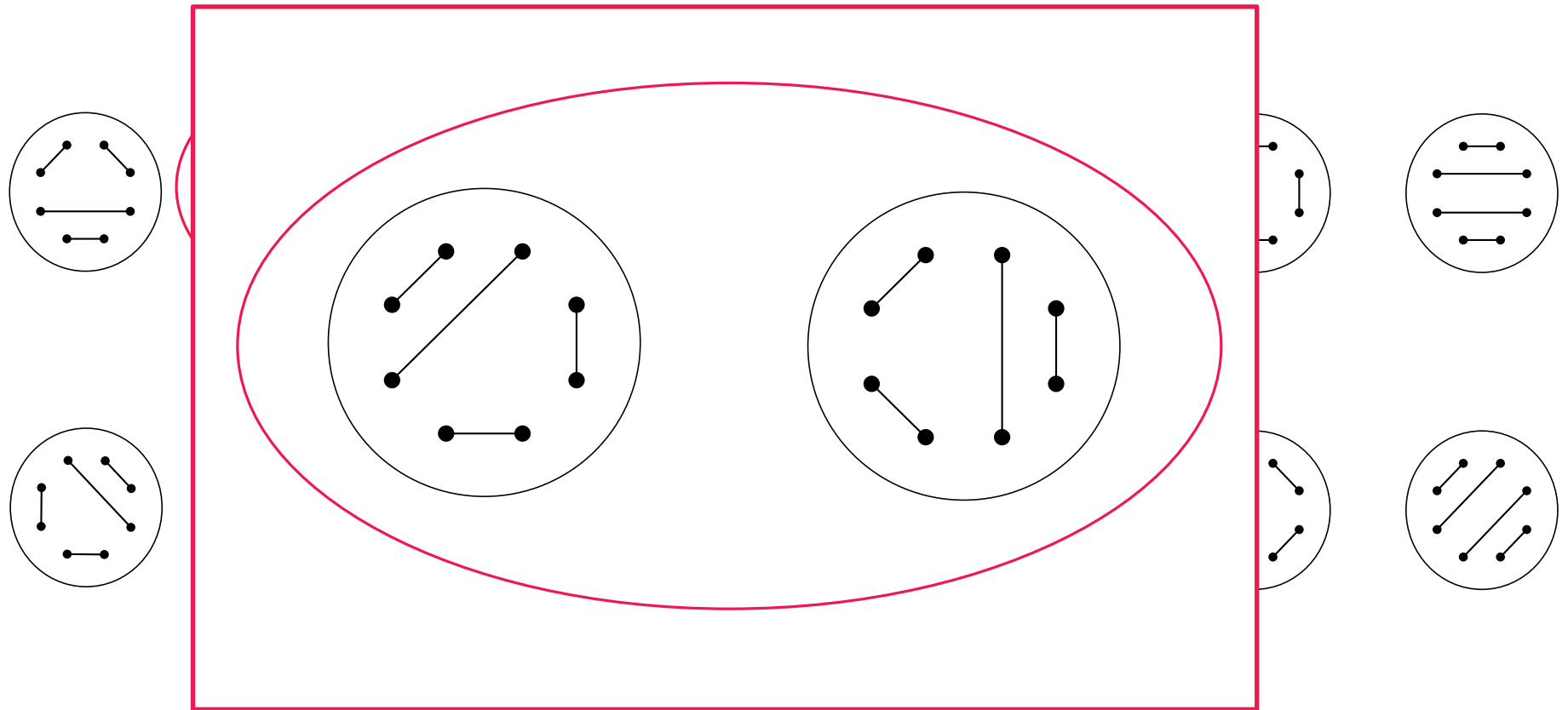
G_8



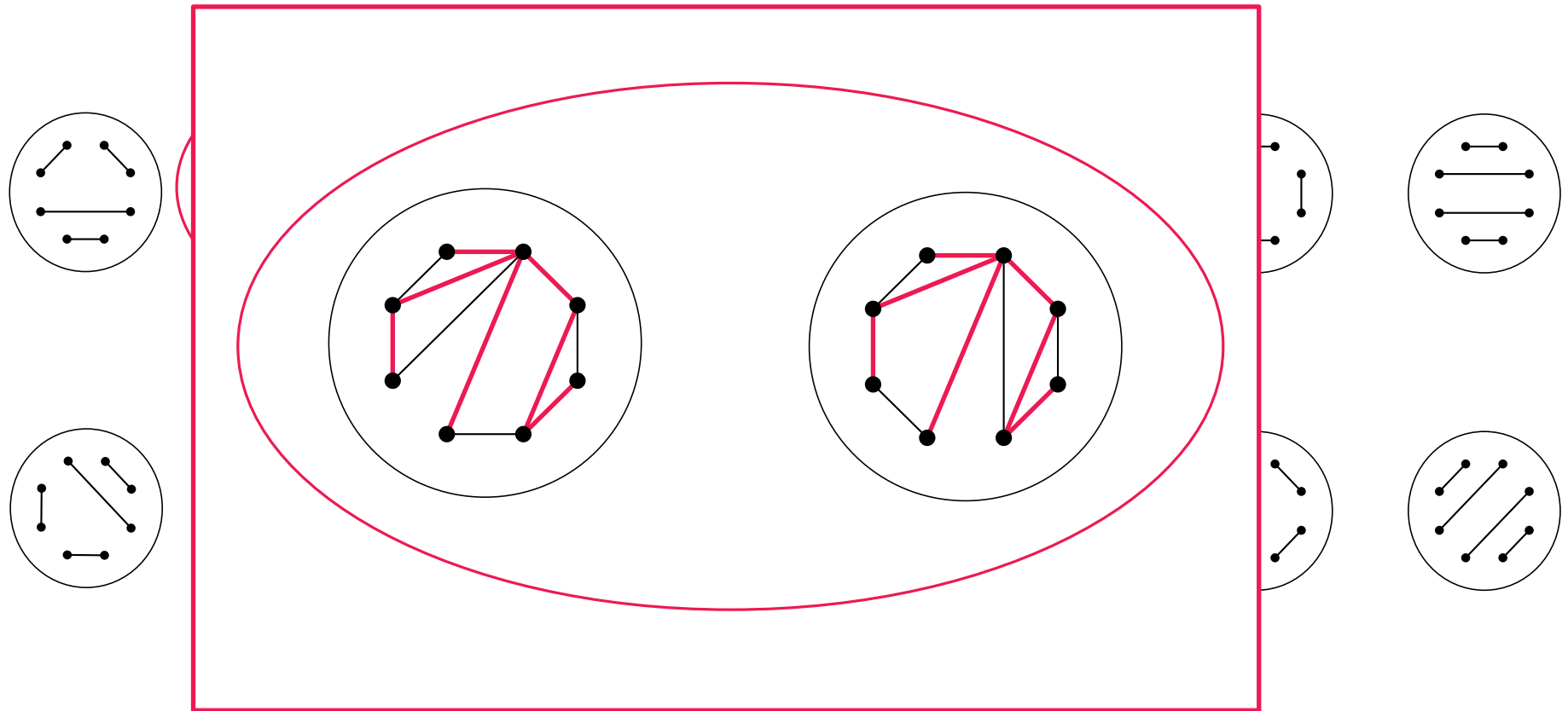
G_8



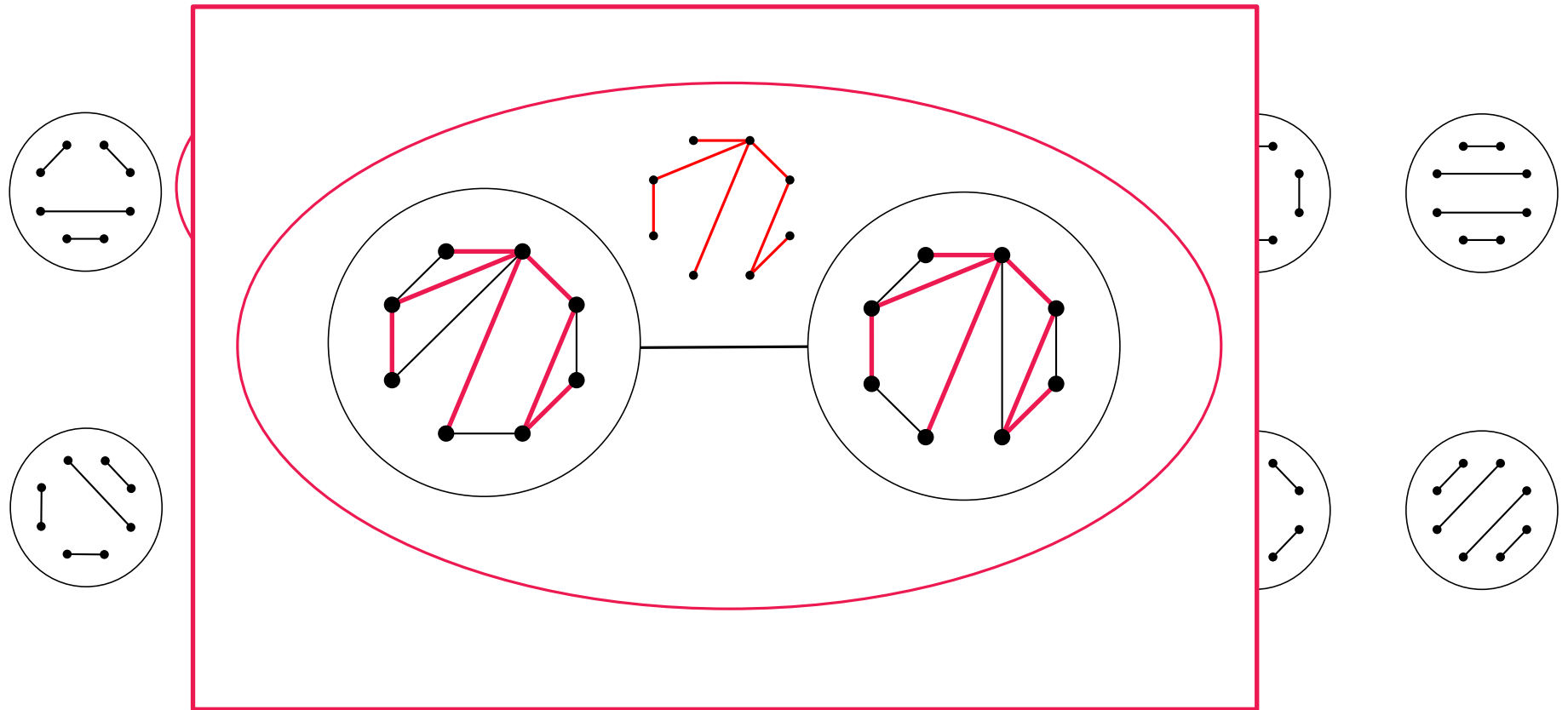
G_8



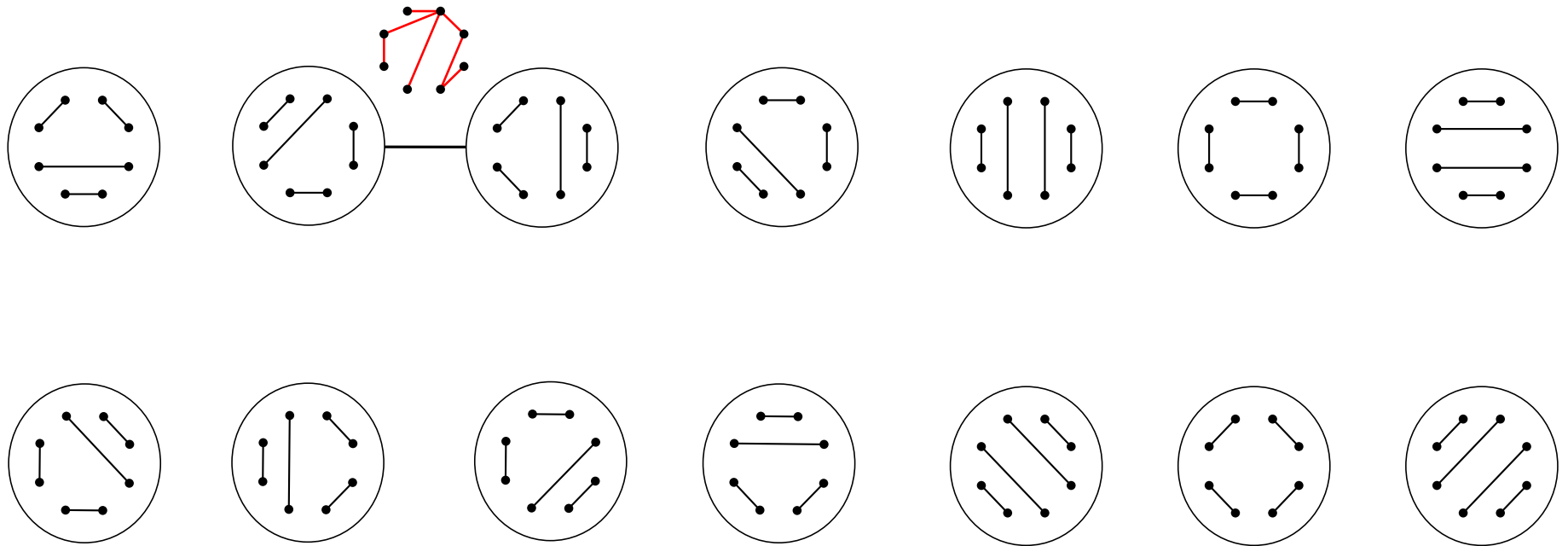
G_8



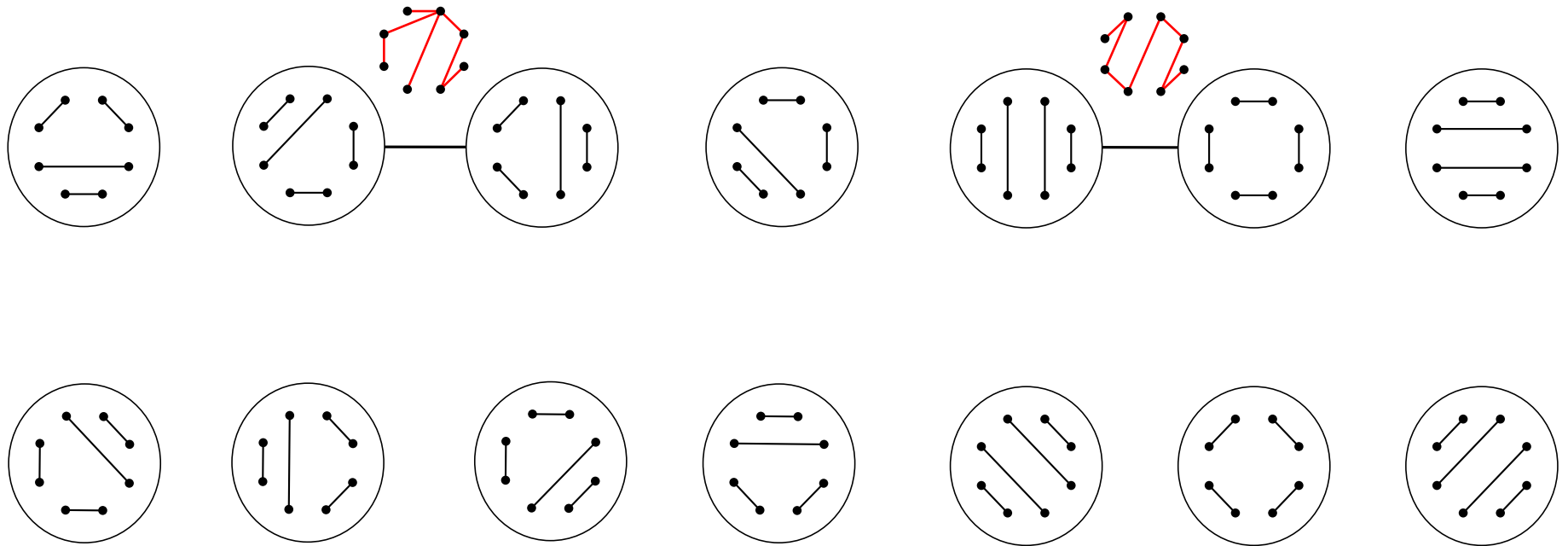
G_8



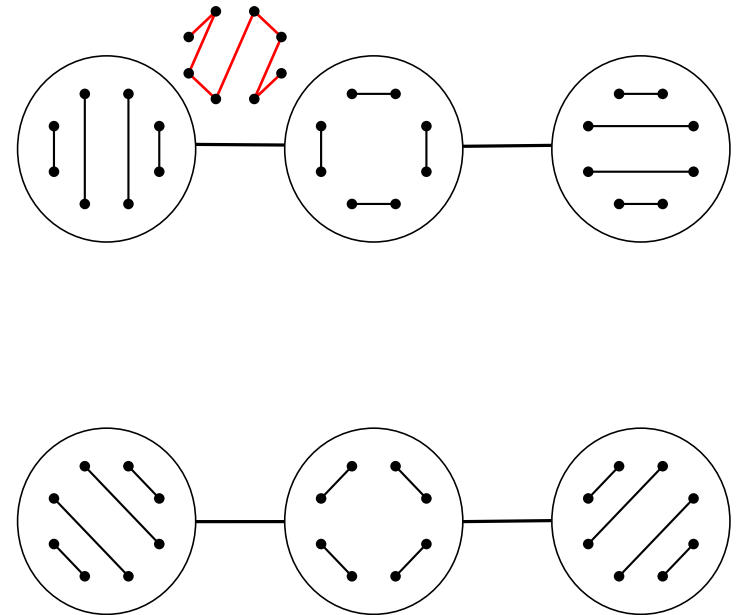
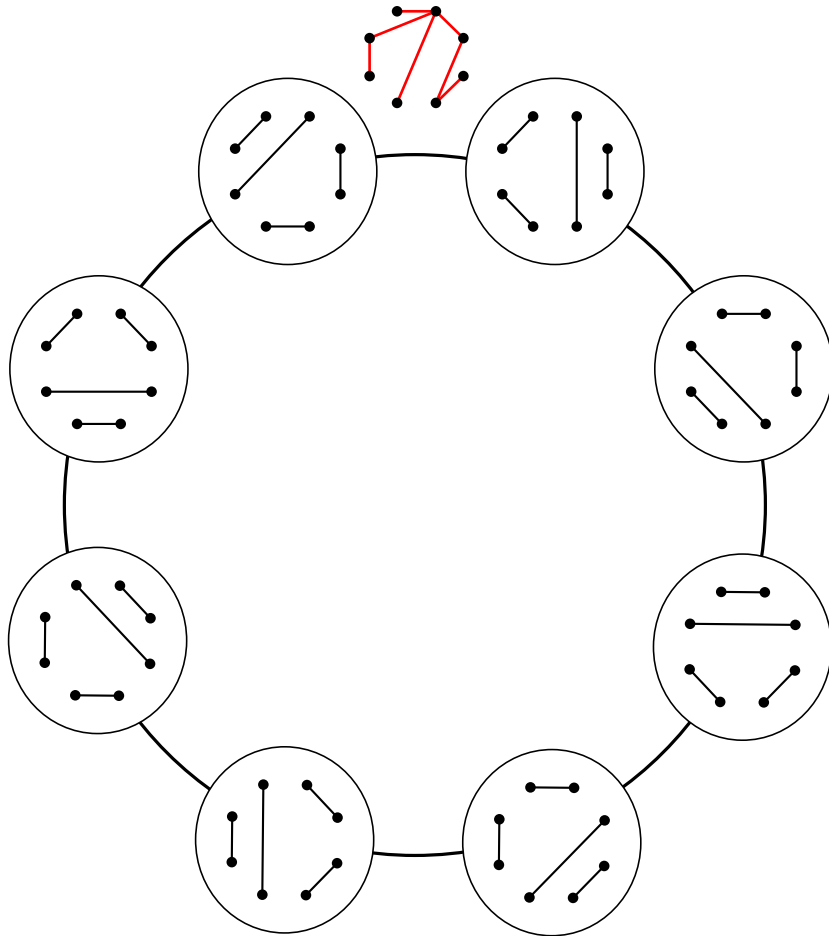
G_8



G_8



G_8



Upper bound

Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

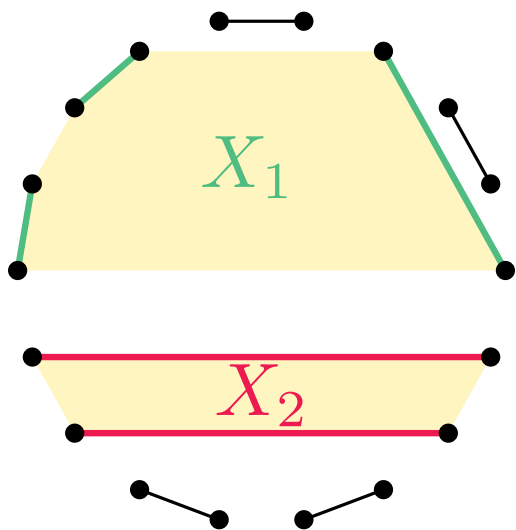
- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step

Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step

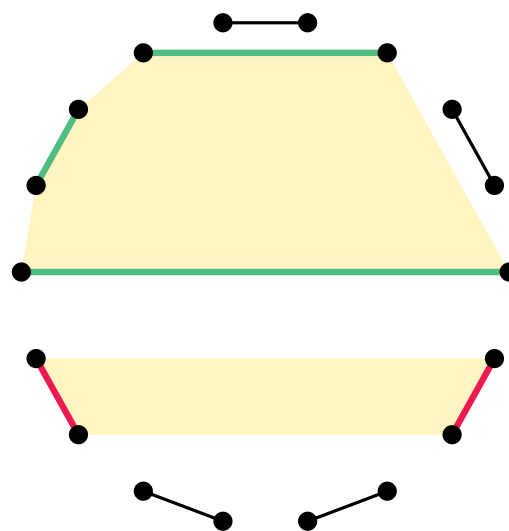
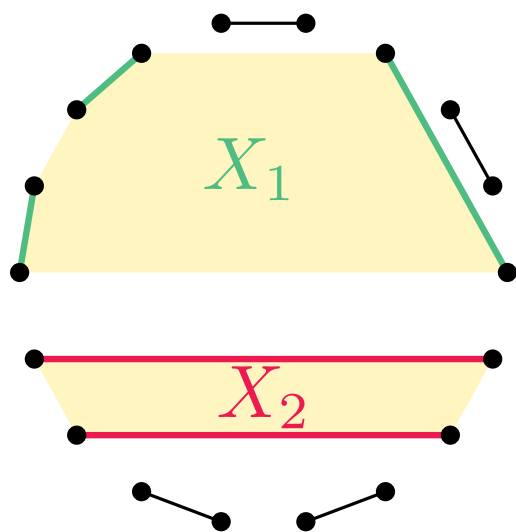


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step

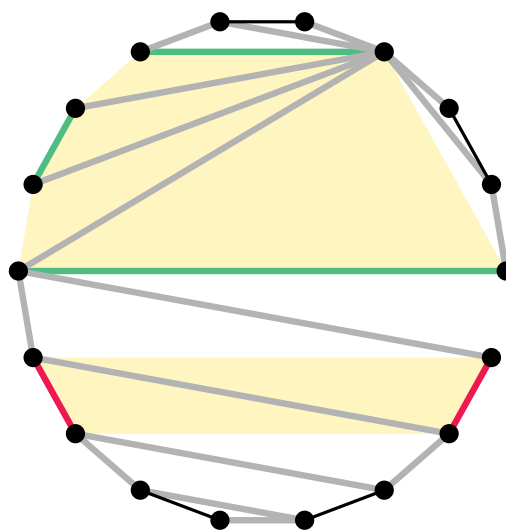
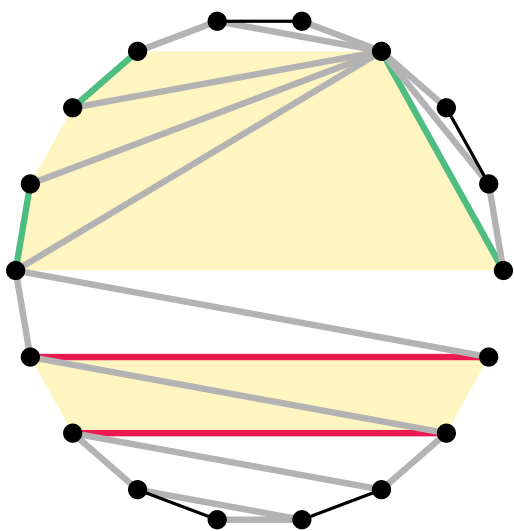


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step



Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

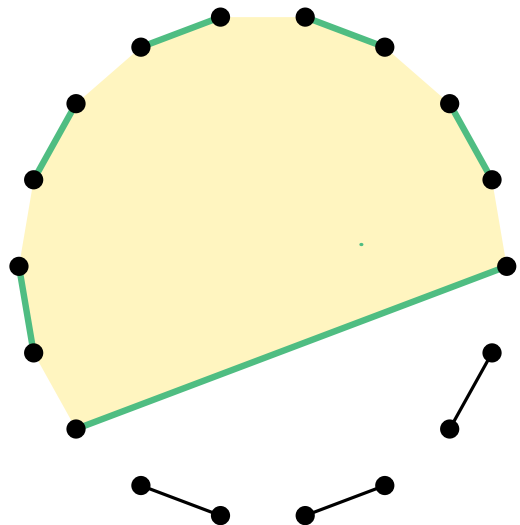
- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step
- large "semiears" (≥ 12 vertices) can be rotated in at most 3 steps

Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step
- large "semiears" (≥ 12 vertices) can be rotated in at most 3 steps

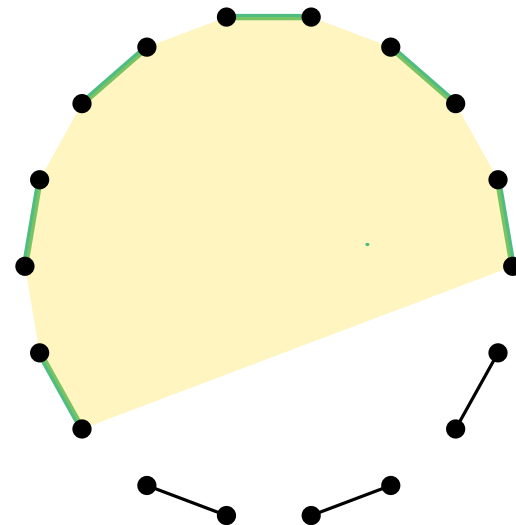
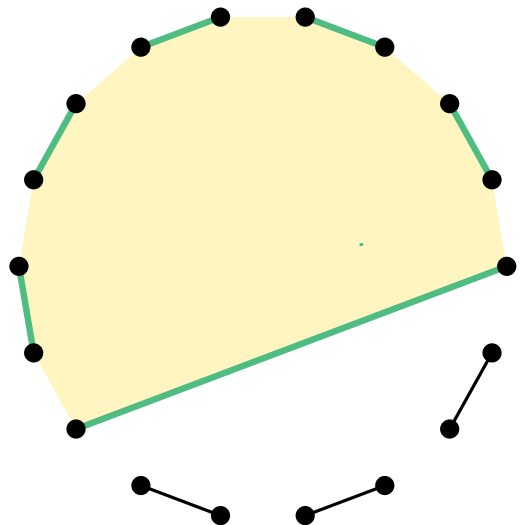


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step
- large "semiears" (≥ 12 vertices) can be rotated in at most 3 steps

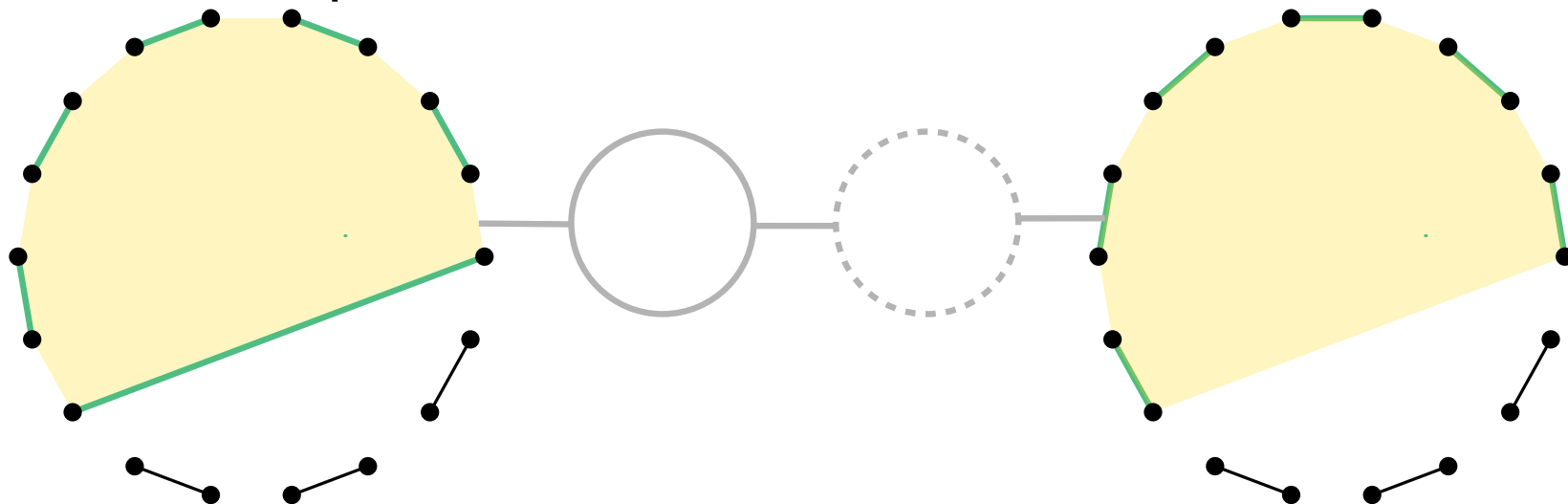


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- "inside semicycles" can be (simultaneously) rotated in one step
- large "semiears" (≥ 12 vertices) can be rotated in at most 3 steps



Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

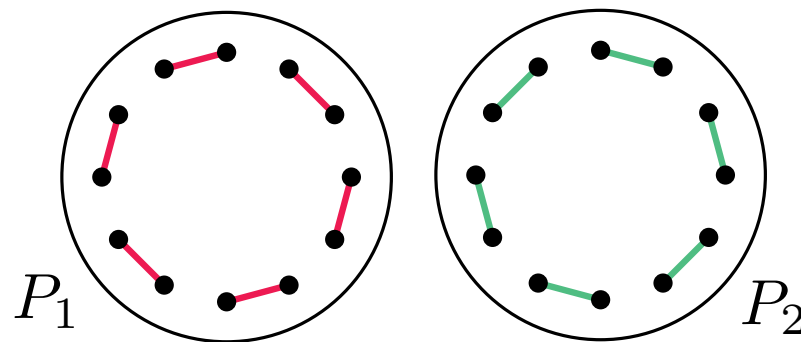
- all matchings can be quickly transformed to one of the perimeter matchings P_1 or P_2

Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- all matchings can be quickly transformed to one of the perimeter matchings P_1 or P_2

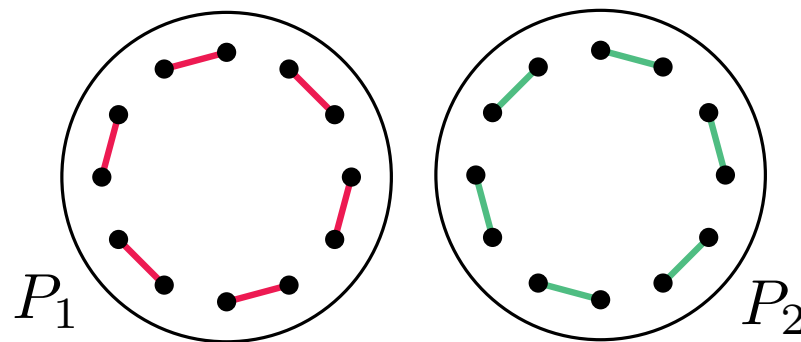


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- all matchings can be quickly transformed to one of the perimeter matchings P_1 or P_2
- easy bound 9:
distance to P_1 or P_2 is ≤ 3
for each matching

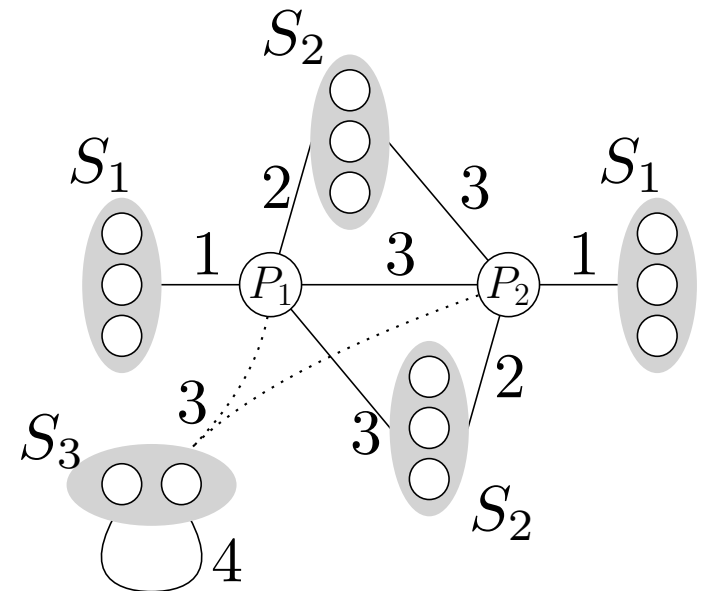
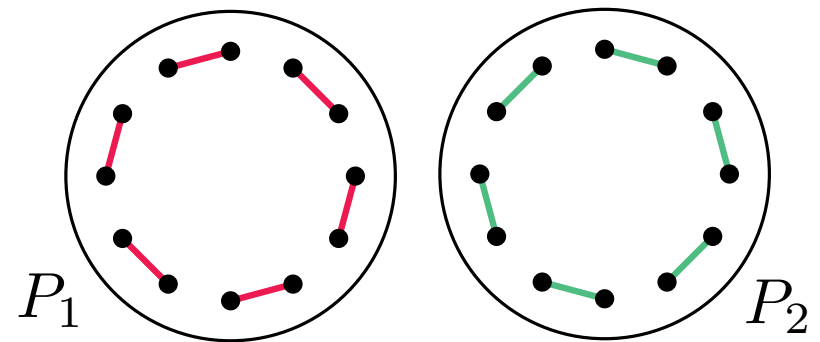


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- all matchings can be quickly transformed to one of the perimeter matchings P_1 or P_2
- easy bound 9:
distance to P_1 or P_2 is ≤ 3
for each matching

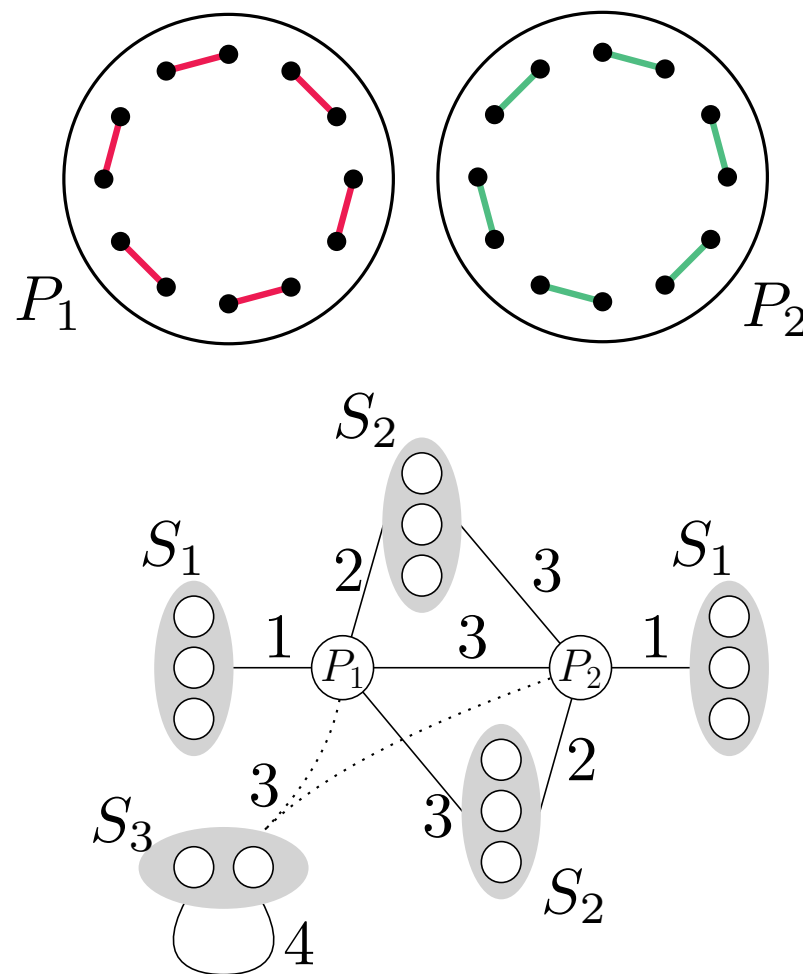


Upper bound

Theorem 1. For $2n \geq 10$, the graph G_{2n} is connected and $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \leq 5$.

Proof Idea.

- all matchings can be quickly transformed to one of the perimeter matchings P_1 or P_2
- easy bound 9:
distance to P_1 or P_2 is ≤ 3
for each matching
- more sophisticated arguments
yield bound 5



Lower bound

Lower bound

Theorem 2. For $2n \geq 10$, we have $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \geq 4$.

Lower bound

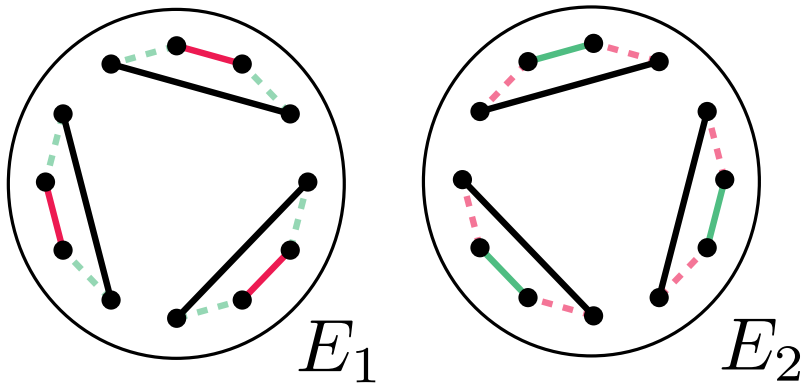
Theorem 2. For $2n \geq 10$, we have $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \geq 4$.

Idea: distance between two specific matchings is at least 4 for both n even and n odd

Lower bound

Theorem 2. For $2n \geq 10$, we have $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \geq 4$.

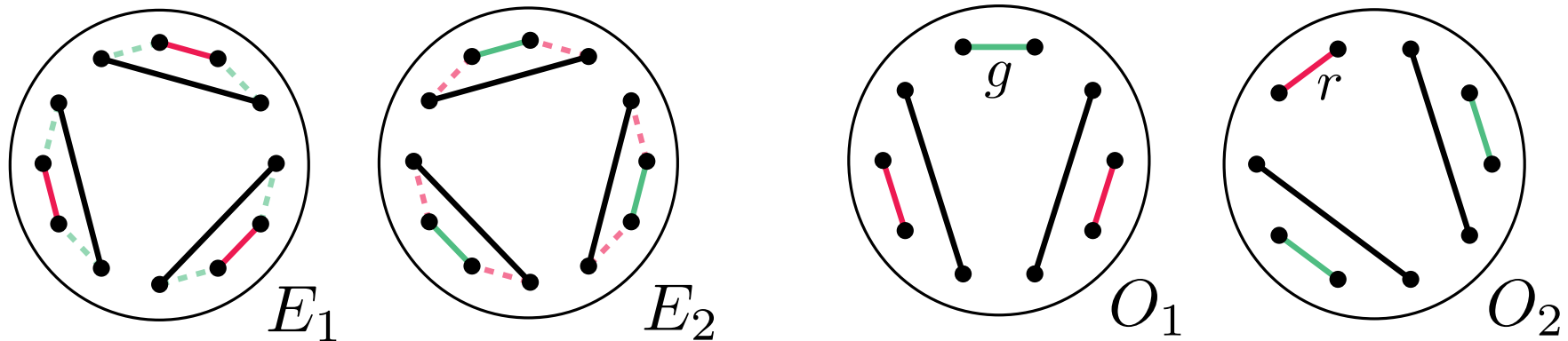
Idea: distance between two specific matchings is at least 4 for both n even and n odd



Lower bound

Theorem 2. For $2n \geq 10$, we have $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \geq 4$.

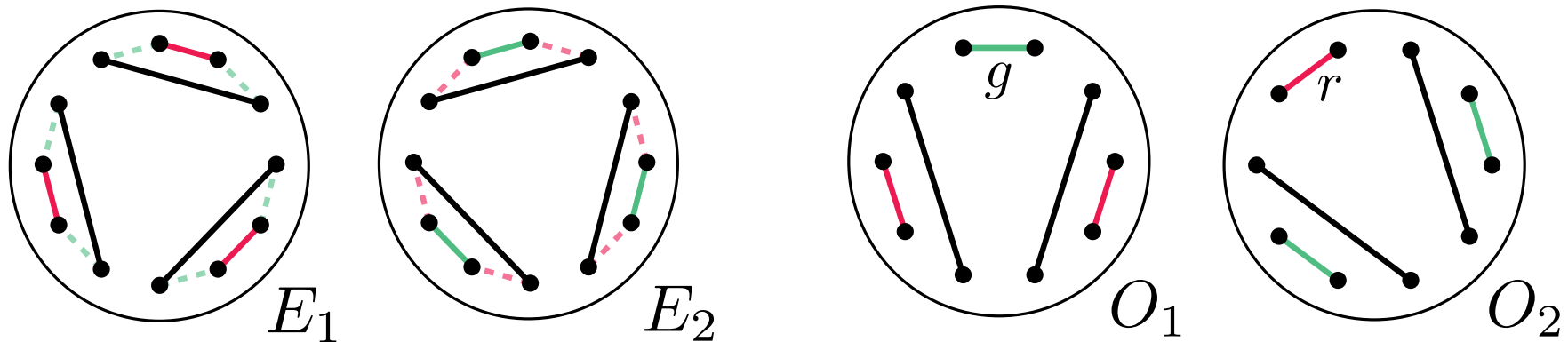
Idea: distance between two specific matchings is at least 4 for both n even and n odd



Lower bound

Theorem 2. For $2n \geq 10$, we have $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \geq 4$.

Idea: distance between two specific matchings is at least 4 for both n even and n odd

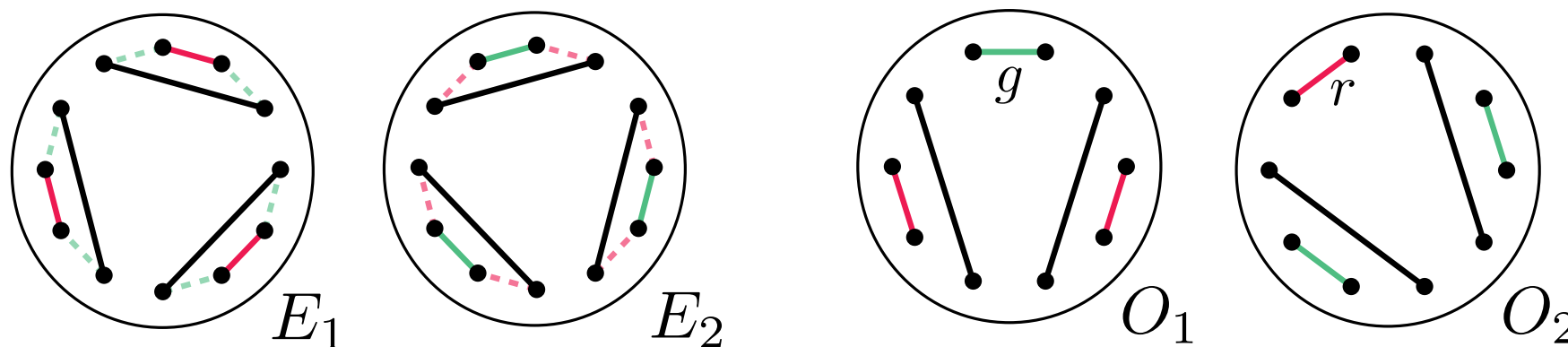


(i) M tree-compatible to $E_1 \Rightarrow$ no green perimeter edge
(analogously for E_2)

Lower bound

Theorem 2. For $2n \geq 10$, we have $\text{diam}(G_{2n}) \geq 4$.

Idea: distance between two specific matchings is at least 4 for both n even and n odd



(i) M tree-compatible to $E_1 \Rightarrow$ no green perimeter edge (analogously for E_2)

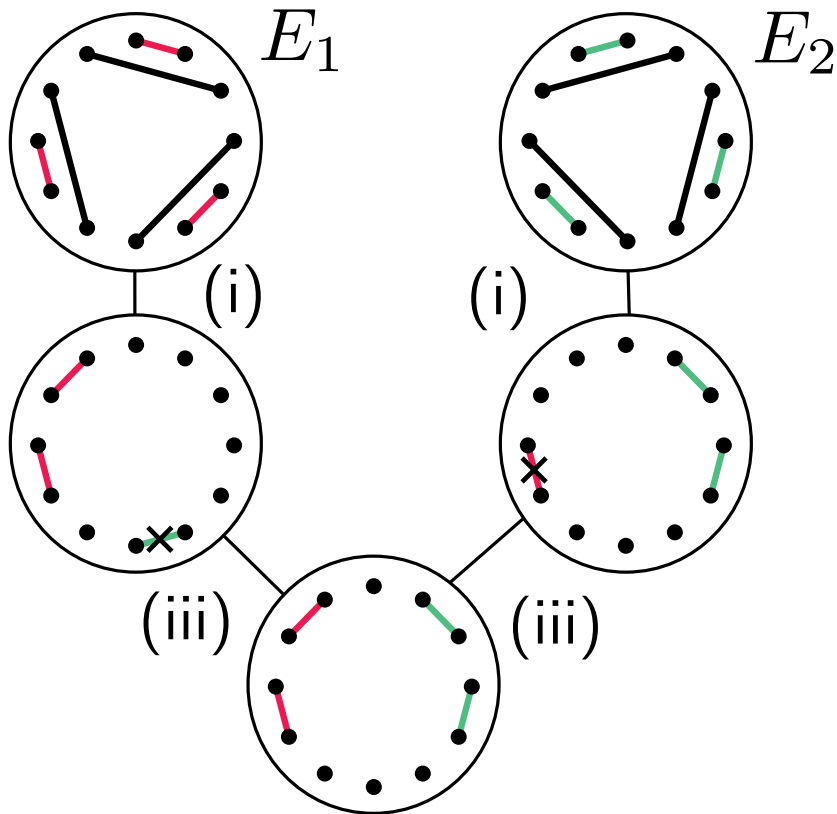
(ii) M tree-compatible to $O_1 \Rightarrow$ at most one green perimeter edge, which is g (analogously for O_2 and r)

Lower bound

(iii) M and M' tree-compatible \Rightarrow at least two perimeter edges in common

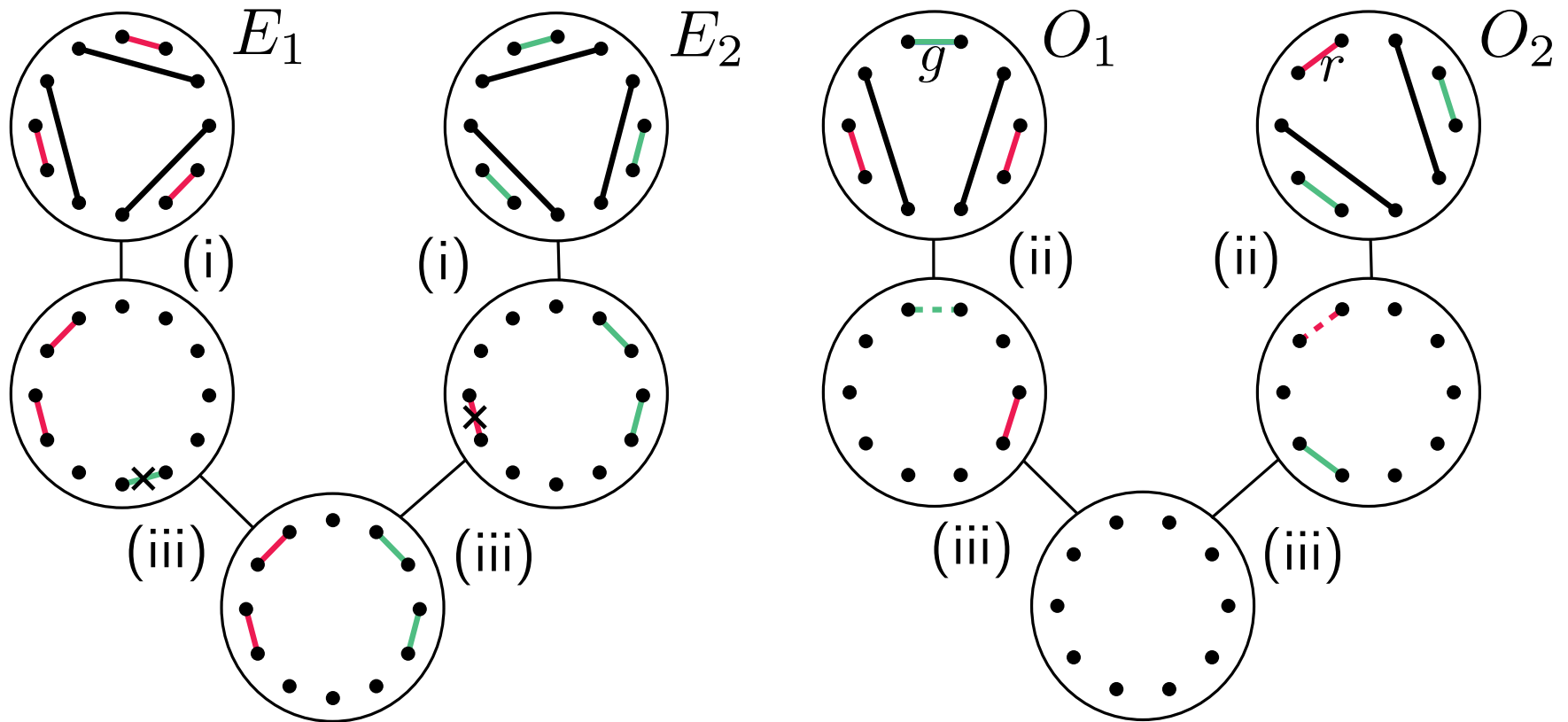
Lower bound

(iii) M and M' tree-compatible \Rightarrow at least two perimeter edges in common



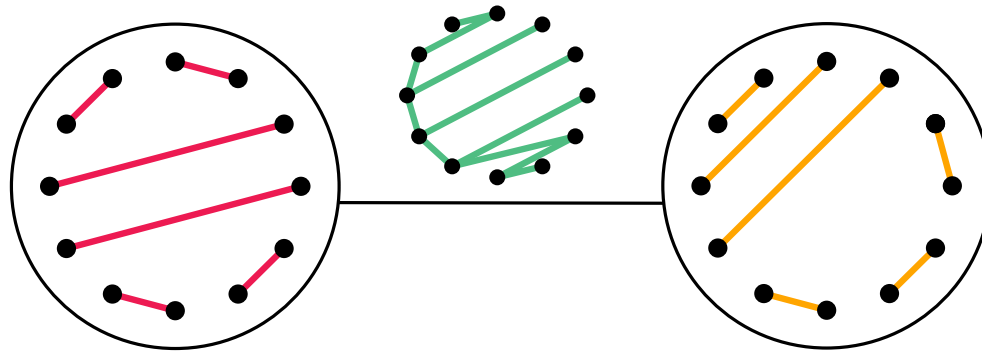
Lower bound

(iii) M and M' tree-compatible \Rightarrow at least two perimeter edges in common



Summary / Open problems

Summary / Open problems



- The disjoint tree-compatibility graph G_{2n} is connected if and only if $2n \geq 10$.
- The diameter in that case is either 4 or 5.
- **Conjecture.** The diameter for all $2n \geq 18$ is 4.
($\text{diam}(G_{2n}) = 5$ for $n \in \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ and $\text{diam}(G_{18}) = 4$)
- Is G_{2n} connected for general point sets (which n)?
- Compatibility via other graph classes?
Ongoing work: disjoint path-compatibility

**EuroCG
2020**



DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
German Research Foundation

**Thanks a lot to the Organizing Committee
and all involved people for adapting so well
to this unusual situation and for carrying
out the workshop in this way!**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 734922.