

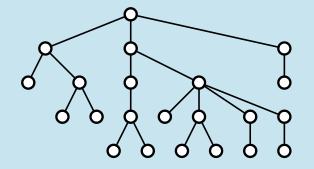


Drawing trees and triangulations with few geometric primitives

Philipp Kindermann FernUniversität in Hagen

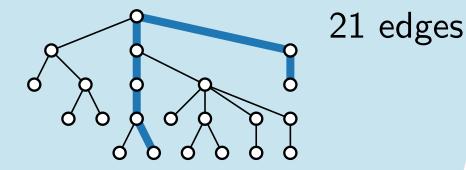
Joint work with Gregor Hültenschmidt, Wouter Meulemans & André Schulz

Number of geometric objects

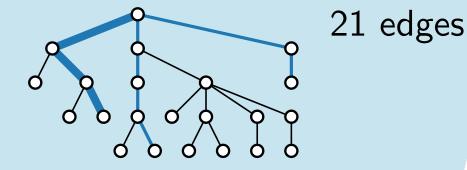


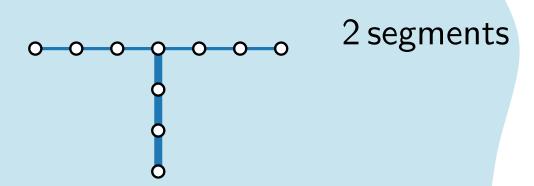
21 edges

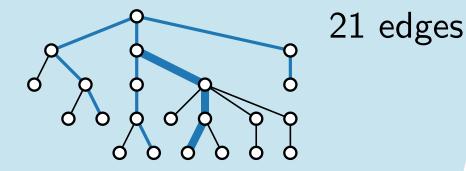
Number of geometric objects

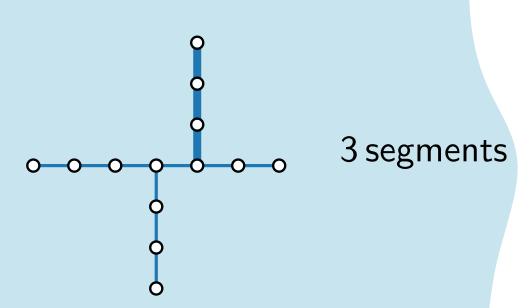


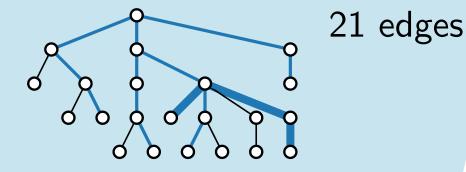
0 0 0 0 0

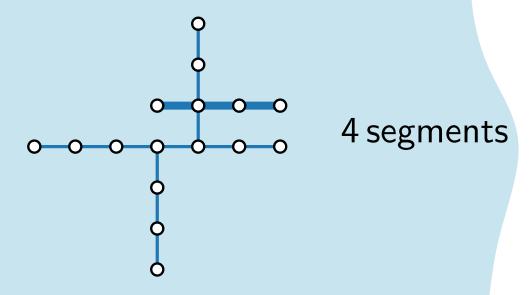


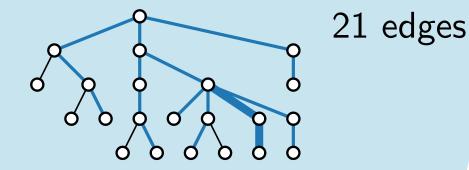


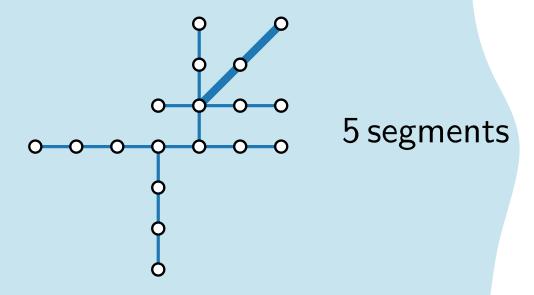




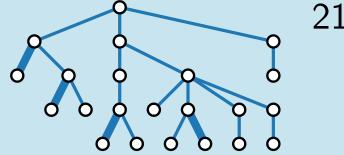




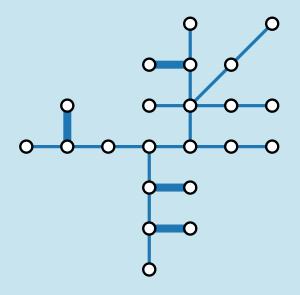




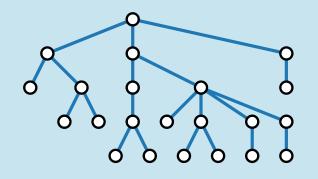
Number of geometric objects



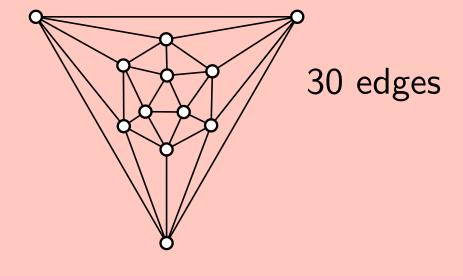
21 edges

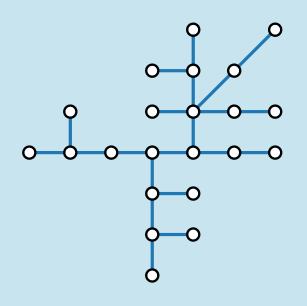


Number of geometric objects

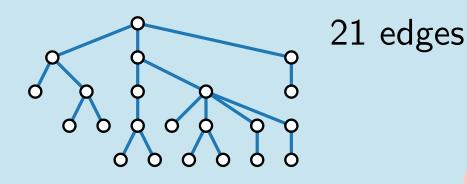


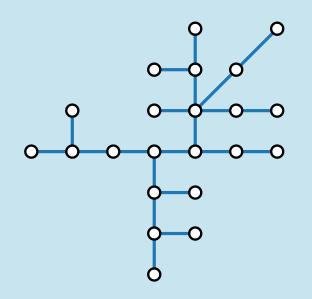
21 edges

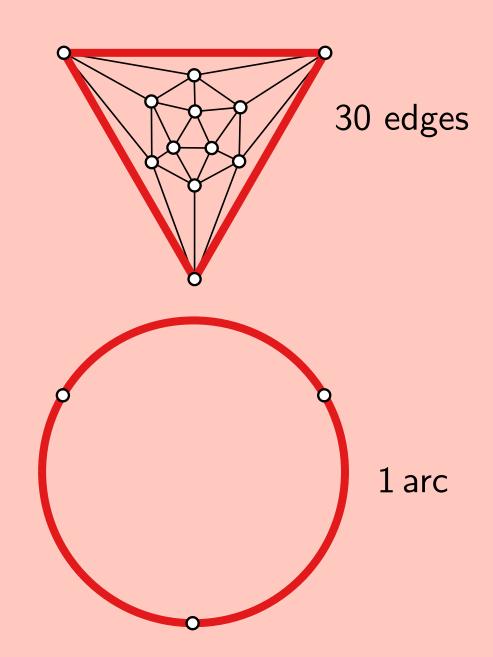




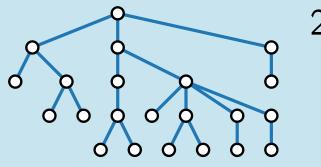
Number of geometric objects



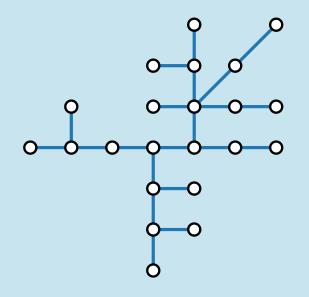


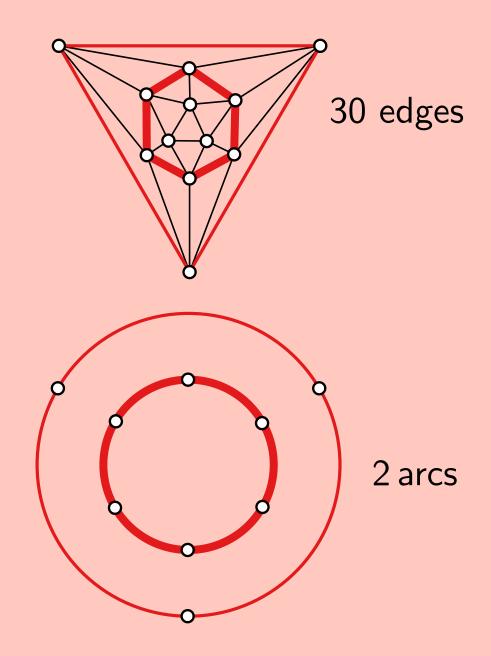


Number of geometric objects

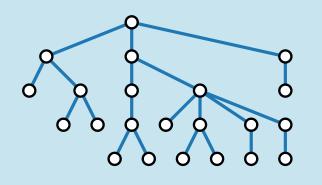


21 edges

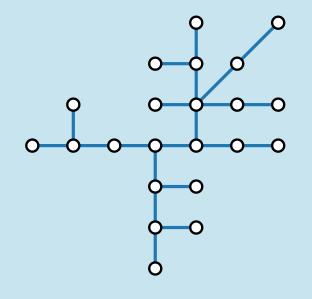


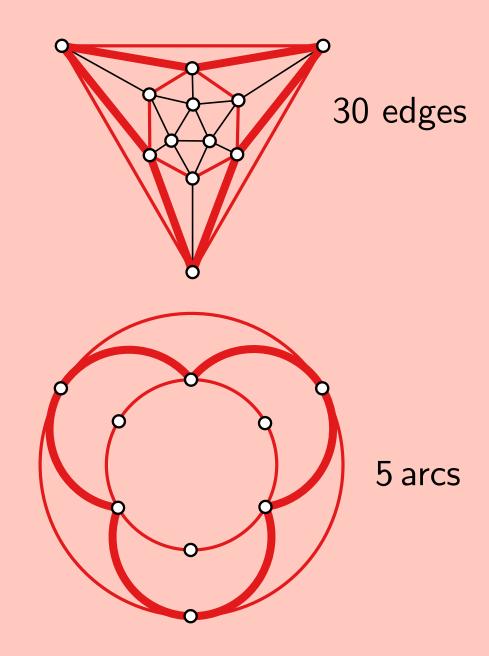


Number of geometric objects

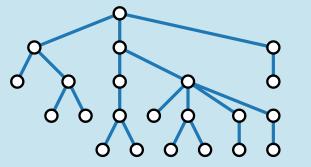


21 edges

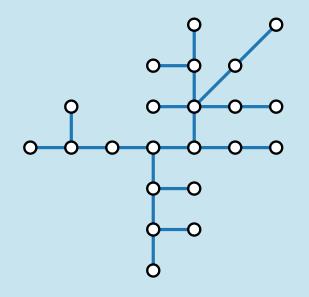


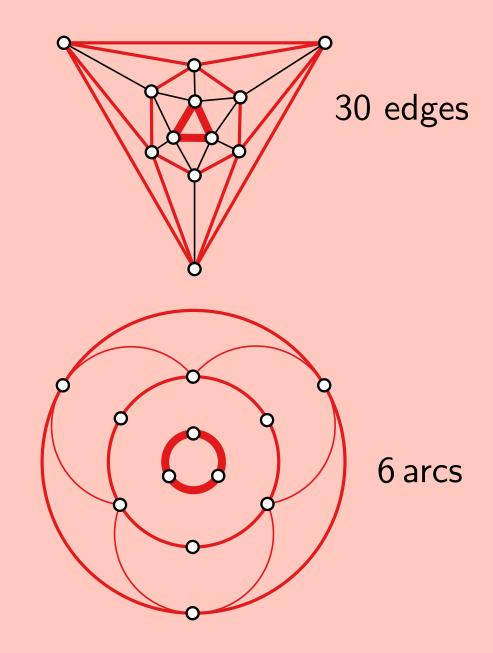


Number of geometric objects

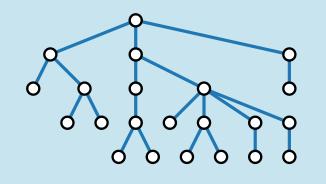


21 edges

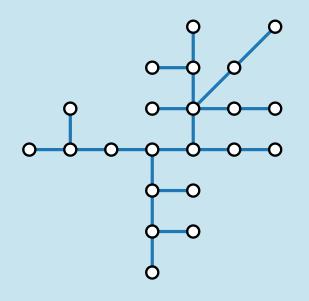


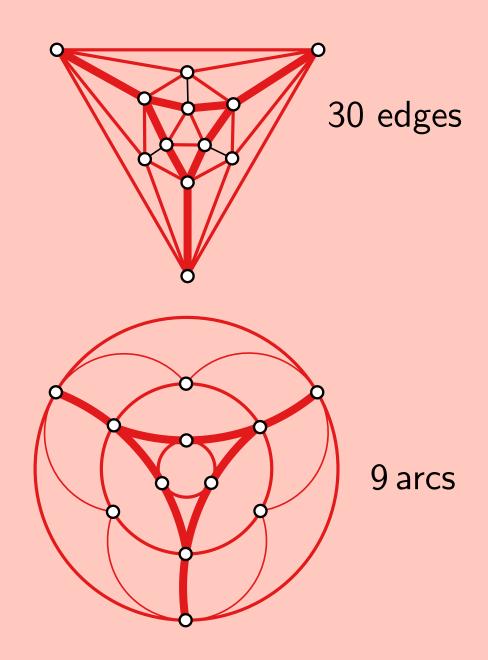


Number of geometric objects

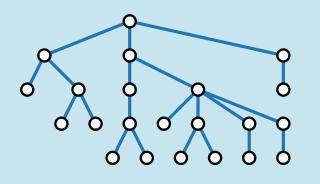


21 edges

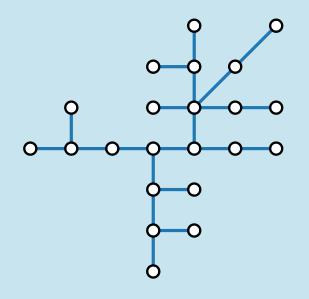


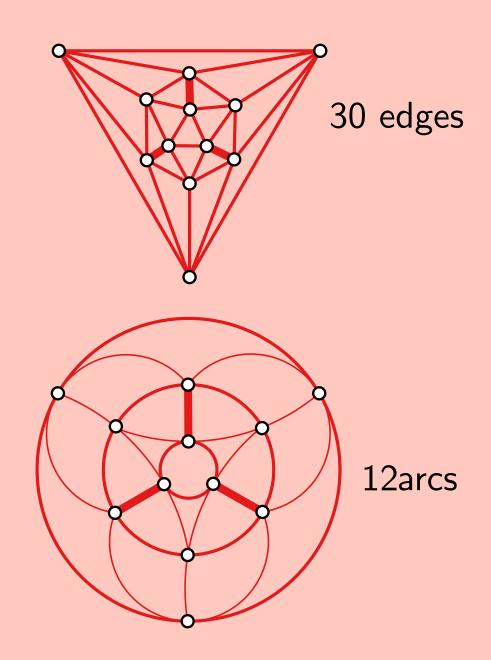


Number of geometric objects



21 edges





Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	artheta/2 [1]	
max. outerplanar 2-trees	$n \qquad [1] \ 3n/2 \ [1]$	n [1] $3n/2$ [1]	

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar 2-trees 3-trees	n = [1] $3n/2 = [1]$ $2n = [1]$	$n \ \ [1] \ \ 3n/2 \ \ [1] \ \ 2n \ \ [1]$	

Tree $\frac{\vartheta}{2}$ [1] $\frac{\vartheta}{2}$ [1] $\frac{\eta}{2}$ [1] max. outerplanar $\frac{\eta}{2}$ [1] $\frac{\eta}{2}$ [1]	
max. outerplanar n [1] n [1]	
2-trees $3n/2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} 3n/2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 3-trees $2n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} 2n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 2-connected $2n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} 16n/3 - e$	2 [2]

Class	Segr	ments
	Lower	Upper
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	artheta/2 [1]
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	artheta/2 [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	

- [1] Dujmović et al. 2007
- [3] Mondal et al. 2013

- [2] Durocher & Mondal 2014
- [4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
Triangulation	2n [2]	7 <i>n</i> /3 [2]	

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

Class	Segments		
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
Triangulation	2 <i>n</i> [2]	7n/3 [2]	
Planar	2 <i>n</i> [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	

- [1] Dujmović et al. 2007
- [3] Mondal et al. 2013

- [2] Durocher & Mondal 2014
- [4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segr	nents	Grid	Segments
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]		
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]		
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]		
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]		
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]		
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]		
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]		
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]		
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2n [2]	7 <i>n</i> /3 [2]		
Planar	2 <i>n</i> [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

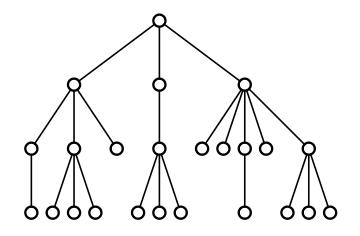
Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]		?
max. outerplanar	n [1]	$n \hspace{1cm} [1]$		
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]		?
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2n [2]	7 <i>n</i> / 3 [2]		
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

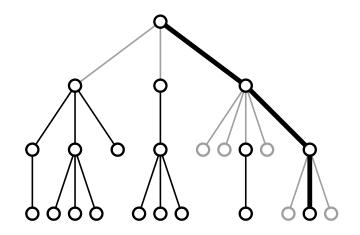
^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

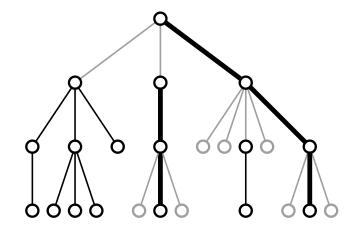
^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

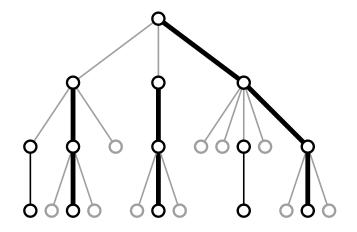
^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

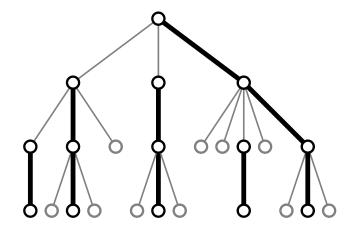
^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

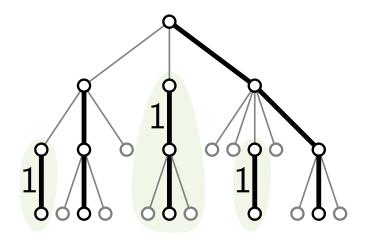


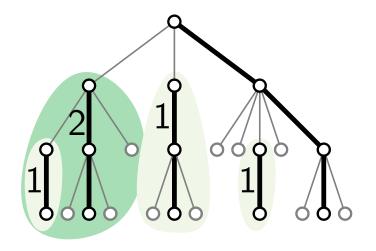


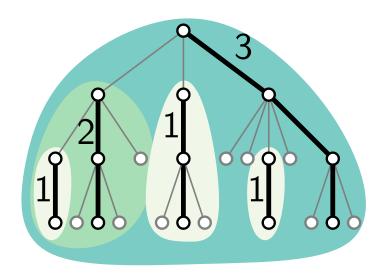




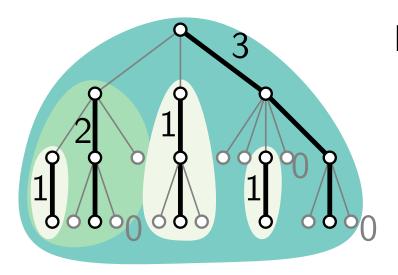




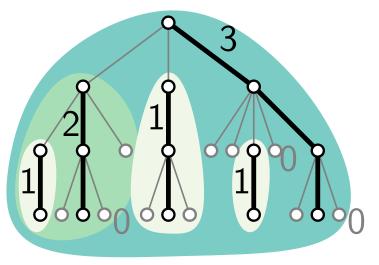




heavy path decomposition

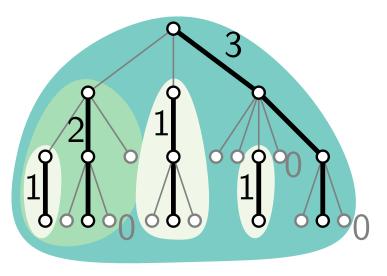


heavy path decomposition



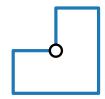
heavy path decomposition

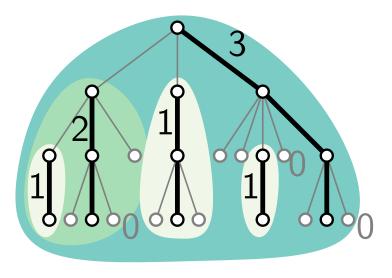
• draw each heavy path tree in a "box"



heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint





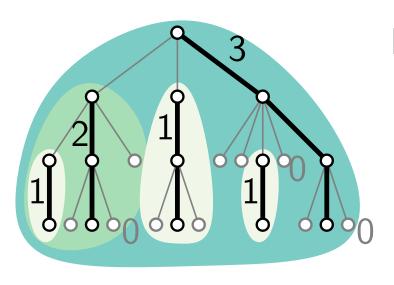
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

level 0:



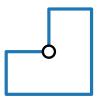


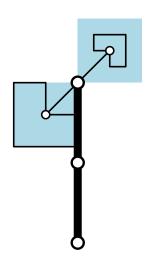


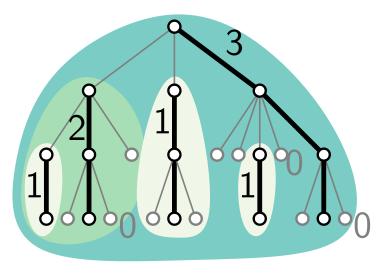
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

level 0:

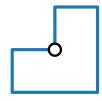


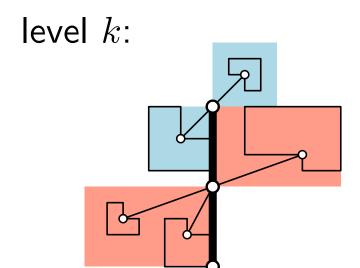


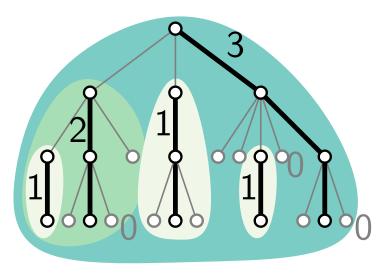


heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

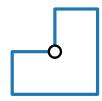


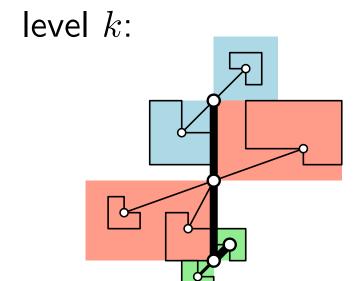


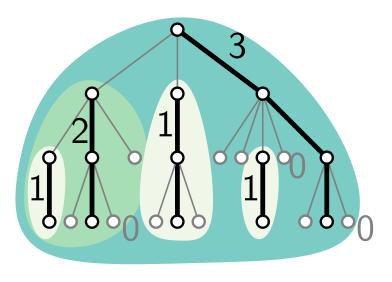


heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

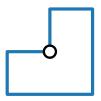


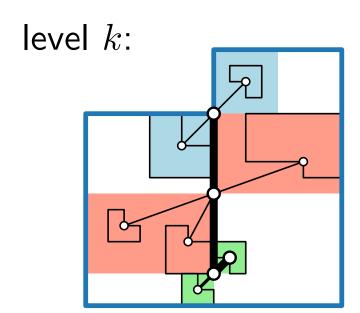


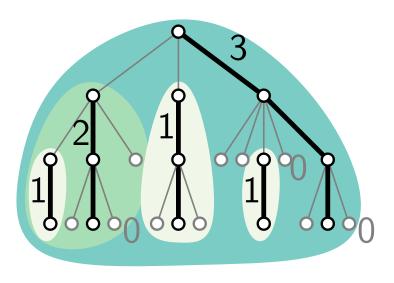


heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

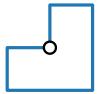




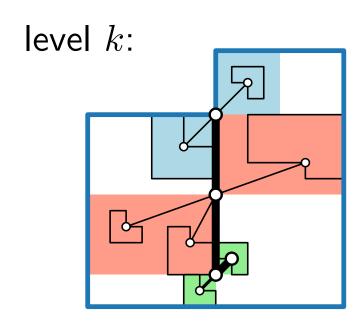


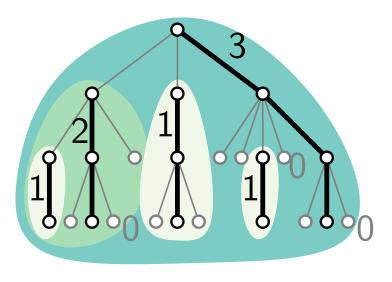
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint





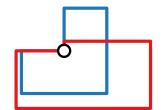


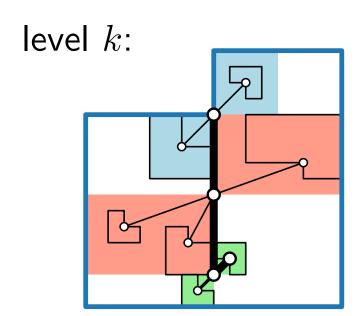


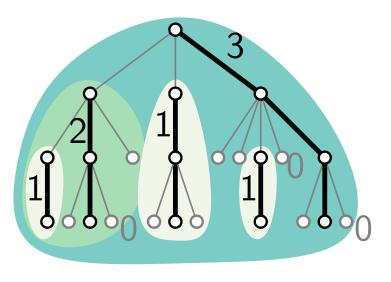
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



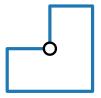


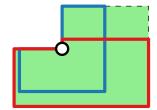


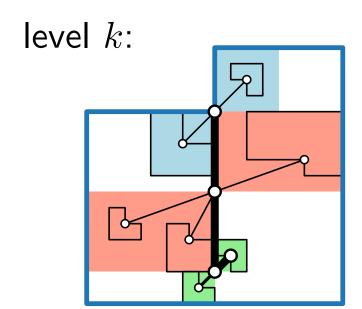


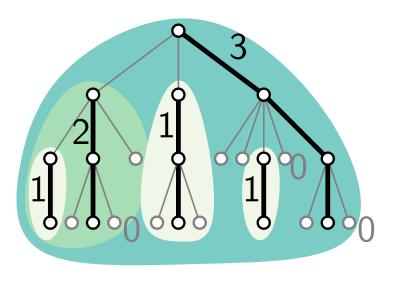
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint





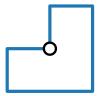


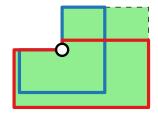


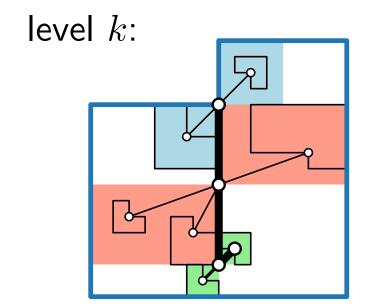
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

level 0:

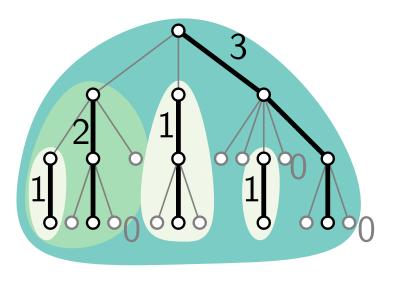






one vertex:

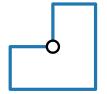


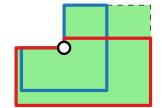


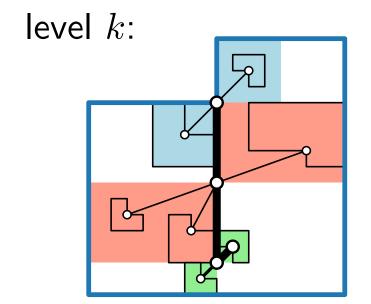
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

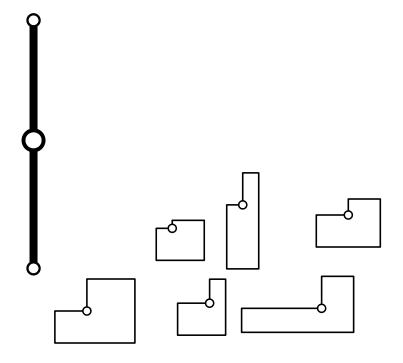
level 0:

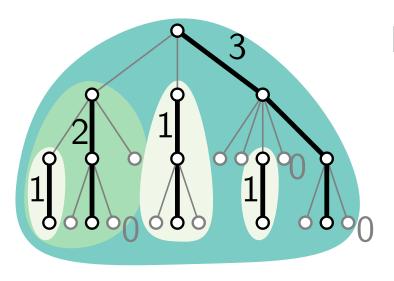






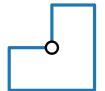
one vertex:

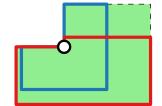


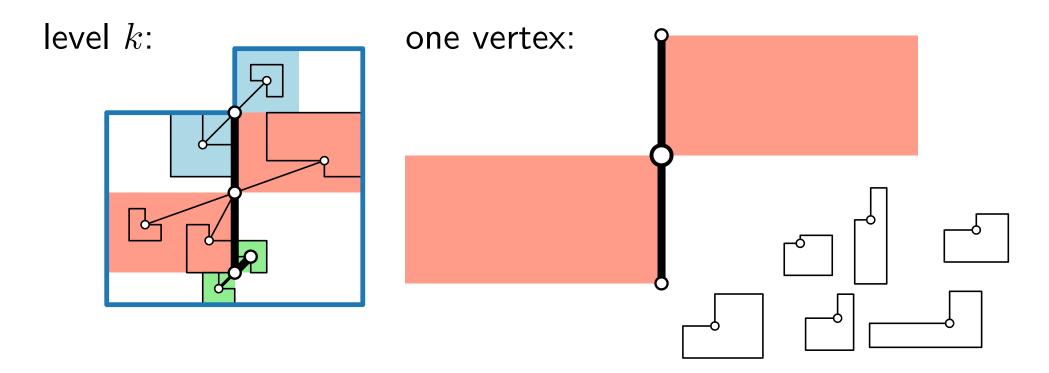


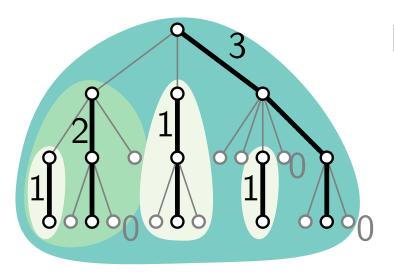
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



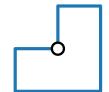


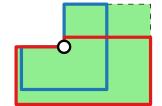


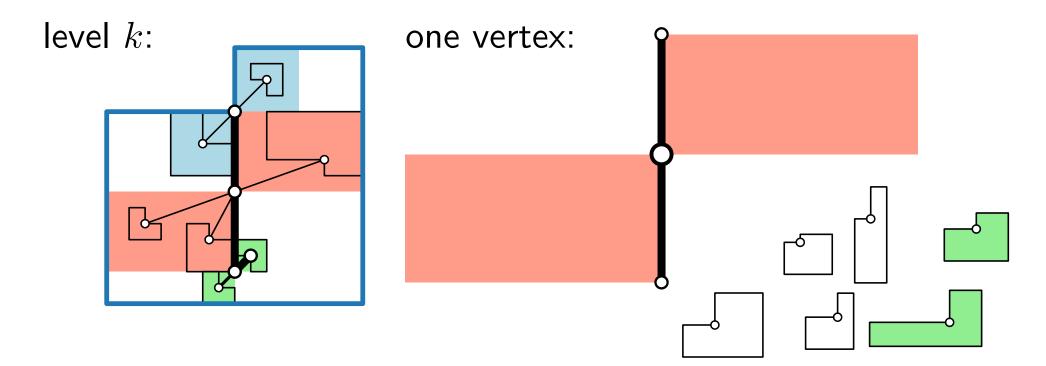


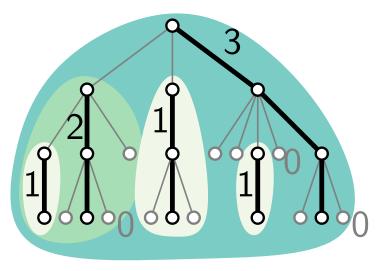
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



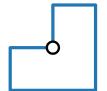


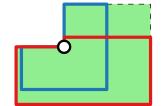


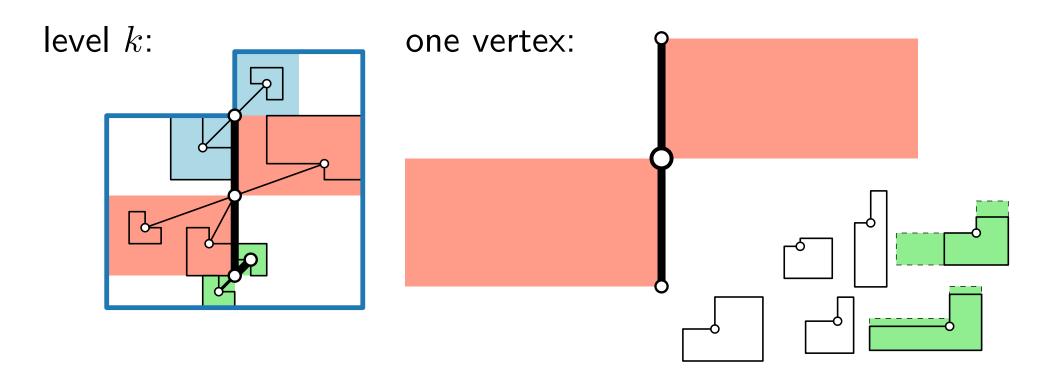


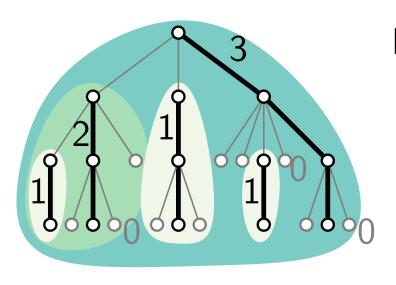
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



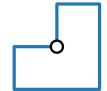


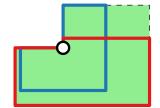


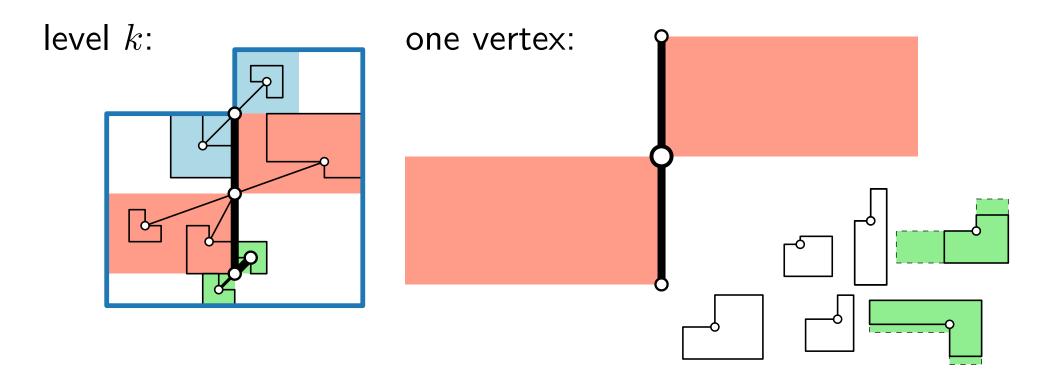


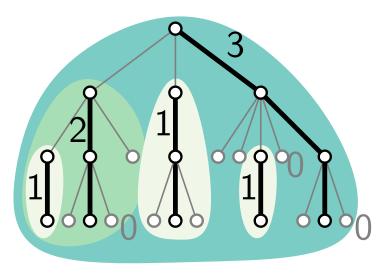
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



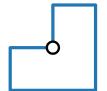


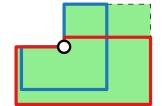


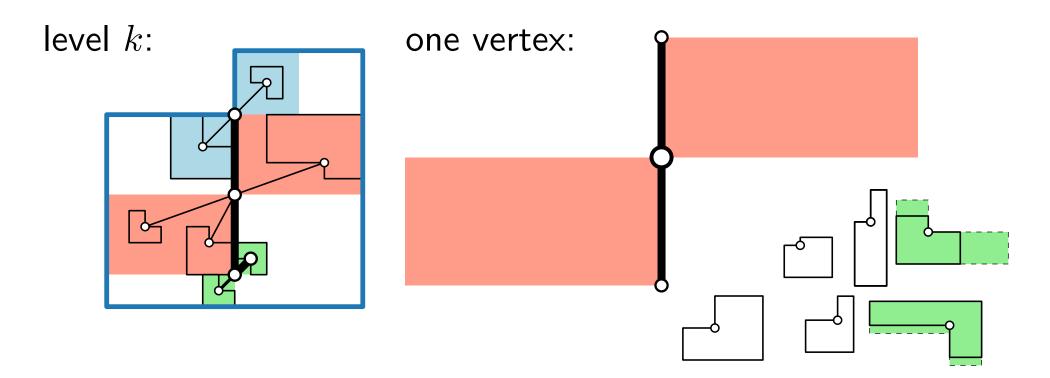


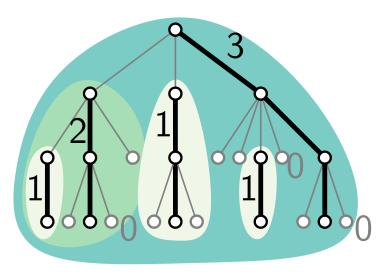
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



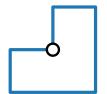


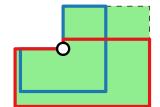


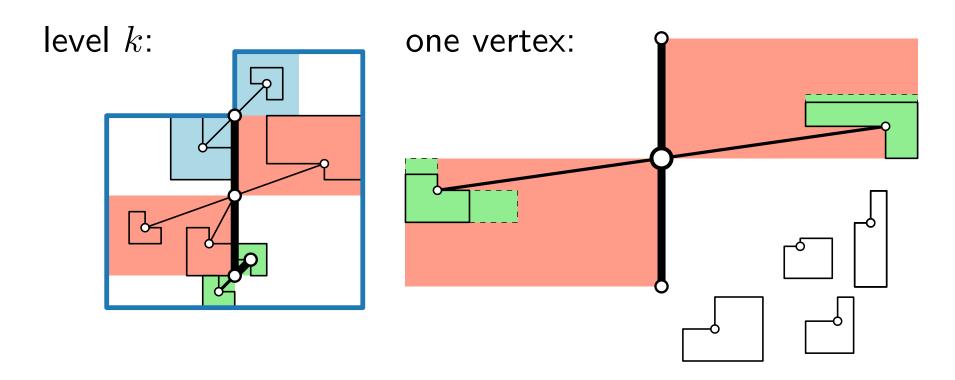


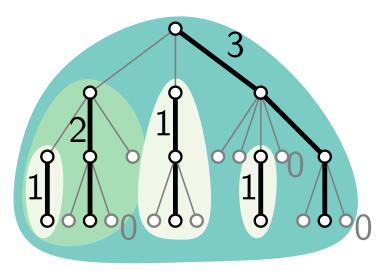
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



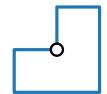


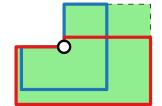


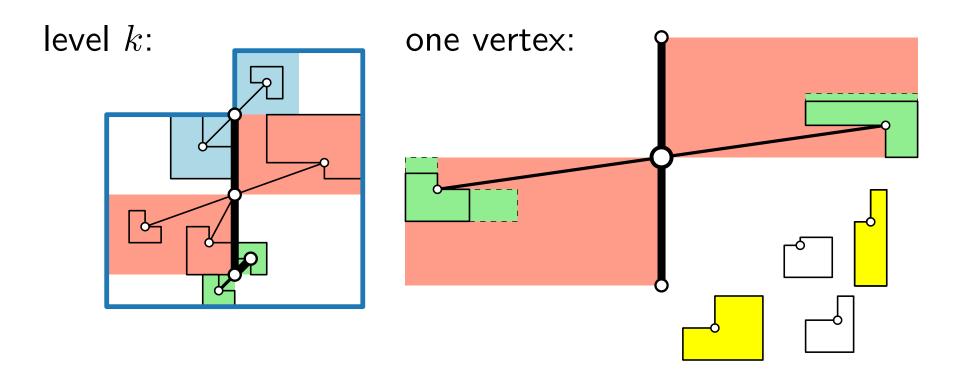


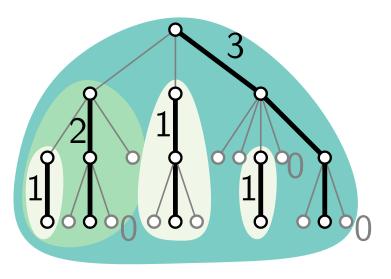
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



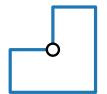


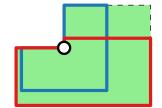


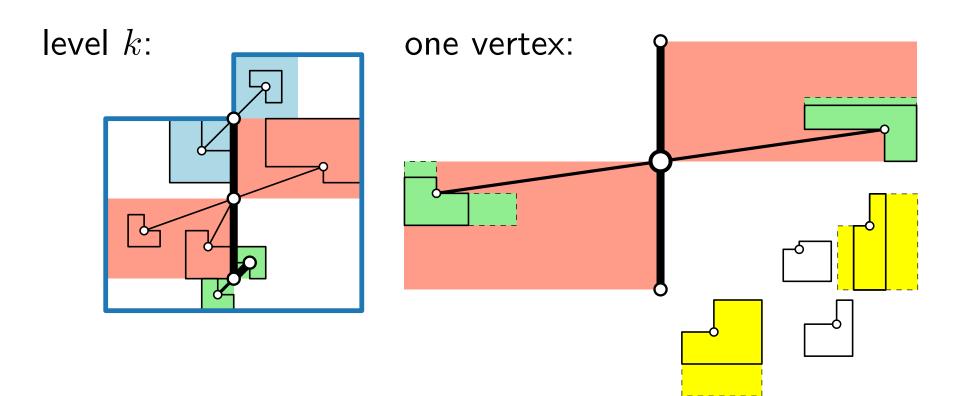


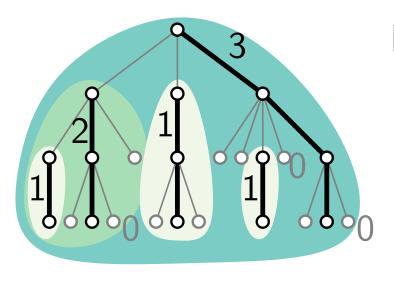
heavy path decomposition

- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint



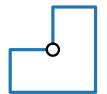


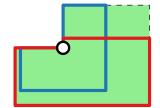


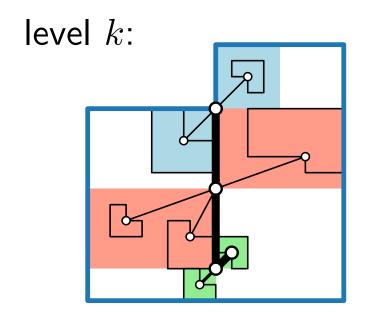


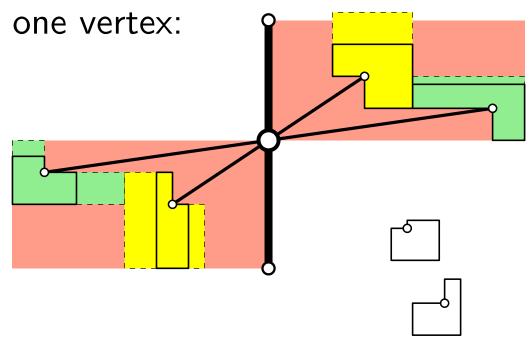
heavy path decomposition

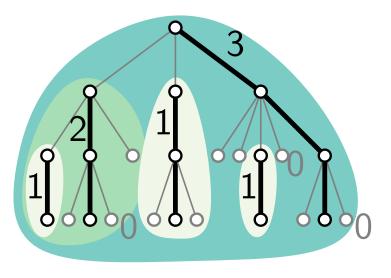
- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint





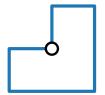


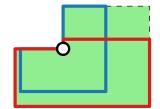


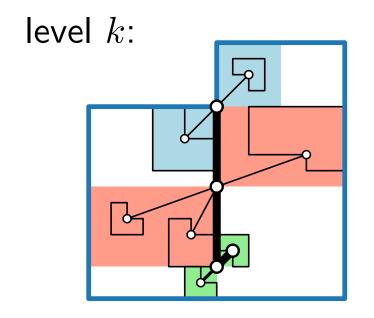


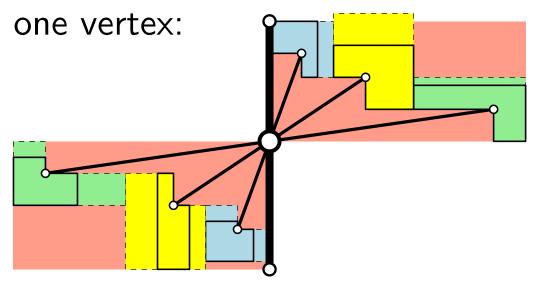
heavy path decomposition

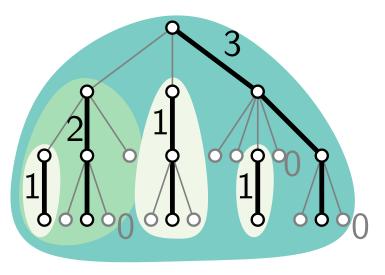
- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint





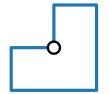


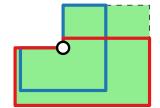


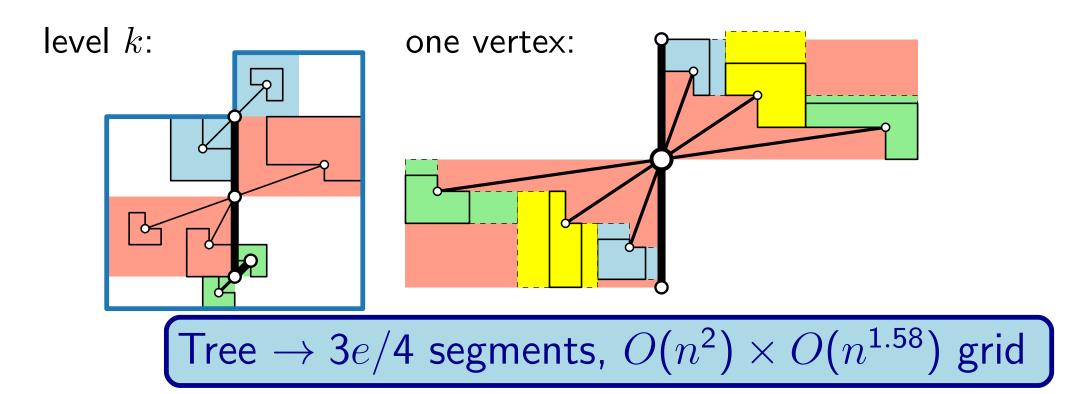


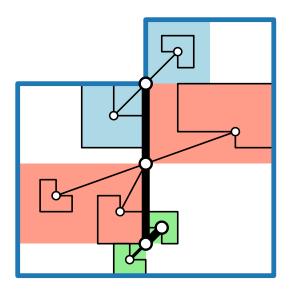
heavy path decomposition

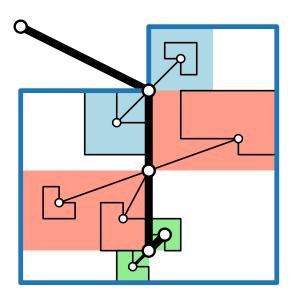
- draw each heavy path tree in a "box"
- boxes of same level are disjoint

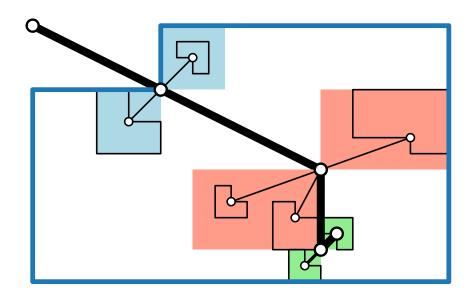




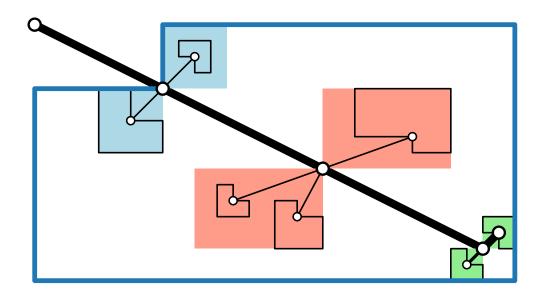






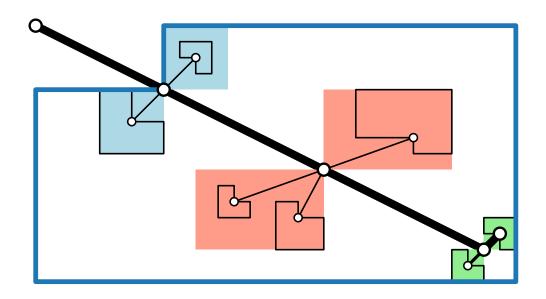


level k:



Tree ightarrow 3e/4 segments, $O(n^2) imes O(n^{1.58})$ grid

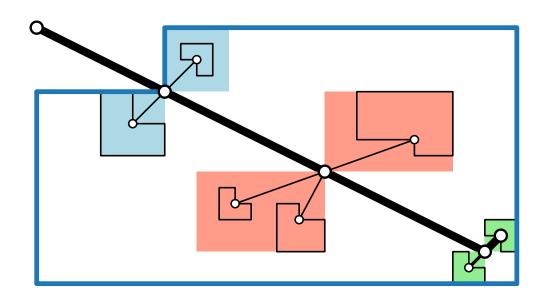
level k:



Tree $\rightarrow \vartheta/2$ segments, quasipolynomial grid

Tree $\rightarrow 3e/4$ segments, $O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ grid

level k:



Tree $o \vartheta/2$ segments, polynomial grid?

Tree $\rightarrow \vartheta/2$ segments, quasipolynomial grid

Tree $\rightarrow 3e/4$ segments, $O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ grid

Known Results – Segments

Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]		?
max. outerplanar	n [1]	$n \hspace{1cm} [1]$		
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]		?
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2n [2]	7 <i>n</i> / 3 [2]		
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Known Results – Segments

Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$3n/4$ $\vartheta/2$	$O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ quasipolynomial
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]		?
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]		?
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]		
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

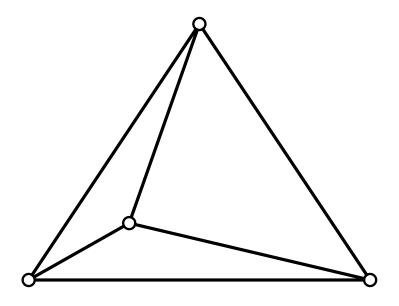
^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

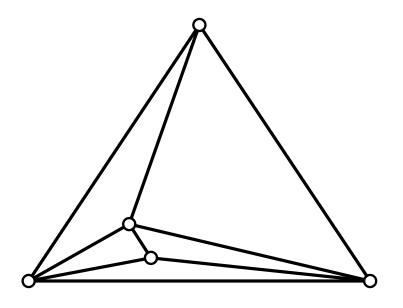
^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

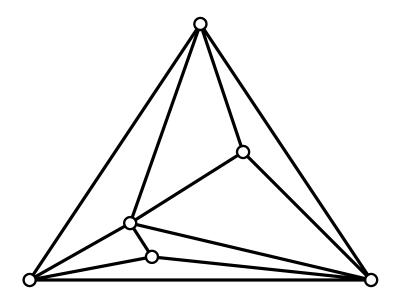
Planar 3-trees on the grid

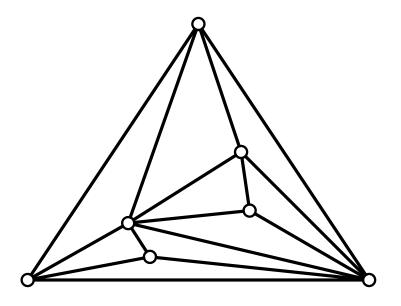


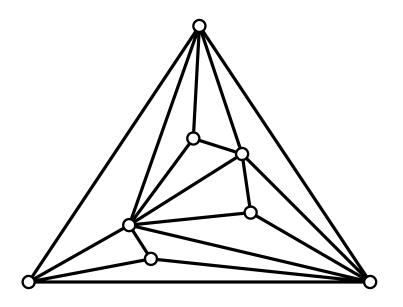
Planar 3-trees on the grid

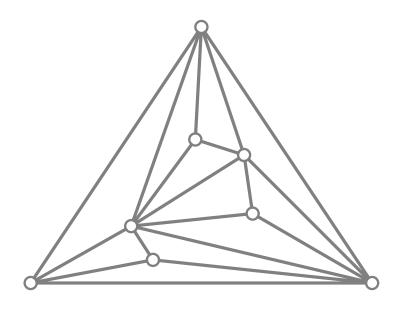


Planar 3-trees on the grid

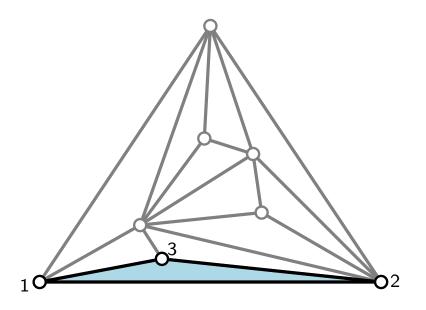




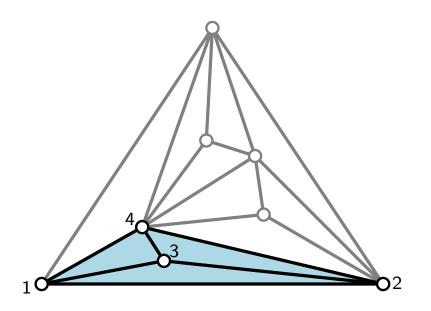




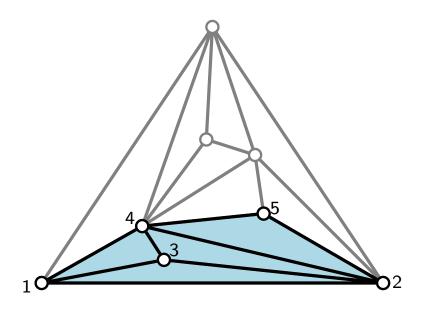
canonical order



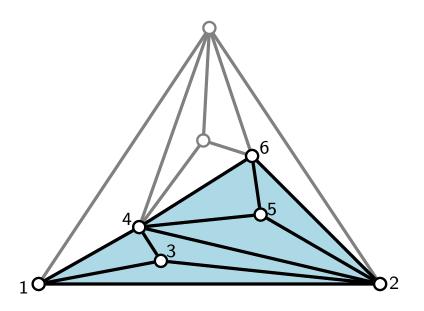
canonical order



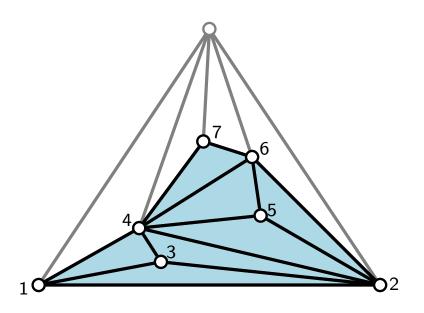
canonical order



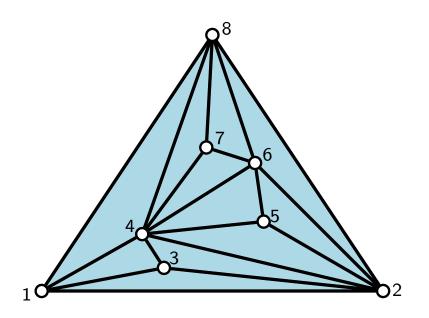
canonical order



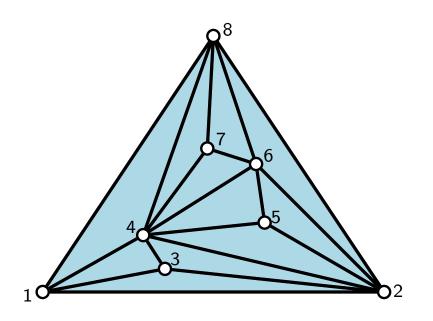
canonical order



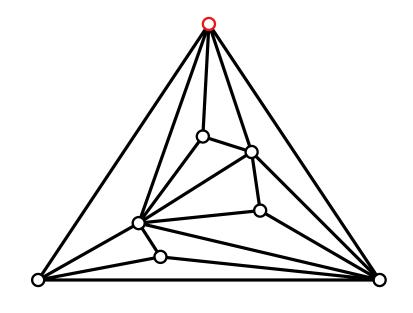
canonical order



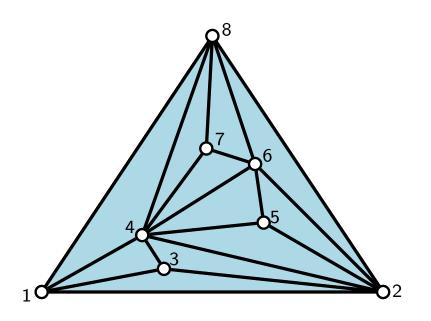
canonical order



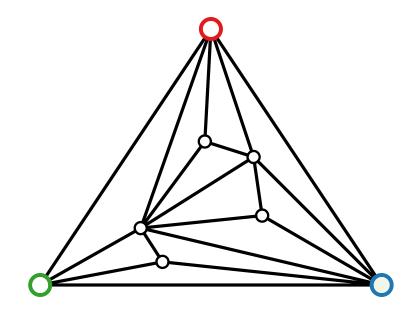
canonical order



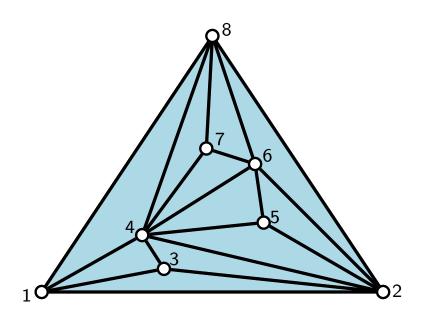
Schnyder realizer



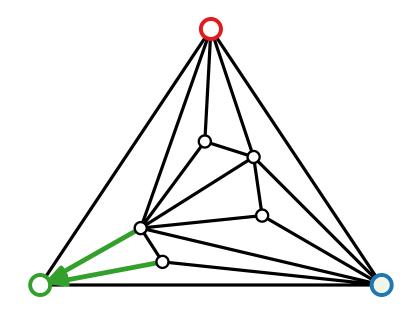
canonical order



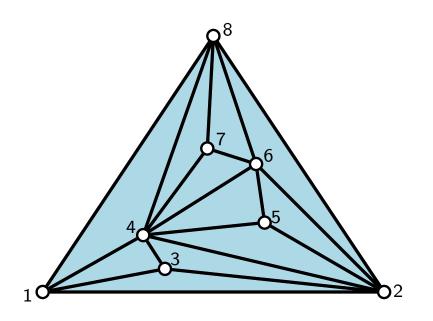
Schnyder realizer



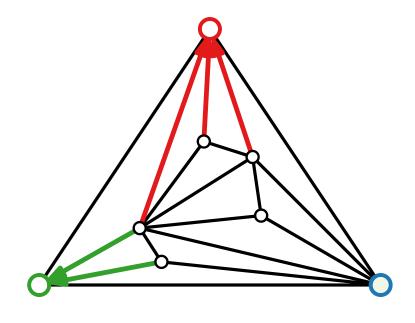
canonical order



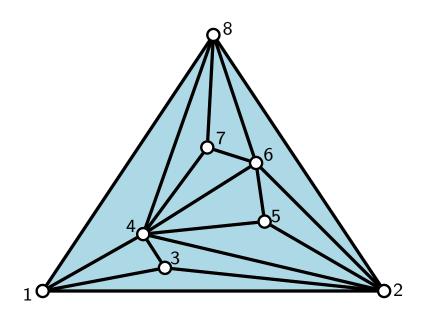
Schnyder realizer



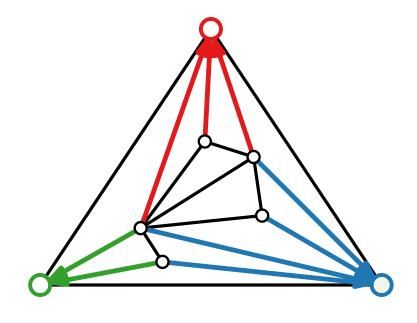
canonical order



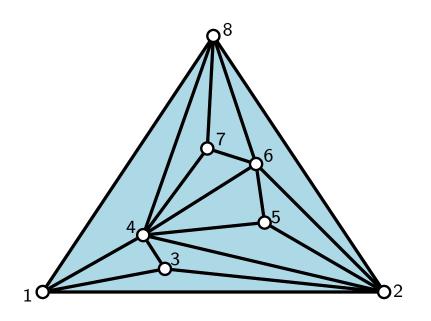
Schnyder realizer



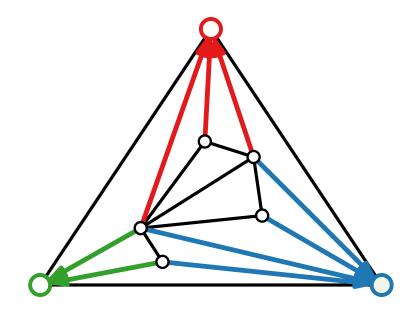
canonical order



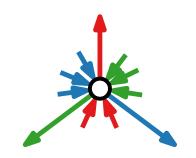
Schnyder realizer

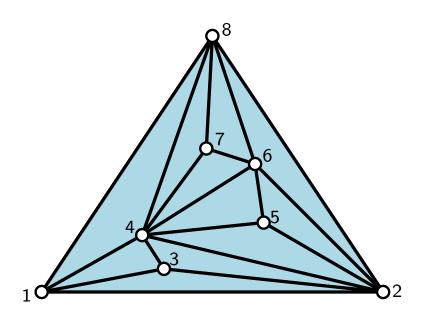


canonical order

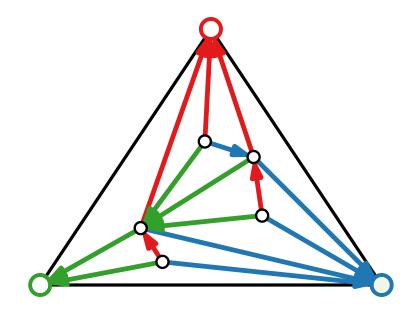


Schnyder realizer

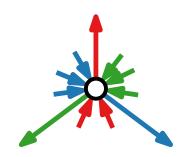


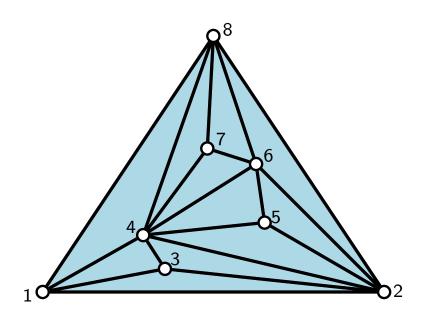


canonical order

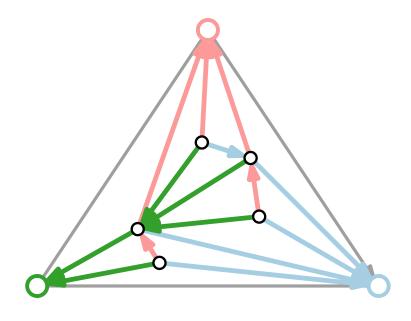


Schnyder realizer

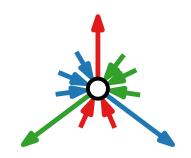


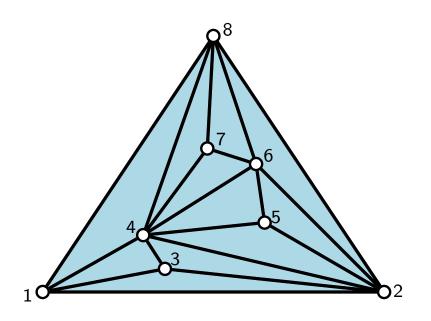


canonical order

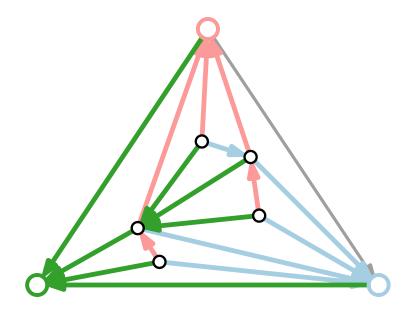


Schnyder realizer

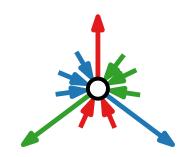


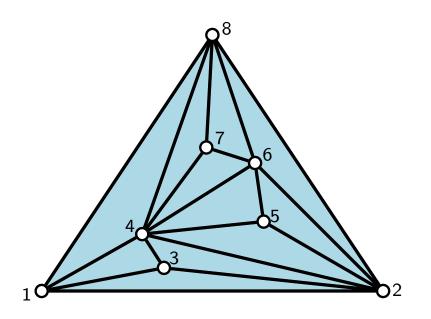


canonical order

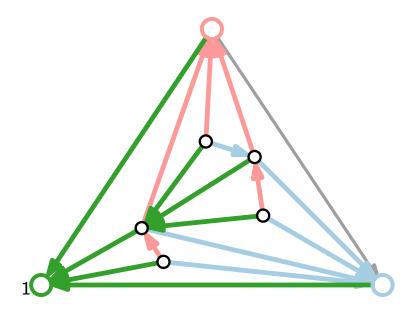


Schnyder realizer

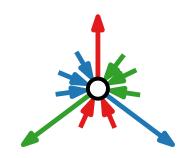


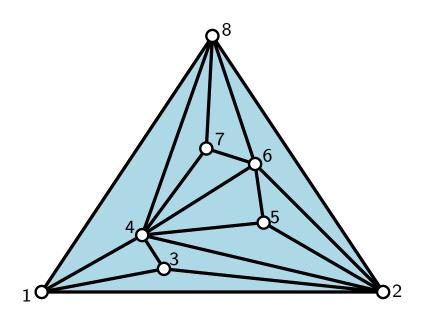


canonical order

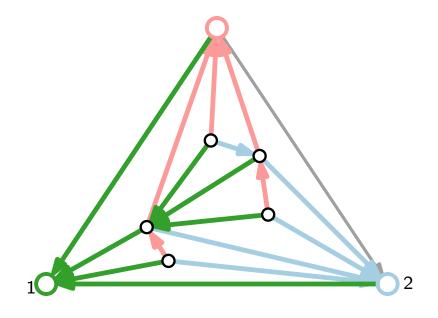


Schnyder realizer

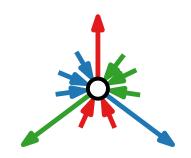


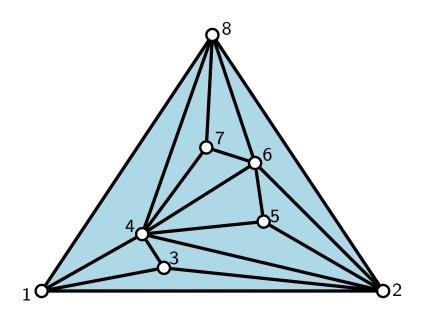


canonical order

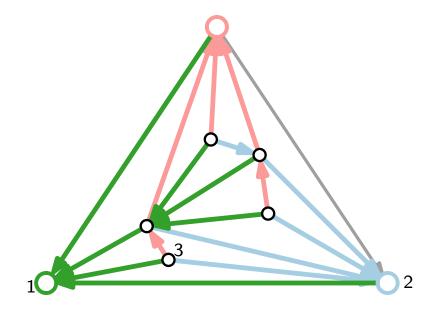


Schnyder realizer

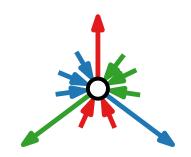


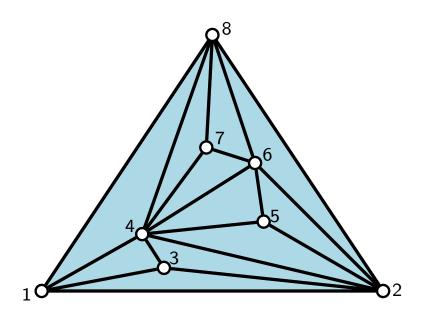


canonical order

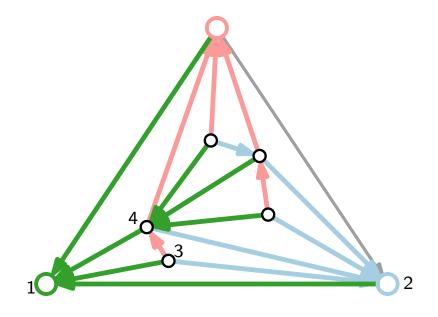


Schnyder realizer

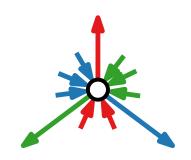


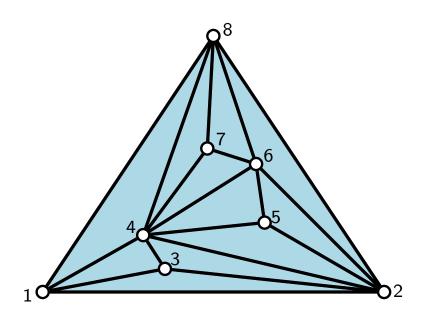


canonical order

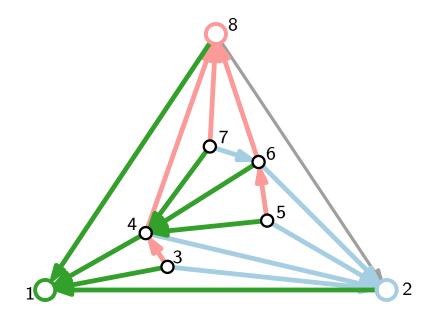


Schnyder realizer

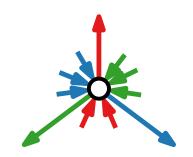


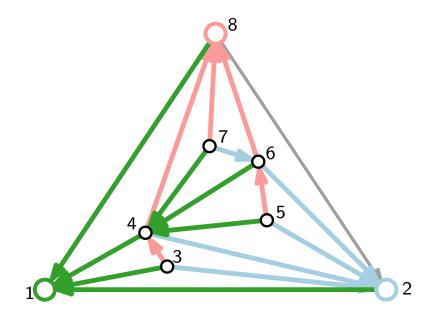


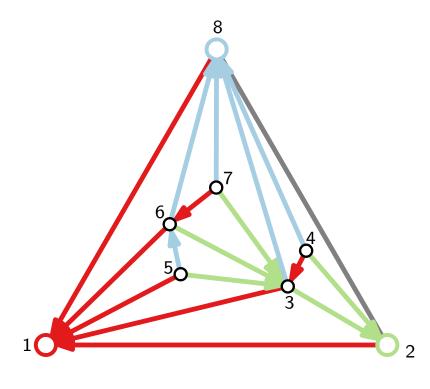
canonical order

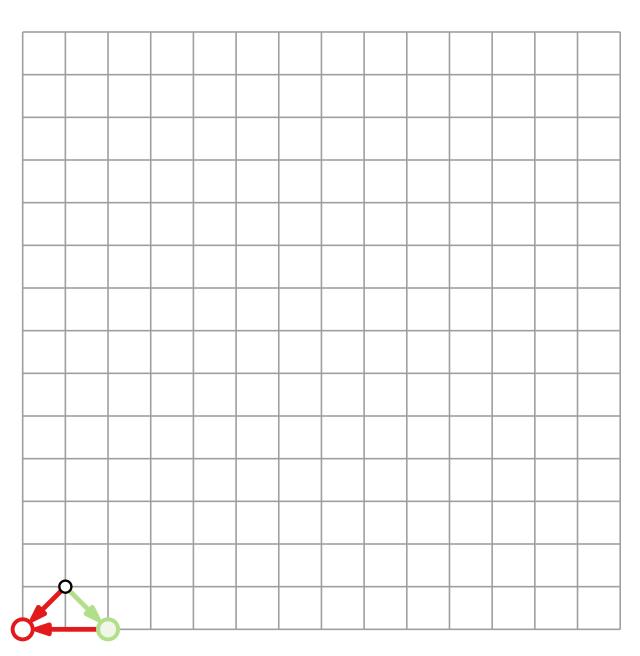


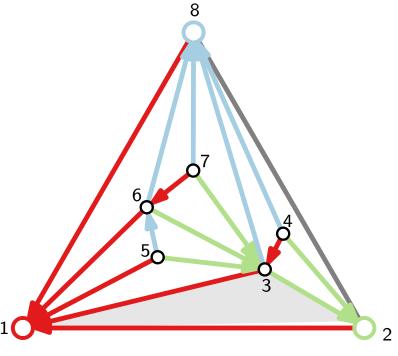
Schnyder realizer

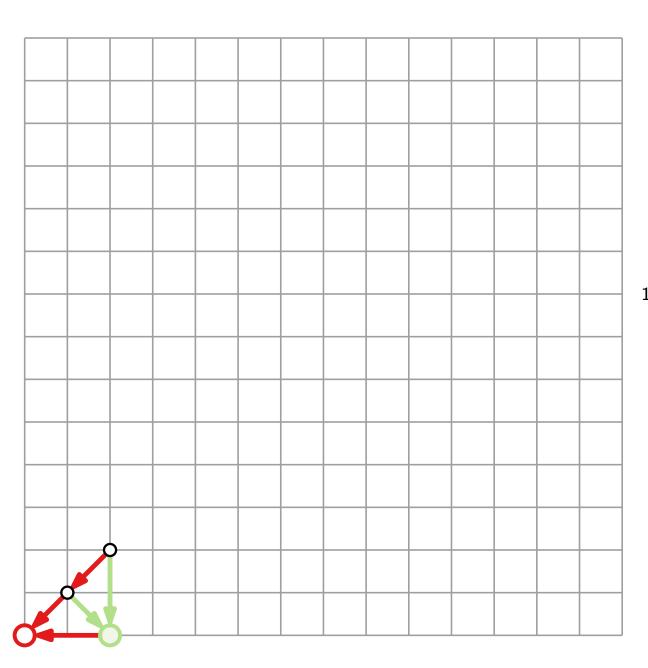


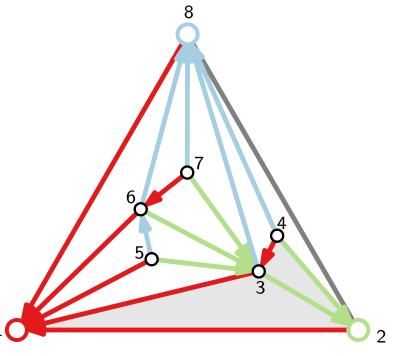


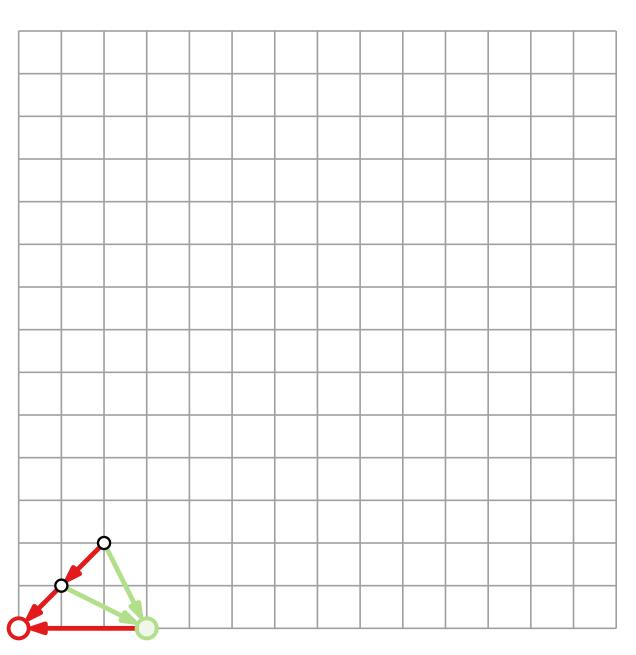


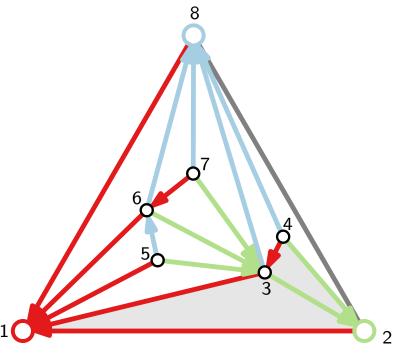


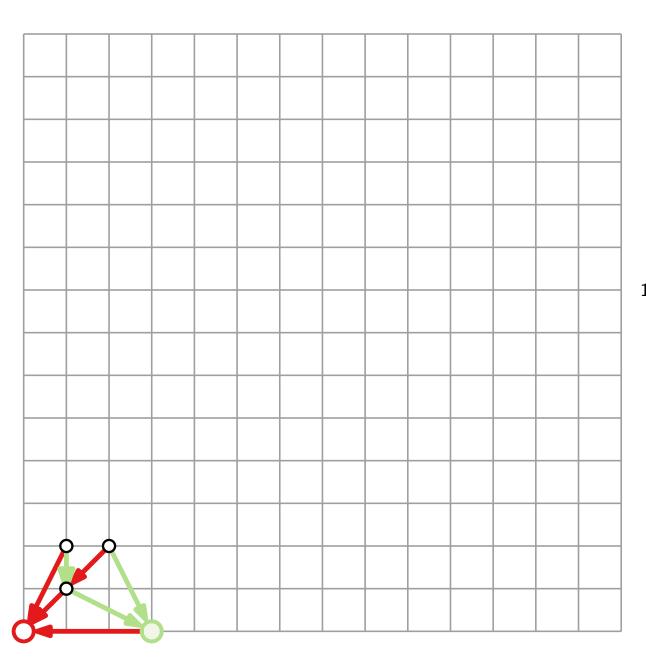


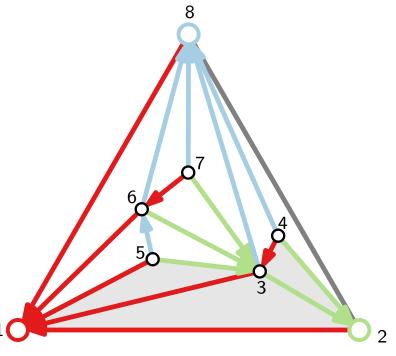


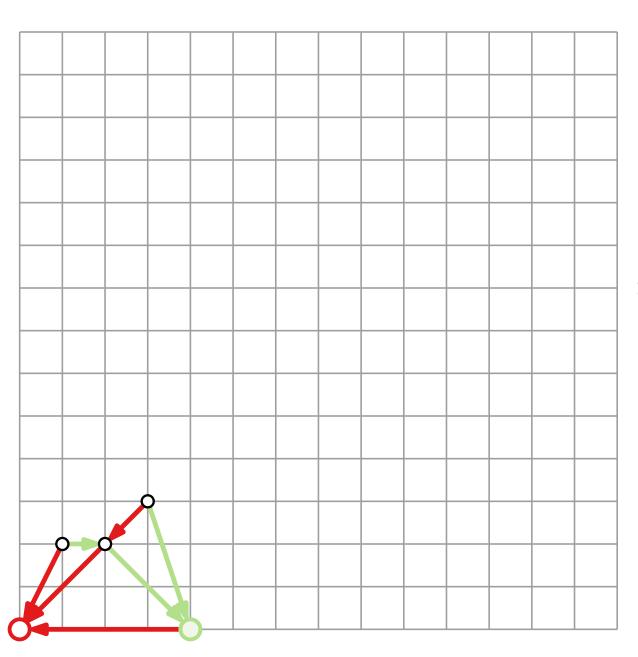


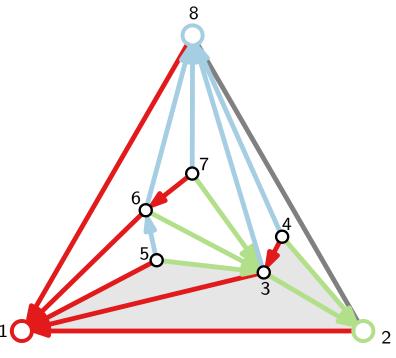


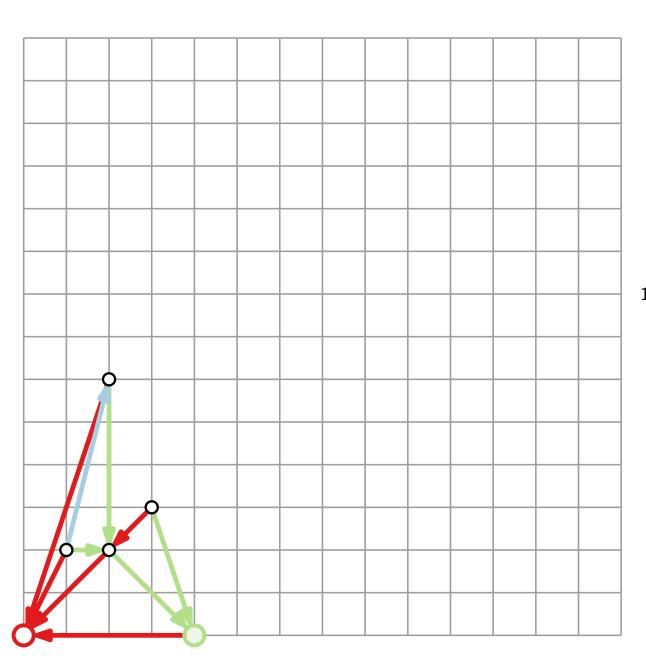


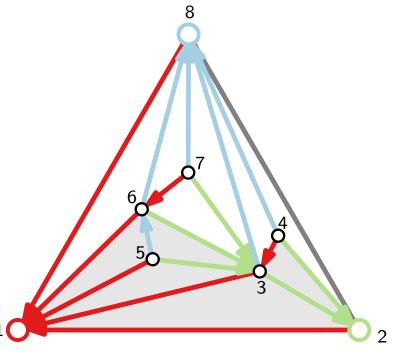


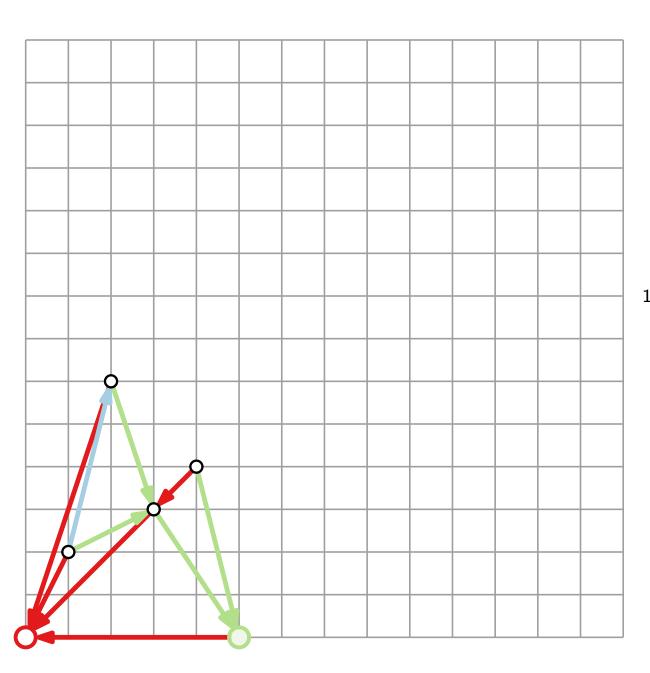


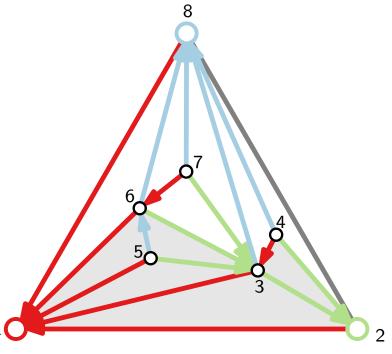


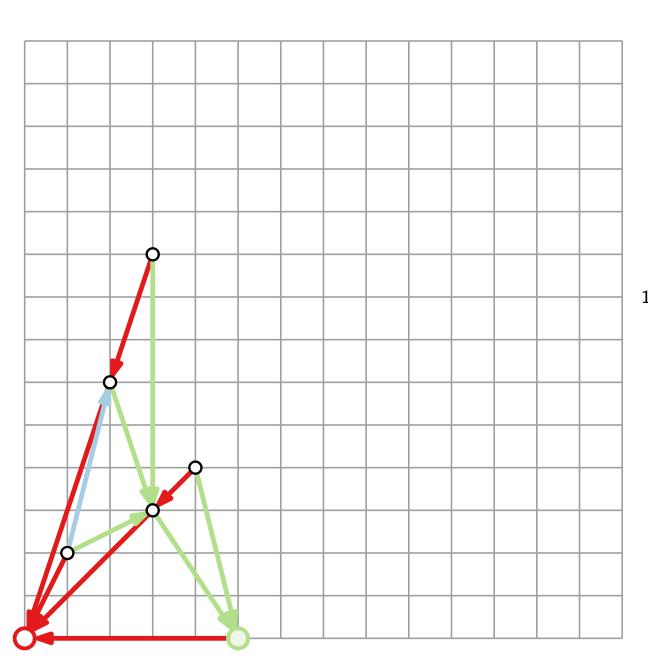


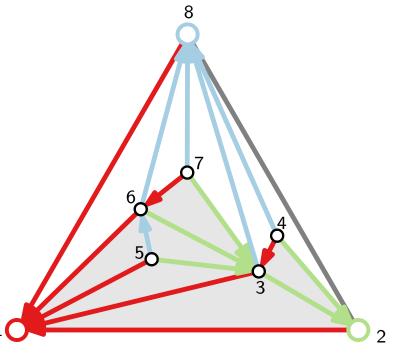


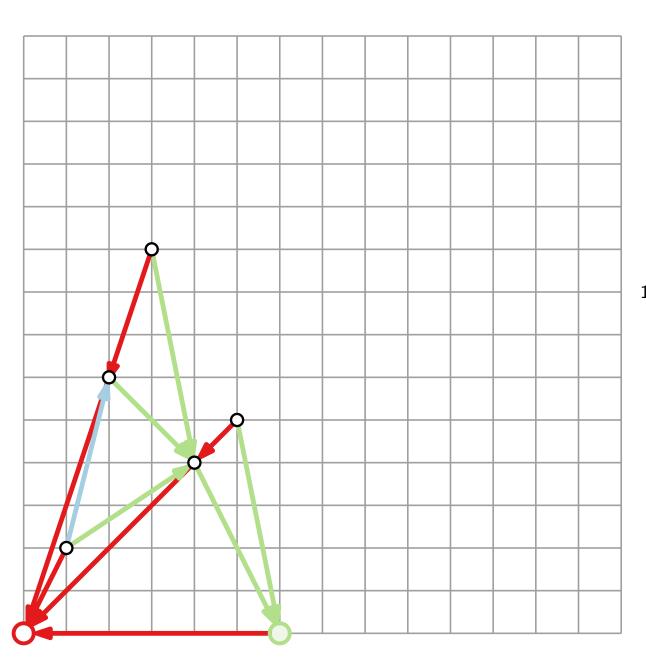


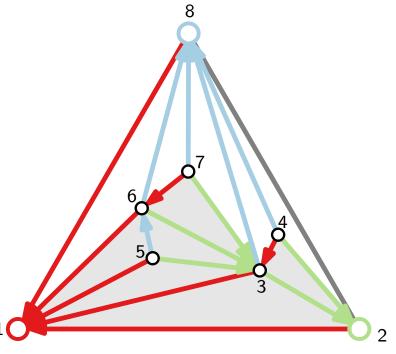


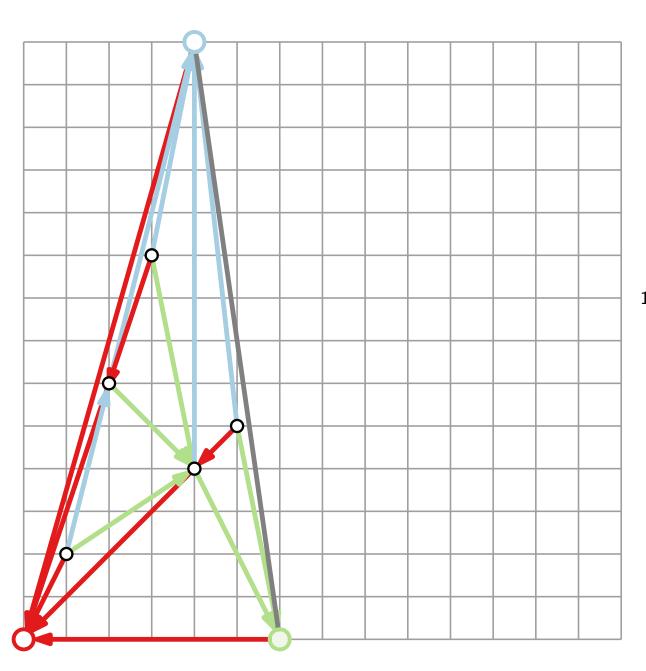


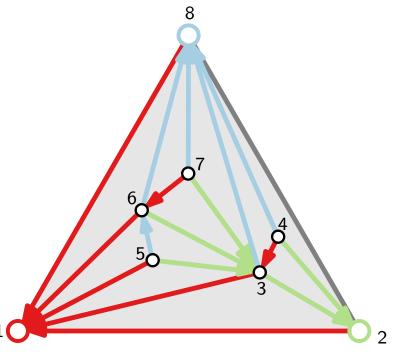


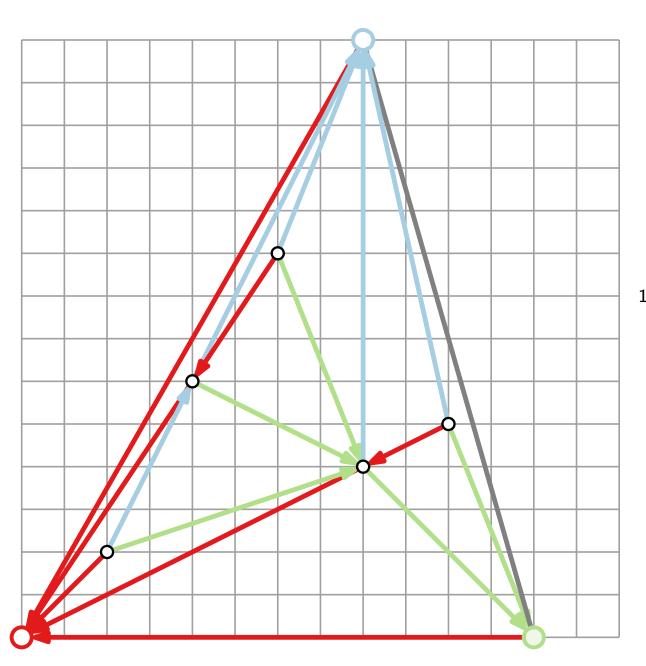


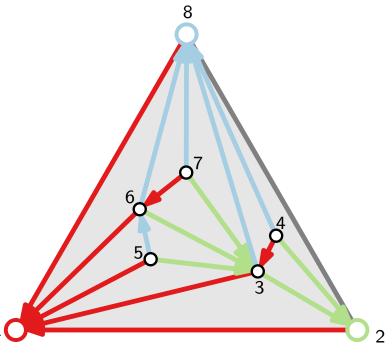






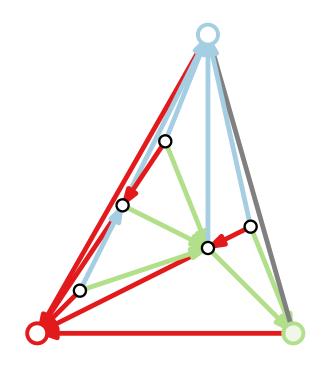






Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

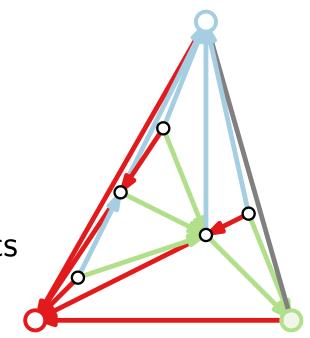
A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total



Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

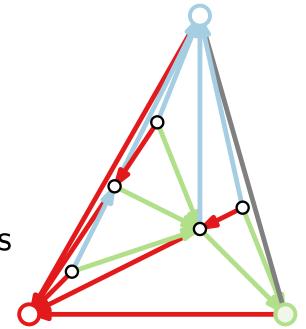
 \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments



Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

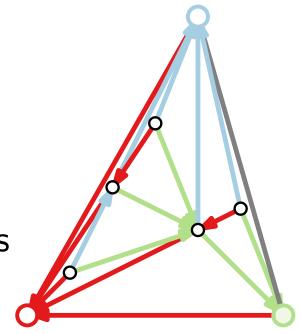
 \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments Blue tree has at most n-2 segments



Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

 \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments Blue tree has at most n-2 segments Green tree has at most n-2 segments



Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

- \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments Blue tree has at most n-2 segments Green tree has at most n-2 segments
- \Rightarrow Drawing has at most (8n-17)/3 segments

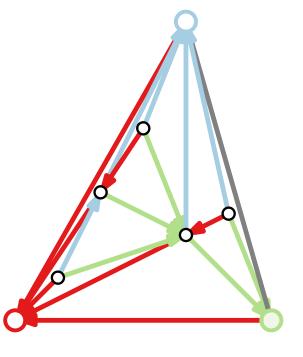
Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

 \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments Blue tree has at most n-2 segments Green tree has at most n-2 segments

 \Rightarrow Drawing has at most (8n-17)/3 segments

Width: n-1



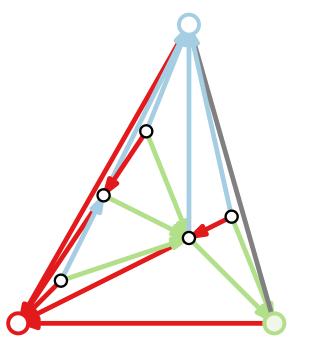
Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

- \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments Blue tree has at most n-2 segments Green tree has at most n-2 segments
- \Rightarrow Drawing has at most (8n-17)/3 segments

Width: n-1

Height: $\leq (2n-5)/3 \cdot (n-1)$



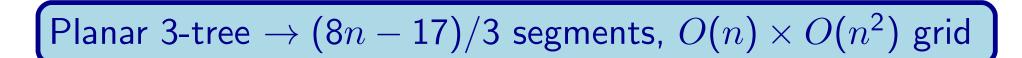
Bonichon et al. [ICALP'02]:

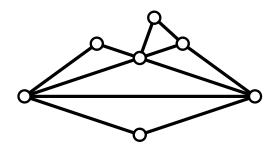
A min. Schnyder realizer has at most 2n-5 leaves in total

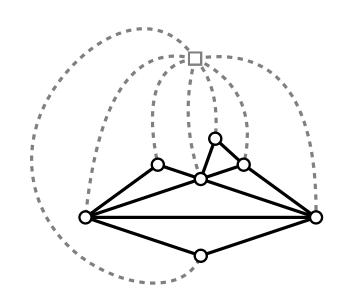
- \Rightarrow Red tree has at most (2n-5)/3 segments Blue tree has at most n-2 segments Green tree has at most n-2 segments
- \Rightarrow Drawing has at most (8n-17)/3 segments

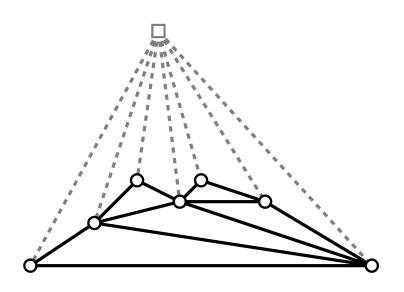
Width: n-1

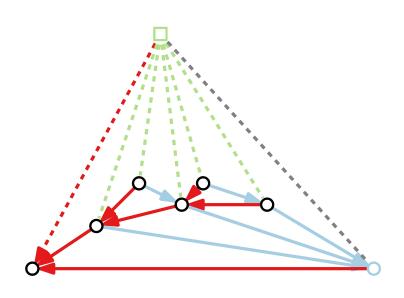
Height: $\leq (2n-5)/3 \cdot (n-1)$

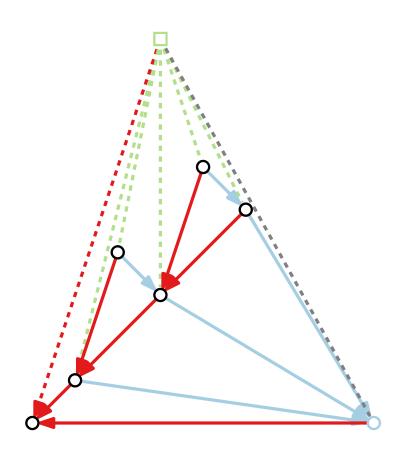


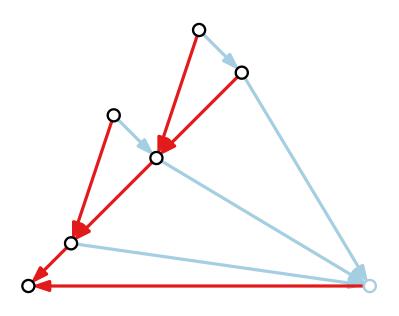


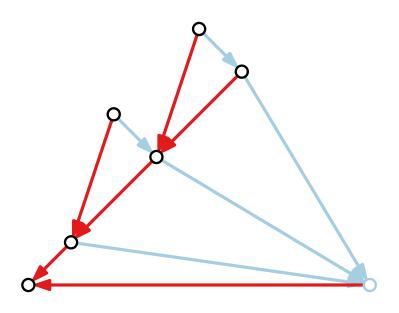












Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$3n/4$ $\vartheta/2$	$O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ quasipolynomial
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]		?
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]		?
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]		
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$3n/4$ $\vartheta/2$	$O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ quasipolynomial
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	3n/2	$O(n) \times O(n^2)$
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	8 <i>n</i> /3	$O(n) \times O(n^2)$
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2 <i>n</i> [2]	7 <i>n</i> / 3 [2]		
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Grid	Segments
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$3n/4$ $\vartheta/2$	$O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ quasipolynomial
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	3n/2	$O(n) \times O(n^2)$
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		?
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	8 <i>n</i> /3	$O(n) \times O(n^2)$
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		7
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		•
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2 <i>n</i> [2]	7 <i>n</i> /3 [2]		7
Planar	2 <i>n</i> [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		!

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Grid Segments	
	Lower	Upper	Segm.	Area
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$3n/4$ $\vartheta/2$	$O(n^2) \times O(n^{1.58})$ quasipolynomial
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	3n/2	$O(n) \times O(n^2)$
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]		?
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	8 <i>n</i> /3	$O(n) \times O(n^2)$
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]		7
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]		:
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	n/2 [4]	$O(n) \times O(n)$
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]		7
Planar	2 <i>n</i> [2]	16n/3 - e [2]		
Series-parallel,				

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Circular Arcs
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]	
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	

^[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

^[3] Mondal et al. 2013

^[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

^[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Segments		Circular Arcs
Lower	Upper	
$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
n [1]	n [1]	
3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
2n [1]	2n [1]	
2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	
n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
2n [2]	7n/3 [2]	
2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	j
	·	
	Lower $ \frac{\vartheta/2}{n} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ n & [1] \\ 3n/2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2n & [1] \\ 2n & [1] \\ 2n & [1] \\ n/2 & [3] \\ 2n & [2] \end{bmatrix} $	Lower Upper $\frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{16n}{3} - e = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{16n}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{16n}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{16n}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

- [1] Dujmović et al. 2007
- [3] Mondal et al. 2013

- [2] Durocher & Mondal 2014
- [4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Circular Arcs
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	11e/18 [5]
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	<u></u>
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]	
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	
		,	

[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

[3] Mondal et al. 2013

[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

[5] Schulz 2015

Segments		Circular Arcs
Lower	Upper	
$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
n [1]	n [1]	
3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	
2n [1]	2n [1]	11e/18 [5]
2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2] <	
2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	2e/3 [5]
n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
2n [2]	7n/3 [2] <	<u> </u>
2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2] <	<u> </u>
	Lower $ \frac{\vartheta/2}{n} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ n & [1] \\ 3n/2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2n & [1] \\ 2n & [1] \\ 2n & [1] \\ n/2 & [3] \\ 2n & [2] \end{bmatrix} $	Lower Upper $\frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\vartheta/2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2$

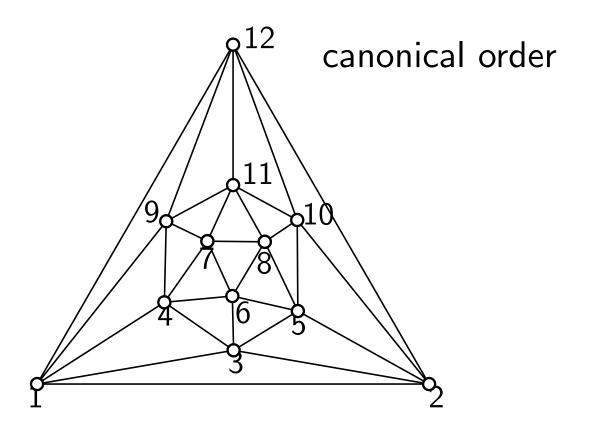
[1] Dujmović et al. 2007

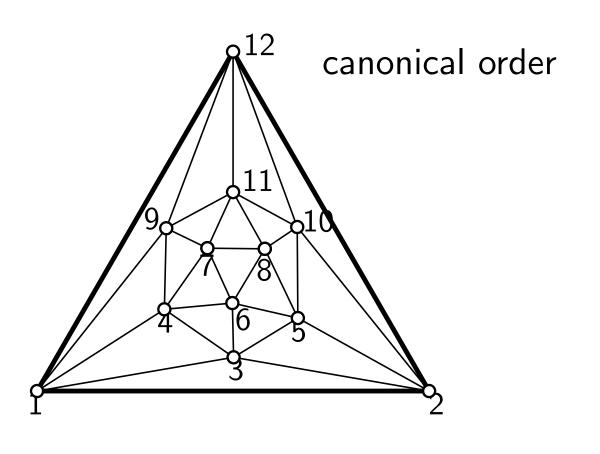
[3] Mondal et al. 2013

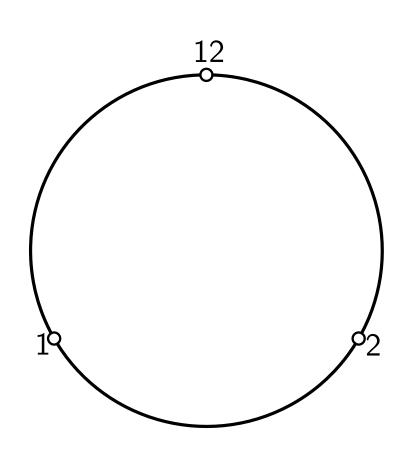
[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

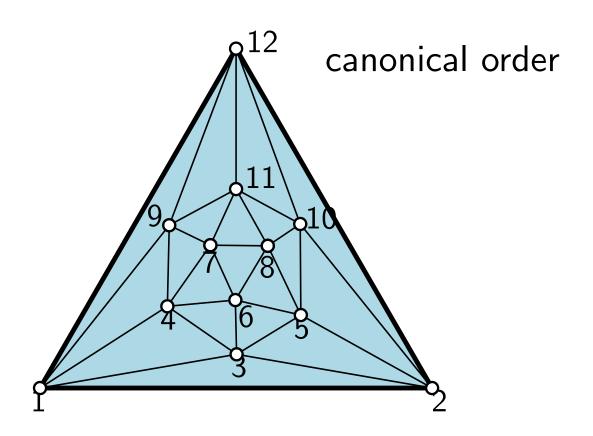
[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

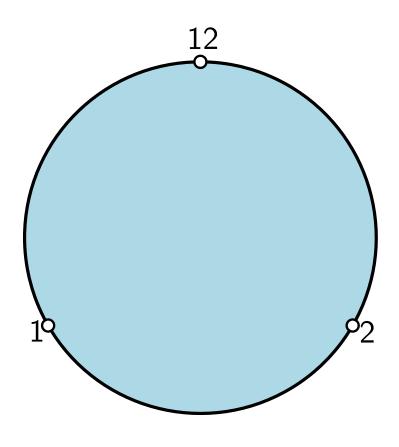
[5] Schulz 2015

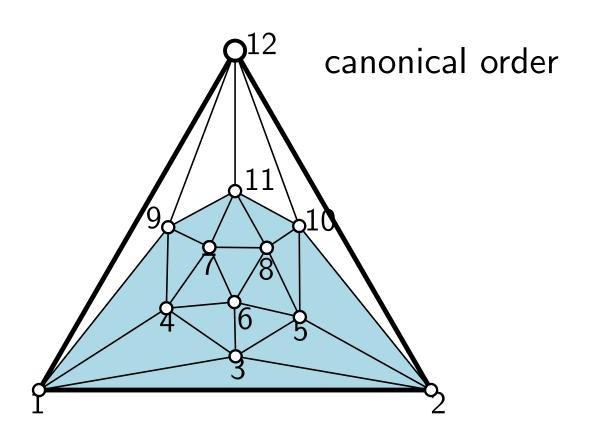


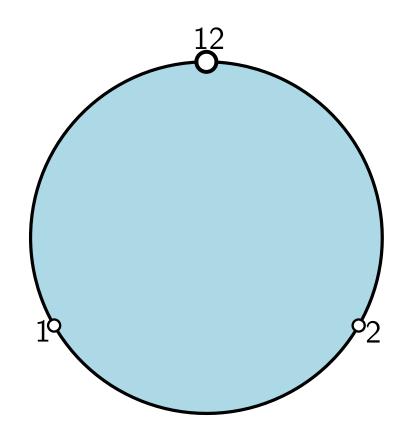


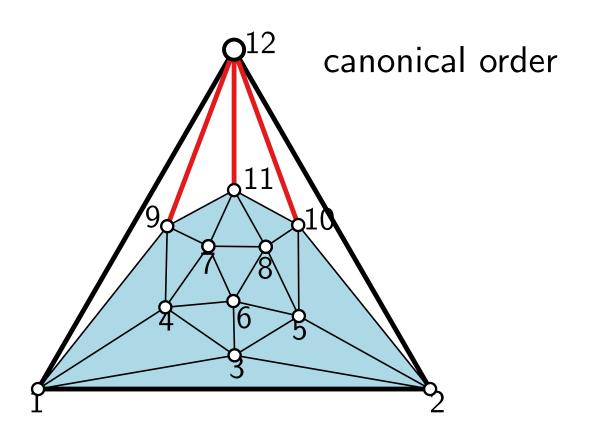


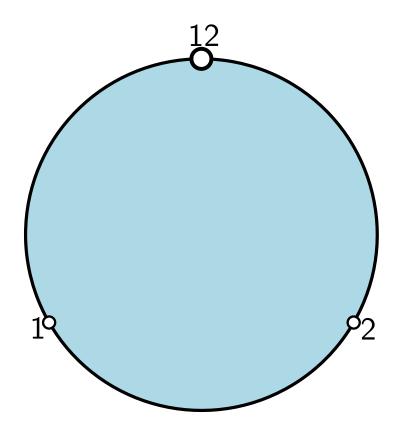


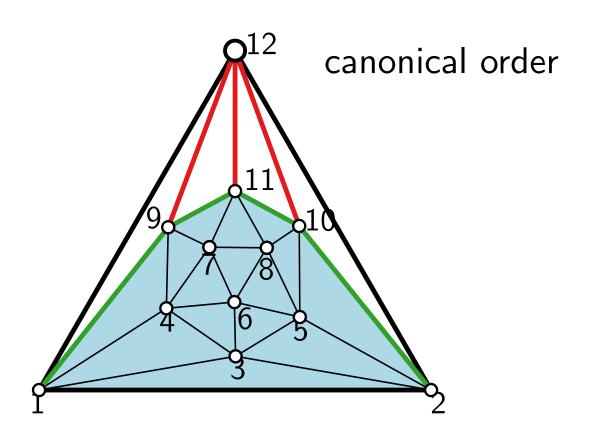


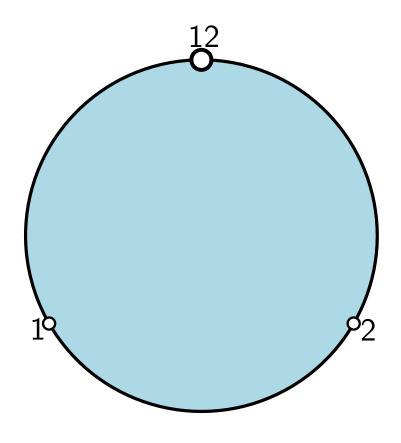


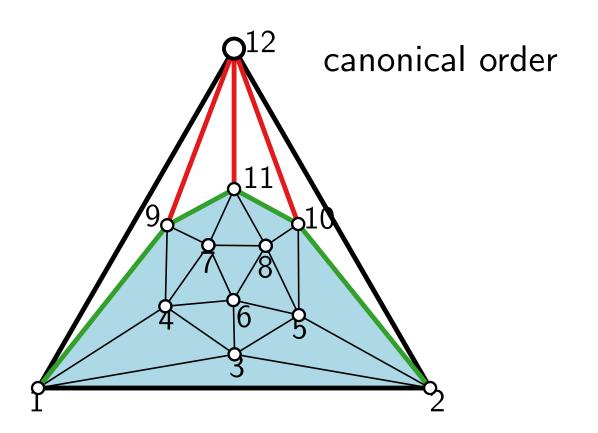


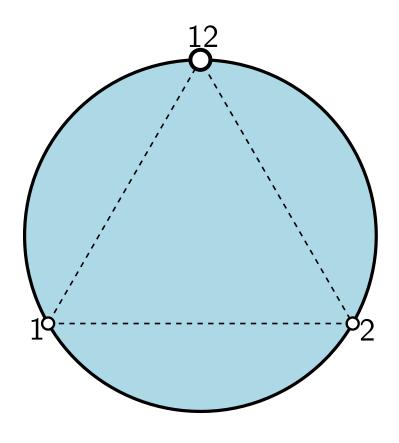


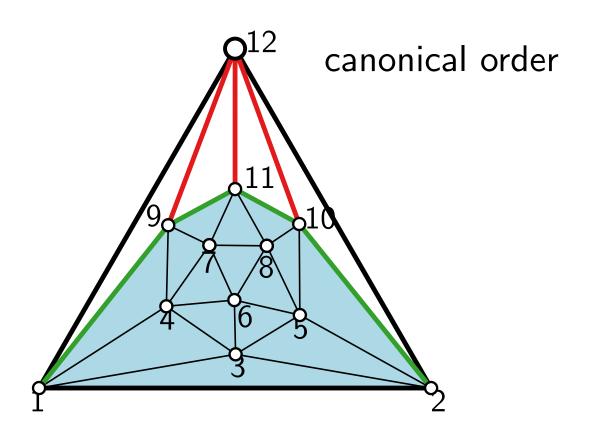


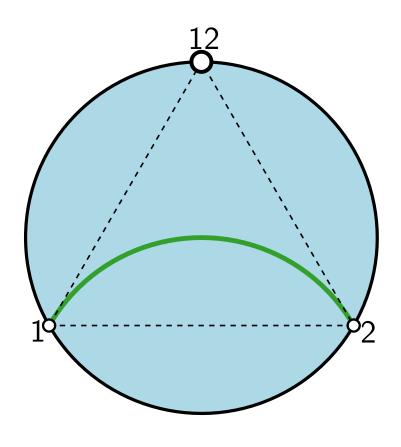


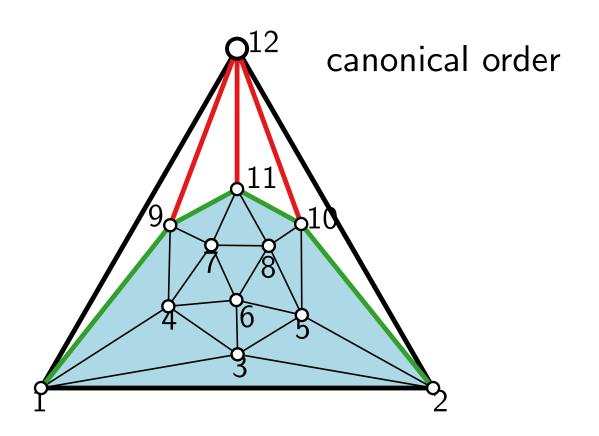


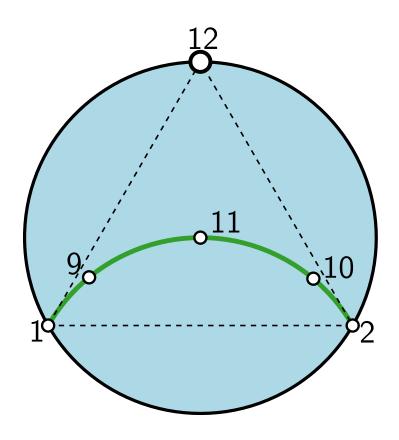


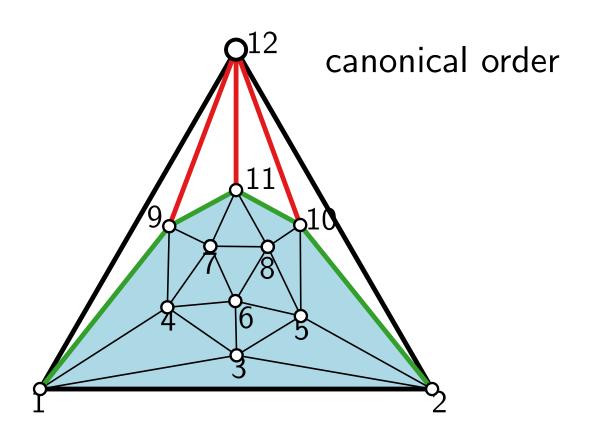


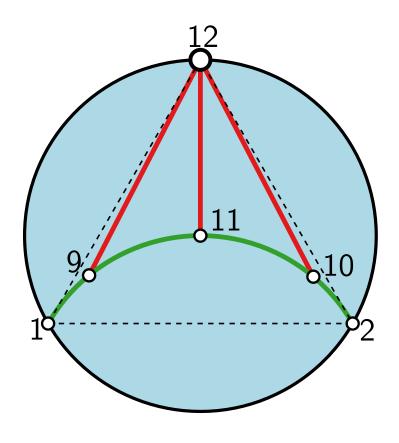


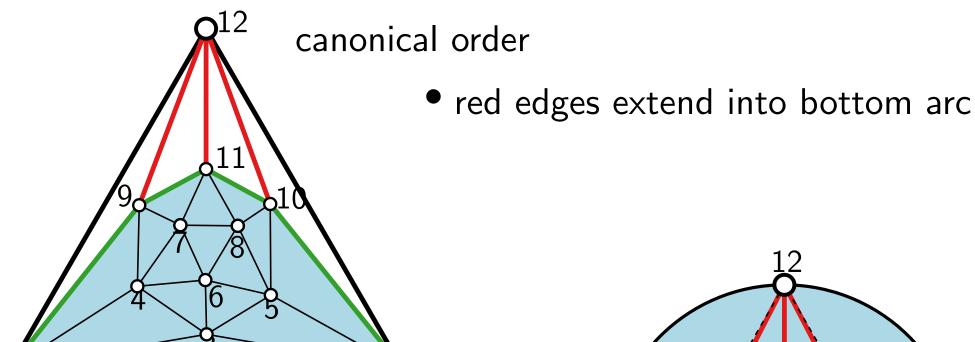


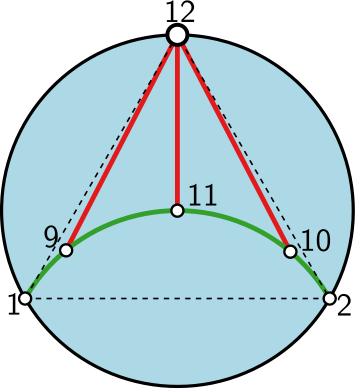


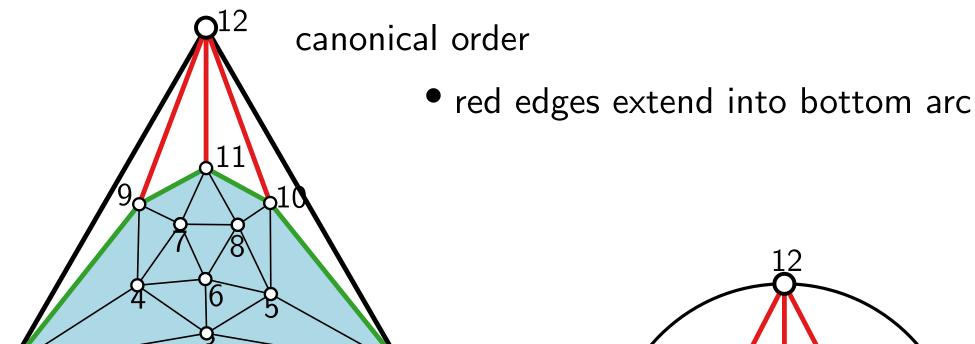


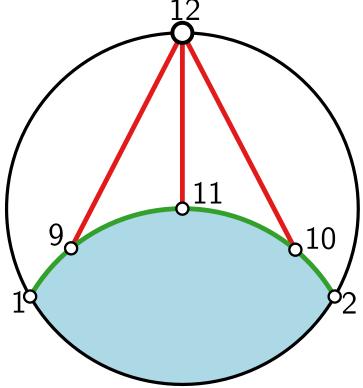


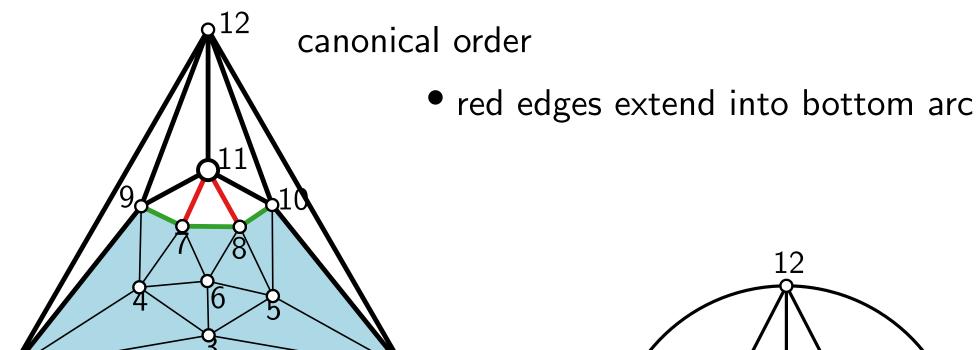


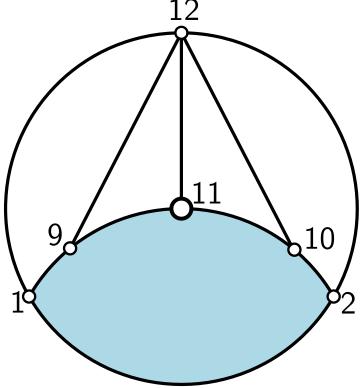


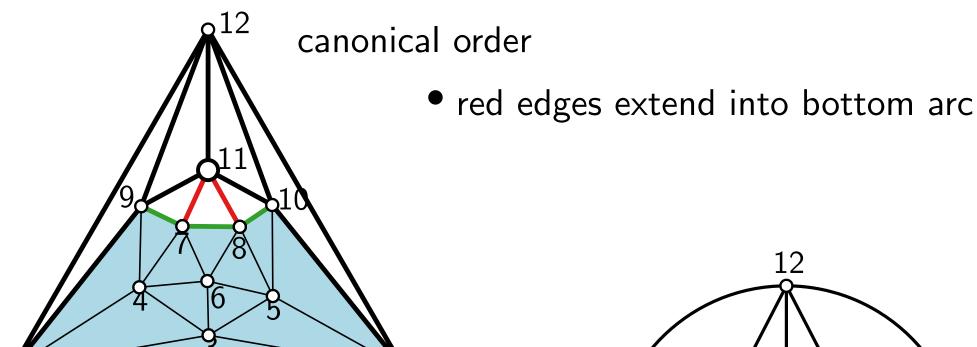


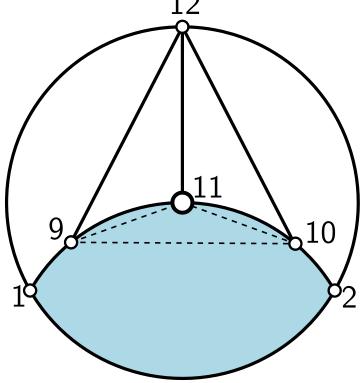


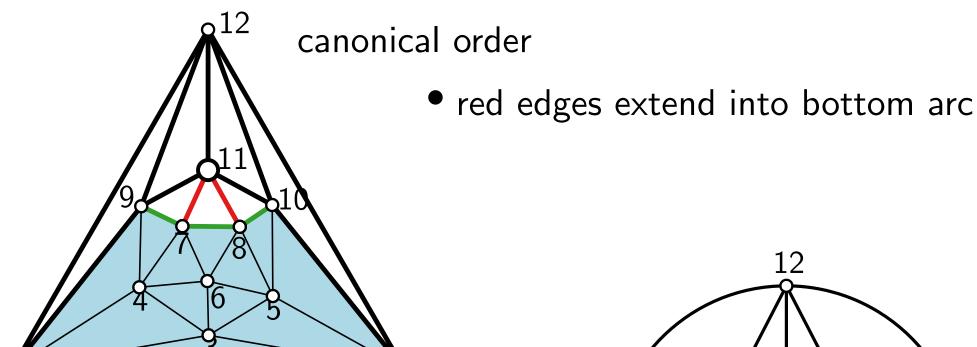


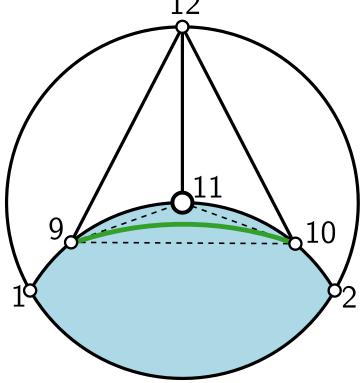


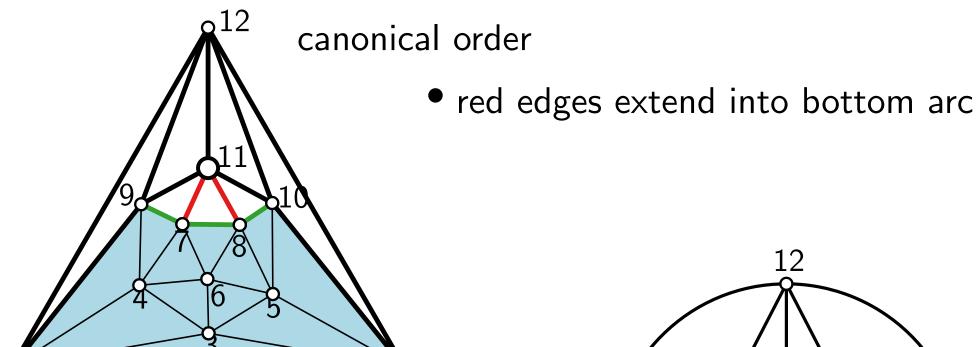


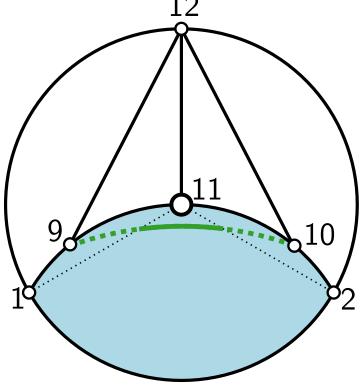


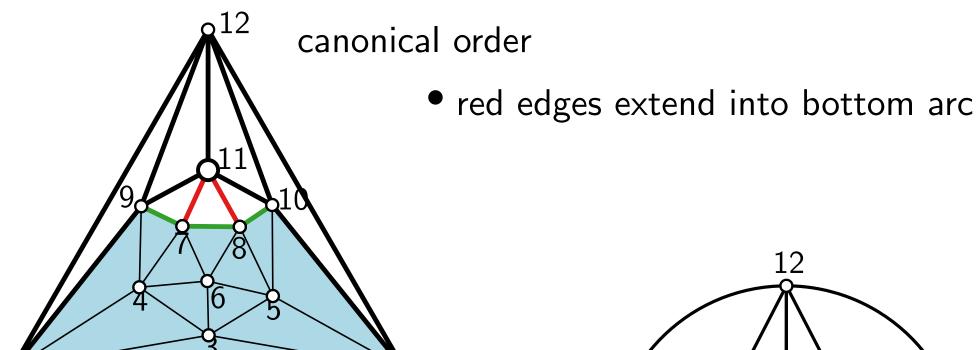


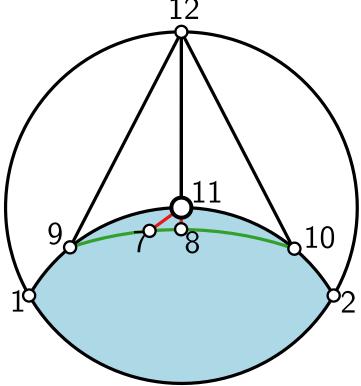


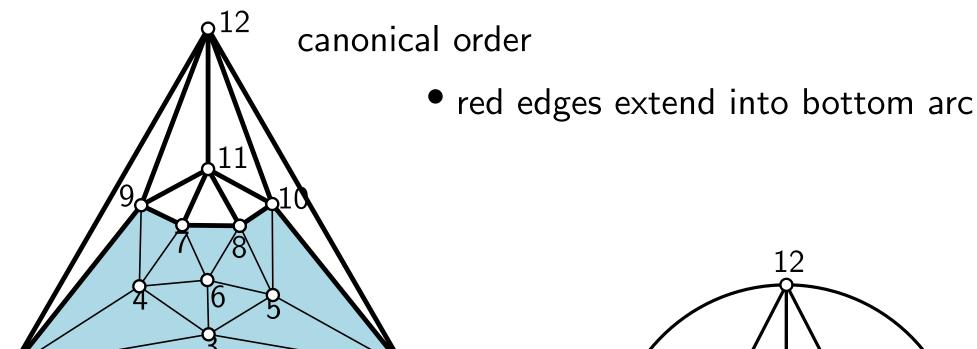


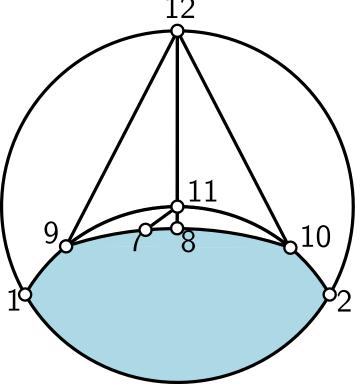


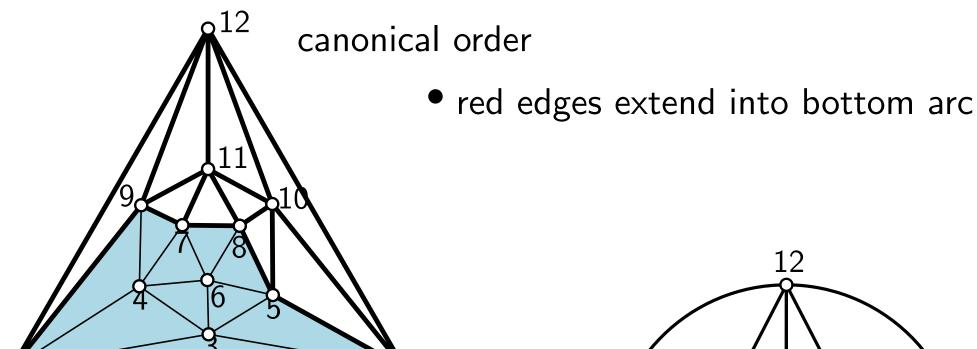


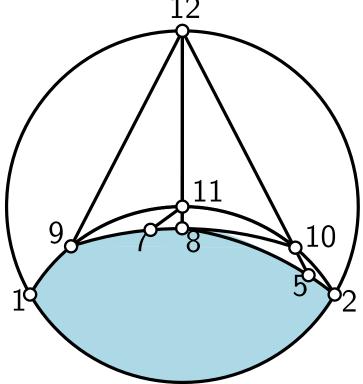


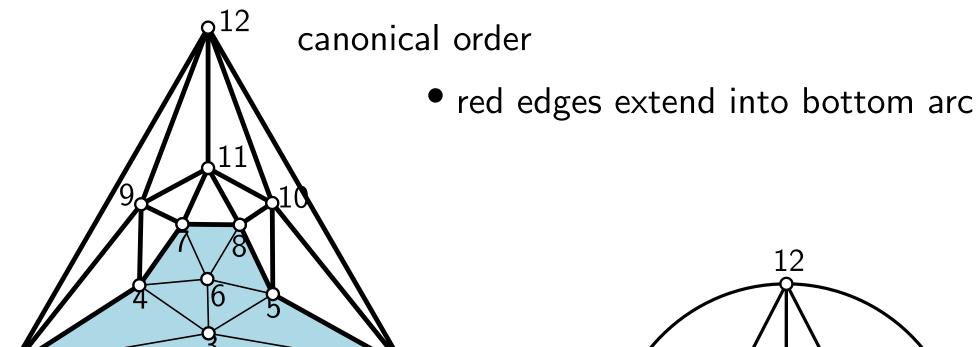


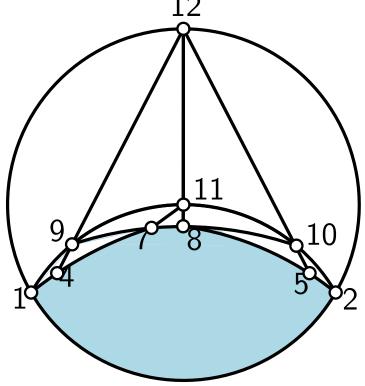


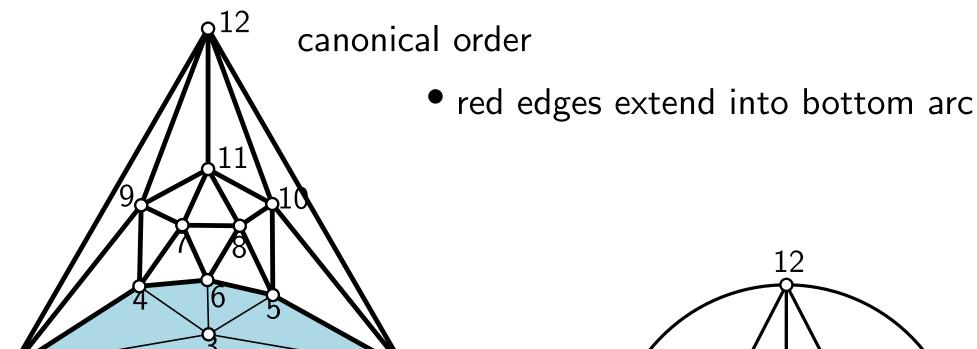


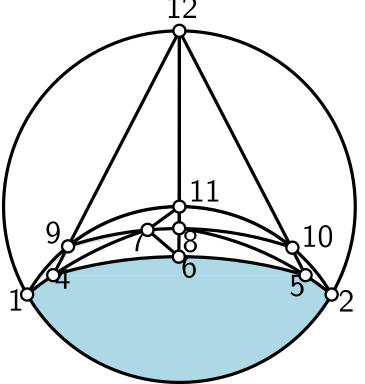


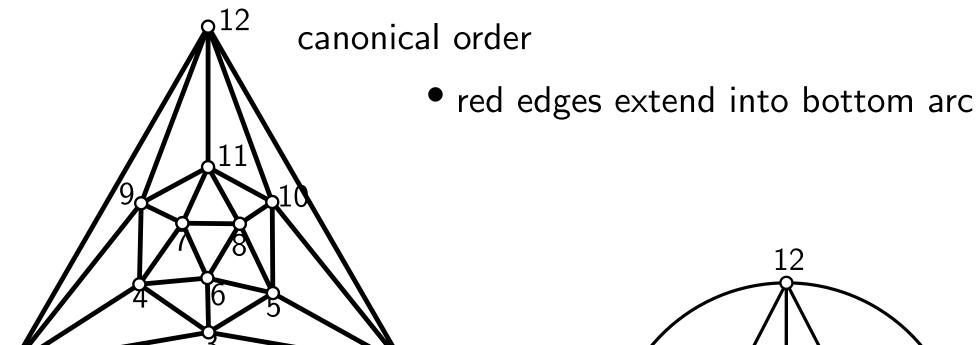


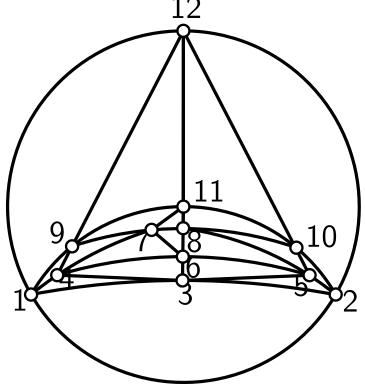


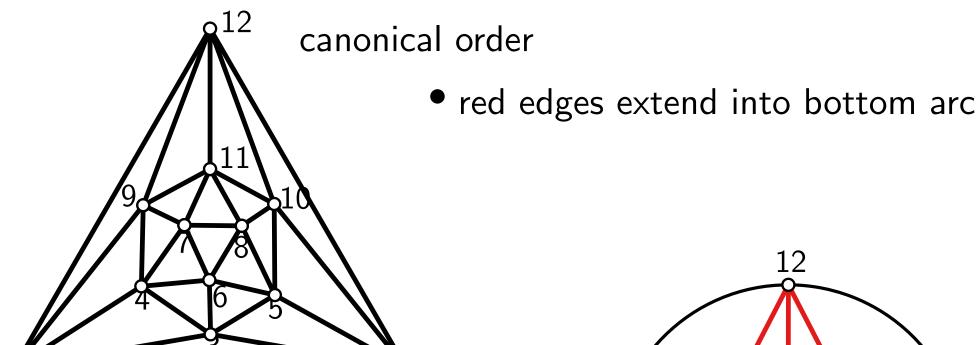


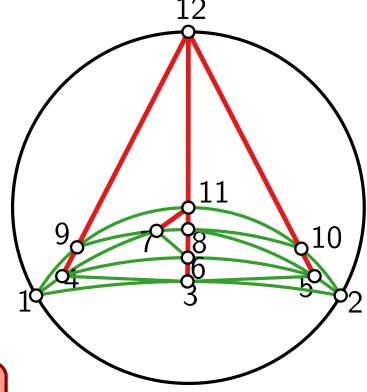






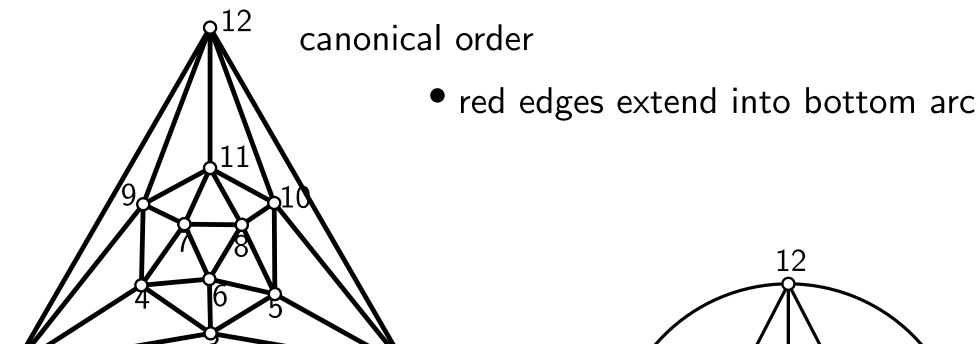


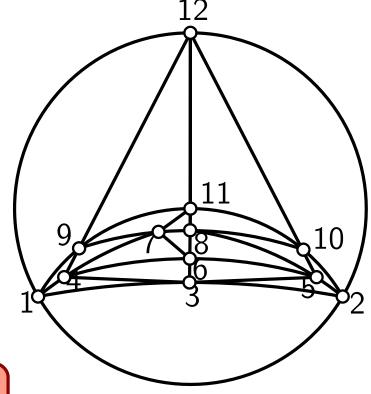




Triangulation o (5n-11)/3 arcs

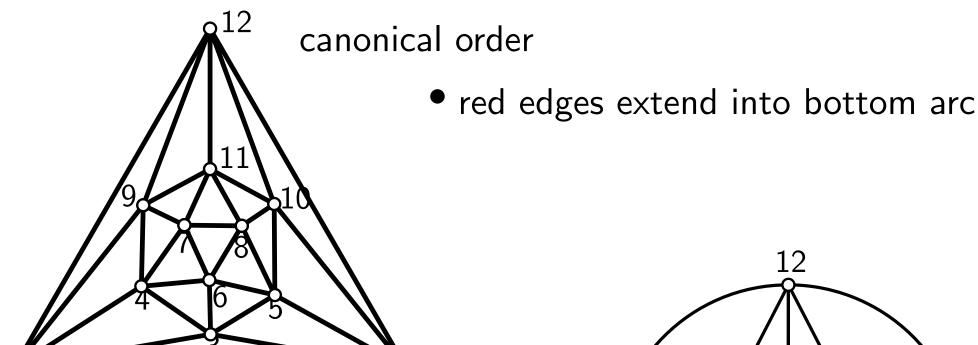
Planar graphs with circular arcs





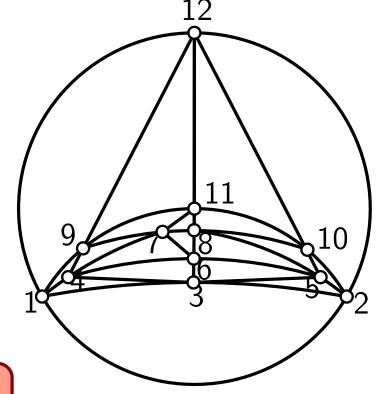
Triangulation o (5n-11)/3 arcs

Planar graphs with circular arcs



Planar $\rightarrow (14n - 29)/3 - e$ arcs

Triangulation ightarrow (5n-11)/3 arcs



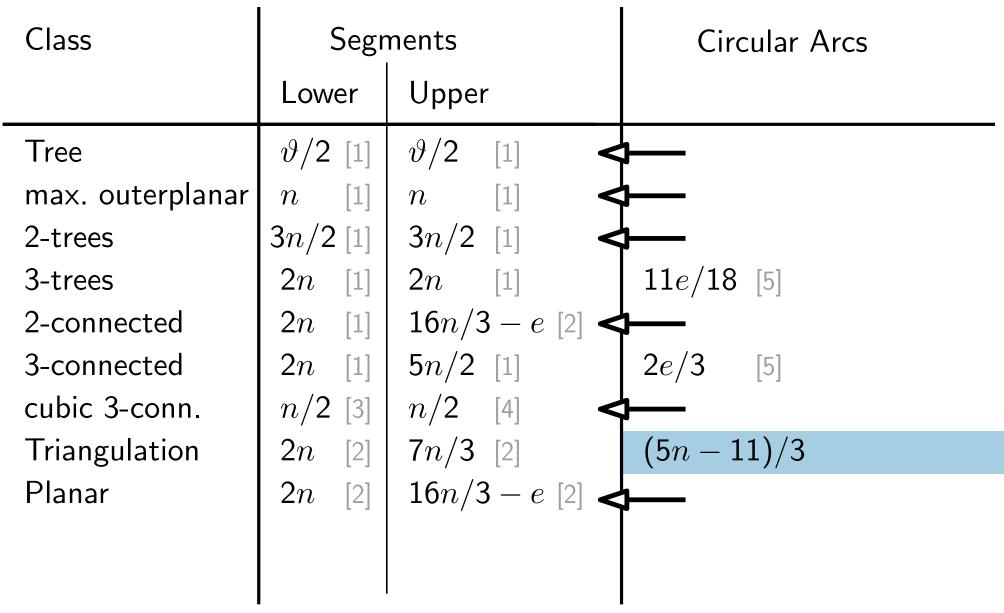
Class	Segments		Circular Arcs
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3 <i>n</i> /2 [1] <	;
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	11e/18 [5]
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2] <	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	2e/3 [5]
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	;
Triangulation	2n [2]	7 <i>n</i> /3 [2]	
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2] <	
	_		

[3] Mondal et al. 2013

[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

[5] Schulz 2015



[3] Mondal et al. 2013

[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

[5] Schulz 2015

Class	Segments		Circular Arcs
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]) ——
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1])
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	11e/18 [5]
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2]	
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	2e/3 [5]
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
Triangulation	2n [2]	7n/3 [2]	(5n-11)/3
Planar	2n [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	(14n - 29)/3 - e

- [1] Dujmović et al. 2007
- [3] Mondal et al. 2013

- [2] Durocher & Mondal 2014
- [4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

[5] Schulz 2015

Class	Segments		Circular Arcs
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1])
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	11e/18 [5]
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2])—
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	2e/3 [5]
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	
Triangulation	2 <i>n</i> [2]	7n/3 [2]	(5n-11)/3
Planar	2 <i>n</i> [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	(14n - 29)/3 - e
4-connected	2n [1]	9n/4 [2]	9n/2 - e
4-conn. triang.	2 <i>n</i> [2]	9n/4 [2]	3n/2

[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

[5] Schulz 2015

[3] Mondal et al. 2013

[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015

Class	Segments		Circular Arcs
	Lower	Upper	
Tree	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	$\vartheta/2$ [1]	
max. outerplanar	n [1]	n [1]	—
2-trees	3n/2 [1]	3n/2 [1]	 :
3-trees	2n [1]	2n [1]	11e/18 [5]
2-connected	2n [1]	16n/3 - e [2] <	?
3-connected	2n [1]	5n/2 [1]	2e/3 [5]
cubic 3-conn.	n/2 [3]	n/2 [4]	?
Triangulation	2 <i>n</i> [2]	7n/3 [2]	(5n-11)/3
Planar	2 <i>n</i> [2]	16n/3 - e [2]	(14n - 29)/3 - e
4-connected	2n [1]	9n/4 [2]	9n/2 - e
4-conn. triang.	2 <i>n</i> [2]	9n/4 [2]	3n/2

[2] Durocher & Mondal 2014

[5] Schulz 2015

[3] Mondal et al. 2013

[4] Igamberdiev et al. 2015