

# Drawing Graphs on Few Circles and Few Spheres

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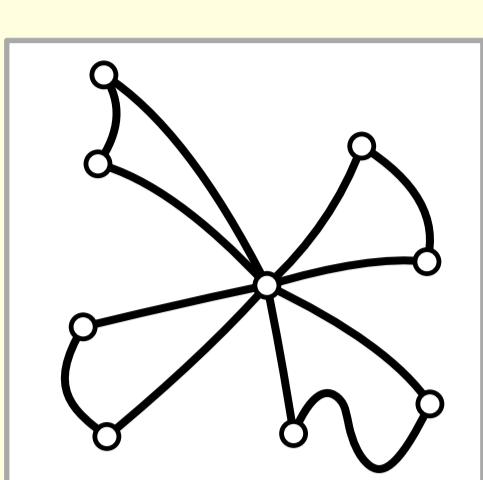
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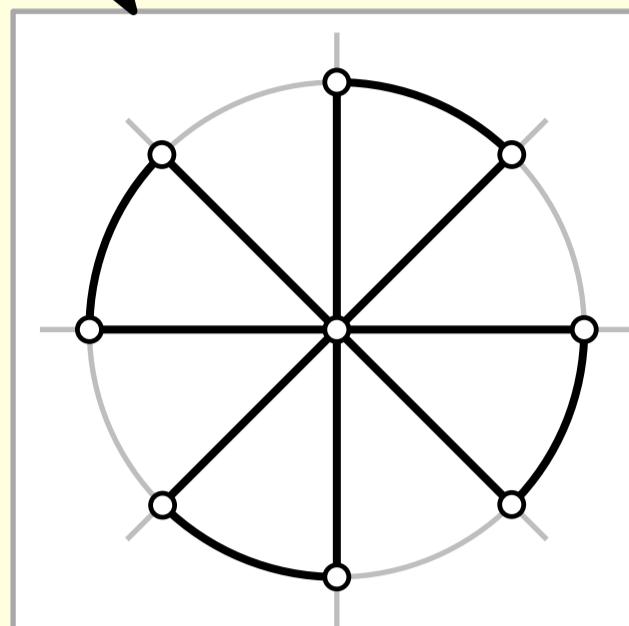
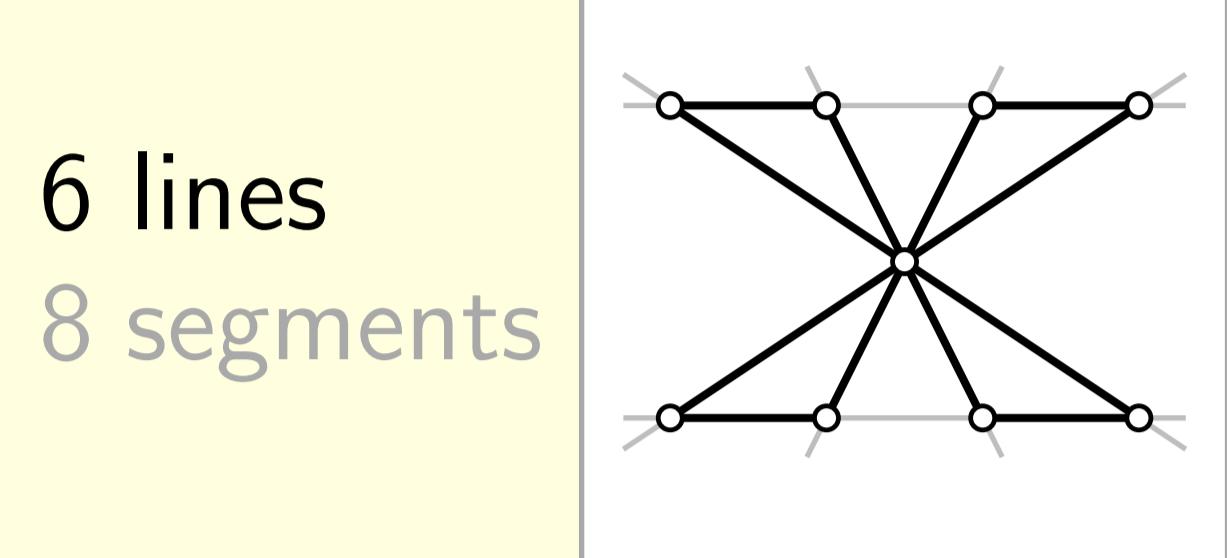
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## Problem

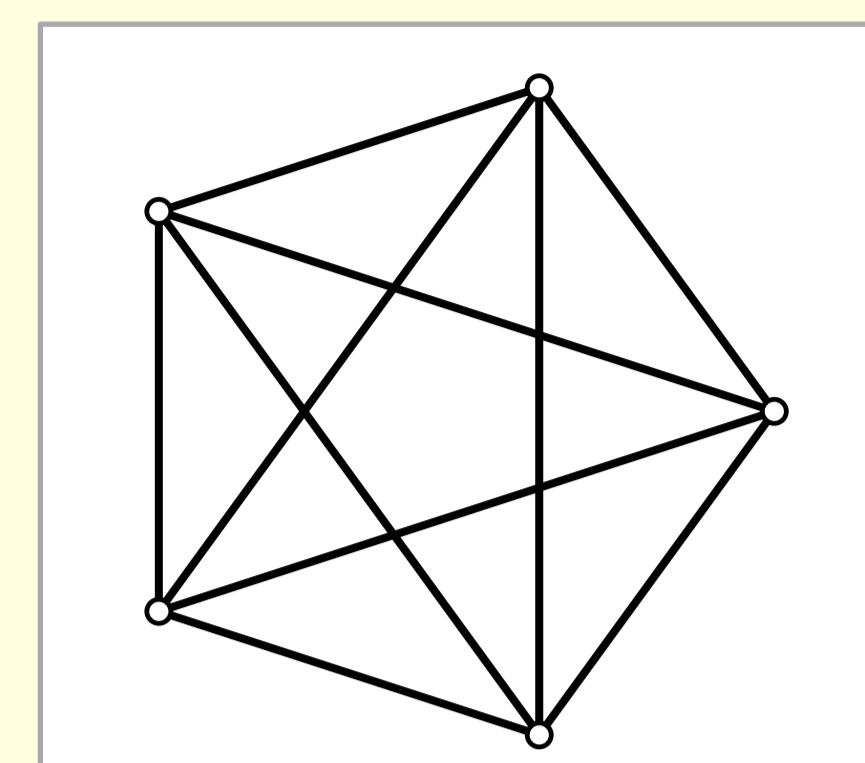
Given a planar graph  $G$ , find a plane straight-line drawing of  $G$  that minimizes the number of lines that together cover the drawing. This number is the *line cover number* of  $G$ .



Given a (non-planar) graph  $G$ , find a plane circular-arc drawing of  $G$  that minimizes the number of circles that together cover the drawing. This number is the *circle cover number* of  $G$ .



Given a (non-planar) graph  $G$ ,



find a circular-arc drawing without edge crossings on as few spheres as possible.

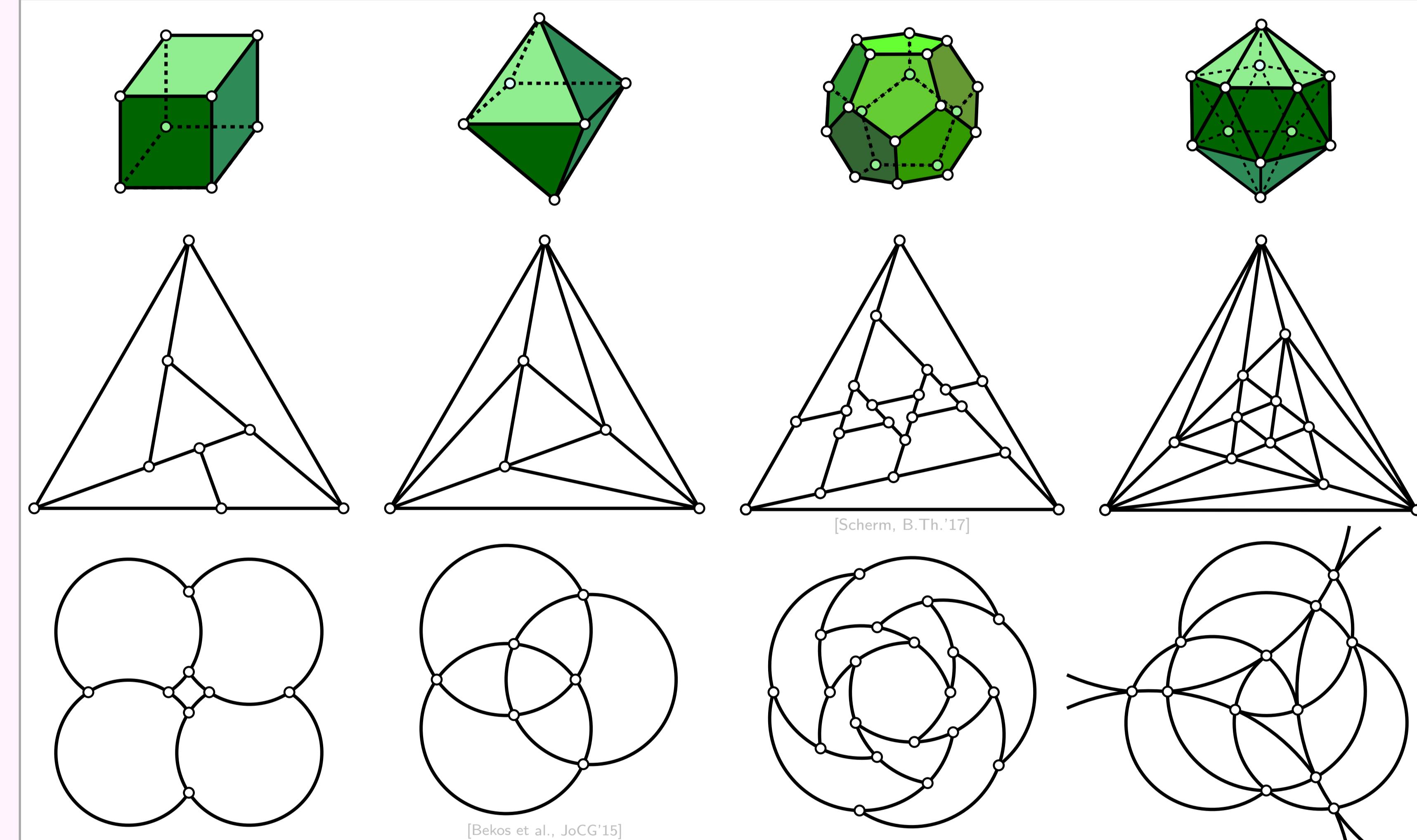
## Optimal Drawings of the Platonic Solids

$G = (V, E)$	$ V $	$ E $	$ F $	segment number	line cover number	arc number	circle cover number
tetrahedron	4	6	4	6	6	3	3
cube	8	12	6	7	7	4	4
octahedron	6	12	8	9	9	3	3
dodecahedron	20	30	12	13	9...10	10	5
icosahedron	12	30	20	15	13...15	7	7

**Upper bounds** – follow from the drawings below.

## Results

Platonic solids:

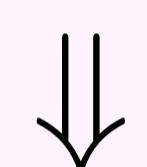


## Sphere Covers

$$\text{book-thickness}(G)/2 \leq \text{sphere-cover-number}(G) \leq \text{thickness}(G)$$

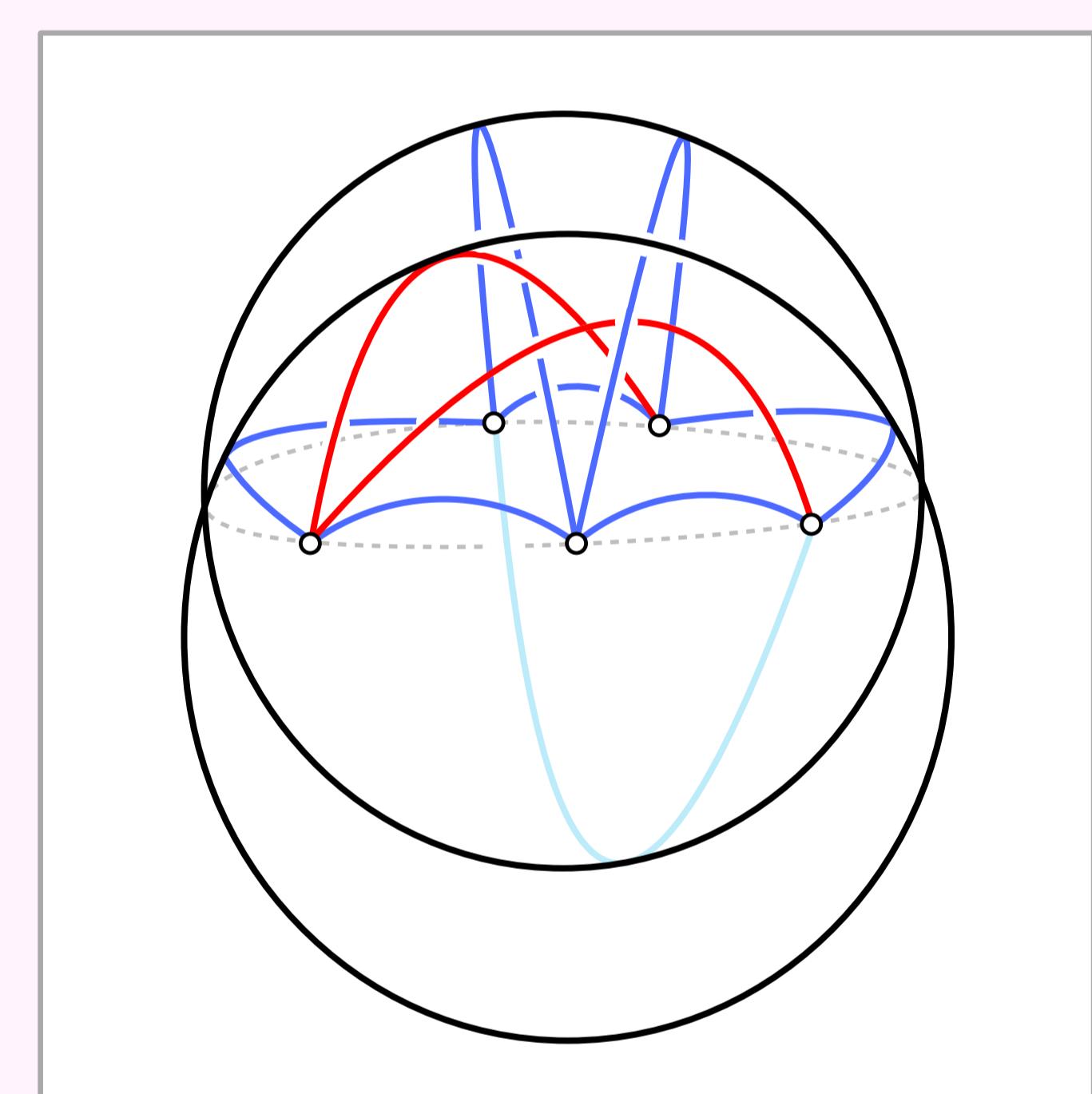
&

$$\text{thickness}(K_n) \approx \frac{n+7}{6}$$

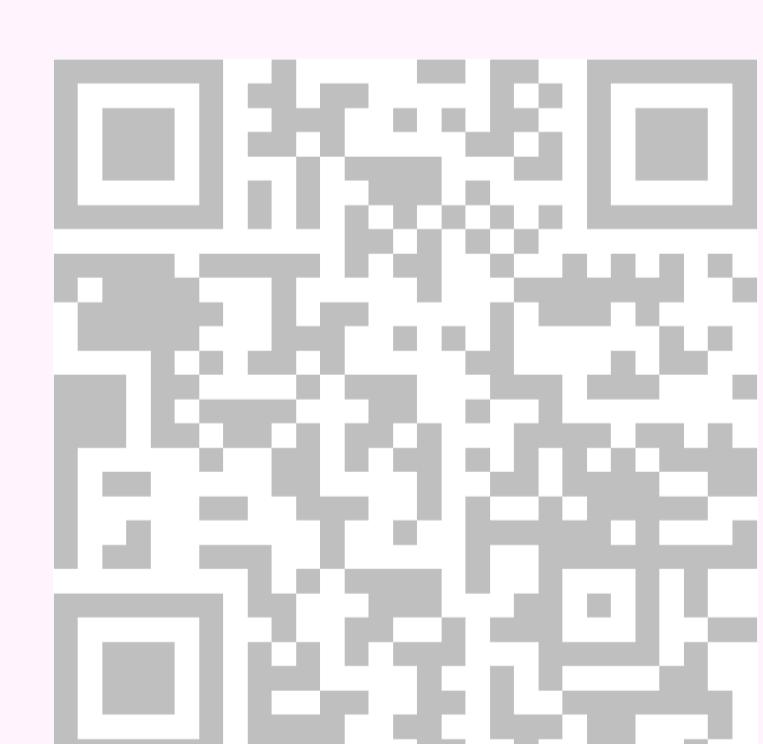


### Proposition:

Any  $n$ -vertex graph  $G$  has sphere cover number  $O(n)$ .



Optimal sphere cover of  $K_5$



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.06965>

## Future work

### Line cover vs. circle cover

Is there a family of planar graphs whose circle cover number grows asymptotically more slowly than their line cover number?

### Size of circle cover vs. angular resolution

