

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Mathematics for Computer Science

MIT 6.042J/18.062J

Drawing Planar Graphs

6	9	13	7
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15	8	11	2

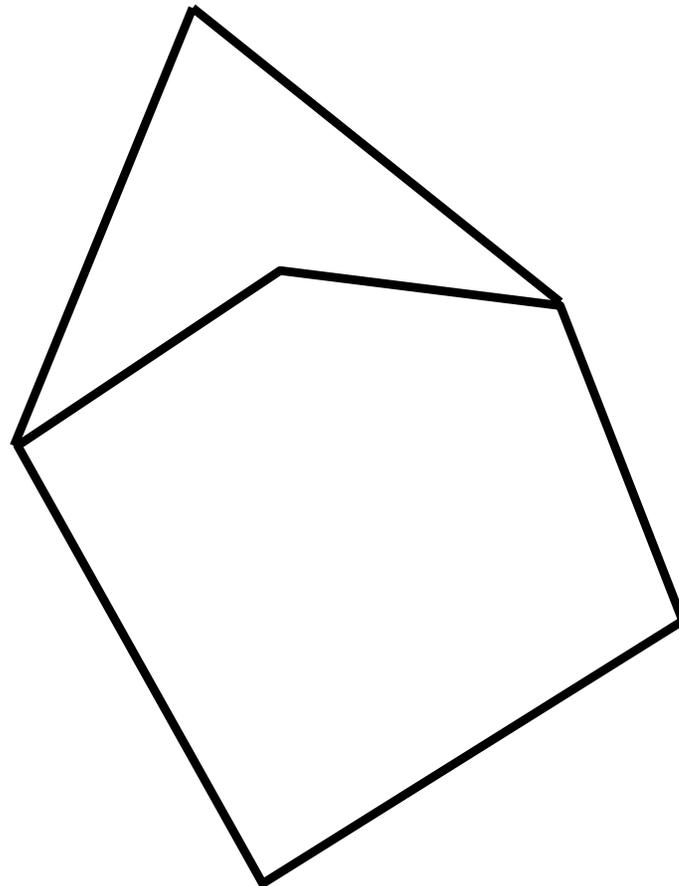
Planar Graphs

A graph is *planar* if there is a way to **draw** it in the plane without edges crossing.

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Planar Graphs

Maps are 2-connected planar graphs

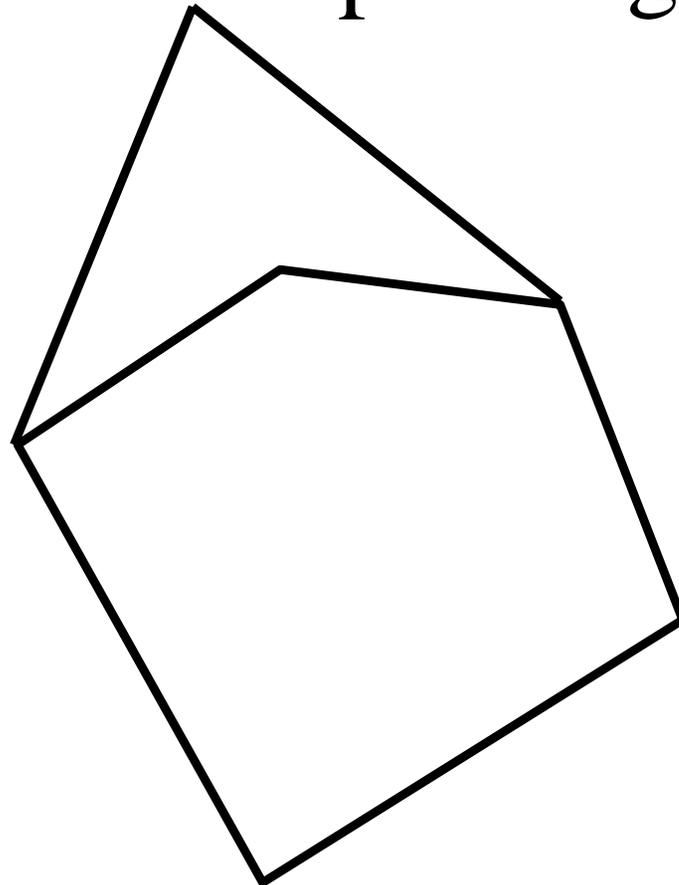


6	9	13	7
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15	8	11	2

Planar Graphs

Maps are 2-connected planar graphs

General connected planar graphs may have

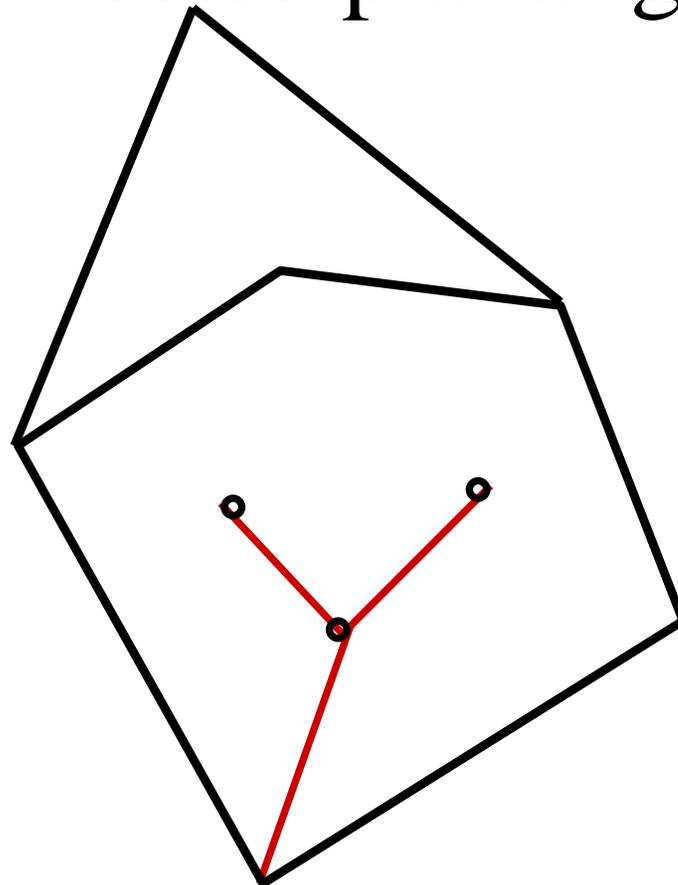


6	9	13	7
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Planar Graphs

Maps are 2-connected planar graphs

General connected planar graphs may have
dongles



6	9	13	7
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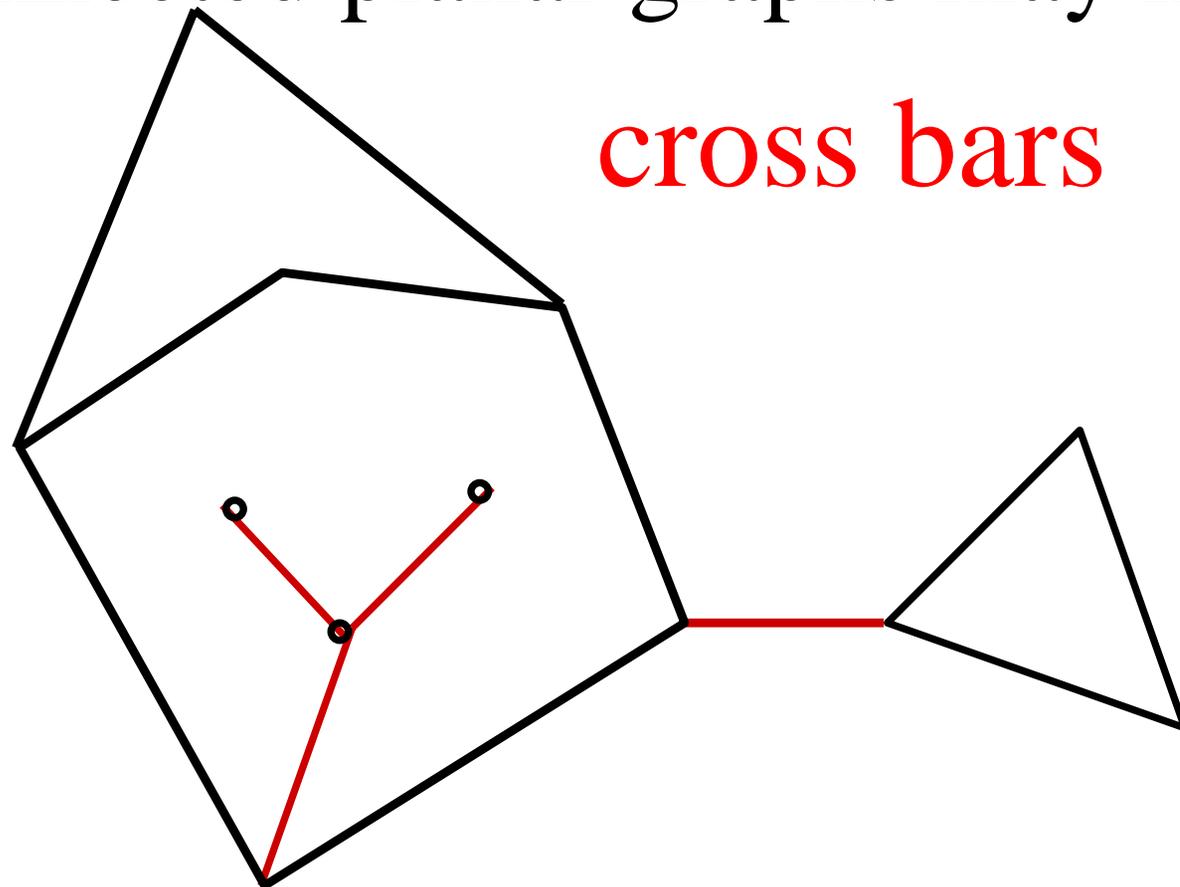
Planar Graphs

Maps are 2-connected planar graphs

General connected planar graphs may have

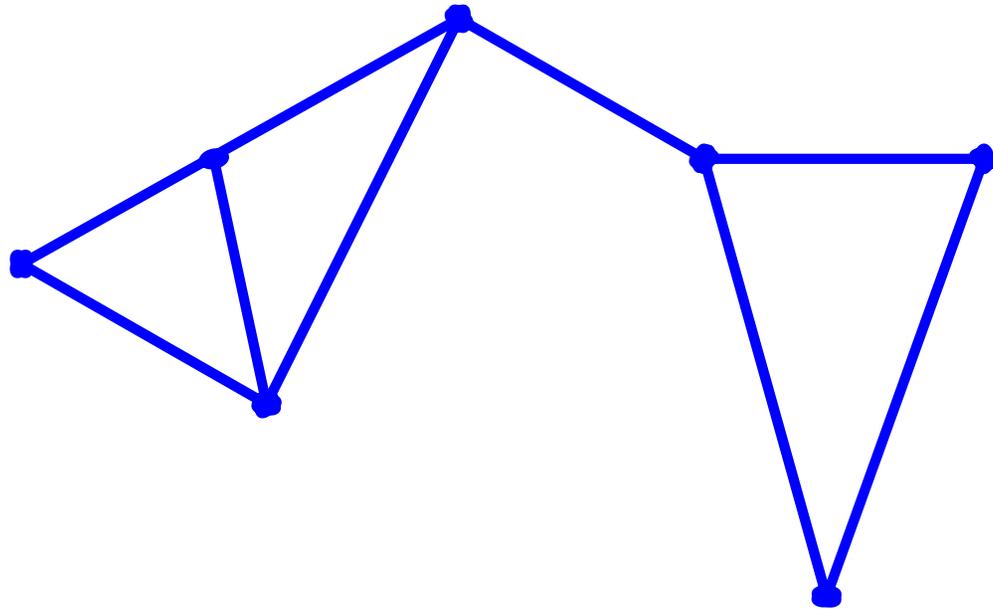
dongles

cross bars



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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15	8	11	2

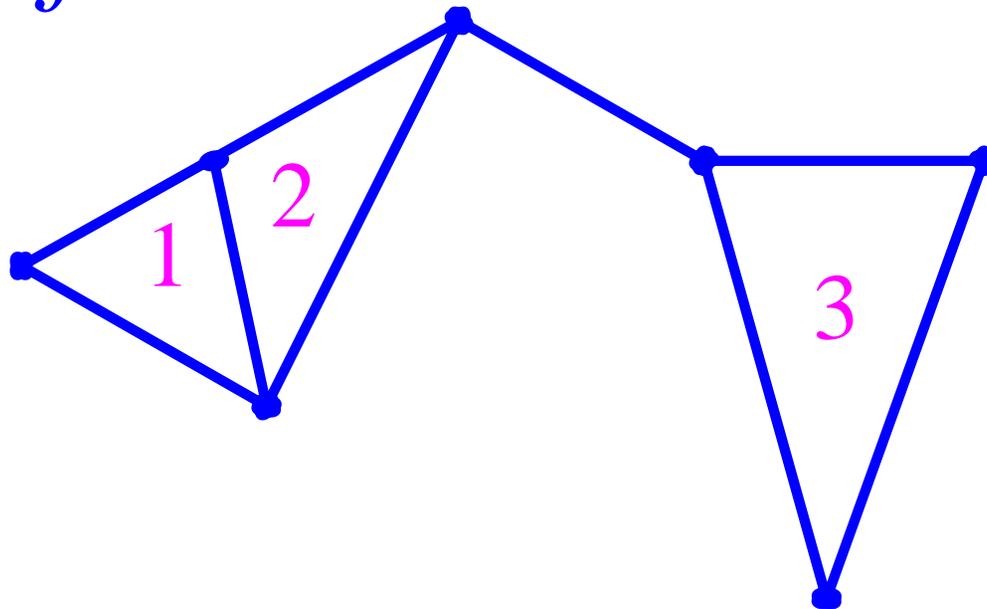
A Planar Graph



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Planar Graph

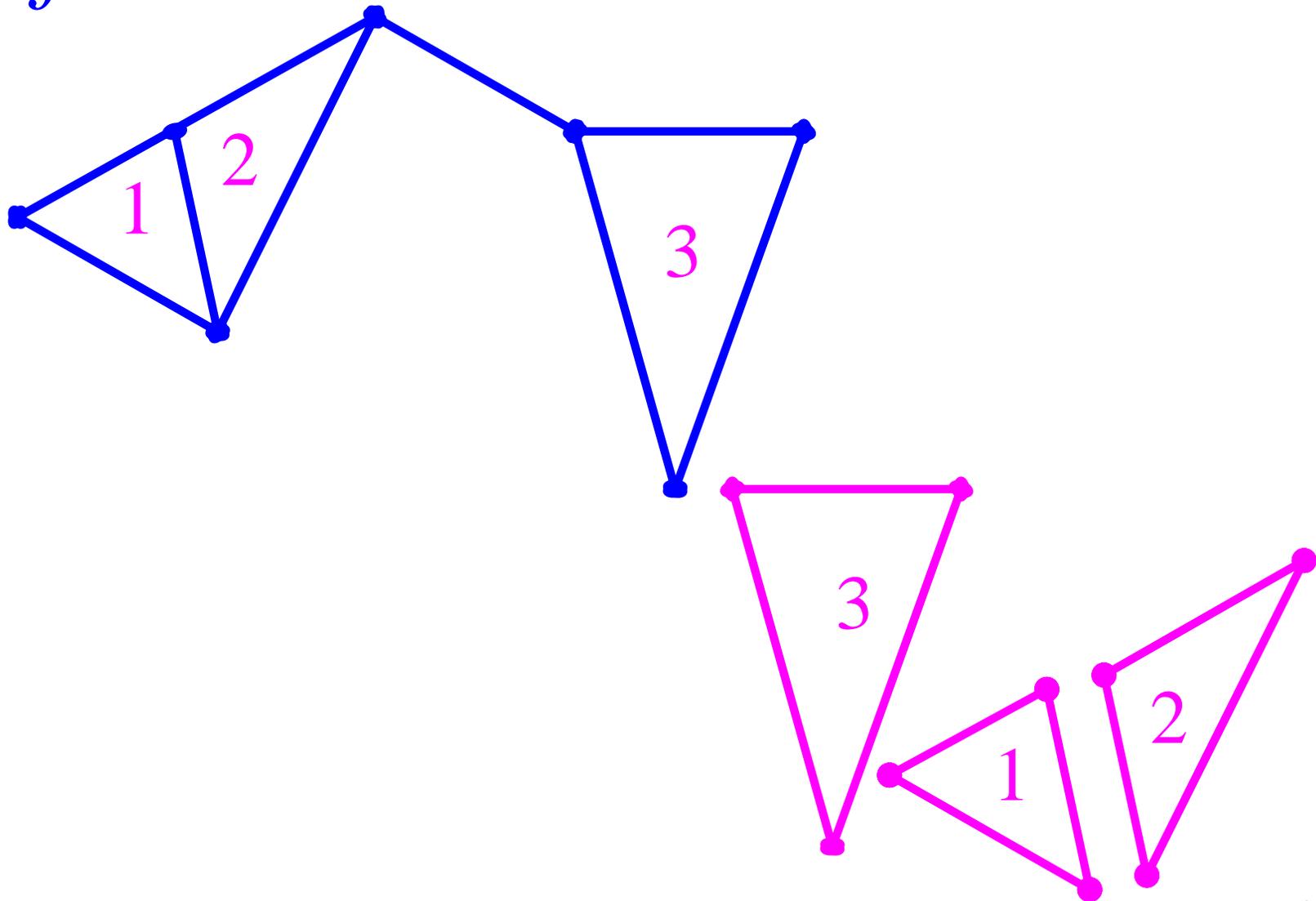
with 3 *faces*



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Planar Graph

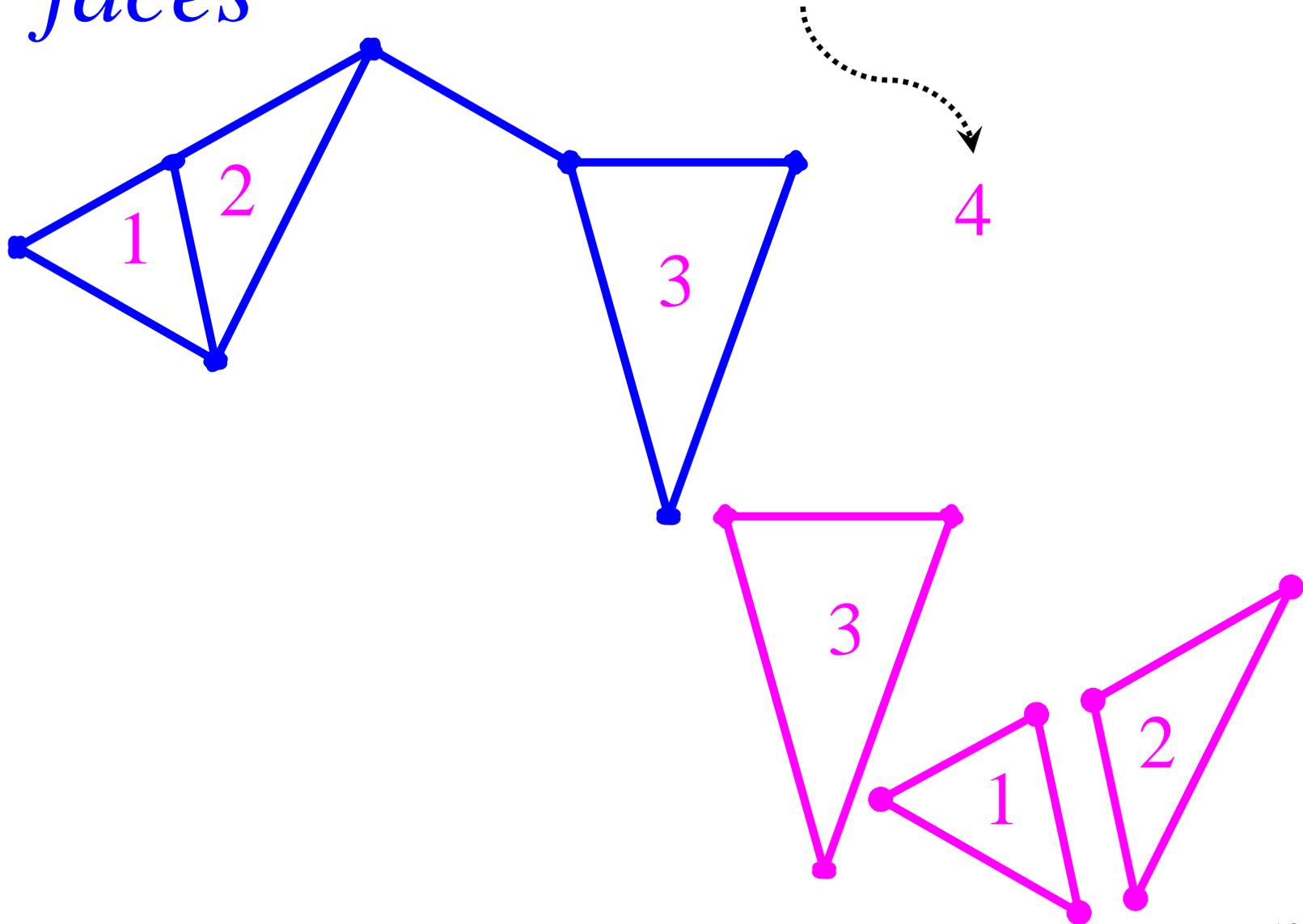
with 3 *faces*



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Planar Graph

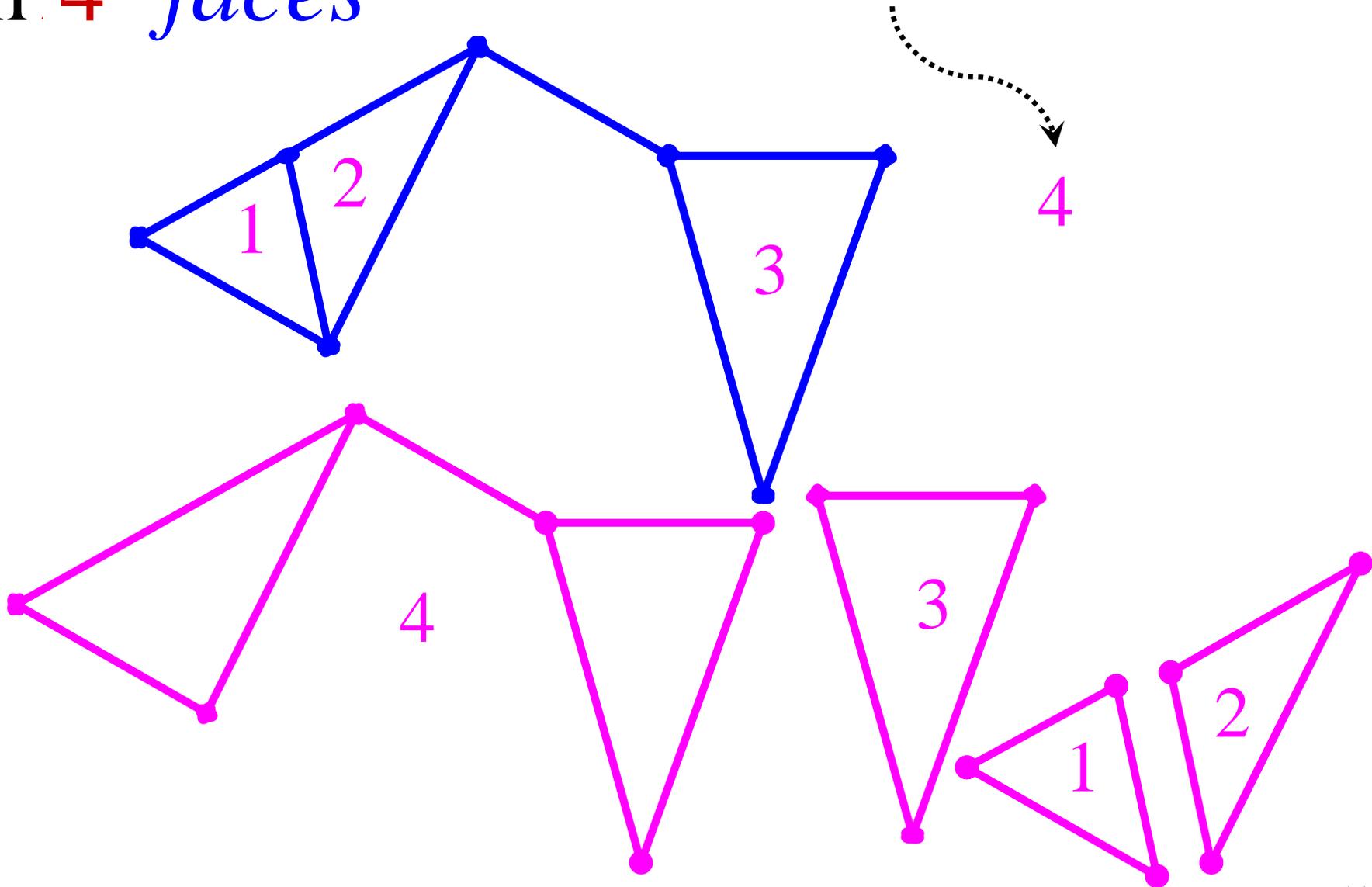
with 3 *faces* (wait! also the outer face)



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

A Planar Graph

with **4 faces** (wait! also the outer face)



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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Drawing a Planar Graph

draw it edge by edge,
starting with a single vertex

6	9	13	7
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Drawing a Planar Graph

draw it edge by edge,
starting with a single vertex

graph .



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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15	8	11	2

Drawing a Planar Graph

and record faces while drawing

graph .

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Drawing a Planar Graph

and record faces while drawing

graph .

faces

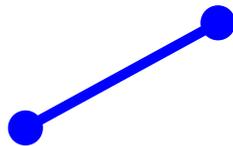


6	9	13	7
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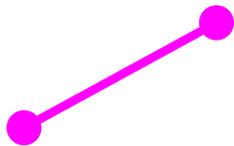
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

graph



faces

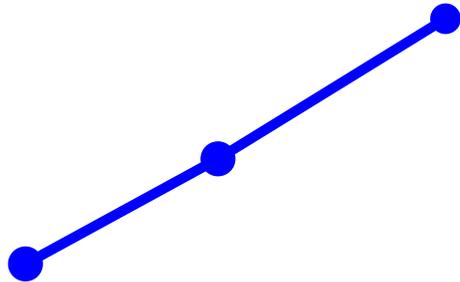


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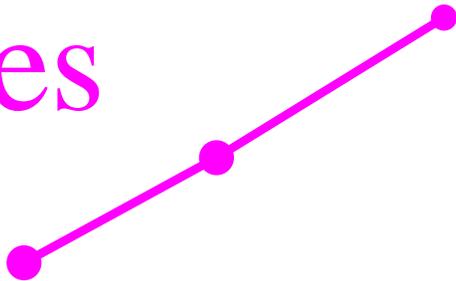
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

graph



faces

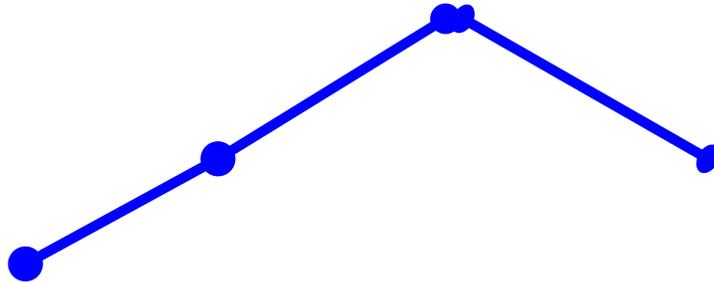


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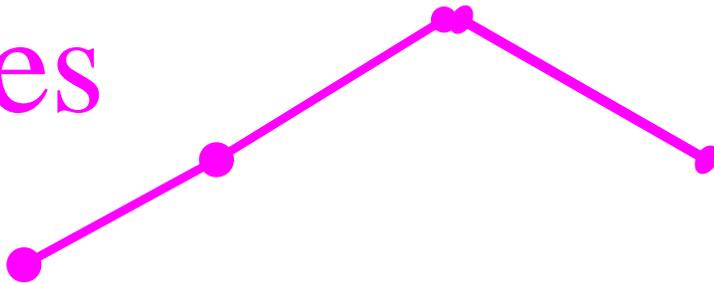
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

graph



faces

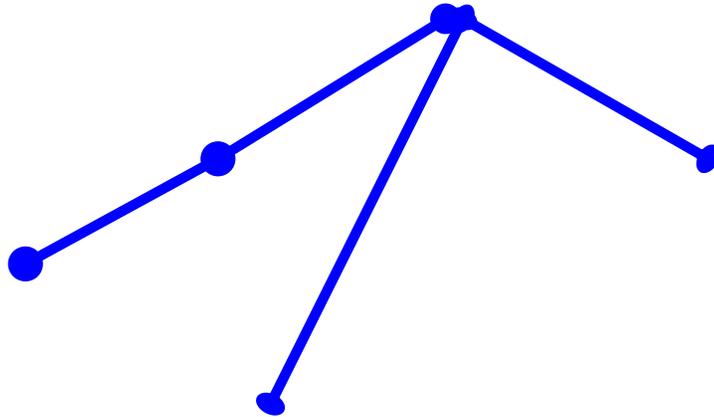


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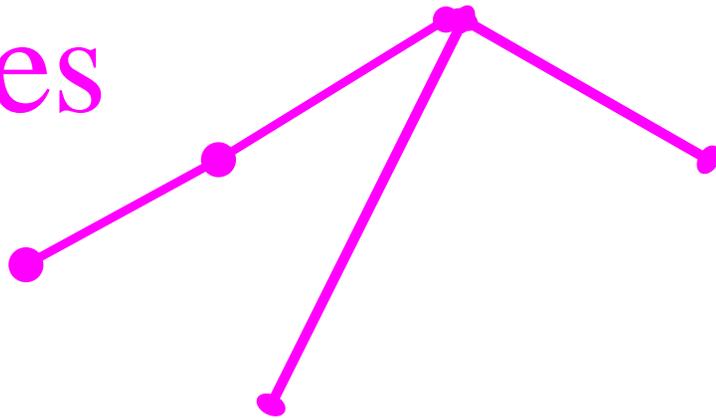
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

graph



faces

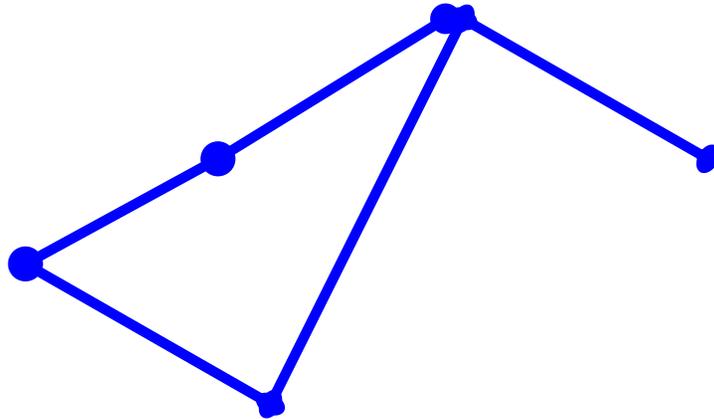


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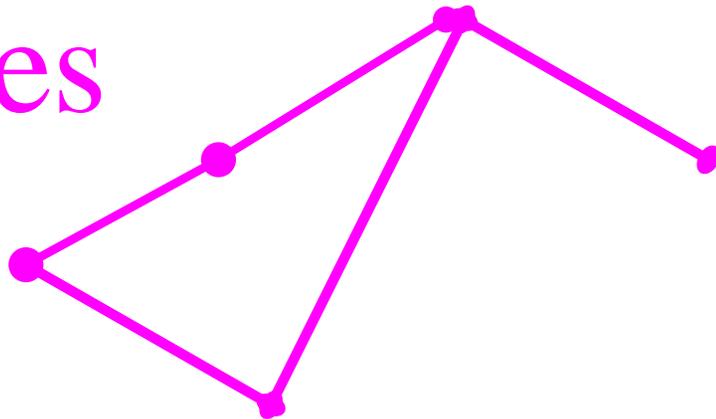
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

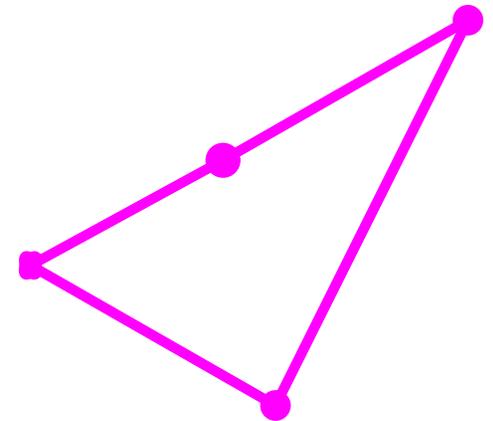
graph



faces



(the outer face)

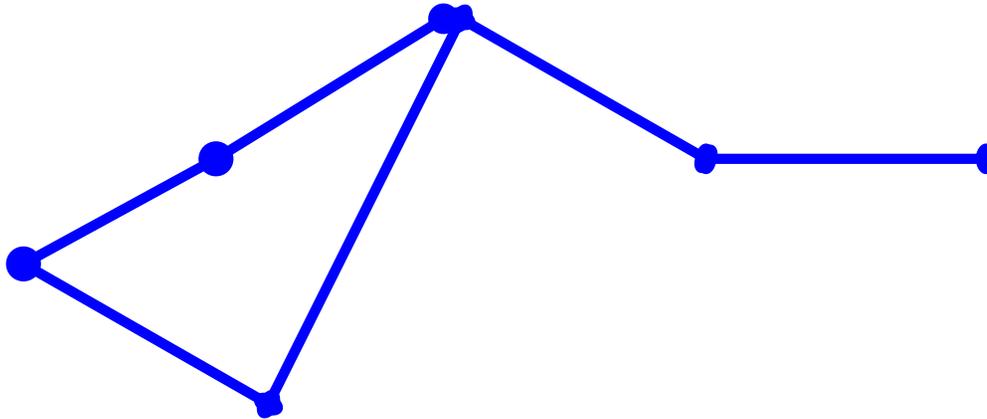


6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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15	8	11	2

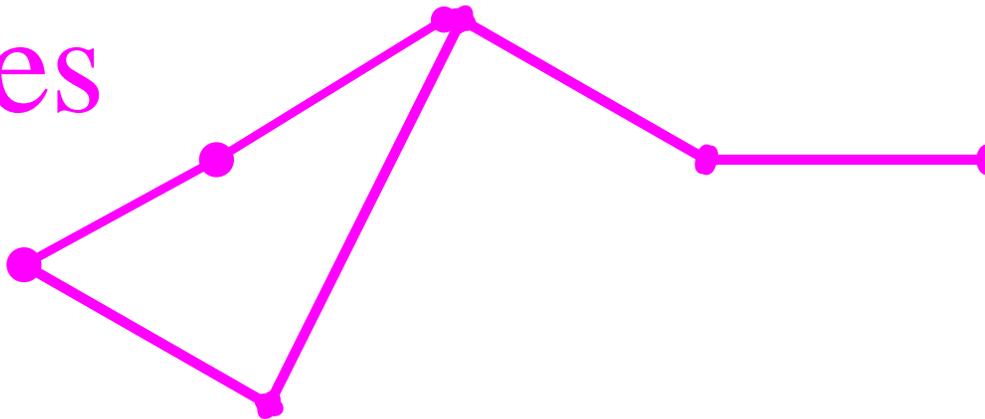
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

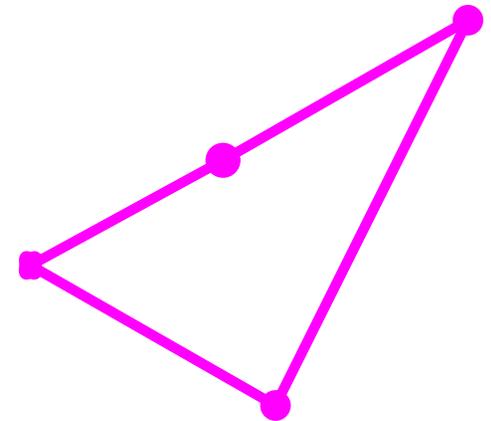
graph



faces



(the outer face)

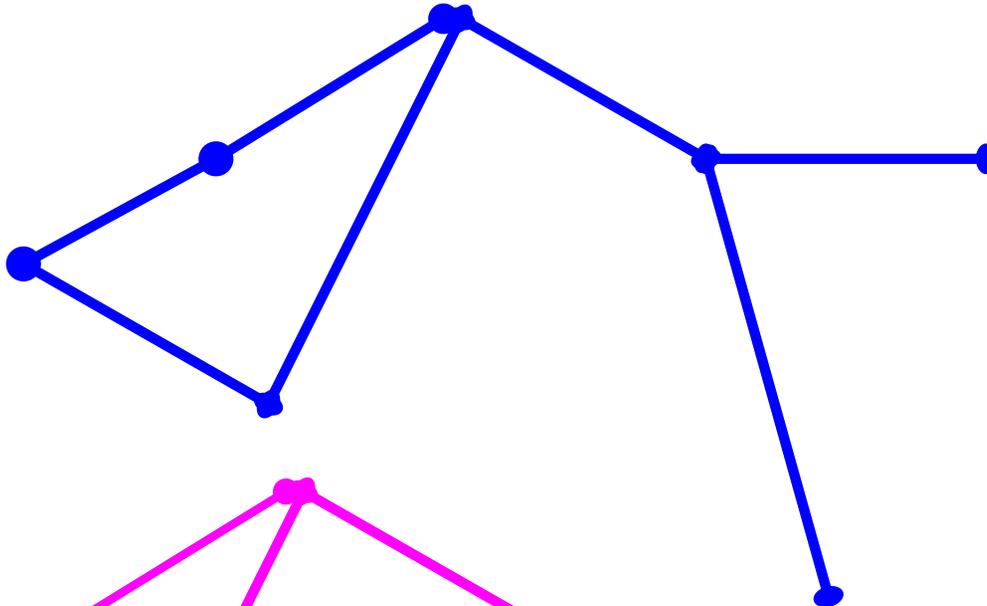


6	9	13	7
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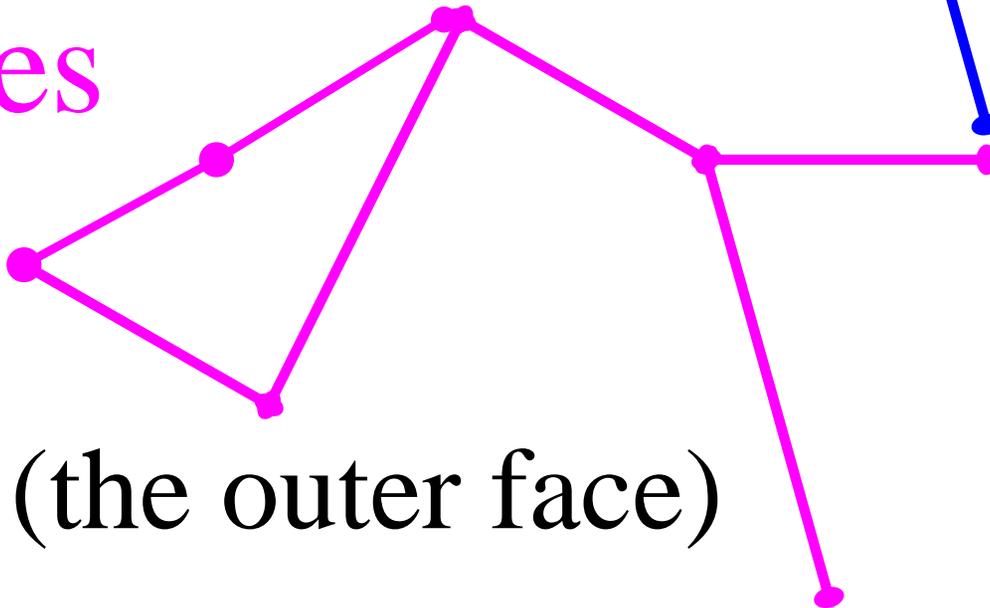
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

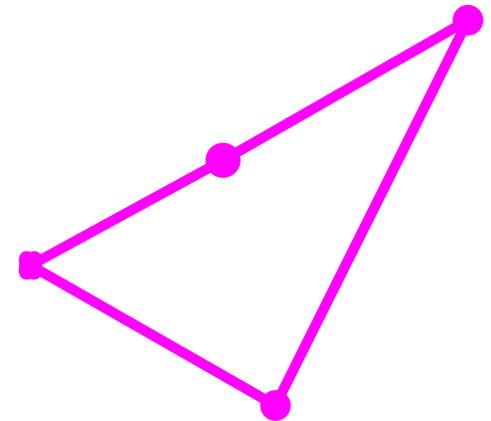
graph



faces



(the outer face)

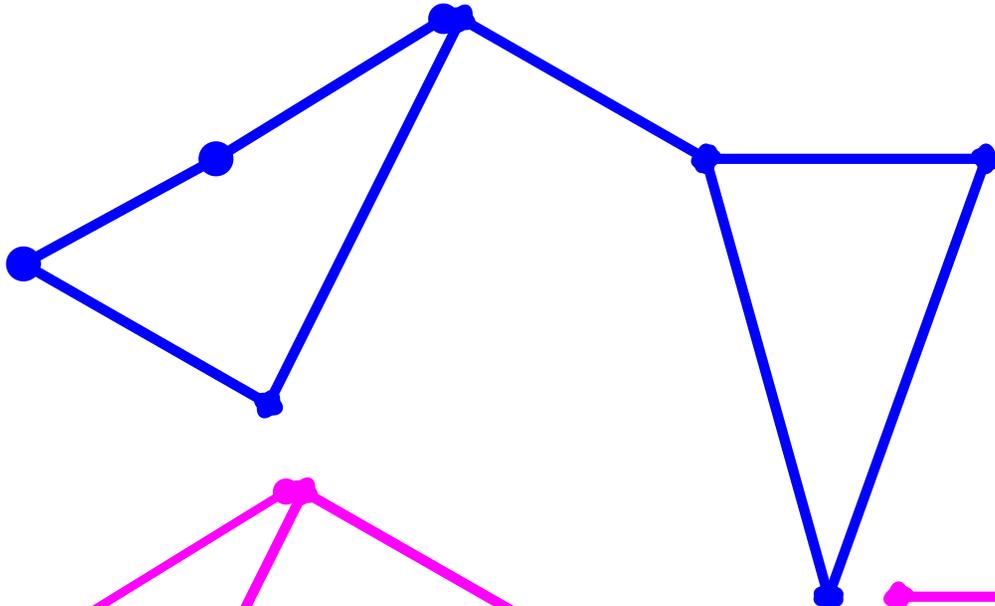


6	9	13	7
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3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

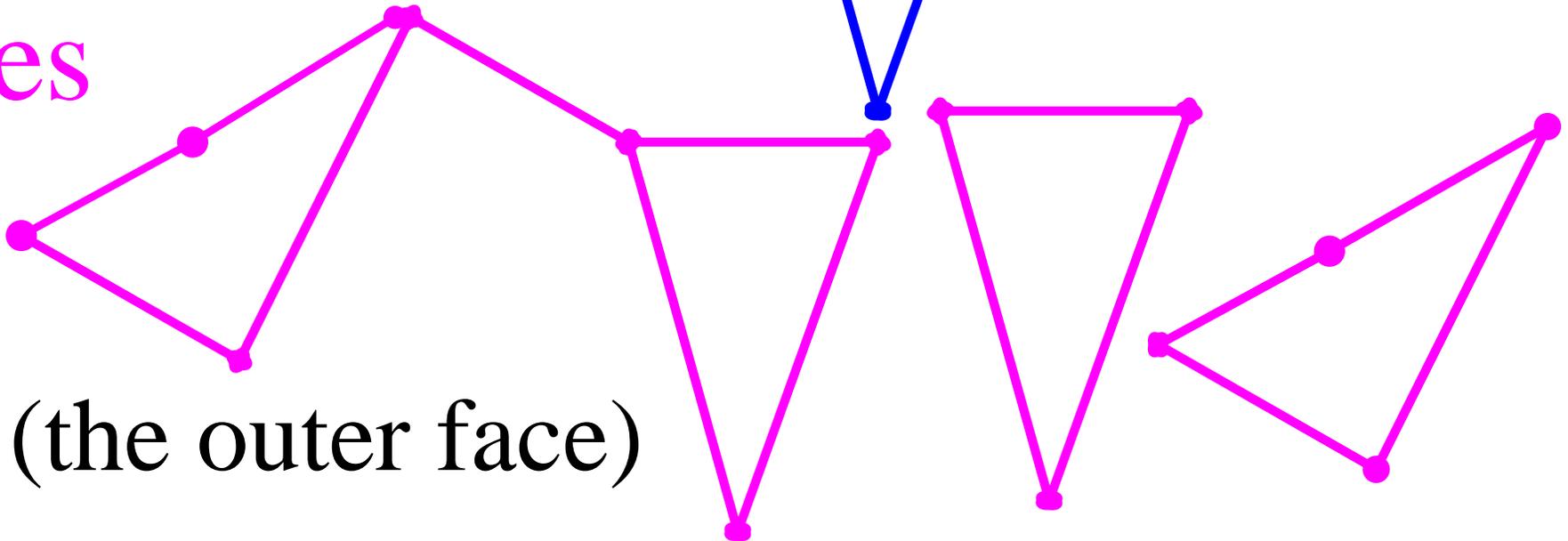
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

graph



faces



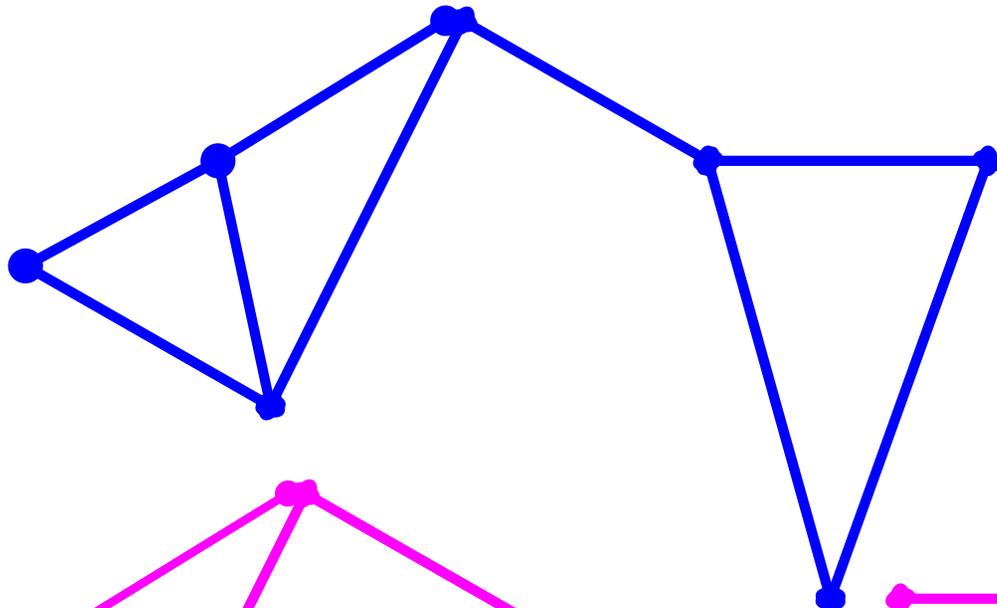
(the outer face)

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

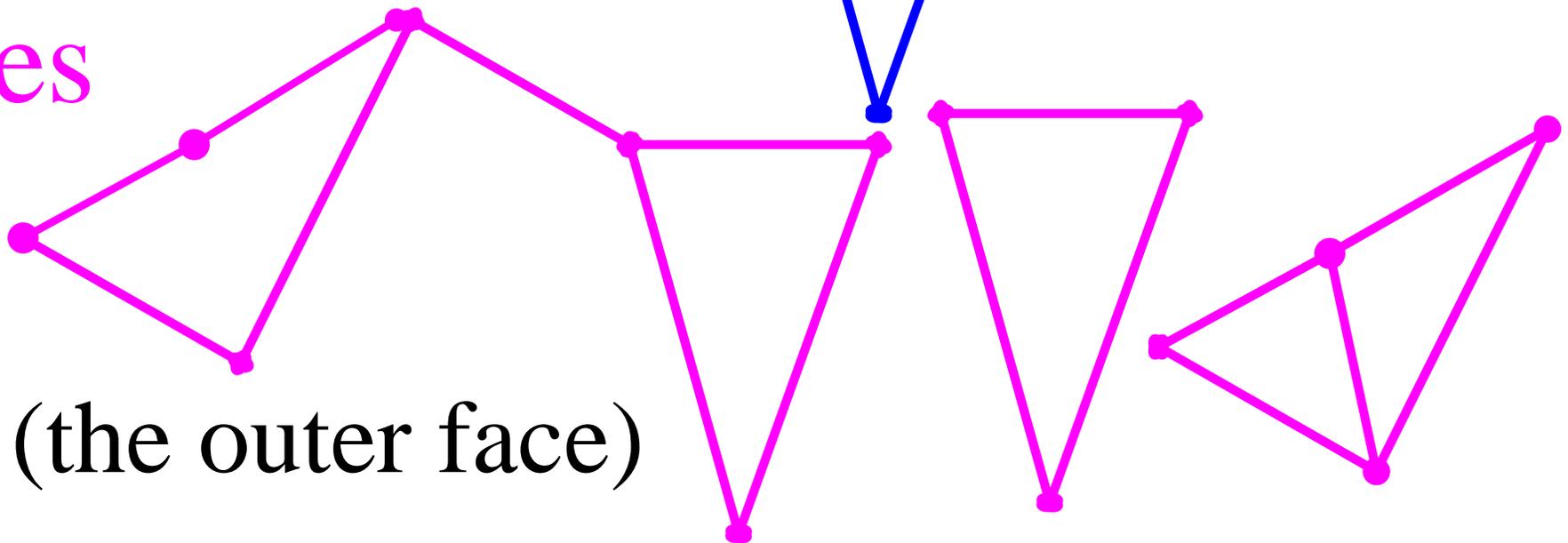
Planar Graphs

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faces



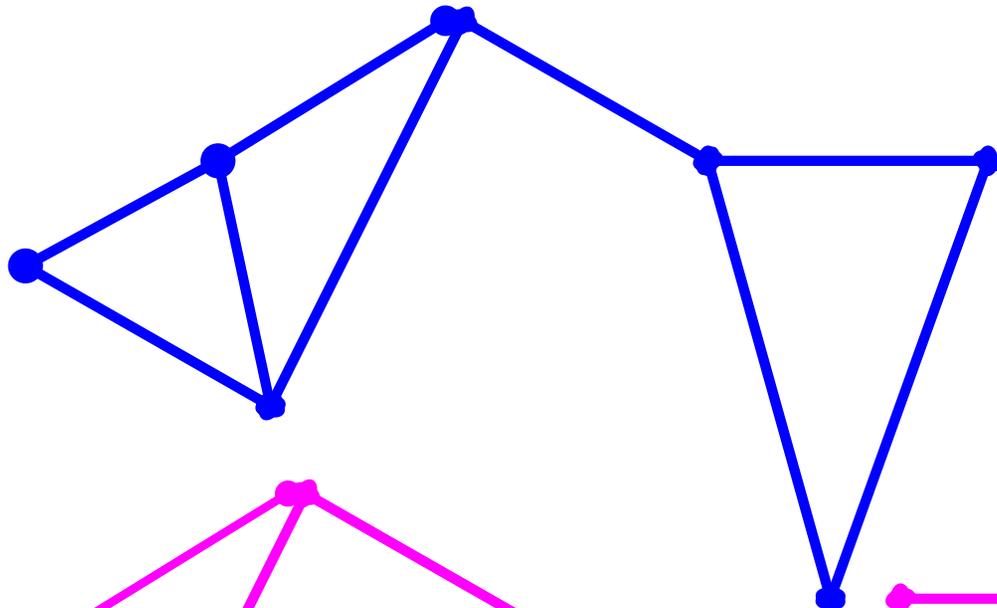
(the outer face)

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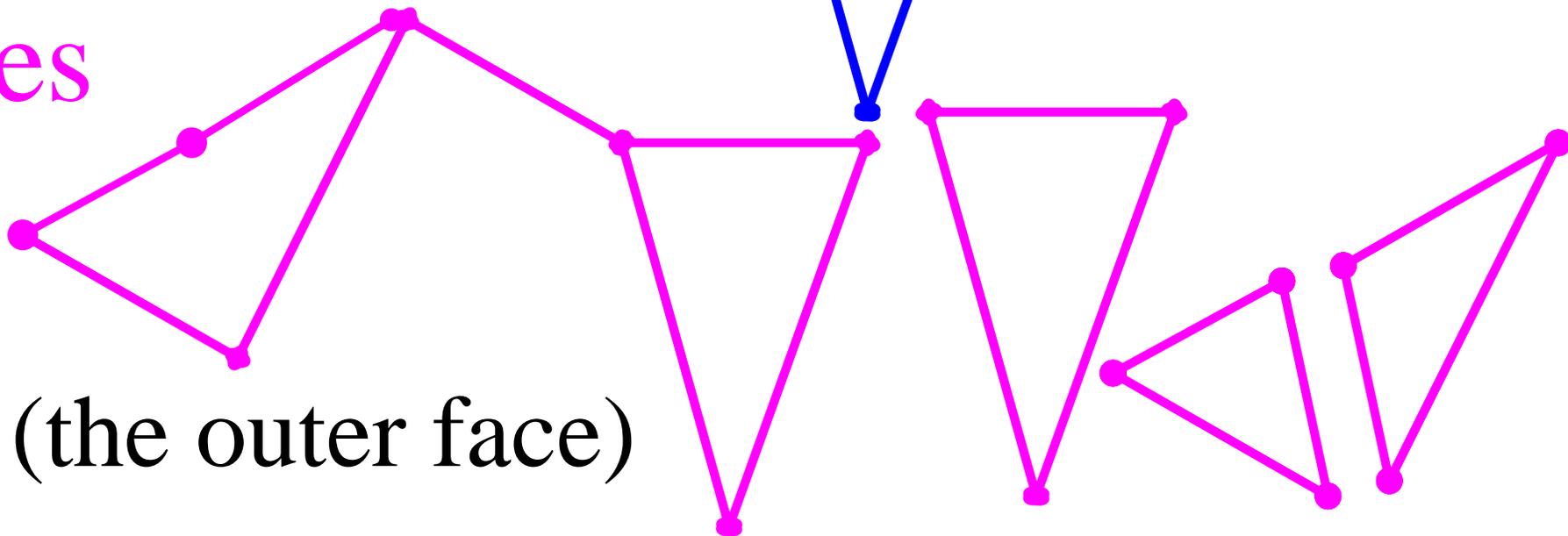
Planar Graphs

and record faces while drawing

graph



faces



(the outer face)

6	9	13	7
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Recursive Definition of Faces

Precise rules defining the cycles that are the face boundaries of a Planar Drawing:

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15	8	11	2

Recursive Definition of Faces

Start with a vertex



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Recursive Definition of Faces

Start with a vertex •

There is one face, whose boundary is the 0-length cycle consisting of this vertex.

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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Recursively adding an edge to a drawing

Two cases for connected graph:

- 1) Attach edge from vertex on a face to a new vertex.
- 2) Attach edge between nonadjacent vertices on a face.

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

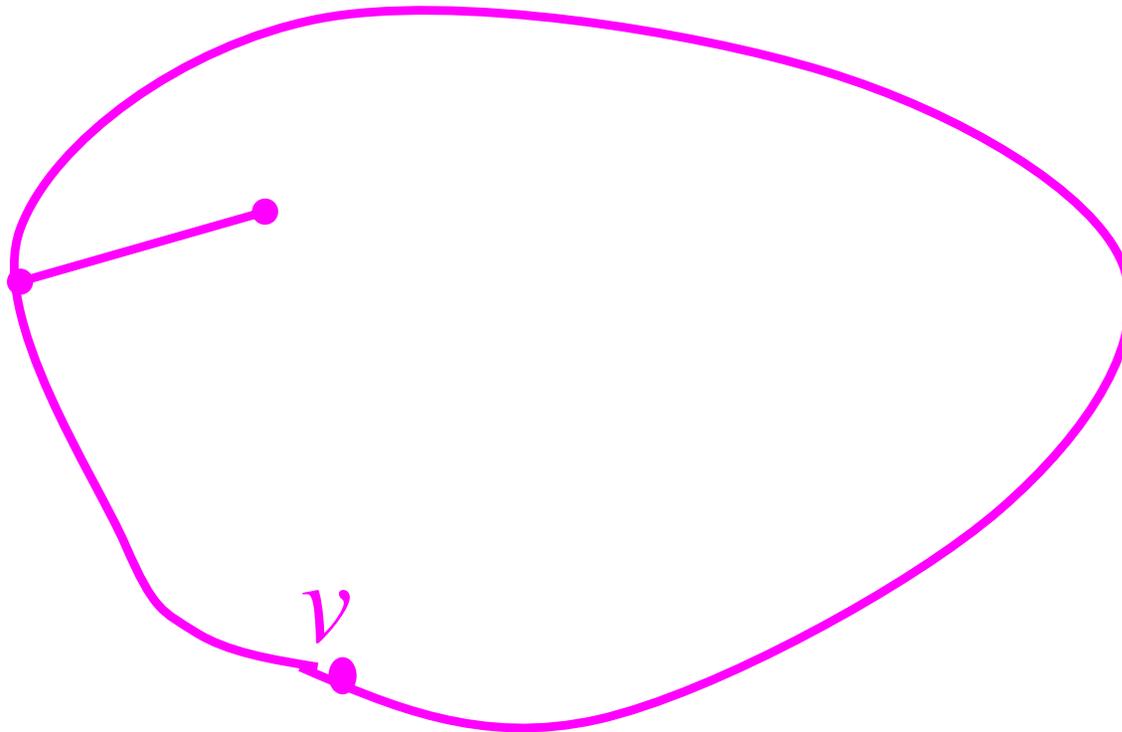
Face Creation Rule 1

1) choose vertex, v , on a **face** boundary

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 1

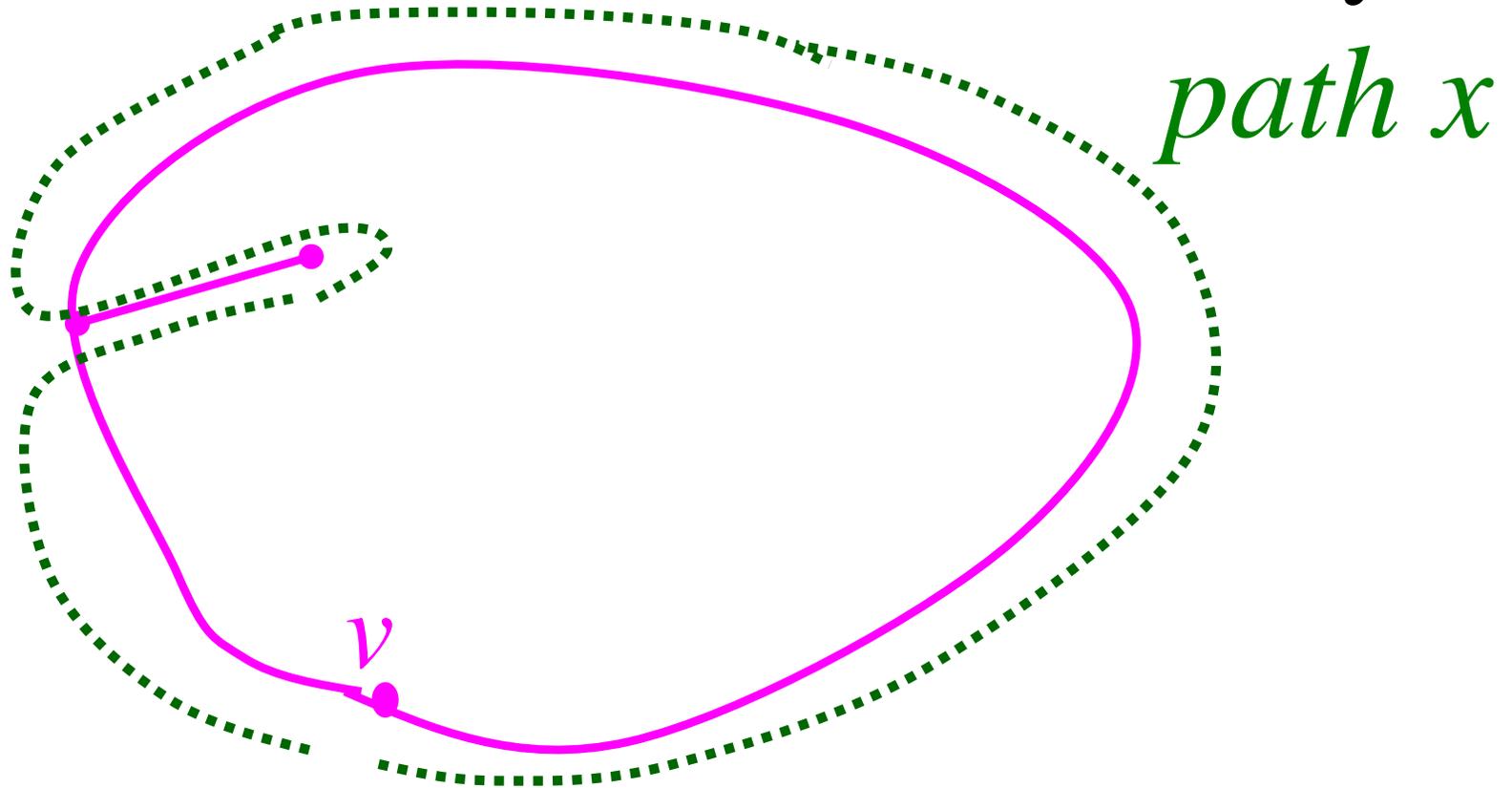
1) choose vertex, v , on a face boundary



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 1

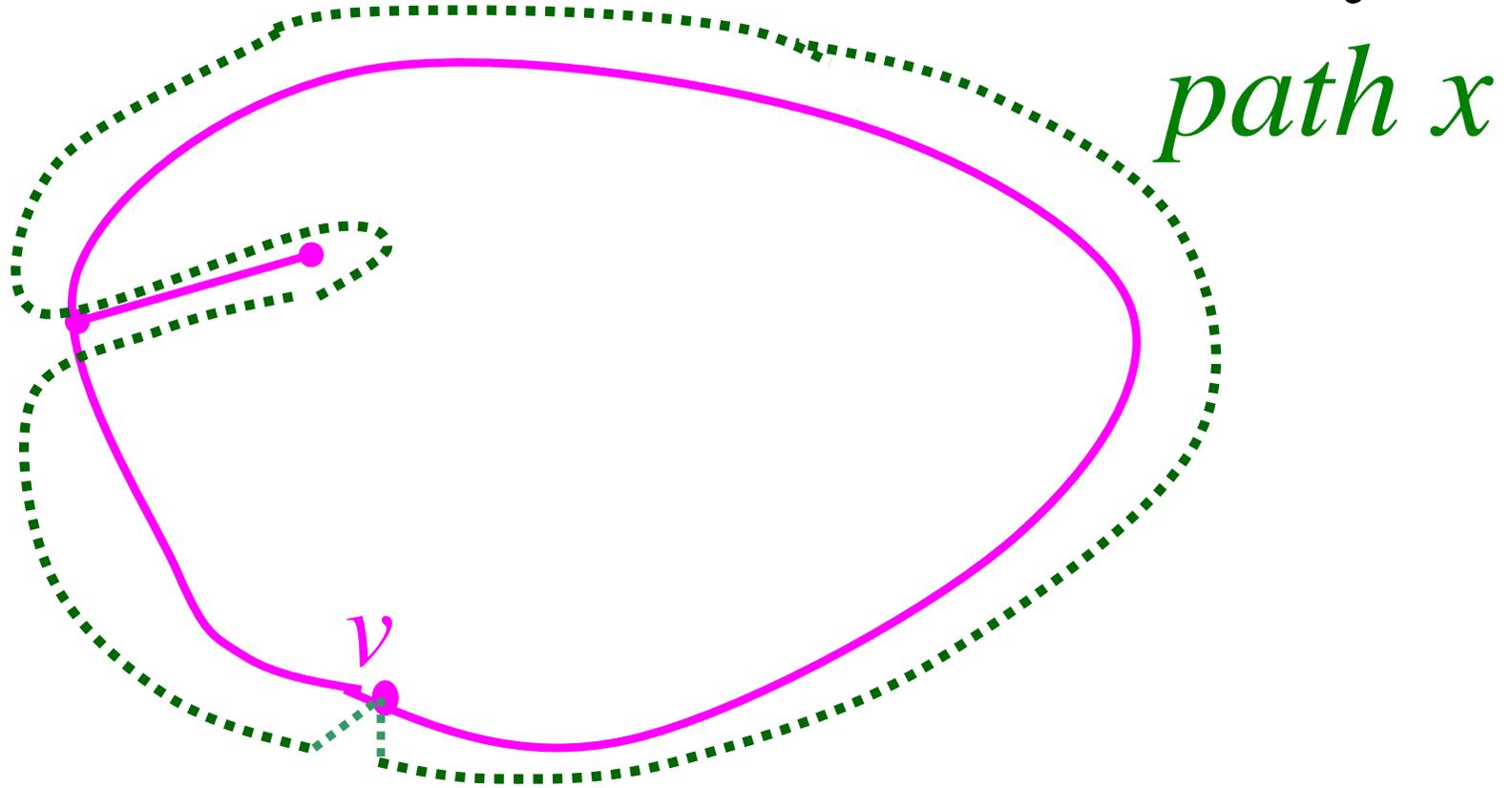
1) choose vertex, v , on a **face** boundary



6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 1

1) choose vertex, v , on a **face** boundary

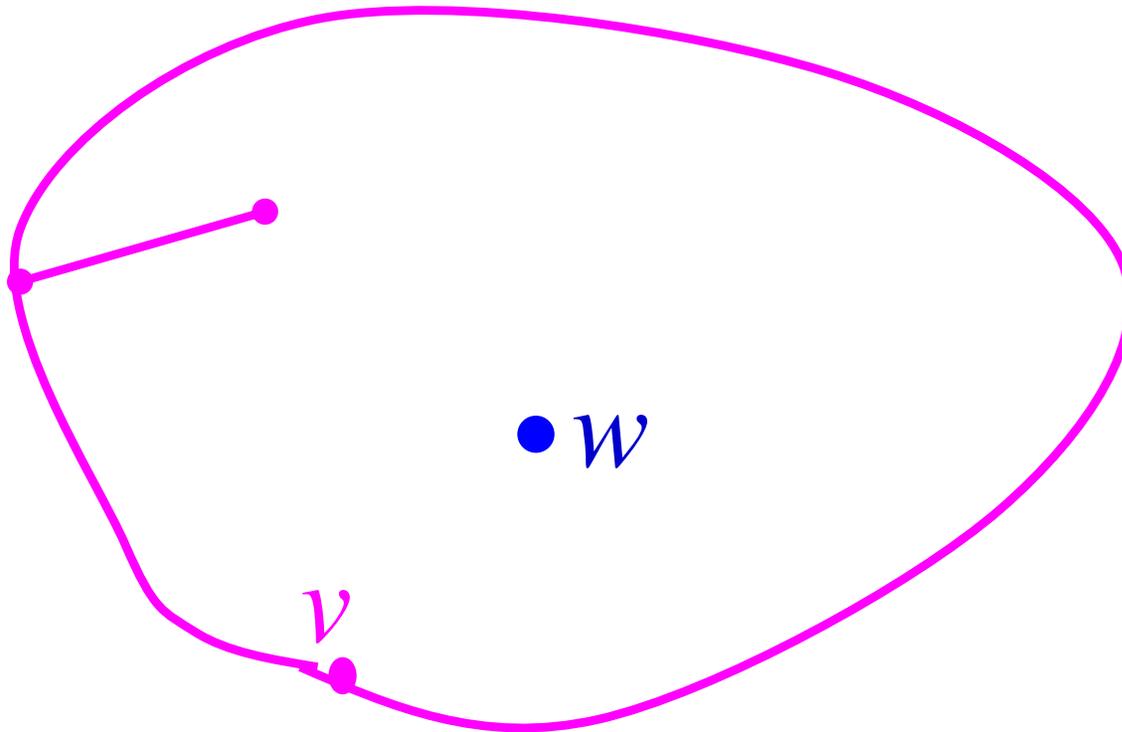


face boundary vxv

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 1

1) choose vertex, v , on a face boundary

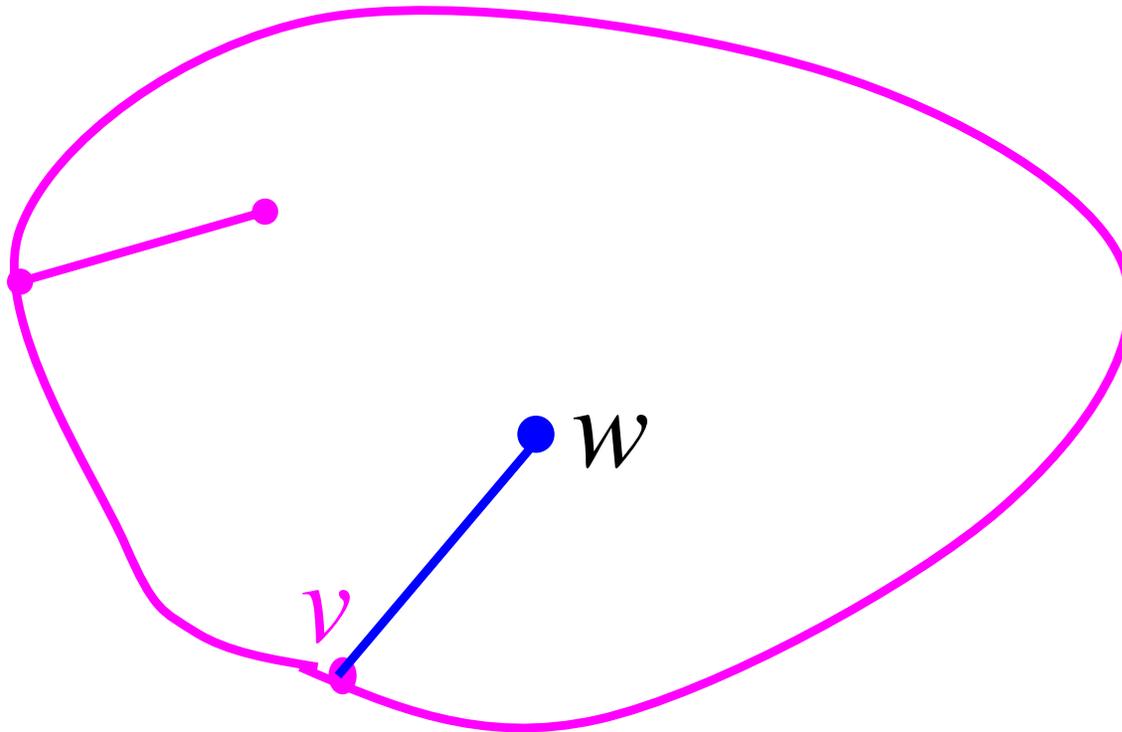


Create new vertex, w ,

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 1

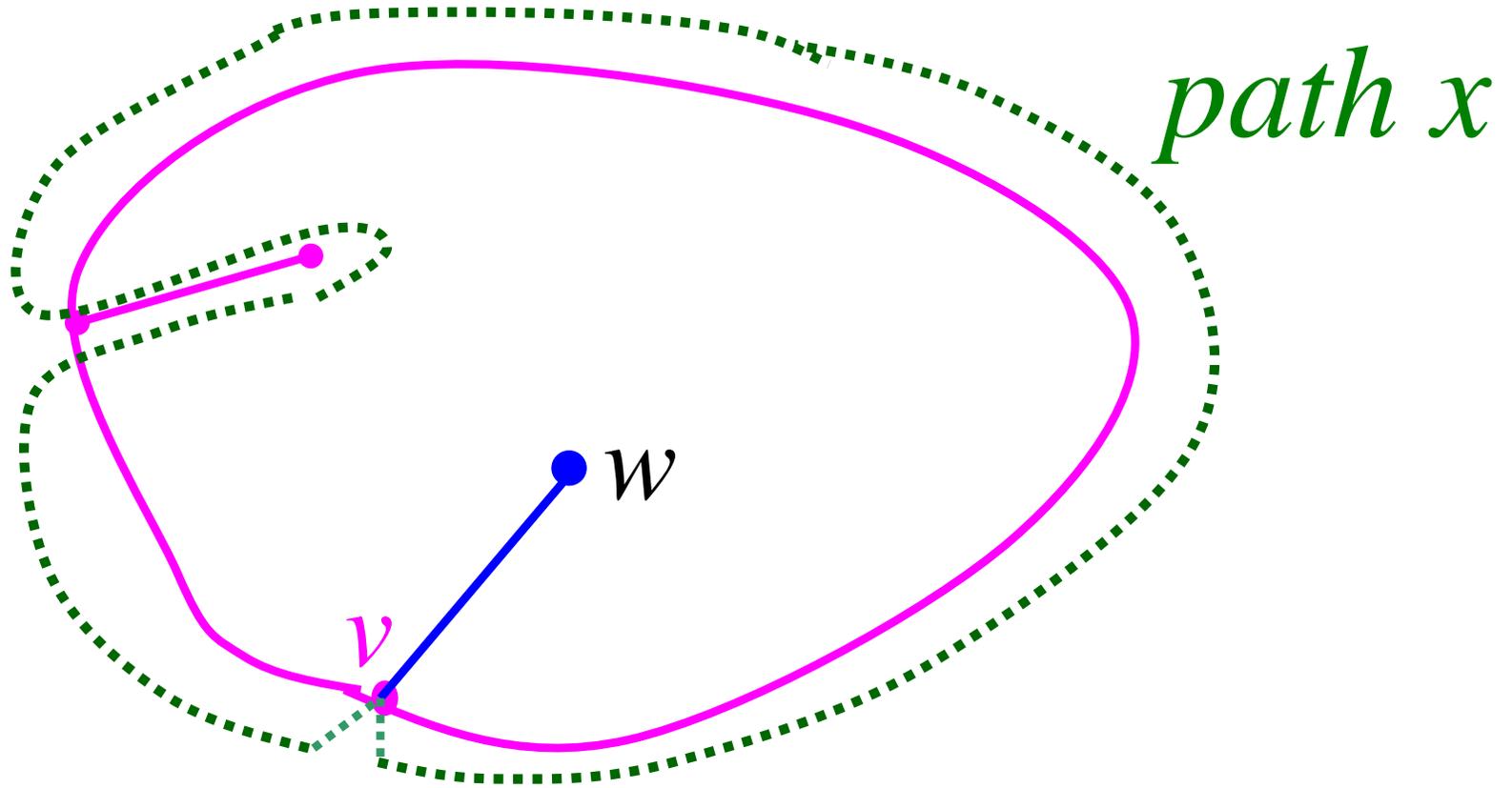
1) choose vertex, v , on a face boundary



Create new vertex, w ,
and add edge $v--w$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

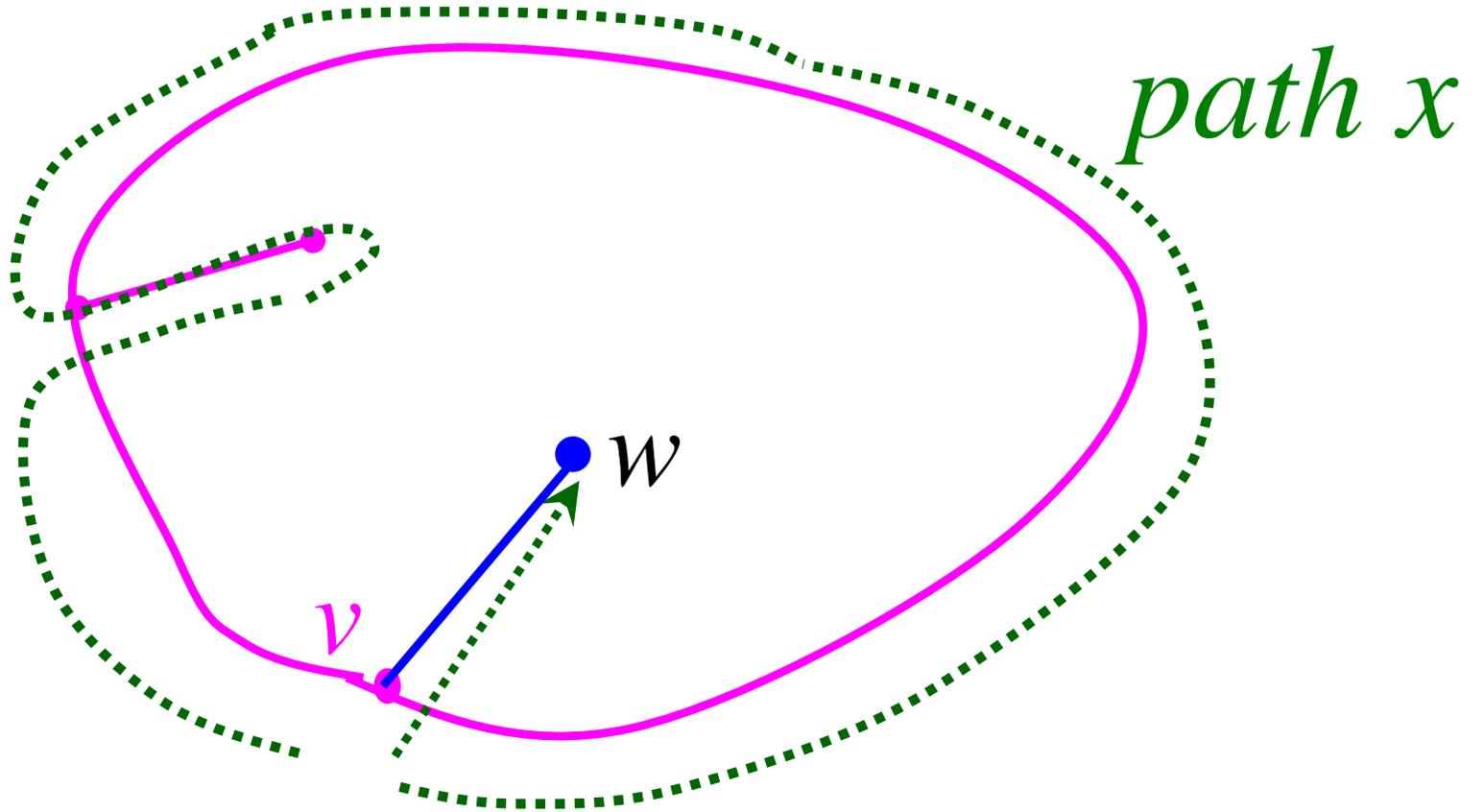
Face Creation Rule 1



old face boundary ~~$v xv$~~

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
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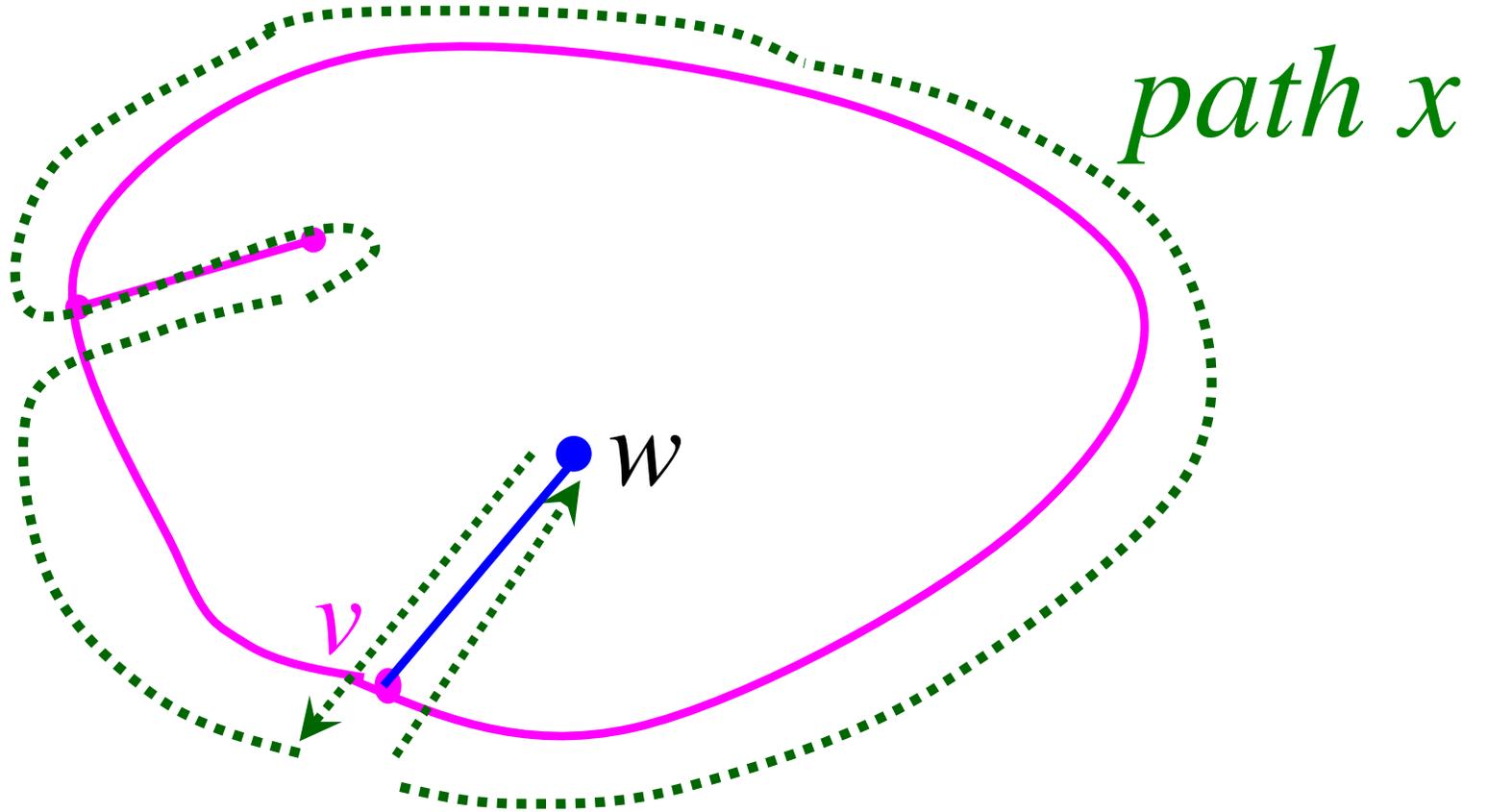
Face Creation Rule 1



new face boundary

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

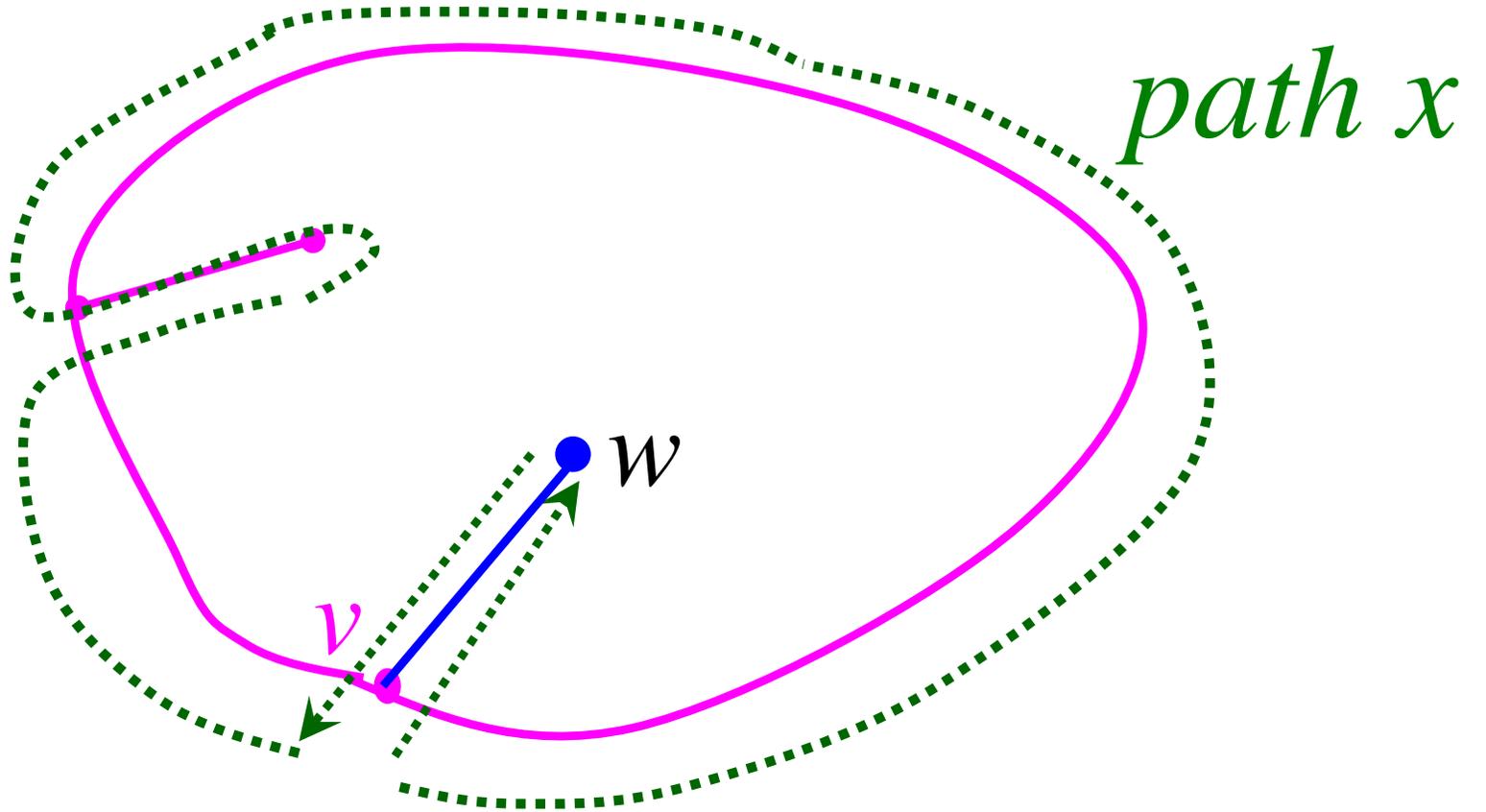
Face Creation Rule 1



new face boundary

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 1



new face boundary $vwvxv$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rules

nothing else changes

new face boundary *vwvxv*

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

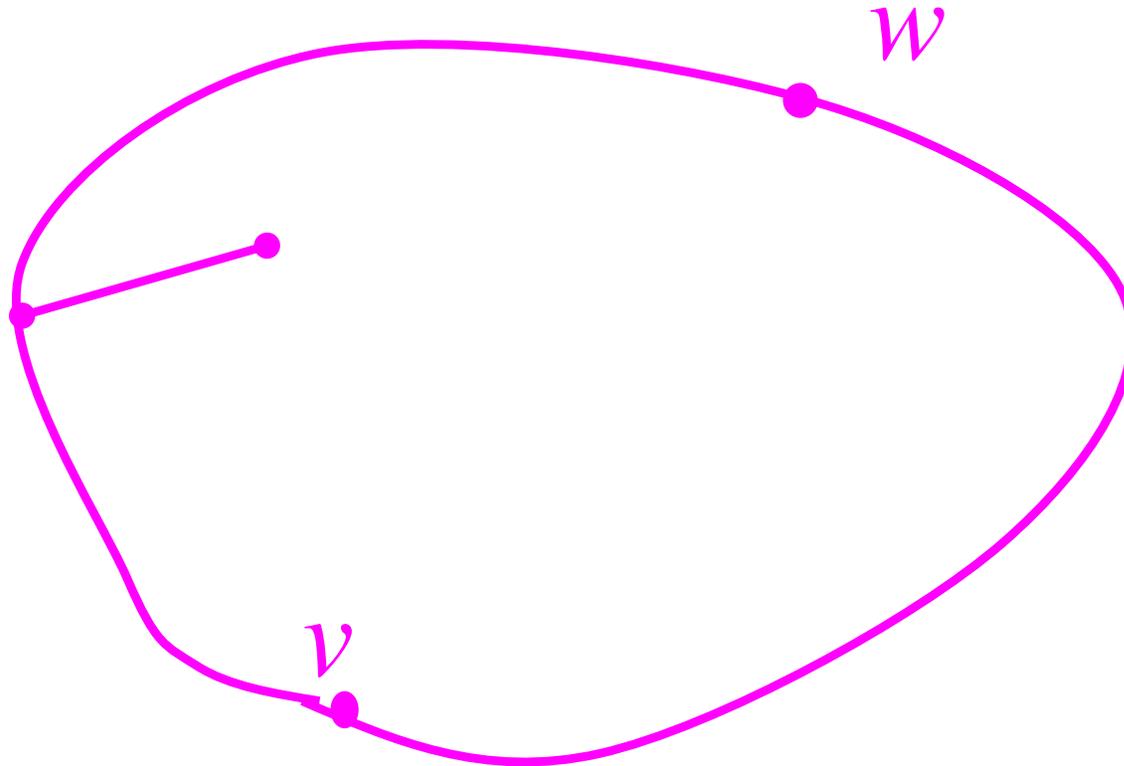
Recursive Face Creation Rule 2

2) choose vertices v , w on a **face** boundary

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 2

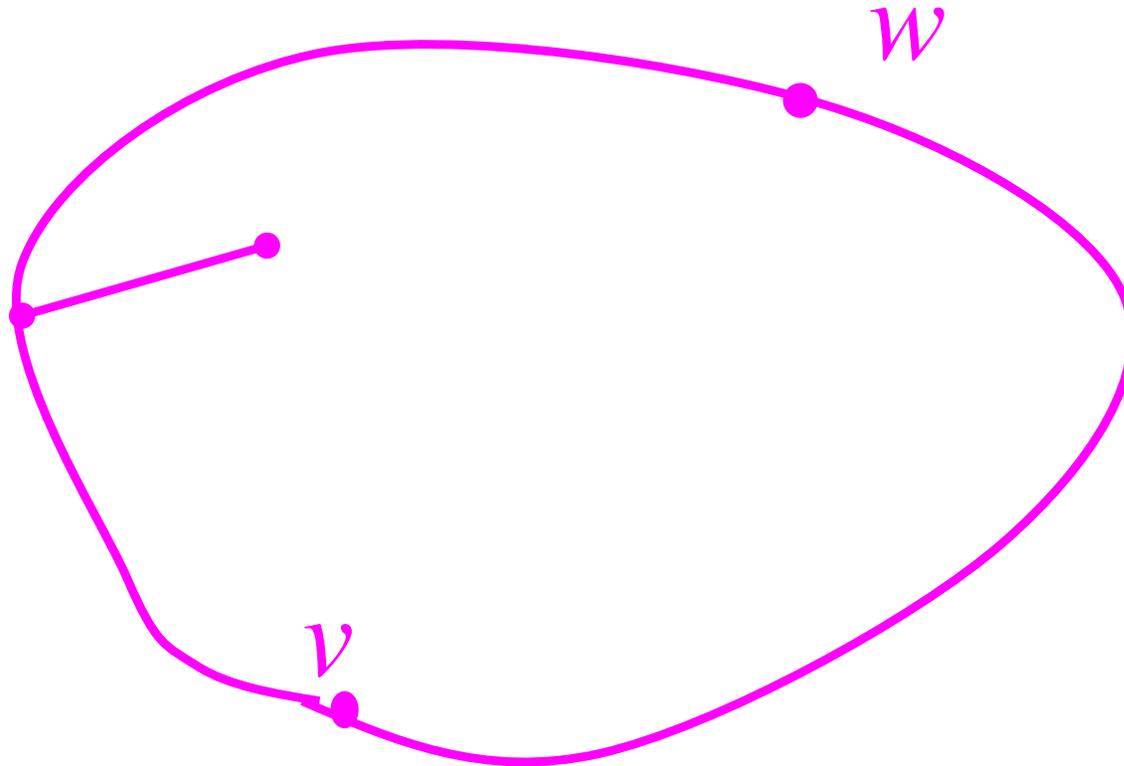
2) choose vertices v , w on a face boundary



6	9	13	7
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Face Creation Rule 2

2) choose vertices v , w on a face boundary

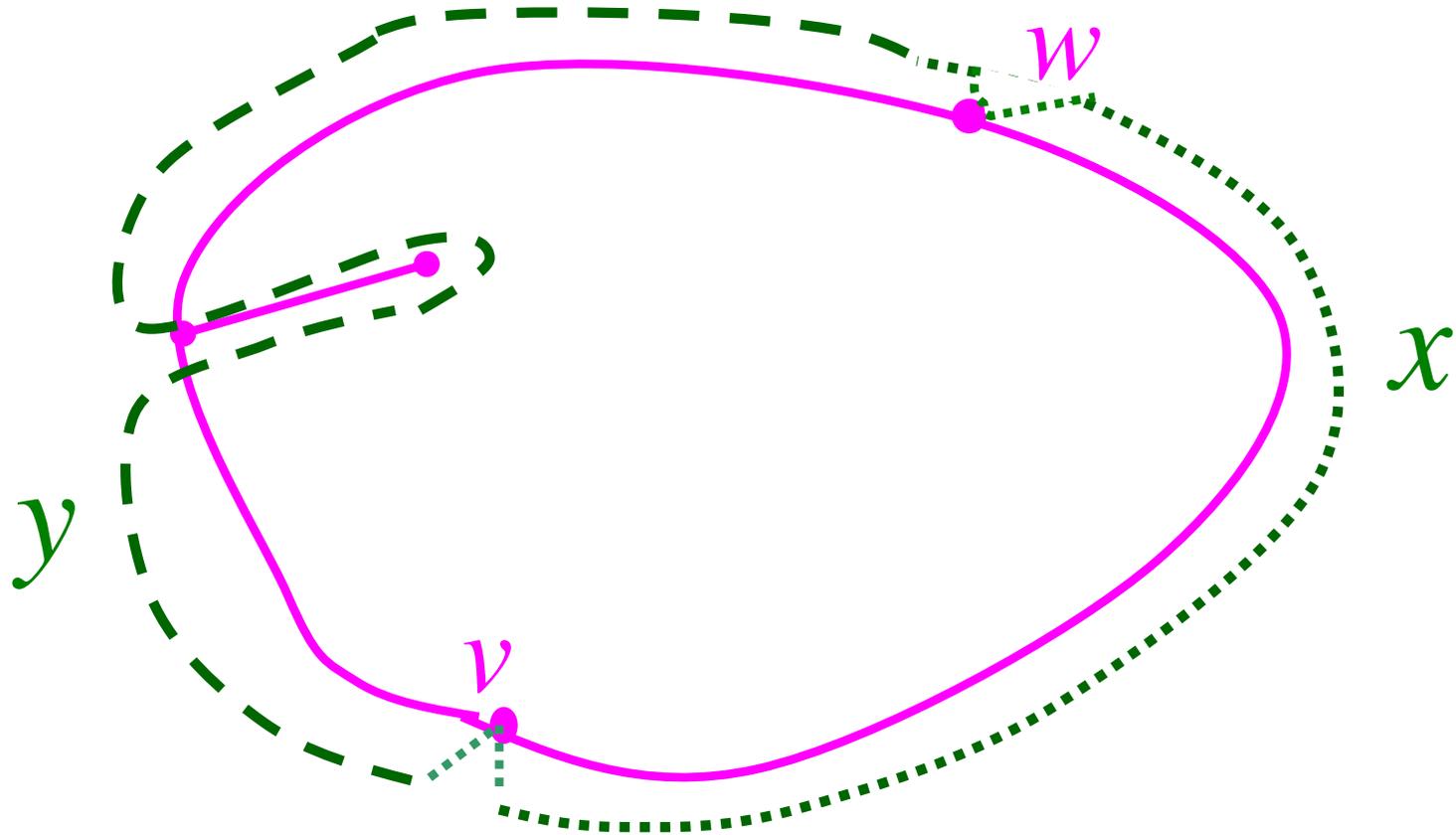


with v , w , not adjacent

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
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Face Creation Rule 2

2) choose vertices v , w on a face boundary

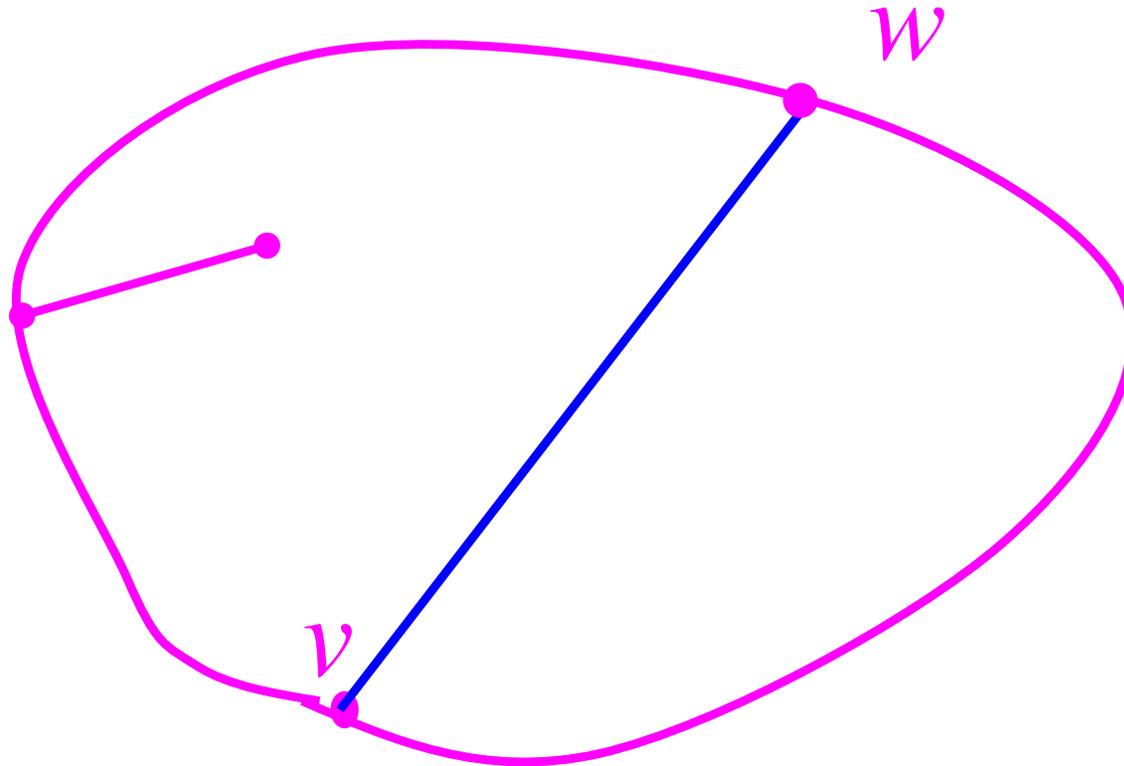


face boundary $vywxv$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 2

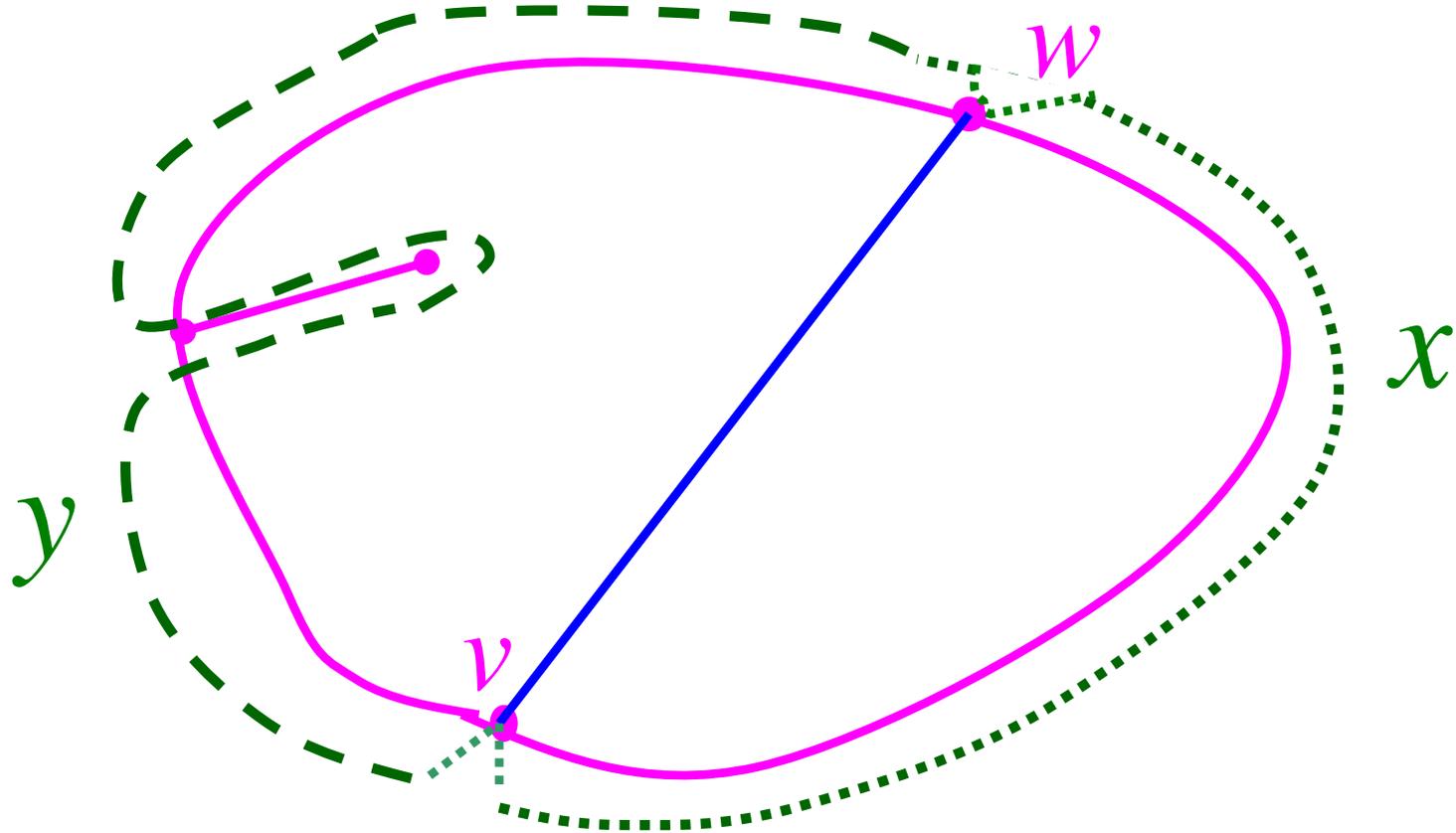
2) choose vertices v , w on a face boundary



and add edge $v-w$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

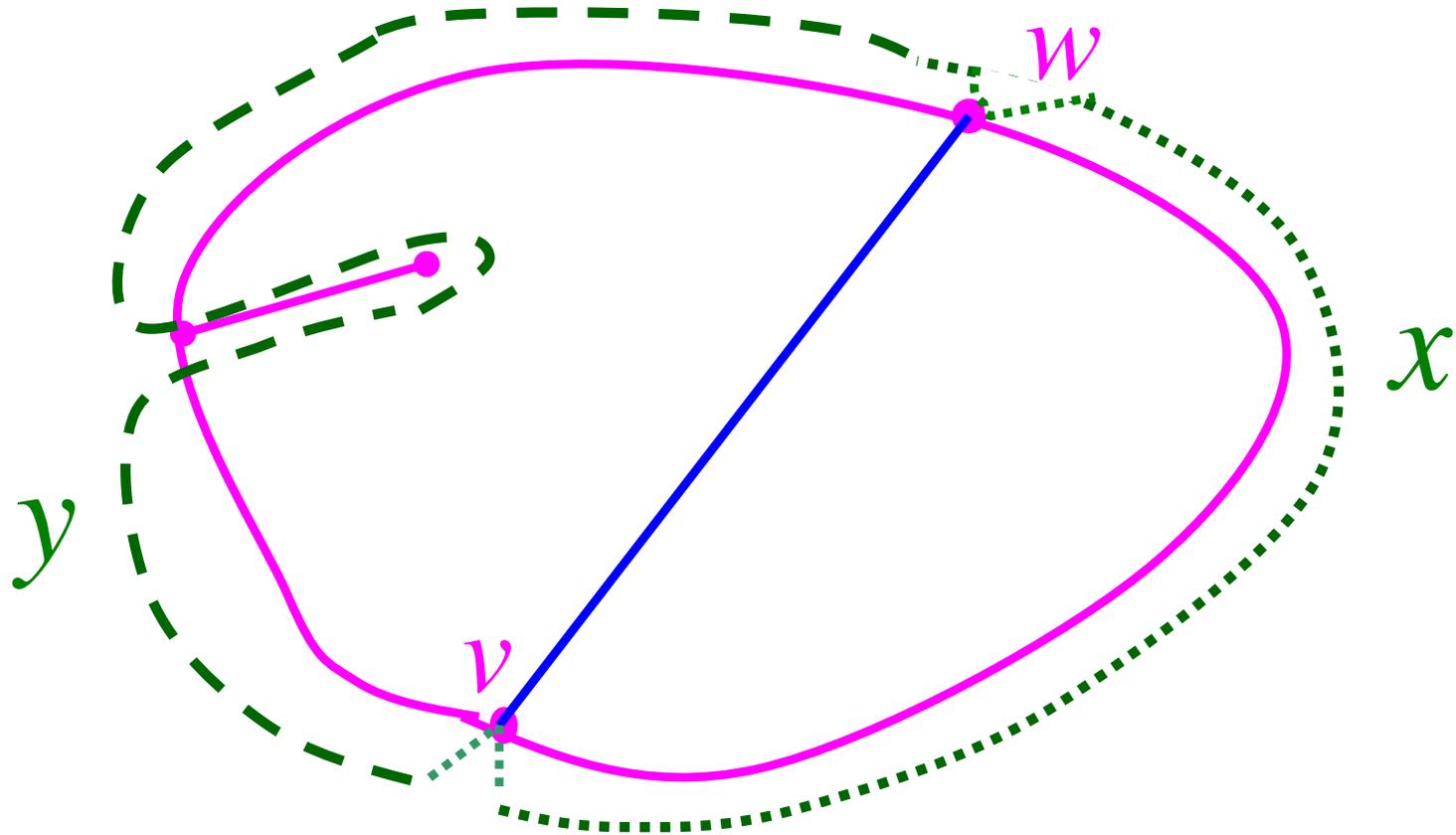
Face Creation Rule 2



old face boundary $vywxv$

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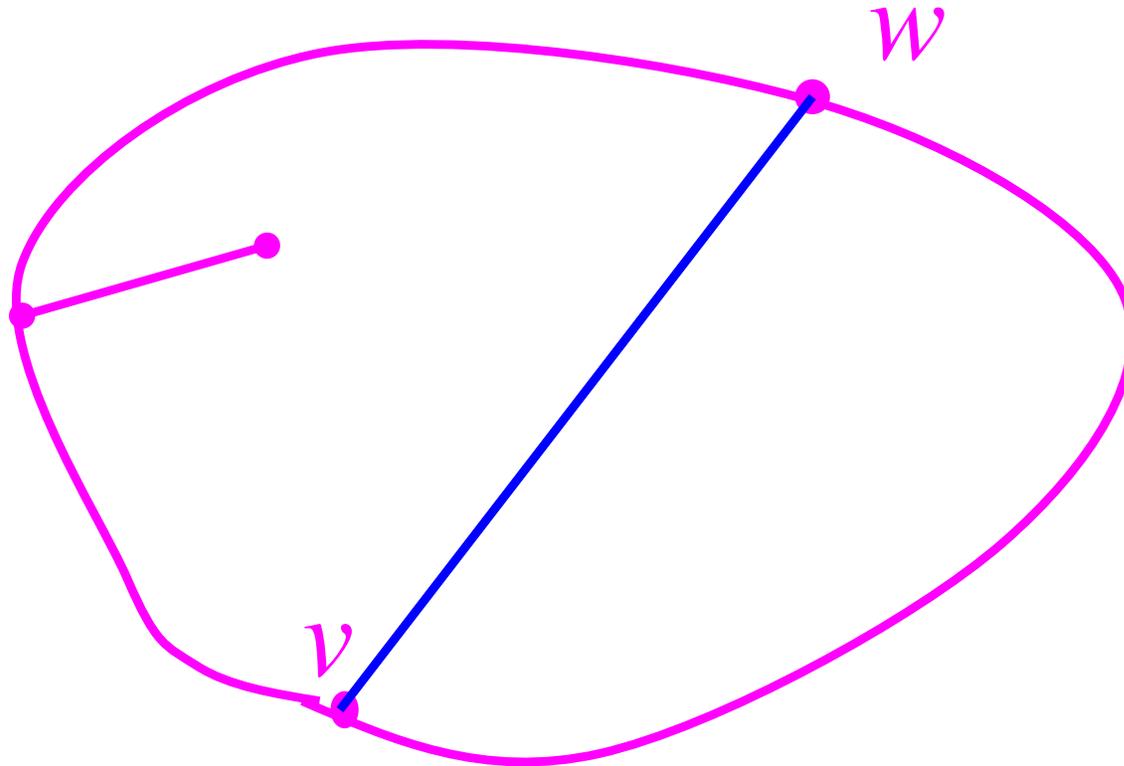
Face Creation Rule 2



old face boundary ~~$vywxv$~~

6	9	13	7
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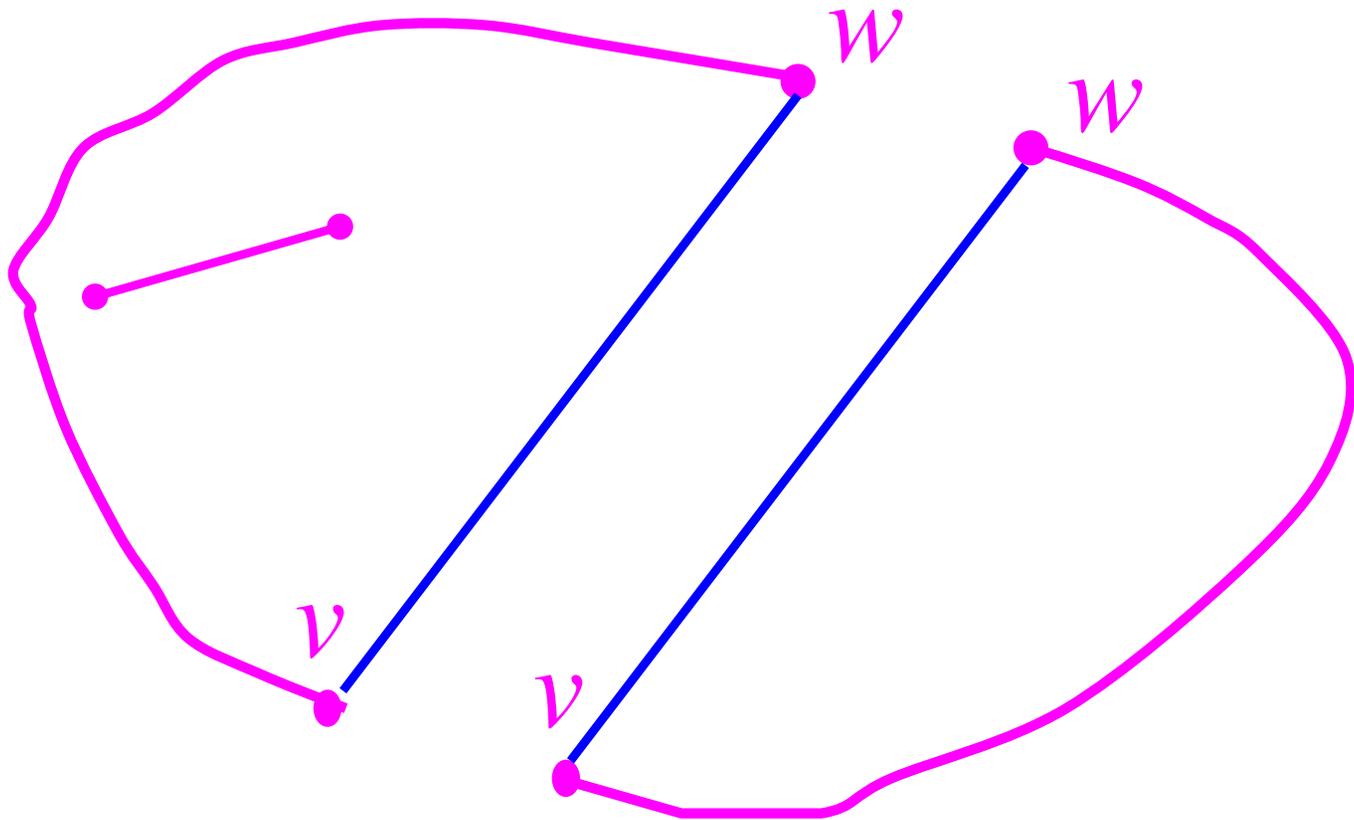
Face Creation Rule 2



splits into 2 faces:

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
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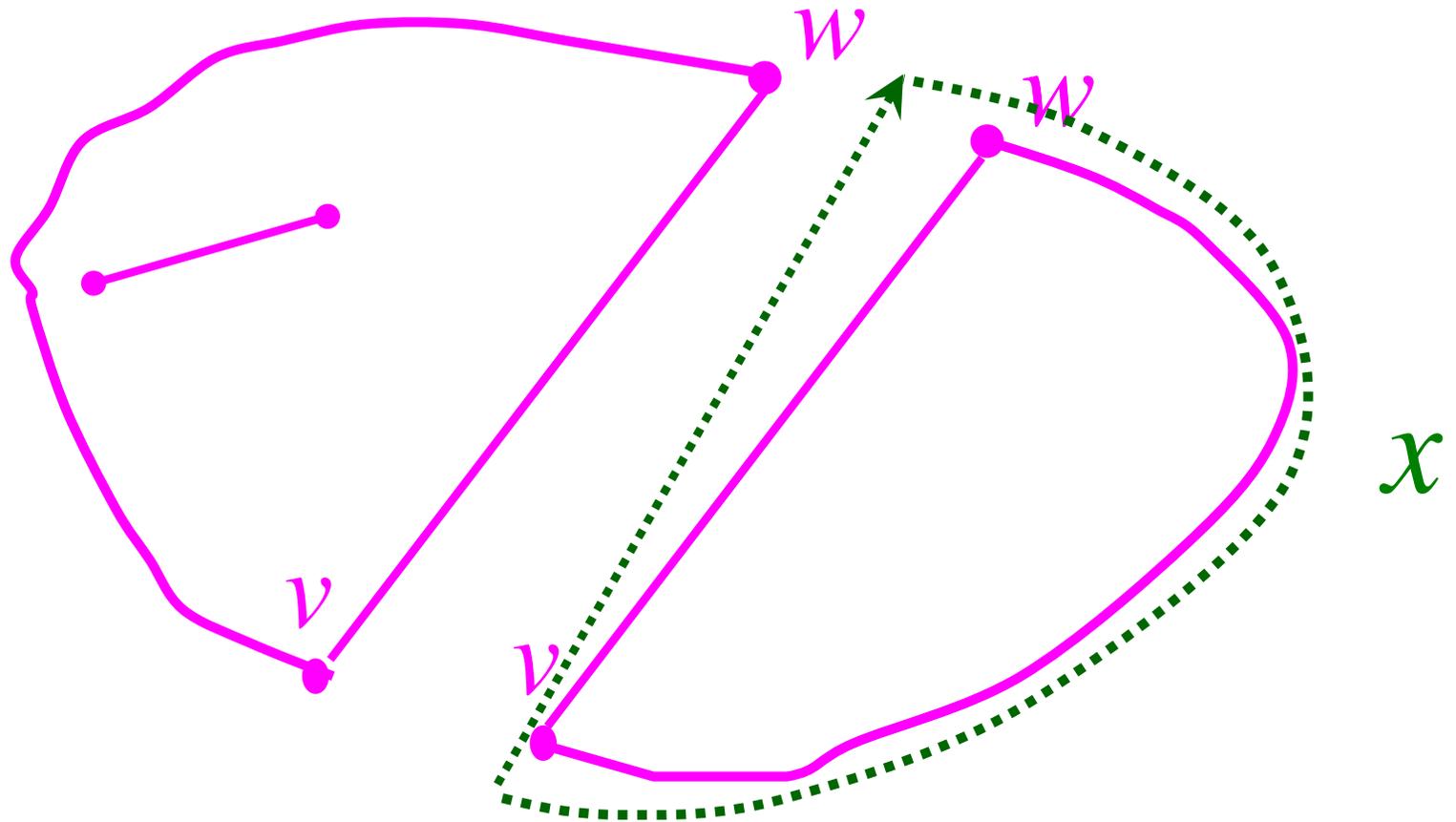
Face Creation Rule 2



splits into 2 faces:

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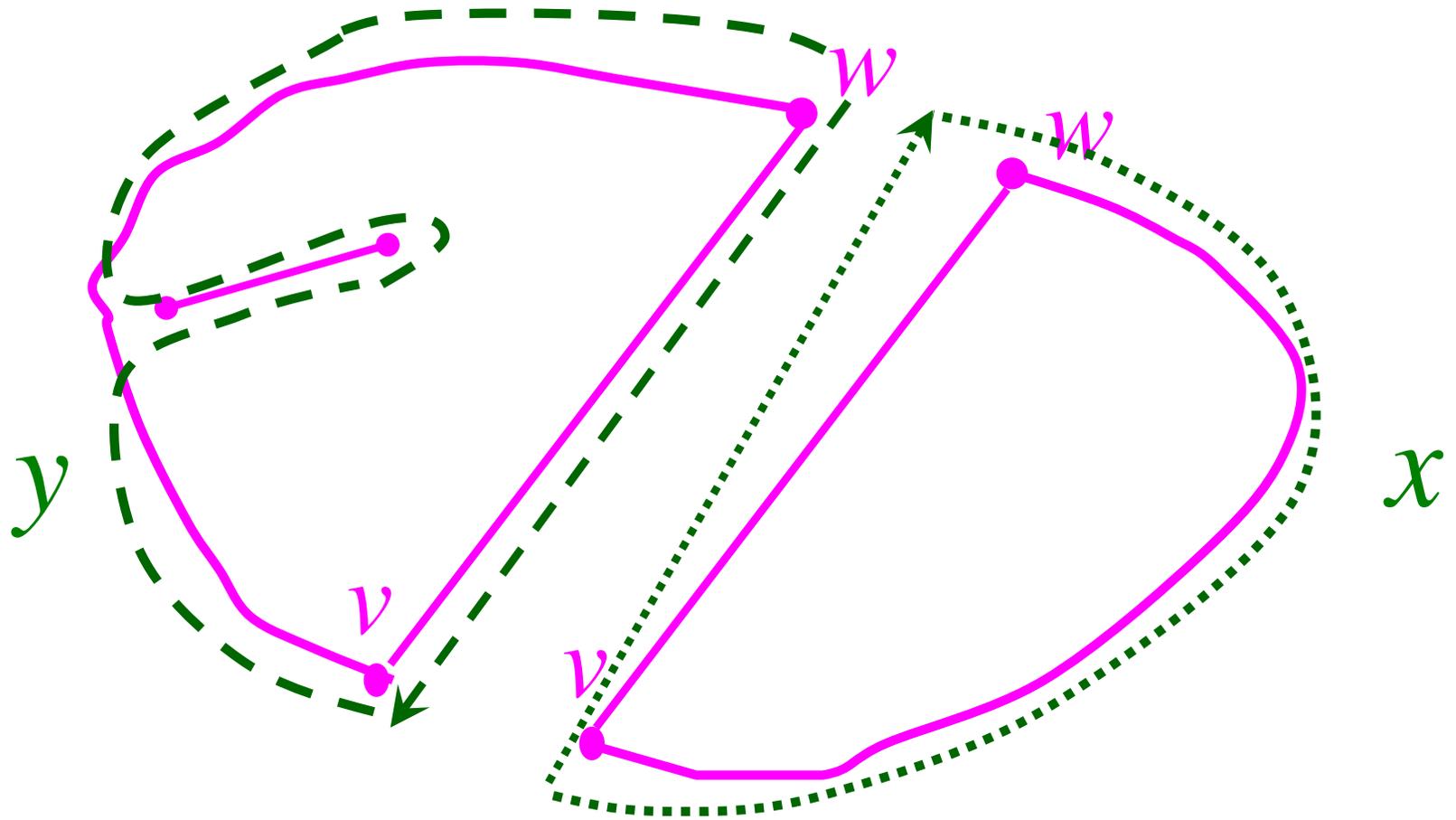
Face Creation Rule 2



splits into 2 faces: $vw xv$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rule 2



splits into 2 faces: $vwxv$, $vywv$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
3	1	4	14
15	8	11	2

Face Creation Rules

nothing else changes

splits into 2 faces: $vw xv$, $vywv$

6	9	13	7
12		10	5
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Recursive Definition of Faces

Every connected planar drawing is obtained by starting with a single vertex, and repeatedly applying Rules 1 & 2.

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Induction on Drawings

Properties of planar drawings like Euler's formula can be proved by induction on the number of rule applications used to create a drawing.