



Structure and Generation of Crossing-critical Graphs

Petr Hliněný

Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University
Brno, Czech Republic

joint work with

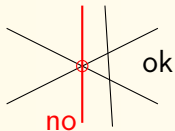
Zdeněk Dvořák and **Bojan Mohar**

1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?

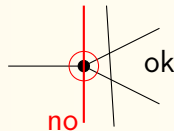
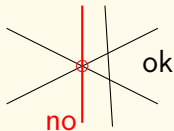
1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?



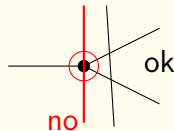
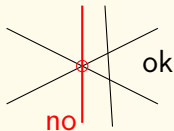
1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?



1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

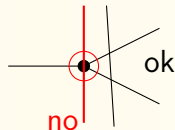
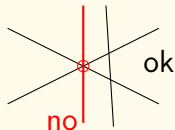
Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?



What forces **high crossing number**?

1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?

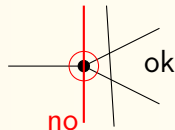
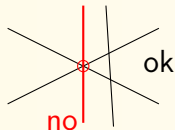


What forces **high crossing number**?

- Many edges – cf. Euler's formula, and some strong enhancements [Ajtai, Chvátal, Newborn, Szemerédi, 1982; Leighton].

1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?

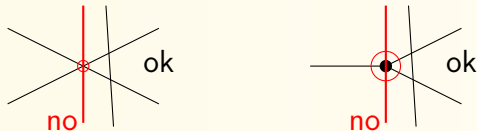


What forces **high crossing number**?

- Many edges – cf. Euler's formula, and some strong enhancements [Ajtai, Chvátal, Newborn, Szemerédi, 1982; Leighton].
- Structural properties (even with sparse edges) – but what exactly?

1 Crossing Number and Crossing-critical

Crossing number $cr(G)$: how many *edge crossings* are required to draw G in the plane?



What forces **high crossing number**?

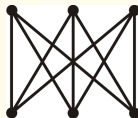
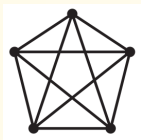
- Many edges – cf. Euler's formula, and some strong enhancements [Ajtai, Chvátal, Newborn, Szemerédi, 1982; Leighton].
- Structural properties (even with sparse edges) – but what exactly?

Definition. Graph H is *c -crossing-critical* if $cr(H) \geq c$ and $cr(H - e) < c$ for all edges $e \in E(H)$.

We study crossing-critical graphs to understand what structural properties force the crossing number of a graph to be large.

Some starting examples

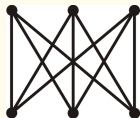
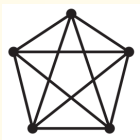
- Kuratowski (30): The **only** 1-crossing-critical graphs K_5 and $K_{3,3}$.



(Yes, up to subdivisions, but we ignore that. . .)

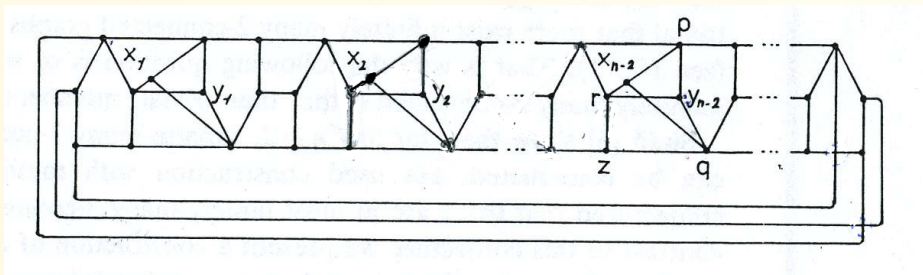
Some starting examples

- Kuratowski (30): The **only** 1-crossing-critical graphs K_5 and $K_{3,3}$.



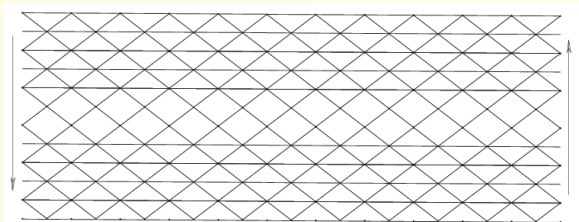
(Yes, up to subdivisions, but we ignore that...)

- Širáň (84), Kochol (87): **Infinitely many** c -crossing-critical graphs for every $c \geq 2$, even simple 3-connected.



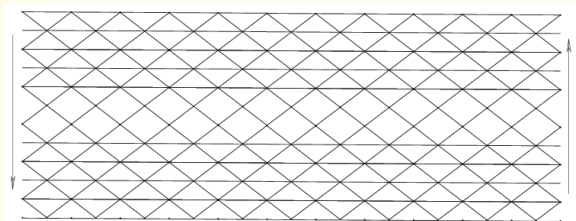
And some more recent constructions

- Salazar (03):

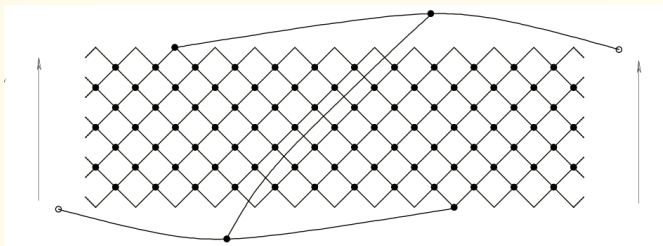


And some more recent constructions

- Salazar (03):

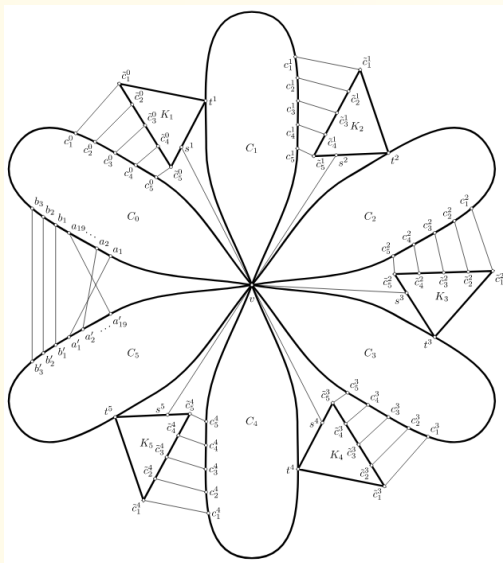


- Hliněný (02):



... and a bit of surprise

- Dvořák, Mohar (10): A c -crossing-crit. graph with unbounded degree, $c \geq 171$.



2 Properties of Crossing-Critical Graphs

- Richter and Thomassen (93):
A c -crossing-critical graph has $cr(G) \leq 2.5c + 16$.

2 Properties of Crossing-Critical Graphs

- Richter and Thomassen (93):
A c -crossing-critical graph has $cr(G) \leq 2.5c + 16$.
- Geelen, Richter, Salazar (04):
A c -crossing-critical graph has tree-width bounded in c .

2 Properties of Crossing-Critical Graphs

- Richter and Thomassen (93):
A c -crossing-critical graph has $cr(G) \leq 2.5c + 16$.
- Geelen, Richter, Salazar (04):
A c -crossing-critical graph has tree-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný (03): ... and also path-width bounded in c .

2 Properties of Crossing-Critical Graphs

- Richter and Thomassen (93):
A c -crossing-critical graph has $cr(G) \leq 2.5c + 16$.
- Geelen, Richter, Salazar (04):
A c -crossing-critical graph has tree-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný (03): ... and also path-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný and Salazar (08):
A c -crossing-critical graph has no large $K_{2,n}$ -subdivision.

2 Properties of Crossing-Critical Graphs

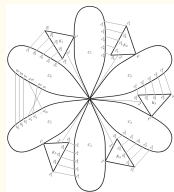
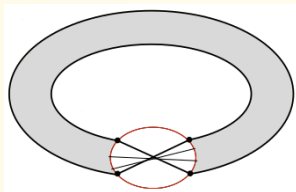
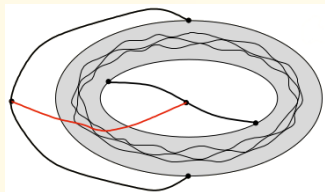
- Richter and Thomassen (93):
A c -crossing-critical graph has $cr(G) \leq 2.5c + 16$.
- Geelen, Richter, Salazar (04):
A c -crossing-critical graph has tree-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný (03): ... and also path-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný and Salazar (08):
A c -crossing-critical graph has no large $K_{2,n}$ -subdivision.
- Bokal, Oporowski, Richter, Salazar (16):
Fully described 2-crossing-critical graphs up to fin. small exceptions.

2 Properties of Crossing-Critical Graphs

- Richter and Thomassen (93):
A c -crossing-critical graph has $cr(G) \leq 2.5c + 16$.
- Geelen, Richter, Salazar (04):
A c -crossing-critical graph has tree-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný (03): ... and also path-width bounded in c .
- Hliněný and Salazar (08):
A c -crossing-critical graph has no large $K_{2,n}$ -subdivision.
- Bokal, Oporowski, Richter, Salazar (16):
Fully described 2-crossing-critical graphs up to fin. small exceptions.
- Dvořák, Hliněný, Mohar, Postle (11, not published):
A c -crossing-critical graph cannot contain a deep nest, and so it has bounded dual diameter.

What kinds of crossing-critical graphs do we have?

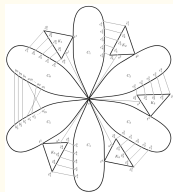
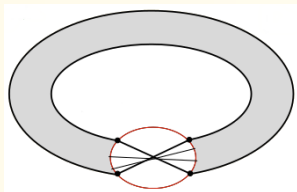
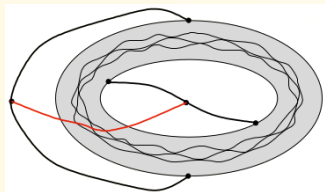
Informally, “thin and long” bands, joined together, and huge faces around. . .



+ combinations of these together

What kinds of crossing-critical graphs do we have?

Informally, “thin and long” bands, joined together, and huge faces around. . .



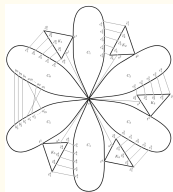
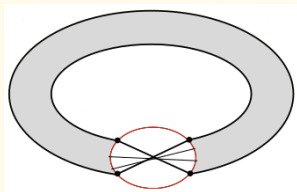
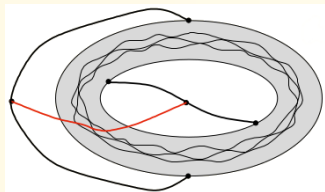
+ combinations of these together

*** Our result ***

I. “Nothing else than the previous” can constitute crossing-criticality.

What kinds of crossing-critical graphs do we have?

Informally, “thin and long” bands, joined together, and huge faces around. . .



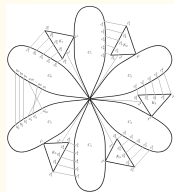
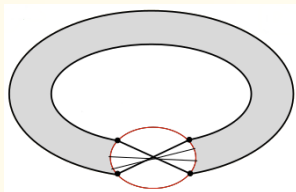
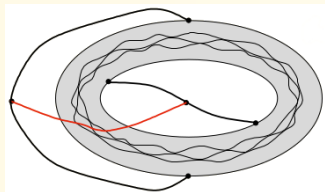
+ combinations of these together

* Our result *

- I. “Nothing else than the previous” can constitute crossing-criticality.
- II. There are well-defined **local operations** (replacements) that can reduce any large c -crossing-critical graph to a smaller one.

What kinds of crossing-critical graphs do we have?

Informally, “thin and long” bands, joined together, and huge faces around. . .



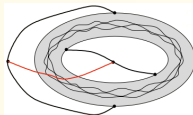
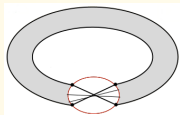
+ combinations of these together

* Our result *

- I. “Nothing else than the previous” can constitute crossing-criticality.
- II. There are well-defined **local operations** (replacements) that can reduce any large c -crossing-critical graph to a smaller one.
- III. There are finitely many well-defined **building bricks** that can produce all c -crossing-critical graphs from a finite set of **base graphs**.

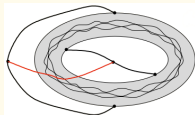
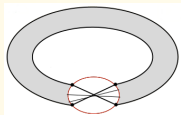
Once again, with an informal explanation

- I. "Nothing else than these" can constitute crossing-criticality for sufficiently large graphs.



Once again, with an informal explanation

- I. “Nothing else than these” can constitute crossing-criticality for sufficiently large graphs.

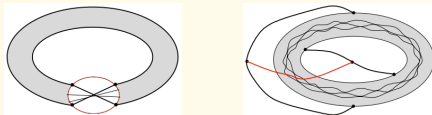


- II. There are well-defined **local operations** (replacements) that can reduce any large c -crossing-critical graph to a smaller one.



Once again, with an informal explanation

- I. “Nothing else than these” can constitute crossing-criticality for sufficiently large graphs.



- II. There are well-defined **local operations** (replacements) that can reduce any large c -crossing-critical graph to a smaller one.



- III. There are finitely many well-defined **building bricks** that can produce all c -crossing-critical graphs from a finite set of **base graphs**.



3 Towards the Structural Description

Dividing the proof into two major steps.

1. *General understanding of the struct. of a plane band and tiles:*

In every plane (topological!) graph of **bounded path-width**, either

3 Towards the Structural Description

Dividing the proof into two major steps.

1. *General understanding of the struct. of a plane band and tiles:*

In every plane (topological!) graph of **bounded path-width**, either

- find a spec. substructure, not relevant to crossing-crit. graphs,

3 Towards the Structural Description

Dividing the proof into two major steps.

1. *General understanding of the struct. of a plane band and tiles:*

In every plane (topological!) graph of **bounded path-width**, either

- find a spec. substructure, not relevant to crossing-crit. graphs,
- or, get a topological **long-band** structure composed of bounded-size **tiles** separated (between consecutive ones) by **paths**.



3 Towards the Structural Description

Dividing the proof into two major steps.

1. *General understanding of the struct. of a plane band and tiles:*

In every plane (topological!) graph of **bounded path-width**, either

- find a spec. substructure, not relevant to crossing-crit. graphs,
- or, get a topological **long-band** structure composed of bounded-size **tiles** separated (between consecutive ones) by **paths**.



2. *Removing and inserting tiles in a plane band:*

Get a long plane band in our **crossing-crit.** graph, as in the previous.

3 Towards the Structural Description

Dividing the proof into two major steps.

1. *General understanding of the struct. of a plane band and tiles:*

In every plane (topological!) graph of **bounded path-width**, either

- find a spec. substructure, not relevant to crossing-crit. graphs,
- or, get a topological **long-band** structure composed of bounded-size **tiles** separated (between consecutive ones) by **paths**.



2. *Removing and inserting tiles in a plane band:*

Get a long plane band in our **crossing-crit.** graph, as in the previous.

Find repeated isomorphic sections, and **shorten the band** between suitable two consecutive repetitions.

3 Towards the Structural Description

Dividing the proof into two major steps.

1. *General understanding of the struct. of a plane band and tiles:*

In every plane (topological!) graph of **bounded path-width**, either

- find a spec. substructure, not relevant to crossing-crit. graphs,
- or, get a topological **long-band** structure composed of bounded-size **tiles** separated (between consecutive ones) by **paths**.



2. *Removing and inserting tiles in a plane band:*

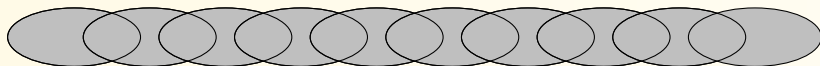
Get a long plane band in our **crossing-crit.** graph, as in the previous.

Find repeated isomorphic sections, and **shorten the band** between suitable two consecutive repetitions.

Prove that such shortening preserves crossing-criticality.

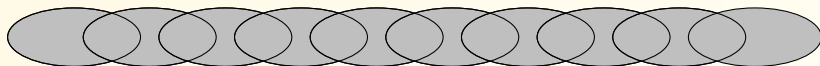
3.1 Structure of a plane band and its tiles

Starting from a **path-decomposition** of bounded width, the main trouble is that its bags do not correspond to **our topological graph** (our picture).



3.1 Structure of a plane band and its tiles

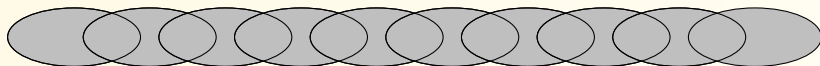
Starting from a **path-decomposition** of bounded width, the main trouble is that its bags do not correspond to **our topological graph** (our picture).



a) Modify the decompos. to ensure “**homogeneous horizon. connectivity**”.

3.1 Structure of a plane band and its tiles

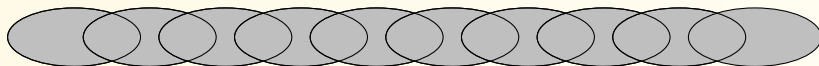
Starting from a **path-decomposition** of bounded width, the main trouble is that its bags do not correspond to **our topological graph** (our picture).



- a) Modify the decompos. to ensure “**homogeneous horizon. connectivity**”.
- b) Characterize a bounded **topological type** of each bag.

3.1 Structure of a plane band and its tiles

Starting from a **path-decomposition** of bounded width, the main trouble is that its bags do not correspond to **our topological graph** (our picture).



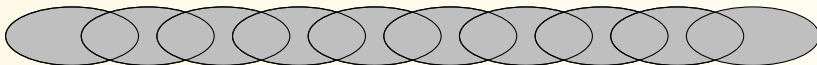
a) Modify the decompos. to ensure “**homogeneous horizon. connectivity**”.

b) Characterize a bounded **topological type** of each bag.

Apply an algebraic tool – **Simon’s factorization forest**, to a semigroup formed by concatenation of these topological types.

3.1 Structure of a plane band and its tiles

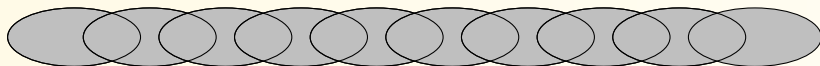
Starting from a **path-decomposition** of bounded width, the main trouble is that its bags do not correspond to **our topological graph** (our picture).



- a) Modify the decompos. to ensure “**homogeneous horizon. connectivity**”.
- b) Characterize a bounded **topological type** of each bag.
Apply an algebraic tool – **Simon’s factorization forest**, to a semigroup formed by concatenation of these topological types.
- c) The previous gives a subband with a “**homogeneous topol. structure**”; either the desired band with properly separated and connected tiles, or

3.1 Structure of a plane band and its tiles

Starting from a **path-decomposition** of bounded width, the main trouble is that its bags do not correspond to **our topological graph** (our picture).

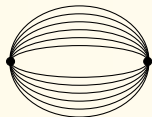


a) Modify the decompos. to ensure “**homogeneous horizon. connectivity**”.

b) Characterize a bounded **topological type** of each bag.

Apply an algebraic tool – **Simon’s factorization forest**, to a semigroup formed by concatenation of these topological types.

c) The previous gives a subband with a “**homogeneous topol. structure**”; either the desired band with properly separated and connected tiles, or one of special substructures **forbidden in crossing-critical** graphs:



3.2 Removing and inserting tiles

a) “Long band” → consider shelled bands, shelled fans, and necklaces.

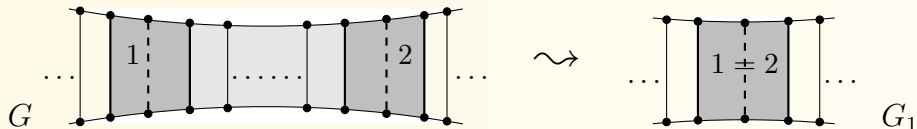


3.2 Removing and inserting tiles

a) “Long band” \rightarrow consider shelled bands, shelled fans, and necklaces.



b) Repeated isomorphic sections \rightarrow overlay, and forget the stretch betw.

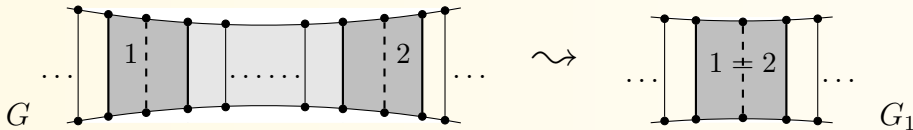


3.2 Removing and inserting tiles

a) “Long band” \rightarrow consider shelled bands, shelled fans, and necklaces.



b) Repeated isomorphic sections \rightarrow overlay, and forget the stretch betw.



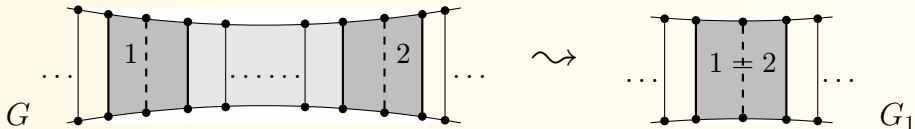
c) Use further repetitions of this local picture around to argue that c -crossing-criticality is preserved:

3.2 Removing and inserting tiles

a) “Long band” \rightarrow consider shelled bands, shelled fans, and necklaces.



b) Repeated isomorphic sections \rightarrow overlay, and forget the stretch betw.



c) Use further repetitions of this local picture around to argue that c -crossing-criticality is preserved:

- G_1 drawn with $< c$ crossings \rightarrow can expand with no new crossing,
- (more difficult) $G - e$ drawn with $< c$ crossings \rightarrow can modify and shrink to $G_1 - e$ with no new crossing.

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?
 - Expectedly, not for the “small” base graphs.

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?
 - Expectedly, not for the “small” base graphs.
 - Unfortunately, very unlikely also for our “building bricks”, since the crossing number of a twisted planar tile is NP-hard.

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?
 - Expectedly, not for the “small” base graphs.
 - Unfortunately, very unlikely also for our “building bricks”, since the crossing number of a twisted planar tile is NP-hard.
- What further applications of our characterization can we have?

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?
 - Expectedly, not for the “small” base graphs.
 - Unfortunately, very unlikely also for our “building bricks”, since the crossing number of a twisted planar tile is NP-hard.
- What further applications of our characterization can we have?
 - A new view of known properties, such as the following one: the average degree of an infinite c -crossing-critical family is bounded away from 3 below and 6 above.

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?
 - Expectedly, not for the “small” base graphs.
 - Unfortunately, very unlikely also for our “building bricks”, since the crossing number of a twisted planar tile is NP-hard.
- What further applications of our characterization can we have?
 - A new view of known properties, such as the following one: the average degree of an infinite c -crossing-critical family is bounded away from 3 below and 6 above.
 - And some currently open problems, such as that the crossing number of a c -crossing-critical graph should be $c + O(\sqrt{c})$, and whether there exists a 5-regular c -crossing-critical family.

4 Final Remarks

- Could our result be “as nice” as the one for 2-crossing-critical? That is, will our characterization eventually be “explicit” (wrt. c)?
 - Expectedly, not for the “small” base graphs.
 - Unfortunately, very unlikely also for our “building bricks”, since the crossing number of a twisted planar tile is NP-hard.
- What further applications of our characterization can we have?
 - A new view of known properties, such as the following one: the average degree of an infinite c -crossing-critical family is bounded away from 3 below and 6 above.
 - And some currently open problems, such as that the crossing number of a c -crossing-critical graph should be $c + O(\sqrt{c})$, and whether there exists a 5-regular c -crossing-critical family.

Thank you for your attention.