

Embedding Planar Graphs

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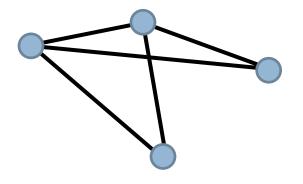
at Urbana-Champaign



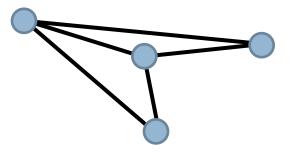


Graphs

non-planar embedding



planar embedding

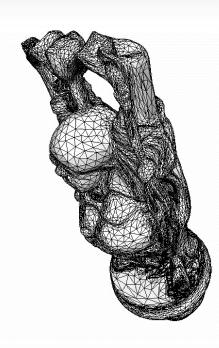




Layout of a Large Graph

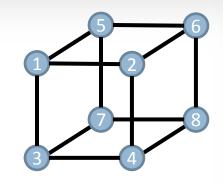
- "Happy Buddha"
 3-D mesh model
- 50,000 nodes
- 100,000 faces
- Can be cut (with six cuts) into a simply connected graph
- Can we find a planar layout of this graph?

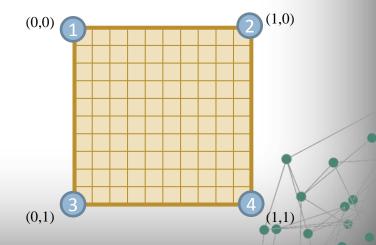




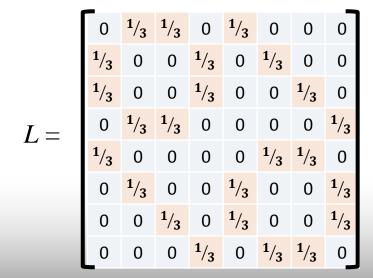
Tutte, How to draw a graph, Proc. London Math Soc. 13, 1963, pp. 743-767

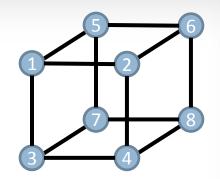
- Input is a graph G consisting of nodes (1,...,N) and edges (i,j) $(1 \le i < j \le N)$
- Identify some of the nodes as boundary nodes and assign them 2-D positions
- In this example, we have nodes (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) and edges (1,2), (1,3), (2,4), (3,4), (1,5), (2,6), (3,7), (4,8), (5,6), (5,7), (6,8) and (7,8)
- Identify nodes 1,2,3 and 4 as boundary nodes, and assign them coordinates (0,0), (1,0), (0,1) and (1,1)





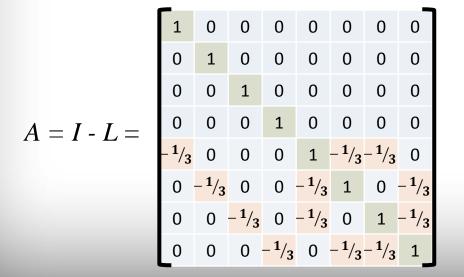
- Create the graph Laplacian matrix
- Adjacency matrix with elements $L_{ij} = 1/\deg(i)$ for an edge between node i and node j

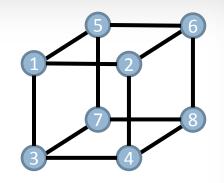


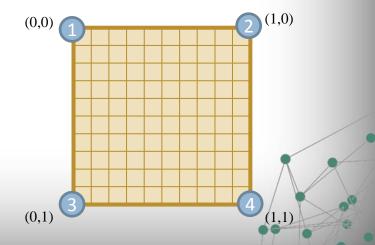




- Zero out the rows for the nodes we have already positioned
- Subtract it from the identity matrix

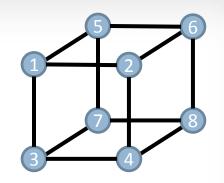


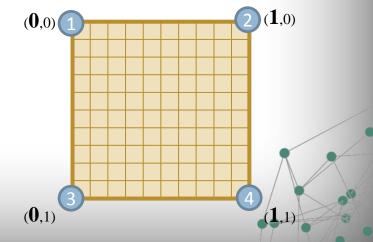




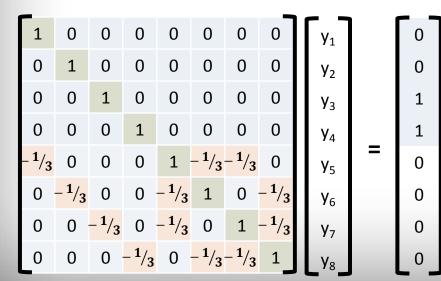
- Create linear systems of equations
- Solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_x$ for the x coordinates

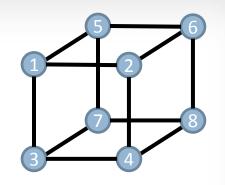
_							_	_			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		x ₁		0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		x ₂		1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		X ₃		0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		X ₄		1
$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0		X ₅	=	0
0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$		x ₆		0
0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$		X ₇		0
0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1		X ₈		0

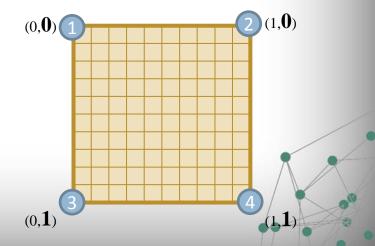




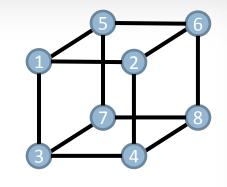
- Create linear systems of equations
- Solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_x$ for the x coordinates
- Solve $A\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}_{v}$ for the y coordinates







- Create linear systems of equations
- Solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_x$ for the x coordinates
- Solve $A\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}_{v}$ for the y coordinates



1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0
0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	0 -	$-\frac{1}{3}$
0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	1 -	$-\frac{1}{3}$
0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1_

1		0
2		1
3		0
4	_	1
5	_	0
6		0
7		0
8		0

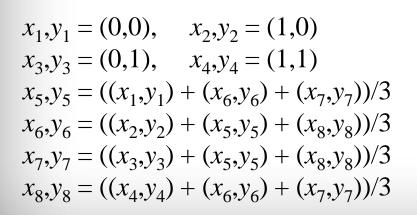
$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$$

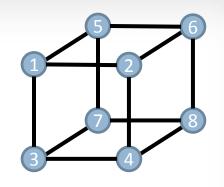
 $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$
 $x_5 = (x_1 + x_6 + x_7)/3$
 $x_6 = (x_2 + x_5 + x_8)/3$
 $x_7 = (x_3 + x_5 + x_8)/3$
 $x_8 = (x_4 + x_6 + x_7)/3$

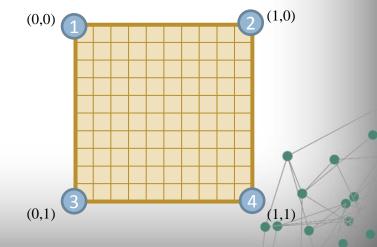


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- Create linear systems of equations
- Solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_x$ for the x coordinates
- Solve $A\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}_{y}$ for the y coordinates

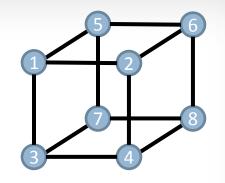






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- Create linear systems of equations
- Solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_x$ for the x coordinates
- Solve $A\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}_{y}$ for the y coordinates



$$x_1, y_1 = (0,0), \quad x_2, y_2 = (1,0)$$

 $x_3, y_3 = (0,1), \quad x_4, y_4 = (1,1)$
 $x_5, y_5 = ((x_1, y_1) + (x_6, y_6) + (x_7, y_7))/3 = (1/3, 1/3)$
 $x_6, y_6 = ((x_2, y_2) + (x_5, y_5) + (x_8, y_8))/3 = (2/3, 1/3)$
 $x_7, y_7 = ((x_3, y_3) + (x_5, y_5) + (x_8, y_8))/3 = (1/3, 2/3)$
 $x_8, y_8 = ((x_4, y_4) + (x_6, y_6) + (x_7, y_7))/3 = (2/3, 2/3)$

