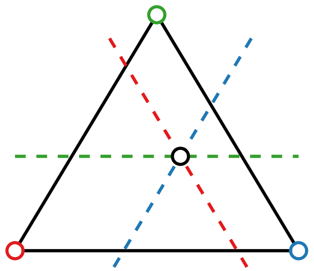
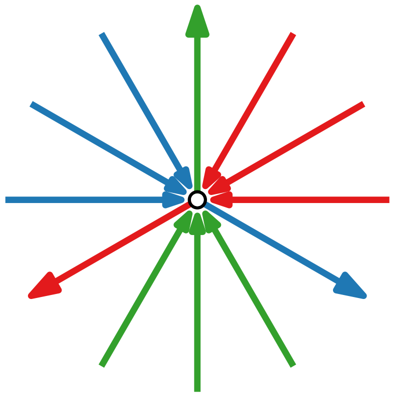
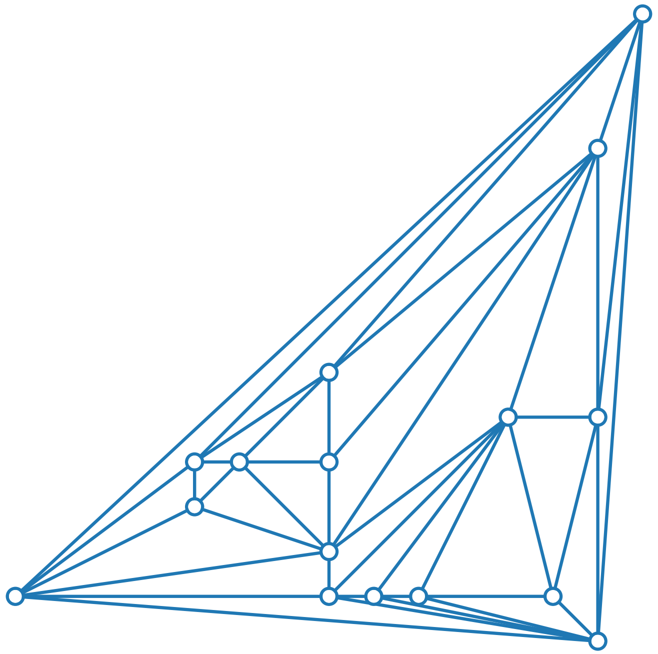
Visualization of Graphs

Lecture 4:
Straight-Line Drawings of Planar Graphs II: Schnyder Woods





Johannes Zink



Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$.

Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$.

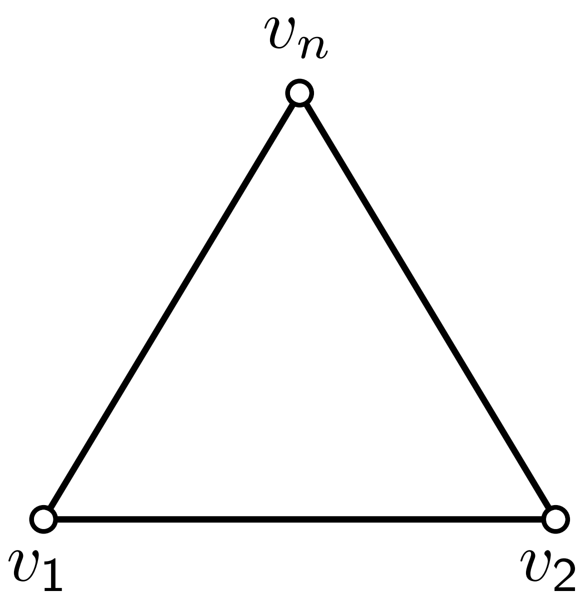
Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$.

Idea.

- Fix outer triangle.



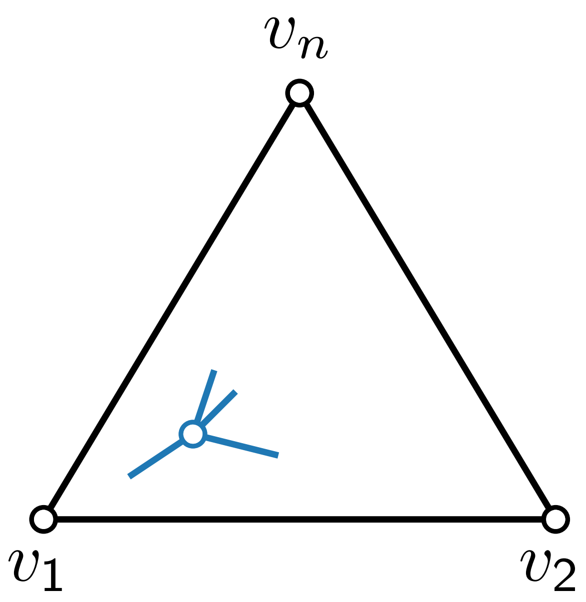
Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$.

Idea.

- Fix outer triangle.
- Compute coordinates of inner vertices
  - based on outer triangle and



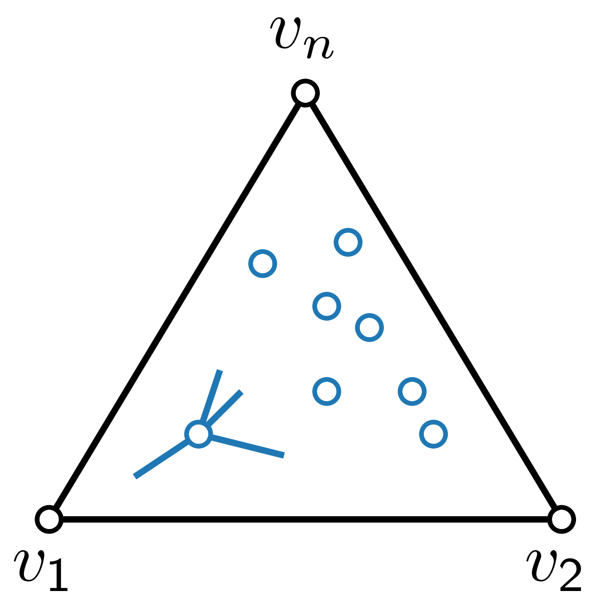
Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$.

Idea.

- Fix outer triangle.
- Compute coordinates of inner vertices
  - based on outer triangle and
  - how much space there should be for other vertices



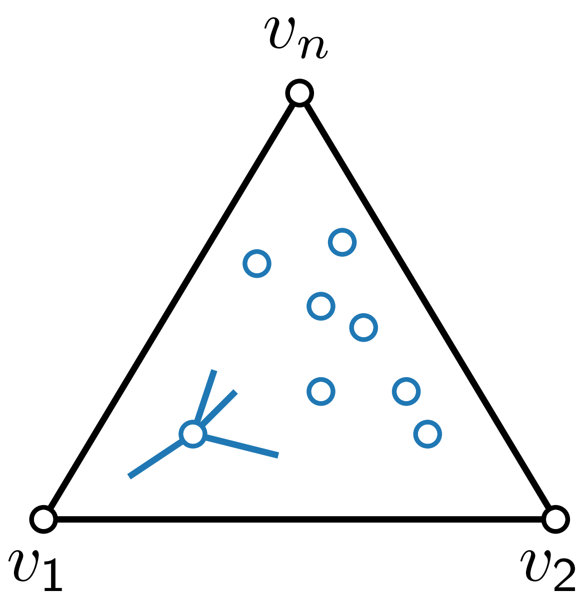
Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$.

Idea.

- Fix outer triangle.
- Compute coordinates of inner vertices
  - based on outer triangle and
  - how much space there should be for other vertices
  - using weighted barycentric coordinates.



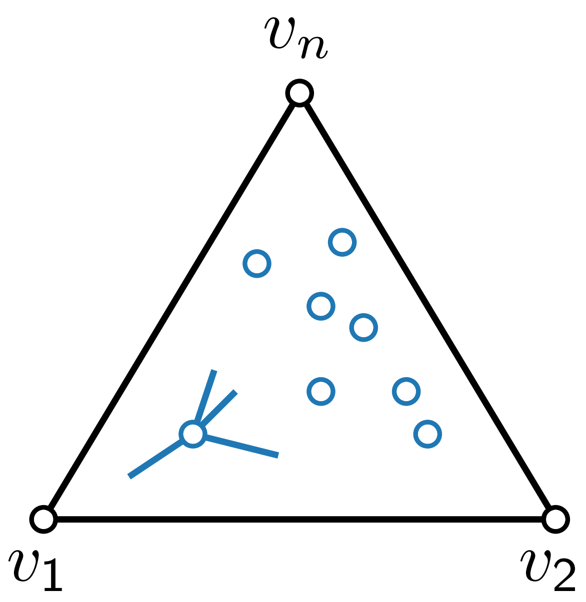
Planar Straight-Line Drawings

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size ~~$(n-2) \times (n-2)$~~ $(2n-5) \times (2n-5)$.

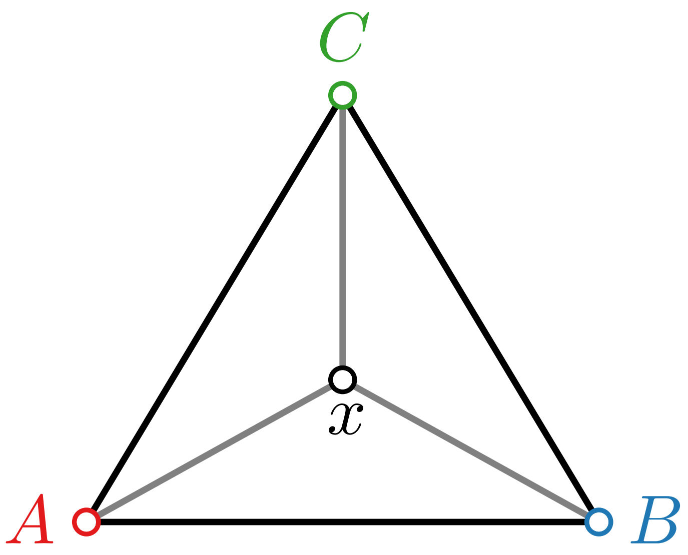
Idea. (easier to show)

- Fix outer triangle.
- Compute coordinates of inner vertices
  – based on outer triangle and
  – how much space there should be for other vertices
  – using weighted barycentric coordinates.



Barycentric Coordinates

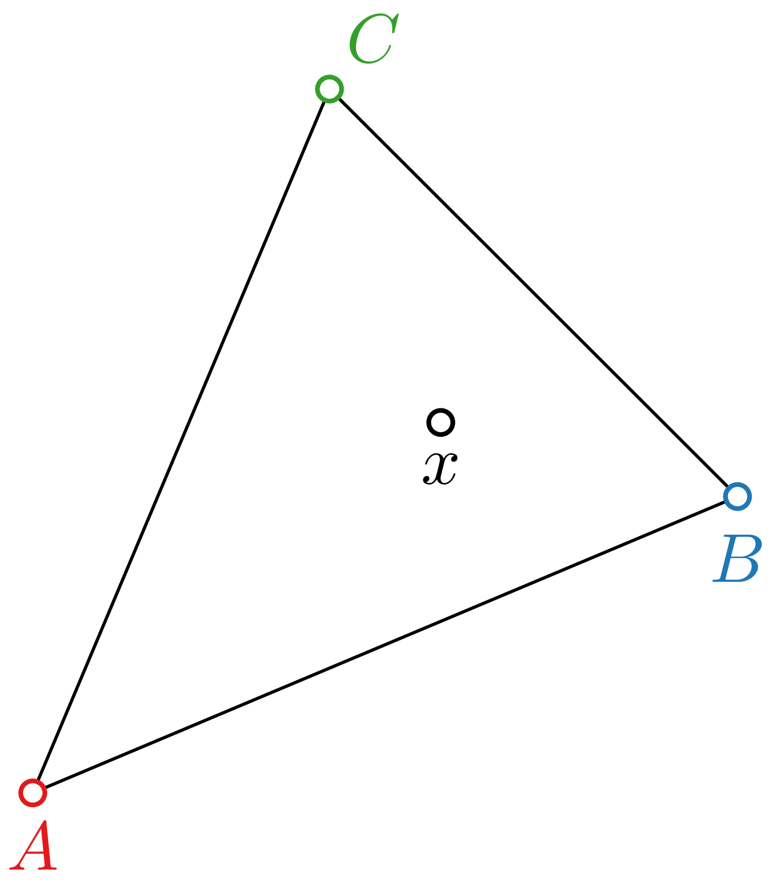
Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$



Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

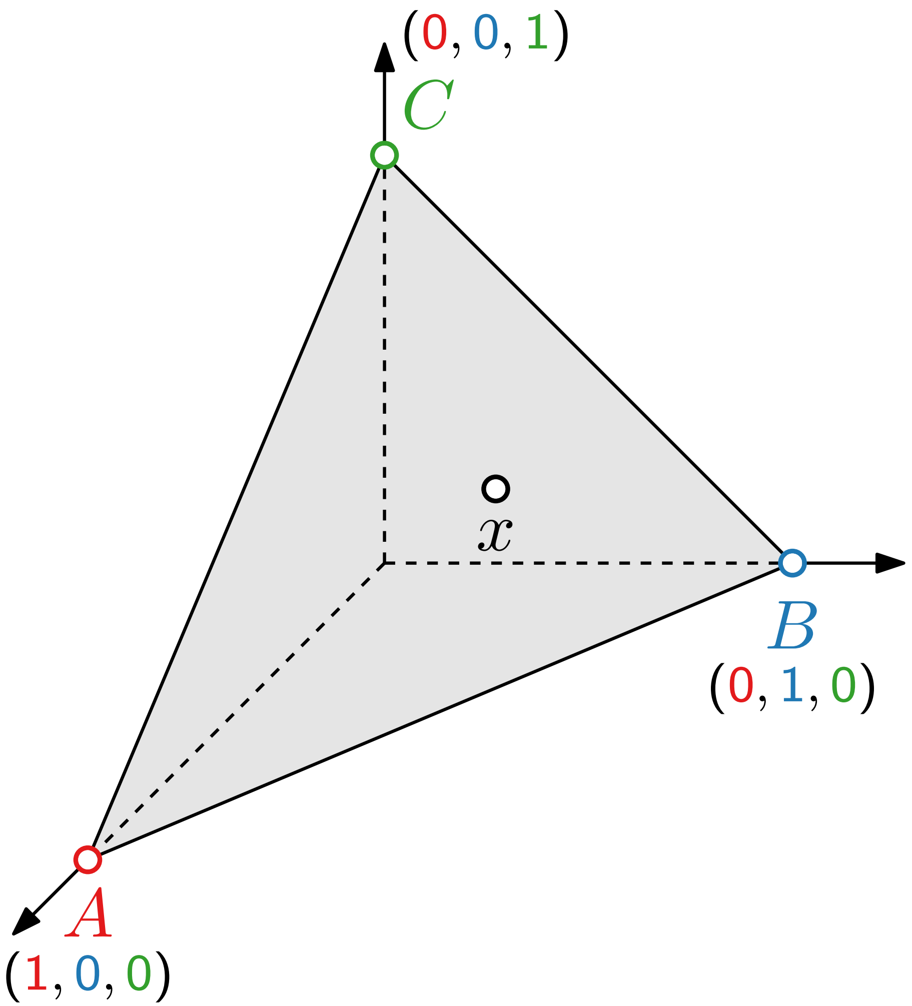
Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.



Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.

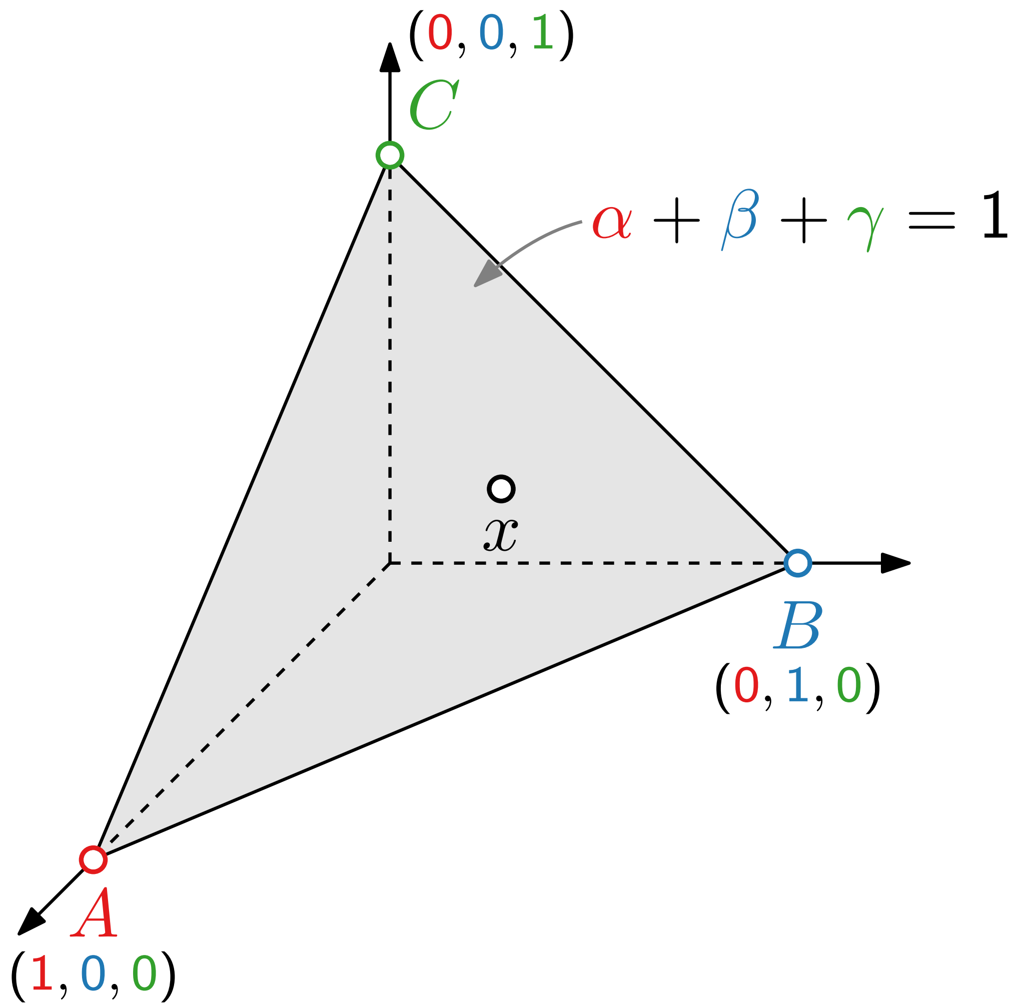


Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.

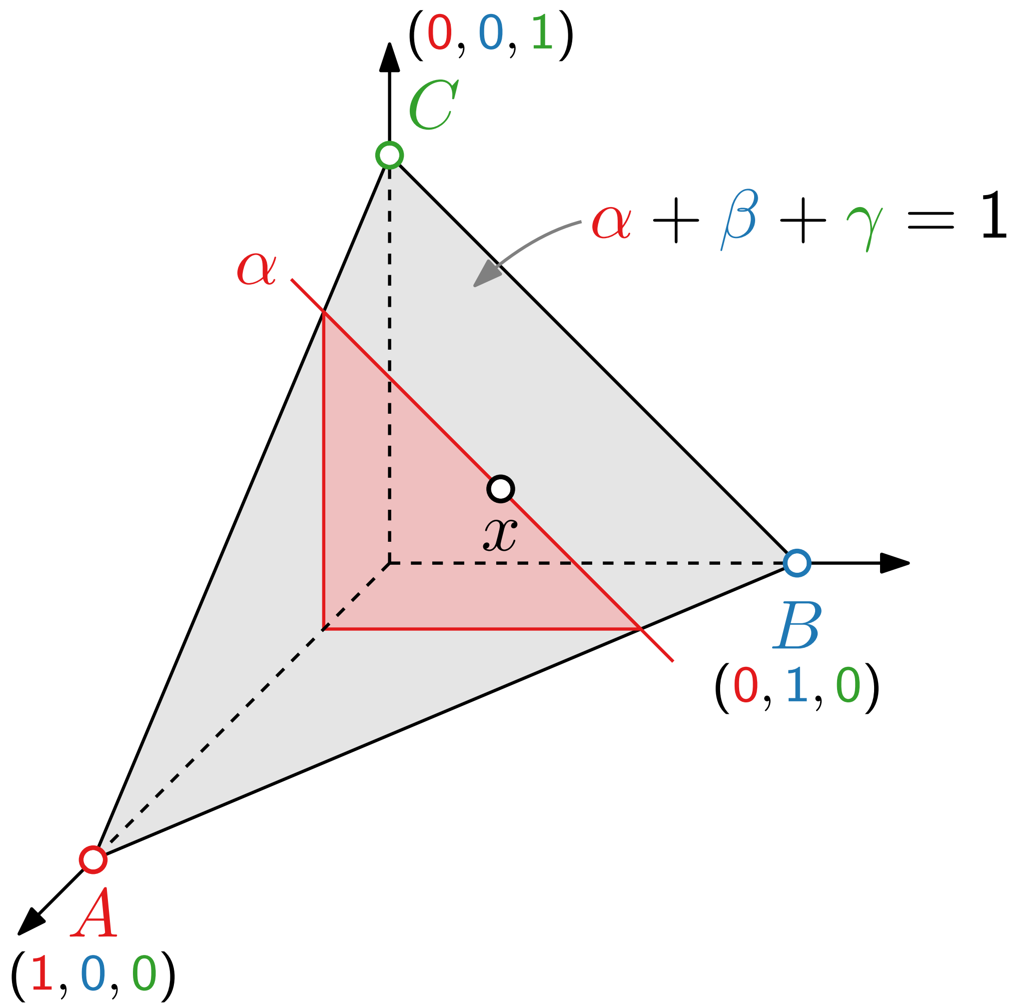


Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.

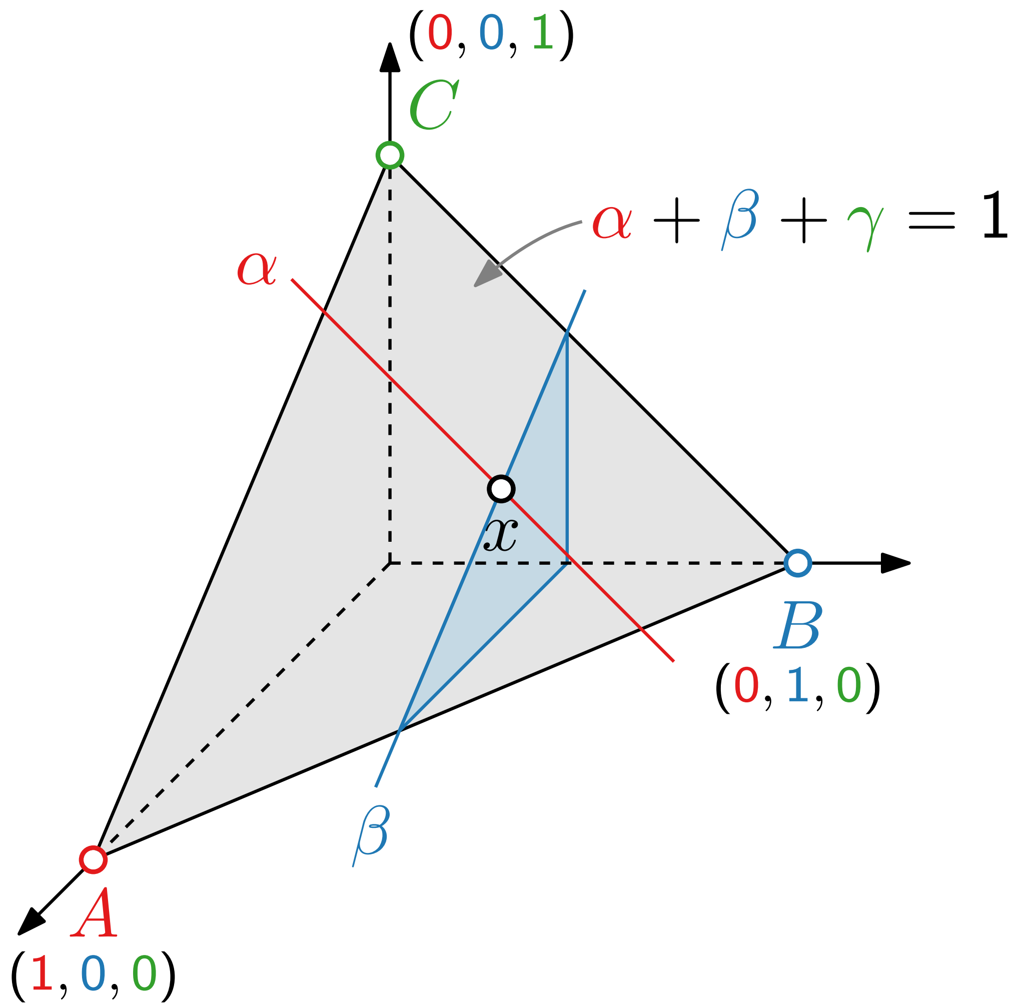


Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i/k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.

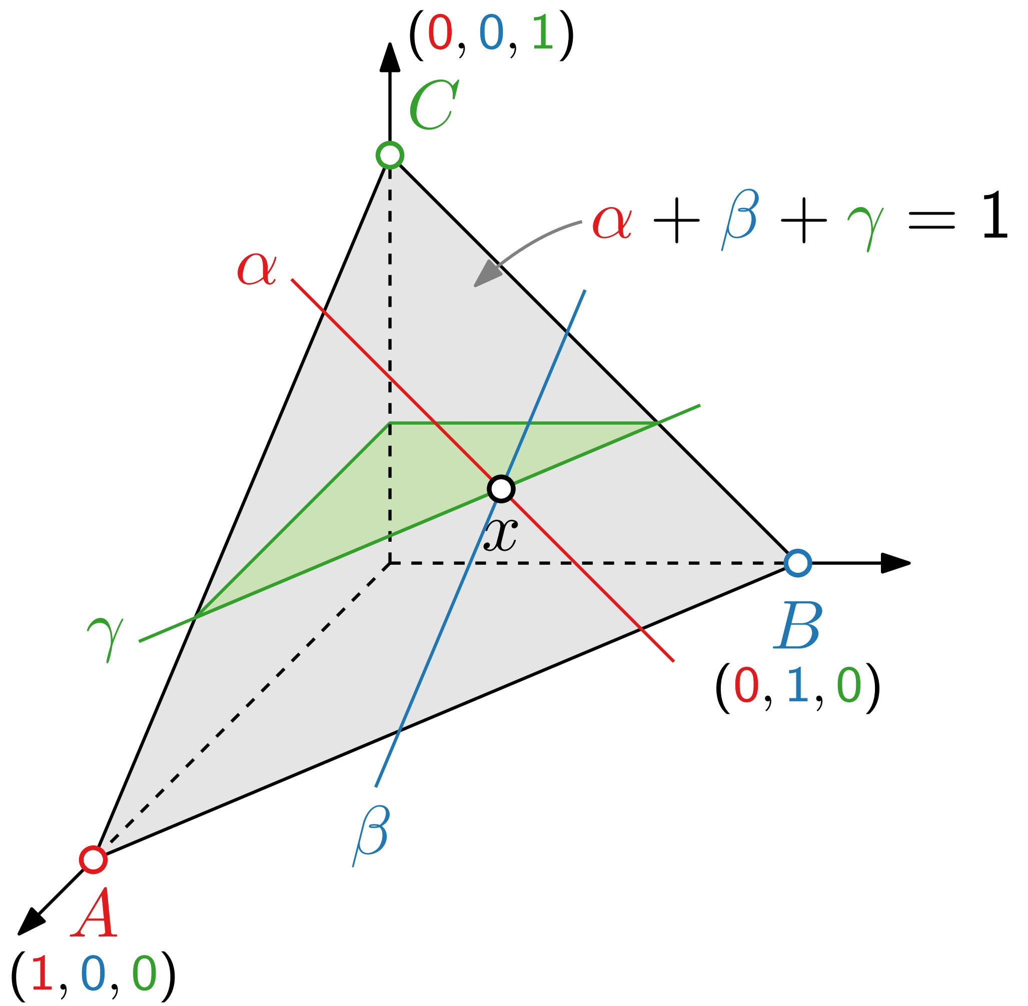


Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.

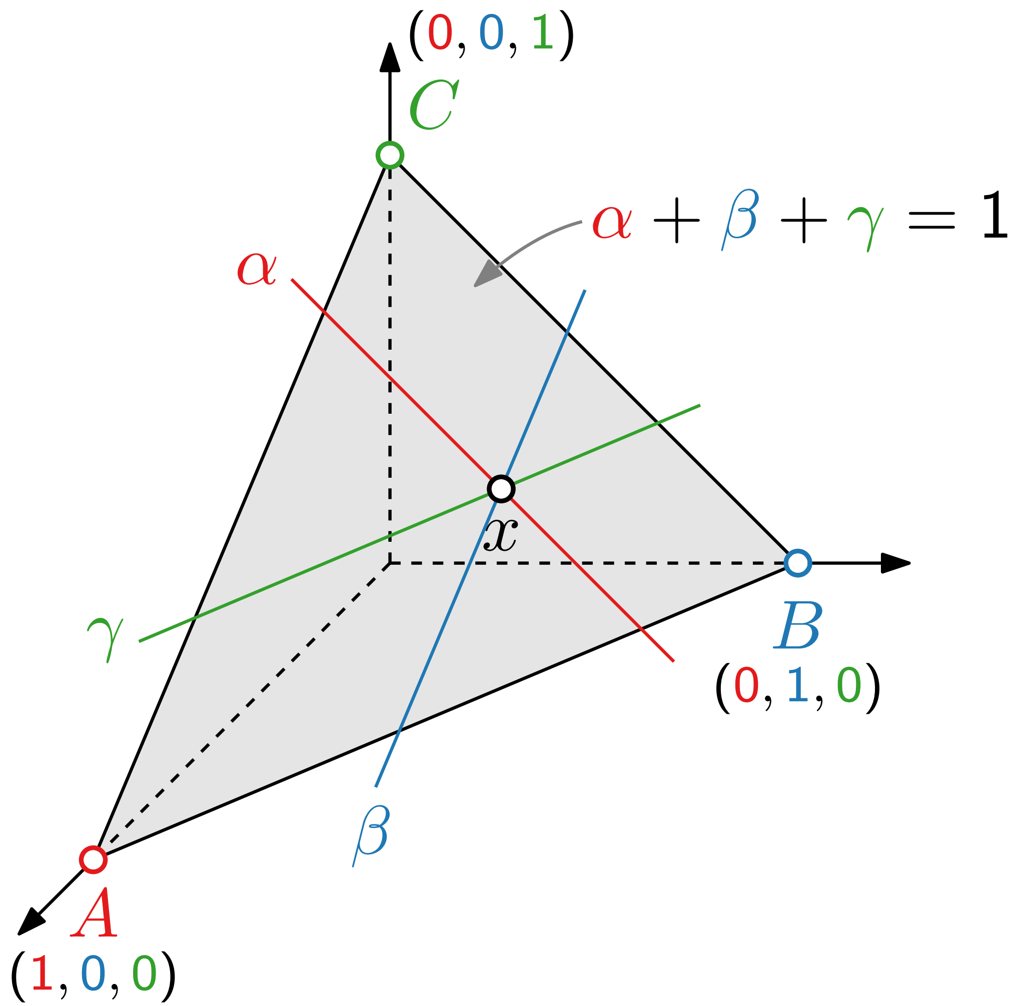


Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.

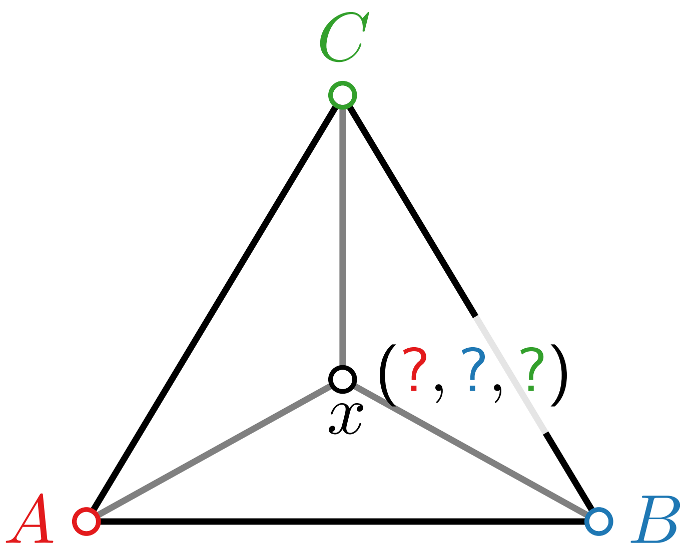


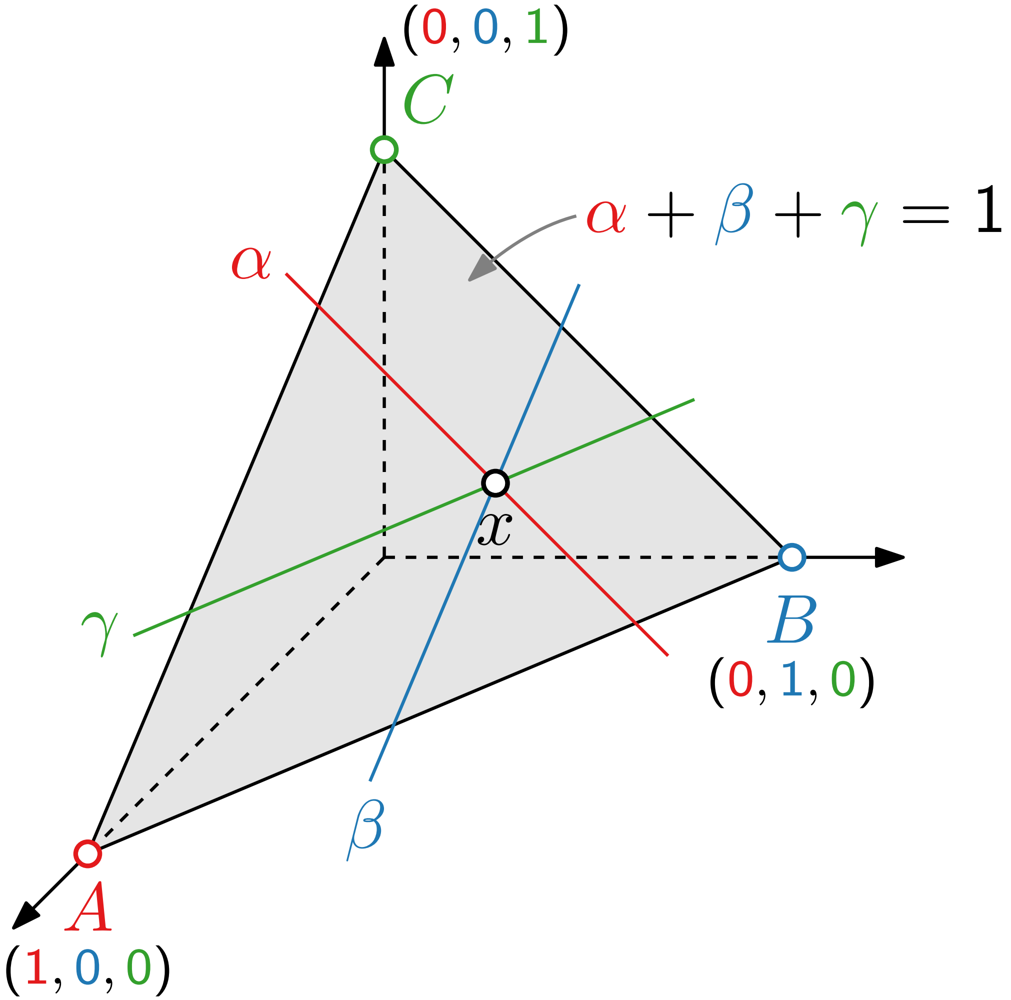
Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.



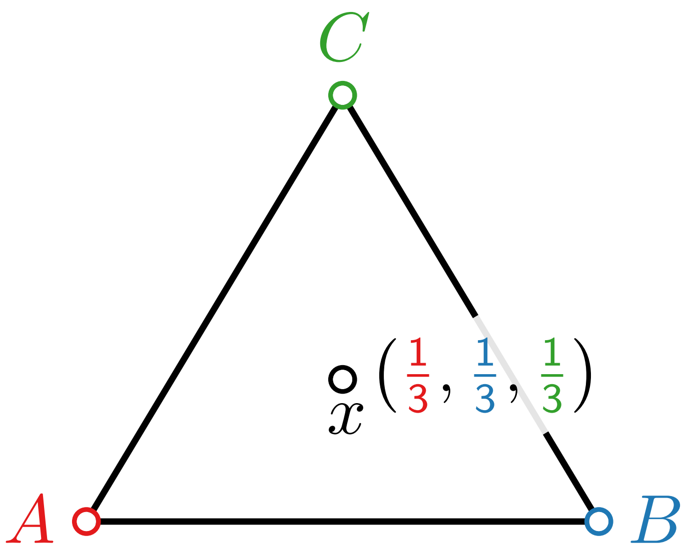


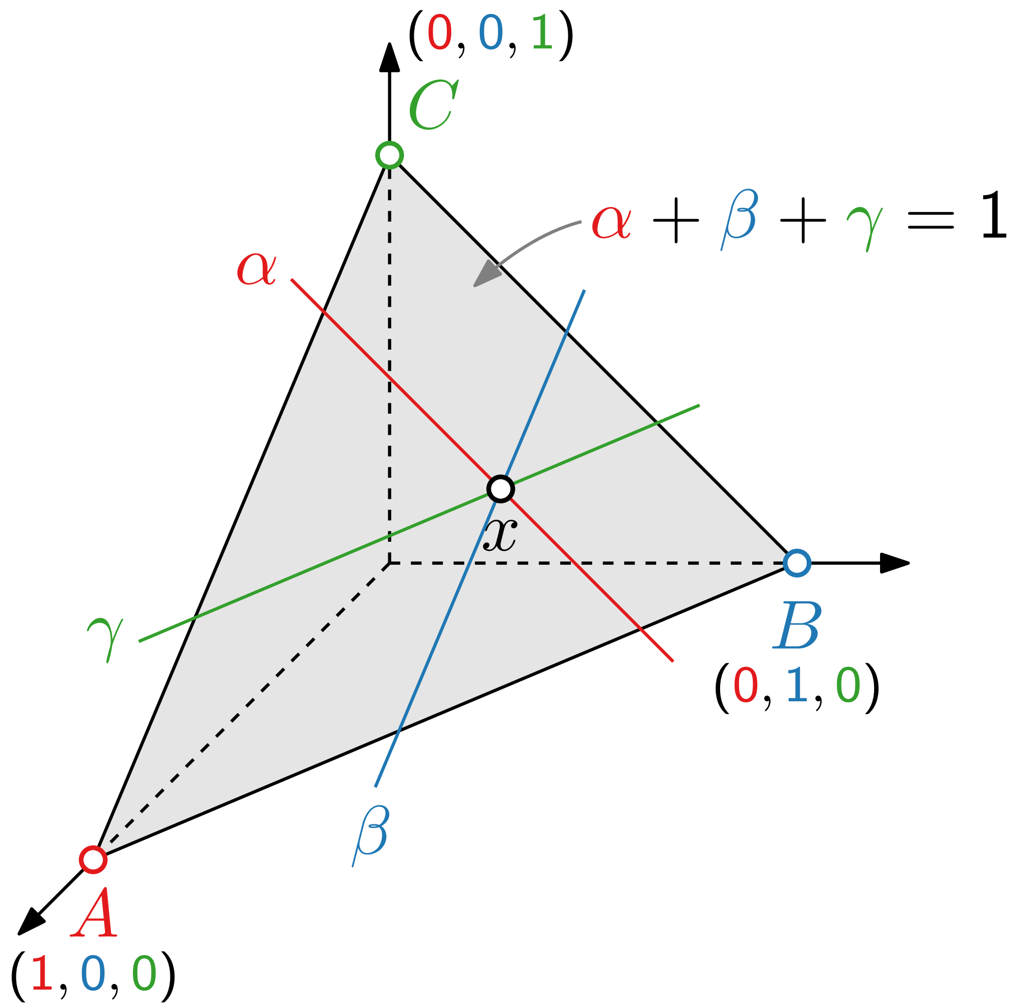
Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i/k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$. The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.



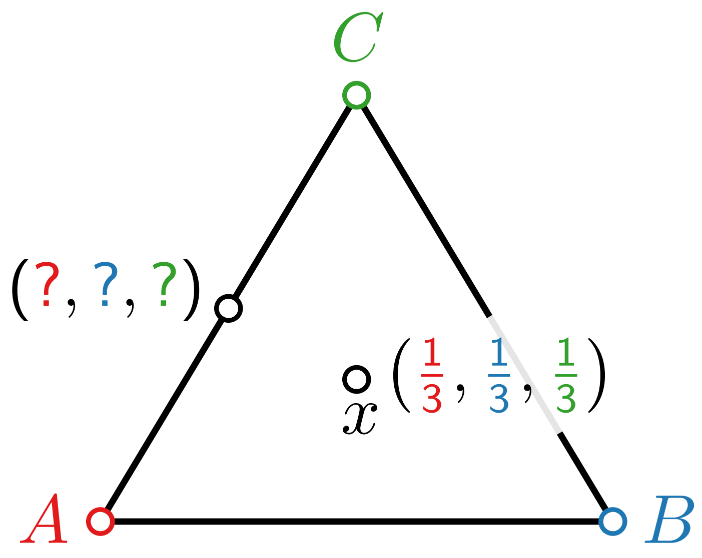


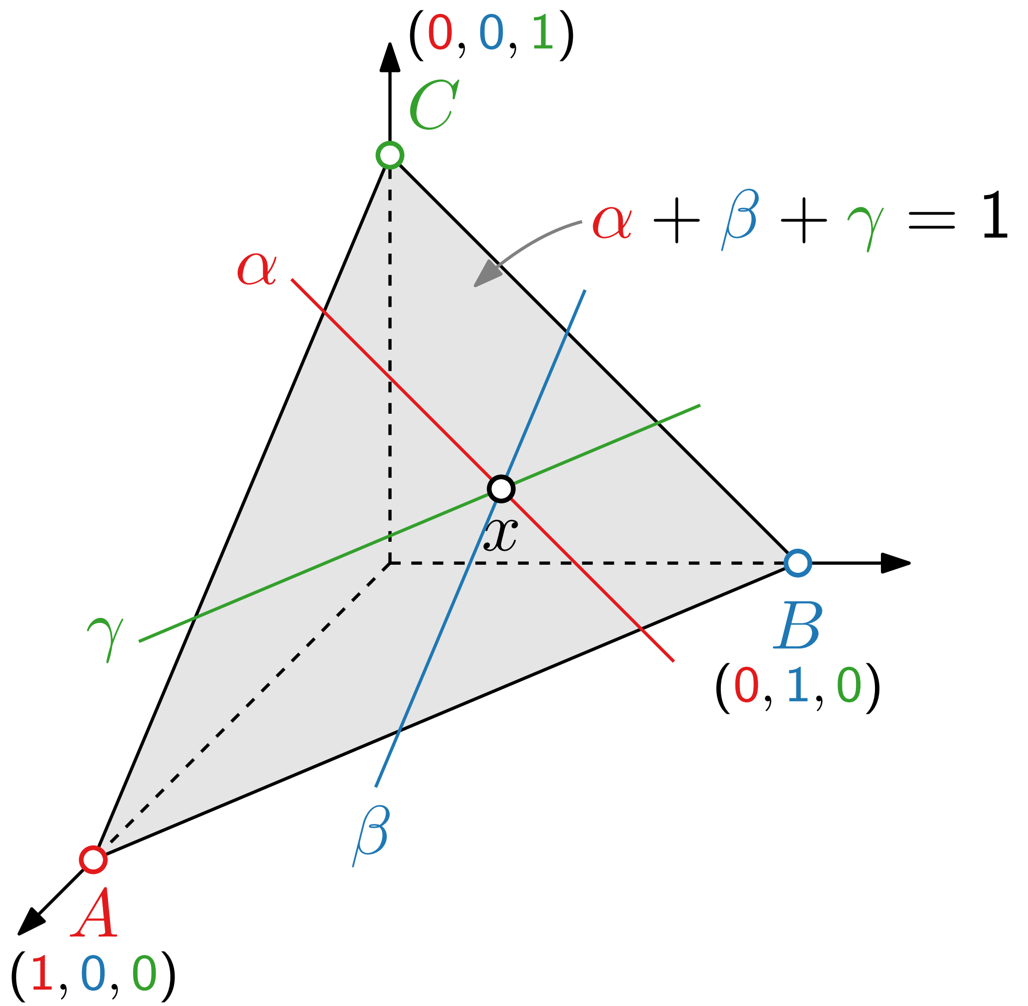
Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.



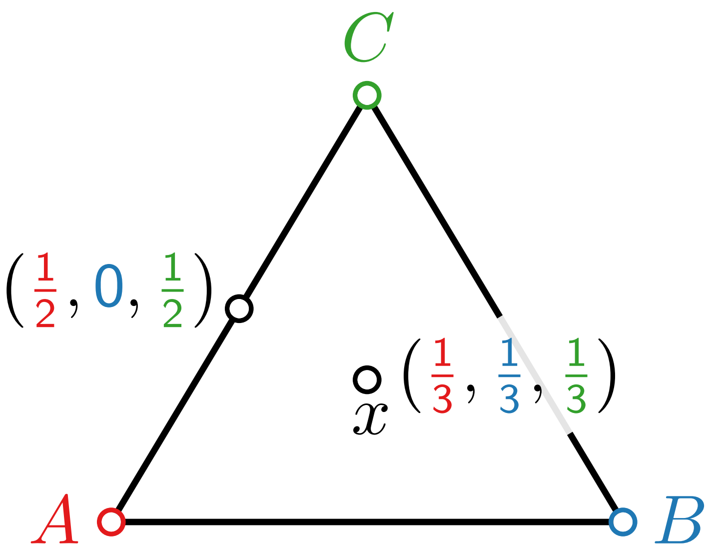


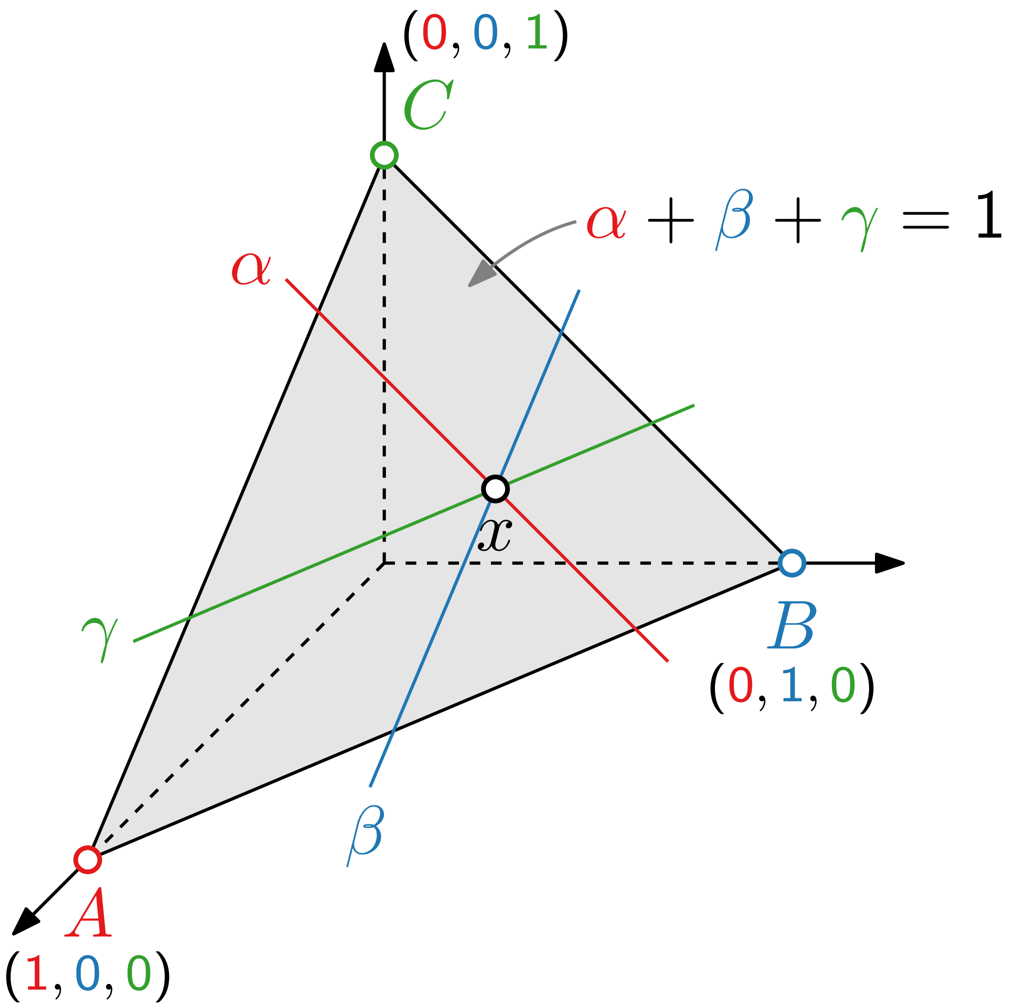
Barycentric Coordinates

Recall: barycenter$(x_1, \ldots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i / k$

Let A, B, C form a triangle, and let x lie in $\triangle ABC$.
The **barycentric coordinates** of x with respect to $\triangle ABC$ are a triple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}$ such that

- $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ and
- $x = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$.





Barycentric Representation

A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

Barycentric Representation

A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

Barycentric Representation

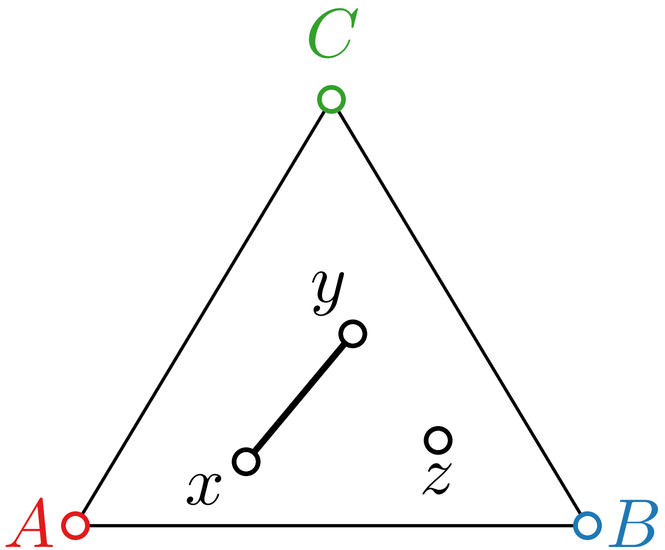
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$



Barycentric Representation

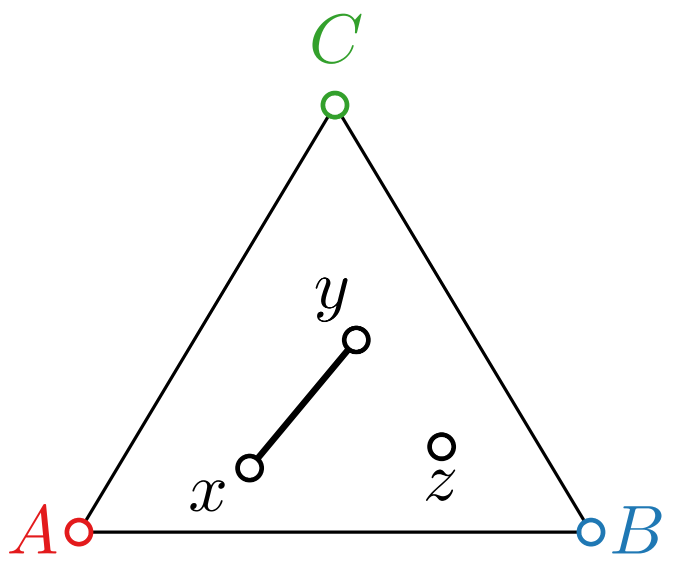
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f: V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$.



Barycentric Representation

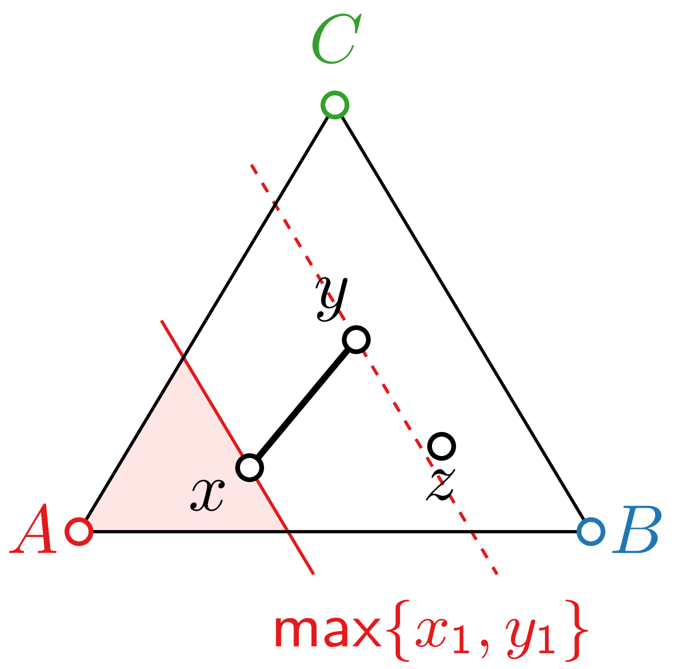
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f : V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$.



Barycentric Representation

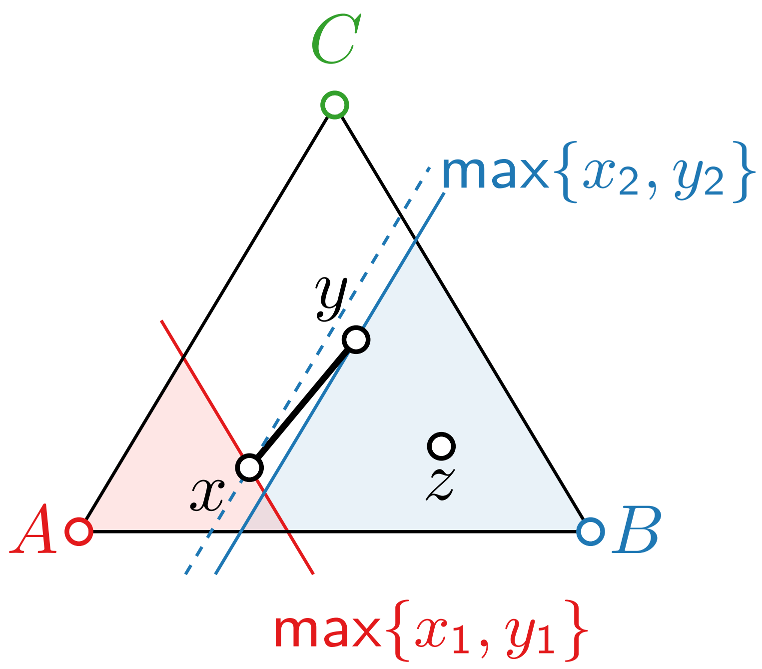
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f : V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$.



Barycentric Representation

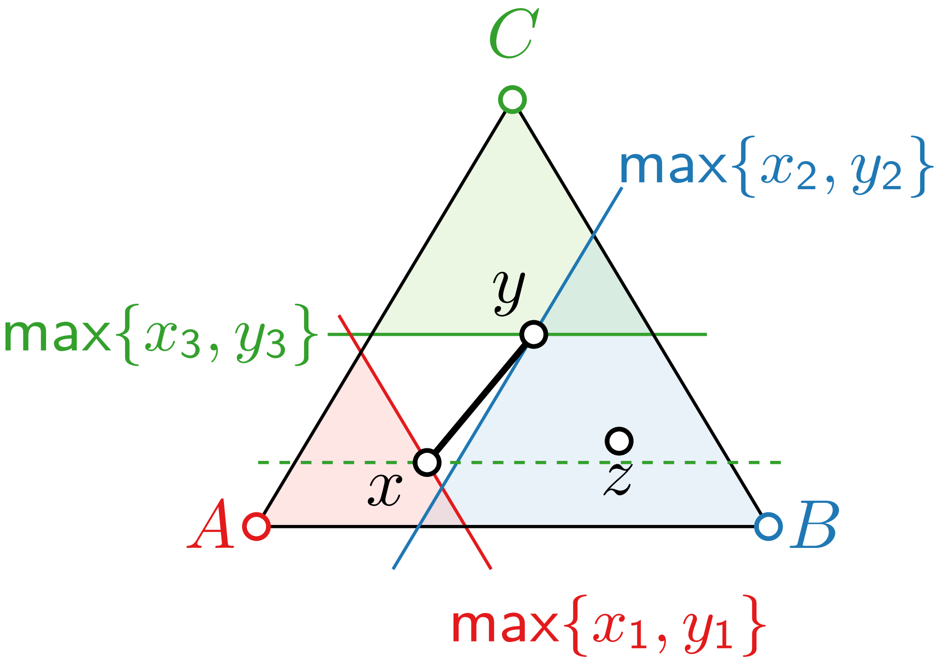
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$.



Barycentric Representation

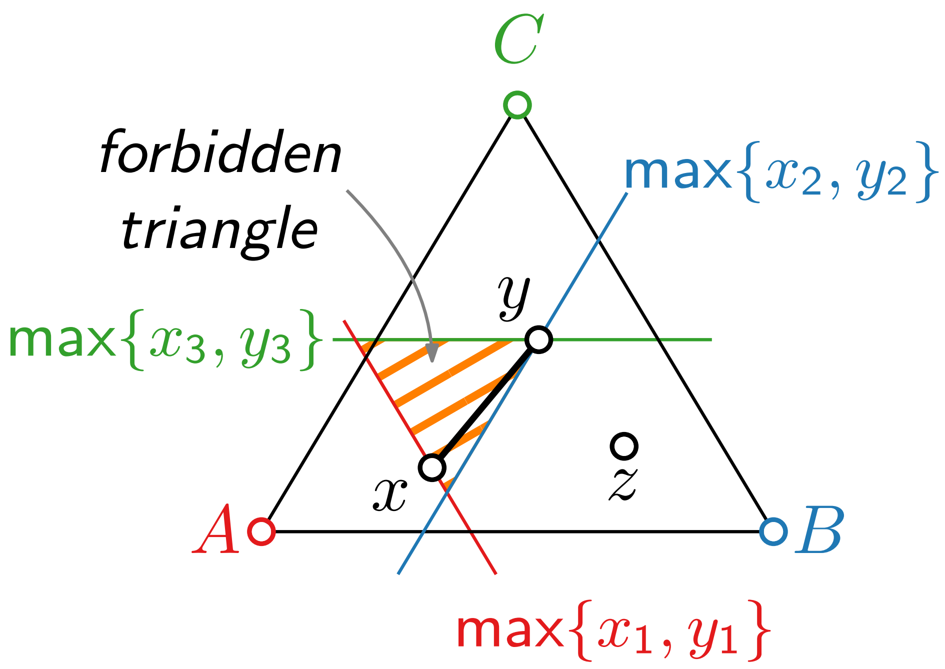
A **barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to the vertices of G:

$$f : V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

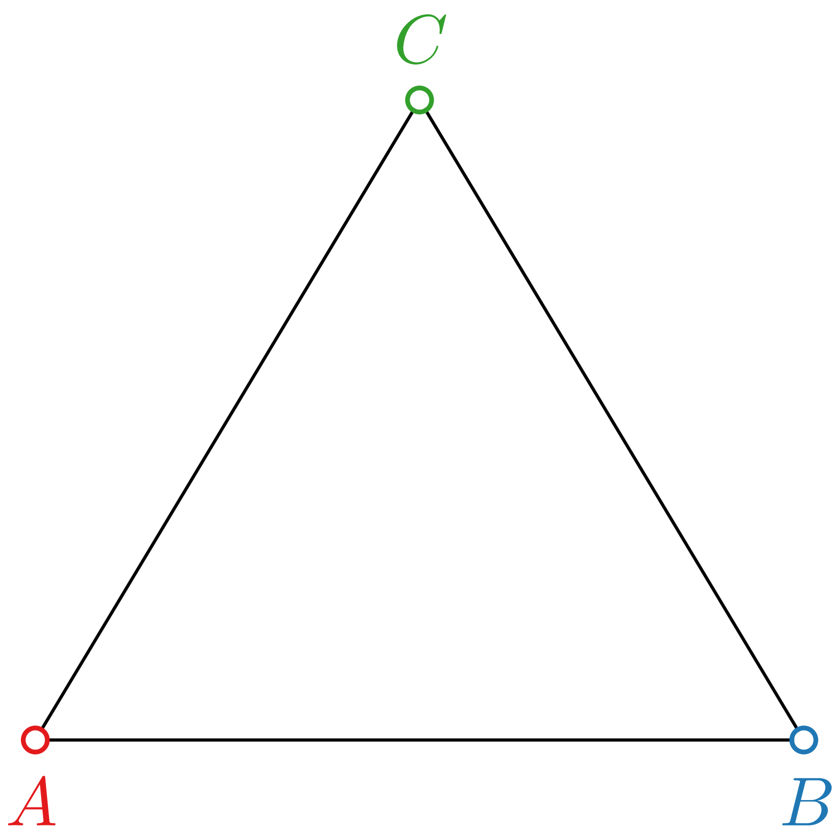
(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$.



Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

ABC.

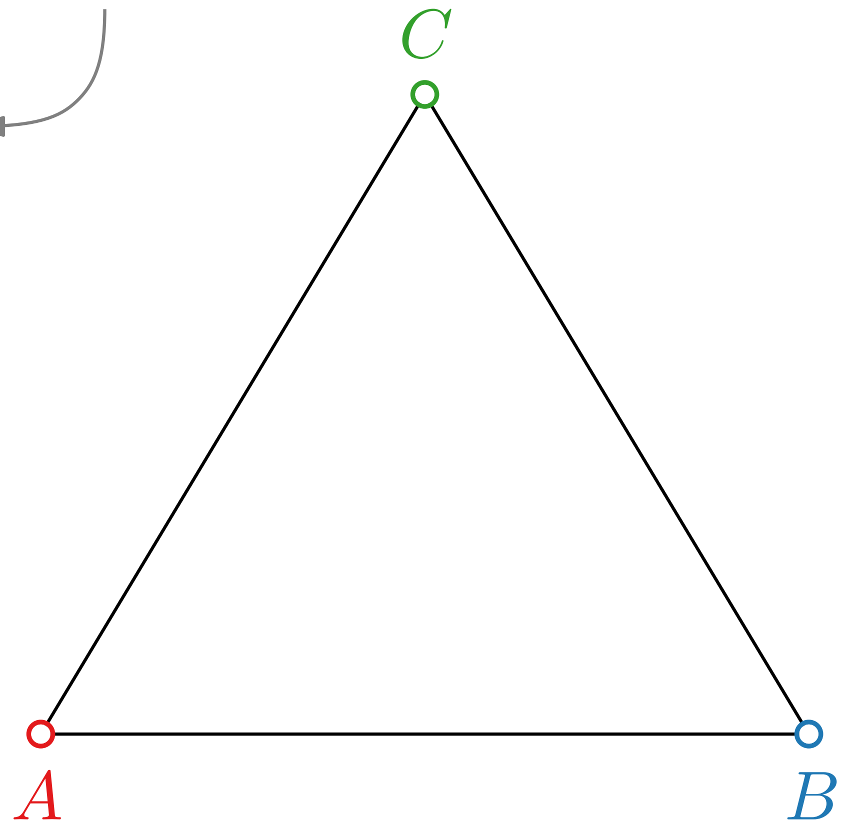


Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

ABC.

no three points on a line



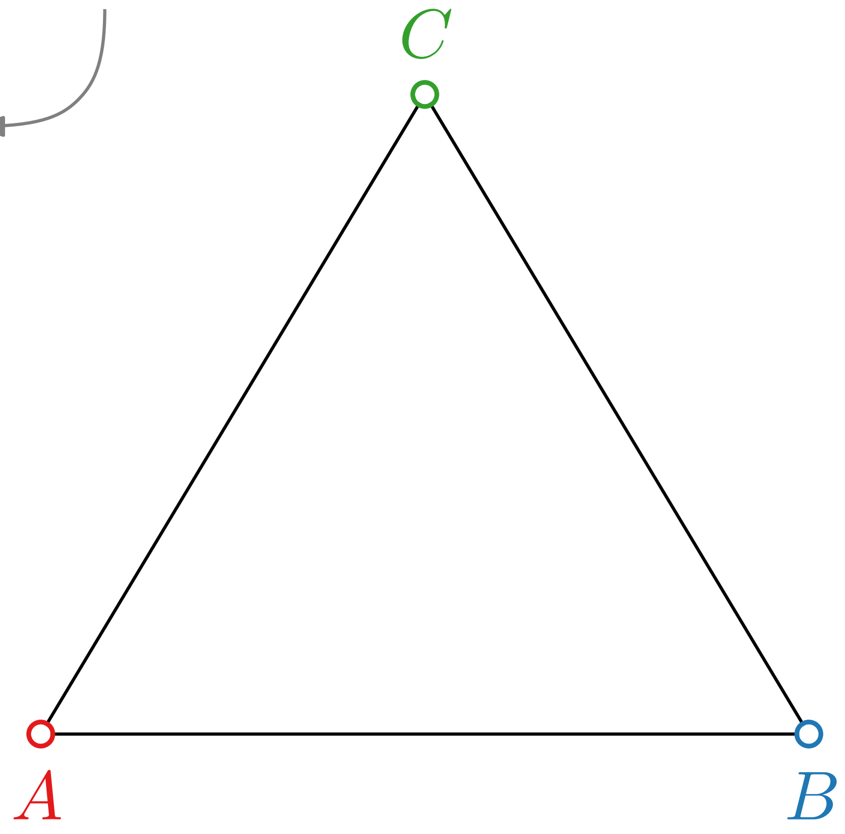
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.
Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



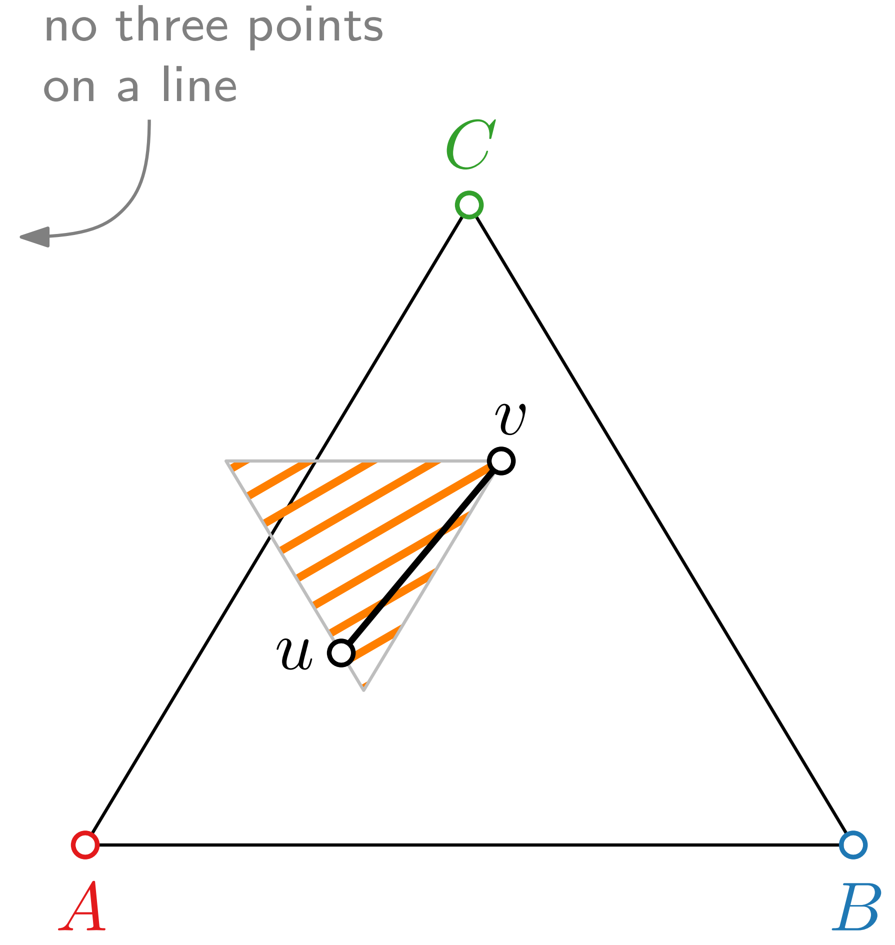
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$.



Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

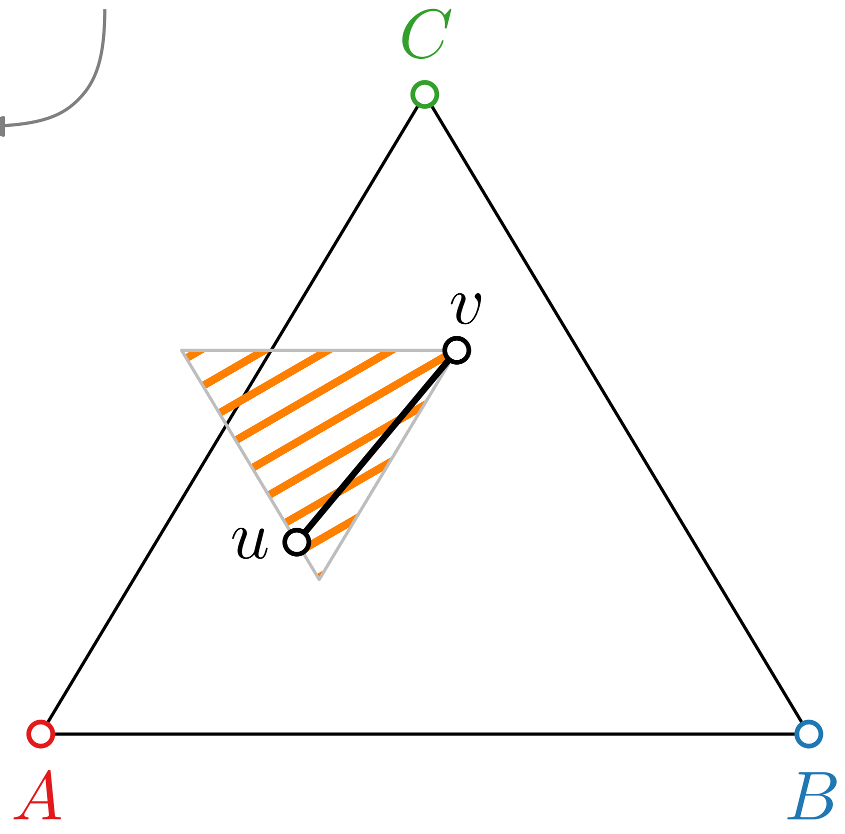
Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi \colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line

- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)



Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

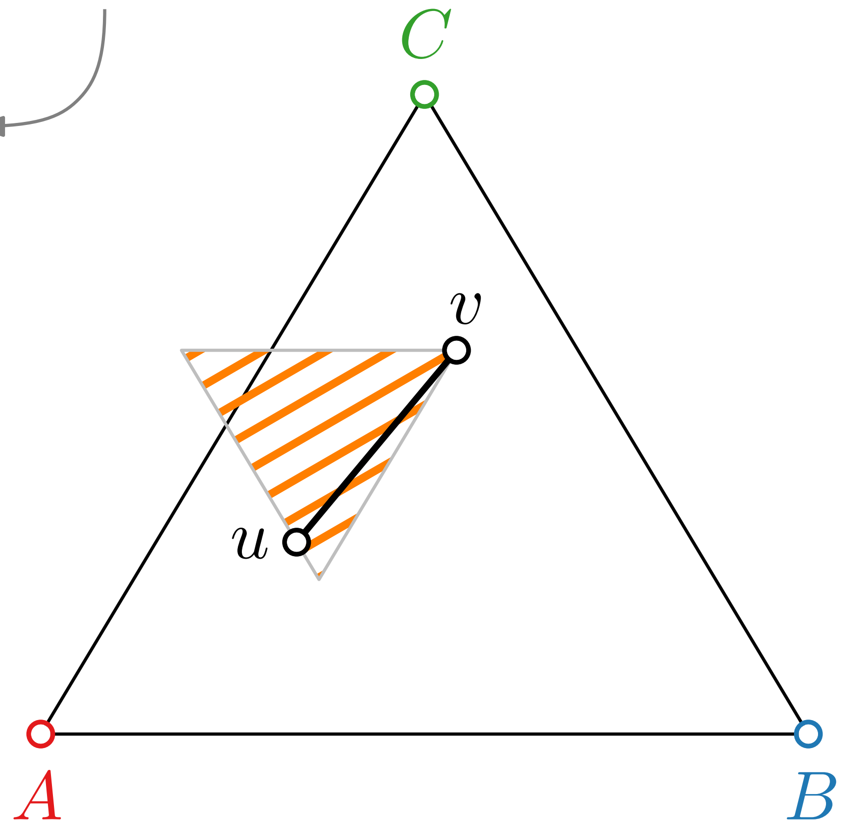
Lemma.
Let $f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line

- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:



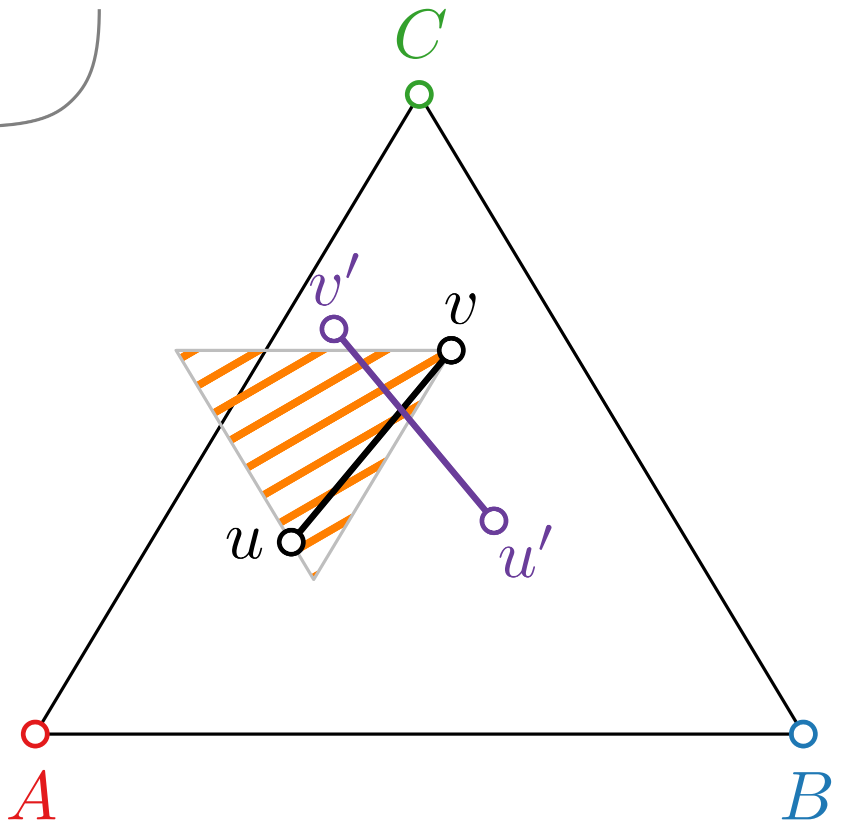
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

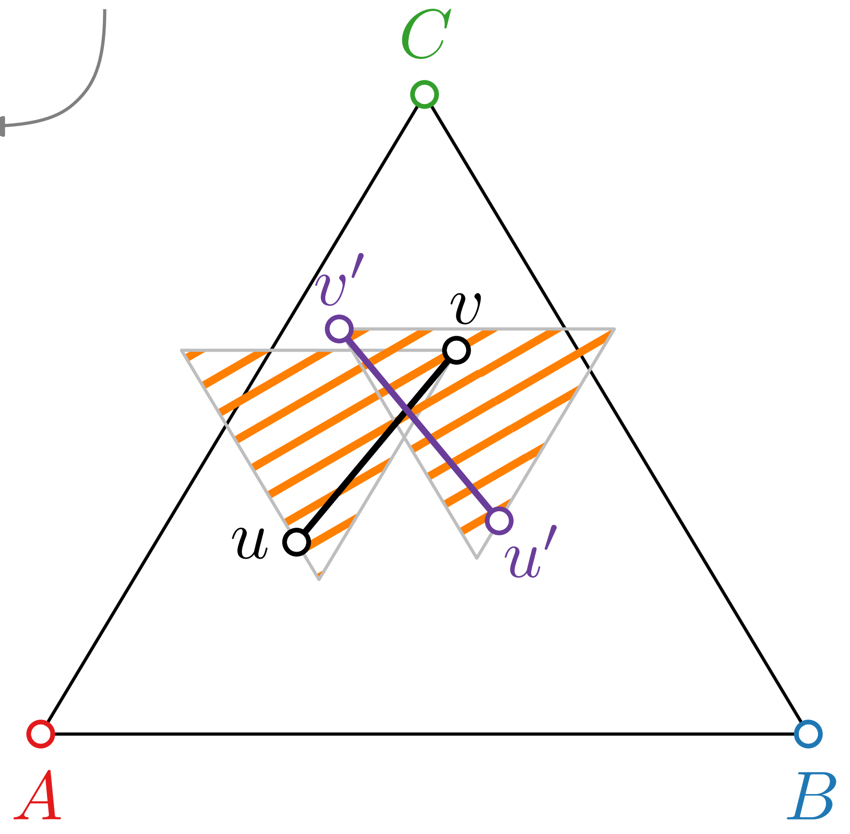
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

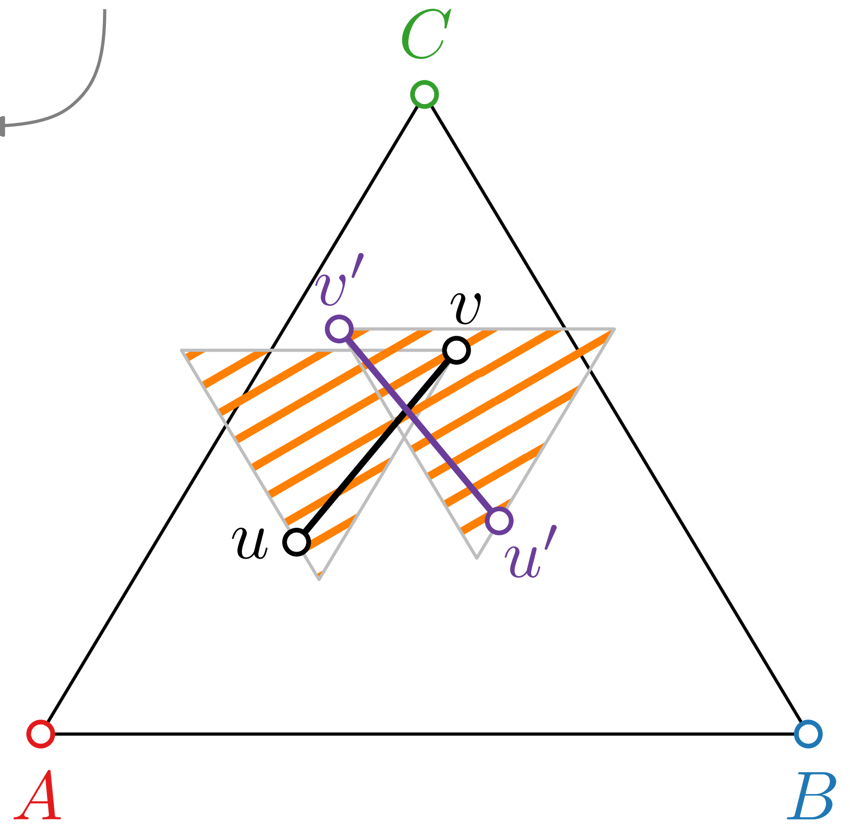
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi \colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

$u'_i > u_i, v_i \quad v'_j > u_j, v_j \quad u_k > u'_k, v'_k \quad v_l > u'_l, v'_l$

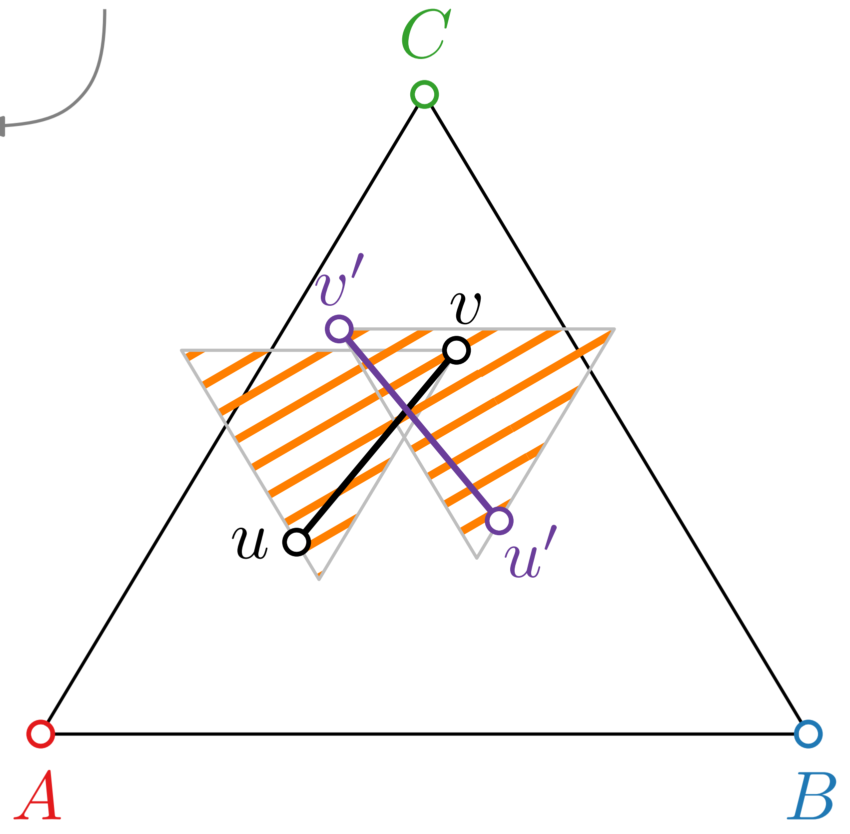
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

$u'_i > u_i, v_i \quad v'_j > u_j, v_j \quad u_k > u'_k, v'_k \quad v_l > u'_l, v'_l$

$\Rightarrow \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$

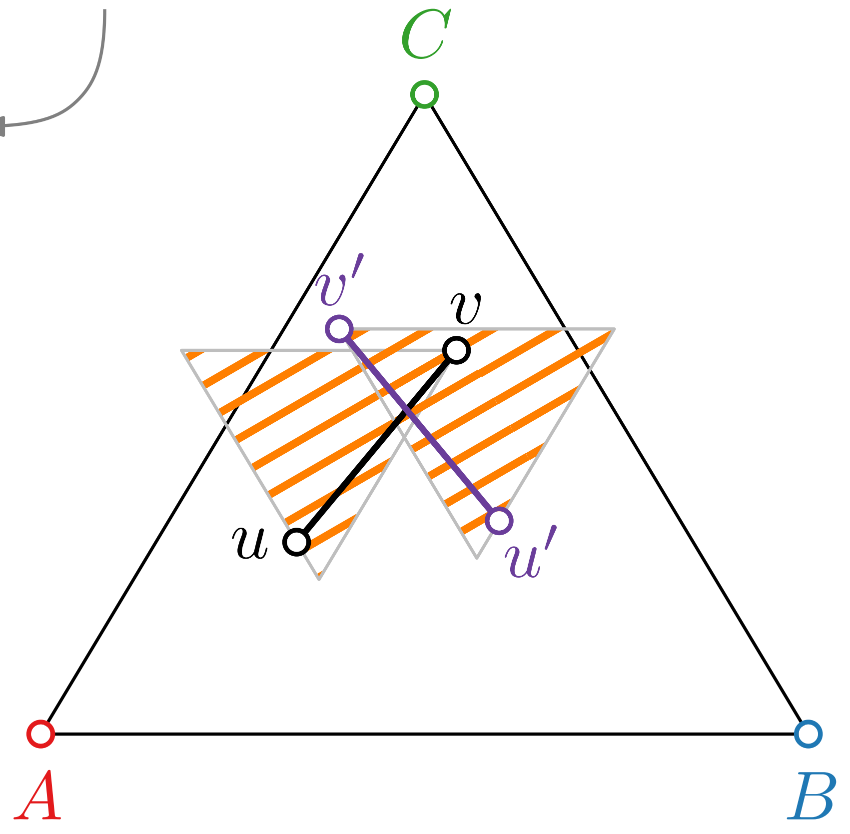
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

$u'_i > u_i, v_i \quad v'_j > u_j, v_j \quad u_k > u'_k, v'_k \quad v_l > u'_l, v'_l$

$\Rightarrow \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$

w.l.o.g. $i = j = 2 \Rightarrow u'_2, v'_2 > u_2, v_2$

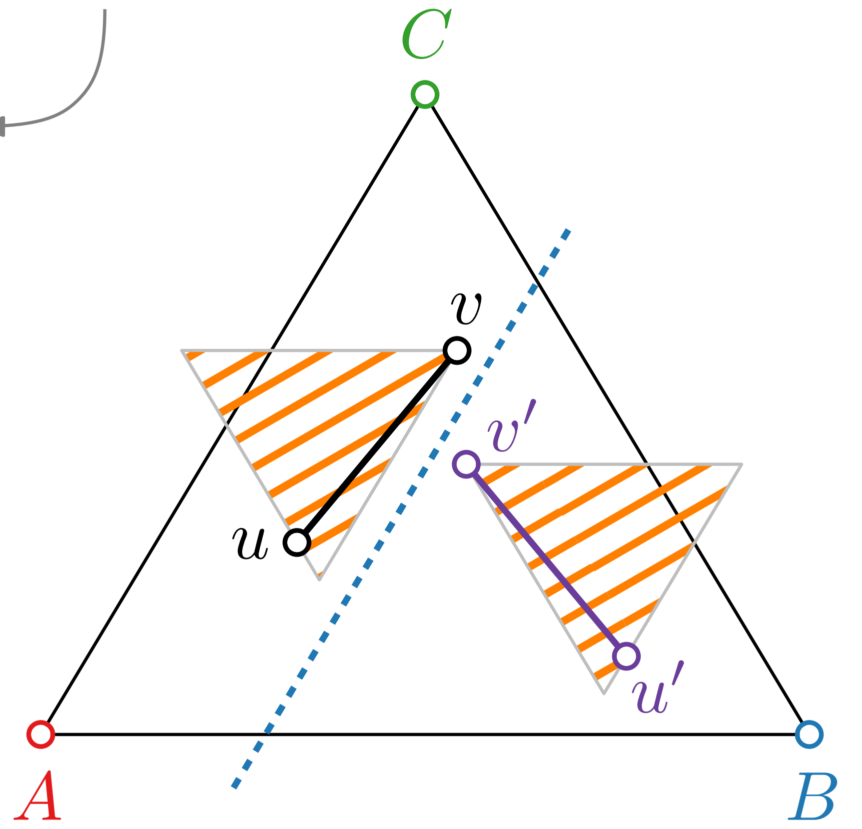
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position. Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

$u'_i > u_i, v_i \quad v'_j > u_j, v_j \quad u_k > u'_k, v'_k \quad v_l > u'_l, v'_l$

$\Rightarrow \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$

w.l.o.g. $i = j = 2 \Rightarrow u'_2, v'_2 > u_2, v_2 \Rightarrow$ separated by a straight line

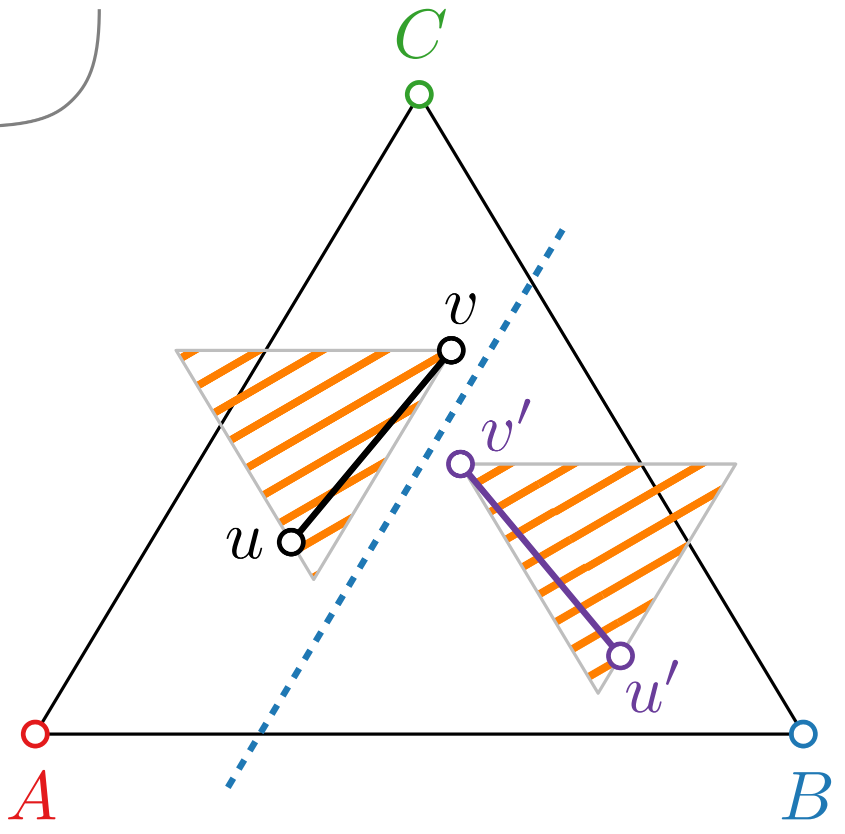
Barycentric Representations of Planar Graphs

Lemma.
Let $f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.
Then the mapping

$$\phi\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar straight-line** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

no three points on a line



- No vertex x can lie on an edge $\{u, v\}$. (clear by definition)
- No pair of edges $\{u, v\}$ and $\{u', v'\}$ crosses:

$u'_i > u_i, v_i \quad v'_j > u_j, v_j \quad u_k > u'_k, v'_k \quad v_l > u'_l, v'_l$

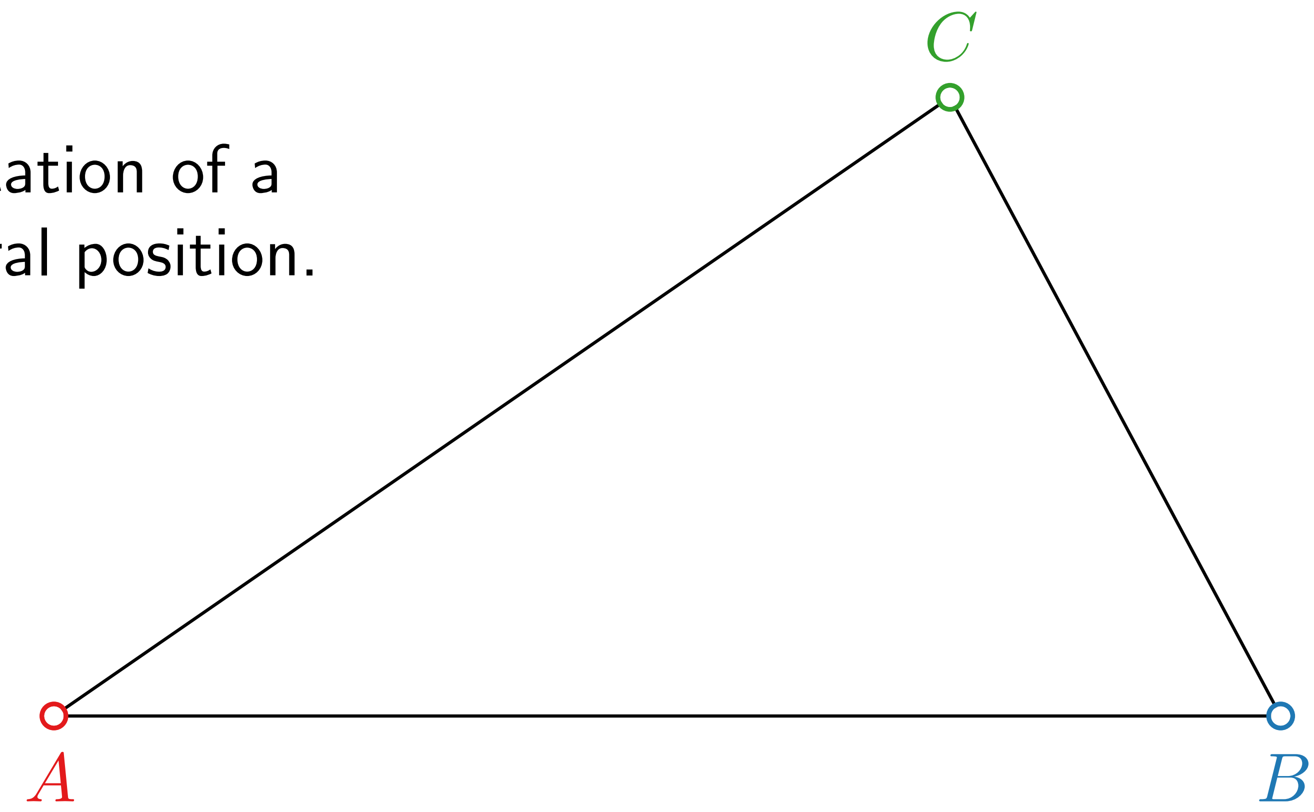
$\Rightarrow \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset$

w.l.o.g. $i = j = 2 \Rightarrow u'_2, v'_2 > u_2, v_2 \;\Rightarrow$ separated by a straight line

How to find a barycentric representation?

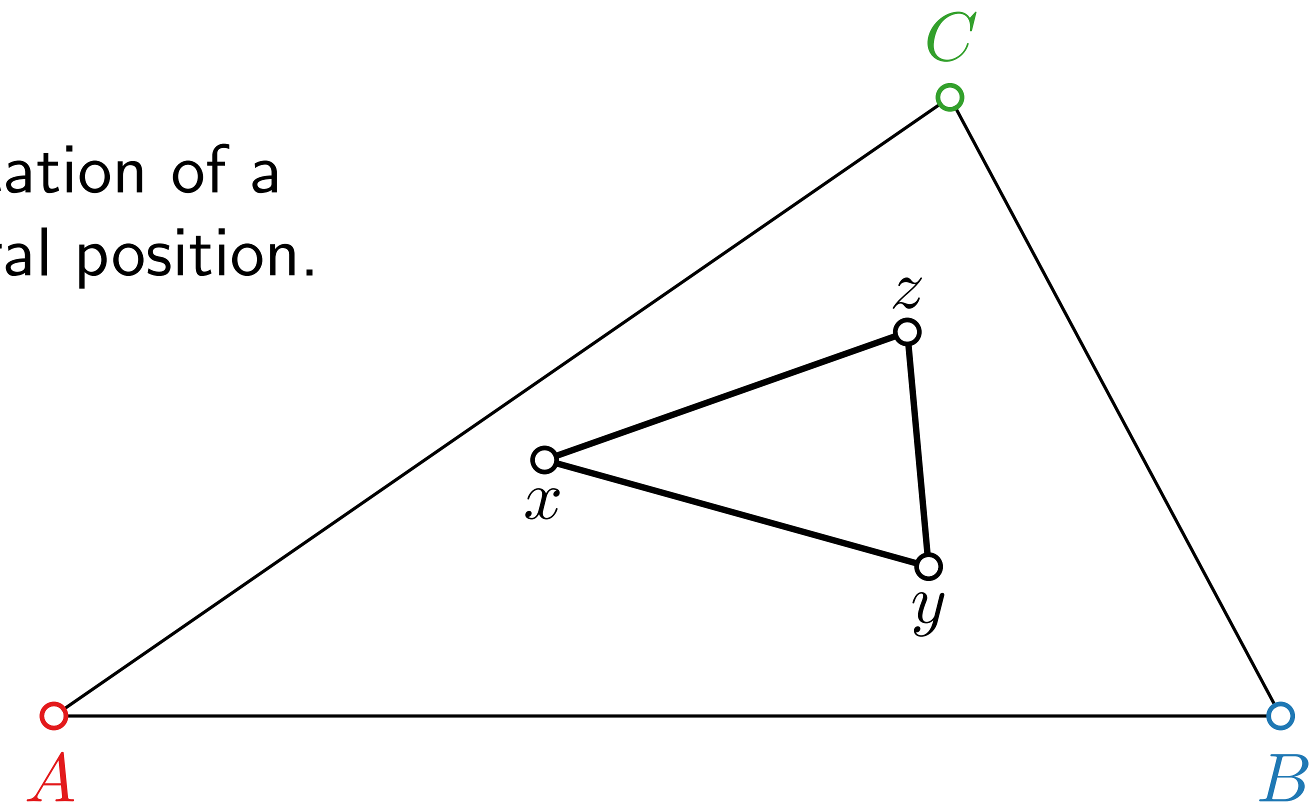
Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.



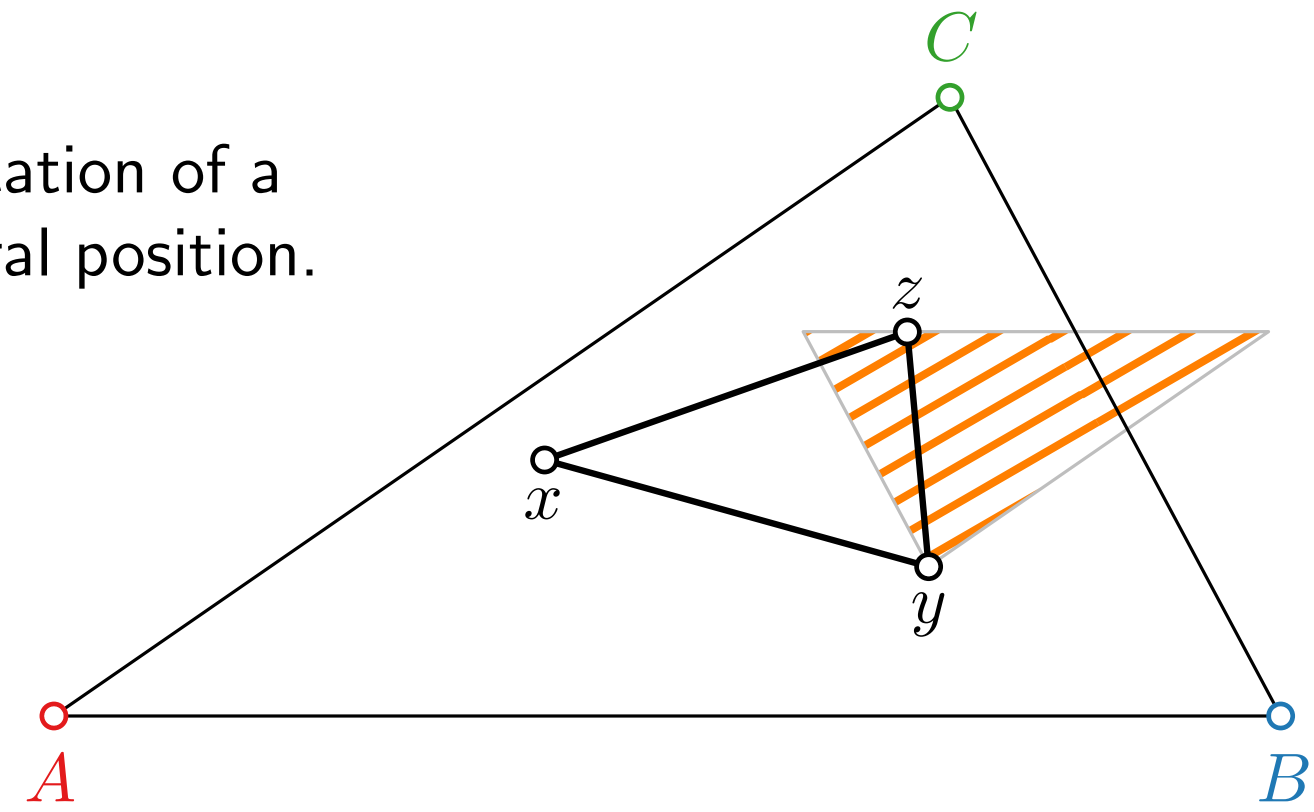
Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.



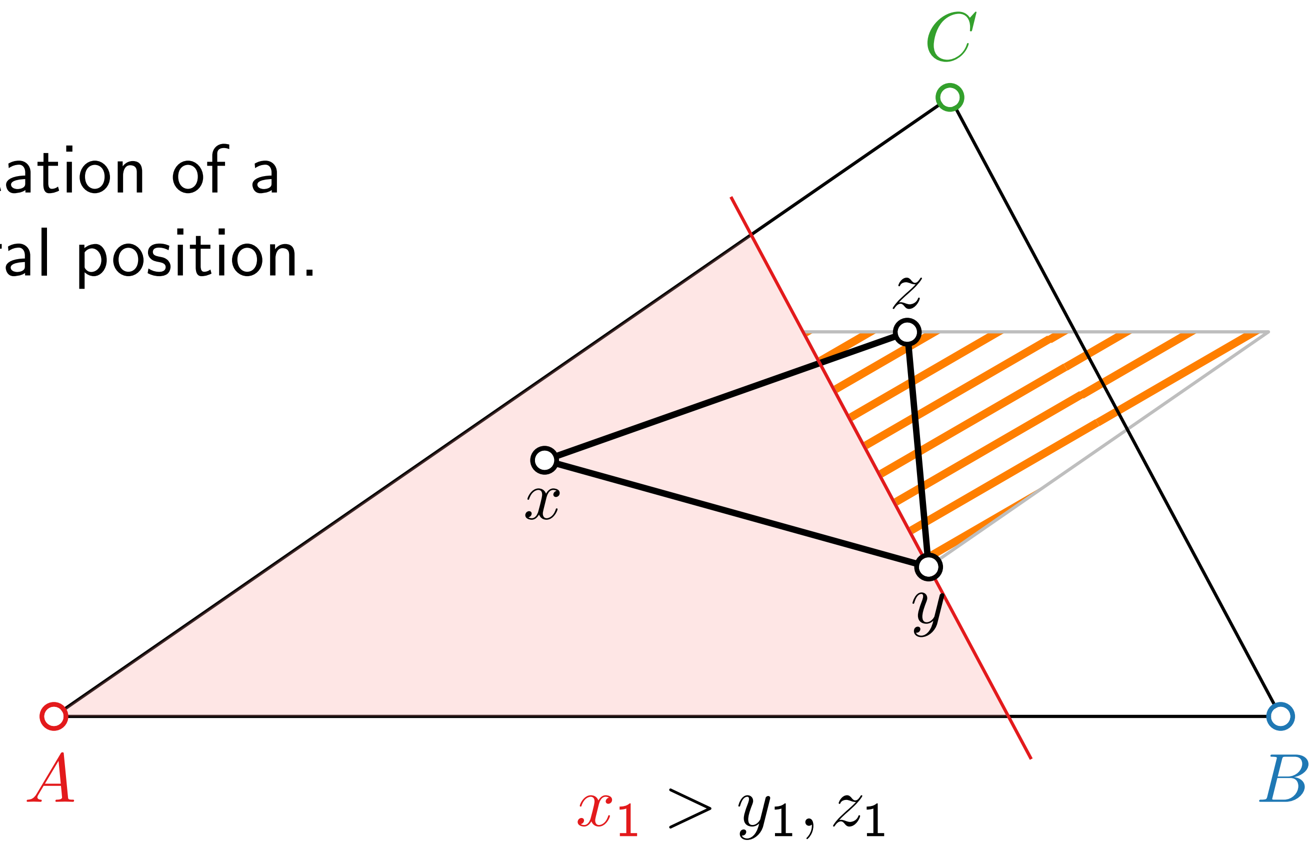
Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.



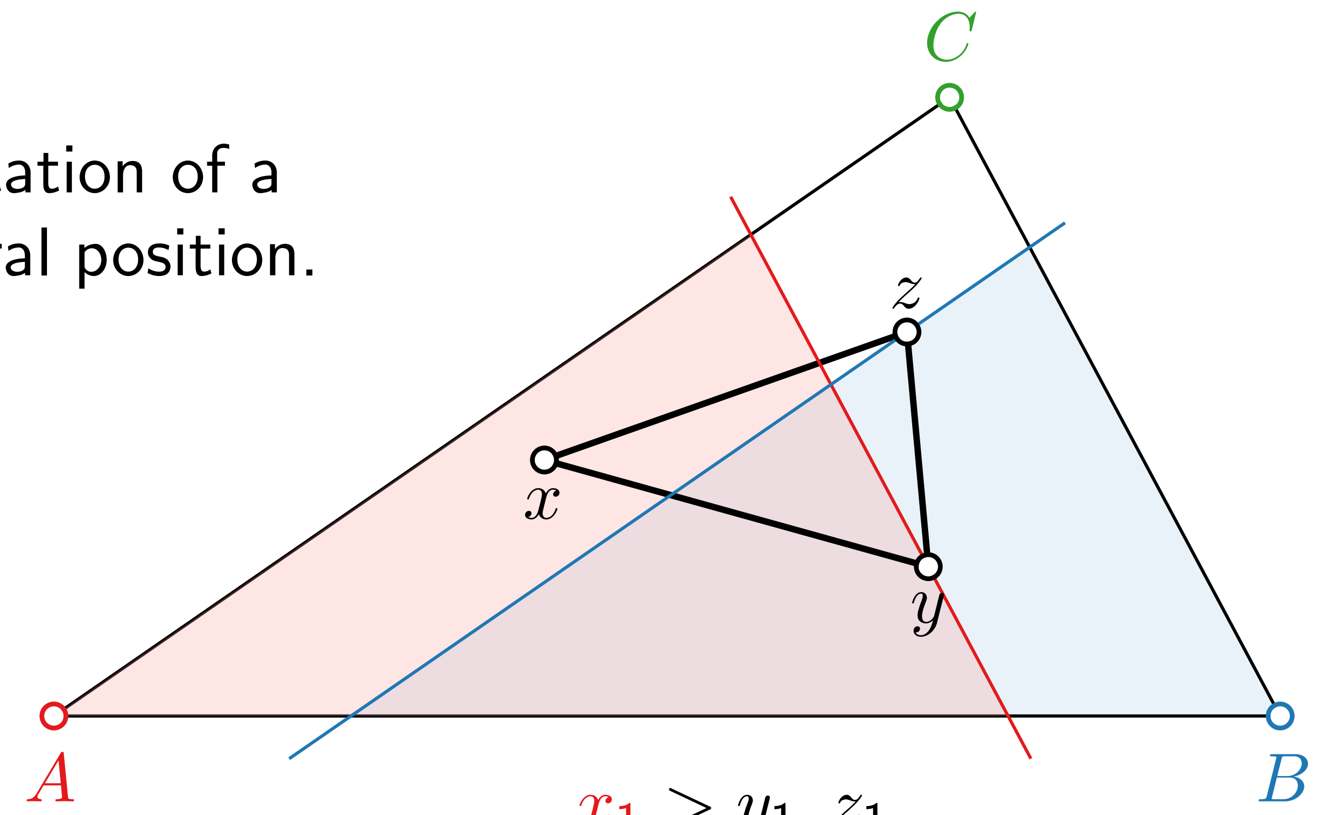
Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.



Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

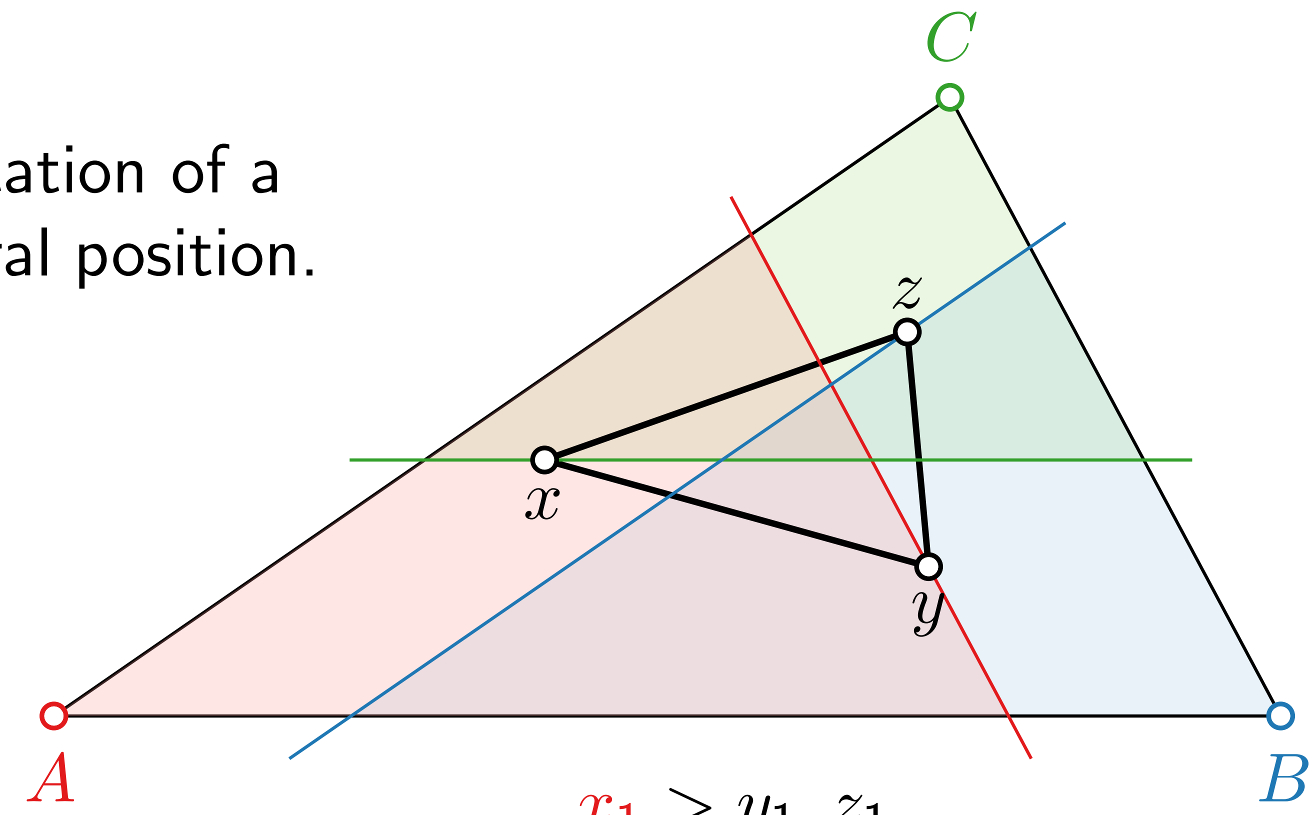


$x_1 > y_1, z_1$

$y_2 > x_2, z_2$

Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.



$x_1 > y_1, z_1$

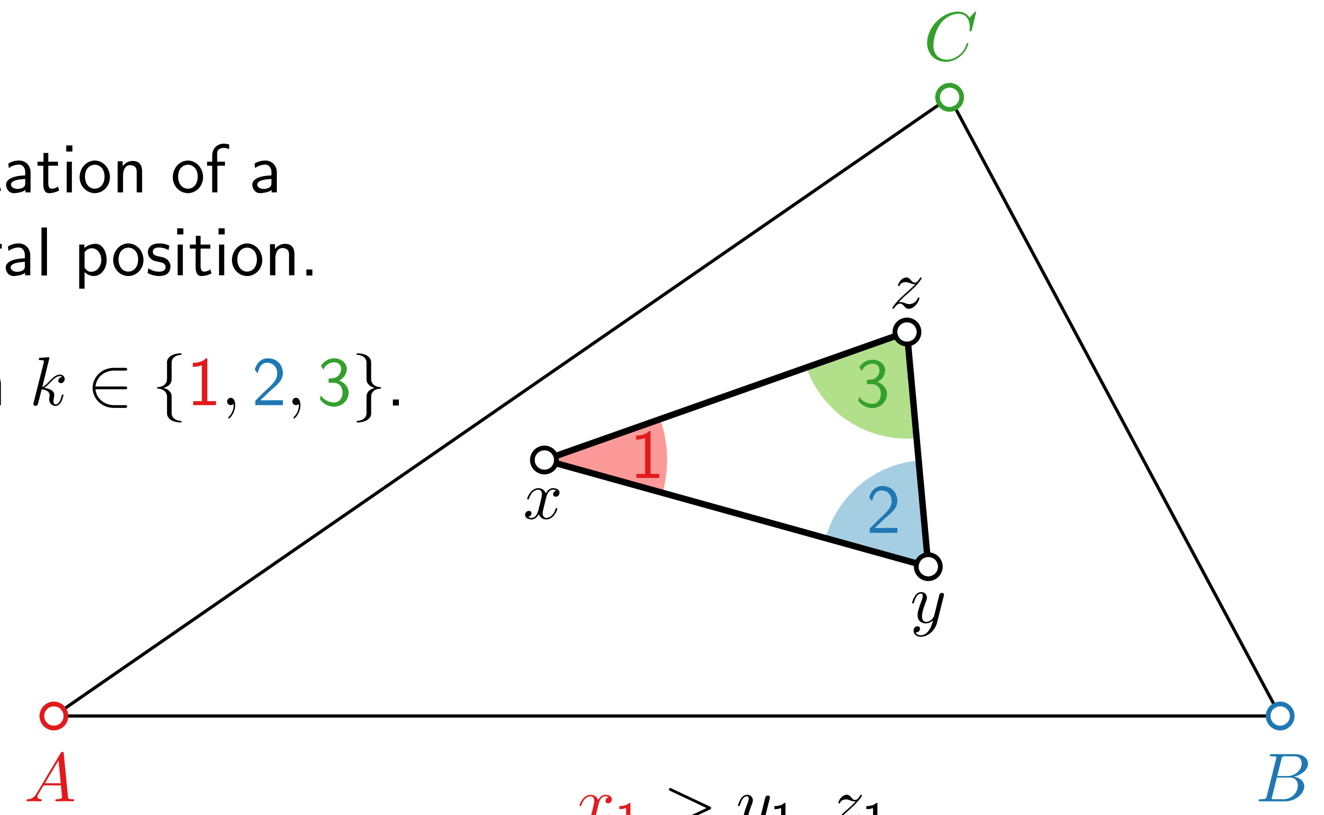
$y_2 > x_2, z_2$

$z_3 > x_3, y_3$

Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.



$x_1 > y_1, z_1$

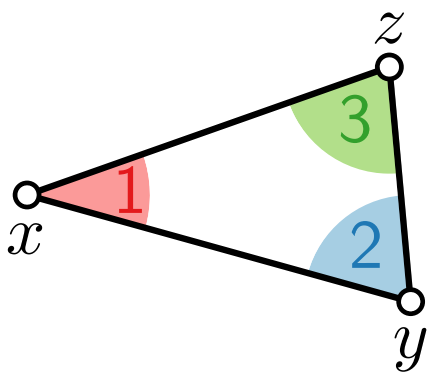
$y_2 > x_2, z_2$

$z_3 > x_3, y_3$

Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.

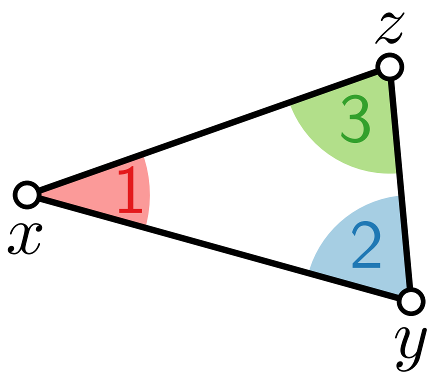


A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.



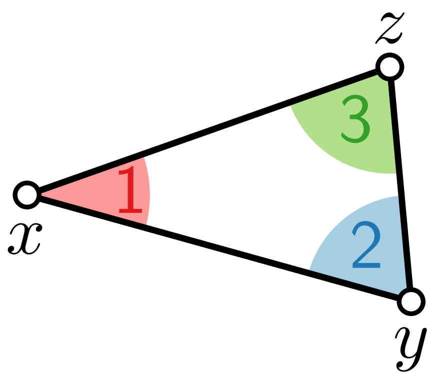
A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise (ccw) order.

Schnyder Labeling

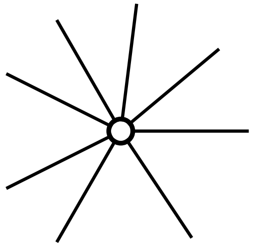
Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.



A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

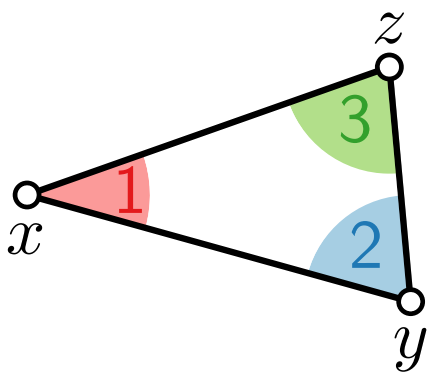
Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise (ccw) order.



Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

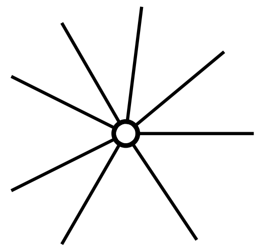
We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.



A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise (ccw) order.

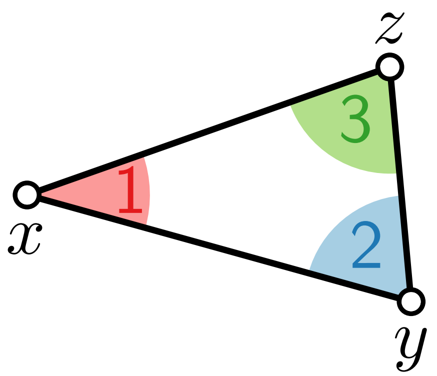
Vertices: The ccw order of labels around each vertex consists of



Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.

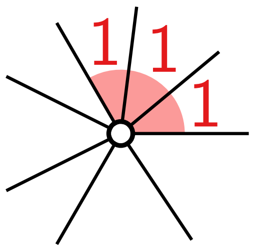


A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise (ccw) order.

Vertices: The ccw order of labels around each vertex consists of

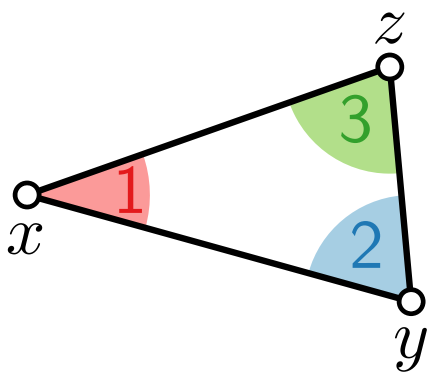
- a non-empty interval of 1s



Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.

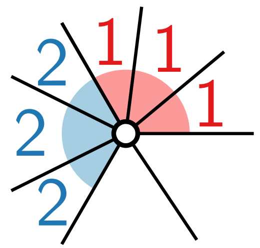


A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise (ccw) order.

Vertices: The ccw order of labels around each vertex consists of

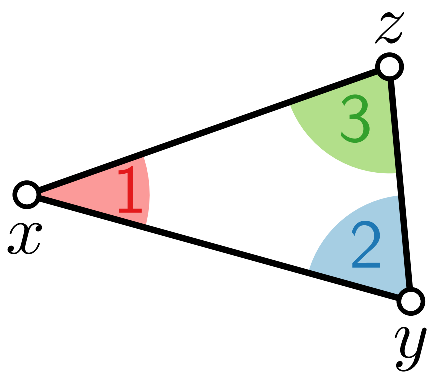
- a non-empty interval of 1s
- followed by a non-empty interval of 2s



Schnyder Labeling

Let $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a barycentric representation of a planar graph G, and let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be in general position.

We can label each angle in $\triangle xyz$ **uniquely** with $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.

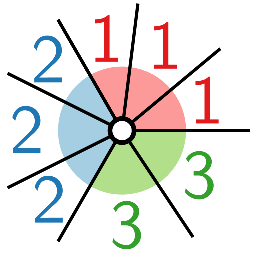


A **Schnyder labeling** of a plane triangulation G is a labeling of all internal angles with labels 1, 2 and 3 such that:

Faces: The three angles of an internal face are labeled 1, 2 and 3 in counterclockwise (ccw) order.

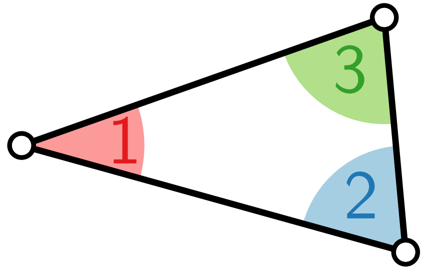
Vertices: The ccw order of labels around each vertex consists of

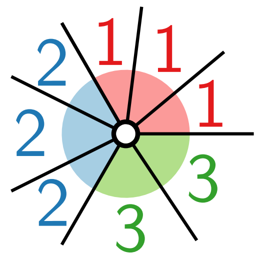
- a non-empty interval of 1s
- followed by a non-empty interval of 2s
- followed by a non-empty interval of 3s.



Schnyder Wood

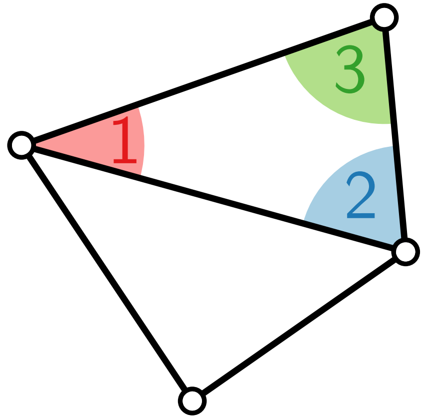
A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

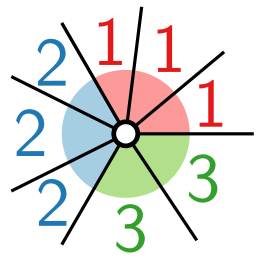




Schnyder Wood

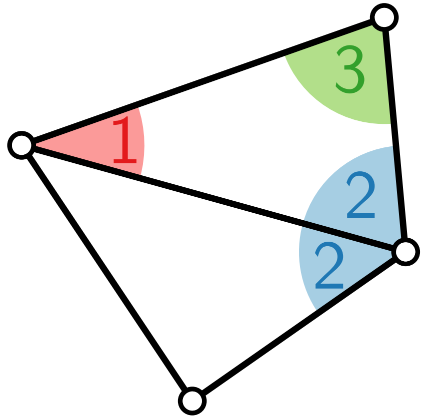
A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

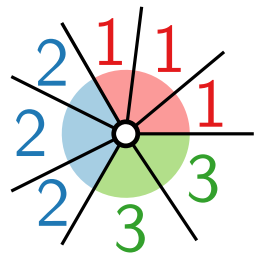




Schnyder Wood

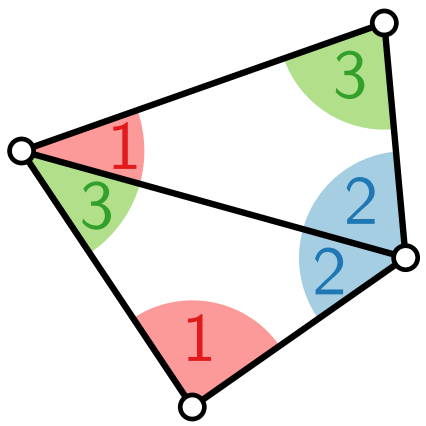
A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

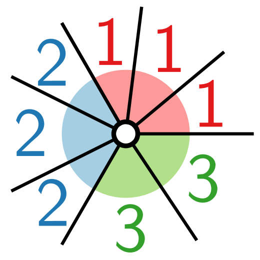




Schnyder Wood

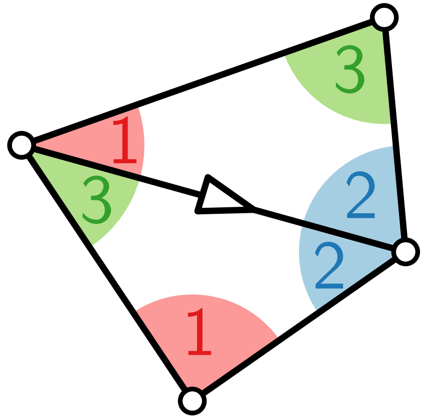
A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

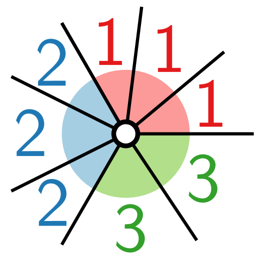




Schnyder Wood

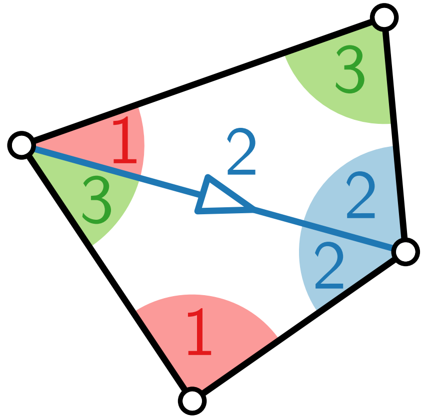
A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

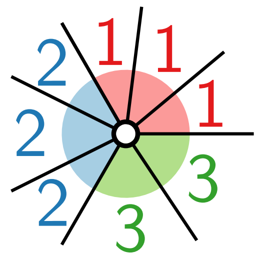




Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

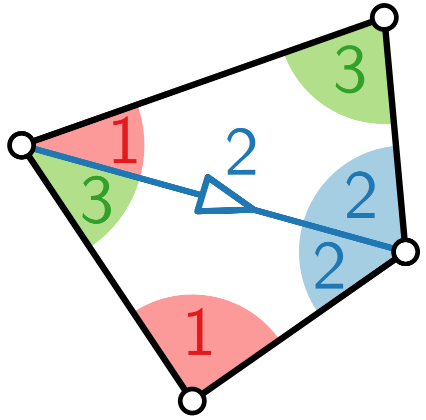


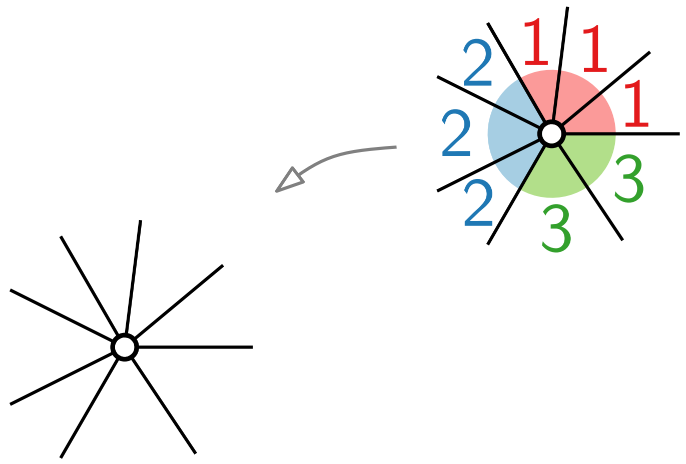


Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

A **Schnyder wood** (or **realizer**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that, for each inner vertex $v \in V$, it holds that



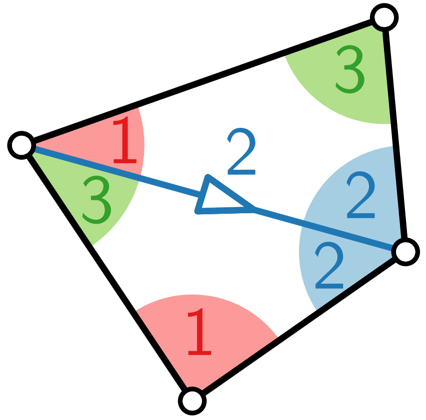


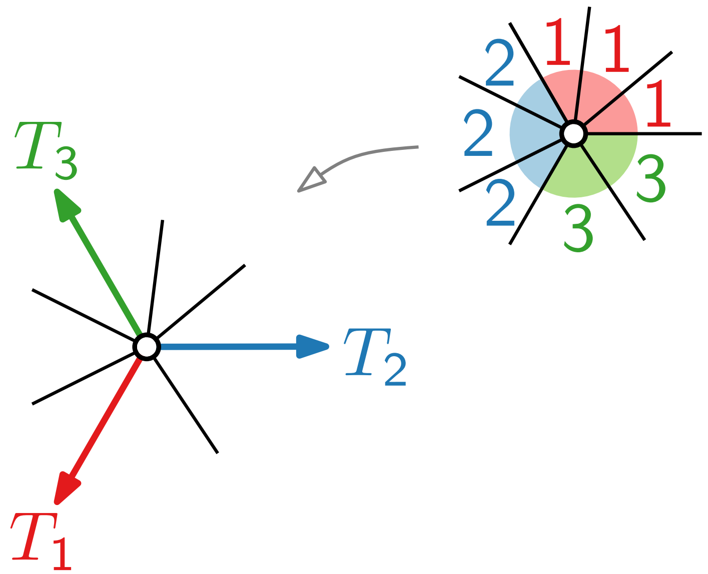
Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

A **Schnyder wood** (or **realizer**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that, for each inner vertex $v \in V$, it holds that

- v has one outgoing edge in each of T_1, T_2, and T_3.



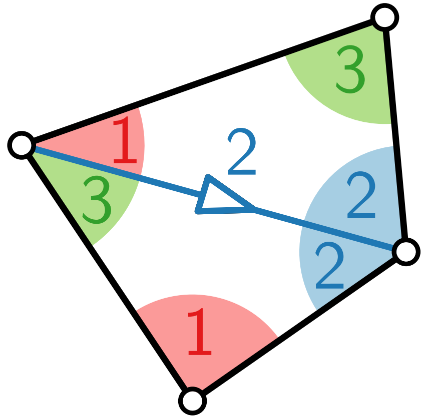


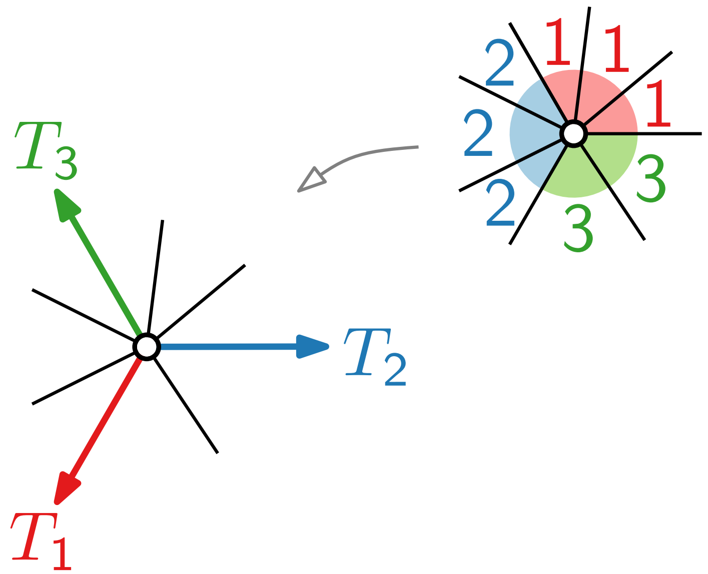
Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

A **Schnyder wood** (or **realizer**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that, for each inner vertex $v \in V$, it holds that

- v has one outgoing edge in each of T_1, T_2, and T_3.
- The ccw order of edges around v is:



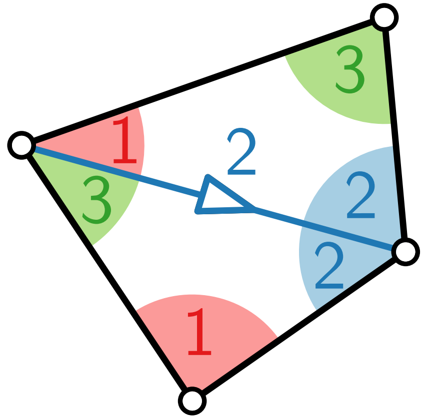


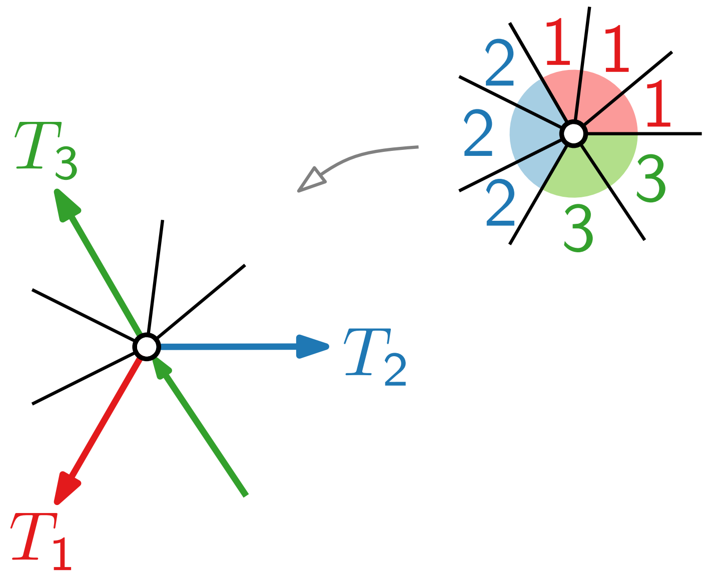
Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

A **Schnyder wood** (or **realizer**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that, for each inner vertex $v \in V$, it holds that

- v has one outgoing edge in each of T_1, T_2, and T_3.
- The ccw order of edges around v is:
  leaving in T_1, entering in T_3,



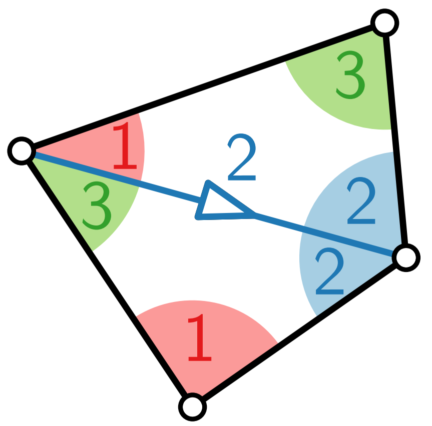


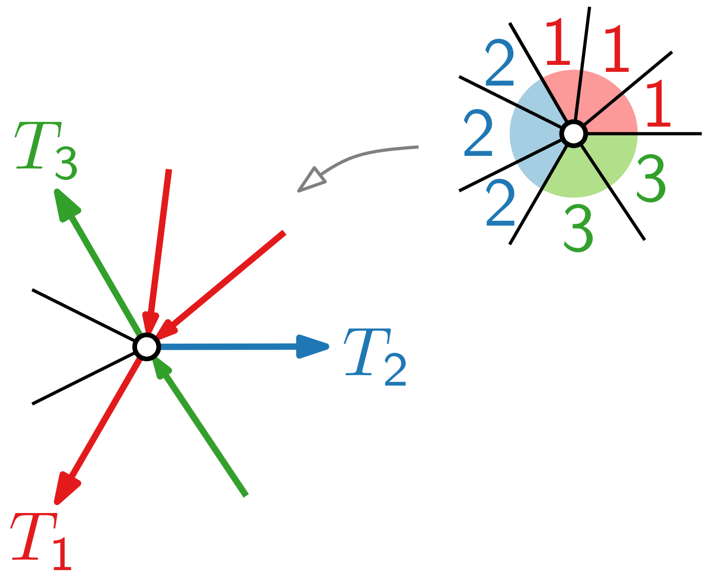
Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

A **Schnyder wood** (or **realizer**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that, for each inner vertex $v \in V$, it holds that

- v has one outgoing edge in each of T_1, T_2, and T_3.
- The ccw order of edges around v is: leaving in T_1, entering in T_3, leaving in T_2, entering in T_1,



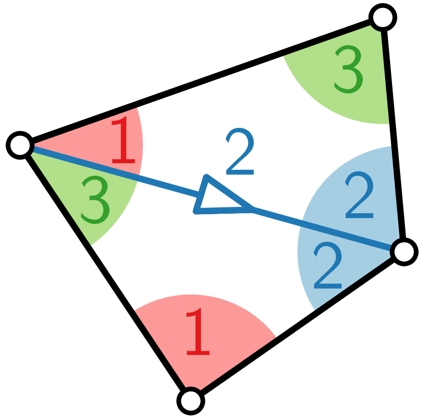


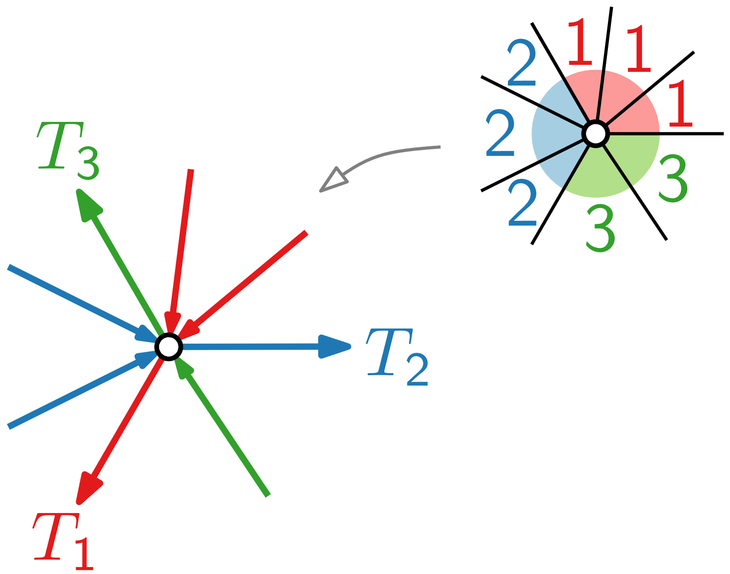
Schnyder Wood

A Schnyder labeling induces an edge labeling.

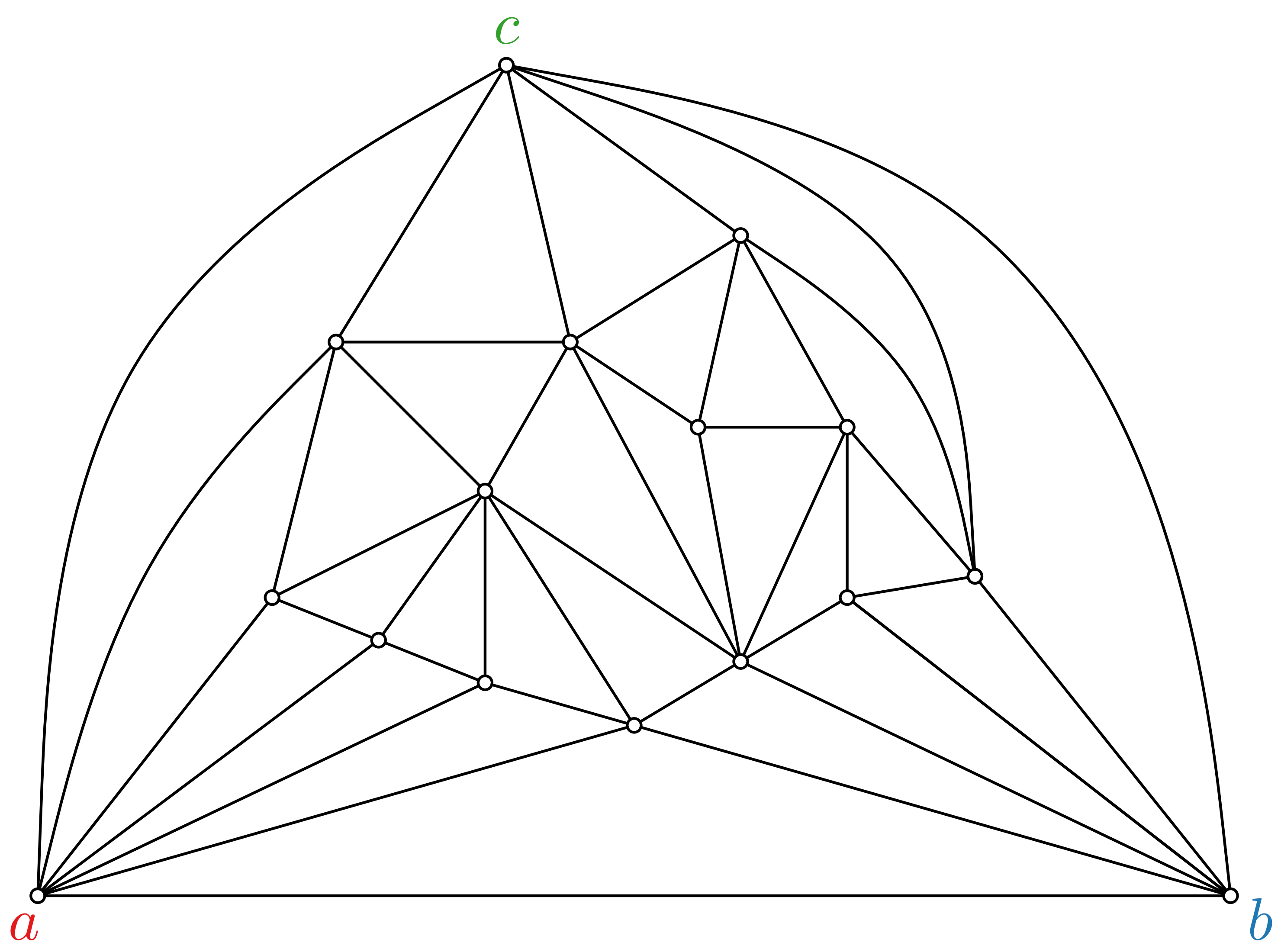
A **Schnyder wood** (or **realizer**) of a plane triangulation $G = (V, E)$ is a partition of the inner edges of E into three sets of oriented edges T_1, T_2, T_3 such that, for each inner vertex $v \in V$, it holds that

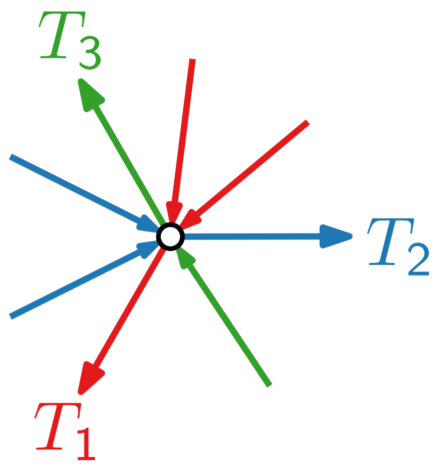
- v has one outgoing edge in each of T_1, T_2, and T_3.
- The ccw order of edges around v is:
  leaving in T_1, entering in T_3, leaving in T_2,
  entering in T_1, leaving in T_3, entering in T_2.



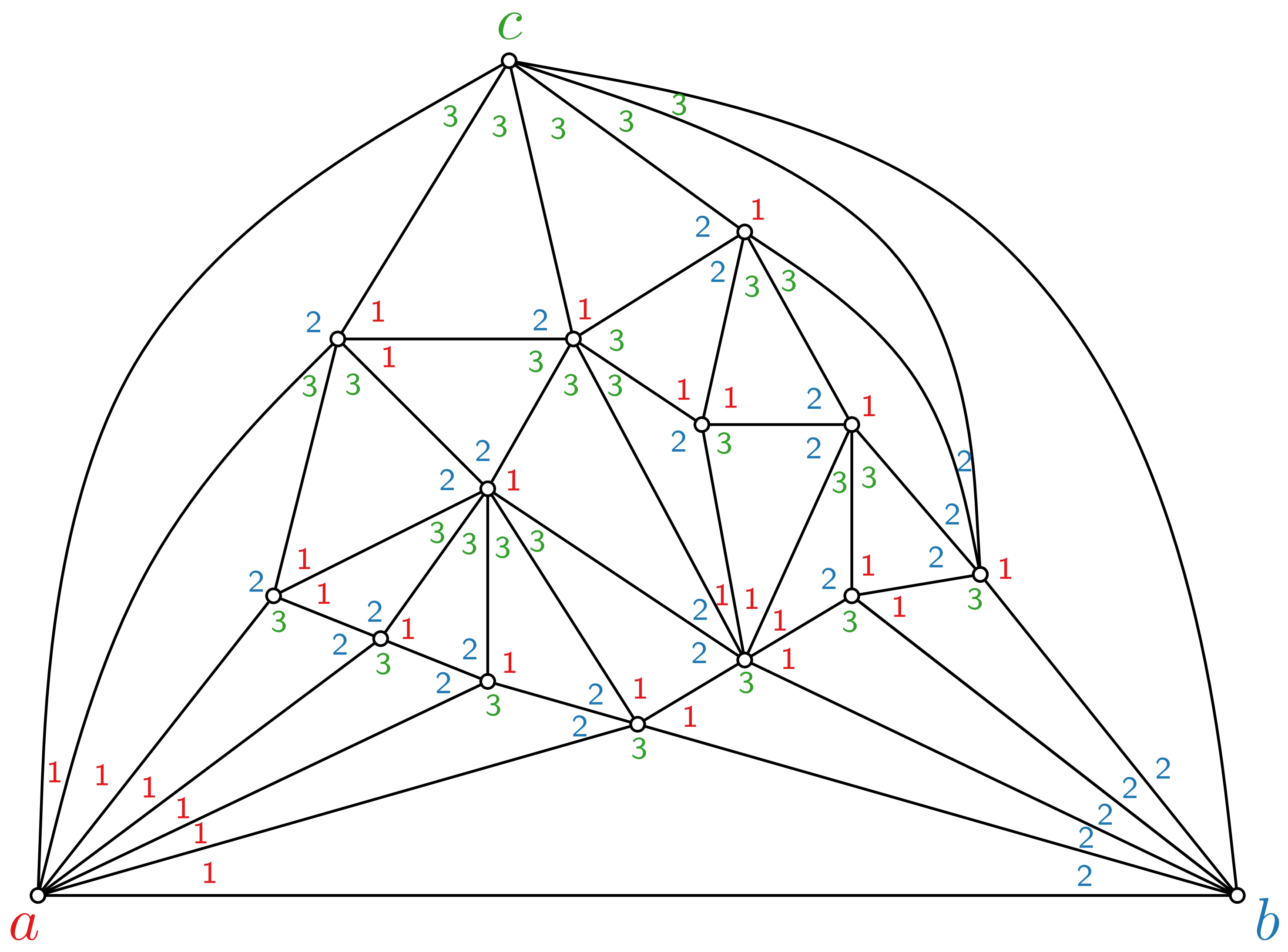


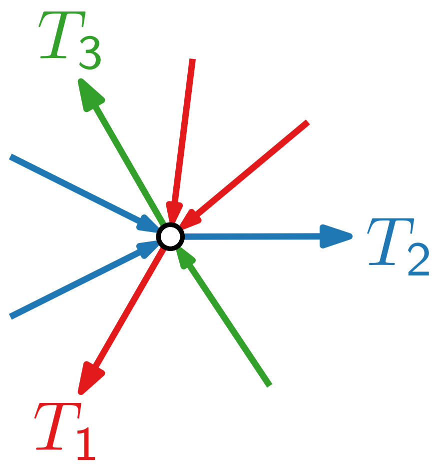
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties



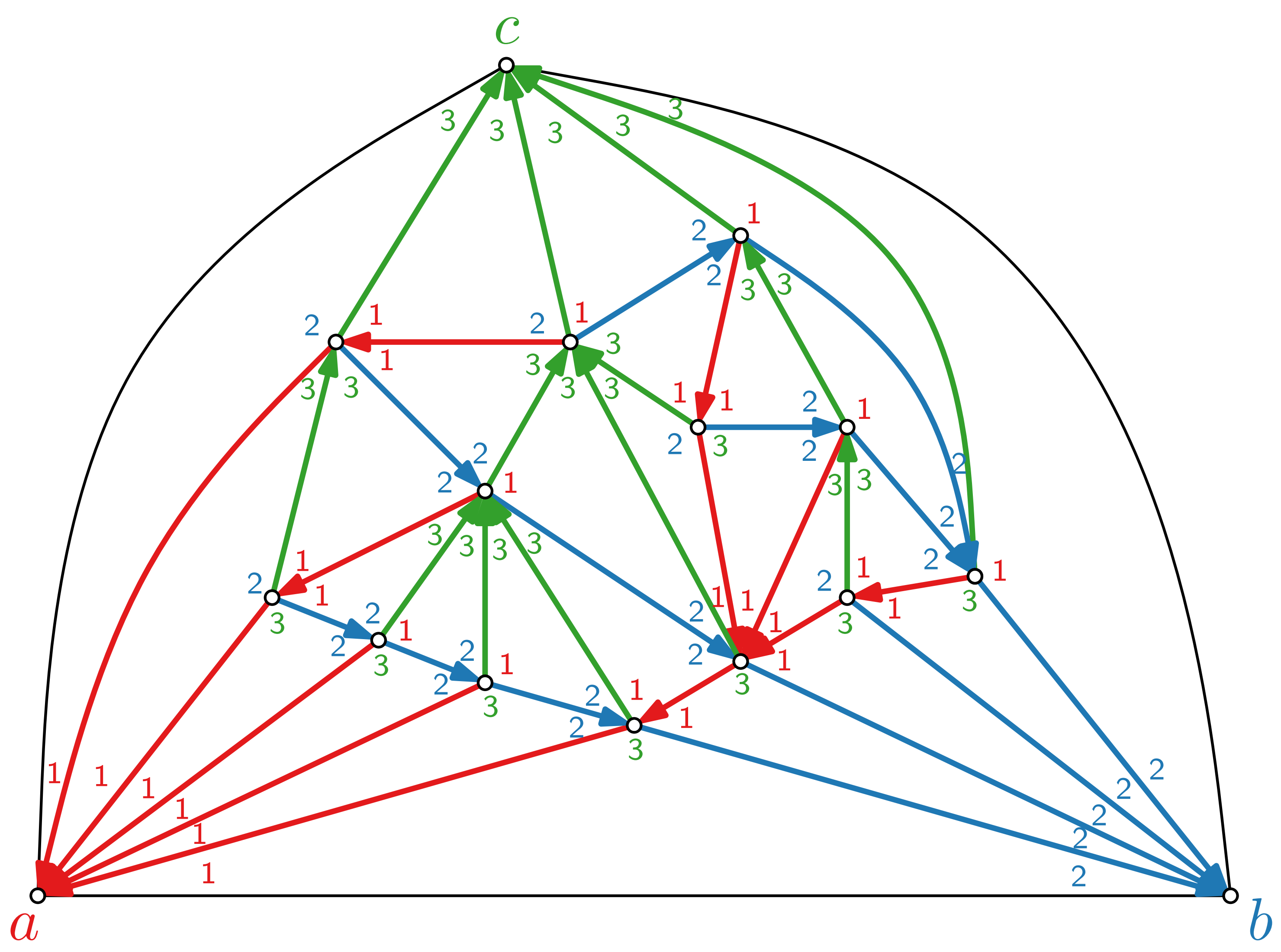


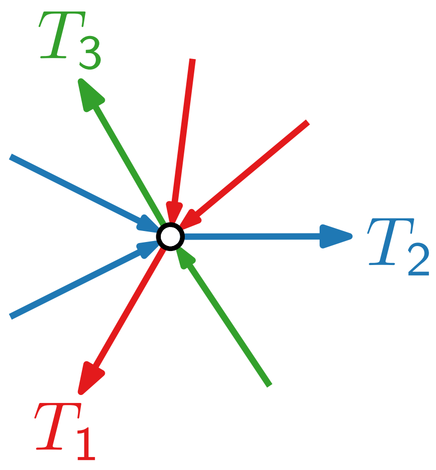
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties



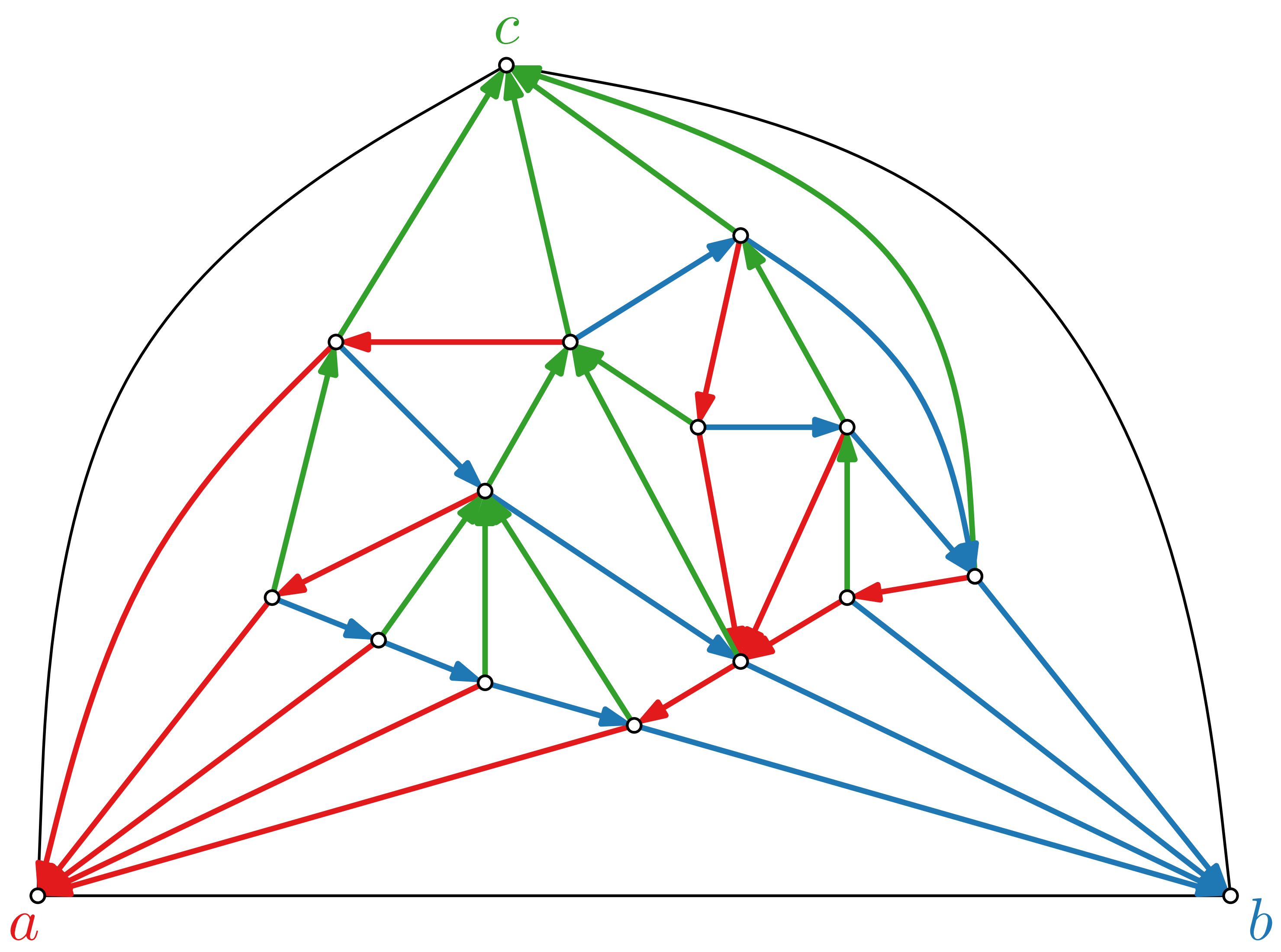


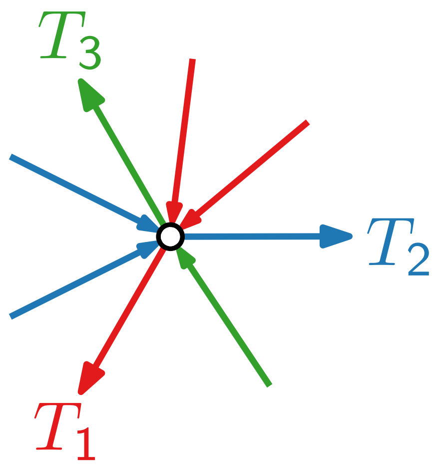
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties



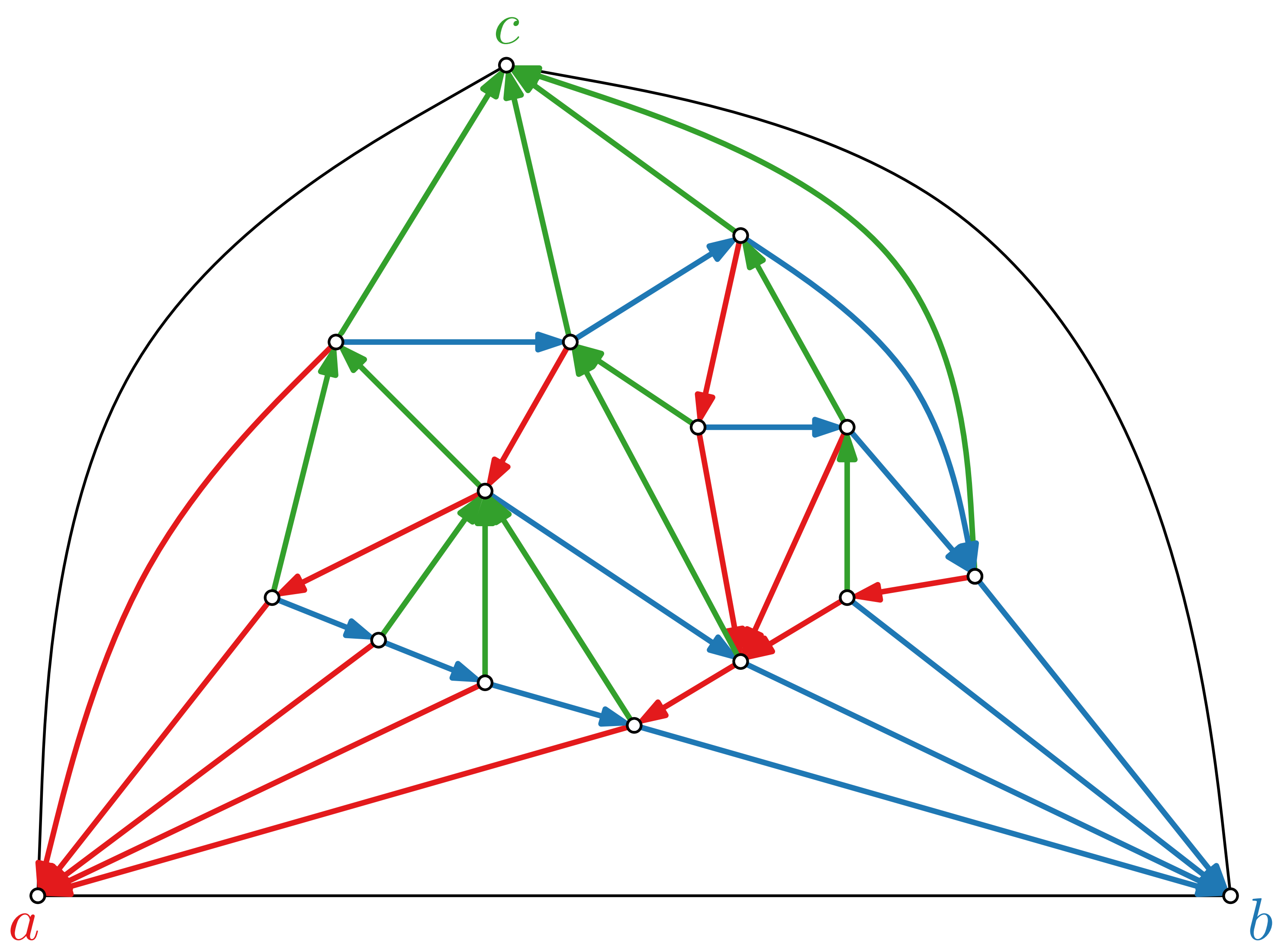


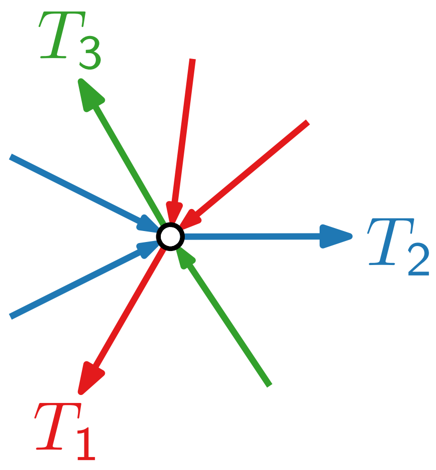
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties





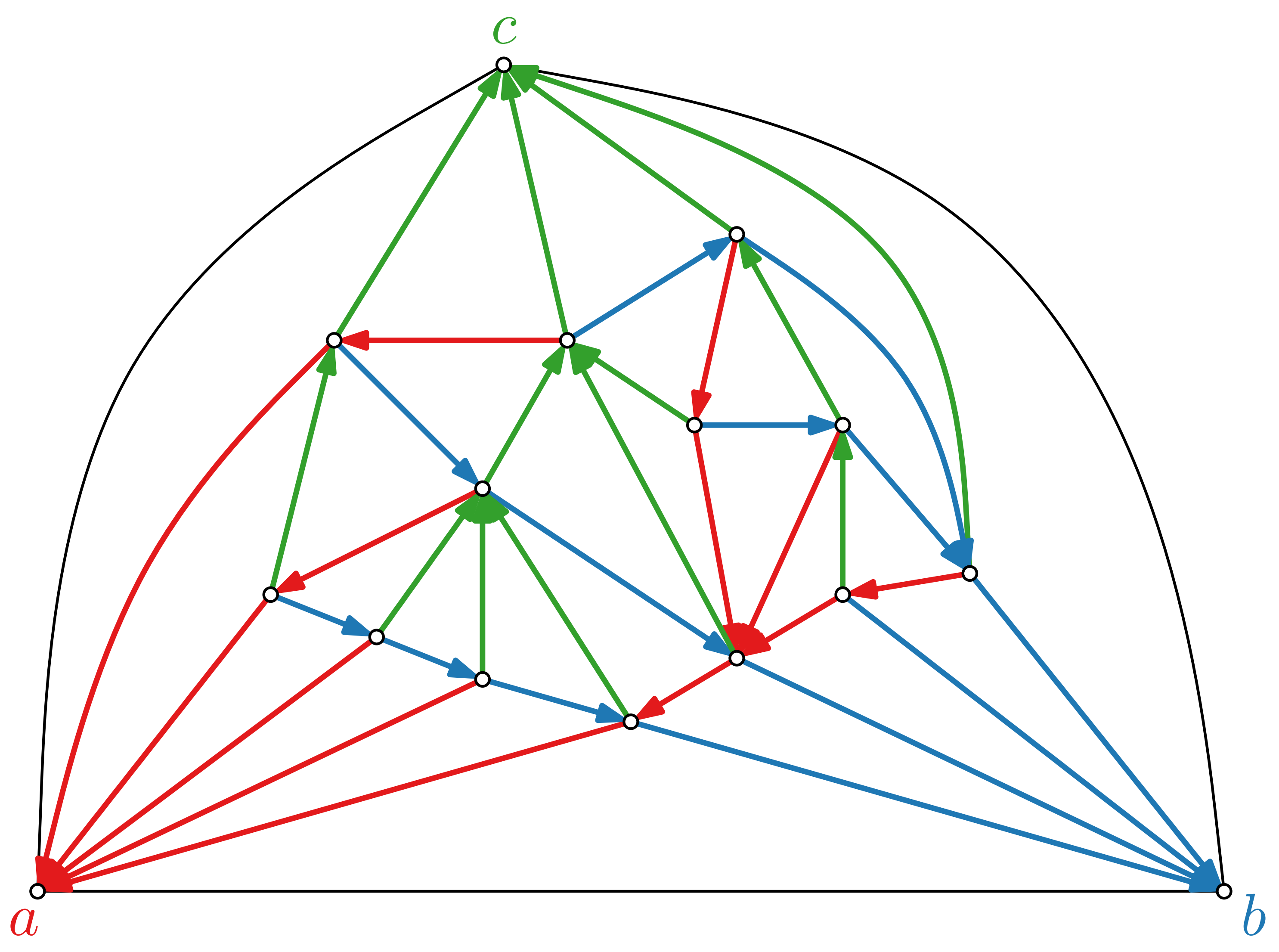
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties

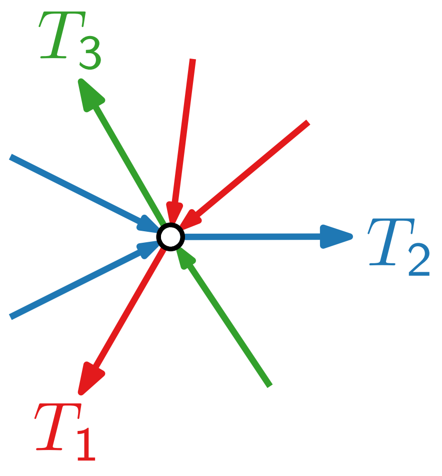




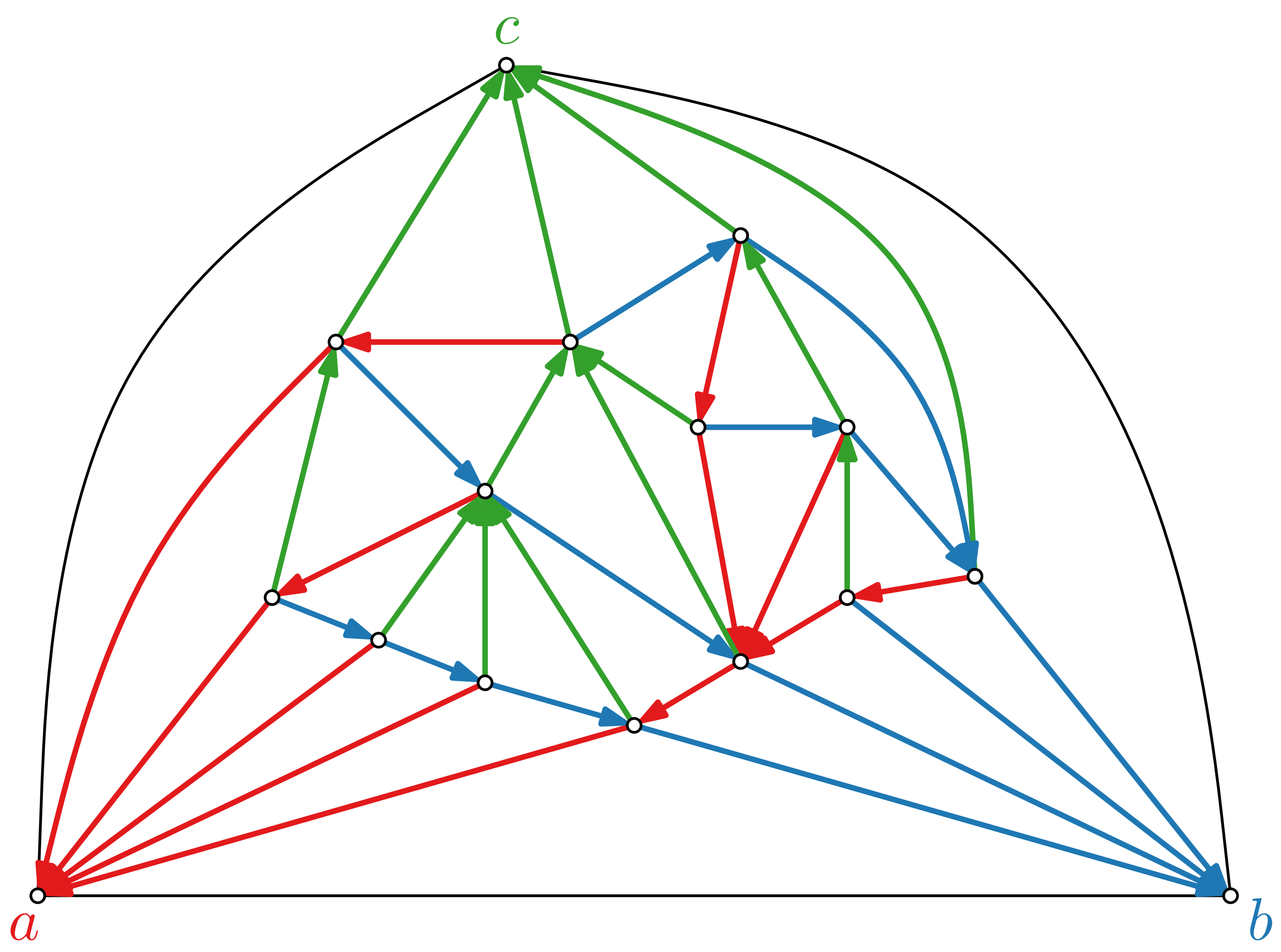
(a Schnyder labeling is not unique)

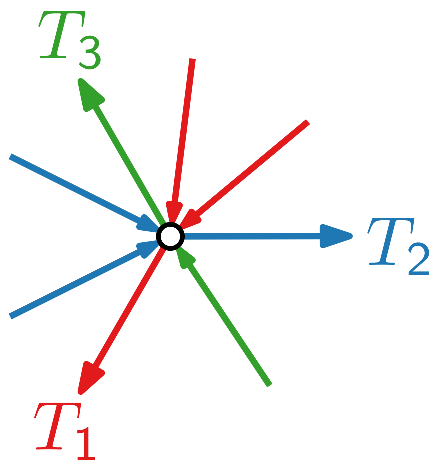
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties





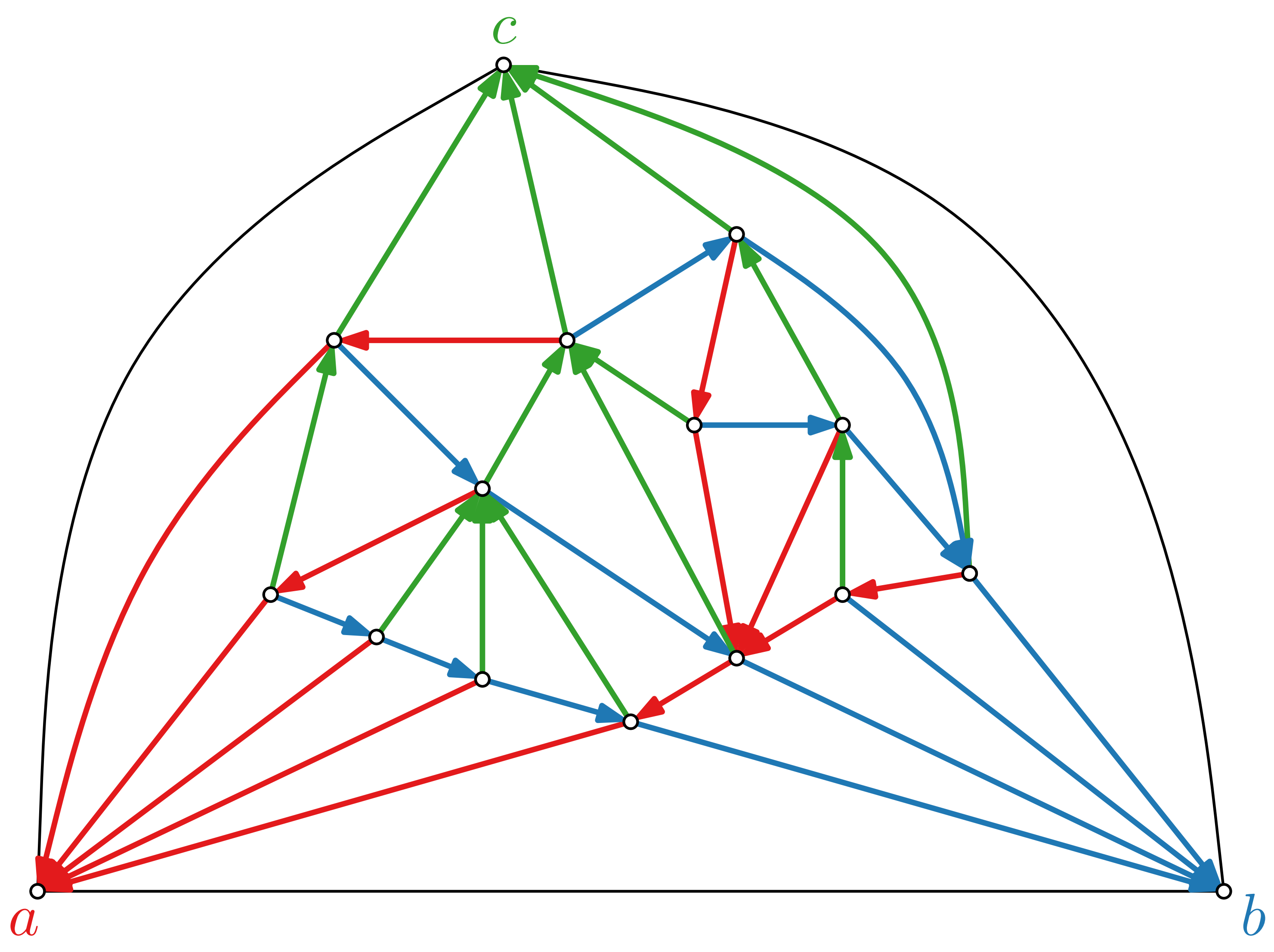
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties

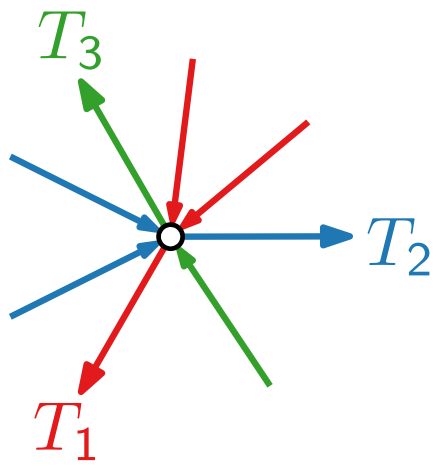




- All inner edges incident to a, b, and c are incoming in the same color.

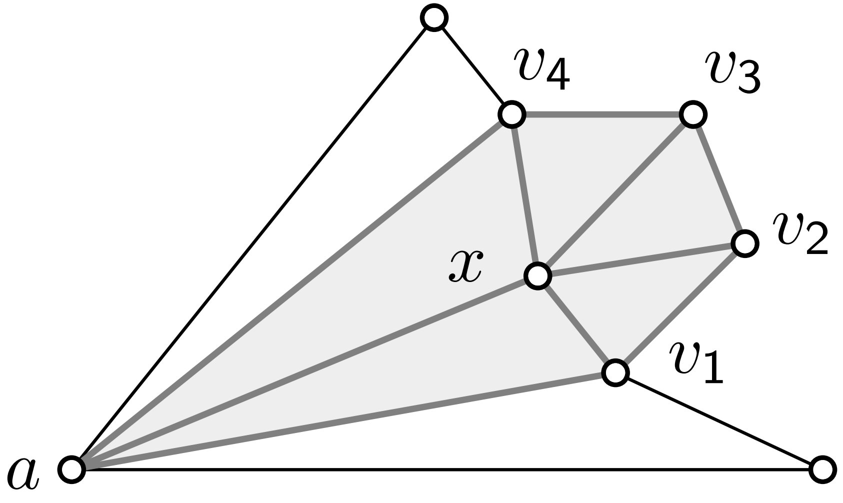
Schnyder Wood – Example and Properties



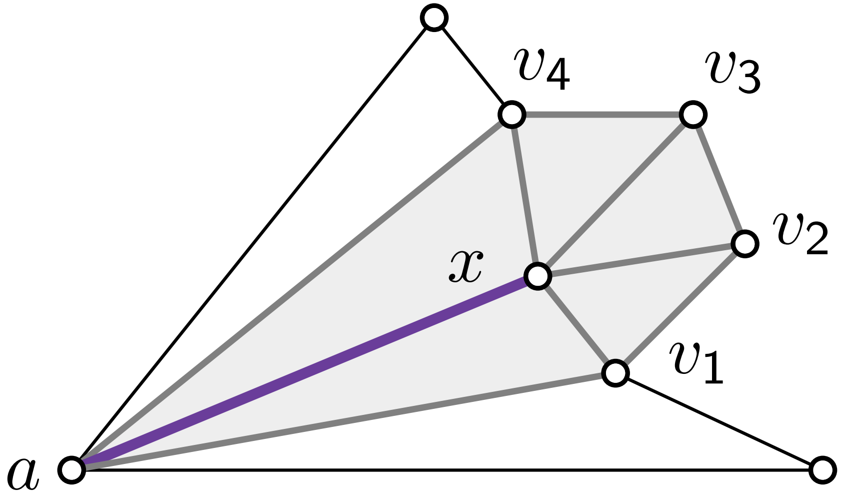


- All inner edges incident to a, b, and c are incoming in the same color.
- T_1, T_2, and T_3 are trees.
  Each spans all inner vertices and one outer vertex (its root).

Schnyder Wood – Existence

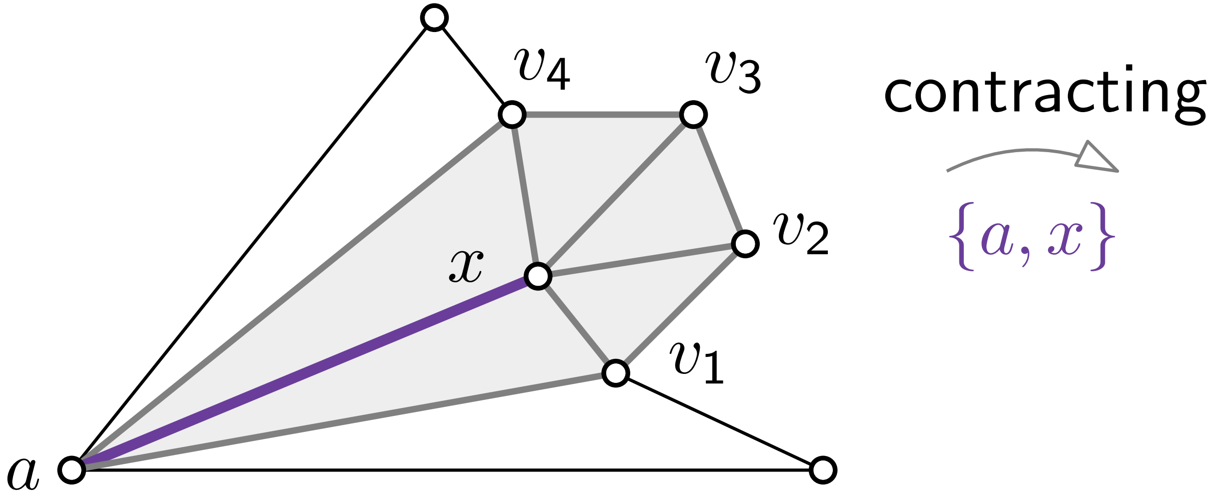


Schnyder Wood – Existence

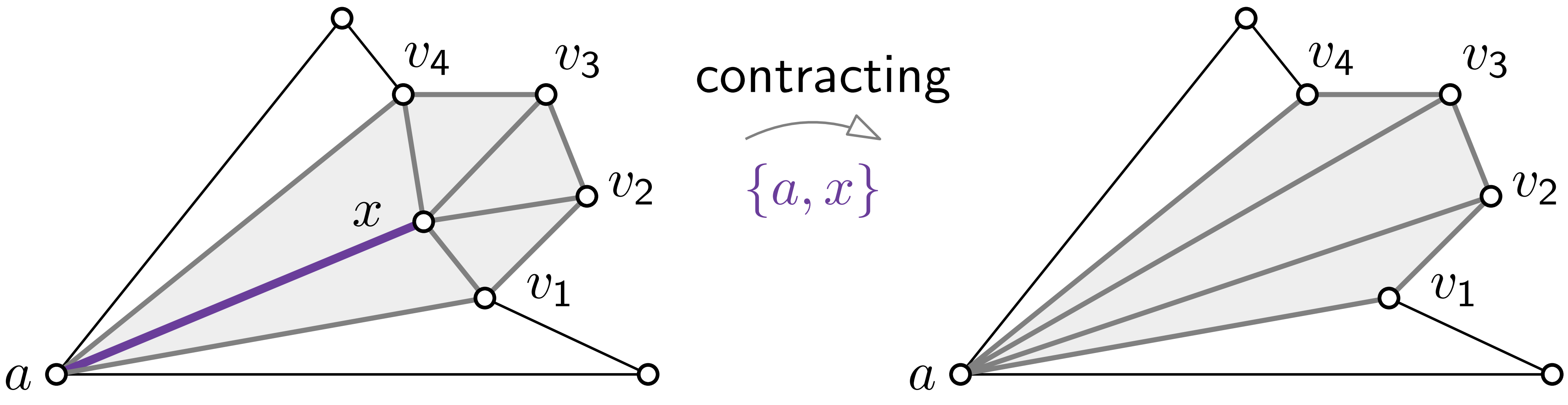


$\{a, x\}$

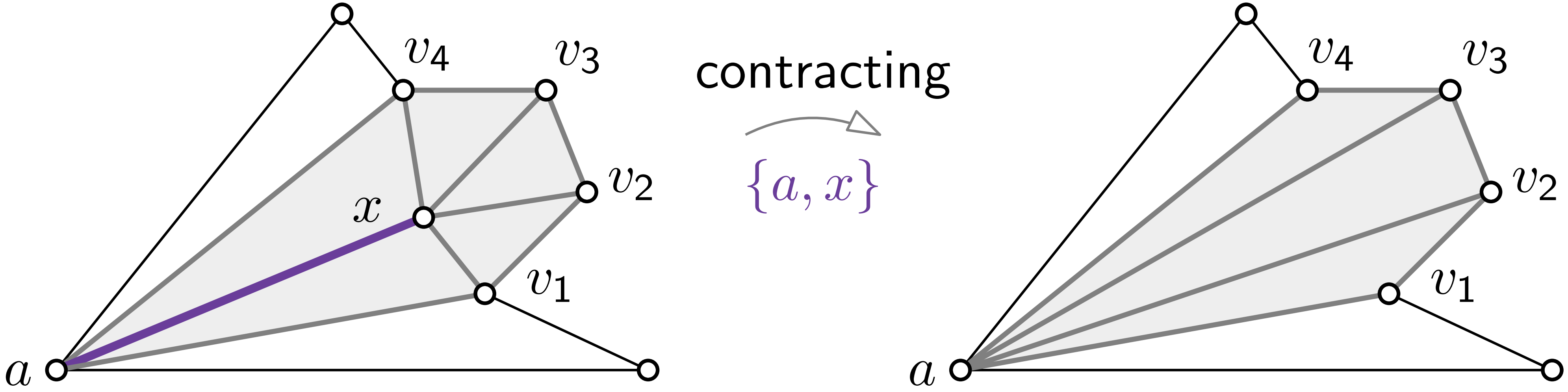
Schnyder Wood – Existence



Schnyder Wood – Existence



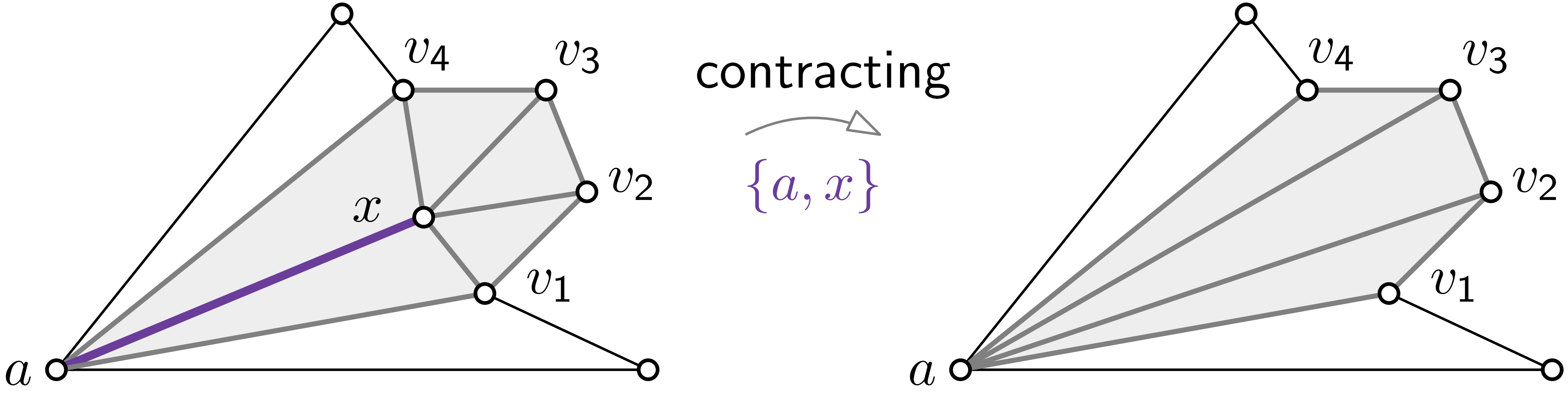
Schnyder Wood – Existence



. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

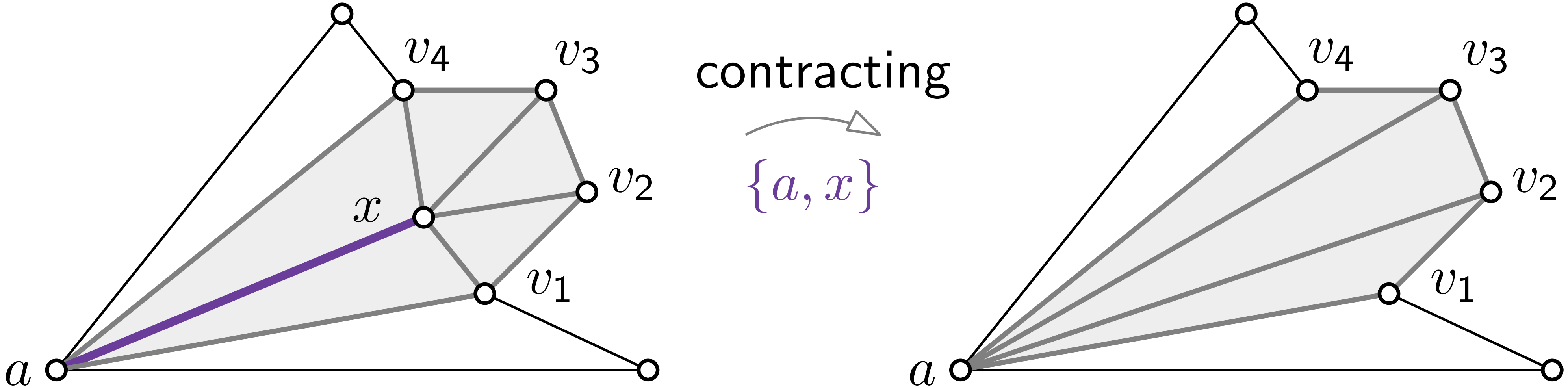


. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.



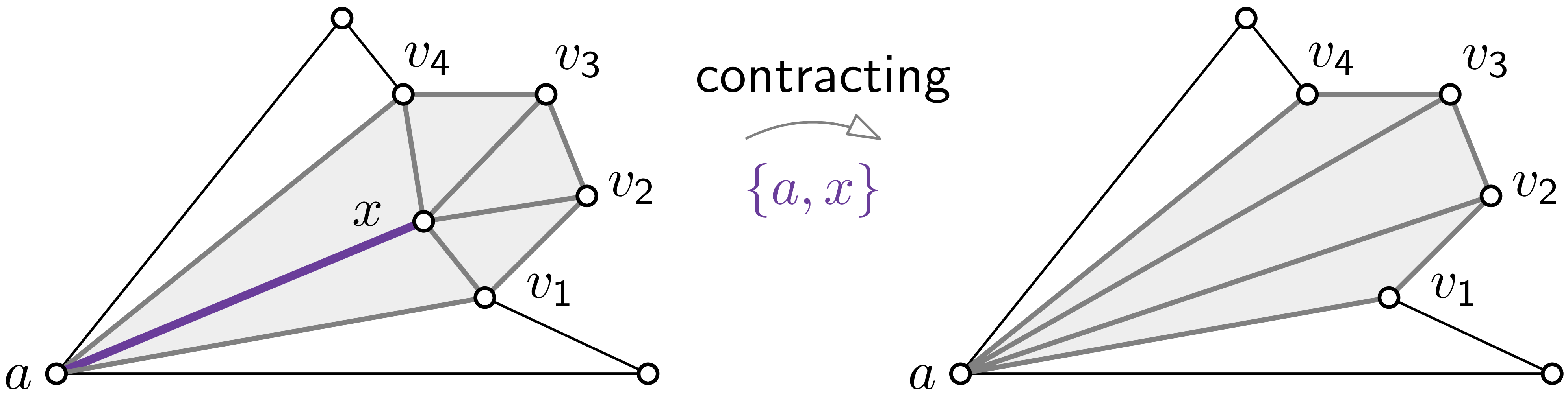
... requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on $\#$ vertices via edge contractions.



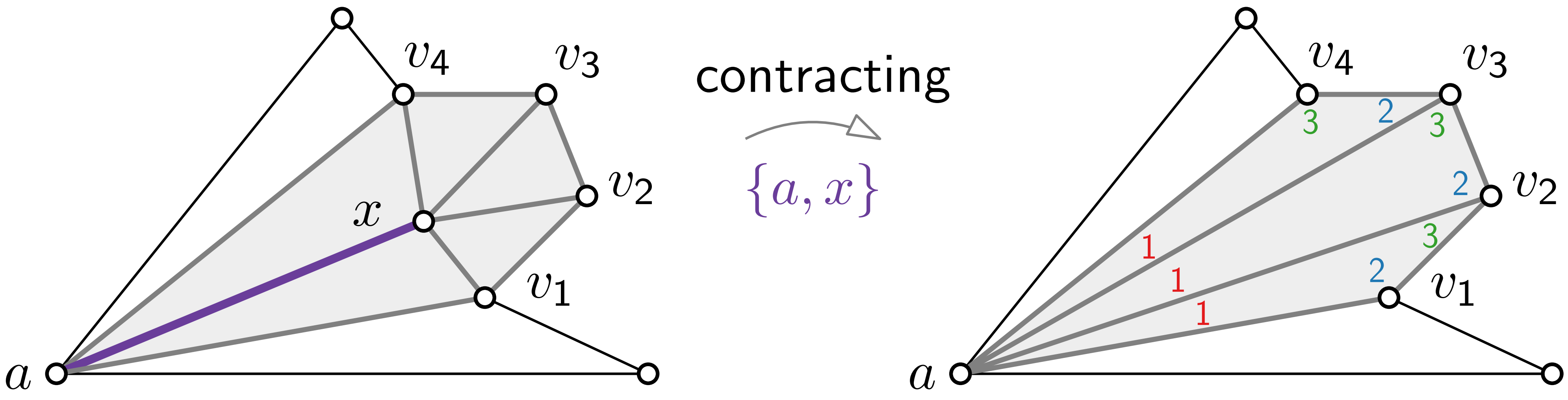
. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on $\#$ vertices via edge contractions.



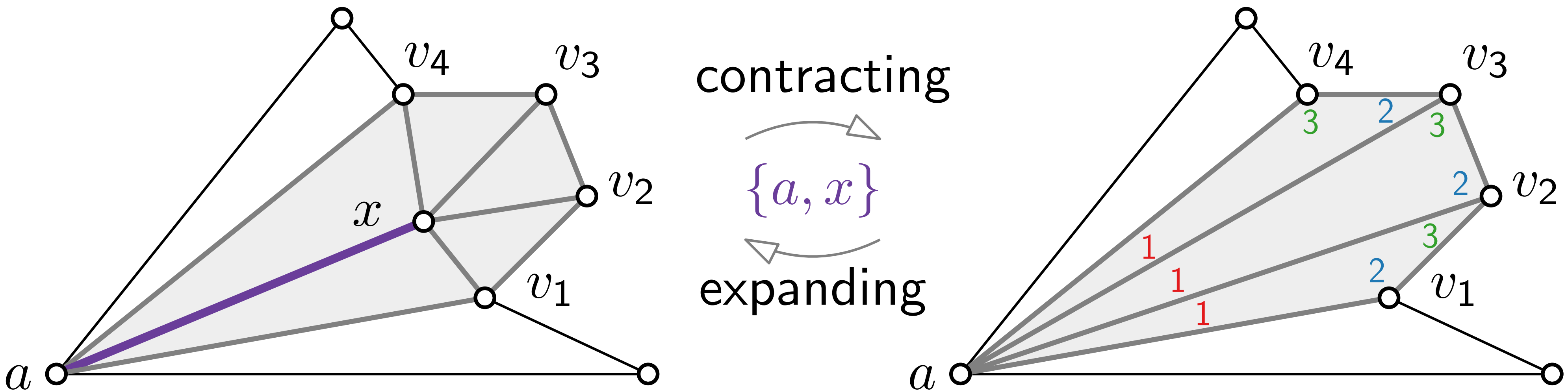
. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



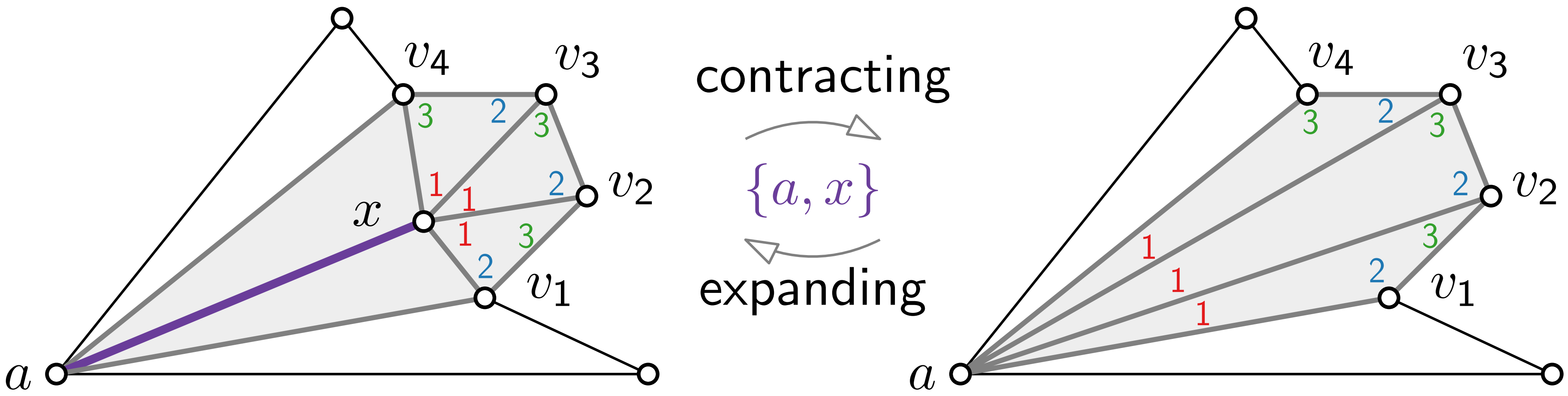
. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



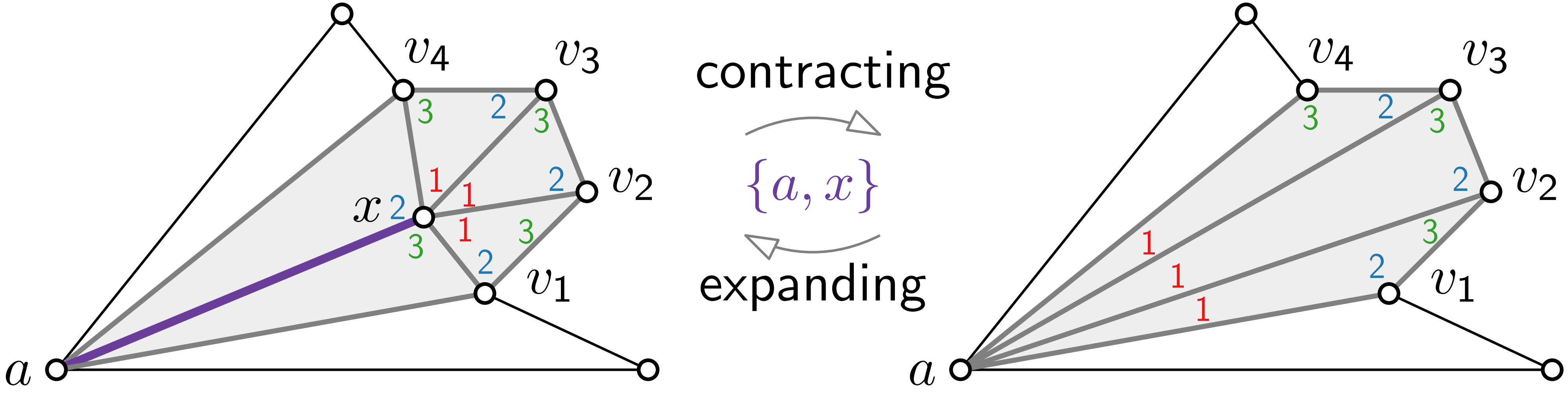
…requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



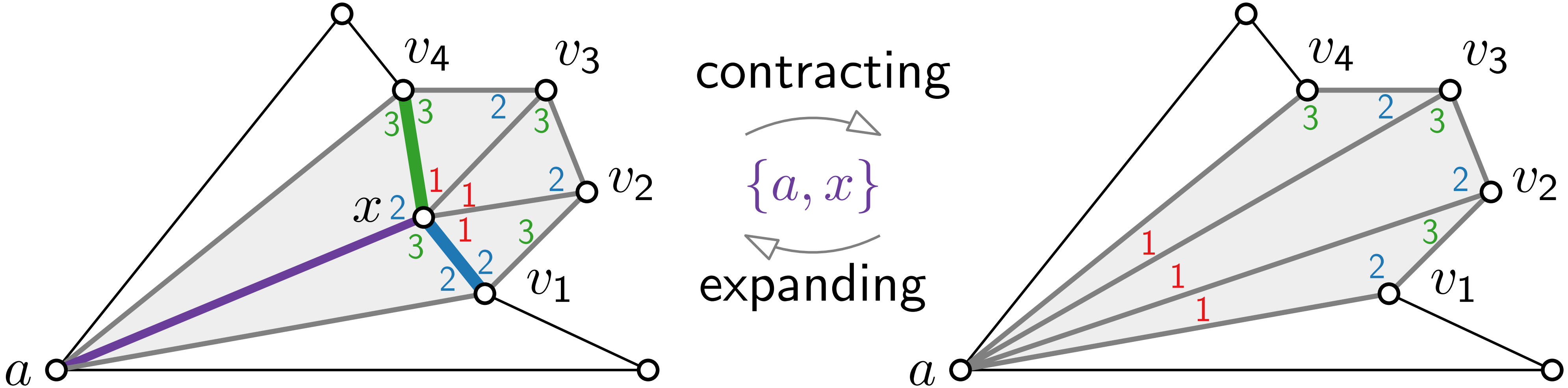
. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



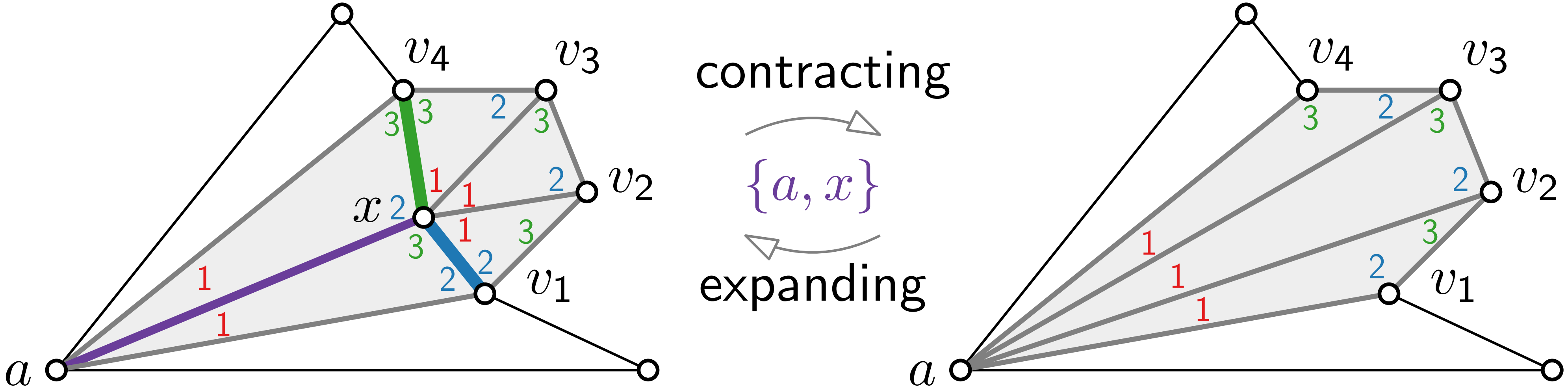
. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



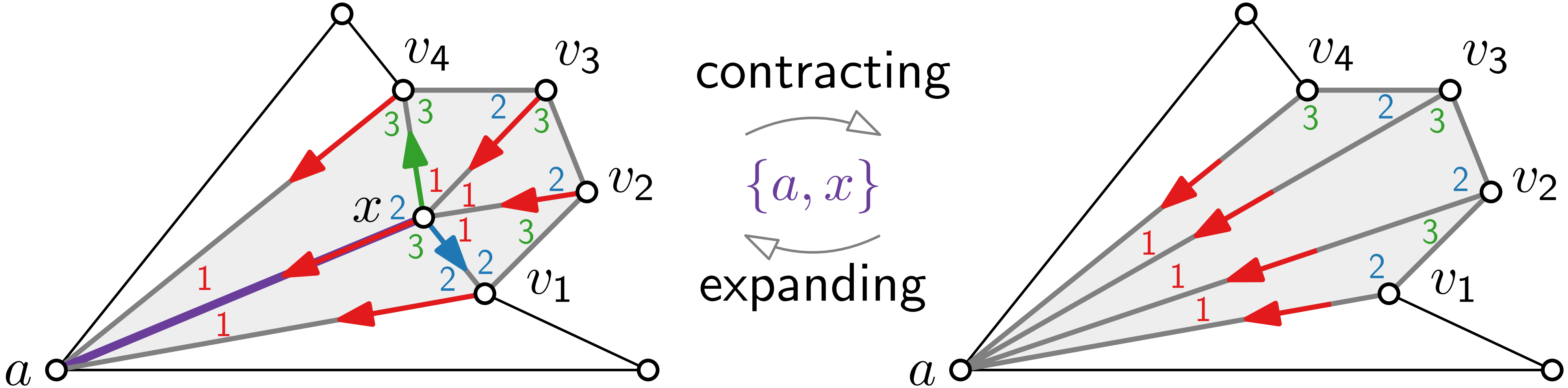
... requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.



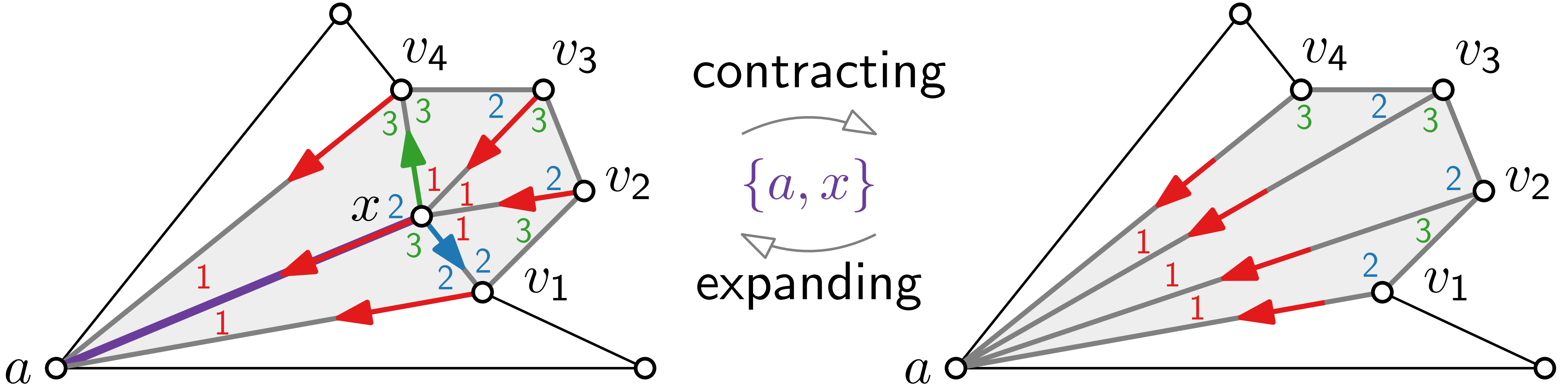
. . . requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

Schnyder Wood – Existence

Lemma. [Kampen 1976]
Let G be a plane triangulation with vertices a, b, c on the outer face.
Then there exists a **contractible edge** $\{a, x\}$ in G with $x \notin \{b, c\}$.

Theorem.
Every plane triangulation has a Schnyder labeling and a Schnyder wood.

Proof by induction on # vertices via edge contractions.

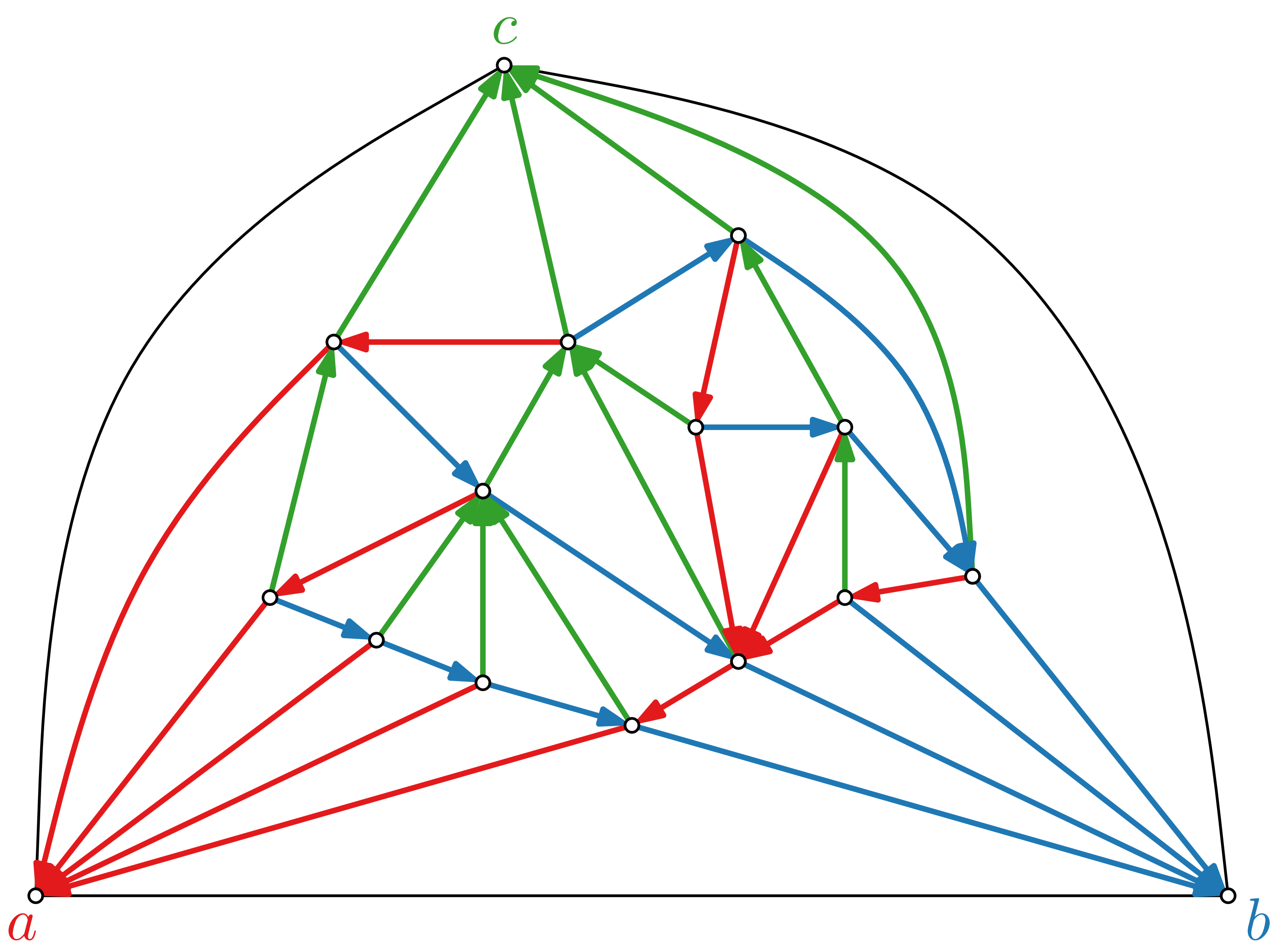


... requires that a and x have exactly two common neighbors.

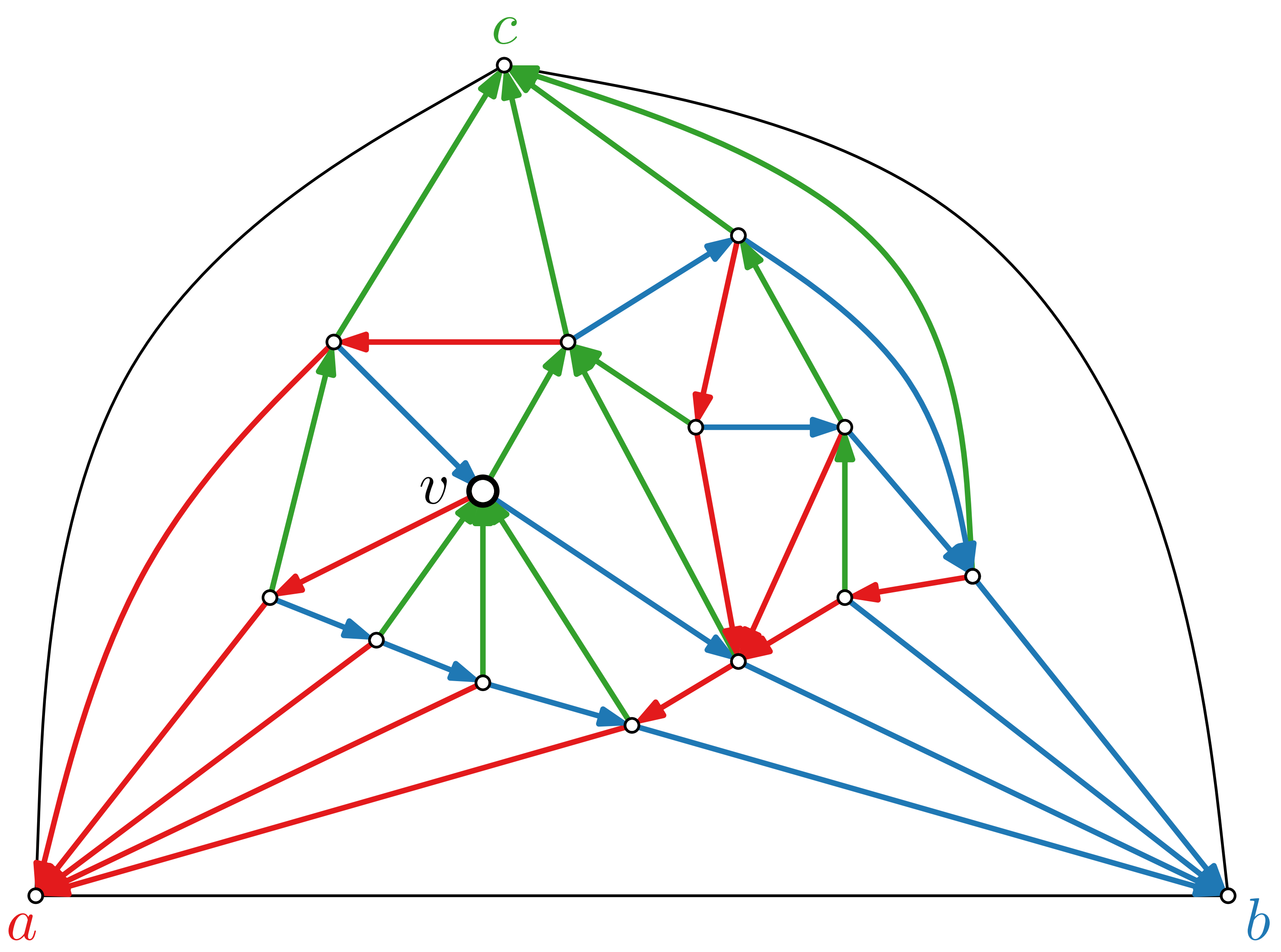
This constructive proof yields an algorithm for computing a Schnyder labeling. It can be implemented to run in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time.

→ *Exercise* ☺

Schnyder Wood – More Properties

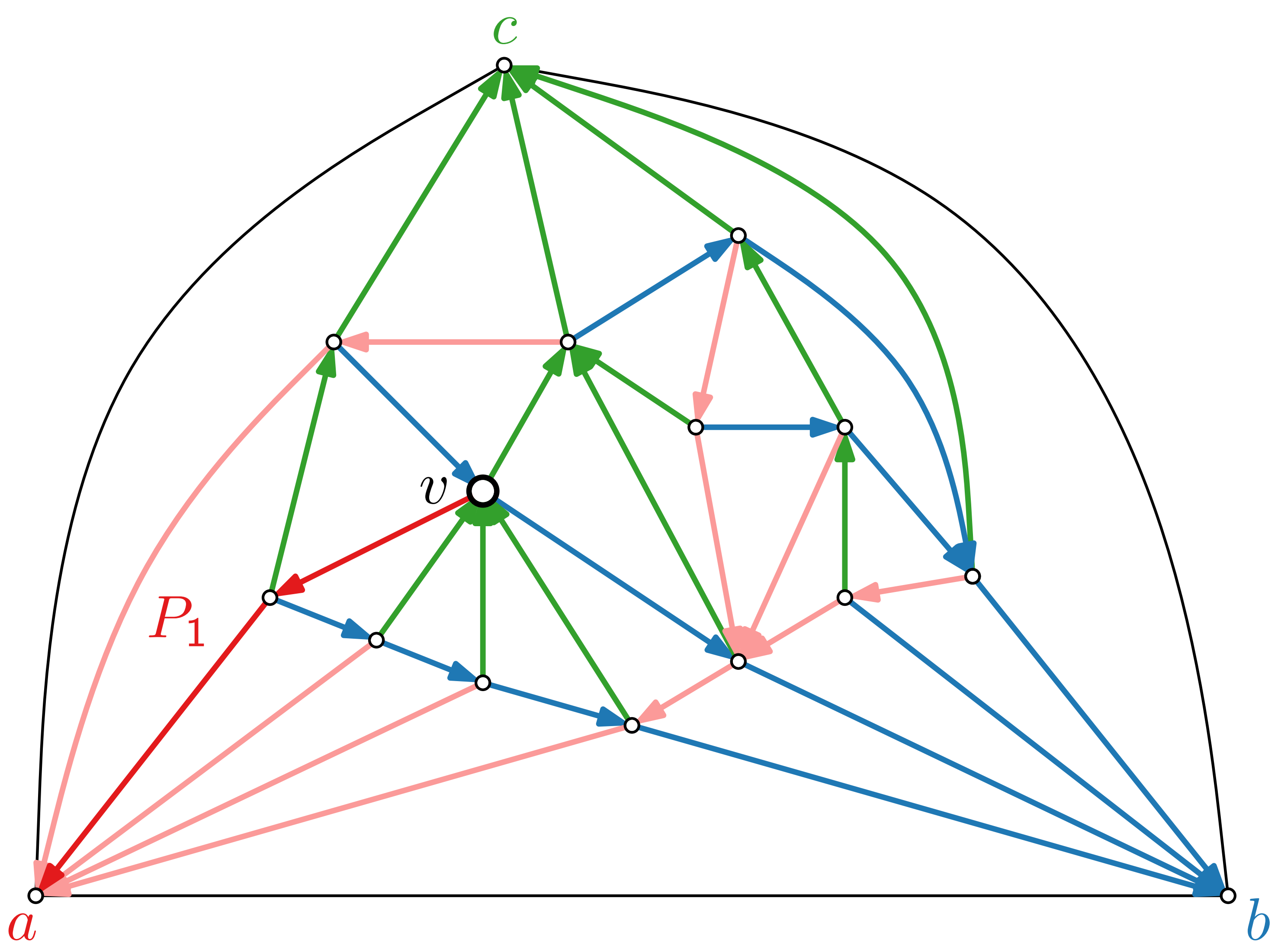


Schnyder Wood – More Properties



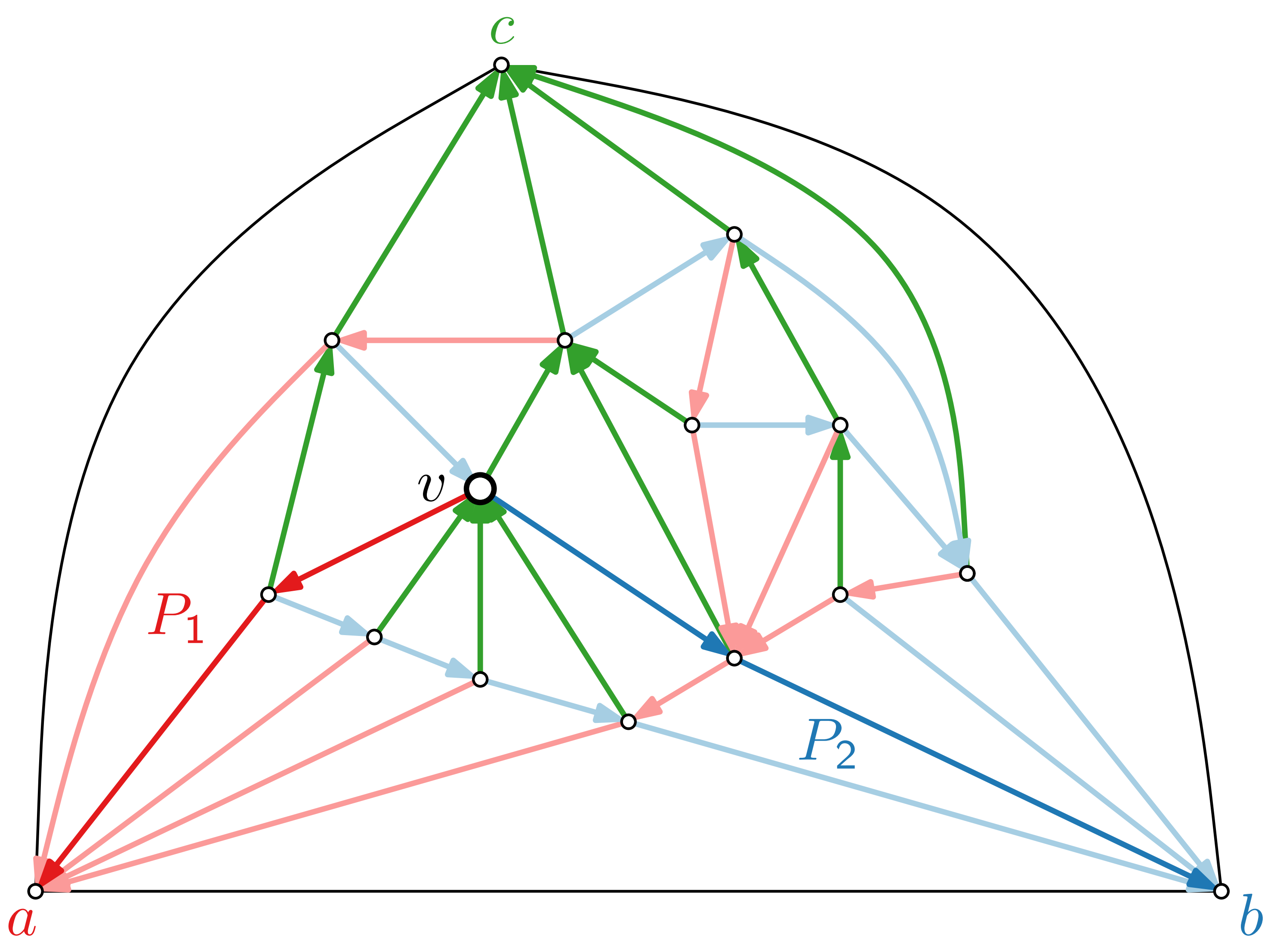
- From each vertex v there exists

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



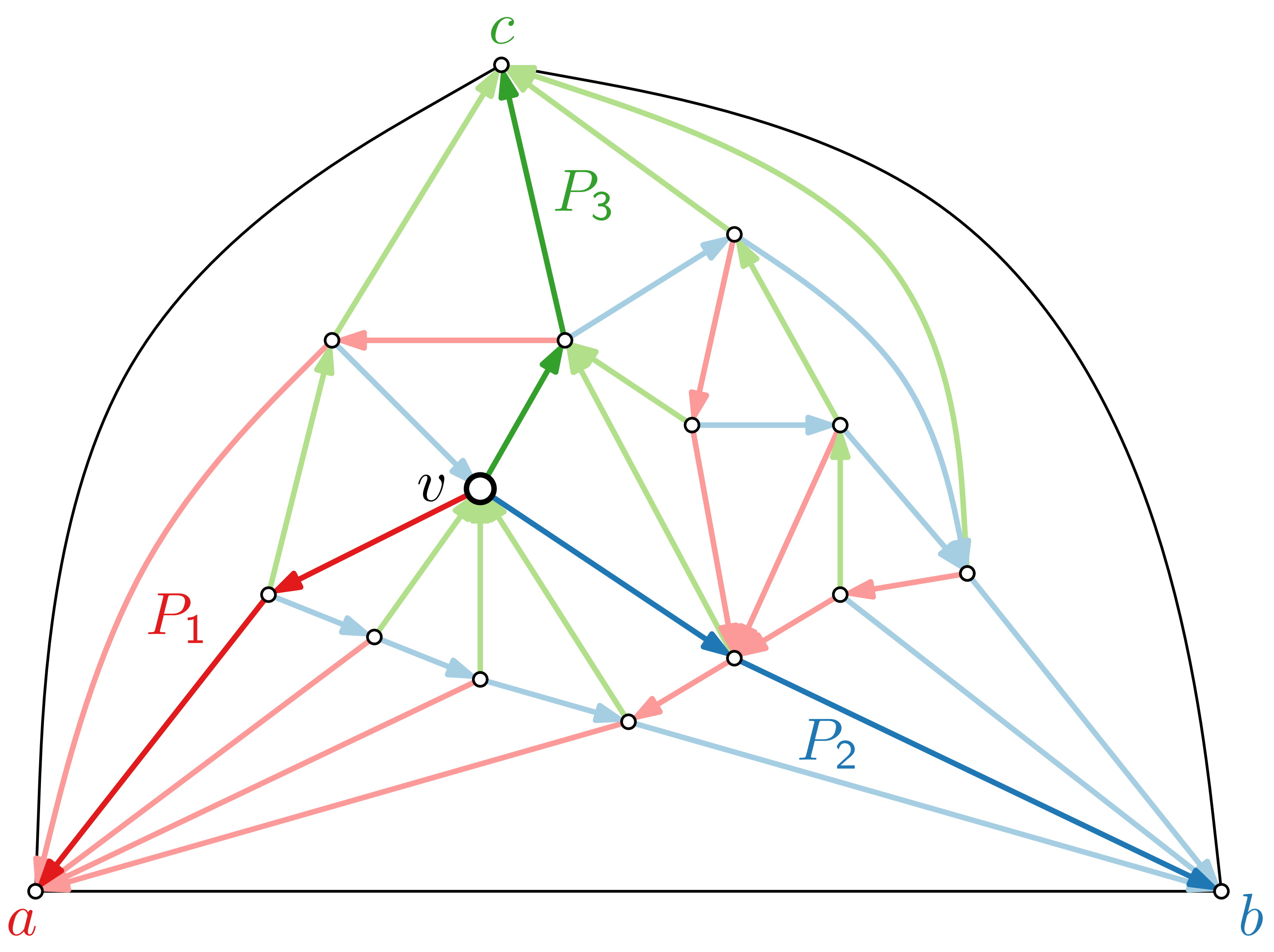
- From each vertex v there exists a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



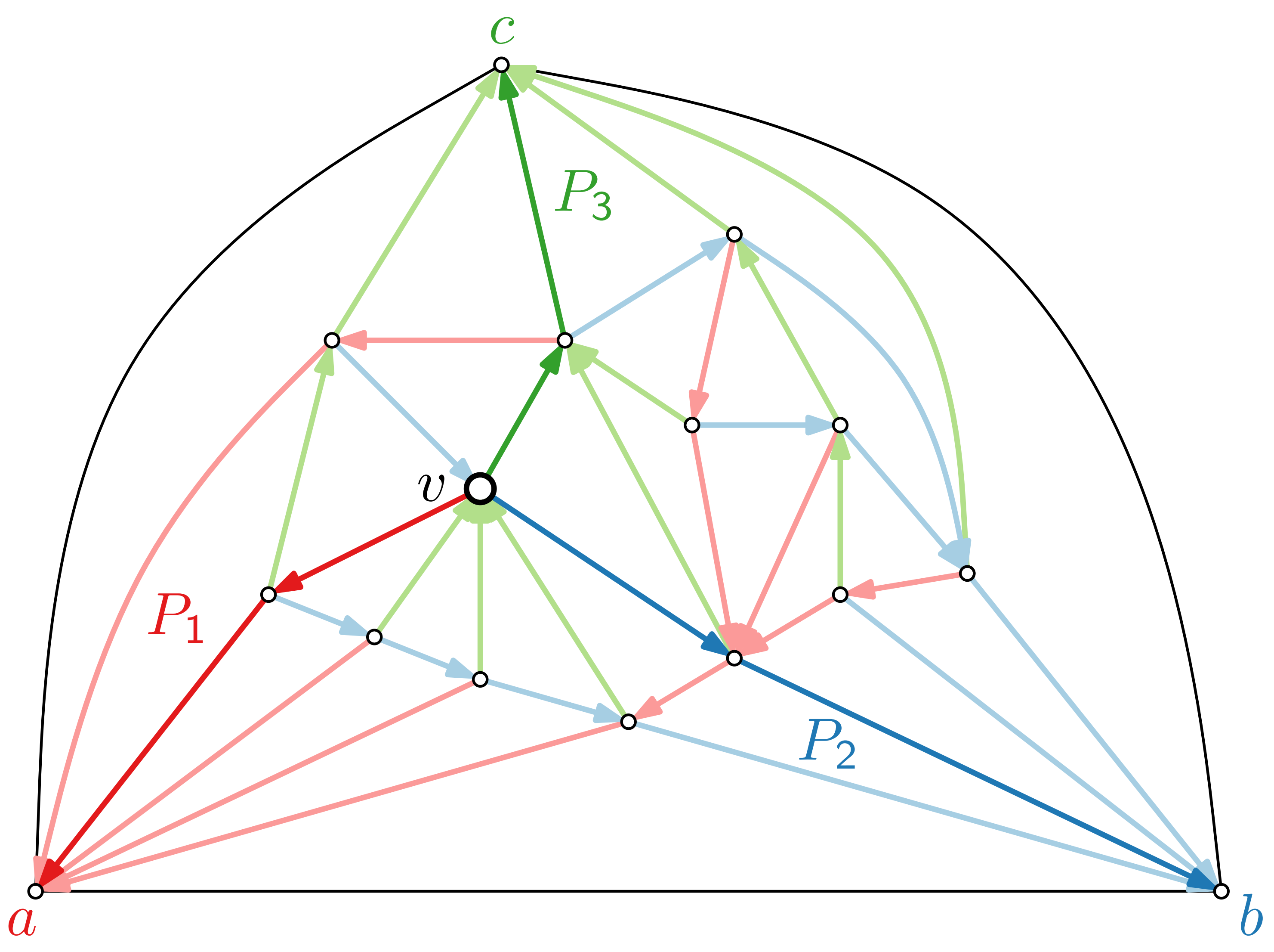
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

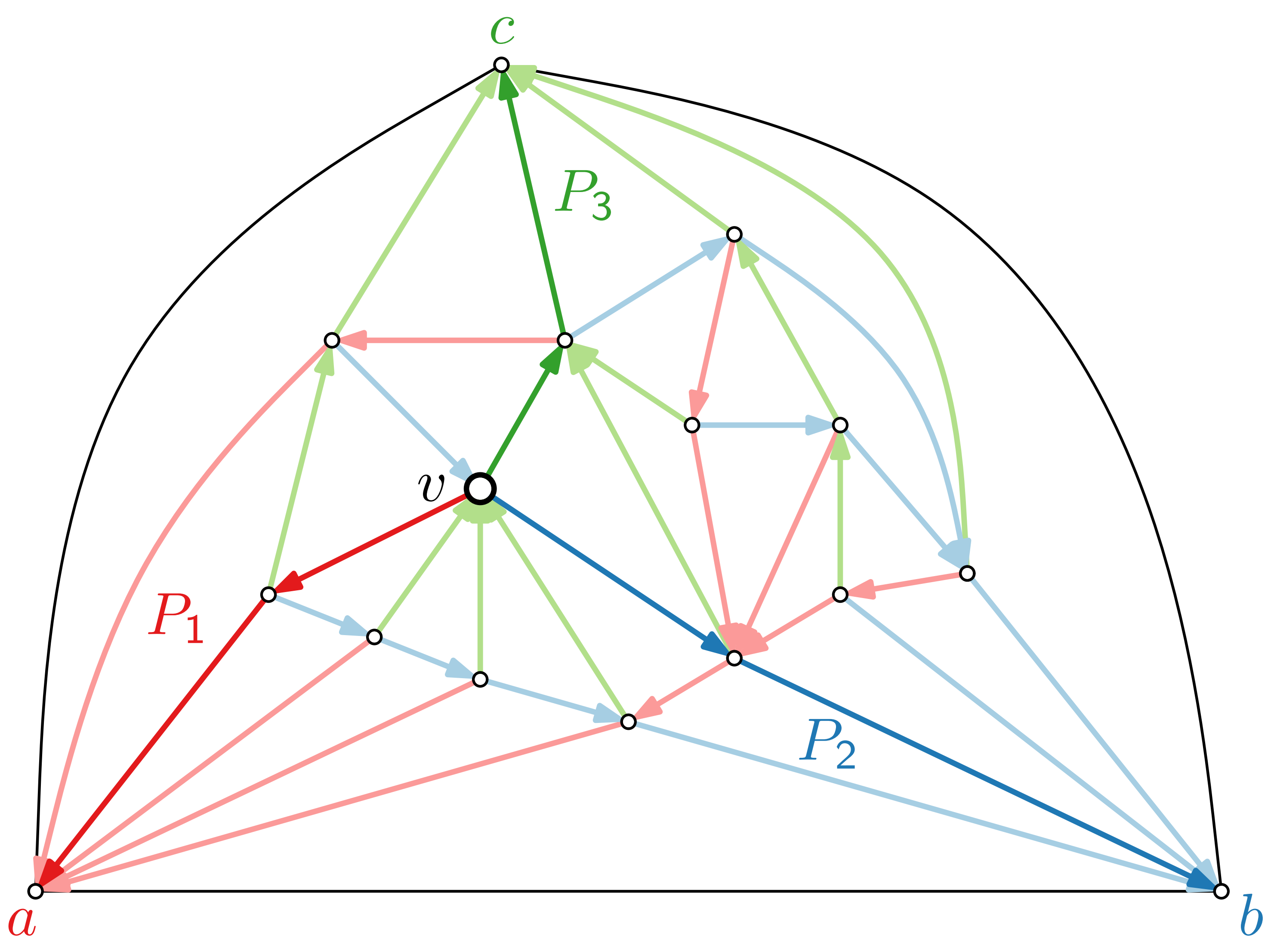
Schnyder Wood – More Properties



- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



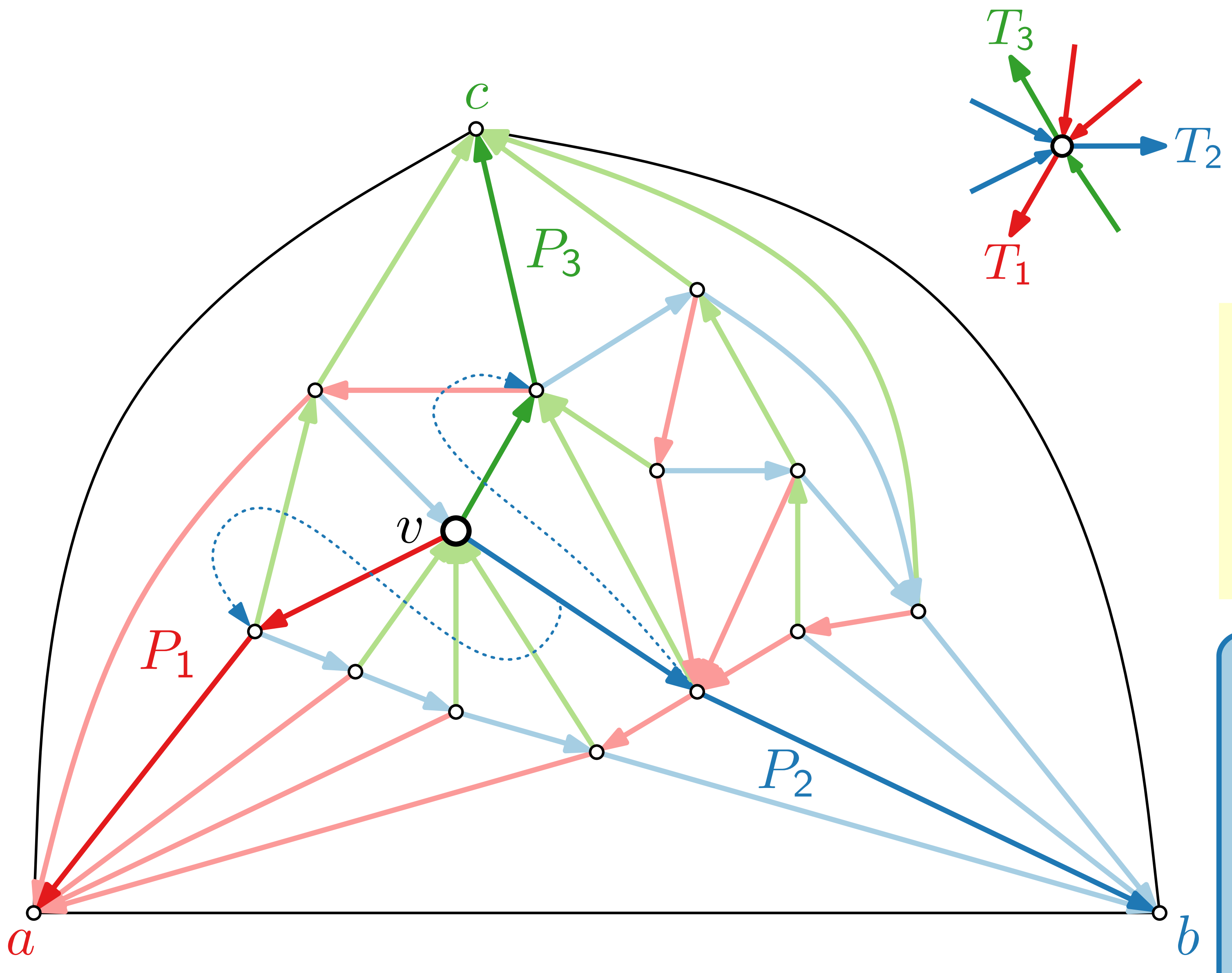
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



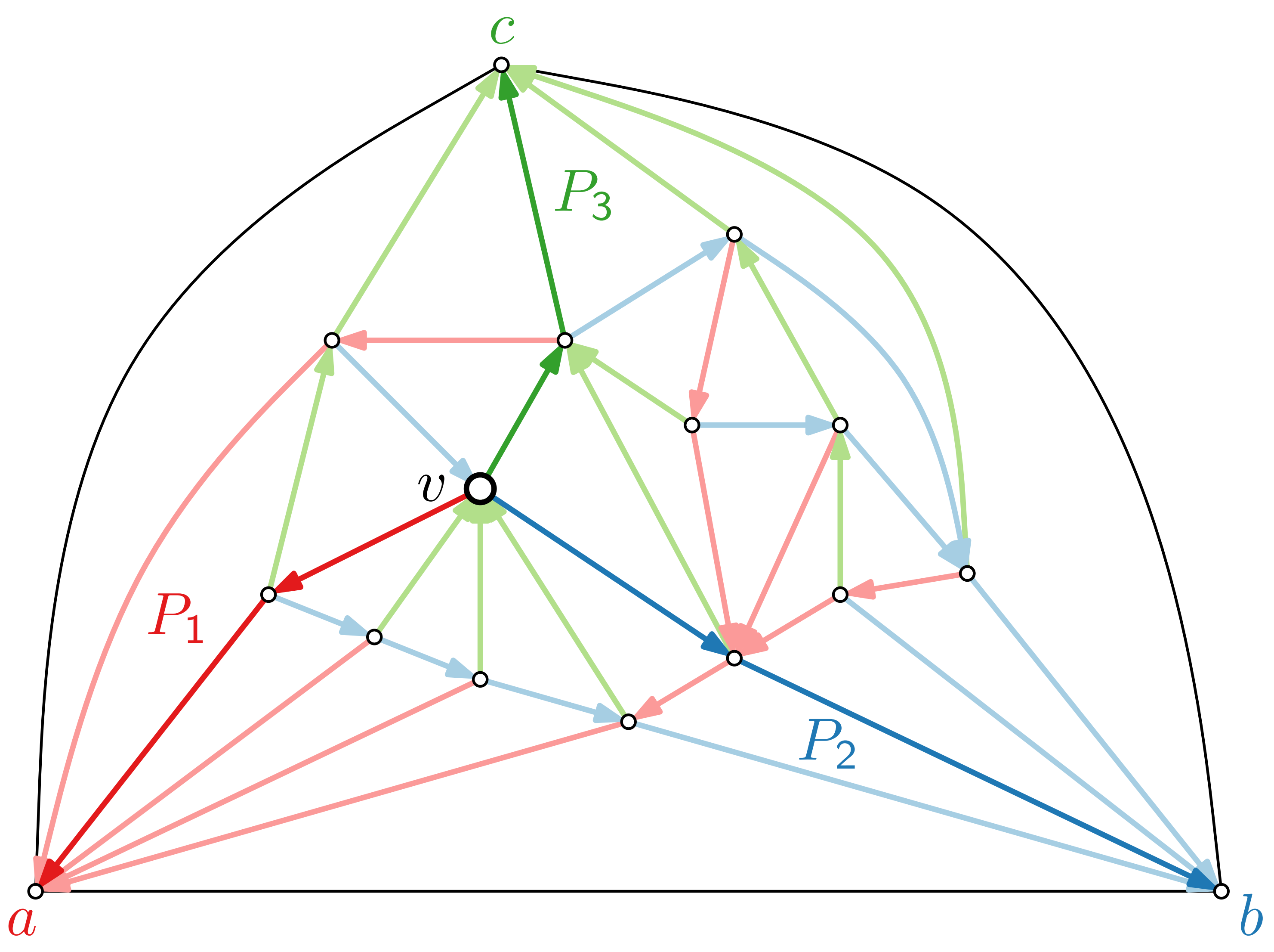
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



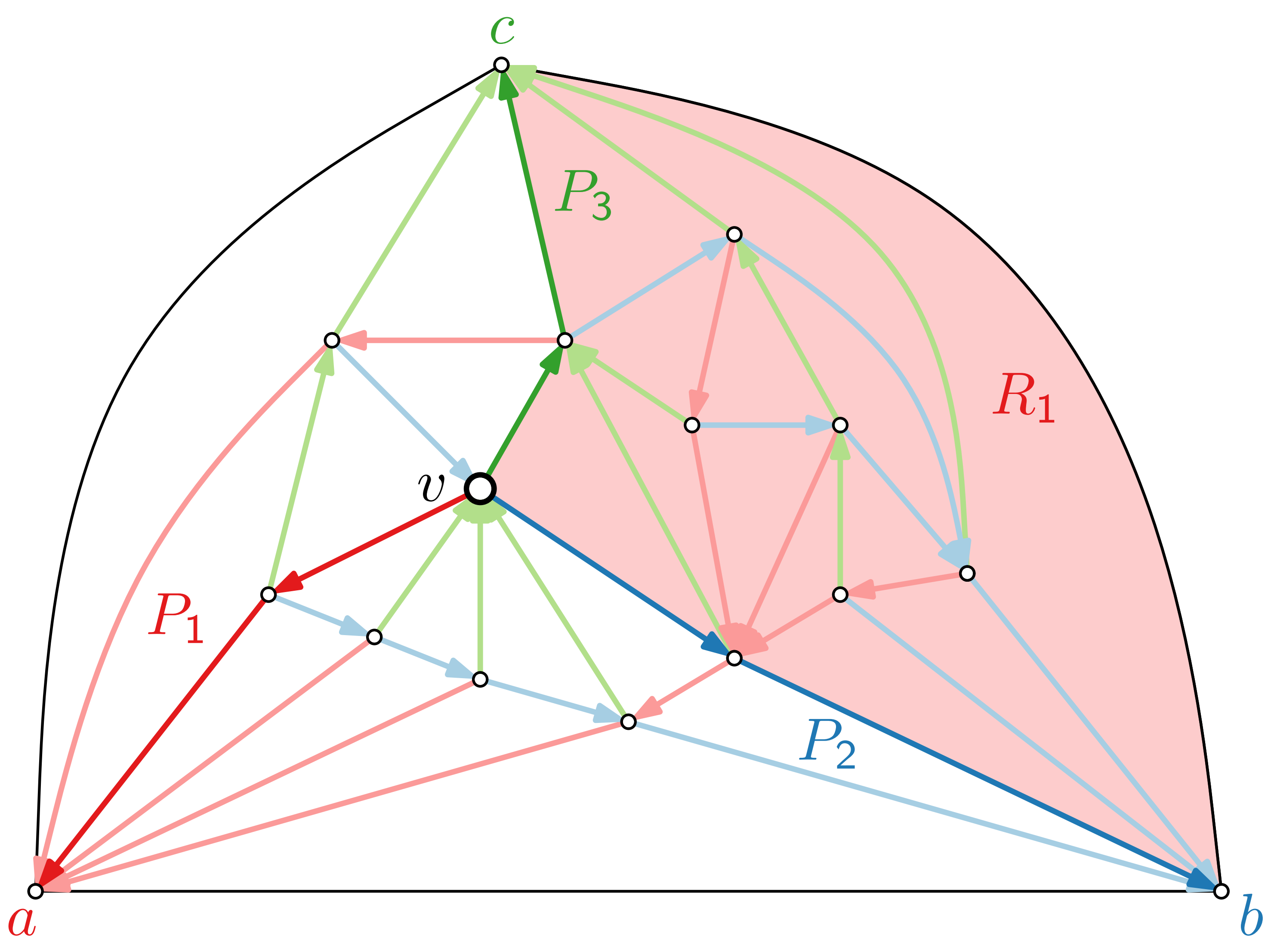
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



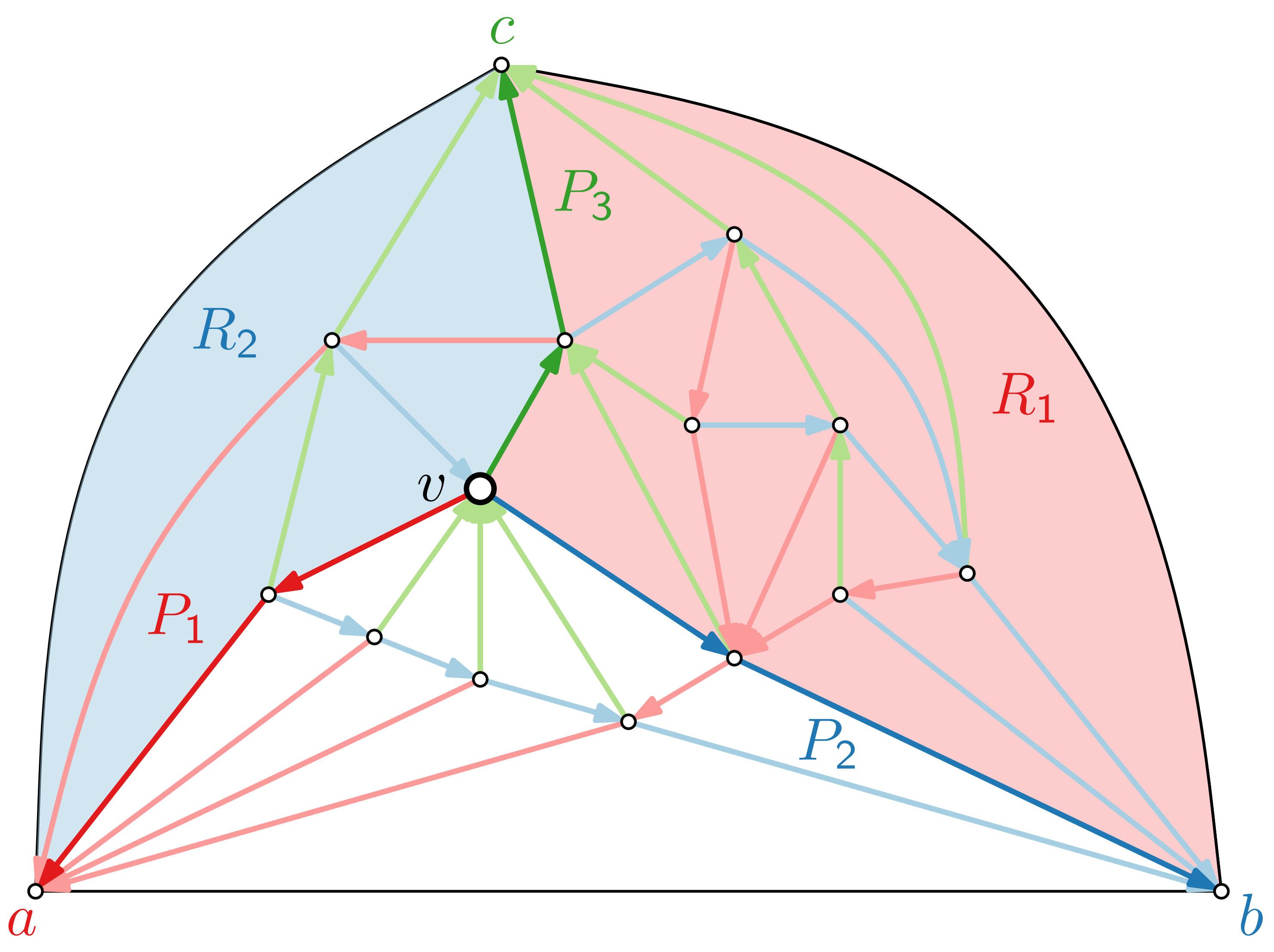
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



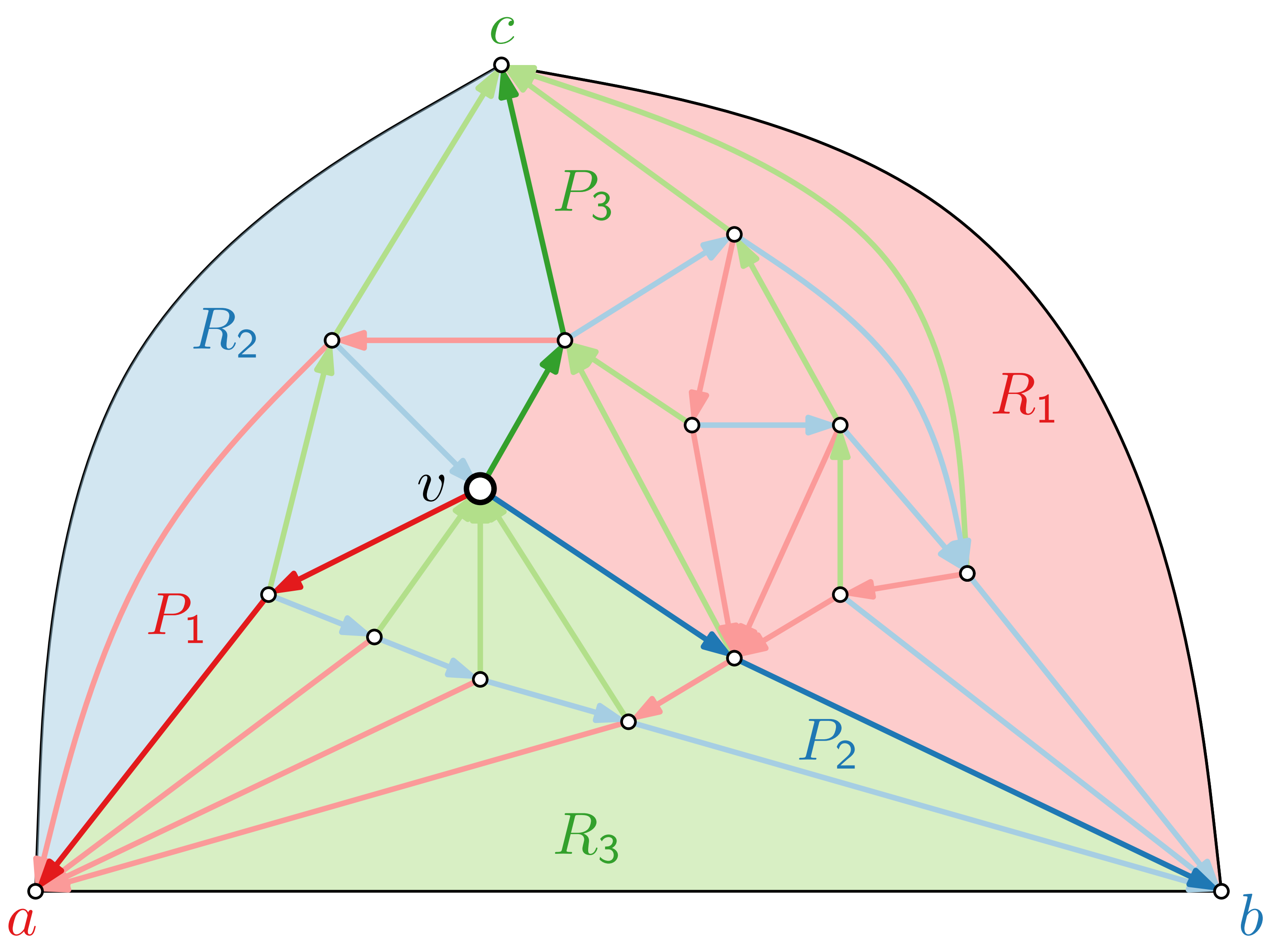
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



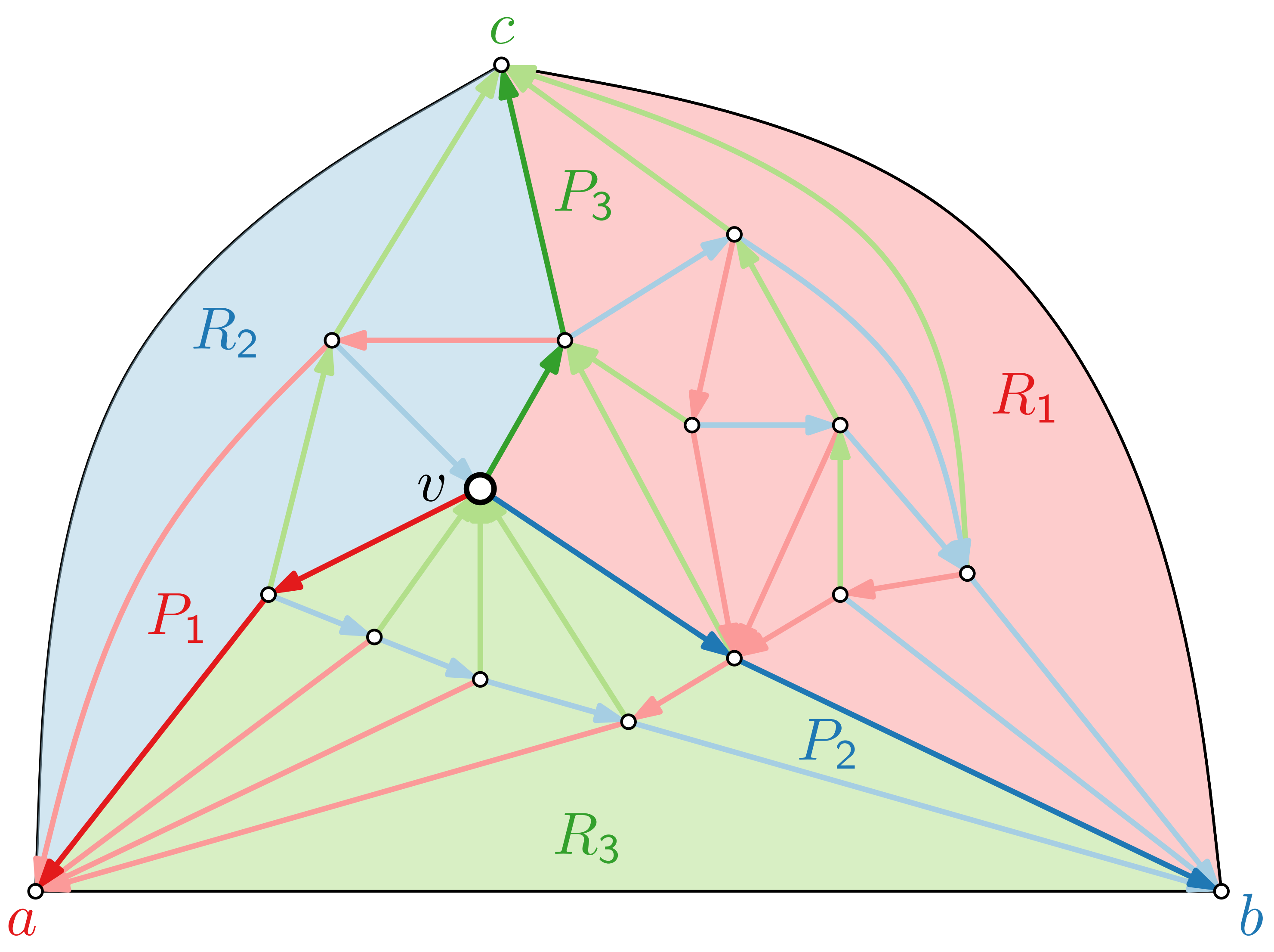
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



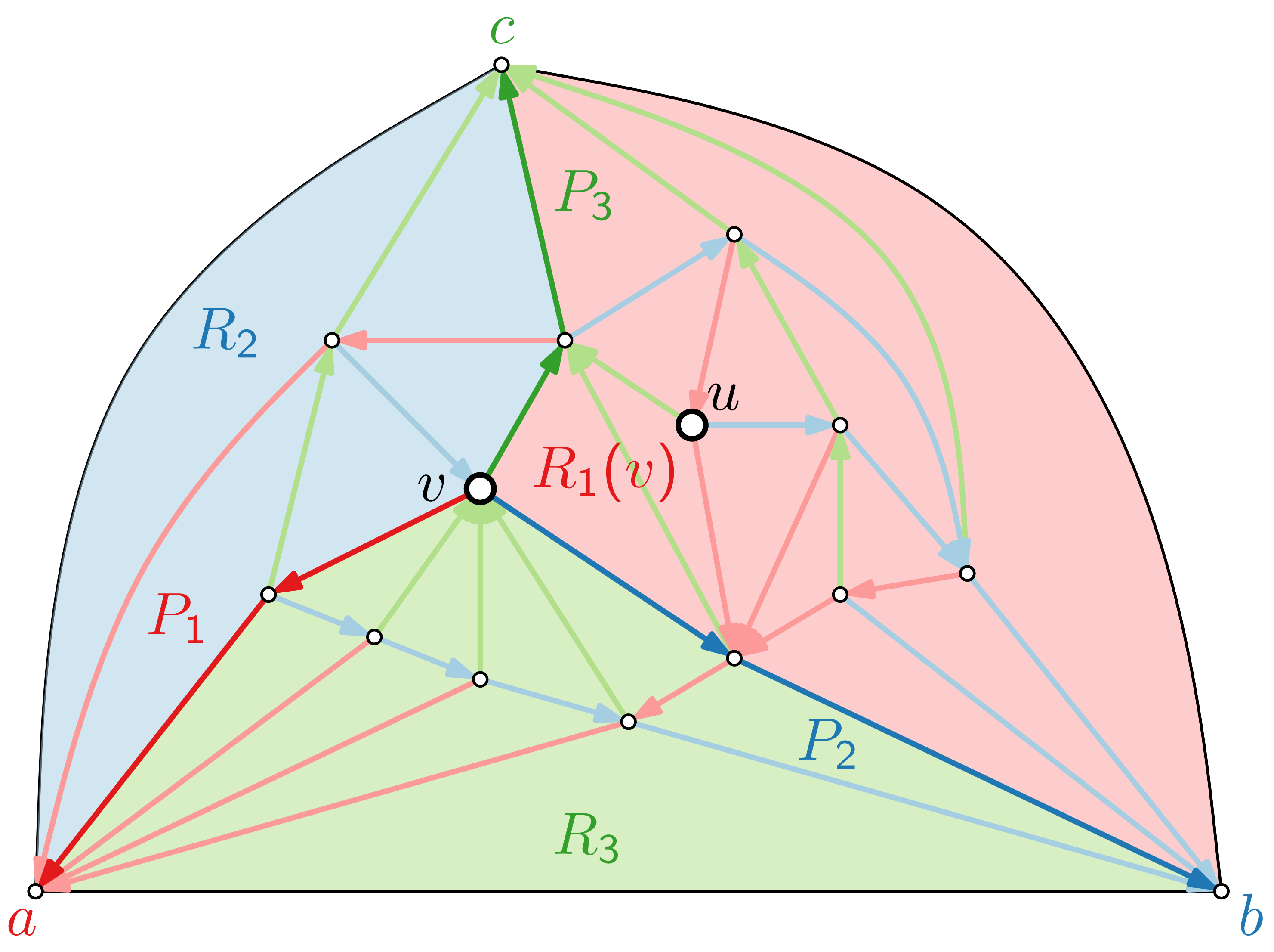
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



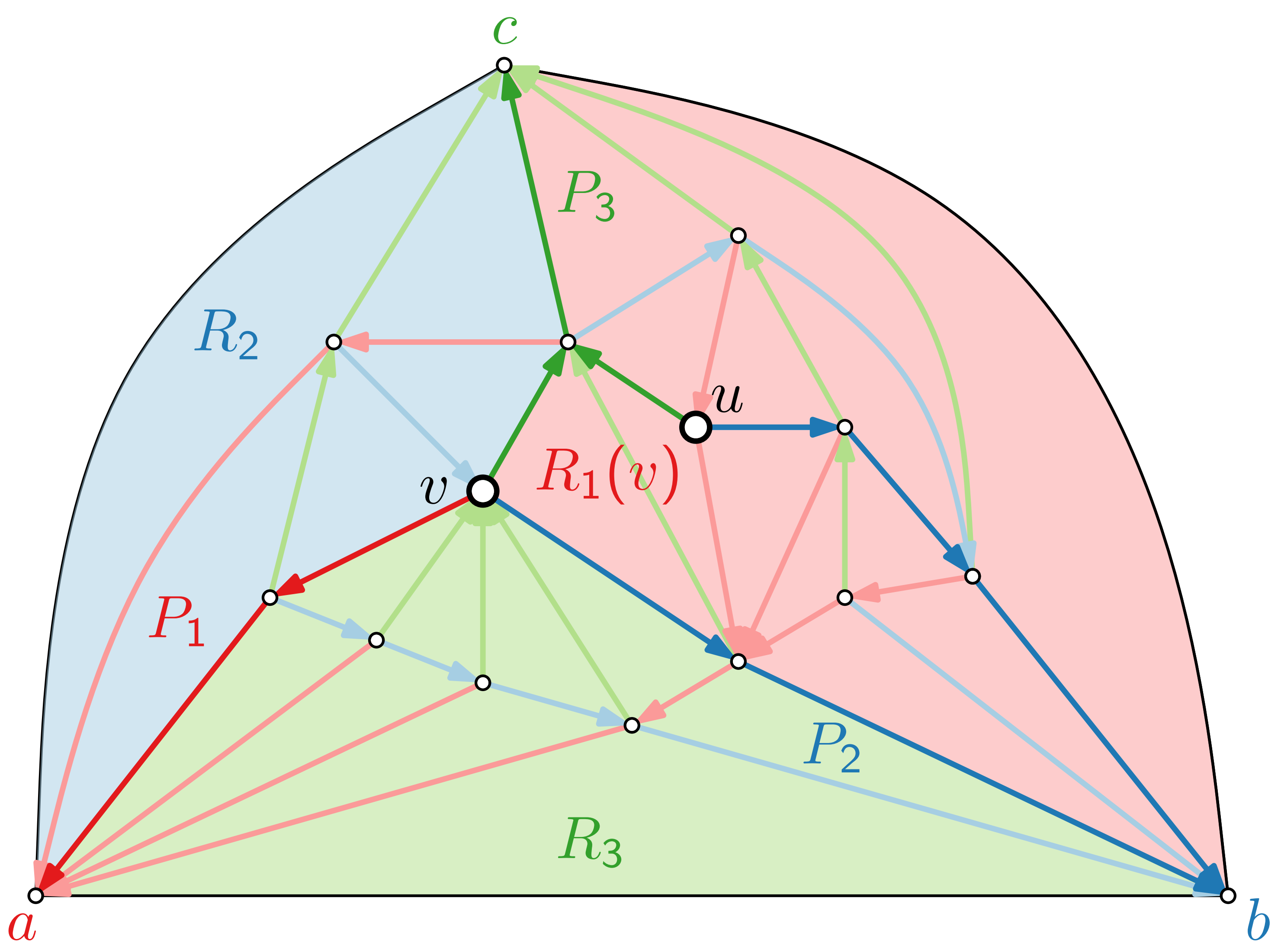
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



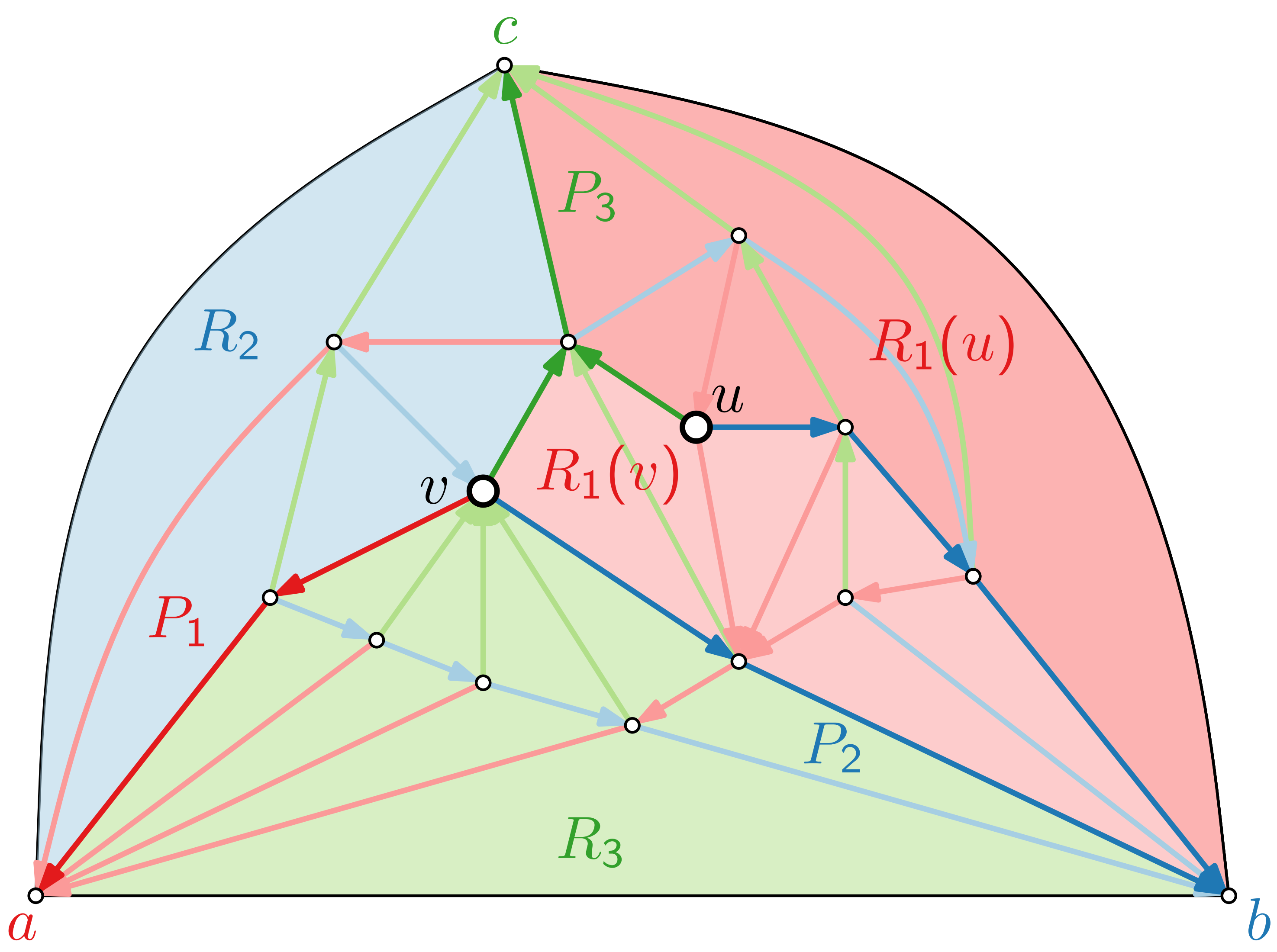
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



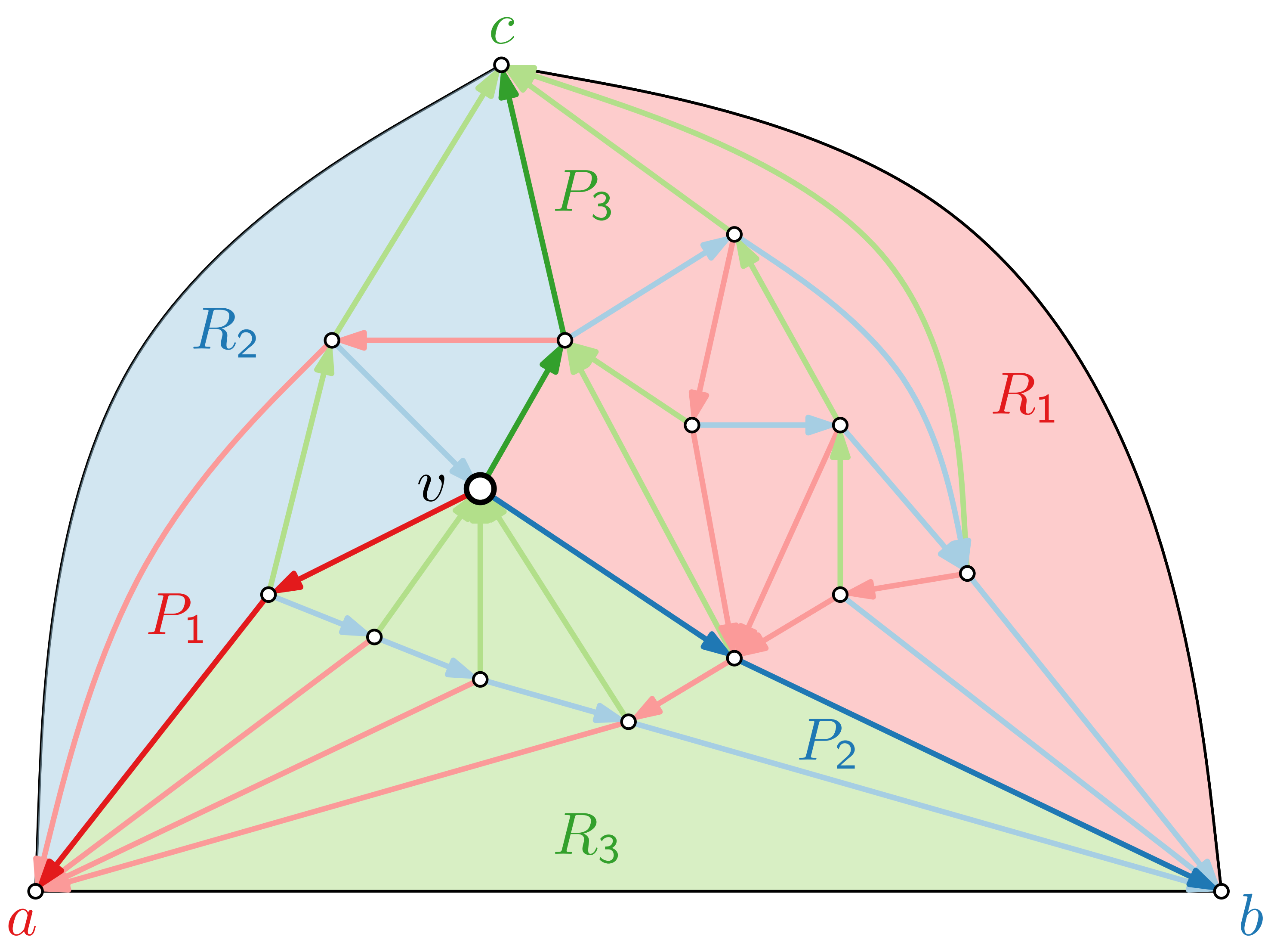
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



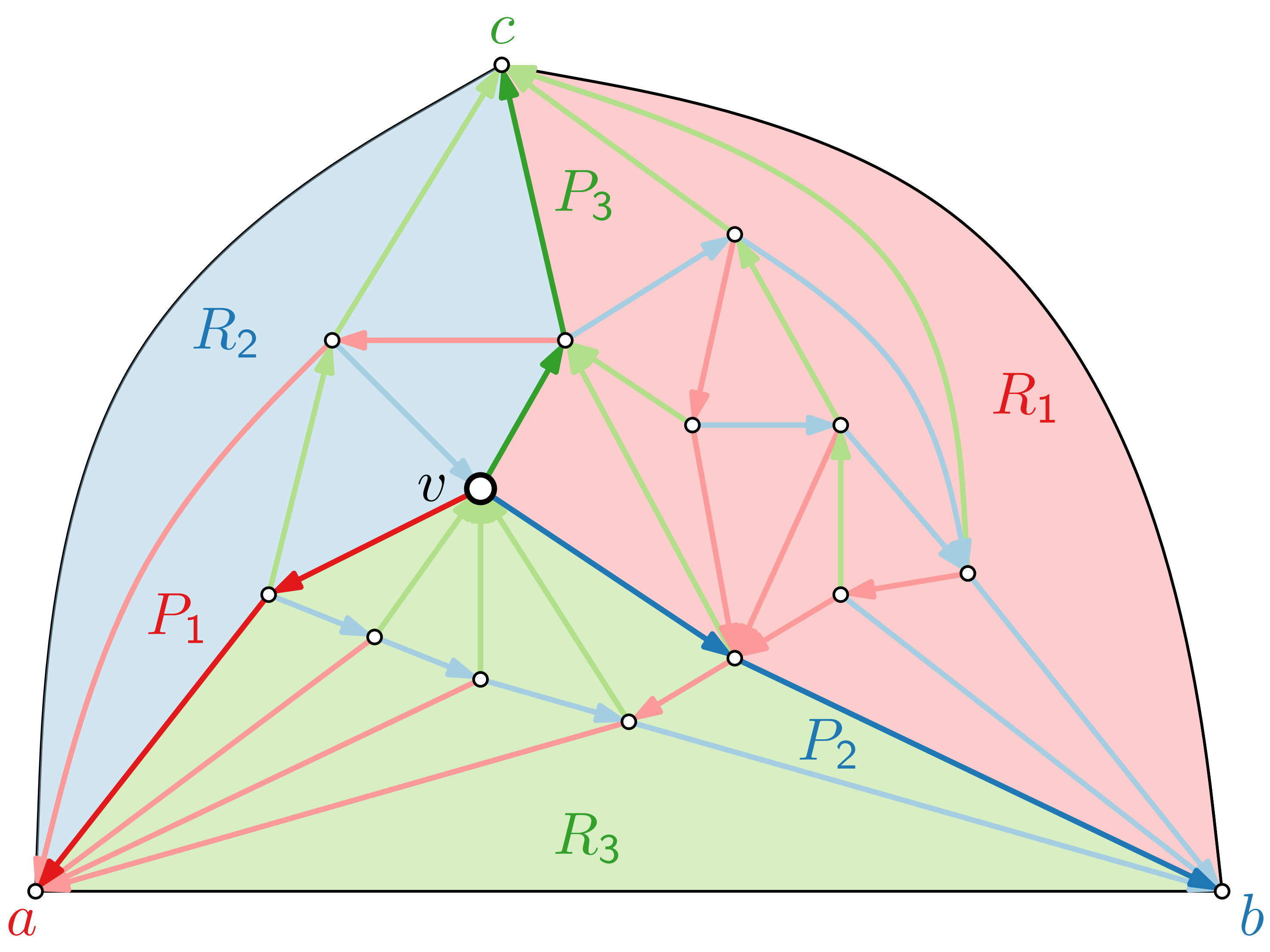
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.
- $|R_1(v)| + |R_2(v)| + |R_3(v)| =$

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



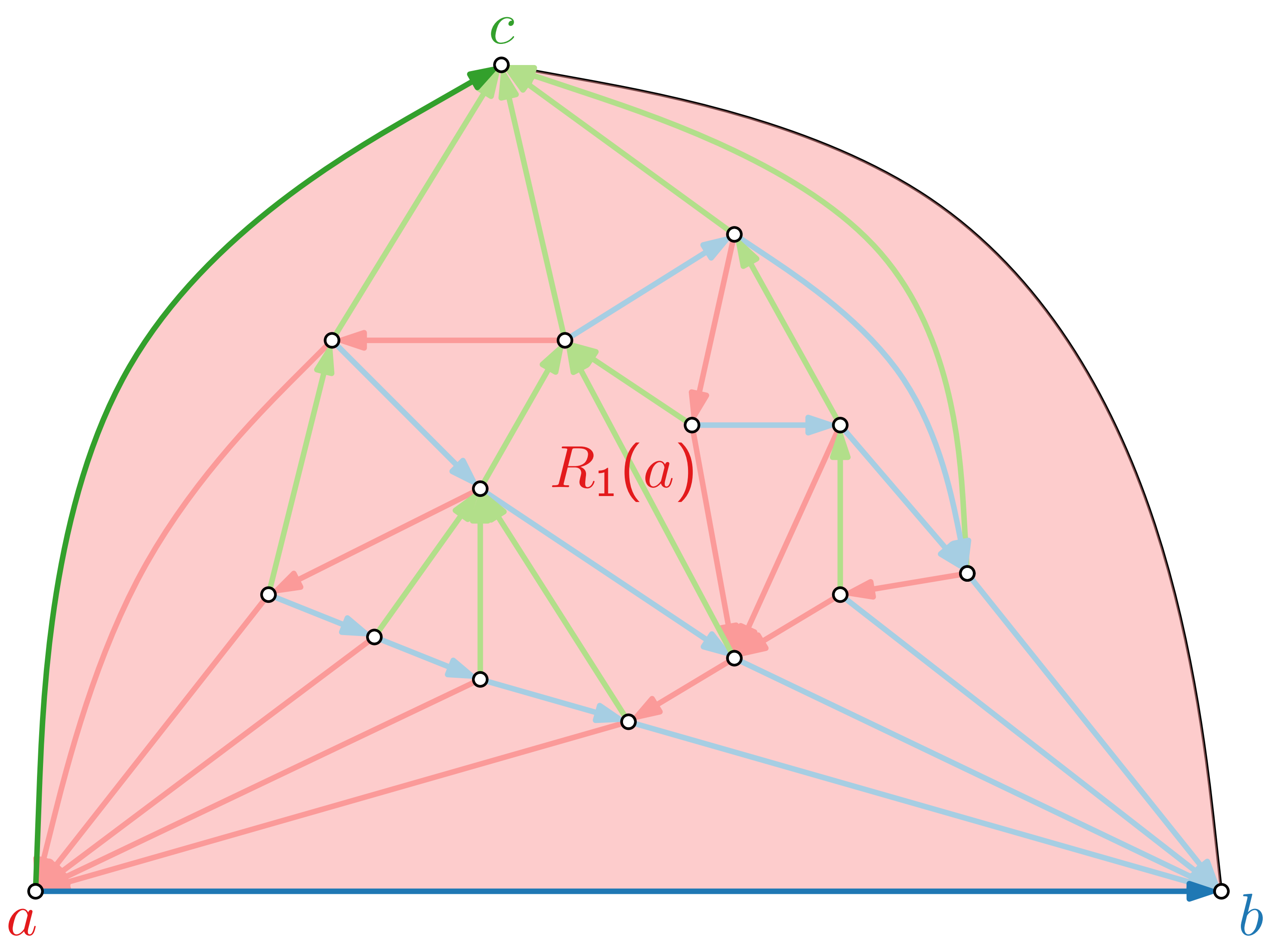
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.
- $|R_1(v)| + |R_2(v)| + |R_3(v)| = 2n - 5$

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



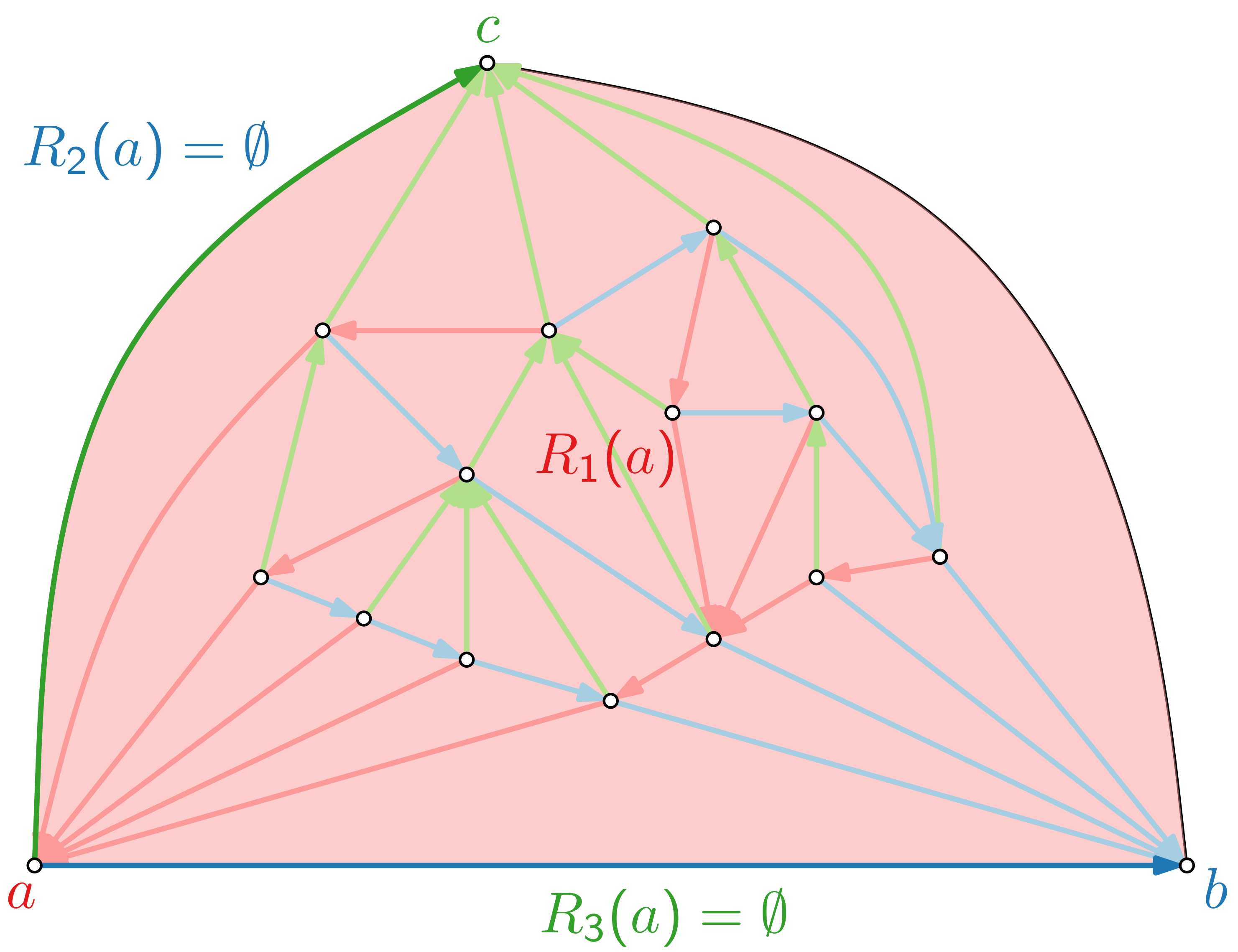
- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.
- $|R_1(v)| + |R_2(v)| + |R_3(v)| = 2n - 5$

Schnyder Wood – More Properties



- From each vertex v there exists
  a directed red path $P_1(v)$ to a,
  a directed blue path $P_2(v)$ to b, and
  a directed green path $P_3(v)$ to c.

$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: set of faces contained in P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: set of faces contained in P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: set of faces contained in P_1, ab, P_2.

Lemma.

- $P_1(v)$, $P_2(v)$, $P_3(v)$ cross only at v.
- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow R_i(u) \subsetneq R_i(v)$.
- $|R_1(v)| + |R_2(v)| + |R_3(v)| = 2n - 5$

Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

$$f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \tfrac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$

Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]

For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

Schnyder Drawing

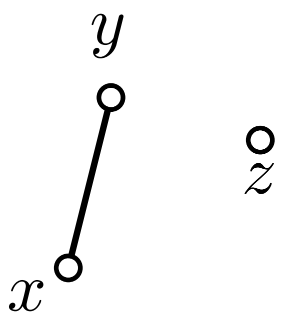
Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

$$f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$
there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

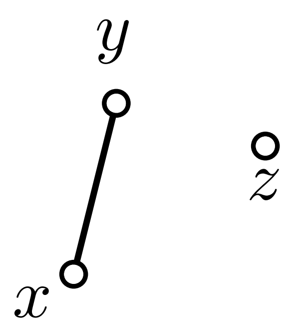
$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$
there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

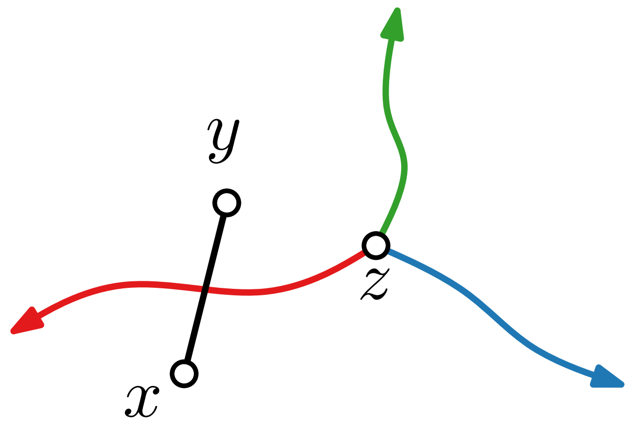
$$f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \tfrac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$
there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

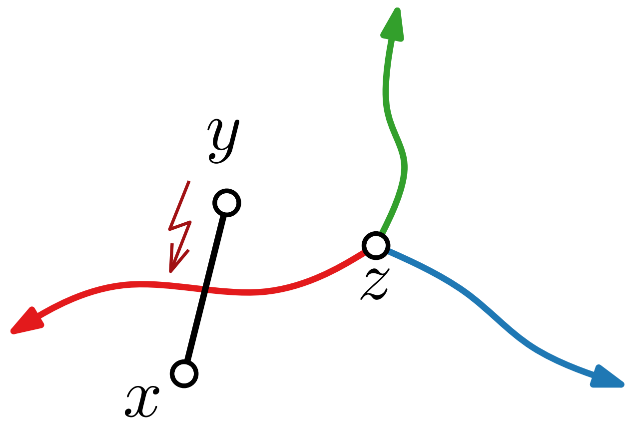
$$f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \tfrac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$
there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

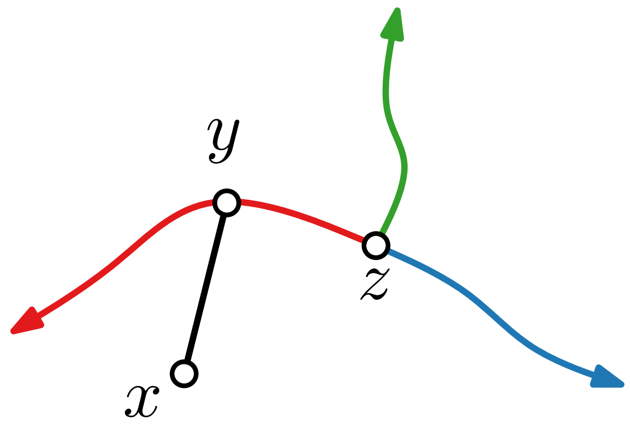
$$f: v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

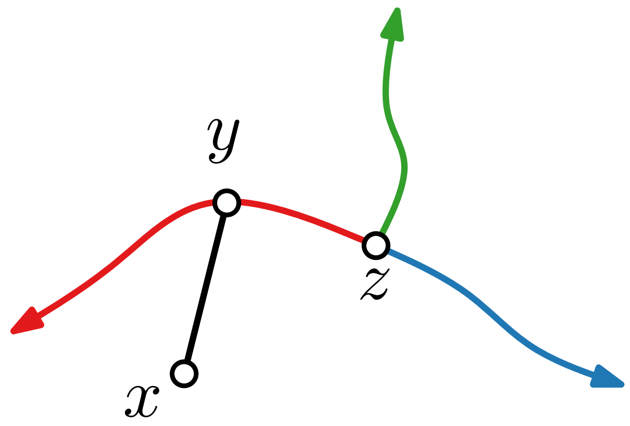
$$f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
- $x, y \in R_i(z) \Rightarrow R_i(x), R_i(y) \subsetneq R_i(z)$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

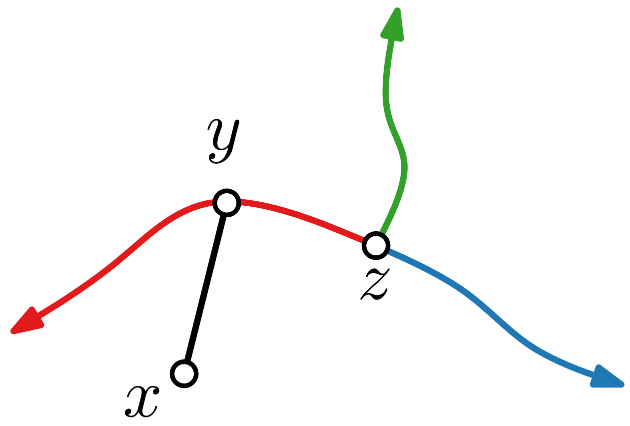
$$f\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \tfrac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$
there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
- $x, y \in R_i(z) \Rightarrow R_i(x), R_i(y) \subsetneq R_i(z)$
  $\Rightarrow |R_i(x)|, |R_i(y)| < |R_i(z)|$



Schnyder Drawing

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

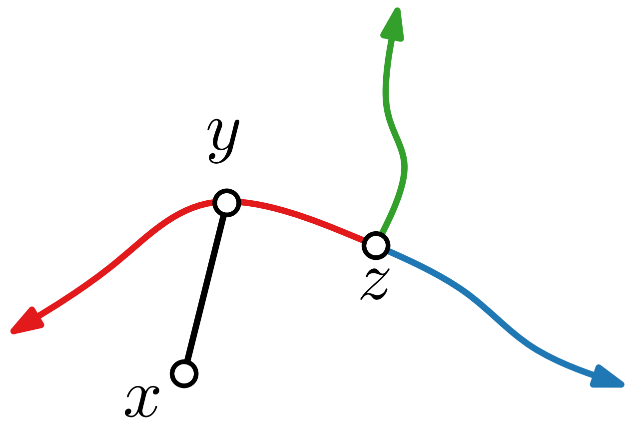
$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \frac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$ ✓

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
- $x, y \in R_i(z) \Rightarrow R_i(x), R_i(y) \subsetneq R_i(z)$
  $\Rightarrow |R_i(x)|, |R_i(y)| < |R_i(z)|$



Schnyder Drawing

Set $A = (0,0)$, $B = (2n-5, 0)$, and $C = (0, 2n-5)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

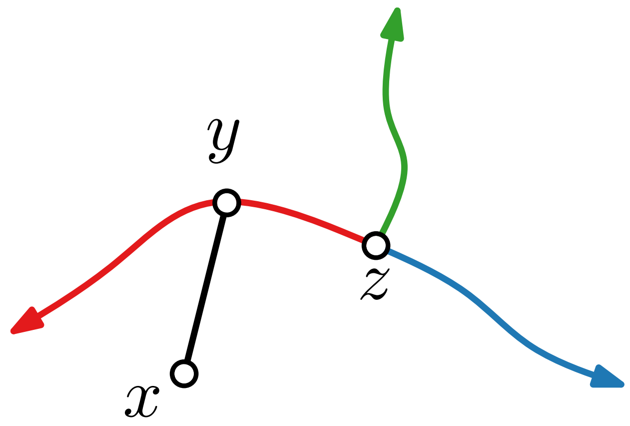
$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \tfrac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G

(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$ ✓

- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
- $x, y \in R_i(z) \Rightarrow R_i(x), R_i(y) \subsetneq R_i(z)$
  $\Rightarrow |R_i(x)|, |R_i(y)| < |R_i(z)|$



Schnyder Drawing

Set $A = (0,0)$, $B = (2n-5, 0)$, and $C = (0, 2n-5)$.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

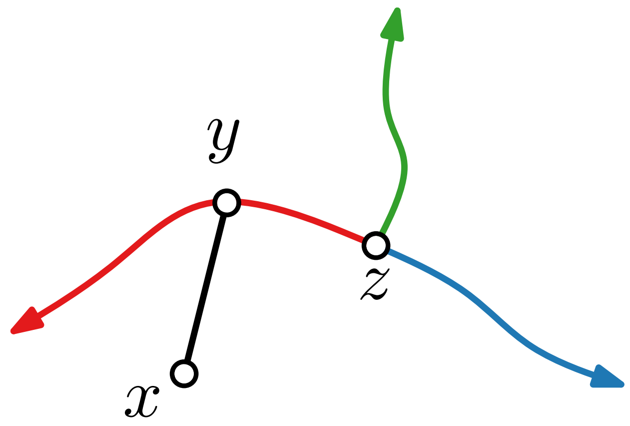
$$f : v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \tfrac{1}{2n-5}(|R_1(v)|, |R_2(v)|, |R_3(v)|)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G on the $(2n-5) \times (2n-5)$ grid.

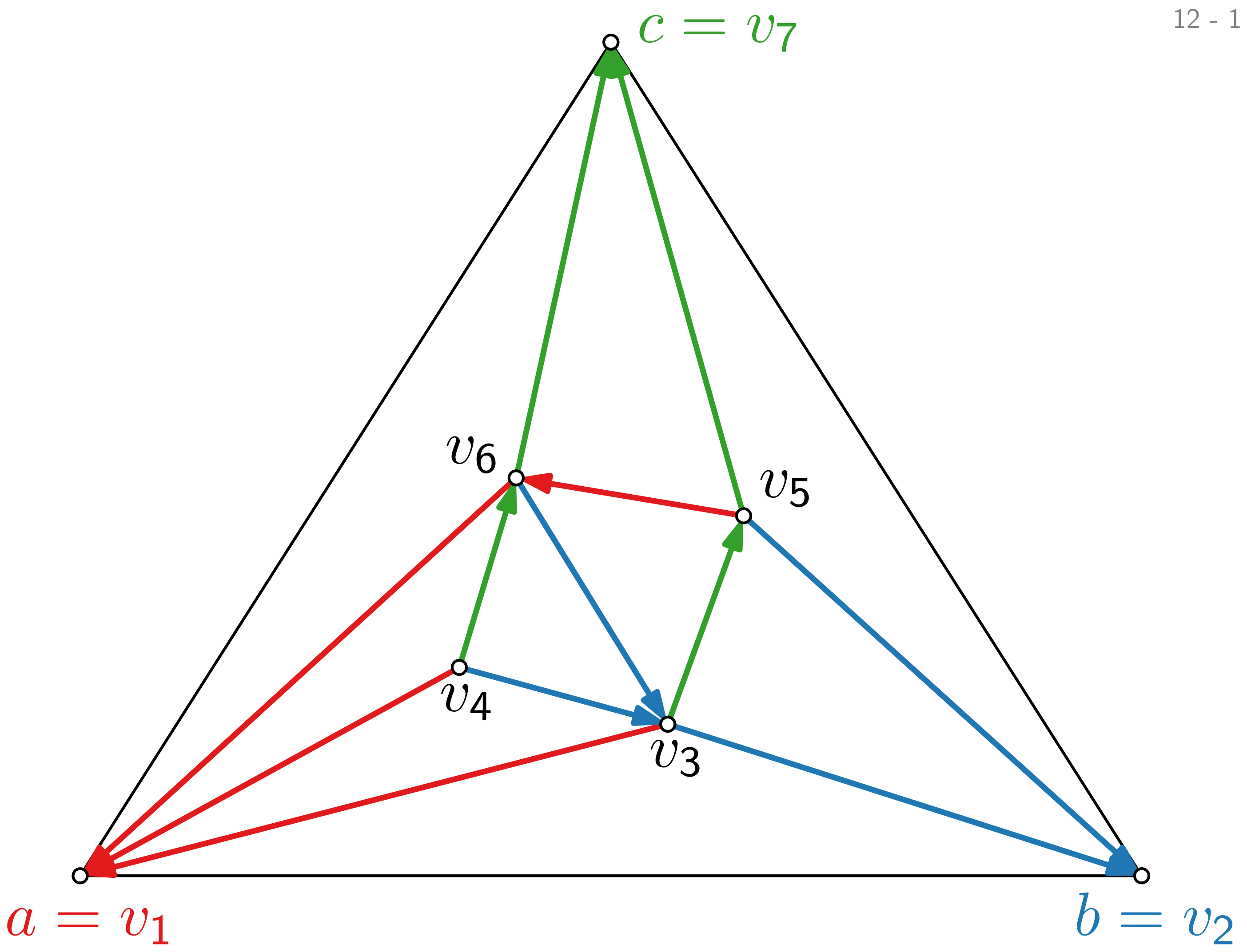
(B1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$ ✓

(B2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $x_k < z_k$ and $y_k < z_k$ ✓

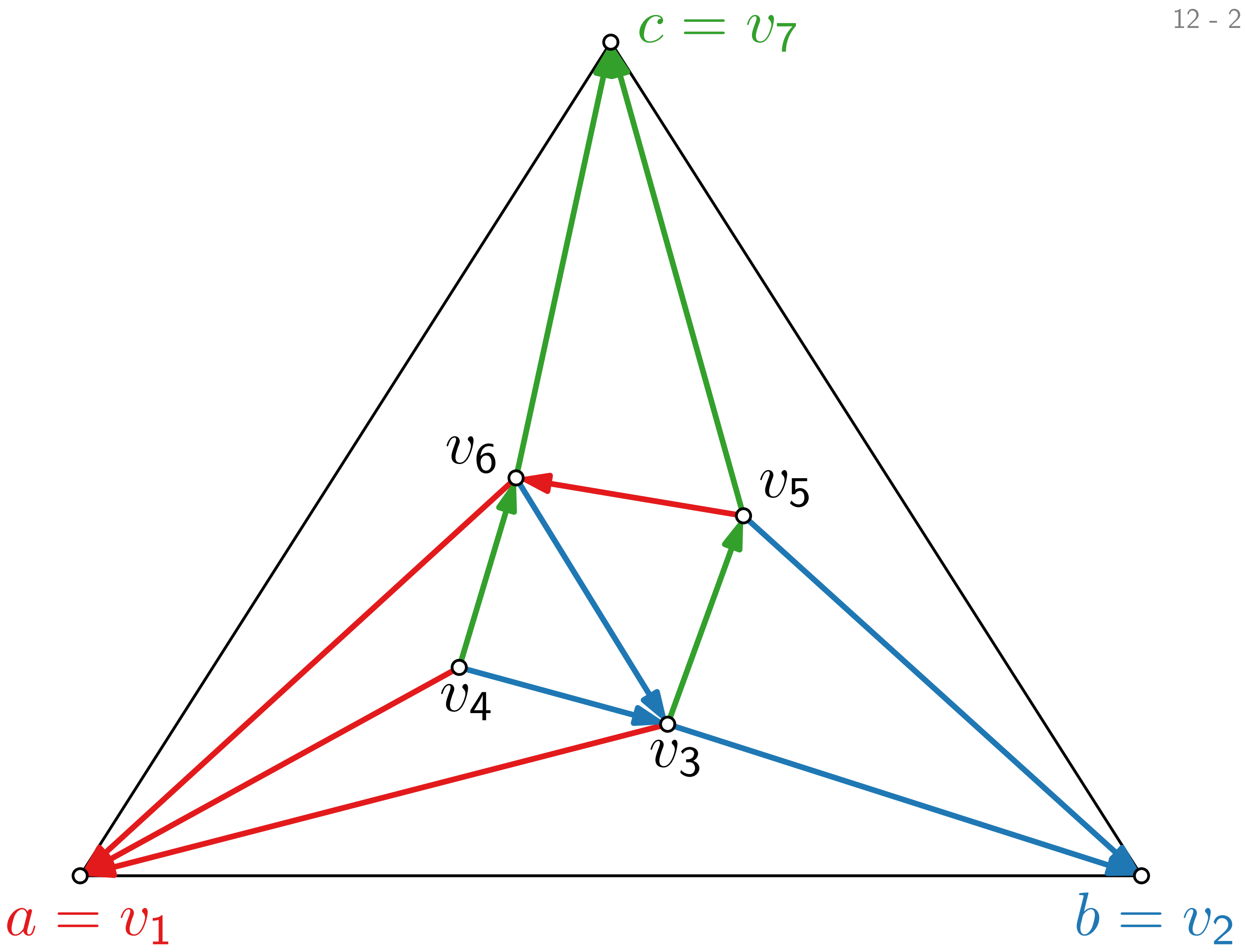
- $\{x, y\}$ must lie in $R_i(z)$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$
- $x, y \in R_i(z) \Rightarrow R_i(x), R_i(y) \subsetneq R_i(z)$
  $\Rightarrow |R_i(x)|, |R_i(y)| < |R_i(z)|$



Schnyder Drawing – Example

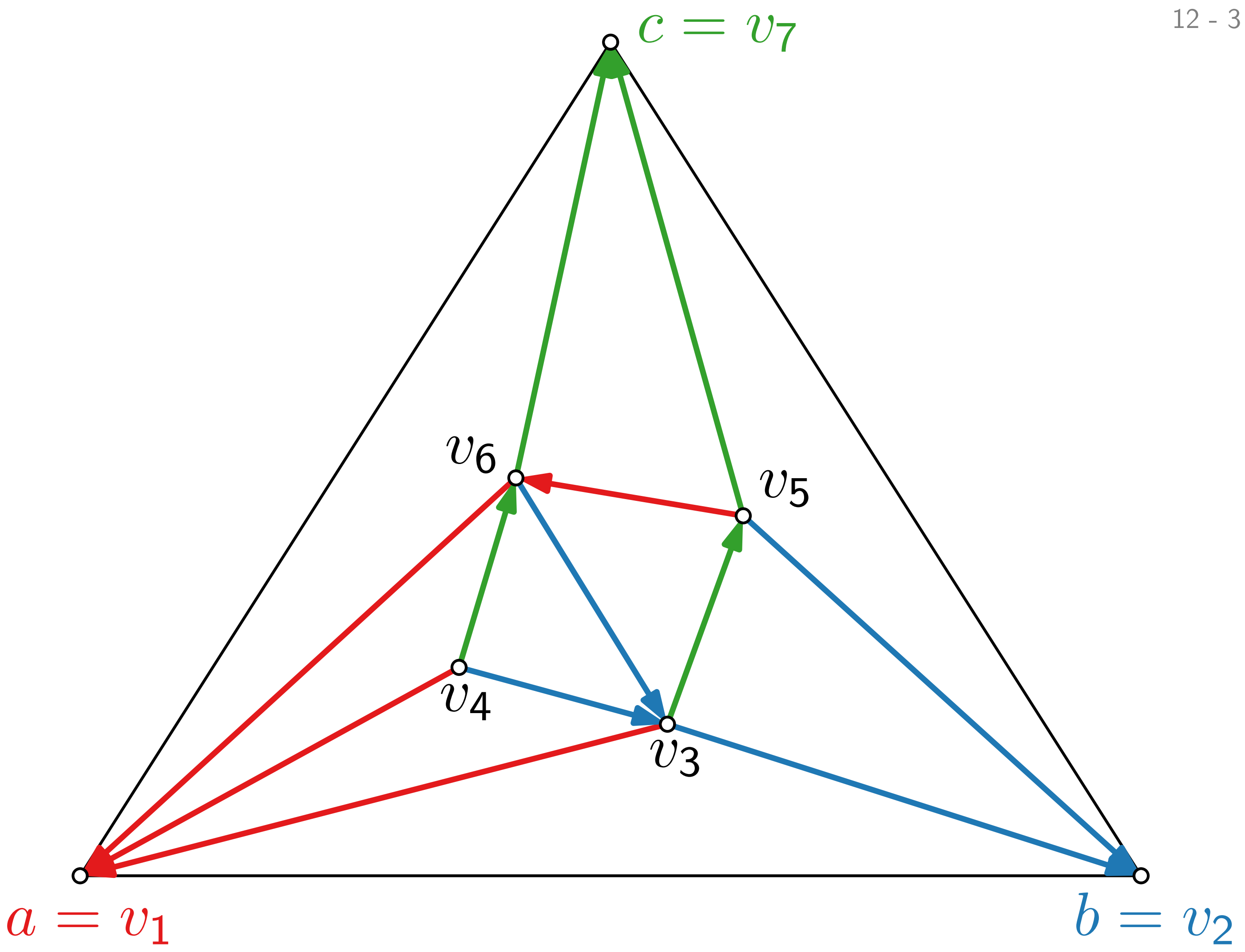


Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

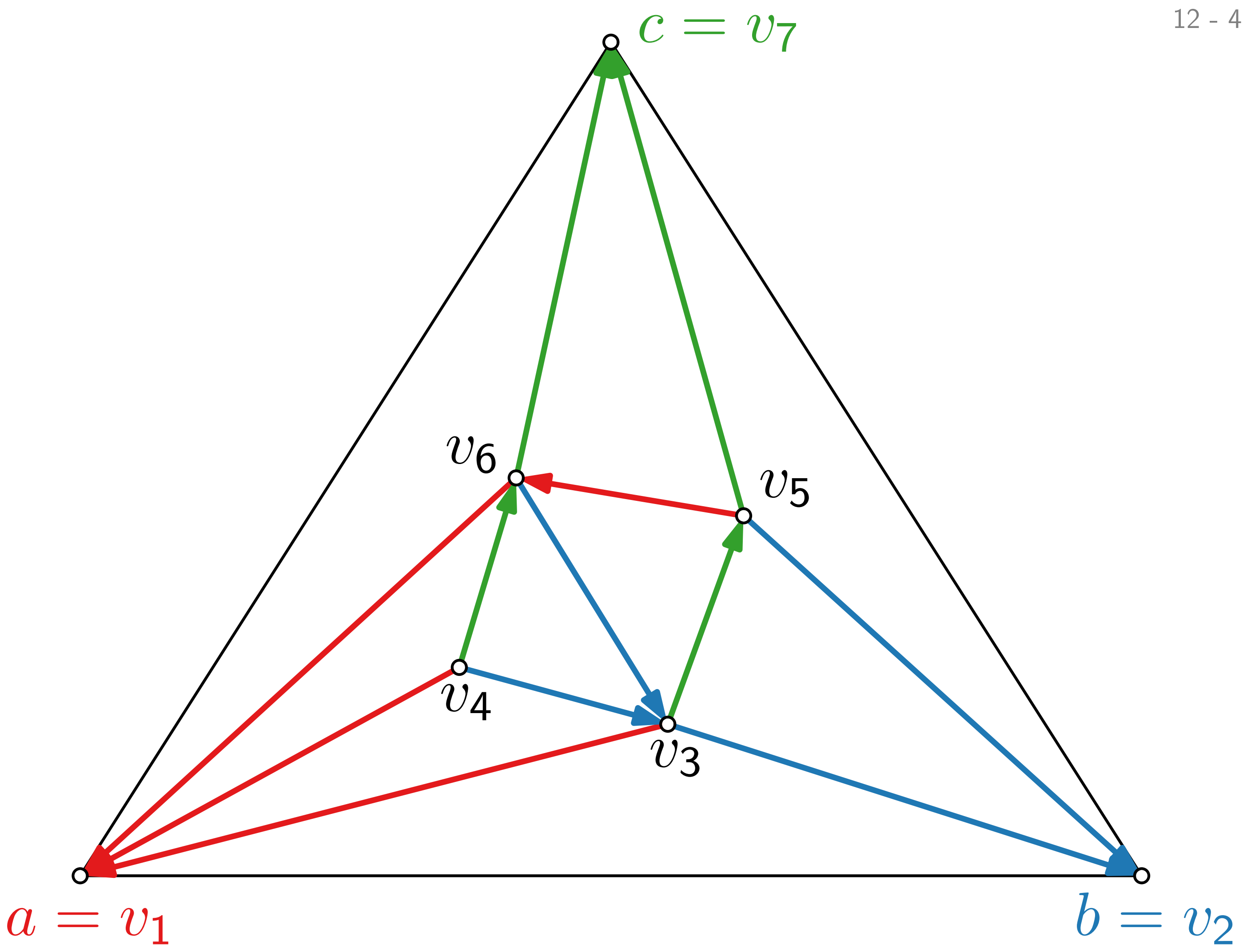
Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example

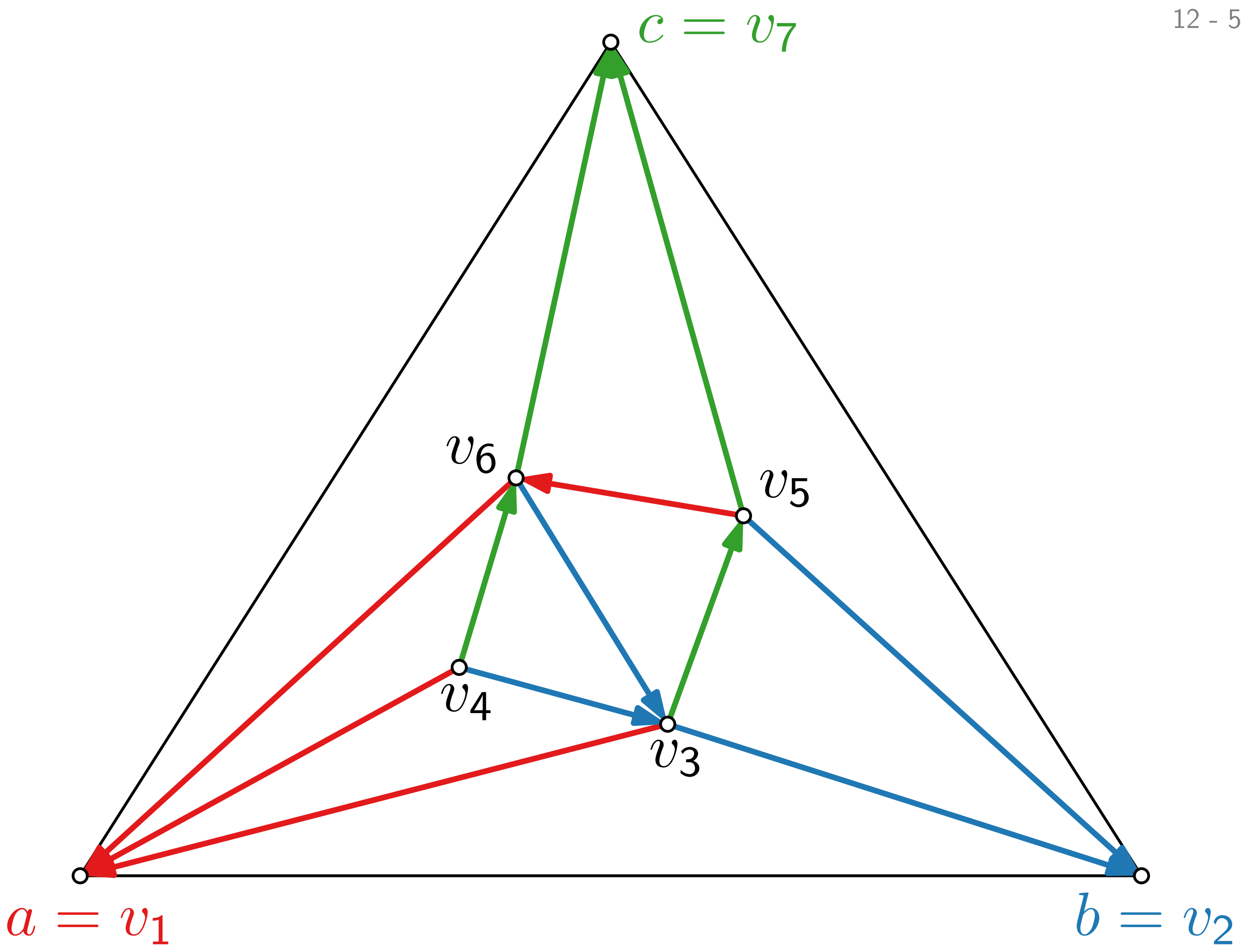


$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) =$

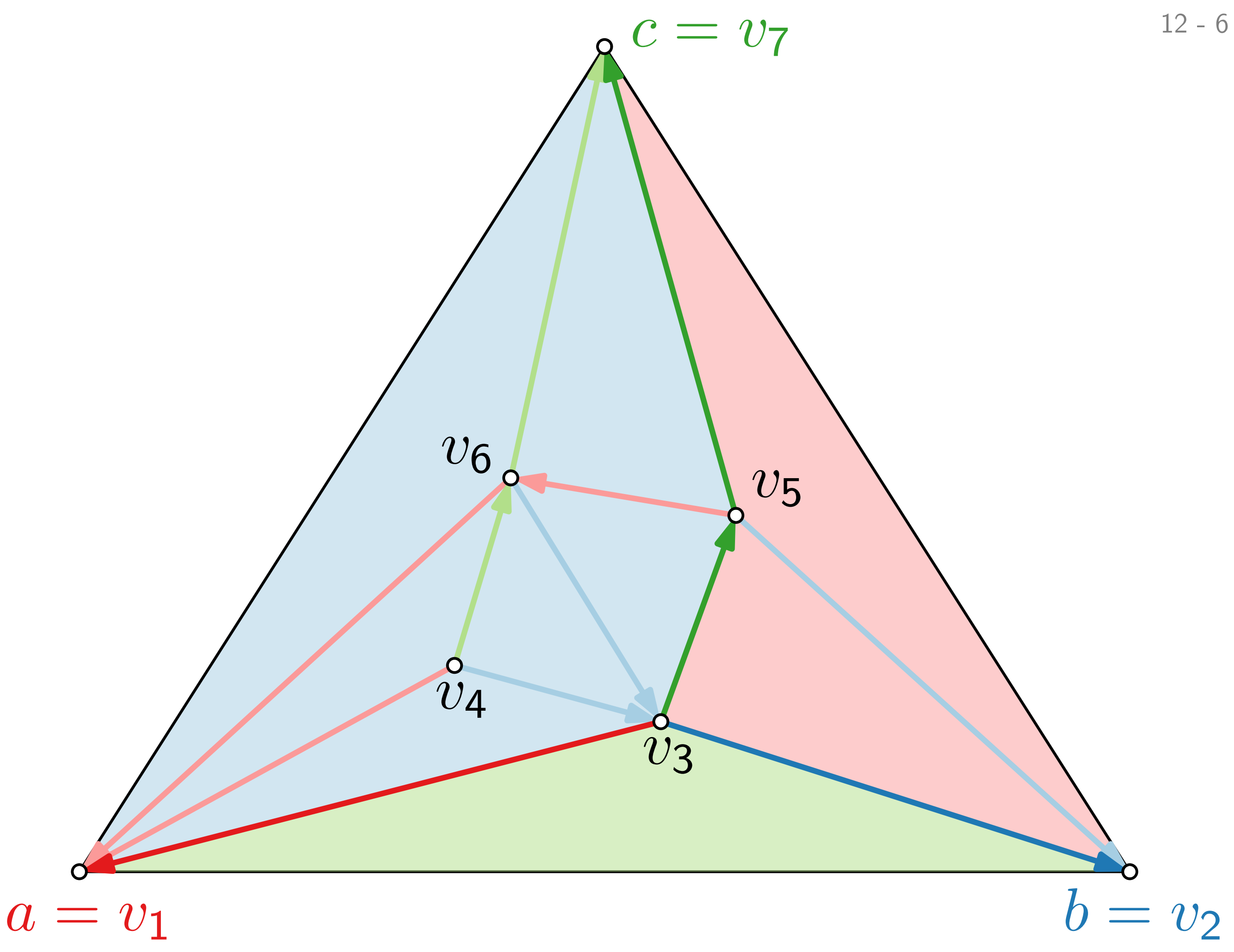
$f(v_4) =$

$f(v_5) =$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7$; $2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) =$

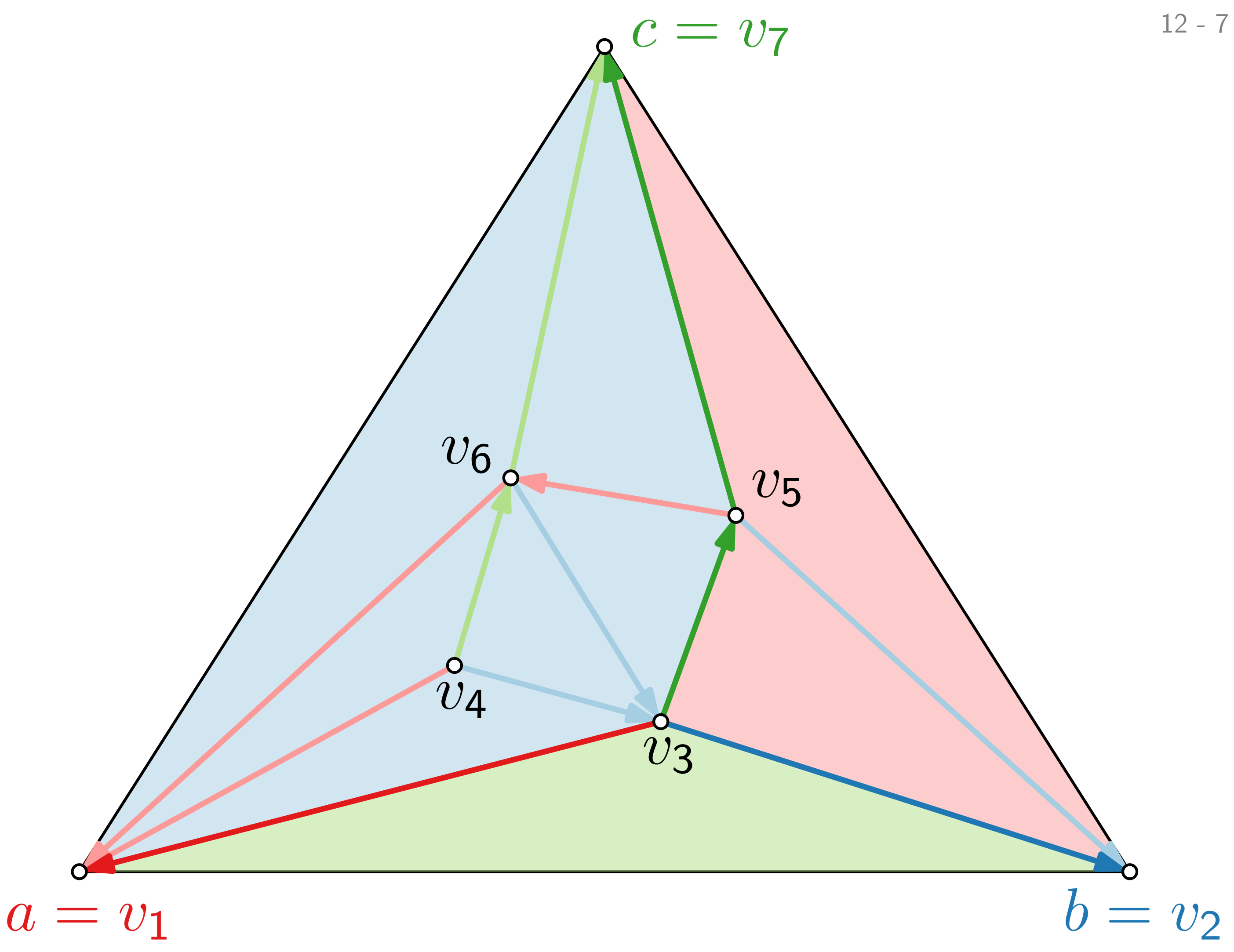
$f(v_4) =$

$f(v_5) =$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7$; $2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

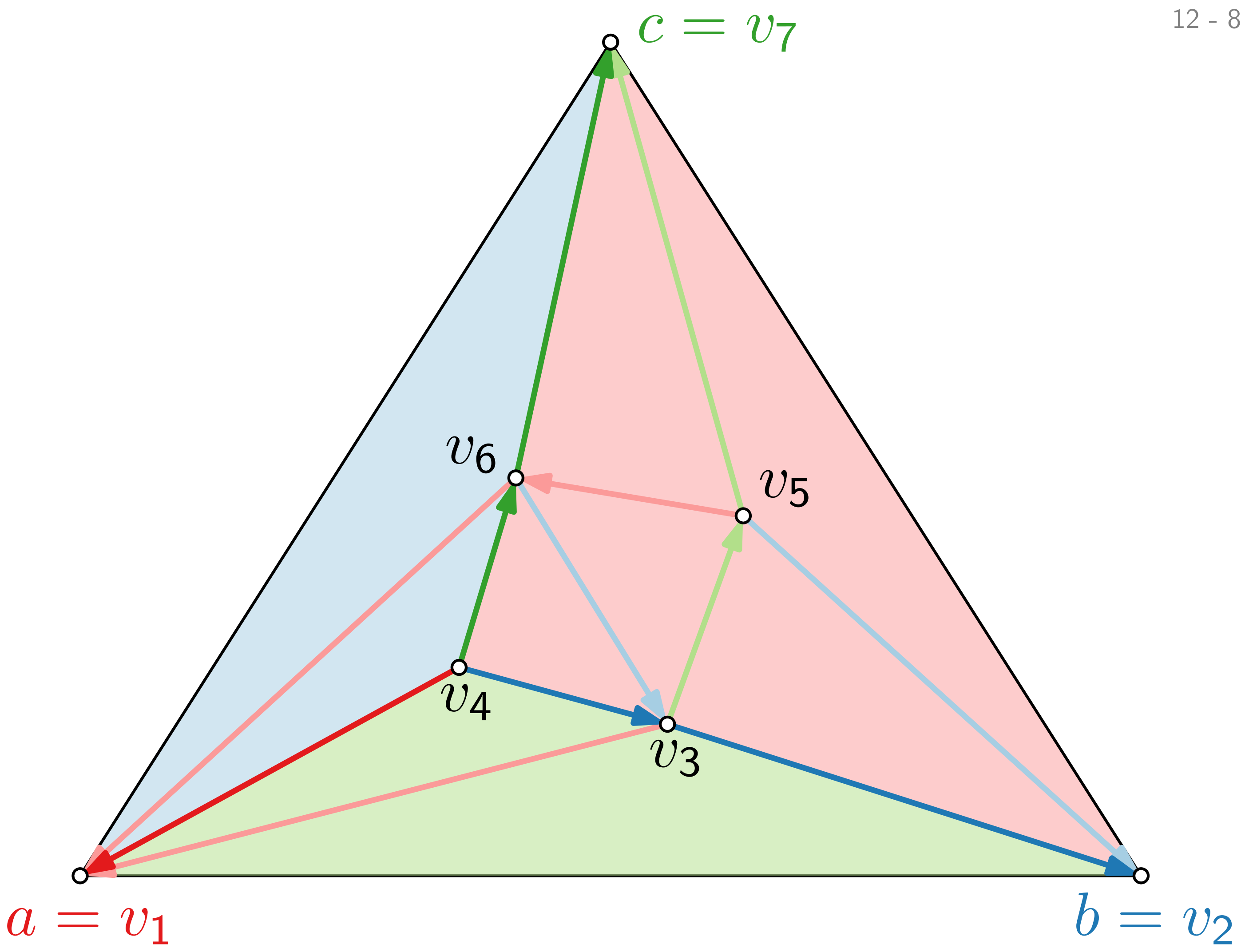
$f(v_4) =$

$f(v_5) =$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7$; $2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

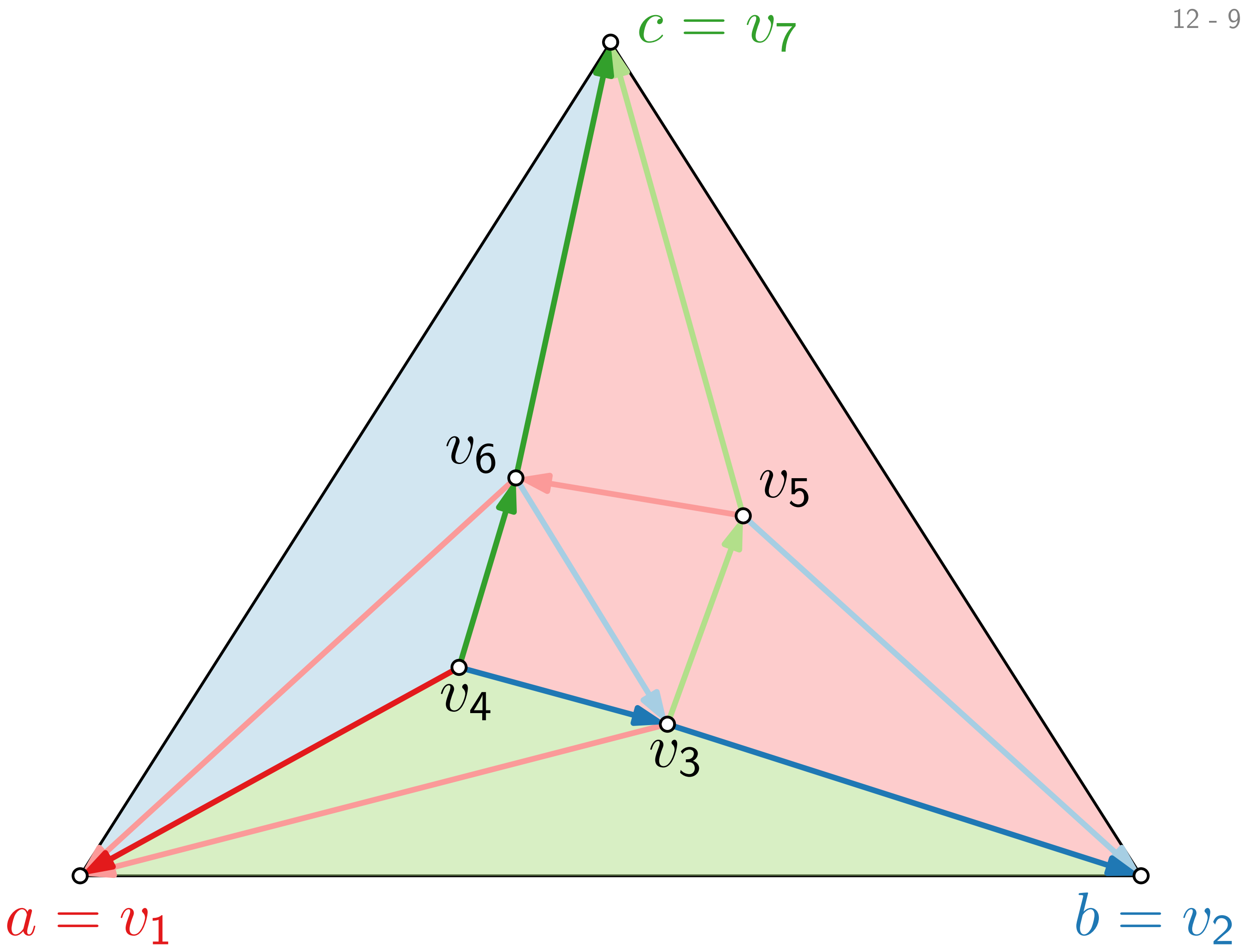
$f(v_4) =$

$f(v_5) =$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

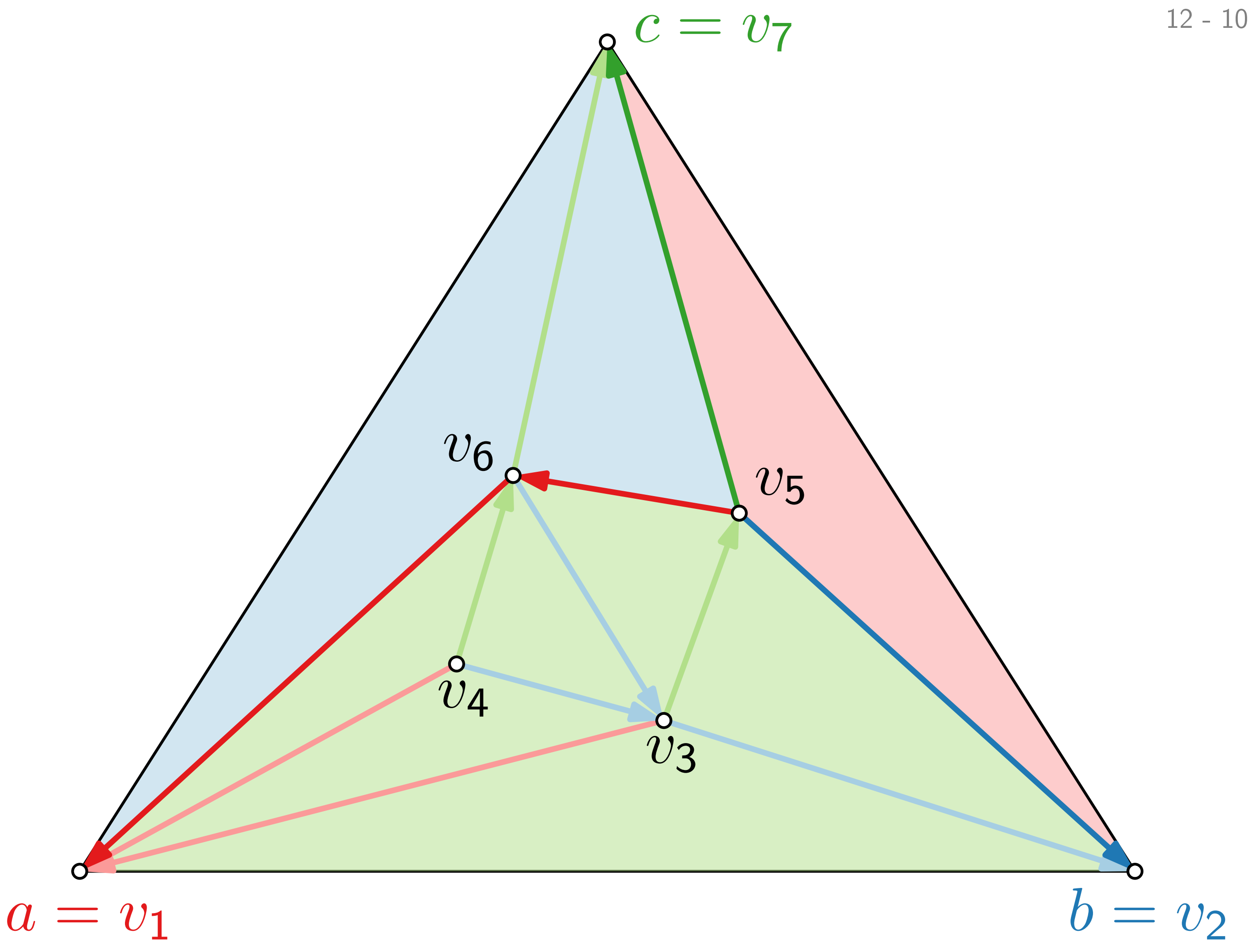
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

$f(v_5) =$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7;\quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

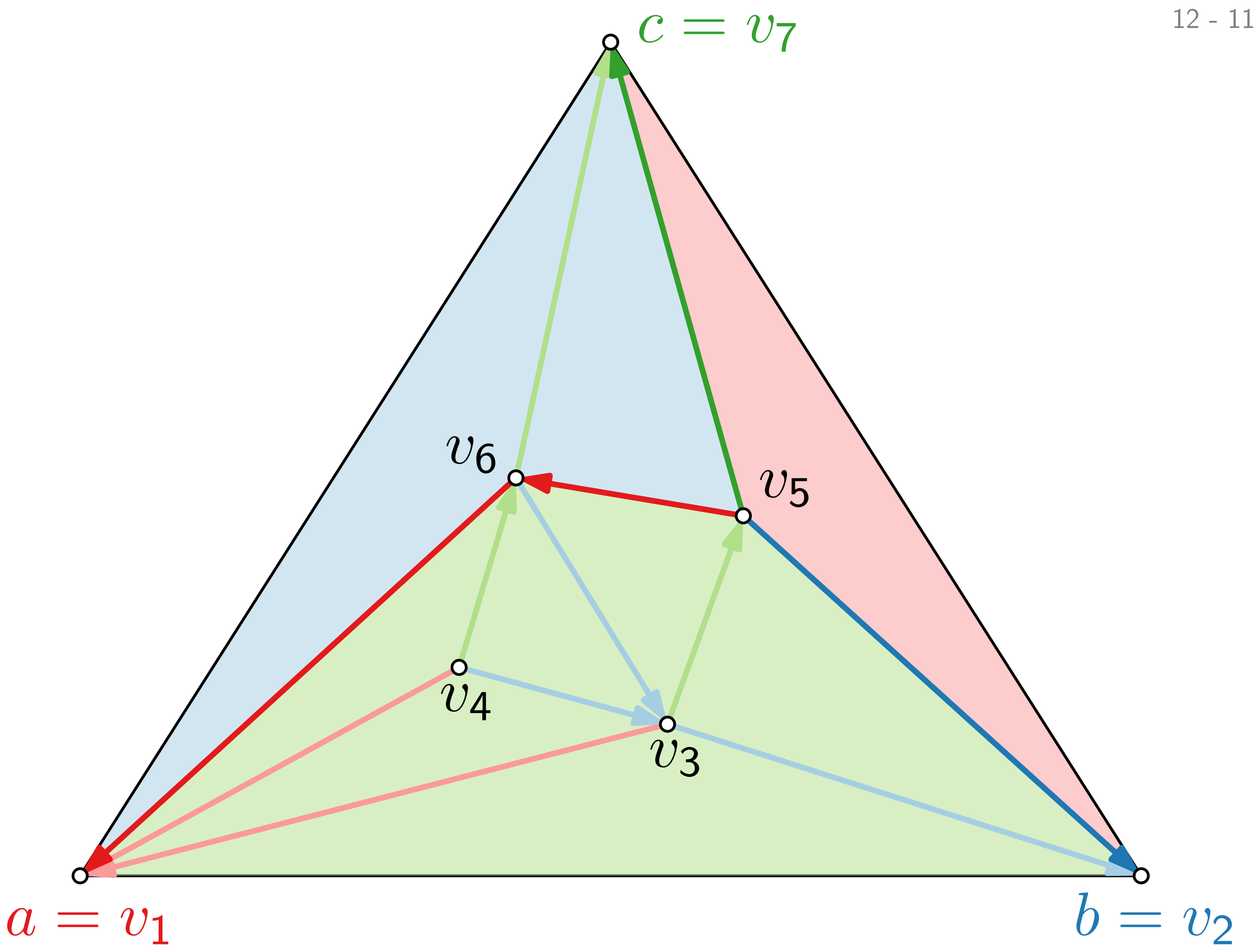
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

$f(v_5) =$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

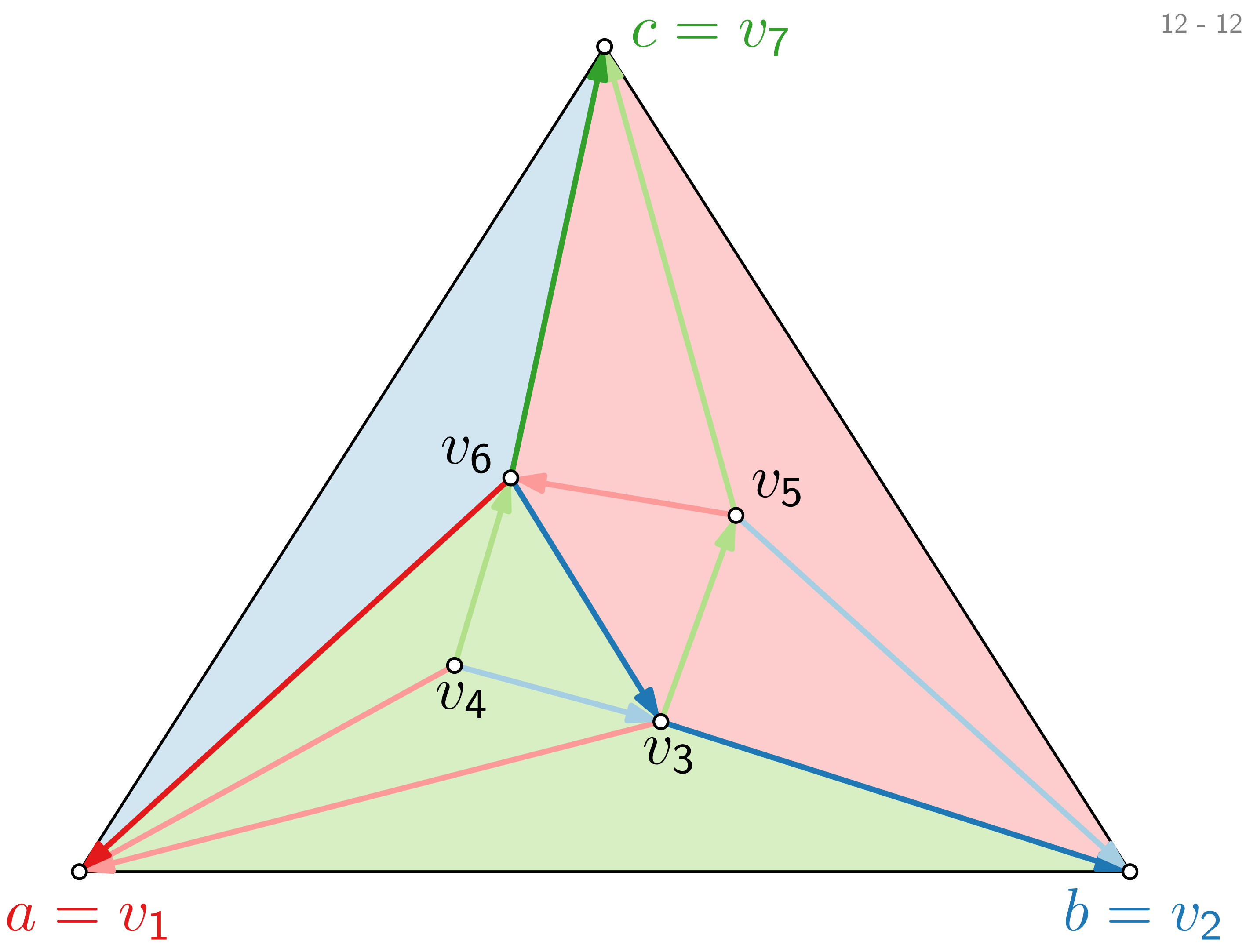
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7$; $2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

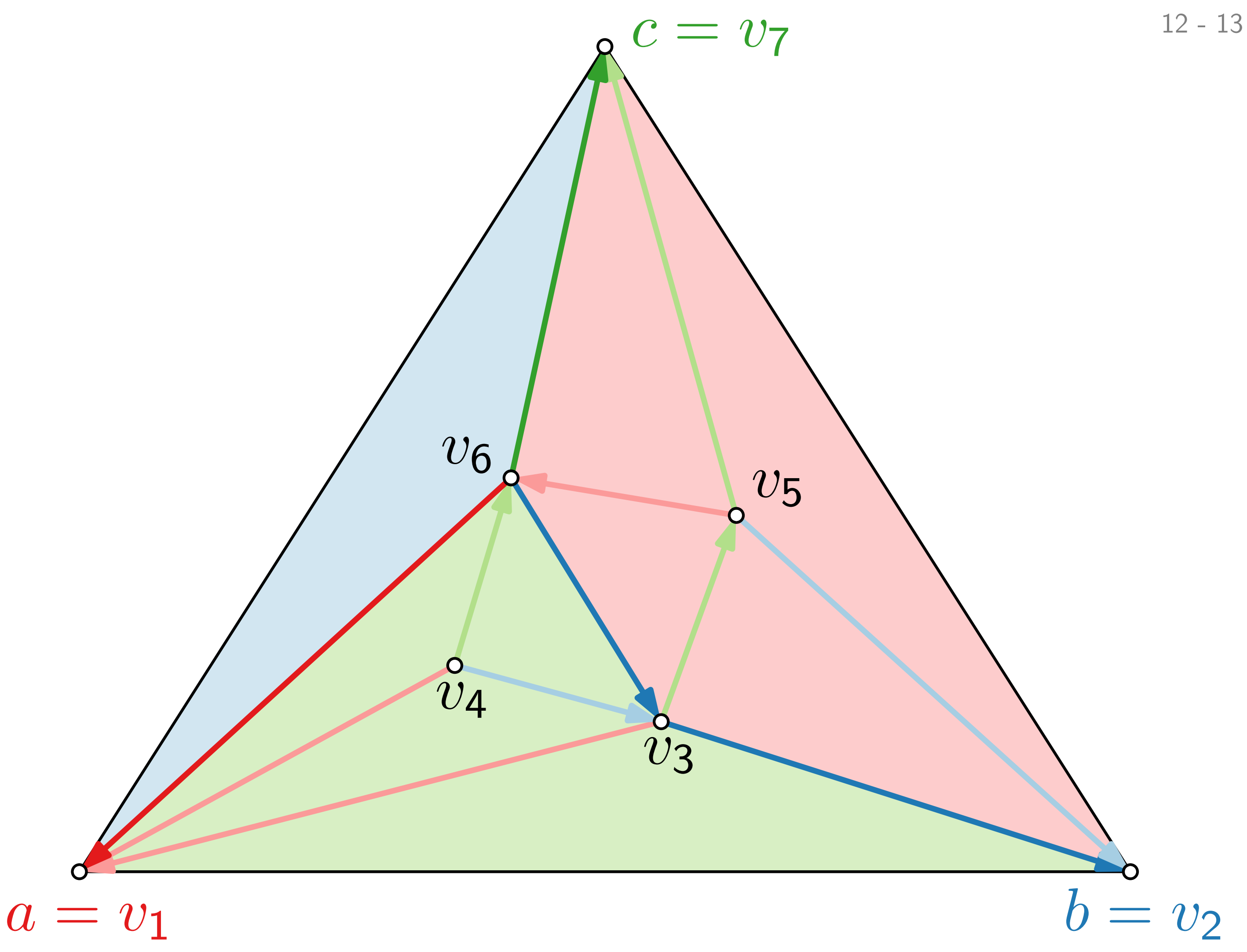
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) =$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example



$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

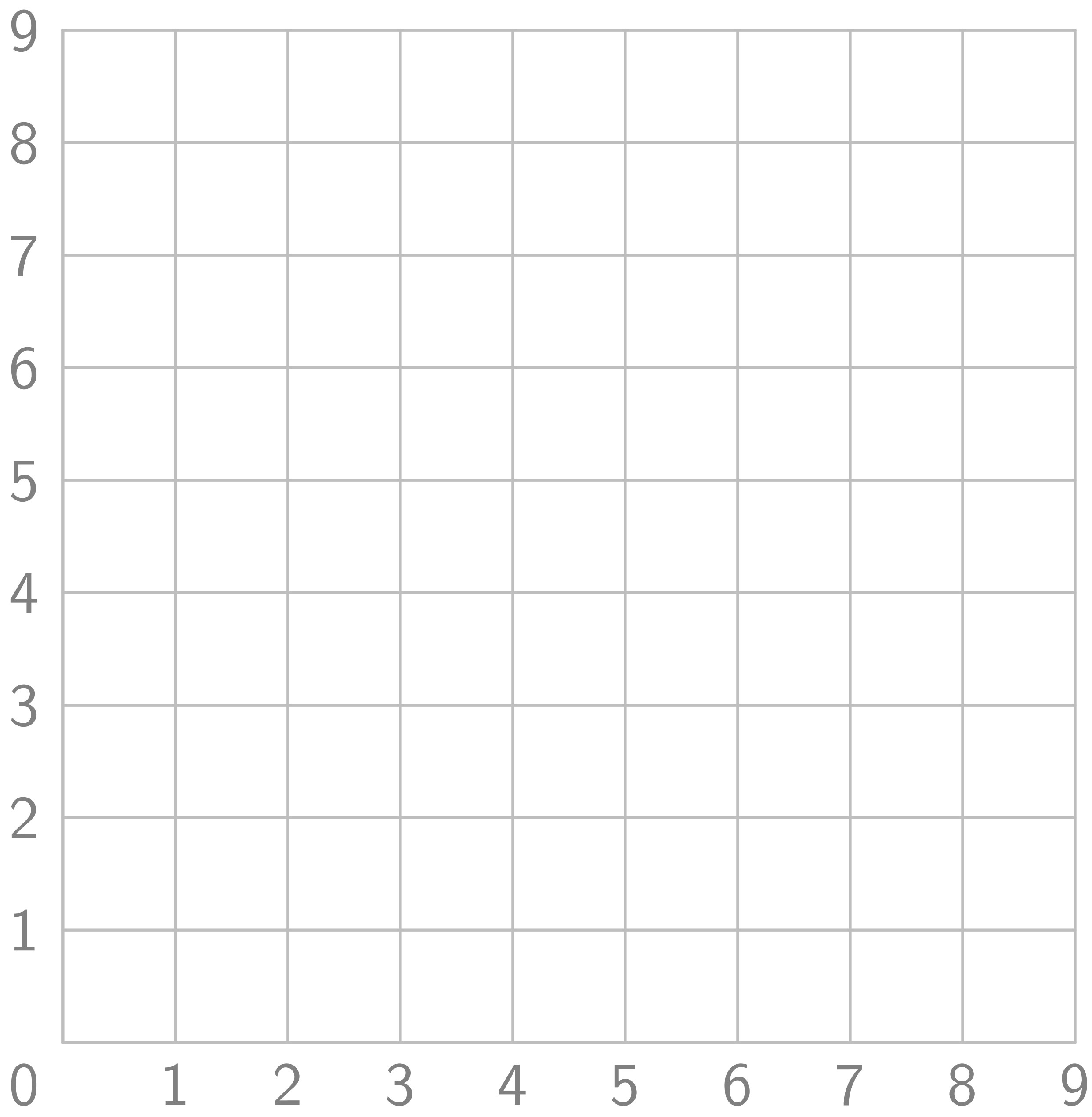
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

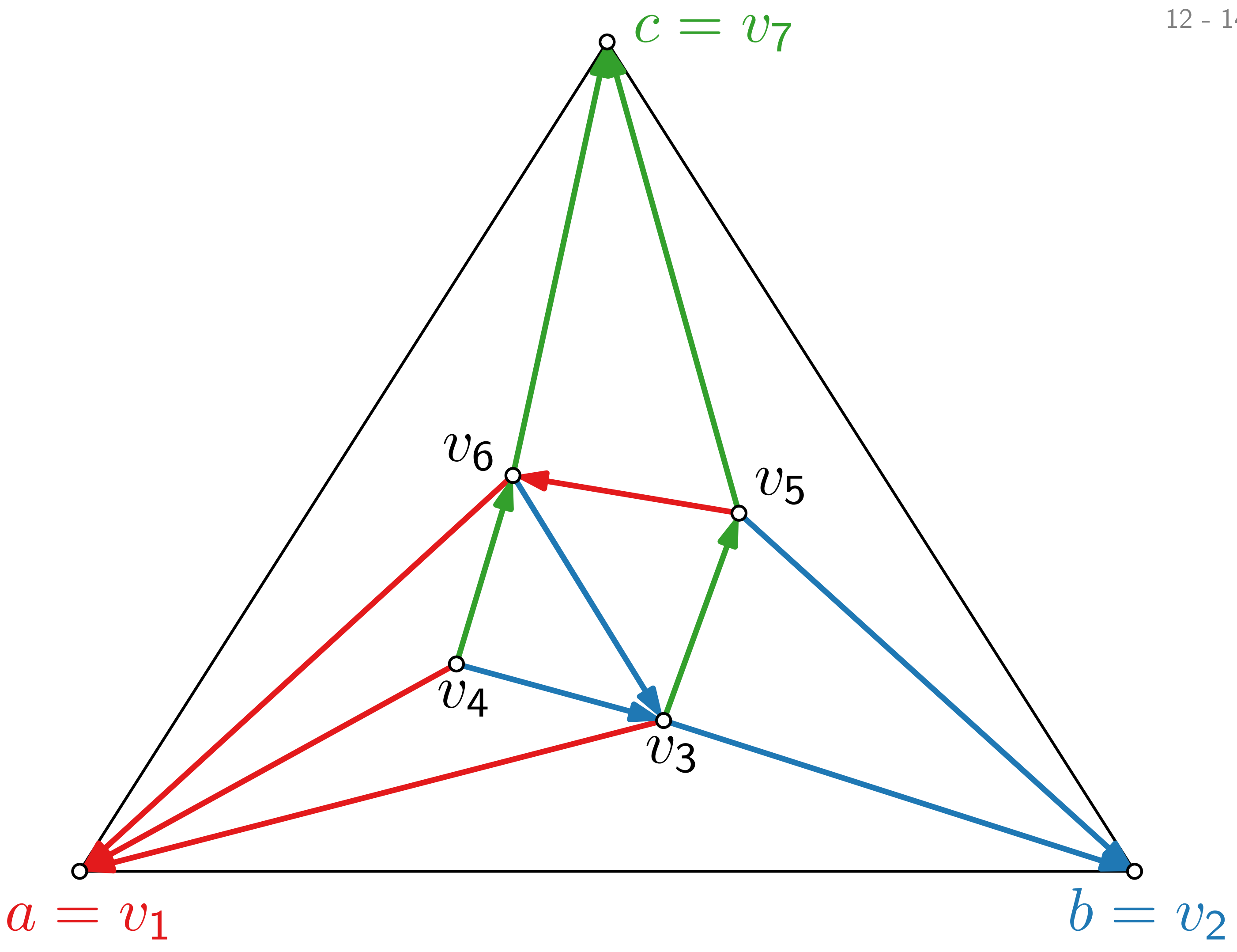
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

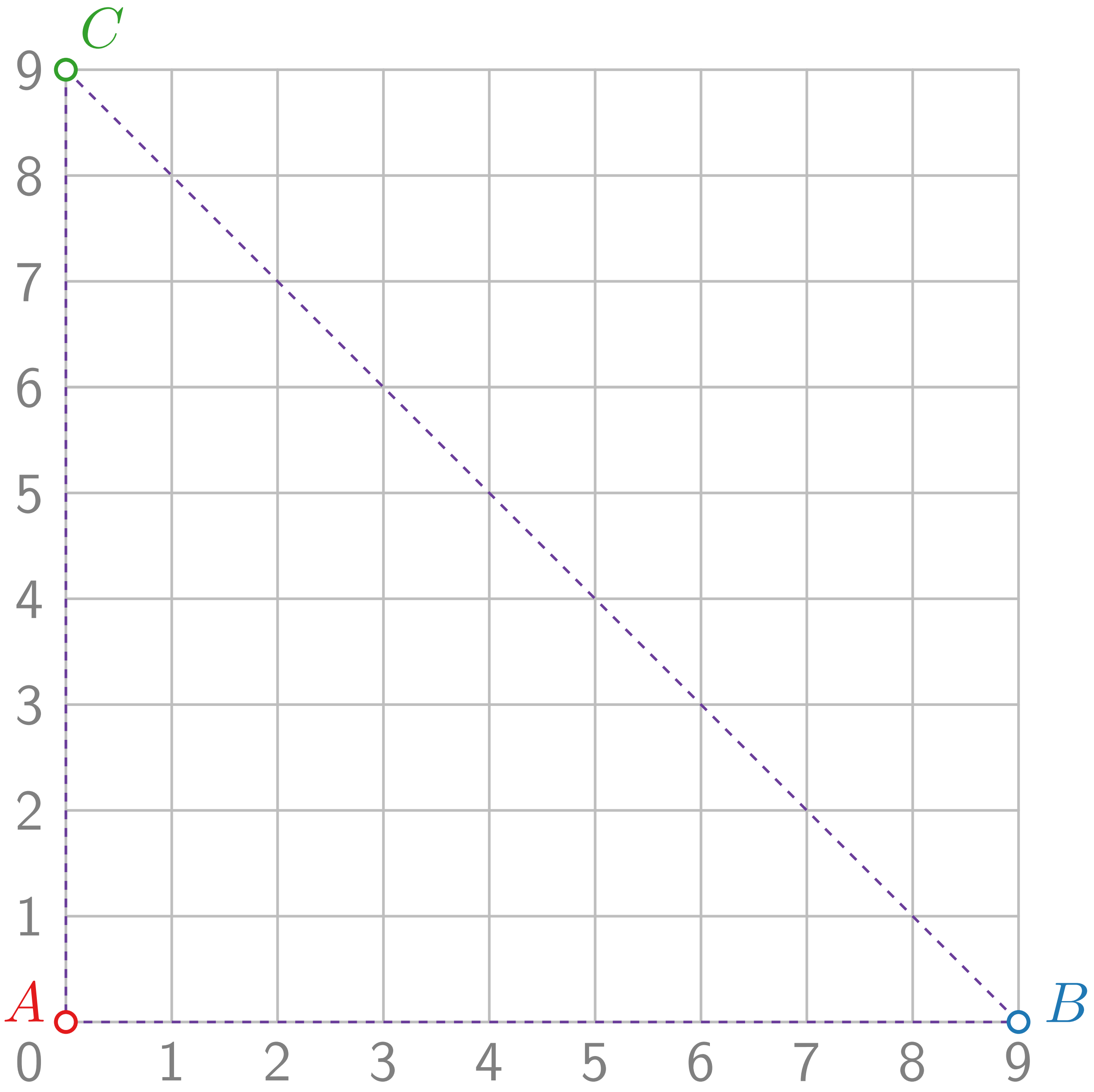
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

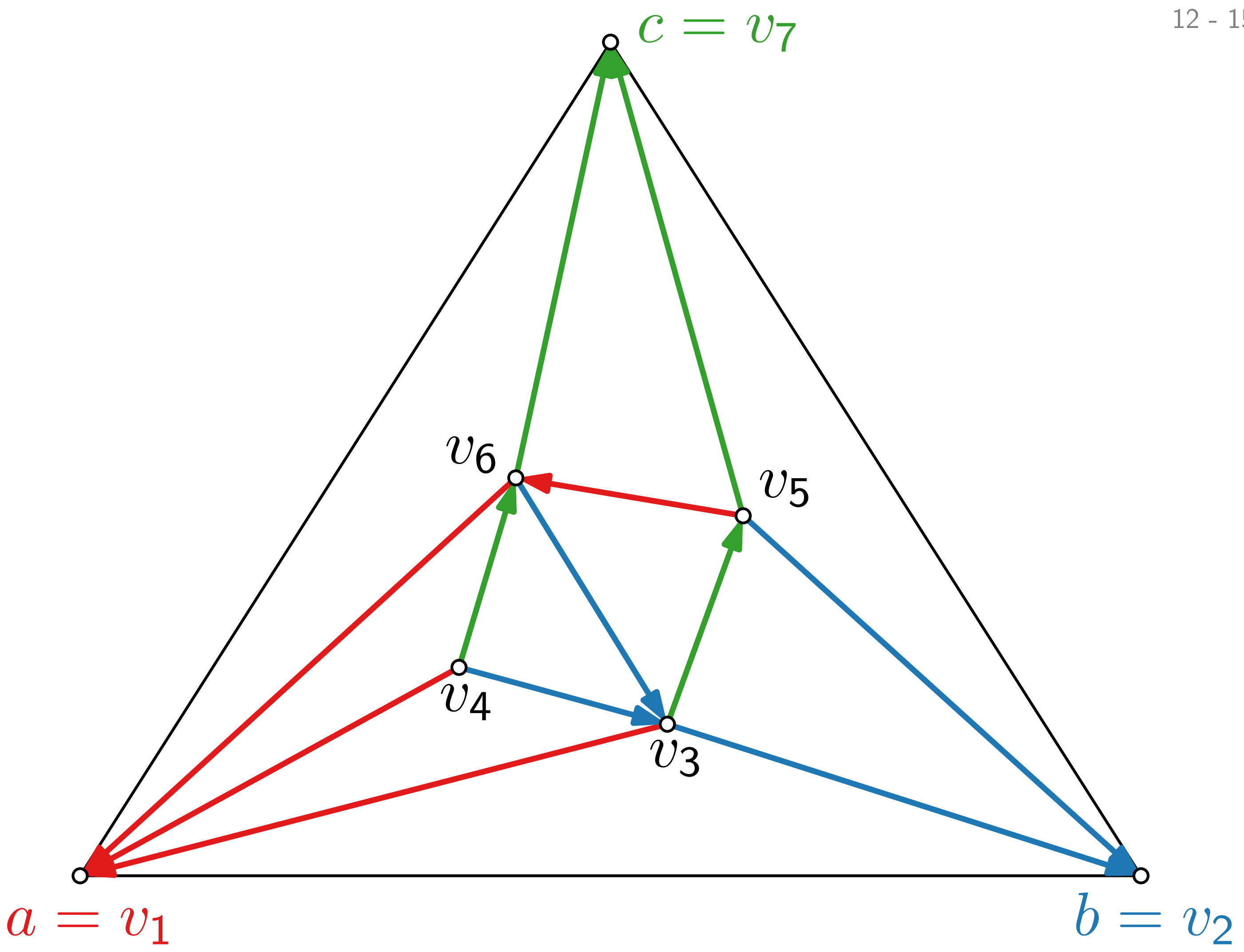
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

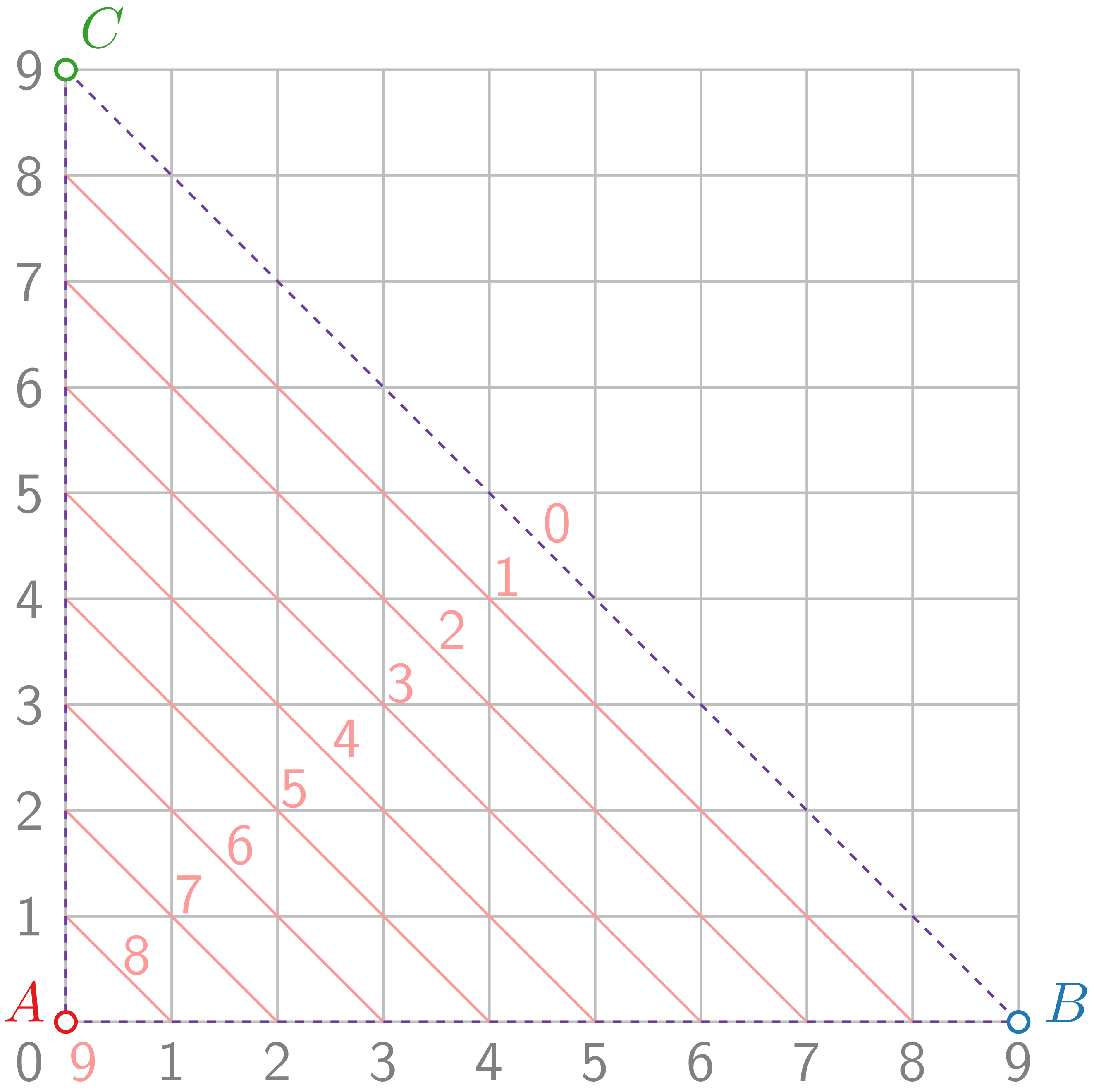
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

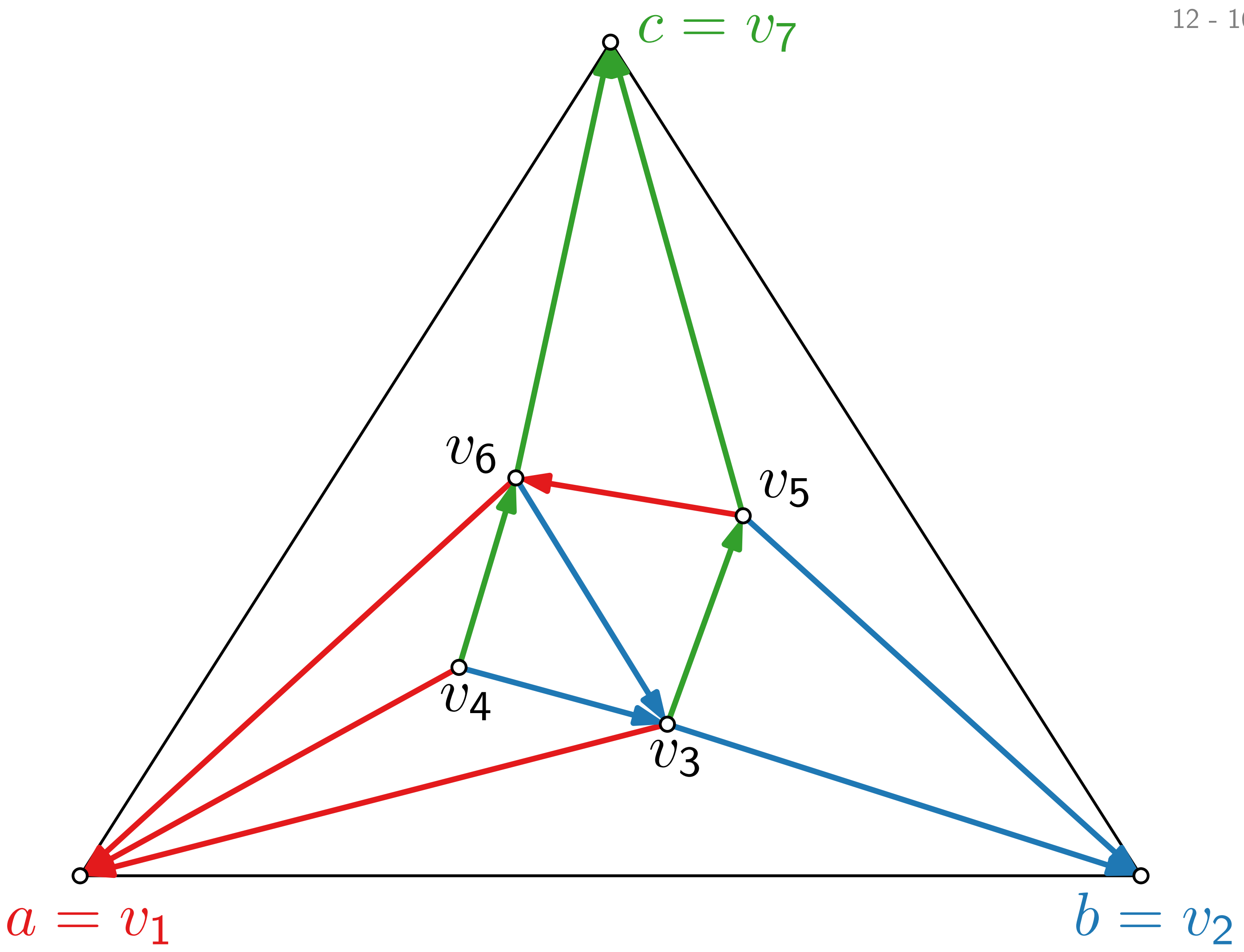
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7$; $2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

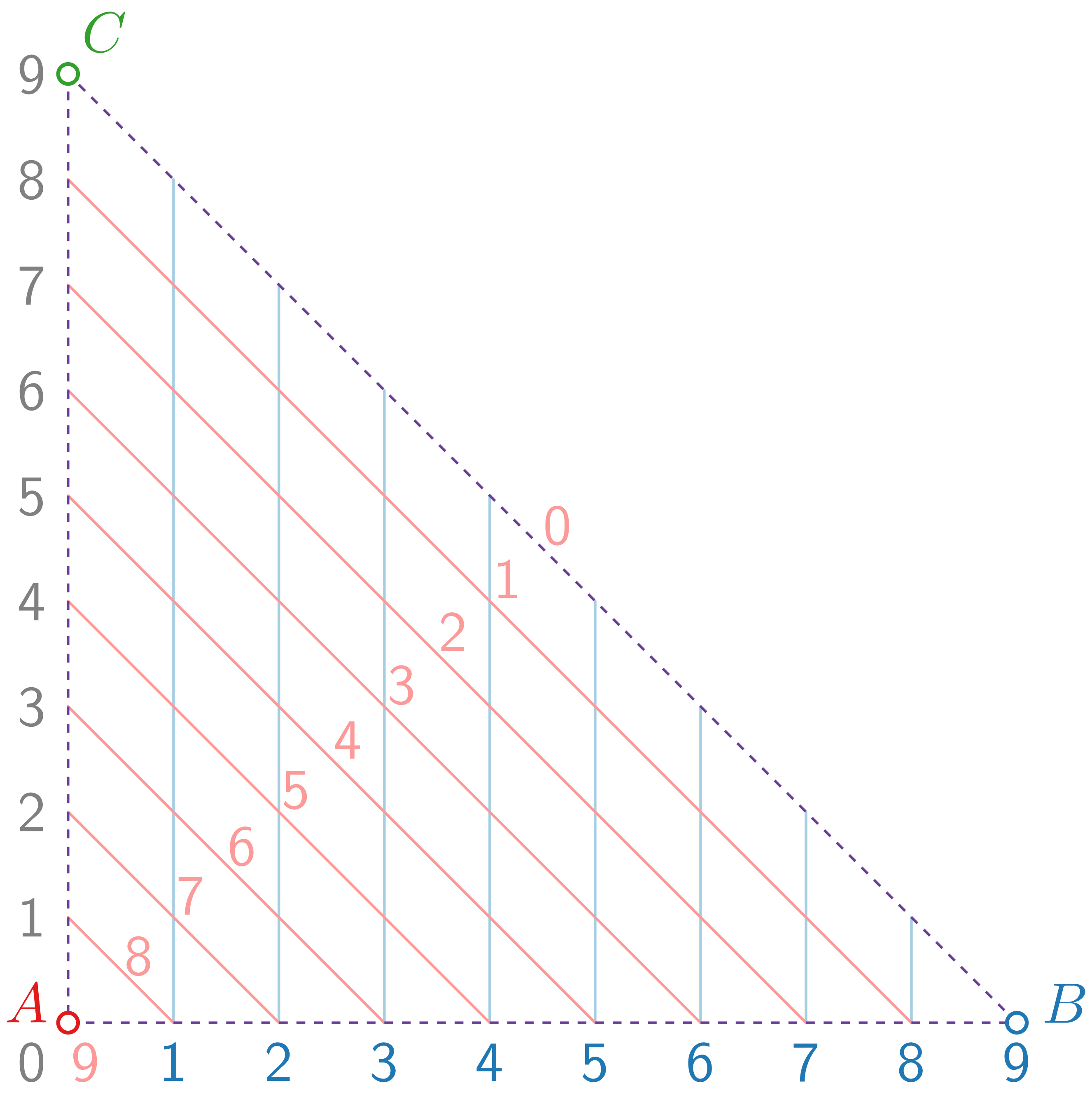
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

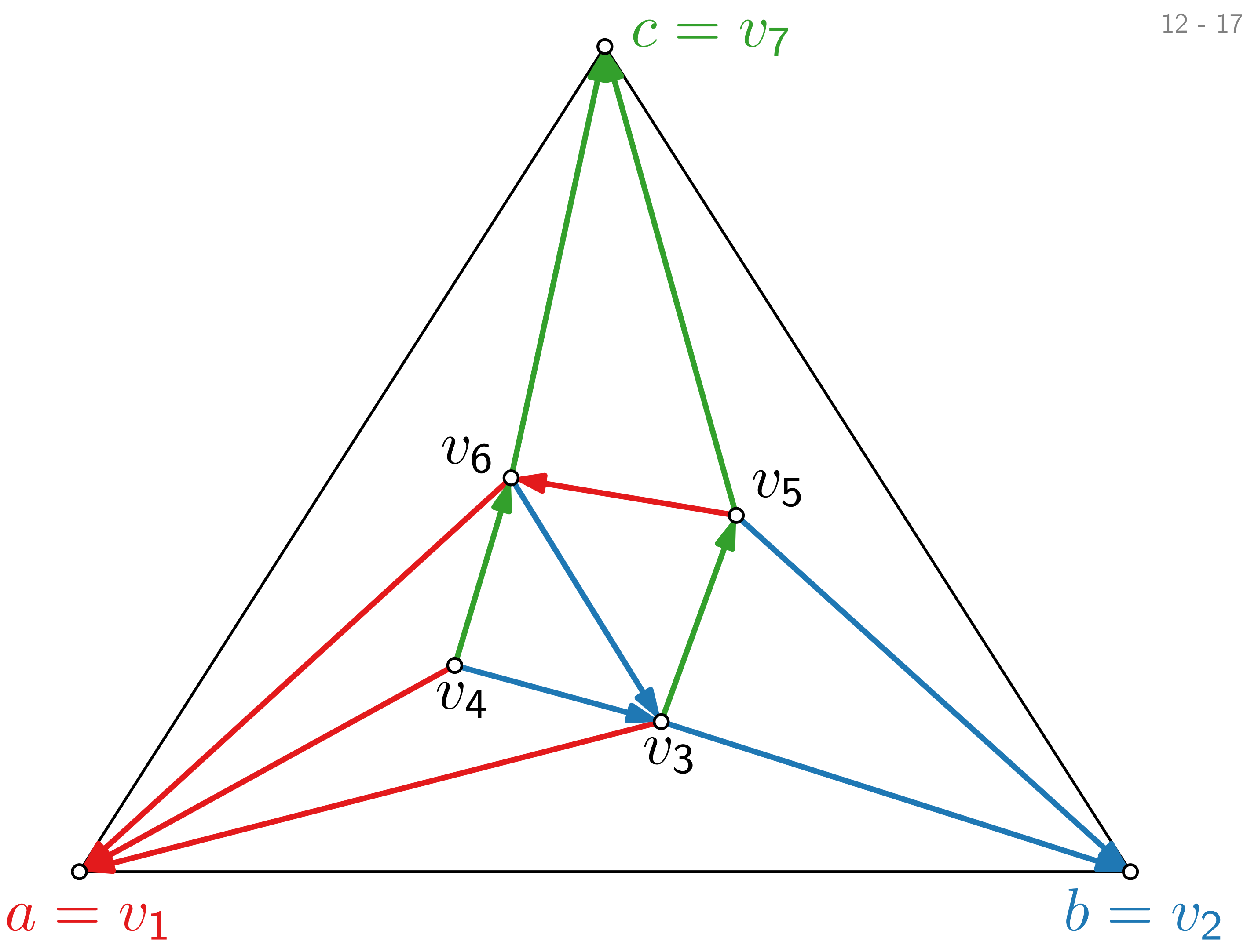
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

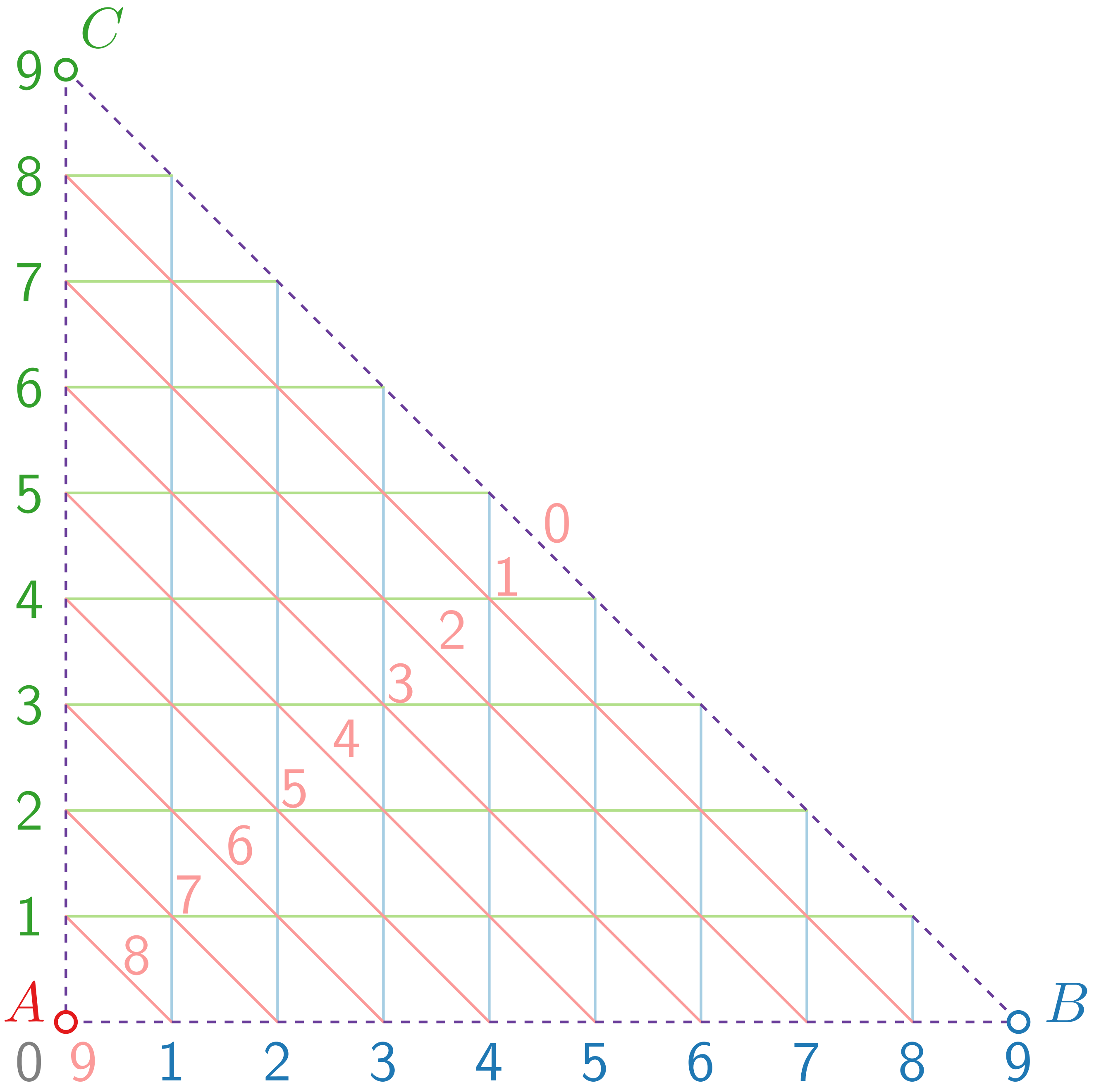
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

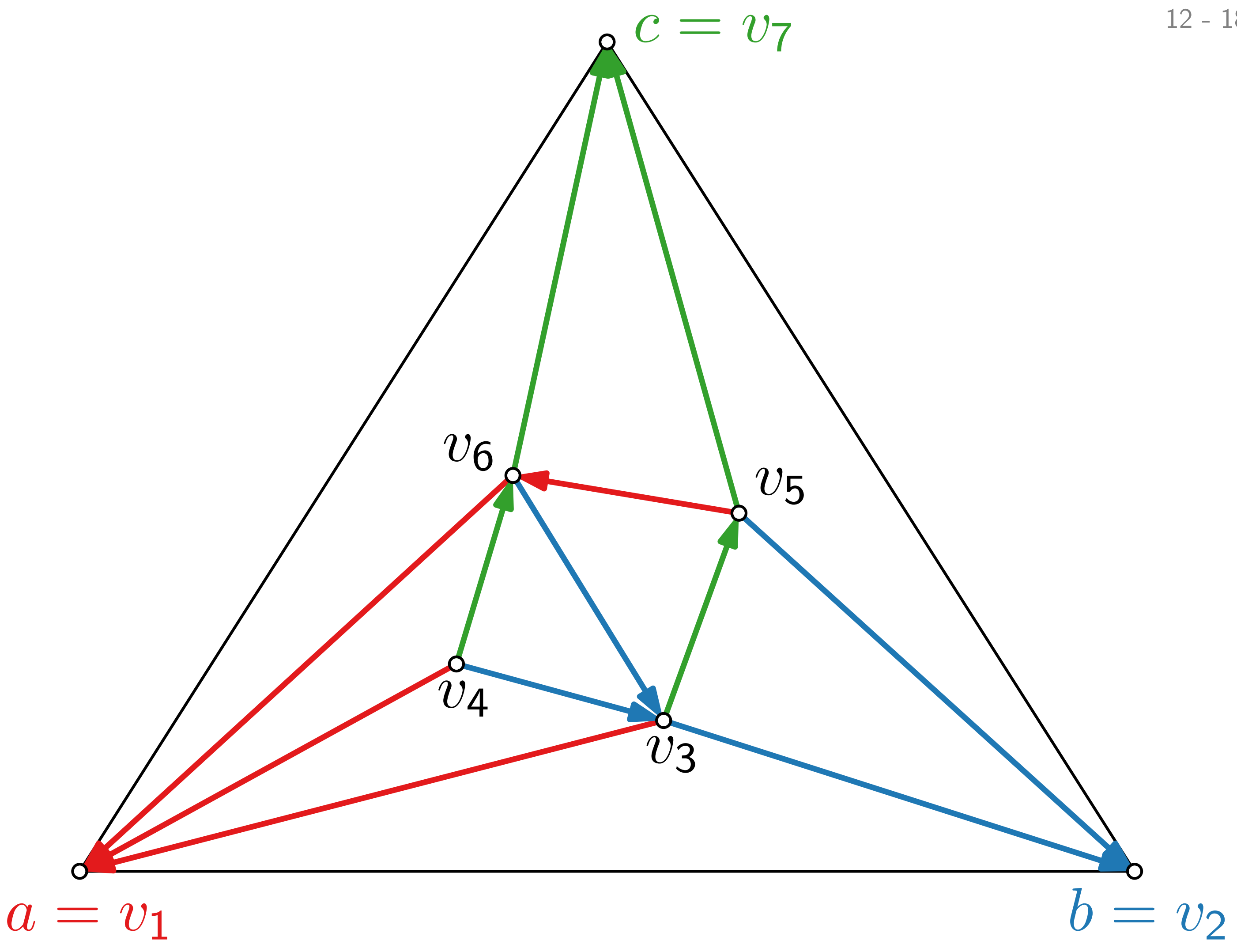
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7$; $\quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

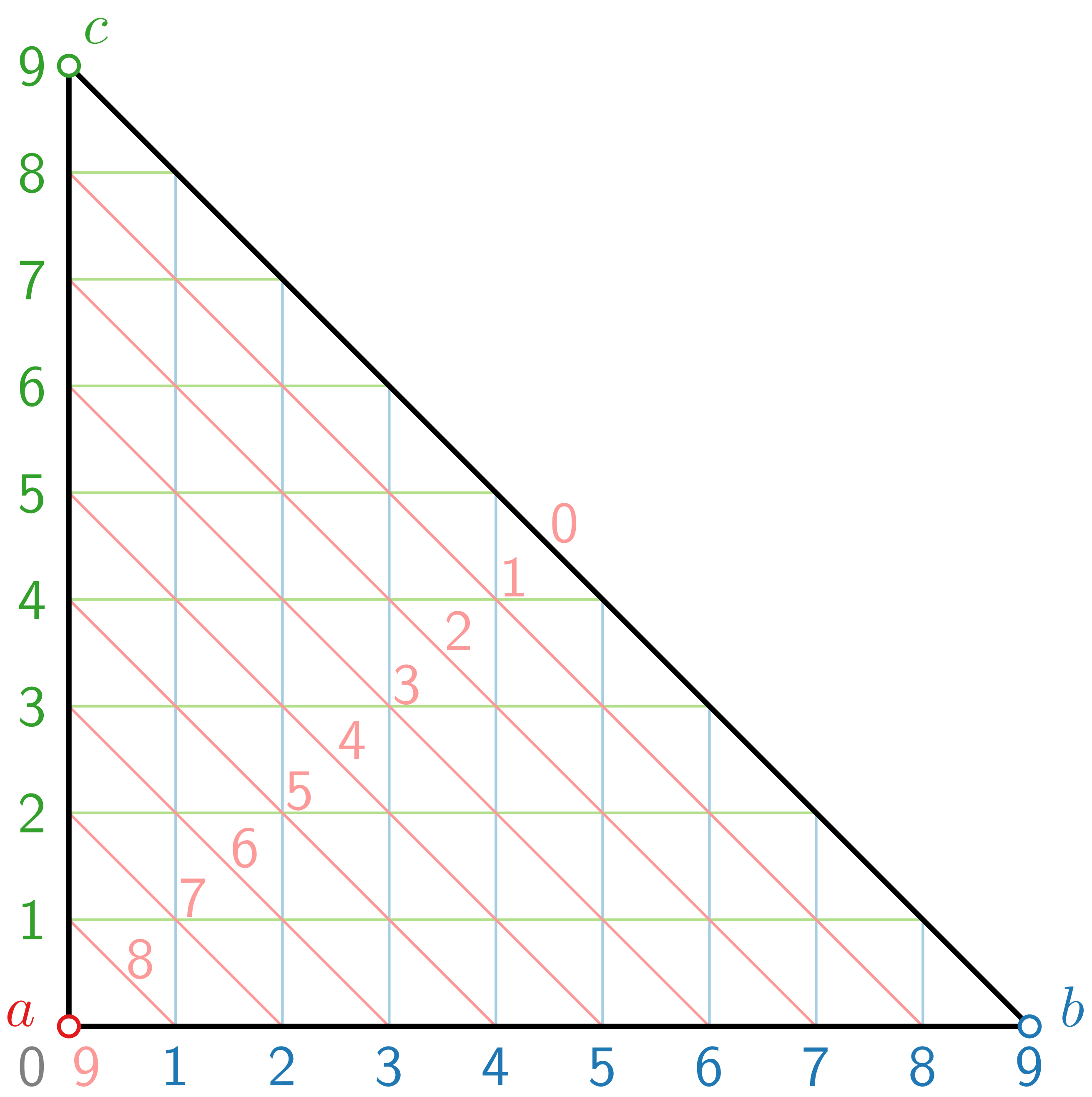
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

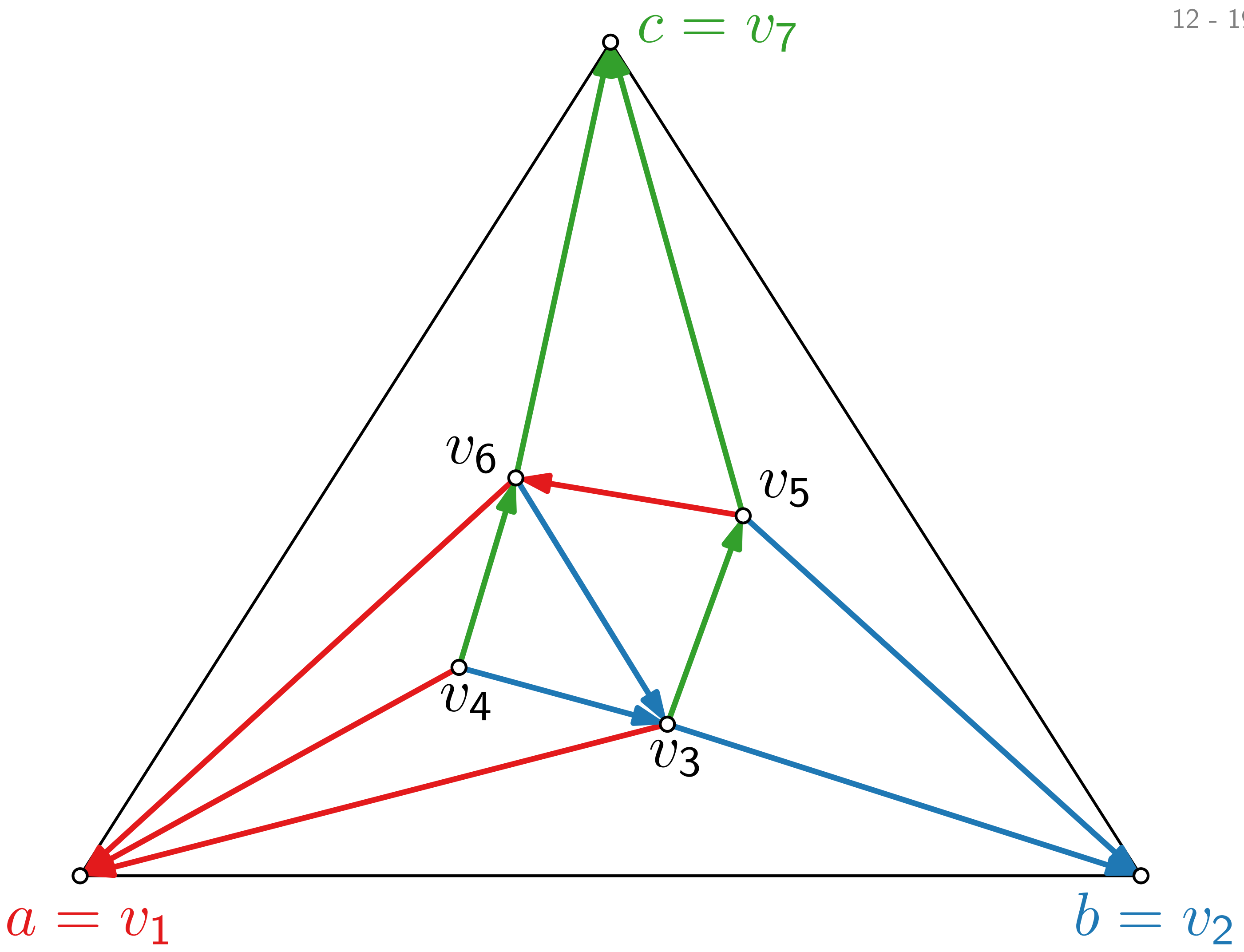
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

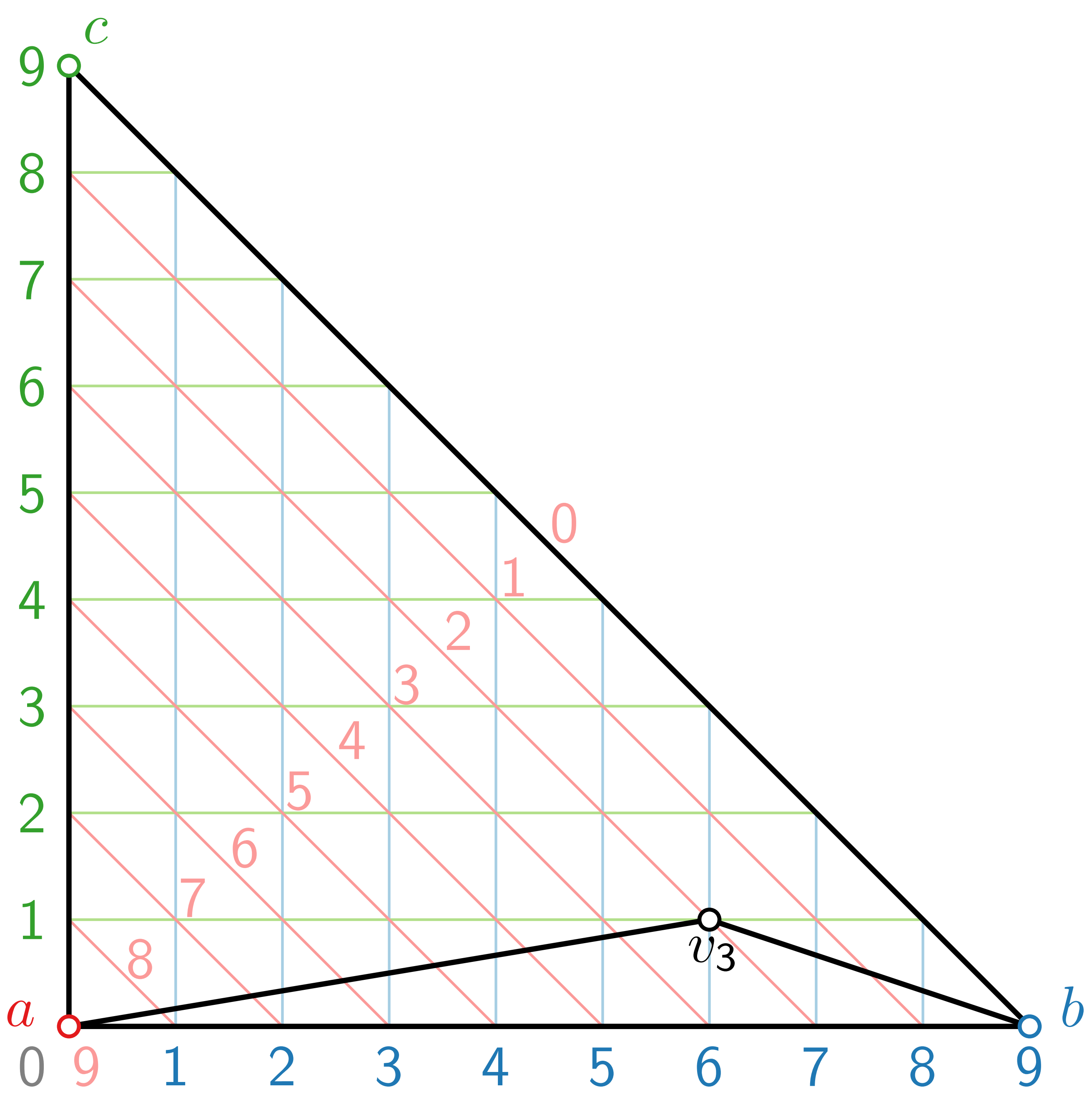
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

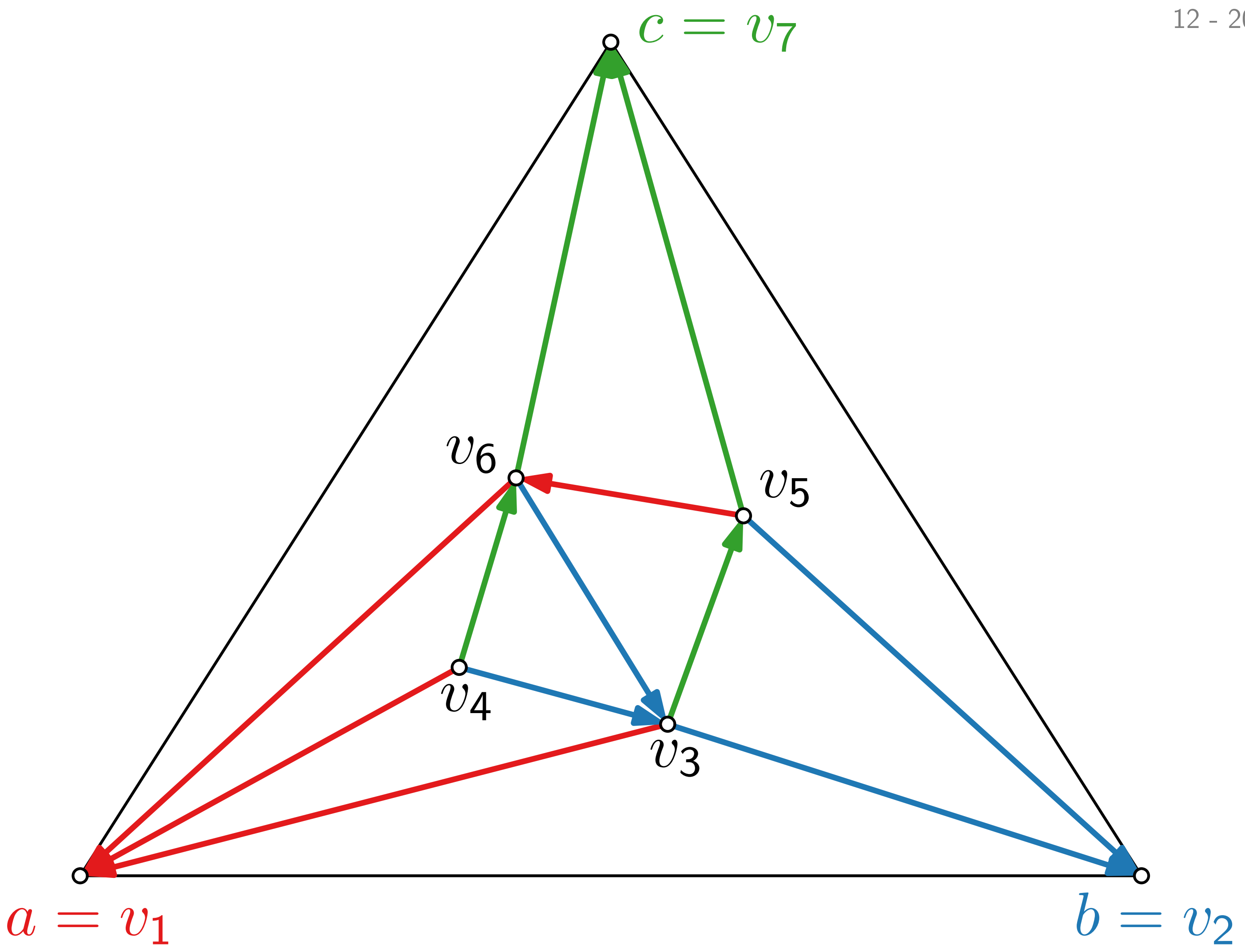
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

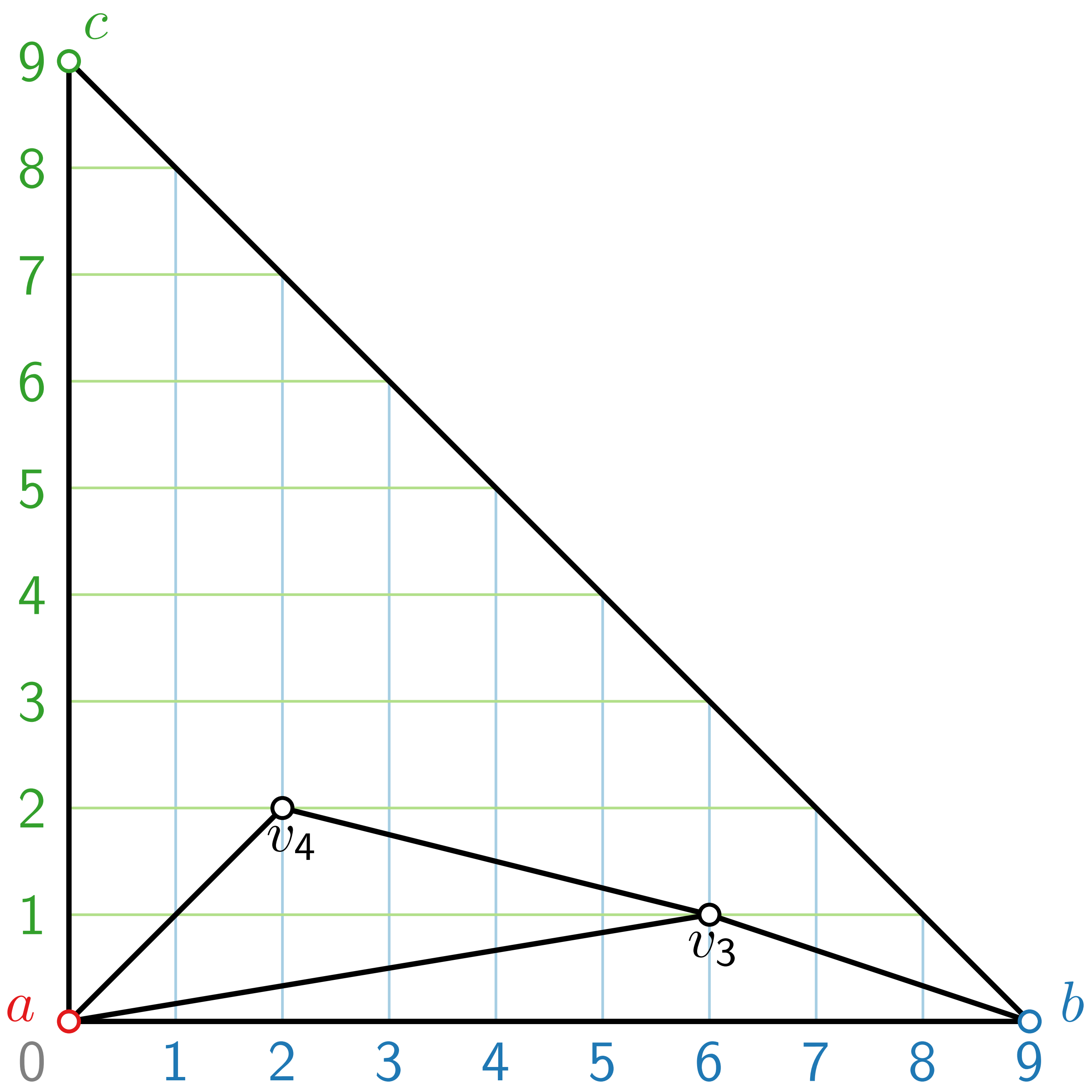
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

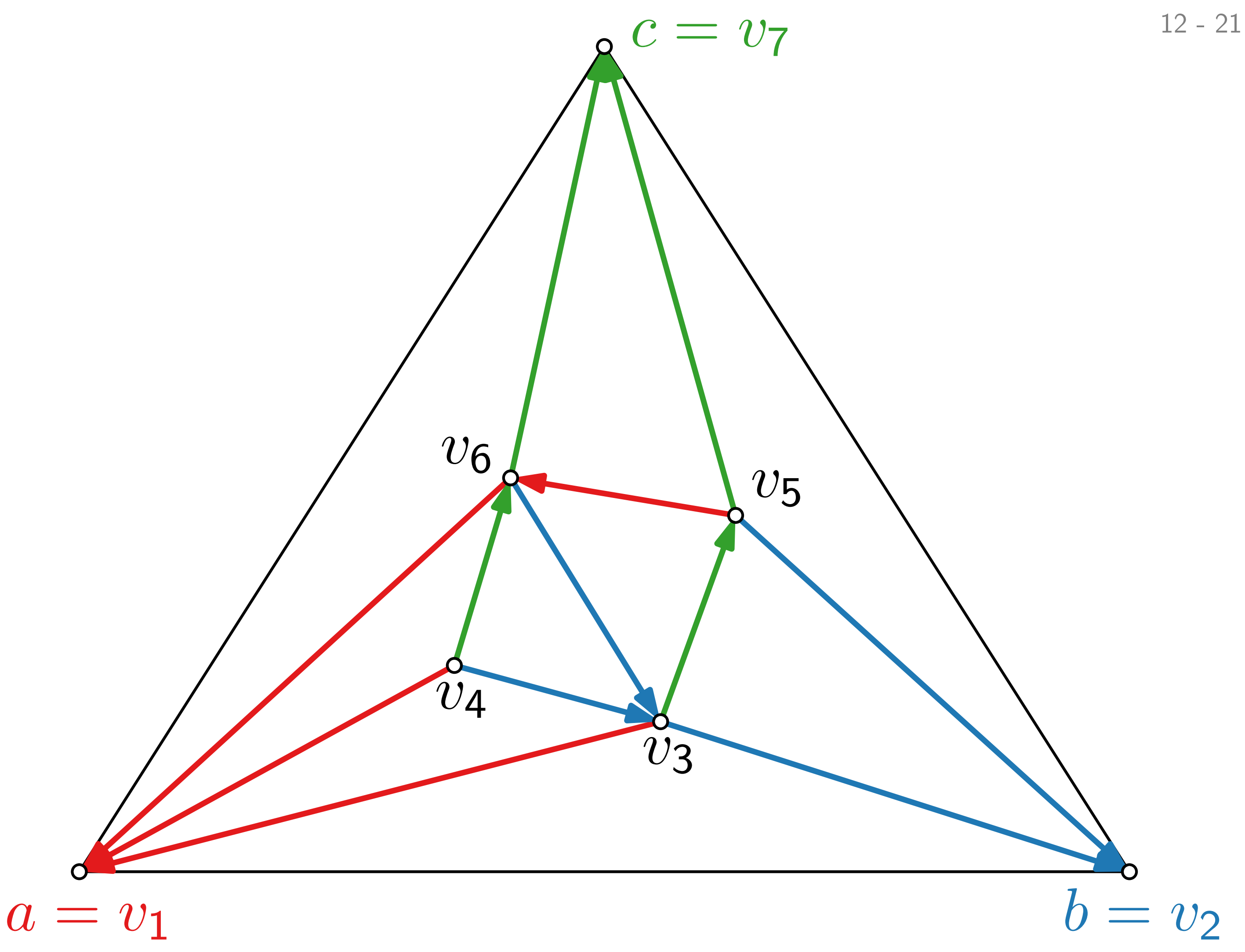
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7$; $2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

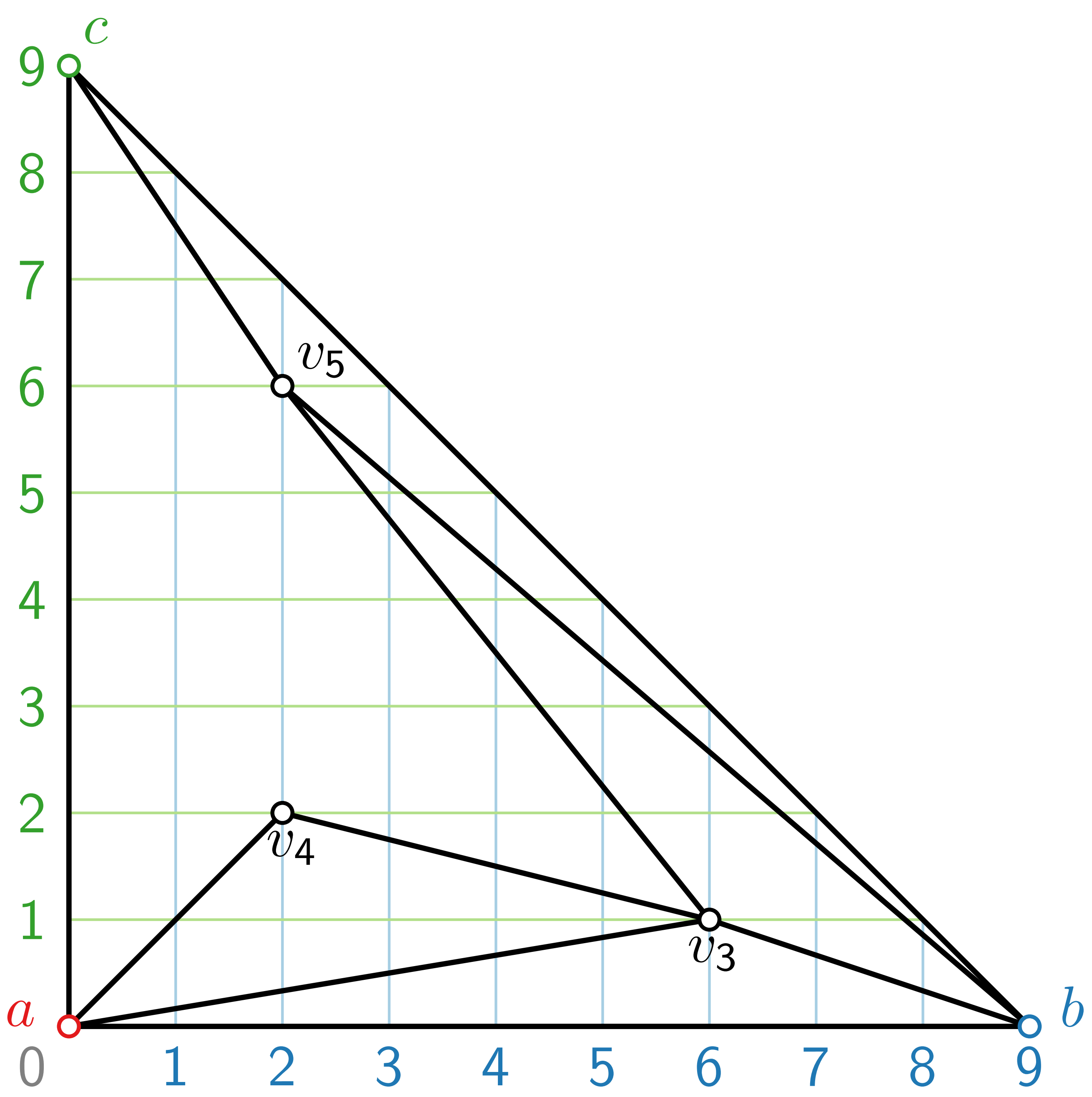
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

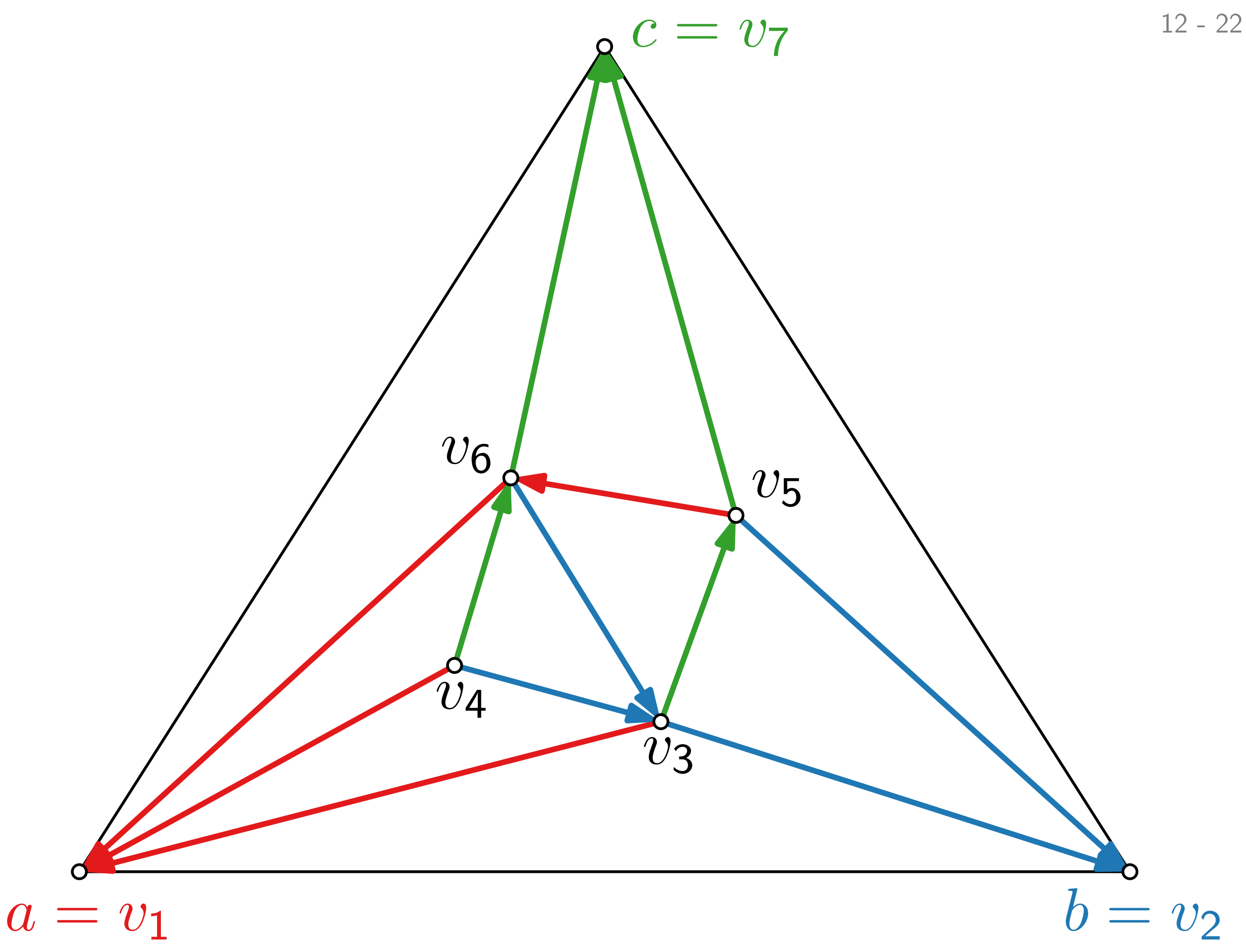
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

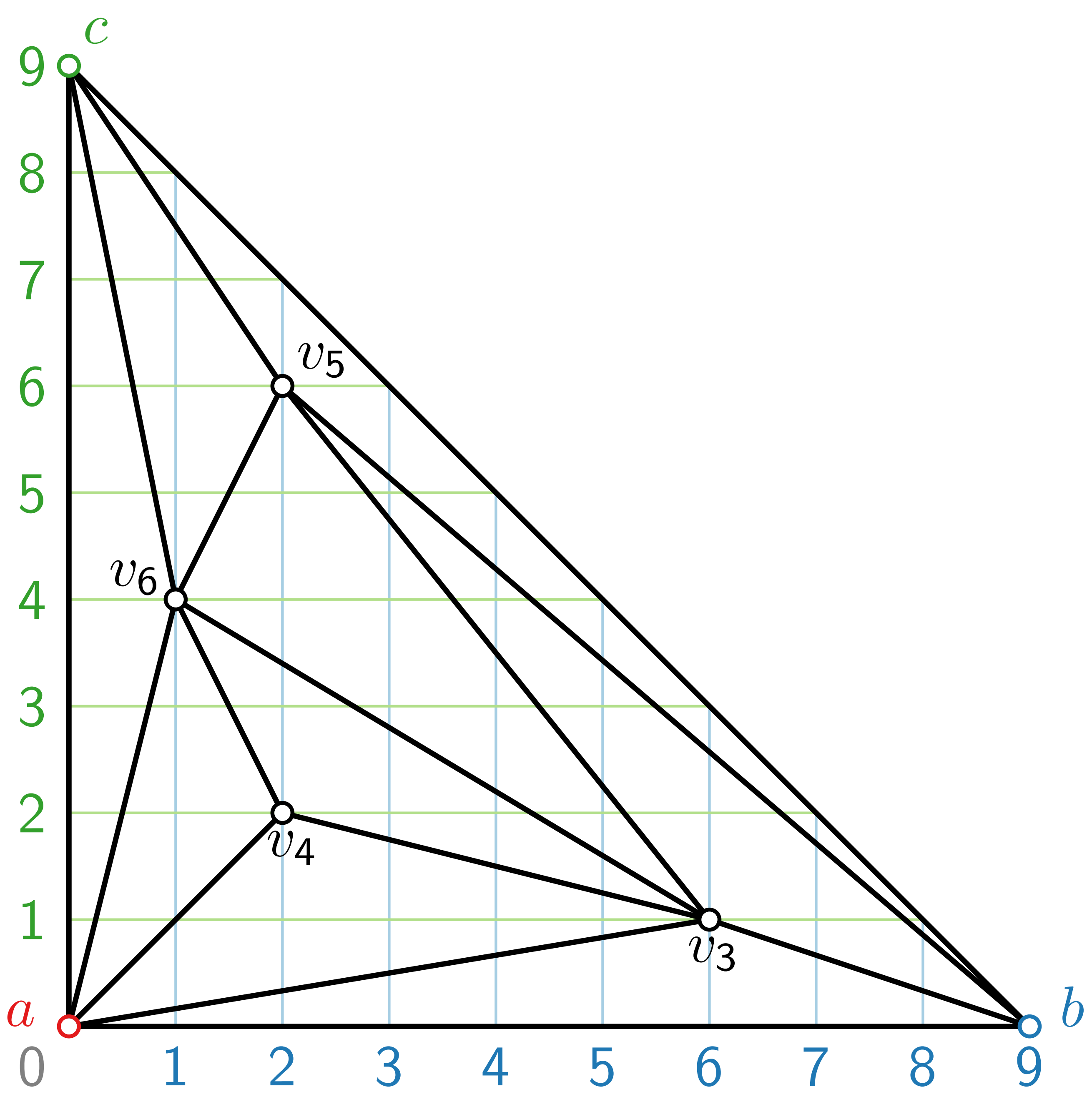
$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

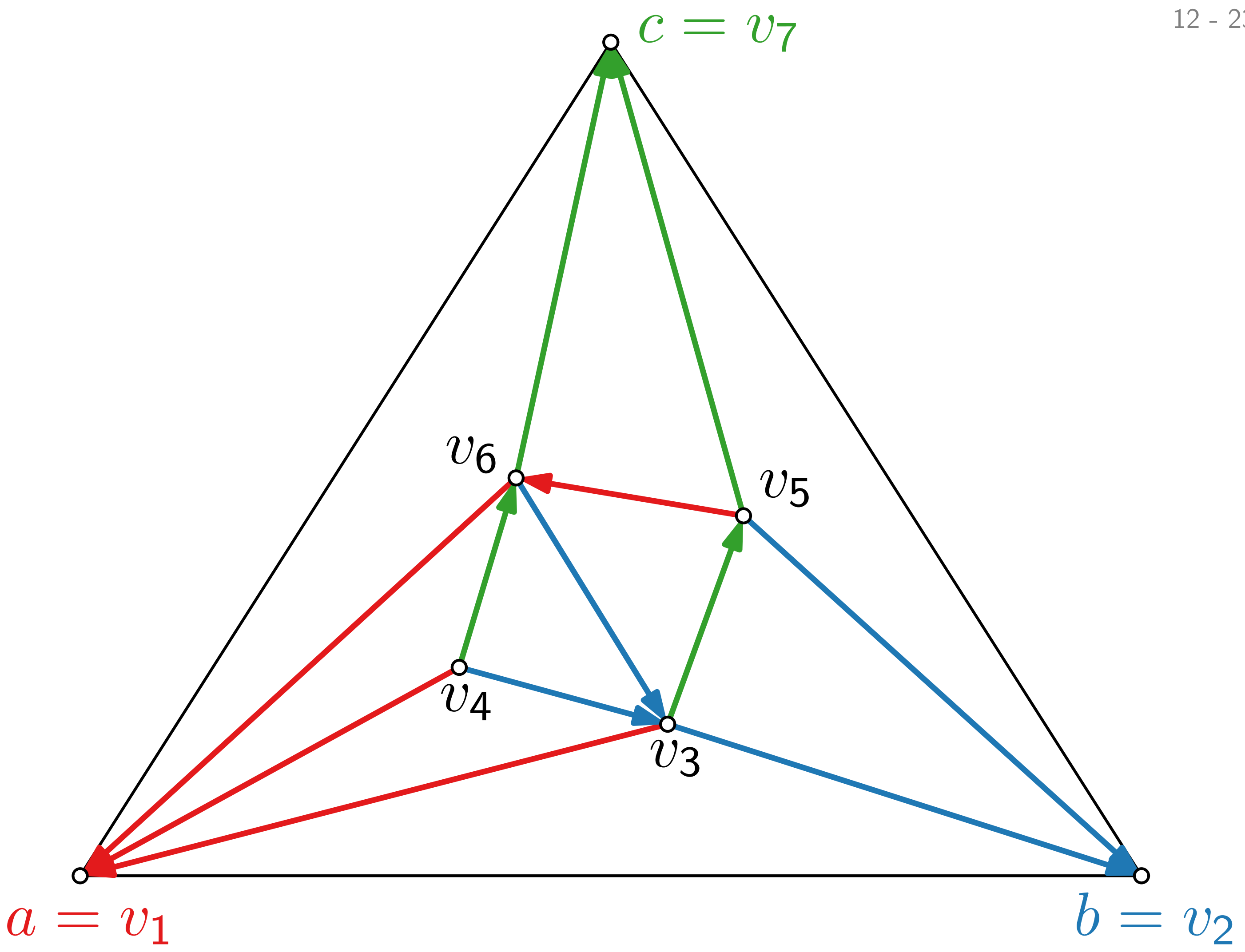
$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Schnyder Drawing – Example





$n = 7; \quad 2n - 5 = 9$

$f(v_1) = (9, 0, 0)$

$f(v_2) = (0, 9, 0)$

$f(v_3) = (2, 6, 1)$

$f(v_4) = (5, 2, 2)$

$f(v_5) = (1, 2, 6)$

$f(v_6) = (4, 1, 4)$

$f(v_7) = (0, 0, 9)$

Weak Barycentric Representation

A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

Weak Barycentric Representation

A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

Weak Barycentric Representation

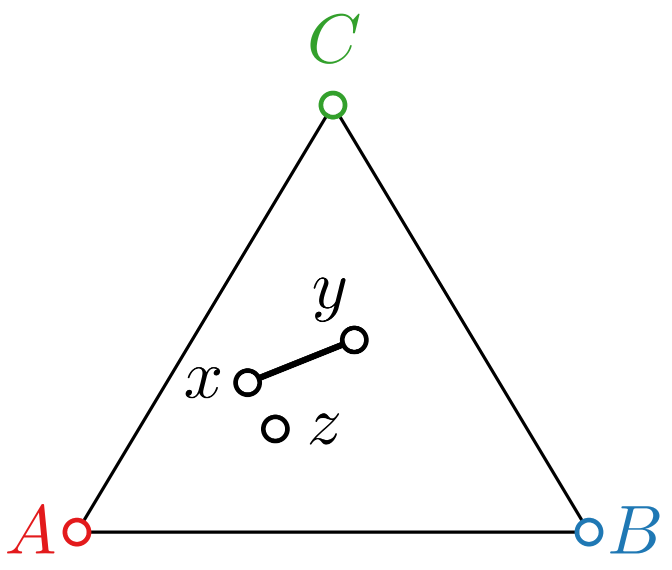
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$



Weak Barycentric Representation

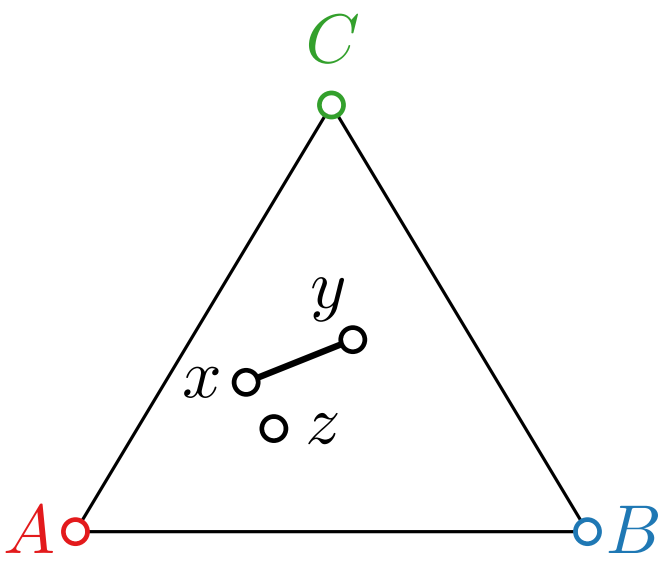
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



Weak Barycentric Representation

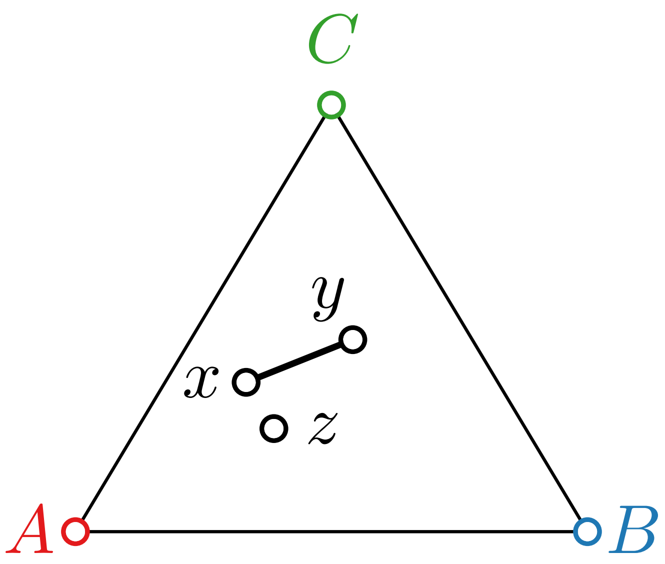
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

Weak Barycentric Representation

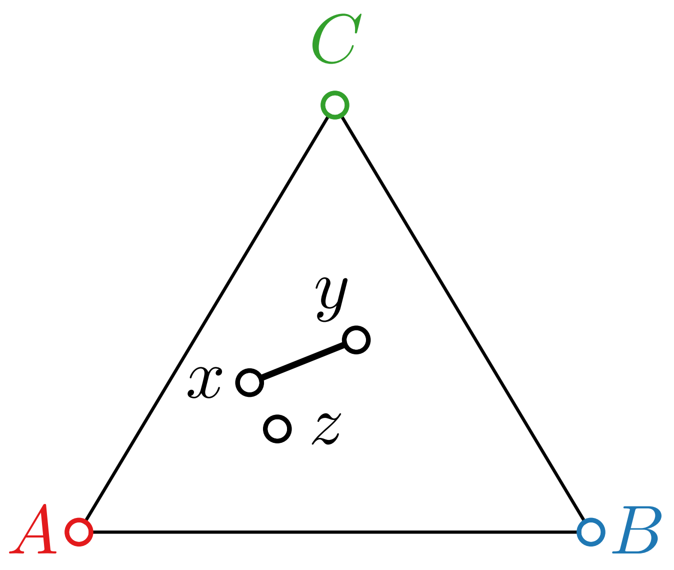
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

Weak Barycentric Representation

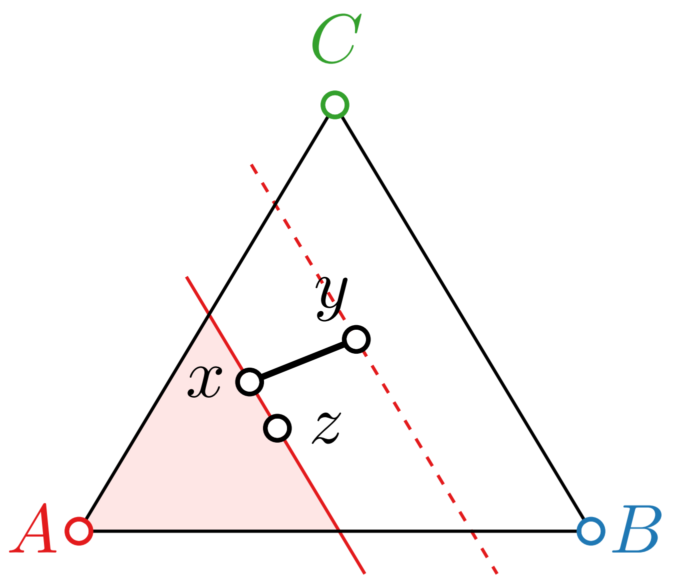
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

Weak Barycentric Representation

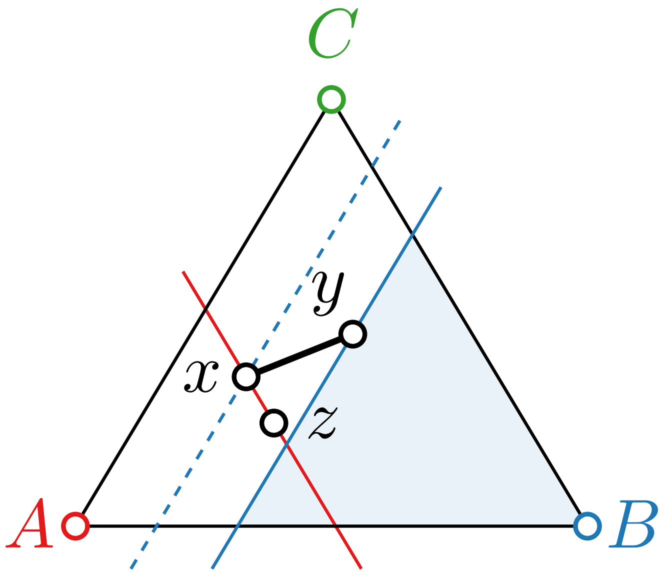
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

Weak Barycentric Representation

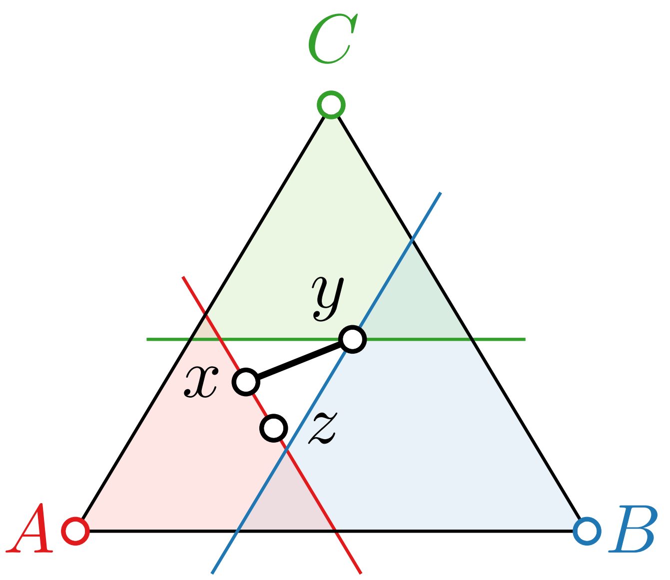
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

Weak Barycentric Representation

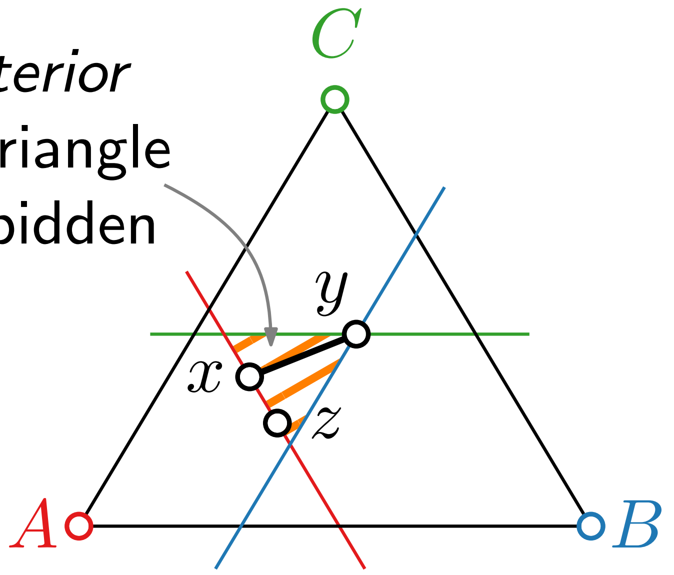
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

Weak Barycentric Representation

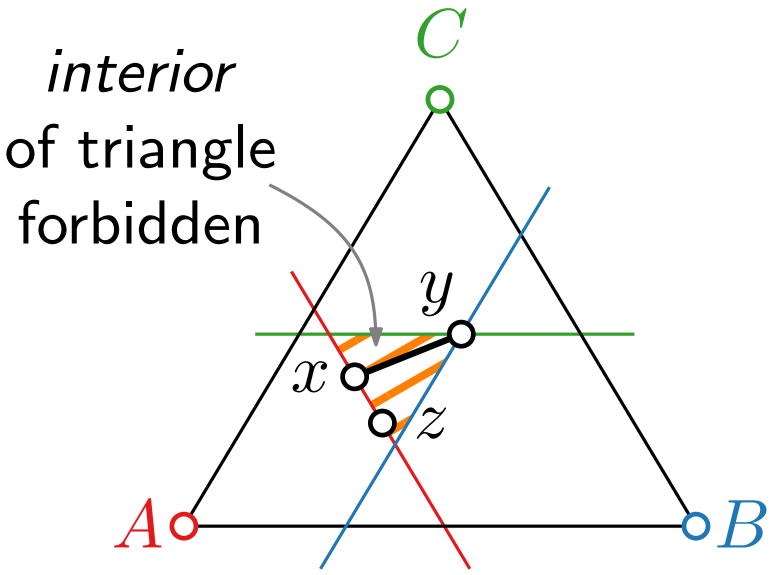
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi \colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

Lemma.
For a weak barycentric representation $\phi \colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ and a triangle $\triangle ABC$, the mapping

$$f \colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

yields a **planar** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

Weak Barycentric Representation

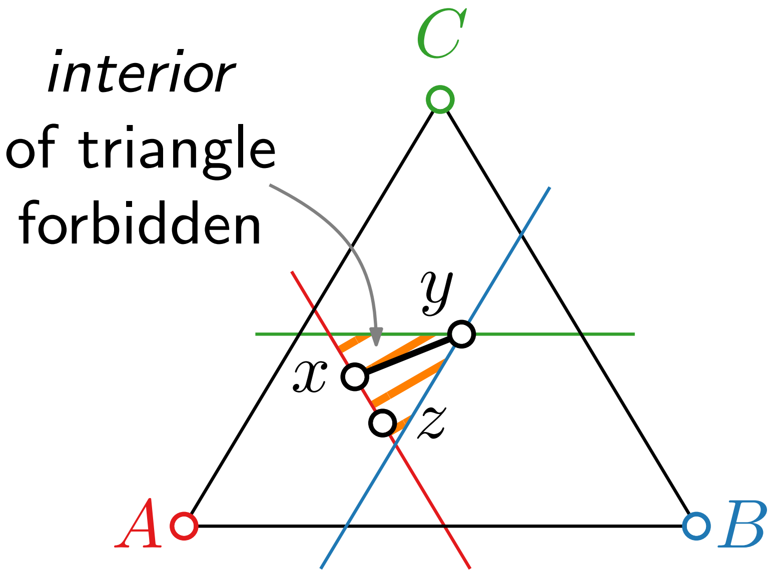
A **weak barycentric representation** of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is an assignment of barycentric coordinates to V:

$$\phi\colon V \to \mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}, v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

with the following properties:

(W1) $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 1$ for all $v \in V$,

(W2) for each $\{x, y\} \in E$ and each $z \in V \setminus \{x, y\}$ there exists a $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $(x_k, x_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$ and $(y_k, y_{k+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (z_k, z_{k+1})$.



i.e., either $y_k < z_k$ or $y_k = z_k$ and $y_{k+1} < z_{k+1}$

indices modulo 3

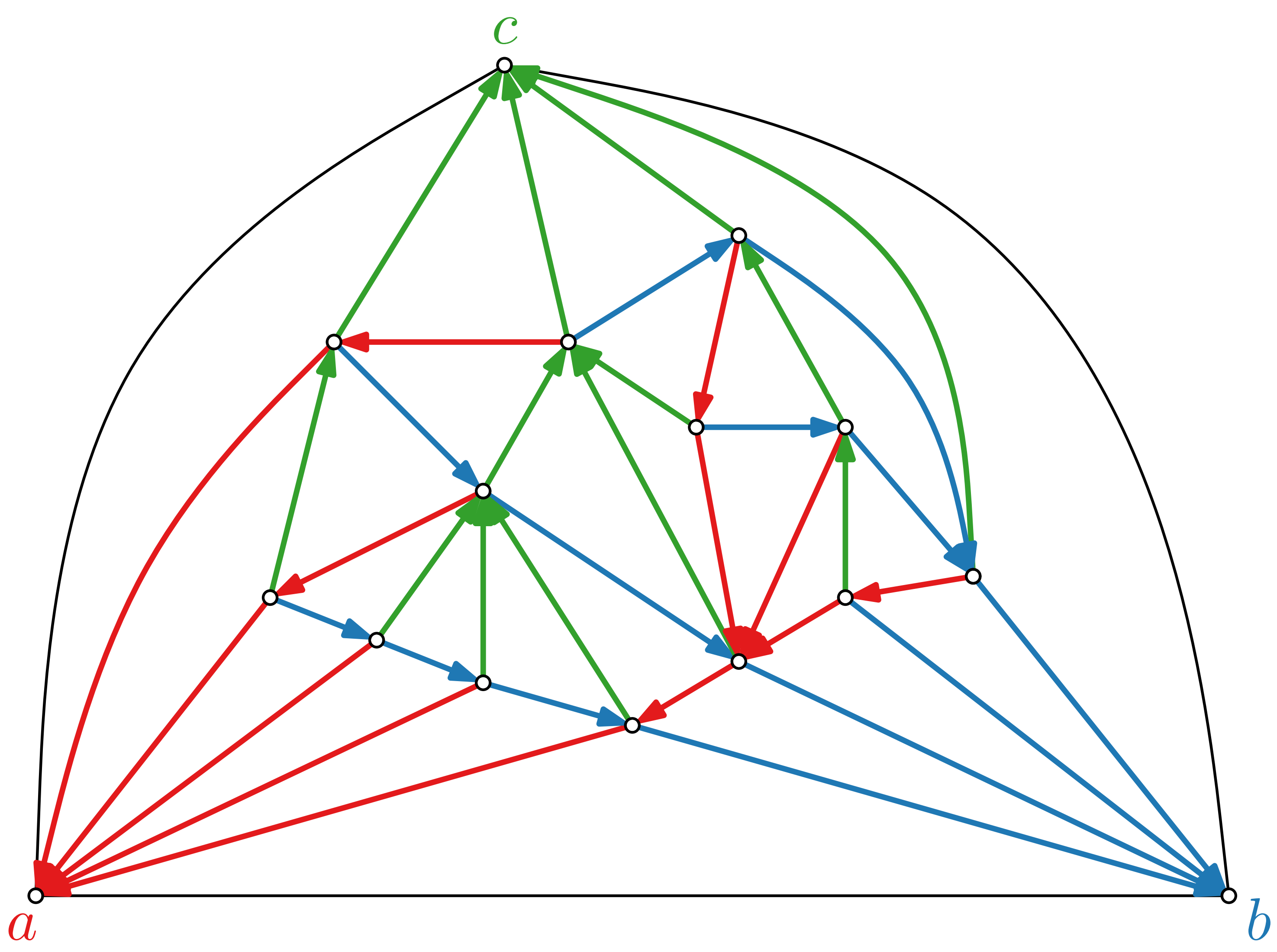
Lemma.
For a weak barycentric representation $\phi\colon v \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ and a triangle $\triangle ABC$, the mapping

$$f\colon v \in V \mapsto v_1 A + v_2 B + v_3 C$$

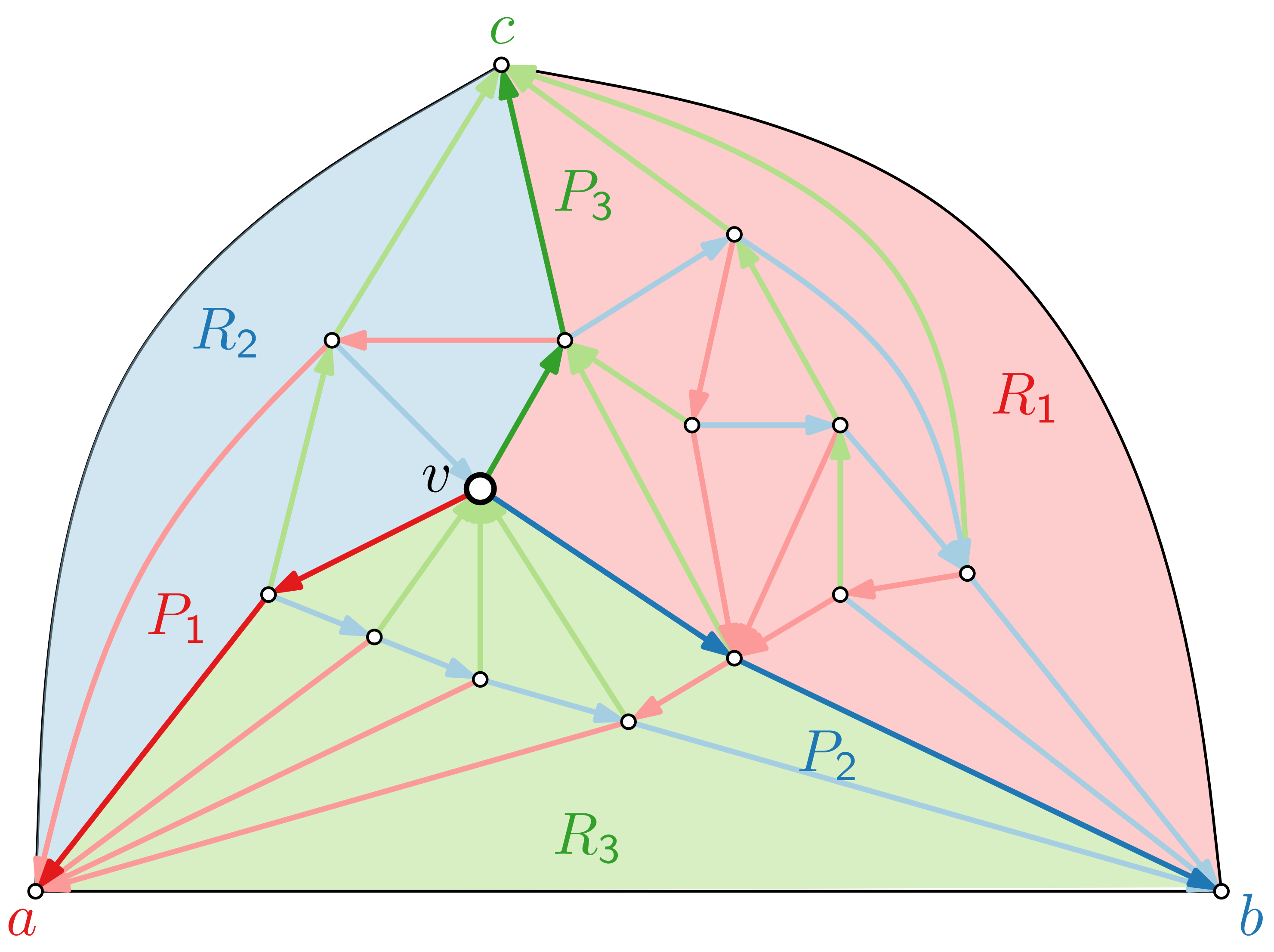
yields a **planar** drawing of G inside $\triangle ABC$.

Proof. $\to$ *Exercise!*

Counting Vertices

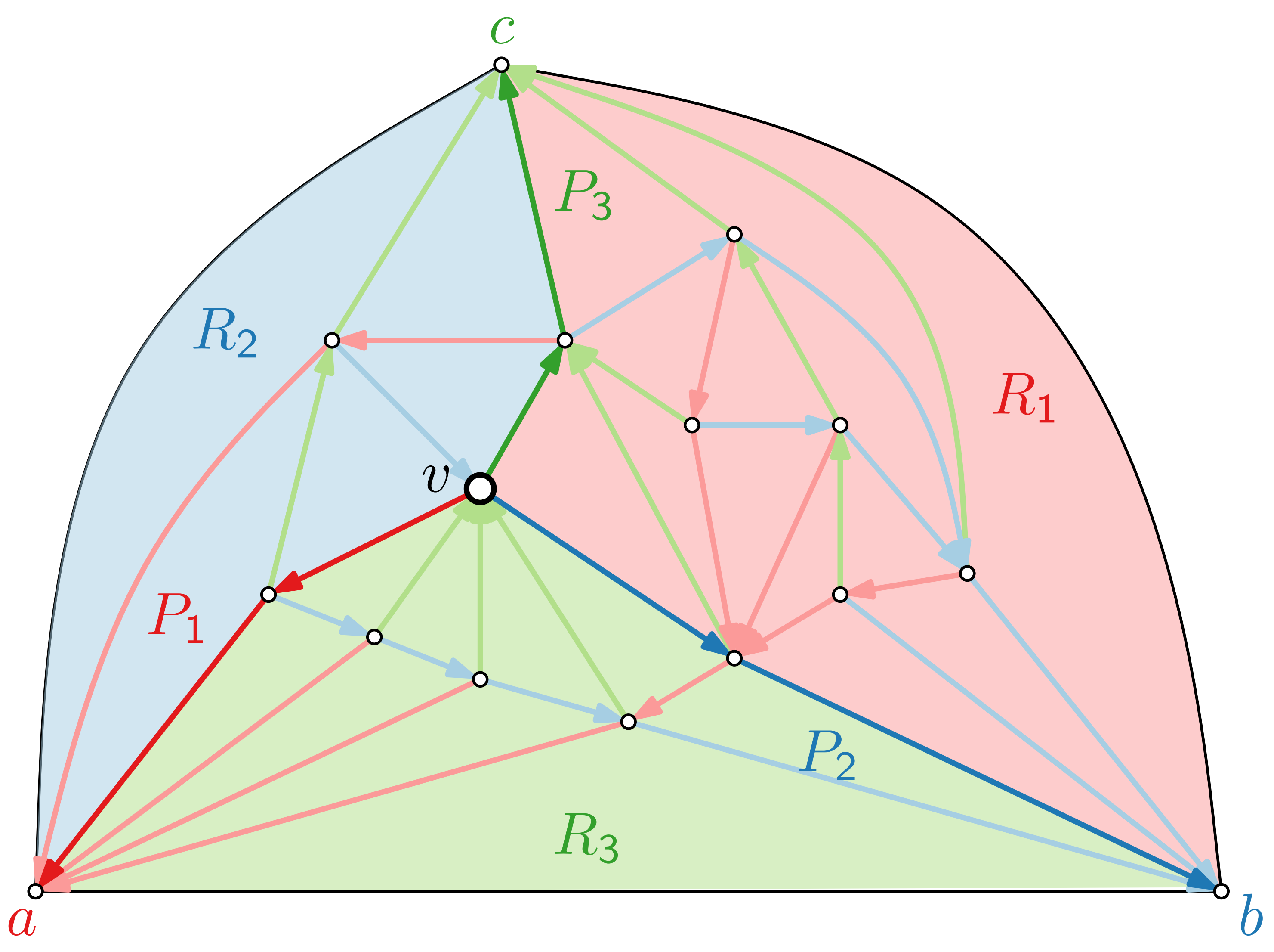


Counting Vertices



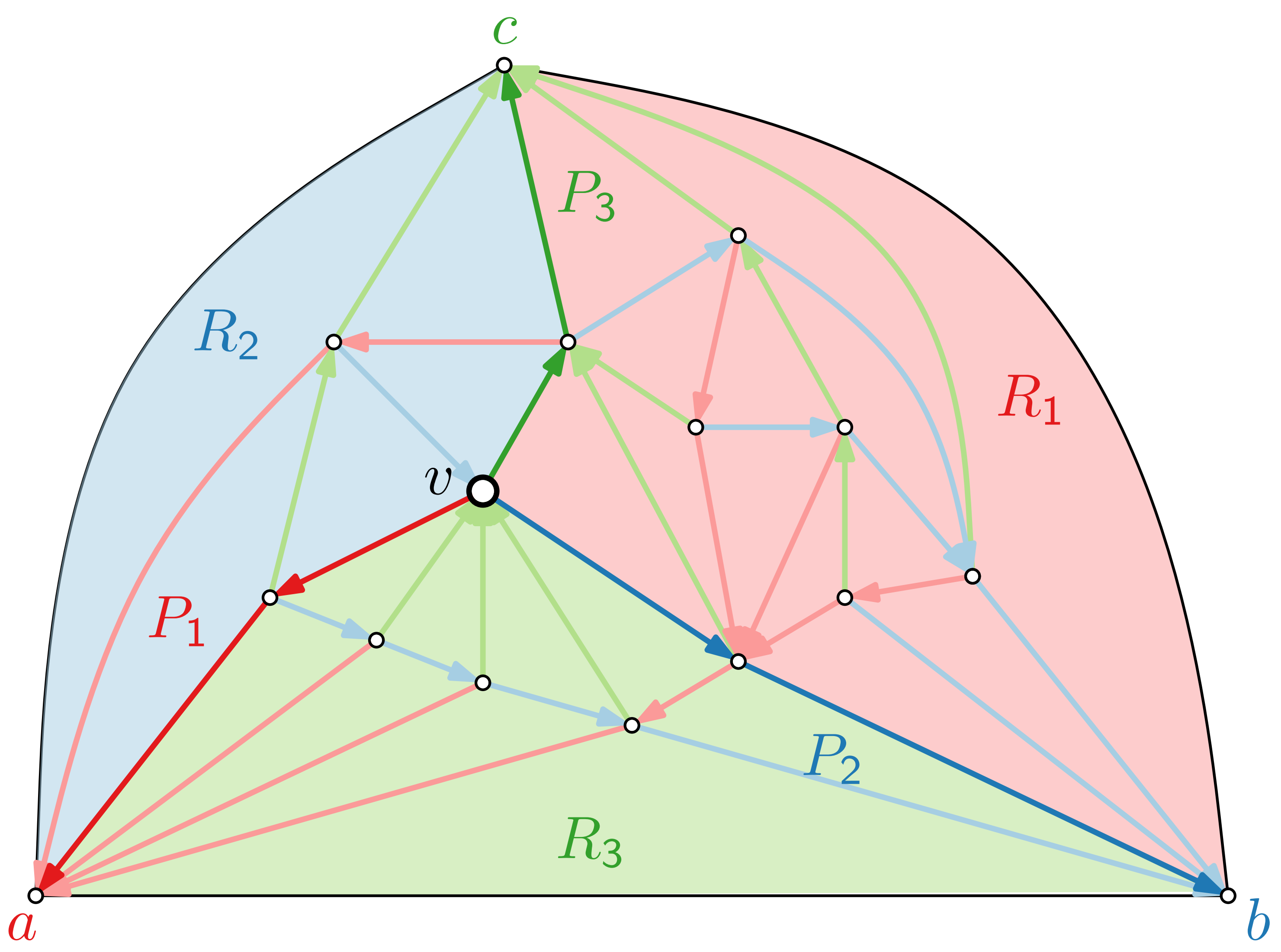
$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

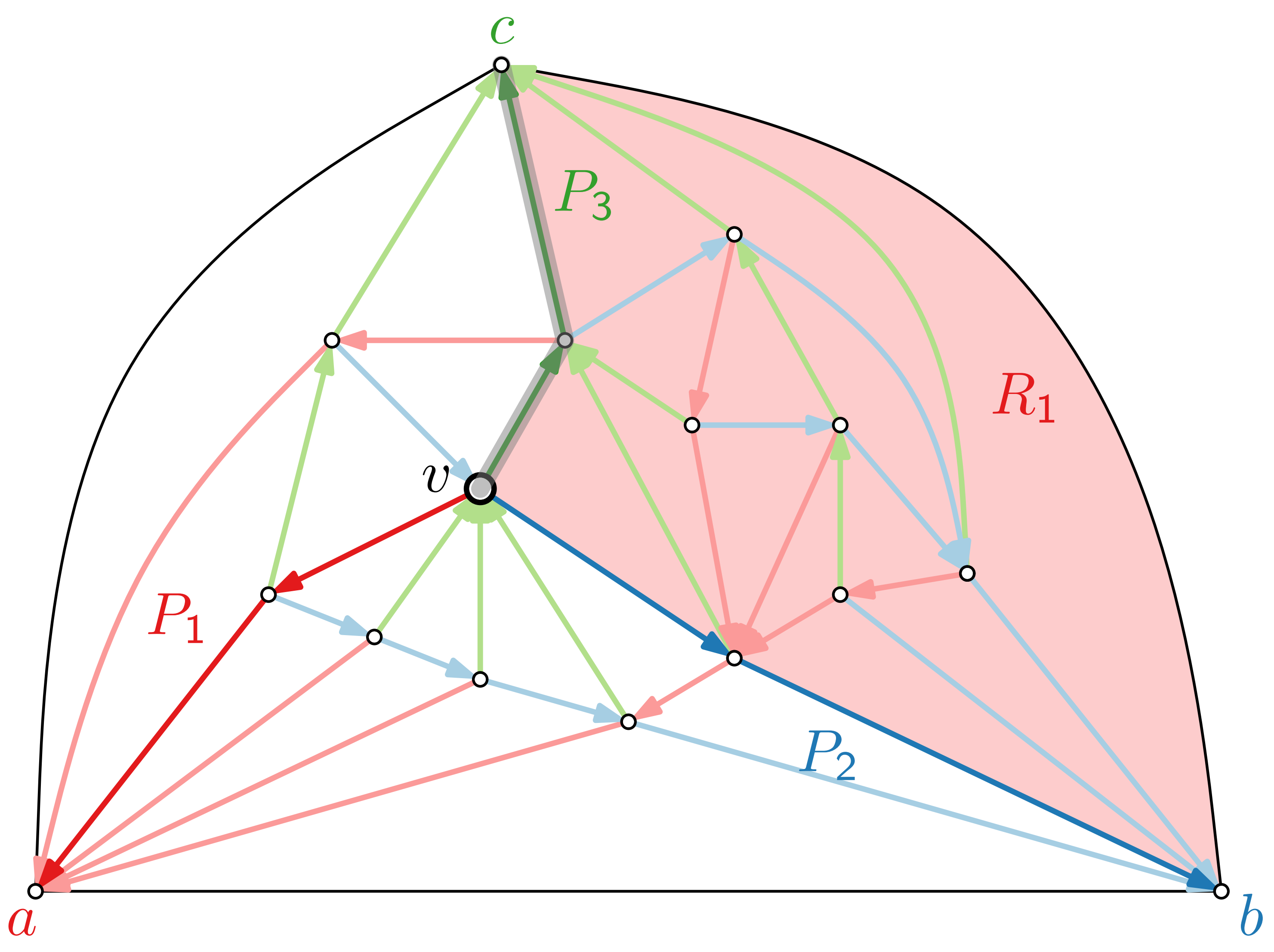
Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 =$

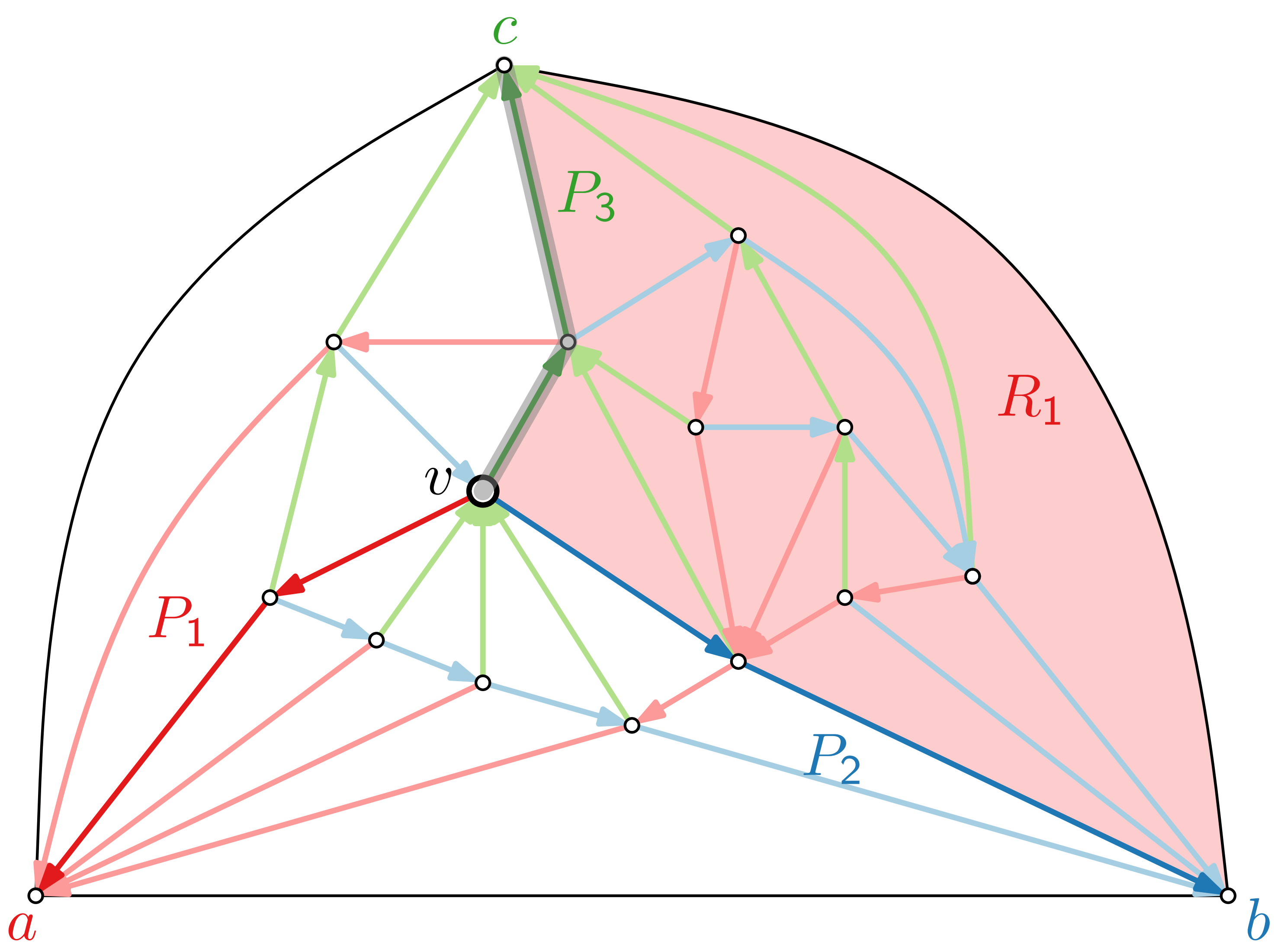
Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 =$

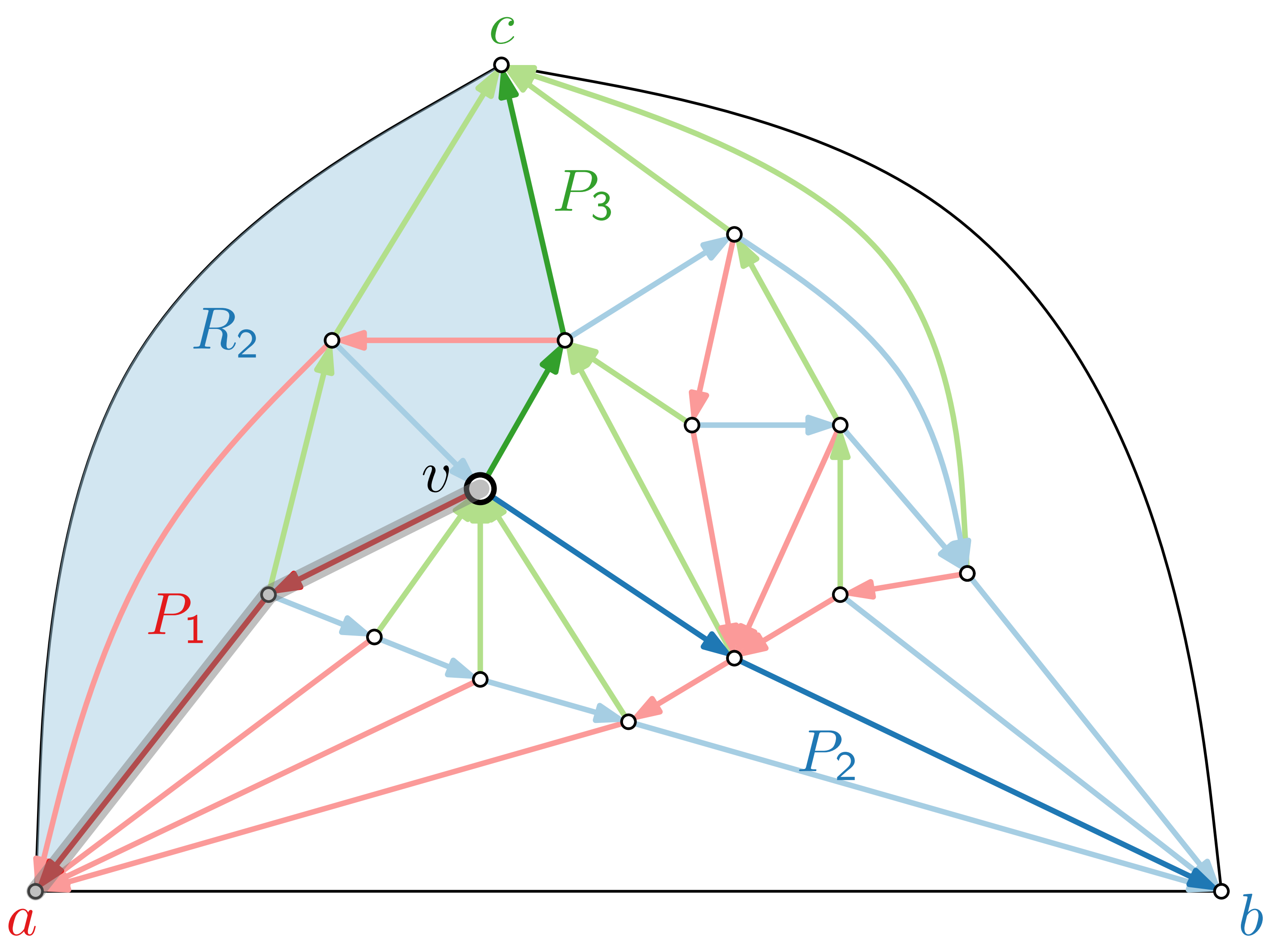
Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

Counting Vertices

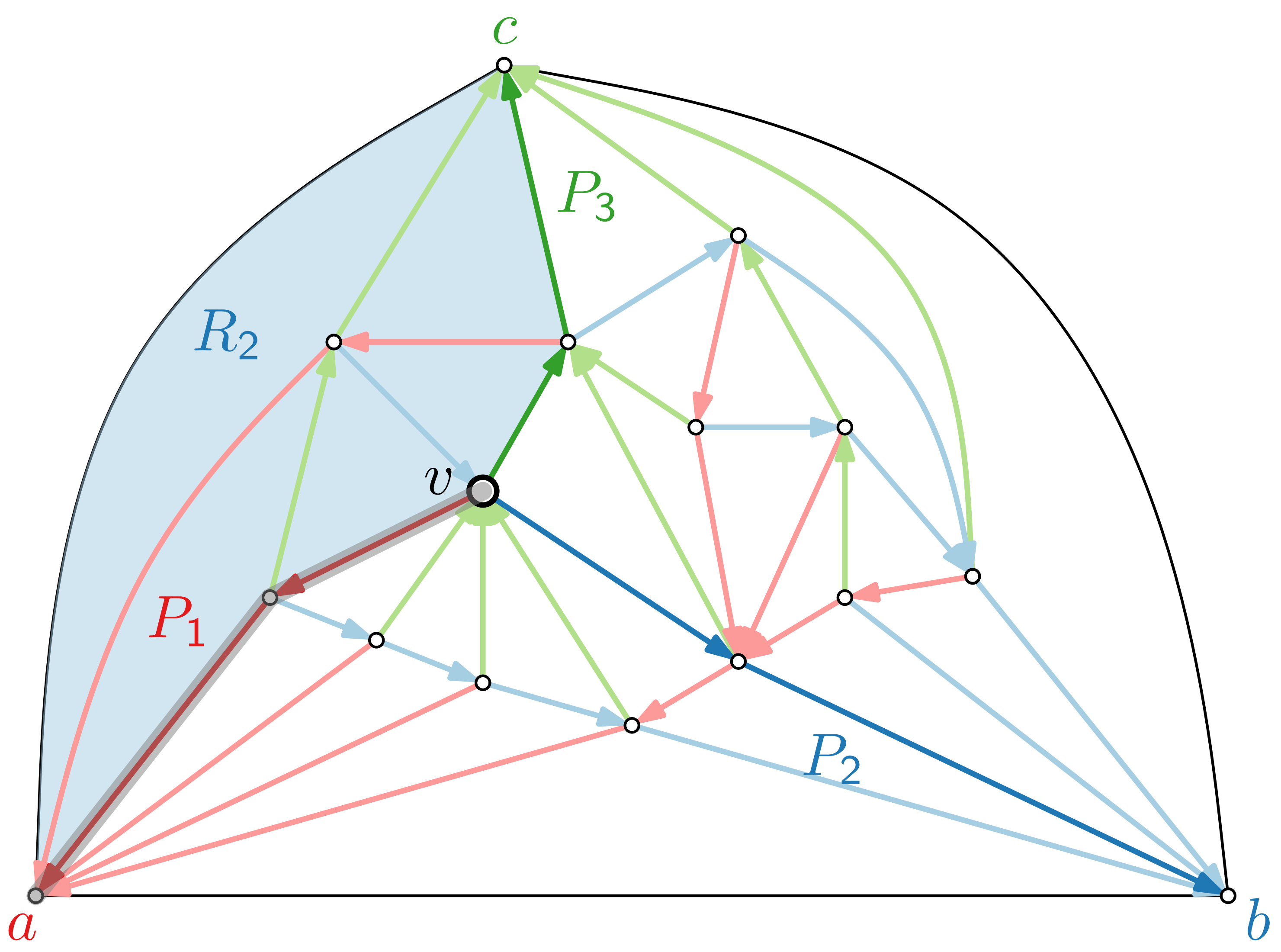


$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

$v_2 =$

Counting Vertices

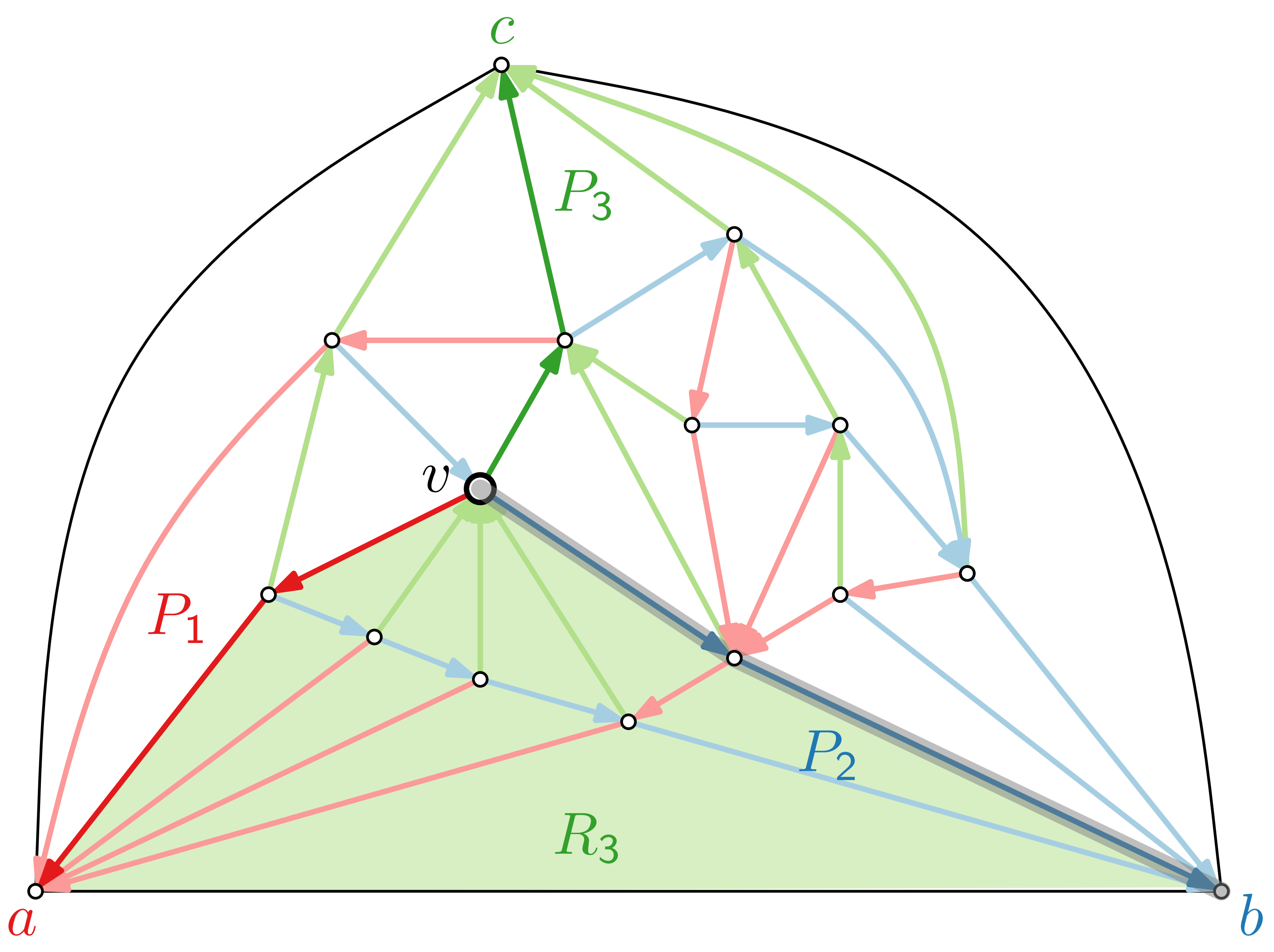


$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

Counting Vertices



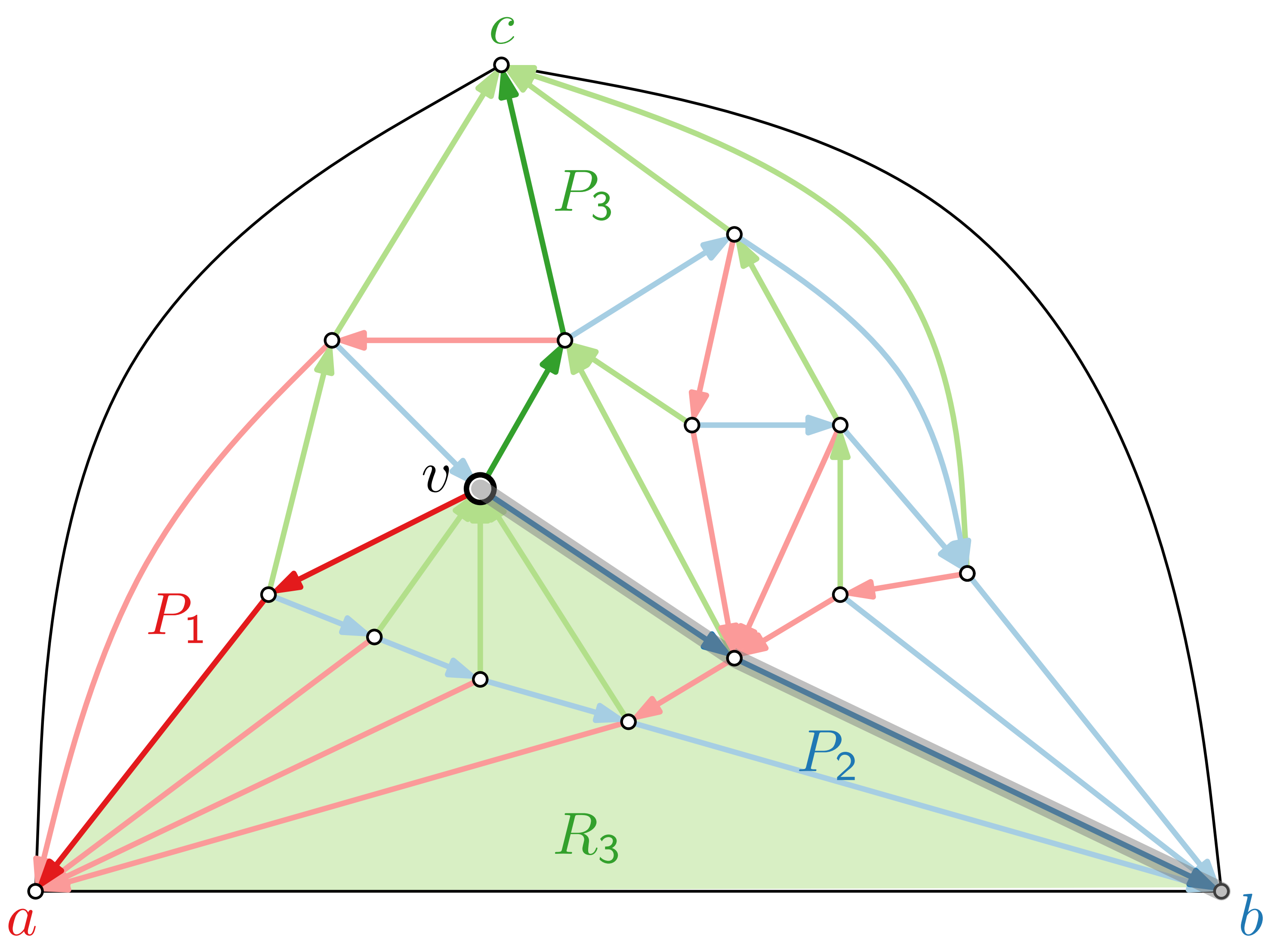
$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 =$

Counting Vertices



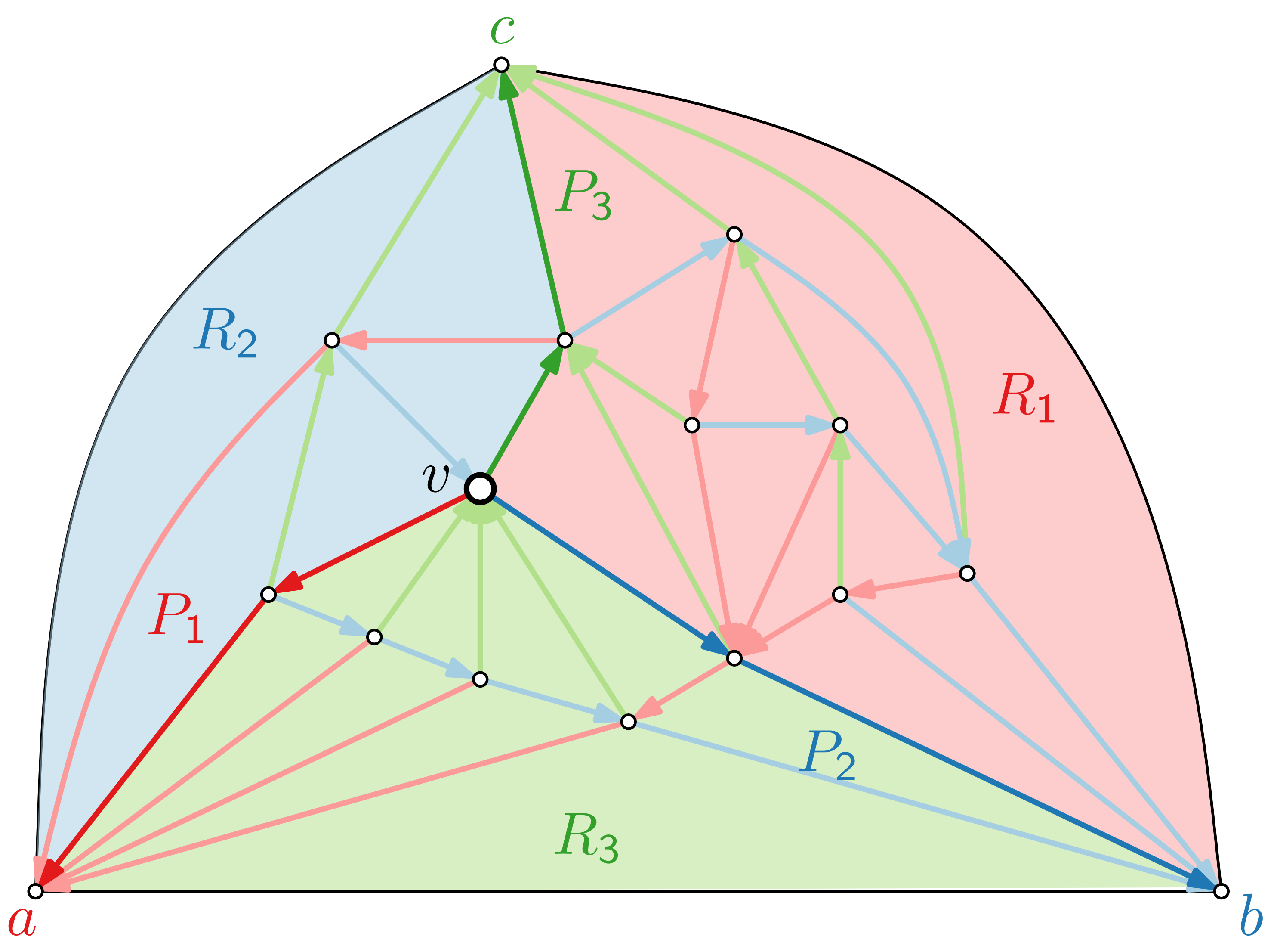
$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

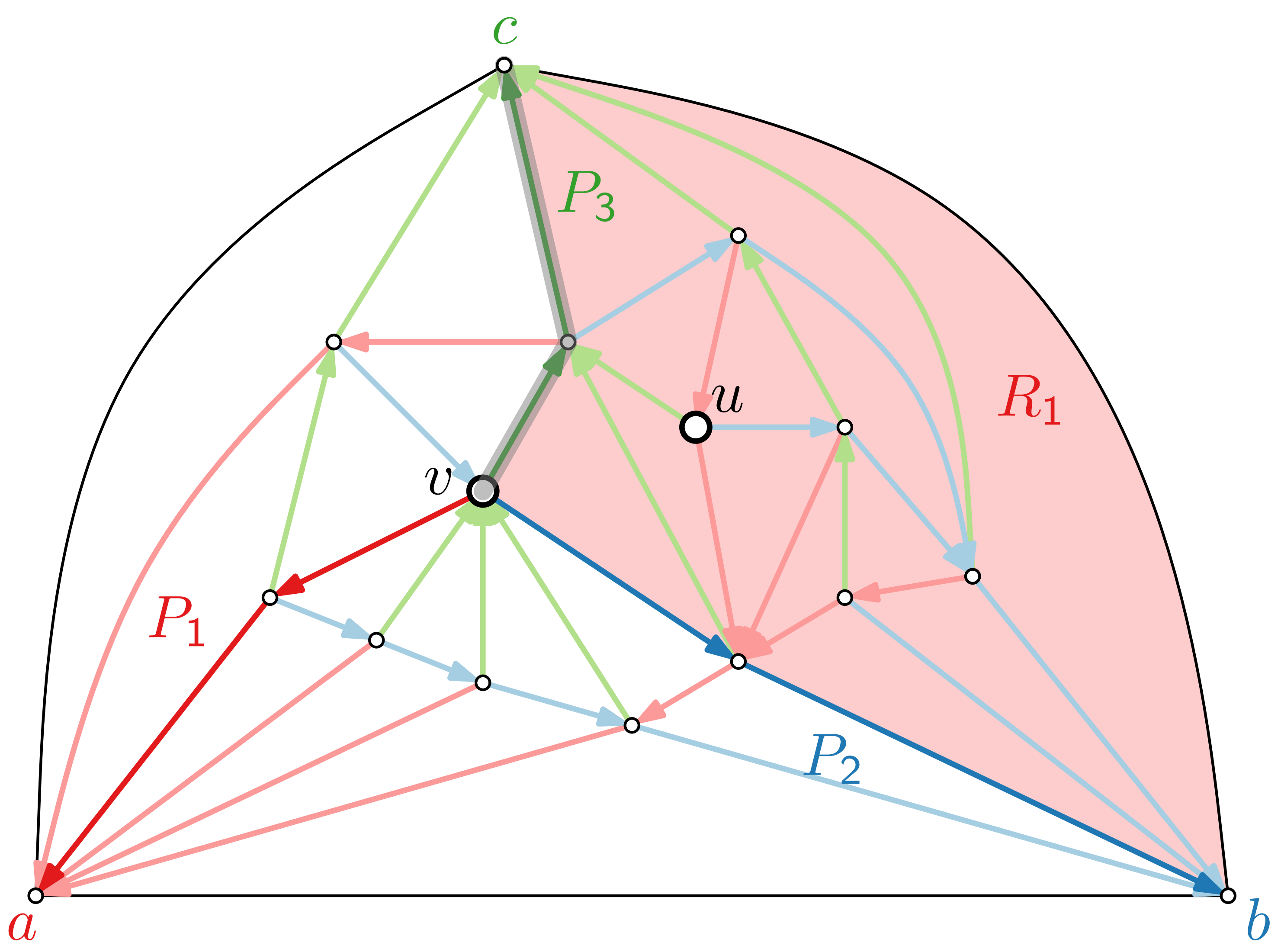
$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

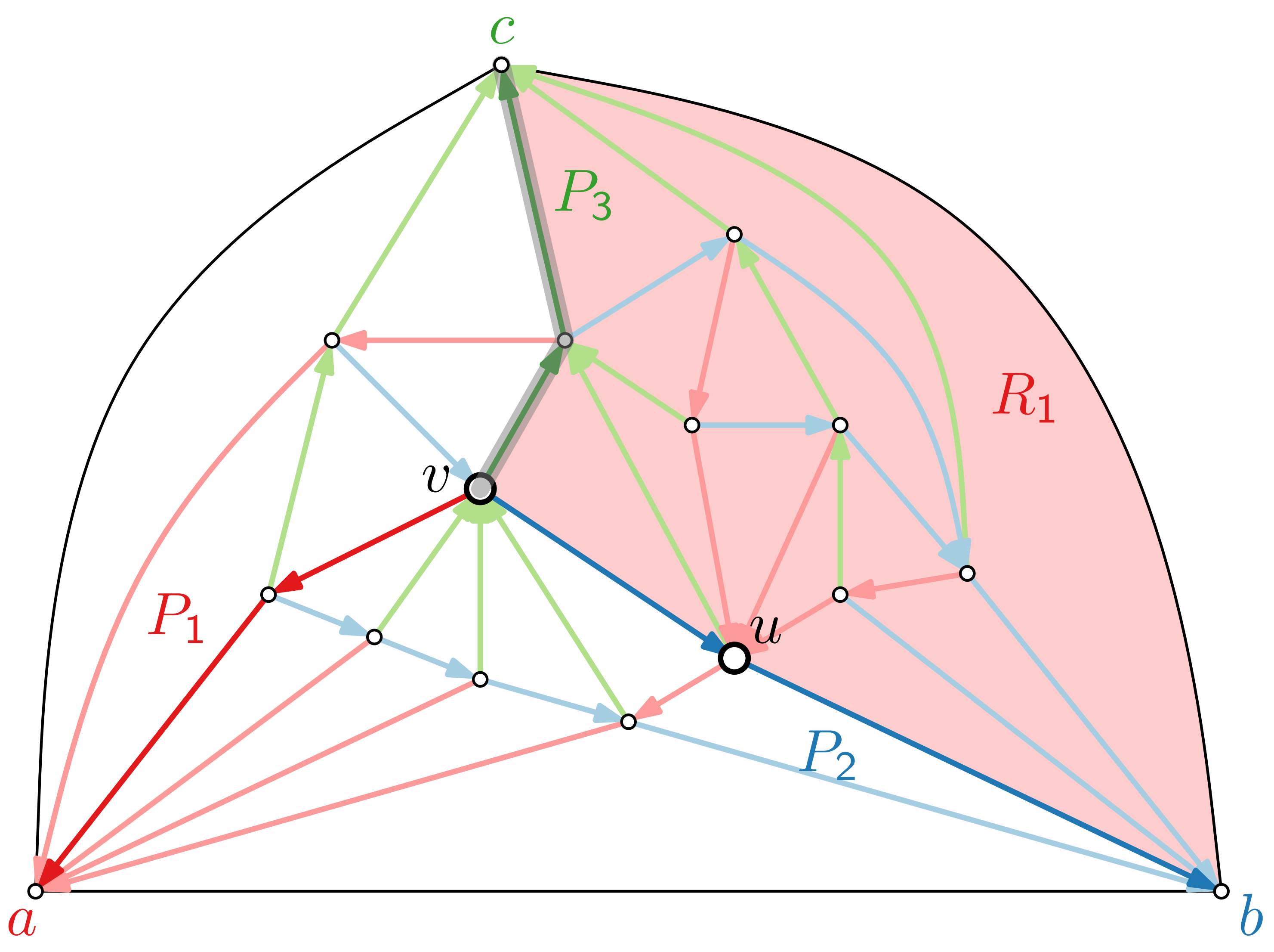
$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = \quad 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

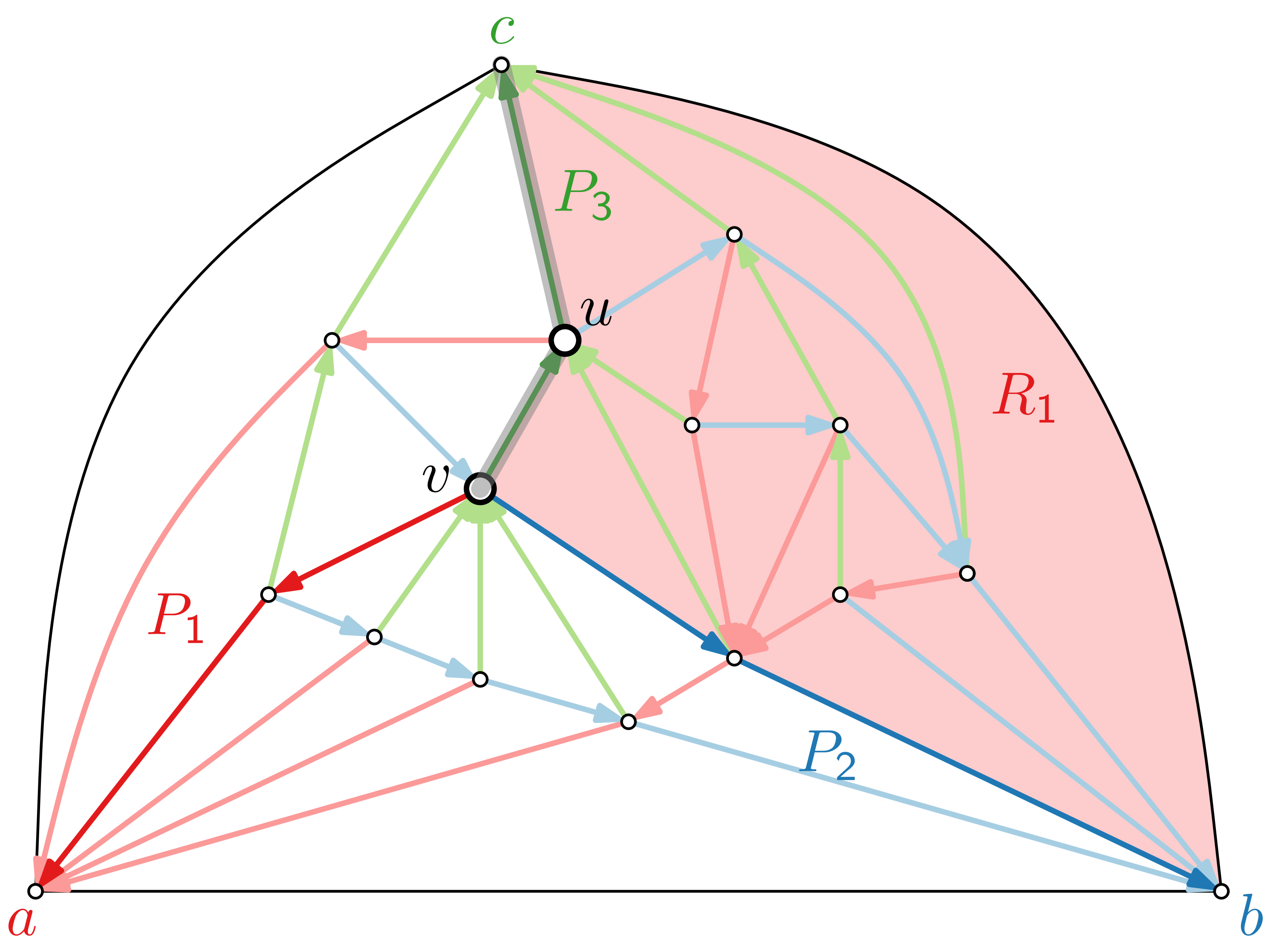
$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

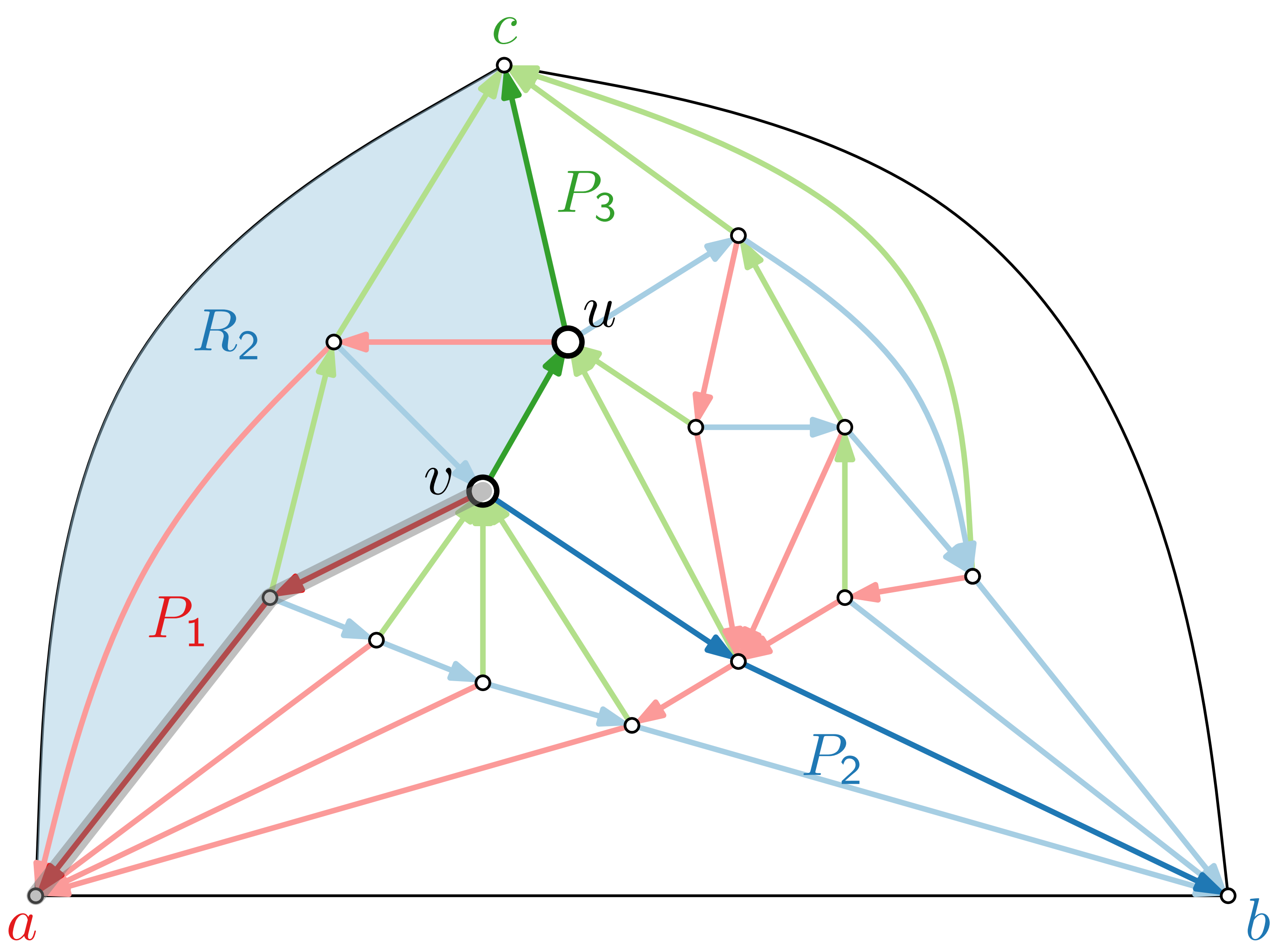
$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = \quad 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

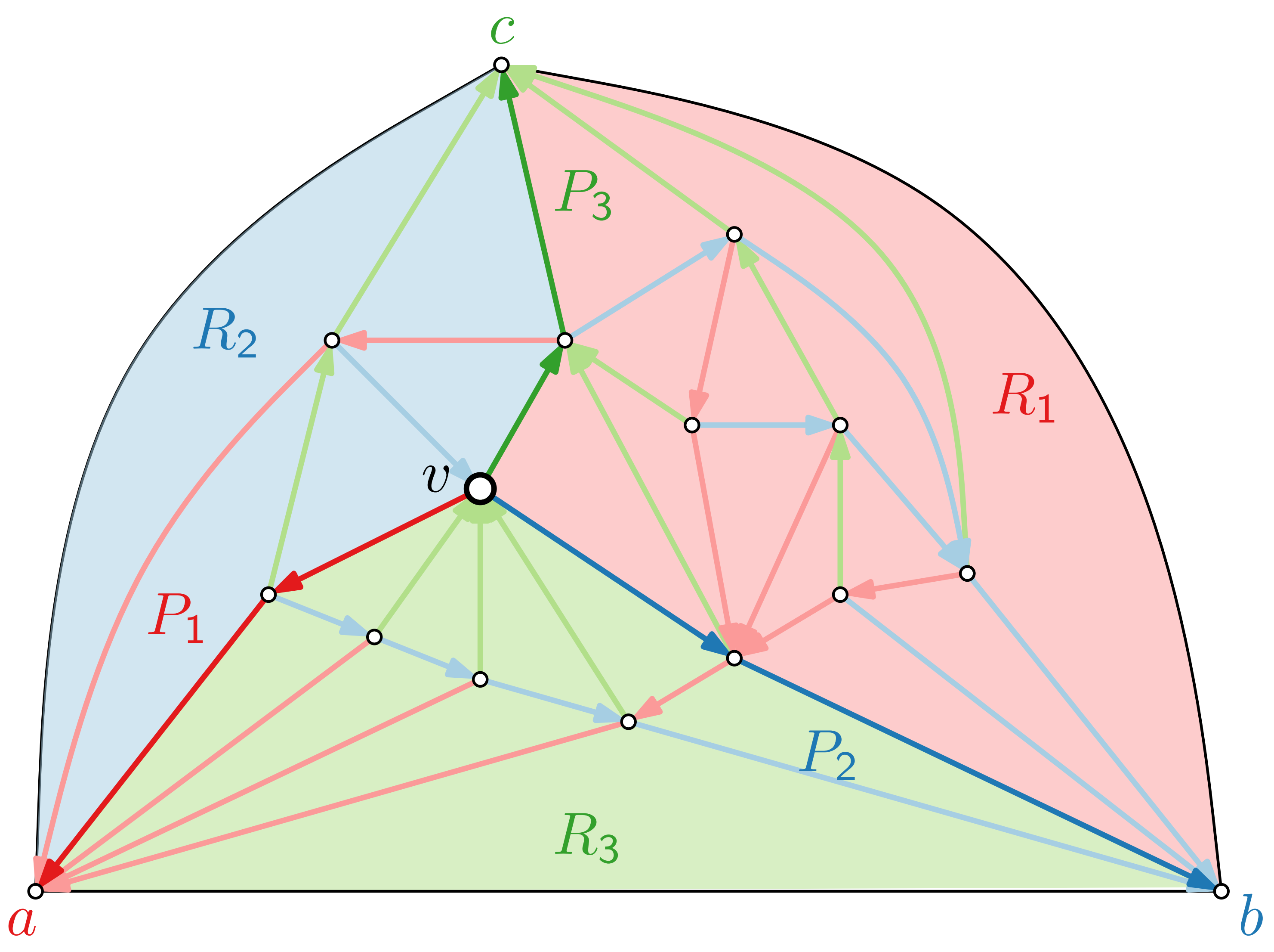
$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = \quad 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

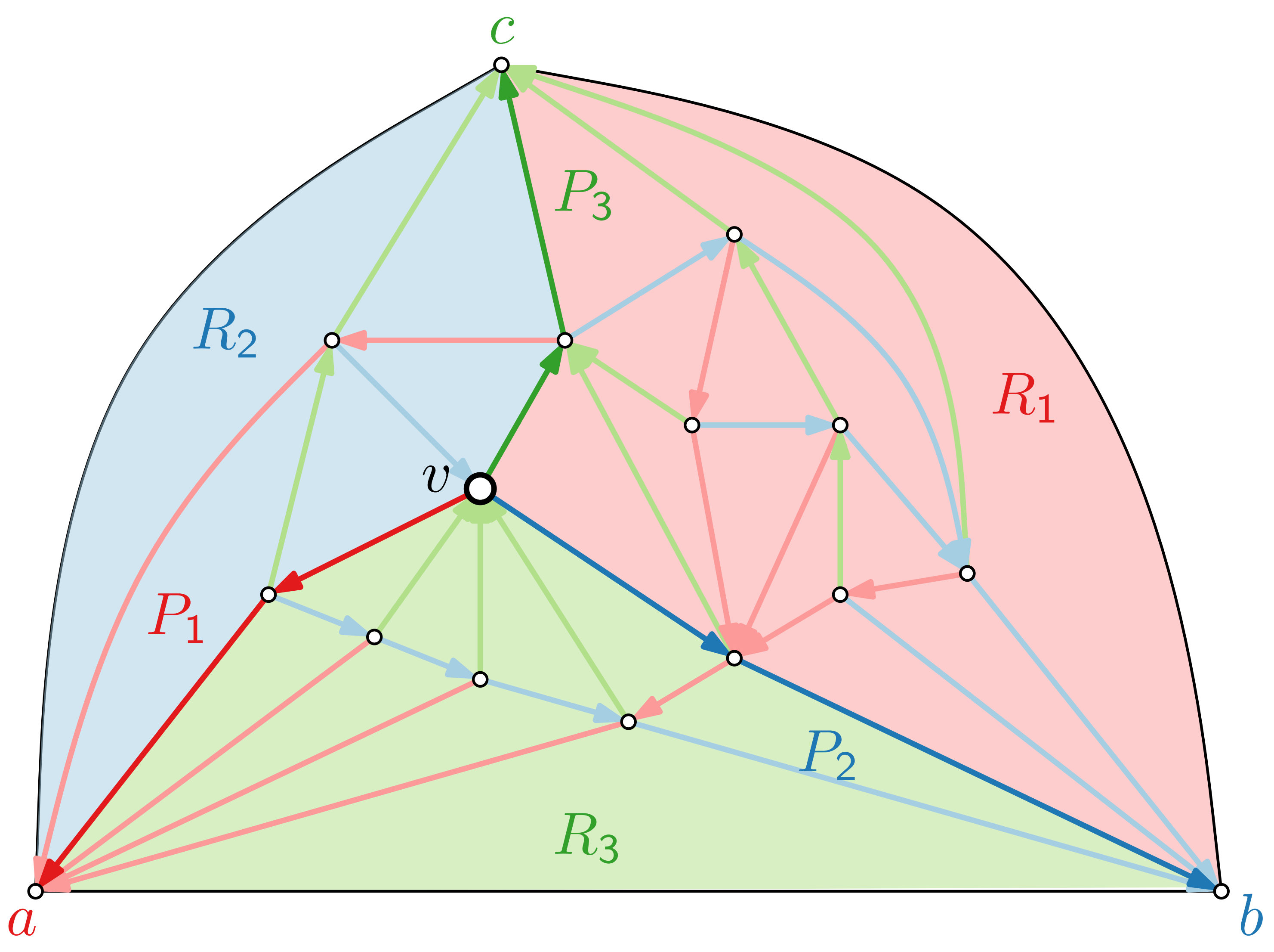
$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = \quad 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.
- $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 =$

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

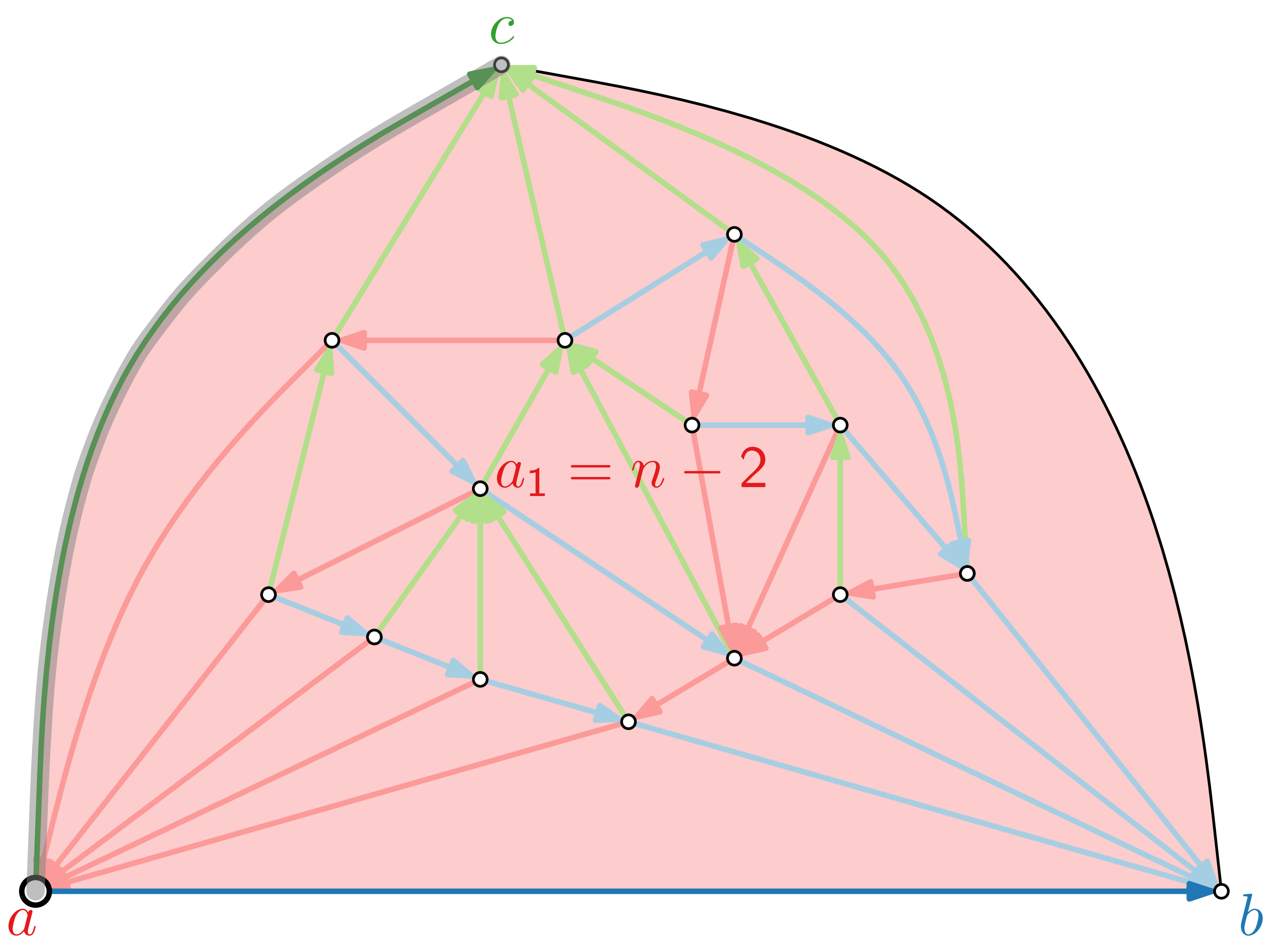
$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.
- $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = n - 1$

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$

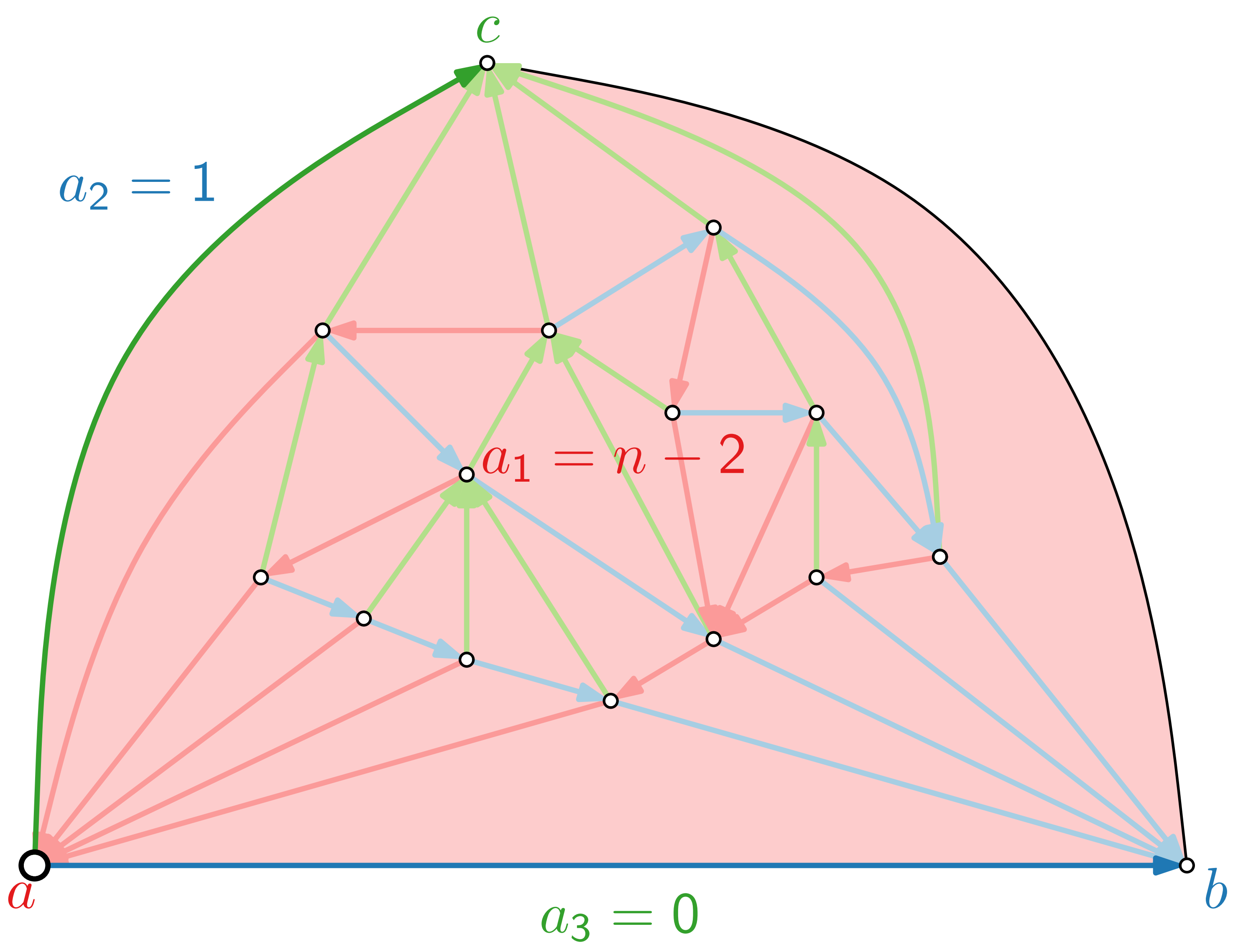
$v_2 = 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.
- $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = n - 1$

Counting Vertices



$P_i(v)$: path from v to root of T_i.
$R_1(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_2, bc, P_3.
$R_2(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_3, ca, P_1.
$R_3(v)$: subgraph bounded by P_1, ab, P_2.
$v_i = |V(R_i(v))| - |P_{i-1}(v)|$

$v_1 = \quad 10 - 3 = 7$

$v_2 = \quad 6 - 3 = 3$

$v_3 = \quad 8 - 3 = 5$

Lemma.

- For inner vertices $u \neq v$ it holds that $u \in R_i(v) \Rightarrow (u_i, u_{i+1}) <_{\text{lex}} (v_i, v_{i+1})$.
- $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = n - 1$

Schnyder Drawing*

Set $A = (0,0)$, $B = (n-1, 0)$, and $C = (0, n-1)$.

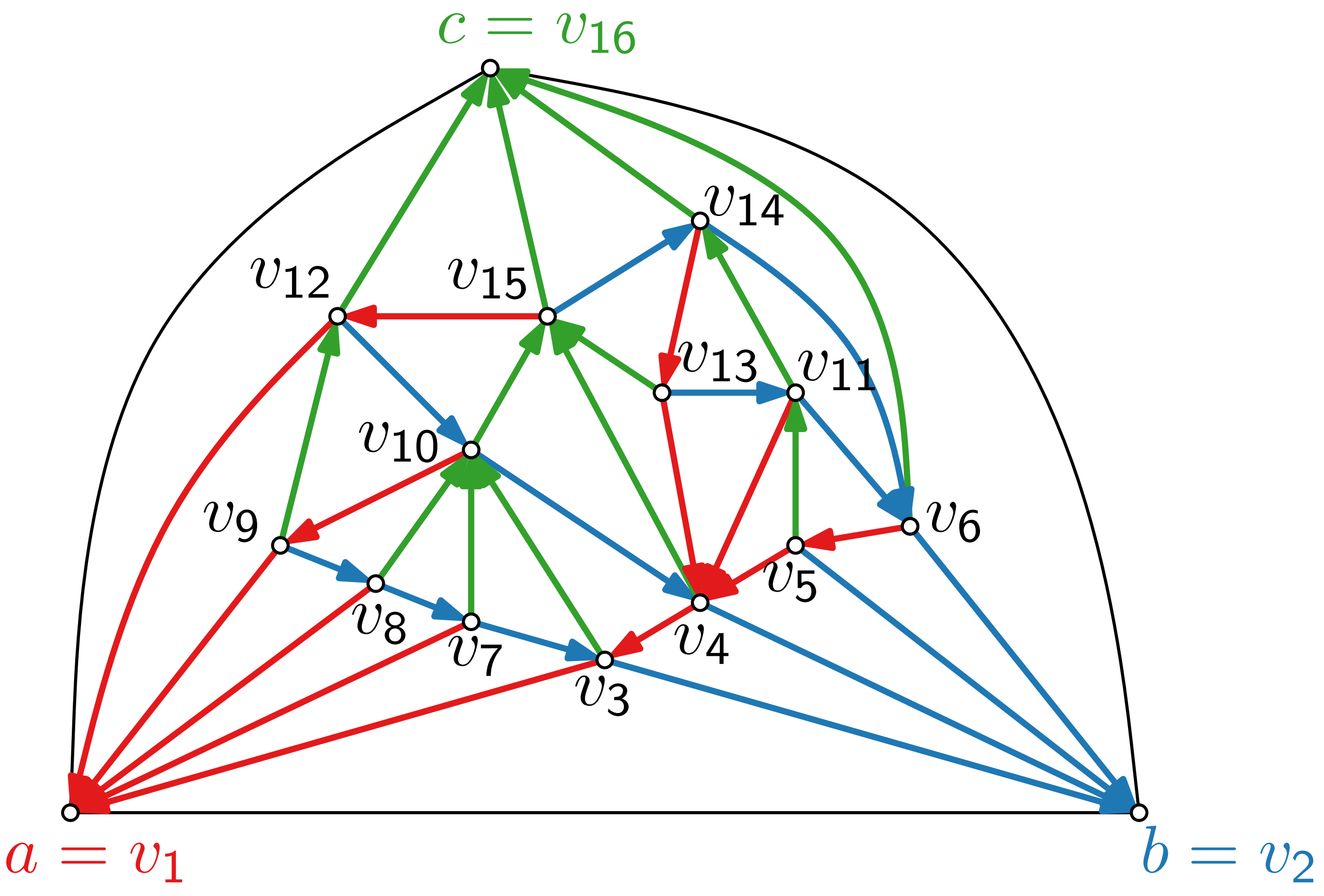
Theorem. [Schnyder '90]

For a plane triangulation G, the mapping

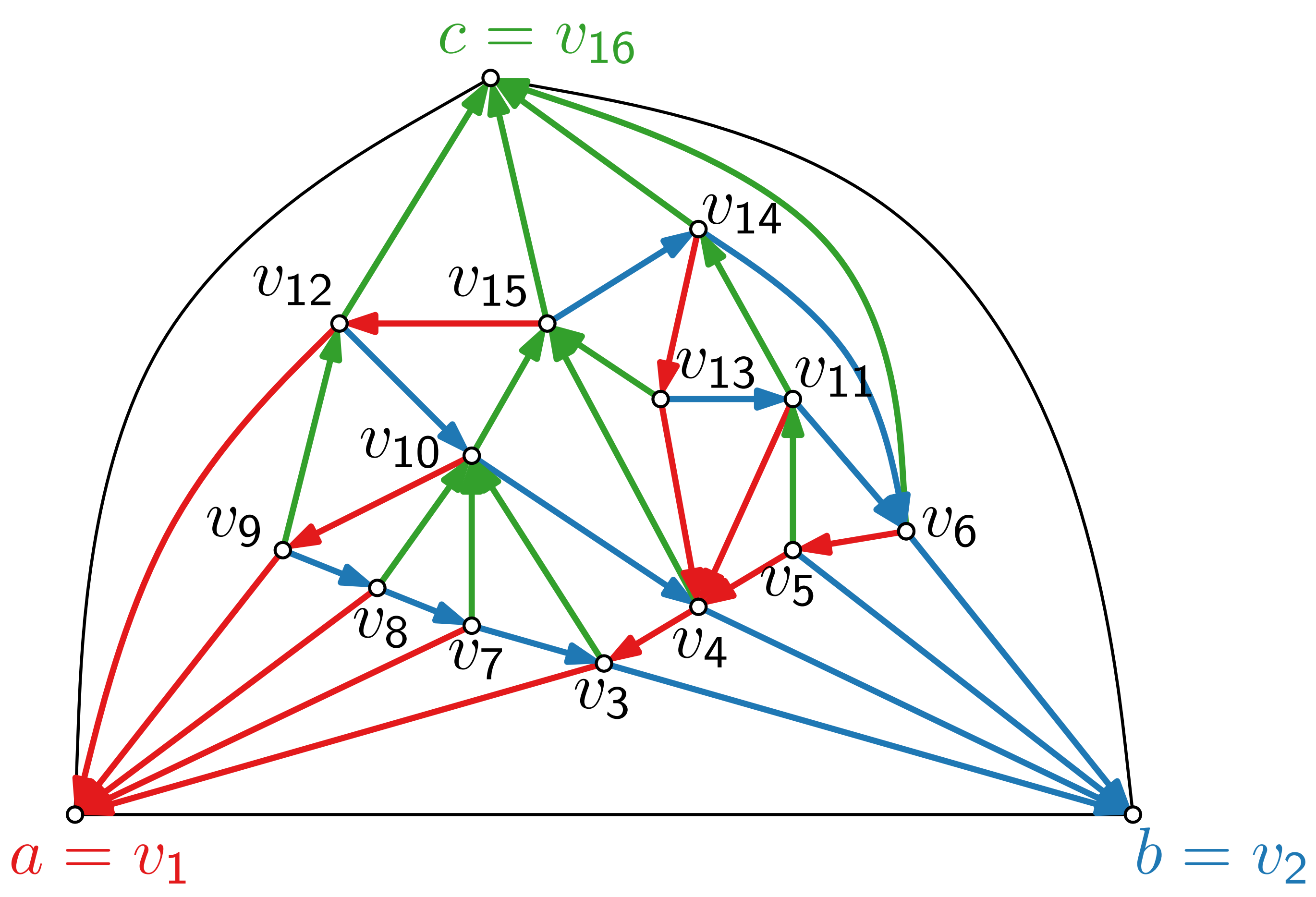
$$f\colon v \mapsto \frac{1}{n-1}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

is a barycentric representation of G and, thus, yields a planar straight-line drawing of G on the $(n-2) \times (n-2)$ grid.

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

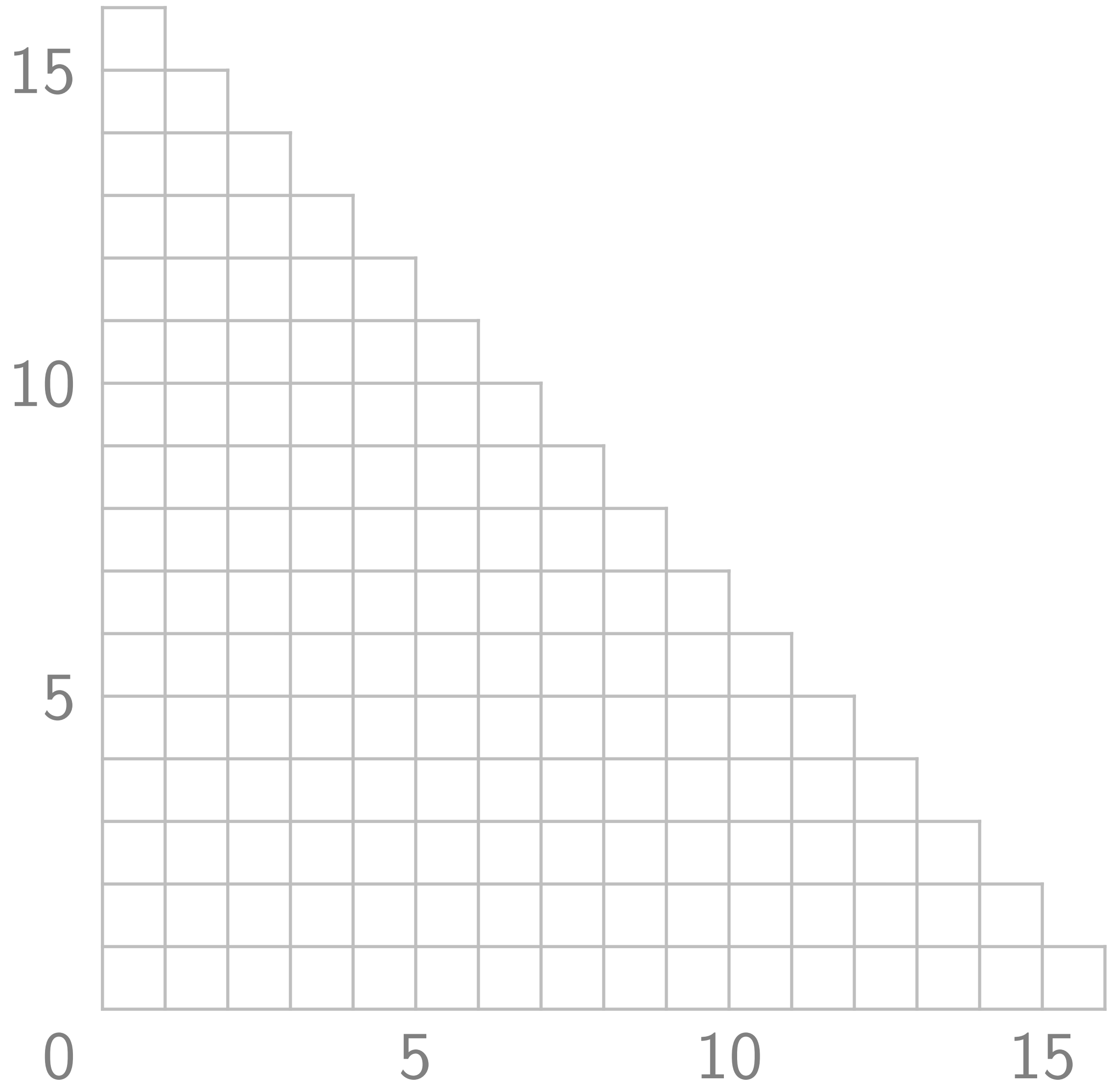


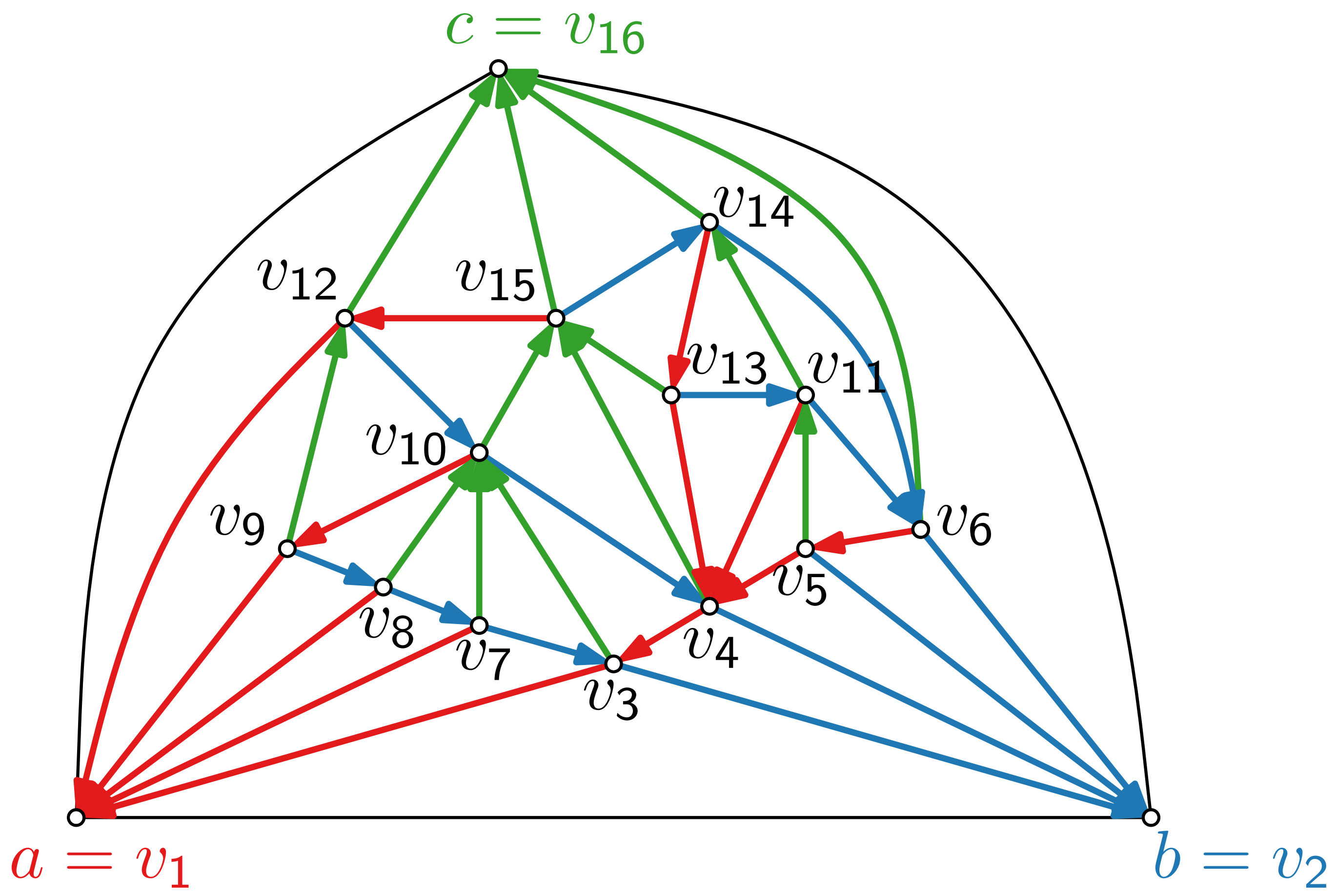
Schnyder Drawing* – Example



$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

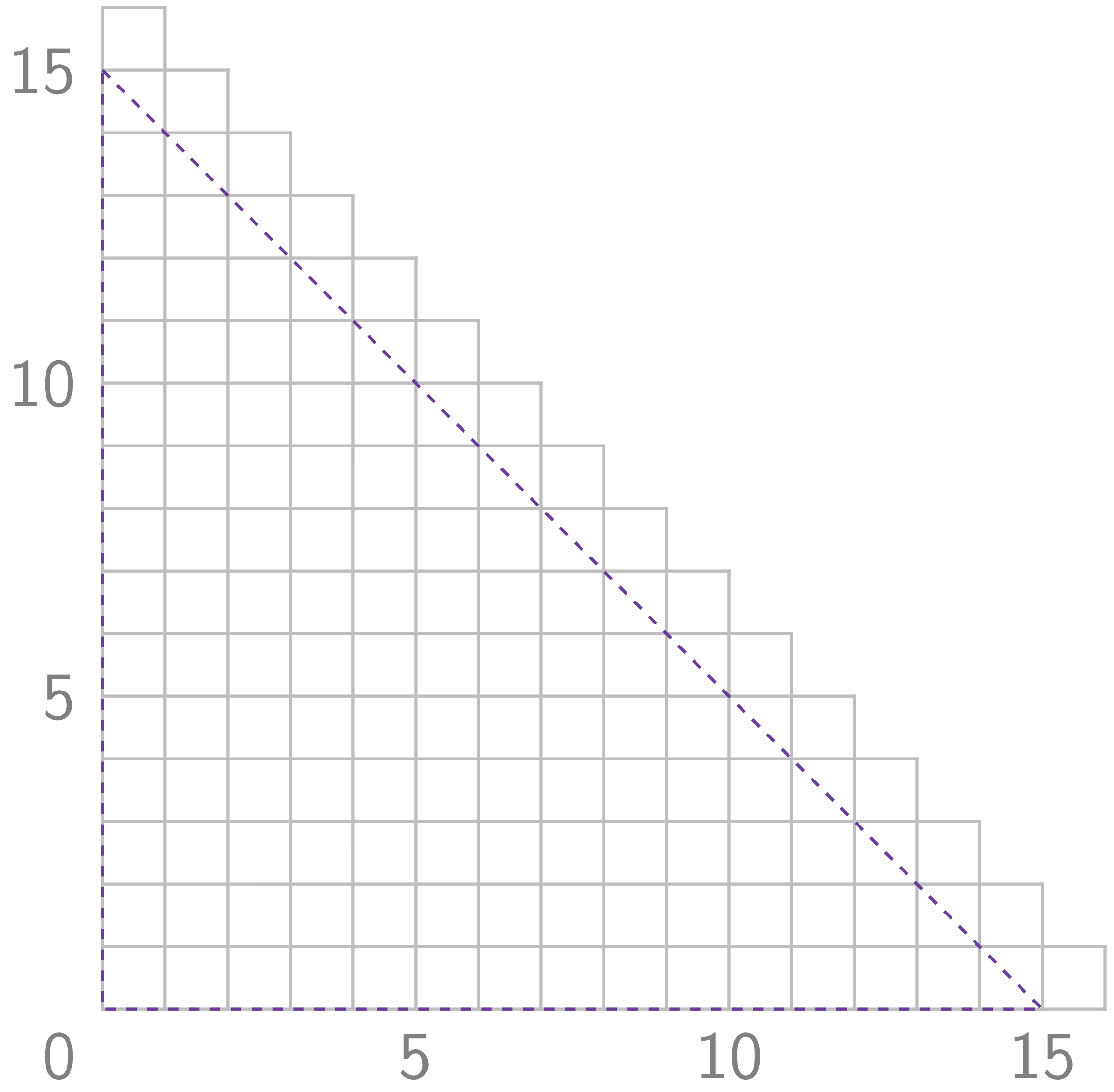
Schnyder Drawing* – Example

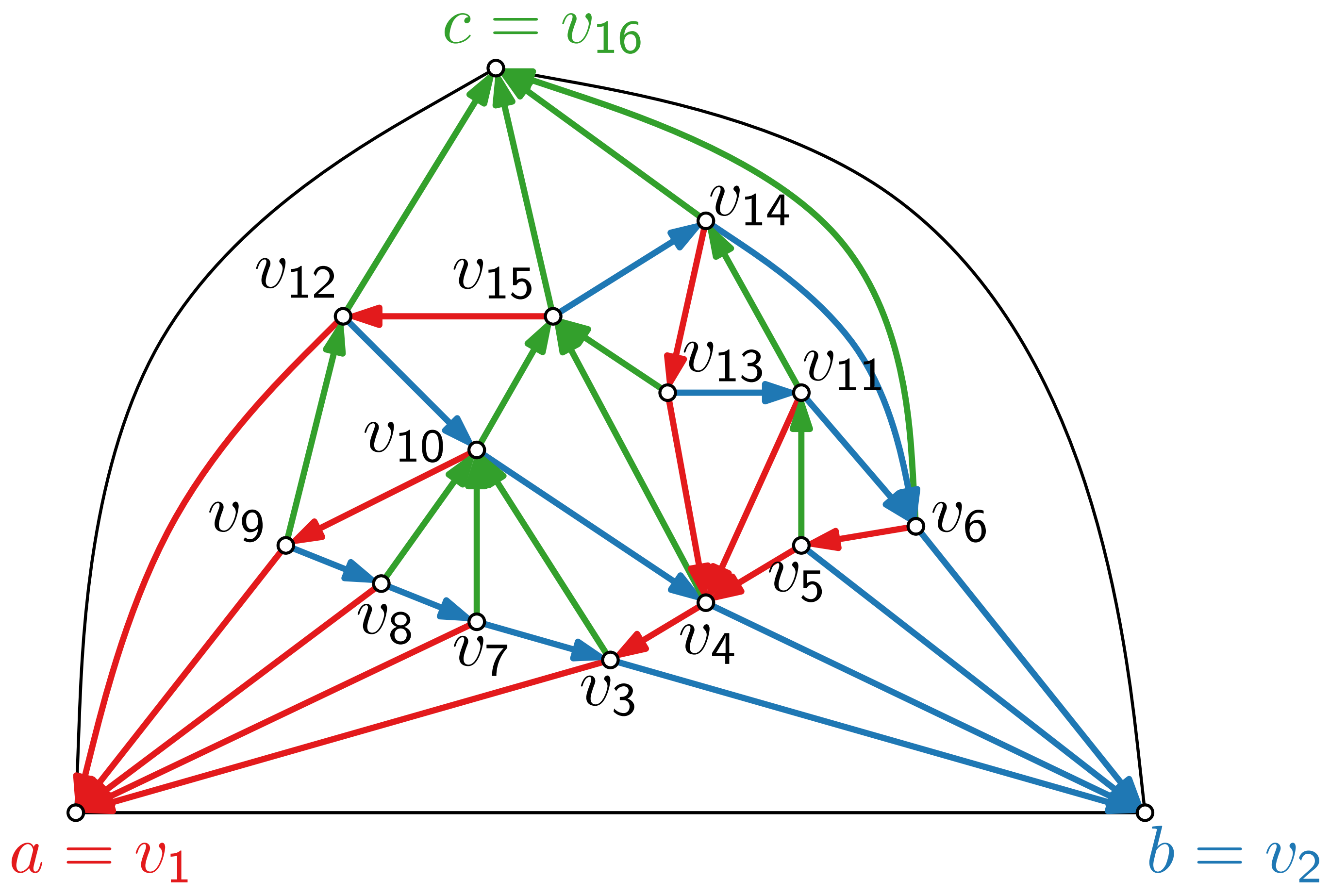




$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

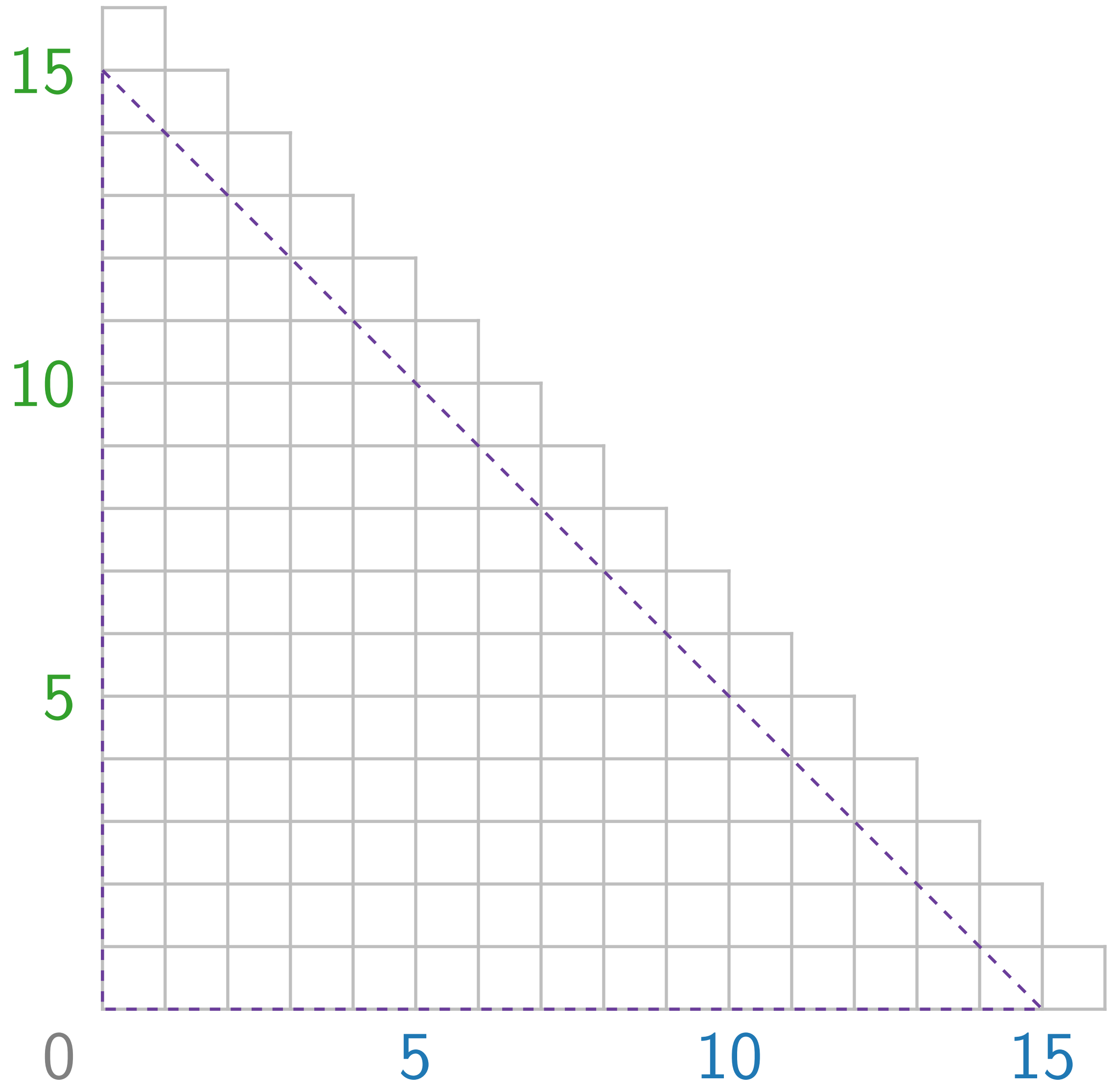
Schnyder Drawing* – Example

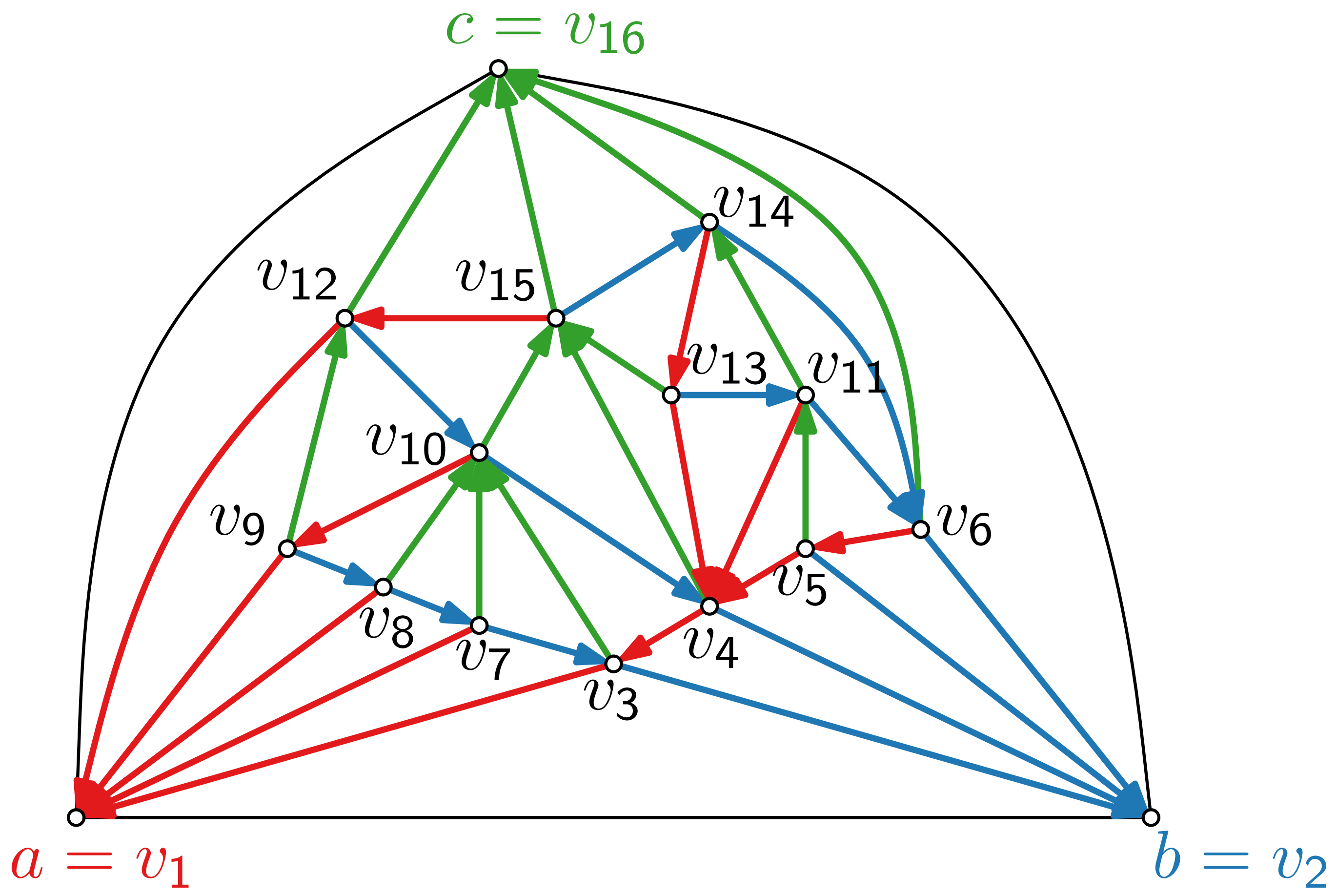




$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

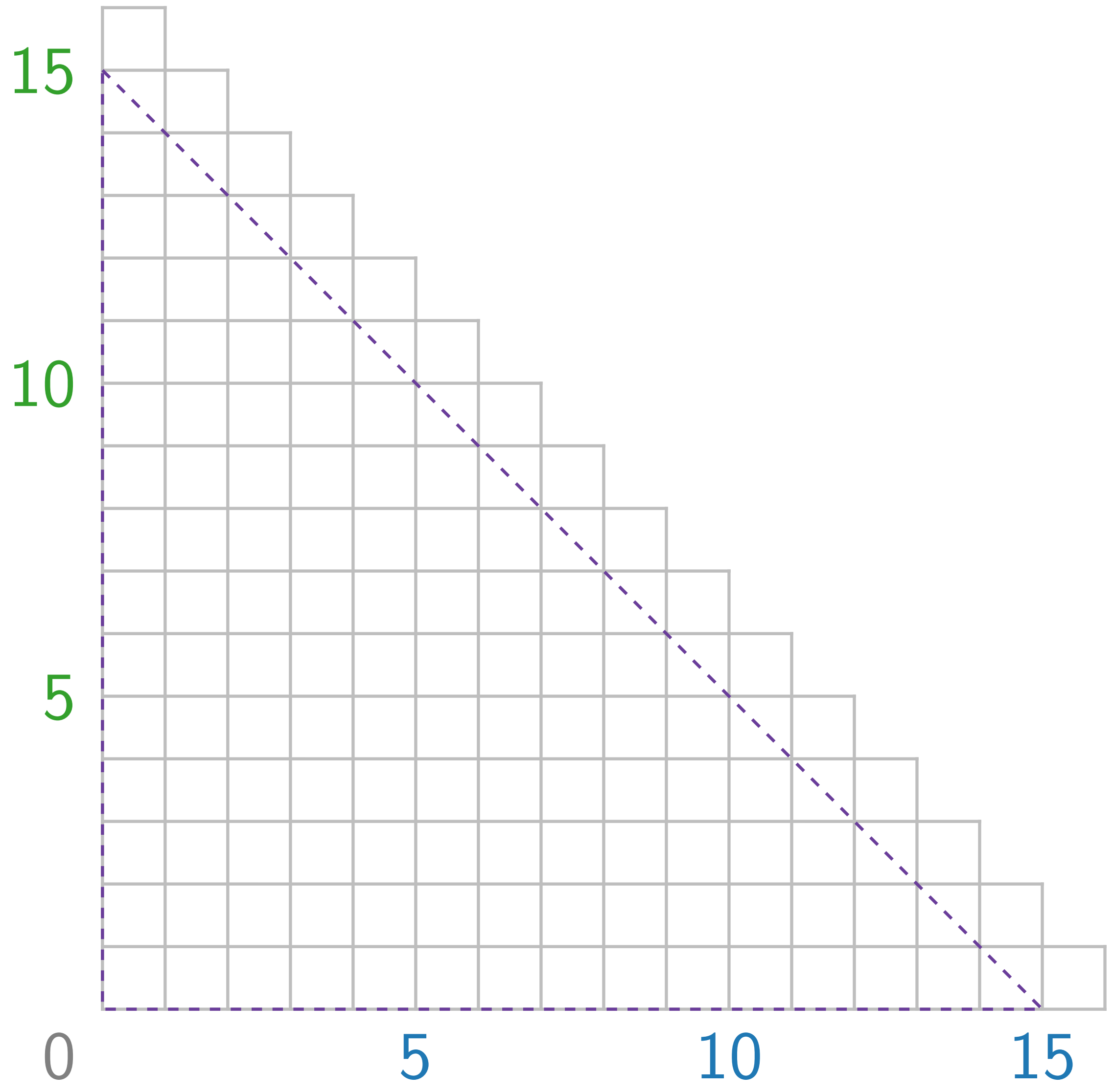
Schnyder Drawing* – Example

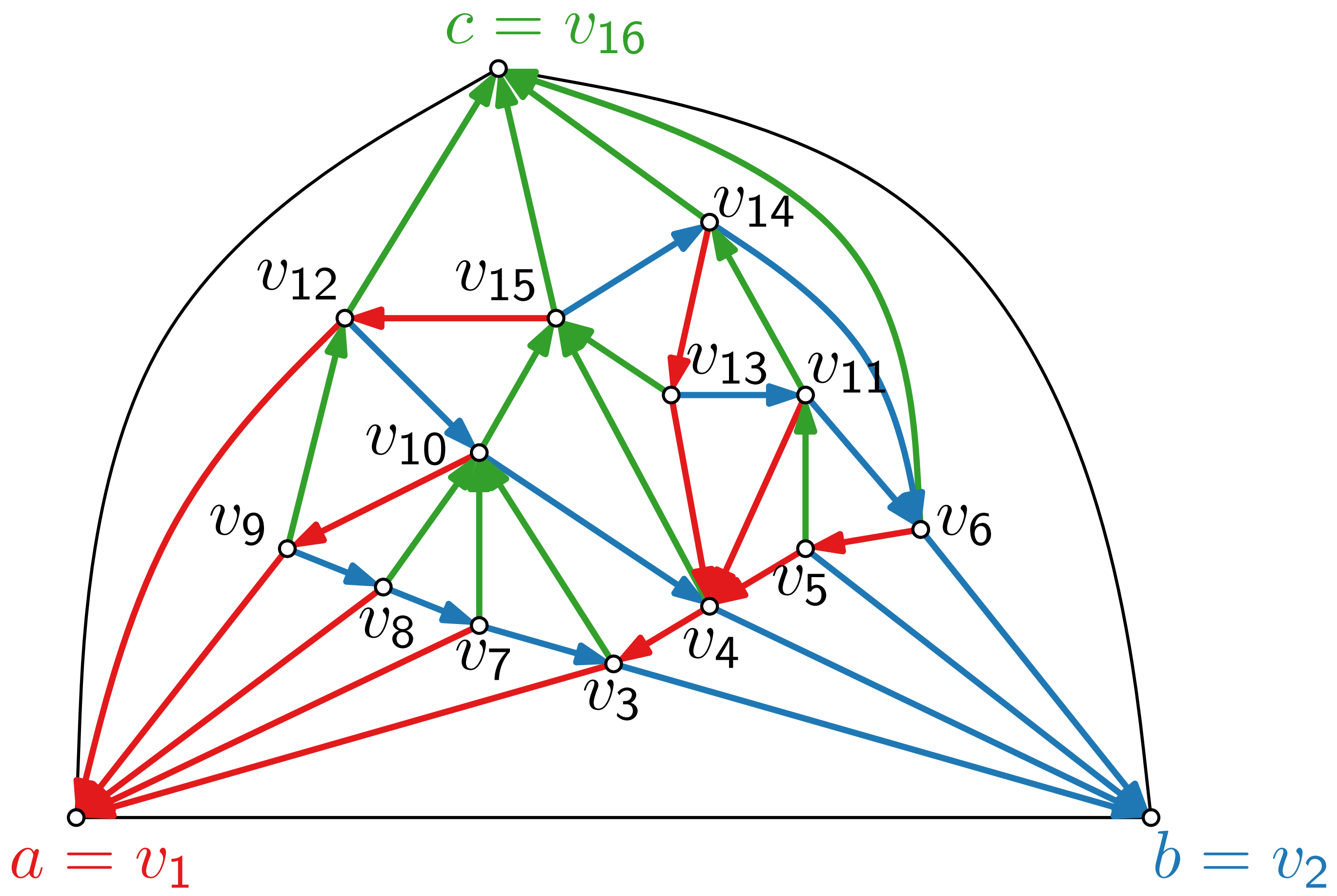




$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

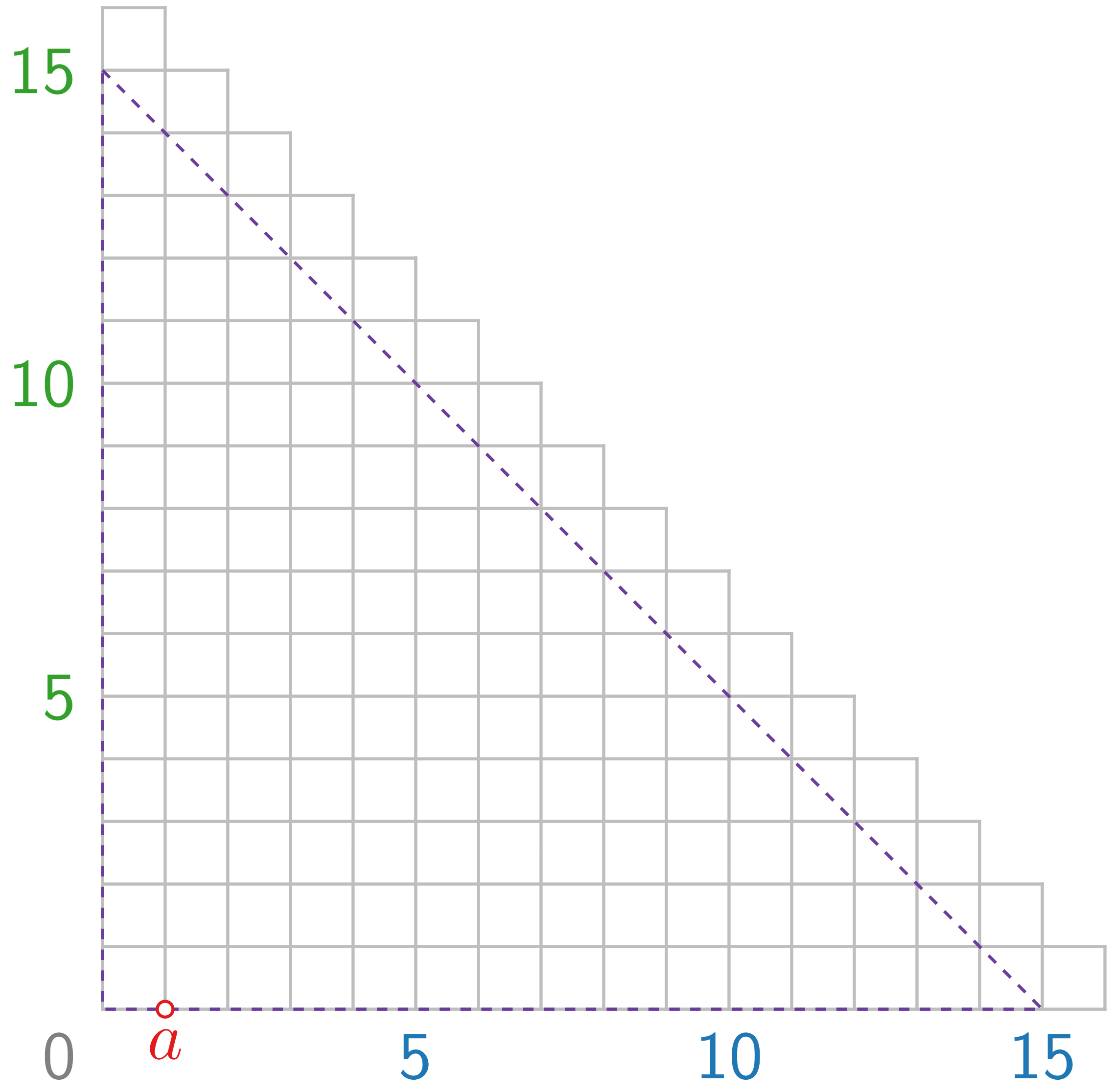


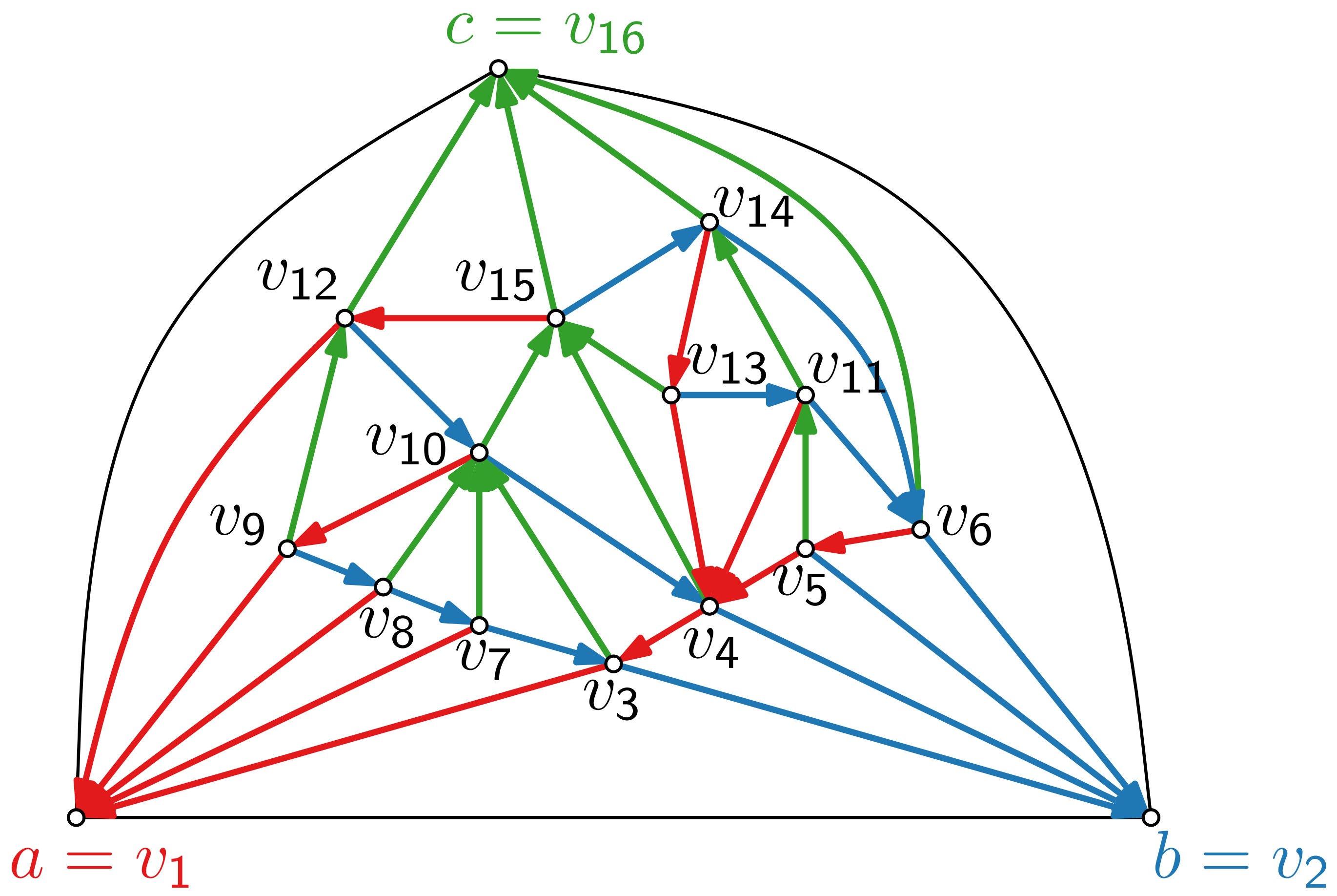


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

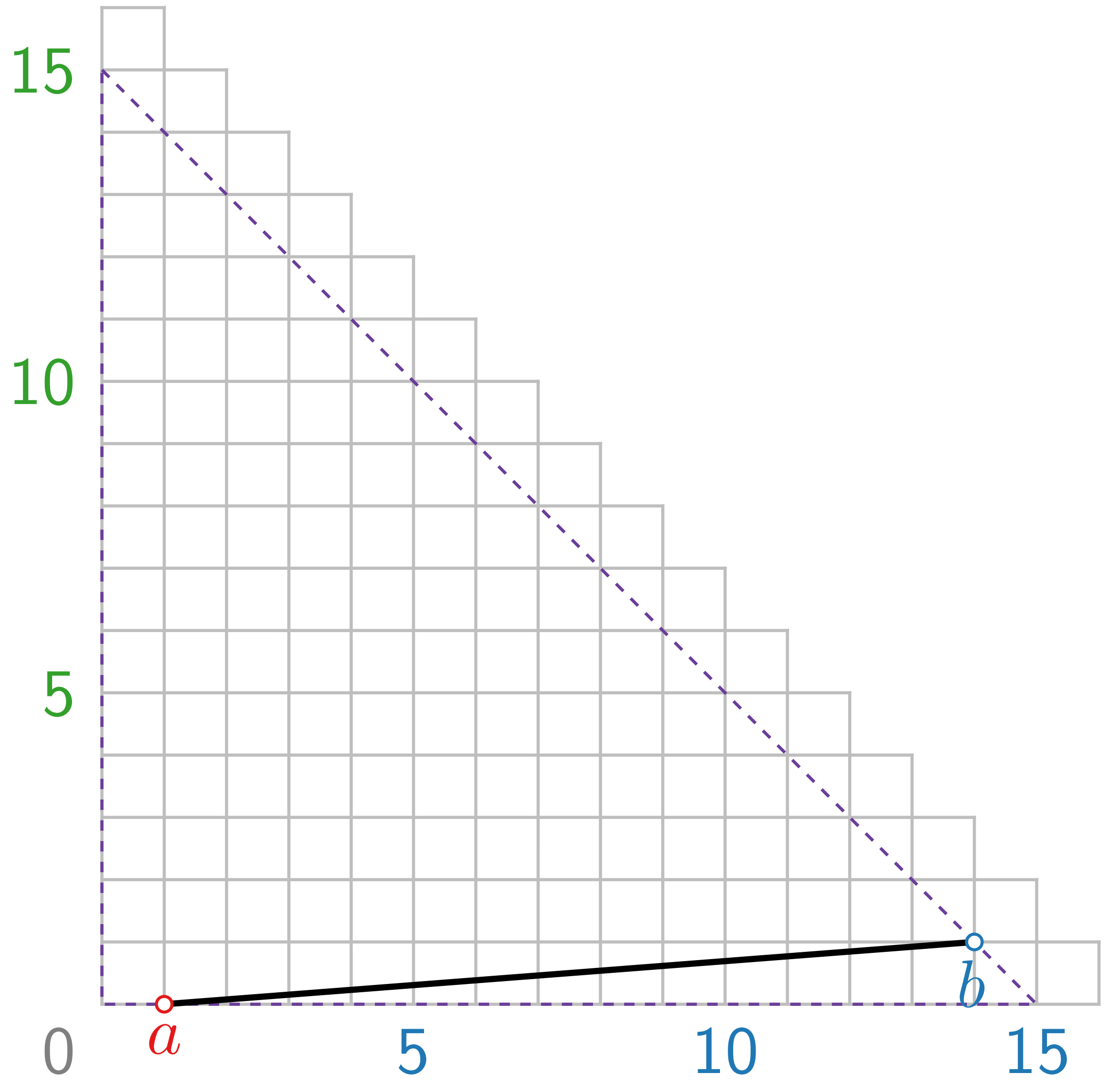


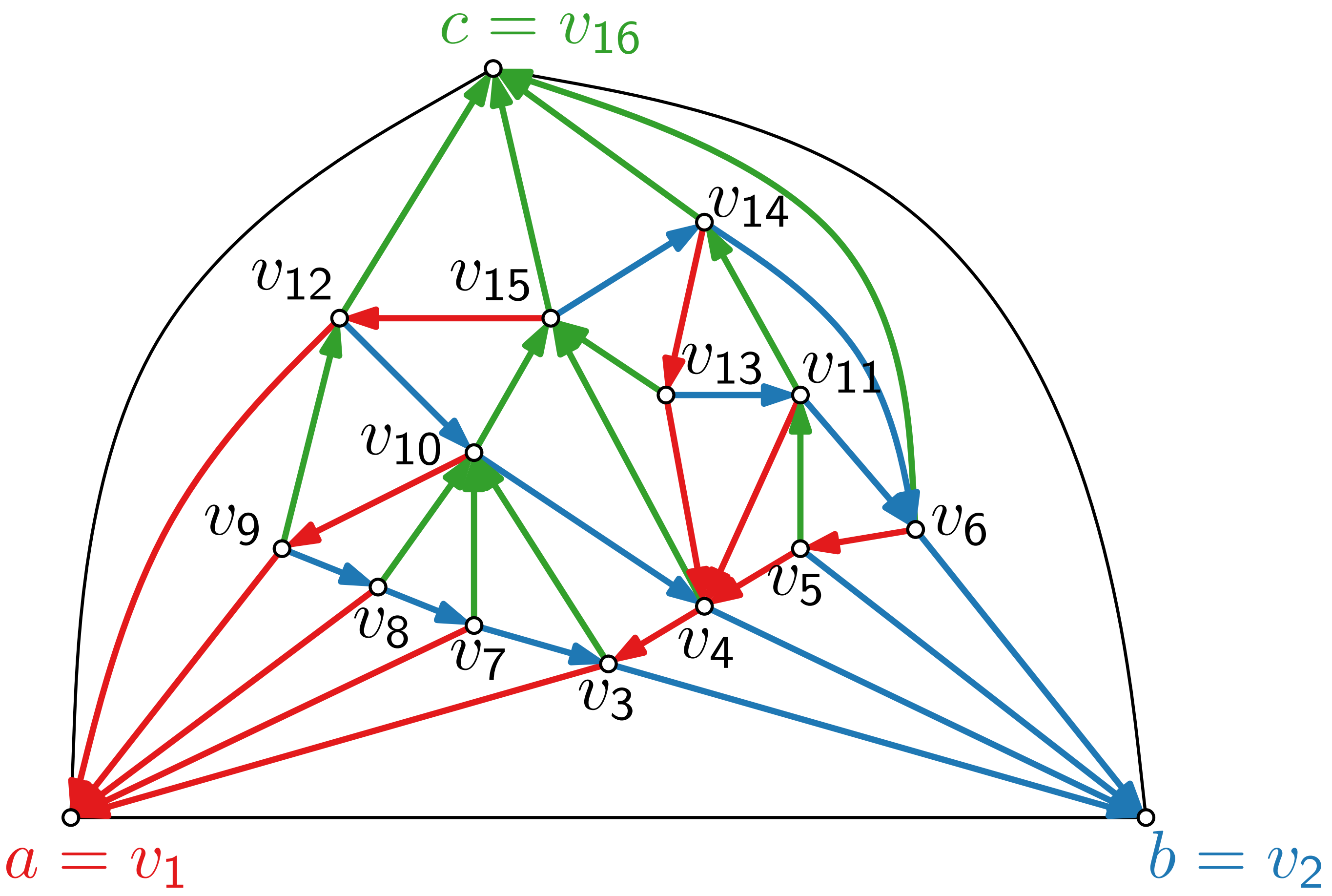


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

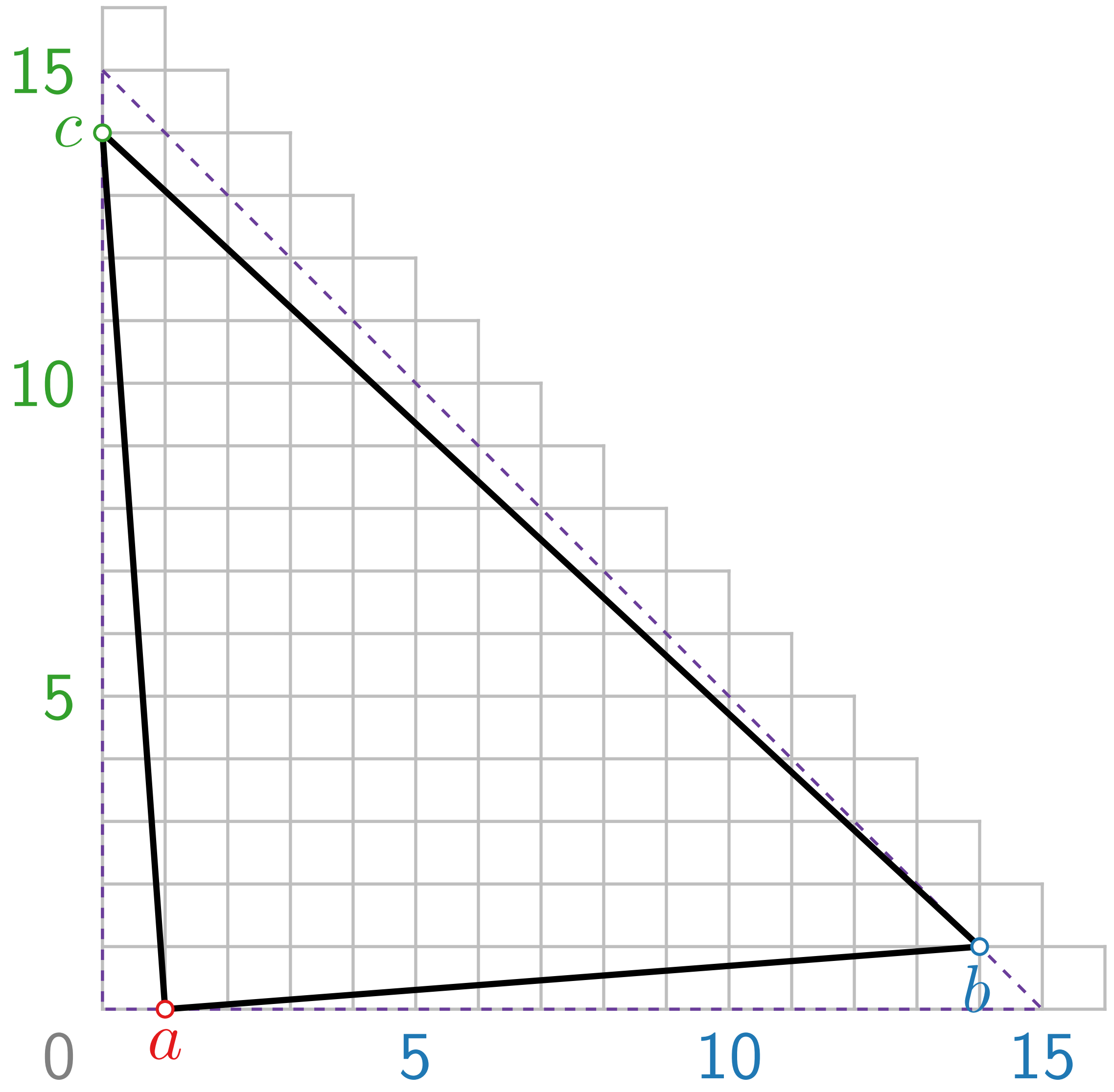


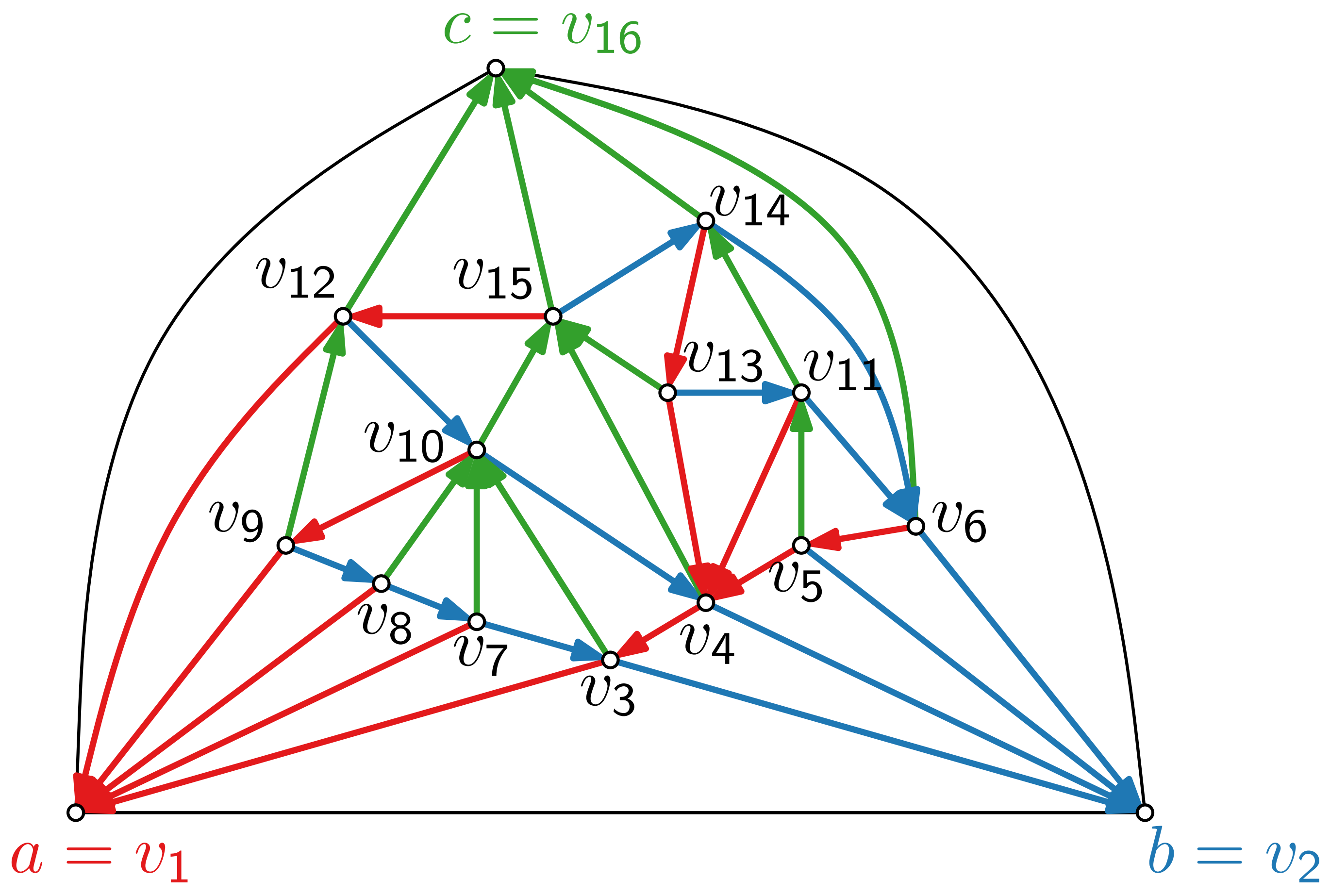


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

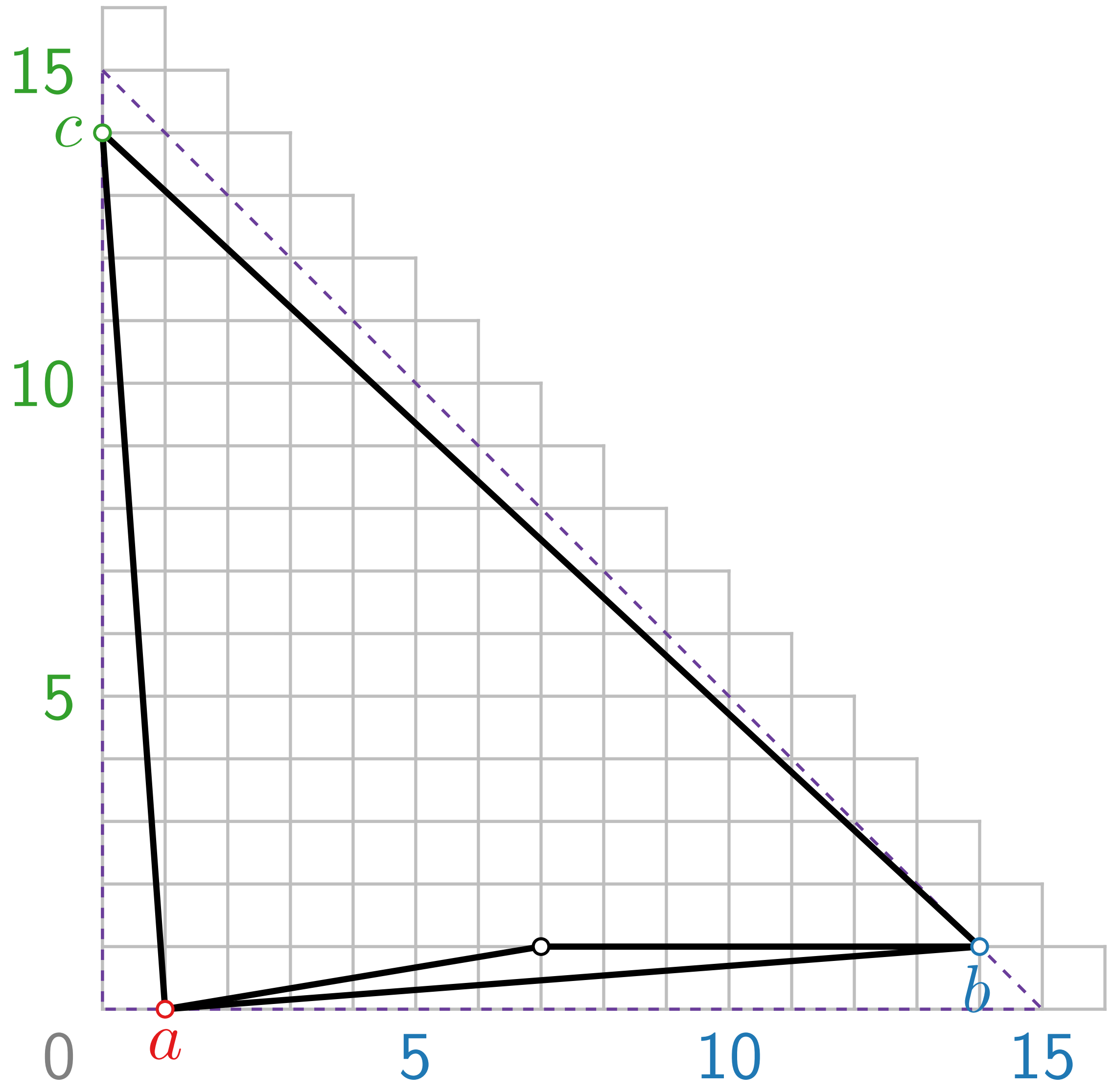


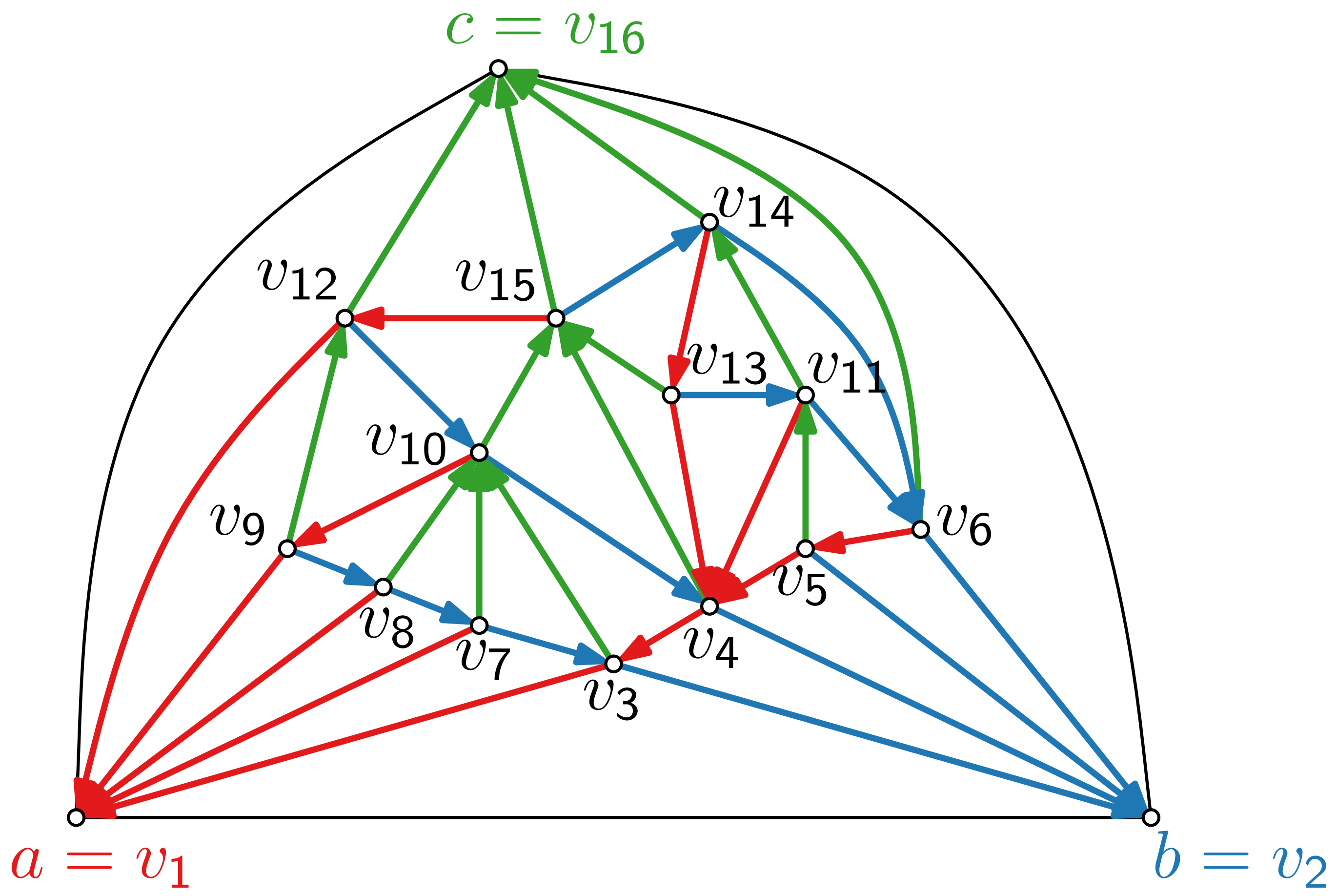


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

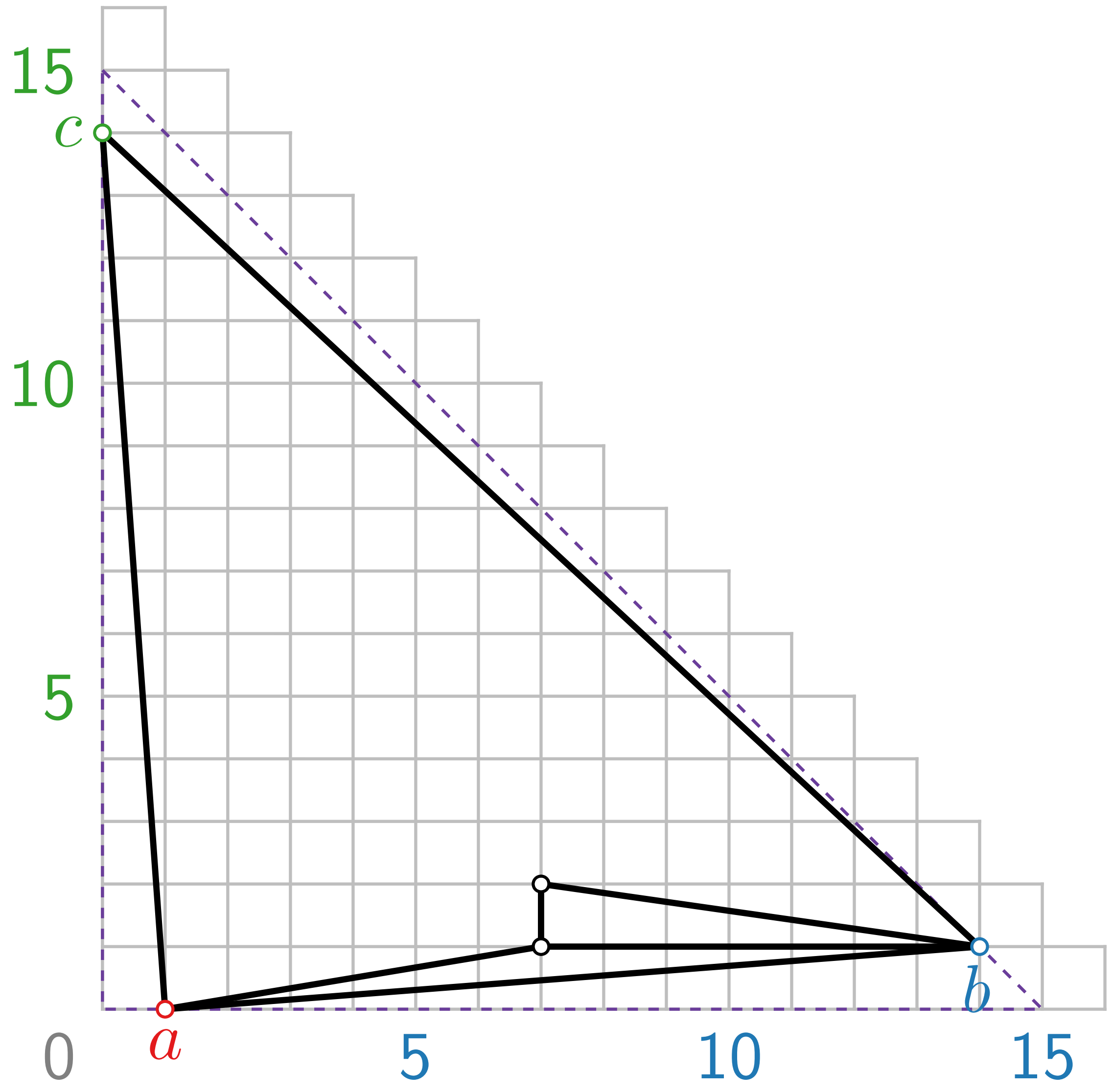


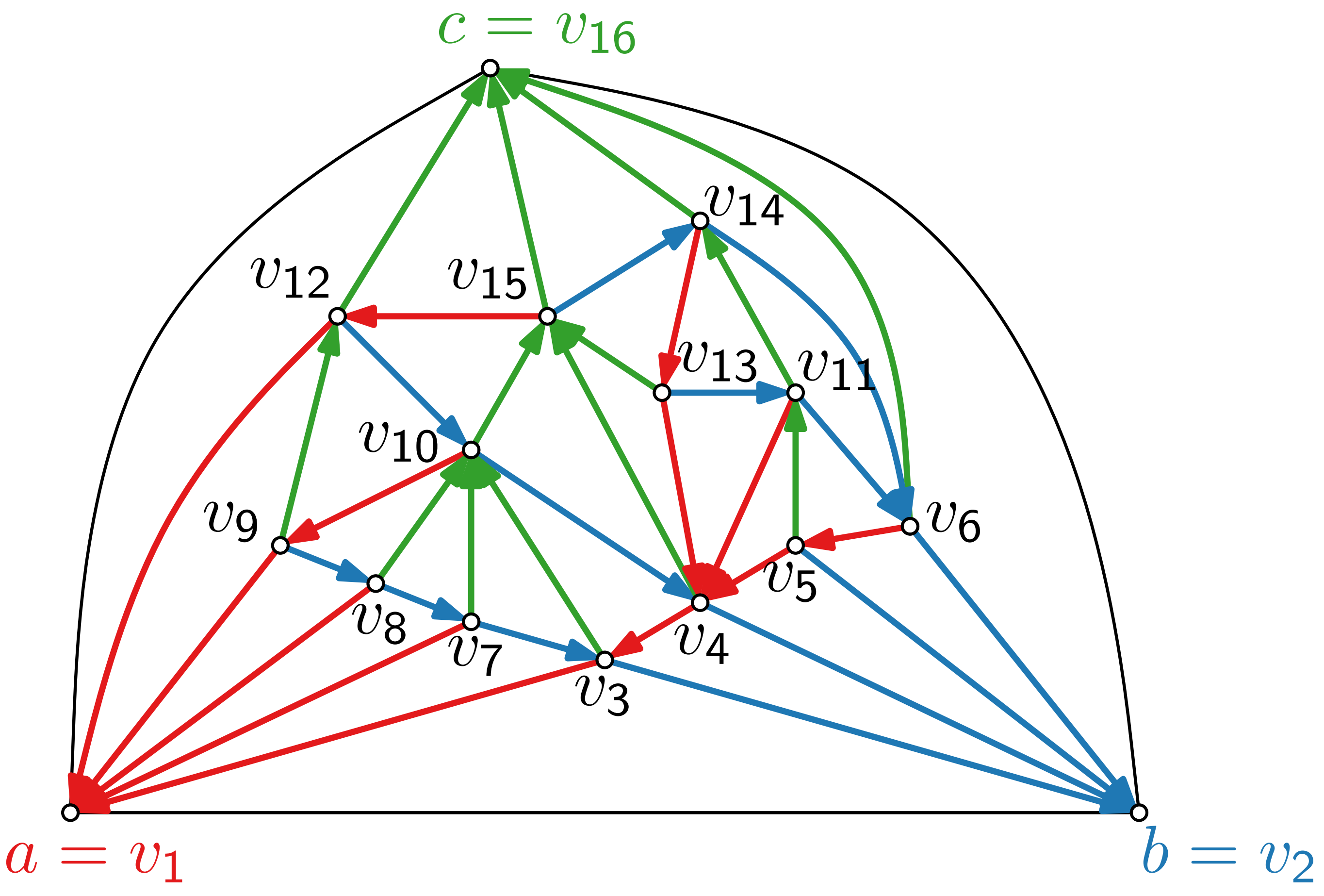


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n-2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

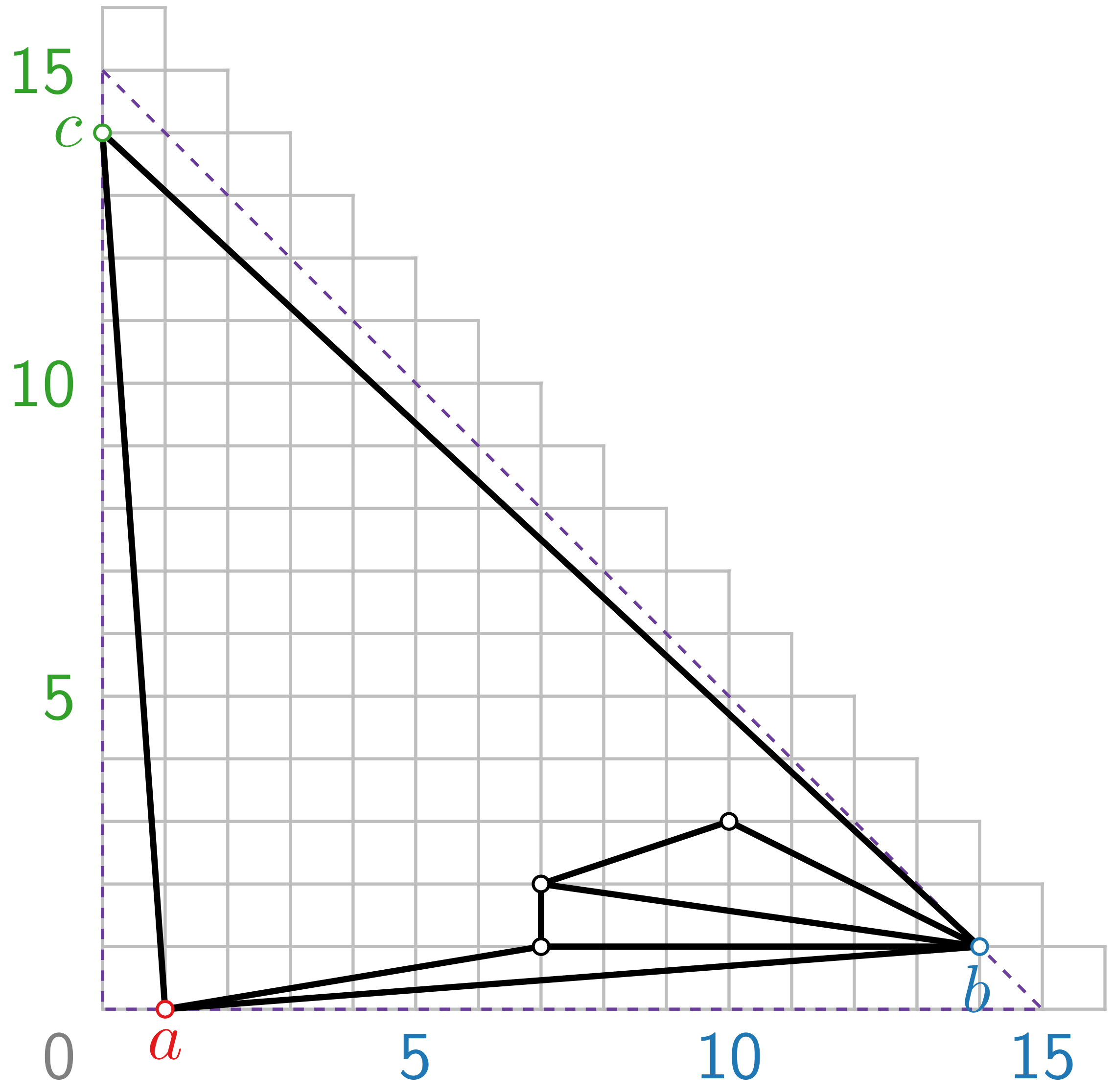


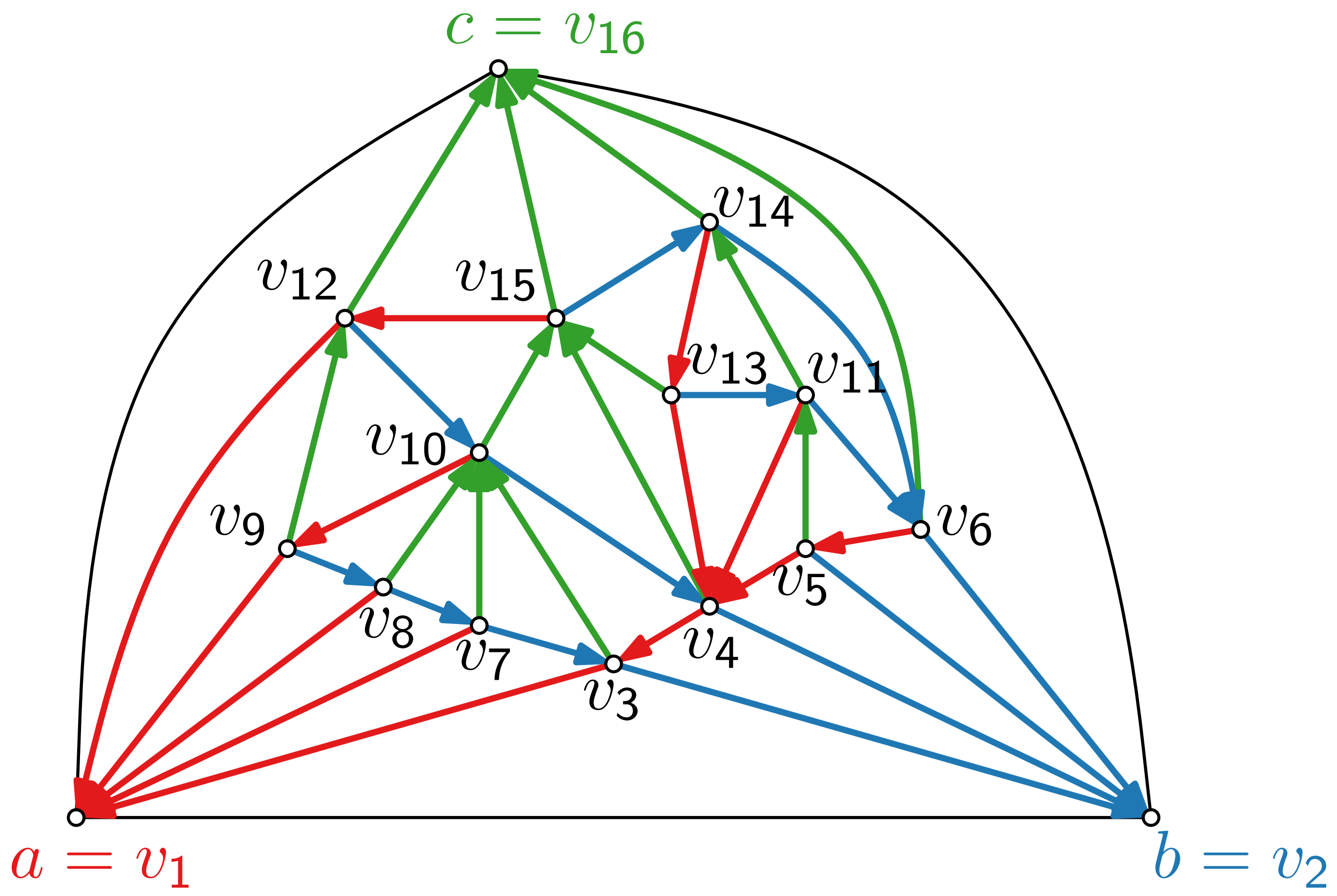


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

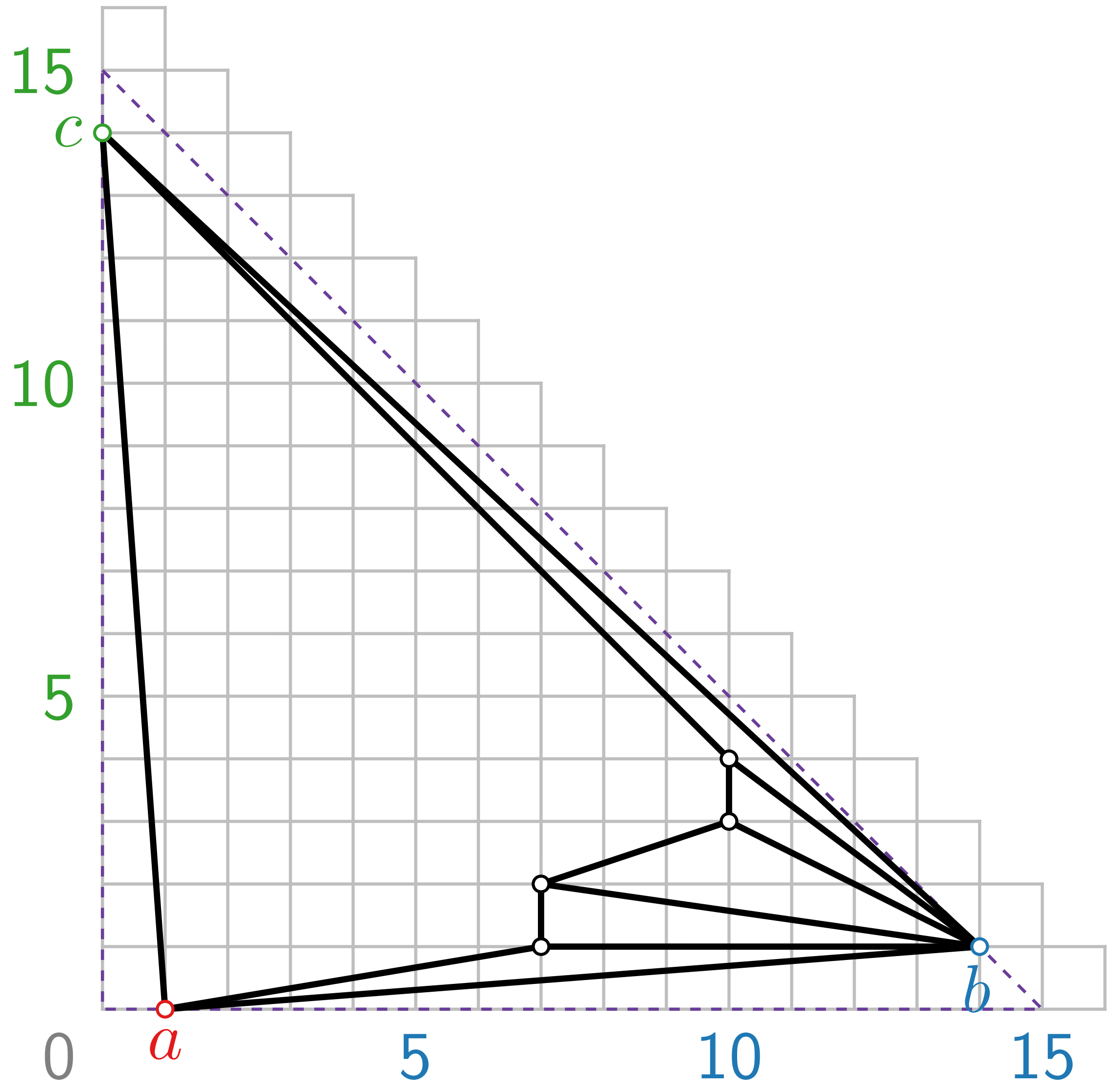


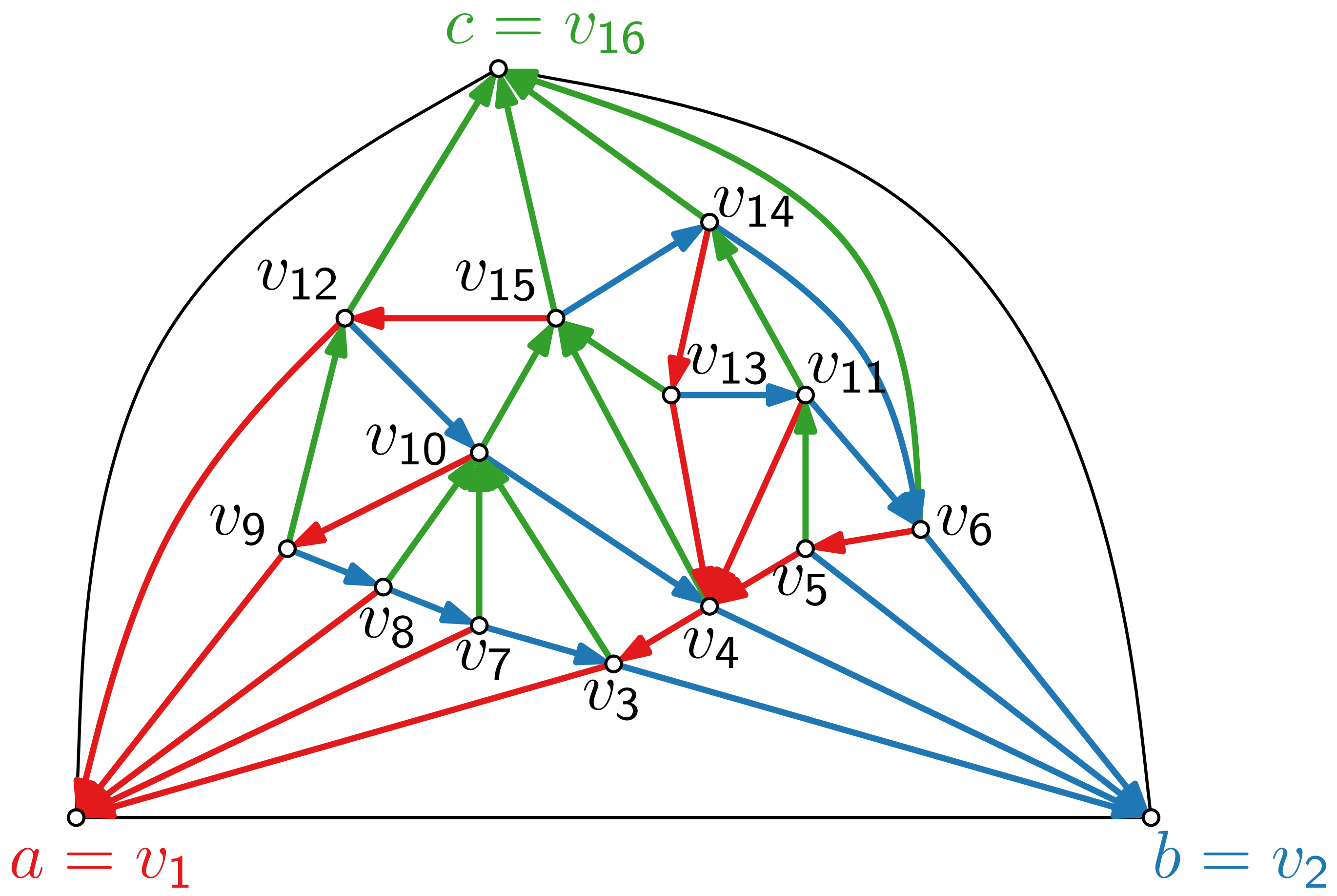


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

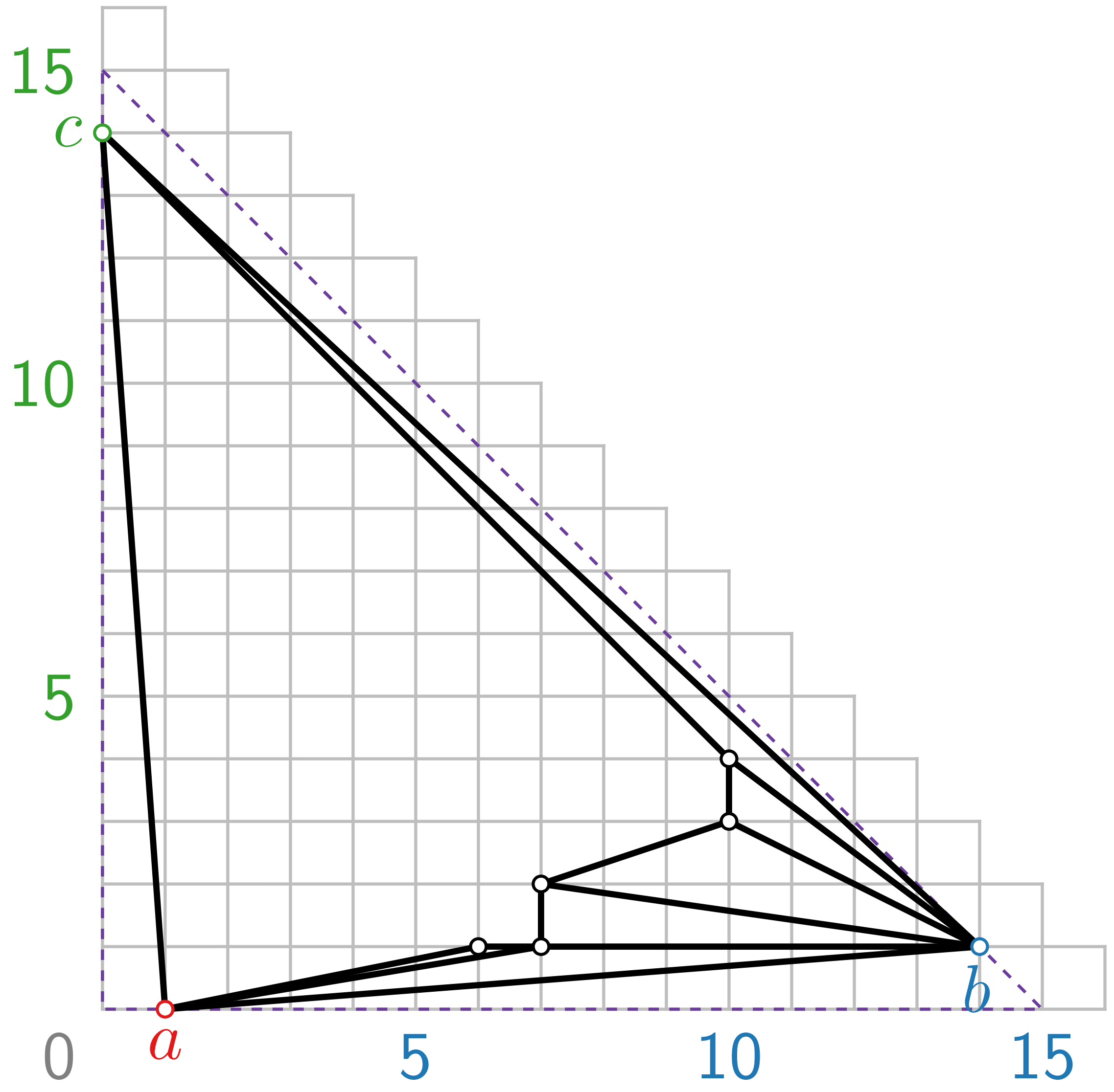


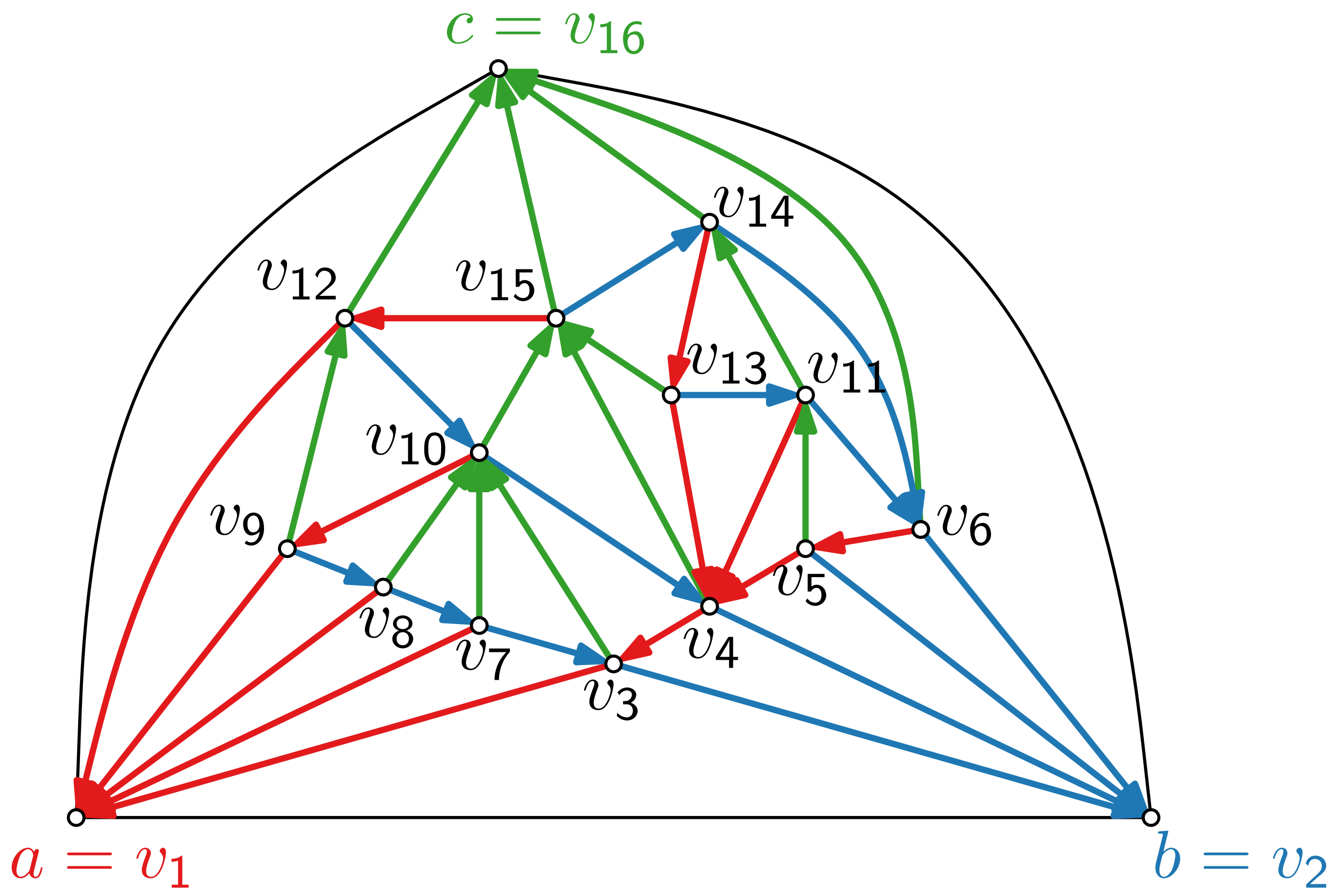


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

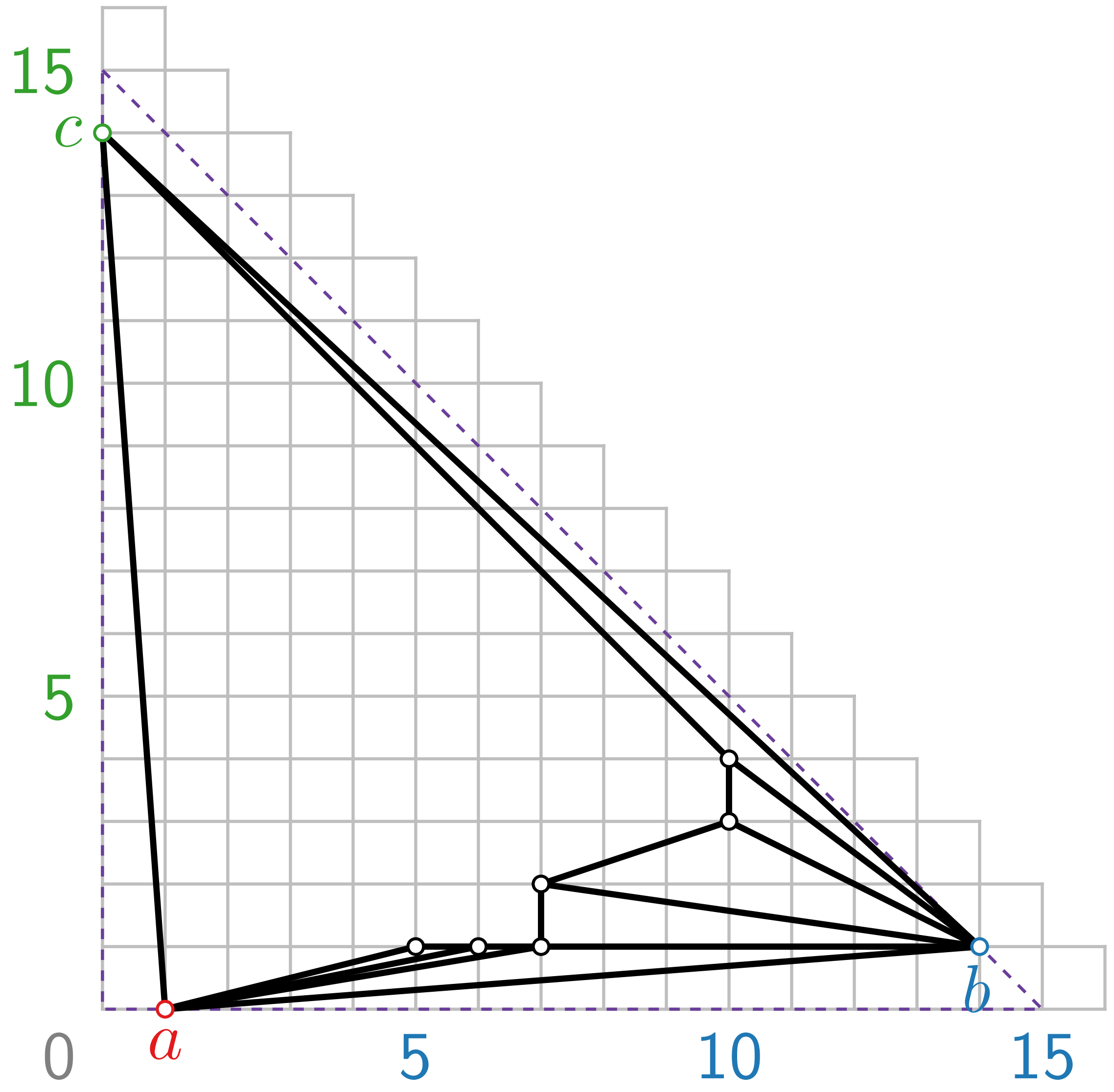


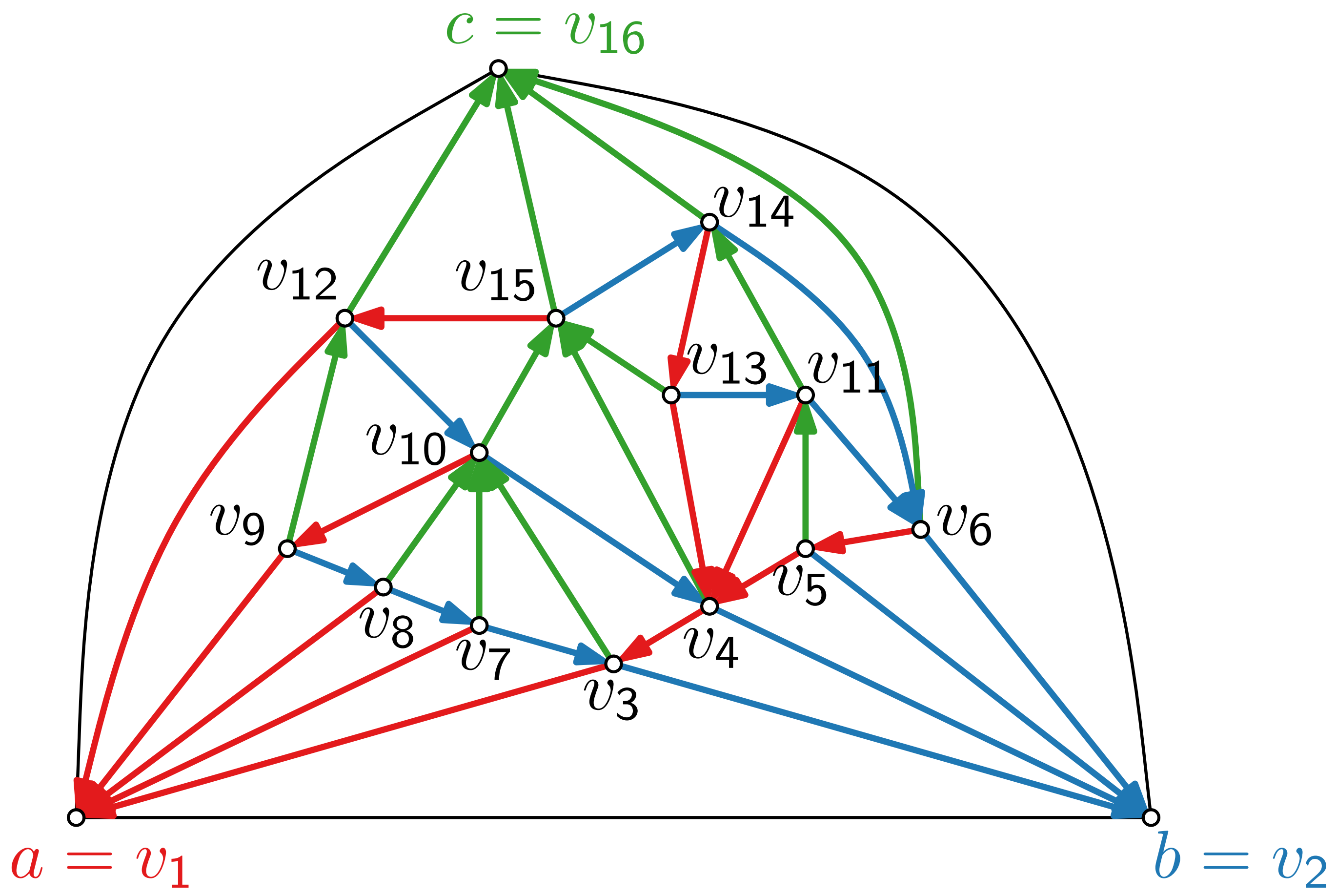


$n = 16,\ n-2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n-2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

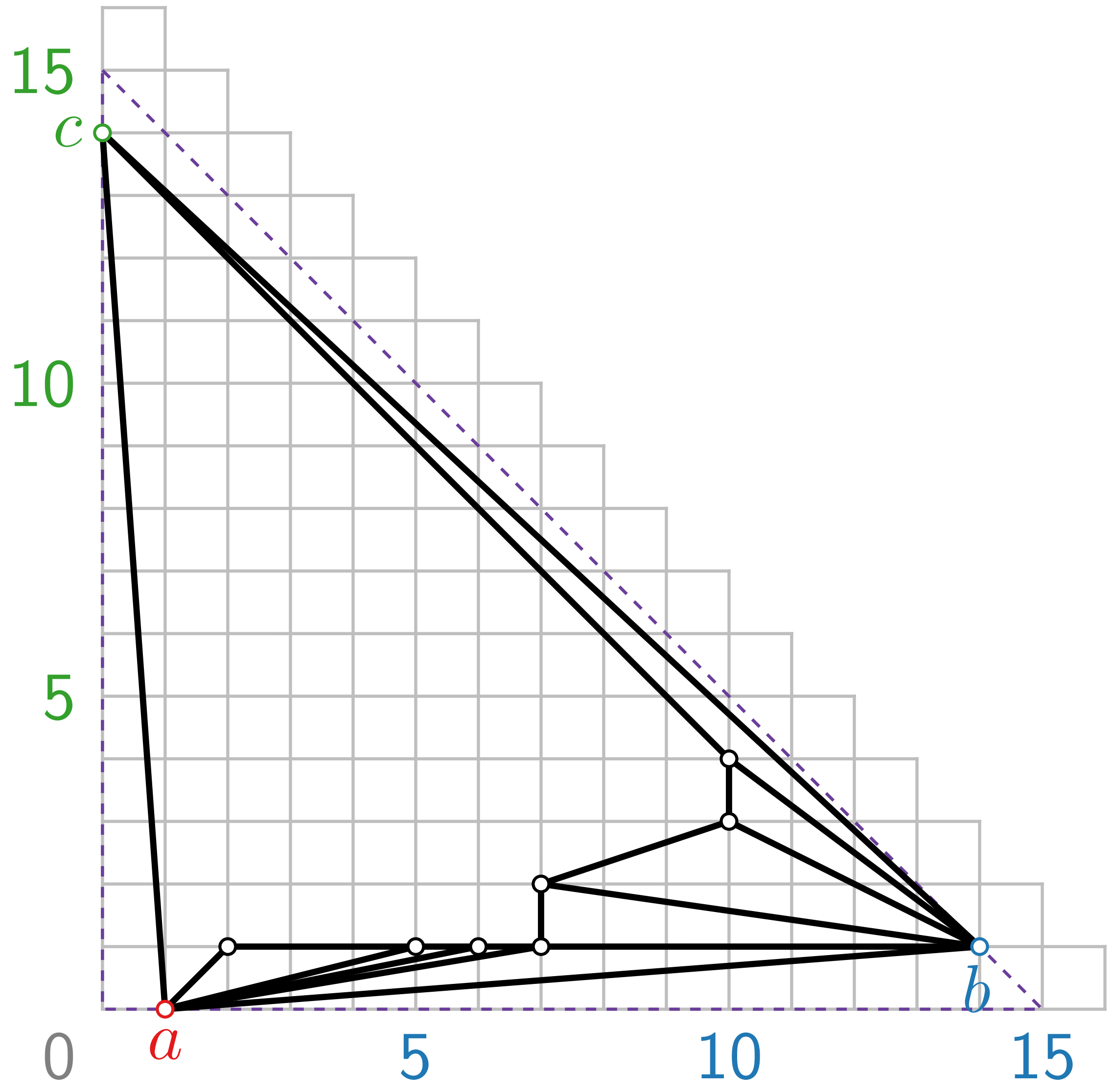


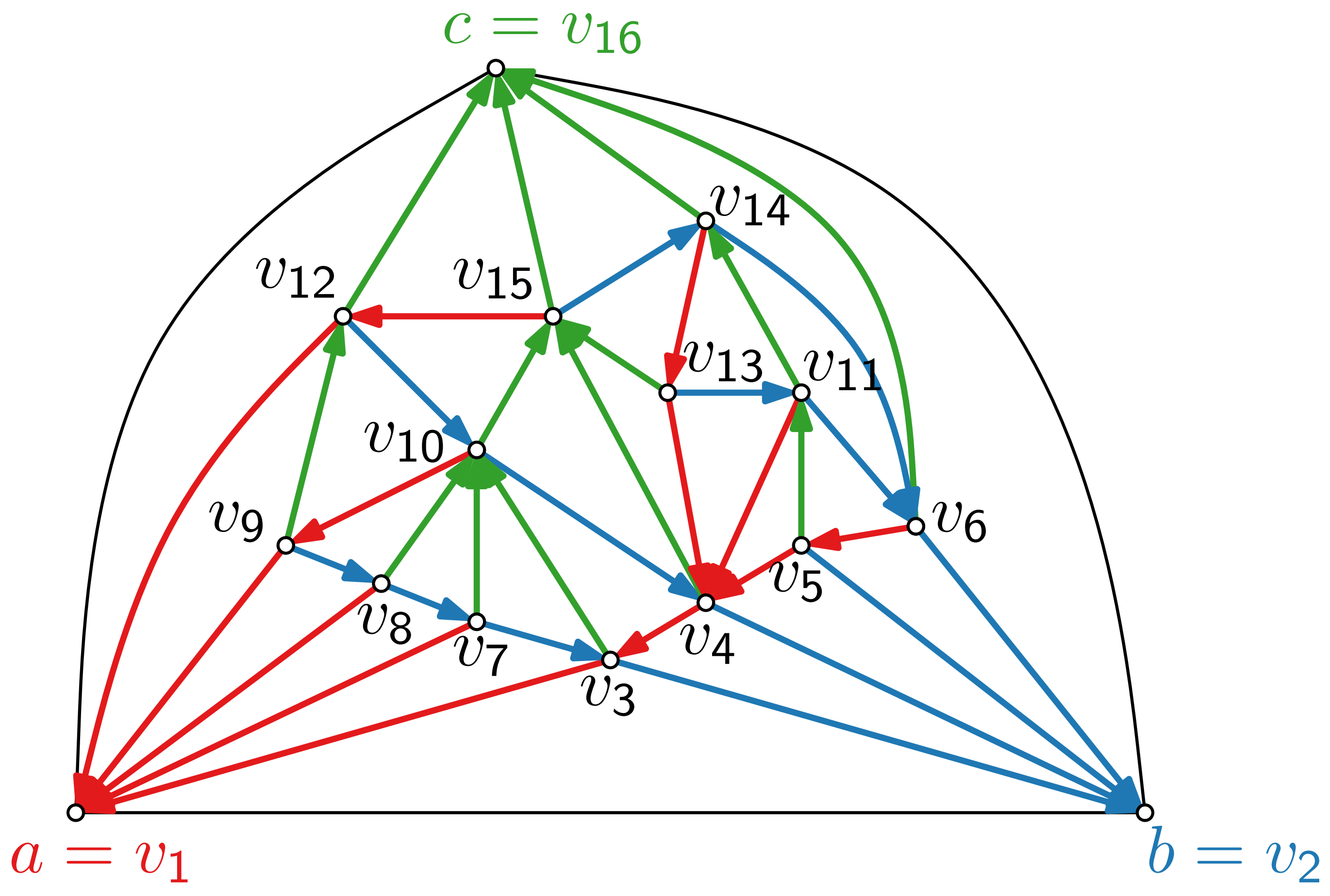


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

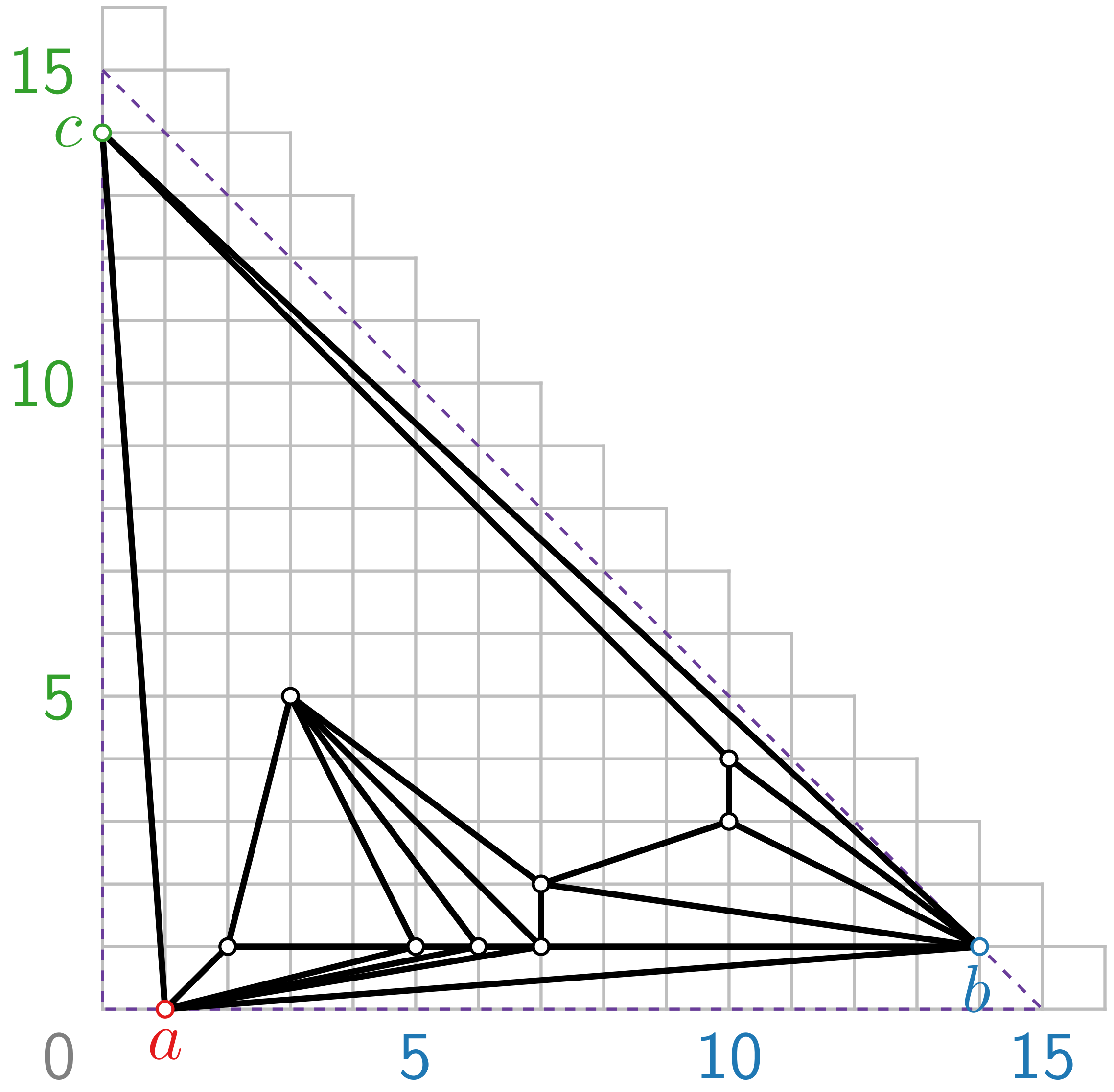


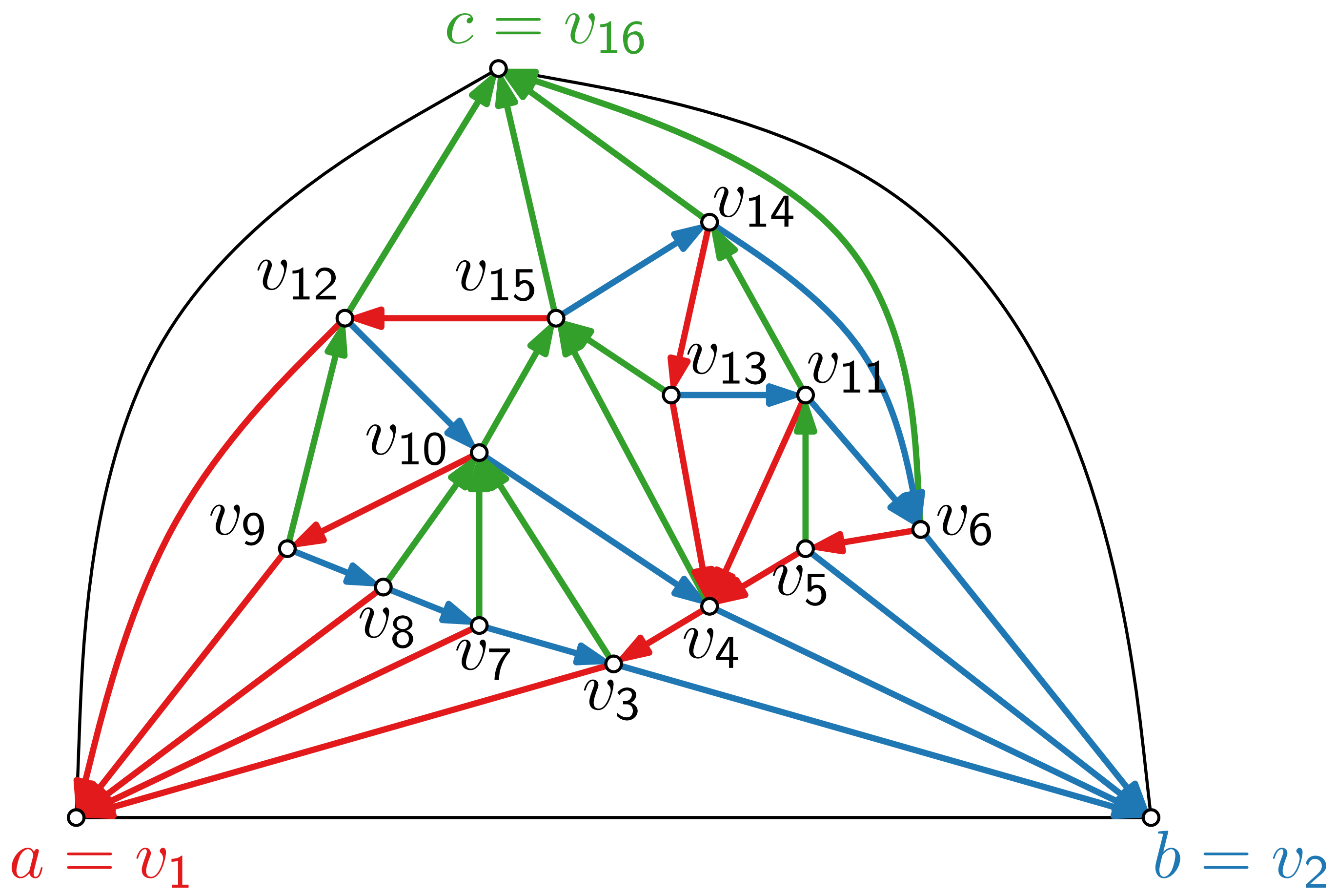


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing⋆ – Example

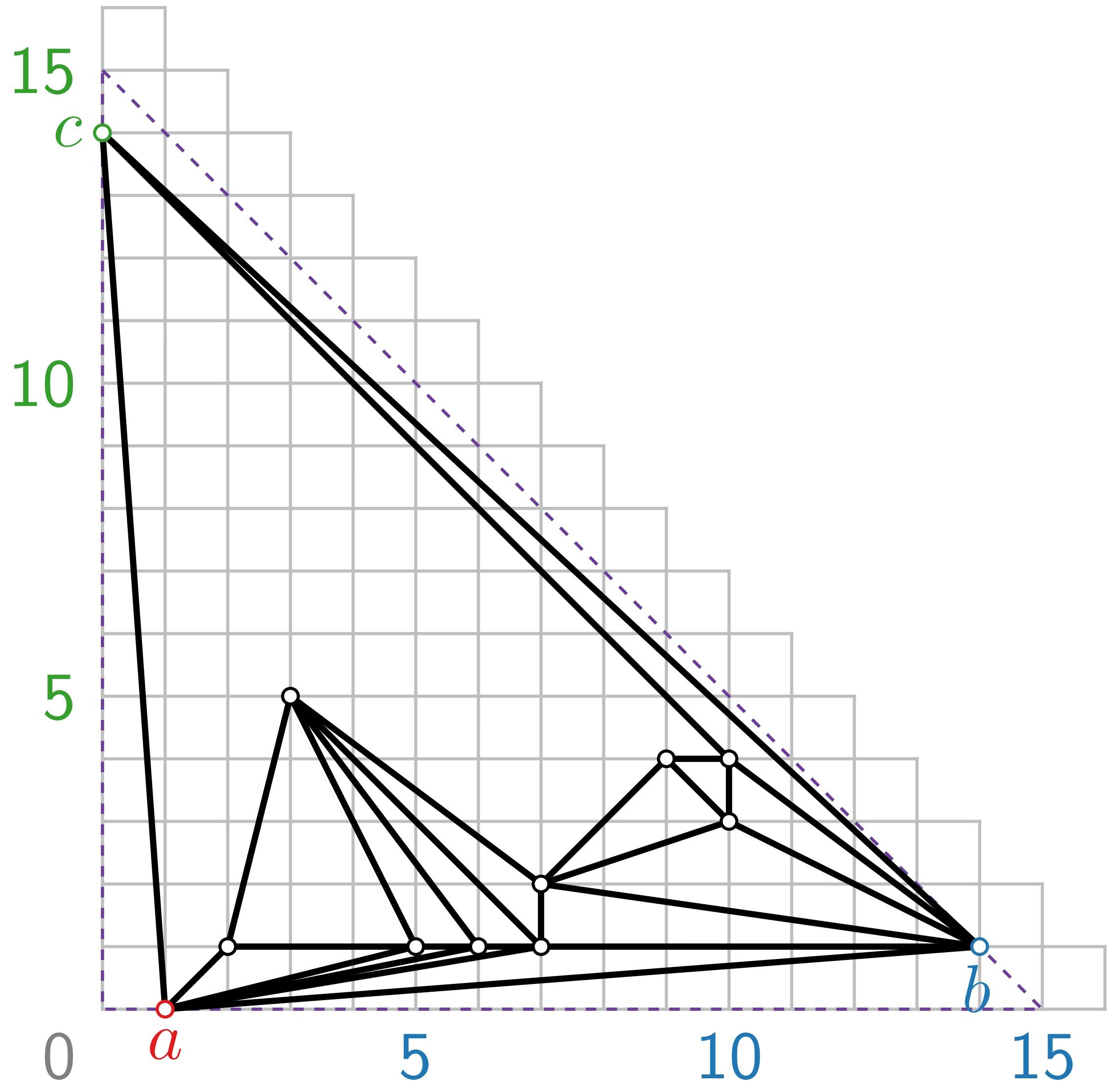


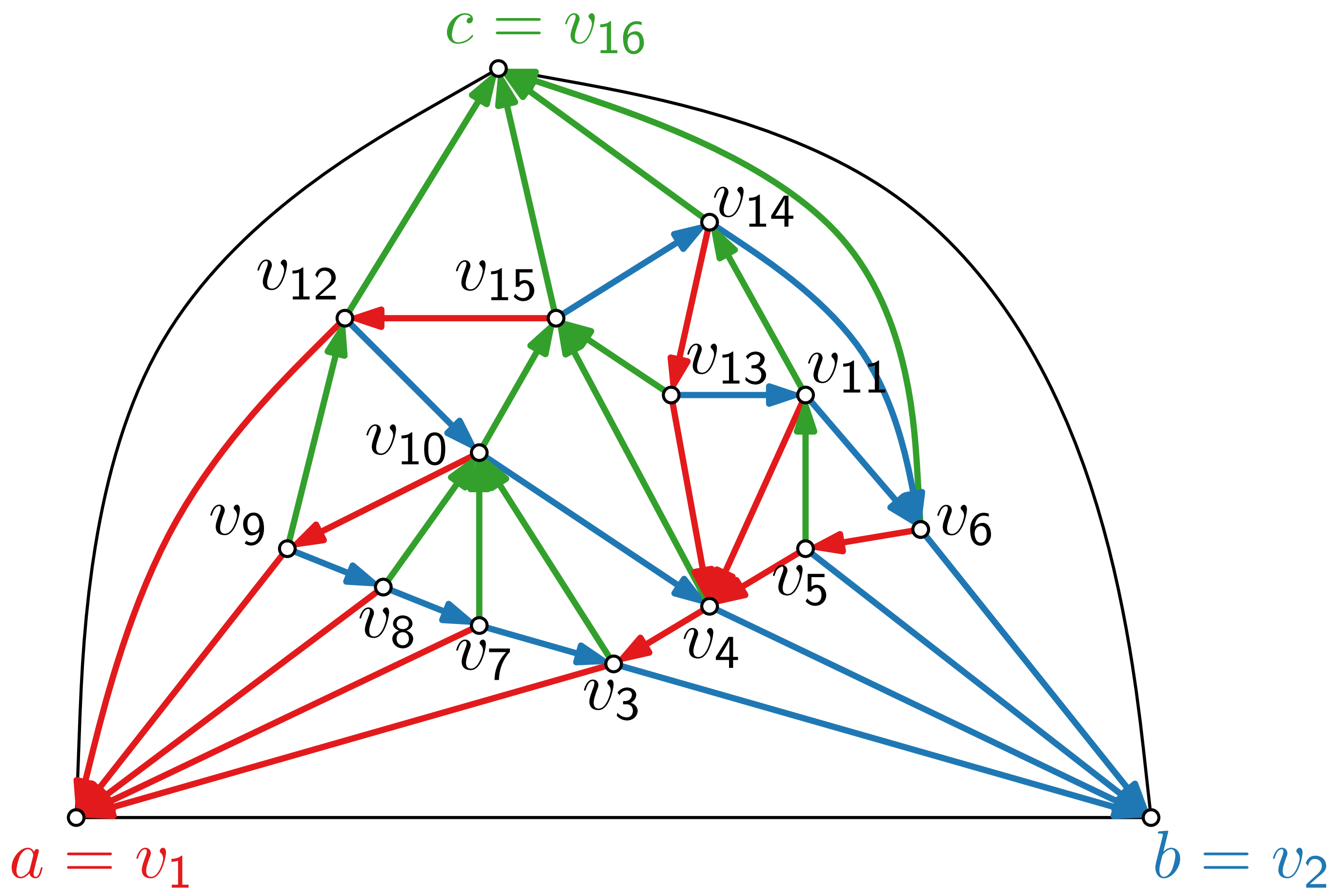


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

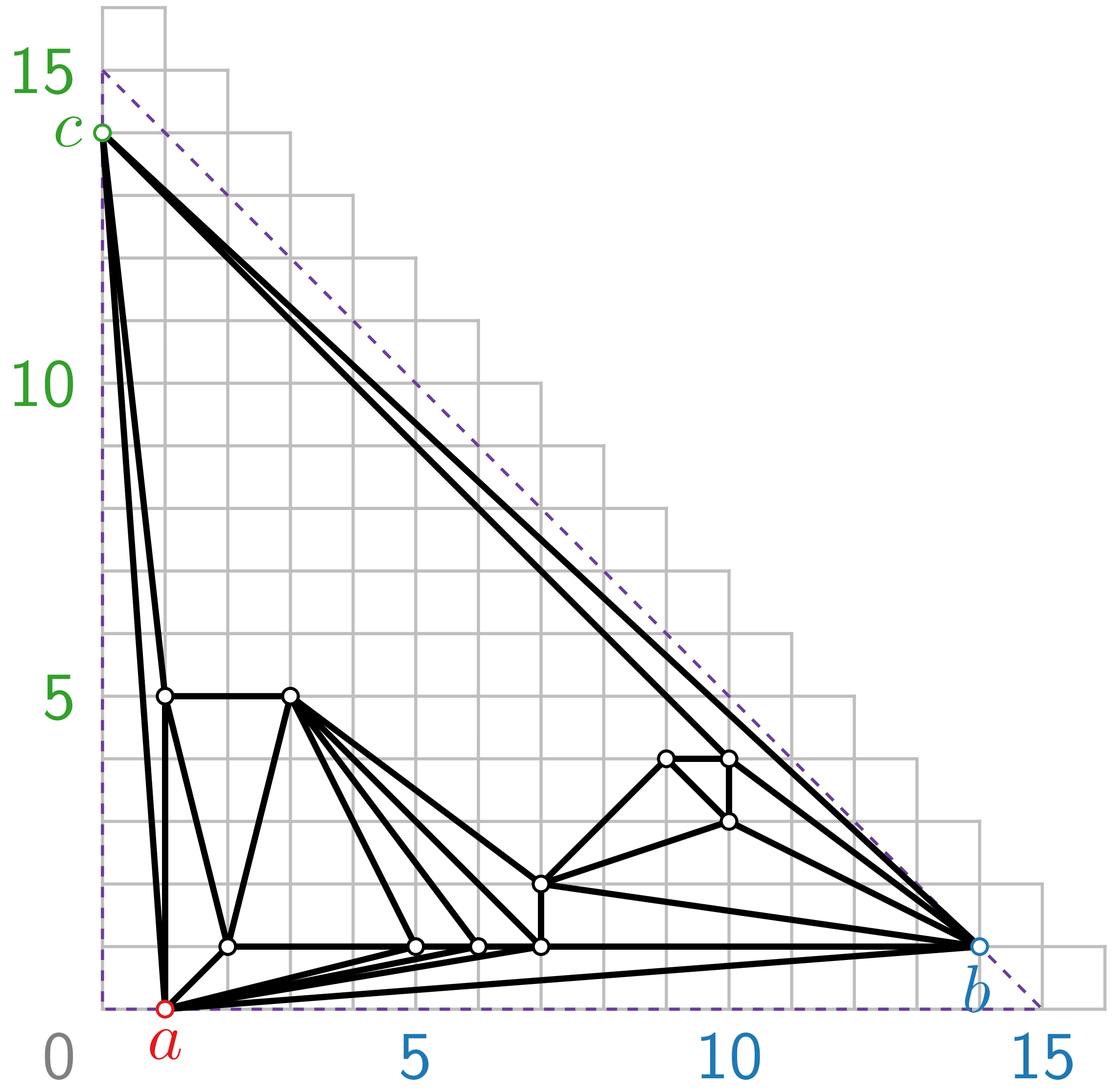


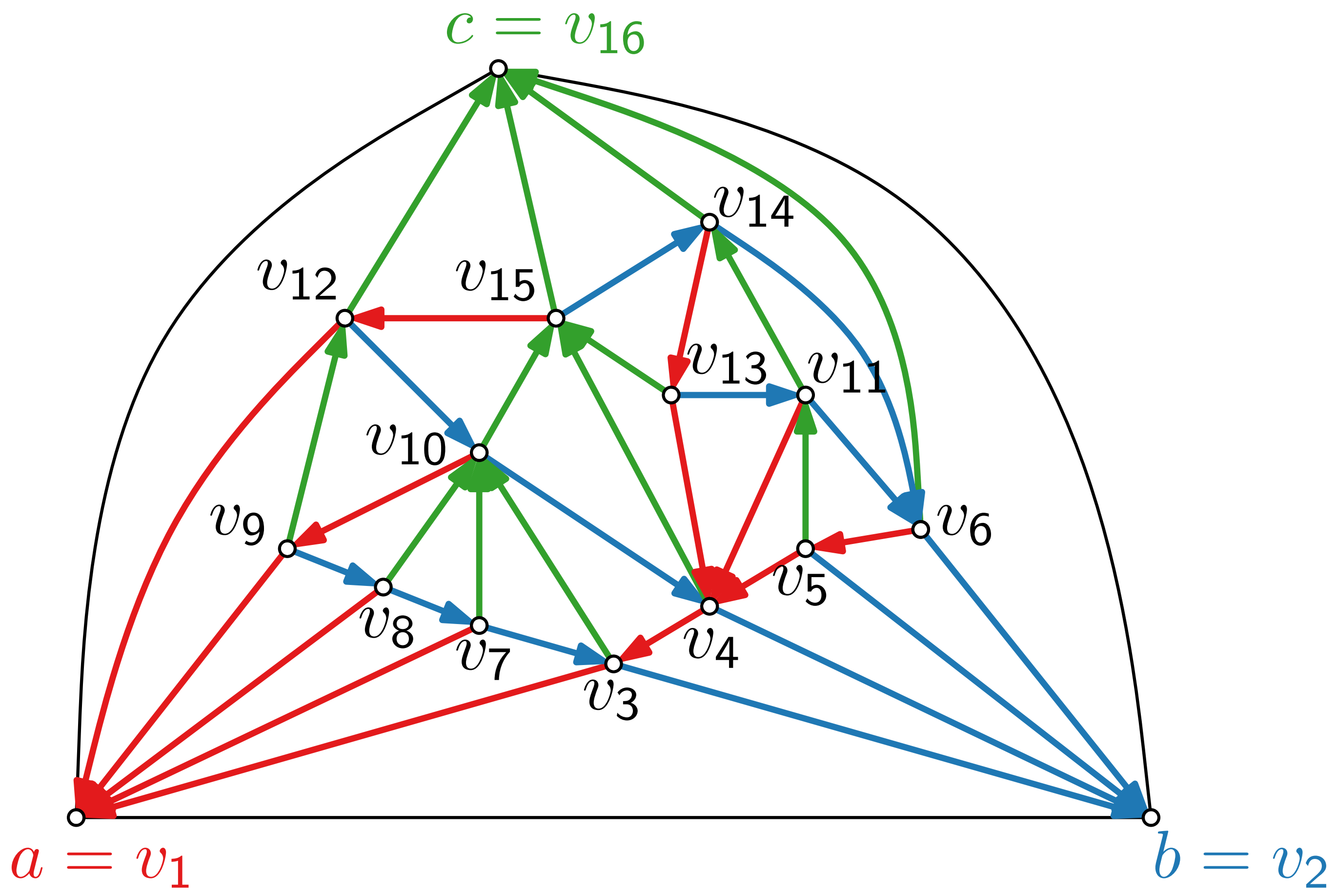


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

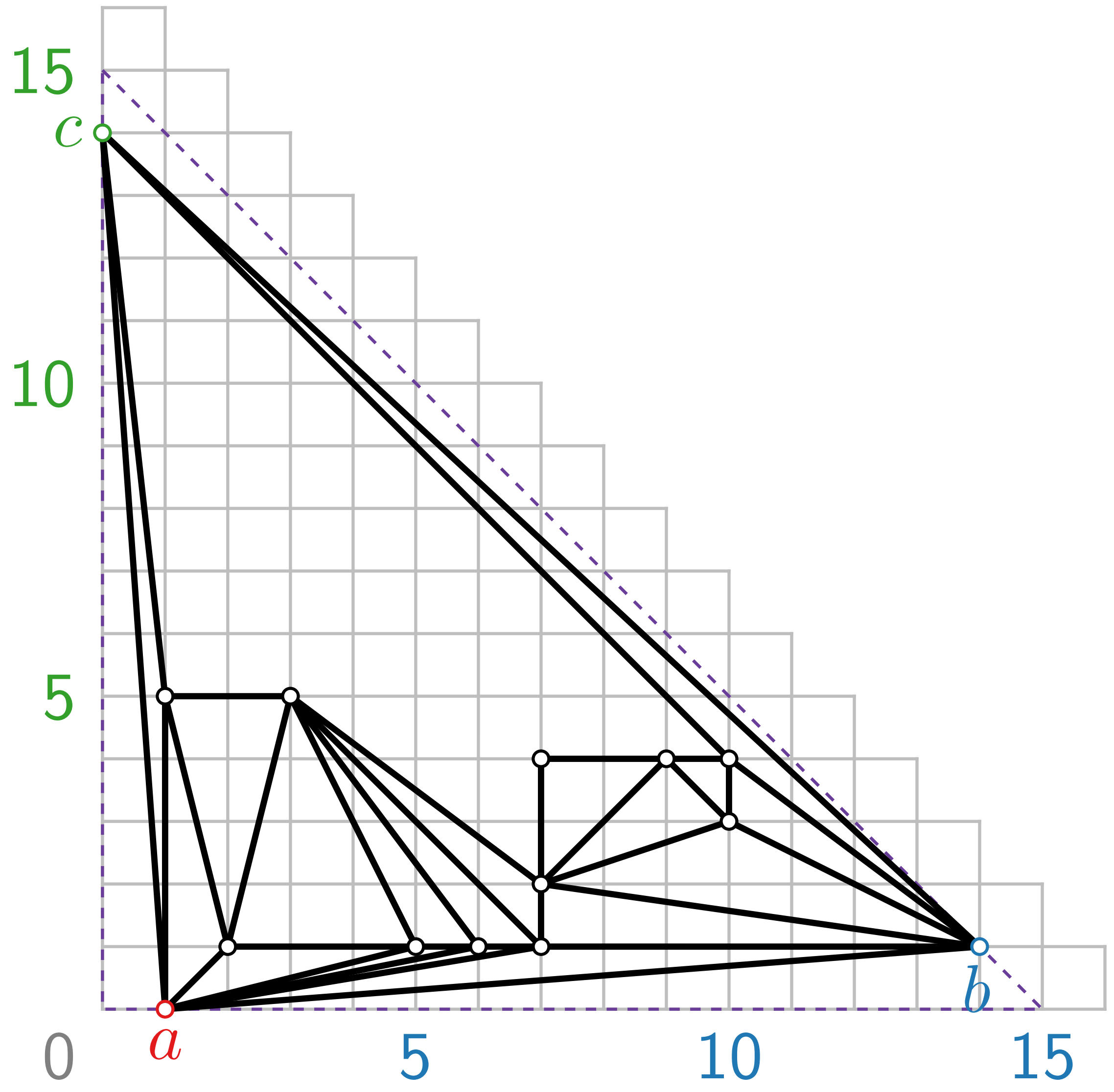


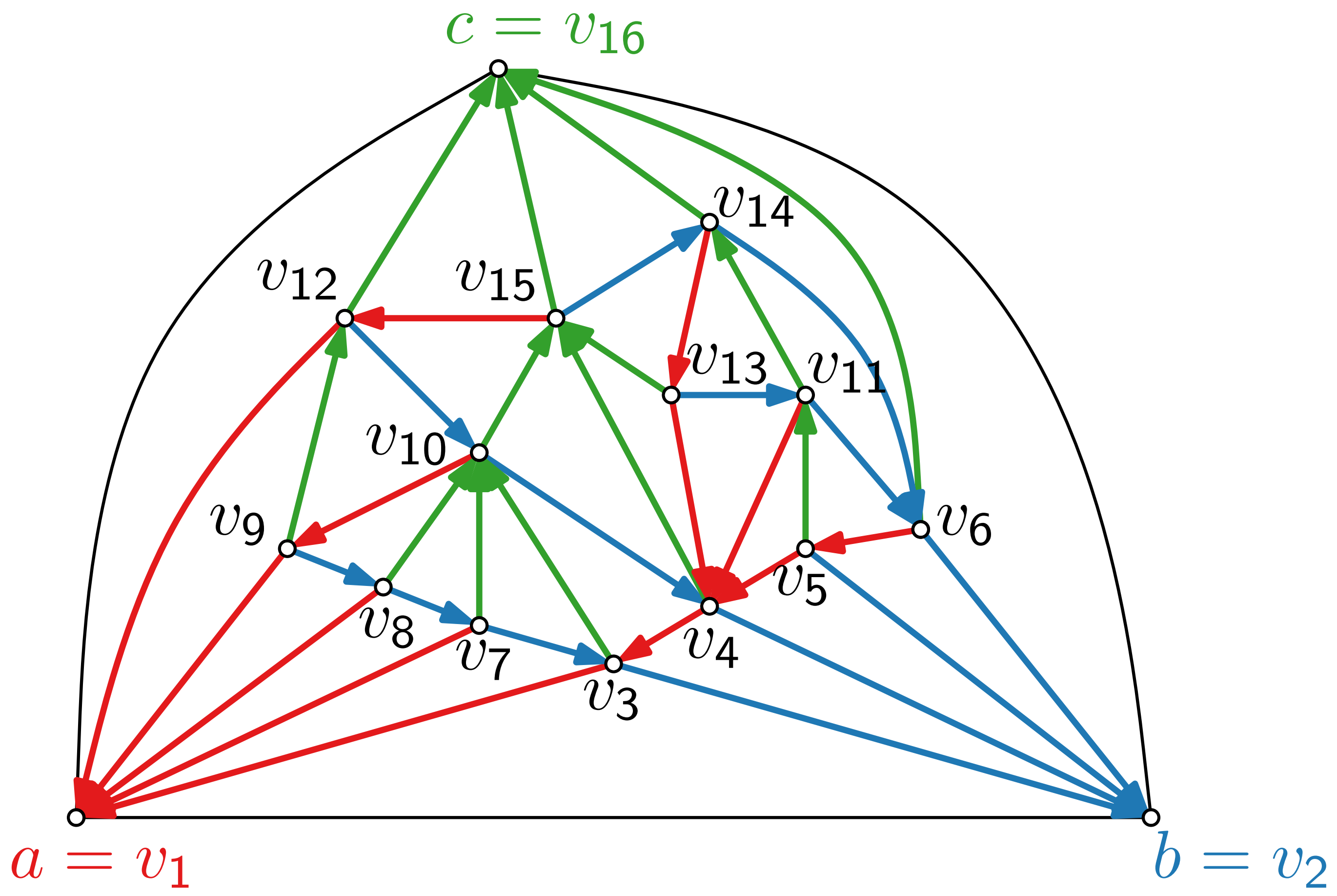


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n-2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

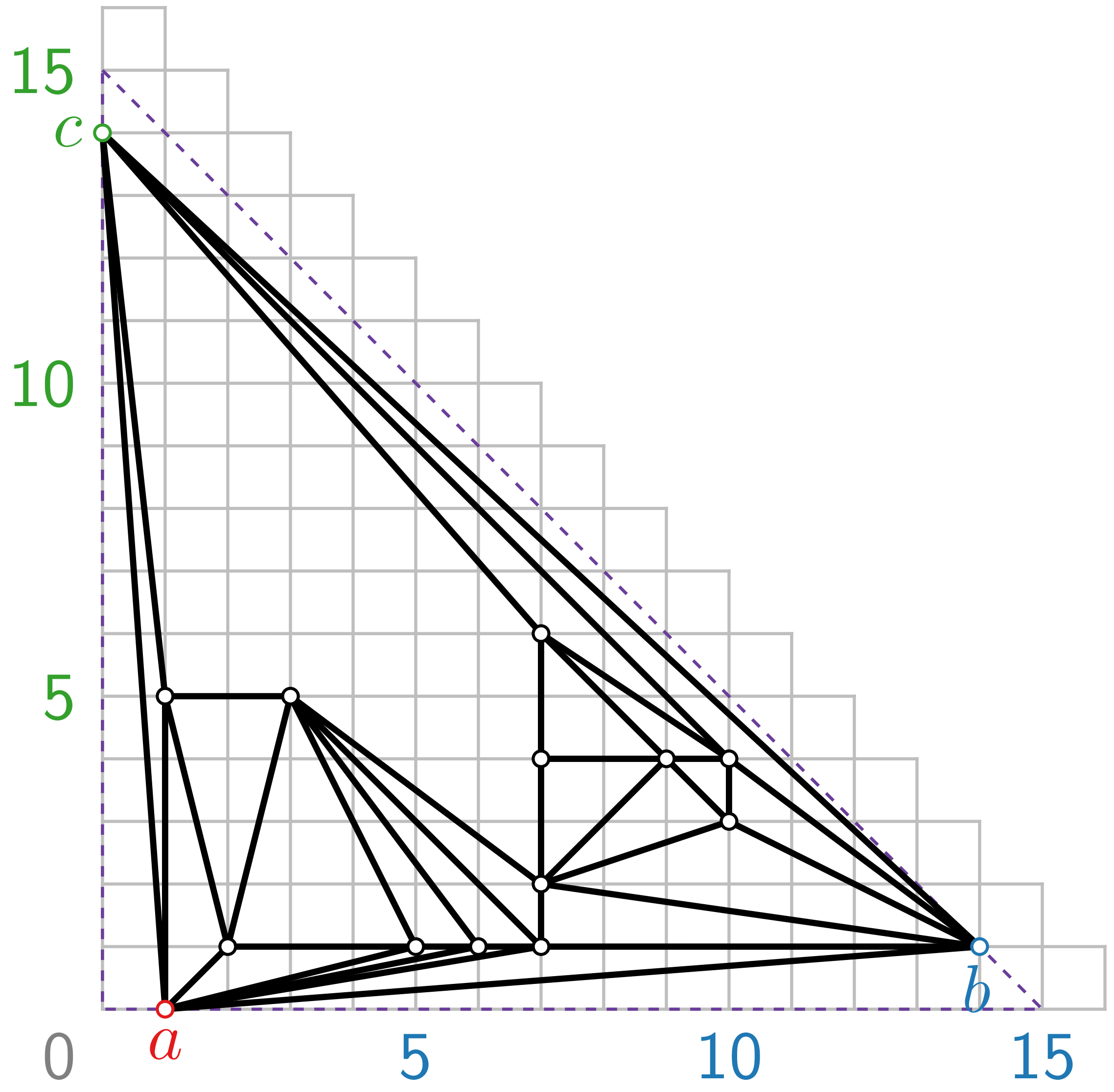


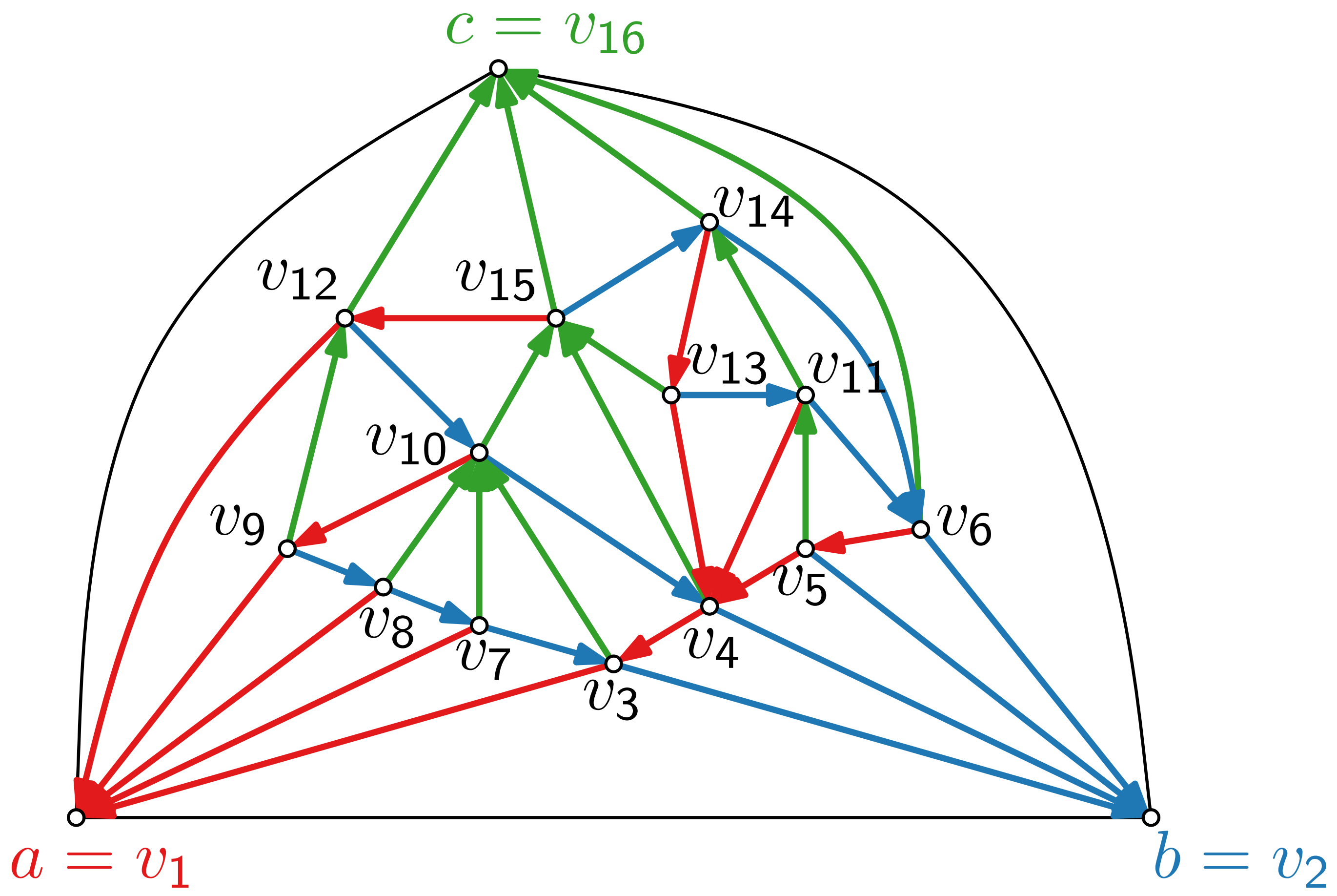


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n-2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

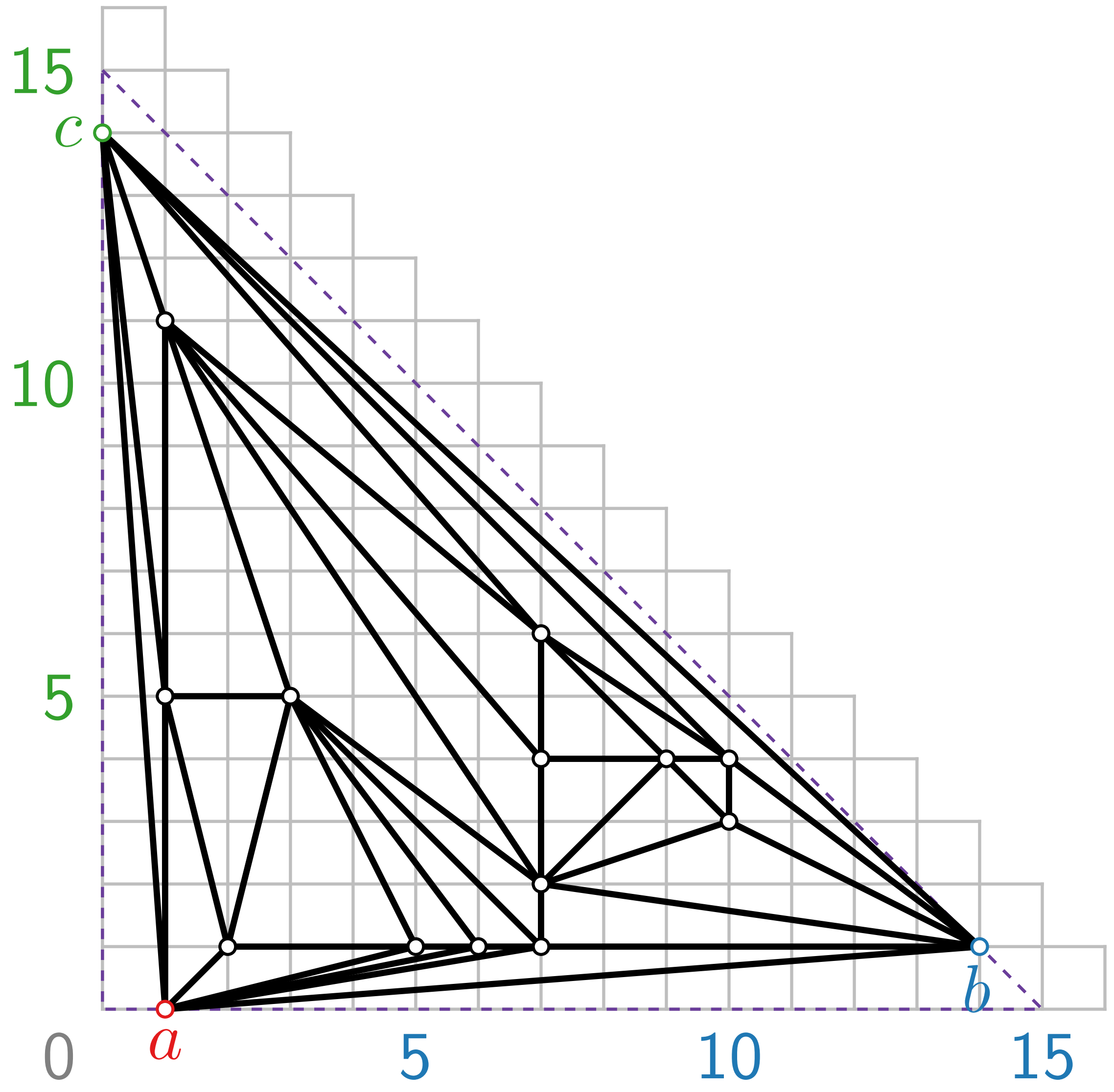


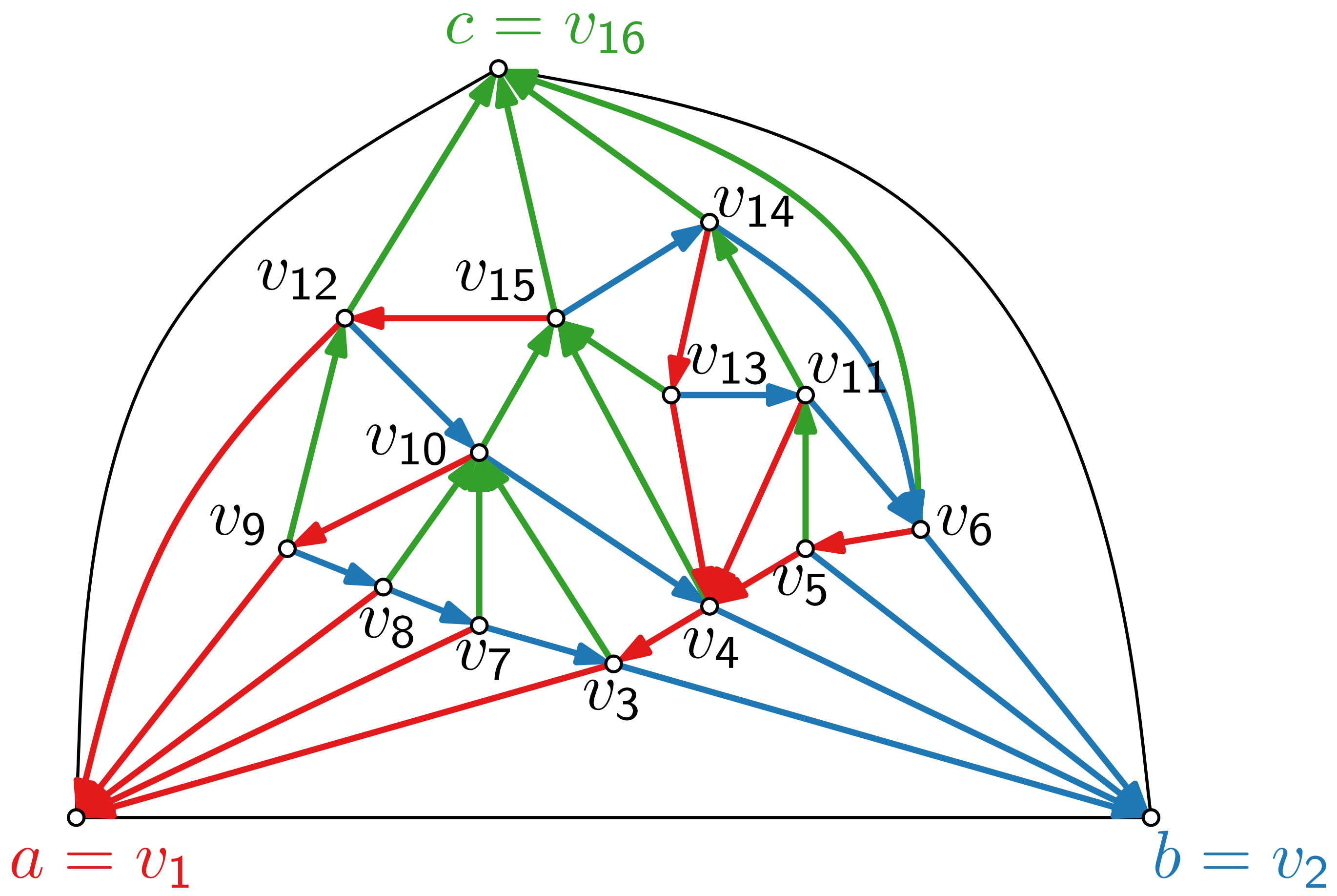


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example

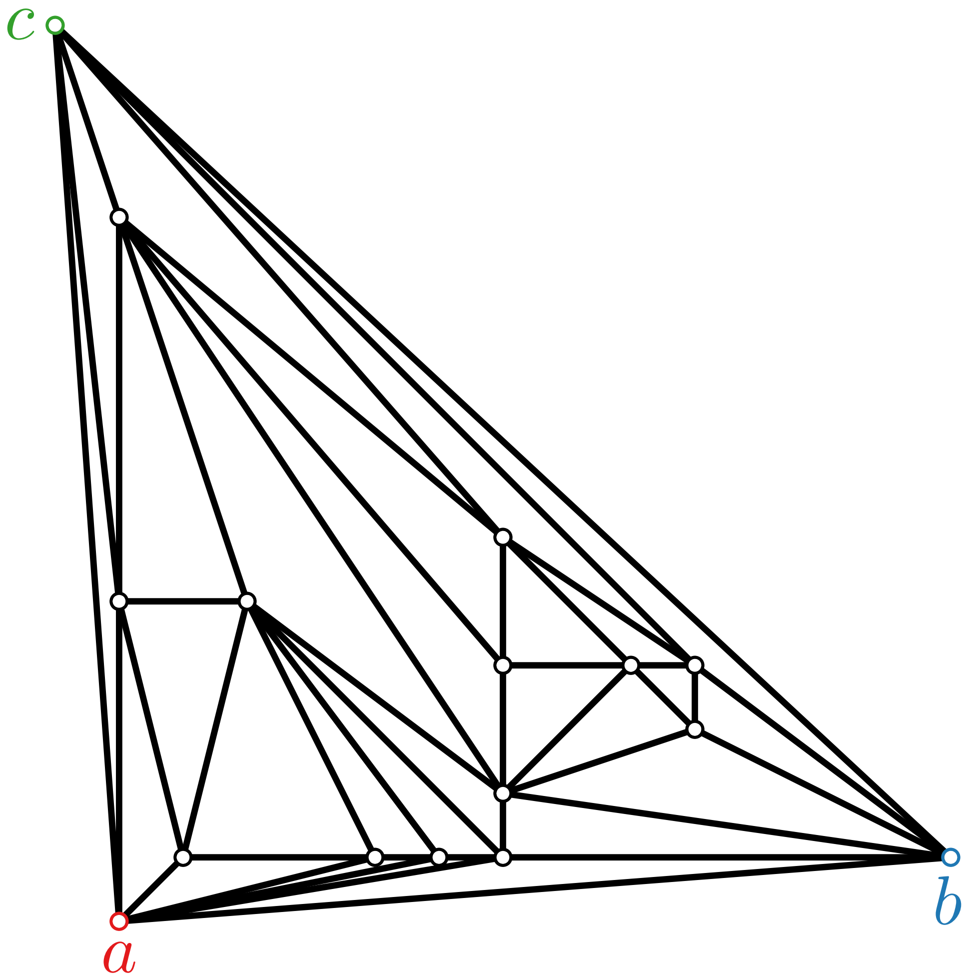


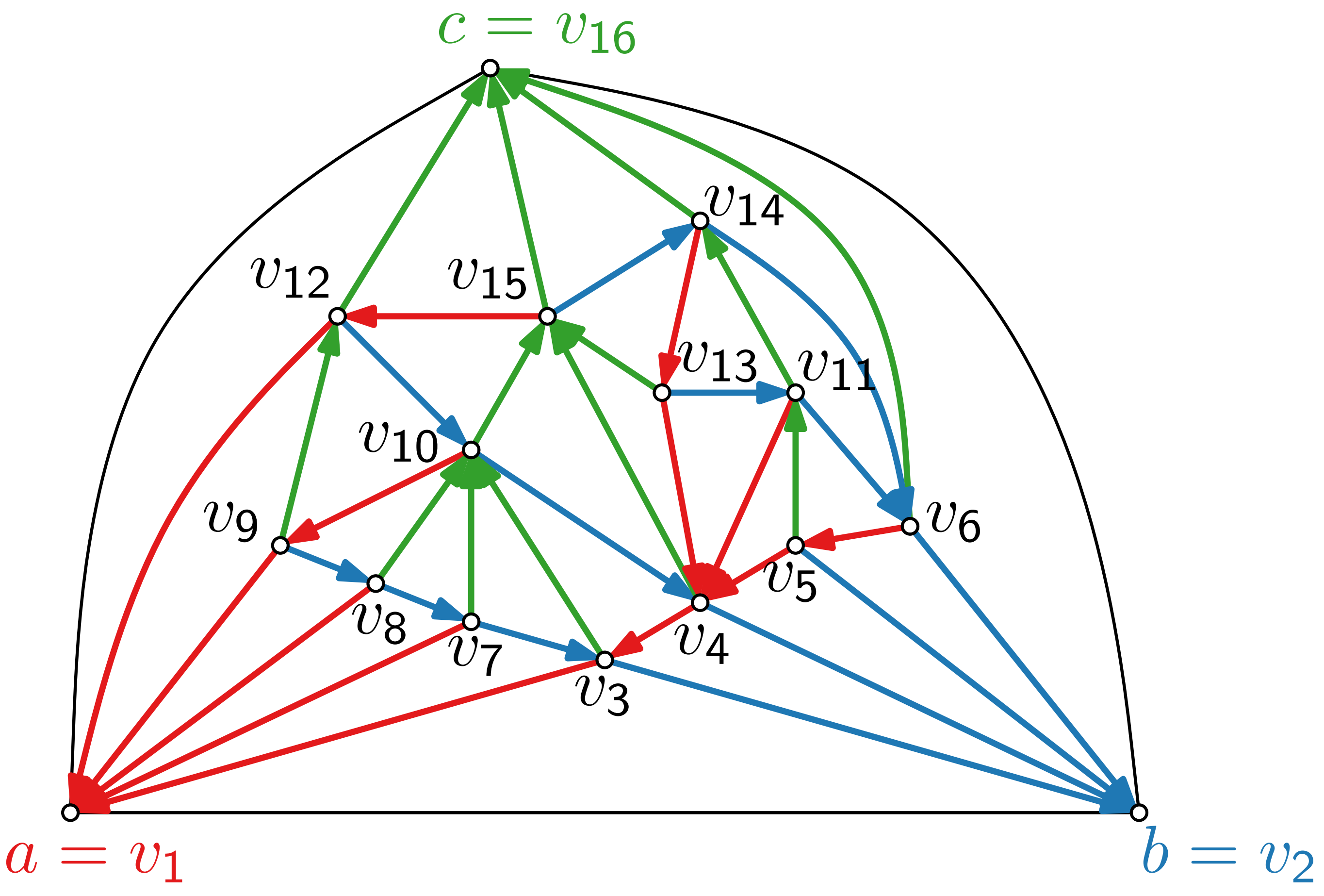


$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Schnyder Drawing* – Example





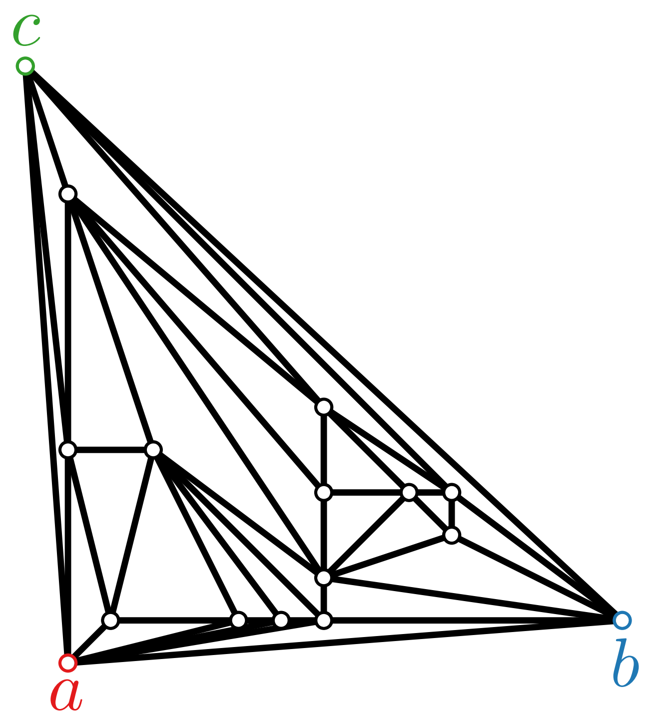
$n = 16,\ n - 2 = 14$

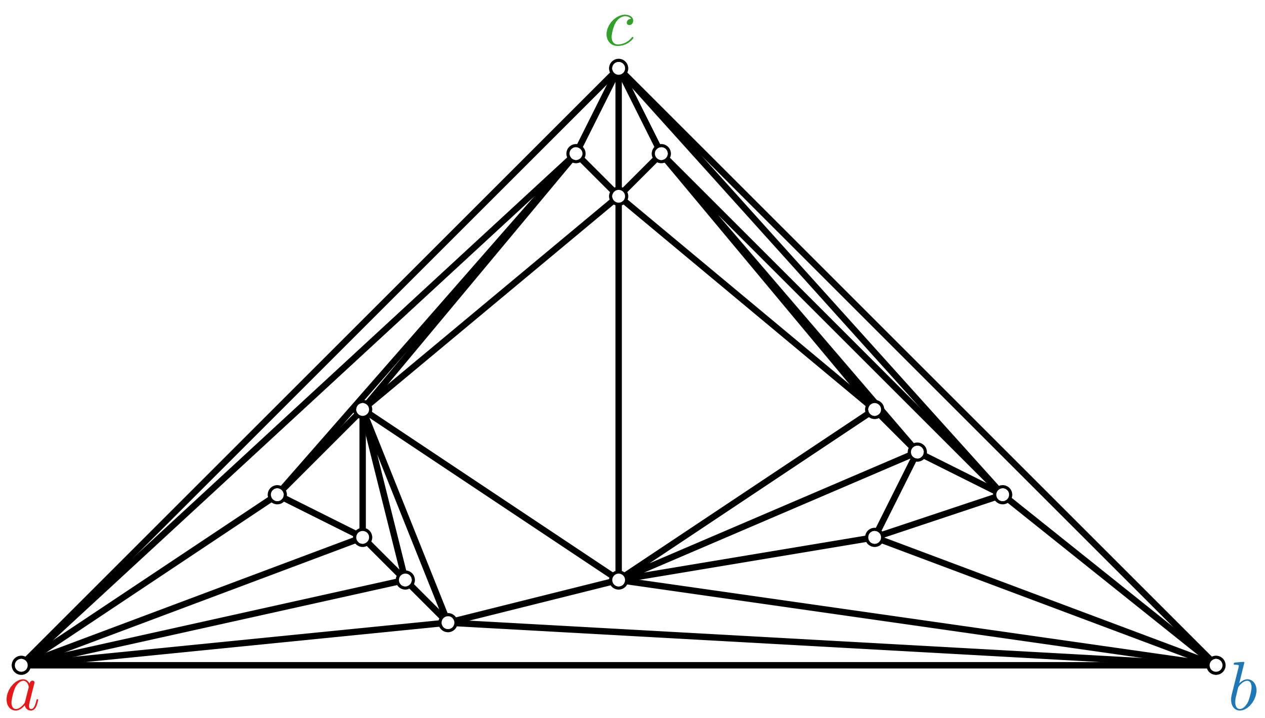
$f(a) = (n - 2, 1, 0)$

Results & Variations

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

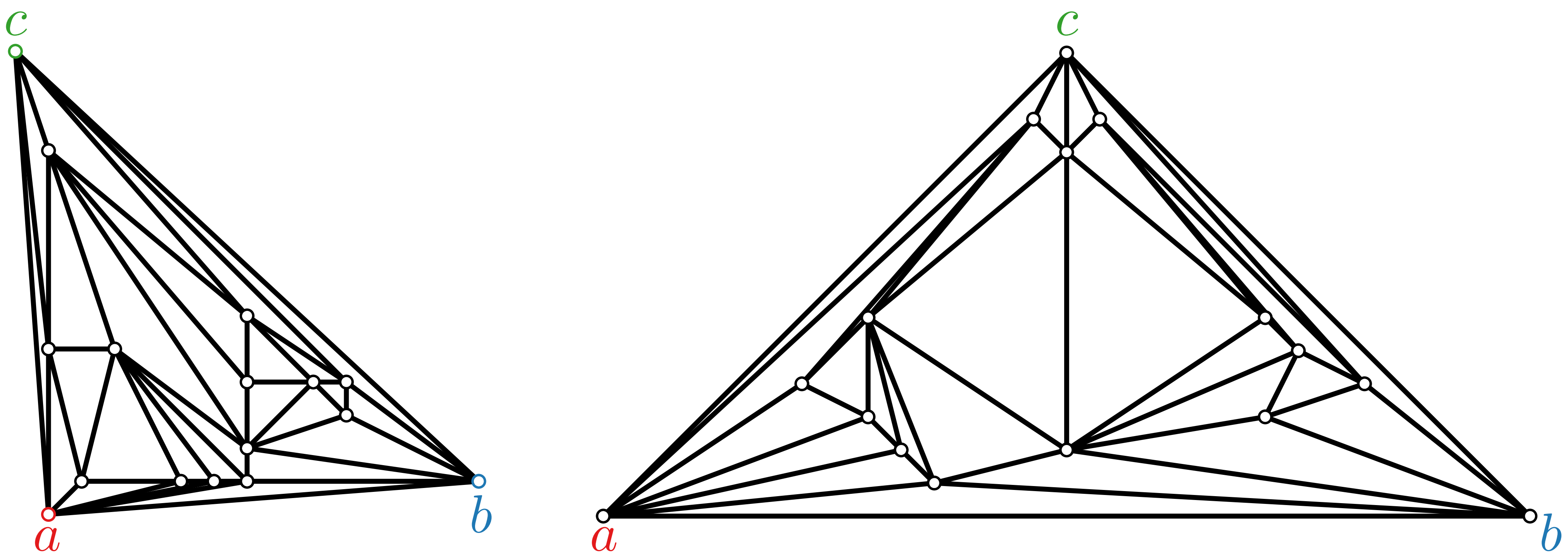




Results & Variations

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time. ← *Exercise!*



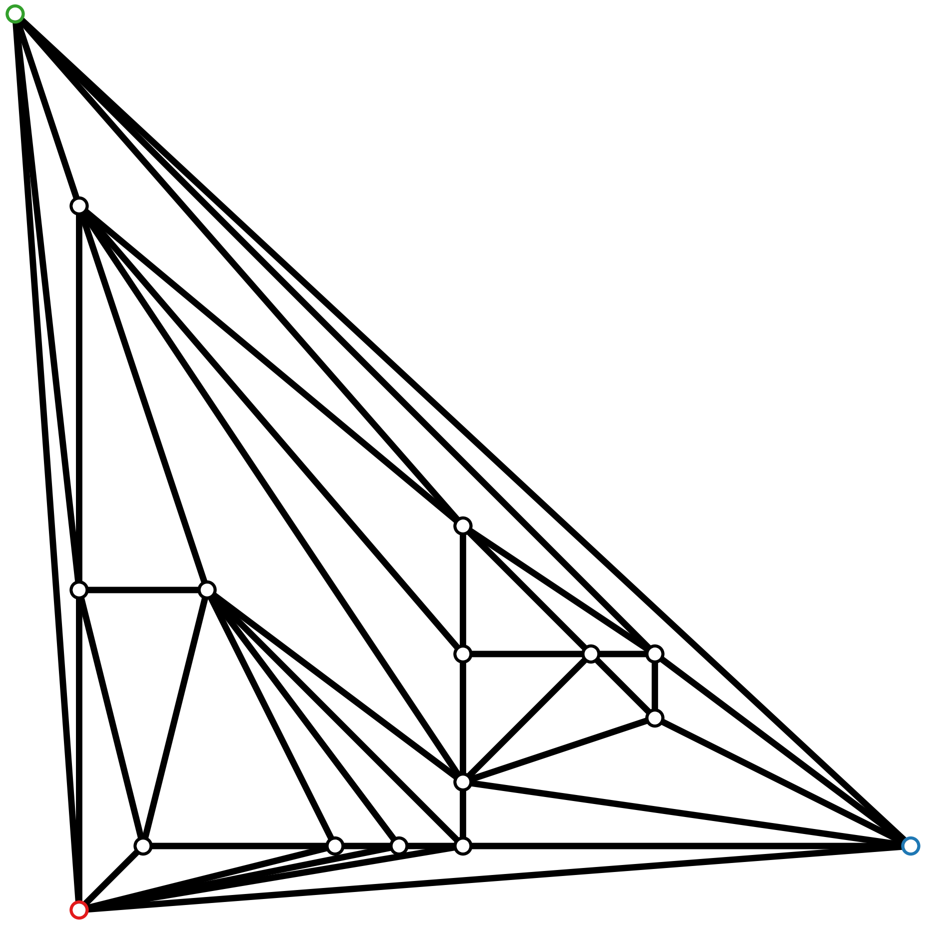
Results & Variations

Theorem. [De Fraysseix, Pach, Pollack '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

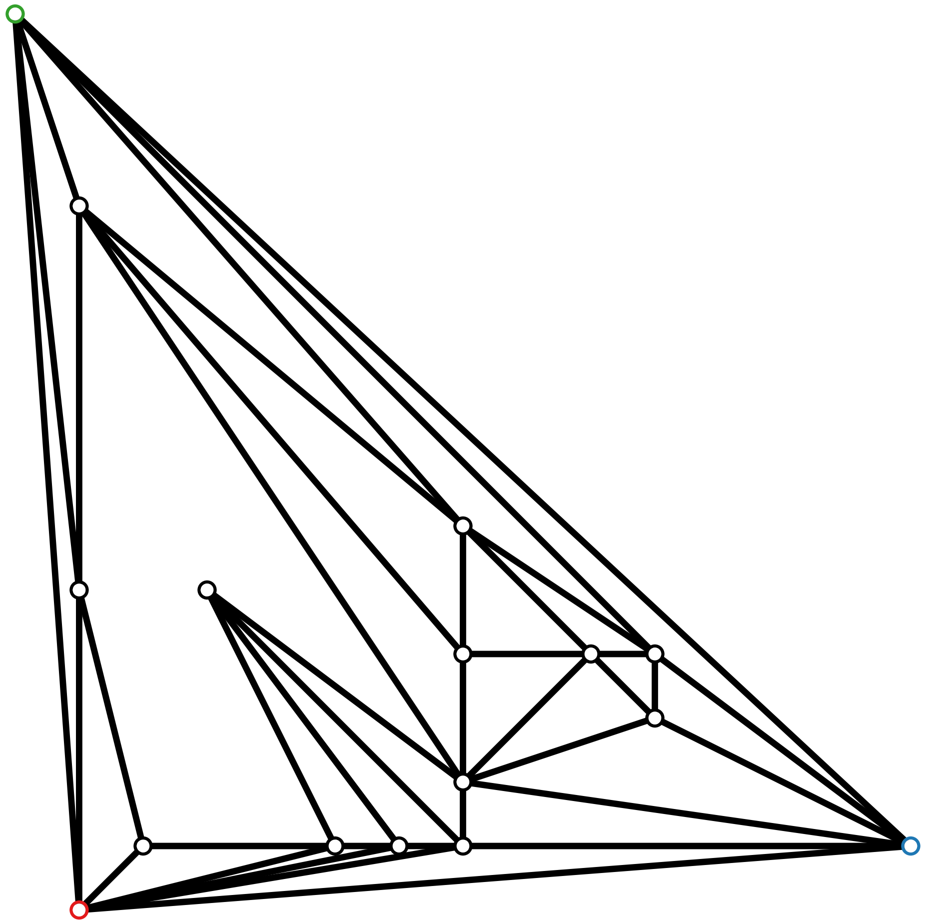
Theorem. [Schnyder '90]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time. ← *Exercise!*

Theorem. [Brandenburg '08]
Every n-vertex planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $\frac{4}{3}n \times \frac{2}{3}n$. Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

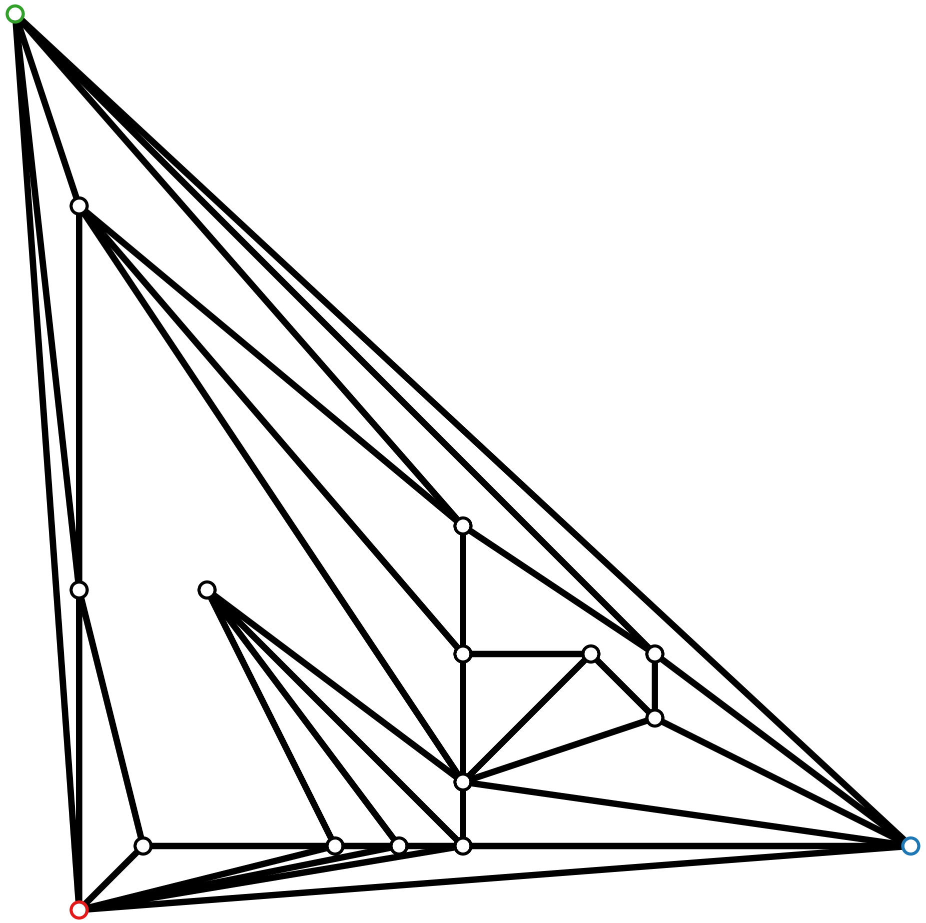
Results & Variations



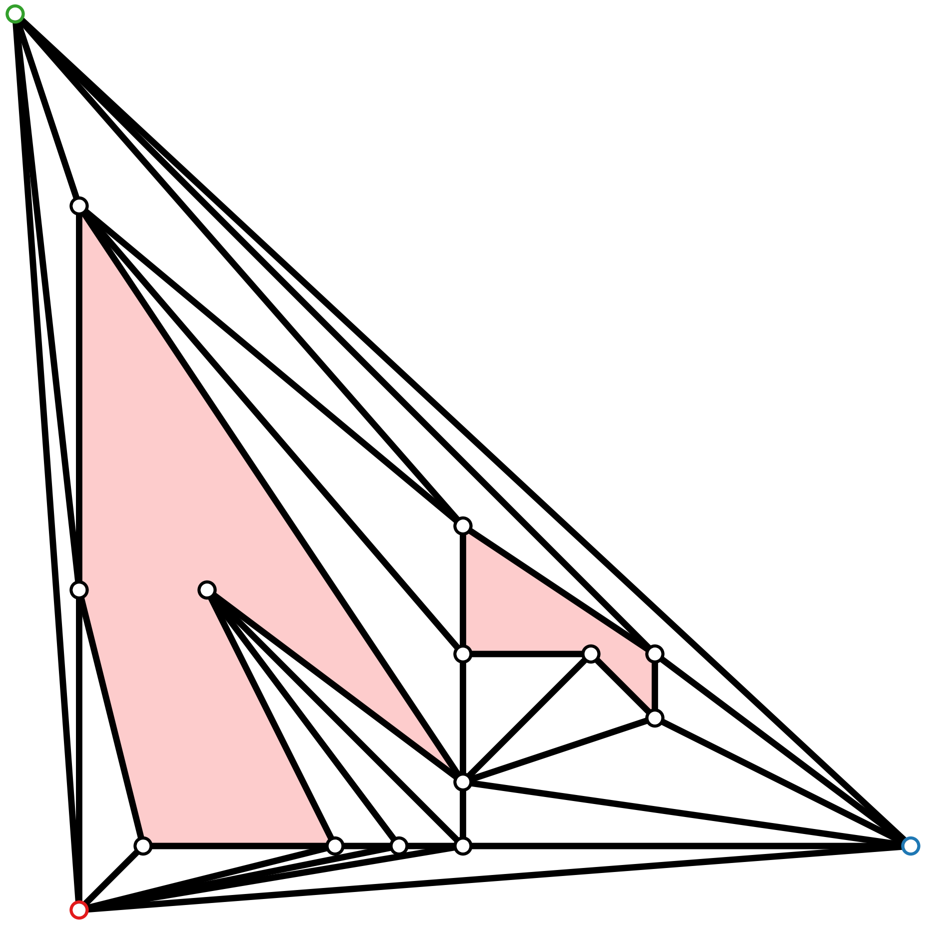
Results & Variations



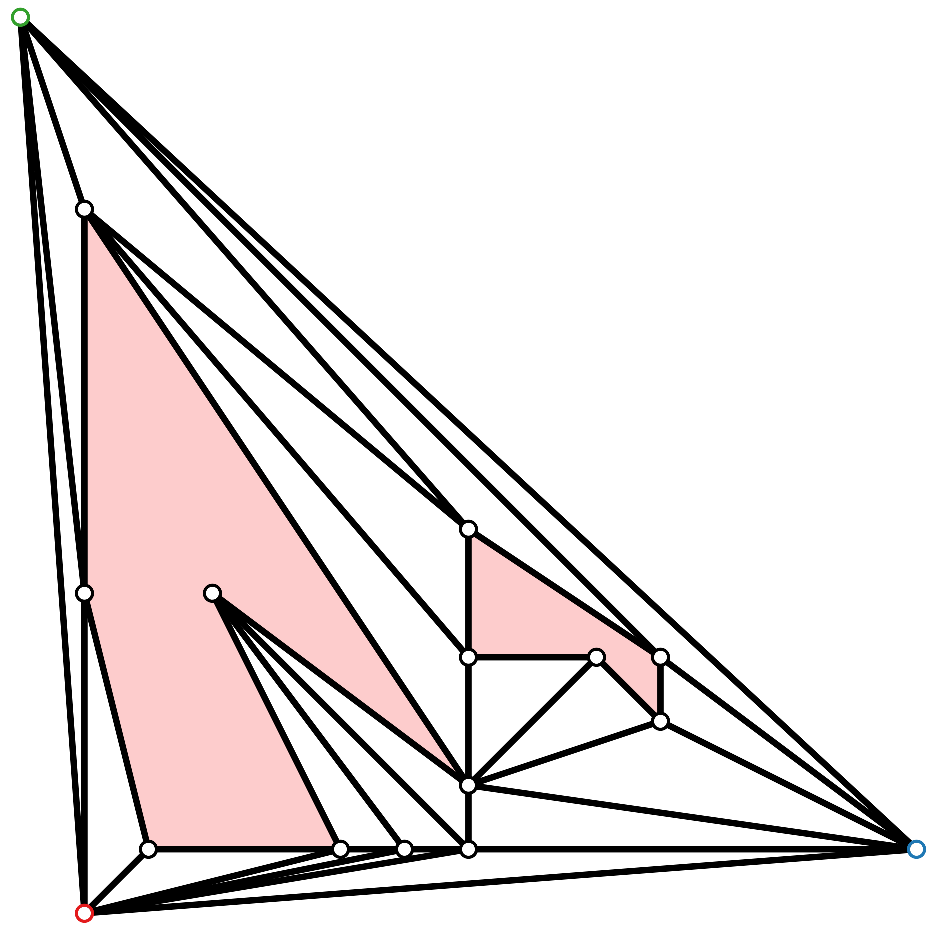
Results & Variations

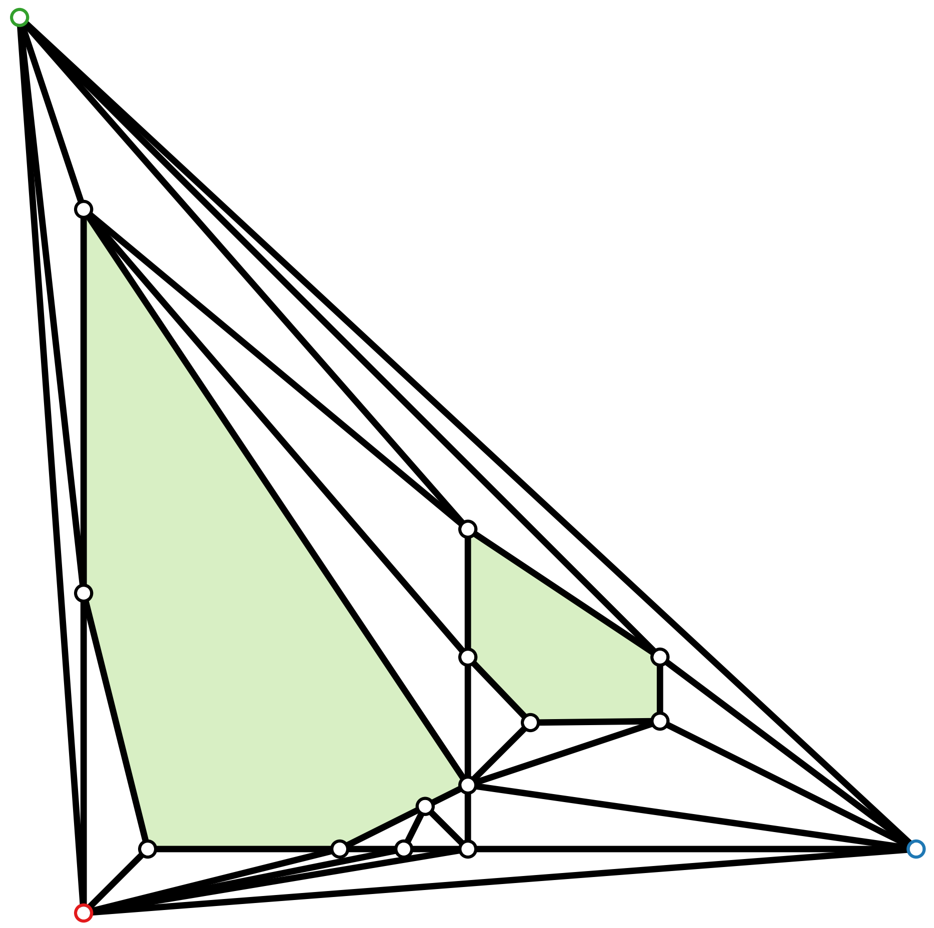


Results & Variations



Results & Variations





Results & Variations

Theorem. [Kant '96]
Every n-vertex 3-connected planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$ where all faces are drawn convex.
Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Results & Variations

Theorem. [Kant '96]
Every n-vertex 3-connected planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n-4) \times (n-2)$ where all faces are drawn convex.
Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Chrobak & Kant '97]
Every n-vertex 3-connected planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n-2) \times (n-2)$ where all faces are drawn convex.
Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Results & Variations

Theorem. [Kant '96]
Every n-vertex 3-connected planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(2n - 4) \times (n - 2)$ where all faces are drawn convex.
Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Chrobak & Kant '97]
Every n-vertex 3-connected planar graph has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(n - 2) \times (n - 2)$ where all faces are drawn convex.
Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Theorem. [Felsner '01]
Every 3-connected planar graph with f faces has a planar straight-line drawing of size $(f - 1) \times (f - 1)$ where all faces are drawn convex.
Such a drawing can be computed in $O(n)$ time.

Literature

- [PGD Ch. 4.3] for detailed explanation of Schnyder woods etc.
- [Sch90] "Embedding planar graphs on the grid", Walter Schnyder, SoCG 1990 – original paper on Schnyder realizer method.