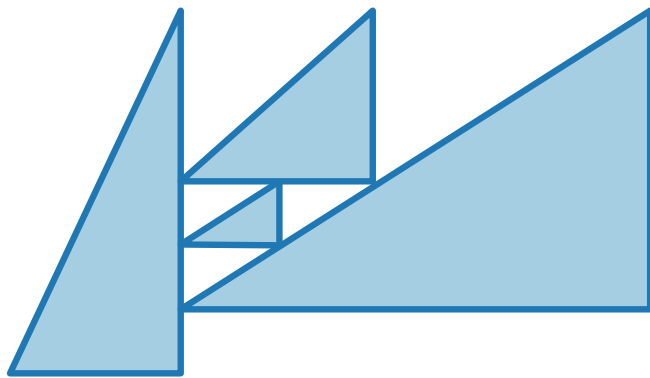


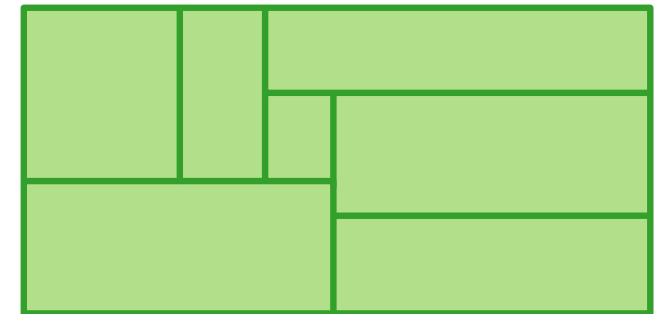
Visualization of Graphs

Lecture 7:

Contact Representations of Planar Graphs: Triangle Contacts and Rectangular Duals

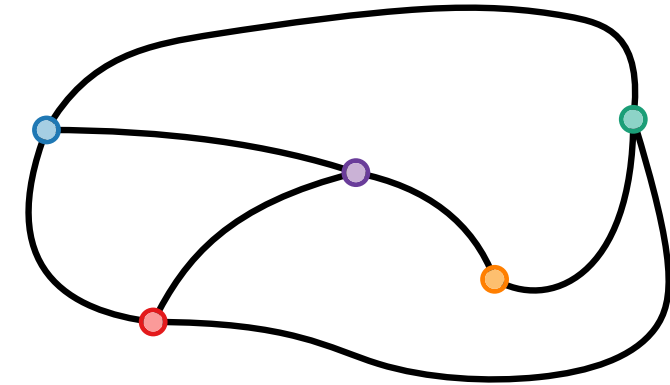


Johannes Zink



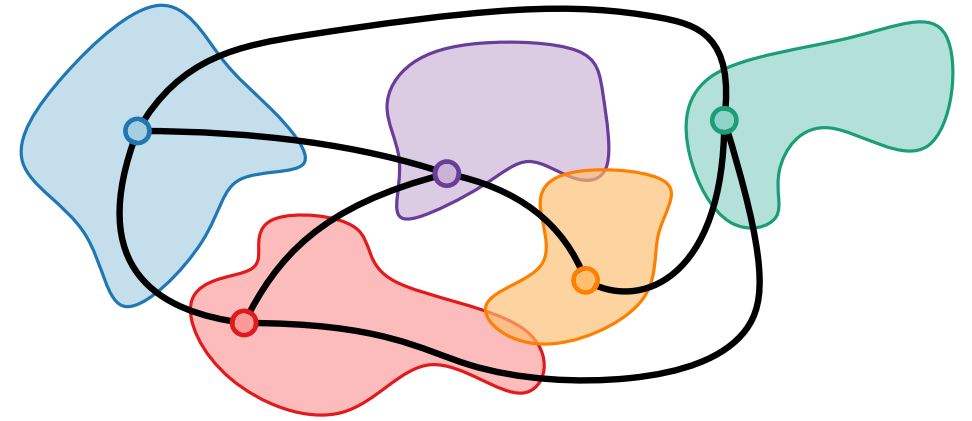
Intersection Representation of Graphs

In an **intersection representation** of a graph,
– each vertex is represented by a set



Intersection Representation of Graphs

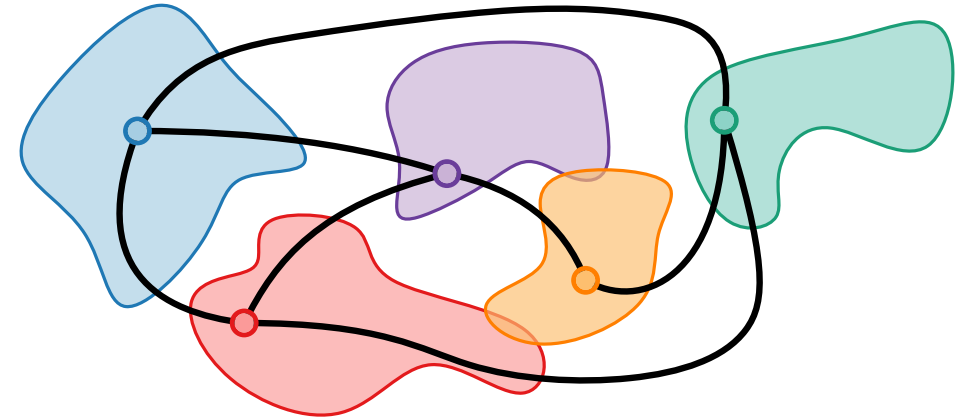
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Intersection Representation of Graphs

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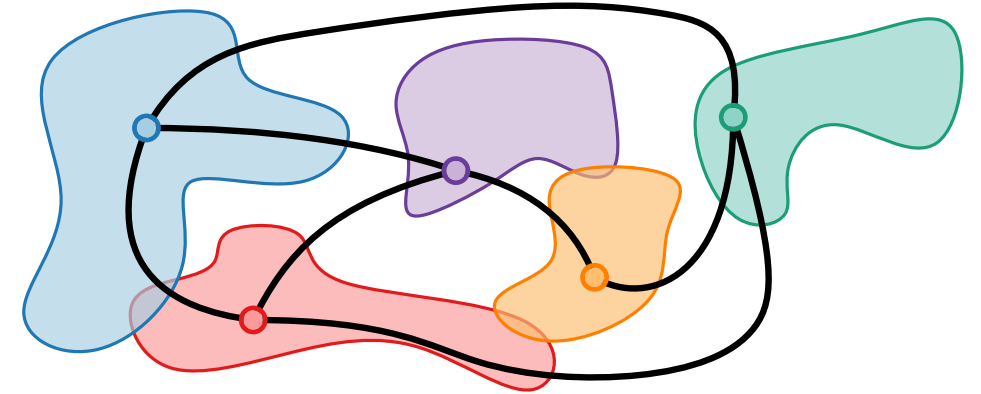
- each vertex is represented by a set
- such that two sets intersect \Leftrightarrow the corresponding vertices are adjacent.



Intersection Representation of Graphs

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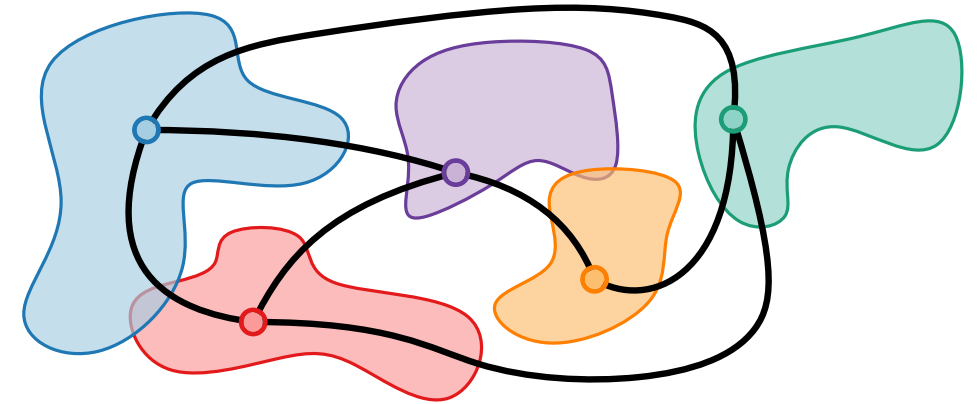
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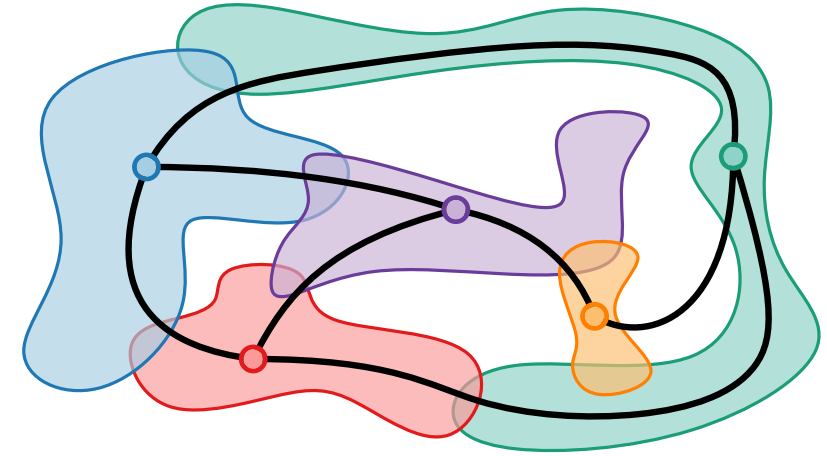
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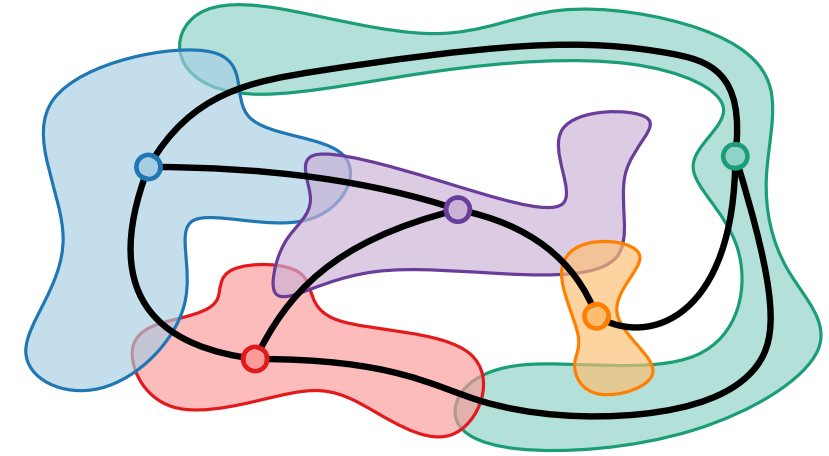


Intersection Representation of Graphs

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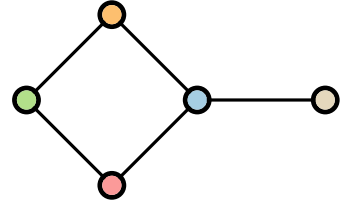
- each vertex is represented by a set
- such that two sets intersect \Leftrightarrow the corresponding vertices are adjacent.

For a collection \mathcal{S} of sets, the **intersection graph** $G(\mathcal{S})$ of \mathcal{S} has vertex set \mathcal{S} and edge set $\{\{S, S'\} : S, S' \in \mathcal{S}, S \neq S', \text{ and } S \cap S' \neq \emptyset\}$.



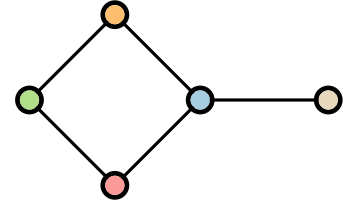
Contact Representation of Graphs

Let G be a graph.



Contact Representation of Graphs

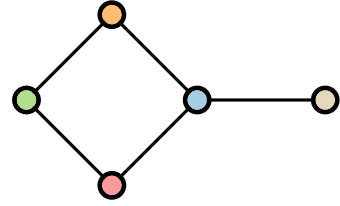
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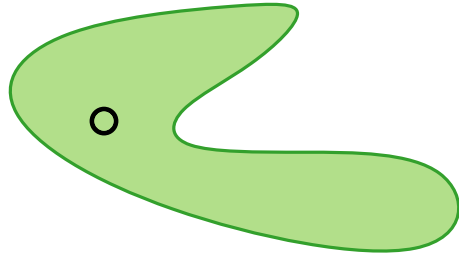
Represent each vertex v by a geometric object $S(v)$

Contact Representation of Graphs

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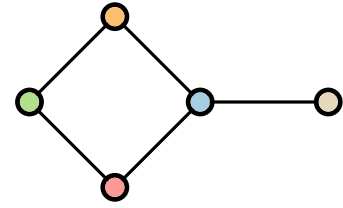


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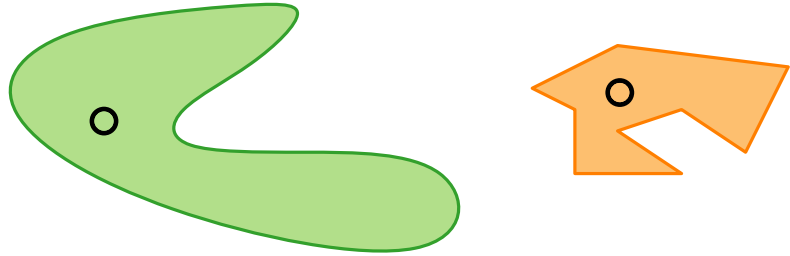


Contact Representation of Graphs

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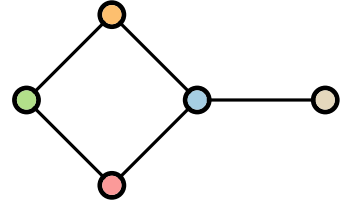


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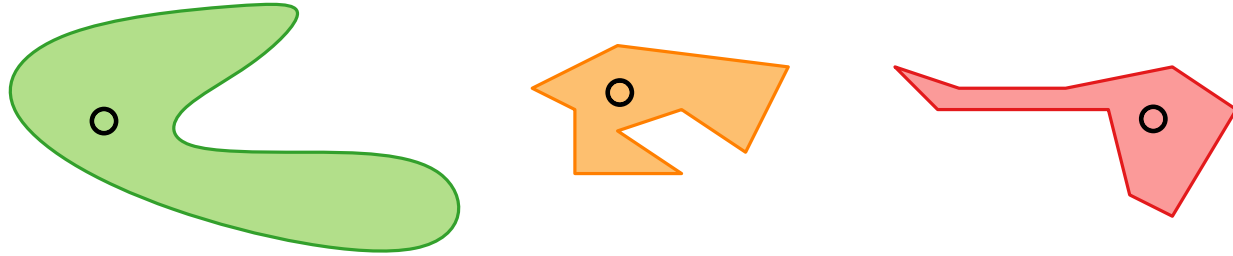


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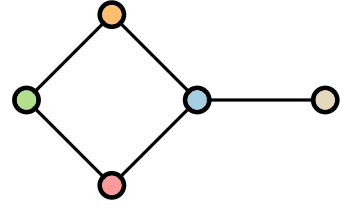


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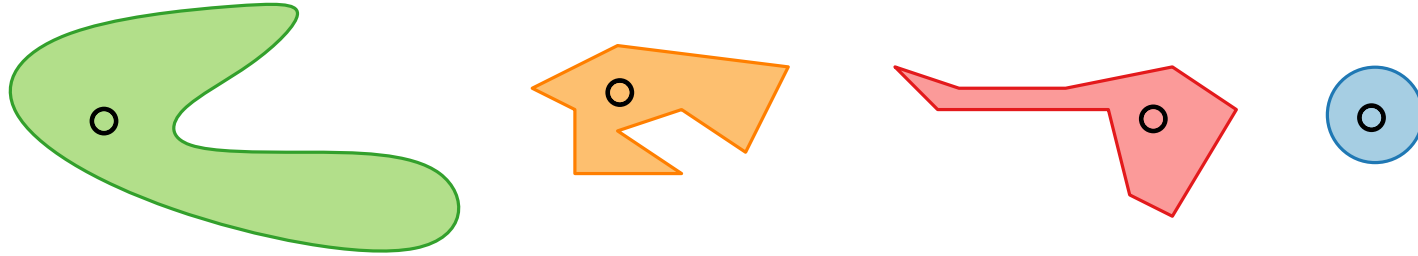


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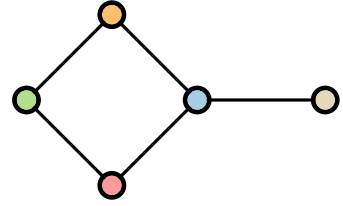


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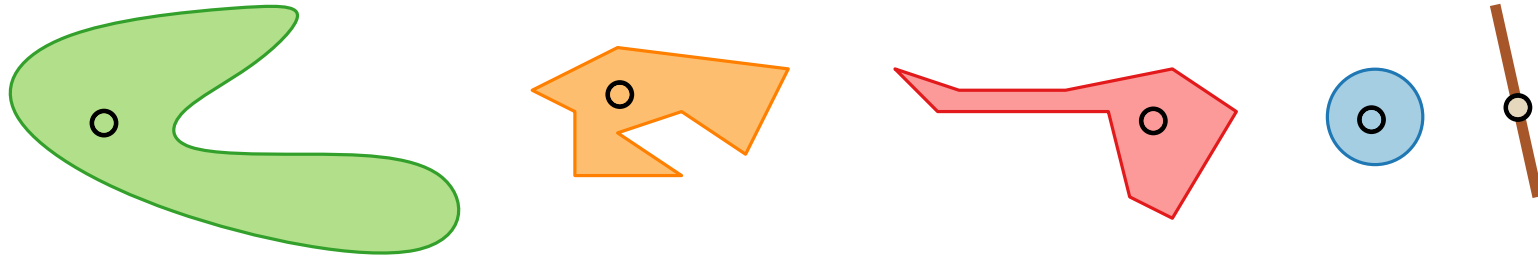


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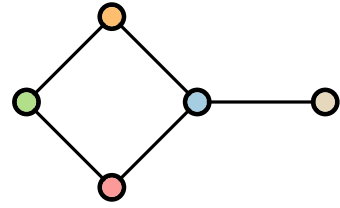


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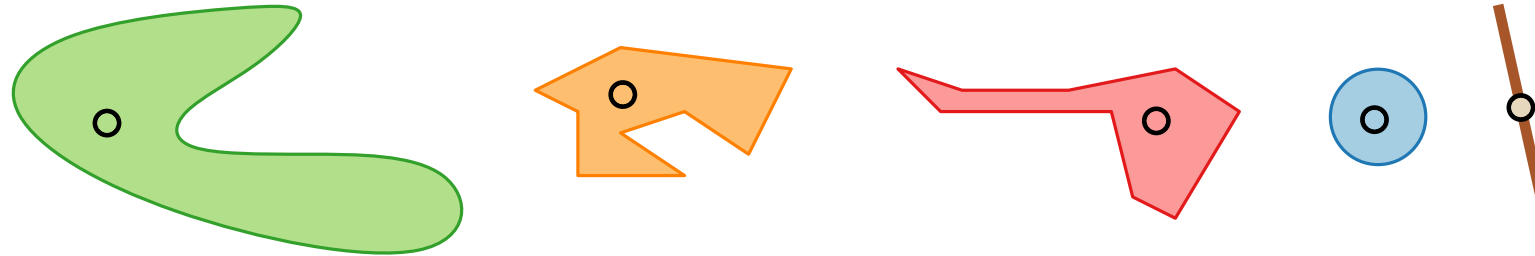


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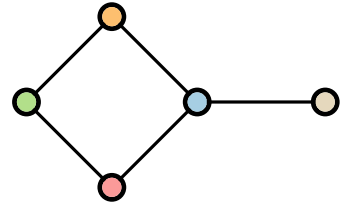
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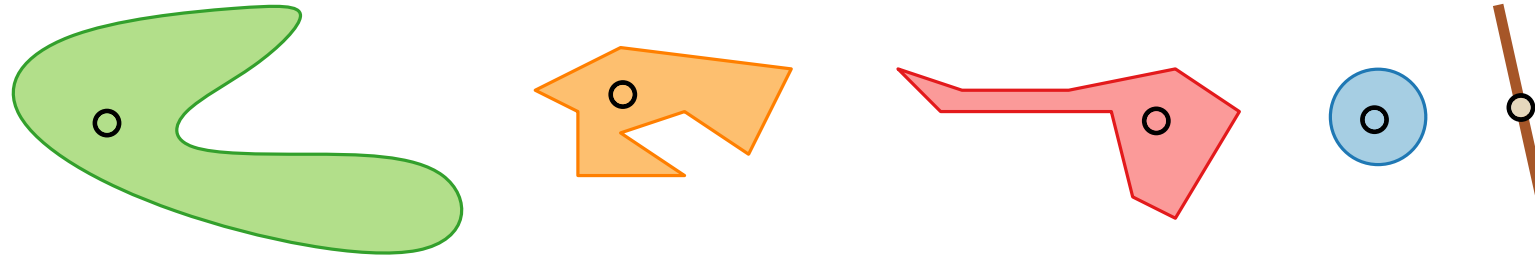
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Contact Representation of Graphs

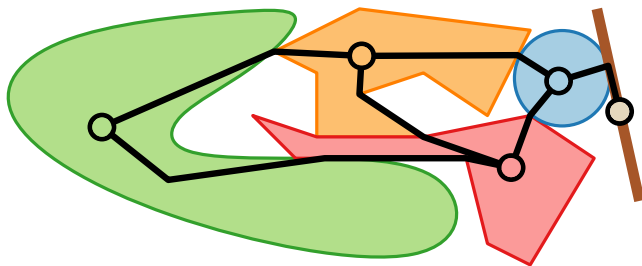
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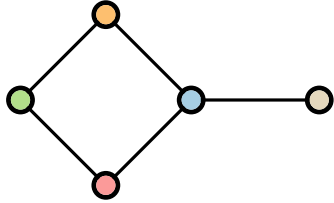


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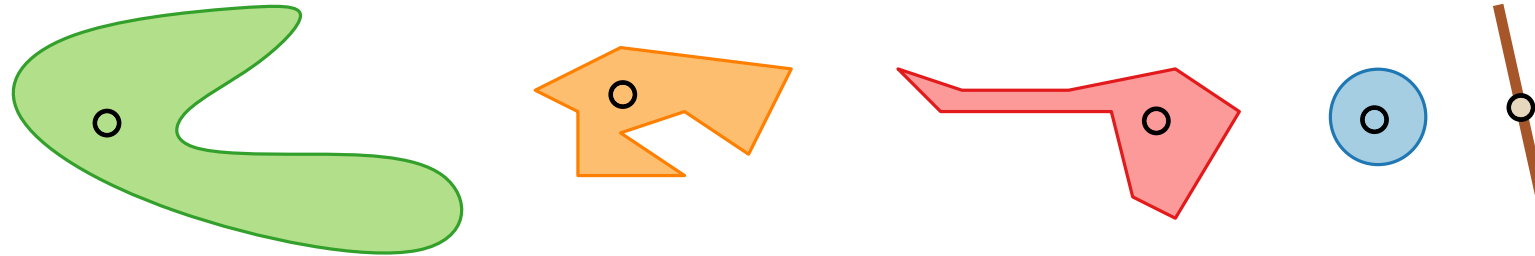
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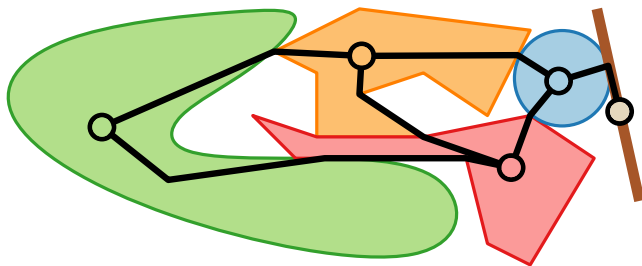


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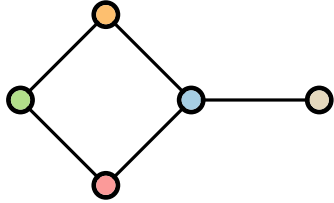


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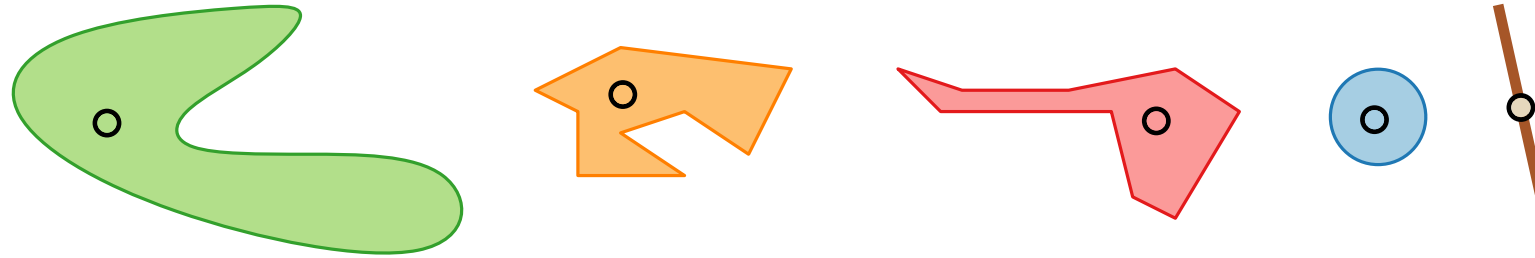
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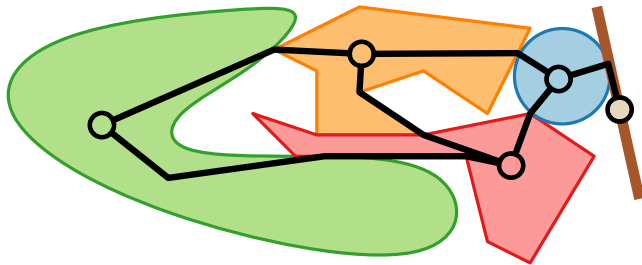


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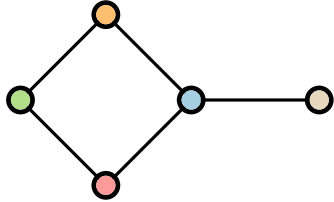


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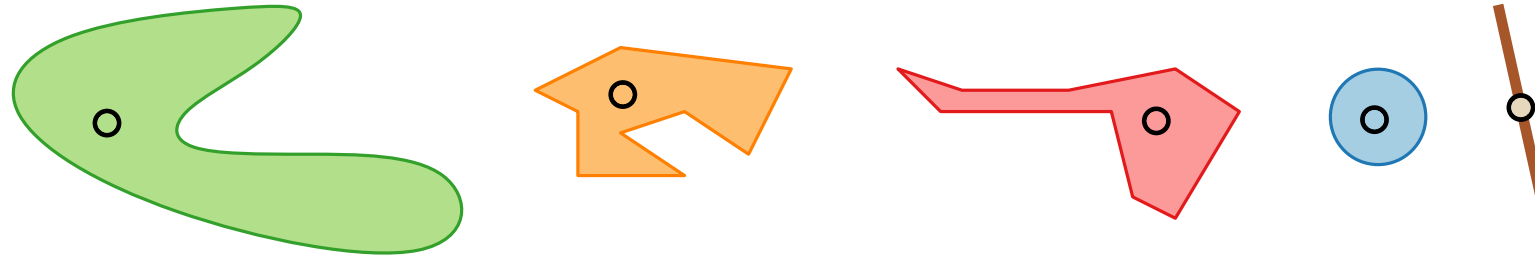
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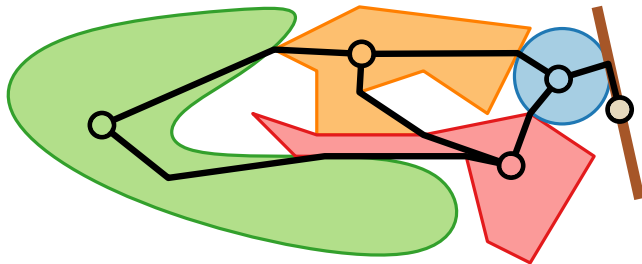


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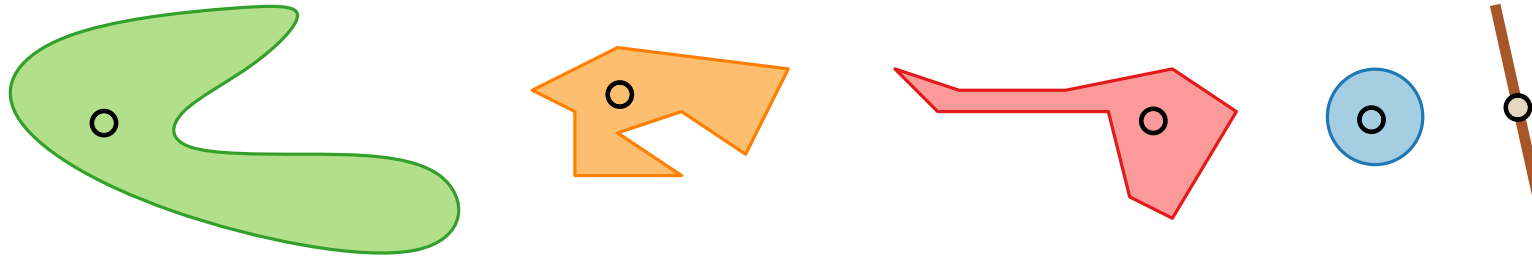
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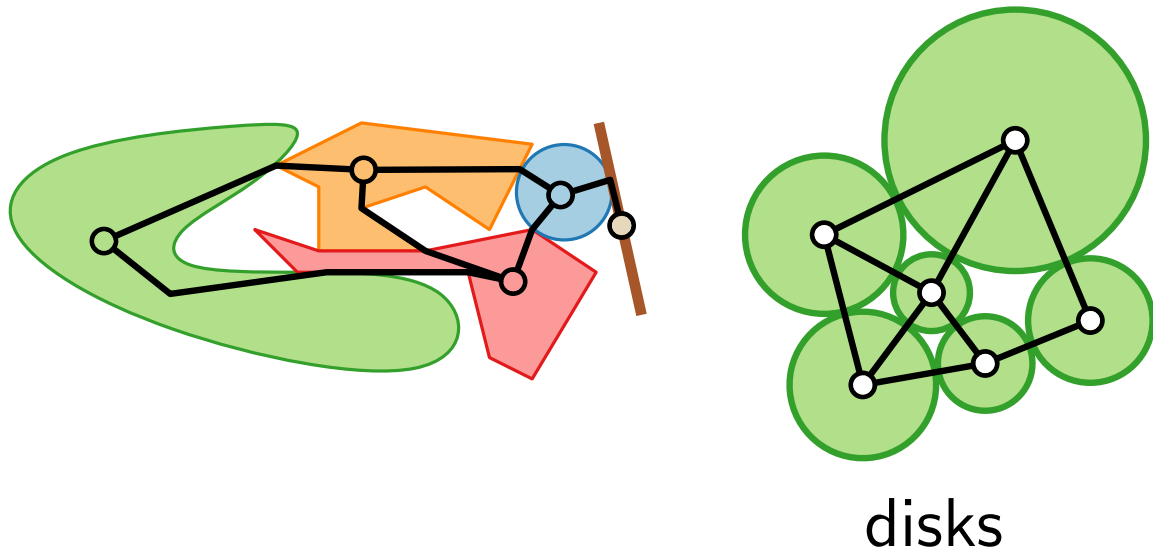


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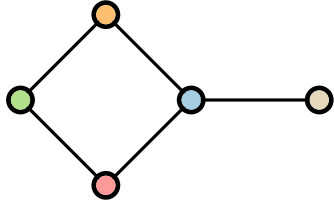


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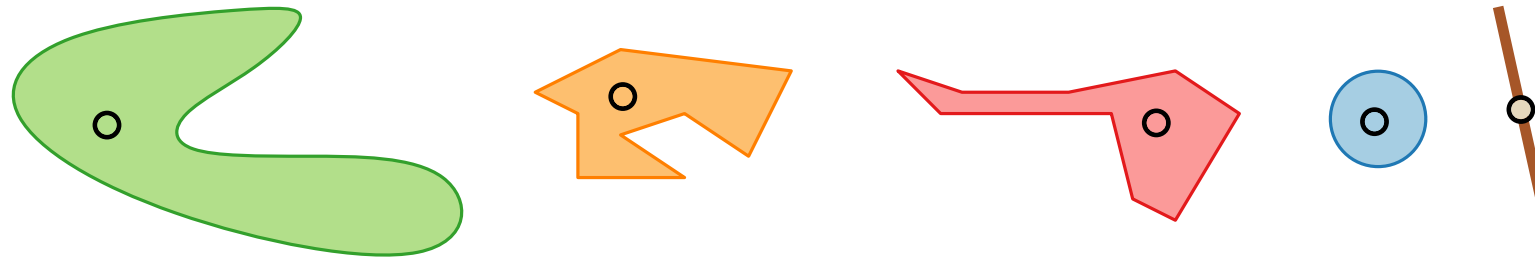
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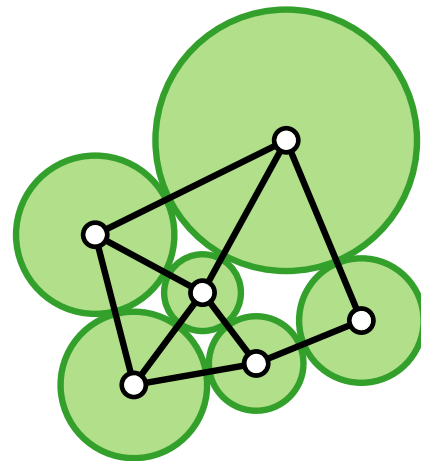
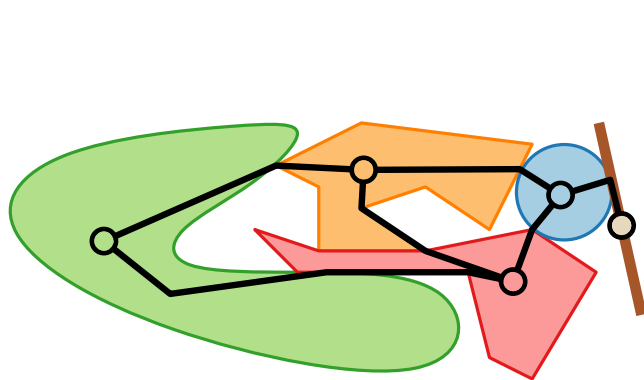


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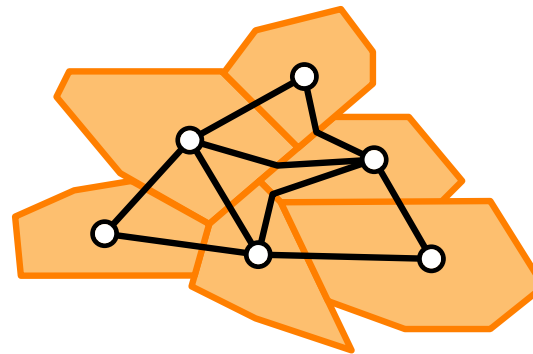
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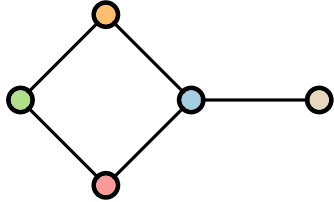
disks



polygons

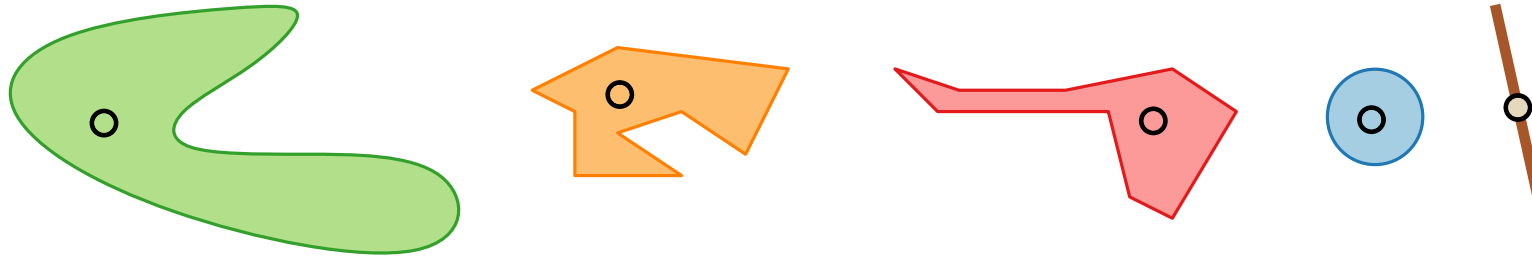
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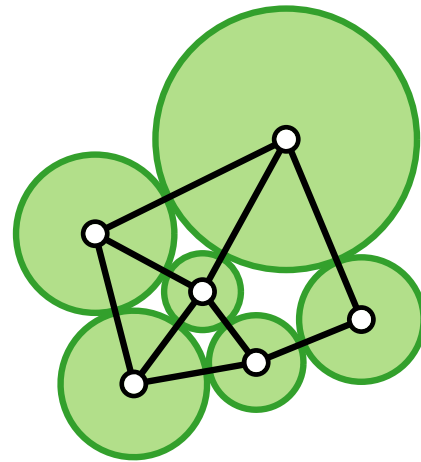
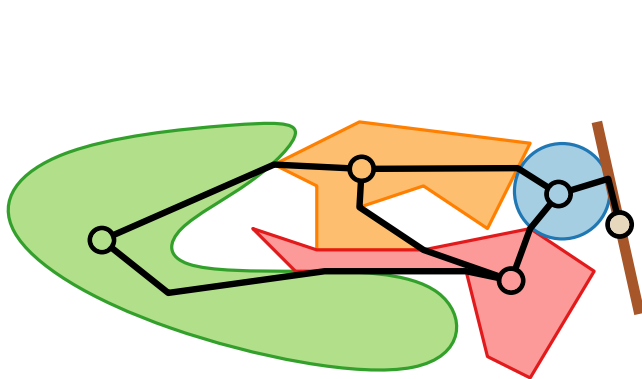
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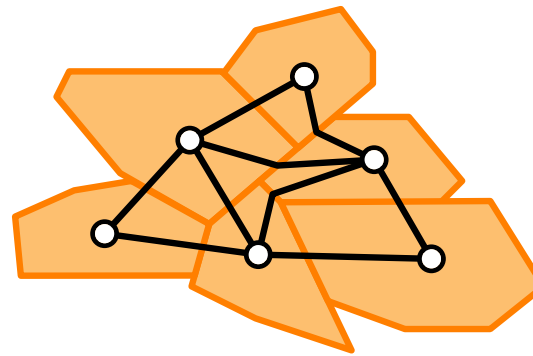


rectangular cuboids

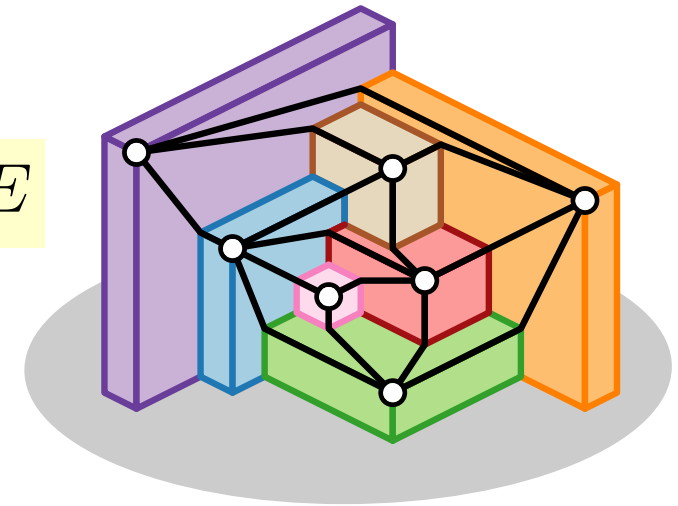
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disks

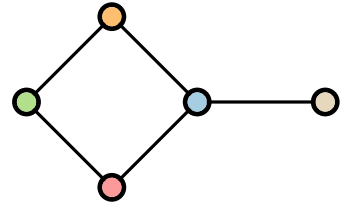


polygons



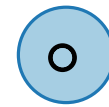
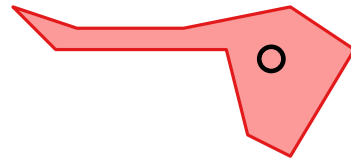
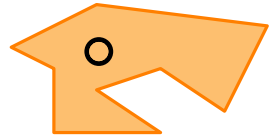
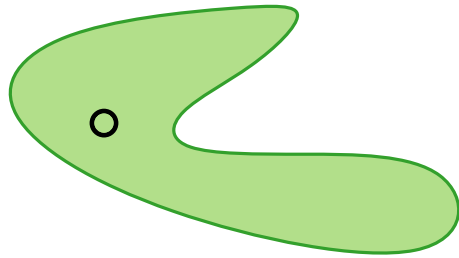
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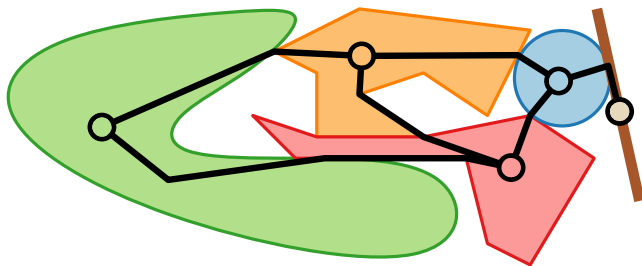
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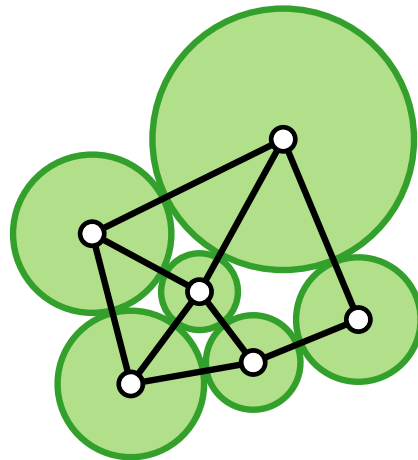


rectangular cuboids

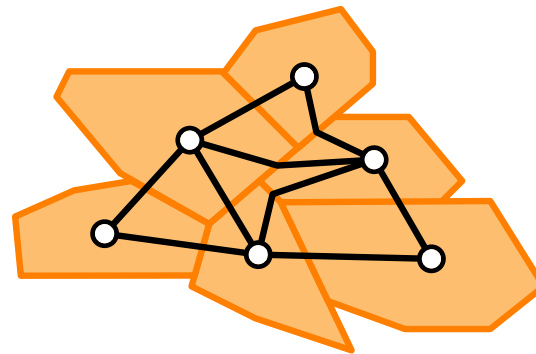
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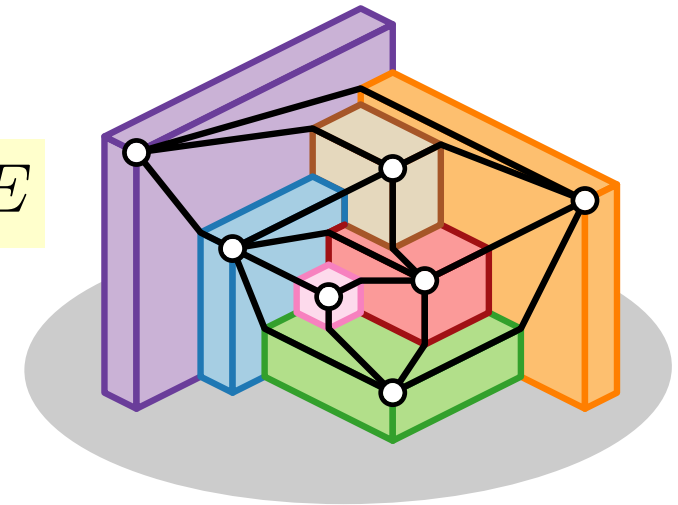
G is planar



disks

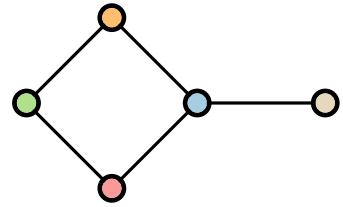


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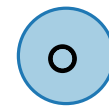
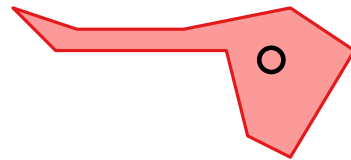
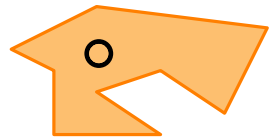
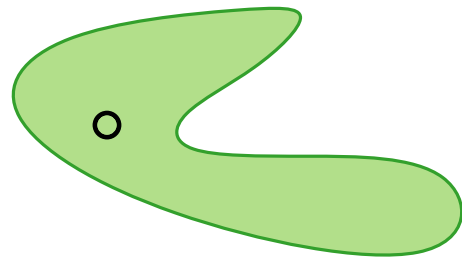
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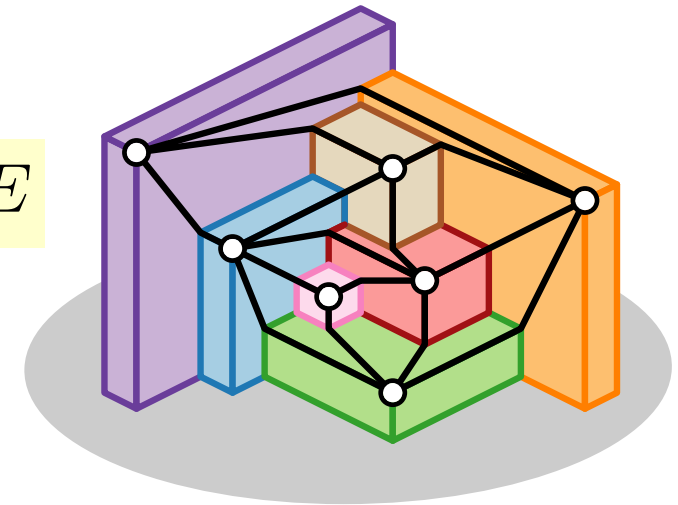


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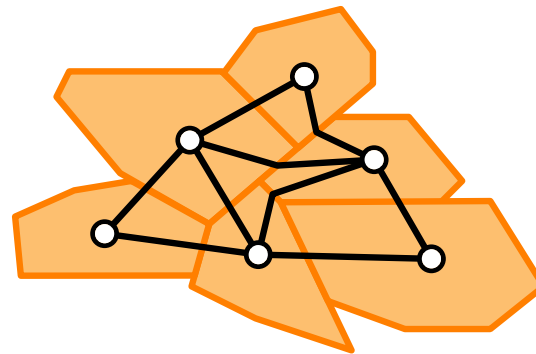
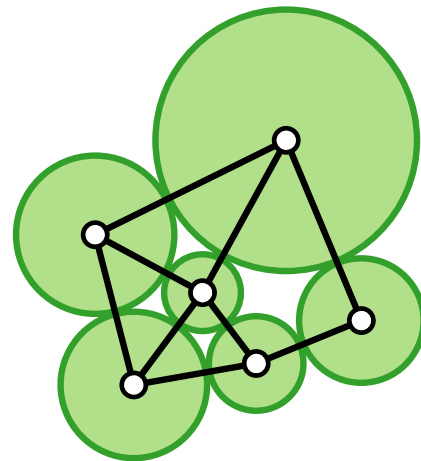
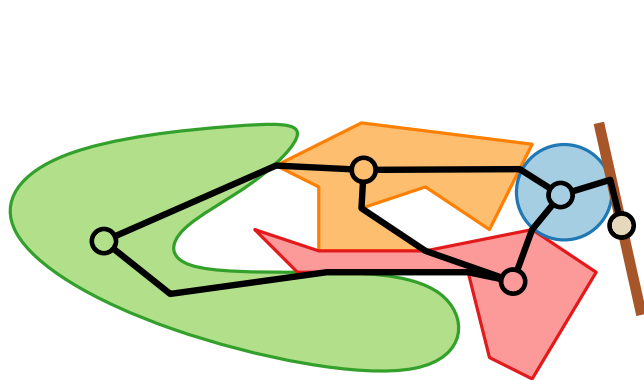
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rectangular cuboids



In an **\mathcal{S} -contact representation** of G , $S(u)$ and $S(v)$ touch iff $uv \in E$



G is planar $\xrightarrow{\text{[Koebe 1936]}}$ disks

polygons

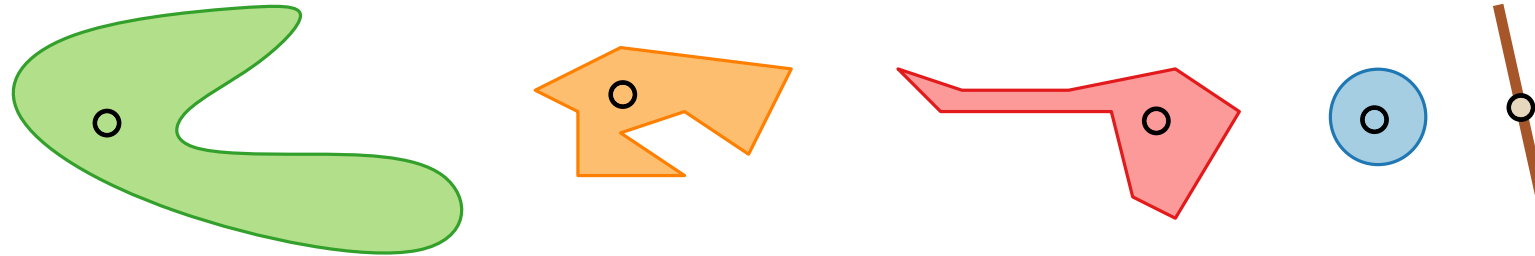
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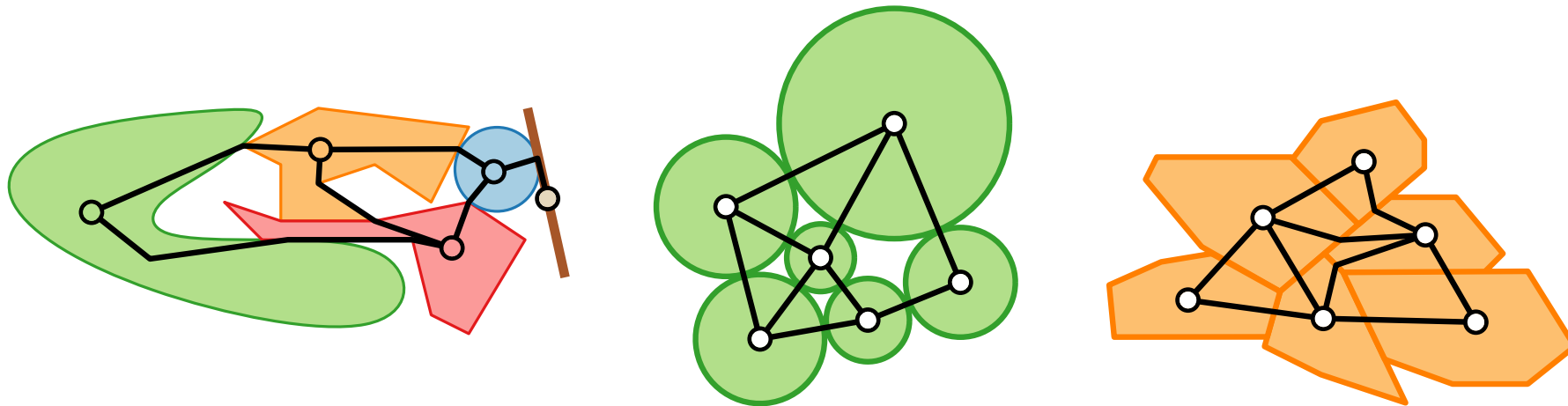
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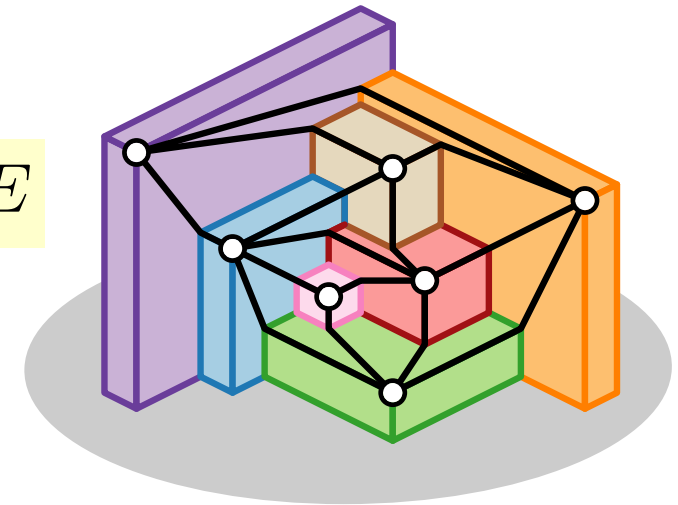


rectangular cuboids

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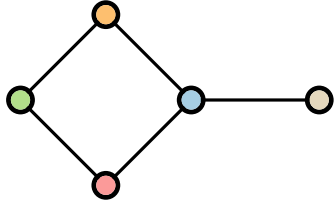


G is planar $\xrightarrow{[\text{Koebe 1936}]}$ disks \longrightarrow polygons



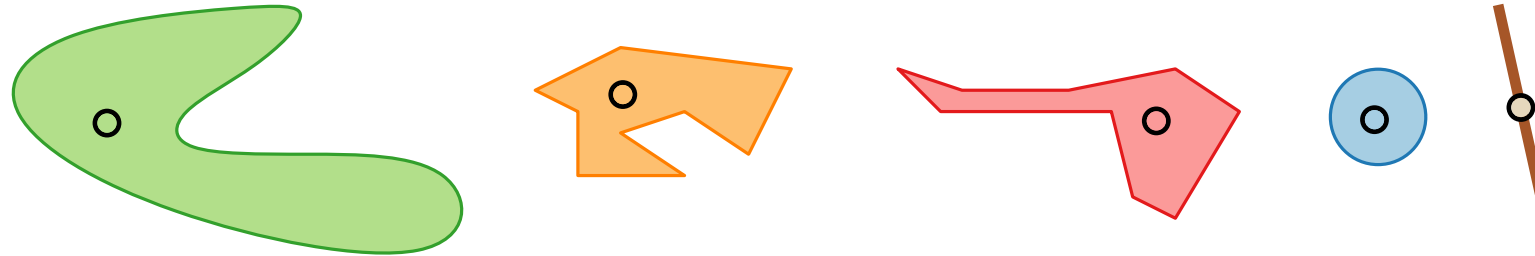
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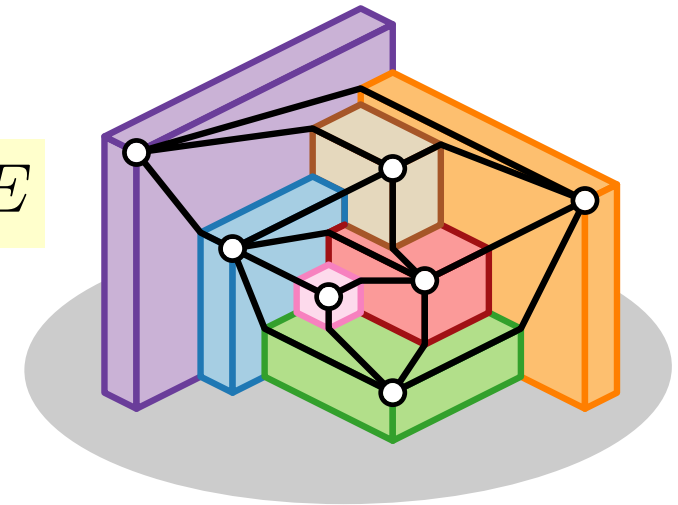


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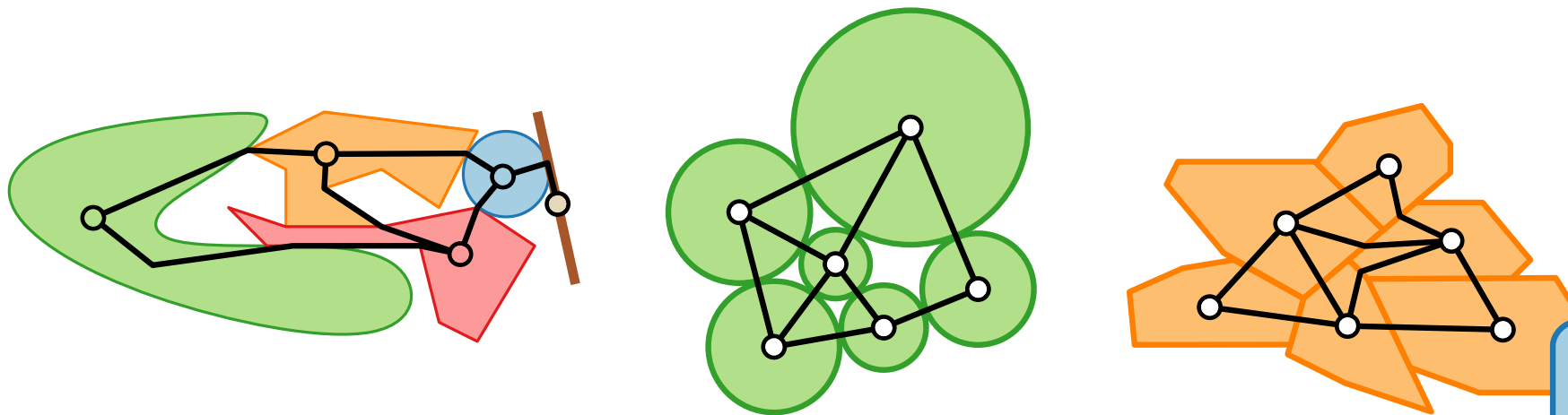
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G is planar $\xrightarrow{[\text{Koebe 1936}]}$ disks \longrightarrow polygons

A contact representation is an intersection representation with interior-disjoint sets.

Contact Representation of Planar Graphs

Is the intersection graph of a contact representation always planar?

Contact Representation of Planar Graphs

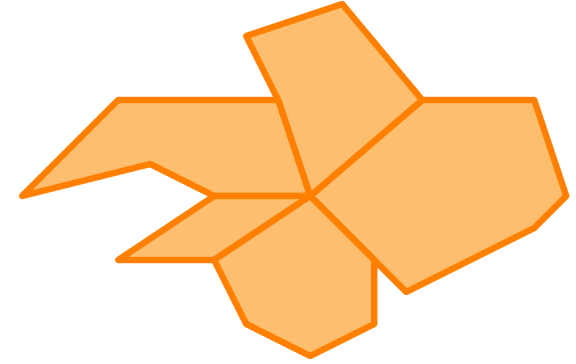
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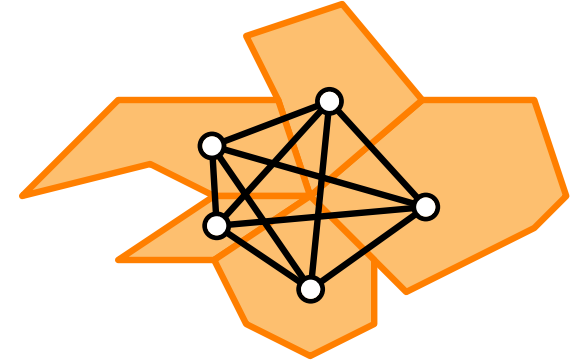
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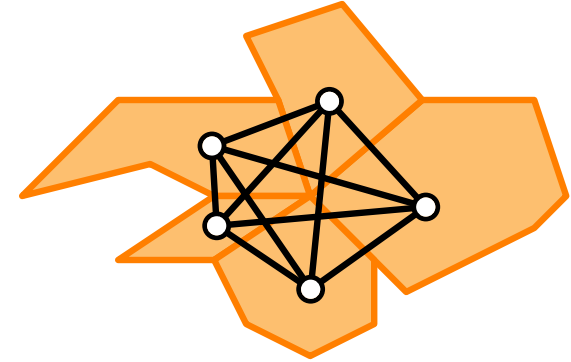


Contact Representation of Planar Graphs

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Some object types are used to represent **special classes** of planar graphs:

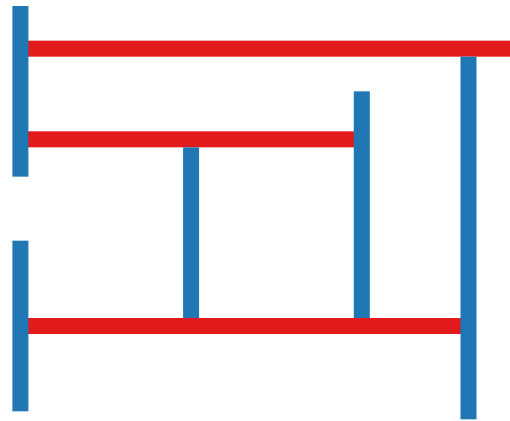
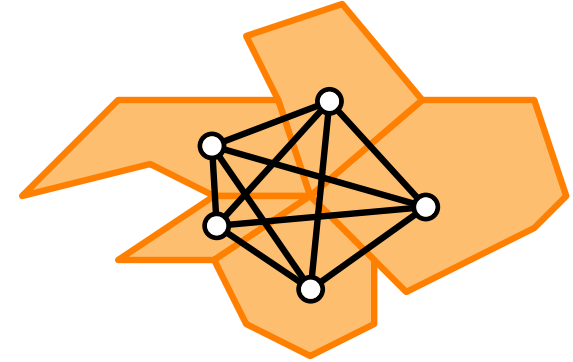


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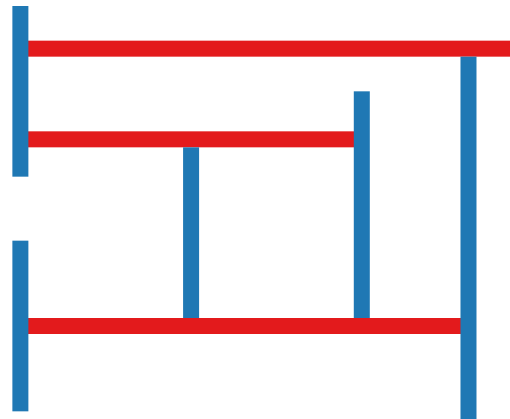
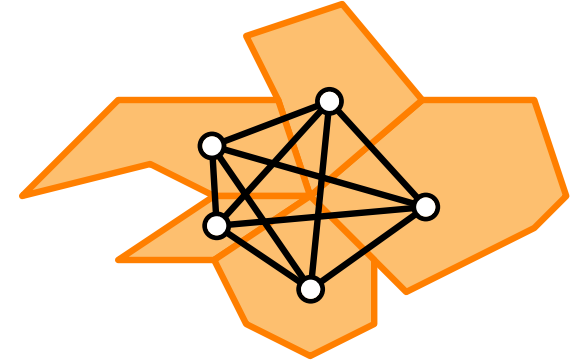
bipartite planar graphs

Contact Representation of Planar Graphs

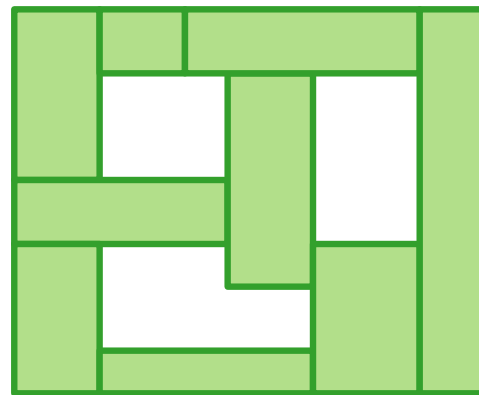
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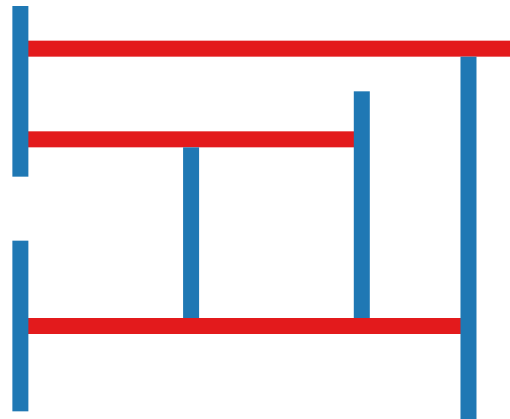
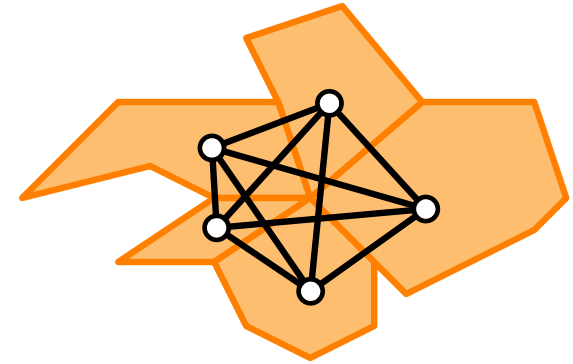
max. triangle-free planar graphs

Contact Representation of Planar Graphs

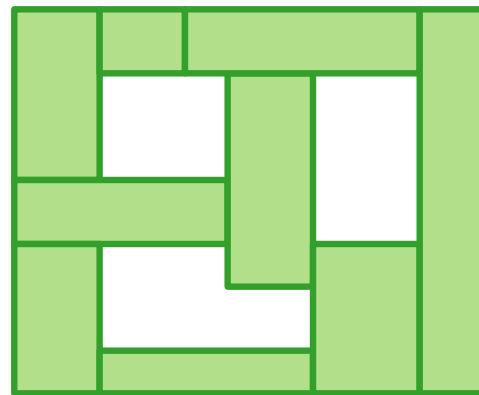
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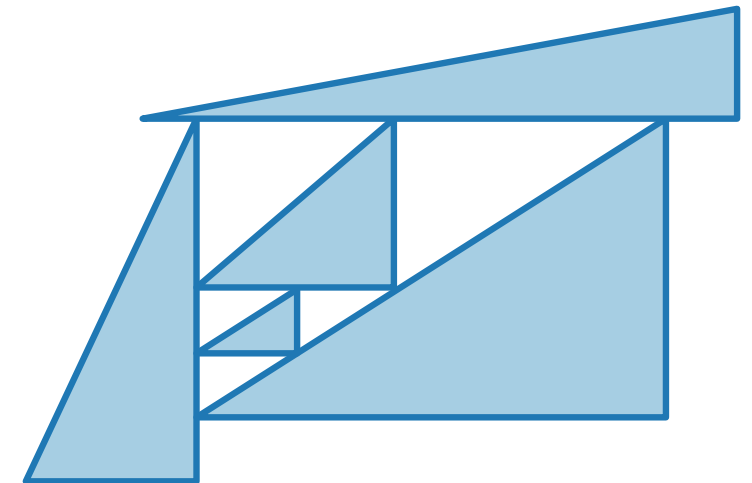
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planar triangulations

General Approach

How to compute a contact representation of a given graph G ?

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- Consider only inner triangulations
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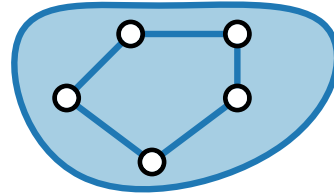
How to compute a contact representation of a given graph G ?

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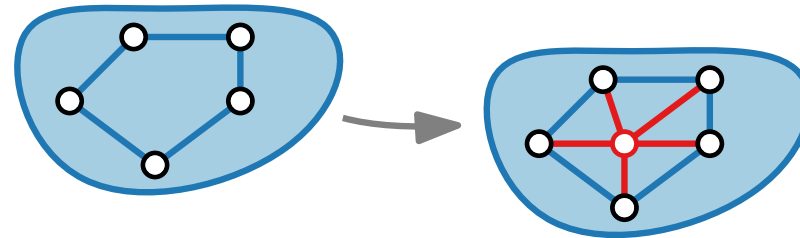
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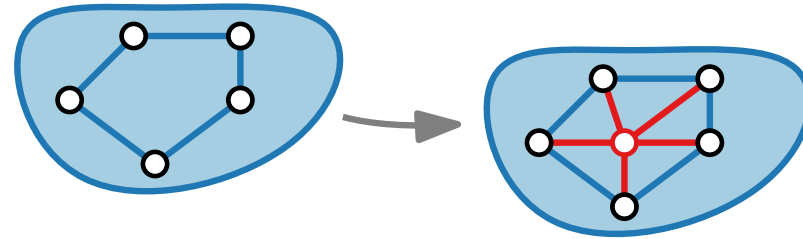
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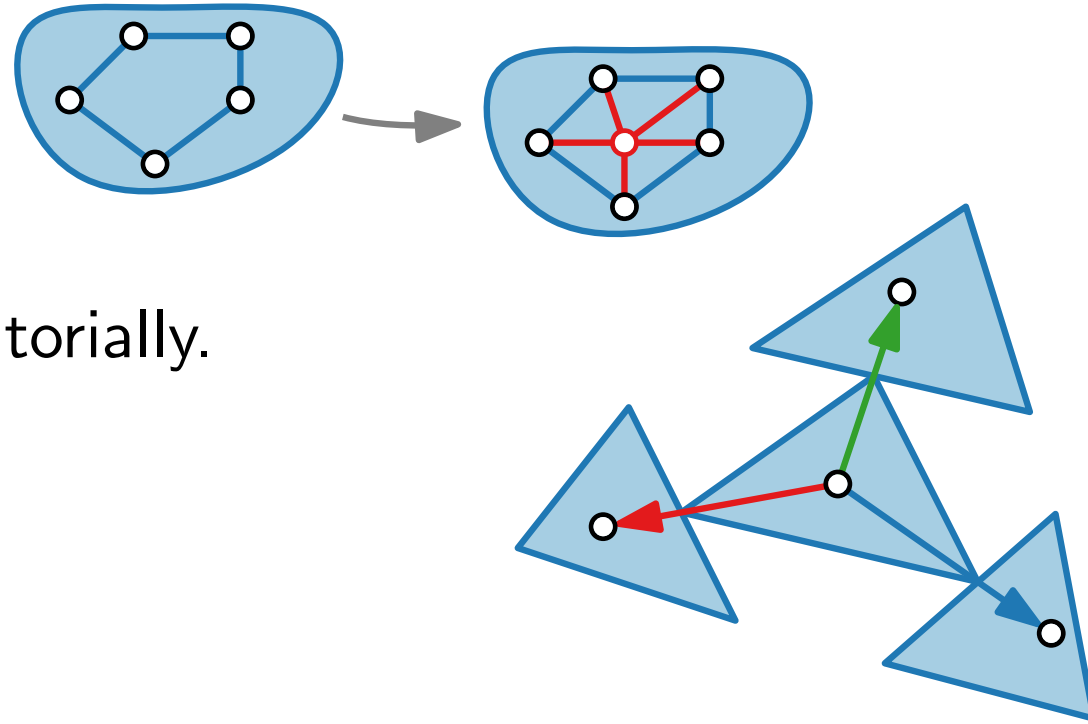
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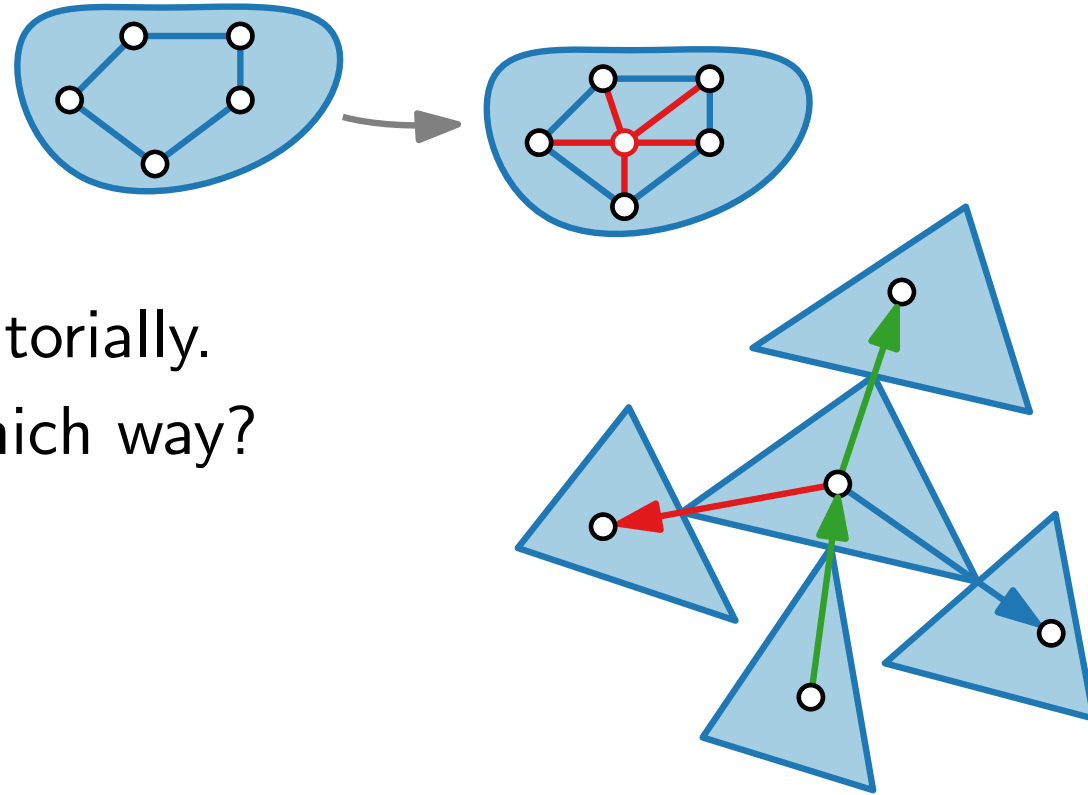
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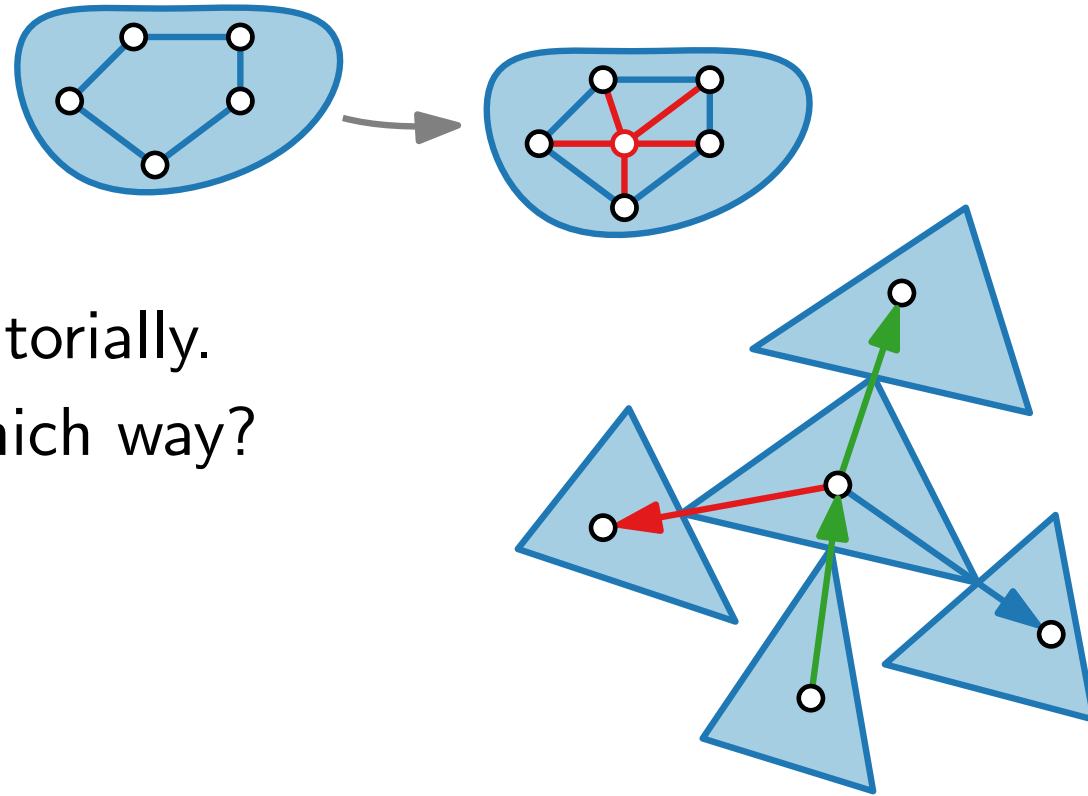
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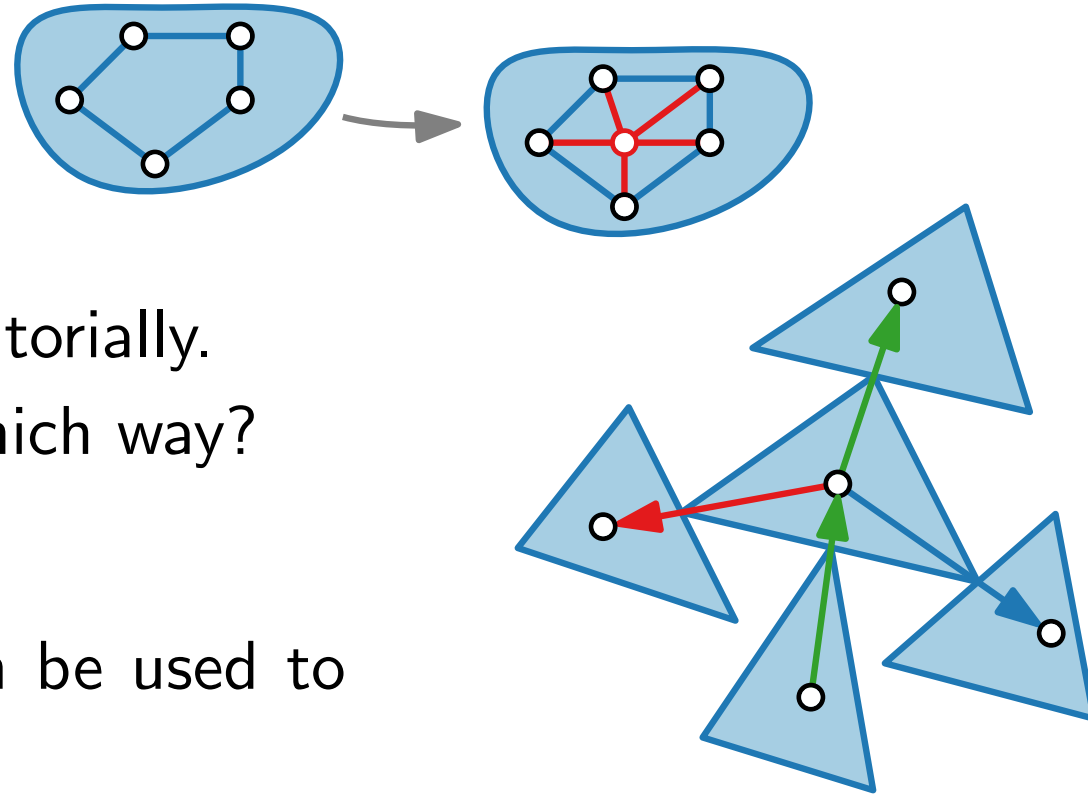
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- Compute combinatorial description.



General Approach

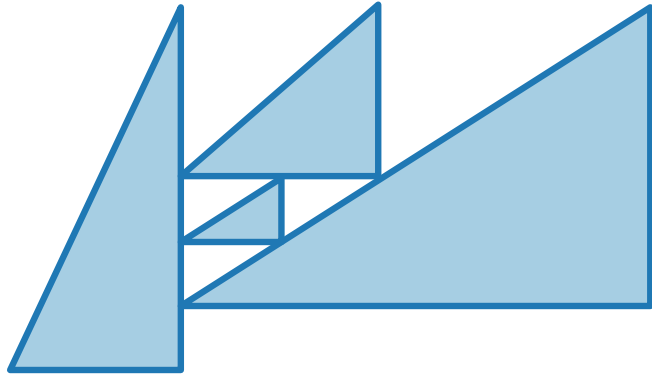
How to compute a contact representation of a given graph G ?

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- Describe contact representation combinatorially.
 - Which objects touch each other in which way?
- Compute combinatorial description.
- Show that combinatorial description can be used to construct drawing.



This Lecture

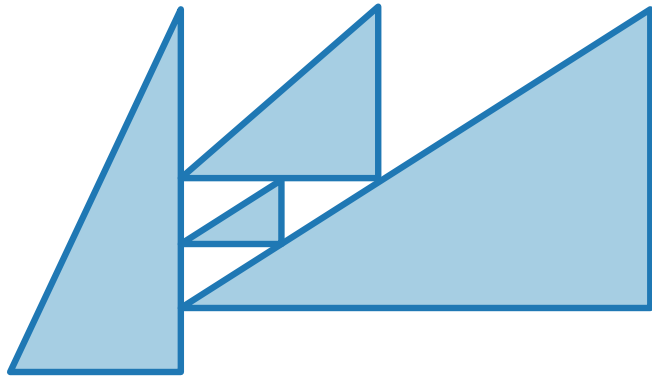
Representation with right-triangles and corner contact:



This Lecture

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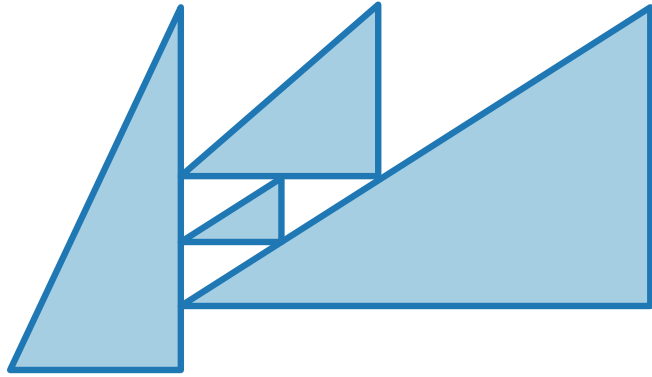
- Use Schnyder realizer to describe contacts between triangles.



This Lecture

Representation with right-triangles and corner contact:

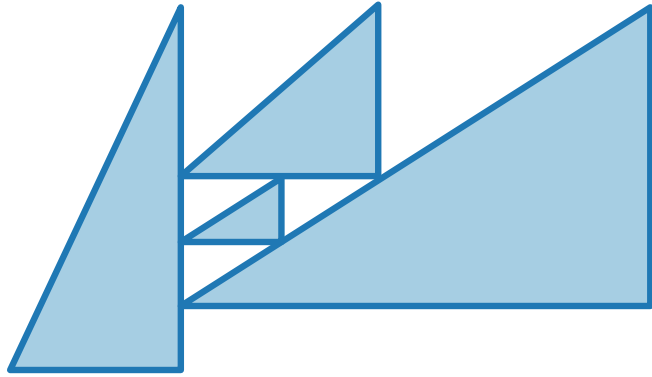
- Use Schnyder realizer to describe contacts between triangles.
- Use canonical order to compute drawing.



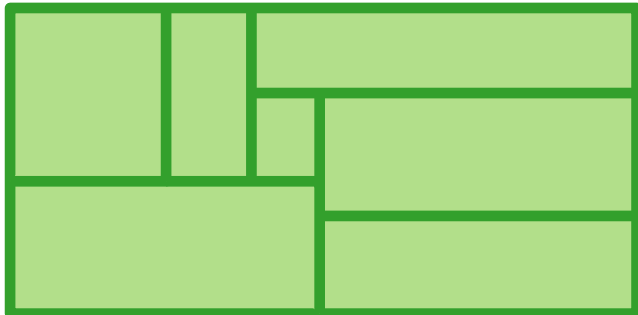
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Representation with right-triangles and corner contact:

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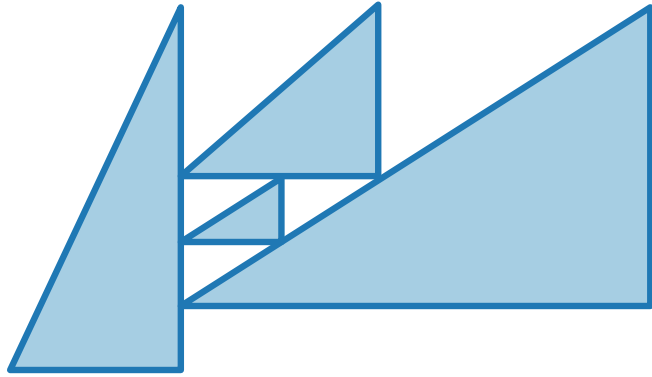
Representation with dissection of a rectangle, called **rectangular dual**:



This Lecture

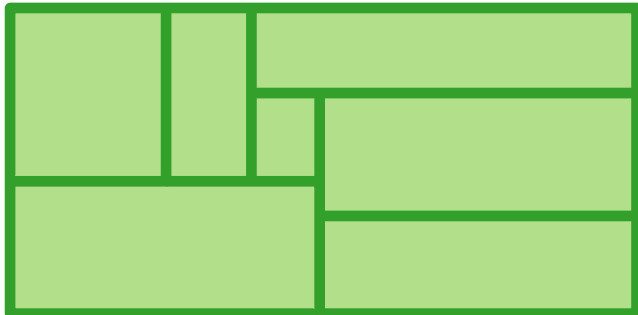
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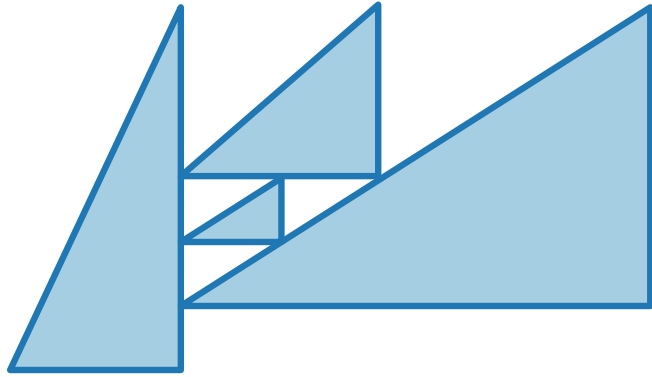
- Find a description similar to a Schnyder realizer for rectangles.



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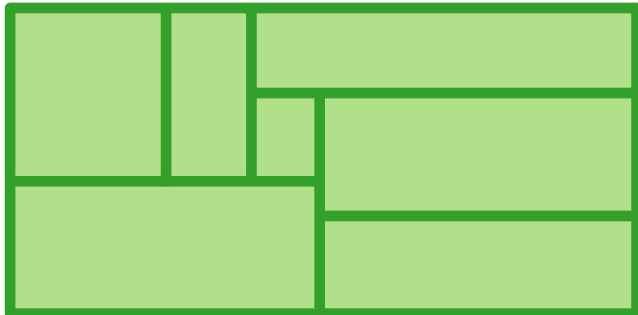
Representation with right-triangles and corner contact:

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Representation with dissection of a rectangle, called **rectangular dual**:

- Find a description similar to a Schnyder realizer for rectangles.
- Construct drawing via *st*-digraphs, duals, and topological sorting.



Triangle Corner Contact Representation

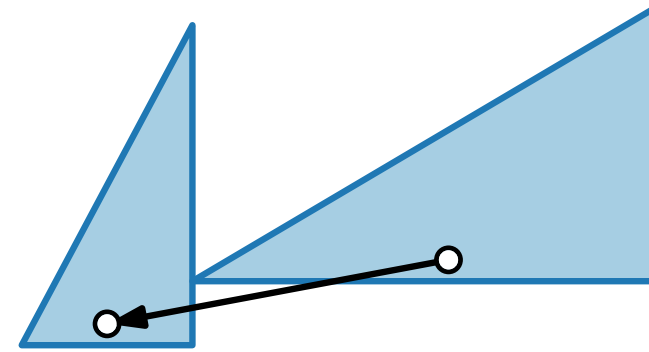
Main Idea.

Use canonical order and Schnyder realizer to find coordinates for triangles.

Triangle Corner Contact Representation

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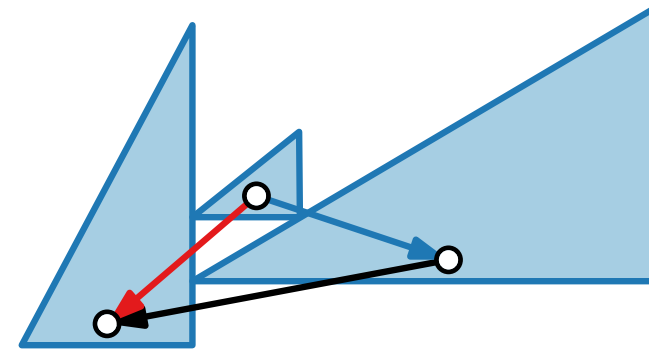
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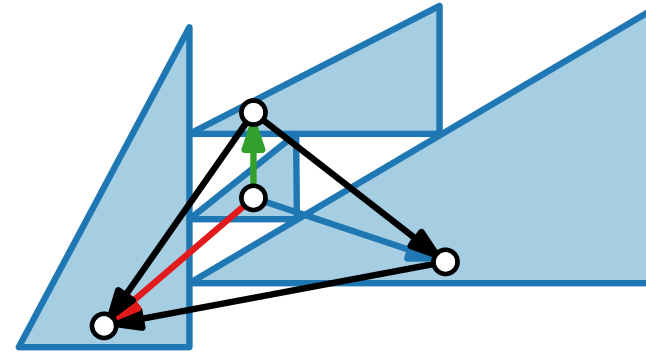
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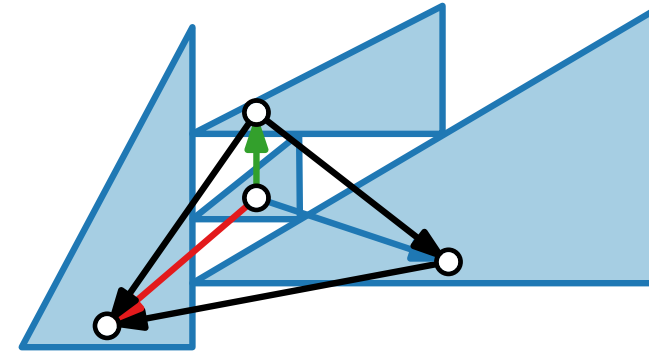
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Use canonical order and Schnyder realizer to find coordinates for triangles.

Detailed Idea.

- Place base of triangle at height equal to position in canonical order.



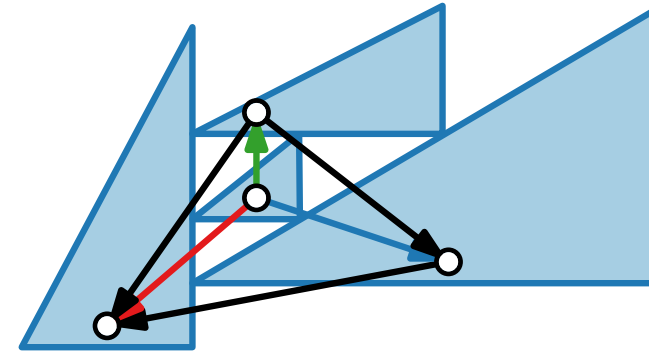
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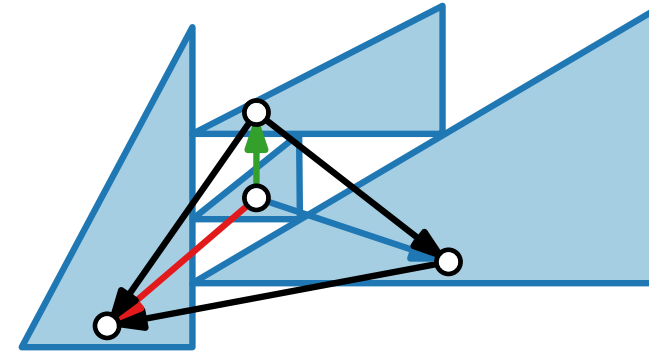
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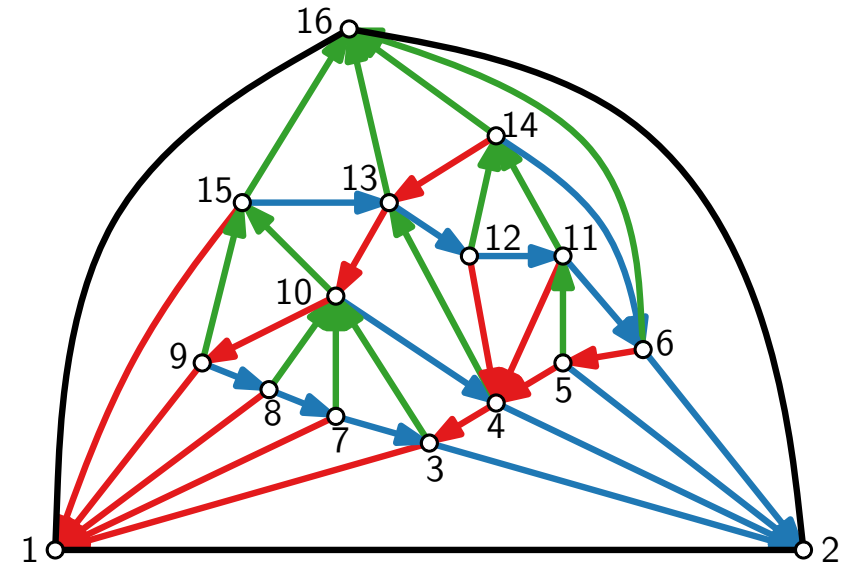
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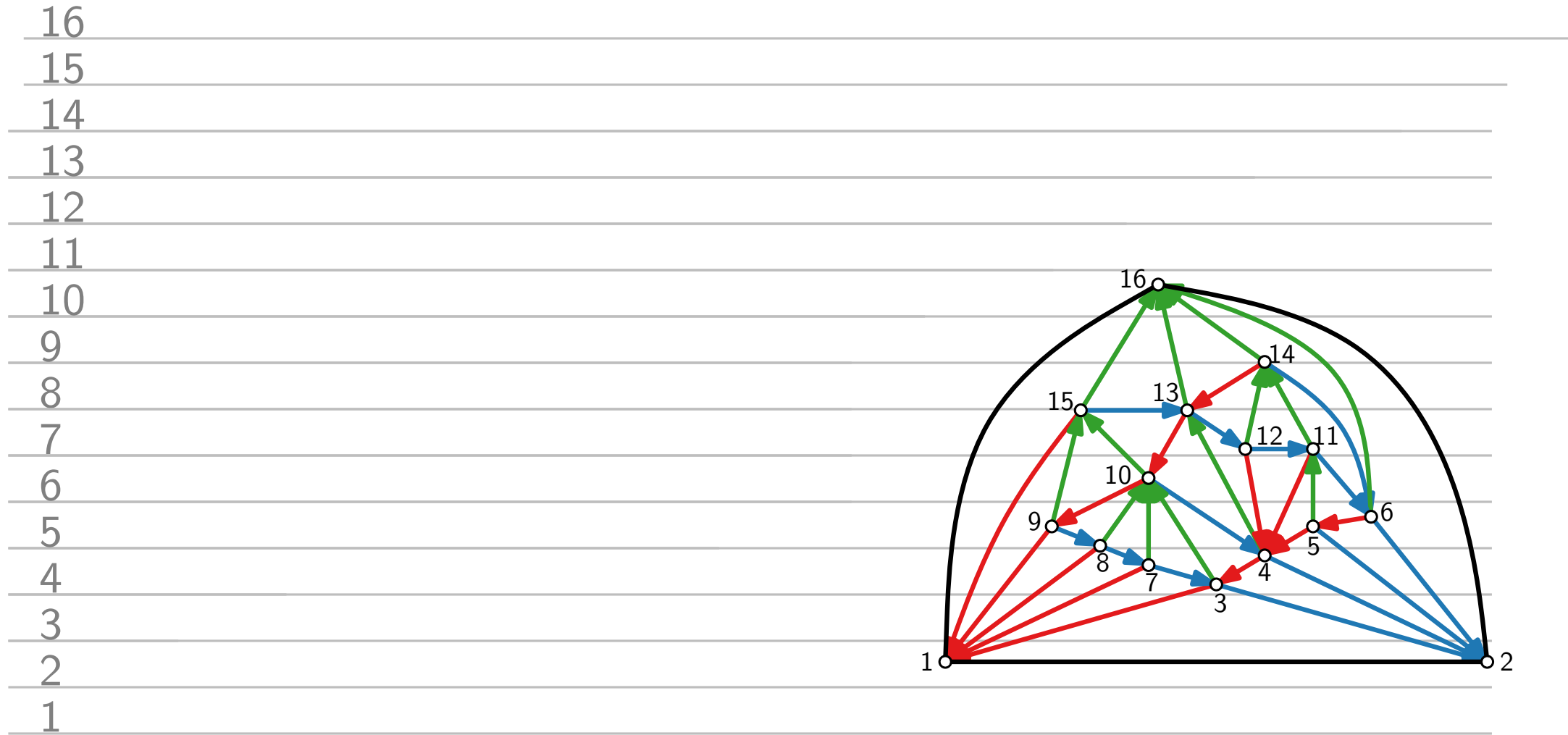
- Place base of triangle at height equal to position in canonical order.
- Triangle tip is precisely at base of triangle corresponding to cover neighbor.
- Outgoing edges in Schnyder forest indicate corner contacts.



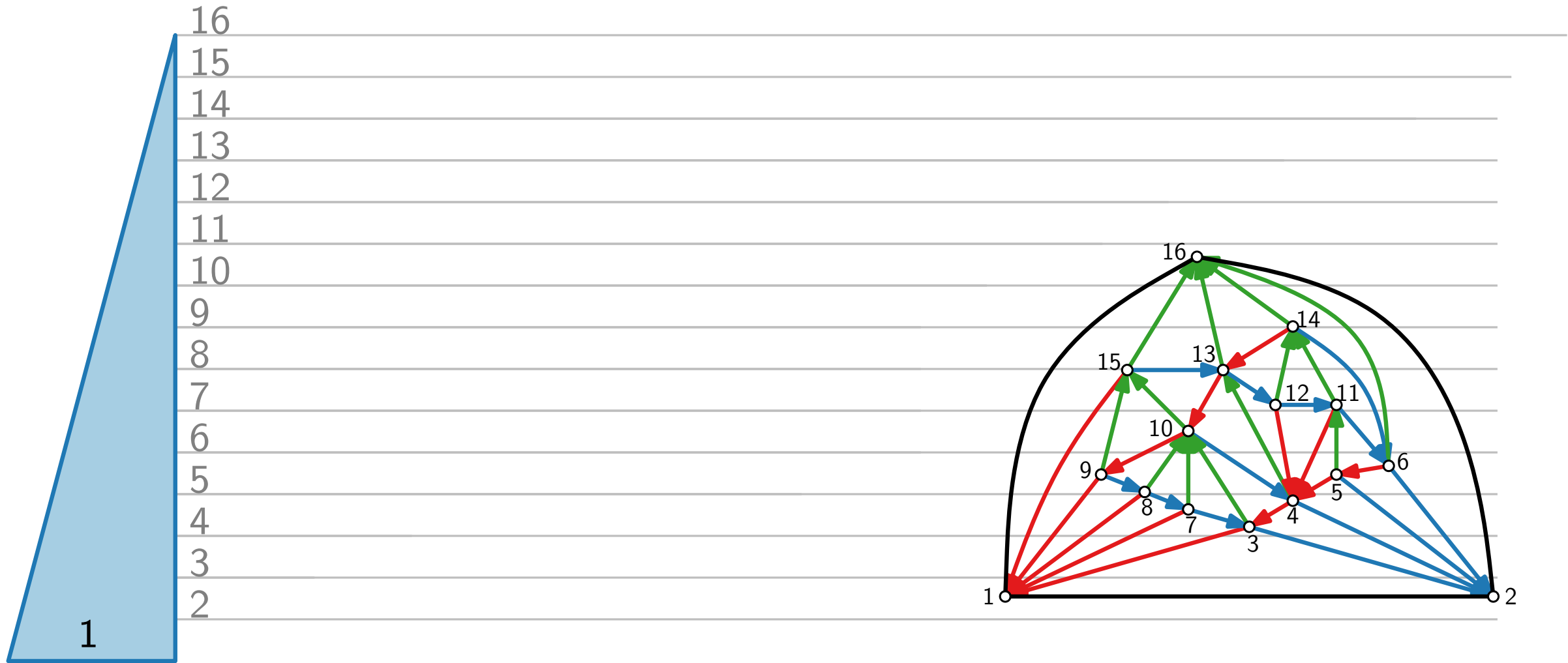
Triangle Contact Representation Example



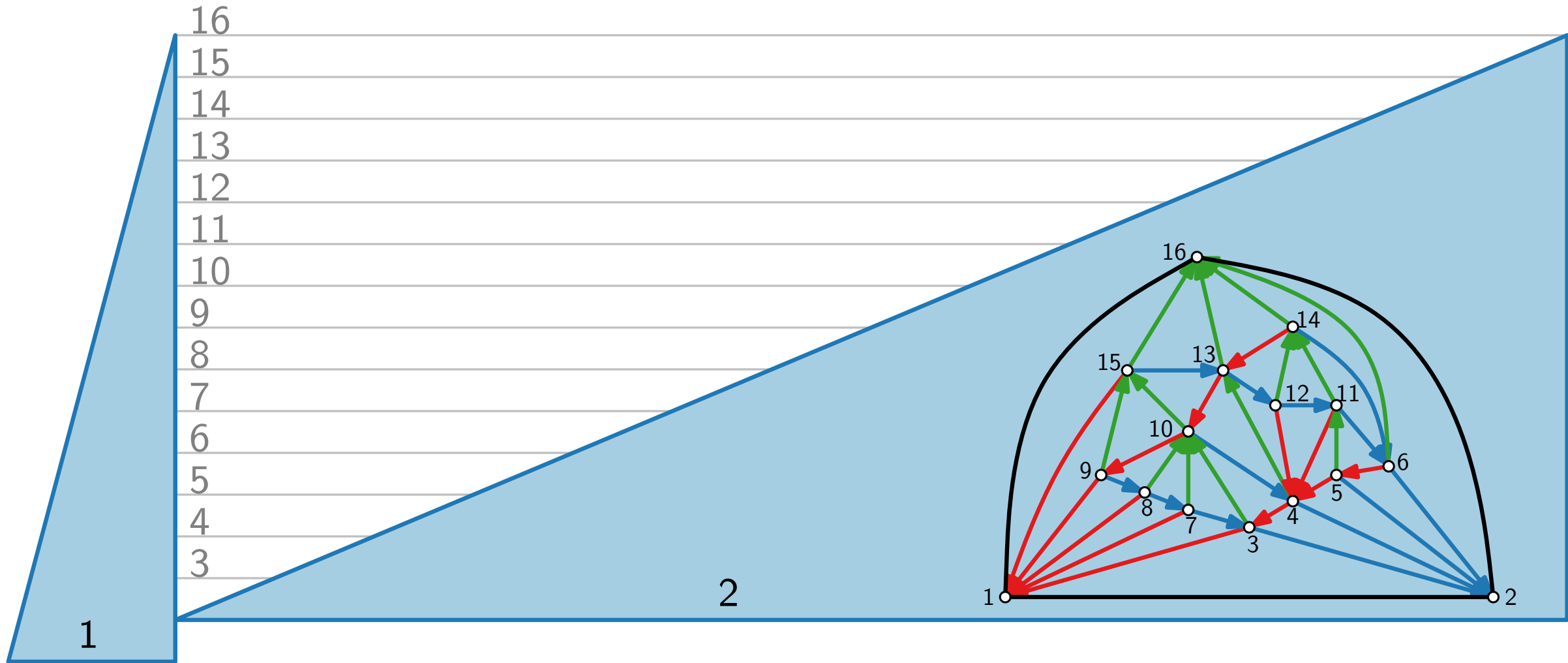
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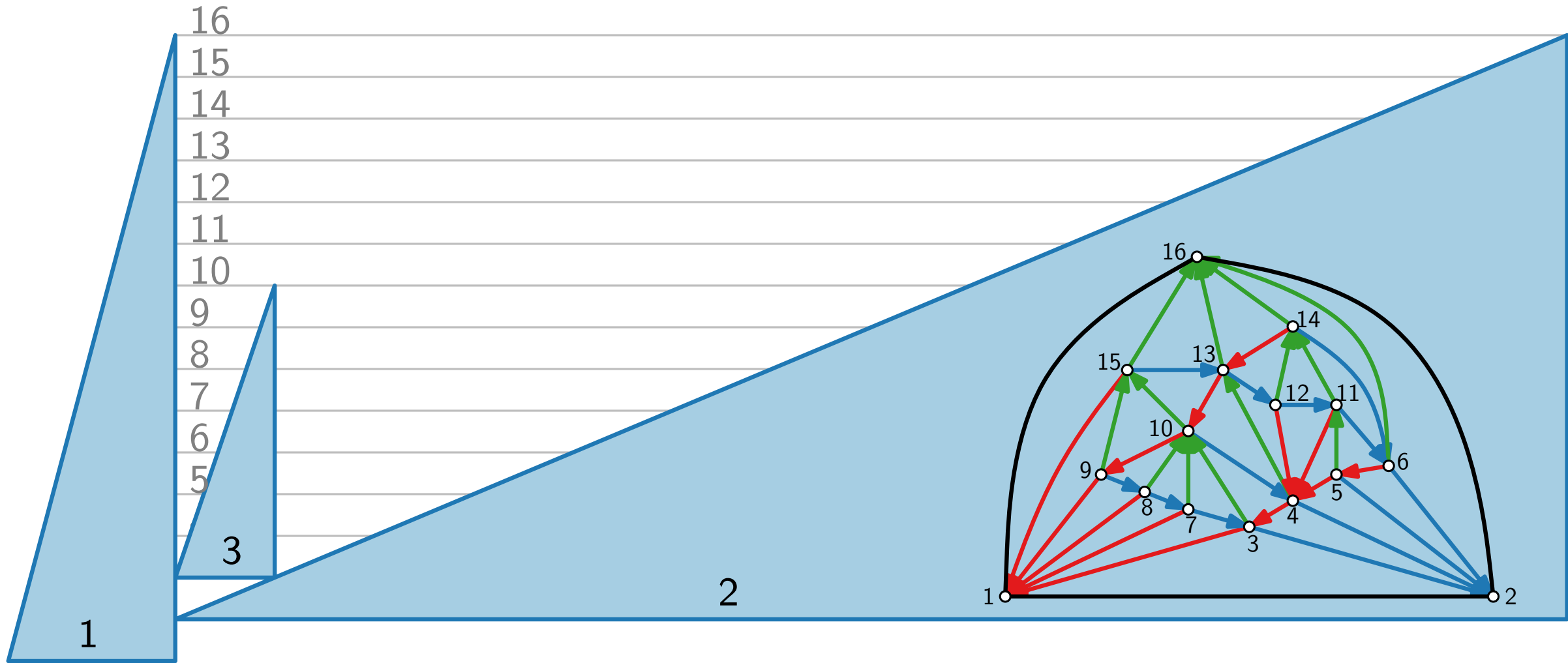
Triangle Contact Representation Example



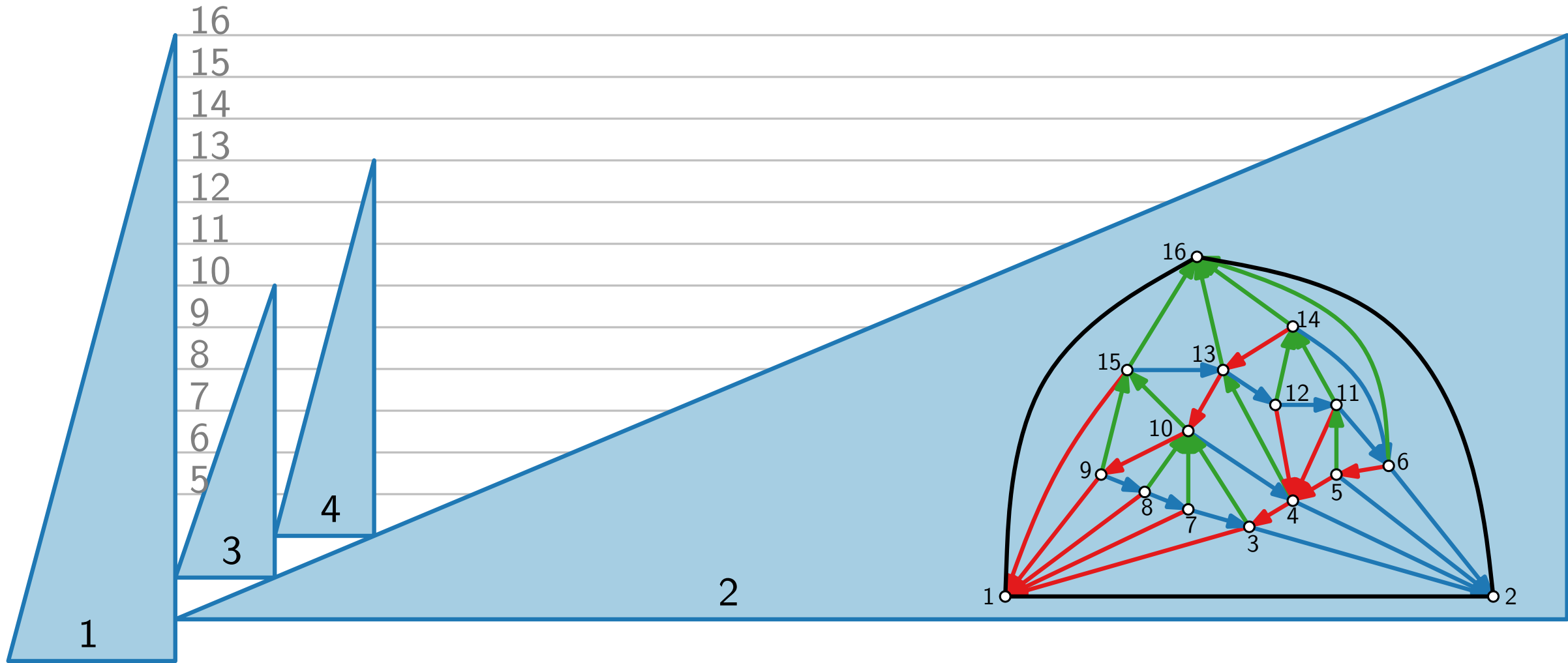
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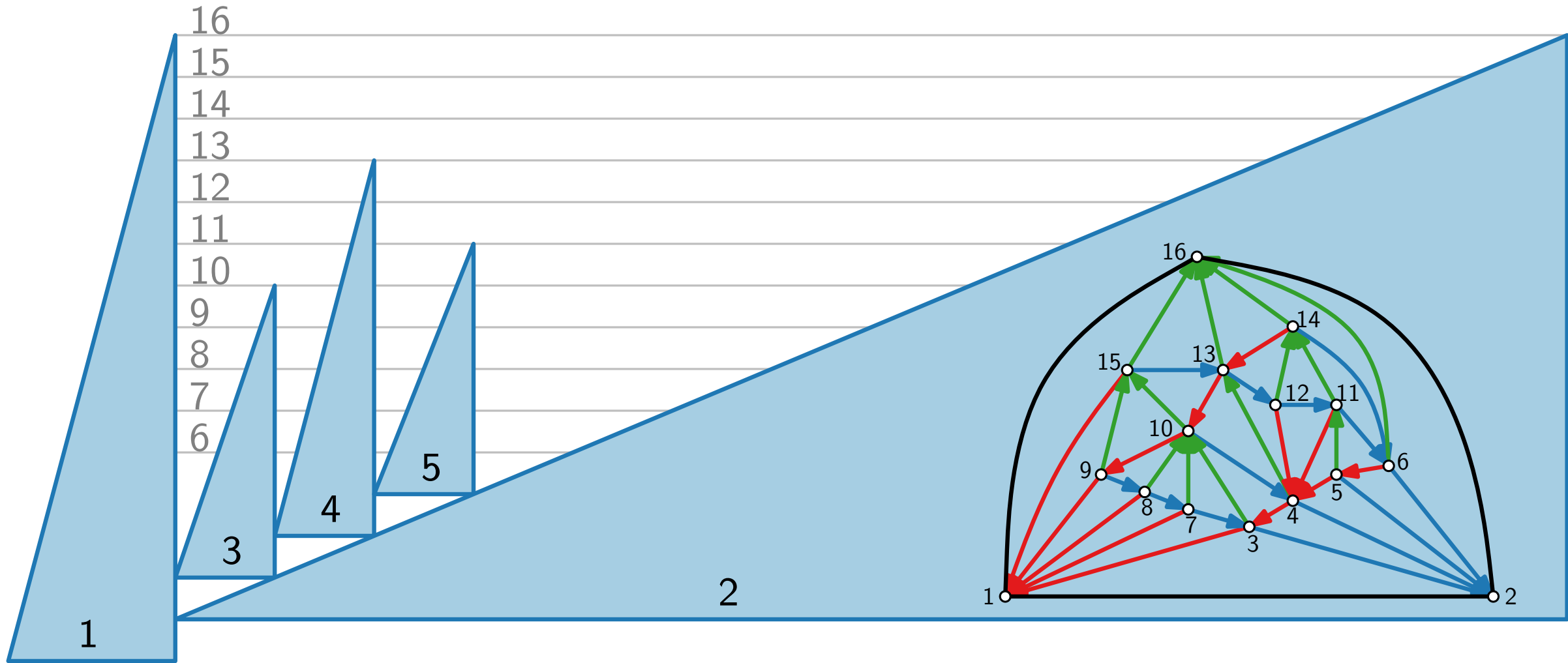
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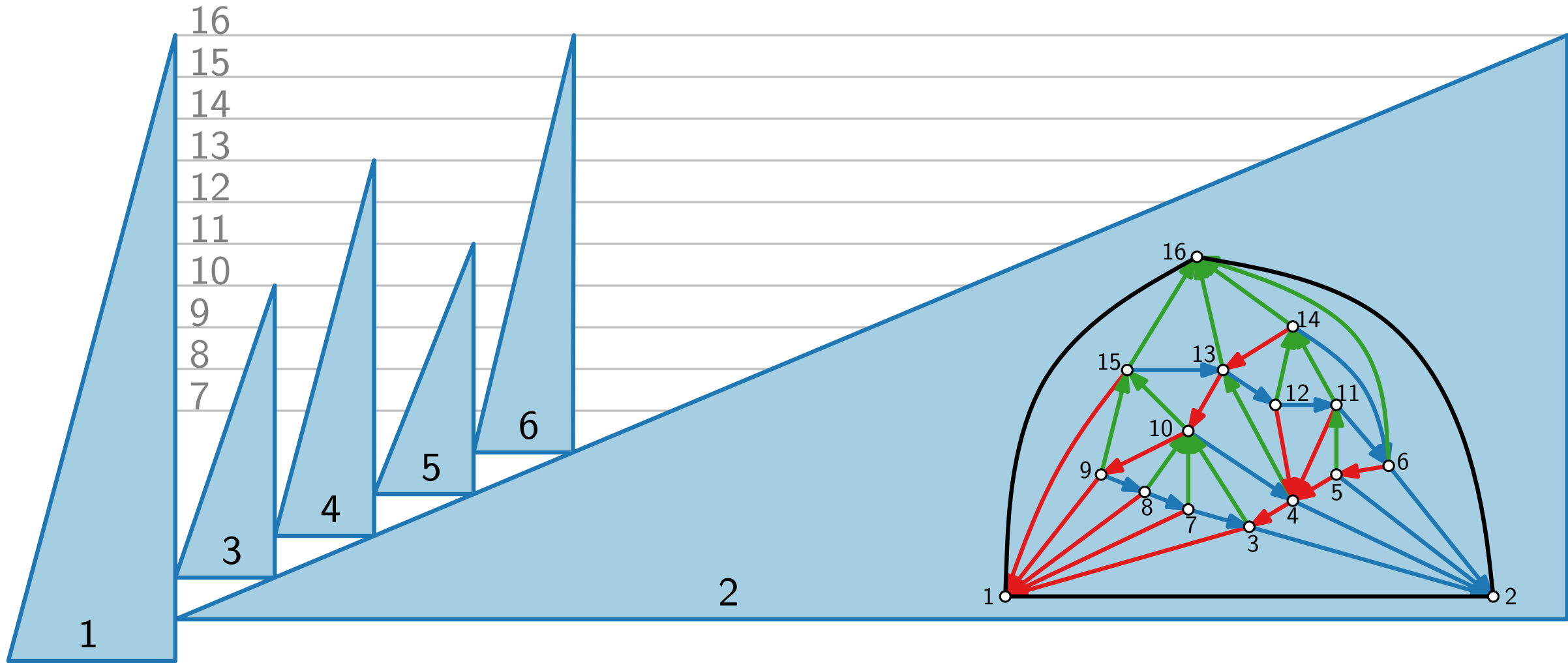
Triangle Contact Representation Example



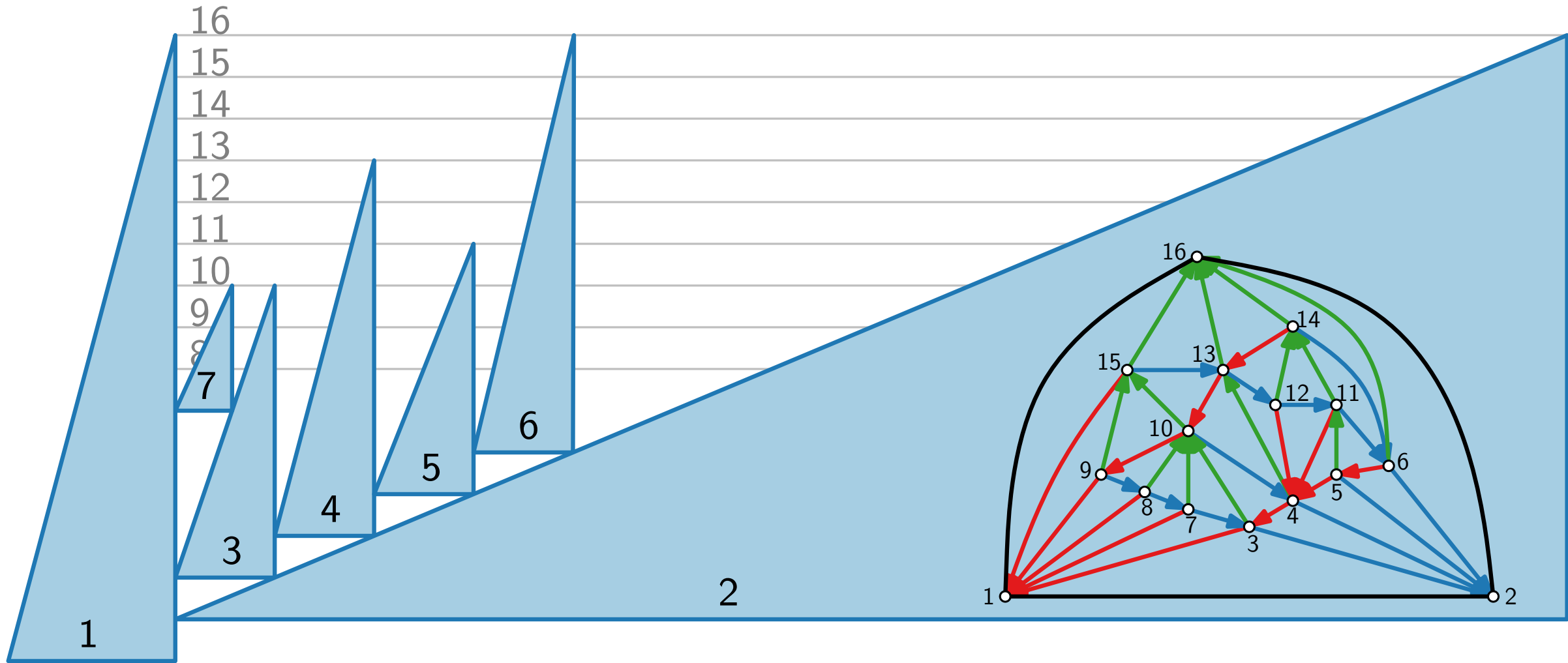
Triangle Contact Representation Example



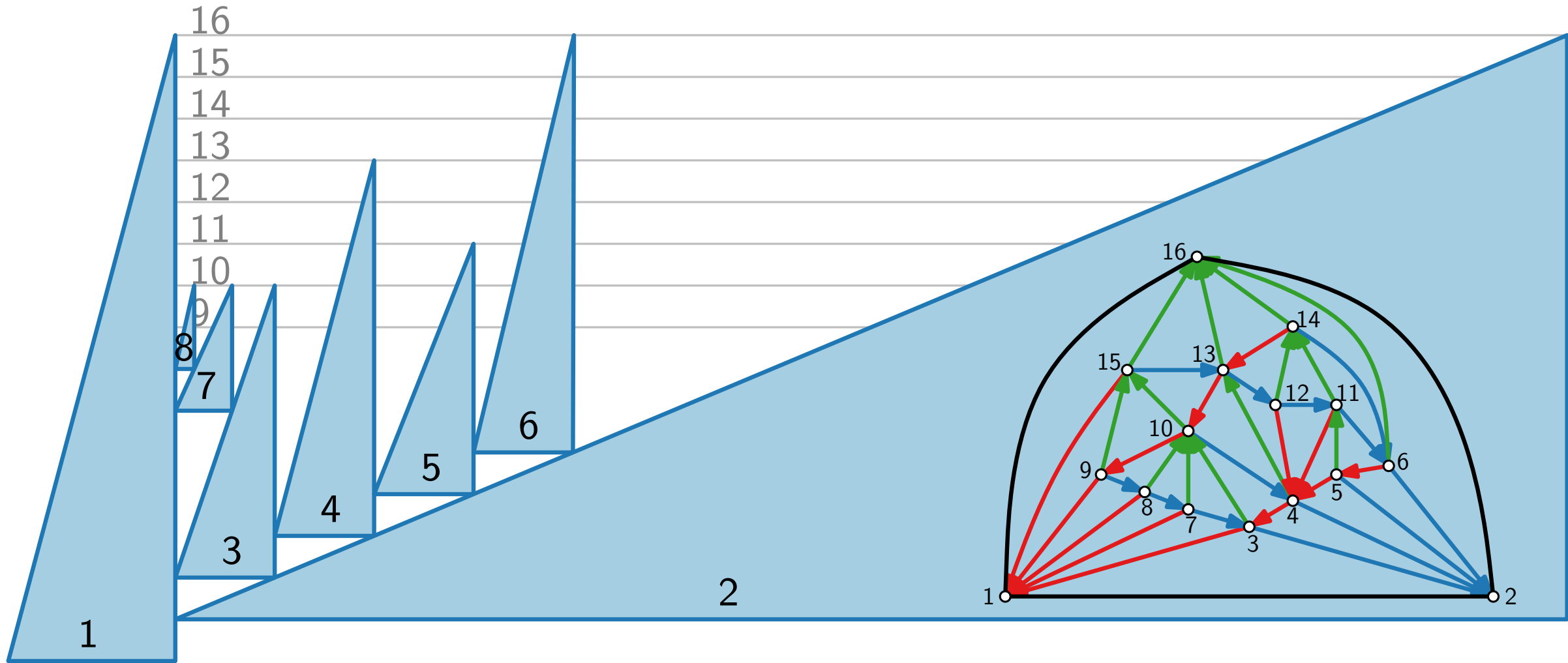
Triangle Contact Representation Example



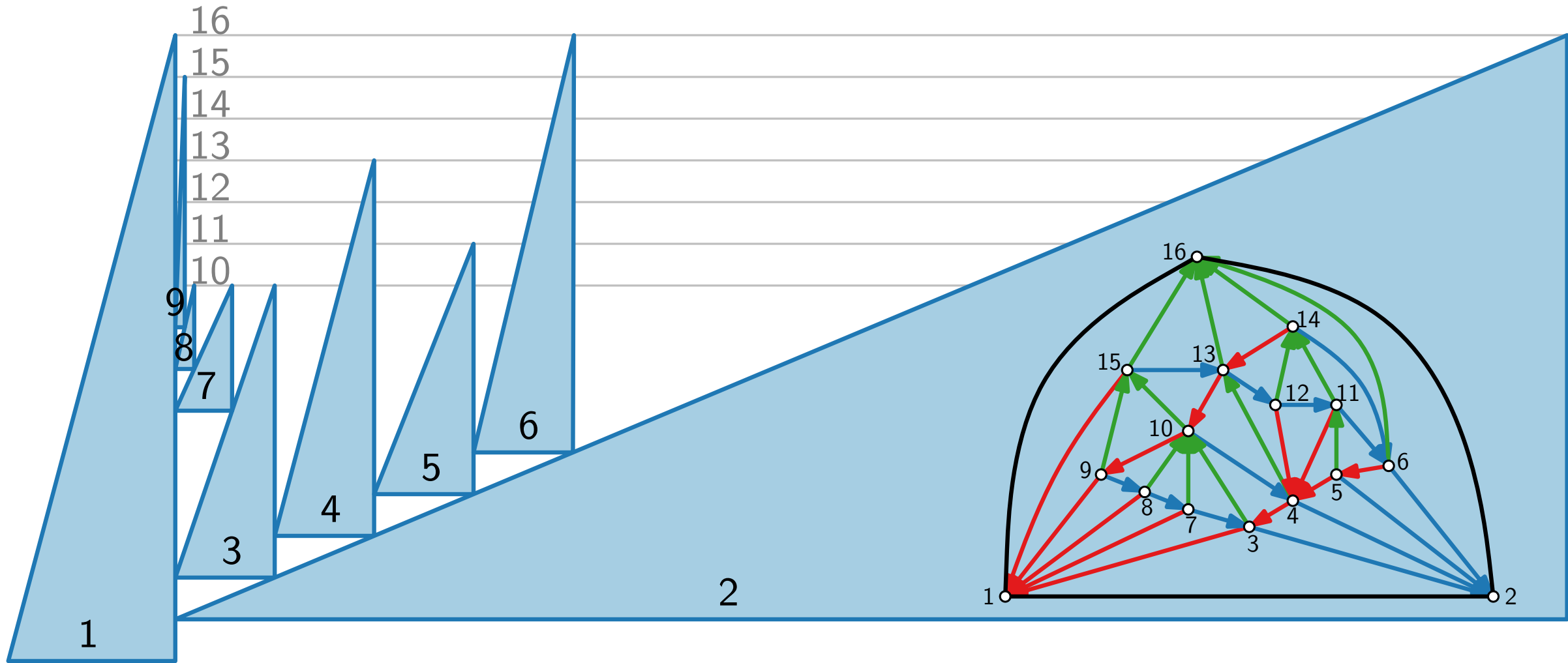
Triangle Contact Representation Example



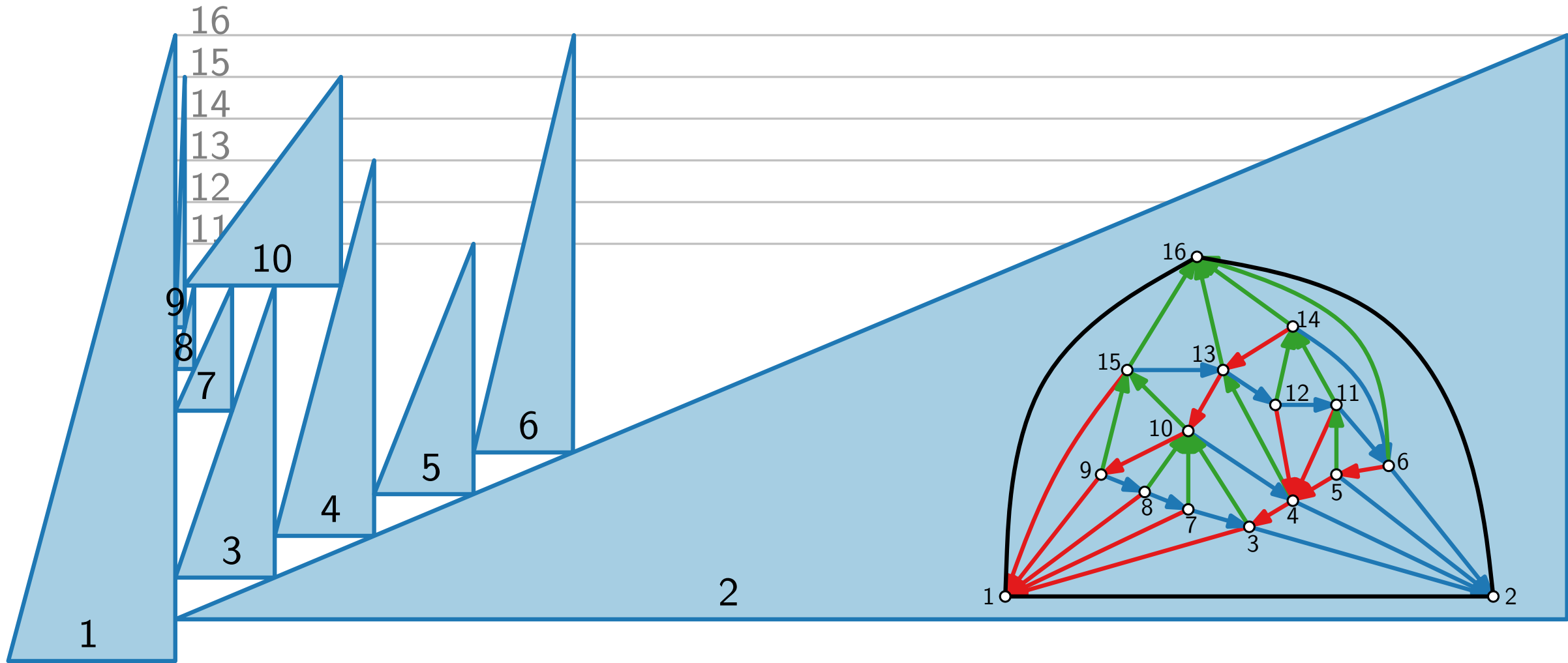
Triangle Contact Representation Example



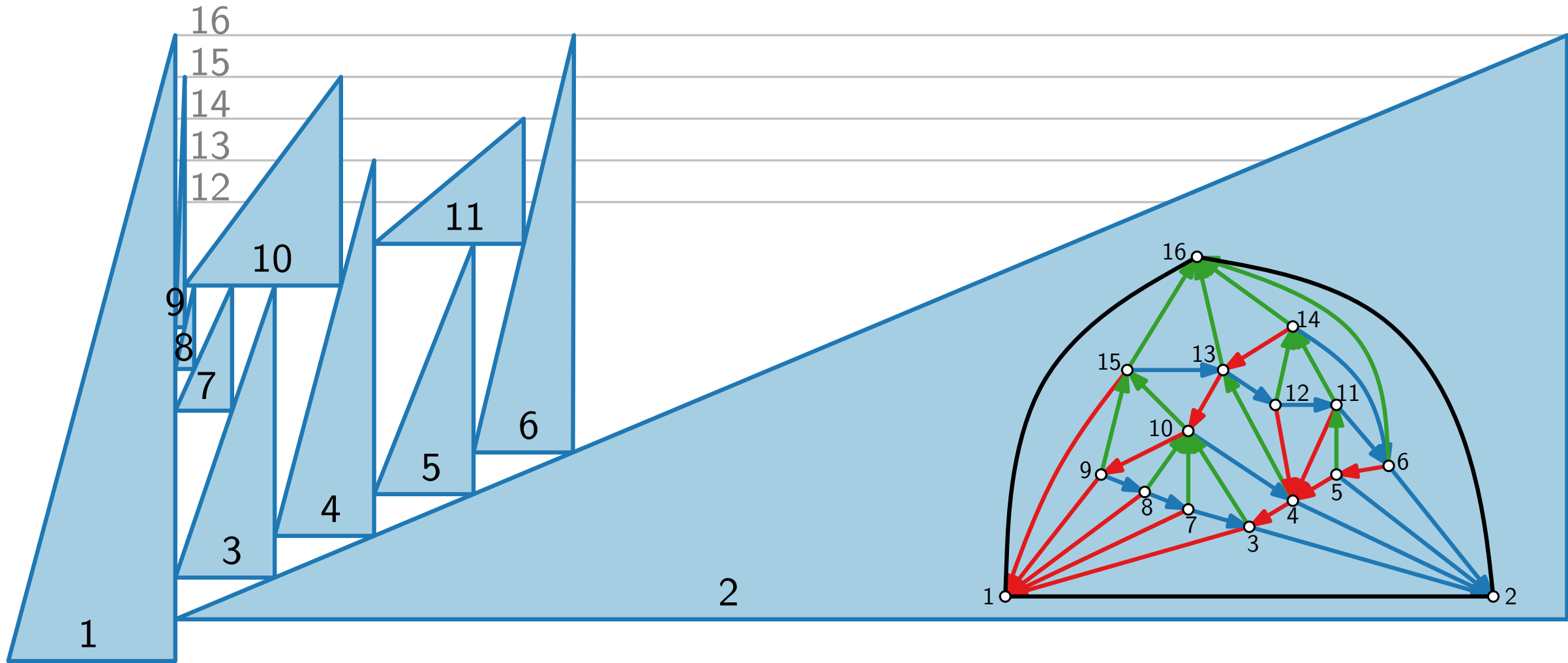
Triangle Contact Representation Example



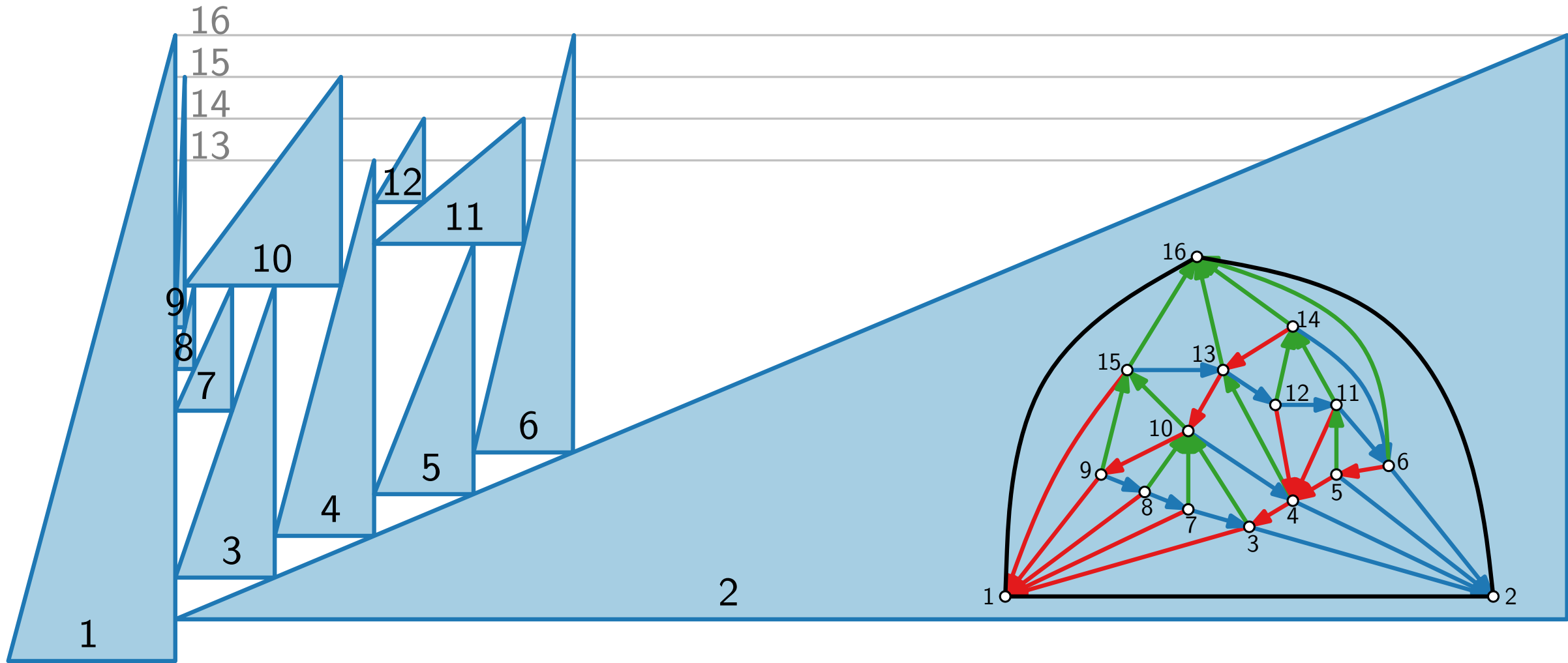
Triangle Contact Representation Example



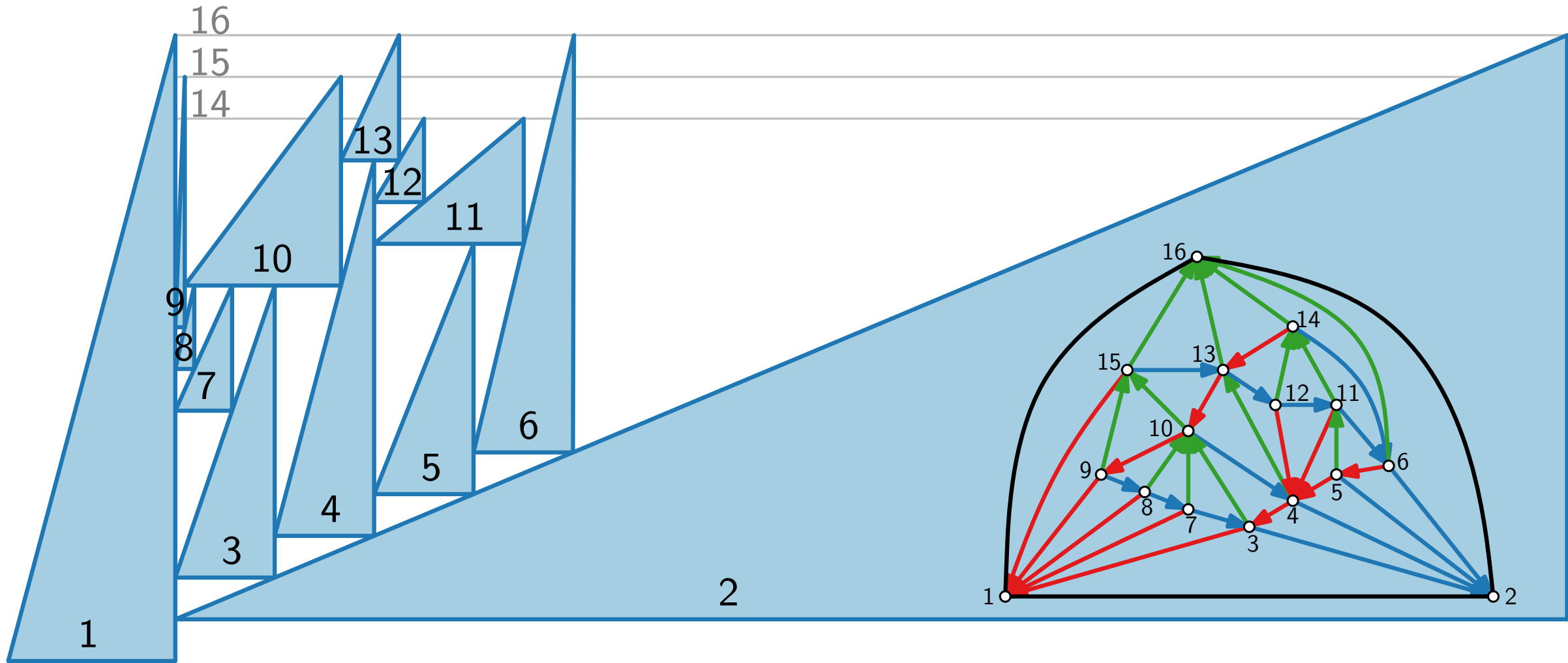
Triangle Contact Representation Example



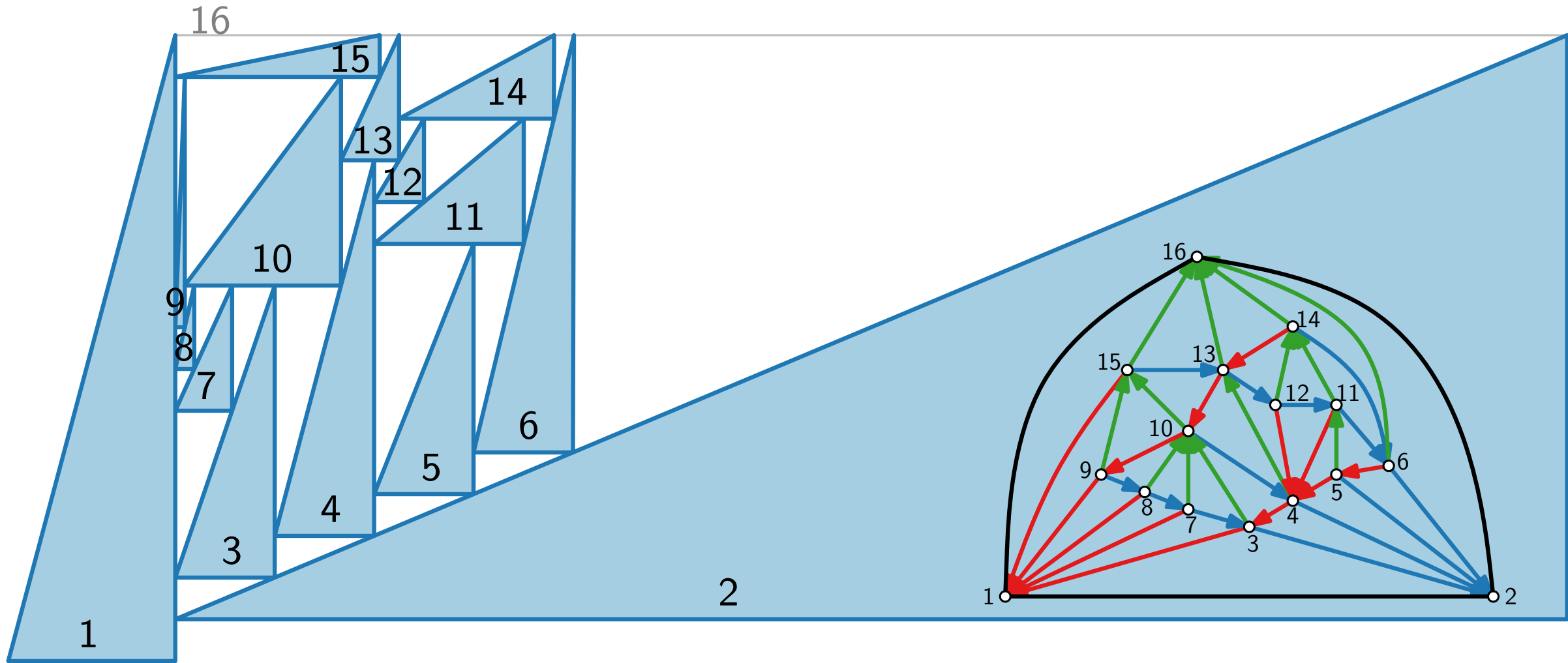
Triangle Contact Representation Example



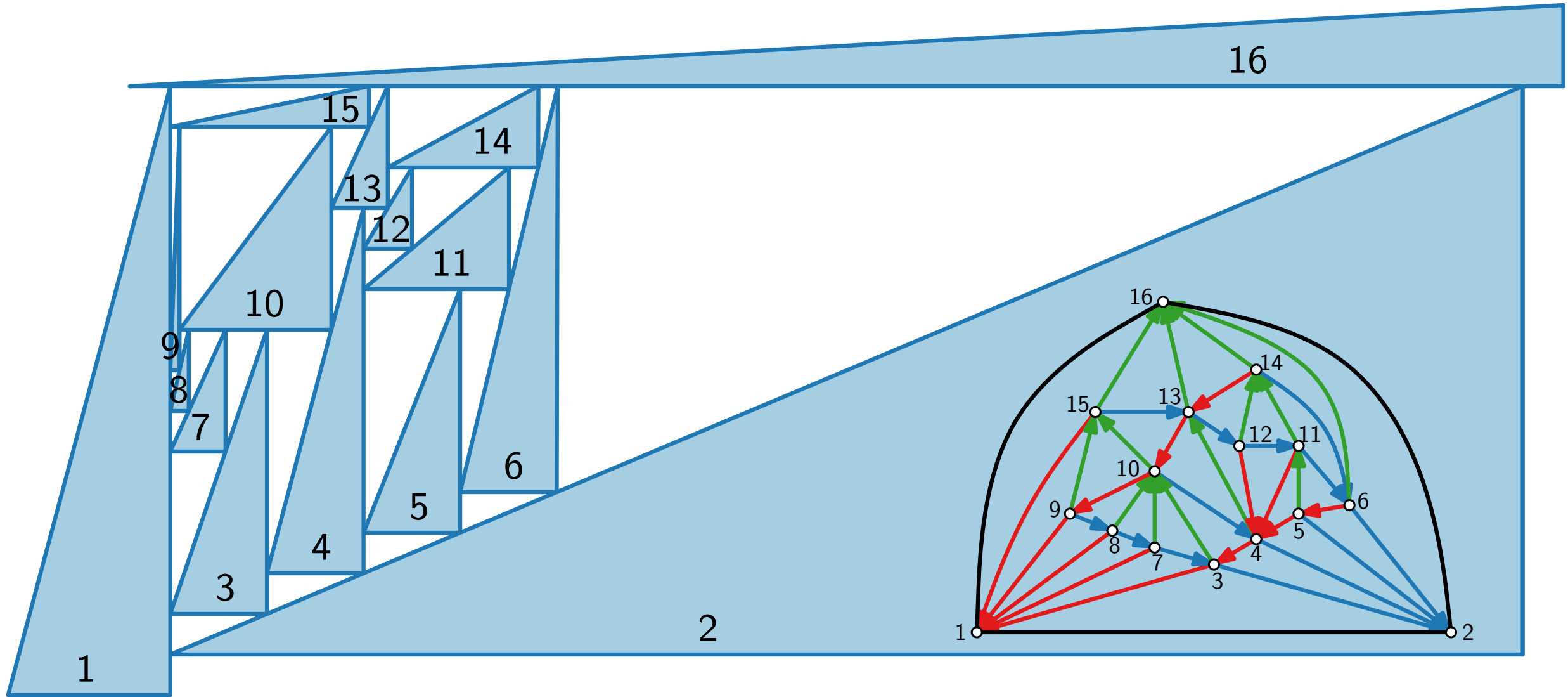
Triangle Contact Representation Example



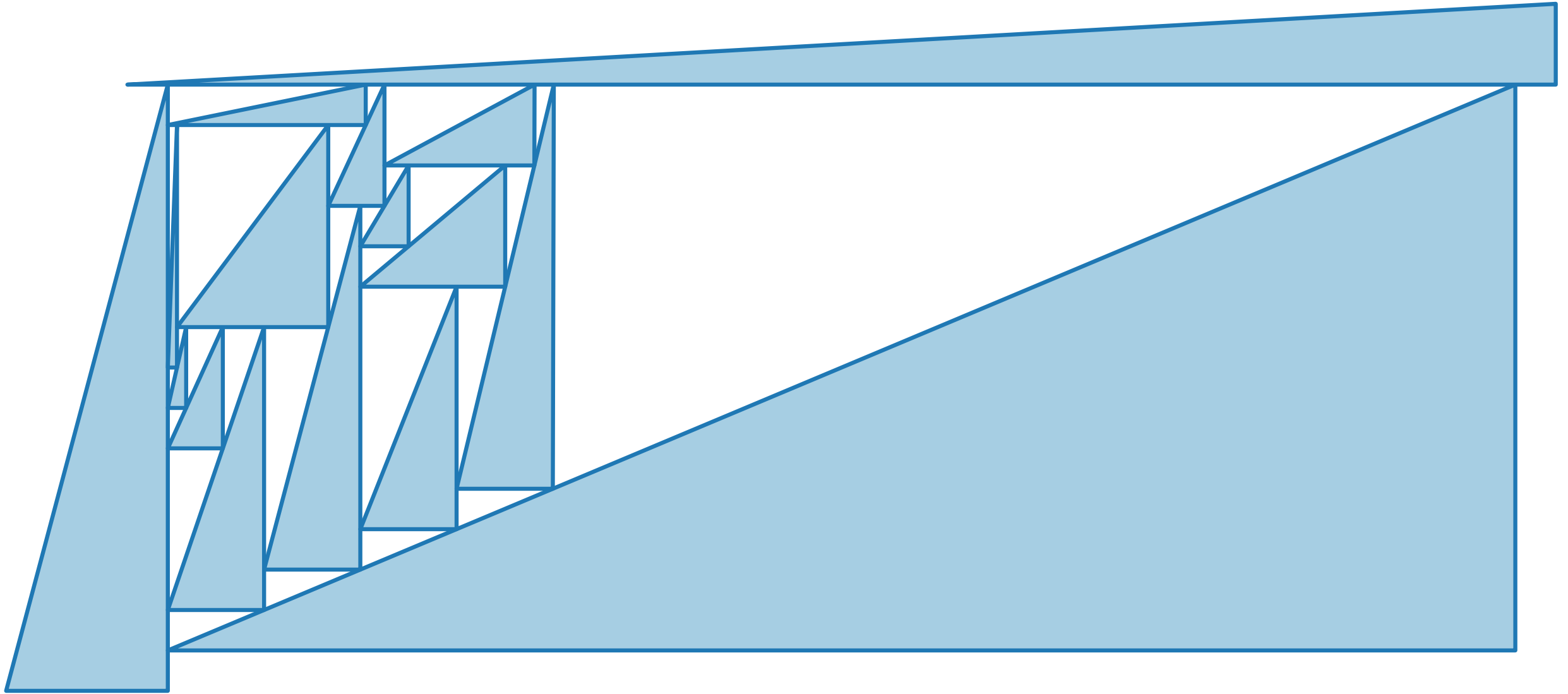
Triangle Contact Representation Example



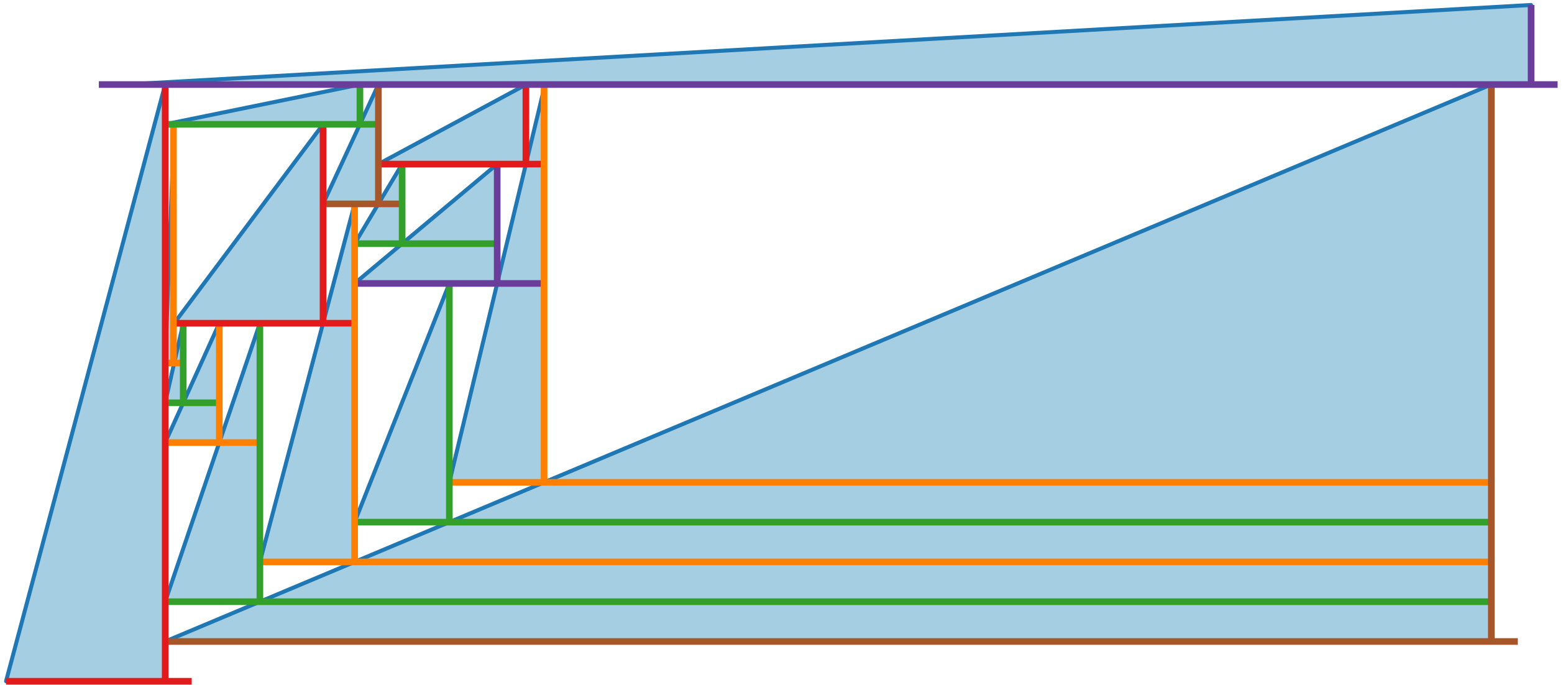
Triangle Contact Representation Example



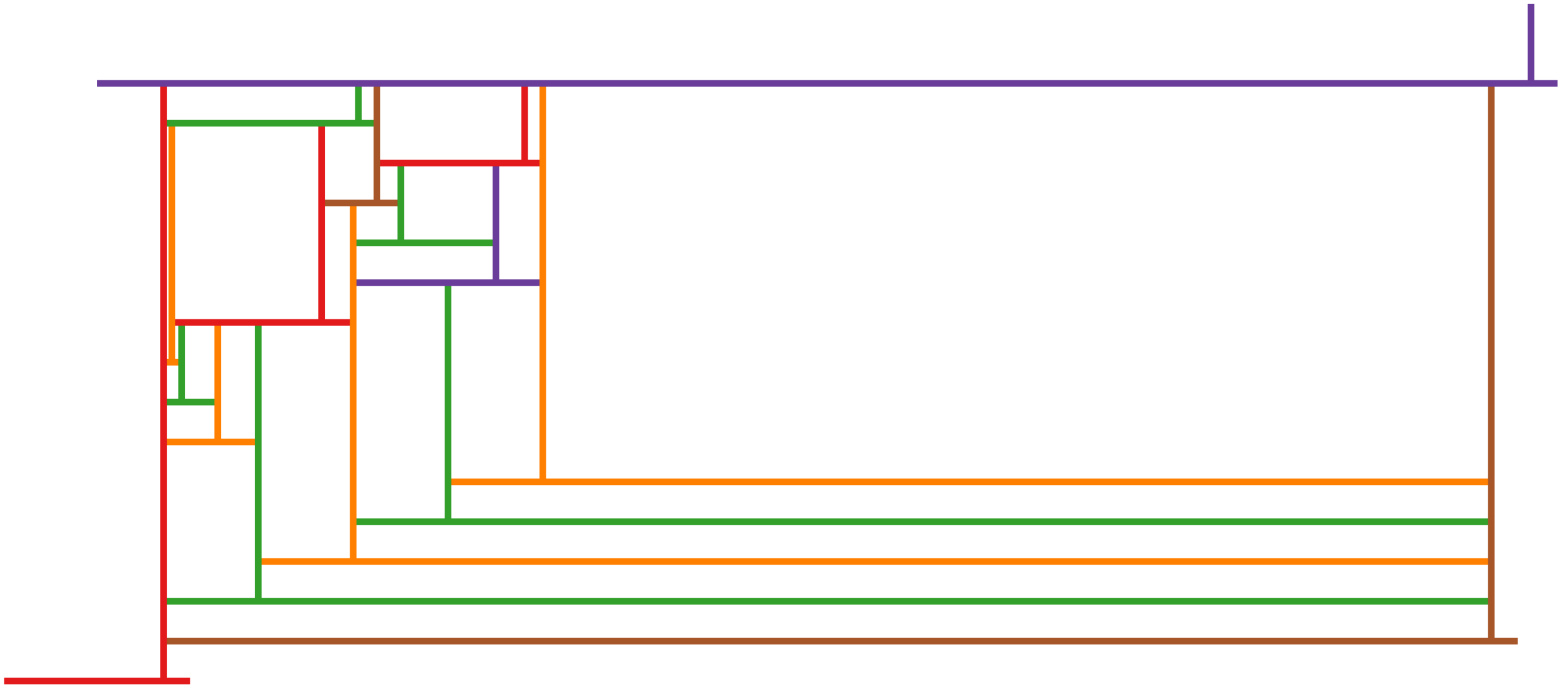
T-shape Contact Representation



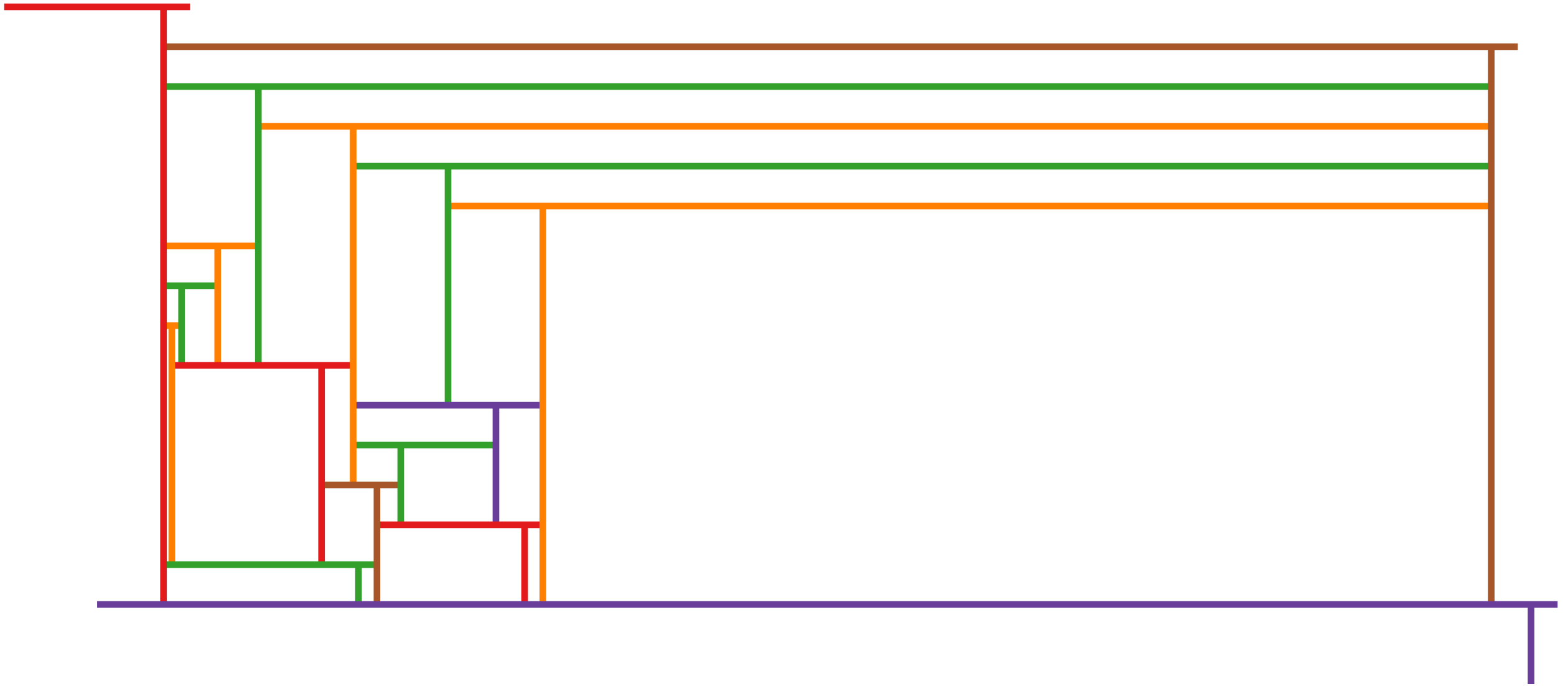
T-shape Contact Representation



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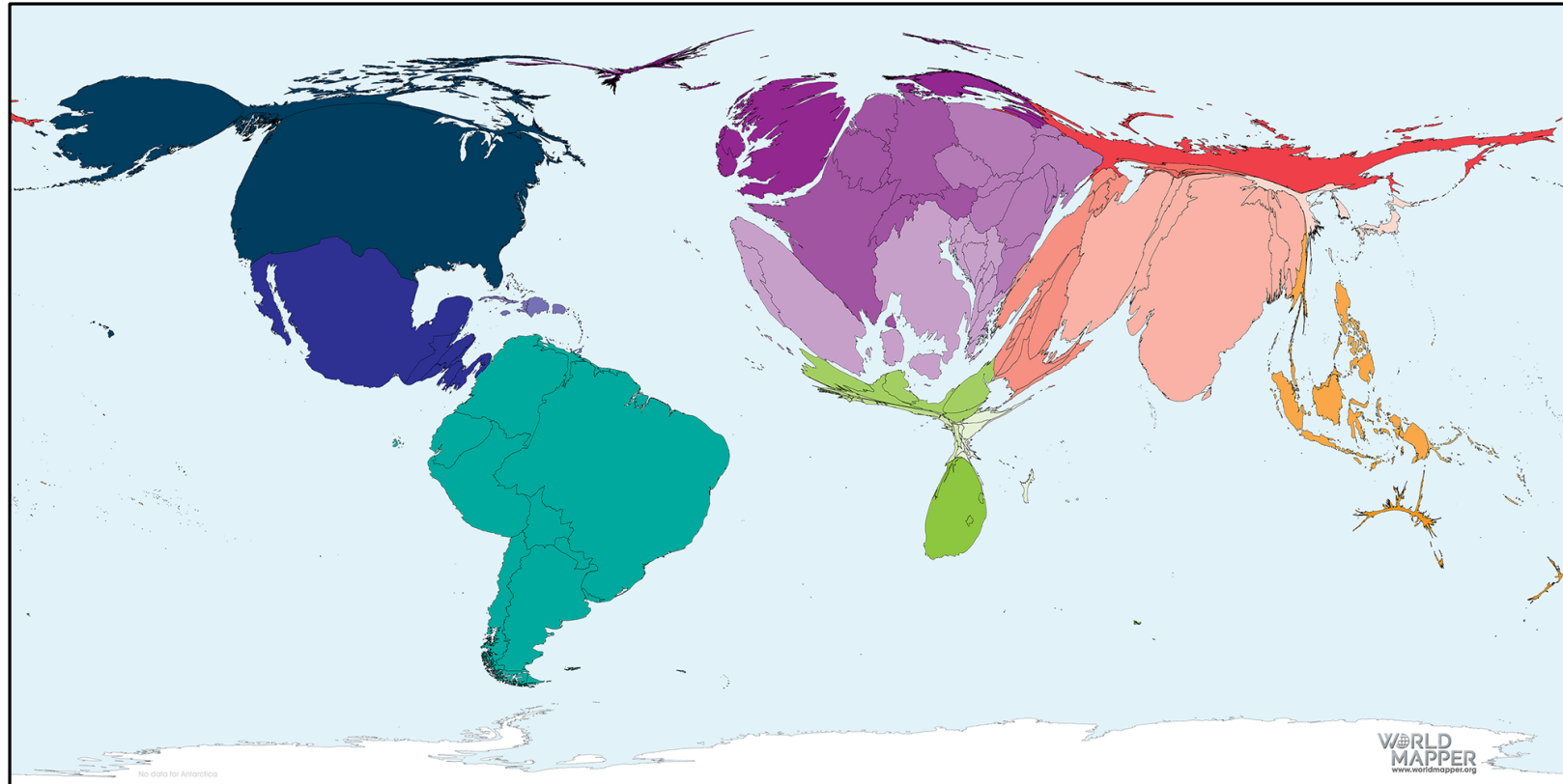


T-shape Contact Representation



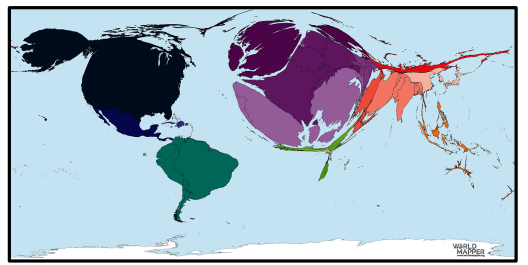
Cartograms

Cartograms



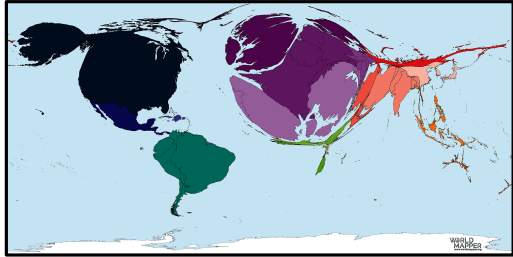
COVID19 reported deaths (January 1, 2021)

Cartograms

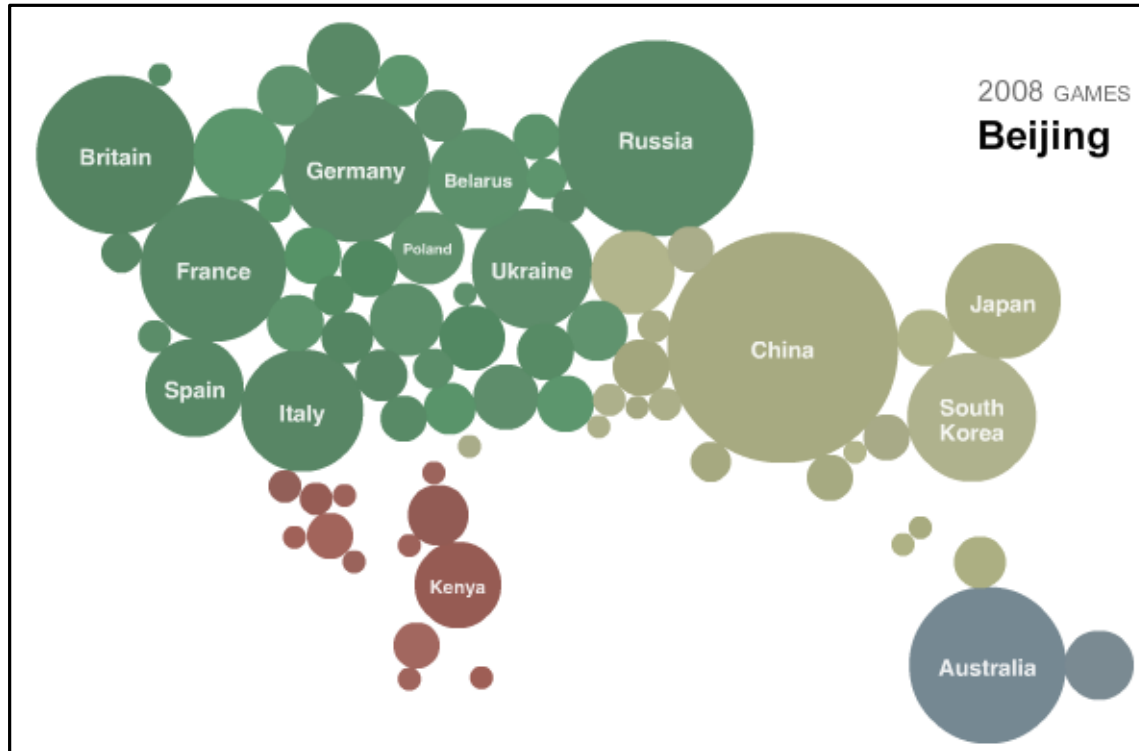


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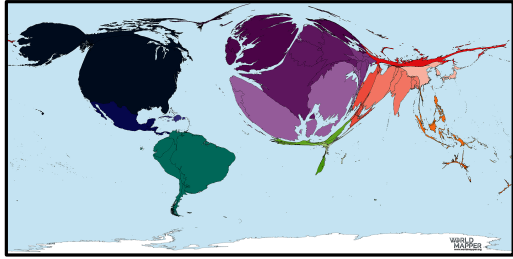
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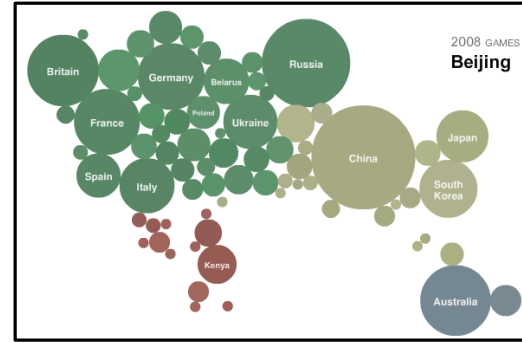
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Cartograms

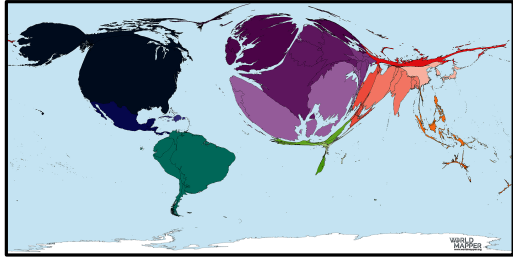


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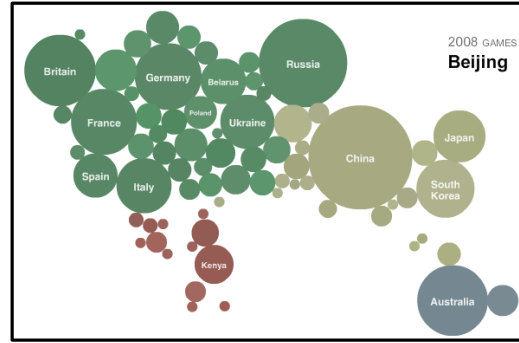


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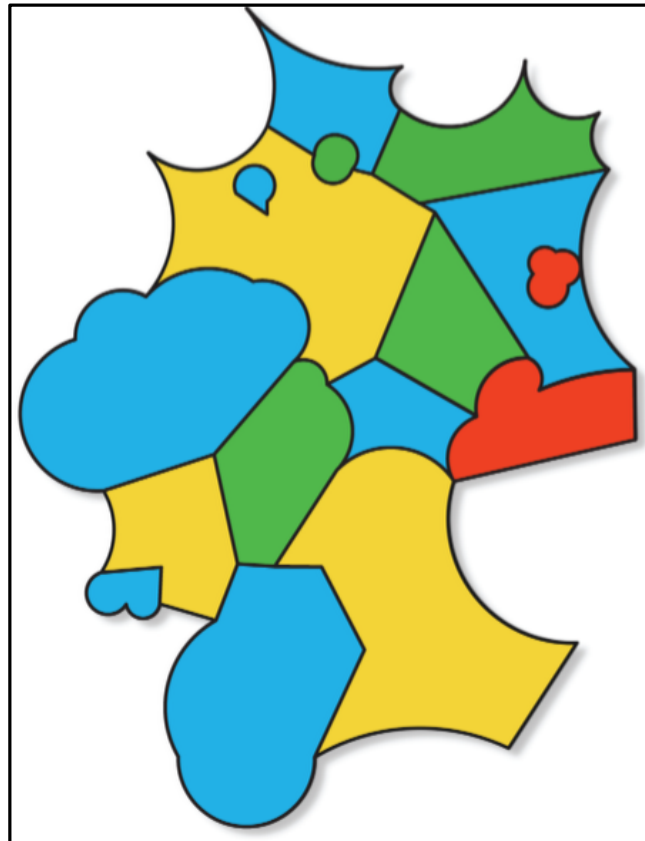
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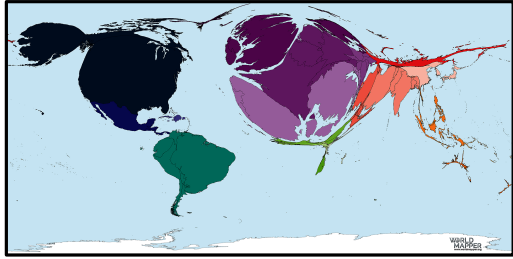
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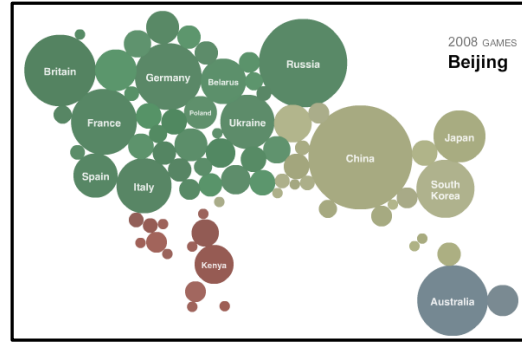
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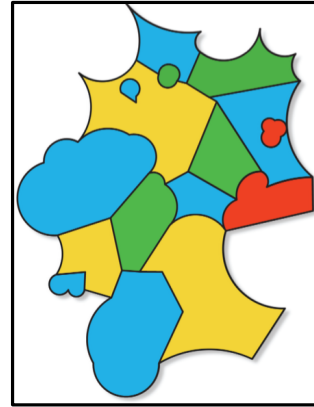
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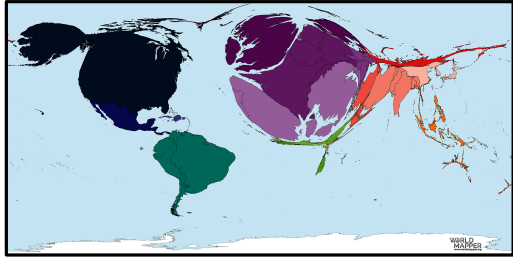
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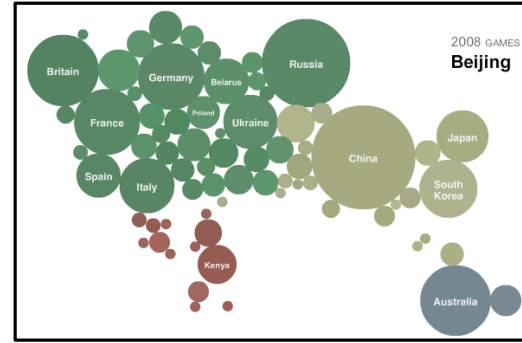
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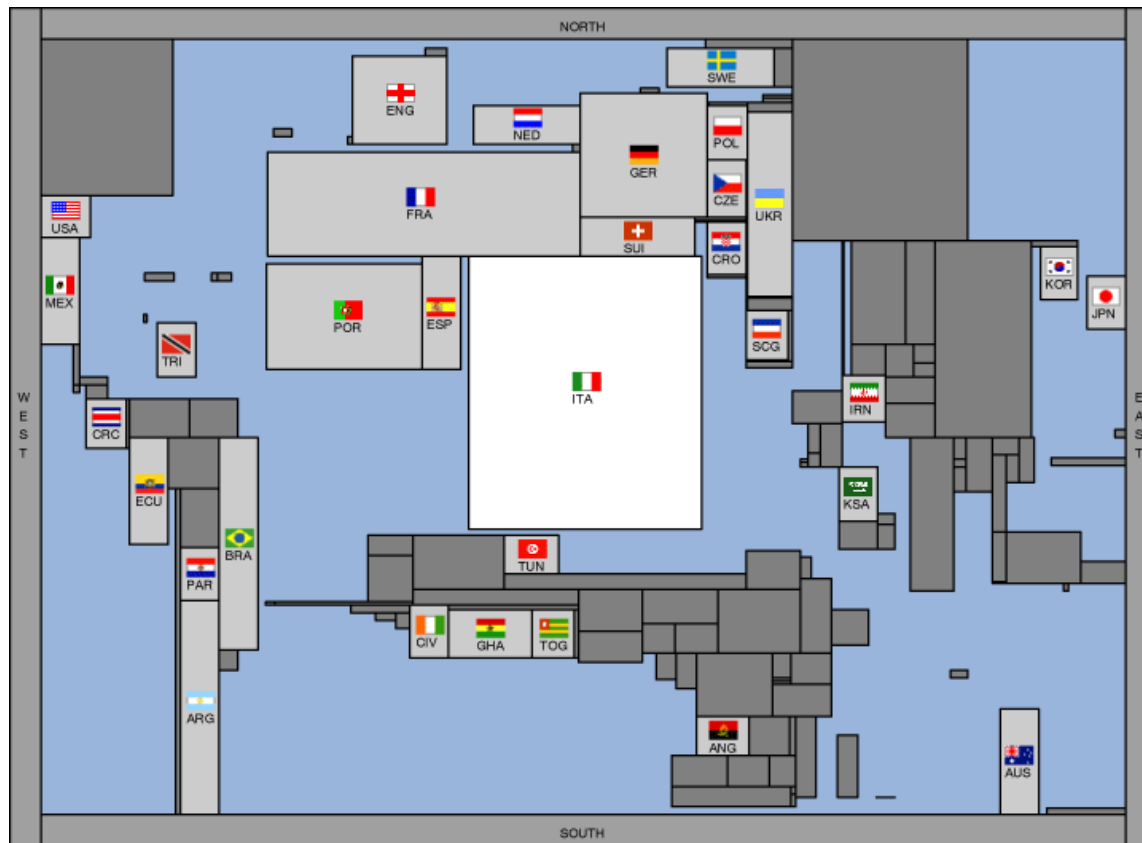
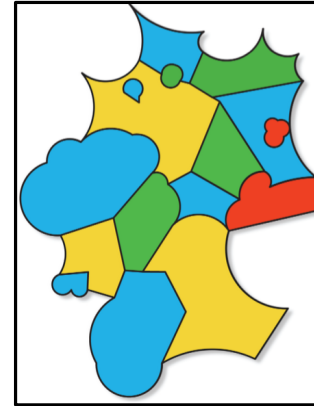
Cartograms



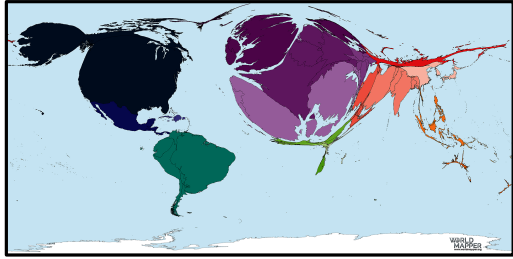
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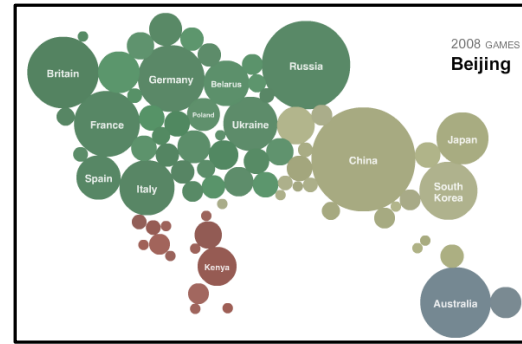
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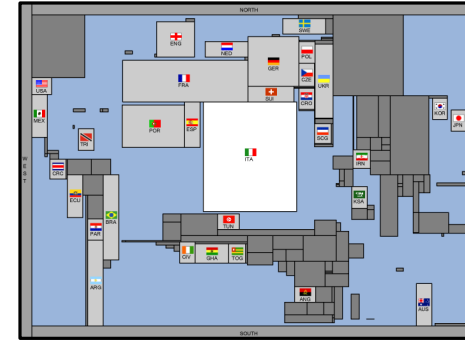
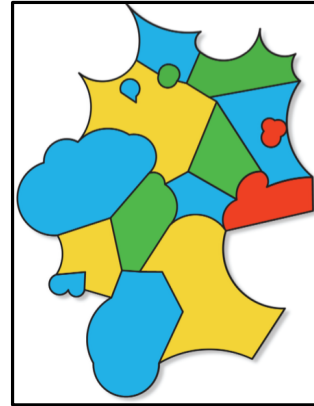
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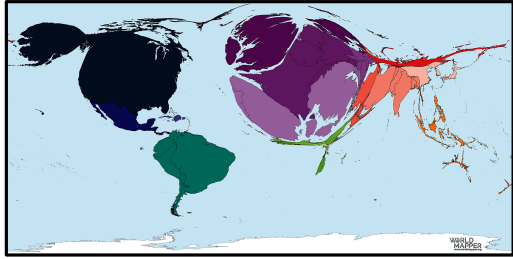


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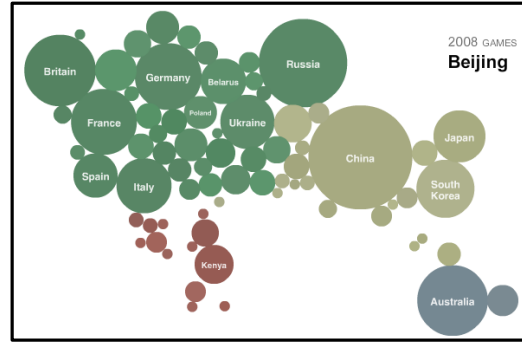


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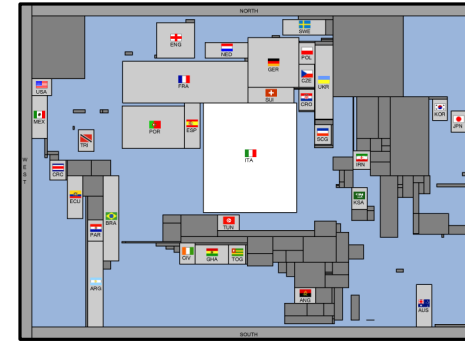
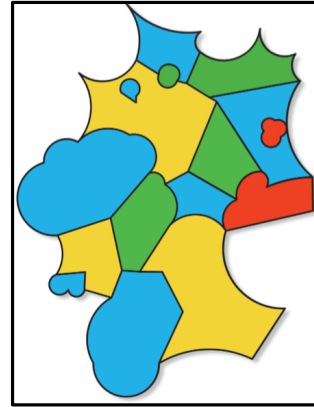
Cartograms



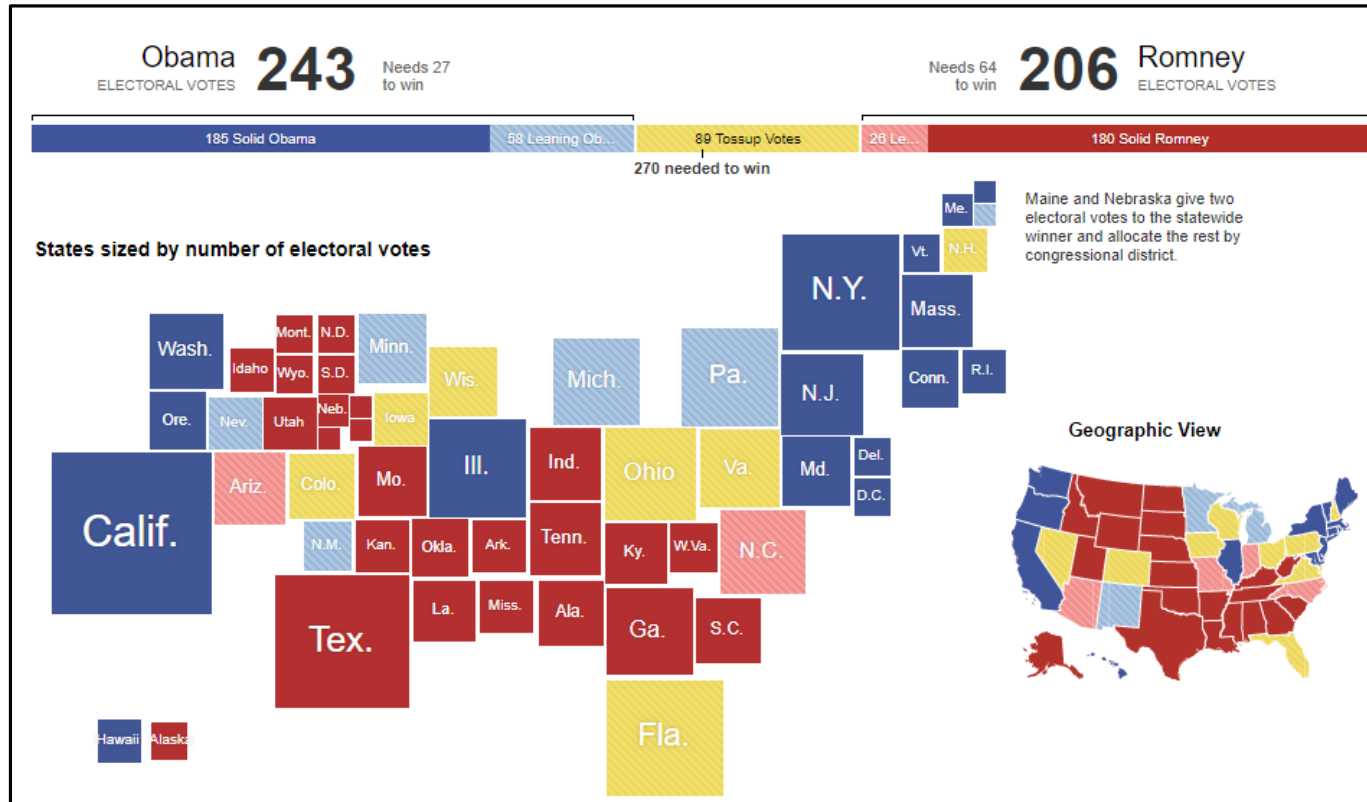
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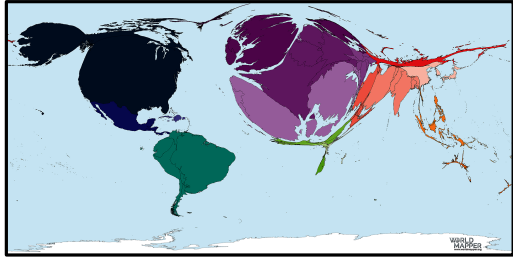
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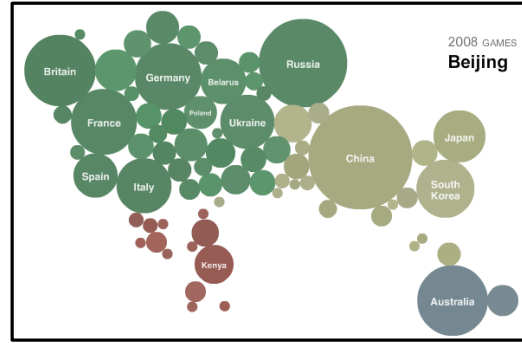
© Bettina Speckmann



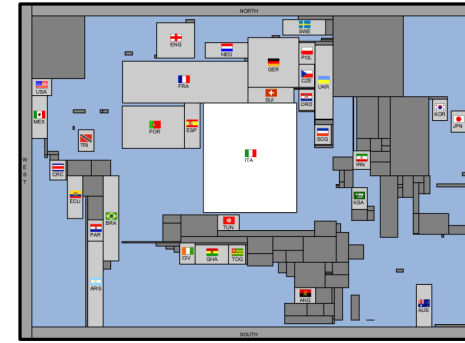
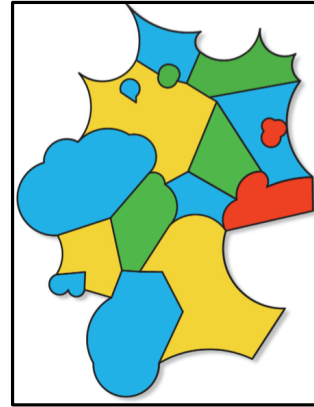
Cartograms



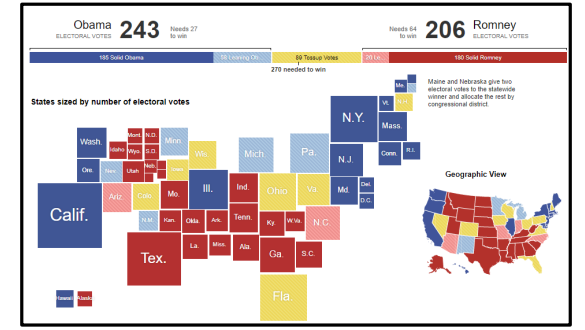
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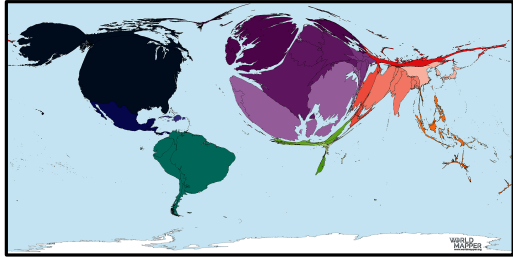


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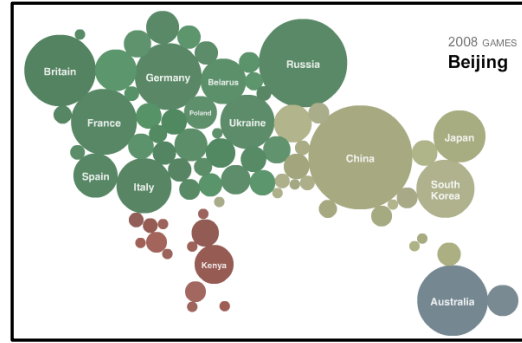


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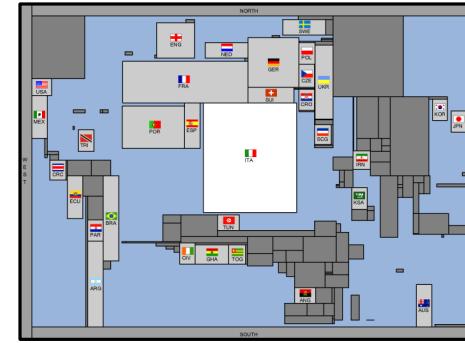
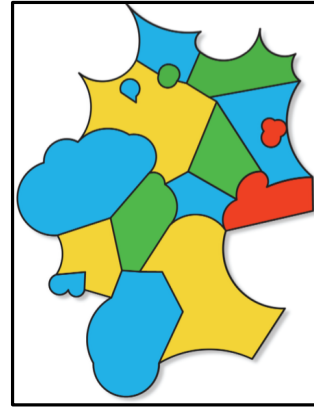
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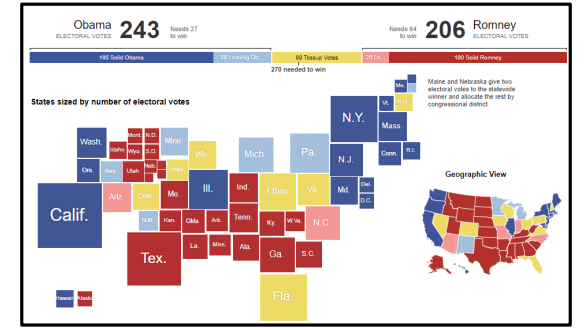
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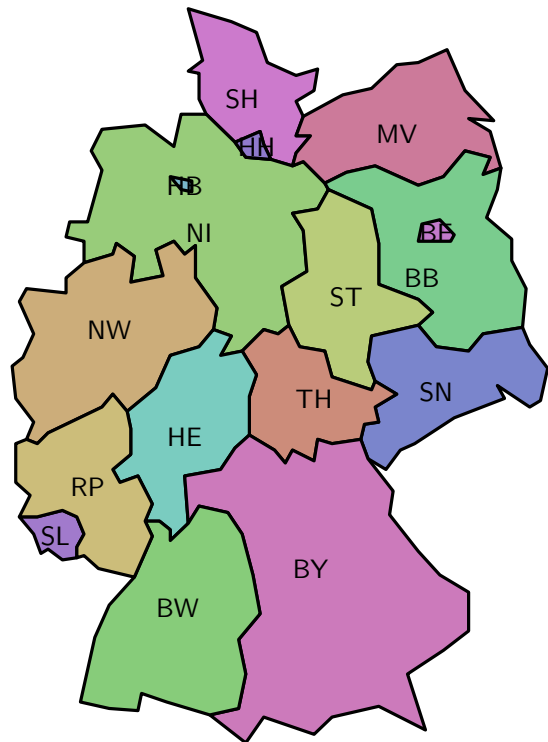
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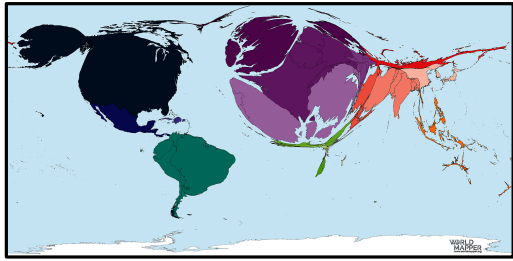
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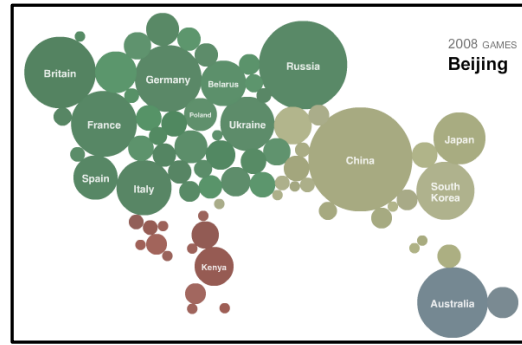
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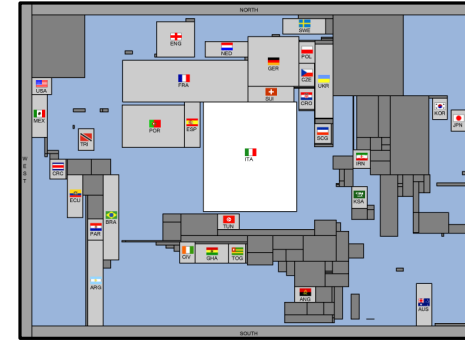
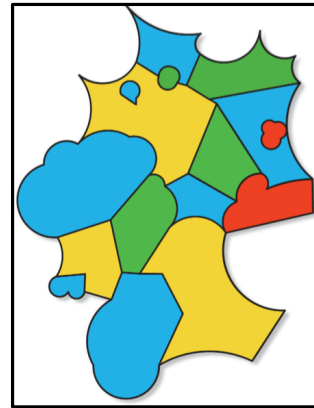
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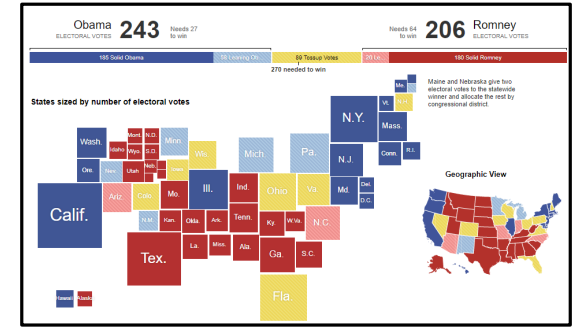
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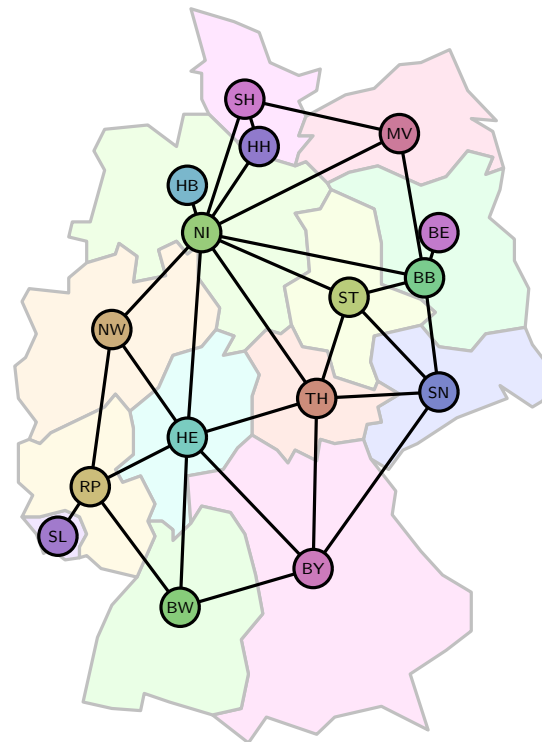
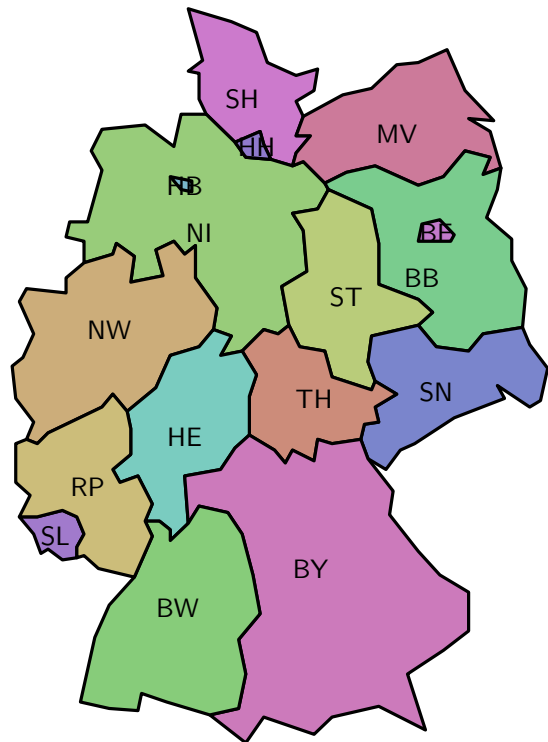
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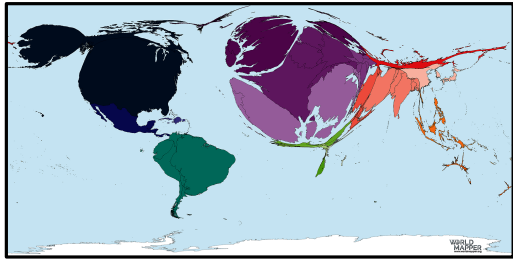
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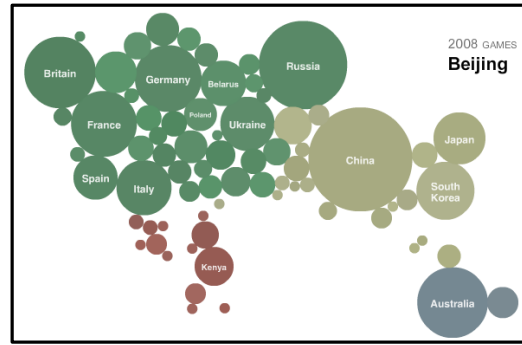
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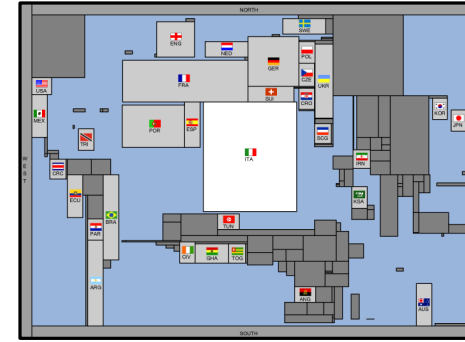
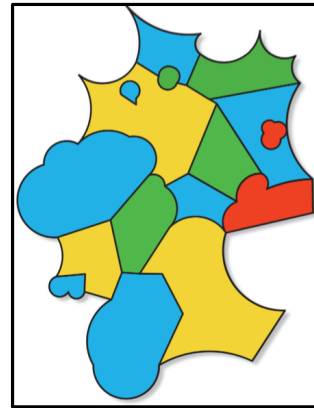
Cartograms



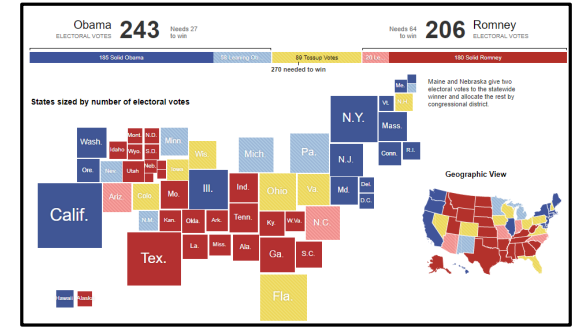
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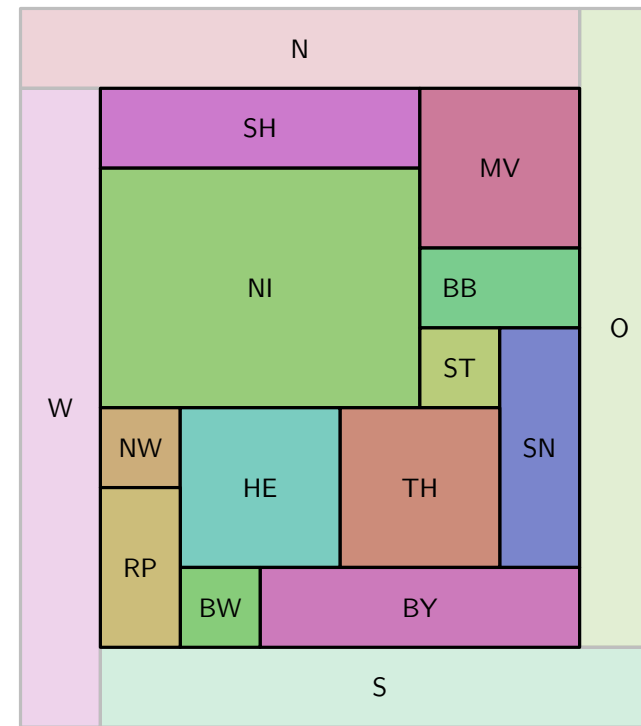
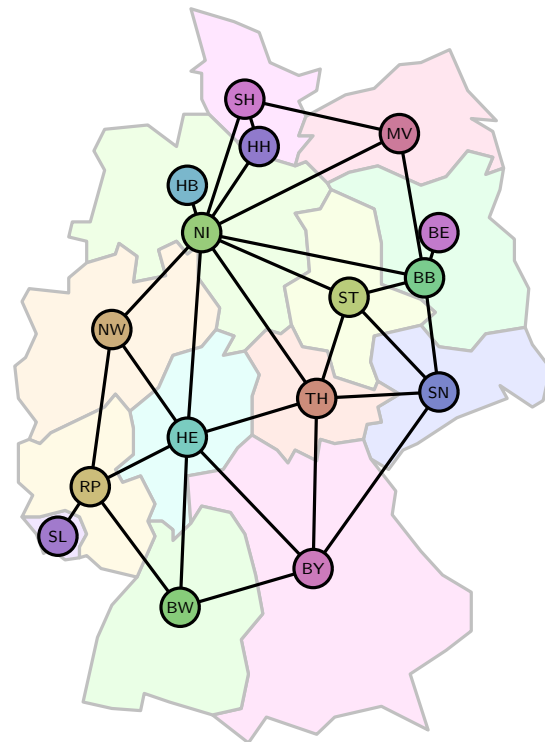
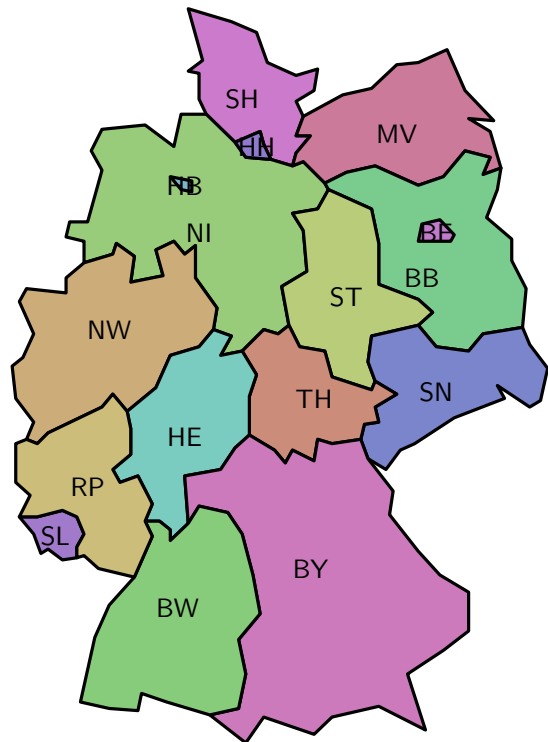
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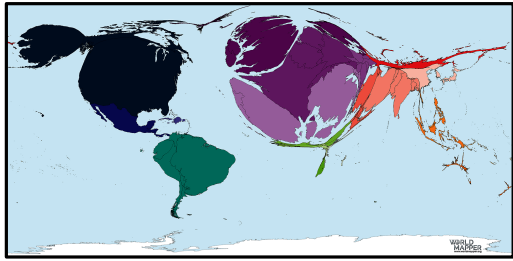
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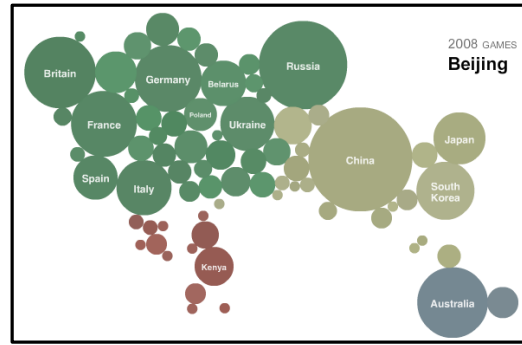
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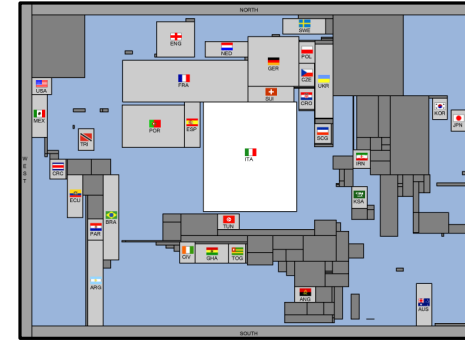
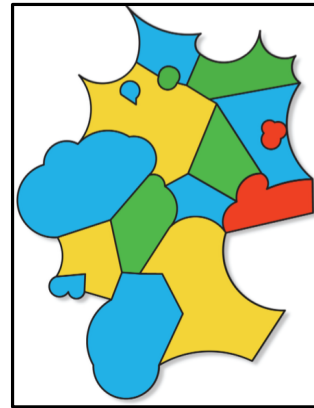
Cartograms



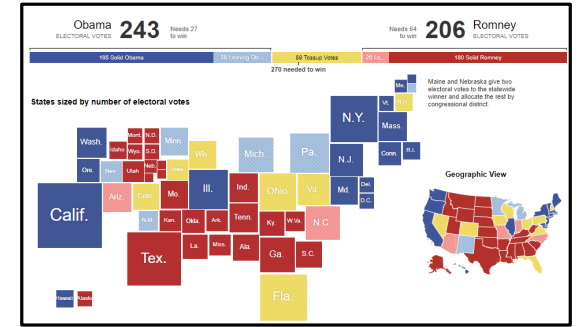
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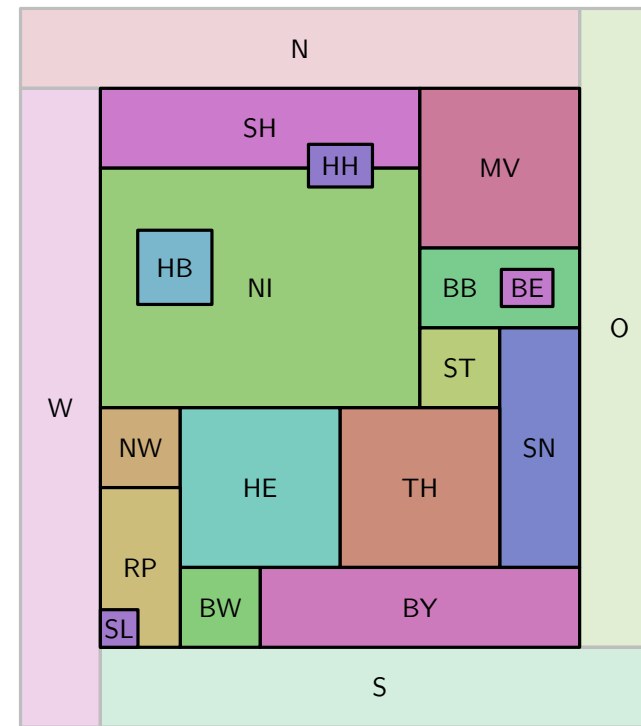
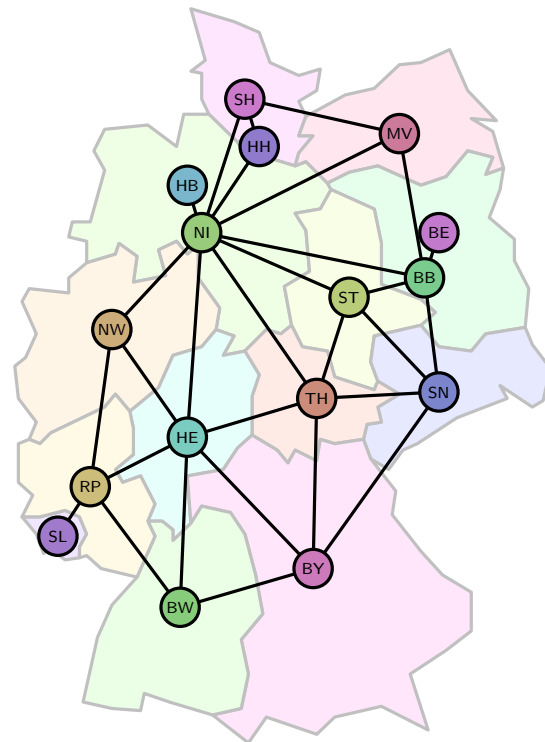
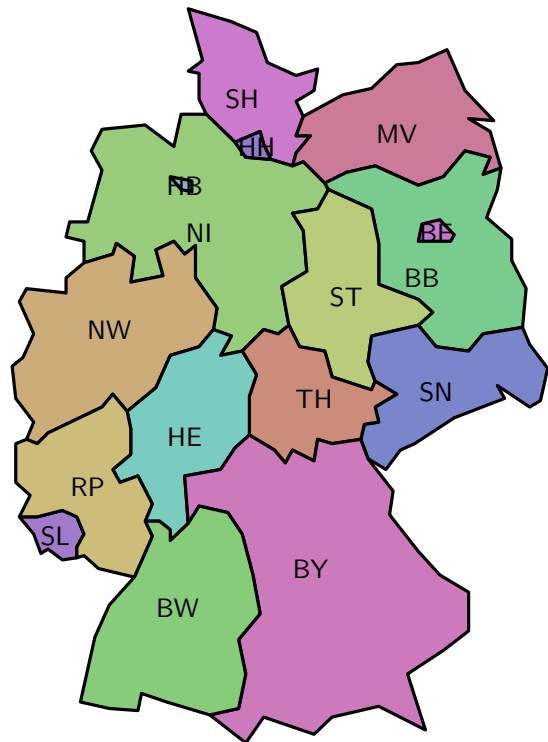
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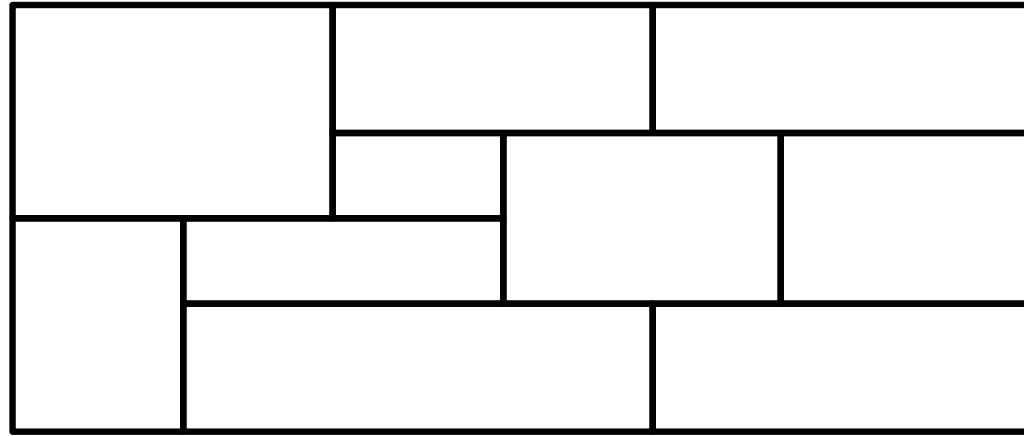
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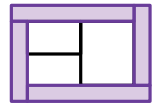
Rectangular Dual



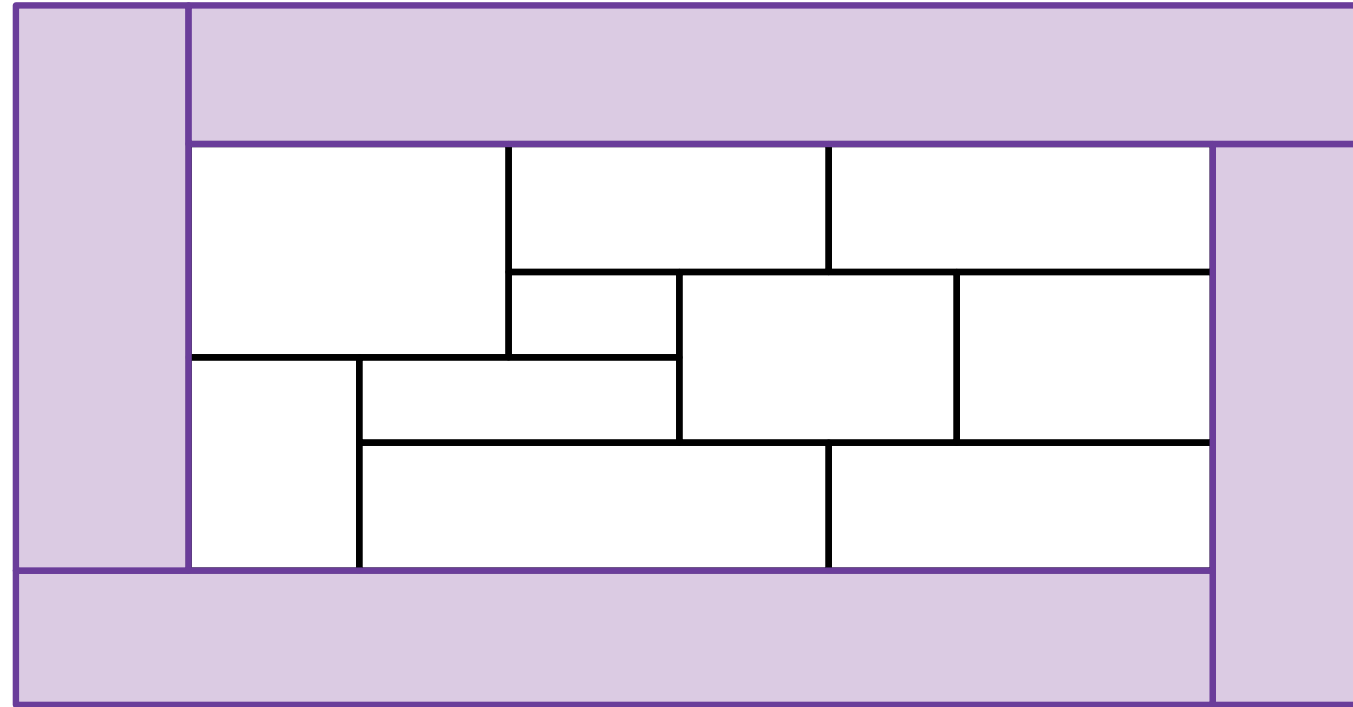
Rectangular Dual



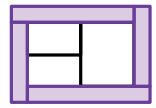
Rectangular Dual



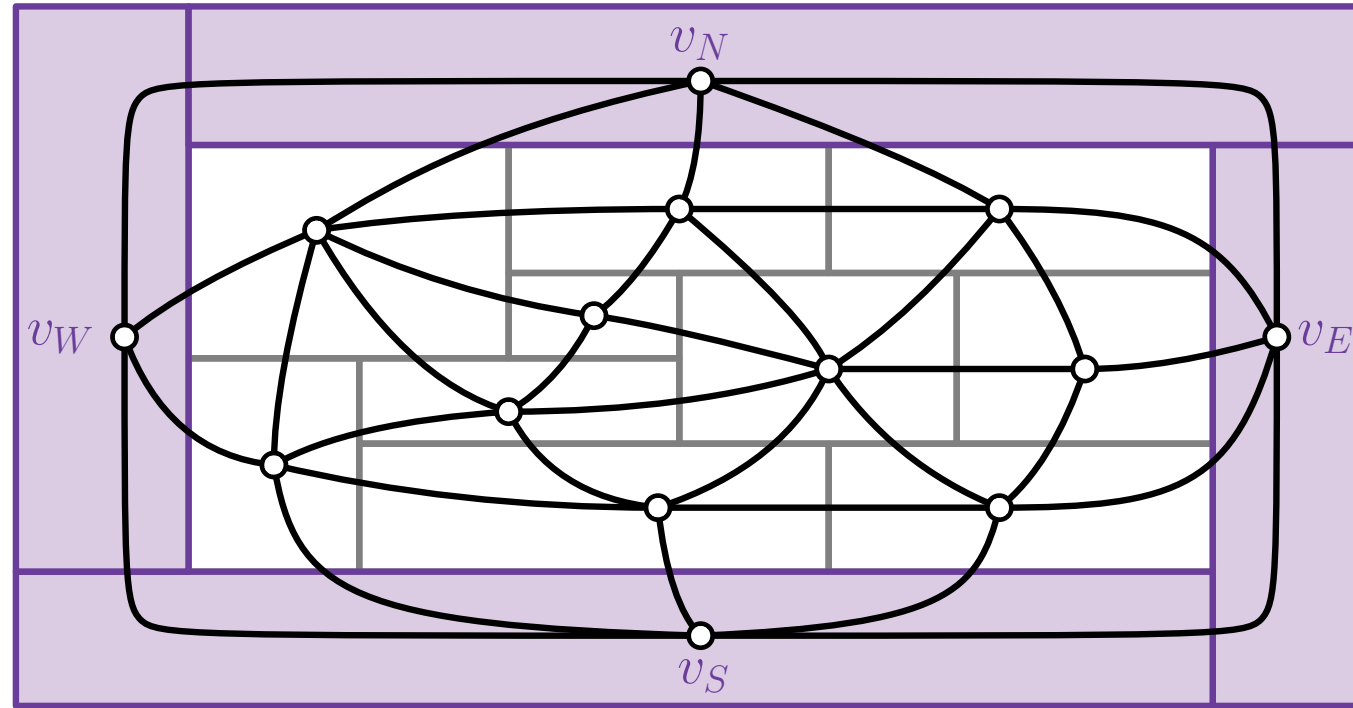
RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R} 

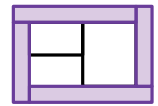
Rectangular Dual



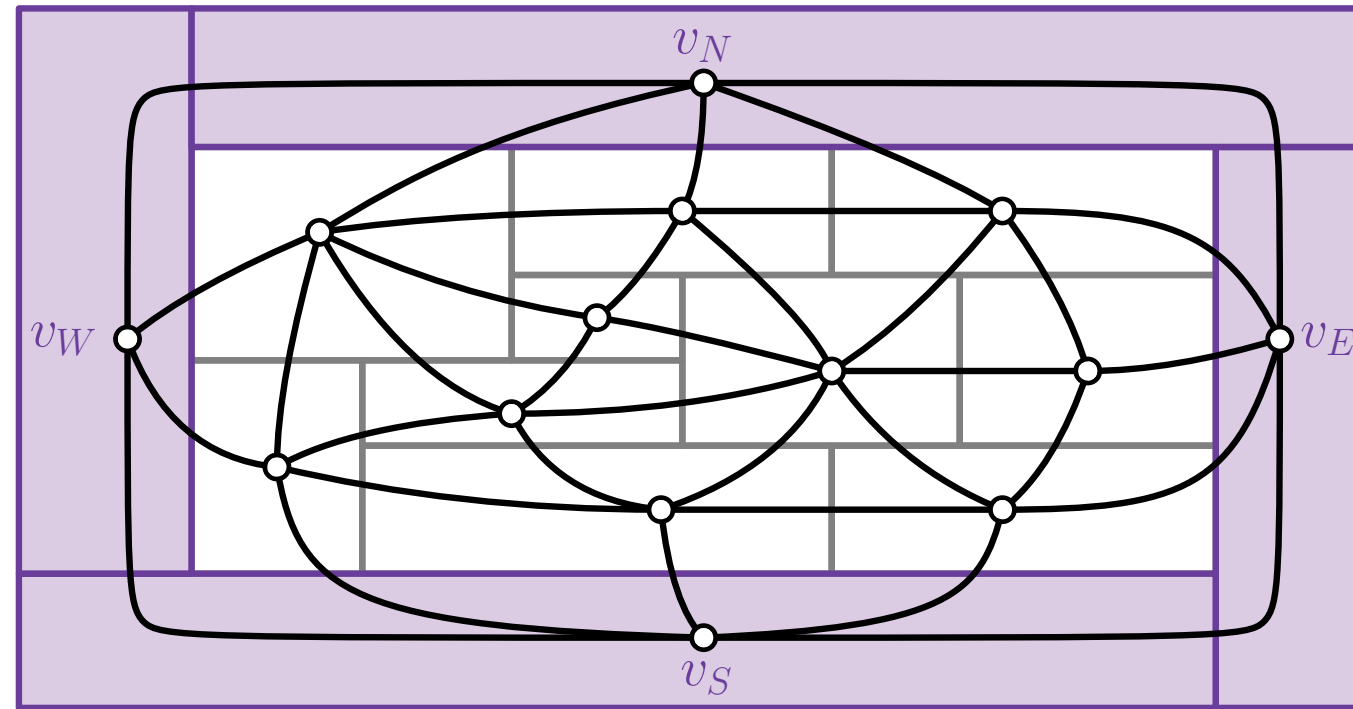
RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R} 

Rectangular Dual

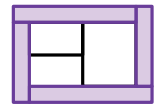


RD

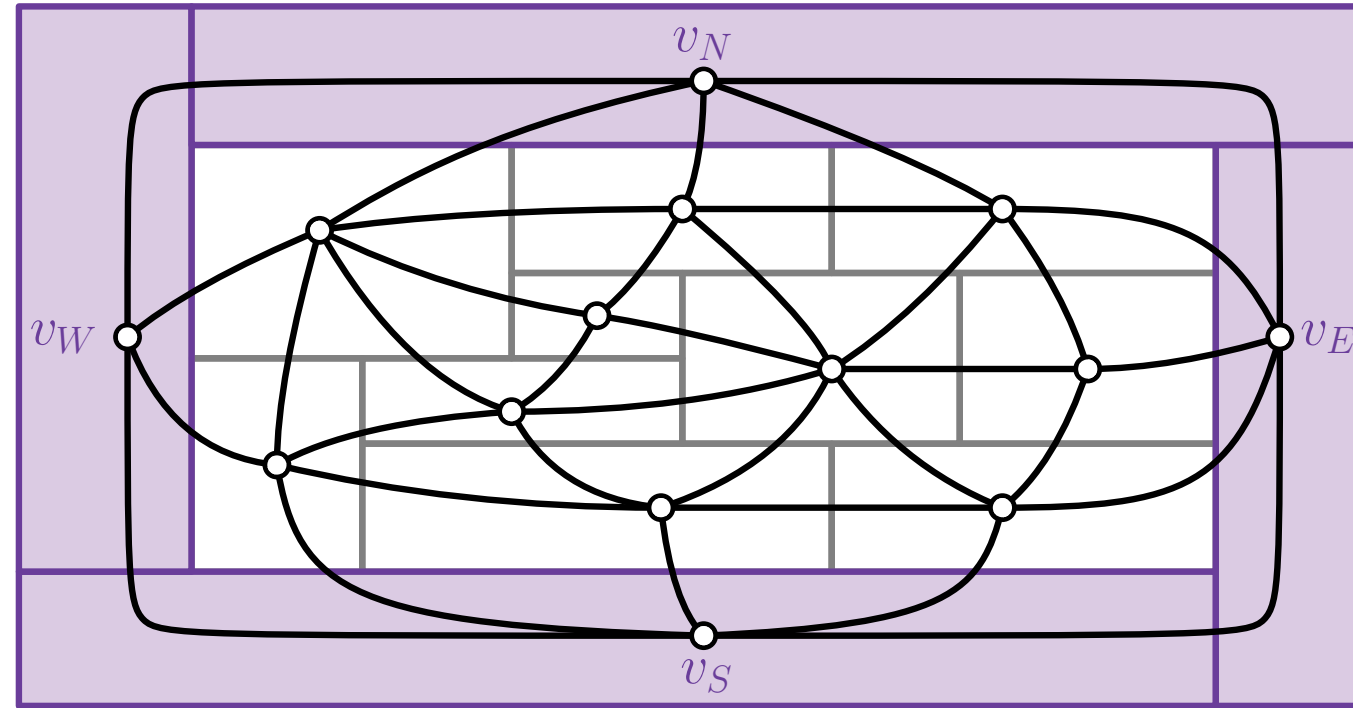
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R} 

A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

Rectangular Dual

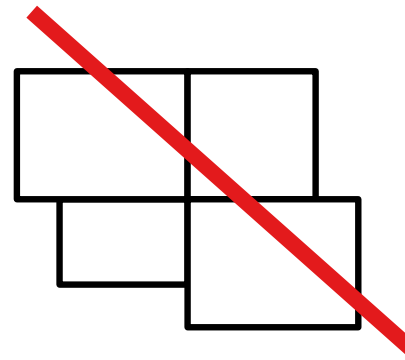


RD

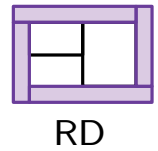
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R} 

A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

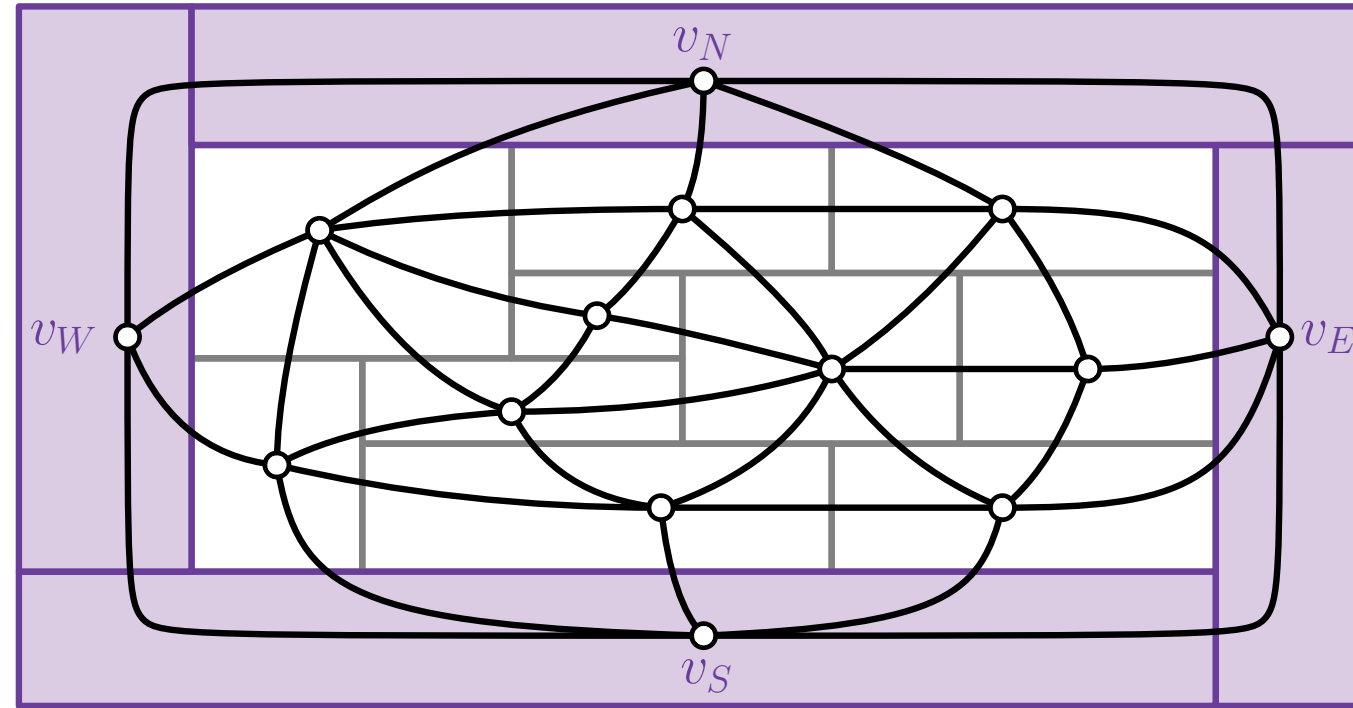
- no four rectangles share a point,



Rectangular Dual

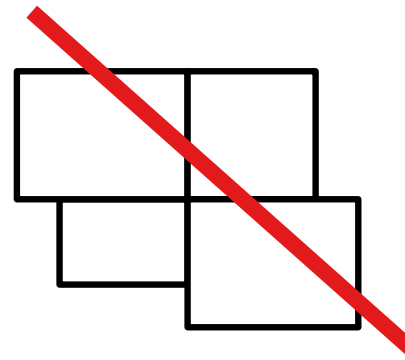


RD

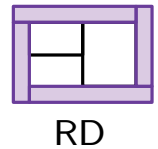
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R} 

A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

- no four rectangles share a point, and
- the union of all rectangles is a rectangle

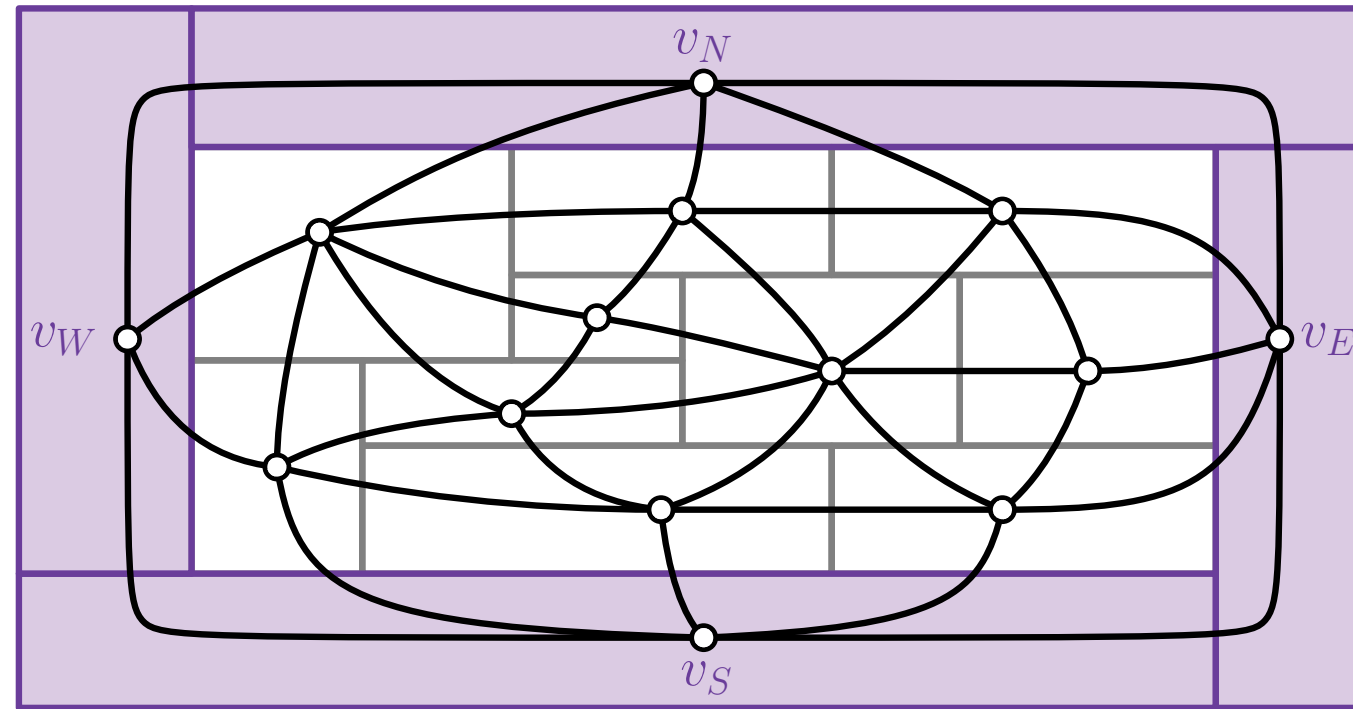


Rectangular Dual



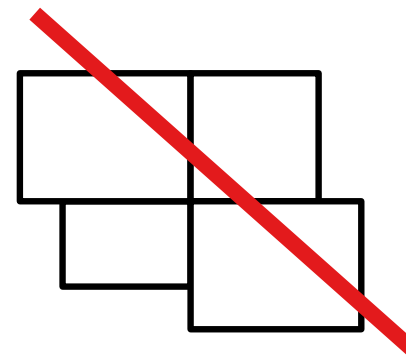
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

RD



A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

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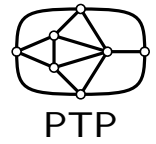


Theorem.

A graph G has a rectangular dual \mathcal{R} if and only if G is a PTP graph.

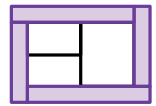
[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

Rectangular Dual



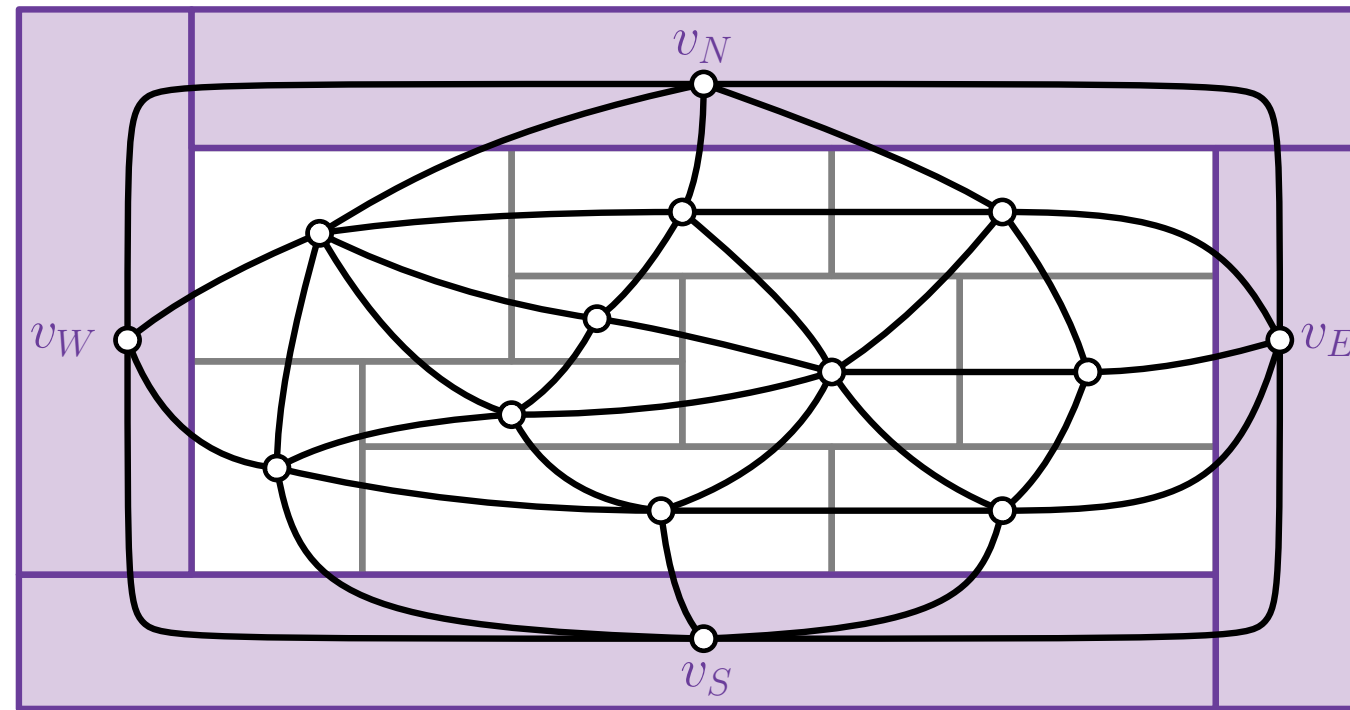
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

PTP



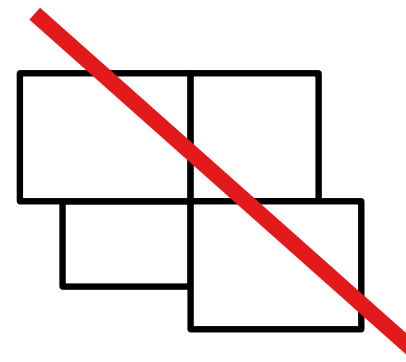
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

RD



A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

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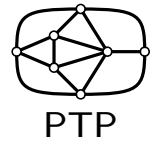


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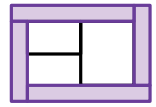
[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

Rectangular Dual



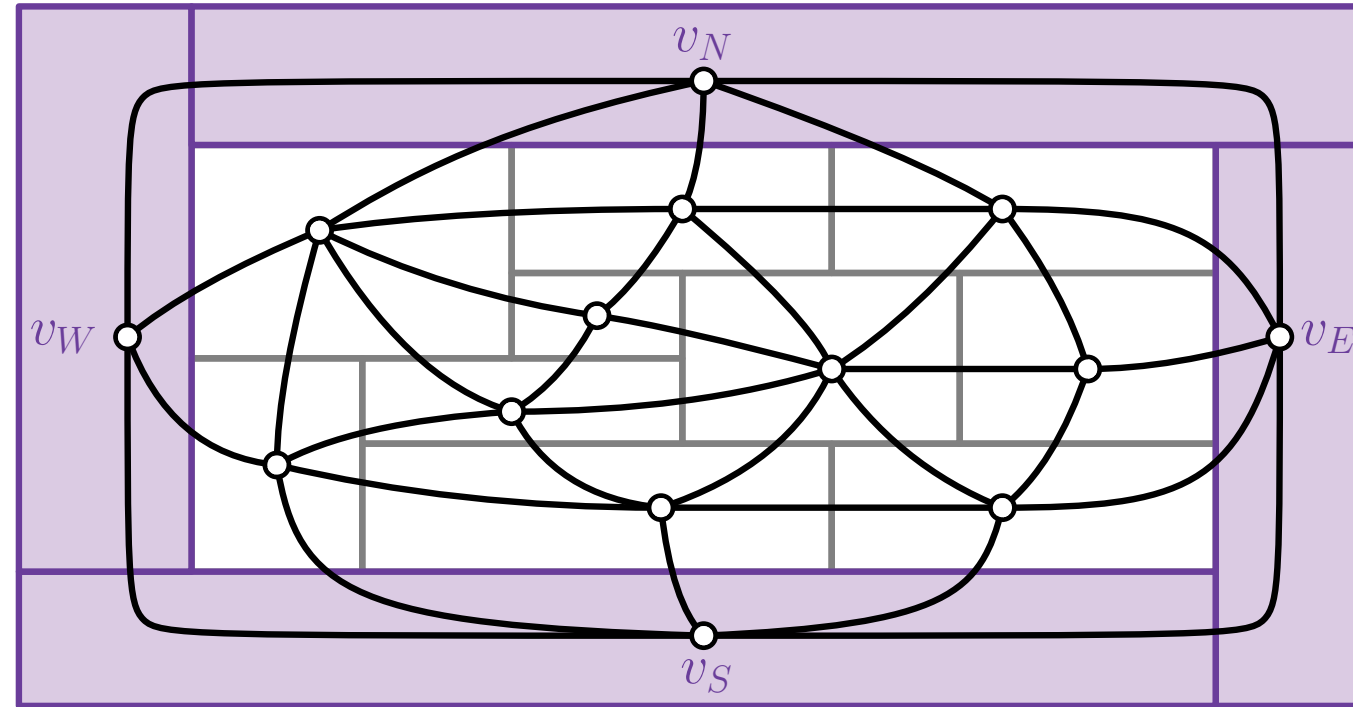
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

PTP



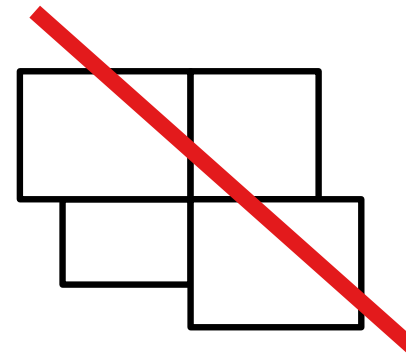
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

RD



A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

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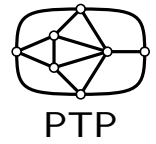


Theorem.

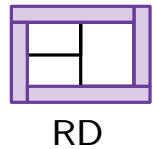
A graph G has a rectangular dual \mathcal{R} if and only if G is a PTP graph.

[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

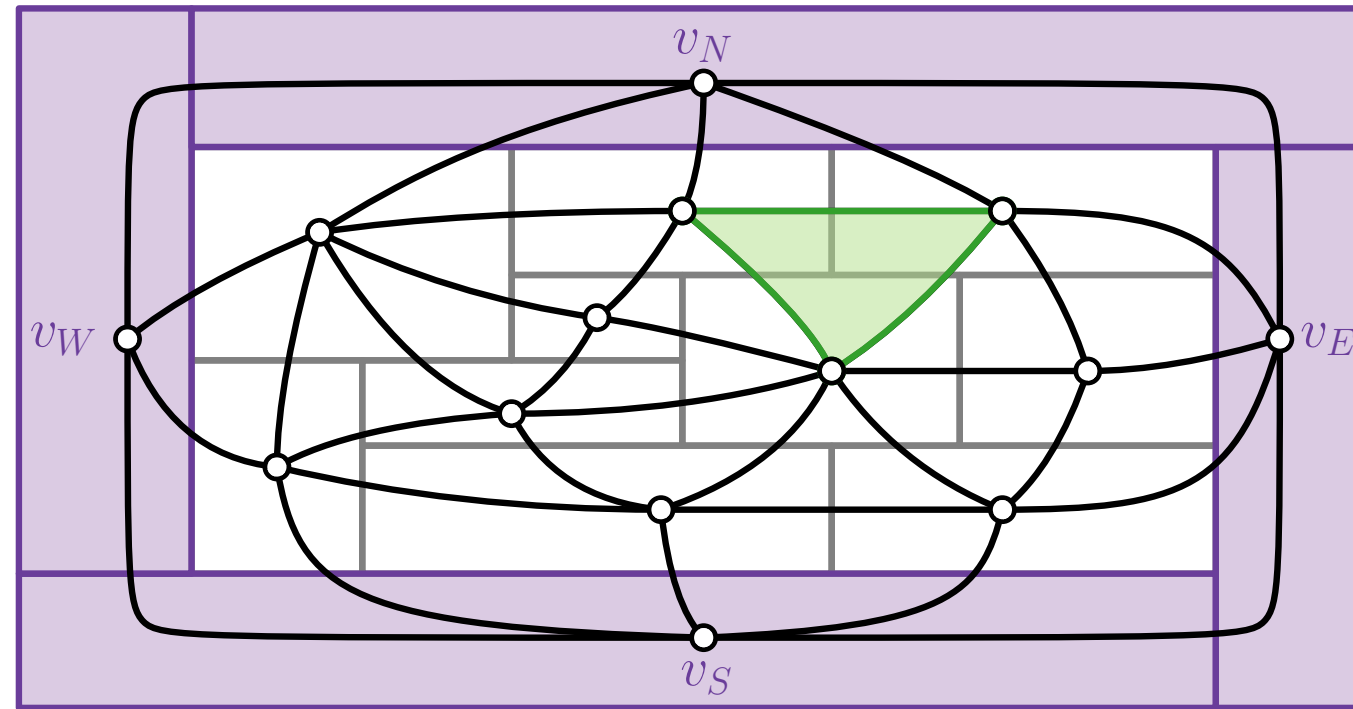
Rectangular Dual



Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

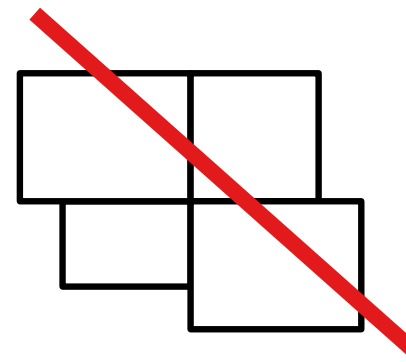


Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

- no four rectangles share a point, and
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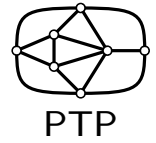


Theorem.

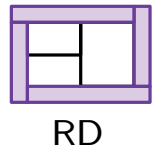
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[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

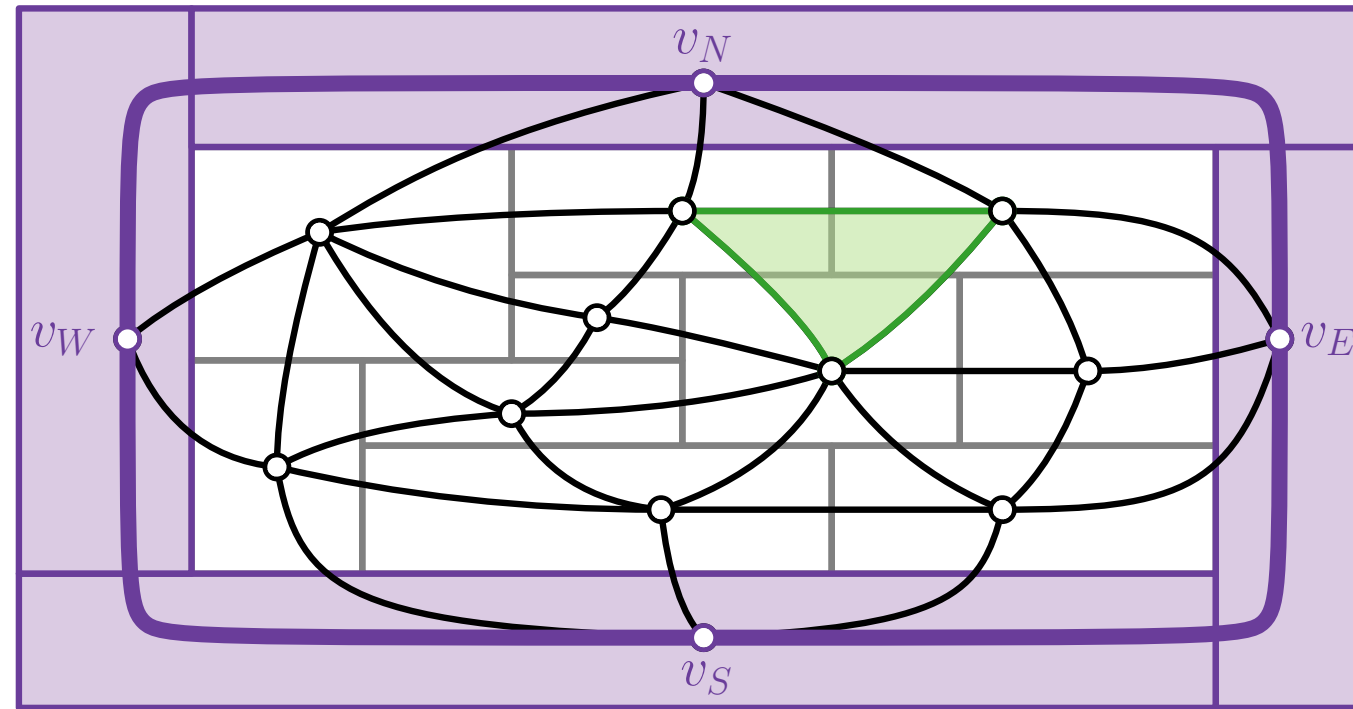
Rectangular Dual



Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

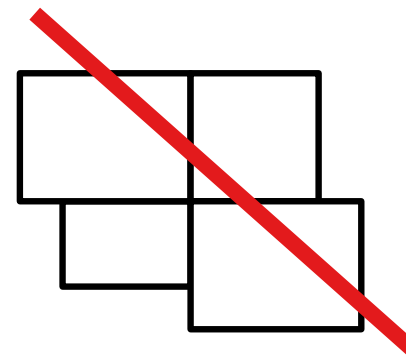


Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



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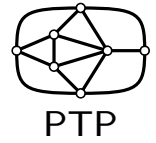
Theorem.

A graph G has a rectangular dual \mathcal{R} if and only if G is a PTP graph.

[Kozłowski, Kinnen '85]

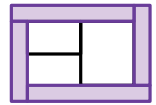
Rectangular Dual

Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



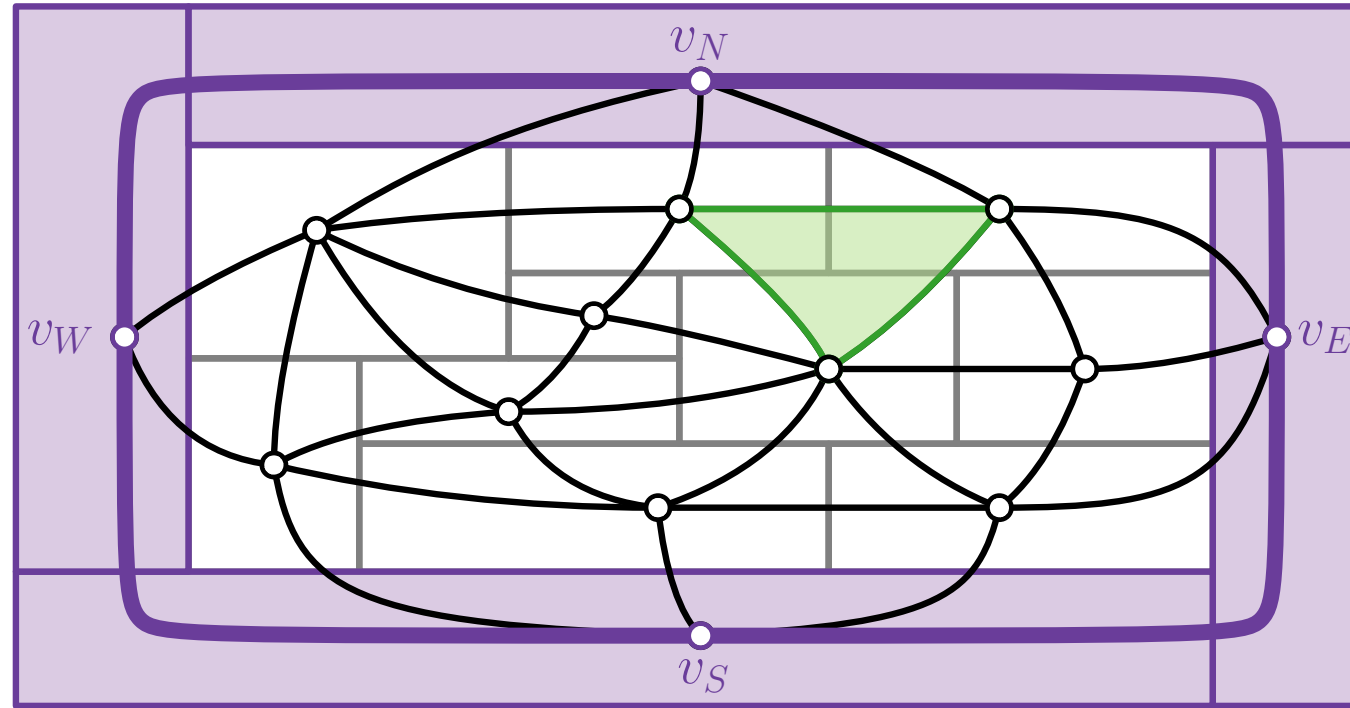
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



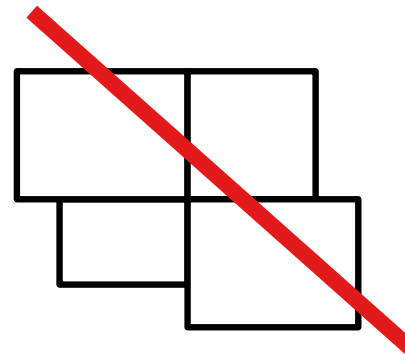
RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

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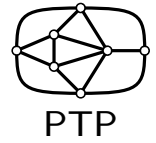


Theorem.

A graph G has a rectangular dual \mathcal{R} if and only if G is a PTP graph.

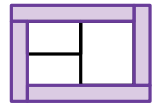
[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

Rectangular Dual



PTP

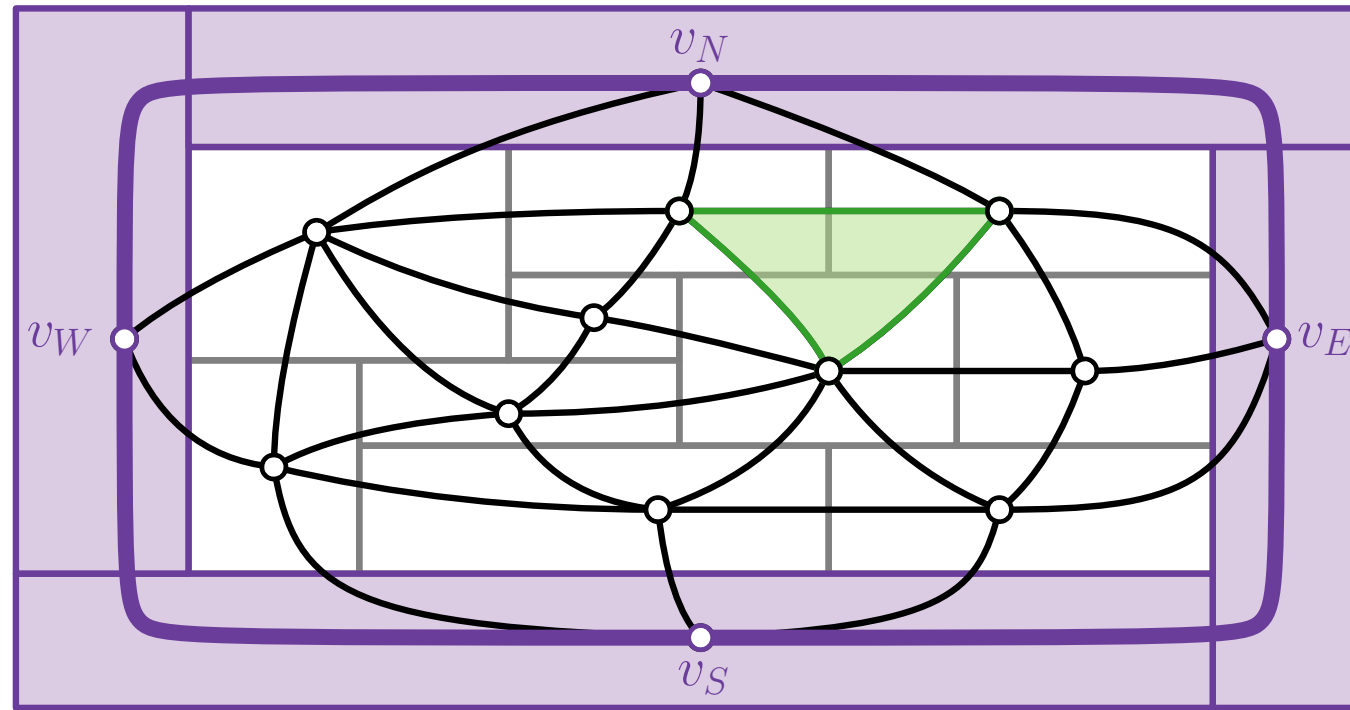
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

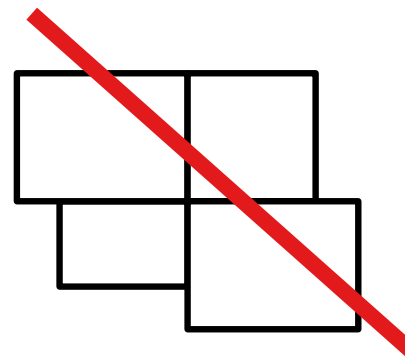
Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



no separating
triangle

A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

- no four rectangles share a point, and
- the union of all rectangles is a rectangle



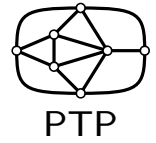
Theorem.

A graph G has a rectangular dual \mathcal{R} if and only if G is a PTP graph.

[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

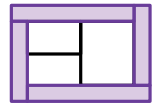
Rectangular Dual

Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



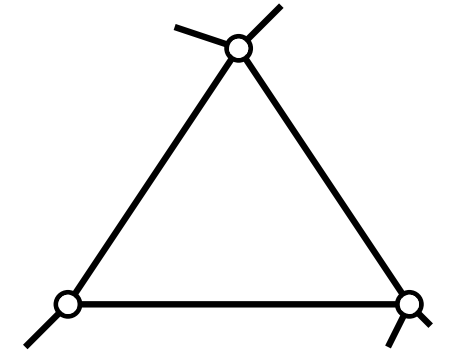
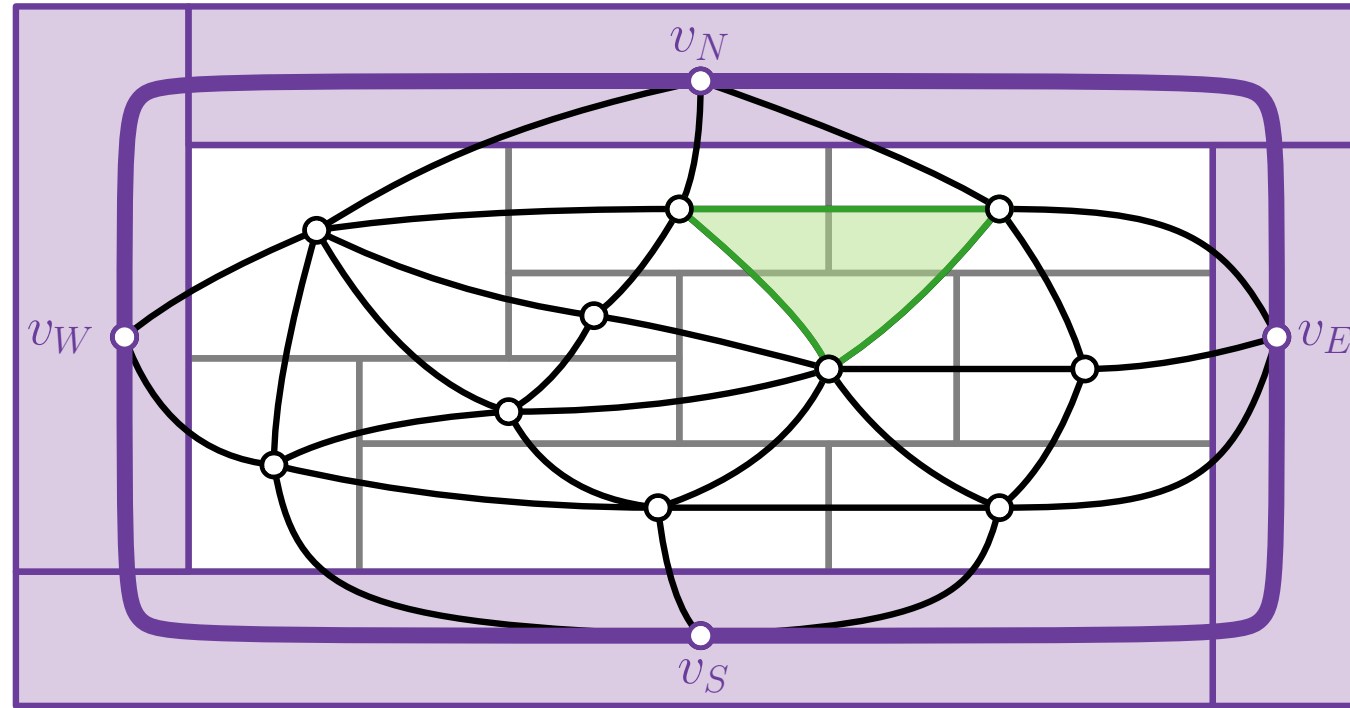
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



RD

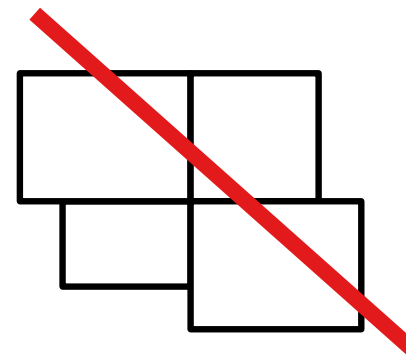
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



no separating
triangle

A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

- no four rectangles share a point, and
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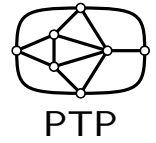
Theorem.

A graph G has a rectangular dual \mathcal{R} if and only if G is a PTP graph.

[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

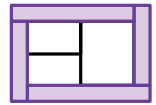
Rectangular Dual

Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



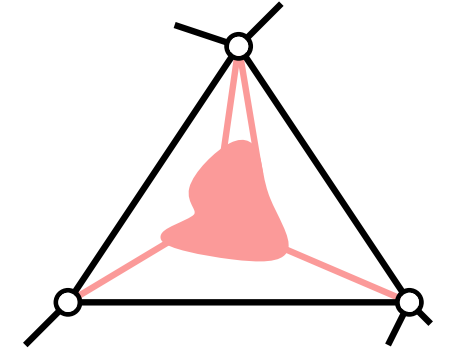
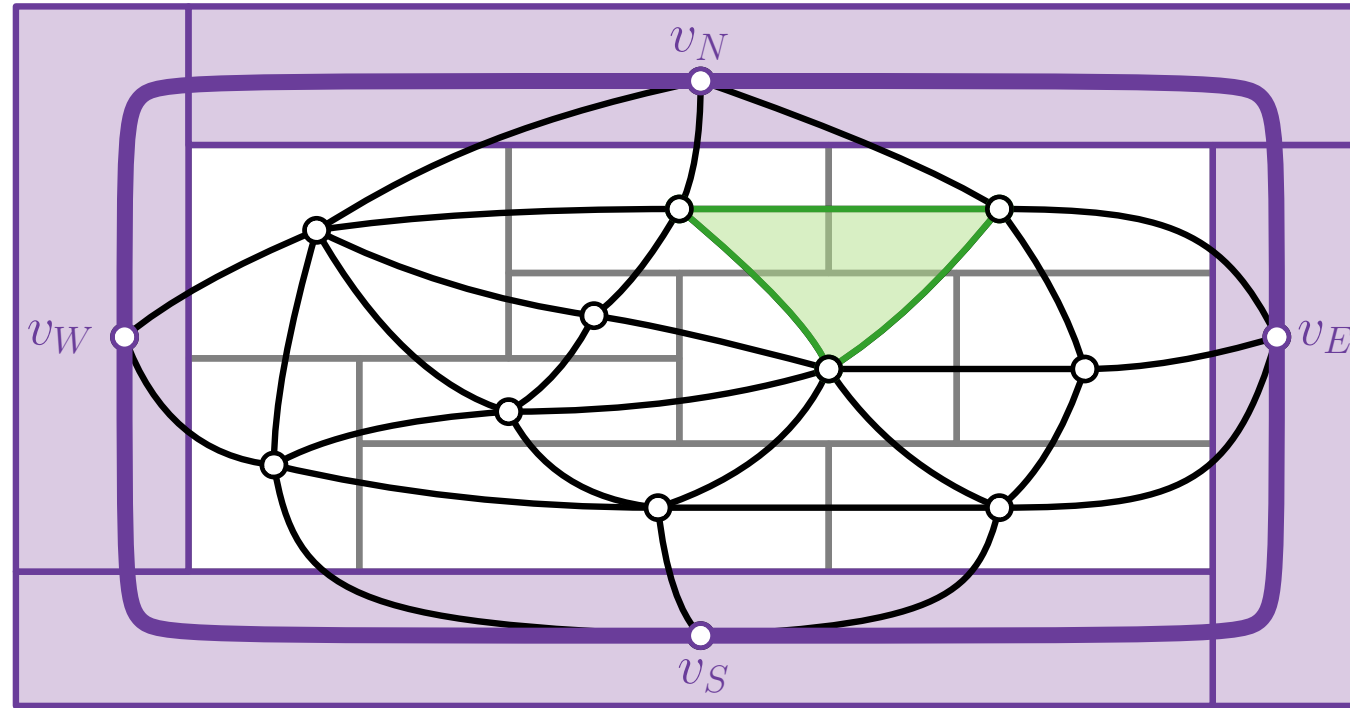
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



RD

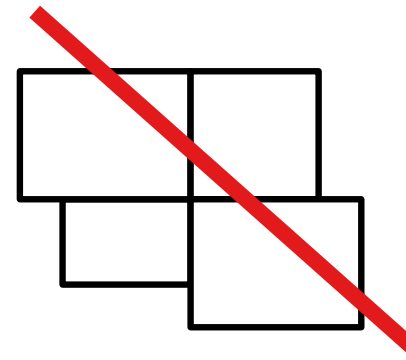
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



no separating
triangle

A **rectangular dual** of a graph G is a contact representation with axis-aligned rectangles s.t.

- no four rectangles share a point, and
- the union of all rectangles is a rectangle



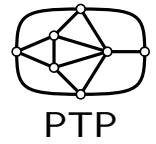
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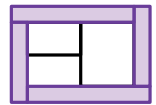
Rectangular Dual

Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



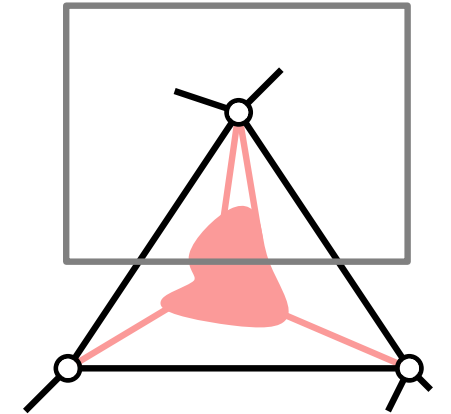
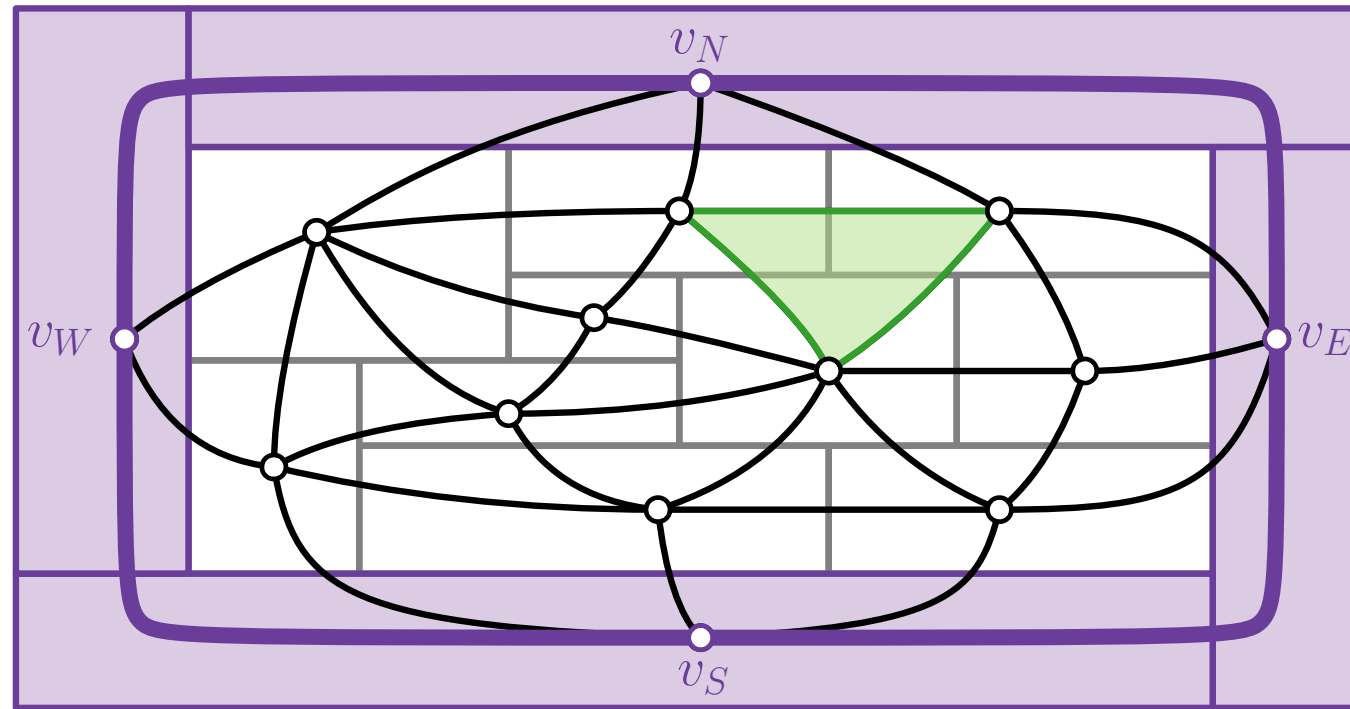
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



RD

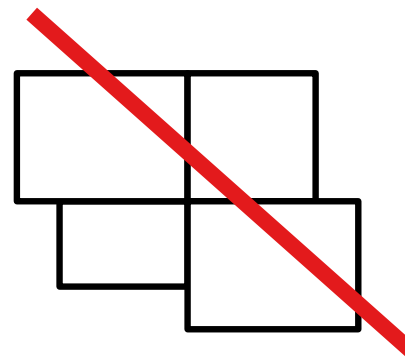
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



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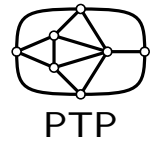
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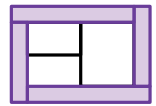
Rectangular Dual

Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



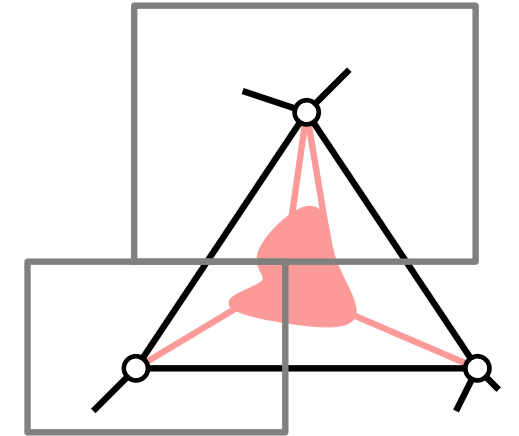
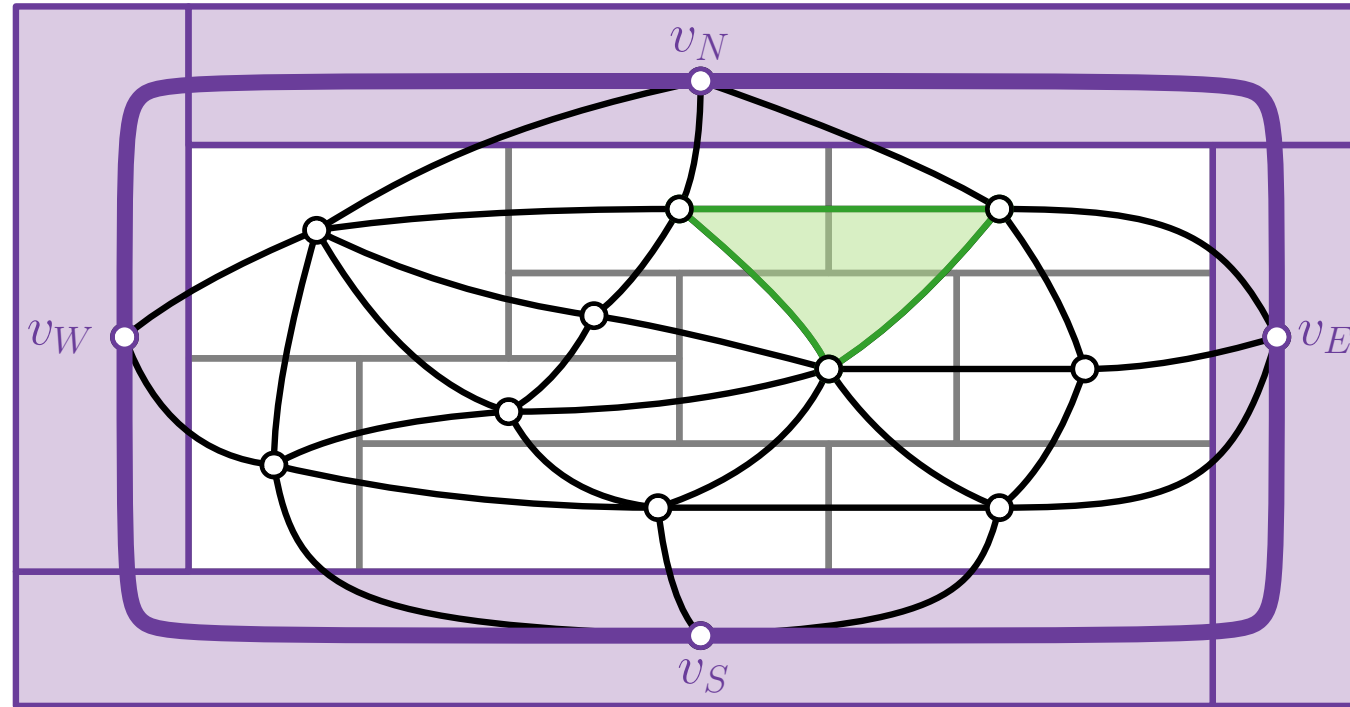
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



RD

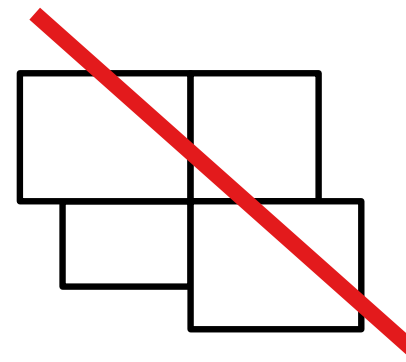
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



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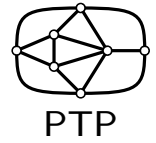
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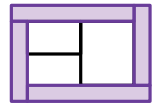
Rectangular Dual

Exactly 4 vertices on outer face



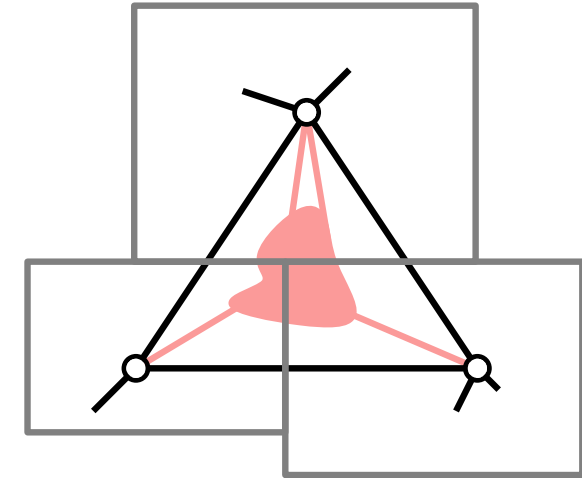
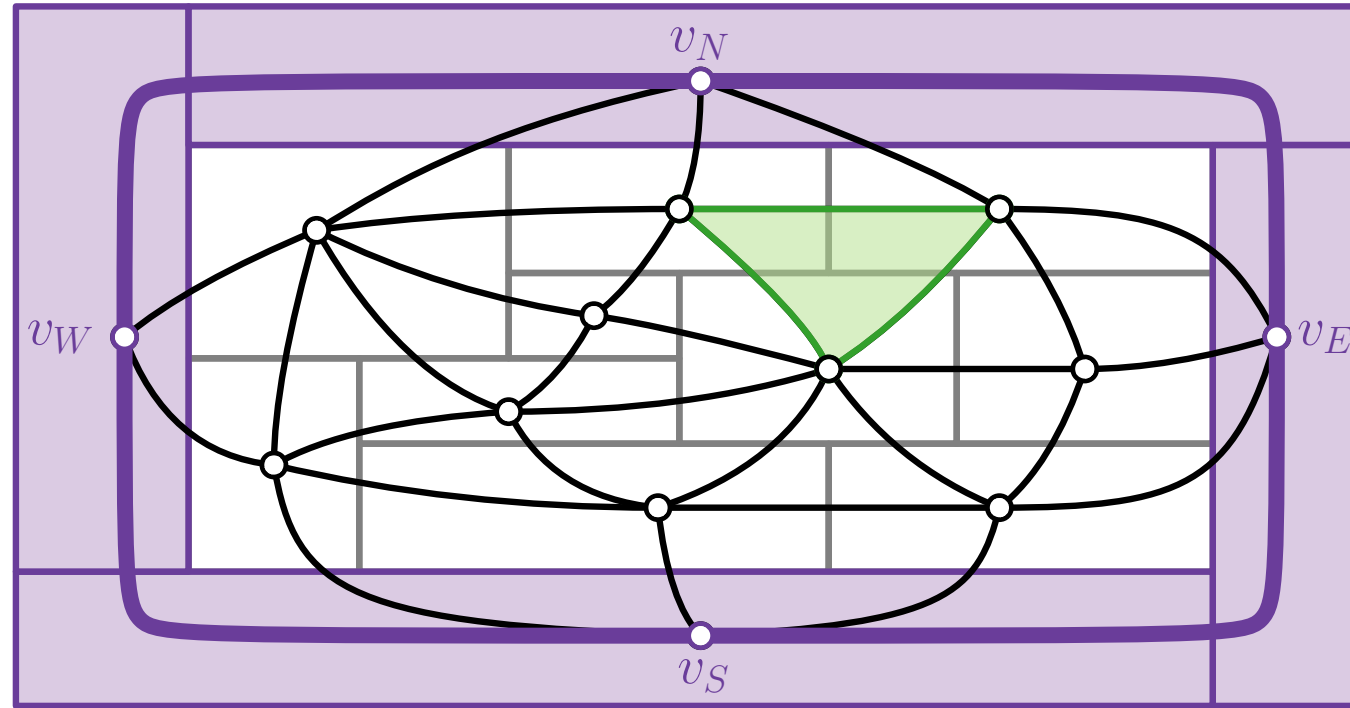
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



RD

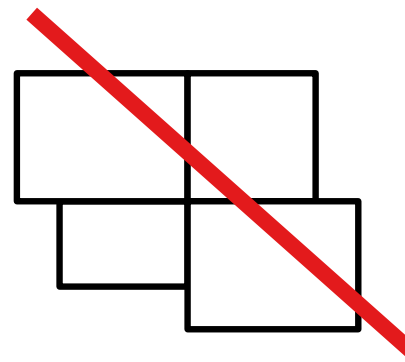
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



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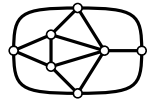


Theorem.

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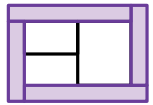
[Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85]

Regular Edge Labeling



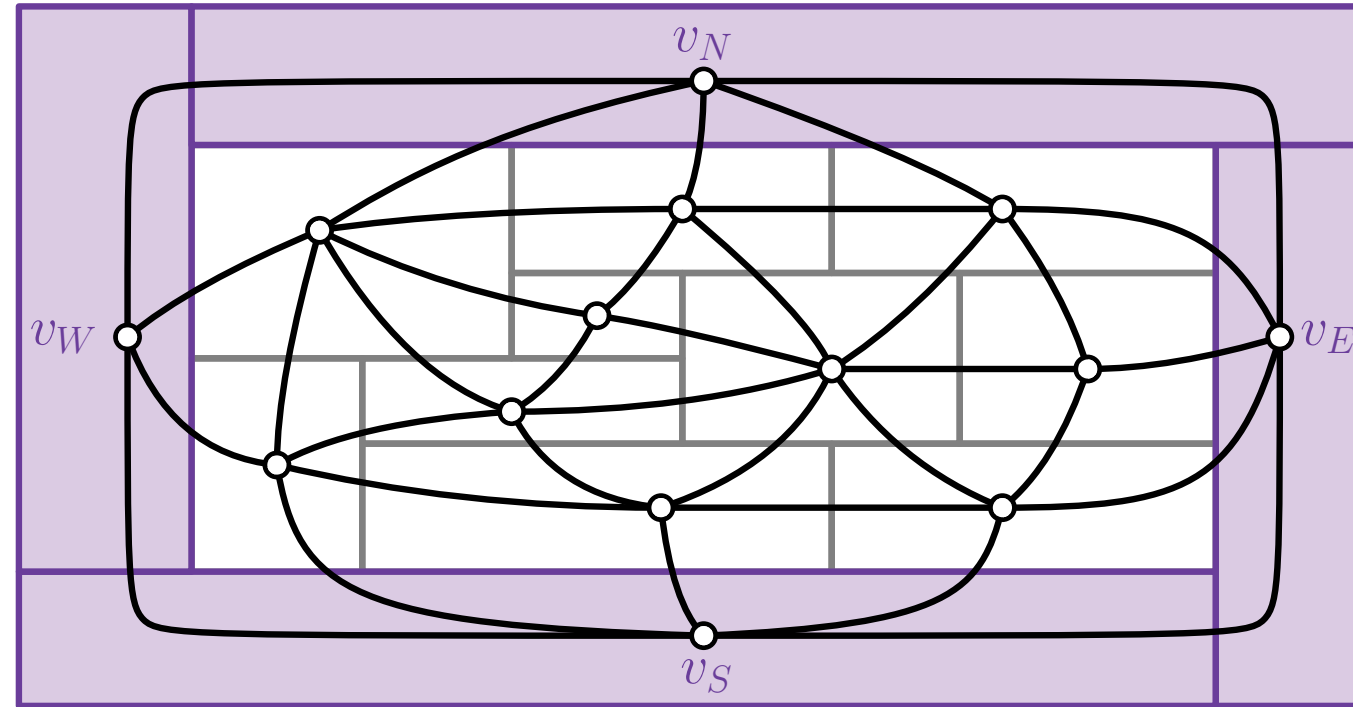
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

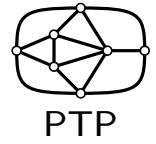


RD

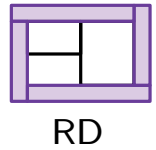
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



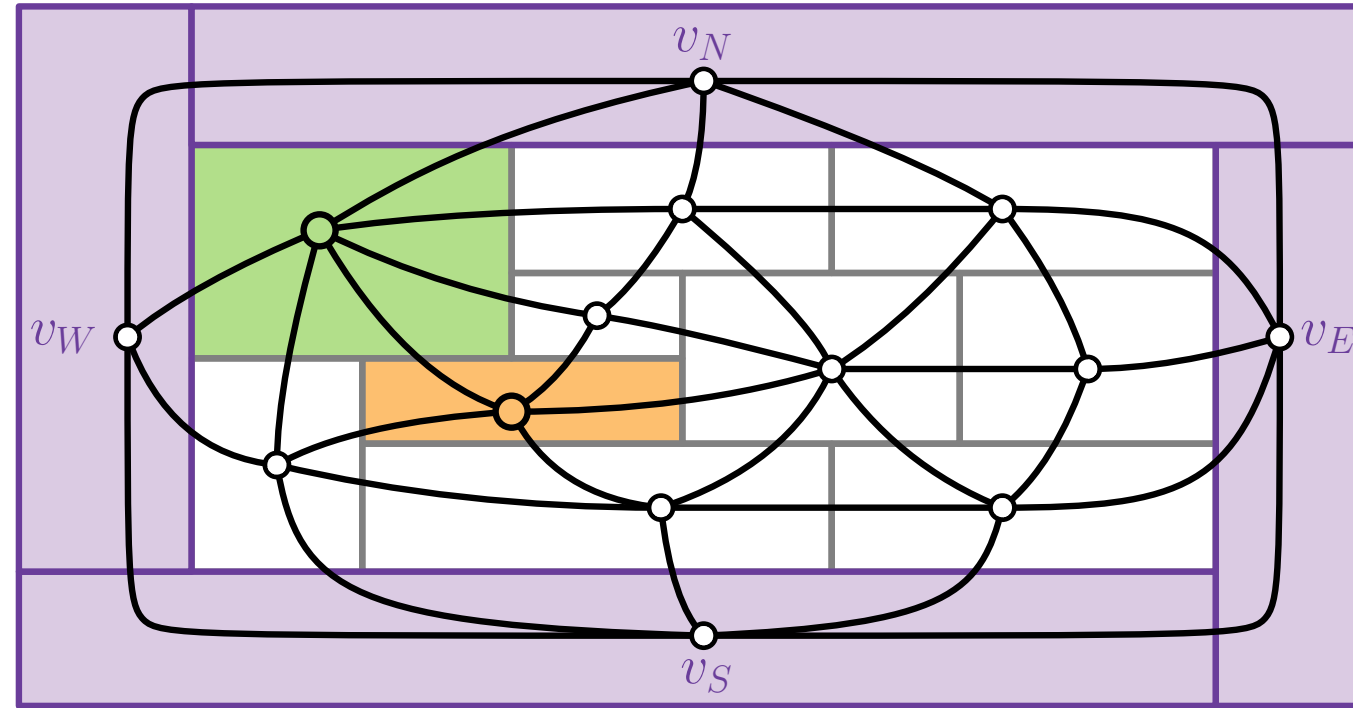
Regular Edge Labeling



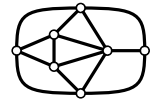
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

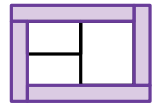


Regular Edge Labeling



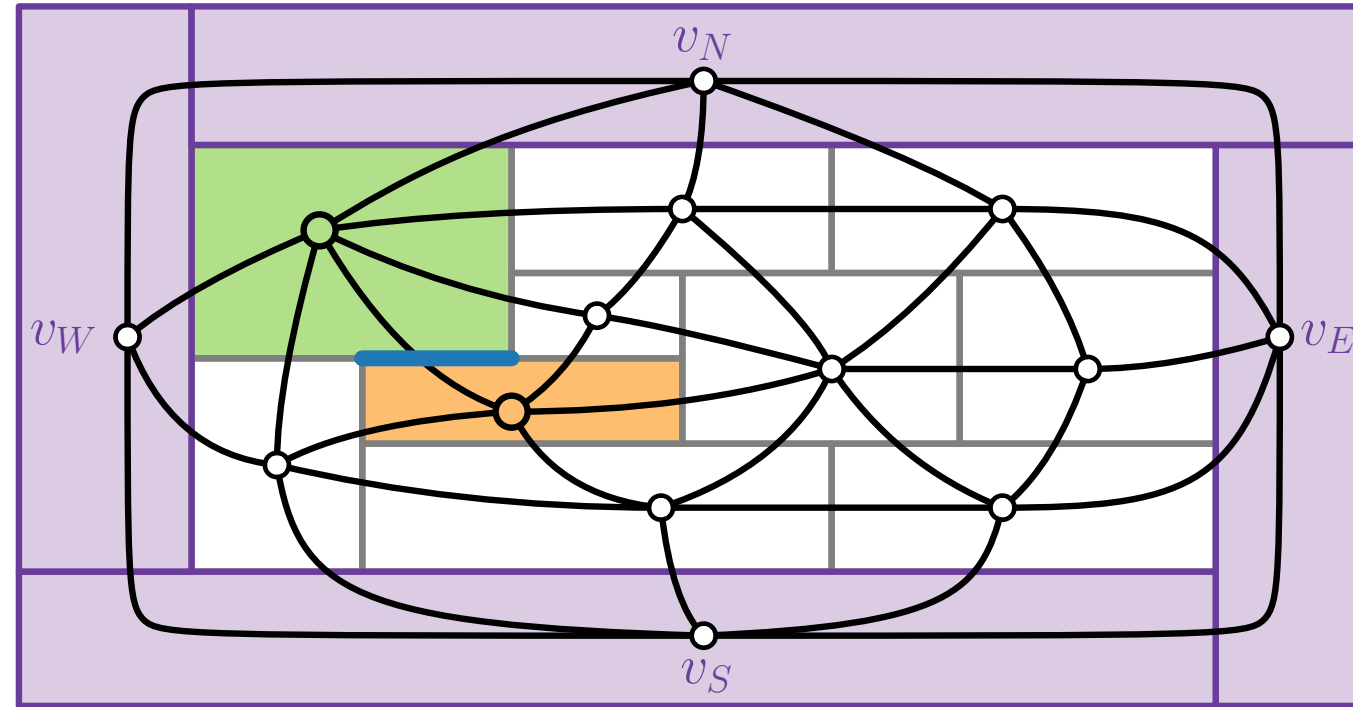
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

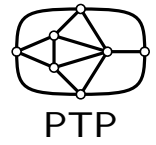


RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

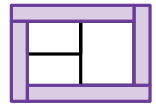


Regular Edge Labeling



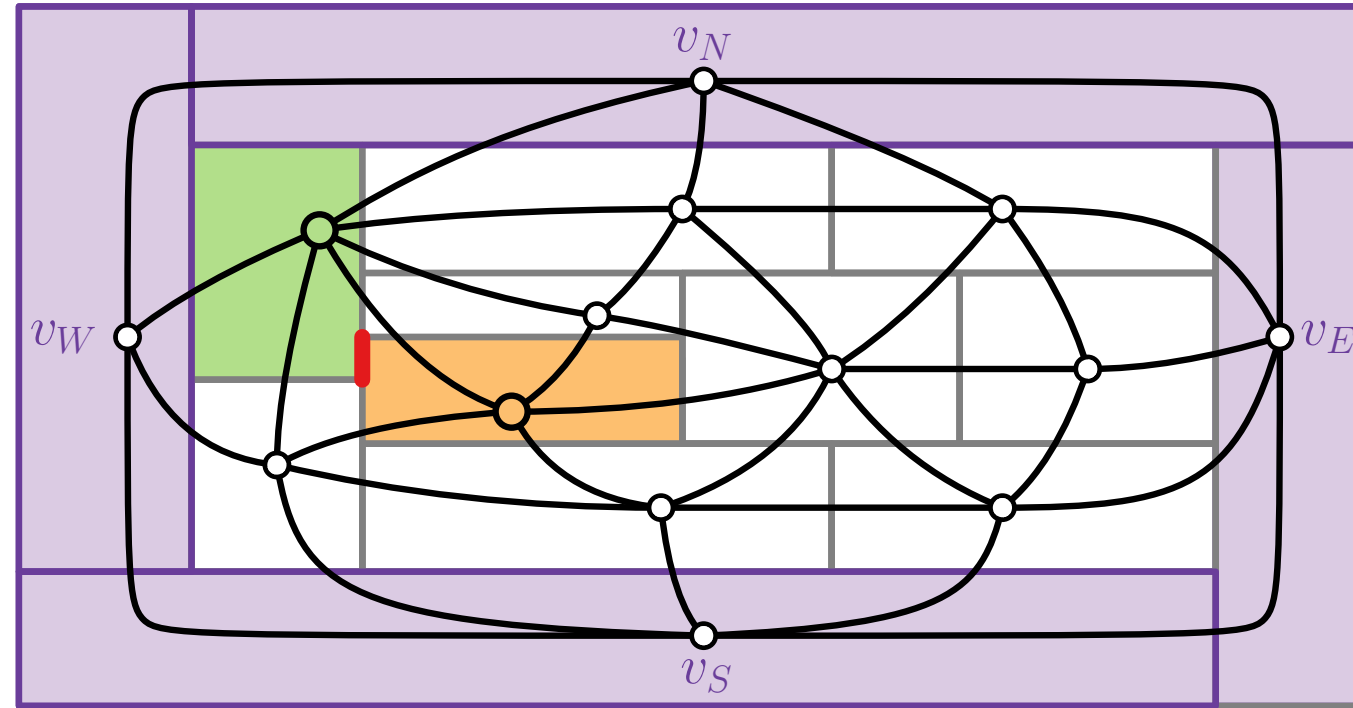
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

PTP

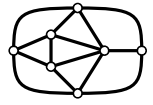


Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

RD

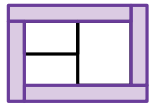


Regular Edge Labeling



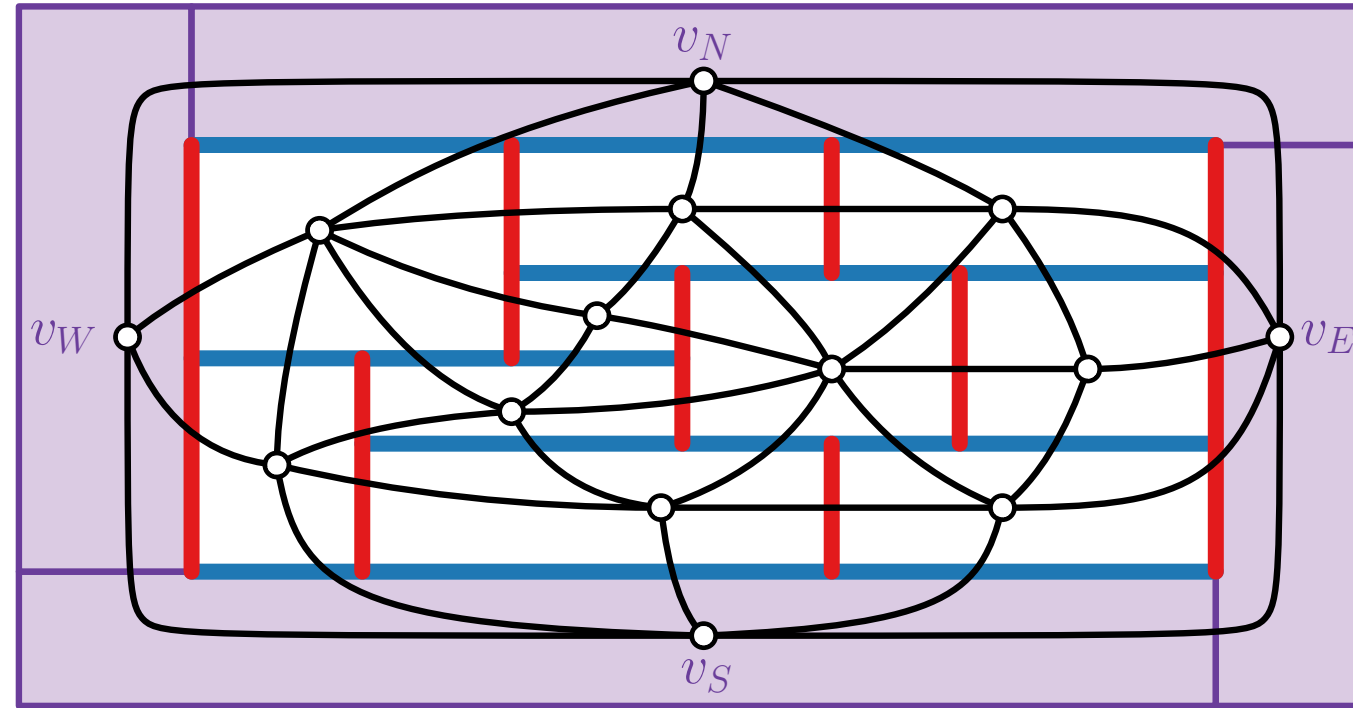
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

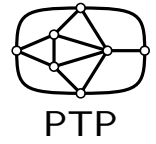


RD

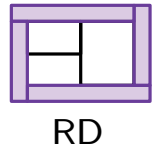
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



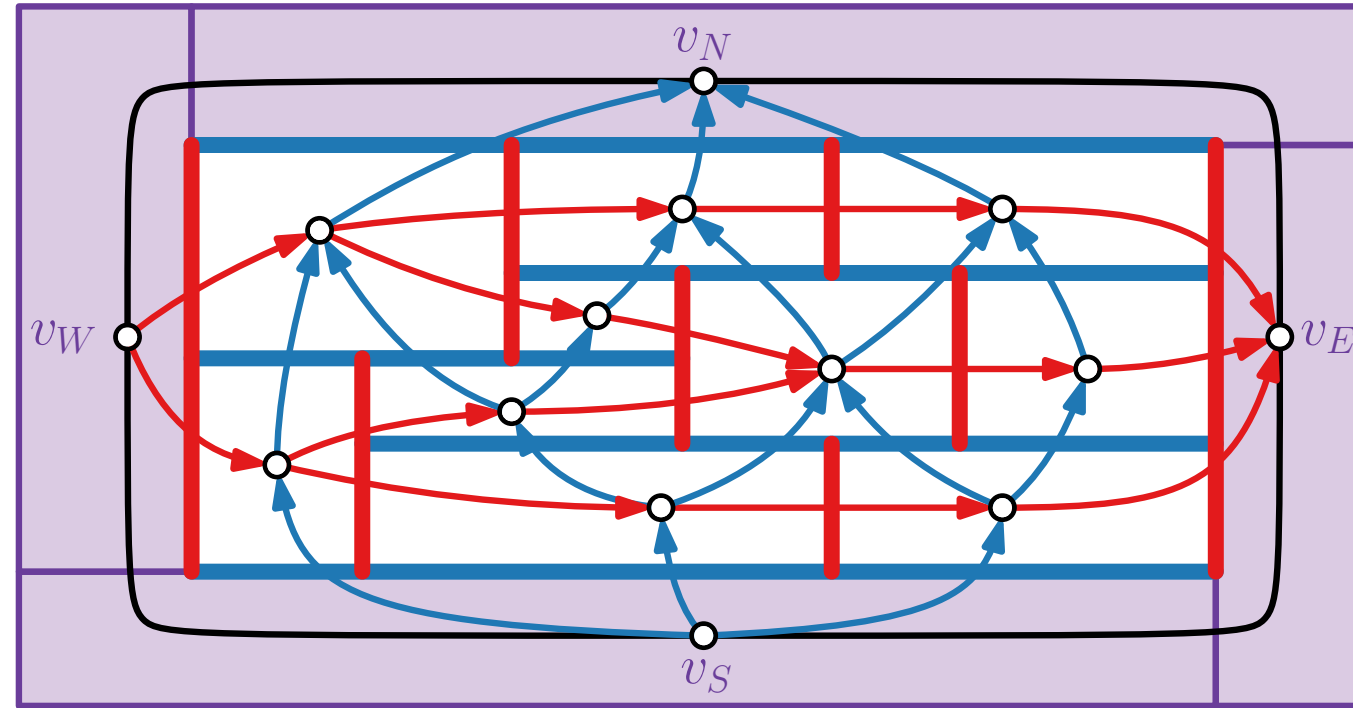
Regular Edge Labeling



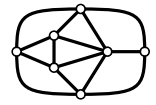
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

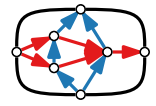


Regular Edge Labeling



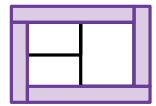
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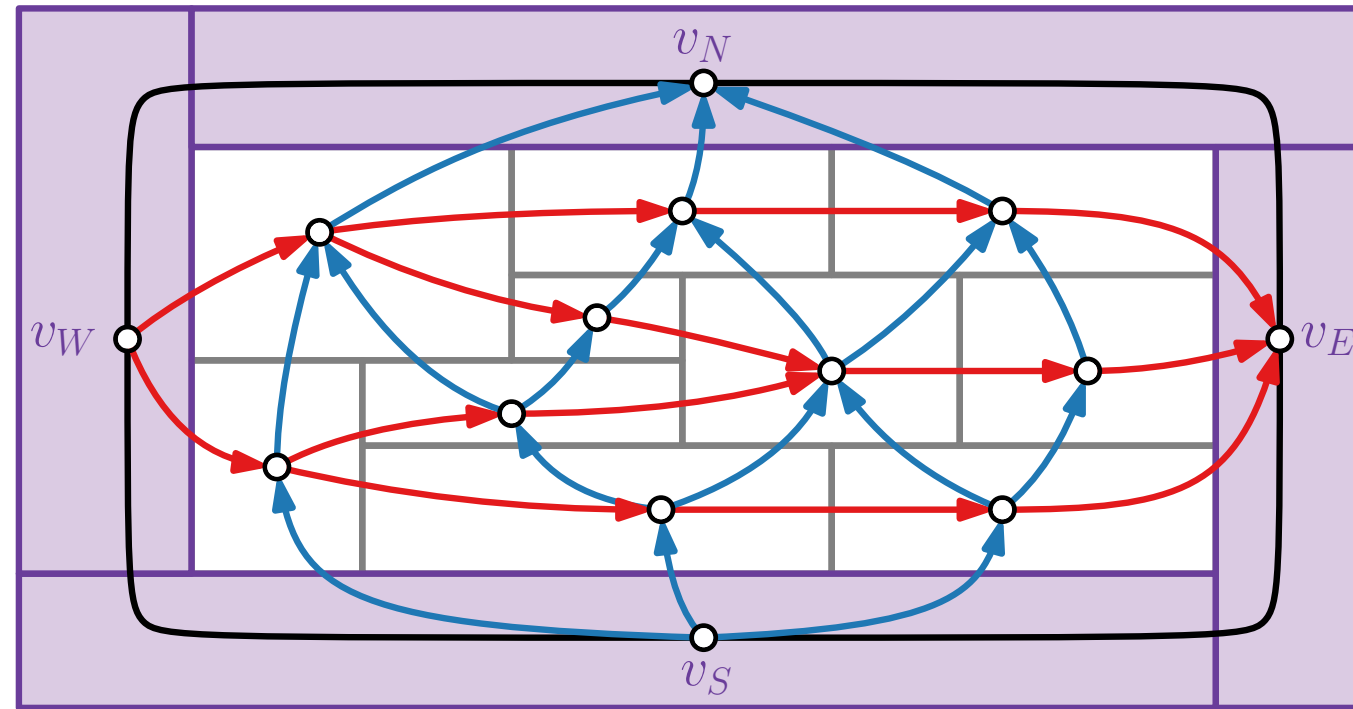
REL

Regular Edge Labeling

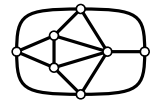


RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

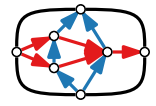


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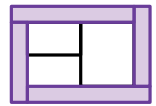
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Planar Graph G



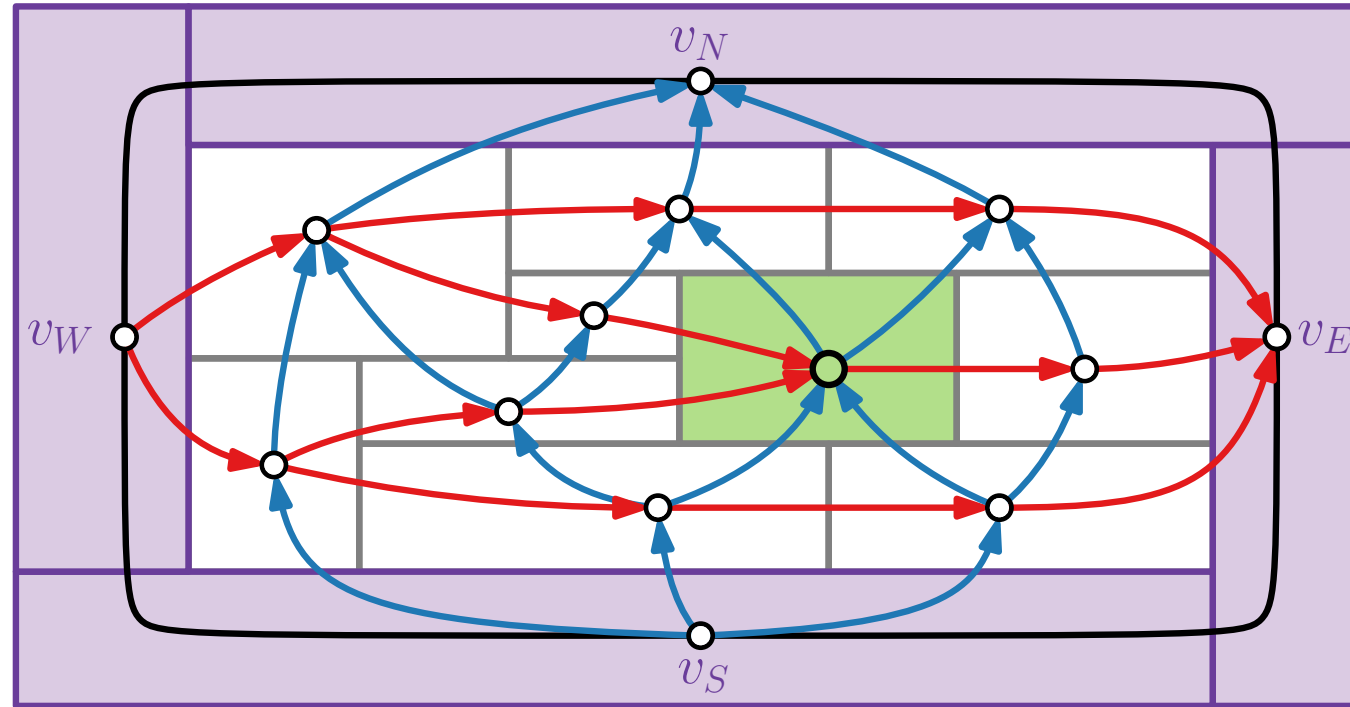
REL

Regular Edge Labeling

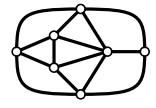


RD

Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

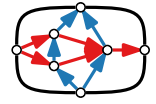


Regular Edge Labeling



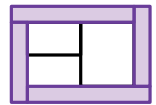
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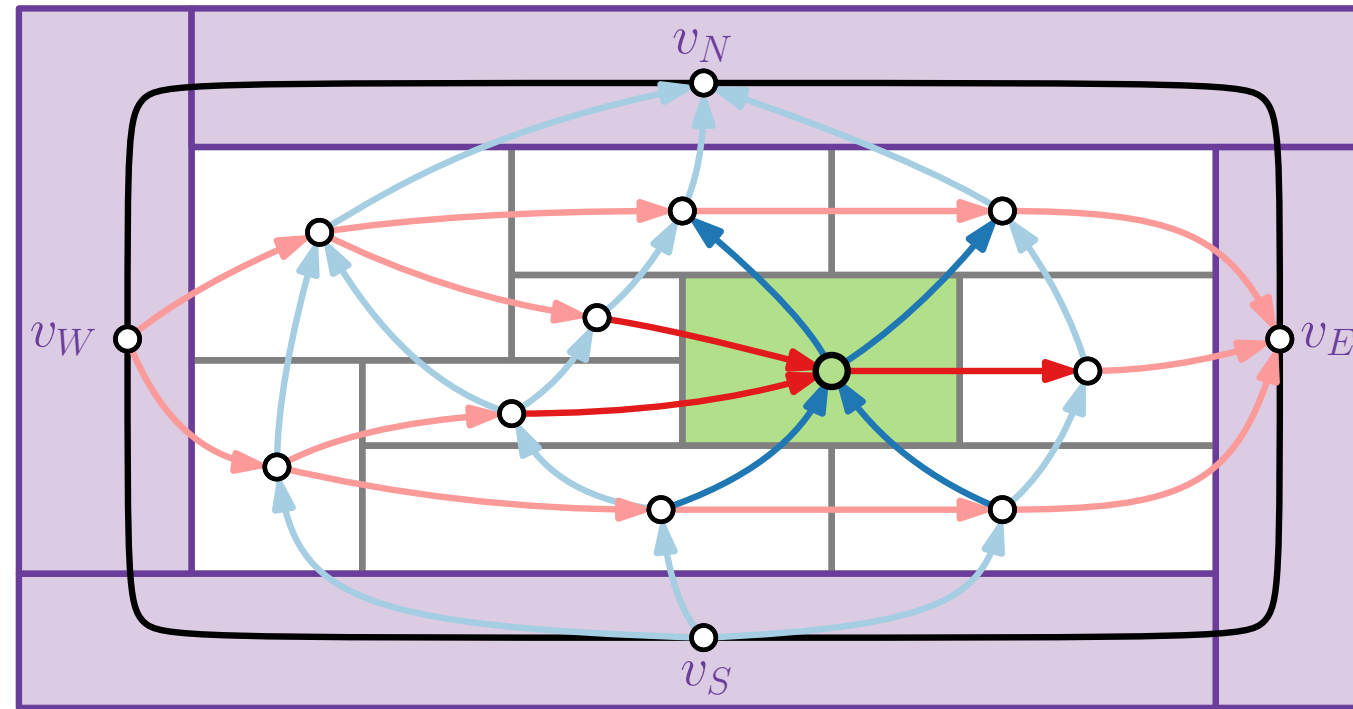
REL

Regular Edge Labeling

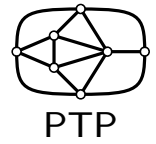


RD

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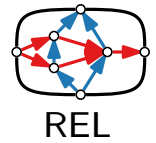


Regular Edge Labeling



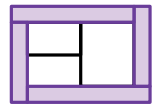
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Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



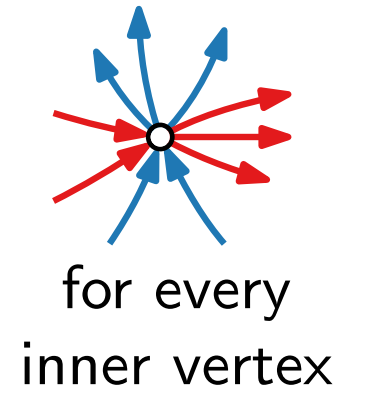
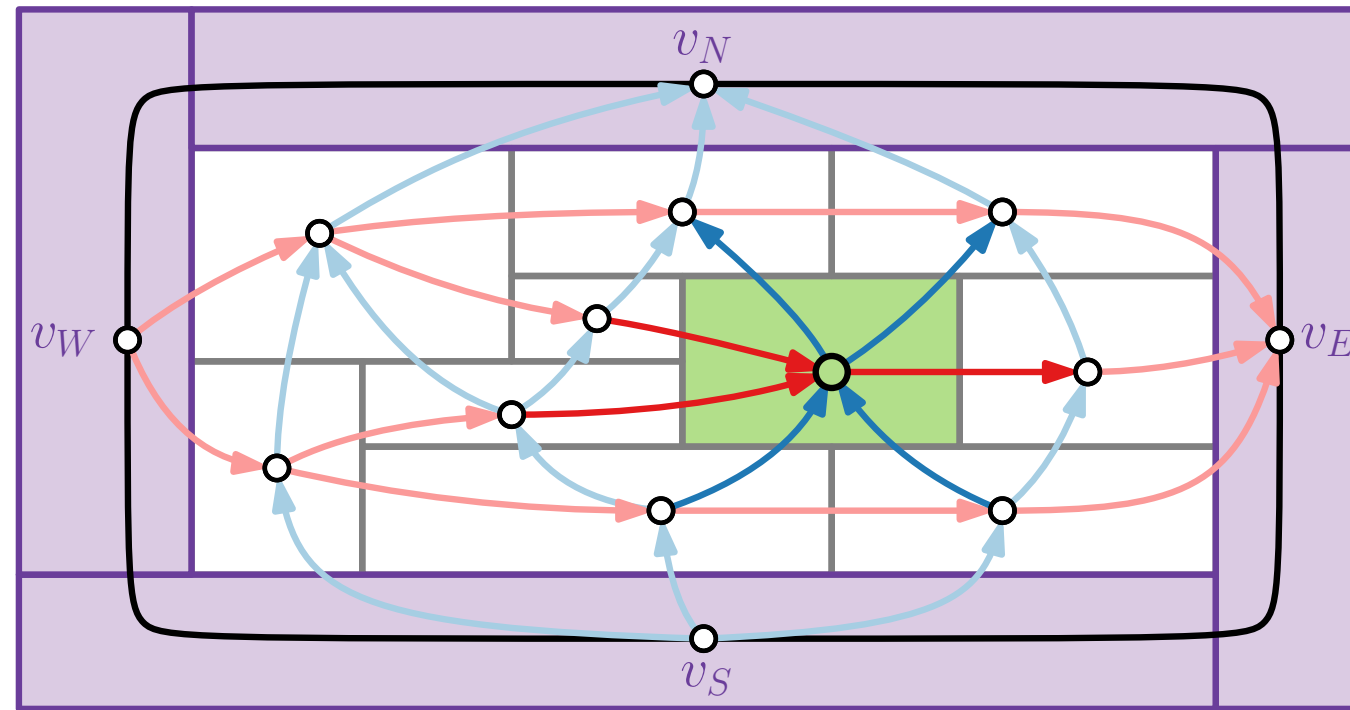
REL

Regular Edge Labeling

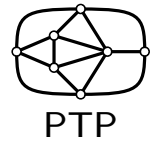


RD

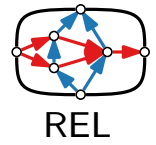
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



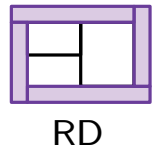
Regular Edge Labeling



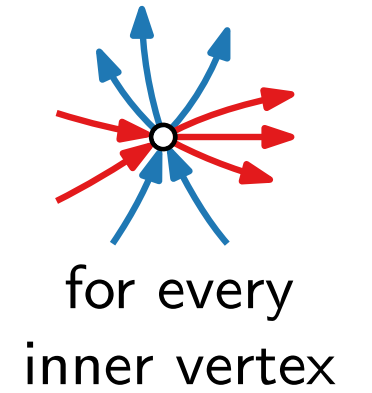
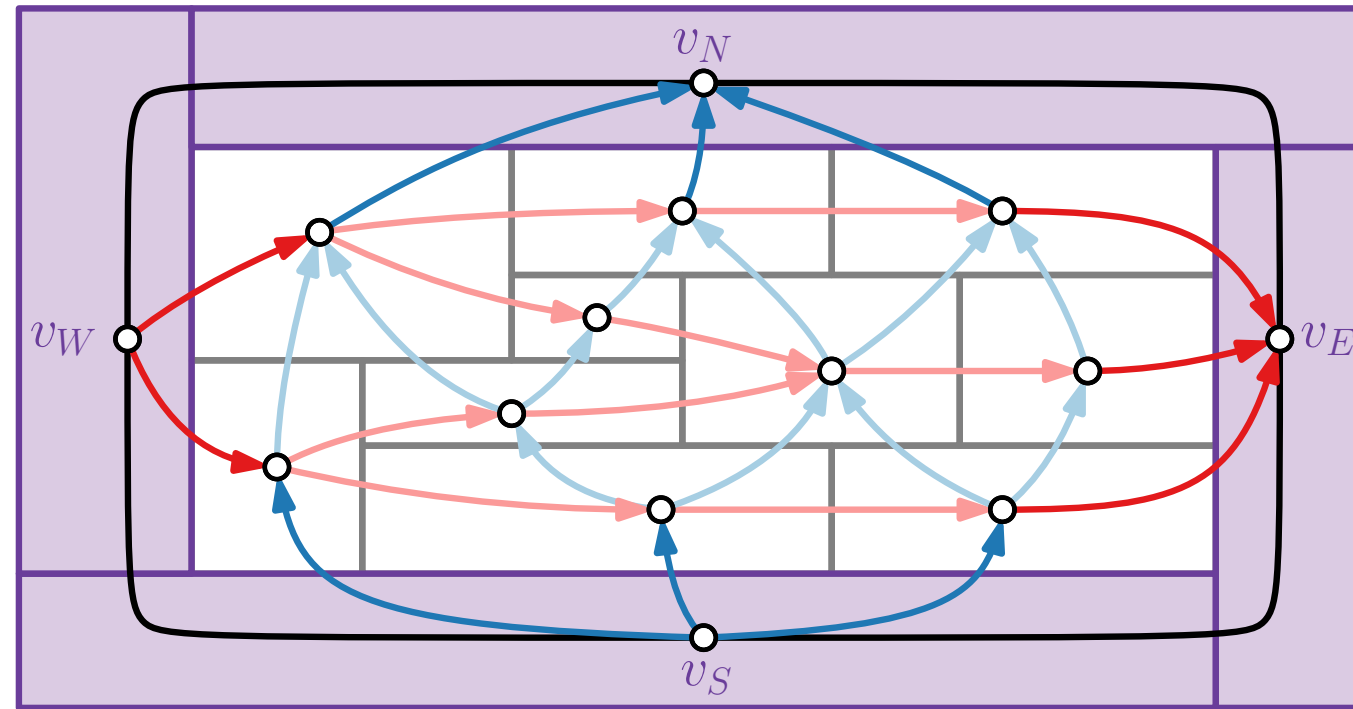
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



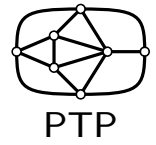
Regular Edge Labeling



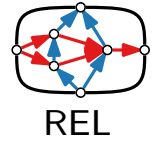
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



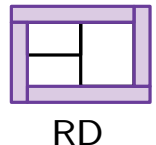
Regular Edge Labeling



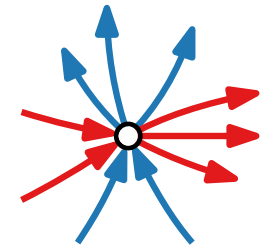
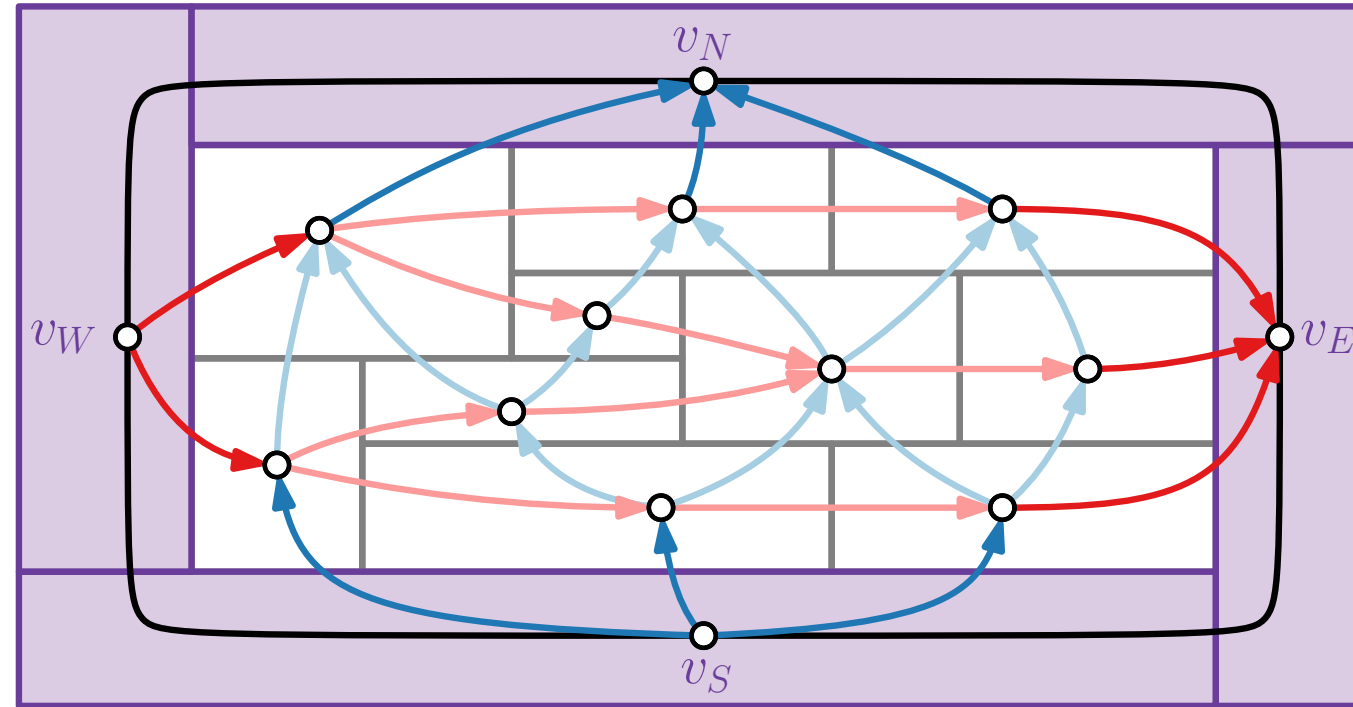
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



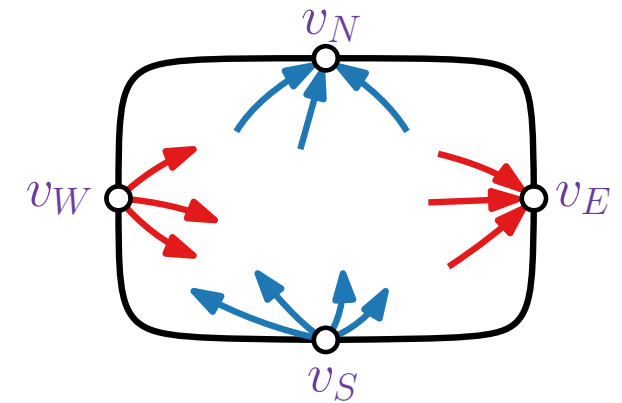
Regular Edge Labeling



Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

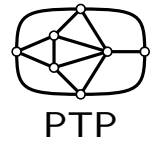


for every
inner vertex



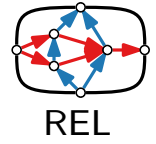
for four
outer vertices

Regular Edge Labeling



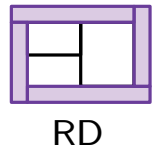
PTP

Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G



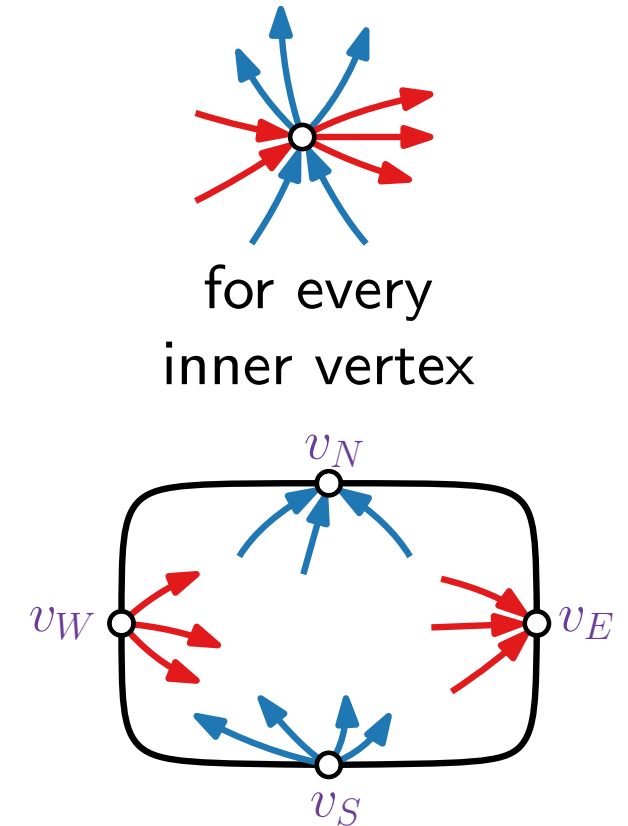
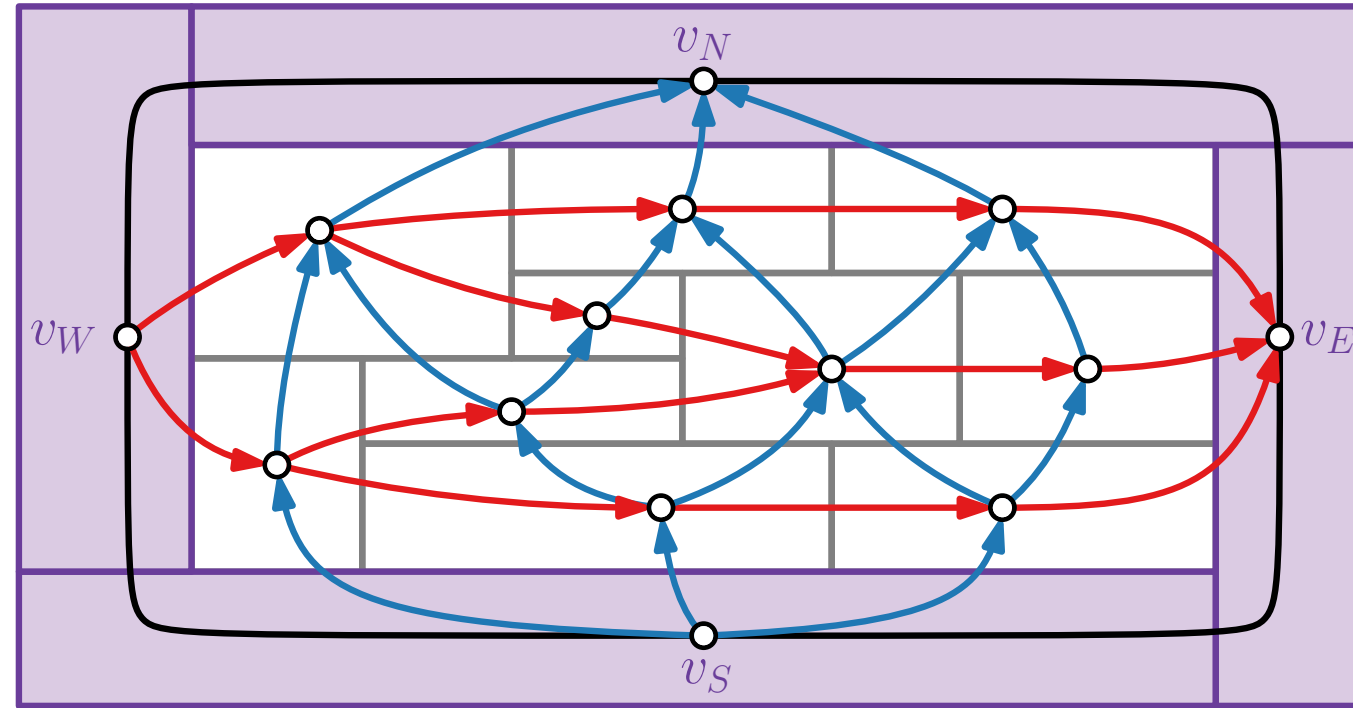
REL

Regular Edge Labeling



RD

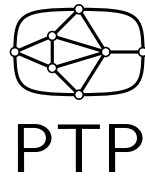
Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}



for every
inner vertex

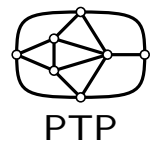
for four
outer vertices

[Kant, He '94]: In linear time



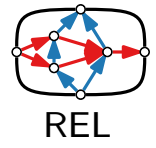
PTP

Regular Edge Labeling



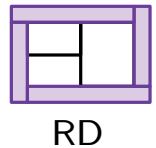
Properly Triangulated Planar Graph G

PTP



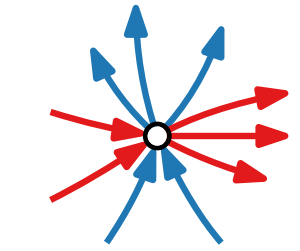
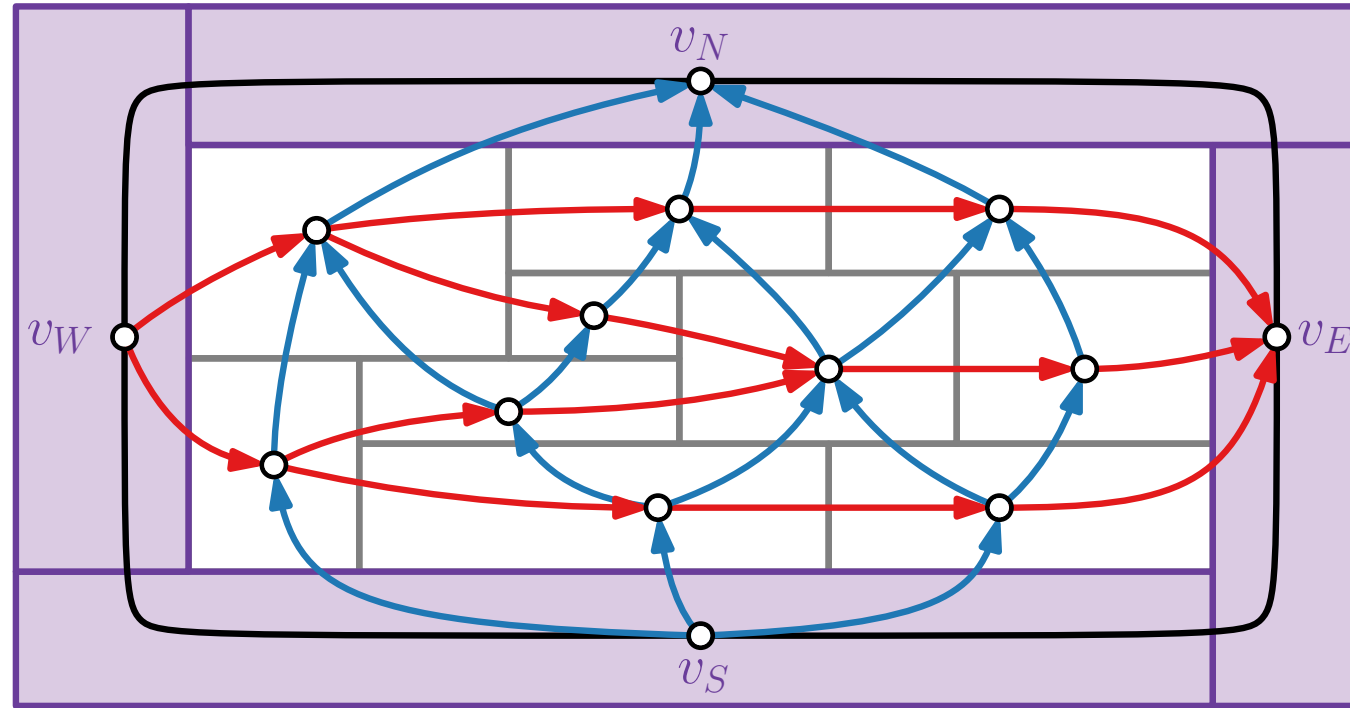
Regular Edge Labeling

REL

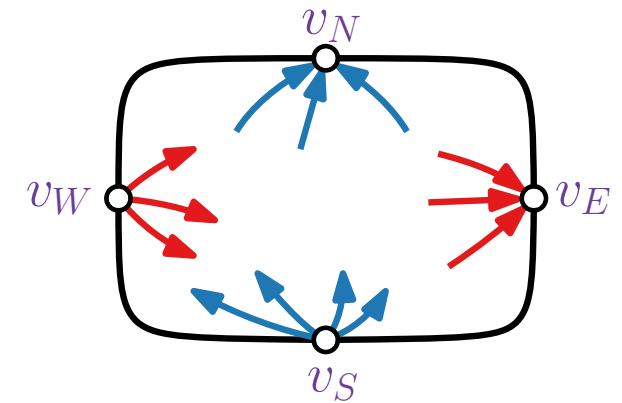


Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

RD

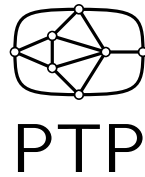
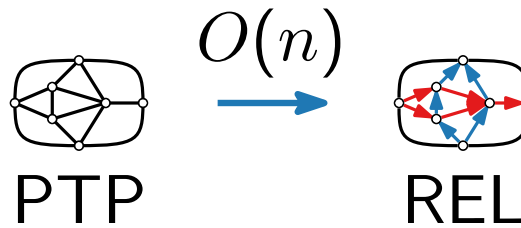


for every inner vertex

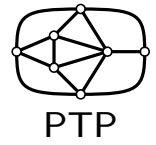


for four outer vertices

[Kant, He '94]: In linear time

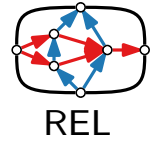


Regular Edge Labeling



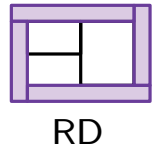
Properly Triangulated
Planar Graph G

PTP



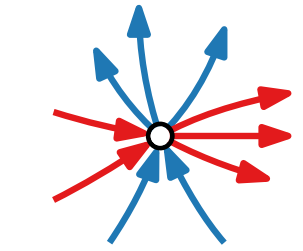
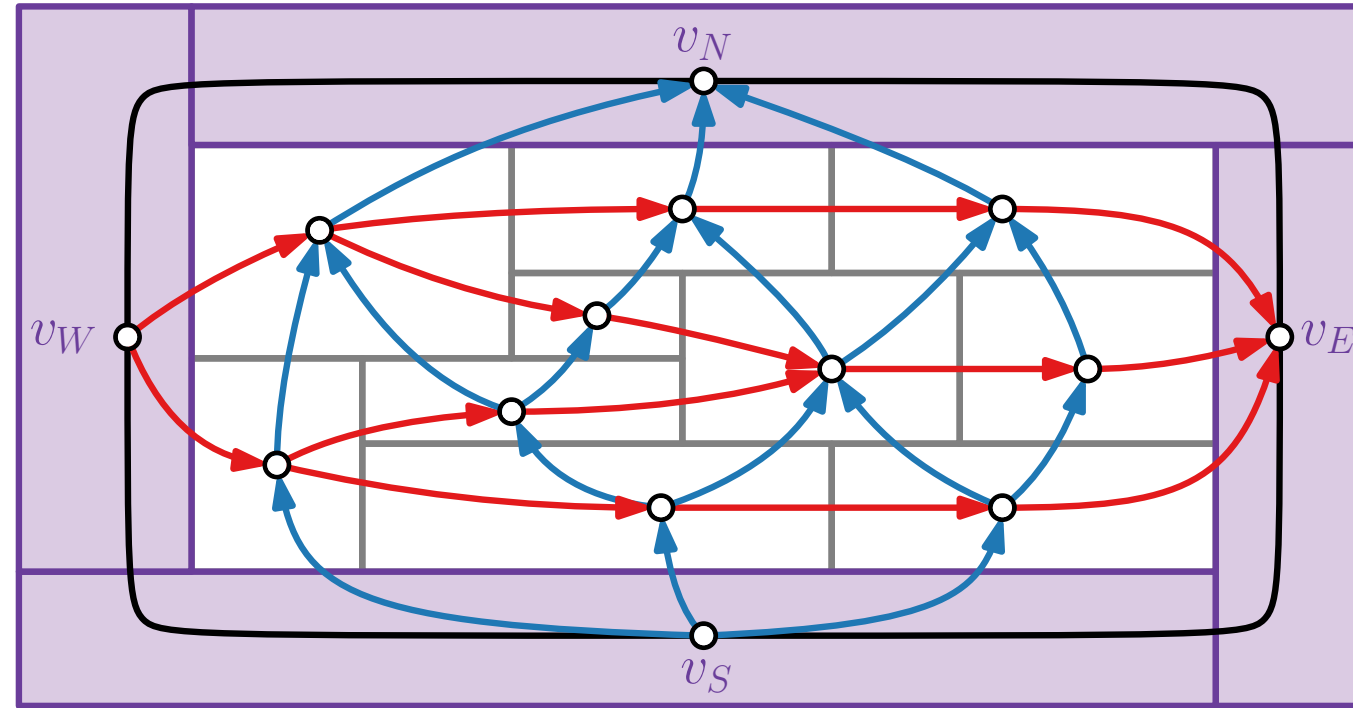
Regular Edge Labeling

REL

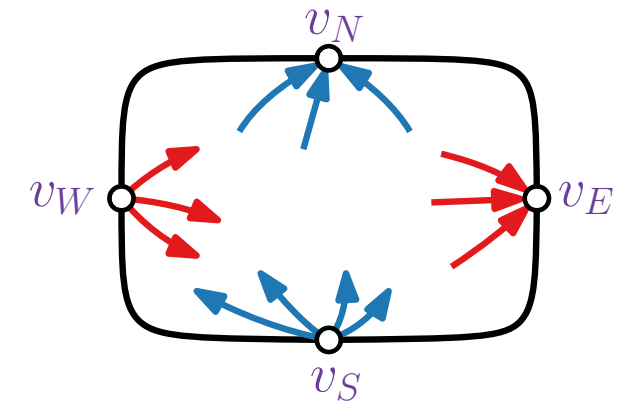


Rectangular Dual \mathcal{R}

RD

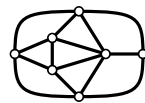


for every
inner vertex



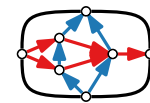
for four
outer vertices

[Kant, He '94]: In linear time



PTP

$O(n)$



REL

$O(n)$



RD

Refined Canonical Order

Theorem.

Let G be a PTP graph.

Refined Canonical Order

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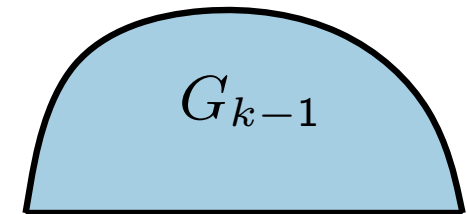
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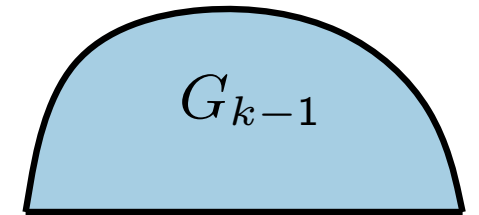


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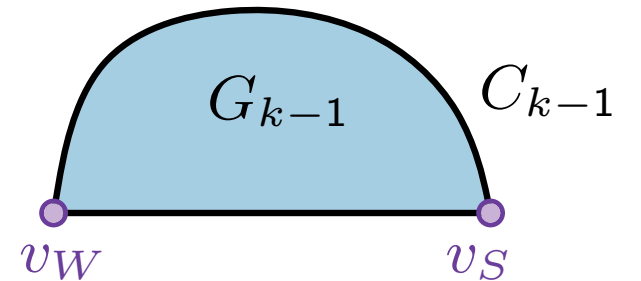


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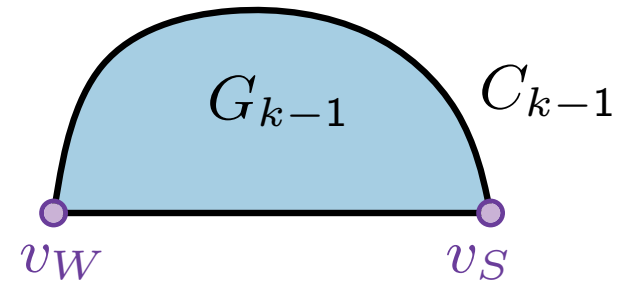


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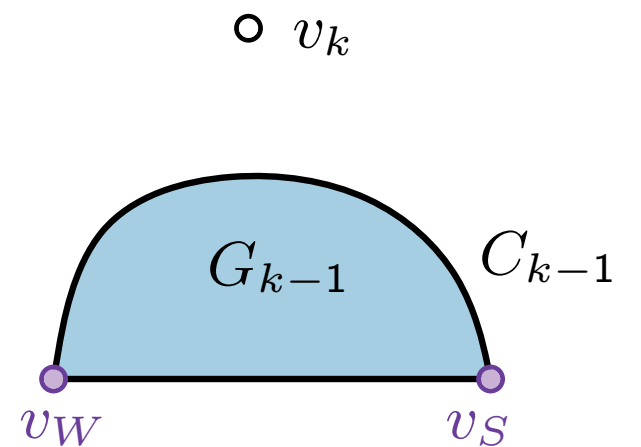


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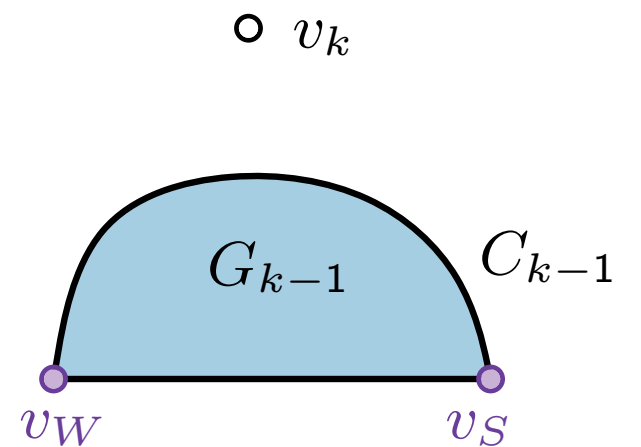


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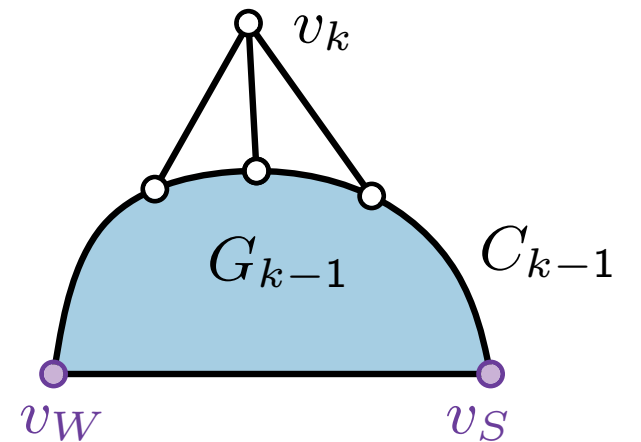


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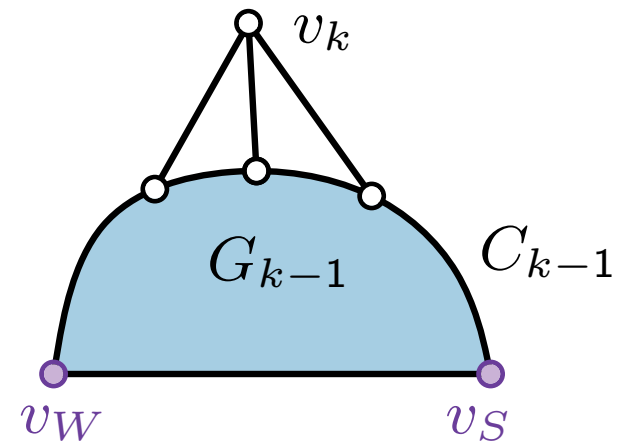


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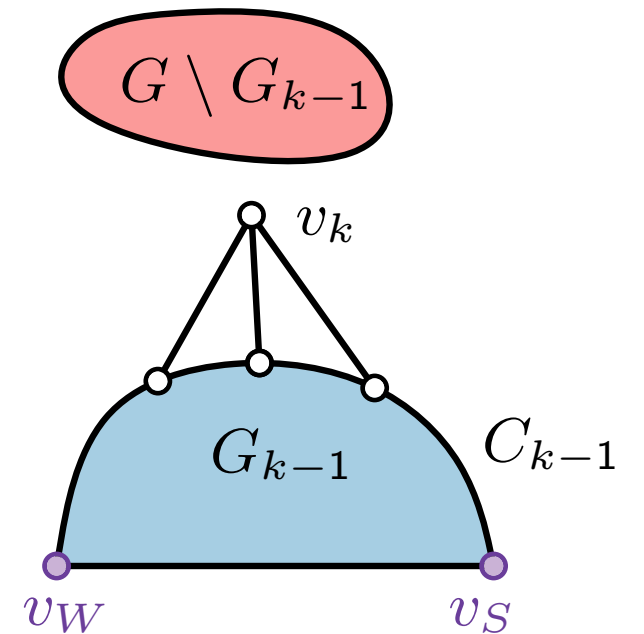


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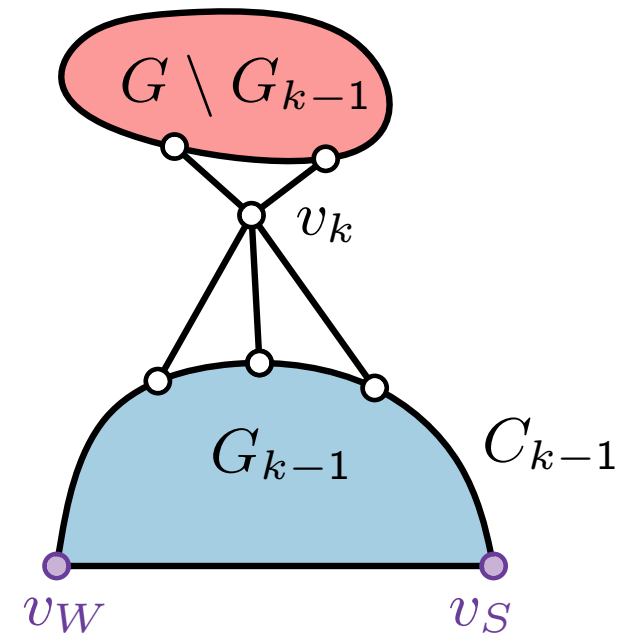


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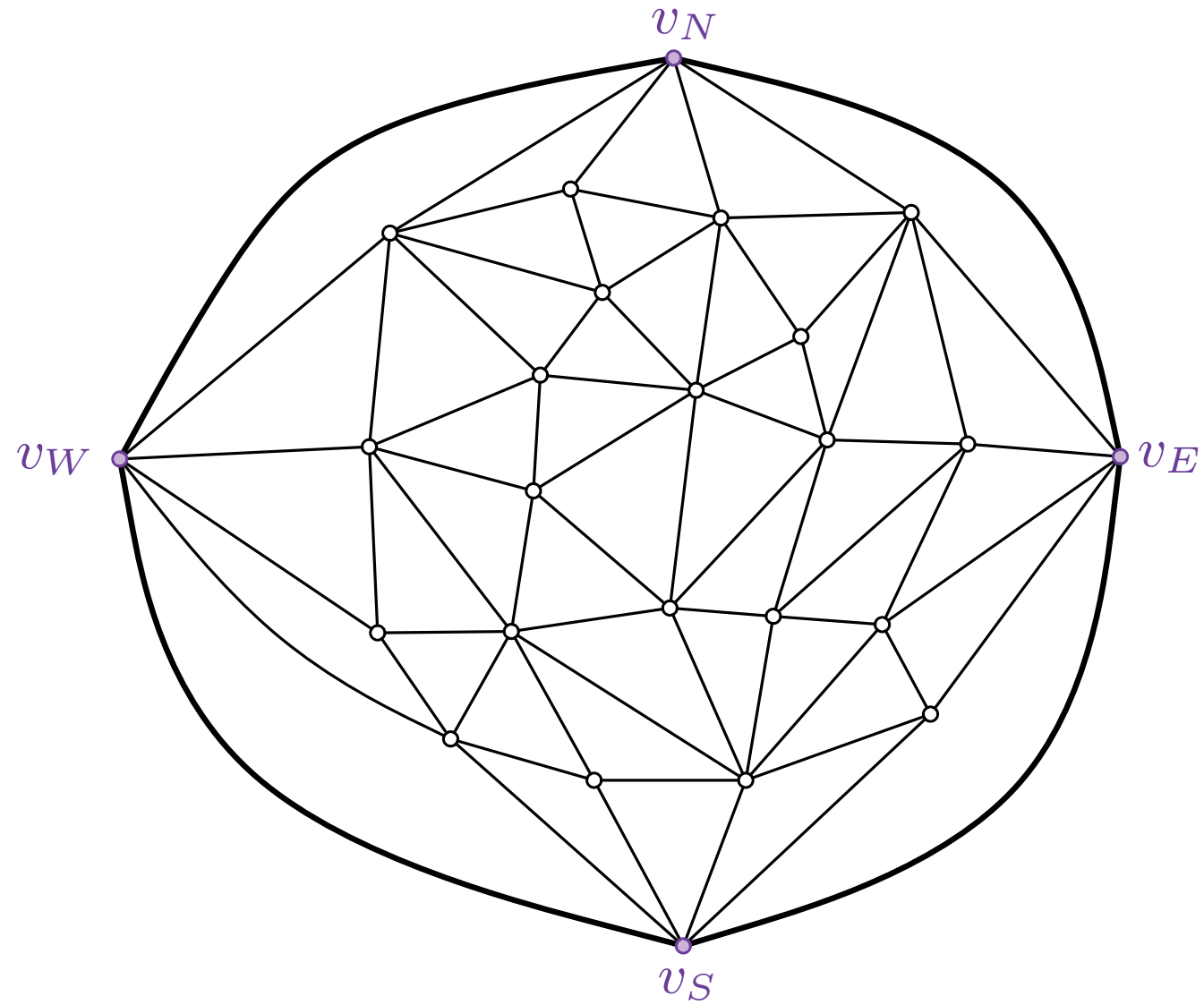
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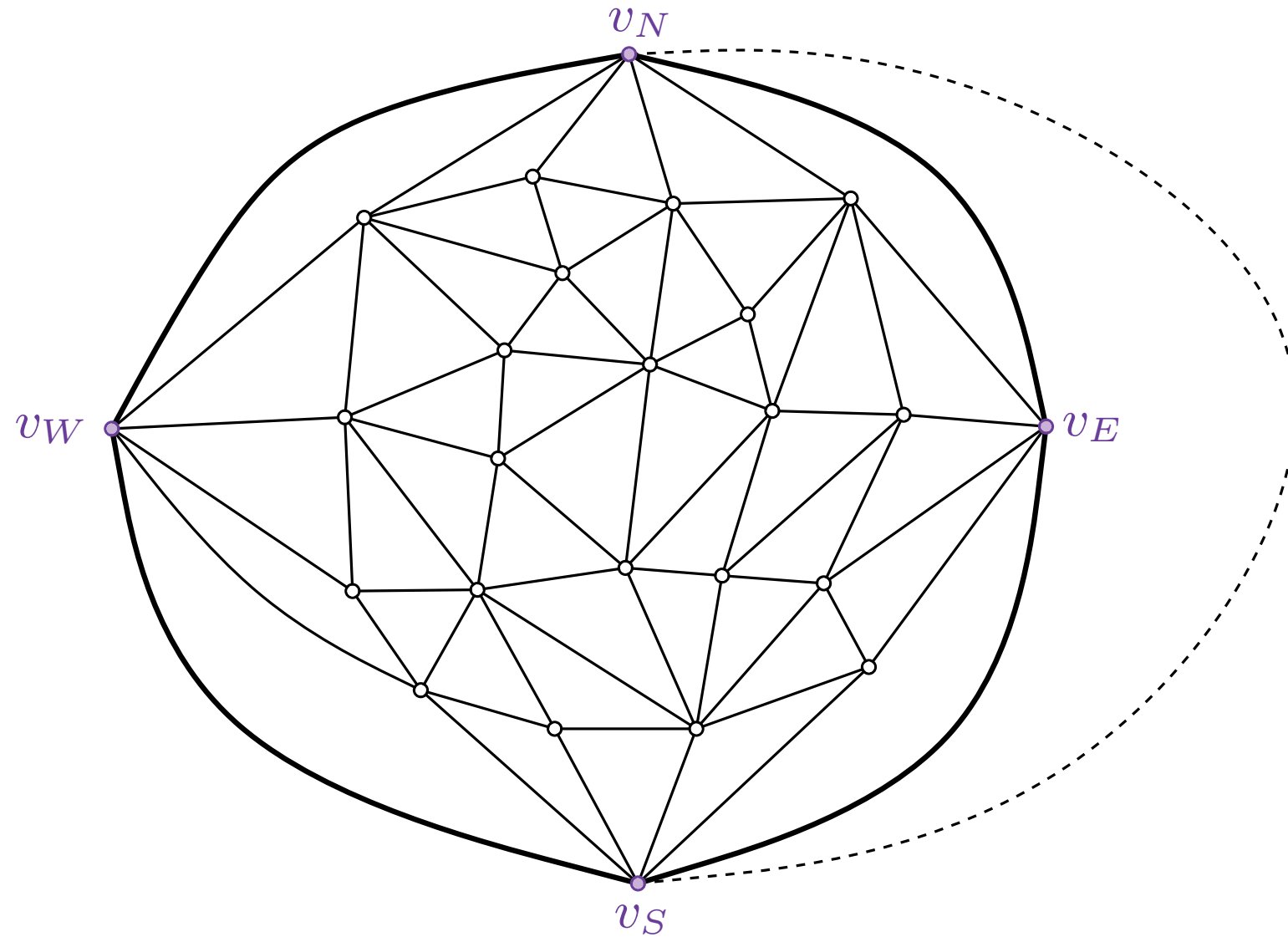
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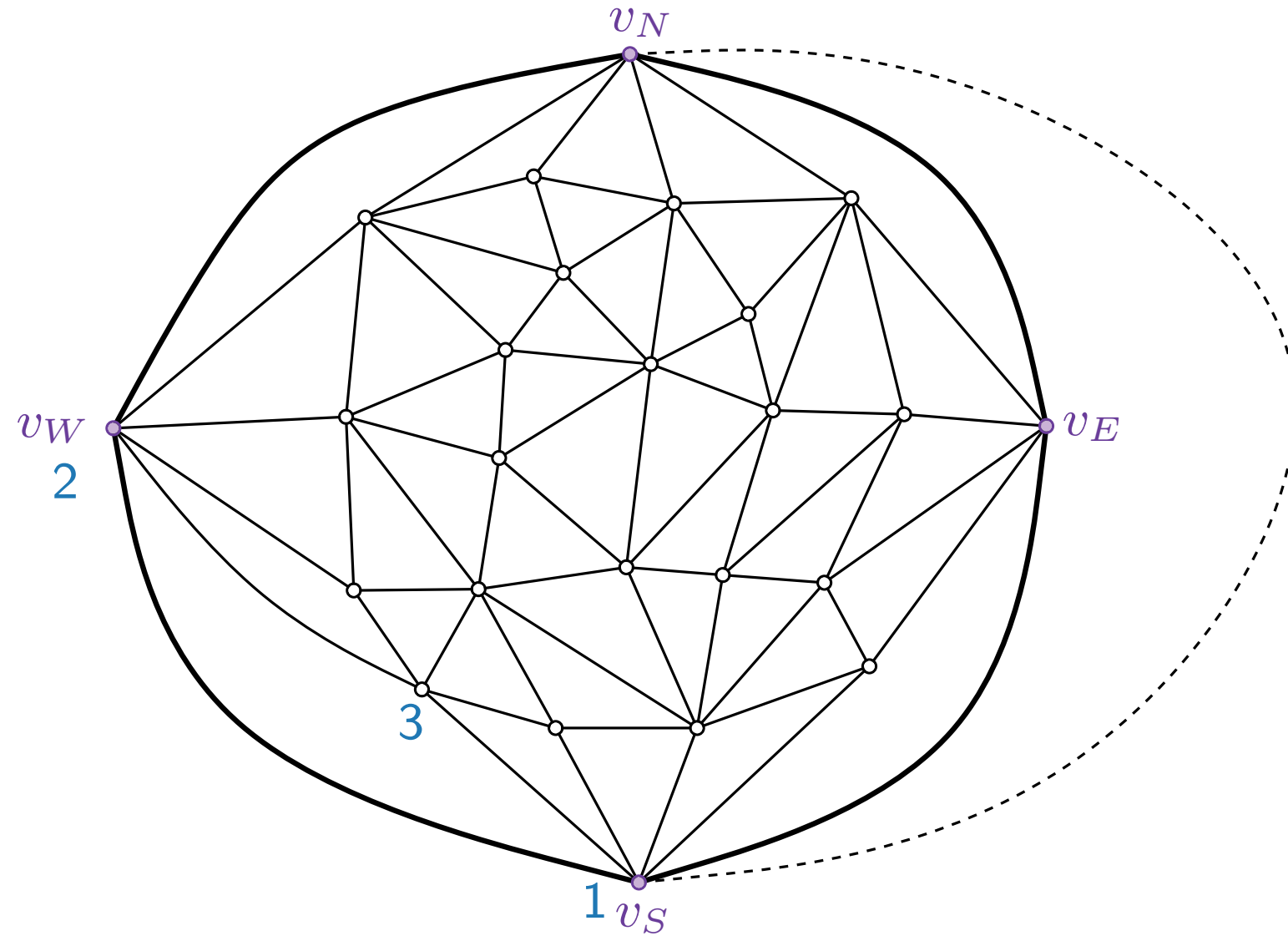
Refined Canonical Order Example



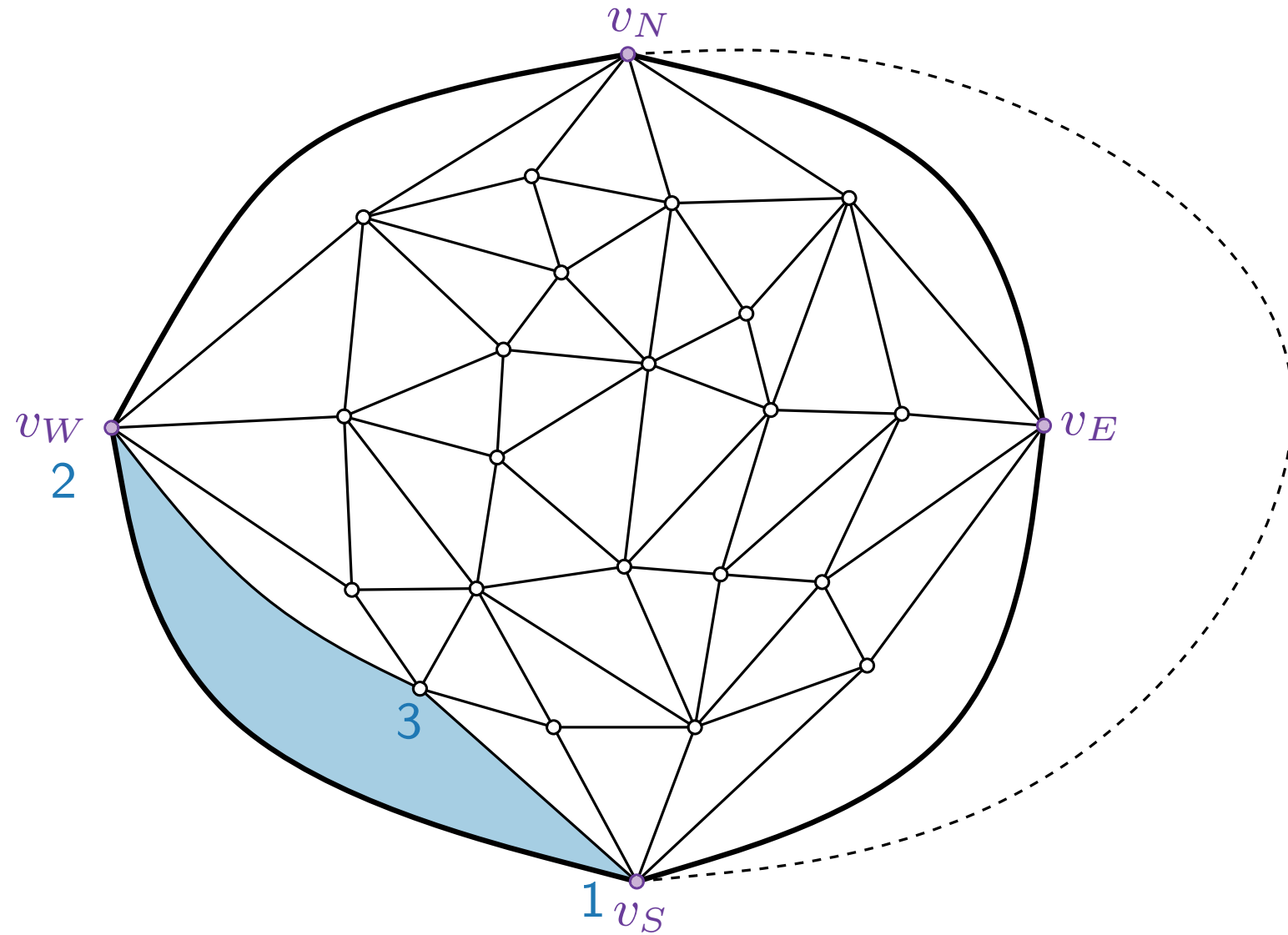
Refined Canonical Order Example



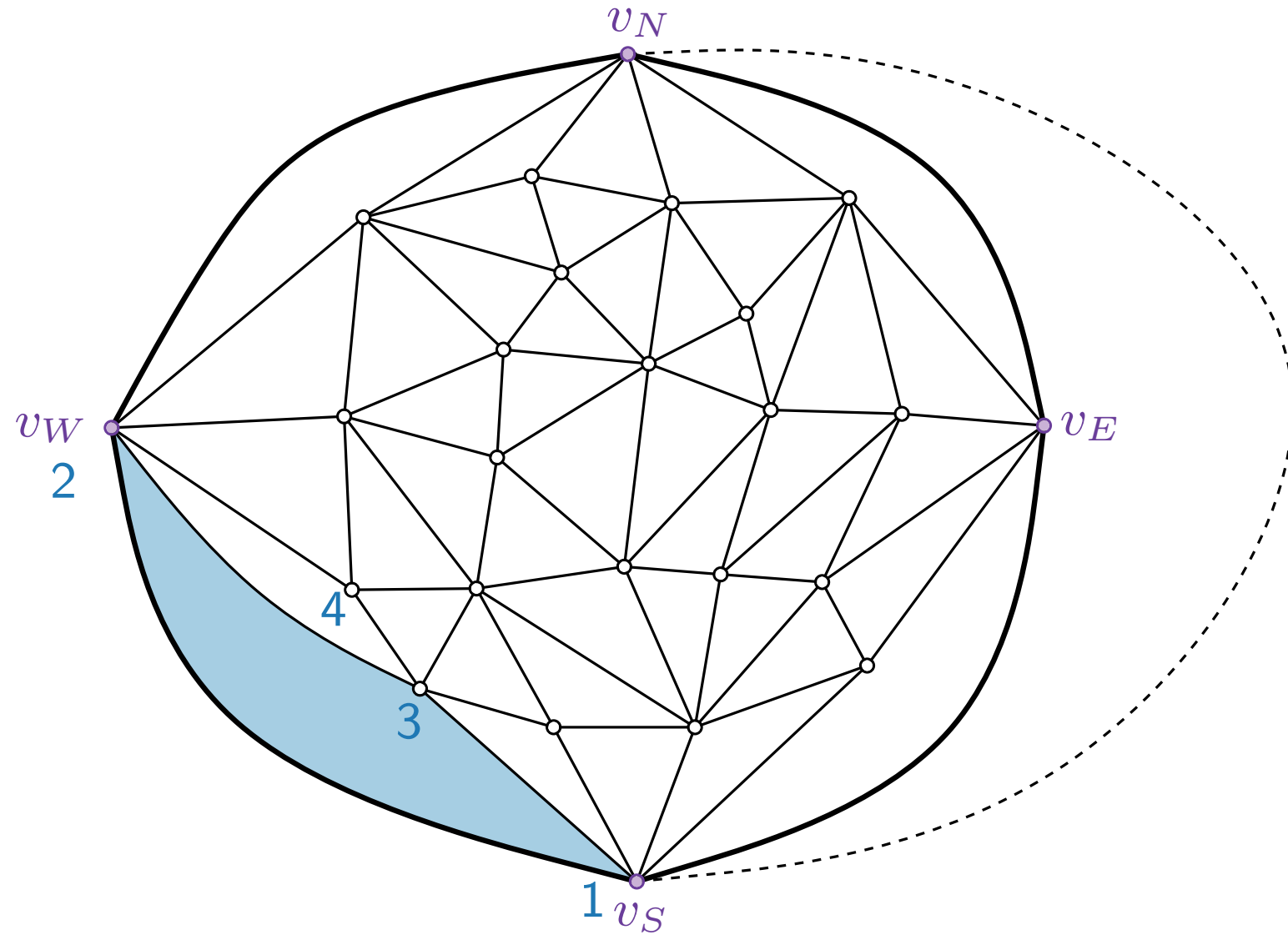
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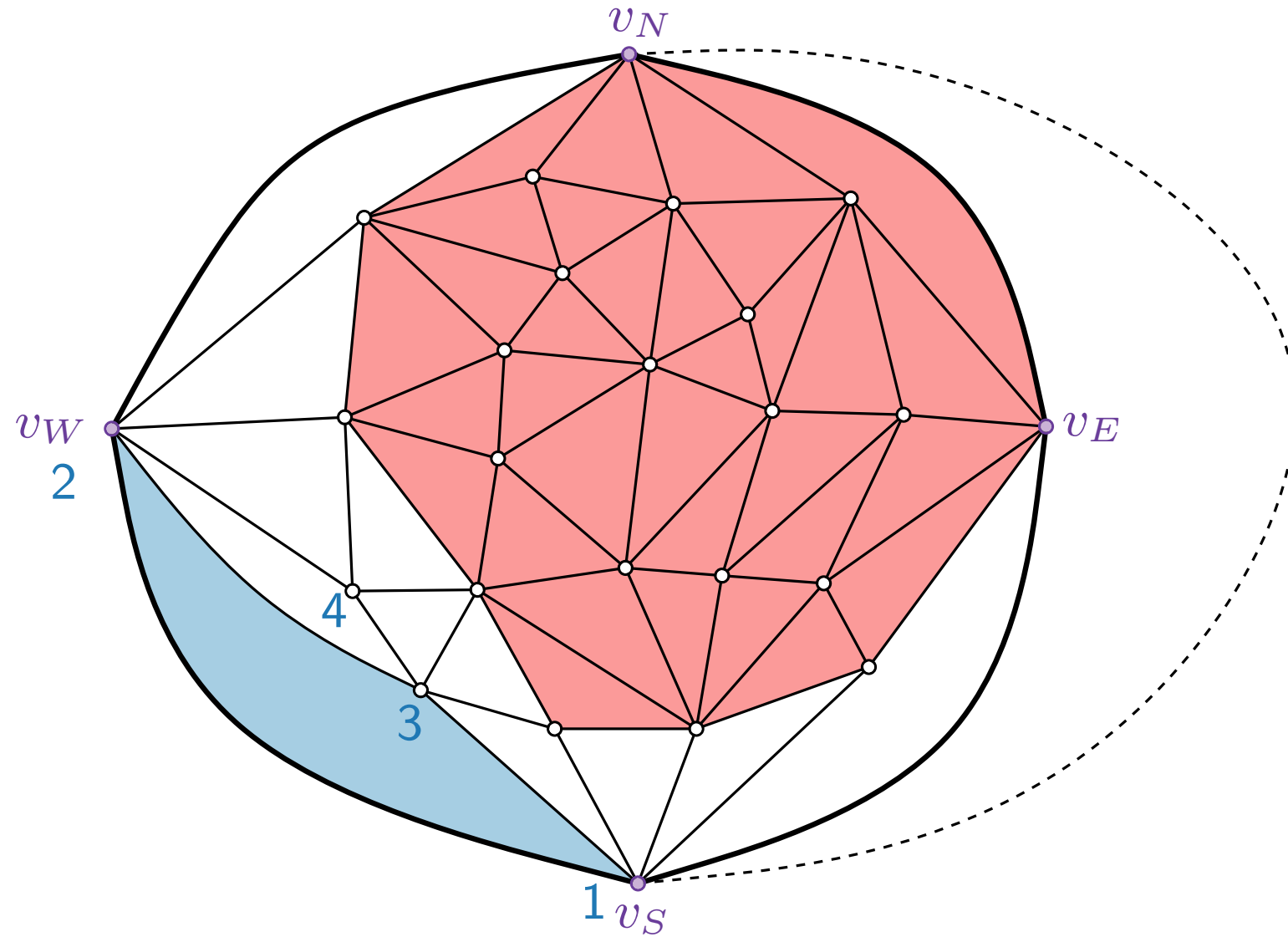
Refined Canonical Order Example



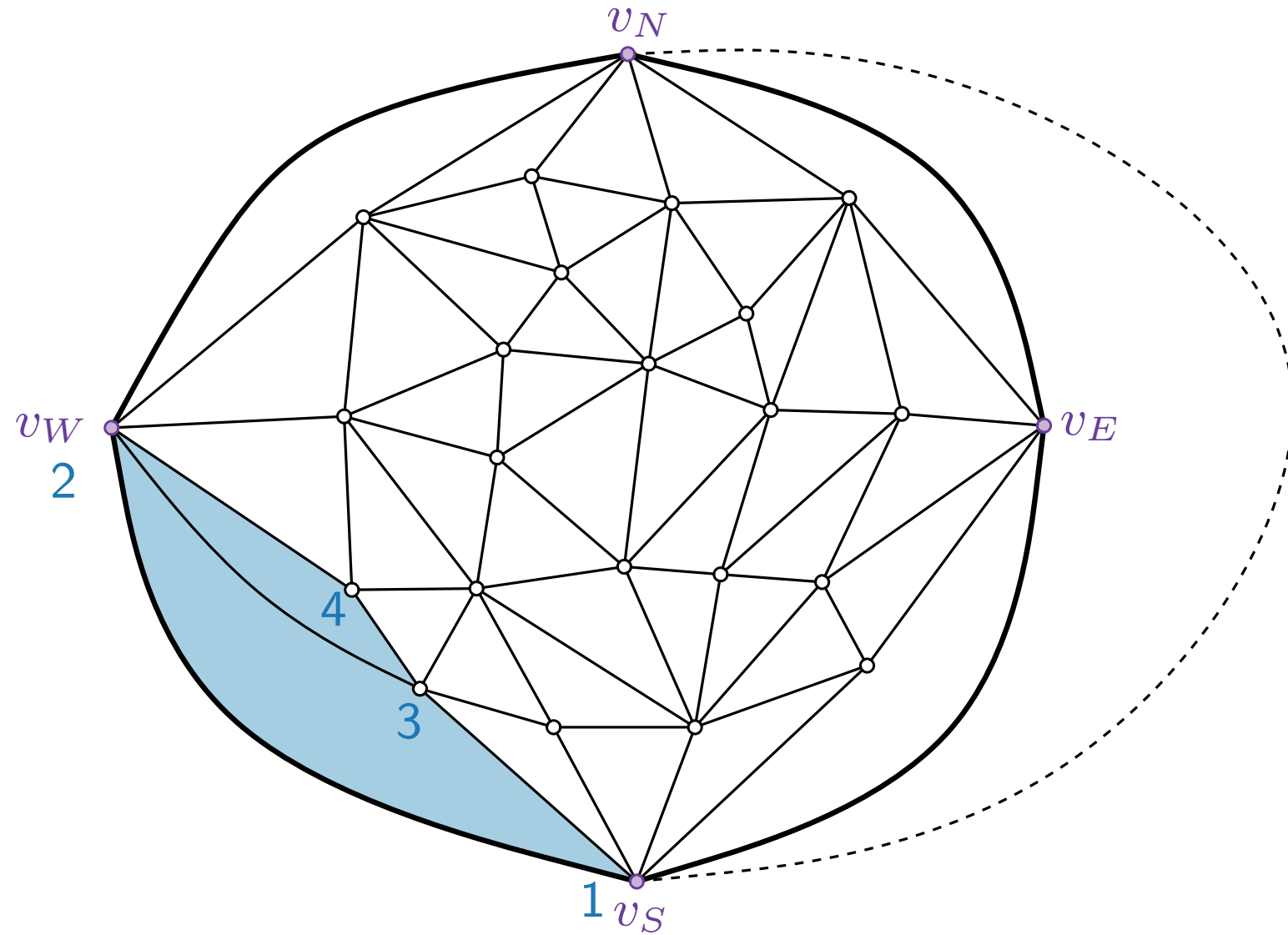
Refined Canonical Order Example



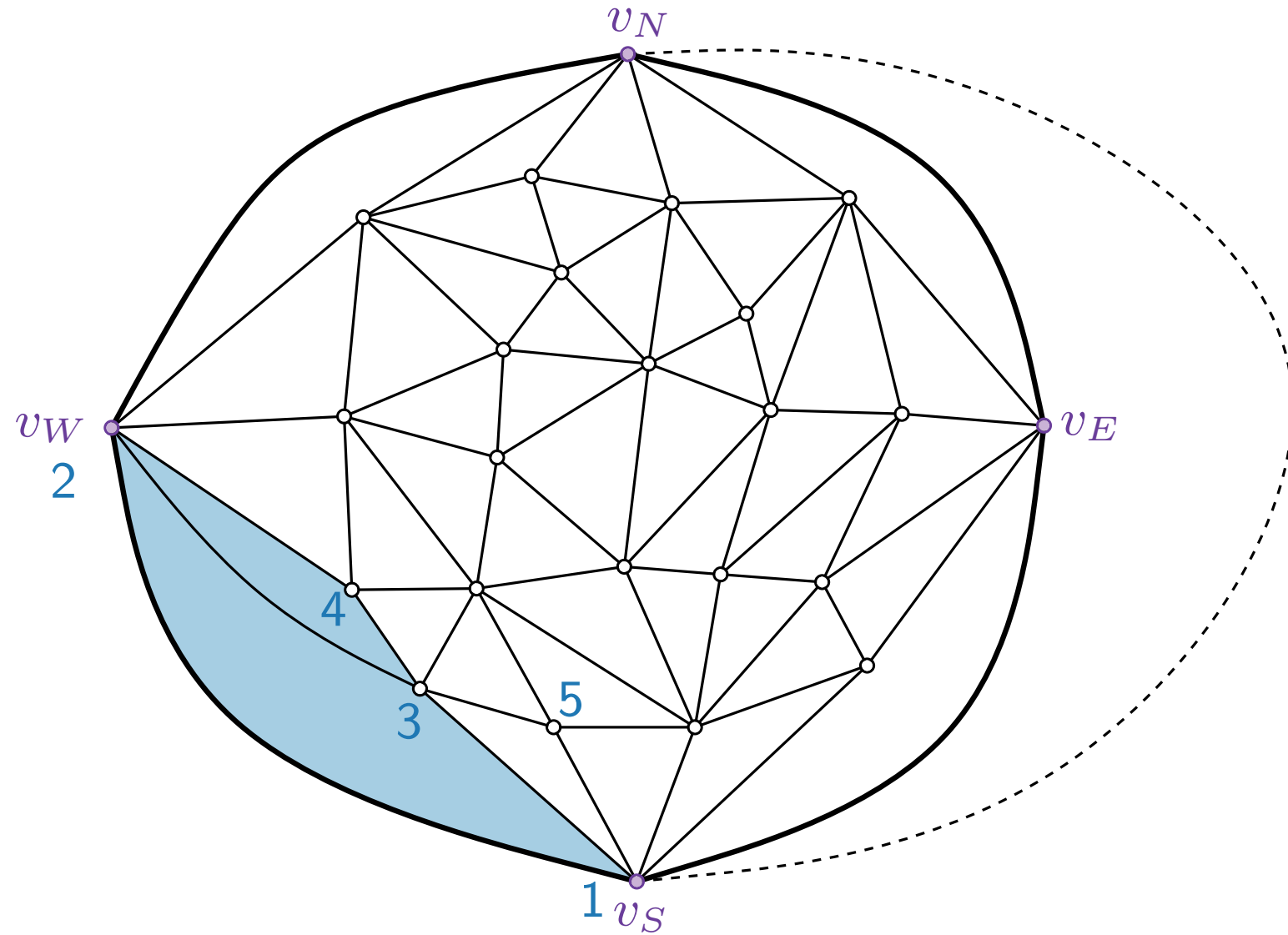
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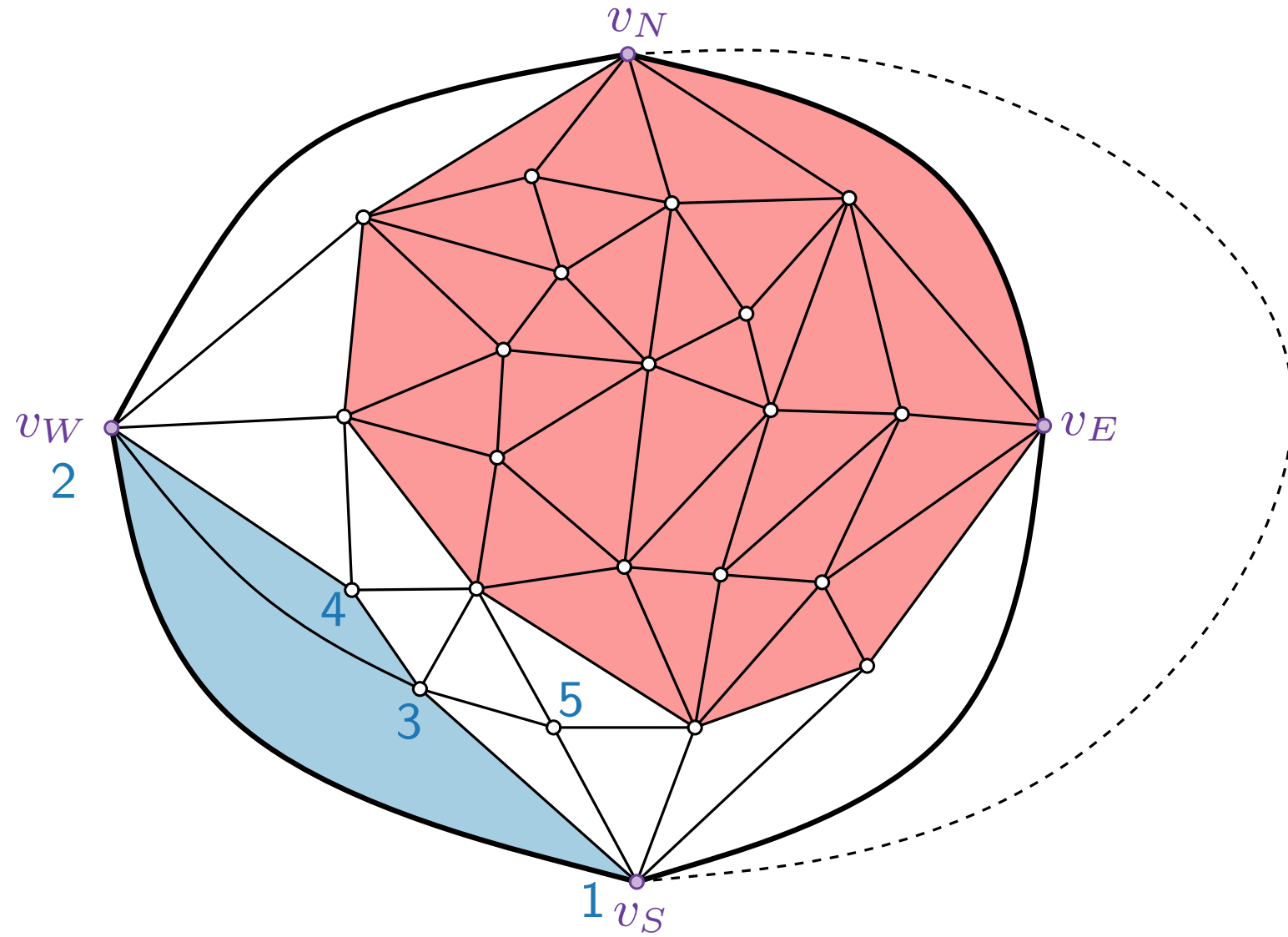
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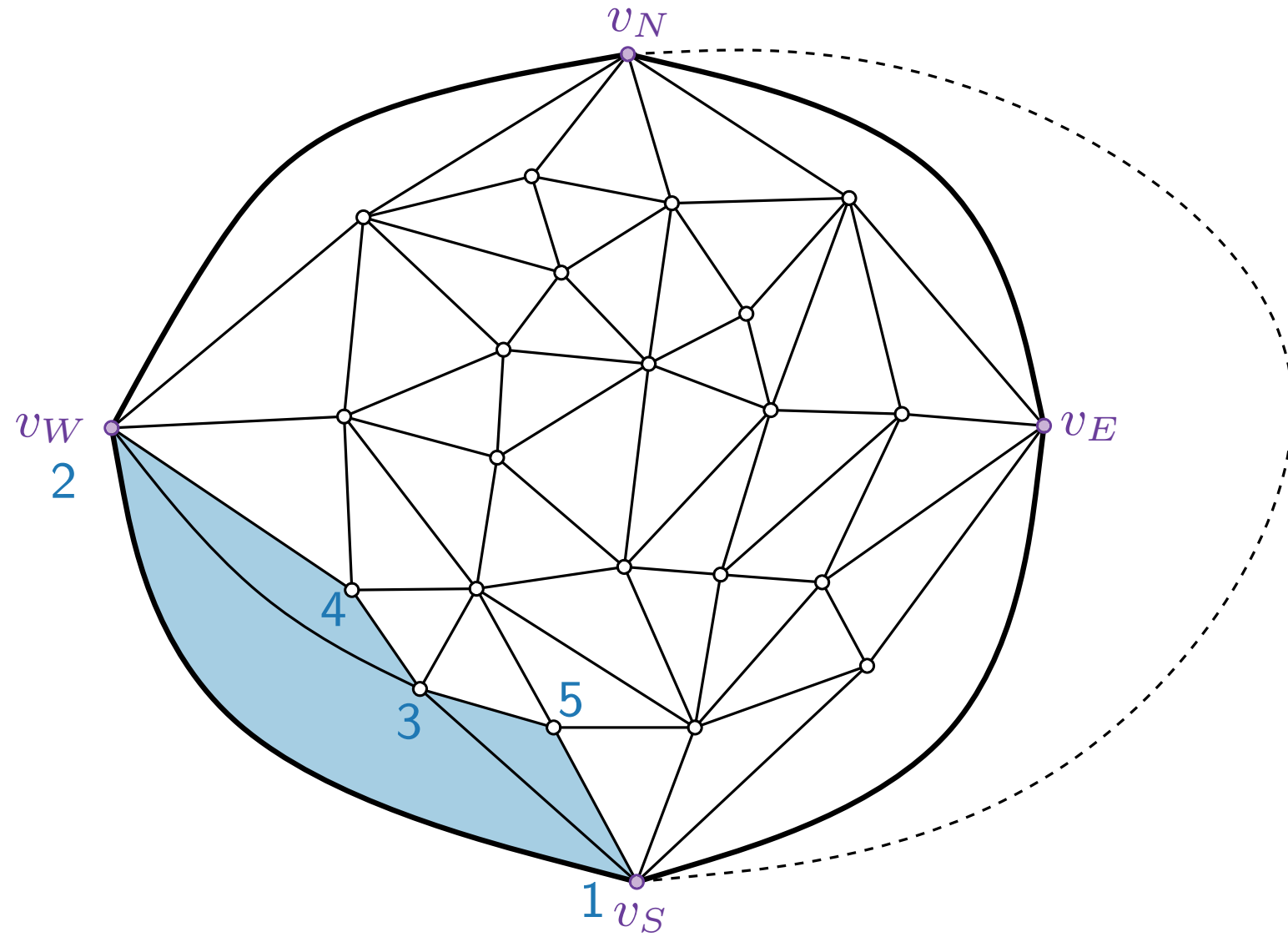
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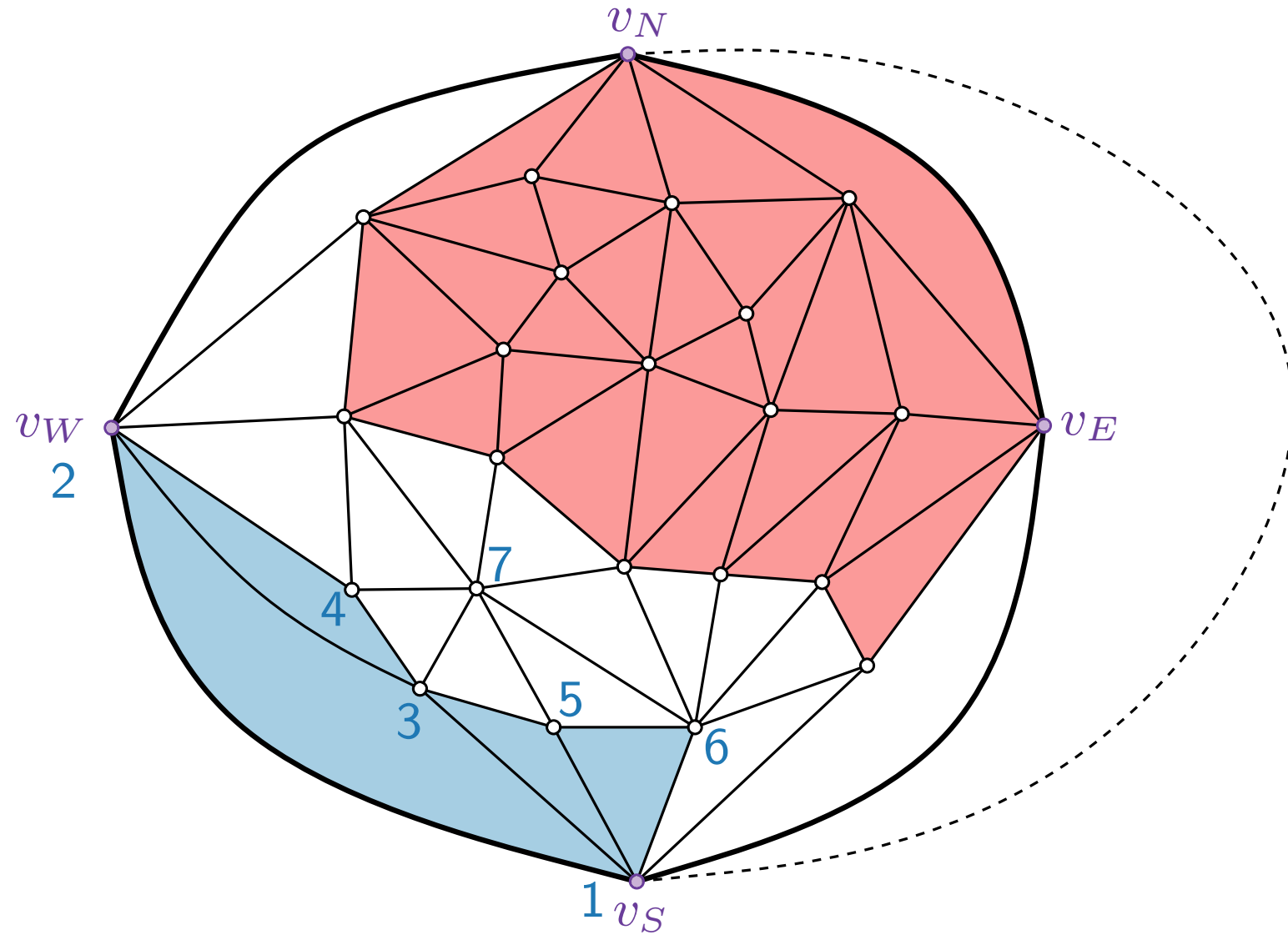
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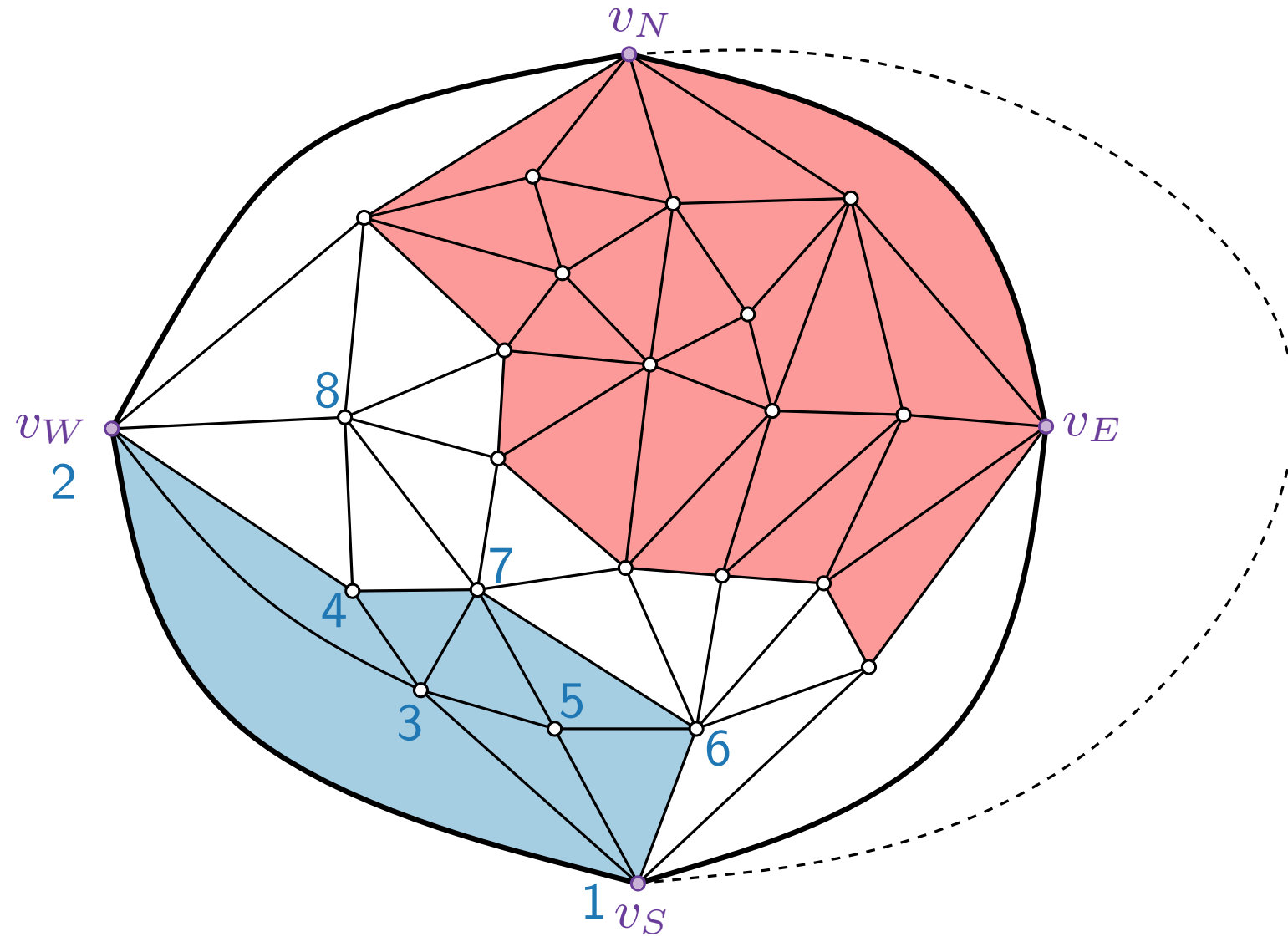
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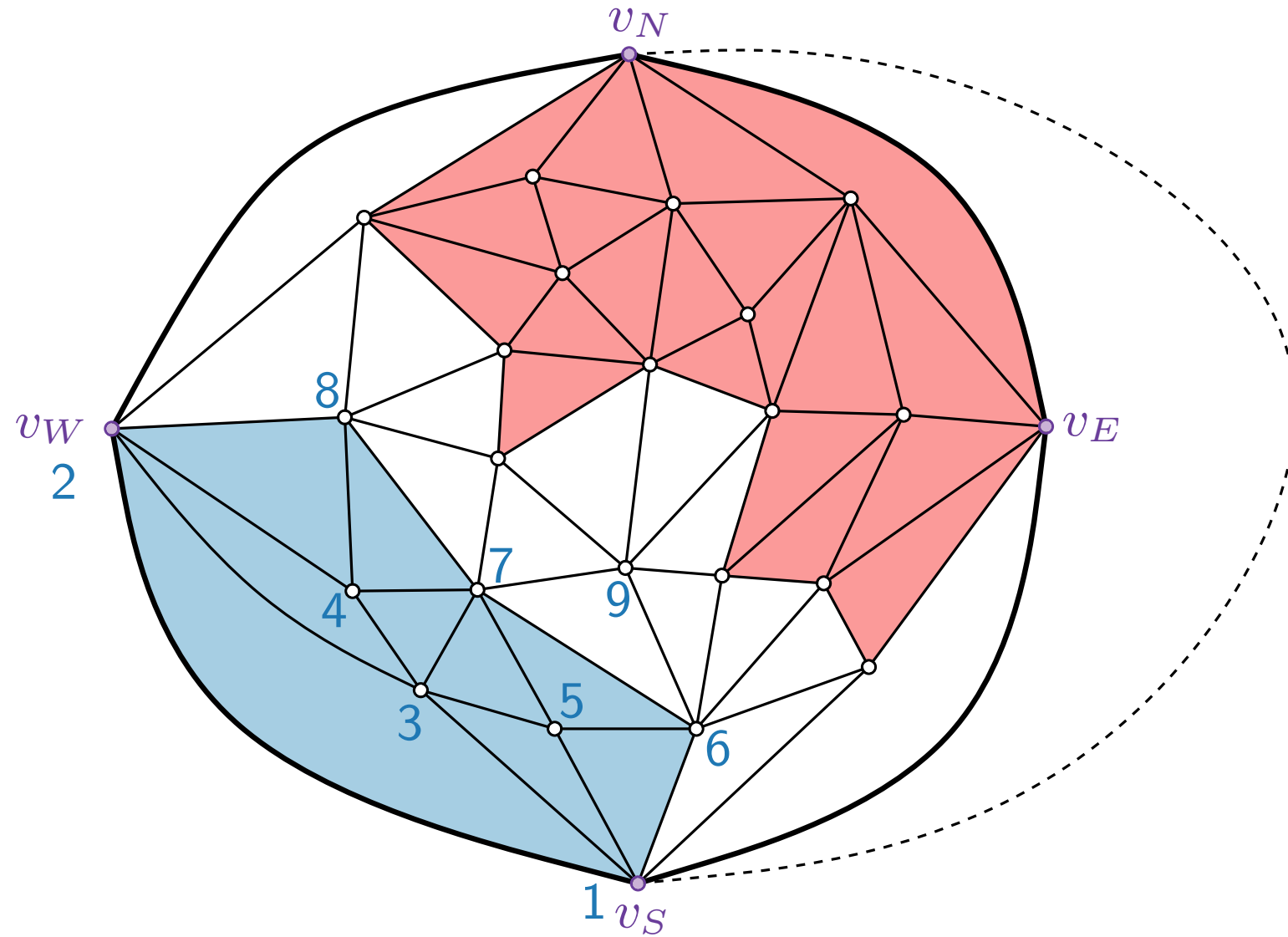
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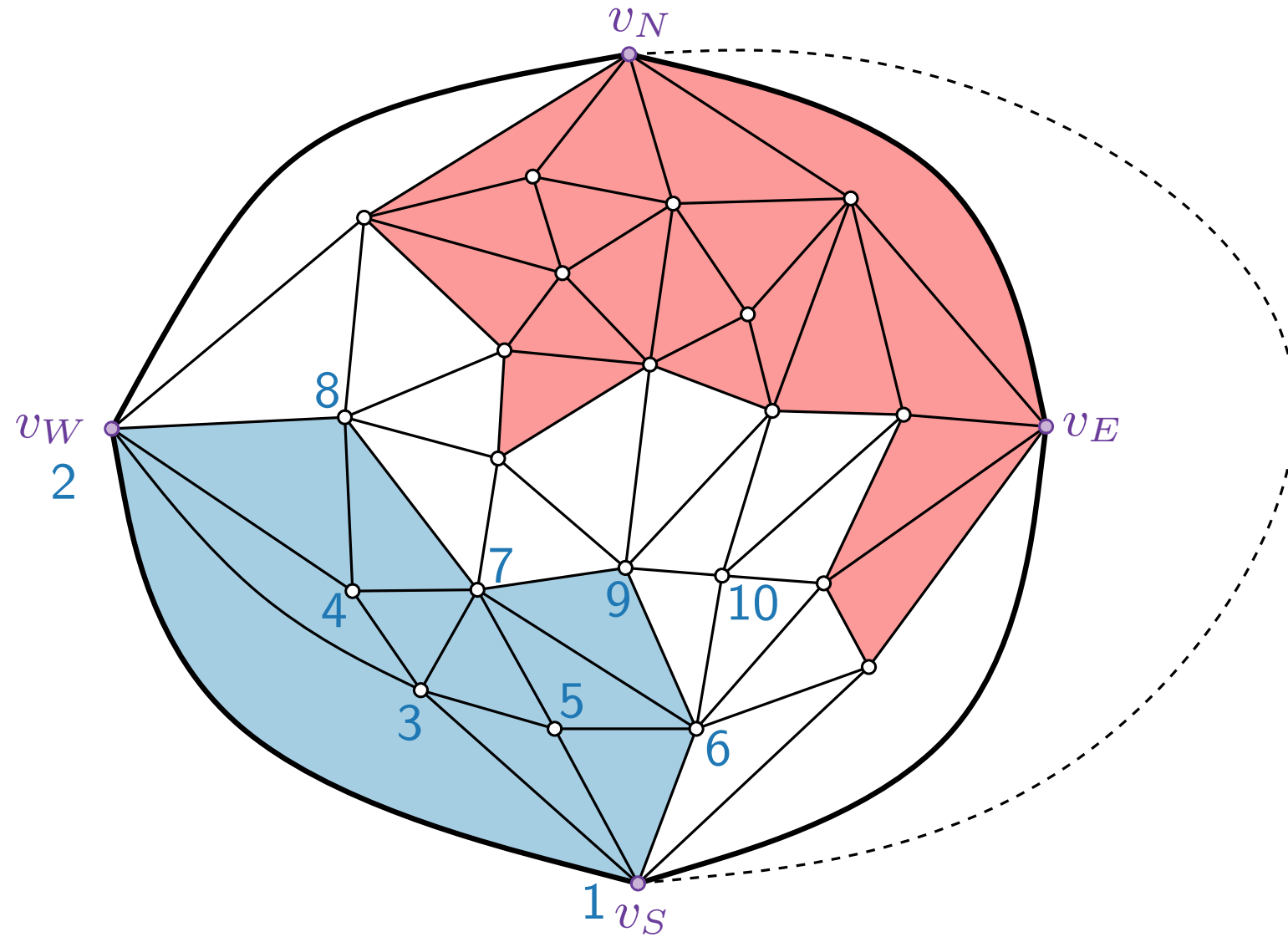
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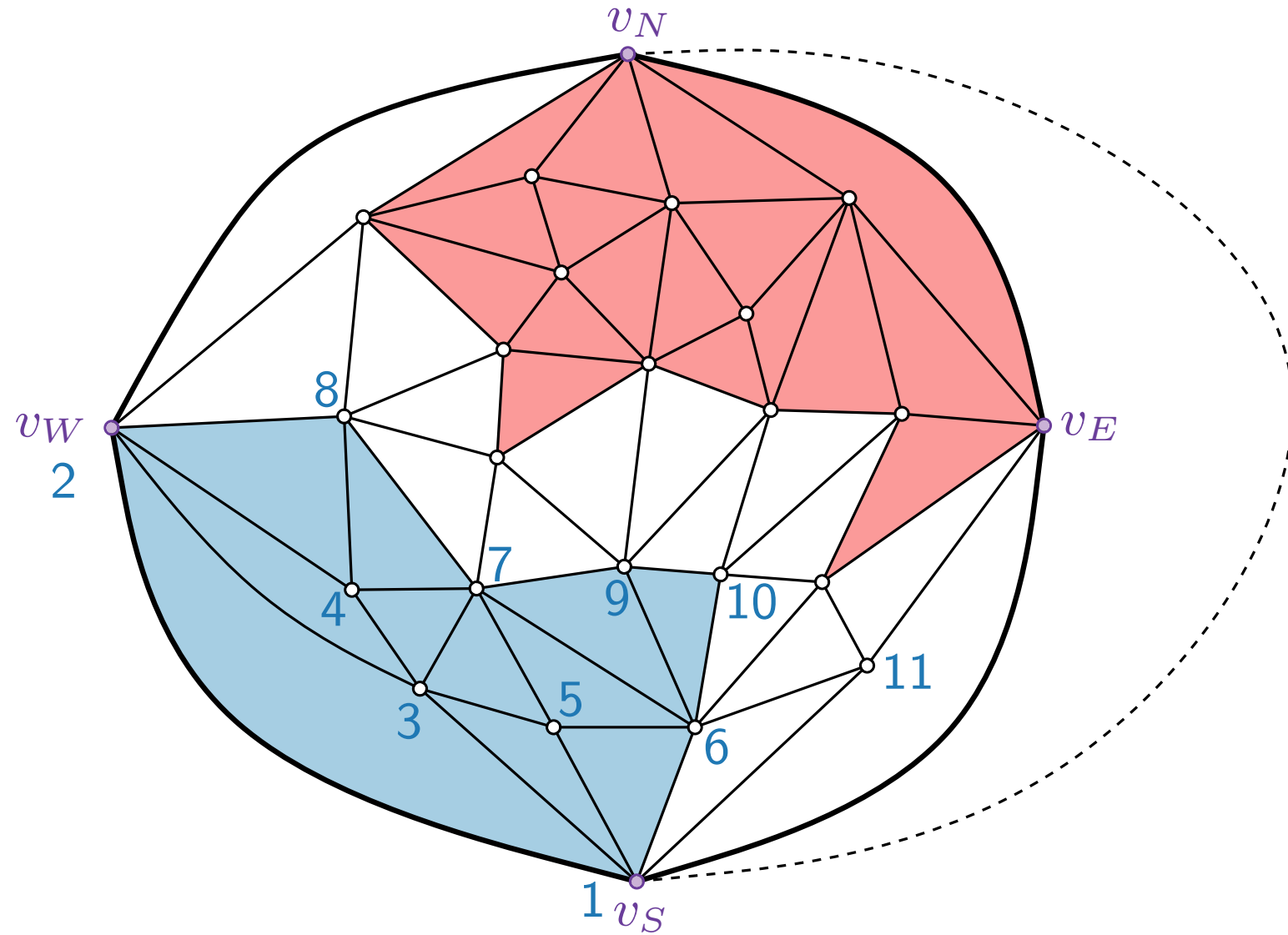
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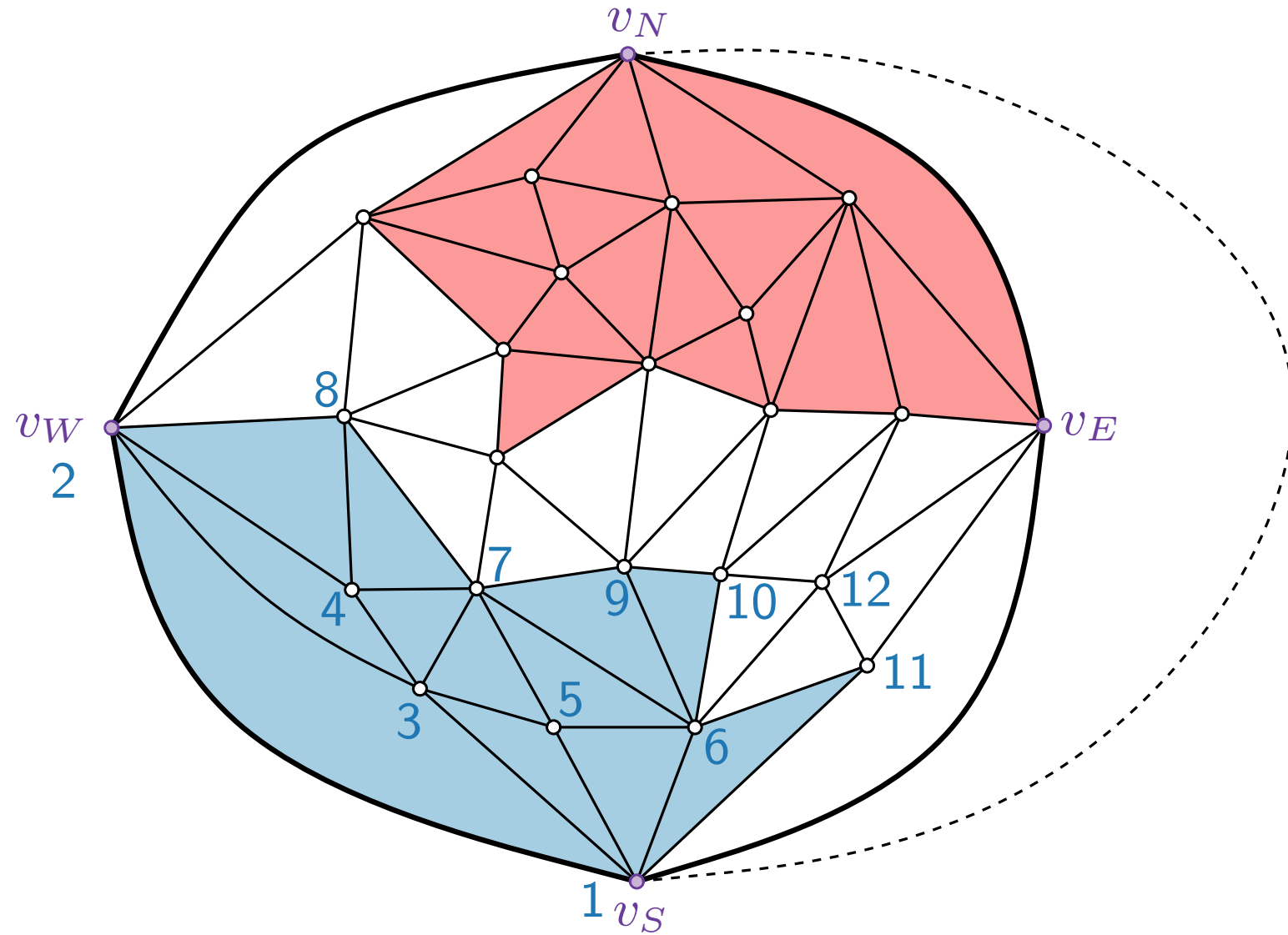
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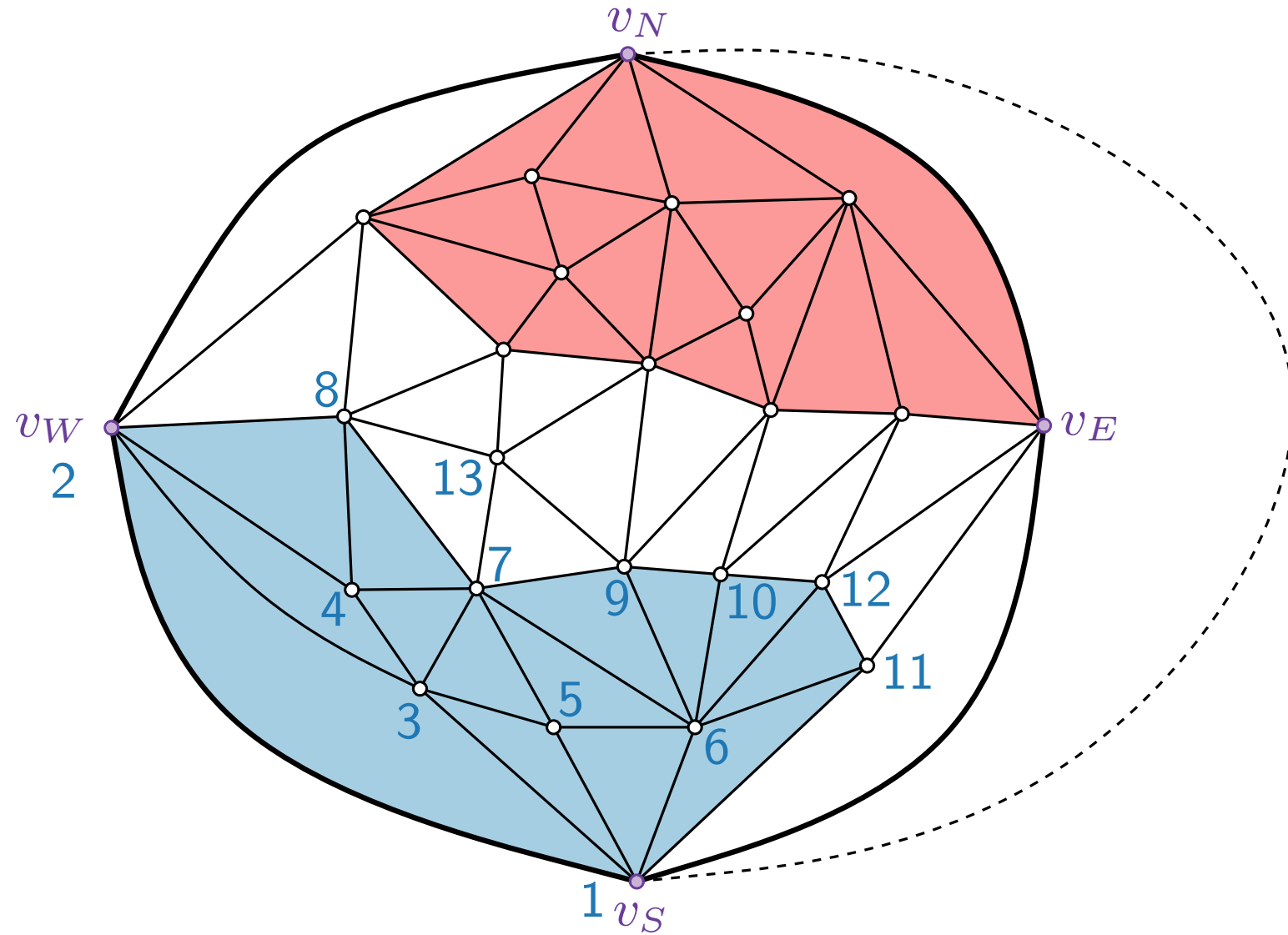
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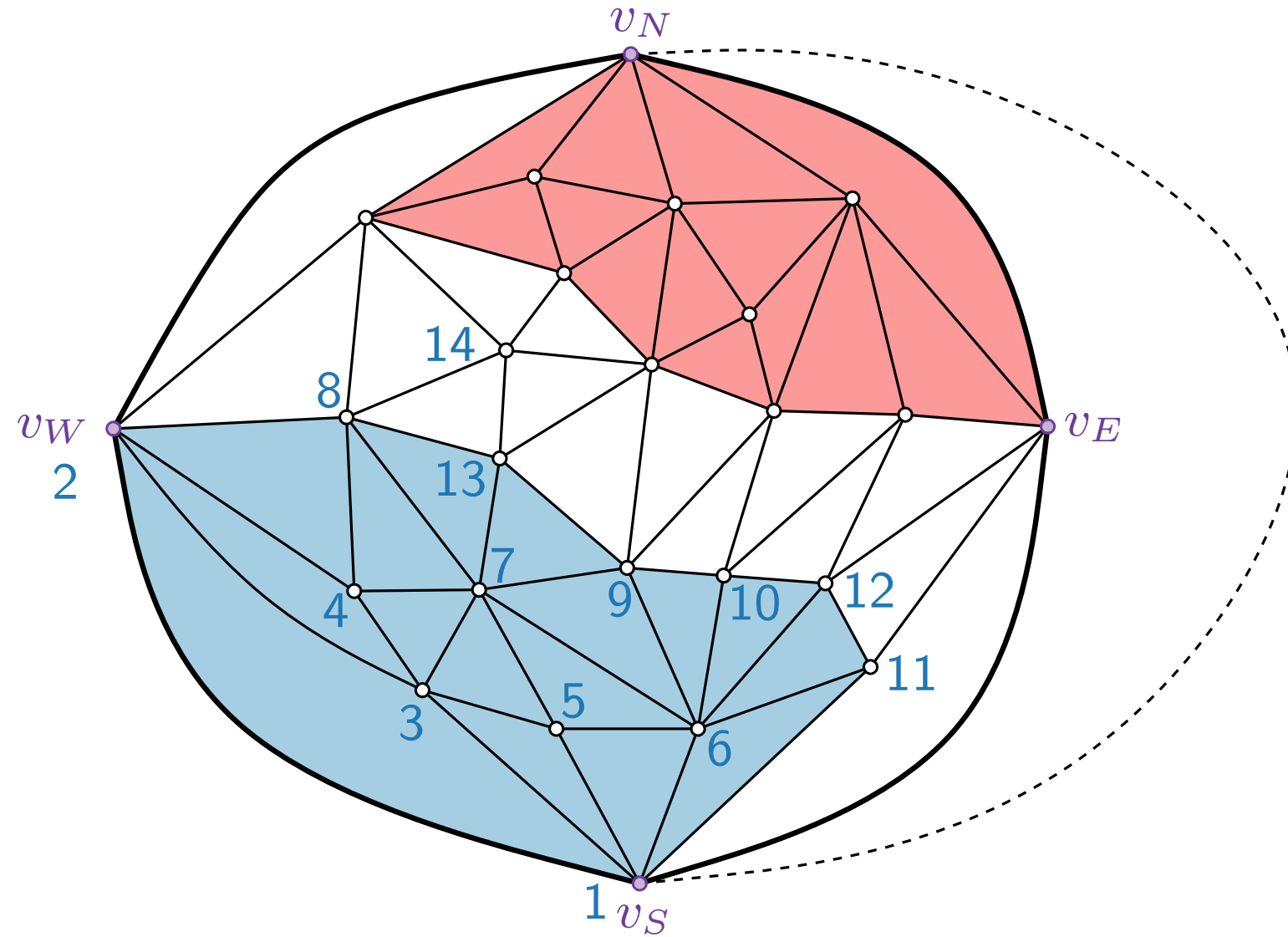
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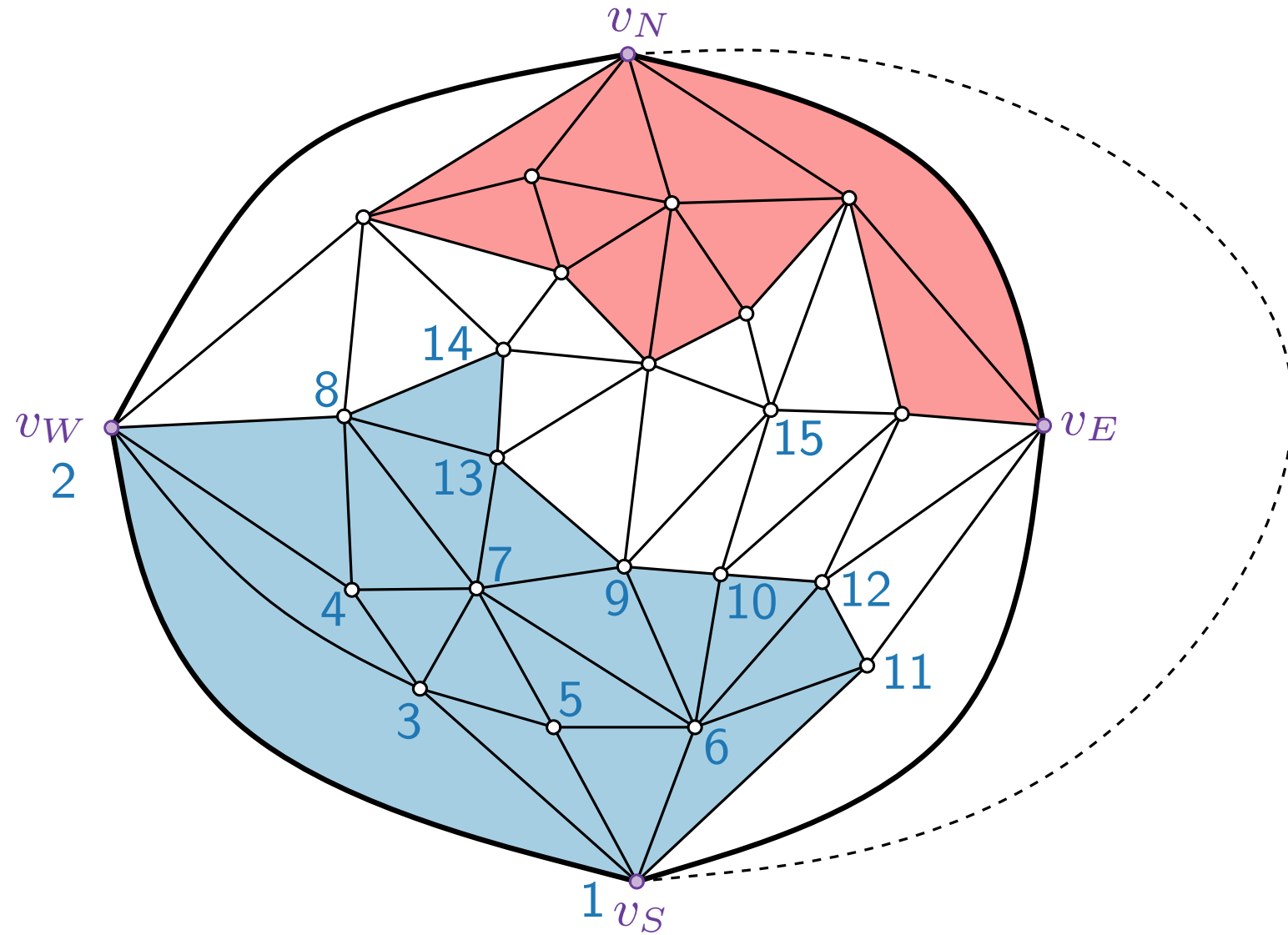
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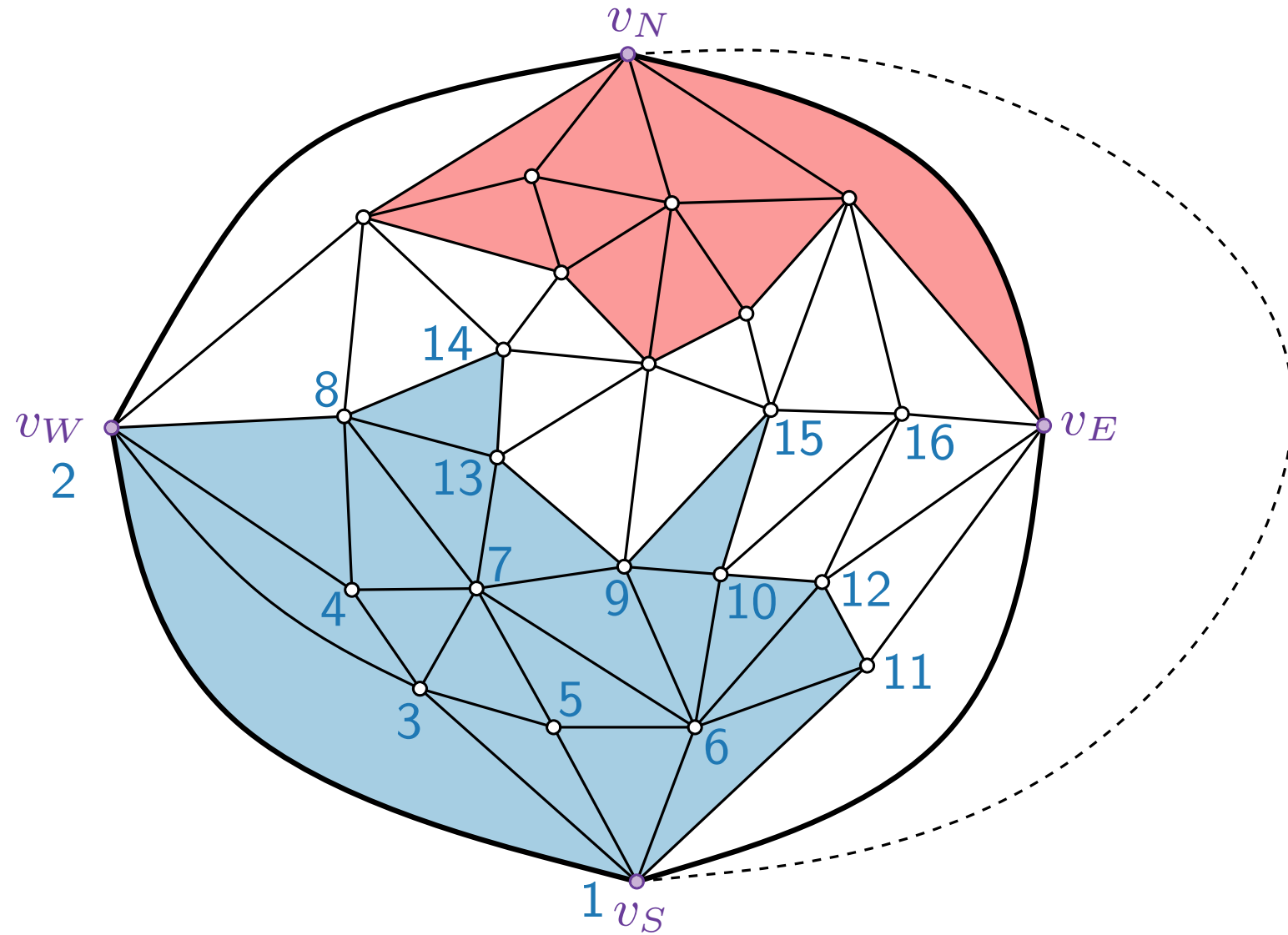
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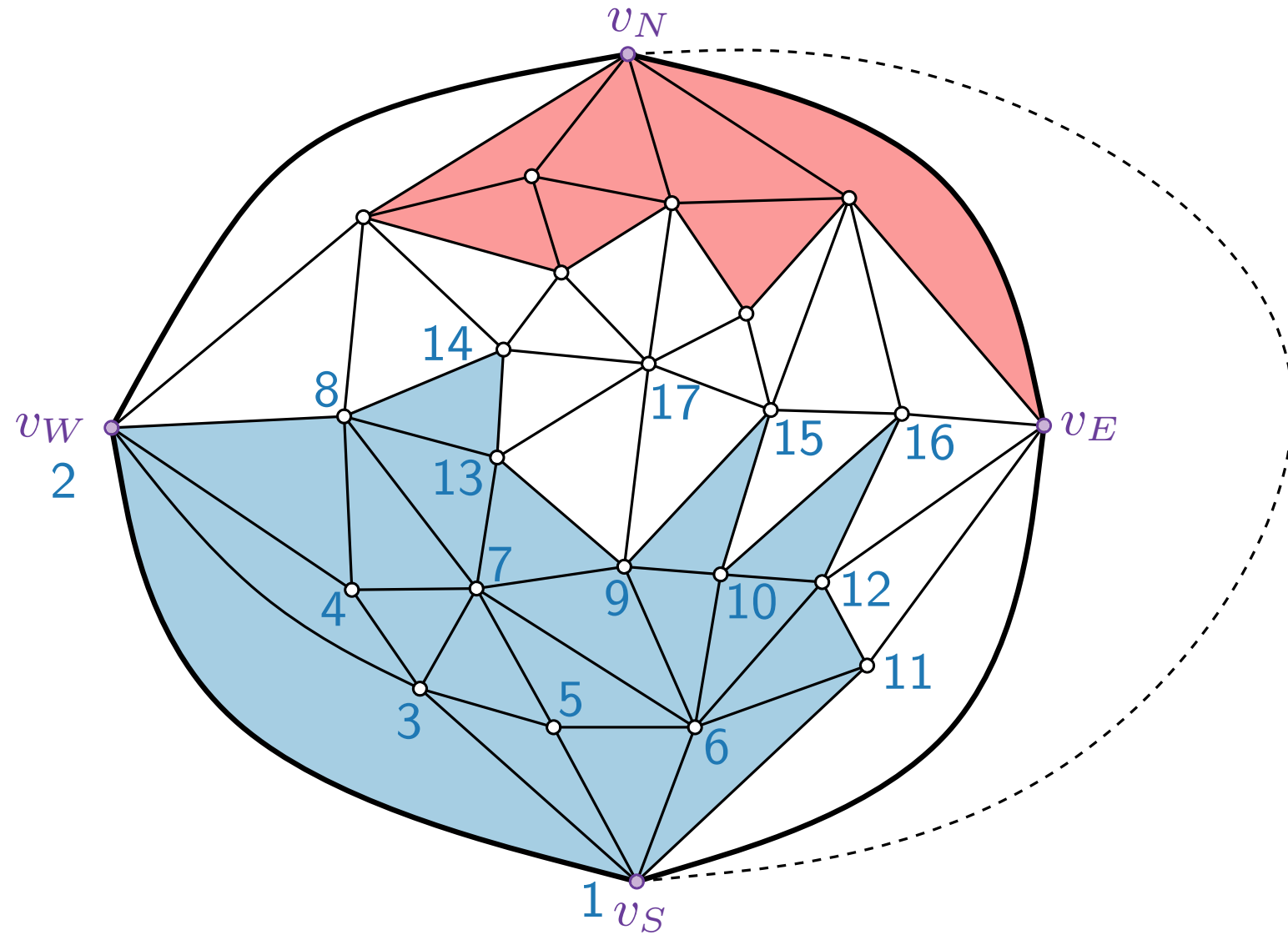
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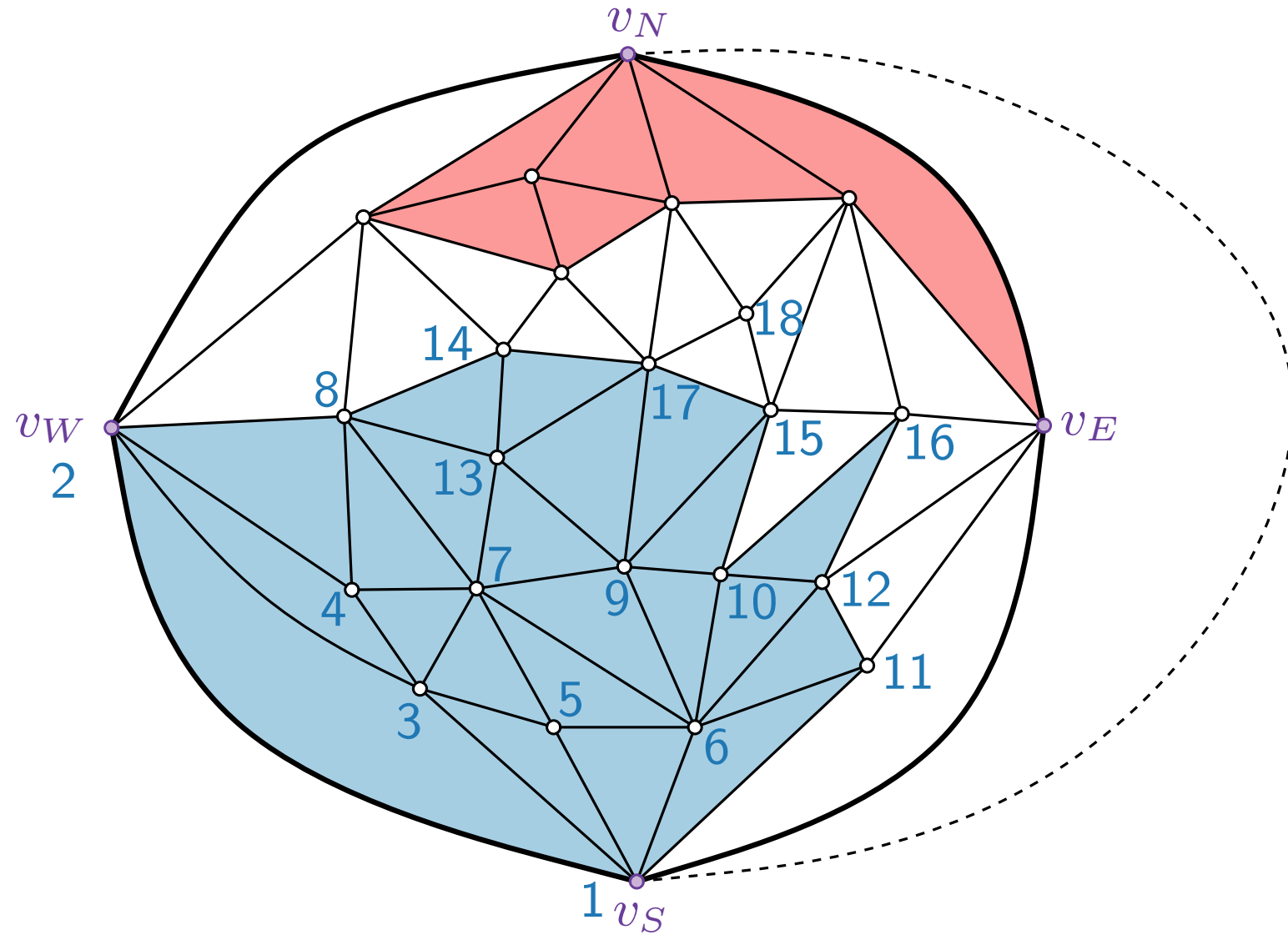
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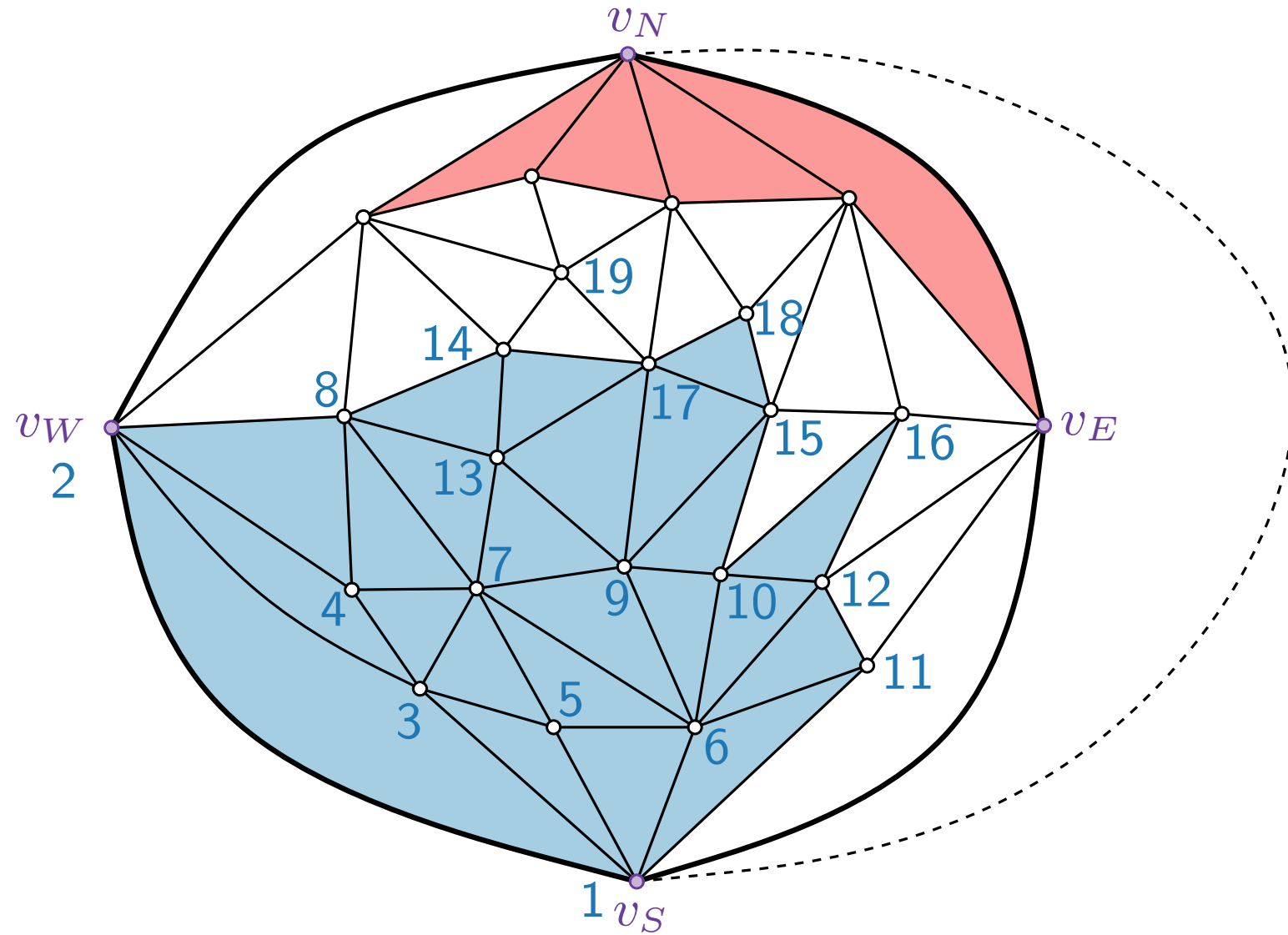
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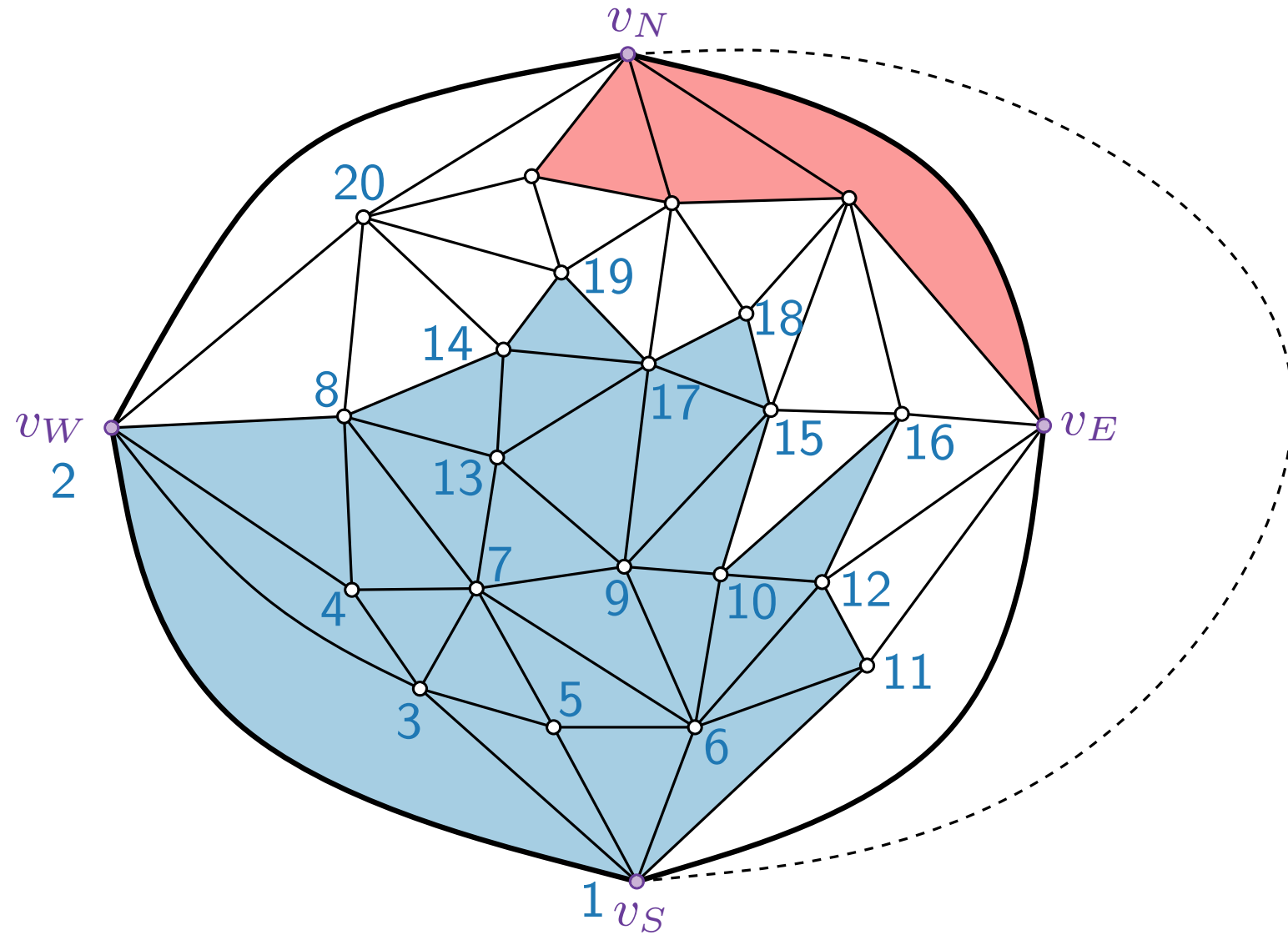
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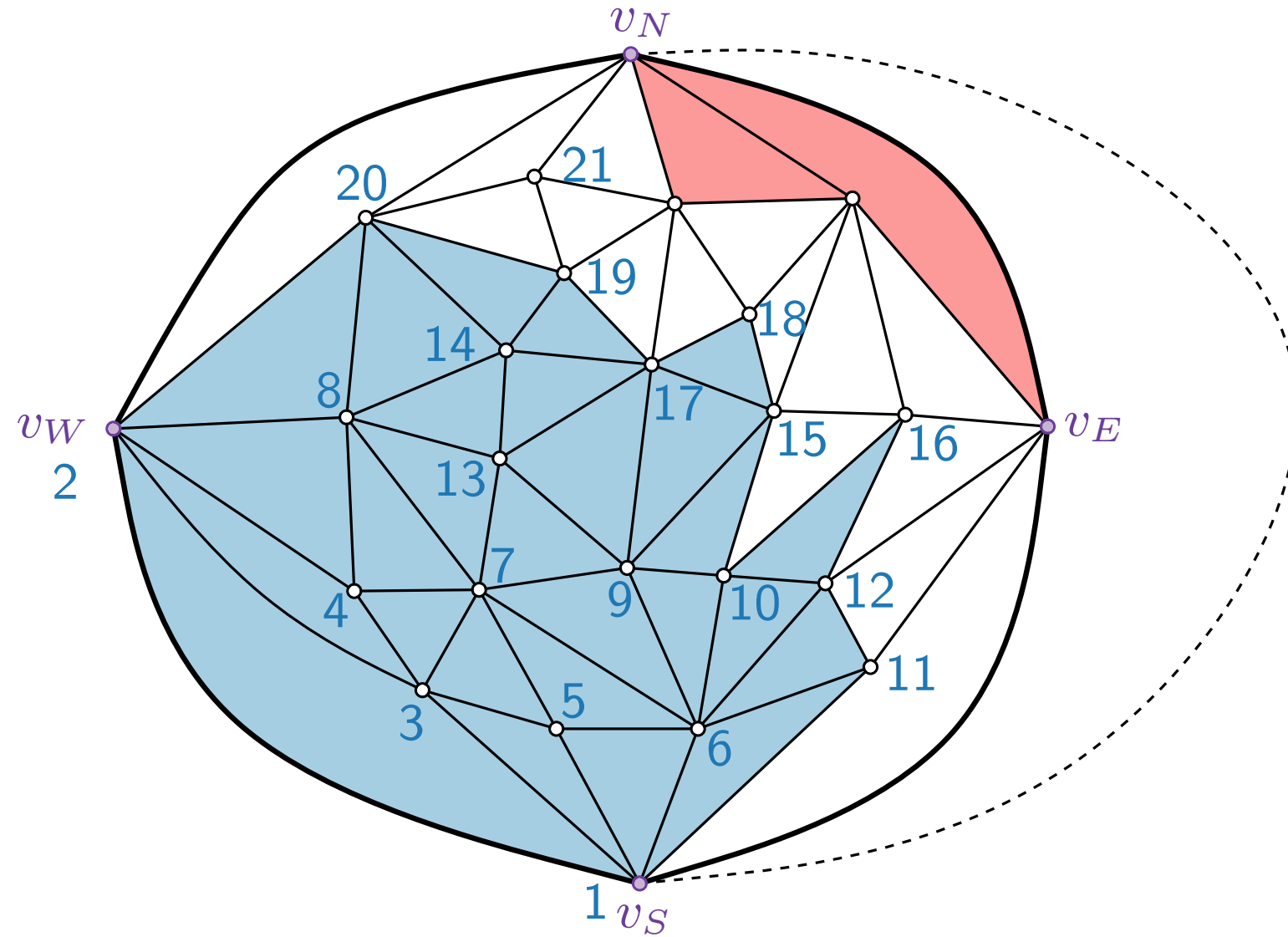
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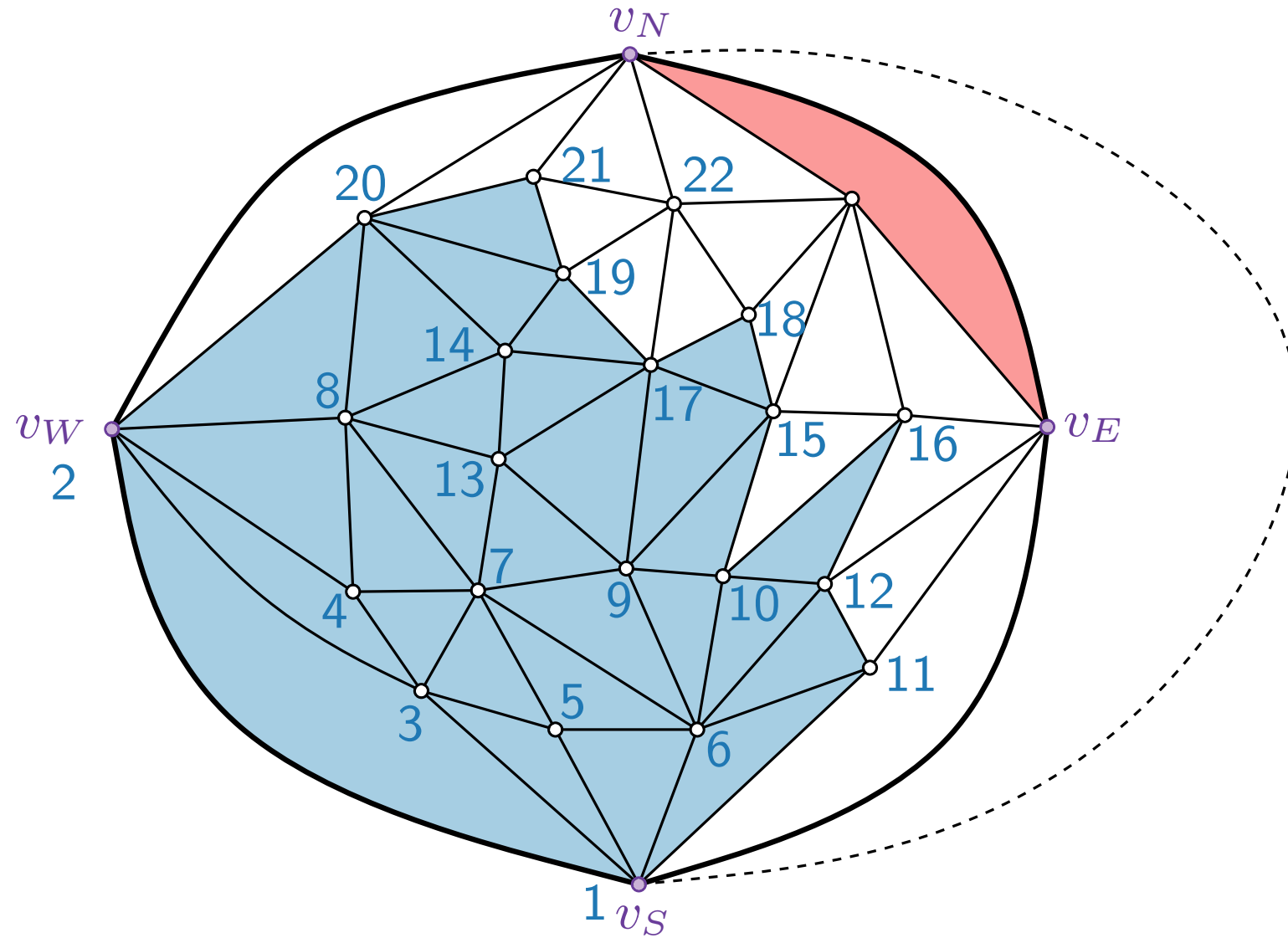
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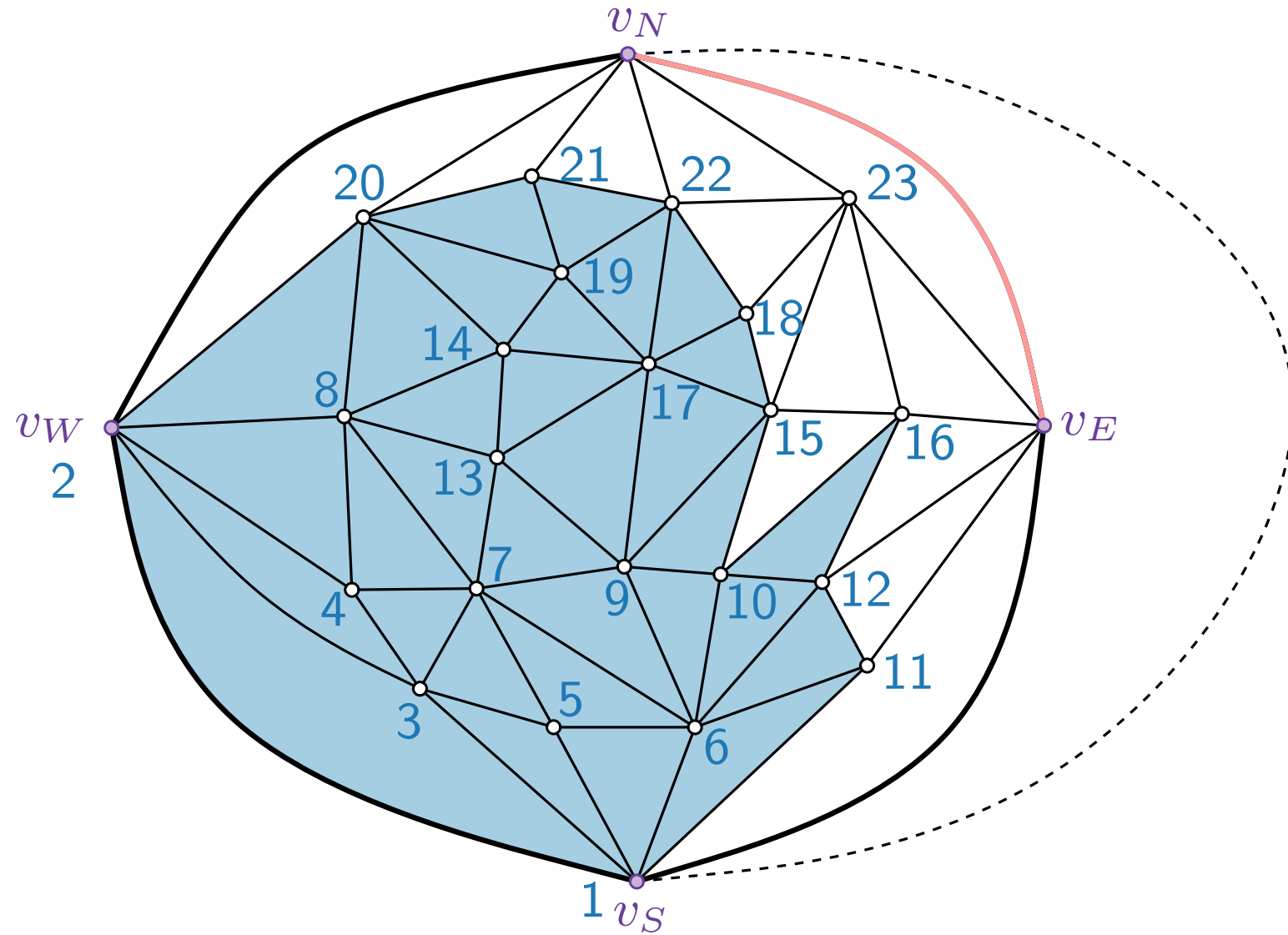
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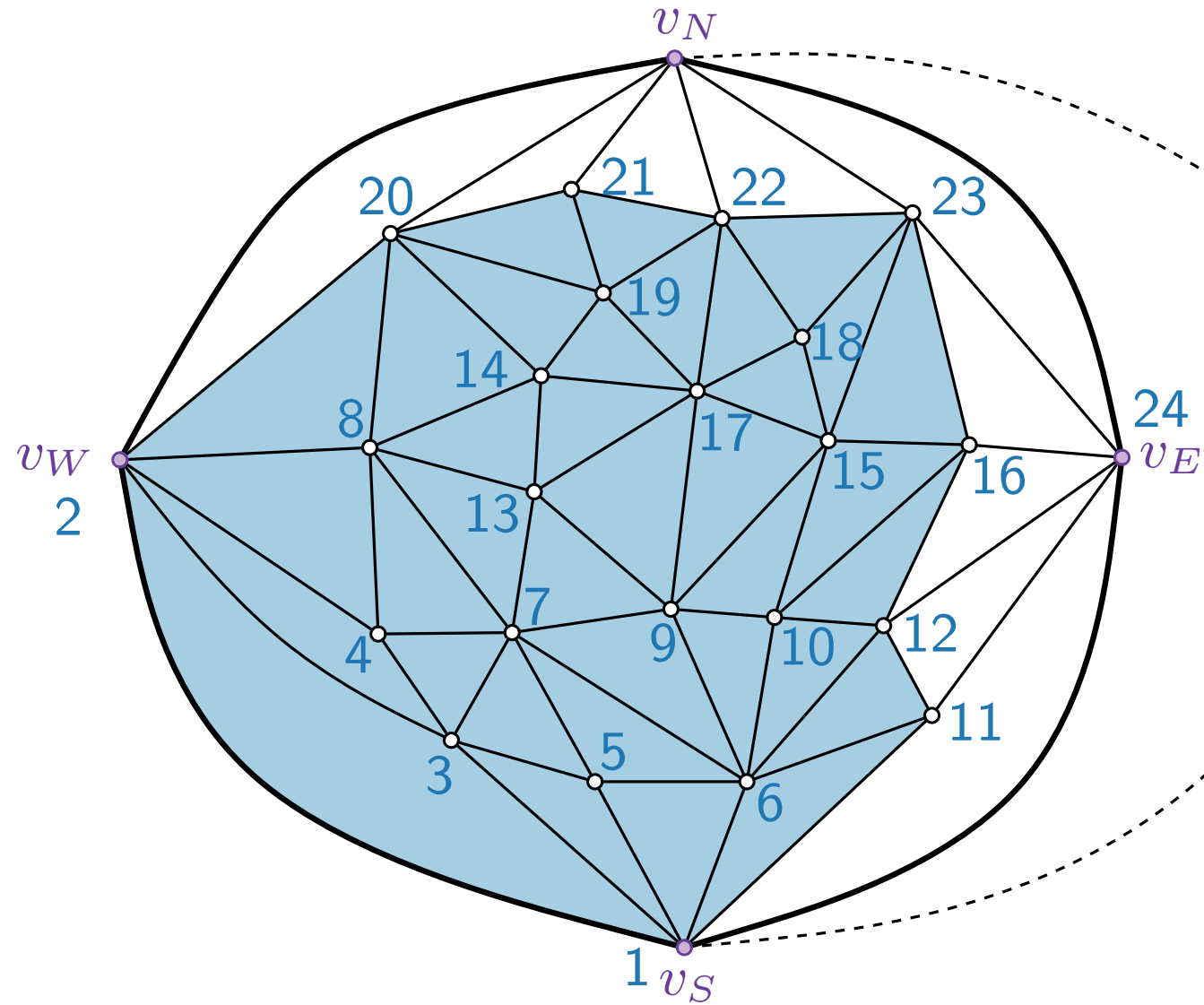
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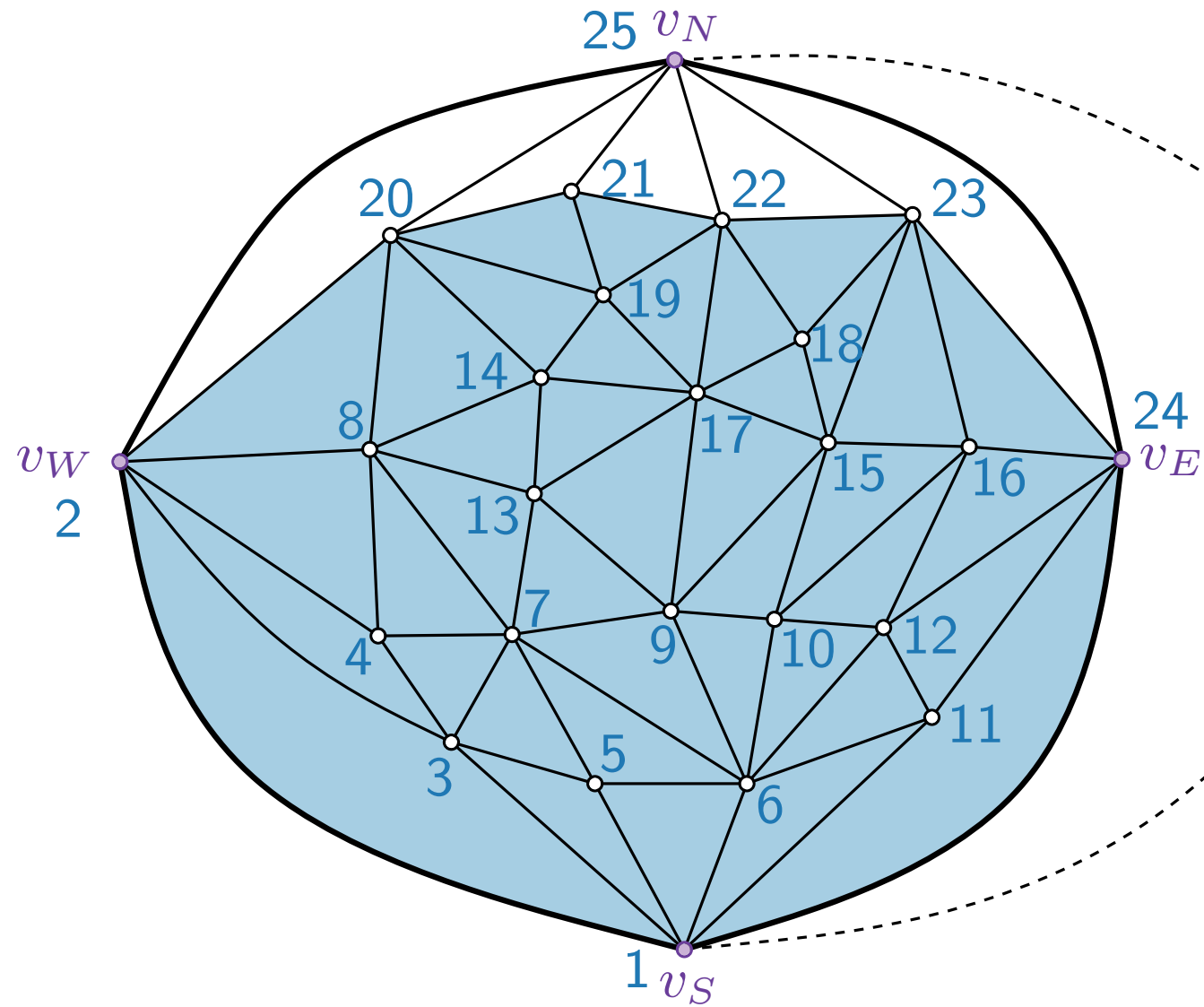
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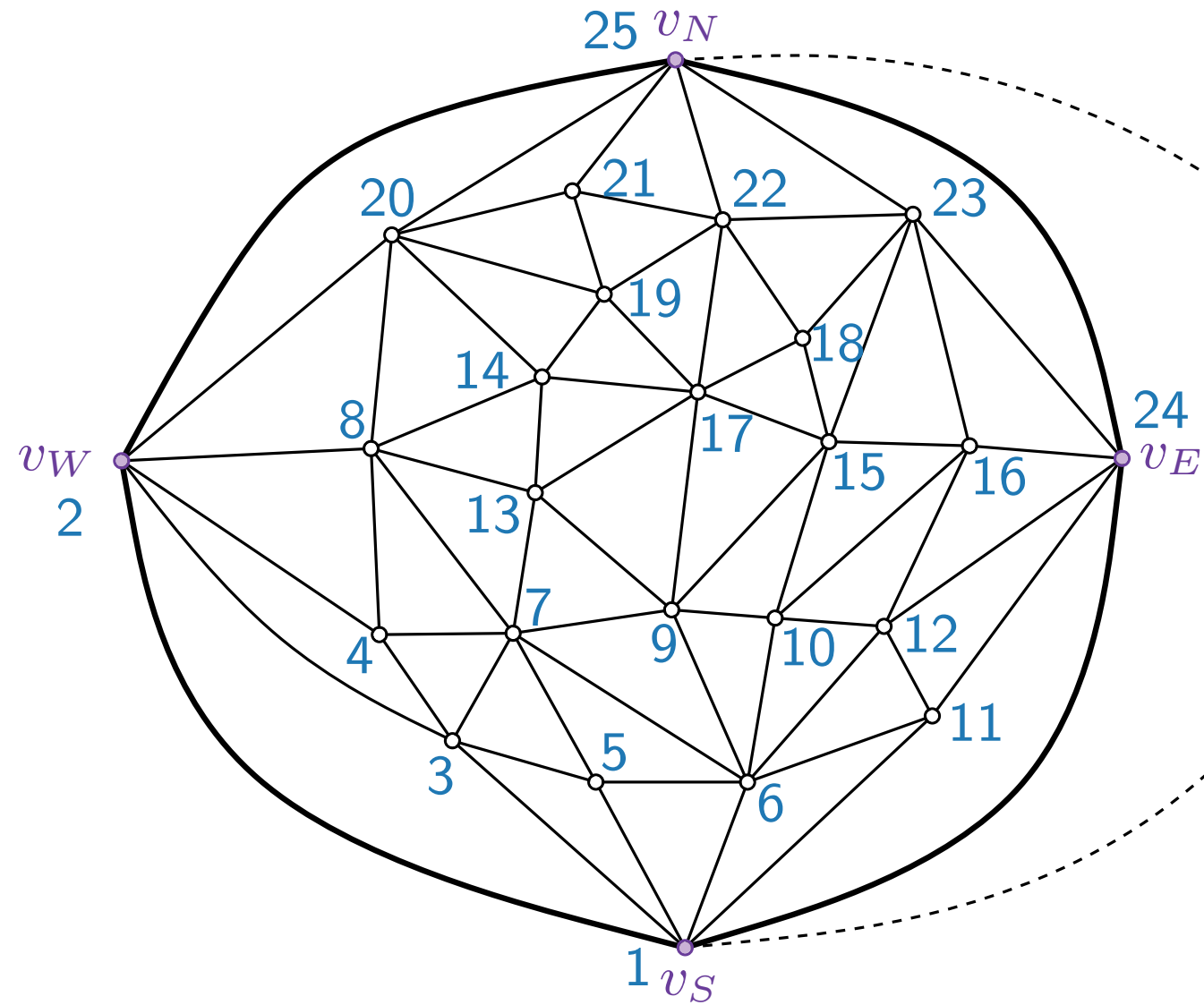
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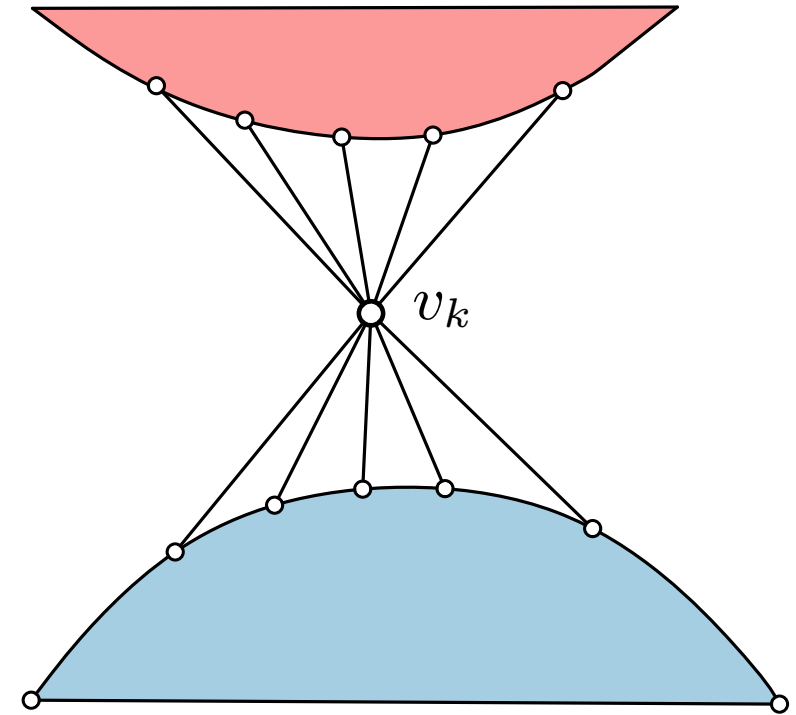


Refined Canonical Order Example



Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

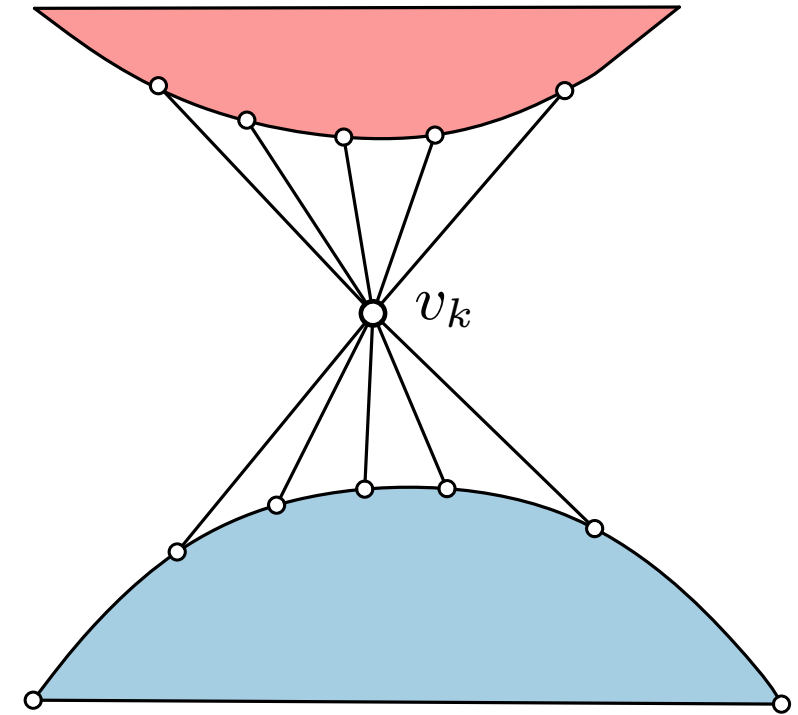
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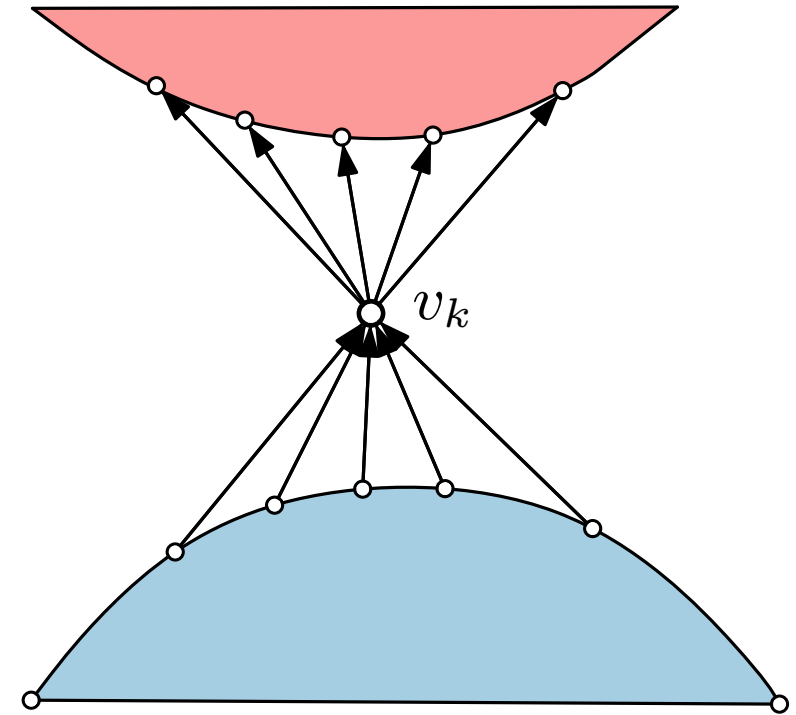
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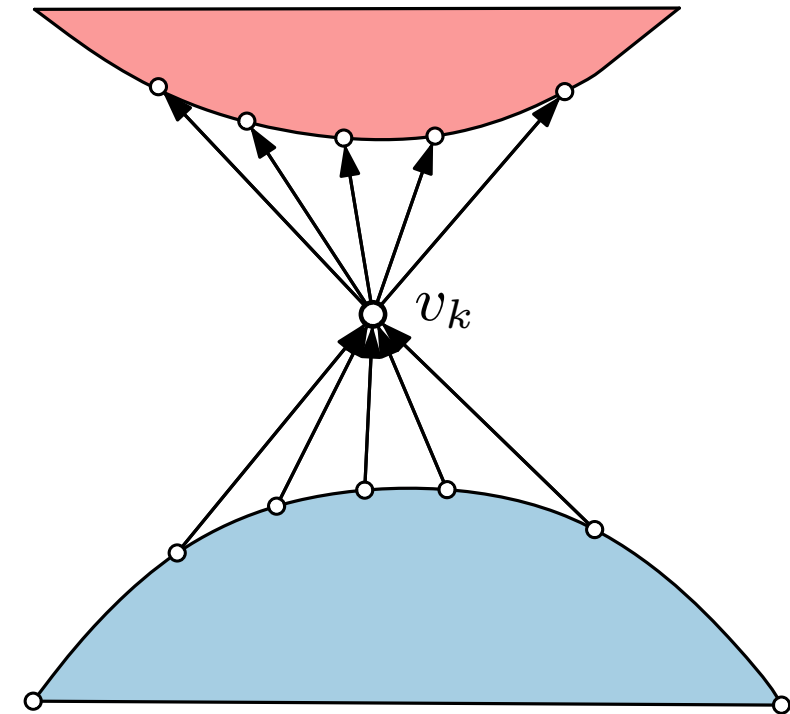
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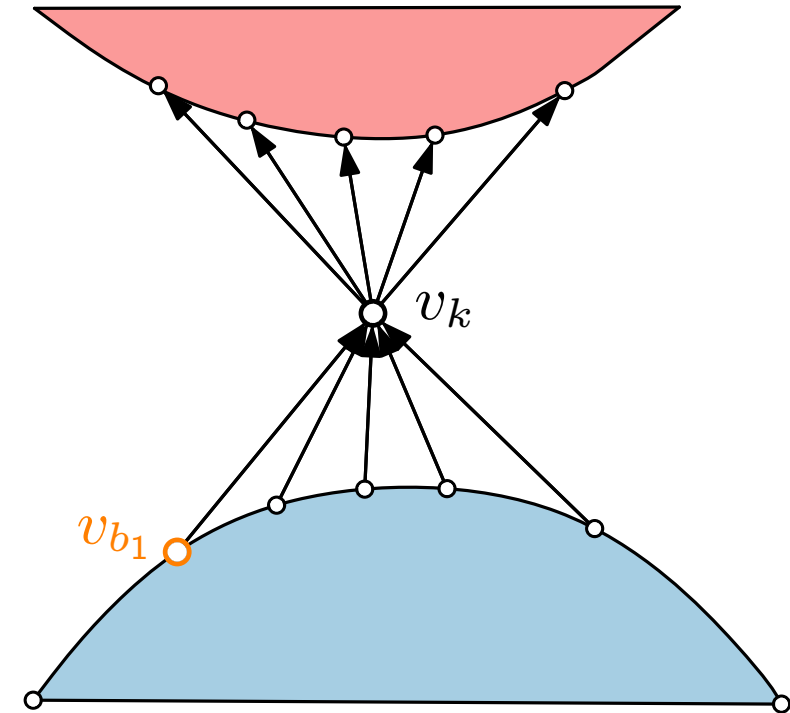
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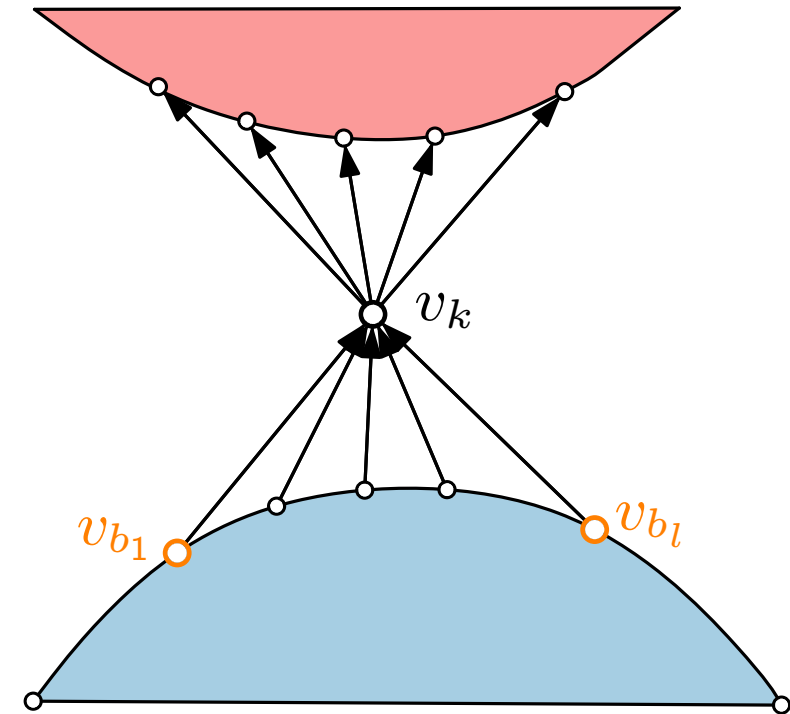
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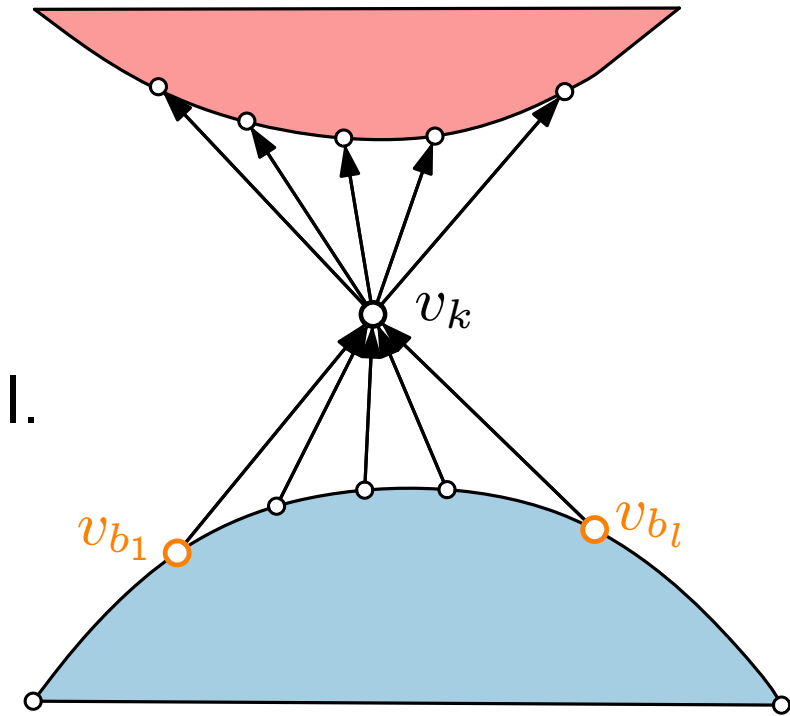
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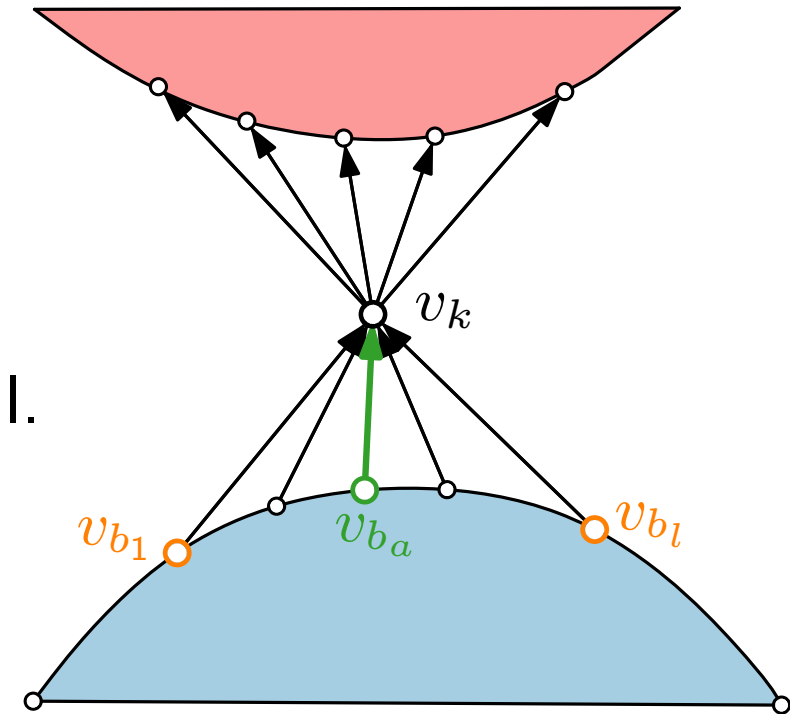
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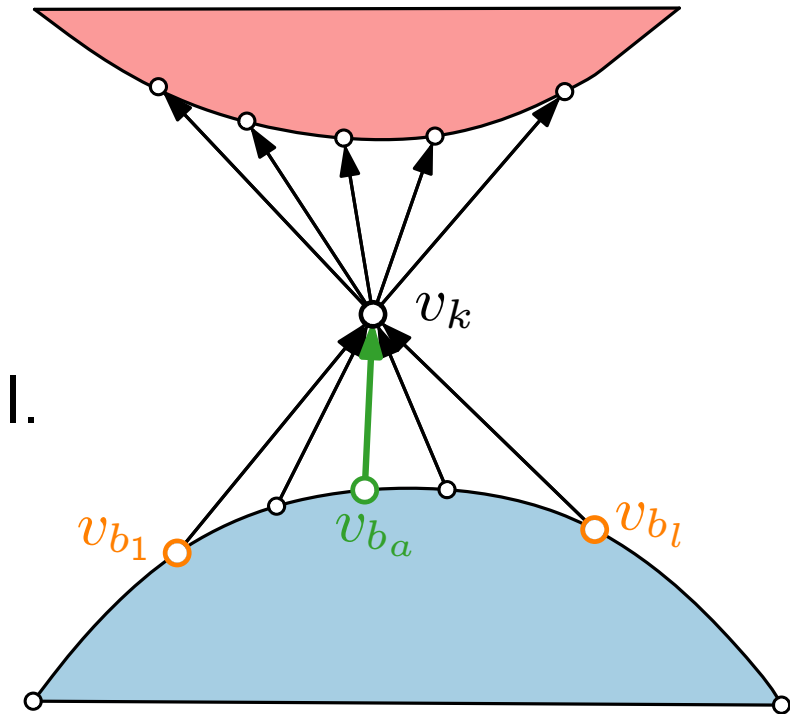
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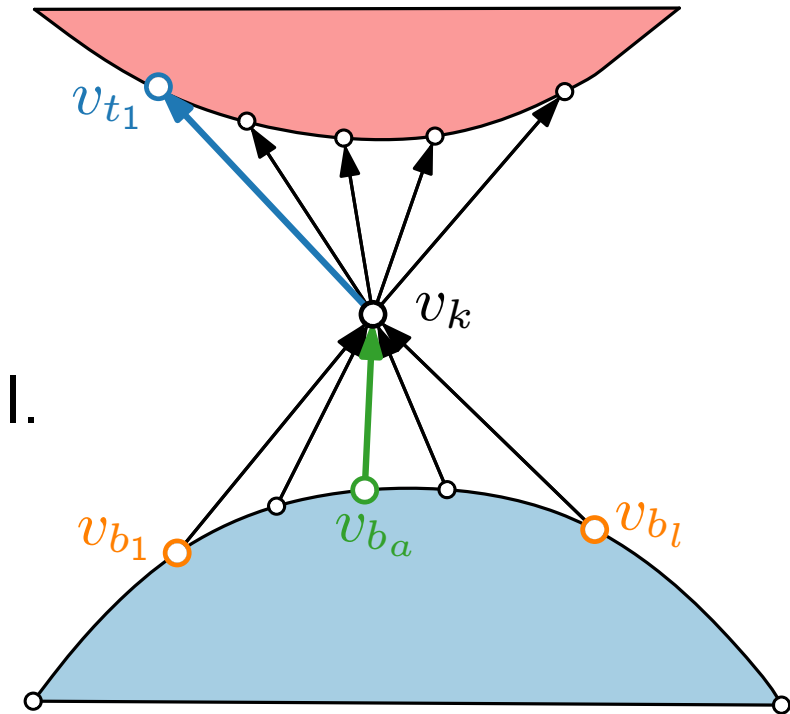
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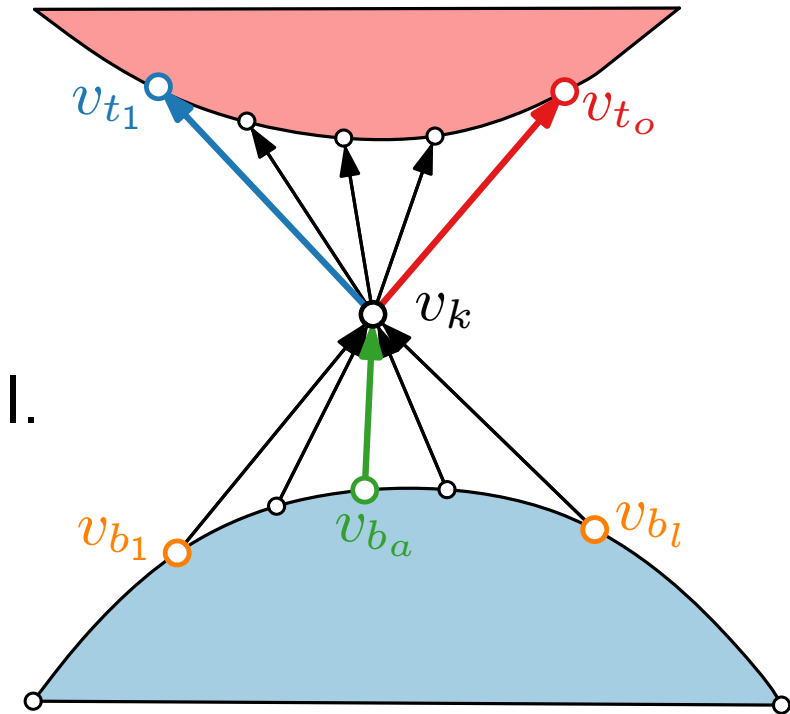
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Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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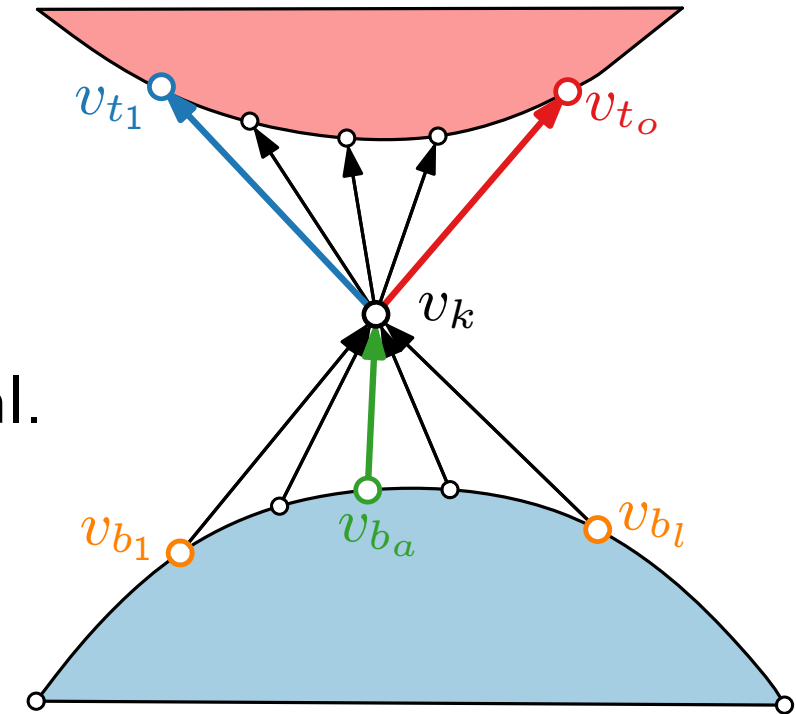
- For $i < j$, orient (v_i, v_j) from v_i to v_j ;
- v_k has incoming edges from v_{b_1}, \dots, v_{b_l} , we say that v_{b_1} is **left point** of v_k and v_{b_l} is **right point** of v_k .
- **Base edge** of v_k is (v_{b_a}, v_k) , where $b_a \in \{b_1, \dots, b_l\}$ is minimal.
- If v_{t_1}, \dots, v_{t_o} are higher numbered neighbors of v_k , we call (v_k, v_{t_1}) **left edge** and (v_k, v_{t_o}) **right edge**.



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Lemma 1.

A left edge or right edge cannot be a base edge.

Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

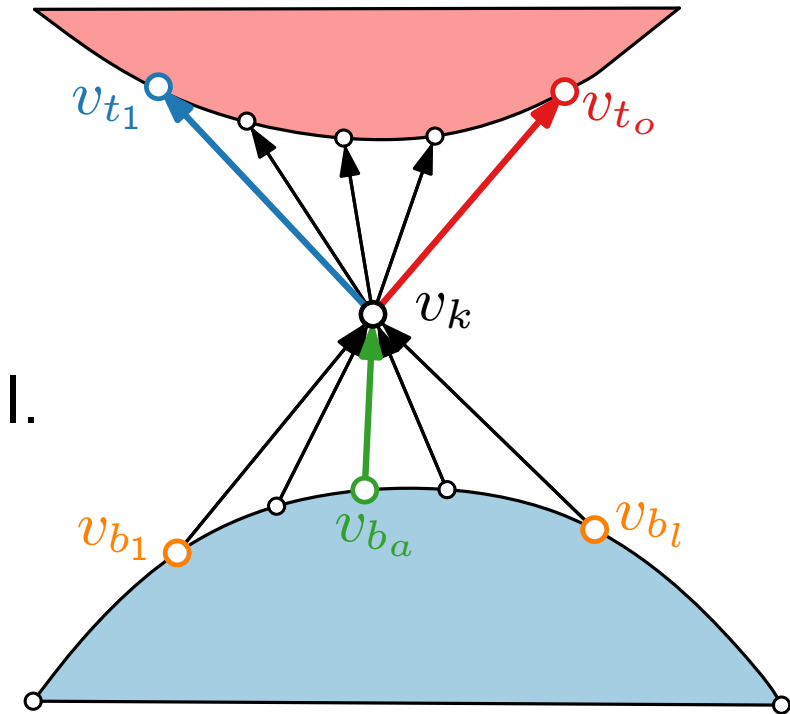
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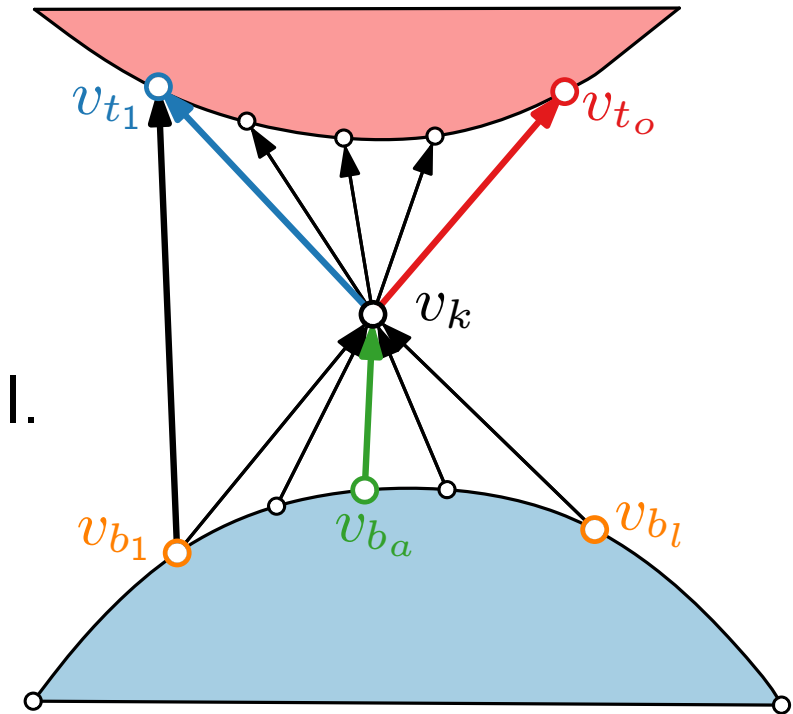
Proof. Suppose left edge (v_k, v_{t_1}) is base edge of v_{t_1} .



Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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Lemma 1.

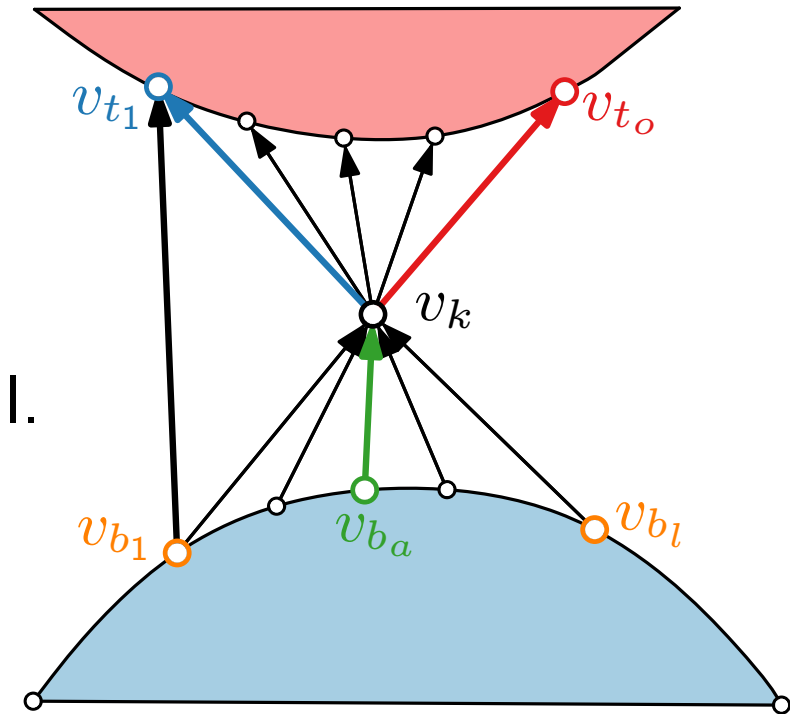
A left edge or right edge cannot be a base edge.

Proof. Suppose left edge (v_k, v_{t_1}) is base edge of v_{t_1} . Since G triangulated, $(v_{b_1}, v_{t_1}) \in E(G)$.

Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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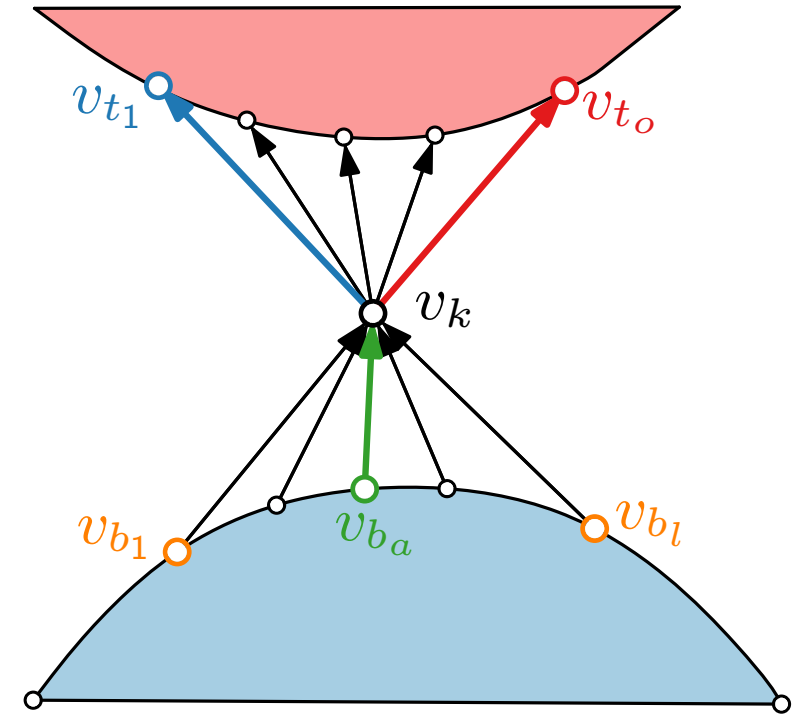
A left edge or right edge cannot be a base edge.

Proof. Suppose left edge (v_k, v_{t_1}) is base edge of v_{t_1} .
 Since G triangulated, $(v_{b_1}, v_{t_1}) \in E(G)$.
 Contradiction since $k > b_1$.

Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

Lemma 2.

An edge is either a **left edge**, a **right edge** or a **base edge**.



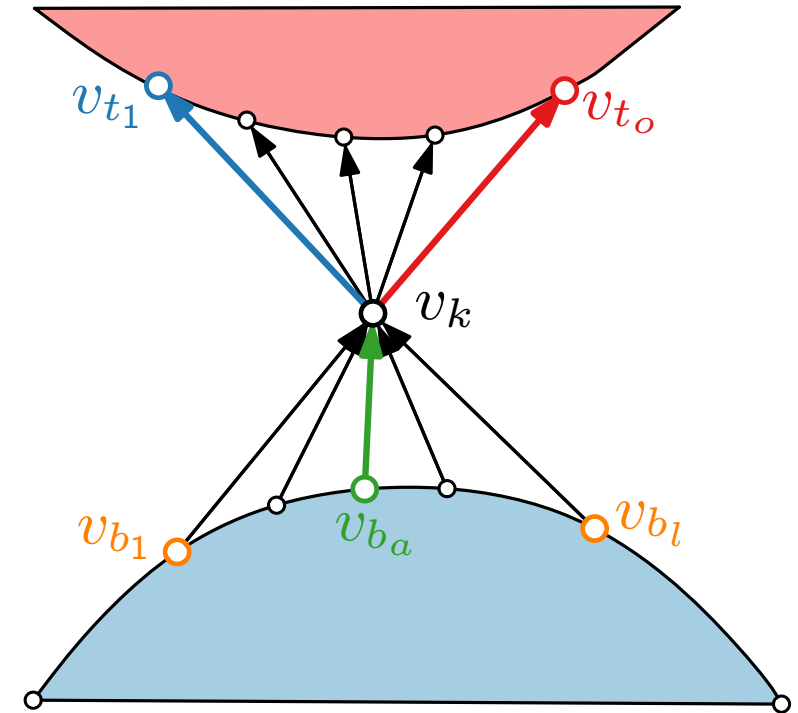
Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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- Exclusive “or” follows from Lemma 1.



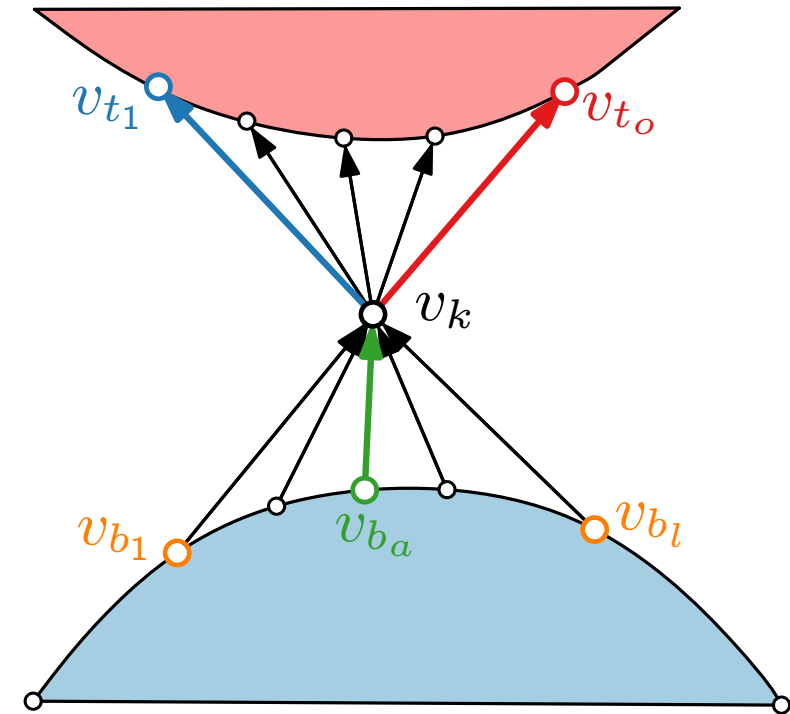
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- Let (v_{b_a}, v_k) be **base edge** of v_k .



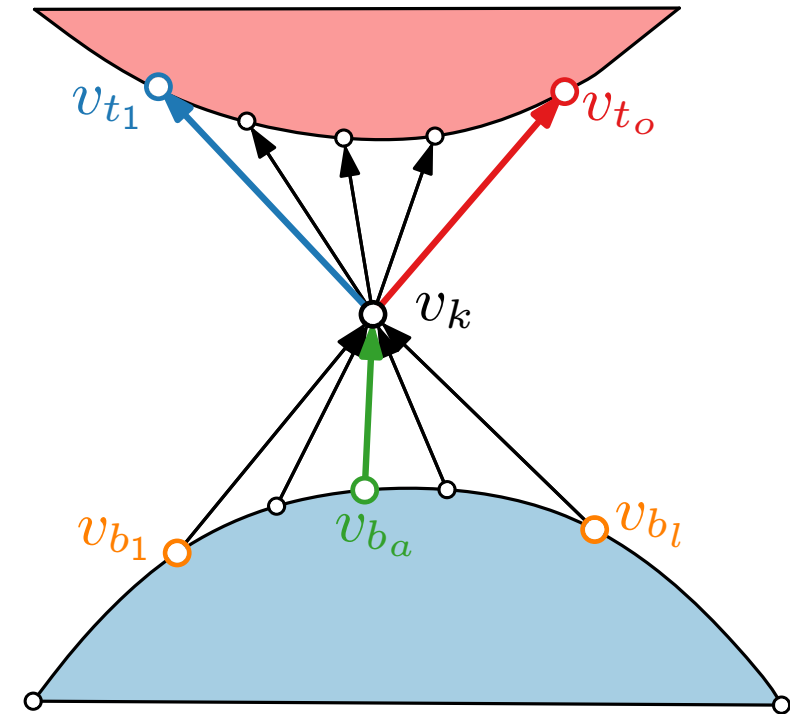
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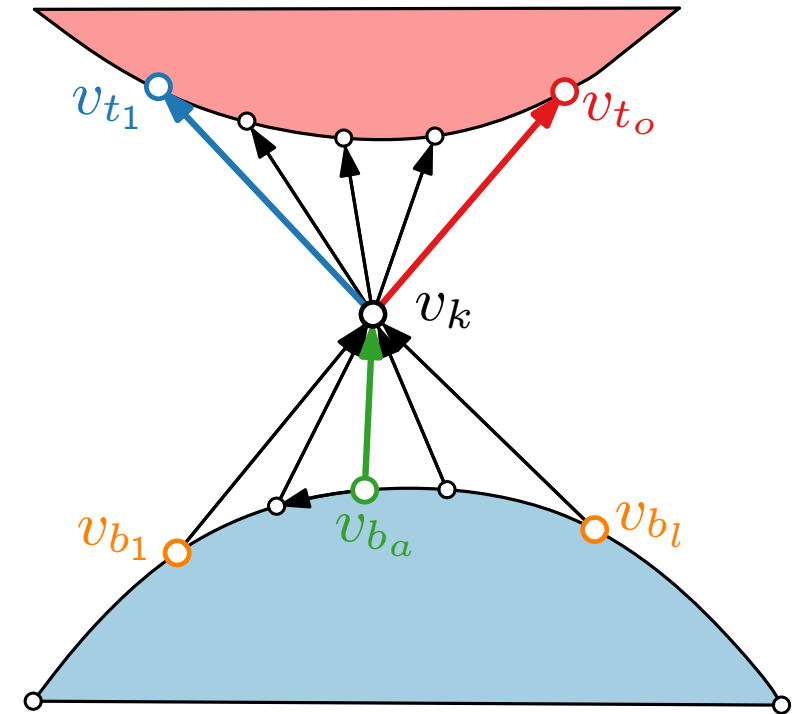
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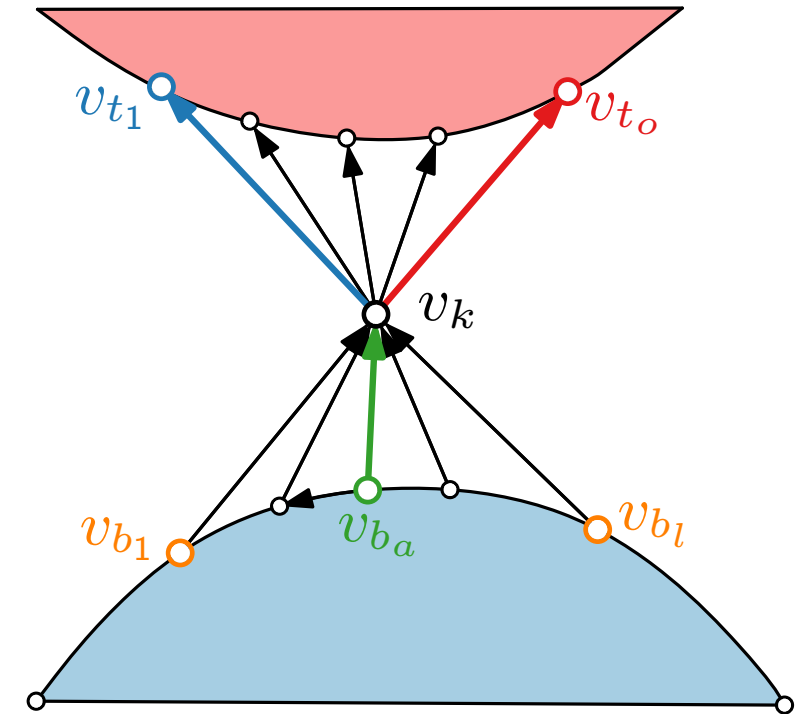
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- Let (v_{b_a}, v_k) be **base edge** of v_k .
- v_{b_a} is **right point** of $v_{b_{a-1}}$.
 - v_{b_i} has at least two higher-numbered neighbors.



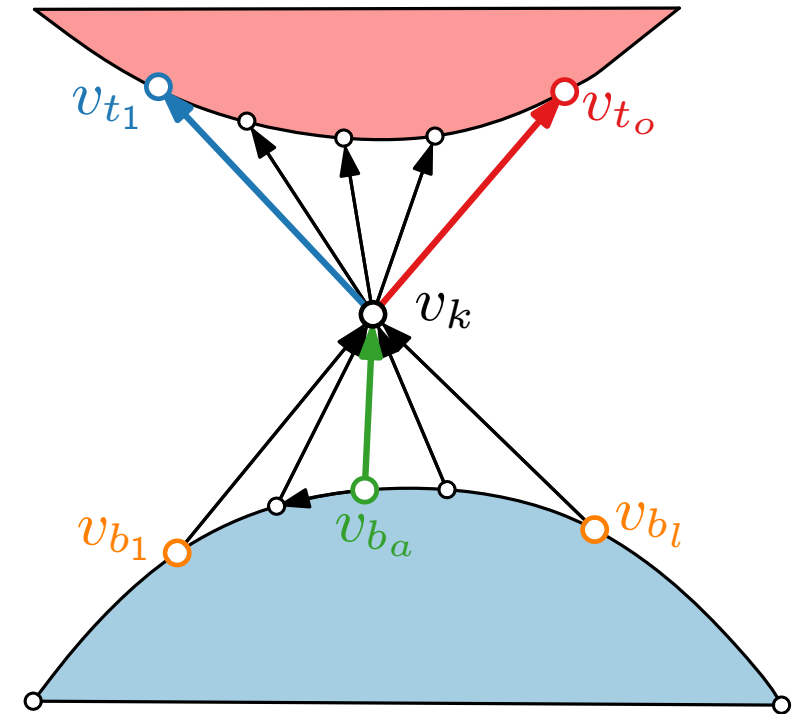
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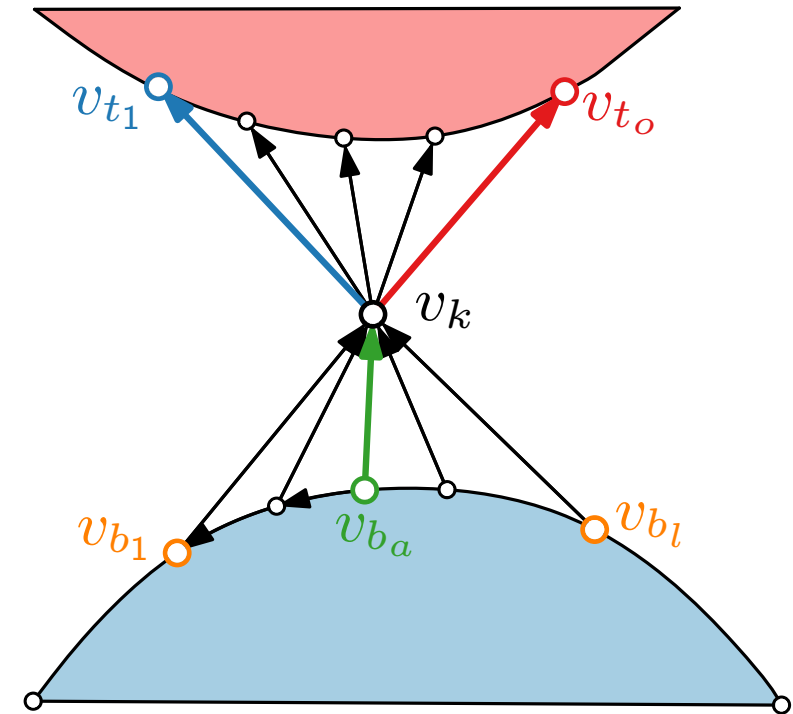
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 - For $1 \leq i < a - 1$, it is $v_{b_{i-1}}$. Thus, v_{b_i} is right point of $v_{b_{i-1}}$.



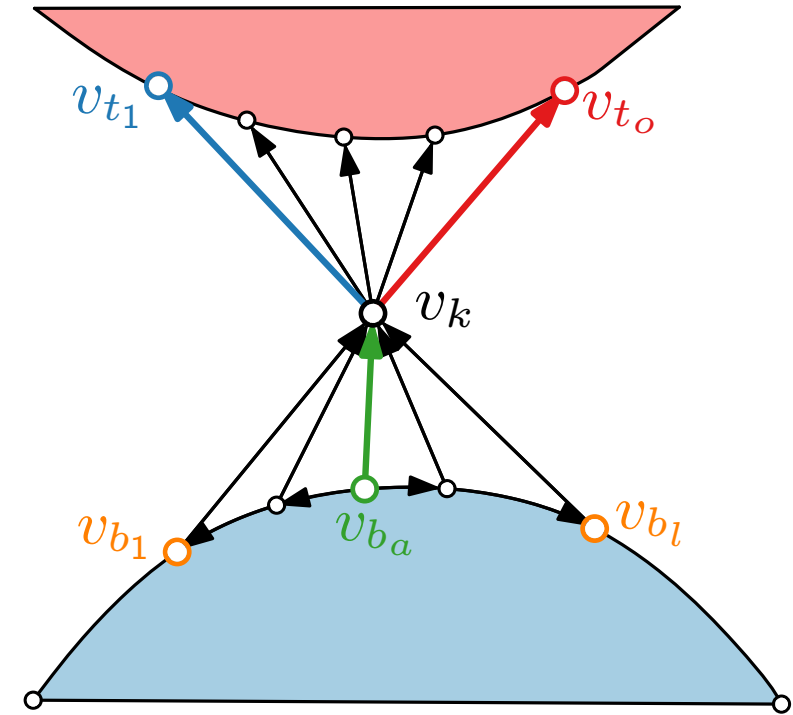
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 - One of them is v_k ; the other one is $v_{b_{i-1}}$ or $v_{b_{i+1}}$.
 - For $1 \leq i < a - 1$, it is $v_{b_{i-1}}$. Thus, v_{b_i} is right point of $v_{b_{i-1}}$.
- Analogously, v_{b_i} is **left point** of $v_{b_{i+1}}$ for $i \geq a$.



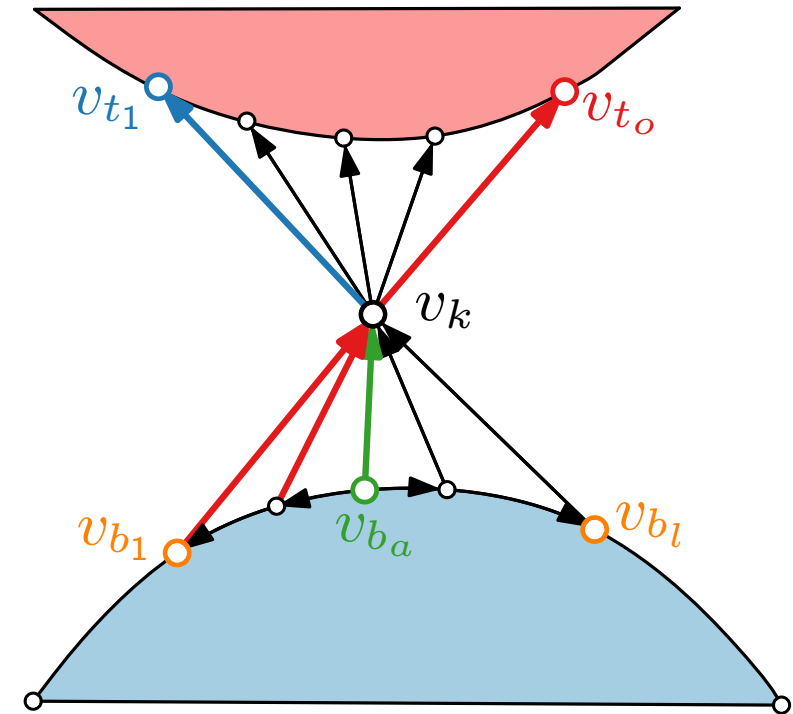
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- Analogously, v_{b_i} is **left point** of $v_{b_{i+1}}$ for $i \geq a$.
- Edges (v_{b_i}, v_k) , $1 \leq i < a - 1$, are **right edges**.



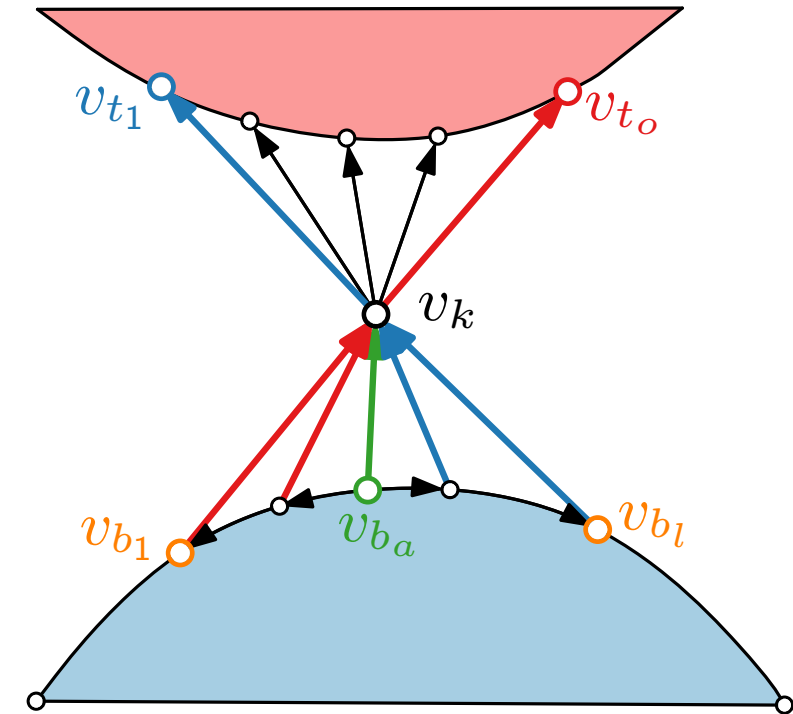
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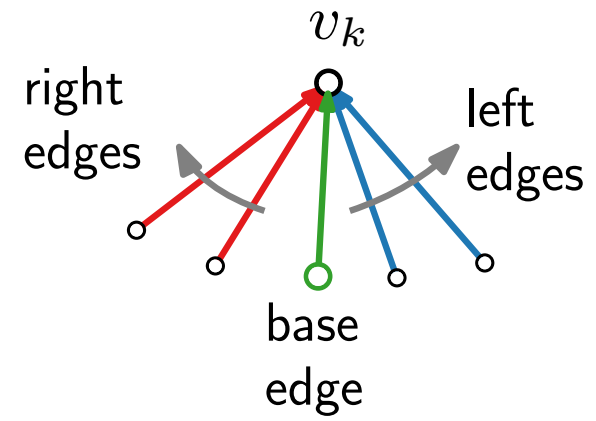
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- Analogously, v_{b_i} is **left point** of $v_{b_{i+1}}$ for $i \geq a$.
- Edges (v_{b_i}, v_k) , $1 \leq i < a - 1$, are **right edges**.
- Similarly, (v_{b_i}, v_k) , for $a + 1 \leq i \leq l$, are **left edges**.



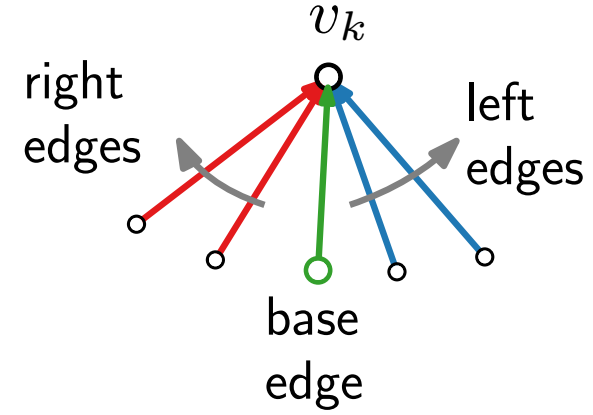
Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL



Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

Coloring.

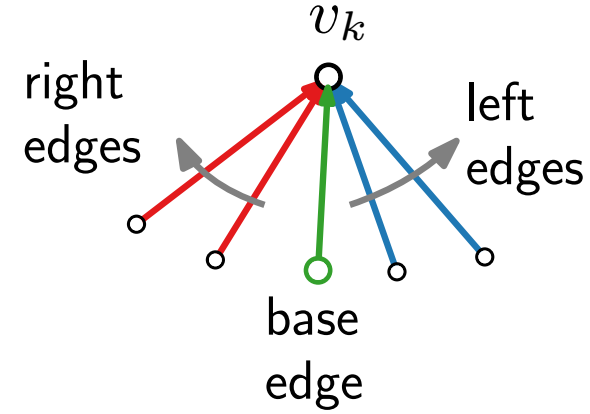
- Color **right** (**left**) edges in **red** (**blue**).



Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

Coloring.

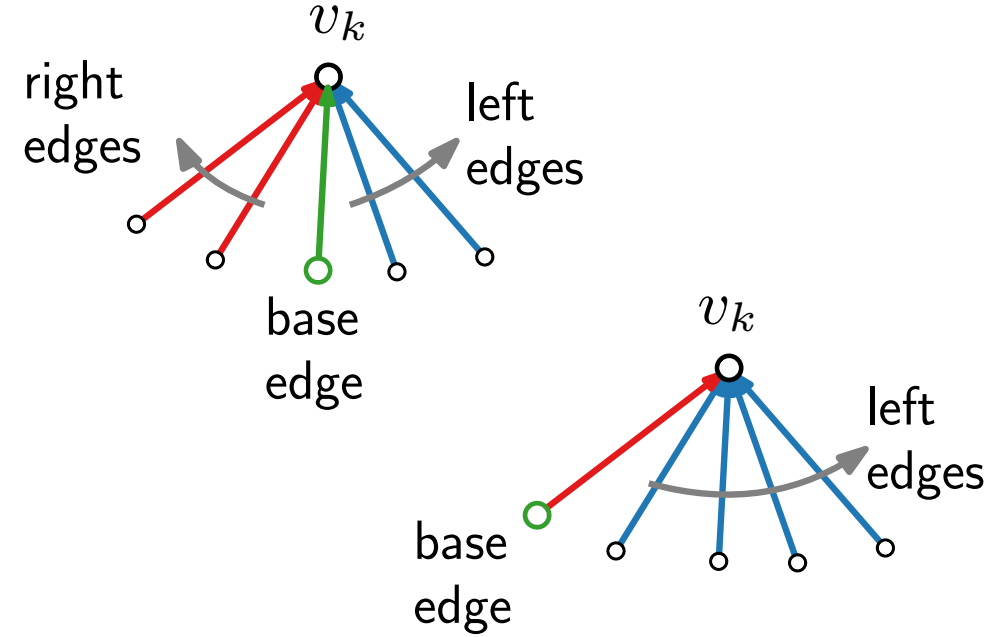
- Color **right** (**left**) edges in **red** (**blue**).
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Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

Coloring.

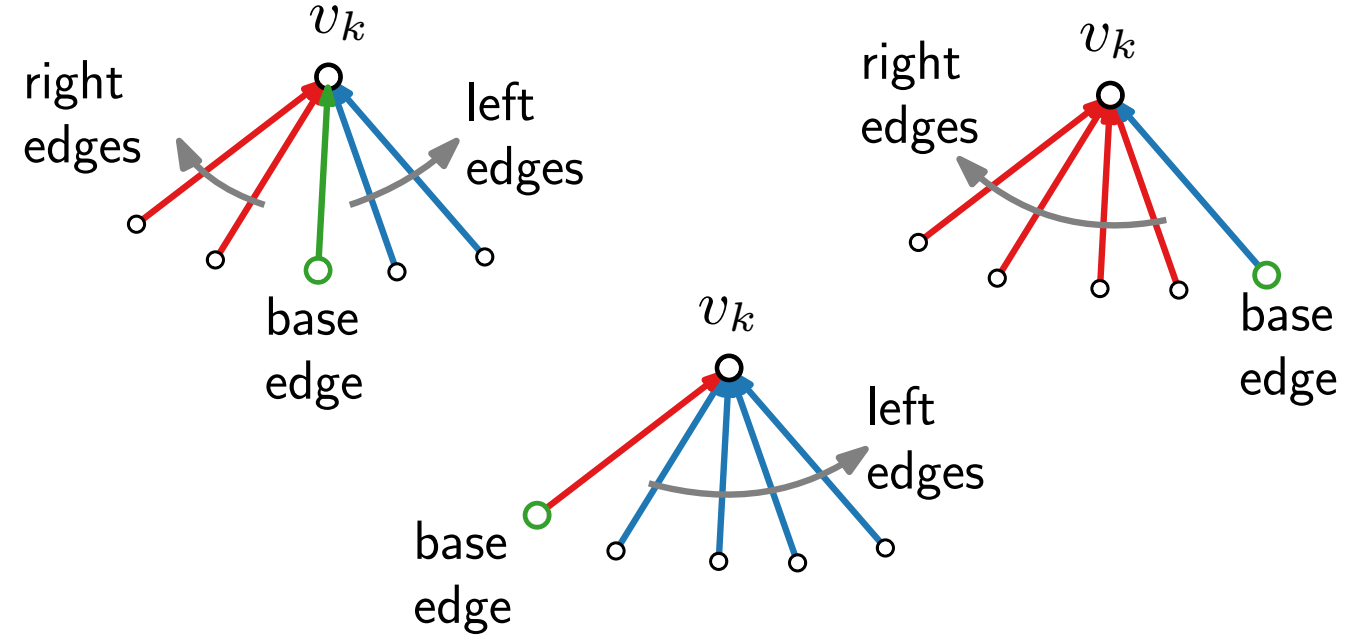
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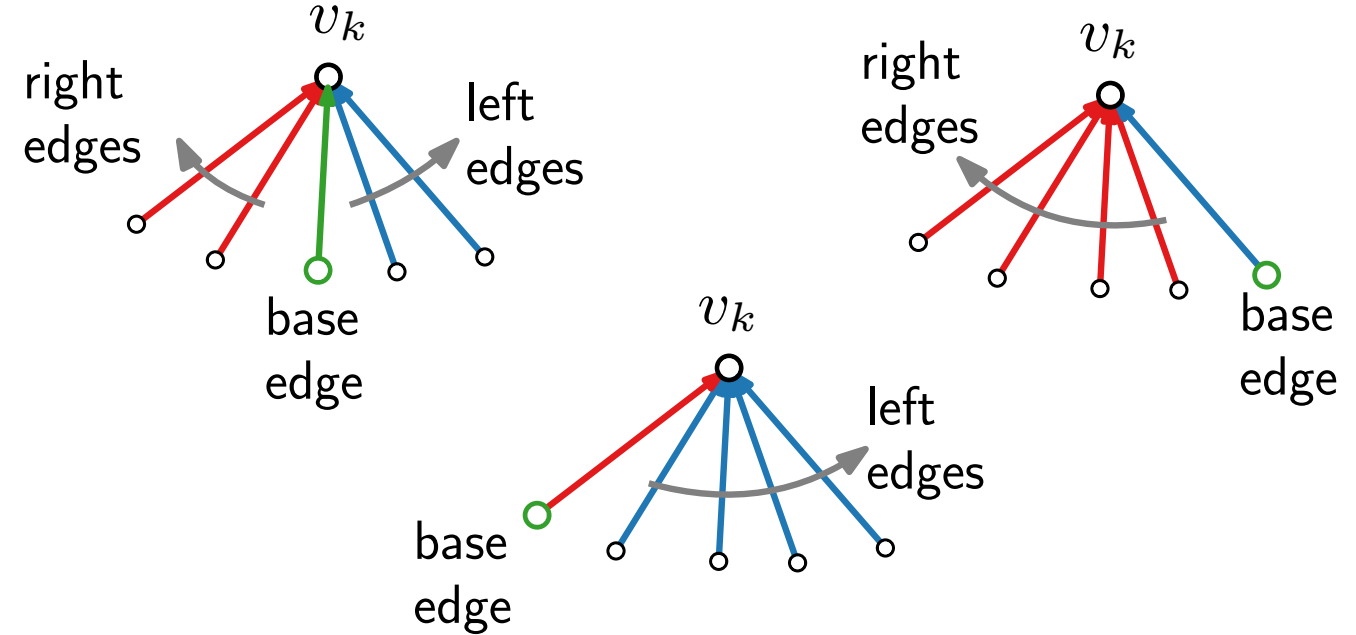


Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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Let T_r be the red edges and T_b the blue edges.



Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

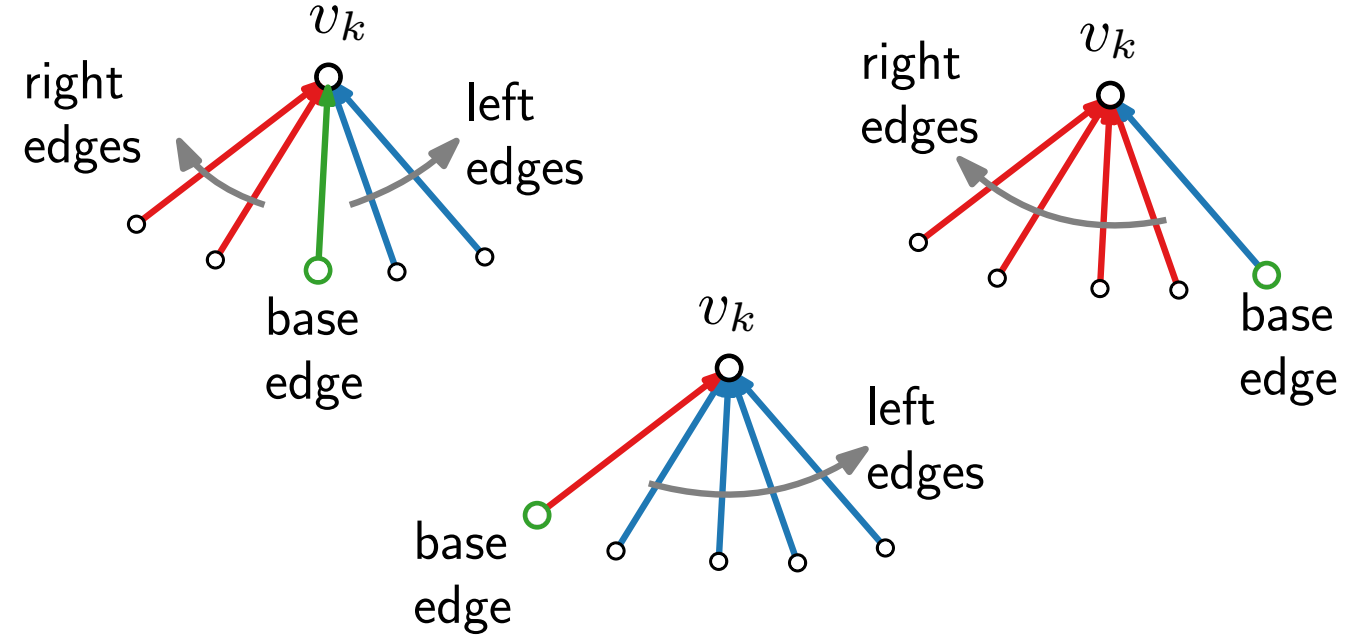
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Lemma 3.

$\{T_r, T_b\}$ is a regular edge labeling.



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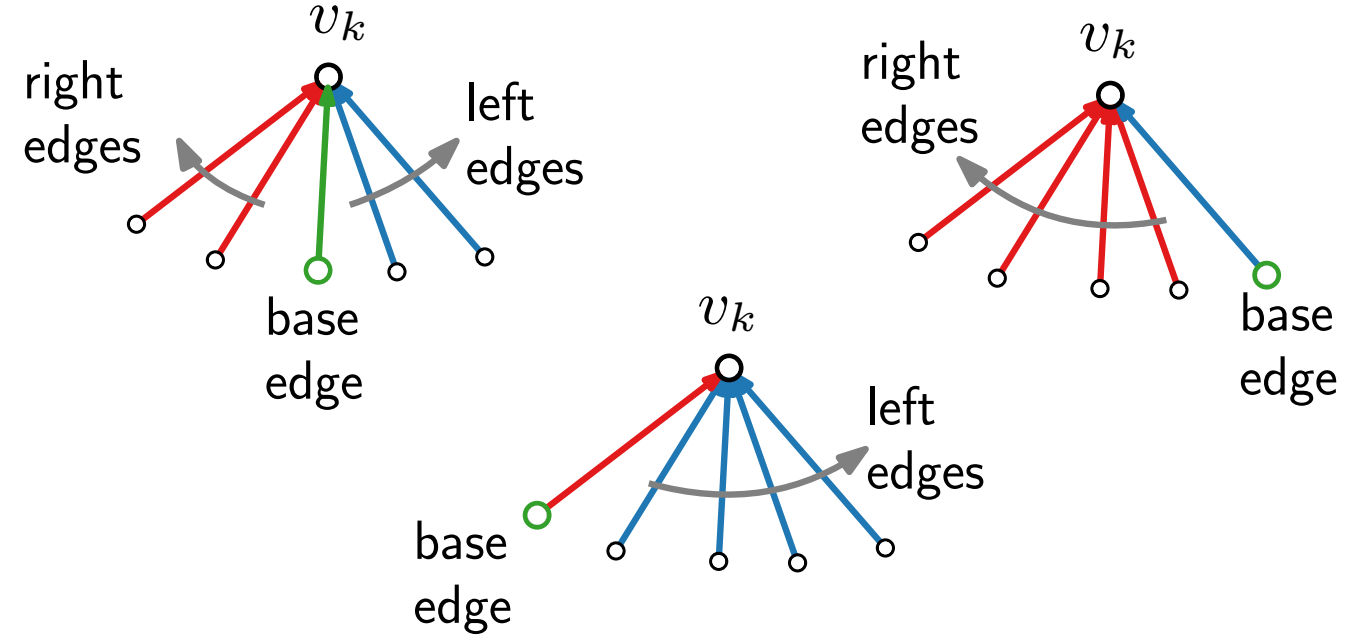
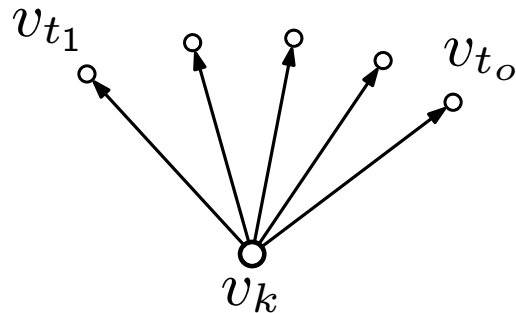
Let T_r be the red edges and T_b the blue edges.

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Proof.

$$t_o \geq 2$$



Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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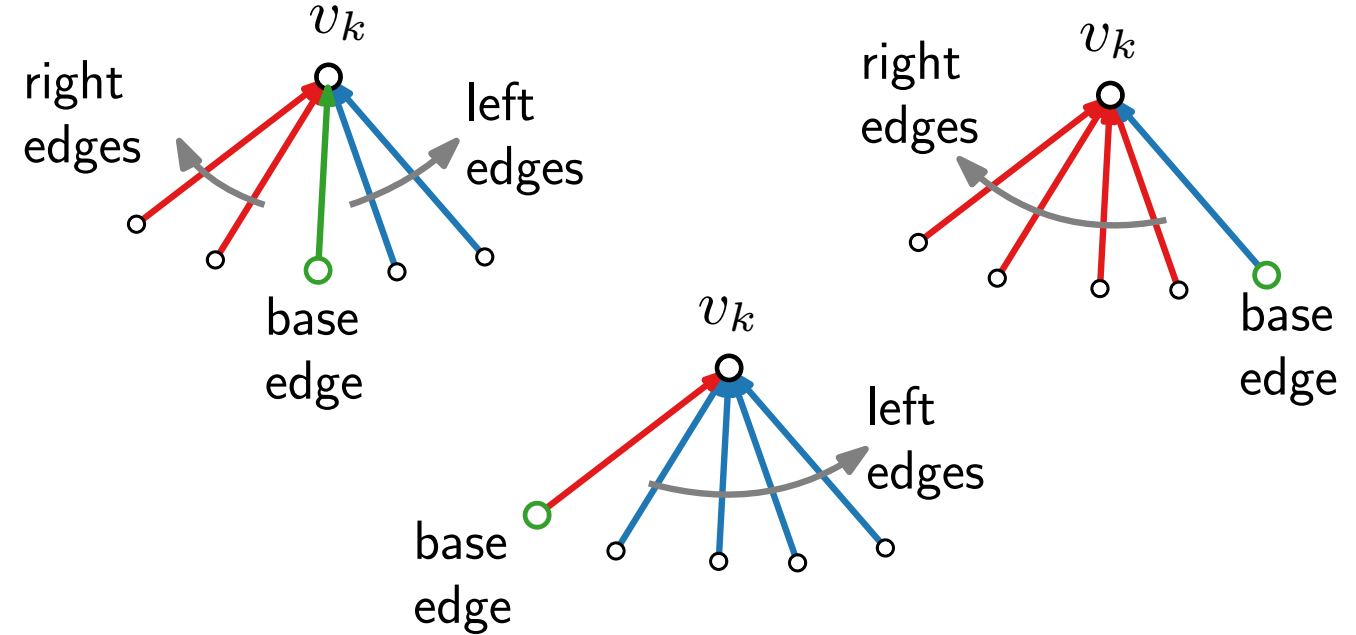
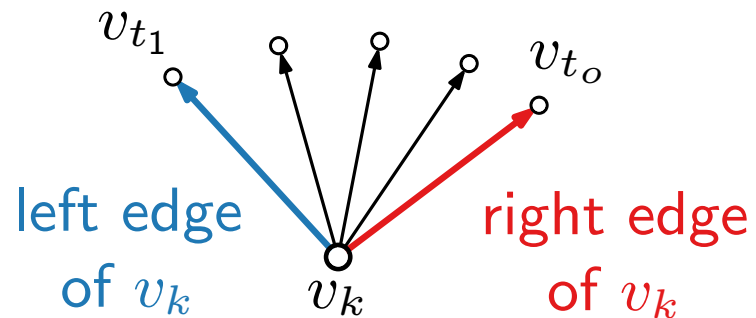
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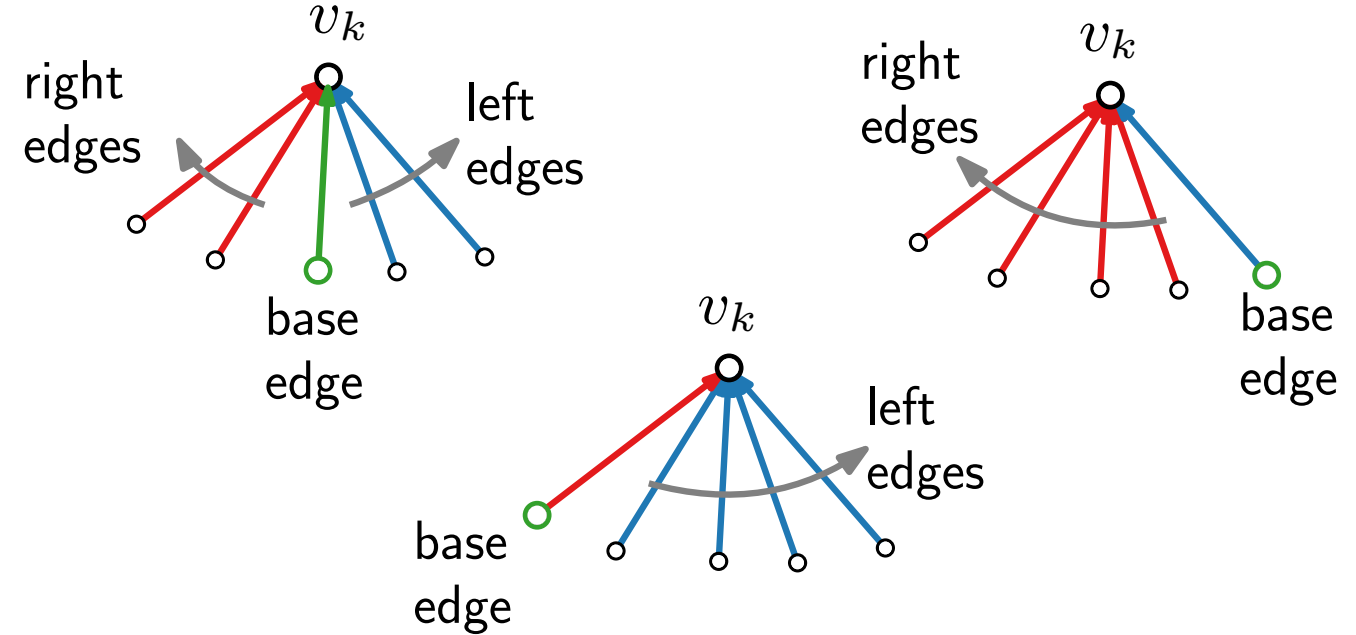
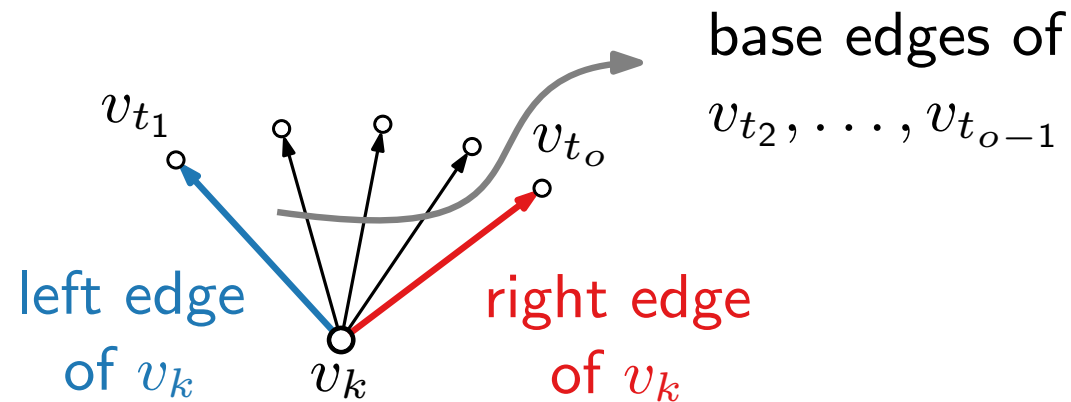
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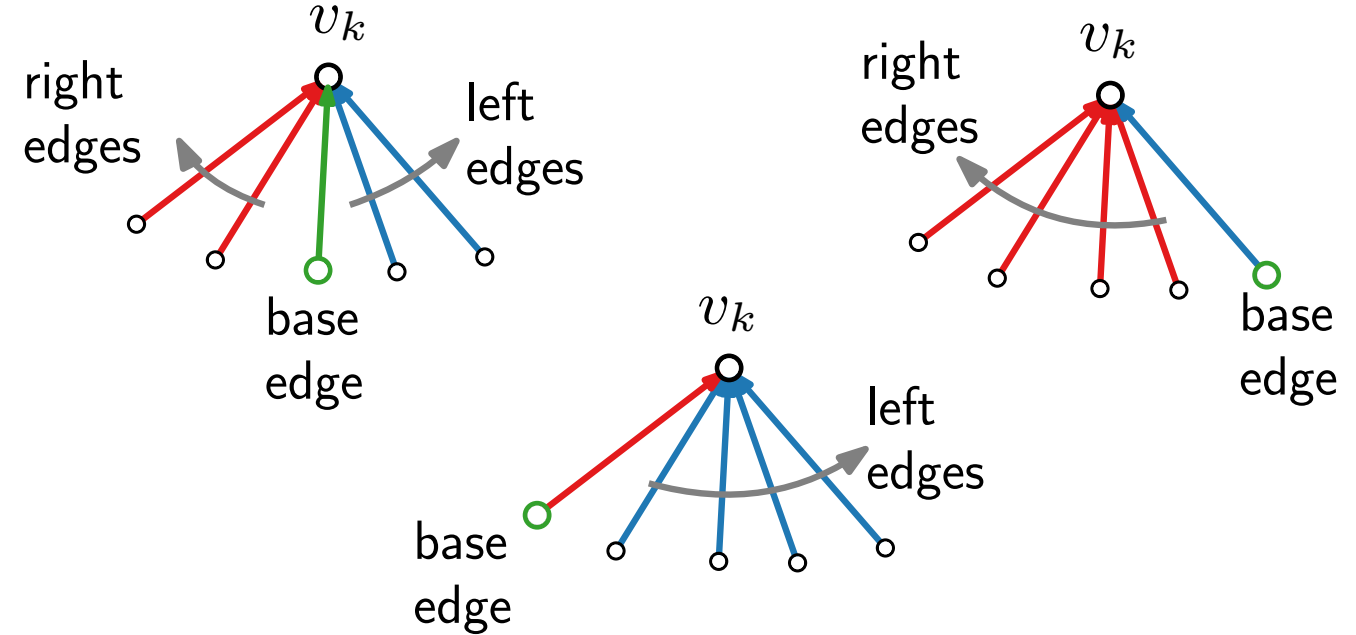
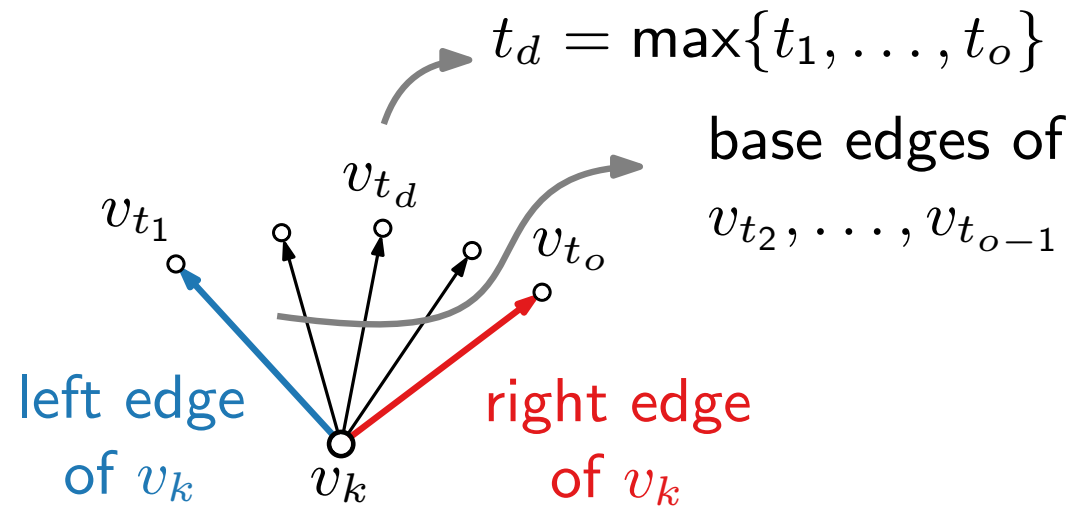
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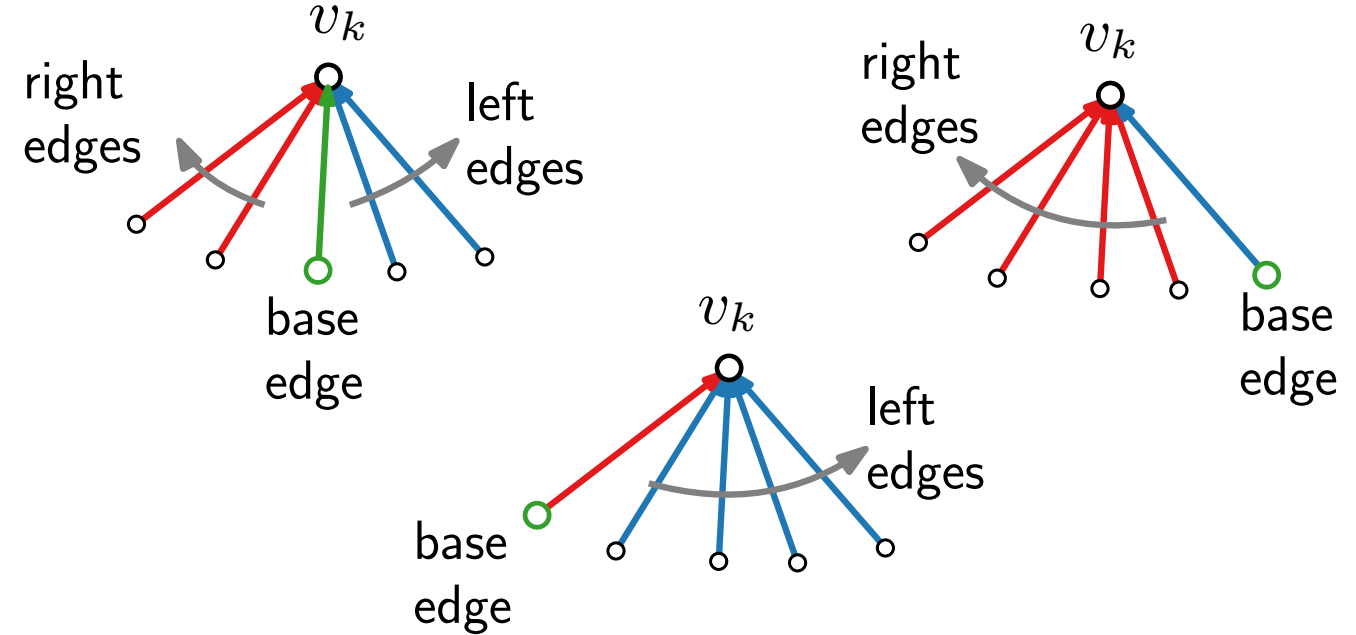
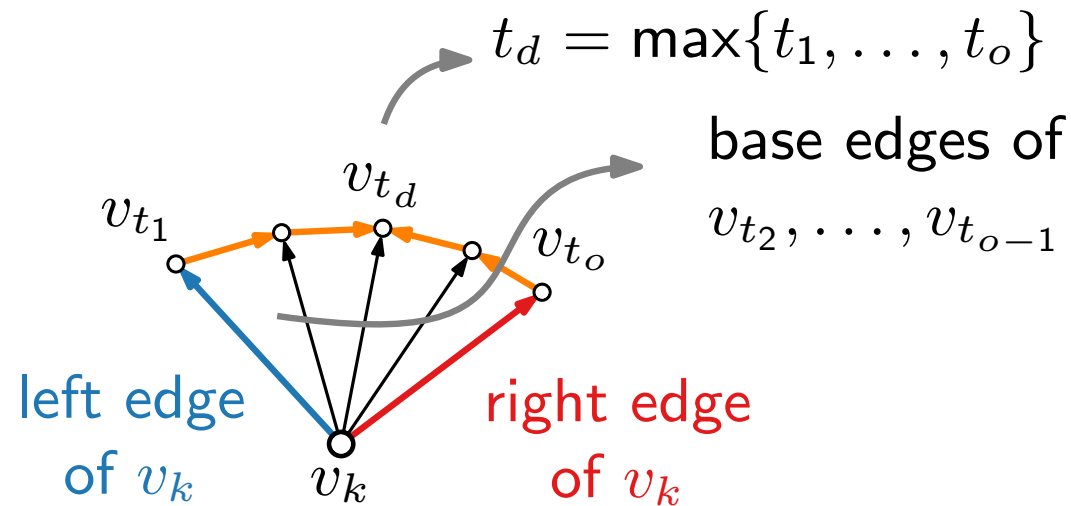
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- $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_d$ and $t_d > t_{d+1} > \dots > t_o$

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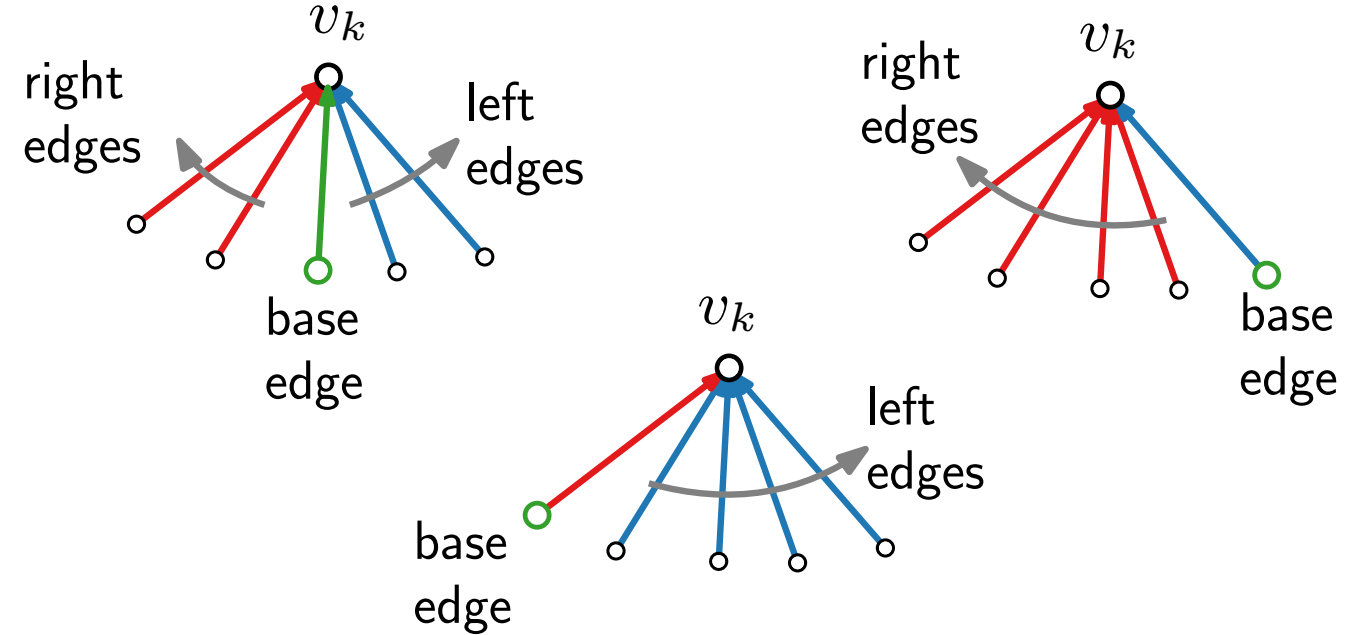
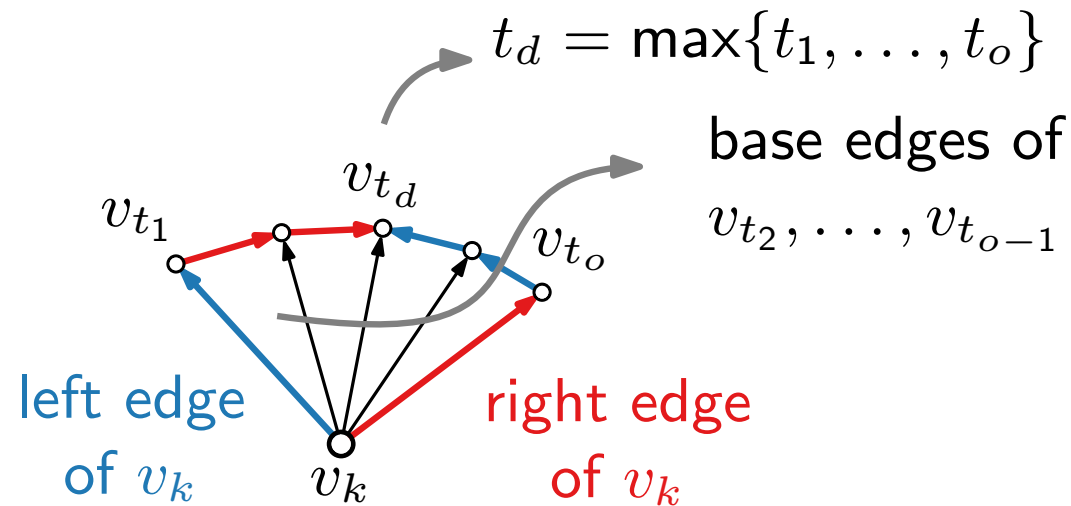
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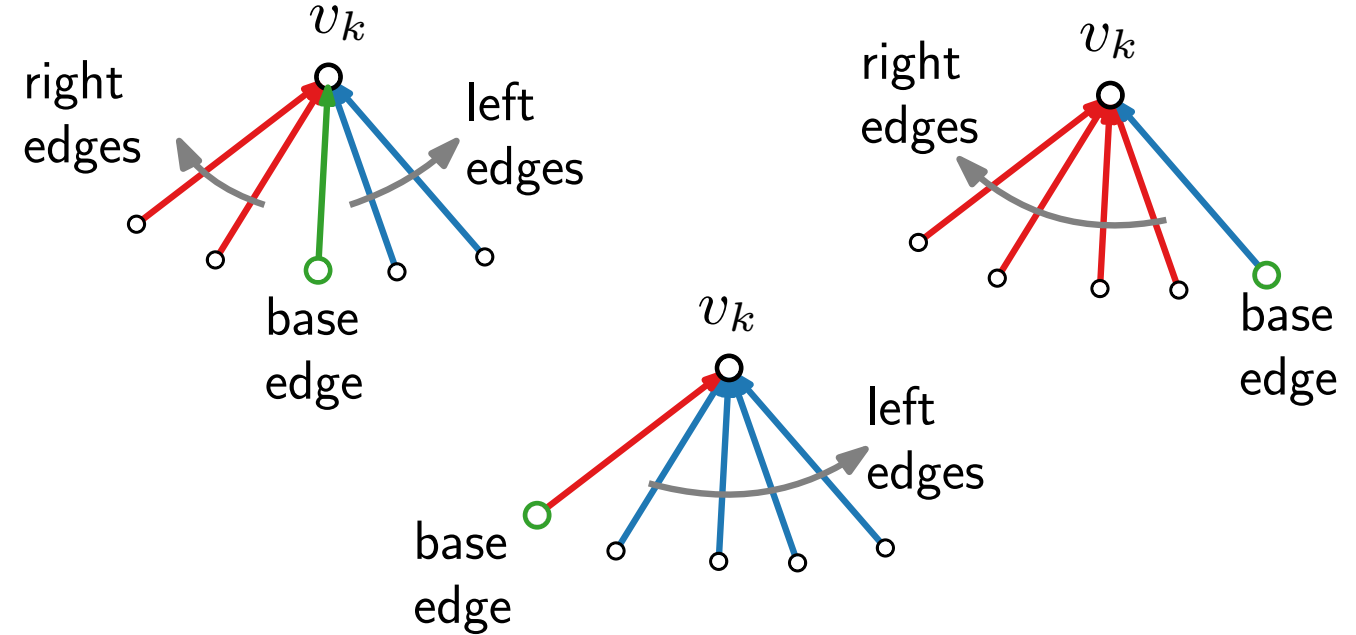
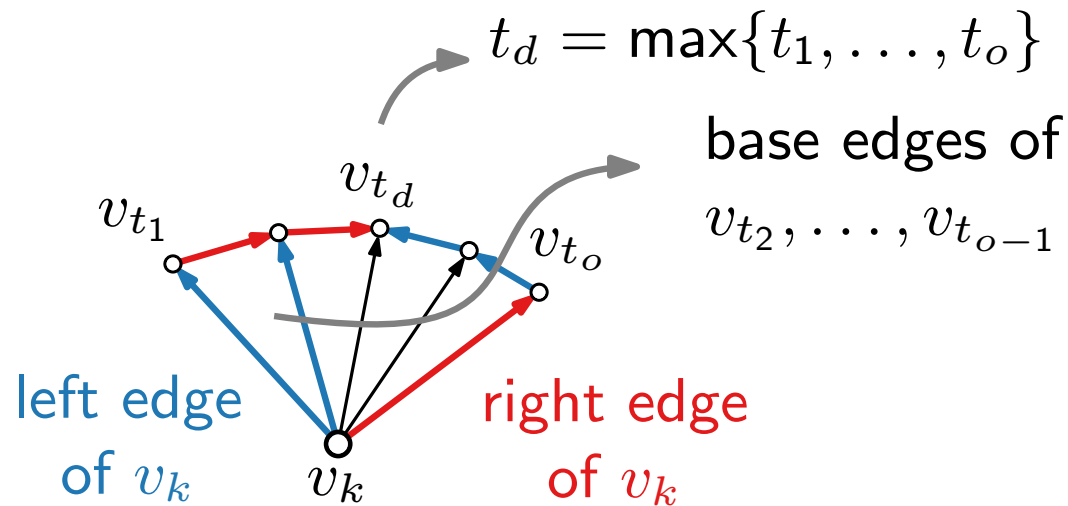
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- $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_d$ and $t_d > t_{d+1} > \dots > t_o$
- $(v_k, v_{t_i}), 2 \leq i \leq d - 1$ are **blue**

Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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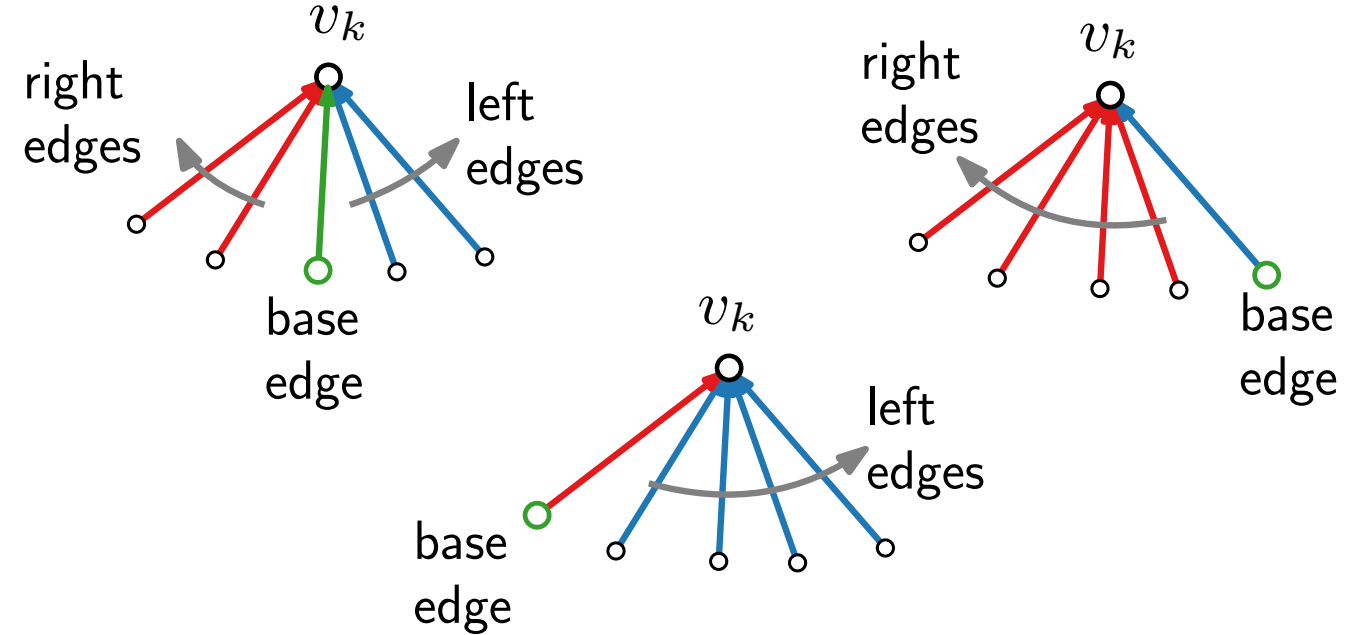
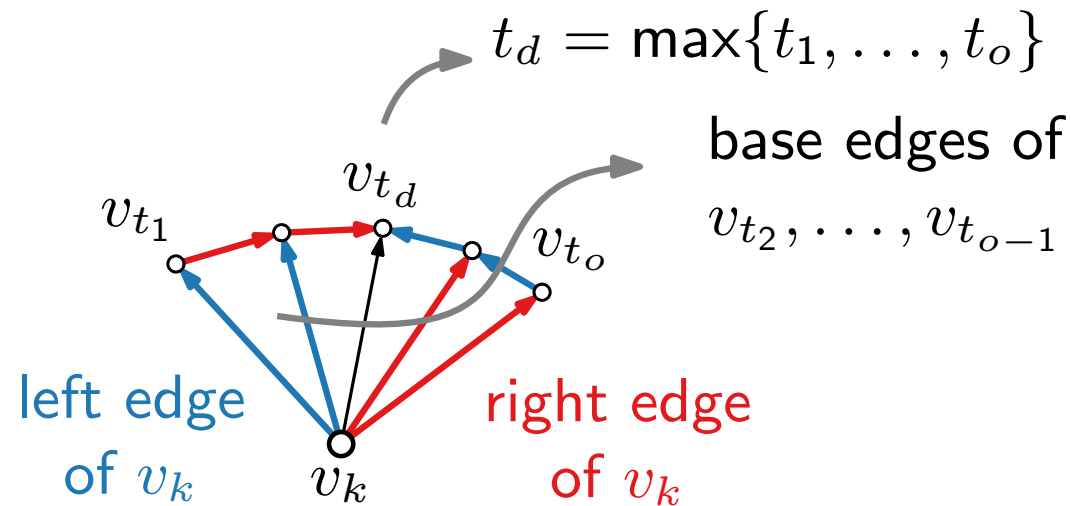
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- $(v_k, v_{t_i}), d + 1 \leq i \leq o - 1$ are **red**

Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

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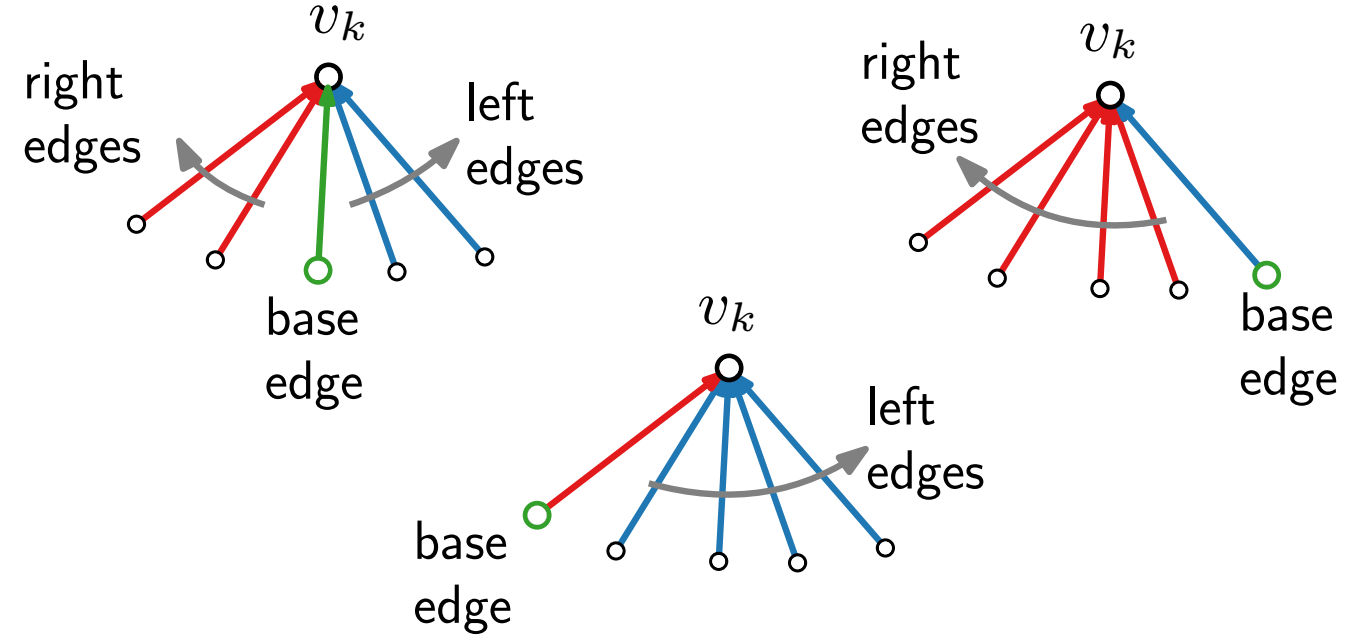
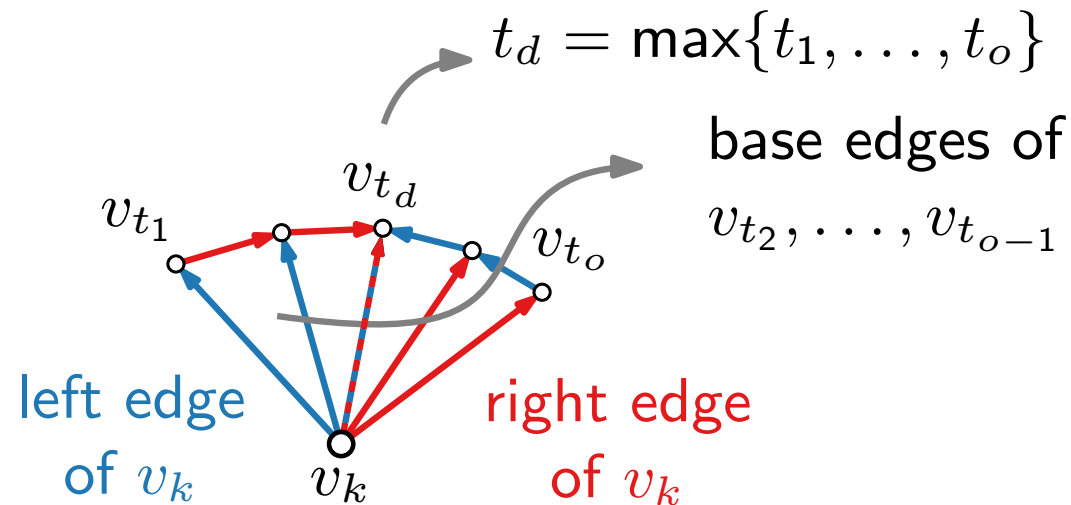
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$$t_o \geq 2$$



- $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_d$ and $t_d > t_{d+1} > \dots > t_o$
- $(v_k, v_{t_i}), 2 \leq i \leq d - 1$ are **blue**
- $(v_k, v_{t_i}), d + 1 \leq i \leq o - 1$ are **red**
- (v_k, v_{t_d}) is either **red** or **blue**

Refined Canonical Order \rightarrow REL

Coloring.

- Color **right** (**left**) edges in **red** (**blue**).
- Color a **base edge** (v_{b_i}, v_k) **red** if $i = 1$ and **blue** if $i = l$ and otherwise arbitrarily.

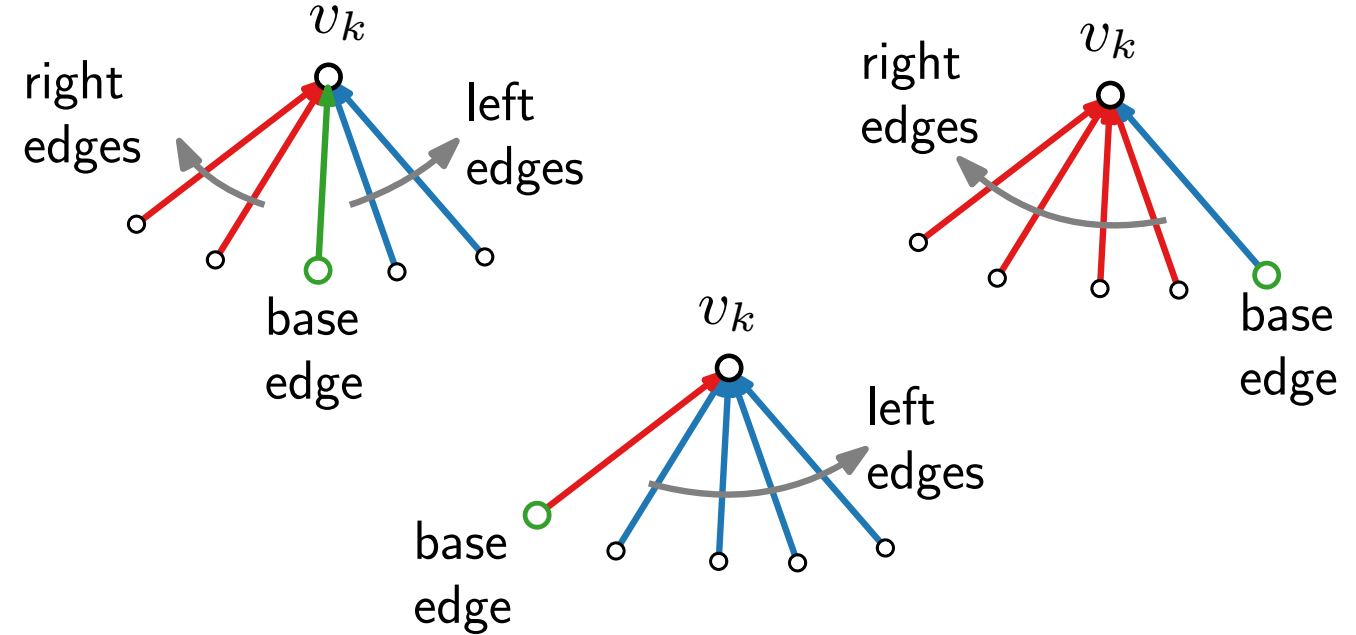
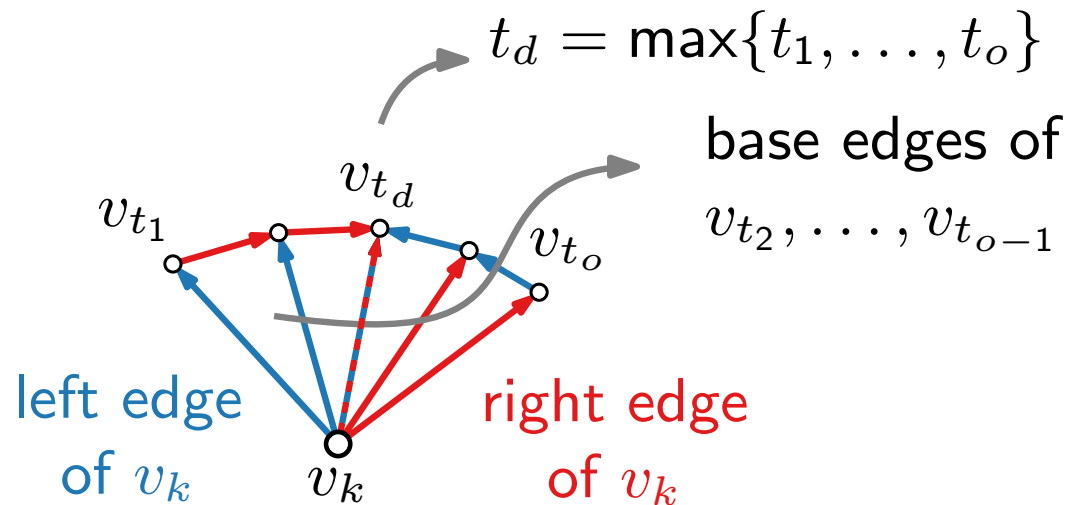
Let T_r be the red edges and T_b the blue edges.

Lemma 3.

$\{T_r, T_b\}$ is a regular edge labeling.

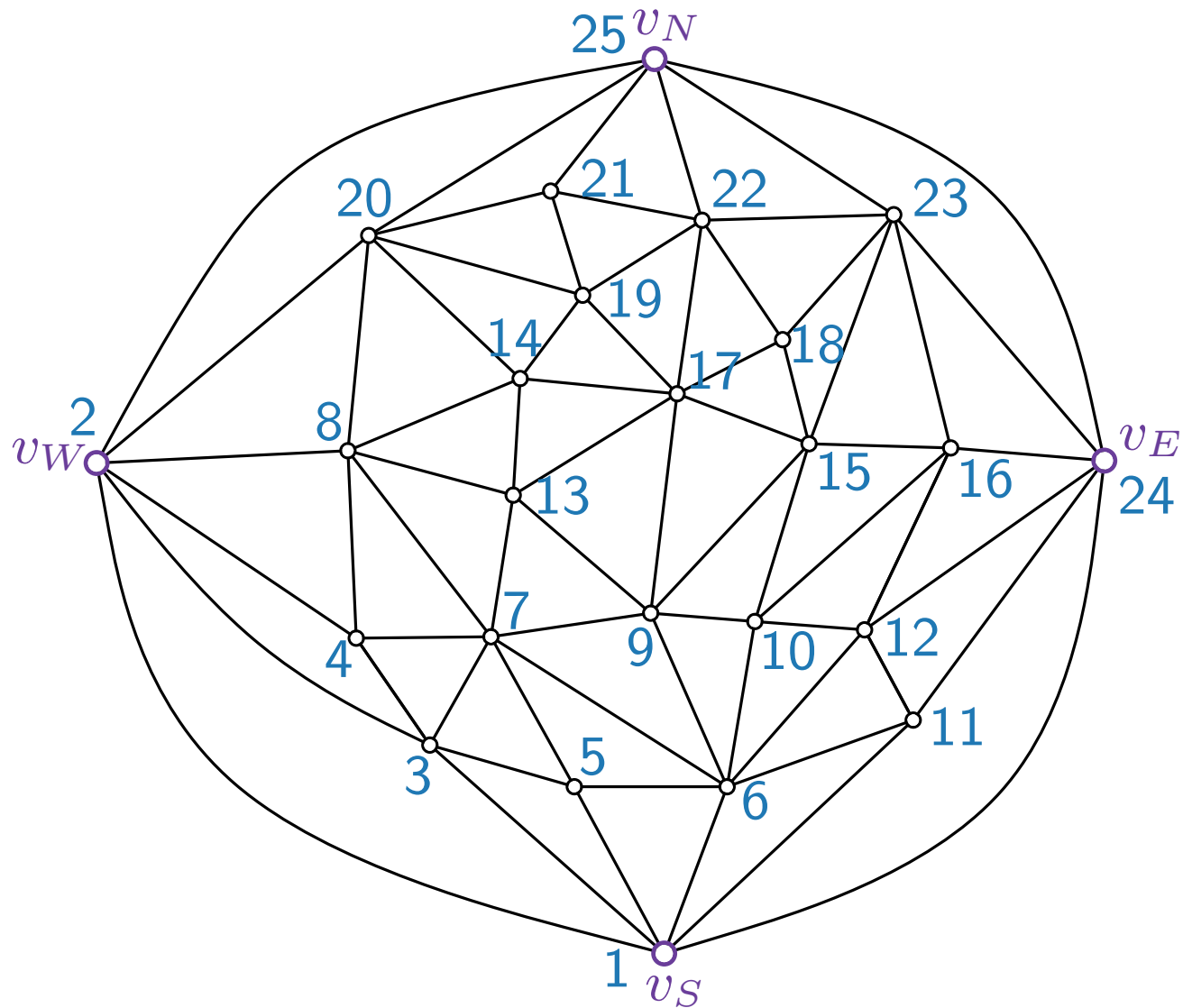
Proof.

$$t_o \geq 2$$

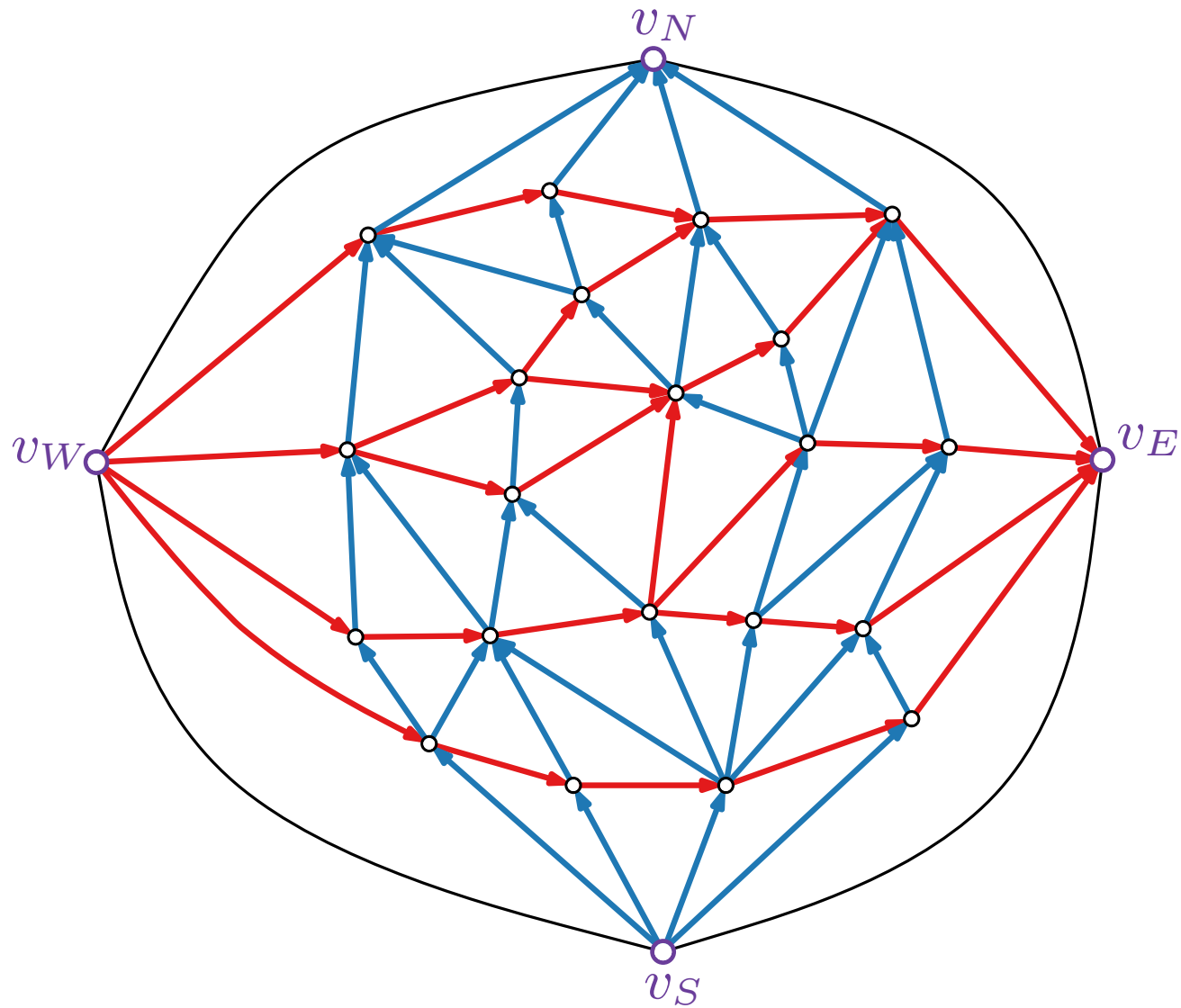


- $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_d$ and $t_d > t_{d+1} > \dots > t_o$
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 - $(v_k, v_{t_i}), d + 1 \leq i \leq o - 1$ are **red**
 - (v_k, v_{t_d}) is either **red** or **blue**
- \Rightarrow Circular order of outgoing edges at v_k correct.

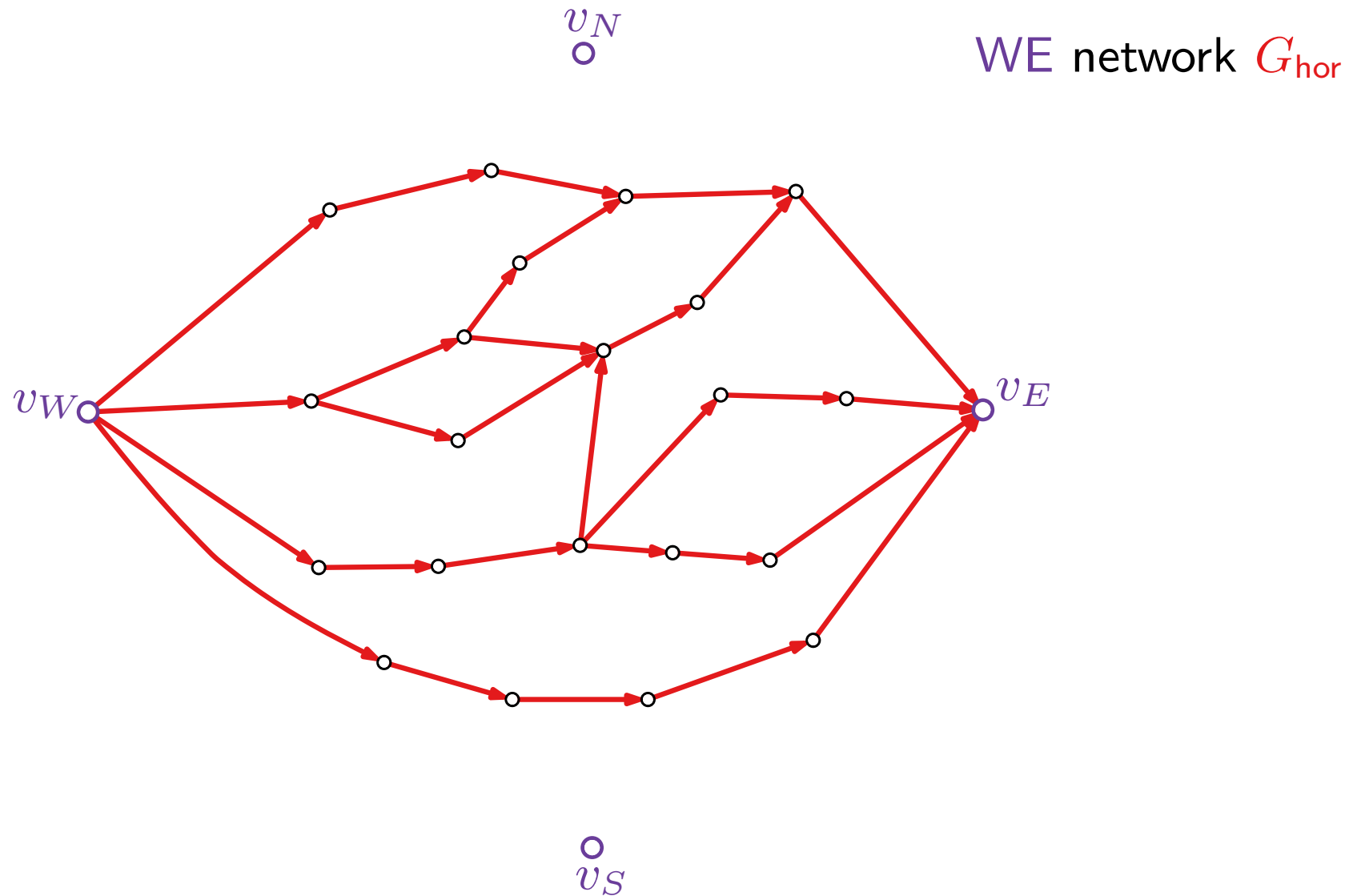
From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates



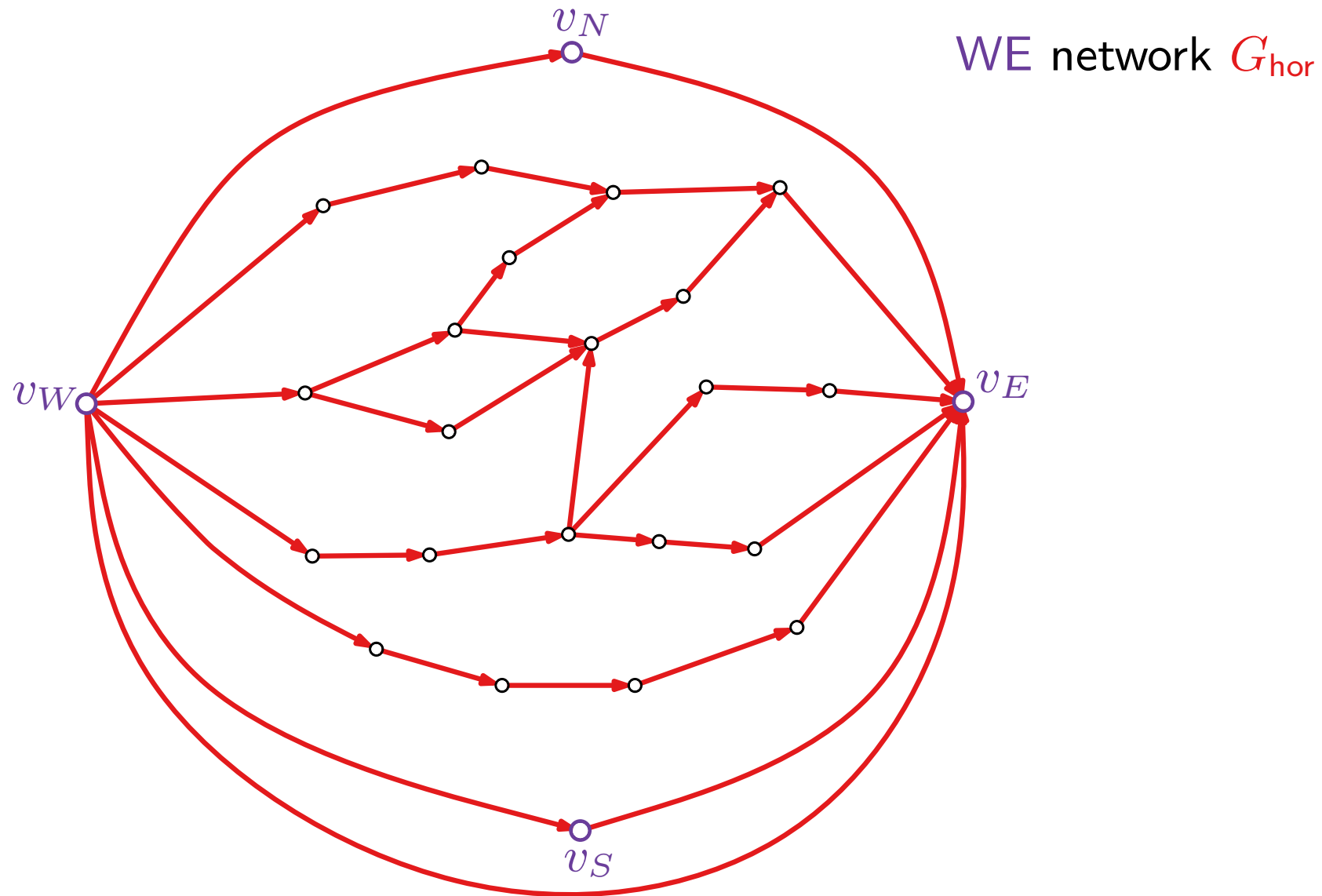
From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates



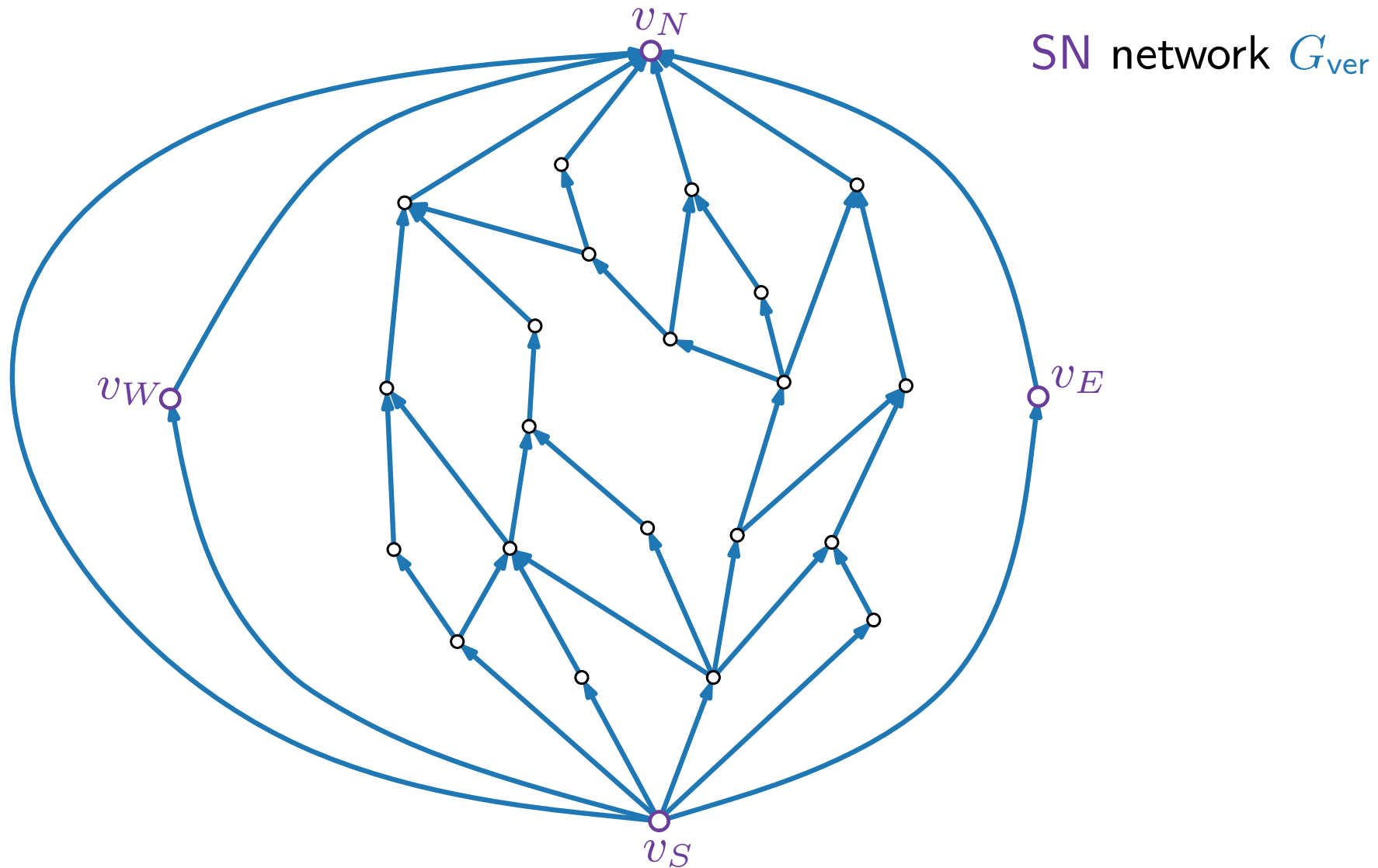
From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates



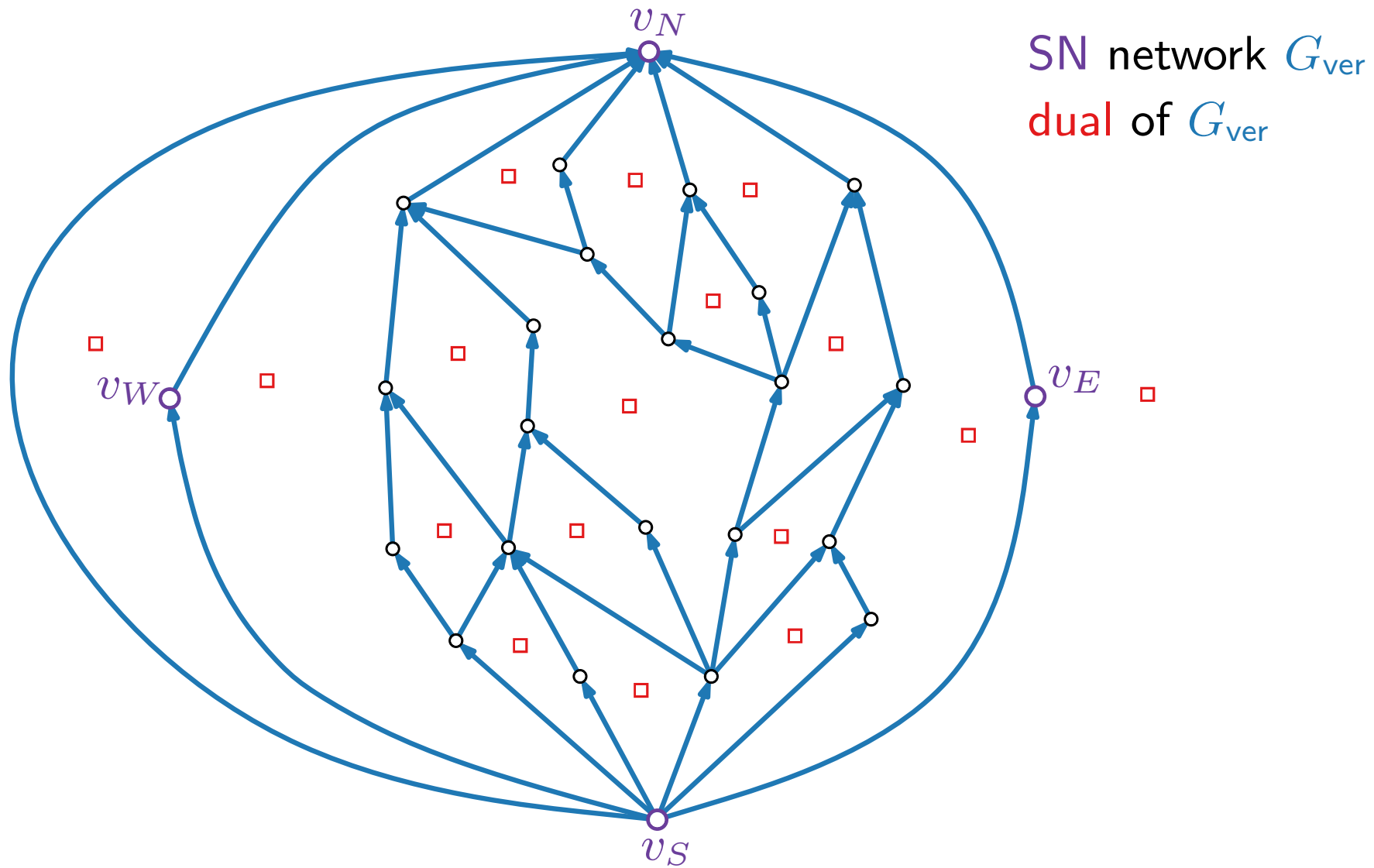
From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates



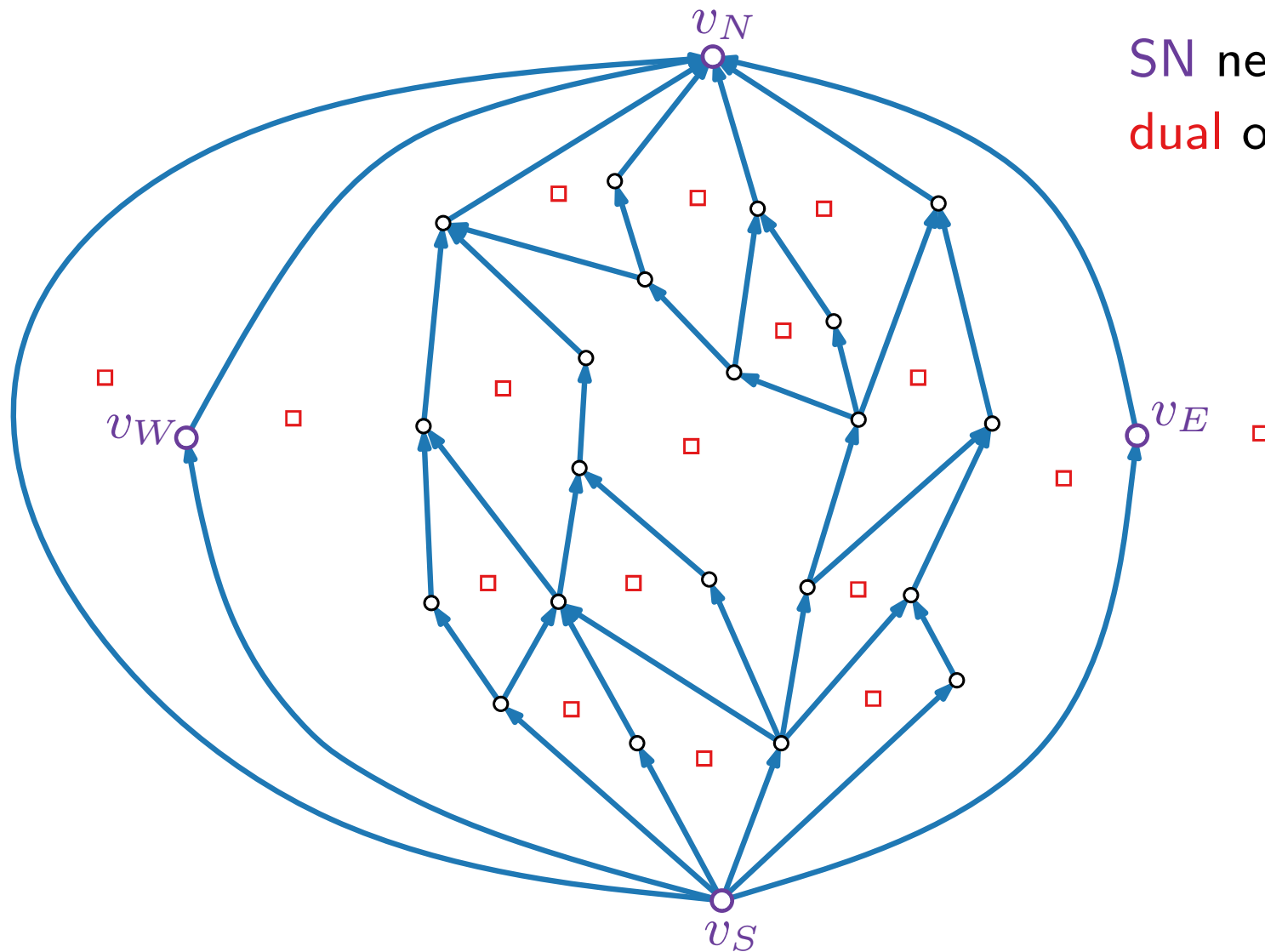
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates

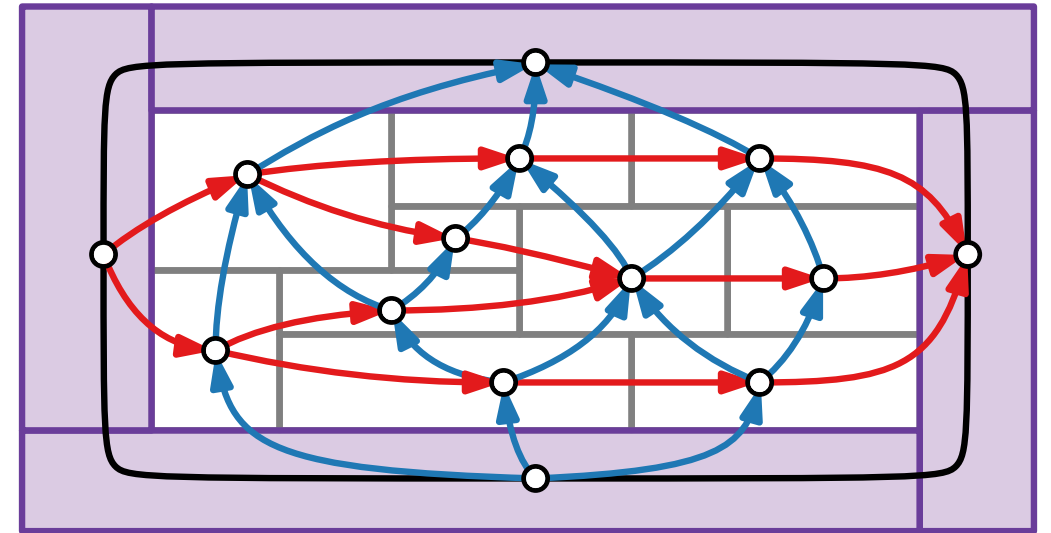


From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates

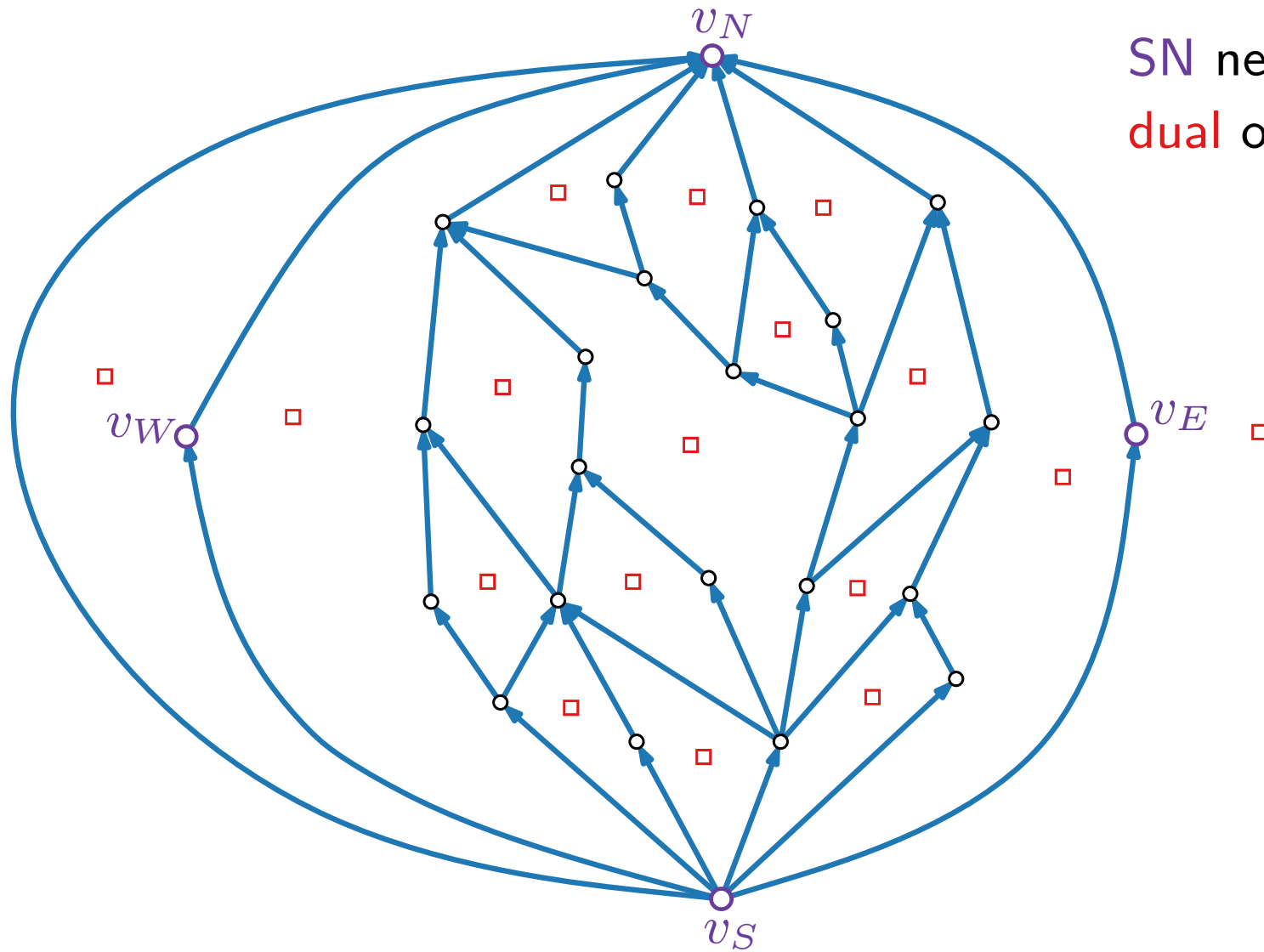


SN network G_{ver}

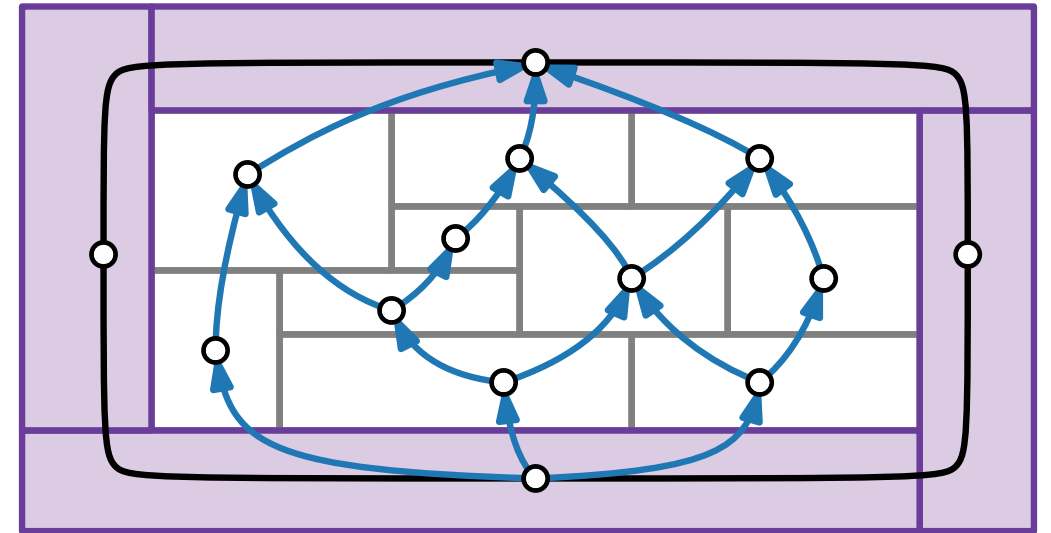
dual of G_{ver}



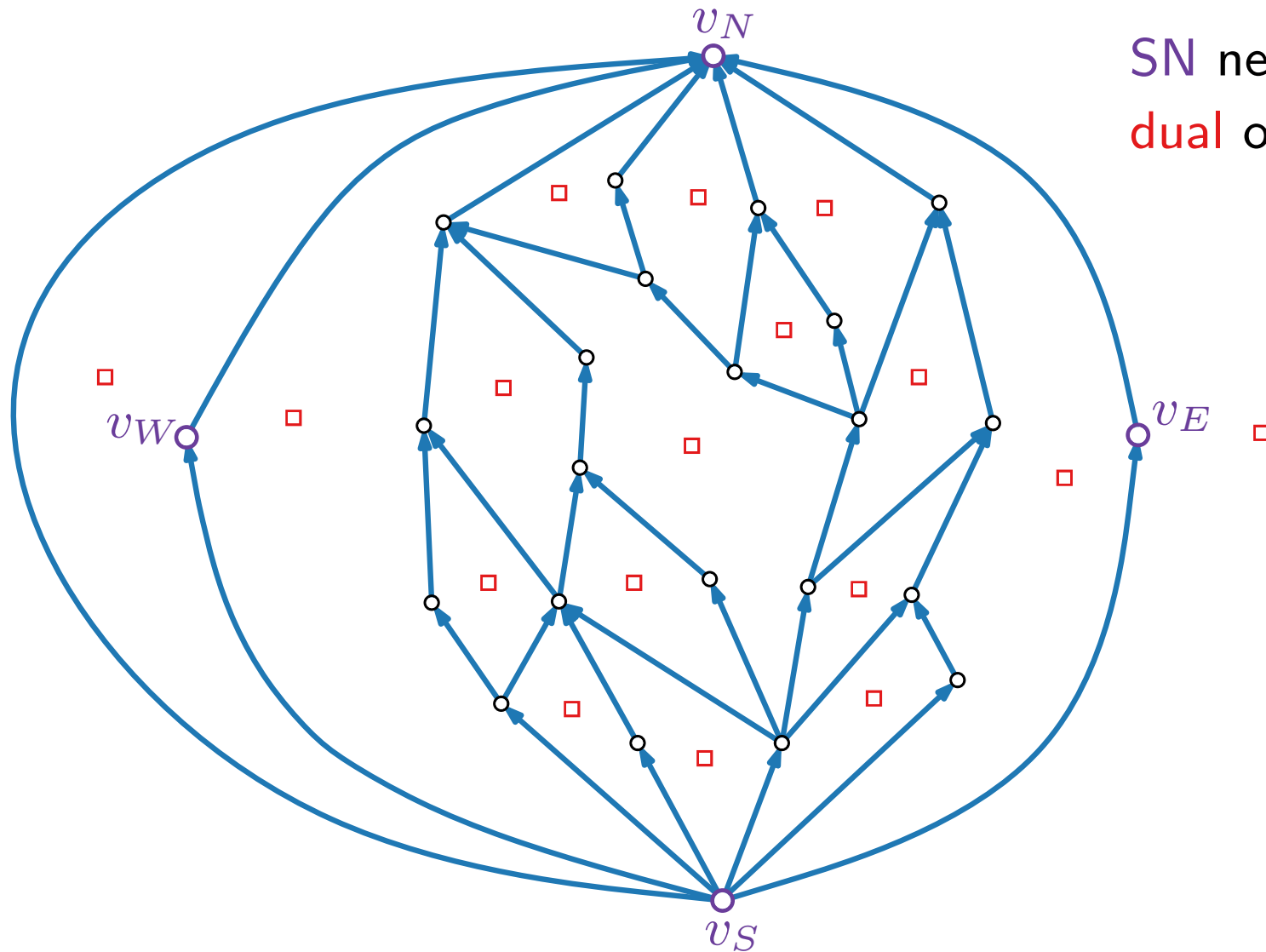
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



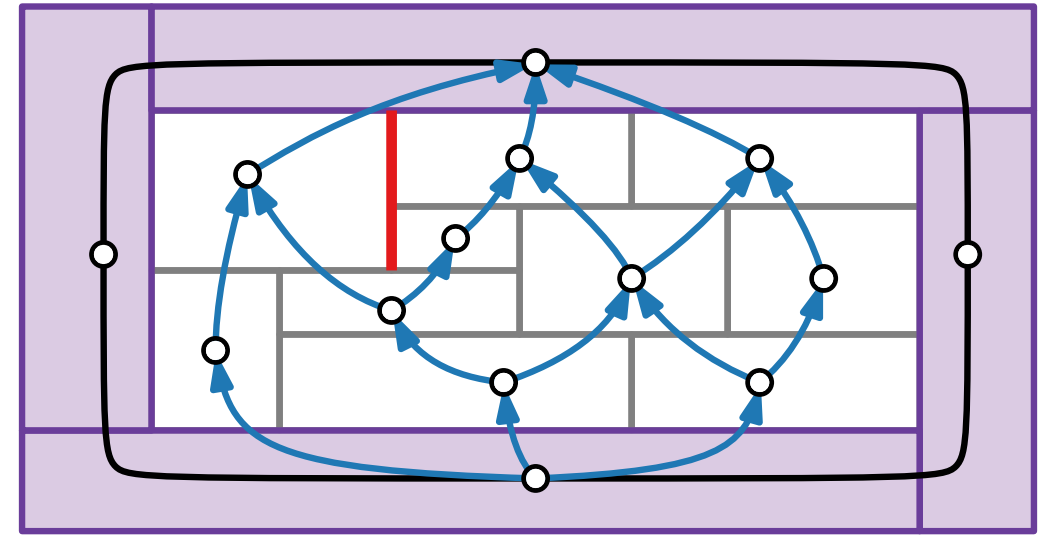
SN network G_{ver}
 dual of G_{ver}



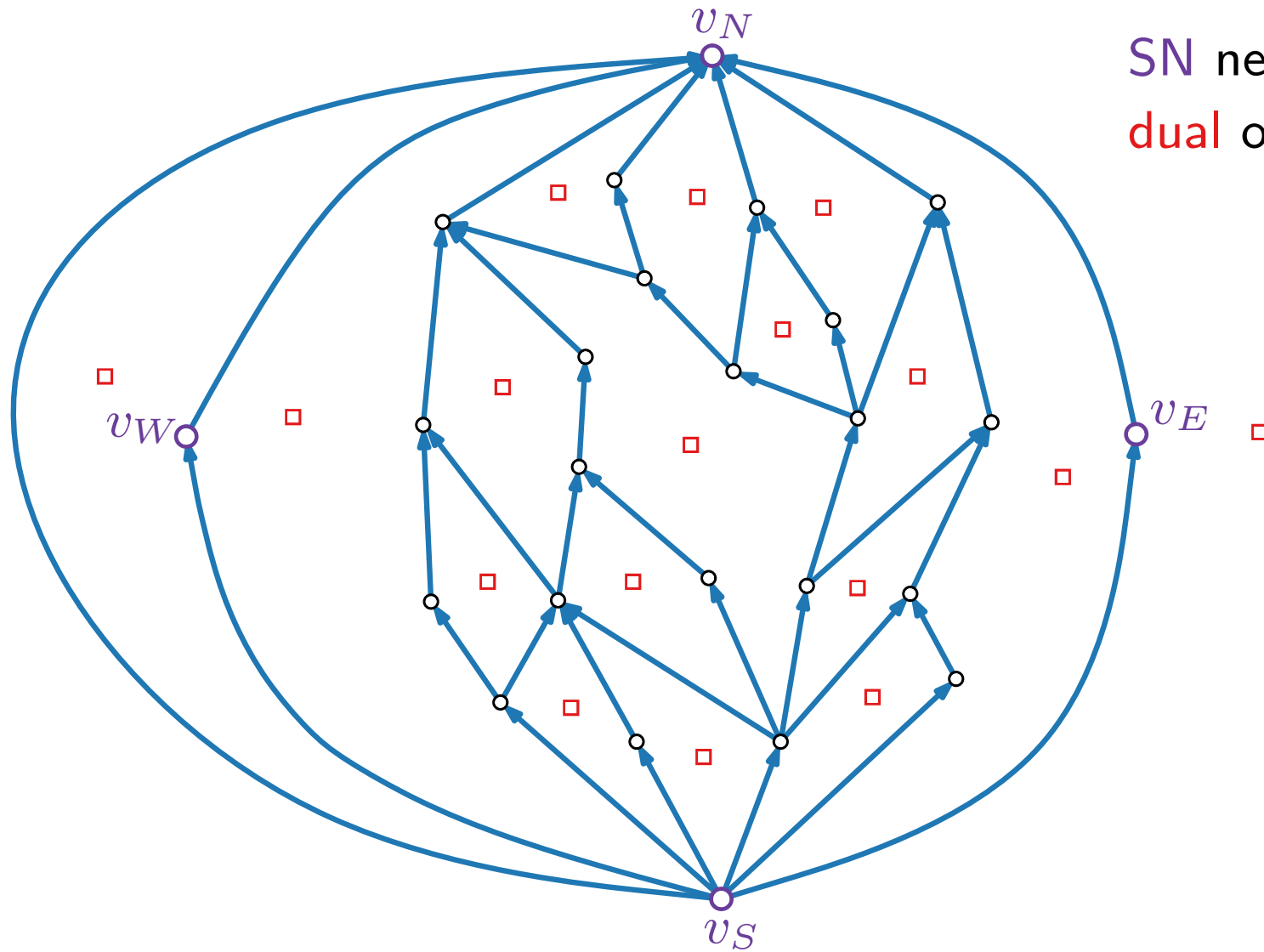
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



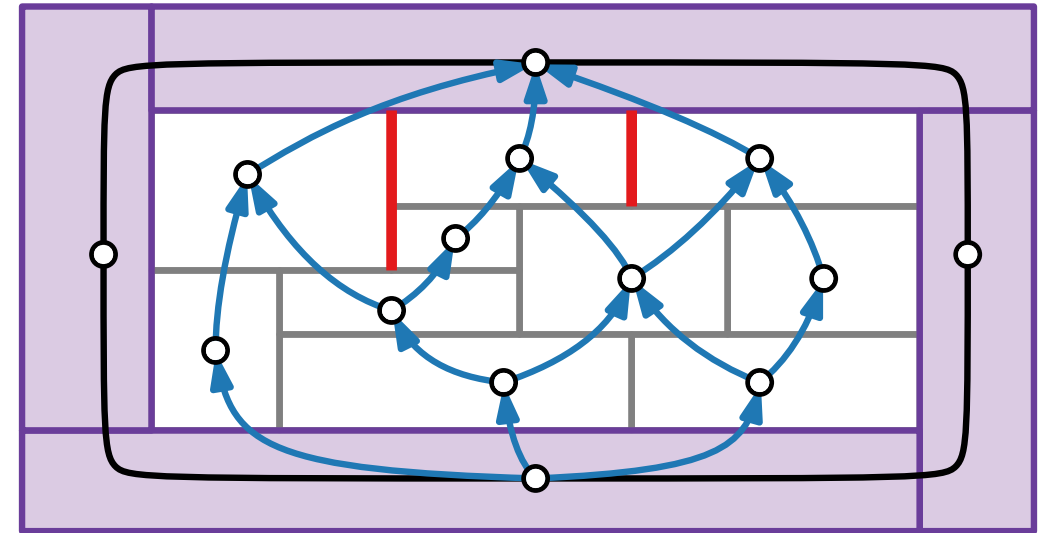
SN network G_{ver}
 dual of G_{ver}



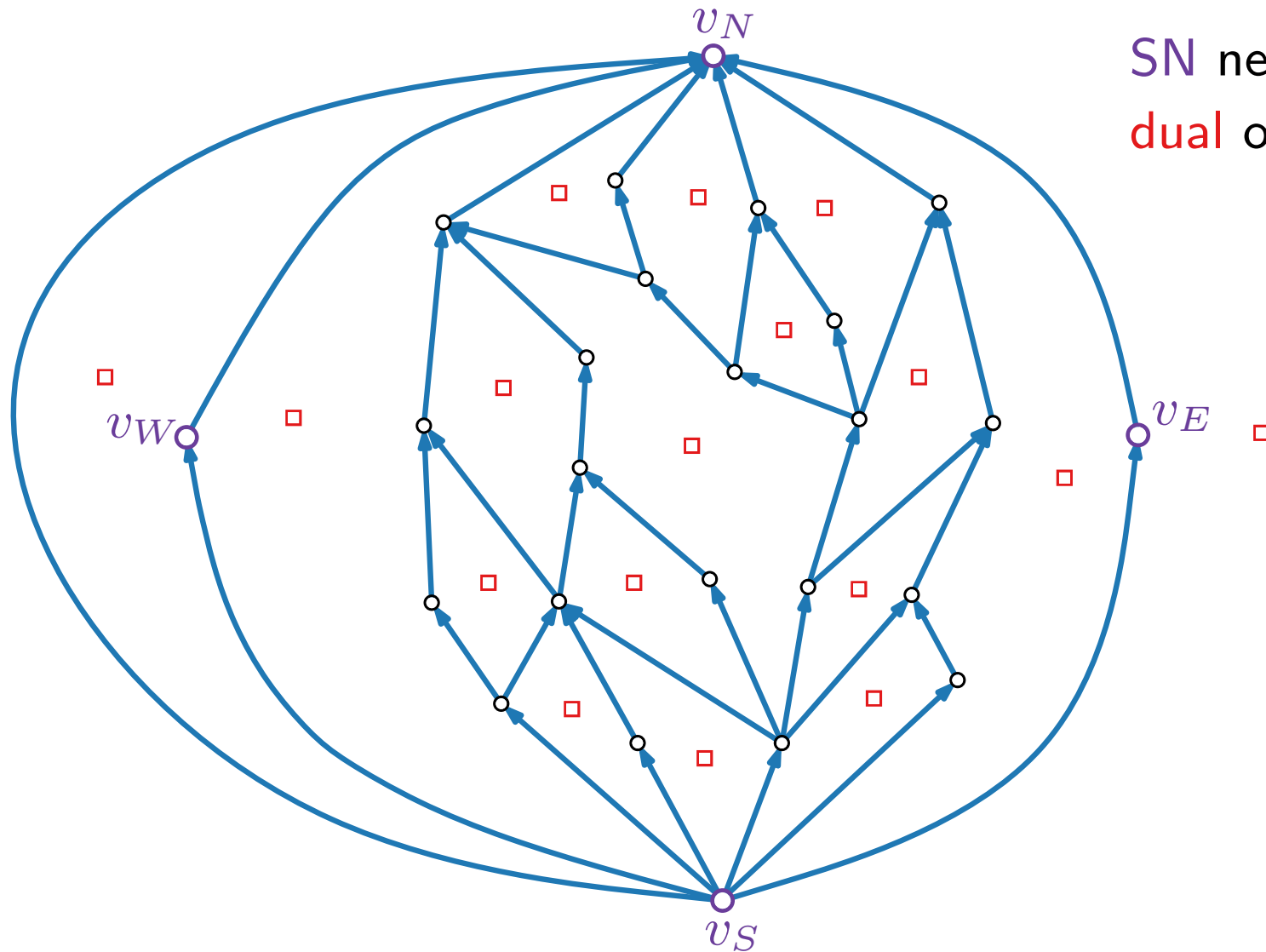
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



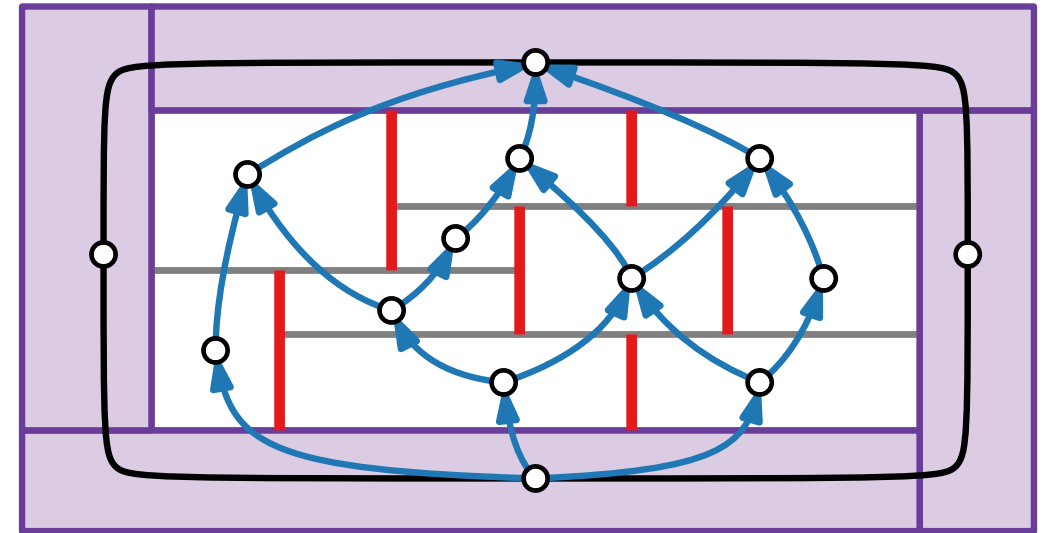
SN network G_{ver}
 dual of G_{ver}



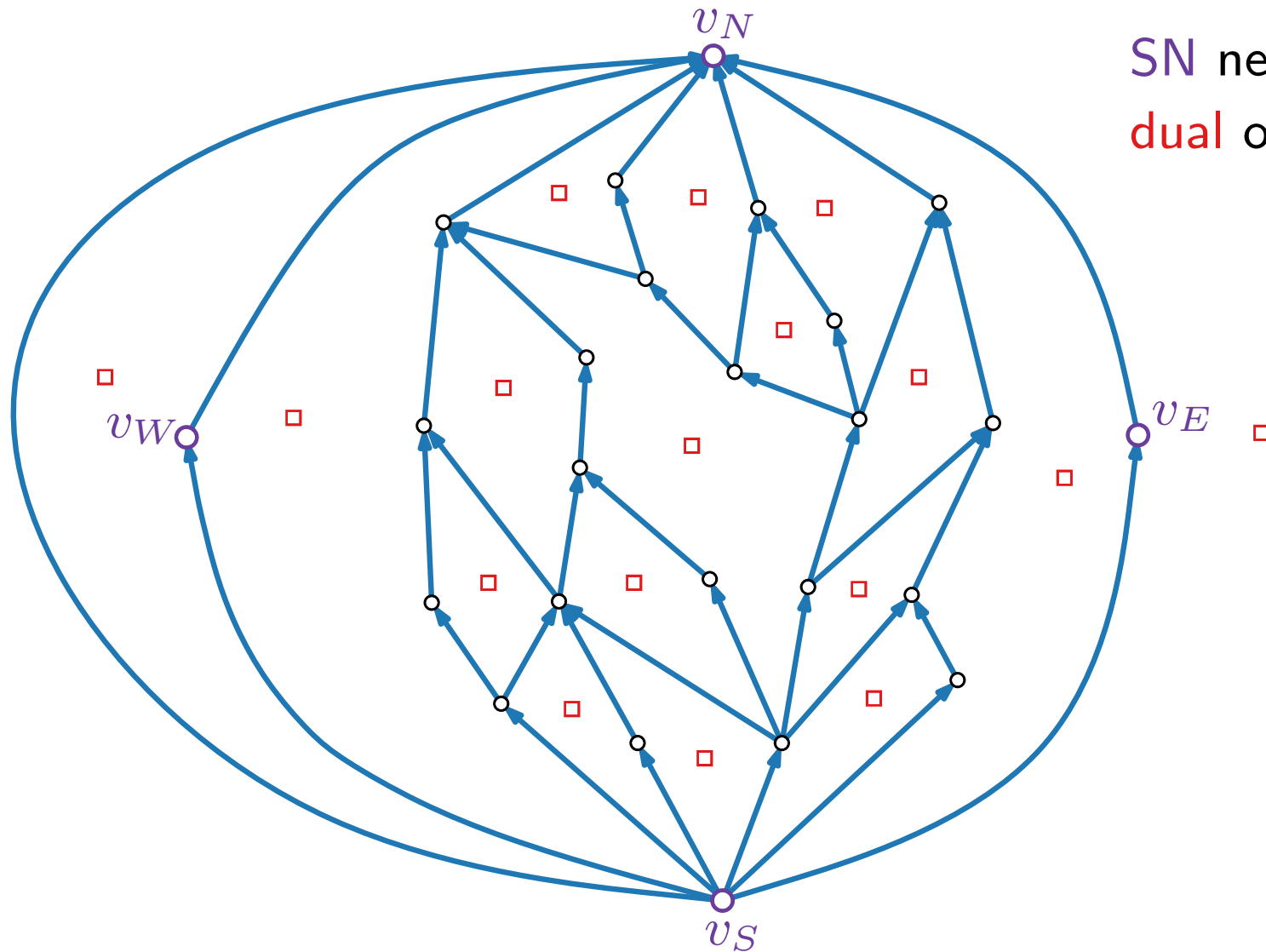
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



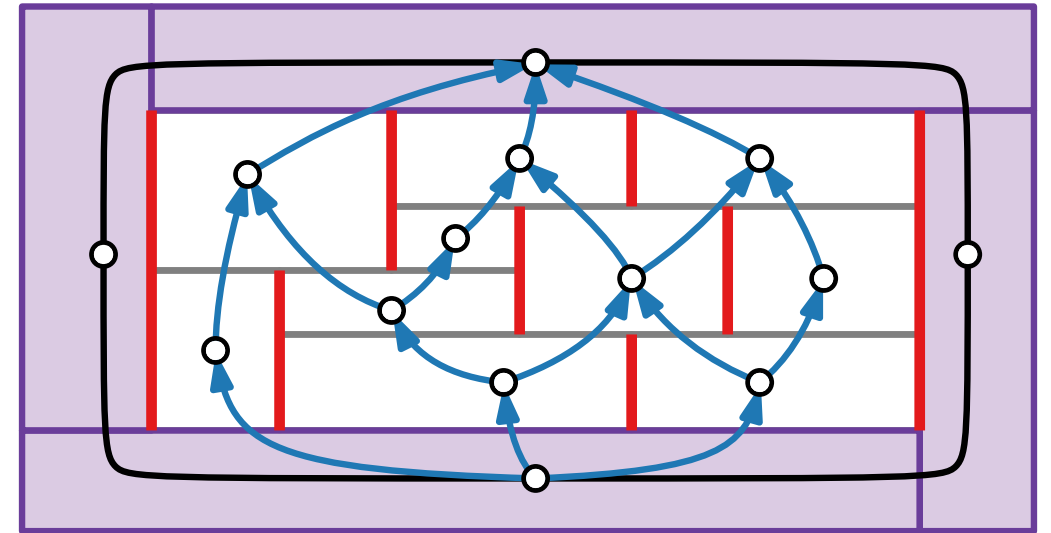
SN network G_{ver}
 dual of G_{ver}



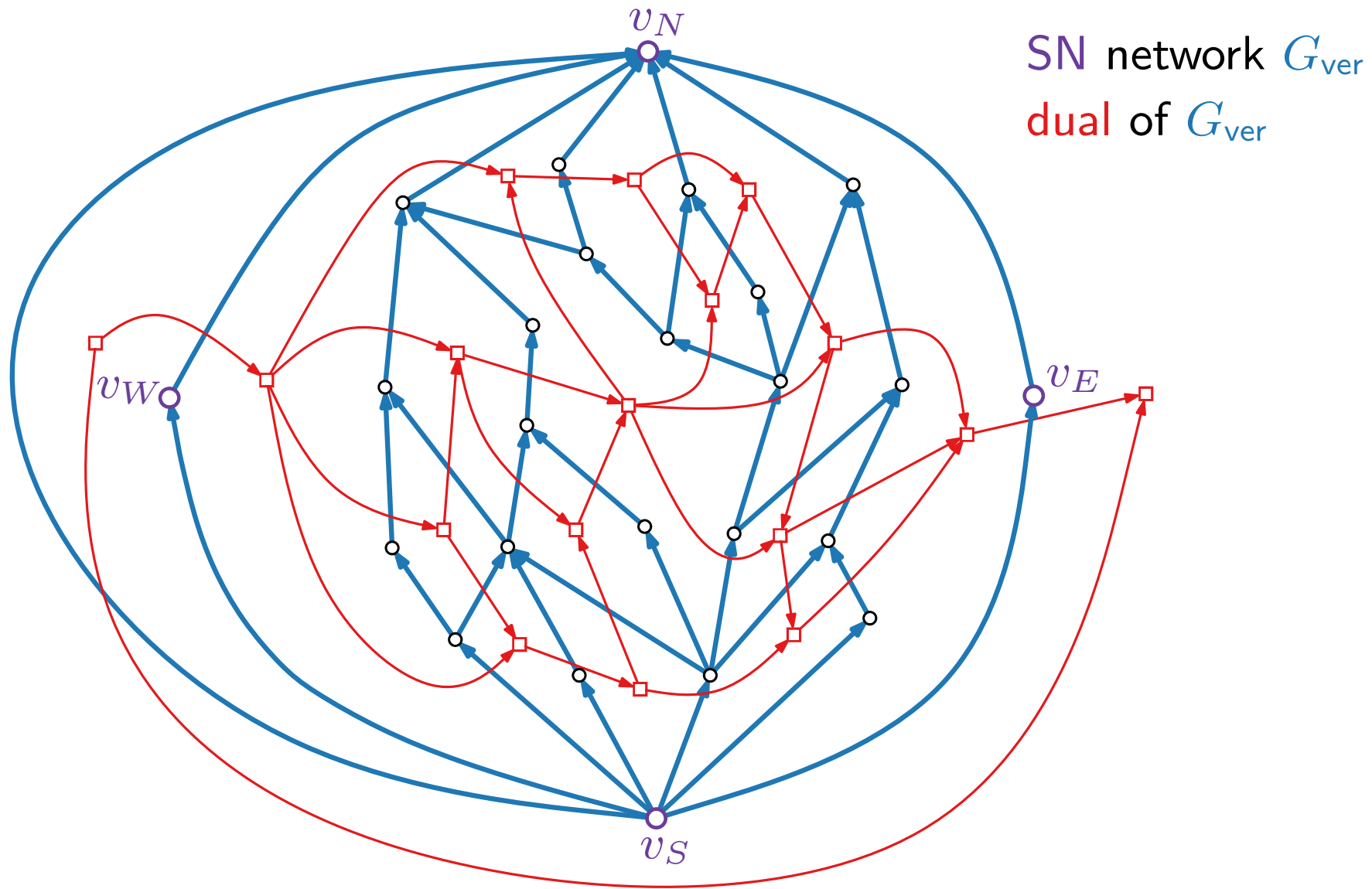
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



SN network G_{ver}
 dual of G_{ver}

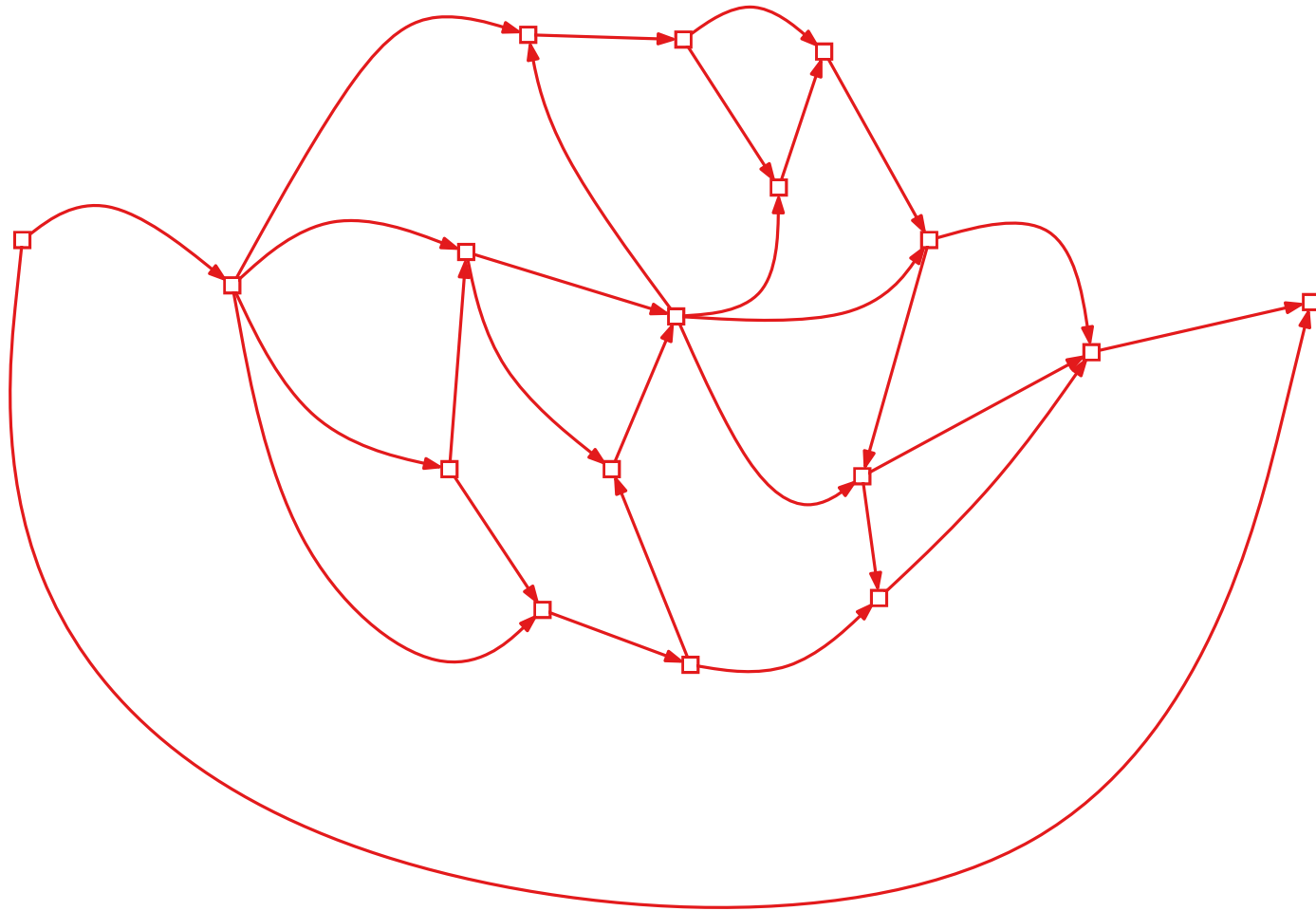


From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates

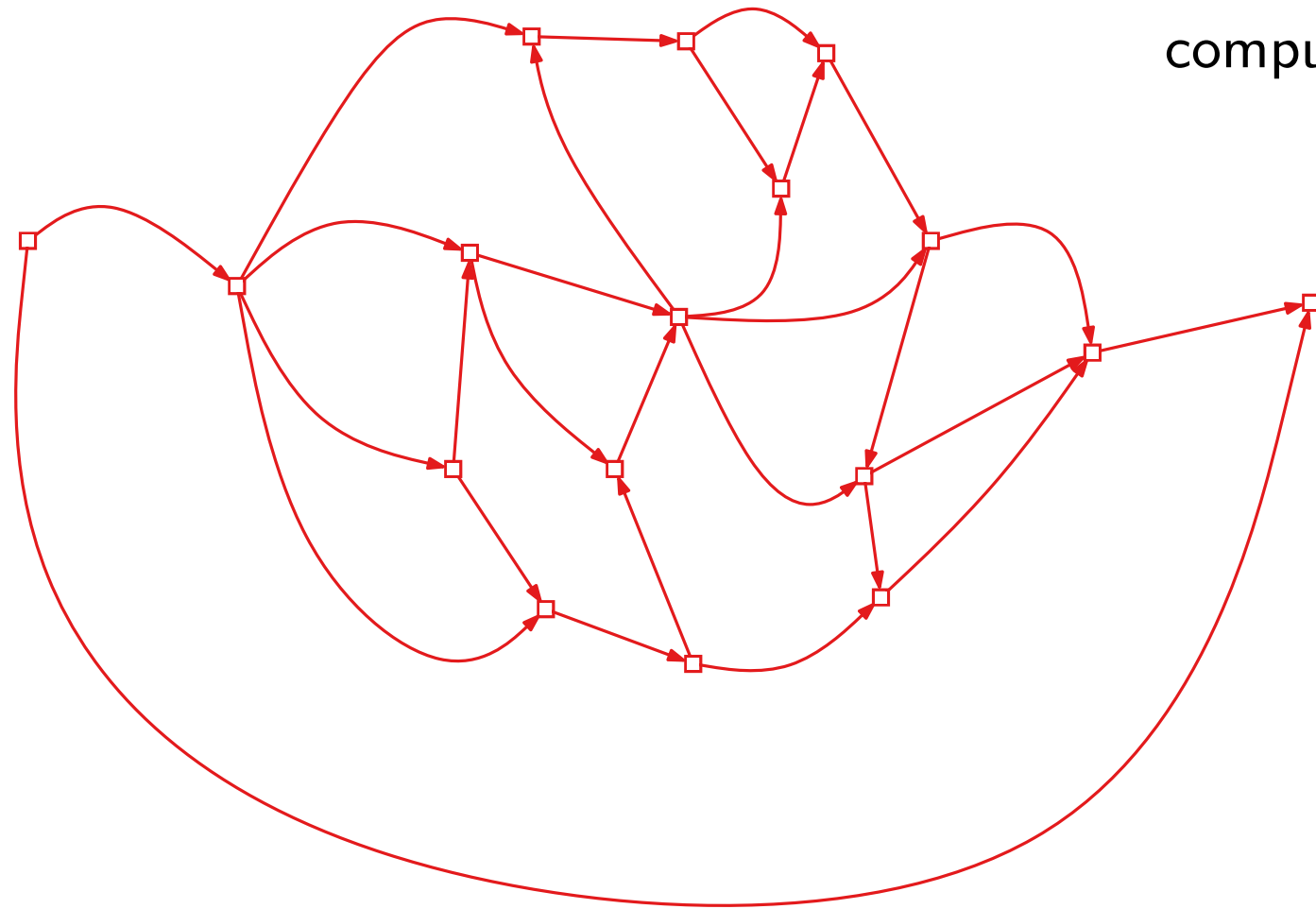


From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates

dual of G_{ver}



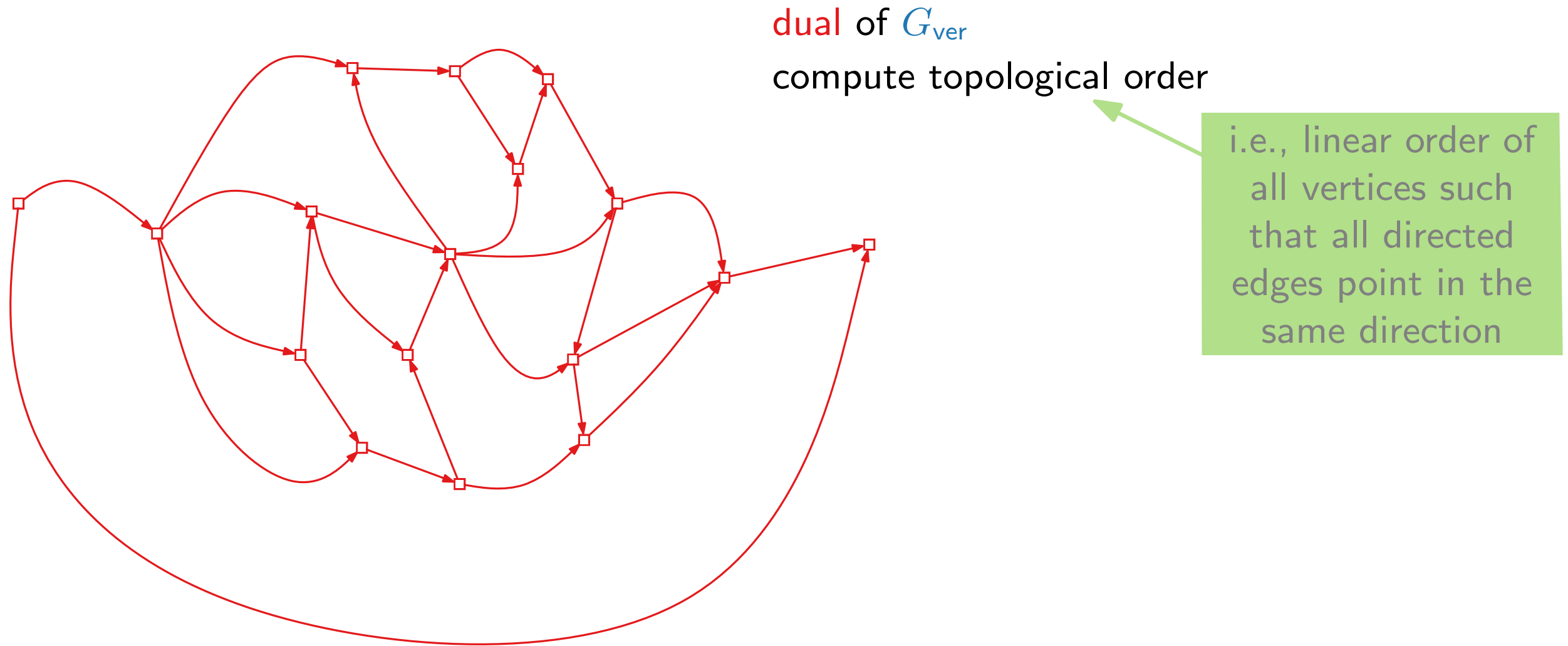
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



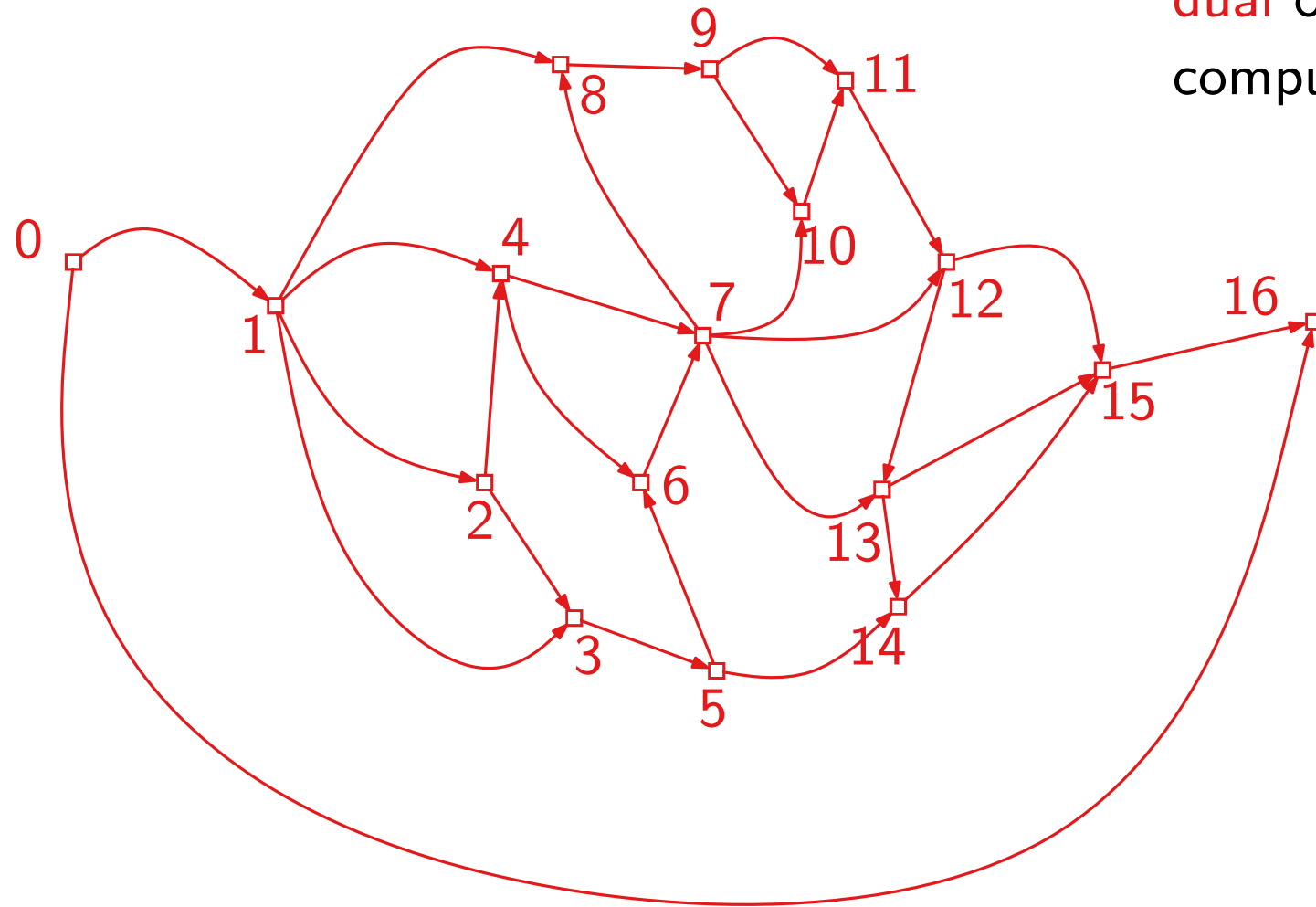
dual of G_{ver}

compute topological order

From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates

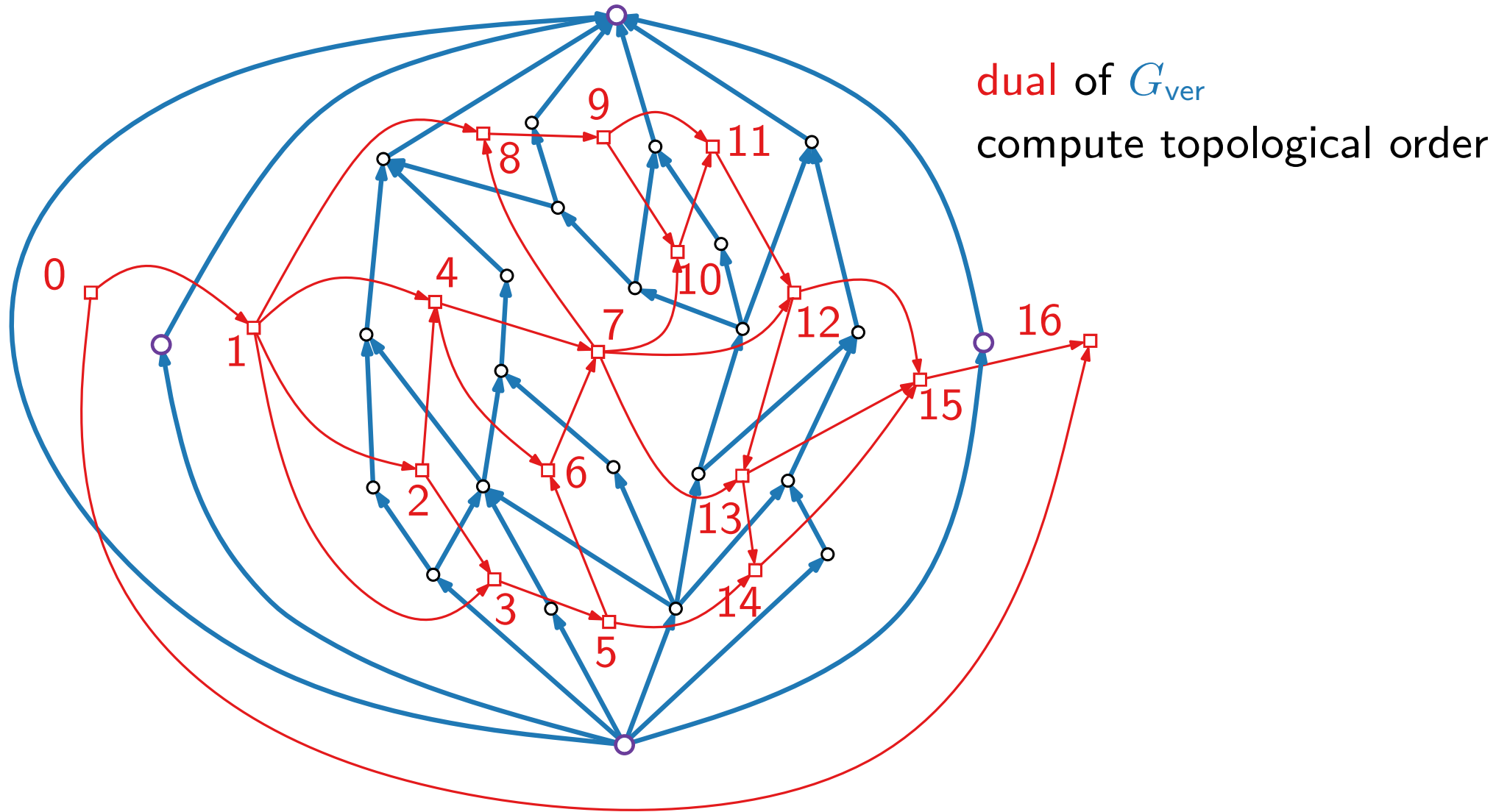


dual of G_{ver}

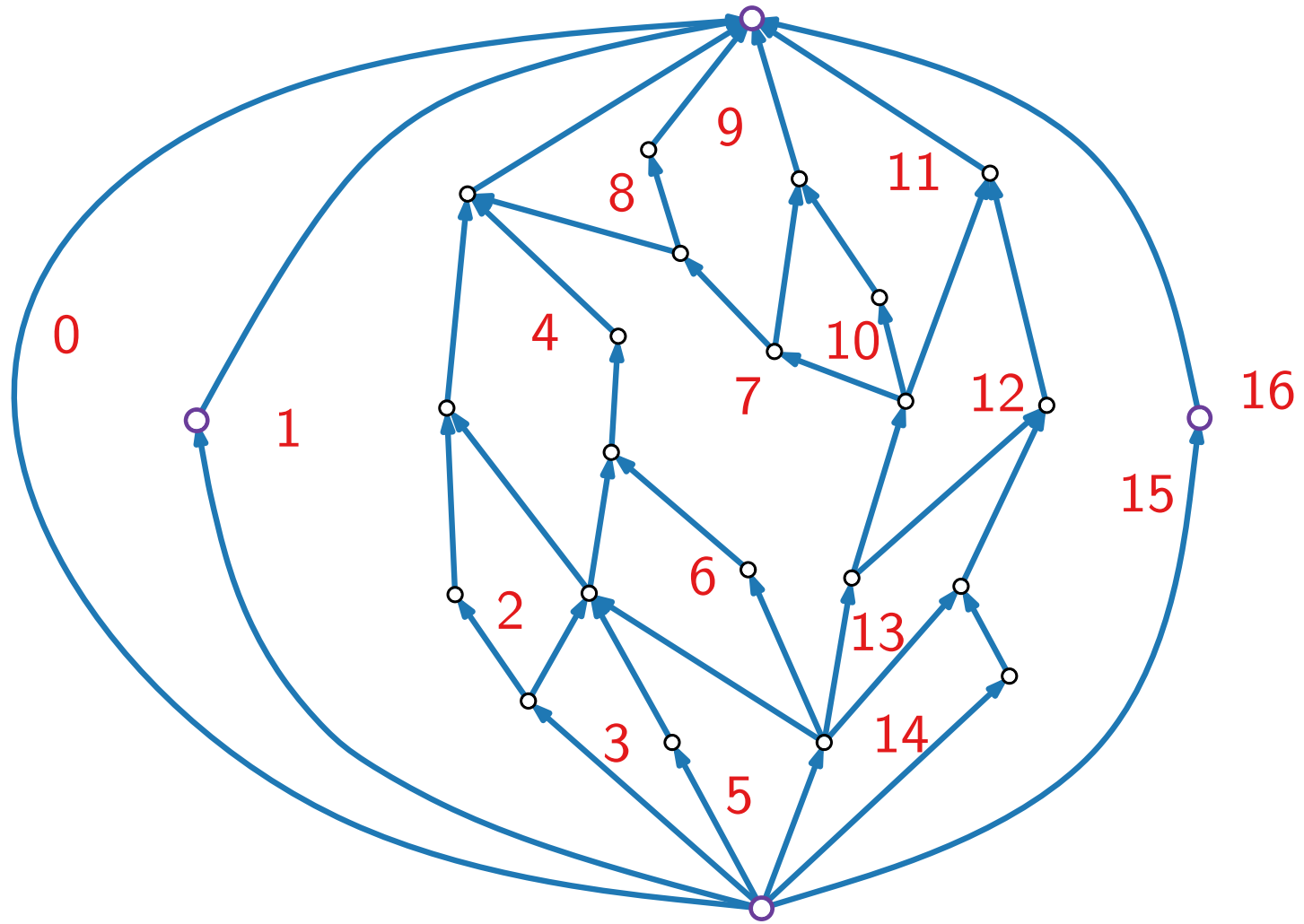
compute topological order

i.e., linear order of all vertices such that all directed edges point in the same direction

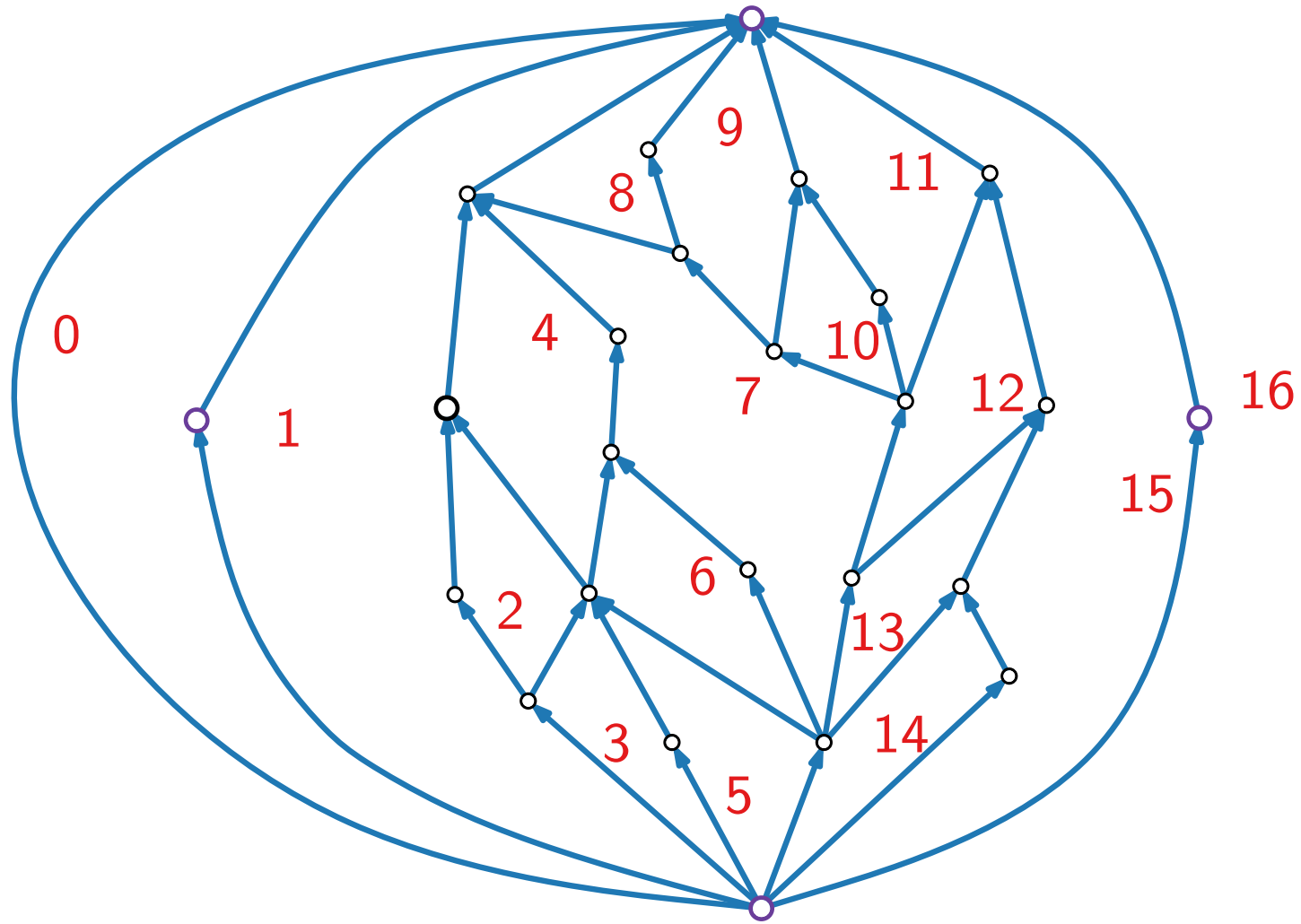
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



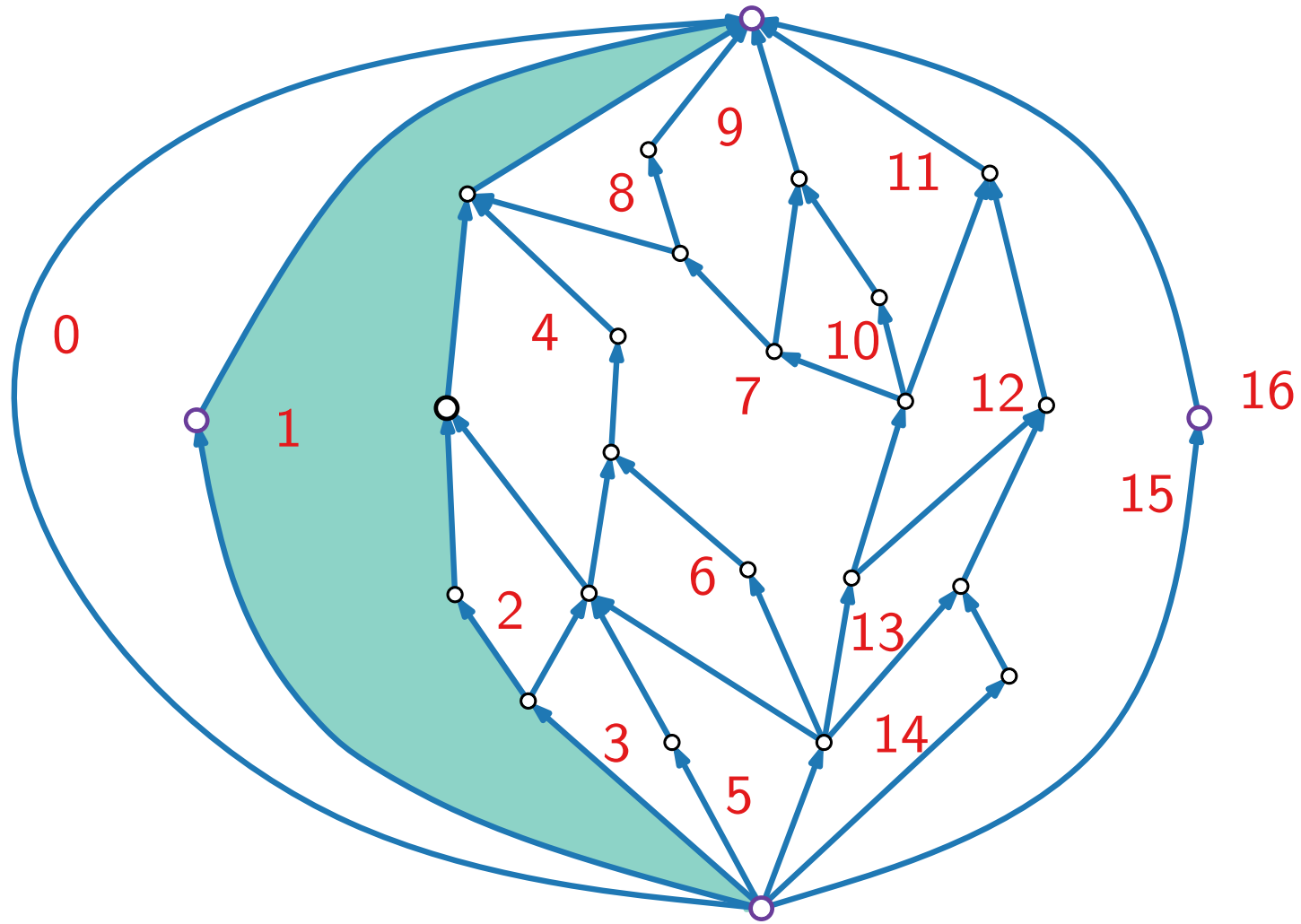
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



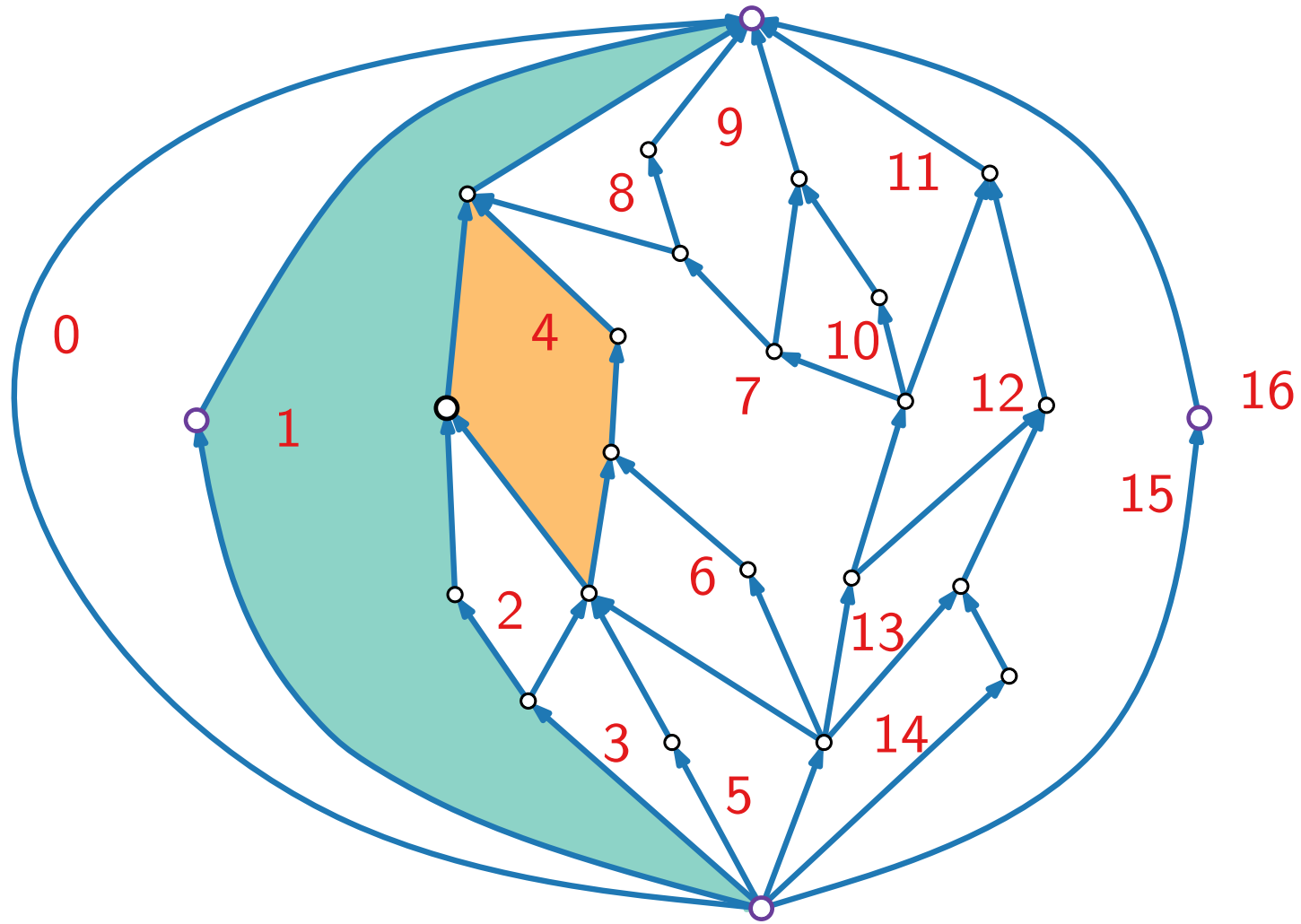
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



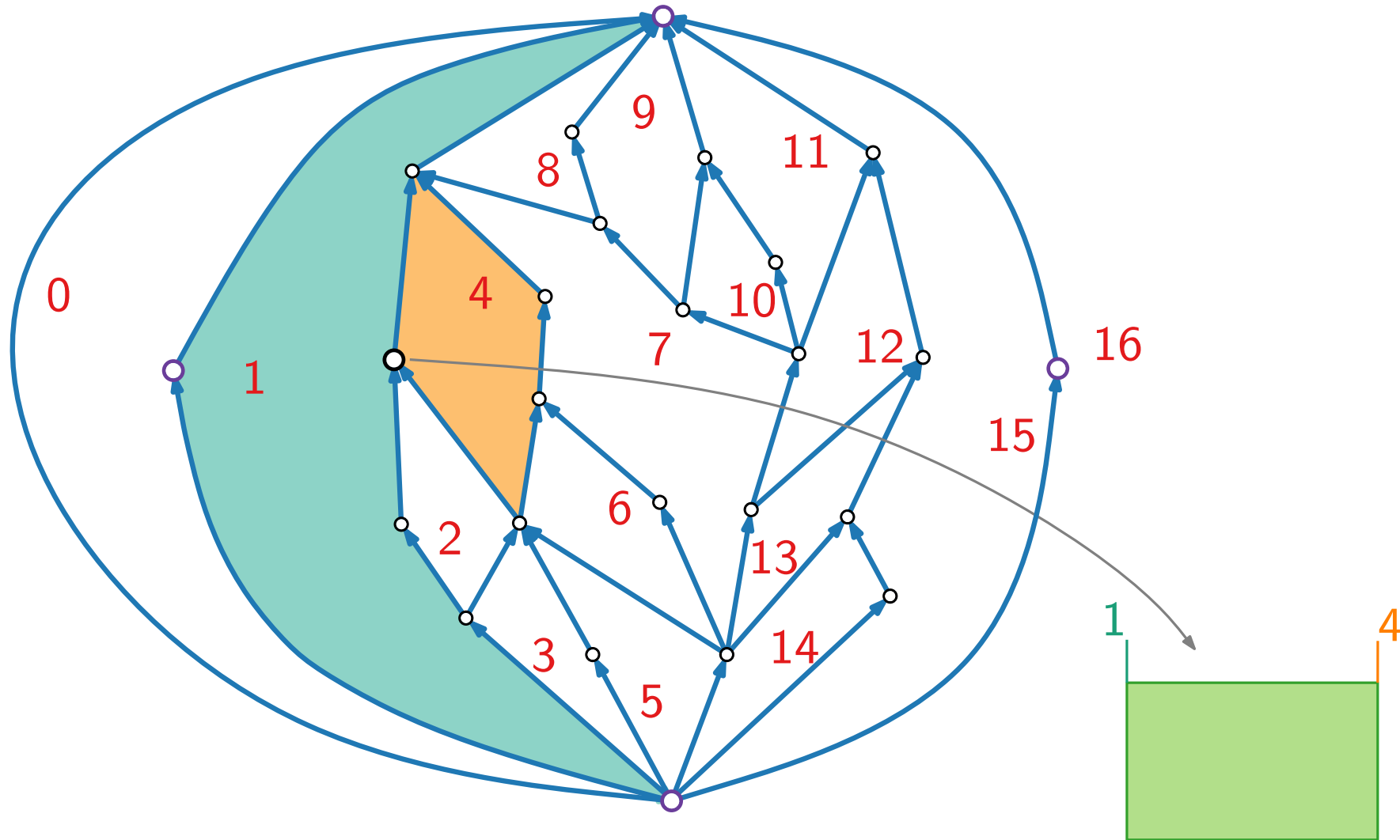
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



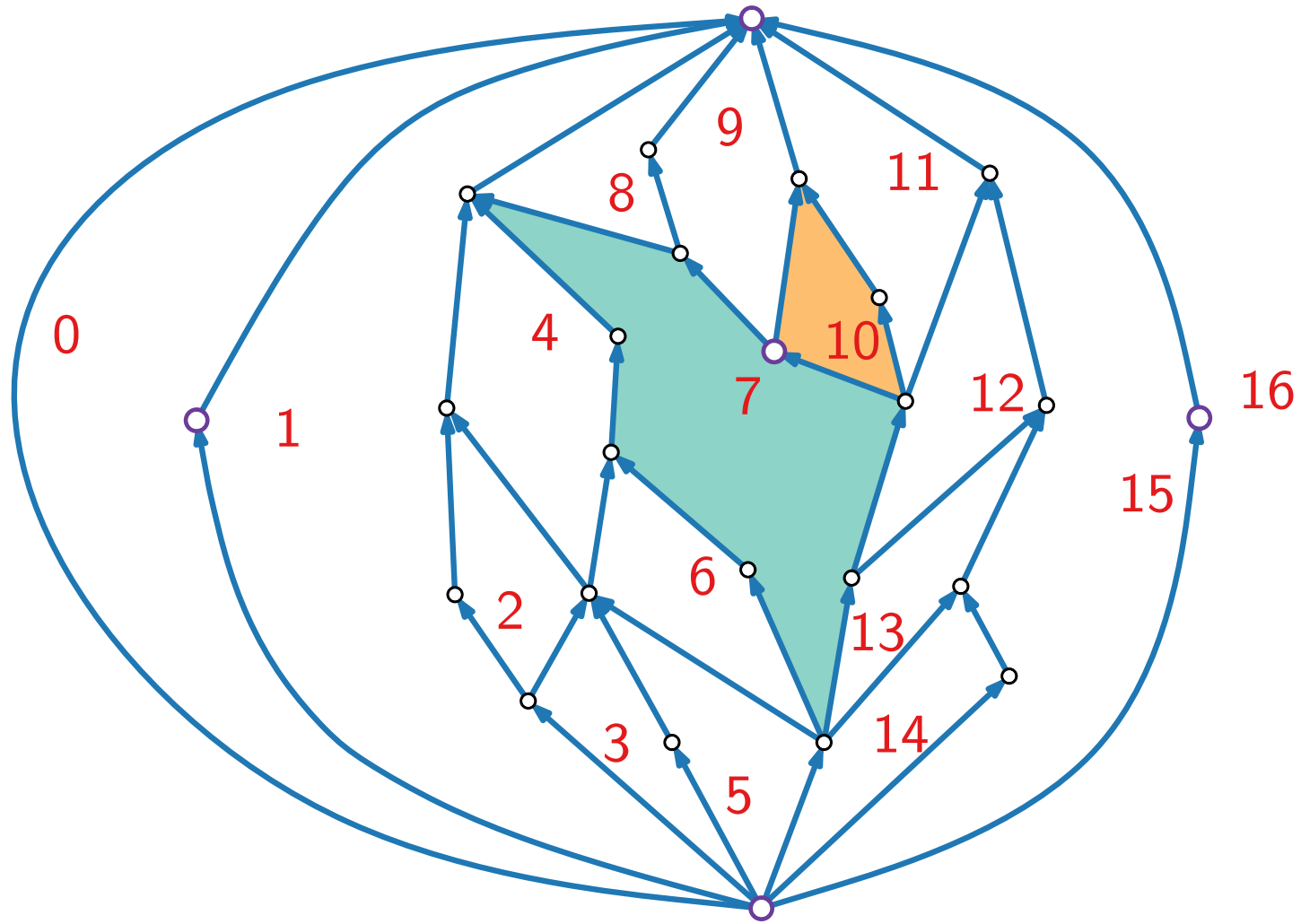
From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



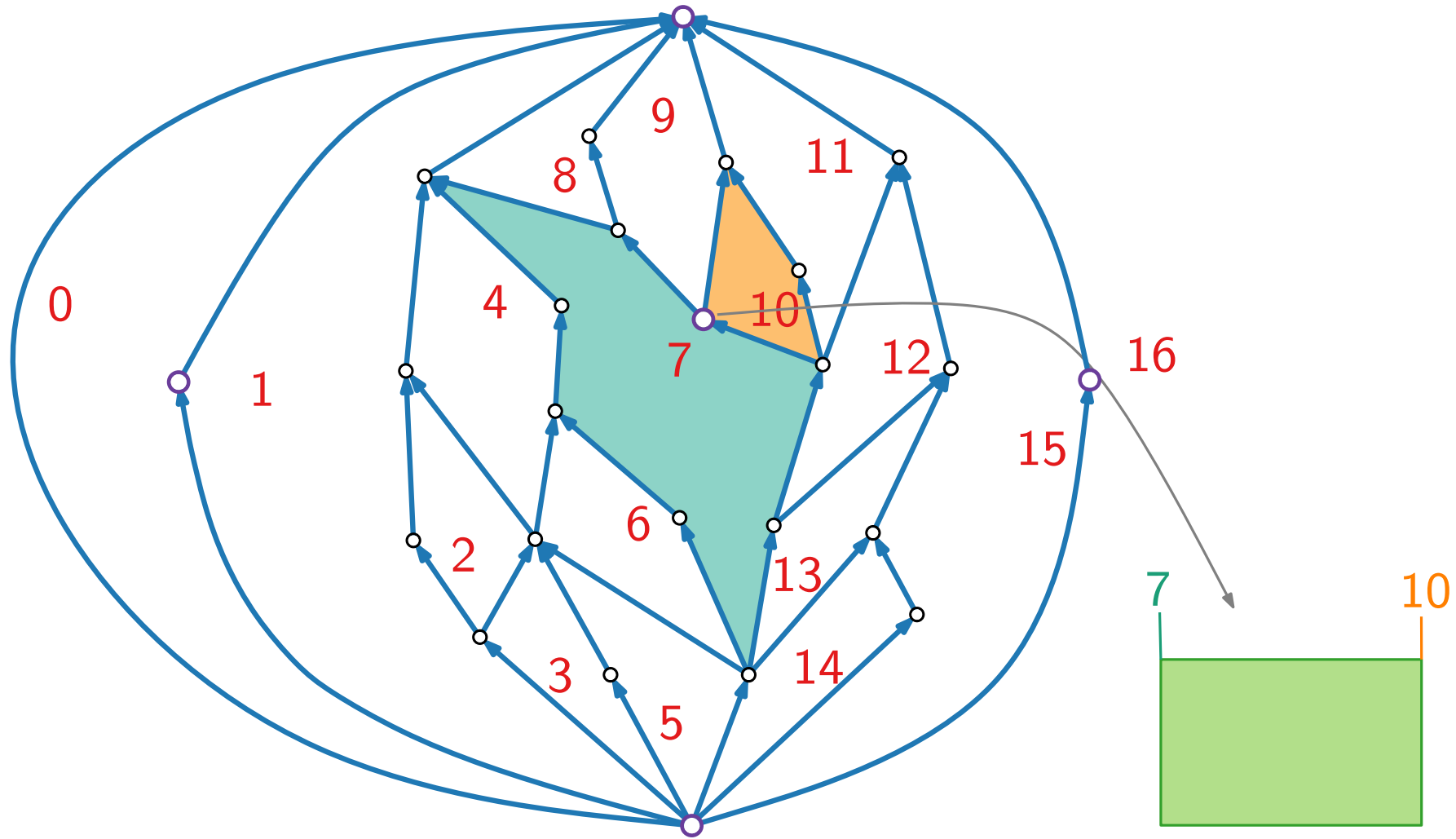
From REL to st -Digraphs to Coordinates



From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



From REL to *st*-Digraphs to Coordinates



Rectangular Dual Algorithm

For a PTP graph $G = (V, E)$:

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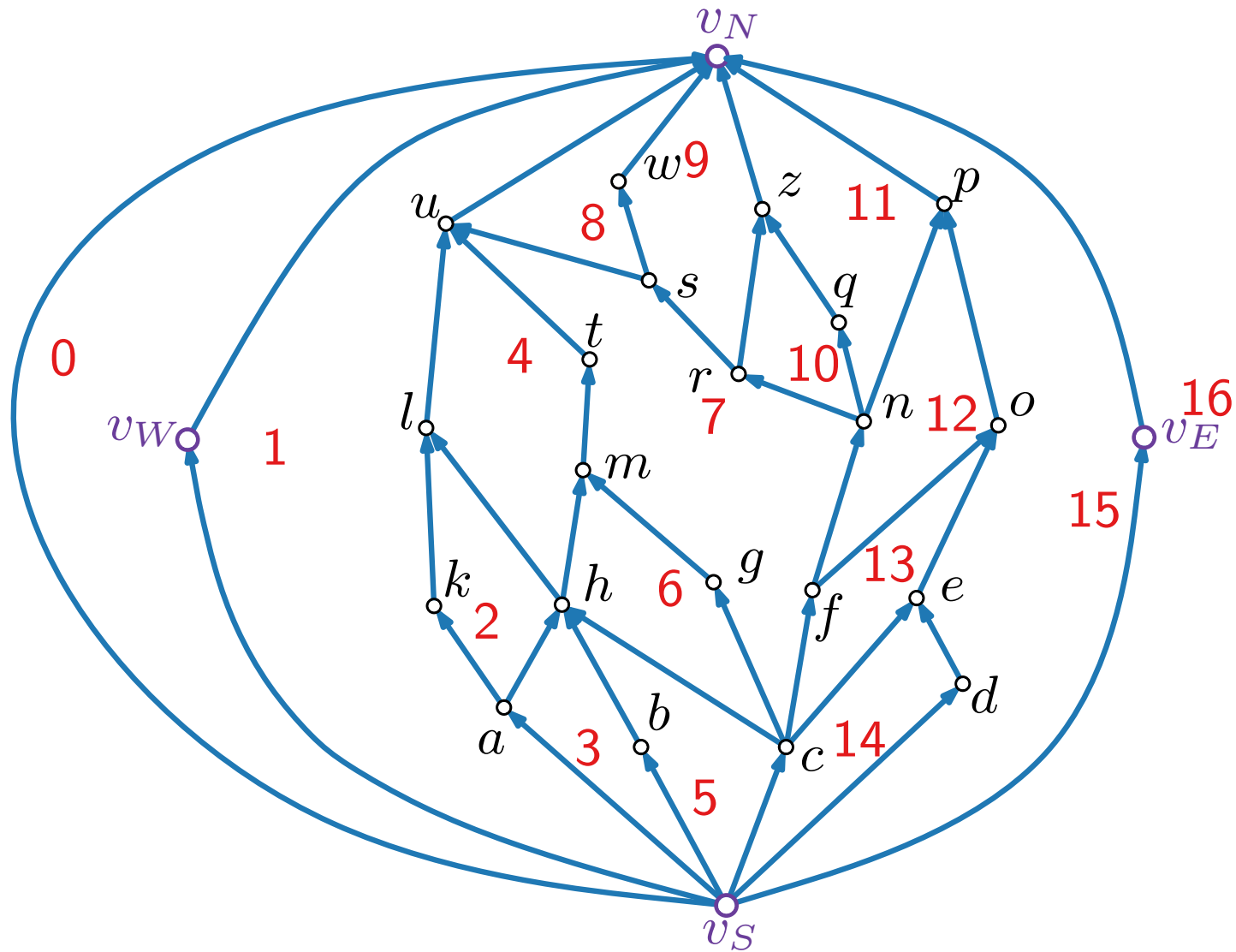
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- Analogously compute y_1 and y_2 with G_{hor} .

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For a PTP graph $G = (V, E)$:

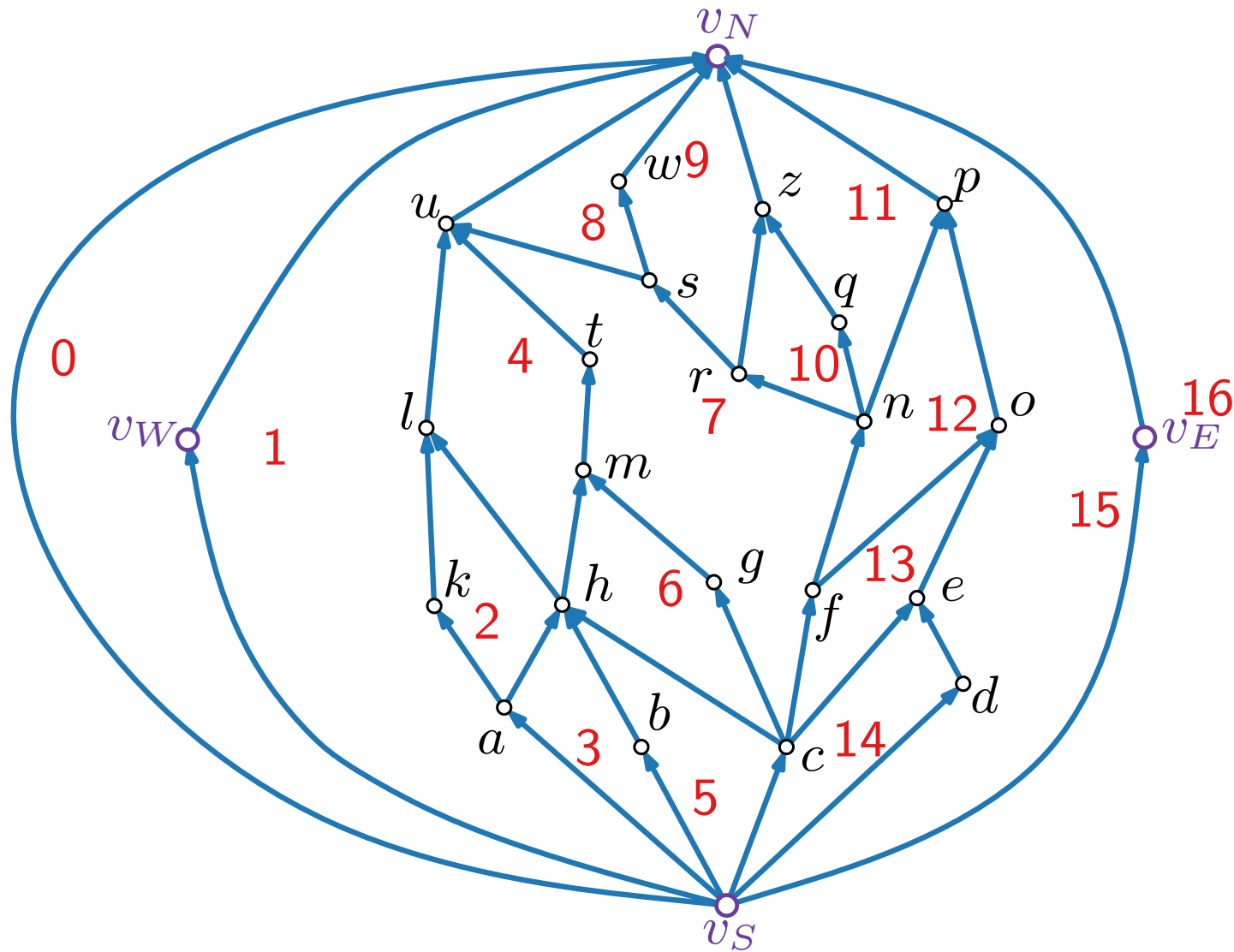
- Find a REL $\{T_r, T_b\}$ of G ;
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- Analogously compute y_1 and y_2 with G_{hor} .
- For each $v \in V$, let $R(v) = [x_1(v), x_2(v)] \times [y_1(v), y_2(v)]$.

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual

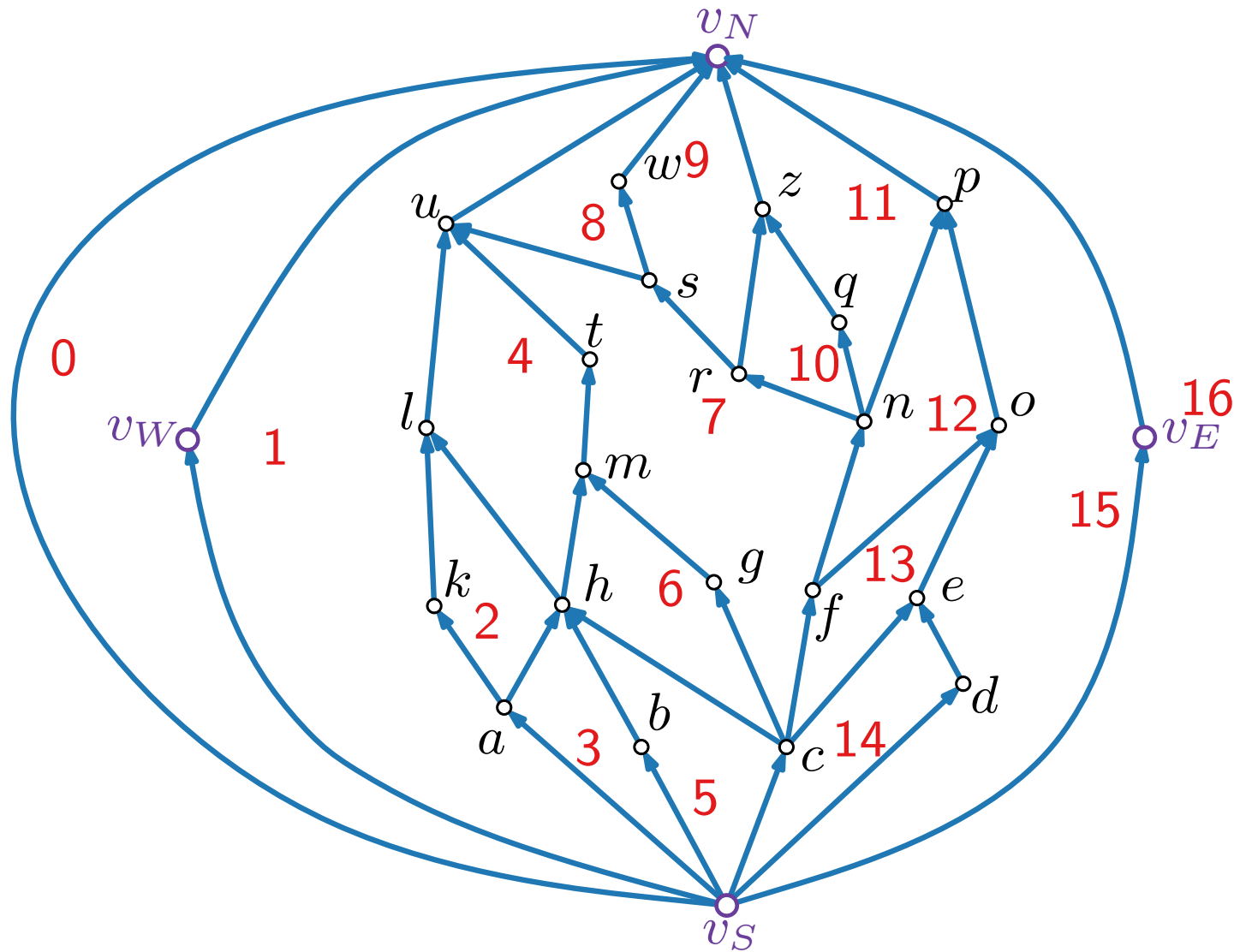
$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$



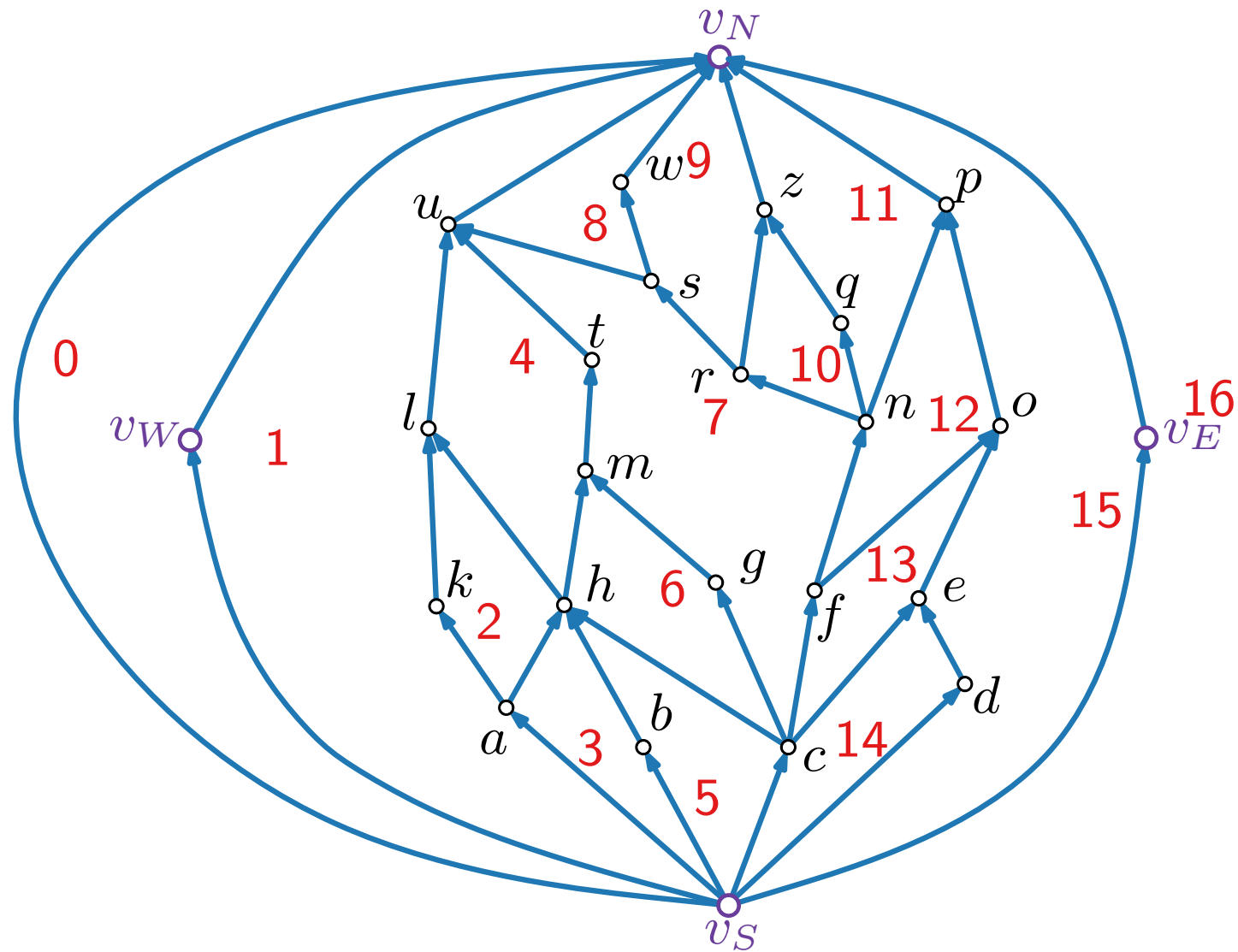
Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual

$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$



Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual

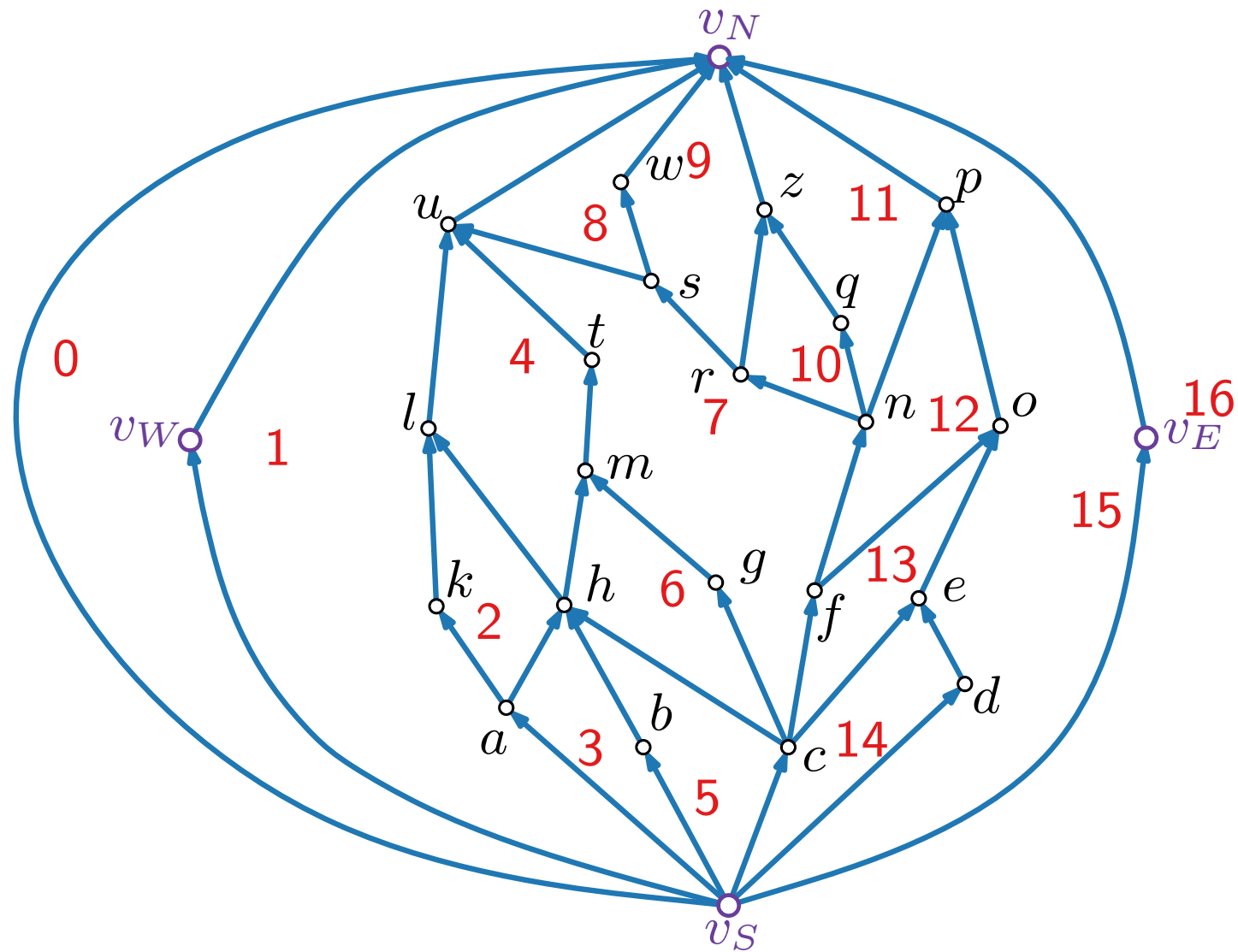


$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



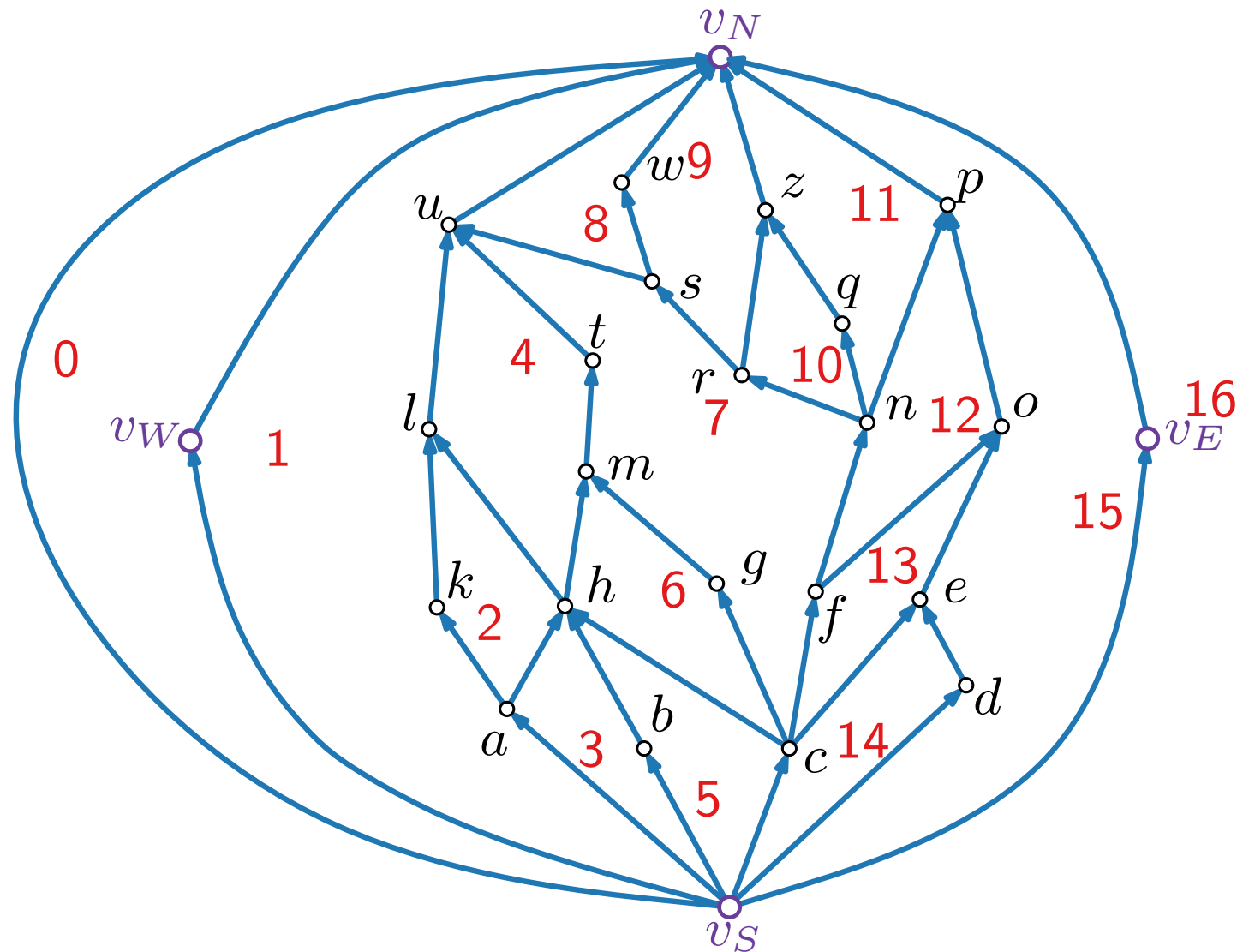
$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

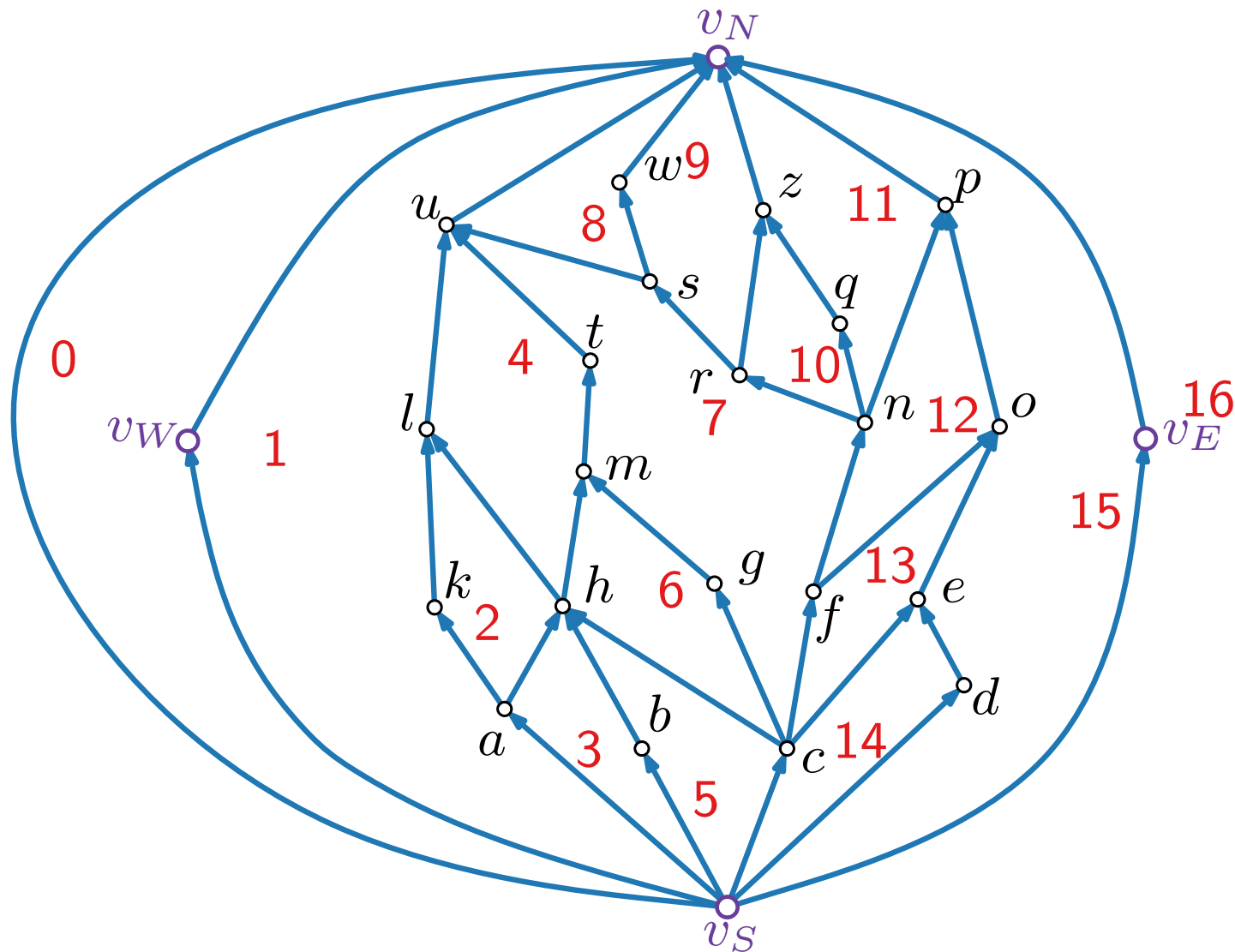
$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

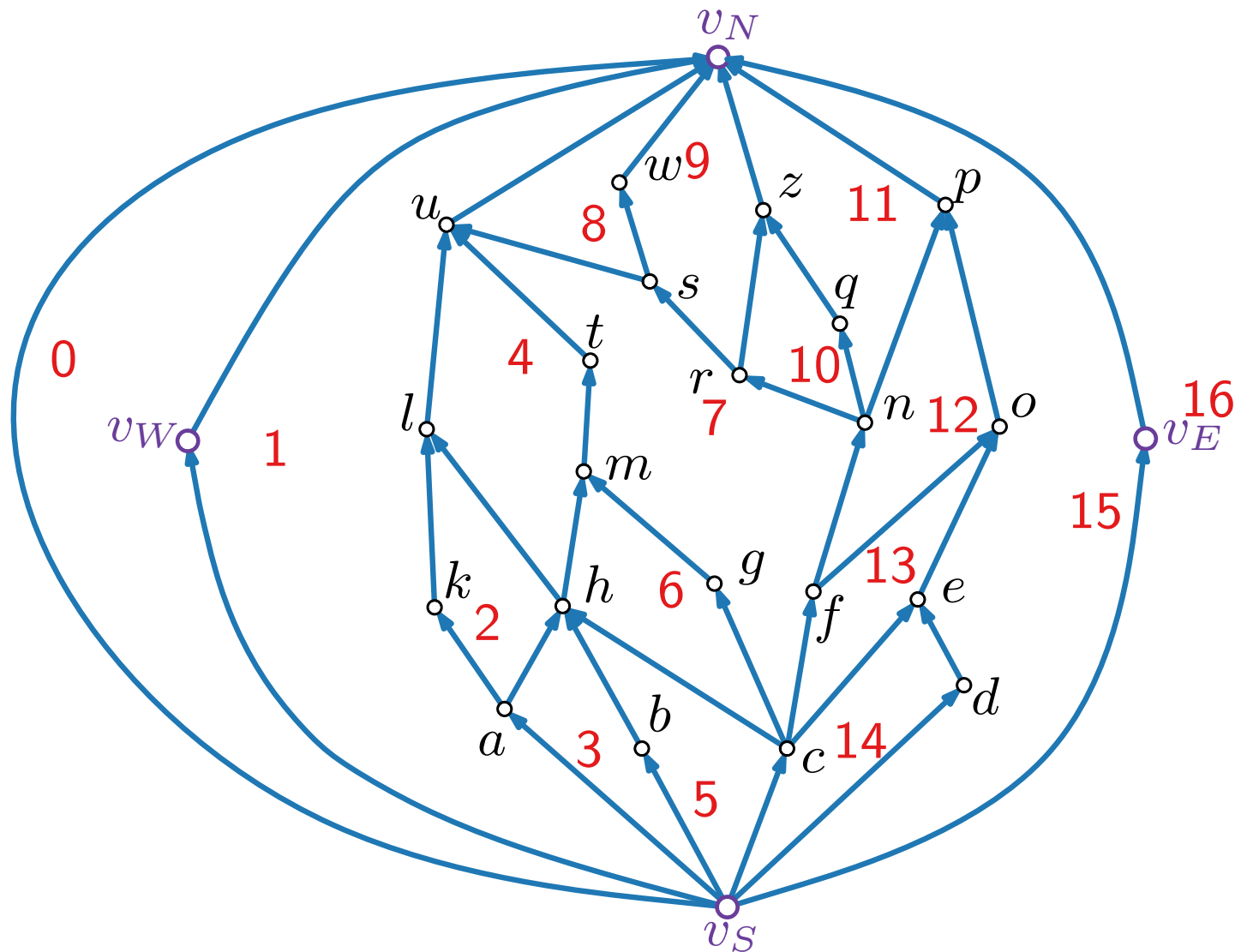
$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

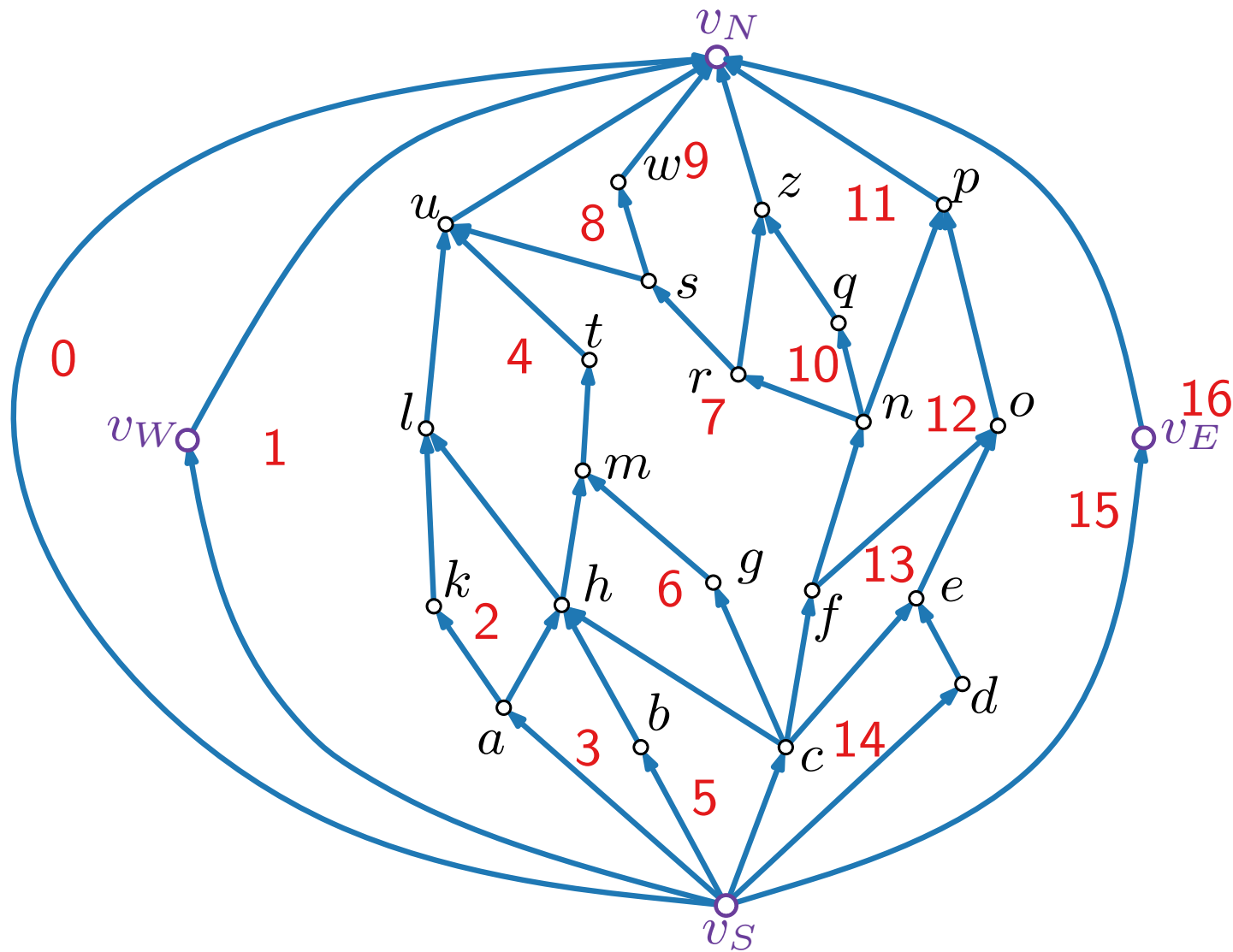
$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

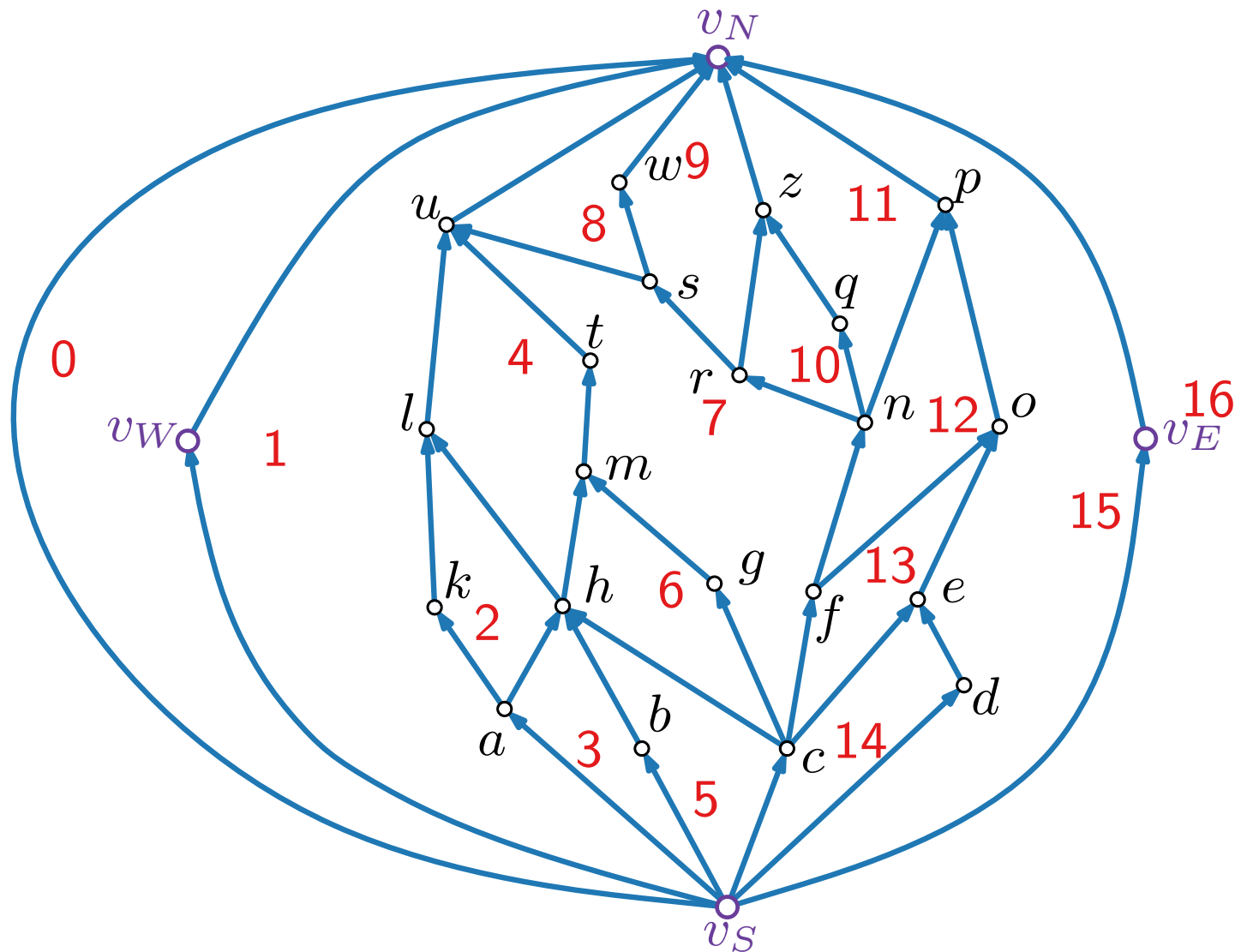
$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

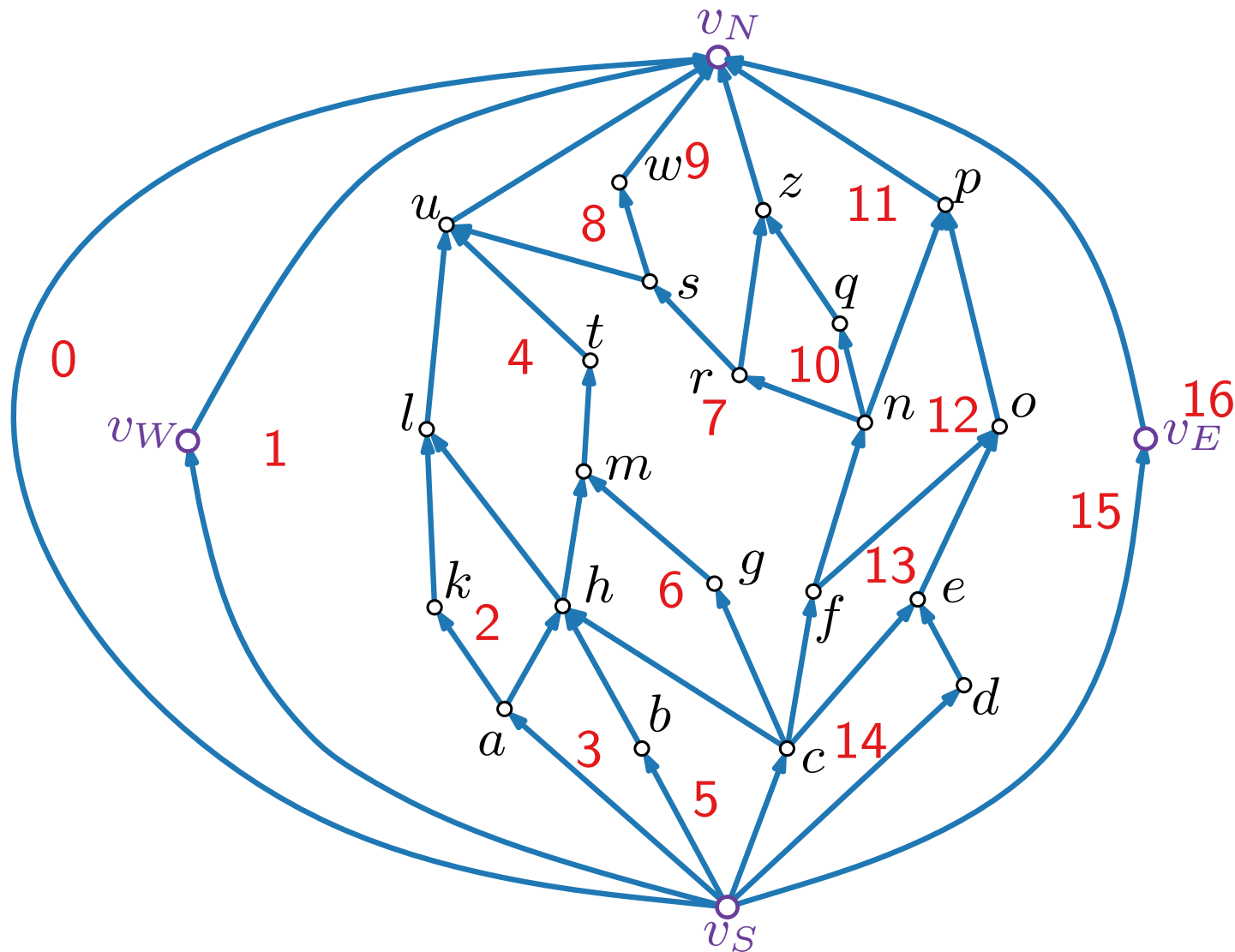
$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

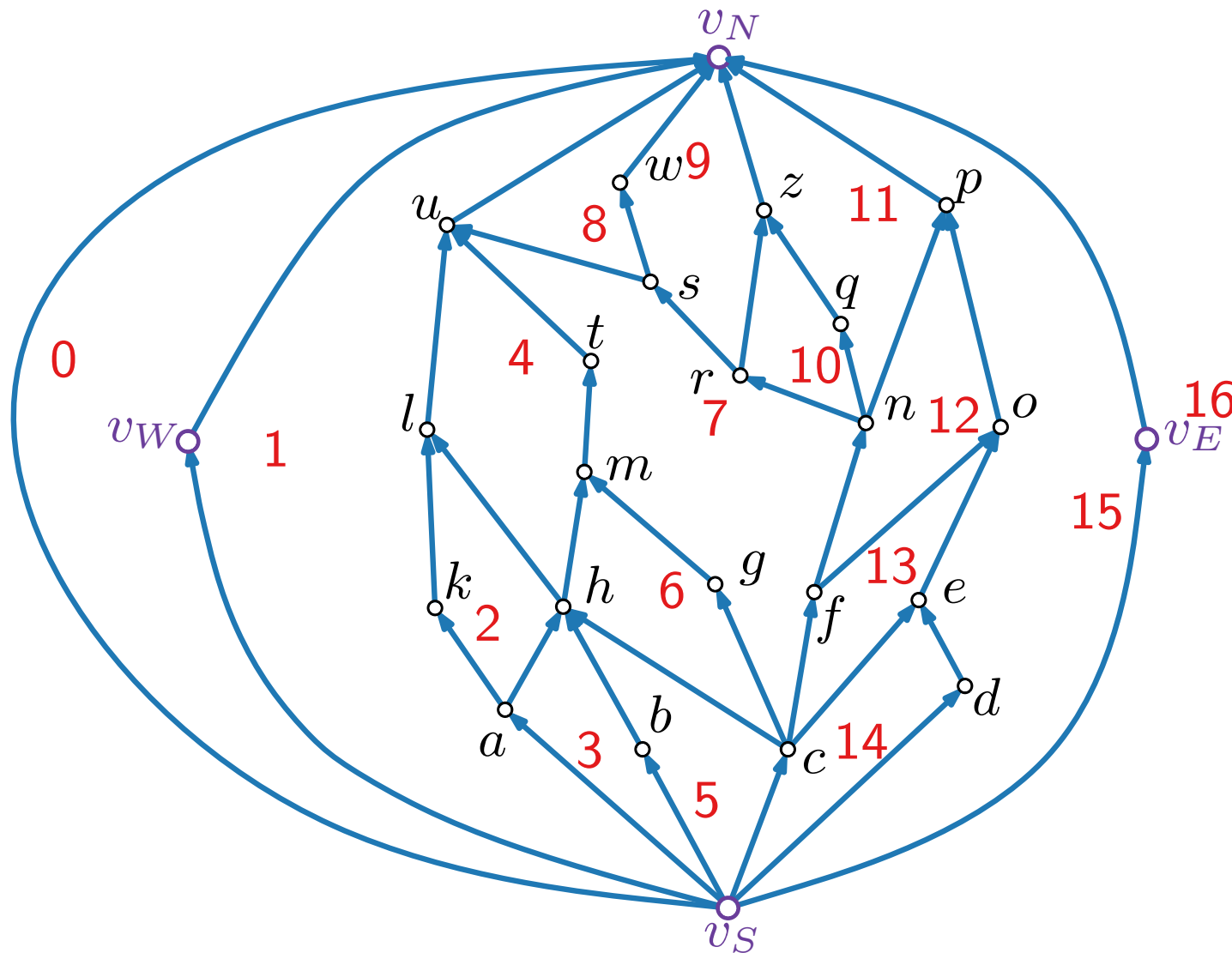
$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

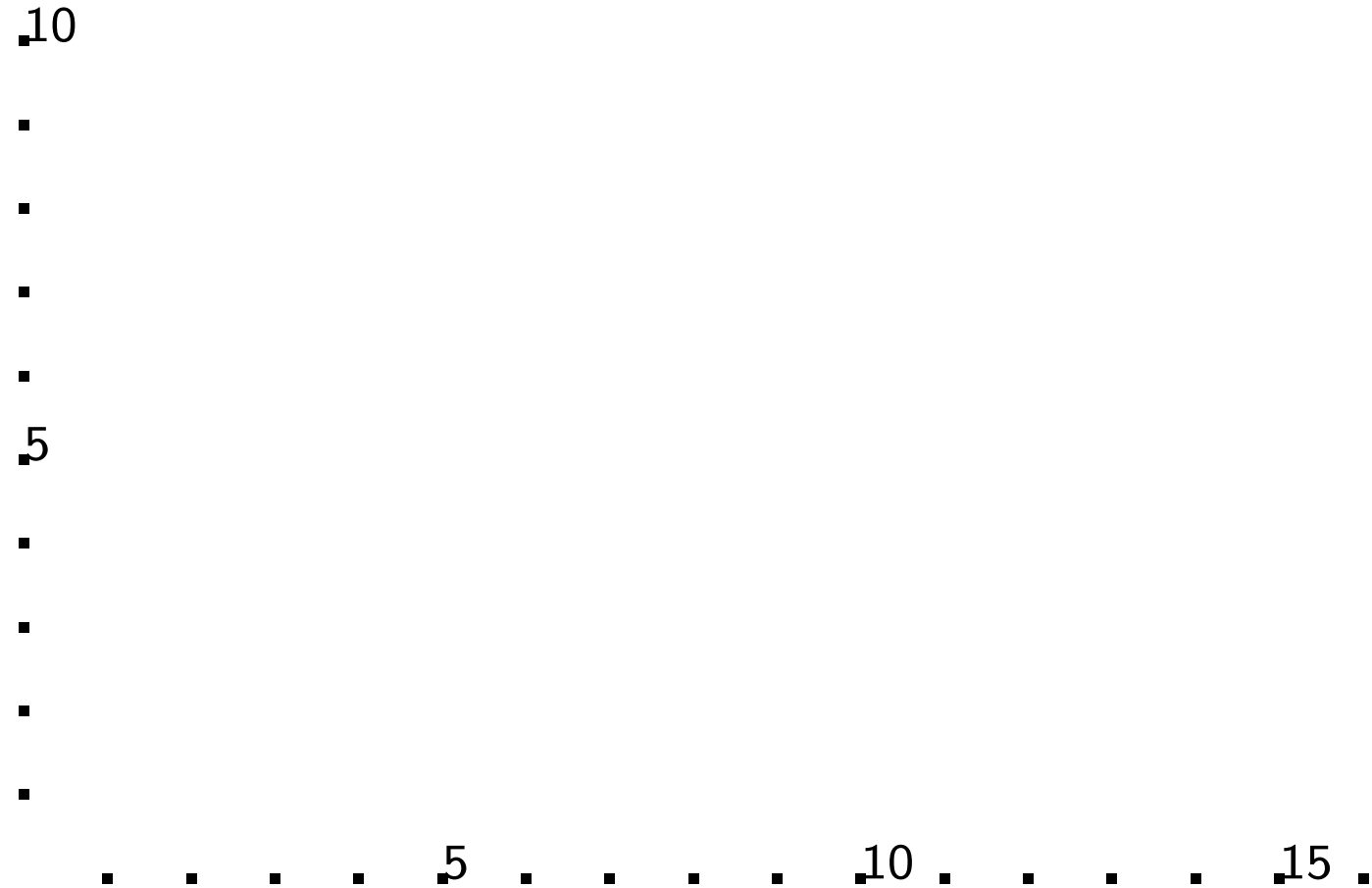
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

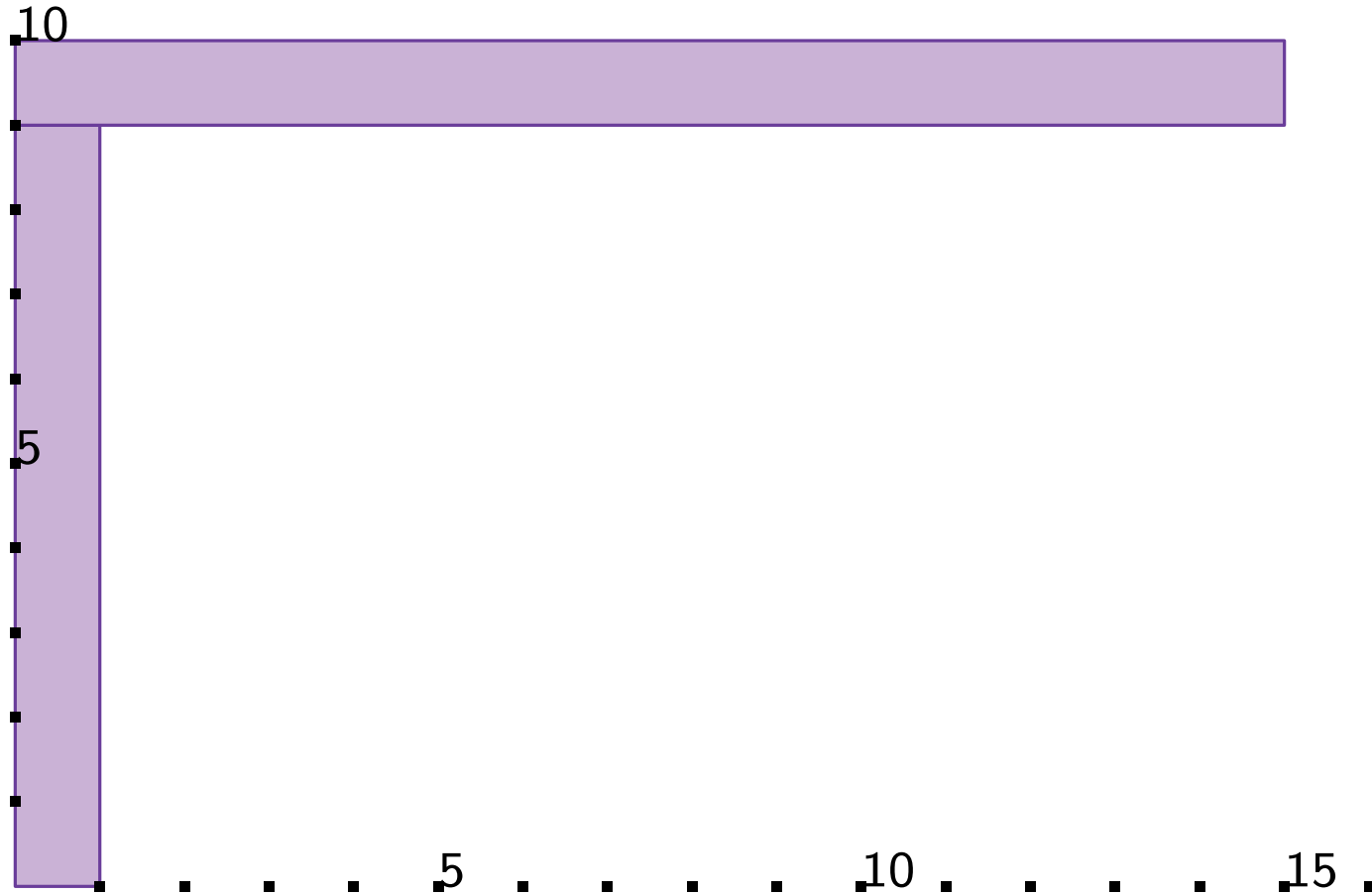
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

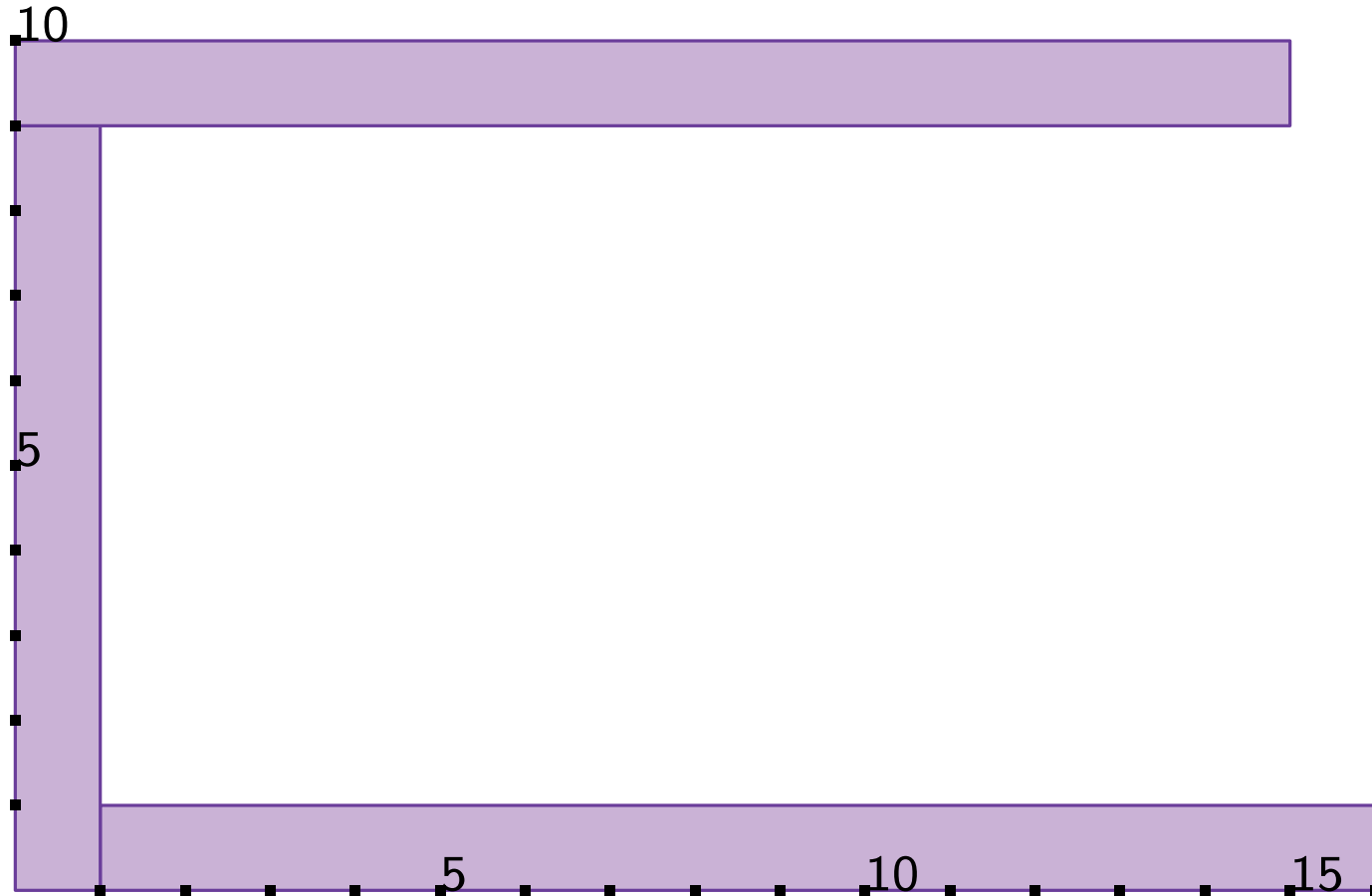
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

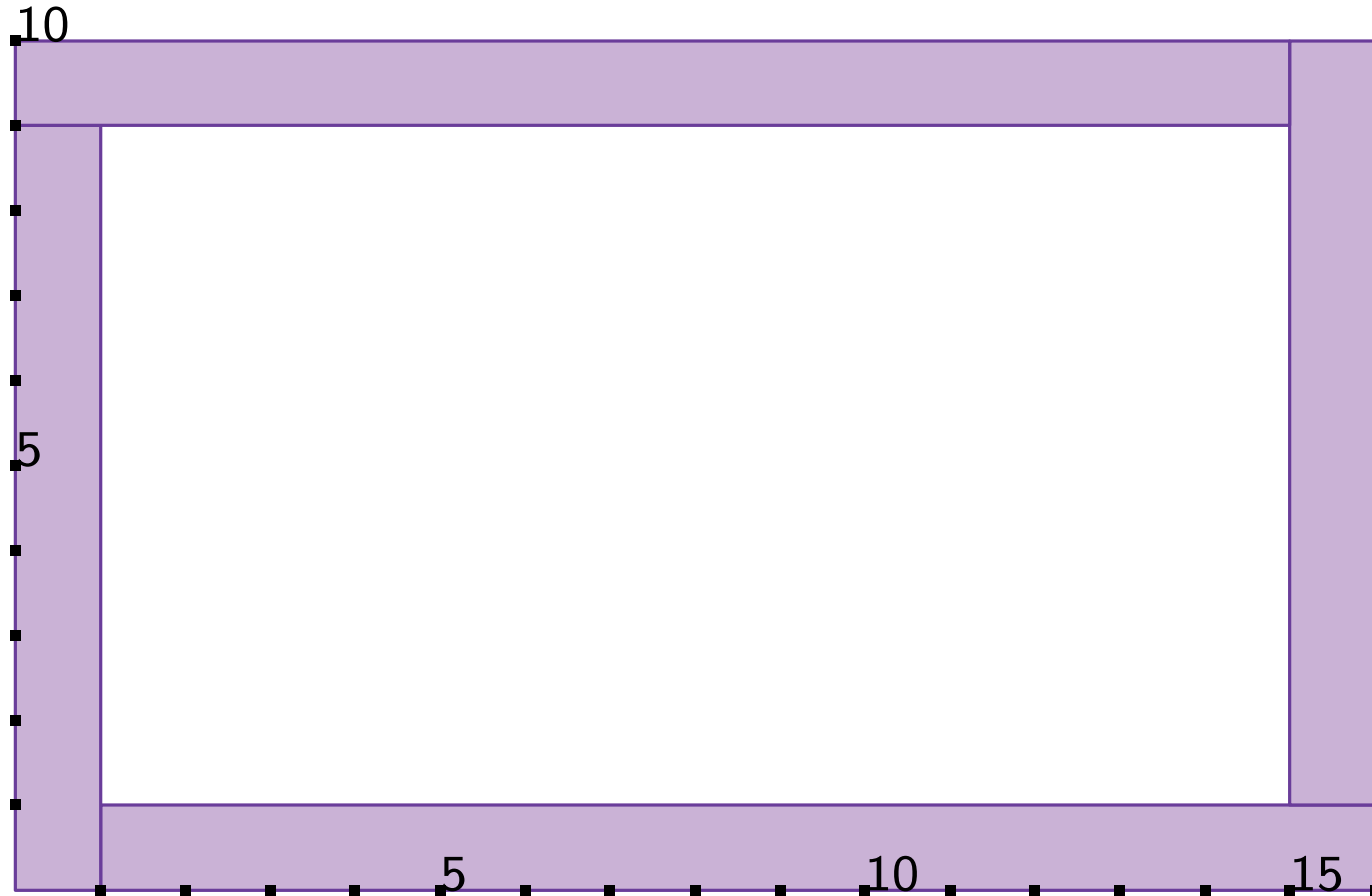
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

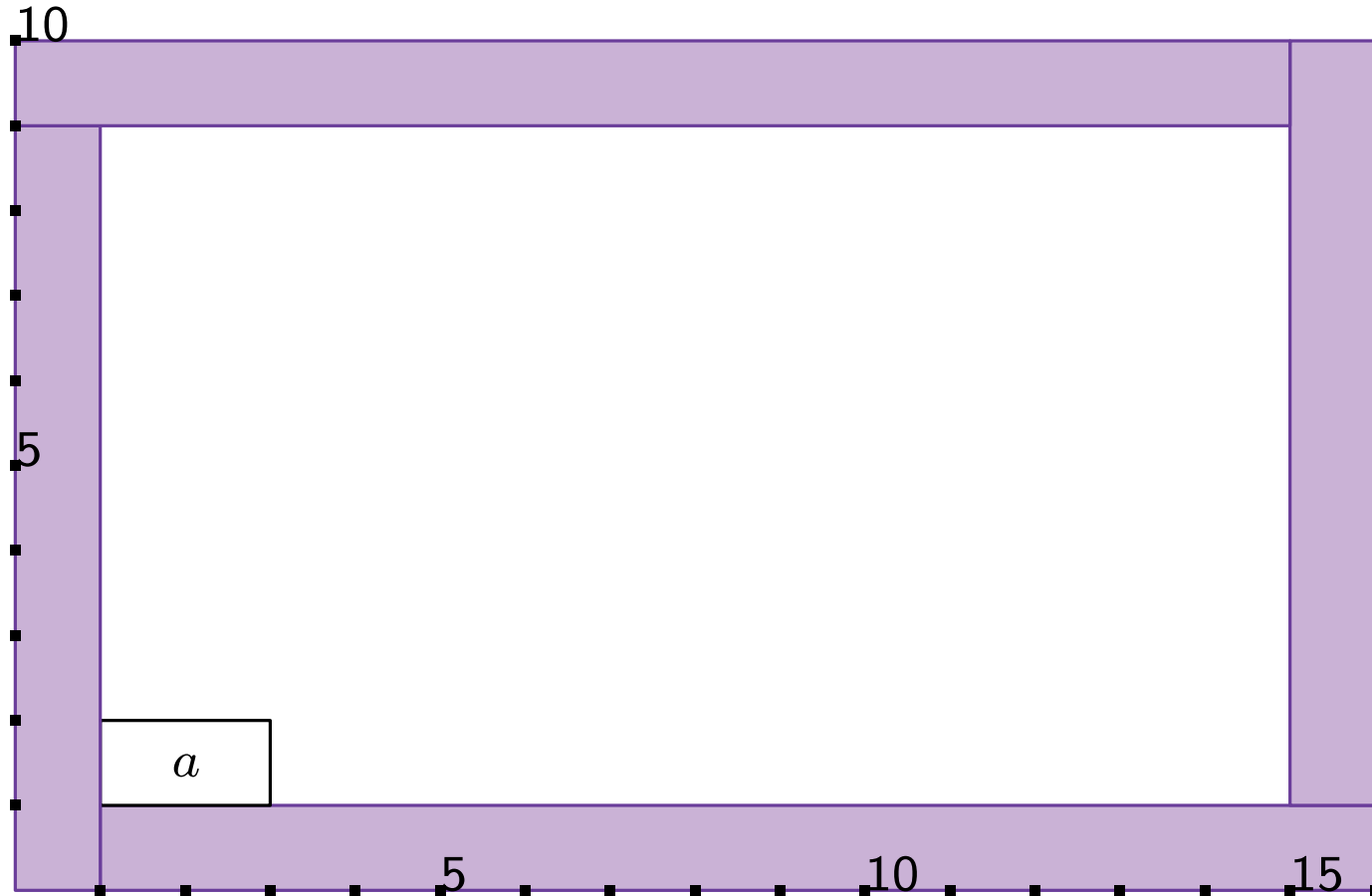
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

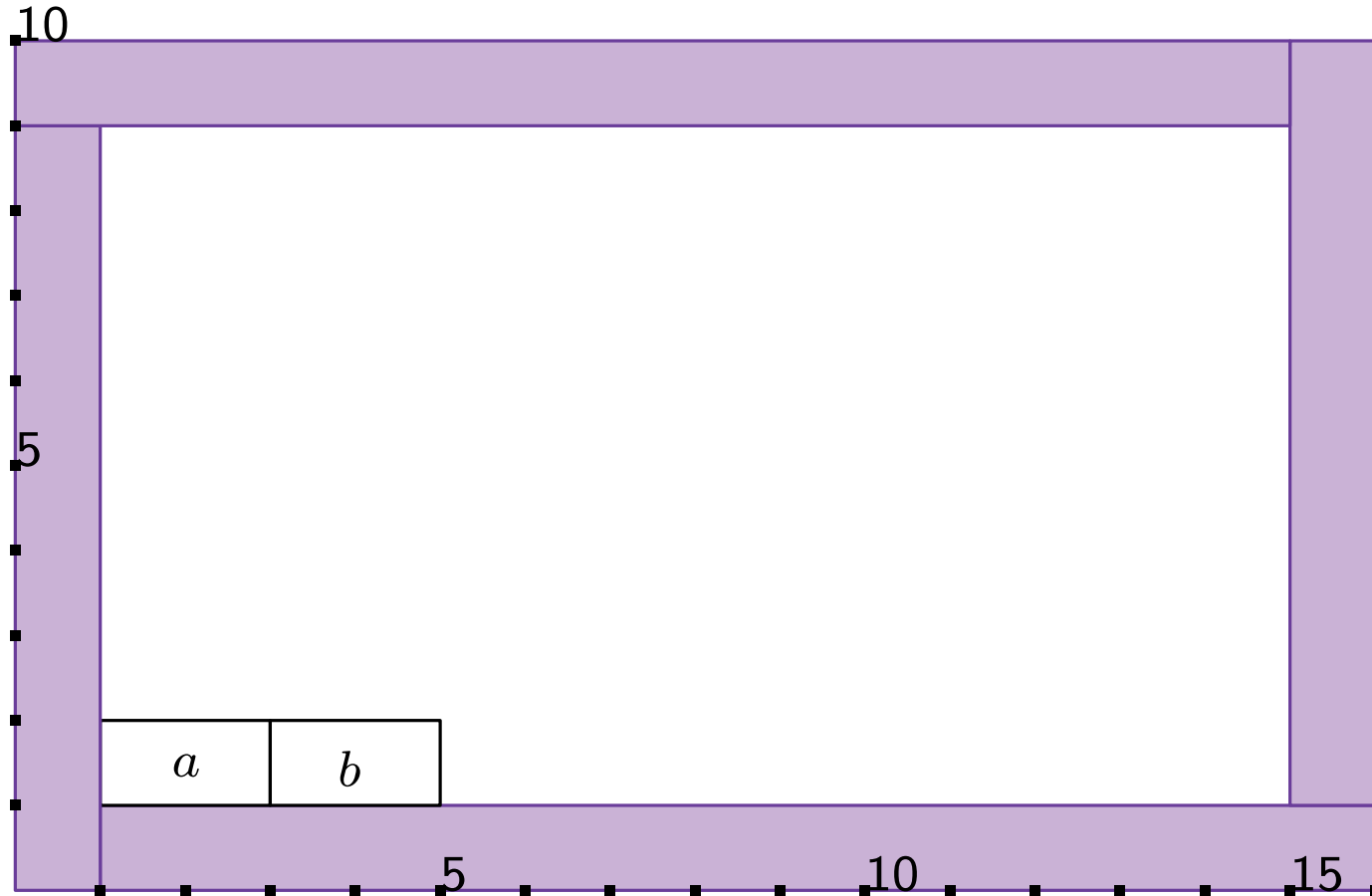
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

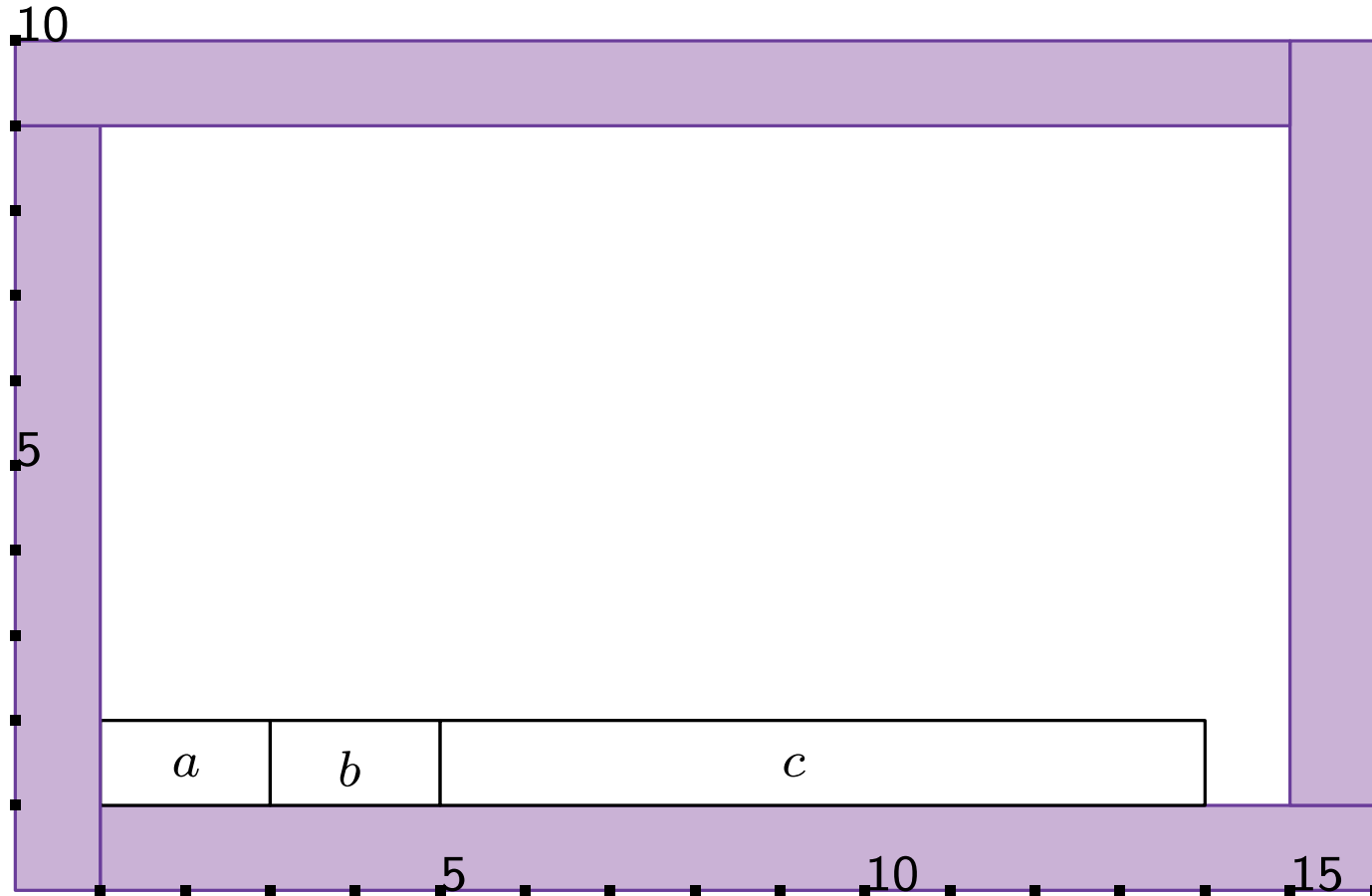
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, y_2(v_N) = 10$$

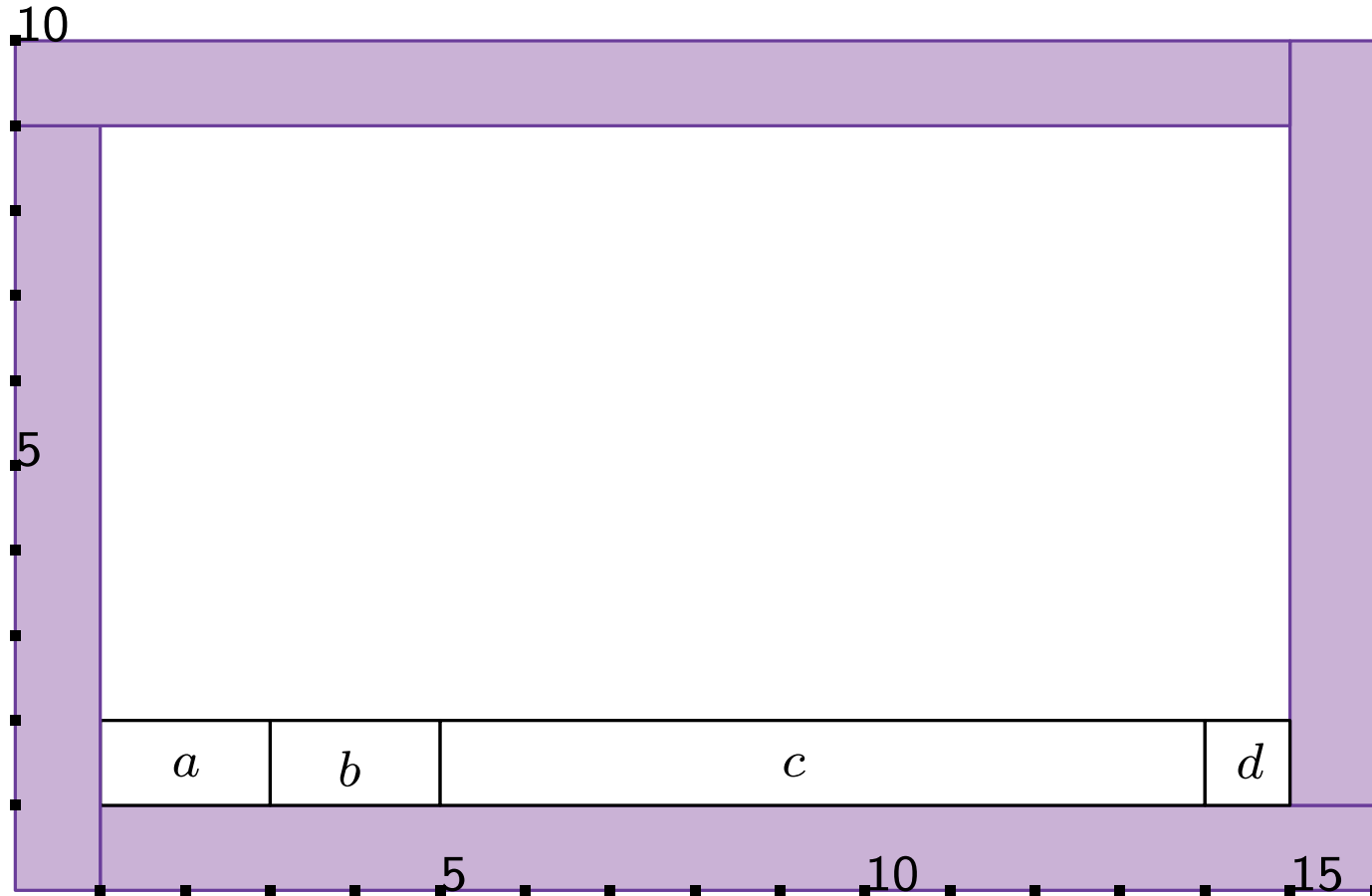
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

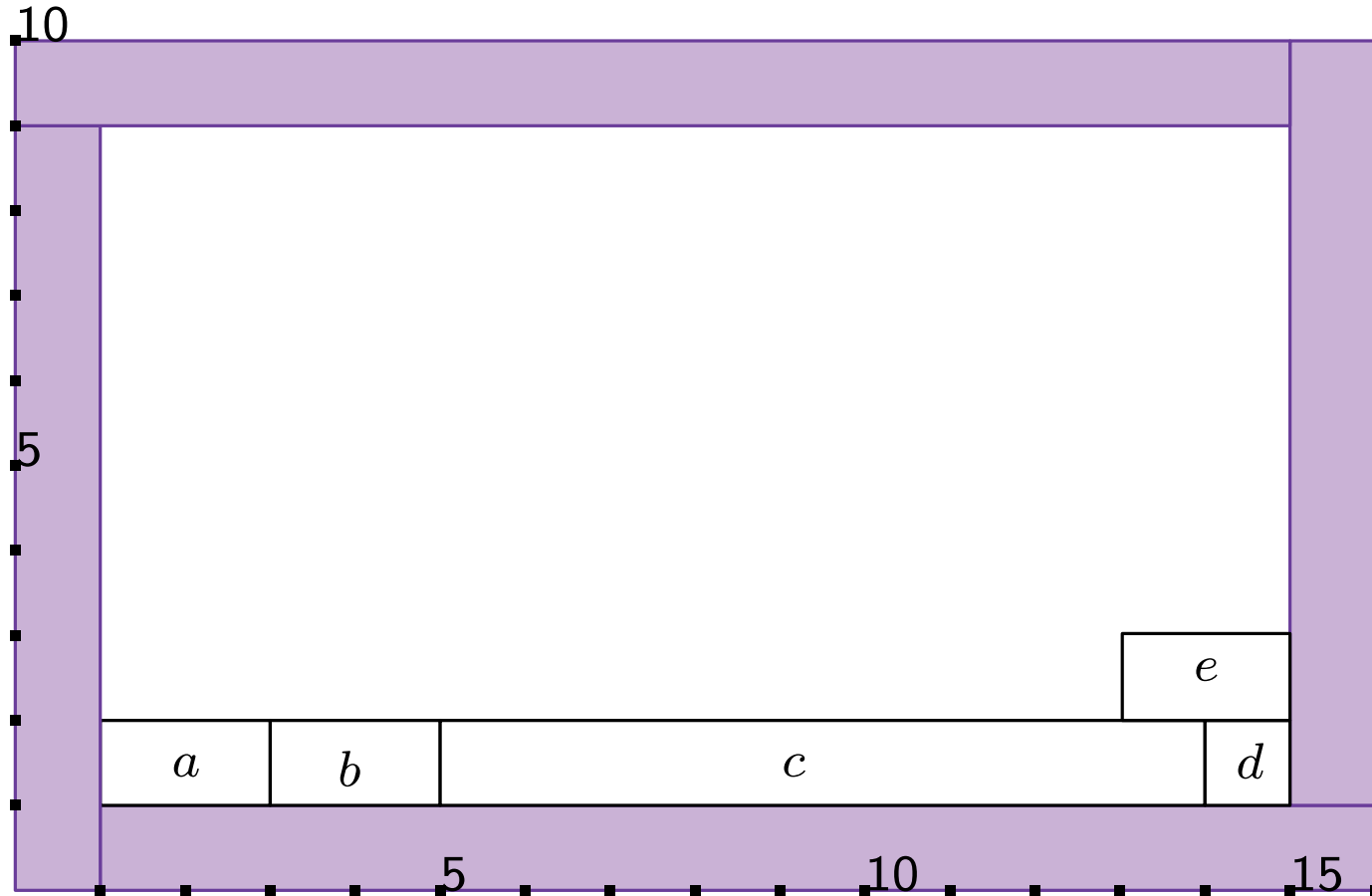
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

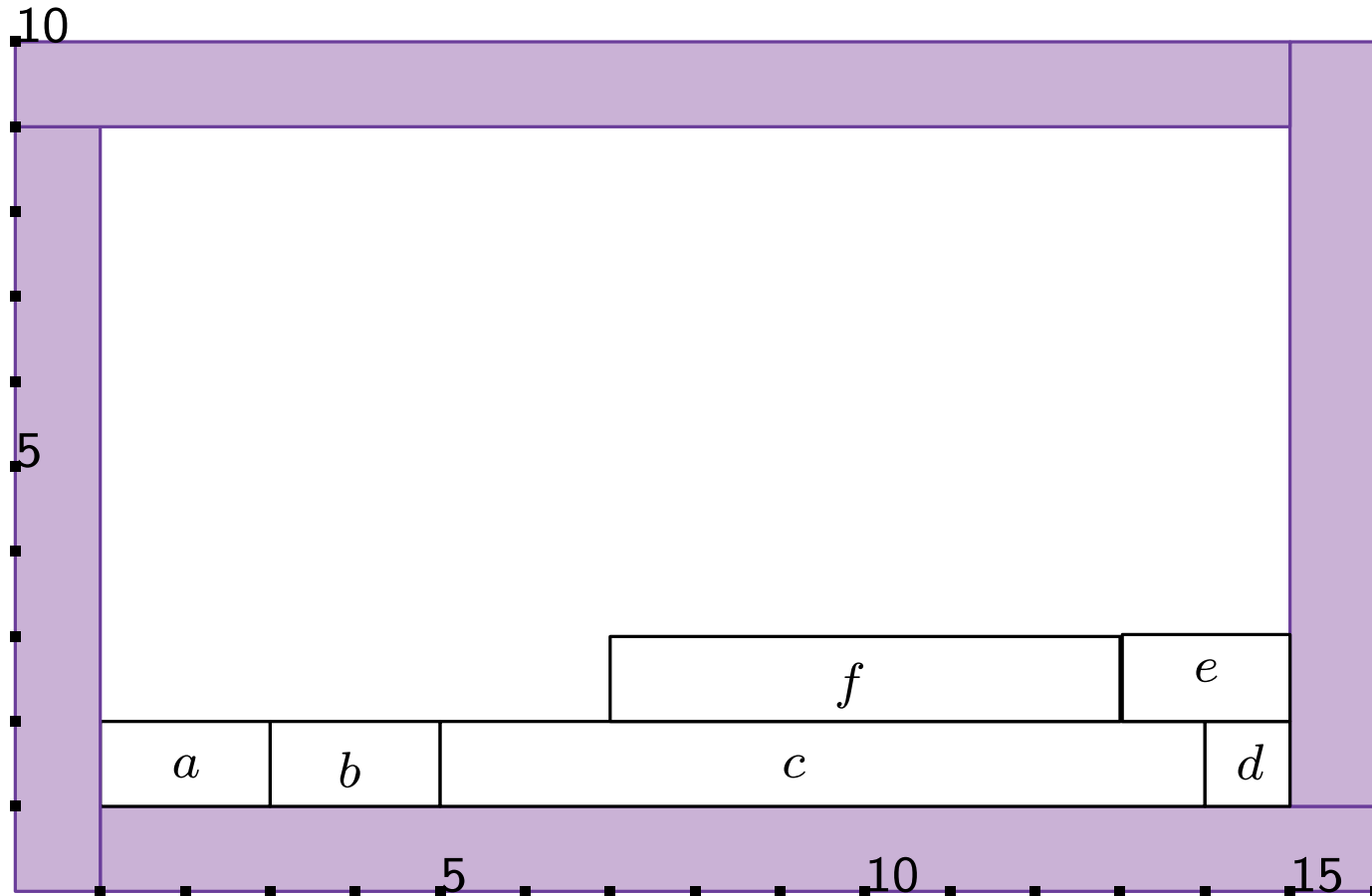
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

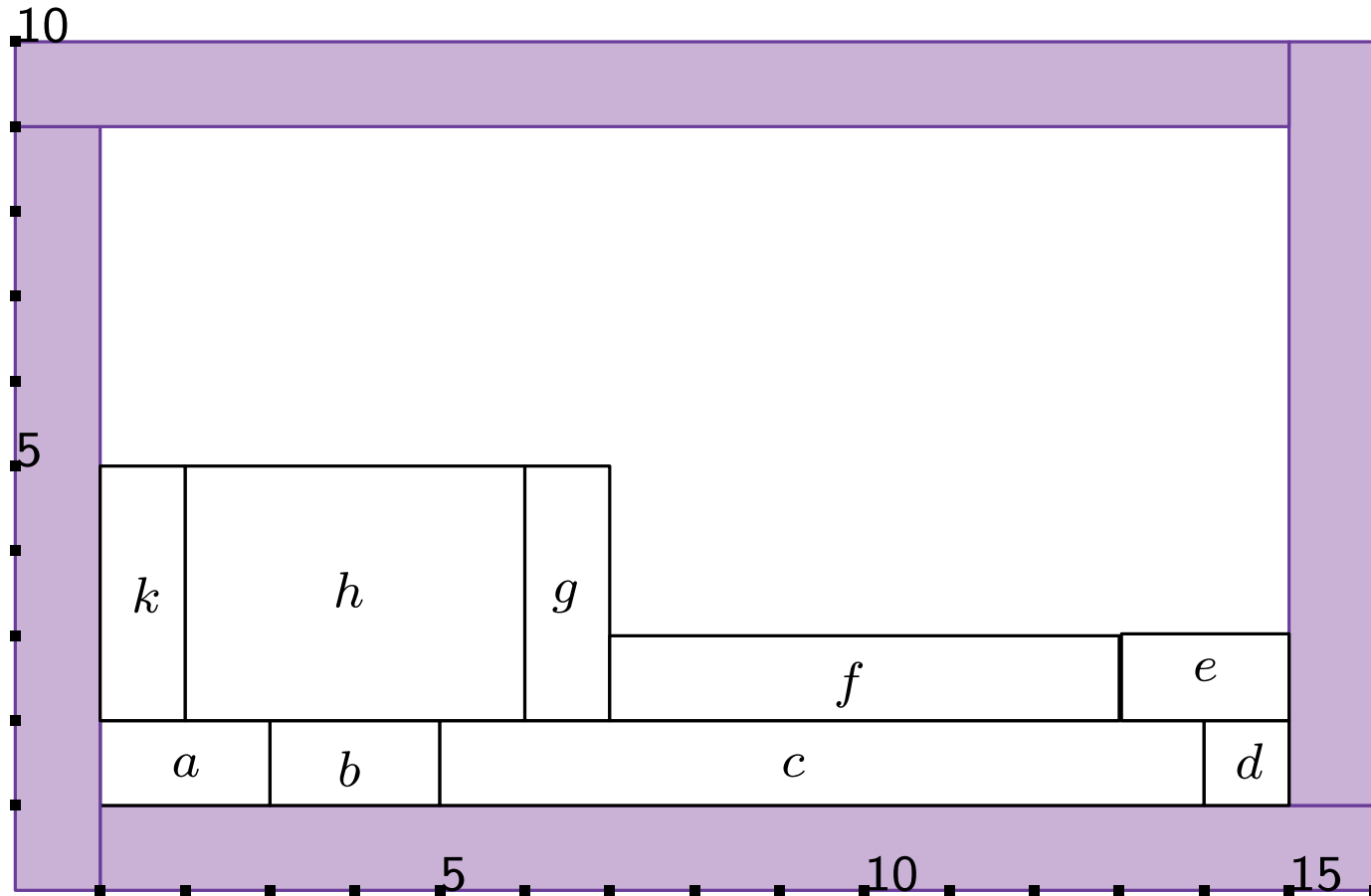
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

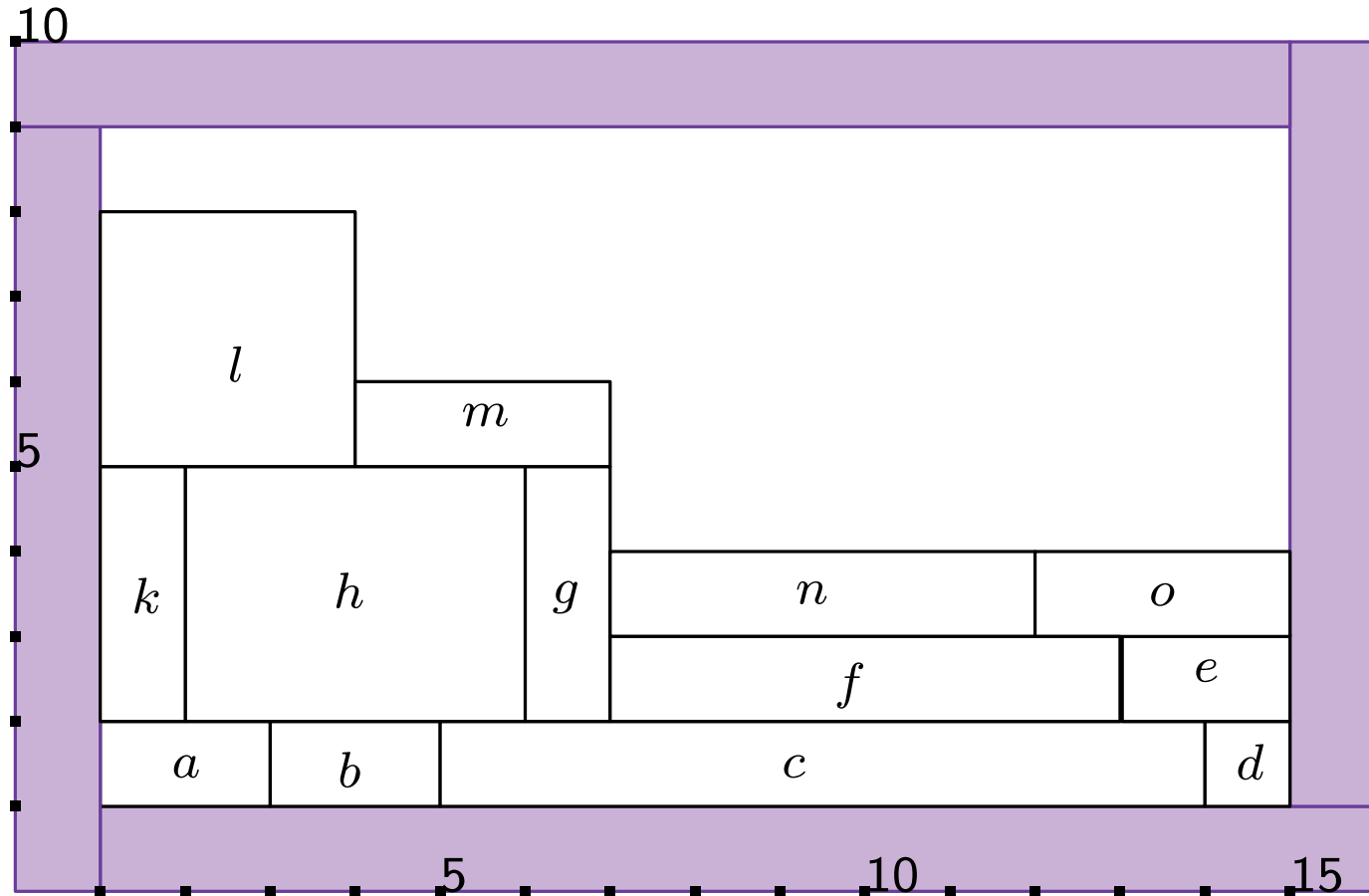
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

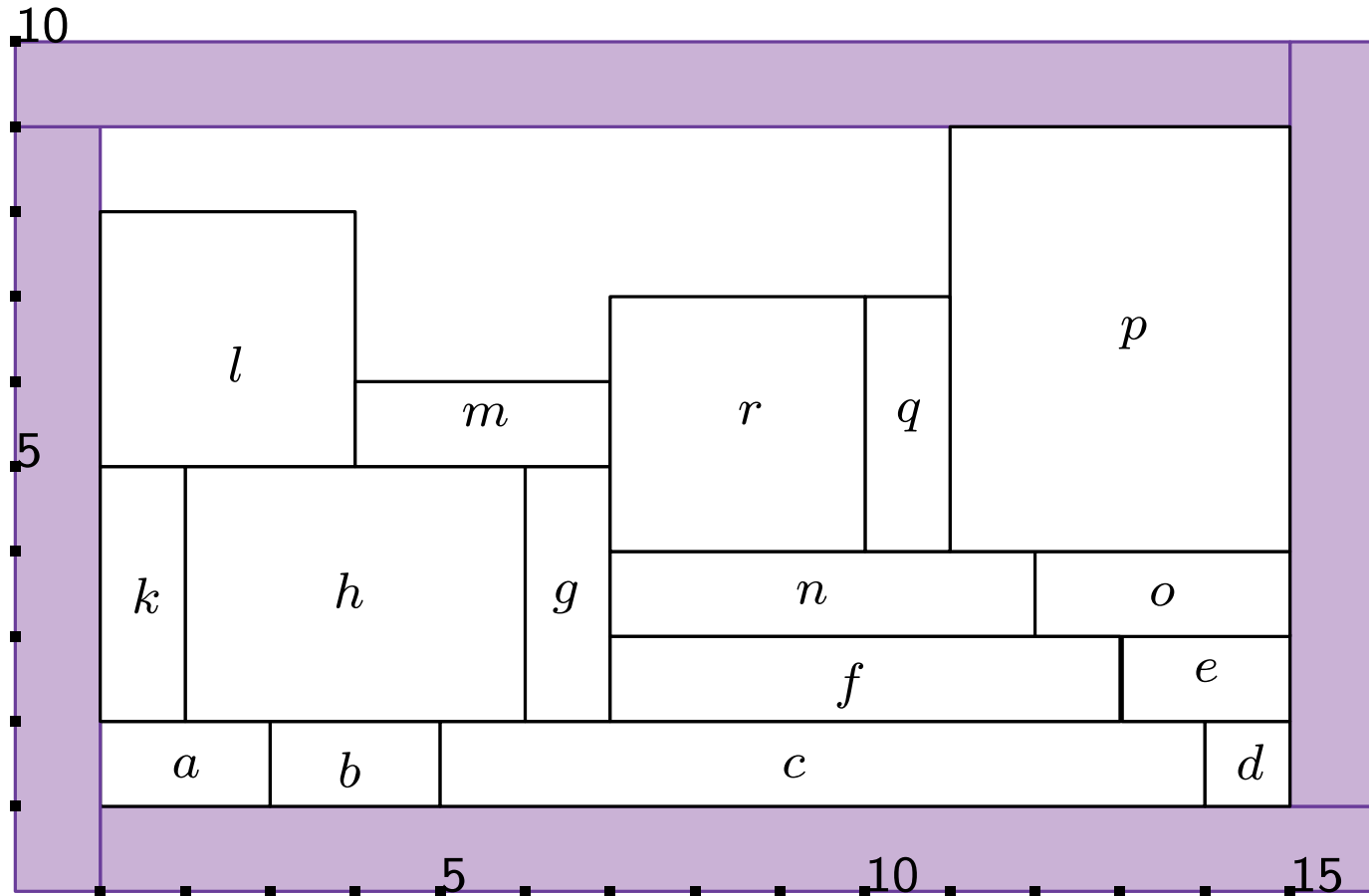
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

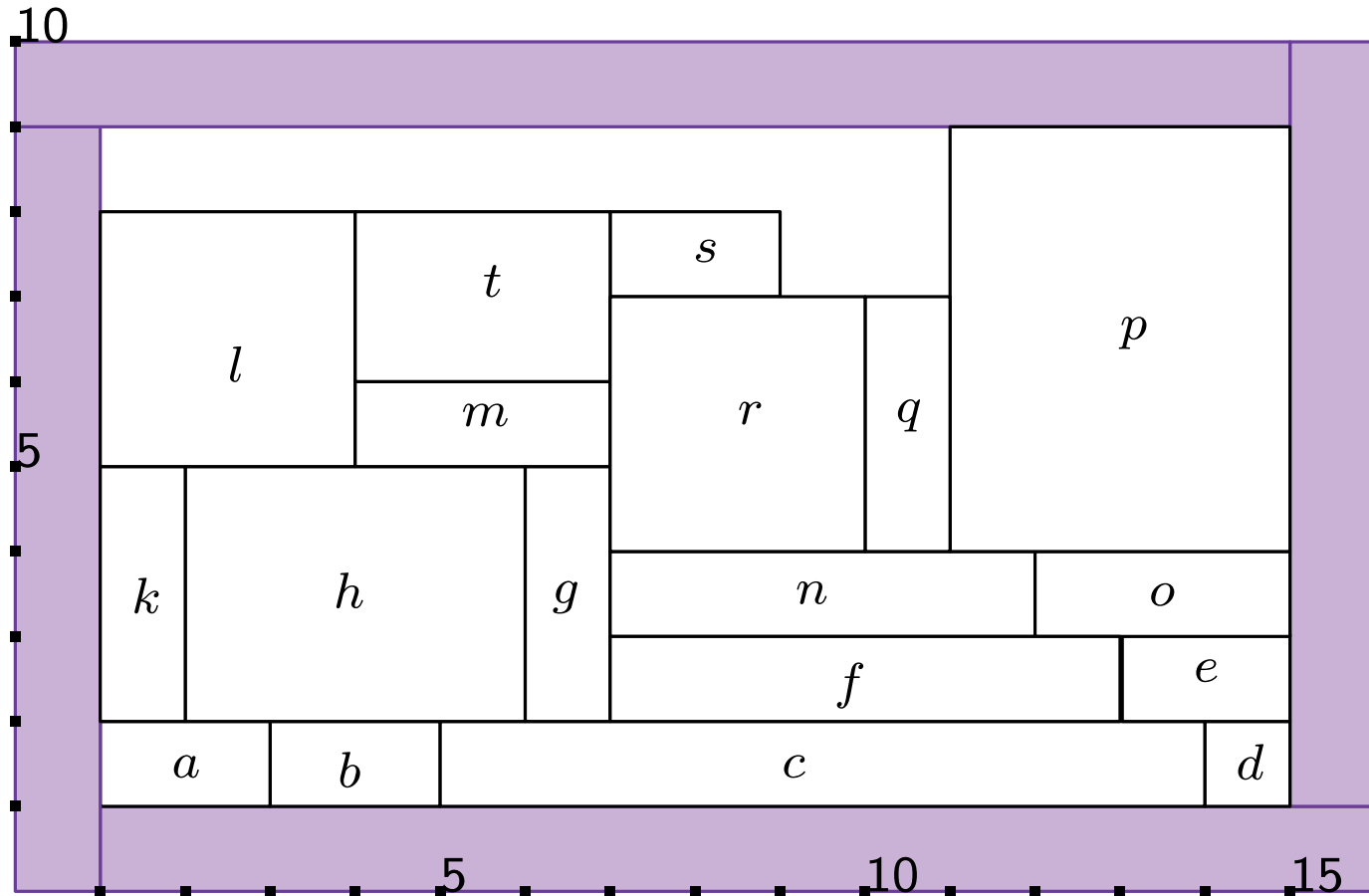
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

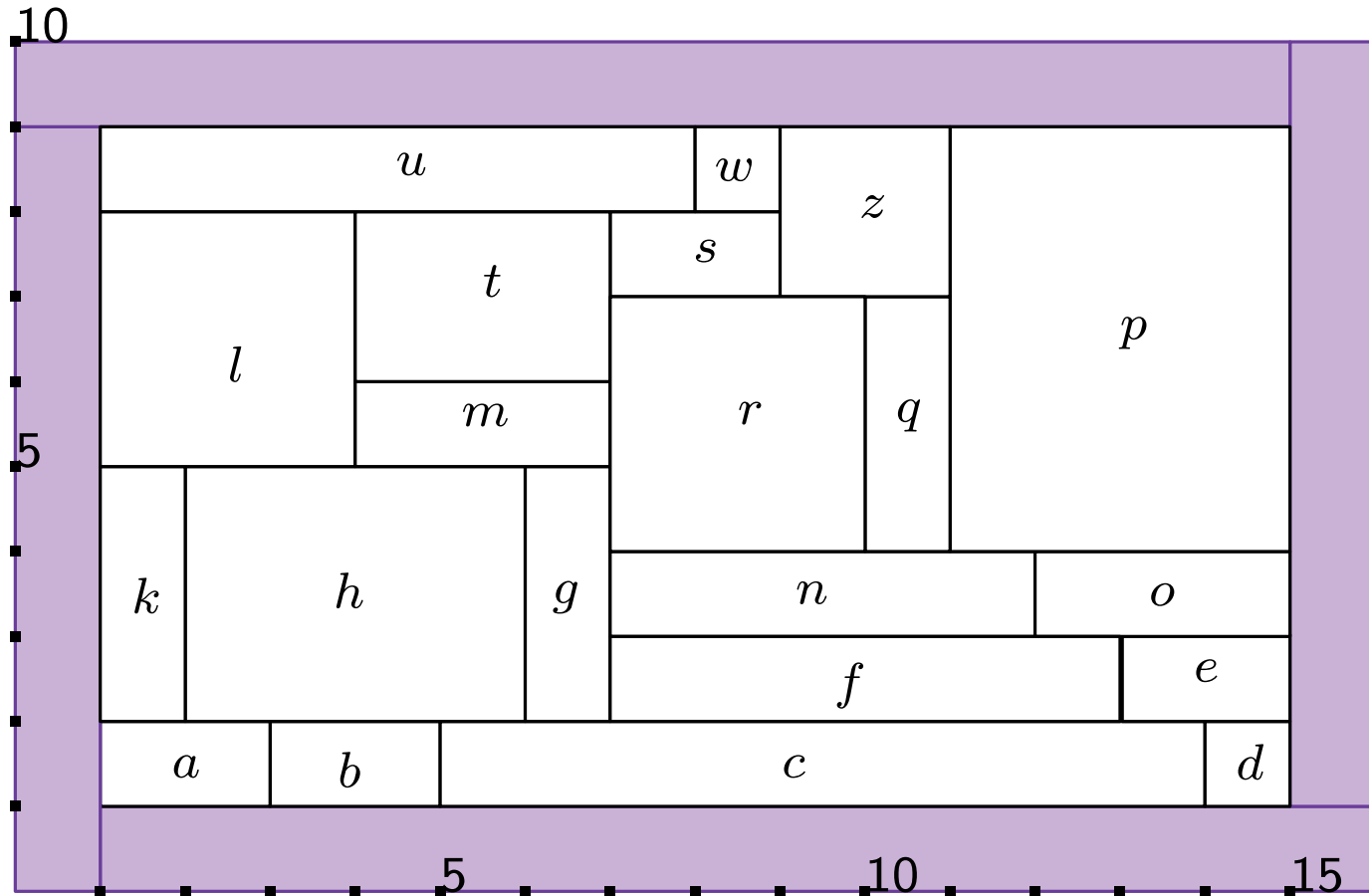
$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

Reading off Coordinates to Get Rectangular Dual



$$x_1(v_N) = 0, \quad x_2(v_N) = 15$$

$$x_1(v_S) = 1, \quad x_2(v_S) = 16$$

$$x_1(v_W) = 0, \quad x_2(v_W) = 1$$

$$x_1(v_E) = 15, \quad x_2(v_E) = 16$$

$$x_1(a) = 1, \quad x_2(a) = 3$$

$$x_1(b) = 3, \quad x_2(b) = 5$$

$$x_1(c) = 5, \quad x_2(c) = 14$$

$$x_1(d) = 14, \quad x_2(d) = 15$$

$$x_1(e) = 13, \quad x_2(e) = 15$$

...

$$y_1(v_W) = 0, \quad y_2(v_W) = 9$$

$$y_1(v_E) = 1, \quad y_2(v_E) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_N) = 9, \quad y_2(v_N) = 10$$

$$y_1(v_S) = 0, \quad y_2(v_S) = 1$$

$$y_1(a) = 1, \quad y_2(a) = 2$$

$$y_1(b) = 1, \quad y_2(b) = 2$$

...

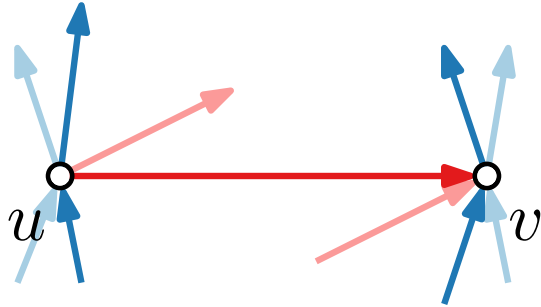
Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

- If edge (u, v) exists, then $x_2(u) = x_1(v)$



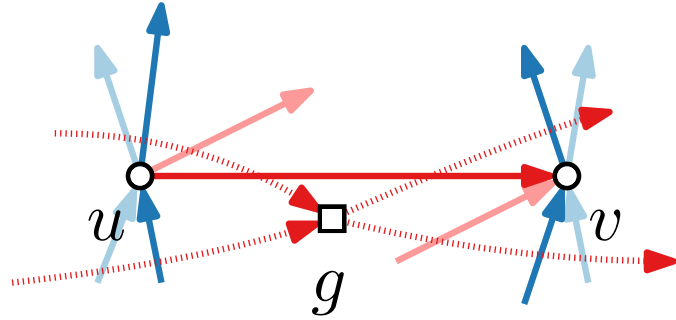
Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

- If edge (u, v) exists, then $x_2(u) = x_1(v)$



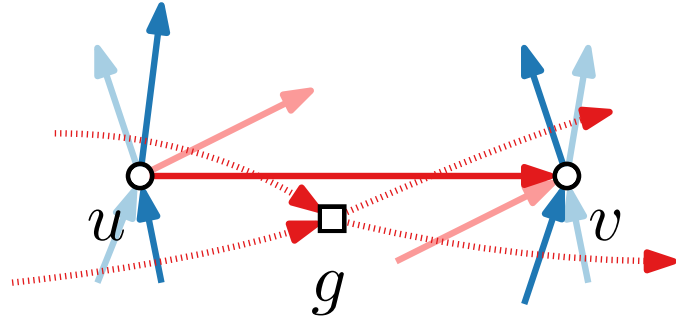
Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

- If edge (u, v) exists, then $x_2(u) = x_1(v)$



Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

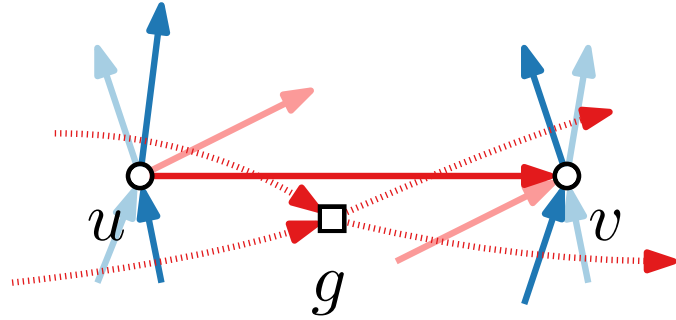
- If edge (u, v) exists, then $x_2(u) = x_1(v)$



$$x_2(u) = f_{\text{ver}}(g) = x_1(v)$$

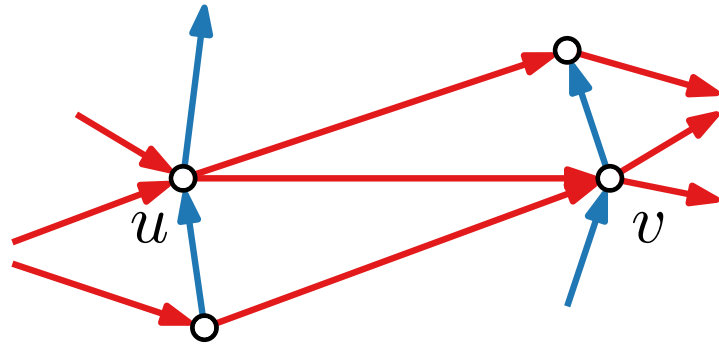
Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

- If edge (u, v) exists, then $x_2(u) = x_1(v)$



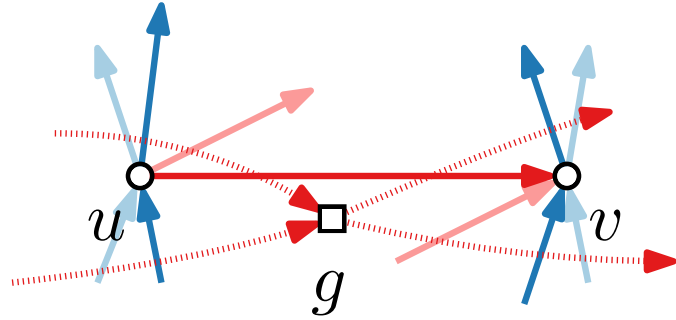
$$x_2(u) = f_{\text{ver}}(g) = x_1(v)$$

- and the vertical segments of their rectangles overlap



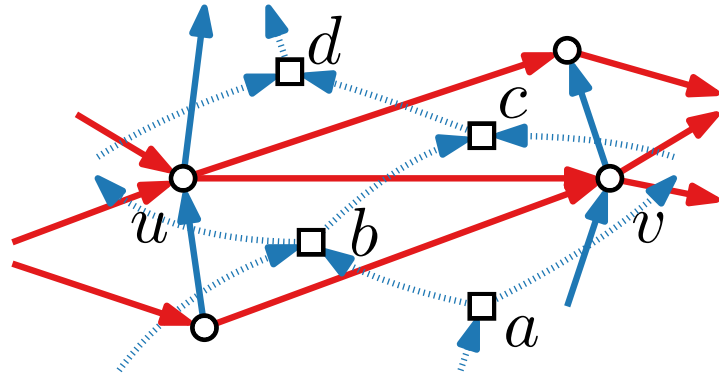
Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

- If edge (u, v) exists, then $x_2(u) = x_1(v)$



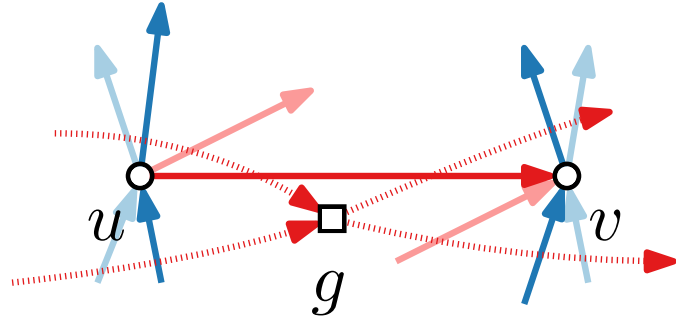
$$x_2(u) = f_{\text{ver}}(g) = x_1(v)$$

- and the vertical segments of their rectangles overlap



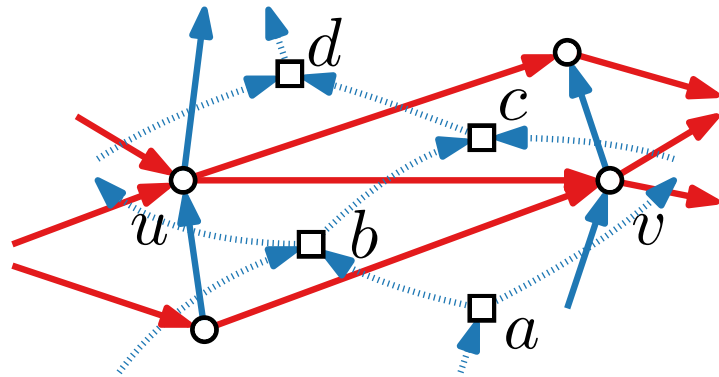
Correctness of Algorithm (Sketch)

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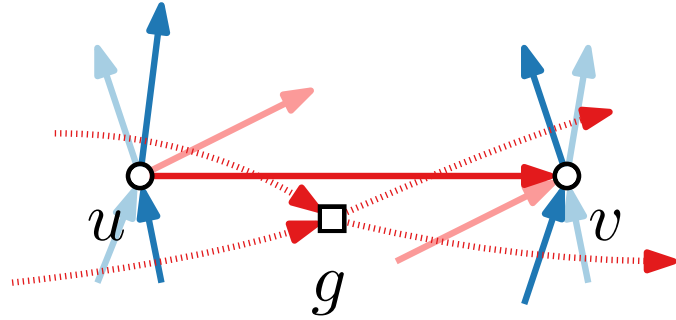
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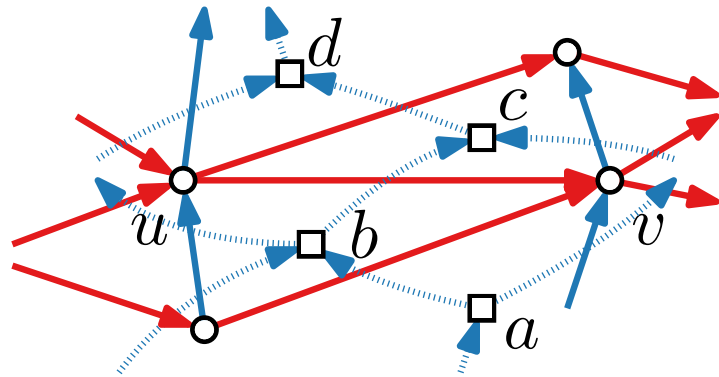
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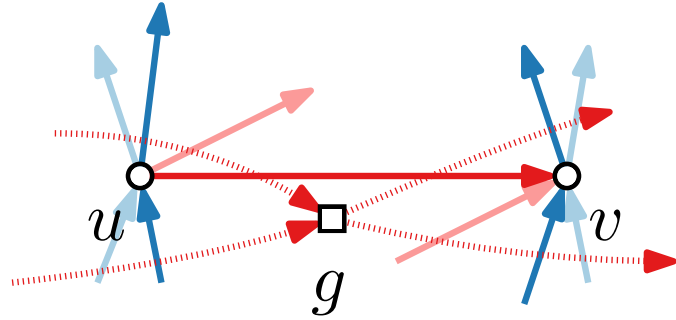
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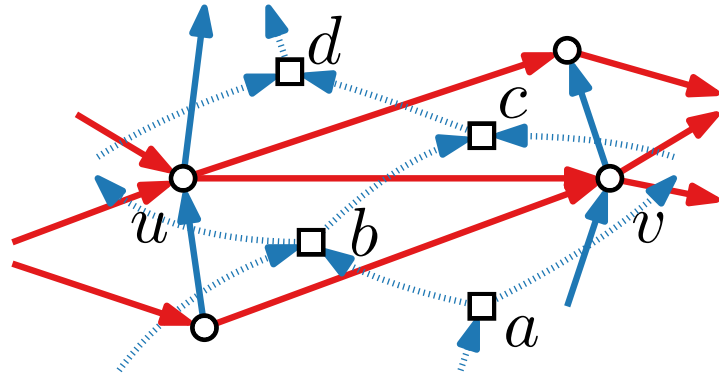
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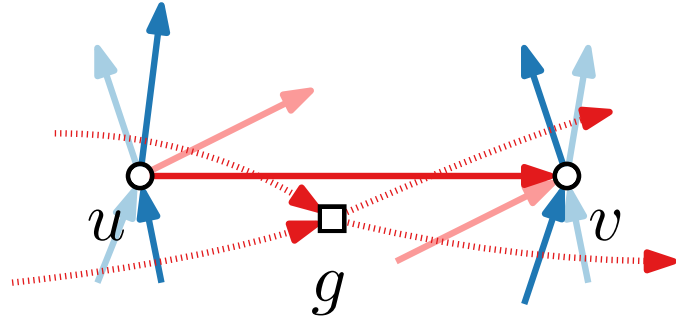
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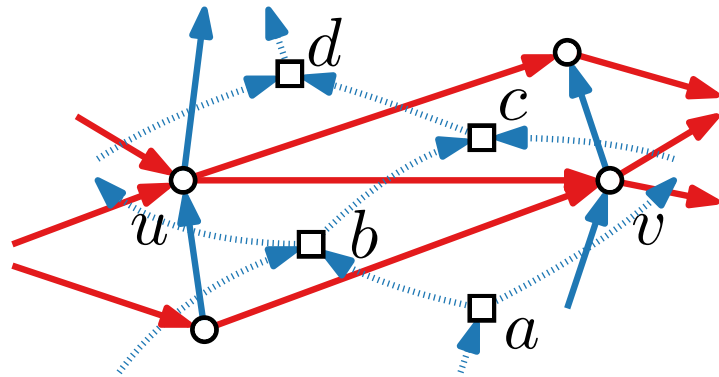
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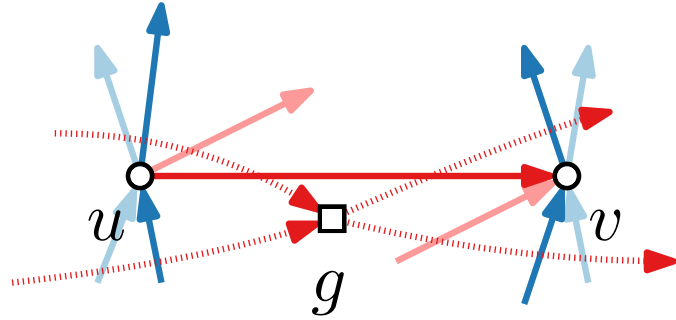
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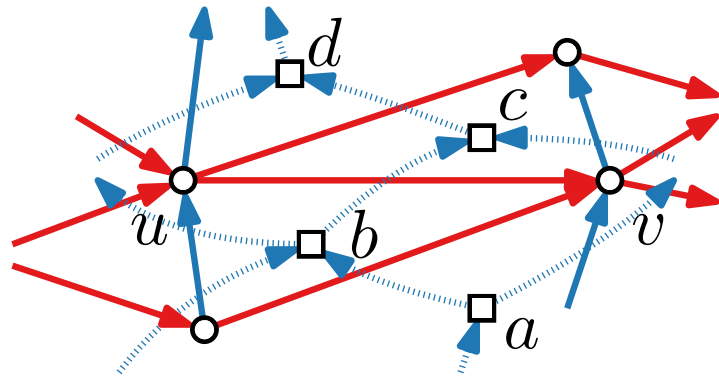
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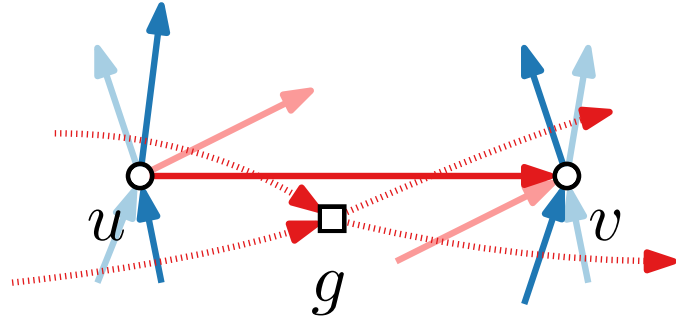


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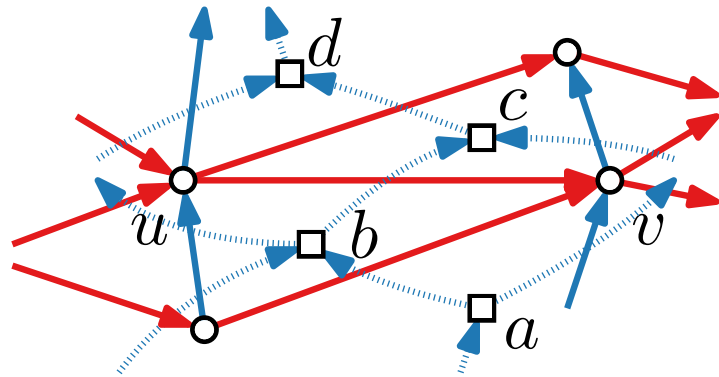
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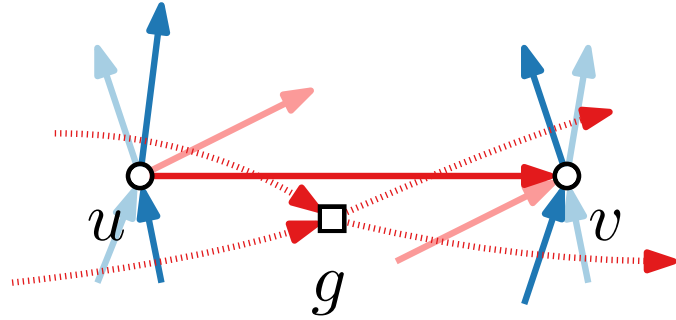


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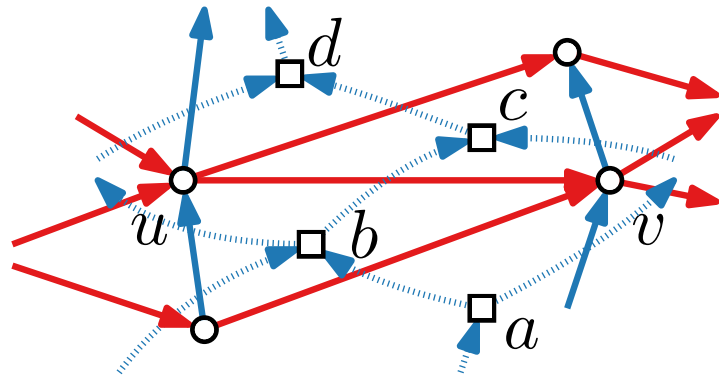
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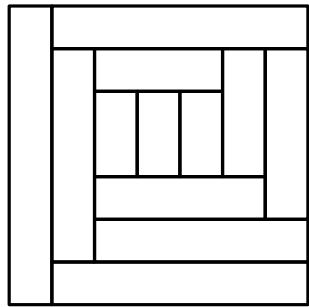


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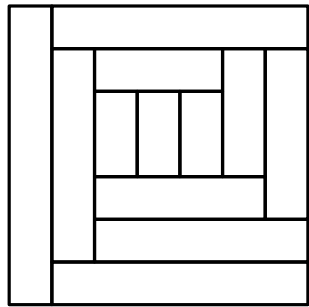


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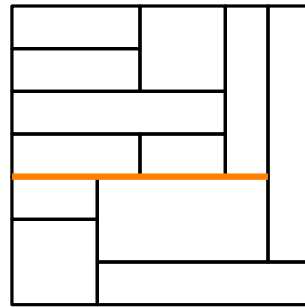
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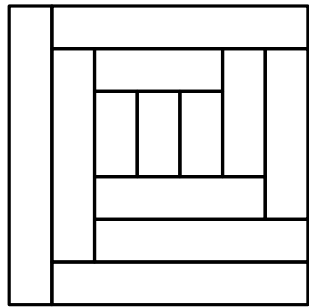
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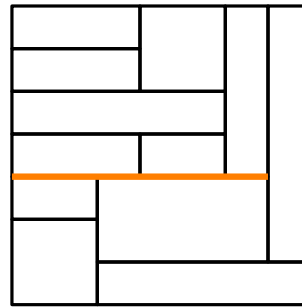
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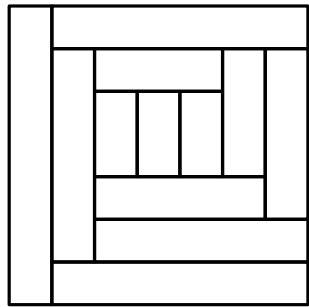
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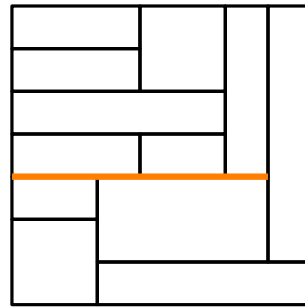
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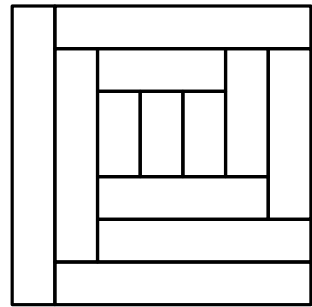
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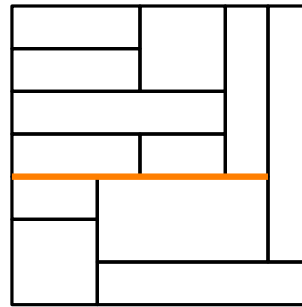
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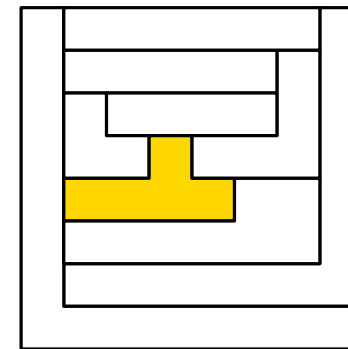
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Literature

Construction of triangle contact representations based on

- [de Fraysseix, Ossona de Mendez, Rosenstiehl '94] On Triangle Contact Graphs

Construction of rectangular dual based on

- [He '93] On Finding the Rectangular Duals of Planar Triangulated Graphs
- [Kant, He '94] Two algorithms for finding rectangular duals of planar graphs

and originally from

- [Kozłmiński, Kinnen '85] Rectangular Duals of Planar Graphs