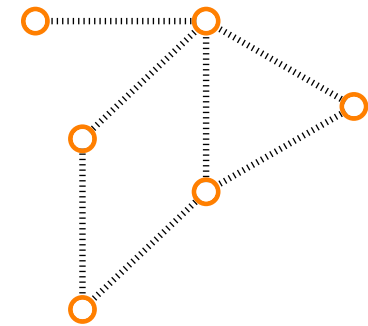
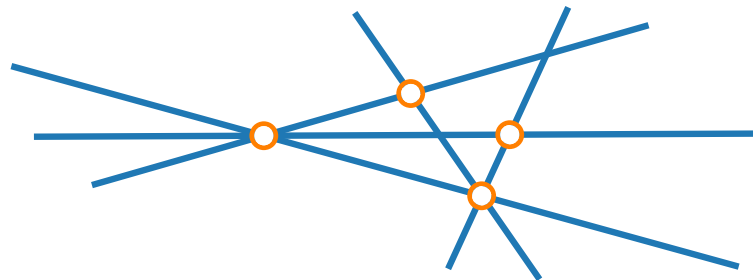


Visualization of Graphs

Lecture 9: The Crossing Lemma and Its Applications



Johannes Zink

Summer semester 2024

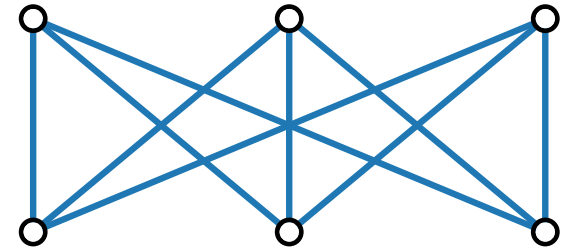
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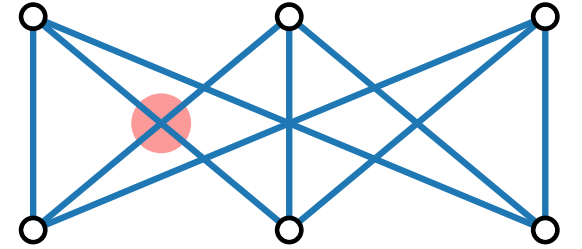
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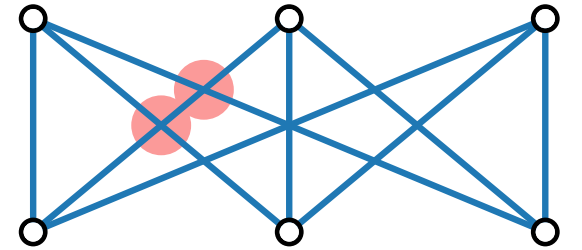
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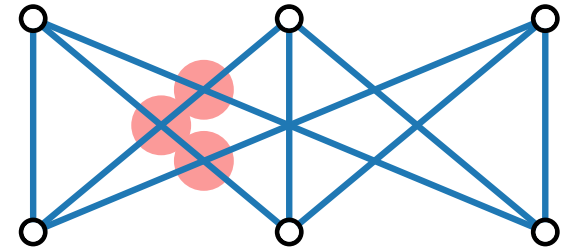
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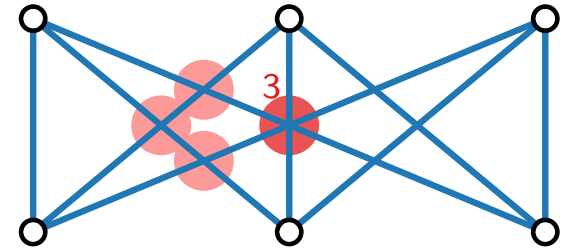
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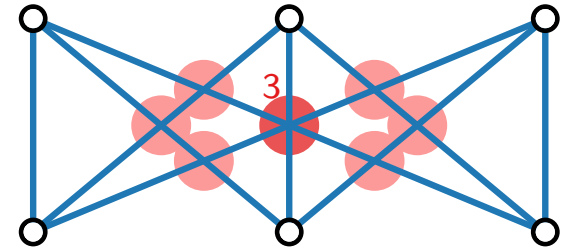
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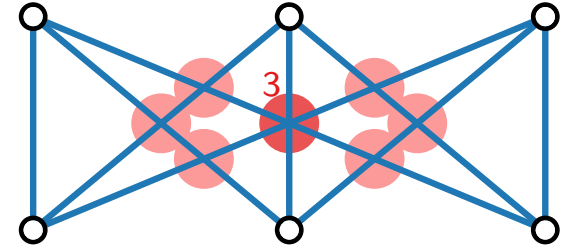


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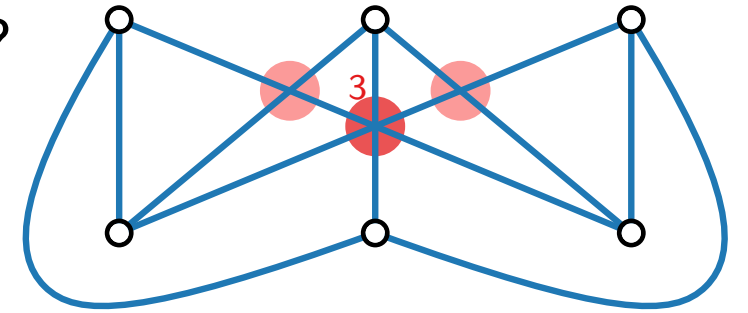


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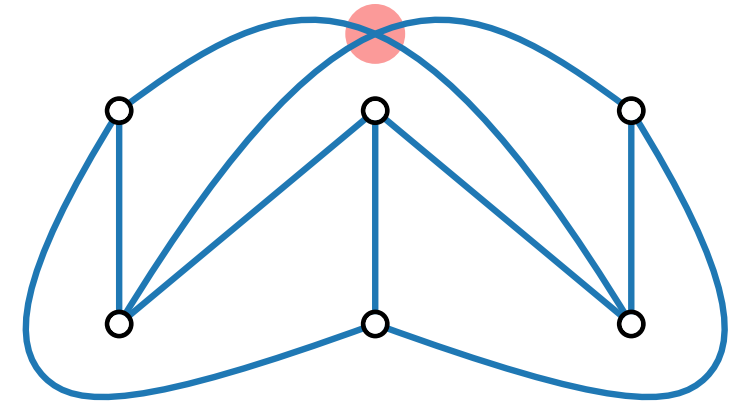
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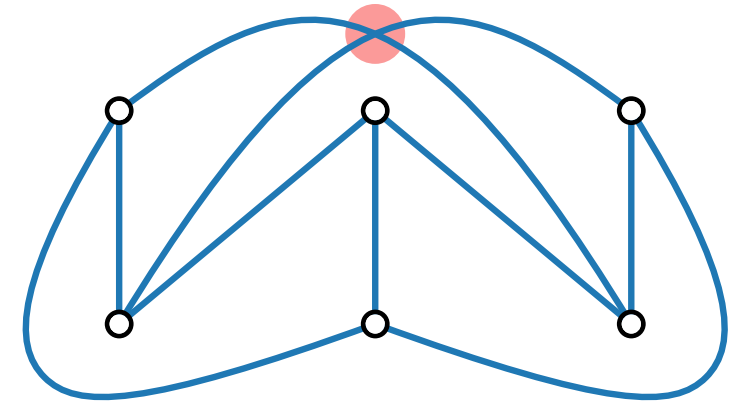
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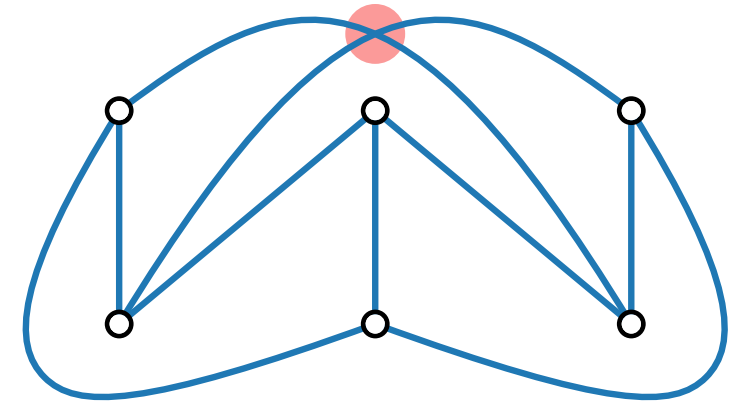
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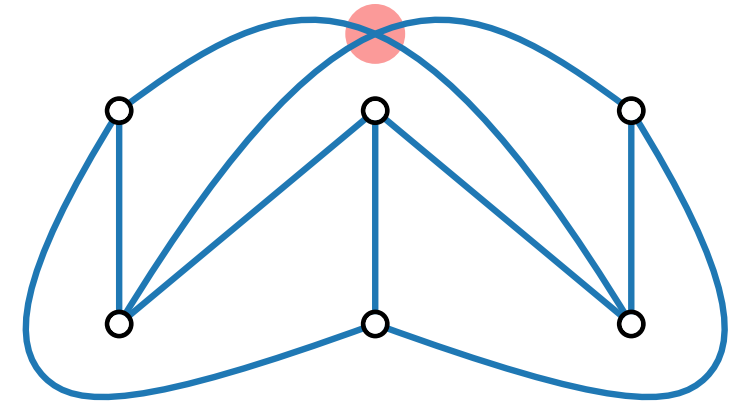
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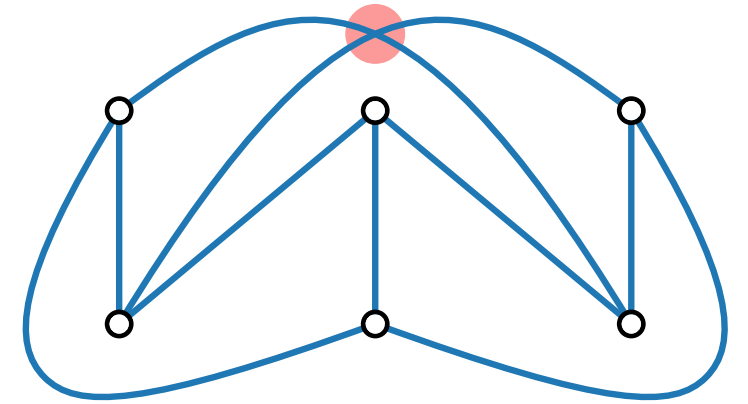


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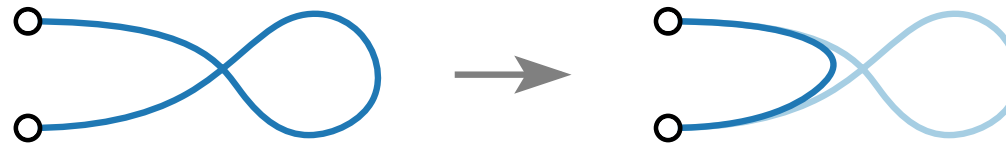
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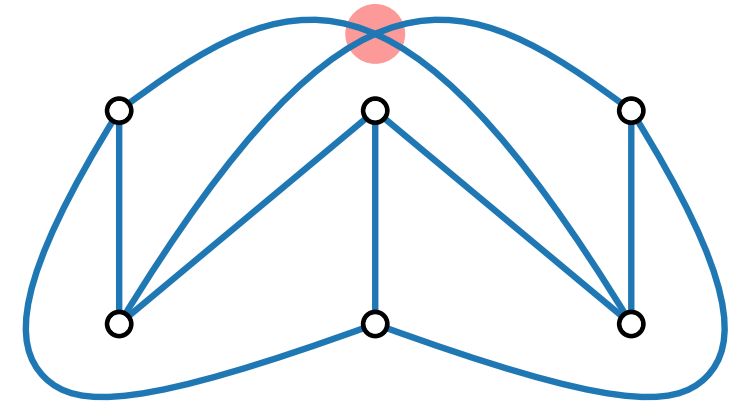


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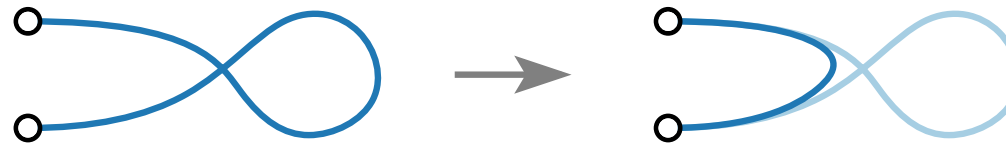
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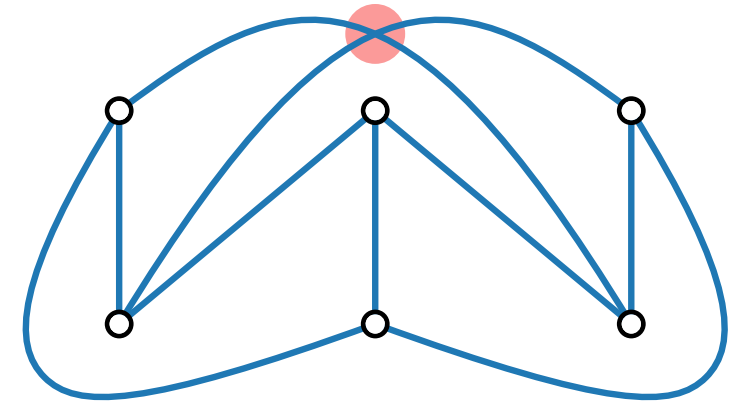


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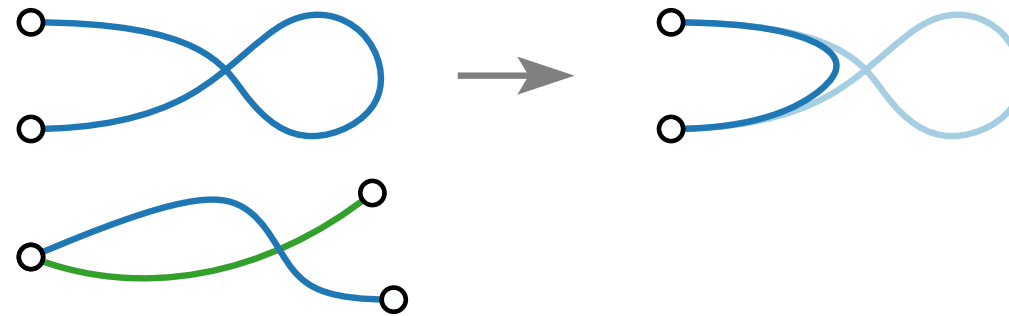
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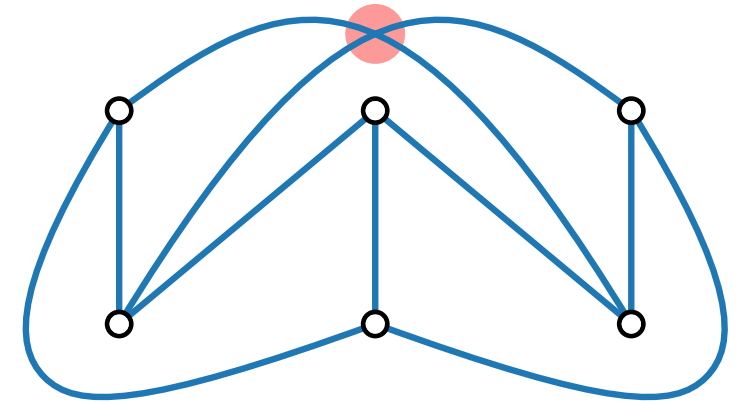


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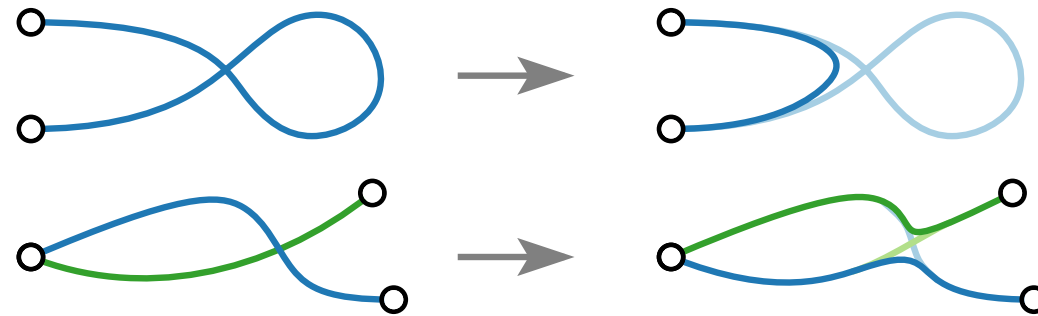
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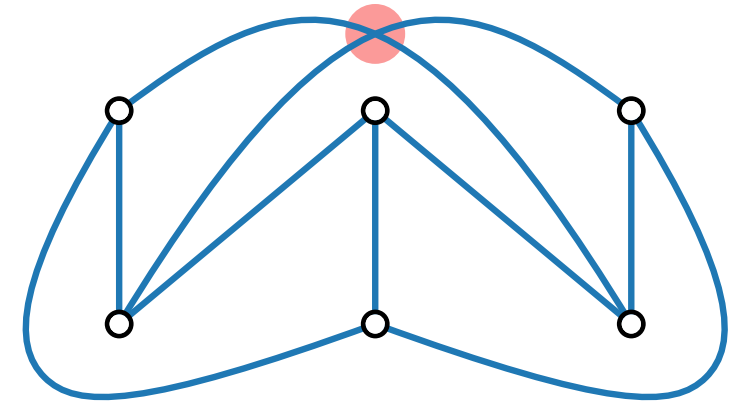


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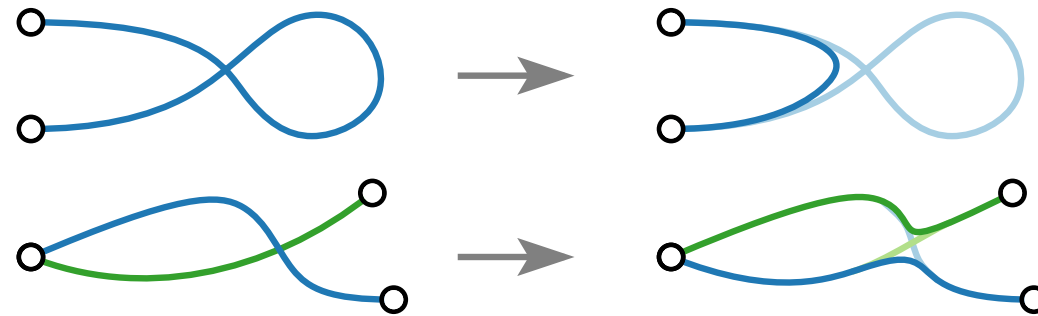
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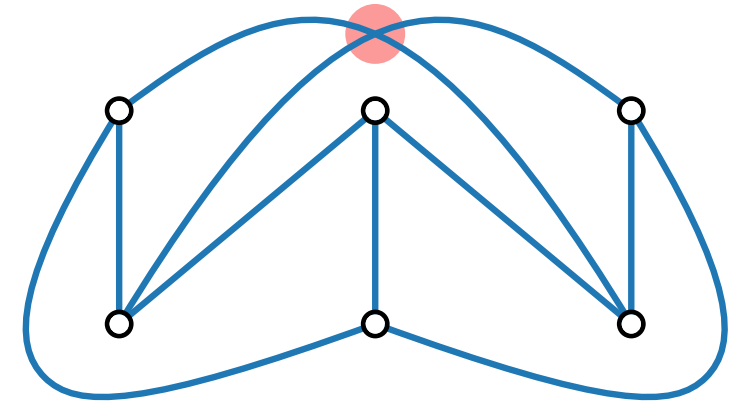


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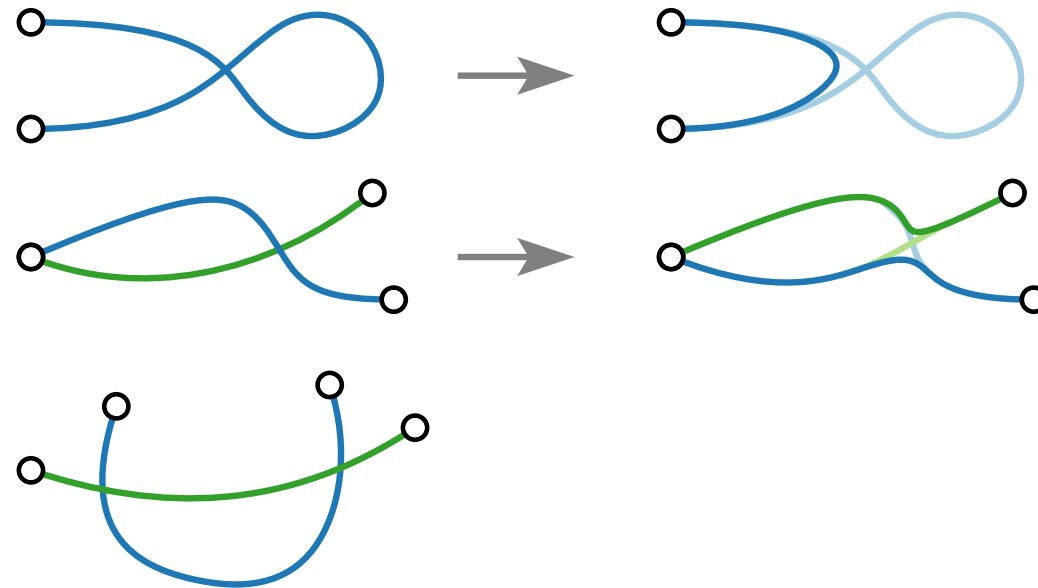
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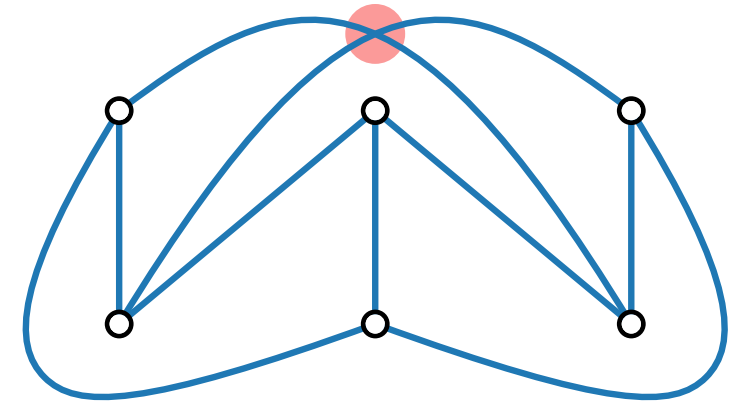


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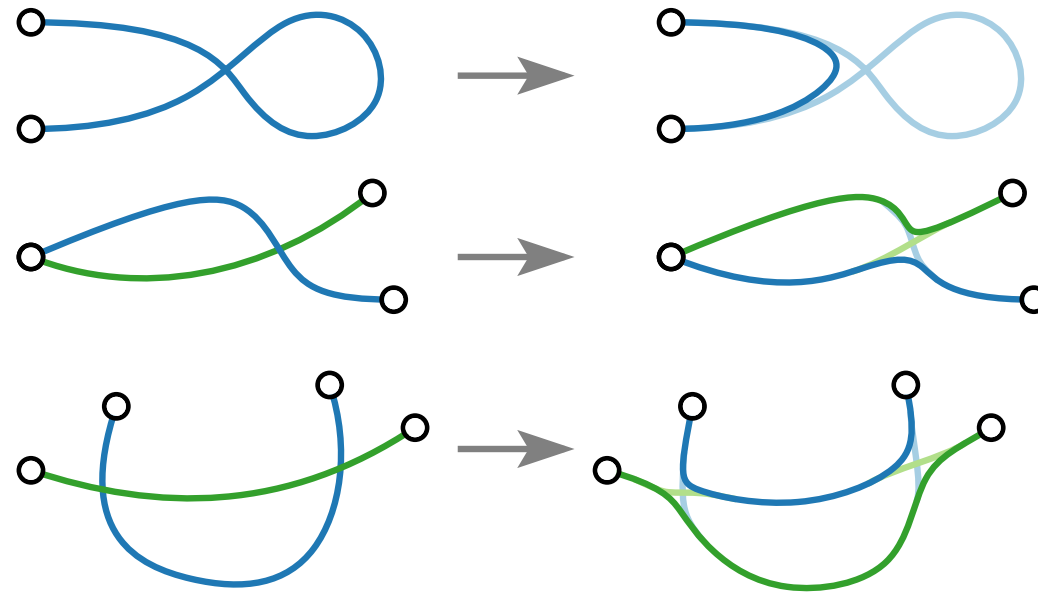
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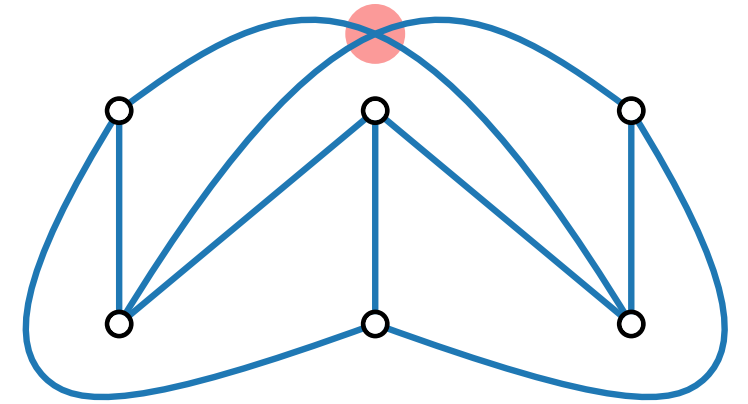


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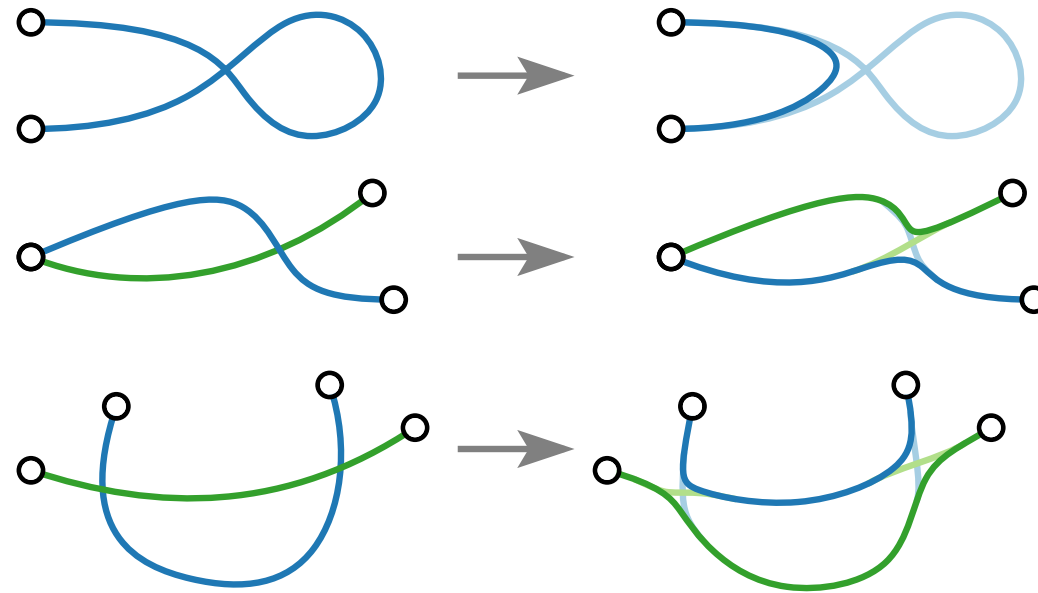
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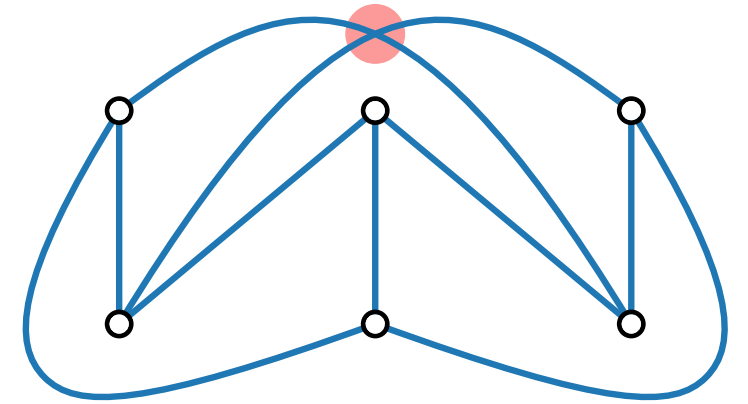


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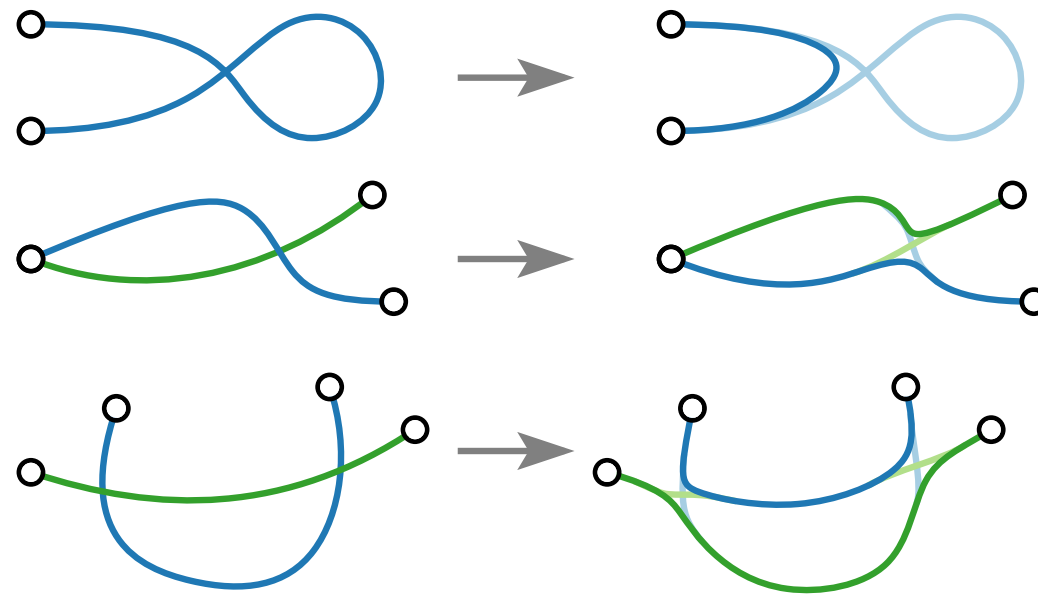
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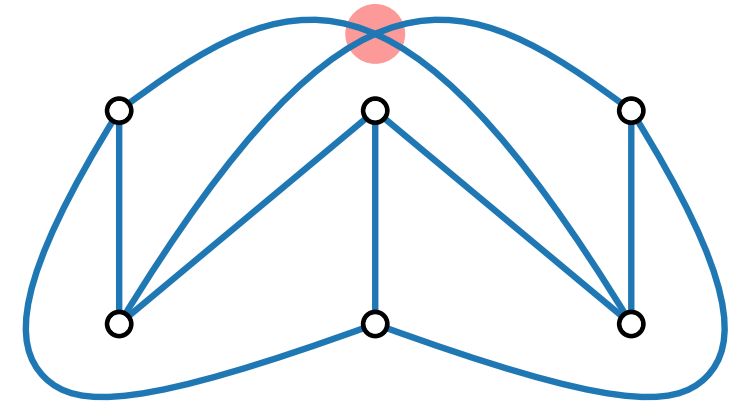
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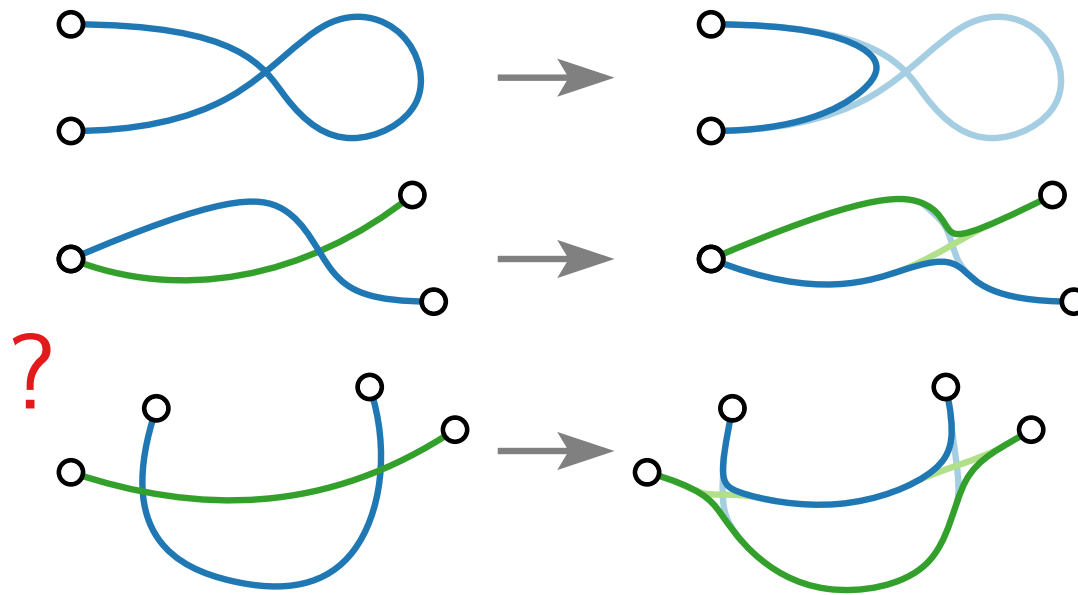
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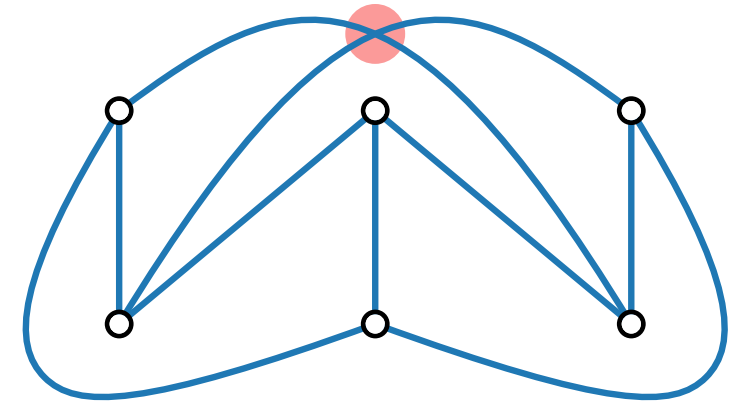
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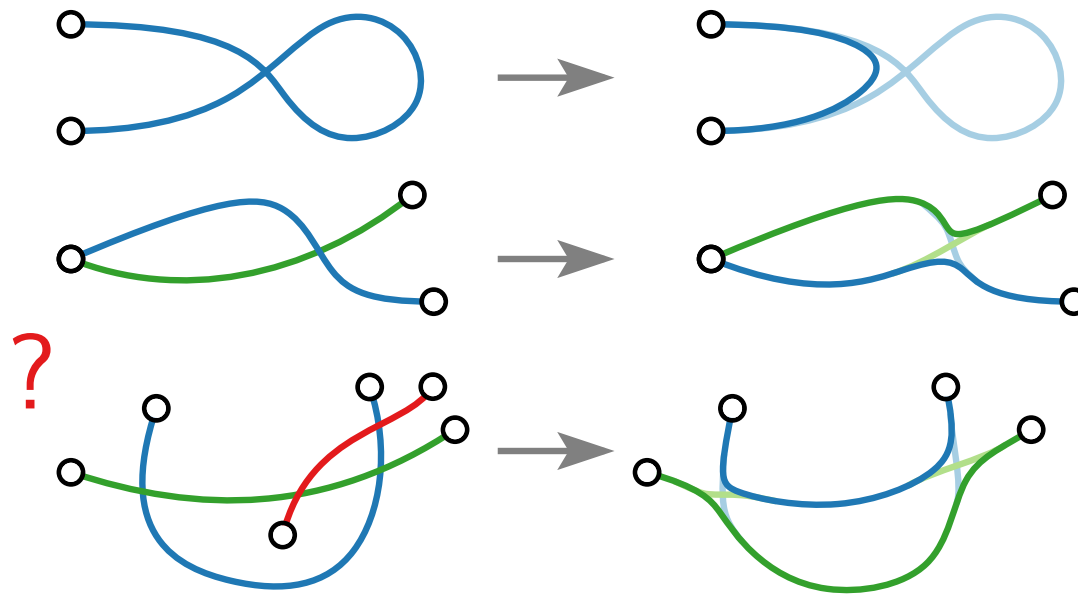
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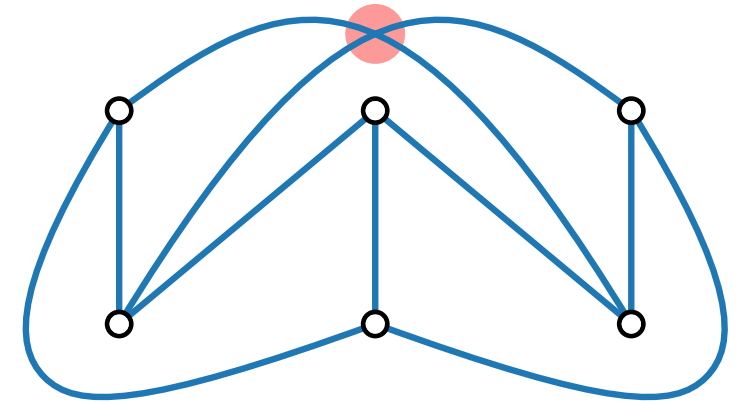
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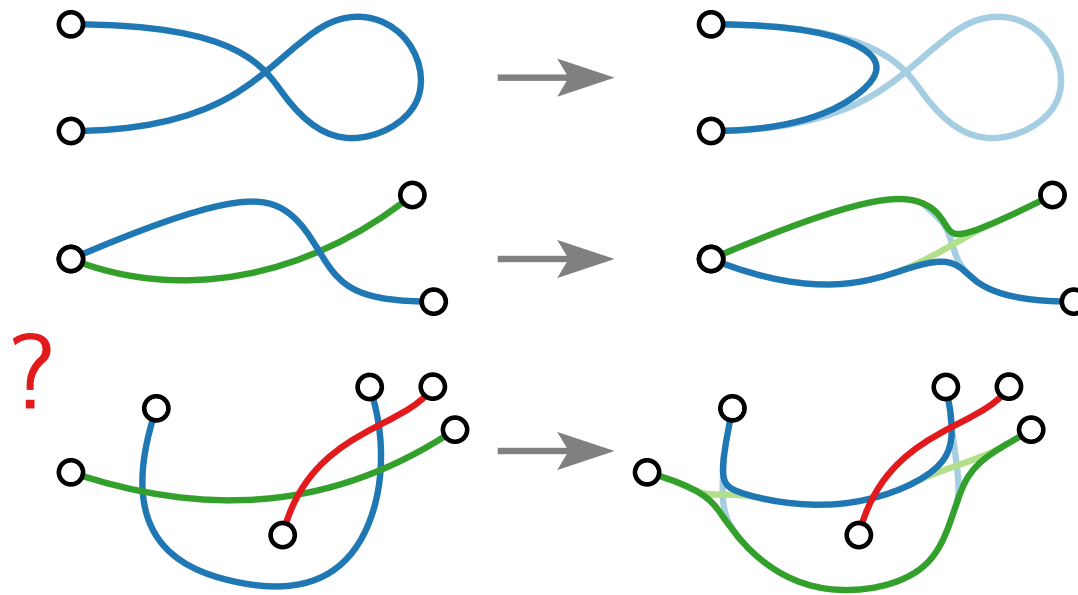
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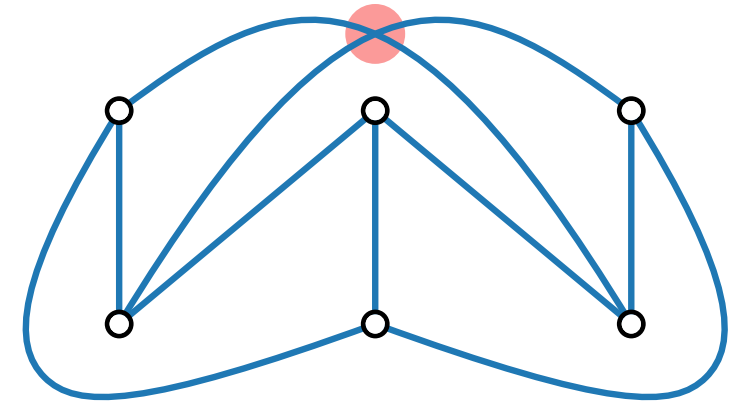
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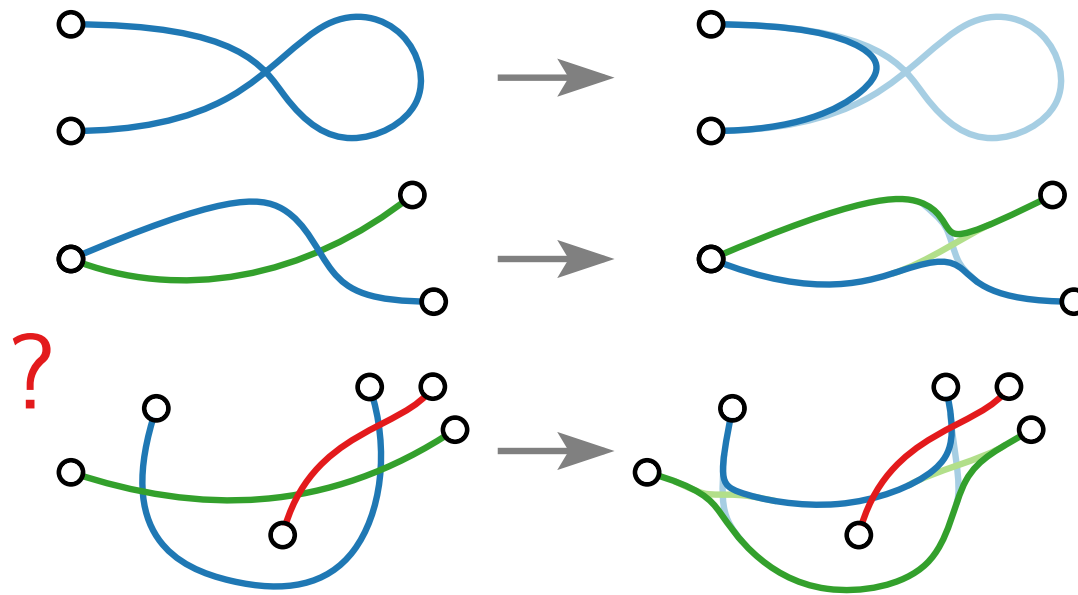
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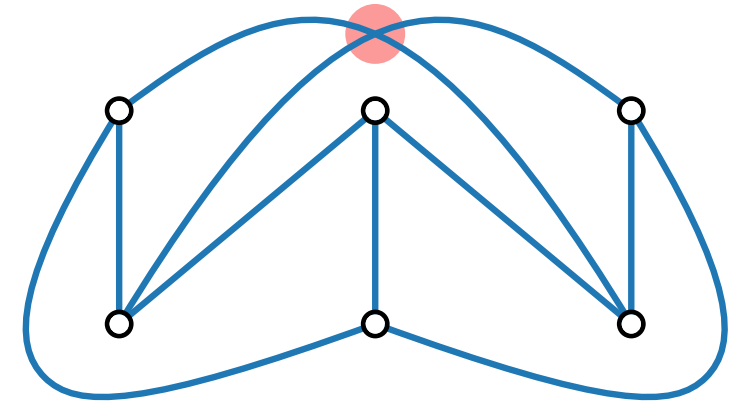
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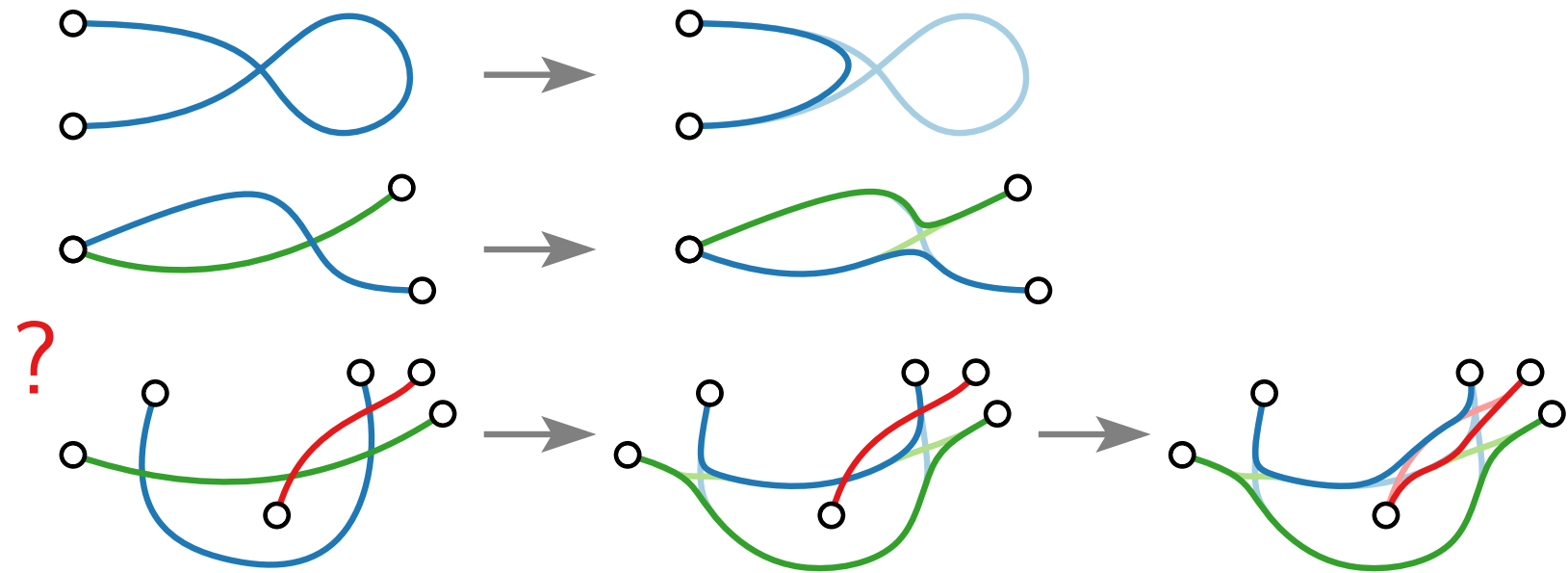
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Theorem.

[Hanani '43, Tutte '70]

A graph is planar if and only if it has a drawing in which all pairs of vertex-disjoint edges cross an even number of times.

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Hence, there must be two edges on these paths that cross an odd number of times. □

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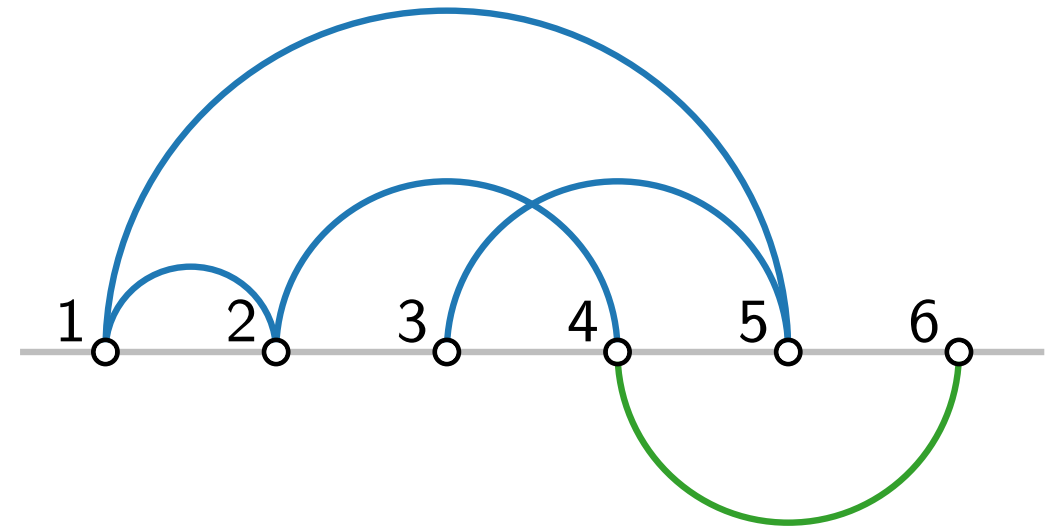
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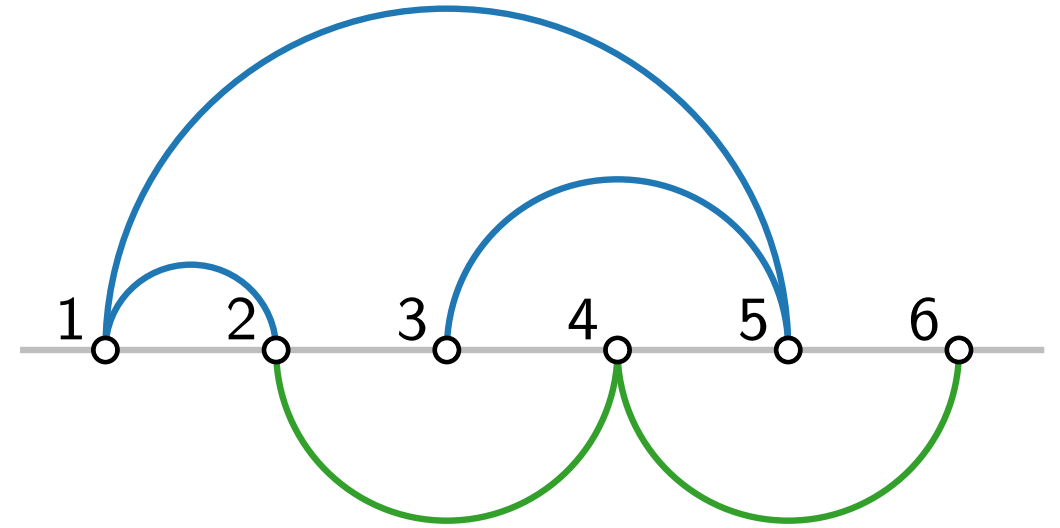
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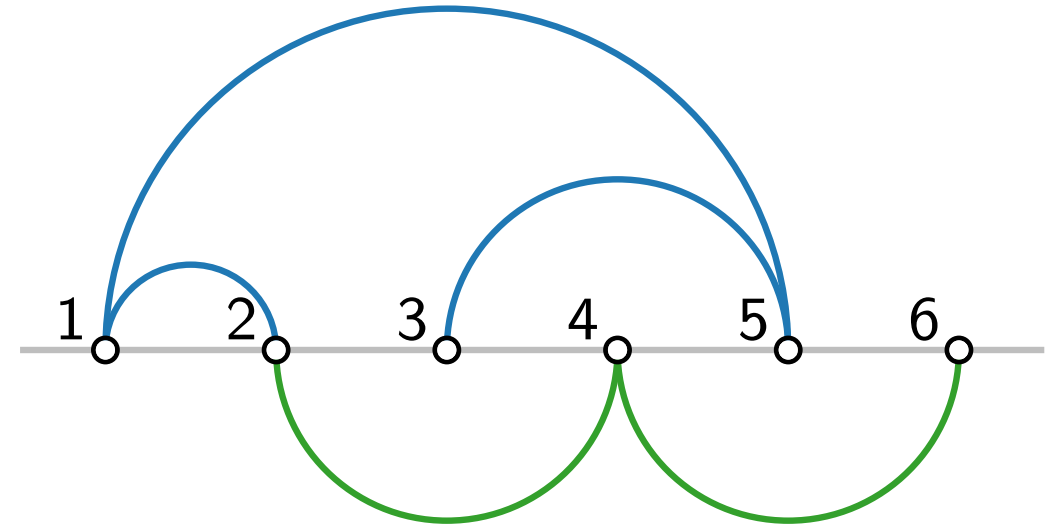
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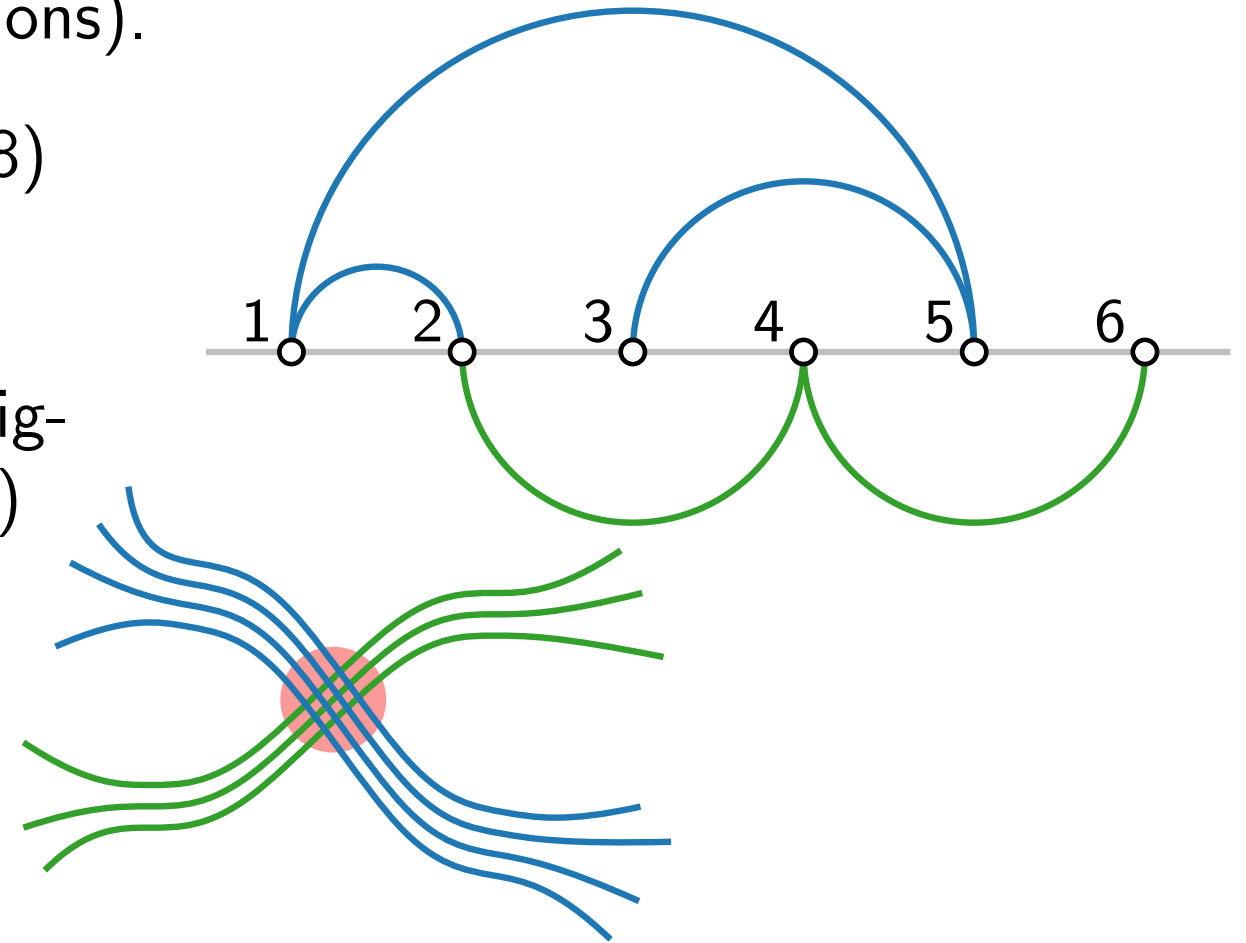
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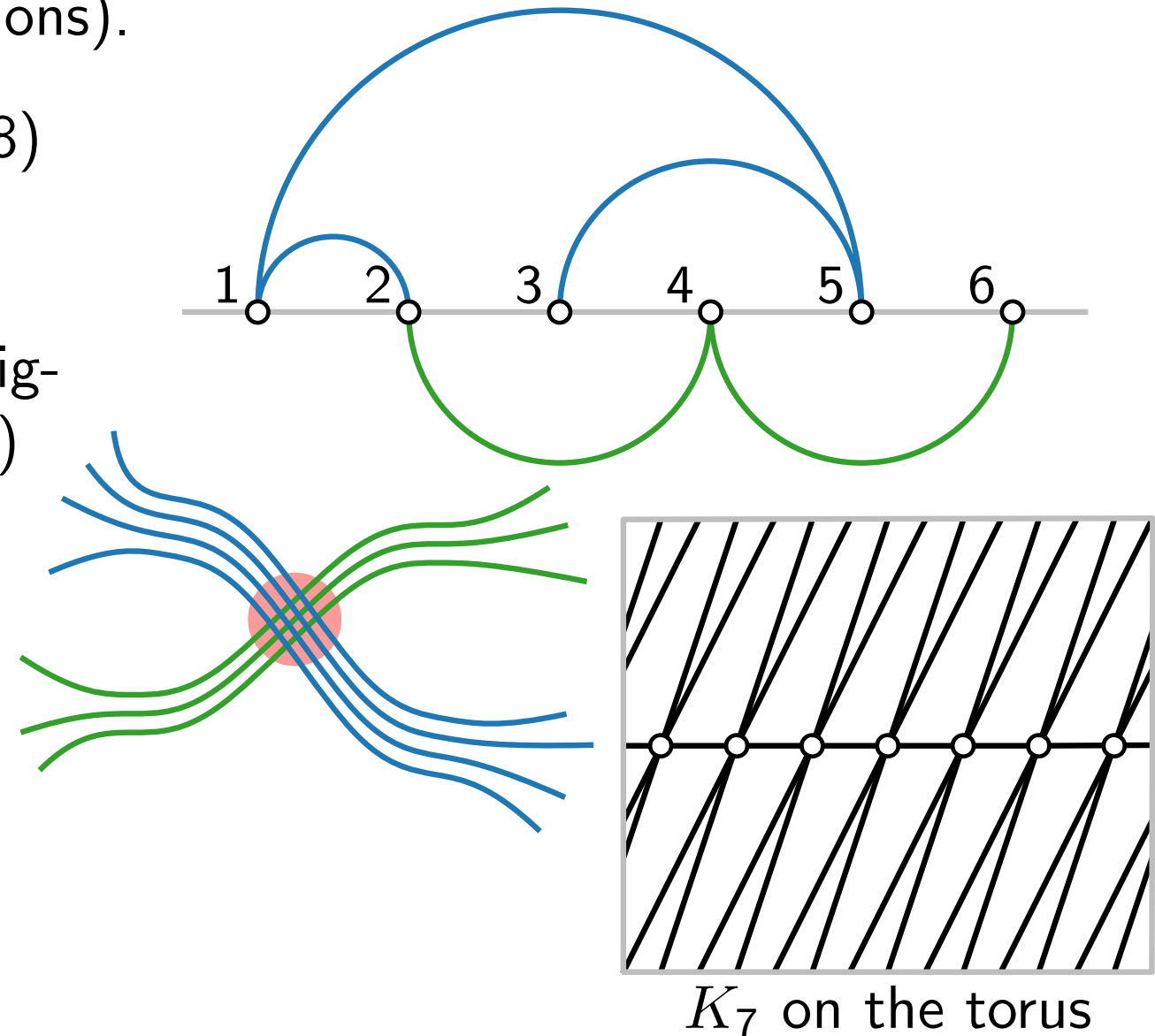
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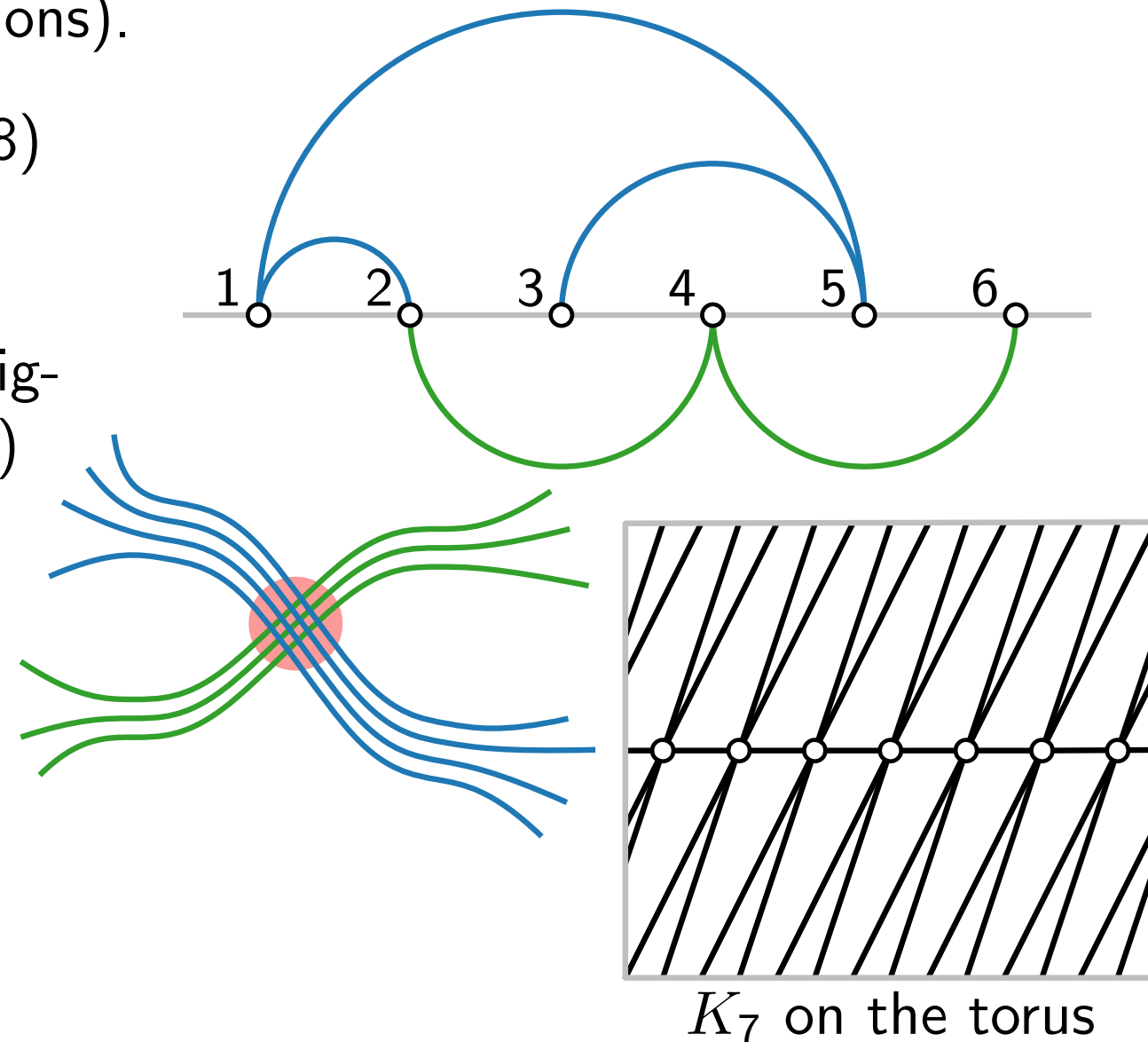
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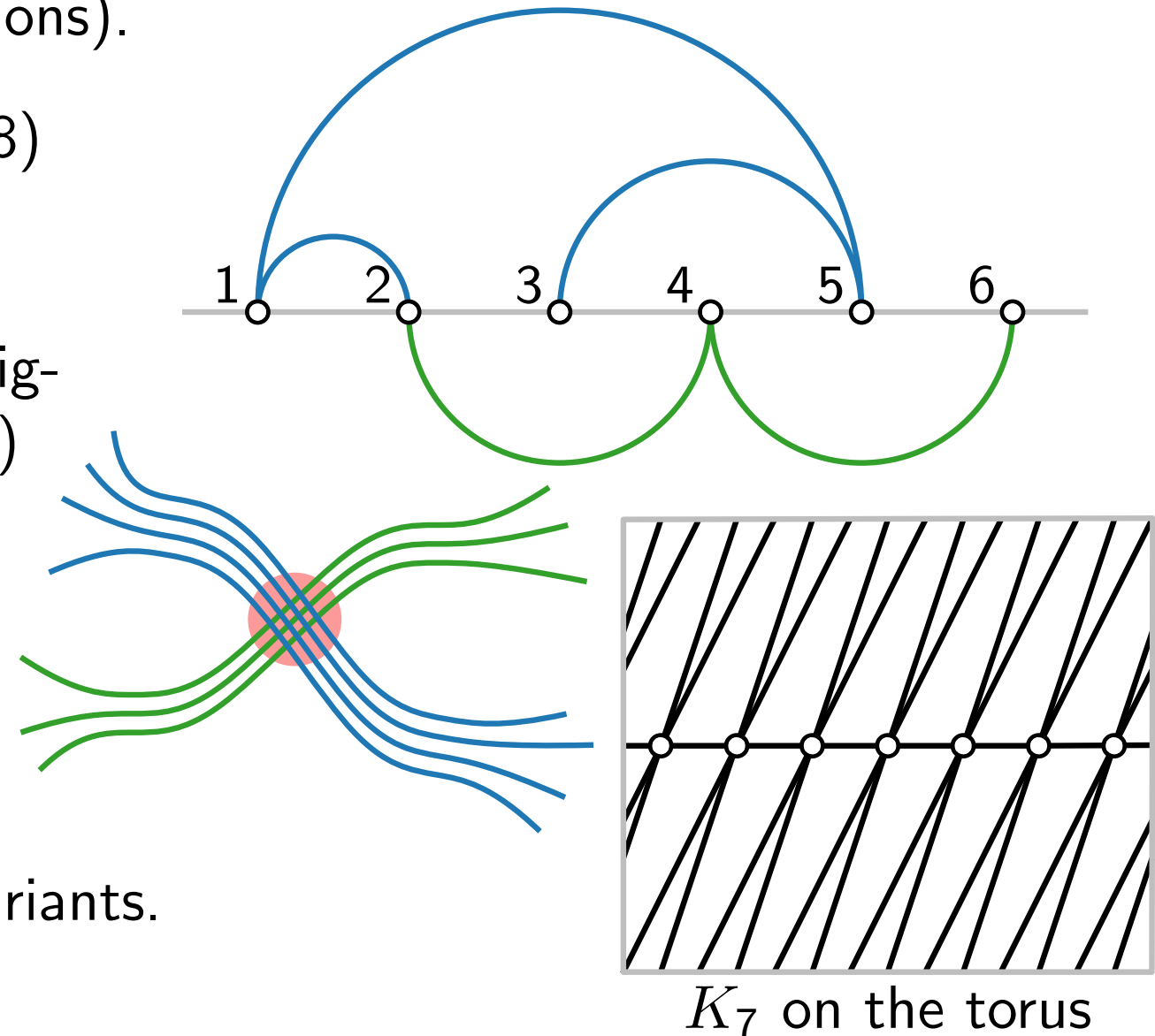
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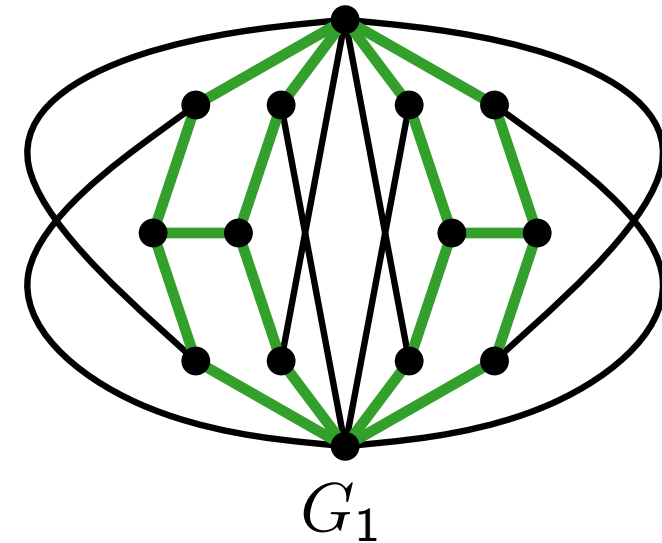
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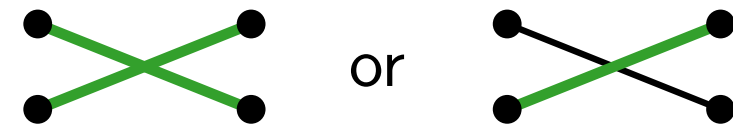
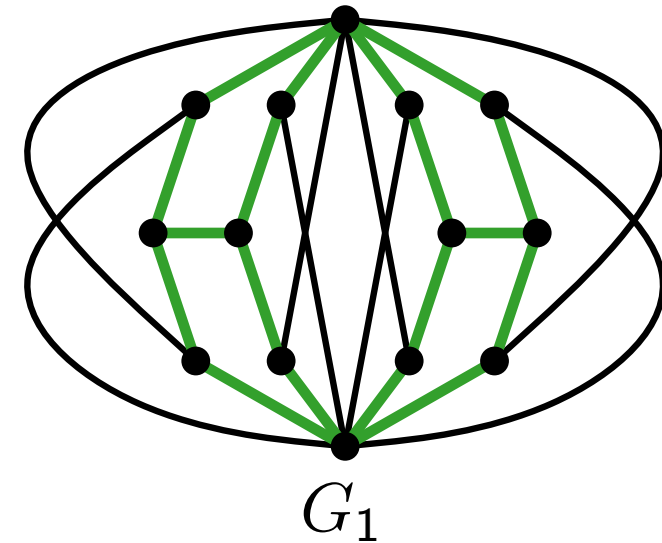
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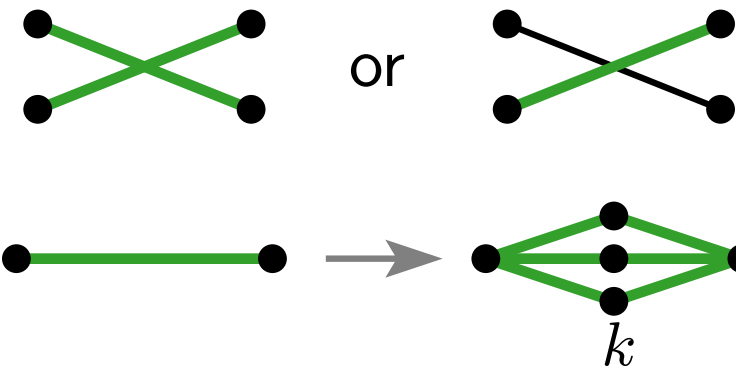
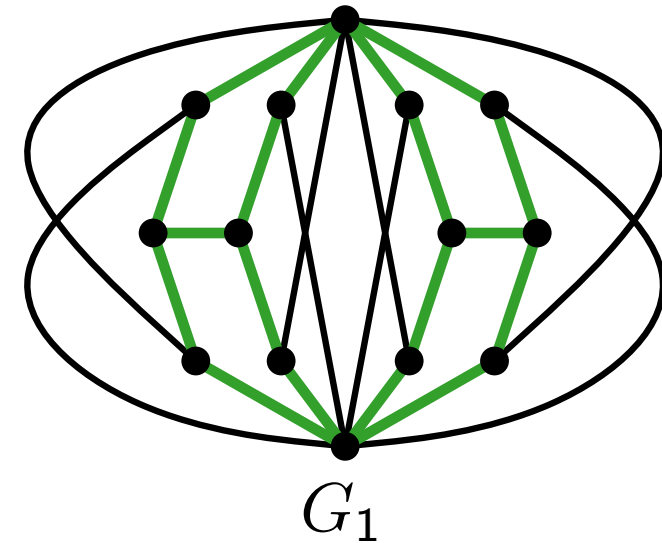
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Bound is tight for $n \leq 12$.

complete bipartite graph with $m \times n$ edges

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Theorem. [Lovász et al. '04, Aichholzer et al. '06]

$$\left(\frac{3}{8} + \varepsilon \right) \binom{n}{4} + O(n^3) < \bar{\text{cr}}(K_n) < 0.3807 \binom{n}{4} + O(n^3)$$

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Check out <http://www.ist.tugraz.at/staff/aichholzer/crossings.html>

First Lower Bounds on $\text{cr}(G)$

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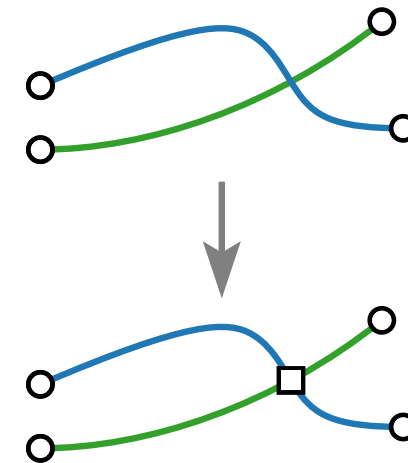
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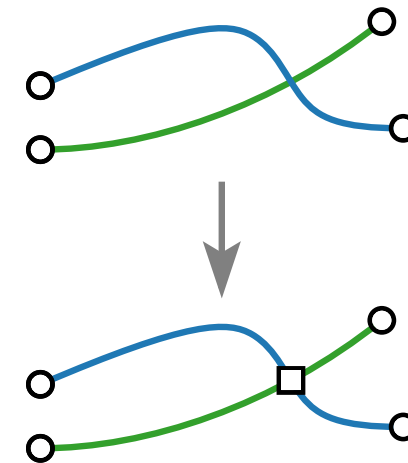
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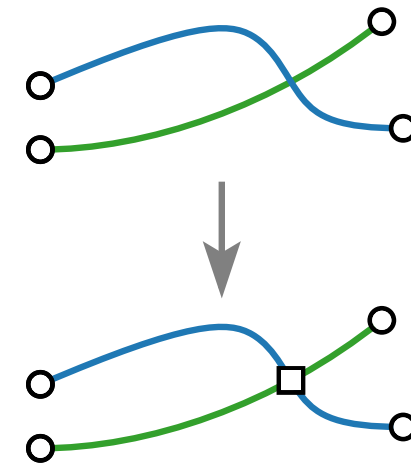
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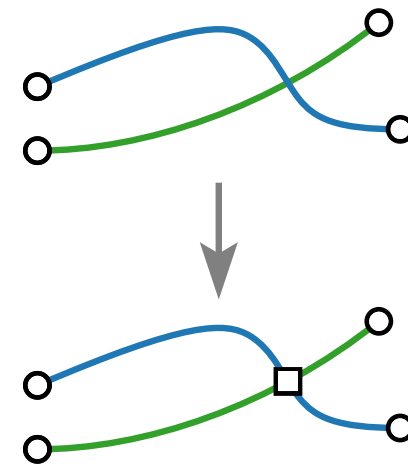
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$$\text{cr}(G) \geq m - 3n + 6 \Rightarrow E[X_p - m_p + 3n_p] \geq 0.$$

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For a graph G with n vertices and m edges, $m \geq 4n$,

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- Consider a crossing-minimal drawing of G .
- Let p be a number in $(0, 1]$.
- Keep every vertex of G independently with probability p .
- $G_p =$ remaining graph (with drawing Γ_p).
- Let n_p, m_p, X_p be the random variables counting the numbers of vertices / edges / crossings of Γ_p , resp.
- By Lemma 2, $\text{cr}(G_p) - m_p + 3n_p \geq 6$.
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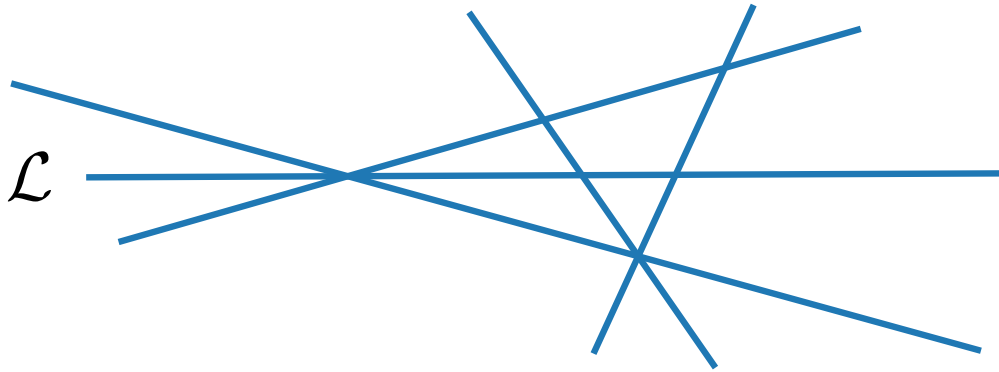
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For a set $P \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ of points and a set \mathcal{L} of lines,
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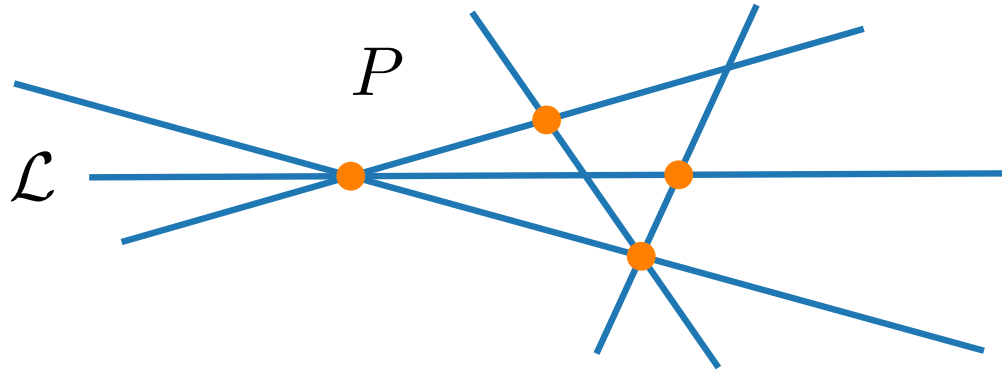
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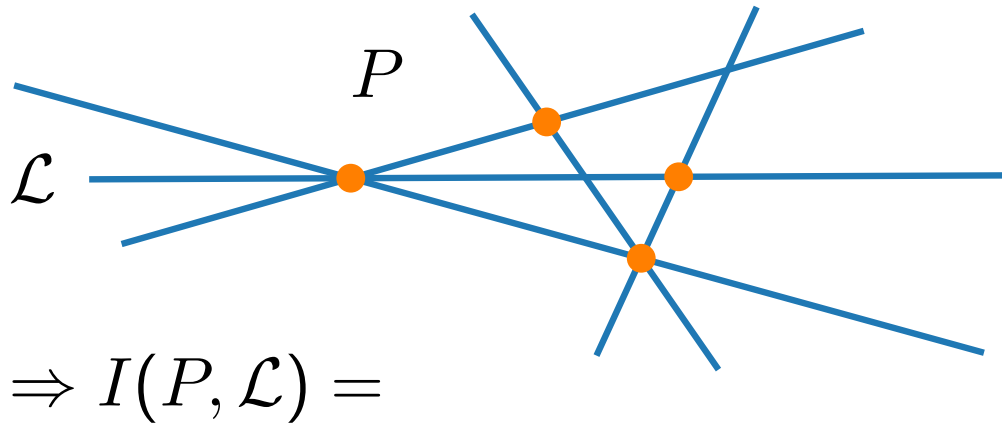
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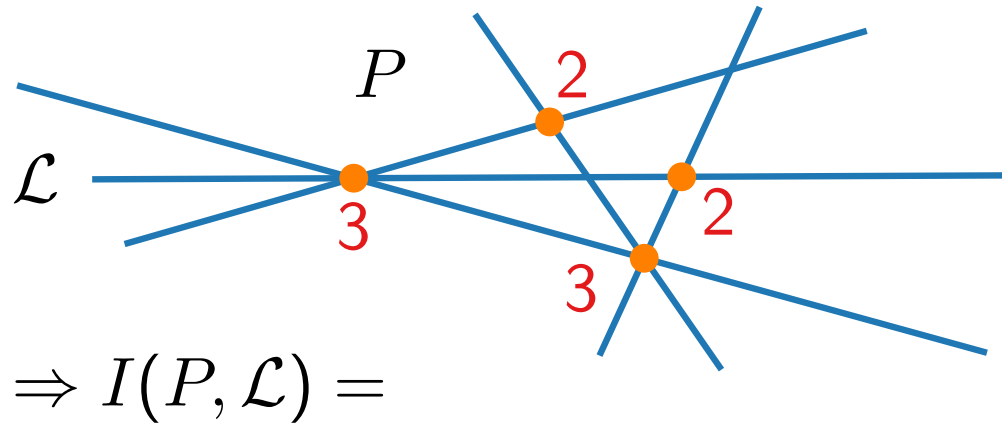
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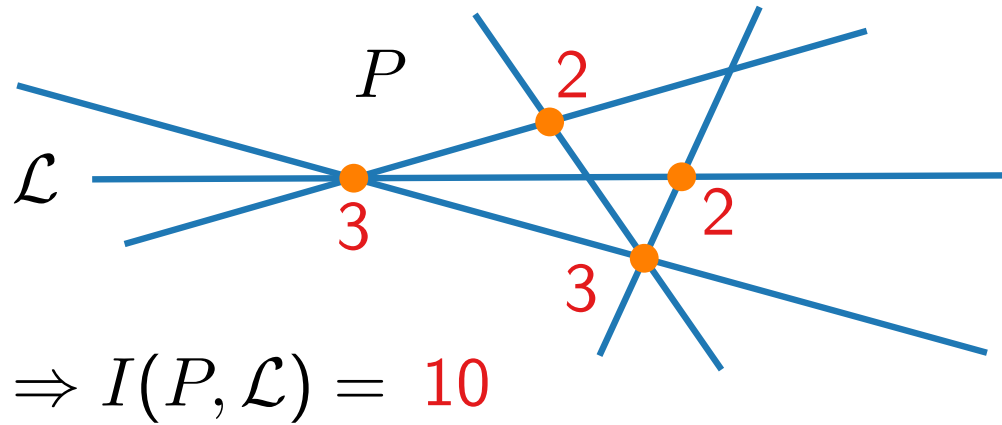
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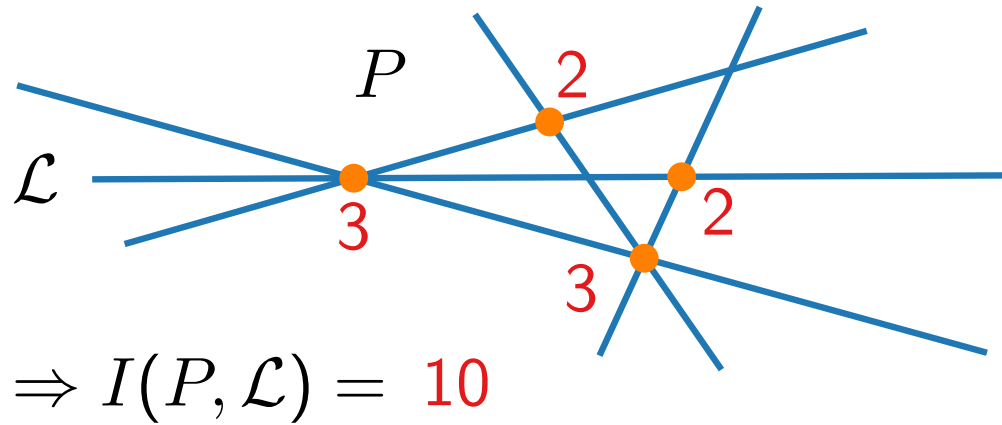
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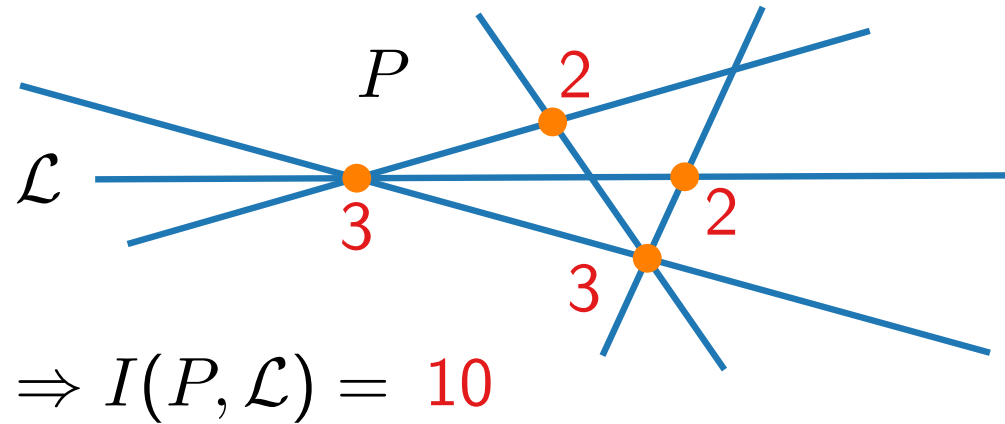
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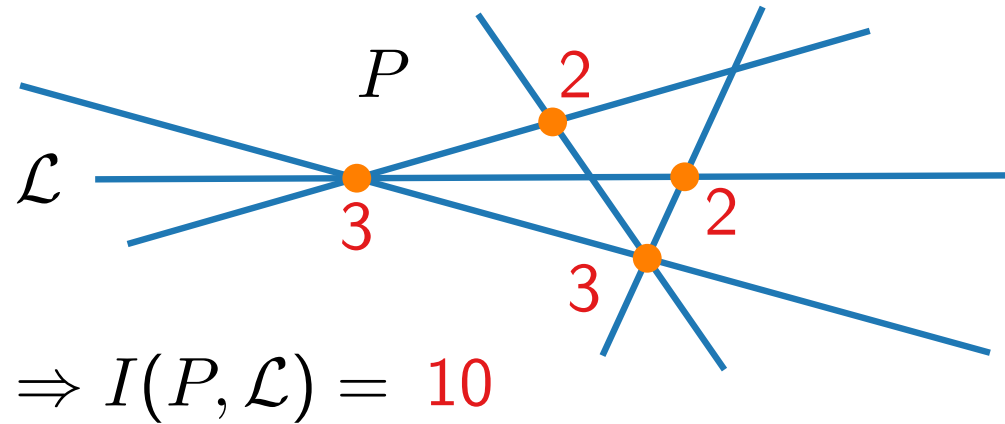
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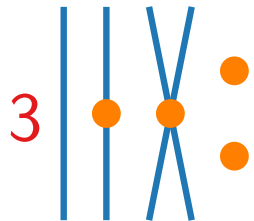
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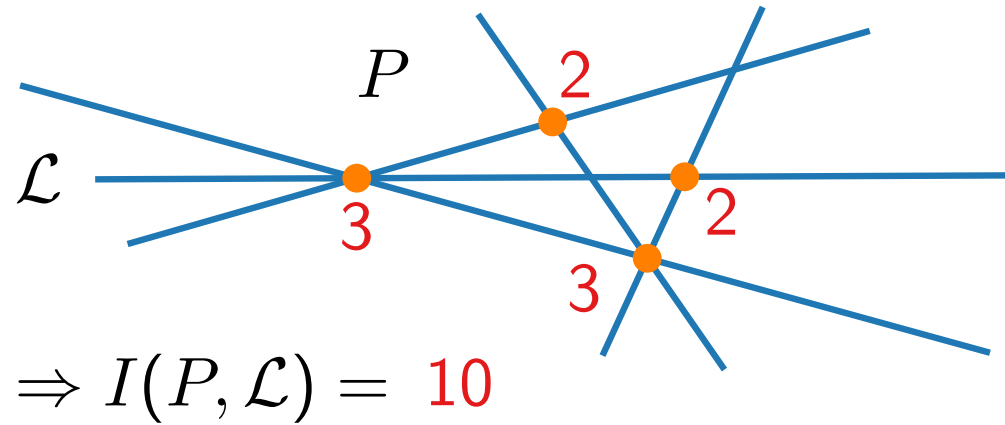
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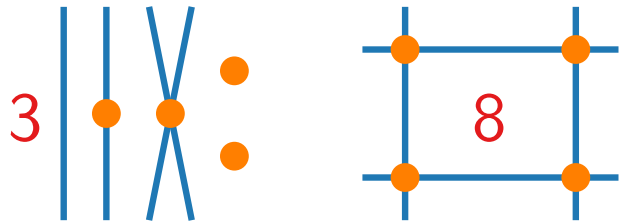
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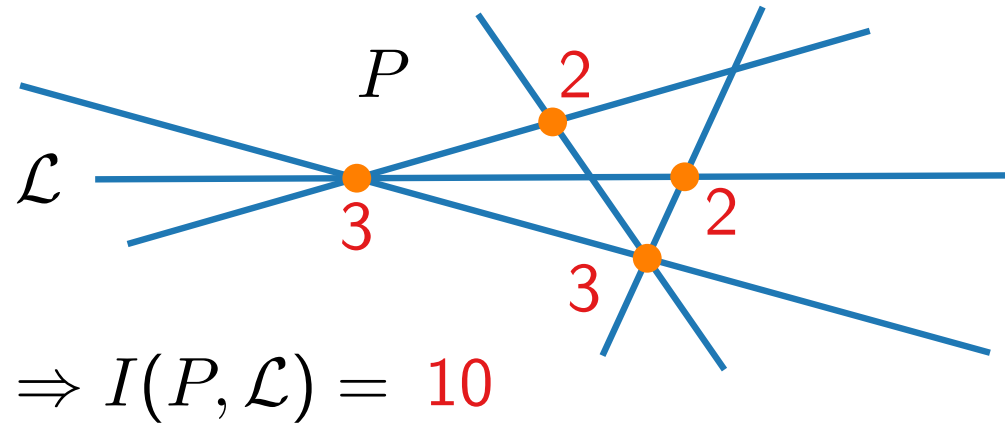
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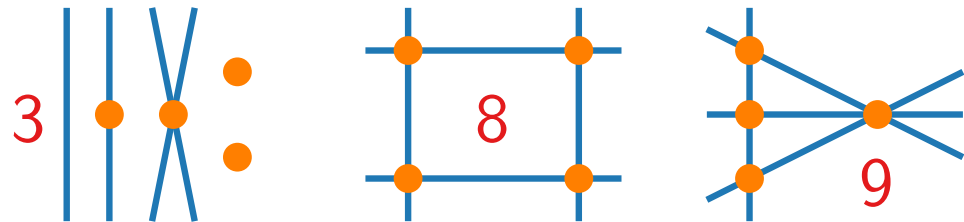
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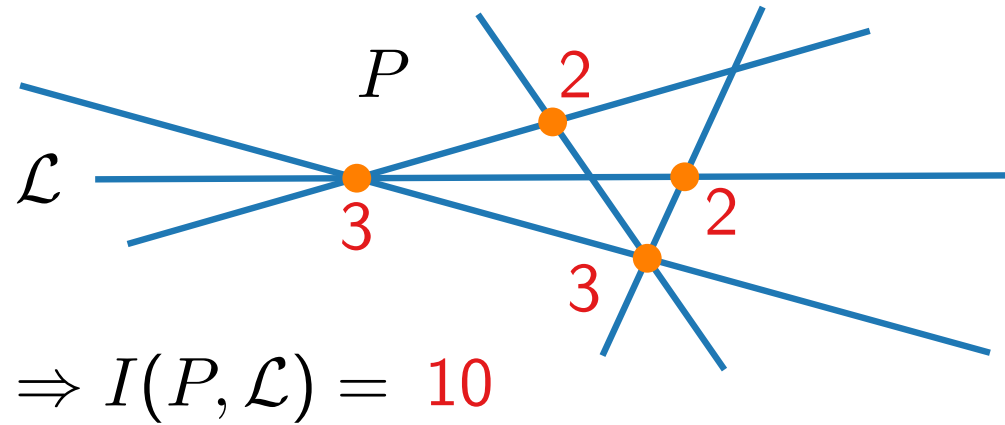
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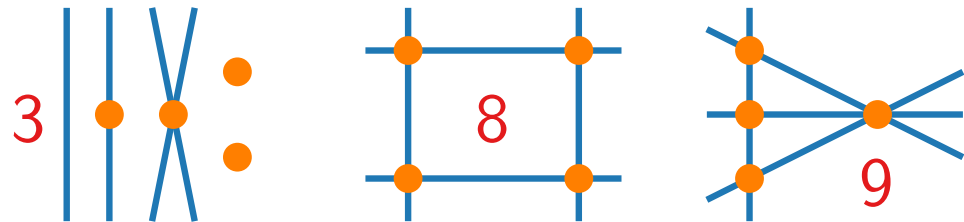
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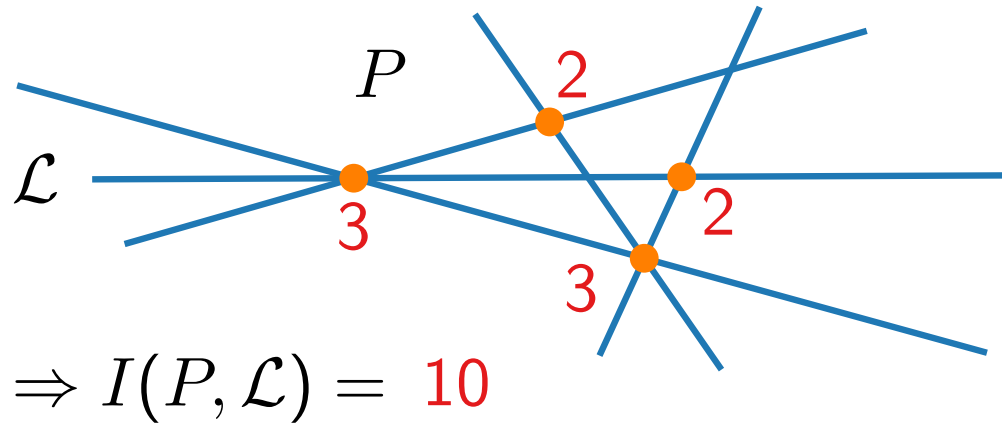
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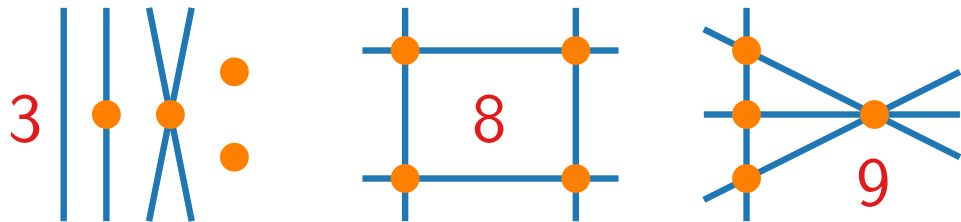
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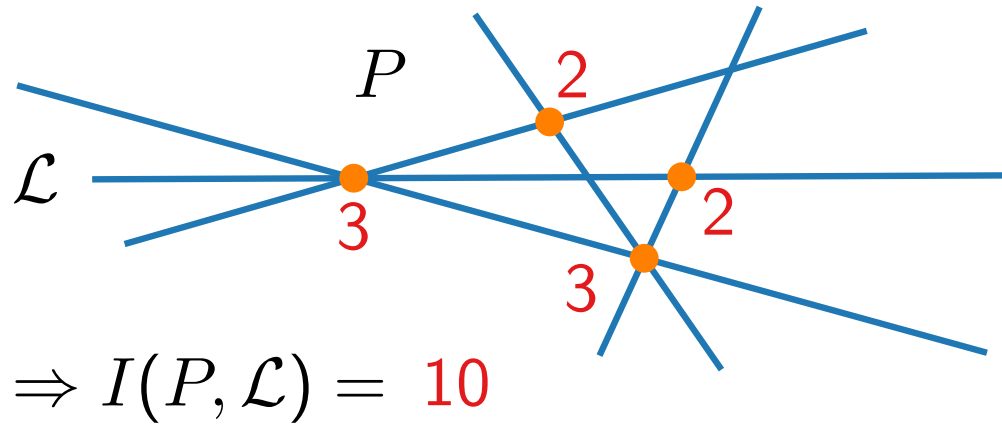
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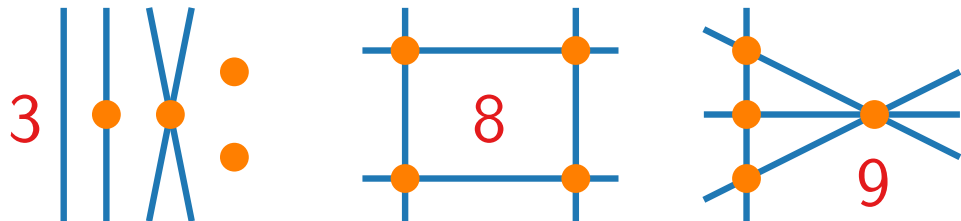
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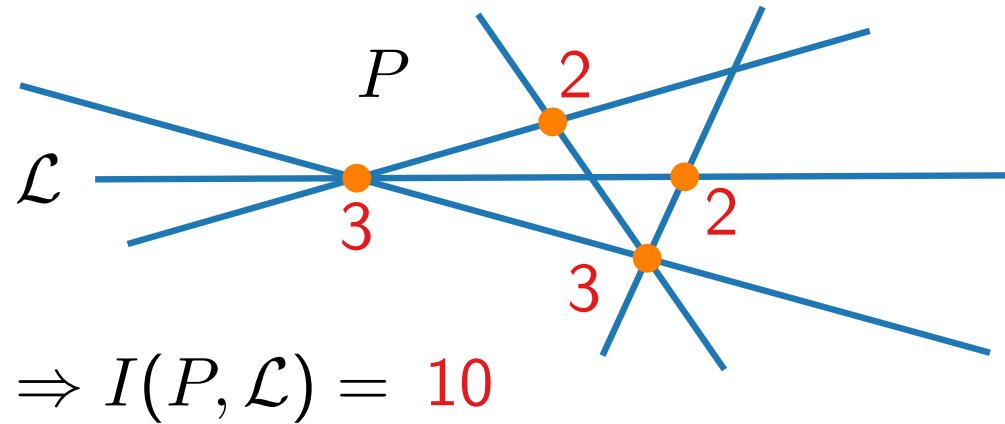
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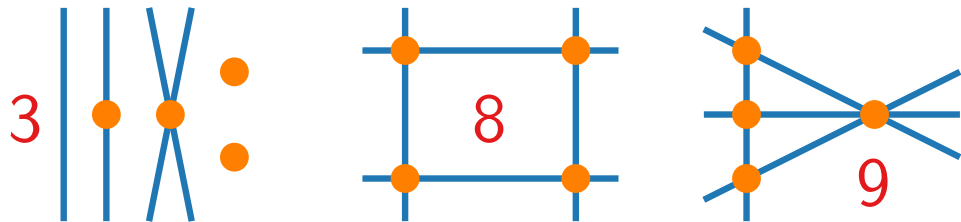
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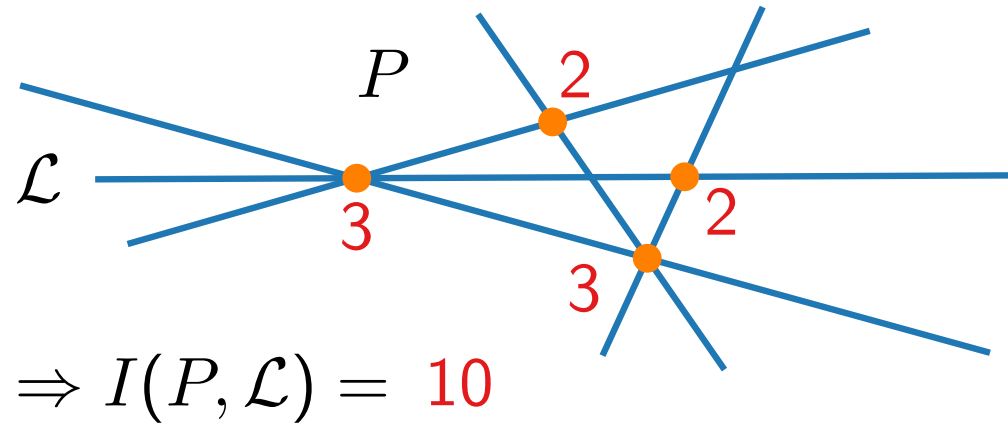
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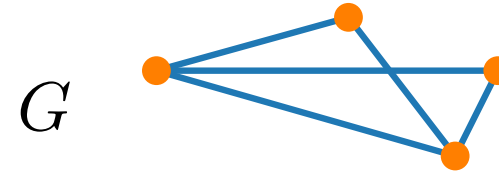
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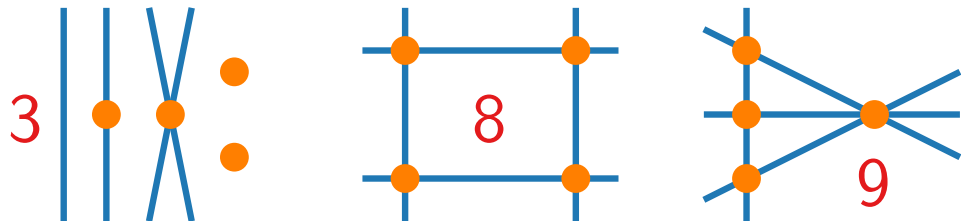


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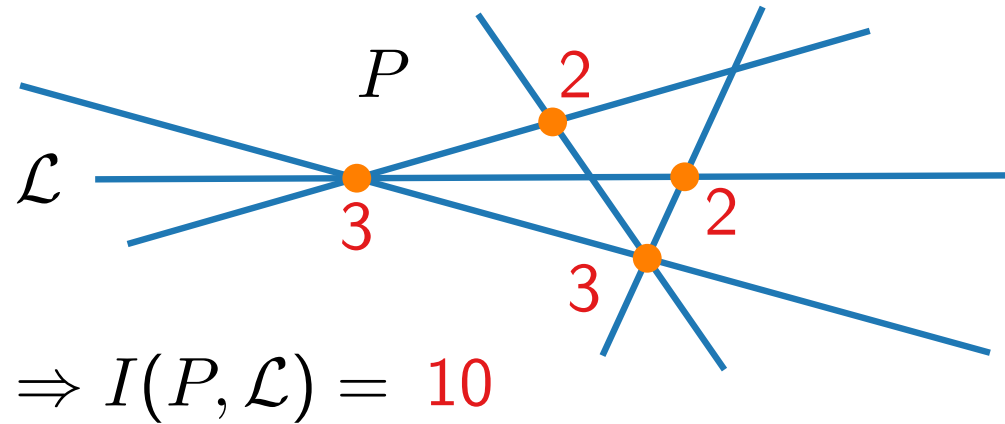
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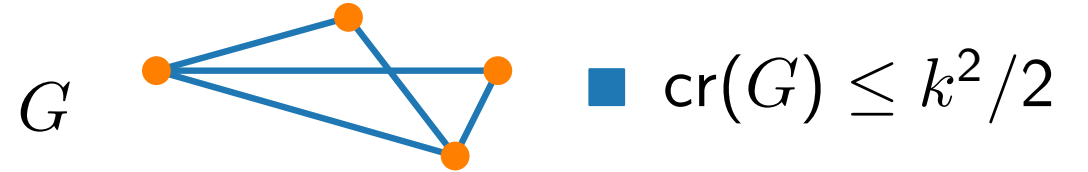


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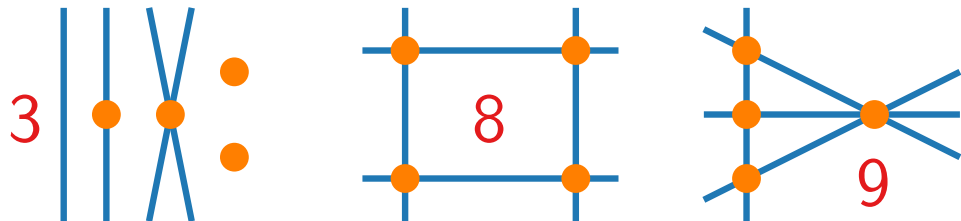
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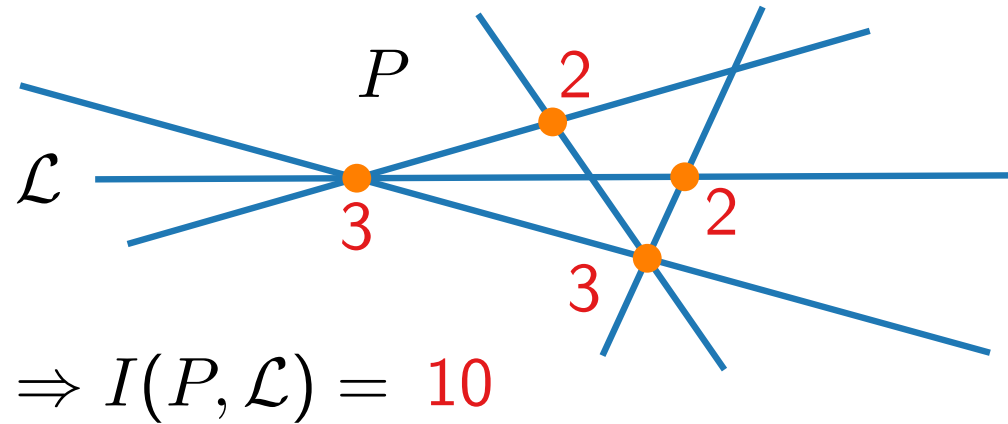
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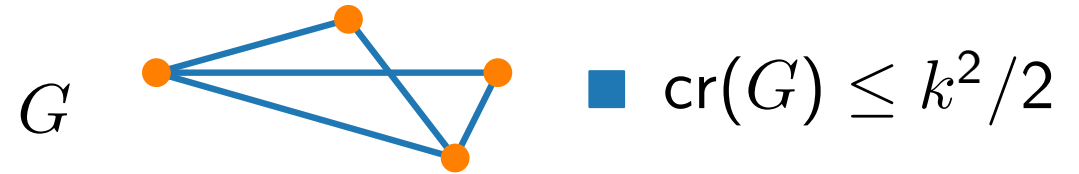


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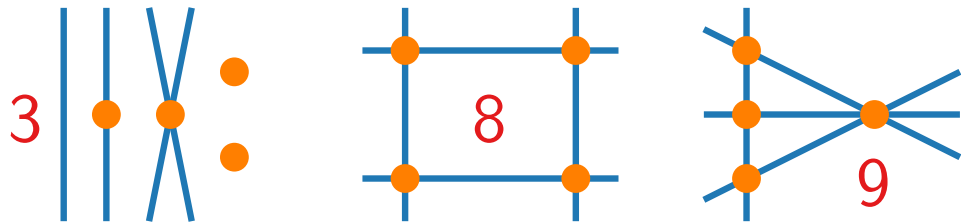
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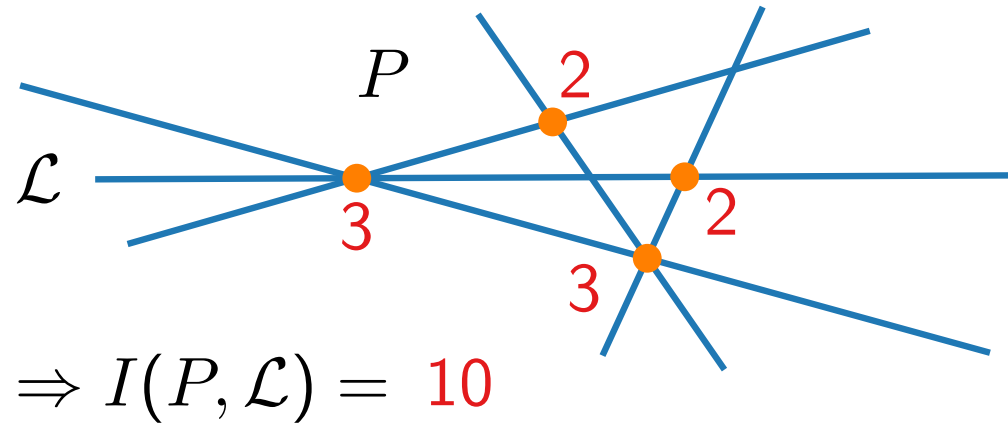
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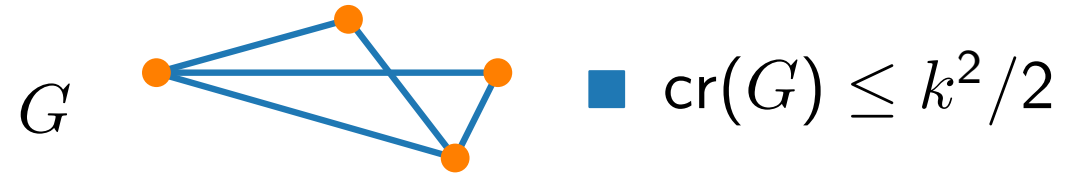


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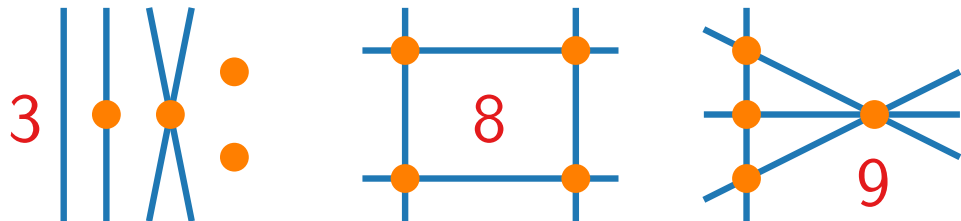
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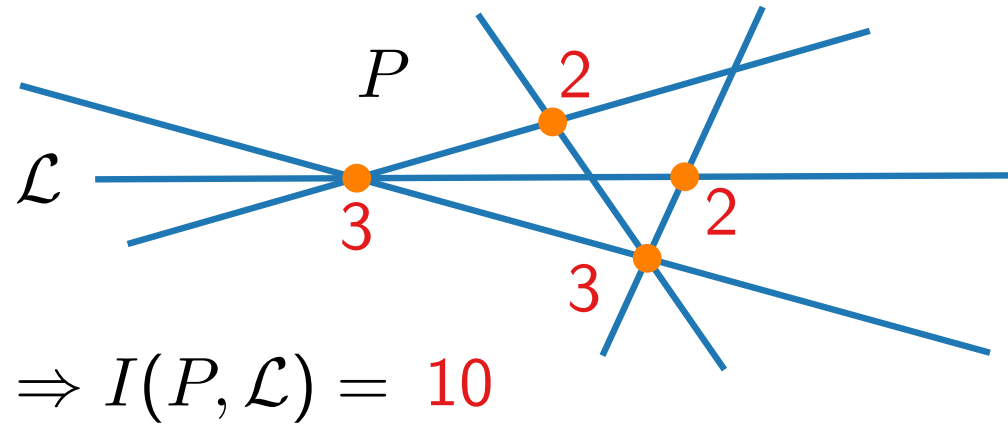
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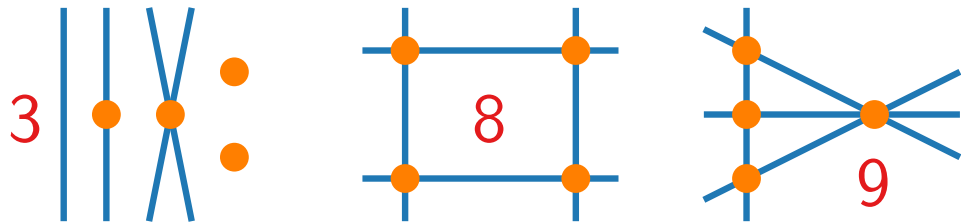
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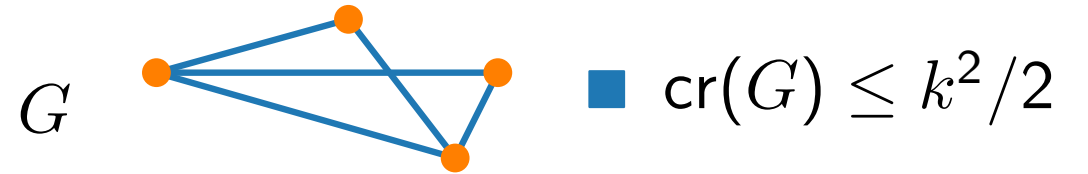


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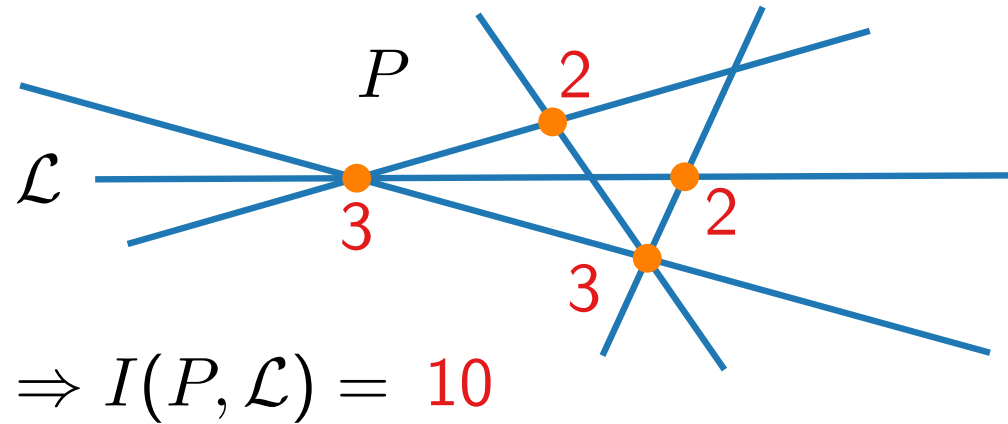


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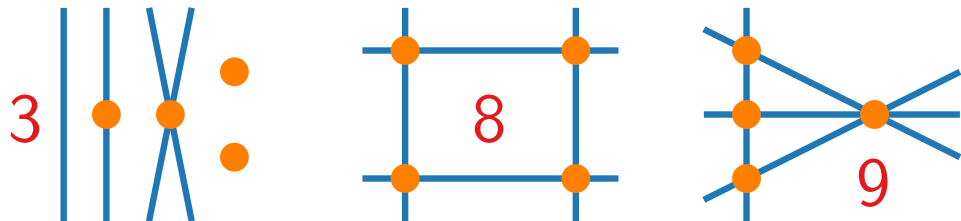
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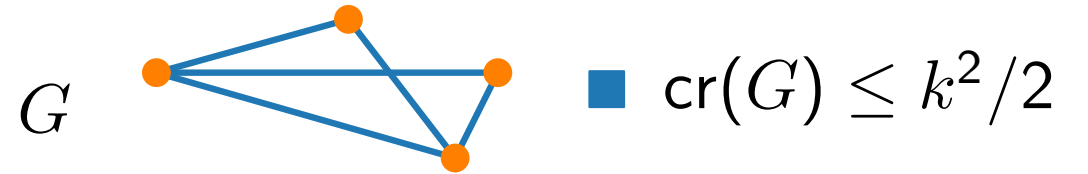


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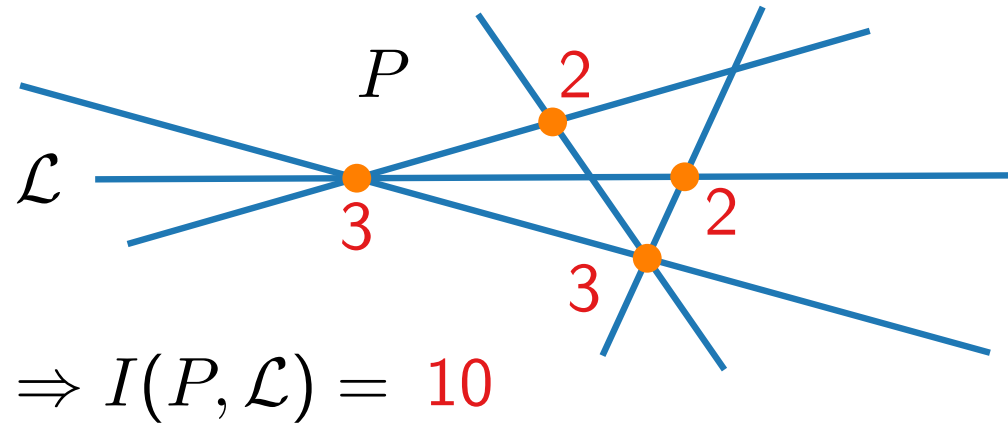


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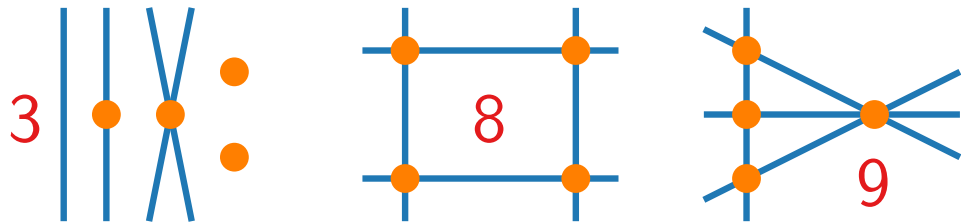
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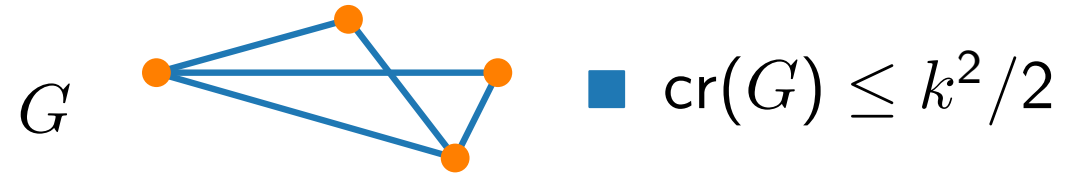


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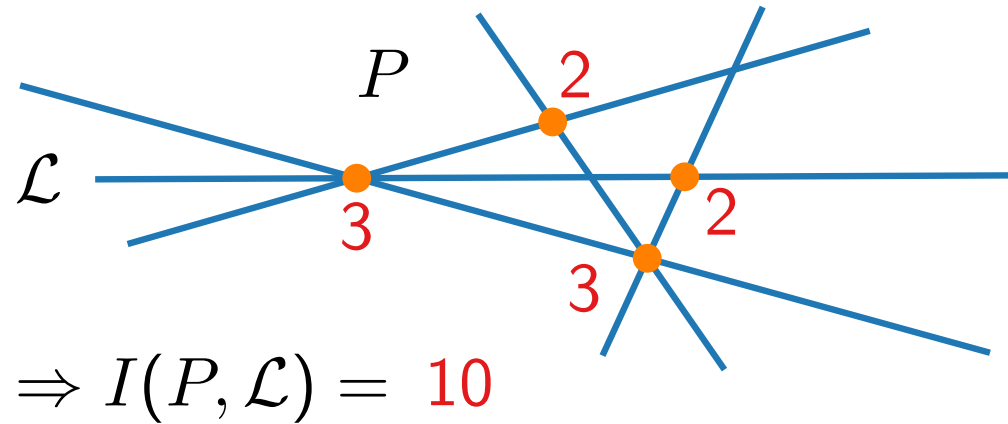


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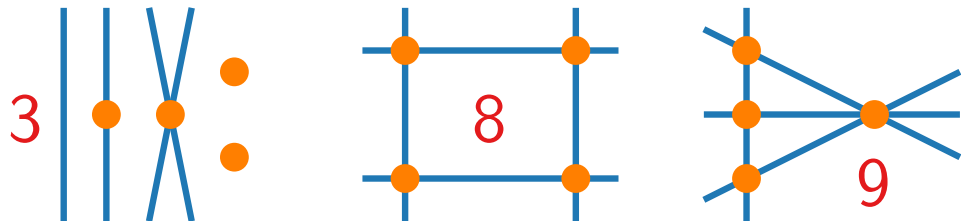
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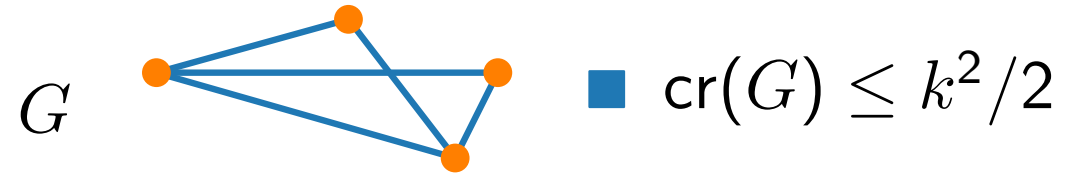


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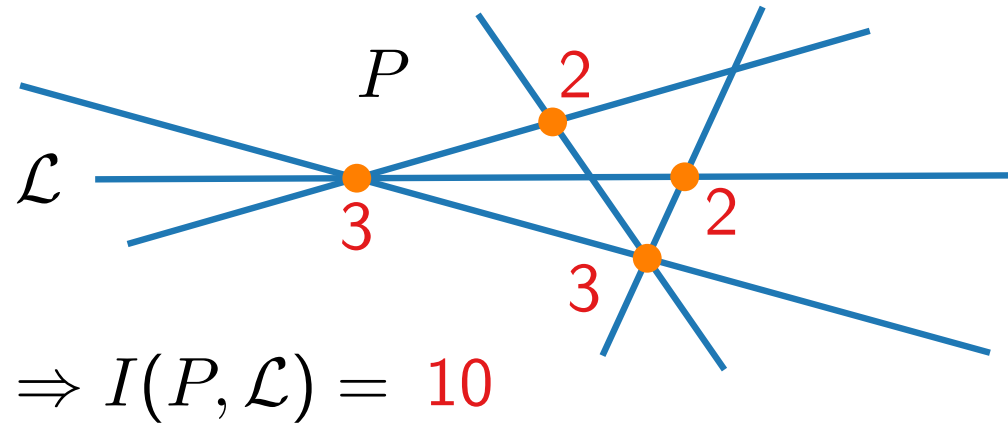
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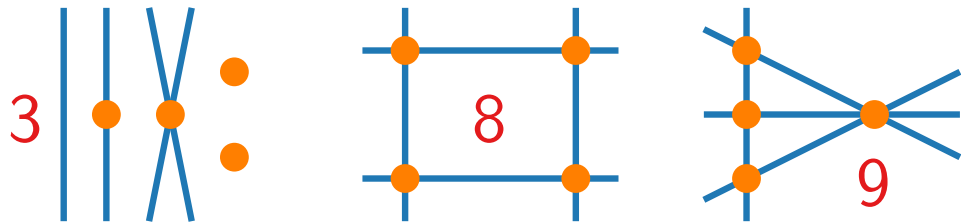
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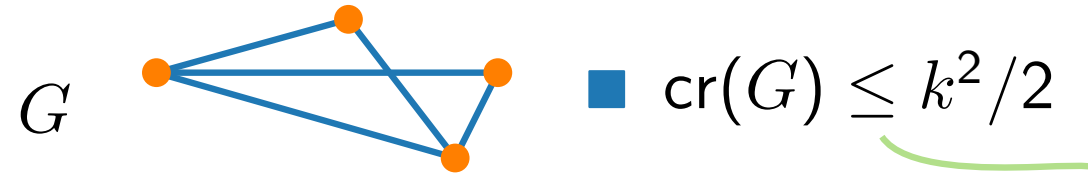


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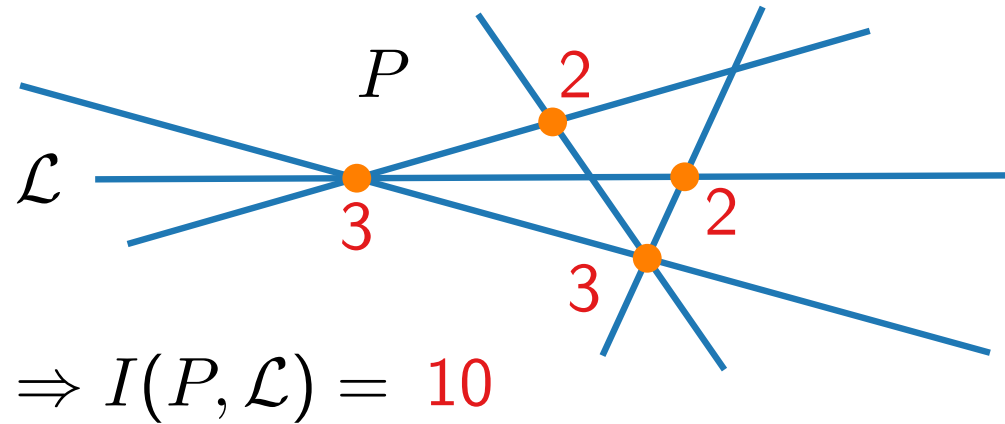
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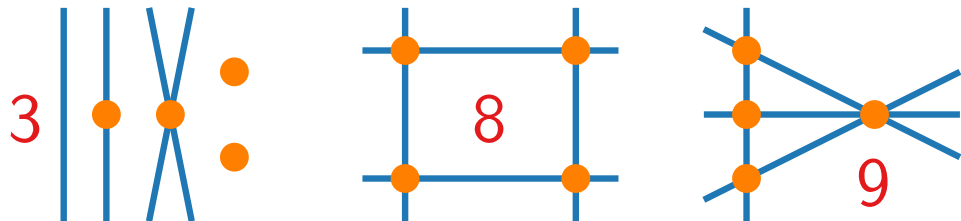
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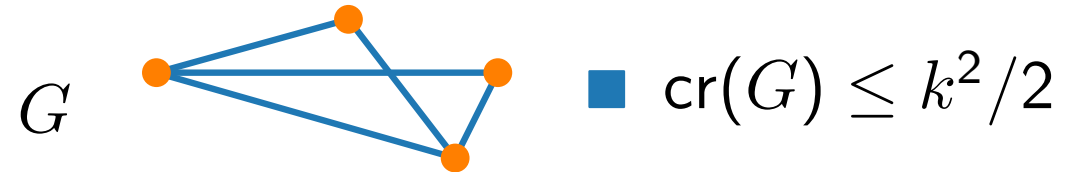


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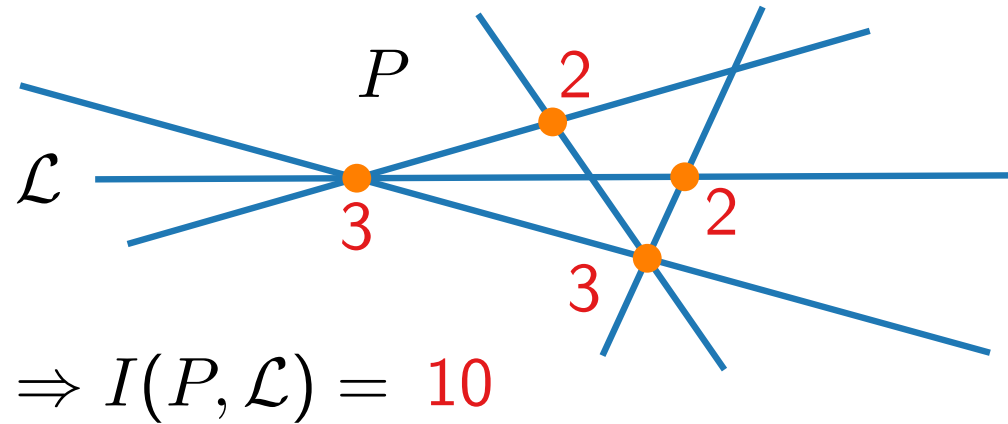
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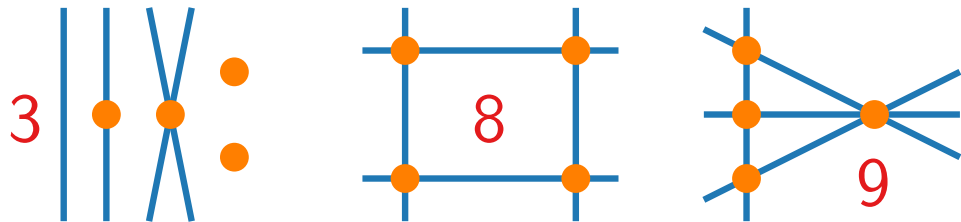
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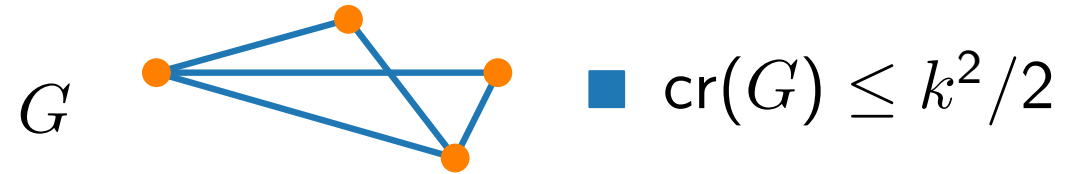


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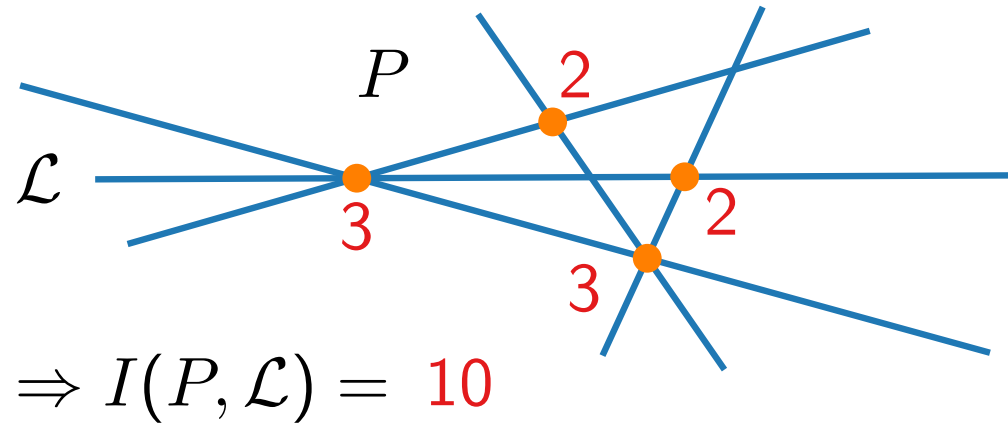
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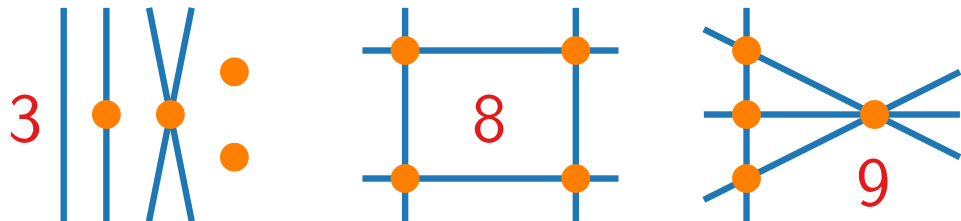
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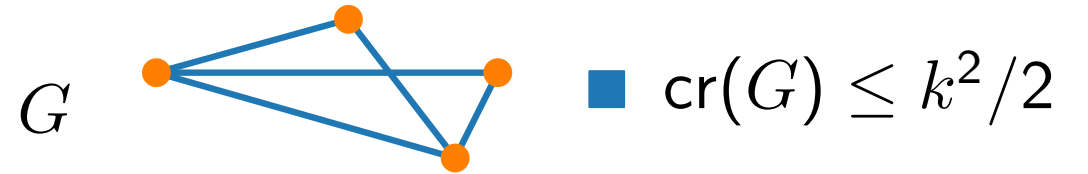


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$$\leq c(n^{2/3}k^{2/3} + k + n). \quad \square$$

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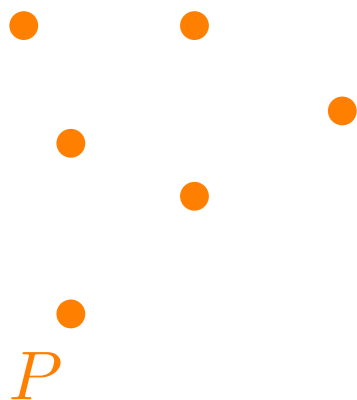
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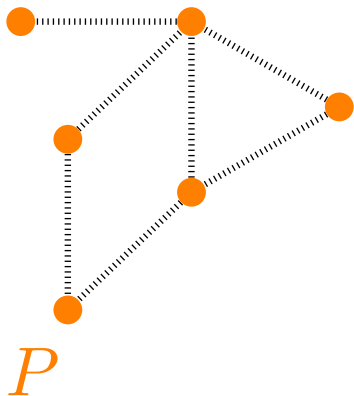
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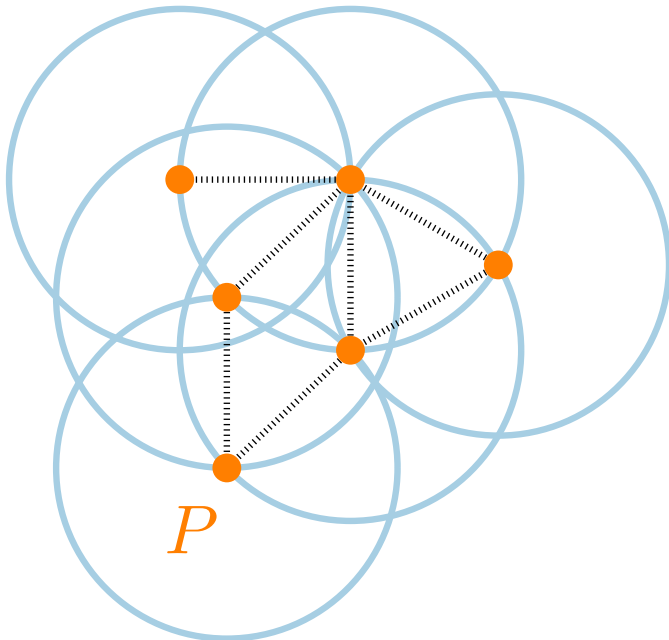
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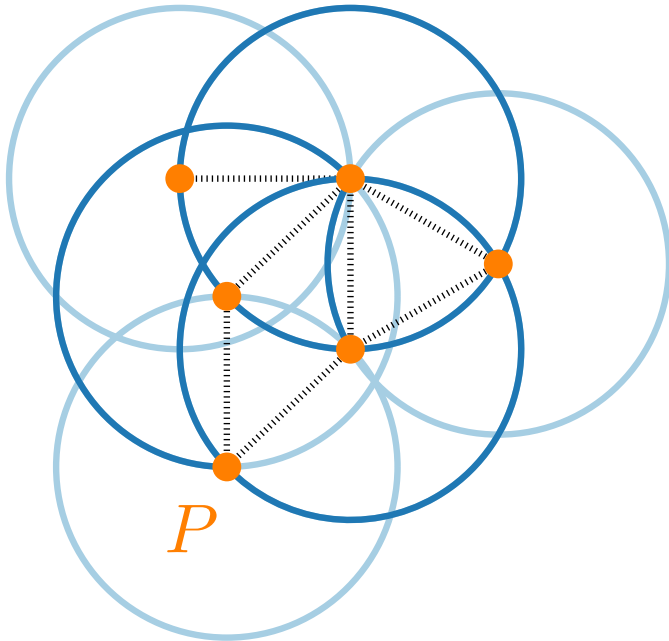
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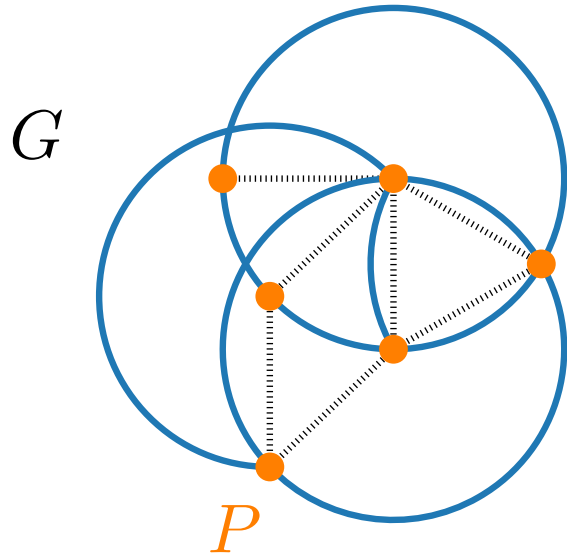
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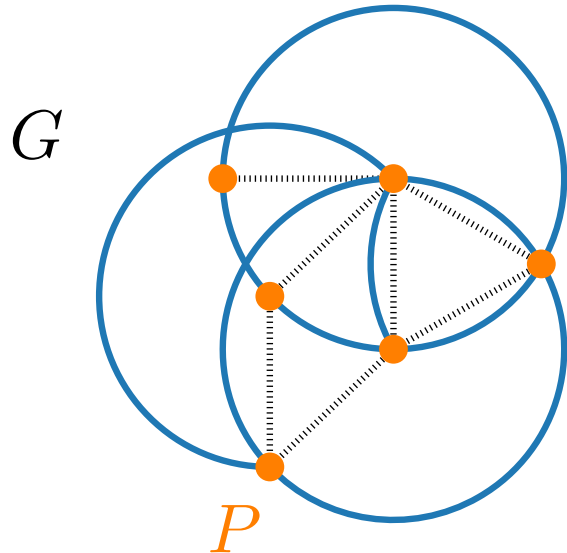
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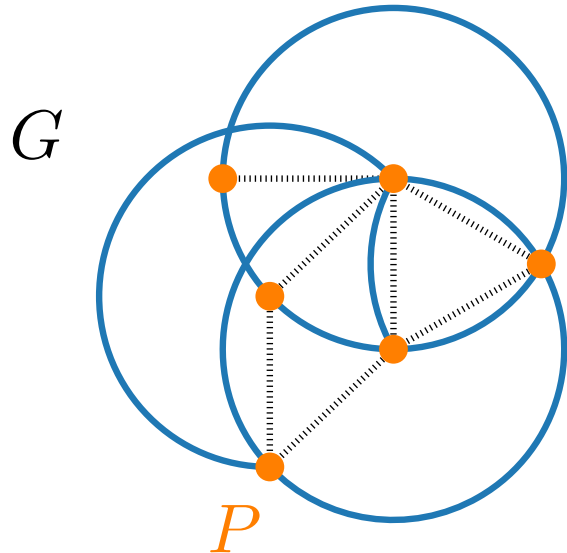
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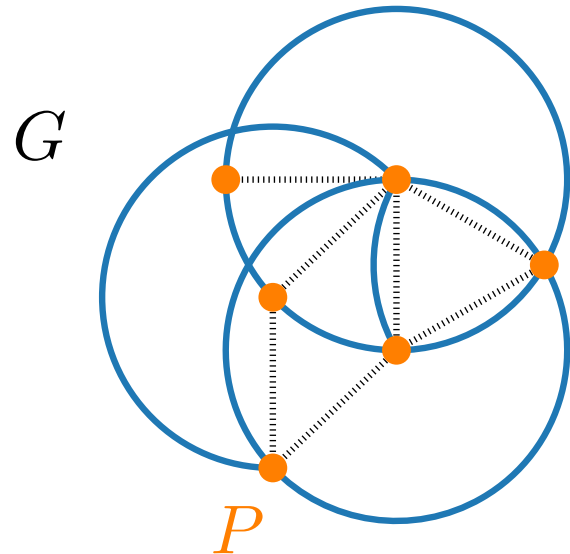
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Proof sketch.



- $U(P) \leq c'' m$
 - some constant (pointing to c'')
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- $\text{cr}(G) \leq 2 \binom{n}{2} \leq n^2$

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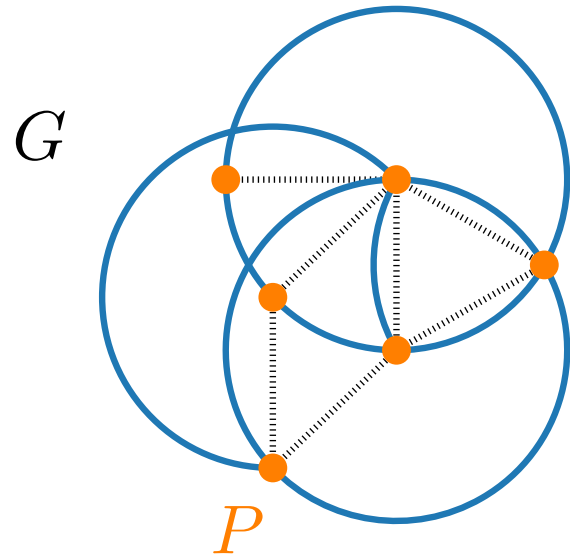
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- $U(P) \leq c'' m$ (some constant c'' and m = number of edges in G)
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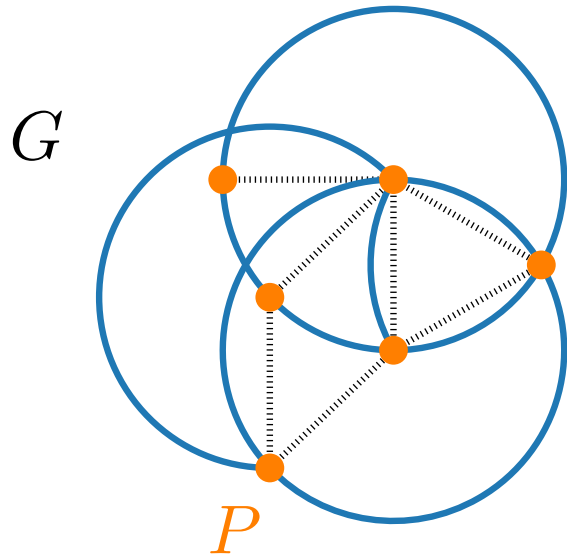
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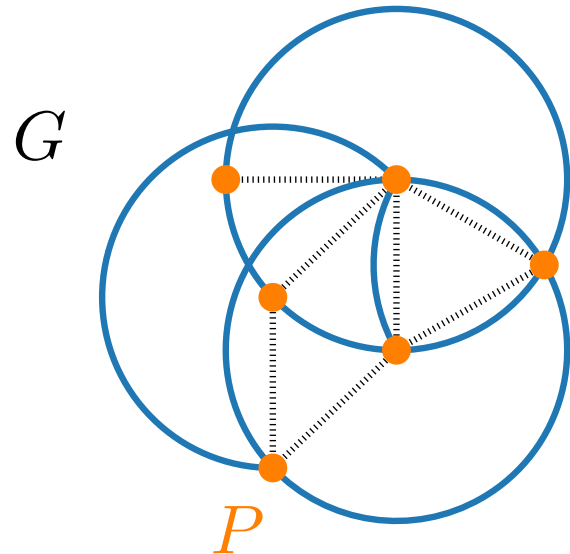
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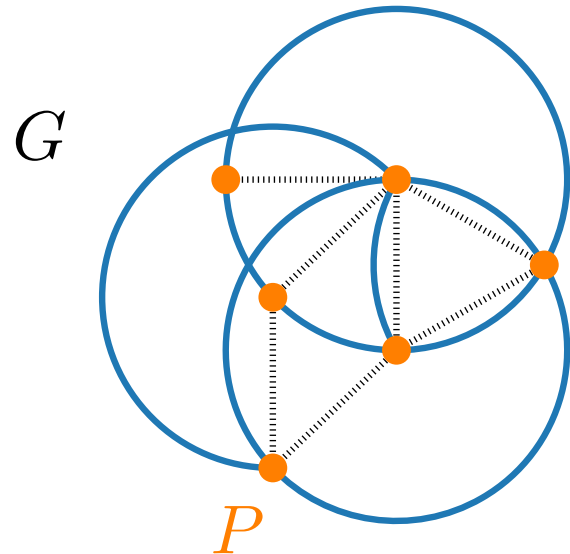
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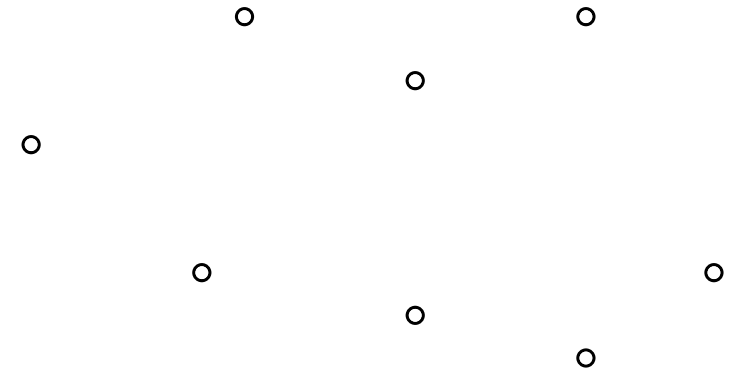
Proof sketch.



- $U(P) \leq c'' m$ ← some constant (purple arrow) ← number of edges in G (green arrow)
- $\text{cr}(G) \leq 2 \binom{n}{2} \leq n^2$ (Circles intersect each other at most twice.)
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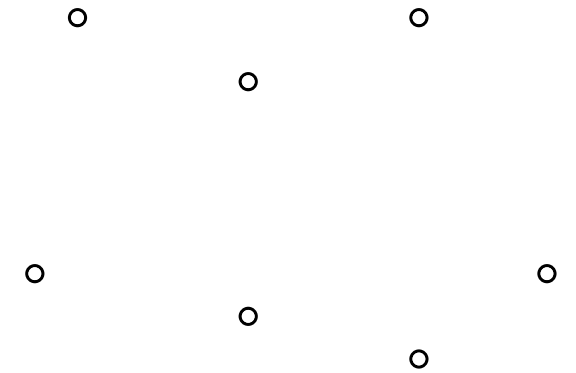
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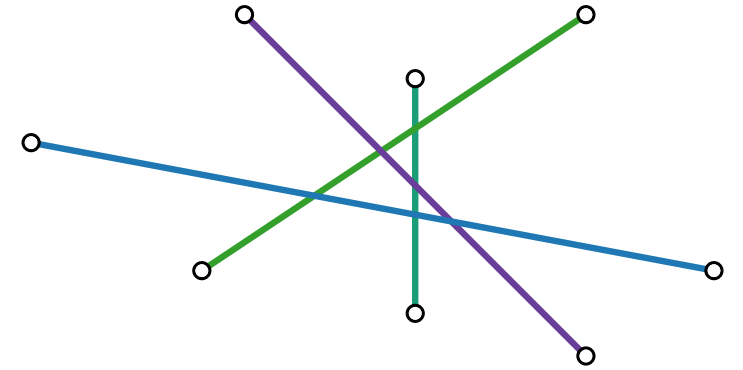
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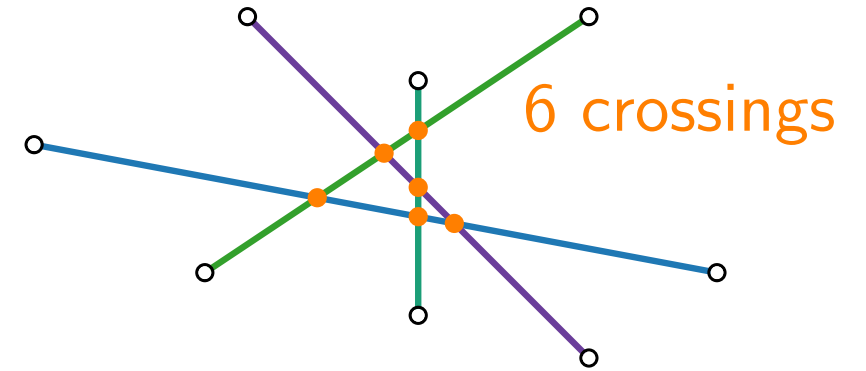
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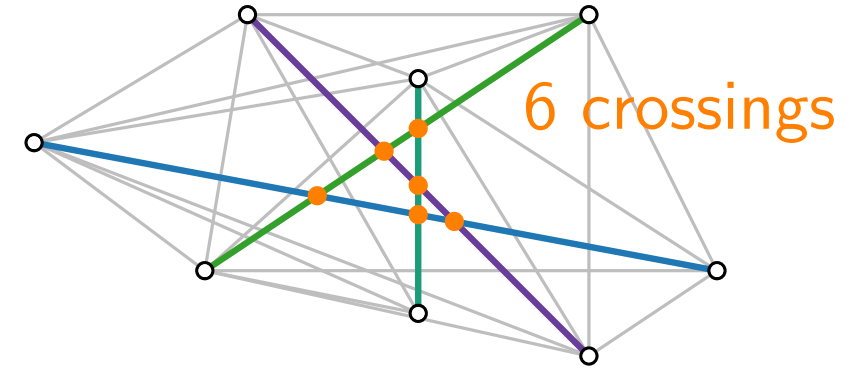
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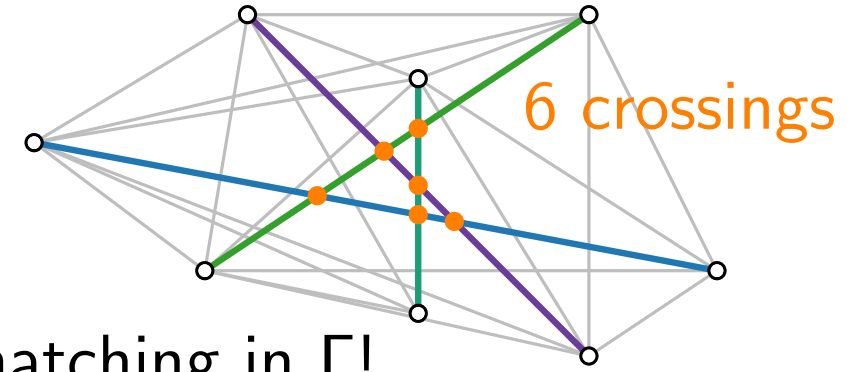


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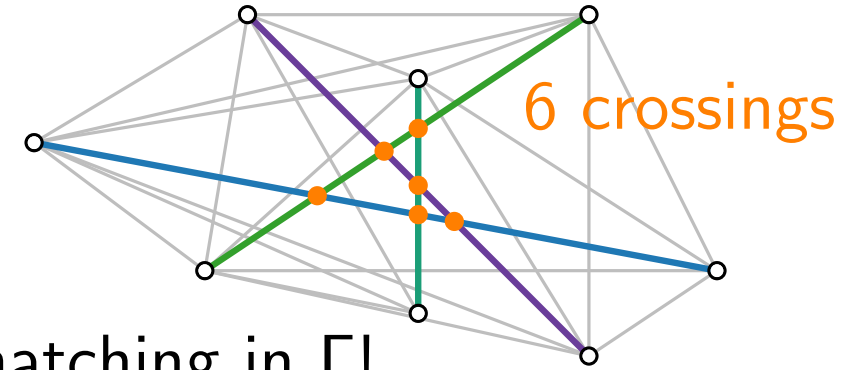
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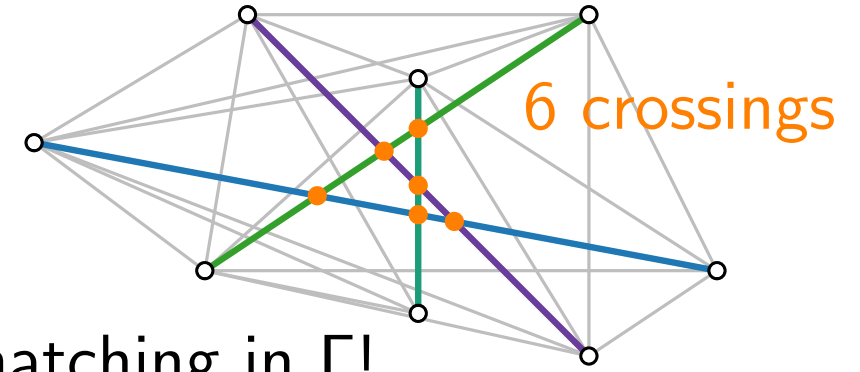
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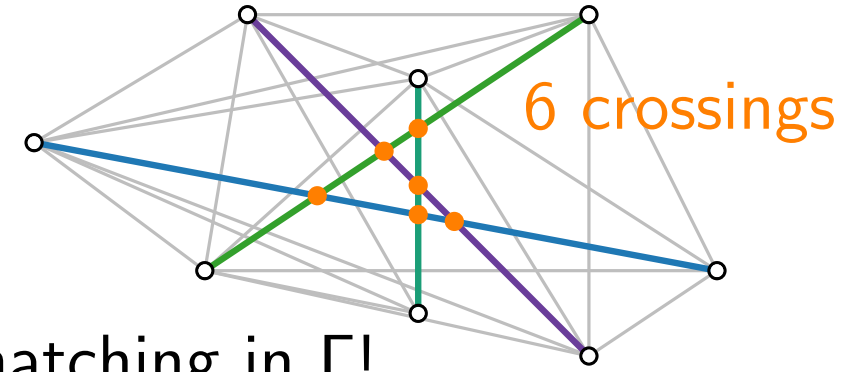
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Number of crossings in $\Gamma \geq \overline{\text{cr}}(K_n) > \frac{3}{8} \binom{n}{4}$

[Lovász et al. '04, Aichholzer et al. '06]

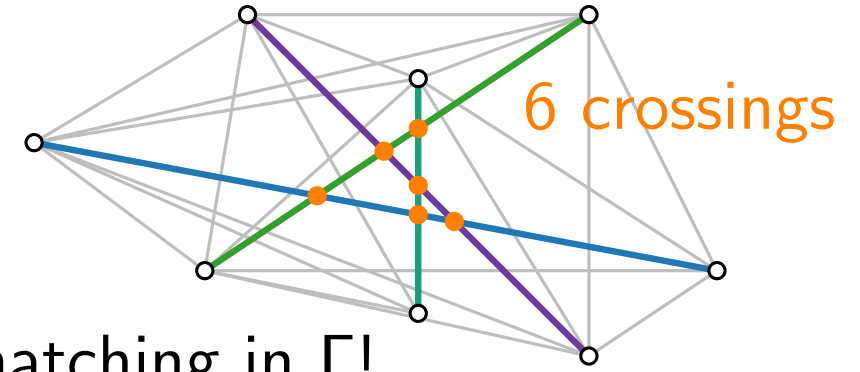


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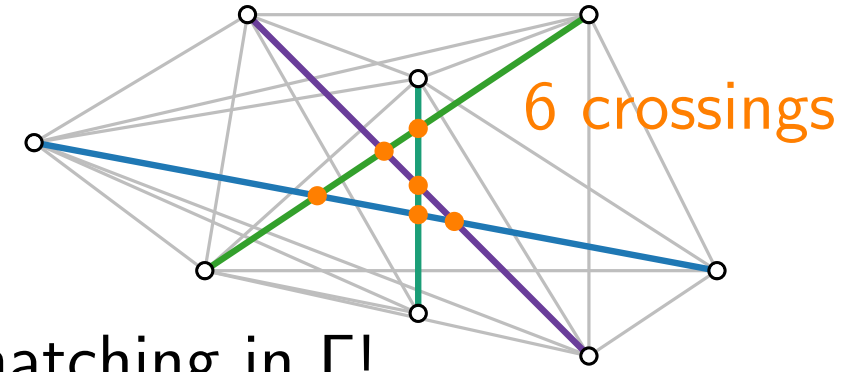
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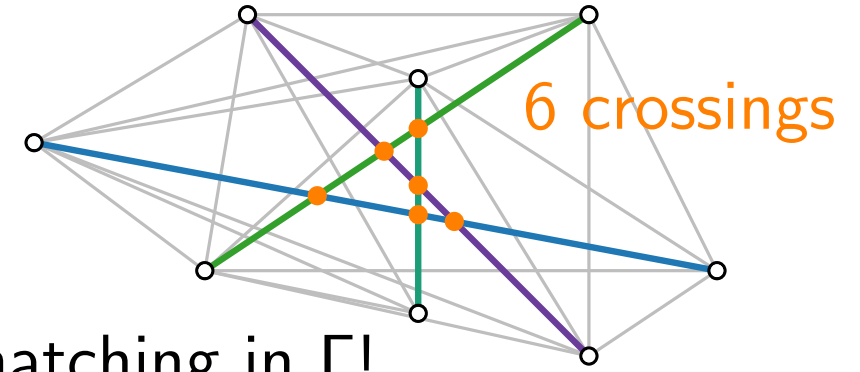
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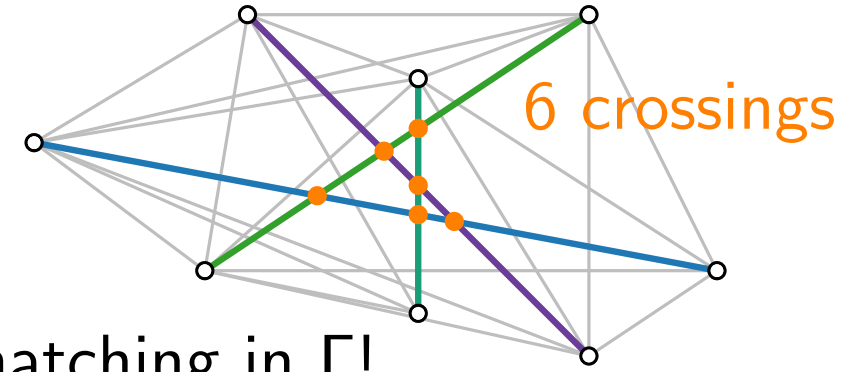
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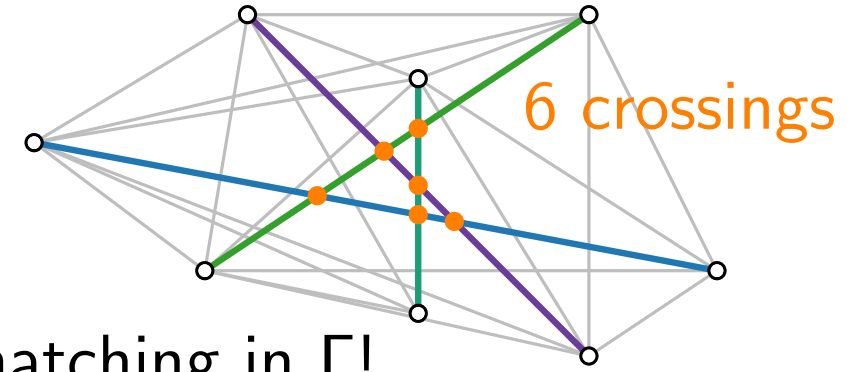
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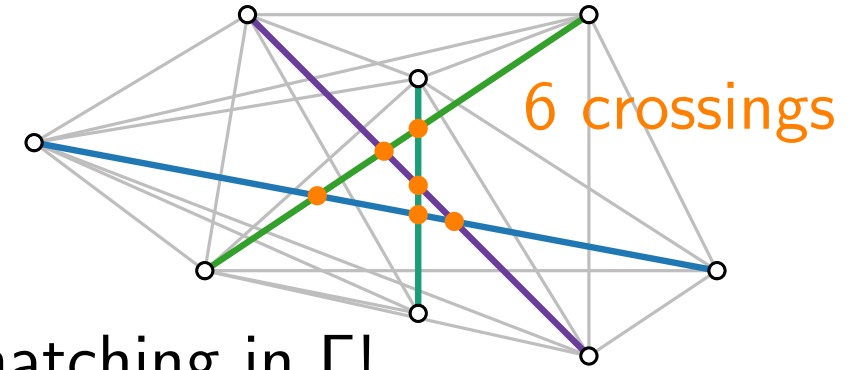
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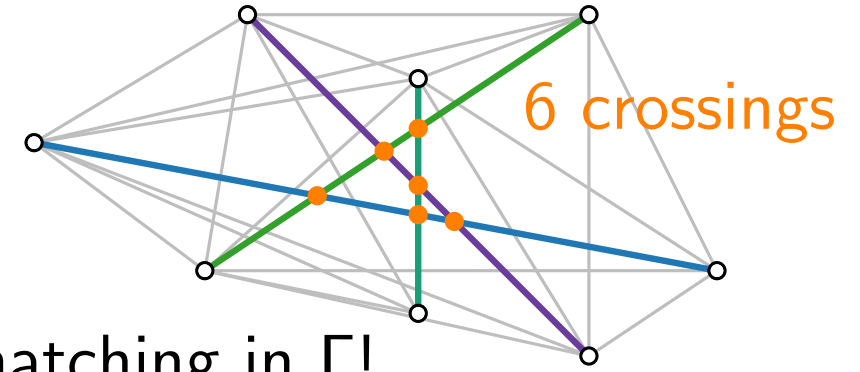
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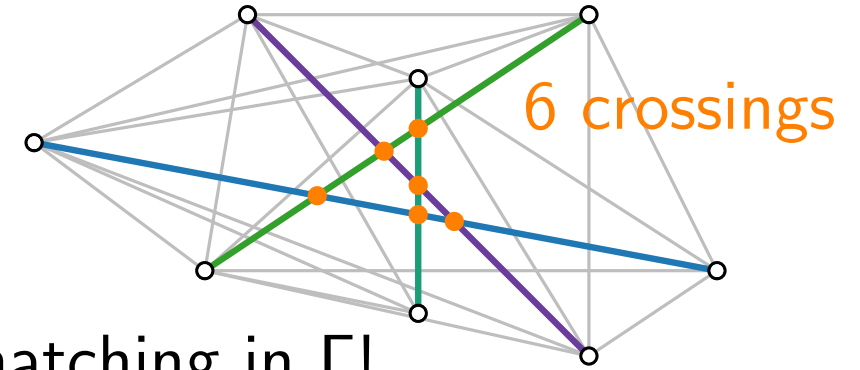
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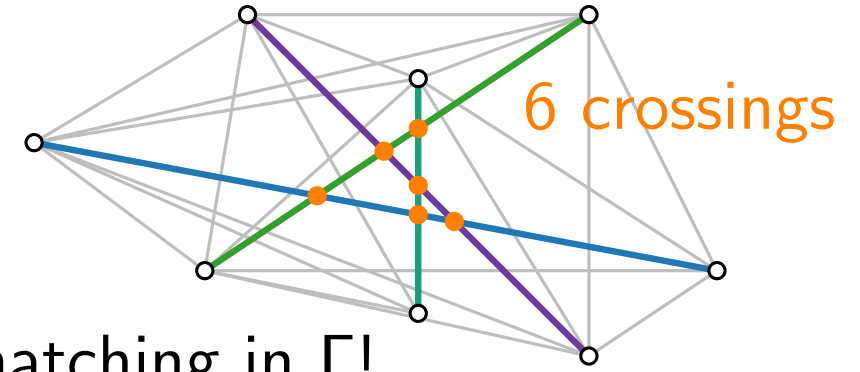
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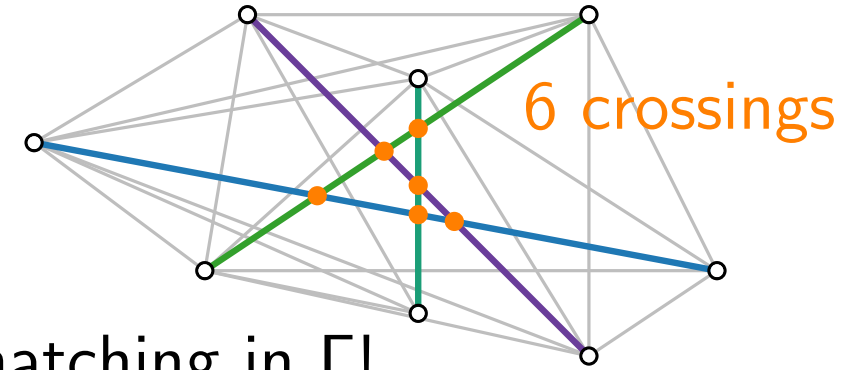
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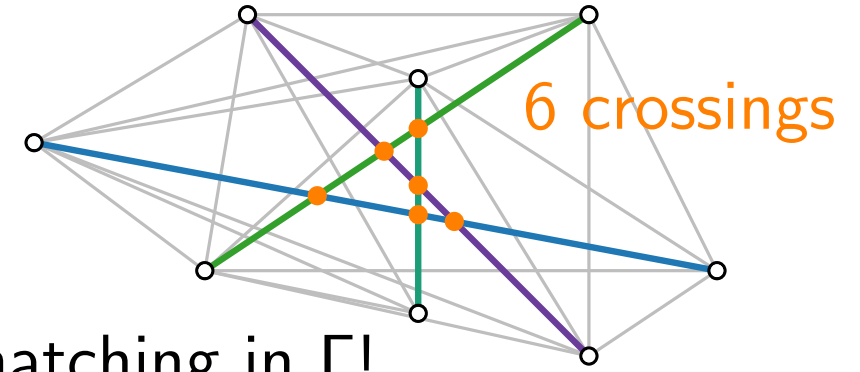
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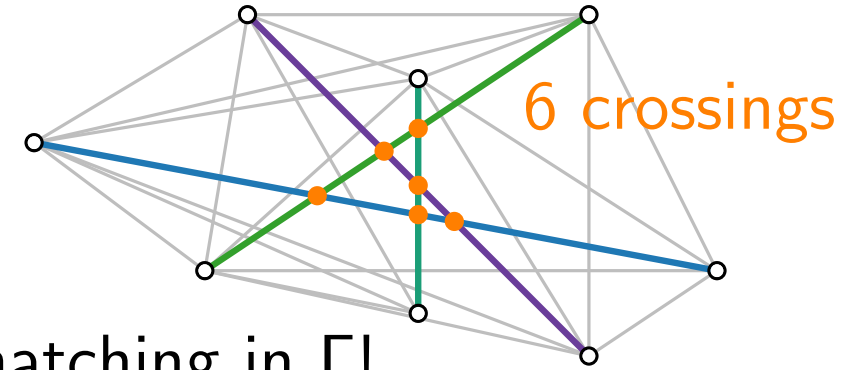
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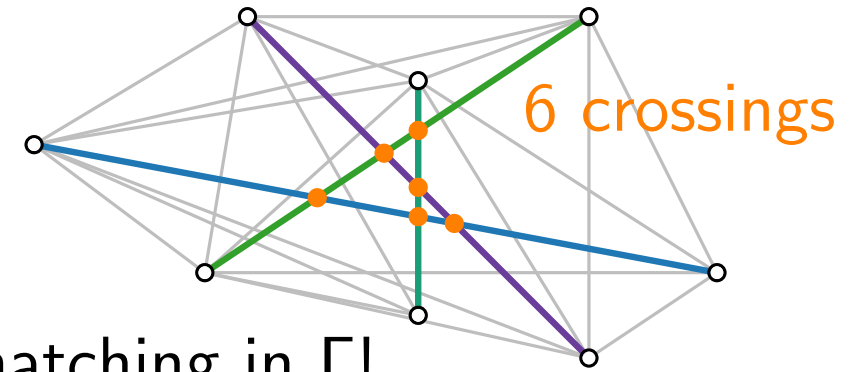
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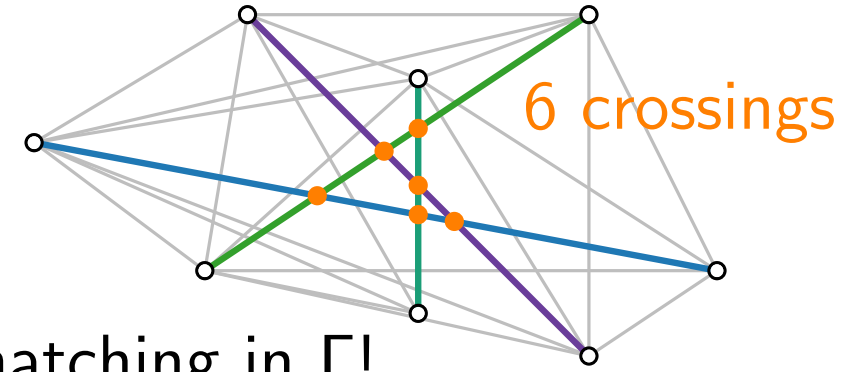
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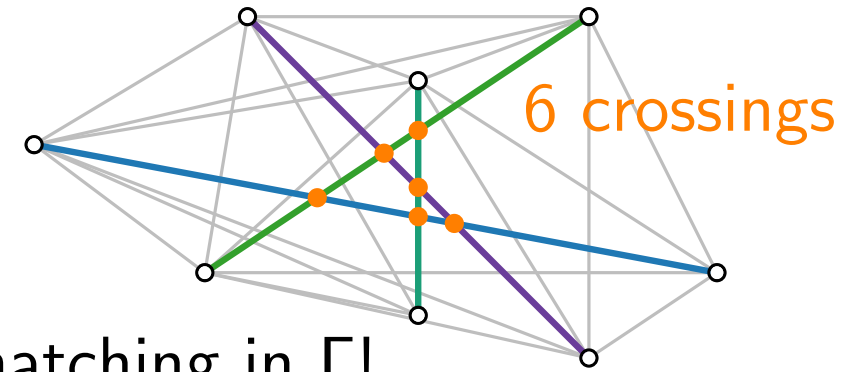
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Literature

- [Aigner, Ziegler] Proofs from THE BOOK [<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-57265-8>]
- [Schaefer '20] The Graph Crossing Number and its Variants: A Survey
- Terrence Tao's blog post "The crossing number inequality" from 2007
- [Hanani '43] Über wesentlich unplättbare Kurven im dreidimensionalen Raume
- [Tutte '70] Toward a theory of crossing numbers
- [Pach & Tóth '00] Which crossing number is it anyway?
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- [Tóth '08] Note on the Pair-crossing Number and the Odd-crossing Number
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- [Bienstock, Dean '93] Bounds for rectilinear crossing numbers
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- [Aichholzer et al. '06] On the Crossing Number of Complete Graphs
- [Székely '97] Crossing Numbers and Hard Erdős Problems in Discrete Geometry
- Documentary/Biography "*N* Is a Number: A Portrait of Paul Erdős"
- Exact computations of crossing numbers: <http://crossings.uos.de>