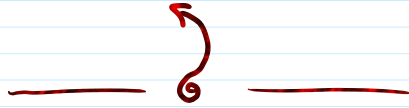
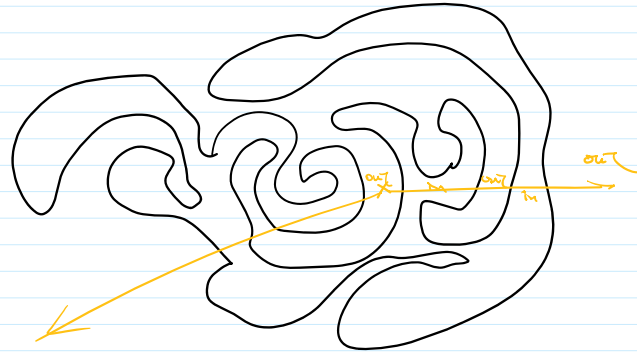


Administrivia.

- HW 1. due. HW 2 out soon.
- Contact me if your presentation date is close!

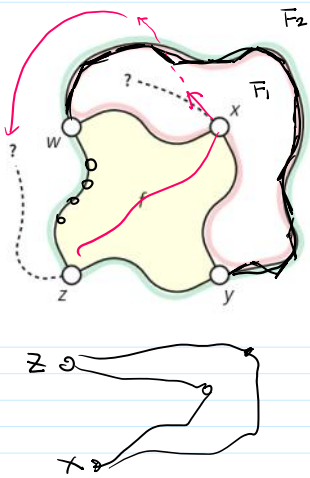


Planar graphs have ... Schryder Woods



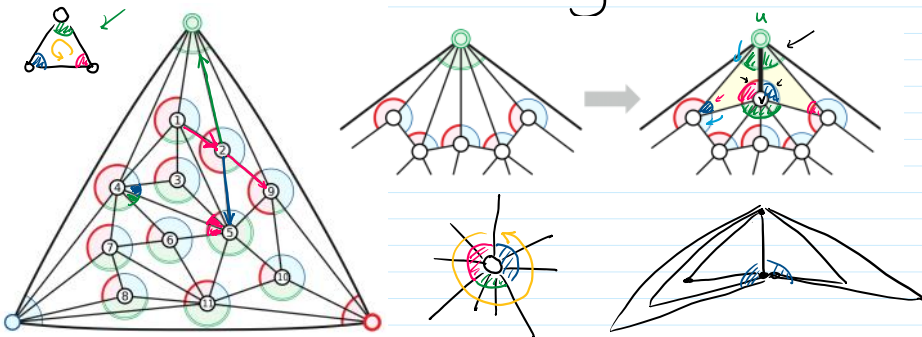
Setup: Plane triangulation

- Motivation:
1. Peeling off Δ s one-by-one, preserving $\chi = 1$.
 2. Nash-Williams tree-decomposition
 3. Straight-line embedding.



Claim. All simple planar graphs can be Δ lated.
 pf. Let f be a face w/ $\deg \geq 4$

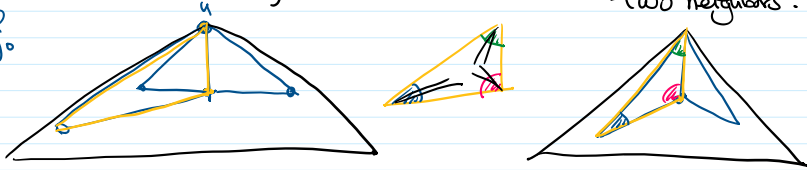
Idea: Tri-color corners consistently.



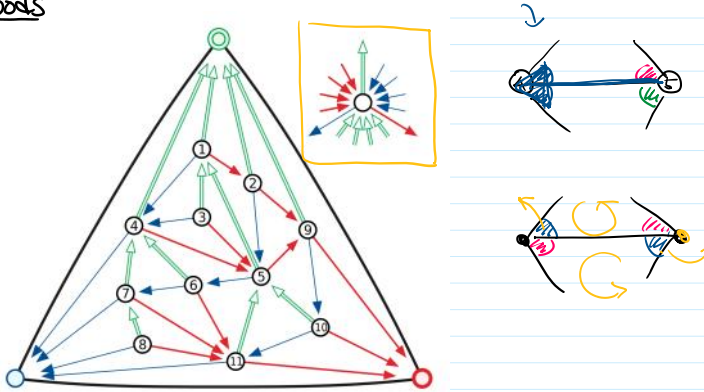
Claim. At least one edge uv has u & v share exactly two neighbors.

Claim. At least one edge uv has u & v share exactly two neighbors.

Pf.



[Schynler '89]
Schnyder woods



• Another proof of Euler's formula!

#edges =: m #vertices =: n #faces =: f $n - m + f = 2$

$m = 3(n-3) + 3 = 3n - 6$

#corners = $3f = \sum_v \deg v = 2m = 6n - 12 \Rightarrow f = 2n - 4$

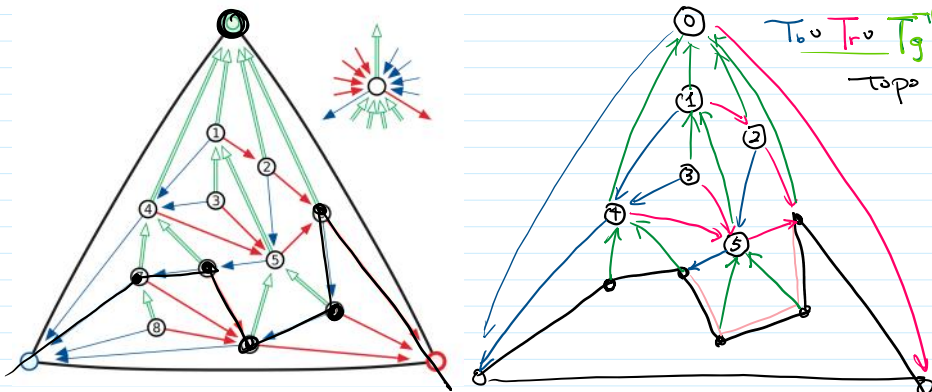
$n - m + f = n - (3n - 6) + (2n - 4) = 2 \quad \square$

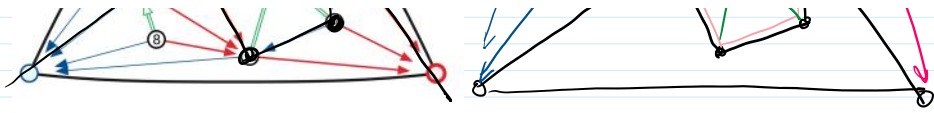
Canonical ordering / Shelling order

Total order of vertices such that:

1. $G[v_{k+1}, \dots, v_n]$ 2-connected. contains base

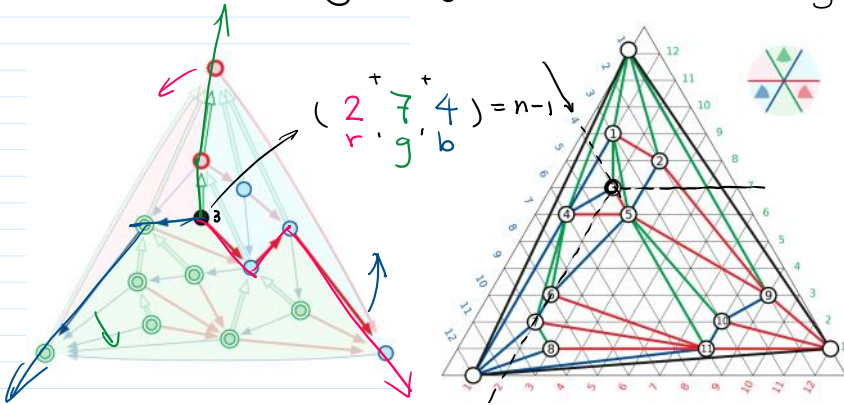
2. v_k has neighbors on $G[v_{k+1}, \dots, v_n]$ forming subgr. of size ≥ 1



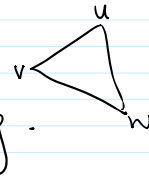


Straight-line embedding on grids

$$x + y + z = n - 1$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ r \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ g \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ b \end{pmatrix} = n - 1$$



Claim: All Δ s oriented cw in Schnyder drawing.

pf. \Rightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} \pm g(u) & b(u) \\ \pm g(v) & b(v) \\ \pm g(w) & b(w) \end{pmatrix} = (g(v) - g(u))(b(w) - b(u)) - (g(w) - g(u))(b(v) - b(u)) \geq 0$

— \odot —

Planar graphs have ... α -Orientations

lattice structure!

Let $\alpha: V_G \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

An α -orientation is an edge orientation of G

s.t. $\text{out-deg}(v) = \alpha(v)$

[Ossona de Mendez '94] [Felsner '04] [Knüfmann '03] [Gilmer-Litherland '86]

Thm. Given any feasible α on plane graph G ,

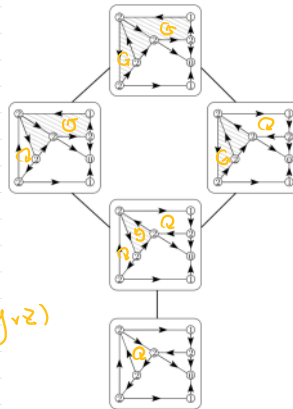
α -orientations of G form a distributive lattice

$$(S, \leq, \vee, \wedge)$$

Schnyder woods is a β -orientation.

$$(x \wedge y) \vee z = (x \vee z) \wedge (y \vee z)$$

Markov chain generates uniform distri. over objects.



Next time: Separators!

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