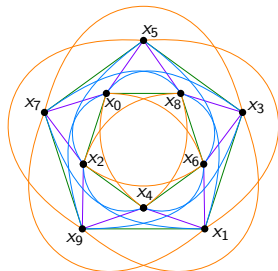


# On Maximal 3-planar Graphs

Michael Hoffmann<sup>1</sup>   Meghana M. Reddy<sup>1</sup>   Shengzhe Wang<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

March 13, 2024



# Planar Graphs

## Definition (Planar Graphs)

A graph is planar if it admits a drawing in the plane without crossings.

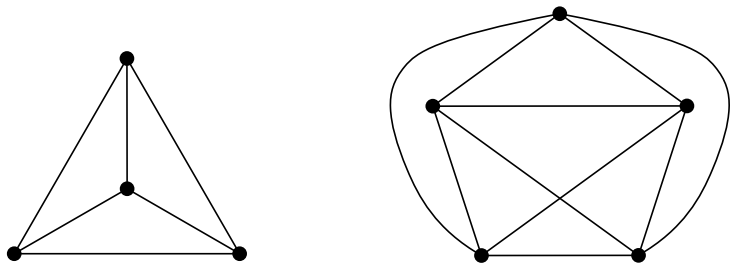


Figure:  $K_4$  is a planar graph, while  $K_5$  is not.

# $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition ( $k$ -planar Graphs)

A graph is  $k$ -planar if it admits a drawing in the plane such that every edge is crossed at most  $k$  times.

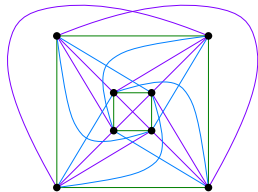
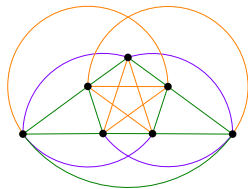
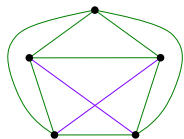


Figure: (Left)  $K_5$  is a 1-planar. (Middle)  $K_7$  is 2-planar. (Right)  $K_8$  is 3-planar.

Edges are colored to indicate the number of crossings over them.

Planar edges — green; Singly crossed edges — purple;

Doubly crossed edges — orange; Triply crossed edges — blue.

# $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition ( $k$ -planar Graphs)

A graph is  $k$ -planar if it admits a drawing in the plane such that every edge is crossed at most  $k$  times.

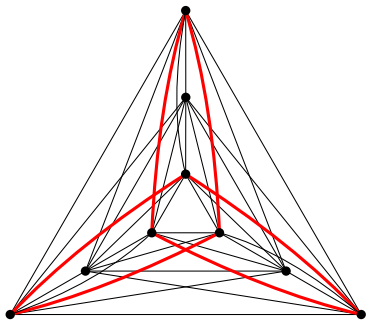
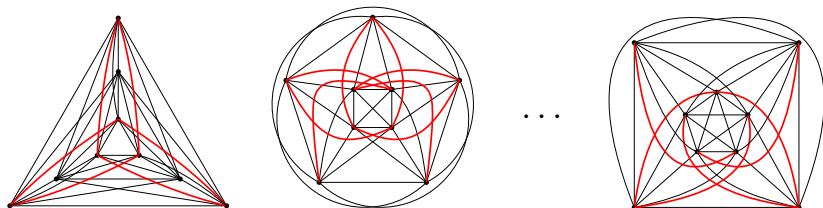


Figure: A drawing of  $K_9$  where red edges are crossed more than 3 times.

# $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition ( $k$ -planar Graphs)

A graph is  $k$ -planar if it admits a drawing in the plane such that every edge is crossed at most  $k$  times.

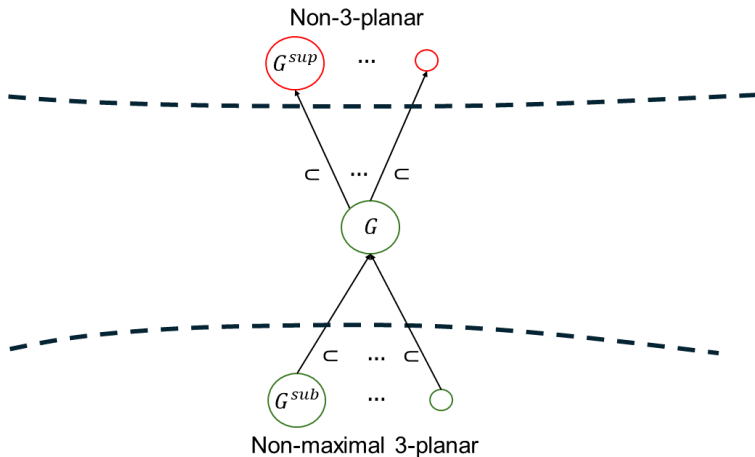


- There always exists an edge with at least four crossings.

# Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition (Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs)

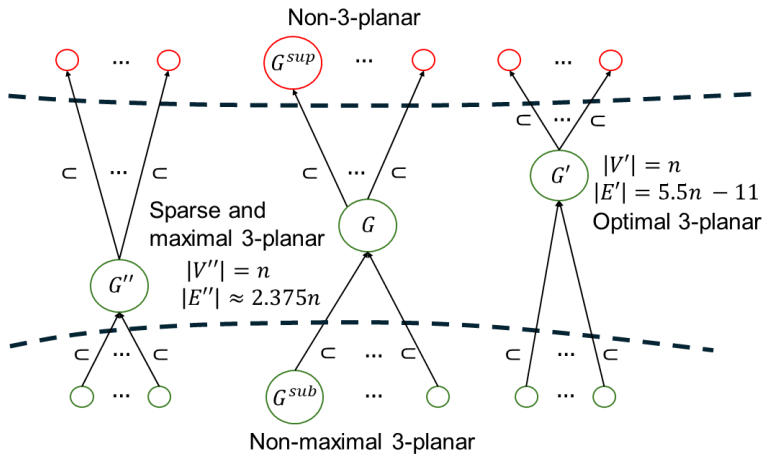
A  $k$ -planar graph is maximal if addition of any edge results in a graph that is not  $k$ -planar.



# Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition (Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs)

A  $k$ -planar graph is maximal if addition of any edge results in a graph that is not  $k$ -planar.



# Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition (Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs)

A  $k$ -planar graph is maximal if addition of any edge results in a graph that is not  $k$ -planar.

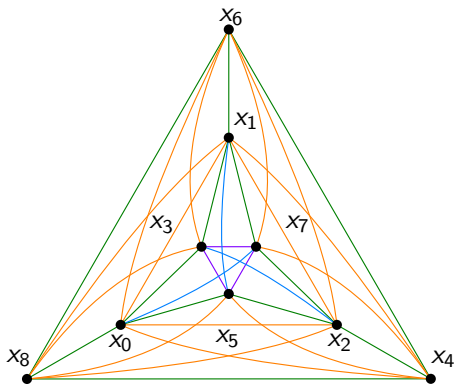


Figure:  $K_9 \setminus \{\{x_3, x_4\}, \{x_5, x_6\}, \{x_7, x_8\}\}$



# Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition (Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs)

A  $k$ -planar graph is maximal if addition of any edge results in a graph that is not  $k$ -planar.

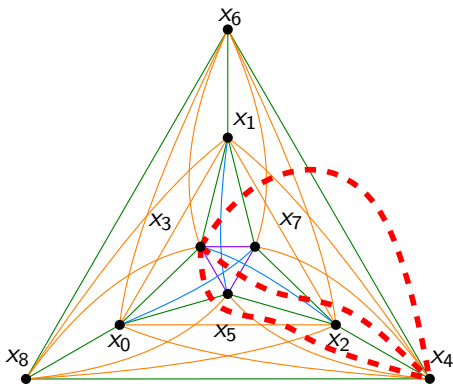


Figure:  $K_9 \setminus \{\{x_3, x_4\}, \{x_5, x_6\}, \{x_7, x_8\}\}$

# Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

## Definition (Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs)

A  $k$ -planar graph is maximal if addition of any edge results in a graph that is not  $k$ -planar.

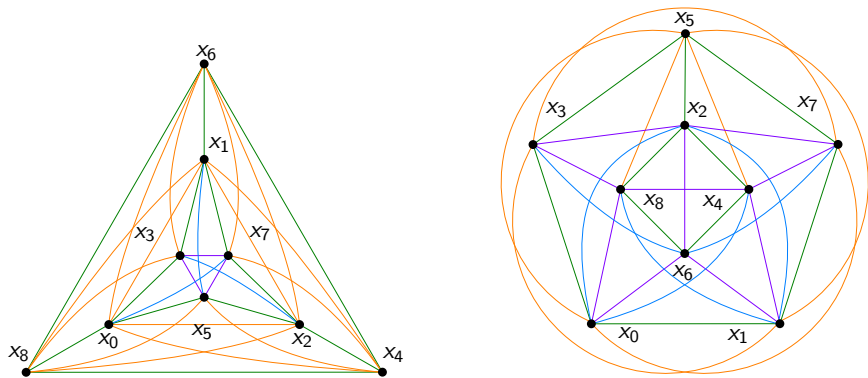


Figure:  $K_9 \setminus \{\{x_3, x_4\}, \{x_5, x_6\}, \{x_7, x_8\}\}$

# Simple 3-plane Drawings

## Definition (Simple Drawings)

A drawing is simple if every pair of edges shares at most one common point, including end points, and any edge does not cross itself.

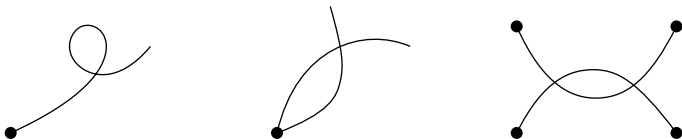


Figure: Forbidden structures in simple drawings.

# Simple 3-plane Drawings

Theorem (Pach, Radoičić, Tardos, and Tóth, 2006)

*Every 3-planar graph admits a simple 3-plane drawing.*

# Simple 3-plane Drawings

Theorem (Pach, Radoičić, Tardos, and Tóth, 2006)

*Every 3-planar graph admits a simple 3-plane drawing.*

Lemma

*If a 3-planar graph  $G$  is not maximal 3-planar, then there exists a simple 3-plane drawing of  $G$  that is not maximal 3-plane.*

# Simple 3-plane Drawings

Theorem (Pach, Radoičić, Tardos, and Tóth, 2006)

*Every 3-planar graph admits a simple 3-plane drawing.*

Lemma

*If a 3-planar graph  $G$  is not maximal 3-planar, then there exists a simple 3-plane drawing of  $G$  that is not maximal 3-plane.*

- If every simple 3-plane drawing of  $G$  is maximal, then  $G$  is a maximal 3-planar graph.

# Simple 3-plane Drawings

Theorem (Pach, Radoičić, Tardos, and Tóth, 2006)

*Every 3-planar graph admits a simple 3-plane drawing.*

Lemma

*If a 3-planar graph  $G$  is not maximal 3-planar, then there exists a simple 3-plane drawing of  $G$  that is not maximal 3-plane.*

- If every simple 3-plane drawing of  $G$  is maximal, then  $G$  is a maximal 3-planar graph.

Proof.

There exists an edge  $e$  s.t.  $G' = G \cup e$  is still 3-planar, and admits a simple 3-plane drawing. Remove  $e$  from the drawing, we get a simple 3-plane drawing for  $G$ . □

# $K_9$ Based Graphs

Graphs	Simple 3-plane Drawing
$K_9$	×
$K_9/K_2$	×
$K_9/(K_2 + K_2)$	×
$K_9/(P_3)$	×
$K_9/(K_2 + K_2 + K_2)$	✓
$K_9/(P_3 + K_2)$	✓
$K_9/(P_4)$	✓
$K_9/(K_3)$	✓
$K_9/(3\text{-Star})$	✓



# $K_9$ Based Graphs

Graphs	Simple 3-plane Drawing
$K_9$	×
$K_9/K_2$	×
$K_9/(K_2 + K_2)$	×
$K_9/(P_3)$	×
$K_9/(K_2 + K_2 + K_2)$	✓
$K_9/(P_3 + K_2)$	✓
$K_9/(P_4)$	✓
$K_9/(K_3)$	✓
$K_9/(3\text{-Star})$	✓

## Theorem

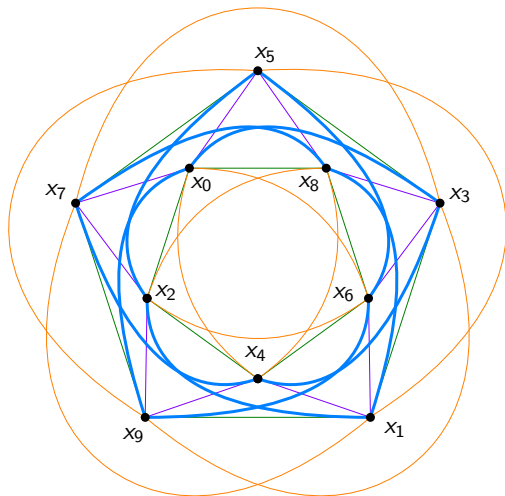
*A graph on nine vertices is 3-planar if and only if it has at most 33 edges, and it is maximal 3-planar if and only if it has exactly 33 edges.*

## Unique Simple 3-plane Drawing

- $G_1 \cong K_{10} \setminus \{\{x_0, x_1\}, \{x_2, x_3\}, \{x_4, x_5\}, \{x_6, x_7\}, \{x_8, x_9\}\}$

# Unique Simple 3-plane Drawing

- $G_1 \cong K_{10} \setminus \{\{x_0, x_1\}, \{x_2, x_3\}, \{x_4, x_5\}, \{x_6, x_7\}, \{x_8, x_9\}\}$



## 2-connectivity for Maximal Near-planar Graphs

Theorem (Michael Hoffmann, Meghana M. Reddy 2023)

*For  $k \leq 2$ , every maximal  $k$ -planar graph on  $n \geq 3$  vertices is 2-connected.*

# 2-connectivity for Maximal Near-planar Graphs

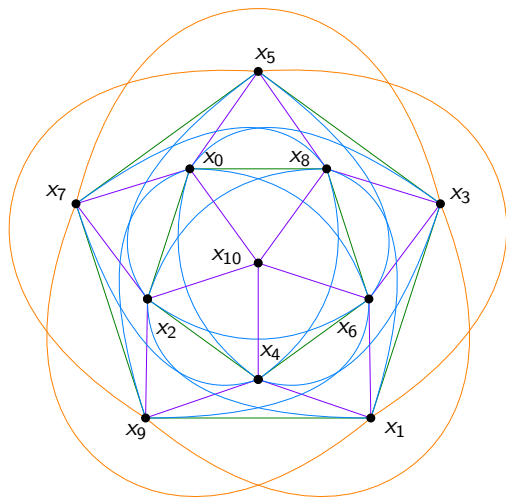
Theorem (Michael Hoffmann, Meghana M. Reddy 2023)

*For  $k \leq 2$ , every maximal  $k$ -planar graph on  $n \geq 3$  vertices is 2-connected.*

Theorem

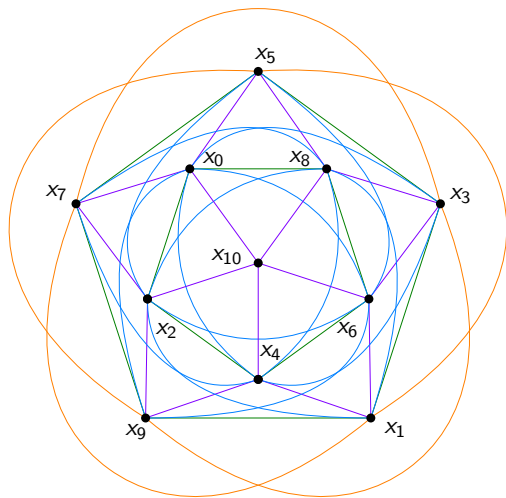
*There exist infinitely many maximal 3-planar graphs that are not 2-connected.*

# Cut Vertex in Maximal 3-planar Graphs



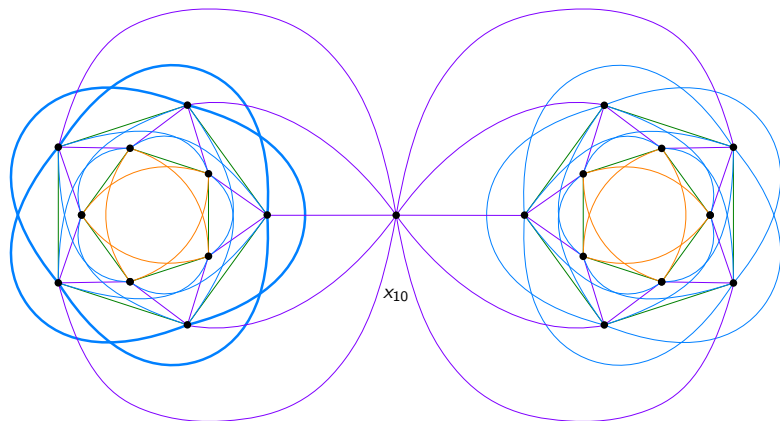
- $G_2 \cong G_1 \cup \{\{x_{10}, x_0\}, \{x_{10}, x_2\}, \{x_{10}, x_4\}, \{x_{10}, x_6\}, \{x_{10}, x_8\}\}$  (5-star).

# Cut Vertex in Maximal 3-planar Graphs



- $G_2 \cong G_1 \cup \{\{x_{10}, x_0\}, \{x_{10}, x_2\}, \{x_{10}, x_4\}, \{x_{10}, x_6\}, \{x_{10}, x_8\}\}$  (5-star).
- $G_2$  is also maximal 3-planar.

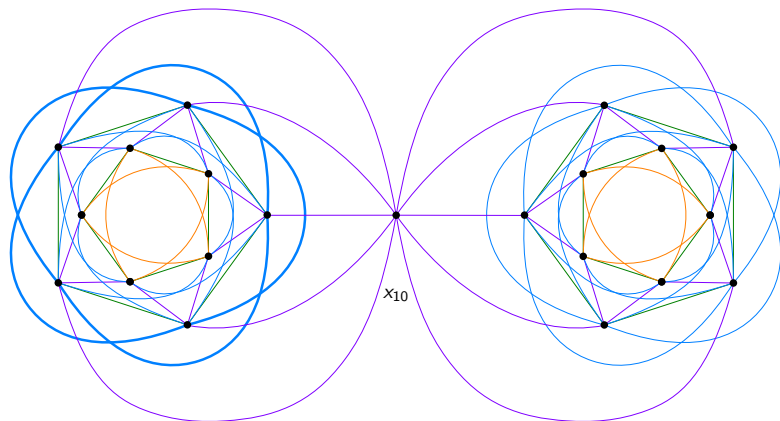
# Cut Vertex in Maximal 3-planar Graphs



- $G_3 \cong$  Two copies of  $G_2$  glued together at five-degree vertex.



# Cut Vertex in Maximal 3-planar Graphs



- $G_3 \cong$  Two copies of  $G_2$  glued together at five-degree vertex.
- $G_3$  is also maximal 3-planar.

# Sparse Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

- For connected graphs on  $n$  vertices.

# Sparse Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

- For connected graphs on  $n$  vertices.
- Every maximal planar graph has  $3n - 6$  edges.

# Sparse Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

- For connected graphs on  $n$  vertices.
- Every maximal planar graph has  $3n - 6$  edges.

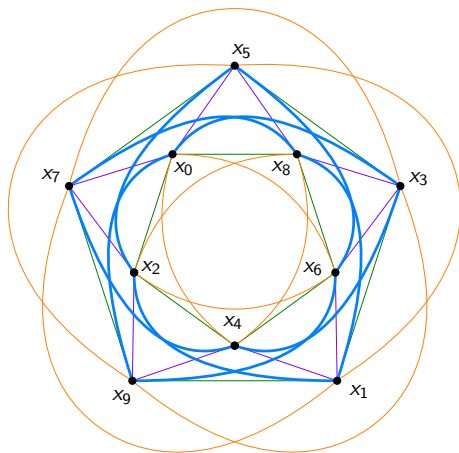
Graph Families	Minimal Edge Density		Optimal
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Maximal 1-planar Graphs	$2.22n$	$2.647n$	$4n - 8$
Maximal 2-planar Graphs	$2n$	$2n + O(1)$	$5n - 10$

# Sparse Maximal $k$ -planar Graphs

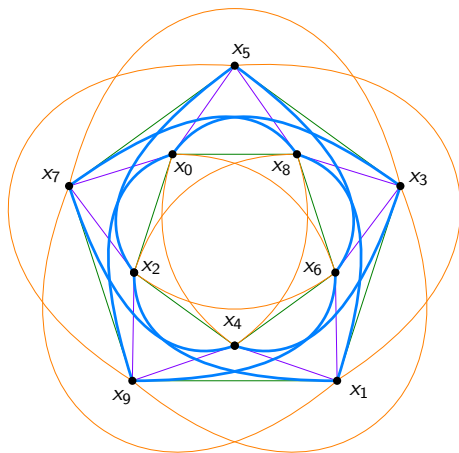
- For connected graphs on  $n$  vertices.
- Every maximal planar graph has  $3n - 6$  edges.

Graph Families	Minimal Edge Density		Optimal
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Maximal 1-planar Graphs	$2.22n$	$2.647n$	$4n - 8$
Maximal 2-planar Graphs	$2n$	$2n + O(1)$	$5n - 10$
Maximal 3-planar Graphs	?	$2.375n + O(1)$	$5.5n - 11$

# Sparse Maximal 3-planar Graphs

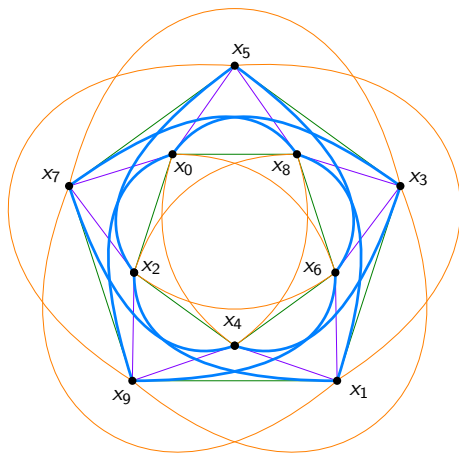


# Sparse Maximal 3-planar Graphs



- Attach a two-degree vertex to each planar edge.

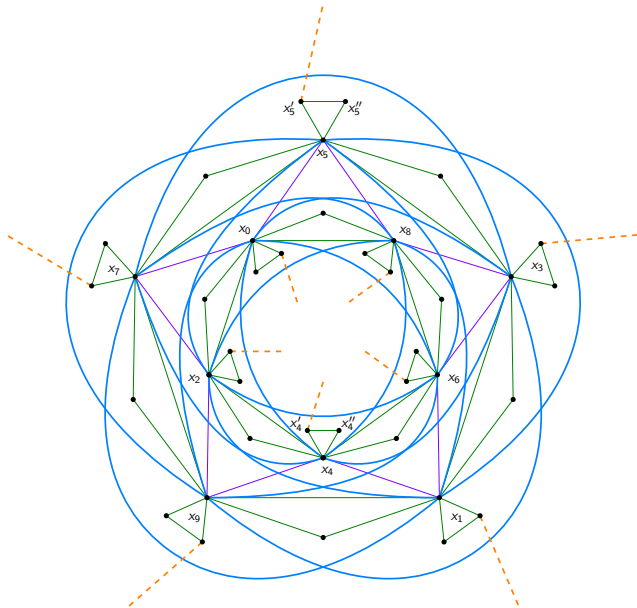
# Sparse Maximal 3-planar Graphs



- Attach a two-degree vertex to each planar edge.
- Attach a triangle to each  $x_j$ .



# Sparse Maximal 3-planar Graphs

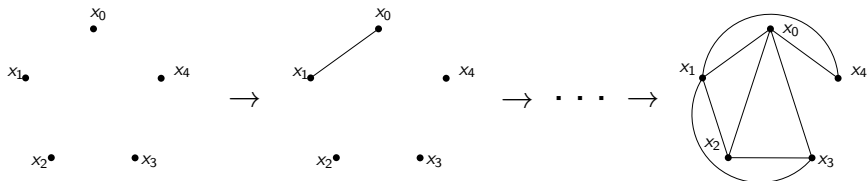


# Open Problems

- Sparser maximal 3-planar graphs?
  - It is conjectured that there exist maximal 3-planar graphs on  $n$  vertices with  $2n + O(1)$  edges.
  - More tools are needed for maximality proof.
- Lower bound of the edge density of maximal 3-planar graphs?
  - Looking into the local property of drawings.
  - Existence and density of low-degree vertices.
  - Often faced with exhaustive case analysis.
- ...

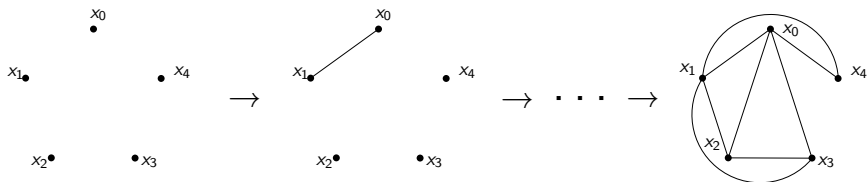
# Enumerating Drawings

- Adding edges one by one.

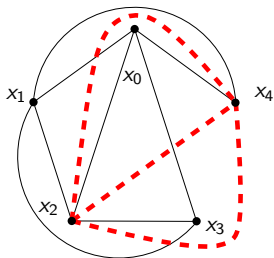


# Enumerating Drawings

- Adding edges one by one.

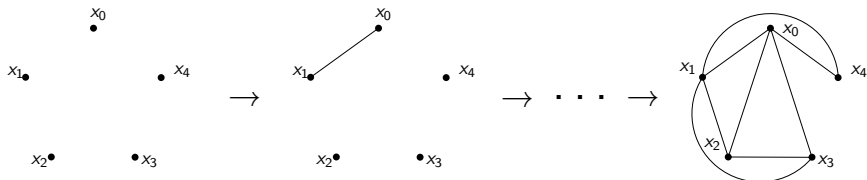


- Attempt to add edge  $\{x_2, x_4\}$ .



# Enumerating Drawings

- Adding edges one by one.



- Attempt to add edge  $\{x_3, x_4\}$ .

