Short topological decompositions of non-orientable surfaces

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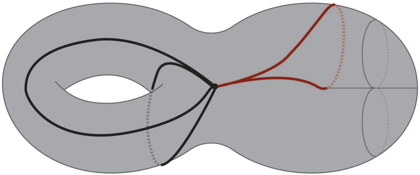
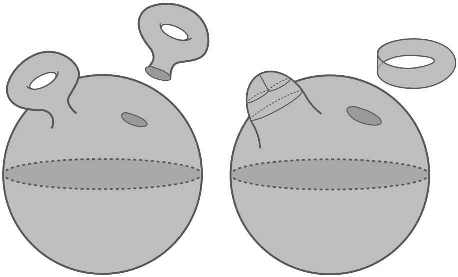


Graphs embedded on surfaces /A Discrete Metric

- A **surface** is a topological space that locally looks like the plane.



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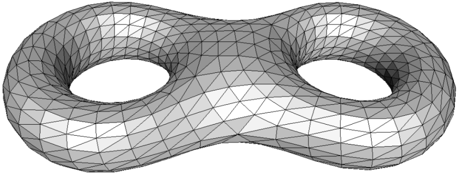
- An **embedding** of G on a surface S is an injective map $G \to S$.



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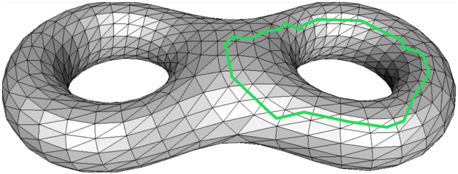
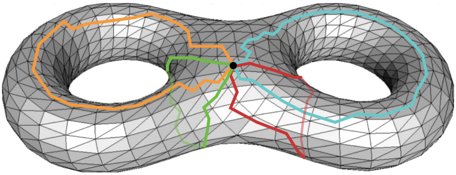
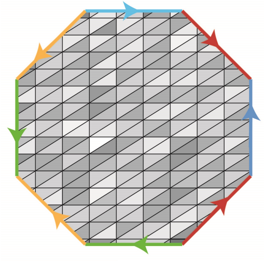


- This graph introduces a discrete metric to the surface.

Decompositions

- A **decomposition** for the embedded graph, is a second graph intersecting the first graph **transversely** and cuts it into a **disk**.





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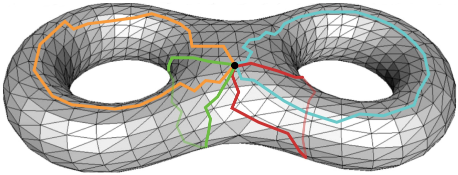

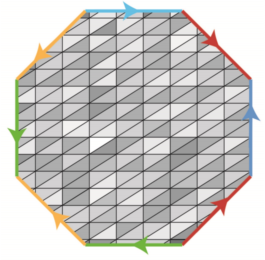

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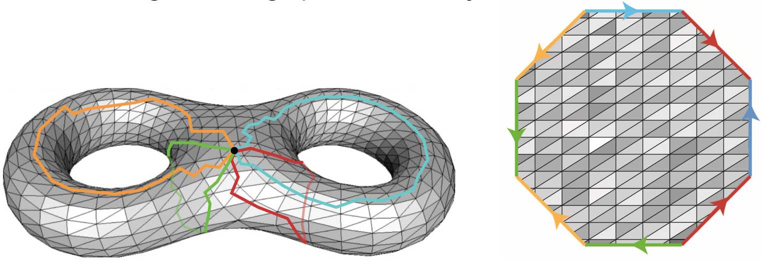

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- **Orientable canonical system of loops**: a one-vertex graph with the fixed rotation system $a_1 b_1 \bar{a}_1 \bar{b}_1 a_2 b_2 \bar{a}_2 \bar{b}_2 \dots$

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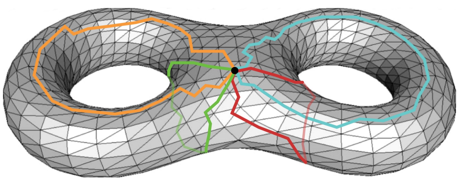

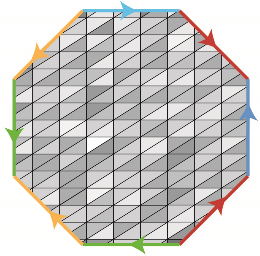

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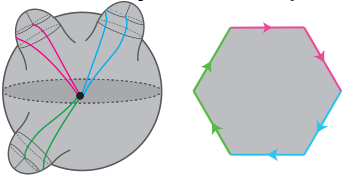
Theorem (Lazarus, Pocchiola, Vegter, Verroust '01)

*Given a graph cellularly embedded on an **orientable** surface of genus g, there exists an orientable canonical system of loops, so that **each** loop crosses **each** edge of the graph at most 4 times (total length $O(gn)$).*

Canonical decompositions for non-orientable surfaces

- What about non-orientable surfaces? Can I cut along **the non-orientable canonical system of loops**?



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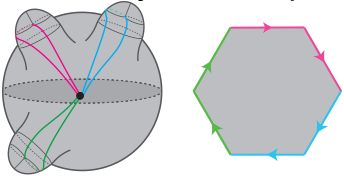


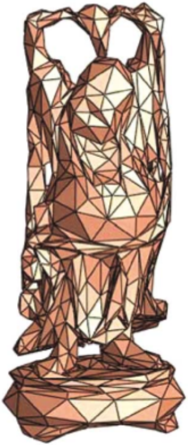
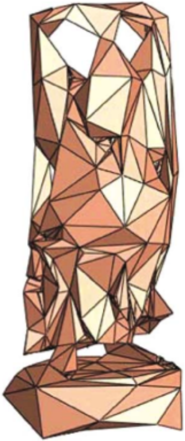
Theorem (F., Hubard, de Mesmay)

Given a graph cellularly embedded on a non-orientable surface, there exists a ***non-orientable canonical system of loops*** *such that* ***each*** *loop in the system crosses* ***each*** *edge of the graph at most in 30 points (total length $O(gn)$).*

- Previous best bound for the total length is $O(g^2 n)$ (Lazarus '14).

Two reasons to decompose a surface

- Surface Parametrization

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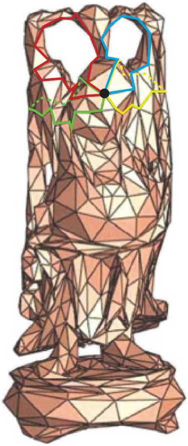
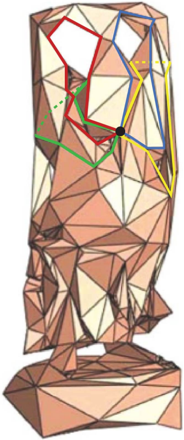
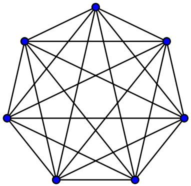




Motivations

- Visualisation: How to represent an embedded graph?



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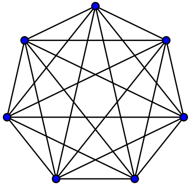

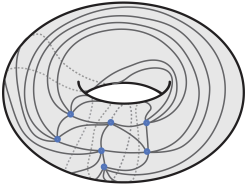

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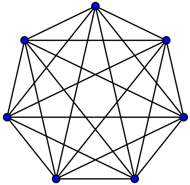

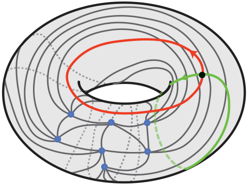

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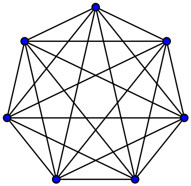

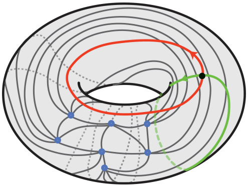

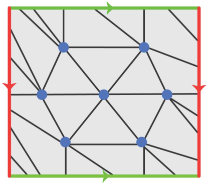

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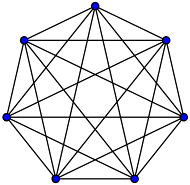
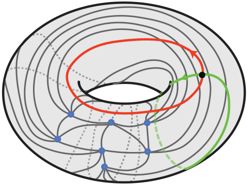
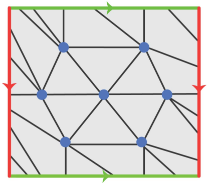


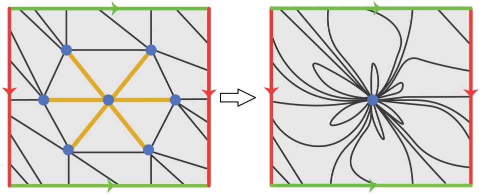




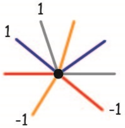
- Why non-orientable surfaces?
  they are more flexible; a graph with n edges might need $O(n)$ handles to be embedded while **one** cross-cap is enough.

Reduction to the one-vertex case

- By contracting a **spanning tree**, our problem reduces to the case of one-vertex graphs.

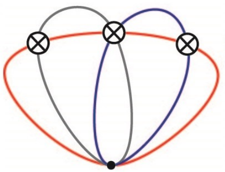


- An embedding for a one-vertex graph, is entirely described by the cyclic ordering of the edges around the vertex, and, in the non-orientable case, the sidedness of the curves, **an embedding scheme**.



Cross-cap drawing

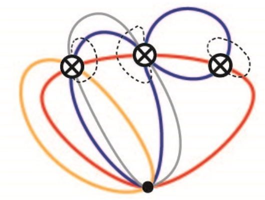
- **Cross-cap drawings**, a planar drawing in which the cross-caps are localized.



A different approach

Theorem (Schaefer-Štefankovič '15)

A graph G embeddable on a non-orientable surface admits a cross-cap drawing in which each edge enters each cross-cap at most ***twice****.*



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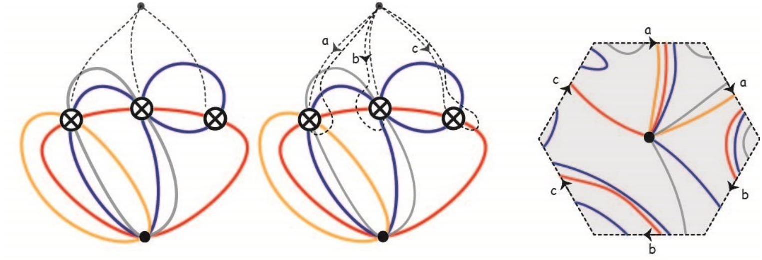

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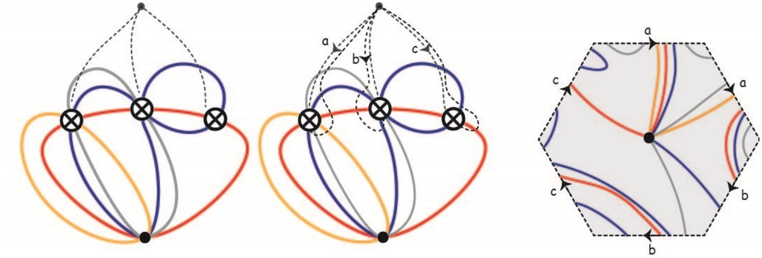
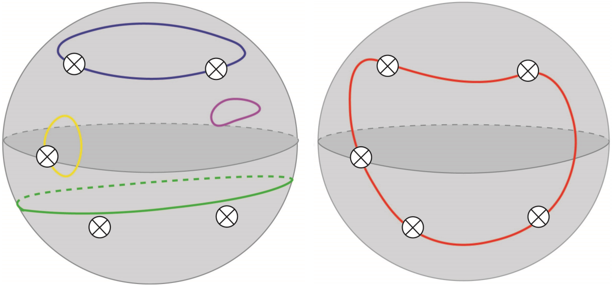


- If we can control the diameter of this cross-cap drawing, we can control the length of the canonical system of loops.

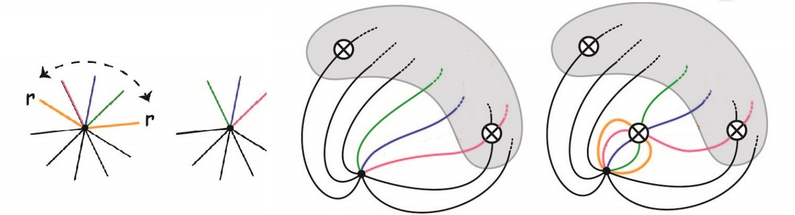
Curves on a non-orientable surface



- A curve is **orienting** if cutting along it makes the surface orientable

Sketch of the proof

- The proof is by induction on the number of edges.



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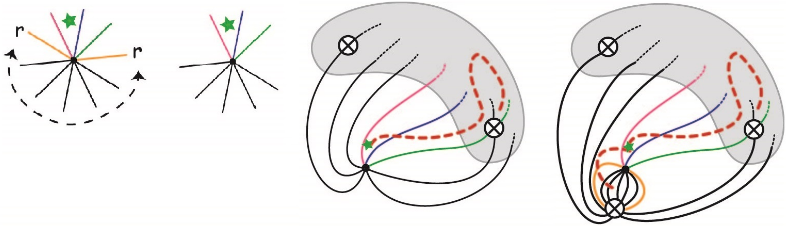

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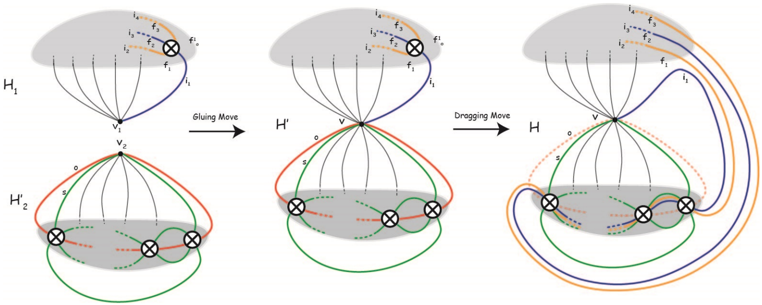

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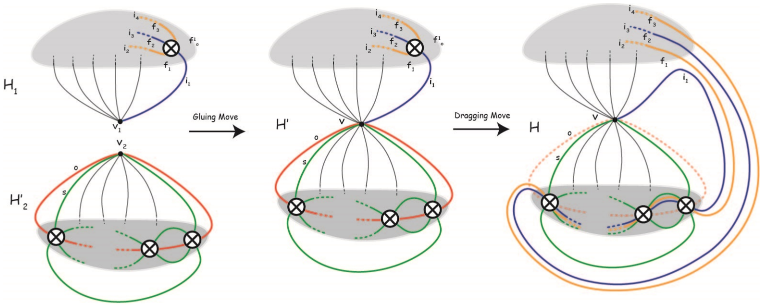
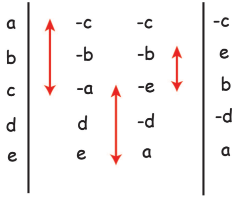


- To avoid cascading, we make sure to deal with all the separating loops at once.

A nice relation

- The **signed reversal distance** between two signed permutations is the minimum number of reversals to go from one to the other.
- Very important in **computational biology**, computable in **polynomial time** [Hannenhalli-Pevzner '99].
- Strong similarities with crosscap drawings, which we leverage in our proof.



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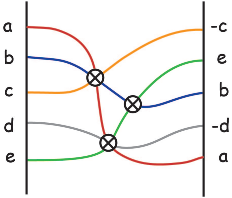

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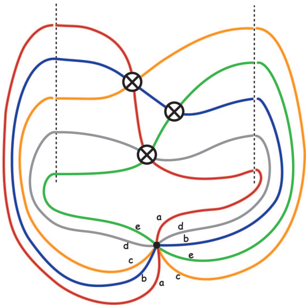

Other systems of loops and a conjecture

Conjecture [Negami '01]

Let G_1 and G_2 be two graphs with at most n edges embedded on a surface S of genus g. Is there a simultaneous embedding of both graphs on S such that **each** edge of G_1 crosses **each** edge of G_2 at most a **constant** number of times? (total length $O(n^2)$?)

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