## Edge Guarding Plane Graphs

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Paul Jungeblut, Torsten Ueckerdt

Institute of Theoretical Informatics • Algorithmics Group


## Edge Guarding

- $G=(V, E)$ plane graph.
- $v w$ guards face $f$ if at least one from $\{v, w\}$ is on the boundary of $f$.



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## Question

For all $n$-vertex graphs of a planar graph class $\mathcal{C}$ :
How many guards are sometimes necessary and always sufficient?

## Previous Results

|  | Lower | Upper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Planar | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{3}\right\rfloor^{1}$ | $\min \left\{\left\lfloor\frac{3 n}{8}\right\rfloor,\left\lfloor\frac{n}{3}+\frac{\alpha}{9}\right\rfloor\right\}^{2}$ |
| Triangulation | $\left\lfloor\frac{4 n-8}{13}\right\rfloor^{1}$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{3}\right\rfloor^{3}$ |
| Outerplanar | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{3}\right\rfloor^{1}$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{3}\right\rfloor^{4}$ |
| Max. Outerplanar | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor^{5}$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor^{5}$ |
|  |  | $\alpha$ : number of quadrilateral faces |
| ${ }^{1}$ Bose, Shermer, Toussaint, Zhu 1997 <br> ${ }^{2}$ Biniaz, Bose, Ooms, Verdonschot 2019 <br> ${ }^{3}$ Everett, Rivera-Campo 1997 <br> ${ }^{4}$ Chvátal 1975 <br> ${ }^{5}$ O'Rourke 1983 |  |  |

## Our Results

|  | Lower | Upper |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stacked Triangulations | $\left\lfloor\frac{2 n-4}{7}\right\rfloor$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{2 n}{7}\right\rfloor$ |
| Quadrangulations | $\left\lfloor\frac{n-2}{4}\right\rfloor$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{3}\right\rfloor$ |
| 2-Degenerate Quadrangulations | $\left\lfloor\frac{n-2}{4}\right\rfloor$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor$ |

## Our Results

|  | Lower | Upper |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stacked Triangulations | $\left\lfloor\frac{2 n-4}{7}\right\rfloor$ | $\left\lfloor\frac{2 n}{7}\right\rfloor$ | Today!

## Definition: Stacked Triangulations



- A triangle is a stacked triangulation.
- Let $f$ be an inner face of a stacked triangulation:

Adding a new vertex into $f$ and subdividing it into three new faces gives a stacked triangulation.

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## Theorem [J. 2019]

For $n$-vertex stacked triangulations $\left\lfloor\frac{2 n}{7}\right\rfloor$ edge guards are always sufficient.

## Induction via Vertex Deletion

- Use induction on the number $n$ of vertices:

1. Create smaller graph $G^{\prime}$ of size $\left|G^{\prime}\right|=|G|-k$.
2. Apply induction hypothesis on $G^{\prime}$ to get edge guard set $\Gamma^{\prime}$.
3. Reinsert old vertices.
4. Use $\ell$ additional edges to augment $\Gamma^{\prime}$ into $\Gamma$ for $G$.


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- $\frac{\ell}{k} \leq \frac{2}{7}$ in all cases $\Rightarrow$ edge guard set of size $\left\lfloor\frac{2 n}{7}\right\rfloor$
- Also applied successfully for 2-Degenerate Quadrangulations $\left(\frac{\ell}{k} \leq \frac{1}{4}\right)$.


## Induction: Examples



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- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.


## Induction: Examples



- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Apply induction.


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- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Apply induction.
- Reinsert inner vertices.


## Induction: Examples



- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Apply induction.
- Reinsert inner vertices.
- Add addtional edge $(\ell=1)$, so $\frac{\ell}{k}=\frac{1}{6} \leq \frac{2}{7}$.


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- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
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## Induction: Examples

## Problem:

Two edges are necessary for the remaining faces.


- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Apply induction.
- Reinsert inner vertices.


## Induction: Trick



## Lemma

There is a minimum size edge guard set $\Gamma$ with $x, y \in V(\Gamma)$.

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## Induction Example: Revisited

## Problem:

Two edges are necessary for the remaining faces.

- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Apply induction.
- Reinsert inner vertices.


## Induction Example: Revisited



- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.


## Induction Example: Revisited



- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Add two new vertices ( $k=6 \sim k=4$ ).


## Induction Example: Revisited



- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
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- Apply lemma from last slide.


## Induction Example: Revisited



- Remove inner vertices ( $k=6$ ).
- Add two new vertices ( $k=6 \sim k=4$ ).
- Apply lemma from last slide.
- Reinsert old vertices.


## Induction Example: Revisited



- Remove inner vertices $(k=6)$.
- Add two new vertices ( $k=6 \sim k=4$ ).
- Apply lemma from last slide.
- Reinsert old vertices. One more edge suffices $(\ell=1)$, so $\frac{\ell}{k}=\frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{2}{7}$.


## Open Problems

How many edge guards are always sufficient for

- general plane graphs?
- (4-connected) triangulations?
- quadrangulations?


## Thank your for your attention.

