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**13. Practice sheet for the lecture:  
Graph Theory (DS II)**

Felsner/ Wesolek

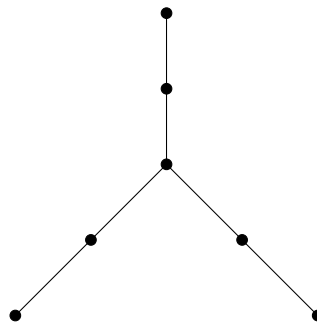
23. January 2024

Due dates: 30. January/ 01. February

<https://page.math.tu-berlin.de/~felsner/Lehre/dsII23.html>

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- (1) A graph has page number at most  $k$  if there exists an ordering of the vertices  $\pi = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$  and a partition of the edges  $E_1, \dots, E_s$  such that for all  $t$  there is no overlapping pair of edges in  $E_t$  (no pair  $v_i v_k$  and  $v_j v_\ell$  with  $i < j < k < \ell$ ).
  - (a) Show that outerplanar graphs have page number 1.
  - (b) Show that the page number is not monotone under subdivision, that is, subdividing the edges of a graph might increase its page number.
- (2) Show that for every set  $P \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  of  $n$  points in general position (no three points are collinear) any tree  $T$  admits a plane straight-line embedding on  $P$ .
- (3)
  - (a) Describe a plane graph  $G$  with  $n$  vertices that can be embedded (while preserving the outer face) on a grid of size  $\frac{2n}{3} - 1 \times \frac{2n}{3} - 1$  but not on a smaller grid.<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) Can you draw  $G$  on a smaller grid if you are allowed to change the embedding (i.e. outer face)?
- (4) Characterize the graphs of dimension 2. A graph is of *dimension at most*  $k$  if there exists a realizer of size  $k$ , i.e.  $k$  orderings of the vertices  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$  such that for every edge  $uv$  and vertex  $w \neq u, v$  there exists an ordering such that  $u, v$  both come before  $w$  in the ordering. Hint: Show that neither the graph in the below figure nor a cycle have dimension 2.



- (5) We say a graph has dimension at most  $k - \frac{1}{2}$  if there exists a realizer of size  $k$  such that  $\pi_2$  is the reverse of  $\pi_1$ .
  - (a) Characterize the graphs of dimension  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .
  - (b) Show that the graphs of dimension at most  $2\frac{1}{2}$  are outerplanar graphs.  
Hint: <https://www.sfu.ca/~agwsole/Hinweis6>

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<sup>1</sup>Here, a grid of size  $k$  contains all the points in  $[0, k] \times [0, k]$ . Further, we assume that  $n$  is divisible by 3.