#### Theta-3 is connected

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Prosenjit Bose<sup>3</sup> Matias Korman<sup>5</sup> André van Renssen<sup>3</sup>
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<sup>2</sup>Kyonggi University

<sup>3</sup>Carleton University

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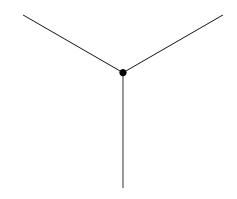
<sup>5</sup>Universitat Politécnica de Catalunya

<sup>6</sup>American University of Armenia

25th Canadian Conference on Computational Geometry

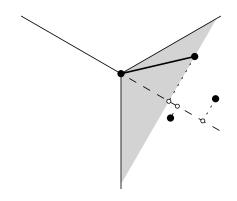
# $\theta$ -graphs

- Partition plane into cones
- Add edge to 'closest' vertex in each cone



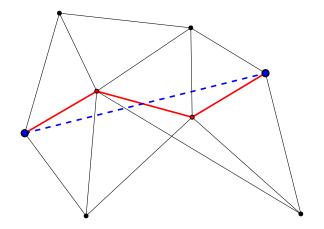
# $\theta$ -graphs

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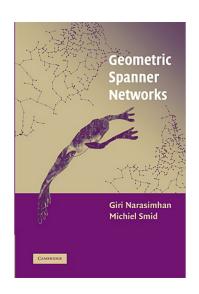
# Geometric Spanners

- Graphs with short detours between vertices
- For every u and w, there is a path with length  $\leq t \cdot |uw|$



Clarkson	1987	heta-graphs with $>$ 8 cones are spanners
Keil	1988	

Ruppert & Seidel  $\,$  1991  $\,$   $\theta$ -graphs with > 6 cones are spanners





Exercises

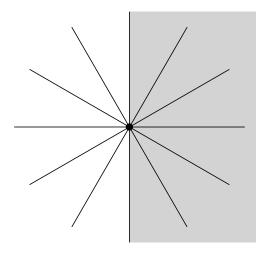
**4.1.** What can you prove about the stretch factor of  $\Theta(S, \kappa)$  if  $\kappa \leq 8$ ? In particular, is  $\Theta(S, \kappa)$  connected for such values of  $\kappa$ ?



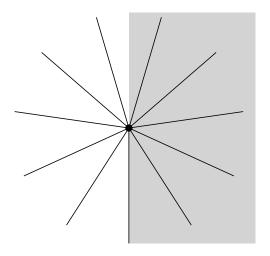
Clarkson Keil	1987 1988	$\theta$ -graphs with $>$ 8 cones are spanners
Ruppert & Seidel	1991	$\theta\text{-graphs}$ with $>$ 6 cones are spanners
El Molla	2009	$\theta_2$ and $\theta_3$ are <b>not</b> spanners

Clarkson Keil	1987 1988	$\theta$ -graphs with $>$ 8 cones are spanners
Ruppert & Seidel	1991	heta-graphs with $>$ 6 cones are spanners
El Molla	2009	$ heta_2$ and $ heta_3$ are ${f not}$ spanners
Bonichon et al.	2010	$ heta_6$ is a planar 2-spanner
Barba <i>et al.</i> Bose <i>et al.</i>	2013	$ heta_4$ and $ heta_5$ are spanners

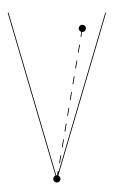
 $\bullet$  Even  $\theta$ -graphs



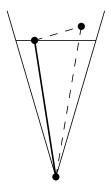
ullet Odd heta-graphs



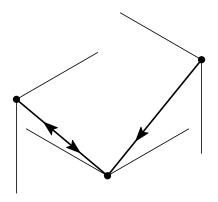
ullet Odd heta-graphs



ullet Odd heta-graphs

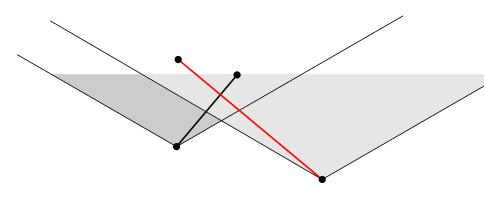


• Theta-routing does not work in  $\theta_3$ 



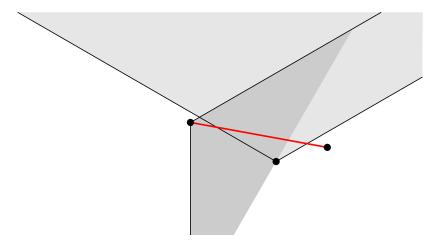
# **Properties**

• Edges in the same cone cannot cross

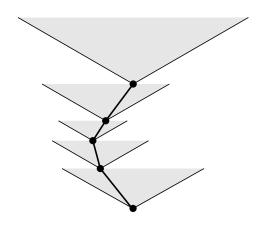


## **Properties**

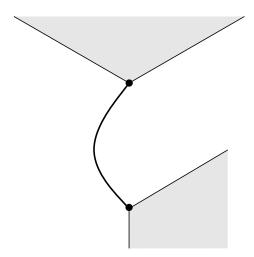
- Edges in the same cone cannot cross
- Edges cannot cross empty cones



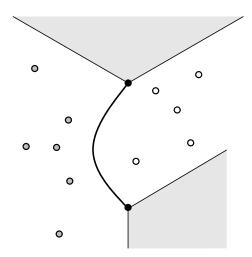
• Unique up-path from each vertex

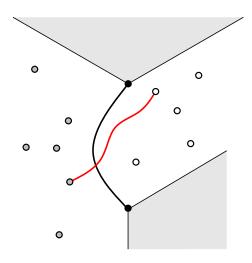


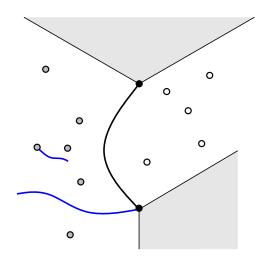
• Paths can form barriers

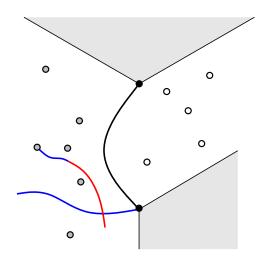


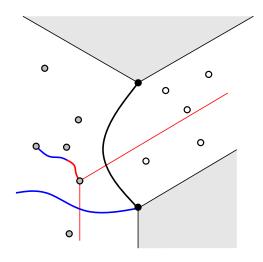
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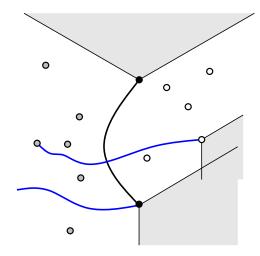




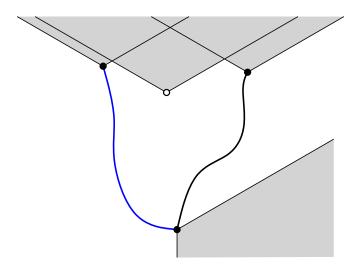




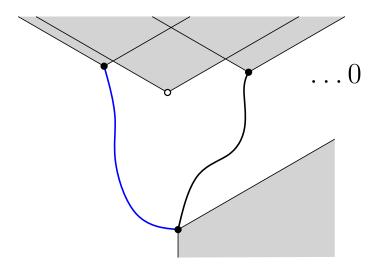
- Up-paths cannot cross up-barriers
- Other paths can be forced to cross up-barriers



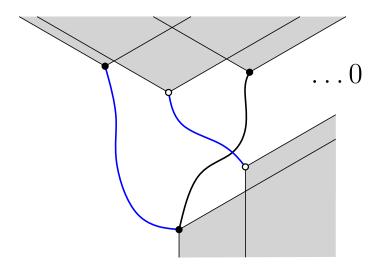
• Special configuration of up-sinks

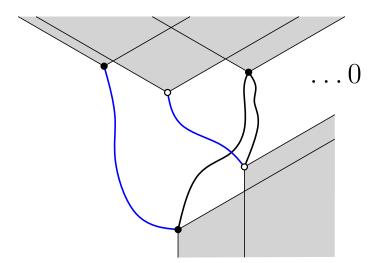


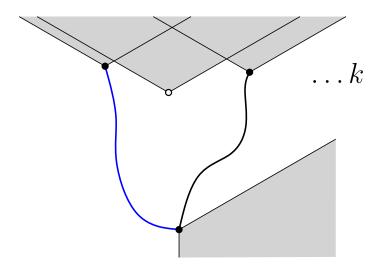
• Special configuration of up-sinks

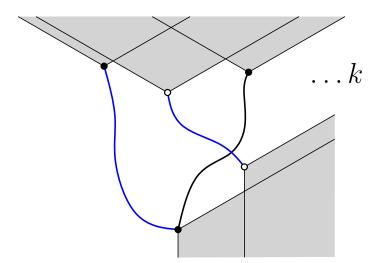


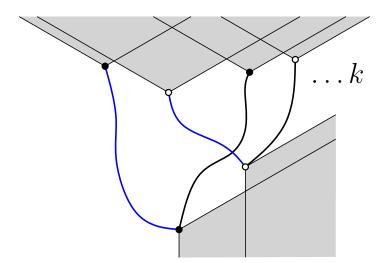
• Special configuration of up-sinks

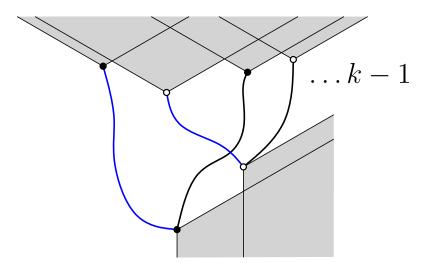


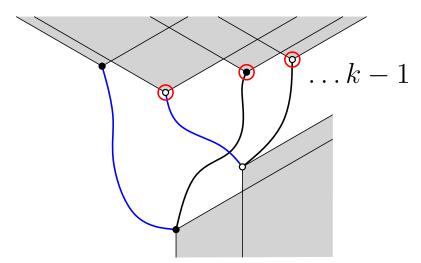




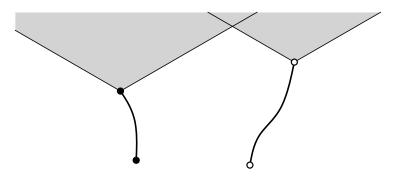


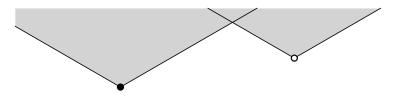




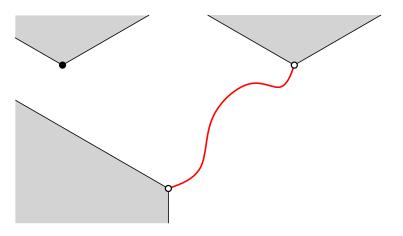


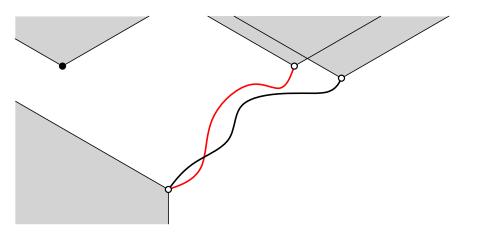


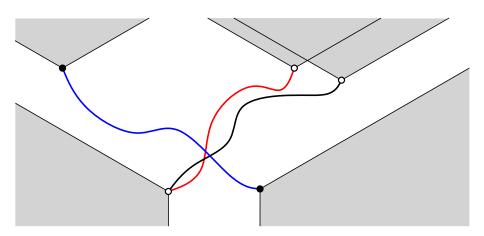


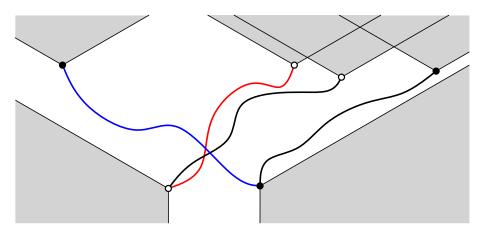


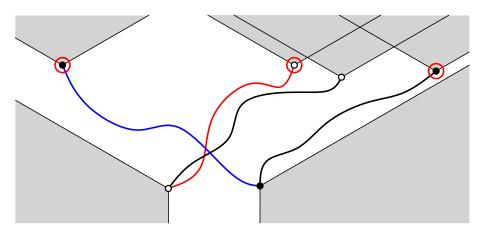












### Conclusion

•  $\theta_3$  is connected

#### Conclusion

- $\theta_3$  is connected
- Properties hold for Yao3 as well
  - $\Rightarrow$  Yao<sub>3</sub> is connected

#### Future work



#### Exercises

- **4.1.** What can you prove about the stretch factor of  $\Theta(S, \kappa)$  if  $\kappa \leq 8$ ? In particular, is  $\Theta(S, \kappa)$  connected for such values of  $\kappa$ ?
- **4.2.** Algorithm  $\Theta$ -Walk(p,q) in Section 4.1.1 computes a t-spanner path in the graph  $\Theta(S,\kappa)$  between the points p and q. Is this path necessarily the shortest path in  $\Theta(S,\kappa)$  between p and q?

