

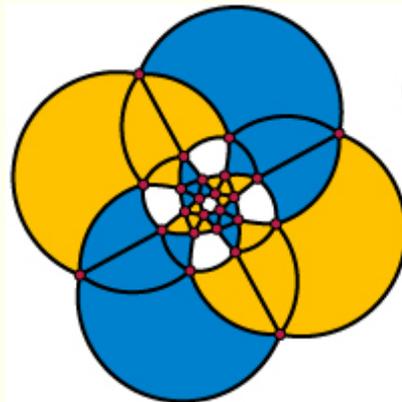
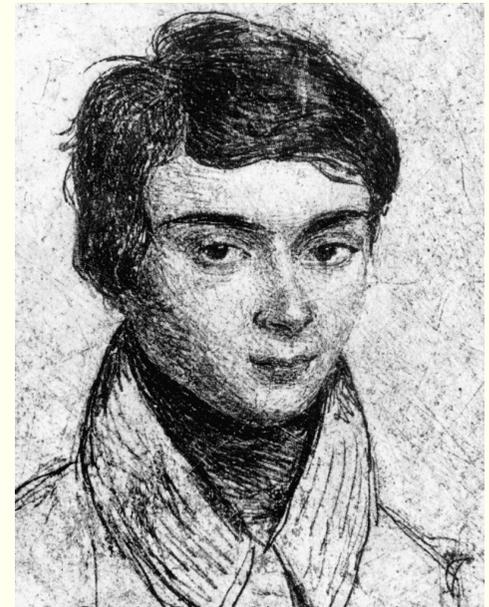
The Galois Complexity of Graph Drawing

Michael J. Bannister

William E. Devanny

David Eppstein

Michael Goodrich



**Center for Algorithms and
Theory of Computation**

Donald Bren School of Information and Computer Sciences
University of California, Irvine

Overview

Motivation

Galois theory

Models of computation

Results

Undrawable graphs!

Overview

Motivation

Galois theory

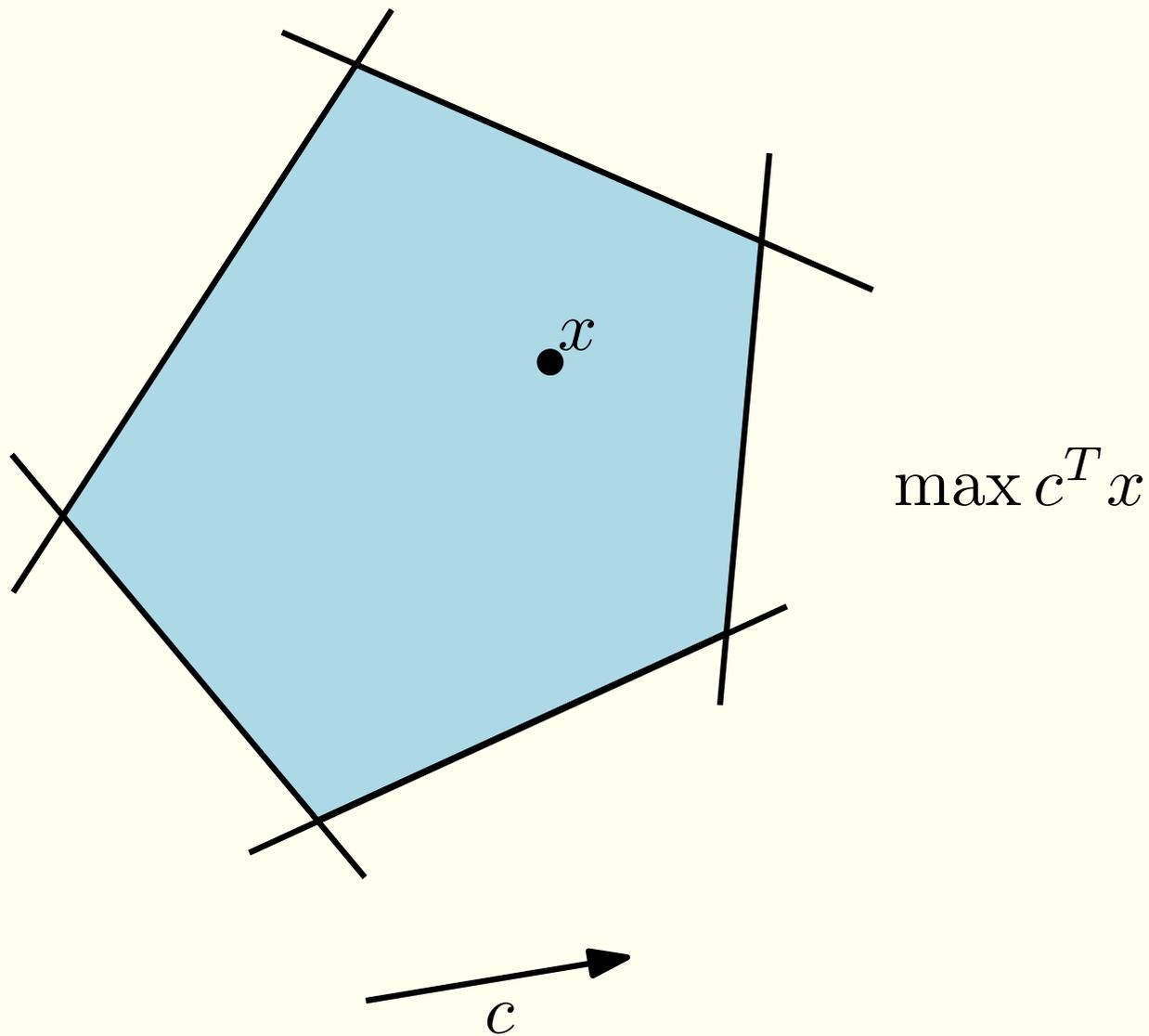
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Undrawable graphs!

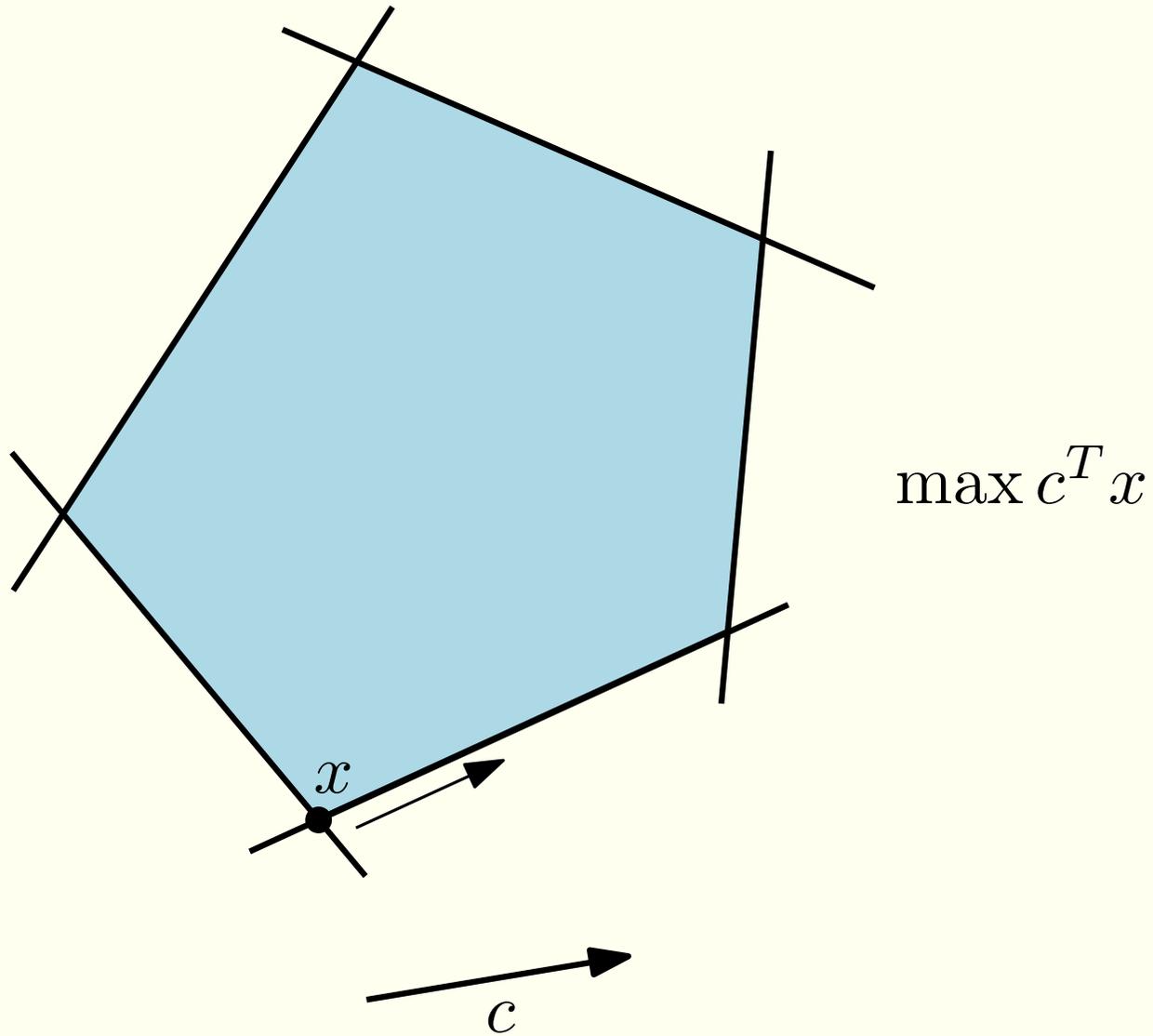
 For some definition of undrawable

Motivation



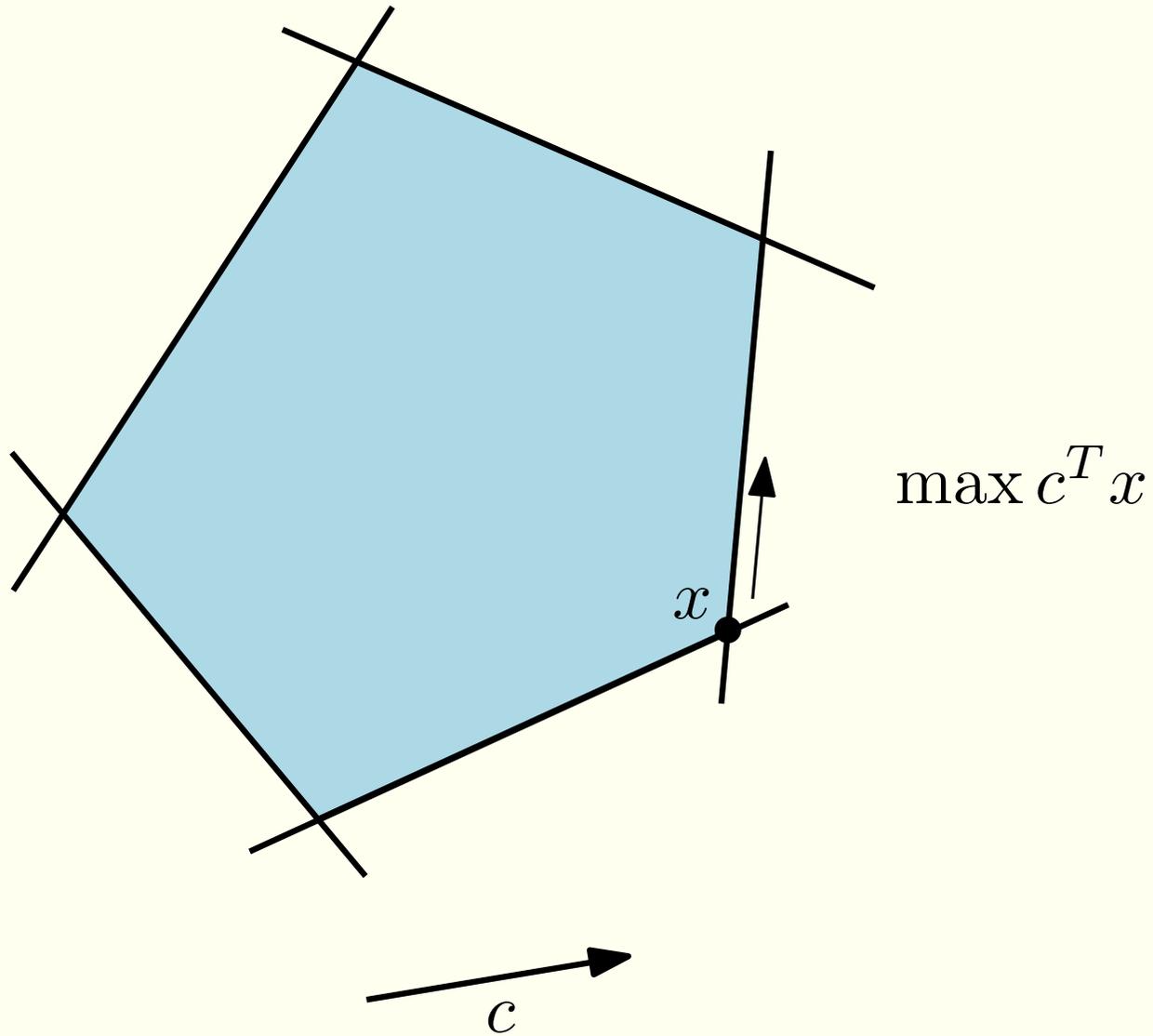
Simplex vs Interior Point

Motivation



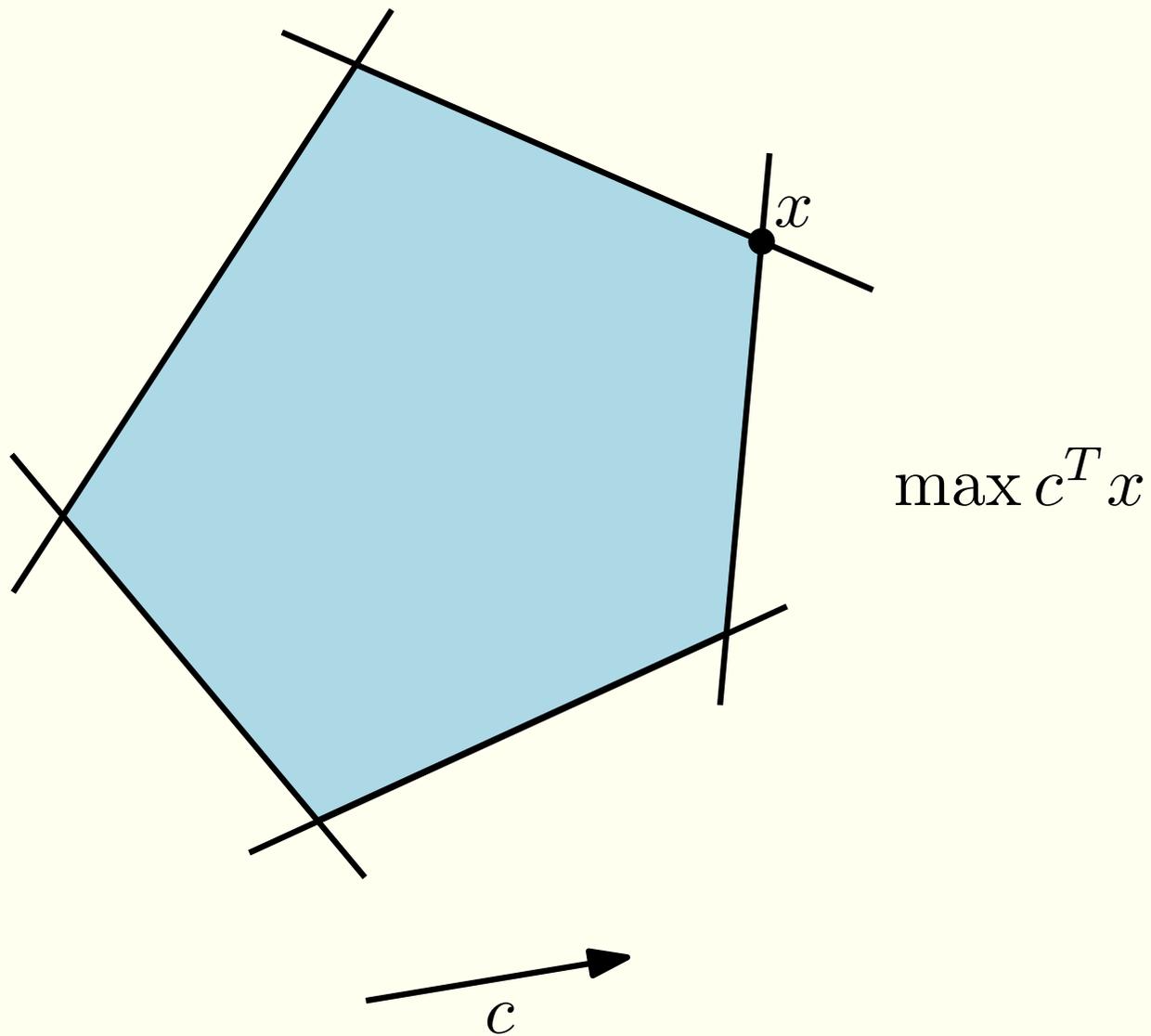
Simplex Methods

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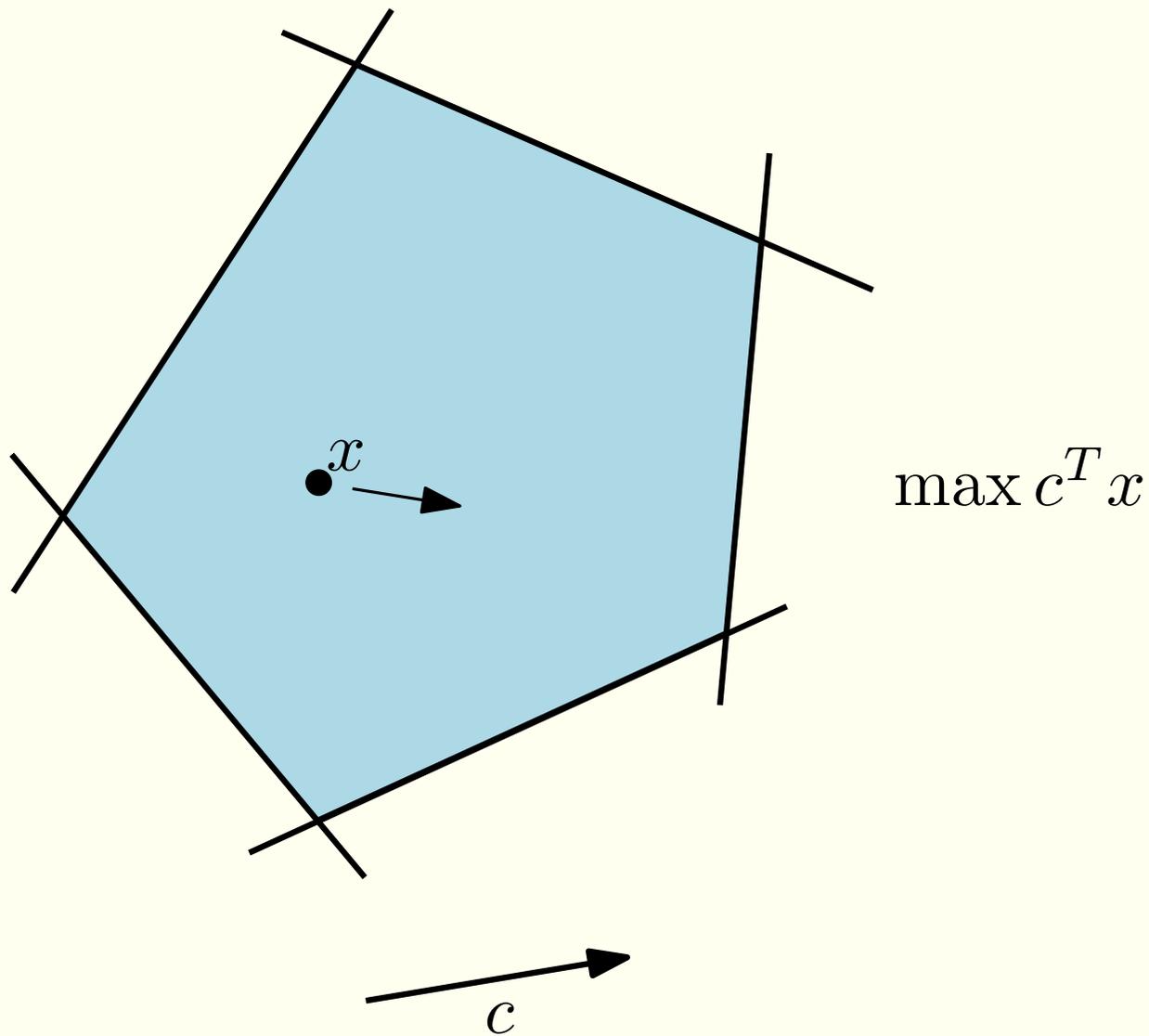
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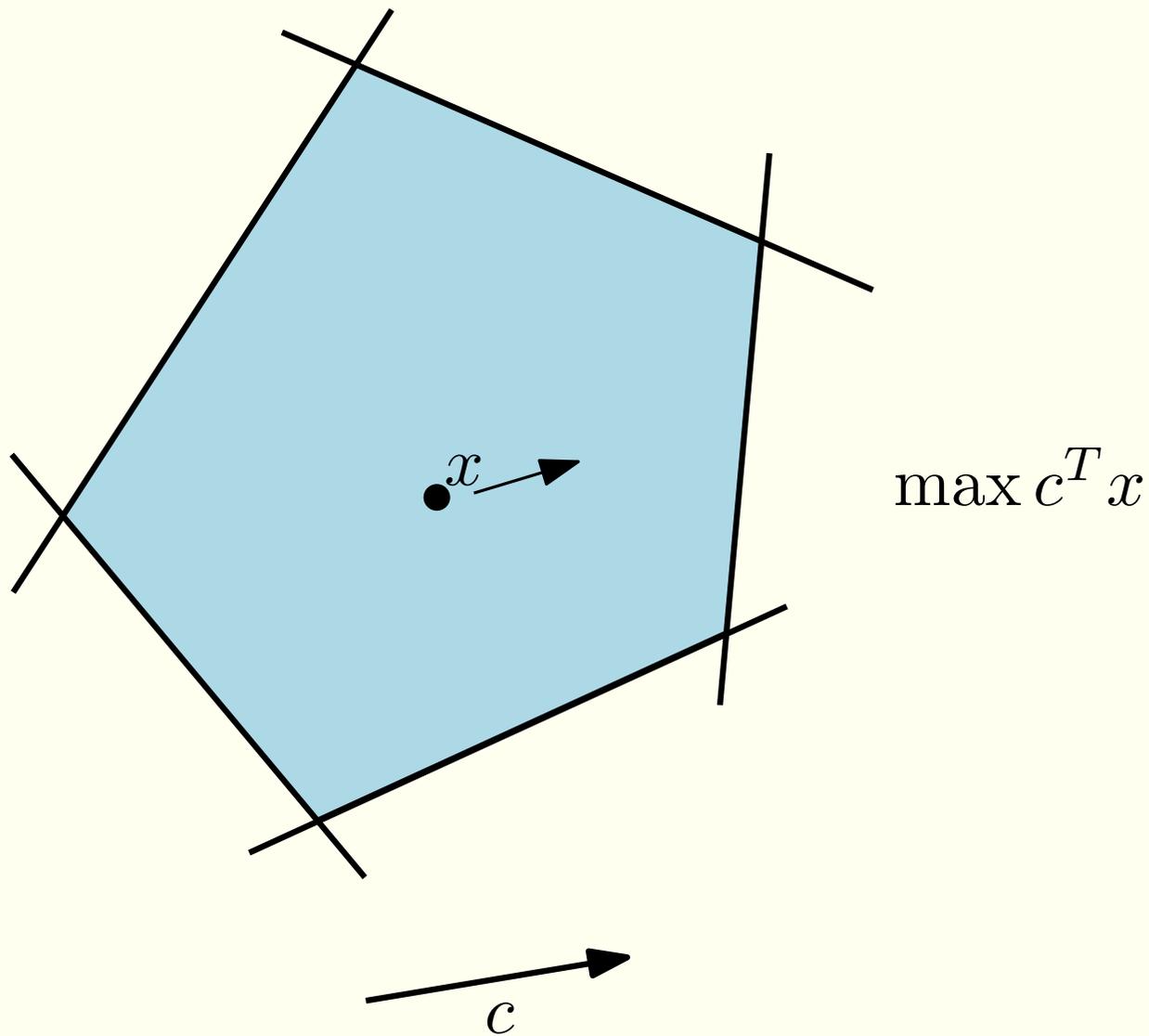
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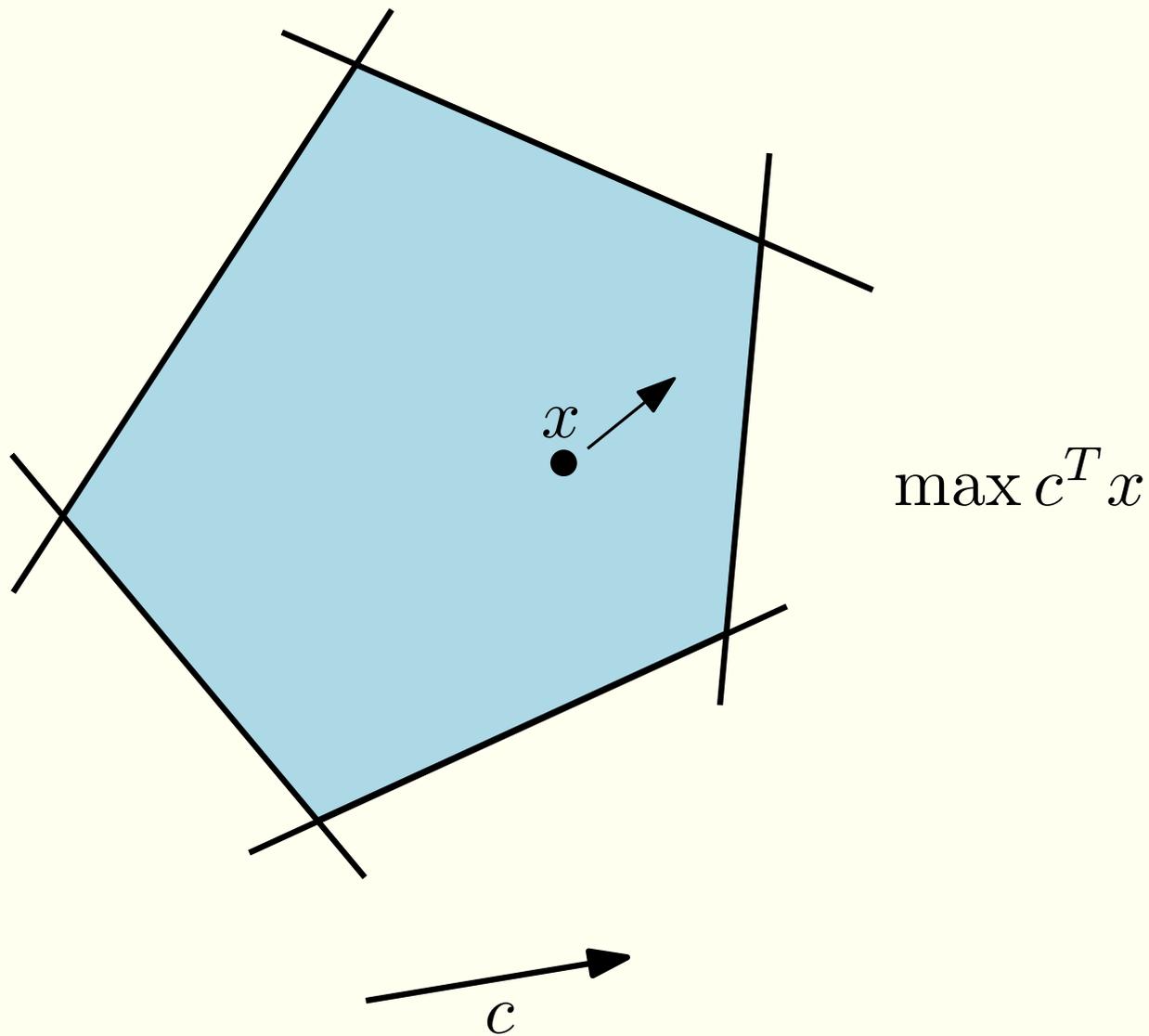
Interior Point Methods

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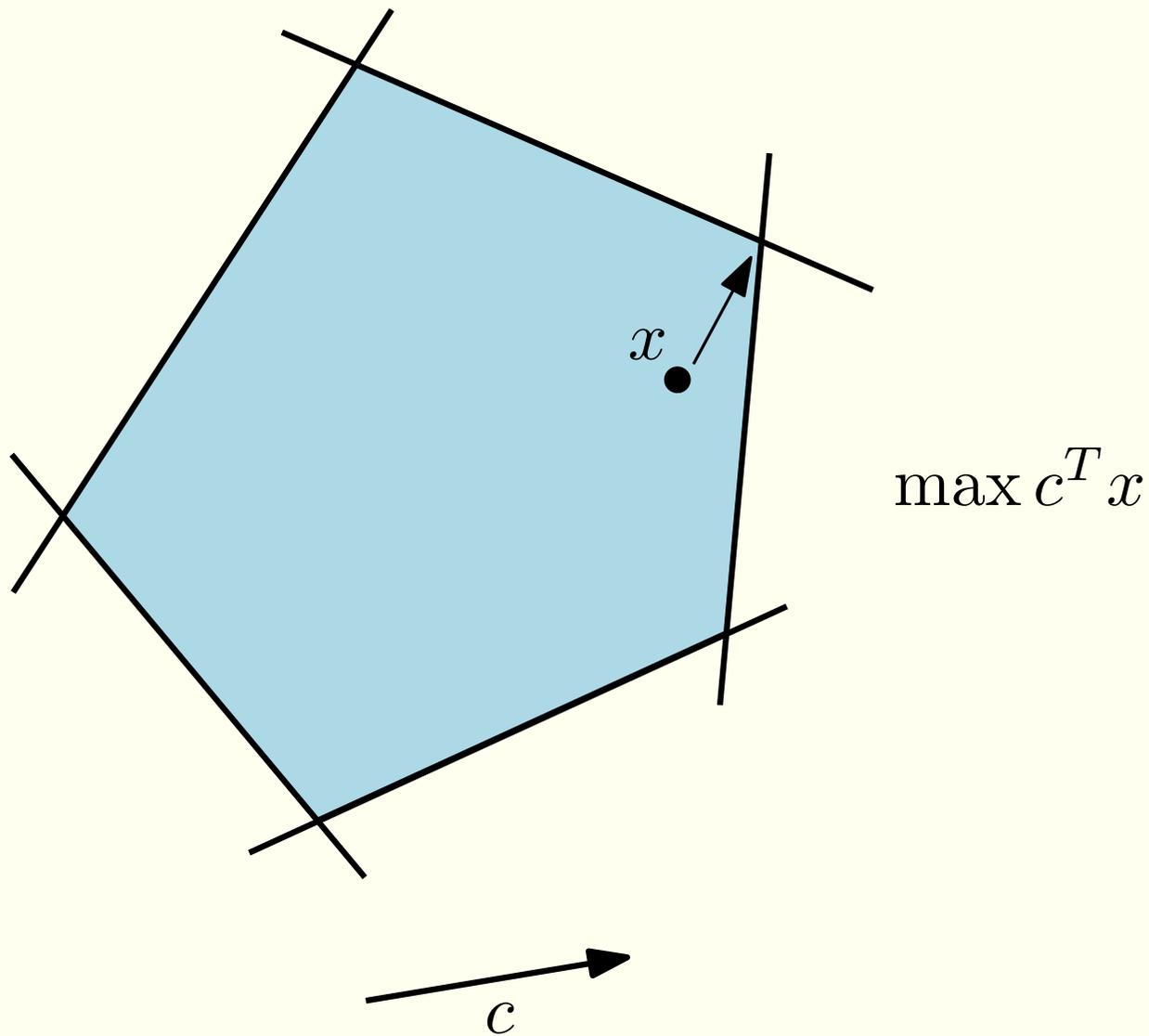
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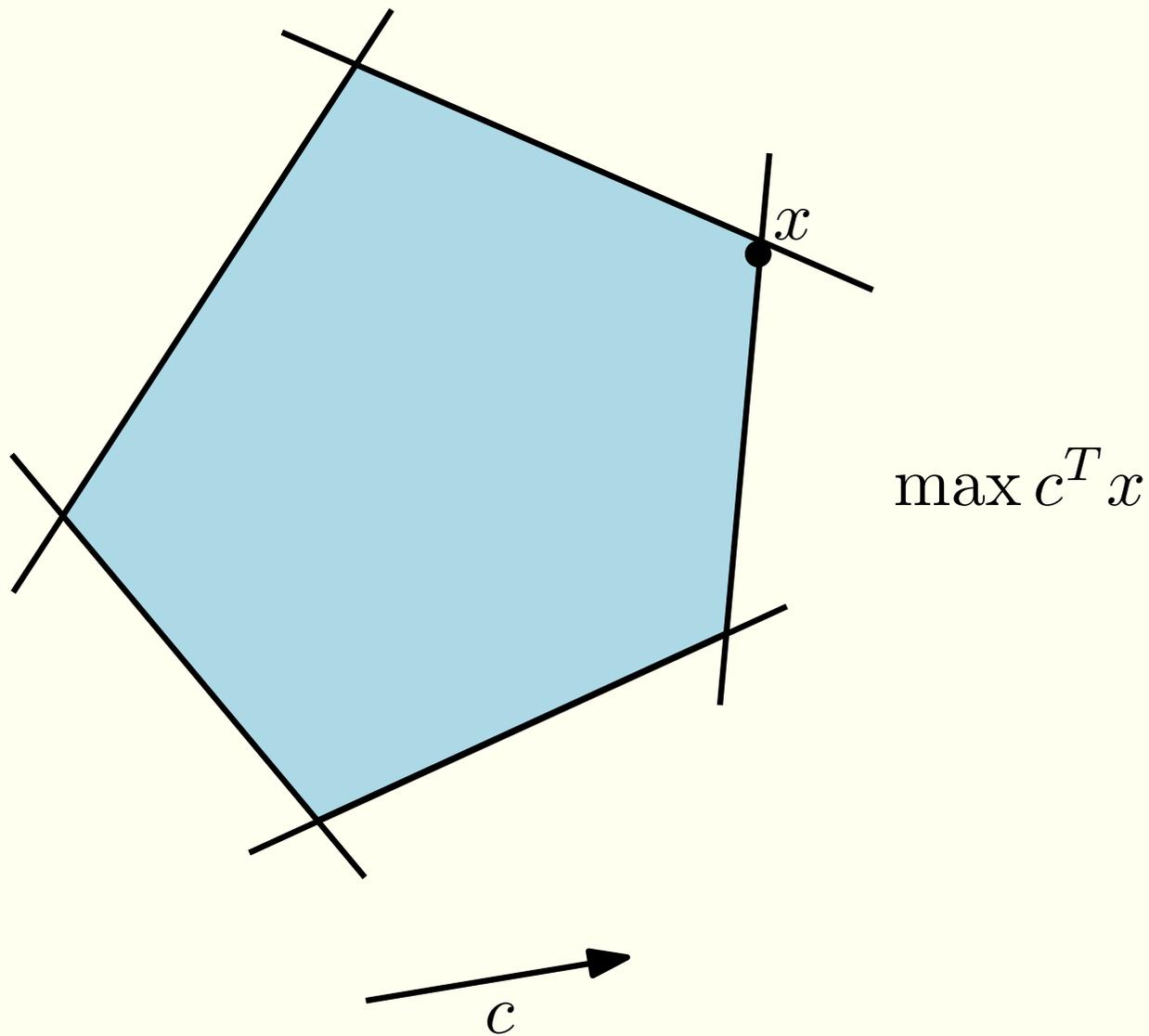
Interior Point Methods

Motivation



Interior Point Methods

Motivation



Interior Point Methods

Motivation

Symbolic vs. Numerical algorithms

Symbolic - manipulate mathematical expressions to obtain an exact answer for a problem

Simplex method

Numerical - iteratively walk towards the answer, improving an approximate answer with each step

Interior point method

Force Directed Graph Drawing

(Fruchterman and Reingold)

Neighbors:

$$f_a(d) = d^2 / k$$

All pairs:

$$f_r(d) = k^2 / d$$

When the total force at each vertex is zero, we are at F. and R. equilibrium

Also disqualify unstable/degenerate solutions

Force Directed Graph Drawing

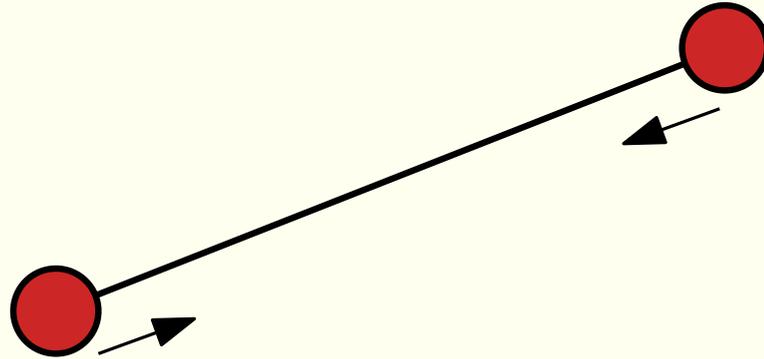
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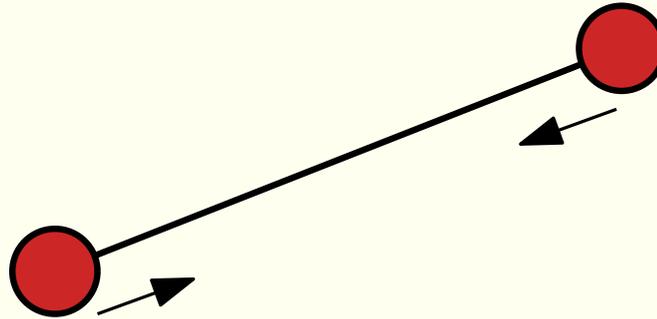
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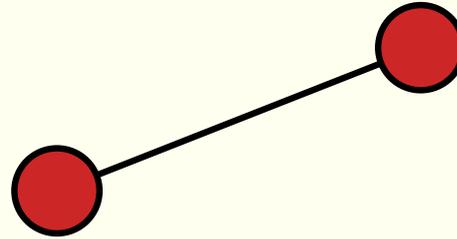
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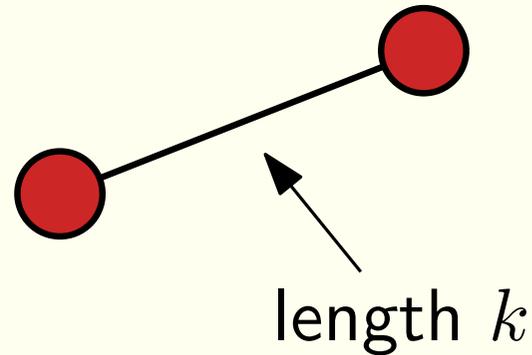
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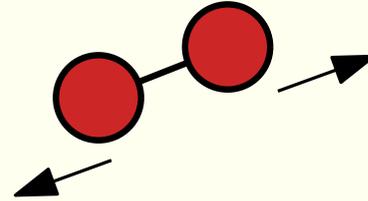
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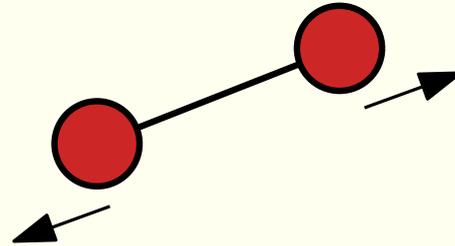
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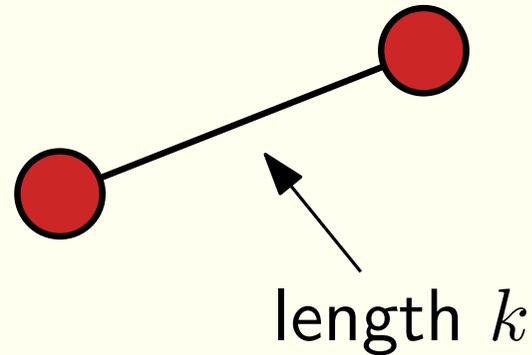
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Motivation - Graph Drawing

Many problems only have numerical algorithms

Fruchterman-Reingold

Kamada-Kawai

Spectral methods

Circle packings

Why?

Motivation - Graph Drawing

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Why?

Galois theory!

Solving polynomials

Quadratics

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Cubics

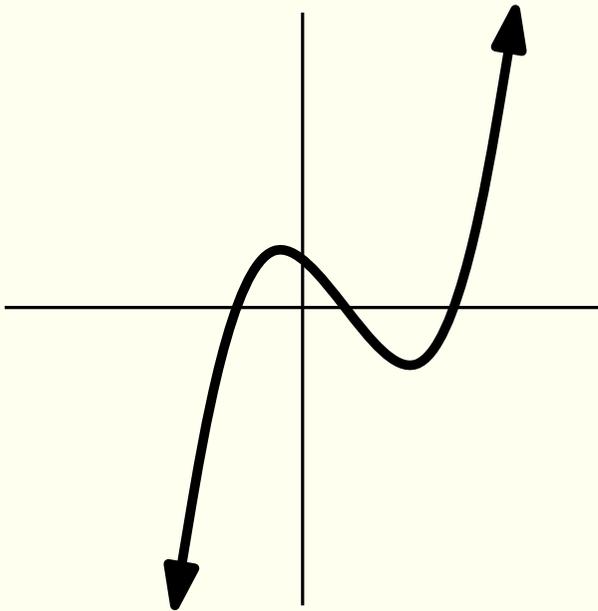
$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Substitute } x = t - \frac{b}{3a}$$

$$t^3 + pt + q = 0$$

$$\text{Substitute } t = w - \frac{p}{3w}$$

$$w^6 + qw^3 - \frac{p^3}{27} = 0$$

Quadratic in w^3



Solving polynomials

Quartic

$ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0 \Rightarrow$ Still has a symbolic solution

Very messy

Quintic

$ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 + ex + f = 0 \Rightarrow ?$

Galois - a short biography

Born in France in 1811

Mathematician

First to use *group* as a technical term

Worked on polynomial equations

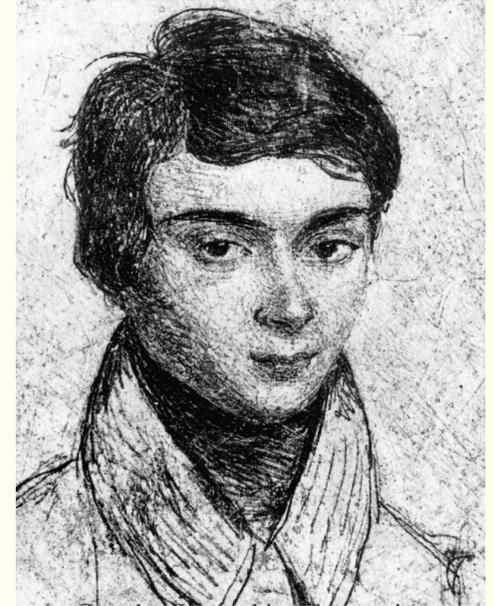
Political activist

Was expelled for his political opinions

Imprisoned for threatening the King's life

Is shot and killed in the duel in 1832

Showed there is no quintic formula the night before



Galois Theory

Draws a connection between groups and roots of polynomials where the group encodes the expressibility of the roots

If the Galois group for a polynomial contains S_5 as a subgroup, then the roots cannot be written using radicals

Written using radicals?

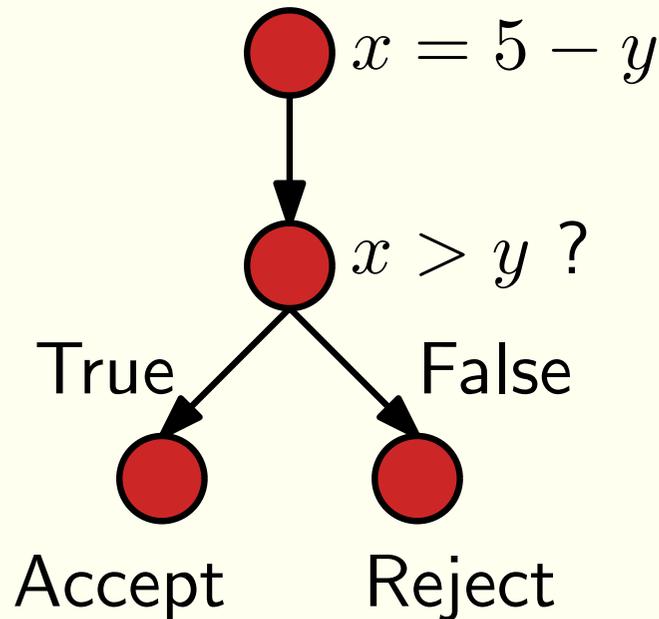
$$\pi = 3.14159 \dots$$

$$\phi = 1.618\dots = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Models of Computation

Algebraic computation tree

A model in which each node makes a decision or computes a value using standard arithmetic functions of previous values



Models of Computation

Quadratic computation tree

Radical computation tree

Bounded degree root computation tree

Models of Computation

Quadratic computation tree

An algebraic computation tree with square roots and complex conjugation

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Radical computation tree

An algebraic computation tree with k^{th} roots and complex conjugation for any integer k

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Models of Computation

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Bounded degree root computation tree

An algebraic computation tree with taking roots of bounded degree polynomials and complex conjugation

Models of Computation

Quadratic computation tree

An algebraic computation tree with square roots and complex conjugation

Compass and straightedge model

Radical computation tree

An algebraic computation tree with k^{th} roots and complex conjugation for any integer k

Bounded degree root computation tree

An algebraic computation tree with taking roots of bounded degree polynomials and complex conjugation

Approach

F & R Layout

Graph Drawing Layout



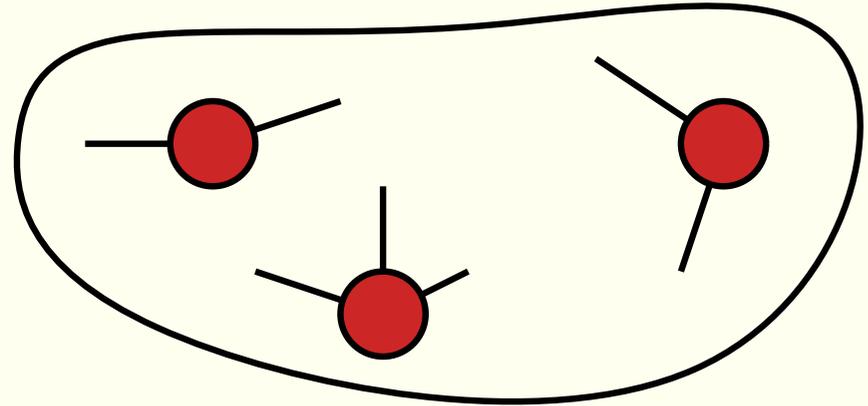
Polynomial



Galois Group



Expressibility in a Symbolic Model



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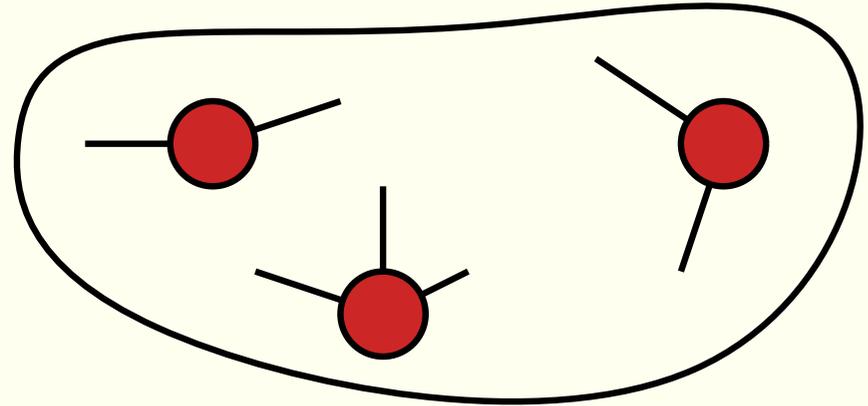
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Expressibility in a Symbolic Model



$$p(x) = x^n + \dots$$



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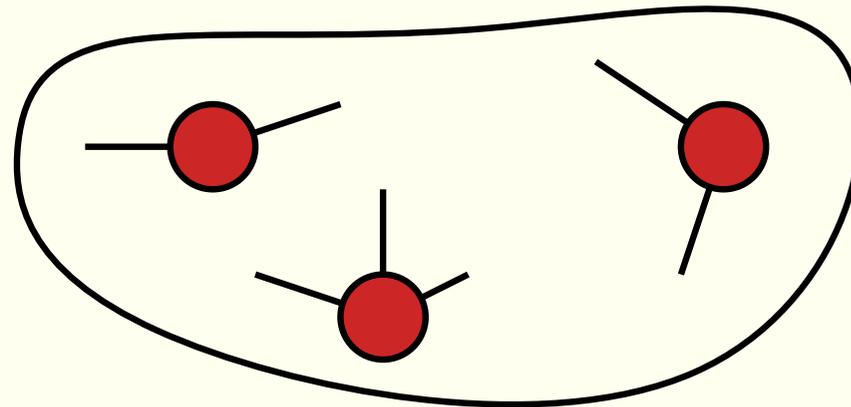
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S_5



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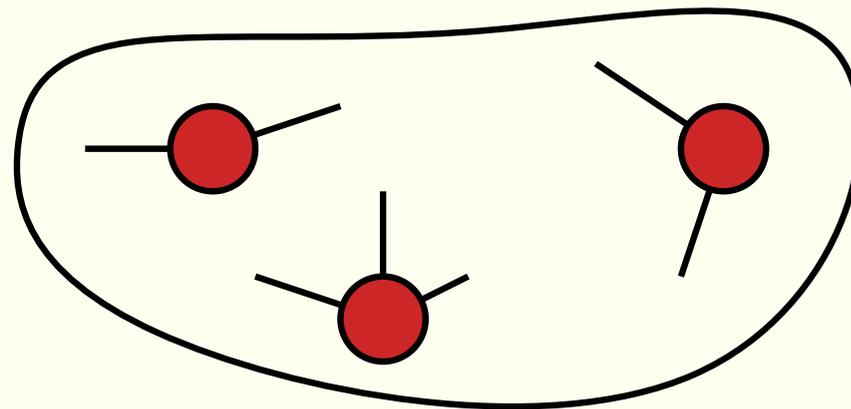
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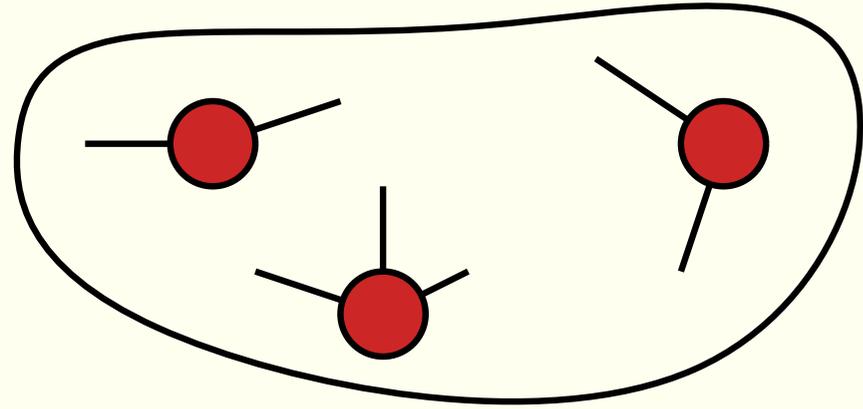
Cannot draw in a Radical
Computation Tree

Approach

F & R Layout

Lots of variables

System of polynomials



$$p(x) = x^n + \dots$$

S_5

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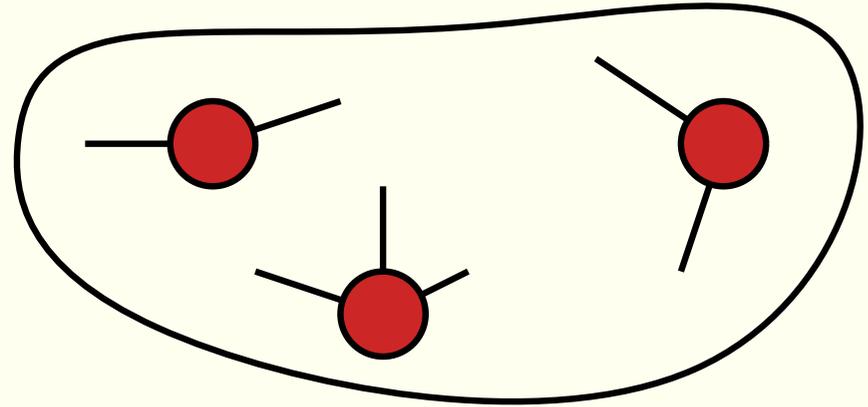
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$\Rightarrow p(x)$ may have high degree



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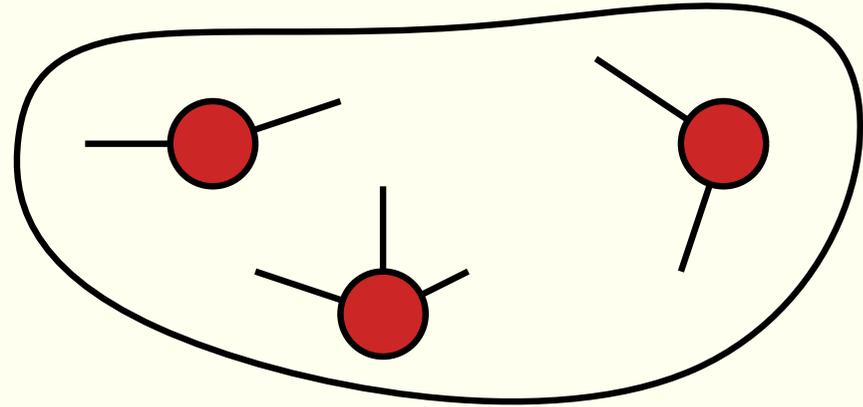
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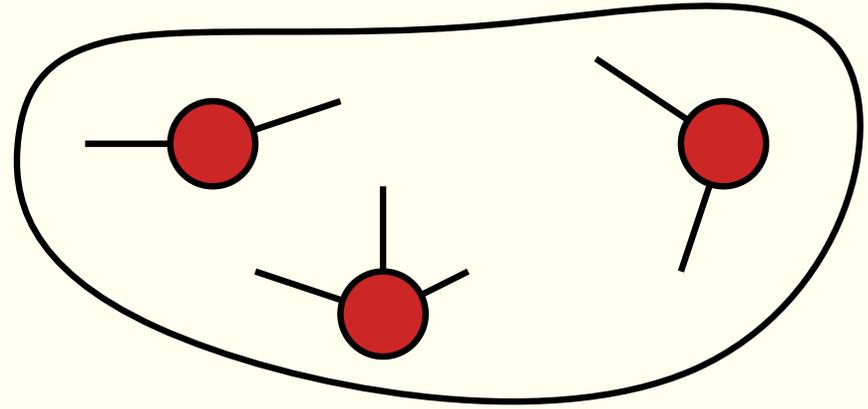
F & R Layout

Lots of variables

System of polynomials

$\Rightarrow p(x)$ may have high degree

Exploit symmetry to reduce degree



$$p(x) = x^n + \dots$$

S_5

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Undrawable Graphs

Bounded degree root computation trees

Fruchterman-Reingold

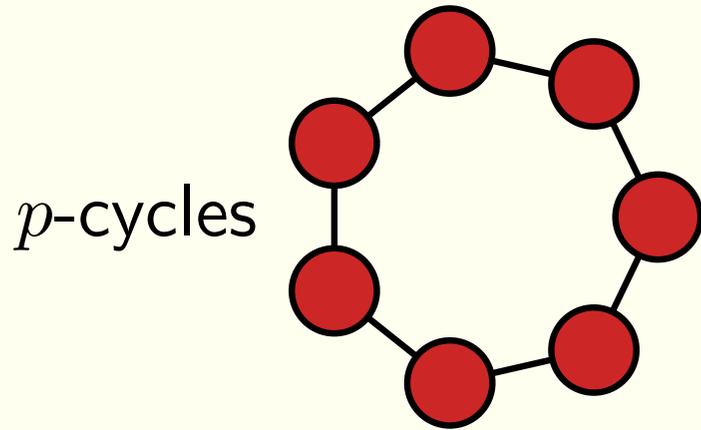
Kamada-Kawai

Spectral graph drawings

Circle packings

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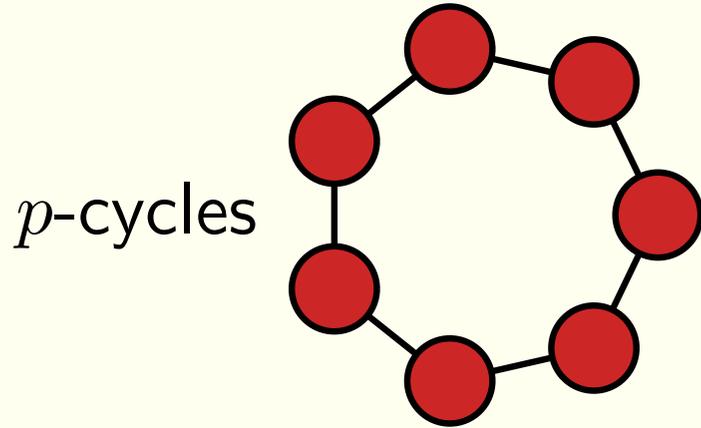
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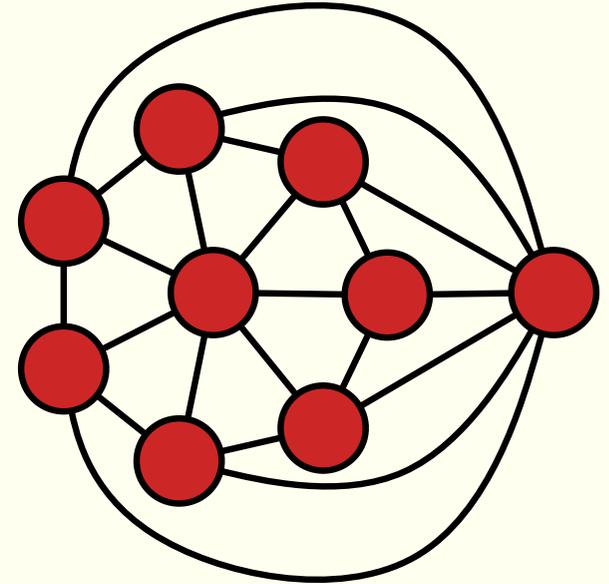
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p -bipyramid

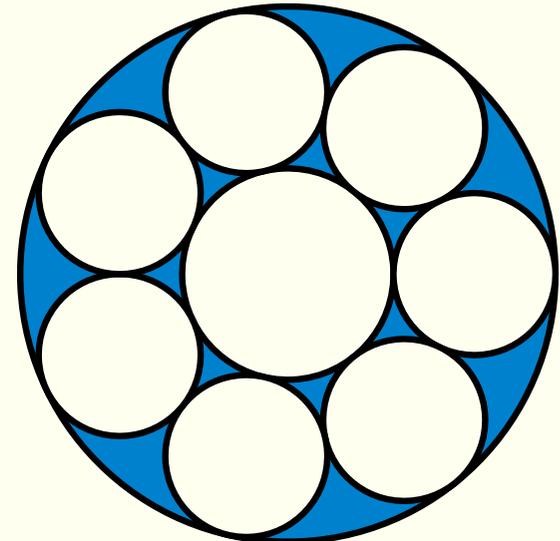


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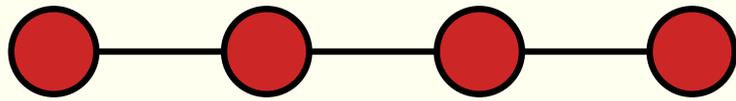
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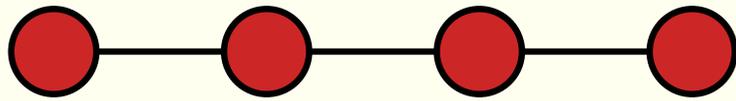
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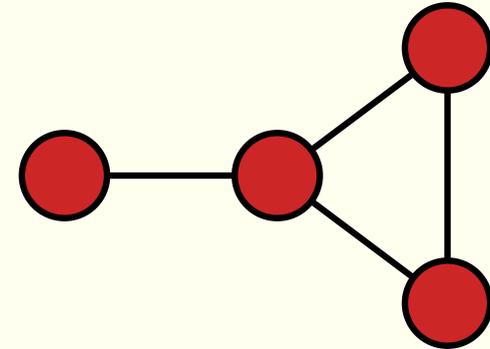
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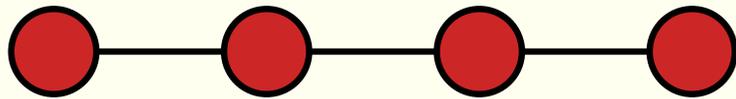


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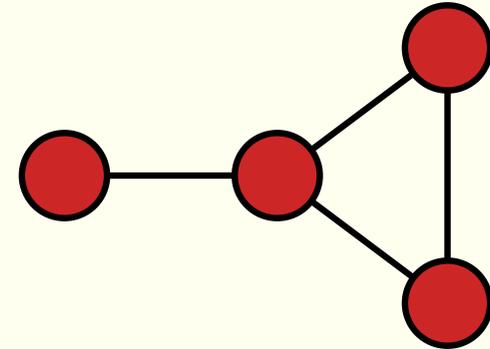
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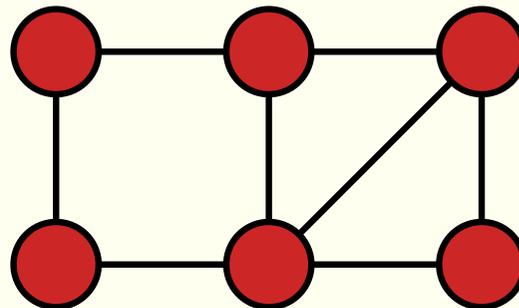
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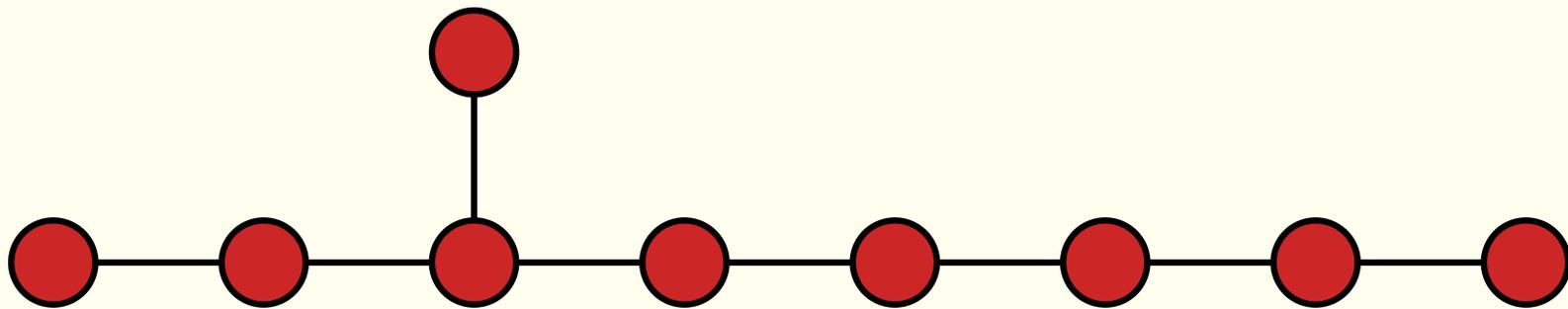


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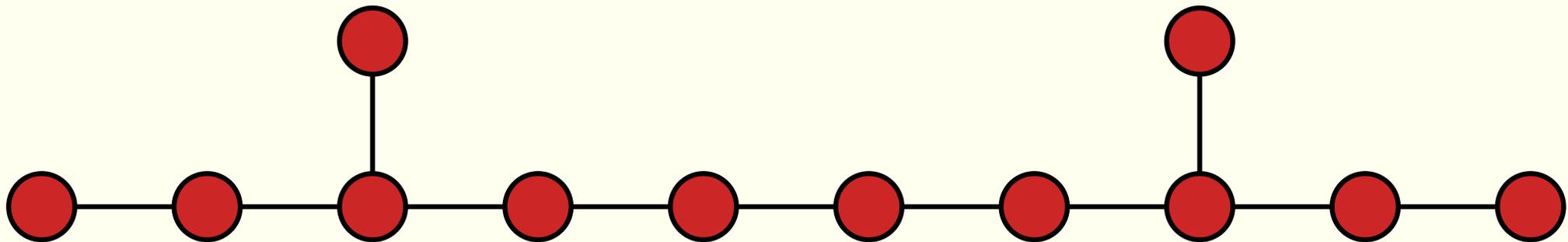
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(Laplacian matrix)

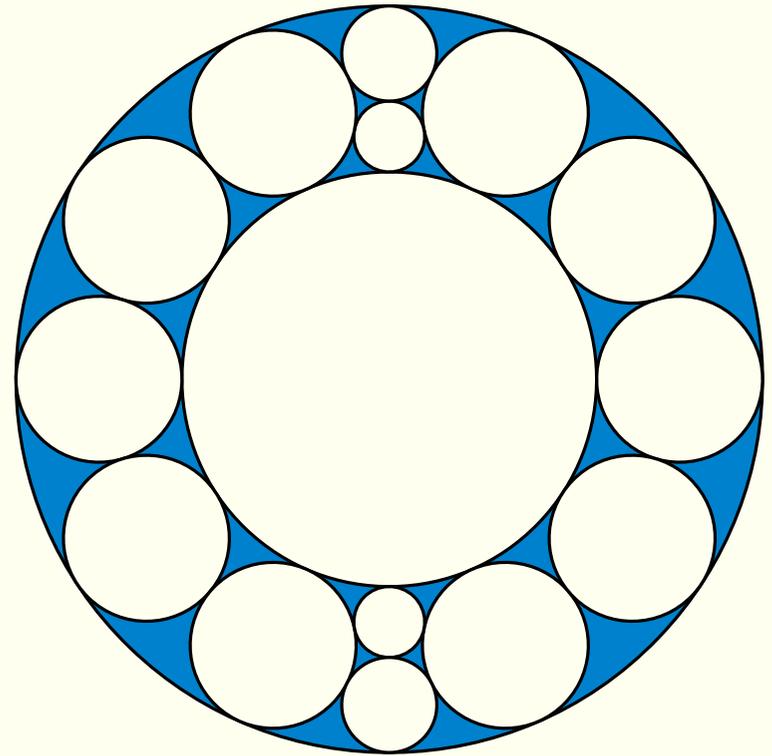
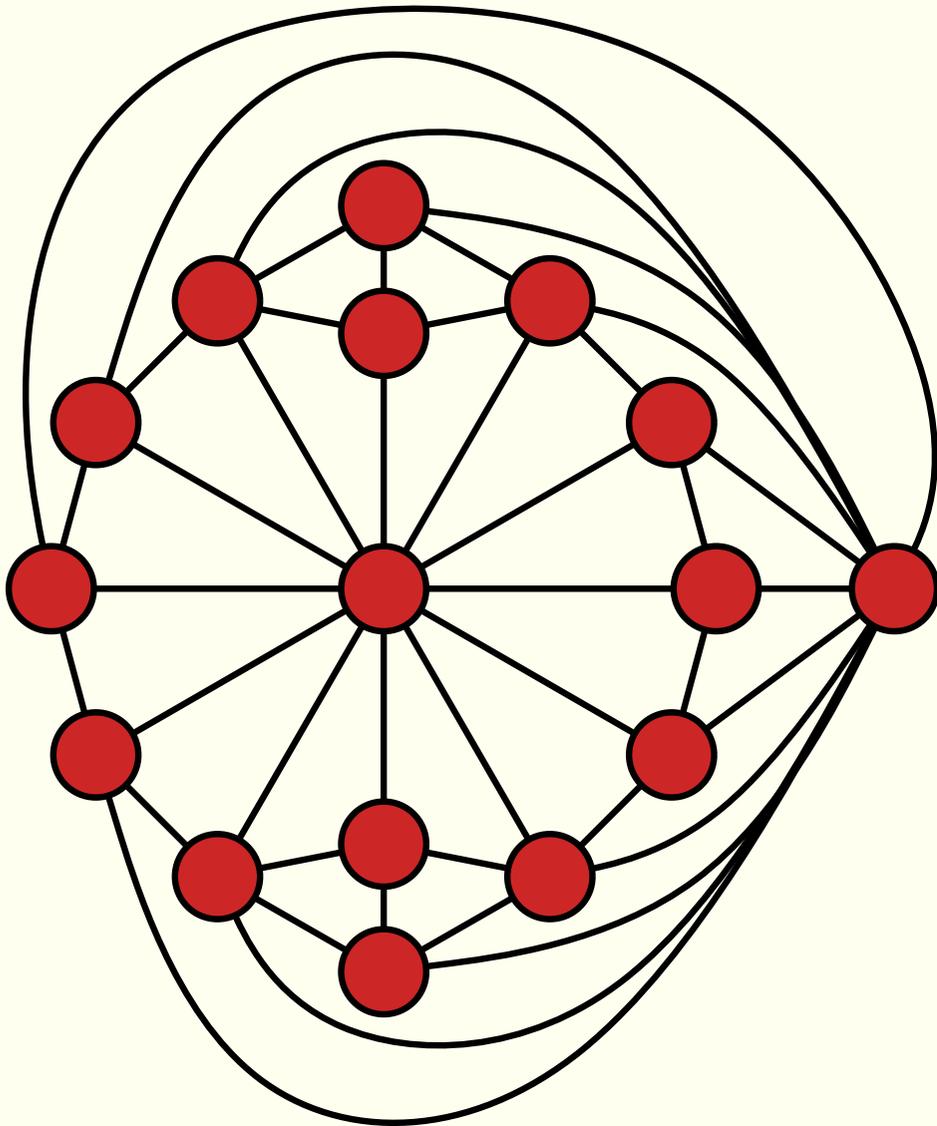


(Adjacency/Transition matrix)

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Lots of graph drawing uses numerical algorithms

Why no symbolic algorithms? Galois theory!

Graph drawing coordinates cannot be computed using radicals

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Open Questions

Other graph drawing problems with no symbolic algorithms?

Problems with arbitrarily high S_n ?

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Thank you