

Thrackles: An Improved Upper Bound

Radoslav Fulek and János Pach

Thrackle

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thrackled fishing line



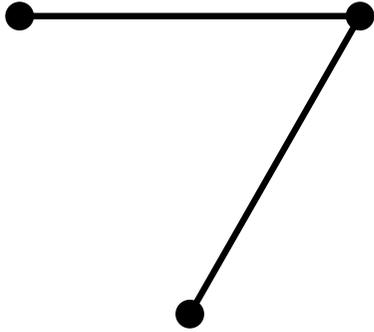
Thrackle



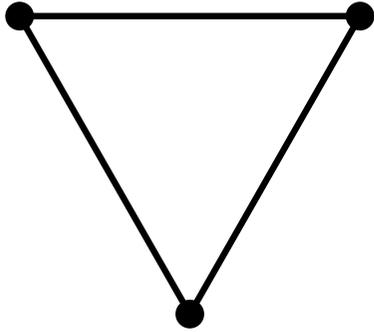
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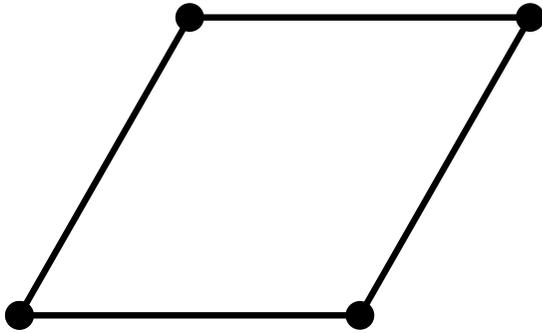
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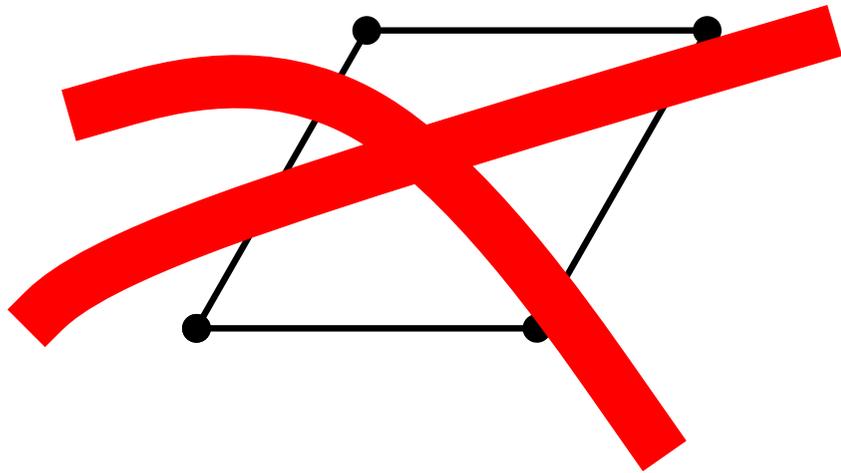
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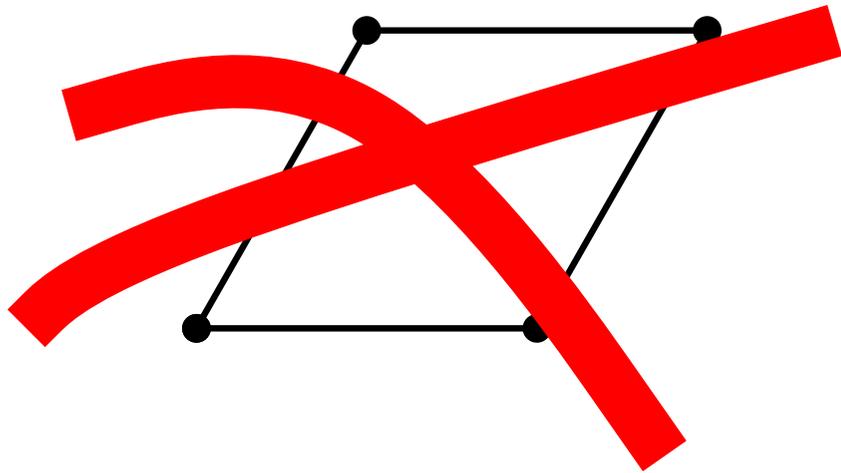
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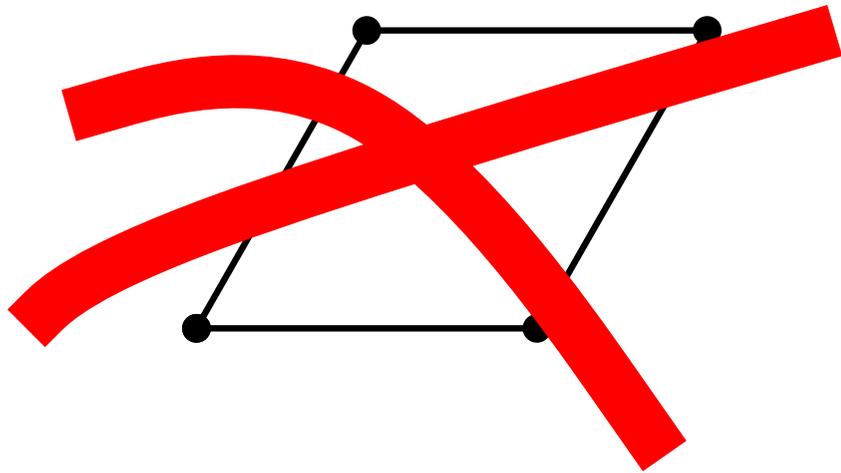


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A **thackle** is a drawing of a graph in the plane in which every pair of edges intersect exactly once; either at a common end vertex or in a proper crossing.

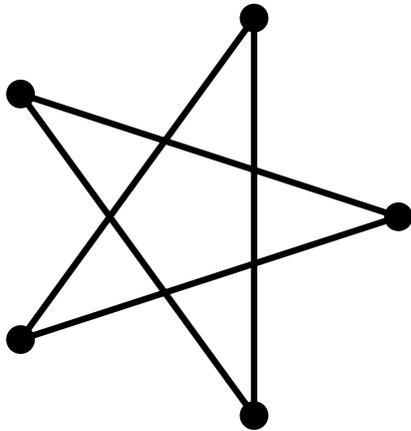
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Lemma 1. C_k can be drawn as a thrackle except when $k = 4$.

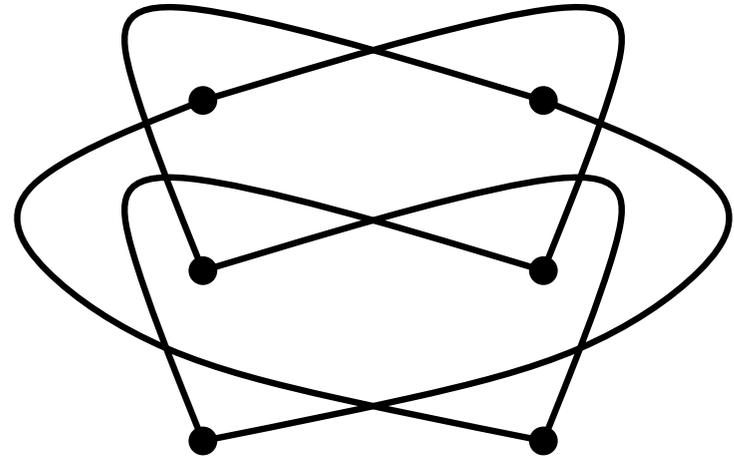
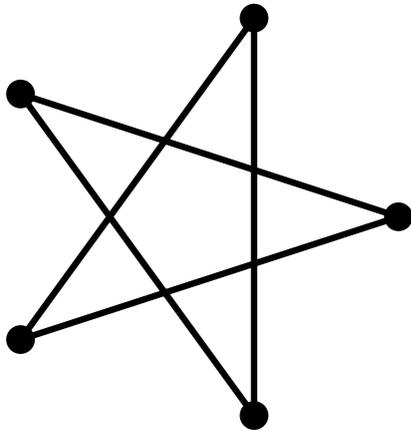
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Our technique is a refinement of the technique of Goddyn and Xu.

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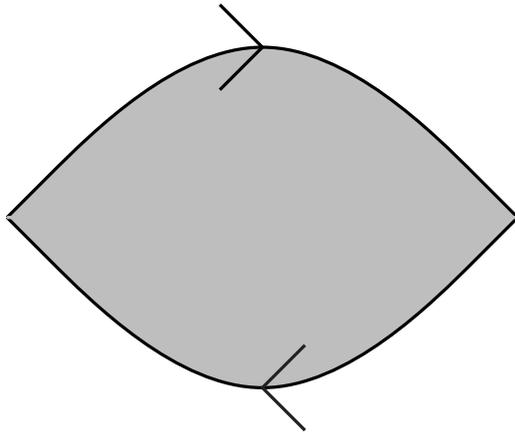
Theorem 2 (Lovász, Pach, Szegedy, 1996). *A bipartite graph admits a drawing as a generalized thrackle if and only if it is planar.*

Generalized Thrackle

An embedding of a graph G in the projective plane is a **parity embedding** if every odd cycle of G is one-sided and every even cycle of G is two-sided.

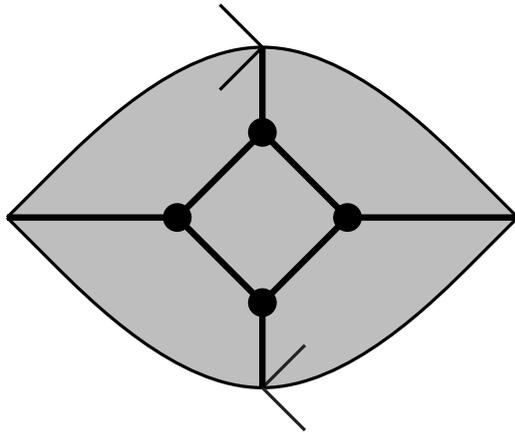
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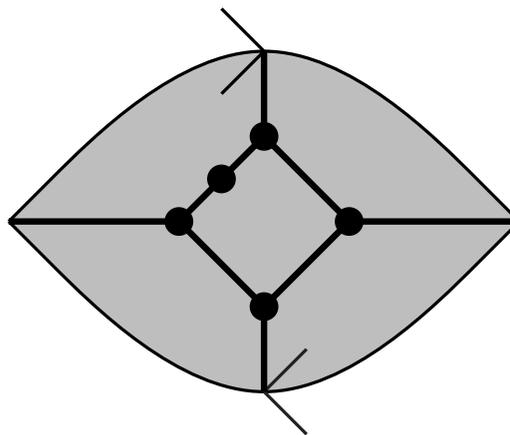
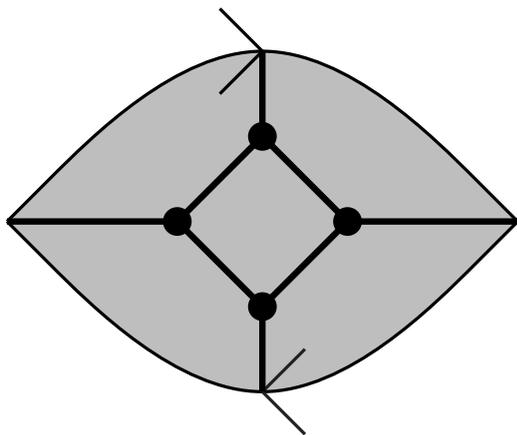
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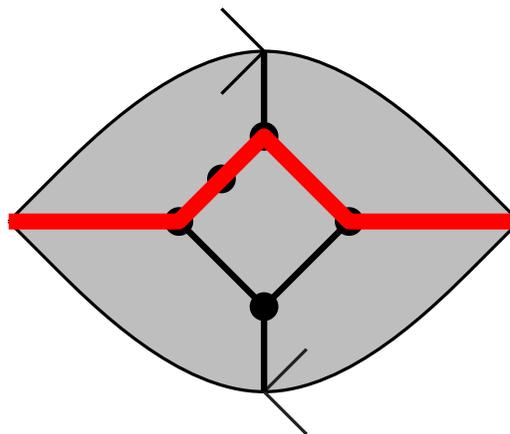
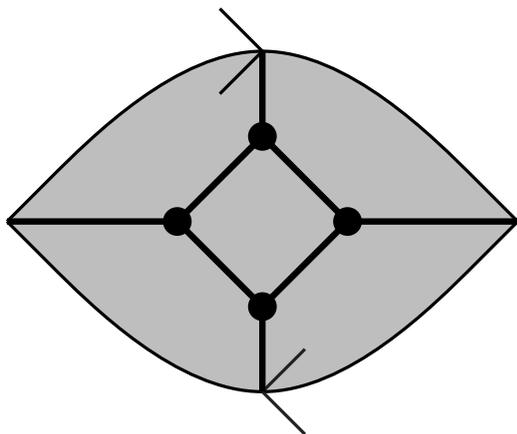
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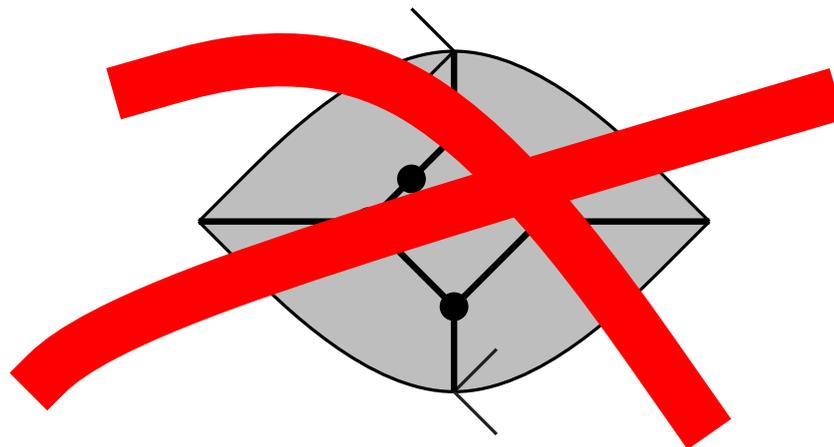
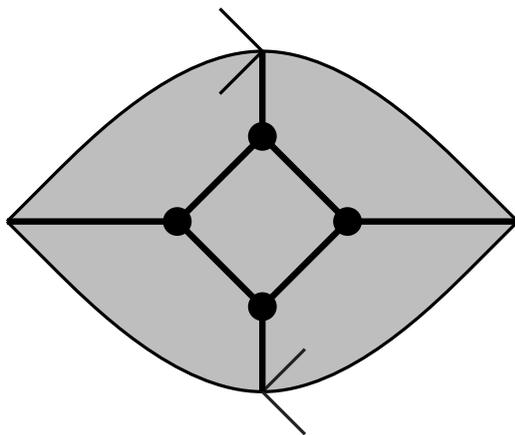
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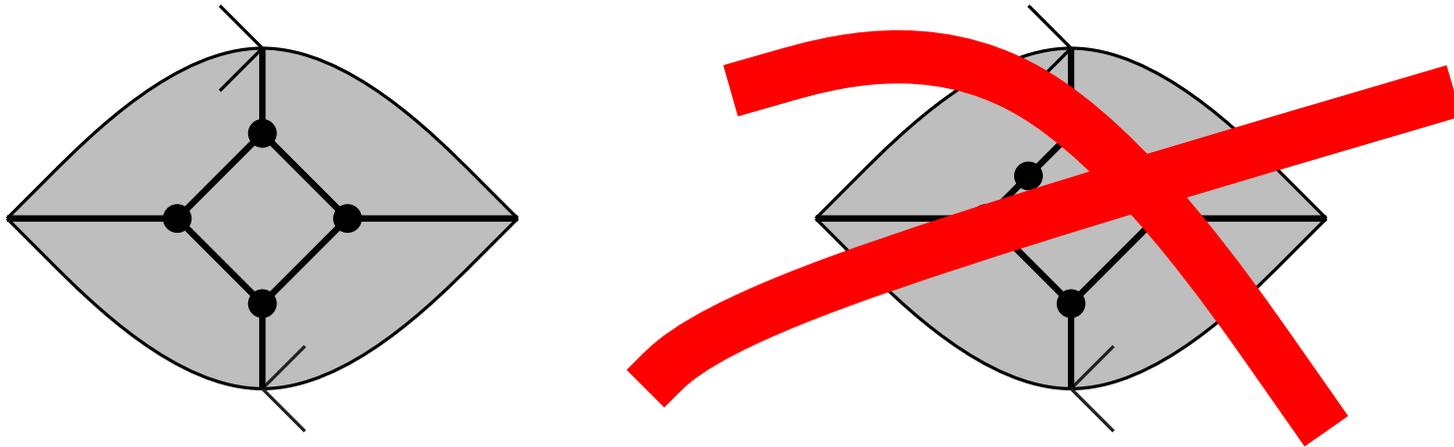
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Theorem 3 (LPS, 1996 and Cairns and Nikolayevsky, 2009).
A graph G is a generalized thrackle if and only if G admits a parity embedding in the projective plane. In particular, any bipartite thrackle can be embedded in the plane.

Proof of the $1.4n$ -bound

Theorem 4 (Pach, Lovász and Szegedy, 1996 and Cairns and Nikolayevsky, 2009). *A graph G is a generalized thrackle if and only if G admits a parity embedding in the projective plane. In particular, any bipartite thrackle can be embedded in the plane.*

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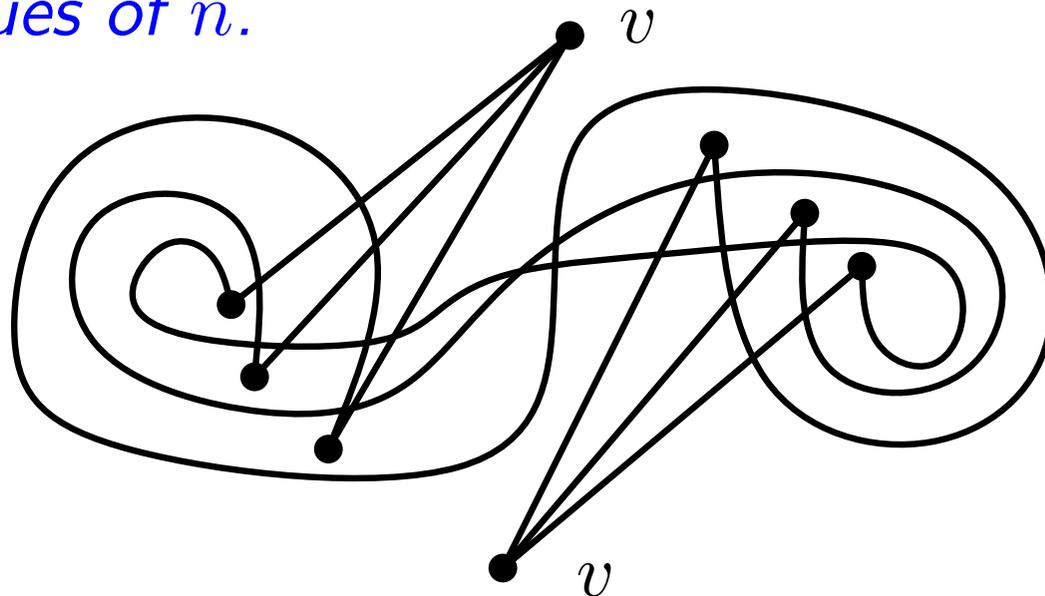
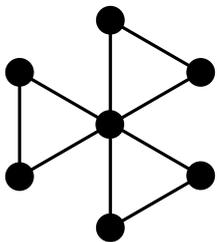
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Question. Is it true that a simple topological graph with no three pairwise disjoint edges can have at most $O(n)$ vertices?

Pach and G. Tóth showed that a simple topological graph with no k pairwise disjoint edges can have at most $O(n \text{poly}(\log n))$.