

Povzetek

Risba grafa je preslikava, ki vozliščem priredi paroma različne točke v ravnini, vsaki povezavi pa enostaven lok, ki povezuje sliki njenih krajišč. Prekrižno število grafa je najmanjše število k , za katero obstaja risba grafa z natanko k križanji povezav. Podobno definiramo poligonsko prekrižno število kot najmanjše število k , za katero obstaja risba, v kateri so slike povezav odsekoma ravne črte, z natanko k križanji povezav. 1-poligonskemu prekrižnemu številu pravimo premočrtno prekrižno število. Prekrižno število parov (in podobno liho prekrižno število) je najmanjše število k , za katero obstaja risba v kateri se natanko k parov povezav križa (križa liho mnogo krat).

V drugem in tretjem poglavju so predstavljene zveze med lihim prekrižnim številom, prekrižnim številom in t -poligonskim prekrižnim številom.

Glavna rezultata četrtega poglavja sta spodnji meji prekrižnega števila in lihega prekrižnega števila. Lastnosti grafa \mathcal{M} pravimo monotona lastnost, če ima vsak podgraf grafa z lastnostjo \mathcal{M} tudi lastnost \mathcal{M} in če ima vsaka disjunktna unija grafov z lastnostjo \mathcal{M} tudi lastnost \mathcal{M} . Za nekatere družine grafov z monotono lastnostjo je spodnja meja prekrižnega števila še nekoliko izboljšana.

Ključne besede: Prekrižno število, premočrtno prekrižno število, t -poligonsko prekrižno število, liho prekrižno število, prekrižno število parov, spodnje meje, monotona lastnost.

Abstract

The drawing of a graph is a mapping which assigns to every vertex a point in the plane, and to every edge a simple arc connecting the corresponding points. The crossing number is the minimum number of crossings in any drawing. One can define some variants of the crossing number. A t -polygonal crossing number is the minimum number of crossings in any drawing in which edges are represented by simple t -polygonal arcs. A 1-polygonal crossing number is called a rectilinear crossing number. A pairwise crossing number (resp. odd-crossing number) of G is the minimum number of pairs of edges that cross (resp. cross an odd number of times) in any drawing.

In the second and third chapters several relations between the odd crossing number, crossing number and t -polygonal crossing number are investigated.

In the fourth chapter lower bounds for the crossing number and the odd-crossing number are presented. Graph property \mathcal{M} is said to be monotone if every subgraph of the graph which satisfies \mathcal{M} , satisfies \mathcal{M} , and if the disjoint union of graphs with the property \mathcal{M} satisfies \mathcal{M} . For a family of graphs with monotone property the lower bound of the crossing number is strengthened.

Keywords: Crossing number, rectilinear crossing number, t -polygonal crossing number, odd-crossing number, pairwise crossing number, lower bounds, monotone property.

Math. Subj. Class. (2000): 05C10, 05C35, 05C99

Literatura

- [1] J. Pach, G. Toth, *Which crossing number is it anyway?*. J. Combin. Theory, Ser. B 80 (2000) 225-246.
- [2] J. Pach, G. Toth, *Graph drawn with few crossings per edge*. Combinatorica 17 (1997) 427-439.
- [3] J. Pach, J. Spencer, G. Toth, *New bounds on crossing numbers*. Discrete Comput. Geom. 24 (2000) 623-644.
- [4] D. Bienstock, N. Dean, *Bounds for rectilinear crossing numbers*. J. Graph Theory 17 (1993) 333-348.
- [5] D. Bienstock, *Some provably hard crossing number problems*. Discrete Comput. Geom. 6 (1991) 443-459.
- [6] B. Mohar, C. Thomassen, *Graphs on Surfaces*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 2001.
- [7] J. A. Bondy, U. S. Murty, *Graph Theory with Applications*. Am. Elsevier, New York, 1976.
- [8] W.T. Tutte, *Toward a theory of crossing numbers*. J. Combin. Theory 8 (1970) 45-53.
- [9] B. Grünbaum, *Arrangements and spreads*. CBMS Regional Conference Series in Applied Mathematics, Vol. 10, AMS, Providence, RI 1972.