

A TURÁN-TYPE PROBLEM FOR CIRCULAR ARC GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT. A circular arc graph is the intersection graph of a collection of connected arcs on the circle. We solve a Turán-type problem for circular arc graphs: for n arcs, if m and M are the minimum and maximum number of arcs that contain a common point, what is the maximum number of edges the circular arc graph can contain? We establish a sharp bound and produce a maximal construction. For a fixed m , this can be used to show that if the circular arc graph has enough edges, there must be a point that is covered by at least M arcs. In the case $m = 0$, we recover results for interval graphs established by Abbott and Katchalski (1979). We suggest applications to voting situations with interval or circular political spectra.

1. INTRODUCTION

In extremal graph theory, Turán's theorem [6] says, roughly speaking, that if a graph G on n vertices contains enough edges, then G contains a K_r , i.e., a complete subgraph among some set of r vertices. Here, "enough" means roughly more than $\frac{r-2}{r-1}$ of the $\binom{n}{2}$ possible edges. Turán's result holds for general graphs, but in certain classes of graphs we may expect that we don't need quite as many edges to produce a K_r .

One class of graphs of great interest are interval graphs, which are intersection graphs of a collection of intervals on the line. For interval graphs, Abbott and Katchalski [1] have shown that to guarantee a K_r , a sufficient fraction of edges is $\frac{r}{n}(2 - \frac{r}{n})$. And since a collection of intervals on the line has the Helly property, a complete subgraph in the intersection graph corresponds to a collection of intervals that contain a common point. In many applications it is this common point that is of interest. For instance, if each interval corresponds to a voter and represents that voter's approval of political positions along a spectrum, then such results will show the existence of a point on the political spectrum that is approved by a large number of voters (e.g. [2, 4]). Or, if each interval corresponds to a person's time-availability for a meeting, then such results show the existence of a time when a large number of people could meet.

We are interested in studying similar questions for a collection of intervals on a circle. Following the literature (e.g., [4, 5]), we call these intervals (circular) *arcs* and their intersection graph G a *circular arc graph*. Motivated by the examples above, the problem we study is:

How many edges in G are needed to guarantee that a given number of arcs contain a common point?

However, since a collection of arcs may not in general have the Helly property, locating a large clique in G is not equivalent to finding a set of arcs that contain

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a common point (although see [5] for an examination of sufficient conditions for a collection of circular arcs to have the Helly property). For this reason we obtain our results by studying the combinatorics of the arcs themselves rather than finding large cliques in the intersection graph.

In fact, we construct a set of n circular arcs whose intersection graph G has a maximal number of edges given every point in the circle is in at most M arcs and at least m arcs. Using this maximal construction, we can prove one of our main results (Theorem 17) which specifies a number e_{min} and proves:

if G has more than e_{min} edges and every point is in at least m arcs,
then there must be point of the circle that is in at least M arcs.

Our other main result (Theorem 18) gives a continuous analogue in the limit when the number of arcs is asymptotically large by specifying an α in terms of a β and γ such that:

if G has more than proportion α of all possible edges and every
point is in at least proportion γ of the arcs, then there must be a
point of the circle that is in at least proportion β of the arcs.

Theorem 18 shows that

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} \beta(2 - (1 - \gamma)^2\beta) & 0 \leq \beta \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta(\gamma + 1)(2 - \beta(\gamma + 1)) & \frac{1}{2} < \beta \leq \frac{1}{1+\gamma}. \end{cases}$$

When $m = 0$ (and hence $\gamma = 0$), our results recover those of Abbott and Katchalski [1], but by very different methods. Theorems 17 and 18 also apply in cases where m is unknown; then we assume $m = M - 1$ (hence $\gamma = 1$) to obtain a worst-case bound. For example, if $\beta < 1/2$ and $\gamma = 1$, then $\alpha = 2\beta$, which would imply that to ensure that there is a point that is proportion $\beta = 1/4$ of all arcs, it is enough to have $\alpha = 1/2$ of all possible edges appear in the intersection graph of G .

There is a nice voting theory interpretation. Following [2], we define a *society* S to be a triple (X, V, \mathcal{A}) where X is a geometric space (the *political spectrum*), V is a set of voters, and \mathcal{A} is a collection of *approval sets*, one for each voter. One usually thinks of the spectrum X as a line (with conservative positions on the right and liberal positions on the left) and approval sets as intervals on the line. However, there are many situations where the spectrum is naturally a circle [3, 4], and the approval sets are naturally circular arcs. We may think of two overlapping approval sets as two voters “agreeing” on some platform. The above result guarantees, for instance, that if $1/2$ of all pairs of voters can agree on a platform, then there is a platform that at least $1/4$ of all voters would simultaneously approve. Furthermore if we know that some platform is approved by fewer voters, the fraction $1/4$ can be improved.

We give an outline of our paper. All terms used here are defined in section 2. We want to establish a bound $e_{min}(M, m, n)$ such that if at least e_{min} pairwise intersections are present in a collection of n arcs \mathcal{A} with minimum agreement number m , a maximum agreement number of at least M can be guaranteed. This bound will be derived by fixing a particular M and m for a collection of n arcs, and determining the maximum possible number of pairwise intersections given those conditions. Then, if there are more than that number of pairwise intersections, we will know the maximum agreement number must be at least $M + 1$.

To determine the maximum number of pairwise intersections, we use a formula we derive in Section 3 that relates the number of edges in the intersection graph G

of \mathcal{A} with the agreement number at the endpoints of \mathcal{A} . Specifically, the formula provided by Theorem 7 allows the number of edges plus double intersections to be calculated from the running count sum of \mathcal{A} (see Definition 4) and the number of arcs in \mathcal{A} .

Section 4 establishes that for fixed maximum and minimum agreement numbers, the maximum edge count as well as the maximum number of double intersections can be achieved with (possibly different) collections of arcs that maximize the running count sum (Theorem 10). This allows us to restrict our attention to a single LR -sequence with maximum running count (for fixed M, m, n) (Proposition 8).

Section 5 uses these results to construct a specific collection of arcs for fixed n, M and m that has the maximum possible number of edges. Using Theorem 7, the number of edges and double intersections are counted, and maximality is verified (Theorem 17). We also give an asymptotic result for large n in Theorem 18. Section 6 refines this result when there is a known number of double intersections, improving the bound from Theorems 17 and 18. We conclude with some observations about future work, including applications in voting theory.

2. SOME IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Here we introduce some of the terms and notation to be used in the rest of the paper. Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of n arcs on a circle C . We will assume that all endpoints in \mathcal{A} are distinct. (If two endpoints are not distinct, one of them can be moved by a small distance ϵ so that the intersections of the arcs are not changed.) Moving clockwise around the circle, each arc $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ has **left endpoint** x_i and **right endpoint** y_i . We may write $A_i = [x_i, y_i]$.

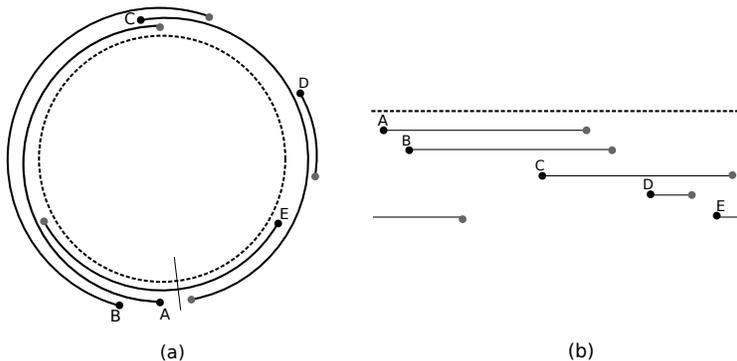


FIGURE 1. A set of circular arcs \mathcal{A} represented on (a) a circle and (b) an interval. See [4].

Definition 1. Let the **intersection graph** of \mathcal{A} denote the graph G which represents the arcs of \mathcal{A} as vertices, where two vertices are connected by an edge in G if their corresponding arcs intersect in \mathcal{A} . When we say that \mathcal{A} has e edges, we will mean that the intersection graph G has e edges. We will often refer to e as the **edge count** of \mathcal{A} .

Definition 2. For $p \in C$, define $a(p)$, the **agreement number** of p , as the number of arcs of \mathcal{A} containing p . Let

$$M = \max_{p \in C} a(p)$$

and

$$m = \min_{p \in C} a(p).$$

We call M the **maximum agreement number** of \mathcal{A} and m the **minimum agreement number** of \mathcal{A} . The **agreement proportion** of \mathcal{A} is defined as $\frac{M}{n}$. The maximum agreement of the collection of arcs in Figure 1 is 3, its minimum agreement is 1, and its agreement proportion is $\frac{3}{5}$. Unless otherwise specified, n will always denote the number of arcs under consideration, and M and m will always denote their maximum and minimum agreement numbers. A family of arcs will **satisfy conditions** M, m, n if it has n arcs, maximum intersection M and minimum intersection m .

Definition 3. The LR -sequence $[q_i]$ of \mathcal{A} is a sequence of symbols L and R derived by starting at any point, moving clockwise around the circle recording an L for every left endpoint and an R for every right endpoint. \mathcal{A} may have many different LR sequences depending on the starting point. If $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is an arc, let L_A or R_A be its left or right endpoint in the LR -sequence. The set of arcs in Figure 1 has the LR sequence

$$[L, L, R, L, R, R, L, R, L, R],$$

starting at the left endpoint of arc A .

Definition 4. The **running count** of an arc endpoint (or member of an LR sequence) is the agreement number just to the right of that endpoint. A **running count sequence** $[r_i]$ will consist of the corresponding running counts of a particular LR sequence. Starting at the left endpoint of arc A , the arcs of Figure 1 have the running count sequence

$$[2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1].$$

Note that the largest running count will be M and the smallest running count m .

Definition 5. The **running count sum** of \mathcal{A} is the sum of numbers in the running count sequence. (Note that the running count sum of \mathcal{A} does not depend on where the running count sequence starts.) The arcs of Figure 1 have a running count sum of 19. A **maximal running count sequence** will refer to any running count sequence with the greatest possible running count sum for given conditions M, m, n . A **maximal LR -sequence** is an LR -sequence corresponding to a maximal running count sequence.

Definition 6. Suppose that arcs A_1 and A_2 intersect such that each arc contains both endpoints of the other, covering the entire circle between them. We call their intersection a **double intersection**, and say that A_1 and A_2 **doubly intersect**. (See Figure 2.)

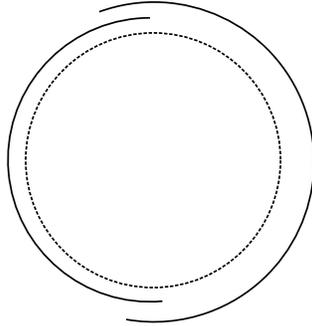


FIGURE 2. Two doubly intersecting arcs.

3. RUNNING COUNTS AND THE EDGE FORMULA

We shall be interested in counting the edges of a collection of circular arcs, as well as finding a point covered by a large number of arcs. The following result provides a helpful connection between these goals.

Theorem 7 (Edge Formula). *Given a collection \mathcal{A} of n circular arcs, with e edges, d double intersections, and a running count sum of C , we have:*

$$(1) \quad d + e = \frac{C - n}{2}.$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on n .

Base case: when $n = 1$, there is one arc and no intersections at all, so $e = d = 0$. The running count sequence is $[1, 0]$, hence $C = 1$ and (1) holds.

Now suppose that (1) holds for $n = k$. Consider a collection of $k+1$ circular arcs. Pick an arc $A_1 = [x_1, y_1]$. We reduce this collection of $k+1$ arcs to a collection of k arcs in two steps, showing that both sides of (1) are changed by the same amount in each step.

Step 1: Let p be the number of left endpoints contained in A_1 (other than x_1). Move y_1 counterclockwise about the circle until there are no endpoints between it and x_1 . Call this new arc $A'_1 = [x_1, y'_1]$.

Consider the left hand side of (1). When y_1 passes a left endpoint, then the two arcs no longer intersect at that left endpoint. However, the two arcs may still intersect at their other endpoints. If we began with a double intersection, then they now only intersect once, and d decreases by 1. If we began with a single intersection, then they no longer intersect, so e decreases by 1. When y_1 passes a right endpoint, there is no change in d or e as can be seen by inspection. Thus, the left hand side of (1) decreases by p .

For each left endpoint that y_1 passes on the way, C is decreased by 2. To see this, consider the running counts at the two endpoints. When the overlap of their arcs is removed, each endpoint intersects one fewer arc. Hence, the running count of each endpoint decreases by one. For each right endpoint that y_1 passes, C remains unchanged. Thus, in total, C decreases by $2p$ and the right hand side of (1) decreases by p .

Step 2: Remove A'_1 from the collection of arcs. As A'_1 is arbitrarily small, A'_1 intersects A_j if and only if $x_1 \in A_j$. Thus, the decrease in the number of edges is equal to the running count at x_1 minus 1, which we call r . (Observe that the

running count at y'_1 is r .) There is no change in d because no other endpoints are contained in A'_1 . Therefore, the left hand side of (1) decreases by r .

Since the removed arc doesn't intersect at any other endpoints, none of the running counts are changed, except for the two corresponding to this removed arc, which are removed from the sum. Thus, C decreases by $r + (r + 1) = 2r + 1$, and since n decreases by 1, the right hand side of (1) decreases by r .

Since (1) holds for $n = k$ and both steps preserve equality, (1) holds for $n = k + 1$, and by induction it is established for all n . \square

4. MAXIMIZING EDGES BY MAXIMIZING THE RUNNING COUNT SUM

Given conditions M, m, n , we wish to construct collections of arcs which maximize edges or double intersections. As a first (simplifying) step, we show that we may restrict our attention to collections of arcs with a maximal LR -sequence (Theorem 10). The following result provides a maximal LR -sequence which is unique up to the choice of starting point.

Proposition 8. *Fix parameters M, m , and n . Then a maximal running count sequence is:*

$$[m + 1, m + 2, \dots, M - 2, M - 1, M, M - 1, M, \dots, M, M - 1, M - 2, \dots, m + 1, m]$$

and its running count sum is

$$C_{max} = (M + m)(M - m) + (2M - 1)(n - M + m).$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, suppose that the minimum agreement number is the last number in a running count sequence $[r_i]$ (i.e. $r_{2n} = m$). We maximize the running count sum by maximizing the value of each position in the sequence. The highest possible value of r_1 is $m + 1$, the highest possible value of r_2 is $m + 2$, and so on until we get $r_{M-m} = M$. Since the maximum agreement number is M , and the running count must increase or decrease by 1 at each endpoint, the running counts must alternate between M and $M - 1$ until the last $M - m$ positions in the sequence. The running counts here must decrease by 1 at each position so that $r_{2n} = m$, the minimum agreement number. This shows the maximal running count sequence and C_{max} are as above. \square

There are other maximal running count sequences, but they only vary based on the placement of the minimum agreement number m . Since the minimum agreement number occurs just once in each sequence, we adopt the convention that it must occur in the last position and from here on refer to the sequence described in Proposition 8 as *the* maximal running count sequence.

Likewise, *the* maximal LR -sequence is the LR -sequence which is derived from the maximal running count sequence. This is possible because the running count sequence increases by 1 at left endpoints and decreases by 1 at right endpoints. From Proposition 8, we have that the maximal LR -sequence will begin with $M - m$ many L 's, then the sequence RL repeated $n - M + m$ times, then finally $M - m$ many R . For example, if we fix $n = 7$, $M = 5$, and $m = 2$, the maximal running count sequence is

$$[3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2],$$

and its LR -sequence is

$$[L, L, L, R, L, R, L, R, L, R, L, R, R, R].$$

The following technical lemma will allow us to restrict our attention to collections of arcs with the maximal running count sequence (Theorem 10).

Lemma 9. *Suppose $\mathcal{A} = \{A_i\}$ is a collection of n arcs with maximum and minimum agreement numbers M and m , e edges, d double intersections, and running count sum $C < C_{max}$. Then, there exists another collection of n arcs $\mathcal{A}' = \{A'_i\}$, also with maximum and minimum agreement numbers M and m , with e' edges, d' double intersections, and running count sum C' such that:*

- (i) For all i , $A_i \subseteq A'_i$,
- (ii) $e \leq e'$,
- (iii) $d \leq d'$, and
- (iv) $C < C'$.

We will prove this result by showing that if $C < C_{max}$, we can extend the given arcs to increase C without changing M or m .

Proof. Let $[q_i]$ and $[r_i]$ be the LR - and running count sequences of \mathcal{A} respectively. Without loss of generality, we assume $r_{2n} = m$. Let the maximal LR -sequence be denoted $[q'_i]$ and the maximal running count sequence $[r'_i]$. Note that $r_i \leq r'_i$ for all i . Since $C < C_{max}$, we choose the smallest j such that $r_j < r'_j$. For this choice of j , $q_j = R$, $q'_j = L$, $r_j + 2 = r'_j \leq M$, and $r_{j-1} \leq M - 1$. (This is because $r_{j-1} = r'_{j-1}$ and the running count must change by 1 or -1 at each position.)

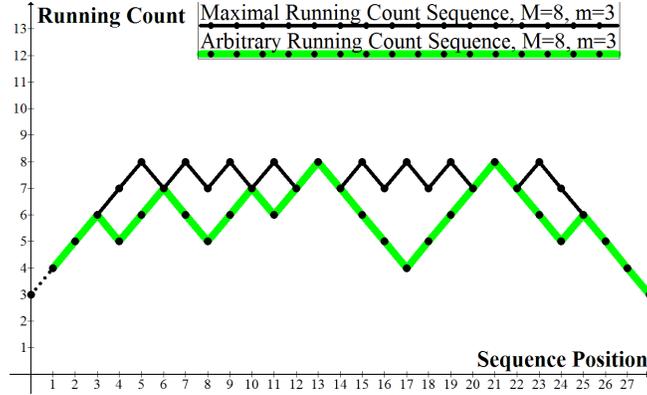


FIGURE 3. A graphical representation of the maximal running count sequence with $M = 8, m = 3, n = 14$ and an arbitrary running count sequence with the same conditions. For the arbitrary sequence, the first j for which $r_j < r'_j$ is $j = 4$.

In order to obtain \mathcal{A}' , we will move some endpoint around the circle to extend an arc while maintaining the same minimum and maximum agreement numbers. Our choice of endpoint depends on the relation between the L 's and R 's to the right of q_j .

Case 1: Suppose that all L 's occurring after q_j are paired with an R immediately before them. We note this implies that there are no instances of consecutive L 's in this part of the sequence. Thus, $r_k \leq r_{j-1} \leq M - 1$ for all $k \geq j$.

Which endpoint we move depends on whether q_{j-1} is an R or an L . If $q_{j-1} = R$, then, since $q_j = R$, q_{j-1} is not paired with an L that occurs to the right of it in the LR -sequence. For this arc, move its right endpoint clockwise around the circle until it passes another arc's left endpoint, increasing C by 2. The maximum agreement number is still M because the running count of each endpoint only increases by 1.

On the other hand, suppose that $q_{j-1} = L$. Note that $q_j = R$, but $q'_j = L$, so the number of L 's at the beginning of $[q_i]$ is less than $M - m$. Thus, the maximum agreement number M is never reached, so this situation is impossible.

Case 2: Suppose there exists an L occurring after q_j which is not paired with an R immediately before it. Choose the minimum $k > j$ for which q_k is such an L and call its endpoint on the circle x .

If $q_{k-1} = R$, then move x counterclockwise around the circle until it passes the right endpoint corresponding to q_{k-1} , say, y . The running counts for x and y both increase by 1, so C increases by 2.

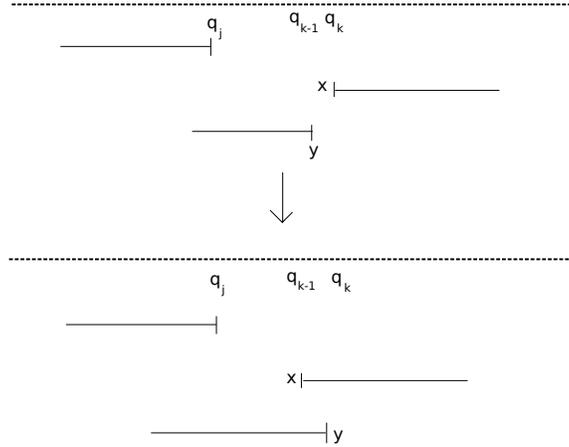


FIGURE 4. An illustration of the operation performed in Case 2 when $q_{k-1} = R$.

If $q_{k-1} = L$, then it must be paired with $q_{k-2} = R$. Move x counterclockwise until it passes the right endpoint corresponding to q_{k-2} . Again, the running counts for the two endpoints each increase by 1, so C increases by 2.

For both possible q_{k-1} 's, it can be verified that M is still the maximum agreement number because of the condition that k is minimum, and that all L 's in between q_j and q_k are paired with adjacent R 's.

In all cases, we are only extending arcs. Thus, condition (i) is established, and (ii) and (iii) are implied by (i). The minimum agreement number is still m because no arcs are extended through the point of minimum agreement on the circle.

Therefore, for any collection of arcs satisfying conditions M, m , and n , it is possible to construct a new collection of arcs from the old collection satisfying the same conditions. \square

Theorem 10. *Given M, m and n , the maximum number of edges obtainable for a collection of arcs can be obtained by a collection of arcs with maximal running*

count sum. The maximum number of double intersections is also obtainable by a (possibly different) collection of arcs with the maximal running count sum.

Proof. Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of arcs with the maximum number of edges and let its running count sum be C . If $C = C_{max}$, then we are done. If $C < C_{max}$, then apply Lemma 9 as many times as necessary to obtain a new collection of arcs \mathcal{A}' with running count sum C_{max} . By Lemma 9, \mathcal{A}' must have at least as many edges in its intersection graph as \mathcal{A} . Therefore, \mathcal{A}' has the maximum number of edges, completing the proof. The proof for double intersections is analogous. \square

5. ARCS WITH MAXIMAL EDGE COUNT AND MINIMAL DOUBLE INTERSECTIONS

The preceding section showed that for fixed M, m, n , there existed a collection of arcs with the maximal LR -sequence that had the maximum number of edges. We now provide such a collection, \mathcal{A}_{max} , and show that \mathcal{A}_{max} has the greatest edge count for collections of arcs satisfying M, m, n .

Using this collection of arcs we will show in Theorem 17 that if a collection of n arcs \mathcal{A} has at least $e_{min}(M, m, n)$ edges, and every point on the circle is covered by at least m arcs, then some point is covered by at least M arcs. A continuous result also holds for large n , where $m = \gamma M$ and $M = \beta n$ (Theorem 18).

We now define the collections of arcs with the maximum edge count for a fixed M, m, n :

Definition 11. We construct a collection of arcs, \mathcal{A}_{max} , for fixed M, m, n with the maximal LR -sequence. Number the L 's L_1, \dots, L_n from left to right, and do the same for the R 's. Assign the endpoints to two classes of arcs: $A = \{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$ and $B = \{B_{m+1}, \dots, B_n\}$, where A_i has endpoints R_i and L_{n-m+i} , and B_{m+i} has endpoints L_i and R_{m+i} . (See Figure 5).

We will refer to the arcs in class A as A-type arcs, and the arcs in class B as B-type arcs. In a general collection of arcs \mathcal{A} satisfying M, m, n , A-type arcs will be those whose left endpoints occur to the right of their right endpoints in an LR -sequence ending with a running count of m , and the other arcs will be B-type arcs. Note that the A-type arcs are the m arcs that intersect at a point of minimum agreement between the last member of the LR -sequence and the first (the point of “wrap-around” in Fig. 5).

It is of some interest that no arc in \mathcal{A}_{max} properly contains another; its graph is therefore known as a *proper circular arc graph*. Collections with this property are also used in [4].

Theorem 12. *This collection of arcs \mathcal{A}_{max} maximizes the edge count among all collections of arcs satisfying conditions M, m, n .*

We begin our proof of Theorem 12 by counting the number of double intersections in \mathcal{A}_{max} . We will then show that \mathcal{A}_{max} has the minimum number of double intersections out of all collections of arcs satisfying conditions M, m, n and having the maximum LR -sequence. By Theorem 7 and Theorem 10 this will show that \mathcal{A}_{max} has the maximum number of edges for all collections of arcs satisfying M, m, n .

5.1. Counting double intersections in \mathcal{A}_{max} . Theorem 16 will show that when $M + m \geq n + 1$, \mathcal{A}_{max} has all possible edges. For now we restrict our attention to

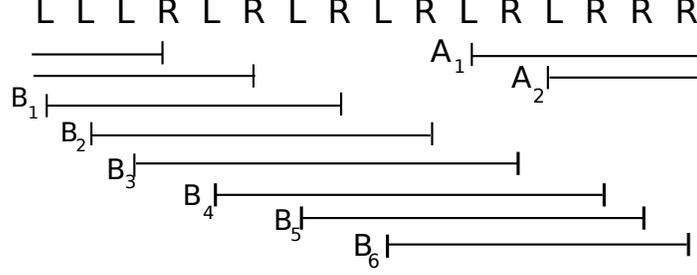


FIGURE 5. \mathcal{A}_{max} for $n = 8, M = 5, m = 2$. The A_i intervals “wrap around” the other side of the circle in this LR -sequence, and there are $m = 2$ of them. Note that there are two double intersections: A_1 with B_3 , and A_2 with B_4 .

conditions satisfying $M + m < n + 1$. We count the double intersections as follows. First, note that B-type arcs can never doubly intersect each other, because doubly intersecting arcs must cover the whole circle, and no B-type arc covers the point of least intersection.

Two A-type arcs A_i and A_j will doubly intersect when the right endpoint of A_i is to the right of the left endpoint of A_j in the LR sequence. So as long as every A-type right endpoint is to the left of every A-type left endpoint, no members of A will doubly intersect. (See Figure 5 for an example.) This occurs when $m + M \leq n + 1$. To see this, consider the sequence of alternating L and R endpoints in the middle of the maximal LR -sequence. It has $n - (M - m)$ L endpoints and the same number of R 's. If the m A-type right endpoints cover more than half of these, then some of them will lie to the right of A-type left endpoints. So we require that $2m \leq n - (M - m) + 1$, or $M + m \leq n + 1$. Since we only consider M, m, n that meet this requirement, we must only count double intersections between A-type and B-type arcs.

Theorem 13. *The collection of arcs \mathcal{A}_{max} , with $M + m \leq n + 1$, will have d double intersections, where*

$$d = \begin{cases} 0 & 2M \leq n + 1 \\ m(2M - n - 1) & 2M > n + 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. This result will be achieved by counting the number of double intersections involving each A-type arc. Since A-type arcs will only doubly intersect B-type arcs, this will not double count any double intersections.

Consider an arc A_i with endpoints corresponding to L_{n-m+i} and R_i . This arc will doubly intersect a B-type arc B_j if L_{B_j} is to the left of R_{A_i} and R_{B_j} is to the right of L_{A_i} . The count of L endpoints of B-type arcs to the left of L_{n-m+i} is $M - m + i - 1$. The number of double intersections involving A_i will be the number of these L endpoints that are paired with an R to the right of L_{A_i} . There are $(n - M - m + i)$ R endpoints of B-type arcs to the left of L_{A_i} , so the number of double intersections involving A_i is

$$d_{A_i} = 2M - n - 1.$$

Summing over all the m A-type arcs, this gives the double intersection count

$$d = m(2M - n - 1).$$

This count is negative for $2M \leq n + 1$ because no double intersections will occur in that case. \square

5.2. \mathcal{A}_{max} has the maximal edge count. We will now show that \mathcal{A}_{max} has the minimum number of double intersections satisfying conditions M, m, n with the maximal LR -sequence. We will prove a formula in Theorem 15 that, given a collection of arcs \mathcal{A} , gives a lower bound for the number of double intersections in \mathcal{A} . We will then show in the proof of Theorem 12 that \mathcal{A}_{max}

- (1) achieves this lower bound, and
- (2) minimizes the value of the lower bound among families of arcs satisfying conditions M, m, n and the maximal LR -sequence.

Definition 14. Let A_i denote one of the A-type arcs in \mathcal{A} , with endpoints L_{A_i} and R_{A_i} . Then let l_{A_i} denote the number of left endpoints to the left of R_{A_i} in the LR -sequence and let r_{A_i} denote the number of right endpoints to the left of L_{A_i} .

For example, in Figure 5, $l_{A_1} = 3$ and $r_{A_1} = 4$.

Theorem 15. *Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of arcs satisfying conditions M, m, n , and say that $d_{\mathcal{A}}$ is the number of double intersections in \mathcal{A} . Then,*

$$d_{\mathcal{A}} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m (l_{A_i} - r_{A_i} + m).$$

Proof. This bound will be shown by counting the number of double intersections involving each A-type arc. Recall that a B-type arc B_k will doubly intersect A_i if L_{B_k} is to the left of R_{A_i} and R_{B_k} is to the right of L_{A_i} (see arcs A_1 and B_3 in Figure 5). Then there are l_{A_i} left endpoints that may belong to such a B_k . (If any of these left endpoints belongs to an A-type arc then that arc doubly intersects with A_i . We ignore such double intersections for now.) However, if these endpoints are paired with any of the r_{A_i} right endpoints to the left of L_{A_i} their arcs will not doubly intersect A_i . The figure $l_{A_i} - r_{A_i}$ represents the number of left endpoints that cannot be paired off in this way, so at least that number of B-type arcs must doubly intersect A_i .

The number of double intersections involving A_i is still undercounted. We will show that it is undercounted by at least m . There may be right endpoints counted in the figure r_{A_i} that belong to A-type arcs. These endpoints cannot be paired with the left endpoints counted in l_{A_i} , so they should not be subtracted from the double intersection count. If no A-type arc A_j doubly intersects A_i , then all of the m A-type right endpoints lie to the left of L_{A_i} . (This is the case for both A-type arcs in Figure 5). Then the count of double intersections involving A_i should increase by m . Suppose instead that R_{A_j} lies to the right of L_{A_i} . Then although one fewer B-type arc must doubly intersect A_i , A_j doubly intersects A_i . Thus the number of double intersections involving A_i does not change, and is still at least $l_{A_i} - r_{A_i} + m$.

Note that this count of double intersections does not count a double intersection between two A-type arcs twice. The count for arc A_i only counts double intersections with A-type arcs whose right endpoints are to the right of L_{A_i} , not those with left endpoints to the left of R_{A_i} .

Summing this count over all the A-type arcs gives the formula above. \square

Proof of Theorem 12. Consider the bound from Theorem 15 for \mathcal{A}_{max} . Recall that in \mathcal{A}_{max} , the arc A_i has the endpoints R_i and L_{n-m+i} . Then $l_{A_i} = M + m + i - 1$ and $r_{A_i} = n - M + i$. Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (l_{A_i} - r_{A_i} + m) = \sum_{i=1}^m (2M - n - 1) = m(2M - n - 1).$$

This sum is equal to $d_{\mathcal{A}_{max}}$ as shown in Theorem 13, so the inequality of Theorem 15 is an equality for \mathcal{A}_{max} .

Because the right endpoints of the A-type arcs are the m leftmost right endpoints, $\sum l_{A_i}$ is minimized. Because the left endpoints of the A-type arcs are the m rightmost, $\sum r_{A_i}$ is maximized. So the difference of these sums must be minimized, minimizing the right-hand side of Theorem 15.

Since \mathcal{A}_{max} achieves the lower bound in Theorem 15, it has the minimum number of double intersections of all arcs satisfying M, m, n with the maximal LR -sequence, and thus has the maximum number of edges of all arcs satisfying M, m, n . \square

5.3. The minimum edge count to guarantee agreement M. Using Theorem 13, we can state exactly the maximum number of edges of a collection of n circular arcs with maximum and minimum agreement numbers M and m . Recall from the Edge Formula that

$$d + e = \frac{C - n}{2}.$$

Since C , n and the minimum value for d are known, the maximum edge count can be calculated. This yields the following theorems:

Theorem 16. *The collection of arcs \mathcal{A}_{max} for M, m, n where $M + m \geq n + 1$ has $\binom{n}{2}$ edges; that is, all possible edges are present.*

Proof. Observe that when $m + M = n + 1$, \mathcal{A}_{max} has $\binom{n}{2}$ edges (by Theorem 17 and the Edge Formula). When m is increased by 1, another arc in the collection becomes an A-type arc. It can be shown that this new arc properly contains the B-type arc it replaces, so no intersections between the arcs are lost. So it may be shown by induction that \mathcal{A}_{max} has $\binom{n}{2}$ edges whenever $M + m \geq n + 1$. \square

We now present one of our main results:

Theorem 17. *For any M, m, n where $M + m \leq n + 1$ the collection \mathcal{A}_{max} has e_{max} edges, and no family of arcs satisfying M, m, n can have more than e_{max} edges. Then:*

$$e_{max} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(M + 2Mn + 2Mm - M^2 - m^2 - m - 2n) & 2M \leq n + 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(M + 2Mn - 2Mm - M^2 - m^2 + 2mn + m - 2n) & 2M \geq n + 1. \end{cases}$$

Then the minimum edge count needed to guarantee an agreement M with fixed m and n is as follows (when $M + m \leq n + 1$):

$$e_{min} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}M + Mn + Mm - \frac{1}{2}M^2 - \frac{3}{2}m - \frac{1}{2}m^2 - 2n & 2M \leq n + 3 \\ \frac{3}{2}M + Mn - Mm - \frac{1}{2}M^2 + m + mn - \frac{1}{2}m^2 - 2n & 2M > n + 3. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The maximality of \mathcal{A}_{max} was shown in Theorem 12. The e_{max} equations come from counting the edges in \mathcal{A}_{max} . The edge formula may be combined with Theorem 8 and the known number of double intersections in \mathcal{A}_{max} to yield this edge count, which we have shown to be the greatest possible for M, m, n .

Note that no family of n arcs with minimum agreement number m can have more than e_{max} edges without having a maximum agreement of at least $M + 1$. Then

$$e_{min}(M) = e_{max}(M - 1) + 1.$$

The e_{min} equations are thus derived by substituting $M - 1$ for M in the e_{max} equations. Since $e_{max} = \binom{n}{2}$ when $M + m = n + 1$, there does not exist an e_{min} which can guarantee any greater agreement number in this situation. \square

Letting $n \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain this asymptotic result:

Theorem 18. *Let α, β, γ be defined so that $e_{min} = \alpha \binom{n}{2}$, $M = \beta n$, and $m = \gamma M$. In the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain:*

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} \beta(2 - (1 - \gamma)^2\beta) & 0 \leq \beta \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta(\gamma + 1)(2 - \beta(\gamma + 1)) & \frac{1}{2} < \beta \leq \frac{1}{1 + \gamma}. \end{cases}$$

See Figure 6. Note that α is the fraction of all possible edges, β is the agreement proportion, and γ is the ratio of minimum to maximum agreement. So Theorem 18 shows the minimum fraction of edges α needed to guarantee an agreement proportion β .

Note that when $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$, the two formulas both give $\alpha = \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma + \frac{3}{4}$, so our function is continuous. Our formula is defined for $m + M \leq n + 1$, or in the continuous case, $\beta(1 + \gamma) \leq 1$. When $\beta(1 + \gamma) = 1$, this gives $\alpha = 1$, since all possible edges must be present to guarantee an agreement ratio of β .

When $\gamma = 0$, that is when there is a point on the circle that is not part of any arc, the collection of arcs is identical to a collection of intervals on a straight line. Our formula then becomes

$$\alpha = \beta(2 - \beta),$$

which is equivalent to the result for interval graphs published by Abbott and Katchalski [1]. They proved their result using the chordal property of interval graphs to show that an agreement proportion of at least β was achievable, and constructed a set of intervals to show that no greater agreement proportion can be guaranteed. Our methods differ in relying more on the properties of the arcs themselves, and deriving results about the intersection graphs as a corollary.

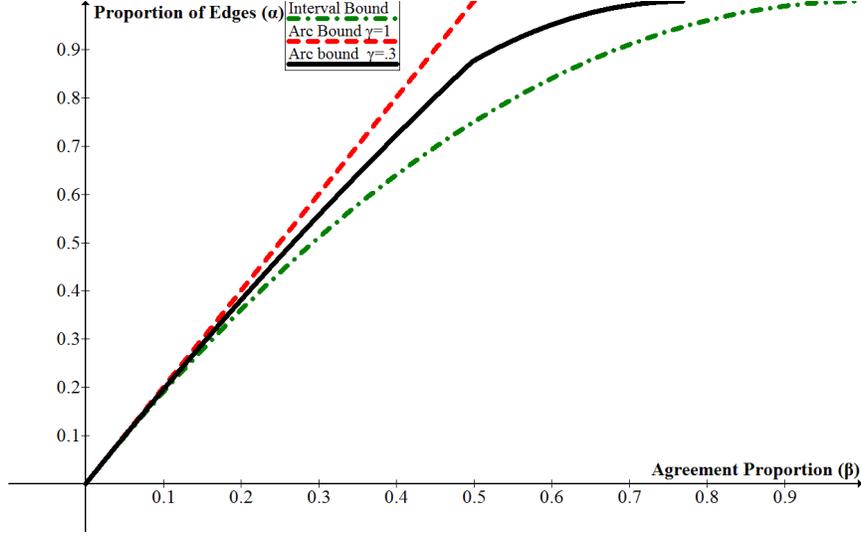
Our result also allows an upper bound for e_{min} to be calculated when m or γ is unknown. In this case, we can set $m = M - 1$ and $\gamma = 1$. The e_{min} will then be greater than or equal to the value calculated for a known m or γ , and a lower bound on the maximum agreement of M will be guaranteed. The bound in this case will be $\alpha = 2\beta$ (see Figure 6).

6. CHARACTERIZING ALLOWABLE COLLECTIONS BY MAXIMIZING DOUBLE INTERSECTIONS

In the previous section, we derived an expression for the proportion α of edges needed to guarantee an agreement proportion β with fixed ratio $\gamma = m/M$. In this section, we determine α given β, γ and information about d , then determine when collections of arcs satisfying these conditions exist.

We describe this information as the proportion p of total possible intersections which are double intersections. That is

$$(2) \quad p = \frac{d}{\binom{n}{2}}$$

FIGURE 6. Theorem 18 illustrated for several values of γ .

Given M, m, n , and p (which defines d), it is clear from the Edge Formula that edges will be maximized when the running count is maximized. However, it is possible that the specific value of p is not realizable by a collection of arcs satisfying conditions M, m , and n , but for now we will assume that it is, then spend the rest of this section discussing when the value is allowable.

Assuming the running count sum C_{max} , the Edge Formula and Proposition 8 give us:

$$(3) \quad e_{min} = \frac{-M^2 + 2nM + 2mM + M - m^2 - 2n - m}{2} - p \binom{n}{2}$$

which for asymptotically large n , reduces to

$$(4) \quad \alpha = \beta(2 - (1 - \gamma)^2\beta) - p$$

This holds *assuming there exists a collection of arcs which satisfies the conditions M, m, n , and p* . As we saw in the previous section, not all combinations of M, m, n , and d are realizable as a collection of arcs. If we use this equation to plot proportion of edges versus agreement proportion (as in Figure 8), then we observe that for small values of β , fewer edges are required to guarantee a particular agreement proportion for a collection of arcs than for a collection of intervals. The goal of the remainder of this section is to show that the bound derived above only holds for large enough β . Here, by “large enough,” we mean that the α required to guarantee β is greater for collections of arcs than for collections of intervals (see Remark 21).

Theorem 19. *Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of arcs satisfying conditions M, m, n . Then \mathcal{A} can have at most*

$$d_{max} = \frac{m}{2}(2M - m - 1)$$

double intersections.

Proof. We prove Theorem 19 by first describing a collection of arcs \mathcal{A} with d_{max} double intersections. Then we suppose there exists another collection of arcs \mathcal{A}' with more than d_{max} double intersections and find a contradiction via a pigeonhole argument.

Let \mathcal{A} be a collection of arcs with maximal running count sequence such that the left endpoint of each A-type arc immediately follows its right endpoint in the LR -sequence (see Figure 7); so, for each A-type arc A_i , there are no endpoints of any arc in the complement of A_i . Therefore, an arc doubly intersects A_i if and only if it intersects at the right endpoint of A_i . The number of such arcs is the running count at the right endpoint. Recall that A-type arcs must have their right endpoint occur to the left of their left endpoint in the LR -sequence. Thus, it can be seen by inspection that the endpoints of the A-types must occur during the part of the LR -sequence where the running count is maximal. Therefore, there are $(M - 1)$ arcs intersecting the right endpoint of each A-type arc, meaning that each A-type arc doubly intersects $M - 1$ arcs.

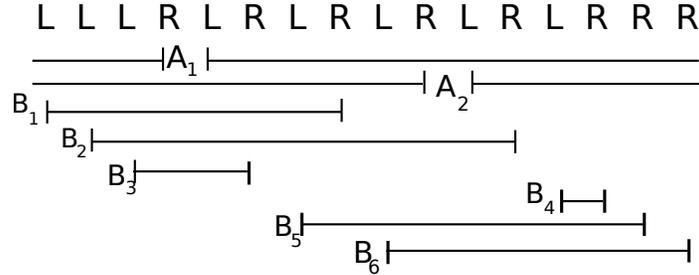


FIGURE 7. A collection of arcs where the left endpoint of each A-type arc immediately follows its right endpoint in the LR -sequence, as with \mathcal{A} in the proof of Theorem 19. Here, $n = 8$, $M = 5$, and $m = 2$.

It is clear that each of the A-type arcs pairwise doubly intersect, so by adjusting for those double intersections which are double counted, we have that \mathcal{A} contains exactly

$$(5) \quad m(M - 1) - \binom{m}{2}$$

double intersections. This number produces the d_{max} in the theorem statement.

Now suppose there exists a collection of arcs \mathcal{A}' with more than $m(M - 1) - \binom{m}{2}$ double intersections. For each endpoint of an A-type arc A'_i , count the number of arcs other than A'_i intersecting that endpoint. Let D^* be the sum of these counts over all endpoints of all A-type arcs. We claim that

$$D^* \geq 2(d + \binom{m}{2}).$$

Note that each of the A-type arcs cover a point of minimum agreement on the circle and thus pairwise intersect. For each pair of A-type arcs, at least two of their four endpoints are contained in the other arc, so $D^* \geq 2\binom{m}{2}$. Now consider a double intersection. If it is between two A-type arcs, then each of the four endpoints is

contained in the other arc. But, two of these containments are already accounted for, so the total contribution to D^* is 2. If the double intersection is between an A-type arc and a B-type arc, then the endpoints of the A-type arc are contained in the B-type arc so the contribution to D^* is also 2, proving our claim.

Now suppose $d > m(M-1) - \binom{m}{2}$, that is, there are more double intersections than what we claim to be the maximum. Then, $D^* > 2m(M-1)$. Since there are $2m$ endpoints of A-type arcs, the pigeonhole principle states that there must exist an A-type arc A'_i with an endpoint contained in at least M arcs other than A'_i . When we take into account A'_i itself, there are at least $M+1$ arcs containing this endpoint, which contradicts that M is the maximum agreement number. Therefore, no such collection \mathcal{A}' exists and $d_{max} = \frac{m}{2}(2M-m-1)$. \square

From Theorem 19, we can define a quantity $p_{max} = \frac{d_{max}}{\binom{n}{2}}$, which is the maximum proportion of double intersections realizable under those conditions.

Corollary 20. *For large n ,*

$$(6) \quad p_{max}(\beta, \gamma) = \beta^2 \gamma (2 - \gamma)$$

We will write $p_{max}(\beta)$ when γ is fixed or obvious.

If we are given a fixed p , like at the beginning of this section, then we ask ourselves at what values of β the resulting bound applies.

Remark 21. For any β , there is a collection of arcs satisfying conditions β, γ , and p only if $p < p_{max}(\beta)$. So we ask, for what β^* is $p_{max}(\beta^*) = p$? Because the p_{max} function is strictly increasing with respect to β for allowed values of β , this is equivalent to asking for which β^* are the following conditions met:

- (1) If $\beta < \beta^*$, then $p_{max}(\beta) < p$ and the bound is invalid.
- (2) If $\beta > \beta^*$, then $p_{max}(\beta) > p$ and the bound is valid.

From the explicit formula for the p_{max} function, it is obvious that $\beta^* = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\gamma(2-\gamma)}}$. It turns out that this β^* is also the agreement proportion for which the bound determined at the beginning of this section intersects and surpasses the bound for collections of intervals.

Summarizing our results, if the α required to guarantee a particular β is less for collections of intervals than collections of arcs (given p), then there exists a collection of arcs satisfying conditions β, γ, α , and p . If α is greater for the interval bound than the arc bound, then no such collection exists.

7. CONCLUSION

The combinatorial properties of collections of circular arcs were explored in several ways. The agreement at the endpoints of arcs was related to a count of the intersections and double intersections (Theorem 7). For fixed minimum and maximum agreement, the maximum possible number of intersections (Theorem 17) and double intersections (Theorem 19) were found. These bounds were used to determine the number of pairwise intersections necessary to guarantee a particular maximum agreement.

In voting theory, voters may choose among a finite set of candidates on a circular spectrum. Then it may be of interest to count the voters' agreement in the same way that we have in this paper. Any voter's approval set consists of the set of

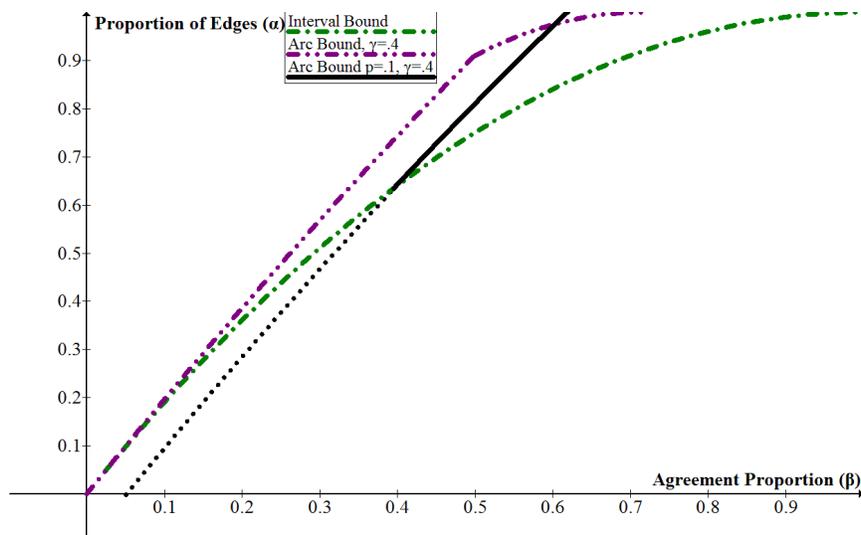


FIGURE 8. The edge proportion α needed to guarantee agreement proportion β . The dark line shows the bound obtained for $p = .1$. The dotted line shows where this bound is invalid because the given values of p, β and γ are not simultaneously realizable. The bound becomes valid where it passes the interval bound.

candidates they approve of. Then in a circular arc representation, each arc has its endpoints at two candidates, covering all the candidates which its voter supports. This restriction on the family of arcs representing the voters may allow the bound relating pairwise agreement and the agreement number to be improved. In fact, we have proved the following bound (but do not give the proof here):

Proposition 22. *In a collection of n circular arcs representing voter approval of N candidates, if the maximum agreement is M , there are at most e_{max} intersections among the arcs, where e_{max} is defined by the following:*

$$(7) \quad e_{max} \leq \frac{2nM - \frac{n^2}{N} - n}{2}.$$

Corollary 23. *For large n , the above bound reduces to*

$$(8) \quad \alpha = 2\beta - \frac{1}{N}.$$

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