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Triangle-Free Geometric Intersection Graphs with Large Chromatic Number

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Abstract Several classical constructions illustrate the fact that the chromatic number of a graph may be arbitrarily large compared to its clique number. However, until very recently no such construction was known for intersection graphs of geometric objects in the plane. We provide a general construction that for any arc-connected compact set X in \mathbb{R}^2 that is not an axis-aligned rectangle and for any positive integer k produces a

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family \mathcal{F} of sets, each obtained by an independent horizontal and vertical scaling and translation of X , such that no three sets in \mathcal{F} pairwise intersect and $\chi(\mathcal{F}) > k$. This provides a negative answer to a question of Gyárfás and Lehel for L-shapes. With extra conditions we also show how to construct a triangle-free family of homothetic (uniformly scaled) copies of a set with arbitrarily large chromatic number. This applies to many common shapes, like circles, square boundaries or equilateral L-shapes. Additionally, we reveal a surprising connection between coloring geometric objects in the plane and on-line coloring of intervals on the line.

Keywords Intersection graph · Triangle-free · Chromatic number · On-line

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1 Introduction

A *proper coloring* of a graph is an assignment of colors to the vertices of the graph such that no two adjacent ones are assigned the same color. The minimum number of colors sufficient to color a graph G properly is called the *chromatic number* of G and denoted by $\chi(G)$. The *clique number* of G , denoted by $\omega(G)$, is the maximum size of a set of pairwise adjacent vertices (a clique) in G . A graph is *triangle-free* if it contains no clique of size 3.

It is clear that $\chi(G) \geq \omega(G)$. On the one hand, the chromatic and clique numbers of a graph can be arbitrarily far apart. There are various constructions of graphs that are triangle-free and still have arbitrarily large chromatic number. The first one was given in 1949 by Zykov [14], and the one perhaps best known is due to Mycielski [11]. On the other hand, in many important classes of graphs the chromatic number is bounded in terms of the clique number. Graphs G for which this bound is as tight as possible, that is, $\chi(H) = \omega(H)$ holds for every induced subgraph H of G , are called *perfect*. They include bipartite graphs, split graphs, chordal graphs, interval graphs, comparability graphs, etc. A class of graphs is χ -*bounded* if there is a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\chi(G) \leq f(\omega(G))$ holds for any graph G from the class.¹ In particular, the class of perfect graphs is χ -bounded by the identity function.

In this paper, we focus on the relation between the chromatic number and the clique number for classes of graphs arising from geometry. The *intersection graph* of a family of sets \mathcal{F} is the graph with vertex set \mathcal{F} and edge set consisting of pairs of intersecting elements of \mathcal{F} . We consider families \mathcal{F} consisting of arc-connected compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^d (mostly \mathbb{R}^2) of a common kind (segments, curves, polygons, etc.). For simplicity, we identify the family \mathcal{F} with its intersection graph.

In the simple one-dimensional case of subsets of \mathbb{R} , the only connected sets are intervals. They define the class of *interval graphs*, which are well known to be perfect. The situation becomes much more complex in higher dimensions.

¹ This notion has been introduced by Gyárfás [6], who called the class χ -*bound* and the function χ -*binding*. However, the term χ -*bounded* seems to be better established in the modern terminology.

The study of the chromatic number of intersection graphs of geometric objects in \mathbb{R}^2 was initiated in the seminal paper of Asplund and Grünbaum [1], where they proved that the families of axis-aligned rectangles are χ -bounded. Specifically, they proved that every family \mathcal{F} of axis-aligned rectangles in the plane satisfies $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \leq 4\omega(\mathcal{F})^2 - 3\omega(\mathcal{F})$. This was later improved by Hendler [8] to $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \leq 3\omega(\mathcal{F})^2 - 2\omega(\mathcal{F}) - 1$. No construction of families of rectangles with χ superlinear in terms of ω is known. On the other hand, Burling [3] showed that triangle-free intersection graphs of axis-aligned boxes in \mathbb{R}^3 can have arbitrarily large chromatic number.

Gyárfás [4, 5] proved χ -boundedness of *overlap graphs*, that is, graphs admitting a representation by closed intervals on the line such that the edges correspond to the pairs of intervals that intersect but are not nested. Alternatively, the same class of graphs can be defined as the intersection graphs of families of chords of a circle. Gyárfás's proof yields the bound $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \leq 2^{\omega(\mathcal{F})}(2^{\omega(\mathcal{F})} - 2)\omega(\mathcal{F})^2$ for any such family \mathcal{F} . This was improved and generalized by Kostochka and Kratochvíl [10], who showed that every family \mathcal{F} of convex polygons inscribed in a circle satisfies $\chi(\mathcal{F}) < 2^{\omega(\mathcal{F})+6}$.

Paul Erdős asked in the 1970s² whether the class of intersection graphs of line segments in the plane is χ -bounded, or more specifically, whether the chromatic number of triangle-free intersection graphs of line segments is bounded by an absolute constant. Recently [12], we showed that the answer is negative. Namely, for every positive integer k we construct a family \mathcal{F} of line segments in the plane with no three pairwise intersecting segments and such that $\chi(\mathcal{F}) > k$.

In this paper, we generalize that construction to a wide class of families of sets in the Euclidean plane. Let X be an arc-connected compact set in \mathbb{R}^2 that is not an axis-aligned rectangle. For every positive integer k we present a triangle-free family \mathcal{F} of sets, each obtained by translation and independent horizontal and vertical scaling of X , such that $\chi(\mathcal{F}) > k$.

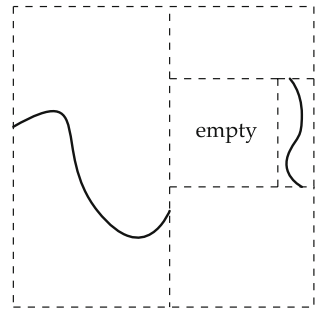
This applies to a wide range of geometric shapes like axis-aligned ellipses, rhombuses, rectangular frames, cross-shapes, L-shapes, etc. For some shapes (e.g. circles or square boundaries), it is even possible to restrict the allowed transformations to uniform scaling and translation. This contrasts with the result of Kim et al. [9] that every family \mathcal{F} of homothetic (uniformly scaled) copies of a fixed convex compact set in the plane satisfies $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \leq 6\omega(\mathcal{F}) - 6$.

Our result also gives a negative answer to the question of Gyárfás and Lehel [7] whether the families of axis-aligned L-shapes, that is, shapes consisting of a horizontal and a vertical segments of arbitrary lengths forming the letter 'L', are χ -bounded. We prove that this is not the case even for equilateral L-shapes. However, we are unable to classify all arc-connected compact sets whose families of homothets are χ -bounded. This is discussed in Sect. 3.

There is some evidence that unrestricted scaling is the key property necessary to make the chromatic number large while keeping the clique number small. For instance, Suk [13] proved that families of unit-length segments are χ -bounded. This result easily generalizes to the case that the ratio between the maximum and minimum lengths of segments in the family is bounded.

² An approximate date confirmed in personal communication with András Gyárfás and János Pach; see also [6] and Problem 2 at p. 402 of [2].

Fig. 1 Empty rectangle, left and right stabbers



In Sect. 4, we discuss how bounding the chromatic number of families of geometric objects in the plane is related to a specific on-line coloring problem for overlap graphs. In particular, we give an alternative presentation of the construction of triangle-free families of *rectangular frames* (that is, boundaries of axis-aligned rectangles) with arbitrarily large chromatic number.

2 Translation and Independent Horizontal and Vertical Scaling

Theorem 1 *For every arc-connected compact set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ that is not an axis-aligned rectangle and every integer $k \geq 1$, there is a triangle-free family \mathcal{F} of sets in the plane, each obtained by translation and independent horizontal and vertical scaling of X , such that $\chi(\mathcal{F}) > k$.*

Define the *bounding box* of a non-empty bounded set (family of sets) in the plane to be the smallest axis-aligned rectangle that contains it (all the sets in the family). We say that a curve *stabs* an axis-aligned rectangle *horizontally* (*vertically*) if it is contained in that rectangle and connects its left and right (top and bottom, respectively) boundaries. We need the following simple properties of stabbing curves.

Fact 2 *Let R and S be two axis-aligned rectangles such that $R \subset S$ and R touches the left and right (top and bottom) sides of S . If a curve c stabs S vertically (horizontally), then there is a curve $c' \subset c$ that stabs R vertically (horizontally).*

Fact 3 *Let R be an axis-aligned rectangle, c_V be a curve that stabs R vertically, and c_H be a curve that stabs R horizontally. Then $c_V \cap c_H \neq \emptyset$.*

To prove Theorem 1, we use the following properties of the set X or its horizontal reflection (see Fig. 1):

- (i) X is bounded. Let U be the bounding box of X .
- (ii) There is an axis-aligned rectangle E contained in the interior of U and disjoint from X . We fix any such E and call it the *empty rectangle* of X .
- (iii) Let V_L be the rectangle, situated to the left of E , defined by the top, bottom, and left edges of U and the line through the left edge of E . There is a curve in X that stabs V_L horizontally. We fix any such curve and call it the *left stabber* of X .

- (iv) Let V_R be the rectangle, situated to the right of E , defined by lines through the top, bottom, and right edges of E and the right edge of U . There is a curve in X that stabs V_R vertically. We fix any such curve and call it the *right stabber* of X .

The condition (i) follows from the assumption that X is compact; (ii) is the result of the fact that $(\text{int } U) \setminus X$ is non-empty and open; (iii) can be proved quickly as follows. There must be a curve $c \subset X$ that stabs U horizontally, because U is compact and arc-connected. Thus there is a curve that stabs V_L horizontally, by Fact 2. The condition (iv) must be true either for X or the horizontal reflection of X . This can be proved as follows. There must be a curve $c \subset X$ that stabs U vertically. By Fact 2, there is a curve $c' \subset c$ that stabs vertically the rectangle defined by the horizontal sides of E and vertical sides of U . Because c' does not touch the empty rectangle and is arc-connected, it is a valid right stabber of X or its horizontal reflection is a valid right stabber of the horizontal reflection of X . We can assume without loss of generality that condition (iv) is true for X , as otherwise the horizontal reflection of X would satisfy conditions (i)–(iv).

For convenience, we use the term *transformed copy* of X to denote any set obtained from X by independent horizontal and vertical scaling and translation. Note that we will use only positive scale factors (that is, we will not need reflected copies of X).

Let \mathcal{F} be a family of transformed copies of X and let R be the bounding box of \mathcal{F} . An axis-aligned rectangle P is a *probe* for \mathcal{F} if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) P is contained in R and touches the right side of R .
- (ii) The sets in \mathcal{F} that intersect P are pairwise disjoint.
- (iii) Every set in \mathcal{F} that intersects P contains a curve that stabs P vertically.
- (iv) There is a vertical line that cuts P into two rectangles the left of which is disjoint from all the sets in \mathcal{F} . For each probe, we fix any such vertical line and call the left of the two rectangles the *root* of P .

We define sequences $(s_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(p_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ by induction, setting $s_1 = p_1 = 1$, $s_{i+1} = (p_i + 1)s_i + p_i^2$, and $p_{i+1} = 2p_i^2$. Now we are ready to state and prove the following lemma, which immediately implies Theorem 1.

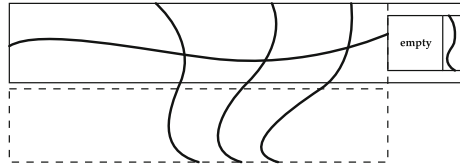
Lemma 4 *For every integer $k \geq 1$, there is a triangle-free family $\mathcal{F}(k)$ of s_k transformed copies of X and a family $\mathcal{P}(k)$ of p_k pairwise disjoint probes for $\mathcal{F}(k)$ such that every proper coloring of $\mathcal{F}(k)$ uses at least k colors on the members of $\mathcal{F}(k)$ intersecting some probe in $\mathcal{P}(k)$.*

Proof Set $\mathcal{F}(1) = \{X\}$. Let P be the probe for $\mathcal{F}(1)$ obtained by horizontal extension of the empty rectangle E of X to the right side of the bounding box of X . Note that P is stabbed vertically by the right stabber of X and E is a valid root of P . Set $\mathcal{P}(1) = \{P\}$. It is clear that the statement of the lemma holds.

Now, let $k \geq 2$, and assume by induction that $\mathcal{F}(k-1)$ and $\mathcal{P}(k-1)$ exist and satisfy the conditions of the lemma. We show how to construct $\mathcal{F}(k)$ and $\mathcal{P}(k)$. For each probe $P \in \mathcal{P}(k-1)$, split it vertically into two parts P^\uparrow and P^\downarrow , with a little vertical margin in-between to make them disjoint.

First, we construct a helper family \mathcal{F}' containing $\mathcal{F}(k-1)$ and, for each $P \in \mathcal{P}(k-1)$, an additional transformed copy D_P of X called the *diagonal*. The diagonal

Fig. 2 The diagonal of a probe P (top) and the rectangle P^\downarrow (bottom) pierced by vertical stabbers of P



D_P is placed as follows. Let w_1 be the distance between the left side of the empty rectangle of X and the left side of the bounding box of X , and let w_2 be the width of the bounding box of X . Take a copy of X transformed in such a way that its bounding rectangle is equal to P^\uparrow , and then scale it horizontally by $\frac{2w_2}{w_1}$ keeping the left side of the bounding rectangle fixed. The resulting set is the diagonal D_P . The chosen scale factor guarantees that the empty rectangle of D_P lies completely to the right of the bounding box of $\mathcal{F}(k - 1)$. For an illustration, see Fig. 2.

It is easy to see that D_P intersects exactly the same sets in $\mathcal{F}(k - 1)$ as P^\uparrow does. Every such set actually contains a curve that stabs P (and thus P^\uparrow , by Fact 2) vertically, by the probe condition 2. Furthermore, we know that the left stabber of D_P stabs P^\uparrow horizontally, thanks to the chosen scale factor. By Fact 3, the left stabber of D_P intersects every set in $\mathcal{F}(k - 1)$ that intersects P^\uparrow .

The size of \mathcal{F}^l is $s_{k-1} + p_{k-1}$.

We now construct the family $\mathcal{F}(k)$ in two steps. First draw a copy $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ of $\mathcal{F}(k - 1)$, called the *outer* family, associated with a set of probes $\mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$, a copy of $\mathcal{P}(k - 1)$. Then, for each $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$, place a scaled copy \mathcal{F}'_P of \mathcal{F}^l , called an *inner* family, inside the root of P . Note that $\mathcal{F}(k)$ is of size $s_{k-1} + p_{k-1} \cdot (s_{k-1} + p_{k-1}) = s_k$.

Now we show how the set of probes $\mathcal{P}(k)$ is constructed. For each probe $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$, let \mathcal{F}_P be the family obtained from \mathcal{F}'_P by removing the diagonals. Note that \mathcal{F}_P is a transformed copy of $\mathcal{F}(k - 1)$, so let \mathcal{P}_P be the associated set of (transformed) probes. For each probe $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$ and each probe $Q \in \mathcal{P}_P$ introduce two probes to $\mathcal{P}(k)$: the *upper* probe $U_{P,Q}$ and the *lower* probe $L_{P,Q}$. The upper probe $U_{P,Q}$ is the horizontal extension of the empty rectangle of the diagonal D_Q to the right side of the bounding box of $\mathcal{F}(k)$. The lower probe $L_{P,Q}$ is Q^\downarrow extended horizontally to the right side of the bounding box of $\mathcal{F}(k)$.

To see that $U_{P,Q}$ is a probe for $\mathcal{F}(k)$, notice that $U_{P,Q}$ intersects D_Q , all the sets in $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ pierced by P , and nothing else. First, the empty rectangle of D_P is completely to the right of all sets in \mathcal{F}_P , so the only set in \mathcal{F}'_P intersecting the upper probe is D_P (and the right stabber of D_P stabs $U_{P,Q}$ vertically). Second, since $U_{P,Q}$ is contained in P and starts in its root, by Fact 2, all the sets in $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ pierced by P contain curves that stab $U_{P,Q}$ vertically. The inner family was built inside the root of a probe P of the outer family, thus all the sets piercing $U_{P,Q}$ are disjoint. The empty rectangle of D_P is a valid root of $U_{P,Q}$.

The proof that $L_{P,Q}$ is a probe is analogous. $L_{P,Q}$ intersects all the sets in $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ pierced by P , all the sets in \mathcal{F}_P pierced by Q , and nothing else. In particular, $L_{P,Q}$ is disjoint from D_Q . Since the sets in the inner family are disjoint from the sets in the outer family, all the sets intersecting $L_{P,Q}$ are disjoint. Furthermore, they contain

curves that stab $L_{P,Q}$ vertically as a consequence of Fact 2. The intersection of the root of Q with $L_{P,Q}$ is a valid root of $L_{P,Q}$.

The size of $\mathcal{P}(k)$ is $2p_{k-1}^2 = p_k$.

The family $\mathcal{F}(k)$ is triangle-free, because we constructed it by taking disjoint copies of triangle-free families and adding disjoint diagonals intersecting independent sets. Let ϕ be a proper coloring of $\mathcal{F}(k)$. We show that there is a probe in $\mathcal{P}(k)$ for which ϕ uses at least k colors on the sets in $\mathcal{F}(k)$ intersecting that probe. Consider the restriction of ϕ to the outer family $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$. There is a probe $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$ such that ϕ uses at least $k - 1$ colors on the sets in $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ intersecting P . Now, consider \mathcal{F}_P , the inner copy of $\mathcal{F}(k - 1)$ put inside the root of P . Again, there is a probe $Q \in \mathcal{P}_P$ such that ϕ uses at least $k - 1$ colors on the sets in \mathcal{F}_P intersecting Q . If ϕ uses different sets of colors on the sets in $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ intersecting P and the sets in \mathcal{F}_P intersecting Q , then at least k colors are used on the sets pierced by the lower probe $L_{P,Q}$. Otherwise, if ϕ uses the same set of colors on these two families, then another color must be used on the diagonal D_Q , and thus ϕ uses at least k colors on the sets intersecting the upper probe $U_{P,Q}$. \square

The lemma provides only the weak inequality $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \geq k$ instead of the strong one required by Theorem 1. This is on purpose: we can add diagonals to the family $\mathcal{F}(k)$ from the statement of the lemma (the same way as \mathcal{F}' is constructed in the proof of the lemma) and increase the chromatic number by one. This way we obtain the smallest family \mathcal{F} satisfying Theorem 1 that we know of. Its size is $s_k + p_k$. The inductive definition of p_k and s_k yields

$$2^{2^{k-1}-1} = p_k \leq s_k \leq 2^{2^{k-1}} - 1$$

and thus $s_k + p_k = \Theta(2^{2^{k-1}})$.

3 Uniform Scaling and Translation

We adapt our construction from the previous section to work with uniform scaling for a base shape that meets additional conditions. The reader is advised to read the previous section first, as we do not repeat all the details here.

We start with technical conditions capturing the full generality of the sets that admit our construction for uniform scaling. Let X be a subset of \mathbb{R}^2 . We say that X is *anchored* if it can be affinely transformed to a set X' with the following properties:

- (i) X' is contained in the square $U = [0, 1] \times (0, 1)$, called the *bounding square* of X' . Note that U is open at the top and bottom.
- (ii) For every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ there is a closed square $E(\varepsilon) \subset U$ such that $E(\varepsilon)$ is disjoint from X' , the width $\xi(\varepsilon)$ of $E(\varepsilon)$ satisfies $(1 + \varepsilon)\xi(\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$, and the distance between the right side of $E(\varepsilon)$ and the right side of U is equal to $\varepsilon\xi(\varepsilon)$. We fix $E(\varepsilon)$ and call it the ε -*empty square* of X' .
- (iii) Let $V_L(\varepsilon)$ be the rectangle formed by the top, bottom, and left sides of U and the line through the left side of $E(\varepsilon)$. There is a curve in X' that stabs $V_L(\varepsilon)$ horizontally. We fix any such curve and call it the *left ε -stabber* of X' .

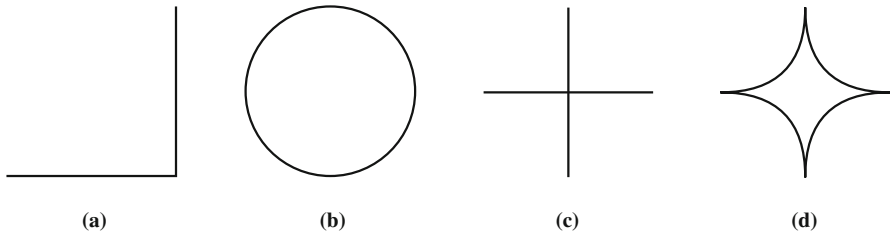


Fig. 3 a, b Anchored sets; c, d non-anchored sets

(iv) Let $V_R(\varepsilon)$ be the rectangle formed by lines through the top, bottom, and right sides of $E(\varepsilon)$ and the right side of U . There is a curve in X' that stabs $V_R(\varepsilon)$ vertically. We fix any such curve and call it the right ε -stabber of X' .

Note that the intersection graphs of homothetic copies of X' are exactly the intersection graphs of homothetic copies of X . Therefore, for simplicity, we assume that X itself satisfies (i)–(iv).

Examples of anchored sets include squares, circles, half-circles, boundaries of convex sets, and L-shapes. Figure 3c, d shows two sets that are not anchored and in fact are χ -bounded.³ We do not know of any non-anchored arc-connected compact set the families of homothetic copies of which are not χ -bounded.

Theorem 5 *For every anchored subset X of \mathbb{R}^2 and every integer $k \geq 1$, there is a triangle-free family \mathcal{F} of homothetic copies of X in the plane such that $\chi(\mathcal{F}) > k$.*

Let \mathcal{F} be a family of homothetic copies of X and B be the bounding box of \mathcal{F} . An axis-aligned rectangle P is an ε -probe for \mathcal{F} if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) P is contained in B and touches the right side of B .
- (ii) The elements of \mathcal{F} that intersect P are pairwise disjoint.
- (iii) Every set in \mathcal{F} that intersects P contains a curve that stabs P vertically.
- (iv) There is a vertical line cutting P into two rectangles the left of which, called the *root* of P , is a square disjoint from all the members of \mathcal{F} .
- (v) The ratio between the width and height of P is equal to $1 + \varepsilon$.

Lemma 6 *For every integer $k \geq 1$ and every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, there is a triangle-free family $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ of s_k homothetic copies of X and a family $\mathcal{P}(k, \varepsilon)$ of p_k pairwise disjoint ε -probes for $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ such that every proper coloring of $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ uses at least k colors on the members of $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ intersecting some probe in $\mathcal{P}(k, \varepsilon)$.*

Proof For every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, set $\mathcal{F}(1, \varepsilon) = \{X\}$. Extend the ε -empty square of X to the right side of the bounding box of X to form a probe for $\mathcal{F}(1, \varepsilon)$, and let this probe be the only member of $\mathcal{P}(1, \varepsilon)$. The families $\mathcal{F}(1, \varepsilon)$ and $\mathcal{P}(1, \varepsilon)$ clearly satisfy the conditions of the lemma.

Now, let $k \geq 2$, and assume by induction that for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ the families $\mathcal{F}(k - 1, \varepsilon)$ and $\mathcal{P}(k - 1, \varepsilon)$ exist and satisfy the conditions of the lemma. Fix any

³ We leave this statement without a proof, as we are unable to prove it for all non-anchored sets.

$\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Let $\mathcal{F}_0 = \mathcal{F}(k - 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{8})$ and $\mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}(k - 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{8})$. Let s_{\min} and s_{\max} be respectively the minimum and maximum width of the root of a probe in \mathcal{P}_0 . Let $m = \frac{\varepsilon}{8} \cdot s_{\min}$ and $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{2m}{s_{\max}}$. Note that $\varepsilon_1 \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. For each probe $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$, define a homothetic copy D_P of X , called the *diagonal* of P , as follows. Let s be the width of the root of P . Thus $s_{\min} \leq s \leq s_{\max}$. Split the root of P into four equal-size quadrants (see Fig. 4). Within the top right quadrant, put a homothetic copy of X so that its bounding square fills the quadrant, and then shift it to the right by $\frac{\varepsilon}{8} \cdot s + m$. The resulting set is D_P . This way, each diagonal sticks out of the bounding box of \mathcal{F}_0 by exactly m . The ε_1 -empty square of D_P has width $\xi(\varepsilon_1) \cdot \frac{s}{2}$. Since $(1 + \varepsilon_1)\xi(\varepsilon_1) \cdot \frac{s}{2} < \varepsilon_1 \cdot \frac{s}{2} \leq m$, the ε_1 -empty square of D_P lies entirely to the right of the bounding box of \mathcal{F}_0 . Since $\frac{\varepsilon}{8} \cdot s + m \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{2}$, the root of P and the diagonal D_P have non-empty intersection. Consequently, the left ε_1 -stabber of D_P (and thus D_P itself) intersects all the members of \mathcal{F}_0 intersecting P . Define \mathcal{F}' to be the family \mathcal{F}_0 together with the diagonals D_P for all probes $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$.

Now, for each probe $P \in \mathcal{P}_0$, define two squares: the *upper root* and the *lower root*. The upper root of P is the ε_1 -empty square of D_P . The lower root of P is the lower right quadrant of the root of P . The upper and lower roots of P are disjoint from all the sets in \mathcal{F}' . The distance of the lower root to the right side of the bounding box of \mathcal{F}' is $\frac{\varepsilon}{8} \cdot s + m$, which is at most $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{2}$. Therefore, the distance of each upper or lower root to the right side of the bounding box of \mathcal{F}' is at most the $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ fraction of its width.

We construct $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ as follows. Let s be the minimum width of a square containing \mathcal{F}' , and let t be the minimum size of a lower or upper root. Let $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}} = \mathcal{F}(k, \frac{\varepsilon t}{2s})$ and $\mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}} = \mathcal{P}(k, \frac{\varepsilon t}{2s})$. Then, for each $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$, with root of width r , define \mathcal{F}_P to be a homothetic copy of \mathcal{F}' scaled by $\frac{r}{s}$ and placed inside the root of P so that the bounding box of \mathcal{F}_P touches the right side of the root. Define $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ to be the union of $\mathcal{F}_{\text{outer}}$ and \mathcal{F}_P for all $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$.

Now, we show how $\mathcal{P}(k, \varepsilon)$ is constructed. Consider the upper or lower root R of any \mathcal{F}_P with $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{outer}}$. The ratio between the distance of R to the right side of the bounding box of $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ and the width of R is at most $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon t}{2s} \cdot \frac{s}{t} = \varepsilon$. Therefore, there is an ε -probe for $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ whose root is contained in R . Choose one such probe for each upper or lower root R of each \mathcal{F}_P to form $\mathcal{P}(k, \varepsilon)$.

That $\mathcal{F}(k, \varepsilon)$ and $\mathcal{P}(k, \varepsilon)$ satisfy the requirements of the lemma is proved the same way as in the Proof of Lemma 4. \square

4 On-line Coloring of Overlap Graphs

Recall that an overlap graph is a graph whose vertices are intervals in \mathbb{R} and edges are the pairs of intervals that intersect but are not nested. To provide a different insight into our construction from the previous sections, we show how it arises from a strategy for an on-line coloring game played on triangle-free overlap graphs.

The game is played by two players: Presenter and Painter. Presenter presents intervals one at a time, according to the following two restrictions:

- (i) the intervals are presented in the increasing order of their left endpoints;
- (ii) the overlap graph represented by all presented intervals is triangle-free.

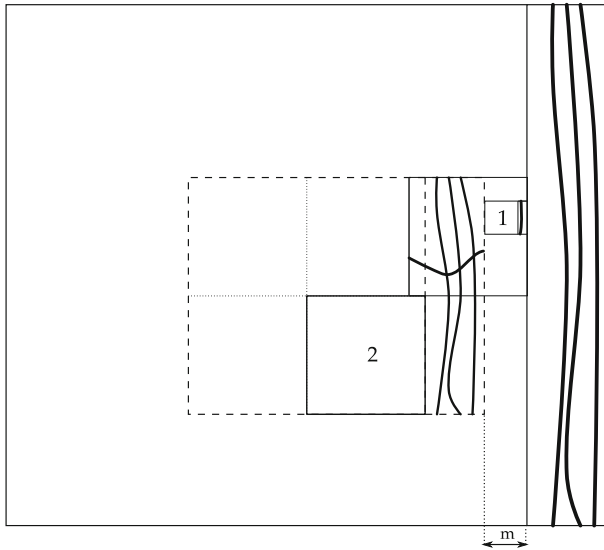


Fig. 4 The diagonal of an ε -probe P placed inside the root of an outer probe. The squares marked 1 and 2 are the upper and lower root

Right after an interval is presented, Painter has to label it with a color distinct from the colors of its neighbors in the presented overlap graph. In other words, Painter produces a proper coloring of the graph. The color once assigned to a vertex cannot be changed later on.

Theorem 7 For every integer $k \geq 1$, Presenter has a strategy that forces Painter to use more than k colors in the on-line coloring game on triangle-free overlap graphs.

As before, we derive Theorem 7 from a stronger statement that admits an inductive proof. For a family \mathcal{I} of intervals and a point $x \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\mathcal{I}(x)$ denote the subfamily of \mathcal{I} consisting of the intervals that have non-empty intersection with $[x, \infty)$.

Lemma 8 Let $k \geq 1$ and R be an interval of positive length. In the on-line coloring game on triangle-free overlap graphs, Presenter has a strategy $\Sigma(k, R)$ to construct a family of intervals \mathcal{I} together with a point $x \in R$ that satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) every interval in \mathcal{I} is contained in the interior of R ,
- (ii) the family $\mathcal{I}(x)$ is a nested chain of intervals,
- (iii) Painter is forced to use at least k colors on the intervals in $\mathcal{I}(x)$.

Proof In the strategy $\Sigma(1, R)$, Presenter just puts a single interval I in the interior of R . Clearly, the family $\mathcal{I} = \{I\}$ together with an arbitrary point $x \in I$ satisfy the conditions of the lemma.

Now, let $k \geq 2$, and assume by induction that the strategy $\Sigma(k - 1, R)$ exists and satisfies the conditions of the lemma for every R . Fix an interval R of positive length. We describe the strategy $\Sigma(k, R)$.

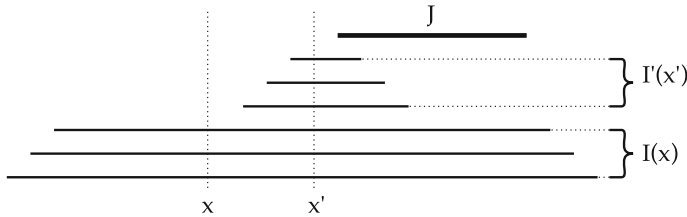


Fig. 5 The main idea of Presenter’s strategy

First, Presenter plays according to the strategy $\Sigma(k - 1, R)$ constructing a family \mathcal{I} together with a point $x \in R$ such that $\mathcal{I}(x)$ is nested and Painter is forced to use at least $k - 1$ colors on the intervals in $\mathcal{I}(x)$. Let $R' = \bigcap \mathcal{I}(x) \cap [x, \infty)$. Presenter continues with the strategy $\Sigma(k - 1, R')$. Thus another family \mathcal{I}' is presented for which there is a coordinate $x' \in R'$ such that $\mathcal{I}'(x')$ is nested and Painter is forced to use at least $k - 1$ colors on the intervals in $\mathcal{I}'(x')$. If the sets of colors used by Painter on $\mathcal{I}(x)$ and $\mathcal{I}'(x')$ differ, then Painter has used at least k colors on the family $\mathcal{I}(x) \cup \mathcal{I}'(x')$, which is equal to $(\mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{I}')(x')$. So suppose otherwise, that Painter has used the same sets of colors on $\mathcal{I}(x)$ and $\mathcal{I}'(x')$. Presenter puts an interval J contained in the interior of $\bigcap \mathcal{I}(x) \cap [x', \infty)$ and overlapping all intervals in $\mathcal{I}'(x')$ (see Fig. 5). The overlap graph remains triangle-free as the family of neighbors of J , which is $\mathcal{I}'(x')$, is an independent set. The family $\mathcal{I}(x) \cup \{J\}$ is nested, and we have $\mathcal{I}(x) \cup \{J\} = (\mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{I}' \cup \{J\})(y)$ for any point y in the interior of J and to the right of all intervals in $\mathcal{I}'(x')$. Painter has to color J with a color distinct from those of the intervals in $\mathcal{I}'(x')$ and thus is forced to use at least k colors on $\mathcal{I}(x) \cup \{J\}$. The presented family $\mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{I}' \cup \{J\}$ together with the point y witness that the goal of the strategy $\Sigma(k, R)$ has been achieved. \square

To obtain the smallest (shortest) strategy $\tilde{\Sigma}_k$ satisfying Theorem 7 that we know, we follow the strategy Σ_k constructed above and finally put one additional interval inside $[x, \infty)$ that overlaps all intervals in $\mathcal{I}(x)$.

Now we describe how to ‘encode’ a strategy Σ claimed by Theorem 7 into a triangle-free family \mathcal{F} of axis-aligned rectangular frames with chromatic number greater than k . This gives an alternative proof of the special case of Theorem 1 for rectangular frames. The idea is shown in Fig. 6.

For every interval I occurring in any branch of the strategy Σ , define a rectangular frame $F(I)$ and insert it into \mathcal{F} as follows. For the very first interval I_0 presented by Σ , choose any $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ so that $c < d$ and define $F(I_0)$ to be the boundary of $I_0 \times [c, d]$. Now, let I be an interval such that $F(I)$ is already defined as the boundary of $I \times [c_I, d_I]$. Let I_1, \dots, I_r be the possible choices of the next interval put by Σ after I , depending on the colors that Painter has chosen for I and all preceding intervals in this branch of the strategy tree. Choose c_1, \dots, c_r and d_1, \dots, d_r so that $c_I < c_1 < d_1 < \dots < c_r < d_r < d_I$, and define $F(I_i)$ to be the boundary of $I_i \times [c_i, d_i]$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Repeat this procedure until every interval from every branch of Σ has its rectangular frame defined.

It is not difficult to see that any two rectangular frames $F(I), F(J) \in \mathcal{F}$ intersect if and only if the intervals I and J overlap and belong to a common branch in Σ . In particular, any clique in \mathcal{F} corresponds to a clique in the overlap graph presented in

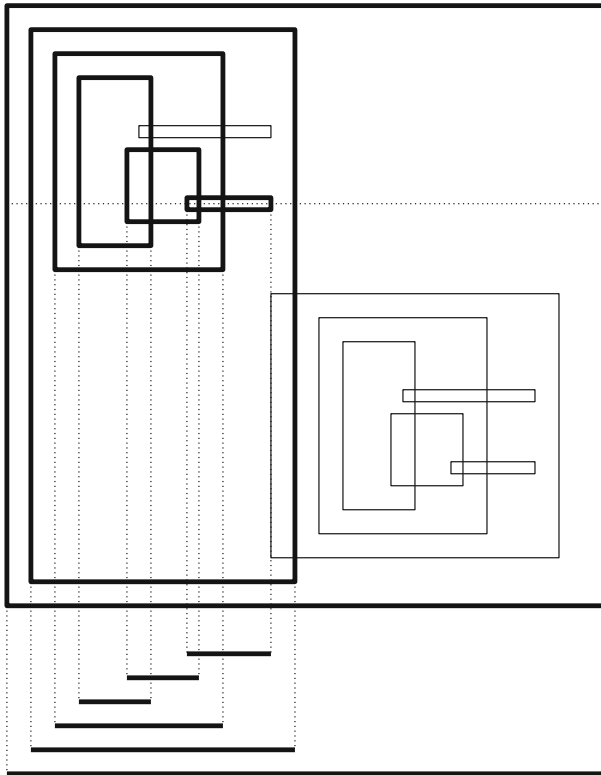


Fig. 6 A family of rectangular frames with $\chi = 3$ and a branch of Presenter's strategy corresponding to the set of rectangles pierced by a horizontal line

some branch of Σ . Since Σ always produces a triangle-free graph, the family \mathcal{F} is triangle-free as well. If $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \leq k$, then Painter could fix some k -coloring of \mathcal{F} and color incoming intervals with the colors of the corresponding frames. This way Painter would use at most k colors of the intervals presented by Σ , which is a contradiction. Hence $\chi(\mathcal{F}) > k$.

It should be noted that the Proof of Lemma 4 (for X a rectangular frame) and the Proof of Lemma 8 together with the 'encoding' described above provide equivalent descriptions of the same construction of triangle-free families of rectangular frames with large chromatic number.

5 Open Problems

We already posed several problems concerning the chromatic number and independence number of triangle-free segment intersection graphs in [12]. Here we focus on classification of shapes with respect to whether triangle-free families of copies of the shape under particular transformations have bounded or unbounded chromatic number.

Problem 1 Provide a full characterization of compact arc-connected subsets X of \mathbb{R}^2 such that triangle-free families of homothetic copies of X in the plane have bounded chromatic number.

Problem 2 Is there a compact arc-connected subset X of \mathbb{R}^2 such that triangle-free families of translated copies of X in the plane have unbounded chromatic number?

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