



Depth of segments and circles through points enclosing many points: a note [☆]

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ABSTRACT

Neumann-Lara and Urrutia showed in 1985 that in any set of n points in the plane in general position there is always a pair of points such that any circle through them contains at least $\frac{n-2}{60}$ points. In a series of papers, this result was subsequently improved till $\frac{n}{4.7}$, which is currently the best known lower bound. In this paper we propose a new approach to the problem that allows us, by using known results about j -facets of sets of points in \mathbb{R}^3 , to give a simple proof of a somehow stronger result: there is always a pair of points such that any circle through them has, both inside and outside, at least $\frac{n}{4.7}$ points.

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1. Introduction

The problem that we address in this work was proposed by Neumann-Lara and Urrutia in [8], where the following result is shown: given a set P of n points in the plane in general position – no three of them are collinear and no four of them are cocircular – there is always a pair of points $p, q \in P$ such that every circle through p and q contains at least $\lceil \frac{n-2}{60} \rceil$ other points of P . In a series of papers [1,5,6] this bound was slightly improved and, shortly afterwards, Edelsbrunner et al. [4], by using techniques related to the complexity of higher order Voronoi diagrams, showed a bound of $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}})n + O(1) \approx \frac{n}{4.7}$, which is the best currently known lower bound for the problem. Regarding the upper bound, in [6] Hayward et al. constructed a set of $4m$ points such that for any two of them there are circles passing through them and containing less than m points. Therefore, this example shows that $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1$ is an upper bound for the problem. In the same paper, the authors study the problem for sets of points in convex position, and give a bound of $\lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil - 1$, which is also shown to be tight. Urrutia [9] has conjectured that $\frac{n}{4}$ is, up to perhaps an additive constant, the tight bound for the general problem.

In this note we give an alternative proof of the result by Edelsbrunner et al., transforming the problem from circles in the plane to planes in the space. We introduce the concept of depth of a segment in a set of points $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and, by using known results about the number of j -facets, we show that there is always a pair of points such that every circle through them has, both inside and outside, at least $\frac{n}{4.7}$ points. Furthermore, we propose a new conjecture about the maximal number of segments with depth k that a set of points in convex position can have, which implies a stronger version of the original conjecture.

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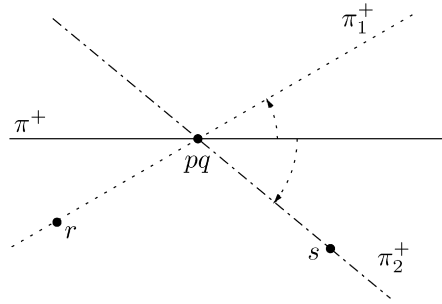


Fig. 1. Illustration for the proof of Proposition 1.

2. Transforming the problem

We use the well known transformation which maps the point $p = (p_x, p_y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ to the point $\hat{p} = (p_x, p_y, p_x^2 + p_y^2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ in the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$. While the final version of this paper was being prepared, we discovered that a similar approach has been independently used by Smorodinsky, Sulovsky, and Wagner [10] to deal with the higher dimensional version of the problem. Among the useful properties of this transformation (see, for instance, [3]) we will use the next one:

Observation 1. Given three non-collinear points $p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}^2$, a point s is inside the circle through them if and only if point \hat{s} is below the plane defined by $\hat{p}, \hat{q}, \hat{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Therefore, the original problem is transformed into this one: given a set of n points in the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$, show that there exist a pair of points such that any plane passing through them leaves below at least $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1$ points. This motivates the following definition:

Definition 1. Given a set of points $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and two points $p, q \in P$, the *depth* of segment pq is defined as the smallest integer k such that any plane through p and q has on each side at least k points of P .

We observe that segments with depth zero are the edges of the convex hull and we are interested in showing that any set of points has segments with “high depth”.

We recall that, given points $p, q, r \in P$, the (oriented) triangle pqr is a j -facet of P if it has exactly j points on the positive side of its affine hull. Therefore, if pqr is a j -facet, its edges have depth at most j . A subset $T \subset P$ is a k -set if it has k points and the sets T and $P \setminus T$ can be separated by a plane. The number of j -facets of a set of points in \mathbb{R}^d is related to the number of $(j \pm d)$ -sets and obtaining tight bounds for these quantities, even for $d = 2$, is a famous open problem. The number of $(\leq j)$ -facets is much better understood. In order to state the result, we need some notation.

Let $e_j(P)$ be the number of j -facets of P . It is well known [2,7] that if P is a set of points in convex position then

$$e_j(P) = 2(j + 1)n - 2(j + 1)(j + 2) \quad \text{if } 0 \leq 2j \leq n - 4. \tag{1}$$

Next we use this result to bound the number of segments with depth at most j for a set of points in convex position. We denote by $s_j(P)$ the number of segments of P with depth j and by $S_j(P) = \sum_{i=0}^j s_i(P)$ the number of segments with depth at most j .

Proposition 1. Let $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be a set of n points in convex position. Then,

$$S_j(P) \leq 3(j + 1)n - 3(j + 1)(j + 2) \quad \text{if } \leq 2j \leq n - 4.$$

Proof. Let j be such that $0 \leq 2j \leq n - 4$. We claim that if pq is a segment with depth at most j , then it is contained in at least two j -facets of P . In order to prove the claim, consider first the case when the depth is smaller than j and let π be an oriented plane passing through p and q and having less than j points in the positive side (denoted π^+ in Fig. 1). Because in the negative side of π there are more than $\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$ points, if we rotate the plane around pq in a direction we find, before having rotated 180° , a point r such that the plane π_1 passing through p, q and r leaves on the positive side exactly j points of P and, therefore, pqr (oriented conveniently) is a j -facet of P . In the same way, if we rotate plane π in the opposite direction, we find another point s and, thus, another j -facet containing segment pq . Finally, if the depth of pq is j , we observe that the first point that we find when the plane rotates must be in the negative side of the plane and thus it defines a j -facet.

Because each j -facet has 3 edges, it follows that $2S_j(P) \leq 3e_j(P)$ and, from Eq. (1) we get

$$S_j(P) \leq \frac{3}{2} e_j(P) = 3(j + 1)n - 3(j + 1)(j + 2) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq 2j \leq n - 4. \quad \square$$

We are ready to show the main result of this note.

Theorem 2. *In a set $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ of n points in convex position there exist segments with depth at least*

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}\right)n + O(1) \approx \frac{n}{4.7}.$$

Proof. Because n determine $\binom{n}{2}$ segments, while $S_j(P)$ is smaller than $\binom{n}{2}$ there must be segments with depth bigger than j . Therefore, from Proposition 1 we get

$$3(j+1)n - 3(j+1)(j+2) = \binom{n}{2},$$

whose smallest solution is

$$j = \frac{n-3}{2} - \left(\frac{(n-2)^2 - 1}{12}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}\right)n + O(1). \quad \square$$

Finally, if we apply this result to the original problem of circles passing through pairs of points, we obtain immediately the following result:

Corollary 3. *Let P be a set of n points in the plane in general position. There always exists a pair of points $p, q \in P$ such that every circle through p and q has, both inside and outside, at least*

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}\right)n + O(1) \approx \frac{n}{4.7}$$

points of P .

3. A new conjecture

We propose a new conjecture which has arisen during our study of this problem.

Conjecture 1. *Let $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be a set of n points in convex position and let $s_j(P)$ be the number of segments with depth j . Then,*

$$s_j(P) \leq 3n - 8j - 6 \quad \text{if } 0 \leq j \leq \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1.$$

Of course, the result is obvious (with equality) for $j = 0$ and it is easy to give an almost tight bound for $j = 1$:

Proposition 4. *Let $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be a set of n points in convex position. Then,*

$$s_1(P) \leq 3n - 12.$$

Proof. A segment uv has depth one if and only if it is not an edge of the convex hull of P , denoted by $\text{conv}(P)$, but there exists a point $p \in P$ such that uv is an edge of $\text{conv}(P \setminus \{p\})$. If we denote by $\delta(p)$ the number of vertices adjacent to p in $\text{conv}(P)$, the number of new edges in $\text{conv}(P \setminus \{p\})$ is exactly $\delta(p) - 3$. Therefore,

$$s_1(P) \leq \sum_{p \in P} (\delta(p) - 3) = 3n - 12. \quad \square \tag{2}$$

Remark 2. The inequality in (2) is strict if there is a segment uv with depth one and points p and q such that uv is an edge both of $\text{conv}(P \setminus \{p\})$ and $\text{conv}(P \setminus \{q\})$. In this situation, we say that segment uv is generated by two points. It is easy to see that a segment with depth one cannot be generated by more than two points. Therefore, Conjecture 1 for $s_1(P)$ is equivalent to show that there are always at least two segments generated by two points.

In the following we construct a set $P \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ such that $s_j(P) = 3n - 8j - 6$ for every $j = 0, \dots, \frac{n}{4} - 1$, thus showing that the bound in Conjecture 1 would be tight. The construction is inspired in that of [6]. Consider the arc of circle $C = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + z^2 = 1, y = 0, x > 0.99\}$ and rotate it 45° counterclockwise around the x axis. Let $n = 4m$, put points $C_p = \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}$ in C and perturb them slightly to achieve general position. Now construct points C_q and C_r by rotating C_p around the z axis, 120° and 240° , respectively. Finally, consider the arc $C' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + z^2 = 1, y = 0, z > 0.99\}$ and put the rest of the points, $C_s = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$, near C' but slightly perturbed to achieve general position. The convex hull of $P = C_p \cup C_q \cup C_r \cup C_s$ is shown in Fig. 2a (top view) and Fig. 2b (bottom view).

The fact that $s_j(P) = 3n - 8j - 6$ for $j = 0, \dots, \frac{n}{4} - 1$ can be easily checked taking into account the following simple observations:

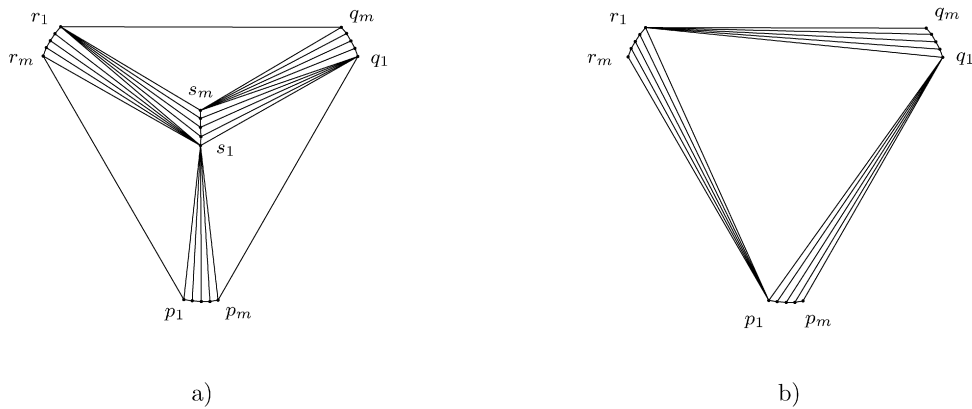


Fig. 2. Construction reaching $s_j(P) = 3n - 8j - 6$ for $j = 0, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 1$.

- A segment s has depth j if it is in the convex hull of $P \setminus T$ for some j -set T and it is not in the convex hull of $P \setminus S$ for any k -set S with $k < j$.
- Given $T \subset P$ with $|T| < n/4$, the convex hull of $P' = P \setminus T$ has “the same structure” as $\text{conv}(P)$, i.e., consecutive points in each of the chains are adjacent, the first point in C'_s is adjacent to all the points in C'_r and C'_p , and so on.

We conclude the note stating a direct implication of the previous conjecture. Because

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 2} (3n - 8j - 6) \leq \binom{n}{2} - (n + 2).$$

Conjecture 1 would imply:

Conjecture 2. For every set of n points in the plane in general position, there are always $n + 2$ pairs of points such that any circle through them has, both inside and outside, at least $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 1$ points.

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