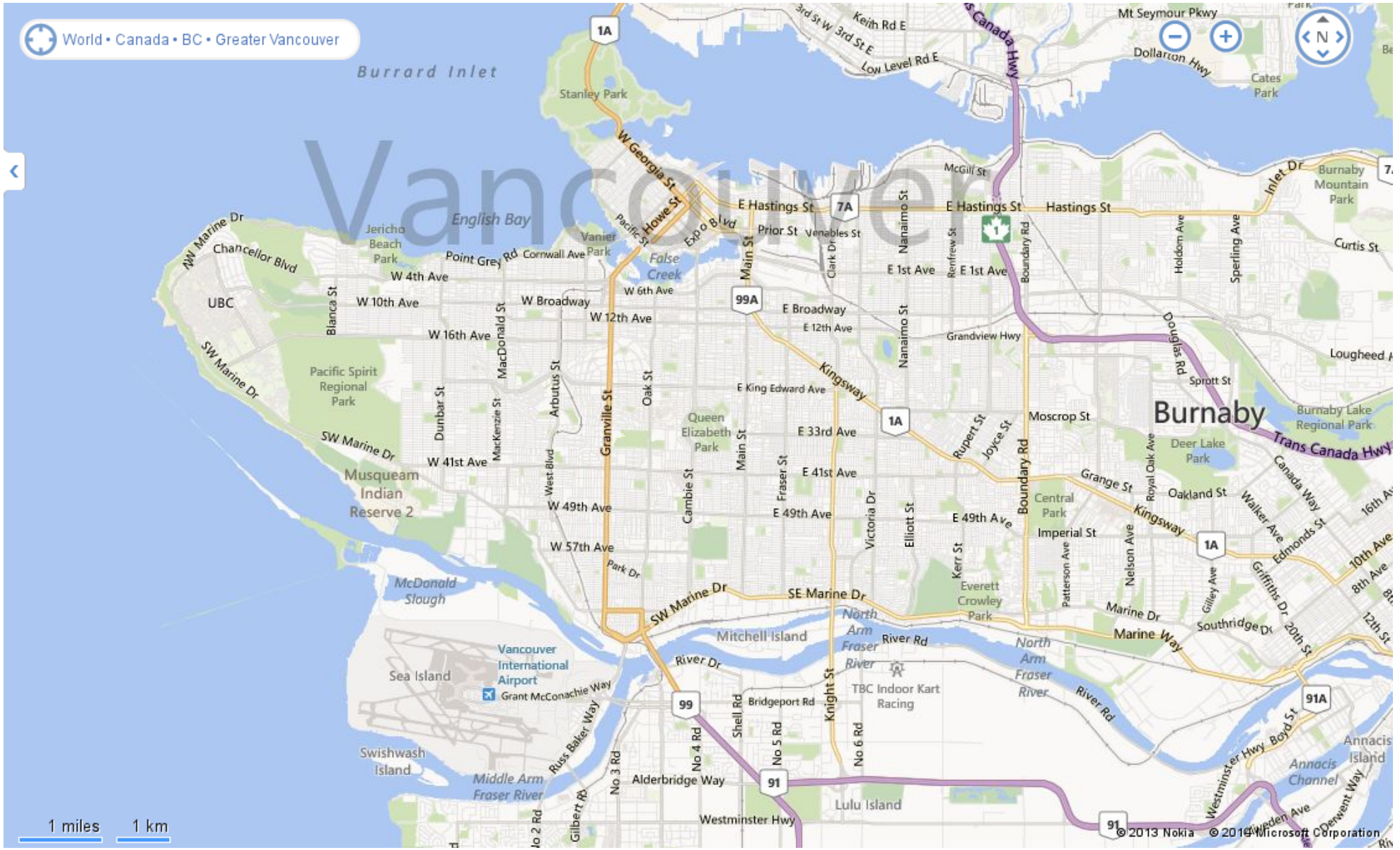
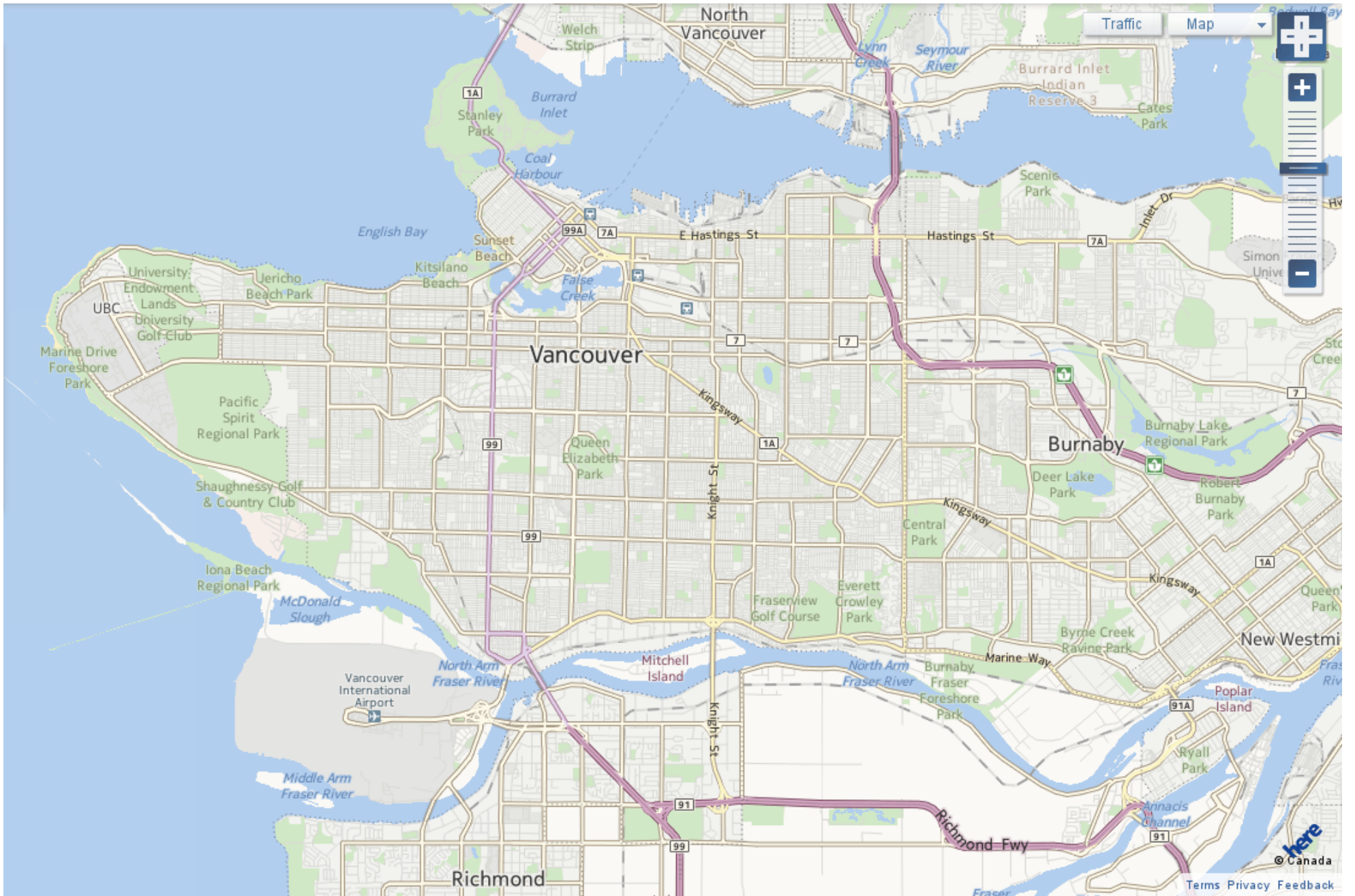
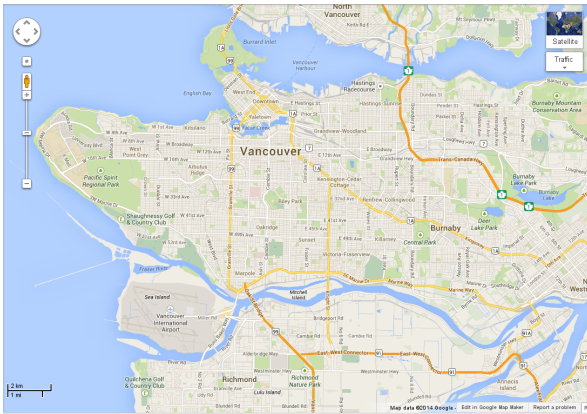


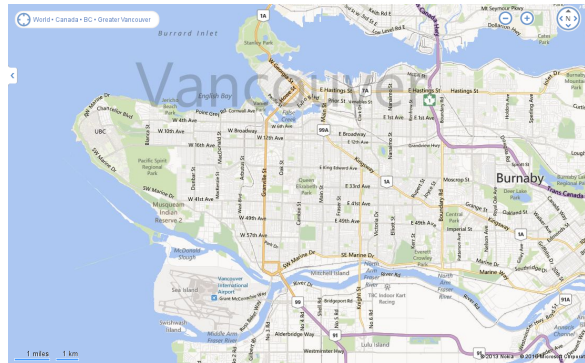
Vancouver



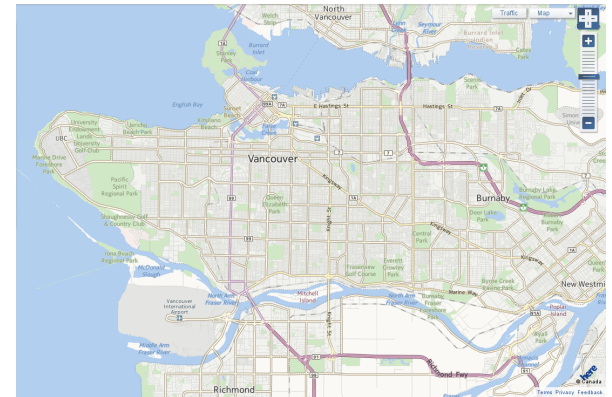




158 labels

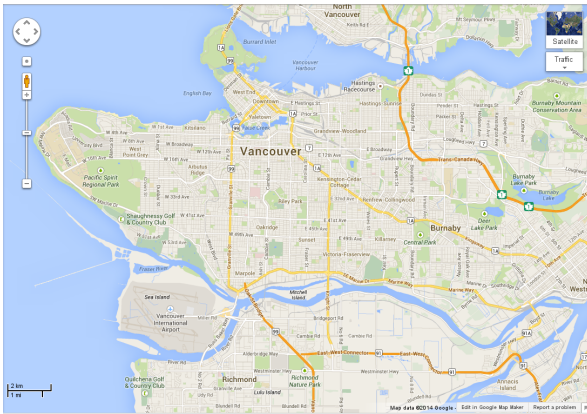


148 labels



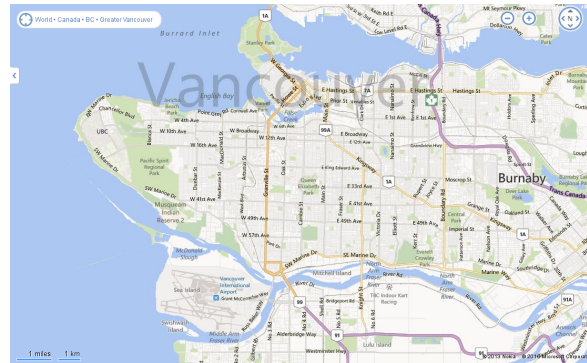
60 labels

What makes a good labeling?



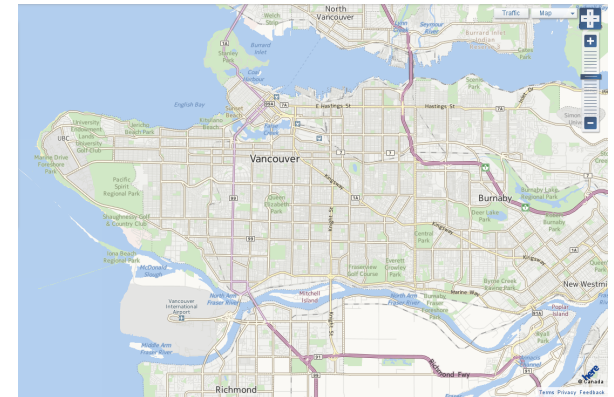
158 labels

Google



148 labels

Bing

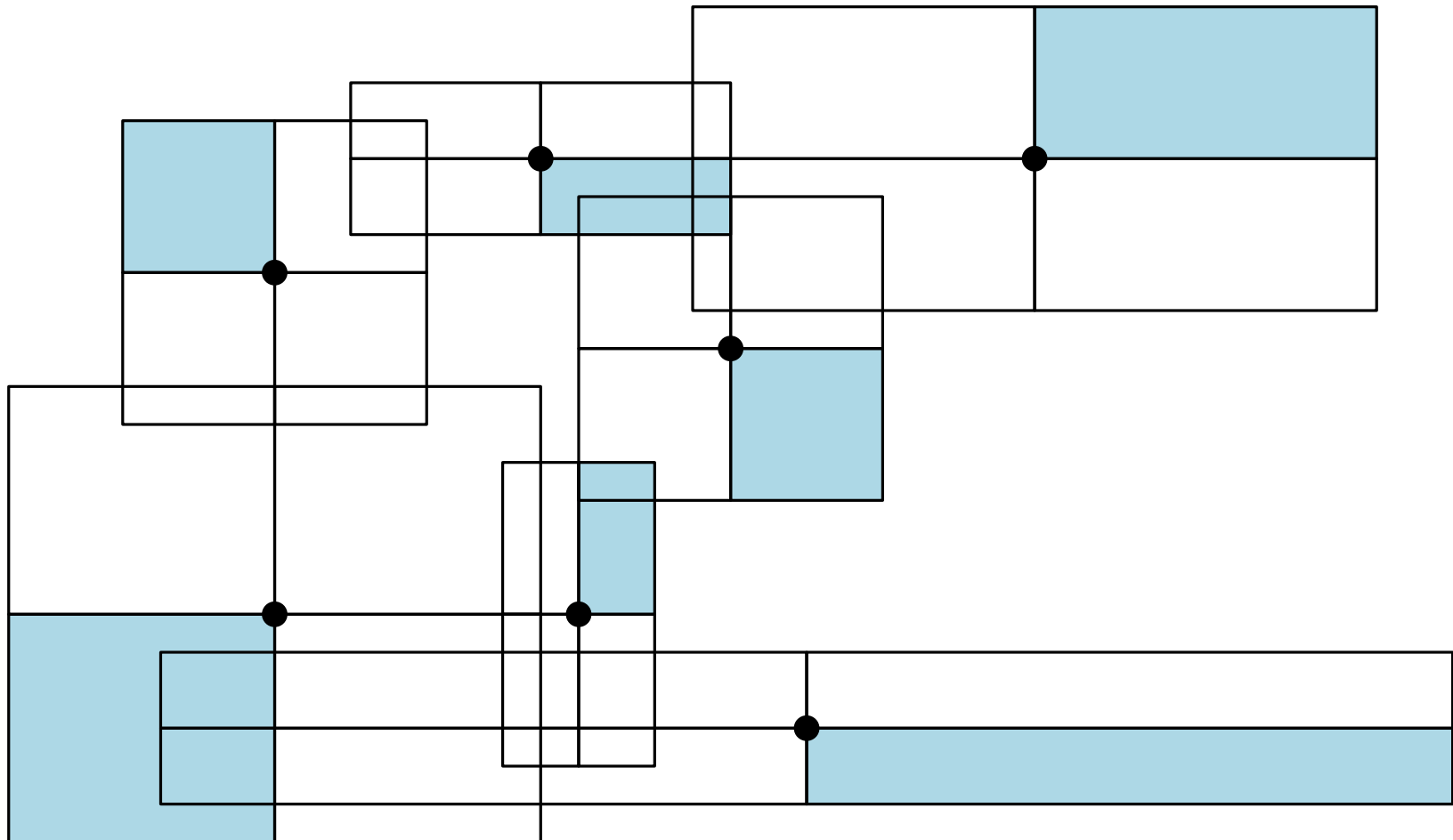


60 labels

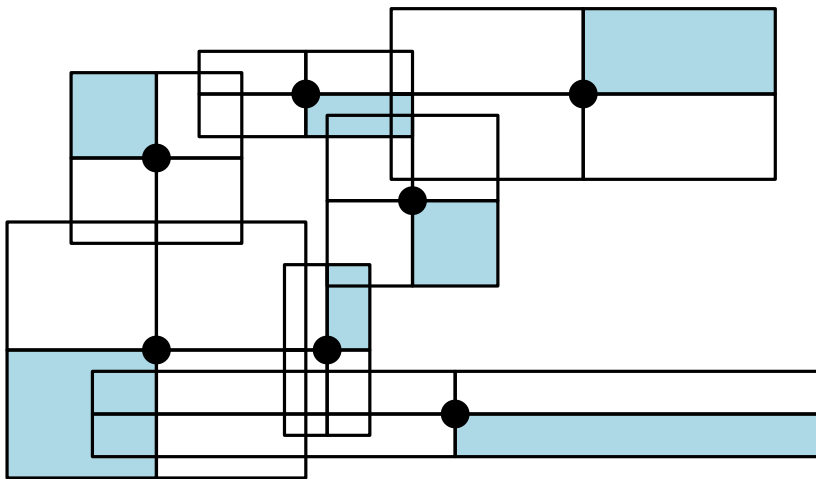
Yahoo

What makes a good labeling?

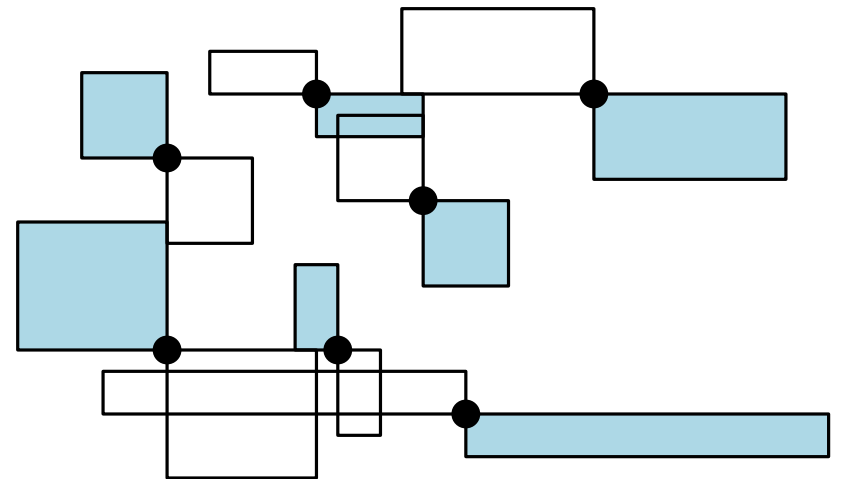
Point labels



Given n distinct points in the plane each with an associated rectangle, is it possible to place every rectangle (axis-aligned) with a corner on its point so that no rectangles overlap?



NP-complete



Solvable using 2SAT

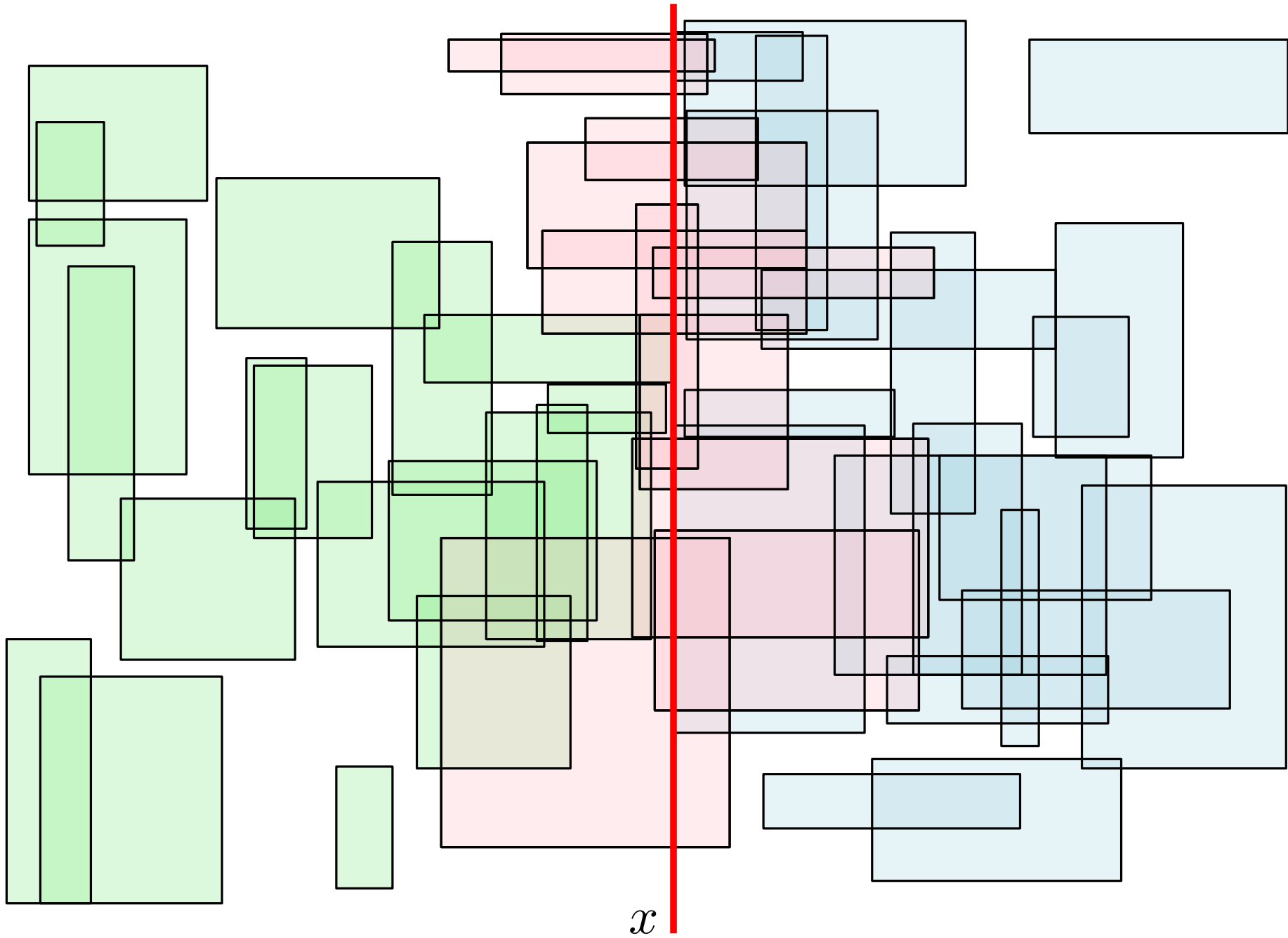
Approximately optimal number of labels

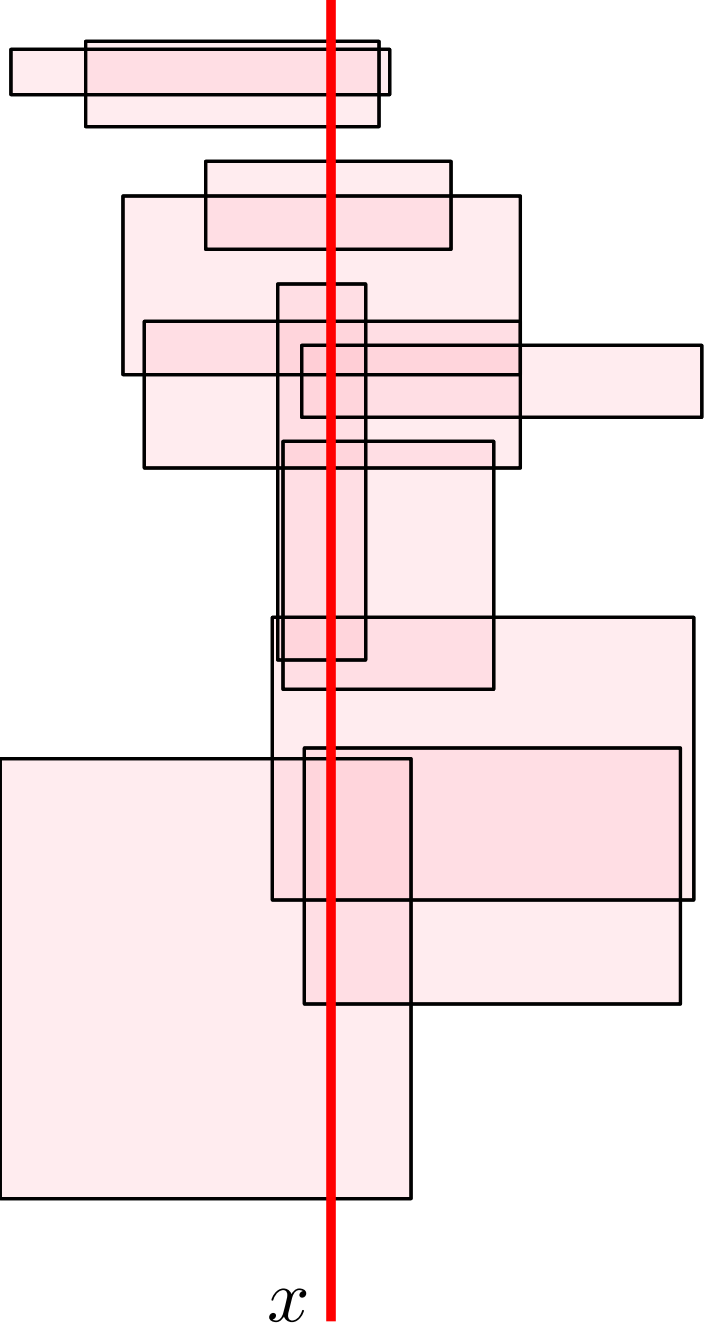
[Agarwal, van Kreveld, Suri 98]

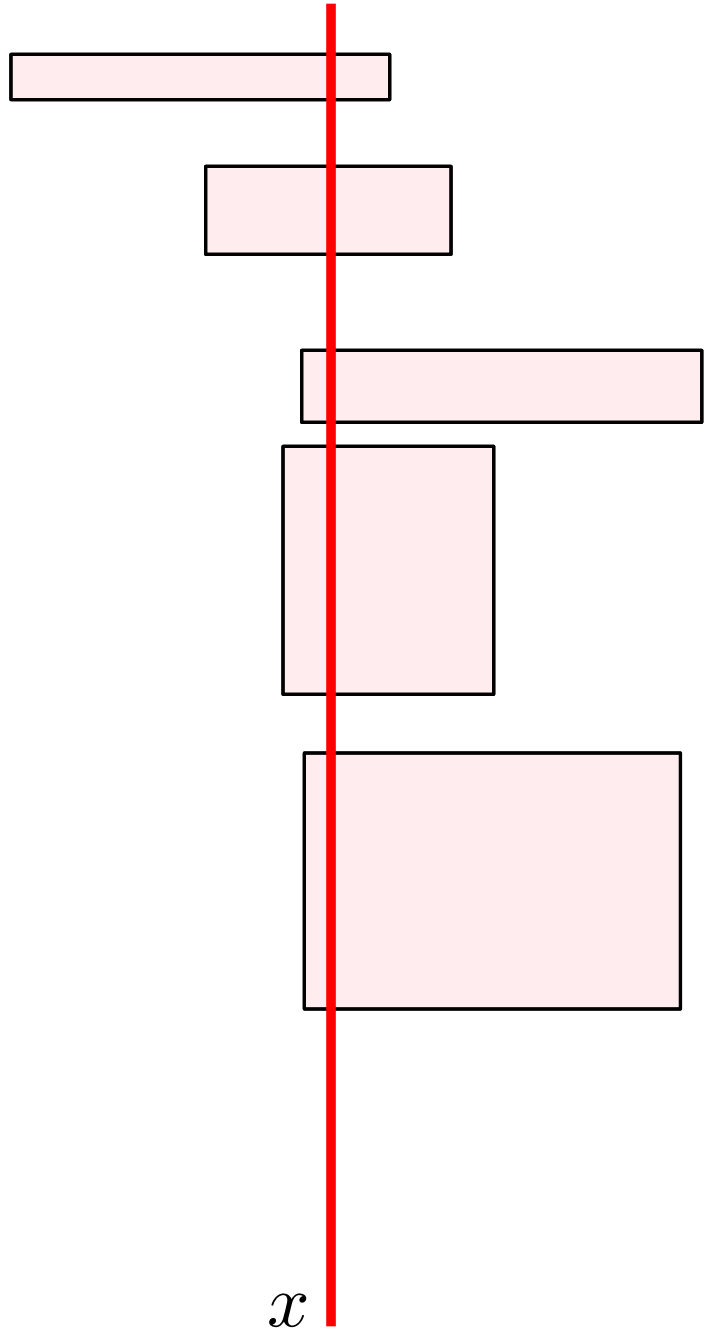
Find a large* independent set in a set \mathcal{R} of n rect's.

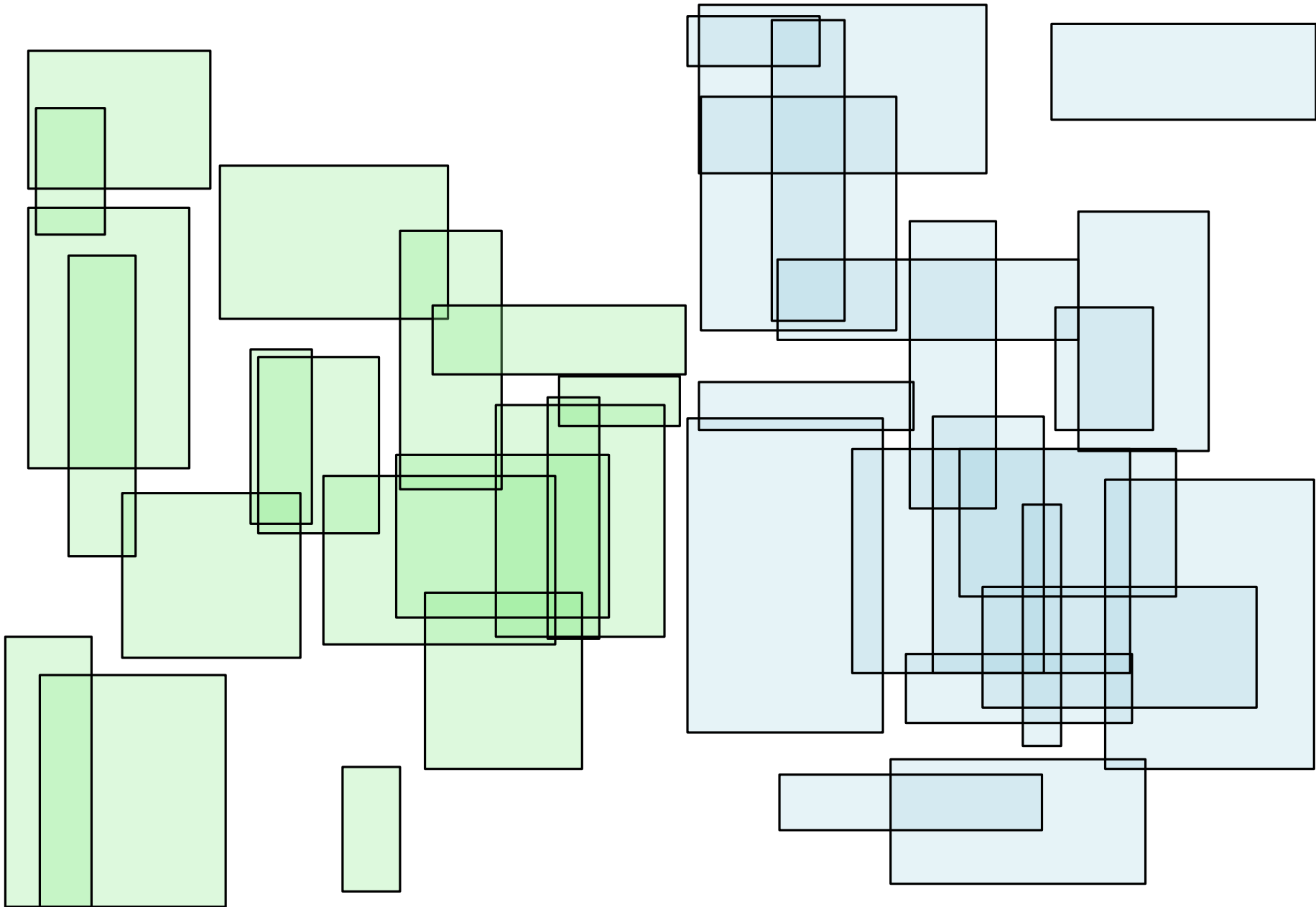
1. Let x be the median x -coordinate of \mathcal{R} .
2. Partition \mathcal{R} into $\mathcal{R}_{<x}$, \mathcal{R}_x , and $\mathcal{R}_{>x}$.
3. Compute I_x , the max indep. set of \mathcal{R}_x .
4. Recursively compute $I_{<x}$ and $I_{>x}$, the approx. max indep. sets of $\mathcal{R}_{<x}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{>x}$.
5. If $|I_x| \geq |I_{<x}| + |I_{>x}|$ return I_x
else return $I_{<x} \cup I_{>x}$.

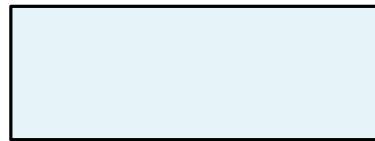
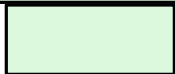
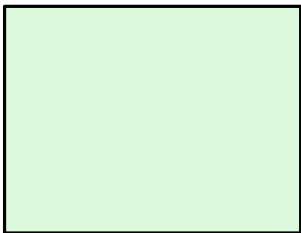
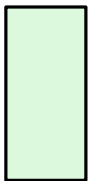
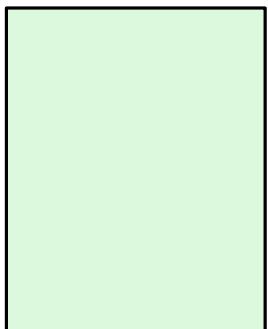
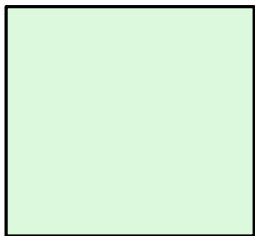
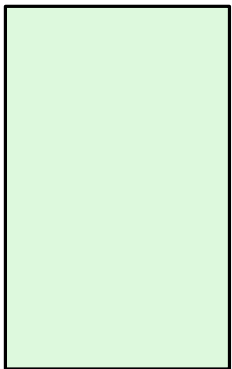
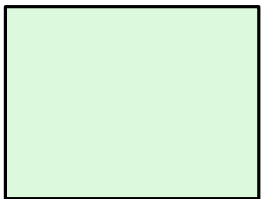
* at least $\text{OPT} / \log n$











Approximation factor

3. Compute I_x , the max indep. set of \mathcal{R}_x .
4. Recursively compute $I_{<x}$ and $I_{>x}$, the approx. max indep. sets of $\mathcal{R}_{<x}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{>x}$.
5. If $|I_x| \geq |I_{<x}| + |I_{>x}|$ return I_x
else return $I_{<x} \cup I_{>x}$.

$$|I_x| \geq |I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x| \quad |I_{<x}| \geq \frac{|I_{<x}^*|}{\log(n/2)} \geq \frac{|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_{<x}|}{\log n - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |I| &= \max\{|I_x|, |I_{<x}| + |I_{>x}|\} \\ &\geq \max\left\{|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x|, \frac{|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_{<x}| + |I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_{>x}|}{\log n - 1}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|I| &= \max\{|I_x|, |I_{<x}| + |I_{>x}|\} \\
&\geq \max\left\{|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x|, \frac{|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_{<x}| + |I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_{>x}|}{\log n - 1}\right\} \\
&\geq \max\left\{|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x|, \frac{|I^*| - |I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x|}{\log n - 1}\right\}
\end{aligned}$$

If $|I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x| \geq |I^*|/\log n$ then done.

Otherwise $\frac{|I^*| - |I^* \cap \mathcal{R}_x|}{\log n - 1} \geq \frac{|I^*| - |I^*|/\log n}{\log n - 1} = \frac{|I^*|}{\log n}$

Approx. optimal number of labels - unit height

[Agarwal, van Kreveld, Suri 98]

2-approximation

1. Let l_0, l_1, \dots, l_{m-1} be horizontal lines spaced > 1 apart that intersect all \mathcal{R} .
2. Let \mathcal{R}_i be rects that intersect l_i .

Approx. optimal number of labels - unit height

[Agarwal, van Kreveld, Suri 98]

2-approximation

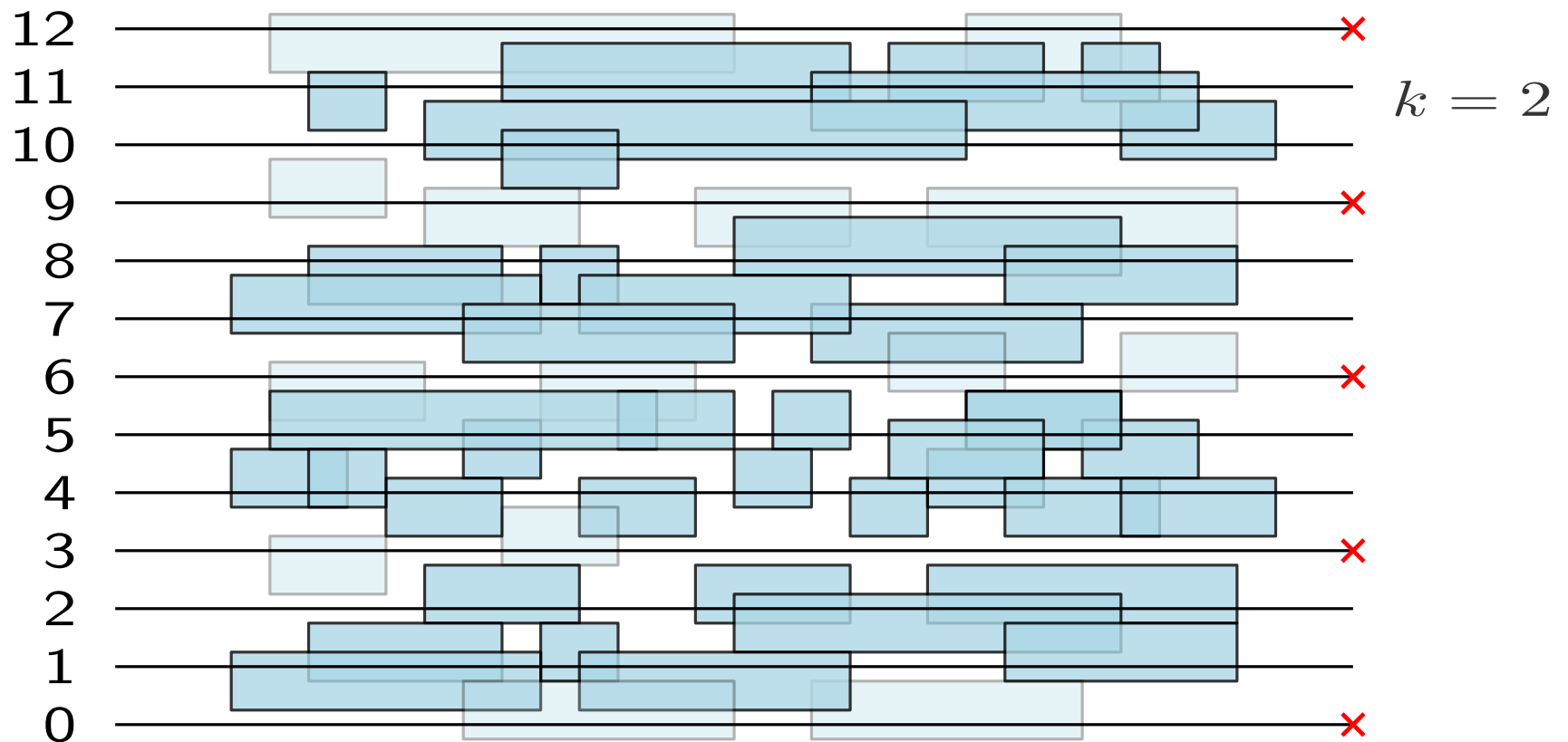
1. Let l_0, l_1, \dots, l_{m-1} be horizontal lines spaced > 1 apart that intersect all \mathcal{R} .
2. Let \mathcal{R}_i be rects that intersect l_i .
3. Let I_i be max indep. set in \mathcal{R}_i .
4. Return the larger of $I_0 \cup I_2 \cup \dots \cup I_{m-1}$ and $I_1 \cup I_3 \cup \dots \cup I_m$ (assuming m odd).

Approx. optimal number of labels - unit height

[Agarwal, van Kreveld, Suri 98]

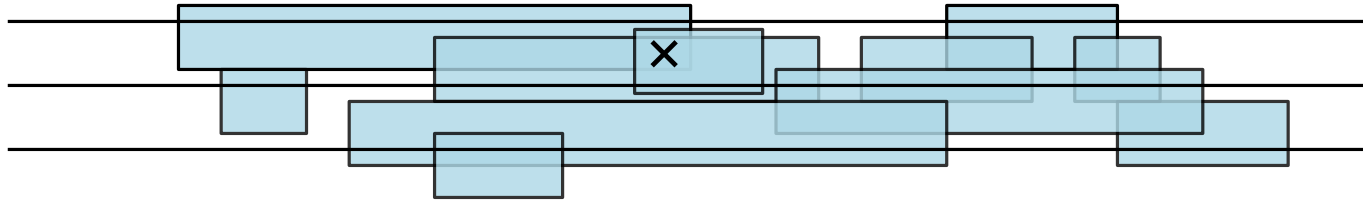
$(1 + 1/k)$ -approximation

Idea: Use dynamic programming to optimally solve subproblems $\mathcal{R}_i \cup \mathcal{R}_{i+1} \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{R}_{i+k-1}$.

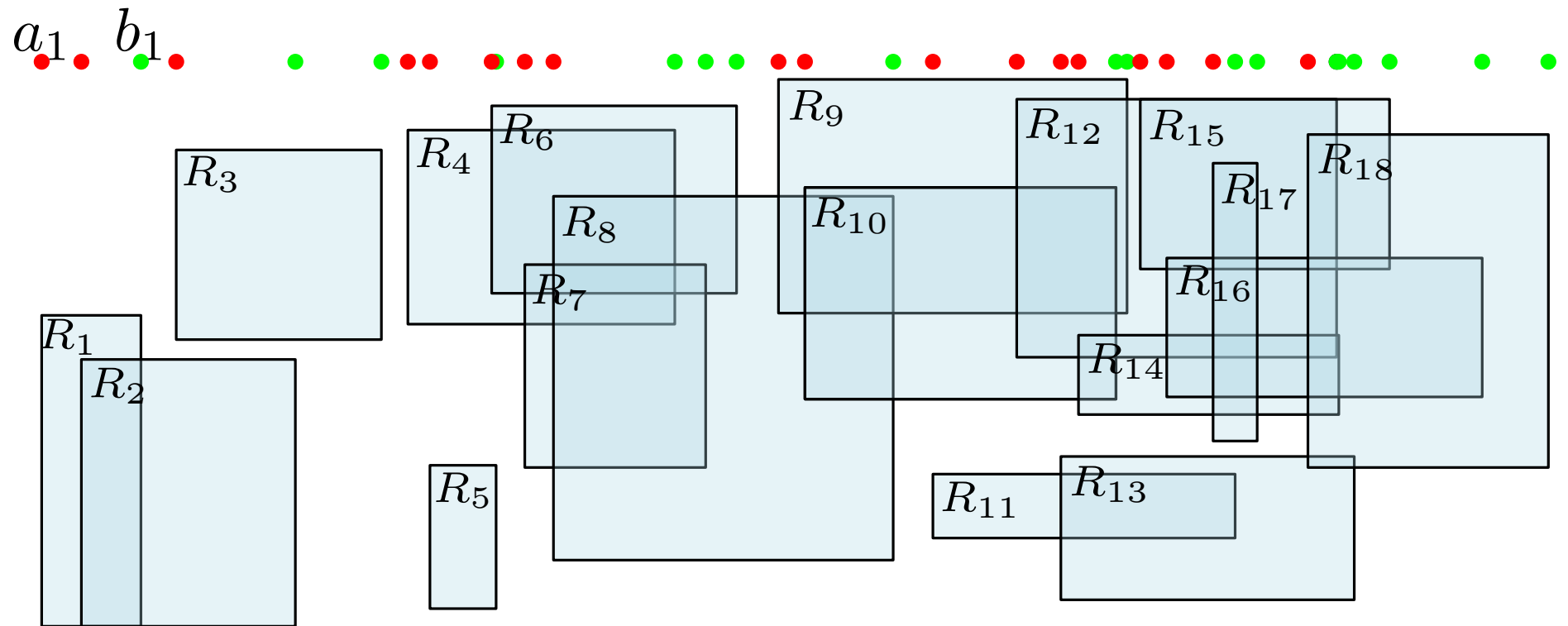


Dynamic programming subroutine [Chan 04]

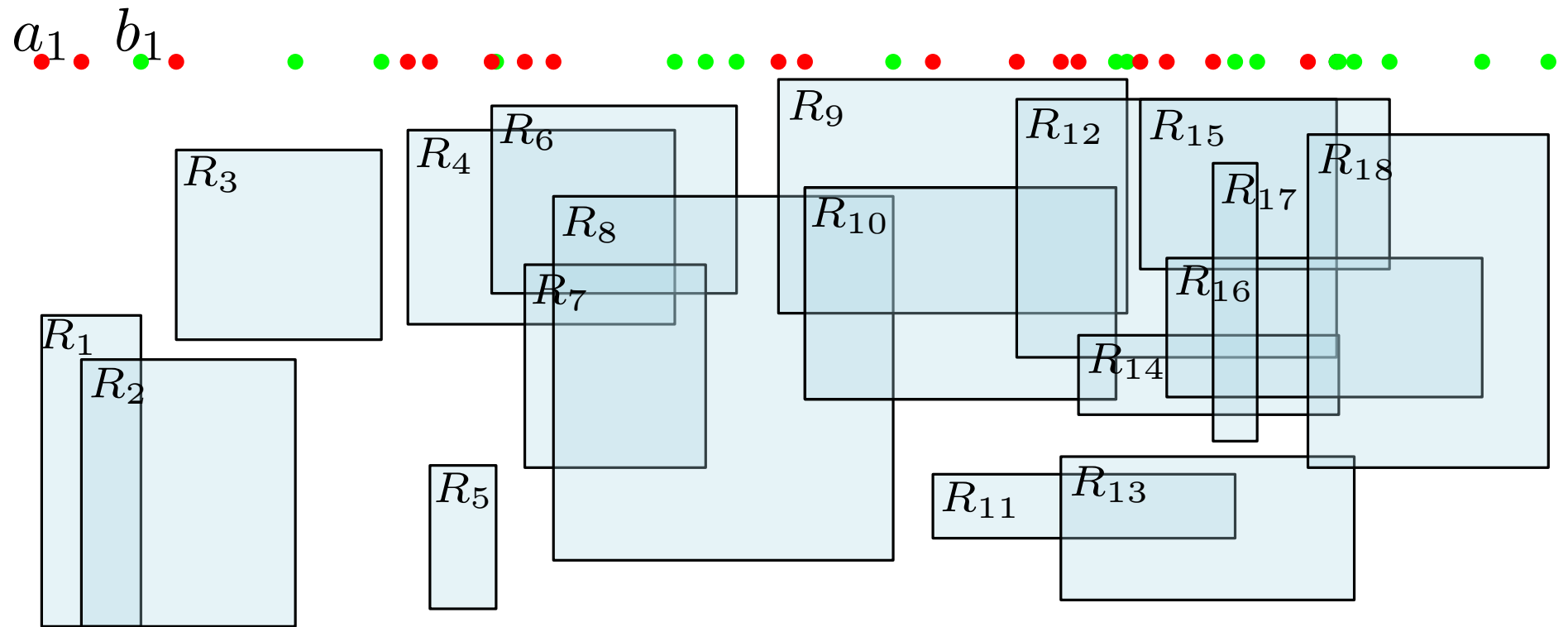
Theorem: If \mathcal{R} is stabbed by k horizontal lines, we can find a max indep. set in $O(n \log n + n\Delta^{k-1})$ time, where Δ is the max number of rects a point can be in.



Dynamic Programming (works for general rects)

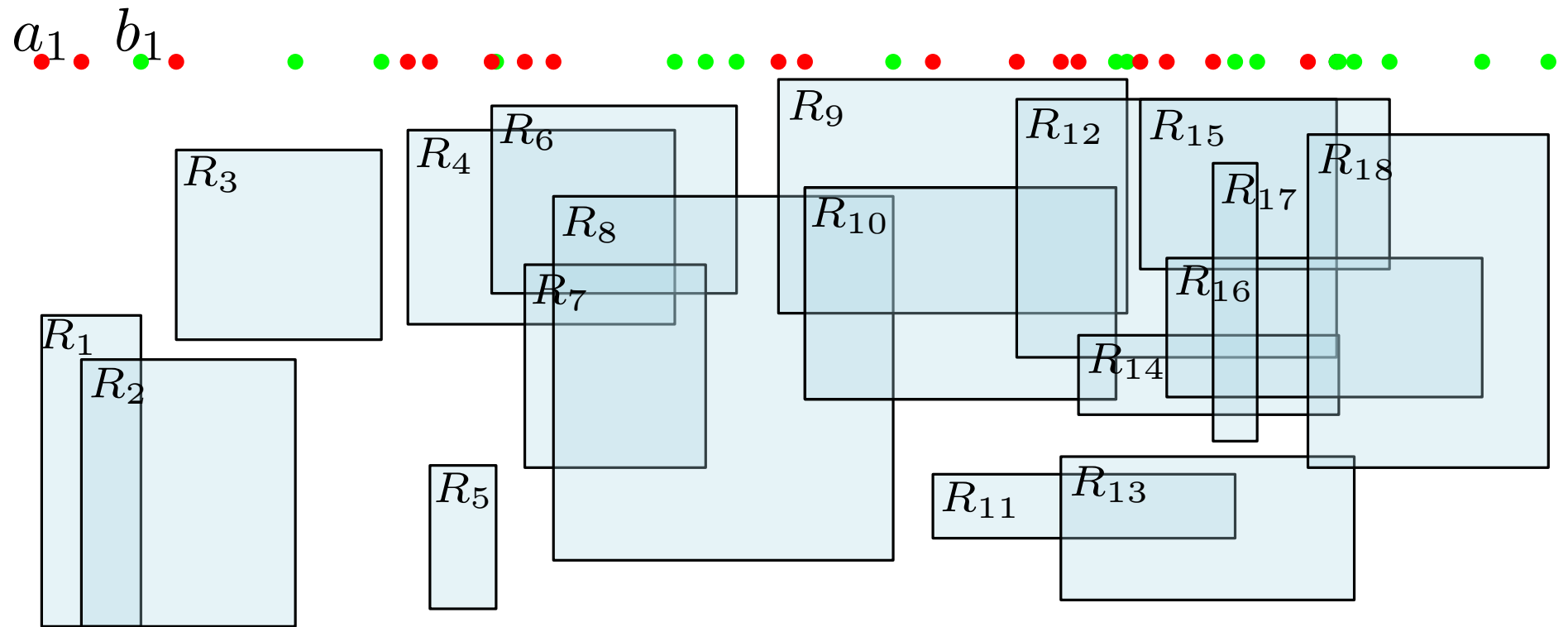


Sort rectangles by left coordinate.



Let $next[j] = \text{smallest } i \text{ with } a_i > b_j$.

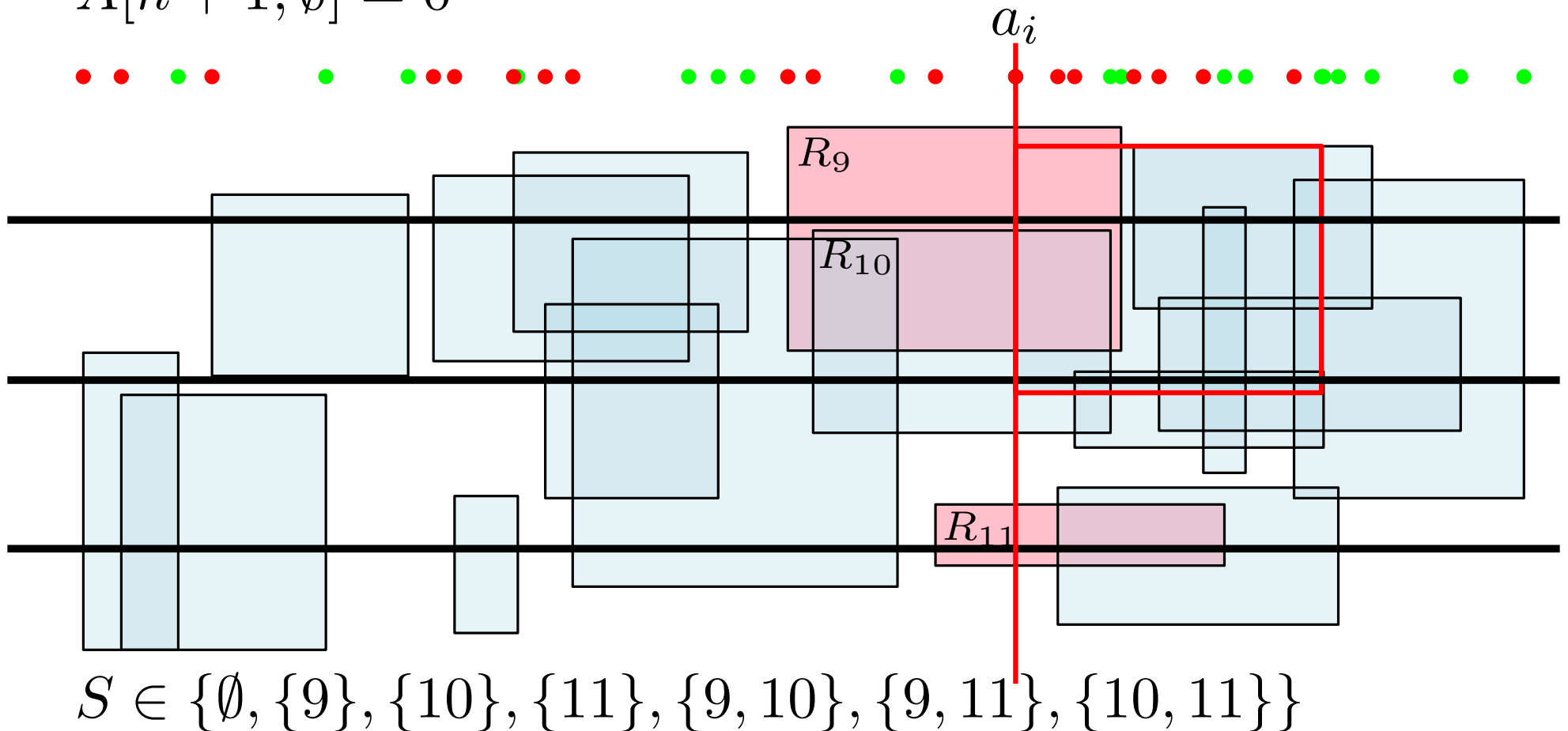
$$next[9] = 15$$



Let $A[i, S]$ be the maximum number of disjoint rectangles from $R_i \dots R_n$ that do not intersect the rectangles in S .

$S =$ any set of $\leq k - 1$ disjoint rects that intersect $x = a_i$.

$$A[n + 1, \emptyset] = 0$$

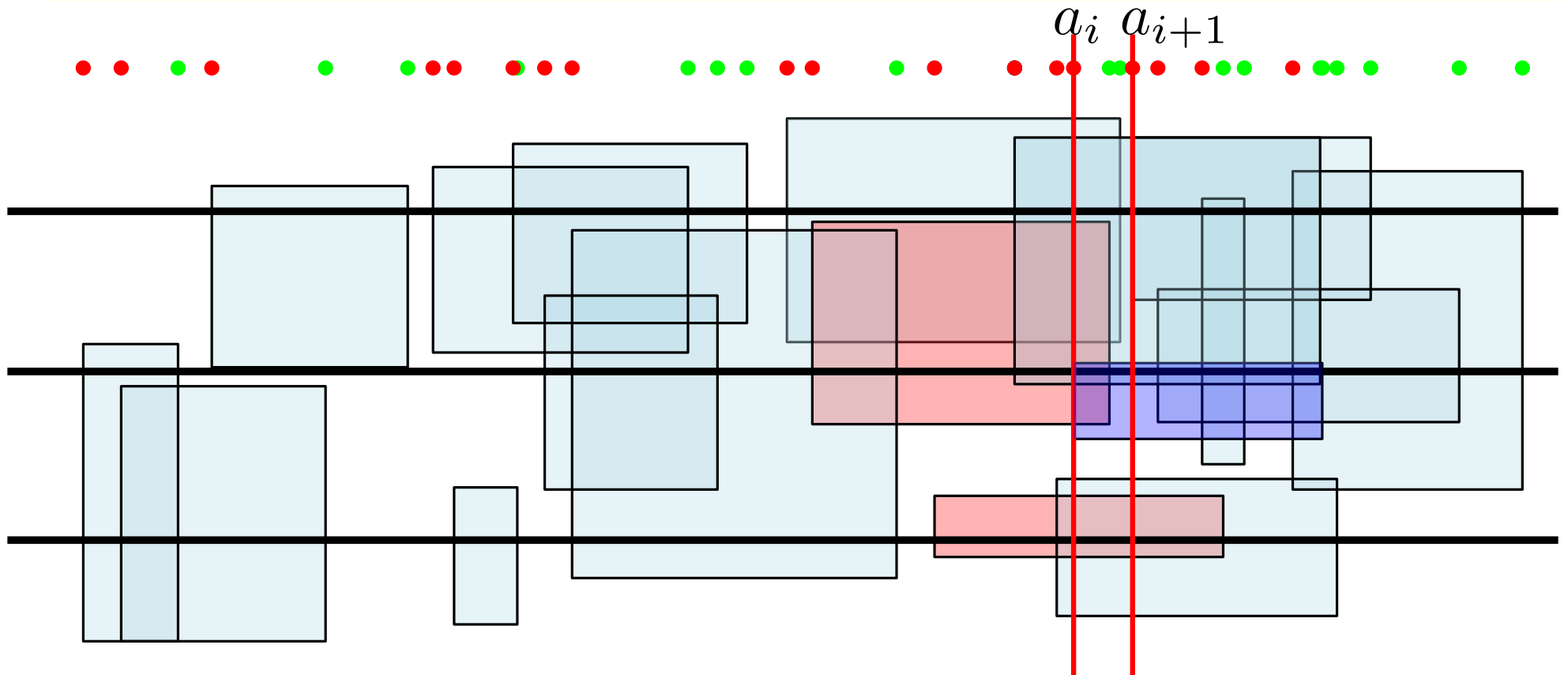


For $i = n$ to 1

For all sets S of $\leq k - 1$ disjoint rects intersecting $x = a_i$

If R_i intersects some rect in S then

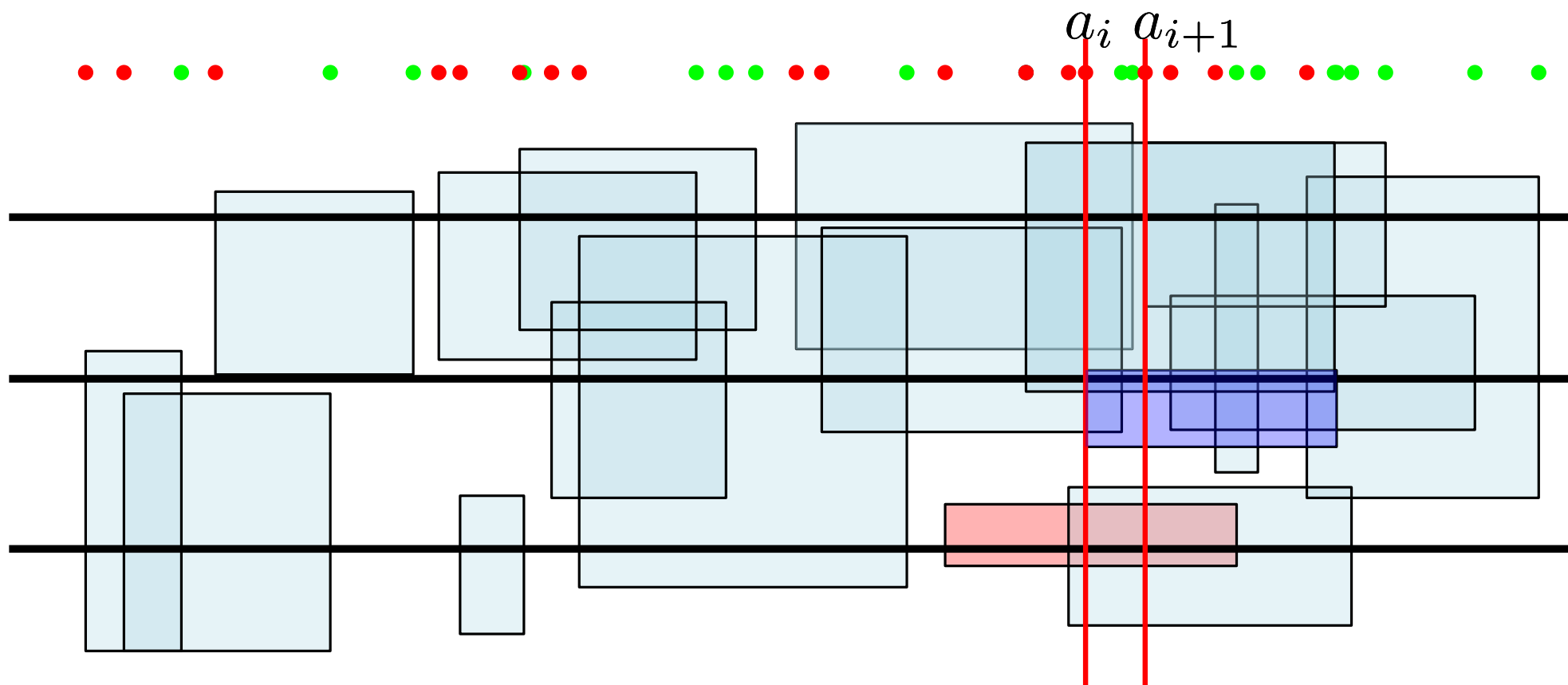
$$A[i, S] = A[i + 1, S|_{i+1}].$$



R_i cannot be used for this subproblem.

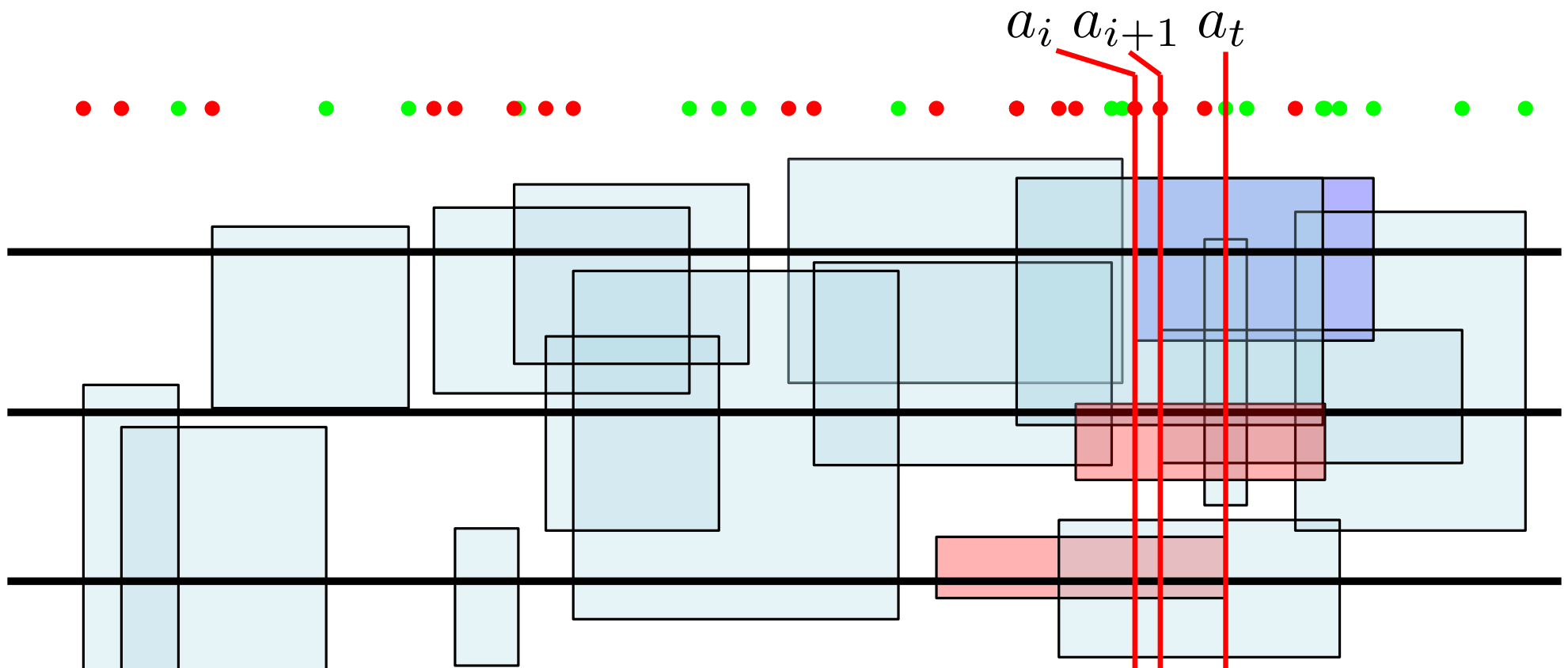
else if $|S| < k - 1$ then

$$A[i, S] = \max\{A[i + 1, S|_{i+1}], \\ 1 + A[i + 1, (S \cup \{R_i\})|_{i+1}]\}.$$



R_i cannot be used for this subproblem.

else ($|S| = k - 1$) Let $t = \min_{R_j \in S \cup \{R_i\}} \text{next}[j]$
 $A[i, S] = \max\{A[i + 1, S|_{i+1}],$
 $1 + A[t, (S \cup \{R_i\})|_t]\}.$



either R_i is not used or it is and other rects in solution must be to the right of some rect in $S \cup \{R_i\}$.

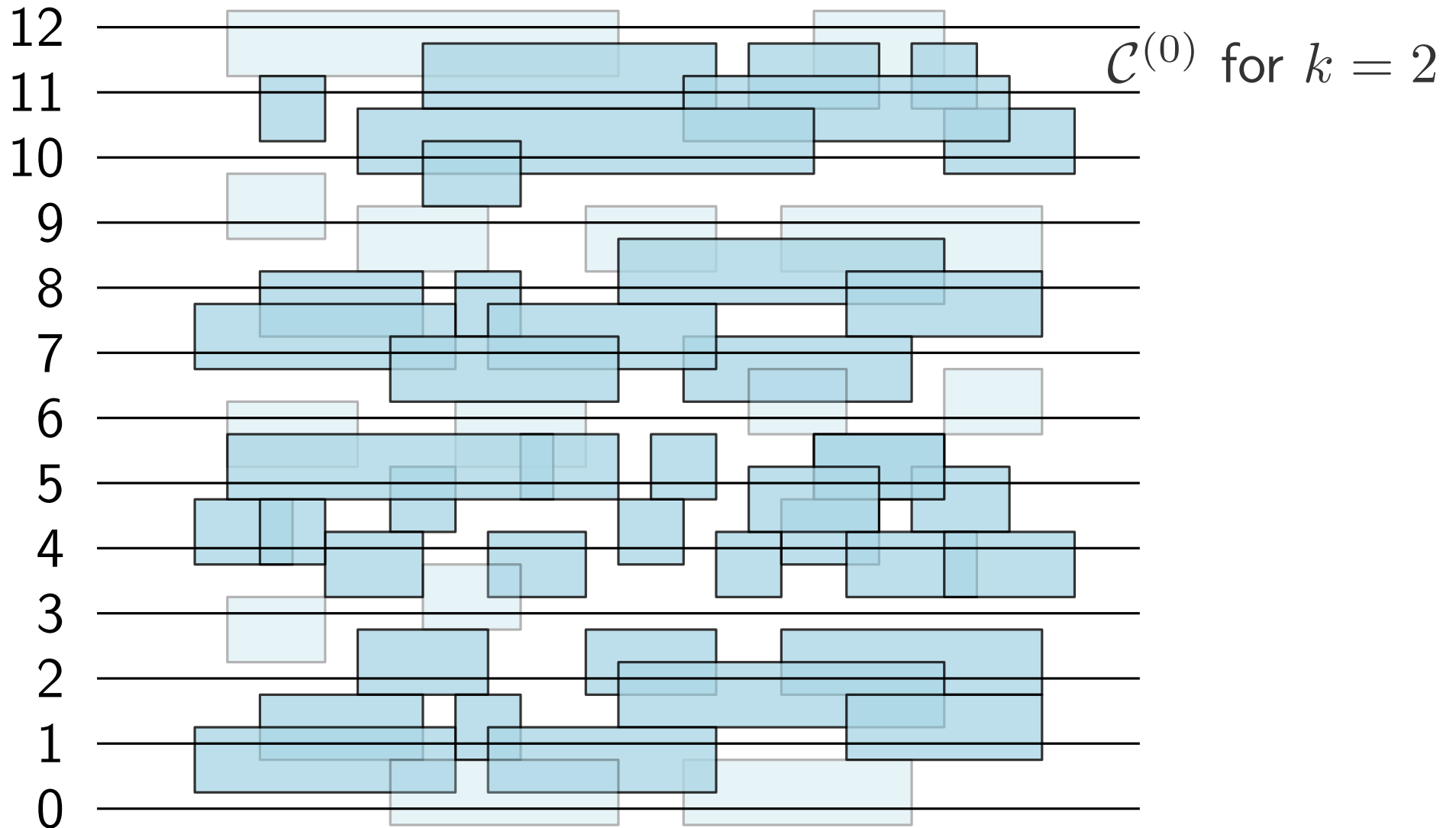
Running time:

Number of subproblems is $O(n\Delta^{k-1})$.

Size of array A is $\Theta(n^k)$ but can be reduced to $O(n\Delta^{k-1})$.

Running time $O(n\Delta^{k-1})$

For $i = 0, \dots, k$, let $\mathcal{C}^{(i)}$ be the subset of rects that do not intersect line $y \equiv i \pmod{k+1}$.



$(1 + 1/k)$ -approximation in unit-height case

Find the optimal solution $\mathcal{S}^{(i)}$ for each $\mathcal{C}^{(i)}$.

Return the largest solution \mathcal{S} from $\mathcal{S}^{(0)}, \dots, \mathcal{S}^{(k)}$.

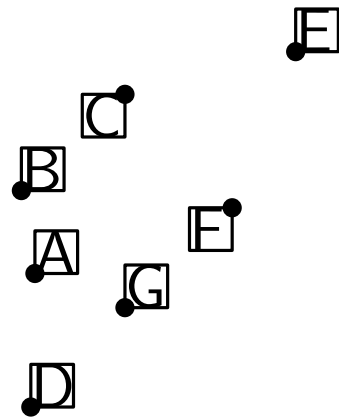
Each unit-height rectangle belongs to exactly k of the $k + 1$ subsets $\mathcal{C}^{(i)}$.

$$k|\mathcal{S}^*| = \sum_{i=0}^k |\mathcal{S}^* \cap \mathcal{C}^{(i)}| \leq \sum_{i=0}^k |\mathcal{S}^{(i)}| \leq (k + 1)|\mathcal{S}|$$

so $|\mathcal{S}^*| \leq (1 + 1/k)|\mathcal{S}|$.

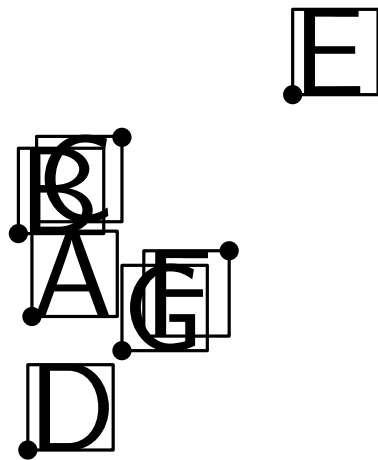
What if we want to label *all* points?

How big can we make the labels without overlap?



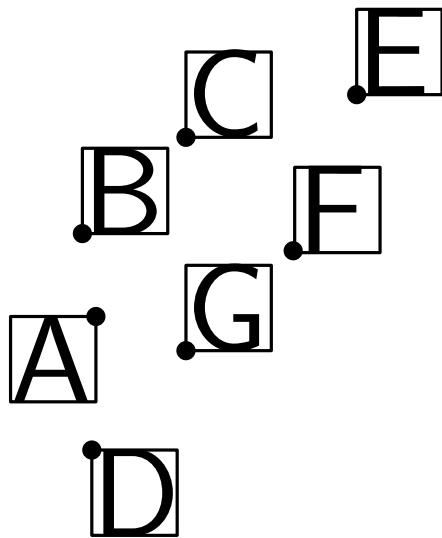
What if we want to label *all* points?

How big can we make the labels without overlap?



What if we want to label *all* points?

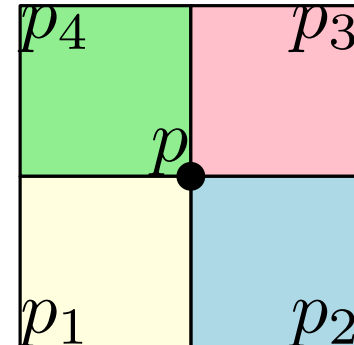
How big can we make the labels without overlap?



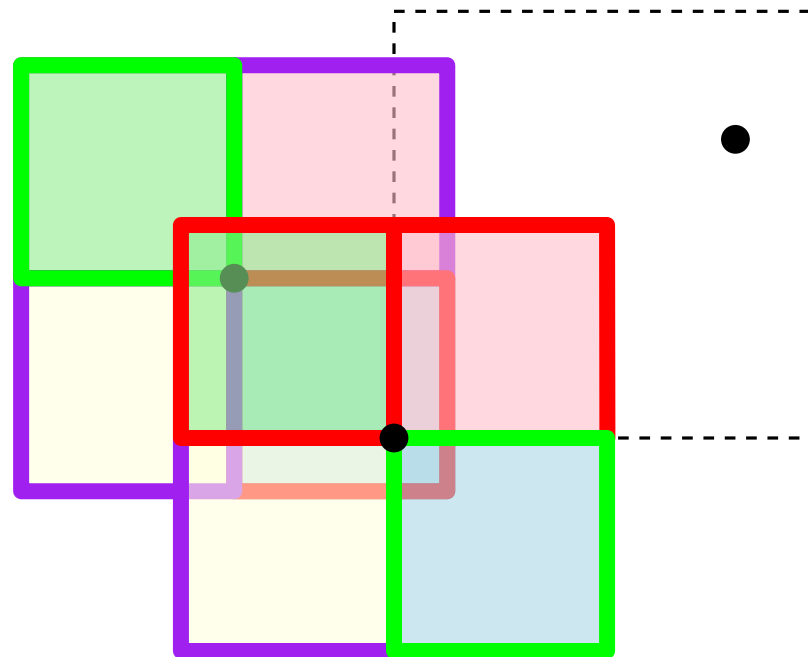
Approximate optimal label size [Formann & Wagner 91]

2-approximation for square labels:

σp_i is p_i scaled by σ .

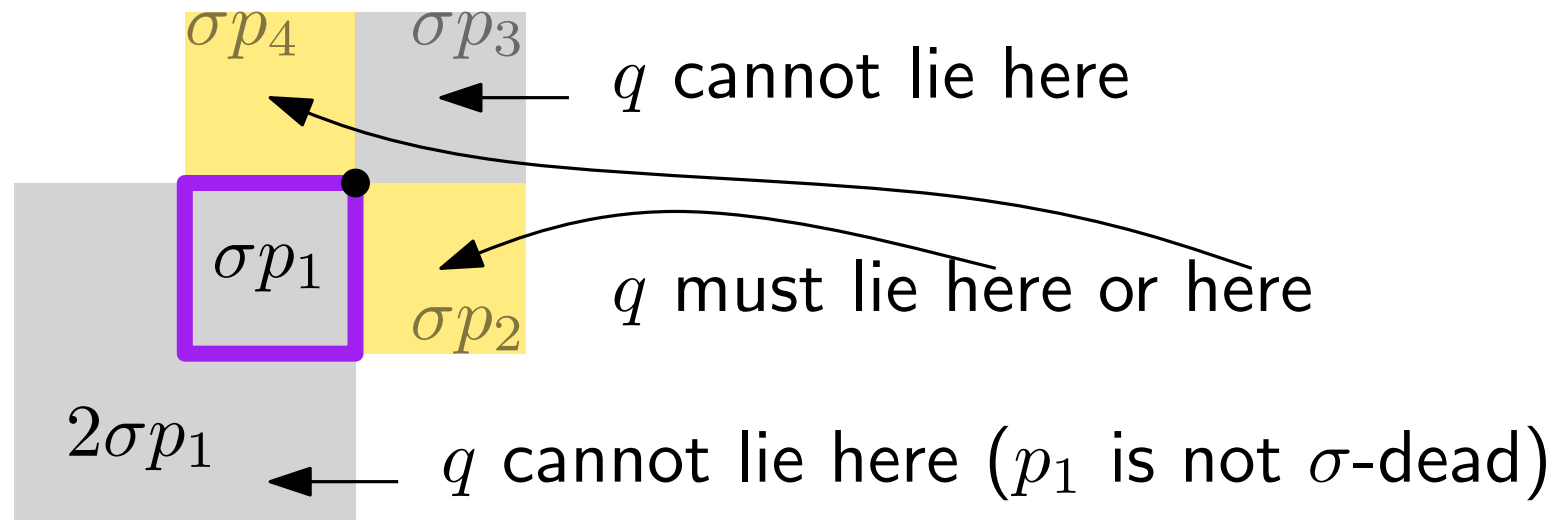


Call p_i **σ -dead** if $2\sigma p_i$ contains a point $q \neq p$,
 else **σ -pending** if σp_i intersects σq_j and q_j is not σ -dead,
 else **σ -alive**.



Lemma: A point may have at most two σ -pending squares.

Suppose p_1 is σ -pending and $\sigma p_1 \cap \sigma q_j \neq \emptyset$



Thus p_2 or p_4 is σ -dead.

If p has three σ -pending squares, at least two of $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$ are σ -dead. $\Rightarrow \Leftarrow$

Approximate largest label size

$$\sigma = 0$$

Repeat

Eliminate σ -dead squares

Assign a σ -alive square to every point with one.

Use 2SAT for the remaining set of points.

If some point has no square or 2SAT fails then
return previous σ .

Increase σ to next interesting value.