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A combinatorial ”Veronese-type” lifting

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Several geometric questions can be reduced to ”Here is a semi-algebraic set, is it empty?” simply by describing the set of candidate configurations that avoid the geometric property under consideration. One useful trick when working with semi-algebraic sets is the Veronese map, which ”lifts” a question about degree-k polynomials in Rd to a question about linear forms (in the space of monomials of degree =< k in d variables); a beautiful illustration is the polynomial ham-sandwich. While working on a problem in discrete geometry (geometric permutations), we came across a semi-algebraic system that can be efficiently solved via a combinatorial analogue of the Veronese map. This is joint work with Andreas Holmsen (KAIST) and Cyril Nicaud (LIGM).

*Speaker
Approximating k-fold filtrations using weighted Delaunay triangulations

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k-fold filtrations are one option to handle noise when computing persistent homology. These filtrations are obtained as the k-cover of a union of balls when the radius of these balls increases. We study some ways to approximate the k-fold filtration using a union of weighted balls. The topology of this union can be studied using the associated weighted Delaunay triangulation. We provide two different methods to do such approximation and look into the properties of the resulting power diagrams obtained as the dual of the weighted Delaunay triangulations.

**Keywords:** k, cover, approximation, weighted Delaunay triangulations, power diagrams

\(^*\)Speaker
Scaffolding skeletons using spherical Voronoi diagrams: feasibility, regularity and symmetry.

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Given a skeleton made of line segments we describe how to obtain a coarse quad mesh of a surface that encloses tightly the skeleton and follows its structure - the scaffold. We formalize as an Integer Linear Program the problem of constructing an optimal scaffold that minimizes the total number of quads on the mesh. We prove the feasibility of the Integer Linear Program for any skeleton. In particular we can generate these scaffold for skeletons with cycles. We additionally show how to obtain regular scaffold, i.e. with the same number of quad patches around each line segment, and symmetric scaffold that respect the symmetries of the skeleton.
Approximate strong edge-colouring of unit disk graphs

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We show that the strong chromatic index of unit disk graphs is efficiently 6-approximable. This improves on 8-approximability as shown by Barrett, Istrate, Kumar, Marathe, Thite, and Thulasidasan (2006). We also show that strong edge-6-colourability is NP-complete for the class of unit disk graphs. Thus there is no polynomial-time \((7/6 - \epsilon)\)-approximation unless \(P=NP\).

**Keywords:** unit disk graphs, graph colouring, approximation algorithms

*Speaker*
Local computation of homology variations related to cell merging: theoretical results and implementation issues

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In this talk, we study the complexity of a homology computation method designed to track homology variations over a construction process composed of a succession of cells merging operation. We show, through theoretical and experimental results, that this complexity is "local", meaning that it depends on "the operation size" rather than the object size. We also expose cautions that have to be taken regarding the implementation to preserve this locality.

**Keywords:** Homology, algebraic topology

*Speaker*
Hard problems in knot theory

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Quite a few problems in knot theory are extremely hard to solve algorithmically (like testing whether two knots are equivalent), and some of them are not even known to be decidable (like computing the unknotting number of a knot). However, very few hardness results are known. We show how a rather simple construction with Borromean rings can be leveraged to establish a handful of NP-hardness proofs for seemingly unrelated problems. Our main result shows that deciding if a diagram of the unknot can be untangled using at most k Riedemeister moves (where k is part of the input) is NP-hard. We also prove that several natural questions regarding links in the 3-sphere are NP-hard, including detecting whether a link contains a trivial sublink with n components, computing the unlinking number of a link, and computing a variety of link invariants related to four-dimensional topology (such as the 4-ball Euler characteristic, the slicing number, and the 4-dimensional clasp number).

Keywords: knot theory, Reidemeister moves, hardness, unknot recognition

*Speaker
Local conditions for triangulating submanifolds of Euclidean space

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One says that a simplicial complex triangulates a manifold when it is homeomorphic to it. We consider the situation where M is an m-dimensional submanifold of Euclidean space with positive reach and A a pure m-dimensional simplicial complex whose vertices are points in M.

In this context, several proofs of submanifold triangulation start by establishing local properties. Typically:

* simplices are not too ”flat” and are small with respect to the submanifold reach,

* two m-dimensional nearby simplices have interior disjoint projections on local tangent planes,

* the simplicial complex A has no boundary in the sense that any simplex has at least two m-dimensional cofaces.

We show that, one quantified, these conditions are sufficient to state in fact an ambient isotopy between A and M.

**Keywords:** manifold, triangulation, topology, isotopy

*Speaker*
Triangulating submanifolds: An elementary and quantified version of Whitney’s method

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The first insightful geometric and constructive proof of the existence of a triangulation of any smooth manifold was given by Hassler Whitney. We quantize Whitney’s construction (in terms of the reach of the manifold) to prove the existence of a triangulation for any $C^2$ manifold, so that we get an algorithm with explicit bounds. We also give a new elementary proof, which is completely geometric.

Keywords: Triangulation, reach, manifold, Whitney

*Speaker
We provide an analysis of the average routing ratio of routing algorithms in Theta$_6$ and Half-Theta$_6$ in Poisson point process.

The basic Theta routing has an average ratio of 1.165 while the positive routing has an average ratio of 1.078.

Half-Theta$_6$ has only half of the edges of Theta$_6$, for this graph we propose two new routing algorithms with the same worst-case ratio than the previously known algorithm and whose expected ratio are 1.569 and 1.265.

The first of this routing is memoryless and the second one needs to remember the origin of the message.

All these expected ratio can be expressed in term of the angle between the line through the source and target of the routing and the axis that determine the Theta graph.

**Keywords:** TD, Delaunay, Probabilistic Analysis

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*Speaker*
Numerical Algorithm for the Topology of Singular Plane Curves

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We are interested in computing the topology of plane singular curves. For this, the singular points must be isolated. Numerical methods for isolating singular points are efficient but not certified in general. We are interested in developing certified numerical algorithms for isolating the singularities. In order to do so, we restrict our attention to the special case of plane curves that are projections of smooth curves in higher dimensions. In this setting, we show that the singularities can be encoded by a regular square system whose isolation can be certified by numerical methods. This type of curves appears naturally in robotics applications and scientific visualization.

Keywords: singular curves, certified numerical methods

*Speaker
Delaunay triangulations of a family of symmetric hyperbolic surfaces in practice

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The talk first presents an algorithm to compute Delaunay triangulations of the Bolza surface, the most symmetric hyperbolic surface of genus two. Then higher genus surfaces are considered. The implementation and experiments are also mentioned. A software package for the Bolza surface has been recently integrated into CGAL.

**Keywords:** hyperbolic surface, Delaunay triangulation

$^\ast$Speaker
An implementation of the homotopy test in CGAL

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We will first recall the linear time algorithm of Erickson and Whittelsey for deciding if two curves on a combinatorial surface can be continuously deformed one into the other. We then describe our implementation in CGAL as a new package and show its simple use. We finally discuss what could be implemented in this package concerning the topology of curves on surfaces.

**Keywords:** CGAL, homotopy, curves on surfaces
Poisson sample and 3D-Delaunay on surface

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The complexity of the 3D-Delaunay triangulation (tetrahedralization) of n points distributed on a surface ranges from linear to quadratic. When the points are a deterministic good sample of a smooth compact generic surface, the size of the Delaunay triangulation is O(n log n).

Using this result, we prove that when points are Poisson distributed on a surface under the same hypothesis, whose expected number of vertices is , the expected size is O( log^2 ).

Keywords: Surface, 3D, Delaunay, Probability
Computing hyperbolic structures from Thurston’s equations

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A fundamental approach for the study of knots is via the study of their geometry. More specifically, almost all knots are hyperbolic, i.e. when considering the complement of a knot in $S^3$, one gets a manifold which admits a hyperbolic geometry. Consequently, it is fundamental to represent hyperbolic structures and have efficient algorithms to find them. This talk presents a method to find a hyperbolic metric of a knot complement studying angle structures and Thurston’s gluing equations. This presentation is a preliminary study essentially based on the survey ”From angled triangulations to hyperbolic structures” by D. Futer and F. Guéritaud.

**Keywords:** Thurston’s gluing equations, 3 manifold, hyperbolic metric, knot, angle structure

*Speaker
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