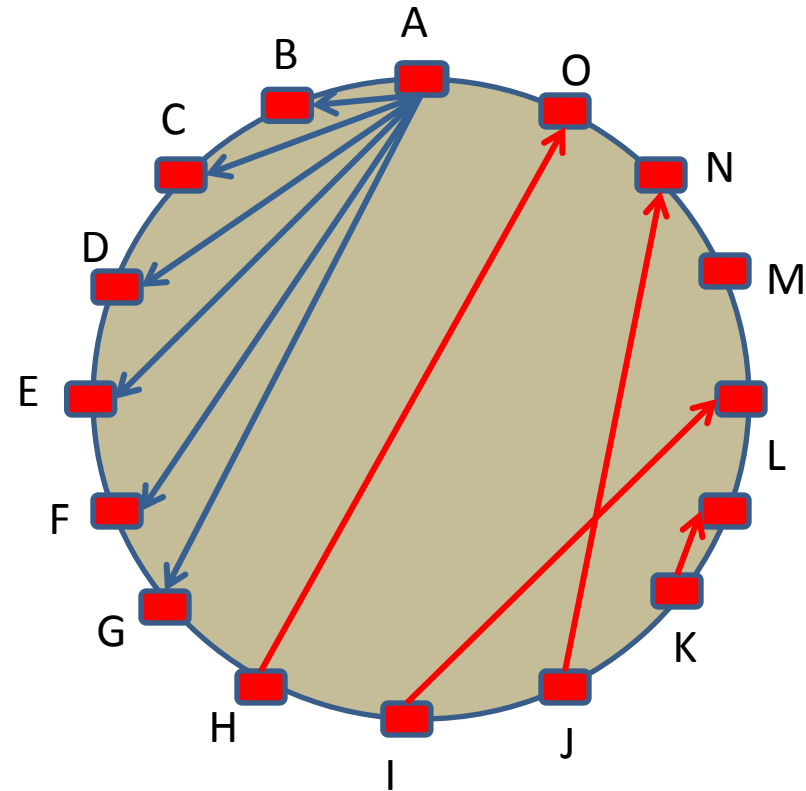


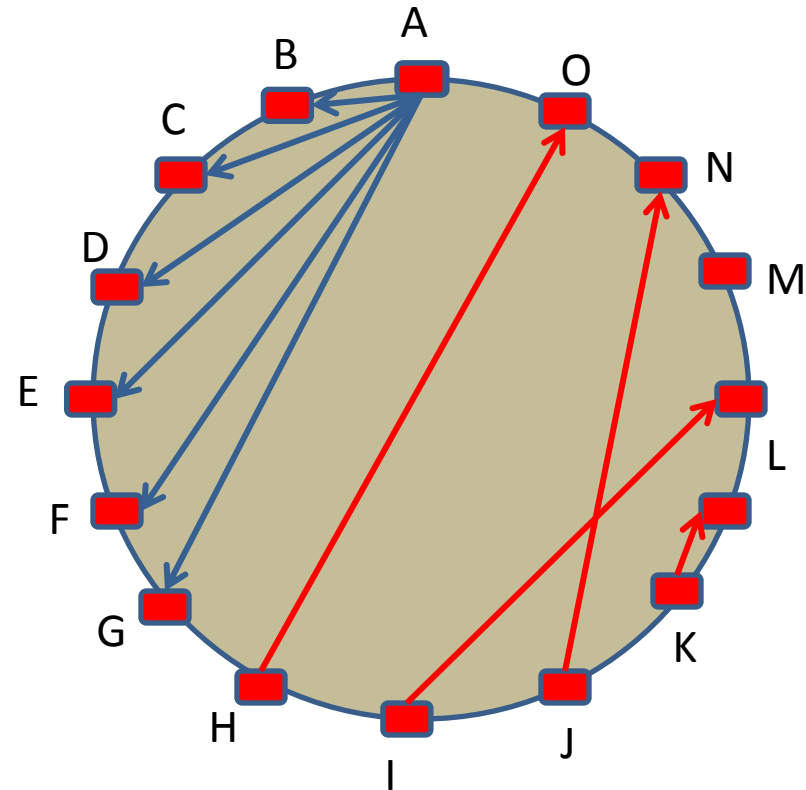
Proof that $n/2 + n/4 - 1$ is optimal for a special case

- Some Definitions first.
- Fix A at position 0. This is an arbitrarily chosen convention.
- We classify into two types:
 - *Fixed*: Hints that reference A
 - *Floating*: Hints that do not reference A
- Fixed hints fully determine positions of other nodes. Eg: if hint is “C is 4 places to right of A” nails C to seat #4.
- Floating hints are less obvious. A full seating assignment may be needed to resolve them.
- See figure on right for $n=16$, blue hints are fixed, red ones are floating.
- Observe that:
 - B, C, D, E, F and G are determined easily.
 - H through O are not determined until all floating hints have been “solved”.



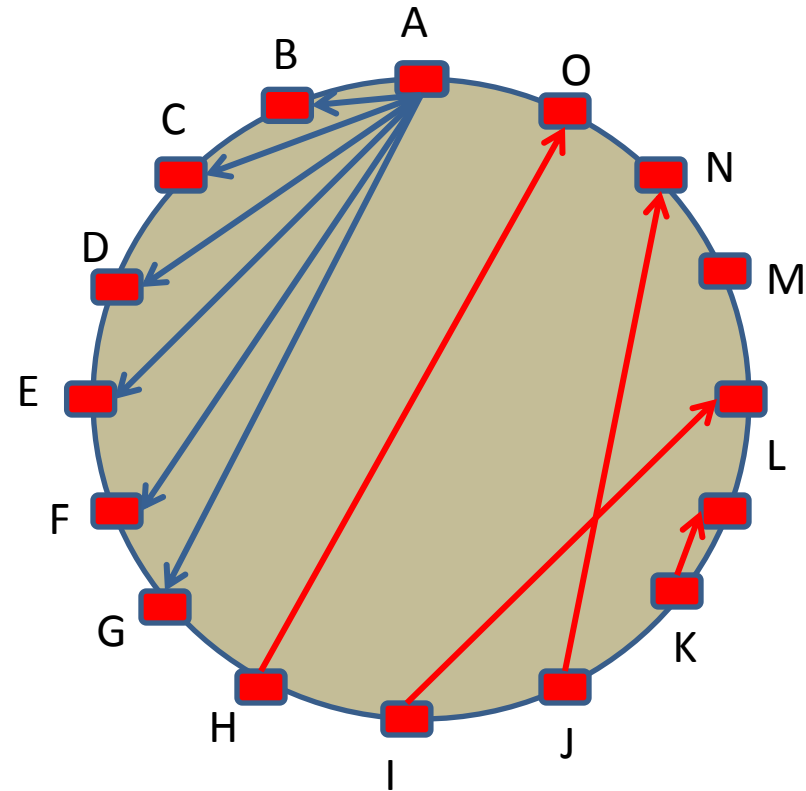
Our Special Case

- We consider the special case wherein:
- All fixed hints are clustered together.
- See picture for an example.
- We use this picture as running example of proof.
- We show that if fixed hints are clustered together, then $n/2 + n/4 - 1$ is tight. Can not do better.
- By “cluster” we mean that the fixed hints point to vertices that are clock-wise or anti-clockwise neighbors of A. Like in the example.
- Thus, the hints in the example do not define a unique seating.
 - $n/2 + n/4 - 1 = 11$ hints ($n=16$)
 - We have only 10 hints in this.
- We show by constructing an alternate solution for the floating hints whenever the hints given are not tight (ie, less than $n/2 + n/4 - 1$)



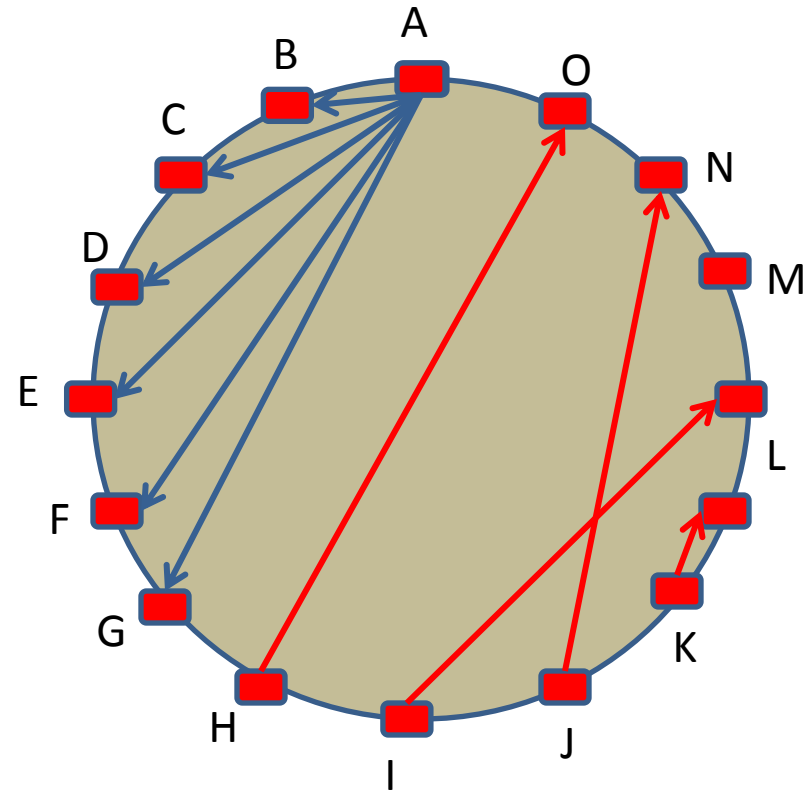
Main Idea

- Basic idea of developing an alternate solution that satisfies all the floating constraints uses two transformations:
 - One. A rotation of the floating hints
 - Two. Reflection of the hints
- We describe these on the example.

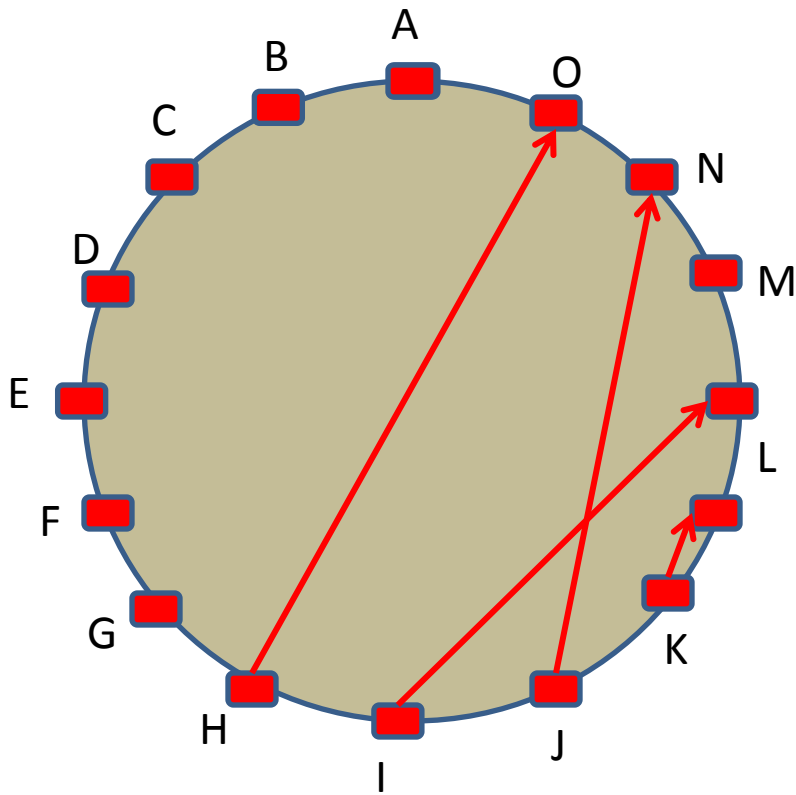


Rotation of floating hints

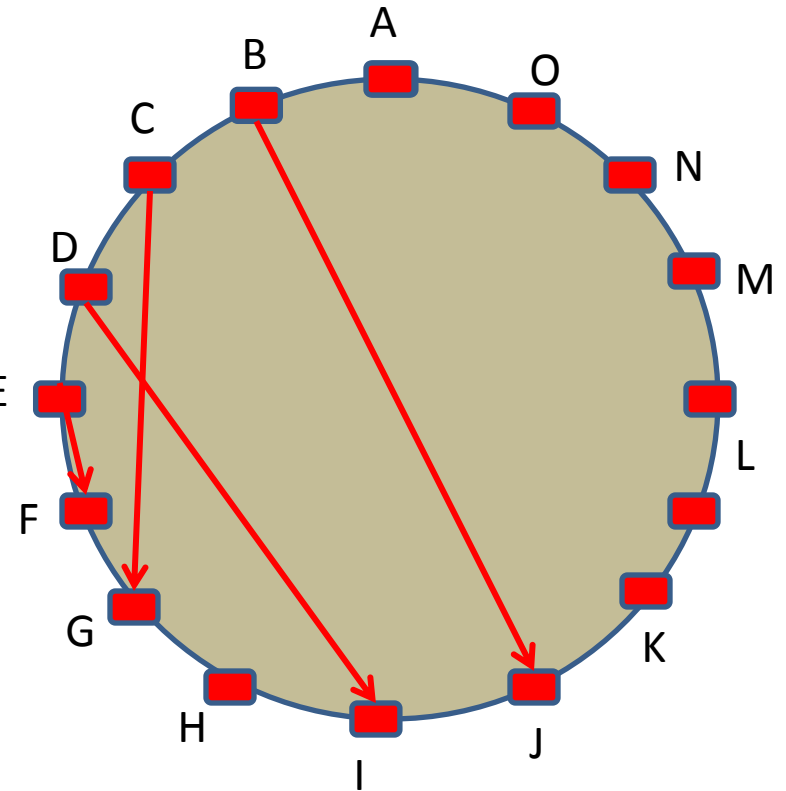
- General construction.
- Assume k fixed hints. They determine first $(k+1)$ positions ('A' included)
- In example, $k=6$, so 7 vertices are determined.
- Ignore these fixed hints.
- Rotate floating hints by k positions. See next slide.



Rotation Example

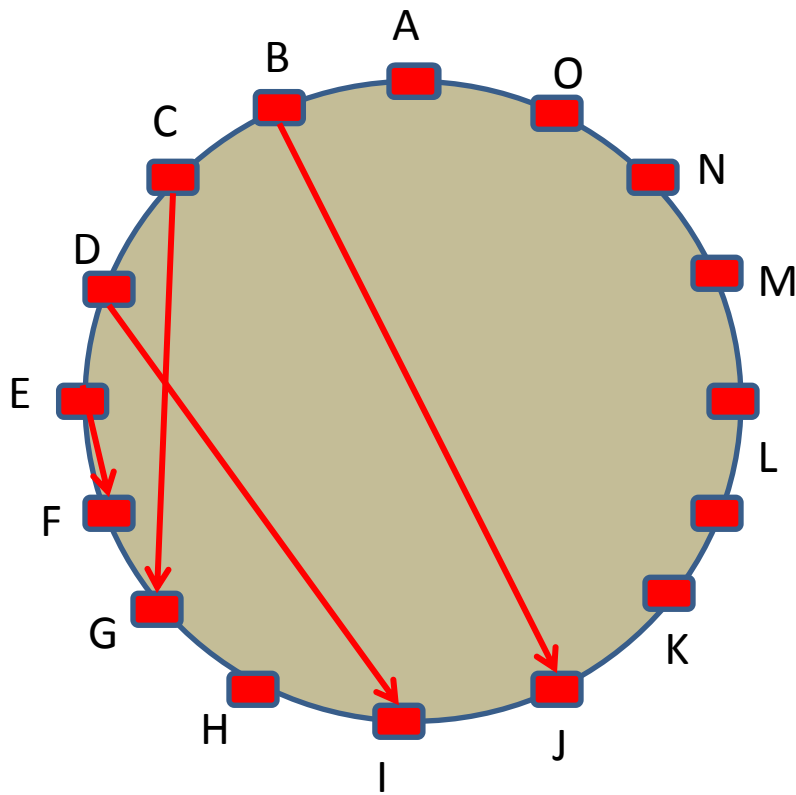


Before Rotation

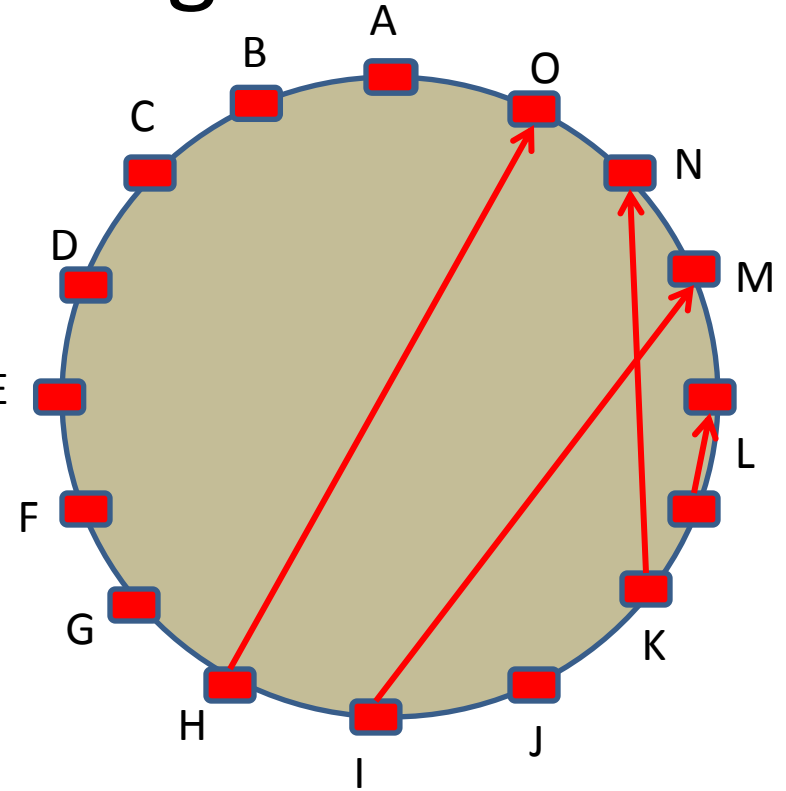


After Rotation
(by 6 positions clockwise)

Now Reflect this around the vertical axis running through A

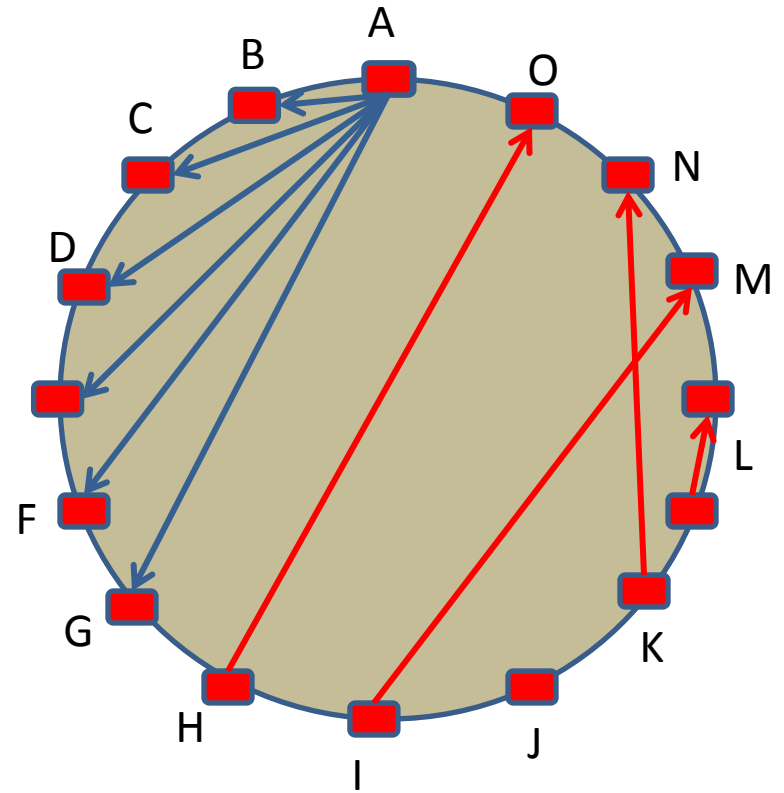
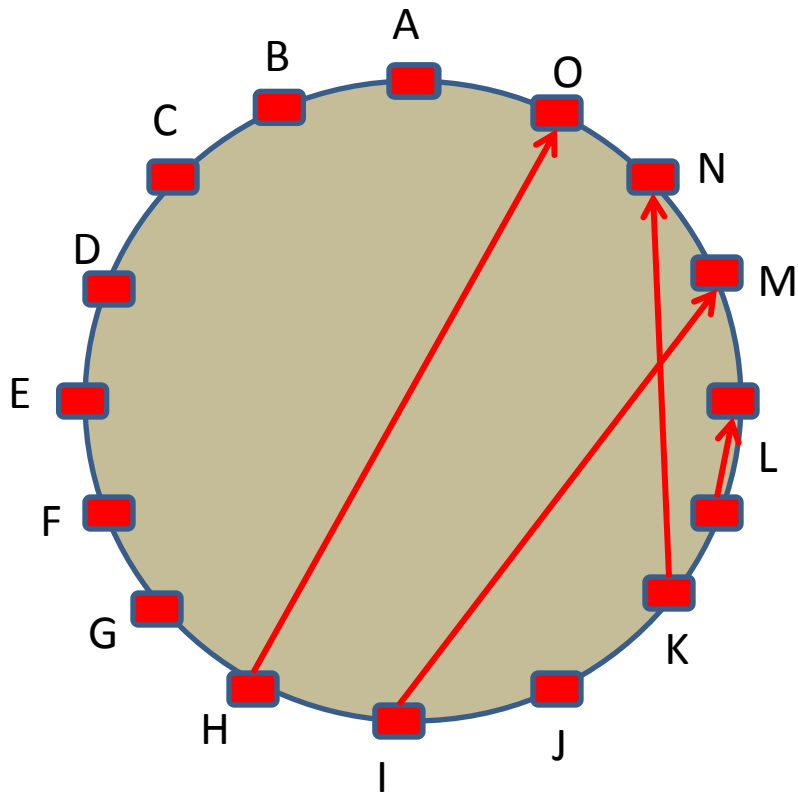


Before Reflection

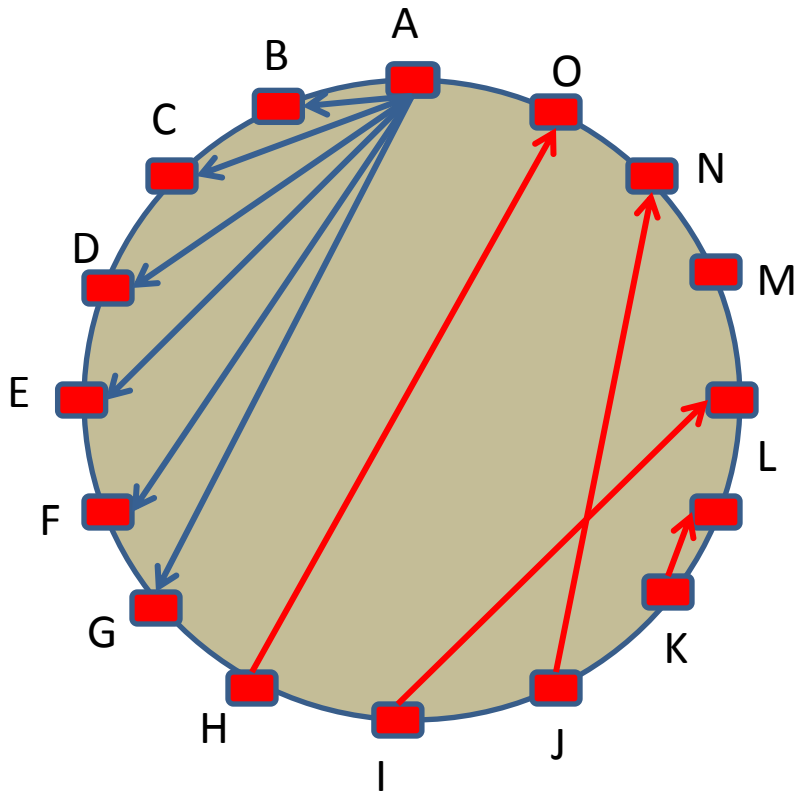


After Reflection

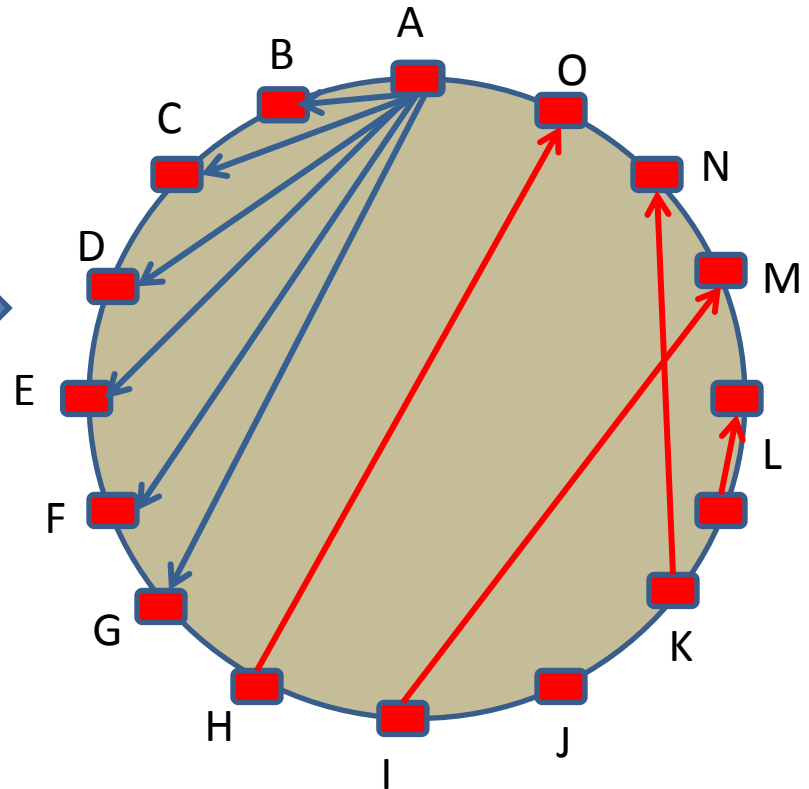
Add the fixed hints back in



We have demonstrated a new solution! → Not Unique



Original Solution



New Solution

What did we do?

- Under the given assumptions:
 - Clustered fixed hints
 - $k < n/2 - 1$ fixed hints (in the example $k=6$ whereas $n/2 - 1=7$)
 - Start with one solution
 - By rotation by k positions followed by a reflection, we revealed a new solution that satisfies all floating hints
 - Thus we showed solution is not unique. \rightarrow means $k + n/4$ hints not enough where $k < n/2 - 1$

What happens when $k=n/2-1$

- When we have $k=n/2-1$ fixed hints
- Then if rotation + reflection generates a different solution then one of the below has to hold:
 - Two or more hints are pairwise identical in terms of hint distances \rightarrow indistinguishable and thus not unique
 - Or must look like this example:
 - This solution is a “fixed point”
 - When rotated + reflected, it gives rise to itself

- This “fixed point” set of hints need $n/4$ of them.

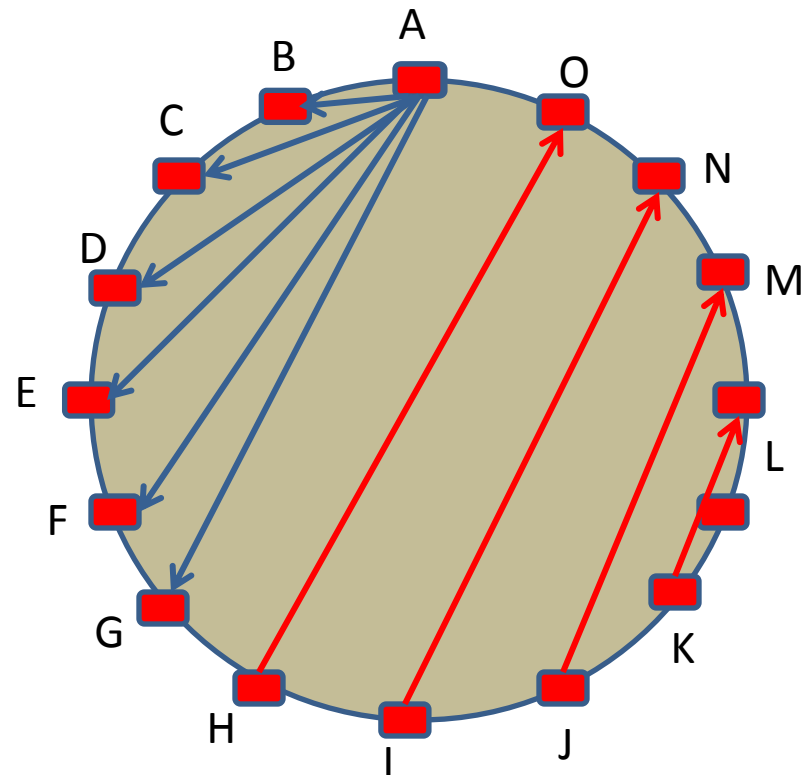
(because their hint distances go in

Steps of 2.)

In example, they go: 2 (k,l)

4 (j,m), 6 (l,n) and 8 (h, o)

- Any fewer floating hints ($< n/4$) will not be unique.
- Any more floating hints ($> n/4$) will lead to duplicate hint distances (due to steps-of-2 hint distances) and thus no unique solution.

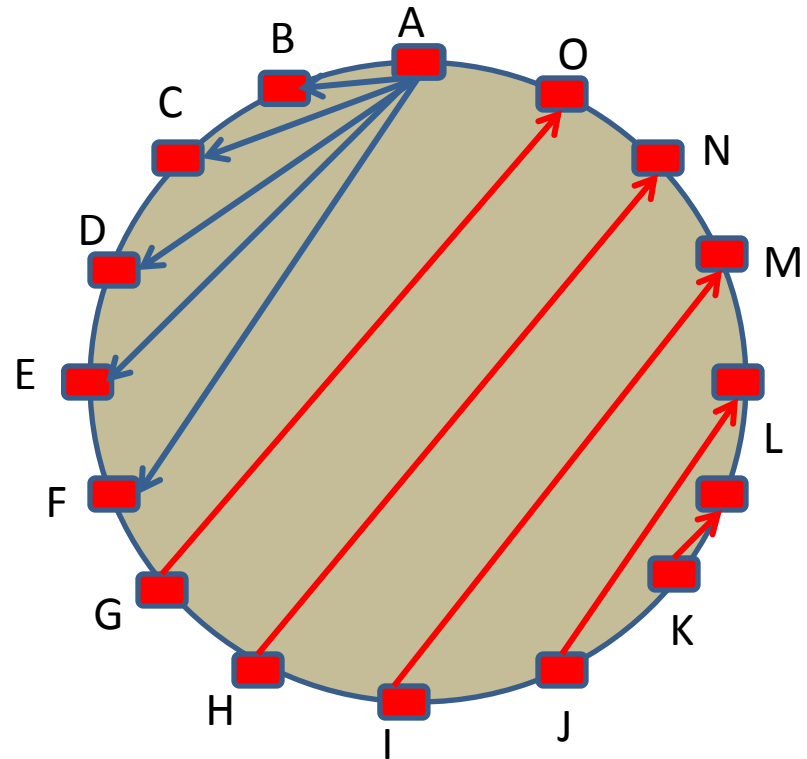


Conclusion

- Classify hints as fixed and floating
- Assume k fixed hints that are clustered
- Show by rotation and reflection of floating hints that a new solution can be obtained if $k < n/2 - 1$
- When $k = n/2 - 1$ then only unique solution is the one which is invariant under rotation + reflection
- This invariant requires exactly $n/4$ hints
- Thus $n/2 - 1 + n/4$ is tight when the fixed hints are clustered.

Appendix-1

- $> n/4$ floating hints in fixed-point configuration lead to duplicate hint distances
- Example: here five floating hint distances (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)
- 9 is indistinguishable from 7 (7 going other way around on the circle is 9 away)



Appendix-2

- $< n/4$ floating hints in fixed-point configuration are too few hints
- Example: here 3 floating hint distances (3, 5, 7)
- 3 vertices completely free – can not resolve uniquely

