

Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets*

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Abstract

A *string graph* is the intersection graph of a family of continuous arcs in the plane. The intersection graph of a family of plane convex sets is a string graph, but not all string graphs can be obtained in this way. We prove the following structure theorem conjectured by Janson and Uzzell: The vertex set of *almost all* string graphs on n vertices can be partitioned into *five* cliques such that some pair of them is not connected by any edge ($n \rightarrow \infty$). We also show that every graph with the above property is an intersection graph of plane convex sets. As a corollary, we obtain that *almost all* string graphs on n vertices are intersection graphs of plane convex sets.

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1 Overview

The *intersection graph* of a collection C of sets is a graphs whose vertex set is C and in which two sets in C are connected by an edge if and only if they have nonempty intersection. A *curve* is a subset of the plane which is homeomorphic to the interval $[0, 1]$. The intersection graph of a finite collection curves (“strings”) is called a *string graph*.

Ever since Benzer [Be59] introduced the notion in 1959, to explore the topology of genetic structures, string graphs have been intensively studied both for practical applications and theoretical interest. In 1966, studying electrical networks realizable by printed circuits, Sinden [Si66] considered the same constructs at Bell Labs. He proved that not every graph is a string graph, and raised the question whether the recognition of string graphs is decidable. The affirmative answer was given by Schaefer and Štefankovič [ScSt04] 38 years later. The difficulty of the problem is illustrated by an elegant construction of Kratochvíl and Matoušek [KrMa91], according to which there exists a string graph on n vertices such that no matter how we realize it by curves, there are two curves that intersect at least 2^{cn} times, for some $c > 0$. On the other hand, it was proved in [ScSt04] that every string graph on n vertices can be realized by polygonal curves, any pair of which intersect at most $2^{c'n}$ times, for some other constant c' . The problem of recognizing string graphs is NP-complete [ScSeSt03].

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XX:2 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

In spite of the fact that there is a wealth of results for various special classes of string graphs, understanding the structure of general string graphs has remained an elusive task. The aim of this paper is to show that *almost all* string graphs have a very simple structure.

Given any graph property P and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by P_n the set of all graphs with property P on the (labeled) vertex set $V_n = \{1, \dots, n\}$. Specifically, for the property STRING that a graph is a string graph, we show the following two complementary results.

► **Theorem 1.** *As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the vertex set of almost every string graph $G \in \text{STRING}_n$ can be partitioned into 4 almost equal parts such that 3 of them induce a clique in G and the 4th one splits into two cliques with no edge running between them.*

► **Theorem 2.** *Every graph G whose vertex set can be partitioned into 4 parts such that 3 of them induce a clique in G and the 4th one splits into two cliques with no edge running between them, is a string graph.*

Theorem 1 settles a conjecture of Janson and Uzzell from [JaU17], where a related weaker result was proved in terms of graphons.

We also prove that a typical string graph can be realized using relatively simple strings.

Let CONV_n denote the set of all intersection graphs of families of n labeled convex sets $\{C_1, \dots, C_n\}$ in the plane. For every pair $\{C_i, C_j\}$, select a point in $C_i \cap C_j$, provided that such a point exists. Replace each convex set C_i by the polygonal curve obtained by connecting all points selected from C_i by segments, in the order of increasing x -coordinate. Observe that any two such curves belonging to different C_i s intersect at most $2n$ times. The intersection graph of these curves (strings) is the same as the intersection graph of the original convex sets, showing that $\text{CONV}_n \subseteq \text{STRING}_n$. Taking into account the construction of Kratochvíl and Matoušek [KrMa91] mentioned above, it easily follows that the sets CONV_n and STRING_n are not the same, provided that n is sufficiently large.

► **Theorem 3.** *There exist string graphs that cannot be obtained as intersection graphs of convex sets in the plane.*

We call a graph G *canonical* if its vertex set can be partitioned into 4 parts such that 3 of them induce a clique in G and the 4th one splits into two cliques with no edge running between them. The set of canonical graphs on n vertices is denoted by CANON_n . Theorem 2 states $\text{CANON}_n \subset \text{STRING}_n$. In fact, this is an immediate corollary of Theorem 3 and the relation $\text{CANON}_n \subset \text{CONV}_n$, formulated as

► **Theorem 4.** *The vertices of every canonical graph G can be represented by convex sets in the plane such that their intersection graph is G .*

The converse is not true. Every planar graph can be represented as the intersection graph of convex sets in the plane (Koebe [Ko36]). Since no planar graph contains a clique of size exceeding four, for $n > 20$ no planar graph with n vertices is canonical.

Combining Theorems 1 and 4, we obtain the following.

► **Corollary 5.** *Almost all string graphs on n labeled vertices are intersection graphs of convex sets in the plane.*

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall the necessary tools from extremal graph theory, and adapt a partitioning technique of Alon, Balogh, Bollobás,

and Morris [AlBBM11] to analyze string graphs; see Theorem 8. Since the modifications are not entirely straightforward, we include a sketch of the proof of Theorem 8 in the appendix. In Section 3, we collect some simple facts about string graphs and intersection graphs of plane convex sets, and combine them to prove Theorem 4. In Section 4, we strengthen Theorem 8 in two different ways and, hence, prove Theorem 1 modulo a small number of exceptional vertices. We wrap up the proof of Theorem 1 in Section 5.

2 The structure of typical graphs in an hereditary family

A *graph property* P is called *hereditary* if every induced subgraph of a graph G with property P has property P , too. With no danger of confusion, we use the same notation P to denote a (hereditary) *graph property* and the family of all graphs that satisfy this property. Clearly, the properties that a graph G is a string graph ($G \in \text{STRING}$) or that G is an intersection graph of plane convex sets ($G \in \text{CONV}$) are hereditary. The same is true for the properties that G contains no subgraph, resp., no induced subgraph isomorphic to a fixed graph H .

It is a classic topic in extremal graph theory to investigate the typical structure of graphs in a specific hereditary family. This involves proving that almost all graphs in the family have a certain structural decomposition. This research is inextricably linked to the study of the growth rate of the function $|\mathcal{P}_n|$, the number of graphs with a given hereditary property P , also known as the *speed* of P , in two ways. Firstly, structural decompositions may give us bounds on the growth rate. Secondly, lower bounds on the growth rate help us to prove that the size of the exceptional family of graphs which fail to have a specific structural decomposition is negligible. In particular, we will both use a preliminary bound on the speed in proving our structural result about string graphs, and apply our theorem to improve the best known current bounds on the speed of the string graphs.

In a pioneering paper, Erdős, Kleitman, and Rothschild [ErKR76] approximately determined for every t the speed of the property that the graph contains no clique of size t . Erdős, Frankl, and Rödl [ErFR86] generalized this result as follows. Let H be a fixed graph with chromatic number $\chi(H)$. Then every graph of n vertices that does not contain H as a (not necessarily induced) subgraph can be made $(\chi(H) - 1)$ -partite by the deletion of $o(n^2)$ edges. This implies that the speed of the property that the graph contains no H is

$$2^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\chi(H)-1} + o(1)\right) \binom{n}{2}}. \quad (1)$$

Prömel and Steger [PrS92a, PrS92b, PrS93] established an analogous theorem for graphs containing no *induced subgraph* isomorphic to H . Throughout this paper, these graphs will be called *H -free*. To state their result, Prömel and Steger introduced the following key notion.

► **Definition 6.** A graph G is (r, s) -colorable for some $0 \leq s \leq r$ if there is a proper r -coloring of the vertex set $V(G)$, in which the first s color classes are cliques and the remaining $r - s$ color classes are independent sets. The *coloring number* $\chi_c(P)$ of a hereditary graph property P is the largest integer r for which there is an s such that all (r, s) -colorable graphs have property P . Consequently, for any $0 \leq s \leq \chi_c(P) + 1$, there exists a $(\chi_c(P) + 1, s)$ -colorable graph that does not have property P .

The work of Prömel and Steger was completed by Alekseev [Al93] and by Bollobás and Thomason [BoT95, BoT97], who proved that the speed of any hereditary graph property P satisfies

$$|\mathcal{P}_n| = 2^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\chi_c(P)} + o(1)\right) \binom{n}{2}}. \quad (2)$$

XX:4 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

The lower bound follows from the observation that for $\chi_c(P) = r$, there exists $s \leq r$ such that all (r, s) -colorable graphs have property P . In particular, P_n contains all graphs whose vertex sets can be partitioned into s cliques and $r - s$ independent sets, and the number of such graphs is equal to the right-hand side of (2).

As for string graphs, Pach and Tóth [PaT06] proved that

$$\chi_c(\text{STRING}) = 4. \quad (3)$$

Hence, (2) immediately implies

$$|\text{STRING}_n| = 2^{\left(\frac{3}{4} + o(1)\right)\binom{n}{2}}. \quad (4)$$

If we want to tighten the above estimates, another idea of Prömel and Steger [PrS91] is instructive. They noticed that the vertex set of almost every C_4 -free graph can be partitioned into a clique and an independent set, and no matter how we choose the edges between these two parts, we always obtain a C_4 -free graph. Therefore, the speed of C_4 -freeness is at most $(1 + o(1))2^n 2^{\frac{1}{2}\binom{n}{2}}$, which is much better than the general bound $2^{\left(\frac{1}{2} + o(1)\right)\binom{n}{2}}$ that follows from (2). Almost all C_5 -free graphs permit similar “*certifying partitions*”. It is an interesting open problem to decide which hereditary families permit such partitions and what can be said about the inner structure of the subgraphs induced by the parts. This line of research was continued by Balogh, Bollobás, and Simonovits [BaBS04, BaBS09, BaBS11]. The strongest result in this direction was proved by Alon, Balogh, Bollobás, and Morris [AlBBM11], who proved that for almost every graph with a hereditary property P , one can delete a small fraction of the vertices in such a way that the rest can be partitioned into $\chi_c(P)$ parts with a very simple inner structure. This allowed them to replace the bound (2) by a better one:

$$|P_n| = 2^{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\chi_c(P)}\right)\binom{n}{2} + O(n^{2-\epsilon})}.$$

This will be the starting point of our analysis of string graphs. As we shall see, our results allow us to replace the $2^{O(n^{2-\epsilon})}$ in this bound by $2^{\frac{9n}{4} + o(n)}$. See [BB11, KKOT15, RY17, ReSc17], for related results.

We need some notation. Following Alon *et al.*, for any integer $k > 0$, define $U(k)$ as a bipartite graph with vertex classes $\{1, \dots, k\}$ and $\{I : I \subset \{1, \dots, k\}\}$, where a vertex i in the first class is connected to a vertex I in the second if and only if $i \in I$. We think of $U(k)$ as a “universal” bipartite graph on $k + 2^k$ vertices, because for every subset of the first class there is a vertex in the second class whose neighborhood is precisely this subset.

As usual, the *neighborhood* of a vertex v of a graph G is denoted by $N_G(v)$ or, if there is no danger of confusion, simply by $N(v)$. For any disjoint subsets $A, B \subset V(G)$, let $G[A]$ and $G[A, B]$ denote the subgraph of G induced by A and the *bipartite* subgraph of G consisting of all edges of G running between A and B , respectively. The *symmetric difference* of two sets, X and Y , is denoted by $X \Delta Y$.

► **Definition 7.** Let k be a positive integer. A graph G is said to *contain a $U(k)$* if there are two disjoint subsets $A, B \subset V(G)$ such that the bipartite subgraph $G[A, B] \subseteq G$ induced by them is isomorphic to $U(k)$. Otherwise, with a slight abuse of terminology, we say that G is $U(k)$ -free.

By slightly modifying the proof of the main result (Theorem 1) in [AlBBM11] and adapting it to string graphs, we obtain

► **Theorem 8.** For any sufficiently large positive integer k and for any $\delta > 0$ which is sufficiently small in terms of k , there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and a positive integer b with the following properties.

The vertex set V_n ($|V_n| = n$) of almost every string graph G can be partitioned into eight sets, $S_1, \dots, S_4, A_1, \dots, A_4$, and a set B of at most b vertices such that

- (a) $G[S_i]$ is $U(k)$ -free for every i ($1 \leq i \leq 4$);
- (b) $|A_1 \cup A_2 \dots \cup A_4| \leq n^{1-\epsilon}$; and
- (c) for every i ($1 \leq i \leq 4$) and $v \in S_i \cup A_i$ there is $a \in B$ such that

$$|(N(v) \Delta N(a)) \cap (S_i \cup A_i)| \leq \delta n.$$

In Appendix A.1, we sketch the proof of this result, indicating the places where we slightly deviate from the original argument in [AlBBM11].

3 String graphs vs. intersection graphs of convex sets—Proof of Theorem 4

Instead of proving Theorem 4, we establish a somewhat more general result.

► **Theorem 9.** Given a planar graph H with labeled vertices $\{1, \dots, k\}$ and positive integers n_1, \dots, n_k , let $H(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ denote the class of all graphs with $n_1 + \dots + n_k$ vertices that can be obtained from H by replacing every vertex $i \in V(H)$ with a clique of size n_i , and adding any number of further edges between pairs of cliques that correspond to pairs of vertices $i \neq j$ with $ij \in E(G)$.

Then every element of $H(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ is the intersection graph of a family of plane convex sets.

Proof. Fix any graph $G \in H(n_1, \dots, n_k)$. The vertices of H can be represented by closed disks D_1, \dots, D_k with disjoint interiors such that D_i and D_j are tangent to each other for some $i < j$ if and only if $ij \in E(H)$ (Koebe, [Ko36]). In this case, let $t_{ij} = t_{ji}$ denote the point at which D_i and D_j touch each other. For any i ($1 \leq i \leq k$), let o_i be the center of D_i . Assume without loss of generality that the radius of every disk D_i is at least 1.

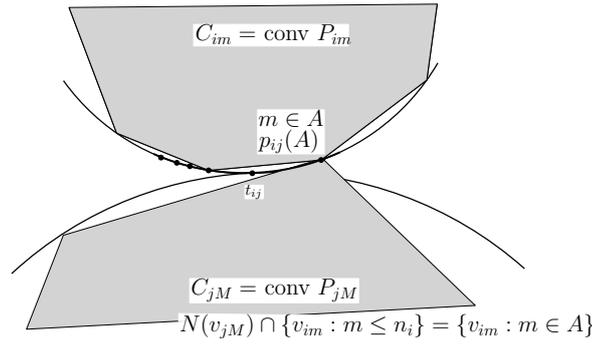
G has $n_1 + \dots + n_k$ vertices denoted by v_{im} , where $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $1 \leq m \leq n_i$. In what follows, we assign to each vertex $v_{im} \in V(G)$ a finite set of points P_{im} , and define C_{im} to be the convex hull of P_{im} . For every $i, 1 \leq i \leq k$, we include o_i in all sets P_{im} with $1 \leq m \leq n_i$, to make sure that for each i , all sets $C_{im}, 1 \leq m \leq n_i$ have a point in common, therefore, the vertices that correspond to these sets induce a clique.

Let $\epsilon < 1$ be the *minimum* of all angles $\angle t_{ij} o_i t_{il} > 0$ at which the arc between two consecutive touching points t_{ij} and t_{il} on the boundary of the same disc D_i can be seen from its center, over all $i, 1 \leq i \leq k$ and over all j and l . Fix a small $\delta > 0$ satisfying $\delta < \epsilon^2/100$.

For every $i < j$ with $ij \in E(H)$, let γ_{ij} be a circular arc of length δ on the boundary of D_i , centered at the point $t_{ij} \in D_i \cap D_j$. We select 2^{n_i} distinct points $p_{ij}(A) \in \gamma_{ij}$, each representing a different subset $A \subseteq \{1, \dots, n_i\}$. A point $p_{ij}(A)$ will belong to the set P_{im} if and only if $m \in A$. (Warning: Note that the roles of i and j are not interchangeable!)

If for some $i < j$ with $ij \in E(H)$, the intersection of the neighborhood of a vertex $v_{jM} \in V(G)$ with the set $\{v_{im} : 1 \leq m \leq n_i\}$ is equal to $\{v_{im} : m \in A\}$, then we include the point $p_{ij}(A)$ in the set P_{jM} assigned to v_{jM} , see Figure 1 for a sketch. Hence, for every $m \leq n_i$ and $M \leq n_j$, we have

$$v_{im} v_{jM} \in E(G) \iff P_{im} \cap P_{jM} \neq \emptyset.$$



■ **Figure 1** The point $p_{ij}(A)$ is included in P_{jM} .

In other words, the intersection graph of the sets assigned to the vertices of G is isomorphic to G .

It remains to verify that

$$v_{im}v_{jM} \in E(G) \iff C_{im} \cap C_{jM} \neq \emptyset.$$

Suppose that the intersection graph of the set of convex polygonal regions

$$\{C_{im} : 1 \leq i \leq k \text{ and } 1 \leq m \leq n_i\}$$

differs from the intersection graph of

$$\{P_{im} : 1 \leq i \leq k \text{ and } 1 \leq m \leq n_i\}.$$

Assume first, for contradiction, that there exist i, m, j, M with $i < j$ such that D_i and D_j are tangent to each other and C_{jM} contains a point $p_{ij}(B)$ for which

$$B \neq N_{jM} \cap \{v_{im} : 1 \leq m \leq n_i\}. \tag{5}$$

Consider the unique point $p = p_{ij}(A) \in \gamma_{ij}$ that belongs to P_{jM} , that is, we have

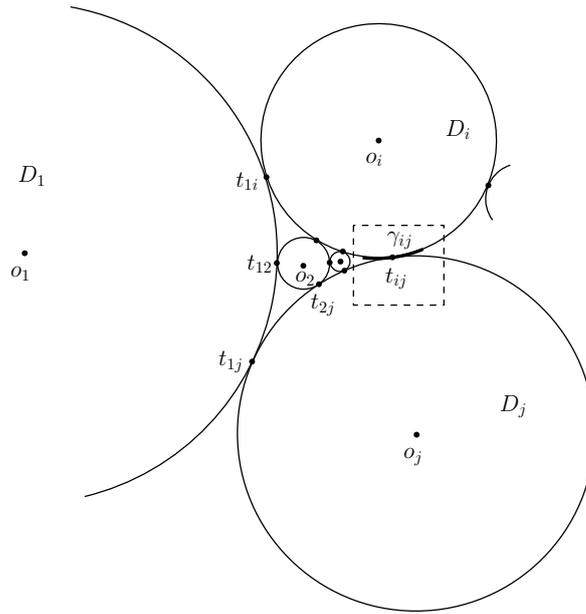
$$A = N_{jM} \cap \{v_{im} : 1 \leq m \leq n_i\}.$$

Draw a tangent line ℓ to the arc γ_{ij} at point p . See Figure 2. The polygon C_{jM} has two sides meeting at p ; denote the infinite rays emanating from p and containing these sides by r_1 and r_2 . These rays either pass through o_j or intersect the boundary of D_j in a small neighborhood of the point of tangency of D_j with some other disk $D_{j'}$. Since δ was chosen to be much smaller than ε , we conclude that r_1 and r_2 lie entirely on the same side of ℓ where o_j , the center of D_j , is. On the other hand, all other points of γ_{ij} , including the points $p_{ij}(B)$ satisfying (5) lie on the opposite side of ℓ , which is a contradiction.

Essentially the same argument and a little trigonometric computation show that for every j and M , the set $C_{jM} \setminus D_j$ is covered by the union of some small neighborhoods (of radius $< \varepsilon/10$) of the touching points t_{ij} between D_j and the other disks D_i . This, together with the assumption that the radius of every disk D_i is at least 1 (and, hence, is much larger than ε and δ) implies that C_{jM} cannot intersect any polygon C_{im} with $i \neq j$, for which D_i and D_j are not tangent to each other. ◀

Applying Theorem 9 to the graph obtained from K_5 by deleting one of its edges, Theorem 4 follows.

The next statement is a slight generalization of Lemma 3.2 in [PaT06], and it can be established in precisely the same way, details are given in the appendix.



■ **Figure 2** Tangent disks D_i and D_j touching at t_{ij} .

► **Lemma 10.** *Let H be a graph on the vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_5\} \cup \{v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 5\}$, where $v_{ij} = v_{ji}$ and every v_{ij} is connected by an edge to v_i and v_j . The graph H may have some further edges connecting pairs of vertices (v_{ij}, v_{ik}) with $j \neq k$. Then H is not a string graph.*

► **Corollary 11.** *For each of the following types of partition, there exist a non-string graph whose vertex set can be partitioned in the specified way:*

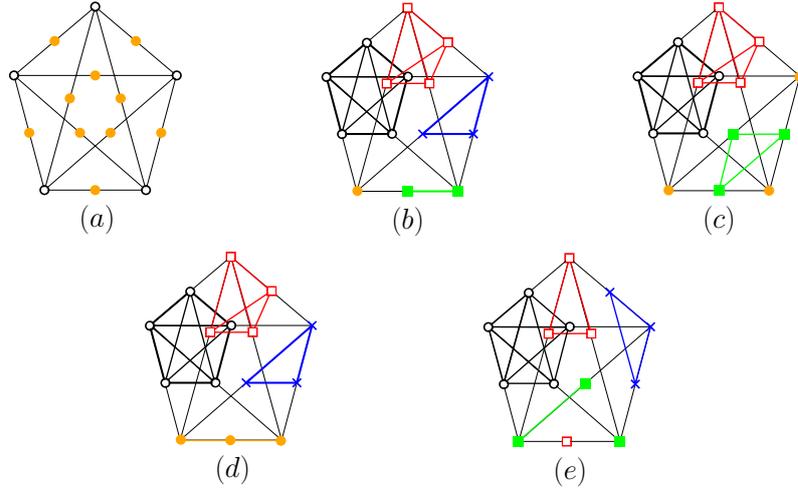
- (a) 2 stable (that is, independent) sets each of size at most 10;
- (b) 4 cliques each of size at most five and a vertex;
- (c) 3 cliques each of size at most five and a stable set of size 3;
- (d) 3 cliques each of size at most five and a path with three vertices;
- (e) 2 cliques both of size at most five and 2 graphs that can be obtained as the disjoint union of a point and a clique of size at most 3.

See Figure 3 for an illustration of Corollary 11.

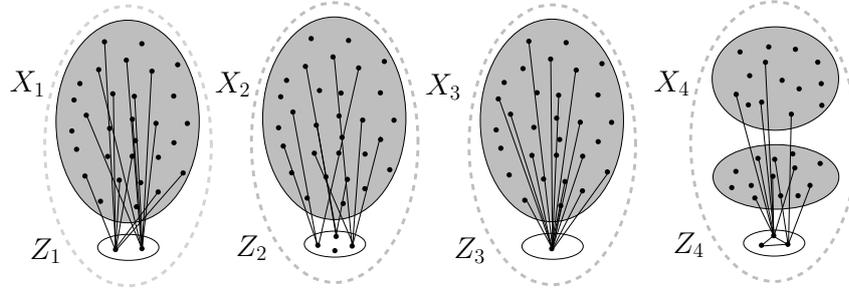
4 Strengthening Theorem 8

In this section, we strengthen Theorem 8 in two different ways. To avoid confusion, in the formulation of our new theorem, we use X_i in place of S_i and Z_i in place of A_i . We will see that we can insist that the four parts of the partition have approximately the same size. Secondly, we can guarantee that X_1, X_2 , and X_3 are cliques and X_4 induces the disjoint union of two cliques. More precisely, setting $Z = Z_1 \cup Z_2 \dots \cup Z_4$, we prove the following result, which is similar in flavour to a result in [ReSc17].

► **Theorem 12.** *For every sufficiently small δ , there are $\gamma > 0, b > 4 + \frac{2}{\delta}$ with the following property. For almost every string graph G on V_n , there is a partition of V_n into $X_1, \dots, X_4, Z_1, \dots, Z_4$ such that for some set B of at most b vertices the following conditions are satisfied:*



■ **Figure 3** Possible partitions of a non-string graph.



■ **Figure 4** A sketch of a typical string graph as in Theorem 12. The edges between the parts are not drawn. The sets shaded grey are cliques.

- (I) $G[X_1]$, $G[X_2]$, and $G[X_3]$ are cliques and $G[X_4]$ induces the disjoint union of two cliques.
- (II) $|Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3 \cup Z_4| \leq n^{1-\gamma}$, and
- (III) for every i ($1 \leq i \leq 4$) and every $v \in X_i \cup Z_i$, there exists $a \in B$ such that

$$|(N(v) \triangle N(a)) \cap (X_i \cup Z_i)| \leq \delta n.$$

- (IV) For every i ($1 \leq i \leq 4$), we have $||Z_i \cup X_i| - \frac{n}{4}| \leq n^{1-\gamma}$.

See Figure 4 for an illustration of Theorem 12.

Proof of Theorem 12. We choose k sufficiently large and then $\delta < \frac{1}{40}$ sufficiently small in terms of k . We choose $\epsilon, b > 0$ such that Theorem 8 holds for this choice of k and δ and so that ϵ is less than the ρ of Lemma 14 for this choice of k . We set $\gamma = \frac{\epsilon}{10}$ and consider n large enough to satisfy certain implicit inequalities below. We know that the subset $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ of STRING_n , consisting of those graphs for which there is a set B of at most b vertices and a partition into S_i and A_i satisfying (a),(b), and (c) set out in Theorem 8, contains almost every string graph. We call such a partition, *certifying*. We need to show that almost every graph in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ has a certifying partition for which we can repartition $S_i \cup A_i$ into $X_i \cup Z_i$ so that (I),(II), and (IV) all hold (that (III) holds, is simply Theorem 8 (c)).

We prove this fact via a sequence of lemmas. In doing so, for a specific partition, we let $m = m(A_1 \cup S_1, A_2 \cup S_2, A_3 \cup S_3, A_4 \cup S_4)$ be the number of pair of vertices not lying

together in some $A_i \cup S_i$, The first lemma gives us a lower bound on $|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n|$, obtained by simply counting every graph which permits a partition into four cliques all of size within one of $n/4$. Its four line proof is given in the appendix.

► **Lemma 13.** $|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n| \geq 2^{\frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4}}$.

The second gives us an upper bound on the number of choices for $G[S_i]$ for graphs G in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ for which $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4$ is a certifying partition. It is Corollary 8 in [AIBBM11].

► **Lemma 14.** *For every k , there is a positive ρ such that for every sufficiently large l , the number of $U(k)$ -free graphs with l vertices is less than $2^{l^{2-\rho}}$.*

Next we prove:

► **Lemma 15.** *The number of graphs in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ which have a certifying partition such that for some i , $||A_i \cup S_i| - \frac{n}{4}| > n^{1-\gamma}$ is $o(|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n|)$.*

Proof. The number of choices for a partition of V_n into $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4$ is at most 8^n . If this partition demonstrates that S_i is $U(k)$ -free and n is large, Lemma 14 tells us that there are only $2^{n^{2-\epsilon}}$ choices for $G[S_i]$. The number of choices for the edges out of each vertex of A_i is 2^{n-1} . So, since $|A_i|$ is at most $n^{1-\epsilon}$, we know there are at most $2^{n^{2-\epsilon}}$ choices for the edges out of A_i . It follows that there are at most $2^{11(n^{2-\epsilon})}$ choices for our partition and the graphs $G[S_1 \cup A_1], \dots, G[S_4 \cup A_4]$ over all G in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ which can be certified using this partition. Furthermore, the number of graphs in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ permitting such a certifying choice is at most 2^m . Since, $|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n| \geq 2^{\frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4}}$, it follows that almost every graph G in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$, has no certifying partition for which $m < \frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4} - 12(n^{2-\epsilon})$. The desired result follows. ◀

Setting $l = l_n = \lceil n^{1-\frac{\epsilon}{7}} \rceil$, we have the following.

► **Lemma 16.** *The number of graphs in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ which have a certifying partition for which there are distinct i and j such that both S_i and S_j contain l disjoint independent sets of size 10 is $o(|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n|)$.*

Proof. Consider a choice of certifying partition and induced subgraphs H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4 where $V(H_i) = A_i \cup S_i$. By Corollary 11(a), for any pair of independent set of size 10, at least one of the 2^{100} choices of edges between the sets yields a bipartite non-string graph. Thus, the number of choices for edges between the partitions which extend our choice to yield a graph in $String_n$ is at most $2^m(1 - \frac{1}{2^{100}})^{l^2}$. Since $m < \frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4}$ and $l^2 = \omega(n^{2-\frac{\epsilon}{2}})$, it follows that for almost every graph in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$, almost every certifying partition does not contain two distinct such i and j . ◀

Ramsey theory tells us that if a graph J does not contain l disjoint stable sets of size 10, it contains $|V(J)| - 10(l - 1) - 2^{15}$ disjoint cliques of size 5. Combining applications of this fact to three of the $G[S_i]$, Corollary 11(c), and an argument similar to that used in the proof of Lemma 16 allows us to prove the following lemma. Details can be found in the appendix.

► **Lemma 17.** *The number of graphs G in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ which have a certifying partition for which there is an $i = i(G)$ such that S_i does not contain l disjoint cliques of size 5 is $o(|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n|)$*

XX:10 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

With this lemma to hand, we can mimic the argument used in its proof to obtain the following two lemmas. In doing so, we apply Corollary 11 (c),(d), and (e).

► **Lemma 18.** *The number of graphs G in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ which have a certifying partition for which there is an $i = i(G)$ such that S_i contains l disjoint sets of size three each inducing a stable set or a path is $o(|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n|)$.*

► **Lemma 19.** *The number of graphs G in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ which have a certifying partition for which there are two distinct i such that S_i contains l disjoint sets of size four each inducing the disjoint union of a vertex and a triangle is $o(|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n|)$.*

Combining these lemmas, and possibly permuting indices, we see that almost every graph in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ has a certifying partition for which for every $i \leq 4$ we have $||Z_i \cup X_i| - \frac{n}{4}| \leq n^{1-\gamma}$, no S_i contains more than l sets inducing a path of length three or a stable set of size three, and for every $k \leq 3$, S_k does not contain l disjoint sets inducing the disjoint union of a vertex and a triangle. For each such graph, we consider such a partition. For all $i < 4$, we let Z_i be the union of A_i and a maximum family of disjoint sets in X_i each inducing a path of length 3, a stable set of size three, or the disjoint union of a triangle and a vertex. We let Z_4 be the union of A_4 and a maximum family of disjoint sets in X_4 each inducing a path of length three or a stable set of size three. We set $X_i = S_i - Z_i$. ◀

5 Completing the proof of Theorem 1

In this section, we prove our main result. By a *great* partition of G we mean a partition of its vertex set into X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 such that for $i < 3$, X_i is a clique and X_4 is the disjoint union of two cliques. We call a graph *great* if it has a great partition and *mediocre* otherwise. Theorem 1 simply states that almost every string graph G on V_n is great.

Thus, we are trying to show that almost every string graph has a partition into sets $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4$ satisfying Theorem 12 (I) with the Z_i empty. We choose δ so small that Theorem 12 holds and δ also satisfies certain inequalities implicitly given below. We apply Theorem 12 and obtain that for some positive γ and b , for almost every graph in STRING_n there is a partition of V_n into $X_1, X_4, Z_1, \dots, Z_4$ satisfying (I), (II), (III), and (IV). Note that if we reduce γ the theorem remains true. We insist that γ is at most $\frac{1}{64000000}$. We call such partitions *good*. We need to show that the number of mediocre string graphs on V_n with a good partition is of smaller order than the number of great graphs on V_n .

The following result tells us that the number of great graphs on V_n is of the same order as the number of great partitions of graphs on V_n .

► **Claim 20.** The ratio between the number of great partitions of graphs on V_n and the number of graphs which permit such a partition is $6 + o(1)$.

So, it is sufficient to show that the number of mediocre string graphs with a good partition on V_n is of smaller order than the number of graphs with a great partition on V_n . In doing so, we consider each partition separately. For every partition $\mathcal{Y} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4)$ of V_n we say that a good partition satisfying (I)-(IV) with $Y_i = X_i \cup Z_i$ for every i is \mathcal{Y} -good. We prove:

► **Claim 21.** For every partition $\mathcal{Y} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4)$ of V_n , the number of graphs which permit a great partition with $X_i = Y_i$ for every i is of larger order than the size of the set $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ of mediocre string graphs which permit a \mathcal{Y} -good partition.

To complete the proof of Theorem 1 we need to show that our two claims hold.

Before doing so, we deviate momentarily and discuss the speed of the string graphs. Combining Theorem 1 and Claim 20, we see that the ratio of the size of $|String_n|$ over the number of ordered great partitions of graphs on V_n is $\frac{1}{6} + o(1)$, so we need only count the latter. There are 2^{2^n} ordered partitions of V_n into Y_1, \dots, Y_4 , and there are $2^{m+|Y_4|}$ graphs for which this is a great partition, where, as before, $m = m(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4)$, is the number of pairs of vertices not lying together in some Y_i . This latter term is at most $2^{\frac{3}{4}\binom{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4}}$, which gives us the claimed upper bound on the speed of string graphs. Furthermore, a simple calculation of the 2^{2^n} ordered 4-partitions of V_n , shows that there is an $\Omega(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}})$ proportion where no two parts differ in size by more than one. This gives us the claimed lower bound.

We now prove our two claims. In proving both, we exploit the fact that if a string graph has a great partition and we fix the subgraph induced by the parts of the partition, then any choice we make for the edges between the X_i will yield another string graph permitting the same great partition.

This fact implies that the choices for the edges between the partition elements of a graph permitting a particular great partition are chosen uniformly at random and, hence, are unlikely to lead to a graph permitting some other great partition. This allows us to prove Claim 20, which we do in the appendix.

Proof of Claim 21: Let m be the number of pairs of vertices not contained in a partition element and note that there are exactly $(2^{|Y_4|-1})$ choices for $G[Y_4]$ for a graph for which \mathcal{Y} is a great partition, and hence $2^m(2^{|Y_4|-1})$ graphs for which \mathcal{Y} is a great partition. Our approach is to show that while there may be more choices for the $G[Y_i]$ for mediocre graphs for which \mathcal{Y} is a good partition, for each such choice we have many fewer than 2^m choices for mediocre string graphs extending these subgraphs. We note that by the definition of good, we need only consider partitions such that each Y_i has size $\frac{n}{4} + o(n)$.

Let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ and let $P(G)$ be the projection of G on the sets (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) , that is, the disjoint union of the sets $G[Y_1], G[Y_2], G[Y_3]$, and $G[Y_4]$.

Now, (I) of Theorem 12 bounds the number of choices for $G[Y_i]$ by 1 if $i < 3$ and $2^{|Y_4|}$ if $i = 4$. Furthermore, (III) bounds the number of edges out of Z_i in terms of its size and (II) bounds its size. Putting this all together we obtain the following lemma. Its proof can be found in the appendix.

► **Lemma 22.** *Let (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) be a partition of V_n , the number of possible projections on (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) of graphs in \mathcal{F} is $o(2^{nb+1+\sqrt{\delta}n|Z|}) = o(2^{|Y_4|-1} \cdot 2^{\sqrt{\delta}n^{2-\gamma}})$.*

For a mediocre graph G in \mathcal{F} , we call a set D *versatile* if for each $i \in [4]$ with $Y_i \cap D = \emptyset$, there is clique C_i in Y_i such that for all subsets D' of D there are $\frac{n}{\log n}$ vertices of C_i which are adjacent to all elements of D' and to none of $D \setminus D'$.

► **Lemma 23.** *The number of mediocre string graphs in \mathcal{F} such that for some i there is a versatile subset T_i of 3 vertices of Y_i inducing a path or a stable set of size three, is $o(2^m)$.*

Proof. To begin, we count the number of mediocre graphs which extend a given projection on (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) where T_i induces such a graph. We first expose the edges from Y_i to determine if T_i is versatile and then count the number of choices for the remaining edges between the partition elements. If T_i is versatile we choose cliques C_k which show this is the case.

By Corollary 11 (c) or (d), there is a non-string graph J whose vertex set can be partitioned into 3 cliques of size at most five, and a graph J_i isomorphic to the subgraph of the projection induced by T_i . We label these three cliques as J_k for $k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\} - \{i\}$ and let

XX:12 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

f be an isomorphism from J_i to T_i . For each vertex $v \in V(J_k)$, let $N(v) = f(N_J(v) \cap V(J_i))$ and Z_v be those vertices of C_k whose neighbourhood on T_i is $N(v)$. Now, since $|Z_v| \geq \frac{n}{10 \log n}$ for all v in each $V(J_k)$, for each $k \neq i$, we can choose $n' = \lceil \frac{n}{10 \log n} \rceil$ cliques of size at most five $C_1^k, \dots, C_{n'}^k$ such that there is bijection $h_{k,l}$ from J_k to C_l^k with $h_{k,l}(v) \in Z_v$ for every $v \in J_k$.

If we choose our cliques in this way then for any set of three cliques $\{C_{i(k)}^k | k \neq i\}$ there is a choice of edges between the cliques which would make the union of these three cliques with T_i induce J . Thus, there is one choice of edges between the cliques which cannot be used in any extension of H to a string graph. Mimicking an earlier argument, this implies that the number of choices for edges between the partition elements which extend H to a string graph is at most $2^{m - \frac{n^2}{10 \log^3 n}}$. By the bound in Lemma 22 on the number of possible projections, the desired result follows. \blacktriangleleft

Using Corollary 11 (e) in places of (c) & (d), we can (and do in the appendix) prove an analogous result for sets of size 8 intersecting two partition elements. To state it we need a definition. A graph J is *extendible* if there is some non-string graph whose vertex set can be partitioned into two cliques of size five and a set inducing J .

► **Lemma 24.** *The number of mediocre string graphs in \mathcal{F} such that for some distinct i and k there are subsets T_i of Y_i and T_k of Y_k , both of size four, whose union is both versatile and induces an extendible graph is $o(2^m)$.*

For every mediocre string graph G in \mathcal{F} , we choose a maximum family $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_G$ of disjoint sets each of which is either (a) contained in some Y_i and induces one of a stable set of size three or a path of length three, or (b) contains exactly four vertices from each of two distinct partition elements and is extendible. For every such choice we count the number of elements of \mathcal{F} whose projection yields the given choice of \mathcal{W} .

Now, by the definition of a good partition, each Y_k contains a clique C_k containing half the vertices of X_k and hence at least $\frac{n}{10}$ vertices. Lemmas 23 and 24 imply that we can restrict our attention to graphs for which for any subset T in \mathcal{W} , there is a subset N of T and a j with Y_j disjoint from T such that there are fewer than $\frac{n}{10 \log n}$ vertices of C_k which are adjacent to all of N and none of $T - N$. This implies that the number of choices for the edges from T to other partition elements is $o(2^{\frac{3n|T|}{4} - \frac{n}{10000}})$.

Every element of \mathcal{W} must intersect Z , so that $|\mathcal{W}| \leq |Z|$. Set $W^* = \cup_{W \in \mathcal{W}} W$, and let $Y'_i = Y_i - W^*$. Note that for every i , Y'_i has more than $\frac{n}{5}$ vertices and $G[Y'_i]$ is the disjoint union of two cliques. Given a choice of \mathcal{W} , the number of choices for projections on $V_n \setminus W^*$ is less than 2^n . Mimicking the proof of Lemma 22, the number of choices for the vertices of W^* , and the edges of G from the vertices in W^* which remain within the partition elements of \mathcal{Y} is $O(2^{bn + \sqrt{\delta}|W^*|n})$. Combining this with the result of the last paragraph yields:

► **Lemma 25.** *There is a constant C such that the number of mediocre string graphs in \mathcal{F} for which $|\mathcal{W}| > C$ is $o(2^{m+|Y_4|})$.*

So, we can restrict our attention to mediocre graphs which have a partition for which $|\mathcal{W}| \leq C$. Similar tradeoffs allow us to handle them. Full details are found in the Appendix. \blacktriangleleft

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A The Appendix

A.1 Sketch of the proof of Theorem 8

Proof. We only need to prove this result for δ sufficiently small as it then follows for all δ . We will set δ to be 3α for some α which is required to be sufficiently small. So, we can and do replace δ by 3α in what follows. We essentially follow the [AIBBM11] proof of their Theorem 1 given in Section 7 of their paper. We note that our statement differs from their statement in the following ways (i) for us the hereditary family \mathcal{P} is the family of string graphs hence, as Pach and Toth proved $\chi_c(\mathcal{P}) = 4$, (ii) we allow k to be any large enough integer rather than one fixed large integer, (iii) we allow α to be arbitrarily small as long as it is small enough in terms of k (and \mathcal{P}), (iv) ϵ is chosen as a function of α and k , (v) there is an integer b which is chosen as a function of α and k such that there is a choice B of at most b vertices and a partition of A into A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 for which our property (c) holds, and (vi) the sentence beginning *Moreover* is deleted. We will not reproduce the entire proof. We simply set out the very minor modifications these changes require.

We want to use the strengthening of their Lemma 23 obtained by replacing *and* $\alpha = \alpha(k, \mathcal{P}) > 0$ *such that* in its statement with *such that for any* α *sufficiently small in terms of* k *and* \mathcal{P} , and (iii) replacing *with* in the definition of $U(P_n, \alpha, k)$ just before the statement of Lemma 23 by *with* $|B| > c(\alpha, \mathcal{P})$ *for the* c *of Lemma 18 or*. Their proof of the lemma actually proves this strengthening, provided that (a) in the first paragraph we set out that c is the $c(\alpha, \mathcal{P})$ of Lemma 18, (b) replace $n^{1-2\alpha}$ by c in the definition of U_n given on its fourth line, and (iii) delete *if* $c = c(\alpha, \mathcal{P})$ *is sufficiently large*.

Now while following their (three paragraph) proof of their Theorem 1, we again replace $\alpha = \alpha(k, \mathcal{P})$ by $\alpha > 0$ sufficiently small in terms of k and \mathcal{P} , and insist ϵ, δ and γ are sufficiently small in terms of both these parameters. Furthermore, we define c to be the $c(\alpha, \mathcal{P})$ of Lemma 18. We also add *and* $|B| \leq c$ at the end of the second paragraph before *for almost every*.

Then we consider the adjustment S'_1, \dots, S'_r and exceptional set A they obtain and set $A_i = S'_i \cap A, S_i = S'_i - A$. Now, as in their proof, consider a maximal 2α bad set B . By our strengthened version of Lemma 23 the size of B is at most c . We set b to be this c . Now, (a) is their Theorem 1(b), (b) is their Theorem 1 (a) where ϵ is $\frac{\alpha}{2}$, and (c) follows immediately from the fact that S'_1, \dots, S'_4 is an α -adjustment and the definition of γ -adjustment. ◀

A.2 The Proof of Lemma 10

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that H has a string representation. Continuously contract each of string curve representing v_i ($1 \leq i \leq 5$) to a point p_i , without changing the intersection pattern of the curves. For every pair $i \neq j$, consider some non-self intersecting arc of the curve representing v_{ij} with endpoints p_i and p_j . These arcs define a drawing of K_5 , in which no two independent edges intersect. However, K_5 is not a planar graph, hence, by a well known theorem of Hanani and Tutte [Ch34], [Tu70], no such drawing exists. ◀

A.3 The Proof of Lemma 13

Proof. For any partition of V_n into four sets S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 , each of size between $\frac{n-3}{4}$ and $\frac{n+3}{4}$, there are at least $2^{\frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4}}$ string graphs on n vertices in which the partition elements form cliques. We note these graphs are in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ with the A_i empty and B containing one vertex from each clique. So $|\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n| \geq 2^{\frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4}}$. ◀

A.4 The Proof of Lemma 17

Proof. By Lemmas 15 and 16, it is enough to consider graphs in $\mathcal{S}(k, \delta)_n$ with respect to which every S_i contains more than $\frac{n}{5}$ vertices and there are no two distinct $k \neq t$ such that S_k and S_t contain l disjoint stable sets of size 10.

By Ramsey theorem, every set of 2^{15} vertices in any S_j contains either a clique of size 5 or stable sets of size 10. By our assumption S_i does not contain l disjoint cliques of size 5, therefore for large enough n it must contain l disjoint stable sets Z_1^i, \dots, Z_l^i of size 10. Therefore, for all $j \neq i$, S_j does not contain l disjoint stable sets of size 10, and, hence, it contains a set Z_1^j, \dots, Z_l^j of l cliques of size 5.

By Corollary 11, for the union of any one of the independent sets in S_i and a clique of size five from each of the other S_j , there is choice of edges between the partition element which extends these stable sets and cliques to a non-string graph induced by the 25 vertices. Now, for some prime p between $\frac{l}{2}$ and l , we consider p^2 such unions given by, for each $1 \leq r, s \leq p$: $Z_r^1, Z_{r+s}^2, Z_{r+2s}^3, Z_{r+3s}^4$ (where addition is modulo p). We see that the number of choices for edges between the partition elements which gives a string graph, given the choices for the edges within is at most $2^{\frac{3\binom{n}{2}}{4}} (1 - \frac{1}{2^{225}})^{p^2}$. The desired result follows. ◀

A.5 The Proof of Claim 20

Proof. To prove our claim, we focus on graph-great partition pairs $(G, (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4))$, that is, where the partition (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) is a great partition of G with the following property:

(P*)

XX:16 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

- (a) any two vertices of G in the same partition element X_i which forms a clique, have at least $\frac{13n}{32}$ common neighbours;
- (b) two vertices in different partition elements have fewer than $\frac{13n}{32}$ common neighbours;
- (c) for every partition element X_i and every vertex v not in X_i , v forms a path of length three with two vertices of X_i ; and
- (d) X_4 does not induce a clique.

Clearly, every great graph has at least six great partitions obtained by permuting the indices of the partition elements. We show now that (i) every graph on V_n has at most six great partitions satisfying (P*), and (ii) almost every graph–great partition pair on V_n satisfies (P*). These two statements prove our claim.

To prove (i), we assume that $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ and $\{X'_1, X'_2, X'_3, X'_4\}$ are two great partitions of a graph G , both of which satisfy property (P*). Clearly, (a) and (b) tell us that for $i \leq 3$, X_i is contained in some X'_j . Now, (c) tells us that each such X_i is, in fact, nonempty and equal to some X_j . Hence, the set of partition elements is the same. Therefore, by (d), $X'_4 = X_4$ and (i) follows.

It remains to show (ii). For any (ordered) partition $\mathcal{X} = X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$ of V_n , let $C_1 = C_1(\mathcal{X})$ be all choices of edges within the partition elements which result in this partition being great. As before, let $m = m(\mathcal{X})$ be the number of pairs of vertices not lying in a partition element.

There are $|C_1|2^m$ graphs for which this partition is great, as we can pair any choice from C_1 with any choice of edges between the partition elements. Furthermore, C_1 can be chosen by specifying a partition of X_4 into two disjoint cliques. Thus, there is at least one and at most 2^{n-1} choices for C_1 . Since there are fewer than 4^n choices for \mathcal{X} and m decreases as the partition becomes more unbalanced, for almost every graph–great partition pair we have that for each i , $|X_i| = \frac{n}{4} + o(n^{\frac{2}{3}})$ and we need only show that each fixed partition having this property satisfies (P*) for almost every graph for which it yields a great partition.

Since we know that $|X_4| = \frac{n}{4} + o(n^{\frac{2}{3}})$, and almost every graph on n' vertices which is the disjoint union of two cliques is not a clique, for almost every choice of the edges in C_1 , for any choice of the edges between the partition elements, we obtain a graph satisfying (d). We restrict our attention to the subset of C_1 for which (d) holds.

Now, we can choose a great graph extending this choice of C_1 uniformly at random, by adding each edge joining vertices in different partition elements independently with probability $\frac{1}{2}$.

We observe that given a set of three vertices u, v, w which is not contained in any X_i , the probability that w is a common neighbour of u and v is at most $\frac{1}{2}$ if w lies in the same partition element as one of u or v and exactly $\frac{1}{4}$ otherwise. Taking into account the restriction on the choices in C_1 we consider, we obtain that the expected number of common neighbours of two vertices is at most $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2n}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n}{4} + o(n) = \frac{3n}{8} + o(n)$ if they are in different partition elements, and at least $\frac{n}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3n}{4} + o(n) = \frac{7n}{16} + o(n)$ if they are in the same partition element which induces a clique. So, for every choice in the subset of C_1 to which we have restricted ourselves, $\binom{n}{2}$ applications of the Chernoff Bound, one for each pair of vertices, show that the proportion of great graphs extending this partition on which one of (P*)(a) or (P*)(b) fails is $o(1)$.

In the same vein, consider an X_i and a vertex v outside of X_i . We partition X_i into $\frac{|X_i|}{2}$ disjoint pairs of vertices. For each pair, there is a choice of edges between this pair and v for which these three vertices induce a path. Thus, when we randomly construct a great graph extending C_1 , the probability that none of these sets of three vertices induces a path is less

than $(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{n}{\delta}}$. Since there are fewer than n choices for v and only 4 choices for X_i , it follows that (c) holds for almost all great graphs extending C_1 . This proves (ii) and our claim. ◀

Proof. Any such mediocre string graph G , yields a corresponding projection $P(G)$, where T_i induces a path of length three, or a stable set of size three. We count the number of all mediocre graphs which extend a projection on (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) with such a set T_i . In doing so, we exploit the fact that for $k \neq i$, there is a clique C_k which contains a third of every $Z_{k,N}$ (as we could choose C to be at least half of the vertices in X_k if we had specified X_k).

By Corollary 11, there is a non-string graph J whose vertex set can be partitioned into 3 cliques of size at most five, and a graph J_i isomorphic to $G^*[T_i] = H[T_i]$. We label these three cliques as J_k for $k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\} - \{i\}$ and let f be an isomorphism between J_i and T_i . For each vertex $v \in V(J_k)$, let $N(v) = f(N_J(v) \cap V(J_i))$. We let $Z_v^k = Z_{k,N(v)} \cap C_k$. Now, since each Z_v has at least $\frac{n}{2 \log n}$ elements, for each $k \neq i$, we can choose $n' = \lceil \frac{n}{10 \log n} \rceil$ cliques of size at most five $C_1^k, \dots, C_{n'}^k$ such that there is bijection $h_{k,l}$ from J_k to C_l^k with $h_{k,l}(v) \in Z_v$ for every $v \in J_k$.

If we choose our cliques in this way then for any set of three cliques $\{C_{i(k)}^k | k \neq i\}$ there is a choice of edges between the cliques which would make the union of these three cliques with T_i induce J . Thus, there is one choice of edges between the cliques which cannot be used in any extension of H to a string graph. Mimicking an earlier argument, this implies that the number of choices for edges between the partition elements which extend H to a string graph is at most $2^{m - \frac{n^2}{\log^3 n}}$. By the bound in Lemma 22 on the number of possible projections, the desired result follows. ◀

B Completing The Proof of Claim 21

In this section, we complete the proof of Claim 21. We begin with the promised proof of Lemma 22 which we restate for the reader's convenience.

► **Lemma 26.** *Let (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) be a partition of V_n , the number of possible projections on (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) of graphs in \mathcal{F} is $o(2^{nb+1+\sqrt{\delta n}|Z|}) = o(2^{|Y_4|-1} \cdot 2^{\sqrt{\delta n}^{2-\gamma}})$.*

Proof. We can specify a projection by specifying the vertices of $Z = Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_4$ and the edges out of them, along with the partition of X_4 into two cliques. We can choose the edges out of the vertices in Z_i by first choosing the neighbourhoods of the b vertices of B and then assigning each vertex of Z_i to one of these b vertices and specifying the at most δn vertices in the symmetric difference of the neighbourhoods of these two vertices. So, there are at most $(2^{|X_4|-1})2^{nb}b^{|Z|} \binom{n}{|Z|} \binom{n}{\delta n}^{|Z|}$ choices for $P(G)$ over all G in \mathcal{F} . We note that for δ sufficiently small this is $o(2^{nb+1+\sqrt{\delta n}|Z|})$. This is $o(2^{\sqrt{\delta n}^{2-\gamma}})$ because $|Z| \leq n^{1-\gamma}$ by part (III) of Theorem 12. ◀

We next give the promised proof of Lemma 24 which we restate for the reader's convenience.

► **Lemma 27.** *The number of mediocre string graphs in \mathcal{F} such that for some distinct i and k there are subsets T_i of Y_i and T_k of Y_k , both of size four, whose union is both versatile and induces an extendible graph is $o(2^m)$.*

Proof. Any such mediocre string graph G , yields a corresponding projection $P(G)$, where $T_i \cup T_k$ induces an extendible graph. To begin, we count the number of mediocre graphs which extend a given projection on (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4) where $T_i \cup T_k$ induces such a graph. We

XX:18 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

first expose the edges from $Y_i \cup Y_k$ to determine if $T_i \cup T_k$ is versatile and then count the number of choices for the remaining edges between the partition elements. If $t_i \cup T_k$ is versatile we choose cliques C_l which show this is the case.

By Corollary 11 (c) or (d), there is a non-string graph J whose vertex set can be partitioned into 2 cliques of size at most five, and a subgraph J_i isomorphic to $G^*[T_i \cup T_k]$. We label these two cliques as J_l for $l \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\} - \{i, k\}$ and let f be an isomorphism from J_i to $T_i \cup T_k$. For each $l \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\} - \{i, k\}$ and vertex $v \in V(J_l)$, let $N(v) = f(N_J(v) \cap V(J_i))$ and Z_v be those vertices of C_l whose neighbourhood on $T_i \cup T_k$ is $N(v)$. Now, since $|Z_v| \geq \frac{n}{\log n}$ for all v in each $V(J_l)$, for each $l \notin \{i, k\}$, we can choose $n' = \lceil \frac{n}{10 \log n} \rceil$ cliques of size at most five $C_1^l, \dots, C_{n'}^l$ such that there is bijection $h_{l,r}$ from J_l to C_r^l with $h_{l,r}(v) \in Z_v$ for every $v \in J_l$.

If we choose our cliques in this way then for any pair of cliques $\{C_{r(l)}^l \mid l \notin \{i, k\}\}$ there is a choice of edges between the cliques which would make the union of these two cliques with $T_i \cup T_k$ induce J . Thus, there is one choice of edges between the cliques which cannot be used in any extension of H to a string graph. Mimicking an earlier argument, this implies that the number of choices for edges between the partition elements which extend H to a string graph is at most $2^{m - \frac{n^2}{\log^3 n}}$. By the bound in Lemma 22 on the number of possible projections, the desired result follows. ◀

We recall that for every mediocre string graph G in \mathcal{F} , we chose a maximum family $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_G$ of disjoint sets each of which is either (a) contained in some Y_i and induces one of a stable set of size three or a path of length three, or (b) contains exactly four vertices from each of the two partition elements it intersects and is extendible. We set $W^* = \cup_{W \in \mathcal{W}} W$ and $Y'_i = Y_i - W^*$. We proved that there was an absolute constant C such that the number of mediocre string graphs in \mathcal{F} for which $|\mathcal{W}| > C$ is $o(2^{m+|Y_4|})$.

Thus, it remains to show

► **Lemma 28.** *For any C , the number of mediocre string graphs in \mathcal{F} for which $|\mathcal{W}| \leq C$, and no element of \mathcal{W} is versatile, is $o(2^{m+|Y_4|})$.*

Proof. We note that \mathcal{W} is nonempty as we are considering mediocre graphs. Further, by the maximality of \mathcal{W} , each Y'_i is the disjoint union of two cliques. We note further that the number of projections for which \mathcal{W} has at most C elements is at most $4^n \binom{n}{8C} 2^{Cn} = 2^{O(n)}$.

We bound first those graphs for which there are distinct i and j such that both Y'_i and Y'_j contain two components larger than $n^{\frac{2}{3}}$. In this case, for $k \in \{i, j\}$ we can find a set \mathcal{Z}_k of $\frac{n^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}$ disjoint sets each inducing the disjoint union of a triangle and a vertex. Now, Corollary 11 (e) and our choice of W tells us that for each pair of sets, one from each \mathcal{Z}_k , there is a choice of edges between the two sets which cannot occur in a mediocre graph of the type we are counting. Thus, the total number of such mediocre graphs is at most $2^{m+O(n)} (1 - \frac{1}{2^{16}})^{\frac{n^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}} = o(2^m)$. This implies the desired result, in this case.

For each vertex v in W^* , the rank of v with respect to a partition element Y_i is $\max\{\min(|N(v) \cap K|, |K - N(v)|) \mid K \text{ is a component of } Y_i - W^* \text{ with at least } \frac{2n}{\log n} \text{ vertices}\}$. We use $\text{rank}(v)$ to denote the minimum of these ranks over the partition elements. We say v is extreme on Y_i if its rank with respect to Y_i is less than $\frac{n}{\log n}$.

We consider next the case that our mediocre string graph contains a vertex v in W^* which is not extreme on any partition element. In order to count such graphs we first expose the projection $P(G)$ on our partition and the choice of W^* . We then expose the edges out of W^* to determine which of its elements are extreme on the various partition elements. We then bound the choices for the other edges between the partition elements given our current

choice. We note that we make $2^{O(n)}$ choices initially. If for some such choice, some $v \in W^*$ is not extreme to any partition element, we can and do choose $p = \frac{n}{5 \log n}$ P_3 s all containing v , but otherwise disjoint and contained in Y_1 . Let T_1^1, \dots, T_p^1 be this set of P_3 s.

By part (d) of Corollary 11, there is a non-string graph J which can be partitioned into (J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4) , where $J_1 = P_3$ and J_2, J_3, J_4 are cliques of size at most 5. For each $1 \leq j \leq p$, let f_j be an isomorphism from J_1 to T_j^1 such that the pre-image of v is the same under all f_j . For each $j \geq 2$, let n_j be the number of vertices of J_j that are adjacent to the preimage of v . Because v is not extreme on any Y_j , for each such j we can choose a set $T_1^j, \dots, T_{n_j}^j$ of disjoint cliques of Y_j , each of size five and containing n_j neighbours of v .

If we choose our cliques in this way, then for any set $T_j^1 - v$, $j \in [p]$, and for any choice of a clique from each of our sets, there is a choice of edges between these sets which would make the union of these four sets and v induce J . Thus, there is a choice of edges between the cliques which cannot be used in any extension of to a string graph. Mimicking an earlier argument, this implies that the number of choices for edges between the partition elements which extend H to a string graph is at most $2^{m - \frac{n^2}{\log^3 n}}$. The desired result follows.

It remains to consider the case when every vertex of W^* is extreme on some partition element. Here we fix a choice for W^* , and a choice of the set of partition elements to which each element of W^* is extreme. We note that this is $O\left(\binom{n}{|W^*|}\right)$ choices. We then count the number of extensions of these choices to a mediocre string graph for which \mathcal{Y} is a good partition.

We let W_2^* be those vertices of W^* which are extreme on at least two partition elements and let W_1^* be those vertices of W^* which are extreme on exactly one partition element. We consider a new partition $\mathcal{Y}^* = Y_1^*, \dots, Y_4^*$ obtained by moving each element of W^* to a Y_i to which it has rank equal to $rank(v)$. Since $Y_i^* - W^* = Y_i - W^*$, because we are in this case we know that there are at most $2^{\max\{|Y_i|, 1 \leq i \leq 4\}} \binom{\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{n}{3}}^3 = 2^{|Y_4| + o(1)}$ choices for the edges of such a mediocre string graph which lie within the $Y_i^* - W^*$. We note further that because each Y_i has size near $\frac{n}{4}$ and we move only a constant number of vertices, the difference between m and the number m' of pairs of vertices lying in different elements of this new partition is $O(n^{1-\epsilon})$.

We note that for each vertex of W_2^* there are at most $2^{n/2 + o(n)}$ choices for the edges out of it. We let v be a vertex of W_1^* minimizing $rank(v)$ over all vertices of rank greater than zero. Providing such a v exists, mimicking the argument for a v which is not extreme to any partition element, we can show that the number of choices for edges between the Y_i^* is $2^{m - \Omega(\frac{n \cdot rank(v)}{\log n})}$. On the other hand, treating C as an absolute constant, the number of choices for the edges from the vertices of W_1^* within the partition elements is $O\left(\left(\binom{n}{rank(v)}\right)^2 \cdot 2^{\frac{2n}{\log n}}\right)^{|W_1^*|} = 2^{O(rank(v) \log n + \frac{n}{\log n})}$. Combining this with the results of the last paragraph we see that we are done unless W_2^* is empty and every vertex of W_1^* has rank which is $o(\log n)$.

But, now there are $2^{o(n)}$ choices for the edges from the vertices of W^* within the Y_i^* . Furthermore, since for $i \leq 3$, $Y_i - Z_i$ is a clique, we see that there are fewer than $\binom{n}{2n^{1-\epsilon}}$ choices for the edges of $Y_i^* - W_i^*$. Thus, $Y_4^* - W_4^*$ must have two components each of size at least $\frac{n}{10}$ or we are done. Hence, we can find a family \mathcal{Z} of $\frac{n}{30}$ disjoint sets within it each inducing the disjoint union of a clique and a triangle. Furthermore, there are $O(2^{|Y_4| + o(n)})$ choices for the projections of the graphs we are counting. So, Lemmas 23 and 24 imply that we are done unless for every i , Y_i^* induces the disjoint union of two cliques, and there are no eight vertices, intersecting two Y_i^* each in the disjoint union of a clique and a triangle which induce an extendible graph. Since the graphs we count are mediocre, for some $i \leq 3$,

XX:20 Almost all string graphs are intersection graphs of plane convex sets

Y_i^* is not a clique and so contains a set T of four vertices which induce the disjoint union of a vertex and a triangle. Hence, by Corollary 11 (e), for every Z in \mathcal{Z} there is a choice of an edge set between T and Z which cannot occur in the graphs we are counting. We are done. ◀