Discrete Comput Geom 32:167–176 (2004)
DOI: 10.1007/s00454-004-1119-1

Discrete & Computational
Geometry

Long Monotone Paths in Line Arrangements*

József Balogh,[1] Oded Regev,[2] Clifford Smyth,[3] William Steiger,[4] and Mario Szegedy[4]

[1]Department of Mathematics, The Ohio State University,
Columbus, OH 43210, USA
jobal@math.ohio-state.edu

[2]EECS Department, University of California at Berkeley,
Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
odedr@cs.berkeley.edu

[3]Department of Mathematical Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University,
5000 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
csmyth@andrew.cmu.edu

[4]Department of Computer Science, Rutgers University,
110 Frelinghuysen Rd., Piscataway, NJ 08854, USA
{steiger,szegedy}@cs.rutgers.edu

Abstract. We show how to construct an arrangement of n lines having a monotone path of length $\Omega(n^{2-(d/\sqrt{\log n})})$, where $d > 0$ is some constant, and thus nearly settle the long standing question on monotone path length in line arrangements.

1. Introduction

Let $L = \{\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n\}$ be a set of n given lines in $\mathbb{R}^2$. A path in the arrangement $A(L)$ is a simple polygonal chain joining a set of distinct vertices in $V = \{\ell_i \cap \ell_j, i < j\}$ by segments which are on lines in L. The length of a path is one plus the number of vertices in V at which the path turns. A path is *monotone in direction* (a, b) if its sequence of vertices is monotone when projected orthogonally along the line with equation $ay - bx = 0$. An interesting open question asks for the value of λ_n, the maximal monotone path length that can occur in an arrangement of n lines.[1] Clearly $\lambda_n \leq \binom{n}{2} + 1$.

---

* The work of the first three authors was done while at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ. The second and third authors were supported by NSF Grant CCR-9987845. The second author was also supported by ARO Grant DAAD19-03-1-0082. The fifth author's research was supported by NSF Grant 0105692.

[1] Clearly, this is equivalent to the usual definition that considers paths monotone in the direction of the x-axis.

A sequence of results by Sharir (see [2]), Matoušek [3], and Radoičić and Tóth [4] established that $\lambda_n = \Omega(n^{3/2})$, $\lambda_n = \Omega(n^{5/3})$, $\lambda_n = \Omega(n^{7/4})$, respectively. The last paper also showed $\lambda_n \leq 5n^2/12$. Here we give an explicit construction that proves

Theorem 1. *For any integers $n, m > 0$ such that $m \leq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\log n}$, there is an arrangement of at most $2n + 2(30^m)n$ lines in which there is a monotone path of length at least $2^{-m} \cdot n^{2-1/(m+1)}$.*

Notice that for $m = 3$ this gives the previously best bound $\lambda_n = \Omega(n^{7/4})$.

Corollary 1. *The maximal monotone path length satisfies*

$$\lambda_n = \Omega(n^{2-(d/\sqrt{\log n})}),$$

where $d > 0$ is some constant.

Proof. Let m be $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\log n}$. Then Theorem 1 gives a monotone path of length at least $n^{2-(3/\sqrt{\log n})}$ using at most $2n+2(30^{\sqrt{\log n}/2})n$ lines. A straightforward calculation gives the claimed bound on λ_n. □

2. The Construction

2.1. *The Basic Setup*

Observe that k parallel horizontal lines and k parallel vertical lines give a path that is monotone in any direction (a, b) with $a, b > 0$, has length $n = 2k$, and uses n lines. We call this path a *"staircase"* (see Fig. 1). Given an integer $m > 0$ let $\alpha_k = 1/((k+1)(k+2)), 0 \leq k < m$, and $\alpha_m = 1/(m+1)$. Since $\alpha_0+\cdots+\alpha_k = (k+1)/(k+2)$,

$$\alpha_0 + \cdots + \alpha_m = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m(m+1)} + \frac{1}{m+1} = 1. \tag{1}$$

In the course of the proof we shall set an $\varepsilon > 0$ that will be suitably small. For now we treat ε as an infinitesimal quantity. We develop a notation to describe points in a

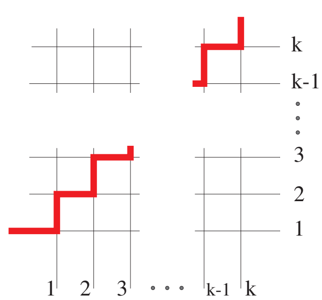

Fig. 1. A "staircase" with $n = 2k$ lines, and having length n.

hierarchical construction. For $\varepsilon > 0$, the vector-matrix product

$$(1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2, \ldots, \varepsilon^m) \begin{pmatrix} i_0 & i_1 & \cdots & i_m \\ j_0 & j_1 & \cdots & j_m \end{pmatrix}^T$$

is a point of the plane that we denote by

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 & i_1 & \cdots & i_m \\ j_0 & j_1 & \cdots & j_m \end{bmatrix}.$$

The construction uses the set S of points for which $i_0, j_0, \ldots, i_m, j_m$ are integers with

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \le\ & i_0, j_0 \ \le \lfloor n^{\alpha_0} \rfloor - 1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} D_0, \\ 0 \le\ & i_1, j_1 \ \le \lfloor n^{\alpha_1} \rfloor - 1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} D_1, \\ & \vdots \\ 0 \le\ & i_m, j_m \ \le \lfloor n^{\alpha_m} \rfloor - 1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} D_m. \end{aligned}$$

In view of (1), the number of points in S is at most $(n^{\alpha_0})^2 (n^{\alpha_1})^2 \cdots (n^{\alpha_m})^2 = n^2$.

For $k < m$ write B_k for the subset of S where $i_r = j_r = 0$, $r > k$. That is,

$$B_k = \left\{ P = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & i_1 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & i_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ j_0 & j_1 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & j_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}. \tag{2}$$

There are at most $(n^{\alpha_0})^2 \cdots (n^{\alpha_k})^2 = n^{2-2/(k+2)}$ such points.

Another way to think about B_k is as follows: we call the square $[x, x+t) \times [y, y+t) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ the "square of side t at (x, y)." The points of B_0 are given by the intersection of the integer lattice $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ with the square of side $\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$ at $(0, 0)$. To get the points of B_1, the next level of the hierarchy, replace each point $P \in B_0$ by the intersection of the square of side $\varepsilon \lfloor n^{\alpha_1} \rfloor$ at P with the points $P + \varepsilon(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$. For $1 \le k < m - 1$ we construct B_{k+1} by replacing each point $P \in B_k$ by the intersection of the square of side $\varepsilon^{k+1} \lfloor n^{\alpha_{k+1}} \rfloor$ at P and the points $P + \varepsilon^{k+1}(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$. For example in Fig. 2, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 are neighboring points in B_k, each the lower-left corner of a square of side $\varepsilon^{k+1} \lfloor n^{\alpha_{k+1}} \rfloor$ that contains $\lfloor n^{\alpha_{k+1}} \rfloor^2$ grid points. If in Fig. 2 P_1 has coordinates

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & I & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & J & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in B_k,$$

then P_2 and P_4 have $i_k = I + 1$, and P_3 and P_4 have $j_k = J + 1$.

We now pick a direction in which we want our path to be monotone (see Fig. 3). Our choice is $\mathbf{w} = (\sqrt{2}, 1)$. Orthogonal to this is the direction $\mathbf{w}' = (\mathbf{-1}, \sqrt{\mathbf{2}})$. A vector is said to *point forward* if it has positive scalar product with $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$. In particular, $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ point forward. For $p, q > 0$ the vector $(-q, p)$ points forward iff $p/q > \sqrt{2}$, and $(q, -p)$ points forward iff $p/q < \sqrt{2}$. In the first case we say *p/q approximates $\sqrt{2}$ from above*; in the second, *p/q approximates $\sqrt{2}$ from below*.

For each point in S consider the horizontal line and the vertical line that go through this point and let L be the union of all these lines. The points of S have at most n distinct

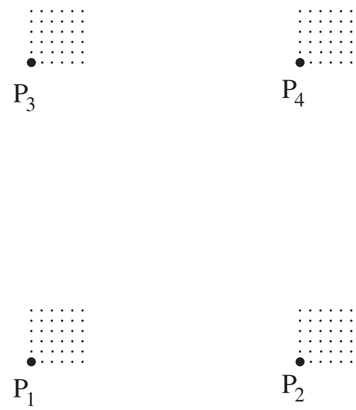

Fig. 2. Some points in B_{k+1}

x coordinates and at most n distinct y coordinates, so L **has at most** $2n$ **lines**. As we will see later, our monotone path goes through every point in B_{m-1}. Whenever it reaches a point

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{m-1} & 0 \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{m-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in B_{m-1},$$

it follows the staircase to

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{m-1} & D_m \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{m-1} & D_m \end{bmatrix} \in S.$$

This staircase is a monotone path because $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ both point forward. We use the following coarse lower bound on the number of staircases (which is good enough for our claim):

$$\lfloor n^{\alpha_0} \rfloor^2 \cdots \lfloor n^{\alpha_{m-1}} \rfloor^2 \geq 2^{-m} (n^{\alpha_0})^2 \cdots (n^{\alpha_{m-1}})^2 = 2^{-m} n^{2-2/(m+1)},$$

where the first inequality holds since $n^{\alpha_k} \geq n^{2/\log n} = 4$ for all $0 \leq k \leq m-1$. On each of these staircases the path makes $2\lfloor n^{1/(m+1)} \rfloor - 1 \geq n^{1/(m+1)}$ turns, so if we could move from staircase to staircase in a monotone fashion, the resulting path would have length at least $2^{-m} n^{2-1/(m+1)}$, as required.

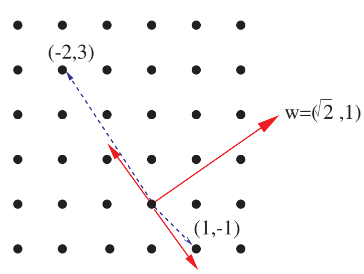

Fig. 3. **w** is the chosen direction of monotonicity. $(-2, 3)$ and $(1, -1)$ point forward, since $\frac{3}{2}$ approximates $\sqrt{2}$ from above and $\frac{1}{1}$ from below.

2.2. *Helping Lines*

In this section we complete the construction by showing how to connect the staircases using at most $2(30^m)n$ extra lines, and moving along each in a direction that points forward with respect to $\mathbf{w}$.

Suppose we project the points of S orthogonally onto the line ℓ given by the equation $\sqrt{2}y - x = 0$. The points in B_0 project to distinct points on ℓ and are ordered by these projections. When each point in B_0 is replaced by a square of side $\varepsilon\lfloor n^{\alpha_1}\rfloor$, each square projects to an interval, and if ε is suitably small, these intervals will be disjoint. This gives an ordering for the points in B_1 based first on the ordering for B_0, and then on the ordering for points with the same i_0, j_0. Inductively, the points in B_k are ordered, and when we replace each by a square of side $\varepsilon^{k+1}\lfloor n^{\alpha_{k+1}}\rfloor$, each square projects to an interval; if ε is suitably small, these intervals will be disjoint. This gives an ordering for the points in B_{k+1}, first based on the ordering of points in B_k, and then on the ordering of points with the same values of i_r, j_r, $r \le k$.

To sum up, we obtain a lexicographic ordering of the points in S. We define $Q \in S$ to be the *successor* of $P \in S$ if it comes immediately after P in this ordering. These observations imply that the set of staircases can be connected in a monotone manner. We also obtain

Lemma 1. *Let*

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & i_k & D_{k+1} & \cdots & D_m \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & j_k & D_{k+1} & \cdots & D_m \end{bmatrix}$$

be a point in S with either $i_k \neq D_k$ or $j_k \neq D_k$, and $k < m$. The successor of P is a point

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & i'_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & j'_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

with either $i'_k \neq i_k$, $j'_k \neq j_k$, or both.

The point P can be seen as the top of a staircase at level k. Let us define this notion more precisely: for $0 \le k < m$ define $T_k \subseteq S$ as

$$T_k = \left\{ P = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_k & D_{k+1} & \cdots & D_m \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_k & D_{k+1} & \cdots & D_m \end{bmatrix} \in S : (i_k, j_k) \neq (D_k, D_k) \right\}. \quad (3)$$

These points are the **tops of staircases at level** k of the hierarchy. Consider Fig. 4 for some fixed $k < m$. All the points in the figure except P_2 and P_5 are in B_{k+1}. Moreover, the points that are at the bottom left of the shaded squares are also in B_k. P_2 is in T_k and P_5 is in T_{k-1}. Hence, we can write

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & i_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & j_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in B_k,$$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & i_k & D_{k+1} & \cdots & D_m \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & j_k & D_{k+1} & \cdots & D_m \end{bmatrix} \in T_k,$$

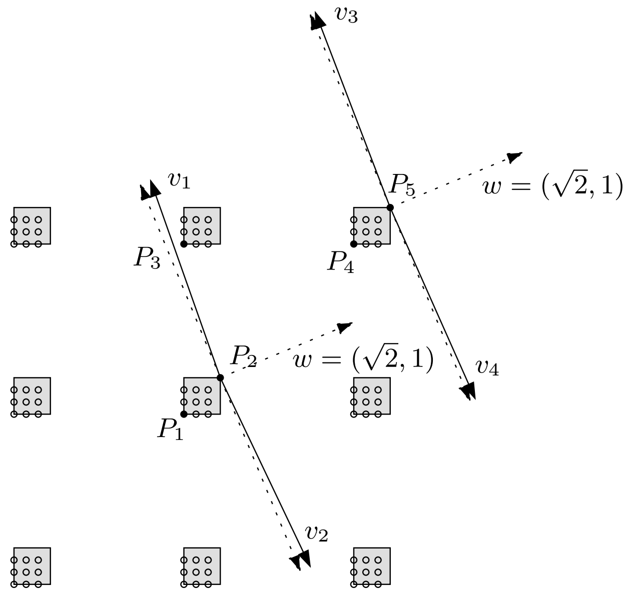

Fig. 4. Successors at level k.

$$P_4 = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & D_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & D_k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in B_k,$$

$$P_5 = \begin{bmatrix} i_0 & \cdots & i_{k-1} & D_k & \cdots & D_m \\ j_0 & \cdots & j_{k-1} & D_k & \cdots & D_m \end{bmatrix} \in T_{k-1}.$$

Finally, notice that $P_3 \in B_k$ is the successor of $P_2 \in T_k$ while the successor of $P_5 \in T_{k-1}$ is some point from B_{k-1} which is not shown.

We now discuss the issues concerning the choice of lines used to move from a point to its successor. We call these lines *helping lines*. We first use Fig. 4 to describe the main ideas. From points in T_k we either follow a line in direction v_1 or a line in direction v_2. The actual choice is determined by the position of the successor: for example, from P_2 we choose the direction v_1 because P_3 is above P_2. In order to be able to move from a point in T_k to its successor in B_k, the directions v_1 and v_2 must be almost orthogonal to w. However, as we explain next, it is crucial that neither v_1 nor v_2 are completely orthogonal to w.

As we said above, we need a helping line for every point in T_k. However, there are as many as $n^{2-2/(k+2)} \gg 2(30^m)n$ such points! The main idea is to *reuse each helping line many times*. Hence, even though we define a helping for every point in T_k, the number of *distinct* helping lines is actually much smaller than $|T_k|$. The way to reuse a line is the following: when we move to the successor of a point in T_{k-1} we do so on a helping line that is more orthogonal to w than the helping line used for points in T_k. For example, in Fig. 4, v_3 and v_4 point less forward than v_1 and v_2. This essentially allows us to cross v_1 and v_2 on the way to the successor and then to use them again. We now describe the choice of the helping lines more formally.

Definition 1. A best upper approximator of $\sqrt{2}$ is a rational number $p/q > \sqrt{2}$ such that no other rational p'/q' with $q' \leq q$ approximates $\sqrt{2}$ better from either above or below. A best lower approximator of $\sqrt{2}$ is a rational $r/s < \sqrt{2}$ such that no other rational r'/s' with $s' \leq s$ approximates $\sqrt{2}$ better from either above or below.

Lemma 2. *For every $t \geq 1$ there is a best upper approximator p/q and a best lower approximator p'/q' of $\sqrt{2}$ such that $t < q, q' \leq 10t$.*

Proof. The convergents of the simple continued fraction for $\sqrt{2}$ are $1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{17}{12}, \dots$ They can be defined by r_i/s_i where $s_0 = r_0 = 1$, $r_{i+1} = r_i + 2s_i$, and $s_{i+1} = r_i + s_i$. It is easy to see that for $j \geq 0$,

$$\frac{r_{2j}}{s_{2j}} < \frac{r_{2j+2}}{s_{2j+2}} < \sqrt{2} < \frac{r_{2j+3}}{s_{2j+3}} < \frac{r_{2j+1}}{s_{2j+1}}.$$

It is also well known (and easy to check) that r_{2j}/s_{2j} is a best lower approximator of $\sqrt{2}$ and r_{2j+1}/s_{2j+1} is a best upper approximator of $\sqrt{2}$. Since $s_{i+1} = r_i + s_i \leq 3s_i$, for every $t \geq 1$ there exists some $i \geq 0$ such that $t < s_i < s_{i+1} \leq 10t$. □

For $0 \leq k < m$, let p_k/q_k be a best upper approximator of $\sqrt{2}$ such that $n^{\alpha_k} < q_k \leq 10n^{\alpha_k}$ and let p'_k/q'_k be a best lower approximator of $\sqrt{2}$ such that $n^{\alpha_k} < q'_k \leq 10n^{\alpha_k}$. We can now define for every point $P \in T_k$ two lines that are incident with P: one in direction $(-q_k, p_k)$ (an upper helping line, like v_1 and v_3 in Fig. 4) and one in direction $(q'_k, -p'_k)$ (a lower helping line, like v_2 and v_4 in Fig. 4). Formally, L_k^{up} denotes the set of lines of slope $-p_k/q_k$ through the points of T_k and L_k^{down}, the lines of slope $-p'_k/q'_k$ through these points. As mentioned above, the monotone path will actually follow only one of these lines but for simplicity we define both.

Lemma 3. *From each point in $P \in T_k$ there is a monotone path to its successor Q, that either follows the line in L_k^{up} through P or the line in L_k^{down} through P, and then follows a horizontal line to Q (see Fig. 5).*

Proof. The choice of p_k/q_k and p'_k/q'_k as best approximators with $q_k, q'_k > n^{\alpha_k}$ guarantee that if ε is small enough, the successor of P is on a line from P of slope less than $-p_k/q_k$ in the upper case, or greater than $-p'_k/q'_k$ in the lower case. □

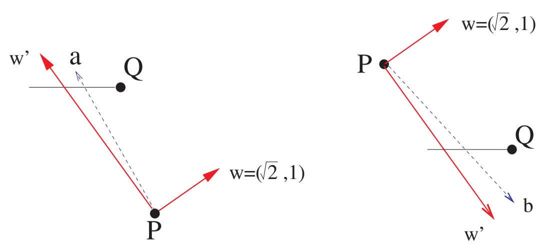

Fig. 5. Helping lines precede successors.

2.3. *Counting*

To complete the proof of the theorem we count the number of distinct helping lines used in the construction.

Lemma 4. *Let* $|L_k^{\mathrm{up}}|$ *and* $|L_k^{\mathrm{down}}|$ *denote the number of distinct lines in the respective sets*, $k < m$. *Then the total number of helping lines is*

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1}(|L_k^{\mathrm{up}}| + |L_k^{\mathrm{down}}|) \leq 2(30^m)n. \tag{4}$$

Proof. Fix some $k < m$. We just treat $|L_k^{\mathrm{up}}|$, the down case being completely analogous. Fix non-negative $I_r, J_r \leq D_r$, $r < k$, and consider the points in

$$A = \{P \in T_k : (i_r, j_r) = (I_r, J_r) \text{ for all } r < k\}.$$

There are at most $N = n^{2\alpha_k}$ such points, one for each possible pair $(i_k, j_k) \neq (D_k, D_k)$, and they require N distinct lines in L_k^{up}. Let R be the points in T_k which have the same values of i_r, j_r as do the points in A, for all $r < k - 1$; i.e.,

$$R = \{P \in T_k : (i_r, j_r) = (I_r, J_r) \text{ for all } r < k - 1\}.$$

The N lines just considered (for A) will also meet all points in R for which both $i_{k-1} = I_{k-1} - cq_k \geq 0$ and $j_{k-1} = J_{k-1} + cp_k \leq D_{k-1}$ for some integer c. For example, in Fig. 6, the square B is located q_k squares to the left of A and p_k squares above it and therefore the N lines going through A are the same as the N lines going through B. Similarly, C is located $2q_k$ squares to the left and $2p_k$ squares above A and also shares the same N lines.

This indicates that the number of *distinct* lines in L_k^{up} needed for all points in R is less than the trivial bound of $n^{2\alpha_{k-1}} \cdot N$. Indeed, consider the lines of slope $-p_k/q_k$ at those points with $(i_r, j_r) = (I_r, J_r)$, $r < k - 1$, and with $i_{k-1} = 0, \ldots, 2\lfloor n^{\alpha_{k-1}} \rfloor$ and

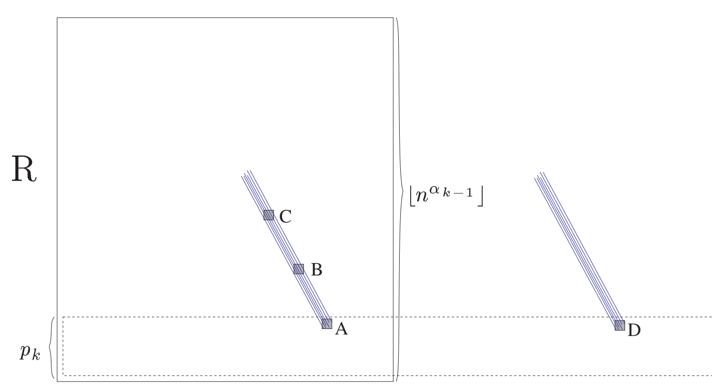

Fig. 6. Lines in L_k^{up} for points with the same $i_r, j_r, r < k - 1$.

$j_{k-1} = 0, \ldots, p_k - 1$ (in Fig. 6 these are the lines emanating from the squares inside the dashed rectangle, such as A and D). Because $p_k > q_k$ (i.e., the lines form an angle of more than 45° with the x-axis), *all* points in R will be covered. Each square uses at most N lines in L_k^{up} and we cover R with at most $2p_k n^{\alpha_{k-1}}$ squares. Hence, the number of distinct lines in L_k^{up} needed for all the points in $R \subseteq T_k$ is at most

$$2p_k \cdot n^{\alpha_{k-1}} N \leq (30n^{\alpha_k})n^{\alpha_{k-1}} n^{2\alpha_k},$$

where we used the fact that $p_k \leq 1.5q_k$ and $q_k \leq 10n^{\alpha_k}$.

Applying this argument again to points in T_k that have $(i_r, j_r) = (I_r, J_r)$ for $r < k-2$ we deduce that at most

$$(30n^{\alpha_k})^2 n^{\alpha_{k-2}} n^{\alpha_{k-1}} n^{2\alpha_k}$$

lines in L_k^{up} are needed, and, continuing inductively, we see that T_k needs at most

$$(30n^{\alpha_k})^k n^{(\alpha_0+\cdots+\alpha_{k-1})} n^{2\alpha_k} = (30)^k n^{(\alpha_0+\cdots+\alpha_{k-1}+(k+2)\alpha_k)}$$

lines in L_k^{up}. Using the fact that $(k+2)\alpha_k = 1/(k+1)$ and $\alpha_0 + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} = k/(k+1)$, we obtain

$$|L_k^{\text{up}}| \leq (30)^k n.$$

Applying this estimate for each k, we establish the bound in (4) and prove the lemma. □

Proof of Theorem 1. We have constructed an arrangement of at most $2n + 2(30^m)n$ lines, at most n horizontal and at most n vertical lines used in the staircases, and the helping lines. Also, as mentioned above, the staircases alone comprise part of a monotone path of length at least $2^{-m} \cdot n^{2-1/(m+1)}$. □

3. Remarks

1. One interesting open question concerns the quantity $\lambda_n(k)$, the length of the longest monotone path in an arrangement of n lines with at most k distinct slopes. Clearly, $\lambda_n(k)$ increases with k and is at most λ_n. The construction of Sharir used $k = 4$ different slopes, so $\lambda_n(4) \geq \Omega(n^{3/2})$. Matoušek's construction gives $\lambda_n(5) \geq \Omega(n^{5/3})$. For any constant m, our construction uses a set of $O(n)$ lines with $2m+2$ distinct slopes. Hence, it implies $\lambda_n(2m+2) \geq \Omega(n^{2-1/(m+1)})$. Recently, Dumitrescu [1] showed that $\lambda_n(k) \leq O(n^{2-1/F_{k-1}})$ where F_k is the kth Fibonacci number ($F_1 = F_2 = 1$, $F_3 = 2$, $F_4 = 3$, etc.). In particular, this provides tight upper bounds for $k = 4, 5$.

2. Matoušek [3] also studied arrangements of *pseudolines*; i.e., n continuous functions $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ with the same intersection rules as lines. Specifically, for each $i < j$ there is a point x_{ij} (a vertex) such that $(f_i(u) - f_j(u))(f_i(t) - f_j(t)) < 0$ whenever $(u - x_{ij})(t - x_{ij}) < 0$. General position would impose the condition that the vertices be distinct. A "path" moves along a function and may turn at a vertex. Matoušek constructed a pseudoline arrangement with an x-monotone path of length $\Omega(n^2/\log n)$. He also had conjectured that $\lambda_n = O(n^{5/3})$, i.e., that his lower bound for monotone path length in line arrangements was optimal. If this were true we would have a neat combinatorial

separation of line and pseudoline arrangements based on monotone path length. The result of this paper implies that such a strong separation is impossible. A weaker separation is still possible by showing a $o(n^2/\log n)$ upper bound for λ_n (but we do not even know how to show $\lambda_n = o(n^2)$!).

References

1. A. Dumitrescu. Monotone Paths in Line Arrangements with a Small Number of Directions. Manuscript.
2. H. Edelsbrunner. *Algorithms in Combinatorial Geometry*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1987.
3. J. Matoušek. Lower Bounds on the Length of Monotone Paths in Arrangements. *Discrete & Computational Geometry* **6**, 129–134 (1991).
4. R. Radoičić and G. Tóth. Monotone Paths in Line Arrangements. *Proc*. 17^{th} *ACM Symp. Comput. Geom.*, pp. 312–314 (2001).

Received May 28, 2003, *and in revised form October* 27, 2003. *Online publication June* 7, 2004.