

Counting Triangle Crossings and Halving Planes*

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Abstract. Every collection of $t \geq 2n^2$ triangles with a total of n vertices in \mathbb{R}^3 has $\Omega(t^4/n^6)$ crossing pairs. This implies that one of their edges meets $\Omega(t^3/n^6)$ of the triangles. From this it follows that n points in \mathbb{R}^3 have only $O(n^{8/3})$ halving planes.

1. Introduction

Consider a set S of n points in three-dimensional Euclidean space, \mathbb{R}^3 , and a collection of t triangles with vertices in S . Clearly, if t is not too large it could be that any two triangles intersect only in common vertices or edges, if at all. Indeed, this is possible for t almost as large as n^2 . Once t exceeds n^2 , some of the triangles start having common interior points, no matter how the points of S are placed in space. If $t \geq \frac{3}{2}n^2$ we start to see *crossing* pairs, that is, pairs of vertex disjoint triangles with common interior points. This basic fact can be used to show that for $t \geq 2n^2$ the number of crossing pairs is at least some positive constant times t^4/n^6 . This extends a result of [1] that for n points and $t \geq 4n$ edges in \mathbb{R}^2 there are at least some positive constant times t^3/n^2 crossing edge pairs.

Why is this interesting? A consequence of the lower bound for crossing triangle pairs is that n points in \mathbb{R}^3 have at most some positive constant times $n^{8/3}$ k -sets, for any fixed k , $0 \leq k \leq n$. A k -set of S is a subset $S' = S \cap H$, where H is a half-space and $|S'| = k$. For three-dimensional k -sets the first nontrivial bound of

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$O(n^{3-1/343})$ was reported in [4]. This was improved to $O(n^{8/3} \log^{5/3} n)$ and later to $O(n^{8/3} \log^{2/3} n)$ in [3] and [6]. This paper removes the remaining polylogarithmic factor from the upper bound. While the improvement is not dramatic, we feel the main contribution is the introduction of a new and more direct approach to proving bounds on k -sets.

2. Crossing Triangles

Definitions and Results

A set V of three noncollinear points in \mathbb{R}^3 defines a triangle $\sigma_V = \text{conv}(V)$. We say that two triangles have a *nontrivial intersection* if their intersection is neither empty nor a vertex or edge of both. Two triangles, σ_U and σ_V , can form three different types of nontrivial intersections, as illustrated in Fig. 2.1. If $\sigma_U \cap \sigma_V \neq \emptyset$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, then we say that σ_U and σ_V *cross*. We also say that an edge *crosses* a triangle if it intersects the triangle without sharing a vertex with it. A finite point set is in *general position* if any k of the points, $1 \leq k \leq 4$, are affinely independent. A set S of n points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 defines a collection of $\binom{n}{3}$ triangles, denoted $\binom{S}{3}$. For any

$$T \subseteq \binom{S}{3},$$

we write $x(S, T)$ for the number of crossing triangle pairs in T . Furthermore,

$$x(n, t) = \min_{|S|=n, |T|=t} x(S, T).$$

Similarly, we write $y(S, T)$ for the maximum number of triangles in T crossed by a single edge of a triangle in T , and we set

$$y(n, t) = \min_{|S|=n, |T|=t} y(S, T).$$

The results of this section are summarized in the following theorem.

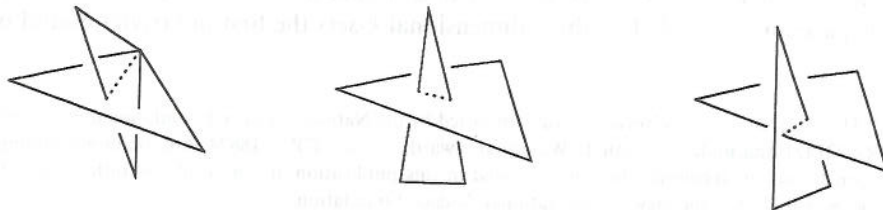


Fig. 2.1. The left two triangles have a nontrivial intersection but they do not cross. The triangles in the middle and to the right are vertex disjoint and cross.

(2.1) Theorem. *There are positive constants c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 so that*

$$(i) \quad c_1 \frac{t^4}{n^6} < x(n, t) < c_2 \frac{t^3}{n^3}$$

and

$$(ii) \quad c_3 \frac{t^3}{n^6} < y(n, t) < c_4 \frac{t^2}{n^3}$$

for

$$2n^2 \leq t \leq \binom{n}{3}.$$

Proof of the Lower Bounds

We begin with a trivial but most useful observation.

(2.2) *If triangles σ and σ' have a nontrivial intersection, then there is an edge of one triangle that crosses the other triangle, and if σ and σ' cross, then there are two such edges.*

Notice that because of (2.2) the lower bound for $x(n, t)$ implies the lower bound for $y(n, t)$. To see this, count a crossing between two triangles once for each edge crossing the other triangle. Give one unit of credit to each such edge. There are two credits per crossing and at most $3t$ edges. Assume the lower bound for $x(n, t)$ and use the pigeonhole principle to get an edge with more than $c_3(t^3/n^6)$ credits, where $c_3 = 2c_1/3$.

(2.3) *Let S be a set of n points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 and $T \subseteq \binom{S}{3}$.*

- (i) $|T| < n^2$ if no two triangles in T have a nontrivial intersection.
- (ii) $|T| < \frac{3}{2}n^2$ if no two triangles in T cross.

Proof. Consider a point $p_i \in S$ and all incident triangles in T . Let δ_i be the number of edges with endpoint p_i . Clearly, $\delta_i \leq n - 1$ because there are only $n - 1$ other endpoints. Intersect these triangles with a sphere around p_i that is small enough so that each incident triangle intersects the sphere in a connected great-circle arc. Assuming the triangles form no nontrivial intersection, these arcs form a planar graph with δ_i vertices and hence fewer than $3\delta_i$ arcs. It follows that p_i is incident to fewer than $3\delta_i$ triangles. Since each triangle is counted three times we have in total fewer than $\frac{1}{3} \sum_{p_i \in S} 3\delta_i < n^2$ triangles.

To prove (ii) assume that no two triangles in T cross. An edge that crosses a triangle σ can only belong to triangles that share a vertex with σ . There are at most three such triangles incident to that edge. Remove this edge together with the at most three triangles. Let k be the number of such edges that need to be removed until no nontrivial intersection remains. We lose at most $3k$ triangles and decrease the total vertex degree to $\sum_{p_i \in S} \delta_i - 2k$ or less. It follows that

$$|T| < 3k + \left(\frac{1}{3} \sum_{p_i \in S} 3\delta_i - 2k \right) = k + \sum_{p_i \in S} \delta_i < \binom{n}{2} + 2\binom{n}{2} < \frac{3}{2}n^2$$

is an upper bound on the number of crossing-free triangles. □

The rest of the argument for the lower bound on $x(n, t)$ is inductive and is inspired by the proof of a similar result for line segments in [1]. Specifically, we prove the following inequality.

(2.4) *There is a positive constant c so that*

$$x(n, t) > c \binom{n}{6} \frac{t^4}{\binom{n}{3}^4} \quad \text{for } 2n^2 \leq t \leq \binom{n}{3}.$$

Proof. Notice that we have $n \geq 15$ because

$$2n^2 \leq t \leq \binom{n}{3}.$$

To cover the base case of the induction consider the range $2n^2 \leq t \leq \frac{5}{2}n^2$. Because of (2.3(ii)), the number of crossing pairs is at least $t - \frac{3}{2}n^2$. Furthermore,

$$c \binom{n}{6} \frac{t^4}{\binom{n}{3}^4} < \frac{5^4}{2^4} \cdot \frac{3!^4}{6!} \cdot c \cdot \frac{n^5}{(n-1)^3} \leq \frac{625}{16} \cdot \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{15^3}{14^3} \cdot cn^2 < \frac{n^2}{2} \leq t - \frac{3}{2}n^2$$

as long as $c < (16 \cdot 5 \cdot 14^3) / (2 \cdot 625 \cdot 9 \cdot 15^3)$.

The inductive step assumes $t > \frac{5}{2}n^2$ and $x(S, T) = x(n, t)$. For a point $p_i \in S$, let $T_i \subseteq T$ contain all triangles *not* incident to p_i , and define $t_i = |T_i|$. For each crossing pair in T count the vertices not incident to either triangle. The sum, over all crossing pairs, is $(n - 6) \cdot x(S, T)$. Alternatively, we can think of this sum as counting the crossing pairs in T_i , for each $p_i \in S$. Therefore,

$$(n - 6) \cdot x(n, t) = (n - 6) \cdot x(S, T) = \sum_{p_i \in S} x(S - \{p_i\}, T_i) \geq \sum_{p_i \in S} x(n - 1, t_i).$$

Since p_i is incident to at most $\binom{n-1}{2}$ triangles, we have

$$t_i > \frac{5}{2}n^2 - \binom{n-1}{2} > 2(n-1)^2,$$

so we can apply the induction hypothesis to $S - \{p_i\}$ and T_i . This yields

$$(n-6) \cdot x(n, t) > c \frac{\binom{n-1}{6}}{\binom{n-1}{3}^4} \sum_{p_i \in S} t_i^4.$$

Observe that $\sum_{p_i \in S} t_i = (n-3)t$, and that this implies $\sum_{p_i \in S} t_i^4 \geq n((n-3)t/n)^4$. Therefore,

$$x(n, t) > c \cdot \frac{n \binom{n-1}{6}}{n-6} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{n-3}{n}\right)^4}{\binom{n-1}{3}^4} \cdot t^4 = c \binom{n}{6} \frac{t^4}{\binom{n}{3}^4}. \quad \square$$

Recall that (2.4) holds for $c < (16 \cdot 5 \cdot 14^3)/(2 \cdot 625 \cdot 9 \cdot 15^3)$. So c_1 needs to be chosen so that

$$c_1 \frac{t^4}{n^6} \leq c \binom{n}{6} \frac{t^4}{\binom{n}{3}^4} < c \cdot \frac{3!}{6!} \cdot \frac{t^4}{n^3(n-1)^3} \leq c \cdot \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{15^3}{14^3} \cdot \frac{t^4}{n^6}.$$

Hence, the lower bounds of Theorem 2.1 hold for $c_1 = \frac{1}{80} < 16/(2 \cdot 625)$ and $c_3 = 2c_1/3 = \frac{1}{120}$.

Proof of the Upper Bounds

The upper bound for $y(n, t)$ in (ii) of Theorem (2.1) implies the upper bound for $x(n, t)$ in (i). To see this assume no edge crosses $c_4(t^2/n^3)$ or more triangles. Since there are at most $3t$ edges the total credit accumulated is less than $3c_4(t^3/n^3)$. Each crossing pair of triangles generates two credits which implies that there are fewer than $c_2(t^3/n^3)$ such pairs, where $c_2 = 3c_4/2$.

To prove the upper bound on $y(n, t)$ we choose the points of S on the moment curve $M(\tau) = (\tau, \tau^2, \tau^3)$ defined for all $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. For two points $a = M(\tau_1)$ and

$b = M(\tau_2)$ we write $a \prec b$ if $\tau_1 < \tau_2$. It is easy to establish that M intersects any plane in at most three points.

(2.5) Let $a \prec b \prec c$ and $p \prec q$ be five different points on the moment curve in \mathbb{R}^3 . The edge pq crosses the triangle abc iff $a \prec p \prec b \prec q \prec c$.

Proof. We first show that if the five points do not lie in the sequence $a \prec p \prec b \prec q \prec c$, then pq does not cross abc . Assume without loss of generality that neither p nor q lie between a and b and suppose pq crosses abc . Move b continuously on M toward a . At some moment before abc shrinks to a line segment, pq intersects an edge of abc . At this moment, the four endpoints of the two edges are coplanar, which contradicts the fact that M intersects every plane in at most three points.

Next, we prove that if $a \prec p \prec b \prec q \prec c$, then pq crosses abc . By Randon's theorem [8] the set $U = \{a, b, c, p, q\}$ can be partitioned into $U = V \dot{\cup} W$ so that $\text{conv}(V) \cap \text{conv}(W) \neq \emptyset$. Since all five points are vertices of $\text{conv}(U)$, the partition must be into two and three points. All cases other than $V = \{p, q\}$ and $W = \{a, b, c\}$ are excluded by the above argument. \square

Consider the set $S = \{p_i = M(i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, with $n \geq 15$. Define the *width* of a triangle $\sigma = p_i p_j p_k$, with $i < j < k$, equal to $\min\{j - i, k - j\}$. For an integer w , let T_w be the collection of triangles of width w or less. The number of triangles in T_w can be counted by taking all index pairs i, j , with $j - i \leq w$, and joining them with an arbitrary third index. Each triplet is counted at most three times. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} |T_w| &> \frac{1}{3}(n-2) \sum_{\ell=n-w}^{n-1} \ell \\ &= \frac{n-2}{6} (2nw - w(w+1)). \end{aligned}$$

We use $n \geq w + 1$ and $(n-2)/n \geq \frac{13}{15}$, and then $w \geq (w+1)/2$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} |T_w| &> \frac{13}{6 \cdot 15} n^2 w \\ &> \frac{1}{14} n^2 (w+1). \end{aligned}$$

The triangle $\sigma = p_i p_j p_k$ crosses a fixed edge $p_\ell p_m$, with $\ell < m$, iff $i < \ell < j < m < k$. The number of such triangles $\sigma \in T_w$ is less than

$$2 \binom{w}{2} n < w^2 n.$$

For a given t , choose w so that $|T_{w-1}| < t \leq |T_w|$ and let $T \subseteq T_w$ be arbitrary with $|T| = t$. Then

$$y(n, t) \leq y(S, T) < w^2 n = \frac{(\frac{1}{14}n^2 w)^2}{196n^3} < 196 \frac{|T_{w-1}|^2}{n^3} < 196 \frac{t^2}{n^3}.$$

This establishes the upper bounds of Theorem (2.1) with $c_4 = 196$ and $c_2 = 294$.

Remark. Let us compare the upper bound in (i) of Theorem (2.1) with the corresponding lower bound. Both bounds are valid for

$$2n^2 \leq t \leq \binom{n}{3}.$$

For $t = |T_1| = (n - 2)^2$ we can find n points and t triangles, namely, the set T_1 , so that no two triangles have a nontrivial intersection. Hence, $x(n, (n - 2)^2) = 0$ although $x(n, 2n^2) > c_1((2n^2)^4/n^6) > \frac{1}{3}n^2$. So as t increases from $(n - 2)^2$ to $2n^2$, the minimum number of crossing pairs goes up from 0 to quadratic in n . The upper bound for $t = 2n^2$ is $c_2((2n^2)^3/n^3) = 2352n^3$. This suggests the possibility that $x(n, t)$ is indeed cubic in n for this choice of t . Suppose this is indeed the case. Using the same induction as in the proof of (2.4), we could then prove that $x(n, t)$ is proportional to t^3/n^3 , for all

$$2n^2 \leq t \leq \binom{n}{3}.$$

As explained in Section 3, this would imply that n points in \mathbb{R}^3 have only $O(n^{5/2})$ halving planes.

3. Halving Planes

Let S be a set of n points in \mathbb{R}^3 . Assume that n is odd and that no four points are coplanar. For three points $a, b, c \in S$ let $\sigma = abc$ be the corresponding triangle and let h be the plane that contains a, b, c . We call h a *halving plane*, and σ a *halving triangle*, if there are $(n - 3)/2$ points on each side of h . The following extension of the two-dimensional Lovász lemma [7] has been used in [3] and [4]. We say a line *crosses* a triangle if it intersects the triangle but not any of its edges.

(3.1) *A line crosses less than $n^2/8$ halving triangles.*

Proof. Consider a plane that contains no point of S , and let l_0 and l_1 be two parallel lines in this plane so that $l_1 \cap \text{conv}(S) = \emptyset$. For each $0 \leq \tau \leq 1$ define $l_\tau = \tau l_0 + (1 - \tau)l_1$. As τ increases from 0 to 1, l_τ translates from l_1 to l_0 . The

number of halving triangles crossed by l_t changes only when l_t translates through an edge,

$$ab \in \binom{S}{2}.$$

A simple rotation argument shows that the number increases or decreases by at most one. Given l_0 we can choose l_1 so that l_t translates through fewer than $\frac{1}{8}n^2$ edges as follows. Choose the plane through l_0 so that there are $(n-1)/2$ and $(n+1)/2$ points on the two sides. There are $(n^2-1)/4$ edges ab that cross the plane and thus there is one side of l_0 with fewer than $n^2/8$ edges. It follows that l_0 crosses at most $n^2/8$ halving triangles. \square

We prove an upper bound on the number of halving planes by selecting a line that crosses many triangles. Suppose there are t halving triangles. Condition (ii) of Theorem (2.1) implies that there is a line that crosses more than $c_3(t^3/n^6)$ of them, with $c_3 = \frac{1}{120}$. Because of (3.1), $c_3(t^3/n^6) < n^2/8$ which implies the main result of this section.

(3.2) Theorem. *The number of halving planes defined by n points in \mathbb{R}^3 is less than $c_5 n^{8/3}$.*

The constant, c_5 , can be chosen equal to $1/(8c_3)^{1/3} = 15^{1/3} < 3$.

Remarks. A subset S' of S is a k -set if $|S'| = k$ and $S' = S \cap H$ for some half-space H . The number of halving planes is closely related to the number of k -sets of S . Indeed, the number of k -sets, for $k = (n-1)/2$, does not exceed three times the number of halving planes, see [5]. For other values of k consider the planes spanned by three points of S so that $k-1$ points lie on one and $n-k-2$ points lie on the other side. Again, the number of such planes is proportional to the number of k -sets. Furthermore, the same arguments imply the same upper bound as in Theorem (3.2) for any fixed k .

The bound in Theorem (3.2) slightly improves the ones in [3] and [6]. Besides this improvement, the main contribution of the new proof is the uncovering of the close relationship between k -sets and the combinatorics of crossings between edges and triangles in \mathbb{R}^3 .

4. Discussion

Maybe the most interesting extension of the methods in this paper is to four and higher dimensions. It is possible to generalize all results of Section 2 to crossing pairs of $(d-1)$ -simplices in \mathbb{R}^d . Specifically, we can show that $t \geq cn^{d-1}$ $(d-1)$ -simplices defined by n points in \mathbb{R}^d form at least $c'(t^{d+1}/n^{d(d-1)})$ crossing pairs. However, to prove a nontrivial upper bound on the number of halving hyper-

planes, we need a nontrivial lower bound on the number of $(d - 1)$ -tuples of $(d - 1)$ -simplices that have a common point in their interiors. While the main part of the induction in (2.4) generalizes to this situation, we have no good extensions of the base case in (2.3).

We should be more accurate. Recent results obtained with methods from algebraic topology [9] *do* imply a nontrivial base case, and induction *can* be used to get nontrivial bounds for $(d - 1)$ -tuples of $(d - 1)$ -simplices and for halving hyperplanes. These bounds come out very similar to those derived in [2] and are therefore omitted. An interesting question is whether the elementary methods of this paper suffice to derive such nontrivial bounds.

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