# Non-globally Rigid Inversive Distance Circle Packings

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# Which Circle Packing?

not this:



- Not necessarily a triangulation
- Combinatorics can be variable.
- Radii are fixed.
- Has 3D "sphere packing" analog



this:

- Triangulation
- Combinatorics are fixed.
- Radii are variable.
- No "sphere packing" analog

# Circle Packing Defn.

Given a triangulation *T*, a *circle packing* is a configuration of circles *P* whose tangency pattern is *T*.





### Koebe-Adreev-Thurston Theorem

• **Theorem** (Koebe-Adreev-Thurston): Given any triangulation *T* of a topological sphere, there exists a *univalent* circle packing *P* of the Riemann sphere having the same combinatorics as *T*. **Furthermore**, *P* is **unique** up to Möbius transformations and inversions.

Alternatively: Circle packings of the sphere *exist* and are **globally rigid**.



Extended to closed surfaces by Thurston and the disk by Beardon and Stephenson

# Univalence

# Univalence is Local



#### Inversive Distance

• Formula in  $\mathbb{E}^{2:}$ 

$$Inv(C_1, C_2) = \frac{d^2 - R^2 - r^2}{2Rr}$$

Also defined in sphere and hyperbolic spaces.

- Acts as a "Distance" between circles.
- Not a metric:
  - *Inv(C, C)* is not 0
  - Does *not* satisfy  $\Delta$ -inequality
  - Takes negative values
- Invariant under:
  - Möbius transformations (on the sphere, mostly true in E<sup>2</sup>)
  - Stereographic projections



#### Inversive Distance Circle Packings



labeled octahedral graph

inversive distance circle packing

# Realization vs. Packing



circle realization



circle packing

### (Edge-)Segregated Packings

Inversive Distance > 0

#### Inversive Distance < 0



#### Bowers-Stephenson Question

- Given a triangulation of a closed surface, concerns the uniqueness of *segregated inversive distance* circle packings.
  - On the torus: are they unique up to Euclidean scaling + rigid transformations?

Yes. Local Rigidity [Guo] Global Rigidity [Luo]

On closed hyperbolic surfaces: are they unique up to hyperbolic isometries?

Yes. Local Rigidity [Guo] Global Rigidity [Luo]

 On the 2-sphere: are they unique up to Möbius transformations and inversions?

Not globally rigid! [Ma & Schlenker]

# Ma-Schlenker Example

- Start with an infinitesimally flexible hyperideal Euclidean polyhedron.
- Use the infinitesimal flex to generate two hyperideal polyhedra that have the same edge lengths but are not equivalent.
- Convert the polyhedra to hyperbolic polyhedra.
- Use de Sitter space and Pogorelov maps to produce two non-Möbius equivalent inversive distance circle packings on the sphere.



Schönhardt's twisted octahedron

**Our goal:** to construct examples like this intrinsically on the sphere using only inversive geometry.

# Inversive Geometry





![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### Two circles defines a family

![](_page_16_Picture_1.jpeg)

elliptic coaxial system

#### Two circles defines a family

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

elliptic coaxial system

#### Flows

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Flows

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Flows

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

**Key Property:** Maintains the inversive distance from the blue circle to both red circles.

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

hyperbolic coaxial system elliptic flow

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

parabolic coaxial system parabolic flow

#### Inversions

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

Inversions maintain inversive distances (inversive distance between the red circles is the same as the blue pair)

#### Construction

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

Start with 3 circles with equal radii and centers on an equilateral triangle (not necessarily tangent).

Extend rays in a spiral.

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

Add three equal radii circles at a fixed distance along rays.

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

The starting octahedron.

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

Flow the blue circle.

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

Flow the blue circle.

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

Flow the blue circle.

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

Only the outer triangle's inversive distances change. Goal: to find a minimum.

![](_page_34_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_2.jpeg)

# The Critical Octahedron

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Figure_1.jpeg)

When we stereographically project we may not get a triangulation but by an appropriate Möbius transformation we can always obtain one.

#### Ma-Schlenker-style Octahedral Packing

![](_page_40_Picture_1.jpeg)

• **Theorem**: Any segregated inversive distance circle packing with the graph and distances given by the figure on the left that is sufficiently near the critical octahedron is not unique.

# Segregation is needed in the plane

![](_page_41_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Thank You

Questions?

# References

- [Guo] Guo, R., 2011. Local rigidity of inversive distance circle packing. *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, 363*(9), pp.4757-4776.
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  III. Geometry & Topology, 15(4), pp.2299-2319.
- [Ma & Schlenker] Ma, J. and Schlenker, J.M., 2012. Non-rigidity of spherical inversive distance circle packings. *Discrete & Computational Geometry, 47*(3), pp.610-617.