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Expected Complexity of Routing in Θ_6 and Half-Θ_6 Graphs*

Prosenjit Bose,† Jean-Lou De Carufel,‡ Olivier Devillers,§

Abstract

We study online routing algorithms on the Θ_6-graph and the half-Θ_6-graph (which is equivalent to a variant of the Delaunay triangulation). Given a source vertex s and a target vertex t in the Θ_6-graph (resp. half-Θ_6-graph), there exists a deterministic online routing algorithm that finds a path from s to t whose length is at most $2\|st\|$ (resp. $2.89\|st\|$) which is optimal in the worst case [Bose *et al.*, SIAM J. on Computing, 44(6)]. We propose alternative, slightly simpler routing algorithms that are optimal in the worst case and for which we provide an analysis of the average routing ratio for the Θ_6-graph and half-Θ_6-graph defined on a Poisson point process.

For the Θ_6-graph, our online routing algorithm has an expected routing ratio of 1.161 (when s and t random) and a maximum expected routing ratio of 1.22 (maximum for fixed s and t where all other points are random), much better than the worst-case routing ratio of 2. For the half-Θ_6-graph, our memoryless online routing algorithm has an expected routing ratio of 1.43 and a maximum expected routing ratio of 1.58. Our online routing algorithm that uses a constant amount of additional memory has an expected routing ratio of 1.34 and a maximum expected routing ratio of 1.40. The additional memory is only used to remember the coordinates of the starting point of the route. Both of these algorithms have an expected routing ratio that is much better than their worst-case routing ratio of 2.89.

1 Introduction

A weighted geometric graph $G = (P, E)$ is a graph whose vertex set is a set P of n points in the plane, and whose edge set is a set of line segments joining pairs of points in P, with each edge weighted by the Euclidean distance between its endpoints. A graph G is a geometric δ-spanner of the complete geometric graph provided that for every pair of points $(s, t) \in P^2$ the shortest path from s to t in G has weight at most $\delta \geq 1$ times $\|st\|$, where δ is the *spanning ratio* or *stretch factor* and $\|st\|$ is the Euclidean distance from s to t. The spanning properties of various geometric graphs have been studied extensively in the literature (see [9, 15] for a comprehensive overview of the topic).

A routing algorithm for a geometric graph takes as input a pair of vertices (s, t) and finds a path from s to t in the graph. When full knowledge of the graph is available to the algorithm, numerous routing algorithms exist in the literature for finding paths in these graphs such as Breadth-First Search, Depth-First Search or Dijkstra's algorithm [11–14]. The problem offers different challenges in the *online* setting. By the online setting, we mean that initially, the routing algorithm has limited knowledge of the graph and needs to simultaneously explore the graph while trying to find a path from s to t. Without knowledge of the whole graph, a routing algorithm, in general, cannot identify a short path. In certain cases, depending on the information available to the routing algorithm and limitations placed on the algorithm such as how much memory it has, it may not even find a path but may end up cycling without ever reaching its destination [4]. A formal definition of our routing model is given in Section 1.3.

A graph G being a spanner of the complete graph simply implies the existence of a short path in G between every pair of vertices. The goal of a competitive online routing algorithm is to find a short path

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when one exists. A routing algorithm is *ρ-competitive* if for any two points s and t, the length of the path in G followed by the routing algorithm is not more than ρ times $\|st\|$, where ρ refers to the *routing ratio* [7]. There is an intimate connection between the spanning and routing ratio. The routing ratio can be viewed as the spanning ratio of the path found by the routing algorithm, thus the routing ratio is an upper bound on the spanning ratio.

Both the spanning ratio and the routing ratio are fragile measures. For example, G can be the complete graph that is missing only one edge but can still have an unbounded spanning and routing ratio. As such, studying the spanning and routing ratio in the expected sense is a more robust measure. One of the key difficulties in analyzing these ratios in the probabilistic sense is that often there is a lot of dependence in the process used by a routing algorithm to select which edge to follow. To overcome these barriers, we need to define simple routing strategies with good worst-case behaviour that can also be analyzed in the expected sense.

1.1 Contribution

This paper has two main contributions. The first contribution consists of the design of two new algorithms for routing in the half-Θ_6-graph (also known as the TD-Delaunay triangulation [2]) in the so called *negative-routing* case, which is challenging since at each step, the routing algorithm must select among many possible edges to follow, some of which lead you astray. Our new routing algorithms come in two flavors: one is memoryless and the other uses a constant amount of memory. These new negative-routing algorithms have a worst-case optimal routing ratio but are simpler and more amenable to probabilistic analysis than the known optimal routing algorithm [7]. We also provide a new point of view on routing [7] in the half-Θ_6-graph in the *positive-routing* case, which in some sense is identical to the optimal routing algorithm on the Θ_6-graph. This new point of view allows us to complete the probabilistic analysis both on the half-Θ_6-graph and on the Θ_6-graph.

The second contribution is the analysis of the two new negative-routing algorithms and of the positive-routing algorithm in a random setting, namely when the vertex set of the Θ_6-graph and half-Θ_6-graph is a point set that comes from an infinite Poisson point process X of intensity λ. The analysis is asymptotic with λ going to infinity, and gives the expected length of the shortest path between two fixed points s and t at distance one. Our results depend on the position of t with respect to s. We express our results both by taking the worst position for t and by averaging over all possible positions for t.

The routing ratio for our memoryless negative-routing algorithm in the half-Θ_6-graph is 2.89 in the worst case which is optimal, 1.58 in the expected case for the worst position for t, and 1.43 in the expected case when averaging over all possible positions for t. For our constant memory negative-routing algorithm, we obtain a routing ratio of 2.89 in the worst case, 1.40 expected for the worst position for t, and 1.34 averaging on all possible positions for t. For the routing ratio of the positive-routing algorithm on the half-Θ_6-graph, we obtain 2 in the worst case which is optimal, 1.22 expected for the worst position of t, and 1.16 averaging on all possible positions for t. Our results on routing in the Θ_6-graph are identical to the positive-routing strategy since the Θ_6-graph is the union of two half-Θ_6-graphs and one can locally differentiate the edges between the two spanning subgraphs. Therefore, this algorithm for Θ_6-routing is memoryless.

Formal definitions of the online routing model and the different graphs on which we route are outlined in the following subsections.

1.2 The Poisson Point Process

A Poisson point process X of intensity λ in the plane is an infinite set of points satisfying the following properties: the expected number of points of X in a domain A is $\lambda \cdot \text{Area}\,(A)$ and the number of points of X in two disjoint domains are independent. The number of points in A follows a Poisson's law:

$$\mathbb{P}\left[|X \cap A| = k\right] = \frac{\lambda^k \,\text{Area}\,(A)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda\,\text{Area}(A)}$$

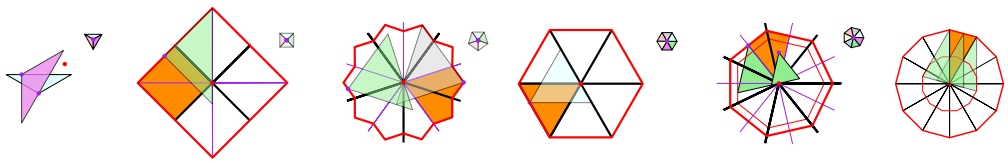

Figure 1: Routing in the Θ_k-graph for $k \in \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ (from left to right). Θ_3-routing to the red point loop between the two purple points. Θ_k-routing ($k \in \{4, 5, 6\}$) from the red polygon to the red point goes strictly inside the polygon, thus decrease the polygonal distance to the target and prove that routing will terminates on a finite set of points. For $k \in \{7, 8, \ldots\}$, one step from the boundary of the red polygon allows to quantify the decrease in polygonal distance to the target and prove that the routing ratio is bounded.

1.3 The Online Routing Model

In its weakest form, an online local geometric routing algorithm on a graph $G = (P, E)$ can be expressed as a *routing function* $f : P \times P \times \mathcal{P}(P) \to P$, where $\mathcal{P}(\cdot)$ denotes the power set, with parameters $f(u, t, N(u))$ such that $u \in P$ is the vertex for which a forwarding decision is being made (i.e., the node currently holding the message), $t \in P$ is the destination vertex (target), and $N(u) \subseteq P$ is the set of neighbours of u in G. Upon receiving a message destined for t, node u forwards the message to its neighbour $z = f(u, t, N(u)) \in N(u)$. This routing strategy is referred to as *memoryless* routing. If the routing algorithm uses constant additional memory to store some information $i \in \mathcal{I}$, then this information is taken into consideration when computing which neighbour to forward the message to. The function then becomes $f : P \times P \times \mathcal{P}(P) \times \mathcal{I} \to P$. Such a routing strategy is referred to as *constant-memory routing.* In the remainder of the article, we use the additional memory to store the vertex coordinates of the source of the message.

1.4 Θ_k-routing

For any k the Θ_k-graph is defined as follows. For each point $p \in P$, consider a set of rays originating from p with the angle between consecutive rays being $2\pi/k$. Each consecutive pair of rays defines a cone. Orient the cones such that there is one cone, labeled C_0^p, whose bisector is a vertical ray through p pointing upwards. Label the cones in counterclockwise order: $C_0^p, \ldots, C_{k-1}^p$. Given two vertices p and q define the *canonical triangle* T_{pq} to be the triangle bounded by the sides of the cone of p that contains q and the line through q perpendicular to the bisector of that cone. An edge in Θ_k exists between two vertices p and q if q is in some cone C_i^p, and for all points $w \in C_i^p$, $\|pq'\| \leq \|pw'\|$, where p' and w' denote the orthogonal projection of p and w onto the bisector of cone C_i^p. In other words, T_{pq} contains no points of the point set P. We say that T_{pq} is *empty*. The half-Θ_k-graph is defined similarly for even k but only half the cones are considered for edge inclusion. Thus, an edge exists between two vertices p and q of the half-Θ_k-graph provided that q is in some cone C_i^p where i is even, and T_{pq} is empty. The *even cones* refer to the cones with even index and the *odd cones* refer to the ones with odd index. In fact, the Θ_k-graph is the union of the half-Θ_k-graph defined by the even cones and the half-Θ_k-graph defined by the odd cones.

The structure of the Θ_k-graph naturally gives rise to a simple routing algorithm known as Θ_k*-routing.* Let t be the destination vertex. The Θ_k-routing algorithm invoked at an arbitrary vertex v consists of following the edge adjacent to v in the cone of v that contains t. This process is repeated until the destination t is reached.

It is known that Θ_k-routing terminates with routing ratio $\rho = 1 + f(k)$ where $f(k) \in o(1)$ for all Θ_k-graphs with $k \geq 7$ [6, 16]. There is a gap between the best known upper bound on the spanning ratio and ρ (see [6] for a survey of the best known bounds both on the spanning ratio and ρ). For $k = 2$, the graph is just the y-monotone chain of vertices ordered vertically. In this case, Θ_2-routing works but the routing ratio is unbounded. For $k = 3$, the graph is connected but Θ_3-routing may loop as on the example of Figure 1-left [1]. For $k \in \{4, 5, 6\}$, Θ_k-routing always finds a path but its length may be unbounded (see Figures 1 and 2). Alternative routing algorithms dedicated specifically for Θ_4, Θ_5, and Θ_6 graphs have been designed proving

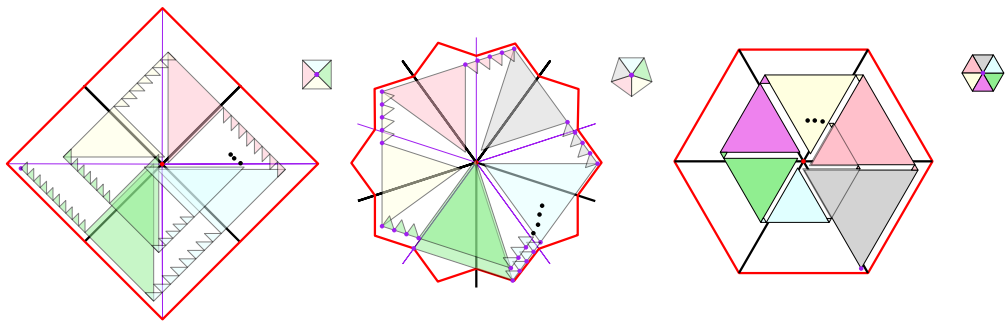

Figure 2: Routing ratio in the Θ_k-graph is unbounded for $k \in \{4, 5, 6\}$

that they have constant routing ratio respectively smaller than 17 [5], $\sqrt{50 + 22\sqrt{5}} < 10$ [8], and 2 [2, 7]. Bonichon and Marckert [3] analyze the expected length of the Θ_k-routing algorithm when the Θ_k-graph is defined on a Poisson point process with intensity λ tending to infinity. Their results are much more complete since they address all k and variants of Θ_k-graphs such as Yao-graphs or continuous Θ_k-graphs. But these results are limited to the standard Θ_k routing while we will address different routing algorithms in the sequel.

1.5 The Θ_6-graph and Half-Θ_6-graph

In the special case $k = 6$, the Θ_6-graph has some interesting properties. The six rays that define the cones around a point p make an angle of 0, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, π, $\frac{4\pi}{3}$, and $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ with the horizontal axis. The triangles T_{pq} when q is in an even (resp. odd) cone C_i^p are all homothets. This is the key property that is not shared with any other Θ-graphs. For other values of k cones are homothets only when the value of i is fixed. For $k = 6$ only the parity of i matters. Using this property, Bonichon *et al.* [2] noted that the half-Θ_6-graph is equivalent to the *TD*-Delaunay triangulation. The *TD*-Delaunay triangulation is a variant of the standard Delaunay triangulation where the empty disk property is replaced with an empty homothet of an equilateral triangle (*TD* is an abbreviation for triangular distance).

1.6 Θ_6-routing

As mentioned in Section 1.4, Θ_6-routing always terminates but may have an unbounded routing-ratio (see Figures 1 and 2). The analysis by Bonichon and Marckert [3] on Θ_k-routing for $k = 6$ bounds the expected cost of the Θ_6-routing algorithm when the point set is defined on a Poisson point process with intensity λ tending to infinity. As noted in Remark 10, our techniques establish the same probabilistic bounds. However the worst case routing ration of the Θ_6-routing algorithm is unbounded, see Figure 2. We focus on the probabilistic analysis of routing algorithms that are optimal in the worst-case.

Chew [10] showed that the *TD*-Delaunay triangulation (equivalently the half-Θ_6-graph) is a 2-spanner. His proof is constructive, however, it does not provide an online routing algorithm that successfully routes between every ordered pair of vertices. Without loss of generality, label the cones of the half-Θ_6-graph such that the *TD*-Delaunay triangulation is equivalent to the even half-Θ_6-graph. In this case, positive-routing refers to routing from s to t when T_{st} is even and negative-routing refers to routing from s to t when T_{st} is odd. Chew's algorithm is a positive-routing algorithm and constructs a path from s to t with a routing ratio of 2 when T_{st} is even. Since for every pair of points s and t, either T_{st} is even or T_{ts} is even, Chew's algorithm proves that the *TD*-Delaunay triangulation is a geometric 2-spanner. However, when T_{st} is odd, Chew's routing algorithm fails.

Bose *et al.* [7] addressed the negative-routing case providing an algorithm with routing ratio $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \simeq 2.89$. Surprisingly, this ratio is optimal for any constant-memory online routing algorithm [7]. This algorithm and the one for the positive case are detailed in Sections 2.3 and 2.4. Since the worst-case optimal routing ratio

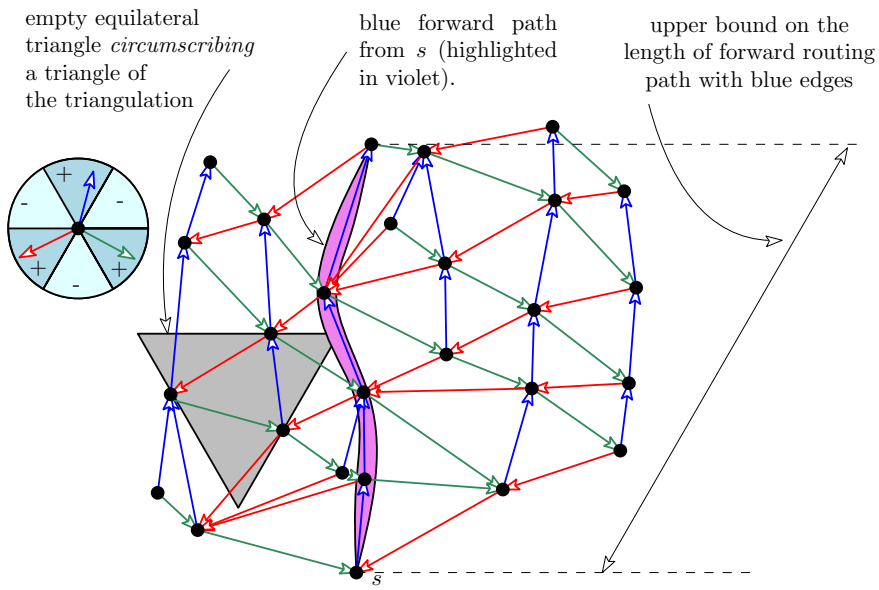

Figure 3: A *TD*-Delaunay triangulation (half-Θ_6-graph).

is 2.89 and worst-case optimal spanning ratio is 2, this is one of the rare known separations between the spanning ratio and routing ratio of a spanner in the online setting [7]. In essence, even though there exists a path from s to t whose length is at most $2\|st\|$, no constant memory routing algorithm can find this path in the worst-case.

2 Two Basic Routing Building Blocks on the Half-Θ_6-graph

We introduce two routing modes on the half-Θ_6-graph which serve as building blocks for our routing algorithms that have optimal worst-case behaviour. We consider the even half-Θ_6-graph and for ease of reference, we color code the cones C_0, C_2 and C_4 blue, red, and green respectively. The two building blocks are: the *forward-routing phase* and the *side-routing phase*. Then this two building blocks are used to reformulate the routing algorithms proposed in Bose at al. [7].

2.1 Forward-Routing Phase

Forward-routing consists of only following edges defined by a specific type of cone (i.e., a cone with the same color) until some specified stopping condition is met. For example, suppose the specific cone selected for forward routing is the blue cone. Thus, when forward-routing is invoked at a vertex x, the edge followed is xy where y is the vertex adjacent to x in x's blue cone. If the stopping condition is not met at y, then the next edge followed is yz where z is the vertex adjacent to y in y's blue cone. This process continues until a specified stopping condition is met. A path produced by forward routing consists of edges of the same color since edges are selected from one specific cone as illustrated in Figure 3.

Lemma 1. *Suppose that forward-routing is invoked at a vertex s and ends at a vertex t. The length of the path from s to t produced by forward-routing is at most the length of one side of the canonical triangle T_{st} which is $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ times the length of the orthogonal projection of st onto the bisector of C_0^s.*

Proof. This result follows from the fact that each edge along the path makes a maximum angle of $\frac{\pi}{6}$ with the cone bisector and the path is monotone in the direction of the cone bisector. □

2.2 Side-Routing Phase in the Half-Θ_6-graph

The *side-routing phase* is defined on the half-Θ_6-graph by using the fact that it is the *TD*-Delaunay triangulation, and thus planar. Consider a line ℓ parallel to one of the cone sides. Without loss of generality, we will assume ℓ horizontal. We call the side of the line that bound even cones the *positive side* of ℓ. For an horizontal line, the positive side is below ℓ, for the lines of slope $-\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ it is above ℓ. Let $\Delta_1,\ \Delta_2,\ \Delta_3, \ldots$ be an ordered sequence of consecutive triangles of the *TD*-Delaunay triangulation intersecting ℓ. Let $j \in \mathbb{N}^\star$ and let B be the piece of the boundary of the union of the triangles $\Delta_1, \ldots, \Delta_j$ that goes from s, the bottom-left vertex of Δ_1, to t, the bottom-right vertex of Δ_j, below ℓ. Note that B is a path in the half-Θ_6-graph. Side-routing invoked at vertex s along ℓ stopping at t consists of walking from s to t along B (see Figure 4 for an example).

Lemma 2. *Side-routing on the positive side of a line ℓ parallel to a cone boundary invoked at a vertex s and stopped at a vertex t in the half-Θ_6-graph results in a path whose length is bounded by twice the length of the orthogonal projection of st on ℓ. This path uses only edges of two colors and all vertices of the path have their successor of the third color on the other side of ℓ.*

Proof. Assuming ℓ horizontal, the positive side is below ℓ. Consider the triangles Δ_i, $1 \leq i \leq j$ as defined above. The empty equilateral triangle ∇_i circumbscribing Δ_i has a vertex of Δ_i on each of its side by construction (∇_i are shown in grey in Figure 4). If Δ_i has an edge on the path (i.e., below ℓ) then the vertex on the horizontal side of ∇_1 is above the line while the two others are below. Thus, such an edge on the path goes from the left to the right side of ∇_i, and for slope reasons:
–a– The path edge has a length smaller than twice its horizontal projection. Summing the length of all edges of B and of their projection gives the claim bound on the length of side-routing.
–b– The path edge is green and taken forward if the slope is negative or red and taken backward if the slope is positive and
–c– The blue successor of a vertex u of Δ_i on the lower sides of ∇_i is above ℓ since the part of C_o^u below ℓ is inside ∇_i and thus contains no other points. □

Notice that on the negative side of the line, we do not have the same properties. For example, the path above ℓ in Figure 4 uses at least one edge of each color (the path above is highlighted in orange, note there is one blue edge circled in blue).

2.3 Positive in the Half-Θ_6-graph (and the Θ_6-graph)

If t is in a positive cone from s, Bose et al. [7] proposed a routing algorithm in the half-Θ_6-graph that produced a path that can be decomposed in a forward-routing phase from s with destination t until the algorithm reaches a vertex u outside the negative cone of t that contains s and a side-routing phase from u to t along the boundary of this negative cone.

For completeness, we give a proof of the following lemma shown in [7].

Lemma 3. *Positive routing has a worst-case routing ratio of* 2.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume t is in the positive cone C_0^s and that the forward routing leaves the negative cone from t through its right side. Let u be the last vertex on the forward routing path, x, v the projections of u on ∂T_{st} (the boundary of T_{st}) parallel to its sides; y the perpendicular projection of u on ∂T_{ts} ; and y' and y'' horizontal projections of y on ∂T_{st} and line xu (see Figure 5-left). By Lemma 1, the length of the path from s to u is bounded by $\|sv\| = \|sy'\| + \|y'v\|$ and by Lemma 2, the length of the path from u to t is bounded by $2\|yt\| = \|xy''\| + (\|tx\| - \|y''y\|)$. Since the triangle $yy''u$ is isosceles we have $\|yy''\| = \|y''u\| = \|y'v\| =: \beta$. Combining the two paths, the total length is bounded by

$$\|sy'\| + \beta + \|y''x\| + \|tx\| - \beta = \|sy'\| + \|y'w\| + \|xt\| \leq \|sw\| + \|wt\|.$$

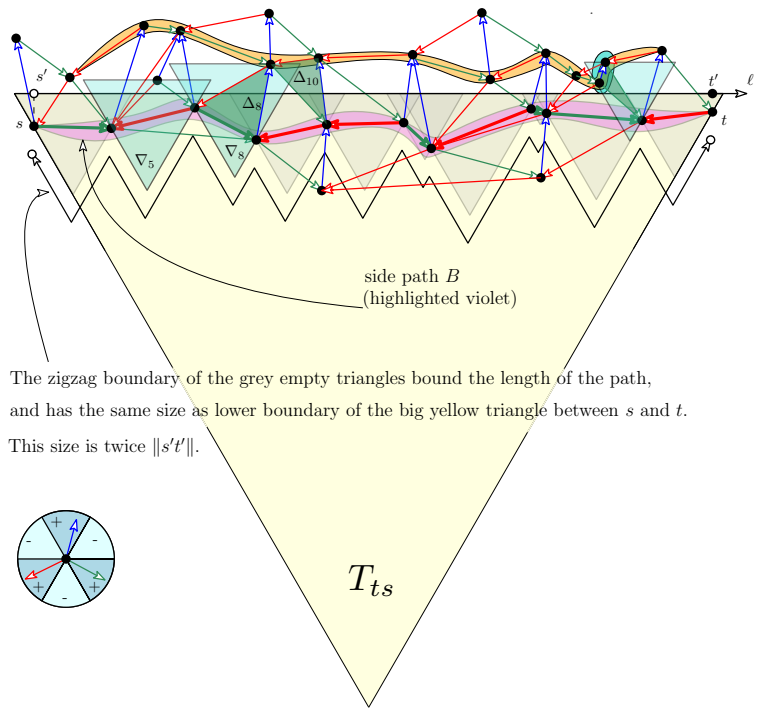

Figure 4: A side path below the horizontal line ℓ.

Thus, the stretch factor is smaller than $\frac{\|sw\|+\|wt\|}{\|st\|}$. Studying the function $\xi \rightsquigarrow \frac{1+\xi}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}+\left(\xi-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$ and its derivative, this stretch factor is maximal and equal to 2 when $\|wt\| = \|sw\|$ ($\xi = \frac{\|wt\|}{\|sw\|} = 1$) t in the upper left corner in Figure 5-left. $\square$

2.4 Negative Routing in the Half-Θ_6-graph

When t is in a negative cone of s, Bose et al. [7] propose a routing strategy which they call *negative routing*. Without loss of generality, assume that $t \in C_3^s$, which implies that $s \in C_0^t$ (i.e., the blue cone of t in Figure 5-right). Notice that T_{ts} is partitioned by T_{st} into three pieces, the portion contained in C_2^s (red cone of s), C_3^s and C_4^s (green cone of s). We refer to these three zones as: the red triangle, the blue region (which is the intersection of the blue cone of t with T_{st}) and the green triangle. Without loss of generality, we assume that s is to the right of t (the green triangle is smaller than the red one).

Then Bose et al. algorithm [7] can be reformulate in this way: if one of the green or the red triangle is empty, negative routing uses one step of side routing along the side of that triangle opposed to s (choose the largest triangle if they are both empty), otherwise, use a blue edge.

This process is iterated until t is reached. The worst-case stretch factor of this process is $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \simeq 2.89$ [7].

3 Alternative Negative Routing Algorithms in the Half-Θ_6-graph

In this section, we outline two alternatives to the negative routing algorithm described by Bose et al. [7]. Our algorithms are a little simpler to describe, have the same worst-case routing ratio, and are easier to

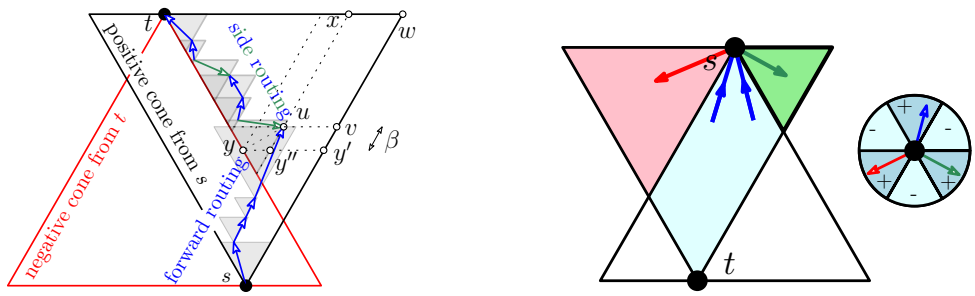

Figure 5: Positive and negative routing schemes [7].

analyze in the random setting. The lower bound of $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \simeq 2.89$ [7] applies to our alternative negative routing algorithms.

3.1 Memoryless Routing

Case 1. If t is in the positive cone C_i^s (i even): make one step of forward-routing in the direction of t

Case 2. If t is in the negative cone C_i^s (i odd) and the successor u of s in C_{i-1}^s is outside T_{ts} (red triangle empty): make one step of side-routing along the side of T_{ts} crossed by su.

Case 3. If t is in the negative cone C_i^s (i odd) and the successor u of s in C_{i+1}^s is outside T_{ts} (green triangle empty): make one step of side-routing along the side of T_{ts} crossed by su.

Case 4. If t is in the negative cone C_i^s (i odd) and both successors of s in C_{i-1}^s and C_{i+1}^s are inside T_{ts} (green and red triangle non empty): make one step of forward-routing in the direction of the side of T_{ts} incident to t closest to s (go to the green successor of s).

Beyond the presentation, our strategy differ from the one of Bose et al. in Case 4 where Bose et al. follow a blue edge if there is some.

We remark that when we reach Case 3, we enter a side-routing phase that will continue up to t since a side-routing step ensure that at the next iteration side-routing will also be applicable.

This is similar if we reach Case 2 unless we reach a point s with both successors outside T_{ts} in which case we will switch of side of T_{ts} to follow.

To resume if t is in a positive cone from s, this routing algorithm will produce the path described at Section 2.3 and Lemma 3 apply. If t is in a negative cone from s we use a forward phase in the green triangle, until we reach a vertex u whose edge in the green triangle intersects T_{ts} (recall that we assume that the green triangle is the smaller one). At this point, we invoke side-routing from u to t along the boundary of T_{ts}.

Lemma 4. *Memoryless negative routing has a worst-case routing ratio of* $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \simeq 2.89$.

Proof. Assume without loss of generality $s \in C_0^t$. Referring to Figure 6-left, let w be the upper right vertex of T_{ts}, v be the orthogonal projection of u on tw and x its projection parallel to tw on sw. By Lemma 1, the path from s to u has length bounded by $\|sx\|$ and by Lemma 2, the path from u to t has length bounded by $2\|vt\|$. Combining the two paths the length is bounded by $\|sx\| + 2\|vt\| \leq \|sw\| + 2\|wt\|$. Thus the stretch is smaller than $\frac{\|sw\|+2\|wt\|}{\|st\|}$. Studying the function $\xi \rightsquigarrow \frac{2+\xi}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}+\left(\xi-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$ this stretch factor attains its maximum value of $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$ when s and t lies on a vertical line ($\xi = \frac{\|wt\|}{\|sw\|} = \frac{1}{2}$). Since s is to the right of t, up to symmetry. $\square$

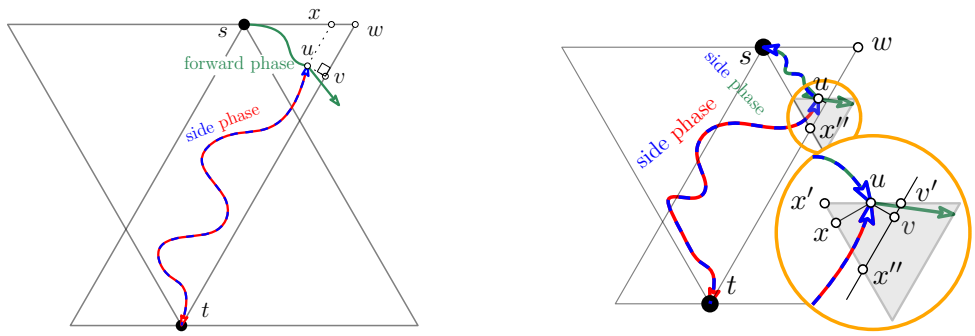

Figure 6: For Lemmas 4 and 5

3.2 Constant-Memory Negative Routing

We propose a second negative routing algorithm that has the same worst-case routing ratio, but we will prove that it has a better average routing ratio. However, it is no longer memoryless since it needs to remember the coordinates of one vertex, namely the source of the path.

Let x'' be the intersection between T_{ts} and T_{st} closest to s. (see Figure 6-right). The idea is to use side-routing from s along sx'' and, just before exiting the green triangle, apply side-routing along $x''t$.

It can be obtained by replacing Case 4 by the following, where u is the current vertex and s the origin of the walk kept in memory:

Case 4' If t is in the negative cone C_i^u (i odd) and both successors of u in C_{i-1}^u and C_{i+1}^u are inside T_{tu} (green and red triangle non empty): make one step of side-routing along the line sx''.

Lemma 5. *Constant-memory negative routing has a worst-case routing ratio of* $\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \simeq 2.89$.

Proof. Assume without loss of generality $s \in C_0^t$. Referring to the figure, let x' and x be the horizontal and orthogonal projections of u on T_{st}, respectively, and v' and v be the horizontal and orthogonal projections of u on T_{ts}, respectively. By Lemma 2, the path from s to u has length bounded by $2\|sx\|$ and by Lemma 2 again, the path from u to t has length bounded by $2\|vt\|$. Combining the two paths the length is bounded by $2\|sx\| + 2\|vt\| \leq 2\|sx'\| + 2\|x'x\| + 2\|v't\| = 2\|wt\| + 2\|xx'\|$. Since x is the orthogonal projection of u on the side $x'x''$ of the equilateral triangle $x'x''v'$, $\|xx'\|$ is smaller than the half side of the triangle $x'x''v'$ and we get a bound on the path length of $2\|wt\| + 2\|xx'\| \leq 2\|wt\| + 2\frac{1}{2}\|x'v'\| \leq 2\|wt\| + \|sw\|$. Therefore the result follows. □

4 Probabilistic Analysis

In this section, we develop tools to analyze the expected routing ratio of the routing algorithms defined in Sections 2 and 3 from a probabilistic point of view. In Section 4.1, we analyze the expected routing ratio of a forward-routing phase. In Section 4.2, we analyze the expected routing ratio of a side-routing phase. Then, using these results, we will analyze in Section 5 the expected routing ratio of four different routing algorithms.

4.1 Routing Ratio of a Forward-Routing Phase

Let X be a Poisson point process with intensity λ and consider the half-Θ_6-graph defined on $X \cup \{s\}$, where s is the origin. Let $p_0 = s$ and p_{i+1} be the successor of p_i in the half-Θ_6-graph using the cone $C_0^{p_i}$. We define $\tau_1 := \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(3\ln 3 + 4)$.

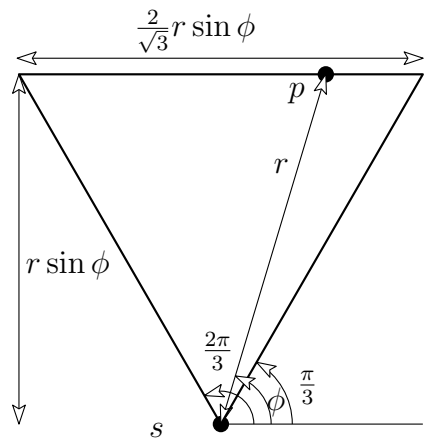

Figure 7: For Lemma 6.

Lemma 6. *Let $A > 0$ and $\alpha = 2\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})}$. Consider a forward-routing phase in the upward direction, starting at the origin until it crosses the line $y = A$. The expected routing ratio of this phase is $\tau_1 + O\left(\frac{\alpha}{A}\right)$. With probability greater than $1 - \frac{17}{5}A^{-\frac{1}{2}}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, the endpoint of this phase lies in $[-\alpha, \alpha] \times [A + 2\alpha]$.*

Proof. Let $p_0 = s, p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n$ denote the vertices of the forward path. We consider the following random variables: L_i is the Euclidean length of $p_{i-1}p_i$, $L_{x,i}$ is the signed length of the horizontal projection of $p_{i-1}p_i$, and $L_{y,i}$ is the length of the vertical projection of $p_{i-1}p_i$.

Since $C_0^{p_i}$ does not intersect $T_{p_{i-1}p_i}$, for different values of i, these variables are independent and identically distributed. Thus, when there is no ambiguity we denote them by L, L_x, and L_y, respectively.

If p is the upward successor of s in the half-Θ_6-graph, then the upward triangle $\mathcal{T}$ from s having p on its upper boundary is empty. Using polar coordinates where $p = r(\cos\phi, \sin\phi)$, the area of $\mathcal{T}$, denoted by $\text{Area}(\mathcal{T})$, is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}r^2\sin^2\phi$. Thus $\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{T} \text{ is empty}] = e^{-\lambda\,\text{Area}(\mathcal{T})} = e^{-\lambda\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}r^2\sin^2\phi}$, from which[1] (see Figure 7).

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[L] = \mathbb{E}[L_1] &= \lambda \int_{p \in BlueCone} \mathbb{P}[p = p_1]\,\|p\| \mathrm{d}p \\
&= \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}r^2\sin^2\phi} r^2 \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\frac{1}{2}3^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}(1 + \tfrac{3}{4}\ln 3) \simeq \frac{1.228}{\sqrt{\lambda}}.
\end{aligned}$$

We define $\mu := \frac{1}{2}3^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}(1 + \frac{3}{4}\ln 3) \simeq 1.228$. By symmetry, the expected length of the horizontal projection of an edge is $\mathbb{E}[L_x] = 0$. For the vertical projection, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[L_y] &= \lambda \int_{p \in BlueCone} \mathbb{P}[p = p_1]\, y_p \mathrm{d}p \quad = \quad \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}r^2\sin^2\phi} r^2 \sin\phi\, \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\frac{1}{2}3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi} \simeq \frac{1.166}{\sqrt{\lambda}}.
\end{aligned}$$

We define $\mu_y := \frac{1}{2}3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi} \simeq 1.166$. We prove that after n steps, the length of the path from p_0 to p_n is approximately $n\,\mathbb{E}[L] = \frac{n\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$, while the position of p_n is close to $(n\,\mathbb{E}[L_x], n\,\mathbb{E}[L_y]) = (0, \frac{n\mu_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}})$. This gives a

[1] Integral computations are available as a Maple worksheet with this paper on HAL repository.

routing ratio around $\frac{\mu}{\mu_y}$. Formally, let us first compute the higher order moments and define as follows the constants σ, σ_x, σ_y, ρ, ρ_x, and ρ_y.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[L^2\right] &= \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \sin^2 \phi} r^3 \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r = \tfrac{10\sqrt{3}}{9\lambda} = \tfrac{\sigma^2}{\lambda}, \\
\mathbb{E}\left[L_x^2\right] &= \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \sin^2 \phi} r^3 \cos^2 \phi \ \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r = \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{9\lambda} = \tfrac{\sigma_x^2}{\lambda}, \\
\mathbb{E}\left[L_y^2\right] &= \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \sin^2 \phi} r^3 \sin^2 \phi \ \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r = \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\lambda} = \tfrac{\sigma_y^2}{\lambda}, \\
\mathbb{E}\left[L^3\right] &= \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \sin^2 \phi} r^4 \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r = \tfrac{(27 \ln 3 + 68)\sqrt{\pi\sqrt{3}}}{64\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}} = \tfrac{\rho}{\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}}, \\
\mathbb{E}\left[|L_x|^3\right] &= 2\lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \sin^2 \phi} r^4 \cos^3 \phi \ \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r = \tfrac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}}{16\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}} = \tfrac{\rho_x}{\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}}, \\
\mathbb{E}\left[|L_y|^3\right] &= \lambda \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} r^2 \sin^2 \phi} r^4 \sin^3 \phi \ \mathrm{d}\phi \mathrm{d}r = \tfrac{3^{\frac{7}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}}{4\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}} = \tfrac{\rho_y}{\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}}.
\end{aligned}$$

For identically independently distributed variables X_i, each of which has expected value $\mu_\star$, standard deviation $\sigma_\star$, and third moment $\rho_\star$, the *central limit theorem* states that

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu_\star\right| \geq a\sigma_\star\sqrt{n}\right] \rightsquigarrow \left(1 - \mathrm{erf}\left(\tfrac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right),$$

when n tends to infinity, where *erf* is the error function $erf(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-x}^{x} e^{-t^2} dt \in [-1, 1]$. Then, the *Berry-Esseen inequality* specifies the rate of convergence:

$$\left|\mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - n\mu_\star\right| \geq a\sigma_\star\sqrt{n}\right] - \left(1 - \mathrm{erf}\left(\tfrac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)\right| \leq \frac{\rho_\star}{2\sigma_\star^3\sqrt{n}}. \tag{1}$$

Applying Equation (1) to L_y with $a = \sqrt{\log n}$ and using $\mathrm{erf}(t) \geq 1 - \frac{e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}t}$ for $t \geq 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^n L_{y,i} - n\tfrac{\mu_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right| \geq \tfrac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{n\log n}\right] &\leq \left(1 - \mathrm{erf}\left(\sqrt{\tfrac{\log n}{2}}\right)\right) + \frac{\frac{\rho_y}{\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}}}{2\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)^3\sqrt{n}} \\
&= \left(1 - \mathrm{erf}\left(\sqrt{\tfrac{\log n}{2}}\right)\right) + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3\sqrt{n}}. \\
&\leq \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{\frac{\log n}{2}}}\right)\right) + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3\sqrt{n}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{n\log n}} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3\sqrt{n}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Let $n_A = \frac{(A+\alpha)\sqrt{\lambda}}{\mu_y}$. For λ big enough we have $\alpha = 2\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})}$ smaller than A, from which

$$\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{n_A \log n_A} &= \tfrac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{\frac{(A+\alpha)\sqrt{\lambda}}{\mu_y}\log\frac{(A+\alpha)\sqrt{\lambda}}{\mu_y}} \\
&\leq \tfrac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{\frac{2A\sqrt{\lambda}}{\mu_y}\log\frac{2A\sqrt{\lambda}}{\mu_y}} \\
&= \sigma_y\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\mu_y}}\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(\tfrac{2}{\mu_y}A\sqrt{\lambda})} \\
&\leq 3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\frac{1}{2}3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}}}\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})} \\
&\leq 1.73\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})} \\
&\leq 2\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})} = \alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} L_{y,i} - A - \alpha\right| \geq \alpha\right] &\leq \mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} L_{y,i} - A - \alpha\right| \geq \tfrac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{n_A \log n_A}\right] \\
&\leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{n_A \log n_A}} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3\sqrt{n_A}} \\
&\leq \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{n_A}}\left(\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3}\right) \\
&\leq \sqrt{\tfrac{\mu_y}{A\sqrt{\lambda}}}\left(\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Now we look at the x-coordinate of p_{n_A}, which is $\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} L_{x,i}$. Using Equation (1) again, we have

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} L_{x,i}\right| \geq \tfrac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{n_A \log n_A}\right] \leq \left(1 - \operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{\tfrac{\log n_A}{2}}\right)\right) + \frac{\rho_x}{2\sigma_x^3\sqrt{n_A}}.$$

Substituting for n_A and since $\alpha \geq \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{n_A \log n_A}$ (for λ big enough), we get

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} L_{x,i}\right| \geq \alpha\right] \leq \sqrt{\tfrac{\mu_y}{A\sqrt{\lambda}}}\left(\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\rho_x}{2\sigma_x^3}\right).$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}\left[p_{n_A} \in [-\alpha,\alpha] \times [A, A+2\alpha]\right] &\leq \sqrt{\tfrac{\mu_y}{A\sqrt{\lambda}}}\left(2\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\rho_x}{2\sigma_x^3} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3}\right) \\
&= \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{2}3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}}\left(2\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}}{16}}{2(3^{-\frac{3}{4}})^3} + \frac{\frac{3^{\frac{7}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}}{4}}{2(3^{\frac{1}{4}})^3}\right)A^{-\frac{1}{2}}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}} \\
&\leq 3.4A^{-\frac{1}{2}}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Let i_A be the smallest i such that $y_{p_i} \geq A$. If $i_A \leq n_A$, then $y_{p_{n_A}} \geq y_{p_{i_A}} \geq A$. We can bound $\|p_0 p_{i_A}\| > A$ and the path length $\sum_{i=1}^{i_A} L_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n_A} L_i \leq n_A\,\mathbb{E}[L]$. If $i_A > n_A$, we can bound the routing ratio by $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ using Lemma 1 (worst-case analysis of forward-routing).

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i_A} L_i}{\|p_0 p_{i_A}\|}\right] &\leq \mathbb{P}\left[i_A \leq n_A\right] \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i_A} L_i}{\|p_0 p_{i_A}\|}\right] + \mathbb{P}\left[i_A > n_A\right] \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \\
&\leq 1 \cdot \frac{n_A \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[L\right]}{A} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu_y}{A\sqrt{\lambda}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3}\right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \\
&\leq \frac{\frac{(A+\alpha)\sqrt{\lambda}}{\mu_y} \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda}}}{A} + \sqrt{\frac{4\mu_y}{3}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} + \frac{\rho_y}{2\sigma_y^3}\right) \frac{1}{A\sqrt{\lambda}} \\
&= \frac{\mu}{\mu_y} + O\left(A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{A\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(3\ln 3 + 4) + O\left(A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})}\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Remark 7. *Θ_6-routing in a dense point set runs in two phases, while the target is* really inside *a cone, it has a similar behavior to forward-routing. When it reaches the boundary of a cone, it switches between two cones (one odd and one even) and a similar analysis can be done. However, measuring the progress along the cone boundary instead of the cone bisector gives an expected routing ratio of $\tau_2 := \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tau_1 = \frac{1}{6}(3\ln 3 + 4)$.*

4.2 Routing Ratio of a Side-Routing Phase

To analyze the expected routing ratio of a side-routing phase, we consider the sum of the lengths of all of its edges. Then, we use the *Slivnyak-Mecke formula* (refer to [17, Corollary 3.2.3]) to transform this sum into an integral, from which we get the following lemma.

Lemma 8. *Consider a side-routing phase in the horizontal direction, starting at the origin until it reaches the line $x = A$. The expected routing ratio of this phase is $\tau_2 + O\left(A^{-1}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ with $\tau_2 := \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tau_1$.*

Proof. Up to a scaling factor of A on the lengths and A^2 on the density, we can assume without loss of generality that $A = 1$. Let $\nabla(p, q)$ denote the equilateral triangle with p on its left side, q on its right side and its horizontal side supported by the x-axis (the triangle is below the x-axis). Let $s = (0, 0)$ and $t = (1, 0)$. The following analysis sums up the lengths of the edges pq of the half-Θ_6-graph of X, where $p, q \in \nabla(s, t)$ and $\nabla(p, q)$ is empty. Depending on the situation, we may have to add an edge that connects the path to s and/or to t if these points have been added to the point set. We may also have to add an edge that crosses the boundary of $\nabla(s, t)$. In any case, the expected length of these edges is $O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$, which is negligible. Using Slivnyak-Mecke formula, we have

$$
\mathbb{E}\left[\text{length}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{p,q \in X \cap \nabla(s,t)} \mathbb{1}_{[\nabla(p,q) \cap X = \emptyset]} \|pq\|\right] = \lambda^2 \iint_{p,q \in \nabla(s,t)} e^{\lambda \operatorname{Area}(\nabla(p,q))} \|pq\| \mathrm{d}q\mathrm{d}p.
$$

To solve this integral, we first define Φ the following variable substitution (see Figure 8).

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\Phi : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times [0, 1]^2 \to (\mathbb{R}^2)^2 \\
&(x, r, u, v) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} x - ru \\ -\sqrt{3}r(1-u) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x + rv \\ -\sqrt{3}r(1-v) \end{pmatrix}\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

The Jacobian of Φ is

$$
\det(J_\Phi) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -u & -r & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}(1-u) & \sqrt{3}r & 0 \\ 1 & v & 0 & r \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}(1-v) & 0 & \sqrt{3}r \end{vmatrix} = -6r^2.
$$

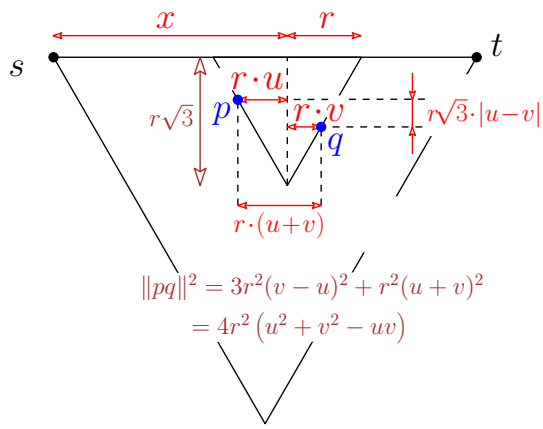

Figure 8: For Lemma 8.

This variable substitution yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\text{length}\right] &= \lambda^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\min(x,1-x)} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda r^2\sqrt{3}} r 2\sqrt{u^2+v^2-uv} \cdot \left|\det(J_\Phi)\right| \mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}x \\
&= \lambda^2 \left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{\min(x,1-x)} e^{-\lambda r^2\sqrt{3}} r \cdot 6 \cdot r^2 \mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}x\right)\left(2\int_0^1\int_0^1 \sqrt{u^2+v^2-uv}\,\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}u\right) \\
&= \lambda^2 \left(2 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^x 6e^{-\lambda r^2\sqrt{3}} \cdot r^3 \mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}x\right)\left(4\int_0^1\int_0^u \sqrt{u^2+v^2-uv}\,\mathrm{d}v\mathrm{d}u\right) \\
&= 8\lambda^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4\lambda^2}\left(2 + 3^{\frac{3}{4}}\sqrt{\pi}\,\mathrm{erf}\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{\lambda}\sqrt[4]{3}\right)\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} + e^{-\frac{1}{4}\lambda\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\tfrac{1}{6}+\tfrac{\ln 3}{8}\right) \\
&= \tfrac{1}{6}(3\ln 3 + 4) + O\left(\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = \tau_2 + O\left(\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \simeq 1.2160 + O\left(\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Observe that side-routing and Θ_6-routing in the neighbourhood of a cone boundary have the same expected routing ratio. This means that in side-routing, the expected progress made by an edge of the path behaves as if it was independent from the previous edges, although this is not the case a priori.

5 Wrap Up

In this section, we analyze the routing algorithms defined in Sections 2 and 3 using the tools from Section 4. Recall that these algorithms are made of two phases. The analysis is based on the following two ingredients. First, the splitting point between the two phases belongs to a small region of the plane with high probability. Second, the two phases of each routing algorithm can be analyzed separately.

Theorem 9. *Let X be a Poisson point process with intensity λ. Consider the positive and the two alternative negative routing algorithms on the half-Θ_6-graph defined on $X \cup \{s,t\}$, where s and t are two points at unit distance. Figure 9 presents a graph of the expected routing ratios of the different routing algorithms as λ tends to ∞ in terms of ϕ the angle of st with the horizontal axis. The following table shows the expected stretch for a given ϕ and also the maximum for all ϕ and average on ϕ.*

Routing	$\mathbb{E}\left[\text{routing ratio}\right](\phi)$	$\max_{s,t} \mathbb{E}\left[\text{routing ratio}\right]$	$\mathbb{E}_{s,t}[\mathbb{E}\left[\text{routing ratio}\right]]$
Positive routing	$\tau_1\left(\sin\phi + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\cos\phi\right)$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tau_1 \simeq 1.2160$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\tau_1 \simeq 1.1612$
Constant-memory	$\frac{4}{3}\tau_1 \sin\phi$	$\frac{4}{3}\tau_1 \simeq 1.4041$	$\frac{4}{\pi}\tau_1 \simeq 1.3408$
Memoryless	$\tau_1\left(\frac{3}{2}\sin\phi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\cos\phi\right)$	$\frac{3}{2}\tau_1 \simeq 1.5800$	$\frac{6-\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\tau_1 \simeq 1.4306$

$\tau_1 := \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}(3\ln 3 + 4)$

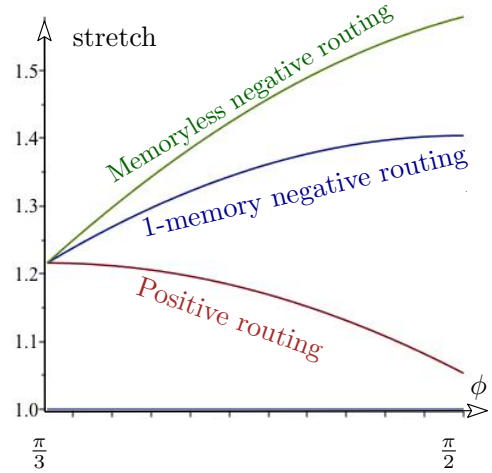

Figure 9: Theorem 9.

Proof. Each of the four routing algorithms we consider is the combination of two phases, each of which can be a forward-routing phase or a side-routing phase. These two phases articulate at a splitting point $w \in X$, where the routing algorithm changes from one phase to the next. The actual splitting point is close to an *ideal splitting point* $w_\star$ (which does not belong to X) that depends only on s, t and the routing algorithm. Therefore, the analysis of each of the four routing algorithms follows the same scheme: let the expected routing ratio of the two phases be τ and τ', respectively. Since the point w is close to $w_\star$ with high probability, the expected routing ratio of the routing algorithm is $\frac{\|sw_\star\|\tau+\|w_\star t\|\tau'}{\|st\|}$ (see Figure 10-left).

Positive routing is made of a forward-routing phase from s to w followed by a side phase from w to t (see Section 2.3). If we fix $s = (0,0)$ and $t = (\cos\phi, \sin\phi)$ for $\phi \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, the splitting point becomes $w_+ = \left(0, 1-\sqrt{3}\sin\phi\right)$. With probability less than $4\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ we bound the routing ratio by the worst case bounds, i.e., between 1 and 2. Otherwise, we use the fact that the splitting point w is close to w_+. Let $A = 1-\sqrt{3}\cos\phi$ and $\alpha = 2\sqrt{A}\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log(2A\sqrt{\lambda})}$. We have $\|w_+w\| < 3\alpha$ with probability greater than $1-4\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, by Lemma 6. Moreover, by Lemmas 6 and 8, $\tau = \tau_1$ and $\tau' = \tau_2$. Thus, the expected routing ratio $\psi := \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\tau_1\|sw\|+\tau_2\|wt\|}{\|st\|}\right]$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi &\leq \mathbb{P}\left[\|w_+w\| \geq \alpha\right] 2 + \left(1-\mathbb{P}\left[\|w_+w\| \geq \alpha\right]\right)\left(\frac{\tau_1\|sw_+\|+\tau_2\|w_+t\|}{\|st\|} + \frac{(\tau_1+\tau_2)\|ww_+\|}{\|st\|}\right)\\
\psi &\geq \mathbb{P}\left[\|w_+w\| \geq \alpha\right] 1 + \left(1-\mathbb{P}\left[\|w_+w\| \geq \alpha\right]\right)\left(\frac{\tau_1\|sw_+\|+\tau_2\|w_+t\|}{\|st\|} - \frac{(\tau_1+\tau_2)\|ww_+\|}{\|st\|}\right)\\
\psi &= \frac{\tau_1\|sw_+\|+\tau_2\|w_+t\|}{\|st\|} + O(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log\lambda})
\end{aligned}$$

And we get as a limit when $\lambda \to \infty$:

$$\frac{\tau_1\|sw_+\|+\tau_2\|w_+t\|}{\|st\|} = \tau_1\left(\sin\phi - \sqrt{3}\cos\phi\right) + \tau_2 2\cos\phi = \tau_1\left(\sin\phi + \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\cos\phi\right),$$

whose maximum value is $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tau_1 \simeq 1.2160$, obtained for $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$. Considering any direction equally likely, we

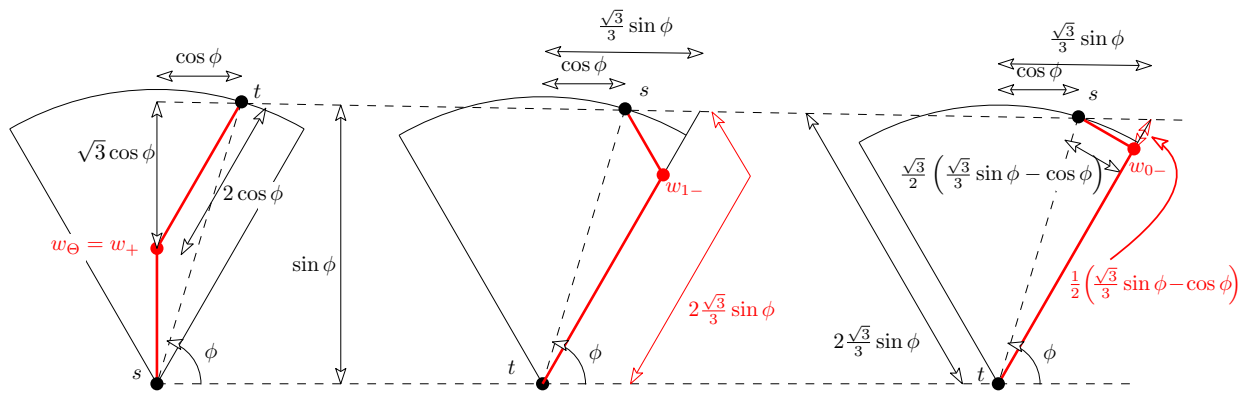

Figure 10: For the proof of Theorem 9.

average on ϕ to get an expected value of

$$\frac{6}{\pi}\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tau_1\left(\sin\phi + \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\cos\phi\right)\mathrm{d}\phi = \tfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\tau_1 \simeq 1.1612.$$

Remark 10. *By Remark 7, a similar analysis can be done for Θ_6-routing with the same splitting point, giving the same expected ratio as with positive routing.*

Constant-memory routing is made of a side-routing phase from s to w, followed by a side-routing phase from w to t (see Section 3.2). If we fix $t = (0,0)$ and $s = (\cos\phi, \sin\phi)$ for $\phi \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, the splitting point becomes $w_{1-} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\phi - \cos\phi\right)(1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$. By Lemma 8, $\|w_{1-}w\| < O\left(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ with high probability. Moreover, by Lemma 8, $\tau = \tau' = \tau_2$. Thus, the expected routing ratio when $\lambda \to \infty$ is (see Figure 10-center).

$$\tau_2\frac{\|sw_{1-}\| + \|w_{1-}t\|}{\|st\|} = \tau_2 2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\phi = \tfrac{4}{3}\tau_1\sin\phi,$$

whose maximum is $\frac{4}{3}\tau_1 \simeq 1.4041$, obtained for $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Averaging on ϕ yields an expected value of

$$\frac{6}{\pi}\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tfrac{4}{3}\tau_1\sin\phi\mathrm{d}\phi = \tfrac{4}{\pi}\tau_1 \simeq 1.3408.$$

Memoryless negative routing is made of a forward-routing phase from s to w, followed by a side phase from w to t (see Section 3.1). If we fix $t = (0,0)$ and $s = (\cos\phi, \sin\phi)$ for $\phi \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, the splitting point becomes w_{0-} the orthogonal projection of s on the side of T_{ts} (see Figure 10-right). By Lemma 6, $\|w_{0-}w\| < O\left(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{\log\lambda}\right)$ with probability greater than $1 - O(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{4}})$. Moreover, by Lemmas 6 and 8, $\tau = \tau_1$ and $\tau' = \tau_2$ Thus, the limit of the expected routing ratio is

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\tau_1\|sw_{0-}\| + \tau_2\|w_{0-}t\|}{\|st\|} &= \tau_1\left(\tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\phi - \cos\phi\right)\right) + \tau_2\left(2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\phi - \tfrac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\sin\phi - \cos\phi\right)\right)\\ &= \tau_1\left(\tfrac{3}{2}\sin\phi - \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\cos\phi\right),\end{aligned}$$

whose maximum is $\frac{3}{2}\tau_1 \simeq 1.5800$, obtained for $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Averaging on ϕ yields an expected value of

$$\frac{6}{\pi}\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tau_1\left(\tfrac{3}{2}\sin\phi - \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\cos\phi\right)\mathrm{d}\phi = \tfrac{6-\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\tau_1 \simeq 1.4306.$$

Figure 9 depicts the expected routing ratios as functions of ϕ. □

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