

Preliminary Proposal for Partitioning a Circular Disk into 5 Parts

Wolfdieter L a n g ¹

Motivated by Neil Sloane's seqfan e-mails from May 2012 which referred to the figure on p. 4 of the paper "Les partages d'un Polygone convexe en 4 Polygones Semblables au Premier" by G. Valette and T. Zamfirescu, J. Comb. Theory, (B) 16, (1974) 1-16, available under <http://tzamfirescu.tricube.de>, we propose a set of 92 partitions of a circular disk into $n = 5$ parts which satisfy the requirements given in that paper on p. 3, namely i) each part is topologically equivalent to a circular disk (*Jordan domain*), and the union of all the n parts with boundary is a circular disk, ii) the pairwise intersections of the parts without boundary are empty, and iii) the pairwise intersections of the parts with boundary are connected.

For example, a part obtained by the intersection of two overlapping circles which touch each other in a point (a sickle-shaped part) is not allowed because this is topologically not a circular disk. Whenever two inner nodes are connected by two or more edges rule iii) will be violated. Each node has degree $d \geq 3$. Euler's formula is $n = (e + b) - (i + b) + 1 = e - i + 1$, with internal nodes Q_1, \dots, Q_i , internal edges F_1, \dots, F_e and boundary edges E_1, \dots, E_b (these are the names proposed by Neil Sloane). Twice the total number of edges is obtained from the sum over the degrees d of all nodes: $2(b + e) =$

$$\sum_{j=1}^b d(P_j) + \sum_{j=1}^i d(Q_j).$$

It may be that some partition is missing. Also, undetected multiple counting may be present. All examples should satisfy the rules.

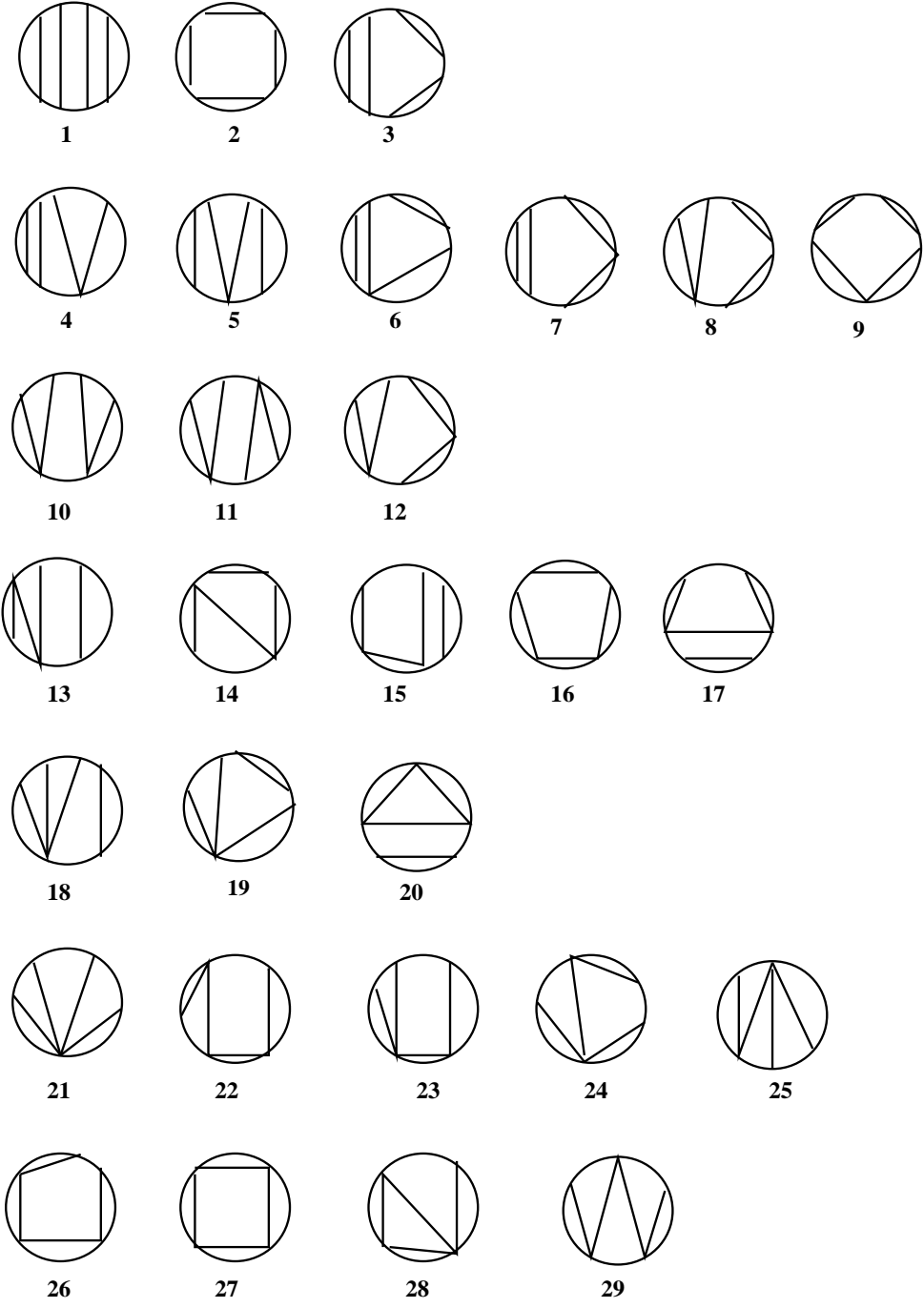
If 92 should be correct the sequence would start like $\{1, 1, 3, 15, 92, \dots\}$ (probably not related to [A020108](#)).

Error detection log:

1. David Scambler, Aug 21 2012: old e) i) 1 = e) i) 2

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a) Number of internal nodes $i = 0$



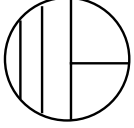
b) Number of internal nodes $i = 1$

i) degree 3 node

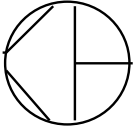
i)



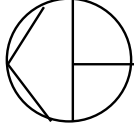
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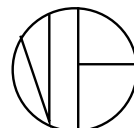
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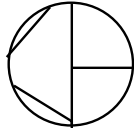
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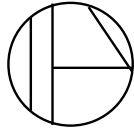
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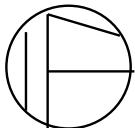
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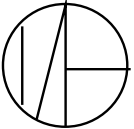
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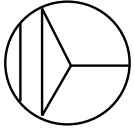
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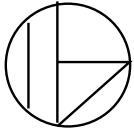
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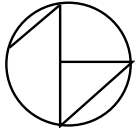
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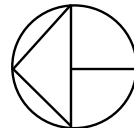
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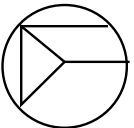
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12



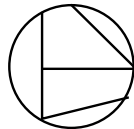
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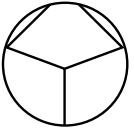
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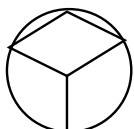
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16



17



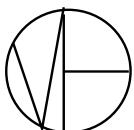
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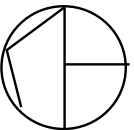
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21



22



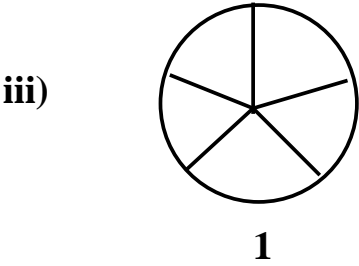
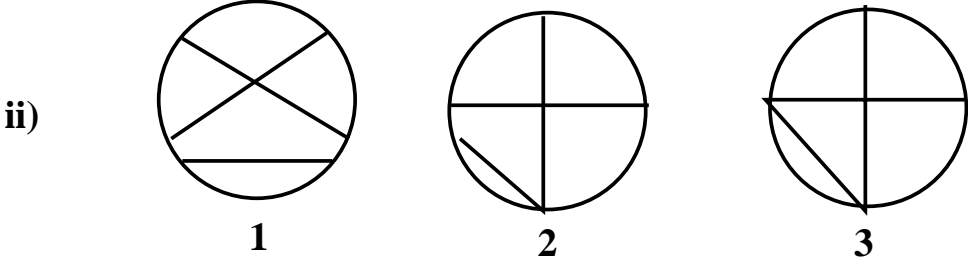
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24

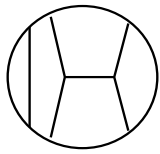
b) Number of internal nodes $i = 1$ (continued)

ii) degree 4 node and iii) degree 5 node

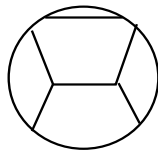


c) Number of internal nodes $i = 2$

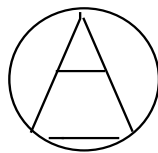
i) two degree 3 nodes



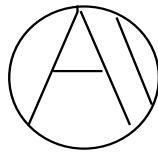
1



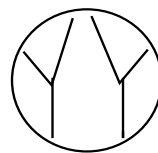
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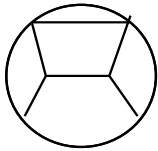
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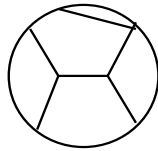
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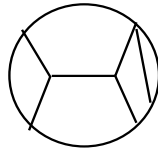
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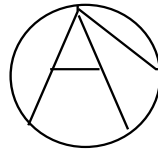
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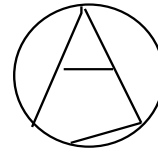
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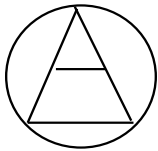
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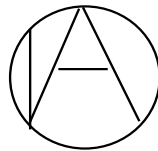
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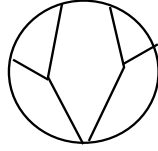
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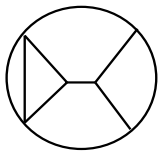
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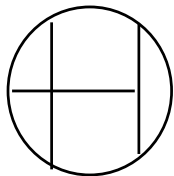


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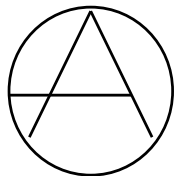


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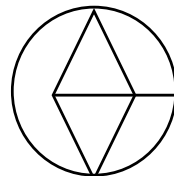
ii) one degree 3 node and one degree 4 node



1



2



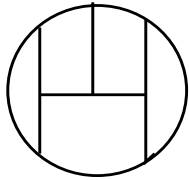
3

d) Number of internal nodes $i = 3$

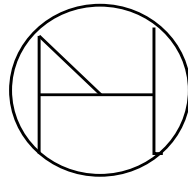
i) three degree 3 nodes and

ii) two degree 3 nodes and one degree 4 node

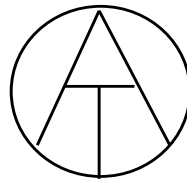
i)



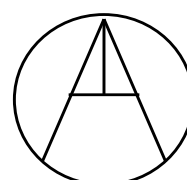
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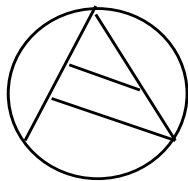
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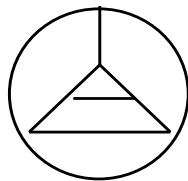
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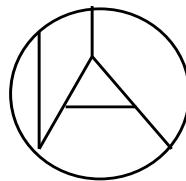
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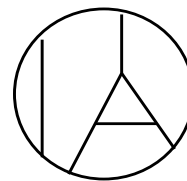
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6

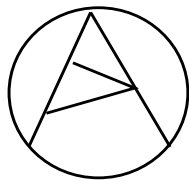


7

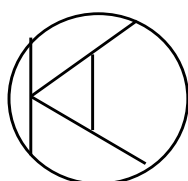


8

ii)



1



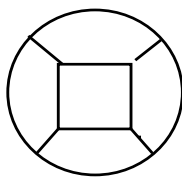
2

e) Number of internal nodes $i = 4$

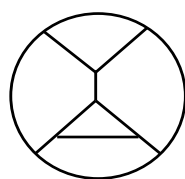
i) four degree 3 nodes and

ii) three degree 3 nodes and one degree 4 node

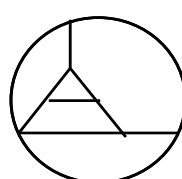
i)



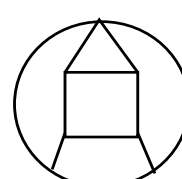
1



2



3



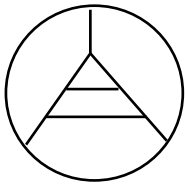
4

ii)



1

f) Number of internal nodes $i = 5$



1

Total number: $29 + 24 + (3 + 1) + (16 + 3) + (8 + 2) + (4 + 1) + 1 = 92$.