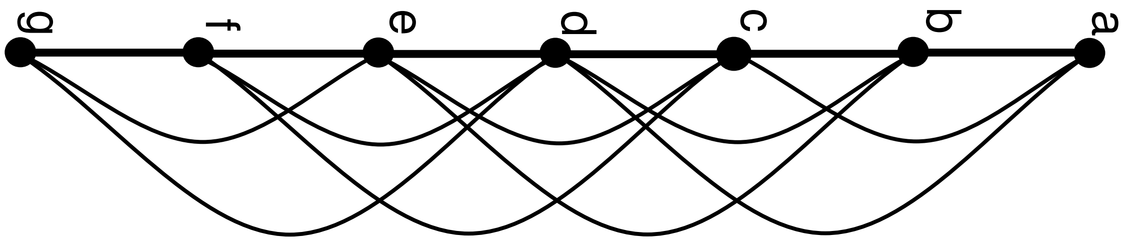
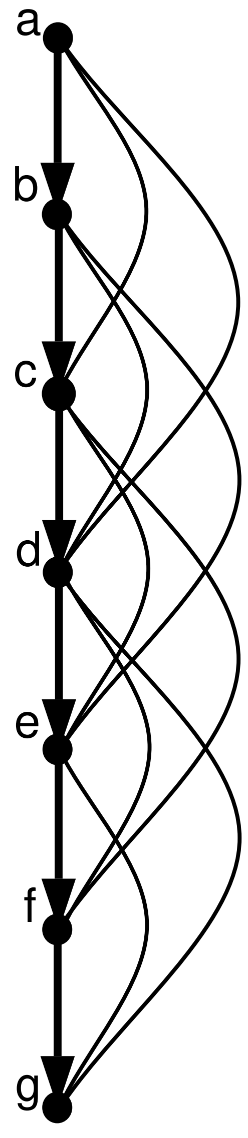
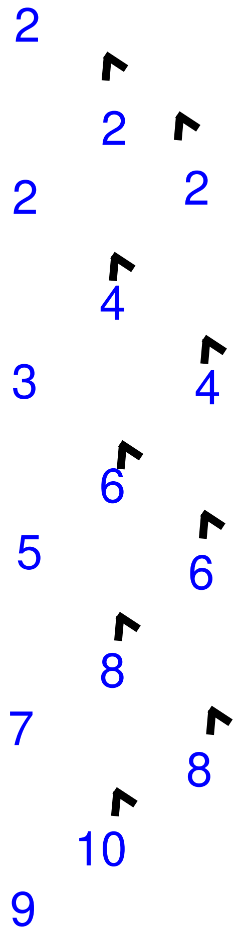
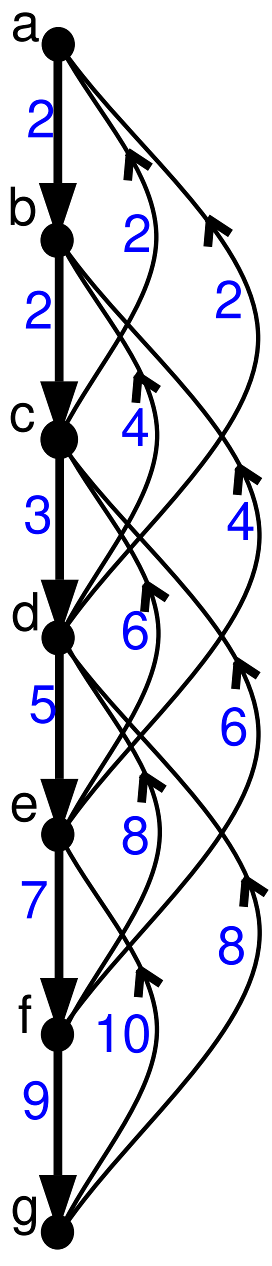

g
f
e
d
c
b
a

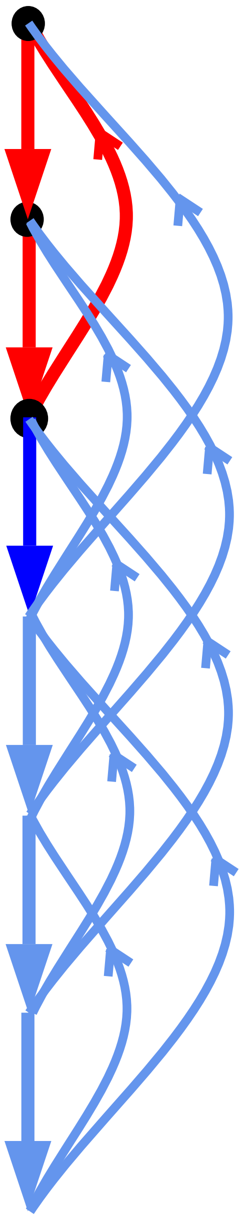


dfs[.]	low[.]	low2[.]
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	1	2
4	1	2
5	2	3
6	3	4
7	4	5



2
2
2
2
4
2
3
4
6
5
6
8
7
8
10
9


a
b
c
d
e
f
g
2
2
3
5
7
9
2
4
6
8
10
2
4
6
8

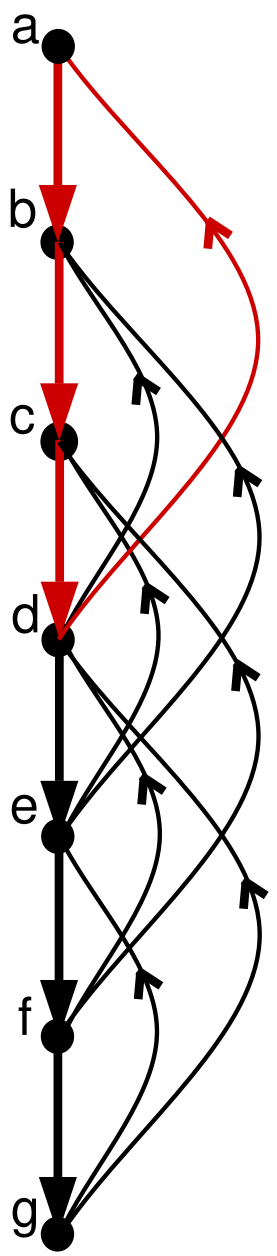


Kreis C

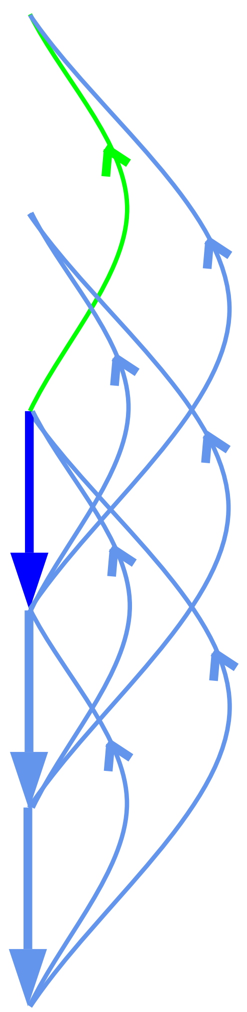
Nur ein Segment:

Baumkante (c,d)

1. Rekursion: Finde planare Einbettung von



so daß $\overset{a}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{b}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{c}{\bullet}$ Rand des äußeren Gebietes.



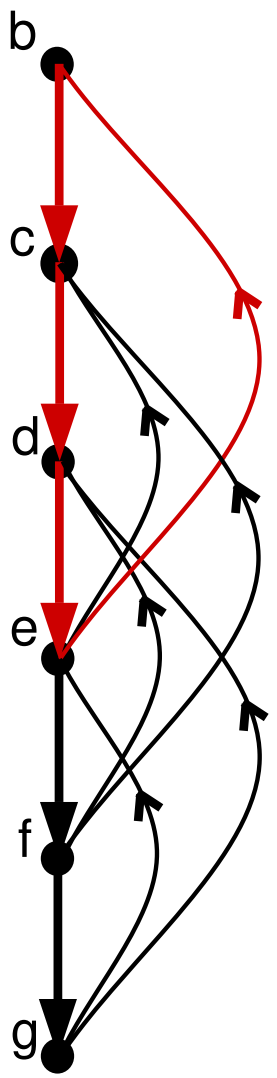
1. Segment:

Rückwärtskante (d,b)

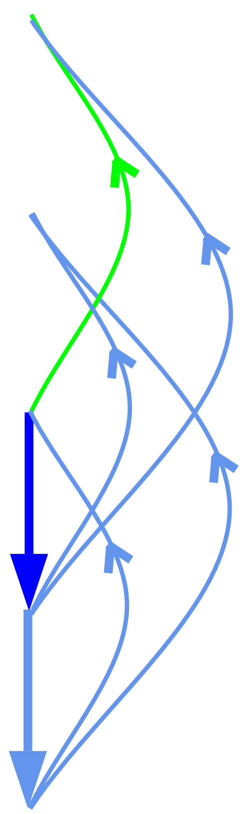
2. Segment:

Baumkante (d,e)

2. Rekursion: Finde planare Einbettung von



so daß $\overset{b}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{c}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{d}{\bullet}$ Rand des äußeren Gebietes.



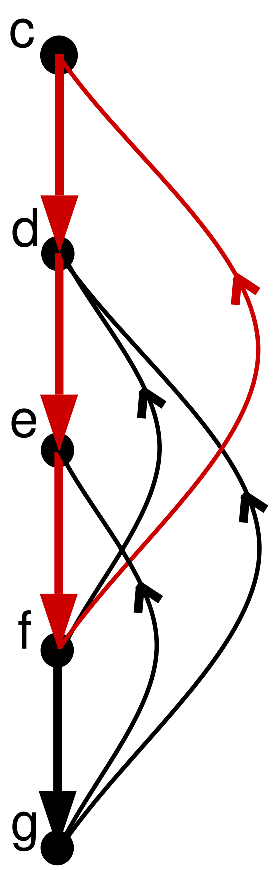
1. Segment:

Rückwärtskante (e,c)

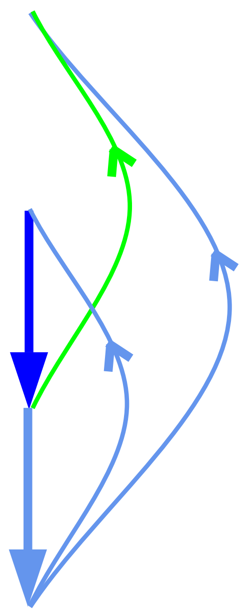
2. Segment:

Baumkante (e,f)

<u>3. Rekursion:</u> Finde planare Einbettung von



so daß $\overset{c}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{d}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{e}{\bullet}$ Rand des äußeren Gebietes.



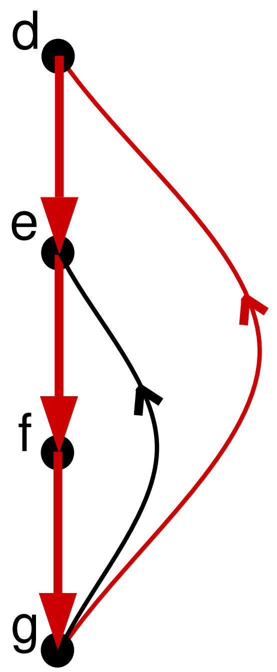
1. Segment:

Rückwärtskante (f,d)

2. Segment:

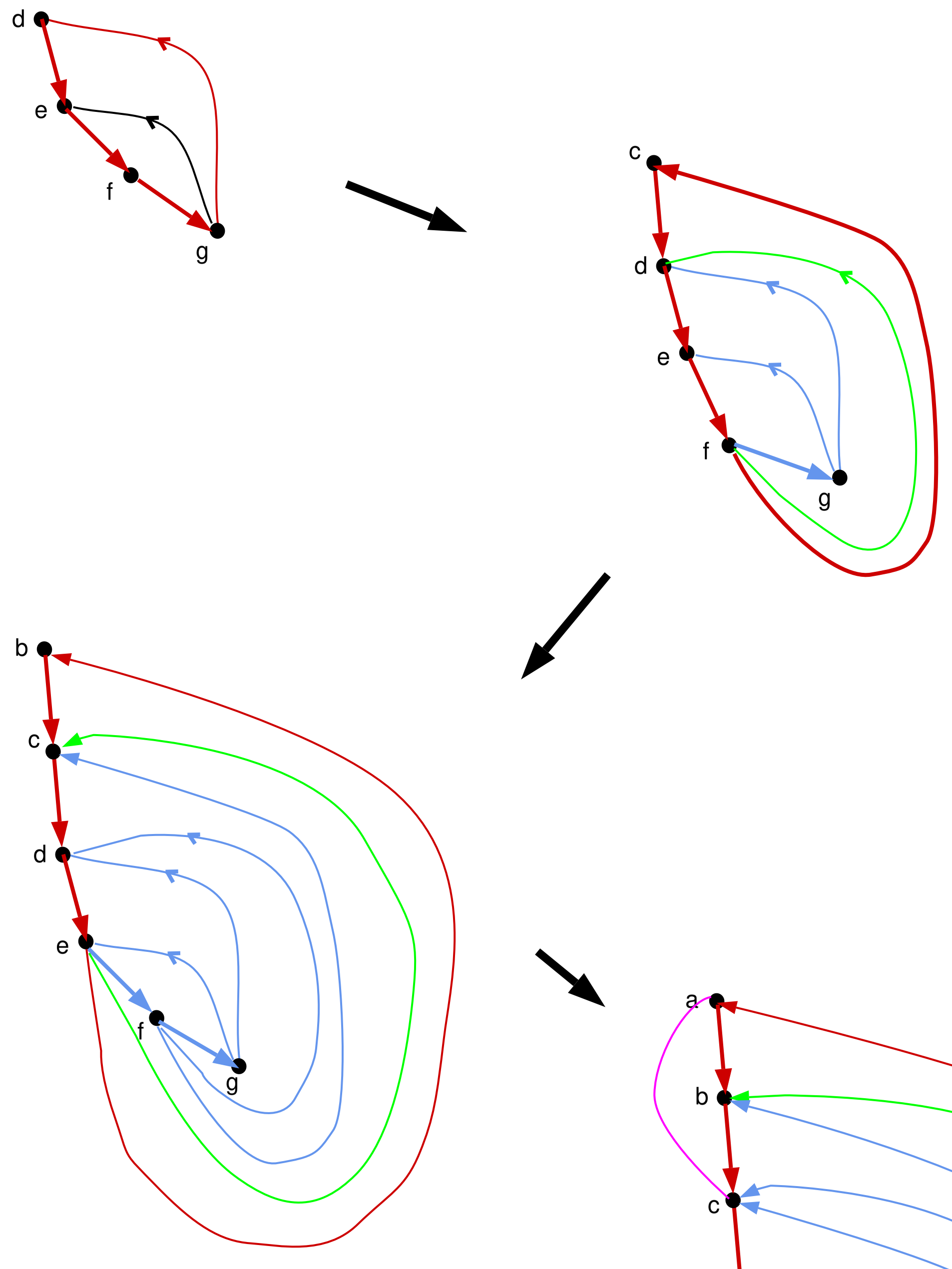
Baumkante (f,g)

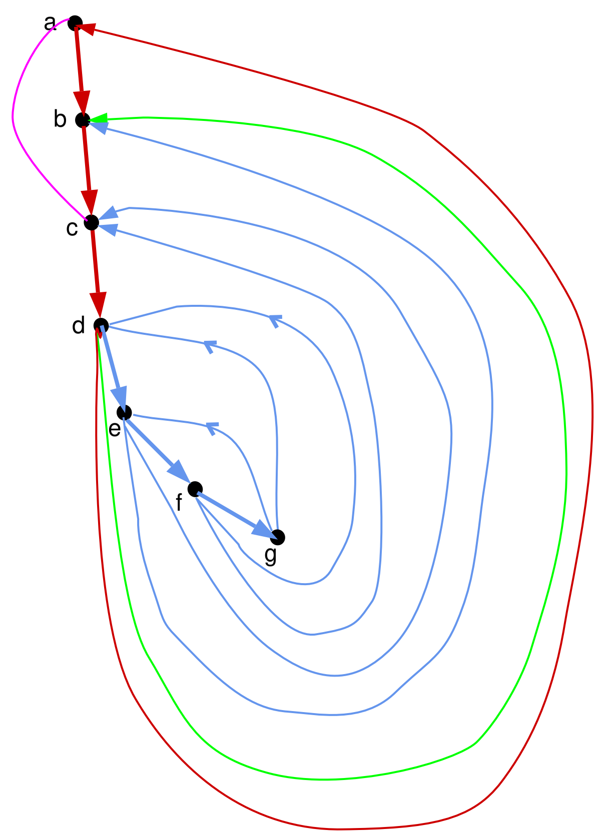
4. Rekursion: Finde planare Einbettung von



so daß $\overset{d}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{e}{\bullet} \longrightarrow \overset{f}{\bullet}$ Rand des äußeren Gebietes.

Und nun das Ganze rückwärts....





Oder auch einfach so: