A geometric graph in the plane is called angle-monotone of width $\alpha$ if any pair of its vertices can be connected by a path such that the angles of any two edges in the path differ by at most $\alpha$.

Main results of this paper are:

1.) Given $S$, a set of points in the plane, there is an angle monotone graph spanning $S$ of width $90^\circ$ and with $O\left(\frac{n^2 \log \log n}{\log n}\right)$ edges.

2.) For any point set of size $n$ and any angle $0 < \alpha < 45^\circ$, an algorithm is provided for the construction of an angle monotone graph of width $90^\circ + \alpha$ and with $O\left(n\alpha\right)$ edges.

3.) The paper describes a 2-local routing algorithm of routing ratio $1/\cos\left(45^\circ + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$ that finds angle monotone graphs of width $90^\circ + \alpha$ in any $k$-layer 3-sweep graph $H_k$, where $\alpha = 180^\circ/k$.

4.) There is a 1-local routing algorithm that finds angle-monotone paths of width $120^\circ$ in any full $\Theta_6$-graph.

Reviewer: Stelian Mihalas (Timișoara)


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