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► To cite this version:

Adel Moussaoui, Samy Ait-Aoudia. Some Irreducible Laman Graphs. [Research Report] ESI - Ecole nationale Supérieure en Informatique - Alger. 2016. hal-01521779v1

HAL Id: hal-01521779

<https://hal.science/hal-01521779v1>

Submitted on 12 May 2017 (v1), last revised 11 Jul 2017 (v2)

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Some Irreducible Laman Graphs

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In graph theory, Laman graphs [1] describe the minimally rigid plane structures composed of bars and joints. Removing a bar leads to the non-rigidity of the structure. In the domain of geometric constraints solving, this property is commonly referred to as well-constrained graphs or structures. Formally, a graph $G=(V, E)$ where $|V|=n$ and $|E|=m$ is a Laman graph if and only if $m=2*n-3$ and $m' \leq 2*n'-3$ for any induced sub-graph $G'=(V',E')$ where $|V'|=n'$ and $|E'|=m'$. Another characterization of rigid structures was given in 1911 by Henneberg [2] for which any minimal rigid plane structure is obtained starting from an edge joining two vertices and adding one vertex at a time using one of the two following operations. *Operation H*: add a new vertex v to G , then connect v to two chosen vertices u and w from G via two new edges (v, u) and (v, w) . *Operation HII*: add a new vertex v to G , chose an edge (u, w) and a vertex z to G , then add three edges (v, u) , (v, w) and (v, z) to G , finally delete the edge (u, w) .

An irreducible Laman graph is a graph $G=(V, E)$ where $|V|=n$, $|E|=m$, $m=2*n-3$ and $m' < 2*n'-3$ for any induced sub-graph $G'=(V',E')$ where $|V'|=n'$ and $|E'|=m'$. An irreducible Laman graph is a graph that contains no Laman subgraphs. Based on the constraint system reduction algorithm [3], Laman irreducible graphs are obtained using the generator of 2D Geometric Constraint Graphs described in [4]. Laman irreducible graphs with up to 100 vertices are given in the appendix.

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APPENDIX































