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# Some Irreducible Laman Graphs

Adel Moussaoui, Samy Ait-Aoudia

ESI – Ecole nationale Supérieure en Informatique (ex INI), Oued-Smar, Algiers, Algeria

[a\\_moussaoui@esi.dz](mailto:a_moussaoui@esi.dz), [s\\_ait\\_aoudia@esi.dz](mailto:s_ait_aoudia@esi.dz)

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 HI*: 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 another vertex  $z$  from  $G$ , 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.

## REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX































