

Hyperbananas

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Bar-and-Joint  
Rigidity

Combinatorial  
Rigidity

Motivation for  
Research

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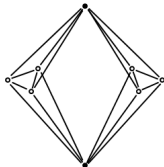
Results and  
Future Work

# Hyperbananas

## A Family of Flexible Frameworks

Kit Clement<sup>1</sup>

University of Michigan  
Mount Holyoke REU



<sup>1</sup>Supported by NSF grant DMS-0849637

# Bar-and-Joint Rigidity

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- A **bar and joint framework** is a simple graph  $G = (V, E)$  with an embedding function  $p : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ .

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# Bar-and-Joint Rigidity

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- The embedding determines the position of joints

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- A **bar and joint framework** is a simple graph  $G = (V, E)$  with an embedding function  $p : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ .
- The embedding determines the position of joints
- How do we determine if a framework is rigid or flexible?

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- Examine **internal motions** and **rigid motions**

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- Examine **internal motions** and **rigid motions**
- Rigid motions are distance preserving (translations, rotations)

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- Internal motions change the distance between at least one pair of vertices

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- Examine **internal motions** and **rigid motions**
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- Internal motions change the distance between at least one pair of vertices
- **Rigid** frameworks admit only rigid motions



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- Examine **internal motions** and **rigid motions**
- Rigid motions are distance preserving (translations, rotations)
- Internal motions change the distance between at least one pair of vertices
- **Rigid** frameworks admit only rigid motions
- **Flexible** frameworks admit internal motions as well

# Degrees of Freedom

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- The number of “basic” internal motions

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- Alternatively, number of bars to be rigid

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- Triangle in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  has 0 degrees of freedom  $\Rightarrow$  it is rigid

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- The number of “basic” internal motions
- Alternatively, number of bars to be rigid
- Triangle in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  has 0 degrees of freedom  $\Rightarrow$  it is rigid
- Quadrilateral in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  has 1 degree of freedom  $\Rightarrow$  it is flexible

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# Maxwell Conditions

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- Rigidity gives us a combinatoric constraint

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## Definition

A graph  $G = (V, E)$  embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is a **Maxwell graph** if it satisfies the following conditions.

- 1  $|E| = 2|V| - 3$
- 2  $|E(V')| \leq 2|V'| - 3$ , for all  $V' \subseteq V$  where  $|V'| \geq 2$

# Maxwell Conditions

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## Definition

A graph  $G = (V, E)$  embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  is a **Maxwell graph** if it satisfies the following conditions.

- 1  $|E| = d|V| - \binom{d+1}{2}$
- 2  $|E(V')| \leq d|V'| - \binom{d+1}{2}$ , for all  $V' \subseteq V$  where  $|V'| \geq d$

- James Maxwell (1864) shows  $G$  is rigid  $\Rightarrow G$  is a Maxwell graph
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- Is it true that  $G$  is a Maxwell graph  $\Rightarrow G$  is rigid as well?

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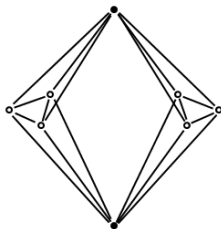
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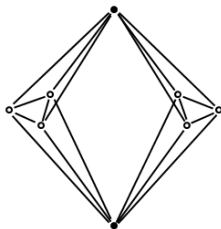
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- $|V| = 8$ ,  $|E| = 18$

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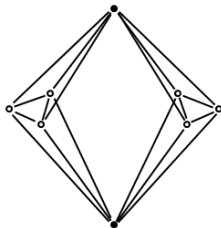
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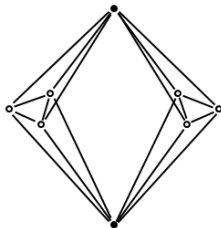
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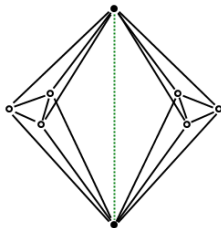
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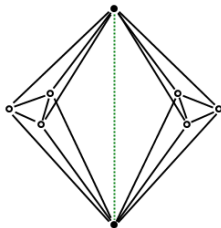
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- However, there is a hinge between two black vertices
- We call this an **implied edge**

# Research Questions

- Open Question: Find a necessary and sufficient combinatorial condition for rigidity in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

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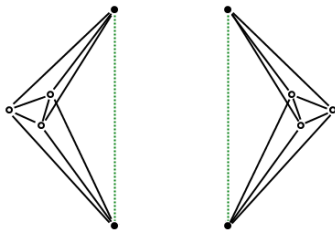
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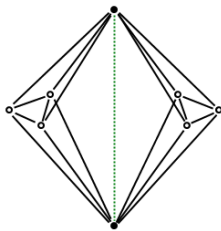
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# 4D Banana

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- Can we make a generalized double banana in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ?

# 4D Banana

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Results and  
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- Can we make a generalized double banana in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ?
- Replace two  $K_3$  subgraphs with two  $K_4$  subgraphs

# 4D Banana

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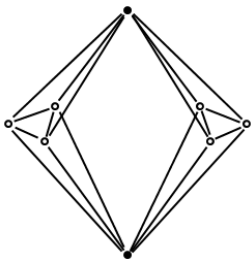
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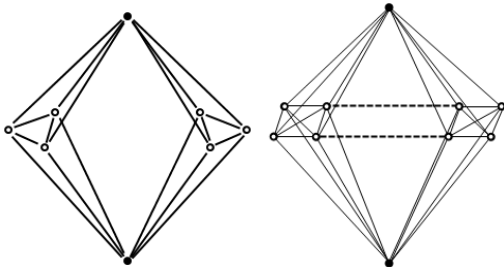
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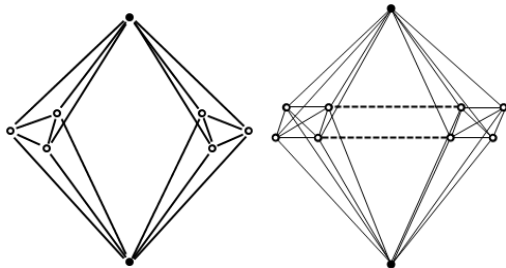
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- Problem: need to add two edges to make it Maxwell

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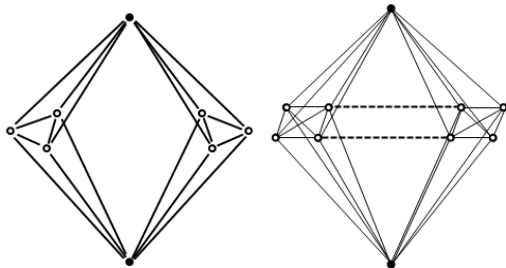
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- Can we make a generalized double banana in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ?
- Replace two  $K_3$  subgraphs with two  $K_4$  subgraphs



- Problem: need to add two edges to make it Maxwell
- Want to find an example that doesn't need these edges

# 5D Banana

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- Can we make a generalized double banana in  $\mathbb{R}^5$ ?



# 5D Banana

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- Can we make a generalized double banana in  $\mathbb{R}^5$ ?
- Yes, and without any extra edges between complete graphs!

# 5D Banana

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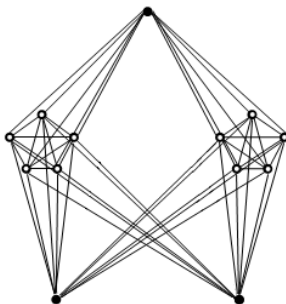
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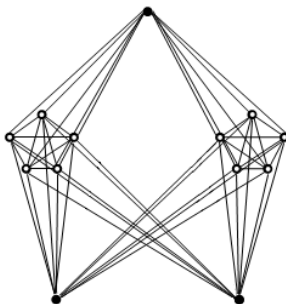
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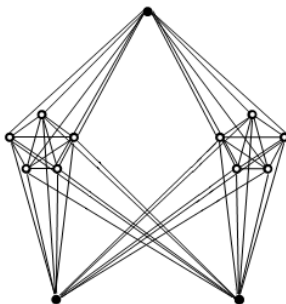
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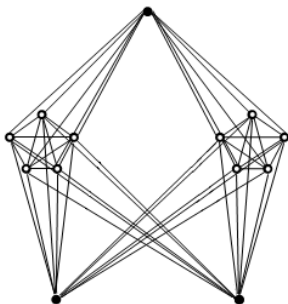
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- Can we generalize this?

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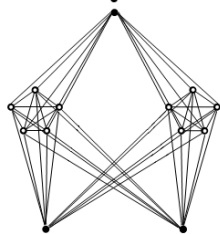
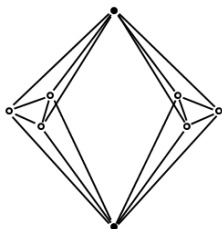
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$KB_{d,n}$

- Lives in  $d$ -dimensional space for odd  $d$

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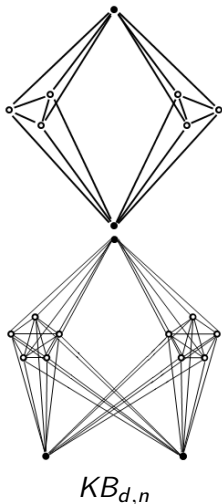
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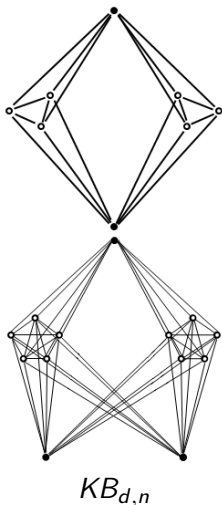
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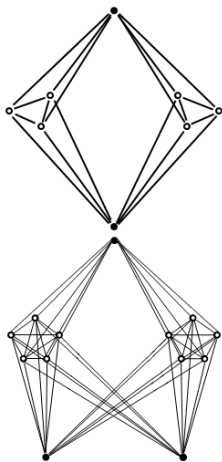
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- Made up of vertices from two  $K_d$  graphs, and  $n$  **banana vertices**
- Each banana vertex connects to all vertices except other banana vertices
- It must be that  $n = \frac{d+1}{2}$

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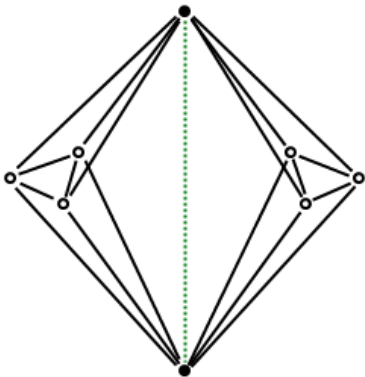
Motivation for  
Research

Hyperbananas

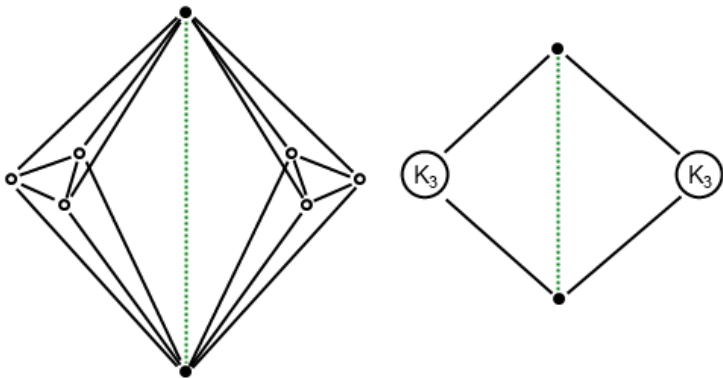
Results and  
Future Work

- $KB_{3,2}$  is just the classical double banana example

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Hyperbananas

Kit Clement

Bar-and-Joint  
Rigidity

Combinatorial  
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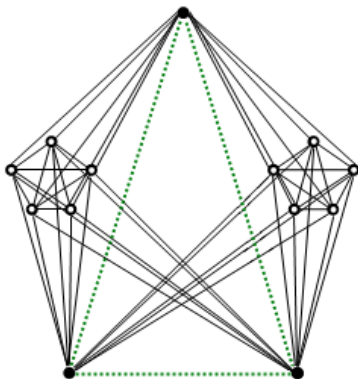
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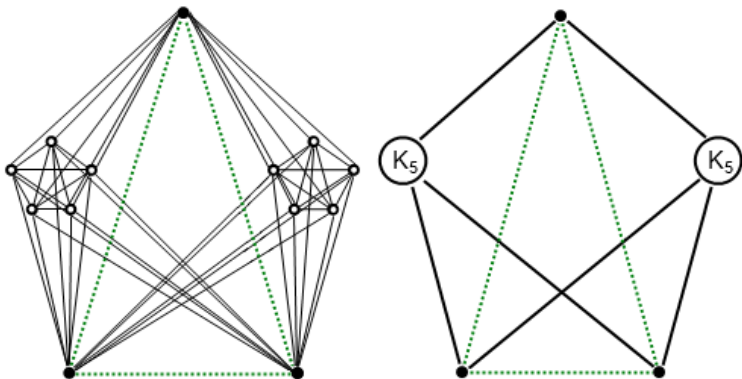
Results and  
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- We saw  $KB_{5,3}$  as the five dimensional example earlier

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# Results

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## Theorem

*The hyperbanana  $KB_{d,n}$  embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  where  $n = \frac{d+1}{2}$  is a flexible Maxwell graph with  $\binom{n}{2}$  degrees of freedom.*



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- Degrees of freedom coincide with the  $K_n$  of implied edges

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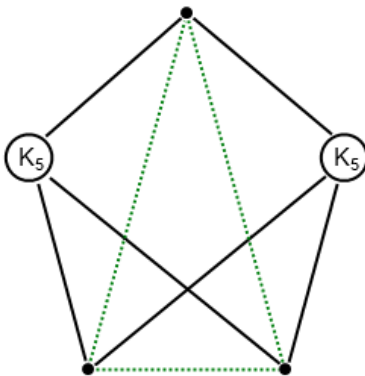
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# Sketch of Proof

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- Maxwell: combinatorial argument

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- The upper/lower halves of the matrix each correspond to a rigid component of  $KB_{d,n}$

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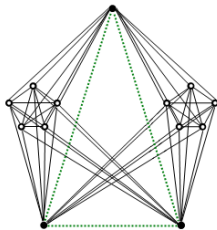
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- Row reduction reveals dependencies in the matrix that correspond to the implied edges



# Future Work

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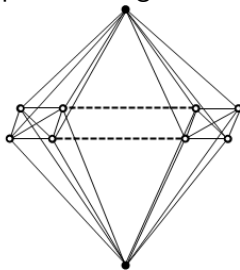
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Results and  
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- The 4D banana example can be generalized



# Future Work

Hyperbananas

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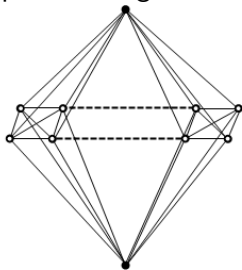
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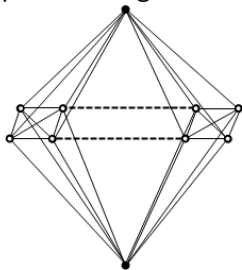
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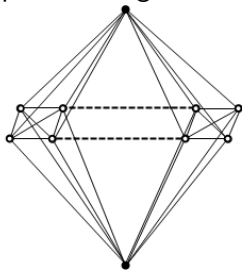
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- Like  $KB_{d,n}$ , but with  $\frac{d}{2}$  edges carefully added
- Proven they are Maxwell, conjectured that they are flexible
- Symmetry is lost when  $\frac{d}{2}$  edges are added, so rigidity matrix analysis is more delicate

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# Thanks for listening!

## Questions?

Thanks to my advisors Audrey Lee-St. John and Jessica Sidman for their guidance on my research.

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