

# Searching and generating sparse (sub)graphs

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## Example (Laman, 1970)

$G$  is minimally rigid in the plane  $\Leftrightarrow G$  is  $(2, 3)$ -tight.

## Problem (maximum-weight $(k, \ell)$ -sparse subgraph)

**Input:** A graph  $G = (V, E)$  with a weight function  $w : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ .

**Output:**  $F \subseteq E$  such that  $H = (V, F)$  is sparse and  $w(F) = \sum_{e \in F} w(e)$  is maximal.

# The considered problems

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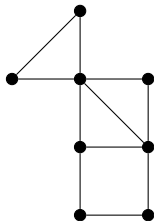
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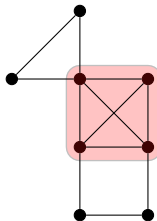
## Problem (recognizing $(k, \ell)$ -sparse graphs)

**Input:** A graph  $G = (V, E)$ .

**Output:** *true* if  $G$  is sparse, otherwise *false*.



A  $(2, 3)$ -sparse graph



A graph that is not  $(2, 3)$ -sparse





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Now all of these can be solved in quadratic time.

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An open question from rigidity theory:

## Question

*Is there a subquadratic algorithm for recognizing  $(2, 3)$ -sparse graphs?*



Suppose  $tk \leq \ell \leq (t+1)k$ , and let  $U_0 \subseteq V$  be a stable set with  $t$  vertices.

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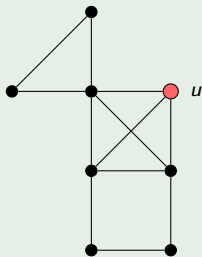
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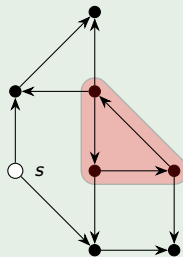
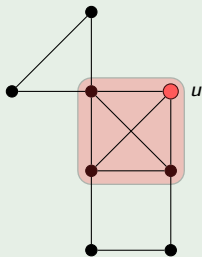
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Let  $(k, \ell) = (2, 3)$ ,  $U_0 = \{u\}$ . Consider the graph  $G$  and digraph  $D$  below. Here,  $X \ni u$  violates the sparsity of  $G \Leftrightarrow X - u$  violates rooted 1-arc-connectivity in  $D$ .



## Recognition – The range $k < \ell < 2k$

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### Corollary

*It suffices to detect if there is a violating set saturated by a given spanning tree  $F$ .*



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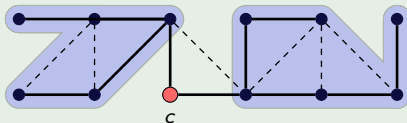
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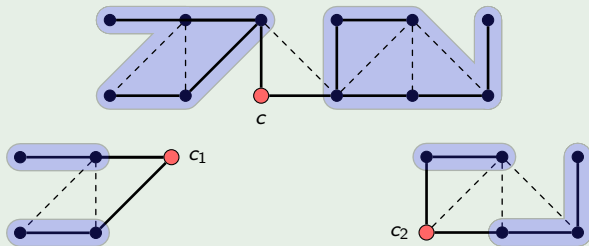
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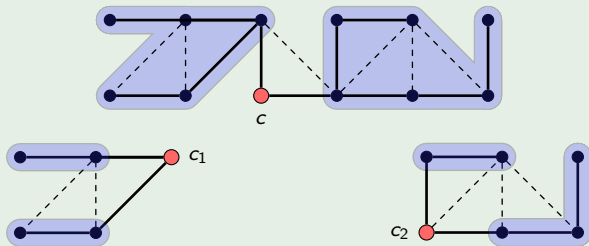
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- 2 Edge  $uv$  can be inserted  $\Leftrightarrow$  there is no  $X \supsetneq \{u, v\}$  violating  $(k, \ell + 1)$ -sparsity.
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Our papers:

- Optimization problem: Quadratic-Time Algorithm for the Maximum-Weight  $(k, \ell)$ -Sparse Subgraph Problem (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2511.20882>)
- Recognition problem: in progress...

Throughout the project, no AI/ML tools were used.

Thank you for your attention!