



Symmetry-forced rigidity of frameworks on surfaces

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Abstract A fundamental theorem of Laman characterises when a bar-joint framework realised generically in the Euclidean plane admits a non-trivial continuous deformation of its vertices. This has recently been extended in two ways. Firstly to frameworks that are symmetric with respect to some point group but are otherwise generic, and secondly to frameworks in Euclidean 3-space that are constrained to lie on 2-dimensional algebraic varieties. We combine these two settings and consider the rigidity of symmetric frameworks realised on such surfaces. First we establish necessary conditions for a framework to be symmetry-forced rigid for any group and any surface by setting up a symmetry-adapted rigidity matrix for such frameworks and by extending the methods in Jordán et al. (2012) to this new context. This gives rise to several new symmetry-adapted rigidity matroids on group-labelled quotient graphs. In the cases when the surface is a sphere, a cylinder or a cone we then also provide combinatorial characterisations of generic symmetry-forced rigid frameworks for a number of symmetry groups, including rotation, reflection, inversion and dihedral symmetry. The proofs of these results are based on some new Henneberg-type inductive constructions on the group-labelled quotient graphs that correspond to the bases of the matroids in question. For the remaining symmetry groups in 3-space—as well as for other types of surfaces—we provide some observations and conjectures.

Keywords Rigidity · Symmetry · Surfaces · Framework · Gain graph · Inductive construction

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1 Introduction

A finite simple graph embedded into Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d with vertices interpreted as universal joints and edges as stiff bars is known as a *bar-joint framework*. We are interested in establishing from the combinatorics of the graph when it is possible to deform such frameworks. A framework is *rigid* if there is no edge-length preserving continuous motion of the vertices which changes the distance between a pair of unconnected joints [2, 7, 36]. Deciding the rigidity of a framework is typically an NP-hard problem [1]. One way around this is to restrict attention to generic frameworks; that is, frameworks whose vertex coordinates form an algebraically independent set over \mathbb{Q} . A fundamental result in rigidity theory is Laman's theorem which gives a combinatorial characterisation of generic rigid frameworks in Euclidean 2-space [13]. Finding combinatorial characterisations of generic rigid bar-joint frameworks in dimensions 3 and higher remains a key open problem in discrete geometry (see [36], for example). However, very recently, Laman-type characterisations have been established for generic rigid bar-joint frameworks in 3D whose joints are constrained to concentric spheres or cylinders or to surfaces which have a one-dimensional space of tangential motions (e.g., the torus or surfaces of revolution) [17–19] (see also Theorem 3).

Over the last decade, a number of papers have studied when symmetry causes frameworks on a graph to become infinitesimally flexible, or stressed, and when it has no impact. These questions not only lead to many interesting and appealing mathematical results (see [10, 15, 16, 21, 27, 30, 32, 34], for example) but they also have a number of important practical applications in biochemistry and engineering, since many natural structures such as molecules and proteins, as well as many human-built structures such as linkages and other mechanical machines, exhibit non-trivial symmetries (see [6, 28, 36], for example).

Of particular interest are symmetry-induced infinitesimal motions which are fully symmetric (in the sense that the velocity vectors are invariant under all symmetries of the framework), because for symmetry-generic configurations (i.e., configurations which are as generic as possible subject to the given symmetry constraints), the existence of a fully-symmetric infinitesimal motion guarantees the existence of a finite (i.e., continuous) motion which preserves the symmetry of the framework throughout the path [11, 26]. A symmetric framework which has no non-trivial fully symmetric motion is said to be *symmetry-forced rigid* [10, 15, 16, 32].

To detect fully symmetric infinitesimal motions in a symmetric framework, a symmetric analog of the rigidity matrix, called the orbit rigidity matrix, has recently been constructed in [30]. The orbit rigidity matrix of a framework with symmetry group S has one row for each edge orbit, and one set of columns for each vertex orbit under the group action of S , and its entries can explicitly be derived in a very simple and transparent fashion (see [30] for details). The key properties of the orbit rigidity matrix are that its kernel is isomorphic to the space of S -symmetric infinitesimal motions of the framework, and its co-kernel is isomorphic to the space of S -symmetric self-stresses of the framework. Using the orbit rigidity matrix, combinatorial characterisations of symmetry-forced rigid symmetry-generic frameworks have recently been established for a number of symmetry groups in the plane (under the assumption that the symmetry group acts freely on the framework joints) [10, 15, 16].

In this paper, we extend these concepts and some of these combinatorial results to symmetric frameworks in 3D whose joints are constrained to surfaces. The type of a surface (see Definition 2) is the dimension of the space of tangential isometries. The combinatorial descriptions, with or without symmetry, depend on this type.

In Sect. 5, we first establish an orbit rigidity matrix for such frameworks. We then adopt the methods recently described in [10] and use this new matrix to derive necessary conditions

for symmetric frameworks on surfaces to be symmetry-forced rigid for any point group which is compatible with the given surface.

Furthermore, in Sects. 6, 7, 8 and 9 we use the orbit-surface rigidity matrix to derive combinatorial characterisations of symmetry-forced rigid frameworks which are embedded generically with inversive or certain improper-rotational (where an improper rotation is a rotation followed by a reflection in a plane perpendicular to the rotation axis) or dihedral symmetry on the sphere, with rotational, reflective or inversive symmetry on the cylinder or with rotational, reflective, inversive or certain improper-rotational symmetry on the cone. We prove the sufficiency of these combinatorial counts by first showing that a short list of Henneberg-type inductive operations is sufficient to recursively generate all of the appropriate classes of group-labeled quotient graphs (Sect. 7). Then we adapt results from [18, 19, 35] to show that each of these operations preserves the maximality of the rank of the orbit-surface rigidity matrix (Sect. 8). A summary of the results is given in Sect. 6. (See also the tables in Sect. 10.)

We finish by providing a number of conjectures for some other groups and surfaces (Sect. 10). In particular, we briefly discuss an alternative twofold rotational symmetry on the cylinder: half turn symmetry with axis perpendicular to the cylinder. This situation induces a symmetry-preserving motion in a framework that counts to be minimally rigid without symmetry! For this case and some others we conjecture that the necessary counts we derived here are sufficient.

2 Frameworks on surfaces

In [18, 19] frameworks supported on surfaces were considered. In particular, attention was paid to classical surfaces such as spheres, cylinders and cones. Formally, let \mathcal{M} be a 2-dimensional irreducible algebraic variety embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 . We expect that with minor modifications our theorems and arguments can almost certainly be extended to certain reducible varieties. However these varieties must have the special property (parallel planes, concentric cylinders, etc.) that the dimension of the space of tangential isometries of \mathcal{M} is the same as in each irreducible component.

A framework on a surface $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ is a pair (G, p) , where G is a finite simple graph and $p : V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a map such that $p(i) \neq p(j)$ for all $\{i, j\} \in E(G)$. We also say that (G, p) is a *realisation* of the *underlying graph* G in \mathbb{R}^3 which is *supported* on \mathcal{M} . For $i \in V(G)$, we say that $p(i)$ is the *joint* of (G, p) corresponding to i , and for $e = \{i, j\} \in E(G)$, we say that the line segment between $p(i)$ and $p(j)$ is the *bar* of (G, p) corresponding to e . For simplicity, we denote $p(i)$ by p_i for $i \in V(G)$.

An *infinitesimal motion* of a framework (G, p) on a surface \mathcal{M} is a sequence u of velocity vectors $u_1, \dots, u_{|V(G)|}$, considered as acting at the framework joints, which are tangential to the surface and satisfy the infinitesimal flex requirement in \mathbb{R}^3 , $(u_i - u_j) \cdot (p_i - p_j) = 0$, for each edge $\{i, j\}$. It is elementary to show that u is an infinitesimal motion if and only if u lies in the nullspace (kernel) of the rigidity matrix $R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$ given in the following definition. The submatrix of $R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$ given by the first $|E(G)|$ rows provides the usual rigidity matrix, $R_3(G, p)$ say, for the unrestricted framework (G, p) (see [36], for example). The tangentiality condition corresponds to u lying in the nullspace of the matrix formed by the last $|V(G)|$ rows.

Definition 1 The *rigidity matrix* $R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$ of (G, p) on \mathcal{M} is an $|E(G)| + |V(G)|$ by $3|V(G)|$ matrix of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_3(G, p) \\ \mathcal{N}(p) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consecutive triples of columns in $R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$ correspond to framework joints. $R_3(G, p)$ is the usual rigidity matrix of (G, p) , that is, the first $|E(G)|$ rows of $R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$ correspond to the bars of (G, p) and the entries in row $e = \{i, j\}$ are zero except possibly in the column triples for p_i and p_j , where the entries are the coordinates of $p_i - p_j$ and $p_j - p_i$ respectively. The final $|V(G)|$ rows of $R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$ (i.e. the rows of $\mathcal{N}(p)$) correspond to the joints of (G, p) and the entries in the row for vertex i are zero except in the columns for i where the entries are the coordinates of a normal vector $N(p_i)$ to \mathcal{M} at p_i .

An infinitesimal motion of a framework (G, p) on \mathcal{M} is called *trivial* if it lies in the kernel of $R_{\mathcal{M}}(K_n, p)$, where K_n is the complete graph on the vertex set of G . If every infinitesimal motion of (G, p) is trivial, then (G, p) is called *infinitesimally rigid*. Otherwise (G, p) is called *infinitesimally flexible*.

Let $\mathbb{Q}(p)$ denote the field extension of \mathbb{Q} formed by adjoining the coordinates of p . A framework (G, p) on \mathcal{M} is said to be *generic* for \mathcal{M} if $\text{td}[\mathbb{Q}(p) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2|V(G)|$. This implies, [8, Corollary 3.2], that any rational polynomial $h(x)$ in $3|V(G)|$ variables that satisfies $h(p) = 0$ satisfies $h(q) = 0$ for all points $q \in \mathcal{M}^{3|V(G)|}$.

A framework (G, p) supported on \mathcal{M} is called *regular* if $\text{rank } R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p) = \max\{\text{rank } R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, q) : q \in \mathcal{M}^{|V(G)|}\}$. If a framework on \mathcal{M} is generic, then it is clearly also regular. Moreover, if some realisation of a graph G on \mathcal{M} is infinitesimally rigid, then the same is true for every regular (and hence every generic) realisation of G on \mathcal{M} .

Theorem 1 ([19]) *A regular framework (G, p) on an algebraic surface \mathcal{M} is infinitesimally rigid if and only if it is continuously rigid on \mathcal{M} .*

Note that the complete graphs K_2 and K_3 provide curiosities when \mathcal{M} is a cylinder in that they are continuously rigid but have non-trivial vectors in their nullspaces which are not tangential isometries. For graphs with $|V(G)| \geq 6 - k$ on a surface of type k (see Definition 2) such worries disappear and both possible definitions of infinitesimal rigidity are equivalent.

Definition 2 A surface \mathcal{M} is said to be of type k if $\dim \ker R_{\mathcal{M}}(K_n, p) \geq k$ for all complete graph frameworks (K_n, p) on \mathcal{M} and k is the largest such number.

In other words k is the dimension of the group Γ of Euclidean isometries supported by \mathcal{M} .

A framework on a surface \mathcal{M} is called *isostatic* if it is minimally infinitesimally rigid, that is, if it is infinitesimally rigid and the removal of any bar results in an infinitesimally flexible framework. The following three results concerning generic isostatic frameworks on surfaces were recently established in [18, 19].

Theorem 2 *Let (G, p) be an isostatic generic framework on the algebraic surface \mathcal{M} of type k , $0 \leq k \leq 3$, with G not equal to K_1, K_2, K_3 or K_4 . Then $|E(G)| = 2|V(G)| - k$ and for every subgraph H of G with at least one edge, $|E(H)| \leq 2|V(H)| - k$.*

Lemma 1 *Let (G, p) be a regular framework on a surface \mathcal{M} of type k . Then (G, p) is isostatic on \mathcal{M} if and only if*

1. $\text{rank } R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p) = 3|V(G)| - k$ and
2. $2|V(G)| - |E(G)| = k$.

A graph G is called $(2, k)$ -sparse if for every subgraph H of G , with at least one edge, we have $|E(H)| \leq 2|V(H)| - k$. A $(2, k)$ -sparse graph satisfying $|E(G)| = 2|V(G)| - k$ is called $(2, k)$ -tight.

Theorem 3 Let G be a simple graph, let \mathcal{M} be an irreducible algebraic surface in \mathbb{R}^3 of type $k \in \{1, 2\}$ and let (G, p) be a generic framework on \mathcal{M} . Then (G, p) is isostatic on \mathcal{M} if and only if G is K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4 or is $(2, k)$ -tight.

We remark that for type $k = 3$, it was shown in [23,31] that Laman’s theorem [13] applies to the sphere. It is an open problem to characterise generic isostatic frameworks on surfaces of type $k = 0$. In particular, the natural analogue of Theorem 3 is known to be false. The graph formed from K_5 by adding a degree 2 vertex gives an example of a $(2, 0)$ -tight simple graph that is flexible on any such surface. Due to this complication, we will consider symmetric analogues of Laman’s theorem for surfaces of type $k > 0$ only in this paper.

We finish this section by defining a stress for a framework on \mathcal{M} . Stresses and stress matrices have been used to some effect in a variety of aspects of rigidity theory (e.g. [4,5,35]). Very recently the analogous properties of stresses for frameworks on surfaces have been developed [9]. We record the definition here as it will be useful for us in what follows.

Definition 3 A (self)-stress for (G, p) on \mathcal{M} is a pair (ω, λ) such that $(\omega, \lambda) \in \text{coker } R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p)$, that is, a vector $(\omega, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{|E(G)|+|V(G)|}$ such that $(\omega, \lambda)^T R_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p) = 0$. Equivalently, ω is a stress if for all $1 \leq i \leq |V(G)|$

$$\sum_{\{i,j\} \in E(G)} \omega_{ij}(p_i - p_j) + \lambda_i N(p_i) = 0.$$

3 Symmetric graphs

In this section we review some basic properties of symmetric graphs. In particular, we introduce the notion of a ‘gain graph’ which is a useful tool to describe the underlying combinatorics of symmetric frameworks (see also [10,22,29], for example).

3.1 Quotient gain graphs

Given a group S , an S -gain graph is a pair (H, ψ) , where H is a directed multi-graph (which may contain $|S| - 1$ loops at each vertex and up to $|S|$ multiple edges between any pair of vertices) and $\psi : E(H) \rightarrow S$ is a map which assigns an element of S to each edge of H . The map ψ is also called the gain function of (H, ψ) (see Fig. 1b, d) for examples of C_2 -gain graphs). A gain graph is a directed graph, but its orientation is only used as a reference orientation, and may be changed, provided that we also modify ψ so that if an edge has gain x in one orientation, then it has gain x^{-1} in the other direction. Note that if S is a group of order 2, then the orientation is irrelevant. For simplicity, we omit the labels of edges with identity gain in the figures.

Let G be a finite simple graph. An automorphism of G is a permutation π of the vertex set $V(G)$ of G such that $\{i, j\} \in E(G)$ if and only if $\{\pi(i), \pi(j)\} \in E(G)$. The set of all automorphisms of G forms a group, called the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(G)$ of G . An action of a group S on G is a group homomorphism $\theta : S \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$. If $\theta(x)(i) \neq i$ for all $i \in V(G)$ and all non-trivial elements x of the group S , then the action θ is called free. If S acts on G by θ , then we say that the graph G is S -symmetric (with respect to θ). Throughout this paper, we only consider free actions, and we will omit to specify the action θ if it is clear from the context. In that case, we write xv instead of $\theta(x)(v)$.

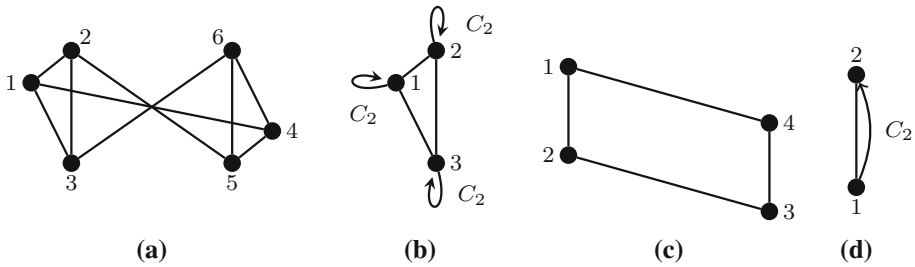


Fig. 1 C_2 -symmetric graphs (a, c) and their quotient gain graphs (b, d), where C_2 denotes half-turn symmetry

For an S -symmetric graph G , the *quotient graph* G/S is the multi-graph which has the set $V(G)/S$ of vertex orbits as its vertex set and the set $E(G)/S$ of edge orbits as its edge set. Note that an edge orbit may be represented by a loop in G/S .

While several distinct graphs may have the same quotient graph, a gain labeling makes the relation one-to-one, up to equivalence for the gain function (see Sect. 3.2), provided that the underlying action is free. To see this, choose an arbitrary representative vertex i for each vertex orbit, so that each vertex orbit has the form $Si = \{xi|x \in S\}$. If the action is free, an edge orbit connecting Si and Sj can be written as $\{\{xi, xx'j\}|x \in S\}$ for a unique $x' \in S$. We then orient the edge orbit from Si to Sj in G/S and assign it the gain x' . This gives the *quotient S -gain graph* $(G/S, \psi)$.

Conversely, let (H, ψ) be an S -gain graph. For $x \in S$ and $i \in V(H)$, we denote the pair (x, i) by xi . The *covering graph* (or *lifted graph*) of (H, ψ) is the simple graph with vertex set $S \times V(H) = \{xi|x \in S, i \in V(H)\}$ and edge set $\{\{xi, x\psi(e)j\}|x \in S, e = (i, j) \in V(H)\}$. Clearly, S acts freely on the covering graph with the action θ defined by $\theta(x) : i \mapsto xi$ for $x \in S$ under which the quotient comes back to (H, ψ) .

The map $c : G \rightarrow H$ defined by $c(xi) = i$ and $c(\{xi, x\psi(e)j\}) = (i, j)$ is called a *covering map*. The fiber $c^{-1}(i)$ of a vertex $i \in V(H)$ and the fiber $c^{-1}(e)$ of an edge $e \in E(H)$ coincide with a vertex orbit and edge orbit of G , respectively.

3.2 Balanced gain graphs and the switching operation

Let (H, ψ) be an S -gain graph, and let $W = e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k, e_1$ be a closed walk in (H, ψ) , where $e_i \in E(H)$ for all i . We define the *gain* of W as $\psi(W) = \psi(e_1) \cdot \psi(e_2) \cdot \dots \cdot \psi(e_k)$ if each edge is oriented in the forward direction, and if an edge e_i is directed backwards, then we replace $\psi(e_i)$ by $\psi(e_i)^{-1}$ in the product. (If S is an additive group, then we replace the product by the sum.) Note that for abelian groups, the gain of a closed walk is independent of the choice of the starting vertex. However, this is of course not the case for non-abelian groups.

For $v \in (H, \psi)$, we denote by $\mathcal{W}(H, v)$ the set of closed walks starting at v . Similarly, if $F \subseteq E(H)$ and $v \in V(H)$, then $\mathcal{W}(F, v)$ denotes the set of closed walks starting at v and using only edges of F , where $\mathcal{W}(F, v) = \emptyset$ if v is not incident to an edge of F .

For $F \subseteq E(H)$, the subgroup induced by F relative to v is defined as $\langle F \rangle_{\psi, v} = \{\psi(W) | W \in \mathcal{W}(F, v)\}$. We will sometimes omit the subscript ψ of $\langle F \rangle_{\psi, v}$ if it is clear from the context.

For any connected $F \subseteq E(H)$, we say that F is *balanced* if $\langle F \rangle_v = \{\text{id}\}$ for some $v \in V(F)$, and *unbalanced* otherwise. By [10, Proposition 2.1], this property is invariant under the choice of the base vertex $v \in V(F)$, and F is unbalanced if and only if F contains an

unbalanced cycle. So we may extend this notion to any (possibly disconnected) $F \subseteq E(H)$, and call F *unbalanced* if F contains an unbalanced cycle.

If S is of order 2, then we will think of S as the group $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ with addition as the group operation. So a subgraph of a \mathbb{Z}_2 -gain graph (H, ψ) will be unbalanced if and only if it contains a cycle with gain 1. Note that a \mathbb{Z}_2 -gain graph is commonly known as a *signed graph* in the literature [37,38]. Let v be a vertex in an S -gain graph (H, ψ) . To *switch* v with $x \in S$ means to change the gain function ψ on $E(H)$ as follows:

$$\psi'(e) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \psi(e) \cdot x^{-1} & \text{if } e \text{ is a loop incident with } v; \\ x \cdot \psi(e) & \text{if } e \text{ is a non-loop incident from } v; \\ \psi(e) \cdot x^{-1} & \text{if } e \text{ is a non-loop incident to } v; \\ \psi(e) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, if we switch a vertex v in a \mathbb{Z}_2 -gain graph (H, ψ) with 0, then the gain function ψ remains unchanged, and if we switch v with 1, then the gain of every non-loop edge that is incident with v changes its gain from 0 to 1 or vice versa, and the gains of all other edges remain the same.

We say that a gain function ψ' is *equivalent* to another gain function ψ on the same edge set if ψ' can be obtained from ψ by a sequence of switching operations.

In the following, we summarise some key properties of the switching operation. Detailed proofs of these results for an arbitrary discrete symmetry group S can be found in [10]. For the special case of signed graphs, these theorems were first proved by Zaslavsky in the 1980s [38].

Proposition 1 ([10, Prop. 2.2]) *Switching a vertex of an S -gain graph (H, ψ) does not alter the balance of (H, ψ) .*

Proposition 2 ([10, Prop. 2.3 and Lemma 2.4]) *An S -gain graph (H, ψ) is balanced if and only if the vertices in $V(H)$ can be switched so that every edge in the resulting S -gain graph (H, ψ') has the identity element of S as its gain.*

Lemma 2 ([10, Lemma 2.5]) *Let (G, ψ) be an S -gain graph, and let $U \subseteq V(G)$ and $W \subseteq V(G)$ be subsets of $V(G)$. Further, let H be the signed subgraph of (G, ψ) induced by U , and let K be the signed subgraph of (G, ψ) induced by W , and suppose that H, K and $H \cap K$ is connected. If H and K are balanced, then $H \cup K$ is also balanced.*

4 Symmetric frameworks on surfaces

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ be a surface, let G be a finite simple graph, and let $p : V(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. A *symmetry operation* of the framework (G, p) on \mathcal{M} is an isometry x of \mathbb{R}^3 which maps \mathcal{M} onto itself (i.e., x is a symmetry of \mathcal{M}) such that for some $\alpha_x \in \text{Aut}(G)$, we have

$$x(p_i) = p_{\alpha_x(i)} \quad \text{for all } i \in V(G).$$

The set of all symmetry operations of a framework (G, p) on \mathcal{M} forms a group under composition, called the *point group* of (G, p) . Clearly, we may assume w.l.o.g. that the point group of a framework is always a *symmetry group*, i.e., a subgroup of the orthogonal group $O(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

We use the Schoenflies notation for the symmetry operations and symmetry groups considered in this paper, as this is one of the standard notations in the literature about symmetric

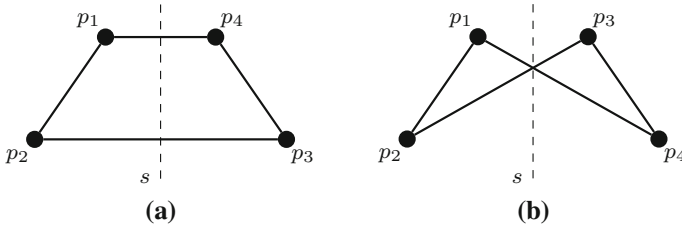


Fig. 2 Realisations of the cycle graph C_4 in $\mathcal{R}_{(C_4, C_s)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ of different types, where \mathcal{M} is the Euclidean plane and $C_s = \{id, s\}$ is the reflection group. The framework in (a) is of type θ_a , where $\theta_a : C_s \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C_4)$ is the homomorphism defined by $\theta_a(s) = (1\ 4)(2\ 3)$, and the framework in (b) is of type θ_b , where $\theta_b : C_s \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C_4)$ is the homomorphism defined by $\theta_b(s) = (1\ 3)(2\ 4)$

structures (see [3, 6, 11, 12, 26, 29], for example). In particular, C_s is a group of order 2 generated by a single reflection s , and C_m , $m \geq 1$, is a cyclic group generated by a rotation C_m about an axis through the origin by an angle of $\frac{2\pi}{m}$. (See also Sect. 6.)

Given a surface \mathcal{M} , a symmetry group S and a graph G , we let $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ denote the set of all realisations of G on \mathcal{M} whose point group is either equal to S or contains S as a subgroup [24, 25]. In other words, the set $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ consists of all realisations (G, p) of G in \mathbb{R}^3 which are supported on \mathcal{M} and for which there exists an action $\theta : S \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ so that

$$x(p(i)) = p(\theta(x)(i)) \quad \text{for all } i \in V(G) \quad \text{and all } x \in S. \tag{4.1}$$

A framework $(G, p) \in \mathcal{R}_{(G, S)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ satisfying the equations in (4.1) for the map $\theta : S \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ is said to be of type θ , and the set of all realisations in $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ which are of type θ is denoted by $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S, \theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ (see again [24, 25]; Fig. 2). It is shown in [25] that if p is injective, then (G, p) is of a unique type θ and θ is necessarily also a homomorphism (see Fig. 3 for an example).

Let S be an abstract group, and G be an S -symmetric graph with respect to a free action $\theta : S \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$. Suppose also that S acts on \mathbb{R}^d via a homomorphism $\tau : S \rightarrow O(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then we say that a framework (G, p) on a surface \mathcal{M} is S -symmetric (with respect to θ and τ) if $(G, p) \in \mathcal{R}_{(G, \tau(S), \theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$, that is, if

$$\tau(x)(p(i)) = p(\theta(x)i) \quad \text{for all } x \in S \quad \text{and all } i \in V(G).$$

For simplicity, we will assume throughout this paper that a framework $(G, p) \in \mathcal{R}_{(G, S, \theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ has no joint that is ‘fixed’ by a non-trivial symmetry operation in S (i.e., (G, p) has no joint p_i with $x(p_i) = p_i$ for some $x \in S, x \neq id$). In particular, this will simplify the construction of the orbit-surface rigidity matrix in the next section, since in this case this matrix has a set of 3 columns for each orbit of vertices under the action θ .

Let \mathbb{Q}_S denote the field extension of \mathbb{Q} formed by adjoining the entries of all the matrices in S to \mathbb{Q} . We say that a framework (G, p) in $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S, \theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) is S -generic if $\text{td}[\mathbb{Q}_S(p) : \mathbb{Q}_S] = 2|V(G_0)|$. This implies that the only polynomial equations in $3|V(G)|$ variables that evaluate to zero at p are those that define S or \mathcal{M} . This is the natural extension of the definitions of generic seen in the literature [8, 10, 19].

4.1 Symmetry-forced rigidity and the orbit-surface rigidity matrix

Given an S -symmetric framework (G, p) on a surface \mathcal{M} , we are interested in non-trivial motions of (G, p) on \mathcal{M} which preserve the symmetry group S of (G, p) throughout the

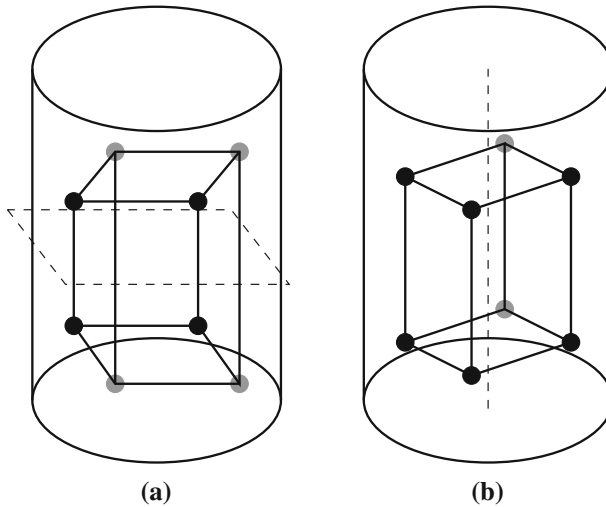


Fig. 3 Realisations of the cube graph Q_3 in $\mathcal{R}^M_{(Q_3,S)}$ where \mathcal{M} is a cylinder and S is (a) C_s with mirror orthogonal to the axis of the cylinder and (b) C_4 with the 4-fold rotation around the axis of the cylinder. The grey joints are at the ‘back’ of the cylinder

path. Infinitesimal motions corresponding to such symmetry-preserving continuous motions are ‘ S -symmetric infinitesimal motions’ (see also [10,29,30]):

An infinitesimal motion u of a framework (G, p) in $\mathcal{R}^M_{(G,S,\theta)}$ is S -symmetric if

$$x(u_i) = u_{\theta(x)(i)} \quad \text{for all } i \in V(G) \quad \text{and all } x \in S,$$

i.e., if u is unchanged under all symmetry operations in S (Fig. 4). Note that all the velocity vectors u_i , considered as acting at the framework joints, are of course tangential to the surface \mathcal{M} .

We say that $(G, p) \in \mathcal{R}^M_{(G,S,\theta)}$ is S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid if every S -symmetric infinitesimal motion is trivial. Note that the dimension of the space of trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motions, denoted by k_S , can easily be read off from the character table for S (see [3], for example).

Recall that the type k of a surface \mathcal{M} is the dimension of the group of isometries of \mathbb{R}^3 acting tangentially to \mathcal{M} . Analogously, we call the dimension of the space of trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motions, k_S , the symmetric type of \mathcal{M} .

A self-stress $(\omega, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{|E(G)|+|V(G)|}$ of (G, p) is S -symmetric if $\omega_e = \omega_f$ whenever e and f belong to the same edge orbit $Se = \{xe | x \in S\}$ of G , and $\lambda_i = \lambda_j$ whenever i and j belong to the same vertex orbit $Si = \{xi | x \in S\}$ of G .

In Euclidean space, a key tool to study symmetric infinitesimal motions is the orbit rigidity matrix. This matrix is defined as follows (see also [30]):

Definition 4 Let (G, p) be an S -symmetric framework (with respect to θ and τ) in Euclidean 3-space which has no joint that is ‘fixed’ by a non-trivial symmetry operation in S . Further, let (G_0, ψ) be the quotient S -gain graph of (G, p) . For each edge $e \in E(G_0)$, the orbit rigidity matrix $O(G, p, S)$ of (G, p) has the following corresponding $(3|V(G_0)|$ -dimensional) row vector.

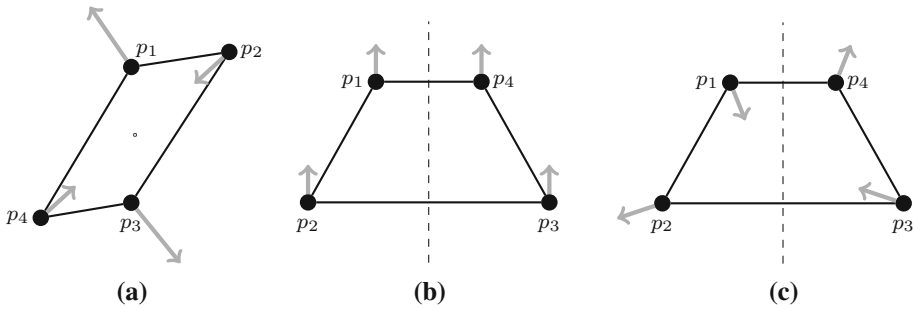


Fig. 4 Infinitesimal motions of frameworks in the Euclidean plane: **a** a C_2 -symmetric non-trivial infinitesimal motion; **b** a C_s -symmetric trivial infinitesimal motion; **c** a non-trivial infinitesimal motion which is not C_s -symmetric

Case 1 Suppose $e = (i, j)$, where $i \neq j$. Then the corresponding row in $O(G, p, S)$ is:

$$(0 \dots 0 \overset{i}{(p_i - \tau(\psi(e))(p_j))} \ 0 \dots 0 \overset{j}{(p_j - \tau(\psi(e))^{-1}(p_i))} \ 0 \dots 0).$$

Case 2 Suppose $e = (i, i)$ is a loop in (G_0, ψ) . Then $\psi(e) \neq id$ and the corresponding row in $O(G, p, S)$ is:

$$(0 \dots 0 \overset{i}{(2p_i - \tau(\psi(e))(p_i) - \tau(\psi(e))^{-1}(p_i))} \ 0 \dots 0).$$

Using the above definition of the orbit rigidity matrix for frameworks in Euclidean 3-space, we can easily set up the orbit-surface rigidity matrix as follows.

Definition 5 Let (G, p) be a framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . The orbit-surface rigidity matrix $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ of (G, p) is the $(|E(G_0)| + |V(G_0)|) \times 3|V(G_0)|$ block matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} O(G, p, S) \\ \mathcal{N}_0(p_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

where $O(G, p, S)$ is the standard orbit rigidity matrix for the framework and symmetry group considered in \mathbb{R}^3 (see Definition 4) and $\mathcal{N}_0(p_0)$ represents the block-diagonalised matrix of surface normals to the framework joints corresponding to the vertices of G_0 .

A framework $(G, p) \in \mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$ is S -regular if $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ has maximal rank among all realisations in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$. Note that if a framework on \mathcal{M} is S -generic, then it is clearly also S -regular, and if some S -symmetric realisation of a graph G is S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid, then the same is true for every S -regular realisation of G .

An S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) is S -independent if $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ has linearly independent rows and S -dependent otherwise. Clearly, if (G, p) is S -isostatic (i.e., minimally S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid) then (G_0, ψ) is S -independent. The following lemma is an easy exercise.

Lemma 3 Let \mathcal{M} be a surface with symmetric type k_S with respect to a symmetry group S . Let $N_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ be the nullspace of $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$. Then $\dim N_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S) \geq k_S$.

The following result summarises the key properties of the orbit-surface rigidity matrix:

Theorem 4 *Let (G, p) be a framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$. Then the solutions to $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)u = 0$ are isomorphic to the space of S -symmetric infinitesimal motions of (G, p) . Moreover, the solutions to $(\omega, \lambda)^T O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S) = 0$ are isomorphic to the space of S -symmetric self-stresses of (G, p) .*

Proof This follows immediately from the corresponding result for the orbit rigidity matrix in Euclidean 3-space [30, Theorem 6.1 and Theorem 8.3].

For example, it was shown in [30, Theorem 6.1] that a vector u lies in the kernel of the orbit rigidity matrix $O(G, p, S)$ if and only if u is the restriction of an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of (G, p) to the joints corresponding to the vertices of the quotient S -gain graph of G . Therefore, a vector u lies in the kernel of the orbit-surface rigidity matrix $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ if and only if u is in the kernel of $O(G, p, S)$ and the velocity vectors of u are tangential to the surface \mathcal{M} . Moreover this holds if and only if u is the restriction of an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of (G, p) on \mathcal{M} to the joints corresponding to the vertices of the quotient S -gain graph of G .

Similarly, the proof of [30, Theorem 8.3] can easily be adapted to show that the solutions to $(\omega, \lambda)^T O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S) = 0$ are isomorphic to the space of S -symmetric self-stresses of (G, p) . □

An S -symmetric framework (G, p) is S -symmetric rigid if every S -symmetric continuous motion is a rigid motion of \mathcal{M} .

It is an easy extension of [2] (see also [19,26]) to show that for S -regular realisations, a symmetric infinitesimal motion implies a continuous symmetry preserving motion. Thus we have the following.

Theorem 5 *Let (G, p) be an S -regular framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$. Then (G, p) is S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid on \mathcal{M} if and only if (G, p) is S -symmetric rigid on \mathcal{M} .*

5 Necessary conditions for symmetry-forced rigidity

We now establish analogues of Maxwell’s theorem, showing combinatorial counts that must be satisfied by any S -regular S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$. We need the following definition (see also [10,29]).

Definition 6 Let (H, ψ) be an S -gain graph and let k, ℓ, m be nonnegative integers with $m \leq \ell$. Then (H, ψ) is called (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparse if

- $|F| \leq k|V(F)| - \ell$ for any nonempty balanced $F \subseteq E(H)$;
- $|F| \leq k|V(F)| - m$ for any nonempty $F \subseteq E(H)$.

A (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparse graph (H, ψ) satisfying $|F| = k|V(F)| - m$ is called (k, ℓ, m) -gain-tight. Similarly, an edge set E is called (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparse ((k, ℓ, m) -gain-tight) if it induces a (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparse ((k, ℓ, m) -gain-tight) graph.

We first establish a necessary condition for a framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$ to be S -isostatic.

Theorem 6 *Let \mathcal{M} be an irreducible algebraic surface of type k . Let S be a symmetry group of \mathbb{R}^3 acting on \mathcal{M} such that under S , \mathcal{M} has type k_S . Let (G, p) be an S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^M$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G_0, ψ) is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight.*

Proof First observe that if there exists an unbalanced subgraph (H, ψ) of (G_0, ψ) with $|E(H)| > 2|V(H)| - k_S$, then Lemma 3 implies that there is a row dependence in the orbit-surface matrix for that subgraph. Similarly, we must have $|E(G_0)| = 2|V(G_0)| - k_S$. So it remains to check that if $F \subseteq E(G_0)$ is balanced, then $|F| \leq 2|V(F)| - k$.

Claim *Switching a vertex does not change the rank of the orbit-surface matrix.*

Proof Let v be the vertex we will switch with gain α , let $e = (u, v)$ be an edge, oriented into v , with gain $\psi(e)$ and let $f = (v, v)$ be a loop on v with gain $\psi(f)$. Define $p'_i = p_i$ for all $v \in V(G_0) - v$ and $p'_v = \tau(\alpha)p_v$, and let ψ' be the gain function obtained from ψ by switching v with α .

To prove the claim it suffices to show that the submatrix corresponding to the rows for e, f and the row for v has the same rank in $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p', S)$ and in $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$.

In $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p', S)$ we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & p'_u - \tau(\psi'(e))p'_v & 0 & \dots & 0 & p'_v - \tau(\psi'(e))^{-1}p'_u & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & 2p'_v - \tau(\psi'(f))p'_v - \tau(\psi'(f))^{-1}p'_v & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & N_0(p'_v) & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since $\psi'(e) = \psi(e)\alpha^{-1}$ and $\psi'(f) = \alpha\psi(f)\alpha^{-1}$ this is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & p_u - \tau(\psi(e)\alpha^{-1})\tau(\alpha)p_v & 0 & \dots & 0 & \tau(\alpha)p_v - \tau(\psi(e)\alpha^{-1})^{-1}p_u & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & 2\tau(\alpha)p_v - \tau(\alpha\psi(f)\alpha^{-1})\tau(\alpha)p_v - \tau(\alpha\psi(f)\alpha^{-1})^{-1}\tau(\alpha)p_v & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & N_0(\tau(\alpha)(p_v)) & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

which simplifies (after scaling the third row if necessary) to

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & p_u - \tau(\psi(e))p_v & 0 & \dots & 0 & \tau(\alpha)(p_v - \tau(\psi(e))^{-1}p_u) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & \tau(\alpha)(2p_v - \tau(\psi(f))p_v - \tau(\psi(f))^{-1}p_v) & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & \tau(\alpha)(N_0(p_v)) & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

since $N_0(\tau(\alpha)(p_v))$ is equal to a scalar multiple of $\tau(\alpha)(N_0(p_v))$. To see this, recall that $N_0(p_v)$ is a normal vector to \mathcal{M} at the point p_v . Since $\tau(\alpha)$ is an isometry of \mathbb{R}^3 , and $\tau(\alpha)$ maps \mathcal{M} onto itself, it maps the tangent plane to \mathcal{M} at p_v to the tangent plane to $\tau(\alpha)(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{M}$ at $\tau(\alpha)(p_v)$. Thus, $\tau(\alpha)(N_0(p_v))$ is again a normal vector to \mathcal{M} (with a possibly different magnitude), namely at the point $\tau(\alpha)(p_v)$.

By applying column operations to the triple for p_v we turn this matrix into the submatrix of $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ and hence the ranks are indeed the same. \square

Now suppose there exists a balanced edge set $F \subseteq E(G_0)$ with $|F| > 2|V(F)| - k$. Then, by the above Claim, we may switch the vertices of the graph induced by F so that every edge gain in this subgraph is the identity element of S . The submatrix of $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S)$ consisting of all those rows which correspond to the edges and vertices of the subgraph induced by F is a standard surface rigidity matrix. Since $|F| > 2|V(F)| - k$, it follows from Lemma 1 that this matrix has a row dependence, a contradiction. \square

We remark that the sparsity condition for unbalanced subgraphs is simpler than the reader may have anticipated. For most non-cyclic groups we can derive stronger necessary conditions by taking greater care to deal with the different possible subgroups $\langle F \rangle_{\psi, v}$ induced by F (recall Sect. 3.2).

For example, if \mathcal{M} is the unit sphere and S is a dihedral group \mathcal{D}_m , then it is possible that for some subset of edges F of the \mathcal{D}_m -gain graph, the group $\langle F \rangle_v$ is neither trivial nor the entire group \mathcal{D}_m , but the cyclic subgroup \mathcal{C}_m of \mathcal{D}_m . In that case, we need to adjust the number $k_{\mathcal{D}_m} = 0$ to $k_{\langle F \rangle_v} = 1$ in the sparsity count for F , where $k_{\langle F \rangle_v}$ is the dimension of

the space of isometries of \mathbb{R}^3 which act tangentially on the unit sphere and are symmetric with respect to the group $\langle F \rangle_v = C_m$. With this in mind, the following is proved similarly to Theorem 6 (see, also, [10, Lemma 5.2]).

Theorem 7 *Let \mathcal{M} be an irreducible algebraic surface of type k . Let S be a non-cyclic symmetry group of \mathbb{R}^3 acting on \mathcal{M} such that \mathcal{M} has type k_S under S . Let (G, p) be an S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G_0, ψ) satisfies*

1. $|E(G_0)| = 2|V(G_0)| - k_S$,
2. $|F| \leq 2|V(F)| - k_{(F)_v}$ for all $F \subseteq E(G_0)$ and all $v \in V(F)$.

6 Combinatorial characterisations of generic rigidity

In the rest of this paper we will consider the more substantial problem of proving these counts are sufficient to guarantee that a symmetric framework supported on a surface is symmetry-forced isostatic. We will focus on three classical surfaces in 3-space, namely the sphere, the cylinder and the cone. That is

- the unit sphere \mathcal{S} centered at the origin, defined by the equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$;
- the unit cylinder $\mathcal{Y} = S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ about the z -axis, defined by the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 1$;
- the unit cone \mathcal{C} about the z -axis, defined by the equation $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$.

In the Schoenflies notation, the relevant symmetry groups which are compatible with each of these surfaces are $C_s, C_m, C_i, C_{mv}, C_{mh}, \mathcal{D}_m, \mathcal{D}_{mh}, \mathcal{D}_{md}$ and S_{2m} . As defined in Sect. 4, C_s is generated by a single reflection s , and $C_m, m \geq 1$, is a group generated by an m -fold rotation C_m . C_i is the group generated by an inversion, C_{mv} is a dihedral group that is generated by a rotation C_m and a reflection whose reflectional plane contains the rotational axis of C_m , and C_{mh} is generated by a rotation C_m and the reflection whose reflectional plane is perpendicular to the axis of C_m . Further, \mathcal{D}_m denotes a symmetry group that is generated by a rotation C_m and another 2-fold rotation C_2 whose rotational axis is perpendicular to the one of C_m . \mathcal{D}_{mh} and \mathcal{D}_{md} are generated by the generators C_m and C_2 of a group \mathcal{D}_m and by a reflection s . In the case of \mathcal{D}_{mh} , the mirror of s is the plane that is perpendicular to the C_m axis and contains the origin (and hence contains the rotational axis of C_2), whereas in the case of \mathcal{D}_{md} , the mirror of s is a plane that contains the C_m axis and forms an angle of $\frac{\pi}{m}$ with the C_2 axis. Finally, S_{2m} is a symmetry group which is generated by a $2m$ -fold improper rotation (i.e., a rotation by $\frac{\pi}{m}$ followed by a reflection in the plane which is perpendicular to the rotational axis).

6.1 The sphere

Although it has not previously been stated, by combining results of [10,31], the following theorem is immediate.

Theorem 8 (Rotation, reflection or dihedral symmetry on the sphere) *Let S be the group C_m representing m -fold rotational symmetry or the group C_s representing reflectional symmetry about a plane through the origin. Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{S}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 3, 1)$ -gain-tight.*

Moreover, if S is a dihedral group C_{mv} , where m is odd, then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if G_0 is ‘maximum \mathcal{D} -tight’ (as defined in [10, Def. 7.1]), i.e., if G_0 satisfies conditions 1 and 2 in Theorem 7.

Proof Let S be one of the groups listed above. We may think of an S -symmetric framework (G, p) supported on the unit sphere as the ‘coned framework’ $(G * 0, p^*)$, where $(G * 0, p^*)$ is the framework obtained from (G, p) by adding a new joint p_0 at the origin (i.e., the centre of the sphere) which is linked to every joint of (G, p) by a bar. We may now invert vertex orbits (under the symmetry group S of $(G * 0, p^*)$) so that we obtain a framework on the upper half-sphere, and then project (gnomonically) the resulting framework from the origin to the plane $z = 1$. Note that this yields a framework (G, q) in the plane which also has symmetry S . Moreover, as shown in [30], the S -symmetric infinitesimal rigidity properties of $(G * 0, p^*)$ and (G, q) are the same. Therefore, the result follows directly from [10, Theorems 6.3 and 8.2] and [31, Theorems 3.7 and 6.2]. \square

We note that in the cases of rotation and reflection symmetry groups, the proof techniques we employ below can easily be adapted to give direct inductive proofs of these results (see also [29]). We leave the details to the reader. We also point out that for these non-dihedral groups, we could also prove the theorem using [15, Theorems 3 and 4].

Note that for dihedral groups of the form C_{mv} , where m is even, there does not exist a combinatorial characterisation of symmetry-generic symmetry-forced rigid frameworks in the plane. For example, it was shown in [10] that Bottema’s mechanism (a realisation of the complete bipartite graph $K_{4,4}$ with C_{2v} symmetry in the plane) is falsely predicted to be C_{2v} -symmetric infinitesimally rigid by the sparsity counts for the orbit rigidity matrix. Thus, the corresponding results for the sphere also remain open.

In general, for any point group S of a framework on the sphere, except for the groups C_m, C_s, C_i, C_{mh} and S_{2m} there are no tangential isometries (i.e., no rotations) which are S -symmetric. Thus, for those groups, we need to cope with the $(2, 3, 0)$ -gain-sparsity count to establish characterisations for symmetry-forced rigidity on the sphere. This is a significant obstacle, as it was recently observed that this gain-sparsity count is in general not matroidal [10].

For the group C_i , we will prove the following theorem in the subsequent sections.

Theorem 9 (Inversion symmetry on the sphere) *Let S be the group C_i representing inversion symmetry. Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^S$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight.*

Note that the covering graph of a $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight graph is not $(2, 3)$ -tight. For example, for the group C_i , a triangle whose edges all have trivial gains lifts to the disjoint union of two triangles. By Theorem 9, a C_i -generic realisation of this graph on the sphere is C_i -isostatic.

For the groups C_{mh} , where m is odd, and S_{2m} , where m is even, we will prove the following theorem in the subsequent sections.

Theorem 10 (Improper rotational symmetry on the sphere) *Let S be the group C_{mh} , where m is odd, or S_{2m} , where m is even. Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^S$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 3, 1)$ -gain-tight.*

For the remaining groups C_{mh} , where m is even, and S_{2m} , where m is odd, we will provide the corresponding conjectures in Sect. 10. (See also Table 1.) Note that these groups contain the group C_i as a subgroup (whereas C_{mh} , where m is odd, and S_{2m} , where m is even, do not). Thus, we need to consider gain-sparsity counts which depend on the groups $(F)_v$ induced by edge subsets F of the gain graph G_0 , since there is only a 1-dimensional space of rotations which is symmetric with respect to the subgroups $C_s, C_m, C_{m'h}$, or $S_{2m'}$, but there is a 3-dimensional space of rotations which is symmetric with respect to the inversion subgroup C_i .

Table 1 Summary of counts for the various symmetry groups on the sphere \mathcal{S}

Group	Necessary count	Sufficient?
\mathcal{C}_s	(2, 3, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 8
\mathcal{C}_m	(2, 3, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 8
\mathcal{C}_i	(2, 3, 3)-gain-tight	Theorem 9
\mathcal{C}_{mv}, m odd	maximum \mathcal{S} -tight	Theorem 8
\mathcal{C}_{mv}, m even	maximum \mathcal{S} -tight	No, see [10]
\mathcal{C}_{mh}, m odd	(2, 3, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 10
\mathcal{C}_{mh}, m even	$(2, 3, 1)^i$ -gain-tight	Conjecture 1
S_{2m}, m odd	$(2, 3, 1)^i$ -gain-tight	Conjecture 1
S_{2m}, m even	(2, 3, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 10
\mathcal{D}_m	$(2, 3, 0)^r$ -gain-tight	?
\mathcal{D}_{mh}	Theorem 7	?
\mathcal{D}_{md}	Theorem 7	?
$\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}_h, \mathcal{T}_d, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}_h, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}_h,$	Theorem 7	?

6.2 The cylinder

We now consider the case of the surface being a cylinder. Note that the cylinder has point group symmetry $\mathcal{D}_{\infty h}$, and hence the possible point groups of frameworks on the cylinder are $\mathcal{C}_s, \mathcal{C}_m$ (with the rotational axis being the axis of the cylinder for $m > 2$), $\mathcal{C}_i, \mathcal{C}_{mv}, \mathcal{C}_{mh}, \mathcal{D}_m, \mathcal{D}_{mh}, \mathcal{D}_{md}$ and S_{2m} .

We will prove the following two main theorems for the cylinder in the subsequent sections.

Theorem 11 (Rotation symmetry on the cylinder) *Let S be the symmetry group \mathcal{C}_m representing m -fold rotational symmetry around the z -axis. Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{Y}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is (2, 2, 2)-gain-tight.*

Theorem 12 (Reflection or inversion symmetry on the cylinder) *Let S be the group \mathcal{C}_s (where the mirror plane of the reflection either contains the z -axis or is equal to the plane $z = 0$) or the inversion group \mathcal{C}_i . Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{Y}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if G_0 is (2, 2, 1)-gain-tight.*

We will discuss the remaining groups and provide some conjectures in Sect. 10. (See Table 2.)

6.3 The cone

Note that the cone defined by the polynomial $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ has the same point group symmetry $\mathcal{D}_{\infty h}$ as the cylinder, and hence the possible point groups of frameworks on the cone are the same as the ones for the cylinder.

We will prove the following main theorem for the cone in the subsequent sections.

Theorem 13 (Reflection, rotation, inversion or improper rotational symmetry on the cone) *Let S be the group \mathcal{C}_m representing m -fold rotation around the z -axis, or the group \mathcal{C}_s (where*

Table 2 Summary of counts for the various symmetry groups on the cylinder \mathcal{Y}

Group	Rotation axis	Reflection plane	Necessary count	Sufficient?
\mathcal{C}_s	–	Containing	(2, 2, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 12
\mathcal{C}_s	–	$z = 0$	(2, 2, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 12
\mathcal{C}_m	z -axis	–	(2, 2, 2)-gain-tight	Theorem 11
\mathcal{C}_2	Perpendicular	–	(2, 2, 0)-gain-tight	Conjecture 2
\mathcal{C}_i	–	–	(2, 2, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 12
\mathcal{C}_{mv}	z -axis	Containing	(2, 2, 1) ^f -gain-tight	Conjecture 3
\mathcal{C}_{mh}	z -axis	$z = 0$	(2, 2, 1) ^f -gain-tight	Conjecture 3
\mathcal{S}_{2m}	z -axis	$z = 0$	(2, 2, 1) ^f -gain-tight	Conjecture 3
\mathcal{D}_m	z -axis	$z = 0$	Theorem 7	?
\mathcal{D}_{mh}	z -axis	$z = 0$	Theorem 7	?
\mathcal{D}_{md}	z -axis	$z = 0$	Theorem 7	?

We use ‘containing’ as short hand for a plane containing the z -axis and ‘perpendicular’ for a line perpendicular to the z -axis

Table 3 Summary of counts for the various symmetry groups on the cone \mathcal{C}

Group	Rotation axis	Reflection plane	Necessary count	Sufficient?
\mathcal{C}_s	–	Containing	(2, 1, 0)-gain-tight	Conjecture 4
\mathcal{C}_s	–	$z = 0$	(2, 1, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 13
\mathcal{C}_m	z -axis	–	(2, 1, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 13
\mathcal{C}_2	Perpendicular	–	(2, 1, 0)-gain-tight	Conjecture 4
\mathcal{C}_i	–	–	(2, 1, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 13
\mathcal{C}_{mv}	z -axis	Containing	(2, 1, 0) ^f -gain-tight	?
\mathcal{C}_{mh}	z -axis	$z = 0$	(2, 1, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 13
\mathcal{S}_{2m}	z -axis	$z = 0$	(2, 1, 1)-gain-tight	Theorem 13
\mathcal{D}_m	z -axis	$z = 0$	(2, 1, 0) ^f -gain-tight	?
\mathcal{D}_{mh}	z -axis	$z = 0$	Theorem 7	?
\mathcal{D}_{md}	z -axis	$z = 0$	Theorem 7	?

We use ‘containing’ as short hand for a plane containing the z -axis and ‘perpendicular’ for a line perpendicular to the z -axis

the mirror plane of the reflection is perpendicular to the z -axis), or the inversion group \mathcal{C}_i , or the group \mathcal{C}_{mh} , or the improper rotational group \mathcal{S}_{2m} . Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{C}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is (2, 1, 1)-gain-tight.

Again we will return to the remaining groups in Sect. 10. (See Table 3.)

6.4 A note on (2, 2, 1)-gain-tight graphs

We finish this section by observing a corollary to Theorem 12 which points out that for certain types of graphs, groups and surfaces, generic rigidity (without symmetry) is equivalent to symmetry-generic symmetry-forced rigidity. We will need the following result.

Proposition 3 *Let S be the group $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$, and let G be a simple S -symmetric graph, where the action $\theta : S \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ is free on both $V(G)$ and $E(G)$. Then G is $(2, 2)$ -tight if and only if its quotient S -gain graph G_0 is $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight.*

Proof Suppose first that G is $(2, 2)$ -tight, and G_0 is not $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight. If $|E(G_0)| \neq 2|V(G_0)| - 1$, then $|E(G)| \neq 2|V(G)| - 2$, a contradiction. If $|F| > 2|V(F)| - 1$ for some $F \subseteq E(G_0)$, then $|c^{-1}(F)| > 2|c^{-1}(V(F))| - 2$, where $c : G \rightarrow G_0$ is the covering map. This is again a contradiction to G being $(2, 2)$ -tight. Similarly, if $|F| > 2|V(F)| - 2$ for some balanced $F \subseteq E(G_0)$, then, by Proposition 2, we may switch the vertices in $V(F)$ so that each edge of F has trivial gain. But then $E(G)$ contains a copy of F as a subset, which again violates the $(2, 2)$ -tightness of G .

Conversely, suppose that G_0 is $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight, but G is not $(2, 2)$ -tight. Clearly, if $|E(G)| \neq 2|V(G)| - 2$, then $|E(G_0)| \neq 2|V(G_0)| - 1$, a contradiction. Thus, there exists a subgraph H of G with $|E(H)| > 2|V(H)| - 2$. Note that H is not S -symmetric, for otherwise $c(H)$ violates the $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-sparsity count. Clearly, we may choose H so that it has a minimal number of vertices, and we may then remove edges if necessary so that $|E(H)| = 2|V(H)| - 1$. Let H' be the symmetric copy of H , i.e., H' has the vertex set $\{\theta(1)(v) \mid v \in V(H)\}$ and edge set $\{\theta(1)(e) \mid e \in E(H)\}$. By symmetry, we have $|E(H')| = 2|V(H')| - 1$.

Claim *If $V(H \cap H') = \emptyset$, then $c(H \cup H')$ is balanced.*

Proof Suppose $V(H \cap H') = \emptyset$ and $c(H \cup H')$ is unbalanced. Then there exists an unbalanced cycle C in $c(H \cup H')$ and we may switch the vertices of C so that all edges of C have gain 0, except for a single edge, say (v, w) . Then in $H \cup H'$ we have the edges $\{v, \theta(1)(w)\}$ and $\{\theta(1)(v), w\}$, as well as paths from v to w and from $\theta(1)(v)$ to $\theta(1)(w)$. If $\{v, \theta(1)(w)\}$ and $\{\theta(1)(v), w\}$ are both in $E(H)$, then they are also both in $E(H')$, a contradiction. Analogously, we obtain a contradiction if $\{v, \theta(1)(w)\}, \{\theta(1)(v), w\} \in E(H')$.

Thus, w.l.o.g. we may assume that $\{v, \theta(1)(w)\} \in E(H) \setminus E(H')$ and $\{\theta(1)(v), w\} \in E(H') \setminus E(H)$. Consider a path $v, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k, w$ from v to w in $H \cup H'$. Clearly, $\{v, v_1\} \in E(H) \setminus E(H')$ for otherwise $v \in V(H \cap H')$. Continuing in this fashion, we deduce that $\{v_k, w\} \in E(H) \setminus E(H')$. Thus, $w \in V(H)$. However, w is also a vertex of H' since $\{\theta(1)(v), w\} \in E(H') \setminus E(H)$. This contradicts $V(H \cap H') = \emptyset$, and the proof of the claim is complete. □

Now, suppose first that $V(H \cap H') = \emptyset$. Then we have $|E(H \cup H')| = 2|V(H)| - 1 + 2|V(H')| - 1 = 2|V(H \cup H')| - 2$, and hence $|c(E(H \cup H'))| = 2|c(V(H \cup H'))| - 1$. Thus, $c(H \cup H')$ violates the $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-sparsity count since $c(H \cup H')$ is balanced (by the claim).

So it remains to consider the case $V(H \cap H') \neq \emptyset$. Since H is not S -symmetric, we have $H \neq H'$. Thus, by the minimality of H , we have $|E(H \cap H')| \leq 2|V(H \cap H')| - 2$. It follows that $|E(H \cup H')| \geq 2|V(H)| - 1 + 2|V(H')| - 1 - (2|V(H \cap H')| - 2) = 2|V(H \cup H')|$. Thus, $|c(E(H \cup H'))| \geq 2|c(V(H \cup H'))|$, and hence $c(H \cup H')$ violates the $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-sparsity count. □

Thus, by combining Theorem 3 with Theorem 12, it follows that for a graph G , satisfying the conditions of Proposition 3, a generic realisation of G on the cylinder \mathcal{Y} is isostatic if and only if an S -generic realisation of G on \mathcal{Y} is S -isostatic, where $S = C_s$ or C_t (see also Conjecture 5).

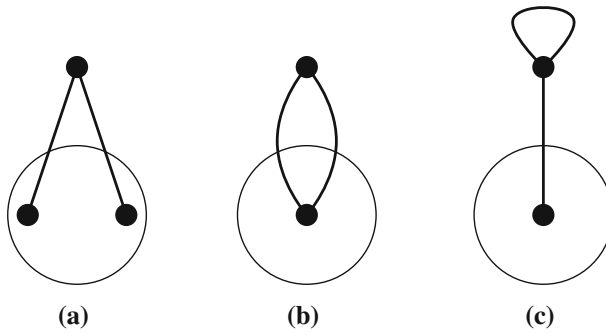


Fig. 5 H1a, H1b and H1c moves. Directions and gain labels of the edges are omitted in the figure

7 Inductive constructions

To prove Theorems 9–13 we will make use of a celebrated proof technique in rigidity theory: an inductive proof using Henneberg-type graph constructions [10, 18, 20, 22, 29, 36]. This comes in two steps. First we prove a characterisation of $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight graphs, for the relevant choices of k and k_S , showing that all such graphs can be generated from the smallest such graph, or graphs, by simple operations. Then we apply these operations to frameworks and show that they preserve the dimension of the nullspace of the orbit-surface rigidity matrix.

7.1 Admissible operations

Let (H, ψ) be an S -gain graph with a simple covering graph. The *Henneberg 1 move* is the addition of a new vertex v and two edges e_1 and e_2 to H such that the new edges are incident with v and are not both loops at v . The three possible ways this can be done are illustrated in Fig. 5. (Note that we require the covering graph to remain simple, and hence some possibilities may not be available for a given group S .) If e_1 and e_2 are not loops and not parallel edges, then their labels can be arbitrary. This move is called H1a and is depicted in Fig. 5a. If they are non-loops, but parallel edges, then the labels are assigned so that $\psi(e_1) \neq \psi(e_2)$, assuming that e_1 and e_2 are directed to v . This move is called H1b and is depicted in Fig. 5b. Finally, if one of the edges, say e_1 , is a loop at v , then we set $\psi(e_1) \neq id$. This move is called H1c and is depicted in Fig. 5c.

The *Henneberg 2 move* deletes an edge of (H, ψ) and adds a new vertex and three new edges to (H, ψ) . First, one chooses an edge e of H (which will be deleted) and a vertex z of H which may be an end-vertex of e . Then one subdivides e , with a new vertex v and new edges e_1 and e_2 , such that the tail of e_1 is the tail of e and the tail of e_2 is the head of e . The gains of the new edges are assigned so that $\psi(e_1) \cdot \psi(e_2)^{-1} = \psi(e)$. Finally, we add a third new edge, e_3 , to H . This edge is oriented from z to v and its gain is such that every 2-cycle $e_i e_j$, if it exists, is unbalanced. There are four possible ways this can be done, as illustrated in Fig. 6. (Since the covering graph must again remain simple, some possibilities may not be available for a given group S .)

Suppose first that the edge e is not a loop. If none of the edges e_i is a loop or a parallel edge, then the move is called H2a (see Fig. 6a). If none of the edges e_i is a loop, but exactly two of the edges are parallel edges (i.e., z is an end-vertex of e), then the move is called H2b (see Fig. 6b). If the edge e is a loop, then the moves corresponding to H2a and H2b are called H2c and H2d, respectively (see Fig. 6c, d).

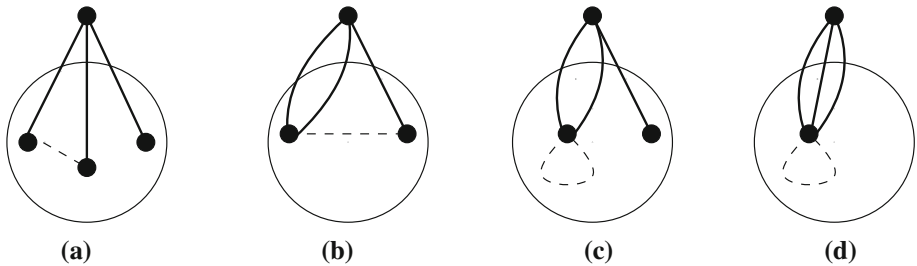
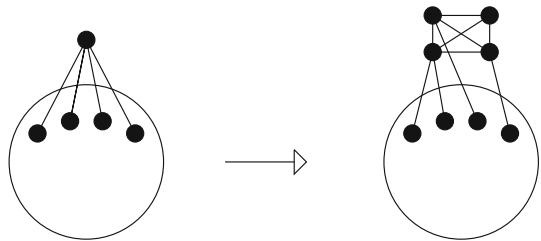


Fig. 6 H2a, H2b, H2c and H2d moves. Directions and gain labels of the edges are omitted in the figure

Fig. 7 The vertex-to- K_4 operation (in this case expanding a degree 4 vertex which is not incident to any loop). Directions and gain labels of the edges are omitted



For a $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight S -gain graph (H, ψ) , an inverse Henneberg 1 or 2 move on $v \in V(G_0)$ is *admissible* if the resulting S -gain graph H' is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight and the covering graph of H' is simple.

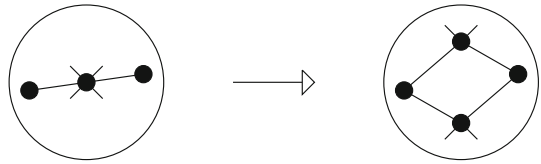
A *vertex-to- K_4* operation on an S -gain graph (H, ψ) removes a vertex v (of arbitrary degree) and all the edges incident with v , and adds in a copy of K_4 with only trivial gains (see also Fig. 7). Without loss of generality we may assume that all edges incident with v are directed to v , i.e., are of the form (x, v) for some $x \in V(H)$. Each removed edge (x, v) is replaced by an edge (x, y) for some y in the new K_4 , where the gain is preserved, that is, $\psi((x, v)) = \psi((x, y))$.

For a $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight S -gain graph (H, ψ) , the inverse move, a K_4 -*contraction* on a copy of K_4 with only trivial gains is admissible if the resulting graph H' is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight and the covering graph is simple. Note that we only apply the K_4 -contraction when there are no additional edges induced by the vertices of the K_4 .

In the following, an edge $e = (x, v)$ with gain $\psi(e)$ in (H, ψ) will be denoted by $(x, v)_{\psi(e)}$. A *vertex-to-4-cycle* operation on an S -gain graph (H, ψ) removes a vertex v and all the edges incident with v , adds in two new vertices v_1, v_2 , and chooses two neighbours a, b of v (w.l.o.g. with edges $(a, v)_\alpha$ and $(b, v)_\beta$) and creates a 4-cycle a, v_1, b, v_2 with edges $(a, v_1)_\alpha, (a, v_2)_\alpha, (b, v_1)_\beta, (b, v_2)_\beta$ (see also Fig. 8). Each of the removed edges $(x, v), x \neq a, b$, is replaced by an edge (x, v_i) for some $i = 1, 2$, where the gain is preserved, that is, $\psi((x, v)) = \psi((x, v_i))$. If the deleted vertex v is incident to a loop (v, v) in H (this may be the case if H is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain tight for $k_S = 1$, for example), then this loop is replaced by a loop (v_i, v_i) (with the same gain) for some $i = 1, 2$.

The inverse operation, a *4-cycle contraction*, on a $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight S -gain graph is admissible if the resulting graph H' is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight and the covering graph of H' is simple. It will suffice for our purposes to contract only 4-cycles in which each edge has trivial gain. Thus, we may restrict to α and β above both equaling the identity, so it is easy to see that if H is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight, then applying a vertex-to-4-cycle operation to H results in a $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight graph.

Fig. 8 The vertex-to-4-cycle operation. Directions and gain labels of the edges are omitted



An *edge joining* operation takes two $(2, k, 1)$ -gain-tight S -gain graphs H_0, H_1 and creates the graph $H_0 \oplus H_1$ which has vertex set the disjoint union of $V(H_0)$ and $V(H_1)$ and edge set $E(H_0) \cup E(H_1) \cup \{(a, b)\}$ where $a \in V(H_0)$ and $b \in V(H_1)$ is an edge with arbitrary gain. It is clear that $H_0 \oplus H_1$ is $(2, k, 1)$ -gain-tight if and only if H_0 and H_1 are $(2, k, 1)$ -gain-tight.

Note that in the covering graph, each of the above operations is a graph operation that preserves the underlying symmetry. Some of them can be recognised as performing standard—non-symmetric—Henneberg operations [27,36] simultaneously.

7.2 Recursive characterisations

We now derive inductive constructions for $(2, i, i)$ -gain-tight graphs, where $i = 1, 2, 3$, and for $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight graphs. Inductive constructions of $(2, 3, 1)$ -gain tight graphs were established in [10, Theorem 4.4] (using Henneberg 1 and Henneberg 2 moves only). Note that as the balanced and unbalanced subgraph conditions are the same for $(2, i, i)$ -gain-tight graphs, $i = 1, 2, 3$, we do not need to worry about preserving cycles with non-trivial gain in the first three theorems.

For a vertex v of a directed multi-graph G_0 , we will denote the set of vertices which are adjacent to v (in the underlying undirected multi-graph) by $N(v)$. Each of the vertices in $N(v)$ is called a *neighbour* of v in G_0 .

In the following 4 theorems it is easy to establish that the operations under consideration preserve $(2, \ell, m)$ -gain-sparsity. We concentrate on the converse where in all 4 cases it is clear that the minimum degree is 2 or 3.

Theorem 14 *Let S be a group, G be a simple graph and (G_0, ψ) be its quotient S -gain graph. Then (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight if and only if (G_0, ψ) can be constructed sequentially from K_2 by H1a and H2a operations.*

Proof Note that if G_0 is $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight, then it cannot contain any loop or multiple edges. It is easy to see that if there exists a vertex $v \in V(G_0)$ of degree 2, then the removal of v yields another $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight graph. Thus, we may assume that G_0 has no vertex of degree 2. Since G_0 is $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight, every vertex of degree 3 must have three distinct neighbors. But now, standard arguments can be used to show that an inverse H2a operation (performed on one of the degree 3 vertices and one pair of its neighbors) preserves $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tightness [13,27]. □

The next two theorems are reminiscent of [18, Theorems 3.1 and 1.2]. The new difficulty being the existence of loops and multiple edges with certain gains. We will need the following lemma.

Lemma 4 *Let G_0 be a $(2, i, i)$ -gain-tight gain graph whose covering graph is simple, for $i = 1, 2$, with a degree 3 vertex v with $N(v) = \{a, b, c\}$. Then either v is contained in a copy of K_4 whose gain labelling is equivalent to the trivial gain labelling or there is an inverse H2a move on v that results in a $(2, i, i)$ -gain-tight gain graph G'_0 whose covering graph is simple.*

Proof Let α, β, γ be the gains on $(v, a), (v, b), (v, c)$ respectively. If the edges $(a, b), (a, c), (b, c)$ are all present with gains $\beta - \alpha, \gamma - \alpha$ and $\gamma - \beta$ respectively, then any inverse H2a move will give a gain graph whose covering graph is not simple. In this case, though, the K_4 defined by these vertices and edges is balanced so Propositions 1 and 2 show the labelling is equivalent to the trivial gain labelling.

Thus we may suppose that not all 3 of these edges (with the specified gains) are present. Now we can forget the gains and argue exactly as in [17, Lemma 3.1]. That is, by pure counting arguments, we deduce that, if $(a, b)_{\beta-\alpha}$ is not present then either there is an inverse H2a move adding $(a, b)_{\beta-\alpha}$ or another of the edges, say $(a, c)_{\gamma-\alpha}$, is not present and either we can add that edge or the third edge $(b, c)_{\gamma-\beta}$ is not present and we can add at least one of the edges. □

Theorem 15 *Let S be a group, G be a simple graph and (G_0, ψ) be its quotient S -gain graph. Then (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 2, 2)$ -gain-tight if and only if (G_0, ψ) can be constructed sequentially from K_1 by H1a, H1b, H2a, H2b, vertex-to- K_4 and vertex-to-4-cycle operations.*

Proof Note that if G_0 is $(2, 2, 2)$ -gain-tight, then it cannot contain any loop. If there is no inverse H1a or H1b move then G_0 has minimum degree 3. It is elementary to show that a degree 3 vertex with exactly two neighbours can always be reduced using an inverse H2b move. So we may suppose that every degree 3 vertex v has 3 distinct neighbours. By Lemma 4, we may assume that v is contained in a K_4 whose gain labelling is equivalent to the trivial gain labelling. The vertices of this K_4 can induce no additional edges since G_0 is $(2, 2, 2)$ -gain-tight. Denote this copy of K_4 as K . K is admissible for a K_4 -to-vertex contraction unless there is a vertex $x \notin K$ and edges $(x, a), (x, b)$ for $a, b \in K$ with equal gains. Since the final vertex $c \in K$ is not adjacent to x , simple counting [18] shows there is a 4-cycle contraction merging v and x which results in a $(2, 2, 2)$ -gain-tight graph contrary to our assumption. □

Theorem 16 *Let S be a group, G be a simple graph, and (G_0, ψ) be its quotient S -gain graph. Then (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 1, 1)$ -gain-tight if and only if (G_0, ψ) can be constructed sequentially from either a single vertex with an unbalanced loop, $K_4 + e$ (with trivial gains on the K_4 and a non-trivial gain on e) or $K_5 - e$ (with trivial gain on every edge) by H1a, H1b, H1c, H2a, H2b, H2c, H2d, vertex-to- K_4 , vertex-to-4-cycle and edge joining operations.*

In the proof we use the terminology $2G$ to refer to the graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and 2 copies of each edge in $E(G)$. Of course we will be referring to gain graphs, so some appropriate gain assignment is assumed. It will also be convenient to define $f(G) := 2|V(G)| - |E(G)|$.

Proof Note that G_0 may contain loops. If there is no inverse H1a, H1b or H1c move then the minimum degree in G_0 is 3 and any such vertex has no self-loop. If there is no inverse H2d move then any such vertex v has at least two neighbours.

Suppose $N(v) = \{a, b\}$ and there are two edges from a to v . If there is at most one edge between a and b then any $H_0 \subset G_0$ containing a and b has $f(H_0) \geq 2$. Since the two edges from a to v have different gains (since G is simple) it is easy to see that we can choose a gain for a new edge ab that makes $H_0 + ab$ unbalanced. Thus we may assume v is contained in a copy of $2K_3 - e$. However, now there is an inverse H2c move.

Therefore, we may suppose that v has 3 distinct neighbours. By Lemma 4, we may assume that v is contained in a K_4 whose gain labelling is equivalent to the trivial gain labelling. Denote this copy as K and suppose, for now, that the vertices of K induce no additional edges.

K admits an admissible K_4 -to-vertex contraction unless there is a vertex $x \notin K$ and edges $(x, a), (x, b)$ for $a, b \in K$ with equal gains. By switching, we may assume that the edges of K and the edges $(x, a), (x, b)$ have all trivial gain. In such case there is a 4-cycle contraction merging v and x which results in a $(2, 1, 1)$ -gain-tight graph unless for the final vertex $c \in K$ the edge $(x, c) \in E(G_0)$ with $\psi((x, c)) = id$. (Note that if $\psi((x, c)) = id$, then $\psi((v, c)) = \psi((v, c)) = id$ so that a 4-cycle-contraction would not result in a simple covering graph.)

Now, the graph induced by v, a, b, c and x is a copy of $K_5 - e$. Repeat the whole process for every degree 3 vertex. This gives us copies of $K_5 - e$ or, if the vertices of K did induce additional edges, copies of $K_4 + e$ (with non-zero gain on e).

We now argue as in [17, Lemma 4.10]. Let $Y = \{Y_1, \dots, Y_n\}$ be the subgraphs which are copies of $K_5 - e$ or $K_4 + e$. They are necessarily vertex disjoint since $f(Y_i \cup Y_j) = 2 - f(Y_i \cap Y_j)$ and every proper subgraph X of $K_5 - e$ or $K_4 + e$ has $f(X) \geq 2$. Let V_0 and E_0 be the sets of vertices and edges of G_0 which are in none of the Y_i . Then

$$f(G_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(Y_i) + 2|V_0| - |E_0|$$

so $|E_0| = 2|V_0| + n - 1$. Each vertex in V_0 is incident to at least 4 edges. If every Y_i is incident to at least 2 edges in E_0 , then there are at least $4|V_0| + 2n$ edge/vertex incidences in E_0 . This implies $|E_0| \geq 2|V_0| + n$, a contradiction. Thus, either there is a copy Y_i with no incidences, which would imply $G_0 = Y_i = K_5 - e$ or $G_0 = Y_i = K_4 + e$, since G_0 is connected, or there is a copy with one incidence, i.e., G_0 contains a bridge and there is an edge separation move on this bridge contrary to our assumption. \square

For the following we have to be more careful to preserve the gain-sparsity of subgraphs.

Theorem 17 *Let S be a group of order 2, G be a simple graph and (G_0, ψ) be its quotient S -gain graph. Then (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight if and only if (G_0, ψ) can be constructed sequentially from a single vertex with an unbalanced loop or from $K_4 + e$ (where the K_4 has trivial gains and e has a non-trivial gain) by H1a, H1b, H1c, H2a, H2b, H2c, vertex-to- K_4 , vertex-to-4-cycle and edge joining operations.*

Proof We will think of S as the group $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ with addition as the group operation. If there is no inverse H1a, H1b or H1c move then the minimum degree in G is 3 and any such vertex has no self-loop. Since S has order 2, any such vertex v has at least two neighbours.

First, suppose $N(v) = \{a, b\}$. Suppose that v is not contained in a copy of $2K_3 - e$. It suffices to check the case when a and b are not joined by an edge in G_0 . If there is no admissible H2b move, then it is straightforward to deduce that there are distinct subgraphs H_1, H_2 of $G_0 - v$ with $a, b \in V(H_i), f(H_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$ and all paths in H_i from a to b have gain α_i where $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$. (The gain of a path in a gain graph is defined analogously to the gain of a closed walk (recall Sect. 3.2).) Then $H_1 \cap H_2$ is connected since $f(H_1 \cap H_2) = 2$, which implies that all paths from a to b in $H_1 \cap H_2$ have 2 distinct gains, a contradiction. Thus, there is a choice of gain for the edge (a, b) so that the corresponding inverse H2b move is admissible. Thus v is contained in a copy of $2K_3 - e$ (with appropriate gains). However, now there is an inverse H2c move.

Now let $N(v) = \{a, b, c\}$.

Claim *v is contained in a copy of K_4 in which every edge has gain 0 (after appropriate gain switching).*

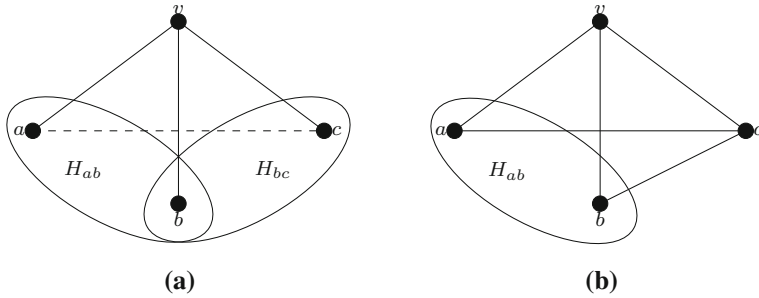


Fig. 9 The first two cases in the proof of the claim. Directions and labels omitted

Proof We will show that if v is not contained in a copy of K_4 with gain 0 on every edge, then there is an admissible H2a move.

Let $\alpha_{av}, \alpha_{bv}, \alpha_{cv}$ be the gains on the edges $(a, v), (b, v), (c, v)$. Suppose first that $(a, b)_{\alpha_{av}-\alpha_{bv}}$ and $(b, c)_{\alpha_{bv}-\alpha_{cv}} \notin E(G_0)$ (the edges (a, b) and (b, c) with other gains, or the edge (a, c) with any gain may or may not be in $E(G_0)$). See Fig. 9. If there is no admissible H2a move, then there must exist balanced subgraphs H_{ab} of $G_0 - v$ such that $a, b \in V(H_{ab})$ and $f(H_{ab}) = 2$ and H_{bc} such that $b, c \in V(H_{bc})$ and $f(H_{bc}) = 2$. If $c \in V(H_{ab})$ then let $H = H_{ab}$ and adding v and its 3 incident edges to H gives a graph H^* with $f(H^*) = 1$. Similarly if $a \in V(H_{bc})$ then we can let $H = H_{bc}$. If $c \notin V(H_{ab})$ and $a \notin V(H_{bc})$ then we still must have $f(H_{ab} \cup H_{bc}) = 2$. Thus we can let $H = H_{ab} \cup H_{bc}$ and adding v and its 3 incident edges to H gives a graph H^* with $f(H^*) = 1$. $H_{ab} \cap H_{bc}$ is connected, so Lemma 2 implies H is balanced.

Since H is balanced we may apply gain switches to make every edge have identity gain. Now, consider the three edges va, vb and vc . If they all have 0 gains, then H^* is balanced, contrary to the fact that $f(H^*) = 1$. If they all have gain 1, then we can switch v using Proposition 1 and again H^* is balanced, a contradiction.

By switching v now, we may assume w.l.o.g. that va has gain 1 and vb and vc have gain 0. Since H_{ab} is connected, there is a path P (with gain 0 on each edge) from a to b . Now, P together with va and vb is an unbalanced cycle. Thus, if we do an inverse H2a move (adding the edge ab with gain 1), then $H_{ab} \cup ab$ is unbalanced with the correct count so the move was valid.

Now suppose that $(a, b)_{\alpha_{av}-\alpha_{bv}} \notin E(G_0)$ but $(a, c)_{\alpha_{av}-\alpha_{cv}}$ and $(b, c)_{\alpha_{bv}-\alpha_{cv}} \in E(G_0)$. By Proposition 1, we may then assume that the gains of $(v, a), (v, b), (v, c), (a, c), (b, c)$ are all 0. See Fig. 9. If H_{ab} is a subgraph of $G_0 - v$ containing a, b but not c , then $f(H_{ab}) \geq 2$. We are done unless equality holds and H_{ab} is balanced. Now consider paths from a to b in H_{ab} . If all such paths have 0 gain then all cycles in $H_{ab} \cup v \cup c$ (along with the relevant edges) have gain 0, but $f(H_{ab} \cup v \cup c) = 1$. Thus, there must be a path from a to b with gain 1 and adding (a, b) with gain 0 during the inverse H2a move gives an unbalanced subgraph, as required.

Finally, suppose $(a, b)_{\alpha_{av}-\alpha_{bv}}, (a, c)_{\alpha_{av}-\alpha_{cv}}$ and $(b, c)_{\alpha_{bv}-\alpha_{cv}} \in E(G_0)$. By Proposition 1, we may switch vertices to make a copy of K_4 with gain 0 on each edge. □

Let K denote the copy of K_4 containing v . As in the previous proof, we suppose first that v belongs to a K_4 whose vertices induce no additional edge. Since we cannot apply a K_4 -contraction, there are vertices $a, b \in K$ and a vertex $x \notin K$ such that $(a, x)_\alpha, (b, x)_\alpha \in$

$E(G_0)$. To see this, note that any unbalanced subgraph containing K is still unbalanced as a subgraph of the contracted graph. Now let c be the final vertex in K .

Claim $(c, x) \in E(G_0)$.

Proof Suppose $(c, x) \notin E(G_0)$. By applying Proposition 1 to x (if necessary) we may assume that the 4-cycle C induced by v, a, b, x has label 0 on each edge. Apply 4-cycle contraction to C merging v and x . It is routine, as in the previous proofs, to check that the counts hold for unbalanced subgraphs. The sparsity conditions for balanced subgraphs hold since every edge of C (and K) has gain 0. \square

We have shown that the subgraph induced by K and x is $(2, 1)$ -tight. When the vertices of K induce an additional edge we have a $K_4 + e$. Finally, we may show, exactly as in the proof of the previous theorem, that G_0 contains a bridge. Note that this time the copies of $K_5 - e$ must have edges with non-zero gain since G_0 is $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight so the case when $G_0 = Y_i = K_5 - e$ cannot happen (an inverse H2a move would have been possible by the first claim). \square

We will briefly discuss extensions to (k, l, m) -gain-tight graphs for other triples in the final section.

8 Operations on frameworks supported on surfaces

We now consider the geometric question of how these inductive operations behave as operations on frameworks rather than on graphs. We pursue this by a combination of limiting arguments and matrix techniques using the orbit-surface rigidity matrix and making extensive use of results in [18, 19, 35].

8.1 Henneberg moves

Our first lemma is simple linear algebra.

Lemma 5 *Let $\mathcal{M} \in \{S, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and let S be any possible point group. Let (G, p) be an S -regular S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S, \theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Let (G'_0, ψ') be formed from (G_0, ψ) by a Henneberg 1 move and let G' be the corresponding covering graph. Then any S -regular realisation of G' is S -isostatic.*

Proof Let (G', p') be an S -regular realisation of G' . Then simply note that by the block structure of $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G', p', S)$ and the regularity of (G', p') , we have

$$\text{rank } O_{\mathcal{M}}(G', p', S) = \text{rank } O_{\mathcal{M}}(G, p, S) + 3.$$

\square

Our second lemma is more involved but by utilising the proof technique of [18, Lemma 4.2] we can still argue for any group and surface simultaneously.

Lemma 6 *Let $\mathcal{M} \in \{S, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and let S be any possible point group. Let (G, p) be an S -generic S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S, \theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Let (G'_0, ψ') be formed from (G_0, ψ) by a Henneberg 2 move and let G' be the corresponding covering graph. Then any S -generic realisation of G' is S -isostatic.*

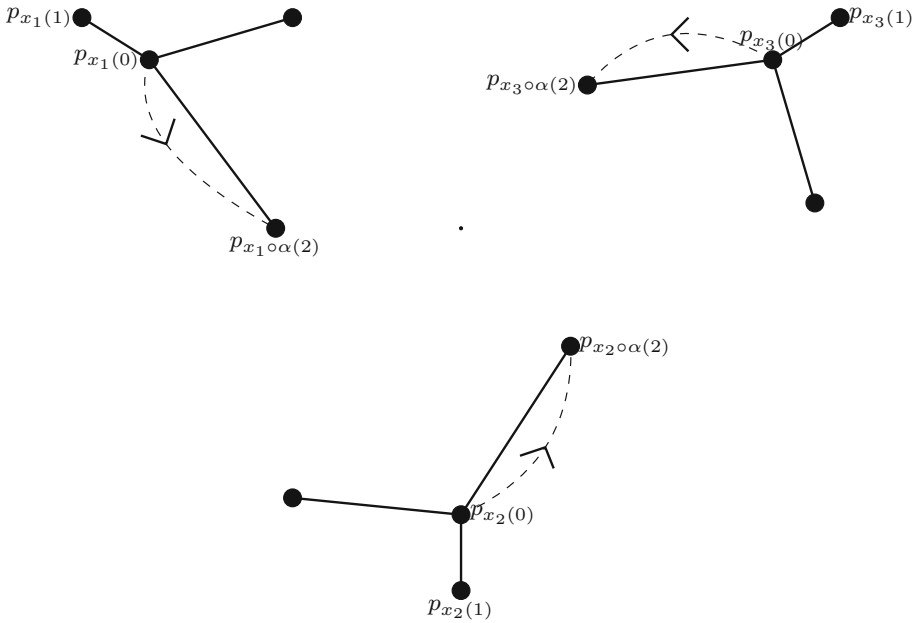


Fig. 10 An illustration of the specialisation in the case $S = \mathcal{C}_3$

Proof Let $S = \{x_1 = id, x_2, \dots, x_{|S|}\}$. For an edge $e_0 = (1, 2)$ (with gain $\alpha \in S$) in G_0 we apply the argument in [18, Lemma 4.2] simultaneously to each edge in the edge orbit $c^{-1}(e_0)$, where $c : G \rightarrow G_0$ is the covering map. (Note that if e_0 is a loop, then the proof follows analogously.) Suppose $V(G'_0) = V(G_0) \cup \{0\}$ and let $p' = (p_{x_1(0)}, p_{x_2(0)}, \dots, p_{x_{|S|}(0)}, p)$, where (G', p') is S -generic. Suppose that (G', p') is not S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid. Then it follows that every specialised framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G', S, \theta)}^M$ is S -symmetric infinitesimally flexible. Let $x_i(a)$ and $x_i(b)$ be orthogonal tangent vectors at $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)}$ where $x_i(b)$ is orthogonal to $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - p_{x_i(1)}$. Consider a sequence of specialisations (G', p^k) in which only the joints $p_{x_1(0)}, \dots, p_{x_{|S|}(0)}$ are specialised to the joints $p_{x_1(0)}^k, \dots, p_{x_{|S|}(0)}^k$, respectively, and for each $i = 1, \dots, |S|$, $p_{x_i(0)}^k$ tends to $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)}$ in the direction $x_i(a)$. See Fig. 10. More precisely, the normalised vector $(p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - p_{x_i(0)}^k) / \|p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - p_{x_i(0)}^k\|$ converges to $x_i(a)$, as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

Each of the S -symmetric frameworks (G', p^k) has a unit norm non-trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion u^k which is orthogonal to the space of S -symmetric trivial infinitesimal motions of its framework, (G', p^k) . By the Bolzano–Weierstrass theorem there is a subsequence of the sequence u^k which converges to a vector, u^∞ say, of unit norm. Discarding framework points and relabeling we may assume this holds for the original sequence. The S -symmetric limit motion of the degenerate S -symmetric framework (G', p^∞) is denoted by $u^\infty = (u_{x_1(0)}^\infty, u_{x_2(0)}^\infty, \dots, u_{x_{|S|}(0)}^\infty, u)$. Also, we have $p^\infty = (p_{x_1 \circ \alpha(2)}, p_{x_2 \circ \alpha(2)}, \dots, p_{x_{|S|} \circ \alpha(2)}, p)$.

We claim that the velocities $u_{x_i(1)}$, $u_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)}$ give an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of the framework on \mathcal{M} consisting of the bars joining $p_{x_i(1)}$ and $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)}$, $i = 1, \dots, |S|$. To see this note that in view of the well-behaved convergence of $p_{x_i(0)}^k$ to $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)}$ (in the $x_i(a)$ direction) it follows that the velocities $u_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)}$ and $u_{x_i(0)}^\infty$ have the same component in the

$x_i(a)$ direction, and so $(u_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - u_{x_i(0)}^\infty) \cdot x_i(a) = 0$. Since $u_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - u_{x_i(0)}^\infty$ is tangential to \mathcal{M} it follows from the choice of $x_i(a)$ that $u_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - u_{x_i(0)}^\infty$ is orthogonal to $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - p_{x_i(1)}$. On the other hand $u_{x_i(1)} - u_{x_i(0)}^\infty$ is orthogonal to $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - p_{x_i(1)}$ and so taking differences $u_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - u_{x_i(1)}$ is orthogonal to $p_{x_i \circ \alpha(2)} - p_{x_i(1)}$, as desired.

It now follows, by the symmetry-forced rigidity of (G, p) and (hence) the symmetry-forced rigidity of the degenerate framework (G', p^∞) , that the restriction motion $u_{\text{res}}^\infty = u$, and hence u^∞ itself, is a trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion. This is a contradiction since the motion has unit norm and is orthogonal to the space of trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motions. □

8.2 Vertex surgery moves

We now consider the vertex-to- K_4 move. For rotational symmetry on the cylinder we present a direct matrix argument.

Lemma 7 *Let S be C_m with the z -axis as the rotational axis. Let (G, p) be an S -generic S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G, S, \theta)}^\mathcal{Y}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) and let (G'_0, ψ') be formed from (G_0, ψ) by a vertex-to- K_4 move. Then any S -generic realisation of the covering graph G' of (G'_0, ψ') is S -isostatic.*

Proof The proof is similar to [19, Lemma 5.2] with K_4 replacing H . Let $n = |V(G'_0)|$. Let v_* be a fixed vertex of K_4 . Let (G', p') be S -generic. Consider the orbit-surface rigidity matrix $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(G', p', S)$ with column triples in the order of $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_*, v_5, \dots, v_n$ where $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 = v_*$ are the vertices of K_4 . Order the rows of $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(G', p', S)$ in the order of the edges e_1, \dots, e_6 for K_4 followed by the n rows of the block diagonal matrix whose diagonal entries are the respective normal vectors to \mathcal{Y} at p'_1, \dots, p'_n , followed by the remaining rows for the edges of $E(G'_0) \setminus E(K_4)$. Note that the submatrix formed by the first 10 rows is the 1 by 2 block matrix

$$[O_{\mathcal{Y}}(c^{-1}(K_4), p', S) \quad 0],$$

where $c : G' \rightarrow G'_0$ is the covering map. Suppose, by way of contradiction, that G'_0 is not S -isostatic. Then, there is a vector u in the kernel of $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(G', p', S)$ which corresponds to an S -symmetric non-trivial infinitesimal motion.

Claim *W.l.o.g. we may assume that $u_{K_4} = 0$.*

Proof We will identify an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of a framework (G, p) with its restriction to the vertices of the quotient S -gain graph G_0 of G .

By adding to u some trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion, we may assume that $u_4 = 0$. Write $u = (u_{K_4}, u_{G'_0 \setminus K_4})$ where $u_{K_4} = (u_1^x, u_1^y, u_1^z, \dots, u_4^x, u_4^y, u_4^z)$. The matrix $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(G', p', S)$ has the block form

$$O_{\mathcal{Y}}(G', p', S) = \begin{bmatrix} O_{\mathcal{Y}}(c^{-1}(K_4), p', S) & 0 \\ X_1 & X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $X = [X_1 \ X_2]$ is the matrix formed by the last $|E(G')| - 6 + n - 4$ rows. Since K_4 is S -isostatic on \mathcal{Y} and $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(c^{-1}(K_4), p', S)u_{K_4} = 0$ it follows that u_{K_4} is an S -symmetric trivial infinitesimal motion. But $u_4 = 0$ and so $u_{K_4} = 0$. □

Consider now the framework vector $\tilde{p} = (p_4, p_4, p_4, p_4, p_5, \dots, p_n)$ in which the first 4 framework joints are specialised to p_4 and let $p_* = (p_4, p_5, \dots, p_n)$ be the restricted

vector with associated S -generic framework (G, p_*) . By the hypotheses, this framework is S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid.

Note that the matrix $X_2 = X_2(p')$ is square. Moreover, it has the vector $u_{G \setminus K_4}$ in the kernel, and $u_{G \setminus K_4}$ is clearly non-zero (since u is non-zero and $u_{K_4} = 0$ by the claim above).

Thus the determinant as a polynomial in the coordinates of the p'_i vanishes identically because of genericity. It follows that $\det X_2(\tilde{p})$ vanishes identically and that there is a nonzero vector, $w_{G'_0 \setminus K_4}$ say, in the kernel. But now we obtain the contradiction

$$[O_{\mathcal{Y}}(G, p_*, S)] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ w_{G'_0 \setminus K_4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & \mathbf{0} \\ * & X_2(\tilde{p}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ w_{G'_0 \setminus K_4} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0},$$

where $a = (0, 1, 0)$. □

For combinations of surfaces and symmetry groups with $k_S = 1$ the above argument breaks down. Instead we adapt a limiting argument from [18, Section 5.2].

Let $\mathcal{M} \in \{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and let S be chosen so that $k_S = 1$. Take the complete graph on four vertices with identity gain on each edge as an S -gain graph and denote the covering graph by H . For $j = 1, 2, \dots, |S|$ and $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, let $p_{x_j(i)}$ be the joints for some S -symmetric realisation of H . Further, let $p|_j = (p_{x_j(1)}, p_{x_j(2)}, p_{x_j(3)}, p_{x_j(4)})$ for $j = 1, \dots, |S|$, and let $(H, p) = (H, (p|_1, p|_2, \dots, p|_{|S|}))$. Since $k < 3$, \mathcal{M} has distinct principal curvatures $\kappa_{s_j}, \kappa_{t_j}$ with associated orthonormal vectors \hat{s}_j, \hat{t}_j in the tangent plane at $p_{x_j(1)}$ for $j = 1, \dots, |S|$. Recall that, in a neighbourhood U of $p_{x_j(1)}$ on \mathcal{M} , we can use Taylor’s theorem to express points on \mathcal{M} as a function of s_j and t_j :

$$f_j(s_j, t_j) = p_{x_j(1)} + (s_j \hat{s}_j + t_j \hat{t}_j) + \frac{1}{2}(\kappa_{s_j} s_j^2 + \kappa_{t_j} t_j^2) \hat{n}_j + r(s_j, t_j)$$

where \hat{n}_j is the unit normal at $p_{x_j(1)}$, the vectors $\hat{s}_j, \hat{t}_j, \hat{n}_j$ form a right-handed orthonormal triple and $r(s_j, t_j)$ denotes the higher-order terms. Let $p_{x_j(i)} = f_j(s_{x_j(i)}, t_{x_j(i)})$, so $p_{x_j(2)}, p_{x_j(3)}, p_{x_j(4)} \in U$, and let $p_{x_j(i)}^{\epsilon_k} = f_j(\epsilon_k s_{x_j(i)}, \epsilon_k t_{x_j(i)})$ for $i = 2, 3, 4$. We say that a sequence of frameworks (H, p^{j, ϵ_k}) with

$$p^{j, \epsilon_k} = (p|_1, \dots, p|_{j-1}, p_{x_j(1)}, p_{x_j(2)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_j(3)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_j(4)}^{\epsilon_k}, p|_{j+1}, \dots, p|_{|S|})$$

where $\epsilon_k \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ is a *well-behaved K_4 contraction* if the local coordinates $s_{x_j(2)}, t_{x_j(2)}, s_{x_j(3)}, t_{x_j(3)}, s_{x_j(4)}, t_{x_j(4)}$ satisfy

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} s_{x_j(2)} & t_{x_j(2)} & s_{x_j(2)} t_{x_j(2)} \\ s_{x_j(3)} & t_{x_j(3)} & s_{x_j(3)} t_{x_j(3)} \\ s_{x_j(4)} & t_{x_j(4)} & s_{x_j(4)} t_{x_j(4)} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0.$$

Note that, by symmetry, (H, p^{j, ϵ_k}) is a well-behaved K_4 contraction for some $j \in \{1, \dots, |S|\}$ if and only if it is for all $j = 1, \dots, |S|$.

Lemma 8 *Let $\mathcal{M} \in \{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and let S be chosen so that $k_S = 1$. Take the complete graph on four vertices with identity gain on each edge as an S -gain graph and denote the covering graph by H . Let $p_{x_j(i)}$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, |S|$ and for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, be the joints for some S -symmetric realisation of H . Let*

$$p^{\epsilon_k} = \left(p_{x_1(1)}, p_{x_1(2)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_1(3)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_{1|1}(4)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_2(1)}, p_{x_2(2)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_2(3)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_2(4)}^{\epsilon_k}, \dots, p_{x_{|S|}(1)}, p_{x_{|S|}(2)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_{|S|}(3)}^{\epsilon_k}, p_{x_{|S|}(4)}^{\epsilon_k} \right),$$

and let (H, p^{ϵ_k}) , for $k = 1, 2, \dots$, be a well-behaved contraction of S -symmetric frameworks on \mathcal{M} . Further, let $u^k, k = 1, 2, \dots$, be an associated sequence of S -symmetric infinitesimal motions which forms a convergent sequence in $\mathbb{R}^{12|S|}$. Then the limit vector has the form

$$\left(w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, \dots, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)} \right).$$

Proof Denote the copies of K_4 in H as $K^1, \dots, K^{|S|}$, and let $(K^j, p|_j)$ be the corresponding realisations induced by (H, p) . Let $u = u^1$ and denote the S -symmetric infinitesimal motion

$$u = \left(u_{x_1(1)}, u_{x_1(2)}, u_{x_1(3)}, u_{x_1(4)}, \dots, u_{x_{|S|}(1)}, u_{x_{|S|}(2)}, u_{x_{|S|}(3)}, u_{x_{|S|}(4)} \right).$$

By focusing on the restricted motion $u|_{K^j}$ and the subsequence $u^k|_{K^j}$, associated with $(K^j, p|_j)$, we can follow the proof of [18, Lemma 5.4] with only trivial modifications, to establish that the well-behaved contraction sequence (H, p^{ϵ_k}) takes the infinitesimal motions $u^k|_{K^j}$ to $(w_{x_j(1)}, w_{x_j(1)}, w_{x_j(1)}, w_{x_j(1)})$. Since that Lemma was stated for surfaces of type $k = 1$ and our lemma includes the cylinder, with symmetry groups of type $k_S = 1$, we include the details in the appendix. Since $u|_{K^\ell}$ is the image of $u|_{K^j}$ under some $x_t \in S$, we may simultaneously use the argument from the appendix to see that $u^k|_{K^\ell}$ is taken to $(w_{x_\ell(1)}, w_{x_\ell(1)}, w_{x_\ell(1)}, w_{x_\ell(1)})$ for each ℓ , where $w_{x_\ell(1)}$ is the image of $w_{x_j(1)}$ under $x_t \in S$. The contracted framework is again an S -symmetric framework on \mathcal{M} and the limit vector of the sequence of S -symmetric infinitesimal motions has the required form. \square

Lemma 9 *Let $G'_0 \rightarrow G_0$ be a vertex-to- K_4 move applied to an S -gain graph G'_0 with the new K_4 having all identity gains and $V(G_0) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ where v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 are the vertices of the new K_4 . Let G' and G be the covering graphs corresponding to G'_0 and G_0 , and let (G', p') and (G, p) be the corresponding S -generic frameworks on \mathcal{M} with $\mathcal{M} \in \{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and S chosen so that \mathcal{M} has symmetric type $k_S = 1$. Suppose that (G', p') is S -isostatic. Then (G, p) is also S -isostatic.*

Proof Let $p_i = p(v_i)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and let $p_{x_j(i)}$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, |S|$ be the joints of (G, p) corresponding to the orbit of p_i (and so for each $j, v_{x_j(i)}$ is the corresponding vertex of G). Suppose that (G, p) is not S -isostatic. Since (G', p') is S -isostatic, G'_0 is $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight so G_0 is also $(2, k, k_S)$ -gain-tight. It follows that (G, p) is S -dependent with a non-trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion. Let p^{ϵ_k} be a sequence of S -generic framework vectors for (G, p) with $p^{\epsilon_k}_{x_j(i)} \rightarrow p_{x_j(i)}$, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, for $i = 2, 3, 4$ and for $1 \leq j \leq |S|$, where the K_4 contraction is well-behaved (for all $j = 1, \dots, |S|$). Since (G, p^{ϵ_k}) is S -generic and \mathcal{M} has symmetric type $k_S = 1$, there is exactly 1 trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of (G, p^{ϵ_k}) for each k . Moreover, since (G, p) is S -dependent there is a non-trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of (G, p^{ϵ_k}) for each k .

Hence, for all k , there exists an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion $u^k = (u^k_{x_1(1)}, \dots, u^k_n)$ of (G, p^{ϵ_k}) such that u^k is in the tangent space of p^{ϵ_k} , u^k has norm 1 and u^k is orthogonal to the trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion. By passing to a subsequence, if required, u^k converges to an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion w of the limit framework (G, q) as $k \rightarrow \infty$. It now follows from Lemma 8 that w has the form

$$\left(w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, \dots, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, u_r, \dots, u_n \right).$$

Moreover, w is in the tangent space of q , w has norm 1 and w is orthogonal to the trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion. This implies that the S -generic framework (G', q') (where

q' arises from q by restricting $V(G)$ to $V(G')$ has an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion

$$u^- = (w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, \dots, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, u_r, \dots, u_n)$$

which is orthogonal to the unique trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion of (G', q') , contradicting the hypothesis that (G', p') was S -isostatic. \square

Lemma 10 *Let $\mathcal{M} \in \{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and*

- *if $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{Y}$ let S be C_m (with the z -axis as the rotational axis), C_s (with mirror orthogonal to the z -axis or a plane containing the z -axis) or C_i and*
- *if $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C}$ let S be C_m (with the z -axis as the rotational axis), C_s (with mirror orthogonal to the z -axis), C_i , C_{mh} (with the z -axis as the rotational axis) or S_{2m} (with the z -axis as the rotational axis).*

Let (G, p) be an S -generic S -isostatic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{M}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) and let (G'_0, ψ') be formed from (G_0, ψ) by a vertex-to-4-cycle move. Then any S -generic realisation of the covering graph G' of (G'_0, ψ') is S -isostatic.

The proof is similar to [35, Proposition 1] with minor modifications due to the different definition of a stress in the surface context (recall Definition 3) and to using the orbit-surface rigidity matrix rather than the rigidity matrix of a 3-frame.

Proof Choose a vertex v_1 of G_0 to be split and suppose v_2, v_3, \dots, v_k are the neighbors of v_1 . Without loss of generality, we may assume that all edges joining v_1 and $v_i, i = 1, \dots, k$, are directed away from v_1 and that the edge (v_1, v_i) has gain α_i . (If the edge (v_1, v_i) appears $l > 1$ times, then we denote the corresponding edge gains by $\alpha_i = \alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{il}$, for a fixed numbering of the edges; in this case, the gains $\alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{il}$ are of course all distinct.) Let G_0^* be the S -gain graph obtained from G_0 by adding a new vertex v_0 and two edges (v_0, v_2) and (v_0, v_3) with respective gains α_2 and α_3 . The covering graph of G_0^* is denoted by G^* . Further, we let (G^*, p^*) be the framework obtained from (G, p) by setting $p^*(v_0) = p(v_1)$ and $p^*(v_i) = p(v_i)$ for all other vertices $v_i, i \neq 0$, of G^* .

Consider the S -gain graph G'_0 which is obtained from G_0^* by swapping some number of edges (v_1, v_j) for $j \in \{4, 5, \dots\}$ to edges (v_0, v_j) (keeping the same gains). (If there are multiple edges joining v_1 with v_2 and v_3 , then we may also swap edges of the form (v_1, v_2) and (v_1, v_3) to edges (v_0, v_2) and (v_0, v_3) , provided that their gains are not equal to α_2 or α_3 .) Let G' be the covering graph of G'_0 .

Let (ω, λ) be an S -symmetric self-stress on (G', p^*) . In the following, we will identify an S -symmetric self-stress of a framework with its restriction to the edges and vertices of the corresponding quotient S -gain graph. Let $\omega_{ij} = \omega(\{v_i, \alpha_j(v_j)\})$ for $i = 0, 1$ and $j = 2, 3$, and let $\lambda_i = \lambda(v_i)$. Then note that if we set $\tilde{\omega}_{12} = \omega_{02} + \omega_{12}, \tilde{\omega}_{13} = \omega_{03} + \omega_{13}, \tilde{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1$, and $\tilde{\omega}(e) = \omega(e)$ for all other edges e and $\tilde{\lambda}_i = \lambda_i$ for all other vertices v_i , then $(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\lambda})$ is an S -symmetric self-stress of (G, p) . Thus, since (G, p) is S -isostatic, we must have $\tilde{\omega}_{1j} = 0$ for each j and $\tilde{\lambda}_i = 0$ for each i .

It follows that around p_1 we have $\omega_{12}(p_1 - p_{\alpha_2(2)}) + \omega_{13}(p_1 - p_{\alpha_3(3)}) + \lambda_1 s_1 = 0$. Since (G, p) is S -generic, and $p_1 - p_{\alpha_2(2)}, p_1 - p_{\alpha_3(3)}$ and the normal s_1 to \mathcal{M} at p_1 are not coplanar, we have $\omega_{12} = \omega_{13} = \lambda_1 = 0$. Similarly, we deduce that $\omega_{02} = \omega_{03} = \lambda_0 = 0$. Thus, the rows of $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G', p^*, S)$ are linearly independent. Now we perturb (G', p^*) within a neighbourhood $B(p^*, \epsilon) \cap \mathcal{M}$, for sufficiently small ϵ to find an S -generic position (G', p') which is guaranteed to be S -isostatic since (G', p^*) is. \square

Lemma 11 *Let $\mathcal{M} \in \{\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C}\}$ and*

- *if $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{Y}$ let S be C_m (with the z -axis as the rotational axis), C_s (with mirror orthogonal to the z -axis or a plane containing the z -axis) or C_i and*
- *if $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C}$ let S be C_m (with the z -axis as the rotational axis), C_s (with mirror orthogonal to the z -axis), C_i , C_{mh} (with the z -axis as the rotational axis) or S_{2m} (with the z -axis as the rotational axis).*

Let (G^1, p^1) and (G^2, p^2) be two S -generic S -isostatic frameworks in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{Y}}$ with quotient S -gain graphs (G_0^1, ψ^1) and (G_0^2, ψ^2) . Then an S -generic framework $(G^1 \oplus G^2, p)$ corresponding to the edge join of G_0^1 and G_0^2 with joining edge given arbitrary gain is S -isostatic on \mathcal{M} .

Proof The orbit-surface matrices $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G^1, p^1, S)$ and $O_{\mathcal{M}}(G^2, p^2, S)$ have maximal rank. Hence the block matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} O_{\mathcal{M}}(G^1, p^1, S) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & O_{\mathcal{M}}(G^2, p^2, S) \end{bmatrix}$$

has a 2-dimensional nullspace. The final joining edge, S -generically, eliminates the additional S -symmetric infinitesimal motion. □

Note that the final lemma clearly fails for settings where there are more or less than one isometry.

9 Laman type theorems

We have now put together enough results to prove our main theorems. For convenience let us say that, for an S -gain graph G_0 , $V(G_0) = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $p_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i)$ for each i .

Proof of Theorem 9 Theorem 6 proves the necessity.

For the sufficiency we use induction and Theorem 14. Let the edge of K_2 be $e = (1, 2)$ with gain $\alpha \in C_i$, and let $p_{\alpha(i)} = (x'_i, y'_i, z'_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. Then note that $O_S(K_2, p, C_i)$ is the 3×6 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x'_2 & y_1 - y'_2 & z_1 - z'_2 & x_2 - x'_1 & y_2 - y'_1 & z_2 - z'_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is easily checked to have rank 3. Theorem 14 gives us a short list of operations that generate all $(2, 3, 3)$ -gain-tight graphs. For the inductive step suppose (G, p) is C_i -isostatic and suppose G' is formed from G by any one of these operations. Then Lemmas 5 and 6 confirm that any C_i -generic realisation of G' is C_i -isostatic. □

Proof of Theorem 10 Theorem 6 proves the necessity.

For the sufficiency we use induction and [10, Theorem 4.4]. Let $S \in \{C_{mh}, S_{2m}\}$ and let K_1^* denote a loop at vertex 1 with non-trivial gain α (in particular, note that the gain α cannot be an inversion). Further, let $p_{\alpha(1)} = (x'_1, y'_1, z'_1)$ and $p_{\alpha^{-1}(1)} = (x''_1, y''_1, z''_1)$. Then note that $O_S(K_1^*, p, S)$ is the 2×3 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x'_1 - x''_1 & 2y_1 - y'_1 - y''_1 & 2z_1 - z'_1 - z''_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is easily checked to have rank 2 in each case. [10, Theorem 4.4] gives us a short list of operations that generate all (2, 3, 1)-gain-tight graphs. For the inductive step suppose (G, p) is S -isostatic and suppose G' is formed from G by any one of these operations. Then Lemmas 5 and 6 confirm that any S -generic realisation of G' is S -isostatic. \square

Proof of Theorem 11 Theorem 6 proves the necessity.

For the sufficiency we use induction and Theorem 15. First note that $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(K_1, p, \mathcal{C}_m)$, where K_1 is the vertex 1, is the 1×3 matrix

$$[x_1 \quad y_1 \quad 0]$$

with rank 1. Theorem 15 gives us a short list of operations that generate all (2, 2, 2)-gain-tight graphs. For the inductive step suppose (G, p) is \mathcal{C}_m -isostatic and suppose G' is formed from G by any one of these operations. Then Lemmas 5, 6, 7 and 10 confirm that any \mathcal{C}_m -generic realisation of G' is \mathcal{C}_m -isostatic. \square

Proof of Theorem 12 Theorem 6 proves the necessity.

For the sufficiency we use induction and Theorem 17. Let $S \in \{\mathcal{C}_s, \mathcal{C}_i\}$ and K_1^* denote a loop at vertex 1 with non-trivial gain α . Further, let $p_{\alpha(1)} = (x'_1, y'_1, z'_1)$. Clearly, $p_{\alpha(1)} = p_{\alpha^{-1}(1)}$, since S is a group of order 2. Note that $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(K_1^*, p, S)$ is the 2×3 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2(x_1 - x'_1) & 2(y_1 - y'_1) & 2(z_1 - z'_1) \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

which has rank 2 in each case. Also $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(K_4 + e, p, S)$ is a 11×12 matrix which can easily be checked to have rank 11 for each choice of S .¹ Theorem 17 gives us a short list of operations that generate all (2, 2, 1)-gain-tight graphs. For the inductive step suppose (G, p) is S -isostatic and suppose G' is formed from G by any one of these operations. Then Lemmas 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 confirm that any S -generic realisation of G' is S -isostatic. \square

Proof of Theorem 13 Theorem 6 proves the necessity.

For the sufficiency we use induction and Theorem 16. Let $S \in \{\mathcal{C}_m, \mathcal{C}_s, \mathcal{C}_i, \mathcal{C}_{mh}, \mathcal{S}_{2m}\}$ and K_1^* denote a loop at vertex 1 with non-trivial gain α . Further, let $p_{\alpha(1)} = (x'_1, y'_1, z'_1)$ and $p_{\alpha^{-1}(1)} = (x''_1, y''_1, z''_1)$. Note that $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_1^*, p, S)$ is a 2×3 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x'_1 - x''_1 & 2y_1 - y'_1 - y''_1 & 2z_1 - z'_1 - z''_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & -z_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

which has rank 2 for each choice of S . Also $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_4 + f, p, S)$ is a 11×12 matrix and $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_5 - e, p, S)$ is a 14×15 matrix which can easily be checked to have rank 11 and 14 for each respective choice of S .²

Theorem 16 gives us a short list of operations that generate all (2, 1, 1)-gain-tight graphs. For the inductive step suppose (G, p) is S -isostatic and suppose G' is formed from G by any one of these operations. Then Lemmas 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 confirm that any S -generic realisation of G' is S -isostatic. \square

¹ Let $V(K_4 + e) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$, let $e = v_1v_2$ or let e be a loop on v_1 and let $q(v_1) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 4)$, $q(v_2) = (1, 0, 2)$, $q(v_3) = (-1, 0, -1)$, $q(v_4) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1)$. It is elementary to check that rank $O_{\mathcal{Y}}(K_4 + e, q, S) = 11$ for each group (in the case of the vertical mirror we used the plane through the point $(0, 1, 0)$). It follows that the generic rank is also 11.

² Let $q(v_1) = (1, 0, 1)$, $q(v_2) = (3, 0, -3)$, $q(v_3) = (1, 1, \sqrt{2})$, $q(v_4) = (-2, 2, 2\sqrt{2})$, $q(v_5) = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, -2)$. Let $V(K_4 + f) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ with $f = v_1v_3$ or with f being a loop on v_1 and let $V(K_5 - e) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$ with $e = v_4v_5$. Then rank $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_4 + f, q, S) = 11$ and rank $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_5 - e, q, S) = 14$ for each group. Since p is generic, it follows that rank $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_4 + f, p, S) = 11$ and rank $O_{\mathcal{C}}(K_5 - e, p, S) = 14$.

10 Further work

We finish by outlining a number of avenues of further developments. We start with a slight diversion into matroid theory.

10.1 Matroids and inductive constructions

Let $\mathcal{I}_{k,\ell,m}$ be the family of (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparse edge sets in (H, ψ) . Then, as noted in [10,29], $\mathcal{I}_{k,\ell,m}$ forms the family of independent sets of a matroid on $E(H)$ for certain (k, ℓ, m) . Let $M(k, \ell, m) := (E(H), \mathcal{I}_{k,\ell,m})$ whether or not the triple k, ℓ, m induces a matroid. Using 3 basic matroids as ‘building blocks’ we can use standard matroid techniques to see that $M(k, \ell, m)$ is a matroid for a large range of triples $k, \ell, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

First note that when $\ell = m$, (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparsity is exactly (k, ℓ) -sparsity (on a multi-graph) and $M(k, \ell)$ is known to be a matroid for all $0 \leq \ell < 2k$ [36]. We also assume in this paper that $m \leq \ell$.

Our 3 basic matroids are the *frame matroid* $M(1, 1, 0)$ [37], the *cycle matroid* $M(1, 1, 1)$ and the *bicircular matroid* $M(1, 0, 0)$. Then the previous sentence tells us that each possible option for $M(1, \ell, m)$ is a matroid. For $k > 1$, using matroid union and Dilworth truncation we know the following:

1. $M(k, k + t, m + t)$ is a matroid for $0 \leq t < k$ and $m \leq k$ (take m copies of the cycle matroid and $k - m$ copies of the frame matroid and then apply t Dilworth truncations),
2. $M(k, k - m + n + t, n + t)$ with $0 \leq n \leq m \leq k$ and $n + t < k + m$ is a matroid (take n copies of the cycle matroid, $m - n$ copies of the bicircular matroid and $k - m$ copies of the frame matroid and then apply t Dilworth truncations).

By the above remarks we know that: $M(2, 3, 3)$ is a matroid (see also Theorem 9); $M(2, 3, 2)$ is a matroid (this count does not appear in symmetry-forced rigidity analyses of frameworks in the plane or on surfaces, as the surface must be a sphere and there does not exist a symmetry group with two fully symmetric rotations. However it does occur for periodic frameworks [22] or in ‘anti-symmetric’ rigidity analyses (see Sect. 10.7)); $M(2, 3, 1)$ is a matroid (see also Theorem 8); $M(2, 3, 0)$ is not a matroid in general [29]; $M(2, 2, 2)$ is a matroid (see also Theorem 11); $M(2, 2, 1)$ is a matroid (see also Theorem 12); $M(2, 2, 0)$ is a matroid (see also Conjecture 2 below); $M(2, 1, 1)$ is a matroid (see also Theorem 13); $M(2, 1, 0)$ is a matroid (see also Conjecture 4 below); $M(2, 0, 0)$ is a matroid (this count appears for frameworks on surfaces of type $k = 0$ which we do not consider in this paper (recall Sect. 2)).

For $k \geq 3$ these observations still give us a lot of information; however they do not tell us anything about the case when $\ell - m > k$. We do not know if $M(2, 3, 0)$ is typical or atypical for such triples.

Returning to the subject of the paper, we note that combining the results of Sect. 7 with [10, Theorem 4.4] and [22, Theorem 4.7] gives inductive constructions for $(2, \ell, m)$ -gain-tight graphs (sometimes only for particular groups) for all $1 \leq m \leq \ell < 4$. However, the case when $m = 0$ is completely open. One indication of the potential difficulty to overcome here is that the minimum vertex degree in the graph may be 4. The analogue of the Henneberg moves for degree 4 vertices are known as X and V-replacement [7, 10, 20, 33]. V-replacement is known to not preserve $(2, \ell)$ -sparsity. X-replacement has been used to some effect in [10] so it is plausible that it could be used for the cases in question here. However, while X-replacement (as an operation on frameworks) is easy to understand in the plane (the generic argument is based on the simple fact that, generically, two lines intersect (see also [10])),

the question whether the corresponding operation in 3-dimensions preserves generic rigidity is still open [7,20] (two generic lines in 3D need not intersect!). This difficulty also arises for X-replacements on frameworks supported on surfaces since two lines will typically not intersect in a point on the surface. However, the X-replacement operation on frameworks supported on surfaces may still be more accessible than the X-replacement operation in the general 3-dimensional case.

10.2 The sphere

As indicated in Sect. 6, it seems difficult to establish characterisations for symmetry-forced rigidity on the sphere for groups other than C_m, C_s, C_i, C_{mh} and S_{2m} , as there are no tangential isometries (i.e., rotations) which are symmetric with respect to these groups.

An exception are the groups C_{mv} , where m is odd, as for these groups, we may combine results in [10,31] to obtain a characterisation for symmetry-forced rigidity on the sphere even though there are no rotations which are symmetric with respect to C_{mv} . Theorems 8, 9 and 10 provide characterisations for the groups C_m, C_s, C_i, C_{mv} (with m odd), C_{mh} (with m odd) and S_{2m} (with m even). The obstacles for C_{mv} , where m is even, were described in Sect. 6 (see also [10]). This leaves the groups C_{mh} , where m is even, and S_{2m} , where m is odd.

Definition 7 Let (H, ψ) be a C_{mh} -gain graph, where m is even, or a S_{2m} -gain graph, where m is odd. Then (H, ψ) is called $(2, 3, 1)^i$ -gain-sparse if

- $|F| \leq 2|V(F)| - 3$ for any nonempty $F \subseteq E(H)$ and $v \in V(F)$ with $\langle F \rangle_v = C_1$ or $\langle F \rangle_v = C_i$;
- $|F| \leq 2|V(F)| - 1$ otherwise.

A $(2, 3, 1)^i$ -gain-sparse graph (H, ψ) satisfying $|F| = 2|V(F)| - 1$ is called $(2, 3, 1)^i$ -gain-tight.

Conjecture 1 Let S be the group C_{mh} , where m is even, or the group S_{2m} , where m is odd. Let (G, p) be an S -generic realisation on S and let (G_0, ψ) be the quotient S -gain graph of G . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 3, 1)^i$ -gain-tight.

10.3 The cylinder

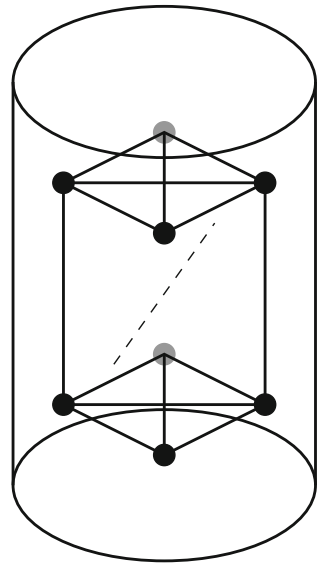
For the cylinder, we offer the following conjectures.

Conjecture 2 Let S be the cyclic group C_2 representing 2-fold rotation around an axis which is orthogonal to the z -axis. Let (G, p) be an S -generic realisation on \mathcal{Y} and let (G_0, ψ) be the quotient S -gain graph of G . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 2, 0)$ -gain-tight.

This conjecture is of particular interest because it implies that there is a symmetry-preserving motion in a framework that counts to be generically minimally rigid without symmetry. We illustrate such a motion in the following example.

Example 1 Let G_0 be the gain graph consisting of a 0-gain K_4 on vertices a, b, c, d , together with an additional edge (c, d) with gain 1. Then, with symmetry group C_2 as defined in Conjecture 2, the covering graph G of G_0 consists of two vertex disjoint copies of K_4 joined by two edges. Theorem 3 implies that generic realisations of G (without symmetry) are rigid on the cylinder \mathcal{Y} . However, the quotient C_2 -gain graph G_0 of G satisfies $|E(G_0)| = 7 < 8 = 2|V(G_0)| - 0$. Thus, embedded C_2 -generically on \mathcal{Y} , as in Fig. 11, Theorem 6 implies the existence of a non-trivial continuous motion on \mathcal{Y} .

Fig. 11 A C_2 -symmetric framework (G, p) on the cylinder \mathcal{Y} which has a non-trivial symmetry-preserving motion, but whose underlying graph G is generically isostatic on \mathcal{Y} (without symmetry). The grey joints are at the ‘back’ of the cylinder



Definition 8 Let (H, ψ) be a C_{mh} -gain graph, a C_{mv} -gain graph or a S_{2m} -gain graph. Then (H, ψ) is called $(2, 2, 1)^r$ -gain-sparse if

- $|F| \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$ for any nonempty $F \subseteq E(H)$ and $v \in V(F)$ with $\langle F \rangle_v = C_1$ or $\langle F \rangle_v = C_{m'}$, $m' \leq m$;
- $|F| \leq 2|V(F)| - 1$ otherwise.

A $(2, 2, 1)^r$ -gain-sparse graph (H, ψ) satisfying $|F| = 2|V(F)| - 1$ is called $(2, 2, 1)^r$ -gain-tight.

Conjecture 3 Let S be the group C_{mh} , C_{mv} or S_{2m} , where the rotational axis is the cylinder axis. Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^{\mathcal{Y}}$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 2, 1)^r$ -gain tight.

We remark that $(2, 2, 1)^r$ -gain-tight graphs are a special class of $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-tight graphs.

For the groups \mathcal{D}_m , \mathcal{D}_{mh} and \mathcal{D}_{md} it is plausible that the necessary conditions given in Theorem 7 are also sufficient, but difficult to prove due to the $(2, 2, 0)$ -gain-sparsity count (recall Sect. 10.1). Moreover, the remarks in Sect. 6.1 give a warning that unexpected behaviour may arise, and hence we do not provide explicit conjectures for these groups.

10.4 The cone

For the cone, note that there is no symmetry group which turns a generically rigid framework with a free action on the vertex set on the cone into a flexible one. However we do suggest the following conjecture.

Conjecture 4 Let S be the group C_2 representing 2-fold rotation about an axis perpendicular to the z -axis (i.e., perpendicular to the axis of the cone) or the group C_s , where the mirror plane of the reflection contains the z -axis. Let (G, p) be an S -generic framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G,S,\theta)}^C$ with quotient S -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is S -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 1, 0)$ -gain-tight.

It is also plausible that the remaining groups (\mathcal{C}_{mv} , \mathcal{D}_m , \mathcal{D}_{mh} and \mathcal{D}_{md}) can be understood similarly. For \mathcal{C}_{mv} and \mathcal{D}_m , for example, the conjecture would be that $(2, 1, 0)^r$ -gain tightness characterises the symmetry-forced isostatic frameworks (where $(2, 1, 0)^r$ -gain-tightness is defined analogously to Definition 8), since $k_{\langle F \rangle_v} = 1$ if $\langle F \rangle_v$ is a purely rotational group (with the rotational axis being the axis of the cone) and $k_{\langle F \rangle_v} = 0$ otherwise.

10.5 Non-free actions

For the cylinder, rotational symmetry about the z -axis is necessarily a free group action. However, for reflection symmetry s about a plane containing the z -axis, for example, this plane intersects the cylinder in two disjoint lines. If we allow symmetry-generic realisations to include joints lying on these lines then we must adapt the counts and the orbit-surface rigidity matrix accordingly. Any such joint which is ‘fixed’ by the reflection s will have only one degree of freedom, as it has to stay on the reflection plane of s and on the cylinder. While we do not expect any new complication to arise in this more general situation, the proofs will become significantly more messy due to the reduced number of columns in the orbit-surface matrix for fixed vertices [30]. Similar observations apply to the cone.

10.6 Surfaces with 1 isometry

In [18] Laman type theorems were developed for any surface with exactly 1 isometry. Here we have concentrated on the cone. We expect that our methods are adaptable to any other surface with one isometry (such as tori, hyperboloids and paraboloids).

However, we highlight that the same group acting on two different surfaces (that a priori have the same number of trivial motions) can give different numbers of symmetric trivial motions and hence different combinatorial counts with an example theorem.

Theorem 18 (Reflection symmetry on the elliptical cylinder) *Let \mathcal{F} be an elliptical cylinder about the z -axis and let \mathcal{C}_s be generated by a reflection whose mirror plane contains the z -axis. Let (G, p) be a framework in $\mathcal{R}_{(G, \mathcal{C}_s, \theta)}^{\mathcal{F}}$ with quotient \mathcal{C}_s -gain graph (G_0, ψ) . Then (G, p) is \mathcal{C}_s -isostatic if and only if (G_0, ψ) is $(2, 1, 1)$ -gain-tight.*

This is in contrast with the same group for the cone, where Theorem 6 implies that the \mathcal{C}_s -gain graph must be $(2, 1, 0)$ -gain-tight.

10.7 Incidental symmetry

In this paper, we focused on the *symmetry-forced* rigidity of symmetric frameworks on surfaces. More generally, one may ask when an S -symmetric framework (G, p) on a surface \mathcal{M} is not only S -symmetric infinitesimally rigid (i.e., (G, p) has no non-trivial S -symmetric infinitesimal motion), but also infinitesimally rigid (i.e., (G, p) has no non-trivial infinitesimal motion at all).

A fundamental result in the rigidity analysis of (‘incidentally’) symmetric frameworks in Euclidean d -space is that the rigidity matrix $R(G, p)$ of an S -symmetric framework (G, p) can be transformed into a block-decomposed form, where each block $R_i(G, p)$ corresponds to an irreducible representation ρ_i of the group S [12, 24]. This breaks up the rigidity analysis of (G, p) into a number of independent subproblems. In fact, the symmetry-forced rigidity properties of (G, p) are described by the block matrix $R_1(G, p)$ corresponding to the trivial irreducible representation ρ_1 of S . In [30] the orbit rigidity matrix was derived to simplify the symmetry-forced rigidity analysis of Euclidean frameworks (the orbit rigidity matrix

$O(G, p, S)$ is equivalent to the block matrix $R_1(G, p)$, but it can be constructed without using any methods from group representation theory). Moreover, in the very recent paper [29], an ‘orbit rigidity matrix’ was established for each of the blocks $R_i(G, p)$, and these new tools were successfully used to characterise S -generic infinitesimally rigid frameworks for a number of point groups S .

These methods can clearly be extended to analyse the infinitesimal rigidity of S -generic frameworks on surfaces. However, note that for each surface \mathcal{M} and each symmetry group S considered in this paper (except for the groups C_s and C_i on the cylinder \mathcal{Y}), there always exists an irreducible representation ρ_i of S with the property that there is no trivial ρ_i -symmetric infinitesimal motion (i.e., there is no trivial motion in the kernel of the corresponding block matrix $R_i(G, p)$). Therefore, we need to deal with a $(2, k, 0)$ -gain-sparsity count in each of these cases (more precisely, $(2, 3, 0)$ -gain-sparsity for the sphere, $(2, 2, 0)$ -gain-sparsity for the cylinder, and $(2, 1, 0)$ -gain-sparsity for the cone), which gives rise to the difficulties outlined in Sects. 6.1 and 10.1.

For the groups C_s and C_i on the cylinder \mathcal{Y} , however, the block-decomposed orbit-surface rigidity matrix consists of two blocks, one corresponding to the trivial representation ρ_1 of the group (this block is equivalent to the orbit-surface rigidity matrix) and one corresponding to the other irreducible representation ρ_2 (this block is equivalent to an ‘anti-symmetric’ orbit-surface rigidity matrix), and for both of these blocks, one needs to consider the same $(2, 2, 1)$ -gain-sparsity count to test whether the block has maximal rank. Therefore, we propose the following conjecture (recall also Proposition 3).

Conjecture 5 *Let S be the group C_s or the group C_i , and let (G, p) be an S -generic framework on the cylinder \mathcal{Y} . Then (G, p) is isostatic if and only if (G, p) is S -isostatic.*

10.8 Algorithmic implications

We expect that (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparsity can be checked deterministically in polynomial time whenever (k, ℓ, m) -gain-sparsity is a matroidal property. This would confirm that our theorems provide efficient combinatorial descriptions of symmetry-forced rigidity. We leave the exact details to the reader, but remark that: the quotient gain graph of a given symmetric simple graph can clearly be obtained in polynomial time; $(2, \ell, \ell)$ -gain-sparsity for $\ell = 0, 1, 2, 3$ is known to be polynomial time computable [14]; the case corresponding to Theorem 8 has been considered [10, Section 10]; and the remaining cases considered in this paper can be checked using similar arguments.

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Appendix

We adopt the set-up of Lemma 8. We claimed that the sequence of well-behaved frameworks in Lemma 8 takes u^k to

$$\left(w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_1(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, w_{x_2(1)}, \dots, \right. \\ \left. w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)}, w_{x_{|S|}(1)} \right).$$

Consider an S -symmetric infinitesimal motion u of (H, p) . By definition, $u_{x_j(i)} \cdot \mathcal{N}_{x_j(i)} = 0$, where $\mathcal{N}_{x_j(i)}$ is the unit normal at $p_{x_j(i)}$ and $(p_{x_j(i)} - p_{x_j(i')}) \cdot (u_{x_j(i)} - u_{x_j(i')}) = 0$ for $1 \leq i, i' \leq 4, 1 \leq j \leq |S|$. Since, for each $j, (K^j, p|_j)$ is infinitesimally rigid in \mathbb{R}^3 , the restricted motion $u|_{K^j}$ is equal to $u_a^{(j)} + u_b^{(j)}$, where $u_b^{(j)}$ is determined by translation by the vector b^j and where $u_a^{(j)}$ corresponds to an infinitesimal rotation about a line through $p_{x_j(1)}$ with direction vector a^j .

We will show that the subsequence $u^k|_{K^j}$ converges to the limit $(w_{x_j(1)}, w_{x_j(1)}, w_{x_j(1)}, w_{x_j(1)})$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, |S|\}$. By symmetry, this suffices to prove the claim. The argument that follows is a direct adaptation of [18, Lemma 5.4]. To simplify the notation we set $x_j(i) = i$ and drop the j from $a^j, b^j, f_j, s_j, \hat{s}_j, t_j, \hat{t}_j, \hat{n}_j$ in the remainder of the argument.

We have $u_1 = b$ and we may scale a so that $u_i - u_1 = (p_i - p_1) \times a$ for $i = 2, 3, 4$. By elementary manipulation of the cross product this gives us the equations

$$a \cdot (\mathcal{N}_i \times (p_i - p_1)) + b \cdot \mathcal{N}_i = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 2, 3, 4. \tag{10.1}$$

We have

$$\frac{df}{ds} = \hat{s} + \kappa_s s \hat{n} + r_s \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{df}{dt} = \hat{t} + \kappa_t t \hat{n} + r_t$$

where $\|r_s\|$ and $\|r_t\|$ are of order $\|(s, t)\|^2$, and also the normal vectors

$$\mathcal{N}(s_i, t_i) = \frac{df}{ds}(s_i, t_i) \times \frac{df}{dt}(s_i, t_i).$$

This gives us, in a neighbourhood of p_1 , a continuous choice of

$$\mathcal{N}(s_i, t_i) = \hat{s} \times \hat{t} + \kappa_t t_i \hat{s} \times \hat{n} + \kappa_s s_i \hat{n} \times \hat{t} + \bar{r} = \hat{n} - (\kappa_t t_i \hat{t} + \kappa_s s_i \hat{s}) + \bar{r}, \tag{10.2}$$

where $\|\bar{r}\|$ is of order $\|(s_i, t_i)\|^2$. At the point $p_i^\epsilon = f(\epsilon s_i, \epsilon t_i)$, by (10.2), these normals take the form

$$\mathcal{N}_i^\epsilon = \mathcal{N}(\epsilon s_i, \epsilon t_i) = \hat{n} - \epsilon(\kappa_t t_i \hat{t} + \kappa_s s_i \hat{s}) + \bar{r}_i^\epsilon,$$

where $\|\bar{r}_i^\epsilon\| = O(\epsilon^2)$. Let $p|_j^\epsilon$ be the realisation of K_j determined by $p_i^\epsilon = f(\epsilon s_i, \epsilon t_i)$. By (10.1), an infinitesimal motion u^ϵ of $(K^j, p|_j^\epsilon)$ on \mathcal{M} has associated equations

$$a^\epsilon \cdot (\mathcal{N}_i^\epsilon \times (p_i^\epsilon - p_1)) + b^\epsilon \cdot \mathcal{N}_i^\epsilon = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 2, 3, 4. \tag{10.3}$$

We can now identify the cross product $\mathcal{N}_i^\epsilon \times (p_i^\epsilon - p_1)$ as

$$(\hat{n} - \epsilon(\kappa_t t_i \hat{t} + \kappa_s s_i \hat{s})) \times (\epsilon(s_i \hat{s} + t_i \hat{t})) + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 (\kappa_s s_i^2 + \kappa_t t_i^2) \hat{n} + R_i^\epsilon$$

with $\|R_i^\epsilon\| = O(\epsilon^3)$. We may assume, by passing to a subsequence, that ϵ runs through a sequence ϵ_k tending to zero and that the associated unit norm motions u^ϵ converge to a limit motion u^0 of the degenerate framework $(K^j, (p_1, p_1, p_1, p_1))$ on \mathcal{M} .

Let $b^0 = u_1^0$ and let b^ϵ and a^ϵ be the associated vectors. While $b^\epsilon = u_1^\epsilon$ converges to b^0 , as $\epsilon = \epsilon_k \rightarrow 0$, the sequence (a^{ϵ_k}) may be unbounded. However, in view of the three equations $u_i^\epsilon - u_1^\epsilon = (p_i^\epsilon - p_1) \times a^\epsilon$ and the definition of p_i^ϵ it follows that $\|a^{\epsilon_k}\|$ is at worst of order $1/\epsilon_k$. We shall show that $\|a^{\epsilon_k}\|$ is in fact bounded and so, from the equation above, the desired conclusion follows. Using (10.3) we see that

$$a^\epsilon \cdot (\epsilon s_i \hat{t} - \epsilon t_i \hat{s} - \epsilon^2 s_i t_i (\kappa_s - \kappa_t) \hat{n} + R_i^\epsilon) - \kappa_s (b^\epsilon \cdot \hat{s}) \epsilon s_i - \kappa_t (b^\epsilon \cdot \hat{t}) \epsilon t_i + R_i^\epsilon$$

is equal to zero, where $R_i^\epsilon = \|b^\epsilon \cdot R_i^\epsilon\| = O(\epsilon^2)$. Note that $\|a^\epsilon \cdot R_i^\epsilon\| = O(\epsilon^2)$ and introduce coordinates $a_s^\epsilon, a_t^\epsilon, a_n^\epsilon$ for a^ϵ . Inputting these coordinates into the equation above and canceling a factor of ϵ , it follows that

$$(a_s^\epsilon \hat{s} + a_t^\epsilon \hat{t} + a_n^\epsilon \hat{n}) \cdot (s_i \hat{s} - t_i \hat{t} - \epsilon s_i t_i (\kappa_s - \kappa_t) \hat{n}) - \kappa_s (b^\epsilon \cdot \hat{s}) s_i - \kappa_t (b^\epsilon \cdot \hat{t}) t_i$$

is of order $O(\epsilon)$ for $i = 2, 3, 4$. Thus

$$-a_s^\epsilon t_i + a_t^\epsilon s_i - a_n^\epsilon \epsilon s_i t_i (\kappa_s - \kappa_t) = d_i^\epsilon$$

for $i = 2, 3, 4$, where

$$d_i^\epsilon = b^\epsilon \cdot (\kappa_s s_i \hat{s} + \kappa_t t_i \hat{t}) + X_i^\epsilon$$

with $X_i^\epsilon = O(\epsilon)$. Let $\eta = \epsilon(\kappa_s - \kappa_t)$ for $i = 2, 3, 4$, let A_ϵ be the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} -t_2 & s_2 & -s_2 t_2 \eta \\ -t_3 & s_3 & -s_3 t_3 \eta \\ -t_4 & s_4 & -s_4 t_4 \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

and note that $\det A_\epsilon = C\epsilon$ for some nonzero constant C . By Cramer's rule we have

$$a_n^\epsilon = (\det A_\epsilon)^{-1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -t_2 & s_2 & d_2^\epsilon \\ -t_3 & s_3 & d_3^\epsilon \\ -t_4 & s_4 & d_4^\epsilon \end{pmatrix} = (\det A_\epsilon)^{-1} \det \begin{pmatrix} -t_2 & s_2 & X_2^\epsilon \\ -t_3 & s_3 & X_3^\epsilon \\ -t_4 & s_4 & X_4^\epsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

since the column for $d_i^\epsilon - X_i^\epsilon$ is a linear combination of the first two columns. It follows that the sequence $a_n^{\epsilon k}$ is bounded. The boundedness of $(a_s^{\epsilon k})$, and similarly $(a_t^{\epsilon k})$, follows more readily, since

$$a_s^\epsilon = (\det A_\epsilon)^{-1} \det \begin{pmatrix} d_2^\epsilon & s_2 & -s_2 t_2 \eta \\ d_3^\epsilon & s_3 & -s_3 t_3 \eta \\ d_4^\epsilon & s_4 & -s_4 t_4 \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

and the ϵ factors cancel. Thus, the sequence of vectors $a^{\epsilon k}$ is bounded, as desired.

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