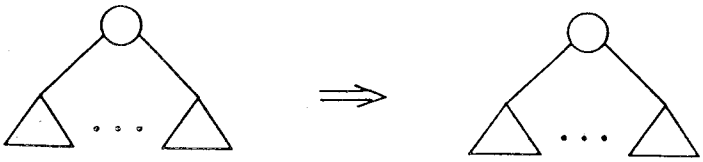
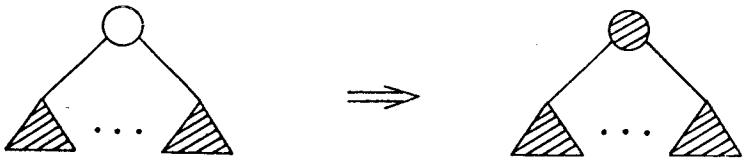
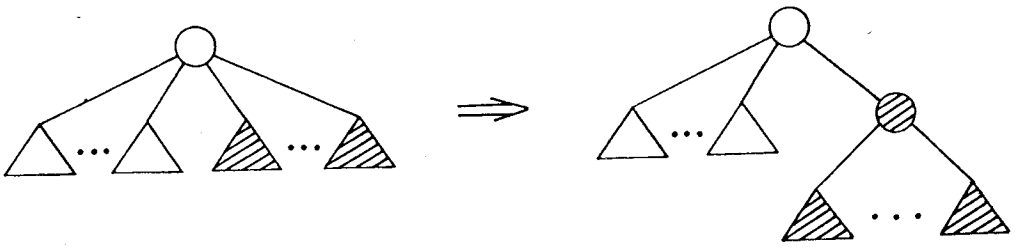


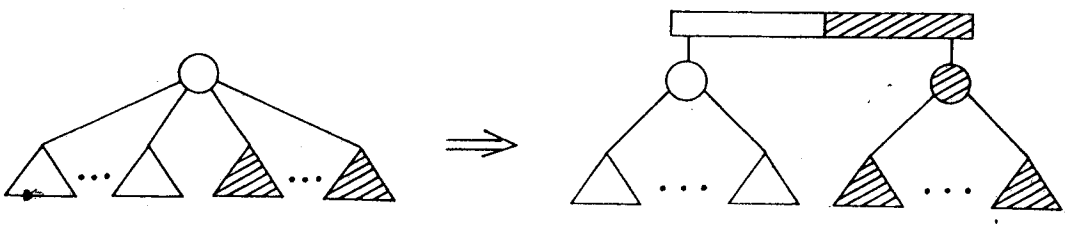
(a)



(b)

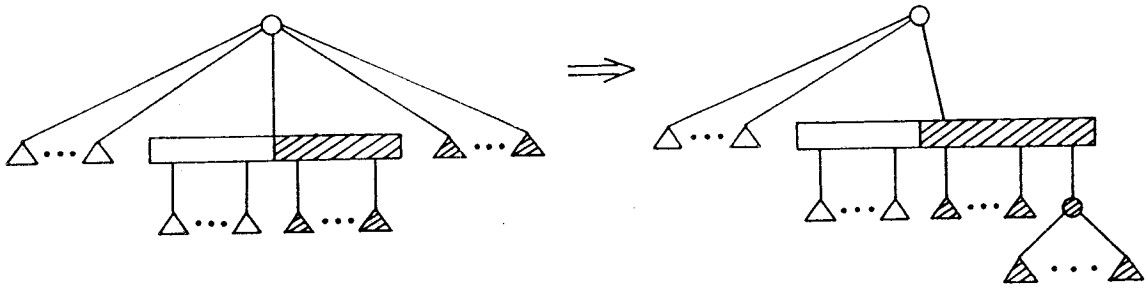


(c)

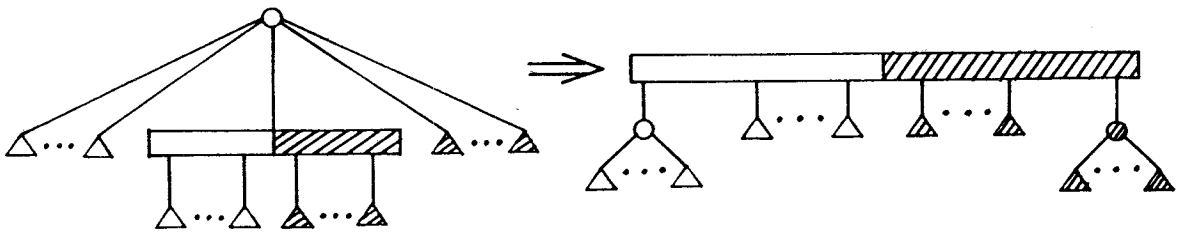


(d)

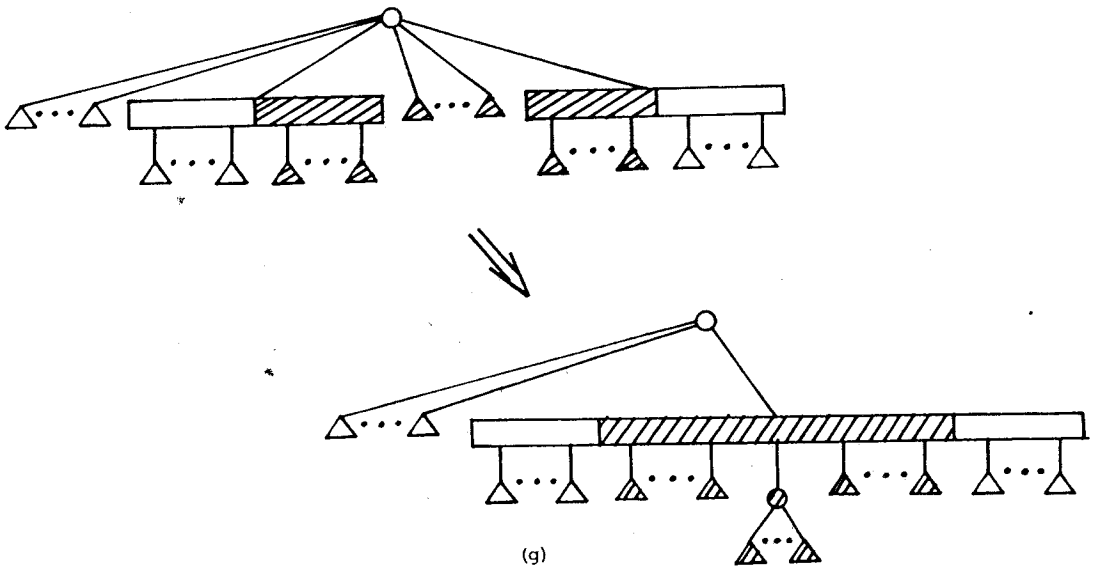
Fig. 3.6. The template matchings.



(e)

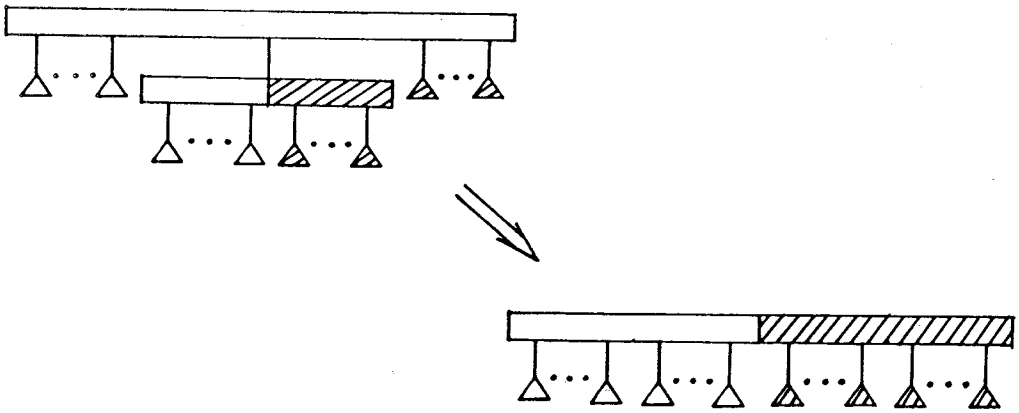


(f)

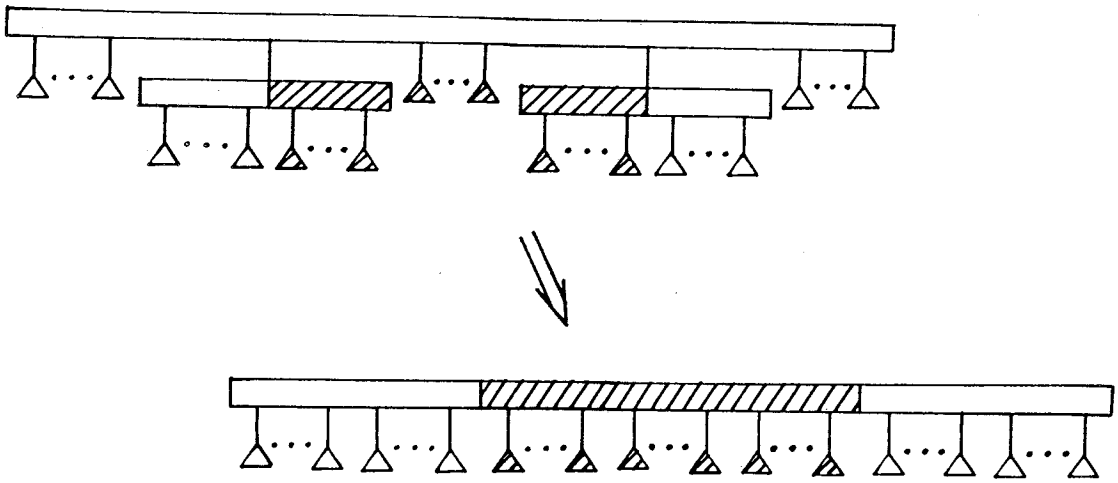


(g)

Fig. 3.6 (continued)

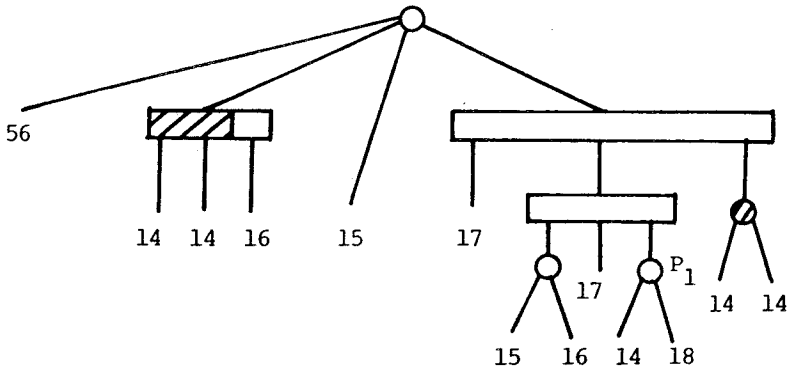


(h)



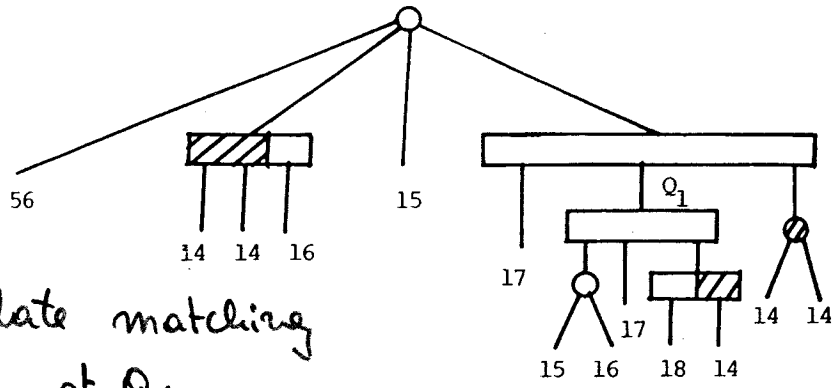
(i)

Fig. 3.6 (continued)



(a)

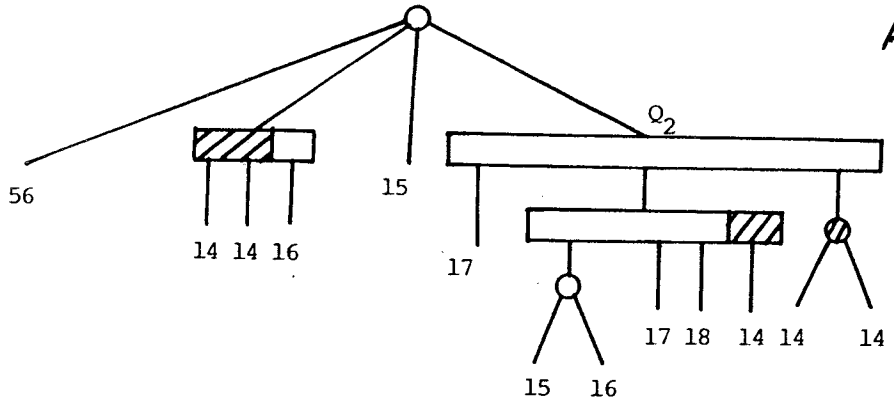
Apply template matching of type (d) to P_1



Apply a template matching of type (h) at Q_1

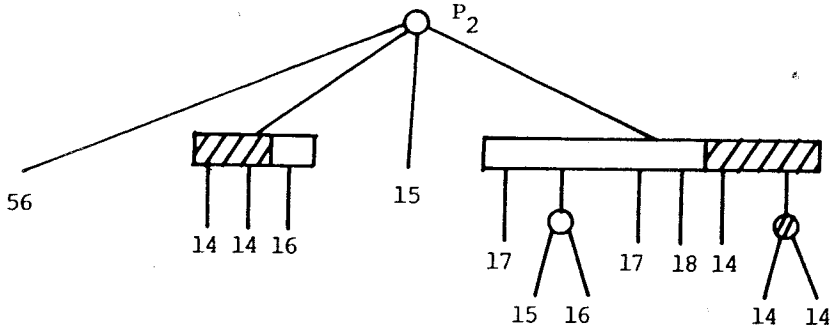
(b)

Fig. 3.7. An example of a reduction of a *PQ*-tree.



Apply a template matching of type (h) at Q_2

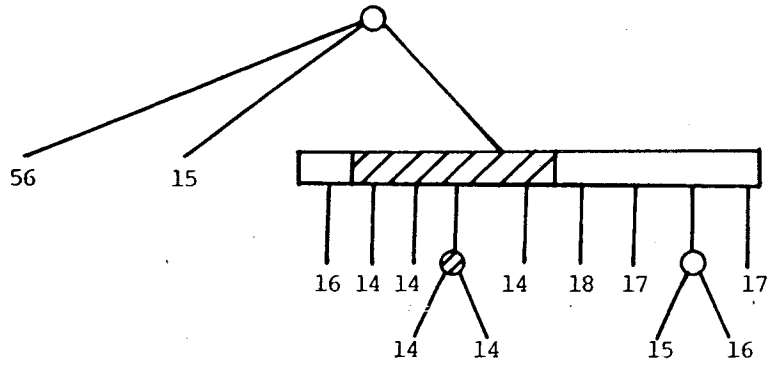
(c)



Apply a template matching of type (g) at P_2

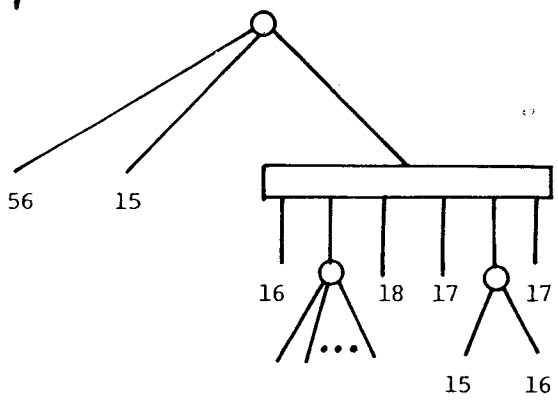
(d)

Fig. 3.7 (continued)



(e)

Construct B_{14} by replacing all full nodes by a single P node having sons which correspond to the neighbors of vertex 14 having s-t-numbers larger than 14.



(f)

Fig. 3.7 (continued)

Observe that it is impossible to transform the last PQ-tree such as to produce a consecutive interval of leaves labelled by 15, that is a full node of pertinent leaves.

The given graph is not planar!