convex polyhedra.
The main motivation here is a question: whether any polyhedron which can be subdivided into convex pieces without adding a vertex, and which has the same vertices as a convex polyhedron, is infinitesimally rigid. We prove that it is indeed the case for two classes of polyhedra: those obtained from a convex polyhedron by "denting" at most two edges at a common vertex, and suspensions with a natural subdivision. (Received February 26, 2007)

