

Balanced (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -Foil Decomposition Algorithm of Complete Graphs

Kazuhiko Ushio

Department of Informatics

Faculty of Science and Technology

Kinki University

ushio@info.kindai.ac.jp

1. Introduction

Let K_n denote the complete graph of n vertices. Let C_4 , C_9 be the 4-cycle and the 9-cycle, respectively. The (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil is a graph of t edge-disjoint C_4 's and t edge-disjoint C_9 's with a common vertex and the common vertex is called the center of the (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil. When K_n is decomposed into edge-disjoint sum of (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foils, it is called that K_n has a (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil decomposition. Moreover, when every vertex of K_n appears in the same number of (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foils, it is called that K_n has a balanced (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil decomposition and this number is called the replication number.

2. Balanced (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil decomposition of K_n

Theorem. K_n has a balanced (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil decomposition if and only if $n \equiv 1 \pmod{26t}$.

Proof. (Necessity) Suppose that K_n has a balanced (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil decomposition. Let b be the number of (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foils and r be the replication number. Then $b = n(n-1)/26t$ and $r = (11t+1)(n-1)/26t$. Among r (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foils having a vertex v of K_n , let r_1 and r_2 be the numbers of (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foils in which v is the center and v is not the center, respectively. Then $r_1 + r_2 = r$. Counting the number of vertices adjacent to v , $4r_1 + 2r_2 = n-1$. From these relations, $r_1 = (n-1)/26t$ and $r_2 = 11(n-1)/26$. Therefore, $n \equiv 1 \pmod{26t}$ is necessary.

(Sufficiency) Put $n = 26st + 1$ and $T = st$.

Case 1. $T = 1$ and $n = 27$. (Example 1.)

Case 2. $T = 2$ and $n = 53$. (Example 2.)

Case 3. $T = 3$ and $n = 79$. (Example 3.)

Case 4. $T = 4$ and $n = 105$. (Example 4.)

Case 5. $T \geq 5$ and $n \geq 131$.

First, consider a sequence $S : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_T$.

When $T \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $T \geq 5$, put $T = 4p + 1$

and $S : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{4p+1}$ with

$S_1 : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{2p-1}$

$S_2 : g_{2p}$

$S_3 : g_{2p+1}, g_{2p+3}, g_{2p+5}, \dots, g_{4p-1}$

$S_4 : g_{2p+2}, g_{2p+4}, g_{2p+6}, \dots, g_{4p}$

$S_5 : g_{4p+1}$

such as

$S_1 : 14T + 4, 14T + 7, 14T + 10, \dots, 14T + 6p - 2$

$S_2 : 14T + 6p + 2$

$S_3 : 14T + 6p + 6, 14T + 6p + 12, 14T + 6p + 18, \dots, 17T - 3$

$S_4 : 14T + 6p + 5, 14T + 6p + 11, 14T + 6p + 17, \dots, 17T - 4$

$S_5 : 17T$.

When $T \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $T \geq 6$, put $T = 4p + 2$

and $S : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{4p+2}$ with

$S_1 : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{2p-2}$

$S_2 : g_{2p-1}, g_{2p}, g_{2p+1}, g_{2p+2}$

$S_3 : g_{2p+3}, g_{2p+5}, g_{2p+7}, \dots, g_{4p+1}$

$S_4 : g_{2p+4}, g_{2p+6}, g_{2p+8}, \dots, g_{4p+2}$

such as

$S_1 : 14T + 4, 14T + 7, 14T + 10, \dots, 14T + 6p - 5$

$S_2 : 14T + 6p - 1, 14T + 6p + 2, 14T + 6p + 3, 14T + 6p + 8$

$S_3 : 14T + 6p + 12, 14T + 6p + 18, 14T + 6p + 24, \dots, 17T$

$S_4 : 14T + 6p + 11, 14T + 6p + 17, 14T + 6p + 23, \dots, 17T - 1$.

When $T \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $T \geq 7$, put $T = 4p + 3$

and $S : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{4p+3}$ with

$S_1 : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{2p}$

$S_2 : g_{2p+1}$

$S_3 : g_{2p+2}, g_{2p+4}, g_{2p+6}, \dots, g_{4p+2}$

$S_4 : g_{2p+3}, g_{2p+5}, g_{2p+7}, \dots, g_{4p+3}$

such as

$S_1 : 14T + 4, 14T + 7, 14T + 10, \dots, 14T + 6p + 1$

$S_2 : 14T + 6p + 5$

$S_3 : 14T + 6p + 9, 14T + 6p + 15, 14T + 6p + 21, \dots, 17T$

$S_4 : 14T + 6p + 8, 14T + 6p + 14, 14T + 6p + 20, \dots, 17T - 1$.

When $T \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $T \geq 8$, put $T = 4p$ and

$S : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{4p}$ with

$S_1 : g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_{2p-3}$

$S_2 : g_{2p-2}, g_{2p-1}, g_{2p}, g_{2p+1}$

$S_3 : g_{2p+2}, g_{2p+4}, g_{2p+6}, \dots, g_{4p-2}$

$S_4 : g_{2p+3}, g_{2p+5}, g_{2p+7}, \dots, g_{4p-1}$

$S_5 : g_{4p}$

such as

$S_1 : 14T + 4, 14T + 7, 14T + 10, \dots, 14T + 6p - 8$

$S_2 : 14T + 6p - 4, 14T + 6p - 1, 17T + 3, 14T + 6p + 5$

$S_3 : 14T + 6p + 9, 14T + 6p + 15, 14T + 6p + 21, \dots, 17T - 3$

$S_4 : 14T + 6p + 8, 14T + 6p + 14, 14T + 6p + 20, \dots, 17T - 4$

$S_5 : 17T$.

Next, construct n (C_4, C_9) - $2T$ -foils as follows:

$B_i = \{(i, i + 18T + 1, i + 23T + 2, i + 6T + 1), (i, i + 1, i + 3T + 2, i + 8T + 2, i + 18T + 3, i + 20T + 3, i + 3T + 3, i + g_1, i + 2T + 1)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 5T + 2, i + 23T + 4, i + 6T + 2), (i, i + 2, i + 3T + 4, i + 8T + 3, i + 18T + 5, i + 20T + 4, i + 3T + 5, i + g_2, i + 2T + 2)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 5T + 3, i + 23T + 6, i + 6T + 3), (i, i + 3, i + 3T + 6, i + 8T + 4, i + 18T + 7, i + 20T + 5, i + 3T + 7, i + g_3, i + 2T + 3)\}$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \{(i, i + 6T, i + 25T, i + 7T), (i, i + T, i + 5T, i + 9T + 1, i + 20T + 1, i + 21T + 2, i + 5T + 1, i + g_T, i + 3T)\}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

Last, decompose each (C_4, C_9) - $2T$ -foil into s (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foils. Then they comprise a balanced (C_4, C_9) - $2t$ -foil decomposition of K_n . ■

Example 1. A balanced (C_4, C_9) -2-foil decomposition of K_{27} .

$B_i = \{(i, i + 6, i + 25, i + 7), (i, i + 1, i + 11, i + 13, i + 16, i + 21, i + 5, i + 17, i + 4)\}$

($i = 1, 2, \dots, 27$).

Example 2. A balanced (C_4, C_9) -4-foil decomposition of K_{53} .

$B_i = \{(i, i + 11, i + 48, i + 13), (i, i + 1, i + 20, i + 23, i + 28, i + 38, i + 6, i + 31, i + 8)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 12, i + 50, i + 14), (i, i + 2, i + 22, i + 26, i + 32, i + 41, i + 10, i + 34, i + 7)\}$

($i = 1, 2, \dots, 53$).

Example 3. A balanced (C_4, C_9) -6-foil decomposition of K_{79} .

$B_i = \{(i, i + 55, i + 71, i + 19), (i, i + 1, i + 11, i + 26, i + 57, i + 63, i + 12, i + 47, i + 7)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 17, i + 73, i + 20), (i, i + 2, i + 13, i + 27, i + 59, i + 64, i + 14, i + 51, i + 8)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 18, i + 75, i + 21), (i, i + 3, i + 15, i + 28, i + 61, i + 65, i + 16, i + 50, i + 9)\}$

($i = 1, 2, \dots, 79$).

Example 4. A balanced (C_4, C_9) -8-foil decomposition of K_{105} .

$B_i = \{(i, i + 73, i + 94, i + 25), (i, i + 1, i + 38, i + 46, i + 55, i + 72, i + 8, i + 68, i + 16)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 22, i + 96, i + 26), (i, i + 2, i + 40, i + 47, i + 57, i + 75, i + 12, i + 71, i + 15)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 23, i + 98, i + 27), (i, i + 3, i + 42, i + 48, i + 59, i + 78, i + 21, i + 64, i + 14)\}$

$\cup \{(i, i + 24, i + 100, i + 28), (i, i + 4, i + 44, i + 49, i + 61, i + 81, i + 20, i + 67, i + 13)\}$

($i = 1, 2, \dots, 105$).

References [1] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced bowtie and trefoil decomposition of complete tripartite multigraphs, *IEICE Trans. Fundamentals*, Vol. E84-A, No. 3, pp. 839–844, March 2001. [2] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced foil decomposition of complete graphs, *IEICE Trans. Fundamentals*, Vol. E84-A, No. 12, pp. 3132–3137, December 2001. [3] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced bowtie decomposition of complete multigraphs, *IEICE Trans. Fundamentals*, Vol. E86-A, No. 9, pp. 2360–2365, September 2003. [4] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced bowtie decomposition of symmetric complete multi-digraphs, *IEICE Trans. Fundamentals*, Vol. E87-A, No. 10, pp. 2769–2773, October 2004. [5] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced quatrefoil decomposition of complete multigraphs, *IEICE Trans. Information and Systems*, Vol. E88-D, No. 1, pp. 19–22, January 2005. [6] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced C_4 -bowtie decomposition of complete multigraphs, *IEICE Trans. Fundamentals*, Vol. E88-A, No. 5, pp. 1148–1154, May 2005. [7] K. Ushio and H. Fujimoto, Balanced C_4 -trefoil decomposition of complete multigraphs, *IEICE Trans. Fundamentals*, Vol. E89-A, No. 5, pp. 1173–1180, May 2006.