

**ЧАСТИННІ ВИПАДКИ ЗАДАЧІ
ГРАЦІОЗНОСТІ ГРАФІВ**

1960-
1963
 q
 K_{2q+1}
 q
1967
1972
[1],
0.
1973 [2].
[3 – 8].
 G
 G -
 q ,
 K_{2q+1}

$2(\text{mod } 4)$, G

$G: G - q \equiv 1$

$E' \subseteq E$, $G' = (V', E')$, $G = (V, E)$, $V' \subseteq V$,

G , $G -$, $mG - m$

G , $mG = \bigcup_{i=1}^m G_i - G$

G_i ,

$f: V \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, q\}$

$G = (V, E)$, q

$f^*: E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, q\}$, $f^* - f^*(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$

$u, v \in V(G)$. $G - f -$

f

: 1)

; 2)

U-

Δ [9, 10].

$\mathbf{1}$ [9, 10]. S, T, u, v

S, u, v

$\Delta_{+1} S, S, S\Delta_{+1}T$

$|V(S\Delta_{+1}T)| = (|V(S)|-1) \cdot |V(T)| + 1$

$\mathbf{1}$ [9]. $S, T, f, g, f(u) = p_S - 1$

$g(v) = 0, u \in V(S), v \in V(T)$

$u, v, S, T, S\Delta_{+1}T, S, T, u \in V(S), v \in V(T).$

$S\Delta_{+1}T, S\Delta_{+1}T, \Delta_{+1} S, T, p_S, p_T, p_S - 1, p_S - 1$

$g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{p_S-2}, A, B, v, A$

$$g_i(x) = \begin{cases} i \cdot p_T + g(x), & x \in A, \\ (p_S - i - 2)p_T + g(x), & x \in B. \end{cases}$$

$A, B, A \cup B = V(T), T, p_S - 1, g_i, \cup V_{g_i}$

$\cup E_{g_i}, \cup V_{g_i} = \{0, 1, \dots, (p_S - 1)p_T - 1\},$

$$\cup E_{g_i} = \{1, \dots, (p_S - 1)p_T - 1\} \setminus \{p_T, 2p_T, \dots, (p_S - 2)p_T\} =$$

$$= \{1, \dots, (p_S - 1)p_T\} \setminus \{p_T, 2p_T, \dots, (p_S - 1)p_T\}.$$

$S\Delta_{+1}T, S, u, g_f(\cdot), u - (p_S - 1)p_T, S\Delta_{+1}T - S, S, S\Delta_{+1}T, f(\cdot)p_T, S\Delta_{+1}T,$

$p_T, 2p_T, \dots, (p_s - 1)p_T$ S. , $S\Delta_{+1}T$,
 $S\Delta_{+1}T - \Delta_{+}$, [3, 4],
 n , T , p [3, 4] -
 T , $v \in T$, -
 $T_v^n(p)$, $T_v^n(p)^*$, T .
 $T_v^n(p)$ [3]

Δ -
 $T - p - f -$,
 $v \in V(T)$, $f(v) = p - 1$. :
 $nT = \bigcup_{i=1}^n T_i$, $T_i - T, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $v_i \in T_i - T_i -$
 $v \in T$, T^* ,
 nT , $v_1v_2, v_1v_3, \dots, v_1v_n$, $T^* = \bigcup_{i=1}^n T_i + v_1v_2 + v_1v_3 + \dots + v_1v_n$.
 T^* Δ -
 v .
 T^* ,
 T^* .

2. $T - p$, $T^* = \bigcup_{i=1}^n T_i + v_1v_2 + v_1v_3 +$
 $+ \dots + v_1v_n -$
 $p = 1$, $T = P_1$, T^* , $T^* -$.
 $p \geq 2$. $d(u) - v$ u .
 T p . , $d(u)$.
 $f - T$ $f(v) = p - 1$. $u_s^i, v_i \in V(T^*)$,
 $u_s, v \in V(T)$, , $u_s^i \neq v_i$ -
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n, s \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$. $\varphi \in T^*$

$$\varphi(u_s^i) = \begin{cases} i \cdot p - 1 - f(u_s), & d(u_s) \in T, \\ (n+1-i)p - 1 - f(u_s), & d(u_s) \in T, \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(v_i) = (i-1)p.$$

φ ,
 $d(u_m) = d(u_k)$, $u_m, u_k \in V(T)$.

1. $\varphi(u_m^i) = \varphi(u_k^i)$.

$$ip - 1 - f(u_m) = (n + 1 - i)p - 1 - f(u_k) \Rightarrow |f(u_k) - f(u_m)| = p|n + 1 - 2i|.$$

$$|f(u_k) - f(u_m)| < p, \quad n + 1 - 2 = 0, \quad |f(u_k) - f(u_m)| = 0,$$

2. $\varphi(u_m^i) = \varphi(u_k^j)$.

$$ip - 1 - f(u_m) = (n + 1 - j)p - 1 - f(u_k) \Rightarrow |f(u_k) - f(u_m)| = p|n + 1 - i - j|.$$

$$n + 1 - i - j = 0 \quad |f(u_k) - f(u_m)| = 0,$$

$$d(u_m) = d(u_k),$$

$\varphi - V(T^*)$

$\{0, 1, 2, \dots, np - 1\}$.

$$u_m^i u_k^i - T_i \quad T^*, \quad d(u_m) = d(u_k)$$

$|\varphi(u_m^i) - \varphi(u_k^i)| = |ip - 1 - f(u_m) - (n + 1 - i)p + 1 + f(u_k)| = |(n + 1 - 2i)p + f(u_m) - f(u_k)|.$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n T_i \quad T^*:$$

$$\{1, 2, \dots, p - 1, p + 1, p + 2, \dots, 2p - 1, 2p + 1, 2p + 2, \dots, np - 1\} =$$

$$= \{1, 2, 3, \dots, np - 1\} \setminus \{p, 2p, 3p, \dots, (n - 1)p\},$$

$v_1 v_2, v_1 v_3, \dots, v_1 v_n$:

$$|\varphi(v_1) - \varphi(v_i)| = |0 - (i - 1)p| = (i - 1)p,$$

$i = 2, 3, \dots, n.$

T^* ,

$E(T^*)$

$\{1, 2, \dots, p - 1, p, p + 1, \dots, 2p - 1, 2p, 2p + 1, \dots, np - 1\}.$

$\varphi - T^*$.

T^* .

$\Delta_{+1} - S\Delta_{+1}T \quad p$ -

3. S, T $p_S, p_T (p_S p_T > 2)$, T

1) $u - S\Delta_{+1}T$ 2) $G = S\Delta_{+1}T + uw$

$w \in V(S\Delta_{+1}T), w \neq u, G = S\Delta_{+1}T + uw$

$S, T, \Delta_{+1}T - \Delta_{+1}T$

$f, g, f(u) = p_S - 1, g(v) = 0, u \in V(S),$

$v \in V(T), u - S\Delta_{+1}T, 7 [11]$

$w \in V(S\Delta_{+1}T), G = S\Delta_{+1}T + uw$

$S\Delta_{+1}T, p$

$u, 1, S, T, -$

$f, g, f(u) = p_S - 1, g(v) = 0, u \in V(S), v \in V(T), p_S - S.$

$\Delta_{+1}T, u, x, -$

$0, S\Delta_{+1}T, v, f(x) = 0.$

$w \in V(T), 1, w \Rightarrow A, g_0(w) = 1 (w, 1$

$+ (i + 2 - p_S)p_T, w \Rightarrow B), z - T,$

$v. g(z) = p_T - 1$

$vz \in E(T), p_T - 1. z \Rightarrow B, T, g_0(z) = (p_S - 1)p_T - 1 =$

$= p - 2. S\Delta_{+1}T, z, p - 2, vz - p - 2.$

$\varphi - G. \varphi$

$\varphi(x) = g_i(x), x - i - T, z, i = 0, 1, \dots, p_S - 2$

$\varphi(z) = q = p. x - S, \varphi(x) = g_{f(x)}(v). w$

$\varphi(w) = g_0(w) = 1, w \Rightarrow A (\varphi(w) = g_{p_S - 2}(w) = 1, w \Rightarrow B).$

$\varphi,$

$\varphi, G = S\Delta_{+1}T + uw, E(G) \setminus \{vz, uw\}$

$S\Delta_{+1}T, \{1, 2, \dots,$

$\dots, p - 1\} \setminus \{p - 2\}. G, vz, uw, p, p - 2,$

$G = S\Delta_{+1}T + uw, \varphi$

M.F. Semenyuta

SPECIAL CASES OF THE GRAPH GRACEFULNESS PROBLEM

For some special cases, we consider the problem of developing modifications of constructive methods for obtaining graceful trees and of applying these trees to construct graceful single-cycle graphs. New method to construct a graceful tree from isomorphic trees of smaller order is found. Existence conditions are obtained for one-cycle graphs, whose constructions are connected with graceful trees of a certain type.

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Про автора: