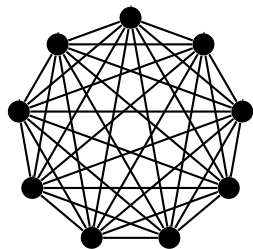


Aplicación de anillos de polinomios a la descomposición de grafos

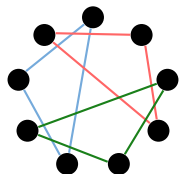
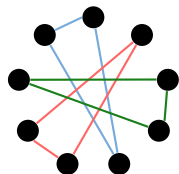
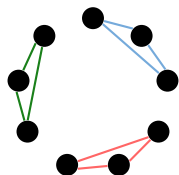
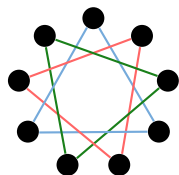
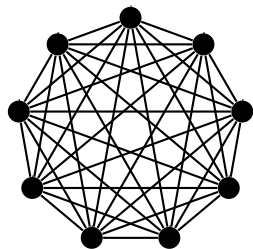
Adrián Pastine
TAG-UNSL

Trabajo conjunto con: Melissa S. Keranen,
Michigan Technological University

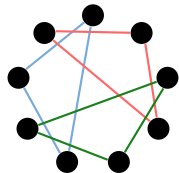
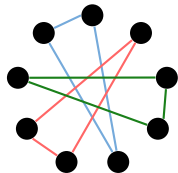
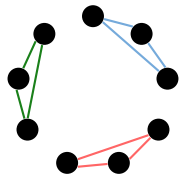
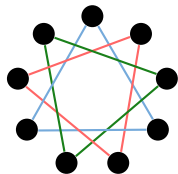
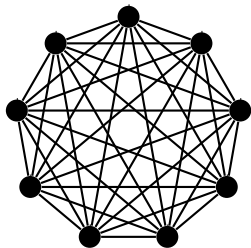
K_9 en 4 C_3 -factores



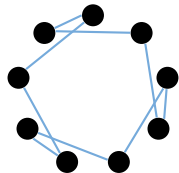
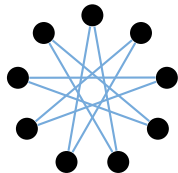
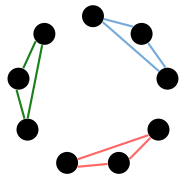
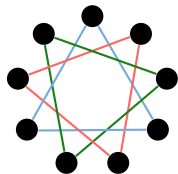
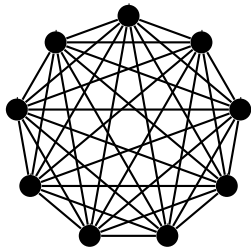
K_9 en 4 C_3 -factores



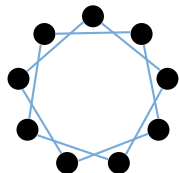
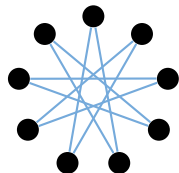
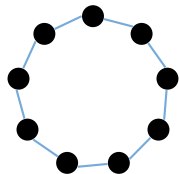
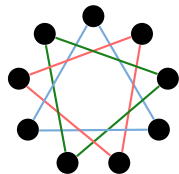
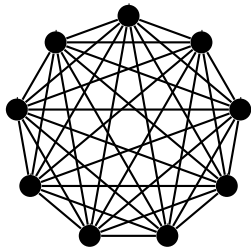
K_9 en 4 C_3 -factores y 0 C_9 -factores



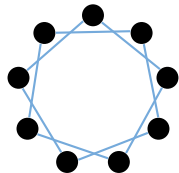
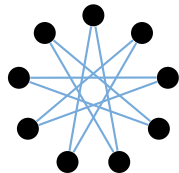
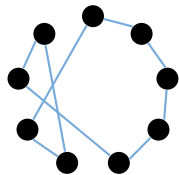
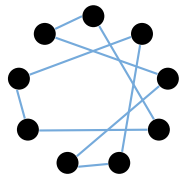
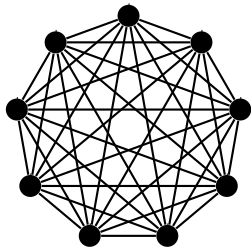
K_9 en 2 C_3 -factores y 2 C_9 -factores

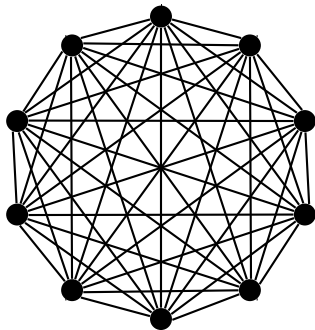


K_9 en 1 C_3 -factor y 3 C_9 -factores

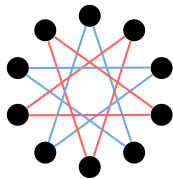
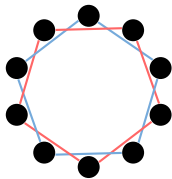
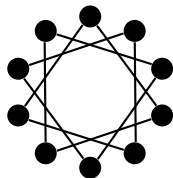
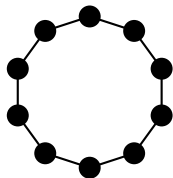
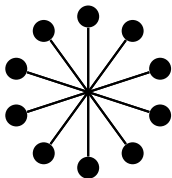


K_9 en 0 C_3 -factores y 4 C_9 -factores



K_{10} en un 1-factor, 2 C_{10} -factores, y 2 C_5 -factores

K_{10} en un 1-factor, 2 C_{10} -factores, y 2 C_5 -factores



El problema de Hamilton-Waterloo uniforme para Grafos Completos

Question

Dados m , x e y , tales que x e y dividen a m , el problema de Hamilton-Waterloo uniforme pregunta si se puede descomponer K_m en r C_x -factores y s C_y -factores (y un 1-factor) para todo $r + s = (m - 1)/2$ ($r + s = (m - 2)/2$)?

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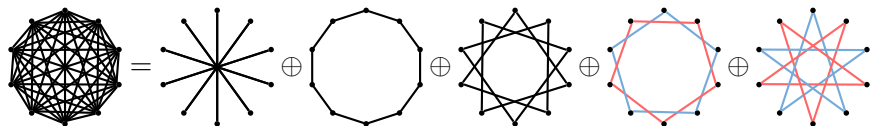
- Resuelto si x, y impares, $\gcd(x, y) = 1$.
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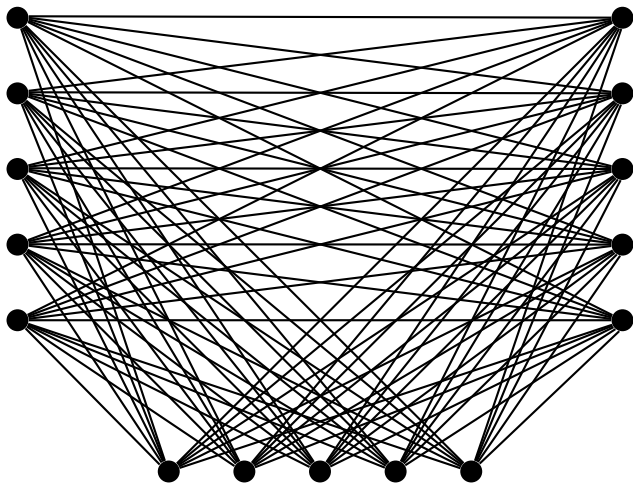
El problema de Hamilton-Waterloo uniforme para Grafos Completos

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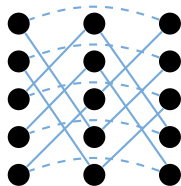
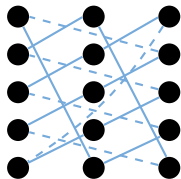
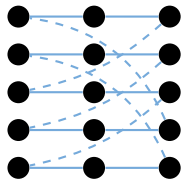
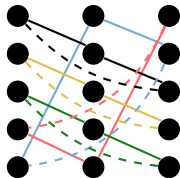
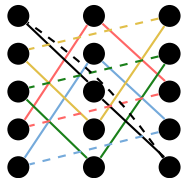
Dados m , x e y , tales que x e y dividen a m , el problema de Hamilton-Waterloo uniforme pregunta si se puede descomponer K_m en r C_x -factores y s C_y -factores (y un 1-factor) para todo $r + s = (m - 1)/2$ ($r + s = (m - 2)/2$)?

- Resuelto si x, y impares, $\gcd(x, y) = 1$.
- Resuelto si x, y pares.
- Vamos a trabajar en x, y tales que $\gcd(x, y) \geq 3$, con y impar, pero permitiendo x par o impar.

notación \oplus 

$K_{(5:3)}$ en 2 C_3 -factores y 3 C_{15} -factores

$K_{(5:3)}$ en 2 C_3 -factores y 3 C_{15} -factores



Resultados Conocidos Necesarios

Theorem (Alspach y Haggkvist, 1985; Alspach, Schellenberg, Stinson y Wagner, 1989; Hoffman y Schellenberg 1991; Ray-Chadhuri y Wilson, 1971)

K_m (o $K_m - F$ si m es par) puede ser descompuesto en C_x -factores si y solo si $m \equiv 0 \pmod{x}$, $(m, x) \neq (6, 3)$ y $(m, x) \neq (12, 3)$.

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Theorem (Liu)

Si $x \geq 3$ y $t \geq 2$, $K_{(m:t)}$ puede ser descompuesto en C_x -factores si y solo si (mt) es divisible por x , $m(t-1)$ es par, c es par si $t = 2$, y $(m, t, c) \notin \{(2, 3, 3), (6, 3, 3), (2, 6, 3), (6, 2, 6)\}$.

Esqueleto de la construcción

Para descomponer K_m en C_x -factores y C_y -factores.

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Para descomponer K_m en C_x -factores y C_y -factores. Siendo $\gcd(x, y) \geq 3$, $x_1 = x / \gcd(x, y)$, $y_1 = y / \gcd(x, y)$, $v / \gcd(x, y)x_1y_1 \geq 3$.

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- Tomamos $t = m / x_1y_1 \gcd(x, y)$,
- consideramos $K_{(\gcd(x,y):t)}$,
- descomponemos $K_{(\gcd(x,y):t)}$ en $C_{\gcd(x,y)}$ -factores,

Esqueleto de la construcción

Para descomponer K_m en C_x -factores y C_y -factores. Siendo $\gcd(x, y) \geq 3$, $x_1 = x / \gcd(x, y)$, $y_1 = y / \gcd(x, y)$, $v / \gcd(x, y)x_1y_1 \geq 3$.

- Tomamos $t = m / x_1y_1 \gcd(x, y)$,
- consideramos $K_{(\gcd(x,y):t)}$,
- descomponemos $K_{(\gcd(x,y):t)}$ en $C_{\gcd(x,y)}$ -factores,
- damos peso x_1y_1 a cada vértice,

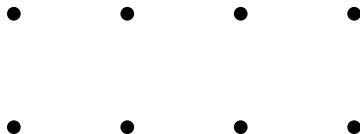
Esqueleto de la construcción

Para descomponer K_m en C_x -factores y C_y -factores. Siendo $\gcd(x, y) \geq 3$, $x_1 = x / \gcd(x, y)$, $y_1 = y / \gcd(x, y)$, $v / \gcd(x, y)x_1y_1 \geq 3$.

- Tomamos $t = m / x_1y_1 \gcd(x, y)$,
- consideramos $K_{(\gcd(x,y):t)}$,
- descomponemos $K_{(\gcd(x,y):t)}$ en $C_{\gcd(x,y)}$ -factores,
- damos peso x_1y_1 a cada vértice,
- descomponemos cada $K_{\gcd(x,y)x_1y_1}$ en C_x -factores o en C_y -factores, y busco las descomposiciones necesarias de los $C_{\gcd(x,y)}$ -factores luego de darles peso.

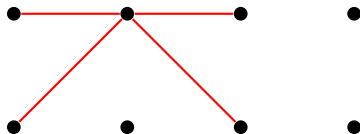
$C_{(2:4)}$

$$G = C_{(2:4)}$$



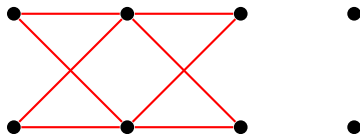
$C_{(2:4)}$

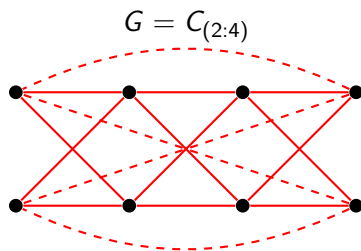
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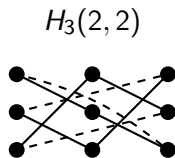
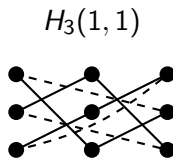
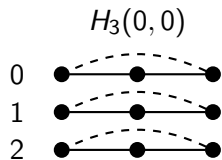
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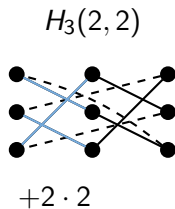
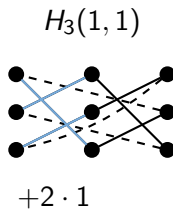
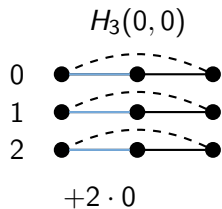


$C_{(2:4)}$ 

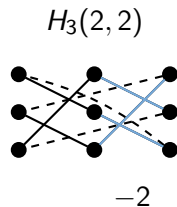
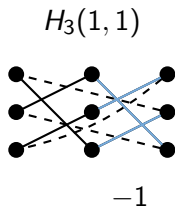
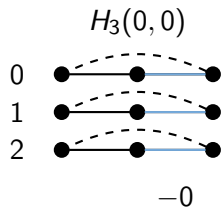
$C_{(3:3)}$ en 3 C_3 -factores, y $C_{(3:3)}$ en 1 C_3 -factor and 2 C_9 -factores



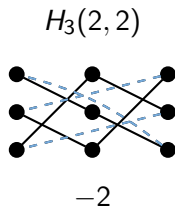
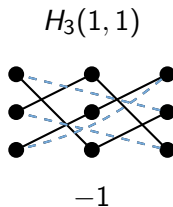
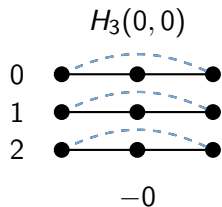
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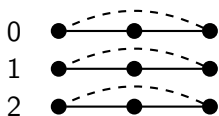


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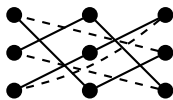


$C_{(3:3)}$ en 3 C_3 -factores, y $C_{(3:3)}$ en 1 C_3 -factor and 2 C_9 -factores

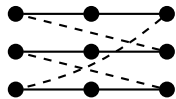
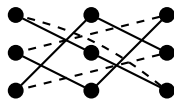
$H_3(0,0)$



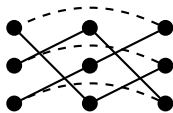
$H_3(1,1)$



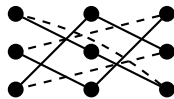
$H_3(2,2)$



$H_3(0,1)$

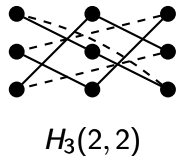
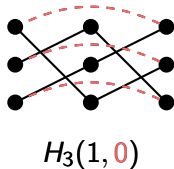
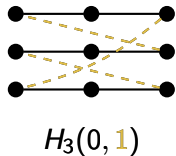
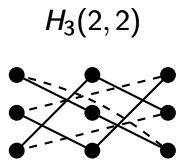
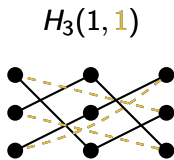
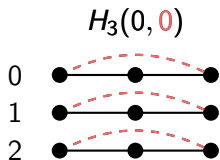


$H_3(1,0)$



$H_3(2,2)$

$C_{(3:3)}$ en 3 C_3 -factores, y $C_{(3:3)}$ en 1 C_3 -factor and 2 C_9 -factores



Usando la notación \oplus

$$C_{(3:3)} = H_3(0, 0) \oplus H_3(1, 1) \oplus H_3(2, 2)$$

Usando la notación \oplus

$$\begin{aligned} C_{(3:3)} &= H_3(0, 0) \oplus H_3(1, 1) \oplus H_3(2, 2) \\ &= H_3(0, 1) \oplus H_3(1, 0) \oplus H_3(2, 2) \end{aligned}$$

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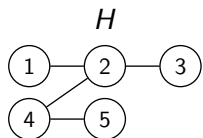
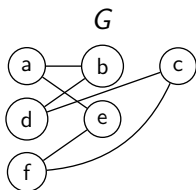
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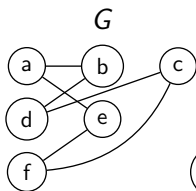
Si ϕ es una permutación de $\{0, 1, \dots, x_1 - 1\}$, entonces:

$$C_{(x_1:t)} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{x_1-1} H_{x_1}(i, \phi(i))$$

El Producto Multipartito



El Producto Multipartito



(a,1)

(a,4)

(d,1)

(d,4)

(f,1)

(f,4)

 $G \otimes H$

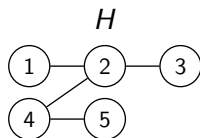
(b,2)

(b,5)

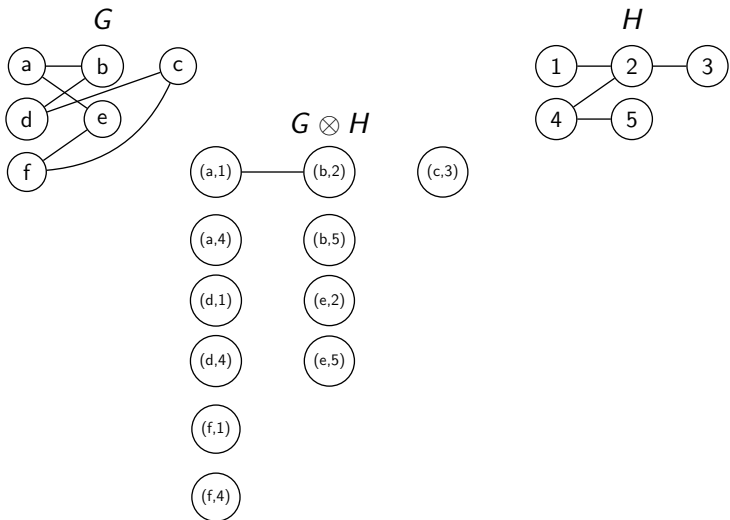
(e,2)

(e,5)

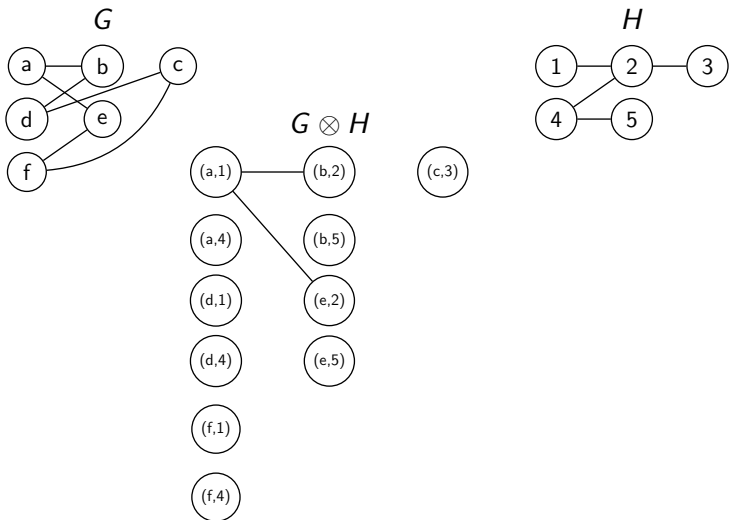
(c,3)



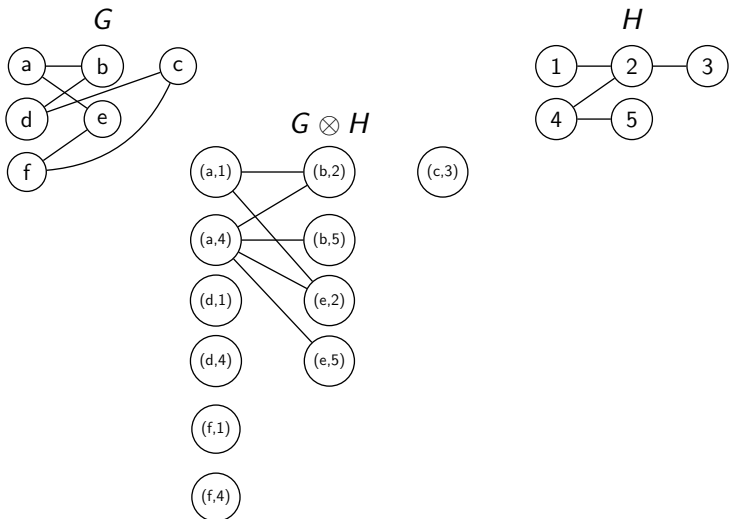
El Producto Multipartito



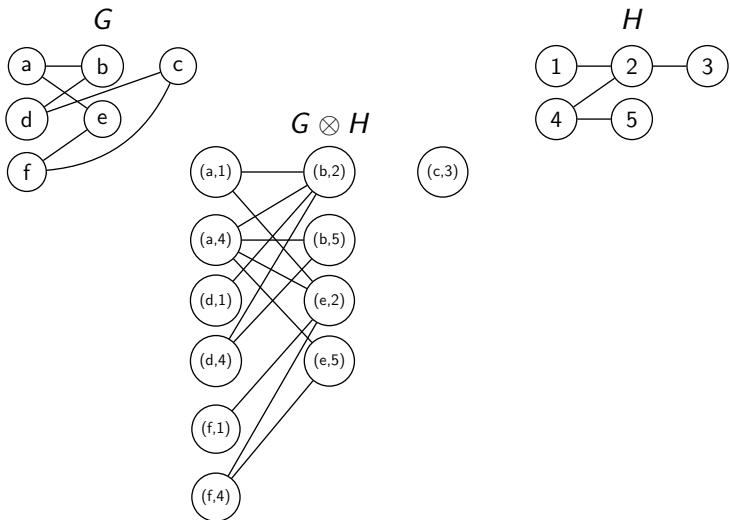
El Producto Multipartito



El Producto Multipartito



El Producto Multipartito



Sobre el producto

Theorem (KP)

Sean $G = \bigoplus_i G_i$ y $H = \bigoplus_j H_j$ grafos t -partitos. Entonces $G \otimes H = (\bigoplus_i G_i) \otimes (\bigoplus_j H_j)$. Además tenemos la siguiente propiedad distributiva:

$$(\bigoplus_i G_i) \otimes (\bigoplus_j H_j) = \bigoplus_i (G_i \otimes \bigoplus_j H_j) = \bigoplus_i \bigoplus_j (G_i \otimes H_j)$$

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Lemma (KP)

Sea G un C_x -factor de $C_{(m:t)}$, y sea H un C_y -factor de $C_{(n:t)}$. Entonces $G \otimes H$ es un C_l -factor de $C_{(xy:t)}$, donde $l = \frac{xy}{\gcd(x,y)}$.

Usando Anillos de Polinomios

Vamos a descomponer $C_{(4^k:t)}$ en $C_{2^k t}$ -factores y C_t -factores.

Usando Anillos de Polinomios

Consideramos el anillo $R = \mathbb{Z}_{2^k}[x]/(x^2 + x + 1)$. Etiquetamos los vértices de $C_{(4^k:t)}$ con los elementos de R .

Usando Anillos de Polinomios

0	0	0
1	1	1
x	x	x
$x+1$	$x+1$	$x+1$

Usando Anillos de Polinomios

Para cada $\alpha \in R$, definimos la biyección $f_\alpha(y) = xy + \alpha$. Notamos que $f_\beta \circ f_\alpha^2(y) = y - \alpha + \beta$, $f_\alpha^3(y) = y$.

Usando Anillos de Polinomios

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$$f_\alpha(y) = xy + \alpha$$

$$f_\alpha^2(y) = x(xy + \alpha) + \alpha$$

$$= x^2y + x\alpha + \alpha$$

$$= -xy - y + x\alpha + \alpha$$

$$f_\beta \circ f_\alpha^2(y) = x(-xy - y + x\alpha + \alpha) + \beta$$

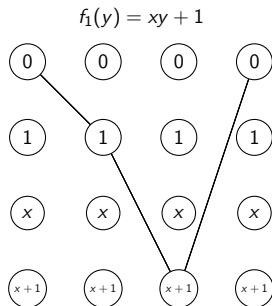
$$= -x^2y - xy + x^2\alpha + x\alpha + \beta$$

$$= xy + y - xy + (x^2 + x)\alpha + \beta$$

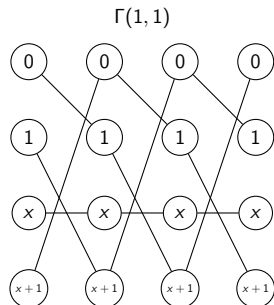
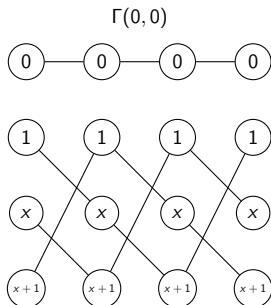
$$= y - \alpha + \beta$$

Usando Anillos de Polinomios

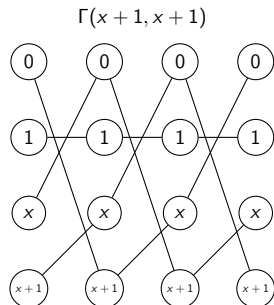
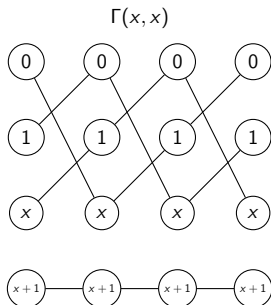
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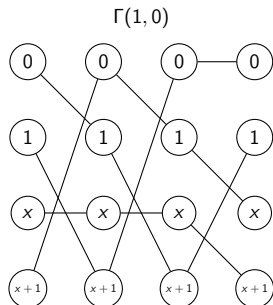
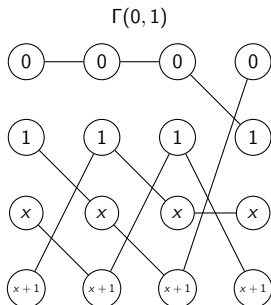
Usando Anillos de Polinomios



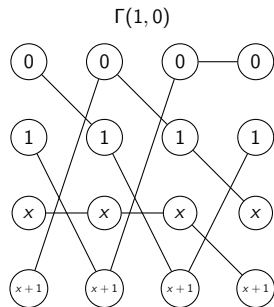
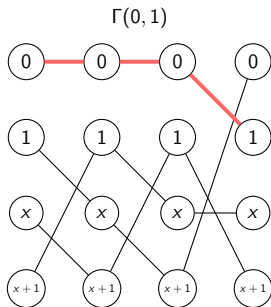
Usando Anillos de Polinomios



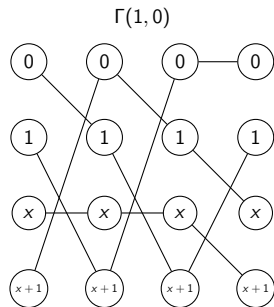
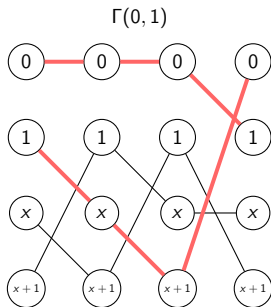
Usando Anillos de Polinomios



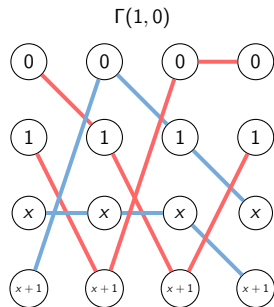
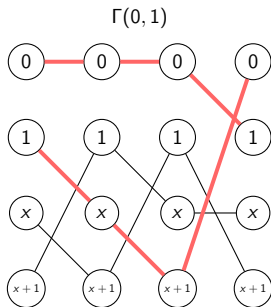
Usando Anillos de Polinomios



Usando Anillos de Polinomios



Usando Anillos de Polinomios



Usando Anillos de Polinomios

Si φ es una permutación de R , entonces $\bigoplus_{\alpha \in R} \Gamma(\alpha, \varphi(\alpha))$ es una descomposición en C_{2k_t} -factores y C_t -factores.

Resultado Principal

Theorem (KP)

Sean m, k, x , e y enteros positivos con $\frac{m \gcd(x, y)}{4^k xy} \geq 3$ entero, $\gcd(x, y) \geq 3$, x, y impares. Entonces existe una descomposición de K_m en s $C_{2^k x}$ -factores, r C_y -factores y un 1-factor para todo $s, r \neq 1$.

Chas Gracias!!

cordoba.jpg