

PANCYCLICITY WHEN EACH CYCLE CONTAINS k CHORDS

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Abstract

For integers $n \geq k \geq 2$, let $c(n, k)$ be the minimum number of chords that must be added to a cycle of length n so that the resulting graph has the property that for every $l \in \{k, k+1, \dots, n\}$, there is a cycle of length l that contains exactly k of the added chords. Affif Chaouche, Rutherford, and Whitty introduced the function $c(n, k)$. They showed that for every integer $k \geq 2$, $c(n, k) \geq \Omega_k(n^{1/k})$ and they asked if $n^{1/k}$ gives the correct order of magnitude of $c(n, k)$ for $k \geq 2$. Our main theorem answers this question as we prove that for every integer $k \geq 2$, and for sufficiently large n , $c(n, k) \leq k \lceil n^{1/k} \rceil + k^2$. This upper bound, together with the lower bound of Affif Chaouche *et al.*, shows that the order of magnitude of $c(n, k)$ is $n^{1/k}$.

Keywords: pancyclicity, chords.

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