# CLOSURE FOR SPANNING TREES AND DISTANT AREA 

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#### Abstract

A $k$-ended tree is a tree with at most $k$ endvertices. Broersma and Tuinstra [3] have proved that for $k \geq 2$ and for a pair of nonadjacent vertices $u, v$ in a graph $G$ of order $n$ with $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-1$, $G$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree if and only if $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree. The distant area for $u$ and $v$ is the subgraph induced by the set of vertices that are not adjacent with $u$ or $v$. We investigate the relationship between the condition on $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v$ and the


[^0]structure of the distant area for $u$ and $v$. We prove that if the distant area contains $K_{r}$, we can relax the lower bound of $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v$ from $n-1$ to $n-r$. And if the distant area itself is a complete graph and $G$ is 2 -connected, we can entirely remove the degree sum condition.
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## 1. Introduction

A closure operation is a useful operation in the study of a hamiltonian cycle and related topics. It was first introduced by Bondy and Chvátal [1]

Theorem A ([1]). Let $G$ be a graph of order $n$ and let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices in $G$.
(1) Suppose $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n$. Then $G$ has a hamiltonian cycle if and only if $G+u$ has a hamiltonian cycle.
(2) Suppose $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-1$. Then $G$ has a hamiltonian path if and only if $G+u v$ has a hamiltonian path.

An endvertex is a vertex of degree one. For a positive integer $k$, a tree of order at least two is said to be a $k$-ended tree if it has at most $k$ endvertices. A hamiltonian path is a spanning 2-ended tree. Thus, we can interpret the second statement of Theorem A as a closure theorem for a spanning 2-ended tree. Broersma and Tuinstra [3] extended this line of research, and proved the following theorem.

Theorem B ([3]). Let $k$ be an integer with $k \geq 2$. Let $G$ be a graph of order $n$ and let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices in $G$ with $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-1$. Then $G$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree if and only if $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree.

One peculiar point of Theorem B is that the requirement for $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v$ does not depend on $k$. Though the existence of a spanning $k$-ended tree becomes stronger as $k$ grows, Theorem B always requires $n-1$ for the lower bound of $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v$. Though it looks strange, Broersma and Tuinstra proved that this requirement is sharp. In other words, they constructed a graph $G$ with a pair of nonadjacent vertices $u$ and $v$ satisfying $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+$
$\operatorname{deg}_{G} v=|V(G)|-2$ such that $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree, but $G$ has no spanning $k$-ended tree.

For a pair of nonadjacent vertices $u$ and $v$ in $G$, we call the set of vertices that are not adjacent with $u$ or $v$ the distant set for $u$ and $v$, and denote it by $W_{u v}$ :

$$
W_{u v}=V(G)-\left(\{u, v\} \cup N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v)\right),
$$

where $N_{G}(x)$ denotes the neighborhood of a vertex $x$ in $G$. Also we call the graph induced by $W_{u v}$ the distant area for $u$ and $v$. The sharpness example given by Broersma and Tuinstra [3] has only one vertex in the distant area. This motivates us to study the relationship between the structure of the distant area and the degree sum condition. In particular, we focus on a clique in the distant area. Our results claim that if the distant area contains a clique, we can relax the degree sum condition by the proportion of its order.

For graph-theoretic terminology not explained in this paper, we refer the reader to [4]. For a set of vertices $S$ in $G$, we denote by $G[S]$ the subgraph of $G$ induced by $S$. An endvertex is a vertex of degree one. We denote by $\operatorname{End}(G)$ the set of endvertices of $G$. For $A, B \subset V(G)$ with $A \cap B=\emptyset$, we denote by $E_{G}(A, B)$ the set of edges which have one endvertex in $A$ and the other in $B$. Given a tree $T$ of order at least two, we often orient the edges of $T$ so that $T$ becomes a rooted tree. For $v \in V(T)$, we denote by $N_{T}^{+}(v)$ the out-neighborhood of $v$, i.e., the set of children of $v$. If $v$ is not the root of $T$, let $v^{-}$denote the parent of $v$. Moreover, if $X$ is a set of vertices of $T$ and $X$ does not contain the root, we let $X^{-}=\left\{x^{-}: x \in X\right\}$. A vertex with no child is called a leaf of $T$, and we denote by $L(T)$ the set of leaves of $T$. Note that for a tree $T$ of order at least two and an orientation of $E(T)$ which makes $T$ a rooted tree, $\operatorname{End}(T)$ and $L(T)$ can be different: If the root $r$ of $T$ has degree one, $r \in \operatorname{End}(T)-L(T)$. But $L(T) \subset \operatorname{End}(T) \subset L(T) \cup\{r\}$ always holds.

In the next section, we prove that if $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ contains a complete graph, we can relax the degree sum condition for the Broersma-Tuinstra closure. In Section 3, we consider the case in which $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ itself is a complete graph, and prove that in this case we no longer need the degree sum condition, if $G$ is 2 -connected. In Section 4, we consider a closure for a hamiltonian cycle and study its relationship with the structure of the distant area. And in Section 5, we give a conclusion and some remarks.

## 2. Clique in the Distant Area

As we have noted in the introduction, the degree condition for the BroersmaTuinstra closure depends on the order of a clique in the distant area.

Theorem 1. Let $n, k$ and $r$ be integers with $n>k \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$. Let $G$ be a graph of order $n$ and let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices in $G$. Suppose $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ contains a complete graph of order $r$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq$ $n-r$. Then $G$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree if and only if $G+u v$ has $a$ spanning $k$-ended tree.

Proof. Since the necessity of the theorem is trivial, we only prove the sufficiency. Assume, to the contrary, that $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree but $G$ does not have a spanning $k$-ended tree. Let $W$ be a subset of $W_{u v}$ with $G[W]=K_{r}$. We prove a series of claims to obtain a contradiction.

Claim 1. There exist a pair of trees $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ such that
(1) $V\left(T_{1}\right) \cup V\left(T_{2}\right)=V(G), V\left(T_{1}\right) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)=\emptyset$,
(2) $u \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $v \in V\left(T_{2}\right)$,
(3) $\left|V\left(T_{1}\right)\right| \geq 2,\left|V\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \geq 2$, and
(4) if we orient the edges of $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ so that $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ are rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$, respectively, then $\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \leq k$.

Proof. Let $T$ be a spanning $k$-ended tree of $G+u v$. Since $G$ does not have a spanning $k$-ended tree, $u v \in E(T)$. Let $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ be the components of $T-u v$ with $u \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $v \in V\left(T_{2}\right)$, and orient the edges of $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ so that they become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$, respectively.

If neither $u$ nor $v$ is an endvertex of $T$, then $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ satisfy the conditions (1), (2) and (3). Moreover, since $\operatorname{End}(T)=L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)$, we have $\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right|=|\operatorname{End}(T)| \leq k$.

Suppose $u$ or $v$ is an endvertex of $T$. By symmetry, we may assume $u \in \operatorname{End}(T)$. Since $n \geq 3,\left|V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|=1$ and $\left|V\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \geq 2$. Since $\left|W_{u v}\right| \geq$ $|W|=r$ and $N_{G}(v) \cap\left(W_{u v} \cup\{u, v\}\right)=\emptyset, \operatorname{deg}_{G} v \leq n-r-2$. Then since $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-r$, we have $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u \geq 2$. Let $y \in N_{T_{2}}^{+}(v)$ and let $x \in N_{G}(u)-\{y\}$. Let $T^{\prime}=T-\left\{u v, x x^{-}\right\}+u x$ and let $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ be the components of $T^{\prime}$. Orient the edges of $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ so that $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$, respectively. Then $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ satisfy the conditions (1) and (2). Furthermore, since $x \in V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$ and $y \in V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)$, they
satisfy the condition (3). By the construction and the orientation of $T$, $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-\{u\}) \cup\left\{x^{-}\right\}$, and hence $\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right| \leq k$.

In the subsequent arguments, when we have two trees satisfying the conditions of Claim 1, we always assume that their edges are oriented so that they become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$.

Now choose two trees $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ satisfying the conditions of Claim 1 so that
(C1) $\sum_{w \in W \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)} d_{T_{1}}(u, w)+\sum_{w \in W \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)} d_{T_{2}}(v, w)$ is as large as possible, and
(C2) $\sum_{z \in V\left(T_{1}\right)-W} d_{T_{1}}(u, z)+\sum_{z \in V\left(T_{2}\right)-W} d_{T_{2}}(v, z)$ is as small as possible, subject to the condition (C1).

Let $T=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)+u v$. Note that $T$ is a spanning $k$-ended tree of $G+u v$. Let

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
X_{1,1}=\left(N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right)^{-}, & X_{1,2}=N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right), \\
X_{2,1}=N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right), & X_{2,2}=\left(N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)\right)^{-}, \\
X_{1}=X_{1,1} \cup X_{1,2} \cup L\left(T_{1}\right), & X_{2}=X_{2,1} \cup X_{2,2} \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)
\end{array}
$$

and $X=X_{1} \cup X_{2}$.
Claim 2.
(1) $X_{1,1}, X_{1,2}$ and $L\left(T_{1}\right)$ are mutually disjoint, and
(2) $X_{2,1}, X_{2,2}$ and $L\left(T_{2}\right)$ are mutually disjoint.

Proof. Since (1) and (2) are symmetric, we only prove (1). By definition, $X_{1,1} \cap L\left(T_{1}\right)=\emptyset$. Assume $X_{1,2} \cap L\left(T_{1}\right) \neq \emptyset$ and let $x \in X_{1,2} \cap L\left(T_{1}\right)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)+x v$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, since $\left|V\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \geq 2, v \notin \operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right)$, and hence $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-\{x\}) \cup\{u\}$. Thus, $T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This contradicts the assumption.

Next assume $X_{1,1} \cap X_{1,2} \neq \emptyset$. Let $x \in X_{1,1} \cap X_{1,2}$. Then $N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap$ $N_{G}(u) \neq \emptyset$. Let $y \in N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-\{x y\}+\{v x, u y\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, since $\operatorname{deg}_{T} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} a$ for every $a \in V(G), T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This is a contradiction.

## Claim 3.

(1) $\left|X_{1,1}\right| \geq\left|N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|-\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+1$,
(2) $\left|X_{2,2}\right| \geq\left|N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)\right|-\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right|+1$.

Proof. Since (1) and (2) are symmetric, we only prove (1).

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|X_{1,1}\right| & =\sum_{x \in X_{1,1}}\left(1-\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)\right|+\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)\right|\right) \\
& =\sum_{x \in X_{1,1}}\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)\right|-\sum_{x \in X_{1,1}}\left(\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)\right|-1\right) \\
& =\left|N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|-\sum_{x \in X_{1,1}}\left(\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)\right|-1\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

On the other hand,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{x \in X_{1,1}}\left(\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)\right|-1\right) & \leq \sum_{x \in X_{1,1}}\left(\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x)\right|-1\right) \\
& \leq \sum_{x \in V\left(T_{1}\right)-L\left(T_{1}\right)}\left(\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x)\right|-1\right)=\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|-1 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, (1) follows.
By Claim 2 and Claim 3, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|X|= & \left|X_{1}\right|+\left|X_{2}\right|=\left|X_{1,1}\right|+\left|X_{1,2}\right|+\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|X_{2,1}\right|+\left|X_{2,2}\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \\
\geq & \left|N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|-\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+1+\left|N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right| \\
& +\left|N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)\right|+\left|N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)\right|-\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right|+1+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \\
= & \left|N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|N_{G}(u) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \\
& \quad+\left|N_{G}(v) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)\right|+2 \\
= & \operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v+2 \geq n-r+2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Claim 4. $W \cap X_{1}=\emptyset$ or $W \cap X_{2}=\emptyset$.
Proof. Assume, to the contrary, $W \cap X_{1} \neq \emptyset$ and $W \cap X_{2} \neq \emptyset$. Let $w_{1} \in W \cap X_{1}$ and $w_{2} \in W \cap X_{2}$. Since $w_{1} \in W \subset W_{u v}, w_{1} \notin X_{1,2}$ and hence $w_{1} \in X_{1,1} \cup L\left(T_{1}\right)$. Similarly, $w_{2} \in X_{2,2} \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)$. Note $w_{1} w_{2} \in E(G)$ since $W$ induces a complete graph.

If $w_{1} \in L\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $w_{2} \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$, then let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)+w_{1} w_{2}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$, and since $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(\operatorname{End}(T)-\left\{w_{1}, w_{2}\right\}\right) \cup\{u, v\}$, $T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This contradicts the assumption.

If $w_{1} \in L\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $w_{2} \in X_{2,2}$, then $N_{T_{2}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap N_{G}(v) \neq \emptyset$. Let $x \in N_{T_{2}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap$ $N_{G}(v)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-w_{2} x+\left\{v x, w_{1} w_{2}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, since $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(\operatorname{End}(T)-\left\{w_{1}\right\}\right) \cup\{u\}, T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This is a contradiction. By a similar argument, we obtain a a contradiction if $w_{1} \in X_{1,1}$ and $w_{2} \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$.

Finally, suppose $w_{1} \in X_{1,1}$ and $w_{2} \in X_{2,2}$. Let $x_{1} \in N_{T_{1}}^{+}\left(w_{1}\right) \cap N_{G}(u)$ and $x_{2} \in N_{T_{2}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap N_{G}(v)$, and let $T^{\prime}=T-\left\{x_{1} w_{1}, x_{2} w_{2}\right\}+\left\{u x_{1}, w_{1} w_{2}, v x_{2}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, since $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}}(a)=\operatorname{deg}_{T}(a)$ for each $a \in V(G), T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This is a contradiction, and the claim follows.
For $a \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$, let $T_{a}$ be the subtree of $T_{1}$ induced by $a$ and all of its descendants. Note that $T_{a}$ is a rooted tree with root $a$. Similarly, for $b \in V\left(T_{2}\right)$, let $T_{b}$ be the subtree of $T_{2}$ induced by $b$ and all of its descendants.

Claim 5.
(1) For each $w \in W \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $x \in N_{T_{1}}^{+}\left(w^{-}\right)-\{w\}, W \cap V\left(T_{x}\right)=\emptyset$.
(2) For each $w \in W \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)$ and $x \in N_{T_{2}}^{+}\left(w^{-}\right)-\{w\}, W \cap V\left(T_{x}\right)=\emptyset$.

Proof. By symmetry, we have only to prove (1). Assume $W \cap V\left(T_{x}\right) \neq \emptyset$. Let $w^{\prime} \in W \cap V\left(T_{x}\right)$. Then $w w^{\prime} \in E(G)$. Let $T^{\prime}=T_{1}-w w^{-}+w w^{\prime}$. Since $V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)=V\left(T_{1}\right),\left(T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}\right)$ satisfies the condition (1), (2) and (3) of Claim 1. Note $\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}^{\prime}} w^{-}=\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}} w^{-}-1, \operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}^{\prime}} w^{\prime}=\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}} w^{\prime}+1$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}^{\prime}} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}} a$ for each $a \in V\left(T_{1}\right)-\left\{w^{-}, w^{\prime}\right\}$. Since $x \in N_{T_{1}^{\prime}}^{+}\left(w^{-}\right)$, $w^{-} \notin L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$, which implies $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \subset L\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \leq k$. Therefore, $\left(T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}\right)$ satisfies all the conditions of Claim 1. Let $a \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$. If $a \notin V\left(T_{w}\right)$, then $u T_{1} a$ is also a path in $T_{1}^{\prime}$, and hence $d_{T^{\prime}}(u, a)=d_{T_{1}}(u, a)$. On the other hand, if $a \in V\left(T_{w}\right)$, then $w^{-} w \in E\left(u T_{1} a\right)$. In this case, $u T_{1} w^{\prime} w T_{1} a$ is a $u a$ path in $T_{1}^{\prime}$, and $d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, a)>d_{T_{1}}(u, a)$. In particular, $d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, w)>d_{T_{1}}(u, w)$. Therefore,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{w \in W \cap V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)} d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, w)+\sum_{w \in W \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)} d_{T_{2}}(v, w) \\
> & \sum_{w \in W \cap V\left(T_{1}\right)} d_{T_{1}}(u, w)+\sum_{w \in W \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)} d_{T_{2}}(v, w) .
\end{aligned}
$$

This contradicts the choice of $\left(T_{1}, T_{2}\right)$.
By Claim 5, we have the following.

Claim 6. For each $w_{1}, w_{2} \in W$ with $w_{1} \neq w_{2}$, we have $w_{1}^{-} \neq w_{2}^{-}$. In particular, $\left|W^{-}\right|=|W|$.

Claim 7. $W^{-} \cap X_{1} \subset X_{1,2}$ and $W^{-} \cap X_{2} \subset X_{2,1}$.
Proof. By symmetry, we have only to prove $W^{-} \cap X_{1} \subset X_{1,2}$. Let $x \in$ $W^{-} \cap X_{1}$ and assume $x \notin X_{1,2}$. Since $x$ is the parent of a vertex in $W, x \notin$ $L\left(T_{1}\right)$. Thus, $x \in X_{1,1}$. Then $N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u) \neq \emptyset$. Let $y \in N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap N_{G}(u)$. Note that since $y \in N_{G}(u), y \notin W$. On the other hand, since $x \in W^{-}$, $N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap W \neq \emptyset$. Let $w \in N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap W$. Note $y \neq w$. Note also that since $x w \in E(G), u \neq x$.

By Claim 5, $V\left(T_{y}\right) \cap W=\emptyset$. Let $T_{1}^{\prime}=T_{1}-x y+u y$. Then $\left(T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}\right)$ satisfies the conditions (1), (2) and (3) of Claim 1. Note $\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}^{\prime}} u=\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}} u+1$, $\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}^{\prime}} x=\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}} x-1$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}^{\prime}} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T_{1}} a$ for each $a \in V\left(T_{1}\right)-\{u, x\}$. Moreover, since $w \in N_{T_{1}^{\prime}}^{+}(x), x \notin L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$. Hence $\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|=\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|$ and $\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \leq k$. Therefore, $\left(T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}\right)$ satisfies all the conditions of Claim 1.

Let $a \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$. If $a \notin V\left(T_{y}\right)$, then $u T_{1} a$ is also a unique $u a$-path in $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, a)=d_{T_{1}}(u, a)$. On the other hand, if $a \in V\left(T_{y}\right)$, then $u y T_{1} a$ is a unique ua-path in $T_{1}^{\prime}$. Since $u \neq x$, we have $d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, a)<d_{T_{1}}(u, a)$. In particular, $d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, y)<d_{T_{1}}(u, y)$. Since $V\left(T_{y}\right) \cap W=\emptyset$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{w \in V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cap W} d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, w)+\sum_{w \in V\left(T_{2}\right) \cap W} d_{T_{2}}(v, w) \\
= & \sum_{w \in V\left(T_{1}\right) \cap W} d_{T_{1}}(u, w)+\sum_{w \in V\left(T_{2}\right) \cap W} d_{T_{2}}(v, w)
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{x \in V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)-W} d_{T_{1}^{\prime}}(u, x)+\sum_{x \in V\left(T_{2}\right)-W} d_{T_{2}}(v, x) \\
< & \sum_{x \in V\left(T_{1}\right)-W} d_{T_{1}}(u, x)+\sum_{x \in V\left(T_{2}\right)-W} d_{T_{2}}(v, x) .
\end{aligned}
$$

This contradicts the choice of $\left(T_{1}, T_{2}\right)$, and the claim follows.
Since $|X| \geq n-r+2$ and $\left|W^{-}\right|=|W|=r$, we have $\left|W^{-}\right|+|X| \geq n+2$, which implies $W^{-} \cap X \neq \emptyset$. By symmetry, we may assume $W^{-} \cap X_{1} \neq \emptyset$.

Also by symmetry, if $W^{-} \cap X_{2} \neq \emptyset$, we may assume $\max \left\{d_{T_{1}}(u, a): a \in\right.$ $\left.W^{-} \cap X_{1}\right\} \geq \max \left\{d_{T_{2}}(v, a): a \in W^{-} \cap X_{2}\right\}$. Choose $z_{1} \in W^{-} \cap X_{1}$ so that $d_{T_{1}}\left(u, z_{1}\right)$ is as large as possible. Let $d_{0}=d_{T_{1}}\left(u, z_{1}\right)$. By Claim 7, $z_{1} \in N_{G}(v)$. By Claim 6, $\left|N_{T_{1}}^{+}\left(z_{1}\right) \cap W\right|=1$. Let $N_{T_{1}}^{+}\left(z_{1}\right) \cap W=\left\{w_{1}\right\}$.

Let $W_{0}=W \cap V\left(T_{w_{1}}\right)$. Note $w_{1} \in W_{0}$ and hence $z_{1} \in X \cap W_{0}^{-}$. On the other hand, if $X \cap W_{0}^{-} \neq\left\{z_{1}\right\}$, we can take $z \in X \cap W_{0}^{-}-\left\{z_{1}\right\}$. Then $z \in V\left(T_{w_{1}}\right)$, and hence $d_{T_{1}}(u, z) \geq d_{T_{1}}\left(u, w_{1}\right)=d_{T_{1}}\left(u, z_{1}\right)+1 \geq d_{0}+1$. This contradicts the maximality of $d_{T_{1}}\left(u, z_{1}\right)$. Therefore, $X \cap W_{0}^{-}=\left\{z_{1}\right\}$.

Since $W_{0} \subset V\left(T_{w_{1}}\right)$ and $\left(W-W_{0}\right) \cap V\left(T_{w_{1}}\right)=\emptyset,\left(W-W_{0}\right) \cap W_{0}^{-} \subset\left\{z_{1}\right\}$. However, since $z_{1} \in N_{G}(v), z_{1} \notin W$. Thus, we have $\left(W-W_{0}\right) \cap W_{0}^{-}=\emptyset$.

Let $Z=\left(W-W_{0}\right) \cup W_{0}^{-}$. By Claim $6,\left|W_{0}^{-}\right|=\left|W_{0}\right|$, and since $(W-$ $\left.W_{0}\right) \cap W_{0}^{-}=\emptyset$, we have $|Z|=\left|W-W_{0}\right|+\left|W_{0}^{-}\right|=|W|=r$. Then $|Z|+|X| \geq n+2$, which implies $|Z \cap X| \geq 2$. Since $\left|X \cap W_{0}^{-}\right|=1$, $X \cap\left(W-W_{0}\right) \neq \emptyset$. Let $w_{2} \in X \cap\left(W-W_{0}\right)$.

First, suppose $w_{2} \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$. Then $w_{2} \in X_{1} \cap W$. This implies $X_{2} \cap W=\emptyset$ by Claim 4. Since $w_{2} \in W, w_{2} \in X_{1,1} \cup L\left(T_{1}\right)$. Note $w_{1} w_{2} \in E(G)$.

If $w_{2} \in X_{1,1}$, then $N_{T_{1}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap N_{G}(u) \neq \emptyset$. Let $z_{2} \in N_{T_{1}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap N_{G}(u)$. Since $w_{2} \notin W_{0}, z_{2} \notin V\left(T_{w_{1}}\right)$ and $z_{1}$ is the successor of $w_{1}$ in $w_{1} T_{1} w_{2}$. Let $P=z_{1} T_{1} z_{2}$. If $z_{1} \in V\left(T_{z_{2}}\right)$, then $w_{2} \notin V(P)$. On the other hand, if $z_{1} \notin V\left(T_{z_{2}}\right)$, then $w_{2}$ is the predecessor of $z_{2}$ in $P$. In either case, let $T^{\prime}=$ $\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-\left\{w_{1} z_{1}, w_{2} z_{2}\right\}+\left\{v z_{1}, w_{1} w_{2}, z_{2} u\right\}$. Then since $w_{1} z_{1} \in V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{2}\right)$, $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Furthermore, since $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T} a$ for every $a \in V(G), T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This is a contradiction.

Suppose $w_{2} \in L\left(T_{1}\right)$. Since $w_{2} \notin V\left(T_{w_{1}}\right), z_{1}$ is the successor of $w_{1}$ in $w_{1} T_{1} w_{2}$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-w_{1} z_{1}+\left\{v z_{1}, w_{1} w_{2}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} u=\operatorname{deg}_{T} u-1, \operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} w_{2}=\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} w_{2}+1$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} a$ for every $a \in V(G)-\left\{u, w_{2}\right\}$. Hence $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-$ $\left.\left\{w_{2}\right\}\right) \cup\{u\}$ and $T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This is a contradiction.

Next, consider the case $w_{2} \in V\left(T_{2}\right)$. Then $W \cap X_{2} \neq \emptyset$, which implies $W \cap X_{1}=\emptyset$ by Claim 4. Then $L\left(T_{1}\right) \cap W=\emptyset$, and hence $L\left(T_{1}\right) \subset N_{G}(u) \cup$ $N_{G}(v)$. If $L\left(T_{1}\right) \cap N_{G}(v) \neq \emptyset$, let $x \in L\left(T_{1}\right) \cap N_{G}(v)$ and $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)+v x$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$, and since $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-\{x\}) \cup\{u\}$, $T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree, a contradiction. Therefore, we have $L\left(T_{1}\right) \subset N_{G}(u)$.

Let $x \in \operatorname{End}\left(T_{w_{1}}\right)$. Since $w_{2} \notin N_{G}(u), w_{2} \in X_{2,2} \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)$. If $w_{2} \in X_{2,2}$, $N_{T_{2}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap N_{G}(v) \neq \emptyset$. Let $z_{2} \in N_{T_{2}}^{+}\left(w_{2}\right) \cap N_{G}(v)$, and let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-$ $\left\{w_{1} z_{1}, w_{2} z_{2}\right\}+\left\{x u, v z_{2}, w_{1} w_{2}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. We also have $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} x=\operatorname{deg}_{T} x+1, \operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} z_{1}=\operatorname{deg}_{T} z_{1}-1$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T} a$ for
every $a \in V(G)-\left\{x, z_{1}\right\}$. Hence $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-\{x\}) \cup\left\{z_{1}\right\}$ and $T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree, a contradiction

Finally, suppose $w_{2} \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-z_{1} w_{1}+\left\{v z_{1}, w_{1} w_{2}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} u=\operatorname{deg}_{T} u-1, \operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} w_{2}=$ $\operatorname{deg}_{T} w_{2}+1$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{T^{\prime}} a=\operatorname{deg}_{T} a$ for every $a \in V(G)-\left\{u, w_{2}\right\}$. These imply $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right)=\left(\operatorname{End}(T)-\left\{w_{2}\right\}\right) \cup\{u\}$ and hence $T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This is a final contradiction, and the theorem follows.
Theorem 1 is best-possible in the sense that we cannot replace the degree sum condition from $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-r$ to $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-r-1$ if $1 \leq r \leq n-k-2$. Let $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}$ be copies of $K_{n-k-r-1}$ and $K_{r}$, respectively. Let $T_{3}$ be a copy of $K_{1, k-1}$. Introduce a new vertex $x$, and join $x$ to every vertex of $G_{1}$, every vertex of $G_{2}$ and the center of $T_{3}$. Let $G$ be the resulting graph. Let $u$ be the center of $T_{3}$ and let $v$ be a vertex of $G_{1}$.

The order of $G$ is $n$, and $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v=n-r-1$. The distant area for $u$ and $v$ is $G_{2}$ and it is a complete graph of order $r$. Let $T$ be a spanning tree of $G$. All the endvertices of $T_{3}$ are also endvertices of $T$. Furthermore, since $G-x$ has $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}$ as its components, $T$ has endvertices both in $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}$. Thus, $|\operatorname{End}(T)| \geq k+1$ and $G$ has no spanning $k$-ended tree. On the other hand, $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree with no endvertex in $G_{1}$.

## 3. The Distant Area Forming a Complete Graph

As we have seen in Section 2, if the distant area contains a clique, we can relax the degree sum condition of the Broersma-Tuinstra closure. One extreme case is the one in which $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ itself is a complete graph. Theorem 1 requires $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ to have $K_{r}$ for the condition $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-r$ to work. Therefore, if $\left|W_{u v}\right|<r$, we cannot apply Theorem 1 even if $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ is a complete graph. However, in this section, we prove that if $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ is complete and $G$ is 2 -connected, we no longer need any degree sum condition. Actually, we prove a stronger statement under a weaker assumption that $G$ is just connected, which gives structural information when the closure does not work.

Theorem 2. Let $k$ be an integer with $k \geq 2$. Let $G$ be a connected graph and let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices in $G$. Suppose $W_{u v}$ induces a complete graph. If $G+$ uv has a spanning $k$-ended tree but $G$ has no spanning $k$-ended tree, then one of the following holds.
(1) There exists a vertex $x \in W_{u v}$ such that $x$ is a cutvertex of $G$ and $W_{u v}-\{x\}$ is a component of $G-x$.
(2) There exists a vertex $x \in V(G)-W_{u v}$ such that $x$ is a cutvertex of $G$ and $W_{u v}$ is a component of $G-x$.

Corollary 3. Let $k \geq 2$. Let $G$ be a 2 -connected graph and let $u$ and $v$ be $a$ pair of nonadjacent vertices in $G$. Suppose $W_{u v}$ induces a complete graph in $G$. Then $G$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree if and only if $G+$ uv has a spanning $k$-ended tree.

Proof of Theorem 2. If $N_{G}(u)=N_{G}(v)=\{x\}$ for some $x \in V(G)$, then $W_{u v}=V(G)-\{u, v, x\}$ and the second statement of the theorem follows. Therefore, we may assume $N_{G}(u) \neq N_{G}(v)$ or $\left|N_{G}(v)\right| \geq 2$.

Claim 1. There exist a pair of trees $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ such that
(1) $V\left(T_{1}\right) \cup V\left(T_{2}\right)=V(G), V\left(T_{1}\right) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)=\emptyset$,
(2) $u \in V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $v \in V\left(T_{2}\right)$,
(3) $\left|V\left(T_{1}\right)\right| \geq 2$ and $\left|V\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \geq 2$, and
(4) if we orient the edges of $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ so that $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$, respectively, then $\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \leq k$.

Proof. Let $T$ be a spanning $k$-ended tree of $G+u v$. Since $G$ does not have a spanning $k$-ended tree, $u v \in E(T)$. Let $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ be the components of $T-u v$ with $\in V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $V\left(T_{2}\right)$, and orient the edges of $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ so that $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$, respectively. If $\{u, v\} \cap \operatorname{End}(T)=\emptyset$, then $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ satisfy the conditions (1)-(3) of the claim. Moreover, since $L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)=\operatorname{End}(T)$, we also have $\left|L\left(T_{1}\right)\right|+$ $\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \leq k$. Therefore, by symmetry, we may assume $u \in \operatorname{End}(T)$, which implies $V\left(T_{1}\right)=\{u\}$. Let $y \in N_{T_{2}}^{+}(v)$. If $N_{G}(u)-\{y\} \neq \emptyset$, then by the same argument as in the proof of Claim 1 of Theorem 1, we can obtain two trees satisfying the conditions (1)-(4) of the claim. Therefore, we may assume $N_{G}(u)=\{y\}$. Since $N_{G}(u) \neq N_{G}(v)$ or $\left|N_{G}(v)\right| \geq 2, N_{G}(v)-\{y\} \neq \emptyset$. Let $z \in N_{G}(v)-\{y\}$ and $T^{\prime}=T-\left\{u v, v y, z z^{-}\right\}+\{u y, v z\}$. Let $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ be the components of $T^{\prime}$ with $u \in V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$ and $v \in V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)$, and orient the edges of $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ so that $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$, respectively. Then $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ satisfy the conditions (1) and (2). Moreover, since $y \in V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$ and $z \in V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)$, we have $\left|V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right| \geq 2$ and $\left|V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right| \geq 2$.

By the construction of $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}, L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right) \subset(L(T)-\{u\}) \cup\left\{z^{-}\right\}$, and hence $\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right| \leq k$.

As in the proof of Theorem 1, in the subsequent arguments, when we have a pair of trees satisfying the conditions of Claim 1, we always assume that their edges are oriented so that they become rooted trees with roots $u$ and $v$.

Now choose a pair of trees $\left(T_{1}, T_{2}\right)$ satisfying the conditions (1)-(4) of Claim 1 so that $\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|$ is as small as possible. Let $T=$ $\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)+u v$. Note that $T$ is a spanning $k$-ended tree of $G+u v$.

Claim 2. $E_{G}\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup\{u\}, L\left(T_{2}\right) \cup\{v\}\right)=\emptyset$.
Proof. Assume $E_{G}\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup\{u\}, L\left(T_{2}\right) \cup\{v\}\right) \neq \emptyset$. Let $x y \in E(G)$ with $x \in L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup\{u\}$ and $y \in L\left(T_{2}\right) \cup\{v\}$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)+x y$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. If $x=u$, then $y \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$ and hence $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-$ $\{y\}) \cup\{v\}$. If $y=v$ and $x \in L\left(T_{1}\right)$, then $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-\{x\}) \cup\{u\}$. And if $x \in L\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $y \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$, then $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset(\operatorname{End}(T)-\{x, y\}) \cup\{u, v\}$. Hence $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning $k$-ended tree of $G$ in every case. This contradicts the assumption, and the claim follows.

Claim 3. $\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v} \neq \emptyset$.
Proof. Assume $\left(N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v)\right) \cap W_{u v}=\emptyset$. Then by Claim 2, $L\left(T_{1}\right) \subset$ $N_{G}(u)$ and $L\left(T_{2}\right) \subset N_{G}(v)$. Since $G$ is connected, $G$ has an edge $x y$ with $x \in$ $V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $y \in V\left(T_{2}\right)$. Take $u^{\prime} \in L\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $v^{\prime} \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$ with $x \in V\left(u T_{1} u^{\prime}\right)$ and $y \in V\left(v T_{2} v^{\prime}\right)$. Note that $u^{\prime} \in N_{G}(u)$ and $v^{\prime} \in N_{G}(v)$, but possibly $u u^{\prime} \in E\left(T_{1}\right)$ or $v v^{\prime} \in E\left(T_{2}\right)$.

If $x \notin\left\{u, u^{\prime}\right\}$ and $y \notin\left\{v, v^{\prime}\right\}$, then $u u^{\prime} \notin E\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $v v^{\prime} \notin E\left(T_{2}\right)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-\left\{x x^{-}, y y^{-}\right\}+\left\{x y, u u^{\prime}, v v^{\prime}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$, and since $L\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L(T)-\left\{u^{\prime}, v^{\prime}\right\}\right) \cup\left\{x^{-}, y^{-}\right\}, T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This contradicts the assumption. Suppose $x=u^{\prime}$. By Claim 2, $y \notin\left\{v, v^{\prime}\right\}$ and hence $v v^{\prime} \notin E(T)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-y y^{-}+\left\{u^{\prime} y, v v^{\prime}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$, and since $L\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L(T)-\left\{u^{\prime}, v^{\prime}\right\}\right) \cup\left\{u, y^{-}\right\}, T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree, again a contradiction. By a similar argument, we reach a contradiction if $y=v^{\prime}$.

Suppose $x=u$. Then again by Claim 2, $y \notin\left\{v, v^{\prime}\right\}$ and $v v^{\prime} \notin E(T)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-y y^{-}+\left\{u y, v v^{\prime}\right\}$. Then $T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$, and since $L\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L(T)-\left\{v^{\prime}\right\}\right) \cup\left\{y^{-}\right\}, T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree, a contradiction. By a similar argument, we reach a contradiction if $y=v$. Therefore, the claim follows.

By symmetry, we may assume $L\left(T_{1}\right) \cap W_{u v} \neq \emptyset$. Let $w_{0} \in L\left(T_{1}\right) \cap W_{u v}$.
Claim 4. $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \subset V\left(T_{1}\right)$. In particular, $W_{u v} \subset V\left(T_{1}\right)$.
Proof. Assume $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \not \subset V\left(T_{1}\right)$. Then $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right) \neq \emptyset$. Choose $z \in N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \cap V\left(T_{2}\right)$ so that $d_{T_{2}}(v, z)$ is as small as possible. By Claim 2, $z \neq v$.

If $z^{-} \in W_{u v}$, then $z^{-} \in N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right)$ since $W_{u v}$ induces a complete graph in $G$. This contradicts the minimality of $d_{T_{2}}(v, z)$. Hence $z^{-} \notin W_{u v}$.

Let $T_{1}^{\prime}$ and $T_{2}^{\prime}$ be the two components of $\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-z z^{-}+w_{0} z$ with $u \in V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$ and $v \in V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)$. Then ( $T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}^{\prime}$ ) satisfies the conditions (1) and (2) of Claim 1. Moreover, since $V\left(T_{1}\right) \subset V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right),\left|V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right| \geq 2$.

Assume $\left|V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right| \geq 2$. Since $\left.L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right)-\left\{w_{0}\right\}\right) \cup$ $\left\{z^{-}\right\},\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right| \leq k$. Therefore, $\left(T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}^{\prime}\right)$ satisfies all the conditions of Claim 1. On the other hand, since $w_{0} \in W_{u v}$ and $z^{-} \notin W_{u v}, \mid\left(L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cup\right.$ $\left.L\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\left|=\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|-1\right.$. This contradicts the minimality of $\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|$. Therefore, we have $\left|V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\right|=1$, or $V\left(T_{2}^{\prime}\right)=\{v\}$. This implies $N_{T_{2}}^{+}(v)=\{z\}$. By Claim 2, $z \notin L\left(T_{2}\right)$. Let $v^{\prime} \in L\left(T_{2}\right)$. Then $z \in V\left(v T_{2} v^{\prime}\right)$. If $v^{\prime} \in W_{u v}$, then $w_{0} v^{\prime} \in E(G)$ since $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ is complete. However, this contradicts Claim 2. Hence $v^{\prime} \notin W_{u v}$. Also by Claim 2, we have $v^{\prime} \notin N_{G}(u)$. Therefore, $v^{\prime} \in N_{G}(v)$. Let $T^{\prime}=\left(T_{1} \cup T_{2}\right)-\{v z\}+$ $\left\{v v^{\prime}, w_{0} z\right\}$. Then since $z \in V\left(v T_{2} v^{\prime}\right), T^{\prime}$ is a spanning tree of $G$. Moreover, since $\operatorname{End}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(\operatorname{End}(T)-\left\{w_{0}, v^{\prime}\right\}\right) \cup\{u, v\}, T^{\prime}$ is a $k$-ended tree. This contradicts the assumption, and we have $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \subset V\left(T_{1}\right)$.

Since $W_{u v}$ induces a complete graph in $G$ and $w_{0} \in W_{u v}$, we have $W_{u v} \subset V\left(T_{1}\right)$.

Claim 5. $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \subset V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)$. In particular, $W_{u v} \subset V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)$.
Proof. Assume $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \not \subset V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)$, and choose $z \in N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right)-V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)$ so that $d_{T_{1}}(u, z)$ is as small as possible. Then either $z^{-} \notin N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right)$ or $z^{-} \in$ $V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)$. Let $T_{1}^{\prime}=T_{1}-z z^{-}+z w_{0}$. Then $T_{1}^{\prime}$ is a tree with $V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)=V\left(T_{1}\right)$. Since $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L\left(T_{1}\right)-\left\{w_{0}\right\}\right) \cup\left\{z^{-}\right\},\left|L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)\right|+\left|L\left(T_{2}\right)\right| \leq k$ and hence $\left(T_{1}^{\prime}, T_{2}\right)$ satisfies the conditions (1)-(4) of Claim 1.

If $z^{-} \notin N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right)$, then since $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ is complete and $w_{0} \in W_{u v}$, we have $z^{-} \notin W_{u v}$. If $z^{-} \in N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right)$, then $z^{-} \in V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)$. This implies that $z^{-}$ has at least two children, $z$ and the one in $u T_{1} w_{0}$, and hence $z^{-} \notin L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)$. Therefore, in either case, we have $z^{-} \notin L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cap W_{u v}$ and $\mid\left(L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap$
$W_{u v}\left|=\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|-1\right.$. This contradicts the minimality of $\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|$.
By Claim 5, $L\left(T_{1}\right) \cap W_{u v}=\left\{w_{0}\right\}$. Let $w_{1}$ be the vertex in $W_{u v}$ that is closest from $u$ in $T_{1}$.

Claim 6. $W_{u v}=V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{0}\right)$.
Proof. Assume $W_{u v} \neq V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{0}\right)$. Since $W_{u v} \subset V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{0}\right)$ by Claim 5, we can choose $x \in V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{0}\right)-W_{u v}$ so that $x$ is as close to $u$ as possible in $T_{1}$. Then $x^{-} \in W_{u v}$. Since $W_{u v}$ induces a complete graph, $w_{0} x^{-} \in E(G)$. Let $T_{1}^{\prime}=T_{1}-x x^{-}+w_{0} x^{-}$. Then $T_{1}^{\prime}$ is a tree with $V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)=V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L\left(T_{1}\right)-\left\{w_{0}\right\}\right) \cup\{x\}$, and since $x \notin W_{u v}$, we have $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cap W_{u v}=\emptyset$. This contradicts the minimality of $\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|$.

Claim 7. $N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \subset W_{u v} \cup\left\{w_{1}^{-}\right\}$.
Proof. Assume the contrary. Then by Claim $5, N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \cap V\left(u T_{1} w_{1}^{--}\right) \neq \emptyset$. Let $x \in N_{G}\left(w_{0}\right) \cap V\left(u T_{1} w_{1}^{--}\right)$. Let $N_{T_{1}}^{+}(x) \cap V\left(u T_{1} w_{0}\right)=\{y\}$. Then since $y \in V\left(u T_{1} w_{1}^{-}\right), y \notin W_{u v}$. Let $T_{1}^{\prime}=T_{1}-x y+x w_{0}$. Then $T_{1}^{\prime}$ is a tree with $V\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right)=V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \subset\left(L\left(T_{1}\right)-\left\{w_{0}\right\}\right) \cup\{y\}$, and hence $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime}\right) \cap W_{u v}=\emptyset$. This contradicts the minimality of $\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|$.

Let $w \in V\left(w_{1}^{+} T_{1} w_{0}\right)=W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}$. Then $w^{-} \in V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{0}^{-}\right) \subset W_{u v}$ and hence $w^{-} w_{0} \in E(G)$. Let $T^{w}=T_{1}-w w^{-}+w^{-} w_{0}$. Then $T^{w}$ is a tree with $V\left(T^{w}\right)=V\left(T_{1}\right)$ and $L\left(T^{w}\right) \subset\left(L\left(T_{1}\right)-\left\{w_{0}\right\}\right) \cup\{w\}$. By the minimality of $\left|\left(L\left(T_{1}\right) \cup L\left(T_{2}\right)\right) \cap W_{u v}\right|$, we have $L\left(T^{w}\right) \cap W_{u v}=\{w\}$. Then we can apply Claims 1-6 to $\left(T^{w}, T_{2}\right)$ instead of $\left(T_{1}, T_{2}\right)$, and obtain $N_{G}(w) \subset W_{u v} \cup\left\{w_{1}^{-}\right\}$ for each $w \in W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}$.

If $N_{G}\left(w_{1}^{-}\right) \cap\left(W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}\right)=\emptyset$, then $N_{G}(w) \subset W_{u v}$ for each $w \in$ $W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}$. Thus, $w_{1}$ is a cutvertex of $G$ and $W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}$ is a component of $G-w_{1}$.

Suppose $N_{G}\left(w_{1}^{-}\right) \cap\left(W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}\right) \neq \emptyset$. Let $w_{2} \in N_{G}\left(w_{1}^{-}\right) \cap\left(W_{u v}-\left\{w_{1}\right\}\right)$. Then $w_{2} \in V\left(w_{1}^{+} T_{1} w_{0}\right)$ and hence $w_{2}^{-} \in V\left(w_{1} T_{1} w_{0}\right) \subset W_{u v}$. Therefore, $w_{0} w_{2}^{-} \in E(G)$. Let $T_{1}^{\prime \prime}=T_{1}-\left\{w_{1}^{-} w_{1}, w_{2}^{-} w_{2}\right\}+\left\{w_{1}^{-} w_{2}, w_{2}^{-} w_{0}\right\}$. Then $T_{1}^{\prime \prime}$ is a tree with $V\left(T_{1}\right)=V\left(T_{1}^{\prime \prime}\right)$ and $L\left(T_{1}^{\prime \prime}\right)=\left(L\left(T_{1}\right)-\left\{w_{0}\right\}\right) \cup\left\{w_{1}\right\}$, and we can apply Claims 1-6 to $\left(T_{1}^{\prime \prime}, T_{2}\right)$ and obtain $N_{G}\left(w_{1}\right) \subset W_{u v} \cup\left\{w_{1}^{-}\right\}$. Now $w_{1}^{-}$is a cutvertex of $G$ and $W_{u v}$ is a component of $G-w_{1}^{-}$.
Two cases described in Theorem 2 can happen, and they are independent. Consider the sharpness example $G$ for Theorem 1, which is given at the end
of Section 2. In this example, $G_{2}$ is the distant area for $u$ and $v$, and it is a component of $G-x$. On the other hand, no vertex in $G_{2}$ is a cutvertex of $G$.

For a graph satisfying the statement (1) of Theorem 2, again let $G_{1}$, $G_{2}, T_{3}, x, u$ and $v$ be as in the previous example, where $2 \leq r \leq n-k-3$. Take one vertex $y$ in $G_{1}-v$ and one vertex $z$ in $G_{2}$ and add edges $u x$, $x y, x z$ and $y z$. Let $G^{\prime}$ be the resulting graph. Every spanning tree of $G$ has $k-1$ endvertices of $T_{3}$ as its endvertices. Moreover, it has at least one endvertex in $G_{1}-y$ and another endvertex in $G_{2}-z$. Thus, $G^{\prime}$ does not have a spanning $k$-ended tree. On the other hand, $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree with no endvertices in $G_{1}$. In this graph, $G_{2}$ is the distant area for $u$ and $v$, and $G_{2}-z$ is a component of $G^{\prime}-z$. On the other hand, $G^{\prime}$ does not have a cutvertex which satisfies the condition (1) of Theorem 2.

## 4. Closure for Hamiltonian Cycles and Distant Area

In Section 2, we have proved that if the distant area contains a clique, the Broersma-Tuinstra closure for a spanning $k$-ended tree can be applied under a weaker degree sum condition. We can ask a similar question for the Bondy-Chvátal closure for hamiltonian cycles, and give the following theorem.

Theorem 4. Let $n$ and $r$ be positive integers. Let $G$ be a 2 -connected graph of order $n$ and let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices in $G$. Suppose $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ contains a complete graph of order $r$ and $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-r+1$. Then $G$ has a hamiltonian cycle if and only if $G+u v$ has a hamiltonian cycle.

However, we can prove it as a corollary of the following theorem, which was proved by Broersma and Schiermeyer [2].

Theorem C ([2]). Let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices of a 2connected graph $G$ of order $n$ with $\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right| \geq 3$. If $\mid N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v) \cup$ $N_{G}(w)\left|\geq n-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|\right.$ holds for at least $| W_{u v}\left|+2-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|\right.$ vertices $w$ in $W_{u v}$, then $G$ has a hamiltonian cycle if and only if $G+u v$ has a hamiltonian cycle.

Proof of Theorem 4. Let $W$ be a set of vertices in $W_{u v}$ which induces $K_{r}$ in $G$. Since $\operatorname{deg}_{G} u+\operatorname{deg}_{G} v \geq n-r+1,\left|N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v)\right| \geq n-r+1-\mid N_{G}(u) \cap$
$N_{G}(v) \mid$, and hence $\left|W_{u v}\right|=n-2-\left|N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v)\right| \leq r+\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|-3$. On the other hand, since $W \subset W_{u v}$, we have $\left|W_{u v}\right| \geq r$. Thus, we have $\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right| \geq 3$.

Let $w \in W$. Then since $G[W] \simeq K_{r},\left|N_{G}(w) \cap W_{u v}\right| \geq r-1$. Therefore,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v) \cup N_{G}(w)\right| & =\left|N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v)\right|+\left|N_{G}(w) \cap W_{u v}\right| \\
& \geq n-r+1-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|+r-1 \\
& =n-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right| .
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $\left|W_{u v}\right| \leq r+\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|-3,\left|W_{u v}\right|+2-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right| \leq r-1$. Since $|W| \geq r$, we see that $\left|N_{G}(u) \cup N_{G}(v) \cup N_{G}(w)\right| \geq n-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|$ holds for at least $\left|W_{u v}\right|+2-\left|N_{G}(u) \cap N_{G}(v)\right|$ vertices $w$ in $W_{u v}$. Thus, the theorem follows from Theorem C.

In Section 3, we have proved that if $u$ and $v$ are a pair of nonadjacent vertices in a 2-connected graph $G$ and $W_{u v}$ induces a complete graph, then $G$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree if and only if $G+u v$ has a spanning $k$-ended tree (Corollary 3). An analogue for a hamiltonian cycle has been proved by Zhu, Tian and Deng [5].

Theorem D ([5]). Let $u$ and $v$ be a pair of nonadjacent vertices in a 3connected graph $G$. If $G\left[W_{u v}\right]$ is complete, then $G$ has a hamiltonian cycle if and only if $G+u v$ has a hamiltonian cycle.

## 5. Conclusion

In this paper, we have investigated the relationship between the degree sum condition of the Broersma-Tuinstra closure and the order of a clique in the distant area. We have proved that if the distant area contains $K_{r}$, then we can relax the degree sum condition of their closure theorem. Moreover, if the distant area is complete and the graph is 2 -connected, we can entirely remove the degree sum condition. We have also considered a similar problem for the Bondy-Chvátal closure for hamiltonian cycles and studied the relationship with the previous work.

We have proved in Section 4 that Theorem C implies Theorem 4. We suspect that Theorem 1 admits a similar generalization to a closure based on the neighborhood union of independent triples. Also, in Section 3, we have given some structural information of the distant area when it induces
a complete graph but the closure fails. We believe that Theorem D admits a similar extension.

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