

NOTE

ORDERED AND LINKED CHORDAL GRAPHS

THOMAS BÖHME, TOBIAS GERLACH

AND

MICHAEL STIEBITZ

Institut für Mathematik
Technische Universität Ilmenau
Ilmenau, Germany

e-mail: tboehme@theoinf.tu-ilmenau.de

e-mail: tobias.gerlach@tu-ilmenau.de

e-mail: stieb@mathematik.tu-ilmenau.de

Abstract

A graph G is called k -ordered if for every sequence of k distinct vertices there is a cycle traversing these vertices in the given order. In the present paper we consider two novel generalizations of this concept, k -vertex-edge-ordered and strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered. We prove the following results for a chordal graph G :

- (a) G is $(2k - 3)$ -connected if and only if it is k -vertex-edge-ordered ($k \geq 3$).
- (b) G is $(2k - 1)$ -connected if and only if it is strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered ($k \geq 2$).
- (c) G is k -linked if and only if it is $(2k - 1)$ -connected.

Keywords: paths and cycles, connectivity, chordal graphs.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C38, 05C40.

1. INTRODUCTION AND RESULTS

All graphs considered in this paper are finite, undirected, and simple, i.e., without loops or multiple edges. For terminology not defined here we refer to [2]. A graph is *chordal* if it contains no induced cycles other

than triangles, and it is called *k-linked* if for every set of k distinct pairs $L = \{(s_0, t_0), \dots, (s_{k-1}, t_{k-1})\}$ of vertices it contains k internally disjoint paths P_0, \dots, P_{k-1} such that P_i links s_i to t_i for all $i \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$. We shall call the subgraph of G formed by the union of P_0, \dots, P_{k-1} an *L-linkage*. Jung [5] and, independently, Larman and Mani [6] proved that for every k there is an (minimal) $f(k)$ such that every $f(k)$ -connected graph is k -linked. Bollobás and Thomason [1] showed that $f(k) \leq 22k$. Recently, it was proved by Thomas and Wollan [8] that $f(k) \leq 10k$. Our second result, Theorem 1.2 below, shows that for the special case of chordal graphs the precise value of $f(k)$ is $2k - 1$.

A graph is called *k-ordered* if for every sequence (v_0, \dots, v_{k-1}) of k distinct vertices there is a cycle of G that contains v_0, \dots, v_{k-1} in the given order. This concept was introduced by Ng and Schultz [7], and a survey of results on k -ordered graphs is given in [4]. It is easy to see that being k -linked implies being k -ordered. We generalize the concept of k -orderability as follows. Let $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1})$ be a sequence of k distinct vertices and/or edges, and let $V(T)$ and $E(T)$ denote the sets of vertices and edges in T , respectively. Let $W(T)$ denote the set of all vertices that are either contained in T or incident to an edge in T . A T -cycle is a cycle in G that contains a_0, \dots, a_{k-1} in the given order. The sequence T is said *admissible* if it satisfies the following conditions.

- (1) If an edge $a_i \in E(T)$ is incident to a vertex $a_j \in V(T)$, then $|i - j| \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$.
- (2) If two edges $a_i, a_j \in E(T)$ meet in a vertex $x \notin V(T)$, then $|i - j| \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$.

A graph is called *k-vertex-edge-ordered* if for every admissible sequence $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1})$ of k distinct vertices and/or edges there is a T -cycle.

Theorem 1.1. *Let G be a chordal graph on at least $2k - 2$ vertices with $k \geq 3$. Then the following two statements are equivalent:*

- (a) G is $(2k - 3)$ -connected.
- (b) G is k -vertex-edge-ordered.

Theorem 1.1 implies a conjecture of Faudree [4] for the special case of chordal graphs.

We further generalize this concept. An *orientation* of an edge $e = \{u, v\}$ is a pair (u, v) ; u is called the *tail* and v the *head*. Let (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1}) be an

admissible sequence of k distinct vertices and/or edges. An orientation of the edges in this sequence is *admissible* if it satisfies the following conditions.

- (3) If the vertex a_i is the tail of the edge a_j , then $i \equiv j - 1 \pmod{k}$.
- (4) If the vertex a_i is the head of the edge a_j , then $i \equiv j + 1 \pmod{k}$.
- (5) If two edges $a_i, a_j \in E(T)$ meet in a vertex $x \notin V(T)$ and $j \equiv i + 1 \pmod{k}$, then x is the head of a_i and the tail of a_j .

A graph is called *strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered* if for every admissible sequence $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1})$ of k distinct vertices and/or edges and every admissible orientation of the edges of this sequence there is a cycle C of G that can be traversed such that a_0, \dots, a_{k-1} are encountered in the given order and every edge is traversed according to its orientation, i.e., from tail to head. Clearly, C is a T -cycle.

Theorem 1.2. *Let G be a chordal graph on at least $2k$ vertices. Then the following three statements are equivalent:*

- (a) G is $(2k - 1)$ -connected.
- (b) G is k -linked.
- (c) G is strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered.

2. PROOFS

Let G be a graph and let x be a vertex of G . Then $N(x)$ denotes the set of all vertices adjacent to x in G . A vertex x of a graph G is *simplicial* if the subgraph $G[N(x)]$ of G induced by $N(x)$ is complete. The following Proposition 2.1 is a consequence of a well-known theorem of Dirac [3].

Proposition 2.1. *Let G be a k -connected chordal graph. Then the following hold:*

- (a) *There is a simplicial vertex $x \in V(G)$, and $G - x$ is chordal.*
- (b) *If G is not complete and x is a simplicial vertex of G , then $G - x$ is k -connected.*

The following Proposition 2.2 will be frequently used in the proof of Theorem 1.1. Its easy proof is left to the reader.

Proposition 2.2. *Let G be a graph, $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1})$ be an admissible sequence of distinct vertices and/or edges, $X \subseteq V(G)$, and $J \subseteq \{0, \dots, k - 1\}$.*

If for every vertex $x \in X$ there is a $j \in J$ such that either $x = a_j$ or x is incident to the edge a_j , then $|X| \leq 2|J|$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. To show that (a) implies (b), we apply induction on $|G|$. Let $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1})$ be an admissible sequence. If G is complete the statement of the theorem is clearly true. Hence we may assume that G is not complete and, therefore, $|G| \geq 2k - 1$. By Proposition 2.1, there is a simplicial vertex $u \in V(G)$ and $G - u$ is $(2k - 3)$ -connected and chordal. Note that $|N(u)| \geq 2k - 3$. Let $H = G[N(u) \cup \{u\}]$. Clearly, H is complete. Consequently, the assertion is true if $W(T) \subseteq V(H)$. So, we henceforth assume that

$$(1) \quad W(T) \not\subseteq V(H).$$

If $u \notin W(T)$, then we apply the induction hypothesis to $G - u$, and we are done. If $u \in W(T)$, then we construct an admissible sequence $T' = (a'_0, \dots, a'_{k-1})$ of vertices and/or edges of $G - u$. Hence, by the induction hypothesis, there is a T' -cycle C' in $G - u$. It is easy to see that C' can be extended to a T -cycle C in G . For the construction of T' we distinguish the following cases.

Case 1. $u \in V(T)$, say $u = a_0$.

Case 1.1. u is incident to an edge in T , say a_1 .

By Proposition 2.2 and (1), $N(u) \setminus W(T) \neq \emptyset$. Let $v \in N(u)$ be the end of a_1 and $w \in N(u) \setminus W(T)$. Put $a'_0 = w$, $a'_1 = \{v, w\}$, and $a'_i = a_i$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, k - 2\}$. If a_{k-1} is an edge incident to u , then let $x \in N(u)$ be the end of a_{k-1} and put $a'_{k-1} = \{w, x\}$. Otherwise, let $a'_{k-1} = a_{k-1}$.

Case 1.2. u is not incident with any edge in T .

If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| \geq 2$, then let $v, w \in N(u) \setminus W(T)$, and put $a'_0 = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$. If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| \leq 1$, then there is a vertex $v \in N(u)$ such that either $v = a_j$ or v is incident to the edge a_j and to no other edge in T where $j \in \{1, k - 1\}$. If not, then all vertices but at most one in $N(u)$ are either in $V(T) \setminus \{a_0, a_1, a_{k-1}\}$ or incident to an edge in $E(T) \setminus \{a_1, a_{k-1}\}$. By Proposition 2.2 this implies that $|N(u)| - 1 \leq 2(k - 3) < 2k - 4$, contradicting $|N(u)| \geq 2k - 3$. W.l.o.g., we may assume that $j = 1$. If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| = 1$, then let $w \in N(u) \setminus W(T)$ and put $a'_0 = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$. If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| = 0$,

then a_1 is an edge. If not, then $a_1 = v$ and therefore, by Proposition 2.2, $W(T) = N(u) \cup \{u\}$, contradicting (1). In a similar way it can be shown that there is a vertex $w \in N(u) \setminus \{v\}$ such that either $w = a_{k-1}$ or w is incident to the edge a_{k-1} and to no other edge in T . Put $a'_0 = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$.

Case 2. $u \notin V(T)$.

Case 2.1. u is incident to two edges in T , say to a_0, a_{k-1} .

Let $v \in N(u)$ be the end of a_0 , and $w \in N(u)$ be the end of a_{k-1} . If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| \geq 1$, then let $x \in N(u) \setminus W(T)$, and put $a'_0 = \{v, x\}$, $a'_{k-1} = \{x, w\}$, and $a'_i = a_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 2\}$. If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| = 0$, then, by Proposition 2.2, $v \neq a_1$ and $w \neq a_{k-2}$. Put $a'_0 = v$, $a'_{k-1} = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 2\}$.

Case 2.2. u is incident to exactly one edge in T , say to a_0 .

Let $v \in N(u)$ be the end of a_0 . If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| \geq 1$, then let $w \in N(u) \setminus W(T)$ and put $a'_0 = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$. If $|N(u) \setminus W(T)| = 0$, then it follows by Proposition 2.2 and (1) that $v \neq a_1$ and $v \neq a_{k-1}$. By the essentially the same arguments as in Case 1.2 it follows, that if $v \notin V(T)$ and v is not incident to any edge in $E(T) \setminus \{a_0\}$, then there is a vertex $w \in N(u) \setminus \{v\}$ such that either $w = a_j$ or w is incident to the edge a_j and to no other edge in T where $j \in \{1, k - 1\}$. We may assume w.l.o.g. that $j = 1$. Put $a'_0 = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$. If v is incident to an edge in $E(T) \setminus \{a_0\}$, say a_1 , then there is a vertex w such that either $w = a_{k-1}$ or w is incident to the edge a_{k-1} and to no other edge in T . Put $a'_0 = \{v, w\}$ and $a'_i = a_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$.

Next, we prove that (b) implies (a). It is clear that every k -vertex-edge-ordered graph is connected. Let G be a connected chordal graph on at least $2k - 2$ vertices that is not $(2k - 3)$ -connected. G has a minimal separator $S \subseteq V(G)$ with $|S| \leq 2k - 4$. Let G_1, G_2 be two distinct components of $G - S$. Since G is chordal, the subgraph H of G induced by S is complete. Let $Z = \{a_1, \dots, a_{r-2}\}$ be a collection of vertices and/or edges in H such that Z is a perfect matching of H if $|H|$ is even and a maximal matching plus the (only) unsaturated vertex, otherwise. Note that $r \leq k$. Let $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{r-1})$ where $a_0 \in V(G_1)$ and $a_{r-1} \in V(G_2)$. It is not hard to see that there is no T -cycle in G . Hence every k -vertex-edge-ordered chordal graph with at least $2k - 2$ vertices is $(2k - 3)$ -connected. ■

Proof of Theorem 1.2. To show that (a) implies (b), we apply induction on $|G|$. Since G is $(2k-1)$ -connected, $|G| \geq 2k$. If $|G| = 2k$, then G is complete, and hence it is k -linked. If $|G| > 2k$, then it follows from Proposition 2.1 that G has a simplicial vertex x and $G-x$ is $(2k-1)$ -connected and chordal. Let $L = \{(s_0, t_0), \dots, (s_{k-1}, t_{k-1})\}$ be a set of k distinct pairs of vertices of G . Let l denote the number of pairs in L containing x . If $l = 0$, we apply the induction hypothesis to $G-x$, and we are done. We may therefore assume that $l \geq 1$, say $x = s_0 = \dots = s_{l-1}$. Let $A = \{t_0, \dots, t_{l-1}\}$, and suppose that $A' = \{t_0, \dots, t_{m-1}\} = A \cap N(x)$. If there is a $t_i \in A$ such that $t_i = x$, then suppose that $i = l-1$. Consequently, $A'' = A \setminus (A' \cup \{x\}) = \{t_m, \dots, t_{n-1}\}$ where $n = l-1$ if $x = t_{l-1}$ and $n = l$, otherwise. Since $|N(x)| \geq 2k-1$, $|N(x) \setminus (A' \cup \{s_l, \dots, s_{k-1}, t_l, \dots, t_{k-1}\})| \geq 2k-1-m-2(k-l) = 2l-m-1 \geq l-m$. Consequently, there is a subset $B \subseteq N(x) \setminus (A' \cup \{s_l, \dots, s_{k-1}, t_l, \dots, t_{k-1}\})$ such that $|B| \geq l-m$. Let $B = \{y_m, \dots, y_{n-1}\}$, and let $B' = A' \cup B$. It follows from the induction hypothesis, that $G-x$ contains pairwise disjoint paths $Q_0, \dots, Q_{n-1}, P_l, \dots, P_{k-1}$ such that Q_i is the trivial path consisting of t_i for $i \in \{0, \dots, m-1\}$, Q_i links y_i to t_i for $i \in \{m, \dots, n-1\}$, and P_i links s_i to t_i for $i \in \{l, \dots, k-1\}$. For $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ let P_i be the path obtained from Q_i by adding the edge $\{y_i, x\}$. If $t_{l-1} = x$, let P_{l-1} be the trivial path consisting of x . Obviously, the paths P_0, \dots, P_{k-1} form the desired L -linkage in G .

Next, we prove that (b) implies (c). Let G be k -linked and let $T = (a_0, \dots, a_{k-1})$ be an admissible sequence together with an admissible orientation of the edges. A vertex in $V(T)$ is said to be *isolated* if it is not incident with any edge in $E(T)$. Let M denote the set of all isolated vertices in $V(T)$, and let $T' = (a_{i_0}, \dots, a_{i_{r-1}})$ be the subsequence of T obtained by deleting all elements $a_i \in V(T) \setminus M$. For $e \in E(T)$ let $s(e)$ and $t(e)$ denote the head and the tail of e , respectively, and set $s(x) = t(x) = x$ for all $x \in M$. Let $L = \{(s_0, t_0), \dots, (s_{r-1}, t_{r-1})\}$ where $s_j = s(a_{i_j})$ for $0 \leq j \leq r-1$, $t_j = t(a_{i_{j+1}})$ for $0 \leq j \leq r-2$, and $t_{r-1} = t(a_{i_0})$. Since G is k -linked there is an L -linkage, and it is not hard to see that the union of an L -linkage and $E(T)$ forms the desired cycle.

Eventually, we prove that (c) implies (a). It is clear that every strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered graph is connected. Let G be a connected chordal graph on at least $2k$ vertices that is not $(2k-1)$ -connected. G has a minimal separator $S \subseteq V(G)$ with $r = |S| \leq 2k-2$. Let G_1, G_2 be two distinct components of $G-S$. Since G is chordal, the subgraph H of G induced by S is complete. Let $Q = v_1, \dots, v_r$ be a Hamiltonian path of H , and let

u_1 and u_2 be vertices of G_1 and G_2 , respectively, such that u_1 is adjacent to v_1 and u_2 is adjacent to v_r in G . For $1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor$, let e_i denote the oriented edge (v_{2i}, v_{2i+1}) . Furthermore, let e_0 and $e_{\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor + 1}$ denote the oriented edges (u_1, v_1) and (v_r, u_2) , respectively. It is not hard to see, that G does not contain a cycle that can be traversed such that $e_0, \dots, e_{\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor + 1}$ are encountered in the given order and every edge is traversed according to its orientation. Since $\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor + 1 \leq k$, this shows that G is not strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered. Hence every strongly k -vertex-edge-ordered chordal graph is $(2k - 1)$ -connected. ■

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Bollobás and A. Thomason, *Highly linked graphs*, *Combinatorica* **16** (1996) 313–320.
- [2] R. Diestel, *Graph Theory*, *Graduate Texts in Mathematics* **173** (Springer, 2000).
- [3] G.A. Dirac, *On rigid circuit graphs*, *Abh. Math. Sem. Univ. Hamburg* **25** (1961) 71–76.
- [4] R.J. Faudree, *Survey on results on k -ordered graphs*, *Discrete Math.* **229** (2001) 73–87.
- [5] H.A. Jung, *Eine veralgemeinerung des n -fachen zusammenhangs für graphen*, *Math. Ann.* **187** (1970) 95–103.
- [6] D.G. Larman and P. Mani, *On the existence of certain configurations within graphs and the 1-skeleton of polytopes*, *Proc. London Math. Soc.* **20** (1970) 144–160.
- [7] L. Ng and M. Schultz, *k -ordered Hamiltonian graphs*, *J. Graph Theory* **24** (1997) 45–57.
- [8] R. Thomas and P. Wollan, *An improved linear edge bound for graph linkages*, to appear in *European J. Comb.*

Received 20 September 2007

Revised 1 April 2008

Accepted 2 April 2008