EQUATING k MAXIMUM DEGREES IN GRAPHS WITHOUT SHORT CYCLES

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Abstract

For an integer k at least 2, and a graph G, let $f_k(G)$ be the minimum cardinality of a set X of vertices of G such that $G - X$ has either k vertices of maximum degree or order less than k. Caro and Yuster [Discrete Mathematics 310 (2010) 742–747] conjectured that, for every k, there is a constant $c_k$ such that $f_k(G) \leq c_k \sqrt{n(G)}$ for every graph G. Verifying a conjecture of Caro, Lauri, and Zarb [arXiv:1704.08472v1], we show the best possible result that, if t is a positive integer, and F is a forest of order at most $\frac{1}{3} (t^3 + 6t^2 + 17t + 12)$, then $f_2(F) \leq t$. We study $f_3(F)$ for forests F in more detail obtaining similar almost tight results, and we establish upper bounds on $f_k(G)$ for graphs G of girth at least 5. For graphs G of girth more than 2p, for p at least 3, our results imply $f_k(G) = O \left( n(G) \frac{\log^2 n(G)}{p^2} \right)$. Finally, we show that, for every fixed k, and every given forest F, the value of $f_k(F)$ can be determined in polynomial time.

Keywords: maximum degree, repeated degrees, repetition number.

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References


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