



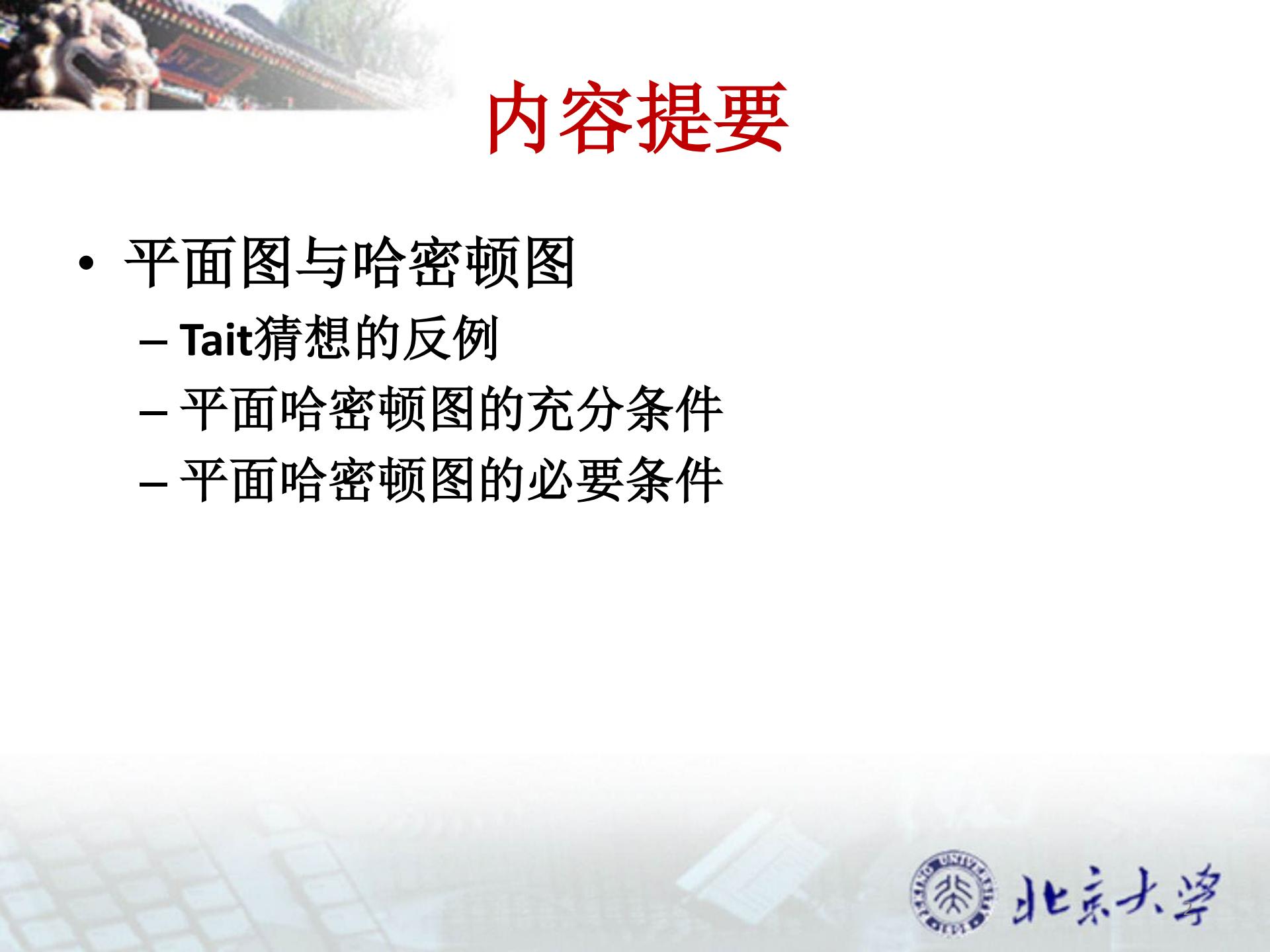
单元10.4 平面哈密顿图

第二编 图论 第十一章 平面图

11.6 平面哈密顿图



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内容提要

- 平面图与哈密顿图
 - Tait猜想的反例
 - 平面哈密顿图的充分条件
 - 平面哈密顿图的必要条件



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Tait猜想

- Tait猜想(1880):

3连通3正则平面图都是哈密顿图

- 4, 6, 12面体图验证；解决四色猜想



Tait猜想的反例

- Tutte图(1946): 46阶反例(左图)
- Lederberg图(1967): 38阶反例(右图)

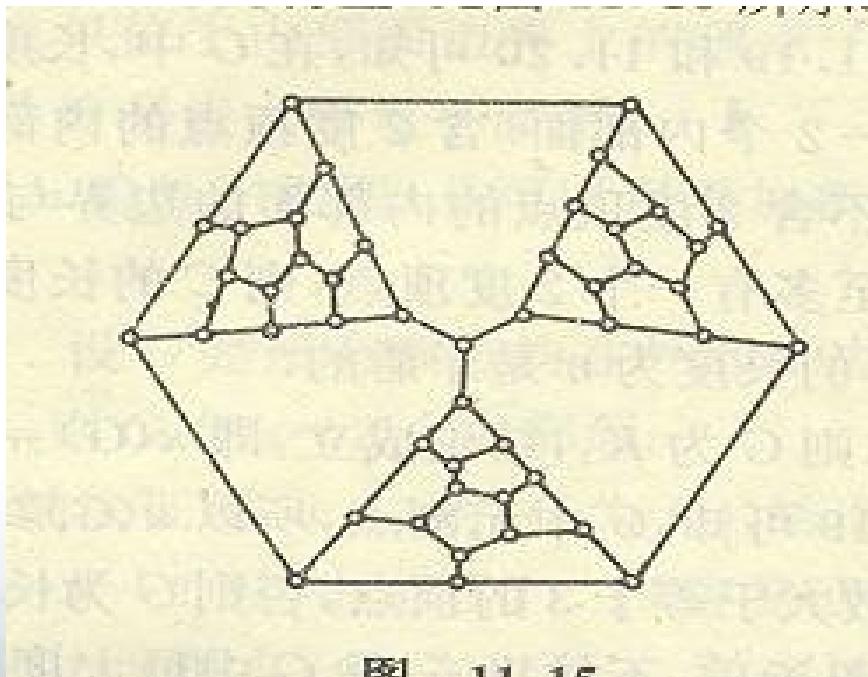
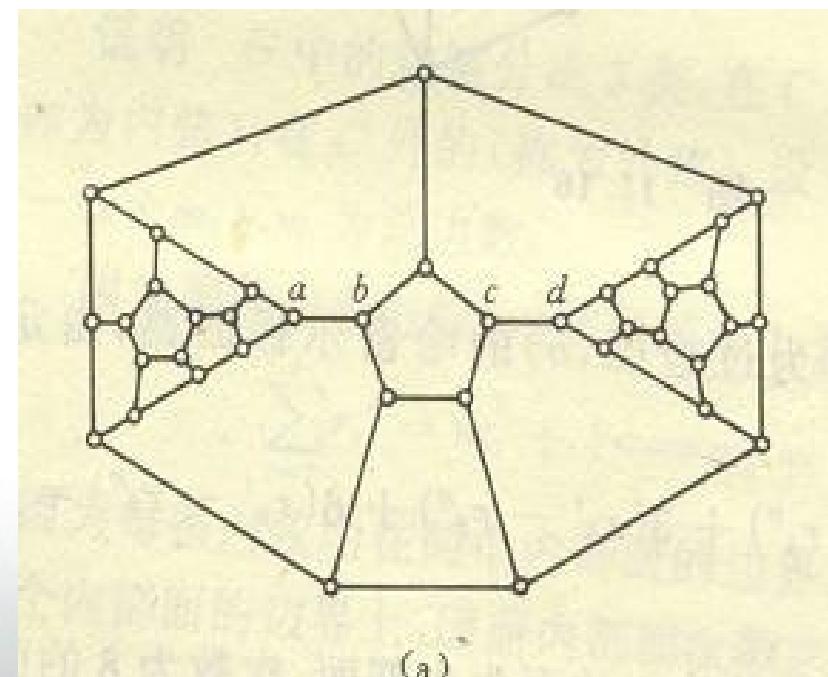
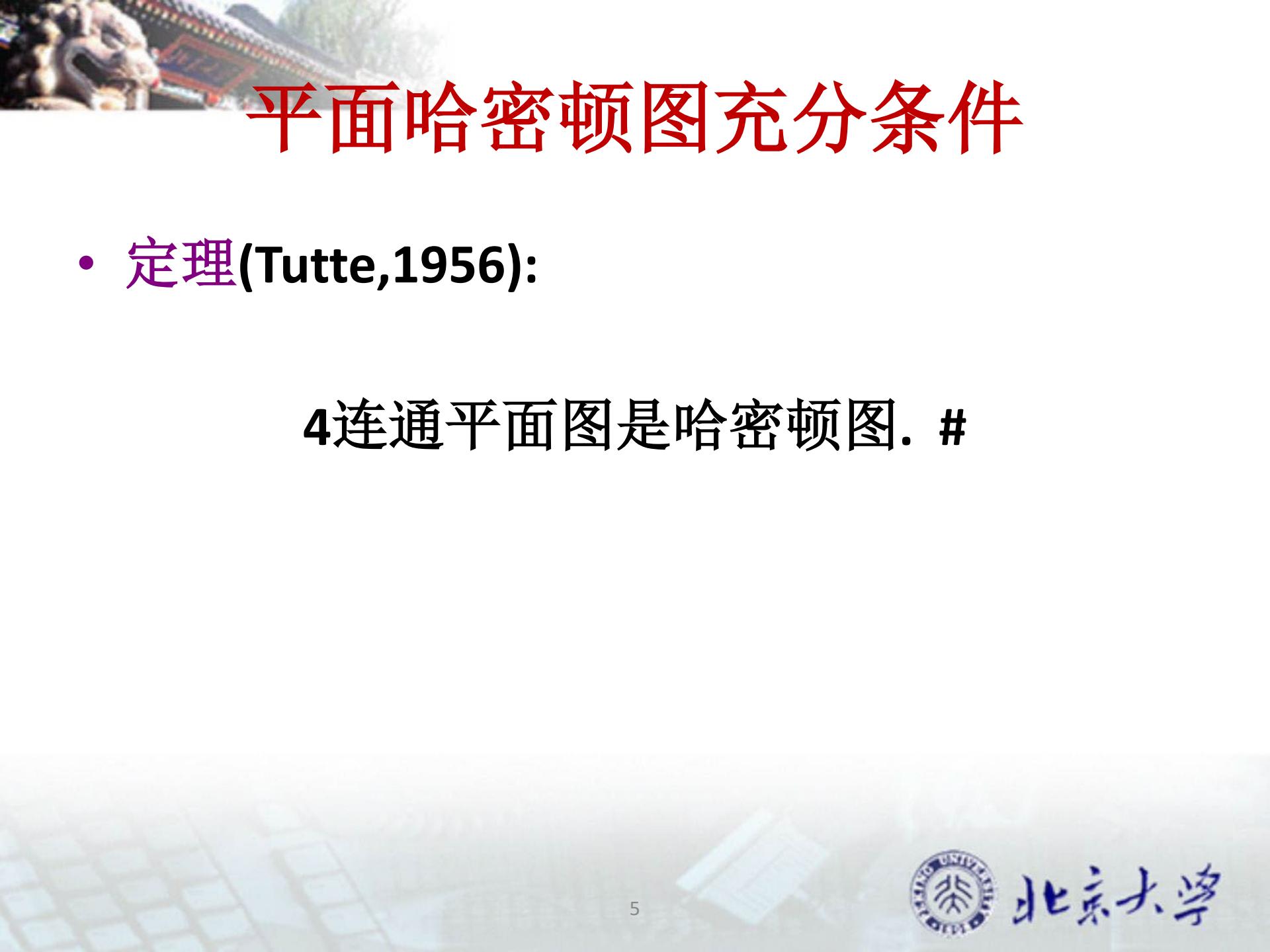


图 11-15



(a)

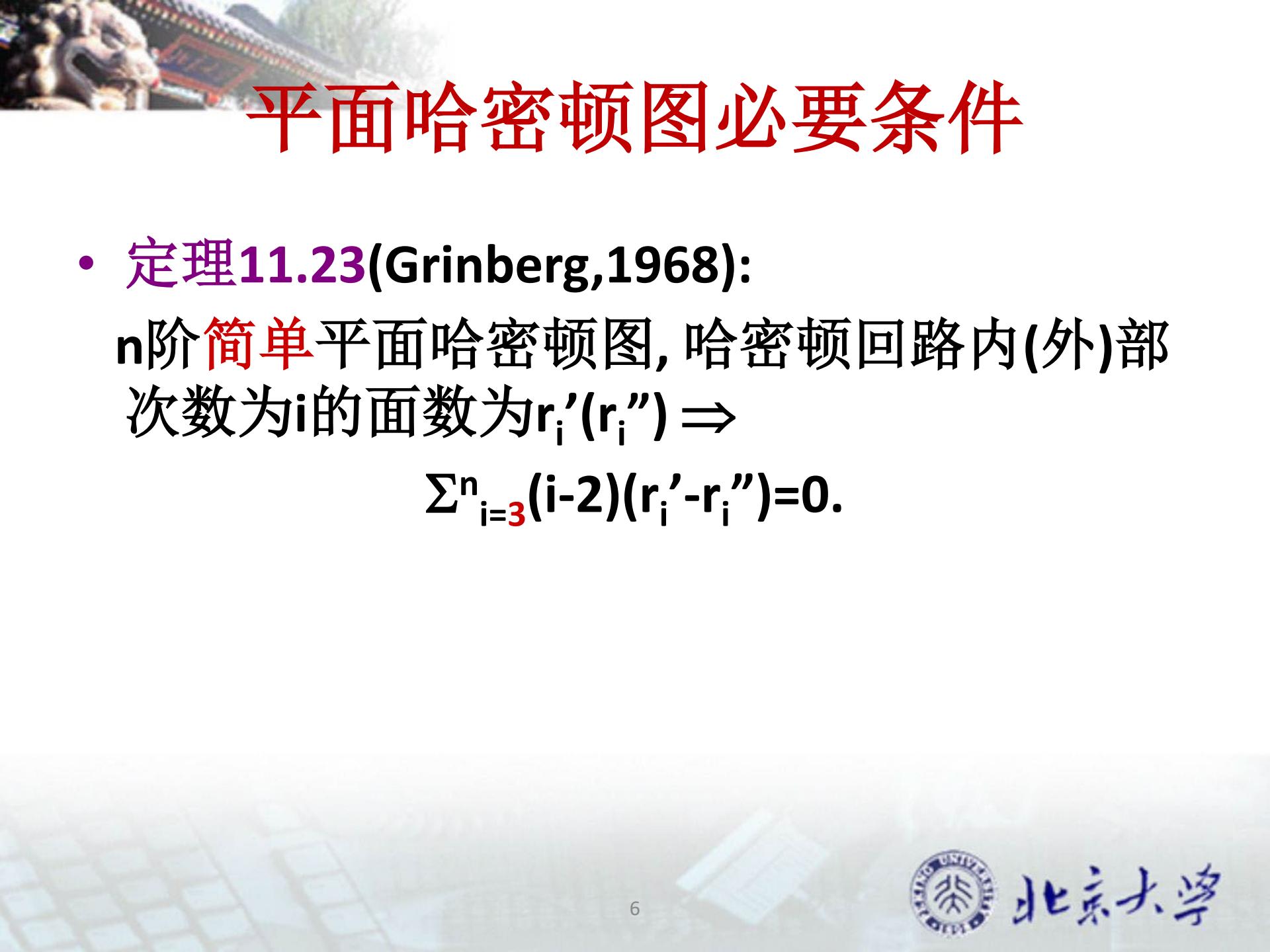


平面哈密顿图充分条件

- 定理(Tutte,1956):

4连通平面图是哈密顿图. #





平面哈密顿图必要条件

- 定理11.23(Grinberg,1968):

n 阶简单平面哈密顿图, 哈密顿回路内(外)部
次数为*i*的面数为 $r'_i(r''_i) \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{i=3}^n (i-2)(r'_i - r''_i) = 0.$$



定理11.23证明

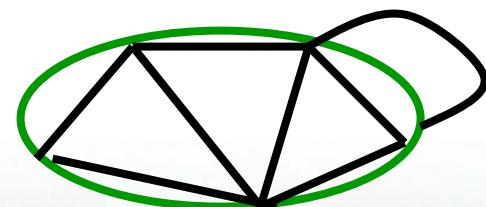
- $\sum_{i=3}^n (i-2)(r_i' - r_i'') = 0.$
- 证: 设哈密顿回路 C 内有 m_1 条边, 则

$$\sum_{i=3}^n r_i' = m_1 + 1.$$

$$\sum_{\text{内部面}} \deg(R_j) = \sum_{i=3}^n i r_i' = 2m_1 + n,$$

所以, $\sum_{i=3}^n (i-2)r_i' = n-2.$

同理 $\sum_{i=3}^n (i-2)r_i'' = n-2.$ #

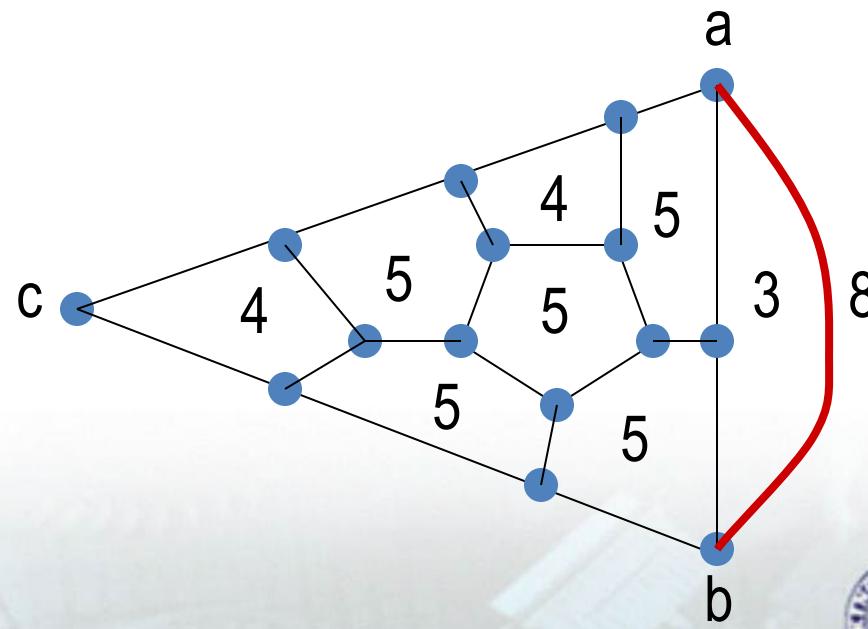


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例11.5

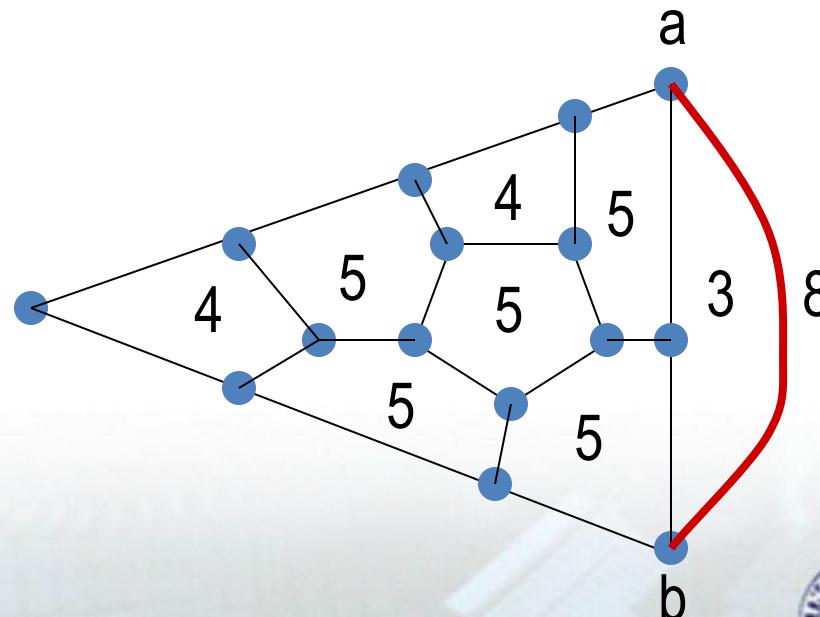
- 下图中不存在过边(a,b)的哈密顿回路. (由此可知Tutte图和Lederberg图不是哈密顿图.)

#



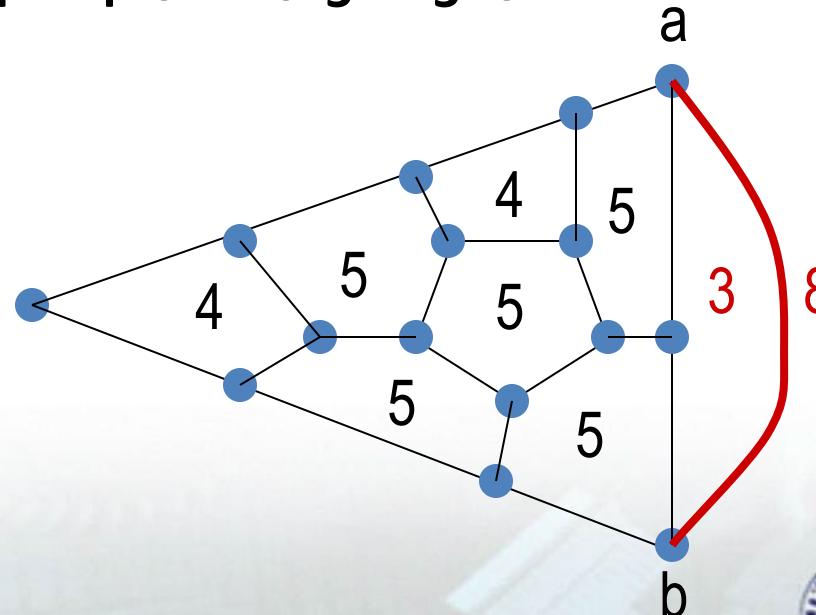
例11.5

- $\sum_{i=3}^n (i-2)(r'_i - r''_i) = 0$ (定理11.23)
- $(r'_3 - r''_3) + 2(r'_4 - r''_4) + 3(r'_5 - r''_5) + 6(r'_8 - r''_8) = 0$



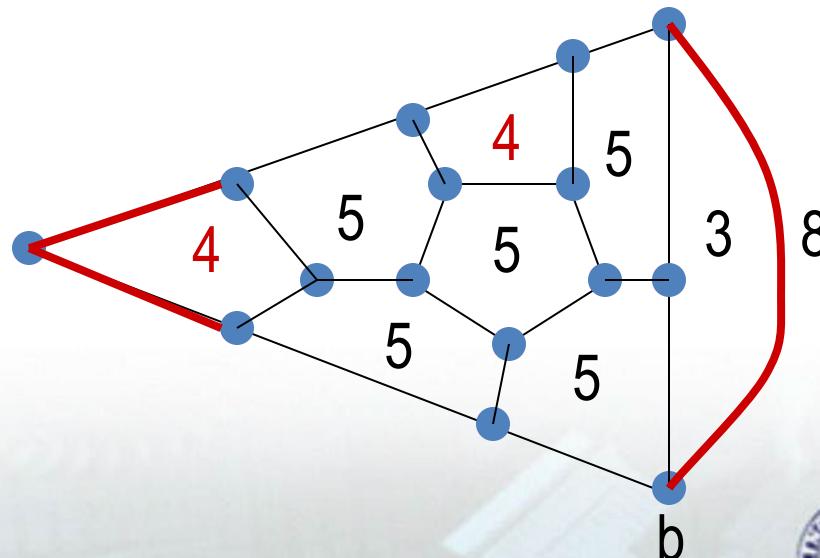
例11.5

- $(r_3' - r_3'') + 2(r_4' - r_4'') + 3(r_5' - r_5'') + 6(r_8' - r_8'') = 0$
- $(1 - 0) + 2(r_4' - r_4'') + 3(r_5' - r_5'') + 6(0 - 1) = 0$
- $2(r_4' - r_4'') + 3(r_5' - r_5'') = 5$



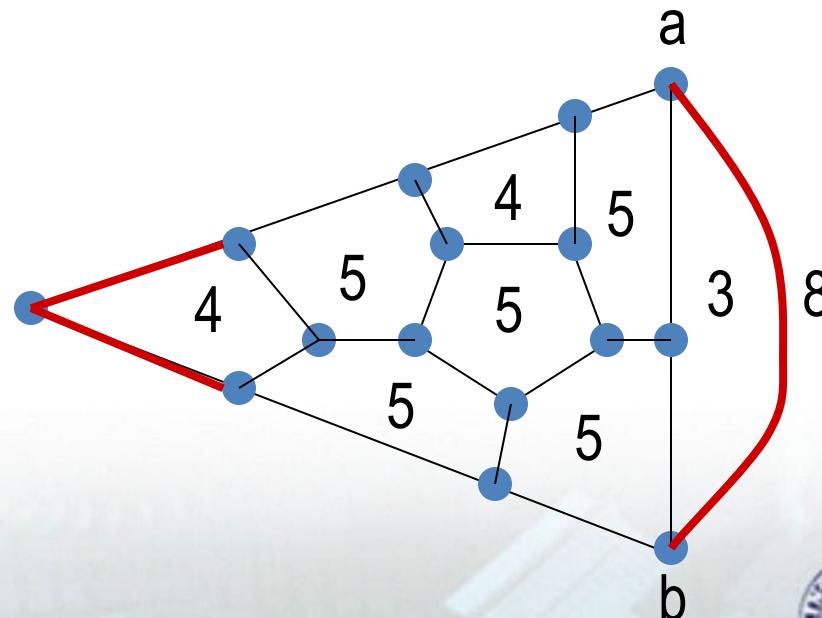
例11.5

- $2(r_4' - r_4'') + 3(r_5' - r_5'') = 5$
- $2(1 - 1) + 3(r_5' - r_5'') = 5$, 即 $3(r_5' - r_5'') = 5$
- $2(2 - 0) + 3(r_5' - r_5'') = 5$, 即 $3(r_5' - r_5'') = 1$



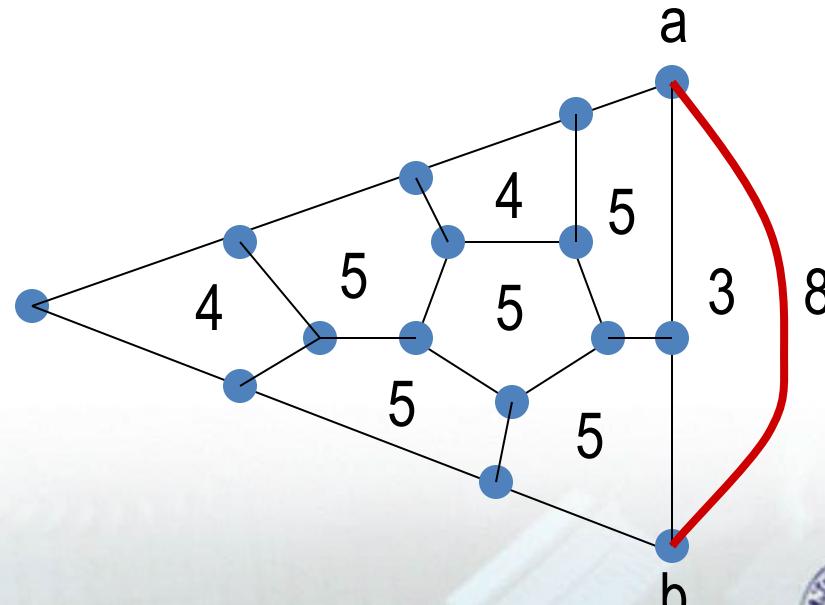
例11.5

- $3(r_5' - r_5'') = 5$ 或 1
- 上式不可能成立, 因为 $(r_5' - r_5'')$ 是整数. #



Gadget 设计

- 有没有更小的gadget(小配件)?
- 注意是3-正则平面图



总结

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 - 平面哈密顿图的充分条件
 - 平面哈密顿图的必要条件

