

A reduction of the spectrum problem for sun systems

Anita Pasotti
anita.pasotti@unibs.it

Università degli Studi di Brescia, Italy

Joint work with Marco Buratti and Tommaso Traetta

- M. Buratti, A. Pasotti, T. Traetta, *A reduction of the spectrum problem for odd sun systems and the prime case*, J. Combin. Des. **29** (2021), 5–37.
- A. Pasotti, T. Traetta, *Even sun systems of the complete graph*, in preparation.

Unicyclic graphs

Definition

(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k) -unicycle = k -cycle (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k) with t_i pendant edges attached to v_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

Unicyclic graphs

Definition

(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k) -unicycle = k -cycle (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k) with t_i pendant edges attached to v_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

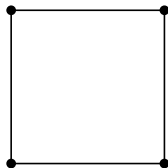


Figure: $(0,0,0,0)$ -unicycle

Unicyclic graphs

Definition

(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k) -unicycle = k -cycle (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k) with t_i pendant edges attached to v_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

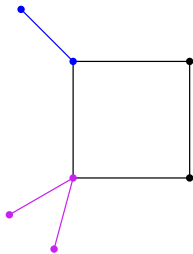


Figure: $(1,0,0,2)$ -unicycle

Unicyclic graphs

Definition

(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k) -unicycle = k -cycle (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k) with t_i pendant edges attached to v_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

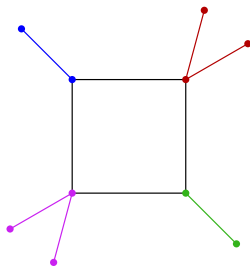


Figure: $(1,2,1,2)$ -unicycle

Problem [M. Buratti (2018)]

Given a sequence (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k) of nonnegative integers, find the set of all values v for which there exists a decomposition of K_v into copies of the (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k) -unicycle.

$\underbrace{(0, 0, \dots, 0)}_k$ -unicycle = C_k = cycle of length k

Trivial necessary conditions

If there exists a k -cycle system of K_v then

- $v \geq k$;
- v odd;
- $v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{2k}$.

$$k \leq v < 3k$$

Theorem

There exists a k -cycle system of K_v for every admissible v if and only if there exists a k -cycle system of K_v for every admissible v with $k \leq v < 3k$.

- k even, J.C. Bermond, C. Huang, D. Sotteau (1978);
- k odd, D.G. Hoffman, C.C. Lindner, C.A. Rodger (1989).

$$k \leq v < 3k$$

Theorem

There exists a k -cycle system of K_v for every admissible v if and only if there exists a k -cycle system of K_v for every admissible v with $k \leq v < 3k$.

- k even, J.C. Bermond, C. Huang, D. Sotteau (1978);
- k odd, D.G. Hoffman, C.C. Lindner, C.A. Rodger (1989).

Theorem

Let $k \geq 3$. There exists a k -cycle system of K_v for every admissible v .

- k even, M. Sajna (2002);
- k odd, B. Alspach, H. Gavlas (2001);
M. Buratti (2003).

$(\underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_k)$ -unicycle = S_k = sun of length k

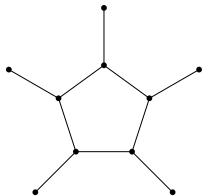


Figure: $(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$ -unicycle = S_5

$\underbrace{(1, 1, \dots, 1)}_k$ -unicycle = S_k = sun of length k

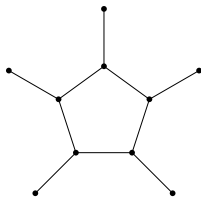


Figure: $(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$ -unicycle = S_5

Trivial necessary conditions

If there exists a k -sun system of K_v then

- $v \geq 2k$;
- $v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{4k}$.

Known results and conjecture

There exists a k -sun system of $K_{\mathbf{v}}$, for every admissible \mathbf{v} , when

- $k = 3$, C.M. Fu, N.H. Jhuang, Y.L. Lin, H.M. Sung (2012);
- $k = 5$, C.M. Fu, M.H. Huang, Y.L. Lin (2013);
- $k = 4, 6, 8$, Z. Liang, J. Guo (2010);
- $k = 10, 14, 2^t$, C.M. Fu, N.H. Jhuang, Y.L. Lin, H.M. Sung (2012).

Known results and conjecture

There exists a k -sun system of $K_{\mathbf{v}}$, for every admissible \mathbf{v} , when

- $k = 3$, C.M. Fu, N.H. Jhuang, Y.L. Lin, H.M. Sung (2012);
- $k = 5$, C.M. Fu, M.H. Huang, Y.L. Lin (2013);
- $k = 4, 6, 8$, Z. Liang, J. Guo (2010);
- $k = 10, 14, 2^t$, C.M. Fu, N.H. Jhuang, Y.L. Lin, H.M. Sung (2012).

Conjecture 1 [M. Buratti, A.P., T. Traetta (2021)]

Let $k \geq 3$. There exists a k -sun system of $K_{\mathbf{v}}$ if and only if the trivial necessary conditions hold.

Theorem

Let $k \geq 3$. Conjecture 1 is true if and only if there exists a k -sun system of K_v for every admissible v with $2k < v < 6k$.

- k odd, M. Buratti, A.P., T. Traetta (2021);
- k even, A.P., T. Traetta (202?).

Theorem [M. Buratti, A.P., T. Traetta (2021)]

For every odd prime k , there exists a k -sun system of K_v for every admissible v .

Theorem [A.P., T. Traetta (202?)]

For every prime k , there exists a $2k$ -sun system of K_v for every admissible v .

It is sufficient to construct...

Let $k \geq 3$ be a prime.

It is sufficient to construct a k -sun system of K_v for

- $v = 4k, 4k + 1,$
- $v = 3k + 1, 5k$ if $k \equiv 1 \pmod{4},$
- $v = 3k, 5k + 1$ if $k \equiv 3 \pmod{4},$

to have a k -sun system of K_v for every admissible v .

It is sufficient to construct...

Let k be a prime.

It is sufficient to construct a $2k$ -sun system of K_v for

- $v = 8k, 8k + 1,$
- $v = 7k + 1, 9k$ if $k \equiv 1 \pmod{8},$
- $v = 5k + 1, 11k$ if $k \equiv 3 \pmod{8},$
- $v = 5k, 11k + 1$ if $k \equiv 5 \pmod{8},$
- $v = 7k, 9k + 1$ if $k \equiv 7 \pmod{8},$

to have a $2k$ -sun system of K_v for every admissible v .

Why is it sufficient to consider v in the interval $2k - 6k$?

Idea of the proof when k is even

For every $k \geq 4$ even we prove that:

$$\begin{array}{c} \exists \text{ a } k\text{-sun system of } K_v \\ \Downarrow \\ \exists \text{ a } k\text{-sun system of } K_{v+4k} \end{array}$$

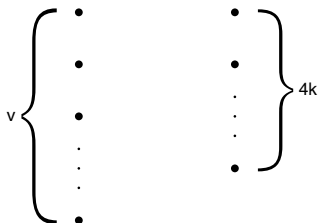
then we get the existence of a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} by induction on g .

Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 1: v even $\Rightarrow v \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v,4k}$



then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .

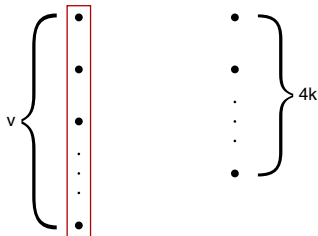
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 1: v even $\Rightarrow v \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



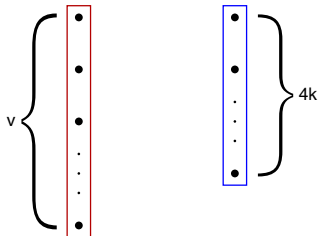
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 1: v even $\Rightarrow v \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



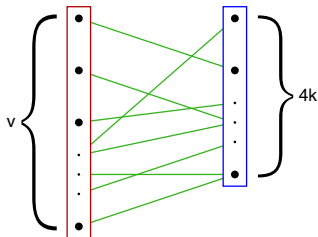
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 1: v even $\Rightarrow v \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .

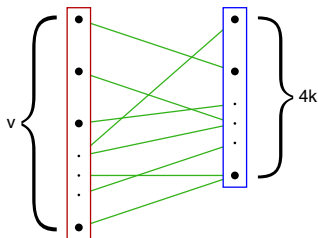


Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 1: v even $\Rightarrow v \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v,4k}$



then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .

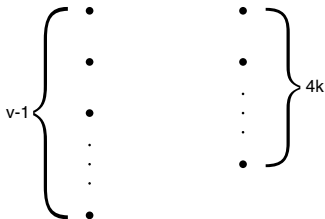
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 2: v odd $\Rightarrow v \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k+1}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v-1,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



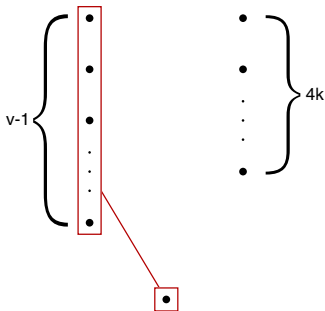
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 2: v odd $\Rightarrow v \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k+1}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v-1,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



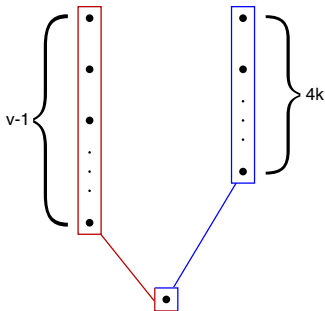
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 2: v odd $\Rightarrow v \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k+1}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v-1,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



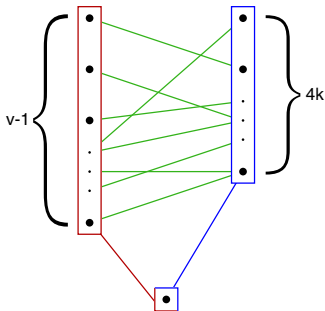
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 2: v odd $\Rightarrow v \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k+1}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v-1,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



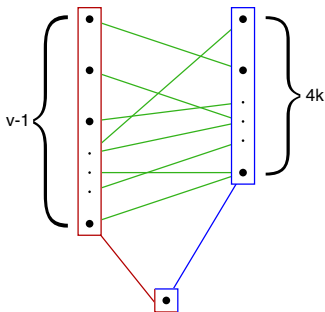
Idea of the proof when k is even

Case 2: v odd $\Rightarrow v \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of K_v
- a k -sun system of K_{4k+1}
- a k -sun system of $K_{v-1,4k}$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k} .



To conclude (k even)

\exists a k -sun system of K_v
 \Downarrow
 \exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4k}

To conclude (k even)

$$\begin{aligned} &\exists \text{ a } k\text{-sun system of } K_v \\ &\quad \Downarrow \\ &\exists \text{ a } k\text{-sun system of } K_{v+4k} \end{aligned}$$

By induction on g we get:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Let } 2k < v < 6k. \exists \text{ a } k\text{-sun system of } K_v \\ &\quad \Downarrow \\ &\exists \text{ a } k\text{-sun system of } K_{v+4kg} \text{ for every } g \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{4k} + v = K_{4k+v} \setminus K_v$$

$$K_{4k+v} = K_{4k+v} \setminus K_v$$

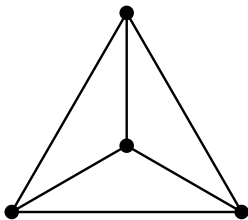


Figure: K_4

$$K_{4k+v} = K_{4k+v} \setminus K_v$$

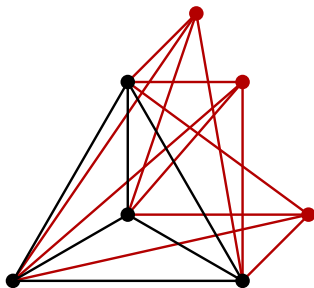


Figure: $K_4+3 = K_7 \setminus K_3$

Idea of the proof when k is odd

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

Idea of the proof when k is odd

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

Idea of the proof when k is odd

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

Idea of the proof when k is odd

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

Idea of the proof when k is odd

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

If there exist:

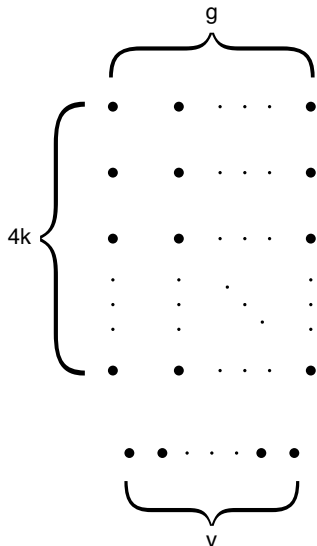
- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

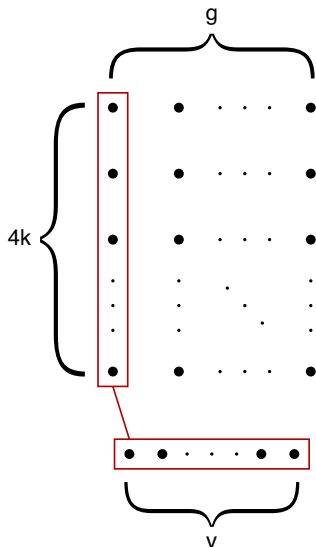
then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.



If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

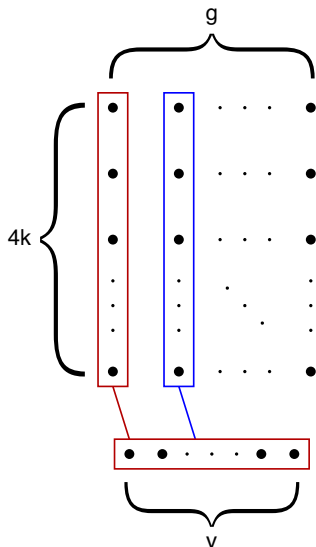
then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.



If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

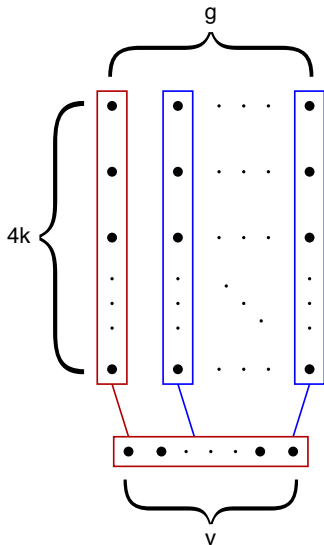
then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.



If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_V or K_{V+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

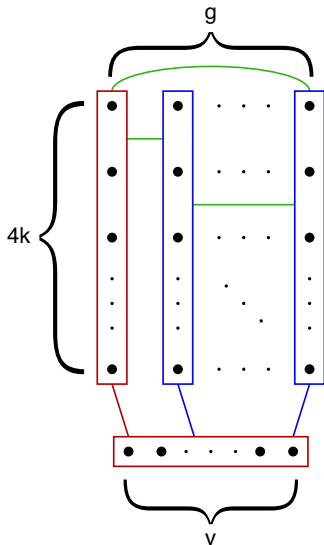
then there exists a k -sun system of K_{V+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.



If there exist:

- a k -sun system of either K_V or K_{V+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{V+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.



To conclude (k odd)

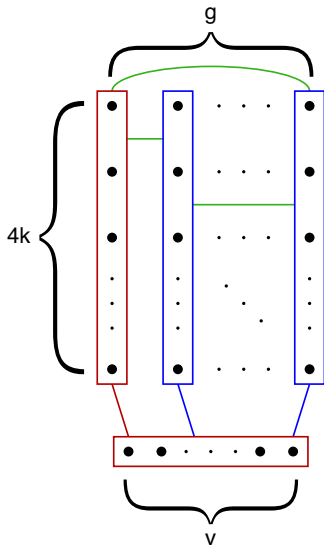
Let $2k < v < 6k$.

If there exists:

- a k -sun system of either K_v or K_{v+4k}
- a k -sun system of $K_{4k} + v$
- a k -sun system of $K_{g \times 4k}$ for every $g \geq 3$

then there exists a k -sun system of K_{v+4kg} for every $g \neq 2$.

Case $v + 8k$: can be done in a similar way.



Sun system

