



Archimedean tiling graphs with Gallai's property

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Abstract

Gallai in 1966 raised the question about the existence of graphs with the property that every vertex is missed by some longest path. This property will be called *Gallai's property*. In this paper we present some graphs embeddable into Archimedean tiling graphs, with both connectivity 1 and 2, satisfying Gallai's property.

1 Introduction

In 1966 Gallai [2] raised the question whether (connected) graphs do exist such that each vertex is missed by some longest path. This property will be called *Gallai's property*.

In 1969, Walther [13] firstly constructed such a graph with 25 vertices, which has connectivity 1. In 1975, Schmitz [10] found a planar graph with 17 vertices satisfying Gallai's property, which is the smallest planar graph with connectivity 1 up to now.

In 1972, Zamfirescu in [15] asked about examples with higher connectivity, and presented the first 2-connected planar graph with 82 vertices satisfying Gallai's property. Soon a smaller example with 32 vertices was given in [16]. In 1996, Skupień [11] found a 2-connected graph with 26 vertices satisfying Gallai's property, which is the smallest 2-connected graph so far.

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There exist large classes of graphs without Gallai's property. Klavžar and Petkovšek [7] proved that split graphs and cacti are among them. In [8] it is shown that no grid graph has Gallai's property.

Motivated by Menke's negative result, Nadeem et al. [9] considered the family of all graphs embeddable in planar lattice or regular hexagonal lattice, and found that Gallai's question again receives a positive answer. And the embeddings in cubic lattice [1] and regular triangular lattice [6] have also been studied.

For a general overview of tilings, see Grünbaum and Shephard's book [5]. A *plane tiling* \mathcal{T} is a countable family of closed sets $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots\}$ which cover the plane without gaps or overlaps. And every closed set $T_i \in \mathcal{T}$ is called a *tile of* \mathcal{T} . We consider a special case of tilings in which each tile is a polygon. If the corners and sides of a polygon coincide with the vertices and edges of the tiling, we call the tiling *edge-to-edge*. A so-called *type of vertex* describes its neighbourhood. If, for example, in some cyclic order around a vertex there are a triangle, then another triangle, then a square, next a third triangle, and last another square, then its type is $(3^2.4.3.4)$. We consider plane edge-to-edge tilings in which all tiles are regular polygons, and all vertices are of the same type. Thus, the vertex type will be defining our tiling.

There exist precisely eleven such tilings [5]. These are (3^6) , $(3^4.6)$, $(3^3.4^2)$, $(3^2.4.3.4)$, $(3.4.6.4)$, $(3.6.3.6)$, (3.12^2) , (4^4) , $(4.6.12)$, (4.8^2) , and (6^3) . They are called *Archimedean tilings*. The graph formed by an Archimedean tiling is called an *Archimedean tiling graph*. For the sake of convenience, we still use the notation for an Archimedean tiling, such as $(3^4.6)$, to denote the corresponding Archimedean tiling graph.

Clearly, the lattice graph, the regular triangular lattice graph and the regular hexagonal lattice graph are all Archimedean tiling graphs. As a result, we are motivated to consider the family of graphs embeddable in the other 8 Archimedean tiling graphs, and obtain positive answers to Gallai's question for both connectivity 1 and 2.

2 Embeddings of graphs with connectivity 1

Let G be a graph homeomorphic to the graph G' in Figure 1. For each edge of G' the corresponding path of G has a number of vertices of degree 1 and 2, denoted by x, y, z, t, w, m respectively, also see Figure 1.

We need the following strengthening of Lemma 1 in [9], the proof of which is similar and therefore omitted.

Lemma 2.1. *The longest paths of G have empty intersection if $0 \leq m \leq \min\{y, z\}$, $2x \geq y + 2z + 1$, $t \geq y + 2z - m + 1$, $t \geq x + z + 1$, $t \geq y + m + 1$,*

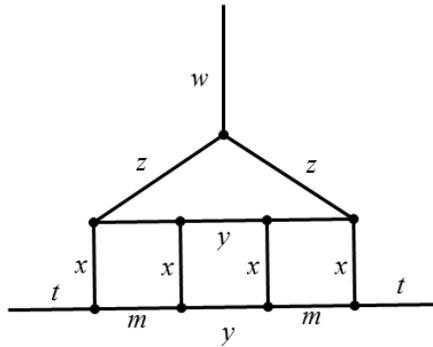


Figure 1: The graph G' .

and $w = x + t - z$.

Theorem 2.2. *There exists a subgraph of $(3^4.6)$ with 62 vertices satisfying Gallai's property.*

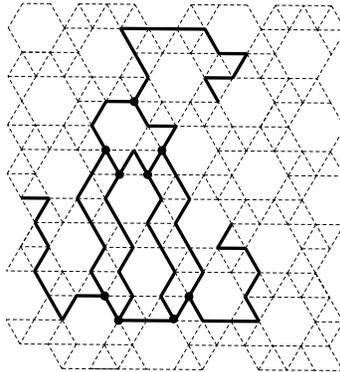


Figure 2: An embedding of G in $(3^4.6)$.

Proof. If $x = 5$, $t = 8$, $z = 2$, $w = 11$, $y = 1$ and $m = 0$, then the conditions in Lemma 2.1 hold. Thus the corresponding graph G of order 62 satisfying Gallai's property. Figure 2 shows an embedding of G in $(3^4.6)$. \square

Theorem 2.3. *The Archimedean tiling graph $(3^3.4^2)$ contains a subgraph of order 46 satisfying Gallai's property.*

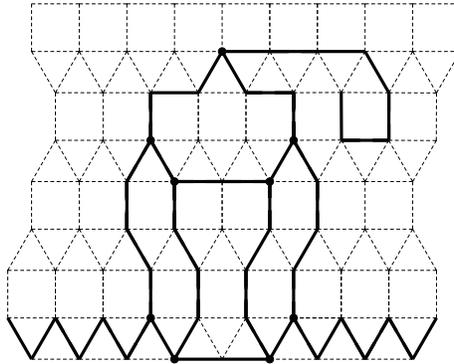


Figure 3: An embedding of G in $(3^3.4^2)$.

Proof. It is easy to see that G with $x = 3$, $t = 6$, $z = 2$, $w = 7$, $y = 1$ and $m = 0$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 2.1. It has order 46 and is embeddable in $(3^3.4^2)$, as shown in Figure 3. \square

Theorem 2.4. *There is a graph of order 48 embedded in $(3^2.4.3.4)$ satisfying Gallai's property.*

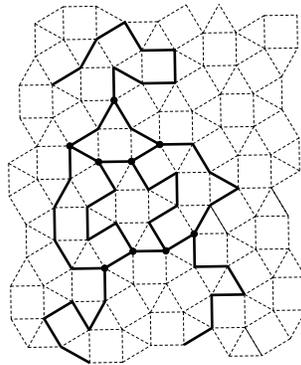


Figure 4: An embedding of G in $(3^2.4.3.4)$.

Proof. In Lemma 2.1 we take $x = 4$, $t = 6$, $z = 1$, $w = 9$, $y = 0$ and $m = 0$, then all the conditions could be verified. Figure 4 exhibits an embedding of the corresponding G with 48 vertices in $(3^2.4.3.4)$. \square

Theorem 2.5. *In (3.6.3.6) there is a subgraph of order 92 satisfying Gallai's property.*

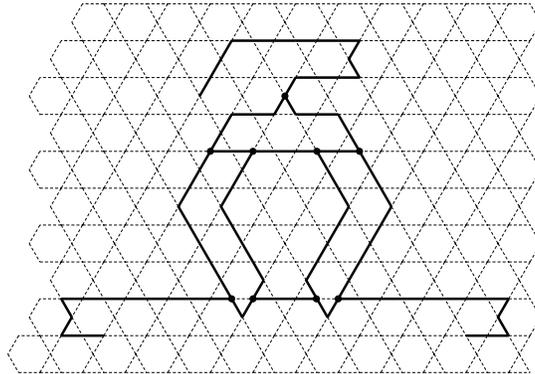


Figure 5: An embedding of G in (3.6.3.6).

Proof. We consider Lemma 2.1 by setting $x = 7$, $t = 12$, $z = 4$, $w = 15$, $y = 2$ and $m = 1$. Clearly all the conditions are satisfied. Then we obtain a graph G of order 92, and one of its embedding in (3.6.3.6) is shown in Figure 5. \square

Theorem 2.6. *There exists a subgraph of (3.4.6.4) of order 100 satisfying Gallai's property.*

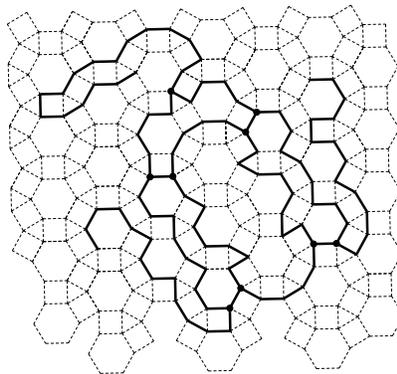


Figure 6: An embedding of G in (3.4.6.4).

Proof. In Lemma 2.1 we take $x = 8$, $t = 13$, $z = 4$, $w = 17$, $y = 4$ and $m = 0$, then we get a graph G of order 100 having Gallai's property. Figure 6 reveals an embedding of G in (3.4.6.4) tiling graph. \square

Theorem 2.7. *In (4.8^2) there is a subgraph of order 166 satisfying Gallai's property.*

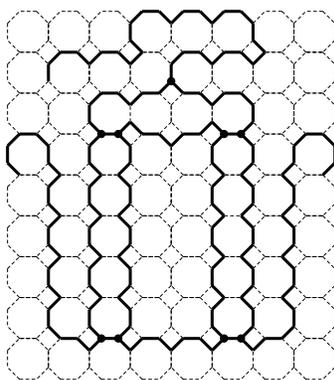


Figure 7: An embedding of G in (4.8^2) .

Proof. If $x = 14$, $t = 22$, $z = 7$, $w = 29$, $y = 7$ and $m = 0$, then the conditions in Lemma 2.1 are verified. Thus we get a graph G of order 166, and the embedding of it in the tiling graph (4.8^2) could be seen in Figure 7. \square

Theorem 2.8. *The Archimedean graph (4.6.12) has a subgraph of order 207 satisfying Gallai's property.*

Proof. Again consider a particular case of Lemma 2.1. Set $x = 15$, $t = 30$, $z = 11$, $w = 34$, $y = 7$ and $m = 2$. Then it is easy to check the conditions in Lemma 2.1 are satisfied. Hence we have a graph G of order 207 satisfying Gallai's property, and an embedding of G is shown in Figure 8. \square

Theorem 2.9. *There is a subgraph of order 191 embedded in (3.12^2) satisfying Gallai's property.*

Proof. It is clear that G with $x = 15$, $t = 25$, $z = 8$, $w = 32$, $y = 8$ and $m = 2$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 2.1, and the order of G is 191. See Figure 9 for an embedding of G in (3.12^2) . \square

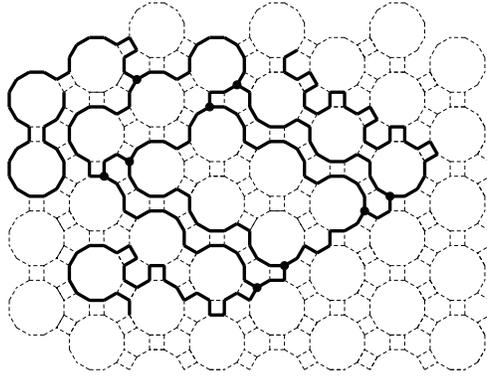


Figure 8: An embedding of G in (4.6.12).

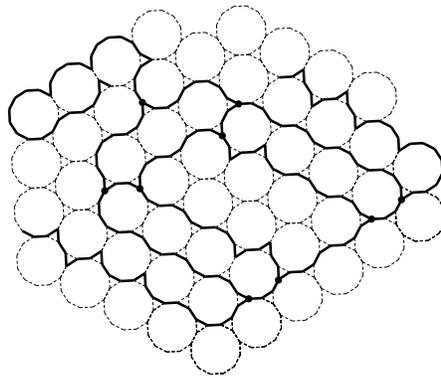


Figure 9: An embedding of G in (3.12²).

3 Embeddings of graphs with connectivity 2

In Figure 10 we show Zamfirescu's mentioned example H' from [16]. Let H be a graph homeomorphic to H' , depicted in Figure 11, where the letters indicate the numbers of consecutive vertices of degree 2.

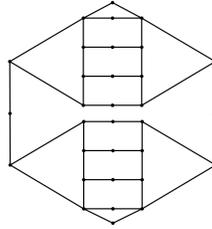


Figure 10: The graph H' .

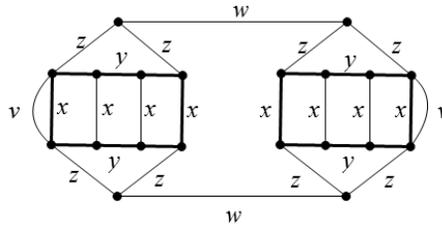


Figure 11: The graph H .

By the method used in the proof of Lemma 1 in [9], we have the following lemma, which is a modification of Lemma 2 in [9]. The proof is omitted again.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $x \geq v$. The longest paths of H have empty intersection if the following conditions are fulfilled.*

- (i) $v \geq y + 2z + 1$,
- (ii) $x + v = 2z + w + 1$.

Theorem 3.2. *There exists a 2-connected subgraph of $(3^4.6)$ of order 152 satisfying Gallai's property.*

Proof. We use a particular case of Lemma 3.1. By setting $x = v = 9, z = 2, y = 0, w = 13$, we get a graph H of order 152 satisfying the conditions of

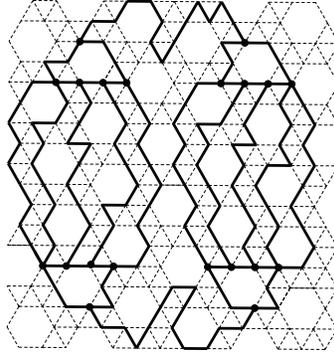


Figure 12: An embedding of H in $(3^4.6)$.

Lemma 3.1. It can be embedded in the tiling graph $(3^4.6)$, as shown in Figure 12. \square

Theorem 3.3. *The Archimedean tiling graph $(3^3.4^2)$ contains a 2-connected subgraph of order 110 satisfying Gallai's property.*

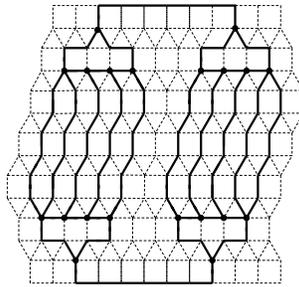


Figure 13: An embedding of H in $(3^3.4^2)$.

Proof. If $x = v = 6$, $z = 2$, $y = 0$, $w = 7$, then the conditions in Lemma 3.1 are verified. The resulting graph H of order 110 satisfies Gallai's property, and an embedding of H in $(3^3.4^2)$ is shown in Figure 13. \square

Theorem 3.4. *In the Archimedean tiling graph $(3^2.4.3.4)$ there is a 2-connected subgraph of order 110 satisfying Gallai's property.*

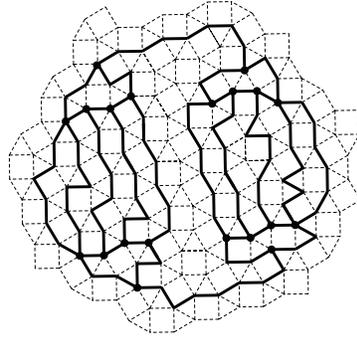


Figure 14: An embedding of H in $(3^2.4.3.4)$.

Proof. Let H be the graph described in Theorem 3.3. Figure 14 shows an embedding of H in $(3^2.4.3.4)$. \square

Theorem 3.5. *There exists a 2-connected subgraph of (3.6.3.6) of order 278 satisfying Gallai's property.*

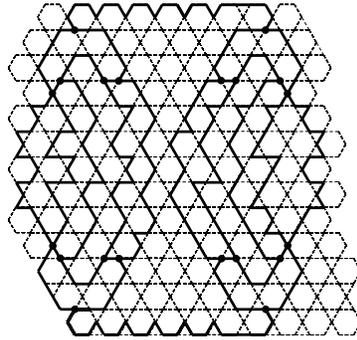


Figure 15: An embedding of H in $(3.6.3.6)$.

Proof. In Lemma 3.1 if we set $x = v = 16$, $z = 5$, $y = 4$, $w = 21$, then we have a graph H of order 278, which satisfies the required property. Figure 15 shows an embedding of H in $(3.6.3.6)$. \square

Theorem 3.6. *In the Archimedean tiling graph (3.4.6.4) there is a 2-connected subgraph of order 224 satisfying Gallai's property.*

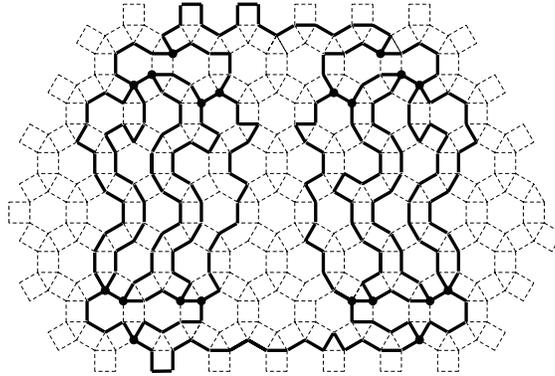


Figure 16: An embedding of H in (3.4.6.4).

Proof. Put $x = v = 13, z = 4, y = 2, w = 17$ in Lemma 3.1. Then all the conditions are verified and we get a graph H of order 224, satisfying Gallai's property. Now embed H in (3.4.6.4), see Figure 16. \square

In order to find a graph with Gallai's property embeddable in the Archimedean tiling graphs (4.8²), (4.6.12) and (3.12²), the graph H and Lemma 3.1 don't work anymore since H has vertices of degree 4 while all the Archimedean tiling graphs mentioned above are 3-regular. Now consider the graph K' shown in Figure 17 (left side), and the graph K which is homeomorphic to K' , where x, y, z, t, w and m are numbers of vertices of degree 2, as before.

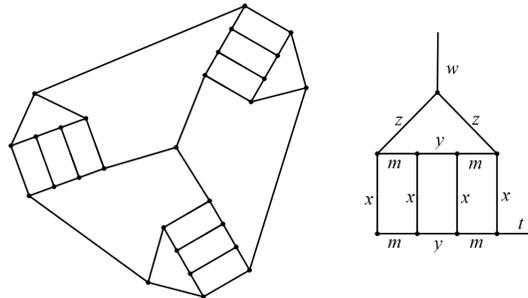


Figure 17: Graph K' and a subgraph of K .

Based on Lemma 3 in [9], we have the following lemma.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $x \geq v$. The longest paths of K have empty intersection if*

$y \geq 1$, $m \geq 1$ and $x = y + z - m \geq w = y + 2t - m + 1$.

Theorem 3.8. *There exists a 2-connected subgraph of (4.8^2) of order 511 satisfying Gallai's property.*

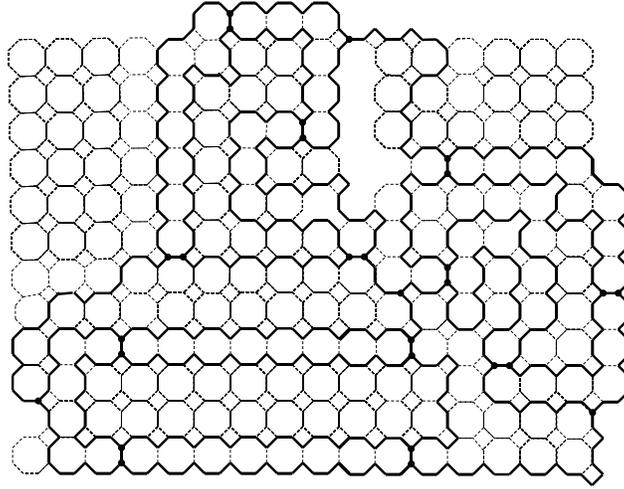


Figure 18: An embedding of K in (4.8^2) .

Proof. It is clear that K with $y = 13$, $z = 10$, $m = 0$, $x = 23$, $t = 3$, $w = 20$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 3.7. It has order 511, and could be embedded in (4.8^2) , as shown in Figure 18. \square

Theorem 3.9. *In the Archimedean tiling graph $(4.6.12)$ there is a 2-connected subgraph of order 541 satisfying Gallai's property.*

Proof. In Lemma 3.7 let $y = 13$, $z = 11$, $m = 2$, $x = 22$, $t = 5$, $w = 22$. Then corresponding graph K has order 541 and satisfies Gallai's property. An embedding of K in $(4.6.12)$ is shown in Figure 19. \square

Theorem 3.10. *The Archimedean tiling graph (3.12^2) contains a 2-connected subgraph of order 499 satisfying Gallai's property.*

Proof. It is easy to check that the conditions of Lemma 3.7 are satisfied if we take $y = 11$, $z = 11$, $x = y + z - m = 20$, $t = 5$, $m = 2$, $w = y + 2t - m + 1 = 20$. The resulting graph K has 499 vertices. Figure 20 shows an embedding of K in (3.12^2) . \square

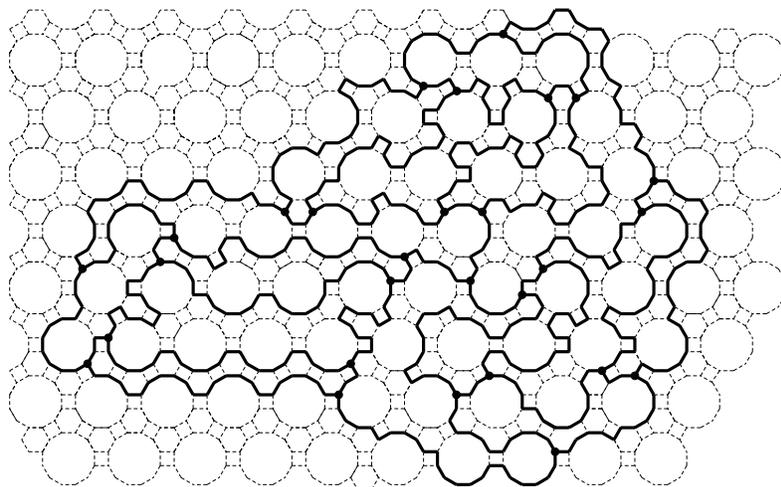


Figure 19: An embedding of K in (4.6.12).

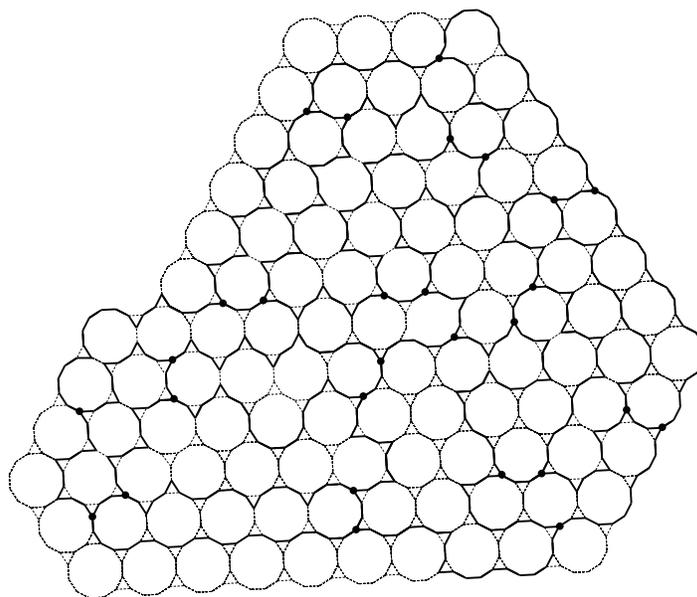


Figure 20: An embedding of K in (3.12²).

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