

The Hamiltonian number of some classes of cubic graphs

Narong Punnim and Serm Sri Thaitae*

Department of Mathematics, Srinakharinwirot University,

Sukhumvit 23, Bangkok 10110, Thailand

{narongp, sermsri}@swu.ac.th

Abstract

A Hamiltonian walk in a graph G is a closed spanning walk of minimum length. The length of a Hamiltonian walk in G will be denoted by $h(G)$. Thus if G is a connected graph of order $n \geq 3$, then $h(G) = n$ if and only if G is Hamiltonian. Thus h may be considered as a measure of how far a given graph is from being Hamiltonian. Let G be a connected graph of order n . The Hamiltonian coefficient of G , denoted by $hc(G)$, is defined as $hc(G) = \frac{h(G)}{n}$. It is well known that for every graph G of order n , $hc(G) \leq \frac{2n-2}{n} < 2$, and $hc(G) = \frac{2n-2}{n}$ if and only if G is a tree. Let $\mathcal{CR}(3^n)$ be the class of connected cubic graphs of order n . By putting $h(3^n) = \{h(G) : G \in \mathcal{CR}(3^n)\}$ and call it the range of Hamiltonian numbers in the class of connected graphs of order n . We have found $h(3^n)$ in all situations by proving that if G is a 2-connected cubic graph of order $n \geq 10$ and $h(G) \geq n + 2$, then there exists a connected cubic graph G' of order n containing a cut edge such that $h(G) \leq h(G')$. More precisely we proved that For an even integer $n \geq 4$ and $n \neq 14$. There exists an integer b such that $h(3^n) = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : n \leq k \leq b\}$. Moreover, an explicit formula for the integer b is given by the following.

1. $b = n$ if and only if $n = 4, 6, 8$.
2. $b = n + 2$ if and only if $n = 10, 12$.
3. If $n = 14 + 2i$ and $i \geq 0$, then $b = 18 + 3i$.

It should be noted that a cubic graph G_i of order $14 + 2i$ with $h(G_i) = 18 + 3i$ is a graph containing as many cut edges as possible. Furthermore, $\frac{h(G_i)}{|v(G_i)|} = \frac{18+3i}{14+2i} < \frac{3}{2}$ and

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} hc(G_i) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

The problem of finding the maximum value of $hc(G)$ in the class of 2-connected cubic graphs of order n is not easy. We introduce three classes of 2-connected cubic graphs with relatively small circumference and obtain several significant results on their Hamiltonian numbers and their Hamiltonian coefficients.

Key Words: Hamiltonian walk, Hamiltonian number, cubic graph.

AMS Subject Classification: 05C12, 05C45

*The second author is grateful to the Faculty of Science, Srinakharinwirot University for providing her some partial support.

References

- [1] T. Asano, T. Nishizeki, and T. Watanabe, An upper bound on the length of a Hamiltonian walk of a maximal planar graph, *J. Graph Theory* **4** (1980) 315–336
- [2] T. Asano, T. Nishizeki, and T. Watanabe, An approximation algorithm for the Hamiltonian walk problems on maximal planar graphs, *Discrete Appl. Math.* **5** (1983) 211–222
- [3] J. C. Bermond, On Hamiltonian walks, *Congr. Numer.* **15** (1976) 41–51
- [4] G. Chartrand and L. Lesniak, “GRAPHS & DIGRAPHS”, 4th Edition, Chapman & Hall/CRC, A CRC Press Company, 2004
- [5] S. E. Goodman and S. T. Hedetniemi, On Hamiltonian walks in graphs, *Congr. Numer.*, (1973) 335–342
- [6] D. A. Holton and J. Sheehan, “The Petersen Graph”, Cambridge University Press, 1993
- [7] N. Punnim, V. Seanpholphat, and S. Thaithae, Almost Hamiltonian Cubic Graphs, *International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*. **7**(1)(2007), 83–86
- [8] R. W. Robinson and N. C. Wormald, Almost all cubic graphs are Hamiltonian, *Random Struct. Algorithms* **3**(2) (1992), 117–125
- [9] S. Thaithae and N. Punnim, The Hamiltonian number of cubic graphs, *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, 4535, (2008) 213–223
- [10] P. Vacek, On open Hamiltonian walks in graphs, *Arch Math. (Brno)* **27A** (1991) 105–111
- [11] H.-J. Voss, “Cycles and Bridges in Graphs”, Kluwer Academic/Deutcher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Dordrecht/Berlin, 1991