

The Prism over Kneser Graphs is Hamiltonian

Felipe de Campos Mesquita, Letícia Rodrigues Bueno,
Rodrigo de Alencar Hausen

CMCC, Universidade Federal do ABC (UFABC), Santo
André, SP, Brazil

Resumo

The vertices of the *Kneser graph* $K(n, k)$ are the k -subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and two vertices are adjacent if the corresponding k -subsets are disjoint. For $n = 2k + 1$, the Kneser graph $K(2k + 1, k)$ is called the *odd graph* and it is denoted by O_k . The bipartite double graph of the Kneser graph $K(n, k)$ is known as the *bipartite Kneser graph* $B(n, k)$, whose vertices are the k -subsets, and $(n - k)$ -subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and the edges represent the inclusion between two such subsets. The graphs $K(n, k)$ and $B(n, k)$ are vertex-transitive and, therefore, they can provide a counterexample or more evidence to a long-standing conjecture due to Lovász which claims that every connected undirected vertex-transitive graph has a hamiltonian path.

It is well-known that the decision problem related to the hamiltonian cycle/path problem is NP-Complete. Thus, one recent trend is the search for related structures. In this aspect, having a hamiltonian prism in a graph was showed to be an interesting relaxation of being hamiltonian [3]. In fact, graphs having a hamiltonian prism are “closer” to being hamiltonian than graphs having a closed spanning walk where each vertex is traversed at most two times. The *prism over a graph* G is the Cartesian product $G \square K_2$ of G with the complete graph on two vertices. Previously, it was established that the prism over $B(2k + 1, k)$ is hamiltonian [2]. Later, the counterpart of this result was proved for O_k but only for k even [1]. In our work, we show that the prism over the graphs $K(n, k)$ and $B(n, k)$ is hamiltonian for all $n > 2k$.

Referências

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