

完全二部图优美性质探索

把丽娜, 刘倩, 刘信生, 姚兵*

(西北师范大学数学与统计学院, 甘肃兰州 730070)

摘要: 图论的二部图及其标号在实际应用中较多, 尤其最近图标号被应用于新型的图形密码设计. 首先构造出了组合完全二部图与串联完全二部图, 发现了一种叫做奇边魔幻全标号的标号, 并给出了组合完全二部图具有奇边魔幻全标号的证明. 此外, 得出了串联完全二部图是优美图、 (k, d) -优美图的结论.

关键词: 树; 完全二部图; 优美标号; (k, d) -优美标号

中图分类号: O157.5 **文献标识码:** A **doi:** 10.7511/dllgxb201706016

0 引言

图的标号设计是图论中具有实际应用背景的研究课题. 在图论的研究中, 图的第一个标号问题是在 20 世纪 60 年代由 Ringel^[1] 提出的, 人们根据应用的需要发现了许多关于简单图的标号和猜想. 优美图是图的标号理论中十分重要的课题之一. 1966 年, Rosa 在其关于图同构分解问题的研究中提出了关于优美树的猜想, 认为“所有的树图都是优美的”^[2]. 猜想的提出引起了图论研究者的广泛关注, 使得包括优美标号、奇优美标号在内的图标号问题研究得到了空前的发展. 图的优美标号问题是组合数学研究专题, 它不仅属于图论的领域而且在设计理论的范畴. 优美图在物流运输、编码理论、雷达、天文学、电路设计等方面都有应用^[3]. 优美图是图论中的一个重要分支, 研究优美图标号问题有助于研究其他类型的图标号问题, 定义一个图的顶点标号是图的顶点集到整数集的映射, 边标号是图的边集到整数集的映射^[4]. 根据对映射的不同要求, 新的图标号以及新问题不断涌现. 经过多年的研究, 目前已经有许多关于优美图的研究成果, 也导致了一大批新的标号产生. 例如: (k, d) -优美标号、边魔幻标号、反魔幻标号、幸福标号及和谐标号等^[5].

一个图 G 是二部图, 如果它的顶点集 $V(G)$

可以分成两个子集 X 和 Y , 且图 G 中的每一条边都有一个顶点在 X 中, 另一个顶点在 Y 中, 图 G 可以记作 $G(X, Y)$. 如果在二部图 $G(X, Y)$ 中, X 中的每个顶点都与 Y 中每个顶点相连, 则称 $G(X, Y)$ 为完全二部图, 若 X 中有 m 个顶点, Y 中有 n 个顶点, 则完全二部图 $G(X, Y)$ 记为 $K_{m,n}$ ^[6].

本文所提到的图都是简单的、无向的并且是有限的, 所定义的记号同文献^[4]. 为叙述方便, 把一个有 p 个顶点和 q 条边的图叫做 (p, q) -图 G . 设 (p, q) -图 G 有一个映射 $f: V(G) \rightarrow [0, q]$. 记 $f(V(G)) = \{f(u): u \in V(G)\}$, $f(E(G)) = \{f(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|: uv \in E(G)\}$.

本文中用到的 $[m, n]$ 是指集合 $\{m, m+1, m+2, \dots, n\}$, 即从 m 到 n 的自然数; $[s, t]^o$ 表示奇数集合 $\{s, s+2, s+4, \dots, t\}$, 即从 s 到 t 的全体奇数; $[k, l]^e$ 表示偶数集合 $\{k, k+2, k+4, \dots, l\}$, 即从 k 到 l 的全体偶数^[7]. 文中未给出的符号及定义参见文献^[4].

1 基本概念

定义 1^[5-7] 如果 (p, q) -图 G 有一个映射 $f: V(G) \rightarrow [0, q]$, 使得图 G 中任意两个顶点 x, y 满足 $f(x) \neq f(y)$ 且定义边 $uv \in E(G)$ 的标号为 $f(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$. 当 $\{f(uv): uv \in E(G)\} = [1, q]$ 时, 则称 f 为图 G 的一个优美标号, 图 G 为

优美图.

定义 2^[8] 对于给定的 (p,q) -图 G ,如果存在一个映射 $f:V(G)\rightarrow[0,k+(q-1)d]$,使得图 G 中任意两个顶点 x,y 满足 $f(x)\neq f(y)$ 且边标号集合 $f(E(G))=\{k,k+d,k+2d,\cdots,k+(q-1)d\}$,则称 f 为图 G 的一个 (k,d) -优美标号,图 G 为 (k,d) -优美图.

定义 3 对于给定的 (p,q) -图 G ,如果存在一个映射 $f:V(G)\rightarrow[0,2q-1]$,使得图 G 中任意两个顶点 x,y 满足 $f(x)\neq f(y)$ 且定义边 $uv\in E(G)$ 的标号为 $f(uv)=f(u)+f(v)$.当 $\{f(uv):uv\in E(G)\}=[1,2q-1]^\circ$ 时,则称 f 为图 G 的一个奇边魔幻全标号,图 G 为奇边魔幻图.

图 1 是组合完全二部图的示意图,它由支架与完全二部图组成,而支架是由顶点 $a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_s$ 依次连接,完全二部图则是由图 $G_i(i\in[1,s])$ 构成, G_i 即为 $K_{m,n}$.其中 $V(G_i)=\{a_i,b_{i,t},c_{i,k}|t\in[1,m],k\in[1,n],i\in[1,s]\}$, $E(G_i)=\{a_ib_{i,1},b_{i,t}c_{i,k},a_ia_{i+1}|t\in[1,m],k\in[1,n],i\in[1,s]\}$,再将每个完全二部图 G_i 中的 $a_i(i\in[1,s])$ 相连.

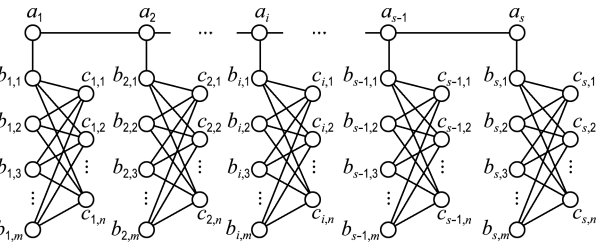


图 1 一个组合完全二部图

Fig. 1 A combinatoric complete bipartite graphs

图 2 是串联完全二部图示意图,它由 n 个完全二部图依次连接而成,完全二部图则是由图 G_i 构成, G_i 即为 K_{m_i,n_i} ,其中 $V(G_i)=\{b_{i,t_i},c_{i,k_i}|i\in[1,s],t_i\in[1,m_i],k_i\in[1,n_i]\}$, $E(G_i)=\{b_{i,t_i}c_{i,k_i},b_{i,1}c_{i-1,n}|i\in[1,s],t_i\in[1,m_i],k_i\in[1,n_i]\}$.

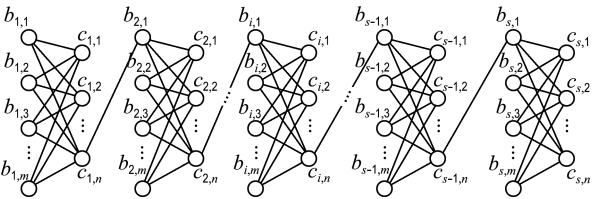


图 2 一个串联完全二部图

Fig. 2 A series complete bipartite graphs

2 主要结论

定理 1 组合完全二部图具有奇边魔幻标号.

证明 设图 G 是组合完全二部图,定义图 G 的一个标号 f :令 $f(b_{1,1})=0$.对 $i\in[1,s],t\in[1,m],k\in[1,n]$ 分情形证明.

若 $m=3,n=4$.当 $s=1$ 时,有
 $f(b_{1,2})=8, f(b_{1,3})=16; f(c_{1,1})=1,$
 $f(c_{1,2})=3, f(c_{1,3})=5, f(c_{1,4})=7;$
 $f(b_{1,t}c_{1,k})=2(t-1)n+(2k-1);$
 $f(a_1b_{1,1})=f(b_{1,3}c_{1,4})+2$

即结论成立.

当 $s\geq 2,i$ 为奇数,且 m,n 为任意数时,边标号如下:

$f(b_{i,t}c_{i,k})=2(mn+2)(i-1)+2n(t-1)+2k-1;$
 $f(a_ib_{i,1})=2mn+1+2(mn+2)(i-1);$
 $f(a_ia_{i+1})=2mn+3+2(mn+2)(i-1)$
当 i 为偶数时,边标号如下:
 $f(b_{i,t}c_{i,k})=2m+7+2(mn-1)-2(k-1)-2(t-1)n+2(mn+2)(i-2);$
 $f(a_ib_{i,1})=2mn+5+2(mn+2)(i-2);$
 $f(a_ia_{i+1})=2mn+9+2(mn-1)+2(mn+2)(i-2)$

顶点标号如下:

$f(a_1)=f(a_1b_{1,1})-f(b_{1,1});$
 $f(a_{i+1})=f(a_ia_{i+1})-f(a_i);$
 $f(b_{i,1})=f(a_ib_{i,1})-f(a_i);$
 $f(c_{i,k})=f(b_{i,1}c_{i,k})-f(b_{i,1});$
 $f(b_{i,t})=f(b_{i,t}c_{i,k})-f(c_{i,k});$
 $f(c_{1,k})=f(b_{1,1}c_{1,k})-f(b_{1,1});$
 $f(b_{1,t})=f(b_{1,t}c_{1,k})-f(c_{1,k})$

根据上述标号可知,图 G 的边 $f(b_{i,t}c_{i,k}),f(a_ib_{i,1}),f(a_ia_{i+1})$ 标号均为奇数.

下证所有边标号在 $[1,2q-1]^\circ$ 中.在上述的公式中可知,当 $i=1$ 时, $f(b_{1,1}c_{1,1})=1$ 是最小的, $f(b_{1,1}c_{1,2})=3,f(b_{1,1}c_{1,3})=5$.类推得 $f(b_{1,1}c_{1,n})=2n-1$,则这 n 条边的边标号均在 $[1,2n-1]^\circ$ 中.

将 $f(b_{1,1}c_{1,1})$ 代入上述式中可得 $f(b_{1,2}c_{1,1})=2n+1,f(b_{1,2}c_{1,2})=2n+3,\cdots,f(b_{1,2}c_{1,n})=4n-1$,则这 n 条边的边标号被包含在 $[2n+1,4n-1]^\circ$ 里.

由公式知, $f(b_{1,m}c_{1,1}) = 2n(m-1) + 1$, $f(b_{1,m}c_{1,2}) = 2n(m-1) + 3, \dots, f(b_{1,m}c_{1,n}) = 2nm - 1$, 由 $f(b_{1,m}c_{1,1}), f(b_{1,m}c_{1,2}), \dots, f(b_{1,m}c_{1,n})$ 构成的集合为 $[2n(m-1) + 1, 2nm - 1]^{\circ}$.

当 $i = 1$ 时, $f(a_1b_{1,1}) = 2nm + 1, f(a_1a_2) = 2nm + 3$.

当 $i = 2$ 时, $f(b_{2,m}c_{2,n}) = 2nm + 7, f(b_{2,m}c_{2,n-1}) = 2nm + 9, \dots, f(b_{2,m}c_{2,1}) = 2n(m+1) + 5$, 显然 n 条边的边标号所在的集合为 $[2nm + 7, 2n(m+1) + 5]^{\circ}$. 且 $f(a_2b_{2,1}) = 2nm + 5$.

当 $i = 2, t = m - 1, k = n$ 时, $f(b_{2,m-1}c_{2,n}) = 2n(m+1) + 7, f(b_{2,m-1}c_{2,n-1}) = 2n(m+1) + 9$, 依此类推, 得出 $f(b_{2,m-1}c_{2,1}) = 2n(m+2) + 5$, 有

$$\{f(b_{2,m-1}c_{2,n}), f(b_{2,m-1}c_{2,n-1}), \dots, f(b_{2,m-1}c_{2,1})\} = [2n(m+1) + 7, 2n(m+2) + 5]^{\circ}$$

当 $i = 2, t = 1, k = n$ 时, $f(b_{2,1}c_{2,n}) = 4mn - 2n + 7, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,n-1}) = 4mn - 2n + 9, \dots, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,1}) = 4mn + 5$, 则这 n 条边的边标号包含在 $[4mn - 2n + 7, 4mn + 5]^{\circ}$ 中. 且 $f(a_2a_3) = 4mn + 7$.

当 $i = 3$ 时, $f(b_{3,1}c_{3,1}) = 4mn + 9$. 依次下去标出整个图. 若 s 为奇数, 则最大的边标号为 $f(a_sb_{s,1}) = 2(sm n + 2s - 1) - 1$; 若 s 为偶数, 则最大的边标号为 $f(b_{s,1}c_{s,1}) = 2(sm n + 2s - 1) - 1$.

由上述标号可得 $f(V(G)) \rightarrow [0, 2q - 1]$, $f(E(G)) = [1, 2q - 1]^{\circ}$ (其中 $q = sm n + 2s - 1$, 表示图的总边数), $f(uv) = f(u) + f(v)$. 则 f 是一个奇边魔幻全标号, 图 G 是奇边魔幻图.

一个具有奇边魔幻全标号的组合完全二部图在图 3 中给出.

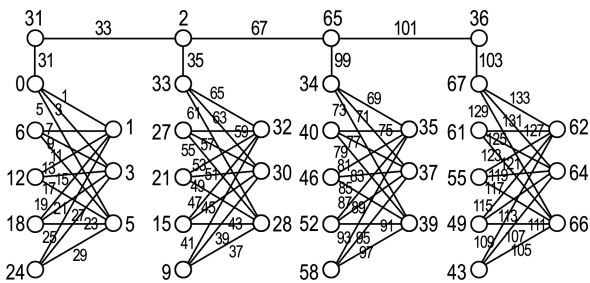


图 3 奇边魔幻全标号图

Fig. 3 An edge-odd-magical total labelling graph

定理 2 若图 G 是串联完全二部图, 则图 G 有优美标号.

证明 对于完全二部图 $K_{m,n}$, 其中 X 中有 m 个点, Y 中有 n 个点, 则完全二部图 $K_{m,n}$ 有 mn 条

边, 有如图 4 所示的优美标号. 设 f 为图 G 的标号.

情形 1 若存在 s 个完全二部图, 使每个完全二部图中的 m 为定值, n 为变动的, 即 $m_i = m_j, n_i \neq n_j$. 下面把 s 个完全二部图连成一个串联完全二部图, 并使得图 G 满足优美标号, 注意到图 G

有 $(s-1) + m \sum_{i=1}^s n_i$ 条边. 令 $f(b_{1,1}) = 0$. 若 $m = 3, n_1 = 4, n_2 = 6$, 当 $s = 2$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(b_{1,2}) &= 1, f(b_{1,3}) = 2; f(c_{1,1}) = 31, \\ f(c_{1,2}) &= 28, f(c_{1,3}) = 25, f(c_{1,4}) = 22; \\ f(b_{2,1}) &= 3, f(b_{2,2}) = 4, f(b_{2,3}) = 5; \\ f(c_{2,1}) &= 21, f(c_{2,2}) = 18, f(c_{2,3}) = 15, \\ f(c_{2,4}) &= 12, f(c_{2,5}) = 9, f(c_{2,6}) = 6; \\ f(b_{2,3}c_{2,6}) &= 1, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,6}) = 2, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,6}) = 3; \\ f(b_{2,3}c_{2,5}) &= 4, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,5}) = 5, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,5}) = 6; \\ f(b_{2,3}c_{2,4}) &= 7, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,4}) = 8, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,4}) = 9; \\ f(b_{2,3}c_{2,3}) &= 10, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,3}) = 11, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,3}) = 12; \\ f(b_{2,3}c_{2,2}) &= 13, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,2}) = 14, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,2}) = 15; \\ f(b_{2,3}c_{2,1}) &= 16, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,1}) = 17, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,1}) = 18; \\ f(b_{2,1}c_{1,4}) &= 19; f(b_{1,3}c_{1,4}) = 20, f(b_{1,2}c_{1,4}) = 21, \\ f(b_{1,1}c_{1,4}) &= 22; f(b_{1,3}c_{1,3}) = 23, f(b_{1,2}c_{1,3}) = 24, \\ f(b_{1,1}c_{1,3}) &= 25; f(b_{1,3}c_{1,2}) = 26, f(b_{1,2}c_{1,2}) = 27, \\ f(b_{1,1}c_{1,2}) &= 28; f(b_{1,3}c_{1,1}) = 29, f(b_{1,2}c_{1,1}) = 30, \\ f(b_{1,1}c_{1,1}) &= 31 \end{aligned}$$

可知它满足优美标号的条件.

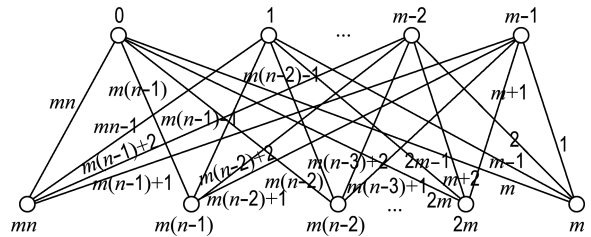


图 4 一个完全二部图

Fig. 4 A complete bipartite graph

推广到一般情况可按以下过程进行顶点标号:

$$f(b_{1,1}) = 0; f(b_{i,t}) = (i-1)m + (t-1);$$

$$f(c_{1,1}) = m \sum_{i=1}^s n_i + (s-1);$$

$$f(c_{1,k_1}) = m \sum_{i=1}^s n_i + (s-1) - m(k_1 - 1),$$

$$f(c_{i,k_i}) = f(c_{i-1,n}) - 1 - (k_i - 1)m$$

可按以下过程进行边标号: $f(c_{i,k_i}b_{i,t}) =$

$f(c_{i,k_i}) - f(b_{i,t}); f(c_{i,n} b_{i+1,1}) = f(c_{i,n}) - f(b_{i+1,1})$. 其中 $i \in [1, s], t \in [1, m], k_i \in [1, n_i]$.

可知, $f(b_{1,1} c_{1,1}), f(b_{1,2} c_{1,1}), f(b_{1,3} c_{1,1}), \dots, f(b_{1,m} c_{1,1})$ 分别是 $q, q-1, q-2, \dots, q-m+1$; $f(b_{1,1} c_{1,2}), f(b_{1,2} c_{1,2}), f(b_{1,3} c_{1,2}), \dots, f(b_{1,m} c_{1,2})$ 分别等于 $q-m, q-m-1, q-m-2, \dots, q-2m+1$; 依次下去, $f(b_{1,1} c_{1,n_1}), f(b_{1,2} c_{1,n_1}), f(b_{1,3} c_{1,n_1}), \dots, f(b_{1,m} c_{1,n_1})$ 的值是 $q-(n_1-1)m, q-(n_1-1)m-1, q-(n_1-1)m-2, \dots, q-n_1 m+1$; $\dots$; $f(b_{2,1} c_{1,n_1}) = q-n_1 m, f(b_{2,1} c_{2,1}), f(b_{2,2} c_{2,1}), f(b_{2,3} c_{2,1}), \dots, f(b_{2,m} c_{2,1})$ 为 $q-n_1 m-1, q-n_1 m-2, q-n_1 m-3, \dots, q-(n_1+1)m$.

边 $b_{2,1} c_{2,2}, b_{2,2} c_{2,2}, b_{2,3} c_{2,2}, \dots, b_{2,m} c_{2,2}$ 所对应的标号分别为 $q-(n_1+1)m-1, q-(n_1+1)m-2, q-(n_1+1)m-3, \dots, q-(n_1+2)m$; 依次下去, $f(b_{2,1} c_{2,n_2}), f(b_{2,2} c_{2,n_2}), f(b_{2,3} c_{2,n_2}), \dots, f(b_{2,m} c_{2,n_2})$ 分别为 $q-(n_1+n_2-1)m-1, q-(n_1+n_2-1)m-2, q-(n_1+n_2-1)m-3, \dots, q-(n_1+n_2)m$; $f(b_{2,m} c_{3,1}) = q-(n_1+n_2)m-1, \dots, f(b_{s-1,m} c_{s,1}) = n_s m+1, f(b_{s,1} c_{s,1}), f(b_{s,2} c_{s,1}), f(b_{s,3} c_{s,1}), \dots, f(b_{s,m} c_{s,1})$ 与数值 $n_s m, n_s m-1, n_s m-2, \dots, (n_s-1)m+1$ 对应相等; $f(b_{s,1} c_{s,2}), f(b_{s,2} c_{s,2}), f(b_{s,3} c_{s,2}), \dots, f(b_{s,m} c_{s,2})$ 的值是 $(n_s-1)m, (n_s-1)m-1, (n_s-1)m-2, \dots, (n_s-2)m+1$; 依次下去, $f(b_{s,1} c_{s,n_s}), f(b_{s,2} c_{s,n_s}), f(b_{s,3} c_{s,n_s}), \dots, f(b_{s,m} c_{s,n_s})$ 与 $m, m-1, m-2, \dots, 1$ 对应相等.

情形 2 每个完全二部图中的 m 为变动的, n 为定值, 即 $m_i \neq m_j, n_i = n_j$. 把 s 个完全二部图连成一个串联完全二部图, 下证图 G 满足优美标号, 其中图 G 共有 $(s-1) + n \sum_{i=1}^s m_i$ 条边. 对 $i \in [1, s], t_i \in [1, m_i], k \in [1, n]$.

若 $n=3, m_1=4, m_2=6$. 当 $s=2$ 时, 有 $f(b_{1,1})=0, f(b_{1,2})=1, f(b_{1,3})=2, f(b_{1,4})=3; f(c_{1,1})=31, f(c_{1,2})=27, f(c_{1,3})=23; f(b_{2,1})=4, f(b_{2,2})=5, f(b_{2,3})=6, f(b_{2,4})=7, f(b_{2,5})=8, f(b_{2,6})=9; f(c_{2,1})=22, f(c_{2,2})=16, f(c_{2,3})=10; f(b_{2,6} c_{2,3})=1, f(b_{2,5} c_{2,3})=2, f(b_{2,4} c_{2,3})=3, f(b_{2,3} c_{2,3})=4, f(b_{2,2} c_{2,3})=5, f(b_{2,1} c_{2,3})=6; f(b_{2,6} c_{2,2})=7, f(b_{2,5} c_{2,2})=8, f(b_{2,4} c_{2,2})=9, f(b_{2,3} c_{2,2})=10, f(b_{2,2} c_{2,2})=11,$

$f(b_{2,1} c_{2,2})=12; f(b_{2,6} c_{2,1})=13, f(b_{2,5} c_{2,1})=14, f(b_{2,4} c_{2,1})=15, f(b_{2,3} c_{2,1})=16, f(b_{2,2} c_{2,1})=17, f(b_{2,1} c_{2,1})=18; f(b_{2,1} c_{1,3})=19; f(b_{1,4} c_{1,3})=20, f(b_{1,3} c_{1,3})=21, f(b_{1,2} c_{1,3})=22, f(b_{1,1} c_{1,3})=23; f(b_{1,4} c_{1,2})=24, f(b_{1,3} c_{1,2})=25, f(b_{1,2} c_{1,2})=26, f(b_{1,1} c_{1,2})=27; f(b_{1,4} c_{1,1})=28, f(b_{1,3} c_{1,1})=29, f(b_{1,2} c_{1,1})=30, f(b_{1,1} c_{1,1})=31$

可知它满足优美标号的条件.

当 $s>2$ 时, 有以下标号过程:

$f(b_{1,1})=0, f(b_{1,t_1})=t_1-1, f(b_{2,t_2})=n_1+(t_2-1), f(b_{3,t_3})=(n_1+n_2)+(t_3-1),$

$f(b_{i,t_i}) = (\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} n_k) + (t_i-1);$

$f(c_{1,1}) = n \sum_{i=1}^s m_i + (s-1),$

$f(c_{1,k}) = n \sum_{i=1}^s m_i + (s-1) - m_1(k-1),$

$f(c_{2,1}) = f(c_{1,n}) - 1,$

$f(c_{2,k}) = f(c_{2,1}) - m_2(k-1),$

$f(c_{i,1}) = f(c_{i-1,n}) - 1,$

$f(c_{i,k}) = f(c_{i,1}) - m_i(k-1)$

图 G 的边标号按以下方程进行:

$f(c_{i,k} b_{i,t}) = f(c_{i,k}) - f(b_{i,t});$

$f(c_{i,n} b_{i+1,1}) = f(c_{i,n}) - f(b_{i+1,1})$

有 $f(b_{1,1} c_{1,1}), f(b_{1,2} c_{1,1}), f(b_{1,3} c_{1,1}), \dots, f(b_{1,m_1} c_{1,1})$ 分别等于 $q, q-1, q-2, \dots, q-m_1+1$; 边 $b_{1,1} c_{1,2}, b_{1,2} c_{1,2}, b_{1,3} c_{1,2}, \dots, b_{1,m_1} c_{1,2}$ 的标号分别为 $q-m_1, q-m_1-1, q-m_1-2, \dots, q-2m_1+1$; $\dots$; $f(b_{1,1} c_{1,n_1}), f(b_{1,2} c_{1,n_1}), f(b_{1,3} c_{1,n_1}), \dots, f(b_{1,m_1} c_{1,n_1})$ 分别为 $q-(n-1)m_1, q-(n-1)m_1-1, q-(n-1)m_1-2, \dots, q-nm_1+1$; 依次下去, $f(b_{2,1} c_{1,n}) = q-nm_1, f(b_{2,1} c_{2,1}), f(b_{2,2} c_{2,1}), f(b_{2,3} c_{2,1}), \dots, f(b_{2,m_2} c_{2,1})$ 的值为 $q-nm_1-1, q-nm_1-2, q-nm_1-3, \dots, q-nm_1-m_2$; $f(b_{2,1} c_{2,2}), f(b_{2,2} c_{2,2}), f(b_{2,3} c_{2,2}), \dots, f(b_{2,m_2} c_{2,2})$ 分别为 $q-nm_1-m_2-1, q-nm_1-m_2-2, q-nm_1-m_2-3, \dots, q-n(m_1+m_2)$; $\dots$; $f(b_{s,1} c_{s-1,n}) = nm_s+1, f(b_{s,1} c_{s,1}), f(b_{s,2} c_{s,1}), f(b_{s,3} c_{s,1}), \dots, f(b_{s,m_s} c_{s,1})$ 与 $nm_s, nm_s-1, nm_s-2, \dots, (n-1)m_s+1$ 对应相等; $f(b_{s,1} c_{s,2}), f(b_{s,2} c_{s,2}), f(b_{s,3} c_{s,2}), \dots, f(b_{s,m_s} c_{s,2})$ 分别等于 $(n-1)m_s, (n-1)m_s-1, (n-1)m_s-2, \dots, (n-$

2) $m_s + 1$; 依次下去, $f(b_{s,1}c_{s,n}), f(b_{s,2}c_{s,n}), f(b_{s,3}c_{s,n}), \dots, f(b_{s,m}c_{s,n})$ 的值是 $m_s, m_s - 1, m_s - 2, \dots, 1$.

情形 3 使完全二部图中的 m, n 均为变动的, 即 $m_i \neq m_j, n_i \neq n_j$. 下面考察图 G 是否满足优美标号, 图 G 有 $\sum_{i=1}^s (m_i n_i) + (s-1)$ 条边. 对 $i \in [1, s], t_i \in [1, m_i], k_i \in [1, n_i]$, 则有

若 $m_1 = 4, m_2 = 6, n_1 = 3, n_2 = 2$. 当 $s = 2$ 时, 得
 $f(b_{1,1}) = 0, f(b_{1,2}) = 1, f(b_{1,3}) = 2,$
 $f(b_{1,4}) = 3; f(c_{1,1}) = 25, f(c_{1,2}) = 21,$
 $f(c_{1,3}) = 17; f(b_{2,1}) = 4, f(b_{2,2}) = 5,$
 $f(b_{2,3}) = 6, f(b_{2,4}) = 7, f(b_{2,5}) = 8,$
 $f(b_{2,6}) = 9; f(c_{2,1}) = 16, f(c_{2,2}) = 10;$
 $f(b_{2,6}c_{2,2}) = 1, f(b_{2,5}c_{2,2}) = 2, f(b_{2,4}c_{2,2}) = 3,$
 $f(b_{2,3}c_{2,2}) = 4, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,2}) = 5, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,2}) = 6;$
 $f(b_{2,6}c_{2,1}) = 7, f(b_{2,5}c_{2,1}) = 8, f(b_{2,4}c_{2,1}) = 9,$
 $f(b_{2,3}c_{2,1}) = 10, f(b_{2,2}c_{2,1}) = 11, f(b_{2,1}c_{2,1}) = 12;$
 $f(b_{2,1}c_{1,3}) = 13; f(b_{1,4}c_{1,3}) = 14, f(b_{1,3}c_{1,3}) = 15,$
 $f(b_{1,2}c_{1,3}) = 16, f(b_{1,1}c_{1,3}) = 17; f(b_{1,4}c_{1,2}) = 18,$
 $f(b_{1,3}c_{1,2}) = 19, f(b_{1,2}c_{1,2}) = 20, f(b_{1,1}c_{1,2}) = 21;$
 $f(b_{1,4}c_{1,1}) = 22, f(b_{1,3}c_{1,1}) = 23, f(b_{1,2}c_{1,1}) = 24,$
 $f(b_{1,1}c_{1,1}) = 25$

可知它满足优美标号的条件. 推广到一般情况, 可按以下过程进行顶点标号:

$$f(b_{1,1}) = 0, f(b_{1,t_1}) = t_1 - 1;$$

$$f(b_{2,t_2}) = n_1 + (t_2 - 1),$$

$$f(b_{3,t_3}) = n_1 + n_2 + (t_3 - 1),$$

$$f(b_{i,t_i}) = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} n_k + (t_i - 1);$$

$$f(c_{1,1}) = \sum_{i=1}^s (m_i n_i) + (s-1),$$

$$f(c_{1,k_1}) = \sum_{i=1}^s (m_i n_i) + (s-1) - m_1 (k_1 - 1);$$

$$f(c_{2,1}) = f(c_{1,n_1}) - 1,$$

$$f(c_{2,k_2}) = f(c_{2,1}) - m_2 (k_2 - 1),$$

$$f(c_{i,1}) = f(c_{i-1,n_{i-1}}) - 1,$$

$$f(c_{i,k_i}) = f(c_{i,1}) - m_i (k_i - 1)$$

由上述顶点标号可推导出图 G 的边标号:

$$f(c_{i,k_i}b_{i,t_i}) = f(c_{i,k_i}) - f(b_{i,t_i});$$

$$f(c_{i,n_i}b_{i+1,1}) = f(c_{i,n_i}) - f(b_{i+1,1})$$

按上述公式标号可知, 第一个完全图的边标号: $f(b_{1,1}c_{1,1}), f(b_{1,2}c_{1,1}), \dots, f(b_{1,m_1}c_{1,1}), \dots,$
 $f(b_{1,m_1}c_{1,2}), \dots, f(b_{1,m_1}c_{1,n_1})$ 分别为 $q, q-1, \dots,$

$q - m_1 + 1, \dots, q - 2m_1 + 1, \dots, q - n_1 m_1,$
 $f(b_{2,1}c_{1,n_1}) = q - n_1 m_1 - 1$, 按上面的顺序, 串联完全二部图的第二个完全二部图的边标号在 $[q - (n_1 m_1 + n_2 m_2 - 2), q - n_1 m_1 - 2]$ 内, $f(b_{3,1}c_{2,n_2}) = q - (n_1 m_1 + n_2 m_2 - 3), \dots, f(b_{s,1}c_{s-1,n}) = nm_s + 1,$
 $f(b_{s,1}c_{s,1}), f(b_{s,2}c_{s,1}), f(b_{s,3}c_{s,1}), \dots, f(b_{s,m_s}c_{s,1})$
 分别为 $nm_s, nm_s - 1, nm_s - 2, \dots, (n-1)m_s + 1;$
 $f(b_{s,1}c_{s,2}), f(b_{s,2}c_{s,2}), f(b_{s,3}c_{s,2}), \dots, f(b_{s,m_s}c_{s,2})$
 为 $(n-1)m_s, (n-1)m_s - 1, (n-1)m_s - 2, \dots,$
 $(n-2)m_s + 1$; 依次下去, $f(b_{s,1}c_{s-1,n_{s-1}}) = n_s m_s + 1$, 第 s 个完全二部图的边标号在 $[1, n_s m_s]$ 中.

综上, 可得标号 f 满足 $f: V(G) \rightarrow [0, q], f(E(G)) = [1, q]$, 则串联完全二部图 G 为优美图, f 为图 G 的一个优美标号. □

推论 1 每个串联完全二部图 G 都有 (k, d) -优美标号.

证明 类似定理 1 的分类, 进行讨论.

情形 1 完全二部图中的 m 为定值, n 为变动的, 即 $m_i = m_j, n_i \neq n_j$. 图 G 有 $m \left(\sum_{i=1}^s n_i \right) + (s-1)$ 条边, 利用定理 1 的标号 f 作图 G 的一个新标号 g , 按以下过程进行顶点标号:

$$g(b_{1,1}) = f(b_{1,1})d, g(b_{i,t}) = f(b_{i,t})d;$$

$$g(c_{1,1}) = k + (f(c_{1,1}) - 1)d,$$

$$g(c_{1,k_1}) = k + (f(c_{1,k_1}) - 1)d,$$

$$g(c_{i,k_i}) = (f(c_{i,k_i}) - 1) + k;$$

$$g(c_{i,k_i}b_{i,t}) = g(c_{i,k_i}) - g(b_{i,t}),$$

$$g(c_{i,n}b_{i+1,1}) = g(c_{i,n}) - g(b_{i+1,1})$$

其中 $i \in [1, s], t \in [1, m], k_i \in [1, n_i]$.

情形 2 $m_i \neq m_j, n_i = n_j$. 把 s 个完全二部图连成一个串联完全二部图, 可计算出图 G 有 $n \left(\sum_{i=1}^s m_i \right) + (s-1)$ 条边.

$$g(b_{1,1}) = f(b_{1,1})d, g(b_{i,t_i}) = f(b_{i,t_i})d;$$

$$g(c_{1,1}) = k + (f(c_{1,1}) - 1)d,$$

$$g(c_{1,k}) = k + (f(c_{1,k}) - 1)d,$$

$$g(c_{i,k}) = (f(c_{i,k}) - 1)d + k;$$

$$g(c_{i,k}b_{i,t_i}) = g(c_{i,k}) - g(b_{i,t_i}),$$

$$g(c_{i,n}b_{i+1,1}) = g(c_{i,n}) - g(b_{i+1,1})$$

其中 $i \in [1, s], t_i \in [1, m_i], k \in [1, n]$.

情形 3 $m_i \neq m_j, n_i \neq n_j$. 观察图 G 是否满足 (k, d) -优美标号, 图 G 有 $(s-1) + \sum_{i=1}^s m_i n_i$ 条边.

$$\begin{aligned} g(b_{1,1}) &= f(b_{1,1})d, \quad g(b_{1,t_1}) = f(b_{1,t_1})d, \\ g(b_{i,t_i}) &= f(b_{i,t_i})d; \\ g(c_{1,1}) &= (f(c_{1,1}) - 1)d + k, \\ g(c_{1,k_1}) &= (f(c_{1,k_1}) - 1)d + k; \\ g(c_{2,1}) &= (f(c_{2,1}) - 1)d + k, \\ g(c_{2,k_2}) &= (f(c_{2,k_2}) - 1)d + k, \\ g(c_{i,1}) &= (f(c_{i,1}) - 1)d + k, \\ g(c_{i,k_i}) &= (f(c_{i,k_i}) - 1)d + k; \\ g(c_{i,k_i}b_{i,t_i}) &= g(c_{i,k_i}) - g(b_{i,t_i}), \\ g(c_{i,n_i}b_{i+1,1}) &= g(c_{i,n_i}) - g(b_{i+1,1}) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $i \in [1, s], t_i \in [1, m_i], k_i \in [1, n_i]$.

综上, 标号 g 满足 $g: V(G) \rightarrow [0, k + (q - 1)d]$ 和 $f(E(G)) = \{k, k + d, k + 2d, \dots, k + (q - 1)d\}$, 则串联完全二部图为 (k, d) -优美图, 标号 g 为的它一个 (k, d) -优美标号.

□

3 结 语

本文对完全二部图的一些性质做了简要总结, 并且在其他标号的基础上研究出一类新的标号: 奇边魔幻标号. 先对奇边魔幻标号、组合完全二部图、串联完全二部图进行定义, 对组合完全二部图、串联完全二部图的性质进行了简单分析, 并且证明了组合完全二部图是奇边魔幻图, 串联完全二部图是优美图. 当然, 本文是从最基本的方法出发, 显然不够深刻, 还需要大量的后续工作来进一步探寻奇边优美标号的性质, 以及该标号和这类完全二部图在日常生活中的应用等, 从而进一步完善部分完全图的各类标号.

参考文献:

[1] RINGEL G. Problem 25 in theory of graphs and its application [C] // FLEDLER M, ed. **Proceeding of the 4th International Symposium Smolenice**. Prague: Czech Academy of Science, 1963:162-167.

[2] ROSA A. **On Certain Valuation of Vertices of Graph** [M]. New York: Gordon and Breach, 1966: 349-355.

[3] 李振汉, 唐余亮, 雷 鹰. 基于 ZigBee 的无线传感器网络的自愈功能[J]. 厦门大学学报(自然科学版), 2012, **51**(5):834-838.

LI Zhenhan, TANG Yuliang, LEI Ying. Self-healing function based on wireless sensor networks of ZigBee [J]. **Journal of Xiamen University (Natural Science)**, 2012, **51**(5): 834-838. (in Chinese)

[4] BONDY J A, MURTY U S R. **Graph Theory with Applications** [M]. New York: The Macmillan Press, 1976.

[5] YAO Bing, YAO Ming, CHEN Xiang'en, *et al.* Research on edge-growing models related with scale-free small-world networks [J]. **Applied Mechanics and Materials**, 2013, **513-517**:2444-2448.

[6] GALLIAN J A. A dynamic survey of graph labelling [J]. **The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics**, 2000, **6**:10-18.

[7] LI Lun, ALDERSON D, DOYLE J C, *et al.* Towards a theory of scale-free graphs: definition, properties, and implications [J]. **Internet Mathematics**, 2005, **2**(4):431-523.

[8] ACHARYA B D, HEDGE S M J. Graph theory [J]. **Arithmetic Graphs**, 1990, **2**:275-299.

Exploration of gracefulness of some complete bipartite graphs

BA Lina, LIU Qian, LIU Xinsheng, YAO Bing*

(College of Mathematics and Statistics, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, China)

Abstract: The bipartite graphs of graph theory and graph labellings are widely used in practical applications, especially recently the graph labelling has been applied to design a new type of graphical password. Firstly, some complete bipartite graphs are constructed by combinatoric and series methods. A new labelling, called edge-odd-magical total labelling, is found and it is proved that the combinatoric complete bipartite graphs admit the edge-odd-magical total labelling. Moreover, series complete bipartite graphs are graceful, or (k, d) -graceful.

Key words: trees; complete bipartite graph; graceful labelling; (k, d) -graceful labelling