

797阶自补图的最大完全子图

PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 10 11 25 68 155 170 195]第1个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 15 185 194 595 616 657 788]第15 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 25 94 151 155 401 595 704]第30 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 44 110 159 170 691 708 757]第45 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 62 68 232 249 621 632 657]第60 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 69 426 486 559 603 702 703]第75 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 96 160 227 293 729 730 740]第90 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 111 160 177 533 549 601 736]第105 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 151 250 294 401 522 633 754]第120 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 165 166 360 422 525 549 781]第135 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 217 277 361 601 653 657 783]第150 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 K_9 =[0 1 294 415 558 647 653 691 784]第165 001 个 K_9
 PRIME=797 $NO(K_9)$ =170 640 $NO(K_{10})$ =0

其中的 $NO(K_{10})=0$, 表示 K_{10} 的个数为0, G_{797} 不含 K_{10} , 这就证明了

定理1 $R(10, 10) \geq 798$ (13)

算法概要: 第1步, 算出素数 p 的 2_m 个平方剩余 $D_2(1), D_2(2), \dots, D_2(2_m)$, 然后排序使 $D_2(i) < D_2(i+1)$, 这 2_m 个点是与0邻接的点集 $N^{01}(I)$ 。如果0与 i 邻接, 由 τ 是 G_p 的自同构知1与 $i+1$ 邻接, 因此当 i 与 $i+1$ 都与0邻接时, 或当 i 与 $i+1$ 都是平方剩余时, $i+1 \in N^{01}(I)$ 。设 N^{01} 中的 K_3 个数用 $N^{01}(1), N^{01}(2), \dots, N^{01}(K_3)$ 表示, K_3 表示包含0和1的三角形的个数(13)。第2步, 设 $[0, 1, v_3, v_4, \dots, v_n]$ 是一个最大完全子图, 且 $v_3 < v_4 < \dots < v_n$ 。事先并不知道 n , 可把 n 估计得大些, 当 $p=797$ 时, 先设 $n=10$, 用 $n-2$ 重循环决定 $v_3, v_4, \dots, v_n$, 设 $v_3 = N^{01}(R), v_4 = N^{01}(S), \dots, v_{10} = N^{01}(Y)$, 则 $1 \leq R < S < \dots < X < Y \leq K_3$ (13)。程序大意如下:

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FOR R=1 TO K3
FOR S=R+1 TO K3
  IF N01(S)与N01(R)不邻接 GOTO SS
FOR T=S+1 TO K3
  IF N01(T)与前两个N01(I)中的一个不邻接
    GOTO TT
  :
FOR X=W+1 TO K3
  IF N01(X)与前6个N01(I)中的一个不邻接
    GOTO XX
 $K_9 = K_9 + 1$ 

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FOR Y=X+1 TO K3
  IF N01(Y)与前7个N01(I)中的一个不邻接
    GOTO YY
 $K_{10} = K_{10} + 1$ 
NEXT Y
NEXT X
:
NEXT S
NEXT R
PRINT  $K_9, K_{10}$ 

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程序计算出 G_p 含有 K_9 个 K_9 和 K_{10} 个 K_{10} , 如果 $K_9 \neq 0$ 而 $K_{10} = 0$, 则 K_9 最大(13)。如果 $K_{10} \neq 0$, 必须再增加一重循环计算 K_{11} (13)。程序中用 p 维向量 ADJ 表示两个点邻接与否(13)。如 J 是平方剩余, 则 $ADJ(J) = 1$, 否则 $ADJ(J) = 0$, 两点 $I < J$, 如果 $ADJ(J-I) = 1$ 则 I 与 J 邻接, 否则 I 与 J 不邻接(13)。

程序全文如下(13)

计算797阶自补图的最大完全子图的 QUICK BASIC 语言程序

DEFINT A-Z

DIM $ADJ(800), N^{01}(200), D_2(400)$

PRIME=797 $K_9=0, K_{10}=0$

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G797 R 797个顶点是  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, M^4\}$   $797 = M^4 + 1 = M^4 + 1$ 
如果  $I - J$  是平方剩余 则  $(I, J)$  是边
K I & 表示  $G^{797}$  有多个  $I$  阶完全子图
M1 = PRIME  $M^2 = M^1 + M^1$   $M^4 = M^2 + M^2$   $PRIME = M^1 * 4 + 1$ 
FOR I = 0 TO PRIME  $ADJ(I) = 0$  NEXT
计算素数 PRIME 的  $M^2$  个二次剩余 数组  $D^2$  表示二次剩余
FOR D & = 1 TO  $M^2$   $D^2(D \&) = D \& * D \& \text{ MOD } PRIME$  NEXT
SORT FOR  $D^2(I) < D^2(I+1)$  排序使  $D^2(I) < D^2(I+1)$ 
FOR I = 1 TO  $M^2 - 1$ 
  FOR J = I + 1 TO  $M^2$ 
    IF  $D^2(J) < D^2(I)$  THEN SWAP  $D^2(I), D^2(J)$ 
  NEXT J
NEXT I 排序结束
FOR 的  $P = 1$  TO  $M^2$   $ADJ(D^2(P)) = 1$ 
  如果  $J$  是二次剩余, 则  $ADJ(J) = 1$  如果  $J - I$  是二次剩余, 则  $(I, J)$  是一条边 ( $J > I$ )
  NEXT P
N01 =  $\{J \mid J^0 \text{ IN } E(G) \text{ AND } J^1 \text{ IN } E(G)\}$ 
N01 是与 0 且与  $D^2(1) = 1$  邻接的点集, 其个数  $K^3$  是含 0, 1 的三角形的个数
K3 = 0
FOR P = 2 TO  $M^2$ 
  IF  $ADJ(D^2(P) - D^2(1)) = 1$  THEN
     $K^3 = K^3 + 1$   $N01(K^3) = D^2(P)$ 
  END IF
NEXT
判断  $0, 1 \leq N01(R) \leq N01(S) \leq N01(T) \dots$  是否构成完全图
CLS PRINT "797 阶自补图的最大完全子图"
FOR R = 1 TO  $K^3$ 
FOR S = R + 1 TO  $K^3$ 
  如果  $N01(S)$  与  $N01(R)$  不邻接, 则转向下一个 S
  IF  $ADJ(N01(S) - N01(R)) = 0$  THEN GOTO SS
FOR T = S + 1 TO  $K^3$ 
  如果  $N01(T)$  与  $N01(R)$  或  $N01(S)$  不邻接, 则转向下一个 T
  IF  $ADJ(N01(T) - N01(R)) = 0$  THEN GOTO TT
  IF  $ADJ(N01(T) - N01(S)) = 0$  THEN GOTO TT
FOR U = T + 1 TO  $K^3$ 
  IF  $ADJ(N01(U) - N01(R)) = 0$  THEN GOTO UU
  IF  $ADJ(N01(U) - N01(S)) = 0$  THEN GOTO UU
  IF  $ADJ(N01(U) - N01(T)) = 0$  THEN GOTO UU
FOR V = U + 1 TO  $K^3$ 
  IF  $ADJ(N01(V) - N01(R)) = 0$  THEN GOTO VV
  IF  $ADJ(N01(V) - N01(S)) = 0$  THEN GOTO VV
  IF  $ADJ(N01(V) - N01(T)) = 0$  THEN GOTO VV
  IF  $ADJ(N01(V) - N01(U)) = 0$  THEN GOTO VV
FOR W = V + 1 TO  $K^3$ 
  IF  $ADJ(N01(W) - N01(R)) = 0$  THEN GOTO WW
  IF  $ADJ(N01(W) - N01(S)) = 0$  THEN GOTO WW

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IF ADJ (N01(W) - N01(T)) = 0 THEN GOTO WW
IF ADJ (N01(W) - N01(U)) = 0 THEN GOTO WW
IF ADJ (N01(W) - N01(V)) = 0 THEN GOTO WW
FOR X = W + 1 TO K3
  IF ADJ (N01(X) - N01(R)) = 0 THEN GOTO XX
  IF ADJ (N01(X) - N01(S)) = 0 THEN GOTO XX
  IF ADJ (N01(X) - N01(T)) = 0 THEN GOTO XX
  IF ADJ (N01(X) - N01(U)) = 0 THEN GOTO XX
  IF ADJ (N01(X) - N01(V)) = 0 THEN GOTO XX
  IF ADJ (N01(X) - N01(W)) = 0 THEN GOTO XX
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程序如进行到此,则 $0, 1, N^{01}(R), \dots, N^{01}(X)$ 构成完全图 K^9

$K^9 \& = K^9 \& + 1$

$K^9 \&$ 表示 K^9 的个数, 下同

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IF  $K^9 \& \bmod 1500 = 1$  THEN
  将完全图  $K^9$  打印出来, 打印1500分之一
  PRINT "PRIME = "; PRIME; "  $K^9 = [0$  ";  $D^2(1); N^{01}(R); N^{01}(S); N^{01}(T);$ 
  PRINT  $N^{01}(U); N^{01}(V); N^{01}(W); N^{01}(X); "$  "; "第";  $K^9 \&$ ; "个"; " $K^9$ "
  END IF
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FOR *Y* = *X* + 1 TO *K*³

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  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(R)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(S)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(T)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(U)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(V)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(W)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
  IF ADJ (N01(Y) - N01(X)) = 0 THEN GOTO YY
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程序如进行到此,则 $0, 1, N^{01}(R), \dots, N^{01}(Y)$ 构成完全图 K^{10}

$K^{10} \& = K^{10} \& + 1$

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IF  $K^{10} \& \bmod 10 = 1$  THEN
  将完全图  $K^{10}$  打印出来, 打印10分之一
  PRINT "PRIME = "; PRIME; "  $K^{10} = [0$  ";  $D^2(1); N^{01}(R); N^{01}(S); N^{01}(T);$ 
  PRINT  $N^{01}(U); N^{01}(V); N^{01}(W); N^{01}(X); N^{01}(Y)$  " ] "
  PRINT  $K^{10} \&$ 
  END IF
```

YY:NEXT *Y*

XX:NEXT *X*

WW:NEXT *W*

VV:NEXT *V*

UU:NEXT *U*

TT:NEXT *T*

SS:NEXT *S*

RR:NEXT *R*

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PRINT "PRIME = "; PRIME; "  $N^0(K^9) = "; K^9 \&; "N^0(K^{10}) = "; K^{10} \&;$ 
END
```

参 考 文 献

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Ramsey Number $R(10, 10) \geq 798$

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Abstract We proved that Ramsey number $R(10, 10) \geq 798$.**Key words** ramsey number; self complementary graphs; lower bounds

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Signed Domination Number in Graphs

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Abstract A two-valued function f defined on the vertices of a graph $G = (V, E)$, f 映射 $\rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$, is a signed dominating function, such that for every $v \in V$, $f(N[v]) \geq 1$. The weight of a signed dominating function is $f(v) = \sum_{v \in V} f(v)$. The signed domination number of a graph G , denoted $\mathbb{X}(G)$, equals the minimum weight of a signed dominating function of G . In this paper, we establish its value for some classes of graphs, and discuss the bounds of $\mathbb{X}(G)$.

Key words graph; signed dominating function; signed domination number