

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 期中進度報告

連結網路上的連通性相關之研究(第2年) 期中進度報告(精簡版)

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連結網路上的連通性相關之研究

A Study on the Connected Property of Interconnection Networks

計劃編號：96-2221-E-009-137-MY3

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主持人：譚建民 國立交通大學資訊工程學系 教授

一、中英文摘要

中文摘要

假設 $n(G)$ 是代表圖形中的點數， u_1 是一個迴圈 C 的起始點及終點，而 u_i 是迴圈 C 中的第 i 個點。對於任意的 $i \neq j$ ，使得 $u_i \neq u_j$ 且 $1 \leq i, j \leq n(G)$ ，則一個漢米爾頓迴圈則可表示為 $\langle u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n(G)}, u_1 \rangle$ 。一個圖形 G 中的漢米爾頓迴圈集合 $\{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$ ，如果任何兩個不同的漢米爾頓迴圈是各自獨立的，則這個漢米爾頓迴圈集合 $\{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$ 稱為是相互獨立的。

對於一個有漢米爾頓迴圈的圖形 G ，相互獨立的漢米爾頓迴圈數「用 $h(G)$ 來表示」，就是有一個最大整數 k ，使得對於圖形 G 中的任何一點 u 都存在著 k 條相互獨立的漢米爾頓迴圈從 u 開始。

在這篇論文中，當 $n \geq 4$ 的時候，我們證明了在 n 維的泡沫排序圖中，有 $n-1$ 條的相互獨立的漢米爾頓迴圈。

關鍵詞：漢米爾頓迴圈、泡沫排序圖、連結網路、相互獨立漢米爾頓迴圈、Cayle圖形。

英文摘要

A hamiltonian cycle $C = \langle u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n(G)}, u_1 \rangle$ with $n(G) =$ number of vertices of G , is a cycle $C(u_1; G)$ where u_1 is the beginning and ending vertex and u_i is the i -th vertex in C and $u_i \neq u_j$ for any $i \neq j$, $1 \leq i, j \leq n(G)$. A set of hamiltonian cycles $\{C_1; C_2; \dots; C_k\}$ of G is *mutually independent* if any two different hamiltonian cycles are independent. For a hamiltonian graph G , the *mutually independent hamiltonicity number* of G , denoted by $h(G)$, is the maximum integer k such that for any vertex u of G there exist k -mutually independent hamiltonian cycles of G starting at u . In this paper, we prove that $h(B_n) = n-1$ if $n \geq 4$, where B_n is the n -dimensional bubble-sort graph.

Keywords: Hamiltonian cycle, bubble-sort networks, interconnection networks, mutually independent Hamiltonian cycles, Cayley graph

一、計劃緣由及目的

Let H be a group, and let S be a generating set of H with $S^{-1} = S$. The Cayley graph on a group H with generating set S , denoted by $Cay(H; S)$, is the graph with vertex set H and for two vertices u and v in H , u is adjacent to v if and only if $v = us$ for some $s \in S$. Hamiltonian cycles in Cayley graphs exist naturally in computing and communication [10], in the study of word-hyperbolic groups and automatic groups [6], in changing-ringing [13], in creating Escher-like repeating patterns in hyperbolic plane [5], and in combinatorial designs [4]. It is conjectured that every connected Cayley graph with more than three vertices is hamiltonian [3]. Up to now, this conjecture is still unsolved. Yet, some Cayley graphs have a lot of hamiltonian cycles than we expected. In this paper, we introduce and study the concept of mutually independent hamiltonian cycles in Cayley graphs.

For graph definitions and notations we follow [2]. $G = (V; E)$ is a graph if V is a finite set and E is a subset of $\{(u, v) \mid (u, v) \text{ is an unordered pair of } V\}$. We say that V is the vertex set and E is the edge set. We use $n(G)$ to denote $|V|$. Let S be a nonempty subset of $V(G)$. The subgraph induced by S is the subgraph of G with its vertex set S and with its edge set consisting of all edges of G joining any two vertices in S . We use $G-S$ to denote the subgraph of G induced by $V - S$. Two vertices u and v are adjacent if (u, v) is an edge of G . The set of neighbors of u , denote by $N_c(u)$, is $\{v \mid (u, v) \in E\}$. The degree of a vertex u of G , $\deg_c(u)$, is the number of edges incident with u . The minimum degree of G , $\delta(G)$, is $\min\{\deg_G(x) \mid x \in V\}$. A graph G is k -regular if $\deg_G(u) = k$ for every vertex u in G . A path between vertices v_0 and v_k is a sequence of vertices represented by $\langle v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k \rangle$ with no repeated vertex and (v_i, v_{i+1}) is an edge of G

for every $i, 0 \leq i \leq k - 1$. We use $Q(i)$ to denote the i -th vertex v_i of $Q = \langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k \rangle$. We also write the path $\langle v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k \rangle$ as $\langle v_0, \dots, v_i, Q, v_j, \dots, v_k \rangle$, where Q is a path from v_i to v_j . A cycle is a path with at least three vertices such that the first vertex is the same as the last one. A hamiltonian cycle of G is a cycle that traverses every vertex of G . A graph is hamiltonian if it has a hamiltonian cycle. A graph $G = (B \cup W; E)$ is bipartite with bipartition B and W if $V(G) = B \cup W$, $B \cap W = \Phi$, and $E(G)$ is a subset of $\{(u, v) \mid u \in B \text{ and } v \in W\}$. Let G be a bipartite graph with bipartition B and W . We say that a hamiltonian bipartite graph is hamiltonian lacable if there is a hamiltonian path between any pair of vertices $\{x; y\}$ where x in B and y in W . Let $a, b, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $m > 0$. Then a is said to be congruent to b modulo m , denoted $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$, if $m \mid (a - b)$.

A hamiltonian cycle $C(u_1, G)$ of a hamiltonian graph G is described as $C(u_1; G) = \langle u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n(G)}, u_1 \rangle$ to emphasize the order of vertices in C . Thus, u_1 is the beginning vertex and u_i is the i -th vertex in C . Two hamiltonian cycles of G beginning at the vertex x , $C_1 = C(u_1, G) = \langle u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n(G)}, u_1 \rangle$ and $C_2 = C(v_1; G) = \langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n(G)}, v_1 \rangle$, are independent if $x = u_1 = v_1$ and $u_i \neq v_i$ for every $i, 2 \leq i \leq n(G)$. Let G be a hamiltonian graph. A set of hamiltonian cycles $\{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$ of G is mutually independent if any two different hamiltonian cycles are independent. The mutually independent hamiltonianicity number of a hamiltonian graph G , called the MIH number of G and denoted by $h(G)$, is the maximum integer k such that for any vertex u of G there exist k -mutually independent hamiltonian cycles of G starting at u . Obviously, $h(G) \leq \delta(G)$ for a hamiltonian graph G . The concept of mutually independent hamiltonian cycles can be applied in many different areas. The interested readers can refer to [7, 9, 11,

12] for more detailed introduction.

In this paper, we study MIH cycles of n -dimensional bubble-sort graph B_n . We give some basic properties for the n -dimensional bubble-sort graph, and we construct MIH cycles in B_n and compute $h(B_n)$, the MIH number of B_n .

二、 研究方法與成果

這幾年來的研究，我們對一些著名的網路架構做了深入的探討及研究。在連結網路中的一些觀念如hamiltonian cycle(漢米爾頓迴圈)、mutually independent Hamiltonian cycle(相互獨立漢米爾頓迴圈)都有相關的研究，也將這些成果加以投稿，並且持續努力撰寫論文。在實驗室的氛圍中，每週都定時舉行研討會議，內容如下：

一、 搜尋及集合文獻

對於相關的主題從圖書館、國內外研討會及網際網路等所收集所需要的相關文獻。

二、 探討文獻及發現問題

對於所收集到的文獻由計畫中的成員做進一步的分析研究，並於每週輪流定期報告其文獻的內容、成員共同分析文獻中的主題內容，試著從文獻中發現可以做進一步研究之問題，由主持人帶領成員選定研究之主題。

三、 由指導老師帶領博士班，一起解決其問題，在過程中偶爾會需要撰寫程式來輔助定理的證明正確性。我們也有自行設午出一些程式用以提供測試正確性。

四、 成果發表

近年來，我們已有一些論文被國際知名期刊刊登。而這個計畫其中之一結果已經被 International Journal of Computer

Mathematics期刊accepted，論文名稱如下：

Yuan-Kang Shih, Cheng-Kuan Lin, D. Frank Hsu, Jimmy J.M. Tan, and Lih-Hsing Hsu, "The Construction of MIH Cycles in Bubble-Sort Graphs", International Journal of Computer Mathematics, accepted.

三、 結論與討論

在主持人的帶領下，本計劃每週都會對問題加以分析和比較各種方法的可行性並且討論所收集的資料。對一些有名連結網路(如：bubble-sort graph、matching composition networks、hypercube-like networks、star graph)的迴圈相關問題有了更清楚的了解，除了為本次計劃的執行有更良好的基礎也順利地完成我們所預定的研究進度。不只對於相互獨立的漢米爾頓迴圈性質，也希望可以在學術上找到新的特性，並且可以比較分析各種不周的連結網路，去探討這些網路之間的相關連通特性。在這些相關的問題中，希望可以更加提昇這方面的領域能力，對於日後的研究有更深入的探討。

四、 參考文獻

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參加國際會議出國報告

交通大學 資訊工程系 譚建民 97年4月27日-4月29日

這次出國是參加在美國 Las Vegas 舉辦的 The International Conference on Information Technology: New Generations，本人與博士生施倫閔發表了一篇論文，在四月二十 11:30-11:50 給了二十分鐘的口頭講演。
Lun Min Shih and Jimmy J. M. Tan "Fault-tolerant Maximal Local-Connectivity on the Bubble-sort Graphs"

大會主席是 Professor Shahram Latifi, University of Nevada. 他曾經是 IEEE Transactions on Computers 的 associate editor，我作的研究與他的研究領域有部分相關。我曾經審查過好幾篇他和博士生合作投稿的論文，寫過 review report 給他。我也曾寫過論文投稿給他。這次參加會議，能向他當面請益，獲得了更多的研究動力。整個會議共三天，每天都有 keynote lecture 及 tutorials。

開幕的 Keynote lecture 是 Professor Fred Harris, UNR, USA, 演講題目是 "Neo Cortical Simulation: Hardware, Software, and Future Direction"

會議中能夠與來自各國的學者交流擴展自己的視野。

在會議結束後，順道參訪了史丹福大學 Stanford University 電機系及 Computer Science 系，並經由就讀史丹福大學的留學生介紹。瞭解一些史丹福大學的課程、系務及研究狀況。可以做為我們發展的參考指標。