



On spanning maximum k -edge-colorable subgraphs

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A subgraph H of a graph G is called spanning, if any vertex of G is not isolated in H , while it is called maximum k -edge-colorable, if H is k -edge-colorable and contains as many edges as possible. We show that any connected graph containing a matching that misses at most one vertex, has a spanning maximum 2-edge-colorable subgraph. We also show that any graph whose minimum degree is at least two and maximum degree is $r, r \geq 3$, has a spanning maximum $(r-1)$ -edge-colorable subgraph. This particularly, implies that any graph whose vertices are of degree two or three, has a spanning maximum 2-edge-colorable subgraph. In the end of the paper we present a conjecture, which claims that any almost regular graph has a spanning maximum 2-edge-colorable subgraph.

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