

图的邻点可区别无圈边染色的一個界

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摘要 图G的一个正常边染色被称作邻点可区别无圈边染色, 如果G中无二色圈, 且相邻点关联边的色集合不同. 应用概率的方法得到了图G的一个邻点可区别无圈边色数的上界, 其中图G为无孤立边的图.

关键词 [邻点可区别无圈边染色](#), [邻强边染色](#), [无圈边染色](#), [Lovasz局部引理](#).

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A Bound of Adjacent Vertex-Distinguishing Acyclic Edge Coloring of Graphs

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Abstract A proper edge coloring of the graph G is called adjacent vertex distinguishing acyclic edge coloring, if there is no 2-colored cycle in G , and the coloring set of edges incident to u is not equal to the coloring set of edges incident to v , where $uv \in E(G)$. In this paper, a new upper bound of adjacent vertex distinguishing acyclic edge coloring of the graph G with no isolated edges is obtained by the way of probability.

Key words [Adjacent vertex distinguishing acyclic edge coloring of graphs](#) [adjacent strong edge coloring of graphs](#) [acyclic edge coloring of graphs](#) [Lovasz local lemma](#).

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