

度为奇数的正则图的上负全控制数*

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摘要 $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ 称为图 G 的负全控制函数, 如果对任意点 $v \in V$, 均有 $f[v] \geq 1$, 其中 $f[v] = \sum_{u \in N(v)} f(u)$. 如果对每个点 $v \in V$, 不存在负全控制函数 $g: V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$, $g \neq f$, 满足 $g(v) \leq f(v)$, 则称 f 是一个极小负全控制函数. 图的上负全控制数 $\Gamma_t^-(G) = \max\{\omega(f) \mid f \text{ 是 } G \text{ 的极小负全控制函数}\}$, 其中 $\omega(f) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} f(v)$. 本文研究正则图的上负全控制数, 证明了: 令 G 是一个 n 阶 r -正则图. 若 r 为奇数, 则 $\Gamma_t^-(G) \leq \frac{r^2+1}{r^2+2r-1}n$.

关键词 k -正则图; 上负全控制数; 控制数

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1 引言

设 $G = (V, E)$ 是一个简单图. $|V(G)|$ 称为图 G 的阶数. 如果图 H 满足条件 $V(H) \subseteq V(G)$ 并且 $E(H) \subseteq E(G)$, 则称 H 为图 G 的一个子图. 对 $S \subseteq V(G)$, $G[S]$ 表示由 S 导出的子图. 图 G 中点 x 的开邻域 $N(x, G) = \{y \mid xy \in E(G)\}$, x 的闭邻域 $N[x, G] = N(x, G) \cup \{x\}$. 更一般地, 对 $X \subseteq V(G)$, $N(X, G) = \bigcup_{x \in X} N(x, G)$ 和 $N[X, G] = N(X, G) \cup X$. 在不引起混淆的情况下, 上述符号可分别简记为 $N(x)$, $N[x]$, $N(X)$ 和 $N[X]$. 我们称 $d(x) = |N(x)|$ 为点 x 的度. $\delta(G)$ 和 $\Delta(G)$ 分别表示图 G 的最小度和最大度. 度为 1 和 0 的点分别称为图的悬挂点和孤立点, 所有顶点的度都等于 k 的图称为 k -正则图. 图 G 中度为奇数和偶数的点分别称为奇点和偶点. $S \subseteq V(G)$ 是 G 的一个独立集, 如果 S 中任意两个不同的点在图 G 中不邻接. 凡是文中未加定义的术语和符号可参看 [1].

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Harris^[2] 等人引入图的上负全控制数的概念. $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ 称为图 G 的负全控制函数, 如果对任意点 $v \in V$, 均有 $f[v] \geq 1$, 其中 $f[v] = \sum_{u \in N(v)} f(u)$. 如果对每个点

$v \in V$, 不存在负全控制函数 $g: V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$, $g \neq f$, 满足 $g(v) \leq f(v)$, 则称 f 是一个极小负全控制函数. 图的上负全控制数 $\Gamma_t^-(G) = \max\{\omega(f) \mid f \text{ 是 } G \text{ 的极小负全控制函数}\}$, 其中 $\omega(f) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} f(v)$.

Yan^[3] 等人给出了 3-正则图上负全控制数的可达上界.

定理 1^[3] 若 G 为 n 阶的 3-正则图, 则 $\Gamma_t^-(G) \leq \frac{5}{7}n$, 且这个界是可达的.

Wang^[4] 等人给出了 5-正则图上负全控制数的可达上界.

定理 2^[4] 若 G 为 n 阶的 5-正则图, 则 $\Gamma_t^-(G) \leq \frac{13}{17}n$, 且这个界是可达的.

我们给出了度为奇数的正则图的上负全控制数的可达上界, 它包含了定理 1 和定理 2 中的结果. 下面即本文的主要结果:

定理 3 若 G 为 n 阶的 r -正则图 ($r \geq 3$ 为奇数), 则 $\Gamma_t^-(G) \leq \frac{r^2+1}{r^2+2r-1}n$. 并且这个界是可达的.

2 主要结果的证明

下面的引理在证明本文的主要结果时有很重要的作用.

引理 1^[3] 图 $G = (V, E)$ 上的一个负全控制函数 f 是极小的当且仅当对每个点 $v \in V$, 若 $f(v) \geq 0$, 则存在一个点 $u \in N(v)$ 使得 $f[u] = 1$.

设 $G = (V, E)$ 为 n 阶图. $f: V \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ 为 G 上一个极小负全控制函数. 如果 $\omega(f) = \Gamma_t^-(G)$, 称 f 为 G 的 $\Gamma_t^-(G)$ -函数. 对 $v \in V$ 和 $S \subseteq V$, 用 $N_S(v)$ 表示 S 中与 v 相邻的点集, 且令 $d_S(v) = |N_S(v)|$. 设 $X \subseteq V$ 且 $X \cap S = \emptyset$, 令 $E(X, S) = \{uv \in E \mid u \in X, v \in S\}$, $e(X, S) = |E(X, S)|$. P, Q 和 M 的定义分别为:

$$P = \{v \in V \mid f(v) = +1\},$$

$$Q = \{v \in V \mid f(v) = 0\},$$

$$M = \{v \in V \mid f(v) = -1\}.$$

设 f 为图 G 的一个 $\Gamma_t^-(G)$ -函数. 令 $|P| = p$, $|Q| = q$ 和 $|M| = m$, 则 $\Gamma_t^-(G) = \omega(f) = p - m$. 由定义可知, 对任意点 $v \in V$, $d_P(v) \geq d_M(v) + 1 \geq 1$, $d_Q(v) \leq r - 1 - 2d_M(v)$. 因此可以把 P, Q 和 M 分别划分为以下集合:

$$P_{ij} = \left\{ v \in P \mid d_Q(v) = i, d_M(v) = j, 0 \leq j \leq \frac{r-1}{2}, 0 \leq i \leq r-1-2j \right\},$$

$$Q_{ij} = \left\{ v \in Q \mid d_P(v) = i, d_M(v) = j, 0 \leq j \leq \frac{r-1}{2}, j+1 \leq i \leq r-j \right\},$$

$$M_{ij} = \left\{ v \in M \mid d_P(v) = i, d_Q(v) = j, 0 \leq j \leq r-1, \left\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \leq i \leq r-j \right\}.$$

令 $|P_{ij}| = p_{ij}$, $|Q_{ij}| = q_{ij}$ 和 $|M_{ij}| = m_{ij}$, 则

$$p = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} p_{ij}, \quad q = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} q_{ij}, \quad m = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} m_{ij}.$$

令

$$P' = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}, \quad Q' = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} Q_{i+1, i}, \quad M' = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} M_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i}$$

显然, 每个点 $v \in P' \cup Q' \cup M'$, 在 f 下是 G 的临界点, 即 $f[v] = 1$; 而对每个点 $v \in (V - P' \cup Q' \cup M')$, 有 $f[v] \geq 2$. 通过计算边数 $e(P, Q)$, $e(Q, M)$, 和 $e(P, M)$. 我们得到下列等式:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} i \cdot p_{ij} = e(P, Q) = rq - \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ij} - \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij}, \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} = e(Q, M) = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-2j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} j \cdot m_{ij}, \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} = e(P, M) = rm - \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-2j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} - \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij}. \quad (3)$$

根据引理 1, 对点 $v \in P - P'$, 存在一个点 $u \in N(v)$, 使得 $f[u] = 1$. 因此, 对任意点 $v \in P - P'$, 总存在 $P' \cup Q' \cup M'$ 中一个点与 v 相邻, 所以我们可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} p - p' &\leq e(P - P', P' \cup Q' \cup M') = e(P - P', P') + e(P - P', Q' \cup M') \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} e(P - P', P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}) + e(P - P', Q' \cup M'). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

进一步, 注意到对每个点 $v \in P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}$, 一定存在 v 的一个邻点 u 满足 $f[u] = 1$, 也即, $u \in P' \cup M' \cup Q'$. 若 $u \in P'$, 则 v 至多邻接 $P - P'$ 中的 $\frac{r-1}{2} - i$ 个点. 但是, 若 $u \in M' \cup Q'$, 则 v 至多与 $P - P'$ 中的 $\frac{r+1}{2} - i$ 个点相邻. 因此, 可把 $P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}$ 划分为两个子集 $P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} = \{v \in P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \mid d_{P-P'}(v) = \frac{r+1}{2} - i\}$ 和 $P''_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} = P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} - P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}$. 设 $|P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}| = p'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}$, 则 $|P''_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}| = p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} - p'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}$. 因每个点 $v \in P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}$ 至少邻接 $Q' \cup M'$ 中的一个点, 所以 $p'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \leq e(P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}, Q' \cup M')$. 因此, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} e(P - P', P_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}) &= e(P - P', P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}) + e(P - P', P''_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{r+1}{2} - i\right) p'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \left(\frac{r-1}{2} - i\right) (p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} - p'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}) \\ &= p'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \left(\frac{r-1}{2} - i\right) p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \\ &\leq e(P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}, Q' \cup M') + \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(5) 式代入 (4) 式得:

$$p - p' \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \left[e(P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}, Q' \cup M') + \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right] + e(P - P', Q' \cup M')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} e\left(P'_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}}, Q' \cup M'\right) + e(P - P', Q' \cup M') \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + e(P, Q' \cup M') \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1)q_{i+1, i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i}.
\end{aligned}$$

下一步, 我们开始建立 $\Gamma_t^-(G)$ 的上界, 首先可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= q + m + p = q + m + p - p' + p' \\
&\leq (q + m) + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1)q_{i+1, i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} + p' \\
&= (2r+1)(q+m) - a.
\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= 2r(q+m) - \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1)q_{i+1, i} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $q+m \geq \frac{1}{2r+1}n + \frac{1}{2r+1}a$.

故

$$p = n - (q+m) \leq n - \left(\frac{1}{2r+1}n + \frac{1}{2r+1}a \right) = \frac{2r}{2r+1}n - \frac{1}{2r+1}a. \quad (6)$$

另一方面:

$$\begin{aligned}
p &= p - p' + p' \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1)q_{i+1, i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2r^2+4r-2}{3r^2-4r-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} - \frac{2r^2+4r-2}{3r^2-4r-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} + 2r(q+m) - a.
\end{aligned}$$

将 (3) 式代入上式得: $p \leq \frac{2r^3+4r^2-2r}{3r^2-4r-1}m - \frac{2r^2+4r-2}{3r^2-4r-1}b$. 这里

$$\begin{aligned}
b &= \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} + \frac{3r^2-4r-1}{2r^2+4r-2}a - \frac{2r(3r^2-4r-1)}{2r^2+4r-2}(q+m)..
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$m \geq \frac{3r^2 - 4r - 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}p + \frac{2r^2 + 4r - 2}{3r^2 - 4r - 1} \cdot \frac{3r^2 - 4r - 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}b = \frac{3r^2 - 4r - 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}p + \frac{b}{r}.$$

故

$$\Gamma_t^-(G) = p - m \leq p - \left(\frac{3r^2 - 4r - 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}p + \frac{b}{r} \right) = \frac{2r^3 + r^2 + 2r + 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}p - \frac{b}{r}.$$

将 (6) 式代入上式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_t^-(G) &\leq \frac{2r^3 + r^2 + 2r + 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r} \left(\frac{2r}{2r+1}n - \frac{1}{2r+1}a \right) - \frac{b}{r} \\ &= \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 + 2r - 1}n - \frac{r^2 + 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}a - \frac{b}{r} \\ &= \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 + 2r - 1}n - \left(\frac{r^2 + 1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}a + \frac{b}{r} \right) \\ &= \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 + 2r - 1}n - \frac{1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r} [(r^2 + 1)a + (2r^2 + 4r - 2)b] \\ &= \frac{r^2 + 1}{r^2 + 2r - 1}n - \frac{1}{2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r}c. \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} c &= (r^2 + 1)a + (2r^2 + 4r - 2)b \\ &= (r^2 + 1)a + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} + \frac{3r^2 - 4r - 1}{2r^2 + 4r - 2}a - \frac{2r(3r^2 - 4r - 1)}{2r^2 + 4r - 2}(q + m) \right] \\ &= (4r^2 - 4r)a + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right] - 2r(3r^2 - 4r - 1)(q + m) \\ &= 2(r^2 + 1)(rq + rm) + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right] - (4r^2 - 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1)q_{i+1, i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

将 (1) 式和 (3) 式代入 (7) 式得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c = & 2(r^2 + 1) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} i \cdot p_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ij} \right. \\
 & + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \\
 & \left. + \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \right] \\
 & + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right] \\
 & - (4r^2 - 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1) q_{i+1, i} \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

上式中关于 p_{ij} 项的和记为 c_p ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_p = & 2(r^2 + 1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} i \cdot p_{ij} \right) \\
 & + 2(r^2 + 1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right) + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right) \\
 & - (4r^2 - 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right] \\
 = & (4r^2 + 4r) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right) \\
 & + 2(r^2 + 1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} i \cdot p_{ij} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\frac{r-2i-1}{2} = j$, 则

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} j p_{r-1-2j, j}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& (4r^2 + 4r) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i-1}{2} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right) \\
& = (4r^2 + 4r) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} j \cdot p_{ij} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} j p_{r-1-2j, j} \right) \geq (4r^2 - 4r) p_{0, \frac{r-1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2(r^2 + 1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1-2j} i \cdot p_{ij} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right) \\
& \geq 2(r^2 + 1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1-2j}{2}} 2i \cdot p_{2i, j} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right) \\
& = 4(r^2 + 1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1-2j}{2}} i \cdot p_{2i, j} \right) - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} p_{2i, \frac{r-2i-1}{2}} \right) \geq -(4r^2 - 4r) p_{0, \frac{r-1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

综上所述可得 $c_p \geq 0$.

c 中关于 m_{ij} 项的和记为

$$\begin{aligned}
c_m & = 2(r^2 + 1) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} \right] \\
& \quad + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} \right] \\
& \quad - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \right) \\
& = (4r^2 + 4r) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-j}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ij} \right] - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \right) \\
& = (4r^2 + 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ji} \right] - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \right) \\
& \geq (4r^2 + 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 2}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ji} \right] \\
& \quad + (4r^2 + 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \left(r-2i - \frac{r+1-2i}{2} \right) \cdot m_{\frac{r+1-2i}{2}, 2i} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - (4r^2 - 4r) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \frac{r-2i+1}{2} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \right) \\
& = (4r^2 + 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 2}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ji} \right] \\
& \quad + 4r \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (r-2i) m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \right] - 4r^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \\
& = (4r^2 + 4r) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 2}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot m_{ji} \right] - 4r \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} 2i \cdot m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \\
& \geq -4r \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} 2i \cdot m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i}.
\end{aligned}$$

c 中关于 q_{ij} 项的和记为

$$\begin{aligned}
c_q & = 2(r^2 + 1) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ij} + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \right] \\
& \quad + (2r^2 + 4r - 2) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} - (4r^2 - 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1) q_{i+1, i} \\
& = 2(r^2 + 1) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ij} \right] + (4r^2 + 4r) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \\
& \quad - (4r^2 - 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1) q_{i+1, i} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \\
& = 2(r^2 + 1) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{j=i+1}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ji} \right] + (4r^2 + 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{j=i+1}^{r-i} i \cdot q_{ji} \\
& \quad - (4r^2 - 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1) q_{i+1, i} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \\
& = 2(r^2 + 1) \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-3}{2}} \sum_{j=i+2}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ji} \right] + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (r-2i-1) q_{i+1, i} + (4r^2 + 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{j=i+2}^{r-i} i \cdot q_{ji} \\
& \quad + (4r^2 + 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} i \cdot q_{i+1, i} - (4r^2 - 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (i+1) q_{i+1, i} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \\
& \geq 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} (r-2i-1) q_{i+1, i} - 4r^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} q_{i+1, i} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-3}{2}} \sum_{j=i+2}^{r-i} (r-i-j) \cdot q_{ji}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + (4r^2 + 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{j=i+2}^{r-i} i \cdot q_{ji} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} \\
 = & \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} [2(r^2 + 1)(r - 2i - 1) - 4r^2] q_{i+1,i} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-3}{2}} \sum_{j=i+2}^{r-i} (r - i - j) \cdot q_{ji} \\
 & + (4r^2 + 4r) \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{j=i+2}^{r-i} i \cdot q_{ji} + 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij}.
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $i \in [0, \frac{r-1}{2} - 1]$ 时, $[2(r^2 + 1)(r - 2i - 1) - 4r^2]q_{i+1,i} \geq 0$. 所以对于 c_q 来讲, 根据以上分析, 只有 $q_{\frac{r+1}{2}, \frac{r-1}{2}}$ 的系数可能为负. 再回到 c_q 分析可知, $q_{\frac{r+1}{2}, \frac{r-1}{2}}$ 的系数恰好为 0. 故

$$c_q \geq 2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij}.$$

由 (2) 式得

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij} = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} j \cdot m_{ij}.$$

所以 $2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} \sum_{i=j+1}^{r-j} j \cdot q_{ij}$ 可写成 $2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} j \cdot m_{ij}$. 而

$$2(r^2 + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{i=\lfloor \frac{r-i}{2} \rfloor + 1}^{r-j} j \cdot m_{ij} - 4r \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{r-1}{2}} 2i \cdot m_{\frac{r-2i+1}{2}, 2i} \geq 0.$$

故 $c_m + c_q \geq 0$. 所以 $\Gamma_t^-(G) \leq \frac{r^2+1}{r^2+2r-1}n$.

下面来说明这个界是精确的, 即有一类图的值可达到 $\frac{r^2+1}{r^2+2r-1}n$. 我们定义一组图 $\mathcal{F} = \{G_{k,l} \mid k \geq 1, l \geq 1\}$. 它的点集为 $\bigcup_{i=1}^5 A_i$, $|A_i| = a_i$, 其中 $a_1 = l$, $a_2 = k$, $a_3 = \frac{2r}{r-1}l - \frac{(r-3)(r+1)}{2(r-1)}k$, $a_4 = \frac{r+1}{2}k$, $a_5 = rl - (r+1)k$. 边的构造如下: A_1 为独立集, A_2 为 $\frac{r-1}{2}$ 正则图. A_3 为 1 正则图, A_4 为独立集, A_5 为 $r-1$ 正则图. A_2 中的每个点连接 A_4 中的 $\frac{r+1}{2}$ 个点, 并且, A_4 中的每个点恰好连接 A_2 中的一个点. A_1 中的每个点连接 $A_3 \cup A_4$ 中的 r 个点, 并且 A_4 中的每个点恰好连接 A_1 中的 $\frac{r-3}{2}$ 个点, A_3 中的每个点恰好连接 A_1 中的 $\frac{r-1}{2}$ 个点. A_3 中的每个点连接 A_5 中 $\frac{r-1}{2}$ 个点, A_4 中的每个点连接 A_5 中的 $\frac{r-1}{2}$ 个点, 并且 A_5 中每个点恰好连接 $A_3 \cup A_4$ 中的一个点. 这样 $G_{k,l}$ 就是一个 r 正则图. 并且 A_1, A_2 中的点赋值为 -1 , A_3, A_4, A_5 中的点赋值为 $+1$. 则:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega(f) & = rl + (r+1)k + \frac{r+1}{2}k + \frac{2r}{r-1}l - \frac{(r-3)(r+1)}{2(r-1)}k - l - k = \frac{r^2+1}{r-1}(k+l), \\
 n & = rl + (r+1)k + \frac{r+1}{2}k + \frac{2r}{r-1}l - \frac{(r-3)(r+1)}{2(r-1)}k + l + k = \frac{r^2+2r-1}{r-1}(k+l).
 \end{aligned}$$

3 结束语

本文给出了度为奇数的正则图的 $\Gamma_t^-(G)$ 的可达上界. 对于度为偶数的正则图, 还有待我们继续探索.

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Upper Minus Total Domination of Regular Graphs

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Abstract A function $f : V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ defined on the vertices of a graph G is a minus total dominating function (MTDF) if the sum of its function values over any open neighborhood is at least one. An MTDF f is minimal if there does not exist an MTDF $g : V(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$, $f \neq g$, for which $g(v) \leq f(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$. The weight of an MTDF is $\omega(f) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} f(v)$. Thus, the upper minus total domination $\Gamma_t^-(G)$ is defined as

follows: $\Gamma_t^-(G) = \max \{\omega(f) \mid f \text{ is minimal minus total dominating function of } G\}$. In this paper, we prove that $\Gamma_t^-(G) \leq \frac{r^2+1}{r^2+2r-1}n$ for r -regular graph G , when r is odd.

Key words k -regular graphs; upper minus total domination; domination number

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