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On the connectivity of graphs

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On the connectivity of graphs

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中文摘要

图论中连通度和边连通度的概念,是研究网络可靠性的两个重要度量参数.然而,这两个参数用来度量网络的容错性时有三个明显的缺陷:第一,两个网络的连通度或者边连通度即使一样,他们的可靠性也不一定一样,因为他们的最小点割或者最小边割的故障概率可能不同.第二,这两个参数不能区分按不同方式移去的同样多个点或者边产生的不同连通分支的情况.换句话说,连通度和边连通度不能准确反映由于处理机或者通信通道造成的系统损坏程度.第三,在分析和应用这两个参数时,我们往往假定系统中任何部件都可能同时失灵.然而,在带有某种类型故障可诊断算法的计算机互联网络中,人们可以安全的假定某些子集不会同时失灵.对于这种网络,经典连通度就不能准确反映其可靠性了.基于传统连通度的不足, Harary 介绍了条件连通度的概念.

设 G 是一个无向简单图, \mathcal{P} 是一个图性质. Harary 定义条件 (边) 连通度 $\kappa(G;\mathcal{P})$ ($\lambda(G;\mathcal{P})$ 为所去掉的最小点数 (边数) 使得 G 不连通并且 每个分支具有图性质 \mathcal{P} . 如果 g 表示一个非负整数,性质 \mathcal{P}_g 表示不少于 g 个点, Fàbrega 和 Fiol 定义 g-extra-(边) 连通度为 $\kappa(G;\mathcal{P}_g)$ ($\lambda(G;\mathcal{P}_g)$, 记为 $\kappa_g(G)$ ($\lambda_g(G)$).即图的 g-extra-(边) 连通度就是去掉点 (边) 分离集的最小阶使得每个分支的阶不小于 g (本文称之为 g- 限制(边)连通度).设 $\xi_k(G) = \min\{|[U,\overline{U}]|:\emptyset \neq U \subset V(G),|U| = k$ 且 G[U] 连通 $\}$. 一个图 G 叫做 λ_k - 最优的,如果 $\lambda_k(G) = \xi_k(G)$. 图 G 是超 $-\lambda_k$ (超 $-\kappa_k$) 连通的,如果每个最小的 k- 限制性边割(点割)都孤立一个 k 个点的连通子图.特别地,当 k=1 时,我们称图 G 是超边连通(超连通)的.

如果性质 \mathcal{P} 表示至少两个分支包含圈,我们称 $\kappa(G;\mathcal{P})(\lambda(G;\mathcal{P}))$ 为圈 (边) 连通度,记为 $\kappa_c(G)$ ($\lambda_c(G)$),即图的圈 (边) 连通度就是去掉点 (边) 分离集的最小阶使得所得到图至少两个分支包含圈. 类似地,图被称作超圈边连通的如果每一个最小圈边割孤立一个最小圈.

类似地,如果 g 表示一个非负整数,性质 \mathcal{P}^g 表示每个点不少于 g 个邻点, Latifi [38] 称 $\kappa(G;\mathcal{P}^g)(\lambda(G;\mathcal{P}^g))$ 为 R_g -(边) 连通度,记为 $\kappa^g(G)(\lambda^g(G))$.即图的 R_g -(边) 连通度就是去掉点 (边) 分离集的最小阶使得每个分支最小度不小于 g.本文中我们称此处的 R_g -(边) 连通度为度 -g 限制 (边) 连通

度.

我们在本文中以点传递图和双轨道图为中心,分别以图的限制和超限制边连通性、圈边连通性为主题对这两类图展开研究,尤其对双轨道图的研究较为系统全面,该部分结果主要集中在论文的第二至第四章,具体来讲,在第二章里我们研究了点传递图以及极小 Cayley 图的超 2、超 3-限制边连通性,这部分结果较为完整的刻画了超 2-限制边连通的点传递图和极小 Cayley 图,同时我们给出了点传递图是超 3-限制边连通的一个充分条件;在第三章里我们研究具有两个阶数相同的双轨道图(简单地成为等阶双轨道图)的极大边连通性,超边连通性,2-限制边连通性,其中较完整刻画了极大边连通的,超边连通的等阶双轨道图;在第四章里我们研究了点传递图、正则双轨道图和等阶双轨道图的圈边连通性以及超圈边连通性;随后在第五章里我们研究了最小限制 k-边连通图给出了两类给定点数时的最小 2-限制 k-边连通图;在本文的第六章我们研究了两类常见对称网络——般 (n,k)-星图和由 2-tree 生成的 Cayley 图的度 -1、2 限制连通性;本文最后我们简要介绍本文研究过程中遗留的较为有趣的问题.

关键词: 点传递图, 双轨道图, Cayley 图, 网络容错性, 条件连通度

Abstract

In a network, traditional connectivity is an important measure since it can correctly reflect the fault tolerance of network systems with few processors. However, it always underestimates the resilience of large networks. There is a discrepancy because the occurrence of events which would disrupt a large network after a few processor or link failures is highly unlikely. Thus the disruption envisaged occurs in a worst case scenario. To overcome this shortcoming, Harary introduced the concept of conditional connectivity

Let G be a connected undirected graph, and \mathcal{P} be a graph-theoretic property, Harary defined the conditional connectivity $\kappa(G; \mathcal{P})$ as the minimum cardinality of a set of vertices, if any, whose deletion disconnects G and every remaining component has property \mathcal{P} .

Let g be a non-negative integer, and \mathcal{P}_g be the property of having at least g vertices. Fàbrega and Fiol defined the g-extra (edge) connectivity $\kappa_g(G)$ (resp. $\lambda_g(G)$) of G as $\kappa(G; \mathcal{P}_g)$ (resp. $\lambda(G; \mathcal{P}_g)$). In this paper we call g-extra (edge) connectivity the m-restricted (edge) connectivity. For the g-restricted edge-connectivity, we need the more detail definition as follows. An edge set F is an g-restricted edge-cut of a connected graph G if G - F is disconnected and each component of G - F contains at least g vertices. Let $\xi_g(G) = \min\{|\omega(U)| : |U| = g$ and G[U] is connected}, where $\omega(U)$ is the set of edges with exactly one end vertex in U and G[U] is the subgraph of G induced by U. A graph G is optimal- λ_g if $\lambda_g(G) = \xi_g(G)$. In particular, we use \max - λ for optimal- λ_1 . An optimal- λ_g graph is called super g-restricted edge-connected, or simply super- λ_g , if every minimum edge cut isolates one component G[U] with |U| = g. In particular, we use super- λ_g for super- λ_g

Let g be a non-negative integer, \mathcal{P}^g be the property of having at last g neighbors for any vertex, Latfi called this $\kappa(G; \mathcal{P}^g)$ (resp. $\lambda(G; \mathcal{P}^g)$) the R_g -(edge) connectivity, written $\kappa^g(G)$ (resp. $\lambda^g(G)$). That is, the R_g -(edge) connectivity of G is the minimum cardinality of a set of (edges) vertices of G, if any, whose deletion disconnects G, and every remaining component has minimum degree at least h. In this paper we call R_g -(edge) connectivity the degree-g restricted (edge) connectivity. Similarly, if the property \mathcal{P} is that at least two components contain cycles, then $\lambda(G;\mathcal{P})$ is called *cyclic edge-connectivity* of G, denoted by $\lambda_c(G)$. An edge set F is an *cyclic edge-cut* of a connected graph G if G - F is disconnected and at least two components of G - F contain cycles. We call a graph G super cyclic edge-connected if every minimum cyclic edge-cut isloates an shorest cycle of G.

The structure of the thesis is organized as follows.

In Chapter 1, we introduce the background, terminology and notations, the main results of this thesis. In Chapter 2, we charcterize the super 2-restricted and 3-restricted edge-connectivity of vertex transitive graphs and minimal Cayley graphs. In Chapter 3, we consider the edge-connectivity, super edge-connectivity, restricted edge-connectivity of double-orbit graphs with two orbits of same size. In Chapter 4, we study the cyclic edge-connectivity of double-orbit graphs. In Chapter 5, minimum restricted k-edge-connected graphs will be considered. In Chapter 6, the degree 2-restricted connectivity of two kinds of well-known networks are determined. In Chapter 7, we give some remarks for the future researchs in this topic.

Key Words: Vertex transitive graphs, Double-orbit graphs, Cayley graphs, Fault tolerance, Conditional connectivity

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