



Swap-
distances

P.L. Erdős

Definitions
and History

Undirected
swap-
sequences

Bipartite
degree
sequences

Directed
degree
sequences

Graphical degree sequences and realizations

Péter L. Erdős

Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

MAPCON'12
MPIPKS - Dresden,
May 15, 2012

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Joint work with [Zoltán Király](#) and [István Miklós](#)

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2 Undirected swap-sequences

3 Bipartite degree sequences

4 Directed degree sequences



Degree sequences

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$G(V; E)$ simple graph; $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ nodes
positive integers $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$.



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 G realizes \mathbf{d} .

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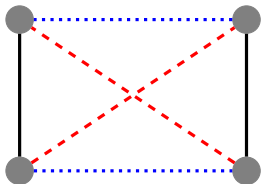
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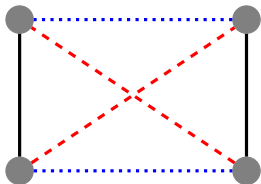
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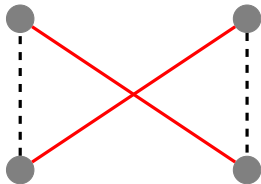
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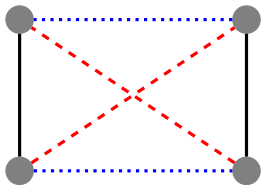
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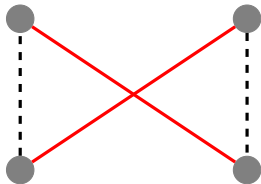
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The new realization satisfies the **same** degree sequence

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If $H \subset V \setminus \{v\}$ and $|H| = |N_G(v)|$ and $N_G(v) \preceq H$ then there exists realization G' such that $N_{G'}(v) = H$.

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there exists **canonical realization**



Degree sequences 2b

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Hakimi rediscovered (On the realizability of a set of integers as degrees of the vertices of a simple graph. *J. SIAM Appl. Math.* **10** (1962), 496–506.)



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used Havel's theorem in the proof



Transforming one realization into an other one

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Bipartite and directed cases

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Erdős-Gallai type result for bipartite graphs

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Ryser used swap-sequence transformation from one realization to an other one



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G simple graph with red/blue edges - $r(v)$ / $b(v)$ degrees
 G is **balanced** : $\forall v \in V(G) \quad r(v) = b(v)$.



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C can be decomposed into two, shorter alternating circuits.

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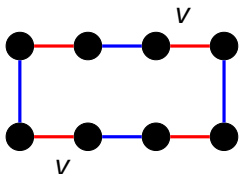
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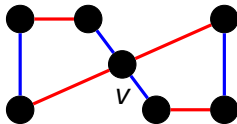
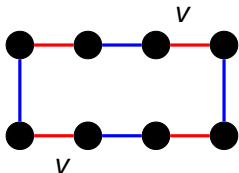
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Red/blue graphs 2

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$\max C_u(G) = \#$ of circuits in a max. circuit decomposition

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circuit C is **elementary** if

- 1 no vertex appears more than twice in C ,
- 2 $\exists i, j$ s.t. v_i and v_j occur only once in C and they have different parity (their distance is odd).

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*Let C_1, \dots, C_ℓ be a max. size circuit decomposition of G .
 \Rightarrow each circuit is elementary.*



Red/blue graphs 3

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Proof.

(i) no vertex occurs 3 times



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Proof.

(i) no vertex occurs 3 times

(ii) when v occurs twice - their distance is odd



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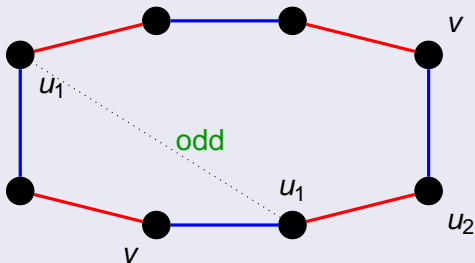
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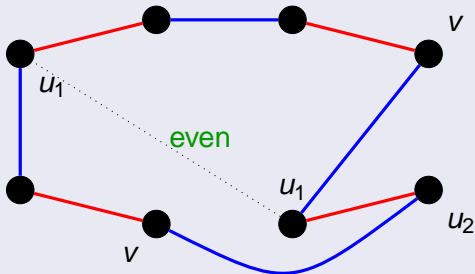
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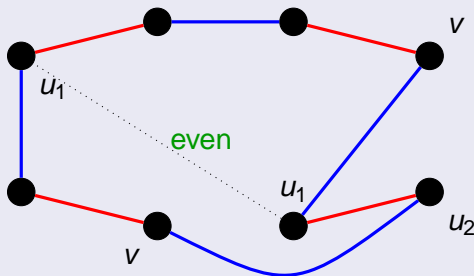
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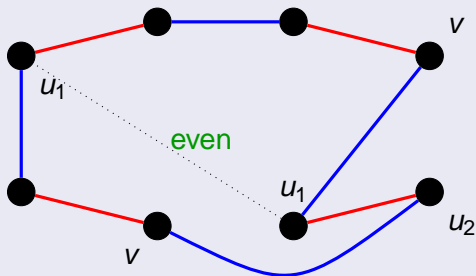
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- (iv) by pigeon hole: $\exists \geq 2$ vertices occurring once

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- (i) no vertex occurs 3 times
- (ii) when v occurs twice - their distance is odd
- (iii) \exists vertex v occurring once - **INDIRECT** with min. distance



- (iv) by pigeon hole: $\exists \geq 2$ vertices occurring once
- (v) by p.h. : $\exists u, v$ occurring once with odd distance





One alternating circuit

Swap-
distances

P.L. Erdős

Definitions
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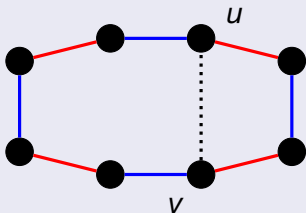
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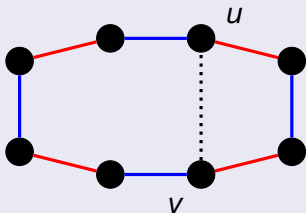
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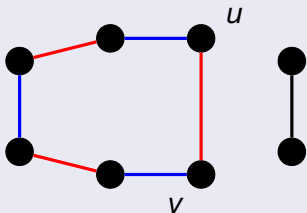
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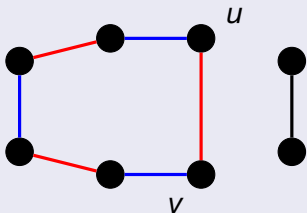
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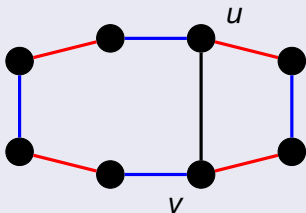
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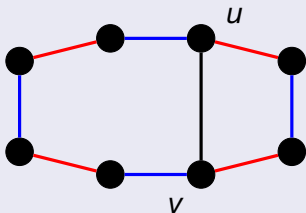
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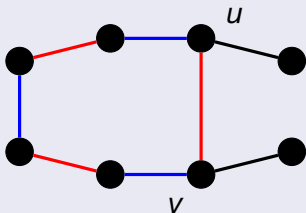
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New upper bound:

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{dist}_u(G_1, G_2) &\leq \frac{|E_1 \Delta E_2|}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4}{3n}\right) \\
 &\leq \left(\sum_i \min(d_i, |V| - d_i)\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3n}\right) \\
 &\leq \left(\sum_i d_i\right) \left(1 - \frac{4}{3n}\right)
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$$C_1, \dots, C_{\max C_u(G_1, G_2)}$$

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- each circuit is elementary

- for all pairs H_i, H_{i+1} the previous theorem is applicable

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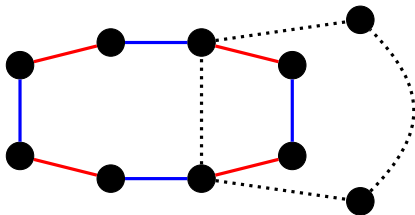
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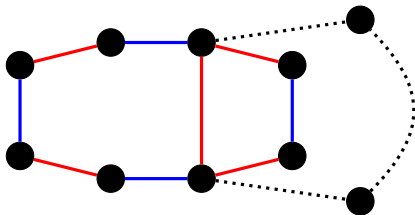
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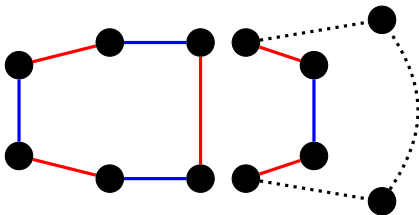
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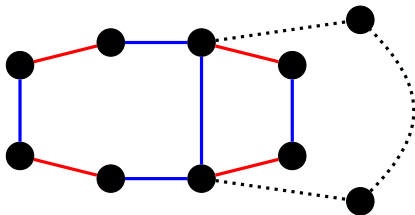
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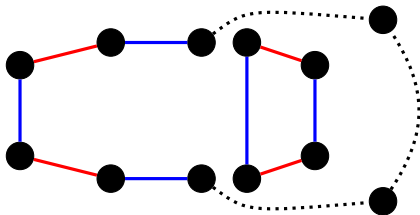
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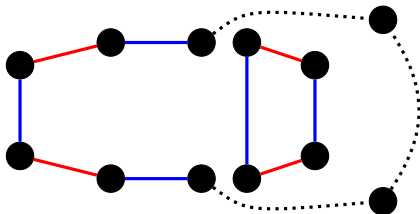
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of circuits unchanged, \exists shorter circuit - contradiction

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- 1 consider the (actual) symmetric difference,
- 2 find a maximal circuit decomposition with a shortest elementary circuit,
- 3 apply the procedure of one elementary circuit,
- 4 repeat the whole process with the new (and smaller) symmetric difference.

(ii) $\text{LHS} \geq \text{RHS}$ - we realign the inequality:

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$$\mathbf{bd}(G) = \left((a_1, \dots, a_k), (b_1, \dots, b_\ell) \right),$$

everything goes through - but be careful - f.e. with **swap**
maximum circuit decomposition = set of **elementary cycles**
the cycles can be processed in an arbitrary order

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{dist}_u(B_1, B_2) &\leq \frac{|E(B_1) \Delta E(B_2)|}{2} \cdot \frac{\ell - 1}{\ell} \\ &\leq 2 \left(\sum_i \min(a_i, \ell - a_i) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\ell} \right) \\ &\leq \left(\sum_i a_i \right) \frac{\ell - 1}{\ell}. \end{aligned}$$



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distances

P.L. Erdős

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and History

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swap-
sequences

Bipartite
degree
sequences

Directed
degree
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- 1 Definitions and History
- 2 Undirected swap-sequences
- 3 Bipartite degree sequences
- 4 Directed degree sequences

$\vec{G}(X; \vec{E})$ simple directed graph, $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$
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representative bipartite graph $B(\vec{G}) = (U, V; E)$ (Gale)

$u_i \in U$ - out-edges from $v_j \in V$ in-edges to x_j .

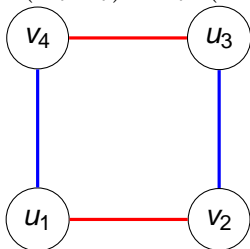
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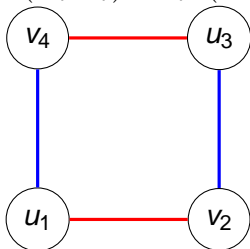
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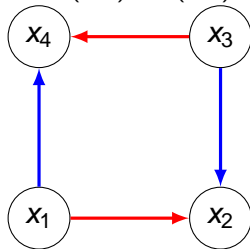
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$$E(\vec{G}_1) \Delta E(\vec{G}_2)$$





Possible problems in $E(B_1)\Delta E(B_2)$

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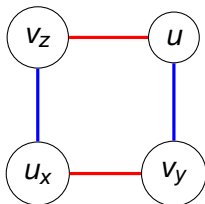
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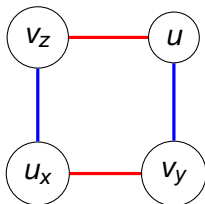
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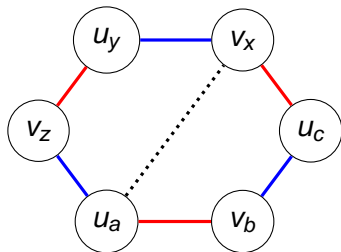
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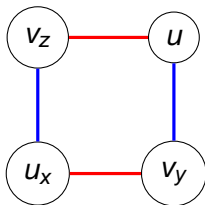


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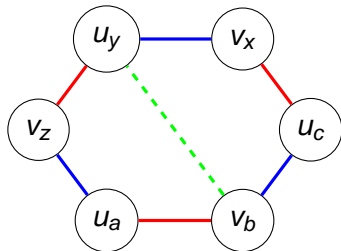
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Goal: apply results on bipartite degree sequences for directed degree sequences.

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if $b \neq y$

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Handling elementary circuits(=cycles)

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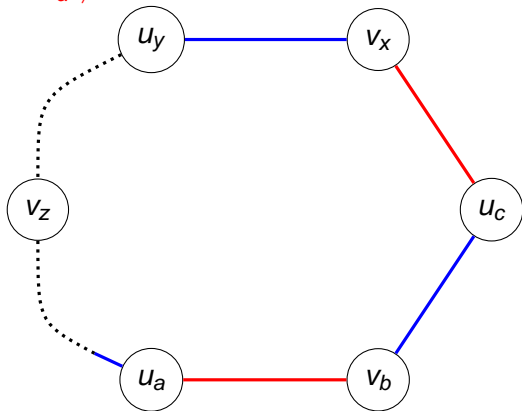
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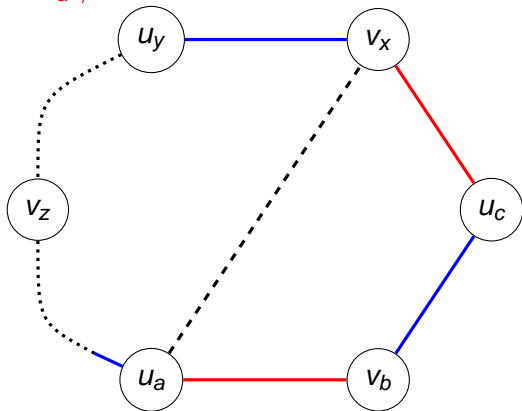
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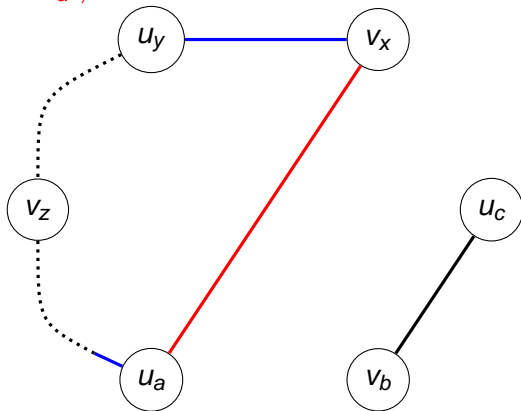


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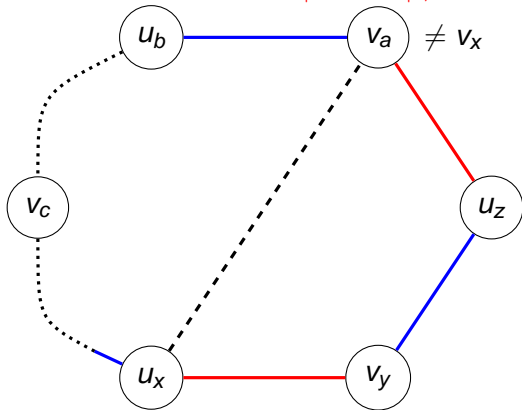


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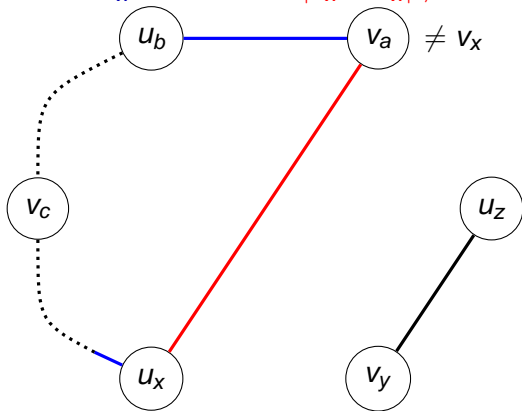
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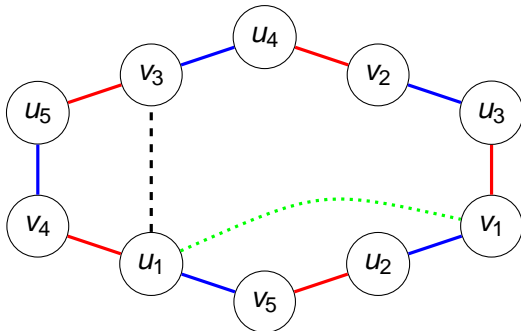


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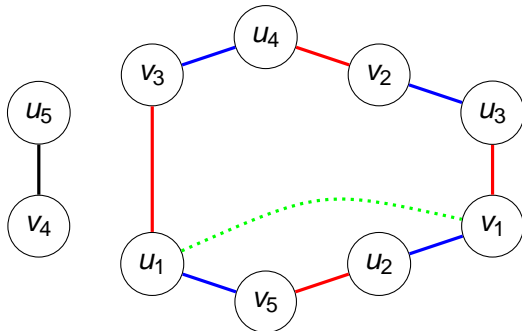
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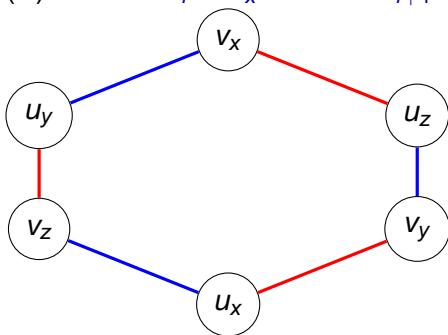
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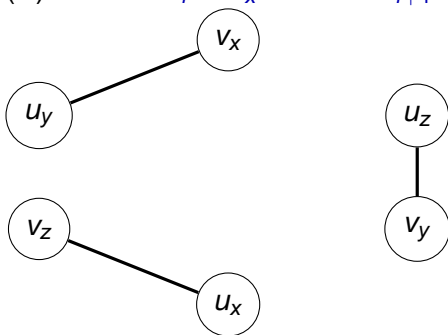
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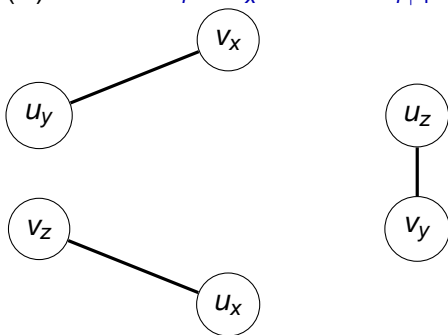
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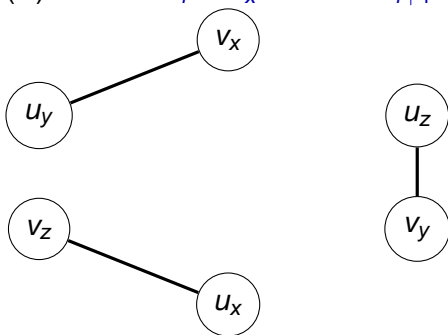


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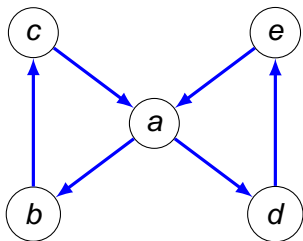
triangular C_6 -swap

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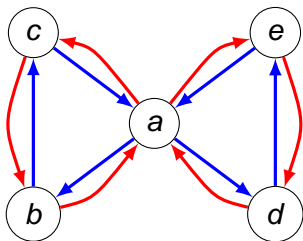


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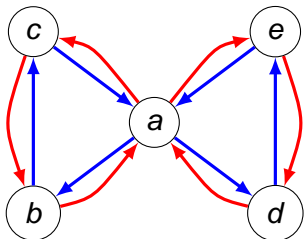
triangular C_6 -swaps can be necessary



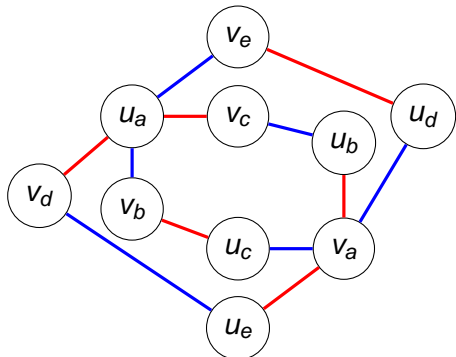
\vec{G}_1 and \vec{G}_1 on common
set of vertices



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\vec{G}_1 and \vec{G}_1 on common set of vertices



$$E(B(\vec{G}_1)) \Delta E(B(\vec{G}_1))$$



Analyzing triangular C_6

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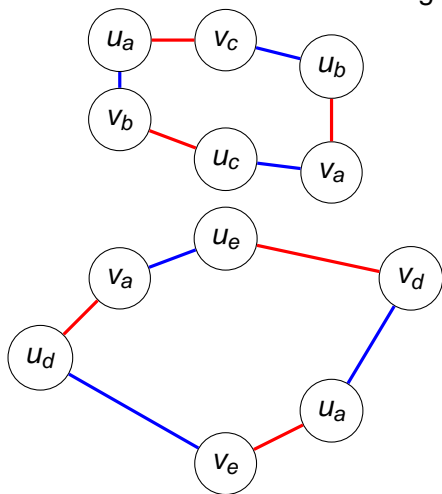
Undirected
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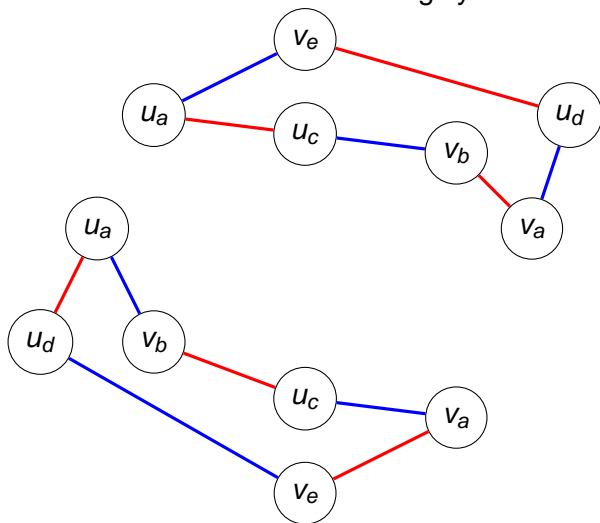
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there are two different alternating cycle decompositions

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*maximum size \mathcal{C} of $E_1 \Delta E_2$ having minimum $\#$ triangular C_6
Then no triangular C_6 kisses any other cycle.*

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Theorem

Let \mathbf{dd} be a directed degree sequence with \vec{G}_1 and \vec{G}_2 realizations. Then

$$\mathbf{dist}_d(\vec{G}_1, \vec{G}_2) = \frac{|E_1 \Delta E_2|}{2} - \mathbf{maxC}_d(G_1, G_2).$$



M.Drew LaMar's result

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Directed 3-Cycle Anchored Digraphs And Their Application
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- allowing all C_6 -swaps with weight **2** we have

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$\text{dist}_d(\vec{G}_1, \vec{G}_2)$ can be achieved with C_4 - and triangular C_6 -swaps only



Catherine Greenhill's result

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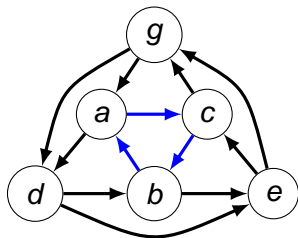
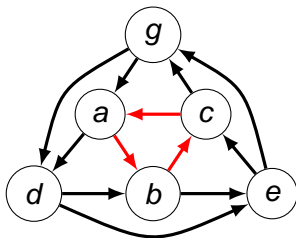
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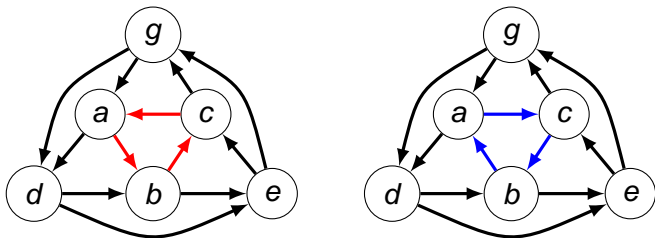
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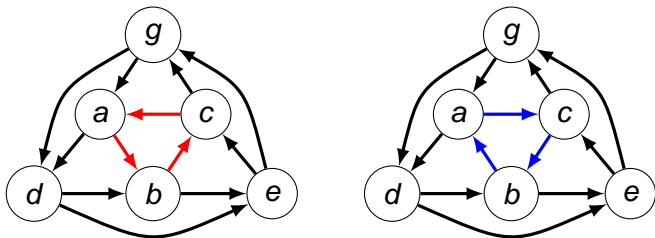


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of course this was **never** a requirement