From References: 0 From Reviews: 0

MR1865856 (2002i:05019) 05B05 05C20 05C70 Chapman, Gene (1-ETNS); Gardner, Robert [Gardner, Robert Bentley] (1-ETNS) Decompositions of uniform complete directed multigraphs into each of the orientations of a 4-cycle. (English summary) J. Combin. Math. Combin. Comput. **39** (2001), 183–201.

Let D_v^{λ} denote the uniform complete directed multigraph on v vertices with multiplicity λ . For g a directed graph, a g-decomposition of D_v^{λ} is a decomposition of the arc multiset of D_v^{λ} into isomorphic copies of g. There are four orientations of a 4-cycle (a, b, c, d): the 4-circuit and the digraphs X, Y and Z with arc sets $\{(a, b), (b, c), (c, d), (a, d)\}$, $\{(a, b), (b, c), (d, c), (a, d)\}$ and $\{(a, b), (c, b), (c, d), (a, d)\}$, respectively.

With $\lambda = 1$, J. Schönheim obtained a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a 4-circuit decomposition of D_v^1 [Discrete Math. **11** (1975), 67–70; MR0363996], and the spectrum for the existence of an X- (Y-, Z-) decomposition of D_v^1 was obtained by F. Harary, W. D. Wallis and K. Heinrich [in *Combinatorial mathematics (Proc. Internat. Conf. Combinatorial Theory, Australian Nat. Univ., Canberra, 1977)*, 165–173, Lecture Notes in Math., 686, Springer, Berlin, 1978; MR0526742].

With an arbitrary λ , the authors establish necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of the decomposition of D_v^{λ} into each of the orientations of a 4-cycle: a 4-circuit decomposition of D_v^{λ} exists if and only if $\lambda v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, except v = 4 and λ odd; an X-decomposition of D_v^{λ} exists if and only if $\lambda v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, except v = 5 and $\lambda = 1$; a Y-decomposition of D_v^{λ} exists if and only if $\lambda v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, except v = 5 and $\lambda = 1$; a Y-decomposition of D_v^{λ} exists if and only if $\lambda v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, except $(v, \lambda) = (4, \text{odd}), (5, 1)$; and a Z-decomposition of D_v^{λ} exists if and only if $\lambda v(v-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, except $(w, \lambda) = (0, 0)$, except v = 0 and λ odd. The authors employ direct methods of construction, and their constructions lead to necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of such decompositions which admit cyclic or rotational automorphisms. Chang Je Cho

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