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Thème COM

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Rapport
de recherche



Hoàng-Reed conjecture holds for tournaments

Frédéric Havet , Stéphan Thomassé , Anders Yeo*

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Abstract: Hoàng-Reed conjecture asserts that every digraph D has a collection \mathcal{C} of circuits C_1, \dots, C_{δ^+} , where δ^+ is the minimum outdegree of D , such that the circuits of \mathcal{C} have a forest-like structure. Formally, $|V(C_i) \cap (V(C_1) \cup \dots \cup V(C_{i-1}))| \leq 1$, for all $i = 2, \dots, \delta^+$. We verify this conjecture for the class of tournaments.

Key-words: tournament, forest-like structure, circuit

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La conjecture de Hoàng-Reed est vraie pour les tournois

Résumé : La conjecture de Hoàng-Reed dit que chaque digraphe D admet une collection \mathcal{C} de circuits C_1, \dots, C_{δ^+} , où δ^+ est le degré sortant minimum de D , telle que les circuits de \mathcal{C} ont structure de forêt. Formellement, $|V(C_i) \cap (V(C_1) \cup \dots \cup V(C_{i-1}))| \leq 1$, pour tout $i = 2, \dots, \delta^+$. Nous vérifions cette conjecture pour la classe des tournois.

Mots-clés : tournoi, structure de forêt, circuit

1 Introduction.

One of the most celebrated problems concerning digraphs is the Caccetta-Häggkvist conjecture (see [1]) asserting that every digraph D on n vertices and with minimum outdegree n/k has a circuit of length at most k . Little is known about this problem, and, more generally, questions concerning digraphs and involving the minimum outdegree tend to be intractable. As a consequence, many open problems flourished in this area, see [4] for a survey. The Hoàng-Reed conjecture [3] is one of these.

A *circuit-tree* is either a singleton or consists of a set of circuits C_1, \dots, C_k such that $|V(C_i) \cap (V(C_1) \cup \dots \cup V(C_{i-1}))| = 1$ for all $i = 2, \dots, k$, where $V(C_j)$ is the set of vertices of C_j . A less explicit, yet concise, definition is simply that a circuit-tree is a digraph in which there exists a unique xy -directed path for every distinct vertices x and y . A vertex-disjoint union of circuit-trees is a *circuit-forest*. When all circuits have length three, we speak of a *triangle-tree*. For short, a k -circuit-forest is a circuit-forest consisting of k circuits.

Conjecture 1 (Hoàng and Reed [3]) *Every digraph has a δ^+ -circuit-forest.*

This conjecture is not even known to be true for $\delta^+ = 3$. In the case $\delta^+ = 2$, C. Thomassen proved in [5] that every digraph with minimum outdegree two has two circuits intersecting on a vertex (i.e. contains a circuit-tree with two circuits). The motivation of the Hoàng-Reed conjecture is that it would imply the Caccetta-Häggkvist conjecture, as the reader can easily check. Our goal in this paper is to show Conjecture 1 for the class of tournaments, i.e. orientations of complete graphs. Since this class is notoriously much simpler than general digraphs, our result is by no means a first step toward a better understanding of the problem. However, it gives a little bit of insight in the triangle-structure of a tournament T , that is the 3-uniform hypergraph on vertex set V which edges are the 3-circuits of T .

Indeed, if a tournament T has a δ^+ -circuit-forest, by the fact that every circuit contains a directed triangle, T also has a δ^+ -triangle-forest. Observe that a δ^+ -triangle-forest spans exactly $2\delta^+ + c$ vertices, where c is the number of connected components of the triangle-forest. When T is a regular tournament with outdegree δ^+ , hence with $2\delta^+ + 1$ vertices, a δ^+ -triangle-forest of T is necessarily a spanning δ^+ -triangle-tree. The main result of this paper establish the existence of such a tree for every tournament.

Theorem 1 *Every tournament has a δ^+ -triangle-tree.*

2 Components in bipartite graphs.

We first need two lemmas in order to get lower bounds on the largest component of a bipartite graph in terms of the number of edges.

Lemma 1 *Let $k \geq 1$ and let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k be two sequences of positive reals. Let $A = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j$ and $B = \sum_{j=1}^k b_j$. If $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i = \frac{AB}{2} + q$, where $q \geq 0$, then there is an i such that $a_i + b_i \geq \frac{A+B}{2} + \sqrt{2q}$.*

Proof. If $k = 1$, then the lemma follows immediately as $q = \frac{AB}{2}$ and $A + B \geq \frac{A+B}{2} + \sqrt{AB}$. So assume that $k > 1$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $(a_1, b_1) \geq (a_2, b_2) \geq \dots \geq (a_k, b_k)$ in the lexicographical order. Let r be the minimum value such that $b_r \geq b_i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$. Note that $a_1 \geq |A|/2$, since otherwise $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i < \sum_{i=1}^k A b_i / 2 = AB/2$. Analogously $b_r \geq |B|/2$. Define a' and b' so that $a_1 = A/2 + a'$ and $b_r = B/2 + b'$.

If $r \neq 1$, then the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i &\leq a_1 b_1 + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i b_r \\ &\leq a_1 (B - b_r) + (A - a_1) b_r \\ &= \left(\frac{A}{2} + a'\right) \left(\frac{B}{2} - b'\right) + \left(\frac{A}{2} - a'\right) \left(\frac{B}{2} + b'\right) \\ &= \frac{AB}{2} - 2a'b' \\ &\leq \frac{AB}{2} \end{aligned}$$

As $q \geq 0$, this implies we have equality everywhere above, which means that $b_1 = B - b_r$. As $B = b_1 + b_r$, we must have $k = 2$. As there was equality everywhere above we have $b' = 0$ or $a' = 0$ which implies that $a_1 = a_2 = A/2$ or $b_1 = b_2 = B/2$. In both cases we would have $r = 1$, a contradiction.

Suppose now that $r = 1$. Then

$$\frac{AB}{2} + q \leq a_1 b_1 + (A - a_1)(B - b_1) = \left(\frac{A}{2} + a'\right) \left(\frac{B}{2} + b'\right) + \left(\frac{A}{2} - a'\right) \left(\frac{B}{2} - b'\right)$$

This implies that $q \leq 2a'b'$. The minimum value of $a' + b'$ is obtained when $a' = b' = \sqrt{q}/2$. Therefore the minimum value of $a_1 + b_1$ is $A/2 + B/2 + 2\sqrt{q}/2$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \blacksquare

Corollary 1 *Let G be a bipartite graph with partite sets A and B . If $|E(G)| = \frac{|A||B|}{2} + q$, where $q \geq 0$, then there is a connected component in G of size at least $|V(G)|/2 + \sqrt{2q}$.*

Proof. Let Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k be the connected components of G . Let $a_i = |A \cap Q_i|$ and $b_i = |B \cap Q_i|$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. We note that $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i \geq \frac{|A||B|}{2} + q$. By Lemma 1, we have $a_i + b_i \geq \frac{A+B}{2} + \sqrt{2q}$ for some i . This completes the proof. \blacksquare

Lemma 2 *Let T be a triangle-tree in a digraph D , and let $X \subseteq V(T)$ and $Y \subseteq V(T)$ be such that $|X| + |Y| \geq |V(T)| + 2$. Then there exists a triangle C in T such that the three disjoint triangle-trees in $T - E(C)$ can be named T_1, T_2, T_3 such that Y intersects both T_1 and T_2 and X intersects both T_2 and T_3 .*

Proof. We show this by induction. As $|X| + |Y| \geq |V(T)| + 2$, we note that T contains at least one triangle. If T only contains one triangle then the lemma holds as either X or Y equals $V(T)$, and the other has at least two vertices. Assume now that the lemma holds for all smaller triangle-trees and that T contains at least two triangles. Let $T = T_1 \cup C$, where C is a triangle and T_1 is a triangle-tree. If $|X \cap T_1| + |Y \cap T_1| \geq |V(T_1)| + 2$, then we are

done by induction. So assume that this is not the case. As $|V(T_1)| = |V(T)| - 2$ this implies that $|X \setminus V(T_1)| + |Y \setminus V(T_1)| \geq 3$.

Without loss of generality assume that $|X \setminus V(T_1)| \geq 2$ and $|Y \setminus V(T_1)| \geq 1$. Let T_2 be the singleton-tree consisting of a vertex in $Y \setminus V(T_1)$ and let T_3 be the singleton-tree $X \setminus (V(T_1) \cup V(T_2))$. Note that $T - E(C)$ consists of the triangle-trees T_1, T_2 and T_3 . By definition, X intersects both T_2 and T_3 and Y intersects T_2 . If Y also intersects T_1 , we have our conclusion. If not, since $|X| + |Y| \geq |V(T)| + 2$, we have $Y = T_2 \cup T_3$ and $X = V(T)$, and free to rename T_1, T_2, T_3 , we have our conclusion. ■

3 Proof of Theorem 1.

We will need the following result:

Theorem 2 (Guo and Volkmann [2]) *Let D be a strong p -partite tournament. For every partite set V_i in D there exists a vertex $x \in V_i$ which belongs to a k -cycle for all $3 \leq k \leq p$.*

Now, we assume that D is a strong tournament as otherwise we just consider the terminal strong component. Let T be a maximum size triangle-tree in D , and assume for the sake of contradiction that $|V(T)| < 2\delta^+(D) + 1$. Let D^{MT} be the multipartite tournament obtained from D by deleting all the arcs with both endpoints in $V(T)$. Let V_1, V_2, \dots, V_l be the partite sets in D^{MT} such that $V_1 = V(T)$ and $|V_i| = 1$ for all $i > 1$.

Let Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k be a partition of $V(D^{MT})$ such that each Q_i induces an independent set or a strong component and there are no arcs from Q_j to Q_i for all $j > i$ (such a partition exists as we may take a topological ordering of its strong components and merge neighbouring components as long as there are no arcs between them). Furthermore assume that if Q_i is an independent set then it is maximum possible. This implies that there is an arc from Q_i to Q_{i+1} for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1$.

If there is a Q_i with $Q_i \cap V_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $Q_i \not\subseteq V_1$ then we obtain the following contradiction. Note that at least three partite sets intersect Q_i as $D^{MT} \langle Q_i \rangle$ would not be strong if there were only two partite sets since $|V_i| = 1$ for all $i > 1$. By Theorem 2, there is a 3-circuit in $D^{MT} \langle Q_i \rangle$ containing exactly one vertex from V_1 . This contradicts the maximality of T . So every set Q_i is either a subset of V_1 or is disjoint from V_1 .

Note that $Q_1 \cup Q_k \subset V_1$, as otherwise D would not be strong. Let $D' = D \langle V_1 \rangle$. If there is a vertex $x \in Q_k$ with $d_{D'}^+(x) \leq \frac{|V_1| - 1}{2}$, then $d_D^+(x) \leq \frac{|V_1| - 1}{2}$, which implies that $|V(T)| \geq 2\delta^+(D) + 1$, a contradiction. So $d_{D'}^+(x) \geq \frac{|V_1| + 1}{2}$ for all $x \in Q_k$, as $|V_1|$ is odd.

Let G_1 denote the bipartite graph with partite sets Q_k and $V_1 - Q_k$, and with $E(G_1) = \{uv \mid u \in Q_k, v \in V_1 - Q_k, uv \in A(D)\}$. Note that the following now holds by the above.

$$|Q_k| \frac{|V_1| + 1}{2} \leq \sum_{u \in Q_k} d_{D'}^+(u) = \binom{|Q_k|}{2} + |E(G_1)| \quad (1)$$

This implies that $|E(G_1)| \geq \frac{|Q_k|(|V_1| - |Q_k|)}{2} + |Q_k|$, which by Lemma 1 implies that there is a connected component in G_1 of size at least $|V_1|/2 + \sqrt{2|Q_k|} \geq |V_1|/2 + \sqrt{2}$. As the size

of the maximum component in G_1 is an integer it is at least $|V_1|/2 + 3/2$. Two cases can now occur:

- If $|Q_{k-1}| > 1$ or $Q_{k-2} \not\subseteq V_1$ (or both). If $|Q_{k-1}| > 1$ then let $Z = \{z_1, z_2\}$ be any two distinct vertices in Q_{k-1} otherwise let Z be any two distinct vertices in $Q_{k-1} \cup Q_{k-2}$. By the definition of the Q_i 's we note that $Z \cap V_1 = \emptyset$ and there are all arcs from $(V_1 - Q_k)$ to Z and from Z to Q_k . We let $X = Y$ be the vertices of a connected component in G_1 of size at least $(|V_1| + 3)/2$ and use Lemma 2 to find a triangle C in T , such that the three disjoint triangle-trees, T_1, T_2 and T_3 , of $T - E(C)$ all intersect X (as $X = Y$). As X are the vertices of a connected component in G_1 there are edges, u_1v_1 and u_2v_2 , from G_1 such that the following holds. The edge u_1v_1 connects T_3 and T_j , where $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and u_2v_2 connects T_{3-j} and $T_j \cup T_3$. Without loss of generality assume that $u_1, u_2 \in Q_k$ and $v_1, v_2 \in V_1 - Q_k$. Now $T - E(C) \cup v_1z_1u_1v_1 \cup v_2z_2u_2v_2$ is a triangle-tree in D with more triangles than T , a contradiction.
- If $|Q_{k-1}| = 1$ and $Q_{k-2} \subseteq V_1$. Note that $k > 3$, as otherwise $|V(D) \setminus V(T)| = 1$ and we would be done. This implies that $k > 4$ as $Q_1 \subseteq V_1$, which implies that $Q_2 \not\subseteq V_1$. Now let $Q_{k-1} = \{z_1\}$ and let $z_2 \in Q_{k-3}$ be arbitrary. Let G_2 denote the bipartite graph with partite sets $A = Q_k \cup Q_{k-2}$ and $B = V_1 - A$, and with $E(G_2) = \{uv \mid u \in A, v \in B, uv \in A(D)\}$. Recall that $d_{D'}^+(x) \geq \frac{|V_1|+1}{2}$ for all $x \in Q_k$. Analogously we get that $d_{D'}^+(y) \geq \frac{|V_1|+1}{2} - 1$ for all $y \in Q_{k-2}$ (as $|Q_{k-1}| = 1$). This implies the following.

$$|A| \frac{|V_1|+1}{2} - |Q_{k-2}| \leq \sum_{u \in A} d_{D'}^+(u) = \binom{|A|}{2} + |E(G_2)| \quad (2)$$

This implies that $|E(G_2)| \geq \frac{|A|(|V_1|-|A|)}{2} + |A| - |Q_{k-2}|$, which by Corollary 1 implies that there is a connected component in G_2 of size at least $|V_1|/2 + \sqrt{2|Q_k|}$, as $|A| - |Q_{k-2}| = |Q_k|$. Note that $|Q_k| > 1$, as otherwise the vertex in Q_{k-1} only has out-degree one, and we would be done. Therefore there is a connected component in G_2 of size at least $|V_1|/2 + 2$.

Let X be the vertices of a connected component in G_1 of size at least $|V_1|/2 + 3/2$ and let Y be the vertices in a connected component of G_2 of size at least $|V_1|/2 + 2$. Now use Lemma 2 to find a triangle C in T , such that the three disjoint triangle-trees, T_1, T_2 and T_3 , of $T - E(C)$ have the following property. The set Y intersects T_1 and T_2 and the set X intersects T_2 and T_3 . Due to the definition of X and Y there exists edges, $u_1v_1 \in E(G_1)$ and $u_2v_2 \in E(G_2)$, such that the following holds. The edge u_1v_1 connects T_3 and T_j , where $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and u_2v_2 connects T_{3-j} and $T_j \cup T_3$. Without loss of generality assume that $u_1, u_2 \in Q_k$ and $v_1, v_2 \in V_1 - Q_k$. Now $T - E(C) \cup v_1z_1u_1v_1 \cup v_2z_2u_2v_2$ is a triangle-tree in D with more triangles than T , a contradiction. This completes the proof. ■

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