

Linkedness of Cartesian products of complete graphs*

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with the linkedness of Cartesian products of complete graphs. A graph with at least $2k$ vertices is k -linked if, for every set of $2k$ distinct vertices organised in arbitrary k pairs of vertices, there are k vertex-disjoint paths joining the vertices in the pairs.

We show that the Cartesian product $K^{d_1+1} \times K^{d_2+1}$ of complete graphs K^{d_1+1} and K^{d_2+1} is $\lfloor (d_1 + d_2)/2 \rfloor$ -linked for $d_1, d_2 \geq 2$, and this is best possible.

This result is connected to graphs of simple polytopes. The Cartesian product $K^{d_1+1} \times K^{d_2+1}$ is the graph of the Cartesian product $T(d_1) \times T(d_2)$ of a d_1 -dimensional simplex $T(d_1)$ and a d_2 -dimensional simplex $T(d_2)$. And the polytope $T(d_1) \times T(d_2)$ is a *simple polytope*, a $(d_1 + d_2)$ -dimensional polytope in which every vertex is incident to exactly $d_1 + d_2$ edges.

While not every d -polytope is $\lfloor d/2 \rfloor$ -linked, it may be conjectured that every simple d -polytope is. Our result implies the veracity of the revised conjecture for Cartesian products of two simplices.

Keywords: k -linked, cyclic polytope, connectivity, dual polytope, linkedness, Cartesian product.

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Veznost kartezičnega produkta polnih grafov*

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Povzetek

Ta članek obravnava veznost kartezičnega produkta polnih grafov. Graf z najmanj $2k$ vozlišči je k -vezan, če za vsako množico $2k$ različnih vozlišč, razvrščenih v poljubne k pare, obstaja k vozliščno disjunktnih poti, ki ta vozlišča povezujejo v pare.

Dokažemo, da je kartezični produkt $K^{d_1+1} \times K^{d_2+1}$ polnih grafov K^{d_1+1} in K^{d_2+1} $\lfloor (d_1 + d_2)/2 \rfloor$ -vezan za $d_1, d_2 \geq 2$, in da je to najboljši možni rezultat.

Ta rezultat je povezan z grafi enostavnih politopov. Kartezični produkt $K^{d_1+1} \times K^{d_2+1}$ je graf kartezičnega produkta $T(d_1) \times T(d_2)$ d_1 -dimenzionalnega simpleksa $T(d_1)$ ter d_2 -dimenzionalnega simpleksa $T(d_2)$. Politop $T(d_1) \times T(d_2)$ pa je *enostaven politop*, $(d_1 + d_2)$ -dimenzionalen politop, v katerem je vsaka točka incidentna natančno $d_1 + d_2$ povezavam.

Čeprav ni vsak d -politop $\lfloor d/2 \rfloor$ -vezan, pa lahko domnevamo, da vsak enostaven d -politop to je. Naš rezultat implicira resničnost revidirane domneve za kartezične produkte dveh simpleksov.

Ključne besede: k-vezan, ciklični politop, povezljivost, dualni politop, vezanost, kartezični produkt.

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