# SOME RELATIONS BETWEEN THE $\mu$-PARAMETERS OF REGULAR GRAPHS 

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We consider undirected, simple, finite, connected graphs. Some relations between the $\mu$-parameters are obtained for the case of regular graphs.

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Introduction. We consider finite, undirected, connected graphs without loops and multiple edges containing at least one edge. For any graph $G$ we denote by $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ the sets of vertices and edges of $G$, respectively. For any $x \in V(G) d_{G}(x)$ denotes the degree of the vertex $x$ in $G$. For a graph $G \delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$ denote the minimum and the maximum degree of a vertex in $G$, respectively.

An arbitrary nonempty finite subset of consecutive integers is called an interval. An interval with the minimum element $p$ and the maximum element $q$ is denoted by $[p, q]$.

A function $\varphi: E(G) \rightarrow[1, t]$ is called a proper edge $t$-coloring of a graph $G$, if each of $t$ colors is used, and adjacent edges are colored differently.

The minimum value of $t$ for which there exists a proper edge $t$-coloring of a graph $G$, is denoted by $\chi^{\prime}(G)$ [1].

For any graph $G$ and for any $t \in\left[\chi^{\prime}(G),|E(G)|\right]$ we denote by $\alpha(G, t)$ the set of all proper edge $t$-colorings of $G$.

Let us also define a set $\alpha(G)$ of all proper edge colorings of a graph $G$ :

$$
\alpha(G) \equiv \bigcup_{t=\chi^{\prime}(G)}^{|E(G)|} \alpha(G, t)
$$

[^0]If $\varphi \in \alpha(G)$ and $x \in V(G)$, then the set $\{\varphi(e) / e \in E(G), e$ is incident with $x\}$ is called a spectrum of the vertex $x$ of the graph $G$ at the proper edge coloring $\varphi$ and is denoted by $S_{G}(x, \varphi)$.

If $G$ is a graph, $\varphi \in \alpha(G)$, then set

$$
V_{\text {int }}(G, \varphi) \equiv\left\{x \in V(G) / S_{G}(x, \varphi) \text { is an interval }\right\}
$$

and

$$
f_{G}(\varphi) \equiv\left|V_{\text {int }}(G, \varphi)\right|
$$

A proper edge coloring $\varphi \in \alpha(G)$ is called an interval edge coloring [2-4] of the graph $G$, if and only if $f_{G}(\varphi)=|V(G)|$. The set of all graphs having an interval edge coloring is denoted by $\mathfrak{N}$. The terms and concepts, which are not defined can be found in [5].

For a graph $G$ and for any $t \in\left[\chi^{\prime}(G),|E(G)|\right]$, we set [6]:

$$
\mu_{1}(G, t) \equiv \min _{\varphi \in \alpha(G, t)} f_{G}(\varphi), \quad \mu_{2}(G, t) \equiv \max _{\varphi \in \alpha(G, t)} f_{G}(\varphi)
$$

For any graph $G$, we set [6]:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mu_{11}(G) \equiv \min _{\chi^{\prime}(G) \leq t \leq|E(G)|} \mu_{1}(G, t), & \mu_{12}(G) \equiv \max _{\chi^{\prime}(G) \leq t \leq|E(G)|} \mu_{1}(G, t) \\
\mu_{21}(G) \equiv \min _{\chi^{\prime}(G) \leq t \leq|E(G)|} \mu_{2}(G, t), & \mu_{22}(G) \equiv \max _{\chi^{\prime}(G) \leq t \leq|E(G)|} \mu_{2}(G, t)
\end{array}
$$

Clearly, the $\mu$-parameters are correctly defined for an arbitrary graph. Some remarks on their interpretations in games are given in [7].

The exact values of the parameters $\mu_{11}, \mu_{12}, \mu_{21}$ and $\mu_{22}$ are found for simple paths, simple cycles and simple cycles with a chord [8,9], "Möbius ladders" [6, 10], complete graphs [11], complete bipartite graphs [12, 13], prisms [10, 14], $n$-dimensional cubes [14, 15] and the Petersen graph [7]. The exact values of $\mu_{11}$ and $\mu_{22}$ for trees are found in [16]. The exact value of $\mu_{12}$ for an arbitrary tree is found in [17] (see also [18,19]).

In this paper some relations between the $\mu$-parameters of regular graphs are obtained.

The Main Results. In the rest part of this paper we admit an additional condition: an arbitrary graph $G$ satisfies the inequality $\delta(G) \geq 2$.

Theorem 1. [8, 9]. For any integer $k \geq 2$ the following equalities hold:

1. $\mu_{12}\left(C_{2 k}\right)=\mu_{22}\left(C_{2 k}\right)=2 k$,

$$
\mu_{21}\left(C_{2 k}\right)=2 k-1 ;
$$

2. $\mu_{11}\left(C_{2 k}\right)= \begin{cases}1, & \text { if } k=2, \\ 0, & \text { if } k \geq 3 .\end{cases}$

Theorem 2. [8] 9$]$. For any positive integer $k$ the following equalities hold:

1. $\mu_{12}\left(C_{2 k+1}\right)=2$,
$\mu_{21}\left(C_{2 k+1}\right)=\mu_{22}\left(C_{2 k+1}\right)=2 k ;$
2. $\mu_{11}\left(C_{2 k+1}\right)= \begin{cases}2, & \text { if } k=1, \\ 0, & \text { if } k \geq 2 .\end{cases}$

Corollary 1. [8, 9]. For any integer $k \geq 2$ the inequalities $\mu_{21}\left(C_{2 k}\right)<\mu_{12}\left(C_{2 k}\right)$ and $\mu_{12}\left(C_{2 k+1}\right)<\mu_{21}\left(C_{2 k+1}\right)$ hold.

Theorem 3. [8,9]. For any graph $G$ the inequalities $\mu_{11}(G) \leq \mu_{12}(G) \leq$ $\leq \mu_{22}(G), \mu_{11}(G) \leq \mu_{21}(G) \leq \mu_{22}(G)$ hold.

Corollary 1 means that there are graphs $G$, for which $\mu_{21}(G)<\mu_{12}(G)$, and there are also graphs $G$, for which $\mu_{12}(G)<\mu_{21}(G)$.

Theorem 4. [8]. If $G$ is a regular graph with $\chi^{\prime}(G)=\Delta(G)$, then $\mu_{12}(G)=|V(G)|$.

Thetrem 5. [20]. If $G$ is an $r$-regular graph and $\varphi \in \alpha(G,|E(G)|)$, then

$$
\left|V_{i n t}(G, \varphi)\right| \leq\left\lfloor\frac{r \cdot|V(G)|-2}{2 \cdot(r-1)}\right\rfloor
$$

Corollary 2. If $G$ is an $r$-regular graph, then

$$
\mu_{2}(G,|E(G)|) \leq\left\lfloor\frac{r \cdot|V(G)|-2}{2 \cdot(r-1)}\right\rfloor .
$$

Corollary 3. If $G$ is an $r$-regular graph, then

$$
\mu_{21}(G) \leq\left\lfloor\frac{r \cdot|V(G)|-2}{2 \cdot(r-1)}\right\rfloor
$$

Proposition. For arbitrary integers $r \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$ the inequality

$$
\left\lfloor\frac{r \cdot n-2}{2 \cdot(r-1)}\right\rfloor \leq n-1
$$

holds.
Proof.

$$
\left\lfloor\frac{r n-2}{2 \cdot(r-1)}\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{n}{2}+\frac{n-2}{2 \cdot(r-1)}\right\rfloor \leq\left\lfloor\frac{n}{2}+\frac{n-2}{2}\right\rfloor=n-1
$$

Corollary 4. If $G$ is a regular graph, then $\mu_{21}(G) \leq|V(G)|-1$.
From Corollary 4 and Theorem 4 we obtain:
Corollary 5. For an arbitrary regular graph $G$ with $\chi^{\prime}(G)=\Delta(G)$ the inequality $\mu_{21}(G)<\mu_{12}(G)$ holds.

Theorem 6. For an arbitrary regular graph $G$ the following four statements are equivalent:

1. $\chi^{\prime}(G)=\Delta(G)$,
2. $G \in \mathfrak{N}$,
3. $\mu_{22}(G)=|V(G)|$,
4. $\mu_{12}(G)=|V(G)|$.

Proof. The equivalence between 1) and 2) was proved in [2-4]. The equivalence between 2) and 3) is evident.

Let us show the equivalence between 1) and 4).
If $\chi^{\prime}(G)=\Delta(G)$, then by Theorem 4 we have the equality $\mu_{12}(G)=|V(G)|$. It means that 1$) \Rightarrow 4)$.

Now suppose that $\mu_{12}(G)=|V(G)|$. By Theorem 3 , we have also the equality $\mu_{22}(G)=|V(G)|$. Consequently, using the equivalence between 2 ) and 3), we have also the relation $G \in \mathfrak{N}$. Finally, using the equivalence between 1) and 2), we have also the equality $\chi^{\prime}(G)=\Delta(G)$. Thus, 4$\left.) \Rightarrow 1\right)$.

Theorem 6 implies that the problem of determined whether $\mu_{12}(G)=|V(G)|$ for a given regular graph $G$ is $N P$-complete.

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