

# 图型序列母函数与割集定理

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【摘要】 在“图型序列的母函数”一文的基础上, 讨论了图型序列母函数的性质, 给出了割集定理.

【关键词】 图型序列, 母函数, 割集

【中图分类号】 O157.5

以有向图  $G$  的顶点为元素,  $G$  的有向通路对应的序列全体称为图型序列. 本文在文献 [1] 的基础上进一步讨论图型序列母函数的性质, 给出了一条割集定理, 文中记号和术语与文献 [1] 相同.

由线性代数的知识易得下面的结果.

引理 设  $A$  是  $n \times n$  满秩方阵,  $B$  是  $n \times 1$  矩阵,  $C$  是  $1 \times n$  矩阵, 则

$$(A+BC)^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot A^{-1}}{1+CA^{-1}B} \quad (1)$$

定理 1 设  $S \cup T$  是图  $G$  的割集, 即

$$G - S \cup T = G_1 \hat{+} G_2$$

其中

$$S = \{(i, j_s) | i \in V(G_1), s = 1, 2, \dots, r\}, T = \{(k, l_t) | k \in V(G_2), t = 1, 2, \dots, p\}$$

则

$$G^* = G_1^* + G_2^* - 1 + \delta \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\delta = \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{s=1}^r \sum_{t=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(s)} G_{2(i)}^{(t)}} (G_{1(i)} \sum_{s=1}^r G_2^{(j_s)} + G_{2(i)} \sum_{t=1}^p G_1^{(l_t)} + G_{1(i)} \sum_{s=1}^r \sum_{t=1}^p G_2^{(j_s)} G_1^{(l_t)} + G_{2(i)} \sum_{s=1}^r \sum_{t=1}^p G_1^{(l_t)} G_2^{(j_s)})$$

证 设  $A$  是  $G$  的邻接矩阵,

$$I - AX = \begin{bmatrix} I - A_1 x & x \\ Y & I - A_2 x \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$X = -e_i \sum_{j=1}^r e'_j x, Y = -e_k \sum_{l=1}^p e'_l x, \text{ 令 } (I - Ax)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} G & S \\ T & H \end{bmatrix}$$

则由引理可知

$$G = [(I - A_1x) - X(I - A_2x)^{-1}Y]^{-1} = (I - A_1x)^{-1} + \frac{(I - A_1x)^{-1}X(I - A_2x)^{-1}Y(I - A_2x)^{-1}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p e_i' (I - A_1x)^{-1} e_i e_j' (I - A_1x)^{-1} x e_k} + \frac{(I - A_1x)^{-1}x e_i \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{2(i)}^{(j)} e_i' (I - A_1x)^{-1}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)}}$$

$$T = -(I - A_2x)^{-1}YG, H = [(I - A_2x) - Y(I - A_1x)^{-1}X]^{-1} = (I - A_2x)^{-1} + \frac{(I - A_2x)^{-1}x e_k \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} e_i' (I - A_1x)^{-1} x}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)}}$$

$$S = -(I - A_1x)^{-1}XH$$

记

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)}$$

于是

$$G^*(x) = 1 + j'(I - Ax)xj = 1 + j'Gxj + j'Txj + j'Hxj + j'sxj = G_1^*(x) + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} G_{1(i)} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{2(i)}^{(j)} G_{1(i)}^{(i)} + G_{2(i)} \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} G_{2(i)} \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{2(i)}^{(j)} G_{1(i)}^{(i)} + G_2^*(x) - 1 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} G_{2(i)} \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)} + G_{1(i)} \sum_{i=1}^r G_{2(i)}^{(j)} + G_{1(i)} \sum_{i=1}^r G_{2(i)}^{(j)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)}$$

整理后即得证明.

**推论 1** 设  $S = \{(i, j) | i \in V(G_1), s = 1, 2, \dots, r\}$  是图  $G$  的单向割集, 即

$$G - S = G_1 \dot{+} G_2$$

则

$$G^*(x) = G_1^*(x) + G_2^*(x) - 1 + \sum_{i=1}^r G_{1(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)} \quad (4)$$

在定理 1 中置  $G_{2(i)} = G_{2(i)}^{(j)} = G_2^{(j)} = 0$ , 即得证明.

**推论 2** 设  $(i, j)$  是图  $G$  的无向割边, 即

$$G - (i, j) \cup (j, i) = G_1 \dot{+} G_2, \quad i \in V(G_1), j \in V(G_2)$$

则

$$G^*(x) = G_1^*(x) + G_2^*(x) - 1 + \delta \tag{5}$$

其中

$$\delta = \frac{1}{1 - G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)}} [G_{1(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)} + G_1^{(j)} G_{2(i)} + G_{1(i)} G_{2(i)}^{(j)} G_1^{(i)} + G_{2(i)} G_{1(i)}^{(i)} G_2^{(j)}]$$

在定理 1 中置  $r=1, t=1$  即得证明.

推论 3 设  $(i, j)$  是图  $G$  的单向割边, 即  $G - (i, j) = G_1 \dot{+} G_2$ , 则

$$G^*(x) = G_1^*(x) + G_2^*(x) - 1 + G_{1(i)} G_2^{(j)} \tag{6}$$

在推论 1 中置  $r=1$  即得证明.

推论 4 设图  $G$  是由  $G_1, G_2, G_3$  通过单向割边  $(i_1, j_1), (i_2, j_2)$ , 连接而成, 即

$$G - (i_1, j_1) - (i_2, j_2) = G_1 \dot{+} G_2 \dot{+} G_3$$

$$i_1 \in V(G_1), j_1, j_2 \in V(G_2), j_2 \in V(G_3)$$

则

$$G^*(x) = G_1^*(x) + G_2^*(x) + G_3^*(x) - 2 + G_{1(i_1)} G_2^{(j_1)}$$

$$+ G_{2(i_2)} G_3^{(j_2)} + G_{1(i_1)} G_{2(i_2)}^{(j_1)} G_3^{(j_2)} \tag{7}$$

证 由推论 3, 记  $G - (i_1, j_1) = G_1 \dot{+} \tilde{G}_2$ , 于是

$$G^*(x) = G_1^*(x) + G_2^*(x) - 1 + G_{1(i_1)} \tilde{G}_2^{(j_1)}$$

易知

$$\tilde{G}_2^*(x) = G_2^*(x) + G_3^*(x) - 1 + G_{2(i_2)} G_3^{(j_2)}$$

$$\tilde{G}_2^{(j_1)} = G_2^{(j_1)} + G_{2(i_2)}^{(j_1)} G_3^{(j_2)}$$

代入 (7) 式, 整理后即得证明. 类似地可证:

推论 5 设图  $G$  由  $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n$  通过单向割边  $(i_k, j_k)$  连接而成,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ , 即

$$G - \bigcup_{k=1}^{n-1} (i_k, j_k) = G_1 \dot{+} G_2 \dot{+} \dots \dot{+} G_n, i_k \in V(G_k), k=1, 2, \dots, n-2,$$

则

$$G^*(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n G_k(x) - (n-1) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} G_{k(i_k)} G_{k+1}^{(j_k)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} G_{k(i_k)}$$

$$G_{k+1(i_{k+1})}^{(j_{k+1})} + \dots + G_{1(i_1)} G_{2(i_2)}^{(j_2)} \dots G_n^{(j_{n-1})} \tag{8}$$

推论 6 设图由  $G_1, G_2$  和  $G_3$  通过单向割集

$$S = \{(i^{(1)}, j_s^{(1)}) | i^{(1)} \in V(G_1), j_s^{(1)} \in V(G_2), s=1, 2, \dots, r^{(1)}\}$$

和

$$T = \{(i^{(2)}, j_t^{(2)}) | i^{(2)} \in V(G_2), j_t^{(2)} \in V(G_3), t=1, 2, \dots, r^{(2)}\}$$

连接而成, 即  $G - S \cup T = G_1 \dot{+} G_2 \dot{+} G_3$ , 则

$$G^*(x) = G_1^*(x) + G_2^*(x) + G_3^*(x) - 2 + \sum_{s=1}^{r^{(1)}} G_{1(i^{(1)})} G_2^{(j_s^{(1)})}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{r^{(2)}} G_{2(i(2))} G_3^{(j_s^{(2)})} + G_{1(i^{(1)})} \sum_{i=1}^{r^{(1)}} \sum_{i=1}^{r^{(2)}} G_{2(i(2))}^{(j_s^{(1)})} G_3^{(j_s^{(2)})} \quad (9)$$

证 由推论 1,

$$G^* = G_1^* + \tilde{G}_2^* - 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{r^{(1)}} G_{1(i(1))} \tilde{G}_3^{(j_s^{(1)})}$$

其中  $G-S = G_1 \cdots \tilde{G}_2$ ,

$$\tilde{G}_2^* = G_2^* + G_2^* - 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{r^{(1)}} G_{2(i(2))} G_3^{(j_s^{(2)})}, \quad \tilde{G}_3^{(j_s^{(1)})} = G_2^{(j_s^{(1)})} + \sum_{i=1}^{r^{(2)}} G_{2(i(2))}^{(j_s^{(2)})} G_3^{(j_s^{(2)})}$$

代入  $G^*$  后整理即得. 类似地可证.

推论 7 设  $G$  由  $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n$  通过单向割集

$$S^{(k)} = \{(i^k, j_s^{(k)}) \mid i^{(k)} \in V(G_k), j_s^{(k)} \in V(G_{k+1}), s^{(k)} = 1, 2, \dots, r^{(k)}\}$$

连接而成, 即

$$G - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S^{(k)} = G_1 \dot{+} G_2 \dot{+} \cdots \dot{+} G_n$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} G^* = & \sum_{k=1}^n G_k^* - (n-1) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{s^{(k)}=1}^{r^{(k)}} G_{k(i^{(k)})} G_{k+1}^{(j_s^{(k)})} + \cdots \\ & + \sum_{s^{(1)}=1}^{r^{(1)}} \sum_{s^{(2)}=1}^{r^{(2)}} \cdots \sum_{s^{(n-1)}=1}^{r^{(n-1)}} G_{1(i^{(1)})} G_{2(i^{(2)})}^{(j_s^{(1)})} \cdots G_n^{(j_s^{(n-1)})} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

### 参 考 文 献

- 1 叶秀明. 图型序列的母函数. 上海科技大学学报. 1994, 17(1): 73 ~ 79

## The Generating Functions of Graphical Sequences and the Cut-Set Theorem

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**【Abstract】** This paper discusses the generating functions of graphical sequences and their properties. The Cut-Set Theorem is also presented.

**【Key words】** graphical sequences, generating function, cut-set