



RECONSTRUCTION FROM THE DECK OF k -VERTEX INDUCED SUBGRAPHS

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Venue: Room 2213, East Main Guanghua Tower, Handan Campus

Abstract: The k -deck of a graph G is its multiset of subgraphs induced by k vertices; we ask when the k -deck determines G . Let $n=|V(G)|$. The famous Reconstruction Conjecture is that the $(n-1)$ -deck determines G when $n \geq 3$. Always the k -deck determines the $(k-1)$ -deck, so the natural question is to find the least k such that the k -deck determines G .



An easy first result is that a complete r -partite graph is determined by its $(r+1)$ -deck. We then generalize a result of Bollobas by showing that for $l = (1-o(1)) n/2$, almost every graph G is determined by various sets of $\binom{l+2}{2}$ subgraphs with $n-l$ vertices. However, when $l=n/2$, the entire $(n-1)$ -deck does not always determine whether G is connected (it fails for n -vertex paths). We strengthen a result of Manvel by proving for each l that when n is sufficiently large (at least $l^{\wedge \{1^2\}}$), the $(n-l)$ -deck determines whether G is connected ($n \geq 25$ suffices when $l=3$). Finally, for every graph G with maximum degree 2 , we determine the least k such that G is reconstructible from its k -deck, which involves extending a result of Stanley.

These results are joint work with Hannah Spinoza.

$$k_3 = hf(x_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}, y_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$b_i = \frac{(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)})}{x_{i+1}}$$

$$\Delta y_i = \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \frac{a_{ij} b_i - (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)})}{x_i} dx$$

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x, y) dx = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} y' dx = y(x)$$

$$\sqrt{(y_n + 0.5\tau k_1)^2 + (t_n + 0.5\tau)^2}$$