

On the directed Oberwolfach Problem with equal cycle lengths

Andrea Burgess

Department of Mathematics
Ryerson University
Toronto, ON, Canada

andrea.burgess@ryerson.ca

Mateja Šajna

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, ON, Canada

msajna@uottawa.ca

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Abstract

We examine the necessary and sufficient conditions for a complete symmetric digraph K_n^* to admit a resolvable decomposition into directed cycles of length m . We give a complete solution for even m , and a partial solution for odd m .

Keywords: Directed Oberwolfach Problem; complete symmetric digraph; resolvable directed cycle decomposition; Mendelsohn design

1 Introduction

In this paper, we consider the problem of decomposing the complete symmetric digraph K_n^* into spanning subgraphs, each a vertex-disjoint union of directed cycles of length m . In other words, we are interested in a resolvable decomposition of K_n^* into directed m -cycles. In the design-theoretic literature, such decompositions have also been called Mendelsohn designs [9].

This problem can be considered as the directed version of the well-known Oberwolfach Problem with equal cycle lengths, which was completely solved in [3, 4]. The popular form of the Oberwolfach Problem asks whether it is possible to have n conference participants (where n is odd) sit down for dinner at circular tables, each table having space for m participants, so that each person gets to dine next to each other person exactly once over the course of several (that is, $\frac{n-1}{2}$) nights. The directed version would then be asking whether such an arrangement might be possible so that each participant gets to sit *to the right* of each other participant exactly once.

It is obvious that K_n^* admits a resolvable decomposition into directed 2-cycles if and only if n is even. In the case of cycles of length 3, the problem has been solved by

Bermond, Germa, and Sotteau [7], and in the case of cycles of length 4, by Bennett and Zhang [5], except for one missing case ($n = 12$) filled in by Adams and Bryant [1].

Theorem 1. [7] *There exists a resolvable decomposition of K_n^* into directed cycles of length 3 if and only if 3 divides n and $n \neq 6$.*

Theorem 2. [5, 1] *There exists a resolvable decomposition of K_n^* into directed cycles of length 4 if and only if 4 divides n and $n \neq 4$.*

In this paper, we solve the problem completely for all even cycle lengths $m \geq 6$, and partially for odd cycle lengths $m \geq 5$, proving the following main result.

Theorem 3. *Let m and n be integers with $5 \leq m \leq n$. Then the following hold.*

1. *Let m be even, or m and n be both odd. Then there exists a resolvable decomposition of K_n^* into directed cycles of length m if and only if m divides n and $(m, n) \neq (6, 6)$.*
2. *Let m be odd and n even. Then there exists a resolvable decomposition of K_n^* into directed cycles of length m whenever $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}$, except possibly for $n = 8m$. Furthermore, if there exists a resolvable decomposition of K_{2m}^* into directed cycles of length m , then there exists a resolvable decomposition of K_n^* into directed cycles of length m whenever m divides n .*

Proof. Clearly, $m|n$ is a necessary condition in all cases. The rest follows from Theorems 17 and 20. □

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the terminology and present some basic observations on resolvable cycle decompositions, while in Section 3 we state some previous results as well as prove a few technical lemmas that serve as the big tools in the proof of our main result. In Sections 4 and 5, respectively, we then present the bulk of the proofs for the two large cases, m even and m odd. Finally, in Section 6 we present some related results, namely, resolvable decompositions in which all but one of the resolution classes consist of vertex-disjoint directed m -cycles.

2 Preliminaries

In this paper, the term *graph* will mean a simple graph, and *digraph* will mean a directed graph with no loops or multiple arcs.

Definition 4. A collection $\{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ of subgraphs of a graph G is called a *decomposition* of G if the edge set of G is a disjoint union of the edge sets of the graphs H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k . If this is the case, we write $G = H_1 \oplus H_2 \oplus \dots \oplus H_k$. Furthermore, if each of the graphs H_i is isomorphic to a graph H , then $\{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ is called an *H-decomposition* of the graph G .

Definition 5. Let $\mathcal{D} = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ be an H -decomposition of the graph G . A *resolution class* of \mathcal{D} is a subset $\{H_{i_1}, H_{i_2}, \dots, H_{i_t}\}$ of \mathcal{D} with the property that the vertex sets of the graphs $H_{i_1}, H_{i_2}, \dots, H_{i_t}$ partition the vertex set of G .

An H -decomposition $\mathcal{D} = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ of a graph G is called *resolvable* if it can be partitioned into resolution classes of \mathcal{D} .

Clearly, any decomposition of a graph G into spanning subgraphs is necessarily resolvable. Note that the above definitions naturally extend to directed graphs.

As usual, the symbols K_n , \bar{K}_n , and $K_{m,n}$ will denote the complete graph with n vertices, the edgeless graph with n vertices, and the complete bipartite graph with bipartition sets of cardinalities m and n , respectively. In addition, for n even, the symbol $K_n - I$ will denote the complete graph K_n with the edges of a 1-factor I removed. For any graph G , the symbol G^* will denote the (symmetric) digraph obtained from G by replacing each edge uv by the two arcs (u, v) and (v, u) . Hence K_n^* and $K_{m,n}^*$, respectively, will denote the complete symmetric digraph with n vertices, and the complete bipartite symmetric digraph with bipartition sets of cardinalities m and n .

By C_m and \vec{C}_m we shall denote the cycle of length m , and the directed cycle of length m , respectively. We shall use abbreviations RC_m -D and $R\vec{C}_m$ -D to mean resolvable C_m - and \vec{C}_m -decompositions, respectively.

Recall that the wreath product $G \wr H$ of graphs G and H is obtained from G by replacing every vertex u of G with a copy H_u of the graph H , and for each edge uv of G , inserting an edge between every vertex of H_u and every vertex of H_v . Similarly, if G and H are digraphs, then the wreath product $G \wr H$ is a digraph obtained from G by replacing every vertex u of G with a copy H_u of the digraph H , and for each arc (u, v) of G , inserting an arc from every vertex of H_u to every vertex of H_v .

The following four observations are straightforward, hence the proofs are omitted. Note that the first three naturally extend to directed graphs.

Lemma 6. *Let G , H , and L be three graphs. Suppose G admits a resolvable H -decomposition, and H admits a resolvable L -decomposition. Then G admits a resolvable L -decomposition.*

Lemma 7. *Let $\{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ be a decomposition of a graph G into spanning subgraphs. Let L be a subgraph of G and suppose each graph H_i admits a resolvable L -decomposition. Then G admits a resolvable L -decomposition.*

Lemma 8. *Let G and H be graphs, and suppose there exists a resolvable H -decomposition of G . Then there exist a resolvable H -decomposition of $\bar{K}_n \wr G$, and a resolvable $H \wr \bar{K}_n$ -decomposition of $G \wr \bar{K}_n$.*

Lemma 9. *Let G be a graph, and H a subgraph in G . If G admits a resolvable H -decomposition, then G^* admits a resolvable H^* -decomposition.*

3 Tools

In some of our proofs in Sections 4–6 we shall be referring to the following results.

Theorem 10. [4] *There exists a resolvable C_m -decomposition of K_n if and only if n is odd and m divides n .*

Theorem 11. [3, 4, 11] *There exists a resolvable C_m -decomposition of $K_n - I$ if and only if n is even and m divides n .*

Theorem 12. [2] *There exists a \vec{C}_m -decomposition of K_n^* if and only if m divides $n(n-1)$ and $(m, n) \notin \{(4, 4), (3, 6), (6, 6)\}$.*

Theorem 13. [13] *There exists a resolvable C_m -decomposition of $K_n \wr \bar{K}_t$ if and only if m divides nt , $t(n-1)$ is even, m is even if $n = 2$, and $(m, n, t) \notin \{(3, 3, 2), (3, 3, 6), (3, 6, 2), (6, 2, 6)\}$.*

Our constructions in the case m even will use the following lemmas as building blocks.

Lemma 14. *Let $m \geq 4$ be an even integer, and β a positive integer. Then there exists an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of the graph $K_{\beta\frac{m}{2}, \beta\frac{m}{2}}^*$.*

Proof. First, we prove the lemma for $\beta = 1$. Let $k = \frac{m}{2}$, and let the bipartition of $V(K_{k,k}^*)$ be $\{X, Y\}$ with $X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$ and $Y = \{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}\}$. Then

$$C^0 = x_0 y_0 x_1 y_1 \dots x_{k-1} y_{k-1} x_0$$

is a directed cycle in $V(K_{k,k}^*)$. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$, obtain a directed cycle C^i from C^0 by adding i (modulo k) to the subscripts of all vertices in part Y . It is not difficult to see that $\{C^i : i = 0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$ is an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of $K_{k,k}^*$.

Next, suppose $\beta \geq 2$. A 1-factorization of $K_{\beta,\beta}$ yields a resolvable K_2 -decomposition of $K_{\beta,\beta}$, and hence a resolvable K_2^* -decomposition of $K_{\beta,\beta}^*$ by Lemma 9. Consequently, there exists a resolvable $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\frac{m}{2}}$ -decomposition of $K_{\beta,\beta}^* \wr \bar{K}_{\frac{m}{2}}$ by Lemma 8. Since $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\frac{m}{2}}$ and $K_{\beta,\beta}^* \wr \bar{K}_{\frac{m}{2}}$ are isomorphic to $K_{\frac{m}{2}, \frac{m}{2}}^*$ and $K_{\beta\frac{m}{2}, \beta\frac{m}{2}}^*$, respectively, and the former digraph admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D by the first paragraph of this proof, Lemma 6 shows that so does the latter. \square

Lemma 15. *Let $m \geq 4$ be an even integer, and $\alpha \geq 3$, $\beta \geq 1$ integers. Then there exists an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$.*

Proof. If α is even, a 1-factorization of C_α gives a resolvable K_2 -decomposition of C_α , and hence a resolvable K_2^* -decomposition of C_α^* by Lemma 9. Lemma 8 then implies a resolvable $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$ -decomposition of $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$. Since the former digraph is isomorphic to $K_{\beta m, \beta m}^*$, which admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D by Lemma 14, the latter digraph also admits $R\vec{C}_m$ -D by Lemma 6.

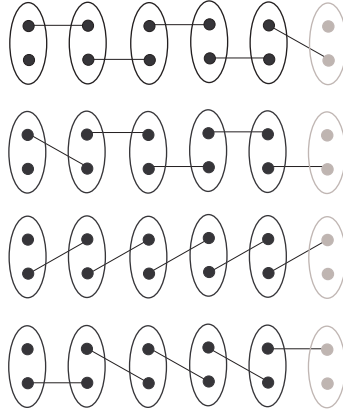


Figure 1: A resolvable K_2 -decomposition of $C_\alpha \wr \bar{K}_2$ for α odd.

Next, assume α is odd. First, we show that $C_\alpha \wr \bar{K}_2$ admits a resolvable K_2 -decomposition; that is, the edge set of $C_\alpha \wr \bar{K}_2$ can be partitioned into pairwise disjoint perfect matchings. Let the vertex sets of C_α and \bar{K}_2 be $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{\alpha-1}\}$ and $\{y_0, y_1\}$, respectively. Then $C_\alpha \wr \bar{K}_2$ has vertices (x_i, y_j) , where $i = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha - 1$ and $j = 0, 1$. For convenience, we shall write z_i^j for (x_i, y_j) . Note that z_i^j is adjacent to z_s^t if and only if $i - s \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{\alpha}$. The following four perfect matchings of $C_\alpha \wr \bar{K}_2$ give the required decomposition (see Figure 1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_1 &= \{z_0^0 z_1^0, z_1^1 z_2^1, z_2^0 z_3^0, z_3^1 z_4^1, \dots, z_{\alpha-1}^0 z_0^1\}, \\
 M_2 &= \{z_0^0 z_1^1, z_1^0 z_2^0, z_2^1 z_3^1, z_3^0 z_4^0, \dots, z_{\alpha-1}^1 z_0^1\}, \\
 M_3 &= \{z_0^1 z_1^0, z_1^1 z_2^0, z_2^1 z_3^0, z_3^1 z_4^0, \dots, z_{\alpha-1}^1 z_0^0\}, \\
 M_4 &= \{z_0^1 z_1^1, z_1^0 z_2^1, z_2^0 z_3^1, z_3^0 z_4^1, \dots, z_{\alpha-1}^0 z_0^0\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 9 now implies that there exists a resolvable K_2^* -decomposition of $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_2$. Hence there exists a resolvable $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta \frac{m}{2}}$ -decomposition of $(C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_2) \wr \bar{K}_{\beta \frac{m}{2}}$ by Lemma 8. Since $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta \frac{m}{2}}$ is isomorphic to $K_{\beta \frac{m}{2}, \beta \frac{m}{2}}^*$, which admits an RC_m -D by Lemma 14, and $(C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_2) \wr \bar{K}_{\beta \frac{m}{2}}$ is isomorphic to $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$, we have the result. \square

The following lemma, except for $(m, \alpha) = (6, 2)$, is a corollary of a special case of Liu's Theorem 13 [13]. Since the proof of the general result by Liu is long and involved, and our proof of this special case is short and transparent, we include it here.

Lemma 16. *Let $m \geq 4$ be an even integer, and $\alpha \geq 2$ and $\beta \geq 1$ integers. Then there exists an RC_m -D of $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$.*

Proof. First assume α is even. Hence there exists a 1-factorization (that is, a resolvable K_2 -decomposition) of K_α . Consequently, there exist a resolvable K_2^* -decomposition of K_α^* (Lemma 9), and a resolvable $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$ -decomposition of $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$ (Lemma 8). Since $K_2^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$ is isomorphic to $K_{\beta m, \beta m}^*$, we have a resolvable $K_{\beta m, \beta m}^*$ -decomposition of $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$, and hence (by Lemmas 14 and 6) an RC_m -D of $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$.

Next suppose α is odd. Walecki's result [14], subsumed in Theorem 10, gives a (resolvable) C_α -decomposition of K_α , and Lemma 9 then implies a (resolvable) C_α^* -decomposition of K_α^* . Lemma 8 then gives us a resolvable $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$ -decomposition of $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$. Since by Lemma 15 there exists an RC_m -D of $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{\beta m}$, the result follows. \square

4 Even cycle length

The main purpose of this section is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 17. *Let $m \geq 6$ be an even integer and α a positive integer. Then $K_{\alpha m}^*$ admits an RC_m -D if and only if $(m, \alpha) \neq (6, 1)$.*

Proof. In the case of $\alpha = 1$, Theorem 12 assures us of the existence of an RC_m -D of $K_{\alpha m}^*$ for all $m \geq 8$, and of non-existence of an RC_6 -D of K_6^* . Hence assume $\alpha \geq 2$.

First let $m \geq 8$. Decompose

$$K_{\alpha m}^* = (\bar{K}_\alpha \wr K_m^*) \oplus (K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_m).$$

Since K_m^* admits an RC_m -D by Theorem 12, so does $\bar{K}_\alpha \wr K_m^*$. And since $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_m$ admits an RC_m -D by Lemma 16, we have an RC_m -D of $K_{\alpha m}^*$.

It remains to consider the case $m = 6$. The challenge here is that, by Theorems 12 and 13, respectively, there is no \bar{C}_6 -decomposition of K_6^* and no RC_6 -D of $K_{6,6}$.

Suppose α is even. If $\alpha = 2$, we use Lemma 18 to find an RC_6 -D of K_{12}^* . For $\alpha \geq 4$, first decompose

$$K_{6\alpha}^* = (\bar{K}_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \wr K_{12}^*) \oplus (K_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^* \wr \bar{K}_{12}).$$

Again using Lemma 18, we find an RC_6 -D of K_{12}^* , and hence of $\bar{K}_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \wr K_{12}^*$. To complete the construction, Lemma 16 gives us an RC_6 -D of $K_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^* \wr \bar{K}_{12}$.

Next, suppose $\alpha \geq 3$ is odd. Hence there exists a Hamilton cycle decomposition of K_α . Consequently, we can decompose $K_{6\alpha}^*$ into $C_\alpha^* \wr K_6^*$ and $\frac{\alpha-3}{2}$ copies of $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_6$. Now $C_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_6$ admits an RC_6 -D by Lemma 15, and an RC_6 -D of $C_\alpha^* \wr K_6^*$ is constructed in Lemma 19. \square

Observe that the proof of Theorem 17 is independent of previous work (in particular, it makes no use of Theorem 13 by Liu) except the result on existence of a directed Hamilton cycle decomposition of K_m^* (included in Theorem 12 and first proved by Tillson [15]).

Lemma 18. *There exists an RC_6 -D of K_{12}^* .*

Proof. We label the vertices of K_{12}^* by $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_5, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_5$. We shall call arcs of the form (x_i, x_{i+d}) and (y_i, y_{i+d}) arcs of pure left and pure right difference d , respectively, and arcs of the form (x_i, y_{i+d}) and (y_i, x_{i+d}) arcs of mixed left and mixed right difference d , respectively. All subscripts will be evaluated modulo 6. By the *mirror image* of a resolution class we shall mean the image under the permutation $(x_0y_0)(x_1y_1) \dots (x_5y_5)$.

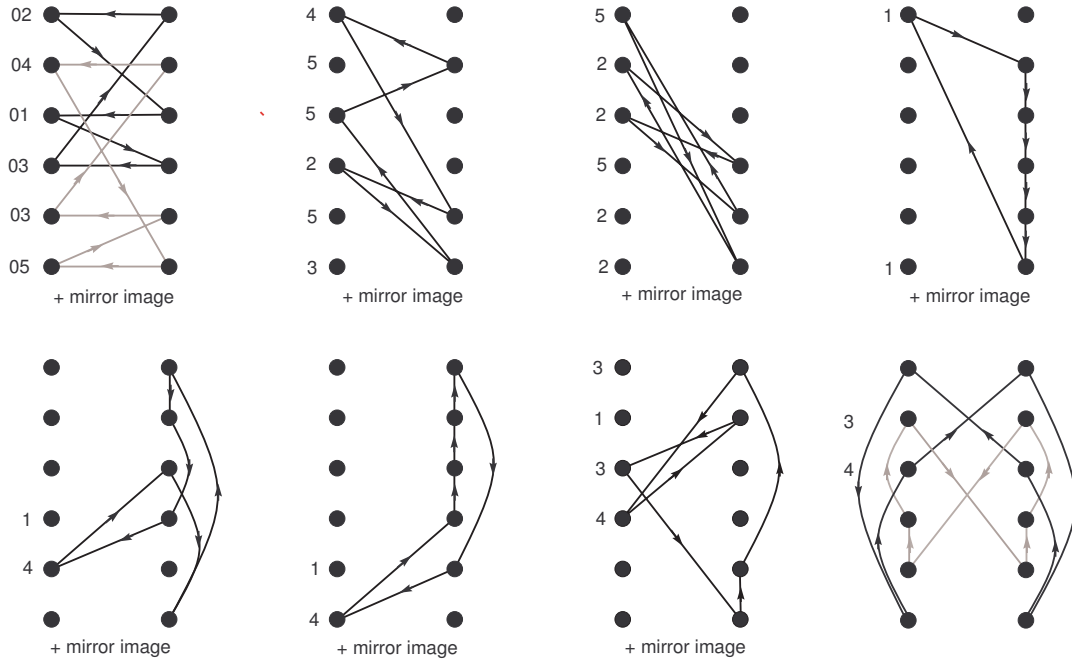


Figure 2: The first nine resolution classes in the \vec{RC}_6 -D of K_{12}^* .

The resolution classes in our decomposition are R_1, \dots, R_{11} defined below (see Figure 2).

$$R_1 = \{x_0y_2x_2y_3x_3y_0x_0, x_1y_5x_5y_4x_4y_1x_1\}$$

and R_2 is its mirror image, that is,

$$R_2 = \{y_0x_2y_2x_3y_3x_0y_0, y_1x_5y_5x_4y_4x_1y_1\}.$$

Observe that R_3, \dots, R_8 all contain a directed cycle and its mirror image:

$$R_3 = \{x_0y_4x_3y_5x_2y_1x_0, y_0x_4y_3x_5y_2x_1y_0\},$$

$$R_4 = \{x_0y_5x_1y_3x_2y_4x_0, y_0x_5y_1x_3y_2x_4y_0\},$$

$$R_5 = \{x_0y_1y_2y_3y_4y_5x_0, y_0x_1x_2x_3x_4x_5y_0\},$$

$$R_6 = \{y_0y_1y_3x_4y_2y_5y_0, x_0x_1x_3y_4x_2x_5x_0\},$$

$$R_7 = \{y_0y_4x_5y_3y_2y_1y_0, x_0x_4y_5x_3x_2x_1x_0\},$$

$$R_8 = \{y_0x_3y_1x_2y_5y_4y_0, x_0y_3x_1y_2x_5x_4x_0\},$$

while R_9 is its own mirror image:

$$R_9 = \{x_0x_5x_2y_0y_5y_2x_0, x_1y_4y_3y_1x_4x_3x_1\}.$$

The remaining two resolution classes are reversals of each other, and each consists of two directed cycles that are mirror images of each other and include only arcs of pure difference:

$$R_{10} = \{x_0x_2x_4x_1x_5x_3x_0, y_0y_2y_4y_1y_5y_3y_0\}$$

and

$$R_{11} = \{x_0x_3x_5x_1x_4x_2x_0, y_0y_3y_5y_1y_4y_2y_0\}.$$

Because of the symmetry, it is sufficient to verify that each arc of pure left difference and each arc of mixed left difference was used in exactly one directed 6-cycle. In Figure 2, the numbers on the left keep track of the arcs of mixed left difference used by the resolution classes R_1, \dots, R_9 . Observe that for each vertex x_i , each mixed left difference occurs exactly once. To account for all arcs of pure left (and hence right) difference, it is helpful to notice that in the union of the resolution classes R_1, \dots, R_9 , each arc (u, v) occurs together with its opposite arc (v, u) . The rest of the verification is straightforward and left to the reader. \square

Lemma 19. *For any odd integer $\alpha \geq 3$, there exists an RC_6 -D of $C_\alpha^* \wr K_6^*$.*

Proof. Let the vertex set of $C_\alpha^* \wr K_6^*$ be $\{x_j^{(i)} : j \in \mathbb{Z}_6, i \in \mathbb{Z}_\alpha\}$ so that each set $\{x_j^{(i)} : j \in \mathbb{Z}_6\}$ induces a copy of K_6^* , and $(x_j^{(i)}, x_s^{(t)})$ is an arc if and only if $i - t \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{\alpha}$. We call an arc of the form $(x_j^{(i)}, x_{j+d}^{(i+1)})$ a forward arc of difference d from $x_j^{(i)}$, and $(x_j^{(i)}, x_{j+d}^{(i-1)})$ a backward arc of difference d from $x_j^{(i)}$. Again, by the *mirror image* of a resolution class we mean the image under the permutation $(x_0y_0)(x_1y_1) \dots (x_5y_5)$.

We begin by defining the following directed 6-cycles, for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_\alpha$:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{00}^{(i)} &= x_0^{(i)} x_0^{(i+1)} x_1^{(i)} x_1^{(i+1)} x_2^{(i)} x_2^{(i+1)} x_0^{(i)}, \\ C_{11}^{(i)} &= x_3^{(i)} x_3^{(i+1)} x_4^{(i)} x_4^{(i+1)} x_5^{(i)} x_5^{(i+1)} x_3^{(i)}, \\ C_{01}^{(i)} &= x_0^{(i)} x_3^{(i+1)} x_1^{(i)} x_4^{(i+1)} x_2^{(i)} x_5^{(i+1)} x_0^{(i)}. \end{aligned}$$

Obtain the mirror image $D_s^{(i)}$ from $C_s^{(i)}$ by interchanging superscripts i and $i + 1$ for all vertices (see Figure 3).

We now form the following resolution classes.

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \{C_{00}^{(0)}, C_{11}^{(1)}, C_{00}^{(2)}, \dots, C_{11}^{(\alpha-2)}, C_{01}^{(\alpha-1)}\}, \\ R_2 &= \{C_{01}^{(0)}, C_{00}^{(1)}, C_{11}^{(2)}, \dots, C_{00}^{(\alpha-2)}, C_{11}^{(\alpha-1)}\}, \\ R_3 &= \{C_{11}^{(0)}, C_{01}^{(1)}, C_{01}^{(2)}, \dots, C_{01}^{(\alpha-2)}, C_{00}^{(\alpha-1)}\}. \end{aligned}$$

We obtain three more resolution classes R_4, R_5, R_6 from the above by taking the mirror image of each directed 6-cycle. In Figure 3, the number next to a vertex on the left (right) indicates the forward (backward) difference of the arc from that vertex used by the given directed cycle. Observe that for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_\alpha$, the following forward arcs have been used:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_j^{(i)}, x_{j+d}^{(i+1)}) &\text{ for } j = 0, 1 \text{ and } d = 0, 1, 3; \\ (x_2^{(i)}, x_{2+d}^{(i+1)}) &\text{ for } d = 0, 3, 4; \\ (x_j^{(i)}, x_{j+d}^{(i+1)}) &\text{ for } j = 3, 4, 5 \text{ and } d = 0, 1, 4. \end{aligned}$$

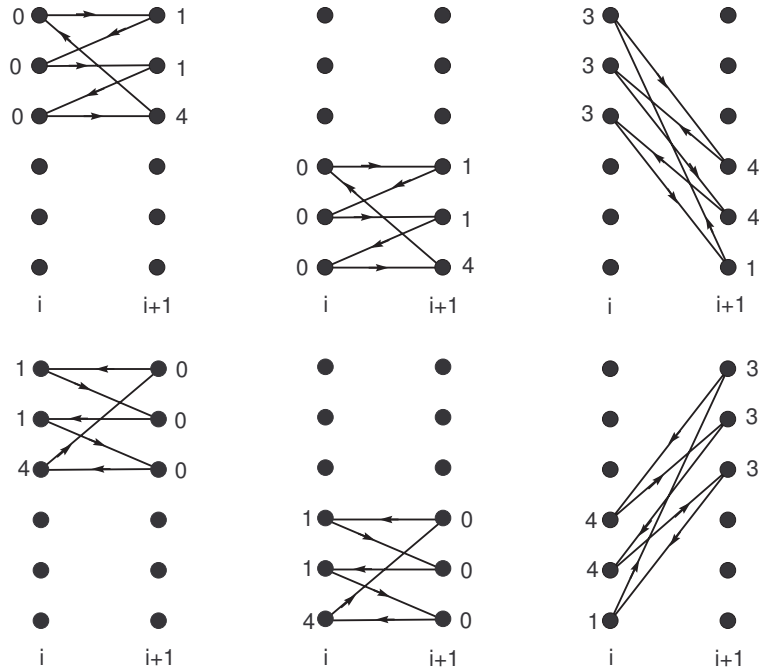


Figure 3: Directed 6-cycles $C_{00}^{(i)}$, $C_{11}^{(i)}$, and $C_{01}^{(i)}$ (top row), and their mirror images $D_{00}^{(i)}$, $D_{11}^{(i)}$, and $D_{01}^{(i)}$ (bottom row), with corresponding forward (left) and backward (right) arc differences.

Because of symmetry, backward arcs of the same differences have been used as well. This leaves us with forward and backward arcs of differences 2, 4, 5 from $x_j^{(i)}$ for $j = 0, 1$; differences 1, 2, 5 from $x_2^{(i)}$; and differences 2, 3, 5 from $x_j^{(i)}$ for $j = 3, 4, 5$.

To describe the next seven resolution classes, we first define the following directed 6-cycles (for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_\alpha$) — see Figure 4:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_1^{(i)} &= x_0^{(i)} x_2^{(i+1)} x_4^{(i)} x_3^{(i+1)} x_5^{(i)} x_1^{(i+1)} x_0^{(i)}, \\
 C_2^{(i)} &= x_0^{(i)} x_4^{(i+1)} x_1^{(i)} x_5^{(i+1)} x_2^{(i)} x_3^{(i+1)} x_0^{(i)}, \\
 C_3^{(i)} &= x_1^{(i)} x_0^{(i+1)} x_2^{(i)} x_4^{(i+1)} x_3^{(i)} x_5^{(i+1)} x_1^{(i)}, \\
 C_4^{(i)} &= x_3^{(i)} x_0^{(i+1)} x_4^{(i)} x_1^{(i+1)} x_5^{(i)} x_2^{(i+1)} x_3^{(i)}, \\
 C_5^{(i)} &= x_0^{(i)} x_5^{(i+1)} x_4^{(i)} x_1^{(i)} x_3^{(i+1)} x_2^{(i)} x_0^{(i)}, \\
 C_6^{(i)} &= x_1^{(i)} x_4^{(i)} x_0^{(i+1)} x_5^{(i)} x_3^{(i)} x_2^{(i+1)} x_1^{(i)}, \\
 C_7^{(i)} &= x_0^{(i)} x_2^{(i)} x_1^{(i+1)} x_3^{(i)} x_5^{(i)} x_4^{(i+1)} x_0^{(i)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Observe that these directed 6-cycles jointly use up all leftover forward and backward arcs (as well as a bidirected 1-factor from each copy of K_6^*). Since for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_\alpha$ and all

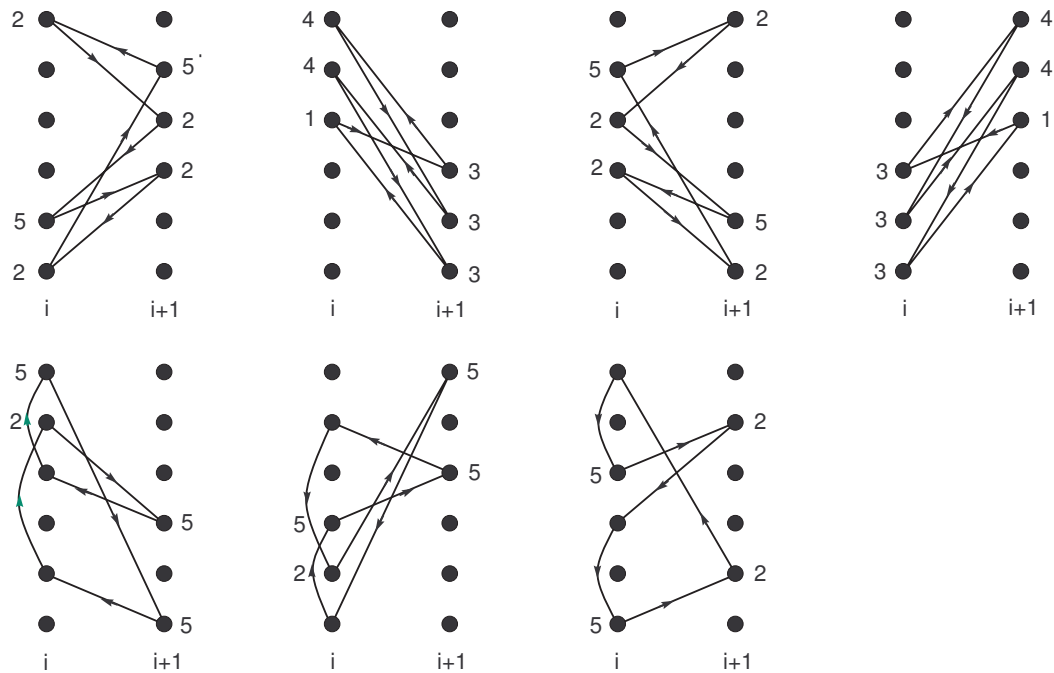


Figure 4: Directed 6-cycles $C_j^{(i)}$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, 7$, with corresponding forward (left) and backward (right) arc differences.

$j = 1, 2, \dots, 7$, the directed 6-cycles $C_j^{(i)}$ and $C_j^{(i+1)}$ are vertex-disjoint, we may form resolution classes R_j^i as

$$R_j^i = \{C_j^{(i)} : i = 0, 1, \dots, \alpha - 1\}.$$

What remains is a digraph consisting of α vertex-disjoint copies of $(K_6 - I)^*$, which possesses an \vec{RC}_6 -D as a consequence of Theorem 11 and Lemma 9. \square

5 Odd cycle length

Our partial result in the case of odd cycle length (Theorem 20 below) heavily relies on Theorems 10 [4] for α odd, and 13 [13] for α even.

Theorem 20. *Let $m \geq 5$ be an odd integer, and α a positive integer. Then:*

1. *If α is odd, then $K_{\alpha m}^*$ admits an \vec{RC}_m -D.*
2. *If $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, except possibly for $\alpha = 8$, then $K_{\alpha m}^*$ admits an \vec{RC}_m -D.*
3. *If there exists an \vec{RC}_m -D of K_{2m}^* , then there exists an \vec{RC}_m -D of $K_{\alpha m}^*$ for all even α .*

Proof. 1. Assume α is odd. By Theorem 10, there exists an RC_m -D of $K_{\alpha m}$. Directing each cycle in this decomposition once in each possible direction yields an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of $K_{\alpha m}^*$.

2. For $\alpha = 4$, decompose

$$K_{4m}^* = (\bar{K}_4 \wr K_m^*) \oplus (K_4^* \wr \bar{K}_m).$$

By a result of [10], the digraph $K_4^* \wr \bar{K}_m$ admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D, and by Theorem 12, so does $\bar{K}_4 \wr K_m^*$. Hence K_{4m}^* admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D.

For $\alpha = 4\beta$ with $\beta \geq 3$, first decompose

$$K_{4\beta m}^* = (\bar{K}_\beta \wr K_{4m}^*) \oplus (K_\beta^* \wr \bar{K}_{4m}).$$

Since $K_\beta^* \wr \bar{K}_{4m}$ admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D as a corollary of Theorem 13 and Lemma 9, and $\bar{K}_\beta \wr K_{4m}^*$ admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D by the previous paragraph, we have the result.

3. Finally, let $\alpha = 2\beta$ with $\beta \geq 3$. Decompose

$$K_{2\beta m}^* = (\bar{K}_\beta \wr K_{2m}^*) \oplus (K_\beta^* \wr \bar{K}_{2m}).$$

By Theorem 13, there exists an RC_m -D of $K_\beta \wr \bar{K}_{2m}$, and hence Lemma 9 guarantees the existence of an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of $K_\beta^* \wr \bar{K}_{2m}$. Therefore, if there exists an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of K_{2m}^* , there also exists an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of $K_{\alpha m}^*$ for any even $\alpha \geq 6$. □

In the case of odd cycle length $m \geq 5$, it thus remains to consider the case $\alpha = 2$. In part assisted by a computer search, we have so far been able to verify the following.

Lemma 21. [8] *An $R\vec{C}_m$ -D of K_{2m}^* exists for:*

- all odd m such that $5 \leq m \leq 49$ and $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, and
- all odd m such that $5 \leq m \leq 27$ and $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$.

We therefore propose the following conjecture. Recall that an $R\vec{C}_3$ -D of K_6^* does not exist by Theorem 1 [7].

Conjecture 22. Let m be a positive odd integer. Then K_{2m}^* admits an $R\vec{C}_m$ -D if and only if $m \geq 5$.

6 Some related results

In this section we present two resolvable directed cycle decompositions of K_n^* that are “close” to being \vec{RC}_m -D. The following term will be convenient to use: a *directed 2-factor* of a digraph D is a spanning subdigraph of D that is a vertex-disjoint union of directed cycles. We shall write $\vec{F}(\alpha * m)$ to denote a directed 2-factor consisting of α pairwise vertex-disjoint directed m -cycles. Thus an \vec{RC}_m -D is a decomposition into directed 2-factors, each isomorphic to $\vec{F}(\alpha * m)$, for an appropriate integer α . The directed 2-factorizations of K_n^* constructed below will be such that only one directed 2-factor is not an $\vec{F}(\alpha * m)$. The first of these factorizations is a quick corollary of Theorem 11.

Proposition 23. *Let $m \geq 2$ and $\alpha \geq 1$ be integers. Then $K_{2\alpha m}^*$ can be decomposed into directed 2-factors of which one is an $\vec{F}(\alpha m * 2)$ and the rest are $\vec{F}(2\alpha * m)$.*

Proof. The result is obvious for $m = 2$. For $m \geq 3$, there exists an RC_m -D of $K_{2\alpha m} - I$ by Theorem 11. Direct each m -cycle in this decomposition in each of the two possible ways to obtain an \vec{RC}_m -D of $(K_{2\alpha m} - I)^*$. Finally, replace each edge in the missing 1-factor I in $(K_{2\alpha m} - I)^*$ by a directed 2-cycle to obtain a directed 2-factor $\vec{F}(\alpha m * 2)$. \square

The following result is as close to Conjecture 22 for every odd m as we can get at present.

Theorem 24. *Let $m \geq 3$ be an odd integer.*

1. *If $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, then K_{2m}^* can be decomposed into directed 2-factors of which one is an $\vec{F}(3 * \frac{2m}{3})$ and the rest are $\vec{F}(2 * m)$.*
2. *Otherwise, K_{2m}^* can be decomposed into directed 2-factors of which one is an $\vec{F}(1 * 2m)$ and the rest are $\vec{F}(2 * m)$.*

Proof. Let $m = 2k + 1$, and let $\{X, Y\}$ be a partition of the vertex set of K_{2m}^* with $X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{2k}\}$ and $Y = \{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{2k}\}$. Arcs of the form (x_i, x_{i+d}) and (y_i, y_{i+d}) , for $d = 1, 2, \dots, 2k$, will be called of left and right, respectively, pure difference d . Arcs of the form (x_i, y_{i+d}) and (y_i, x_{i+d}) , for $d = 0, 1, \dots, 2k$, will be called of left and right, respectively, mixed difference d . All subscripts are calculated modulo $2k + 1$.

Define directed m -cycles C_0 and C'_0 as follows:

$$C_0 = x_0 y_0 x_1 y_1 x_2 \dots y_{k-1} x_k x_0 \quad \text{and} \quad C'_0 = y_k x_{k+1} y_{k+1} x_{k+2} \dots y_{2k} y_k.$$

Observe that the only arcs of left mixed difference 0 or right mixed difference $2k$ not used in these two cycles are (x_k, y_k) and (y_{2k}, x_0) . For $i = 1, 2, \dots, 2k$, obtain directed m -cycles C_i and C'_i from C_0 and C'_0 , respectively, by adding i to the subscript of each vertex in X and adding $2i$ to the subscript of each vertex in Y . Thus directed m -cycles C_i and C'_i together use up all arcs of left mixed difference i and right mixed difference $2k + i$ except for (x_{k+i}, y_{k+2i}) and (y_{2k+2i}, x_i) . For $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2k$, let $F^{(i)}$ be the directed 2-factor in K_{2m}^* defined by $F^{(i)} = \{C_i, C'_i\}$.

Let $\{C_X^1, C_X^2, \dots, C_X^{2k}\}$ be an \vec{RC}_m -D of the copy of K_m^* induced by X , and similarly, let $\{C_Y^1, C_Y^2, \dots, C_Y^{2k}\}$ be an \vec{RC}_m -D of the copy of K_m^* induced by Y . Relabelling the vertices if necessary, we may assume that $C_X^{2k} = x_0 x_{-k} x_{-2k} \dots x_k x_0$ and $C_Y^{2k} = y_0 y_{-k} y_{-2k} \dots y_k y_0$. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, 2k - 1$, let $F^{(2k+i)}$ be the directed 2-factor in K_{2m}^* defined by $F^{(2k+i)} = \{C_X^i, C_Y^i\}$.

Observe that arcs of pure difference $k + 1$ (corresponding to directed m -cycles C_X^{2k} and C_Y^{2k}) were used up in directed 2-factors $F^{(0)}, F^{(1)}, \dots, F^{(2k)}$. The only remaining arcs are hence those of the form (x_{k+i}, y_{k+2i}) and (y_{2k+2i}, x_i) , for $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2k$. It is clear that they form a directed 2-factor — call it F . We'll show that it must be either of the form $\vec{F}(1 * 2m)$ or $\vec{F}(3 * \frac{2m}{3})$.

One of the directed cycles in F is

$$C_F = x_0 y_{k+1} x_{\frac{k}{2}+1} y_{2k+2} y_{k+4} \dots x_{i(\frac{k}{2}+1)} y_{(i+1)(k+2)} \dots x_0$$

if k is even, and

$$C_F = x_0 y_{k+1} x_{\frac{3}{2}(k+1)} y_{2k+2} y_{k+4} \dots x_{i\frac{3}{2}(k+1)} y_{(i+1)(k+2)} \dots x_0$$

if k is odd. Note that for even k , $\gcd(\frac{k}{2} + 1, 2k + 1) = \gcd(k + 2, 2k + 1)$ and for odd k , $\gcd(\frac{3}{2}(k + 1), 2k + 1) = \gcd(k + 2, 2k + 1)$. Since $\gcd(k + 2, 2k + 1)$ is 3 if $2k + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and 1 otherwise, the directed cycle C_F is of length $\frac{2m}{3}$ if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, and of length $2m$ otherwise. It follows that the directed 2-factor F is of the form $\vec{F}(3 * \frac{2m}{3})$ in the first case, and $\vec{F}(1 * 2m)$ in the second. \square

Corollary 25. *Let $m \geq 3$ be an odd integer and $\alpha \neq 2$ a positive integer. Then $K_{2\alpha m}^*$ can be decomposed into directed 2-factors of which one is an $\vec{F}(3\alpha * \frac{2m}{3})$ if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, and $\vec{F}(\alpha * 2m)$ otherwise, and the rest are $\vec{F}(2\alpha * m)$.*

Proof. For $\alpha = 1$, the statement is identical to Theorem 24. Hence assume $\alpha \geq 3$. Now decompose

$$K_{2\alpha m}^* = \bar{K}_\alpha \wr K_{2m}^* \oplus K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{2m}.$$

It follows from Theorem 13 and Lemma 9 that there exists a \vec{RC}_m -D of $K_\alpha^* \wr \bar{K}_{2m}$. On the other hand, Theorem 24 shows that $\bar{K}_\alpha \wr K_{2m}^*$ can be decomposed into directed 2-factors of which one is an $\vec{F}(3\alpha * \frac{2m}{3})$ if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, and $\vec{F}(\alpha * 2m)$ otherwise, and the rest are $\vec{F}(2\alpha * m)$. Putting these two decompositions together results in a desired directed 2-factorization. \square

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