

The degree/diameter problem in maximal planar bipartite graphs

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Abstract

The (Δ, D) (degree/diameter) problem consists of finding the largest possible number of vertices n among all the graphs with maximum degree Δ and diameter D . We consider the (Δ, D) problem for maximal planar bipartite graphs, that is, simple planar graphs in which every face is a quadrangle. We obtain that for the $(\Delta, 2)$ problem, the number of vertices is $n = \Delta + 2$; and for the $(\Delta, 3)$ problem, $n = 3\Delta - 1$ if Δ is odd and $n = 3\Delta - 2$ if Δ is even. Then, we prove that, for

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the general case of the (Δ, D) problem, an upper bound on n is approximately $3(2D+1)(\Delta-2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$, and another one is $C(\Delta-2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$ if $\Delta \geq D$ and C is a sufficiently large constant. Our upper bounds improve for our kind of graphs the one given by Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth for general planar graphs. We also give a lower bound on n for maximal planar bipartite graphs, which is approximately $(\Delta-2)^k$ if $D=2k$, and $3(\Delta-3)^k$ if $D=2k+1$, for Δ and D sufficiently large in both cases.

1 Introduction

We consider simple graphs $G = G(V, E)$ that are bipartite, planar and with the maximum possible number of edges. In a *bipartite* graph, each cycle has an even length. If a graph can be drawn on the plane without any crossing of its edges, then the graph is called *planar*. A planar bipartite graph is maximal if when we add a new edge, the graph obtained is no longer planar or bipartite. A maximal planar bipartite graph divides the plane only into quadrangles (see Ringel [13]).

As a notation, in a bipartite graph we denote the two partition classes with colors black B and white W . Then $n = |B| + |W|$. From the Euler characteristic $|V| - |E| + |F| = 2$, which relates the numbers of vertices $n = |V|$, edges $|E|$ and faces $|F|$ in a planar embedding of G , and the fact that each face is incident to four edges, one obtains the well-known relations $|E| = 2n - 4$ and $|F| = n - 2$.

The (Δ, D) problem consists of finding the maximum possible number of vertices $n = |V|$ in a graph G with maximum degree Δ and diameter D . This is a prominent topic in graph theory, with results obtained for many cases. Information about this problem for graphs in general can be found in the comprehensive survey by Miller and Širáň [10] and for planar graphs also on the web page by Loz, Pérez-Rosés, and Pineda-Villavicencio [8].

For simple maximal planar graphs (that is, triangulations), the (Δ, D) problem with diameter $D = 2$ and $\Delta \geq 8$ was solved by Seyffarth in [16]. She proved that, in this case, the number of vertices is $n \leq \lfloor \frac{3}{2}\Delta \rfloor + 1$ if $\Delta \geq 8$, and that this bound is best possible. Later, Hell and Seyffarth [9] showed that this result also holds for the larger class of all simple planar graphs. Yang, Lin, and Dai [19] solved the remaining case $\Delta < 8$ with $D = 2$, for both graph classes. Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth [3] found that an upper bound on the number of vertices for planar graphs is $8\Delta + 12$ for diameter $D = 3$, and $3(2D+1)(2\Delta^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} + 1)$ for any diameter.

Regarding lower bounds on the maximum number of vertices of planar graphs, given a fixed diameter D and a maximum degree Δ , Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth [4] proved that $n \geq \frac{9}{2}\Delta^{(D-1)/2} - o(\Delta^{(D-1)/2})$ for odd D , and $n \geq \frac{3}{2}\Delta^{D/2} - o(\Delta^{D/2})$ for even D . Later, Fera-Puron and Pineda-Villavicencio [5] presented a lower bound on the maximum number of vertices for planar graphs of maximum degree $\Delta \geq 6$ and odd diameter $D \geq 5$, which is $(\lfloor \frac{9\Delta}{2} \rfloor - 12) \frac{\Delta(\Delta-1)^{(D-3)/2-2}}{\Delta-2} + 9$. For planar graphs with even diameter $D = 2k$ and maximum degree Δ , Tishchenko [17] obtained the lower bound $\left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta}{2} \frac{(\Delta-1)^k-1}{\Delta-2} \right\rfloor + 1$, and proved that this is also an upper bound for cases with large Δ , concretely for $\Delta \geq$

$6(12k + 1)$.

Related bounds on the (Δ, D) problem for sparse graph classes and for graphs embedded on surfaces can be found in Nevo, Pineda-Villavicencio and Wood [11], and Pineda-Villavicencio and Wood [12].

In this paper, we consider the (Δ, D) problem for maximal planar bipartite graphs. We show in Section 2, that in the $(\Delta, 2)$ problem $n = \Delta + 2$ and that only the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,\Delta}$ satisfies this equation. Moreover, we solve the $(\Delta, 3)$ problem and prove that $n = 3\Delta - 1$ if Δ is odd, and $n = 3\Delta - 2$ if Δ is even, and we give examples of graphs that satisfy these equations. In Section 3, we study the general case (Δ, D) and obtain that n is bounded from above by approximately $3(2D + 1)(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$. For the case $\Delta \geq D$ we also obtain the upper bound $n \leq C(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$, for some constant C . Our upper bounds improve for our kind of graphs the one given by Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth for general planar graphs. We also give a lower bound on n for maximal planar bipartite graphs, which is approximately $(\Delta - 2)^k$ if $D = 2k$, and $3(\Delta - 3)^k$ if $D = 2k + 1$, for Δ and D sufficiently large in both cases. The precise bounds are given in this section.

2 The $(\Delta, 2)$ and $(\Delta, 3)$ problems in maximal planar bipartite graphs

For maximal planar bipartite graphs with diameter $D = 2$, we solve the $(\Delta, 2)$ problem with the following result.

Proposition 1. *Consider a maximal planar bipartite graph G with diameter $D = 2$, maximum degree Δ and maximum number of vertices n , then $n = \Delta + 2$. The only graph that satisfies this equation is the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,\Delta}$.*

Proof. For $\Delta = 2$, there is no maximal planar bipartite graph with more than four vertices. The cycle on four vertices C_4 satisfies $n = \Delta + 2$. Therefore, let us assume that $\Delta > 2$. Let v be a vertex of degree Δ in G . Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that there is more than one vertex at distance two from v in G . Denote two such vertices by w and z . Then, w and z are not both adjacent to all neighbors of v ; otherwise G would contain the complete bipartite graph $K_{3,3}$ as a subgraph, contradicting the planarity of G . Hence, there is a neighbor u of v incident to at most one of w and z , say u is not adjacent to z . The vertices u and z belong to different partite classes, which implies that the distance between them is odd. It follows that the distance between u and z is at least three, contradicting $D = 2$. Thus, $n = \Delta + 2$ and only the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,\Delta}$ attains this bound. \square

For maximal planar bipartite graphs with diameter $D = 3$, our main result is the following.

Theorem 2. *Consider a maximal planar bipartite graph G with diameter $D = 3$, maximum degree Δ and maximum number of vertices n , then*

$$n = \begin{cases} 3\Delta - 1 & \text{if } \Delta \text{ is odd,} \\ 3\Delta - 2 & \text{if } \Delta \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

The proof of this result is implied by some lemmas, which we state below. The following observation will be used throughout.

Observation 3. *In a bipartite graph with diameter $D = 3$, any two vertices from the same bipartition class have at least one common neighbor from the other bipartition class.*

First we study the cases $\Delta = 3$ and $\Delta = 4$.

Lemma 4. *If G is a maximal planar bipartite graph with maximum degree $\Delta = 3$, then $n \leq 8$. This bound is best possible.*

Proof. Adding up all the vertex degrees of G , we get

$$2|E| = \sum_{v \in G} \deg(v) \leq n\Delta.$$

Since $|E| = 2n - 4$, we obtain the claimed bound $n(4 - \Delta) \leq 8$. A graph that attains this bound, with diameter $D = 3$, is the cube. \square

Lemma 5. *Let G be a maximal planar bipartite graph with diameter $D = 3$, maximum degree Δ , and n vertices. If G contains a vertex that has at least four neighbors of degree $d > 2$, then $n \leq 2\Delta + 2$.*

Proof. Let v be a vertex of G that has at least four neighbors of degree at least 3. Denote by n' the number of these neighbors of v . Let the color of v be white. Consider a planar embedding of G and consider the region R_v formed by all the faces incident to v . Region R_v is delimited by a cycle C_v with $2n' \geq 8$ vertices, see Figure 1 (left). Moreover, cycle C_v has no chords. Also, there can be more vertices of degree two incident to v (which are not drawn in the figure). Observe that, after removing one of these vertices of degree two from the interior of R_v , the graph is still a maximal planar bipartite one. The cycle C_v has n' white vertices (denoted by a_1, a_2, b_1 and b_2 in the figure). In order to have distance two between any pair of white vertices of C_v , connections outside R_v must exist (in the figure, there must be a black vertex outside R_v which is incident to vertices a_1 and a_2 , and a black vertex outside R_v which is incident to vertices b_1 and b_2). The only possibility to avoid crossings is that all white vertices of C_v are incident to a common black vertex, denoted by w in the figure, outside R_v . Now, all remaining vertices of the graph lie in the faces (including the outer face) defined by the subgraph G' of G that is induced by C_v and vertices v and w . Because of Observation 3, none of the faces of G' incident to v can contain a white vertex, and none of the faces incident to w can contain a black vertex. This implies that only vertices of degree two can be added to G' , all black ones must be incident to v and all white ones must be incident to w . Since the degree of v and w in G is at most Δ , at most $\Delta - n'$ white vertices and $\Delta - n'$ black vertices can be added. We conclude that G has at most $2 + 2n' + 2(\Delta - n') = 2\Delta + 2$ vertices. \square

Lemma 6. *If G is a maximal planar bipartite graph with diameter $D = 3$, maximum degree $\Delta = 4$ and n vertices, then $n \leq 10$. This bound is best possible.*

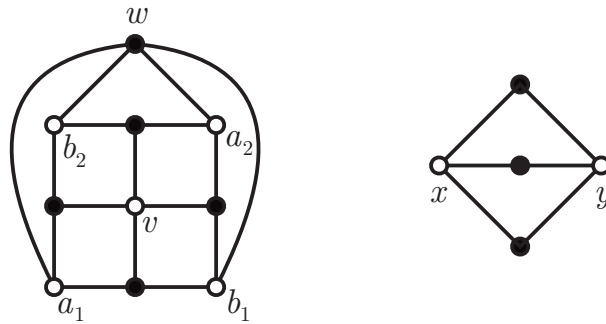


Figure 1: Connecting the white vertices a_1, a_2, b_1 and b_2 on cycle C_v through a black vertex w outside region R_v (left), and a $K_{2,3}$ (right).

Proof. First, consider the case in which G contains no $K_{2,3}$ as a subgraph. Then G contains no vertex of degree 2. Otherwise, in a planar embedding of G , the two faces incident to a vertex v of degree 2 together contain five vertices, forming a $K_{2,3}$, see Figure 1 (right). Therefore, as $\Delta = 4$, G satisfies the conditions of Lemma 5 and $n \leq 10$.

Next, consider the case in which G contains at least two copies of the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,3}$ as a subgraph, one $K_{2,3}$ with two white vertices and three black ones, and the other one with three white vertices and two black ones. Take into account the copy of $K_{2,3}$ with two white vertices, denoted by x and y . We claim that each black vertex v of G has to be adjacent to at least one of x and y . To prove this, considering a planar embedding of G , vertex v lies in one of the three regions determined by $K_{2,3}$, such that each region is bounded by a 4-cycle. Moreover, by Observation 3, vertex v is at distance two from the three black vertices of $K_{2,3}$. Therefore, v is incident to at least one of x and y . Maximum degree $\Delta = 4$ implies that at most one more black vertex can be incident to x , and at most one more incident to y . Thus, G contains at most 5 black vertices. The symmetric argument for the other color class shows that G contains at most 5 white vertices. This completes the proof of this case.

Finally, consider the case when G contains a $K_{2,3}$ as a subgraph with two white vertices and three black vertices, and G contains no $K_{2,3}$ as a subgraph with two black vertices and three white ones. (The other case interchanging colors is symmetric.) If G contains a black vertex of degree $\Delta = 4$, then none of its neighbors has degree 2 (otherwise, we would have a $K_{2,3}$), and applying Lemma 5 we obtain $n \leq 10$. Therefore, we can assume no black vertex has degree greater than 3. Repeating the argument from the previous case, we get that G contains at most 5 black vertices. But then, comparing the number of edges with the sum of the vertex degrees of the black vertices, we get

$$2n - 4 = \sum_{v \in B} \deg(v) \leq (\Delta - 1) \cdot 5 = 15,$$

which yields $n \leq 9$.

A graph attaining the bound $n = 10$ is shown in Figure 1 (left). □

Lemma 7. *Let G be a maximal planar bipartite graph with diameter $D = 3$ and maximum degree Δ . If G does not contain a vertex that has at least four neighbors of degree $d > 2$, then G has at least $n - 8$ vertices of degree 2.*

Proof. Let n be the number of vertices of G and let n_i be the number of vertices of degree i in G , for $2 \leq i \leq \Delta$. We have

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\Delta} n_i = n,$$

and since G has $2n - 4$ edges,

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\Delta} i n_i = 2(2n - 4).$$

For each vertex v , at most three of its neighbors have degree at least 3 and the other neighbors have degree 2. Thus, every vertex of degree $i \geq 4$ is incident to at least $i - 3$ vertices of degree 2. Therefore,

$$2n_2 \geq \sum_{i=4}^{\Delta} (i - 3)n_i.$$

Then

$$\sum_{i=4}^{\Delta} (i - 3)n_i = \left(\sum_{i=2}^{\Delta} (i - 3)n_i \right) + n_2 = \left(\sum_{i=2}^{\Delta} i n_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=2}^{\Delta} 3n_i \right) + n_2 = 2(2n - 4) - 3n + n_2.$$

It follows that $n_2 \geq n - 8$. □

We are now ready to finish the proof of Theorem 2 with the following lemma, which completes the case $\Delta \geq 5$.

Lemma 8. *Let G be a maximal planar bipartite graph with diameter $D = 3$, maximum degree $\Delta \geq 5$ and n vertices. If G contains at least $n - 8$ vertices of degree 2, then $n \leq 3\Delta - 1$ if Δ is odd, and $n \leq 3\Delta - 2$ if Δ is even.*

Proof. Removing a vertex of degree 2 from a maximal planar bipartite graph on n vertices gives a maximal planar bipartite graph on $n - 1$ vertices. Hence, we can (simultaneously) remove vertices of degree 2 from G to obtain a maximal planar bipartite graph G' with at most $n' = 8$ vertices. Consider a planar embedding of G' . By the Euler characteristic, the number of faces in this embedding of G' is at most $n' - 2 = 6$. Graph G is obtained again from G' by inserting the vertices of degree 2. Therefore, in each face of G' only vertices of one color class can be inserted. We assign the corresponding color (white or black) to the faces of G' . Faces of G' with no vertices of G in its interior get no color assigned. There are w white faces $\{w_1, \dots, w_w\}$ and b black faces $\{b_1, \dots, b_b\}$ in G' , with $w + b \leq n' - 2$. For $1 \leq i \leq w$, let $n_2(w_i)$ be the number of vertices of degree two of G in

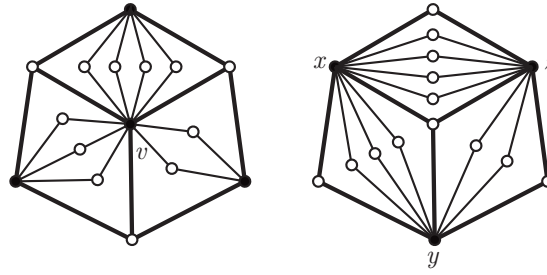


Figure 2: Case (1): $w = 3$

face w_i , and for $1 \leq j \leq b$ let $n_2(b_j)$ be the number of vertices of degree two of G in face b_j . Observation 3 implies that each pair of faces of G' (with vertices of G in its interior) with the same color assigned must share a vertex v of G' , and all the vertices of degree 2 of G in the interior of these two faces are incident to v .

We now distinguish cases according to the number of white faces. We can assume, without loss of generality, that $w \geq b$.

Case (1): $w = 3$: First consider the subcase when all three white faces share a common vertex v such that all the white vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$ are incident to v , see Figure 2 (left). In Figures 2 and 3, the thick lines define the white faces. Vertex v has degree at least three in G' . Then,

$$n_2(w_1) + n_2(w_2) + n_2(w_3) \leq \Delta - 3. \quad (1)$$

The only other possible subcase is depicted in Figure 2 (right). Consider the black vertices of the white faces, which are incident to vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$. If none of them is incident to all three white faces, then there must exist three vertices x, y and z which pairwise determine the three white faces. Namely, the vertices x, y determine the first face, the vertices x, z determine the second face, and the vertices y, z determine the third face. This follows from the fact that every two white faces must share a black vertex incident to vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$. (However it is not necessary that the three white faces share a common white vertex of G' .) We also observe that the degree of each of the vertices x, y and z is at least three in G' . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} n_2(w_1) + n_2(w_2) &\leq \Delta - 3, \\ n_2(w_1) + n_2(w_3) &\leq \Delta - 3, \\ n_2(w_2) + n_2(w_3) &\leq \Delta - 3. \end{aligned}$$

Adding up these three inequalities, dividing by 2, and since $n_2(w_1) + n_2(w_2) + n_2(w_3)$ is an integer, we have

$$n_2(w_1) + n_2(w_2) + n_2(w_3) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta - 9}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (2)$$

Comparing Inequalities (1) and (2), we get that in either subcase it holds

$$n_2(w_1) + n_2(w_2) + n_2(w_3) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta - 9}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

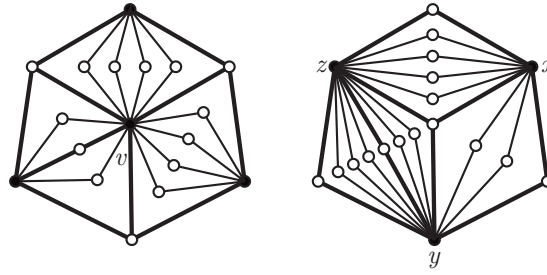


Figure 3: Case (2): $w \geq 4$

Now, if there are $b = 3$ black faces, then we analogously obtain

$$n_2(b_1) + n_2(b_2) + n_2(b_3) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta - 9}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

Otherwise, if there are at most two black faces, then all the black vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$ are incident to a common white vertex (with degree at least two in G') and we have that, for $\Delta \geq 5$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^b n_2(b_j) \leq \Delta - 2 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta - 9}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

We conclude that

$$n = n' + \sum_{i=1}^w n_2(w_i) + \sum_{j=1}^b n_2(b_j) \leq 8 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta - 9}{2} \right\rfloor \leq \begin{cases} 3\Delta - 1 & \text{if } \Delta \text{ is odd,} \\ 3\Delta - 2 & \text{if } \Delta \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Case (2): $w \geq 4$: Figure 3 illustrates the two possible cases. On the left, all white faces share a common vertex v such that all the white vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$ are incident to v . The degree of v is at least 4 in G' . Then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^w n_2(w_i) \leq \Delta - 4. \quad (3)$$

Figure 3 (right) shows the other case, in which no black vertex is incident to all white vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$. Let x and y be the two black vertices of G' of a white face. We claim that $\deg(x) + \deg(y)$ in G' is at least 7. For the white face containing x and y we count four edges of G' incident to x or y . Then, for each other white face there is at least one more edge of G' incident to x or y . (Again, we use that every vertex of degree two in $G \setminus G'$ is incident to at least one of x and y ; and therefore all (≥ 4) white faces are incident to at least one of x and y .) Hence, one of x and y , say y , has degree at least four in G' . The same argument holds for every other white face. Therefore, there exists another black vertex z of a white face with degree at least 4 in G' . Then, z and y lie in a common white face. Otherwise there would be at least four white faces incident to y and another four white faces incident to z , contradicting the number of faces in G' being at most $n' - 2 = 6$. Hence, y and z are vertices of a common white face and $\deg(y) + \deg(z)$

in G' is at least 8. Since every white vertex of degree 2 in G is incident to at least one of y and z , we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^w n_2(w_i) \leq 2\Delta - 8. \quad (4)$$

Comparing Inequations (3) and (4), we have in either case

$$\sum_{i=1}^w n_2(w_i) \leq 2\Delta - 8.$$

Then, there are at most $b = 2$ black faces in G' . All the black vertices of degree two in $G \setminus G'$ are incident to a common vertex (with degree at least two in G') and we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^b n_2(b_j) \leq \Delta - 2.$$

We conclude

$$n = n' + \sum_{i=1}^w n_2(w_i) + \sum_{j=1}^b n_2(b_j) \leq 8 + 2\Delta - 8 + \Delta - 2 \leq 3\Delta - 2.$$

Case (3): $w \leq 2$: Note that two faces of the same color must share a vertex. This is deduced from Observation 3. Therefore, all vertices of degree two of the same color of $G \setminus G'$ are incident to a common vertex. Therefore, $n \leq n' + 2(\Delta - 2) \leq 3\Delta - 2$ for $\Delta \geq 6$ and $n \leq 3\Delta - 1$ for $\Delta = 5$.

It remains to show that this bound can be attained. See four examples in Figure 4. The general construction is obtained by adding vertices of degree 2 in the six faces of the cube. If Δ is odd, the number of vertices of degree 2 added is $\frac{\Delta-3}{2}$ in each face. For even values of Δ , we add $\lceil \frac{\Delta-3}{2} \rceil$ vertices of degree 2 in two faces and $\lfloor \frac{\Delta-3}{2} \rfloor$ in the others. In Section 3.2 we give a proof that $D = 3$ and we generalize this construction.

This concludes the proofs of this lemma and also the one of Theorem 2. \square

3 The (Δ, D) problem in maximal planar bipartite graphs

3.1 An upper bound

Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth [3] obtained bounds on the (Δ, D) problem for planar graphs applying the following theorem by Lipton and Tarjan [7].

Theorem 9 ([7]). *Let G be a planar graph on n vertices containing a spanning tree of radius r . Then $V(G)$ can be partitioned into sets A, B and C such that no edges join vertices in A with vertices in B , $|A| \leq \frac{2}{3}n$, $|B| \leq \frac{2}{3}n$, and $|C| \leq 2r + 1$.*

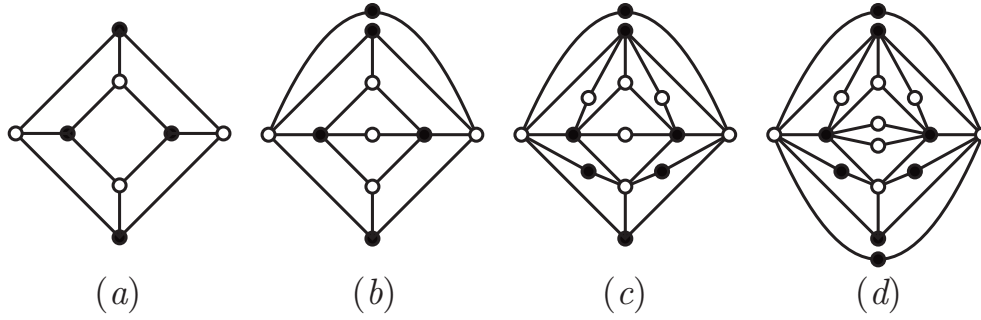


Figure 4: Graphs with $n = 3\Delta - 1$: (a) : $\Delta = 3$ and (c) : $\Delta = 5$. Graphs with $n = 3\Delta - 2$: (b) : $\Delta = 4$ and (d) : $\Delta = 6$.

Clearly, this theorem also holds for maximal planar bipartite graphs. We give an upper bound on the number of vertices for this kind of graphs. The cases $D = 2$ and $D = 3$ are studied in Section 2. No maximal planar bipartite graphs with $\Delta = 3$ has more than $n = 8$ vertices. Therefore, we assume that $D \geq 4$ and $\Delta \geq 4$.

Theorem 10. *Let G be a maximal planar bipartite graph on n vertices with maximum degree $\Delta \geq 4$ and diameter $D \geq 4$. Then,*

(a) *If $\Delta = 4$: $n \leq 6(2D + 1) \left(\left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor^2 + \left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \right)$.*

(b) *If $\Delta > 4$:*

$$n \leq 3(2D + 1) \left[\frac{\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta-4)}}{2(\Delta-4)^2} \left[(\Delta - 4 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta-4)}) \left(\frac{\Delta-2-\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta-4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} - 2\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta-4)} + (4 - \Delta + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta-4)}) \left(\frac{\Delta-2+\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta-4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} \right] + 2 \right], \quad (5)$$

which is approximately $3(2D + 1) \left[(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} + 1 \right]$ if Δ is sufficiently large.

Proof. As G has diameter D , a spanning tree of G has radius at most D . By Theorem 9, $V(G)$ can be partitioned into sets A, B and C such that no edges join vertices in A with vertices in B , $|A| \leq \frac{2}{3}n$, $|B| \leq \frac{2}{3}n$, and $|C| \leq 2D + 1$.

If some vertex x in A is at distance at least $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1$ from every vertex in C , and some vertex y in B is at distance at least $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1$ from every vertex in C , then the distance from x to y would be at least $2\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 2 > D$, which would contradict that the diameter of G is D . Without loss of generality, we can assume that each vertex of A is at distance at most $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor$ from each vertex in C .

Our aim is to give an upper bound on n , computing from each vertex of C the maximum possible number of vertices at distance at most $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor$. We build a subgraph adding vertices at distance i from a given (root) vertex of C in step i ($0 \leq i \leq \lfloor D/2 \rfloor$), to obtain

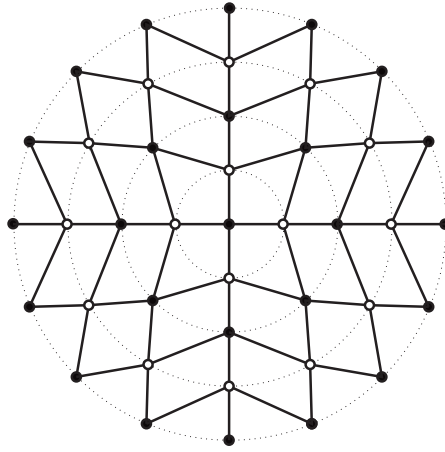


Figure 5: An almost maximal subgraph for $\Delta = 4$

a planar bipartite graph (which is almost maximal, meaning that all its interior faces are quadrangles), as shown in Figure 5. This is done in a similar way to the tree built to find the Moore bound (see Miller and Širáň [10]).

The case with $\Delta = 4$ is as follows. Let n_i be the number of vertices at distance i (for $0 \leq i \leq \lfloor D/2 \rfloor$) from the root vertex. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{step 0 : } & n_0 = 1 \\ \text{step 1 : } & n_1 = 4 \\ \text{step 2 : } & n_2 = 8 \\ \text{step 3 : } & n_3 = 12 \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} n_i = 1 + 4 \left(1 + 2 + \cdots + \left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor \right) = 1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \right).$$

Since $|B| \leq 2n/3$, $|C| \leq 2D + 1$, and $|A| \geq n/3 - (2D + 1)$, so

$$\frac{n}{3} - (2D + 1) \leq |A| \leq |C| \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} n_i \leq (2D + 1) \left[1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \right) \right].$$

Then, we obtain the upper bound $n \leq 6(2D + 1) \left(\left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor^2 + \left\lfloor \frac{D}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \right)$ for $\Delta = 4$.

For the case $\Delta > 4$, the numbers of vertices n_i at distance i (for $0 \leq i \leq \lfloor D/2 \rfloor$) from the root vertex are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{step 0 : } & 1 \\ \text{step 1 : } & \Delta \\ \text{step 2 : } & (\Delta - 2)\Delta \\ \text{step 3 : } & [(\Delta - 2)\Delta](\Delta - 2) - \Delta \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

That is, the number of vertices n_i follows the recurrence

$$n_i = (\Delta - 2)n_{i-1} - n_{i-2}, \quad (6)$$

with $i > 2$, $n_0 = 1$, $n_1 = \Delta$, and $n_2 = \Delta(\Delta - 2)$. Indeed, in step $i > 2$, n_i is obtained by adding $\Delta - 1$ vertices incident to each vertex of degree 1 after step $i - 1$, and adding $\Delta - 2$ vertices incident to each vertex of degree 2 after step $i - 1$. In this computation, vertices added in step i that belong to a quadrangle are counted twice, and there are n_{i-1} of them. The number of vertices of degree 2 after step $i - 1$ is n_{i-2} . The recurrence is immediate from these observations.

We solve this recurrence equation with a generating function $G(z)$. For more information on generating functions, see for example Sedgewick and Flajolet [15]. Eq. (6) has

$$G(z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} n_i z^i = \frac{n_0 + (n_1 - (\Delta - 2)n_0)z}{1 - (\Delta - 2)z + z^2},$$

for some initial values n_0 and n_1 . For technical reasons, we consider $n_0 = 0$ and $n_1 = \Delta$. Then, $G(z) = \frac{\Delta}{\alpha - \beta} \left(\frac{\alpha}{z - \alpha} - \frac{\beta}{z - \beta} \right)$, where $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)})$ and $\beta = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)})$ for $\Delta > 4$. Then, the solution of Eq. (6) with $n_0 = 0$ and $n_1 = \Delta$ is

$$n_i = \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}} \left[\left(\frac{\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^i - \left(\frac{\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^i \right]. \quad (7)$$

Thus, the total number of vertices $\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} n_i$ is obtained as the difference of two geometric series plus one unit, because our first term is $n_0 = 1$ instead of $n_0 = 0$:

$$\frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} - 1}{\frac{\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} - 1} - \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} - 1}{\frac{\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} - 1} \right) + 1, \quad (8)$$

for $\Delta > 4$ and $D \geq 4$. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &\leq |C| \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} n_i \\ &= |C| \left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2(\Delta - 4)^2} \left[(\Delta - 4 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}) \left(\frac{\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)} + (4 - \Delta + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}) \left(\frac{\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} \right] + 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

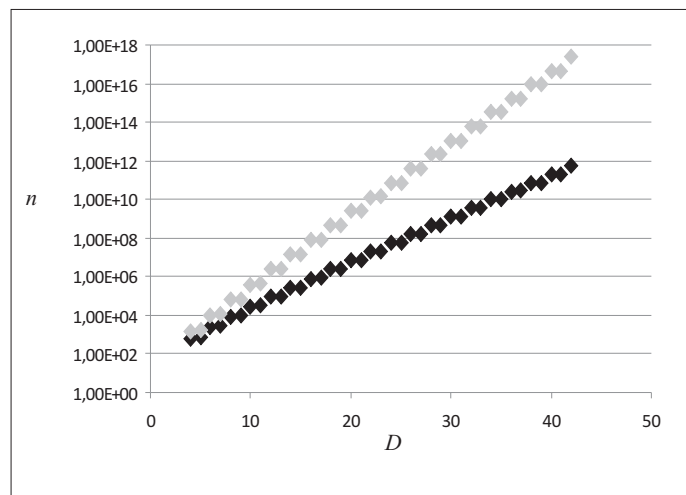


Figure 6: Plot of the log (base 10) of the number of vertices n with respect to the diameter D according to our bound given by Eq. (5) (black points) and the one by Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth given by Eq. (9) (grey points), for $\Delta = 5$ and $4 \leq D \leq 42$.

As before, $|B| \leq 2n/3$, $|C| \leq 2D + 1$, and $|A| \geq n/3 - (2D + 1)$. Then,

$$n \leq 3(2D + 1) \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2(\Delta - 4)^2} \left[(\Delta - 4 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}) \left(\frac{\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} - 2\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)} + (4 - \Delta + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}) \left(\frac{\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}}{2} \right)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} \right] + 1 \right) + 1 \right].$$

This expression gives an upper bound on the number of vertices for any $\Delta > 4$ and $D \geq 4$. We simplify it applying that $\sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)} \lesssim \Delta - 2$. As $\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)}$ goes to 0 as Δ increases, we obtain

$$n \leq 3(2D + 1) \left[(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1} + 1 \right].$$

□

The upper bound given by Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth [3] for planar graphs is

$$n \leq 3(2D + 1)(2\Delta^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} + 1). \quad (9)$$

As our graphs are planar, this bound also applies to maximal planar bipartite graphs, but our bound is much better for this kind of graphs. See an example for $\Delta = 5$ in Figure 6, with the values of our bound given by Theorem 10 and the one by Fellows, Hell and Seyffarth.

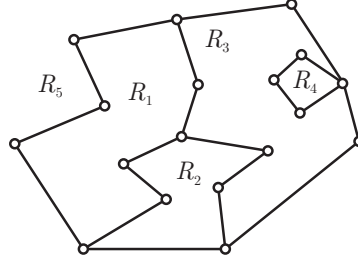


Figure 7: A 5-separator divides the plane into five regions.

We also give an alternative upper bound for the (Δ, D) problem of the form $n < C(\Delta - 2)^{\lceil D/2 \rceil}$, for some constant C , which improves the bound of Theorem 10 by a factor D , when D is even and sufficiently large. However, it remains for further research to determine the smallest value of C for which this bound holds. It is based on the following theorem of Chepoi, Estellon, and Vaxès [2]. The ball of center $v \in G$ and radius k consists of all vertices of G at distance at most k from v .

Theorem 11 ([2]). *There exists a constant C such that any planar graph G of diameter $D \leq 2k$ can be covered with at most C balls of radius k .*

As for a lower bound for Theorem 11, Gavaille, Peleg, Raspaud, and Sopena in [6] presented a family of planar graphs which requires $C \geq 4$.

Corollary 12. *There exists a constant C such that each maximal planar bipartite graph G with maximum degree Δ and diameter D has at most $n \leq C(\Delta - 2)^{\lceil D/2 \rceil}$ vertices.*

Proof. By Theorem 11, G contains a subset S of vertices, with $|S|$ a constant, such that each vertex of G is at distance at most $\lceil D/2 \rceil$ from some vertex of S . Therefore, an upper bound on the number n of vertices of G is obtained by taking for each vertex x of S the maximum possible number of vertices at distance at most $\lceil D/2 \rceil$ from x . Using Eqs. (7) and (8) and the rough estimate¹

$$\sum_{i=0}^K n_i < 3(\Delta - 2)^K \quad (10)$$

we get for $C = 3|S|$,

$$n < |S|3(\Delta - 2)^{\lceil D/2 \rceil} = C(\Delta - 2)^{\lceil D/2 \rceil}.$$

□

We further strengthen the bound for the (Δ, D) problem given in Corollary 12 to $C(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$, for the case D odd and $\Delta \geq D$. In the following of this section, we use the N -separator theorem by Tishchenko [17, 18]. Before we state this theorem, we give some

¹Note that for Δ sufficiently large, $\sum_{i=0}^K n_i \sim (\Delta - 2)^K$.

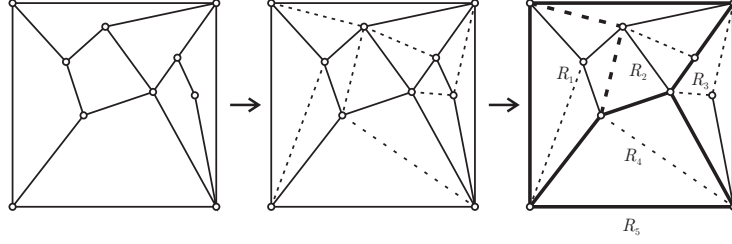


Figure 8: Adding auxiliary edges to a maximal bipartite planar graph and applying the 5-separator theorem.

definitions. Let G be a maximal planar graph which is embedded in the plane and let T be a spanning tree of G . Let C_1, \dots, C_{N-1} be the cycles formed by adding $N - 1$ edges of $G \setminus T$ to T . Let S_N be the union of C_i , with $1 \leq i \leq N - 1$. S_N partitions the plane into N regions R_1, \dots, R_N . S_N is called an N -separator in G . Figure 7 shows a 5-separator. B_i is the subgraph of G consisting of several (possibly, one) cycles bounding region R_i . A_i is the subgraph of G induced by all the vertices lying either in the interior of R_i or in B_i .

Theorem 13 ([18]). *Given a plane triangulation G and its spanning tree T , let $N \geq 2$ be an integer satisfying $|V(G)| > \frac{3N-1}{2}$. Then, an N -separator exists in G such that*

$$\min_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \left\{ |V(A_i)| - \frac{1}{2}|V(B_i)| \right\} \geq \frac{1}{2N-1} \left(|V(G)| + \frac{N-1}{2} \right).$$

Now, applying the N -separator theorem by Tishchenko [17, 18], we obtain the following result.

Theorem 14. *There exists a constant C such that each maximal planar bipartite graph G with maximum degree Δ and diameter D , for $\Delta \geq D$, has at most $n \leq C(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$ vertices.*

Proof. Consider a planar embedding of G . We first extend G to a triangulation G_T by adding one auxiliary edge in each face of G . For $N = 5$, let S_5 be the 5-separator of G_T obtained from Theorem 13. See Figure 8. Since G_T has diameter at most D , S_5 has at most $4(2D + 1)$ edges and vertices. Then, the number of interior vertices $n(R_i)$ in each region R_i is at least

$$n(R_i) = |V(A_i)| - |V(B_i)| \geq \frac{1}{2N-1} \left(|V(G)| + \frac{N-1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2}|V(B_i)| \geq \frac{n-2}{9} - 2(2D+1).$$

We claim that there exist two regions R_i and R_j that share at most two vertices. To prove the claim, we color the regions R_i with four colors, so that regions that share a boundary edge have different colors; clearly, this can be done by the Four-Color Theorem

(see Appel and Haken [1], and also Robertson, Sanders, Seymour, and Thomas [14]). Therefore, there exist two regions R_a and R_b that do not share a common boundary edge. If R_a and R_b have at most two common vertices, then the claim is satisfied. Otherwise, R_a and R_b have (at least) three common vertices v_1, v_2 and v_3 , such that v_1 and v_2 together with part of the boundaries of R_a and R_b form a region R_c , and v_2 and v_3 together with part of the boundaries of R_a and R_b form another region R_d . Figure 9 depicts the situation. Then, R_c and R_d only share vertex v_2 and the claim is also satisfied.

Let R_1 and R_2 be two regions that share at most two vertices, say v_1 and v_2 . If some vertex x in R_1 is at distance at least $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1$ from v_1 and v_2 and at distance at least $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor$ from any other boundary vertex of R_1 , and if some vertex y in R_2 is at distance at least $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor + 1$ from v_1 and v_2 and at distance at least $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor$ from any other boundary vertex of R_2 , then the distance from x to y would be at least $D + 1$, which would contradict that the diameter of G is D . Without loss of generality, we can assume that each interior vertex of R_1 is at distance at most $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor$ from v_1 or v_2 , or at distance at most $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor - 1$ from some other boundary vertex of R_1 . We then give an upper bound on the maximum number $n(R_1)$ of interior vertices in R_1 , in the same way as done in the proof of Theorem 10. From each boundary vertex x of R_1 different from v_1 and v_2 , we compute the maximum possible number of vertices at distance at most $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor - 1$ from x ; for vertices v_1 and v_2 we compute the maximum possible number of vertices at distance at most $\lfloor D/2 \rfloor$. From Eqs. (7) and (8) and the estimate (10) we get

$$n(R_1) \leq 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} n_i + 4(2D + 1) \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor - 1} n_i \leq 6(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} + 12(2D + 1)(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor - 1}.$$

We then roughly approximate, since $D \geq 3$,

$$12(2D + 1)(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor - 1} < 84(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor},$$

and we get

$$n(R_1) \leq 90(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}.$$

Moreover, we have that $n(R_1) \geq \frac{n+2}{9} - 2(2D + 1)$. Therefore,

$$\frac{n+2}{9} - 2(2D + 1) \leq 90(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor}$$

and

$$n \leq 810(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor} + 18(2D + 1) - 2 < C(\Delta - 2)^{\lfloor D/2 \rfloor},$$

for some constant C . □

3.2 A lower bound

In this section we present maximal planar bipartite graphs $G_{\Delta,D}$, with given maximum degree Δ and diameter D , which have a large number $n = n(G_{\Delta,D})$ of vertices.

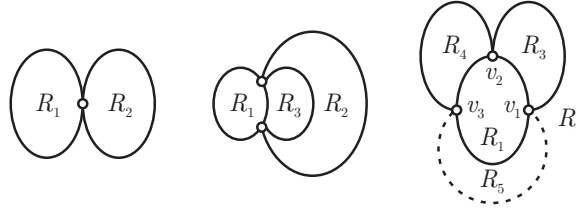


Figure 9: Two regions R_1 and R_2 , which share at most three vertices.

Theorem 15. (a) For any diameter $D = 2k$ ($k \geq 1$) and maximum degree Δ ($\Delta \geq 5$), there exists a maximal planar bipartite graph $G_{\Delta,D}$ whose number of vertices $n(G_{\Delta,D})$ is

$$n(G_{\Delta,D}) = \frac{\Delta \left(\Delta - 2 + \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)} \right)^k + \Delta \left(\Delta - 2 - \sqrt{\Delta(\Delta - 4)} \right)^k}{(\Delta - 4)2^k} - \frac{8}{\Delta - 4},$$

which is approximately $(\Delta - 2)^k$, for Δ and D sufficiently large.

(b) For any diameter $D = 2k + 1$ ($k \geq 1$) and odd maximum degree Δ ($\Delta \geq 9$), there exists a maximal planar bipartite graph $G_{\Delta,D}$ whose number of vertices $n(G_{\Delta,D})$ is

$$\begin{aligned} n(G_{\Delta,3}) &= 3\Delta - 1 && \text{for } D = 3, \\ n(G_{\Delta,5}) &= 3\Delta^2 - 21\Delta + 26 && \text{for } D = 5, \\ n(G_{\Delta,2k+1}) &= 3\Delta^2 - 21\Delta + 26 + \frac{3(\Delta-7)(\Delta-2)^2((\Delta-3)^{k-2}-1)}{(\Delta-4)} && \text{for } D = 2k + 1, \ k > 2, \end{aligned}$$

which is approximately $3(\Delta - 3)^k$, for Δ and D sufficiently large.

(c) For any diameter $D = 2k + 1$ ($k \geq 1$) and even maximum degree Δ ($\Delta \geq 10$), there exists a maximal planar bipartite graph $G_{\Delta,D}$ whose number of vertices $n(G_{\Delta,D})$ is

$$\begin{aligned} n(G_{\Delta,3}) &= 3\Delta - 2 && \text{for } D = 3, \\ n(G_{\Delta,5}) &= 3\Delta^2 - 22\Delta + 26 && \text{for } D = 5, \\ n(G_{\Delta,2k+1}) &= 3\Delta^2 - 22\Delta + 26 + \frac{(3\Delta-22)(\Delta-2)^2((\Delta-3)^{k-2}-1)}{(\Delta-4)} && \text{for } D = 2k + 1, \ k > 2, \end{aligned}$$

which is approximately $3(\Delta - 3)^k$, for Δ and D sufficiently large.

Proof. (a) We present the construction for the case of even diameter $D = 2k$. It is based on the one depicted in Figure 5; from a given root vertex we build an almost maximal planar bipartite graph adding the maximum number of vertices at distance i from the root in step i (for $0 \leq i \leq D/2$). We draw this graph on a sphere, with the root placed on the north pole and the vertices at distance $D/2$ from the root are placed on the equator, see Figure 10. Then we add a copy of this graph on the lower hemisphere, with the root on the south pole, and such that the vertices at distance

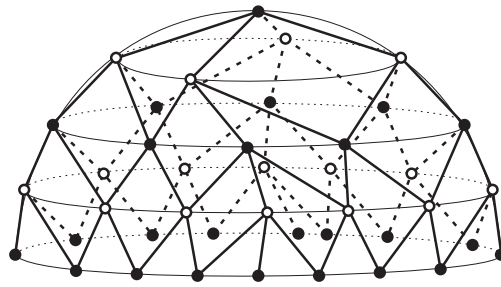


Figure 10: The superior half of a maximal planar bipartite graph drawn on a sphere for $\Delta = 4$

$D/2$ from the south pole are identified with those already placed on the equator. It can easily be verified that $G_{\Delta,D}$ has diameter D : Each vertex has distances $D/2 + i$ and $D/2 - i$, for some $i \in \{0, \dots, D/2\}$, to the vertices placed at north pole and south pole, respectively. Then, any two vertices are connected through a path of length at most D that goes through one of the two poles. To count the number of vertices of $G_{\Delta,D}$, we use the formula for the number n_i of vertices at distance i from the root (Eq. (7)), calculated in the proof of Theorem 10. Then, the number of vertices of $G_{\Delta,D}$ is

$$n(G_{\Delta,D}) = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{D/2} n_i - n_{D/2}.$$

From Eqs. (7) and (8), we obtain the claimed number of vertices of $G_{\Delta,D}$. From this expression, we get that $n(G_{\Delta,D})$ is approximately $(\Delta - 2)^k$, for Δ and D sufficiently large.

- (b) We now consider the case of odd diameter $D = 2k + 1$. We give an iterative construction, which can also be used when $D = 2k$, but in that case it gives a worse bound than the one given above. We construct a planar drawing of a graph $G_{\Delta,2k+3}$ with diameter $D = 2k + 3$ from a planar drawing of a graph $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$ with diameter $D = 2k + 1$. A Δ -diamond is a planar drawing of the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,\Delta}$. We say that a vertex of a diamond is *external* if it belongs to its outer face, and a vertex of a diamond is *internal* if it is not external. A Δ -diamond has four external vertices and $\Delta - 2$ internal vertices. In the iterative construction, we substitute each internal vertex of a diamond by a new diamond, as shown in Figure 12 (middle) and (right). We use the term *substitution* to denote both this operation and the resulting subgraph. The construction is explained first for odd values of Δ (for even values of Δ it is very similar).

- $D = 3$ and Δ odd ($\Delta \geq 3$).

In this particular case, we consider $\Delta \geq 3$, and not only $\Delta \geq 9$. For $\Delta = 3$, a maximal graph $G_{3,3}$ is the cube, that is the one in Figure 11 without the dotted lines. For $\Delta > 3$ odd and $D = 3$, we substitute each of the dotted lines of Figure 11 by a $\frac{\Delta-3}{2}$ -diamond, that is, by a $K_{2,\frac{\Delta-3}{2}}$, hence obtaining a graph

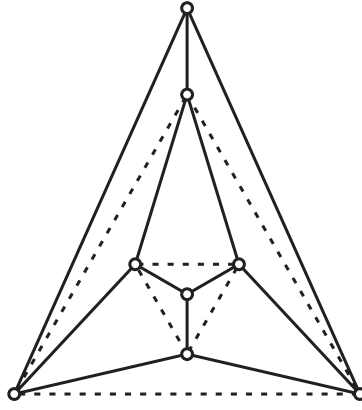


Figure 11: The first step of the iterative construction.

$G_{\Delta,3}$ with

$$n(G_{\Delta,3}) = 8 + 6 \left(\frac{\Delta - 3}{2} \right) = 3\Delta - 1$$

vertices, which is the bound given in Theorem 2. Note that this construction is also depicted in Figure 4 for $\Delta = 3$ and $\Delta = 5$.

To prove that the graph $G_{\Delta,3}$ has diameter $D = 3$, observe that for any two dotted edges of Figure 11, call them e_1 and e_2 , each endpoint of e_1 is at distance at most one to at least one endpoint of e_2 . Hence the distance between vertices of degree two of $G_{\Delta,3}$ is at most 3. As all the edges of the cube are present in $G_{\Delta,3}$, the other distances in this graph are also at most 3.

- $D = 5$ and Δ odd ($\Delta \geq 9$).

We now explain the iterative construction and count the number of vertices of the graphs $G_{\Delta,D}$ obtained. In order to get a graph $G_{\Delta,5}$ with diameter $D = 5$, we perform the substitution depicted in Figure 12 once; that is, each of the six $\frac{\Delta-3}{2}$ -diamonds (which come from the dotted edges of Figure 11) is replaced by the subgraph shown on the right of Figure 12. From each $\frac{\Delta-3}{2}$ -diamond, we obtain $(\frac{\Delta-3}{2} - 2)$ new $(\Delta - 1)$ -diamonds, adding $2(\frac{\Delta-3}{2} - 2) + 1$ external vertices together with $(\frac{\Delta-3}{2} - 2)(\Delta - 3)$ new internal vertices. Thus the number of vertices of the graph $G_{\Delta,5}$ is

$$n(G_{\Delta,5}) = 8 + 3(\Delta - 3) + 6(\Delta - 7) + 6 + 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3) = 3\Delta^2 - 21\Delta + 26.$$

- $D = 7$ and Δ odd ($\Delta \geq 9$).

From the graph $G_{\Delta,5}$, we perform the substitution to the $(\Delta - 1)$ -diamonds, whose number is $6(\frac{\Delta-3}{2} - 2)$, and we obtain $6(\frac{\Delta-7}{2})(\Delta - 3)$ new $(\Delta - 1)$ -diamonds, hence we add $3(\Delta - 7)(2(\Delta - 3) + 1)$ external vertices and $3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^2$ internal vertices, obtaining a graph with $6(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3) + 3(\Delta - 7) + 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^2$ more vertices. Then, the number of vertices of the graph

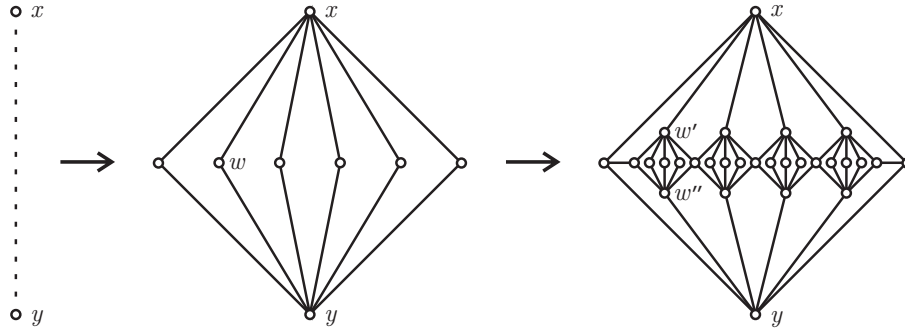


Figure 12: Substitution of an r -diamond. The inductive step.

$G_{\Delta,7}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} n(G_{\Delta,7}) &= 8 + 3(\Delta - 3) + 6 + 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 1) + 6(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3) + 3(\Delta - 7) \\ &\quad + 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^2 \\ &= 3\Delta^3 - 30\Delta^2 + 75\Delta - 58. \end{aligned}$$

- $D = 2k + 1$ ($k > 3$) and Δ odd ($\Delta \geq 9$).

In general, after obtaining the graph $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$ from the graph $G_{\Delta,2k-1}$, note that $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$ has $3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^{k-2}$ new diamonds, hence it has $(2(\Delta - 3) + 1)3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^{k-3}$ new external vertices and $3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^{k-1}$ new internal vertices. Then,

$$n(G_{\Delta,2k+1}) = n(G_{\Delta,2k-1}) + 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^{k-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(\Delta - 3) + 1}{(\Delta - 3)^2} \right).$$

Therefore, for $\Delta \geq 9$ and $D \geq 7$, the number of vertices in $G_{\Delta,D}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} n(G_{\Delta,2k+1}) &= 5 + 3\Delta + 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{3 \leq i \leq k} 3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 3)^{i-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(\Delta - 3) + 1}{(\Delta - 3)^2} \right) \\ &= 3\Delta^2 - 21\Delta + 26 + \frac{3(\Delta - 7)(\Delta - 2)^2((\Delta - 3)^{k-2} - 1)}{(\Delta - 4)}. \end{aligned}$$

From this expression, we get that $n(G_{\Delta,D})$ is approximately $3(\Delta - 3)^k$, for Δ and D sufficiently large.

- (c) $D = 2k + 1$ and Δ even ($\Delta \geq 10$).

In the case for Δ even, the only difference from (b) is that, in the first step of the construction (that is, $D = 3$), we substitute one of the dotted lines of each dotted triangle by a $\frac{\Delta-2}{2}$ -diamond and the other two by a $\frac{\Delta-4}{2}$ -diamond. In this case we

obtain the values

$$\begin{aligned}
n(G_{\Delta,3}) &= 3\Delta - 2, \\
n(G_{\Delta,5}) &= 3\Delta - 2 + 2(\Delta - 6) + 2 + 4(\Delta - 8) + 4 + (\Delta - 6)(\Delta - 3) \\
&\quad + 2(\Delta - 8)(\Delta - 3) = 3\Delta^2 - 22\Delta + 26, \\
n(G_{\Delta,2k+1}) &= 4 + 3\Delta + (3(\Delta - 7) - 1)(\Delta - 1) \\
&\quad + \sum_{3 \leq i \leq k} (3(\Delta - 7) - 1)(\Delta - 3)^{i-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(\Delta - 3) + 1}{(\Delta - 3)^2} \right) \\
&= 3\Delta^2 - 22\Delta + 26 + \frac{(3(\Delta - 7) - 1)(\Delta - 2)^2((\Delta - 3)^{k-2} - 1)}{(\Delta - 4)}.
\end{aligned}$$

From this expression, we get that $n(G_{\Delta,D})$ is approximately $3(\Delta - 3)^k$, for Δ and D sufficiently large.

It remains to prove that the graphs $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$ have diameter $2k + 1$. We proceed by induction on k . The base of induction, $k = 1$, was already shown in the case $D = 3$. For the inductive step, we show that the diameter of the graph $G_{\Delta,2k+3}$ obtained by substitution is at most the same as $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$ plus two units. Let z and u be two vertices of $G_{\Delta,2k+3}$. If z and u both lie within the same substitution, then their distance is at most 4; see Figure 12 (right). Then, assume that z and u are not from the same substitution. It is sufficient to show that each of z and u is at distance at most 1 from some vertex of $G_{\Delta,2k+3}$ that also belongs to the previous graph $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$. This is so because all edges of $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$, but the ones replaced by a substitution, are present in $G_{\Delta,2k+3}$. We can assume that z is an interior vertex of a substitution. Let x and y be the two external vertices of the substitution, that are indicated in Figure 12 (right). Either one of the distances from z to x or from z to y is 1, or the distances from z to x and from z to y are both 2. In the first case, we add one step to the path connecting x to u or y to u , as wanted. In the latter case, we can assign z to the interior vertex w of $G_{\Delta,2k+1}$ which has been replaced by a diamond, and z is at distance 1 to w' and w'' , both corresponding to vertex w before the substitution (see again Figure 12). In other words, in this case we can use two steps instead of one, to reach an external vertex (x or y) of the substitution. The same argumentation applies to u , which completes the proof of the induction step. \square

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