

# On some Problems in Graph Theory

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Some existence problems are studied related to cycles and paths with given properties, and some algorithms are found solving these problems. In particular, the existence problems are studied concerning hamiltonian graphs, pancyclic directed and vertex pancyclic directed graphs. It is proved that in any directed graph  $G$  of order  $p$  ( $p \geq 13$ ) with semidegrees at least  $(p-3)/2$  every vertex belongs to a cycle of length  $k$ ,  $k \in [9, p-1]$ , for each integer  $k$ , and if  $p \geq 30$  then this vertex belongs to cycles of lengths 6, 7, 8. As a corollary, one can find a cycle with given length and passing through given vertex by a polynomial time algorithm.

A number of upper bounds are obtained for transversal and chromatic numbers for intersection graphs of families of rectangles with sides parallel to coordinate axes in the plane.

Some effective algorithms are given for one-layer and single-row problem, as well as for VI.SI global routing problem.

It is proved that each 3-connected graph  $G$  with  $\delta \geq (n+2k)/4$  has a dominating cycle, and each 4-connected graph  $G$  either has a cycle of length at least  $4\delta-2k$  or has a dominating cycle, where  $n$  denotes the order,  $\delta$  the minimum degree and  $k$  the connectivity of  $G$ .

Some problems are studied by graph theorists under heading of R.Kamalyan, concerning interval edge colorings, generalized interval edge colorings, interval total colorings, cyclic-continued edge colorings and local-balanced vertex partitions.

It is proved the existence of cyclic-continued edge coloring for each tree and all possible values of a number of colors in such colorings are found.

Some problems are studied concerning the existence (as well as constructing and estimating of some parameters) of interval edge colorings for bipartite graphs, cylinders and tores, complete graphs and  $n$ -cubes, complete bipartite and some regular graphs. The idea of interval edge colorings is generalized. A particular case of a problem (Erdos, 1991) concerning bipartite graphs without interval edge colorings is solved.

## References

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