

On decomposing complete tripartite graphs into 5-cycles

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Abstract

Let $K(r, s, t)$ denote the complete tripartite graph with partite sets of size r , s , and t , where $r \leq s \leq t$. Necessary and sufficient conditions are given for decomposability of $K(r, s, t)$ into 5-cycles whenever (i) $r = s$, (ii) $s = t$, and (iii) both r and s are divisible by 10. This extends work done in 1995 by Mahmoodian and Mirzakhani.

1 Introduction

A graph with vertex set V is said to be a *complete n -partite* graph if V may be partitioned into n disjoint non-empty sets V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n (called *partite sets*) such that there exists exactly one edge between vertices from different partite sets, and no other edges. If $|V_i| = a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, this graph is denoted by $K(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$. A *k -cycle*, with k edges $x_i x_{i+1}$, $1 \leq i \leq k-1$ and $x_k x_1$, on k distinct vertices x_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, is denoted by (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) or $(x_1, x_k, x_{k-1}, \dots, x_3, x_2)$ or any cyclic shift of these.

The problem of finding necessary and sufficient conditions to decompose complete n -partite graphs into k -cycles has been considered for many values of n and k . The case $n = 2$ was completely solved by Sotheau ([7]). Clearly the case $n = 2$ forces the cycle length to be even; $n = 3$ is the smallest value which permits odd cycle length.

It has been shown that a complete n -partite graph with each partite set of size k decomposes into k -cycles if and only if both n and k are odd [4]. Necessary and sufficient conditions to decompose the same graph into hamiltonian cycles are given in [5]. In the case of complete tripartite graphs, Cavenagh [2] showed that $K(m, m, m)$ can be decomposed into k -cycles if and only if $k \leq 3m$ and k divides $3m^2$. Billington [1] gave necessary and sufficient conditions for existence of a decomposition

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of any complete tripartite graph into specified numbers of 3-cycles and 4-cycles; the techniques used in that paper are extended and applied here.

The problem of decomposing complete tripartite graphs into 5-cycles was first considered by Mahmoodian and Mirzakhani [6]. We extend the results found in [6] giving necessary and sufficient conditions for the decomposition of the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ into 5-cycles for the cases when:

- two partite sets have the same size (Section 5); or
- both r and s are divisible by 10 (Section 6).

To solve these cases, in Section 3 we develop a new way of representing complete tripartite graphs. This representation allows us to monitor *trades* of sets of triangles and other edges with 5-cycles. In Section 4 we classify these trades into various types, which are then used in Sections 5 and 6 to give the required decompositions.

2 Necessary conditions

Here we give some necessary conditions for the decomposition of $K(r, s, t)$ into 5-cycles, and develop some theorems for later use. The following result is from Mahmoodian and Mirzakhani [6].

THEOREM 2.1 *If the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ (where $r \leq s \leq t$) can be decomposed into 5-cycles, then the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) $r, s,$ and t are either all even or all odd;
- (ii) $5|(rs + rt + st)$;
- (iii) $t \leq 4rs/(r + s)$.

Proof

Condition (i) arises from the fact that the degree of each vertex must be even for a decomposition to exist. Condition (ii) simply states that the number of edges must be divisible by five. To prove (iii), first observe that each 5-cycle must use at least one edge between any two partite sets, in particular the partite sets of smallest sizes r and s . Therefore rs , the number of edges between the two smallest partite sets, must be greater than or equal to the total number of 5-cycles, $(rs + st + rt)/5$. The result follows. ■

COROLLARY 2.2 *If the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ (with $r \leq s \leq t$) can be decomposed into 5-cycles, then $t \leq 3r, s \leq 3r,$ and $t \leq 2s$.*

Proof

From condition (iii) in the previous theorem we have that $s \leq t \leq 4rs/(r + s)$, so that $(r + s) \leq 4r$, from which we have $s \leq 3r$. Therefore $t \leq 4rs/(r + s) \leq 4rs/(4s/3) = 3r$. Also, $t \leq 4rs/(r + s) \leq 4rs/(2r) = 2s$. ■

COROLLARY 2.3 *If the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ (with $r \leq s \leq t$) can be decomposed into 5-cycles, then at least two of the three partite sets have sizes which are congruent modulo 5.*

Proof

Let $r \equiv r' \pmod{5}$, $s \equiv s' \pmod{5}$ and $t \equiv t' \pmod{5}$, where $0 \leq r', s', t' \leq 4$. Then the triple (r', s', t') must belong to the following list:

$$\begin{aligned} &(0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 2), (0, 0, 3), (0, 0, 4), \\ &(0, 1, 0), (0, 2, 0), (0, 3, 0), (0, 4, 0), (1, 0, 0), \\ &(2, 0, 0), (3, 0, 0), (4, 0, 0), (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 1), \\ &(2, 1, 1), (1, 3, 3), (3, 1, 3), (3, 3, 1), (2, 2, 4), \\ &(2, 4, 2), (4, 2, 2), (3, 4, 4), (4, 3, 4), (4, 4, 3). \end{aligned}$$

This follows from the fact that $rs + rt + st$ is divisible by 5; it is straightforward to check that these are all the possible cases. ■

The following theorem is the main result from Mahmoodian and Mirzakhani's paper [6].

THEOREM 2.4 *Let $K(r, s, t)$ be a complete tripartite graph such that $r = s \leq t$ or $r \leq s = t$ and the conditions of Theorem 2.1 are satisfied. Then $K(r, s, t)$ has a decomposition into 5-cycles except possibly when two partite sets have order divisible by 5, but the third partite set does not.*

The following lemma is an extension of Lemma 5.2 in Mahmoodian and Mirzakhani's paper [6]. In this lemma we relax the constraint $r \leq s \leq t$.

LEMMA 2.5 *The complete tripartite graph $K(r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_n, s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n, t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n)$ may be decomposed into copies of the graphs $K(r_i, s_j, t_k)$, for $1 \leq i, j, k \leq n$.*

Proof

Let $r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_n = r$, $s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n = s$, and $t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n = t$. Label the vertices of the graph $K(r, s, t)$ as follows.

$$\{1_a, 2_a, \dots, r_a\} \cup \{1_b, 2_b, \dots, s_b\} \cup \{1_c, 2_c, \dots, t_c\}.$$

Let L be any latin square of order n . For each entry k in row i and column j of L we place a copy of the graph $K(r_i, s_j, t_k)$ on the vertices

$$\begin{aligned} &\{x_a \mid r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_{i-1} + 1 \leq x \leq r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_i\} \\ &\cup \{y_b \mid s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{j-1} + 1 \leq y \leq s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_j\} \\ &\cup \{z_c \mid t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_{k-1} + 1 \leq z \leq t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_k\}. \end{aligned}$$

From the properties of a latin square, this gives a decomposition of $K(r, s, t)$ into graphs $K(r_i, s_j, t_k)$, for $1 \leq i, j, k \leq n$. ■

COROLLARY 2.6 *If the graphs $K(r_i, s_j, t_k)$, admit a decomposition into 5-cycles for $1 \leq i, j, k \leq n$, then the graph $K(r_1+r_2+\dots+r_n, s_1+s_2+\dots+s_n, t_1+t_2+\dots+t_n)$ admits a decomposition into 5-cycles.*

The following corollary follows from Lemma 2.5, with $r_1 = r_2 = \dots = r_n = r$, $s_1 = s_2 = \dots = s_n = s$, and $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_n = t$.

COROLLARY 2.7 *The complete tripartite graph $K(nr, ns, nt)$, where n is any positive integer, can be decomposed into copies of the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$.*

COROLLARY 2.8 *If $K(r, s, t)$ can be decomposed into 5-cycles, then $K(nr, ns, nt)$, where n is any positive integer, also admits a decomposition into 5-cycles.*

3 Latin representations

We now develop a new way of representing a complete tripartite graph which in fact extends the idea of a latin square. This representation will be an important tool for constructing decompositions of complete tripartite graphs.

DEFINITION 3.9 *Consider a rectangular array of integers of order $r \times s$ with entries from the set $T = \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$. If each entry appears at most once in each row and at most once in each column, we call such an array a latin rectangle of order $r \times s$ based on t elements.*

It is well-known that a latin square of order m is equivalent to a decomposition of the complete tripartite graph $K(m, m, m)$ into triangles. An interesting extension of this result is the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.10 *Let r, s , and t be integers such that $r \leq s \leq t$. A latin rectangle of order $r \times s$ based on t elements is equivalent to the existence of rs edge-disjoint triangles sitting inside the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$.*

Proof

First, label the vertices of $K(r, s, t)$ as follows:

$$\{1_a, 2_a, \dots, r_a\} \cup \{1_b, 2_b, \dots, s_b\} \cup \{1_c, 2_c, \dots, t_c\}.$$

Then take a latin rectangle of order $r \times s$ based on t elements, with rows labelled from 1 to r and columns labelled from 1 to s . For each entry k in row i and column j we take a 3-cycle (i_a, j_b, k_c) in our tripartite graph. This can be seen more clearly in Figure 3.1.

Since no entry appears more than once in any row or column of a latin rectangle, the set of all such 3-cycles is edge-disjoint. ■

So an $r \times s$ latin rectangle based on t elements can be thought of as a representation of rs triangles in the complete partite graph $K(r, s, t)$. Of course not all edges of

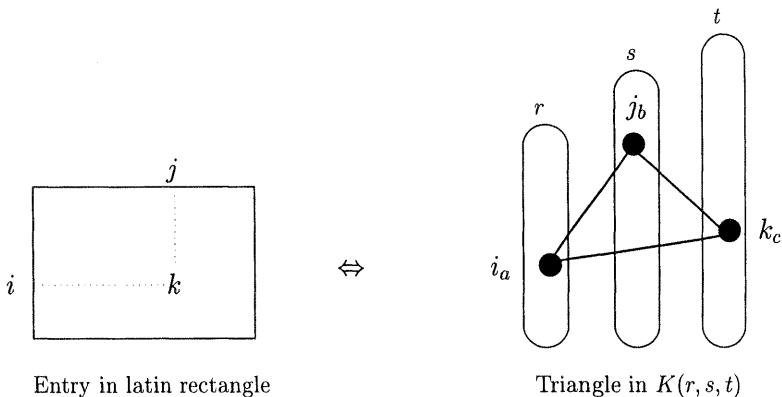


Figure 3.1

$K(r, s, t)$ are represented in these rs triangles (unless $r = s = t$). However we can in fact add extra entries to the ends of rows and columns of a latin rectangle so that every edge in $K(r, s, t)$ is represented.

DEFINITION 3.11 Let $r, s,$ and t be integers such that $r \leq s \leq t$. A latin representation of the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ is a latin rectangle of order $r \times s$ based on t elements, together with a set of $t - s$ entries at the end of each row and a set of $t - r$ entries at the bottom of every column so that each entry from the set $T = \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$ occurs once in each row and once in each column.

So to construct a latin representation of the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ we first take a latin rectangle of order $r \times s$ based on t elements. We then adjoin to the end of each row any elements from the set T not already used in that row (in any order). Finally, to the bottom of each column we adjoin any entries from the set T not already used in that column.

Each entry at the end of a row represents a single edge from the partite set of size r to the partite set of size t . For example, the entry k at the end of row i represents the edge $\{i_a, k_c\}$. Similarly, each entry from the bottom of a column represents a single edge from the partite set of size s to the partite set of size t . Thus the entry k at the bottom of column j represents the edge $\{j_b, k_c\}$. So a latin representation of $K(r, s, t)$ is in fact equivalent to a decomposition of $K(r, s, t)$ into rs triangles and $r(t - s) + s(t - r)$ single edges.

EXAMPLE 3.12 Figure 3.2 is a latin representation of the graph $K(5, 5, 7)$. We may think of this as a decomposition of $K(5, 5, 7)$ into 25 triangles and 20 further edges. For clarification we always use a double line to separate entries within the latin rectangle from entries outside the latin rectangle. Moreover, we stress that each entry inside the latin rectangle represents a triangle (*three* edges), whereas each entry outside the latin rectangle represents a single edge.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	6	7	4	1	5
3	5	7	6	2	1	4
4	6	1	3	7	2	5
5	7	2	4	1	3	6
6	1	4	1	3		
7	4	5	5	6		

Figure 3.2

Certain kinds of latin representations will prove invaluable in finding decompositions of the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ into 5-cycles. Our idea is to *trade* sets of triangles and other edges in $K(r, s, t)$ with 5-cycles, using our latin representation to keep a record of such exchanges, until all edges of $K(r, s, t)$ are used. This is a slight variation on the normal idea of a trade (see [8] for instance), so for the purpose of this paper we make the following definition.

DEFINITION 3.13 *Let M be a latin representation of the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$. A trade is a set of entries in M , corresponding to a set of triangles and edges in $K(r, s, t)$ which can be decomposed into 5-cycles.*

EXAMPLE 3.14 Consider the latin representation of the complete tripartite graph $K(5, 5, 7)$ given in Example 3.12. In Figure 3.3 six entries of this latin representation are in bold.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	6	7	4	1	5
3	5	7	6	2	1	4
4	6	1	3	7	2	5
5	7	2	4	1	3	6
6	1	4	1	3		
7	4	5	5	6		

Figure 3.3

These six entries correspond to the two triangles and four edges, shown on the left of Figure 3.4, the edges of which decompose into two 5-cycles, shown on the right of Figure 3.4. Thus these six entries in fact form what we refer to in this paper as a trade.

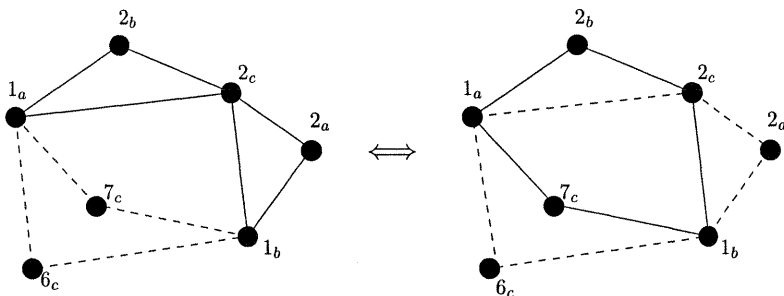


Figure 3.4

4 Classification of 5-cycle trades

In this section we find and classify a range of trades that we need subsequently.

Consider a latin representation M (containing a latin rectangle L) of a complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$. Recall that a *trade* is a set of entries in M , corresponding to edges in $K(r, s, t)$ which are decomposable into 5-cycles. We shall use two types of trades. In the first type, entries from both inside and outside our latin rectangle L are used. In this type of trade we are exchanging a set of triangles and a set of edges with a set of 5-cycles. In the second type, no entries from outside the latin rectangle are used. In this case we are trading a set of triangles with a set of 5-cycles.

We define a *relabelling* of the entries of a trade to be a bijection ϕ from the set of entries $T = \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$ onto itself. Thus every occurrence of $i \in T$ in the trade is replaced by $\phi(i)$. The relabelling of the entries in a trade does not change the structure of the corresponding set of edges in $K(r, s, t)$, and we can still decompose these edges into 5-cycles. So for every trade listed here, any relabelling of entries is permissible. In some trades we describe, rows and columns appear adjacent; note that this may not be the case in the latin representation. We define the *transpose* of a trade to be the new trade formed by exchanging rows with columns. Where we refer to a particular trade type, we may sometimes mean the transpose — we do not always distinguish between them.

4.1 Trade type 1

A trade of type 1 always uses twice as many entries from outside the latin rectangle L (in our latin representation M) as inside L . Trades of type 1 involve exchanges of triangles *and* extra edges with 5-cycles; see for example Figure 3.4. In Figure 4.1 we give all trades of type 1, showing how entries in a latin representation correspond to edges in a complete tripartite graph which in turn may be decomposed into 5-cycles.

Trade type	Entries used in latin representation	Exchange of edges in complete tripartite graphs with 5-cycles
1A	$\begin{array}{c} k \quad l \\ i \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 2 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ j \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 2 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{array}$	$(i_a, k_b, 1_c), (j_a, l_b, 1_c), (i_a, 2_c, j_a, 3_c) \\ \iff (i_a, k_b, 1_c, j_a, 2_c), (i_a, 1_c, l_b, j_a, 3_c)$
1B	$\begin{array}{c} k \quad l \\ i \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 2 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ j \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c } \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{array}$	$(i_a, k_b, 1_c), (j_a, l_b, 1_c), (i_a, 2_c, l_b, 3_c) \\ \iff (i_a, k_b, 1_c, l_b, 2_c), (i_a, 1_c, j_a, l_b, 3_c)$
1C	$\begin{array}{c} k \\ i \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 1 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ j \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{array}$	$(i_a, k_b, 1_c), (j_a, k_b, 2_c), (i_a, 3_c, j_a, 4_c) \\ \iff (i_a, k_b, 2_c, j_a, 3_c), (i_a, 1_c, k_b, j_a, 4_c)$
1D	$\begin{array}{c} m \\ i \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ j \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ k \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline & 1 \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ l \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c } \hline & 1 \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{array}$	$(i_a, m_b, 1_c), (j_a, m_b, 2_c), (1_c, k_a, 2_c, l_a) \\ \iff (i_a, m_b, 2_c, l_a, 1_c), (1_c, m_b, j_a, 2_c, k_a)$
1E	$\begin{array}{c} j \quad k \quad l \\ i \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 4 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{ c c c } \hline 5 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{array}$	$(i_a, j_b, 1_c), (i_a, k_b, 2_c), (i_a, l_b, 3_c), \\ (j_b, 4_c, k_b, 1_c, l_b, 5_c) \\ \iff (i_a, k_b, 4_c, j_b, 1_c), (i_a, 2_c, k_b, 1_c, l_b), \\ (i_a, 3_c, l_b, 5_c, j_b)$

Figure 4.1

Note that it is possible to replace 4 with 3 and 5 with 2 in the trade 1E.

4.2 Trade type 2

The four graphs in Figure 4.2 below do not indicate every possible method of trading five triangles with three 5-cycles, but the twelve unique trades of type 2 listed in Figure 4.3 arise from these graphs. (In some cases two different vertices from Figure 4.2 are labelled the same in Figure 4.3, but not in such a way as to allow multiple edges between vertices.)

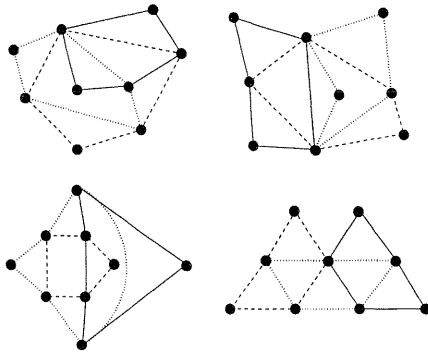


Figure 4.2

For each trade, recall that entries can be relabelled and the transpose can always be taken. In these trades in Figure 4.3, rows and columns appear to be adjacent, but this need not be the case within a particular latin representation M . Note that these trades lie entirely within the latin rectangle L , and they do not involve the extra entries in M at the ends of the rows and columns of L .

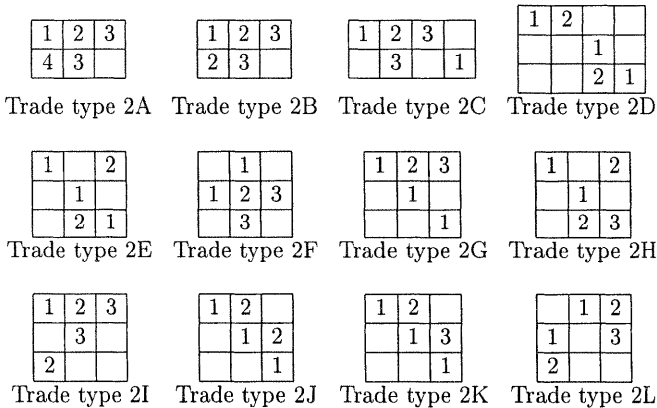


Figure 4.3

This completes the list of all the small trades we shall be using. Later we shall introduce some larger trades constructed from these smaller ones.

Now that a variety of trades has been defined, we can use them to construct decompositions of complete tripartite graphs into 5-cycles. We saw earlier that each complete tripartite graph has a (not unique) *latin representation*, which consists of a latin rectangle with unordered sets at the end of each row and column. Given a complete tripartite graph (satisfying certain necessary conditions), it is sufficient to find a set of trades from the list mentioned that covers every entry in our latin represen-

tation, making sure no two trades overlap. Our task, then, is somewhat like a jigsaw puzzle, where our “pieces” are trades and the “picture” is a latin representation.

We see this process in action in the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.15 *The graphs $K(3, 5, 5)$, $K(5, 5, 5)$, $K(5, 5, 7)$ and $K(5, 5, 9)$ each admit decompositions into 5-cycles.*

Proof

For $K(5, 5, 9)$, Figure 4.4 gives a suitable latin representation and indicates trades which yield a possible decomposition into 5-cycles. The subscript attached to each entry indicates the trade containing that entry; the key below indicates what type of trade each subscript corresponds to. To see the trades more clearly in the diagram, the reader may wish to circle entries from different trades with differently coloured pens.

1	2 ₁	3	4 ₃	5 ₄	6 ₃ 7 ₃ 8 ₄ 9 ₄
2 ₁	3 ₁	4 ₁	5 ₇	1 ₆	6 ₇ 7 ₇ 8 ₆ 9 ₆
3	4 ₁	5	1 ₅	2 ₂	6 ₂ 7 ₂ 8 ₅ 9 ₅
4 ₃	5 ₇	1 ₅	2	3	6 ₃ 7 ₃ 8 ₅ 9 ₅
5 ₄	1 ₆	2 ₂	3	4	6 ₂ 7 ₂ 8 ₄ 9 ₄
6	6 ₇	6	6	6	
7	7 ₇	7	7	7	
8	8 ₆	8	8	8	
9	9 ₆	9	9	9	

Subscripts: 1 : 2F 2, 3, 4, 5 : 1A 6, 7 : 1B
 (Entries in bold are used by trades of type 1C.)
 Figure 4.4

A decomposition of $K(5, 5, 7)$ into 5-cycles is given in Figure 4.5.

1 ₁	2 ₆	3 ₃	4 ₃	5 ₆	6 ₁ 7 ₁
2 ₁	3 ₂	4 ₇	5 ₆	1 ₆	6 ₁ 7 ₁
3 ₂	4 ₄	5 ₇	1 ₈	2 ₆	6 ₄ 7 ₄
4 ₇	5 ₄	1 ₈	2 ₈	3 ₅	6 ₄ 7 ₄
5 ₇	1 ₈	2 ₈	3 ₅	4 ₇	6 ₅ 7 ₅
6 ₂	6 ₂	6 ₃	6 ₃	6 ₅	
7 ₂	7 ₂	7 ₃	7 ₃	7 ₅	

Subscripts: 1, 3, 4 : 1C 2 : 1A 5 : 1B 6 : 2I 7 : 2D 8 : 2J
 Figure 4.5

For a decomposition of the graph $K(5, 5, 5)$ into 5-cycles, see [6]; an alternative

decomposition is given in Figure 4.6.

1_1	2_1	3_1	4_2	5_2
2_1	3_1	4_2	5_2	1_2
3_3	4_3	5_3	1_5	2_5
4_3	5_4	1_4	2_4	3_5
5_3	1_4	2_4	3_5	4_5

Subscripts: 1,2,4,5: 2A 3: 2F
Figure 4.6

Finally we give a decomposition of $K(3, 5, 5)$ into 5-cycles:

1_1	2_1	3_1	4_2	5_2
3_1	1_1	5_2	2_2	4_2
2_3	3_3	4_4	5_4	1_4
4_3	4_3	1_4	1_4	2_4
5_3	5_3	2_4	3_4	3_4

Subscripts: 1,2: 2B 3: 1C 4: 1E
Figure 4.7

5 Two partite sets equal

Here we consider the problem of decomposing the complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ (with $r \leq s \leq t$) into 5-cycles when two partite sets have equal size. We may assume that both of these sets have size divisible by 5, since other cases are done in [6]. We first consider the case $s = t$, irrespective of whether r, s , and t are all odd or all even. We then solve the case $r = s$ with all partite sets of odd size. Finally, we consider the case $r = s$ with all parts of even size.

We now give some notation that will be used in the proof of our next result. Let a be a positive integer and M a set of real numbers. Then $a * M$ is defined to be the set formed from the sum of any a (possibly non-distinct) elements of M . For example, if $M = \{0, 1, 3\}$ and $a = 3$, then

$$3 * \{0, 1, 3\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9\}.$$

We also define $M \oplus N$ (for sets M and N) to be the set of all possible sums of the form $m + n$ where m and n are elements of M and N respectively.

THEOREM 5.16 *Let $K(r, 5s', 5s')$ be a complete tripartite graph with $r \leq 5s'$ that satisfies the necessary conditions of Theorem 2.1. Then there exists a decomposition of $K(r, 5s', 5s')$ into 5-cycles.*

Proof

For this proof we modify the structure of our latin representation. Rather than using a latin rectangle of order $r \times 5s'$ we shall use a latin square of order $5s'$. Each entry in the first r rows corresponds to a triangle in the usual fashion. Each entry in the final $5s' - r$ rows corresponds to one edge only. Thus we have simply ordered the entries from outside the latin rectangle into rows, so that the latin representation may be thought of as a latin square.

We first need to define two new trades, both of which combine smaller trades of type 1 or 2. In the following trades, entries above the double line must occur in the first r rows, while entries below the double line must occur in the final $5s' - r$ rows. Note that in Trade type 3A the entries from 1 to 10 are used in each column, whilst in Trade type 3B, the entries from 1 to 15 are used in each column.

1₁	2₁	3₁	5 ₂	4 ₂
2₁	3₁	4 ₆	1 ₆	5 ₆
3₃	1 ₃	5₅	4₅	2₅
6₇	7₇	8₇	9 ₄	10 ₄
4 ₂	5 ₂	2₅	2₅	3₅
5 ₂	4 ₂	1 ₆	3₅	1 ₆
8 ₃	9 ₃	7₇	10 ₆	6 ₄
9 ₃	8 ₃	10 ₆	6 ₄	7 ₄
7₇	10₇	6₇	8 ₆	9₅
10₇	6₇	9₅	7 ₄	8 ₆

Subscripts: 1: 2A
2: 1D 3,4: 1C 5,6,7: 1E

Trade type 3A

1	2	3 ₁	4 ₁	5 ₁
6	7	8 ₂	9 ₂	10 ₂
15 ₇	11 ₃	12 ₄	13 ₅	14 ₆
12 ₄	15 ₇	14 ₆	11 ₃	13 ₅
11	12	13 ₈	14 ₈	15 ₈
3	4	5 ₁	2 ₂	1 ₂
4	3	1 ₂	5 ₁	2 ₂
5 ₇	1 ₃	2 ₄	3 ₅	4 ₆
2 ₄	5 ₇	4 ₆	1 ₃	3 ₅
8	9	10 ₂	7 ₁	6 ₁
9	8	6 ₁	10 ₂	7 ₁
10 ₇	6 ₃	7 ₄	8 ₅	9 ₆
7 ₄	10 ₇	9 ₆	6 ₃	8 ₅
13	14	15 ₈	12 ₈	11 ₈
14	13	11 ₈	15 ₈	12 ₈

Subscripts: 1,2,8: 1E
3,4,5,6,7: 1A

Trade type 3B

Figure 5.1

In the trade type 3B, entries in bold are used by trades of type 1C. In Lemma 4.15 we showed that the graphs $K(3, 5, 5)$ and $K(5, 5, 5)$ can be decomposed into 5-cycles. Thus we may use entries in our latin square corresponding to these graphs as trades.

Consider the first five columns of a latin representation of the graph $K(r, 5s', 5s')$. We show how to construct these columns and use every entry with trades. The first five columns will be made up of $s' 5 \times 5$ latin squares: $L_1, L_2, \dots, L_{s'}$, where L_i is based on the entries $\{5i - 4, 5i - 3, 5i - 2, 5i - 1, 5i\}$, for $1 \leq i \leq s'$. Each latin square has some rows within the first r rows of our latin representation and (possibly) some rows from the final $5s' - r$ rows.

We deal with these latin squares in one of four ways:

1. Two 5×5 latin squares may be used with a trade of type $3A$, using six of the final $5s' - r$ rows.
2. Three 5×5 latin squares may be used with a trade of type $3B$, using ten of the final $5s' - r$ rows.
3. One 5×5 latin square may be used with the graph $K(5, 5, 5)$, using none of the final $5s' - r$ rows.
4. One 5×5 latin square may be used with the graph $K(3, 5, 5)$, using two of the final $5s' - r$ rows.

So by means of these four techniques, the number of entries used in the final $5s' - r$ rows of each column may be any even integer from the following set:

$$s' * \{10/3, 3, 2, 0\}.$$

Since $s/3 \leq r \leq s$ (see Corollary 2.2), we have $5s'/3 \leq r \leq 5s'$, or alternatively $0 \leq 5s' - r \leq 10s'/3$. Therefore the even integer $5s' - r$ is an element of the above set for any permissible r . So in any case we can partition all edges represented by the first five columns into 5-cycles. To construct the next five columns, simply add 5 (modulo $5s'$) to each entry in the first five columns, and apply exactly the same trades. In this fashion we can decompose the entire graph $K(r, 5s', 5s')$. ■

EXAMPLE 5.17 Using Theorem 5.16, the complete tripartite graph $K(7, 15, 15)$ can be decomposed into 5-cycles. The latin representation is given in Figure 5.2.

1 ₁	2 ₁	3 ₁	5 ₁	4 ₁	6 ₂	7 ₂	8 ₂	10 ₂	9 ₂	11 ₃	12 ₃	13 ₃	15 ₃	14 ₃
2 ₁	3 ₁	4 ₁	1 ₁	5 ₁	7 ₂	8 ₂	9 ₂	6 ₂	10 ₂	12 ₃	13 ₃	14 ₃	11 ₃	15 ₃
3 ₁	1 ₁	5 ₁	4 ₁	2 ₁	8 ₂	6 ₂	10 ₂	9 ₂	7 ₂	13 ₃	11 ₃	15 ₃	14 ₃	12 ₃
6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₁	9 ₁	10 ₁	11 ₂	12 ₂	13 ₂	14 ₂	15 ₂	1 ₃	2 ₃	3 ₃	4 ₃	5 ₃
11 ₄	12 ₄	13 ₄	14 ₄	15 ₄	1 ₅	2 ₅	3 ₅	4 ₅	5 ₅	6 ₆	7 ₆	8 ₆	9 ₆	10 ₆
13 ₄	11 ₄	15 ₄	12 ₄	14 ₄	3 ₅	1 ₅	5 ₅	2 ₅	4 ₅	8 ₆	6 ₆	10 ₆	7 ₆	9 ₆
12 ₄	13 ₄	14 ₄	15 ₄	11 ₄	2 ₅	3 ₅	4 ₅	5 ₅	1 ₅	7 ₆	8 ₆	9 ₆	10 ₆	6 ₆
4 ₁	5 ₁	1 ₁	2 ₁	3 ₁	9 ₂	10 ₂	6 ₂	7 ₂	8 ₂	14 ₃	15 ₃	11 ₃	12 ₃	13 ₃
5 ₁	4 ₁	2 ₁	3 ₁	1 ₁	10 ₂	9 ₂	7 ₂	8 ₂	6 ₂	15 ₃	14 ₃	12 ₃	13 ₃	11 ₃
10 ₁	9 ₁	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₁	12 ₂	13 ₂	14 ₂	15 ₂	11 ₂	2 ₃	3 ₃	4 ₃	5 ₃	1 ₃
9 ₁	10 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₁	6 ₁	13 ₂	14 ₂	15 ₂	11 ₂	12 ₂	3 ₃	4 ₃	5 ₃	1 ₃	2 ₃
8 ₁	6 ₁	9 ₁	10 ₁	7 ₁	14 ₂	15 ₂	11 ₂	12 ₂	13 ₂	4 ₃	5 ₃	1 ₃	2 ₃	3 ₃
7 ₁	8 ₁	10 ₁	6 ₁	9 ₁	15 ₂	11 ₂	12 ₂	13 ₂	14 ₂	5 ₃	1 ₃	2 ₃	3 ₃	4 ₃
14 ₄	15 ₄	11 ₄	12 ₄	13 ₄	4 ₅	5 ₅	1 ₅	3 ₅	2 ₅	9 ₆	10 ₆	6 ₆	8 ₆	7 ₆
15 ₄	14 ₄	12 ₄	13 ₄	11 ₄	5 ₅	4 ₅	2 ₅	1 ₅	3 ₅	10 ₆	9 ₆	7 ₆	6 ₆	8 ₆

Subscripts: 1, 2, 3 : $3A$ 4, 5, 6 : $K(3, 5, 5)$

Figure 5.2

THEOREM 5.18 *Let $K(5r', 5r', t)$ be a complete tripartite graph with $t \geq 5r'$, r' , and t odd, that satisfies the necessary conditions given in Theorem 2.1. Then there exists a decomposition of $K(5r', 5r', t)$ into 5-cycles.*

Proof

From Corollary 2.2 we have $5r' \leq t \leq 10r' - 1$ (both r' and t are odd).

The cases when $r' = 1$ are done in Lemma 4.15. So now let $r' = 3$. Then t can take odd integer values from 15 to 29. We can decompose $K(15, 15, 17)$ into 5-cycles using the fact that $K(5, 5, 5)$ and $K(5, 5, 7)$ decompose into 5-cycles, together with Corollary 2.6. Since $K(5, 5, 9)$ also decomposes into 5-cycles, we can similarly decompose $K(15, 15, t)$ into 5-cycles for any odd value of t except possibly 29, since $\{15, 17, 19, \dots, 27\} \subseteq 3 * \{5, 7, 9\}$.

To decompose $K(15, 15, 29)$, we first construct a latin representation of this graph. Let L_5 be any latin square of order 5 and let I_3 be a symmetric latin square of order 3. The latin square $I_3 \times L_5$, of order 15, is the latin rectangle L to be used in our latin representation M . At the end of each row and column we add the set of entries $\{16, 17, \dots, 29\}$. Notice that our latin square is a 3×3 array of 5×5 latin squares and that we can group these 5×5 latin squares into three "diagonals" A, B, C of (possibly different) 5×5 squares, as seen in Figure 5.3.

A	B	C
C	A	B
B	C	A

Figure 5.3

The 5×5 subsquares in a diagonal are not necessarily identical.

Using the latin squares of type L_5 on diagonal A and the entries $\{16, 17, 18, 19\}$ at the end of each row and column we may place three copies of the graph $K(5, 5, 9)$ (see Figure 4.9). In this way we are using the entire graph $K(5, 5, 9)$ as a trade; we have shown already that it decomposes into 5-cycles. The remaining entries can be used up with trades of type $1B$, where each unused cell (i, j) in diagonal B is paired with the cell (j, i) in diagonal C , using a pair of entries from the end of row i and column i . Since I_3 is symmetric, the cell (i, j) contains the same entry as cell (j, i) . We are free to choose *any* pair from the end of row i or column i . Since there are five entries in each row that each use a pair of entries from the end of that row, all ten entries $\{20, 21, \dots, 29\}$ are used at the end of every row. Similarly, the entries $\{20, 21, \dots, 29\}$ are used at the bottom of each column. This completes the decomposition.

Now consider the general graph $K(5r', 5r', t)$, with r' odd, $r' \geq 5$, and $t \geq 5r'$. Recall that

$$5r' \leq t \leq 10r' - 1.$$

We use a latin square of the form $I_{r'} \times L_5$, where $I_{r'}$ is a symmetric latin square of order r' . Note that we can split $I_{r'} \times L_5$ into r' 'diagonals' of 5×5 latin squares (each isomorphic to L_5), or more particularly, a centre diagonal plus $(r' - 1)/2$ pairs of symmetric diagonals, as shown in Figure 5.4.

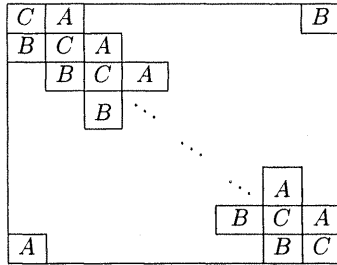


Figure 5.4

The subsquares marked C represent the centre diagonal; the subsquares marked A and B represent the innermost pair of diagonals.

For the centre diagonal we have three options for the r' latin squares of order 5:

- (i) Place r' copies of $K(5, 5, 5)$ (or trade $25r'$ 3-cycles with $15r'$ 5-cycles).
- (ii) Place r' copies of $K(5, 5, 7)$ using the entries $5r' + 1, 5r' + 2$ from the end of each row and column.
- (iii) Place r' copies of $K(5, 5, 9)$ using the entries $5r' + 1, 5r' + 2, 5r' + 3, 5r' + 4$ from the end of each row and column.

We now “pair off” the remaining diagonals, starting from the innermost pair and working outwards. For each pair we have four options:

- (i) Place $2r'$ copies of $K(5, 5, 5)$.
- (ii) Place $2r'$ copies of $K(5, 5, 7)$ using four entries from the end of each row and column.
- (iii) Place $2r'$ copies of $K(5, 5, 9)$ using eight entries from the end of each row and column.
- (iv) Label the diagonals A and B . Pair off each cell (i, j) in A with the cell (j, i) in B , which will contain the same entry. We then place trades of type $1B$ on each pair of cells, using two entries from the end of row i and two entries from the bottom of column i for each pair. Ten entries are used from the end of each row and column.

It is irrelevant which entries are used at the end of each row and column, provided the *same* entries are used by each pair of diagonals.

We now show that by choosing the right trades for each diagonal, we may decompose $K(5r', 5r', t)$ into 5-cycles for any odd t , $5r' \leq t \leq 10r' - 1$. First note that

$$0 \leq t - 5r' \leq 5r' - 1$$

and that $t - 5r'$ is the number of entries at the end of each row and column (and of course is even). The main diagonal uses 0, 2 or 4 entries from the end of each row and column, while each of the paired diagonals uses either 0, 4, 8 or 10 entries from the end of each row or column.

So the total number of entries used at the ends of rows and columns must belong to the following set:

$$Q = \{0, 2, 4\} \oplus \frac{r' - 1}{2} * \{0, 4, 8, 10\}.$$

But

$$\{0, 2, 4, \dots, 5r' - 1\} \subseteq Q,$$

so our construction gives all the desired cases. ■

THEOREM 5.19 *Let $K(10r', 10r', t)$ be a complete tripartite graph with $t \geq 10r'$ and t even, that satisfies the necessary conditions given in Theorem 2.1. Then there exists a decomposition of $K(10r', 10r', t)$ into 5-cycles.*

Proof

From condition (iii) of Theorem 2.1, we have $t \leq 20r'$. First consider the case $r' = 1$. From Lemma 4.15, the complete tripartite graphs $K(5, 5, 5)$, $K(5, 5, 7)$ and $K(5, 5, 9)$ all decompose into 5-cycles. So by Corollary 2.6, $K(10, 10, t)$ decomposes into 5-cycles for any even t between 10 and 18. Also, from Theorem 2.4, $K(2, 2, 4)$ decomposes into 5-cycles. Therefore using Corollary 2.8, $K(10, 10, 20)$ decomposes into 5-cycles.

Next consider the case $r' > 1$. Now,

$$t \in \{10r', 10r' + 2, \dots, 20r'\} \subseteq r' * \{10, 12, \dots, 20\}.$$

Therefore using Corollary 2.6, $K(10r', 10r', t)$ decomposes into copies of $K(10, 10, 10)$, $K(10, 10, 12)$, $K(10, 10, 14)$, $K(10, 10, 16)$, $K(10, 10, 18)$ and $K(10, 10, 20)$, which in turn decompose into 5-cycles. ■

6 The case r and s divisible by 10

In this case we use a slightly different technique. We use a particular latin representation M_1 as follows. Define

$$i \circ j = \begin{cases} i + j - 3 \pmod{t} & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are even;} \\ i + j - 1 \pmod{t} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let L_1 be the $r \times s$ latin rectangle with (i, j) entry $i \circ j$, for $1 \leq i \leq r$, $1 \leq j \leq s$. Then M_1 arises from L_1 by adjoining to the ends of its rows and columns those entries from $\{1, 2, \dots, t\}$ which have not already occurred in each row and each column.

Now we construct some new trades, combining smaller trades of type 2. The trades in Figure 6.1 use only half of the entries within a subrectangle. As shown,

these trades use all odd entries in a subrectangle; however, by a relabelling of entries and swapping rows and columns, the trades can instead use all even entries of a subrectangle instead.

1 ₁		3 ₁		5 ₁		7 ₂		9 ₂	
	1 ₃		3 ₃		5 ₃		7 ₄		9 ₄
3 ₁		5 ₁		7 ₂		9 ₂		11 ₂	
	3 ₃		5 ₃		7 ₄		9 ₄		11 ₄

1, 2, 3, 4 : 2B

Trade type 3C

1 ₁		3 ₁		5 ₁		7 ₃		9 ₃	
	1 ₄		3 ₄		5 ₄		7 ₆		9 ₆
3 ₁		5 ₂		7 ₂		9 ₂		11 ₃	
	3 ₄		5 ₅		7 ₅		9 ₅		11 ₆
5 ₁		7 ₂		9 ₂		11 ₃		13 ₃	
	5 ₄		7 ₅		9 ₅		11 ₆		13 ₆

1, 4 : 2F 2, 5 : 2B 3, 6 : 2A

Trade type 3D

Figure 6.1

Since r and s are both divisible by 10, our latin rectangle may be partitioned into 10×10 subsquares. In Lemma 6.20 we construct an array of pairs of integers that will be replaced by 10×10 subsquares in Theorem 6.21. Each pair of integers will indicate what type of trade is to be placed on each 10×10 subsquare.

LEMMA 6.20 *Let $a, b, m,$ and n be non-negative integers such that $m \leq n, 0 < b \leq a \leq 10m - 2, b \leq 10n,$ and $mb + na \leq 10mn.$*

Then we can construct an $m \times n$ array with the ordered pair of integers (x_{ij}, y_{ij}) in each cell $(i, j), 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n,$ such that:

1. $x_{ij}, y_{ij} \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 10\};$
2. $x_{ij} + y_{ij} \leq 10;$
3. $\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = a;$
4. $\sum_{j=1}^n y_{ij} = b;$
5. $(x_{ij}, y_{ij}) \neq (0, 9)$ and
6. $(x_{ij}, y_{ij}) \neq (9, 0).$

Proof

Let $a = km + u$ and $b = ln + v,$ where k, l, u and v are non-negative integers with $k \leq 9, l \leq 10, u < m,$ and $v < n.$ From the inequality $mb + na \leq 10mn$ we may deduce that

$$k + l \leq 10 - (un + vm)/mn. \tag{1}$$

First consider the case when $k + l = 10$. Here $u = v = 0$, and we set $x_{ij} = k$ and $y_{ij} = l$ for all $i, j, 1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$. Each pair of integers (x_{ij}, y_{ij}) clearly satisfies our necessary conditions.

Next consider when $k + l = 9$. Let S be the following set of cells:

$$\{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq j \leq n, (j - 1)u + 1 \leq i \leq ju\}$$

where i is calculated modulo m . If $(i, j) \in S$, we set x_{ij} to be $k + 1$ and y_{ij} to be l . In every cell not belonging to S we set x_{ij} to be k .

The set S has nu entries spread as evenly as possible in the columns, as indicated in Figure 6.2.

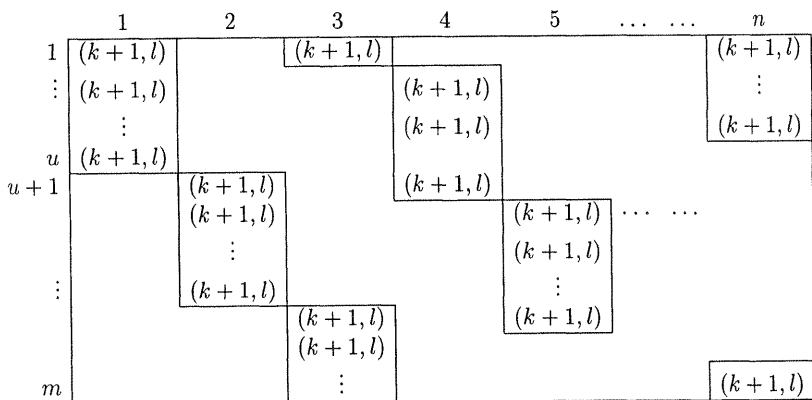


Figure 6.2

There are mn cells in our array altogether and S contains nu of them. From (1) we have

$$mn - nu \geq vm.$$

Therefore the set of cells which do not belong to S intersects each row at least v times. So we may indeed set each y_{ij} in the complement of S to be either l or $l + 1$ so that $\sum_{i=1}^m y_{ij} = ln + v$ when $1 \leq j \leq n$. Conditions 1 to 4 are thus satisfied.

Next consider when $k + l \leq 8$. Then $(k + 1) + (l + 1) \leq 10$, so we may set $x_{ij} = k + 1$ and $y_{ij} = l + 1$ in a cell without contradicting condition 2. In each column we set $x_{ij} = k + 1$ in u cells and $x_{ij} = k$ in the remaining cells. In each row we set $y_{ij} = l + 1$ in v cells and $y_{ij} = l$ in the remaining cells.

To ensure conditions 5 and 6 hold, first recall that $b \leq a \leq 10m - 2$. Then clearly $l \leq k$, so certainly we cannot have $x_{ij} = 0$ and $y_{ij} = 9$. Suppose there exists a cell (i, j) with $x_{ij} = 9$ and $y_{ij} = 0$. Then since $a \leq 10m - 2$ there exists another cell (i', j) , $i' \neq i$ such that $x_{i'j} < 10$. If $x_{i'j} = 8$ and $y_{i'j} = 0$ we increase $x_{i'j}$ by 2 and decrease x_{ij} by 2. Otherwise increase x_{ij} by 1 and decrease $x_{i'j}$ by 1. Note that conditions 1 to 4 still hold. Repeat this until no such cells exist! ■

The following theorem excludes the case when $s = t$. The case when $s = t$ and both s and t are divisible by 10 was dealt with in Theorem 5.16.

THEOREM 6.21 *Let $K(r, s, t)$ be a complete tripartite graph with $r \leq s < t$ such that r, s and t are all even, and $r \equiv s \pmod{10}$. Then if the necessary conditions of Theorem 2.1 are satisfied, $K(r, s, t)$ can be decomposed into 5-cycles.*

Proof

In this theorem we shall always use the latin representation M_1 .

Let P_{ij} be the 10×10 subsquare of the form

$$\{(i, j) \mid 10I - 9 \leq i \leq 10I, 10J - 9 \leq j \leq 10J\},$$

for $1 \leq I \leq r/10$ and $1 \leq J \leq s/10$. Note that the subsquares of the form P_{ij} form a partition of our latin rectangle L .

We define a *diagonal* of a subsquare P_{ij} to be a set of ten entries such that each row and column contains an entry and the set may be partitioned into 5 pairs of the same entry. Each subsquare P_{ij} may be partitioned into 10 diagonals. Each diagonal may be used by trades of type 1A (or the transpose). In this way we may use $2k$ entries from the bottom of each of the ten columns intersecting the subsquare and $20 - 2k$ entries from the end of each of the ten rows intersecting the subsquare, where k is any integer from 0 to 10.

We may also wish to use fewer than 10 diagonals with trades of type 1. The following trades demonstrate how this may be done. Each trade uses a number of diagonals from one of our 10×10 subsquares. For example, the trade in Figure 6.3 uses two diagonals with trades of type 2.

1	2	3	4 ₁	5	6 ₁	7	8	9	10
2	1	4 ₂	3	6 ₂	5	8	7	10	9
3	4 ₁	5	6 ₁	7	8	9	10	11	12
4 ₂	3	6 ₂	5	8	7	10	9	12	11
5	6 ₁	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 ₃
6 ₂	5	8	7	10	9	12	11	14 ₄	13
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 ₃	15	16 ₃
8	7	10	9	12	11	14 ₄	13	16 ₄	15
9	10	11	12	13	14 ₃	15	16 ₃	17	18
10	9	12	11	14 ₄	13	16 ₄	15	18	17

Subscripts : 1, 2, 3, 4 : 2J

Figure 6.3. Trade type 3E

For each trade, the remaining diagonals may be used by trades of type 1A (or the

transpose). The trade in Figure 6.4 uses three diagonals with trades of type 2.

1	2	3	4 ₆	5	6 ₆	7	8	9	10 ₁
2	1	4 ₅	3	6 ₄	5	8	7	10 ₄	9
3	4 ₆	5	6 ₆	7	8	9	10 ₃	11	12
4 ₅	3	6 ₅	5	8	7	10 ₅	9	12	11
5	6 ₆	7	8	9	10 ₁	11	12	13	14 ₁
6 ₄	5	8	7	10 ₄	9	12	11	14 ₂	13
7	8	9	10 ₃	11	12	13	14 ₃	15	16 ₃
8	7	10 ₅	9	12	11	14 ₂	13	16 ₂	15
9	10 ₁	11	12	13	14 ₁	15	16 ₃	17	18
10 ₄	9	12	11	14 ₂	13	16 ₂	15	18	17

Subscripts : 1, 2, 4, 6 : 2J 3, 5 : 2F

Figure 6.4 Trade type 3F

To use four diagonals, we use the trade in Figure 6.5.

1	2 ₁	3	4 ₁	5	6 ₄	7	8 ₁	9	10
2 ₂	1	4 ₂	3	6 ₃	5	8 ₂	7	10	9
3	4 ₁	5	6 ₄	7	8 ₄	9	10	11	12 ₅
4 ₂	3	6 ₃	5	8 ₃	7	10	9	12 ₆	11
5	6 ₄	7	8 ₄	9	10	11	12 ₈	13	14 ₇
6 ₃	5	8 ₃	7	10	9	12 ₇	11	14 ₈	13
7	8 ₁	9	10	11	12 ₈	13	14 ₇	15	16 ₅
8 ₂	7	10	9	12 ₇	11	14 ₈	13	16 ₆	15
9	10	11	12 ₅	13	14 ₇	15	16 ₅	17	18 ₅
10	9	12 ₆	11	14 ₈	13	16 ₆	15	18 ₆	17

Subscripts : 1, 2, 5, 6 : 2F 3, 4, 7, 8 : 2J

Figure 6.5. Trade type 3G

The trade in Figure 6.6 uses five diagonals.

1 ₁	2	3 ₁	4	5 ₁	6	7 ₁	8	9 ₁	10
2	1 ₁	4	3 ₁	6	5 ₁	8	7 ₁	10	9 ₁
3 ₁	4	5 ₁	6	7 ₁	8	9 ₁	10	11 ₁	12
4	3 ₁	6	5 ₁	8	7 ₁	10	9 ₁	12	11 ₁
5 ₁	6	7 ₁	8	9 ₁	10	11 ₁	12	13 ₁	14
6	5 ₁	8	7 ₁	10	9 ₁	12	11 ₁	14	13 ₁
7 ₂	8	9 ₂	10	11 ₂	12	13 ₂	14	15 ₂	16
8	7 ₂	10	9 ₂	12	11 ₂	14	13 ₂	16	15 ₂
9 ₂	10	11 ₂	12	13 ₂	14	15 ₂	16	17 ₂	18
10	9 ₂	12	11 ₂	14	13 ₂	16	15 ₂	18	17 ₂

Subscripts : 1 : 3D 2 : 3C

Figure 6.6. Trade type 3H

To use six diagonals within a 10×10 subsquare, combine a trade of type $3E$ with one of type $3G$, relabelling the entries in $3E$ so that odd rather than even entries are used. To use seven diagonals we combine $3E$ with $3H$, to use eight we combine $3F$ with $3H$, to use nine we combine $3G$ with $3H$ and finally to use all ten diagonals we use two trades of type $3H$, with one trade using odd entries and the other using even entries.

It is not possible to use only one diagonal with trades of type 2. However, with the trade in Figure 6.7 we may use $2k$ entries from the end of each row and $2l$ entries from the bottom of each column, for integers $k > 0, l > 0$ such that $2k + 2l = 18$.

1_1	2	3_1	4	5	6_3	7	8_4	9	10_5
2	1_2	4	3_2	6_3	5	8_4	7	10_5	9
3_1	4	5_1	6	7	8_4	9	10_5	11	12_3
4	3_2	6	5_2	8_4	7	10_5	9	12_3	11
5_1	6	7	8	9	10_5	11	12_3	13	14_4
6	5_2	8	7	10_5	9	12_3	11	14_4	13
7	8_4	9_3	10_5	11	12	13	14	15	16
8_4	7	10_5	9_3	12	11	14	13	16	15
9_3	10_5	11	12_4	13	14	15	16	17	18
10_5	9_3	12_4	11	14	13	16	15	18	17

Subscripts: $1, 2 : 2B$

Trade type $3I$

Figure 6.7

Entries in bold are used by trades of type $1A$ (in transpose). The entries with subscript 3 form a diagonal; similarly entries with subscripts 4 and 5. Each diagonal is used by trades of type $1A$ (or its transpose). The remaining entries are used by trades of type $1A$, using ten entries from the end of each row. In this way we may use either 10, 12, 14 or 16 entries from the end of each row and 8, 6, 4 or 2 entries from the bottom of each column. By taking the transpose of the trade $3G$ we may use any number of trades from the ends of rows or columns except for 0 or 18.

With the help of Lemma 6.20 we can now indicate when and where each of the above trades are used in our latin rectangle L_1 . Let $r = 10m, s = 10n, a = (t - r)/2$, and $b = (t - s)/2$. From necessary conditions $t \leq 4rs/(r + s)$, $t \leq 3r$, and $t \leq 2s$ (see Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2) we see that $mb + an \leq 10mn$, $a \leq 10m$, and $b \leq 10n$, respectively, all hold. Since $r \leq s$ we have $(t - s)/2 \leq (t - r)/2$, so $b \leq a$. If $a = 10m$, then $(t - r)/2 = r$, but this implies that $s = t$, a case not covered by this theorem. If $a = 10m - 1$, $(t - r)/2 = r - 1$ so that $t = 3r - 2$. Since $s \leq t$ and s is divisible by 10, we have that $s \leq 3r - 10$. But from the inequality $t \leq 4rs/(r + s)$ we have $s \geq r(3r - 2)/(r + 2)$. Thus $(3r - 10)(r + 2) \geq r(3r - 2)$, which implies that r is negative, so we must have $a \leq 10m - 2$.

Therefore there exists an array of cells, each with a pair of entries (x_{ij}, y_{ij}) that satisfy the properties given in Lemma 6.20. We replace each cell (x_{ij}, y_{ij}) with a 10×10 subsquare P_{ij} . We apply one of the previous trades to the entries of P_{ij} , using $2x_{ij}$ entries from the bottoms of columns and $2y_{ij}$ entries from the ends of the rows.

Thus every entry in our latin representation is used in a trade, and our decomposition is complete. ■

7 Concluding remarks

We have now shown the following.

THEOREM 7.22 *The complete tripartite graph $K(r, s, t)$ (with $r \leq s \leq t$) decomposes into 5-cycles only if r , s , and t are either all odd or all even, 5 divides $rs + st + rt$, and $t \leq 4rs/(r + s)$. These necessary conditions are sufficient in the case when two partite sets have equal size or in the case when r and s are divisible by 10.*

Thus to complete the sufficiency of the conditions for a decomposition of a complete tripartite graph into 5-cycles, we must solve the cases when r , s , and t are all different, and r and s are not necessarily divisible by 10. The techniques used in Sections 5 and 6 should prove very useful in solving the remaining cases.

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