

ON LEECH TREES AND SOME RELATED CONCEPTS

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Abstract

Leech labeling

Known results about Leech trees

Some classes of non-Leech trees

Some related labelings

Graph Labeling

Assign integer values

To vertices – Vertex labeling

To edges – Edge labeling

Both – Total labeling

Types of labeling

Graceful labeling: Vertices from 0 to m , so that edges receive 1 to m .

Edge graceful labeling: Edges from 1 to q so that vertices receive 0 to $p - 1$.

Harmonious labeling: Vertices from 0 to $m - 1$, so that edges receive 0 to $m - 1$.

Graph colorings

Leech labeling

Leech labeling

Tree \rightarrow Unique path between every pair of vertices

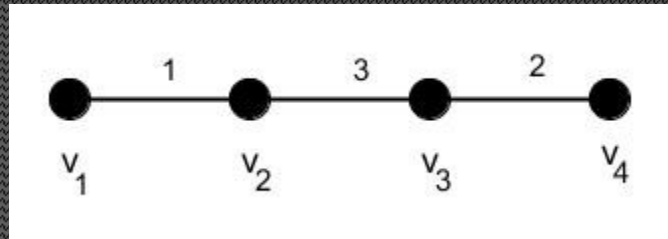
$${}^n C_2 = n(n-1)/2 \text{ paths}$$

Assign distinct positive integer edge weights

Leech labeling \rightarrow Path weights are exactly $1, 2, \dots, {}^n C_2$

Leech labeling exist \rightarrow Leech Tree

Example



Origin of Leech labeling

John Leech

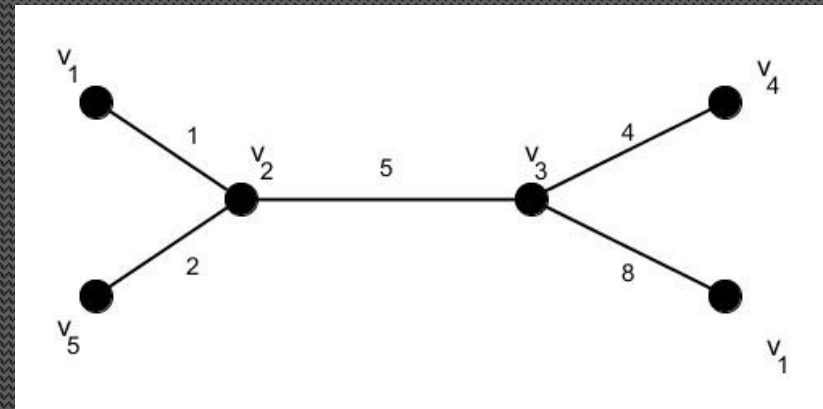
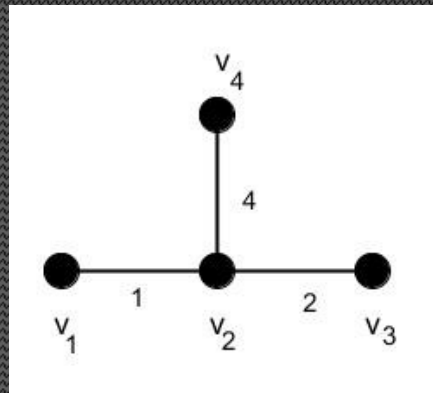
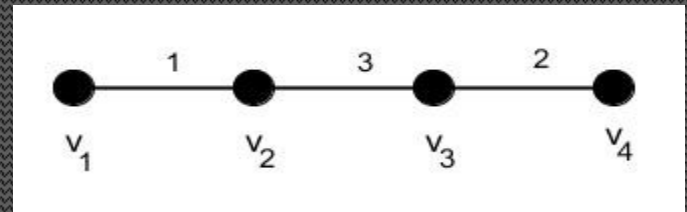
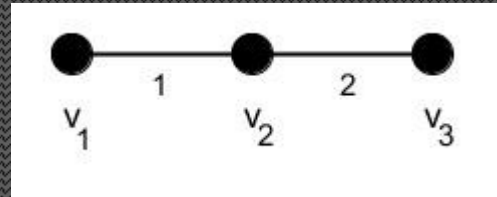
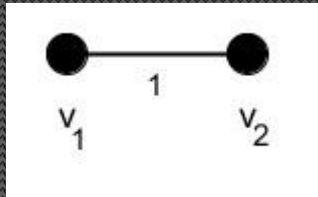
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graph TD; A[John Leech] --> B[Another tree labeling problem]; B --> C[American Mathematics Monthly]; C --> D["82 (1975), 923 - 925"];
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Another tree labeling problem

American Mathematics Monthly

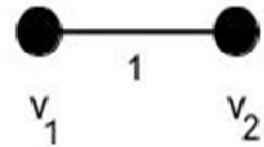
82 (1975), 923 - 925

Known Leech trees

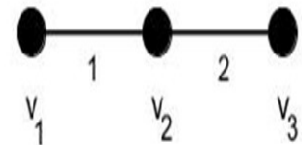


Properties of Leech Trees

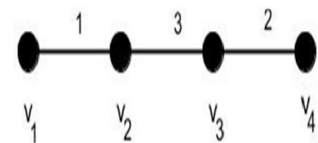
Edge of weight 1



Edge of weight 2



nC_2 Path weight of a longest path



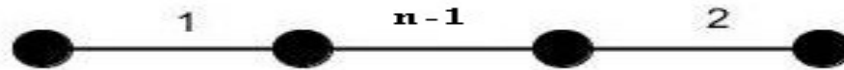
Leech Path

Path of weight ${}^n C_2$ is P_n

Weights of the $n-1$ edges $\rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

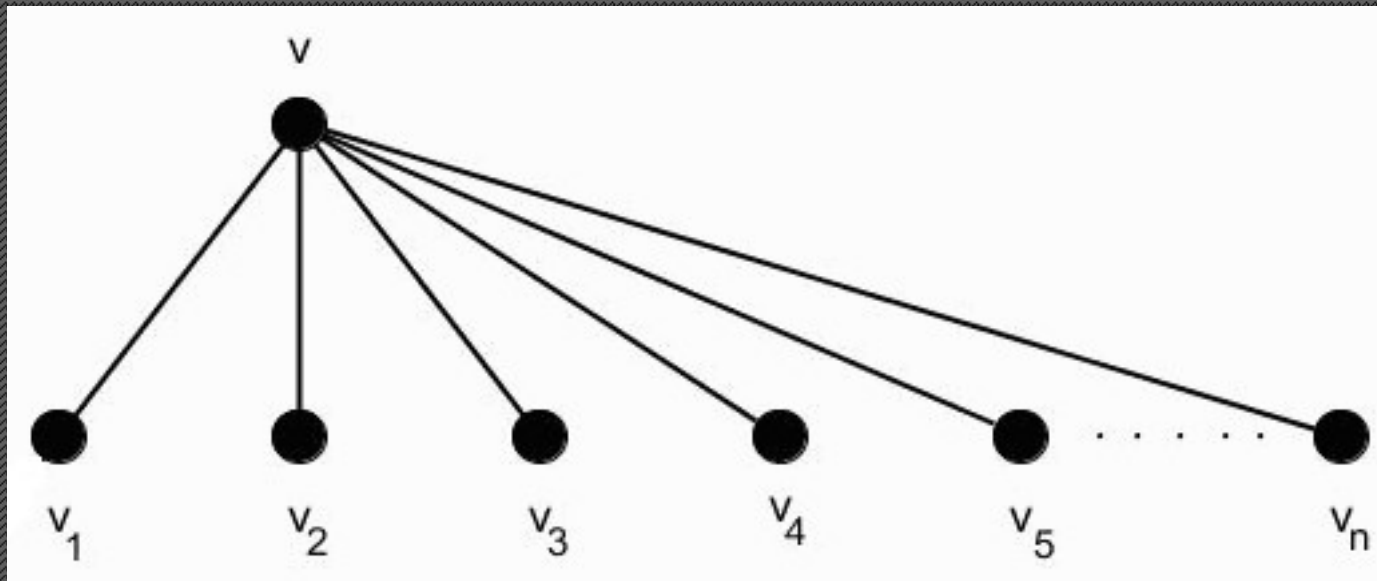
Edge of weight 1 adjacent only to edge of weight $n-1$

Edge of weight 2 adjacent only to edge of weight $n-1$

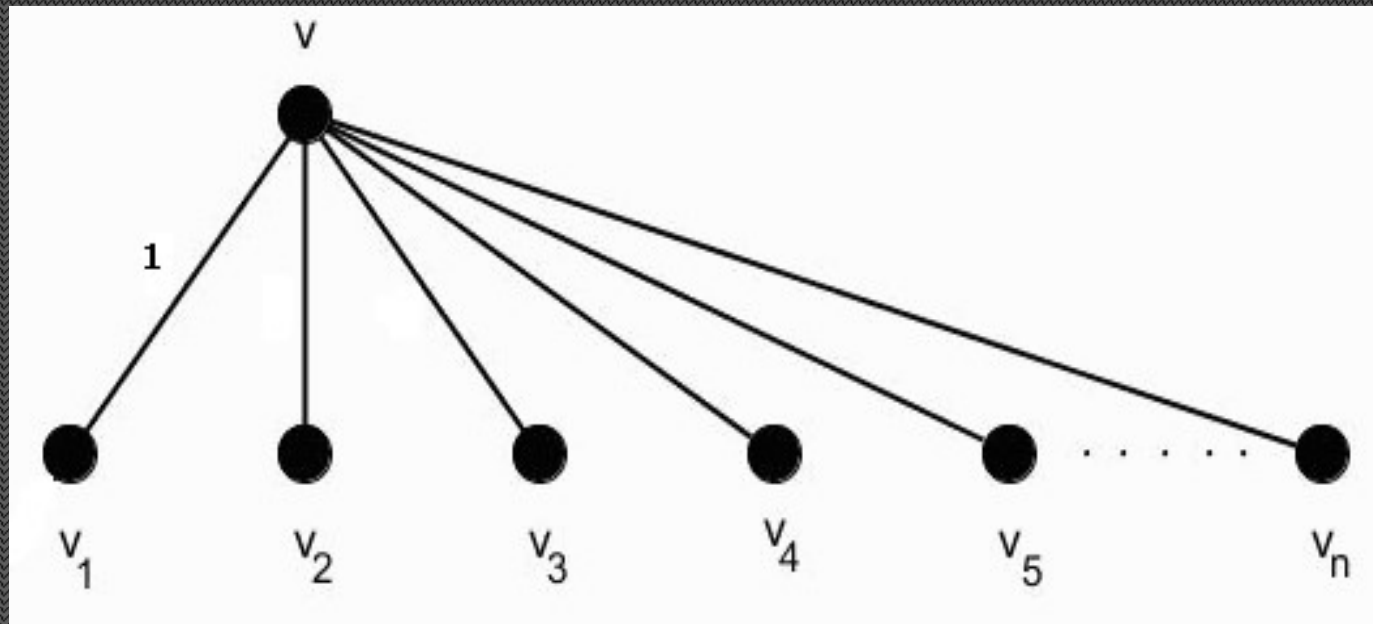


Leech path $\Rightarrow n \leq 4$

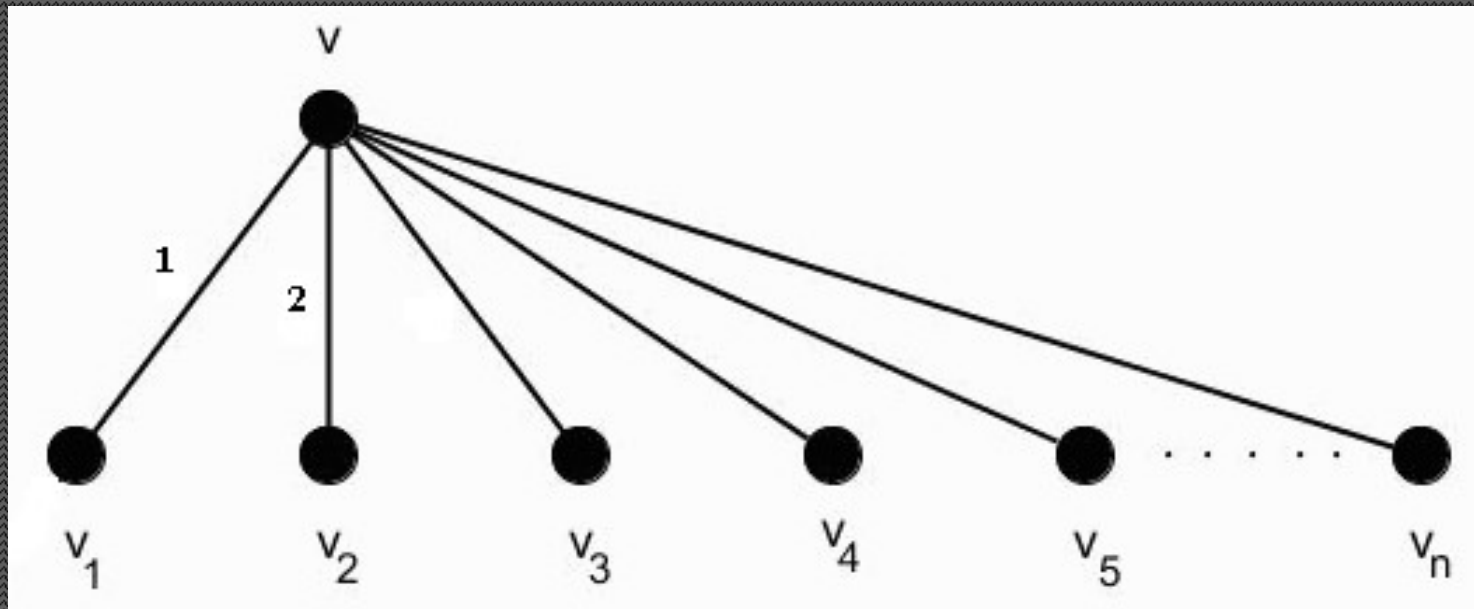
Leech Star



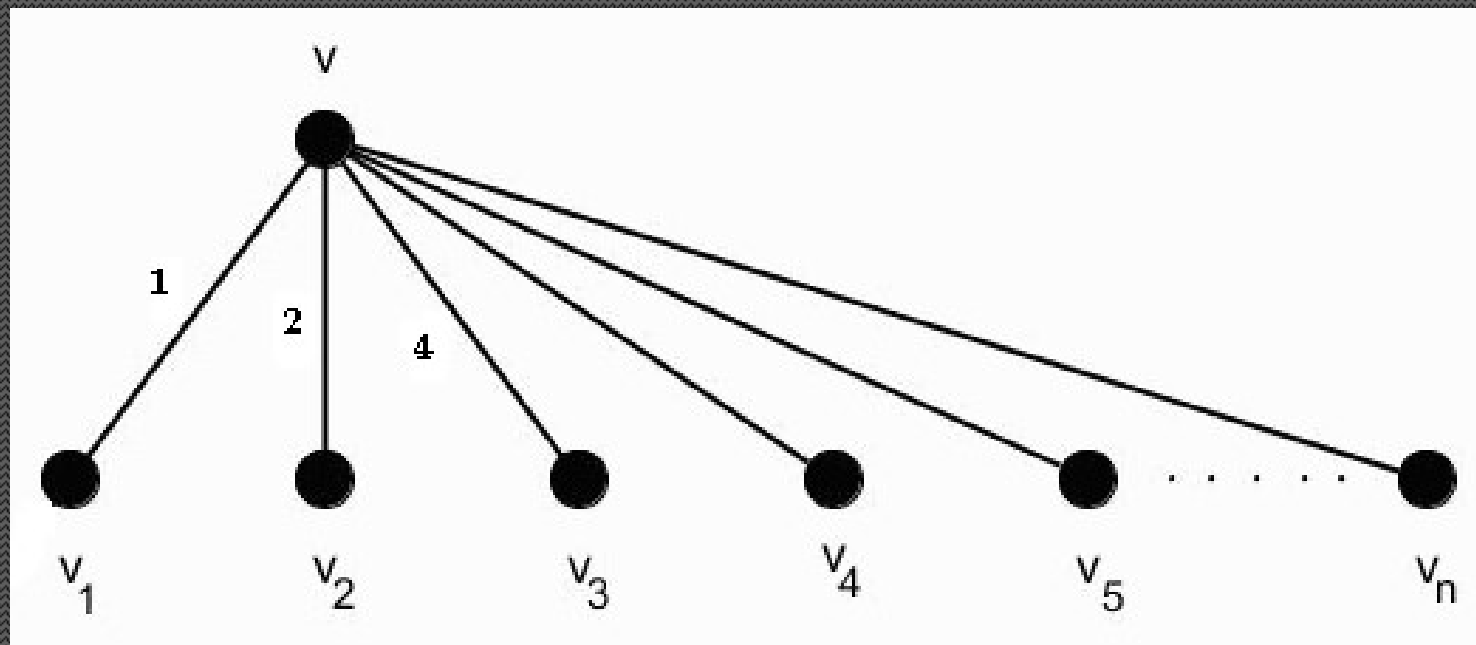
Leech Star



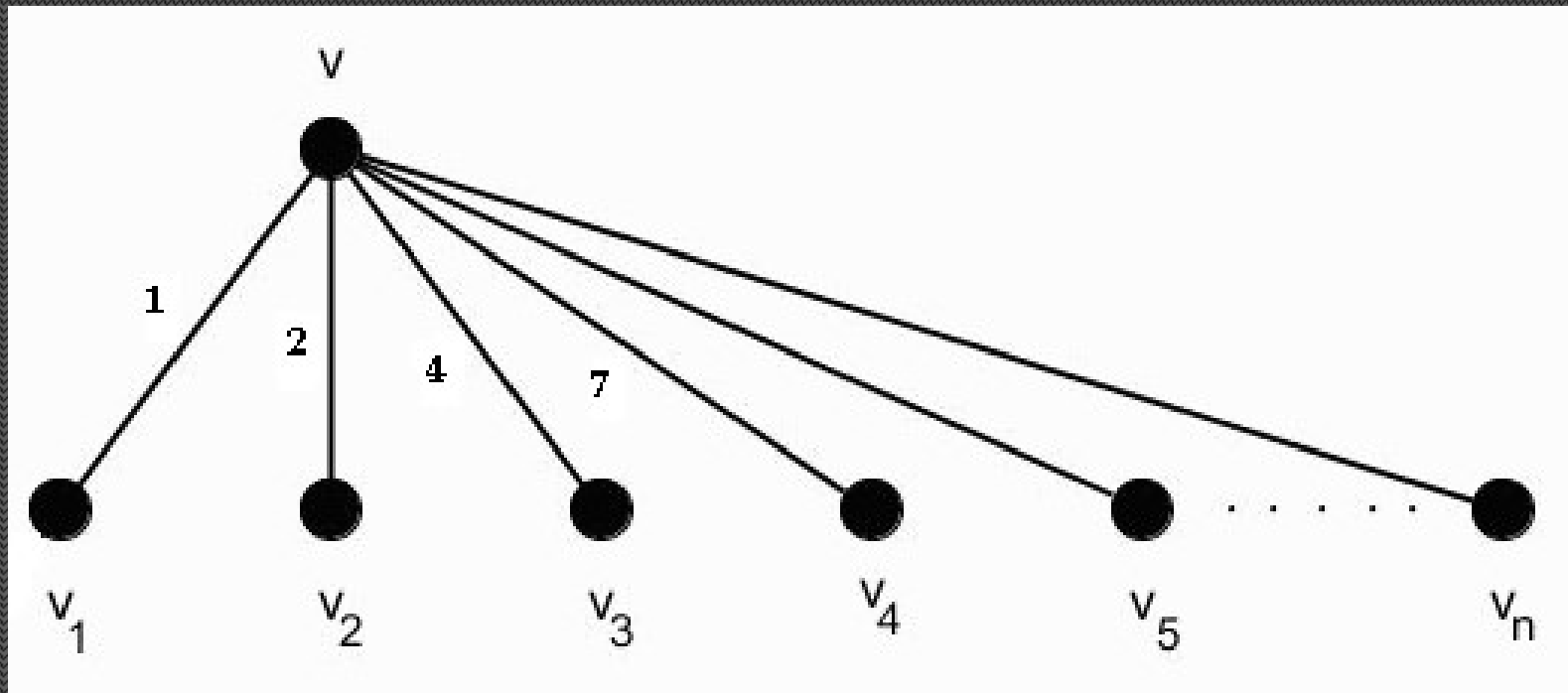
Leech Star



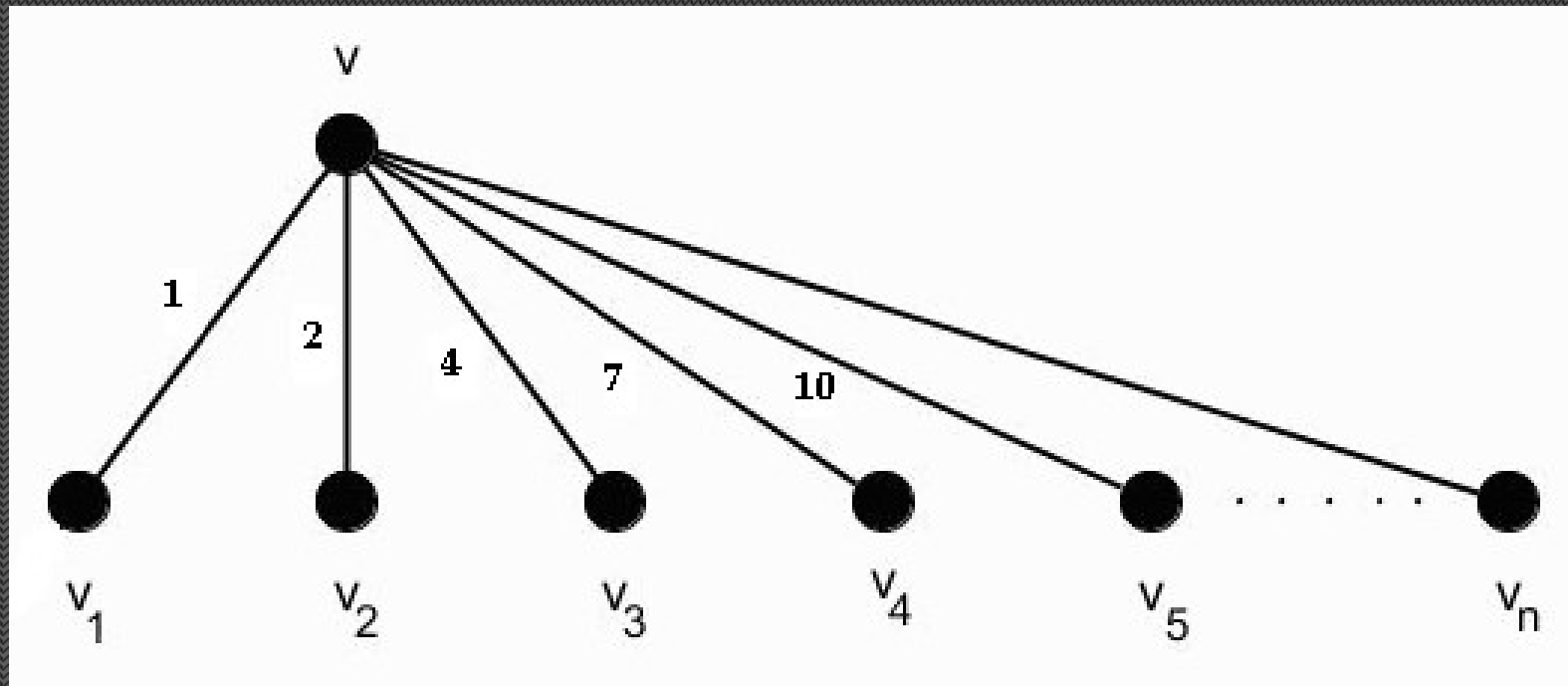
Leech Star



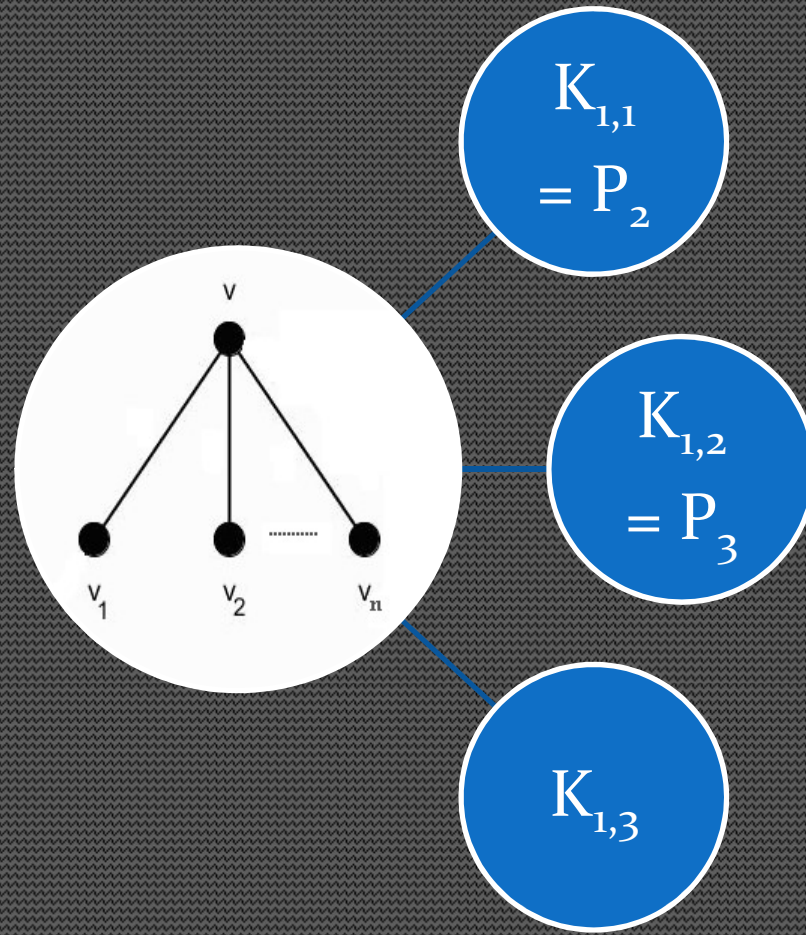
Leech Star



Leech Star



Leech Star



Leech Tree

H. Taylor

Odd path sums in an edge-labeled tree

Mathematics Magazine

50 (1977) (5) 258 – 259

H. Taylor

Synchronization patterns and related problems in combinatorial analysis and graph theory

USCEE Technical Report

June, (1981), 6 – 8

Order of a Leech Tree

Distance between x and y , $d(x,y) = \text{Path weight of } xy\text{-path}$

Start with any vertex v

Color it Black

Vertices at even distance \rightarrow Black

Vertices at odd distance \rightarrow White

Order of a Leech Tree

B = Number of Black vertices, W = Number of White vertices

$$B + W = n$$

Path weight of xy -path is odd \leftrightarrow x and y are of opposite color

Number of paths of odd weight = $B.W$

Leech labeling with ${}^n C_2$ even \rightarrow Number of odd paths = $n(n-1)/4$

$$(B-W)^2 = (B+W)^2 - 4BW \rightarrow (B - W)^2 = n$$

Leech labeling with ${}^n C_2$ odd \rightarrow Number of odd paths = $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{n^2 - n + 2}{4}$

$$(B - W)^2 = n - 2$$

Order of a Leech Tree

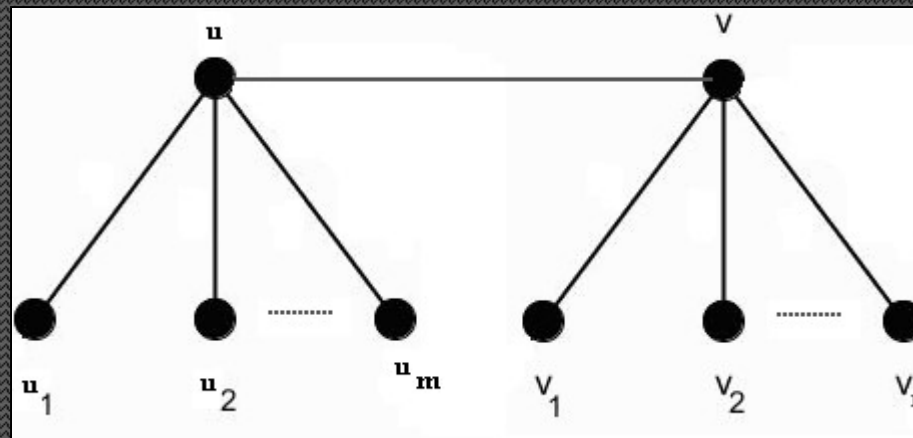
T is a Leech tree $\rightarrow n = k^2$ or $k^2 + 2$

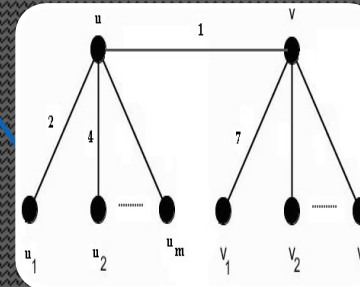
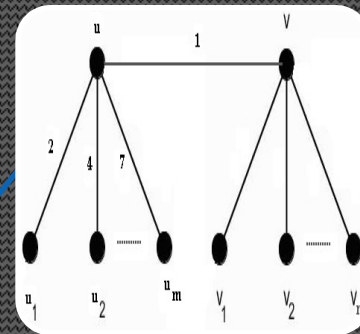
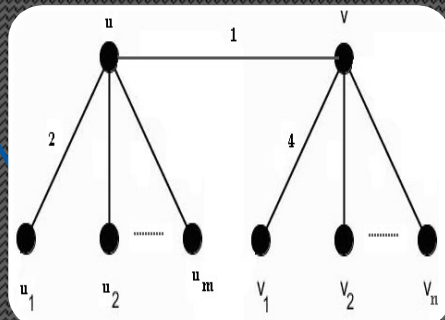
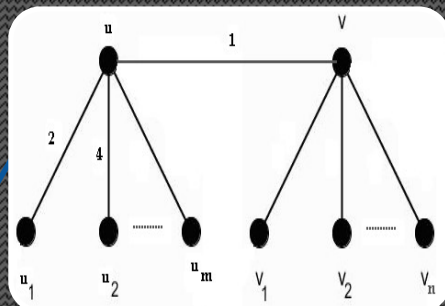
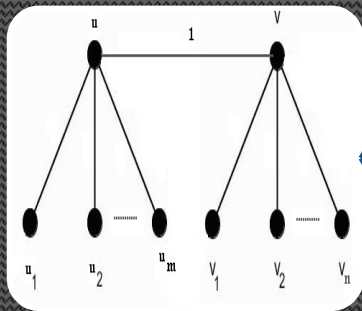
Bistar – $B_{m,n}$

Vertex set = $\{u, v, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

Edge set = $\{uv\} \cup \{uu_i : i=1,2,\dots,m\} \cup \{vv_j : j=1,2,\dots,n\}$

m & n are non-zero \rightarrow Trees of diameter two





10 can not be assigned to any uu_i or vv_j

9 can not be assigned to any uu_i or vv_j

6 can not be assigned to any uu_i or vv_j

Leech Bistar

Similar argument for $uu_1 = 1$

Bistar Leech trees – $B_{0,0}$, $B_{1,1}$, $B_{2,2}$, $B_{1,0}$ & $B_{2,0}$

Leech Tree Conjecture

These bistars are the only Leech Trees

Non-Leech trees

Class	Proved by
Path P_n , where $n > 5$	J. Leech, 1975
Star $K_{1,n}$, where $n > 4$	
Trees with $n \neq k^2$ or k^2+2	H. Taylore, 1977
Trees with $n = 9$ or 11	L. Szekely, H. Wang, Y. Zhang, 2005
Bistar $B_{m,n}$, where at least one among $m, n > 3$	S. Arumugam, Seena Varghese, ALS (manuscript)
Path with a pendent vertex attached to a support vertex	
Tristar $B_{m,n,p}$, which are not bistars	Seena Varghese, ALS (manuscript)

Leech-like labeling



Minimal distinct distance trees

Modular Leech Trees

Leaf Leech Tree

Almost Leech Tree

Minimal distinct distance trees

Distinct Distance Tree \rightarrow Weighted distances are all distinct

Minimal Distance Distinct Tree \rightarrow Minimize the maximum distance between vertices

$M(n)$ = Maximum distance in a minimal distinct distance tree on n vertices

B. Calhoun, K. Ferland, L. Lister, and J. Polhill, Minimal distinct distance trees, JCMCC, 61 (2007), 33 - 57

Minimal distinct distance trees

Leech trees are called as Perfect Distance Distinct Trees

Computed $M(n)$ up to $n = 10$

Determined a bound for $M(n)$ for $n > 10$

Generalized to forests

Modular Leech Trees

Edge weight from Z_k

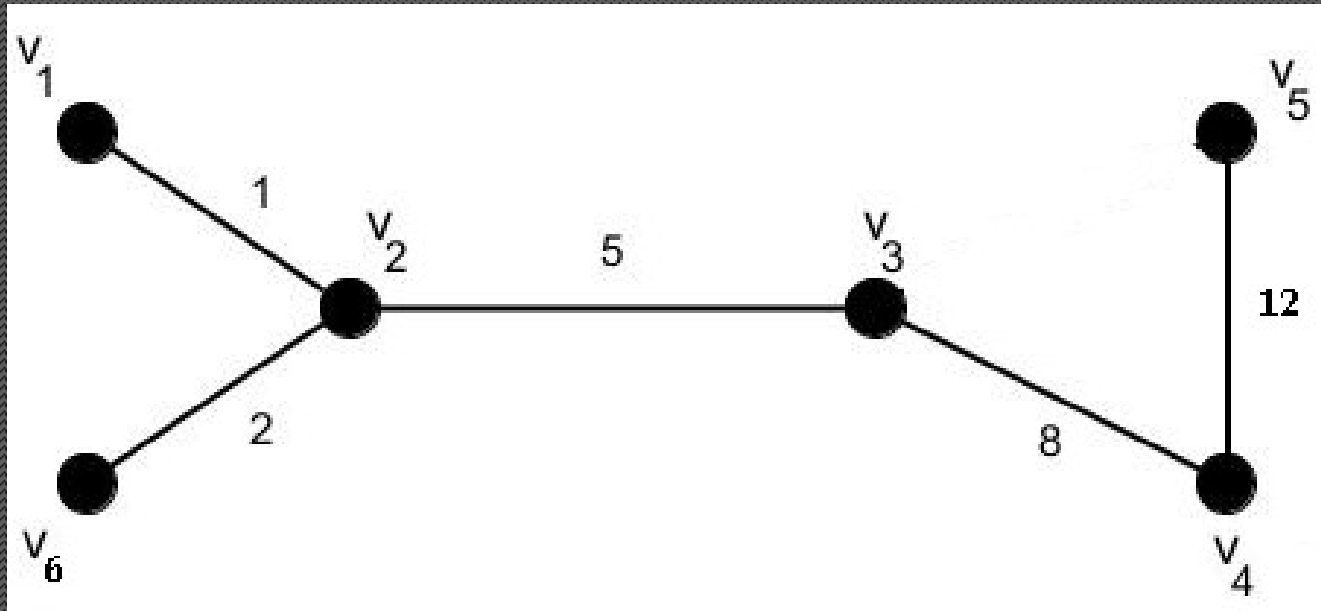
Path weight found as addition modulo k

Z_k -Leech labeling

Trees that admits Z_k -Leech labeling \rightarrow Modular Leech Trees

D. Leach and M. Walsh, Generalized Leech trees, JCMCC,
78 (2011), 15-22

Example



Properties of Modular Leech Trees

Taylor's Condition : $n = k^2 + 2$ or $n \equiv 0$ or $1 \pmod{4}$

Only one modular Leech Tree on $n = 8$ vertices

If T admits a modular Leech labeling, then for any edge e in G , there is a modular Leech labeling with $w(e) = 1$

Leaf Leech Tree

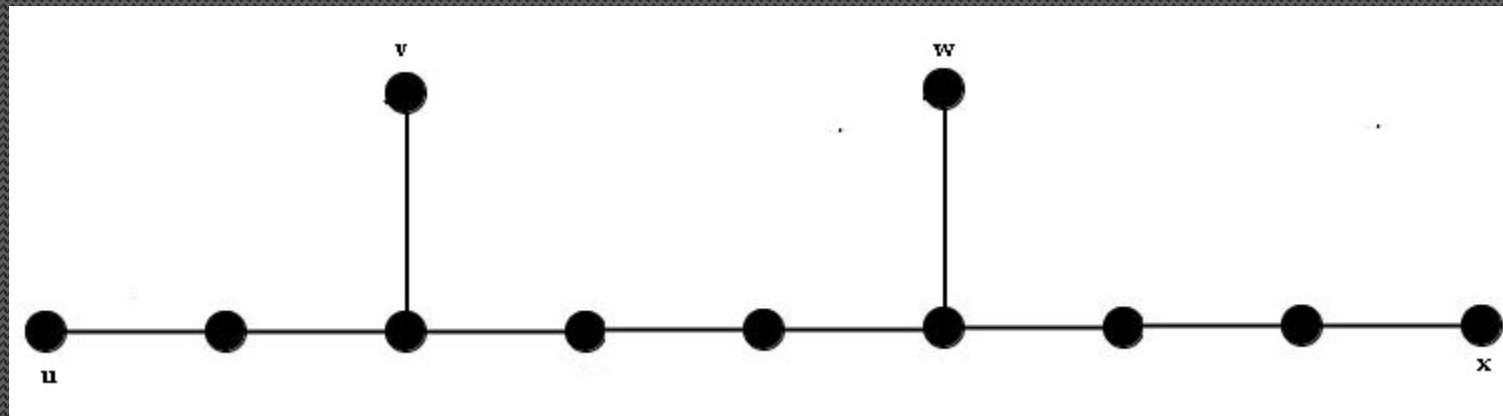
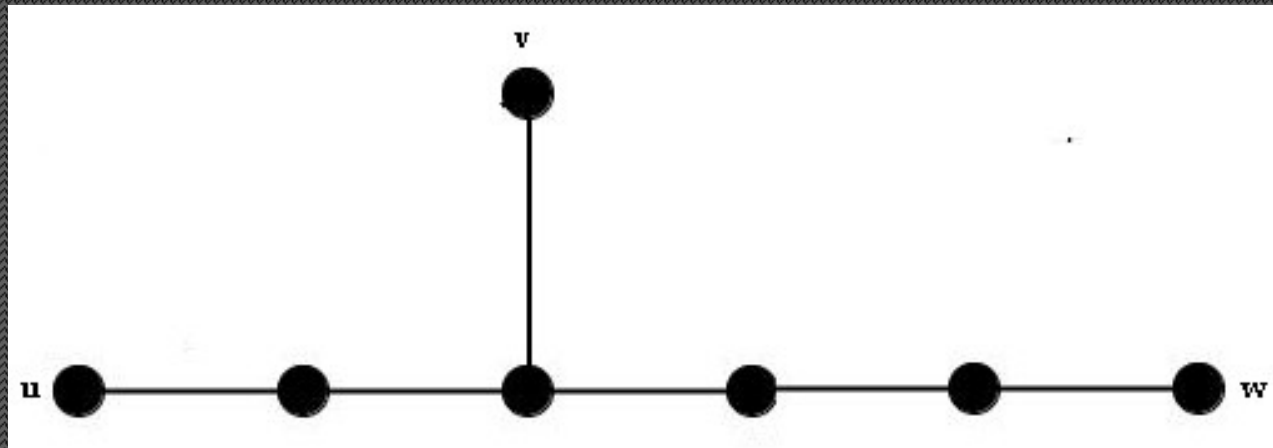
Leaf-Leech Tree: Distance between n leaves of a tree are exactly $3, 4, \dots, \binom{n}{2} + 2$

Distance between two leaves $= 1 \rightarrow T = K_2$

Distance between two leaves u and $v = 2 \rightarrow d(u, w) = d(v, w)$ for every vertex w

So we consider distances from 3 onwards

Example



Properties of Leaf-Leech Trees

Taylor's condition : Number of leaves = k^2 or $k^2 + 2$

No star-like Leaf-Leach trees with more than 4 leaves

No leaf-Leach caterpillars with more than 4 leaves

There exist Leech tree on n vertices \rightarrow There exist leaf-Leach tree with n leaves

Expansion of a tree

For every edge $u_i u_j$ with weight $w \rightarrow$ subdivide $u_i u_j$ into a path of length w

Attach a pendant vertex to every u_i

Expansion of Leech tree T , gives a leaf-Leach tree

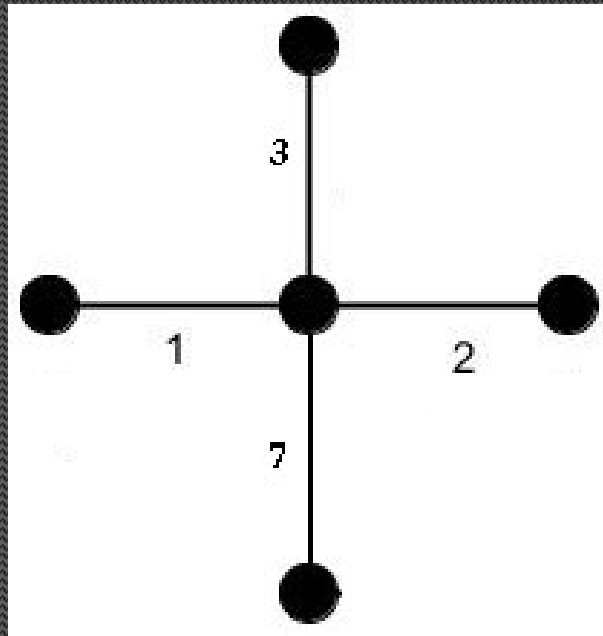
Almost Leech Tree

One path weight is missing

Obviously, one path weight will be repeated

Similarly, almost modular Leech Tree, almost leaf-Leech tree ... can be defined

Example



Open problems

Does there exist any Leech tree other than the 5 known Leech trees?

Prove that there exist only finitely many Leech trees.

Determine $M(n)$ for $n > 10$

Find better bounds for $M(n)$ for $n > 10$

Identify modular Leech trees of order > 8

Does there exist any leaf-Leech tree which is not an extension of a Leech tree?



شکر ہے

Thank You