

# 完全三部图色唯一性数值条件的改进

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**摘要:** 设  $P(G, \lambda)$  是图  $G$  的色多项式, 如果任意与图  $G$  的色多项式相等 ( $P(G, \lambda) = P(H, \lambda)$ ) 的图  $H$  都与图  $G$  同构 ( $G \cong H$ ), 则称图  $G$  是色唯一图. 这里通过比较图的三角形子图和无弦四边形子图的个数, 讨论了完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  的色唯一性. 证明了若  $n \geq v^2(k-v/3)/4+v, k \geq v \geq 2$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  是色唯一图; 若  $n \geq k+2, k \geq 2$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-2, n)$  是色唯一图.

**关键词:** 完全三部图; 色唯一性; 三角形子图; 无弦四边形子图

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## Improvement of the numerical condition of chromaticity on complete tripartite graphs

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**Abstract:** Let  $P(G, \lambda)$  be the chromatic polynomial of a graph  $G$ . A graph  $G$  is chromatically unique if for any graph  $H$ ,  $P(H, \lambda) = P(G, \lambda)$  implies  $G \cong H$ . By comparing the number of the triangular subgraph and that of the quadrangular subgraph without chords, the chromatic uniqueness on the tripartite graph  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  was discussed. It was proved that  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  is chromatically unique for  $n \geq v^2(k-v/3)/4+v$  and  $k \geq v \geq 2$  and that  $K(n-k, n-2, n)$  is chromatically unique for  $n \geq k+2, k \geq 2$ .

**Key words:** complete tripartite graph; chromatically uniqueness; triangular subgraph; quadrangular subgraph

## 0 引言

如果两个图  $G$  与  $H$  的色多项式相等, 则称图  $G$  与  $H$  是色等价的, 记为  $G \sim H$ . 如果任意与图  $G$  色等价的图  $H$  都与图  $G$  同构, 则称图  $G$  是色唯一图, 或称图  $G$  是色唯一的. 文献[1]中提出了一个猜想: 若  $k \geq n+2 \geq 4$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n, n)$  是色唯一的. 文献[2]完全证明了上述猜想, 并进一步研究了完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-1, n)$  的色唯一性问题, 证明了若  $n \geq 2k \geq 4$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-1, n)$  是色唯一的. 文献[3]证明了若  $n \geq k+2 \geq 4$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-1, n)$  是色唯一的. 文献[4]证明了若  $v \geq 0, k \geq 2, n \geq (k^2 + v^2 + vk + k - v + 4)/3$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n, n+v)$  是色唯一的. 文献[5]证明了若  $2 \leq v \leq 4, k \geq v, n \geq k^2/4 + v + 1$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  是色唯一的; 并给出了一个猜想: 若  $k \geq v \geq 2, n \geq k^2/4 + v + 1$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  是色唯一的. 文献[6]证明了若  $m \geq 2, k \geq 1, n \geq \max\{[m^2/4 + m + k], [m^2/4 + 3m/2 + 2k - 11/4], [mk + m - k + 1]\}$ , 则  $K(n-m, n, n+k)$  是色唯一的. 文献[7]证明了若  $v \geq 4, k \geq 2v^2 + 4, n \geq (k+2)^2/8 + 3$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  是色唯一图.

## 1 主要结果

图  $G$  的圈子图  $C_3$  称为图的三角形子图, 图  $G$  的圈子图  $C_4$  称为图  $G$  的四边形子图, 如果图  $G$  的四边形子图  $C_4$  上任意两个不相邻的顶点在图  $G$  中都不相邻接, 则称四边形子图  $C_4$  为图  $G$  的无弦四边形子图. 在这里通过一些含有 3 个点的特殊树子图  $T_3$  的计数, 估计和比较了图的三角形子图  $C_3$  的个数和无弦四边形子图  $C_4$  的个数, 证明了下列结果:

**定理 1.1** 若  $n \geq v^2(k-v/3)/4 + v, k \geq v \geq 2$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  是色唯一图.

**推论 1.1** 若  $n \geq k+2, k \geq 2$ , 则完全三部图  $K(n-k, n-2, n)$  是色唯一图.

## 2 基本引理

**引理 2.1**<sup>[8,9]</sup> 设

$$G = K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3) - A \sim H = K(n-k, n-v, n),$$

$n > k \geq v \geq 0$ , 则

$$\textcircled{1} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = -(k+v),$$

$$\textcircled{2} |A| = a_1 a_2 + a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_3 - vk = (k^2 + v^2 - a_1^2 - a_2^2 - a_3^2)/2,$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Delta(G) = \Delta(H),$$

$$\textcircled{4} \partial(G) = \partial(H),$$

其中,  $\Delta(G)$  表示图  $G$  的三角形的个数,  $\partial(G)$  表示图  $G$  的无弦四边形的个数,  $n, n+a_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  是正整数,  $k, v$  是非负整数,  $A$  是  $K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3)$  的边子集.

**引理 2.2**<sup>[2]</sup> 设  $K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3) - A \sim K(n-k, n-v, n), 0 \leq v \leq k, a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3$ , 则  $-v \leq a_3 \leq 0$ .

**引理 2.3** 若  $B$  是完全二部图  $K(u, v)$  的边子集,

$\textcircled{1}$ <sup>[5]</sup> 设  $K(u, v) - B$  是连通的, 则  $K(u, v) - B$  四边形的数目最多为

$$(uv - |B|)[(uv - |B|) - u - v + 1]/4 = C_u^2 C_v^2 - [2(u-1)v + (v-u+1)|B|/4 + |B|^2/4];$$

$\textcircled{2}$ <sup>[9]</sup> 设  $u \geq v$ , 则  $K(u, v) - B$  四边形的数目最多为

$$C_u^2 C_v^2 - (u-1) \left[ v - \frac{1}{2}(|B|+1) \right] |B|.$$

即从  $K(u, v)$  中移去  $B$  的所有边, 至少可移去  $[2(u-1)v + (v-u+1)|B|/4 - |B|^2/4]$  或  $(u-1) \cdot [v - (|B|+1)/2]|B| (u \geq v)$  个四边形.

设  $V_1, V_2, V_3$  是完全三部图  $Q = K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3)$  的 3 个孤立点集,  $|V_1| = n+a_1, |V_2| = n+a_2, |V_3| = n+a_3$ . 又设  $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$  是它的边子集, 其中  $A_1$  中边的端点分别在  $V_2$  与  $V_3$  中,  $A_2$  中边的端点分别在  $V_1$  与  $V_3$  中,  $A_3$  中边的端点分别在  $V_2$  与  $V_1$  中,  $|A_1| = l_1, |A_2| = l_2, |A_3| = l_3$ .  $\varphi$  表示由属于  $A$  且不属于同一个  $A_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  的 2 条边构成的树子图  $T_3$  的个数.  $\gamma$  表示由  $A$  的 3 条边所构成图  $Q$  的三角形子图的个数.

**引理 2.4**<sup>[10]</sup> 设  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = -(k+v), |A| = a_1 a_2 + a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_3 - vk$ , 则

$\textcircled{1}$  三部图  $K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3) - A$  与  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  三角形子图个数的差为

$$\bar{\Delta} = a_1 a_2 a_3 - a_1 l_1 - a_2 l_2 - a_3 l_3 + \varphi - \gamma;$$

$\textcircled{2}$  三部图  $K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3)$  与  $K(n-k, n-v, n)$  的无弦四边形的个数之差为

$$\frac{1}{4}[-(k+v)|A| - 3a_1 a_2 a_3](2n-1) +$$

$$\frac{1}{4} [ |A|^2 + (2vk + 1) |A| + 2(k + v)a_1a_2a_3 ].$$

在图 Q 中, 设  $e_1 \in A_1$ ,  $\varphi_{21}(e_1)$  表示  $e_1$  与  $A_3$  中边邻接的数目,  $\varphi_{31}(e_1)$  表示  $e_1$  与  $A_2$  的边邻接的数目,  $\gamma_1(e_1)$  表示  $e_1$  与  $A_2$  和  $A_3$  的边构成三角形子图的数目.  $e_2 \in A_2$ ,  $\varphi_{12}(e_2)$  表示  $e_2$  与  $A_3$  的边邻接的数目,  $\varphi_{32}(e_2)$  表示  $e_2$  与  $A_1$  的边邻接的数目,  $\gamma_2(e_2)$  表示  $e_2$  与  $A_1$  和  $A_3$  的边构成三角形子图的个数;  $e_3 \in A_3$ ,  $\varphi_{13}(e_3)$  表示  $e_3$  与  $A_2$  的边邻接的数目,  $\varphi_{23}(e_3)$  表示  $e_3$  与  $A_1$  的边邻接的数目,  $\gamma_3(e_3)$  表示  $e_3$  与  $A_1$  和  $A_2$  的边构成三角形子图的个数.

**引理 2.5**<sup>[7]</sup> 设  $e_1 \in A_1, e_2 \in A_2, e_3 \in A_3$ ,

$$\varphi_1(e_1) = \varphi_{21}(e_1) + \varphi_{31}(e_1) - \gamma_1(e_1),$$

$$\varphi_2(e_2) = \varphi_{12}(e_2) + \varphi_{32}(e_2) - \gamma_2(e_2),$$

$$\varphi_3(e_3) = \varphi_{23}(e_3) + \varphi_{13}(e_3) - \gamma_3(e_3),$$

则  $K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3)$  中以  $A$  的边为弦并包含有  $A$  中边的四边形子图的个数为

$$\sum_{e \in A_1} \left[ n + a_1 - \frac{1}{2}(\varphi_1(e) + 1) \right] \varphi_1(e) + \sum_{e \in A_2} \left[ n + a_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\varphi_2(e) + 1) \right] \varphi_2(e) + \sum_{e \in A_3} \left[ n + a_3 - \frac{1}{2}(\varphi_3(e) + 1) \right] \varphi_3(e_3).$$

设图 Q 的恰含有  $A$  的 2 条边的三角形子图中,  $\varphi_1$  表示含有  $A_2$  与  $A_3$  中边的三角形子图个数,  $\varphi_2$  表示含有  $A_1$  与  $A_3$  中边的三角形子图个数,  $\varphi_3$  表示含有  $A_1$  与  $A_2$  中边的三角形子图个数. 又设  $\gamma$  表示由  $A$  的三条边构成的三角形子图的个数. 显然,

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + 3\gamma,$$

$$\varphi_1 = \sum_{e \in A_2} (\varphi_{12}(e) - \gamma_2(e)) = \sum_{e \in A_3} (\varphi_{13}(e) - \gamma_3(e)),$$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{e \in A_1} (\varphi_{21}(e) - \gamma_1(e)) = \sum_{e \in A_3} (\varphi_{23}(e) - \gamma_3(e)),$$

$$\varphi_3 = \sum_{e \in A_1} (\varphi_{31}(e) - \gamma_1(e)) = \sum_{e \in A_2} (\varphi_{32}(e) - \gamma_2(e)).$$

**引理 2.6** 设  $e_1 \in A_1, e_2 \in A_2, e_3 \in A_3$ ,

$$\varphi_1(e_1) = \varphi_{21}(e_1) + \varphi_{31}(e_1) - \gamma_1(e_1),$$

$$\varphi_2(e_2) = \varphi_{12}(e_2) + \varphi_{32}(e_2) - \gamma_2(e_2),$$

$$\varphi_3(e_3) = \varphi_{23}(e_3) + \varphi_{13}(e_3) - \gamma_3(e_3),$$

则

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 2,$$

$$\varphi_i(e_i) + \varphi_j(e_j) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 1, i \neq j.$$

**证明** 因为

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_{12}(e_2) - \gamma_2(e_2) + \varphi_{13}(e_2) - \gamma_3(e_3) + \\ & \varphi_{21}(e_1) - \gamma_1(e_1) + \varphi_{23}(e_3) - \gamma_3(e_3) + \\ & \varphi_{31}(e_1) - \gamma_1(e_1) + \varphi_{32}(e_3) - \gamma_2(e_2) + \\ & \gamma_1(e_1) + \gamma_2(e_2) + \gamma_3(e_3). \end{aligned}$$

分下列 4 种情形:

① 如果  $e_1, e_2$  和  $e_3$  互不邻接, 则对含有  $e_1$  或  $e_2$  或  $e_3$  边的三角形互不相同, 所以

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma;$$

② 如果  $e_1, e_2$  和  $e_3$  仅有 2 条边相邻接, 不妨设  $e_1$  与  $e_2$  相邻接, 这时与  $e_1$  和  $e_2$  构成三角形的第 3 条边  $e$  如果不属于  $A$ , 则此三角形被多计数一次, 所以

$$\varphi_{31}(e_3) - \gamma_1(e_1) + \varphi_{32}(e_3) - \gamma_2(e_2) \leq \varphi_3 + 1,$$

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 1,$$

如果第 3 条边  $e$  属于  $A$ , 则  $\gamma_1(e_1) + \gamma_2(e_2) + \gamma_3(e_3) \leq \gamma + 1$ , 即此三角形被多计数 1 次, 所以

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 1;$$

③ 如果  $e_1, e_2$  和  $e_3$  有两组边相邻接, 不妨设  $e_1$  与  $e_2, e_2$  与  $e_3$  相邻接, 则

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 2;$$

④ 如果  $e_1, e_2$  和  $e_3$  相互邻接, 此时  $e_1, e_2$  和  $e_3$  构成的三角形被计数 3 次, 所以

$$\varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) + \varphi_3(e_3) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 2.$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(e_1) + \varphi_2(e_2) &= \varphi_{12}(e_2) - \gamma_2(e_2) + \\ & \varphi_{21}(e_1) - \gamma_1(e_1) + \varphi_{31}(e_1) - \gamma_1(e_1) + \\ & \varphi_{32}(e_3) - \gamma_2(e_2) + \gamma_1(e_1) + \gamma_2(e_2), \end{aligned}$$

由上述同理可得

$$\varphi_i(e_i) + \varphi_j(e_j) \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 1, i \neq j.$$

**引理 2.7** 设  $G = K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3) - A \sim H = K(n-k, n-v, n), a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3, n \geq k + 2$ , 则  $G$  与  $H$  的无弦四边形的差  $\bar{\alpha}$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \bar{\alpha} &\leq -(l_1l_2 + l_1l_3 + l_2l_3)/2 + (\varphi - \gamma)/4 - \\ & (n+a_2+a_3-a_1)\varphi_1/2 - (n+a_1+a_3-a_2)\varphi_2/2 - \\ & (n+a_1+a_2-a_3)\varphi_3/2 + (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - \\ & (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \bar{\alpha} &\leq -(\varphi - \gamma)/4 - (n+a_2+a_3-a_1)\varphi_1/2 - \\ & (n+a_1+a_3-a_2)\varphi_2/2 - (n+a_1+a_2-a_3)\varphi_3/2 + \\ & (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2 - \\ & (n+a_3-1)(n+a_2-(l_1+1))l_1/2 - (n+a_3-1) \cdot \\ & (n+a_1-(l_2+1))l_2/2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \bar{\alpha} &\leq -(\varphi - \gamma)/4 - (n+a_2+a_3-a_1)\varphi_1/2 - \\ & (n+a_1+a_3-a_2)\varphi_2/2 - (n+a_1+a_2-a_3)\varphi_3/2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$(\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma) / 2 - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma / 2 - (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1 / 2;$$

$$\textcircled{4} \bar{\alpha} \leq -(\varphi - \gamma) / 4 - (n + a_2 + a_3 - a_1)\varphi_1 / 2 - (n + a_1 + a_3 - a_2)\varphi_2 / 2 - (n + a_1 + a_2 - a_3)\varphi_3 / 2 + (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma) / 2 - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma / 2 - (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_1 - (l_2 + 1))l_2 / 2.$$

**证明** 由引理 2.1 和引理 2.2 得  $-v \leq a_3 \leq 0$ ,  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = -(k + v)$ ,  $|A| = a_1a_2 + a_1a_3 + a_2a_3 - kv$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} a_1a_2 &= (a_1a_2 + a_1a_3 + a_2a_3 - kv) - \\ &(a_1a_3 + a_2a_3 - kv) = \\ &|A| + a_3(k + v + a_3) + kv = \\ &|A| + (k + a_3)(v + a_3). \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.4,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta} &= a_1a_2a_3 - a_1l_1 - a_2l_2 - a_3l_3 + \varphi - \gamma = \\ &a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) - (a_1 - a_3)l_1 - \\ &(a_2 - a_3)l_2 + \varphi - \gamma = 0. \end{aligned}$$

设  $\psi_1 = \max_{e \in A_1} \{\varphi_1(e)\}$ ,  $\psi_2 = \max_{e \in A_2} \{\varphi_2(e)\}$ ,  $\psi_3 = \max_{e \in A_3} \{\varphi_3(e)\}$ , 由引理 2.6,  $\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 2$ ,  $\psi_i + \psi_j \leq \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 1$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

由引理 2.5,  $Q$  中以  $A$  的边为弦并含有  $A$  中边的四边形子图的个数记为

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_0 &= \sum_{e \in A_1} [n + a_1 - (\varphi_1(e) + 1) / 2] \varphi_1(e) + \\ &\sum_{e \in A_2} [n + a_2 - (\varphi_2(e) + 1) / 2] \varphi_2(e) + \\ &\sum_{e \in A_3} [n + a_3 - (\varphi_3(e) + 1) / 2] \varphi_3(e) \geq \\ &\sum_{e \in A_1} [n + a_1 - (\psi_1 + 1) / 2] (\varphi_{21}(e) + \varphi_{31}(e) - \gamma_1(e)) + \\ &\sum_{e \in A_2} [n + a_2 - (\psi_2 + 1) / 2] (\varphi_{12}(e) + \varphi_{32}(e) - \gamma_2(e)) + \\ &\sum_{e \in A_3} [n + a_3 - (\psi_3 + 1) / 2] (\varphi_{13}(e) + \varphi_{23}(e) - \gamma_3(e)) = \\ &[n + a_1 - (\psi_1 + 1) / 2] (\varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma) + \\ &[n + a_2 - (\psi_2 + 1) / 2] (\varphi_1 + \varphi_3 + \gamma) + \\ &[n + a_3 - (\psi_3 + 1) / 2] (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \gamma) = \\ &(2n + a_2 + a_3)\varphi_1 + (2n + a_1 + a_3)\varphi_2 + \\ &(2n + a_1 + a_2)\varphi_3 + (3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)\gamma - \\ &[(\psi_2 + \psi_3 + 2)\varphi_1 + (\psi_1 + \psi_3 + 2)\varphi_2 + \\ &(\psi_1 + \psi_2 + 2)\varphi_3] / 2 - (\psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + 3)\gamma / 2 \geq \\ &(2n + a_2 + a_3)\varphi_1 + (2n + a_1 + a_3)\varphi_2 + \\ &(2n + a_1 + a_2)\varphi_3 + (3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)\gamma - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 3)(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3) / 2 - \\ &(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \gamma + 5)\gamma / 2 = \\ &(2n + a_2 + a_3)\varphi_1 + (2n + a_1 + a_3)\varphi_2 + \\ &(2n + a_1 + a_2)\varphi_3 + (3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)\gamma - \\ &(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + 2\gamma + 3) \cdot \\ &(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + 2\gamma - 2\gamma) / 2 - (\gamma + 5)\gamma / 2 = \\ &(2n + a_2 + a_3)\varphi_1 + (2n + a_1 + a_3)\varphi_2 + \\ &(2n + a_1 + a_2)\varphi_3 + (3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)\gamma - \\ &(\varphi - \gamma + 3)(\varphi - \gamma) / 2 + \\ &(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma + (3\gamma + 1)\gamma / 2. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.4, 完全三部图  $Q$  与  $K(n - k, n - v, n)$  的无弦四边形的个数之差(见文献[7])为

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 &= [- (k + v) |A| - 3a_1a_2a_3] (2n - 1) / 4 + \\ &[|A|^2 + (2vk + 1) |A| + 2(k + v)a_1a_2a_3] / 4 = \\ &- (k + v + 3a_3)(n + a_3) |A| / 2 + \\ &(k + v + 3a_3) |A| / 4 + (k + v)a_3 |A| + \\ &3a_3^2 |A| / 2 + [|A|^2 + (2vk + 1) |A|] / 4 - \\ &[6(n - 1) - 2(k + v) + 3] a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) / 4. \end{aligned}$$

完全三部图  $Q$  中, 以  $A$  的边为弦的四边形子图的个数(见文献[7])为

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_2 &= C_{n+a_1}^2 l_1 + C_{n+a_2}^2 l_2 + C_{n+a_3}^2 l_3 = \\ &C_{n+a_3}^2 |A| + (a_1 - a_3)(2n + a_1 + a_3 - 1)l_1 / 2 + \\ &(a_2 - a_3)(2n + a_2 + a_3 - 1)l_2 / 2. \end{aligned}$$

又记(见文献[7])

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_3 &= \\ &- (k + v + 3a_3)(n + a_3) |A| / 2 + C_{n+a_3}^2 |A| = \\ &(n + a_3)[n - (k + v + 2a_3 + 1)] |A| / 2 = \\ &(n + a_1)(n + a_2 - 1)l_3 / 2 - \\ &[a_3(2(k + v) + 3a_3 + 1) + |A| - a_1 + kv] |A| / 2 + \\ &(n + a_1)(n + a_3 - 1)l_2 / 2 + \\ &(a_2 - a_3)(n + a_1)l_2 / 2 + \\ &(n + a_2)(n + a_3 - 1)l_1 / 2 + \\ &(a_1 - a_3)(n + a_2)l_1 / 2 + (a_2 - a_1)l_1 / 2. \end{aligned}$$

设  $\pi_4$  表示  $K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3)$  的各二部子图  $K(n + a_1, n + a_2)$ ,  $K(n + a_1, n + a_3)$ ,  $K(n + a_2, n + a_3)$  中含有  $A$  的边的无弦四边形总数, 从  $K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3)$  中移去  $A$  的边时, 显然此时所增加的无弦四边形数为  $\pi_2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4$ . 所以由引理 2.3 ~ 引理 2.5,  $K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3) - A$  与  $K(n - k, n - v, n)$  的无弦四边形的差为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha} &\leq \pi_1 + \pi_2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\ &- (k + v + 3a_3)(n + a_3) |A| / 2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (k+v+3a_3) |A|/4 + (k+v)a_3 |A| + \\
 & 3a_3^2 |A|/2 + [|A|^2 + (2vk+1) |A|]/4 - \\
 & [6(n-1) - 2(k+v) + 3]a_3(k+a_3)(v+a_3)/4 + \\
 & C_{n+a_3}^v |A| + (a_1 - a_3)(2n+a_1+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_3)(2n+a_2+a_3-1)l_2/2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\
 & (k+v+3a_3) |A|/4 + (k+v)a_3 |A| + \\
 & 3a_3^2 |A|/2 + [|A|^2 + (2vk+1) |A|]/4 - \\
 & [6(n-1) - 2(k+v) + 3]a_3(k+a_3)(v+a_3)/4 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_3)(2n+a_1+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_3)(2n+a_2+a_3-1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3/2 - \\
 & [a_3(2(k+v) + 3a_3 + 1) + |A| - a_1 + kv] |A|/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_3-1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_3)(n+a_1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_1)l_1/2 + (n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_3)(n+a_2)l_1/2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\
 & (k+v+3a_3) |A|/4 - [|A|^2 - |A|]/4 - \\
 & [6(n-1) - 2(k+v) + 3]a_3(k+a_3)(v+a_3)/4 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)((n+a_3-1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1/2 - \\
 & (a_3 - a_1) |A|/2 + (a_2 - a_1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_3)(3n+a_1+a_2+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_3)(3n+a_1+a_2+a_3-1)l_2/2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\
 & - [|A|^2 - |A|]/4 - \\
 & [6n - 2(k+v) - 3]a_3(k+a_3)(v+a_3)/4 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_2) |A|/4 + (a_2 - a_1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_3-1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & [a_3(k+a_3)(v+a_3) + \varphi - \gamma](3n - (k+v) - 1)/2 - \\
 & \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\
 & - [|A|^2 - |A|]/4 + a_3(k+a_3)(v+a_3)/4 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_2)(l_1 + l_2 + l_3)/4 + (a_2 - a_1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)((n+a_3-1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (\varphi - \gamma)(3n - (k+v) - 1)/2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\
 & - [|A|^2 - |A|]/4 + [(a_1 - a_3)l_1 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_3)l_2 - (\varphi - \gamma)]/4 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_2)(l_1 + l_2 + l_3)/4 + (a_2 - a_1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_3-1)l_2/2 +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (\varphi - \gamma)(3n - (k+v) - 1)/2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4 = \\
 & - [|A|^2 - |A|]/4 + \\
 & [(a_2 - a_3)l_1 + (a_1 - a_3)l_2 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_2)l_3 - 3(\varphi - \gamma)]/4 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3/2 + \\
 & (n+a_1)(n+a_3-1)l_2/2 + \\
 & (n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1/2 + \\
 & (\varphi - \gamma)(3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)/2 - \pi_0 - \pi_4.
 \end{aligned}$$

因为  $G=K(n+a_1, n+a_2, n+a_3)-A$  的 3 色类  
色划分数等于 1, 所以  $G$  的二部子图  $K(n+a_1,$   
 $n+a_2)-A_3, K(n+a_1, n+a_3)-A_2, K(n+a_2, n+a_3)-$   
 $A_1$  是连通的. 由引理 2.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_4 \geq & [2(n+a_2)(n+a_3-1)l_1 + \\
 & (a_2 - a_3 + 1)l_1 - l_1^2 + \\
 & 2(n+a_1)(n+a_3-1)l_2 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_3 + 1)l_2 - l_2^2 + \\
 & 2(n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_2 + 1)l_3 - l_3^2]/4,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\alpha} \leq & -(l_1l_2 + l_1l_3 + l_2l_3)/2 - 3(\varphi - \gamma)/4 + \\
 & (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + 2\gamma)(3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)/2 - \\
 & (2n + a_2 + a_3)\varphi_1 - (2n + a_1 + a_3)\varphi_2 - \\
 & (2n + a_1 + a_2)\varphi_3 - (3n + a_1 + a_2 + a_3)\gamma + \\
 & (\varphi - \gamma + 3)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - \\
 & (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2 = \\
 & -(l_1l_2 + l_1l_3 + l_2l_3)/2 + (\varphi - \gamma)/4 - \\
 & (n + a_2 + a_3 - a_1)\varphi_1/2 - \\
 & (n + a_1 + a_3 - a_2)\varphi_2/2 - \\
 & (n + a_1 + a_2 - a_3)\varphi_3/2 + \\
 & (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - \\
 & (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2.
 \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_4 \geq & [2(n+a_1)(n+a_2-1)l_3 + \\
 & (a_1 - a_2 + 1)l_3 - l_3^2]/4 + \\
 & (n+a_3-1)(n+a_2 - (l_1 + 1)/2)l_1 + \\
 & (n+a_3-1)(n+a_1 - (l_2 + 1)/2)l_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为  $l_1l_2 \geq \varphi_3 + \gamma, l_1l_3 \geq \varphi_2 + \gamma, l_2l_3 \geq \varphi_1 + \gamma$ , 得  
 $\bar{\alpha} \leq -(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + 3\gamma)/2 - 3(\varphi - \gamma)/4 -$   
 $(n+a_2+a_3-a_1)\varphi_1/2 -$   
 $(n+a_1+a_3-a_2)\varphi_2/2 -$   
 $(n+a_1+a_2-a_3)\varphi_3/2 +$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\varphi - \gamma + 3)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - \\
& (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2 - \\
& (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1/2 - \\
& (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_1 - (l_2 + 1))l_2/2 \leq \\
& -(\varphi - \gamma)/4 - (n + a_2 + a_3 - a_1)\varphi_1/2 - \\
& (n + a_1 + a_3 - a_2)\varphi_2/2 - \\
& (n + a_1 + a_2 - a_3)\varphi_3/2 + \\
& (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - \\
& (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2 - \\
& (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1/2 - \\
& (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_1 - (l_2 + 1))l_2/2.
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_4 \geq & [2(n + a_1)(n + a_3 - 1)l_2 + \\
& (a_1 - a_3 + 1)l_2 - l_2^2 + \\
& 2(n + a_1)(n + a_2 - 1)l_3 + \\
& (a_1 - a_2 + 1)l_3 - l_3^2]/4 + \\
& (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1)/2)l_1,
\end{aligned}$$

所以得

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\alpha} \leq & -(\varphi - \gamma)/4 - (n + a_2 + a_3 - a_1)\varphi_1/2 - \\
& (n + a_1 + a_3 - a_2)\varphi_2/2 - \\
& (n + a_1 + a_2 - a_3)\varphi_3/2 + \\
& (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - \\
& (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2 - \\
& (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1/2.
\end{aligned}$$

同样得

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\alpha} \leq & -(\varphi - \gamma)/4 - (n + a_2 + a_3 - a_1)\varphi_1/2 - \\
& (n + a_1 + a_3 - a_2)\varphi_2/2 - \\
& (n + a_1 + a_2 - a_3)\varphi_3/2 + \\
& (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)\gamma - \\
& (3\gamma + 1)\gamma/2 - (n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_1 - (l_2 + 1))l_2/2.
\end{aligned}$$

**引理 2.8**<sup>[7]</sup> 设  $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3, K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3) - A \sim K(n + b_1, n + b_2, n + b_3), |A_1| = |A_2| = 0, a_3 \in \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}, \min\{n + b_1, n + b_2, n + b_3\} \geq 2$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3) - A \cong \\
K(n + b_1, n + b_2, n + b_3), |A| = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

### 3 定理的证明

假设  $K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3) - A \sim K(n - k, n - v, n)$ , 其中,  $A$  是  $Q = K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3)$  的边子集, 且  $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3$ , 由引理 2.1, 引理 2.2, 引理 2.4 得

$$\begin{aligned}
-v \leq a_3 \leq 0, \\
a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = -(k + v), \\
|A| = a_1a_2 + a_1a_3 + a_2a_3 - kv, \\
a_1a_2 = |A| + (k + a_3)(v + a_3), \\
a_1a_3 = |A| + (k + a_2)(v + a_2), \\
a_2a_3 = |A| + (k + a_1)(v + a_1), \\
\bar{\Delta} = a_1a_2a_3 - a_1l_1 - a_2l_2 - a_3l_3 + \varphi - \gamma = \\
a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) - (a_1 - a_3)l_1 - \\
(a_2 - a_3)l_2 + \varphi - \gamma = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

由  $n \geq v^2(k - v/3)/4 + v$ , 得  $n \geq k + v - 2/3$ ,

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
n \geq k + v, \\
n + a_1 + a_2 - a_3 = n + (a_1 + a_2 + a_3) - 2a_3 = \\
n - (k + v) - 2a_3 \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 < 0$  时, 如果  $l_1 + l_3 = 0$ , 则  $\varphi - \gamma = 0$ .

所以  $a_1a_2a_3 - a_2l_2 = 0$ , 因此得

$$l_2 = a_1a_3 = |A| = a_1a_3 - (k + a_2)(v + a_2).$$

所以  $a_2 = -v$  或  $a_2 = -k$ . 由引理 2.8 得  $|A| = 0, a_3 = 0$ . 这与  $a_3 < 0$  相矛盾. 所以  $l_1 + l_3 \neq 0$ , 同理可得  $l_1 + l_2 \neq 0, l_2 + l_3 \neq 0$ , 即  $l_1l_2 + l_1l_3 + l_2l_3 \neq 0$ .

情形 1  $-v < a_3 < 0$

如果  $\varphi - \gamma = 0$ , 由引理 2.7①, 则  $\bar{\alpha} < 0$ . 而由引理 2.1 得  $\bar{\alpha} = 0$ , 因此相互矛盾.

如果  $\varphi - \gamma > 0$  时, 设  $f(x) = -x(k + x)(v + x)$

且  $-v < x < 0$ , 因为  $f'(-\frac{v}{2}) > 0, f'(-\frac{v}{3}) \leq 0$ , 所以  $f(x)$  的最大值点  $x_0$  满足  $-v/2 < x_0 \leq -v/3$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
-a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) \leq \\
-x_0(k + x_0)(v + x_0) < \\
v^2(k + x_0)/4 \leq v^2(k - v/3)/4 \leq n - v, \\
n + a_3 - 1 + a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) > \\
v + a_3 - 1 \geq 0, \\
n + a_3 - 1 > -a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) = \\
-(a_1 - a_3)l_1 - (a_2 - a_3)l_2 + \varphi - \gamma \geq \\
\varphi - \gamma
\end{aligned}$$

情形 1.1  $l_1 \geq 1, l_2 \geq 1$

① 如果  $a_1 - a_3 \leq -1$ , 由  $a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) - (a_1 - a_3)l_1 - (a_2 - a_3)l_2 + \varphi - \gamma = 0$ , 得

$$l_1 \leq -a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) < n + a_3 - 1.$$

所以

$$(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1 - (\varphi - \gamma) \geq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1 - (a_1 - a_3)l_1 + \\ & a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) \geq \\ & (n + a_3 - 1 - l_1)l_1 + \\ & a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) \geq \\ & (n + a_3 - 2) + a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.7③,得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha} < -(n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_2 - (l_1 + 1))l_1/2 + \\ (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

② 如果  $a_1 - a_3 = 0$ , 得  $a_1 = a_2 = a_3, a_3(k + a_3) \cdot (v + a_3) + \varphi - \gamma = 0$ . 所以:

若  $l_1 < n + a_3 - 1$  或  $l_2 < n + a_3 - 1$  时, 设  $s \in \{1, 2\}$ , 由引理 2.7③或④, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha} < -(n + a_3 - 1)(n + a_3 - (l_s + 1))l_s/2 + \\ (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

若  $l_1 \geq n + a_3 - 1$  且  $l_2 \geq n + a_3 - 1$  时,  $l_1 l_2 \geq (n + a_3 - 1)^2 \geq (\varphi - \gamma + 1)^2$ . 由引理 2.7①, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha} < -(\varphi - \gamma + 1)^2/2 + (\varphi - \gamma)/4 + \\ (\varphi - \gamma + 1)(\varphi - \gamma)/2 < 0. \end{aligned}$$

情形 1.2 若  $l_1 = 0, l_2 \geq 1$ , 则  $\varphi = \varphi_1, \gamma = 0$ , 所以由引理 2.7①得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha} < -[(n + a_2 + a_3 - a_1) - (\varphi - \gamma + 1)]\varphi_1/2 \leq \\ -[(n + a_2) - (a_2 - a_3) + \\ a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) - 1]\varphi_1/2 = \\ -[(n + a_3 - 1) + a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3)]\varphi_1/2 \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

情形 1.3 若  $l_2 = 0, l_1 \geq 1$ , 则  $\varphi = \varphi_2, \gamma = 0$ , 所以由引理 2.7①得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha} < -[(n + a_1 + a_3 - a_2) - (\varphi - \gamma + 1)]\varphi_2/2 \leq \\ -[(n + a_1) - (a_1 - a_3) + \\ a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3) - 1]\varphi_2/2 = \\ -[(n + a_3 - 1) + a_3(k + a_3)(v + a_3)]\varphi_2/2 \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

情形 2 当  $a_3 = -v$  时, 因为  $-(a_1 - a_3)l_1 - (a_2 - a_3)l_2 + \varphi - \gamma = 0$ , 所以  $\varphi - \gamma = 0$ , 由此  $\bar{\alpha} < 0$ .

情形 3 当  $a_3 = 0$  时, 因为  $|A| = a_1 a_2 - kv \geq 0$ , 所以  $a_1 a_2 \neq 0$ . 因为  $-a_1 l_1 - a_2 l_2 + \varphi - \gamma = 0$ , 所以  $l_1 = l_2 = 0$ . 由引理 2.8 得

$$\begin{aligned} K(n + a_1, n + a_2, n + a_3) - A \cong \\ K(n - k, n - v, n). \end{aligned}$$

所以  $K(n - k, n - v, n)$  是色唯一图.

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