

THE NUMBER OF UNLABELLED GRAPHS WITH MANY NODES AND EDGES

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$T = T(n, q)$ is the number of graphs with n unlabelled nodes and q undirected edges, each pair of different nodes being not joined or joined by a single edge. We write $N = n(n - 1)/2$, so that a graph contains at most N edges. We give here asymptotic approximations to T for all large n and q . Since $T(n, q) = T(n, N - q)$, we suppose $q \leq N/2$ throughout.

In what follows, A , C and η denote numbers, not always the same at each occurrence. Of these, A and C are positive and independent of n and q . A number A denotes any positive number that we may choose, while C is a suitable positive number which may depend on any A present or implied. Unless we specifically state the contrary, all our statements carry the implied condition that $q > C$ and $n > C$. The O -notation refers to the passage of n and q to infinity and the constant implied is a C . An η is any number which is $O(q^{-C})$ for some C .

We write

$$\begin{aligned} B(h, k) &= h!/\{k!(h - k)!\}, & \Lambda_n &= \Lambda(n, q) = B\{n(n - 1)/2, q\}/n!, \\ \mu &= (2q/n) - \log n, & J(v) &= v^{1/2}\{2(1 + \log v)\}^{-1/2}, \\ \delta &= \mu J(n), & K(v) &= 2\pi^{1/2}e^{-1}J(v), \\ \text{Erf } x &= 2\pi^{-1/2} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt, & \lambda(x) &= (1 + \text{Erf } x)/2. \end{aligned}$$

A table of $\text{Erf } x$ is given in [1]. We write V to denote the greatest integer such that $V \log V \leq 2q$.

Polya [2] proved that $T \sim \Lambda_n$ as $n, q \rightarrow \infty$, provided that $(N/2) - q < An$, and Oberschelp [5] weakened the condition to $(N/2) - q < Cn^{3/2}$. In [8], I proved the following theorem.

THEOREM 1. *The necessary and sufficient condition that $T \sim \Lambda_n$ is that $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If this condition is satisfied, then $T = \Lambda_n\{1 + O(e^{-C\mu})\}$.*

Korsunov [4] stated the following theorem without proof.

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