ON DECOMPOSITIONS OF A MULTI-GRAPH INTO SPANNING SUBGRAPHS

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1. Let G be a multi-graph, i.e., a finite graph with no loops. V(G) and E(G) denote the vertex-set and edge-set of G, respectively. For $x \in V(G)$, d(x, G) denotes the degree (or valency) of x in G and m(x, G) denotes the multiplicity of edges at x in G, i.e., the minimum number m such that x is joined to any other vertex in G by at most m edges.

A graph H is called a spanning subgraph of G if V(H) = V(G) and $E(H) \subseteq E(G)$. Let k be any positive integer. Let

(1.1)
$$\sigma: G = H_1 \cup H_2 \cup \cdots \cup H_k$$

be a *decomposition* of G into k spanning subgraphs so that (1) H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k are spanning subgraphs of G; (2) H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k are pairwise edgedisjoint; and, (3) $\bigcup_{1 \le \alpha \le k} E(H_\alpha) = E(G)$. For each $x \in V(G)$, let $v(x, \sigma)$ denote the number of subgraphs H_α in σ such that $d(x, H_\alpha) \ge 1$. Evidently,

(1.2)
$$v(x, \sigma) \leq \min\{k, d(x, G)\}$$
 for all $x \in V(G)$.

2. Given a multi-graph G and any positive integer k, we consider the problem of determining a decomposition σ of G into k spanning subgraphs such that $v(x, \sigma)$ is as large as possible for each vertex $x \in V(G)$. In particular, we have proved the following two theorems.

THEOREM 2.1. If G is a bipartite graph, then, for every positive integer k, there exists a decomposition σ of G into k spanning subgraphs such that

(2.1)
$$v(x, \sigma) = \min\{k, d(x, G)\} \text{ for all } x \in V(G).$$

THEOREM 2.2. If G is a multi-graph, then, for every positive integer k, there exists a decomposition σ of G into k spanning subgraphs such that

(2.2)
$$v(x, \sigma) \ge \min\{k - m(x, G), d(x, G)\} \quad \text{if } d(x, G) \le k$$
$$\ge \min\{k, d(x, G) - m(x, G)\} \quad \text{if } d(x, G) \ge k,$$

for all $x \in V(G)$.

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