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Kyoto University
The NP-completeness of EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH

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Abstract

It is shown that it is NP-complete to determine the maximum length of the shortest cycles in Eulerian trails of an arbitrary Eulerian graph. By the authors, the maximum length of the shortest cycles in Eulerian trails of an Eulerian graph is referred to as Eulerian recurrent length of the Eulerian graph, and the decision problem above is named EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH.

Keywords: NP-complete, Eulerian graphs, cycles, path decompositions.

1 Introduction

Computations to find a parameter of an Eulerian trail of an Eulerian graph are discussed. We begin to define several technical terms in graph theory. A trail of a graph is a walk in which all the edges are distinct. An Eulerian trail of a graph is a closed trail containing all the edges of the graph. A connected graph is Eulerian if there exists an Eulerian trail of the graph. It is well known that a connected graph $G$ is Eulerian if and only if the degree of each vertex of $G$ is even. Hence, it is very easy to determine whether an arbitrary graph has an Eulerian trail or not. The Eulerian recurrent length of an Eulerian graph is the maximum length of a shortest cycle in an Eulerian trail of the Eulerian graph. More precisely, letting $l(c)$ denote the length of walk $c$, $C(t)$ the set of all cycles in walk $t$, and $E(G)$ the set of all Eulerian trails in graph $G$, the Eulerian recurrent length of a graph $G$ is defined to be $\max_{t \in E(G)} \min_{c \in C(t)} l(c)$. The terminology of graph theory given in [5] is chiefly used in this paper.

We define the following decision problem referred to as EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH, and shall prove that it is NP-complete.

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EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH

INSTANCE: A graph $G = (V,E)$ and a positive integer $J \leq |V|$.

QUESTION: Is there an Eulerian trail $T$ of $G$ such that the length of every cycle $c$ in $T$ is greater than or equal to $J$?

The terminology of the theory of NP-completeness given in [2] is chiefly used in this paper.

The NP-completeness of EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH implies the intractability of determining whether an arbitrary graph has an Eulerian trail that have no cycle of length less than a given lower limit or not. It is clear that EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH is in the class NP. To prove that the problem is NP-complete, it suffices to exhibit a polynomial reduction from the known NP-complete problem 3SAT. The following definition of problem 3SAT is quoted from [3]. A set of clauses $C = \{C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_r\}$ in variables $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k$ is given, each clause $C_i$ consisting of three literals $l_{i,1}, l_{i,2}, l_{i,3}$, where a literal $l_{i,j}$ is either a variable $u_k$ or its negation $\overline{u_k}$. The problem is to determine whether $C$ is satisfiable, that is, whether there is a truth assignment to the variables which simultaneously satisfies all the clauses in $C$. A clause is satisfied if one or more of its literals have value “true”.

2 Definitions and a fundamental lemma

A path is a trail whose vertices are distinct, except that, possibly, the initial vertex is equal to the final one. If the initial and final vertices of a path are distinct, then the path is referred to as a non-closed path. Let $k$ be a positive integer, and $G$ a graph that has $2k$ vertices, say $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{2k}$, of odd degree. Since $G$ is obtained from an Eulerian graph by deleting $k$ edges such that no two of them share a common vertex, the edge family of $G$ can be divided into $k$ edge disjoint non-closed trails. The $k$ trails may be $k$ paths. For example, if $G$ is the graph obtained from the complete graph $K_{2k+1}$ by deleting such $k$ edges, then the edge family of $G$ can be divided into $k$ edge disjoint non-closed paths, each of which is from one vertex incident with a deleted edge to the other one.

For a non-closed trail $T$ of a graph, $I(T)$ and $F(T)$ denote the initial and final vertices of $T$, respectively.

Definition 1 Let $k$ be a positive integer, and $G$ a graph that has $2k$ vertices, say $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{2k}$, of odd degree. A set of $k$ non-closed trails $T = \{T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k\}$ in $G$ is a trail decomposition of $G$ if every edge of $G$ belongs to exactly one trail in $T$. A trail decomposition of a graph is a path decomposition of the graph if every trail in the trail decomposition is a path.

For a trail decomposition $T = \{T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k\}$ of $G$, $IF(T)$ denotes

$\{\{I(T_1), F(T_1)\}, \{I(T_2), F(T_2)\}, \ldots, \{I(T_k), F(T_k)\}\}$,

that is to say the family of $k$ sets each of which consists of the initial and final vertices of a trail in $T$. For a path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $G$, $F = IF(\mathcal{P})$ is referred to as an initial-final family associated with $\mathcal{P}$. If we need not specify the path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$, then we refer to $F$ simply as an initial-final family of $G$. 

For a finite set $S$, $|S|$ denotes the number of the elements belonging to $S$.

**Lemma 1** For any positive integer $k \geq 2$, there exists a graph $H(k) = (V_k, E_k)$ such that

1. $H(k)$ has exactly $2k$ vertices $v_0(k), v_1(k), \ldots, v_{2k-1}(k)$ of degree $1$,
2. $|V_k| = 4k^2 - 4k + 1$ and $|E_k| = 8k^2 - 10k$,
3. for any trail decomposition $T$ of $H(k)$, if $T$ includes a cycle, then $T$ includes a cycle of length less than or equal to $8k - 13$,
4. all of the initial-final families of $G$ are
   \[\{\{v_0(k), v_1(k)\}, \{v_2(k), v_3(k)\}, \ldots, \{v_{2k-2}(k), v_{2k-1}(k)\}\}\]
   and
   \[\{\{v_0(k), v_{2k-1}(k)\}, \{v_2(k), v_1(k)\}, \ldots, \{v_{2k-2}(k), v_3(k)\}\}\],
5. for any path decomposition $P$ of $G$, all of the paths in $P$ share a common vertex $v$, and, for every initial or final vertex in a path $P$ in $P$, the length of the section between $w$ and the vertex on the path is $4k - 5$, and,
6. for any path decomposition $P$ of $G$, all of the paths in $P$ are of the same length $8k - 10$.

**Proof.** We shall configure the vertex-set of $H(k)$ as a set of points on a plane. Let $r_0, r_1, \ldots, r_{2k-1}$ be $2k$ distinct half-lines with the common origin $o$. For each $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2k-1\}$, and for every positive integer $d$, let $r_i(d)$ denote the point $z$ on $r_i$ such that the distance between $o$ and $z$ is $d$. Let $S$ denote the set of pairs of two non-negative integers $\{(x, y) \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}, y \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, \text{ and } y - 2k + 1 < x < y - 1 < 2k - 1\}$. The vertex-set $V_k$ is defined to be $\{r_x(x + y) \mid (x, y) \in S\} \cup \{r_y(x + y) \mid (x, y) \in S\} \cup \{r_i(4k) \mid i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2k-1\}\} \cup \{o\}$. For $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2k-1\}$, and for non-negative integer $d$ with $d < 4k$, $\hat{r}_i(d)$ denote $r_i(d) \in V_k$ such that $d < \delta$ and, for any integer $x$ with $d < x < \delta$, $r_i(x) \notin V_k$. The edge-set $E_k$ is defined to be $\{o \hat{r}_0(0), o \hat{r}_1(0), \ldots, o \hat{r}_{2k-1}(0)\} \cup \bigcup_{(x, y) \in S} \{r_x(x + y) r_y(x + y), r_x(x + y) r_y(x + y), r_x(x + y) r_y(x + y)\}$, where $\cup$ denotes multi-set union operation, and hence the arguments are multi-sets.

Statements (1) and (2) follow immediately from the construction of $H(k)$ above. Statements (3), (4), (5), and (6) are shown as follows.

Let $v = r_x(x + y)$, $v' = \hat{r}_x(x + y)$, $w = r_y(x + y)$, and $w' = \hat{r}_y(x + y)$ be vertices of $H(k)$. Notice that each of $x < y$ and $x > y$ may hold. Let $v''$ denote the vertex of $H(k)$ such that $v''v \in E_k$, $v'' \neq w$, and $v'' \neq v'$, and $w''$ the vertex of $H(k)$ such that $w''w \in E_k$, $w'' \neq v$, and $w'' \neq v'$. If a trail decomposition of $H(k)$ contains a trail that includes the sub-trail $v' \to w \to w''$, then the decomposition must contain a trail that includes the cycle $v \to w \to v'$. Hence, if any trail in a trail decomposition of $G$ has no cycles of length $2$, then the subgraph of $H(k)$ induced by the six vertices $\{v, v', v'', w, w', w''\}$ is decomposed into two paths as either

1. $v' \to w \to v \to v''$ and $w' \to v \to w \to w''$, or
2. $v' \to w \to v \to w'$ and $v'' \to v \to w \to w''$. 


Those types of decomposition are illustrated in Fig. 1.

If the latter decomposition occurs, then we choose such four vertices so that the distance between $v$ and $v'$, which is equal to the one between $o$ and $w$, is minimum. By our choice, the trail that includes $v' ightarrow v ightarrow w ightarrow w'$ must contain a path that connects $v$ and $o$ and one that connects $w$ and $o$. Those paths and edge $vw$ compose a cycle of length at most $8k - 13 = 2 \cdot 2(2k - 4) + 3$. Thus, if a trail decomposition $T$ has no trail that includes a cycle of length less than or equal to $8k - 13$, then every trail of $T$ consists of two paths each of which connects an end-vertex of $H(k)$ and $o$, and is of length $4k - 5 = 2(2k - 3) + 1$. Furthermore, it is easy to see that, for every $(x, y) \in S$, the path that connects $r_x(4k)$ and $o$ and the one that connect $r_y(4k)$ and $o$ intersect at $r_x(x + y)$ and $r_y(x + y)$, composing a trail that includes a cycle of length less than or equal to $8k - 13$. By renaming vertex $r_i(4k)$ $u_i(k)$ for each $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2k - 1\}$, and vertex $o w$, statements (3), (4), (5), and (6) follow immediately from those facts.

\[ \blacksquare \]

3 The components used in the reduction

We will provide a positive integer constant $\mu$ and, given an instance $C$ of the problem 3SAT, show how to construct a graph $G$ such that the Eulerian recurrent length of $G$ is greater than or equal to $\mu$ if and only if $C$ is satisfiable.

The graph $G$ will be put together from components which carry out specific tasks. There are three types of component, satisfaction-testing components, variable-setting components, and garbage-collecting components. Let $C = \{C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_r\}$ be a set of $r$ clauses in variables $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_r$.

Every clause in $C$ is one-to-one corresponding to a satisfaction-testing component. For each $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, r\}$, the satisfaction-testing component corresponding to $C_i$ is denoted by $\Gamma_C(C_i)$, and is isomorphic to the graph that consists of three disjoint edges, namely

\[ \Gamma_C(C_i) = (\{a(i, 1), b(i, 1), a(i, 2), b(i, 2), a(i, 3), b(i, 3)\}, \{b(i, 1)a(i, 2), b(i, 2)a(i, 3), b(i, 3)a(i, 1)\}). \]
Every variable in $C$ is one-to-one corresponding to a variable-setting component. For each $j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, s\}$, the variable-setting component corresponding to $u_j$ is denoted by $\Gamma_C(u_j)$, and is isomorphic to the graph $\Delta(m)$ defined below, where $m$ denotes the number of clauses that includes variable $u_k$ or its negation $\overline{u_k}$, or 3 if the number is less than 3. The definition of the garbage-collecting component $\Gamma_C$ shall be stated in the next section.

For an integer $x$ and a positive integer $y$, $x \mod y$ denotes the unique integer $z$ in $\{0, 1, \ldots, y-1\}$ such that $x - z$ is a multiple of $y$. Let $m$ be an integer greater than 2. The $\Delta(m)$ is constructed as follows. Let $H_0, H_1, \ldots, H_{2m-1}$ be $2m$ distinct graphs isomorphic to $H(6)$. For each $H_i$ and each $j \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 11\}$, $v_j^i$ denotes the vertex of $H_i$ corresponding to vertex $v_j(6)$ of $H(6)$.

Roughly speaking, $\Delta(m)$ is constructed by joining $H_0, H_1, \ldots, H_{2m-1}$ in a ring. Its precise definition is as follows. Graph $\Delta(m)$ is obtained from $H_0, H_1, \ldots, H_{2m-1}$ by identifying each vertex in $6m$ end-vertices with another one as follows:

Identify $v^i_3$ with $v^{(i+1) \mod 2m}_1$ for each $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m - 1\}$,
identify $v^i_4$ with $v^{(i+2) \mod 2m}_0$ for $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m - 1\}$, and
identify $v^i_5$ with $v^{(i+3) \mod 2m}_9$ for $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m - 1\}$.

Fig. 2 illustrates the connection around $H_i$ in $\Delta(m)$.

By definition, the set of all the end-vertices of $\Delta(m)$ is $(\bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1}\{v_0^i, v_1^i, v_2^i\}) \cup (\bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1}\{v_6^i, v_7^i, v_8^i\})$.

For a graph $G$, $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ denote the vertex set and edge family of $G$, respectively.

**Lemma 2** Let $m$ be an integer greater than 2. Then, the following statements hold.

1. Equations $|V(\Delta(m))| = 236m$ and $|E(\Delta(m))| = 456m$ hold.

2. For any trail decomposition $T$ of $\Delta(m)$, if $T$ includes a cycle, then $T$ includes a cycle of length less than or equal to 152.
3. All of the initial-final families of $\Delta(m)$ are

$$S_+(m) = \bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1} \{\{v_0^i, v_1^i\}, \{v_2^i, v_3^i\} \text{ mod } 2m, \{v_6^i, v_7^i\}\} \text{ and }$$

$$S_-(m) = \bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1} \{v_1^i, v_2^i\}, \{\{v_4^i, v_6^i\} \text{ mod } 2m, \{v_7^i, v_8^i\}\}.$$ 

4. For any path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $\Delta(m)$ such that $\text{IF}(\mathcal{P}) = S_+(m)$ and any $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m-1\}$, every edge in the path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects either $v_0^i$ and $v_1^i$ or $v_6^i$ and $v_7^i$ belongs to $E(H_i)$, and every edge in the path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects $v_2^i$ and $v_3^i$ belongs to $H_i \cup H_{(i+1) \text{ mod } 2m} \cup H_{(i-1) \text{ mod } 2m} \cup H_{(i+2) \text{ mod } 2m}$. For any path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $\Delta(m)$ such that $\text{IF}(\mathcal{P}) = S_-(m)$ and any $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m-1\}$, every edge in the path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects either $v_1^i$ and $v_2^i$ or $v_7^i$ and $v_8^i$ belongs to $E(H_i)$, and every edge in the path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects $v_0^i$ and $v_6^i$ belongs to $H_i \cup H_{(i-1) \text{ mod } 2m} \cup H_{(i+1) \text{ mod } 2m} \cup H_{(i-2) \text{ mod } 2m}$.

5. For any path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $\Delta(m)$, the length of a path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects two vertices in $\bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1} \{v_0^i, v_1^i, v_2^i\}$ or two vertices in $\bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1} \{v_0^i, v_3^i, v_4^i\}$ is 38, and that of a path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects a vertex in $\bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1} \{v_0^i, v_1^i, v_2^i\}$ and one in $\bigcup_{i=0}^{2m-1} \{v_0^i, v_3^i, v_4^i\}$ is 152.

Proof. Statement (1) follows immediately from the structure of $V(\Delta(m))$.

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a path decomposition of $\Delta(m)$. For each $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m-1\}$, the restriction of $\mathcal{P}$ to $H_i$, say $\mathcal{P}_i$, is a path decomposition of $H_i$. We say that $\mathcal{P}_i$ is of the positive type if $\text{IF}(\mathcal{P}_i) = \{\{v_0^i, v_1^i\}, \{v_2^i, v_3^i\}, \ldots, \{v_{10}^i, v_{11}^i\}\}$, that $\mathcal{P}_i$ is of the negative type otherwise. Statement (2), (3), (4), and (5) follow from the fact that if there are $\mathcal{P}_i$ of the positive type and $\mathcal{P}_j$ of the negative type in $\mathcal{P}$, then there is a path in $\mathcal{P}$ that includes a cycle of length less than or equal to 152.

For instance, assume that every $\mathcal{P}_i$ is of the positive type. It is easy to see that, for each $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 2m-1\}$, $\{v_0^i, v_1^i\}$ and $\{v_6^i, v_7^i\}$ belong to $S_+(m)$. Furthermore, it can be shown that there is a path that connects $v_2^i$ and $v_3^i$ in $\mathcal{P}$ as follows. Since $\mathcal{P}_{i+1} \text{ mod } 2m$, $\mathcal{P}_{i-1} \text{ mod } 2m$, and $\mathcal{P}_{i+2} \text{ mod } 2m$ are all of the positive type, $\mathcal{P}_i$ includes a path that connects $v_2^i$ and $v_3^i$, $\mathcal{P}_{i+1} \text{ mod } 2m$ includes a path that connects $v_1^{i+1} \text{ mod } 2m$ and $v_2^i \text{ mod } 2m$, $\mathcal{P}_{i-1} \text{ mod } 2m$ includes a path that connects $v_3^i \text{ mod } 2m$ and $v_4^i \text{ mod } 2m$, and $\mathcal{P}_{i+2} \text{ mod } 2m$ includes a path that connects $v_3^i \text{ mod } 2m$ and $v_5^i \text{ mod } 2m$. Those four paths compose a path in $\mathcal{P}$ that connects $v_2^i$ and $v_3^i \text{ mod } 2m$. In the case where every $\mathcal{P}_i$ is of the negative type, we can obtain similar results. Statement (3), (4), and (5) are readily follow from those results.

Now, assume that there are $\mathcal{P}_i$ of the positive type and $\mathcal{P}_j$ of the negative type in $\mathcal{P}$. To prove Statement (2), it suffices to show that there is a path in $\mathcal{P}$ that includes a cycle of length less than or equal to 152. We can choose $i$ and $j$ above so that $j = (i-1) \text{ mod } 2m$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{P}_i$ has a path that connects $v_1^i$ and $v_0^j$, $\mathcal{P}_j$ has a path that connects $v_3^i$ and $v_2^j$, and $\mathcal{P}_{(j-1) \text{ mod } 2m}$, has a path that connects either $v_4^{j-1} \text{ mod } 2m$ and $v_5^{j-1} \text{ mod } 2m$ or $v_2^{j-1} \text{ mod } 2m$ and $v_4^{j-1} \text{ mod } 2m$. Furthermore, it follows from Lemma 1 that, for each $h \in \{j, (i+1) \text{ mod } 2m\}$, every path in $\mathcal{P}_h$ passes through
the vertex $w_h$ that corresponds to $w$ in Lemma 1 and the length from $w_h$ to the end-vertex on the path is 19. Those facts guarantee that the existence of a cycle of length less than or equal to 152 in a path in $P$, concluding the proof. ■

4 The main theorem

Let $C = \{C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_r\}$ be a set of clauses in variables $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_s$ such that each clause $C_i$ consists of three literals $l_{i,1}, l_{i,2}, l_{i,3}$, where the variables of the three literals are distinct.

The Eulerian graph $G(C)$ corresponding to $C$ is constructed as follows.

For each $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, s\}$, $v_i^j(k)$ denotes a vertex of the variable-setting component $\Gamma_C(u_k)$ corresponding to the vertex $v_j^i$ of $\Delta_{\max\{m(k), 3\}}$, where $m(k)$ denotes the number of clauses that includes variable $u_k$ or its negation $\overline{u_k}$. Let $M(k)$ denote $\max\{m(k), 3\}$. For each $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, s\}$ and $t \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m(k)\}$, $i(k, t)$ and $j(k, t)$ denote positive integers such that the literal $l_{i(k, t), j(k, t)}$ is the $t$-th occurrence of literals whose variable is $u_k$.

First, we shall connect satisfaction-testing components and variable-setting components as follows. For each $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, s\}$ and $t \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m(k)\}$, apply the following procedure:

If $l_{i(k,t), j(k,t)} = u_k$, then

identify $v_i^j(k)$ with $v_i^{l^t-M(k)}$, identify $v_i^j(k)$ with $a(i(k,t), j(k,t))$, and identify $v_i^{l^t-M(k)}(k)$ with $b(i(k,t), j(k,t))$.

Otherwise,

identify $v_i^j(k)$ with $v_i^{l^t-M(k)}$, identify $v_i^j(k)$ with $a(i(k,t), j(k,t))$, and identify $v_i^{l^t-M(k)}(k)$ with $b(i(k,t), j(k,t))$.

The graph $G_0(C)$ obtained by applying the procedure above has many end-vertices. Notice that if a vertex of $G_0(C)$ is not an end-vertex, then the degree of the vertex is even.

Next, we shall construct the garbage-collecting component for $\Gamma_C$, and join it to $G_0(C)$ to obtain $G(C)$, as follows. Let $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_N$ be all of the end-vertices of $G_0(C)$. Component $\Gamma_C$ is the tree with $N$ end-vertices $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_N$, 75N vertices of degree 2, and one vertex $z$ of degree $N$ such that the length of the path from $z$ to any end-vertex is 76. Graph $G(C)$ is obtained by identifying $y_i$ of $\Gamma_C$ with $x_i$ of $G_0(C)$ for each $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N\}$.

The positive integer constant $\mu$ is defined to be 153. Notice that the length of any cycle passing through the vertex $z$ of $\Gamma_C$ is greater than or equal to $\mu$. The following is the main theorem of this paper.

Theorem 3 It is NP-complete to determine whether a graph given has an Eulerian trail that includes no cycles of length less than $\mu$ or not.

Proof. The problem is clearly in the class NP. Furthermore, it is easy to see that the Eulerian graph $G(C)$ can be constructed from an instance $C$ of 3SAT in polynomial
time. It therefore suffices to show that $C$ is satisfiable if and only if $G(C)$ has an Eulerian trail that includes no cycles of length less than $\mu$.

First, assume that $G(C)$ has an Eulerian trail $T$ that includes no cycles of length less than $\mu$. For any variable $u_k$, a truth value is assigned to $u_k$ as follows. By Lemma 2, a path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $\Gamma_C(u_k)$ is obtained from $T$ by deleting all of the edges not contained in $\Gamma_C(u_k)$. If $\text{IF}(\mathcal{P}) = S_+(M(k))$, then assign "true" to $u_k$, otherwise assign "false". Then, every clause $C_i$ must be satisfied by a literal, otherwise $\Gamma_C(C_i)$ and the six paths in the path decompositions of the variable-setting components that share vertices with $\Gamma_C(C_i)$ compose a cycle. It is impossible for the Eulerian trail $T$ to include such a cycle.

Next, assume that there is a truth assignment to the variables which simultaneously satisfies all the clauses in $C$. For any variable $u_k$, if the truth value of $u_k$ is "true", then a path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $\Gamma_C(u_k)$ is made so that $\text{IF}(\mathcal{P}) = S_+(M(k))$ holds. Otherwise, a path decomposition $\mathcal{P}$ of $\Gamma_C(u_k)$ is made so that $\text{IF}(\mathcal{P}) = S_-(M(k))$ holds. Since every clause $C_i$ in $C$ is satisfied by at least one literal, by Lemma 2 and the connection between satisfaction-testing components and variable-setting components, it follows that, for each clause $C_i$ in $C$, there exists a path $P$ in the path decomposition of a variable-setting component such that $P$ connects an end-vertex of the satisfaction-testing component $\Gamma_C(C_i)$ and one of the garbage-collecting component $\Gamma_C$. Furthermore, the following holds. Let $P_1$ and $P_2$ be paths in the path decomposition of one variable-setting component. If an end-vertex of $P_1$ is identical with one of $P_2$ or an end-vertex of $P_1$ and one of $P_2$ are both end-vertices of one satisfaction-testing component $\Gamma_C(C_i)$, or both, then $P_1$ does not intersect $P_2$ at any vertex except their end-points.

It is therefore easy to see that the path decompositions of the variable-setting components defined above can be uniquely extended to a path decomposition of $G(C) - z$, the graph obtained from $G(C)$ by deleting $z$, where $z$ is the unique vertex of the garbage-collecting component $\Gamma_C$ with degree greater than 2. Furthermore, we obtain an Eulerian trail $T$ from the path decomposition $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, P_2, \ldots , P_{N/2}\}$ of $G(C) - z$ by plugging $z$ between $P_i$ and $P_{i+1}$ for each $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots , (N/2) - 1\}$, and between $P_{N/2}$ and $P_1$. Notice that all of the paths in $\mathcal{P}$ are contained in $T$ and, furthermore, any cycle in $T$ includes vertex $z$ of $\Gamma_C$. Thus, it follows that $T$ includes no cycles of length less than $\mu$, concluding the proof.

### 5 Concluding remarks

The graph $G(C)$ constructed from an instance $C$ of 3SAT contains only one vertex $z$ whose degree tends to infinity as the size of $C$ tends to infinity. For any vertex $v$ of $G(C)$, the degree of $v$ is at most a constant, except $z$. We conjecture that there is a reduction from 3SAT to EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH so that, for any $C$, the degree of any vertex in $G(C)$ does not exceed some constant. Furthermore, we conjecture that $\mu$, the lower limit of the length of a cycle in an Eulerian trail, may be vastly decreased. It is an interesting challenge to determine to what extent the instance $(G(C), \mu)$ of EULERIAN RECURRENT LENGTH transformed from $C$ can be simplified. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be the class of simple graphs with maximum degree at most 4.
According to [1], the problem to determine whether the Eulerian recurrent length of a graph in $\mathcal{G}$ is greater than 3 or not can be solved in polynomial time. Lastly, we remark that this paper is written by correcting and touching in the previous article [4].

References


