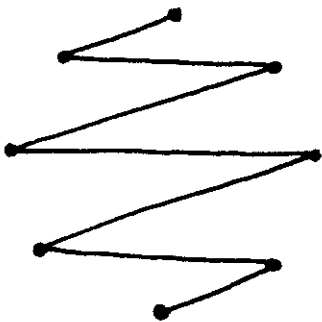


Partitioning the edges of the complete graphs into trees or cycles.

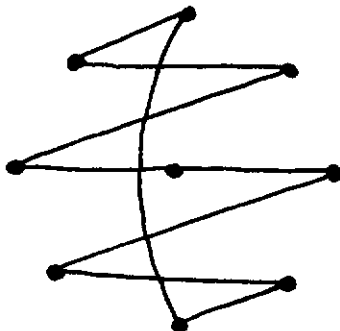
by the Tuesday Afternoon Club

The $k(2k-1)$ edges of the complete $2k$ -graph can be partitioned into k subspanning trees. We demonstrate the construction for $2k=8$:



the three remaining trees are obtained by successive rotations over $\pi/4$.

The $k(2k+1)$ edges of the complete $(2k+1)$ -graph can be partitioned into k subspanning cycles. We demonstrate the construction for $2k+1=9$:



the three remaining cycles are obtained by successive rotations over $\pi/4$.

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27 May 1980
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