



**Bilkent University**  
**Department of Mathematics**

<b>PROBLEM OF THE MONTH</b>
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**Problem:**

In a country consisting of 1001 cities there are two way flights between some  $n$  pairs of cities. It is observed that for any two cities  $A$  and  $B$  there is a sequence of 1000 flights starting at  $A$  ending at  $B$  and visiting each of the remaining cities exactly once. Find the minimal possible value of  $n$ .

**Solution:** Answer: 1502.

We reformulate the problem in terms of the graph theory. Find the minimal possible number of edges in a graph on 1001 vertices if there is a Hamiltonian path between any pair of vertices. Let us show that the degree of any vertex is greater than 3. Suppose the degree of some vertex  $A$  is 2 and  $A$  is adjacent to vertices  $B$  and  $C$ . Then there is no Hamiltonian path starting at  $B$  and ending at  $C$ . Similarly the degree of  $A$  can not be 0 and 1. Thus, the sum of all degrees is at least 3003 and the total number of edges is at least  $\lceil \frac{3003}{2} \rceil = 1502$ .

Now we construct a graph  $G$  with 1502 edges satisfying the conditions. Let us place the vertices of  $G$  to the points with the coordinates

$$(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), \dots, (500, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), \dots, (500, 1) \text{ and } (0, 0).$$

Suppose that for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 499$  there is an edge between  $(i, 0)$  and  $(i + 1, 0)$ , between  $(i, 1)$  and  $(i + 1, 1)$ . Also suppose that for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 500$  there is an edge between  $(i, 0)$  and  $(i, 1)$ . Finally, suppose that there are 4 edges connection the vertex  $(0, 0)$  with vertices  $((0, 1), (1, 0), (500, 0)$  and  $(500, 1)$ . Let us show that the graph  $G$  with 1502 edges satisfies the conditions of the problem.

The Hamiltonian path between vertices  $(2m, 0)$  and  $(2n + 1, 1)$ ,  $1 < m < n < 250$  is

$$(2m, 0) \rightarrow (2m + 1, 0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (2n, 0) \rightarrow (2n, 1) \rightarrow (2n - 1, 1) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\rightarrow (2m, 1) \rightarrow (2m - 1, 1) \rightarrow (2m - 1, 0) \rightarrow (2m - 2, 0) \rightarrow (2m - 2, 1) \rightarrow \text{zigzag} \\
&\rightarrow (2, 0) \rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow (1, 1) \rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow (0, 0) \rightarrow (500, 1) \rightarrow (500, 0) \rightarrow (499, 0) \\
&\rightarrow (499, 1) \rightarrow \text{zigzag} \rightarrow (2n + 2, 1) \rightarrow (2n + 2, 0) \rightarrow (2n + 1, 0) \rightarrow (2n + 1, 1).
\end{aligned}$$

The Hamiltonian path between vertices  $(0, 0)$  and  $(2m, 0)$ ,  $1 < m < n < 250$  is

$$\begin{aligned}
(0, 0) &\rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow (1, 1) \rightarrow (2, 1) \rightarrow (2, 2) \rightarrow \text{zigzag} \rightarrow (2m, 1) \rightarrow (2m+1, 1) \rightarrow (2m+2, 2) \\
&\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (499, 1) \rightarrow (500, 1) \rightarrow (500, 0) \rightarrow (499, 0) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (2m + 1, 0) \rightarrow (2m, 0).
\end{aligned}$$

The Hamiltonian paths in all other cases are totally similar to above constructed. We are done.