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***s*-vertex pancyclic index.** (English) [Zbl 1256.05125](#)
Graphs Comb. 28, No. 3, 393-406 (2012).

Summary: A graph G is vertex pancyclic if for each vertex $v \in V(G)$, and for each integer k with $3 \leq k \leq |V(G)|$, G has a k -cycle C_k such that $v \in V(C_k)$. Let $s \geq 0$ be an integer. If the removal of at most s vertices in G results in a vertex pancyclic graph, we say G is an s -vertex pancyclic graph. Let G be a simple connected graph that is not a path, cycle or $K_{1,3}$. Let $l(G) = \max\{m : G \text{ has a divalent path of length } m \text{ that is not both of length } 2 \text{ and in a } K_3\}$, where a divalent path in G is a path whose interval vertices have degree two in G . The s -vertex pancyclic index of G , written $vp_s(G)$, is the least nonnegative integer m such that $L^m(G)$ is s -vertex pancyclic. We show that for a given integer $s \geq 0$,

$$vp_s(G) \leq \begin{cases} l(G) + s + 1 : & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq 4 \\ l(G) + \lceil \log_2(s - 2) \rceil + 4 : & \text{if } s \geq 5 \end{cases}.$$

And we improve the bound for essentially 3-edge-connected graphs. The lower bound and whether the upper bound is sharp are also discussed.

MSC:

05C38 Paths and cycles
05C76 Graph operations (line graphs, products, etc.)

Cited in **2** Documents

Keywords:

vertex pancyclic graph; vertex pancyclic index; triangular graph; line graph

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