

Proof of Ore's Theorem by Backwards Induction

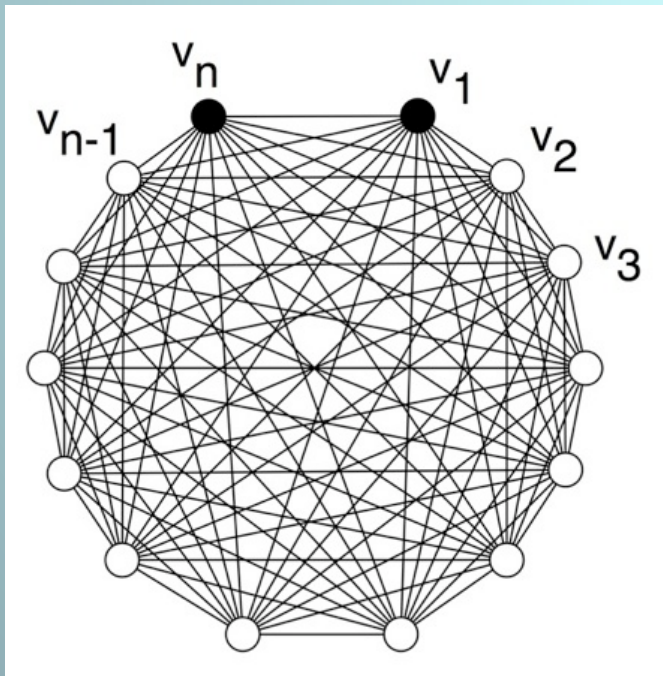
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Ore's Theorem – Combining Backwards Induction with the Pigeonhole Principle

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a **connected simple graph** with $n \geq 3$ vertices. If G has the property that for each pair of **non-adjacent** vertices $u, v \in V$, we have that **$\deg u + \deg v \geq n$** then G contains a **Hamiltonian cycle**.

Proof: by **backwards induction** on the number of **edges** in E :

Base case: G_C is the **complete** graph with $n(n-1)/2$ edges.

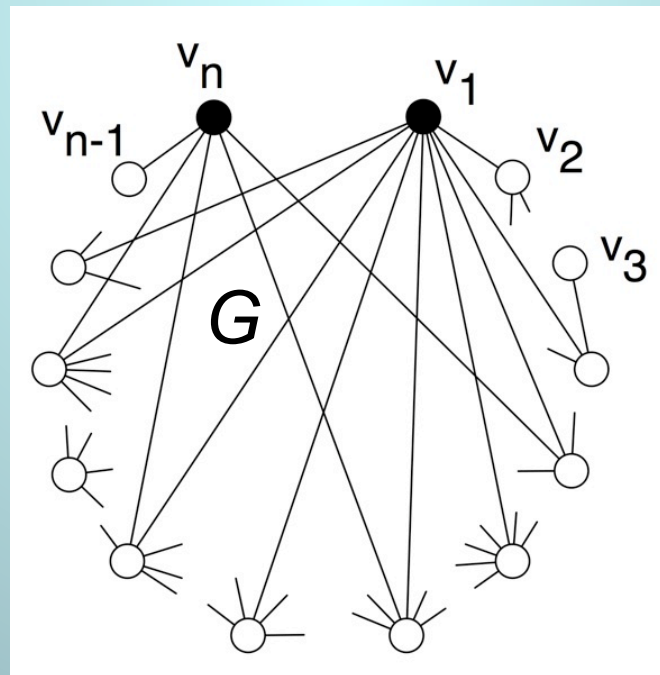


Connect the vertices in G_C in **any order** such as (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) to create a Hamiltonian path, and add edge (v_n, v_1) to create a Hamiltonian cycle.

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Induction hypothesis: the theorem is true when G has k edges.

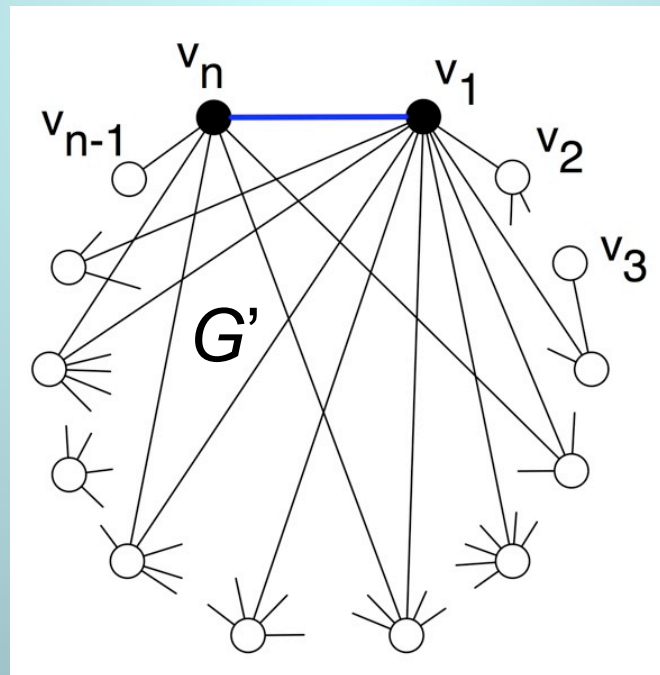
- We must prove the theorem when G has $k-1$ edges.
- Let G be such a graph, and let v_n and v_1 be a pair of **non-adjacent** vertices in G such that **$\deg v_n + \deg v_1 \geq n$** .



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Induction hypothesis: the theorem is true when G has k edges.

- Let G' be the graph obtained by **adding** an edge between v_n and v_1 in G . G' therefore has k edges.
- It follows from the induction hypothesis that G' contains a Hamiltonian cycle.



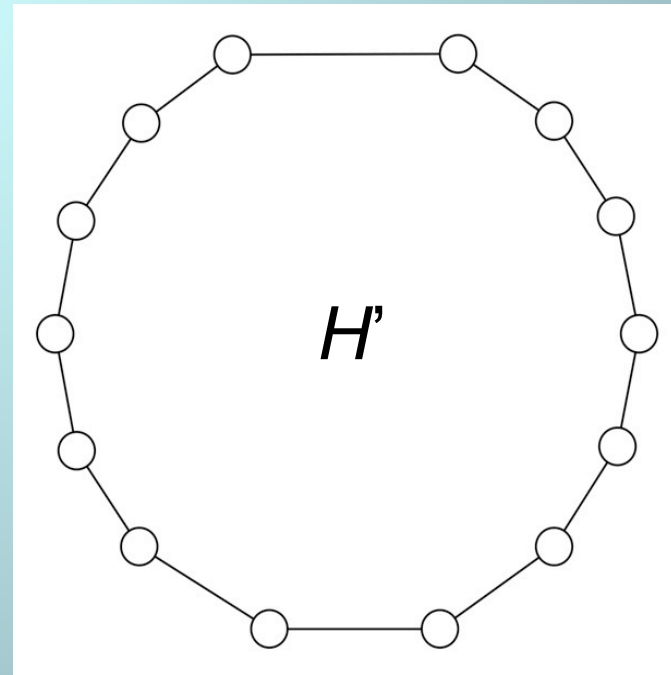
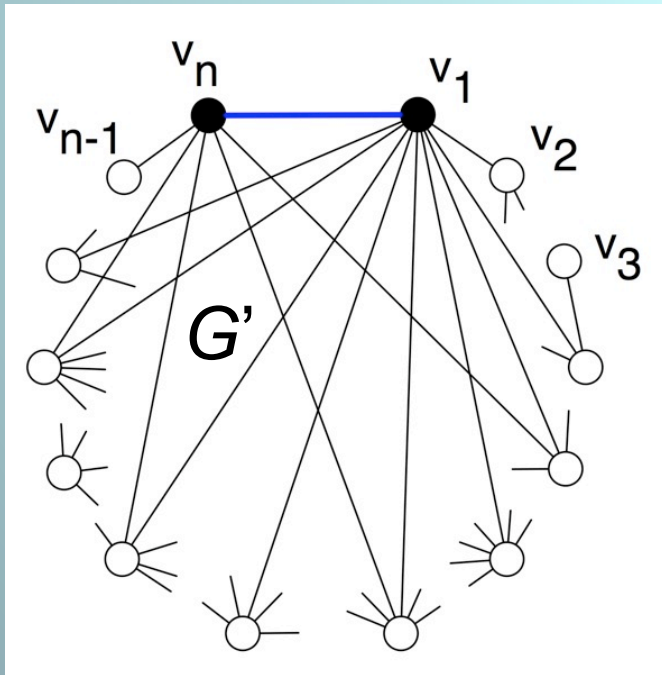
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Let H' be the Hamiltonian cycle in G' .

We must now **remove** the edge (v_n, v_1) from G' to **restore** G .

Two cases arise:

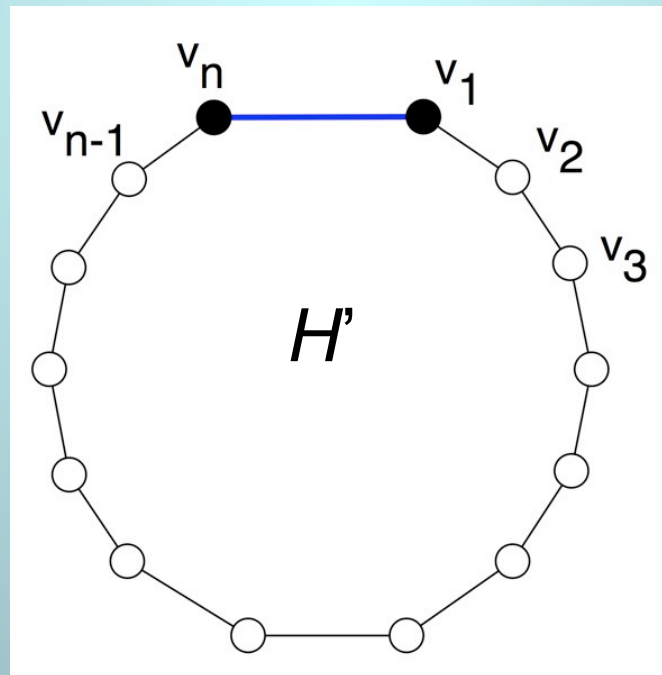
Case 1: H' **does not contain** (v_n, v_1) . Then H' is a Hamiltonian cycle in G , and we are done. Edge (v_n, v_1) may be safely removed from G' .



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Case 2: H' contains (v_n, v_1) .

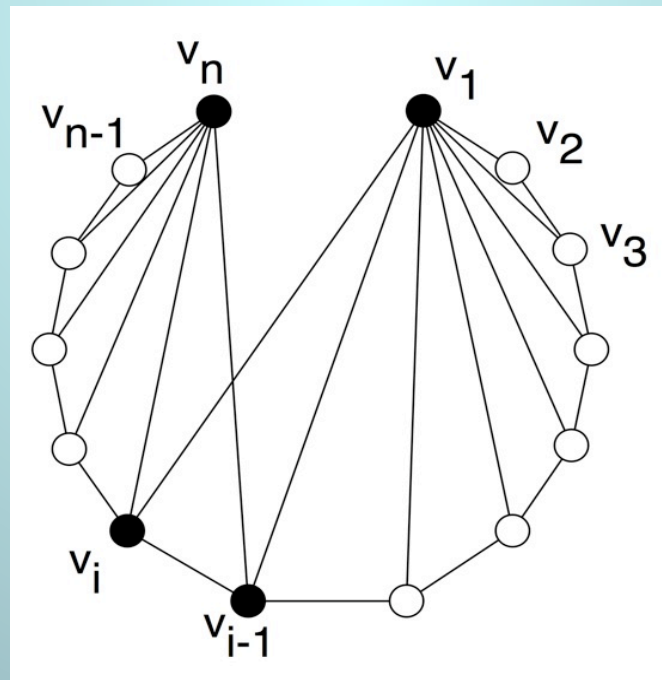
- Without loss of generality let $H' = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, v_1)$.
- Delete the edge (v_n, v_1) from G' to recover G .



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Case 2: *continued...*

Since $\deg v_n + \deg v_1 \geq n$ it follows from the **Pigeonhole Principle** that here must exist vertices v_{i-1} and v_i such that v_{i-1} is connected to v_n and v_i is connected to v_1 .



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Case 2: *continued...*

Therefore G contains the Hamiltonian cycle

$H = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{i-1}, v_n, v_{n-1}, v_{n-2}, \dots, v_i, v_1)$. Q.E.D.

