Distance Between Graphs Using Graph Labelings

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Abstract

In [4] Fan Chung Graham investigates notion of graph labelings and related bandwidth and cutwidth of such labelings when the host graph is a path graph. Motivated by problems presented in [4] and our investigation of designing efficient virtual path layouts for communication networks, we investigate in this note labeling methods on graphs where the host graph is not restricted to a particular kind of graph. In [2] authors introduced a metric on the set of connected simple graphs of a given order which represents load on edges of host graph under some restrictions on bandwidth of such labelings. In communication networks this translates into finding mappings between guest graph and host graph in a way that minimizes the congestion while restricting the delay. In this note, we present optimal mappings between special n-vertex graphs in $\mathcal{G}_n$ and compute their distances with respect to the metric introduced in [2]. Some open questions are also presented.

Keywords: distance between graphs, graph embeddings, virtual path layout

1 Background

Given an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$; recall that a **path** of length l in G is a sequence of $l+1$ distinct vertices $p = (v_0, v_1, \cdots, v_l)$, where $v_i \in V$ for $i = 0, \ldots, l$, and $v_j v_{j+1} \in E$ for $j = 0, \ldots, l-1$ [5]. We define the **boundary** of p as $\partial p = \{v_0, v_l\}$, and will denote the set of all unordered pairs of vertices in G as $V \times V$. For background on practical problems of virtual path layout in computer networks the reader is referred to [1, 3, 6]. We now present some definitions from [2].

`Definition 1.1.` Define $\mathcal{P}_G^l$ to be the set of all paths in G of length at most l, and take $\mathcal{P}_G = \bigcup_{l=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{P}_G^l$.

`Definition 1.2.` To each set of paths $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_G$, associate the **path multi-graph** $Q^\circ = (V, E_Q)$, where $uv \in E_Q \Leftrightarrow \exists p \in Q$ such that $\partial p = \{u, v\}$.

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Definition 1.3. Let G be an undirected graph. For $p \in \mathcal{P}_G$ and $e \in E$, let $m(p,e)$ denote the multiplicity of e in p. For $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_G$ define the congestion of Q at e as $m(Q,e) = \sum_{p \in Q} m(p,e)$. Finally, we define the **congestion** of Q on G as $\tau_G(Q) = \max_{e \in E} m(Q,e)$.

Definition 1.4. Let $\mathcal{G}_n$ be the set of all simple, connected, undirected graphs (up to isomorphism) on n vertices. For each positive integer ℓ and graphs H, K in $\mathcal{G}_n$, the **ℓ-embedding thickness** of K in H, denoted $e_n^\ell(H,K)$, is defined as follows: If there exists a set $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_H^\ell$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq K$ then consider Q for which $\tau_H(Q) = 2^x$ is minimal, and set $e_n^\ell(H,K) = x$, otherwise set $e_n^\ell(H,K) = \infty$.

Furthermore, since $\tau_H(Q) \leqslant |E[K]|$ which is at most $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$, it follows that $e_n^\ell(H,K)$ is bounded above by $2\log n$. Thus any fixed real number $> 2\log n$ can be used in place of ∞ in the above definition.

The **embedding thickness** of K in H, denoted by $e_n^*(H,K)$, is obtained as above except that $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_H$; that is, Q is a set of paths of arbitrary lengths.

Remark 1.5. We will write $H \succ_\ell K$ if $e_n^\ell(H,K) = 0$ and $H \succ_* K$ when $e_n^*(H,K) = 0$.

Remark 1.6. Note that $e_n^1(H,K) = 0$ implies that there is a set of edge-disjoint paths $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_H^1 = E[H]$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq K$, and so $|E[K]| \leqslant |E[H]|$ and K is a connected spanning subgraph of H.

Remark 1.6 implies:

Lemma 1.7. *$H \succ_1 K \Leftrightarrow K$ is a connected spanning subgraph of H.*

Since $\mathcal{P}_H^\ell \subseteq \mathcal{P}_H^{\ell'}$ for $1 \leqslant \ell \leqslant \ell'$, the next lemma follows from Definition 1.4.

Lemma 1.8. *$\forall l, l'$, $1 \leqslant \ell < \ell'$ implies $\forall H, K \in \mathcal{G}_n$, $e_n^{\ell'}(H,K) \leqslant e_n^\ell(H,K)$.*

As a corollary, the relations $\succ_\ell$, $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ form an ascending sequence of binary relations on $\mathcal{G}_n$.

Corollary 1.9. *$\forall l, l'$, $1 \leqslant \ell < \ell'$ implies $\forall H, K \in \mathcal{G}_n$, $H \succ_\ell K \Rightarrow H \succ_{\ell'} K$.*

Since every set of paths $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_G^\ell$ is also a subset of $\mathcal{P}_G^{n-1}$, we obtain the next lemma.

Lemma 1.10. *$\forall \ell, \ell' \geqslant n-1$, $e_n^\ell \equiv e_n^{\ell'}$, that is, the relations $\succ_\ell$ are constant.*

In [2] authors have shown that the functions $\{e_n^\ell\}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ satisfy a graded triangle inequality.

Proposition 1.11. *For any $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, and any $G, H, K \in \mathcal{G}_n$,*

$$e_n^{\ell_1 \ell_2}(G,K) \leqslant e_n^{\ell_1}(G,H) + e_n^{\ell_2}(H,K)$$

The previous Proposition and Lemma 1.10 yield the following result:

Corollary 1.12. *If $\ell = 1$ or $\ell \geqslant n-1$, then e_n^ℓ satisfy the triangle inequality.*

Example 1.13. For an arbitrary l, $e_n^\ell(H,K)$ in general does not satisfy the triangular inequality. Let $G = K_4$, $K = P_4$ and $H = C_4$ where K_4, P_4 and C_4 represent the complete graph, the chain and the cycle on 4 vertices. If $l = 2$ then $e_4^2(P_4, K_4) = \infty$, $e_4^2(P_4, C_4) = 1$ and $e_4^2(C_4, K_4) = log_2 3$.

Definition 1.14. For any graphs H, K in $\mathcal{G}_n$, and a positive integer ℓ we define their **ℓ-distance** and **distance**, respectively, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d_n^\ell(H,K) &= e_n^\ell(H,K) + e_n^\ell(K,H) \\ d_n^*(H,K) &= e_n^*(H,K) + e_n^*(K,H). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $d_n^\ell(H,K)$ may be infinity—for example, when $\ell = 1$ and K is a proper connected spanning subgraph of H.

Remark 1.15. $d_n^\ell(H,K)$ is symmetric.

The well-known fact that "If H is a subgraph of K, and K is a subgraph of H then $H \simeq K$" can be extended to the relations $\succ_\ell$, $\forall \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, as shown in the next result which the authors proved in [2].

Theorem 1.16. *$\forall \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\forall H, K \in \mathcal{G}_n$, $H \succ_\ell K$ and $K \succ_\ell H$ together imply $H \simeq K$.*

Remark 1.17. Thus Theorem 1.16 implies that $\forall \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\forall H, K \in \mathcal{G}_n$, $d_n^\ell(H,K) = 0 \Leftrightarrow H \simeq K$.

Remark 1.18. For an arbitrary l, Example 1.13 shows that $d_n^\ell(H,K)$ in general does not satisfy the triangular inequality.

The next result now follows from Corollary 1.12, Remark 1.15 and Remark 1.17:

Theorem 1.19. *When $\ell = 1$ or $\ell \geqslant n-1$, d_n^ℓ is a metric on $\mathcal{G}_n$.*

While $(\mathcal{G}_n, d_n^1)$ is a totally disconnected metric space that embodies the classical notion of graph isomorphism, $(\mathcal{G}_n, d_n^\ell)$ is a connected metric space for $\ell \geqslant n-1$.

We say that a bijection $\alpha : V(K) \rightarrow V(H)$ is optimal for mapping graph K onto H if the set of paths Q^* in H between $\{\alpha(u), \alpha(v)\} | (u,v) \in E(K)\}$ satisfying $(Q^*)^\circ \simeq K$ is such that $\tau_H(Q^*)$ is minimal. We call such set of paths as optimal set of paths in H for a given K.

2 Distance between special graphs in $\mathcal{G}_n$

Let $K_n, S_n, C_n, P_n \in G_n$ be the complete graph, the star, the cycle, and the chain on n vertices.

Proposition 2.1. $d_n^*(P_n, K_n) = \log_2(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil)$

Proof. Since P_n is a subgraph of K_n, lemma 1.7 implies $e_n^*(K_n, P_n) = 0$. To compute $e_n^*(P_n, K_n)$, by Definition 1.4 it suffices to find a set of *paths* $Q \subset \mathcal{P}_{P_n}$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$ and $\tau_{P_n}(Q)$ is minimal. Let P_n consist of vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$, with edges $v_i v_{i+1}$, $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$; then a *path* between v_i and v_j, $(i < j)$ is just the subchain of P_n induced by the vertices $v_i, v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_{j-1}, v_j$; we denote this subchain as $P_{i,j}$. Since $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$, it follows that Q must be the set $\{P_{i,j} \mid 1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{P_n}$. Observe that $\tau_{P_n}(Q) = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$, so $e_n^*(P_n, K_n) = \log_2(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil)$. Finally, $d_n^*(P_n, K_n) = e_n^*(P_n, K_n) + e_n^*(P_n, K_n) = \log_2(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil)$. □

Proposition 2.2. $d_n^*(S_n, K_n) = \log_2(n-1)$

Proof. Since S_n is a subgraph of K_n, lemma 1.7 implies $e_n^*(K_n, S_n) = 0$. To compute $e_n^*(S_n, K_n)$, we find a set of *paths* $Q \subset \mathcal{P}_{S_n}$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$ and $\tau_{S_n}(Q)$ is minimal. Let S_n consists of vertices $v_0, \ldots, v_{n-1}$, with edges (v_0, v_i), $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$, then a *path* between v_i and v_j, $(i < j)$ is of the form (v_i, v_0, v_j) if $i, j \neq 0$, and is an edge of the form $v_i v_0$ or $v_0 v_j$ when $j = 0$ or $i = 0$, respectively. Since $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$, it follows that

$$Q = \{(v_i, v_0, v_j) \mid 0 \neq i < j \neq 0\} \cup \{(v_i, v_0) \mid i \neq 0\} \cup \{(v_0, v_j) \mid j \neq 0\}$$

Since there are $(n-1)$ paths connecting a vertex v_i to all other $(n-1)$ vertices, all these paths contain the edge $v_0 v_i$. Hence the congestion on the edge $v_o v_i$ is $(n-1)$, which means that $\tau_{S_n}(Q) = n - 1$, so $e_n^*(S_n, K_n) = \log_2(n-1)$ Finally, $d_n^*(S_n, K_n) = e_n^*(S_n, K_n) + e_n^*(P_n, K_n) = \log_2(n-1)$. □

Proposition 2.3. $d_n^*(S_n, P_n) = 1 + log_2(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil)$

Proof. Let S_n consist of vertices $v_0, \ldots, v_{n-1}$, with edges (v_0, v_i), $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$, and take P_n to consist of vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$, with edges (v_i, v_{i+1}), $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$.

To compute $e_n^*(S_n, P_n)$, it suffices to find a set of *paths* $Q \subset \mathcal{P}_{S_n}$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq P_n$ and $\tau_{S_n}(Q)$ is minimal. Take

$$Q = \{(v_i, v_0, v_{i+1} \mid i = 1, \ldots n-2\} \cup \{(v_{n-1}, v_0)\}$$

Now it is easy to check that $\tau_{S_n}(Q) = 2$, and $Q^\circ \simeq P_n$, which implies that $e_n^*(S_n, P_n) \leqslant log_2 2 = 1$. On the other hand, $e_n^*(S_n, P_n)$ cannot be < 1 since this would mean $e_n^*(S_n, P_n) = 0$, and then lemma 1.7 would imply that P_n is a subgraph of S_n, a contradiction. Thus, $e_n^*(S_n, P_n) = 1$.

To compute $e_n^*(P_n, S_n)$, by Definition 1.4, it suffices to find a set of *paths* $R \subset \mathcal{P}_{P_n}$ such that $R^\circ \simeq S_n$ and $\tau_{P_n}(R)$ is minimal. We note that the *path* between v_i and v_j, $(i < j)$ is just the subchain of P_n induced by the vertices $v_i, v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_{j-1}, v_j$; we denote this subchains as $P_{i,j}$. First, if R is such a set of paths for which $R^\circ \simeq S_n$, it must be that

$$R = \{P_{i,m} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n, i \neq m\}$$

for some $m \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$. Observe that $\tau_{P_n}(R)$ is minimized when $m = \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$, and that for the resulting set of paths R, $\tau_{P_n}(R) = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$. Thus, $e_n^*(P_n, S_n) = \log_2(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)$.

Finally, $d_n^*(S_n, P_n) = e_n^*(S_n, P_n) + e_n^*(P_n, S_n) = 1 + log_2(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)$. □

Proposition 2.4. $d_n^*(P_n, C_n) = 1$

Proof. Since P_n is a subgraph of C_n, lemma 1.7 implies $e_n^*(C_n, P_n) = 0$. If P_n consists of vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$, with edges (v_i, v_{i+1}), $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$, take $Q \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{P_n}$ to be $\{(v_i, v_{i+1}) \mid i = 1, \ldots, n-1\} \cup \{(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n)\}$. Then it is easy to check that $Q^\circ \simeq C_n$ and $\tau_{P_n}(Q) \leqslant 2$, so $e_n^*(P_n, C_n) \leqslant 1$. On the other hand, $e_n^*(P_n, C_n)$ cannot be < 1 since this would mean $e_n^*(P_n, C_n) = 0$, and then lemma 1.7 would imply that C_n is a subgraph of P_n, a contradiction. Thus, $e_n^*(P_n, C_n) = 1$, and so $d_n^*(P_n, C_n) = e_n^*(P_n, C_n) + e_n^*(C_n, P_n) = 1$. □

Proposition 2.5. $d_n^*(S_n, C_n) = 1 + \log_2(\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil)$

Proof. Let S_n consist of vertices $v_0, \ldots, v_{n-1}$ with edges (v_0, v_i), $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$ and take C_n to consist of vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_n$, with edges (v_1, v_n) and (v_i, v_j), $|i - j| = 1$ for $i, j \in \{1 \ldots, n\}$.

To compute $e_n^*(S_n, C_n)$, by Definition 1.4, it suffices for find a set of *paths* $Q \subset \mathcal{P}_{S_n}$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq C_n$ and $\tau_{S_n}(Q)$ is minimal. Take

$$Q = \{(v_i, v_0, v_{i+1}) \mid i = 1, \ldots n-1\} \cup \{(v_{n-1}, v_0), (v_0, v_1)\}$$

Now it is easy to check that $\tau_{S_n}(Q) = 2$, and $Q^\circ \simeq C_n$, which implies that $e_n^*(S_n, C_n) \leqslant log_2 2 = 1$. On the other hand, $e_n^*(S_n, C_n)$ cannot be < 1 since this would mean $e_n^*(S_n, C_n) = 0$, and then lemma 1.7 would imply that C_n is a subgraph of S_n, a contradiction. Thus $e_n^*(S_n, C_n) = 1$.

To compute $e_n^*(C_n, S_n)$, it suffices for find a set of *paths* $Q \subset \mathcal{P}_{C_n}$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq S_n$ and $\tau_{C_n}(Q)$ is minimal. Take

$$Q = \{(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_i) \mid i = 2, 3, \ldots, \lceil n/2 \rceil\}$$
$$\cup \{(v_1, v_{n-1}, v_{n-2}, \ldots, v_{j+1}, v_j) \mid j = \lceil n/2 \rceil + 1, \ldots, n-1\}$$

Now it is easy to check that $\tau_{C_n}(Q) = \lceil (n-1)/2 \rceil$, and $Q^\circ \simeq S_n$, which implies that $e_n^*(C_n, S_n) \leqslant \log_2(\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil)$. On the other hand, $e_n^*(C_n, S_n)$ must be at least this large, by the following pigeonhole argument: Suppose $i : S_n \to Q^\circ$ is an isomorphism. Let $z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i(v_0)$; then $z = v_k \in C_n$ for some $k \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$. But then $m(Q, e1) + m(Q, e2) = n - 1$, where $e_1 = (v_{(k-1) \bmod n}, v_k)$ and $e_2 = (v_k, v_{(k+1) \bmod n})$. It follows that $\tau_{C_n}(Q) \geqslant \lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil$. Hence $e_n^*(C_n, S_n) = \log_2(\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil)$.

In conclusion, $d_n^*(S_n, P_n) = e_n^*(S_n, P_n) + e_n^*(P_n, S_n) = 1 + \log_2(\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil)$. □

Proposition 2.6. $d_n^*(C_n, K_n) = \begin{cases} \log_2\left(\frac{n^2-1}{8}\right) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \\ \log_2\left(\frac{n(n-2)}{8} + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1\right) & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$

Proof. Take C_n to consist of vertices $v_0, \ldots, v_{n-1}$, with edges (v_i, v_j), $|i-j| = 1$ and (v_{n-1}, v_0) for $i, j \in \{0, 1 \ldots, n-1\}$. Since C_n is a subgraph of K_n, lemma 1.7 implies $e^*_n(K_n, C_n) = 0$. To compute $e^*_n(C_n, K_n)$, by Definition 1.4, it suffices to find a set of *paths* $Q \subset \mathcal{P}_{C_n}$ such that $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$ and $\tau_{C_n}(Q)$ is minimal.

Case I: n is odd. Take

$$Q = \{(v_i, v_{(i+1) \bmod n}, \ldots, v_{(i+d) \bmod n}) \mid i = 0, \ldots, n-1.\ d = 1, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\}$$

Then $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$ and for any edge $e \in E[C_n]$, $m(Q, e) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} i = \frac{n^2-1}{8}$, so $\tau_{C_n}(Q) = \frac{n^2-1}{8}$. Since $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$,

it follows $e^*_n(C_n, K_n) \leqslant \log_2\left(\frac{n^2-1}{8}\right) \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots (i)$

Further, since in C_n there are n pairs of points at distances $1, 2, \cdots, \frac{n-1}{2}$ respectively, it follows that the number of edges of C_n used to form paths in Q° such that $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$ is

$$n(1 + 2 + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{2}) = \frac{n(n^2-1)}{8}$$

Since C_n has exactly n edges, it follows by pigeon hole principal that at least one of the edges should be used at least $\frac{(n^2-1)}{8}$ times. Therefore $e^*_n(C_n, K_n) \geqslant \log_2\left(\frac{n^2-1}{8}\right)$, and so from (i) above we get $e^*_n(C_n, K_n) = \log_2\left(\frac{n^2-1}{8}\right)$. Since $e^*_n(K_n, C_n) = 0$ it follows $d^*_n(C_n, K_n) = e^*_n(K_n, C_n) + e^*_n(C_n, K_n) = \log_2\left(\frac{n^2-1}{8}\right)$.

Case II: n is even. Take $Q = Q_1 \cup Q_2 \cup Q_3$, where

$$Q_1 = \{(v_i, v_{(i+1) \bmod n}, \ldots, v_{(i+d) \bmod n}) \mid i = 0, \ldots, n-1;\ d = 1, \ldots, (\frac{n}{2} - 1)\}$$
$$Q_2 = \{(v_i, v_{(i+1) \bmod n}, \ldots, v_{(i+\frac{n}{2}) \bmod n}) \mid 0 \leqslant i \leqslant \frac{n}{2}, i \text{ even }\}$$
$$Q_3 = \{(v_i, v_{(i-1) \bmod n}, v_{(i-2) \bmod n}, \ldots, v_{(i-\frac{n}{2}) \bmod n}) \mid 0 \leqslant i \leqslant \frac{n}{2}, i \text{ odd }\}$$

Then $Q^\circ \simeq K_n$ and for any edge $e \in E[C_n]$, $m(Q, e) = m(Q_1, e) + m(Q_2, e) + m(Q_3, e)$, where $m(Q_1, e) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} i = \frac{n(n-2)}{8}$ and $m(Q_2, e) + m(Q_3, e) \leqslant \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1$. So $\tau_{C_n}(Q) \leqslant \frac{n(n-2)}{8} + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1$, and therefore $e^*_n(C_n, K_n) \leqslant \log_2\left(\frac{n(n-2)}{8} + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1\right) \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots (i$

Further when n is even there are n pairs of points at distances $1, 2, \cdots, \frac{n-2}{2}$ respectively and $\frac{n}{2}$ points at distance $\frac{n}{2}$.

Therefore in order to connect all pairs we need paths of the total length at least

$$n(1 + 2 + \cdots + \frac{n-2}{2}) + \frac{n^2}{4} = n\left(\frac{n(n-2)}{8} + \frac{n}{4}\right)$$

Since there are only n edges in C_n, at least one of the edges should be used at least $(\frac{n(n-2)}{8}+\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\rfloor+1)$ times. This shows that $e_n^*(C_n, K_n) \geqslant \log_2\left(\frac{n(n-2)}{8}+\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\rfloor+1\right) \cdots\cdots\cdots (ii)$

From (i) and (ii) we get $e_n^*(C_n, K_n) = \log_2\left(\frac{n(n-2)}{8}+\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\rfloor+1\right)$ and hence $d_n^*(C_n, K_n) = \log_2\left(\frac{n(n-2)}{8}+\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\rfloor+1\right)$. □

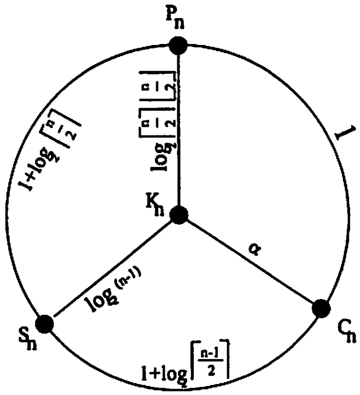

Figure 1: The distances between P_n, C_n, S_n, and K_n in $(\mathcal{G}_n, d_n^*)$.

Remark 2.7. The calculations of the previous results 2.1-2.6 are summarized in figure 1 using an undirected graph whose vertices are the points $P_n, C_n, S_n, K_n \in \mathcal{G}_n$ and whose edges are weighted by the distance between its endpoints in $(\mathcal{G}_n, d_n^*)$. In the above figure α is given by Proposition 2.6.

Open Questions

(1) If s_G for any $G \in \mathcal{G}_n$ denotes a selected subset of k vertices of a graph G, then is it possible to find an optimal map ϕ from $V(G)$ into $V(H)$ such that $\phi(s_G) = s_H$?

(2) If f_1 and f_2 are optimal maps for (H_1, K_1) and (H_2, K_2) in $\mathcal{G}_n$ and $\mathcal{G}_m$ respectively, then is $f_1 \times f_2$ an optimal map for $(H_1 \times H_2, K_1 \times K_2)$ in $\mathcal{G}_{mn}$?

(3) Given a graph G and a natural number n, can we find a graph H possessing a special property (e.g. Hamilton, Euler) with $d_n^*(G, H) \leq \log_2 n$?

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