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($2n-4, 2n-1$) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列的构造

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[摘要] 设 n 为正整数, $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $p, q \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$, $p < q$. n 阶 (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列是一个由集合 $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{m\}$ 中元素组成的序列 $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{2n})$, 满足性质:(1) $s_p = s_q = 0$; (2) 对任意正整数 $k \in M$, 恰好存在两个正整数 i, j , $1 \leq i < j \leq 2n$, 使得 $s_i = s_j = k$, 且 $j - i = k$. 本文用序列拼接和直接构造等方法证明 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列存在的必要条件也是充分的.

[关键词] Skolem 序列, Langford 序列, (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列

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The Existence of ($2n-4, 2n-1$) -extended m -near-Skolem Sequences

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Abstract: Let n be a positive integer, $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $p, q \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$, $p < q$. A (p, q) -extended m -near-Skolem sequence of order n is a sequence $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{2n})$ with elements in $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{m\}$, which satisfies the following property: (1) $s_p = s_q = 0$; (2) for every positive integer $k \in M$, there are exactly two integers i, j , $1 \leq i < j \leq 2n$, such that $s_i = s_j = k$ and $j - i = k$. In this paper, we prove that the necessary conditions for the existence of $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -extended m -near-Skolem sequences are also sufficient by sequence appending method and direct construction method.

Key words: Skolem sequence, Langford sequence, (p, q) -extended m -near-Skolem sequence

Skolem 序列最早在 1957 年由 Skolem 提出^[1], 此后有很多相关研究, 如带钩的 Skolem 序列^[2], 扩充 Skolem 序列^[3-4]和带钩的扩充 Skolem 序列^[5], m -准 Skolem 序列和带钩的 m -准 Skolem 序列^[6], (p, q) -扩充 Rosa 序列^[7], k -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列^[8-10]等. 2006 年, 文献[11]首次提出了 (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列的概念^[11], 他们给出了该序列存在的必要条件, 并且提出了关于其存在性的猜想.

定义 1 设 n 为正整数, $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $p, q \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$, $p < q$. n 阶 (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列是一个由集合 $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{m\}$ 中元素组成的序列 $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{2n})$, 满足性质: (1) $s_p = s_q = 0$; (2) 对任意正整数 $k \in M$, 恰好存在两个正整数 i, j , $1 \leq i < j \leq 2n$, 使得 $s_i = s_j = k$, 且 $j - i = k$.

猜想 1 ([11]) n 阶 (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列存在当且仅当(1) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ 且 $m + p + q \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$; (2) $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 且 $m + p + q \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

n 阶 (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列的已知结果仅有 Reid 等在文[11]中构造的 $(2, 3)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列. 注意到将 (p, q) -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列 $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{2n-1}, s_{2n})$ 翻转后得到的序列 $(s_{2n}, s_{2n-1}, \dots, s_2, s_1)$ 是 $(2n+1-q, 2n+1-p)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列, 所以由他们构造的 $(2, 3)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列可得 $(2n-2, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列.

本文继续考虑 p, q 奇偶性不同的情形, 用序列拼接和直接构造等方法证明 n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列存在当且仅当: (1) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ 且 m 为奇数; (2) $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 且 m 为偶数.

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1 主要结果

本文采用的方法主要是序列拼接法和直接构造法。下面首先介绍序列拼接法中用到的几个序列的定义和已知结论。

定义 2 设 n, d 为正整数, $n \geq d$. 起点为 d 的 n 阶 Langford 序列 L_n^d 是一个由集合 $M = \{d, d+1, \dots, n\}$ 中元素组成的序列 $(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{2(n-d+1)})$, 满足性质: 对任意正整数 $k \in M$, 恰好存在两个正整数 $i, j, 1 \leq i < j \leq 2(n-d+1)$, 使得 $l_i = l_j = k$, 且 $j-i=k$.

定义 3 设 n, d 为正整数, $n \geq d$. 起点为 d 的 n 阶带钩的 Langford 序列 HL_n^d 是一个由集合 $M = \{0, d, d+1, \dots, n\}$ 中元素组成的序列 $(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{2(n-d+1)+1})$, 满足性质: (1) $l_{2(n-d+1)} = 0$; (2) 对任意正整数 $k \in M$, 恰好存在两个正整数 $i, j, 1 \leq i < j \leq 2(n-d+1)+1$, 使得 $l_i = l_j = k$, 且 $j-i=k$.

定义 4 设 n 为正整数, $p, q \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}, p < q$. n 阶 (p, q) -扩充 Skolem 序列是一个由集合 $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 中元素组成的序列 $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{2n})$, 满足性质: (1) $s_p = s_q = 0$; (2) 对任意正整数 $k \in M$, 恰好存在两个正整数 $i, j, 1 \leq i < j \leq 2n+2$, 使得 $s_i = s_j = k$, 且 $j-i=k$.

引理 1 ([12]) L_n^d 存在当且仅当(1) $n \geq 3d-2$; (2) $n-d \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$ 且 d 为奇数, 或 $n-d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 且 d 为偶数.

引理 2 ([12]) 设 $l=n-d+1$, HL_n^d 存在当且仅当(1) $l(l-2d+1)+2 \geq 0$; (2) $l \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 且 d 为奇数, 或 $l \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$ 且 d 为偶数.

引理 3 ([5]) n 阶 $(p, 2n+1)$ -扩充 Skolem 序列存在当且仅当(1) $(p, n) \neq (2, 1)$; (2) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ 且 p 为偶数, 或 $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ 且 p 为奇数.

下面给出得到 n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列的拼接法.

引理 4 设 $n \geq 3m+1$. n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列对下列 4 种情形都存在:

- (1) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}, m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, m \geq 5$;
- (2) $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, m \geq 6$;
- (3) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}, m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, m \geq 11$;
- (4) $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, m \geq 8$.

证明 对于情形(1)和(2), 由引理 1 和 3 知均存在 L_n^{m+1} 和 $m-1$ 阶 $(2m-4, 2m-1)$ -扩充 Skolem 序列 K , 容易验证 (L_n^{m+1}, K) 为所求序列. 对于情形(3)和(4), 由引理 1 和 2 知均存在 L_{m-1}^3 和 HL_n^{m+1} , 容易验证 $(1, 1, L_{m-1}^3, HL_n^{m+1}, 2, 0, 2)$ 为所求序列.

引理 5 n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列对下列 2 种情形都存在:

- (1) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}, n \geq 4, m = 1, 3, 5, 7$;
- (2) $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, n \geq 6, m = 2, 4, 6, 8$.

证明 (1) 当 $m=1$ 时, $n=4, 5$ 的所求序列分别为: 2 4 2 0 3 4 0 3, 4 2 5 2 4 0 3 5 0 3; 若 $n \geq 8$, 由引理 2 知存在 HL_n^3 , 容易验证 $(HL_n^3, 2, 0, 2)$ 为所求序列. 当 $m=3$ 时, $n=4, 5$ 的所求序列分别为: 4 1 1 0 4 2 0 2, 4 5 1 1 4 0 5 2 0 2; $n=8, 9, 12$ 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 13$, 由引理 1 知存在 L_n^5 , 容易验证 $(L_n^5, 4, 1, 1, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2)$ 为所求序列. 当 $m=5$ 时, $n=5$ 的所求序列为: 4 1 1 3 4 0 3 2 0 2; $n=8, 9, 12, 13$ 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 16$, 由引理 4 知所求序列存在. 当 $m=7$ 时, $n=8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21$ 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 24$, 由引理 4 知所求序列存在.

(2) 当 $m=2$ 时, $n=6, 7$ 的所求序列为: 6 4 1 1 5 4 6 0 3 5 0 3, 7 4 6 1 1 4 5 7 6 0 3 5 0 3; $n=10, 11, 14, 15, 18$ 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 19$, 由引理 1 知存在 L_n^7 , 容易验证 $(L_n^7, 6, 4, 1, 1, 5, 4, 6, 0, 3, 5, 0, 3)$ 为所求序列. 当 $m=4$ 时, $n=6, 7$ 的所求序列为: 6 1 1 2 5 2 6 0 3 5 0 3, 7 5 1 1 2 6 2 5 7 0 3 6 0 3; $n=10, 11, 14, 15, 18$ 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 19$, 由引理 1 知存在 L_n^7 , 容易验证 $(L_n^7, 6, 1, 1, 2, 5, 2, 6, 0, 3, 5, 0, 3)$ 为所求序列. 当 $m=6$ 时, $n=6, 7$ 的所求序列为: 5 1 1 3 4 5 3 0 4 2 0 2, 7 1 1 3 4 5 3 7 4 0 5 2 0 2; $n=10, 11, 14, 15, 18$, 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 19$, 由引理 4 知所求序列存在. 当 $m=8$ 时, $n=10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23$ 见 [13]; 若 $n \geq 26$, 由引理 4 知所求序列存在.

定理 6 n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列存在当且仅当(1) $n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}, n \geq 4, m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$; (2) $n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, n \geq 6, m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$.

证明 由 $2n-4 \geq 1$ 知 $n \geq 3$. 当 $n=3$ 时, 由定义和猜想 1 知 $m=2$. 此时第 2, 5 位为 0, 1 只能排在第 3, 4 位, 故 3 只能排在第 1, 6 位, 与定义 1 矛盾, 所以不存在 3 阶 $(2, 5)$ -扩充 2-准 Skolem 序列. 以下假设 $n \geq 4$. 当 $1 \leq m \leq 8$ 时, 由引理 5 知符合必要条件的序列都存在; 当 $m \geq 9$ 时, 下面分 8 种情况分别给出相应的构造, 其中所用表格第一、二列的 i, j 表示第三列中元素 k 在所求序列中出现的两个位置.

1. $n = 8s, m = 2t+1, t \geq 4. s = 2, 3$ 见 [13], $s \geq 4$ 见表 1.
2. $n = 8s+1, m = 2t+1, t \geq 4. s = 1, 2, 3$ 见 [13], $s \geq 4$ 见表 2.
3. $n = 8s+2, m = 2t, t \geq 5. s = 1, 2, 3$ 见 [13], $s \geq 4$ 见表 3.
4. $n = 8s+3, m = 2t, t \geq 5. s = 1, 2, 3$ 见 [13], $s \geq 4$ 见表 4.
5. $n = 8s+4, m = 2t+1, t \geq 4. s = 1, 2$ 见 [13], $s \geq 3$ 见表 5.
6. $n = 8s+5, m = 2t+1, t \geq 4. s = 1, 2, 3$ 见 [13], $s \geq 4$ 见表 6.
7. $n = 8s+6, m = 2t, t \geq 5. s = 1, 2, 3$ 见 [13], $s \geq 4$ 见表 7.
8. $n = 8s+7, m = 2t, t \geq 5. s = 1, 2$ 见 [13], $s \geq 3$ 见表 8.

表 1 $n=8s$ 的直接构造Table 1 Direct construction of $n=8s$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r$	$8s-2r-1$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t-2$
$4s-t+r$	$4s+t-r-1$	$2t-2r-1$	$0 \leq r \leq t-4$
$4s+r-3$	$12s-r-3$	$8s-2r$	$0 \leq r \leq 5$
$8s+2r+2$	$16s-2r-10$	$8s-4r-12$	$0 \leq r \leq s-4$
$8s+2r+1$	$16s-2r-13$	$8s-4r-14$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$10s-4+r$	$14s-r-8$	$4s-2r-4$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-6$
$12s-9$	$16s-9$	$4s$	
$16s-8$	$16s-2$	6	
$16s-5$	$16s$	5	
$16s-11$	$16s-7$	4	
$16s-6$	$16s-3$	3	
$14s-6$	$14s-4$	2	
$4s+t$	$4s+t+1$	1	

表 3 $n=8s+2$ 的直接构造Table 3 Direct construction of $n=8s+2$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+3$	$8s-2r+2$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t$
$4s-t+r+2$	$4s+t-r$	$2t-2r-2$	$0 \leq r \leq t-5$
$4s+r-2$	$12s-r-1$	$8s-2r+1$	$0 \leq r \leq 6$
$8s+2r+5$	$16s-2r-8$	$8s-4r-13$	$0 \leq r \leq s-4$
$8s+2r+4$	$16s-2r-11$	$8s-4r-15$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$10s-1+r$	$14s-r-6$	$4s-2r-5$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-7$
$12s$	$16s-1$	$4s-1$	
$16s-5$	$16s+2$	7	
$16s-2$	$16s+4$	6	
$16s-4$	$16s+1$	5	
$16s-7$	$16s-3$	4	
$16s-9$	$16s-6$	3	
$14s-4$	$14s-2$	2	
$4s+t+1$	$4s+t+2$	1	

表 2 $n=8s+1$ 的直接构造Table 2 Direct construction of $n=8s+1$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+2$	$8s-2r+1$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t-1$
$4s-t+r+1$	$4s+t-r$	$2t-2r-1$	$0 \leq r \leq t-4$
$4s+r-2$	$12s-r-2$	$8s-2r$	$0 \leq r \leq 5$
$8s+2r+3$	$16s-2r-11$	$8s-4r-14$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-6$
$8s+2r+4$	$16s-2r-8$	$8s-4r-12$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$10s+2r$	$14s-2r-8$	$4s-4r-8$	$0 \leq r \leq s-4$
$12s-1$	$16s-5$	$4s-4$	
$16s-7$	$16s-1$	6	
$16s-3$	$16s+2$	5	
$16s-4$	$16s$	4	
$16s-9$	$16s-6$	3	
$14s-6$	$14s-4$	2	
$4s+t+1$	$4s+t+2$	1	

表 3 $n=8s+2$ 的直接构造Table 3 Direct construction of $n=8s+2$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+3$	$8s-2r+2$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t$
$4s-t+r+2$	$4s+t-r$	$2t-2r-2$	$0 \leq r \leq t-5$
$4s+r-2$	$12s-r+1$	$8s-2r+3$	$0 \leq r \leq 6$
$8s+2r+5$	$16s-2r-6$	$8s-4r-11$	$0 \leq r \leq s-4$
$8s+2r+4$	$16s-2r-9$	$8s-4r-13$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$10s-1+r$	$14s-r-4$	$4s-2r-3$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-6$
$12s-6$	$16s-5$	$4s+1$	
$16s-4$	$16s+3$	7	
$16s-2$	$16s+6$	6	
$16s-1$	$16s+4$	5	
$16s-7$	$16s-3$	4	
$16s-2$	$16s+1$	3	
$14s-2$	$14s$	2	
$4s+t+1$	$4s+t+2$	1	

表 5 $n=8s+4$ 的直接构造Table 5 Direct construction of $n=8s+4$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+4$	$8s-2r+3$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t$
$4s-t+r+2$	$4s+t-r+1$	$2t-2r-1$	$0 \leq r \leq t-4$
$4s+r-1$	$12s-r+3$	$8s-2r+4$	$0 \leq r \leq 5$
$8s+2r+6$	$16s-2r-2$	$8s-4r-8$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$8s+2r+5$	$16s-2r-5$	$8s-4r-10$	$0 \leq r \leq s-2$
$10s+2+r$	$14s-r-2$	$4s-2r-4$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-6$
$12s-3$	$16s-3$	$4s$	
$16s$	$16s+6$	6	
$16s+3$	$16s+8$	5	
$16s+1$	$16s+5$	4	
$16s-1$	$16s+2$	3	
$14s$	$14s+2$	2	
$4s+t+2$	$4s+t+3$	1	

表 6 $n=8s+5$ 的直接构造Table 6 Direct construction of $n=8s+5$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+6$	$8s-2r+5$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t+1$
$4s-t+r+3$	$4s+t-r+2$	$2t-2r-1$	$0 \leq r \leq t-4$
$4s+r$	$12s-r+4$	$8s-2r+4$	$0 \leq r \leq 5$
$8s+2r+8$	$16s-2r$	$8s-4r-8$	$0 \leq r \leq s-2$
$8s+2r+7$	$16s-2r-3$	$8s-4r-10$	$0 \leq r \leq s-1$
$10s+6+r$	$14s-r-2$	$4s-2r-8$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-8$
$12s+5$	$16s+1$	$4s-4$	
$16s+2$	$16s+8$	6	
$16s+5$	$16s+10$	5	
$16s-1$	$16s+3$	4	
$16s+4$	$16s+7$	3	
$14s$	$14s+2$	2	
$4s+t+3$	$4s+t+4$	1	

表 7 $n=8s+6$ 的直接构造Table 7 Direct construction of $n=8s+6$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+7$	$8s-2r+6$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t+2$
$4s-t+r+4$	$4s+t-r+2$	$2t-2r-2$	$0 \leq r \leq t-5$
$4s+r$	$12s-r+5$	$8s-2r+5$	$0 \leq r \leq 6$
$8s+2r+9$	$16s-2r$	$8s-4r-9$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$8s+2r+8$	$16s-2r-3$	$8s-4r-11$	$0 \leq r \leq s-2$
$10s+5+r$	$14s-r$	$4s-2r-5$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-7$
$12s+6$	$16s+5$	$4s-1$	
$16s+3$	$16s+10$	7	
$16s+1$	$16s+7$	6	
$16s-1$	$16s+4$	5	
$16s+2$	$16s+6$	4	
$16s+9$	$16s+12$	3	
$14s+2$	$14s+4$	2	
$4s+t+3$	$4s+t+4$	1	

表 8 $n=8s+7$ 的直接构造Table 8 Direct construction of $n=8s+7$

i	j	k	
$1+r$	$8s-r+7$	$8s-2r+6$	$0 \leq r \leq 4s-t+2$
$4s-t+r+4$	$4s+t-r+2$	$2t-2r-2$	$0 \leq r \leq t-5$
$4s+r$	$12s-r+7$	$8s-2r+7$	$0 \leq r \leq 6$
$8s+2r+9$	$16s-2r+2$	$8s-4r-7$	$0 \leq r \leq s-3$
$8s+2r+8$	$16s-2r-1$	$8s-4r-9$	$0 \leq r \leq s-2$
$10s+5+r$	$14s-r+2$	$4s-2r-3$	$0 \leq r \leq 2s-6$
$12s$	$16s+1$	$4s+1$	
$16s+4$	$16s+11$	7	
$16s+8$	$16s+14$	6	
$16s+7$	$16s+12$	5	
$16s+5$	$16s+9$	4	
$16s+3$	$16s+6$	3	
$14s+4$	$14s+6$	2	
$4s+t+3$	$4s+t+4$	1	

2 结论

本文主要证明了 n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列, 即 n 阶 $(2, 5)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列的存在性. 同时, n 阶 $(2n-4, 2n-1)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列存在也等价于带钩的 $(2n-4)$ -扩充 m -准 Skolem 序列存在.

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