

4 类特殊图完美匹配的计数

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[摘要] 匹配计数理论是图论的核心内容之一, 由于得到应用领域的支持, 并与其他理论课题发生密切联系, 受到众多学者的关注, 产生出许多含义丰富而深刻的理论成果. 但是, 一般图的完美匹配计数问题却是 NP-难问题. 本文用划分、求和、再嵌套递推的方法给出了 4 类图完美匹配数目的显式表达式, 所给出的方法, 可以计算出许多特殊图的所有完美匹配的数目.

[关键词] 完美匹配, 线性递推式, 特征方程

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The Number of Perfect Matchings in Four Types of Particular Graphs

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Abstract: Matching counting theory is at the core of graph theory. Since it has important applications and is in connection with other theoretic problems closely, it has been studied extensively, and many celebrated results have been established. But the problem of counting the number of perfect matchings for general graphs is NP-hard. In this paper, by applying differentiation, summation and re-nested recursive calculation, several counting formulas of the perfect matching for four specific types of graphs are given. By the method presented in this paper, the number of all perfect matchings of many particular graphs can be calculated.

Key words: perfect matching, linear recurrence relation, characteristic equation

图的完美匹配计数理论有很强的物理学和化学背景, 其研究成果已经在多个领域得到应用^[1-7]. 例如, 完美匹配相当于有机化学中苯类碳氢化合物分子骨架的 kekulé 结构, 研究 kekulé 结构对研究碳氢化合物的 π -电子能量、分子共振能量等化学性质有重要作用; 统计晶体物理中的 dimmer 问题也与完美匹配的计数有关. 匹配计数理论也是图论研究的重要内容之一, 在过去的几十年中, 它是快速发展的组合论中许多重要思想的源泉. 因此, 此问题引起一些学者的广泛研究^[8-19]. 但是, Valiant L 在 1979 年证明了, 图 (即使是偶图) 的完美匹配计数问题是 NP-难问题. 一般地, 要给出一个图完美匹配的数目是非常困难的. 文献[15-19]用划分、求和、再递推的方法给出了一些图的完美匹配的计数公式. 本文在此基础上, 又使用了嵌套递归的方法给出了 4 类完美匹配数目的计算公式, 所给方法适合相同结构重复出现的、结构比较复杂的图完美匹配数目的求解.

定义 若图 G 的两个完美匹配 M_1 和 M_2 中有一条边不同, 则称 M_1 和 M_2 是 G 的两个不同的完美匹配.

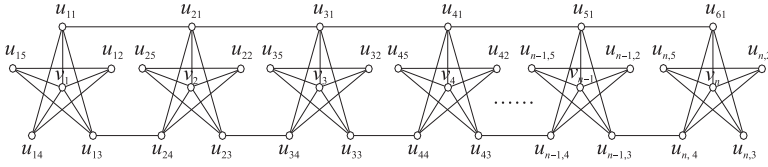
1 结果及其证明

定理 1 n 个长为 5 的圈 C_5^i 的顶点集为 $V(C_5^i) = \{u_{i1}, u_{i2}, u_{i3}, u_{i4}, u_{i5}\}$, 边集为 $E(C_5^i) = \{u_{i1}u_{i3}, u_{i3}u_{i5},$

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$u_{i5}u_{i2}, u_{i2}u_{i4}, u_{i4}u_{i1}$, 将顶点 v_i 与圈 C_5^i 的顶点 $u_{i1}, u_{i2}, u_{i3}, u_{i5}$ 分别连接一条边 ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$); 再将圈 C_5^i 与 C_5^{i+1} 顶点 u_{i1} 和 $u_{i+1,1}, u_{i3}$ 和 $u_{i+1,4}$ 分别连结一条边 ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$). 这样得到的图记为 $2-nST_5$, 如图 1 所示. $f(n)$ 表示图 $2-nST_5$ 的完美匹配数, 则

$$f(n) = \frac{41+5\sqrt{41}}{82} \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{41}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{41-5\sqrt{41}}{82} \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{41}}{2} \right)^n.$$

图 1 $2-nST_5$ 图Fig. 1 Figure of $2-nST_5$

证明 易知图 $2-nST_5$ 有完美匹配. 设图 $2-nST_5$ 的完美匹配集合为 M , 图 $2-nST_5$ 含边 $u_{i5}u_{i2}, u_{i5}v_i, u_{i5}u_{i3}$ 的完美匹配集合分别为 $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$. 则 $\mathcal{M}_i \neq \phi (i=1, 2, 3)$, $\mathcal{M}_i \cap \mathcal{M}_j = \phi (1 \leq i < j \leq 3)$, 所以 $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1 \cup \mathcal{M}_2 \cup \mathcal{M}_3$. 故 $f(n) = |\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{M}_1| + |\mathcal{M}_2| + |\mathcal{M}_3|$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_1|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{11} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{11} \in \mathcal{M}_{11}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i3}, u_{i1}u_{i5} \in M_{11}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{11}| = f(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{12} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{12} \in \mathcal{M}_{12}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, u_{i1}u_{i3}, v_i u_{i4} \in M_{12}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{12}| = f(n-1)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{13} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{13} \in \mathcal{M}_{13}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i4}, u_{i1}u_{i2}, u_{i3}u_{i4}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i3} \in M_{13}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{13}| = f(n-2)$.

情形 4 $\mathcal{M}_{14} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{14} \in \mathcal{M}_{14}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i4}, u_{i1}u_{i2}, u_{i3}u_{i4}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i3} \in M_{14}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{14}| = f(n-2)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_1 = \bigcup_{i=1}^4 \mathcal{M}_{1i}, \mathcal{M}_{1i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{1j} = \phi (1 \leq i < j \leq 4)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_1| = 2f(n-1) + 2f(n-2)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_2|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{21} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{21} \in \mathcal{M}_{21}, v_i u_{i5}, u_{i1}u_{i3}, u_{i2}u_{i4} \in M_{21}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{21}| = f(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{22} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{22} \in \mathcal{M}_{22}, v_i u_{i5}, u_{i2}u_{i4}, u_{i1}u_{i2}, u_{i3}u_{i4}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i3} \in M_{22}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{22}| = f(n-2)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{23} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{23} \in \mathcal{M}_{23}, v_i u_{i5}, u_{i2}u_{i4}, u_{i1}u_{i2}, u_{i3}u_{i4}, u_{i5}u_{i2}, v_i u_{i3} \in M_{23}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{23}| = f(n-2)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_2 = \mathcal{M}_{21} \cup \mathcal{M}_{22} \cup \mathcal{M}_{23}, \mathcal{M}_{2i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{2j} = \phi (1 \leq i < j \leq 3)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_2| = f(n-1) + 2f(n-2)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_3|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{31} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{31} \in \mathcal{M}_{31}, u_{i5}u_{i3}, u_{i1}u_{i4}, v_i u_{i2} \in M_{31}$, 由 $f(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{31}| = \delta(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{32} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{32} \in \mathcal{M}_{32}, u_{i5}u_{i3}, v_i u_{i1}, u_{i2}u_{i4} \in M_{31}$, 由 $\delta(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{32}| = f(n-1)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_3 = \mathcal{M}_{31} \cup \mathcal{M}_{32}, \mathcal{M}_{31} \cap \mathcal{M}_{32} = \phi$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_3| = 2f(n-1)$.

综上所述,

$$f(n) = 5f(n-1) + 4f(n-2), \quad (1)$$

式(1)的特征方程的根为 $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$.

易知 $f(1) = 5, f(2) = 29$. 故线性递推式(1)的通解为

$$f(n) = \frac{41+5\sqrt{41}}{82} \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{41}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{41-5\sqrt{41}}{82} \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{41}}{2} \right)^n.$$

证毕.

定理 2 $2n$ 个 4 圈为 $C_{i1}: u_{i1}u_{i2}u_{i3}u_{i4}u_{i1}, C_{i2}: v_{i1}v_{i2}v_{i3}v_{i4}v_{i1} (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$. 连接圈 C_{i1}, C_{i2} 的顶点 u_{i1} 与 v_{i1}, u_{i3} 与 v_{i3} ; 再连接 C_{i1}, C_{i2} 与 $C_{i+1,1}, C_{i+1,2}$ 的顶点 u_{i2} 与 $u_{i+1,4} (i=1, 2, \dots, n-1)$. 这样所得的图记为 $2-nDC_4$, 如

图 2 所示. $g(n)$ 表示图 $2-nDC_4$ 的完美匹配的数目, 则 $g(n) = 4 \times 5^{n-1}$.

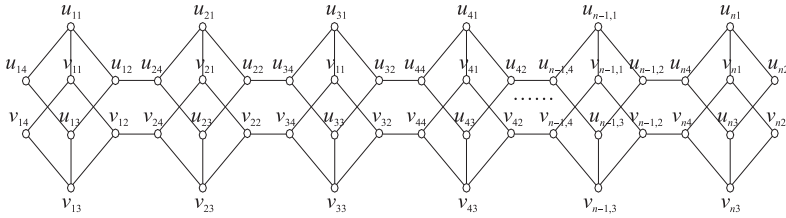


图 2 $2-nDC_4$ 图

Fig. 2 Figure of $2-nDC_4$

证明 为了求 $g(n)$, 先定义一个图 G_1 , 并求其完美匹配的数目. 将长为 6 的圈 $u_1 v_1 w_1 w_2 v_2 u_1$ 的顶点 v_1, v_2 与圈 C_{11} 和 C_{12} 的顶点 u_{14}, v_{14} 分别连接一条边得到的图分别记为 G_1 , 如图 3 所示.

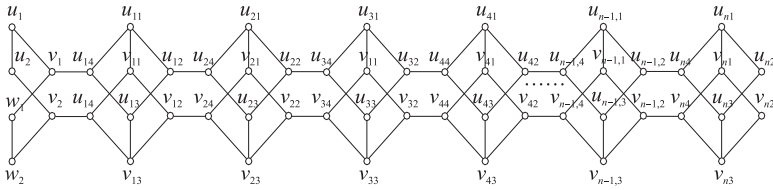


图 3 G_1 图

Fig. 3 Figure of G_1

易知图 G_1 有完美匹配. $\alpha(n)$ 表示图 G_1 的完美匹配的数目. 设图 G_1 的完美匹配集合为 M , 图 G_1 含边 $u_1 u_2, u_1 v_1$ 的完美匹配集合分别为 $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2$. 则 $\mathcal{M}_i \neq \emptyset (i = 1, 2), \mathcal{M}_1 \cap \mathcal{M}_2 = \emptyset$, 所以 $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1 \cup \mathcal{M}_2$. 故 $\alpha(n) = |\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{M}_1| + |\mathcal{M}_2|$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_1|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{11} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{11} \in \mathcal{M}_{11}, u_1 u_2, v_1 u_{14}, w_1 w_2, v_2 u_{14} \in M_{11}$, 由 $\alpha(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{11}| = \alpha(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{12} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{12} \in \mathcal{M}_{12}, u_1 u_2, v_1 w_1, v_2 w_2 \in M_{12}$, 由 $g(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{12}| = g(n)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_{11} \cap \mathcal{M}_{12} = \emptyset, \mathcal{M}_1 = \mathcal{M}_{11} \cup \mathcal{M}_{12}$. 故 $|\mathcal{M}_1| = g(n) + \alpha(n-1)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_2|$ $\forall M_2 \in \mathcal{M}_2$, 因为 $u_1 v_1 \in M_2$, 所以 $u_2 v_2, w_1 w_2 \in M_2$. 故由 $g(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_2| = g(n)$.

综上所述,

$$\alpha(n) = 2g(n) + \alpha(n-1). \quad (2)$$

再求 $g(n)$. 易知图 $2-nDC_4$ 有完美匹配. 设图 $2-nDC_4$ 的完美匹配集合为 \mathcal{M} , 图 $2-nDC_4$ 含边 $u_{14} u_{11}, u_{14} u_{13}$ 的完美匹配集合分别为 $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2$. 则 $\mathcal{M}_i \neq \emptyset (i = 1, 2), \mathcal{M}_1 \cap \mathcal{M}_2 = \emptyset$, 所以 $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1 \cup \mathcal{M}_2$. 故 $g(n) = |\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{M}_1| + |\mathcal{M}_2|$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_1|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{11} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{11} \in \mathcal{M}_{11}, u_{14} u_{11}, v_{14} v_{11}, u_{13} u_{12}, v_{13} v_{12} \in M_{11}$, 由 $g(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{11}| = g(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{12} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{12} \in \mathcal{M}_{12}, u_{14} u_{11}, v_{14} v_{11}, u_{13} v_{13}, u_{12} u_{24}, v_{12} v_{24} \in M_{12}$, 由 $\alpha(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{12}| = \alpha(n-2)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{13} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{13} \in \mathcal{M}_{13}, u_{14} u_{11}, v_{14} v_{13}, u_{13} u_{12}, v_{11} v_{12} \in M_{13}$, 由 $g(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{13}| = g(n-1)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_1 = \mathcal{M}_{11} \cup \mathcal{M}_{12} \cup \mathcal{M}_{13}, \mathcal{M}_{1i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{1j} = \emptyset (1 \leq i < j \leq 3)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_1| = 2g(n-1) + \alpha(n-2)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_2|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{21} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{21} \in \mathcal{M}_{21}, u_{14} u_{13}, v_{14} v_{11}, u_{11} u_{12}, v_{13} v_{12} \in M_{21}$, 由 $g(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{21}| = g(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{22} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{22} \in \mathcal{M}_{22}, u_{14} u_{13}, u_{11} u_{12}, v_{11} v_{12}, v_{14} v_{13} \in M_{22}$, 由 $g(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{22}| = g(n-1)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{23} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{23} \in \mathcal{M}_{23}, u_{14} u_{13}, u_{11} v_{11}, v_{14} v_{13}, u_{12} u_{24}, v_{12} v_{24} \in M_{23}$, 由 $\alpha(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{23}| = \alpha(n-2)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_2 = \mathcal{M}_{21} \cup \mathcal{M}_{22} \cup \mathcal{M}_{23}, \mathcal{M}_{2i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{2j} = \emptyset (1 \leq i < j \leq 3)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_2| = 2g(n-1) + \alpha(n-2)$.

综上所述,

$$g(n) = 4g(n-1) + 2\alpha(n-2), \quad (3)$$

把式(2)代入式(3),得

$$g(n) = 4g(n-1) + 4g(n-2) + 2\alpha(n-3), \quad (4)$$

再由式(3),得

$$g(n-1) = 4g(n-2) + 2\alpha(n-3), \quad (5)$$

把式(5)代入式(4),得

$$g(n) = 5g(n-1) = 5^{n-1}g(1), \quad (6)$$

易知 $g(1) = 4$, 故式(6)的通解为 $g(n) = 4 \times 5^{n-1}$. 证毕.

定理 3 6个定点的轮 W_6^i 的顶点集为 $V(W_6^i) = \{u_{i1}, u_{i2}, u_{i3}, u_{i4}, u_{i5}, v_i\}$, 分别连接轮 W_6^i 与 W_6^{i+1} 顶点 u_{i1} 与 $u_{i+1,1}$, u_{i3} 与 $u_{i+1,4}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$) 所得到的图记为 $2-nW_6$, 如图 4 所示. $\sigma(n)$ 表示图 $2-nW_6$ 的完美匹配的数目, 则

$$\sigma(n) = \frac{29+5\sqrt{29}}{58} \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{29}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{29-5\sqrt{29}}{58} \left(\frac{25-\sqrt{29}}{2} \right)^n.$$

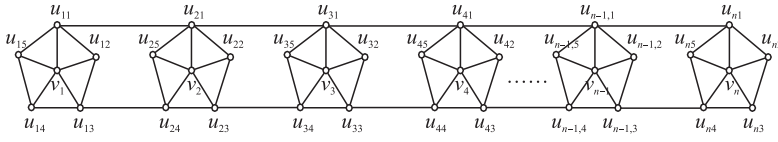


图 4 $2-nW_6$ 图

Fig. 4 Figure of $2-nW_6$

证明 易知图 $2-nW_6$ 有完美匹配. 设图 $2-nW_6$ 的完美匹配集合为 \mathcal{M} , 图 $2-nW_6$ 含边 $u_{15}u_{11}, u_{15}v_1, u_{15}u_{14}$ 的完美匹配集合分别为 $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$. 则 $\mathcal{M}_i \neq \phi$ ($i=1, 2, 3$), $\mathcal{M}_i \cap \mathcal{M}_j = \phi$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 3$), $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1 \cup \mathcal{M}_2 \cup \mathcal{M}_3$. 故 $\sigma(n) = |\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{M}_1| + |\mathcal{M}_2| + |\mathcal{M}_3|$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_1|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{11} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{11} \in \mathcal{M}_{11}, u_{15}u_{11}, u_{14}v_1, u_{13}u_{12} \in M_{11}$, 由 $\sigma(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{11}| = \sigma(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{12} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{12} \in \mathcal{M}_{12}, u_{15}u_{11}, u_{14}u_{13}, v_1u_{12} \in M_{12}$, 由 $\sigma(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{12}| = \sigma(n-1)$.

因为 $\mathcal{M}_1 \cap \mathcal{M}_2 = \phi$, $\mathcal{M}_1 = \mathcal{M}_{11} \cup \mathcal{M}_{12}$, 所以 $|\mathcal{M}_1| = |\mathcal{M}_{11}| + |\mathcal{M}_{12}| = 2\sigma(n-1)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_2|$

$\forall M_2 \in \mathcal{M}_2$, 因为 $u_{15}v_1 \in M_2$, 所以 $u_{14}u_{13}, u_{11}u_{12} \in M_2$, 故由 $\sigma(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_2| = \sigma(n-1)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_3|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{31} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{31} \in \mathcal{M}_{31}, u_{15}u_{14}, u_{12}u_{13}, u_{11}v_1 \in M_{31}$, 由 $\sigma(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{31}| = \sigma(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{32} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{32} \in \mathcal{M}_{32}, u_{15}u_{14}, v_1u_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, u_{13}u_{24}, u_{25}v_2, u_{22}u_{23} \in M_{32}$, 由 $\sigma(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{32}| = \sigma(n-2)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{33} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{33} \in \mathcal{M}_{33}, u_{15}u_{14}, u_{11}u_{12}, v_1u_{13} \in M_{31}$, 由 $\sigma(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{33}| = \sigma(n-1)$.

因为 $\mathcal{M}_3 = \mathcal{M}_{31} \cup \mathcal{M}_{32} \cup \mathcal{M}_{33}$, $\mathcal{M}_{3i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{3j} = \phi$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 3$), 故 $|\mathcal{M}_3| = 2\sigma(n-1) + \sigma(n-2)$.

综上所述,

$$\sigma(n) = 5\sigma(n-1) + \sigma(n-2). \quad (7)$$

易知 $\sigma(1) = 5, \sigma(2) = 26$. 解线性递推式(7), 得

$$\sigma(n) = \frac{29+5\sqrt{29}}{58} \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{29}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{29-5\sqrt{29}}{58} \left(\frac{25-\sqrt{29}}{2} \right)^n.$$

证毕.

定理 4 $2n$ 个 4 圈为 $C_{i1}: u_{i1}u_{i2}u_{i3}u_{i4}u_{i1}, C_{i2}: v_{i1}v_{i2}v_{i3}v_{i4}v_{i1}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, 2n$), 分别连接圈 C_{i1} 与 C_{i2} 的顶点 u_{i4} 与 v_{i4}, u_{i3} 与 v_{i1}, u_{i2} 与 v_{i2} ; 再分别连接圈 C_{i1} 与 $C_{i+1,1}$ 顶点 u_{i1} 与 $u_{i+1,1}$, 圈 C_{i2} 与 $C_{i+1,2}$ 顶点 v_{i1} 与 $v_{i+1,1}$. 这样所得到的图记为 $2-2nDC_4$, 如图 5 所示. $\varphi(n)$ 表示图 $2-2nDC_4$ 的完美匹配的数目, 则

$$\varphi(n) = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4} (3+3\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4} (3-3\sqrt{2})^n.$$

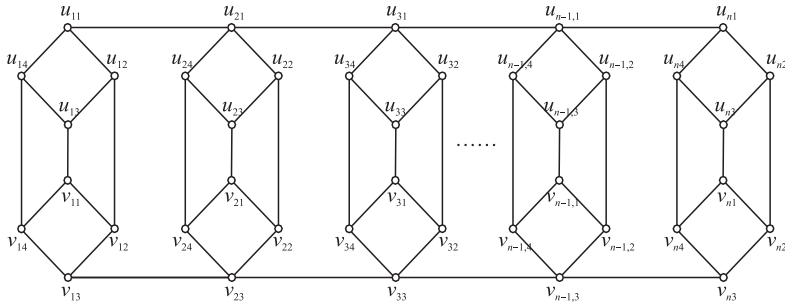


图 5 2-2nDC₄ 图

Fig.5 Figure of 2-2nDC₄

证明 易知图 2-2nDC₄ 有完美匹配. 设图 2-2nDC₄ 的完美匹配集合为 \mathcal{M} , 图 2-2nDC₄ 含边 $u_{14}u_{11}$, $u_{14}u_{13}$, $u_{14}v_{14}$ 的完美匹配集合分别为 $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$. 则 $\mathcal{M}_i \subseteq \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}_i \neq \emptyset (i=1, 2, 3), \mathcal{M}_i \cap \mathcal{M}_j = \emptyset (i \leq i < j \leq 3)$. 故 $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1 \cup \mathcal{M}_2 \cup \mathcal{M}_3, \varphi(n) = |\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{M}_1| + |\mathcal{M}_2| + |\mathcal{M}_3|$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_1|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{11} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{11} \in \mathcal{M}_{11}, u_{14}u_{11}, u_{13}u_{12}, v_{14}v_{11}, v_{13}v_{12} \in M_{11}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{11}| = \varphi(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{12} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{12} \in \mathcal{M}_{12}, u_{14}u_{11}, u_{13}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, v_{14}v_{13} \in M_{12}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{12}| = \varphi(n-1)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{13} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1, \forall M_{13} \in \mathcal{M}_{13}, u_{14}u_{11}, u_{13}u_{12}, v_{14}v_{13}, v_{11}v_{12} \in M_{13}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{13}| = \varphi(n-1)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_1 = \mathcal{M}_{11} \cup \mathcal{M}_{12} \cup \mathcal{M}_{13}, \mathcal{M}_{1i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{1j} = \emptyset (i \leq i < j \leq 3)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_1| = 3\varphi(n-1)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_2|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{21} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{21} \in \mathcal{M}_{21}, u_{14}u_{13}, u_{11}u_{12}, v_{14}v_{11}, v_{13}v_{12} \in M_{21}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{21}| = \varphi(n-1)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{22} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{22} \in \mathcal{M}_{22}, u_{14}u_{13}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{14}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}v_{24}, u_{23}v_{23}, u_{22}v_{22} \in M_{22}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{22}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{23} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{23} \in \mathcal{M}_{23}, u_{14}u_{13}, v_{14}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}v_{24}, u_{23}u_{22}, v_{21}v_{22} \in M_{23}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{23}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 4 $\mathcal{M}_{24} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{24} \in \mathcal{M}_{24}, u_{14}u_{13}, v_{14}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}u_{23}, v_{24}v_{21}, u_{22}v_{22} \in M_{24}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{24}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 5 $\mathcal{M}_{25} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2, \forall M_{25} \in \mathcal{M}_{25}, u_{14}u_{13}, v_{14}v_{13}, u_{11}u_{12}, v_{11}v_{12} \in M_{25}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{25}| = \varphi(n-1)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_2 = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 \mathcal{M}_{2i}, \mathcal{M}_{2i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{2j} = \emptyset (1 \leq i < j \leq 5)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_2| = 2\varphi(n-1) + 3\varphi(n-2)$.

求 $|\mathcal{M}_3|$

情形 1 $\mathcal{M}_{31} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{31} \in \mathcal{M}_{31}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}u_{12}, v_{11}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}v_{24}, u_{23}v_{23}, u_{22}v_{22} \in M_{31}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{31}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 2 $\mathcal{M}_{32} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{32} \in \mathcal{M}_{32}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}u_{12}, v_{11}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}v_{24}, u_{23}u_{22}, v_{21}v_{22} \in M_{32}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{32}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 3 $\mathcal{M}_{33} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{33} \in \mathcal{M}_{33}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}u_{12}, v_{11}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}u_{23}, v_{24}v_{21}, u_{21}v_{22} \in M_{33}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{33}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 4 $\mathcal{M}_{34} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{34} \in \mathcal{M}_{34}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}v_{11}, u_{11}u_{12}, v_{13}v_{12} \in M_{34}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$ 的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{34}| = \varphi(n-1)$.

情形 5 $\mathcal{M}_{35} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{35} \in \mathcal{M}_{35}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}v_{24}, u_{23}v_{21}, u_{22}v_{22} \in M_{35}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{35}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 6 $\mathcal{M}_{36} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{36} \in \mathcal{M}_{36}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}v_{24}, u_{23}u_{22}, v_{21}v_{22} \in M_{36}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{36}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

情形 7 $\mathcal{M}_{37} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_3, \forall M_{37} \in \mathcal{M}_{37}, u_{14}v_{14}, u_{13}v_{11}, u_{12}v_{12}, u_{11}u_{21}, v_{13}v_{23}, u_{24}u_{23}, v_{24}v_{21}, u_{22}v_{22} \in M_{37}$, 由 $\varphi(n)$

的定义知, $|\mathcal{M}_{37}| = \varphi(n-2)$.

易知 $\mathcal{M}_3 = \bigcup_{i=1}^7 \mathcal{M}_{3i}, \mathcal{M}_{3i} \cap \mathcal{M}_{3j} = \emptyset (i \leq i < j \leq 7)$, 故 $|\mathcal{M}_3| = \varphi(n-1) + 6\varphi(n-2)$.

综上所述,

$$\varphi(n) = 6\varphi(n-1) + 9\varphi(n-2). \quad (8)$$

易知 $\varphi(1) = 6, \varphi(2) = 45$, 式(8)的特征方程的根为 $x = 3 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$. 所以式(8)的通解为

$$\varphi(n) = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}(3+3\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}(3-3\sqrt{2})^n.$$

证毕.

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