

INDEPENDENT SETS IN THE UNION OF TWO HAMILTONIAN CYCLES

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ABSTRACT. Motivated by a question on the maximal number of vertex disjoint Schrijver graphs in the Kneser graph, we investigate the following function, denoted by $f(n, k)$: the maximal number of Hamiltonian cycles on an n element set, such that no two cycles share a common independent set of size more than k . We shall mainly be interested in the behavior of $f(n, k)$ when k is a linear function of n , namely $k = cn$. We show a threshold phenomenon: there exists a constant c_t such that for $c < c_t$, $f(n, cn)$ is bounded by a constant depending only on c and not on n , and for $c_t < c$, $f(n, cn)$ is exponentially large in n ($n \rightarrow \infty$). We prove that $0.26 < c_t < 0.36$, but the exact value of c_t is not determined. For the lower bound we prove a technical lemma, which for graphs that are the union of two Hamiltonian cycles establishes a relation between the independence number and the number of K_4 subgraphs. A corollary of this lemma is that if a graph G on $n > 12$ vertices is the union of two Hamiltonian cycles and $\alpha(G) = n/4$, then $V(G)$ can be covered by vertex-disjoint K_4 subgraphs.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study a “pigeonhole” phenomenon for Hamiltonian cycles - in a large enough set of such cycles there are necessarily two that are close, in the sense that their union contains a large independent set (meaning that they are similar to each other). The motivation comes from Schrijver subgraphs of the Kneser graph. The *Kneser graph* $KG[n, k]$ has as vertices the k -subsets of $[n]$, two vertices being connected if the sets are disjoint. A celebrated result of Lovász [7] is that the chromatic number of $KG[n, k]$ is $n - 2k + 1$. His proof used topology, and it gave birth to the field of topological combinatorics. Later Schrijver proved that a relatively small induced subgraph of $KG[n, k]$ already has the same chromatic number. The vertices of this subgraph are those k -sets that are independent on a given, fixed, Hamiltonian cycle on $[n]$. The question we are interested in is what is the largest size of a set of vertex disjoint Schrijver subgraphs of $KG[n, k]$. Two Schrijver subgraphs are vertex disjoint if their Hamiltonian cycles do not share an independent set of size k , meaning that the union of their Hamiltonian cycles has independence number less than k . So, the question is on the maximal number of Hamiltonian cycles with a given bound on the independence number of each pairwise union.

Throughout the paper, unless otherwise stated the size of the vertex set of any graph mentioned is denoted by n . As usual, $\alpha(G)$ denotes the maximal size of an independent set in a graph G . If G and H are graphs on the same ground set V , we write $G \cup H$ for the graph on V with $E(G) \cup E(H)$ as edge set. A *Hamiltonian cycle* on V is a simple cycle containing all vertices of V .

Key words and phrases. Independent set, Hamiltonian cycle, union, threshold.

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Definition 1.1. $f(n, k)$ is the maximal size of a set \mathcal{H} of Hamiltonian cycles on n vertices, such that $\alpha(H_1 \cup H_2) \leq k$ for every $H_1 \neq H_2 \in \mathcal{H}$.

We study $f(n, k)$ in the case where k is a linear function of n , namely $k = cn$. This is very natural as the independence number of a Hamiltonian cycle grows roughly like a linear function of n . Our main observation is the following threshold phenomenon.

Theorem 1.2. *There is a constant c_t , such that for $c < c_t$ the function $f(n, cn)$ is bounded, and for $c_t < c$ the function $f(n, cn)$ is exponentially large in n .*

If H is a Hamiltonian cycle, then $\alpha(H) = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$. Given two Hamiltonian cycles H_1 and H_2 , their common independence number, $\alpha(H_1 \cup H_2)$, lies between $\frac{n}{4}$ (this bound follows from Brooks' theorem) and $\frac{n}{2}$. Thus, the trivial bounds for the threshold are $0.25 \leq c_t \leq 0.5$. We improve these as follows.

Theorem 1.3.

$$0.26627 \approx \frac{45}{169} \leq c_t \leq \frac{11}{30} \approx 0.3666.$$

Definition 1.4. *A graph is said to be two-miltonian if it is the union of two Hamiltonian cycles.*

Besides the value of c_t , we are also interested in the first non-trivial values of the function f , namely $f(n, n/2 - 1)$ and $f(n, n/4)$. We will show by an easy argument that $f(n, n/2 - 1) \sim 2^n$, and by a surprisingly hard one that $f(n, n/4) = 2$ except for $n = 4, 8$, where $f(4, 1) = f(8, 2) = 3$.

Since a two-miltonian graph satisfies $\Delta \leq 4$, the following results will be useful for us:

Theorem 1.5. [Locke, Lou] [6] *If G is a connected K_4 -free simple graph satisfying $\Delta(G) \leq 4$, then $\alpha(G) \geq (7n - 4)/26 \approx 0.2692n$.*

Theorem 1.5 points towards the importance of K_4 subgraphs when c is near $1/4$.

Definition 1.6. *Given a two-miltonian graph G we write $\zeta(G)$ for the number of copies of K_4 s in G . If $\zeta(G) = n/4$ (namely if the vertices of G can be covered by K_4 s) then we say that G is K_4 -covered.*

The most useful tool used in this paper is the following rather technical lemma.

Lemma 1.7. *Let G be a two-miltonian graph on $n > 13$ vertices. Let G' be obtained from G by removing all vertices in all copies of K_4 . Then there exists a graph H with $V(H) = V(G')$ and $E(G') \subseteq E(H)$, satisfying:*

- (1) H is connected.
- (2) H is K_4 -free.
- (3) $d_H(v) \leq d_G(v)$ for every vertex $v \in V(H)$, with strict inequality at least for one vertex v if G is not K_4 -free.
- (4) For every independent set I of H there exists a set J consisting of a choice of one vertex from each K_4 in G , such that $I \cup J$ is independent in G .

Intuitively Lemma 1.7 states that if G is two miltonian, we can use theorem 1.5 on the K_4 -free part of G to obtain a large independent set and we can further enlarge it by adding a vertex from each K_4 maintaining independence. The authors feel that in Lemma 1.7 the assumption that G is two-miltonian can be replaced by different assumptions, see Remark 3.19. This Lemma is the core of the argument for the lower bound in Theorem 1.3 and in the proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 1.8. *Let G be a two-miltonian graph on $n > 12$ vertices. Then $\alpha(G) = \frac{n}{4}$ if and only if G is K_4 -covered.*

Theorem 1.8 is sharp in the following sense: for $n = 8, 12$ there exist two-miltonian graphs with $\alpha = n/4$ and $\zeta = n/4 - 1$. For general, not necessarily two-miltonian but $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ graphs, the statement of Lemma 1.7 and Theorem 1.8 are false. There exist non two-miltonian graphs on arbitrarily large ground sets with $\alpha = n/4$ and $\zeta \leq n/8$, see Figure 1.

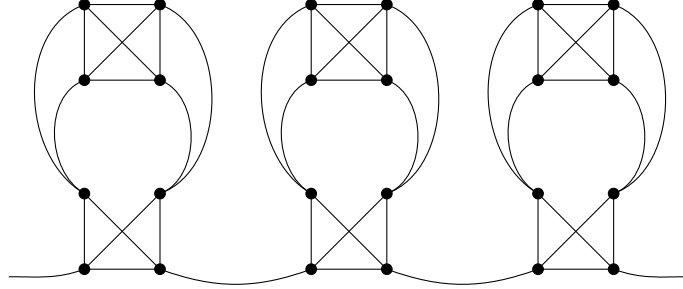


FIGURE 1. The strip closes on itself. This is a connected graph that is not the union of two Hamiltonian cycles and it has independence number $n/4$ while only half of its vertices can be covered by K_4 s.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we prove the threshold phenomenon in the behavior of $f(n, cn)$, and using probabilistic arguments we prove upper bounds on the threshold value c_t . In Section 3 we prove Lemma 1.7. In Section 4 we calculate $f(n, n/4)$ for all n . In Section 5 we prove lower bounds on c_t .

2. A THRESHOLD PHENOMENON

In this section we prove Theorem 1.2. The core of the proof is the following lemma:

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and n_0, c_0, k_0 be constants. If $f(n_0, c_0 n_0) \geq k_0$ then the function $f\left(n, \left(\frac{1}{k_0} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0} c_0 + \frac{1}{2n_0} + \varepsilon\right) n\right)$ grows exponentially in n .*

The proof will use a standard concentration result:

Lemma 2.2. *If the elements of two sequences σ, τ of length N are chosen at random from a set of size k then*

$$\Pr\left(|\{a : \sigma(a) = \tau(a)\}| > \frac{N}{k} + \varepsilon\right) < \exp(-2\varepsilon N).$$

Proof. : For given a , $\Pr(\sigma(a) = \tau(a)) = \frac{1}{k}$, and hence the expected number of indices in which σ and τ have identical elements is $\frac{N}{k}$. The result now follows by the Chernoff inequality (see, e.g., [2]). \square

Proof of Lemma 2.1. Let S_1, \dots, S_N be disjoint copies of a set of size n_0 , where N is an even number to be specified below. Let $V = \bigcup_{i \leq N} S_i$, and write $n = |V| = Nn_0$. An N -chain is an N -tuple of cycles $\mathcal{D} = (C_{i_1}, \dots, C_{i_N})$, where $C_{i_a} \in \mathcal{C}$ is a Hamiltonian cycle chosen from \mathcal{C} on S_a .

Let $m = \exp(\varepsilon N) = \exp(\varepsilon n/n_0)$. Choose m N -chains $\mathcal{D}^1, \dots, \mathcal{D}^m$, forming each \mathcal{D}^h , $h \leq m$ by choosing a cycle C_i^h ($i \leq N$) in each \mathcal{D}^h at random from \mathcal{C} , uniformly and independently. By Lemma 2.2 the probability that there exists a pair $\mathcal{D}^j, \mathcal{D}^h$ for which

$|\{a \mid C_{i_a}^h = C_{i_a}^j\}| > \frac{N}{k_0} + \varepsilon$ is smaller than $\binom{m}{2} \exp(-2\varepsilon N)$, which is less than 1. Thus for every N there exist $\exp(\varepsilon N)$ N -chains \mathcal{D}^j , such that $|\{a \mid C_{i_a}^h = C_{i_a}^j\}| \leq \frac{N}{k_0} + \varepsilon$ whenever $j \neq h$. Writing $F_j = \bigcup \mathcal{D}_j$, we then have, for every pair $j, h \leq m$:

$$\alpha(F_j \cup F_h) \leq (N/k_0 + \varepsilon N)n_0/2 + (N(k_0 - 1)/k_0 - \varepsilon N)c_0 n_0.$$

Here the first term comes from the cycles for indices a for which $C_{i_a}^j = C_{i_a}^h$. The second term comes from the other cycles, applying the assumption of the theorem, that $\alpha(C_a \cup C_b) \leq c_0 n_0$ whenever $a < b \leq k_0$.

The next step is to turn each F_j into a Hamiltonian cycle. Pick a vertex v_a in each copy S_a of S , and for each j delete an edge of F_j incident with v_a . This changes F_j into the union of N paths, each having a vertex v_a as one of its endpoints. Put a matching arbitrarily on the vertices v_a (this is where we are using the fact that N is even), thus making F_j to be the union F'_j of $N/2$ disjoint paths. Now form a Hamiltonian cycle B_j by adding $N/2$ new edges, chosen arbitrarily, to F'_j .

Since the vertices v_a are connected by a matching, for every pair (j, h) of indices an independent set in $B_j \cup B_h$ contains at most $\frac{N}{2}$ vertices v_a , and hence

$$\alpha(B_j \cup B_h) \leq \sum_{a \leq N} \alpha(C_{i_a}^j \cup C_{i_a}^h) + \frac{N}{2} \leq$$

$$(N/k_0 + \varepsilon N)n_0/2 + (N(k_0 - 1)/k_0 - \varepsilon N)c_0 n_0 + N/2$$

yielding the independence ratio

$$\frac{(N/k_0 + \varepsilon N)n_0/2 + (N(k_0 - 1)/k_0 - \varepsilon N)c_0 n_0 + N/2}{n} =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{k_0} + \varepsilon\right) \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0} - \varepsilon\right) c_0 + \frac{1}{2n_0} \leq \frac{1}{k_0} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0} c_0 + \frac{1}{2n_0} + \varepsilon.$$

This proves the existence of exponentially large systems of Hamiltonian cycles with the appropriate size of independent sets in each union of two Hamiltonian cycles, for ground sets divisible by $2n_0$. The lemma for ground sets of general size follows directly. \square

To deduce Theorem 1.2 from Lemma 2.1, let us first re-formulate the theorem to an equivalent form:

Theorem 2.3. (re-formulated) *If $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n, c_0 n) = \infty$ then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\gamma = \gamma(\varepsilon) > 1$ such that for large enough n we have:*

$$f(n, (c_0 + \varepsilon)n) > \gamma^n.$$

Proof. Let $k_0 \geq \frac{3}{2\varepsilon}$ and $\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. By the assumption there exists $n_0 \geq \frac{3}{2\varepsilon}$ for which $f(n_0, c_0 n_0) \geq k_0$. For large enough k_0 we have $\frac{1}{k_0} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0} c_0 + \frac{1}{2n_0} + \varepsilon \leq c_0 + \varepsilon$, and thus the theorem follows by Lemma 2.1. \square

Lemma 2.1 can be used to yield not only the existence of the threshold c_t , but also an upper bound. We prove the upper bound in theorem 1.3.

Claim 2.4. $c_t \leq 11/30 \approx 0.3666$

Proof. Let n be odd and divisible by 3. Take as ground set the elements of \mathbb{Z}_n (residue classes modulo n). We define the edge sets of two cycles and three forests on n vertices as follows.

$$E(C_1) := \{(k, k + 1) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_n\} \quad E(C_2) := \{(k, k + 2) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}_n\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(C'_3) &:= \{(3k, 3k+2), (3k, 3k+4) | k \in \mathbb{Z}_n\} \\
E(C'_4) &:= \{(3k+1, 3k+3), (3k+1, 3k+5) | k \in \mathbb{Z}_n\} \\
E(C'_5) &:= \{(3k+2, 3k+4), (3k+2, 3k+6) | k \in \mathbb{Z}_n\}
\end{aligned}$$

Connect the connected components of C'_3, C'_4, C'_5 to form Hamiltonian cycles C_3, C_4, C_5 arbitrarily. It is easy to verify that for $0 \leq i < j \leq 5$ the graph $C_i \cup C_j$ can be covered by vertex disjoint triangles, thus it has independence number at most $n/3$. Now we can use Lemma 2.1 with $k_0 = 5$, $c_0 = 1/3$ and n_0 odd and divisible by three, thus we get that for every ε

$$f\left(n, \left(\frac{1}{k_0} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k_0 - 1}{k_0} c_0 + \frac{1}{2n_0} + \varepsilon\right) n\right) = f\left(n, \left(\frac{11}{30} + \frac{1}{2n_0} + \varepsilon\right) n\right)$$

is exponentially large in n . Since we can choose n_0 to be arbitrarily large, we conclude that $c_t \leq 11/30$. \square

3. K_4 -FREE GRAPHS

A tool we shall use in two contexts is:

Theorem 3.1. [Locke, Lou] [6] *Let G be as in the above theorem, and write $e = |E(G)|$. Then*

$$e - 9n + 26\alpha(G) \geq -4.$$

Remark 3.2. Theorem 1.5 follows from Theorem 3.1 and the observation that $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ implies $e \leq 2n$. Theorem 3.1 is best possible in the sense that there are infinitely many graphs for which equality is attained. For a characterisation of these graphs, and a slight improvement on the constant -4 for other graphs, see [6]. By contrast, it is not known whether Theorem 1.5 is best possible for large n .

Now we prove Lemma 1.7.

Proof. In the proof below, G will always denote a two-miltonian graph.

Definition 3.3. *A connected K_4 -coverable induced subgraph of G is called an archipelago. An archipelago is said to be cyclic if contains an induced cycle of length at least 4, and otherwise it is called acyclic. The set of edges in an archipelago K that do not lie in a K_4 is denoted by $M(K)$.*

Since G is two-miltonian $\Delta(G) \leq 4$, implying that the K_4 s in K are vertex disjoint, and that $M(K)$ is a matching, consisting of edges connecting K_4 s. In an acyclic archipelago the K_4 s are connected in a tree-like fashion.

Notation 3.4. *The neighborhood $N(S)$ of a set S of vertices is the set of vertices connected to S and not belonging to S itself.*

In other words, $N(S)$ is the *open* version of “neighborhood”. Since every K_4 in G sends out at least 4 edges, we have:

Claim 3.5. *An acyclic archipelago sends at least four edges to its neighborhood.*

We shall remove the K_4 s from G one archipelago at a time. The next observation and claim explain why if the archipelago is cyclic we can plainly remove it, without having to worry about (4).

Observation 3.6. *Let J be a connected graph with $\Delta(J) \leq 4$, and let I be a non-empty independent set in J . Then there is an independent set I' of J containing I , of size at least $|I| + |V(J) \setminus N[I]|/4$.*

Proof. If $N(I) = V(J)$, then taking $I' = I$ does the job. Otherwise, by the assumption of connectivity, there exists $v_1 \in V(J) \setminus N(I)$ connected to $N(I)$ by an edge. Let $I_1 = I \cup \{v_1\}$. By the assumption that $\Delta(J) \leq 4$ and by the fact that v_1 is connected to $N(I)$, we have $|N(I_1)| \leq |N(I)| + 4$. If $N(I_1) = V(J)$ then we can take $I' = I_1$. Otherwise we add to I_1 a vertex $v_2 \in V(J) \setminus N(I_1)$ that is connected to $N(I_1)$, and continue. \square

Claim 3.7. *If K is a cyclic archipelago, then there exists an independent set $I \subseteq V(K)$ of size $|V(K)|/4$ (namely, I contains one vertex from each K_4) such that $N(I) \subseteq V(K)$.*

Proof. Let $M = M(K)$. Since K is cyclic, there exists in K an induced cycle C of length at least 4. The edges of C alternate between M and $E(K) \setminus M$, and hence C is even. The set I_0 consisting of the odd vertices in C is then independent, and $N(I_0) \subseteq V(K)$.

Let I be the independent set obtained by using Observation 3.6 starting from I_0 in the graph induced by the vertices of K . Thus $|I| \geq |V(K)|/4$, and since K is K_4 -coverable, in fact $|I| = |V(K)|/4$. Observe that every vertex added to I in the algorithm of Observation 3.6 has a neighbor among the previous vertices, which belong to $V(K)$, and three neighbors in its own K_4 . Thus the newly vertex cannot have a neighbor outside K . \square

The same argument yields:

Claim 3.8. *If K is an archipelago then for each vertex $v \in V(K)$ having a neighbor in $V(G) \setminus V(K)$ there is an independent set $I \subseteq V(K)$ containing v , such that $|I| = |V(K)|/4$ and no vertex in $I \setminus \{v\}$ has a neighbor in $V(G) \setminus V(K)$.*

Claim 3.8 is the main tool we shall use in the proof of the lemma, allowing us to take care of acyclic archipelagos K that have non-independent neighborhoods. For such K every independent set J in our future H omits a vertex in its neighborhood, and thus by Claim 3.8 there exists an independent set $I_K \subseteq V(K)$ of size $|V(K)|/4$, such that $I_K \cup J$ is independent. Thus Claims 3.7 and 3.8 allow us to remove with no penalty all cyclic archipelagos and all archipelagos with non-independent neighborhoods, towards the removal of all K_4 s. Thus, the problem is posed by acyclic archipelagos with independent neighborhood. Our strategy in this case is to add an edge inside this neighborhood, taking care not to generate a new K_4 .

Remark 3.9. The set $N(K)$ of vertices in the neighborhood of an archipelago K remains the same throughout the process, since the edges we add are inside the neighborhood of a deleted archipelago, and as such they do not belong to K . Edges may be added inside $N(K)$, but as remarked this is in our favor.

We shall remove the archipelagos in a special order, aimed to preserve useful properties of G .

Claim 3.10. *If K is an acyclic archipelago with an independent neighborhood of size 2 and $\zeta(K) > 1$ then $V(K) \cup N(K) = V(G)$.*

Proof. Since K is acyclic, $|M(K)| = \zeta(K) - 1$. But there are exactly four edges leaving every K_4 . Thus there are $4\zeta(K) - 2(\zeta(K) - 1) = 2\zeta(K) + 2 \geq 6$ edges between K and $N(K)$. Since $|N(K)| \leq 2$ there is a vertex $v \in N(K)$ that receives 3 edges from K , two of them being from the same Hamiltonian cycle H_1 . Assume for contradiction that

$V(K) \cup N(K) \neq V(G)$. Then deleting the other vertex of $N(K)$, if such exists, disconnects $V(K) \cup \{v\}$ from the rest of $V(G)$ in H_1 (remembering that there are no other vertices in $N(K)$). This contradicts the fact that H_1 is 2-connected. \square

By the claim, we may assume that every acyclic archipelago with an independent neighborhood of size two has only one K_4 . We call such an archipelago *small* (see Figure 2).

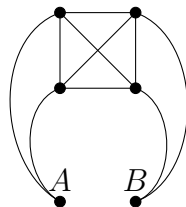


FIGURE 2. A small archipelago.

Step 1. *Removing small archipelagos.*

We delete all small archipelagos one by one, connecting their two neighbors at each step. Each such deletion+connecting is called below an *operation*.

Claim 3.11. *No new K_4 s are formed by this step.*

Proof. Consider first the first operation. It could result in a new K_4 only if G contains the graph in Figure 3 as a subgraph. Since $n > 13$, each of the two Hamiltonian cycles whose union is G must reach this subgraph from the rest of the graph via C or D , and leave it from the other vertex in this pair. Thus neither cycle can contain the edge CD , a contradiction.

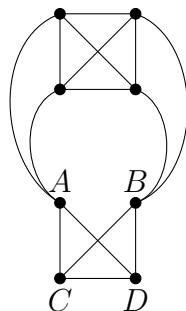


FIGURE 3. Impossible at the first replacement.

Suppose, for contradiction, that in the chain of operations a new K_4 is generated. As before, the graph obtained so far necessarily is as in Figure 3. Since such a subgraph cannot be present in G , some edges have to come from previous operations on small archipelagos. Observe that each such operation reduces the degrees of the vertices of the newly added edge. Thus the only edge in Figure 3 that could come from a previous deletion is the edge connecting C to D . In this case, before that deletion our graph had to look like in figure 4.

But in this case every vertex has degree four, thus G consists of just these 12 vertices, contradicting our assumption that $n > 13$. \square

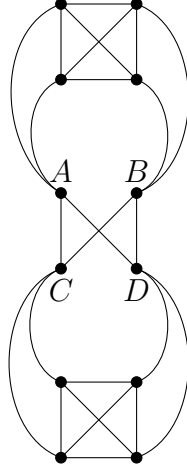


FIGURE 4. Impossible, unless $n = 12$.

Claim 3.12. *Each operation results in a two-miltonian graph.*

Proof. By induction on the number of operations. Assuming that after a deletion the resulting graph is the union of two Hamiltonian cycles H_1 and H_2 , replace in each of H_1, H_2 the detour through the archipelago by the newly added edge. \square

This concludes Step 1. The resulting graph G_1 is two-miltonian by Claim 3.12, and it contains no acyclic archipelagos with independent neighborhoods of size two. Note also that G_1 is a supergraph of G' , and hence it is enough to prove Lemma 1.7 with G_1 replacing G .

Step 2. *Taking care of connectedness.*

In this step we add edges, so as to make the graph G_1 connected. These edges will remain in the next steps, and so we shall not have to worry about connectedness from this point on.

Let H_1 be one of the two Hamiltonian cycles forming G_1 . Let G'_1 be the graph obtained from G_1 by removing all K_4 s from it, and let C_1, \dots, C_m be the connected components of G'_1 . Define an auxiliary graph A on the vertex set $V(A) := \{C_1, \dots, C_m\}$, two vertices C_i and C_j being connected if there is a path contained in H_1 , whose one endpoint is in C_i and the other in C_j and all the other vertices lie in a single archipelago. Since H_1 is Hamiltonian, the graph A is connected. Choose a spanning tree of A , and let P_1, \dots, P_{m-1} be subpaths of H_1 associated with each edge of the spanning tree. For each path P_i going through an archipelago K_i connect the endpoints of P_i in the graph G_1 , and delete all vertices of the archipelago K_i . The graph G_2 obtained this way is connected, it does not contain any new K_4 s and $\Delta(G_2) \leq 4$.

Remark 3.13. If G'_1 was not connected then the degree of some vertices decreases. This is true since removing an archipelago reduces the total degree of the vertices adjacent to it by at least 4, and the addition of an edge increases it only by 2.

The construction also yields:

Remark 3.14. Edges added in this process do not belong to a cycle in G_2

Claim 3.15. *Let K be an acyclic archipelago in a graph of maximum degree at most four. Suppose that the neighborhood $N(K)$ is independent and has size 4 or more. Then*

we can delete K and connect two vertices in $N(K)$ by an edge, so that the new edge doesn't generate a new K_4 .

Proof. Assuming negation, for every pair $p = \{x, y\}$ of vertices in $N(K) \setminus V(K)$ there exists a pair $q(p) = \{u, v\} \subseteq V(G) \setminus N(K)$ such that all pairs among x, y, u, v apart from xy are edges in G . We say that $q(p)$ is a *complementary pair* of p .

Suppose first that there exist two pairs p_1, p_2 such that $q(p_1) \neq q(p_2)$. If $p_1 \cap p_2 = \emptyset$ let p_3 be a pair meeting both. Then $q(p_3) \neq q(p_i)$ for $i = 1$ or $i = 2$ (or both), proving that there exist non-disjoint pairs p, p' with $q(p) \neq q(p')$. Let v^* be the vertex in $p \cap p'$. If $q(p) \cap q(p') = \emptyset$, then v^* is connected to the four vertices in $q(p) \cup q(p')$, and since as a member of I it is also connected to a vertex in K , its degree in G is at least 5, a contradiction. On the other hand, if there exists a vertex $v^{**} \in q(p) \cap q(p')$, then v^{**} is connected to the five vertices in $q(p) \cup q(p') \cup p \cup p' \setminus \{v^{**}\}$, again a contradiction. \square

Remark 3.16. The proof yields a stronger result: it suffices to assume that in the independent neighborhood of the acyclic archipelago not all pairs have the same complementary pair.

Step 3. *Deleting acyclic archipelagos with independent neighborhoods of size 3.*

Let K be an acyclic archipelago such that $N(K)$ is independent and has size 3, say $N(K) = \{A, B, C\}$. By Remark 3.16 if no pair in $N(K)$ can be connected without generating a K_4 , all pairs must have the same complementary pair, and thus A, B, C are all connected to two vertices, O_1 and O_2 . In such a case we call K *forbidden* and the 5-vertex subgraph showing this *forbidding* for K .

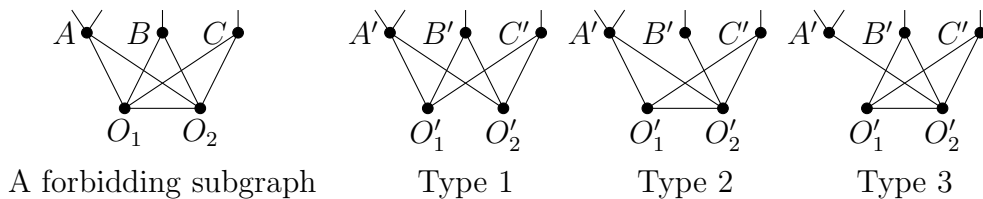


FIGURE 5. The forbidden subgraph K is invisible in the picture. The Type 1, 2, 3 *risking* subgraphs are the three graphs (up to isomorphism) that are one edge short to be forbidding.

Claim 3.17. G_2 does not contain a forbidden archipelago.

Proof. Suppose that G_2 contains a forbidden archipelago with forbidding subgraph F , with vertices denoted as in the figure. Since $A, B, C \in N(K)$, they do not belong to any archipelago J , or else K and J , being connected, would be contained in the same archipelago. The same is true for O_1, O_2 , since they are of degree 4 in F . By Remark 3.14 no edges in F were added in Step 2. Also, no edges inside F was added in Step 3, since the endpoints of any edge that is added in Step 3 have maximum degree three. Thus F is also a subgraph of G . The archipelago K consists of at most two K_4 s, since otherwise the degrees of some of the A, B, C would be larger than four. But then the subgraph consisting of the union of K and the vertices A, B, C, O_1, O_2 has at most 13 vertices, and it is connected to the rest of the graph by at most two edges. Since the endpoints of these two edges have degree 4, this contradicts the fact that G is two-miltonian on more than 13 vertices. \square

We next delete archipelagos one by one, taking care not to generate a forbidden archipelago. The risk is that connecting two neighbors of a deleted archipelago may create a forbidding subgraph for some other archipelago. Up to isomorphism, there are three subgraphs that are one edge short of the forbidding subgraph, see the graphs named Type 1, 2, 3 in Figure 5 (a step that helps in realizing this is noting that in the forbidding subgraph the role of O_1, O_2 and B, C is symmetric). We will say that an acyclic archipelago K' is *risky* if it has an independent neighborhood consisting of three vertices that are connected, besides to vertices in K' , to vertices O_1, O_2 , forming a graph Y of one of these three types. We say that the subgraph Y is *risking* for K . By Claim 3.5 K sends at least four edges to its neighborhood, and hence at least one of the vertices A, B, C receives from K two edges. As in the figure, we denote this vertex by A , and whenever “ A ” is used in this context we assume that it has degree at least 2 to the risky archipelago.

Claim 3.18. *Let K' be a risky archipelago contained in G_2 , and denote the vertices in its risking subgraph as in Figure 5. Then deleting K' and connecting A' to B' does not generate a forbidding subgraph for some other archipelago.*

Proof. Let Y be the risking subgraph of K' . Suppose, by negation, that deleting K' and adding the edge $e = A'B'$ generates a forbidden archipelago K . This was born from a risking graph Z for K . Denote the vertices of Z by A, B, C, O_1, O_2 , as in the figure. Since at least two edges were removed from the star of A' and only one edge was added, the degree of A' strictly decreases by the operation. If Z is of type 1, then the edge added is between O_1 and O_2 , both of which become of degree 4, and thus the one that is identical to A' had degree at least 5 before the operation. This is impossible, since throughout the process degrees of vertices do not increase, and $\Delta(G) \leq 4$. A similar argument applies if Z is of type 3, and the added edge is AO_1 . Thus we may assume that Z is of type 2, and that $e = B'O_1$, see Figure 6.

Since the degree of A' decreased, and after the addition of e the vertex O_1' has degree 4, it is impossible that $A' = O_1'$. Hence $A' = B$ and $B' = O_1$, see Figure 6. If Y is of Type 1 or 2, then A' is connected to the two opponents which are not inside any archipelago. But A' has already 3 different neighbors in archipelagos (two from Y and at least one from Z), implying that A' has degree at least 5 in G , a contradiction. Thus we may assume that Y is of type 3.

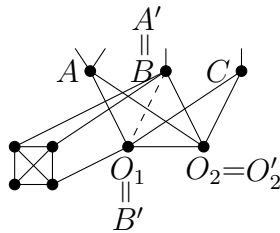


FIGURE 6. C' can not be any vertex in this picture, and it must also be connected to O_2' , a contradiction.

Since in a Type 3 subgraph, A' is connected to O_2' , we conclude that $O_2 = O_2'$ or else A' would have degree 5. Since A', B', C' are independent, C' must be a vertex different from A, B, C, O_1, O_2 , and since in a Type 3 subgraph C' is connected to O_2' which is equal to O_2 , this means that O_2 has degree 5, again a contradiction. \square

By the claim it is possible to delete all risky acyclic archipelagos one by one,

We now remove acyclic archipelagos with neighborhoods of size 3, adding an edge at each stage, as follows. If at the current stage there are no risky acyclic archipelagos we delete any archipelago with independent neighborhood of size 3 and connect two of its neighbors, without risking the generation of a K_4 (since there are no forbidden archipelagos), and without generating a forbidden archipelago (since there are no risky archipelagos). At stages in which there is a risky archipelago we use the claim to remove such an archipelago, while not generating a risky archipelago, and not generating a K_4 (the latter following from the non-existence of a forbidden archipelago).

Let G_3 be the graph obtained after these operations. Then G_3 is connected, it does not contain any new K_4 s, and $\Delta(G_3) \leq 4$.

Step 4. *Removing all remaining archipelagos.*

Since G_3 does not contain any acyclic archipelagos with independent neighborhoods of size two or three, by Lemma 3.15 we can delete every acyclic archipelago with an independent neighborhood one by one, and after each deletion we can connect some vertices in their neighborhood without creating a new K_4 . After we deleted every acyclic archipelago with an independent neighborhood, we delete every other acyclic archipelago and every other cyclic archipelago without adding any additional edges. Let H be the graph obtained from G_3 this way.

We claim that H satisfies the requirements of the lemma. Clearly, it is K_4 -free, and Step 2 saw to it that it is connected. At each step of our construction degrees of vertices only went down. If in Steps 1 or 3 any archipelagos were deleted, the degree of some vertices strictly decreased, since only one edge is added, while at least 4 edges were removed as the result of the removal of the archipelago. By Remark 3.13 each deletion of archipelagos in Step 2 also decreased the degree of at least one vertex. Condition 4 in the lemma follows from our construction and Claim 3.7. \square

Remark 3.19. The two-miltonian property of G was used:

- For the property that $\Delta(G) \leq 4$.
- For the property that the K_4 s in G are vertex disjoint.
- For the property that an acyclic archipelago sends a certain number of edges to its neighbourhood. This can be avoided since if it would send less, we could treat it as if it is a cyclic archipelago.
- In Step 1 to forbid subgraphs like in figure 3. This is important since we have to forbid graphs like 1 as Lemma 1.7 can not be applied to such graphs.
- In Step 2 to guarantee connectedness. This could be avoided by paying attention to the connectedness of the K_4 -free part at each deletion. (Although this would make the proof even more unpleasant to read.)

Thus the authors feel that results similar to Lemma 1.7 should hold with assumptions on G that can replace the role of two-miltonicity at the above mentioned parts of the proof.

Corollary 3.20. *In a two-miltonian graph G on n vertices*

$$\alpha(G) \geq \zeta(G) + \frac{7}{26}(n - 4\zeta(G)) - O(1).$$

Proof. Let H be the graph obtained from G as in Lemma 1.7. By Theorem 1.5 $\alpha(H) \geq \frac{7}{26}|V(H)| - O(1) = \frac{7}{26}(n - 4\zeta(G)) - O(1)$, and by part (4) in the conclusion of the lemma $\alpha(G) \geq \alpha(H) + \zeta(G)$. \square

4. CALCULATING $f(n, n/4)$

We will use a theorem that was proved by Albertson, Bollobás and Tucker. We state it in a simplified form, tailored to our needs. For the more general version see [1]

Theorem 4.1 (M. Albertson, B. Bollobás, S. Tucker). *If G is K_4 -free, $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ and G is not 4-regular, then $\alpha(G) > \frac{n}{4}$.*

The value of $f(n, n/4)$ can be determined for all n .

Theorem 4.2.

- (1) *If $4 \nmid n$ then $f(n, n/4) = 1$.*
- (2) *$f(4, 1) = f(8, 2) = 3$.*
- (3) *$f(4k, k) = 2$ for $k \geq 3$.*

Proof. Part (1) follows from Brooks' theorem. The following figure shows that for every k there exists a two-miltonian graph G with $n = 4k$ and $\alpha(G) = \zeta(G) = k$. This means that $f(4k, k) \geq 2$.

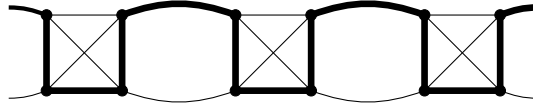


FIGURE 7. The two strips eventually close on themselves.

Since there are only three distinct Hamiltonian cycles on 4 vertices, the fact that $f(4, 1) = 3$ is easy. Figure 8 is an example of three Hamiltonian cycles on the same vertex set of size 8, having each pairwise union K_4 -covered, thus $\alpha(C_i \cup C_j) = 2$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$, showing that $f(8, 2) \geq 3$.

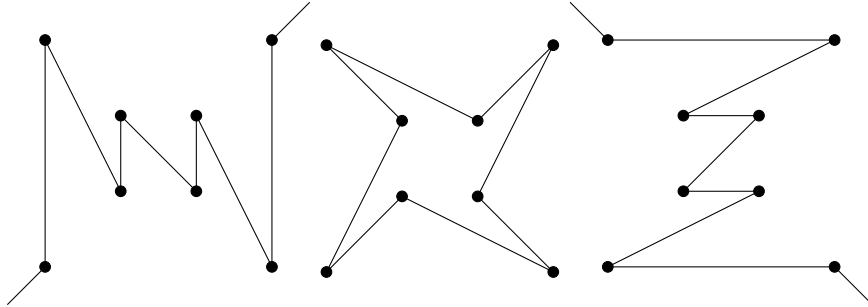


FIGURE 8. The vertices are identified by horizontal shifting, showing that $f(8, 2) \geq 3$

Each pair of dangling edges in the two extreme cycles are meant to join to form one edge. For our next arguments we will need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *If $4 \mid n$ and $n \geq 12$ then there do not exist three Hamiltonian cycles C_1, C_2, C_3 such that $C_i \cup C_j$ is K_4 -covered for all pairs $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$.*

Proof. Assume for contradiction that we do have three such cycles. Enumerate the vertices $1, \dots, 12$ so that $i(i+1) \in E(C_1)$ for all $i \leq 12$ (cyclical counting), and $1, 2, 3, 4$ form a K_4 in $C_1 \cup C_2$. Then the edges of C_2 inside the three K_4 s forming $C_1 \cup C_2$ must be as in Figure 9.

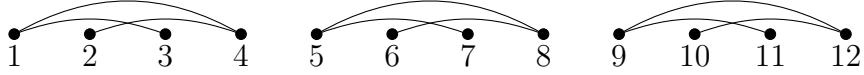


FIGURE 9. The edges of C_2 that form the K_4 s in $C_1 \cup C_2$ on the twelve vertices that we focus on.

Degree considerations and the fact that C_2 is Hamiltonian yield that it is necessarily edge disjoint from C_1 . In general, all three cycles are edge disjoint.

Since $C_1 \cup C_3$ is also K_4 -covered, we can also draw the edges of C_3 that form the K_4 s in $C_1 \cup C_3$ on the same vertex set: $\{1, \dots, 12\}$. This must be very similar to Figure 9, but it might be shifted as we cannot assume that the vertices 1, 2, 3, 4 form a K_4 in $C_1 \cup C_3$. Moreover, since we already know that the cycles are edge disjoint, it should be shifted by exactly two vertices. Figure 10 describes the union of the edges of C_2 and C_3 that form the K_4 s in their union with C_1 . This is also a subgraph of $C_2 \cup C_3$.

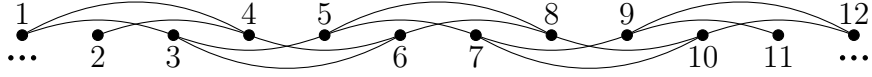


FIGURE 10. A subgraph of $C_2 \cup C_3$.

The edges in Figure 10 form a 3-regular subgraph of $C_2 \cup C_3$, thus every vertex has an additional neighbor (since C_2 is edge disjoint from C_3). Observe that if the vertices labeled 5, 6, 9 form an independent set, their neighborhood is of size at most 9 in $C_2 \cup C_3$ and by Observation 3.6 we can enlarge it to an independent set of size more than $n/4$ in $C_2 \cup C_3$, a contradiction. Thus there must be an edge connecting some of the vertices labeled 5, 6, 9. In Figure 10 the vertices 5, 9 already have two edges from C_2 , and the vertex 6 has two edges from C_3 , so no edge can connect 6 to 5 or 9. Thus 5 and 9 must be connected (by an edge in C_3). But then by shifting the whole argument to the left by four, we get that 1 should be also connected to 5 in C_3 , which contradicts the fact that C_3 is a cycle. \square

The proof that $f(8, 2) \leq 3$ and $f(12, 3) \leq 2$ can be done by computer. It remains to be shown that $f(n, n/4) \leq 2$ when n is divisible by four and $n \geq 16$. Assume for contradiction that $f(n, n/4) \geq 3$ thus there exist three Hamiltonian cycles C_1, C_2, C_3 on $n = 4k$ vertices, such that $\alpha(C_i \cup C_j) = \frac{n}{4}$ whenever $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$. Then each union $C_i \cup C_j$ contains a copy of K_4 , since otherwise by Theorem 1.5 there exists an independent set of size $(7n - 4)/26$, which is strictly larger than $n/4$ when $n \geq 16$. We next show that $C_i \cup C_j$ not only contains a single K_4 , but it is K_4 -covered. Assuming that this is not the case, since there is at least one K_4 in G , by Lemma 1.7 there exists a K_4 -free nonempty subgraph H that has at least one vertex of degree at most three. But then Theorem 4.1 yields an independent set in H strictly larger than $|V(H)|/4$, and by Lemma 1.7 we can enlarge it to an independent set of size more than $n/4$ in $C_i \cup C_j$. Thus $C_i \cup C_j$ must be K_4 -covered, but this contradicts Lemma 4.3 and the proof is complete. \square

Remark 4.4. Suppose that we are interested in the maximal number of Hamiltonian paths (instead of Hamiltonian cycles) with the property that the union of any two has independence number at most $n/4$. It can be proven that when n is divisible by four we can have at most two Hamiltonian paths (and we can have two, see Figure 7 without the strips closing on themselves) and otherwise we can only have a single one by the

usual Brooks reasoning. In this context, $n = 8, 12$ are exceptional only because we are interested in Hamiltonian cycles instead of paths.

5. A LOWER BOUND ON c_t

We will use the following observation.

Claim 5.1. [4] *Let y be a vertex of G with exactly two neighbors x and z such that x and z are not connected. Let G' be a graph defined by $V(G') = V(G) \setminus \{x, y, z\} \cup \{v\}$ where v is a new vertex connected to all remaining neighbors of x and z . Thus $\deg(v) = \deg(x) + \deg(z) - 2$. Then for any independent set I' of G' , we can construct an independent set I of G of such that $|I| = |I'| + 1$.*

Proof. If $v \in I'$ then $I = I' \setminus \{v\} \cup \{x, z\}$. If $v \notin I'$ then $I = I' \cup \{y\}$. \square

Notation 5.2. *We call a subgraph of G good if it is an induced path of length three. We write $\psi(G)$ for the maximal number of vertex disjoint good subgraphs in G .*

In a two-miltonian graph all copies of K_4 are vertex disjoint, so ζ is the number of disjoint copies of K_4 .

Observation 5.3. *Let C, D_1, D_2 be Hamiltonian cycles, and let m be the number of K_4 s that are contained in both $C \cup D_1$ and $C \cup D_2$. Then $\psi(D_1 \cup D_2) \geq m$.*

Proof. In every K_4 contained in both $C \cup D_1$ and $C \cup D_2$ the edges that do not belong to C form a path of length 3 in both D_1 and D_2 . \square

Lemma 5.4. *If G is 2-miltonian then*

$$\alpha(G) \geq \frac{7}{26}n - \frac{1}{13}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\psi - O(1)$$

Proof. Let $e = |E(G)|$. By Theorem 3.1 $e - 9n + 26\alpha(G) \geq -4$.

Let $G_1 := C_1 \cup C_2$. Let T be a set of disjoint good subgraphs of size ψ . For each path $P_i \in T$, using the notation of Figure 11 below, we apply the operation described in Claim 5.1, of removing x, y, z and adding a vertex $v = v_i$ connected to the remaining neighbors of x, z . Let G_2 be the graph obtained by combining all these ψ operations. Then $|V(G_2)| = n - 2\psi$.

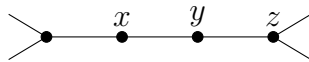


FIGURE 11. A good subgraph in $C_1 \cup C_2$.

Observe that G_2 is still two-miltonian and that $\zeta(G_2) = \zeta(G)$. Let H be the graph obtained from G_2 using Lemma 1.7. Then H is a subgraph of G_2 , it is simple, connected, and K_4 -free. We have $|V(H)| = n - 4\zeta - 2\psi$, and since every vertex v_i , and its unnamed neighbor in Figure 11 has degree at most 3 in H , we have

$$2|E(H)| \leq 4((n - 4\zeta - 2\psi) - 2\psi) + 6\psi = 4n - 16\zeta - 10\psi.$$

Thus using the inequality in the second remark of Theorem 3.1 we get that

$$\alpha(H) \geq \frac{9|V(H)| - |E(H)| - 4}{26} \geq \frac{9(n - 4\zeta - 2\psi) - (2n - 8\zeta - 5\psi)}{26} - \frac{4}{26} =$$

$$= \frac{7}{26}n - \frac{28}{26}\zeta - \frac{13}{26}\psi - O(1) = \frac{7}{26}n - \frac{14}{13}\zeta - \frac{1}{2}\psi - O(1).$$

By Lemma 1.7 we can enlarge this independent set to an independent set of G_2 of size

$$\alpha(G_2) \geq \frac{7}{26}n - \frac{1}{13}\zeta - \frac{1}{2}\psi - O(1).$$

By Claim 5.1 we have an independent set in G_1 of size

$$\alpha(G_1) \geq \frac{7}{26}n - \frac{1}{13}\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\psi - O(1)$$

finishing the proof. \square

Lemma 5.5. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be fixed and $S = \{S_1, \dots, S_m\}$ be a set system on a ground set of size n with the following properties.*

- $\forall i : |S_i| \geq xn$
- $\forall i \neq j : (1 - \varepsilon)x^2n \geq |S_i \cap S_j|$

Then m is bounded by a number independent of n :

$$m \leq q(x, \varepsilon) = \frac{1 - x(1 - \varepsilon)}{x\varepsilon}.$$

Proof. Let $z = xm$. Let X_1 and X_2 be two uniformly randomly and independently chosen sets from S . Let us denote by l_i the number of sets in S which contain the element i . Now we have that:

$$\mathbb{E}(|X_1 \cap X_2|) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(i \in X_1 \cap X_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\binom{l_i}{2}}{\binom{m}{2}}$$

Since the average of the l_i is exactly z , and the function $\frac{x(x-1)}{2}$ is convex, by Jensen's inequality we have the following

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\binom{l_i}{2}}{\binom{m}{2}} \geq n \frac{\binom{z}{2}}{\binom{m}{2}} = n \frac{z(z-1)}{\frac{z}{x}(\frac{z}{x}-1)} = n \frac{z-1}{\frac{z}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}} = nx^2 \frac{z-1}{z-x}.$$

Elementary calculation yields that the inequality

$$\frac{z-1}{z-x} \leq (1 - \varepsilon)$$

holds if and only if $m = \frac{z}{x} \leq \frac{1-x(1-\varepsilon)}{x\varepsilon}$, finishing the proof. \square

Remark 5.6. If in Lemma 5.5 we replace $(1 - \varepsilon)x^2n$ by $(1 + \varepsilon)x^2n$, we can construct set systems of exponential size by a uniform random construction.

For $0 < x \leq 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ let

$$\delta(x, \varepsilon) = \left(q\left(\frac{x}{4}, \varepsilon\right) + 1 \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{4 - x(1 - \varepsilon)}{x\varepsilon} + 1 \right)^{-1}.$$

Lemma 5.7. *For every $0 < x \leq 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a number $\theta(x, \varepsilon)$ such that if $k > \theta(x, \varepsilon)$ and $X = \{C_1, \dots, C_k\}$ is a collection of Hamiltonian cycles satisfying $\frac{xn}{4} \leq \zeta(C_i \cup C_j)$ whenever $1 \leq i < j \leq k$ then there exists a subcollection $X_2 \subseteq X$ of size at least $|X|^{\delta(x, \varepsilon)}$, such that $\frac{(1-\varepsilon)x^2n}{16} \leq \psi(C_k \cup C_l)$ for every pair of cycles $C_k, C_l \in X_2$.*

Proof. Let A be a graph whose vertex set is X , and two cycles C_i and C_j are connected by an edge if and only if $\frac{(1-\varepsilon)x^2n}{16} \leq \psi(C_i \cup C_j)$. Our aim is to show that $|X|^{\delta(x,\varepsilon)} \leq \omega(A)$ (the latter denoting the largest size of a clique in A). This will follow from Ramsey's theorem and an upper bound we shall obtain on $\alpha(A)$.

Claim 5.8. $\alpha(A) \leq q(\frac{x}{4}, \varepsilon) + 1 = \frac{4-x(1-\varepsilon)}{x\varepsilon} + 1$.

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that there exists an independent set D_1, D_2, \dots, D_p in A , where $p = \lceil q(\frac{x}{4}, \varepsilon) \rceil + 2$. By relabeling the vertices, we can assume that D_1 is the cycle $(1, 2, \dots, n)$. For every $1 < j \leq p$ let S_j be the set of those $1 \leq i \leq n$ for which $D_1 \cup D_j$ contains a K_4 on the vertices $i, i+1, i+2, i+3 \pmod{n}$.

By the assumption of the lemma $\zeta(D_1 \cup D_j) \geq \frac{xn}{4}$, and hence $|S_j| \geq \frac{xn}{4}$ for all $j \leq p$. Since the cycles D_j are independent in A , $\psi(D_i \cup D_j) < \frac{(1-\varepsilon)x^2}{16}$ whenever $i \neq j$. By Observation 5.3 this implies that $|S_i \cap S_j| < \frac{(1-\varepsilon)x^2}{16}n$. These combined yield a contradiction to Lemma 5.5. \square

By a result of Ajtai, Komlos and Szemerédi [3], for fixed s and t large enough we have the following bound on the Ramsey numbers:

$$R(s, t) \leq c_s \frac{t^{s-1}}{\log(t)^{s-2}},$$

implying $R(s, t) \leq t^s$ for fixed s and large enough t . Thus for fixed s and large enough n if G is a graph on n vertices with $\alpha(G) \leq s$ then $\omega(G) \geq n^{\frac{1}{s}}$. Applying this to the graph A , and using Claim 5.8, we obtain that $\omega(A) \geq |X|^{(q(\frac{x}{4}, \varepsilon)+1)^{-1}} = |X|^{\delta(x,\varepsilon)}$ and the proof is complete. \square

For a family X of Hamiltonian cycles let $m(X) = \min_{C \neq D \in X} \frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \in [0, 1]$. For the sake of readability, we will often write m for $m(X)$.

Lemma 5.9. *Let X be a set of Hamiltonian cycles, if $\frac{\psi(C \cup D)}{n} < (1 - \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \right)^2 - \varepsilon$ for every pair $C \neq D$ of cycles in X then there exists a subset Y of X of size at least $|X|^{\delta(4m, \varepsilon)}$ such that*

$$m(Y)^2 > m(X)^2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{(1 - \varepsilon)}.$$

Proof. By Lemma 5.4 and the fact that d is positive $m > 0$. Applying Lemma 5.7 with $x = 4m$, we obtain $Y \subseteq X$ of size at least $|X|^{\delta(4m, \varepsilon)}$, such that every pair of cycles $C, D \in Y$ satisfies $\frac{\psi(C \cup D)}{n} \geq (1 - \varepsilon)m^2$. Let $C, D \in Y$ be such that $\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} = m(Y)$. By the assumption of the lemma

$$(1 - \varepsilon)m(Y)^2 - \varepsilon = (1 - \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \right)^2 - \varepsilon > \frac{\psi(C \cup D)}{n} \geq (1 - \varepsilon)m^2,$$

which yields the desired result. \square

Corollary 5.10. *If X is a set of Hamiltonian cycles satisfying*

$$|X|^{\left(\delta(4m, \varepsilon) \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right)} > \theta(m, \varepsilon)$$

then there exists a pair $C \neq D$ of cycles in X such that

$$\frac{\psi(C \cup D)}{n} \geq (1 - \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \right)^2 - \varepsilon.$$

Proof. Assume negation. Applying Lemma 5.9 repeatedly, we obtain then a sequence $X = X_1 \supseteq X_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq X_p$ of sets of Hamiltonian cycles, such that $m(X_{i+1})^2 \geq m(X_i)^2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{(1-\varepsilon)}$ and $|X_{i+1}| \geq |X_i|^{\delta(4m(X_i), \varepsilon)}$ for all $i < p$. Since $\delta(x, \varepsilon)$ is increasing in x and the sequence $m(X_i)$ is increasing, the assumption on the size of X thus leads to the conclusion that for p as large as $\frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + 1$ we still have $X_p \neq \emptyset$. But this yields $m(X_p) > 1$, which is impossible since by definition $m \in [0, 1]$. \square

We can now obtain our goal - a lower bound on the threshold constant c_t . Remember that c_t is a real number such that for $c < c_t$ the value of $f(n, cn)$ is bounded by a constant independently of n , and for $c > c_n$ this value is exponential in n .

Theorem 5.11. $c_t \geq \frac{45}{169} \approx 0.26627$.

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be fixed, and let d be positive such that $c_t < \frac{7}{26} - d$. Let n be large and X be a large collection of Hamiltonian cycles on n vertices such that for every pair $C \neq D$ of cycles in X we have $\alpha(C \cup D) \leq (\frac{7}{26} - d)n$. Here “large” is dictated by Corollary 5.10

By Corollary 5.10 there exist cycles $C \neq D \in X$ for which $\frac{\psi(C \cup D)}{n} \geq (1-\varepsilon) \left(\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \right)^2 - \varepsilon$. By Lemma 5.4

$$\left(\frac{7}{26} - d \right) n \geq \alpha(C \cup D) \geq \frac{7}{26}n - \frac{1}{13}\zeta(C \cup D) + \frac{1}{2}\psi(C \cup D) - O(1)$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} -d &\geq -\frac{1}{13} \frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\psi(C \cup D)}{n} - \frac{O(1)}{n} \\ -d &\geq -\frac{1}{13} \frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \left((1+\varepsilon) \left(\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \right)^2 - \varepsilon \right) - O(1) \end{aligned}$$

Since we can choose n arbitrarily large and ε arbitrarily small, it follows that

$$-d \geq -\frac{1}{13} \frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\zeta(C \cup D)}{n} \right)^2$$

by taking the minimum of the right hand side we get that

$$d \leq \frac{1}{338} \approx 0.002958$$

for every choice of d where $\frac{7}{26} - d > c_t$, thus $c_t \geq \frac{7}{26} - \frac{1}{338} = \frac{45}{169} \approx 0.266272$

\square

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