

Parallel Erdős-Gallai algorithm

Antal Iványi · Lóránd Lucz · Péter Sótér · Shariefuddin Pirzada

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Abstract Havel in 1956 [7], Erdős and Gallai in 1960 [4], Hakimi in 1962 [6], Ruskey, Cohen, Eades and Scott in 1994 [20], Barnes and Savage in 1997 [1], Tripathi, Venugopalan and West in 2010 [23] proposed a method to decide, whether a sequence of nonnegative integers can be the degree sequence of a simple graph (such sequences are called graphical). The running time of their algorithms in worst case is $\Omega(n^2)$. In [10] the authors proposed a new algorithm called EGL (Erdős-Gallai Linear algorithm), whose worst running time is $O(n)$. As an application of this linear time algorithm we describe a quick parallel algorithm EGQ (Erdős-Gallai Parallel algorithm) and enumerate the different degree sequences of simple graphs for 24, . . . , 29 vertices [21].

Keywords Simple graphs · Score sequences · Parallel algorithms

Mathematics Subject Classification (2000) 05C20, 05C85, 68R10

1 Introduction

In the practice an often appearing problem is the ranking of different objects as hardware or software products, cars, economical decisions, persons etc. A typical method of the ranking is the pairwise comparison of the objects, assignment of points to the objects and sorting the objects according to the sums of the numbers of the received points.

Antal Iványi
Eötvös Loránd University, Dept. of Computer Algebra
Tel.: 36-1-2016-421
E-mail: tony@compalg.inf.elte.hu

Lóránd Lucz and Péter Sótér
Eötvös Loránd University, Dept. of Computer Algebra
E-mail: lorand.lucz@gmail.com and mapoleon@freemail.hu

For example Landau [15] references to biological, Hakimi [6] to chemical, Kim et al. [14], Newman and Barabási [18] to net-centric, Bozóki, Fülöp, Pócs, Rónyai and Temesi to economical [2,3,22], Liljeros et al. [16] to human applications, while Iványi, Lucz, Sótér and Pirzada [8,9,12,10] to applications in sports.

From several popular possibilities we follow the terminology and notations used by Pál Erdős and Tibor Gallai [4].

2 Linear Erdős-Gallai algorithm

Text with citations [2] and [4] and [10] and [11] and [22] and [13].

ERDŐS-GALLAI-LINEAR(n, b, L)

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01  $H_0 = 0$                                 ▷ Line 01: initialization
02 for  $i = 1$  to  $n$                         ▷ Lines 02–03: computation of the elements of  $H$ 
03    $H_i = H_{i-1} + b_i$ 
04 if  $H_n$  odd                             ▷ Lines 04–06: test of the parity
05    $L = \text{FALSE}$ 
06   return  $L$ 
07  $b_0 = n - 1$                              ▷ Line 07: initialization of a working variable
08 for  $i = 1$  to  $n$                          ▷ Lines 08–12: computation of the indices
09   if  $b_i < b_{i-1}$ 
10     for  $j = b_{i-1}$  downto  $b_i + 1$ 
11        $m_j = i - 1$ 
12        $m_{b_i} = i$ 
13 for  $j = b_n$  downto 1                   ▷ Lines 13–14: large indices
14    $m_j = n$ 
15 for  $i = 1$  to  $n$                          ▷ Lines 15–23: test of the elements of  $b$ 
16   if  $i \leq m_i$                            ▷ Lines 16–19: test of indices for large  $m_i$ 's
17     if  $H_i > i(i-1) + i(m_i - i) + H_n - H_{m_i}$ 
18        $L = \text{FALSE}$ 
19     return  $L$ 
20   if  $i > m_i$                              ▷ Lines 20–23: test of indices for small  $m_i$ 's
21     if  $H_i > i(i-1) + H_n - H_i$ 
22        $L = \text{FALSE}$ 
23     return  $L$ 
24  $L = \text{TRUE}$   ▷ Lines 24–25: the program ends with the value TRUE
25   return  $L$ 

```

3 Quick Erdős-Gallai algorithm

[10,24]

Table 1 Please write your table caption here

first	second	third
number	number	number
number	number	number

4 Parallel Erdős-Gallai algorithm

5 Application: the number of score sequences

[17, 19]

5.1 Subsection title

Paragraph headings Use paragraph headings as needed.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \tag{1}$$

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