

COLOURED GRAPHS: A CORRECTION AND EXTENSION

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Let $M_n = M_n(k)$ be the number of graphs on n labelled nodes, each node being coloured with one of k colours. Every pair of nodes of different colour can be joined or not joined by an edge; no pair of nodes of the same colour can be so joined. We write $F_n = F_n(k)$ for the number of these graphs in which all k colours are used and $f_n = f_n(k)$ for the number of these latter graphs which are connected.

If r_n is the number of those connected graphs on n labelled nodes which have some property P and if R_n is the number of graphs on n labelled nodes each of whose connected components has property P, we have

$$(1) \quad 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{R_n X^n}{n!} = \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r_n X^n}{n!}\right)$$

by [1]. Hence, if we write m_n for the number of connected graphs on n labelled nodes, each node being coloured with one of k colours, we have

$$(2) \quad 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{M_n X^n}{n!} = \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m_n X^n}{n!}\right).$$

But (1) is not true with $r_n = f_n$, $R_n = F_n$, that is, we cannot equate the two expressions

$$1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{F_n X^n}{n!}, \quad \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f_n X^n}{n!}\right),$$

as we erroneously assumed in [3; 4]. For a graph may use all k colours although some of its connected components use fewer than k (consider, for example, a graph with k nodes, each coloured differently, and no edges). Hence [3, (8) and (9)] do not hold, nor does [4, (1.3)].

We can however easily find a method of calculating f_n . We have, obviously,

$$m_n(k) = \sum_{s=1}^k \binom{k}{s} f_n(s),$$

since we may choose s colours out of k in $\binom{k}{s}$ ways and $m_n(k)$ enumerates connected graphs using all of every possible set of s colours for all s such that $1 \leq s \leq k$. From this we can deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=1}^k (-1)^{k-s} \binom{k}{s} m_n(s) &= \sum_{s=1}^k (-1)^{k-s} \binom{k}{s} \sum_{t=1}^s \binom{s}{t} f_n(t) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^k A_k t f_n(t), \end{aligned}$$

Received March 26, 1969. The research of the second author was sponsored by the United States Government.

where

$$A_{k t} = \sum_{s=t}^k (-1)^{k-s} \binom{k}{s} \binom{s}{t} = \binom{k}{t} \sum_{s=t}^k (-1)^{k-s} \binom{k-t}{s-t},$$

so that $A_{kk} = 1$ and

$$A_{k t} = \binom{k}{t} (1 - 1)^{k-t} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < k.$$

We then have

$$(3) \quad f_n(k) = \sum_{s=1}^k (-1)^{k-s} \binom{k}{s} m_n(s).$$

This could also be found by the Exclusion Theorem [2, Theorem 260].

From (2) we can deduce that

$$(4) \quad M_n = m_n + \sum_{s=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{s-1} m_s M_{n-s}.$$

From this we can calculate $m_n(k)$ from $M_s(k)$ ($1 \leq s \leq n$) and then, by (3), $f_n(k)$ from $m_n(s)$ ($1 \leq s \leq k$).

We have thus corrected [3, § 4], the only section of that paper in error, and have shown how to calculate $f_n(k)$ and, incidentally, the newly introduced $m_n(k)$.

We now turn to correct [4]. The proof in that paper, that

$$(5) \quad F_n = M_n \{1 - O(e^{-An^2})\}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is still valid, since it does not involve [4, (1.3)]. Again, from (4) of the present paper, we can deduce that

$$(6) \quad m_n = M_n \{1 - O(e^{-An})\},$$

just as we deduced a similar result for f_n, F_n from the erroneous equation [4, (1.3)].

Next we remark that $M_n - m_n$ is the number of disconnected coloured graphs on n labelled nodes and $F_n - f_n$ is the number of these graphs which use all k colours. Hence

$$0 \leq F_n - f_n \leq M_n - m_n$$

and so

$$0 \leq M_n - f_n = M_n - F_n + F_n - f_n \leq (M_n - F_n) + (M_n - m_n) = M_n O(e^{-An})$$

by (5) and (6). From all this and the results of [4] we can deduce the following theorem.

THEOREM. $M_n, m_n, F_n,$ and f_n each have the same asymptotic expansion, viz.

$$(7) \quad \left(\frac{k}{n \log 2}\right)^{(k-1)/2} k^n T(Kn^2) \left\{ \sum_{h=0}^{H-1} C_h n^{-h} + O(n^{-H}) \right\},$$

where $T(\theta) = 2^\theta$ and $C_h = C_h(k, a)$ depends on $k, h,$ and the residue a of $n \pmod k$, but not otherwise on n .

We have thus restored (and indeed added to) the results of [4]. If we allow any two nodes of different colours to be “joined” in j different ways as in [5], i.e. we may not join them, we may join them by a red edge, by a blue edge, and so on, then $M_n, m_n, F_n,$ and f_n still have the same asymptotic expansion, viz. that given in [5, Theorem 2], that is (7) above with $\log j$ replacing $\log 2$ and $T(\theta) = j^\theta$.

We add tables of $m_n(k)$ and $f_n(k)$.

Values of $m_n(k)$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	6	38	390	6062	134526
3	3	6	42	618	15990	668526	43558242
4	4	12	132	3156	136980	10015092	1199364852
5	5	20	300	9980	616260	65814020	11878194300
6	6	30	570	24330	1956810	277164210	67774951650
7	7	42	966	50358	4999050	885312162	274844567886
8	8	56	1512	93128	11008200	2343695816	884716732812
9	9	72	2232	158616	21761640	5417215272	2411955530712

Values of $f_n(k)$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	6	38	390	6062	134526
3	0	0	24	504	14820	650340	43154664
4	0	0	0	912	75360	7377360	1025939040
5	0	0	0	0	87360	22363200	6315607200
6	0	0	0	0	0	19226880	13627111680
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9405930240

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