THE BIPLANAR TREE GRAPH

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The complete twisted graph of order n, denoted by T_n , is a complete simple topological graph with vertices u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n , where two edges $u_i u_j$ and $u_{i'} u_{j'}$ intersect if and only if i < i' < j' < j or i' < i < j < j'. The convex geometric complete graph of order n, denoted by G_n , is a convex geometric graph with vertices v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n arranged counterclockwise, with each pair of vertices being adjacent. A biplanar tree of order n is a labeled tree with vertex set $\{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\}$ that can be embedded in both T_n and G_n as a planar graph. Given a connected graph G, the (combinatorial) tree graph $\mathcal{T}(G)$ is a graph whose vertices are the spanning trees of G, and two trees P and Q are adjacent in $\mathcal{T}(G)$ if there exist edges $e \in P$ and $f \in Q$ such that Q = P - e + f. For all positive integers n, $\mathcal{T}(n)$ denotes the graph $\mathcal{T}(K_n)$. The biplanar tree graph, $\mathcal{B}(n)$, is the subgraph of $\mathcal{T}(n)$ induced by the biplanar trees of order n. In this conference, we characterize biplanar trees and talk about some properties and structure of the biplanar tree graph.

References

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