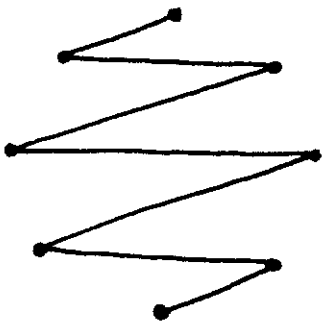


Partitioning the edges of the complete graphs into trees or cycles.

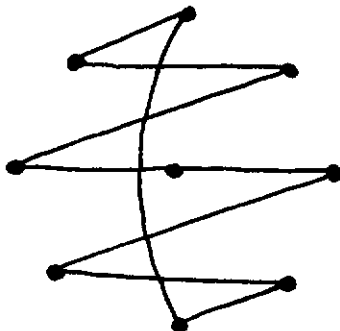
by the Tuesday Afternoon Club

The  $k(2k-1)$  edges of the complete  $2k$ -graph can be partitioned into  $k$  subspanning trees. We demonstrate the construction for  $2k=8$ :



the three remaining trees are obtained by successive rotations over  $\pi/4$ .

The  $k(2k+1)$  edges of the complete  $(2k+1)$ -graph can be partitioned into  $k$  subspanning cycles. We demonstrate the construction for  $2k+1=9$ :



the three remaining cycles are obtained by successive rotations over  $\pi/4$ .

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27 May 1980  
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