## Emanuels Grinbergs One more geodesic graph

Facsimile of manuscript (in Latvian)

The archive of Emanuels Grinbergs manuscripts

University of Latvia

Riga, December 2013

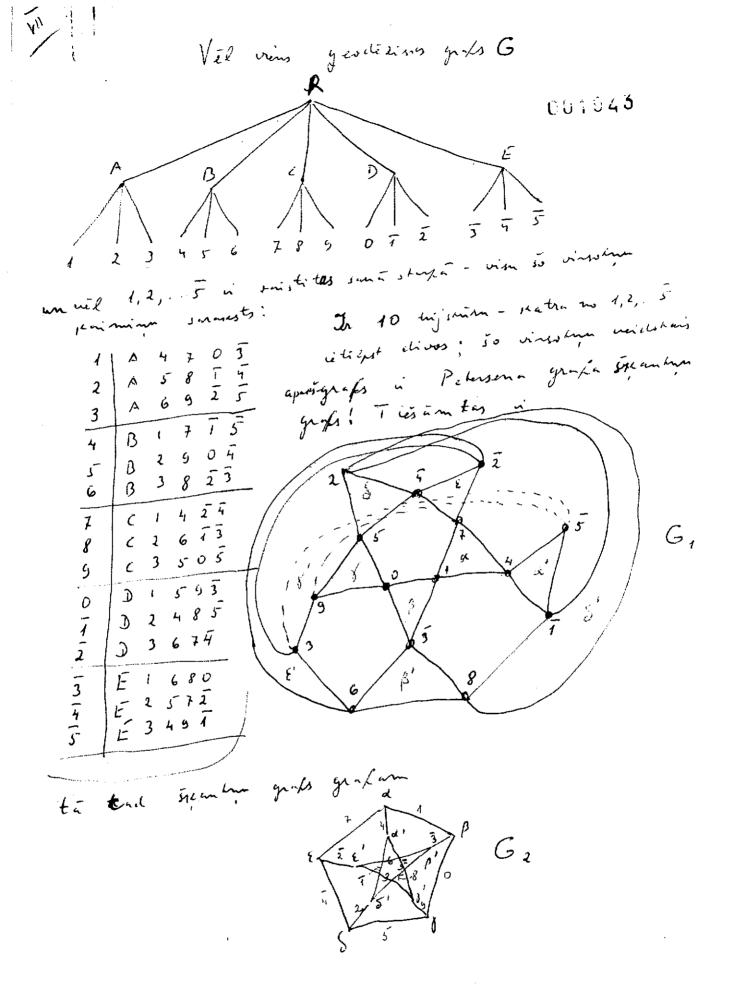
## **Annotation**

In this note, written in Latvian, a way to build geodesic graphs, graphs with unique shortest path between every two vertices, is considered. Geodesic graphs are trees, odd cycles, and nontrivial example, the graph of Petersen. The article is dated 17.4.74.

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6, 6, m 6, i på 120 automor le søniem, Ko rada, piem , sadas generejosas substituijas: 5 = ( 8 5 ) ( ABODE) (R) += (1)(23)(4)(50)(25)(03)(15)(29)(03)(15)(29)(03)(16)(18) Ko redrams, attention of A, B, C, D, E rollar miles himatima grupon So, til tail vismas 51 = 120 an hamostisma. Bet Ja antomorpiones atokaj in rikas A, B, C, D, E, kail nemaines and 6, bij shini - skatañ istilpet vinselnes, itas Kaiminas ar viena metotrij mirkiem ABC, ABD, ... EDE, to took memaines me he højshini, ne en ist 2 no tiem plope for vissolines, he had vison 6, visuolines in antomofiems is identitate. R antomorpismos nevas mainities - tam

Randomerfismes never mainthes viringem Knimines 5 virolines in partijn 4.

Attalum nestori: R(5;15;0...)A, B, . E(4;16;0...)1,2,.  $\overline{5}(5;15;0...)$ 

The atkal parties Pokersons, gan drussen apslepta veida - vai tas in gratificas, vai nei z hegami? Es mestleja geodeti vans grafus ar diametur 2. Tiem kaham visukur parim is

ja lent

001045

Santaitat visas saides santaites, dalingiam  $n(n-1) - 2m - 2l + 6\Delta = 0;$ 

parlamelle um parlicinaties, da tas à spécia L'no miem großiem, piemi

 $m = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, \Lambda = m \cdot \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}, \Delta = \binom{n}{3} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-1)}{6}$ 



m=7, m=9, 1=15, ==1 -> 42-18-36+b=0

Petersens n=10, m=15, 1=30, D=0-3 30-30-60 =0

n=21/2m=1.5-+5.4+15.5=100  $\Lambda = 16\binom{5}{2} + 5\binom{7}{2} = 16.10 + 5.6 = 190$ 

 $\frac{\Delta = 10}{\text{H = m+1, 2A = m(m-1),}} \Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+1)m - 2m - m(m-1) = 0$ 

(1) tipa sakanhas geodesiskum grafam paskape stranje ang lock ar pil anko chiameten S. In S=1, a.j. = 1, i = j. S=2 hija (1). In S=3, more what locaters, was

is tic, ica is tien vina there as yourmen 3, joi mon i sucos : 00194**6** 

aij + (1-aij) \( ainanj + (1-aij) \( \bar{1} \bar{1} - ainanj \) \( \sum\_{ain} \ain\_{ain} \bar{1} - \bar{2} \\ \ain\_{ain} \ain\_{ain} \bar{2} \\ \ain\_{ain} \\ \ain

Je i=1, j=2, & angotina parties lourch lies fraise

(-1) a12. a13 a14 415 a14 a23 a24 (2 \( 2 \) ast), 1-2 p

for pates 5 ils ast pointes located as 4st at an att 4 is 4st un fenchours 9,5 4 to at 452 mpris. Parkate some 2 (n-1).

ar S=4 Neisinagins, nes ishur, na nil spirle an gamme 4, je nam Esaskas, an i=1, j=2 inscalibis

(1-9,2) [] (1-9,x9x2). [[ (1-4,595+4+2) . [ 9,294p9pg]2 år atlieng um mainige inderen sompleschim. Atverst vises visanas de primos sansima sanas lai cam pa-Auglisis fan vin 2 hilmen afreit naginne,

het hus an dansbas sarsina samos, ta ka markima lo

partapi usur pataint menar. V-m restrict leiter determinantes, James nepromitigies sweficienti, no sombine jot d'ulm (2) sur so pour? Tad varian ( pim. es) miginat integratit (4) enne mitit undent sommer somera right parkandams repréin 0-3 = 0 17-424.