The Documentation of Graph Track in Core Challenge

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1 Graph Structure

Consider a piece consisting of 5 vertices and 2 tokens (Fig. 1). This piece can switch between 0-state and 1-state via transition-state as shown in Figure 2.

Here, if vertex 1 is blocked by an external token in the 0-state or 1-state state, this piece will not be able to switch states (Fig. 3). By preparing piece-1 and piece-2 and connecting them with edges as shown in Figure 4, it is possible to make the possibility of transition of piece-2 depend on piece-1.

Prepare *n* pieces piece-1, piece-2 ... piece-*n*. For $i(2 \le i \le n)$, stretch the edges so that piece-*i* is transitive only when piece-i - 1 is 1-state and piece- $j(1 \le j \le i - 2)$ is 0-state. The initial token placement state is such that each piece is 0-state. The target token placement state is set so that only piece-*n* is 1-state and all other pieces are 0-state.

Suppose there are m pieces, and the state of each piece is represented by an 01-string of length m. In the transition from the initial state to the target state, this 01-string changes by one character, and all 2^m possible 01-strings are transitioned as in the Gray code.

2 Reconfiguration Sequence Length

Each piece requires 3 transitions to change its state. There are |V|/5 pieces in the graph, therefore the reconfiguration sequence length is $3 \times (2^{|V|/5} - 1)$.

10 vertices: 2 pieces, so the length is 3 × (2² - 1) = 9.
50 vertices: 10 pieces, so the length is 3 × (2¹⁰ - 1) = 3069.
100 vertices: 20 pieces, so the length is 3 × (2²⁰ - 1) = 3145725.



Fig.4 Blocking transitions depending on the state of the external piece



