

Mixed Cayley graphs of diameter two of order asymptotically approaching the Moore bound

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- Computer generation of record-large examples uses Cayley graphs.

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For every $n \geq 1$ there exists a group H_n of order $|H_n| = 2^{2n}(2^{2n} - 1)$ and a symmetric generating set U_n of size $\Delta_n = 2^{2n} + 2^{n+2} - 6$ in H_n such that the (undirected) Cayley graph $C(H_n, U_n)$ has diameter 2.

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The 'majority' of U_n is formed by the set $\{(x, x^2); x \in F^*\}$.

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Note: This replacement works for all n , but we focus on the Cayley case.

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For every c such that $0 \leq c \leq +\infty$ there exists an infinite sequence of mixed (Δ_n, d_n) -regular Cayley graphs G_n of diameter 2 such that $|G_n|/M_2(\Delta_n, d_n) \rightarrow 1$ and $\Delta_n/d_n \rightarrow c$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

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Letting $X_n = U_n \cup U_n^{-1}$, $Y_n = D_n \setminus U_n$, with $|X_n| = \Delta_n$ and $|Y_n| = d_n$, and considering the mixed Cayley graphs $G'_n = C(H_n, X_n, Y_n)$ of diam 2 we still have $|G'_n|/(\Delta_n + d_n)^2 \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

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Theorem 2

There is an infinite sequence of simple and irredundant mixed (Δ_n, d_n) -regular Cayley graphs G_n of diameter 2 such that $4d_n/\Delta_n^2 \rightarrow 1$ and $|G_n|/M_2(\Delta_n, d_n) \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Results for mixed Cayley graphs of diameter two

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A full extension of Theorem 2 to simple and irredundant mixed Cayley graphs remains open – lack of suitable generating sets for Cayley graphs and digraphs approaching the Moore bound for diameter 2.

The end

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