Hamiltonian cycles in circulant digraphs with jumps 2, 3, c [We need a real title??]

Abstract [We need an abstract??]

1 Introduction

It is not known which circulant digraphs have hamiltonian cycles; this is a fundamental open question. However, the circulants of outdegree 3 are the smallest ones that need to be considered, because a classic result of R. A. Rankin (see Theorem 2.7) provides a nice characterization for circulants of outdegree 2 (and any strongly connected digraph of outdegree 1 is obviously hamiltonian).

S. C. Locke and D. Witte [1] found two infinite families of non-hamiltonian circulant digraphs of outdegree 3. One of the families includes the following examples, which require introducing a piece of notation.

Notation 1.1 For $S \subset \mathbb{Z}$, we use $\text{Circ}(n; S)$ to denote the circulant digraph whose vertex set is $\mathbb{Z}_n$, and with an arc from $v$ to $v + s$ for each $v \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ and $s \in S$.

Theorem 1.2 (Locke-Witte, cf. [1, Thm. 1.4])

(1) $\text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, 3m + 2)$ is not hamiltonian if and only if $m$ is even.
(2) $\text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, 3m + 3)$ is not hamiltonian if and only if $m$ is odd.

In this paper, we completely characterize which loopless digraphs of the form $\text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c)$ that have outdegree 3 are hamiltonian:

Theorem 1.3 Assume $c \not\equiv 0, 2, 3 \pmod{n}$. The digraph $\text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c)$ is not hamiltonian iff

(1) $n$ is a multiple of 6, so we may write $n = 6m$,
(2) either $c = 3m + 2$ or $c = 3m + 3$, and
(3) $c$ is even.
The direction (⇐) of Theorem 1.3 is a restatement of part of the Locke-Witte Theorem (1.2), so we need only prove the opposite direction.

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2 Preliminaries

Our goal is to establish Theorem 1.3(⇒). We will prove the contrapositive.

Assumption 2.1 Throughout the paper:

1. We assume the situation of Theorem 1.3, so \( n, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \), and \( c \not\equiv 0, 2, 3 \) (mod \( n \)).
2. We may assume \( c \not\equiv 1, -1 \) (mod \( n \)). (Otherwise, \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c) \) has a hamiltonian cycle consisting entirely of arcs of length \( c \).)
3. Since the vertices of \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c) \) are elements of \( \mathbb{Z}_n \), we may assume \( 3 < c < n \).
4. We assume \( n \) is divisible by 6. (Otherwise, \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c) \) has either a hamiltonian cycle consisting entirely of arcs of length 2 or a hamiltonian cycle consisting entirely of arcs of length 3.)
5. We write \( n = 6m \).

Notation 2.2 Let \( H \) be a subdigraph of \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c) \), and let \( v \) be a vertex of \( H \).

1. We let \( d_H^+(v) \) and \( d_H^-(v) \) denote the number of arcs of \( H \) directed out of, and into, vertex \( v \), respectively.
2. If \( d_H^+(v) = 1 \), and the arc from \( v \) to \( v + a \) is in \( H \), then we say that \( v \) travels by \( a \) in \( H \).

Notation 2.3 Let \( u, w \) be integers representing vertices of \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c) \). If \( u - 1 \leq w < u + n \), let \( I(u, w) = \{u, u + 1, \ldots, w\} \) be the interval of vertices from \( u \) to \( w \). (Note that \( I(u, u) = \{u\} \) and \( I(u, u - 1) = \emptyset \).

Notation 2.4 For \( v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_n \) and \( s \in \{2, 3, -c'\} \), we use

- \( v_1 \xrightarrow{s} v_2 \) to denote the arc from \( v_1 \) to \( v_1 + s = v_2 \), and
- \( v_1 \xrightarrow{\cdots} v_2 \) to denote a path of the form \( v_1, v_1 + s, v_1 + 2s, \ldots, v_1 + ks = v_2 \).
We now treat two simple cases that do not conform to the more general structures that we deal with in later sections.

**Lemma 2.5** The digraph $\text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, 6m - 2)$ has a hamiltonian cycle.

**Proof.** For $0 \leq i \leq m - 1$, define the path $Q_{6i}$ as follows:

$$6i \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6i + 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6i + 7 \rightarrow 6m - 2 \rightarrow 6i + 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6i + 6.$$  

Notice that this path starts at vertex $6i$, ends at vertex $6i + 6$, and uses one vertex from every other equivalence class modulo 6. It is therefore straightforward to verify that the concatenation of the paths $Q_0, Q_6, \ldots, Q_{6m-6}$ is a hamiltonian cycle.

**Lemma 2.6** The digraph $\text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, 6m - 3)$ has a hamiltonian cycle.

**Proof.** The following is a hamiltonian cycle in this digraph:

$$0 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6m - 6 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6m - 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6m - 5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 6m - 3 \rightarrow 6m - 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 0.$$  

The path from 0 to $6m - 6$, together with $6m - 3$ (which immediately follows $6m - 5$) uses all of the vertices that are 0 (mod 3); the path from $6m - 4$ to 2, together with $6m - 1$ (which immediately follows $6m - 3$) uses all of the vertices that are 2 (mod 3), and the path from 4 to $6m - 5$, together with 1 and $6m - 2$, uses all of the vertices that are 1 (mod 3).

Although we do not use it in this paper, we recall the following elegant result that was mentioned in the introduction:

**Theorem 2.7** (R. A. Rankin, 1948, [2, Thm. 4]) The circulant digraph $\text{Circ}(n; a, b)$ of outdegree 2 has a hamiltonian cycle iff there exist $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, such that

- $s + t = \gcd(n, a - b)$, and
- $\gcd(n, sa + tb) = 1$.

### 3 Most cases of the proof

In this section, we prove the following two results that cover most of the cases of Theorem 1.3:
Proposition 3.1 If \( c > 3m \), then \( \text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, c) \) has a hamiltonian cycle.

Proposition 3.2 If \( c \leq 3m \) and \( c \not\equiv 3 \pmod{6} \), then \( \text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, c) \) has a hamiltonian cycle.

Notation 3.3 For convenience, let \( c' = 6m - c \), so \( 1 \leq c' < 6m - 3 \), and 
\[
\text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, c) = \text{Circ}(6m; 2, 3, -c').
\]

In fact, since the cases \( c = 6m - 3, 6m - 2 \) and \( c \equiv -1 \pmod{n} \) have already been addressed, we may assume that \( c' > 3 \).

Remark 3.4 The use of \( c' \) is very convenient when \( c \) is large (so one should think of \( c' \) as being small — less than \( 3m \)), but it can also be helpful in some other cases.

Definition 3.5 A subdigraph \( P \) of \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, -c') \) is a pseudopath from \( u \) to \( w \) if \( P \) is the disjoint union of a path from \( u \) to \( w \) and some number (perhaps 0) of cycles. In other words, if \( v \) is a vertex of \( P \), then 
\[
d^+_P(v) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } v = w; \\
1 & \text{otherwise};
\end{cases}
\]
and 
\[
d^-_P(v) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } v = u; \\
1 & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

Definition 3.6 Let \( u, w \) be integers representing vertices of \( \text{Circ}(n; 2, 3, c) \). If \( u + c' + 2 \leq w \leq u + 2c' \), let \( P(u, w) \) be the pseudopath from \( u + 1 \) to \( w - 1 \) whose vertex set is \( I(u, w) \), such that \( v \) travels by 
\[
\begin{cases} 
2, & \text{if } v \in I(u, w - c' - 3) \cup I(u + c' + 1, w - 2), \\
3, & \text{if } v \in I(w - c' - 2, u + c' - 1), \\
-c', & \text{if } v \in \{u + c', w\}.
\end{cases}
\]
Notice that the range of values for \( w \) makes sense because \( c' > 3 \).

Lemma 3.7 \( P(u, w) \) is a path if any of the following hold:

\( \cdot \) \( w - u \equiv 2c' \pmod{3} \); or
\( \cdot \) \( w - u \equiv 2c' + 1 \pmod{3} \) and \( w - u \equiv c' \pmod{2} \); or
\( \cdot \) \( w - u \equiv 2c' + 2 \pmod{3} \) and \( w - u \not\equiv c' \pmod{2} \).

PROOF. To simplify the notation slightly, let us assume (without loss of generality) that \( u = 0 \).

Case 1 Assume \( w - c' \equiv c' \pmod{3} \).
Choose $\varepsilon \in \{1, 2\}$, such that $w - c' - \varepsilon - 1$ is even. The path in $P(u, w)$ is

\[
1 \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w - c' - \varepsilon \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c' - \varepsilon + 3 \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w \overset{c'}{\longrightarrow} w - c' \\
\overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c' \overset{0}{\longrightarrow} \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w - c' + \varepsilon - 3 \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c' + \varepsilon \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w - 1.
\]

This contains both of the $c$-arcs, so there are no cycles in $P(u, w)$.

**Case 2** Assume there exists $\varepsilon \in \{1, 2\}$, such that $w - c' - \varepsilon \equiv c' \pmod{3}$ and $w - c' - \varepsilon - 1$ is even.

The path in $P(u, w)$ is

\[
1 \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w - c' - \varepsilon \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c' \overset{0}{\longrightarrow} \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w - c' + \varepsilon - 3 \\
\overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c' - \varepsilon + 3 \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w \overset{c'}{\longrightarrow} w - c' \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c' + \varepsilon \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} w - 1.
\]

This contains both of the $c$-arcs, so there are no cycles in $P(u, w)$.

**Lemma 3.8** Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that

- $k \leq 6m$,
- $c' + 3 \leq k \leq 2c' + 2$, and
- $k + c' \not\equiv 3 \pmod{6}$.

Let $u, w$ be integers representing vertices of Circ$(n; 2, 3, c)$. Then for all $u, w$ with $u \leq w$ and $w - u + 1 = k$, the subgraph induced by $I(u, w)$ has a hamiltonian path that starts at $u + 1$ and ends in $\{w - 1, w\}$.

**PROOF.** We consider three cases.

**Case 1** Assume $k \equiv 2c' + 1 \pmod{3}$.

We have $w - u = k - 1 \equiv 2c' \pmod{3}$. Since $k - 1 \not\in \{2c' + 1, 2c' + 2\}$, we must have $w - u = k - 1 \leq 2c'$. By Lemma 3.7, $P(u, w)$ is a hamiltonian path from $u + 1$ to $w - 1$.

**Case 2** Assume $k \equiv 2c' + 2 \pmod{3}$.

Suppose, first, that $k \neq c' + 3$ (so $k \geq c' + 4$). Letting $w' = w - 1$, then

\[
w' - u = w - u - 1 = k - 2 \geq (c' + 4) - 2 = c' + 2
\]

and $w' - u = (w - 1) - u = k - 2 \equiv 2c' \pmod{3}$. By Lemma 3.7, $P(u, w')$ is a hamiltonian path in $I(u, w')$ from $u + 1$ to $w' - 1$. Adding the 2-arc from $w' - 1$ to $w' + 1 = w$ yields a hamiltonian path in $I(u, w)$ from $u + 1$ to $w$. 

Suppose instead that \( k = c' + 3 \). Then \( w - u = k - 1 \equiv 2c' + 1 \pmod{3} \) and \( w - u = k - 1 = (c' + 3) - 1 \equiv c' \pmod{2} \), so by Lemma 3.7, \( P(u, w) \) is a hamiltonian path from \( u + 1 \) to \( w - 1 \).

**Case 3** Assume \( k \equiv 2c' \pmod{3} \).

By assumption, we have \( k + c' \equiv 2c' + c' \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \). Since \( k + c' \not\equiv 3 \pmod{6} \), we must have \( k + c' \equiv 0 \pmod{6} \), so \( k \equiv c' \pmod{2} \). Then \( w - u = k - 1 \equiv 2c' + 2 \pmod{3} \) and \( w - u \equiv k - 1 \not\equiv k \equiv c' \pmod{2} \), so by Lemma 3.7, \( P(u, w) \) is a hamiltonian path from \( u + 1 \) to \( w - 1 \).

It is now easy to prove Propositions 3.2 and 3.1.

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3.2.** As previously mentioned, we may assume \( c > 3 \). Since \( 3 < c \leq 3m \), we have \( 3m \leq c' < 6m - 3 \), so

\[
c' + 3 < 6m < 2c' + 2.
\]

Furthermore, since \( c \not\equiv 3 \pmod{6} \), we have

\[
6m + c' \equiv c' \not\equiv 3 \pmod{6}.
\]

Hence, Lemma 3.8 implies that the interval \( I(0, 6m - 1) \) has a hamiltonian path from \( 1 \) to \( 6m - 2 \) or to \( 6m - 1 \). Inserting the 3-edge from \( 6m - 2 \) to \( 1 \) or the 2-edge from \( 6m - 1 \) to \( 1 \), yields a hamiltonian cycle. Since \( I(0, 6m - 1) \) is the entire digraph, this completes the proof.

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3.1.** We have already dealt with the cases \( c = 6m - 2 \) (in Lemma 2.5), \( c = 6m - 3 \) (in Lemma 2.6), and the cases \( 6m \in \{2c' + 4, 2c' + 6\} \) are dealt with by Theorem 1.2. Furthermore, we noted earlier that the case \( c = 6m - 1 \) is clearly hamiltonian, so we may assume in what follows that \( c < 6m - 3 \) and \( 6m \not\in \{2c' + 4, 2c' + 6\} \).

Let \( \mathcal{K} \) be the set of integers \( k \) that satisfy the conditions of Lemma 3.8. Note that \( c' < 3m \).

We claim that \( n \) can be written as a sum \( n = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_s \), with each \( k_i \in \mathcal{K} \). To see this, begin by noting that \( c' + 4 \in \mathcal{K} \) (and 5 of any 6 consecutive integers between \( c' + 3 \) and \( 2c' + 2 \), inclusive, belong to \( \mathcal{K} \)). Thus, we may assume \( n < 2(c' + 4) = 2c' + 8 \), for otherwise it is easy to write \( n \) as a sum of integers in \( \mathcal{K} \). Since \( n \) is even, and \( n \not\in \{2c' + 4, 2c' + 6\} \), we conclude that \( n = 2c' + 2 \in \mathcal{K} \). So \( n \) is obviously a sum of elements of \( \mathcal{K} \). This completes the proof of the claim.
The preceding paragraph implies that we may cover the vertices of Circ\((n; 2, 3, c)\) by a disjoint collection of intervals \(I(u_i, w_i)\), such that the number of vertices in \(I(u_i, w_i)\) is \(k_i\). By listing the intervals in their natural order, we may assume \(u_{i+1} = w_i + 1\). By Proposition 3.8, the vertices of \(I(u_i, w_i)\) can be covered by a path \(P_i\) that starts at \(u_i + 1\) and ends in \(\{w_i - 1, w_i\}\). Since 
\[(u_{i+1} + 1) - w_i = (w_i + 2) - w_i = 2\]
and 
\[(u_{i+1} + 1) - (w_i - 1) = (w_i + 2) - (w_i - 1) = 3,\]
there is an arc from the terminal vertex of \(P_i\) to the initial vertex of \(P_{i+1}\). Thus, by adding a number of 2-arcs and/or 3-arcs, we may join all of the paths \(P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_s\) into a single cycle that covers all of the vertices of Circ\((n; 2, 3, c)\). Thus, we have constructed a hamiltonian cycle.

4 The remaining cases

In this section, we prove the following result. Combining it with Propositions 3.1 and 3.2 (and Theorem 1.2) completes the proof of Theorem 1.3.

**Proposition 4.1** If \(c \leq 3m\) and \(c \equiv 3 \pmod{6}\), then Circ\((6m; 2, 3, c)\) has a hamiltonian cycle.

**Definition 4.2** Let \(t\) be any natural number, such that \(0 \leq 6t \leq c - 9\).

(1) Let
\[
\begin{align*}
\ell_1 &= c - 5, \\
\ell_2 &= \ell_2(t) = c - 1 + 6t, \\
\ell_3 &= c - 2, \\
\ell_4 &= c + 3.
\end{align*}
\]

(2) Define subdigraphs \(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3\) and \(Q_4\) of Circ\((6m; 2, 3, c)\) as follows:
- The vertex set of \(Q_i\) is \(I(0, \ell_i + 2) \cup \{\ell_i + 5\}\).
- In \(Q_1\), vertex \(v\) travels by
  \[
  \begin{cases}
  c, & \text{if } v = 0; \\
  2, & \text{if } v = 1 \text{ or } 2; \\
  3, & \text{if } v = 3, 4, \ldots, c - 6.
  \end{cases}
  \]
- In \(Q_2\), vertex \(v\) travels by
  \[
  \begin{cases}
  c, & \text{if } v = 1 \text{ or } 6t + 4; \\
  2, & \text{if } v = 2 \text{ or } 6t + 5 \leq v \leq c - 2; \\
  3, & \text{if } v = 0 \text{ or } 3 \leq v \leq 6t + 3 \text{ or } c - 1 \leq v \leq c - 2 + 6t.
  \end{cases}
  \]
- In \(Q_3\), vertex \(v\) travels by
  \[
  \begin{cases}
  c, & \text{if } v = 1 \text{ or } 3; \\
  2, & \text{if } v = 1, 2 \text{ or } 4 \leq v \leq c - 3.
  \end{cases}
  \]

7
In $Q_4$, vertex $v$ travels by
\[
\begin{cases}
c, & \text{if } v = 2 \text{ or } 8; \\
2, & \text{if } 9 \leq v \leq c - 1; \\
3, & \text{if } v = 0, 1 \text{ or } 3 \leq v \leq 7 \text{ or } c \leq v \leq c + 2.
\end{cases}
\]

Notation 4.3 For ease of later referral, we also let $\ell_i(t)$ denote $\ell_i$ for $i \in \{1, 3, 4\}$.

Lemma 4.4

(1) Each $Q_i$ is the union of four disjoint paths from $\{0, 1, 2, 5\}$ to $\{\ell_i, \ell_i + 1, \ell_i + 2, \ell_i + 5\}$.

(2) Indeed, if we
- let $u_1 = 0, u_2 = 1, u_3 = 2, u_4 = 5$, and $w_{i,j} = \ell_i + u_j$, and
- define permutations
  \[
  \sigma_1 = (1423), \sigma_2 = (234), \sigma_3 = (1324), \text{ and } \sigma_4 = \text{identity},
  \]
then $Q_i$ contains a path from $u_j$ to $w_{i,\sigma_i(j)}$ for $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

PROOF. The paths in $Q_1$ are:
\[
\begin{align*}
0 & \quad \underline{c} \quad c \quad (= \ell_1 + 5), \\
1 & \quad \underline{2} \quad 3 \quad \underline{3} \quad c - 3 \quad (= \ell_1 + 2), \\
2 & \quad \underline{2} \quad 4 \quad \underline{3} \quad c - 5 \quad (= \ell_1), \\
5 & \quad \underline{3} \quad \underline{3} \quad c - 4 \quad (= \ell_1 + 1).
\end{align*}
\]

The paths in $Q_2$ are:
\[
\begin{align*}
0 & \quad \underline{3} \quad 6t + 6 \quad \underline{2} \quad c - 1 \quad \underline{3} \quad c - 1 + 6t \quad (= \ell_2), \\
1 & \quad \underline{c} \quad c + 1 \quad \underline{3} \quad c + 1 + 6t \quad (= \ell_2 + 2), \\
2 & \quad \underline{2} \quad 4 \quad \underline{3} \quad 6t + 4 \quad \underline{c} \quad c + 4 + 6t \quad (= \ell_2 + 5), \\
5 & \quad \underline{3} \quad 6t + 5 \quad \underline{2} \quad \underline{3} \quad c \quad c + 6t \quad (= \ell_2 + 1).
\end{align*}
\]

The paths in $Q_3$ are:
\[
\begin{align*}
0 & \quad \underline{c} \quad c \quad (= \ell_3 + 2), \\
1 & \quad \underline{2} \quad 3 \quad \underline{c} \quad c + 3 \quad (= \ell_3 + 5), \\
2 & \quad \underline{2} \quad \underline{3} \quad c - 1 \quad (= \ell_3 + 1), \\
5 & \quad \underline{2} \quad \underline{2} \quad c - 2 \quad (= \ell_3).
\end{align*}
\]
The paths in $Q_4$ are:

\[
\begin{align*}
0 & \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} 9 \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} c \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c + 3 \quad (= \ell_4), \\
1 & \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} 10 \overset{2}{\longrightarrow} c + 1 \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c + 4 \quad (= \ell_4 + 1), \\
2 & \overset{c + 2}{\longrightarrow} \overset{3}{\longrightarrow} c + 5 \quad (= \ell_4 + 2), \\
3 & \overset{c + 8}{\longrightarrow} c + 8 \quad (= \ell_4 + 5).
\end{align*}
\]

The above lemma yields the following conclusion:

**Lemma 4.5** If, for some natural number $k$, there exist sequences

- $I = (i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k)$ with each $i_j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, and
- $T = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k)$ with $0 \leq 6t_j \leq c - 9$, for each $j$,

such that

(i) $\sum_{j=1}^{k} \ell_{i_j}(t_j) = 6m$, and
(ii) the permutation product $\sigma_{i_1}\sigma_{i_2}\cdots\sigma_{i_k}$ is a cycle of length 4,

then Circ$(6m; 2, 3, c)$ has a hamiltonian cycle constructed by concatenating copies of $Q_1$, $Q_2$, $Q_3$, and $Q_4$.

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.1.** Since $\sigma_4$ is the identity and $\ell_4 = c + 3$, we see that if Circ$(6m; 2, 3, c)$ has a hamiltonian cycle constructed by concatenating copies of $Q_1$, $Q_2$, $Q_3$, and $Q_4$, then Circ$(6m + c + 3; 2, 3, c)$ also has such a hamiltonian cycle. Thus, by subtracting some multiple of $c + 3$ from $6m$, we may assume

\[2c - 6 \leq 6m \leq 3c - 9.\]

(For this modified $c$, it is possible that $c > 3m$.)

Recall that $0 \leq 6t \leq c - 9$, so $2c - 6 + 6t$ can be any multiple of 6 between $2c - 6$ and $3c - 15$. Since $\sigma_1\sigma_2 = (1243)$ and $\ell_1 + \ell_2(t) = 2c - 6 + 6t$, it follows that Circ$(6m; 2, 3, c)$ has a hamiltonian cycle constructed by concatenating one copy of $Q_1$ and one copy of $Q_2$ whenever $2c - 6 \leq 6m \leq 3c - 15$.

The only case that remains is when $6m = 3c - 9$. Now $\sigma_1\sigma_3^2 = (1324)$ and $\ell_1 + 2\ell_3 = 3c - 9$, so Circ$(3c - 9; 2, 3, c)$ has a hamiltonian cycle constructed by concatenating one copy of $Q_1$ and two copies of $Q_3$. 

9
References
