

ON ISOMETRIC EMBEDDINGS OF GRAPHS

BY

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ABSTRACT. If G is a finite connected graph with vertex set V and edge set E , a standard way of defining a distance d_G on G is to define $d_G(x, y)$ to be the number of edges in a shortest path joining x and y in V . If (M, d_M) is an arbitrary metric space, then an embedding $\lambda: V \rightarrow M$ is said to be *isometric* if $d_G(x, y) = d_M(\lambda(x), \lambda(y))$ for all $x, y \in V$. In this paper we will lay the foundation for a theory of isometric embeddings of graphs into cartesian products of metric spaces.

Introduction. With a finite connected undirected graph¹ $G = (V, E)$ one can associate a metric $d_G: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ (the set of nonnegative integers) by defining $d_G(x, y)$ to be the number of edges in a shortest path between x and y for all $x, y \in V$, the vertex set of G . If (M, d_M) is an arbitrary metric space we say that an embedding $\lambda: V \rightarrow M$ is *isometric*² if, for all $x, y \in V$,

$$(1) \quad d_M(\lambda(x), \lambda(y)) = d_G(x, y).$$

We denote this by writing $\lambda: V \xrightarrow{I} M$.

A number of papers have appeared in the past few years which deal with various properties of graphs that have isometric embeddings in certain metric and semimetric³ spaces (e.g., see [As1, As2, As3, ADe1, ADe2, ADz1, ADz2, Av1, Av2, BGK, Dew, Dez1, Dez2, Dj, F, GP1, GP2, K1, K2, K3, Y]).

In this paper we will lay the foundation for a theory of isometric embedding of graphs into cartesian products of metric spaces. Although our primary focus will be on embeddings into products of graphs we should remark that many of the results actually extend to products of more general metric and semimetric spaces.

Embedding into cartesian products. For a connected graph $G = (V, E)$ define a relation⁴ θ on E as follows: If $e = \{x, y\} \in E$ and $e' = \{x', y'\} \in E$, then $e \theta e'$ if

$$d_G(x, x') + d_G(y, y') \neq d_G(x, y') + d_G(x', y).$$

The relation θ is easily seen to be well defined, reflexive and symmetric; let $\hat{\theta}$ be its transitive closure, and let E_i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, be the equivalence classes of $\hat{\theta}$. Thus, $E = \bigcup_{i=1}^r E_i$.

For each i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, let G_i denote the graph $(V, E \setminus E_i)$ and let $C_i(1), C_i(2), \dots, C_i(m_i)$ denote the connected components of G_i . Finally, form the

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¹In general, we follow the terminology of [BM].

²In the literature this is also sometimes said to be "distance preserving".

³I.e., the triangle inequality may fail (in French, écart).

⁴First introduced in [Dj].

graphs $G_i^* = (V_i^*, E_i^*)$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, by letting $V_i^* = \{C_i(1), \dots, C_i(m_i)\}$ and taking $\{C_i(j), C_i(j')\}$ to be an edge of G_i^* iff some edge in E_i joins a point in $C_i(j)$ to a point in $C_i(j')$. For $v \in C_i(j)$, denote by $\alpha_i: V \rightarrow V_i^*$ the natural contraction $v \rightarrow C_i(j) \in V_i^*$.

Next, define an embedding $\alpha: G \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^r G_i^*$, which we will call the *canonical embedding* of G , by $\alpha(v) = (\alpha_1(v), \alpha_2(v), \dots, \alpha_r(v))$.

THEOREM 1. *The canonical embedding $\alpha: G \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^r G_i^*$ is isometric.*

PROOF. Let x_0 and x_k be a pair of vertices of G with $d_G(x_0, x_k) = k$. For brevity we will henceforth usually denote $d_G(x, y)$ by xy . Let $(\{x_0, x_1\}, \{x_1, x_2\}, \dots, \{x_{k-1}, x_k\})$ be a minimal path between x_0 and x_k , and let P denote the set of edges in this path. For each i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, let $p_i = |P \cap E_i|$. Thus, $\sum_{i=1}^r p_i = k$.

FACT. If Q is any other path connecting x_0 to x_k , then $|Q \cap E_i| \geq p_i$ for all i .

PROOF OF FACT. For each j , $1 \leq j \leq k$, define a function a_j on V by $a_j(u) = ux_j - ux_{j-1}$. Let $b(u) = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j(u)$ and, for each i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, set

$$b_i(u) = \sum \{a_j(u) : \{x_{j-1}, x_j\} \in E_i\}.$$

Then

$$\sum_{s_i=1}^r b_i(u) = b(u) = ux_k - ux_0.$$

If $\{u, v\} \in E$, then $|ux_0 - vx_0| \leq 1$ and $|ux_k - vx_k| \leq 1$. Hence, $|b(u) - b(v)| \leq 2$.

Suppose $\{u, v\} \in E$ and $\{x_{j-1}, x_j\} \notin E_i$. Then $ux_{j-1} + vx_j = ux_j + vx_{j-1}$ by the definition of θ , and so $a_j(u) = a_j(v)$. It follows that $b_s(u) = b_s(v)$ for all $s \neq i$. Since $|b(u) - b(v)| \leq 2$ we also have $|b_i(u) - b_i(v)| \leq 2$.

Now, for each j , $0 \leq j \leq k$, we have $x_0x_j = j$ and $x_jx_k = k - j$. Thus for all j with $1 \leq j \leq k$, $a_j(x_0) = 1$ and $a_j(x_k) = -1$. Therefore, for each i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, we have $b_i(x_0) = p_i$ and $b_i(x_k) = -p_i$.

In following Q from x_0 to x_k , b_i must change from p_i to $-p_i$. However, b_i can change by at most 2 along each edge of Q and cannot change at all if the edge does not belong to E_i . It follows that $|Q \cap E_i| \geq |p_i - (-p_i)| \cdot \frac{1}{2} = p_i$, and the Fact is proved.

Note in particular, taking $k = 1$, that if $\{x_0, x_1\} \in E_i$, then every path from x_0 to x_1 has at least one edge in E_i and, consequently, x_0 and x_1 belong to different connected components in G_i , i.e., they are not identified in G_i^* .

It remains only to check that the distance $\alpha(x_0)\alpha(x_k)$ between the images of x_0 and x_k in $\prod_{i=1}^r G_i^*$ is k . But in G_i^* , $1 \leq i \leq r$, the distance between the corresponding connected components $C(x_0)$ and $C(x_k)$ is just the minimum, taken over all paths Q in G from x_0 to x_k , of $|Q \cap E_i|$. By the Fact this value is p_i , so that

$$\alpha(x_0)\alpha(x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i(x_0)\alpha_i(x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^r p_i = k$$

as required. This proves Theorem 1. \square

We will define r , the number of factors G_i^* in the canonical embedding of G , to be the *isometric dimension* of G , denoted by $\dim_I(G)$ (cf. [Dew]).

An isometric embedding $G \xrightarrow{I} \prod_{i=1}^m H_i$ will be termed *irredundant* if each H_i has at least two vertices and for all i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, and for all $h \in H_i$, h occurs as a coordinate value of the image of some $g \in G$. Note that any $\beta: G \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^m H_i$ can be made irredundant by discarding unused vertices and factors.

Finally, let us call G *irreducible* if $G \xrightarrow{I} \prod_{i=1}^m H_i$ always implies $G \xrightarrow{I} H_i$ for some i .

THEOREM 2. *The canonical embedding $\alpha: G \xrightarrow{I} \prod_{i=1}^r G_i^*$ is irredundant, has irreducible factors and has the largest possible number of factors among all irredundant isometric embeddings of G .*

PROOF. Let $\beta: G \xrightarrow{I} \prod_{j=1}^m H_j$, $v \rightarrow (v_1, \dots, v_m)$ be an irredundant isometric embedding of G . If $e = \{x, y\} \in E$, let $\hat{\beta}(e)$ be the unique j for which $x_j \neq y_j$. Suppose $e' = \{x', y'\} \in E$ and $\hat{\beta}(e') \neq j = \hat{\beta}(e)$. Then

$$xx' - yx' = x_j x'_j - y_j x'_j = x_j y'_j - y_j y'_j = xy' - yy',$$

so that

$$xx' + yy' = xy' + yx',$$

i.e., e and e' are *not* related by θ .

It follows that if e and e' are arbitrary edges of E with $e \theta e'$, then $\hat{\beta}(e) = \hat{\beta}(e')$. This means that $\hat{\beta}$ is *constant* on each equivalence class E_i . This implies that the range of $\hat{\beta}$ is limited to at most cardinality $r = \dim_r(G)$, and the third claim of the theorem follows. Note that m can assume any value between 1 and r by combining canonical factors.

The fact that α is irredundant is clear. Suppose a factor $G_{i_0}^*$ is not irreducible. Then $G_{i_0}^*$ has an irredundant isometric embedding $\gamma: G_{i_0}^* \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^k H_j$ with $k > 1$, from which we obtain an irredundant isometric embedding of G with $\prod_{i=1, i \neq i_0}^r G_i^* \times \prod_{j=1}^k H_j$ having more than r factors. This contradiction concludes the proof of the theorem. \square

The preceding remarks immediately imply the following result.

THEOREM 3. *The only irredundant isometric embedding of G into a product of $\dim_r(G)$ factors is the canonical embedding. Each factor H_j of an irredundant isometric embedding $G \xrightarrow{I} \prod_{j=1}^m H_j$ embeds canonically into a product of G_i^* 's.*

REMARK. It appears from these results that the category of connected graphs and isometric embeddings behaves much like a variety in universal algebra, with subdirect product representation. Relations containing $\hat{\theta}$ play the role of congruences and the maps $\alpha_i: G \rightarrow G_i^*$ become homomorphisms. However, it is not clear at this point that a graph and its metric can be interpreted as an algebra in such a way as to justify the correspondence.

COROLLARY. *G is irreducible if and only if G has a single $\hat{\theta}$ -equivalence class.*

As an example we show a graph G in Figure 1(a) with the following properties: (i) G is irreducible, i.e., $\dim_r(G) = 1$. (ii) $G' = G - \{e\}$ (shown in Figure 1(b)) has

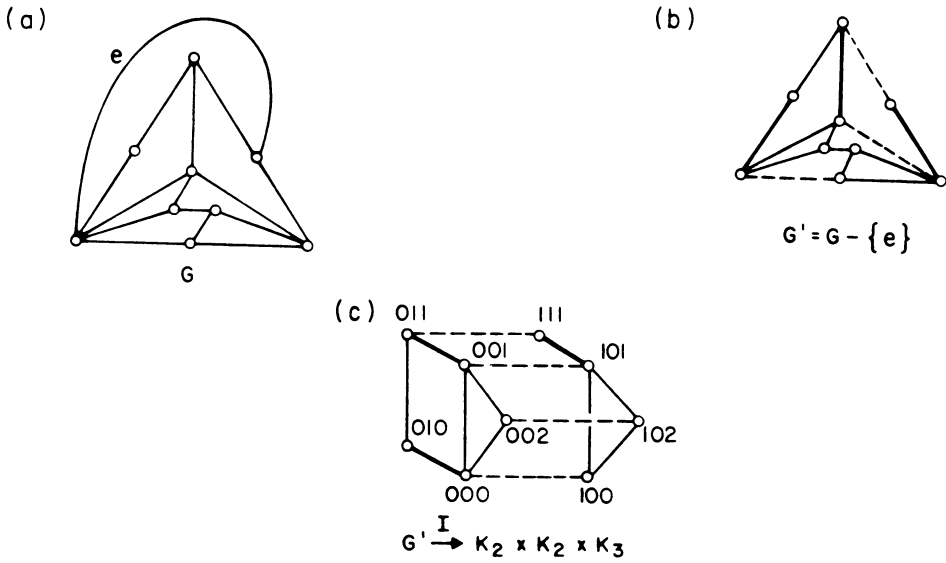


FIGURE 1

$\dim_1(G') = 3$. The partition of E into E_1, E_2 , and E_3 is also shown. (iii) In Figure 1(c) we redraw G' in a more suggestive form, showing $G' \xrightarrow{I} K_2 \times K_2 \times K_3$.

We remark in closing this section that if we consider the usual random graph model, in which $G = (V, E)$ has $V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and each pair $\{i, j\}$ is chosen to be an edge with (independent) probability $1/2$, then the probability that a random graph with n vertices is irreducible goes to 1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, it can be shown by relatively standard probabilistic arguments that almost all graphs on n vertices have the property that, for any two pairs $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ and $\{\alpha', \beta'\}$ of vertices, there is another pair $\{x, y\}$ such that the subgraph induced by these 6 points is that shown in Figure 2. Thus,

$$\alpha x + \beta y = 2 < 4 = \alpha y + \beta x,$$

$$\alpha' x + \beta y' = 2 < 4 = \alpha' y + \beta' x,$$

so that if $\{\alpha, \beta\} = e \in E$ and $\{\alpha', \beta'\} = e' \in E$, then $e \theta \{x, y\}$, $e' \theta \{x, y\}$ and, consequently, $e \hat{\theta} e'$. This implies that $\dim_1(G) = 1$ as required.

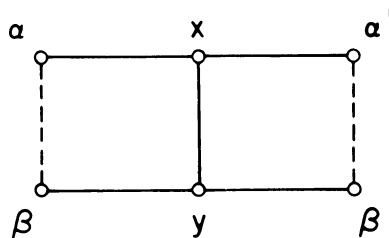


FIGURE 2

A generalization of the tree theorem. If T_n denotes a tree with n edges, the following result was established in [GP1] (see also [GL]):

THEOREM. For the distance matrix $D(T_n)$ of T_n ,

$$(2) \quad \det(D(T_n)) = (-1)^n n 2^{n-1},$$

independent of the structure of T_n .

The next result we give generalizes (2) and gives a geometrical explanation for the factor 2^{n-1} . Consider the set Q^n of vertices of the (usual) unit n -cube in \mathbf{R}^n ,

$$Q^n = \{0, 1\}^n = \{\bar{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) : a_k = 0 \text{ or } 1, 1 \leq k \leq n\}.$$

There is a natural metric d_H on Q^n , called the Hamming metric, given by

$$d_H((a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_n)) = \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k - b_k|,$$

i.e., the distance between \bar{a} and \bar{b} in Q^n is just equal to the number of coordinate positions in which they differ. Let us call a set $S \subseteq Q^n$ *full dimensional* if the convex hull of S has positive n -dimensional volume.

THEOREM 4. If $\{\bar{a}_0, \dots, \bar{a}_n\}$ is any full-dimensional set of $n + 1$ points of Q^n , then

$$(3) \quad \det(d_H(\bar{a}_i, \bar{a}_j)) = (-1)^n n \cdot 2^{n-1}.$$

PROOF. For $\bar{a}_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in})$ write $a_{ik} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{ik}$ where $\alpha_{ik} = \pm 1$. Thus

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} d_H(\bar{a}_i, \bar{a}_j) &= \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik} - a_{jk}| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_{ik} - \alpha_{jk}| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - \alpha_{ik}\alpha_{jk}) = \frac{1}{2}(n - \bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j), \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j$ denotes the inner product of the vectors $\bar{\alpha}_i = (\alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{in})$ and $\bar{\alpha}_j = (\alpha_{j1}, \dots, \alpha_{jn})$. It follows from elementary linear algebra that for any square matrix $M = (m_{ij})$, if J is the square matrix with all entries equal to 1, then

$$(5) \quad \det(M + xJ) = \det M + x \det(m_{ij} - m_{1j} - m_{i1} + m_{11}).$$

Thus, from (4) we have

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} \det(d_H(a_i, a_j)) &= \det\left(\frac{1}{2}(n - \bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j)\right) = (-2)^{-(n+1)} \det(\bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j - n) \\ &= (-2)^{-(n+1)} \left\{ \det(\bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j) - n \det(\bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j - \bar{\alpha}_0 \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j - \bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_0 + \bar{\alpha}_0 \cdot \bar{\alpha}_0) \right\} \\ &= (-2)^{-(n+1)} \left\{ \det(\bar{\alpha}_i \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j) - n \det((\bar{\alpha}_i - \bar{\alpha}_0) \cdot (\bar{\alpha}_j - \bar{\alpha}_0)) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The determinants which appear in (6) of the form $\det(\bar{x}_i \cdot \bar{x}_j)$, called *Gramians*, occur frequently in linear algebra. One of their particularly useful properties is the following.

FACT (see [Ga]). For a set of vectors $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n$ in \mathbf{R}^m , the Gramian $\det(\bar{x}_i \cdot \bar{x}_j)$ is just the square of the (n -dimensional) volume of the parallelepiped spanned by the \bar{x}_k .

In particular, since the $n + 1$ $\bar{\alpha}_k$'s in (6) all lie in \mathbf{R}^n , then $\det(\bar{\alpha}_j \cdot \bar{\alpha}_j) = 0$. On the other hand, the vectors $\bar{\alpha}_k - \bar{\alpha}_0$ by hypothesis span an n -dimensional space. It is clear that the parallelepiped they span has width 2 in each dimensional (since all $\alpha_{i,k} = \pm 1$), and consequently, has volume 2^n .

Thus, continuing (6), we obtain

$$\det d_H(\bar{\alpha}_i, \bar{\alpha}_j) = (-2)^{-(n+1)}(0 - n \cdot (2^n)^2) = (-1)^n n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

and the theorem is proved. \square

Symmetric differences. It is often natural to interpret binary n -tuples as characteristic functions on the set $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$ so that each $\bar{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ corresponds to a subset $S(\bar{a}) \subseteq [n]$ by $k \in S(\bar{a}) \Leftrightarrow a_k = 1$. With this association it is easy to see that $d_H(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) = |S(\bar{a}) \Delta S(\bar{b})|$, where $X \Delta Y$ denotes the symmetric difference $X \setminus Y \cup Y \setminus X$ of X and Y .

Let us say that a family of subsets in $[n]$ is full dimensional if the corresponding n -tuples are. We can restate Theorem 4 in these terms.

THEOREM 5. *Suppose $\{S_0, \dots, S_n\}$ is a full-dimensional family of subsets of $[n]$. Then*

$$(7) \quad \det(|S_i \Delta S_j|) = (-1)^n n \cdot 2^{n-1}.$$

The advantage of this formulation is that it can be readily extended to the following more general situation. Suppose μ is a discrete measure on $2^{[n]}$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(k) &\geq 0, & k &\in [n], \\ \mu(X) &= \sum_{x \in X} \mu(x), & X &\subseteq [n]. \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 6. *Suppose $\{S_0, \dots, S_n\}$ is a full-dimensional family of subsets of $[n]$. Then*

$$(8) \quad \det(\mu(S_i \Delta S_j)) = (-1)^n 2^{n-1} \sum_k \mu(k) \prod_k \mu(k).$$

The proof of (8), which we will not give here, depends upon an extension of the following result:

THEOREM [GHH]. *If a connected graph G has blocks, i.e., maximal 2-connected subgraphs, G_1, \dots, G_r , then*

- (i) $\text{cof}(G) = \prod_{k=1}^r \text{cof}(G_k)$,
- (ii) $\det D(G) = \sum_{k=1}^r \det(D(G_k)) \prod_{i \neq k} \text{cof}(G_i)$,

where $\text{cof}(H)$ denotes the sum of the cofactors of the distance matrix $D(H)$ of the graph H .

Note that this result immediately implies (2) since any tree T_n with n edges has exactly n blocks, each being a single edge K_2 having $\det(D(K_2)) = -1$, $\text{cof}(K_2) = 2$. Of course, when μ is just the counting measure, i.e., $\mu(k) = 1$ for all $k \in [n]$, then (8) reduces to (7).

Embedding into n -cubes. The cartesian product $K_2^n = \prod_{i=1}^n K_2$ (where K_2 denotes the complete graph on two points) is usually called the n -cube in the graph theory

literature. The induced metric $d_{K_2^n}$ on K_2^n is just the Hamming metric d_H . The problem of characterizing those G for which $G \xrightarrow{I} K_2^N$ for some N was first settled by Djoković [Dj].

It follows from the preceding results that $G \xrightarrow{I} K_2^n$ for some n iff

- (i) G is bipartite.
- (ii) For all $e = \{x, y\} \in E$, if $a, b, c \in V$ such that $ax < ay$, $bx < by$, and $ab = ac + bc$, then $cx < cy$.

Since the distance matrix $D(G)$ for any (connected) graph G is real and symmetric, then $D(G)$ has all real eigenvalues. Let $n_+(G)$ and $n_-(G)$ denote the number of positive and negative eigenvalues, respectively, of $D(G)$.

THEOREM 7. *If $G \xrightarrow{I} K_2^m$ for some m , then*

$$(9) \quad \dim_I(G) = n_-(G).$$

PROOF. Suppose $\lambda: G \xrightarrow{I} K_2^m$ is an isometry, say $\lambda(v) = (\lambda(v)_1, \dots, \lambda(v)_m)$ for $v \in V(G)$. Since

$$d_G(v, v') = d_H(\lambda(v), \lambda(v')) = \sum_{k=1}^m d_H(\lambda(v)_k, \lambda(v')_k),$$

then if we define

$$A_k := \{v \in V: \lambda(v)_k = 0\}, \quad B_k := \{v \in V: \lambda(v)_k = 1\},$$

we have the basic decomposition

$$(10) \quad \sum_{v, v' \in V(G)} d_G(v, v') x_v x_{v'} = \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{a \in A_k} x_a \right) \left(\sum_{b \in B_k} x_b \right).$$

We can rewrite (10) as

$$(11) \quad \sum_{v, v' \in V(G)} d_g(v, v') x_v x_{v'} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^m \left\{ \left(\sum_{v \in V(G)} x_v \right)^2 - \left(\sum_{a \in A_k} x_a - \sum_{b \in B_k} x_b \right)^2 \right\}$$

which expresses the quadratic form on the left-hand side as a sum of one positive square and m negative squares. Thus, by Sylvester's "law of inertia",

$$(12) \quad n_+(G) \leq 1, \quad n_-(G) \leq m.$$

In fact, $n_+(G) = 1$ since $D(G)$ has trace 0.

Now, on one hand,

$$(13) \quad \text{rank}(D(G)) = n_-(G) + n_+(G) = n_-(G) + 1 \leq m + 1.$$

On the other hand, since G is connected, there must exist $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_m \in V(G)$ such that the set $\{\lambda(v_0), \lambda(v_1), \dots, \lambda(v_m)\}$ is full dimensional in K_2^m . Thus the submatrix $(d_G(v_i, v_j)) = (d_H(\lambda(v_i), \lambda(v_j)))$ is nonsingular (by Theorem 4), and so $\text{rank}(D(G)) \geq m + 1$. Consequently, $\text{rank}(D(G)) = m + 1$, and $n_-(G) = m = \dim_I(G)$ which proves the theorem. \square

We note that it follows from these considerations, for example, that if $G \xrightarrow{I} K_2^m$, then $\det(D(G)) \neq 0$ iff G is a tree.

Concluding remarks. The problem of embedding graphs isometrically into other graphs is a special case of the more general topic of embedding (finite) metric spaces isometrically into other metric (or semimetric) space. This topic has an extensive literature, some of which can be found in [ADz1, ADz2, Av3, K2, K3]. Of course, many of these more general results impinge on our studies. For example, it follows from these considerations that if $G \xrightarrow{I} K_3^m$ (or indeed, if $G \xrightarrow{I} H^m$ for any graph H with at most four vertices), then $n_+(G) = 1$. The reason for this is as follows.

Let us say that an n by n distance matrix $D = (d_{ij})$ is of *negative type* if

$$(14) \quad x_1 + \cdots + x_n = 0, \quad x_k \in \mathbf{R} \Rightarrow \sum_{i,j} d_{ij} x_i x_j \leq 0.$$

Similarly, call D *hypermetric* if

$$(15) \quad x_1 + \cdots + x_n = 1, \quad x_k \in \mathbf{Z} \Rightarrow \sum_{i,j} d_{ij} x_i x_j \leq 0.$$

Although (14) and (15) are similar, (15) is actually much stronger (see [K3]). Not only does it imply (14) but also that the space actually satisfies the triangle inequality (and many stronger related ones), something that (14) does not do. It is not hard to show that

$$D \text{ is of negative type} \Rightarrow n_+(D) = 1.$$

On the other hand, Winkler [Win] has recently found a graph G for which $n_+(G) = 1$ but $D(G)$ is not of negative type.

It turns out that the properties of l_1 -embeddability, hypermetricity and negative type are preserved under taking products, factors and isometric subsets. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} K_3 \text{ is of negative type (easy to check)} &\Rightarrow K_3^m \text{ is of negative type} \\ &\Rightarrow G \xrightarrow{I} K_3^m \text{ is of negative type} \Rightarrow n_+(G) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

In fact, it can be shown that $G \xrightarrow{I} K_3^m$ for some m iff the relation θ is transitive, i.e., $\theta = \hat{\theta}$.

An interesting observation (due to H. J. Landau [L]) is the following. Suppose X is a semimetric space with distance matrix D . Let $D^{(k)}$ denote the distance matrix corresponding to the product space X^k . As just remarked, if X is of negative type, then so is X^k and, consequently, $n_+(D^{(k)}) = 1$ for any k . It turns out that the converse holds. In fact, it can be shown [L] that if $n_+(D^{(2)}) = 1$, then this already implies that X must be of negative type.

It was suggested at one time by Deza [Dez2] that hypermetricity might be a sufficient condition for isometric embeddability into l_1 (i.e., \mathbf{R}^m with $d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \sum_i |x_i - y_i|$). This was shown *not* to be the case by Assouad [As1] and also by Avis [Av3], who proved that the graph $K_7 - P_3$ is hypermetric but not isometrically embeddable into l_1 . However, it is true [Dez1, K1] that hypermetricity is a necessary condition for l_1 -embeddability. In the same spirit it is easy to show that the graph $K_5 - K_3$ is of negative type but not hypermetric (see [ADz2]).

Finally, we arrive at the graph $K_{3,2}$, which is exceptional in several respects. Since $n_+(K_{3,2}) = 2$, $K_{3,2}$ is not of negative type and therefore not isometrically embeddable into any K_2^m or even \mathbf{R}^n . In fact, it is not even a *subgraph* of K_2^m .

At present no necessary and sufficient conditions are known for a graph to be l_1 -embeddable, hypermetric or of negative type. It would seem fruitful to study the characteristic polynomials of the associated distance matrices of various spaces rather than just the signs of the eigenvalues. This has been initiated for trees in [EGG and GL]. It seems likely that our understanding of this whole general area would increase substantially if the corresponding results were known for graphs more general than trees, e.g., for $G \xrightarrow{I} K_2^m$.

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