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PROPERLY COLOURED HAMILTONIAN CYCLES IN EDGE-COLOURED COMPLETE GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT. Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured complete graph on n vertices. Let $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c)$ denote the largest number of edges of the same colour incident with a vertex of K_n^c . A properly coloured cycle is a cycle such that no two adjacent edges have the same colour. In 1976, Bollobás and Erdős [6] conjectured that every K_n^c with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) < \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle. In this paper, we show that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an integer n_0 such that every K_n^c with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) < (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ and $n \geq n_0$ contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle. This improves a result of Alon and Gutin [1]. Hence, the conjecture of Bollobás and Erdős is true asymptotically.

1. INTRODUCTION

An *edge-coloured graph* is a graph G with an edge-colouring c of G . We say that G is *properly coloured* if no two adjacent edges of G have the same colour. If all edges have the same colour, then G is *monochromatic*.

Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured complete graph on n vertices. Let $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c)$ denote the maximum number of edges of the same colour incident with a vertex of K_n^c . Equivalently, $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = \max \Delta(H)$ over all monochromatic subgraphs H in K_n^c . Daykin [8] asked whether there exists a constant μ such that every K_n^c with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq \mu n$ and $n \geq 3$ contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle. This question was answered independently by Bollobás and Erdős [6] with $\mu = 1/69$, and Chen and Daykin [7] with $\mu = 1/17$. Bollobás and Erdős proposed the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.1 (Bollobás and Erdős [6]). *If $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) < \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$, then K_n^c contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle.*

Later, Shearer [16] showed that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq n/7$ is sufficient. The best known bound on $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c)$ was given by Alon and Gutin [1] where $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) < (1 - 1/\sqrt{2} - o(1))n$. On the other hand, Li, Wang and Zhou [12]

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showed that if $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) < \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$, then K_n^c contains a properly coloured cycle of length at least $(n+2)/3 + 1$.

For the existence of a properly coloured Hamiltonian path, Barr [5] proved that K_n^c containing no monochromatic triangle is a sufficient condition. Note that there is no assumption on $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c)$. A *2-factor* is a spanning 2-regular graph. Bang-Jensen, Gutin and Yeo [4] showed that K_n^c containing a properly coloured 2-factor is also a sufficient condition.

Theorem 1.2 (Bang-Jensen, Gutin and Yeo [4]). *If K_n^c contains a properly coloured 2-factor, then K_n^c contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian path.*

This result was later improved by Feng, Giesen, Guo, Gutin, Jensen and Rafiey [9]. A graph G is said to be a *1-path-cycle* if G is a vertex-disjoint union of at most one path P and a number of cycles. Note that a spanning 1-path-cycle without any cycles is a Hamiltonian path, and a spanning 1-path-cycle without a path is a 2-factor.

Theorem 1.3 (Feng, Giesen, Guo, Gutin, Jensen and Rafiey [9]). *Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured K_n . Then K_n^c contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian path if and only if K_n^c contains a spanning properly coloured 1-path-cycle.*

For a survey regarding properly coloured subgraphs in edge-coloured graphs, we recommend Chapter 16 of [3]. In this paper, we prove that Conjecture 1.1 is true asymptotically.

Theorem 1.4. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an integer $N_0 = N_0(\varepsilon)$ such that every K_n^c with $n \geq N_0$ and $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle.*

For an edge-coloured graph G (not necessarily complete), the *colour degree* $d^c(v)$ of a vertex v is the number of different colours of edges incident to v . The *minimum colour degree* $\delta^c(G)$ of an edge-coloured graph G is the minimum $d^c(v)$ over all vertices v in G . Li and Wang [11] proved that every edge-coloured graph G contains a properly coloured path of length $2\delta^c(G)$ or a properly coloured cycle of length at least $2\delta^c(G)/3$. In [13], the author improved their result by showing that G contains a properly coloured path of length $2\delta^c(G)$ or a properly coloured cycle of length at least $\delta^c(G) + 1$. Furthermore, in [14], the author proved that every edge-coloured graph G on n vertices with $\delta^c(G) \geq (2/3 + \varepsilon)n$ contains a properly coloured cycle of length ℓ for all $3 \leq \ell \leq n$ provided $\varepsilon > 0$ and n is large enough. Moreover, the bound on $\delta^c(G)$ is asymptotically best possible; that is, there exist edge-coloured graphs G on n vertices with $\delta^c(G) = \lfloor 2n/3 \rfloor - 1$, which does not contain a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle. Note that $\delta^c(K_n^c) + \Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq n$. Hence, Theorem 1.4 implies the following corollary.

Corollary 1.5. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an integer $N_0 = N_0(\varepsilon)$ such that every K_n^c with $n \geq N_0$ and $\delta^c(K_n^c) \geq (1/2 + \varepsilon)n$ contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle.*

Now we outline the proof of Theorem 1.4, which involves two main steps. In the first step, we find (by Lemma 3.1) a small ‘absorbing cycle’ C such that for any properly coloured path P with $V(C) \cap V(P) = \emptyset$ and $|P| \geq 4$, there exists a properly coloured cycle C' with $V(C') = V(P) \cup V(C)$. This step can

be viewed as a properly edge-coloured version of the absorption technique introduced by Rödl, Ruciński and Szemerédi [15]. Since the original absorption technique did not consider edge-coloured graphs, several new ideas are needed for this generalisation. We believe that there is further potential for this adaptation of the absorption technique. For instance, a similar argument was also used in [14]. In the second step, we remove the vertices of the small absorbing cycle C from K_n^c and let $K_{n'}^c$ be the resulting graph. Since C is small, we may assume that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_{n'}^c) \leq (1 - \varepsilon')n'$ for some small $\varepsilon' > 0$. Next, we find a properly coloured 2-factor in $K_{n'}^c$ using Lemma 4.1. Hence, Theorem 1.2 implies that there exists a properly coloured Hamiltonian path P in $K_{n'}^c$. Finally, by the ‘absorbing’ property of C , G contains a properly coloured cycle C' with $V(C') = V(P) \cup V(C) = V(K_n^c)$. Therefore, C' is a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle as required.

The paper is organised as follows. In the next section, we set up some basic notation and give some extremal examples to show that Conjecture 1.1 is sharp. Section 3 and Section 4 are devoted to finding a small absorbing cycle and a properly coloured 2-factor respectively. Finally, we prove Theorem 1.4 in Section 5.

2. NOTATION AND EXTREMAL EXAMPLES

Throughout this paper, unless stated otherwise, c is assumed to be an edge-colouring. Hence, $c(xy)$ is the colour of the edge xy . For $v \in V(G)$, we denote by $N_G(v)$ the neighbourhood of v in G . If the graph G is clear from the context, we omit the subscript.

Given a vertex set $U \subseteq V(G)$, write $G[U]$ for the (edge-coloured) subgraph of G induced by U . We write $G \setminus U$ for the graph obtained from G by deleting all vertices in U . For a vertex u , we sometime write u to mean the set $\{u\}$. Given a subgraph H in G , we write $G - H$ for the graph obtained from G by deleting all edges in H . For edge-disjoint graphs G and H' , we denote by $G + H'$ the union of G and H' . We write $G - H + H'$ to mean $(G - H) + H'$.

Let $U, W \subseteq V(G)$ not necessarily disjoint. Whenever we define an auxiliary bipartite graph H with vertex classes U and W , we mean that H has vertex classes U' and W' , where U' is a copy of U and W' is a copy of W . Hence, U and W are considered to be disjoint in H . Given an edge uw in H , we say that $u \in U$ and $w \in W$ to mean that $u \in U'$ and $w \in W'$.

Every path P is assumed to be directed. Hence, the paths $v_1v_2 \dots v_\ell$ and $v_\ell v_{\ell-1} \dots v_1$ are considered different for $\ell \geq 2$. Note that $|P|$ denotes the order of P . Given a path $P = v_1v_2 \dots v_\ell$ and a vertex $x \in N(v_1) \setminus V(P)$, we define xP to be the path $xv_1v_2 \dots v_\ell$. Similarly, given vertex-disjoint paths P_1, \dots, P_s , we define the path $P_1 \dots P_s$ to be the concatenation of P_1, \dots, P_s (if it exists).

2.1. Extremal examples. We now present some edge-colourings on K_n to show that Conjecture 1.1 is sharp. The first example was given by Bollobás and Erdős [6] for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

Example 2.1. Consider $n = 4k + 1$. Let G be a $2k$ -regular graph on n vertices. Note that the complement \overline{G} of G is also a $2k$ -regular graph. Let K_n^c be obtained by colouring all edges of G red and all edges of \overline{G} blue. Note

that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = 2k = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$. However, K_n^c does not contain any properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle C_n , since the edge-chromatic number of C_n is 3.

For even n , Fujita and Magnant [10] showed that there exists a K_n^c with $\delta^c(K_n^c) = n/2$ with no properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle. In fact, their example also satisfies $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = n/2$. Hence, Conjecture 1.1 is also sharp for even n . The example given by Fujita and Magnant is derived from a tournament on n vertices, that is, an oriented complete graph. In the proposition below, we present a simple generalization of their construction for general oriented graphs. Given an oriented graph \vec{G} , let $d_{\vec{G}}^-(v)$ and $d_{\vec{G}}^+(v)$ be the in- and outdegree of a vertex $v \in V(\vec{G})$. Also, define the maximum indegree $\Delta^-(\vec{G})$ of \vec{G} to be the maximum $d_{\vec{G}}^-(v)$ over all vertices $v \in V(\vec{G})$.

Proposition 2.2. *Let G be a graph. Suppose that \vec{G} is an oriented graph obtained by orienting each edge of G . Then there exists an edge-coloured graph G^c obtained by colouring each edge of G such that*

- (i) $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(G^c) = \Delta^-(\vec{G})$;
- (ii) $d_{G^c}^c(v) = d_{\vec{G}}^+(v) + \min\{1, d_{\vec{G}}^-(v)\}$ for all $v \in V(G)$;
- (iii) C is a properly coloured cycle in G^c if and only if C is a directed cycle in \vec{G} .

Proof. Let $\{c_x : x \in V(G)\}$ be a set of distinct colours. Define an edge-colouring c of G such that for every edge $xy \in E(G)$, $c(xy) = c_y$ if and only if \vec{xy} is in \vec{G} . Let G^c be the graph G with edge-colouring c . The proposition follows. \square

Let T_{2m} be a tournament on $2m$ vertices obtained from a regular tournament T on $2m - 1$ vertices by adding a directed edge from a new vertex x to every $y \in V(T)$. Note that $\Delta^-(T_{2m}) = m$ and T_{2m} does not contain any directed Hamiltonian cycle. Therefore, by Proposition 2.2, there exists a K_{2m}^c (corresponding to T_{2m}) with $\Delta(K_{2m}^c) = \Delta^-(T_{2m}) = m$ and $\delta^c(K_{2m}^c) = m$ that does not contain any properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle.

In the proposition below, we present yet another K_n^c , which also shows that Conjecture 1.1 is sharp for even n . Moreover, this construction of K_n^c can be generalized to forbid any properly coloured paths and cycles of arbitrary length. We would like to point out that, by a suitable choice of tournament, Proposition 2.2 also yields the same result for properly coloured cycles but not for properly coloured paths. An edge-coloured graph G is *rainbow* if all edges have distinct colours.

Proposition 2.3. *Let ℓ and n be integers with $1 \leq \ell \leq n/2$. Then there exists an edge-coloured graph K_n^c on n vertices with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = n - \ell$ and $\delta^c(K_n^c) = \ell$ such that all properly coloured cycles in K_n^c have length less than 2ℓ and all properly coloured paths in K_n^c have length less than $2\ell + 1$.*

Proof. Let the vertices of K_n be $x_1, \dots, x_\ell, y_1, \dots, y_{n-\ell}$. Set $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ and $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_{n-\ell}\}$. Let $c : E(K_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be an edge-colouring of K_n such that:

- (a) $c(x_i y_j) = i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ and all $1 \leq j \leq n - \ell$;
- (b) $c(y_i y_j) = 1$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq n - \ell$;
- (c) $K_n[X]$ is rainbow under c and does not contain any colour in $\{1, \dots, \ell\}$.

Note that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = |Y| = n - \ell$ and $\delta^c(K_n^c) = |X| = \ell$.

Suppose C is a properly coloured cycle in K_n^c . Let P_1, P_2, \dots, P_r be the paths of C induced on the vertex set Y (where P_i may consist of one vertex). Since each P_i is properly coloured, (b) implies that $1 \leq |P_i| \leq 2$. Note that after seeing one P_i we must immediately see at least two consecutive vertices in X , so

$$|X| \geq |X \cap V(C)| \geq 2r \geq 2\lceil |Y \cap V(C)|/2 \rceil \geq |Y \cap V(C)|. \quad (2.1)$$

Therefore

$$|C| = |X \cap V(C)| + |Y \cap V(C)| \leq 2|X| = 2\ell.$$

If $|C| = 2\ell$, then we must have equality in (2.1) and so $|X| = 2r = |Y \cap V(C)|$. Hence, we must have $|P_i| = 2$ for all $i \leq r$. Thus, each P_i is an edge of colour 1 by (b). Therefore, after seeing one P_i we must see at least two vertices x_j with $j \neq 1$ by (a) and (b) before seeing another $P_{i'}$. This implies that $|X \setminus x_1| \geq 2r = |X|$, a contradiction. Hence, all properly coloured cycles in K_n^c have length less than 2ℓ . A similar argument shows that all properly coloured paths in K_n^c have length less than $2\ell + 1$. \square

3. ABSORBING CYCLE

The aim of this section is to show that there exists a small cycle C in K_n^c such that, for any properly coloured path P with $V(C) \cap V(P) = \emptyset$ and $|P| \geq 4$, there exists a properly coloured cycle C' with $V(C') = V(C) \cup V(P)$.

Lemma 3.1 (Absorbing cycle lemma). *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$. There exists an integer n_0 such that the following holds whenever $n \geq n_0$. Suppose that K_n^c is an edge-coloured K_n with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$. Then there exists a properly coloured cycle C with $|C| \leq 2^{-5} \varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+2} n$ such that, for any properly coloured path P in $K_n^c \setminus V(C)$ with $|P| \geq 4$, K_n^c contains a properly coloured cycle C' with $V(C') = V(C) \cup V(P)$.*

We will need the following definition.

Definition 3.2. *Let x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 be distinct vertices in $V(K_n^c)$. A path P is an absorbing path for $(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$ if the following conditions hold:*

- (i) $P = z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4$ is a properly coloured path of order 4;
- (ii) $V(P) \cap \{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2\} = \emptyset$;
- (iii) both $z_1 z_2 x_1 x_2$ and $y_1 y_2 z_3 z_4$ are properly coloured paths.

Note that the ordering of $(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$ is important. Given distinct vertices x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 , let $\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$ be the set of absorbing paths P for $(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$. By the definition of an absorbing path, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $P' = x_1 x_2 \dots x_{\ell-1} x_\ell$ be a properly coloured path with $\ell \geq 4$. Let $P = z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4$ be an absorbing path for $(x_1, x_2; x_{\ell-1}, x_\ell)$ with $V(P) \cap V(P') = \emptyset$. Then $z_1 z_2 P' z_3 z_4 = z_1 z_2 x_1 x_2 \dots x_{\ell-1} x_\ell z_3 z_4$ is a properly coloured path.*

Lemma 3.1 will be proved as follows. Suppose that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$. In the next lemma, Lemma 3.4, we show that $\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$ is large for any distinct $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$. By a simple probabilistic argument, Lemma 3.6 shows that there exists a small family \mathcal{F}' of vertex-disjoint properly coloured paths (of order 4) such that, for any distinct $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$, \mathcal{F}' contains at least one absorbing path for $(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$. Finally, we join all paths in \mathcal{F}' into one short properly coloured cycle C using Lemma 3.7. Moreover, C satisfies the desired property in Lemma 3.1.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/8$ and let $n \geq 5\varepsilon^{-1}$ be an integer. Suppose that K_n^c is an edge-coloured K_n with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$. Then $|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)| \geq \varepsilon^2 n^4/4$ for all distinct vertices $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$.*

Proof. Fix distinct vertices $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$. Set $V' = V(K_n^c) \setminus \{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2\}$ and $\Delta = \Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c)$. We can find two distinct vertices z_1, z_2 in V' such that $z_1 z_2 x_1 x_2$ is a properly coloured path. Note that there are $(|V'| - (\Delta - 1))(|V'| - (\Delta - 1) - 1) \geq n^2/4$ choices for z_1 and z_2 . The number of vertices $z_3 \in V' \setminus \{z_1, z_2\}$ such that $c(z_3 z_2) \neq c(z_2 z_1)$ and $c(z_3 y_2) \neq c(y_1 y_2)$ is at least

$$(|V'| - 2) - 2(\Delta - 1) = |V'| - 2\Delta \geq 2\varepsilon n - 4 \geq \varepsilon n.$$

Pick one such z_3 . By a similar argument, the number of vertices $z_4 \in V' \setminus \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$ such that $c(z_3 z_4) \neq c(z_3 y_2)$ and $c(z_3 z_4) \neq c(z_3 z_2)$ is at least εn . Pick one such z_4 . Notice that $z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4$ is an absorbing path for $(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$. Furthermore, there are at least $n^2/4 \times \varepsilon n \times \varepsilon n = \varepsilon^2 n^4/4$ many choices of z_1, z_2, z_3 and z_4 . Therefore, the proof is completed. \square

The next lemma is proved by a simple probabilistic argument since each $\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)$ is large. We will need the following Chernoff bound for the binomial distribution (see e.g. [2]). Recall that the binomial random variable with parameters (n, p) is the sum of n independent Bernoulli variables, each taking value 1 with probability p , or 0 with probability $1 - p$.

Proposition 3.5. *Suppose that X has the binomial distribution and $0 < a < 3/2$. Then $\mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E}X| \geq a\mathbb{E}X) \leq 2e^{-a^2\mathbb{E}X/3}$.*

Lemma 3.6. *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$. Then there exists an integer n_0 such that whenever $n \geq n_0$ the following holds. Suppose that K_n^c is an edge-coloured K_n with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$. Then there exists a family \mathcal{F}' of vertex-disjoint properly coloured paths of order 4 such that $|\mathcal{F}'| \leq 2^{-7}\varepsilon^2 n$ and, for all distinct vertices $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$, $|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) \cap \mathcal{F}'| \geq 1$.*

Proof. Fix $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$ and let n_0 be a sufficiently large integer. Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured K_n with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ and $n \geq n_0$. Recall that each path is assumed to be directed. A path $z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4$ will be considered as a 4-tuple (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) . Choose a family \mathcal{F} of 4-tuples in $V(K_n^c)$ by selecting each of the $n!/(n-4)!$ possible 4-tuples independently at random with probability

$$p = 2^{-8}\varepsilon^2 \frac{(n-4)!}{(n-1)!} > 2^{-8}\varepsilon^2 n^{-3}.$$

Then by Proposition 3.5

$$|\mathcal{F}| \leq 2\mathbb{E}|\mathcal{F}| = 2p \frac{n!}{(n-4)!} = 2^{-7} \varepsilon^2 n \quad (3.1)$$

with probability at least $1 - 2e^{-\mathbb{E}|\mathcal{F}|/3} = 1 - 2e^{-\varepsilon^2 n/(3 \times 2^8)} \geq 5/6$ since n is large. By Lemma 3.4, for every distinct vertices x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 , we have $|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)| \geq \varepsilon^2 n^4/4$. Hence, given distinct vertices x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 , by Proposition 3.5 we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) \cap \mathcal{F}| &\geq \mathbb{E}|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) \cap \mathcal{F}|/2 \\ &= p|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2)|/2 > 2^{-11} \varepsilon^4 n \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

with probability at least $1 - 2e^{-\mathbb{E}|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) \cap \mathcal{F}|/12} > 1 - 2e^{-c_0 n}$, where $c_0 = \varepsilon^4/(3 \times 2^{12})$. By the union bound, \mathcal{F} satisfies (3.2) for all distinct vertices x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 with probability at least $1 - 2n^4 e^{-c_0 n} \geq 5/6$ since n is large.

We say that two 4-tuples (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) and (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) are *intersecting* if $a_i = b_j$ for some $1 \leq i, j \leq 4$. Furthermore, we can bound the expected number of intersecting pairs of 4-tuples in \mathcal{F} from above by

$$\frac{n!}{(n-4)!} \times 4^2 \times \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-4)!} \times p^2 = 2^{-12} \varepsilon^4 n.$$

Thus, using Markov's inequality, we derive that with probability at least $1/2$

$$\mathcal{F} \text{ contains at most } 2^{-11} \varepsilon^4 n \text{ intersecting pairs of 4-tuples.} \quad (3.3)$$

Hence, with positive probability, the family \mathcal{F} satisfies (3.1), (3.2) for all distinct vertices x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 , and (3.3). Pick one such \mathcal{F} . We delete one 4-tuple in each intersecting pair in \mathcal{F} . We further remove those 4-tuples that are not absorbing paths. We call the resulting family \mathcal{F}' . Note that \mathcal{F}' satisfies

$$|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) \cap \mathcal{F}'| > 2^{-11} \varepsilon^4 n - 2^{-11} \varepsilon^4 n = 0$$

for all distinct vertices $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$. Since \mathcal{F}' consists of pairwise disjoint 4-tuples and each 4-tuple in \mathcal{F}' is an absorbing path, \mathcal{F}' is a set of vertex-disjoint properly coloured paths of order 4. \square

As mentioned earlier, in order to prove Lemma 3.1, we join the paths in \mathcal{F}' given by Lemma 3.6 into a short properly coloured cycle. The lemma below shows that we join any two disjoint edges by a properly coloured path of constant length.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/100$. Then there exists an integer n_0 such that whenever $n \geq n_0$ the following holds. Suppose that K_n^c is edge-coloured with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$. Let v_1, v_2, v'_1, v'_2 be distinct vertices. Then there exists an integer $2 \leq i_0 \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2}$ such that there are at least $(\varepsilon^2 n)^{i_0}$ paths P with $|P| = i_0$ and $v_1 v_2 P v'_1 v'_2$ is a properly coloured path.*

To illustrate the idea of the proof, we consider the following simpler problem. Suppose that K_n^c with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq n/3 - 3$ and let $x_1, x_2, y \in V(K_n^c)$ be distinct. We claim that there exist distinct vertices w and v such that $x_1 x_2 w v y$ is a properly coloured path. (In other words, we can join an edge $x_1 x_2$ and a vertex y into a properly coloured path of order 5.) Let

$V' = V(K_n^c) \setminus \{x_1, x_2, y\}$ and let W be the set of vertices $w \in V'$ such that $c(x_1x_2) \neq c(x_2w)$. Hence, $|W| = n - 1 - \Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) - 1 > 2n/3$. Define an auxiliary bipartite graph H with vertex classes W and V' and edge set $E(H)$ such that for $w \in W$ and $v \in V'$, $wv \in E(H)$ if and only if $c(wv) \neq c(wx_2)$ in K_n^c . (Recall Section 2 that we consider W and V' to be disjoint in H .) Hence, if $wv \in E(H)$, then x_1x_2wv is a properly coloured path. Also, every $w \in W$ has degree at least $2n/3$ in H . By an averaging argument, there exists a vertex $v \in V'$ with degree at least $4n/9$ in H . Recall that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq n/3 - 3 < 4n/9$. There exist distinct $w, w' \in N_H(v)$ such that $c(wv) \neq c(w'v)$. Therefore, x_1x_2wv or $x_1x_2w'v$ is a properly coloured path as claimed.

Proof of Lemma 3.7. Fix ε and let n_0 be a sufficiently large integer. Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured complete graph with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ and $n \geq n_0$. Set $\Delta = \Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c)$, $V' = V(K_n^c) \setminus \{v_1, v_2, v'_1, v'_2\}$ and $n' = |V'| = n - 4$. We omit floors and ceilings for clarity of presentation.

For integers $i \geq 0$, we say that a vertex $x \in V'$ is *i-far* from (v_1, v_2) if there exist at least $(\varepsilon^2 n)^i$ paths P with $V(P) \subseteq V' \setminus x$ and $|P| = i$ such that v_1v_2Px is a properly coloured path. Note that any vertex $x \in V'$ with $c(xv_2) \neq c(v_1v_2)$ is 0-far. A vertex x is *strongly i-far* if for any colour c' , after removing all edges xy with $c(xy) = c'$ there still exist at least $(\varepsilon^2 n)^i/2$ paths P with $V(P) \subseteq V' \setminus x$ and $|P| = i$ such that v_1v_2Px is a properly coloured path. Hence, if x is *i-far* but not strongly *i-far*, then there exists a unique colour $c_i(x)$ such that x is no longer *i-far* after removing all edges xy with $c(xy) = c_i(x)$. Moreover, there are at least $(\varepsilon^2 n)^i/2$ paths P with $V(P) \subseteq V' \setminus x$ and $|P| = i$ such that v_1v_2Px is a properly coloured path and the edge (in P) incident with x is of colour $c_i(x)$. Note that no vertex is strongly 0-far.

For integers $i \geq 0$, let X_i be the set of vertices in V' that are *i-far* but not strongly *i-far*. Also, let Y_i be the set of vertices in V' that are strongly *i-far*. Note that $Y_0 = \emptyset$. Let $N' = \{w \in V' : c(wv'_1) \neq c(v'_1v'_2)\}$. If $y \in N' \cap Y_i$, then there exist at least $(\varepsilon^2 n)^i/2$ paths P such that $V(P) \subseteq V' \setminus y$, $|P| = i$ and moreover $v_1v_2Pyv'_1v'_2$ is a properly coloured path. Hence, if $|N' \cap Y_i| \geq 2\varepsilon^2 n$ for some $i \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2} - 1$, then the lemma holds by setting $i_0 = i + 1$. Recall that $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = \Delta$, so $|N'| \geq n' - \Delta$. Therefore, to prove the lemma, it is enough to show that $|Y_i| \geq \Delta + 2\varepsilon^2 n$ for some integer $1 \leq i \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2} - 1$.

Recall that if $x \in X_i$, then there is a unique colour $c_i(x)$ such that x is no longer *i-far* after removing all edges xy with $c(xy) = c_i(x)$. For each integer $0 \leq i \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2} - 1$, define an auxiliary bipartite graph H_i with vertex classes $X_i \cup Y_i$ and V' and edge set $E(H_i)$ such that

- (a) every vertex y in Y_i is adjacent to every vertex in $V' \setminus y$, and
- (b) for $x \in X_i$ and $v \in V' \setminus x$, xv is an edge in H_i if and only if $c(xv) \neq c_i(x)$.

Since $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) = \Delta \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$, each vertex $x \in X_i$ has degree at least $n' - 1 - \Delta \geq (2 + 3\varepsilon)n/4$ in H_i . Thus,

$$e(H_i) \geq (2 + 3\varepsilon)n|X_i|/4 + (n' - 1)|Y_i|. \quad (3.4)$$

Since $Y_0 = \emptyset$ and X_0 is the set of vertices $x \in V'$ such that $c(v_2x) \neq c(v_1v_2)$, we have $|X_0| \geq n' - \Delta \geq n/2$. Thus,

$$e(H_0) \geq (2 + 3\varepsilon)|X_0|n/4 \geq nn'/4. \quad (3.5)$$

Suppose that xv is an edge in H_i with $x \in X_i$ and $v \in V'$. Note that v is in at most $in^{i-1} \leq (\varepsilon^2n)^i/4$ paths P with $|P| = i$. Since x is i -far and $c(xv) \neq c_i(x)$, there exist at least $(\varepsilon^2n)^i/4$ paths P such that $V(P) \subseteq V' \setminus v$, $|P| = i$ and v_1v_2P is a properly coloured path. A similar statement also holds for edges yv in H_i with $y \in Y_i$ and $v \in V'$. Therefore, if a vertex $v \in V'$ has degree at least $4\varepsilon^2n$ in H_i , then v is $(i+1)$ -far. Similarly, we conclude that if v has degree at least $\Delta + 4\varepsilon^2n$ in H_i , then v is strongly $(i+1)$ -far. By counting the degrees of $v \in V'$ in H_i , we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} e(H_i) &\leq 4\varepsilon^2n|V' \setminus (X_{i+1} \cup Y_{i+1})| + (\Delta + 4\varepsilon^2n)|X_{i+1}| + (|X_i| + |Y_i|)|Y_{i+1}| \\ &\leq 4\varepsilon^2n'n + \Delta|X_{i+1}| + (n' - 1)|Y_{i+1}| \\ &\leq e(H_{i+1}) - \varepsilon n(7|X_{i+1}|/4 - 4\varepsilon n'), \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

where the last inequality is due to (3.4). Thus,

$$\text{if } |X_{i+1}| \geq 20\varepsilon n'/7, \text{ then } e(H_{i+1}) \geq e(H_i) + (\varepsilon n')^2. \quad (3.7)$$

Since $e(H_i)$ is at most n'^2 , there exists an integer $i' \leq \varepsilon^{-2}$ such that $|X_{i'+1}| < 20\varepsilon n'/7$. Let i' be the smallest integer such that $|X_{i'+1}| < 20\varepsilon n'/7$. Hence, $e(H_i) \geq e(H_0) \geq nn'/4$ by (3.7) and (3.5). By (3.6),

$$\begin{aligned} nn'/4 \leq e(H_{i'}) &\leq 4\varepsilon^2n'n + \Delta|X_{i'+1}| + n'|Y_{i'+1}| \\ &\leq 2\varepsilon n'n + n'|Y_{i'+1}|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $|Y_{i'+1}| \geq (1/4 - 2\varepsilon)n$. Therefore, in $H_{i'+1}$, each vertex in V' has degree at least $|Y_{i'+1}| - 1 \geq (1/4 - 2\varepsilon)n - 1 \geq 4\varepsilon^2n$. This implies that $X_{i'+2} \cup Y_{i'+2} = V'$ and so

$$e(H_{i'+2}) \geq (2 + 3\varepsilon)n'n/4 \quad (3.8)$$

by (3.4). Let i'' be the smallest integer $i \geq i'+2$ such that $|X_{i+1}| < 20\varepsilon n'/7$. Since $e(H_i) \leq n'^2$, i'' exists by (3.7). Moreover, $i'' \leq i' + 2 + 1/(2\varepsilon^2) < 2\varepsilon^{-2} - 3$ as $e(H_{i'+2}) \geq (n')^2/2$. Note that $e(H_{i''}) \geq e(H_{i'+2}) \geq (2 + 3\varepsilon)n'n/4$ by (3.8). By (3.6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + 3\varepsilon)n'n/4 \leq e(H_{i''}) &\leq 4\varepsilon^2n'n + \Delta|X_{i''+1}| + (n' - 1)|Y_{i''+1}| \\ &\leq (4\varepsilon^2 + 10\varepsilon/7)n'n + n'|Y_{i''+1}|, \\ |Y_{i''+1}| &\geq (1/2 - \varepsilon + 2\varepsilon^2)n \geq \Delta + 2\varepsilon^2n. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

We are ready to prove Lemma 3.1.

Proof of Lemma 3.1. Since $\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+2}$ is an increasing function of ε (as $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$), it suffices to prove the lemma for $\varepsilon < 1/100$. Let n_0 be a sufficiently large integer. Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured complete graph with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq$

$(1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ with $n \geq n_0$. Set $\gamma = \varepsilon^{2\varepsilon^{-2}+2}$. Let \mathcal{F}' be the set of properly coloured paths obtained by Lemma 3.6. Therefore,

$$|\mathcal{F}'| \leq 2^{-7}\gamma^2 n = 2^{-7}\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+4}n, \quad (3.9)$$

$$|\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; y_1, y_2) \cap \mathcal{F}'| \geq 1$$

for all distinct vertices $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in V(K_n^c)$.

We join the paths in \mathcal{F}' into a properly coloured cycle C as follows. Let $P_1, \dots, P_{|\mathcal{F}'|}$ be the properly coloured paths in \mathcal{F}' . For each $1 \leq j \leq |\mathcal{F}'|$, we are going to find a path Q_j with $|Q_j| \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2}$ and $V(Q_j) \subseteq V(K_n^c) \setminus V(\bigcup \mathcal{F}')$ such that $P_j Q_j P_{j+1}$ is a properly coloured path, where we take $P_{|\mathcal{F}'|+1} = P_1$, and such that $V(Q_j) \cap V(Q_{j'}) = \emptyset$ for all $j \neq j'$. Assume that we have already constructed Q_1, \dots, Q_{j-1} . Let $P_j = v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4$ and $P_{j+1} = v'_1 v'_2 v'_3 v'_4$. By Lemma 3.7 (with $v_1 = v_3$ and $v_2 = v_4$), there exists an integer $2 \leq i_0 \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2}$ such that there are at least $(\varepsilon^2 n)^{i_0}$ paths Q with $|Q| = i_0$ such that $v_3 v_4 Q v'_1 v'_2$ is a properly coloured path. Set $\bigcup \mathcal{F}' = \bigcup_{F \in \mathcal{F}'} F$ and $W_j = V(\bigcup \mathcal{F}') \cup \bigcup_{j' < j} V(Q_{j'})$, so by (3.9)

$$\begin{aligned} |W_j| &= |V(\bigcup \mathcal{F}')| + \sum_{j' < j} |Q_{j'}| \leq 4|\mathcal{F}'| + 2\varepsilon^{-2}(j-1) \\ &< (4 + 2\varepsilon^{-2})|\mathcal{F}'| \leq 2^{-5}\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+2}n. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, W_j intersects with at most

$$|W_j| \times i_0 n^{i_0-1} < 2^{-5}\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+2}n \times 2\varepsilon^{-2}n^{i_0-1} = 2^{-4}\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}}n^{i_0} < (\varepsilon^2 n)^{i_0}$$

paths of order i_0 as $i_0 \leq 2\varepsilon^{-2}$. Therefore, there exists a path Q_j with $V(Q_j) \subseteq V(K_n^c) \setminus W_j$ such that $v_3 v_4 Q_j v'_1 v'_2$ is a properly coloured path, which implies that $P_j Q_j P_{j+1}$ is a properly coloured path. Hence, we find properly coloured paths $Q_1, \dots, Q_{|\mathcal{F}'|}$ as desired. This means that K_n^c contains a properly coloured cycle C obtained by concatenating $P_1, Q_1, P_2, Q_2, \dots, Q_{|\mathcal{F}'|}$. Note that $|C| \leq (4 + 2\varepsilon^{-2})|\mathcal{F}'| \leq 2^{-5}\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+2}n$ by (3.9).

We now show that C has the desired ‘absorbing’ property. Let $P = x_1 x_2 \dots x_\ell$ be a properly coloured path with $\ell \geq 4$ and $V(P) \cap V(C) = \emptyset$. Pick $P' = z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 \in \mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2; x_{\ell-1}, x_\ell) \cap \mathcal{F}'$. Since P' is an absorbing path for $(x_1, x_2; x_{\ell-1}, x_\ell)$, Proposition 3.3 implies that $z_1 z_2 P z_3 z_4$ is a properly coloured path. Note that the endedges are the same as in P' . Therefore, there exists a properly coloured cycle C' with $V(C') = V(C) \cup V(P)$. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.1. \square

4. PROPERLY COLOURED 2-FACTORS

In this section, we prove the following lemma, which finds a properly coloured 2-factor in K_n^c with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) < (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$. Then there exists an integer $n_1 = n_1(\varepsilon)$ such that every K_n^c with $n \geq n_1$ and $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ contains a properly coloured 2-factor.*

Before proving the lemma, we need the following notation. Let C be a directed cycle. For a vertex $v \in V(C)$, let v_+ and v_- be the successor and ancestor of v in C respectively. Further, let $c_-(v)$ and $c_+(v)$ be the colours

$c(vv_-)$ and $c(vv_+)$ respectively. For distinct vertices $u, v \in V(C)$, define vC^+u to be the path $vv_+ \dots u_-u$ on C , and similarly define vC^-u to be the path $vv_- \dots u_+u$ on C .

Given an edge-coloured graph G , we denote by $\mathcal{C}_G(v)$ the set of colours incident at v in G . Equivalently, $\mathcal{C}_G(v) = \{c(vu) : u \in N_G(v)\}$. Given $x, y \in V(G)$, the *distance* $\text{dist}_G(x, y)$ in G between x and y is the minimum integer ℓ such that G contains a path (not necessarily properly coloured) of length ℓ from x to y . Note that $\text{dist}_G(x, x) = 0$ for all $x \in V(G)$. If x and y are not connected in G , then we say $\text{dist}_G(x, y) = \infty$.

Recall that a graph G is said to be a 1-path-cycle if G is a vertex-disjoint union of at most one path P and a number of cycles. We say that G is a *1-path-cycle with parameters* $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$ if G satisfies the following three properties:

- (a) G is a properly coloured 1-path-cycle;
- (b) the path $P = v_1 \dots v_\ell$ in G has length at least 1 with $v_1 = x$ and $v_\ell = y$;
- (c) $c_x = c(v_1v_2)$ and $c_y = c(v_\ell v_{\ell-1})$.

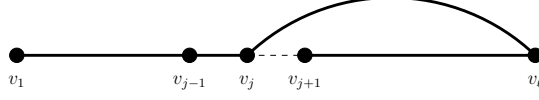
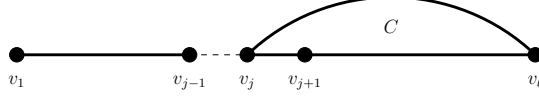
Note that x and y are the endvertices of P . Also, c_x and c_y are precisely the colours of the edges in P (and G) incident to x and y respectively. The ordering of $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$ is important. Recall that all paths are assumed to be directed. So ‘a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$ ’ is considered to be different from ‘a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(y, c_y; x, c_x)$ ’, even though the underlying graphs maybe the same. Let G be a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$ in K_n^c . For a vertex $v \in V(G) \setminus x$, the edge xv is a *left chord for* G if $c(xv) \neq c_x$. Similarly, the edge yv is a *right chord for* G if $v \in V(G) \setminus y$ and $c(yv) \neq c_y$. A *chord* is a left or right chord.

Now we sketch the proof of Lemma 4.1. Suppose that G is a properly coloured 1-path-cycle in K_n^c with $|G|$ maximal. Further assume that G has parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$. By chord rotations (defined later), we find a properly coloured 1-path-cycle G_0 with parameters $(x', c_{x'}; y', c_{y'})$ such that $c_{x'} \neq c(x'y') \neq c_{y'}$ and $V(G_0) = V(G)$. So $x'y'$ is both a left and right chord for G_0 . Hence, $P_0 + x'y'$ is a properly coloured cycle, where P_0 is the path in G_0 . This implies that $G_0 + x'y'$ is a set of properly coloured vertex-disjoint cycles. If $V(K_n^c) = V(G) = V(G_0)$, then $G_0 + x'y'$ is a properly coloured 2-factor. If $V(K_n^c) \neq V(G)$, then $G_0 + x'y'$ together with a vertex $z \in V(K_n^c) \setminus V(G)$ is a larger properly coloured 1-path-cycle, contradicting the maximality of $|G|$. This proves Lemma 4.1.

In the lemma below, we show why chords are useful.

Lemma 4.2. *Let G be a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$. Suppose that yw is a right chord for G with $w \notin \{x\} \cup N_G(x)$. Then there exists a properly coloured 1-path-cycle G' such that the following statements hold:*

- (i) G' is a spanning subgraph of $G + yw$ containing the edge yw .
- (ii) G' has parameters $(x, c_x; y', c_{y'})$ such that $y' \in N_G(w)$, $N_G(y') = \{w, w'\}$ and $c_{y'} = c(y'w') \in \mathcal{C}_G(y')$.
- (iii) Let $N_G(w) = \{z_1, z_2\}$. Then G' has parameters $(x, c_x; z_1, c')$ only if $c(yw) \neq c(wz_2)$.
- (iv) For $v \in V(G)$, if $\text{dist}_G(v, z) \geq 2$ for all $z \in \{x, y, w\}$, then $N_{G'}(v) = N_G(v)$.

FIGURE 1. $c(v_\ell v_j) \neq c(v_j v_{j-1})$ FIGURE 2. $c(v_\ell v_j) \neq c(v_j v_{j+1})$

Moreover, similar statements hold if wx is a left chord with $w \notin \{y\} \cup N_G(y)$.

Proof. Let yw be a right chord for G and let $P = v_1 \dots v_\ell$ be the path in G , so $y = v_\ell$. First suppose that $w \notin V(P)$, so $w \in V(C)$ for some properly coloured cycle C in G . Orient C into a directed cycle so that $c(yw) \neq c_-(w)$. Observe that $P' = v_1 \dots v_\ell w C^- w_+$ is a properly coloured path. Hence, $G' = G - C - P + P'$ is a properly coloured 1-path-cycle containing yw with parameters $(x, c_x; w_+, c_+(w_+))$. Hence (i) and (ii) hold for this case. It is also easy to verify (iii) and (iv).

Next, suppose that $w \in V(P)$ and so $w = v_j$ for some $3 \leq j \leq \ell - 2$. Recall that $y = v_\ell$. Note that $c(yw) = c(v_\ell v_j) \neq c(v_j v_{j-1})$ or $c(yw) = c(v_\ell v_j) \neq c(v_j v_{j+1})$. If $c(v_\ell v_j) \neq c(v_j v_{j-1})$, then $P'' = v_1 \dots v_j v_\ell \dots v_{j+1}$ is a properly coloured path, see Figure 1. So $G' = G - P + P''$ is a properly coloured 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; v_{j+1}, c(v_{j+1} v_{j+2}))$. If $c(v_\ell v_j) \neq c(v_j v_{j+1})$, then $C = v_j \dots v_\ell v_j$ is a properly coloured cycle, see Figure 2. Hence, $G' = G - P + C + v_1 \dots v_{j-1}$ is a properly coloured 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; v_{j-1}, c(v_{j-1} v_{j-2}))$. Hence (i)–(iv) follow. \square

Let G , yw and G' be as defined in Lemma 4.2. We say that G' is obtained from G by a *chord rotation using the chord yw* , or a *rotation using yw* for short. Since this rotation changes the two parameters on the right and uses a right chord, we call this a *right rotation*. Similarly, we define a *left rotation* for a left chord xw .

For the rest of this section, a chord uw is either a left or right chord (but not both) unless stated otherwise. Suppose that G' is obtained from G by a rotation using uw . Since $|\{u, w\} \cap \{x, y\}| = 1$, we can determine whether the chord (and rotation) is left or right by considering $\{u, w\}$. Hence, we can write the chord uw as an ordered pair (u, w) with $u \in \{x, y\}$. We simply write uw for (u, w) if the order is clear from the context.

Given a 1-path-cycle G with parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$, we say that a 1-path-cycle G_ℓ is obtained from G by ℓ rotations using a chord sequence e_1, \dots, e_ℓ if there exist properly coloured 1-path-cycles $G_1, \dots, G_{\ell-1}$ such that for each $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ the following statements hold (by taking $G_0 = G$)

- (a) e_i is a chord for G_{i-1} , and
- (b) G_i can be obtained from G_{i-1} by a rotation using e_i .

The (chord) sequence e_1, \dots, e_ℓ with $e_i = (u_i, w_i)$ is said to be *spread out in G* if the distance in G between any two elements in $\{x, y, w_i : 1 \leq i \leq \ell\}$ is greater than 5. Equivalently, e_1, \dots, e_ℓ is spread out in G if $\text{dist}_G(v, v') > 5$ for all distinct $v, v' \in \{x, y, w_i : 1 \leq i \leq \ell\}$. The following corollary is proved by induction on ℓ together with Lemma 4.2.

Corollary 4.3. *Let G be a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$. Let G_ℓ be a 1-path-cycle obtained from G by ℓ rotations using a chord sequence e_1, \dots, e_ℓ . Suppose that the sequence e_1, \dots, e_ℓ is spread out in G and $e_i = u_i w_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell$. Then the following statements hold:*

- (i) G_ℓ has parameters $(x', c_{x'}; y', c_{y'})$ with $V(G_\ell) = V(G)$, $x', y' \in \{x, y\} \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq \ell} N_G(w_i)$, $c_{x'} \in \mathcal{C}_G(x')$ and $c_{y'} \in \mathcal{C}_G(y')$.
- (ii) For $v \in V(G)$, if $\text{dist}_G(v, u) > 5$ for all $u \in \{x, y, w_i : 1 \leq i \leq \ell\}$, then $v \notin N_{G_\ell}(x') \cup N_{G_\ell}(y') \cup \{x', y'\}$ and $N_G(v) = N_{G_\ell}(v)$.
- (iii) If e_1, \dots, e_ℓ are all right chords, then $x' = x$ and $y' \in N_G(w_\ell)$.
- (iv) If e_1, \dots, e_ℓ are all left chords, then $x' \in N_G(w_\ell)$ and $y' = y$.

Proof. We proceed by induction on ℓ . The corollary is trivially true for $\ell = 0$ and so we may assume that $\ell \geq 1$. Let $G_{\ell-1}$ be the 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x'', c_{x''}; y'', c_{y''})$ obtained from G by $\ell - 1$ rotations using the chord sequence $e_1, \dots, e_{\ell-1}$. Moreover, G_ℓ can be obtained from $G_{\ell-1}$ by a rotation using the chord e_ℓ . By the induction hypothesis, we have $x'', y'' \in \{x, y\} \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq \ell-1} N_G(w_i)$, $c_{x''} \in \mathcal{C}_G(x'')$ and $c_{y''} \in \mathcal{C}_G(y'')$. Since G_ℓ can be obtained from $G_{\ell-1}$ by using e_ℓ , Lemma 4.2(ii) implies (i) holds. Similar arguments show that both (iii) and (iv) hold.

Let $v \in V(G)$ with $\text{dist}_G(v, u) > 5$ for all $u \in \{x, y, w_i : 1 \leq i \leq \ell\}$. Note that $N_G(v) = N_{G_{\ell-1}}(v)$ by the induction hypothesis. Since $e_\ell = u_\ell w_\ell$ is a chord for $G_{\ell-1}$, $u_\ell \in \{x'', y''\} \subseteq \{x, y\} \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq \ell-1} N_G(w_i)$ by (i). Hence, $\text{dist}_G(v, u) \geq 5$ for all $u \in \{x'', y'', w_\ell\}$. By (i) and Lemma 4.2(iv), we have $v \notin N_{G_\ell}(x') \cup N_{G_\ell}(y') \cup \{x', y'\}$ and $N_{G_\ell}(v) = N_{G_{\ell-1}}(v) = N_G(v)$. Hence (ii) holds. \square

The next lemma shows how to combine two chord sequences.

Lemma 4.4. *Let G be a properly coloured 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$. Suppose that G_R is a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(x, c_x; z, c_z)$ obtained from G by ℓ right rotations using a chord sequence e_1, \dots, e_ℓ . Suppose that G_L is a 1-path-cycle with parameters $(w, c_w; y, c_y)$ obtained from G by ℓ' left rotations using a chord sequence $f_1, \dots, f_{\ell'}$. Further suppose that the sequence $e_1, \dots, e_\ell, f_1, \dots, f_{\ell'}$ is spread out in G . Then there exists a 1-path-cycle G_0 with parameters $(w, c_w; z, c_z)$ obtained from G by rotations using $e_1^1, \dots, e_\ell^1, f_1^1, \dots, f_{\ell'}^1$. Moreover, $V(G_0) = V(G)$.*

Proof. We fix ℓ and proceed by induction on ℓ' . The statement is trivially true for $\ell' = 0$ so we may assume that $\ell' > 0$. Let $f_i = u_i w_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq \ell'$. By Corollary 4.3(i) (with $G_\ell = G_L$), we know that $w \in N_G(w_{\ell'})$. Since $w_{\ell'} \notin \{x, y\}$ and G is a 1-path-cycle, we have $d_G(w_{\ell'}) = 2$. Let

$$N_G(w_{\ell'}) = \{w, w'\}. \quad (4.1)$$

There exists a 1-path-cycle G'_L with parameters $(u_{\ell'}, c_{u_{\ell'}}; y, c_y)$ obtained from G by $\ell' - 1$ rotations using the chord sequence $f_1, \dots, f_{\ell'-1}$. Moreover,

G_L can be obtained from G'_L by a rotation using $f_{\ell'}$. Since $f_1, \dots, f_{\ell'}$ is spread out in G , $\text{dist}_G(w_{\ell'}, v) > 5$ for all $v \in \{x, y, w_i : 1 \leq i < \ell'\}$. Hence, Corollary 4.3(ii) and (4.1) imply that

$$N_{G'_L}(w_{\ell'}) = N_G(w_{\ell'}) = \{w, w'\}.$$

Furthermore, since G_L can be obtained from G'_L by a left rotation using the chord $f_{\ell'} = u_{\ell'}w_{\ell'}$, Lemma 4.2(iii) (with $G = G'_L$, $G' = G_L$ and left chord $xw = f_{\ell'}$) implies that

$$c(uw_{\ell'}) \neq c(w_{\ell'}w'). \quad (4.2)$$

On the other hand, recall that G'_L has parameters $(u_{\ell'}, c_{u_{\ell'}}; y, c_y)$. By the induction hypothesis, there exists a 1-path-cycle G' with parameters $(u_{\ell'}, c_{u_{\ell'}}; z, c_z)$ obtained from G by rotations using $e_1, \dots, e_{\ell'}, f_1, \dots, f_{\ell'-1}$. Let $e_i = u'_i w'_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq \ell'$. Since $e_1, \dots, e_{\ell'}, f_1, \dots, f_{\ell'}$ is spread out in G , we have $w_{\ell'} \notin N_{G'}(u_{\ell'}) \cup N_{G'}(z) \cup \{u_{\ell'}, z\}$ and $N_{G'}(w_{\ell'}) = N_G(w_{\ell'}) = \{w, w'\}$ by Corollary 4.3(ii) and (4.1). Hence $f_{\ell'}$ is also a left chord for G' . By (4.2) and Lemma 4.2(iii) (with $G = G'$ and left chord $xw = f_{\ell'}$), there exists a 1-path-cycle G_0 with parameters $(w, c_w; z, c_z)$ obtained from G' by a rotation using $f_{\ell'}$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Let G be a 1-path-cycle in K_n^c with $|G|$ maximal. Further suppose that G has parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$. In the next lemma, we show that there exists a vertex $z \in V(G)$ and two distinct colours c^1 and c^2 such that for $i = 1, 2$ there exists 1-path-cycle G^i with parameters $(x, c_x; z, c^i)$ obtained from G by right rotations only.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $0 < \varepsilon < 1/2$. Then there exists an integer n_0 such that whenever $n \geq n_0$ the following holds. Suppose that K_n^c is an edge-coloured K_n with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$. Let G be a properly coloured 1-path-cycle in K_n^c with $|G|$ maximal. Suppose that G has parameters $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$. Let U be a subset of $V(K_n^c) \setminus \{x, y\}$ of size at most $\varepsilon n/8$. Then there exist an integer $1 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1$ and a vertex $z \in V(G) \setminus U$ such that*

- (a) *for each $i = 1, 2$, there exists a 1-path-cycle G^i with parameters $(x, c_x; z, c^i)$ obtained from G by ℓ right rotations using a chord sequence e_1^i, \dots, e_{ℓ}^i and $V(G^i) = V(G)$;*
- (b) *for $i = 1, 2$, the chord sequence e_1^i, \dots, e_{ℓ}^i is spread out in G ;*
- (c) $c_z^1 \neq c_z^2$;
- (d) $V(e_j^i) \subseteq V(G) \setminus U$ for all $i \leq 2$ and all $j \leq \ell$.

Moreover, the similar statements hold for left rotations.

Note that the two chord sequences e_1^1, \dots, e_{ℓ}^1 and e_1^2, \dots, e_{ℓ}^2 obtained from the lemma above are not necessarily vertex-disjoint from each other. The key ingredient of the proof is the set Z_{ℓ} of pairs (z, c_z) for $z \in V(G) \setminus U$ and colours c_z such that

- (i) there exists a 1-path-cycle $G_{\ell}^{(z, c_z)}$ obtained from G by ℓ right rotations using a chord sequence e_1, \dots, e_{ℓ} ;
- (ii) $G_{\ell}^{(z, c_z)}$ has parameter $(x, c_x; z, c_z)$;
- (iii) the chord sequence e_1, \dots, e_{ℓ} is spread out in G ;
- (iv) $V(e_j) \subseteq V(G) \setminus U$ for all $j \leq \ell$.

If there exist $(z, c_z), (z, c'_z) \in Z_\ell$ with $c_z \neq c'_z$ for some $z \in V(G) \setminus U$ and some ℓ , then the lemma holds. Otherwise, we may assume that each $z \in V(G) \setminus U$ ‘appears’ at most once in each Z_ℓ . We then show that $|Z_\ell| \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^\ell n/2$ for $\ell \geq 1$. Since $|Z_{\ell+1}|$ is bounded above by n , we obtain a contradiction provided ℓ is large enough.

Proof of Lemma 4.5. Let $n_0 = \lceil 11\varepsilon^{-1} (\lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 3) \rceil$. Let K_n^c , G and U be as defined in the lemma. For integers $\ell \geq 0$, define Z_ℓ as above. Thus, $Z_0 = \{(y, c_y)\}$. To prove the lemma, it is enough to show that there exist $z \in V(G) \setminus U$ and an integer $\ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1$ such that $(z, c_z), (z, c'_z) \in Z_\ell$ with $c_z \neq c'_z$.

Suppose the lemma is false. Hence, for each integer $1 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1$, if $(z, c_z) \in Z_\ell$, then c_z is uniquely determined by z and ℓ (or else we are done). We simply write $\mathbf{z} \in Z_\ell$ for $(z, c_z) \in Z_\ell$. Note that

$$|Z_\ell| \leq n \text{ for all } 0 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1. \quad (4.3)$$

For each $\mathbf{z} \in Z_\ell$, we fix a 1-path-cycle $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ and a chord sequence $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ such that

- (i') $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ is obtained from G by ℓ right rotations using the chord sequence $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$;
- (ii') $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ has parameter $(x, c_x; z, c_z)$;
- (iii') the chord sequence $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ is spread out in G ;
- (iv') $V(e_j^{\mathbf{z}}) \subseteq V(G) \setminus U$ for all $j \leq \ell$.

We denote by $P_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ the path in $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$. Recall that $V(G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}) = V(G)$ by Corollary 4.3(i). For every $v \in V(K_n^c) \setminus V(G)$, we have $c(vz) = c_z$. Otherwise, we can extend $P_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ enlarging the 1-path-cycle $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$, which contradicts the maximality of $|G|$. Since $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$, for each $\mathbf{z} = (z, c_z) \in Z_\ell$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\{v \in V(G) \setminus z : c(vz) \neq c_z\}| &= |\{v \in V(K_n^c) \setminus z : c(vz) \neq c_z\}| \\ &\geq n - 1 - \Delta_{\text{mon}} \geq (1/2 + \varepsilon)n - 1. \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

Set $U' = U \cup \bigcup_{u \in U} N_G(u)$ and $V' = V(G) \setminus U'$. So $|U'| \leq 3|U| \leq 3\varepsilon n/8$. For each integer $0 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil$, define an auxiliary bipartite graph H_ℓ with vertex classes Z_ℓ and V' , and the edge set $E(H_\ell)$ satisfies for all $\mathbf{z} = (z, c_z) \in Z_\ell$ and all $v \in V'$, $\mathbf{z}v$ is an edge in H_ℓ if and only if zv is a (right) chord for $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ and the chord sequence $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}, zv$ is spread out in G . Given $0 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil$ and $\mathbf{z} = (z, c_z) \in Z_\ell$, note that the number of vertices v such that $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}, zv$ is not spread out is at most $11(\ell + 2)$. Recall that zv is a chord for $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ if $z \neq v \neq x$ and $c(vz) \neq c_z$. By the definition of H_ℓ and (4.4), for each $\mathbf{z} = (z, c_z) \in Z_\ell$,

$$\begin{aligned} d_{H_\ell}(\mathbf{z}) &\geq |\{v \in V(G) : c(vz) \neq c_z\}| - |U'| - 11(\ell + 2) \\ &\geq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon\right)n - 1 - \frac{3\varepsilon n}{8} - 11 \left(\left\lceil \frac{1}{\log_2(1 + \varepsilon)} \right\rceil + 2 \right) \\ &\geq (1 + \varepsilon)n/2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

as n is large. Hence,

$$e(H_\ell) \geq \sum_{\mathbf{z} \in Z_\ell} d_{H_\ell}(\mathbf{z}) \geq (1 + \varepsilon)|Z_\ell|n/2. \quad (4.6)$$

Next we investigate how $E(H_\ell)$ and $Z_{\ell+1}$ are related. Suppose that $\mathbf{z}v$ is an edge in H_ℓ with $\mathbf{z} \in Z_\ell$ and $v \in V'$. Since zv is a right chord for $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$, by Lemma 4.2 we know that there exists a 1-path-cycle G' with parameters $(x, c_x; v', c_{v'})$ obtained from $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}$ by a rotation using zv . This means that G' can be obtained from G by rotations using $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}, zv$. Since $\mathbf{z}v$ is an edge in H_ℓ , the chord sequence $e_1^{\mathbf{z}}, \dots, e_\ell^{\mathbf{z}}, zv$ is spread out in G . Recall that $v \notin U' = U \cup \bigcup_{u \in U} N_G(u)$. Corollary 4.3(i) implies that $v' \in N_G(v)$ and so $v' \notin U$. Therefore, $(v', c_{v'}) \in Z_{\ell+1}$. So this gives a natural map ϕ from $e(H_\ell)$ to $Z_{\ell+1}$, namely $\phi(\mathbf{z}v) = (v', c_{v'})$. Note that $N_G(v') = \{v, v''\}$ and $c_{v'} = c(v'v'')$ by Lemma 4.2(ii). Recall that if $(z', c_{z'}) \in Z_{\ell+1}$, then $c_{z'}$ are be uniquely determined by $c_{z'}$ and $\ell + 1$. Therefore,

$$\text{if } \mathbf{z}v, \mathbf{z}'v' \in e(H_\ell) \text{ with } v \neq v', \text{ then } \phi(\mathbf{z}v) \neq \phi(\mathbf{z}'v'). \quad (4.7)$$

So $|Z_{\ell+1}| \geq |\bigcup_{\mathbf{z} \in Z_\ell} N_{H_\ell}(\mathbf{z})|$. Since $Z_0 = \{(y, c_y)\}$, by (4.5) we have

$$|Z_1| \geq d_{H_0}((y, c_y)) \geq (1 + \varepsilon)n/2. \quad (4.8)$$

Now suppose that $1 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil$. We edge-colour H_ℓ such that the edge $\mathbf{z}v$ in H_ℓ has the colour $c(zv)$ (appeared in K_n^c). Let X_ℓ be the set of vertices in V' that see exactly one colour in H_ℓ . Let Y_ℓ be the set of vertices in V' that see at least 2 colours in H_ℓ . Given $v \in Y_\ell$, there exist $\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2 \in Z_\ell$ such that $\mathbf{z}_1v, \mathbf{z}_2v \in E(H_\ell)$ and $c(\mathbf{z}_1v) \neq c(\mathbf{z}_2v)$. Let $N_G(v) = \{v_1, v_2\}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $c(\mathbf{z}_1v) \neq c(vv_2)$ and $c(\mathbf{z}_2v) \neq c(vv_1)$. By Lemma 4.2(ii) and (iii), there exists a 1-path cycle G' with parameters $(x, c_x; v_1, c(vv_2))$ obtained from $G_\ell^{\mathbf{z}_1}$ by rotations using \mathbf{z}_1v . Hence, $(v_1, c(vv_2)) \in Z_{\ell+1}$ and similarly $(v_2, c(vv_1)) \in Z_{\ell+1}$. In summary, every $y \in Y_\ell$ contributes to two distinct members of $Z_{\ell+1}$ and every $x \in X_\ell$ contributes to at least one member of $Z_{\ell+1}$. Moreover, by a similar argument used to prove (4.7), we deduce that all members of $Z_{\ell+1}$ derived this way are distinct. This means that for $1 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil$, we have

$$|Z_{\ell+1}| \geq |X_\ell| + 2|Y_\ell|. \quad (4.9)$$

Since each vertex $x \in X_\ell$ meets edges of the same colour in H_ℓ , $d_{H_\ell}(x) \leq \Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq n/2$. By counting the degrees of $w \in X_\ell \cup Y_\ell \subseteq V'$ in H_ℓ , we have

$$e(H_\ell) = \sum_{w \in X_\ell \cup Y_\ell} d_{H_\ell}(w) \leq |X_\ell|n/2 + |Y_\ell|n \leq |Z_{\ell+1}|n/2,$$

where the last inequality is due to (4.9). Together with (4.6), we have

$$|Z_{\ell+1}| \geq 2e(H_\ell)/n \geq (1 + \varepsilon)|Z_\ell|$$

for all $1 \leq \ell \leq \lceil \log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil$. Therefore,

$$|Z_{\ell+1}| \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^\ell |Z_1| \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^{\ell+1} n/2$$

for all $0 \leq \ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil$, where the last inequality is due to (4.8). This implies that $|Z_\ell| > n$ when $\ell = \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1$, contradicting (4.3). \square

We are ready to prove Lemma 4.1 using Lemmas 4.4 and 4.5.

Proof of Lemma 4.1. Let n_0 be the integer given by Lemma 4.5 and let

$$n_1 = \max \left\{ \left\lceil \frac{1000}{\varepsilon \log_2(1 + \varepsilon)} \right\rceil, n_0 \right\}.$$

Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured K_n with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ and $n \geq n_1$. Let G be a properly coloured 1-path-cycle in K_n^c with $|G|$ maximal. We may assume that G is not a 2-factor or else we are done. By applying Theorem 1.3 to $K_n^c[V(G)]$, we may assume that G is a properly coloured path. Hence, G is a 1-path-cycle with parameter $(x, c_x; y, c_y)$ with $x \neq y$. Apply Lemma 4.5 (with $U = \emptyset$) to G and obtain an integer $\ell \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1$, a vertex $z \in V(G)$ and two chord sequences e_1^1, \dots, e_ℓ^1 and e_1^2, \dots, e_ℓ^2 such that

- (a) for $i = 1, 2$, there exists a 1-path-cycle G_R^i with parameters $(x, c_x; z, c_z^i)$ obtained from G by ℓ right rotations using e_1^i, \dots, e_ℓ^i such that $V(G_R^i) = V(G)$;
- (b) for $i = 1, 2$, the chord sequence e_1^i, \dots, e_ℓ^i is spread out in G ;
- (c) $c_z^1 \neq c_z^2$.

Let U' be the set of vertices $u \in V(G)$ such that $\text{dist}_G(u, v) \leq 5$ for some $v \in \{x, y\} \cup \bigcup_{i,j} V(e_j^i)$. Let $U = U' \setminus \{x, y\}$. Hence $|U| \leq 11(2 + 4\ell) \leq \varepsilon n/8$ since n is large. By the left rotation version of Lemma 4.5, there exist an integer $\ell' \leq \lceil 1/\log_2(1 + \varepsilon) \rceil + 1$, a vertex $w \in V(G) \setminus U$ and two chord sequences $f_1^1, \dots, f_{\ell'}^1$ and $f_1^2, \dots, f_{\ell'}^2$ such that for $i = 1, 2$

- (a') for $i = 1, 2$, there exists a 1-path-cycle G_L^i with parameters $(w, c_w^i; y, c_y)$ obtained from G by ℓ' left rotations using $f_1^i, \dots, f_{\ell'}^i$ such that $V(G_L^i) = V(G)$;
- (b') for $i = 1, 2$, the chord sequence $f_1^i, \dots, f_{\ell'}^i$ is spread out in G ;
- (c') $c_w^1 \neq c_w^2$;
- (d') $V(f_j^i) \subseteq V(G) \setminus U$ for all $i \leq 2$ and all $j \leq \ell'$.

By (c) and (c'), we may assume without loss of generality that $c_z^1 \neq c(zw) \neq c_w^1$. Note that the sequence $e_1^1, \dots, e_\ell^1, f_1^1, \dots, f_{\ell'}^1$ is spread out in G by (b), (b'), (d') and the definition of U . Apply Lemma 4.4 (with $G_L = G_L^1$ and $G_R = G_R^1$) and obtain a 1-path-cycle G_0 with parameters $(w, c_w^1; z, c_z^1)$. Since $c_z^1 \neq c(zw) \neq c_w^1$, $G_0 + zw$ is a union of vertex-disjoint properly coloured cycles with $V(G_0 + zw) = V(G_0) = V(G)$. If $V(K_n^c) \neq V(G_0)$, then $G_0 + zw$ together with a vertex $v \in V(K_n^c) \setminus V(G)$ is also properly coloured 1-path-cycle, contradicting the maximality of $|G|$. Therefore, $V(G_0) = V(K_n^c)$ implying that $G_0 + zw$ is a properly coloured 2-factor in K_n^c as required. \square

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.4

We may assume that $0 < \varepsilon < 1/4$. Let n_0 be the integer given by Lemma 3.1. Set $\gamma = 2^{-5}\varepsilon^{4\varepsilon^{-2}+2}$ and $\varepsilon' = (2\varepsilon - \gamma)/(2 - 2\gamma)$. Note that $0 < \varepsilon' < 1/2$. Let $N_0 = \max\{n_0, \lceil n_1(\varepsilon')/(1 - \gamma) \rceil\}$, where n_1 is the function given by Lemma 4.1.

Let K_n^c be an edge-coloured complete graph on n vertices with $\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n$ and $n \geq N_0$. Let C be the properly coloured cycle given by Lemma 3.1 and so $|C| \leq \gamma n$. Let $K_n^c = K_n^c \setminus V(C)$. Note that

$$\Delta_{\text{mon}}(K_n^c) \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)n \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon')n',$$

where $n' = n - |C| \geq (1 - \gamma)n \geq n_1(\varepsilon')$. There exists a properly coloured 2-factor in $K_{n'}^c$ by Lemma 4.1. Hence, $K_{n'}^c$ contains a properly coloured Hamiltonian path P by Theorem 1.2. By the property of C guaranteed by Lemma 3.1, there exists a properly coloured cycle C' spanning the vertex set $V(C) \cup V(P) = V(K_n^c)$. Hence, C' is a properly coloured Hamiltonian cycle in K_n^c . \square

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