

## $S_5$ -DECOMPOSITION OF KNESER GRAPHS

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**Abstract:** Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$  and  $\mathcal{P}_k(A)$  denotes the set of all  $k$ -element subsets of  $A$ . The Kneser graph  $KG_{n,2}$  has the vertex set  $V(KG_{n,2}) = \mathcal{P}_2(A)$  and edge set  $E(KG_{n,2}) = \{XY | X, Y \in \mathcal{P}_2(A) \text{ and } X \cap Y = \emptyset\}$ . A star with  $k$  edges is denoted by  $S_k$ . In this paper, we show that the graph  $KG_{n,2}$  can be decomposed into  $S_5$  if and only if  $n \geq 7$  and  $n \equiv 0, 1, 2, 3 \pmod{5}$ .

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### 1. Introduction

All the graphs considered in this paper are finite. For a graph  $G$ ,  $G(\lambda)$  is the graph obtained from  $G$  by replacing each of its edges by  $\lambda$  parallel edges. If a graph  $G$  has no edges, then it is called a *null graph*. Let  $K_{m,n}$  denote a *complete bipartite graph* with  $m$  and  $n$  vertices in the parts. A *star* with  $k$  edges is denoted by  $S_k$  and  $S_k \cong K_{1,k}$ . A *path* with  $k$  edges is denoted by  $P_k$  and a *cycle* with  $k$  edges is denoted by  $C_k$ . A *Hamilton cycle* of  $G$  is a cycle that contains every vertex of  $G$ . A graph  $G$  is *Hamiltonian* if it contains a Hamilton cycle. The degree of a vertex  $x$  of  $G$ , denoted by  $\deg_G x$  is the number of edges incident with  $x$  in  $G$ . Let  $k$  be a positive integer. A graph  $G$  is said to be  *$k$ -regular*, if each vertex in  $G$  is of degree  $k$ . If  $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_l$  are edge disjoint subgraphs of a graph  $G$  such that