CONGRESSUS NUMERANTIIUM VIII

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE ON COMBINATORICS, GRAPH THEORY, AND COMPUTING

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For convenience we provide the following table. These values were obtained by Wright [18] with the help of a computer. The last two rows of the table below were independently obtained by Evans, Harary, and Lynn [9] in terms of transitive digraphs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\tilde{p}(n))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\tilde{q}(n))</td>
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<td>(p(n))</td>
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<td>(q(n))</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Remark 5. It is easy to show that: (i) \(p(n)\) is even for all \(n > 1\), (ii) \(q(n)\) and \(p(n)\) are odd for all \(n > 1\) [14].
REFERENCES


