

# Partitioning the vertices of a torus into isomorphic subgraphs

Marthe Bonamy\*      Natasha Morrison†      Alex Scott‡§

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## Abstract

Let  $H$  be an induced subgraph of the torus  $C_k^m$ . We show that when  $k \geq 3$  is even and  $|V(H)|$  divides some power of  $k$ , then for sufficiently large  $n$  the torus  $C_k^n$  has a perfect vertex-packing with induced copies of  $H$ . On the other hand, disproving a conjecture of Gruslys, we show that when  $k$  is odd and not a prime power, then there exists  $H$  such that  $|V(H)|$  divides some power of  $k$ , but there is no  $n$  such that  $C_k^n$  has a perfect vertex-packing with copies of  $H$ . We also disprove a conjecture of Gruslys, Leader and Tan by exhibiting a subgraph  $H$  of the  $k$ -dimensional hypercube  $Q_k$ , such that there is no  $n$  for which the  $Q_n$  has a perfect edge-packing with copies of  $H$ .

## 1 Introduction

For graphs  $G$  and  $H$ , an  $H$ -packing of  $G$  is a collection of vertex-disjoint subgraphs of  $G$  each isomorphic to  $H$ . An  $H$ -packing of  $G$  is *perfect* if every vertex in  $V(G)$  is covered by the  $H$ -packing; and *induced* if the copies of  $H$  in the packing are also induced subgraphs. If  $G$  admits a perfect  $H$ -packing, then every vertex of  $G$  must belong to a copy of  $H$ , and  $|V(H)|$  must divide  $|V(G)|$ : we shall refer to these as the *base conditions* on  $G$  and  $H$ .

In a general graph  $G$ , the base conditions are not sufficient to guarantee a perfect  $H$ -packing, even when  $G$  is vertex-transitive (let  $H$  be a  $5 \times 5$  grid with the central vertex removed and let  $G$  be an  $n \times n$  grid, where  $n$  is a multiple of 24). However, the base conditions may be enough to guarantee a perfect  $H$ -packing of some *power*  $G^n$  of  $G$  (here  $G^n$  denotes the  $n$ th Cartesian product of  $G$ ). For example, Offner [7] asked whether the base

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\*CNRS, LaBRI, Université de Bordeaux, France.

E-mail: [marthe.bonamy@u-bordeaux.fr](mailto:marthe.bonamy@u-bordeaux.fr).

†Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics, University of Cambridge, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge CB3 0WB, UK. E-mail: [morrison@dpmms.cam.ac.uk](mailto:morrison@dpmms.cam.ac.uk).

‡Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Woodstock Road, Oxford, OX2 6GG, United Kingdom. E-mail: [scott@maths.ox.ac.uk](mailto:scott@maths.ox.ac.uk).

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conditions on  $H$  are sufficient to guarantee a perfect  $H$ -packing in  $Q_n$  for  $n$  sufficiently large with respect to  $|V(H)|$ . This question was recently resolved by Gruslys [4], who proved the following attractive result.

**Theorem 1.1** (Gruslys [4]). *Let  $H$  be an induced subgraph of  $Q_k$ , for some  $k \geq 1$ . If  $|H|$  is a power of 2, then there is an integer  $n_0 = n_0(H)$  such that  $Q_n$  admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing for all  $n \geq n_0$ .*

In the infinite case, Gruslys, Leader and Tan [5] proved the following beautiful result, which resolves a conjecture of Chalcraft [3, 6].

**Theorem 1.2** (Gruslys, Leader and Tan [5]). *Let  $T$  be a non-empty finite subset of  $\mathbb{Z}^k$  for some  $k$ , where  $\mathbb{Z}^k$  is treated as a subspace of the metric space  $\mathbb{R}^k$ . Then, for sufficiently large  $n$ , the space  $\mathbb{Z}^n$  can be partitioned into isometric copies of  $T$ .*

Motivated by these results, Gruslys made the following natural conjecture.

**Conjecture 1.3** (Gruslys [4]). *Let  $G$  be a finite vertex-transitive graph and let  $H$  be an induced subgraph of  $G$ . If  $|V(H)|$  divides  $|V(G)|$ , then there exists a positive integer  $n$  such that  $G^n$  admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing.*

Our first result proves that the conjecture holds when  $G$  is a cycle of even length, or more generally a Cartesian power of an even cycle (note that  $Q_n$  can be thought of as a torus, so this extends Theorem 1.1).

**Theorem 1.4.** *Let  $k \geq 3$  be an even integer and let  $H$  be an induced subgraph of the torus  $C_k^m$  such that  $|V(H)|$  divides  $k^m$ . There exists  $n_0$  such that, for all  $n \geq n_0$ ,  $C_k^n$  admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing.*

However, in general Conjecture 1.3 is false. That is, the base conditions on  $H$  are not always sufficient for a vertex-transitive graph to admit a perfect  $H$ -packing. This is demonstrated by our next theorem.

**Theorem 1.5.** *Let  $k$  be an odd integer that is not a prime power. There exist  $m \geq 1$  and an induced subgraph  $H$  of  $C_k^m$  such that  $|V(H)|$  divides  $k^m$  but  $C_k^n$  does not admit a perfect  $H$ -packing for any  $n$ .*

Note that, as  $C_k^n$  is also edge-transitive, Theorem 1.5 also disproves the natural weakening of Conjecture 1.3 where  $G$  is both vertex-transitive and edge-transitive.

As well as vertex-packings, it is also interesting to consider *edge packings* of  $H$ , where we insist that our copies of  $H$  are edge-disjoint. As before, there are base conditions: it is necessary that  $H$  is isomorphic to a subgraph of  $G$  and that  $|E(H)|$  divides  $|E(G)|$ . In light of Theorem 1.1, Gruslys, Leader and Tan proposed the following conjecture.

**Conjecture 1.6** (Gruslys, Leader and Tan [4]). *For  $k \geq 1$ , let  $H$  be a non-empty subgraph of  $Q_k$ . Then there exists a positive integer  $n$  such that the edges of  $Q_n$  can be covered by edge-disjoint copies of  $H$  (the copies of  $H$  are not required to be induced).*

Note that as  $|E(Q_n)| = n2^{n-1}$ , the divisibility condition on  $H$  may only be satisfied for some particular values of  $n$  (in contrast to the vertex problem, where it holds for all sufficiently large  $n$  or not at all). Our final result strongly disproves Conjecture 1.6.

**Theorem 1.7.** *For every  $k \geq 5$ , there exists a graph  $H$  such that  $Q_{k-1} \subseteq H \subseteq Q_k$  and there is no  $n$  such that the edges of  $Q_n$  can be covered by edge-disjoint copies of  $H$ .*

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In the next subsection we define the standard notation we will use throughout. The proof of Theorem 1.4 uses a powerful tool which was developed by Gruslys, Leader and Tan [5]: we introduce this result in Section 2 and then prove Theorem 1.4. Section 3 contains the proof of Theorem 1.5, and Theorem 1.7 is proved in Section 4. We conclude with some discussion in Section 5.

## 1.1 Notation

In this subsection we collect together some notation that is used throughout the rest of the paper.

For  $m \geq 1$ , the torus  $C_k^m$  has vertex set  $\{0, \dots, k-1\}^m$ , where two vertices  $(v_0, \dots, v_{k-1})$  and  $(u_0, \dots, u_{k-1})$  are adjacent if and only if  $v_i \neq u_i$  for exactly one  $i \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$  and  $|v_i - u_i| \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$ . Observe that when  $m = 0$ ,  $C_k^0$  is a single point.

**Definition 1.8.** For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $j \leq n$ , let  $e_j^n$  denote the vector in  $\{0, 1\}^n$  with  $i$ -th co-ordinate equal to  $\delta_{ij}$  (for example,  $e_2^4 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$ ). Let  $0^n$  denote the vector of length  $n$  where every co-ordinate is 0 (so for example  $0^3 = (0, 0, 0)$ ). For integers  $n, k, s$  and any  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}^n$  and  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_s) \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}^s$  we write  $x \times y$  to denote the vector  $(v_1, \dots, v_{n+s}) \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}^{n+s}$  where  $v_i = x_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $v_i = y_{i-n}$  for  $i > n$ . Similarly for collections  $\mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathcal{Y}$  of subsets of  $\{0, \dots, k-1\}^n$ , write  $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$  to denote the set  $\{X \times y : X \in \mathcal{X}\}$  and  $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$  to denote the set  $\{X \times Y : X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y}\}$ .

We will also need notation to deal with multisets.

**Definition 1.9.** Let  $\mathcal{X}$  be a collection of subsets of  $C_k^m$  ( $\mathcal{X}$  may be a multiset). For  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $t \cdot \mathcal{X}$  denote the multiset containing  $t$  copies of each  $X \in \mathcal{X}$ . So if some  $X$  appears in  $\mathcal{X}$  with multiplicity  $s$ , then it appears in  $t \cdot \mathcal{X}$  with multiplicity  $st$ . Similarly for multisets  $\mathcal{X}_1$  and  $\mathcal{X}_2$ , for each  $X$  that appears in  $\mathcal{X}_1 \cup \mathcal{X}_2$  and  $i \in \{1, 2\}$  let  $m_i(X)$  be the multiplicity of  $X$  in  $\mathcal{X}_i$ . Define  $\mathcal{X}_1 + \mathcal{X}_2$  to be the set containing each  $X \in \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \mathcal{X}_2$  with multiplicity  $m_1(X) + m_2(X)$  and containing no  $Y$  such that  $Y \notin \mathcal{X}_1 \cup \mathcal{X}_2$ .

## 2 Proof of Theorem 1.4

The goal in this section is to prove that when  $k > 2$  is even, and  $H$  is any induced subgraph of  $C_k^m$  such that  $|V(H)|$  divides  $k^m$ , there exists some  $n_0$  such that  $C_k^n$  admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing for all  $n \geq n_0$ . Observe that it suffices to find just one  $n_0$  where  $C_k^{n_0}$

admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing, as the vertices in  $C_k^{m_0+1}$  can be covered by  $k$  disjoint copies of  $C_k^{m_0}$ .

In order to prove Theorem 1.4 we apply a lovely theorem of Gruslys, Leader and Tan (Theorem 2.1). The essence of the theorem is as follows: to find a perfect  $H$ -packing of  $G^n$ , for  $n$  large with respect to  $H$ , it suffices to find two specific covers of  $G^n$ . This is helpful because the two covers are often easier to find than the perfect  $H$ -packing itself. To state the theorem itself we require the following definition.

Given a collection  $\mathcal{H}$  of copies of  $H$  (where the same copy may be included multiple times), the *weight*  $\mathcal{H}(v)$  of a vertex  $v$  with respect to  $\mathcal{H}$ , is the number of members of  $\mathcal{H}$  in which it is contained (counted with multiplicity).

Given a graph  $G$  and a subgraph  $H \subseteq G$ , a collection  $\mathcal{H}$  of copies of  $H$  in  $G$  (where the same copy may be included multiple times) is called an  $a$ -cover (or an  $(a \bmod b)$ -cover) if every vertex of  $G$  has weight  $a$  (or  $a \bmod b$ ) with respect to  $\mathcal{H}$ . Note that for an  $(a \bmod b)$ -cover it is not necessary for each vertex of  $G$  to be contained in the same number of copies of  $H$ , only the same number modulo  $b$ .

If  $G$  admits a perfect  $H$ -packing, then clearly for any values of  $a$  and  $b$ , there exists an  $a$ -cover or  $(a \bmod b)$ -cover of  $G$  with copies of  $H$ . The result of Gruslys, Leader and Tan [5] implies the converse statement.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $G$  be a graph and let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $G$ . If for some  $r \geq 1$  there exists an  $r$ -cover and a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $G$  both consisting of induced copies of  $H$ , then  $G$  admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing.*

In light of Theorem 2.1, to prove Theorem 1.4 it suffices to construct for some  $n_0$ , an  $r$  cover and a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^{m_0}$  into induced copies of  $H$ . This will give a perfect induced  $H$ -packing of  $C_k^{m_0}$  and hence a perfect induced  $H$ -packing of  $C_k^n$  for any  $n \geq n_0$  (as, for any  $t$ ,  $C_k^{t+1}$  consists of  $k$  vertex-disjoint copies of  $C_k^t$ ).

Following the approach of Gruslys [4], we will use  $r := |V(H)|$ . As shown in [4], it is easy to construct an  $r$ -cover from ‘translates’ of  $H$ .

**Definition 2.2** (Translate). For  $(w_1, \dots, w_m) \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}^m$  define  $T_w : \{0, \dots, k-1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, \dots, k-1\}^m$  as follows:

$$T_w((v_1, \dots, v_m)) := (v_1 + w_1, \dots, v_m + w_m),$$

where co-ordinate addition is taken modulo  $k$ . For  $H$  a subgraph of  $V(C_k^m)$ , define  $T_w(H) := \{x + w : x \in H\}$  and say that  $T_w(H)$  is a translate of  $H$ . For  $\mathcal{H}$  a collection of copies of  $H$ , define  $T_w(\mathcal{H}) := \{T_w(H) : H \in \mathcal{H}\}$ . Similarly, say that  $T_v(\mathcal{H})$  is a *translate* of  $\mathcal{H}$ .

Observe that for  $H$  an induced subgraph of  $C_k^m$ , for any  $w \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}^m$ ,  $T_w(H)$  is an induced copy of  $H$  in  $C_k^m$ . Trivially, the set of all translates gives an  $r$ -cover.

**Claim 2.3** (Gruslys [4]). Let  $H$  be an induced subgraph of  $C_k^m$ . Then there exists a collection  $\mathcal{H}$  of translates of  $H$  that is a  $|V(H)|$ -cover of  $C_k^m$  into induced copies of  $H$ .

Thus to complete the proof of Theorem 1.4 it suffices to find a collection of copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of a sufficiently high dimensional torus. This is where the main difficulty of the proof lies and will be addressed in the next subsection.

## 2.1 Finding a $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover

To find a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover, we actually prove a result for more general  $H$ . Say that a subgraph  $\emptyset \neq H \subseteq C_k^m$  *does not wrap* if either  $m = 0$  or  $V(H) \subseteq \{0, k-2\}^m$ . We will see that we can find a collection of copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^n$  for any  $H \subseteq C_k^m$  that does not wrap in  $C_k^m$ . (So we don't need the divisibility condition on  $H$  here.)

Our proof will proceed by induction. However, in order to make the induction go through, we require some control over the types of copy that are used in the inductive hypothesis. Let us define the required concepts to introduce these special copies.

One such type is the translates of  $H$ , defined in Definition 2.2. The other type we care about is a *bend*.

**Definition 2.4** (Bend). For  $i \in [m]$ ,  $j \in \{0, \dots, k-2\}$ ,  $n \geq m$  and  $s \in \{1, \dots, n-m\}$  define  $S_{i,j}^{n,s} : \{0, \dots, k-1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, \dots, k-1\}^n$  as follows:

$$S_{i,j}^{n,s}((v_1, \dots, v_m)) = \begin{cases} (v_1, \dots, v_m) \times 0^{n-m} & \text{if } v_i < j, \\ (v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}, j-1, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_m) \times t \cdot e_s^{n-m} & \text{if } v_i = j-1+t. \end{cases}$$

(Recall the definition of  $e_s^{n-m}$  from Definition 1.8.)

For  $H$  a subgraph of  $C_k^m$ , define the  $(i, j, s)$ -*bend* of  $H$  in  $C_k^n$  to be the set

$$S_{i,j}^{n,s}(H) := \{S_{i,j}^{n,s}(x) : x \in H\}.$$

For  $\mathcal{H}$  a collection of copies of  $H$ , define  $S_{i,j}^{n,s}(\mathcal{H}) := \{S_{i,j}^{n,s}(H) : H \in \mathcal{H}\}$  and say that  $S_{i,j}^{n,s}(\mathcal{H})$  is a *bend* of  $\mathcal{H}$ .

The  $(i, j, s)$ -bend of  $H$  in  $C_k^n$  can be thought of as ‘bending’  $H$  at the  $j$ th level of the  $i$ th co-ordinate direction into the  $s$ th co-ordinate direction. Observe that for  $H$  an induced subgraph of  $V(C_k^m)$  that does not wrap, the  $(i, j, s)$ -bend of  $H$  in  $C_k^n$  is an induced copy of  $H$  in  $C_k^n$ . See Figure 1 for two examples of bends.

Note that when  $H$  does not wrap, then translates and splits of  $H$  do not wrap (and so it is OK to take the closure under these operations). For  $H \subseteq C_k^m$ , say that  $H' \subseteq C_k^n$  is a *restricted* copy of  $H$  if it can be obtained from  $H \times 0^{n-m}$  by a sequence of translates and bends. The remaining tool in the proof of Theorem 1.4 is the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.5.** *Fix  $r > 0$ . Let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $C_k^m$  that does not wrap. Then, for some  $m' \geq m$ , there exists a collection  $\mathcal{H}$  of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^{m'}$ .*

We will first complete the proof of Theorem 1.4 using Lemma 2.5 before proving the lemma itself.

*Proof of Theorem 1.4.* For  $k > 2$  even, let  $H$  be a subgraph of  $C_k^m$  such that  $|V(H)|$  divides  $k^m$ . As  $k$  is even, there exists some  $n = n(k)$  such that  $C_k$  is an induced subgraph of  $Q_n$  that does not wrap. Thus it is not difficult to see that  $C_k^m$  is an induced subgraph of  $Q_{nm}$  that

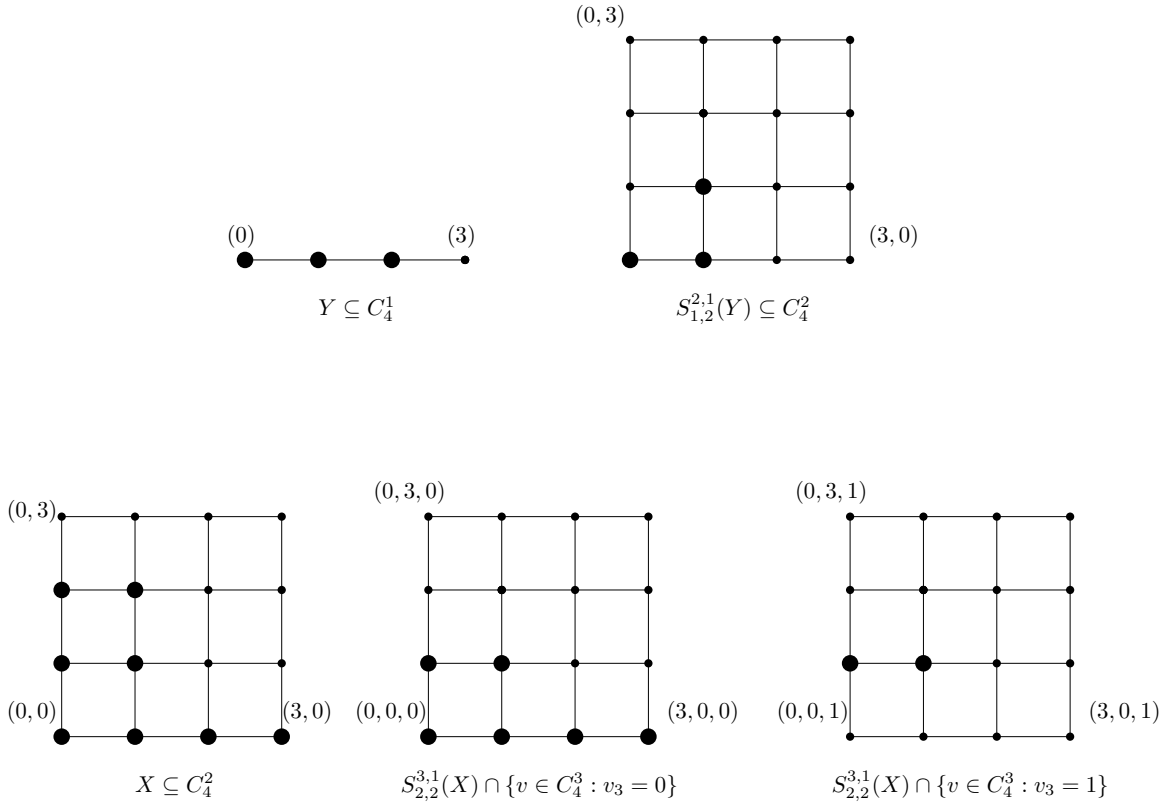


Figure 1: An example of the  $(1, 2, 1)$ -bend in  $C_4^2$  of a set  $Y \subseteq C_4^1$  and an example of the  $(2, 2, 1)$ -bend in  $C_4^3$  of a set  $X \subseteq C_4^2$ . By construction,  $S_{2,2}^{3,1}(X) \cap \{v \in C_4^3 : v_3 = 2\}$  and  $S_{2,2}^{3,1}(X) \cap \{v \in C_4^3 : v_3 = 3\}$  are empty.

does not wrap. As  $Q_{nm}$  is an induced subgraph of  $C_k^{mm}$  that does not wrap and  $k > 2$ , there exists an induced subgraph  $\tilde{H}$  isomorphic to  $H$  in  $C_k^{mm}$  that does not wrap. Therefore, we may apply Lemma 2.5 along with Claim 2.3 to  $\tilde{H}$  to find an  $r$ -cover and  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^{m'}$  ( $m'$  sufficiently large), where both covers consist of restricted copies of  $H$ . Theorem 2.1 then gives the required perfect induced  $H$ -packing.  $\square$

Observe that our proof requires  $k > 2$  to find some  $\tilde{H}$  isomorphic to  $H$  in  $C_k^{m'}$  such that  $\tilde{H}$  does not wrap.

For integers  $k > 2$ ,  $m \geq 1$  and  $j \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ , define  $C_k^m(j) := \{v \in C_k^m : v_1 = j\}$ . Observe that  $C_k^m(j)$  is isomorphic to  $C_k^{m-1}$ . Throughout the proof of Lemma 2.5, it will be convenient to consider covers of  $C_k^m$  into restricted copies of  $H$  such that, for each  $j \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$  there exists  $a_j$  such that every vertex of  $C_k^m(j)$  is contained in  $(a_j \bmod r)$  copies of  $H$ . This notion is formalised in the next definition.

**Definition 2.6** (Layered cover). For  $H \subseteq C_k^m$ , define a  $(a_1, \dots, a_k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^m$  to be a collection of copies of  $H$  such that for each  $j \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ , every vertex of  $C_k^m(j)$  is contained in  $(a_j \bmod |V(H)|)$  copies of  $H$ .

The following lemma shows that to prove Lemma 2.5, it suffices to construct a particular  $(1, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^m$  for some  $m$ .

**Lemma 2.7.** *Let  $H \subseteq C_k^m$  and let  $\mathcal{Z}$  be a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^m$ . Then, for some  $n \geq m$ , there exists a collection  $\mathcal{H}$  of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^n$ .*

*Proof.* We first prove that for any  $j \geq m$ , there exists a collection  $\mathcal{Z}'$  of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1, \dots, 1, 1-k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^j$ .

The proof will proceed by induction on  $j$ . First, consider the base case  $j = m$ . Let  $e := e_1^m$  and define:

$$\mathcal{Z}' := \sum_{a \in \{0, \dots, k-2\}} T_{a \cdot e}((k-1-a) \cdot \mathcal{Z}).$$

For each  $a \in \{0, \dots, k-2\}$ , every vertex of  $C_k^m(a)$  is contained in  $(k-1-a \bmod r)$  members of  $T_{a \cdot e}((k-1-a) \cdot \mathcal{Z})$  and is contained in  $-(k-1-(a+1) \bmod r)$  members of  $T_{a \cdot e}((k-1-a) \cdot \mathcal{Z})$ . Each vertex of  $C_k^m(k-1)$  is contained in  $-(k-1 \bmod r)$  members of  $T_0((k-1) \cdot \mathcal{Z}) = (k-1) \cdot \mathcal{Z}$ . Thus  $\mathcal{Z}'$  is a  $(1, \dots, 1, 1-k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^m$ , as required.

Now for the inductive step. For  $j \geq m$  suppose there exists a collection  $\mathcal{Y}$  of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1, \dots, 1, 1-k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^j$ . Let  $e := e_1^{j+1}$  and define:

$$\mathcal{Y}' := \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \mathcal{Y} \times (a).$$

Then  $\mathcal{Y}'$  is a  $(1, \dots, 1, 1-k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^{j+1}$ . So, for any  $j \geq m$ , there exists a collection  $\mathcal{Z}'$  of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1, \dots, 1, 1-k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^j$ .

This cover will be used to prove the following statement.

**Claim 2.8.** Let  $\mathcal{W}$  be a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that satisfies  $\mathcal{W}(v) = k^m \pmod r$  for all  $v \in C_k^m$ . Then there exists a collection  $\mathcal{W}'$  of restricted copies of  $H$  in  $C_k^{m+1}$  such that  $\mathcal{W}'(v) \equiv k^{m-1} \pmod r$  for all  $v \in C_k^{m+1}$ .

*Proof of Claim 2.8.*  $C_k^{m+1}(k-1)$  is a copy of  $C_k^m$  and so we can use  $\mathcal{W}$  to construct a collection  $\mathcal{W}_0$  of copies of  $H$  in  $C_k^{m+1}(k-1)$  that satisfies:

$$\mathcal{W}_0(v) = \begin{cases} k^m \pmod r & v_1 = k-1 \\ 0 \pmod r & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for all  $v \in C_k^{m+1}$ . Let  $\mathcal{W}_1$  be a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1, \dots, 1, 1-k)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^{m+1}$  (as constructed above). Then  $\mathcal{W}' := \mathcal{W}_0 + k^{m-1} \cdot \mathcal{W}_1$  is a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that satisfies  $\mathcal{W}'(v) = k^{m-1}$  for all  $v \in C_k^{m+1}$ .  $\square$

Now let us observe why Claim 2.8 implies the statement of the Lemma. Define  $t := k^m/|V(H)|$ . Let  $\mathcal{X} := \{T_v(V(H)) : v \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}^m\}$  and let  $\mathcal{X}' := t \cdot \mathcal{X}$ . By construction, every vertex  $v \in C_k^m$  satisfies  $\mathcal{X}(v) = |V(H)|$  and so also satisfies  $\mathcal{X}'(v) = k^m$ . Thus by repeatedly applying Claim 2.8 to  $\mathcal{X}'$ , there exists some  $n$  and a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  in  $C_k^n$  satisfying the hypothesis of the lemma. This completes the proof of the lemma.  $\square$

We will now use Lemma 2.7 to prove Lemma 2.5. It may be helpful to recall Definition 1.9.

*Proof of Lemma 2.5.* We will prove the statement by induction on  $m$ . Consider the base case  $m = 0$ . In this case  $H$  consists of a single vertex and for any  $n \geq 0$  there exists a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \pmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^n$ .

So now fix  $m > 0$ , and suppose the theorem holds for all integers less than  $m$ . Let  $H$  be an induced subgraph of  $C_k^m$  that does not wrap. For  $j \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$  define  $H_j := H \cap C_k^m(j)$ . We may assume that  $\{j : H_j \neq \emptyset\} \geq 2$  (else we can consider  $H$  as a subgraph of  $C_k^{m-1}$  that does not wrap and are done by induction). Let  $\tau$  be maximal such that  $C_k^m(\tau) \cap H$  is non-empty.

By definition,

$$H_\tau \subseteq \{\tau\} \times \{0, \dots, k-1\}^{m-1} \cong C_k^{m-1}.$$

Define:

$$H'_\tau := \{(v_2, \dots, v_m) : (v_1, \dots, v_m) \in H_\tau\} \subseteq C_k^{m-1}.$$

As  $H$  does not wrap in  $C_k^m$ ,  $H_\tau$  does not wrap in  $C_k^{m-1}$ . Therefore, by the inductive hypothesis, there exists some  $m_0 \geq m$  and a collection  $\mathcal{H}'_\tau$  of restricted copies of  $H'_\tau$  in  $C_k^{m_0}$  that is a  $(1 \pmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^{m_0}$ .

Define:

$$\mathcal{H}_\tau := \{\{\tau\} \times X : X \in \mathcal{H}'_\tau\}.$$

Thus  $\mathcal{H}_\tau$  is a collection of restricted copies of  $H_\tau$  contained within  $C_k^{m_0+1}(\tau)$  that is a  $(1 \pmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^{m_0+1}(\tau) = \{\tau\} \times C_k^{m_0} \subseteq C_k^{m_0+1}$ . We wish to extend this to a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \pmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^{m_0+1}(\tau)$ .



By definition, every  $Y \in \mathcal{H}_\tau$  can be obtained from  $\tilde{H}_\tau := H_\tau \times 0^{m_0+1-m}$  by a sequence of translates and bends. More precisely, we have  $Y = \phi_Y(\tilde{H}_\tau)$ , where  $\phi_Y = \phi_1 \dots \phi_t$  such that each  $\phi_i$  is either a translate or a bend. In addition, each  $\phi_i$  has the form  $id \times \phi'_i$ , for  $\phi'_i$  some translate or bend of  $C_k^{m_0}$  (i.e.  $\phi_i$  does not affect the first dimension). By construction, for each  $Y$ ,  $\phi_Y : \{0, \dots, k-1\}^{m_0+1} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, k-1\}^{m_0+1}$  acts as the identity on the first co-ordinate.

We now apply some sequence of bends and translates to  $\tilde{H}$  instead of just  $\tilde{H}_\tau$ . As  $\tilde{H} := H \times 0^{m_0+1-m}$  does not wrap in  $C_k^{m_0+1}$ , translates and bends of  $\tilde{H}$  induce a subgraph isomorphic to  $H$ . Thus we have that, for any  $Y \in \mathcal{H}_\tau$ , the map  $\phi_Y$  satisfies the following properties:

(P1)  $\phi_Y(\tilde{H})$  is isomorphic to  $H$ ,

(P2)  $\phi_Y(\tilde{H}_j) \subseteq C_k^{m_0+1}(j)$ , for all  $j \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ .

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{X} := \left\{ \phi_Y(\tilde{H}) : Y \in \mathcal{H}_\tau \right\}$$

is a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  in  $C_k^{m_0+1}$  such that every vertex of  $C_k^{m_0+1}(\tau)$  is contained in  $(1 \bmod r)$  members of  $\mathcal{X}$ .

Let  $n_0 := m_0 + r$ . We will now define a new collection created from bends of  $\mathcal{X} \times 0^{r-1}$ . For  $d \in [r-1]$ , define  $\mathcal{X}_d := S_{1,\tau}^{n_0,d}(\mathcal{X})$ . Define:

$$\mathcal{Y} := \mathcal{X} + \sum_{d \in [r-1]} \mathcal{X}_d.$$

So  $\mathcal{Y}$  is created from  $r$  copies of  $\mathcal{X}$  in such a way that these copies agree in the first  $\tau - 1$  levels, and the final level of each copy is bent so that it sticks out in a different direction. It is easy to check that every vertex  $v \in C_k^{n_0}$  satisfies:

$$\mathcal{Y}(v) = \begin{cases} 1 \bmod r & \text{if } v_1 = \tau \text{ and } (v_{m_0+2}, \dots, v_n) = 0^{r-1}, \\ 1 \bmod r & \text{if } v_1 = \tau - 1 \text{ and } (v_{m_0+2}, \dots, v_{n_0}) = e_d^{r-1} \text{ for some } d \in [r-1], \\ 0 \bmod r & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define

$$W := \{0^{m_0+1} \times v : v \in \{0, k-1\}^{r-1}\}.$$

Also let  $e := e_1^{n_0}$  and define

$$\mathcal{Z} := \bigcup_{v \in W} T_{v-(\tau-1),e}(\mathcal{Y}).$$

By construction, every vertex  $v \in C_k^n$  satisfies:

$$\mathcal{Z}(v) = \begin{cases} 1 \bmod r & \text{if } v_1 = 0, \\ -1 \bmod r & \text{if } v_1 = k-1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus  $\mathcal{Z}$  is a collection of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$ -layered cover of  $C_k^n$ . Therefore, by Lemma 2.7, there exists some  $N \geq n$  and a collection  $\mathcal{H}$  of restricted copies of  $H$  that is a  $(1 \bmod r)$ -cover of  $C_k^N$ .  $\square$

We remark that it was important for the inductive step that we used a collection of restricted copies of  $H_\tau$  to cover  $C_k^{m_0}$ . If we were allowed any copies of  $H_\tau$ , then we may not have been able to extend our cover to a well-behaved cover of  $C_k^{m_0+1}(\tau)$ . Suppose we had used a copy of  $H_\tau$  that came from an ‘upside down’ copy of  $H$ . Then when we extended this to a copy of  $H$ , the copy of  $H$  may intersect  $C_k^{m_0+1}(\tau + 1), \dots, C_k^{m_0+1}(k - 1)$ . In this case we would not then be able to apply a bend to the resulting cover, as this particular copy of  $H$  would have a co-ordinate equal to  $k - 1$ .

### 3 Proof of Theorem 1.5

In this section we construct, for any  $k$  a product of two odd coprime integers, a graph  $H$  satisfying the base conditions for which there exists no  $H$ -packing of  $C_k^n$  for any  $n$ .

*Proof of Theorem 1.5.* Let  $k = a \cdot b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are odd coprime integers. We will construct  $H$  to be an induced subgraph of  $C_{ab}^2$  such that  $|V(H)| = a^m$  for some  $m$  (and hence  $H$  is an induced subgraph of  $C_{ab}^m$  with  $|V(H)|$  dividing  $|V(C_{ab}^m)|$ ).

Without loss of generality, assume that  $a < b$ . Choose an integer  $t$  such that  $2b - 1 \leq a^t < b^2$ . (If  $a \leq b/2$  then such an integer exists, as  $b^2/(2b - 1) > a$ . If  $a > b/2$  and no such integer exists then  $b^2/4 < a^2 < 2b - 1$ . When  $b \geq 8$ , this is a contradiction. When  $b \leq 7$ , it is not difficult to check that  $a^2 \geq 2b - 1$  for any valid choice of  $a$ , a contradiction.)

For a vertex  $v$  in  $C_{ab}^2$ , define the *box*  $B_v$  to be the set of vertices  $\{v + (i, j) : i, j \in \{0, \dots, a - 1\}\}$ , where co-ordinate addition is taken modulo  $ab$ . Thus  $B_v$  contains  $a^2$  vertices, including  $v$  itself. Let  $U := \{v \in V(C_{ab}^2) : v_0 \equiv v_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{a}\}$ . The collection of boxes  $\mathcal{B} := \{B_v : v \in U\}$  partition the vertices of  $C_{ab}^2$  into  $b^2$  boxes.

Let  $U' := \{v = (v_0, v_1) \in U : v_0 \neq 0 \text{ or } v_1 \neq 0\}$ . Let  $W$  be the first  $a^t - (2b - 1) < (b - 1)^2$  vertices of  $U'$  under the lexicographic ordering. As by choice of  $t$  we have  $a^t < b^2$ ,  $|W| = a^t - (2b - 1)$ . Define  $H$  to be the subgraph of  $C_{ab}^2$  induced by the vertices

$$\left( \bigcup_{\substack{v \in U \\ v_0=0}} B_v \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{\substack{v \in U \\ v_1=0}} B_v \right) \cup \left( \bigcup_{w \in W} B_w \right). \quad (3.1)$$

As  $H$  is the union of  $a^t$  disjoint boxes,  $H$  contains  $a^{t+2}$  vertices. See Figure 2 for an example of such an  $H$ .

We can partition the vertices of  $C_{ab}^n$  into  $a^n$  disjoint equivalence classes, by considering the value of each co-ordinate mod  $a$ . More formally,  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \sim (y_1, \dots, y_n)$  if and only if  $x_i \equiv y_i \pmod{a}$  for all  $i \in [1, n]$ . Each equivalence class has cardinality  $b^n$ .

The main point in the proof is to show that, for any  $n$ , any copy of  $H$  in  $C_{ab}^n$  intersects each equivalence class on 0 modulo  $a$  points. As  $a$  and  $b$  are coprime, this implies that

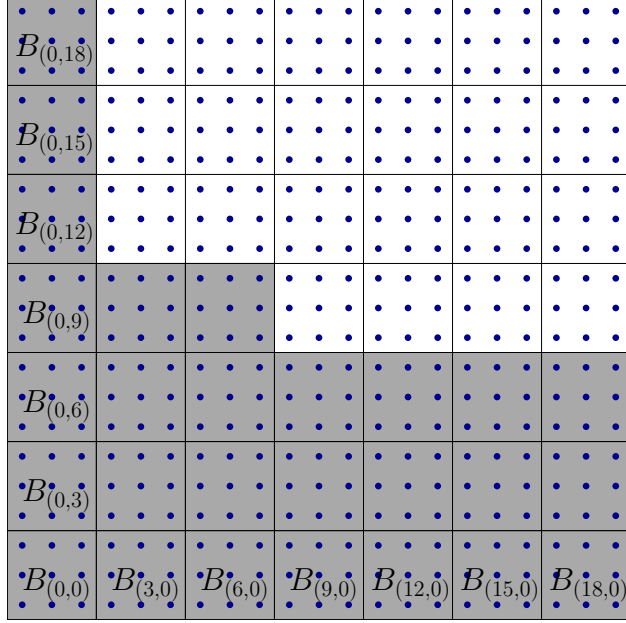


Figure 2: An example of the graph  $H \subseteq C_{21}^2$  constructed when  $a = 3$  and  $b = 5$ . Precisely  $a^3 = 27$  boxes of vertices are contained in  $H$ .

a particular equivalence class cannot be covered by vertex-disjoint copies of  $H$ . This then concludes the proof of the theorem.

First observe that every box in  $C_{ab}^2$  contains exactly one point of each of the  $a^2$  equivalence classes. As  $H$  consists of  $a^r$  disjoint boxes, it intersects each equivalence class in  $C_{ab}^2$  on 0 modulo  $a$  points.

Let  $\phi$  be any isomorphism from  $H$  to a subgraph  $H'$  of  $C_{ab}^n$ . As  $C_{ab}^n$  is vertex-transitive, we may assume that  $\phi(0, 0) = (0, 0) \times 0^{n-2}$ ,  $\phi(0, 1) = (0, 1) \times 0^{n-2}$  and  $\phi(1, 0) = (1, 0) \times 0^{n-2}$ . We will show that  $\phi(u) = u \times 0^{n-2}$  for every  $u \in V(H)$ . This along with the conclusion of the previous paragraph implies that any copy of  $H$  in  $C_{ab}^n$  intersects each equivalence class on 0 modulo  $a$  points, as required.

$H$  contains two cycles  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  of length  $ab$  that intersect  $(0, 0)$ . As  $ab$  is odd, the only cycles of length  $ab$  in  $C_{ab}^n$  are those given by  $\{v + \ell \cdot e_i^n : \ell \in [0, ab - 1]\}$  for some  $i \in [1, n]$ . Therefore for each vertex  $w \in C_1 \cup C_2$ ,  $\phi(w) = w \times 0^{n-2}$ . (Once one edge of the cycle is fixed by  $\phi$  there is only one choice for the others.)

Let  $v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4$  be a copy of  $C_4$  in  $H$ . If  $\phi(v_i) = v_i \times 0^{n-2}$  for  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ , then  $\phi(v_4) = v_4 \times 0^{n-2}$ . Thus to show that  $\phi(u) = u \times 0^{n-2}$  for all  $u \in V(H)$ , it suffices to observe that there exists an ordering  $v_1, \dots, v_{a^r+2}$  of  $V(H)$  such that:

- $\{v_1, \dots, v_{2ab-1}\} = V(C_1 \cup C_2)$ , and
- for each  $i \geq 2ab$ , there exists  $j_1, j_2, j_3 < i$  such that  $\{v_i, v_{j_1}, v_{j_2}, v_{j_3}\}$  is a copy of  $C_4$  in  $H$ .

Hence as vectors,  $\phi(u) = u \times 0^{n-2}$  for all  $u \in V(H)$ . This completes the proof of Theorem 1.5.

□

We briefly draw attention to the reason this proof works for  $ab$  a product of two odd coprime integers and not for  $k$  even. There are many even cycles of length  $k$  in  $C_k^n$ , but the only cycles of length  $ab$  in  $C_{ab}^n$  are those obtained by changing a single co-ordinate (i.e. of the form  $\{v + \ell \cdot e_i^n : \ell \in [0, ab - 1]\}$ , for some  $v \in C_k^n$  and some  $i \in [n]$ ). So in the  $ab$  case, we have a lot of control over which subgraphs in  $C_k^n$  are isomorphic to our choice of  $H$ .

## 4 Proof of Theorem 1.7

Before proceeding with the proof of Theorem 1.7, we state a few preliminary definitions. For an edge  $uv$  in  $E(Q_d)$ , the *direction* of  $uv$ , denoted  $D(uv)$  is the unique co-ordinate  $i$  such that  $u_i \neq v_i$ . For a subgraph  $H \subseteq Q_d$ , let  $E_i(H)$  be the set of edges of  $H$  with direction  $i$  and let  $D(H) := \{i : E_i(H) \neq \emptyset\}$ . Say that a subgraph  $H \subseteq Q_d$  is *stiff* if for every  $n \geq d$  and every subgraph  $H'$  of  $Q_n$  admitting an isomorphism  $\phi$  to  $H$ , there exists a bijection  $f : D(H) \rightarrow D(H')$  such that for each  $i \in D(H)$ ,  $\phi(E_i(H')) = E_{f(i)}(H)$ . In other words, the partition  $\phi(E_1(H')), \dots, \phi(E_n(H'))$  of  $E(H')$  is the same partition as  $E_1(H), \dots, E_n(H)$ .

*Proof of Theorem 1.7.* For  $k \geq 5$ , we will show there exists a graph  $H_k$  with the following properties.

1.  $Q_{k-1} \subseteq H_k \subseteq Q_k$ .
2.  $|E_i(H_k)| = k \cdot 2^{k-1} - 1$  for all  $i \in [1, k]$ .
3. Every vertex of  $H_k$  has degree at least  $k - 1$ .
4.  $H_k$  is stiff.

Given such a graph  $H_k$ , we show that for no  $n \geq k$  can the edges of  $Q_n$  be partitioned into edge-disjoint copies of  $H_k$ . Fix  $n$  and consider  $E_1(Q_n)$ . By definition of  $Q_n$ ,  $E_1(Q_n)$  contains  $2^{n-1}$  edges. As  $H_k$  is stiff, any copy of  $H_k$  in  $Q_n$  intersects  $E_1(Q_n)$  on precisely  $k \cdot 2^{k-1} - 1$  edges. However,  $|E_1(Q_n)| = 2^{n-1}$ , which is not divisible by  $k \cdot 2^{k-1} - 1$ . Therefore it is not possible to cover every edge of  $E_1(Q_n)$  using edge-disjoint copies of  $H_k$  and hence it is not possible to cover  $E(Q_n)$ .

Thus it suffices to show the existence of  $H_k$ , for  $k \geq 5$ . We will construct the graphs  $H_k$  inductively. Define  $H_5$  to be the graph obtained from  $Q_5$  by deleting the edges between:  $(0, 1, 1, 0, 1)$  and  $(1, 1, 1, 0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0, 1, 1, 0)$  and  $(1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0, 0, 0, 1)$  and  $(1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$  and  $(1, 1, 0, 1, 0)$ , and finally  $(1, 0, 0, 1, 0)$  and  $(1, 0, 0, 1, 1)$ . The graph  $H_5$  is depicted in Figure 3. Observe that  $H_5$  is a graph obtained from  $Q_5$  by removing exactly one edge in each direction in such a way that no vertex has degree 3.

Suppose we have constructed  $H_k$ . Now construct  $H_{k+1}$  as follows. Let  $H_{k+1}$  be a subgraph of  $Q_{k+1}$  where:

- (a) the vertices  $V_0 := \{(v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}) \in V(Q_{k+1}) : v_1 = 0\}$  induce a copy of  $H_k$ ;

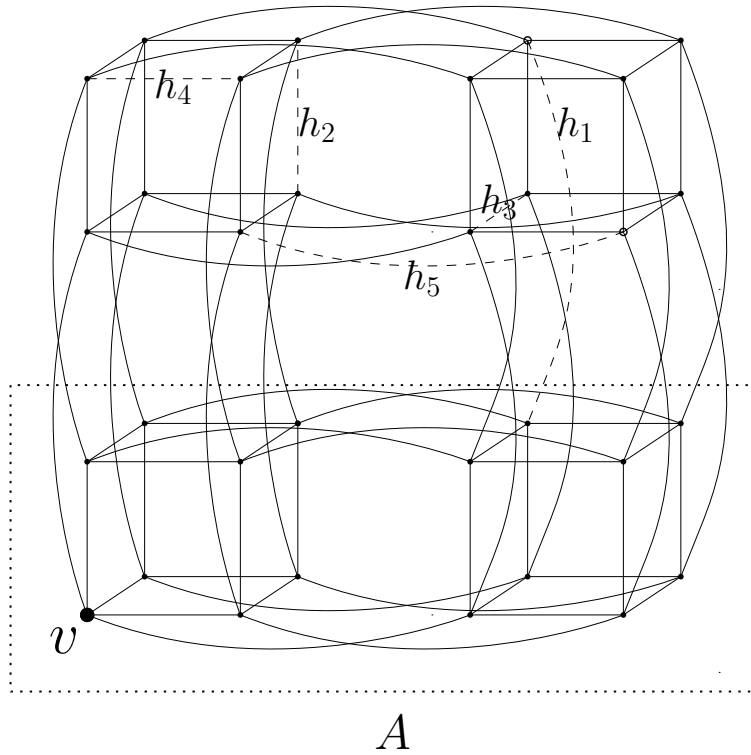


Figure 3: The graph  $H_5$ . The vertex  $v = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$  is emboldened. The edges  $h_1, \dots, h_5$ , represented by dashed lines, are the edges removed from  $Q_5$ . The copy of  $Q_4$  is induced by the vertices in  $A$ .

- (b) the vertices  $V_1 := \{(v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}) \in V(Q_{k+1}) : v_1 = 1\}$  induce a copy of  $Q_k$ , and;
- (c) every edge of  $Q_{k+1}$  between  $V_0$  and  $V_1$  is contained in  $H_{k+1}$  except one which is not incident to any non-edge of  $H_{k+1}[V_0]$ .

It is always possible to satisfy (c) as there are precisely  $k$  non-edges in  $H_{k+1}[V_0]$  and these edges are incident with  $2k < 2^k$  vertices. Observe that there are many valid choices of  $H_{k+1}$ : it is not unique.

By construction each  $H_k$  satisfies properties 1,2 and 3. The only thing remaining to prove is that each  $H_k$  is stiff.

$H_k$  contains a subgraph  $A$  isomorphic to  $Q_{k-1}$ . Let  $v$  be a vertex of  $A$  of degree  $k$  in  $H_k$  (which exists by construction). The edges  $\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$  incident to  $v$  have different directions. Without loss of generality, suppose that  $D(e_i) = i$  for each  $i \in [k]$ . Now consider a subgraph  $H'$  of  $Q_n$  such that  $\phi$  is an isomorphism from  $H$  to  $H'$ . Up to permuting co-ordinates, we may assume that  $D(\phi(e_i)) = i$  for each  $i \in [k]$ . Say that an edge of  $H$  is *good* if  $D(e) = D(\phi(e))$ . To prove that  $H$  is stiff it suffices to show that every edge in  $H$  is good.

By definition,  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  are good. Suppose  $v_1v_2v_3v_4$  is a copy of  $C_4$  in  $H$ . If  $v_1v_2$  and  $v_2v_3$  are good, then so are both  $v_3v_4$  and  $v_4v_1$ . Thus it suffices to exhibit an ordering  $f_1, f_2, \dots$  of the edges of  $H_k$  such that  $f_i := e_i$  for  $i \in [k]$  and for each  $i \geq 4$ , there exist  $j_1, j_2 < i$  such that  $f_i$  is contained in a copy of  $C_4$  with  $f_{j_1}$  and  $f_{j_2}$ .

As  $A$  is isomorphic to  $Q_{k-1}$ , clearly there exists such an ordering of the edges in  $A$ . Given this, it is not difficult to see that this ordering can be extended to an ordering of  $E(H_k)$  with the required properties (as, by construction, every vertex in  $H_k$  has degree at least  $k - 1$ ). Thus, every edge in  $H_{k+1}$  is good and  $H_{k+1}$  is stiff. This completes the proof of the Theorem.  $\square$

## 5 Conclusion

As we have shown in Section 3, the extension of Conjecture 1.3 from the hypercube to arbitrary Cartesian products is false (see Theorem 1.5). However, it is natural to hope that there might be some extension of Theorem 1.2 to general infinite vertex-transitive graphs. Unfortunately, this also turns out to be false.

**Theorem 5.1.** *There exists an infinite vertex-transitive graph  $G$  and a finite subgraph  $H \subseteq G$  such that  $G^n$  does not admit a perfect induced  $H$ -packing for any  $n$ .*

We provide a sketch of the proof, as a lot of the ideas involved are analogous to ideas developed in detail in the proof of Theorem 1.5.

*Sketch proof.* Let  $a < b$  be odd coprime integers and let  $G_1$  be the Cayley graph on  $\mathbb{Z}_{ab}$  with generators  $\{1, -1, 2, -2\}$ . Define  $G$  to be the Cartesian product of  $G_1$  with  $\mathbb{Z}$  (that is,  $G := G_1 \square \mathbb{Z}$ ). So  $G^n := G_1^n \square \mathbb{Z}^n$ .

Say that a *line* of  $G^n$  is a subgraph of  $G^n$  obtained by fixing  $2n - 1$  co-ordinates (and letting the unfixed co-ordinate vary). Let  $H_1$  be a copy of  $G_1$ . For any  $n$ , the only way to

embed  $H_1$  in  $G^n$  is as a line. Indeed, letting the vertices of  $H_1$  be  $v_1, \dots, v_{ab}$ , once  $v_1v_2$  is embedded,  $v_3$  must be a common neighbour of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ ;  $v_4$  must be a common neighbour of  $v_2$  and  $v_3$ ; and in general, for  $i \leq ab$ ,  $v_i$  must be a common neighbour of  $v_{i-2}$  and  $v_{i-1}$ . It is clear that the only way to achieve this is to embed  $H_1$  in a line of  $G^n$ .

Now let  $H$  be the subgraph of  $G_1^2$  induced by the vertices in (3.1). (So the graph  $H$  here has some extra edges, compared to the  $H$  we used in the proof of Theorem 1.5.) In the proof of Theorem 1.5, we used that  $H$  contained *vertical* and *horizontal* cycles which must embed as lines. Here the analogous deduction is true;  $H$  contains *vertical* and *horizontal* copies of  $H_1$ , which by the above argument must also embed as lines. As in the proof of Theorem 1.5, the rest of  $H$  must embed into the subgraph of  $G$  obtained by varying the unfixed co-ordinates of these two lines. So in particular, for any embedding of  $H$  into  $G^n$ , the co-ordinates corresponding to  $\mathbb{Z}^n$  remain fixed.

Therefore, if there were to exist a perfect  $H$ -packing of  $G^n$  for some  $n$ , (forgetting appropriate edges) we get a packing of  $C_k^n$  with the  $H$  from Theorem 1.5. However, such a packing cannot exist (as shown by Theorem 1.5).  $\square$

In this paper we have determined that for any even  $k$  the base conditions on  $H$  are sufficient to guarantee a perfect induced  $H$ -packing of  $C_k^n$  for  $n$  sufficiently large (Theorem 1.4). We have also shown that when  $k$  is odd and not a prime power, the base conditions are not sufficient (Theorem 1.5). Thus it is natural to wonder what happens when  $k$  is an odd prime power.

**Conjecture 5.2.** *Let  $k$  be an odd prime power and  $m \geq 1$ . Suppose that  $H$  is an induced subgraph of  $C_k^m$  such that  $|V(H)|$  divides  $k^m$ . Then there exists  $n_0$  such that, for all  $n \geq n_0$ ,  $C_k^n$  admits a perfect induced  $H$ -packing.*

In Section 4 we considered the question of whether it is possible to cover the edges of a sufficiently high dimensional hypercube  $Q_d$  with edge-disjoint copies of some  $H$ . We showed that the necessary conditions that  $H$  is a subgraph of  $Q_d$  and that  $|E(H)|$  divides  $|E(Q_d)|$  are not sufficient. When  $H$  is a path and suitable divisibility conditions hold, Erde [2] and Anick and Ramras [1] independently showed that there is a partition of  $E(Q_n)$  into edge-disjoint copies of  $H$ . It would be interesting to prove analogous results for other graphs.

**Question 5.3.** For which graphs  $G$  is it possible to partition the edges of  $Q_d$  into edge-disjoint copies of  $G$  whenever  $d$  is sufficiently large and  $|E(G)|$  divides  $|E(Q_k)|$ ?

For instance, it seems likely that this should hold when  $G$  is an even cycle.

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