## How to Run the Code

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• You need the following files from **nauty**:

*nauty.h, naututil.h, rng.h, nauty.c, naututil.c, rng.c, nautil.c, naugraph.c.* The **nauty** package is available at http://cs.anu.edu.au/~bdm/nauty/.

• #define N n

This line in *main.cpp* specifies that the input are drawings of  $K_n$  and the output will be drawings of  $K_{n+1}$ .

## • #define SKIP\_SAVING

When this option is turned on, each time a new drawing D of  $K_{n+1}$  is generated, a lower bound  $Lb[\{D\}]$  for  $cr(\{D\}^+)$  be computed. Then D will be abandoned and the code continues to search for the next drawing of  $K_{n+1}$ .

This option allows us to compute  $Lb\left[\mathcal{D}_{10}^{\leq 62}\right]$  directly from  $\mathcal{D}_{9}^{36}$ . We first obtained  $Lb\left[\mathcal{D}_{10}^{\leq 62}\right]$ , which is 100, by turning on this option. Then we turned it off and ran the code again to get all the optimal drawings of  $K_{10}$ .

The reason why we didn't first obtain  $\mathcal{D}_{10}^{\leqslant 62}$  then compute  $Lb\left[\mathcal{D}_{10}^{\leqslant 62}\right]$  is because the size of  $\mathcal{D}_{10}^{\leqslant 62}$  seems to be very large; it would take much time to check isomorphism and much space to save the drawings.

• File names for input and output:

n	Input File Names	Output File Names	Log File Names
4	$\#0_K4.txt$	$\#0_K4$ to5.txt	myLog_K4to5.txt
5	$\#0_K5.txt$	$\#0_K5$ to6.txt	myLog_K5to6.txt
6	$\#0_{-}$ K6.txt	$\#0_{-}$ K6to7.txt	myLog_K6to7.txt
7	#0_K7.txt	#0_K7to8.txt #1_K7to8.txt #2_K7to8.txt	myLog_K7to8.txt
8	#0_K8.txt #1_K8.txt #2_K8.txt	$\#0_K8to9.txt$	myLog_K5to6.txt
9	#0_K9.txt	#0_K9to10.txt #1_K9to10.txt #2_K9to10.txt	myLog_K9to10.txt