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Neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weightings with local constraints

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Abstract

A k -edge-weighting of G is a mapping $\omega : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$. The edge-weighting of G naturally induces a vertex-colouring $\sigma_\omega : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ given by $\sigma_\omega(v) = \sum_{u \in N_G(v)} \omega(vu)$ for every $v \in V(G)$. The edge-weighting ω is neighbour sum distinguishing if it yields a proper vertex-colouring σ_ω , *i.e.*, $\sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(v)$ for every edge uv of G .

We investigate a neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weighting with local constraints, namely, we assume that the set of edges incident to a vertex of large degree is not monochromatic. A graph is nice if it has no components isomorphic to K_2 . We prove that every nice graph with maximum degree at most 5 admits a neighbour sum distinguishing $(\Delta(G) + 2)$ -edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with at least two edges of different weights. Furthermore, we prove that every nice graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 6 are incident with at least two edges of different weights. Finally, we show that nice bipartite graphs admit a neighbour sum distinguishing 6-edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with at least two edges of different weights.

Keywords:

1-2-3 Conjecture, neighbour sum distinguishing edge weighting, neighbour sum distinguishing edge colouring

1. Introduction

Let G be a graph and $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Every k -edge-weighting, *i.e.*, a mapping $\omega : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$, induces a vertex-colouring $\sigma_\omega : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, where $\sigma_\omega(v) = \sum_{u \in N_G(v)} \omega(vu)$. In natural language, assigning weights to edges allows us to obtain a vertex-colouring by assigning to each vertex the sum of the weights of its incident edges. We say that the edge-weighting ω *distinguishes* vertices $v, w \in V(G)$ if $\sigma_\omega(v) \neq \sigma_\omega(w)$, and that ω is *neighbour sum distinguishing* (or simply *distinguishing*) if it distinguishes every pair of adjacent vertices.

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Hence, a *neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-weighting* is a mapping $\omega : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ that is distinguishing, *i.e.*, the induced vertex-colouring σ_ω is proper. Observe that G always admits such a neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weighting, unless it includes K_2 as a component: assign a different power of 2 to every edge, thus ensuring that every vertex will get a different sum; however, in a K_2 component, the two vertices cannot be distinguished. Hence, we call G *nice* whenever it has no such component.

In 2004 Karoński et al. [9] posed the conjecture, called the 1-2-3 Conjecture, that asks whether every nice graph admits a 3-edge-weighting that is neighbour sum distinguishing. The 1-2-3 Conjecture inspired a lot of studies on the original conjecture and variants of it. For more information on that topic, we refer the reader to the survey by Seamone [17]. The best result towards the 1-2-3 Conjecture is due to Kalkowski et al. [8], who proved that every nice graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 5-edge-weighting. The conjecture cannot be pushed further down, since there are graphs that require three weights, as an example, see cycles or complete graphs. It was proved by Dudek and Wajc [4] that deciding whether there is a neighbour sum distinguishing 2-edge-weighting for a given graph is NP-complete in general, while Thomassen, Wu and Zhang [15] showed that the same problem is polynomial-time solvable in the family of bipartite graphs. Recently Przybyło [13] proved that every d -regular graph ($d \geq 2$) admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 4-edge-weighting and that the 1-2-3 Conjecture is true for d -regular graphs with $d \geq 10^8$.

In the version of the neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weighting, introduced by Karoński et al. [9], the edges incident with a vertex may have the same weight. On the other hand, Flandrin et al. [5] introduced the version of the edge-weighting, called a neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-colouring, which distinguishes vertices and in which adjacent edges must have different weights. A k -edge-colouring of G is a mapping $\omega : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $\omega(e_1) \neq \omega(e_2)$ for every two adjacent edges $e_1, e_2 \in E(G)$. If the k -edge-colouring ω is distinguishing, then we call such a colouring a *neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-colouring*. The smallest value k for which G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-colouring is denoted by $\chi'_\Sigma(G)$. Flandrin et al. conjectured that every nice graph G except C_5 verifies $\chi'_\Sigma(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2$. Wang and Yan [16] proved that $\chi'_\Sigma(G) \leq \lceil (10\Delta(G) + 2)/3 \rceil$ when $\Delta(G) \geq 18$. It is known that $\chi'_\Sigma(G) \leq 2\Delta(G) + \text{col}(G) - 1$ [11] and $\chi'_\Sigma(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 3\text{col}(G) - 4$ [14], where $\text{col}(G)$ denotes the *colouring number of G* , *i.e.* the smallest integer k such that G has a vertex ordering in which each vertex is preceded by fewer than k of its neighbours. Recently, Przybyło [12] proved that $\chi'_\Sigma(G) \leq \Delta + O(\sqrt{\Delta})$, where $\Delta = \Delta(G)$.

In a previous work [3], the authors proposed a generalization of both conjectures, by introducing the notion of *neighbour sum distinguishing relaxed edge-colouring*. The idea is to have a continuum of parameters from the neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weighting of the 1-2-3 Conjecture to the neighbour sum distinguishing edge-colouring of the proper variant, by allowing each vertex to be incident with a limited number of edges of the same colour.

More formally, a *d -relaxed k -edge-colouring* is a mapping $\omega : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that each monochromatic set of edges induces a subgraph with maximum degree at most d . If a d -relaxed k -edge-colouring ω is distinguishing, then it is called a *neighbour sum distin-*

guishing d -relaxed k -edge-colouring. By $\chi_{\Sigma}^{d'}(G)$, we denote the smallest value k for which G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing d -relaxed k -edge-colouring. Hence, $\chi_{\Sigma}^{1'}(G) = \chi'_{\Sigma}(G)$, and $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta(G)'}(G)$ corresponds to the 1-2-3 Conjecture. The general conjecture stated in [3] is that every nice graph except C_5 verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^{1'}(G) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\Delta(G)}{d} \right\rceil + 2$.

One way of studying graph parameters is by bounding the maximum degree of the graph. While graphs of maximum degree 2 (forests of paths and cycles) are generally easy, the case of subcubic graphs is often not trivial. Indeed, while the 1-2-3 Conjecture holds for subcubic graphs [9], the proper variant is still open, with the best bound as of now being 6 [7] (the conjecture states that the bound should be 5). In [3], the 2-relaxed case for the general conjecture was settled for subcubic graphs, and in fact a more general result was proved: every nice subcubic graph with no component isomorphic to C_5 admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 2-relaxed 4-edge-colouring such that every vertex of degree 2 is incident with edges coloured differently.

Inspired by this result, we consider edge-weightings allowing a vertex to be incident with edges having the same weight, in a limited way. We require that a vertex of large enough degree is incident with at least two edges of different weights. Such a version is, on the one hand, stronger than the classical edge-weighting, while, on the other hand, it is weaker than the edge-colouring. Indeed, observe that if G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-weighting such that every vertex of degree at least 2 (or at least 6 for graphs with maximum degree at least 6) is incident with at least two edges of different weights, then $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1'}(G) \leq k$.

Our paper is organised as follows. In Sections 2 and 3, we consider nice graphs with degree at most 4 and at most 5, respectively. We prove that every nice graph G with degree at most 5 admits a neighbour sum distinguishing $(\Delta(G) + 2)$ -edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with at least two edges of different weights. In Section 4, we prove that every nice graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 6 are incident with at least two edges of different weights. In Section 5, we show that the result from Section 4 can be improved for bipartite graphs: we prove that every nice bipartite graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 6-edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with at least two edges of different weights. Furthermore, we show that every connected bipartite graph on at least three vertices having a vertex partition (V_1, V_2) such that $|V_1|$ is even admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 4-edge-weighting such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges of different weights.

Those results can be reframed in the relaxed framework. First, we prove in Sections 2 and 3 every nice graph G with $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ (resp. $\Delta(G) \leq 5$) verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1'}(G) \leq 6$ (resp. $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1'}(G) \leq 7$). Then, we prove in Section 4 a result that, together with the previous two, shows that every nice graph G verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1'}(G) \leq 7$. Finally, we prove in Section 5 that every nice bipartite graph G verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1'}(G) \leq 6$. Note that, for all those graphs, the expected bound from the general conjecture is 4. While the bounds we prove are quite close, there is still room for improvement.

We will need several preliminary results from the literature in order to prove our own, the first of which being the theorem in [3] about the neighbour sum distinguishing 2-relaxed 4-edge-colouring of subcubic graphs, which can be equivalently rewritten in the following way:

Theorem 1. [3] *If G is a nice subcubic graph with no component isomorphic to C_5 , then it admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 4-edge-weighting such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges of different weights.*

Another result that will be widely used for graphs with maximum degree at most 5 is the following theorem by Alon [1].

Theorem 2 (Combinatorial Nullstellensatz [1]). *Let \mathbb{F} be an arbitrary field, and let $P = P(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a polynomial in $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Suppose the degree $\deg(P)$ of P equals $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i$, where each k_i is a nonnegative integer, and suppose the coefficient of $x_1^{k_1} \dots x_n^{k_n}$ in P is nonzero. Then if S_1, \dots, S_n are subsets of \mathbb{F} with $|S_i| > k_i$, there are $s_1 \in S_1, \dots, s_n \in S_n$ such that $P(s_1, \dots, s_n) \neq 0$.*

2. Graphs with maximum degree at most 4

Theorem 3. *Every nice graph G with $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 6-edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with at least two edges of different weights.*

This result can be restated the following way:

Theorem 3. *Every nice graph G with $\Delta(G) \leq 4$ verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 6$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of edges. It is easy to see that the theorem is true for nice graphs with two and three edges. Assume that the theorem is true for nice graphs with at most $m - 1$ edges. Let G be a nice graph with m edges. We may assume that G is connected, since otherwise, by induction, every component has a 6-edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. Furthermore, we may assume that $\Delta(G) = 4$, because, by Theorem 1, the theorem is true for all nice subcubic graphs except C_5 , and C_5 admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 5-edge-weighting such that all the vertices are incident with edges of different weights. Let u be a vertex of degree 4 in G .

Case 1. There is an edge in the subgraph induced by $N(u)$

Let $N(u) = \{v, w, u_1, u_2\}$ and $vw \in E(G)$. Let G' be obtained from G by removing the two edges uv and uw . G' has at most two components. Each component of G' with at least two edges admits an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. If $d_{G'}(v) \geq 2$ or $d_{G'}(w) \geq 2$, then every component has at least two edges, otherwise one component is isomorphic to K_2 . Let ω be an edge-weighting of components of G' with at least two edges that satisfies the

theorem, and additionally we extend the edge-weighting ω on the component isomorphic to K_2 (if such exists), which we weight with an arbitrary weight.

To obtain our final edge-weighting, we just need to weight the two edges uv and uw while making sure that all the vertices of $\{u, v, w\}$ are distinguished with their neighbours and the vertices v and w are incident with two edges of different weights. Note that the vertex u already has two incident edges of distinct weights, because $d_{G'}(u) = 2$. If $d_{G'}(v) \geq 2$ and $d_{G'}(w) \geq 2$, then v and w also have two incident edges of distinct weights, otherwise we have to choose a weight on uv and uw that is different from $\omega(vw)$.

First, we consider how many weights we have to forbid for the edges uv and uw such that we obtain an edge-weighting that distinguishes all adjacent vertices except the pairs $(v, w), (u, u_1), (u, u_2)$ and such that all vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with two edges of different weights. The vertex v must be distinguished from its neighbours in $G' - w$. If v has two neighbours in $G' - w$, then there are potentially two forbidden weights for vu . Thus, four possible weights remain for uv . If v has exactly one neighbour in $G' - w$, then there is at most one forbidden weight for uv . If w is the only neighbour of v in G' , then the weight of uv must be different from the weight of vw and hence there is at most one forbidden weight for uv . Thus, summarising, there are at most two forbidden weights for uv . Similarly, we can observe that for uw there are at most two forbidden weights. Let S_1 be the set of weights that are not forbidden for uv and S_2 be the set of weights that are not forbidden for uw , so $|S_1| \geq 4$ and $|S_2| \geq 4$. Observe that if we choose for uv a weight from S_1 and for uw a weight from S_2 , then we obtain an edge-weighting of G in which all pairs of adjacent vertices, except $(v, w), (u, u_1), (u, u_2)$, are distinguished, and all vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with two edges of different weights. Let $x_1 \in S_1$ and $x_2 \in S_2$ be the weights attributed to uv and uw , respectively. To obtain an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem for the weights x_1 and x_2 , we must have the following:

- $x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(u_i)$, because u must be distinguished from u_i for $i \in \{1, 2\}$;
- $x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(v)$, because we have to distinguish u and v ;
- $x_1 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(w)$, because we have to distinguish u and w ;
- $x_1 + \sigma_\omega(v) \neq x_2 + \sigma_\omega(w)$, because we have to distinguish v and w .

To prove that there are weights x_1 and x_2 that satisfy all the above conditions, we construct the polynomial:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x_1, x_2) = & (x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(u_1)) \\
 & (x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(u_2)) \\
 & (x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(v)) \\
 & (x_1 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(w)) \\
 & (x_1 - x_2 + \sigma_\omega(v) - \sigma_\omega(w)).
 \end{aligned}$$

If there exist x_1 and x_2 such that $P(x_1, x_2) \neq 0$ and $x_i \in S_i$ ($i \in \{1, 2\}$), then the x_i 's satisfy all the conditions. By weighting uv, uw with x_1, x_2 , we can extend the edge-weighting ω to

an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. We apply Theorem 2 to prove that x_1 and x_2 exist. First, we claim that the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^3x_2^2$ is non-zero. Observe that this coefficient in P is the same as in the following polynomial:

$$P_1(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2)^2(x_1 - x_2)x_1x_2.$$

The coefficient of the monomial $x_1^3x_2^2$ is 1. Since $|S_1| > 3$ and $|S_2| > 2$, Theorem 2 implies that there are $x_1 \in S_1$ and $x_2 \in S_2$ such that $P(x_1, x_2) \neq 0$ and equivalently there is the desired edge-weighting of G .

Case 2. $N(u)$ is an independent set

Let $N(u) = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ and $G' = G - u$. Each component of G' with at least two edges admits an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. Let ω be an edge-weighting of components of G' with at least two edges that satisfies the theorem, and additionally we extend the edge-weighting ω to the components isomorphic to K_2 (if such exists), which we weight with an arbitrary weight.

To obtain a final edge-weighting, we just need to weight the edges uu_i for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. We choose a weight for uu_i in such a way that ensures that u_i is distinguished with its neighbours in G' and if u_i has exactly one neighbour in G' , then the weight of uu_i is different from the weight of the edge incident with u_i in G' . Furthermore, after weighting the four edges uu_1, uu_2, uu_3, uu_4 , the vertex u must be distinguished from its neighbours, and these edges cannot be weighted with the same weight.

First, we consider how many weights we have to forbid for edges uu_i such that we obtain an edge-weighting in which the pairs of adjacent vertices of G' are still distinguished and all vertices of G' are incident with two edges of distinct weights. Since u_i must be distinguished from its neighbours in G' , we have at most three forbidden weights for uu_i . If u_i has exactly one neighbour in G' , then in order to distinguish u_i from its neighbour there is at most one forbidden weight and the weight of uu_i must be different from the weight of the edge incident with u_i in G' , so together we have at most two forbidden weights. Thus, uu_i has at most three forbidden weights. Let S_i be the set of weights that are not forbidden for uu_i , thus $|S_i| \geq 3$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. After weighting the edge uu_i with weight $x_i \in S_i$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ we obtain an edge-weighting that distinguishes all vertices of G' and every vertex of G' is incident with at least two edges of different weights. Let $x_i \in S_i$ be weights attributed to uu_i for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. To obtain an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem for x_i , it must additionally hold:

- $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - x_i \neq \sigma_\omega(u_i)$, because we have to distinguish u and u_i for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$;
- $x_i \neq x_j$ for some $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, because u must be incident with at least two edges of different weights.

We consider the polynomial

$$\begin{aligned}
P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & (x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - \sigma_\omega(u_1)) \\
& (x_1 + x_3 + x_4 - \sigma_\omega(u_2)) \\
& (x_1 + x_2 + x_4 - \sigma_\omega(u_3)) \\
& (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - \sigma_\omega(u_4)) \\
& (x_3 - x_4).
\end{aligned}$$

If there exist x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \neq 0$ and $x_i \in S_i$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$), then the x_i satisfy all the conditions. By weighting uu_i with x_i , we can extend the edge-weighting ω to an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. To prove that there are such x_i we again apply Theorem 2. We consider the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2$. Observe that this coefficient in P is the same as in the following polynomial:

$$P_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_2 + x_3 + x_4)(x_1 + x_3 + x_4)(x_1 + x_2 + x_4)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_3 - x_4).$$

The coefficient of the monomial $x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2$ is non-zero. Since $|S_1| > 2$, $|S_2| > 1$ and $|S_3| \geq 2$, Theorem 2 implies that there are $x_i \in S_i$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$) such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \neq 0$ and so an edge-weighting of G that satisfies the theorem exists. □

3. Graphs with maximum degree at most 5

Theorem 4. *Every nice graph G with $\Delta(G) \leq 5$ admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting such that all the vertices of degree at least 2 are incident with at least two edges of different weights.*

This result can be restated the following way:

Theorem 4. *Every nice graph G with $\Delta(G) \leq 5$ verifies $\chi'_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 7$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of edges. It is easy to see that the theorem is true for nice graphs with two, three and four edges. Assume that the theorem is true for nice graphs with at most $m - 1$ edges. Let G be a nice graph with m edges. We may assume that G is connected, since otherwise, by induction, every component admits a 7-edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. Furthermore, by Theorem 3, we may assume that $\Delta(G) = 5$ since, otherwise, the result holds. Let u be a vertex of degree 5 in G .

Case 1. There is an edge in the subgraph induced by $N(u)$

Let $N(u) = \{v, w, u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ and $vw \in E(G)$.

First, we consider the case where $d_G(v) \leq 3$ or $d_G(w) \leq 3$, say without loss of generality $d_G(v) \leq 3$. Let G' be the graph obtained by removing from G the two edges uv and uw . Each component of G' with at least two edges admits an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. Let ω be an edge-weighting of components of G' with at least two edges that

satisfies the theorem, and additionally we extend the edge-weighting ω on the components isomorphic to K_2 , which we weight with an arbitrary weight.

To obtain our desired edge-weighting, we need to weight the two edges uv and uw , making sure that the vertices u , v and w are distinguished from their neighbours and the vertices v and w are incident with two edges of distinct weights. Note that the vertex u already verifies this property, since $d_{G'}(u) = 3$.

First, we consider how many weights we have to forbid for the edges uv and uw for us to obtain an edge-weighting that distinguishes all adjacent vertices except the pairs (v, w) , (u, u_1) , (u, u_2) , (u, u_3) and in which all vertices of degree at least two are incident with two edges of different weights. The vertex v must be distinguished from its neighbour in $G' - w$. If v has one neighbour in $G' - w$, then there is potentially one forbidden weight for vu , such that v is just incident with two edges weighted differently. If v has no neighbour in $G' - w$, then the weight of uv must be different from the weight of vw ; so again there is one forbidden weight for uv . Thus, there are six possible weights for uv . To distinguish w from its neighbours in $G' - w$ there are at most three forbidden weights. If w is the only neighbour of v in G' , then the weight of uw must be different from the weight of vw and hence there is at most one forbidden weight for uv . In conclusion, there are at least four possible weights for uw . Let S_1 be the set of weights that are not forbidden for uv and S_2 be the set of weights that are not forbidden for uw , so $|S_1| \geq 6$ and $|S_2| \geq 4$. To prove that we can choose weights from S_1 and S_2 such that we result in an edge-weighting that satisfies the conditions of the theorem, we use Theorem 2. Let $x_1 \in S_1$ and $x_2 \in S_2$ be weights attributed to uv and uw , respectively. To obtain the final edge-weighting, the weights x_1 and x_2 must additionally verify:

- $x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(u_i)$, because u must be distinguished from u_i , for $i = 1, 2, 3$;
- $x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(v)$, because we have to distinguish u and v ;
- $x_1 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(w)$, because we have to distinguish u and w ;
- $x_1 + \sigma_\omega(v) \neq x_2 + \sigma_\omega(w)$, because we have to distinguish v and w .

We construct the polynomial

$$P(x_1, x_2) = \prod_{i=1,2,3} (x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(u_i)) \\ (x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(v)) \\ (x_1 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(w)) \\ (x_1 - x_2 + \sigma_\omega(v) - \sigma_\omega(w)).$$

We consider the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^5 x_2$. Observe that this coefficient in P is the same as in the following polynomial:

$$P_1(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2)^3 (x_1 - x_2) x_1 x_2.$$

The coefficient of the monomial $x_1^5 x_2$ is 1. Since $|S_1| > 5$ and $|S_2| > 1$, Theorem 2 implies that there are $x_1 \in S_1$ and $x_2 \in S_2$ such that $P(x_1, x_2) \neq 0$ and equivalently we can construct the desired edge-weighting of G .

Consider now the case when $d_G(v) \geq 4$ and $d_G(w) \geq 4$. Let G' be obtained from G by removing the three edges uv, uw and vw . Each component of G' has at least two edges, so it admits an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. Let ω be an edge-weighting of components of G' that satisfies the theorem. Observe that in G' the vertices u, v, w are just incident with at least two edges of different weights, since $d_{G'}(u) = 3, d_{G'}(v) \geq 2$ and $d_{G'}(w) \geq 2$.

Let x_1, x_2 and x_3 be weights attributed to uv, uw and vw , respectively. To obtain an edge-weighting of G that satisfies the theorem, x_1 and x_2 must verify:

- $x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(u_i)$, because u must be distinguished from u_i for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$;
- $x_1 + x_3 + \sigma_\omega(v) \neq \sigma_\omega(v_i)$, where $i \in \{1, 2\}$ if v has two neighbours v_1, v_2 in G' and $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ if v has three neighbours v_1, v_2, v_3 in G' , because v must be distinguished from its neighbours in G' ;
- $x_2 + x_3 + \sigma_\omega(w) \neq \sigma_\omega(w_i)$, where $i \in \{1, 2\}$ if w has two neighbours w_1, w_2 in G' and $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ if w has three neighbours w_1, w_2, w_3 in G' , because w must be distinguished from its neighbours in G' ;
- $x_1 + \sigma_\omega(v) \neq x_2 + \sigma_\omega(w)$, because v must be distinguished from w ;
- $x_1 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq x_3 + \sigma_\omega(w)$, because u must be distinguished from w ;
- $x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) \neq x_3 + \sigma_\omega(v)$, because u must be distinguished from v .

We construct the polynomial

$$\begin{aligned}
P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = & \prod_{i=1,2,3} (x_1 + x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - \sigma_\omega(u_i)) \\
& \prod_{i=1,2,3} (x_1 + x_3 + \sigma_\omega(v) - \sigma_\omega(v_i)) \\
& \prod_{i=1,2,3} (x_2 + x_3 + \sigma_\omega(w) - \sigma_\omega(w_i)) \\
& (x_1 + \sigma_\omega(v) - x_2 - \sigma_\omega(w)) \\
& (x_1 + \sigma_\omega(u) - x_3 - \sigma_\omega(w)) \\
& (x_2 + \sigma_\omega(u) - x_3 - \sigma_\omega(v)).
\end{aligned}$$

If there are $x_i \in \{1, \dots, 7\}$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3) \neq 0$, then by weighting uv, uw, vw with x_1, x_2, x_3 we can extend the edge-weighting ω of G' to an edge-weighting of G that satisfies the theorem whenever $d_G(v) = d_G(w) = 5$. If $d_G(v) = 4$ or $d_G(w) = 4$, then the polynomial R , which we should construct for proving that the weights x_1, x_2, x_3 exist, is a factor of $P(x_1, x_2, x_3)$. However, if $P(x_1, x_2, x_3) \neq 0$, then also for the factor R we have $R(x_1, x_2, x_3) \neq 0$. So it is enough to consider the polynomial P .

To prove that there are $x_i \in \{1, \dots, 7\}$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3) \neq 0$ we apply Theorem 2. Consider the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^5 x_2^4 x_3^3$. Observe that this coefficient in P is the same as in the following polynomial:

$$P_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2)^3 (x_1 + x_3)^3 (x_2 + x_3)^3 (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_3).$$

The coefficient of the monomial $x_1^5 x_2^4 x_3^3$ is 2. Theorem 2 implies that there are $x_i \in \{1, \dots, 7\}$ such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3) \neq 0$ and equivalently there is the desired edge-weighting of G .

Case 2. $N(u)$ is an independent set

This part of the proof is very similar to **Case 2** of the proof of Theorem 3. Let $N(u) = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5\}$. Let $G' = G - u$. Each component of G' with at least two edges has an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. Let ω be an edge-weighting of components of G' with at least two edges that satisfies the theorem. We extend the edge-weighting ω to the components isomorphic to K_2 , which we weight with an arbitrary weight.

First, we consider how many weights we have to forbid for edges uu_i such that we result in an edge-weighting in which the pairs of adjacent vertices of G' are still distinguished and all vertices of G' are incident with two edges of distinct weights. Since the vertex u_i must be distinguished from its neighbours in G' and $d_{G'}(u_i) \leq 4$, we have at most four forbidden weights for uu_i . If u_i has exactly one neighbour in G' , then in order to distinguish u_i from its neighbour there is at most one forbidden weight and the weight of uu_i must be different from the weight of the edge incident with u_i in G' , so together we have at most two forbidden weights. Let S_i be the set of weights that are not forbidden for uu_i , thus $|S_i| \geq 3$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. After weighting the edge uu_i with weight $x_i \in S_i$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, we obtain an edge-weighting that distinguishes all vertices of G' and every vertex of G' is incident with at least two edges of different weights. Let $x_i \in S_i$ be weights attributed to uu_i for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. To obtain an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem, the weights x_i must additionally verify:

- $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 - x_i \neq \sigma_\omega(u_i)$, because we have to distinguish u and u_i for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$;
- $x_i \neq x_j$ for some $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, because u must be adjacent to at least two edges of different weights.

We construct the polynomial

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = & (x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 - \sigma_\omega(u_1)) \\
 & (x_1 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 - \sigma_\omega(u_2)) \\
 & (x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_5 - \sigma_\omega(u_3)) \\
 & (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5 - \sigma_\omega(u_4)) \\
 & (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - \sigma_\omega(u_5)) \\
 & (x_3 - x_4).
 \end{aligned}$$

If there are $x_i \in S_i$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$) such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \neq 0$, then, by weighting uu_i with x_i , we extend the edge-weighting ω to an edge-weighting that satisfies the theorem. We again apply Theorem 2 to prove that there are such x_i 's. We consider the coefficient of the monomial $x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2$. Observe that this coefficient in P is the same as in the following polynomial:

$$P_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)(x_1 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)(x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_5) \\ (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)(x_3 - x_4).$$

The coefficient of the monomial $x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2$ is non-zero. Since $|S_1| > 2$, $|S_2| > 2$ and $|S_3| > 2$, Theorem 2 implies that there are $x_i \in S_i$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$) such that $P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \neq 0$ and so we can construct the desired edge-weighting of G . \square

4. Graphs with maximum degree at least 6

In this section, we prove that every nice graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting such that every vertex of degree at least 6 is incident with at least two edges of different weights. Our approach is based on the algorithm given in [9] for proving that every nice graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 5-edge-weighting. It is worth mentioning that modifications of that algorithm allowed getting new results for the neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weighting and its variants. For example, Bensmail [2] proved that every 5-regular graph admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 4-edge-weighting and Gao et al. [6] proved that the 1-2-3 Conjecture is true if we allow the vertices with the same incident sum to induce a forest.

We prove the following theorem:

Theorem 5. *Every nice graph G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting of G such that all the vertices of degree at least 6 are incident with at least two edges of different weights.*

This, together with Theorem 10 in [3] (for subcubic graphs) and Theorems 3 and 4 (for maximum degrees 4 and 5), allows us to have the following general result:

Corollary 6. *Every nice graph G verifies $\chi'_{\Sigma}{}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 7$.*

Rough ideas of the proof of Theorem 5

We give an algorithm which constructs a vertex-colouring w and a 7-edge-weighting ω . The vertex-colouring w will be almost the vertex-colouring σ_ω , namely $\sigma_\omega(u) = w(u)$ or $\sigma_\omega(u) = w(u) + 3$ for $u \in V(G)$. The 7-edge-weighting ω will satisfy the conditions of Theorem 5. The algorithm processes the vertices one after another, following a special ordering. First, we define that ordering and prove that every nice graph, except stars, admits such an ordering of vertices. Then, we give the algorithm and prove that every step of the algorithm is always executable. Finally, we prove that the 7-edge-weighting ω given by the algorithm is neighbour sum distinguishing and that all vertices of degree at least 6 are incident with at least two edges of different weights.

Before we define the ordering of vertices (in Lemma 9) we need the following notations.

Let (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) be an ordering of vertices of G . We say that v_j *follows* v_i in the ordering if $i < j$. A *predecessor* (resp. *successor*) of v_i is every neighbour of v_i in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}\}$ (resp.

in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$) for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Let us define a partial ordering induced by a given vertex ordering (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) in the following way

$$v_j \prec v_i \Leftrightarrow \text{there is a path } v_j v_{k_1} v_{k_2} \dots v_{k_d} v_i \text{ in } G \text{ such that } j < k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_d < i.$$

Remark 7. Observe that two different vertex orderings of the graph G may induce the same partial ordering. Indeed, let $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n)$ be an ordering of vertices of G such that $v_i v_{i+1} \notin E(G)$. Thus, $v_i \not\prec v_{i+1}$. The ordering $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{i+1}, v_i, \dots, v_n)$ induces the same partial ordering as $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n)$.

Remark 8. If $y \prec x$, then x has a predecessor and y has a successor.

The *inversion* of the ordering (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) is the ordering $(v_n, v_{n-1}, \dots, v_1)$.

Lemma 9. Let G be a connected graph on n vertices and $G \neq K_{1,n-1}$. There is a vertex ordering (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) of G such that

(i) $d(v_1) \geq 2$ and $d(v_2) \geq 2$;

(ii) v_i has a predecessor for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$;

(iii) if v_i has no successor, then, in $N_G(v_i)$, there is at most one vertex having a successor in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Remark 10. The condition (ii) can be equivalently replaced by the following one: $v_1 \prec v_i$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$.

of Lemma 9. It is easy to see that if G is a connected graph and G is not a star, then there is an ordering that satisfies conditions (i) and (ii). On the contrary, suppose that there is no ordering that satisfies (i), (ii), and (iii). For an ordering $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ by $B(\mathbf{v})$ we denote the set of vertices which have no successor.

Let $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ be an ordering that satisfies (i) and (ii) minimises $|B(\mathbf{v})|$.

Let \prec be the partial ordering induced by \mathbf{v} and v be the first vertex in \mathbf{v} for which (iii) fails, so $v \in B(\mathbf{v})$. Let \mathbf{v}' be an ordering of $V(G)$ which induces the same partial ordering \prec as \mathbf{v} , but in which the index of v is minimum and let $v = v_i$ in \mathbf{v}' . Observe that every vertex has the same predecessors and successors in both orderings; so $|B(\mathbf{v}')| = |B(\mathbf{v})|$ and the vertex v still makes (iii) fail in the ordering \mathbf{v}' . Furthermore, the choice of \mathbf{v}' implies that for any $x \in \{v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}\}$ we have $x \prec v_i$. Let j be the largest integer smaller than i such that v_j is a predecessor of v_i and v_j has a successor in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$.

Case 1. $j > 3$

Let $\mathbf{w} = (v_j, v_{k_1}, v_{k_2}, \dots, v_{k_\ell})$ be a subordering of \mathbf{v}' containing v_j and all vertices x such that $v_j \prec x \prec v_i$. Let \mathbf{w}' be the inverse of \mathbf{w} . We reorder the vertices of \mathbf{v}' in the following way: $\mathbf{v}'' = (v_1, \dots, v_{j-1}, v_i, \mathbf{w}', v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n)$. Let \prec' be the partial ordering induced by \mathbf{v}'' . Since v_j was the last predecessor of v_i having a successor in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$, v_i still has predecessor in \mathbf{v}'' and now v_i has a successor. Furthermore, for any $x \in \mathbf{w}' \setminus \{v_j\}$ we have $v_i \prec' x \prec' v_j$ and hence every vertex of $\mathbf{w}' \setminus \{v_j\}$ has a predecessor and a successor.

Also v_j has a predecessor and a successor in \mathbf{v}'' . Thus \mathbf{v}'' satisfies conditions (i) and (ii) and $|B(\mathbf{v}'')| < |B(\mathbf{v})|$, a contradiction.

Case 2. $j \leq 2$

Since v_i has at least two predecessors having a successor in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$, $j = 2$ and v_1, v_2 have successors in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$. Furthermore, v_1, v_2 are the only predecessor of v_i having successors in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$. If $i = 3$, then we reorder the vertices of \mathbf{v}' in the following way: $\mathbf{v}'' = (v_1, v_3, v_2, v_4, \dots, v_n)$. In \mathbf{v}'' the vertex v_3 has a successor; so $|B(\mathbf{v}'')| < |B(\mathbf{v})|$ and \mathbf{v}'' satisfies conditions (i) and (ii), a contradiction. Suppose that $i > 3$. The condition (ii) implies that v_3 is adjacent to v_2 or v_1 . If $v_3v_2 \in E(G)$, then we reorder \mathbf{v}' in the following way: $\mathbf{v}'' = (v_2, v_3, v_4, \dots, v_i, v_1, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n)$. If $v_2v_2 \notin E(G)$, then we reorder \mathbf{v}' in the following way: $\mathbf{v}'' = (v_1, v_3, v_4, \dots, v_i, v_2, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n)$. In both cases, \mathbf{v}'' satisfies conditions (i) and (ii) and $|B(\mathbf{v}'')| < |B(\mathbf{v})|$, a contradiction. \square

ALGORITHM

Let G be an n -vertex connected graph and $G \neq K_{1,n-1}$. Let $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ be a vertex ordering that satisfies conditions (i)–(iii) of Lemma 9. Let

$$V' = \{v_i \in \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} : v_i \text{ has a successor}\},$$

$$V'' = \{v_i \in \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} : v_i \text{ has no successor}\}.$$

We start by assigning the provisional weight 4 to every edge, then we process the v'_i 's one after another, following the ordering \mathbf{v} . Whenever we treat a new vertex v_i , we modify the weights of the edges incident with v_i under some restrictions and, at the end of the step, we define $w(v_i)$ as the sum of the weights of the edges incident with v_i at the end of step i . The weights of edges must be in $\{1, \dots, 7\}$.

In the i -th step of ALGORITHM we treat vertex v_i . However, we merge the first and second steps of ALGORITHM, the vertices v_1 and v_2 are treated together. Then, we consider the remaining vertices according to the ordering \mathbf{v} . We assume $\omega_1(e) := 4$ for any $e \in E(G)$. Let ω_2 be the edge-weighting after the second step of ALGORITHM, ω_i be the edge-weighting after treating the vertex v_i (i.e. after i -th step of ALGORITHM), and finally $\omega := \omega_n$.

Step 1,2

We have $\sigma_{\omega_1}(v_1) = 4d_G(v_1)$ and $\sigma_{\omega_1}(v_2) = 4d_G(v_2)$. Observe that $4d \in \{0, 2, 4\} \pmod{6}$ for every integer d . Let e_1 be the edge between v_1 and its first successor distinct from v_2 , let e_2 be the edge between v_2 and its first successor. In Table 1 we give the new weights of edges v_1v_2, e_1, e_2 .

$(4d(v_1), 4d(v_2))$ (mod 6)	(0,0)	(0,2)	(2,0)	(0,4)	(4,0)	(2,2)	(2,4)	(4,2)	(4,4)
$\omega_2(v_1, v_2)$	7	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	2
$\omega_2(e_1)$	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	4	4
$\omega_2(e_2)$	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	3

Table 1: Step 1,2 of ALGORITHM.

We then put $w(v_1) := \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_1), w(v_2) := \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_2)$.

Observe that after the first and the second steps of ALGORITHM, the vertex-colouring w and the edge-weighting ω_2 have the following properties.

Observation 11. • $\sigma_{\omega_2}(v_1), \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_2) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$,

- $w(v_1) \neq w(v_2)$, namely $w(v_1) \not\equiv w(v_2) \pmod{6}$,
- the weight of the first successor of v_i is at most 4 for $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

Step i , $i \in \{3, \dots, n\}$

Let v_k be the first successor of v_i . For an edge e the weight $w(e)$ can only be modified if either $e = v_j v_i$ with $j < i$ or $e = v_i v_k$. The weight of every edge must be in $\{1, \dots, 7\}$. Furthermore, the modification of weights has to result in an edge-weighting ω_i that satisfies the following properties:

- (1) $\omega_i(v_i v_k) \leq 4$.
- (2) If $v_i \in V'$, then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$.
- (3) Let $j < i$ and $v_j \in N(v_i)$.
 - (i) If $v_i \in V'$, then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_j)$.
 - (ii) If $v_i \in V''$, then
 - if v_j has no successor that follows v_i , then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_j)$;
 - if v_j has a successor that follows v_i , then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_j), w(v_j) + 3\}$.
- (4) If $j < i$ and $v_j \in N(v_i)$, then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_j) \in \{w(v_j), w(v_j) + 3\}$.
- (5) If $d(v_i) \geq 6$, then the set $\{v_j v_i : j < i, v_j \in N(v_i)\}$ is not monochromatic or the weight of edges $\{v_j v_i : j < i, v_j \in N(v_i)\}$ is not in $\{\omega_i(v_i v_k), \omega_i(v_i v_k) + 3\}$.

When we obtain an edge-weighting that satisfies properties (1)–(5), we assign $w(v_i) := \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$.

We will often use the following property of the vertex-colouring w given by ALGORITHM:

Observation 12. If $u \in V'$, then $w(u) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$.

Lemma 13. Every step i ($i \in \{3, \dots, n\}$) of ALGORITHM is executable.

Proof. Let us consider the i -th step of ALGORITHM. We prove that we can modify the weights of edges between v_i and its predecessors, and between v_i and its first successor (if it exists), in such a way that we obtain an edge-weighting that satisfies properties (1)–(5). We consider two cases, whether v_i has a successor or not, each leading to several subcases.

Case 1 $v_i \in V'$, *i.e.*, v_i has a successor

Let $v_{j_1}, v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}$ be the predecessors of v_i and $v_{j_\ell} v_i = e_\ell$ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Let e' be the edge that joins v_i with its first successor. Recall that $\omega_{i-1}(e') = 4$, $\omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) = 4$ if v_i is not the first successor of v_{j_ℓ} , and $\omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) \leq 4$ if v_i is the first successor of v_{j_ℓ} . We put the lower possible weights on every e_ℓ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, *i.e.* we provisionally modify weights in the following way: $\omega'_{i-1}(e_\ell) := \omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) - 3$ if $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) = w(v_{j_\ell}) + 3$ and $\omega'_{i-1}(e) := \omega_{i-1}(e)$, otherwise. Observe that such a modification results in weights that belong to $\{1, \dots, 4\}$, since $\omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) < 4$ only if v_i is the first successor of v_{j_ℓ} and then $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) = w(v_{j_\ell})$, otherwise $\omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) = 4$. To simplify the notations, we state $\omega_{i-1} := \omega'_{i-1}$. After such a modification we have $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) = w(v_{j_\ell})$ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$.

We will modify edges by adding 3 to e_ℓ for some $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ or subtracting 1, 2 or 3 from the weight of e' . As we observe above, by adding 3 to e_ℓ , the weight of e_ℓ is still in $\{1, \dots, 7\}$. If we subtract 1, 2, or 3 from the weight of e' , then the weight of e' is in $\{1, 2, 3\}$, since $\omega_{i-1}(e') = 4$. Furthermore, observe that adding 3 to some e_ℓ or subtracting 1, 2 or 3 from the weight of e' maintains properties (1) and (4). We show now that, by such a modification of weights, we are able to result in the edge-weighting that also satisfies properties (2),(3), and (5).

By the modification weights of edges e_1, \dots, e_d, e' , we see that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$ can take any value in the interval $[\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 3d]$, where $\alpha = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_i)$.

Subcase 1.1 v_i has at least three predecessors

To satisfy the property (2), we have to choose weights for edges such that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, in the interval there are at least $d + 3$ integers that are congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$. The property (3) can block at most d values and hence 3 values remain open for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Let $\beta_i \in [\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 3d]$ ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) be the values open for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$, *i.e.* $\beta_i \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $\beta_i \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_\ell})$ for all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Let us denote $\beta_i = \alpha + 3p_i - r_i$, where $p_i \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ and $r_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ (*i.e.* p_i denotes the number of edges to which we have to add 3, r_i denotes the value which we have to subtract from the weight of e'). Now we have to guarantee the property (5).

Suppose that there is i such that $p_i \in \{1, \dots, d - 1\}$. We choose exactly p_i edges from the set $\{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$ and add 3 to their weights, next we subtract r_i from the weight of e' . Since we choose p_i edges from the set of d edges and $0 < p_i < d$, we can do this in such a way that the property (5) holds.

Suppose that $p_i = 0$ or $p_i = d$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. If edges $\{e_\ell : \ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}\}$ are not monochromatic, then every β_i is good for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Thus, we reweight only the edge e' with $\omega_i(e') := \omega_{i-1}(e') - r_1$, whenever $p_1 = 0$ or $\omega_i(e_\ell) := \omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) + 3$ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ and $\omega_i(e') := \omega_{i-1}(e') - r_1$, otherwise.

Then assume that $p_i = 0$ or $p_i = d$ and edges $\{e_\ell : \ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}\}$ are monochromatic. Thus $\beta_i \in \{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1, \alpha + 3d - 2, \alpha + 3d - 1, \alpha + 3d\}$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. There are at least two indexes i , say $i = 1$ and $i = 2$, such that $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ or $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \{\alpha + 3d - 2, \alpha + 3d - 1, \alpha + 3d\}$ and so we have two choices for the weight of e' . We can see that one of them results in an edge-weighting ω_i such that the weight of edges $\{e_\ell : \ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}\}$ is not in $\{\omega_i(e'), \omega_i(e') + 3\}$ and hence the property (5) holds.

Subcase 1.2 v_i has two predecessors

	$\alpha - 3$	$\alpha - 2$	$\alpha - 1$	α	$\alpha + 1$	$\alpha + 2$	$\alpha + 3$	$\alpha + 4$	$\alpha + 5$	$\alpha + 6$
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3
2	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	2
3	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0
5	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
6	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2

Table 2: Subcase 1.2, all possible values $\pmod{6}$ in the interval.

Thus, in the interval $[\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 3d] = [\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 6]$, there are at least 4 integers that are congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$. The property (3) can block at most two values and hence two values remain open for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Let $\beta_i \in [\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 6]$ ($i \in \{1, 2\}$) be the values open for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Similarly as above, let $\beta_i = \alpha + 3p_i - r_i$, where $p_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ and $r_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

Suppose that either $p_1 = 1$ or $p_2 = 1$, say $p_1 = 1$. Then we add 3 to either e_1 or e_2 to obtain the edge-weighting such that $\omega_i(e_1) \neq \omega_i(e_2)$ and put $\omega_i(e') := \omega_{i-1}(e') - r_1$.

Thus, we may assume that $p_i \in \{0, 2\}$ and so $\beta_i \in \{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1, \alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$ for all $i \in \{1, 2\}$. If the edges e_1 and e_2 have different weights, then every β_i is good for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Thus, we reweight only the edge e' with $\omega_i(e') := \omega_{i-1}(e') - r_1$, whenever $p_1 = 0$ or $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3, \omega_i(e_2) := \omega_{i-1}(e_2) + 3$ and $\omega_i(e') := \omega_{i-1}(e') - r_1$, otherwise.

Assume then that $p_i \in \{0, 2\}$ and that e_1 and e_2 have the same weight. If we have either $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ or $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \{\alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$, then we have two choices for the weight of e' . We can see that one of them gives an edge-weighting ω_i such that the weight of the edges $\{e_1, e_2\}$ is not in $\{\omega_i(e'), \omega_i(e') + 3\}$ and hence the property (5) holds.

We claim that we always have either $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ or $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \{\alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$. Let us consider the integers $\{\alpha, \alpha + 1, \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3\}$, we can see that there is at least one value congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ (see Table 2). We may assume that all values congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ are blocked by the property (3), otherwise we are in the case considered above. Thus, we are not in the case described in lines 3 or 4 of Table 2. If there is exactly one value congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ in $\{\alpha, \alpha + 1, \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3\}$ (it is blocked by the property (3)), then there are five values congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ in $\{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1, \alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$ (see Table 2, lines 1 and 6), at least four are not blocked by the property (2), and hence two of them are in either $\{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ or $\{\alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$. If there are two values congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ in $\{\alpha, \alpha + 1, \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3\}$, then, there are three values congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ in $\{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1, \alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$ (see Table 2, lines 2 and 5) and none of them is blocked by the property (3) and hence two of them are in either $\{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ or $\{\alpha + 4, \alpha + 5, \alpha + 6\}$.

Subcase 1.3 v_i has one predecessor

Suppose first that $\alpha \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Then, there are at least four values congruent to 0, 1 or 2 $\pmod{6}$ in the interval $[\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 3d] = [\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \dots, \alpha + 3]$ (see Table 3). One of them can be blocked by the property (3); so three values remain

	$\alpha - 3$	$\alpha - 2$	$\alpha - 1$	α	$\alpha + 1$	$\alpha + 2$	$\alpha + 3$
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	0
2	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
3	2	3	4	5	0	1	2
4	3	4	5	0	1	2	3
5	4	5	0	1	2	3	4
6	5	0	1	2	3	4	5

Table 3: Subcase 1.3, all possible values $\pmod{6}$ in the interval.

open for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Let β_i ($i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) be the values open for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Thus at least two of them are in either $\{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ or $\{\alpha + 1, \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3\}$, and so we have two choices for the weight of e' . We can see that one of them gives an edge-weighting ω_i such that $\omega_i(e_1) \notin \{\omega_i(e'), \omega_i(e') + 3\}$, which guarantee that the property (5) holds.

Finally, suppose that $\alpha \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Assume that there is β_i such that $\beta_i = \alpha$ (*i.e.* α is not blocked by the property (3) for $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$). Recall that $\omega_{i-1}(e_1) \leq 4$ and $\omega_{i-1}(e') = 4$. If $\omega_{i-1}(e_1) \neq 4$, then we assign $\omega_i(e) := \omega_{i-1}(e)$ for every $e \in E(G)$. If $\omega_{i-1}(e_1) = 4$, then we reweight edges $\omega_i(e_1) := 7$ and $\omega_i(e') := 1$. Suppose that α is blocked by the property (3). If $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$, then there is a value congruent to 1 and there is a value congruent to 2 $\pmod{6}$ in $\{\alpha + 1, \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3\}$ (see Table 2, line 4) and hence one of them gives an edge-weighting ω_i such that $\omega_i(e_1) \notin \{\omega_i(e'), \omega_i(e') + 3\}$. If $\alpha \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$, then there is a value congruent to 0 and there is a value congruent to 1 $\pmod{6}$ in $\{\alpha - 3, \alpha - 2, \alpha - 1\}$ (see Table 2, line 6); so similarly as above we are done. If $\alpha \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$, then $\beta_1 = \alpha - 1$ and $\beta_2 = \alpha + 1$ (see Table 2, line 5). If $\omega_{i-1}(e_1) \neq 3$, then we assign $\omega_i(e') := 3$ and so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha - 1$. Otherwise, we modify the weights of two edges $\omega_i(e_1) := 6, \omega_i(e') := 2$ and then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 1$.

Case 2 $v_i \in V''$, *i.e.*, v_i has no successor

Let $v_{j_1}, v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}$ be the neighbours of v_i and $v_{j_\ell} v_i = e_\ell$ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Let v_{j_1} be a vertex that has a successor in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$ if such one exists. Recall that by our choice of the ordering of vertices \mathbf{v} , there is at most one such a vertex (Lemma 9 (iii)). To guarantee the property (3), we choose the weight of the edges incident with v_i in such a way that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_\ell})$ for $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$ even if v_{j_1} has no successor in $\{v_{i+1}, \dots, v_n\}$.

Similarly as in Case 1, we put the lower possible weights on every e_ℓ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, we provisionally modify the weights of edges in the following way: $\omega'_{i-1}(e_\ell) := \omega_{i-1}(e_\ell) - 3$ if $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) = w(v_{j_\ell}) + 3$, and $\omega'_{i-1}(e) := \omega_{i-1}(e)$ otherwise. Similarly as in Case 1, we can see that after such a modification, the weight of e_ℓ is in $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. To simplify notations, we state $\omega_{i-1} = \omega'_{i-1}$. Observe that $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) = w(v_{j_\ell})$ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ for $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ (every v_{j_ℓ} belongs to V').

We will modify weights by adding 3 to $\omega_{i-1}(e_\ell)$ for some $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. We can see that after adding 3 to the weight of e_ℓ , the weight is still in $\{1, \dots, 7\}$. Furthermore, adding 3 to some e_ℓ maintains the property (4). Since v_i has no successor, properties (1) and (2) hold.

We prove that we can add 3 to some edges in such a way that properties (3) and (5) will be satisfied. Let $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_i) = \alpha$.

Subcase 2.1 $d(v_i) \geq 3$

Observe that if $\alpha \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, then $\alpha + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Thus, we consider two cases.

Subcase 2.1.1 $\alpha \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$

If $\alpha \neq \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$ and $\alpha \neq \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell})$ for $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$, then we assign $\omega_i(e) := \omega_{i-1}(e)$ for all $e \in E(G)$. Recall that $w(v_{j_1}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$ and so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1})$. We also have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$, since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $w(v_{j_1}) + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Thus, ω_i satisfies (3). If the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic or $d(v_i) \leq 5$, then we are done. Otherwise, we reweight the edge $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$. Thus, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 3$. Our assumption $\alpha \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ implies that $\alpha + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and consequently $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_\ell})$ for $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$. Furthermore, $\alpha + 3 = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1})$, since $\alpha + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $w(v_{j_1}) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. We also have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$, since $w(v_{j_1}) + 3 = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) + 3 \neq \alpha + 3 = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Thus, we have a weighting ω_i that satisfies properties (1)–(5).

Assume now that $\alpha = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$ or there is $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$ such that $\alpha = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell})$.

Suppose first that $\alpha = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$. Assume that there are at least two vertices $v_{j_a}, v_{j_b} \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ such that $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_a}) \neq \alpha + 6, \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_b}) \neq \alpha + 6$. We assign $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3, \omega_i(e_a) := \omega_{i-1}(e_a) + 3, \omega_i(e_b) := \omega_{i-1}(e_b) + 3$. Thus, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 9$. We show that the property (3) holds. Since $\alpha + 9 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, we have $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) \neq \alpha + 9$ for $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$ and so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(u)$ for $u \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\} \setminus \{v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}\}$. Our assumptions $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_a}) \neq \alpha + 6, \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_b}) \neq \alpha + 6$ imply that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_a}) \neq \alpha + 9 = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i), \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_b}) \neq \alpha + 9 = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. Now consider v_{j_1} . Since $w(v_{j_1}) = \alpha$, we have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1})$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$. Thus, the edge-weighting ω_i verifies the property (3). If $d(v_i) \leq 5$ or edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic, then we are done. Otherwise, if there is another vertex $v_{j_c} \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ such that $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_c}) \neq \alpha + 6$, then we can reweight edges in the following way: $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3, \omega_i(e_a) := \omega_{i-1}(e_a) + 3, \omega_i(e_c) := \omega_{i-1}(e_c) + 3$. Thus, suppose that this is not the case: in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, there are at most two vertices with colour other than $\alpha + 6$. Then, we add 3 to the weight of e_1 and edges incident with vertices with colours other than $\alpha + 6$. Next, from the remaining edges, we choose one edge if we have two vertices with colours other than $\alpha + 6$, two edges if we have one vertex with colour other than $\alpha + 6$ and three edges if we have no vertices with colour other than $\alpha + 6$, and add 3 to their weights. Thus, we obtain $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 12$. Since $d(v_i) \geq 6$, we can choose edges for the reweighting in such a way that the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic. Observe that the only neighbours of v_i that have in ω_i the same colour as in ω_{i-1} are those with colour $\alpha + 6$. Those vertices are distinguished with v_i in ω_i . Now, the remaining neighbours of v_i have colours that are not in $\{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Thus, they are also distinguished from v_i in ω_i , since $\alpha + 12 \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. So the edge-weighting ω_i satisfies properties (1)–(5).

Finally, assume that $\alpha \neq \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$ and there is $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$ such that $\alpha = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell})$. If the edges $\{e_2, \dots, e_d\}$ are not monochromatic, or the weight of $\{e_2, \dots, e_d\}$ is different from $\omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$, or $d(v_i) \leq 5$, then we assign $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$. Since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\}$

(mod 6), v_i is distinguished from every vertex in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$. Our assumption $\alpha \neq \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$ implies $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$. Furthermore, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1})$ since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $w(v_{j_1}) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Thus, the edge-weighting ω_i verifies properties (1)–(5). Thus, we may assume that $d(v_i) \geq 6$ and $\omega_{i-1}(e_2) = \dots = \omega_{i-1}(e_d) = \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$.

If there is a $v_{j_a} \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ with colour other than α , then we assign $\omega_i(e_a) := \omega_{i-1}(e_a) + 3$. The edge-weighting ω_i verifies properties (1)–(5) (recall that $\alpha + 3 \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_\ell})$, since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_\ell}) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ for $\ell \in \{e_2, \dots, e_d\} \setminus \{e_a\}$ and similarly as above we can observe that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$).

Suppose that all vertices $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ are coloured with α . If $\alpha + 6 \neq w(v_{j_1})$, then we add 3 to the weights of two edges from $\{e_2, \dots, e_d\}$. Since we can choose which edges to reweight, we can maintain the property (5). Since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 6$, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(u) = \alpha$ or $\alpha + 3$ for $u \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$, ω_i verifies properties (1)–(5). If $\alpha + 6 = w(v_{j_1})$, then we add 3 to the weights of four edges. Again, we can choose which edges to reweight, since $d(v_i) \geq 6$. Hence, we are able to maintain the property (5). Similarly as above, we can check that ω_i also verifies the property (3) and we are done.

Subcase 2.1.2 $\alpha + 3 \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$

Since $\alpha + 3 \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, we have $\alpha \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and, in $\{v_{j_1}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, there is no vertex with colour α or $\alpha + 6$.

First, we consider the case when $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha - 3$.

If, in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, there is a vertex v_{j_a} with a colour other than $\alpha + 3$, then we add 3 to the weights of e_a and e_1 . If the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic or $d(v_i) \leq 5$, then we are done. Thus, suppose that $d(v_i) \geq 6$ and all these edges have the same weight. If there is another vertex v_{j_b} , $b \neq a$, with a colour other than $\alpha + 3$, then we add 3 to the weights of e_b and e_1 . In the resulting edge-weighting, the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic. If v_{j_a} is the only vertex with a colour other than $\alpha + 3$, *i.e.* all vertices in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\} \setminus \{v_{j_a}\}$ have the colour $\alpha + 3$, then we choose one edge in $\{e_2, \dots, e_d\} \setminus \{e_a\}$, say e_b , and assign $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3, \omega_i(e_a) := \omega_{i-1}(e_a) + 3, \omega_i(e_b) := \omega_{i-1}(e_b) + 3$. Since we have a choice, we can maintain the property (5). Now, we have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 9$, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_b) = \alpha + 6$, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(u) = \alpha + 3$ for $u \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\} \setminus \{v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}\}$; so ω_i distinguishes v_i and vertices from $\{v_{j_1}, \dots, v_{j_d}\} \setminus \{v_{j_b}\}$. Furthermore, we have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_a) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_a}) + 3$. As observed before, $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_a}) \neq \alpha + 6$, which implies that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_a) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. For v_{j_1} we have $w(v_{j_1}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha - 3$; so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$. Thus, the property (3) holds.

If all vertices in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ have colour $\alpha + 3$, then we choose three edges from $\{e_2, \dots, e_d\}$ for the reweighting, and since we can choose freely, we can construct an edge-weighting ω_i satisfying the property (5). Since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 9$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(u) = \alpha + 3$ or $\alpha + 6$ for $u \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, ω_i distinguishes v_i and vertices from $\{v_{j_1}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$. Similarly as above, we can see that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$ and we are done.

Suppose that $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha + 3$. If the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic or $d(v_i) \leq 5$, then the edge-weighting $\omega_i := \omega_{i-1}$ satisfies (1)–(5). Thus, we may assume that all edges have the same weight and $d(v_i) \geq 6$.

If, in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, there are three vertices $v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}, v_{j_c}$ with colour other than $\alpha + 9$, then we add 3 to the weights of e_a, e_b, e_c and e_1 . Thus, the edges incident with v_i are

not monochromatic (the property (5) holds) and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 12$. Since the colour of $v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}, v_{j_c}$ is not equal to $\alpha + 9$ in ω_{i-1} , the colour of $v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}, v_{j_c}$ is not equal to $\alpha + 12$ in ω_i . Thus, ω_i distinguishes v_i from $v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}, v_{j_c}$. Since $\alpha + 12 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, no vertex in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\} \setminus \{v_{j_a}, v_{j_b}, v_{j_c}\}$ has colour $\alpha + 12$. Furthermore, $w(v_{j_1}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha + 3$; so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$ and hence the resulting edge-weighting satisfies properties (1)–(5).

Assume that, in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, there are at most two vertices with colour other than $\alpha + 9$. Then, we add 3 to the weights of e_1 and edges incident with vertices having colour different from $\alpha + 9$. Next, from the remaining edges, we choose two edges if we have two vertices with colours other than $\alpha + 9$, three edges if we have one vertex with colour other than $\alpha + 9$ and four edges if we have no vertex with colour other than $\alpha + 9$, and add 3 to their weights. Since $d(v_i) \geq 6$, we can choose the edges for reweighting in such a way that the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic. We obtain $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 15$. The vertices that had colour $\alpha + 9$ in ω_{i-1} have colour either $\alpha + 9$ or $\alpha + 12$ in ω_i ; so ω_i distinguishes v_i and these vertices. Consider the vertices that had a colour different from $\alpha + 9$ in ω_{i-1} . We added 3 to the edges incident with these vertices. In ω_{i-1} , the colours of these vertices were in $\{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$; so now these vertices have colours that are not in $\{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, but $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 15 \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Thus, ω_i distinguishes also these vertices. Furthermore, $w(v_{j_1}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha + 3$; so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$ and we are done.

Finally, suppose that $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) \notin \{\alpha - 3, \alpha + 3\}$. Since $\alpha \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, there is no vertex with colour α in $\{v_{j_1}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$. If the edges incident with v_i are not monochromatic or $d(v_i) \leq 5$, then the edge-weighting satisfies properties (1)–(5). Thus, we may assume that all edges have the same weight and $d(v_i) \geq 6$.

If, in $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$, there is a vertex v_{j_a} with colour other than $\alpha + 3$, then we add 3 to weights of e_a and e_1 . Thus, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 6$ and so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_a}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_a}) + 3 \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(u)$ for $u \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\} \setminus \{v_{j_a}\}$, because $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(u) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Consider v_{j_1} : we have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1})$, since $w(v_{j_1}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$, since $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) \neq \alpha + 3$ by our assumption. Thus, the resulting edge-weighting satisfies properties (1)–(5).

Thus, we may assume that $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_\ell}) = \alpha + 3$ for $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$. If $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) \neq \alpha + 9$, then we choose three edges from $\{e_2, \dots, e_d\}$ and add 3 to their weights. Since $d(v_i) \geq 6$, we can choose edges in such a way that we maintain the property (5). Now, we have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 9$; so ω_i distinguishes v_i from v_{j_ℓ} for $\ell \in \{2, \dots, d\}$. By our assumption, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$. Since $w(v_{j_1}) + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$ and we are done. If $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha + 9$, then we choose five edges from $\{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$ and add 3 to their weights. Since $d(v_i) \geq 6$, we can choose edges in such a way that we maintain the property (5). Now $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 15$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(u) = \alpha + 3$ or $\alpha + 6$ for $u \in \{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$. Thus, v_i is distinguished from $\{v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}\}$ by ω_i . By our assumption, $w(v_{j_1}) = \alpha + 9$ and so the property (3ii) also holds.

Subcase 2.2 $d(v_i) = 2$

Thus, v_i has two neighbours v_{j_1}, v_{j_2} , and v_{j_1} may have a successor that follows v_i . Since $d(v_i) = 2$, the property (5) holds. If $\alpha \neq \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_2})$ and $\alpha \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$, then the

edge-weighting $\omega_i := \omega_{i-1}$ satisfies properties (1)–(5). Thus, we may assume that either $\alpha = \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_2})$ or $\alpha \in \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$.

Suppose that $\alpha \in \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$. First, assume that $w(v_{j_1}) = \alpha$ (i.e. $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1}) = \alpha$). Thus, we must have $\alpha \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and hence $\alpha + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ which implies $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_2}) \neq \alpha + 3$. We assign $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$ and $\omega_i(e_2) := \omega_{i-1}(e_2) + 3$ and we are done. Since now $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \alpha + 6 \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_2})$ and $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$. Suppose that $w(v_{j_1}) + 3 = \alpha$. If $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_2}) = \alpha + 3$, then we assign $\omega_i(e_2) := \omega_{i-1}(e_2) + 3$, otherwise, we assign $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$ and $\omega_i(e_2) := \omega_{i-1}(e_2) + 3$. We can check that in both cases the property (3) holds.

Thus, we may assume that $\alpha \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_2}) = \alpha$. The assumption $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_2}) = \alpha$ implies that $\alpha \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and hence $\alpha + 3 \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. In this case, we assign $\omega_i(e_1) := \omega_{i-1}(e_1) + 3$. Thus $\alpha + 3 = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_{j_2}) = \alpha$. Furthermore, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1})$, since $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$ and $w(v_{j_1}) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$. Also $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq w(v_{j_1}) + 3$, since by our assumption $\alpha \neq w(v_{j_1})$.

Subcase 2.3 $d(v_i) = 1$

Thus $N(v_i) = \{v_{j_1}\}$, v_{j_1} may have a successor that follows v_i , and $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_i) = \omega_{i-1}(v_{j_1}v_i)$. Since $G \neq K_2$, we have $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_i) < \sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_{j_1})$ and so $\sigma_{\omega_{i-1}}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_{j_1}), w(v_{j_1}) + 3\}$. Thus, the edge-weighting $\omega_i := \omega_{i-1}$ verifies properties (1)–(5). □

Lemma 14. *Let ω be the edge-weighting given by ALGORITHM. Then ω is a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting.*

Proof. It is obvious that ω is a 7-edge-weighting, since the weight of every edge is in $\{1, \dots, 7\}$. We show that ω is neighbour sum distinguishing. Let \mathbf{v}, V', V'' and ω_i be defined the same as in ALGORITHM. Let w be the vertex-colouring determined by ALGORITHM. First, observe the following property of every vertex:

Claim 1. (i) *If $u \in V'$, then $\sigma_\omega(u) \in \{w(u), w(u) + 3\}$.*

(ii) *If $u \in V''$, then $\sigma_\omega(u) = w(u)$.*

Proof. Let $u = v_i$.

Suppose that $i = 1$ or 2 . Since v_1 and v_2 have successors, $v_1, v_2 \in V'$. The values $w(v_1)$ and $w(v_2)$ were assigned at the end of steps 1 and 2, by $w(v_1) = \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_1), w(v_2) = \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_2)$. Observe that the weight of v_1v_2 will not change in steps $\{3, \dots, n\}$. ALGORITHM has to respect the property (4); so the weights of the remaining edges incident with either v_1 or v_2 can be modified only in such a way that $\sigma_{\omega_k}(v_1) \in \{w(v_1), w(v_1) + 3\}$ and $\sigma_{\omega_k}(v_2) \in \{w(v_2), w(v_2) + 3\}$ for $k \in \{3, \dots, n\}$. Thus, finally, $\sigma_\omega(v_1) \in \{w(v_1), w(v_1) + 3\}$ and $\sigma_\omega(v_2) \in \{w(v_2), w(v_2) + 3\}$.

Suppose that $i \geq 3$. Assume first that $v_i \in V'$. Let $v_{j_1}, v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}$ be the predecessors of v_i . Observe that the weight which we assigned to $v_{j_\ell}v_i$ in the i -th step of ALGORITHM will not change in the next steps (i.e. $\omega_i(v_{j_\ell}v_i) = \omega(v_{j_\ell}v_i)$) and $w(v_i) = \sigma_\omega(v_i)$. ALGORITHM has to verify the property (4); so the weights of edges incident with the successors of v_i can be modified only in such a way that $\sigma_{\omega_k}(v_i) \in \{w(v_i), w(v_i) + 3\}$ for $k \in \{i + 1, \dots, n\}$. Thus, finally, $\sigma_\omega(v_i) \in \{w(v_i), w(v_i) + 3\}$.

Assume now that $v_i \in V''$. Let $v_{j_1}, v_{j_2}, \dots, v_{j_d}$ be the neighbours of v_i . The weight which we assigned to $v_{j_\ell}v_i$ in the i -th step of ALGORITHM will not change in the next steps (*i.e.* $\omega_i(v_{j_\ell}v_i) = \omega(v_{j_\ell}v_i)$). Thus $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \sigma_\omega(v_i)$, which implies that $w(v_i) = \sigma_\omega(v_i)$. \square

Let $uw \in E(G)$, we show that $\sigma_\omega(u) \neq \sigma_\omega(w)$. Suppose that $uw = v_1v_2$. Steps 1 and 2 imply that $\{w(v_1), w(v_1) + 3\} \cap \{w(v_2), w(v_2) + 3\} = \emptyset$ and so $\sigma_\omega(v_1) \neq \sigma_\omega(v_2)$ by Claim 1. Suppose that $u = v_j, w = v_i$ and $j < i$ ($i \neq 2$). We have ($v_i \in V'$ or $v_i \in V''$) and $v_j \in V'$, since v_j has a successor. Suppose that $v_i \in V'$. By the property (3i), $w(v_i) \neq w(v_j)$, since $w(v_i) = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i)$. As we noticed in Observation 12, $w(v_i), w(v_j) \in \{0, 1, 2\} \pmod{6}$, thus $w(v_i) \neq w(v_j) + 3$ and $w(v_j) \neq w(v_i) + 3$, and so $\{w(v_i), w(v_i) + 3\} \cap \{w(v_j), w(v_j) + 3\} = \emptyset$. Thus, Claim 1 implies that $\sigma_\omega(v_i) \neq \sigma_\omega(v_j)$. Suppose now that $v_i \in V''$. Since v_i has no successor, the weights of edges incident with v_i will not change in steps $\{i + 1, \dots, n\}$, so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \sigma_\omega(v_i)$. If v_j has no successor that follows v_i , then the weights of edges incident with v_j will also not change in steps $\{i + 1, \dots, n\}$ and so $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_j) = \sigma_\omega(v_j)$. By the property (3ii), we have $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \neq \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_j)$, thus $\sigma_\omega(v_i) \neq \sigma_\omega(v_j)$ if v_j has no successor that follows v_i . If v_j has a successor that follows v_i , then the property (3ii) implies that $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) \notin \{w(v_j), w(v_j) + 3\}$. As we observed, $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = \sigma_\omega(v_i)$ and then $\sigma_\omega(v_i) \neq \sigma_\omega(v_j)$ by Claim 1. \square

Lemma 15. *Let ω be the edge-weighting given by ALGORITHM. Then, for every vertex u of degree at least 6, there are edges e' and e'' incident with u satisfying $\omega(e') \neq \omega(e'')$.*

Proof. Let \mathbf{v}, V', V'' and ω_i be defined the same as in ALGORITHM. Let w be the vertex-colouring determined by ALGORITHM. First, we prove that the lemma is true for v_1 and v_2 . Let v_i be the first successor of v_1 different from v_2 . Let v_j be the first successor of v_2 . Let $e_1 = v_1v_i, e_2 = v_2v_j$. Steps 1 and 2 of ALGORITHM imply that $\omega_2(v_1v_2) \notin \{\omega_2(e_1), \omega_2(e_1) + 3\}, \omega_2(v_1v_2) \notin \{\omega_2(e_2), \omega_2(e_2) + 3\}$. Observe that the weight of v_1v_2 will not change in steps $\{3, \dots, n\}$, *i.e.* $\omega(v_1v_2) = \omega_2(v_1v_2)$. When v_i (v_j) is treated, then $\sigma_{\omega_i}(v_1) = \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_1) = w(v_1)$ ($\sigma_{\omega_j}(v_2) = \sigma_{\omega_2}(v_2) = w(v_2)$), because v_i (v_j) is the first successor. Thus, the weight of e_1 (e_2) can be modified only by adding 3, because the property (4) must hold. So $\omega(e_1) \in \{\omega_2(e_1), \omega_2(e_1) + 3\}$ ($\omega(e_2) \in \{\omega_2(e_2), \omega_2(e_2) + 3\}$). Thus, the argument that $\omega_2(v_1v_2) \notin \{\omega_2(e_1), \omega_2(e_1) + 3\}, \omega_2(v_1v_2) \notin \{\omega_2(e_2), \omega_2(e_2) + 3\}$ implies that $\omega(v_1v_2) \neq \omega(e_1)$ and $\omega(v_1v_2) \neq \omega(e_2)$, so we are done.

Suppose that $u \in V'$ and $u \notin \{v_1, v_2\}$. Assume that $u = v_i$ and v_k is the first successor of v_i . By the property (5) of ALGORITHM, the edges $\{v_jv_i : j < i, v_j \in N(v_i)\}$ are not monochromatic or the weight of the edges $\{v_jv_i : j < i, v_j \in N(v_i)\}$ is not in $\{\omega_i(v_iv_k), \omega_i(v_iv_k) + 3\}$. If the edges $\{v_jv_i : j < i, v_j \in N(v_i)\}$ are not monochromatic, then there are two edges $v_{j'}v_i$ and $v_{j''}v_i$ such that $\omega(v_{j'}) \neq \omega(v_{j''})$ and we are done. Otherwise, observe that the weight of v_iv_k can be modified only if v_k is being treated. When v_k is being treated, then $\sigma_{\omega_{k-1}}(v_i) = \sigma_{\omega_i}(v_i) = w(v_i)$, because v_k is the first successor of v_i . Since ALGORITHM restricts the property (4), the weight of v_iv_k can be modified only by adding 3. Thus, $\omega(v_iv_k)$ is different from the weights of the edges incident with the predecessors of v_i .

Suppose that $u \in V''$. Since v_i has no successor and the property (5) of ALGORITHM must hold, the edges $\{v_jv_i : j < i, v_j \in N(v_i)\}$ are not monochromatic. Thus, there are two edges $v_{j'}v_i$ and $v_{j''}v_i$ such that $\omega(v_{j'}) \neq \omega(v_{j''})$ and we are done. \square

of Theorem 5. We may assume that G is connected, since otherwise the theorem holds by induction on each component. The theorem is obviously true if $G = K_{1,n-1}$. Thus, we assume that $G \neq K_{1,n-1}$. By Lemma 9, there is an ordering $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ of vertices of G that satisfies conditions (i)–(iii). Thus, we can apply ALGORITHM on G . Let ω be the edge-weighting ω given by ALGORITHM. By Lemmas 14 and 15, ω is a neighbour sum distinguishing 7-edge-weighting and all the vertices of degree at least 6 are incident with at least two edges of different weights, which proves the theorem. \square

5. Bipartite graphs

In this section, we show that every nice bipartite graph has a 6-edge-weighting which distinguishes adjacent vertices and in which every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges of different weights. In order to prove this result, we apply a result obtained by Karoński et al. in [9]. They considered edge-weightings with elements of a group and proved the following theorem:

Theorem 16. [9] *Let Γ be a finite abelian group of odd order and let G be a non-trivial $|\Gamma|$ -colourable graph. Then, there is an edge-weighting of G with elements of Γ such that the resulting vertex-colouring is proper.*

Theorem 16 implies that if k is odd and G is non-trivially k -vertex colourable, then G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-weighting. Furthermore, the proof of Theorem 16 implies that if U_1, \dots, U_k , $|U_i| > 0$, $1 \leq i \leq k$ are colour classes of G , then there is a neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-weighting ω such that $\sigma_\omega(v_i) = i \pmod{k}$ for every $v_i \in U_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$). For the purpose of further theorem, we need this property. However, we will use it only for bipartite graphs and for the edge-weighting with $\{1, 2, 3\}$. Thus, we restate Theorem 16 and the proof for such a special case.

Theorem 17. [9] *Let G be a connected bipartite graph on at least three vertices with the vertex partition (V_1, V_2) . Then, G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 3-edge-weighting. Moreover, there is a neighbour sum distinguishing 3-edge-weighting ω of G such that $\sigma_\omega(v_1) \neq \sigma_\omega(v_2) \pmod{3}$ for every $v_1 \in V_1$ and $v_2 \in V_2$.*

Proof. Let $x \in V(G)$ and $d(x) \geq 2$. Without loss of generality, assume that $x \in V_1$. Let $e_1 = xv'_2, e_2 = xv''_2$. We start with the weight 3 on all edges, so $\sum_{e \in E(G)} \omega(e) = 0 \pmod{3}$. We now try to modify the weights of edges, maintaining the sum of edge weights congruent to 0 $\pmod{3}$, until all vertices of $V_1 \setminus \{x\}$ have colours congruent to 1 $\pmod{3}$. To do that, for each vertex v of $V_1 \setminus \{x\}$, we consider a path from v to x and add alternately 1 and 2 to the values of the edges along this path. After such an operation, the colour of v is 1 $\pmod{3}$, the colour of x is changed, and all the colours of the other vertices are unchanged. Now, the only vertex of V_1 which may have a colour different from 1 $\pmod{3}$ is x , and all the vertices of V_2 still have a colour congruent to 0 $\pmod{3}$. If the colour of x is not congruent to 0 $\pmod{3}$, we are done; if not, we can finish by reweighting edge e_1 on c_1 and e_2 on c_2 , where $c_1, c_2 \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $c_1 = \omega(e_1) + 2, c_2 = \omega(e_2) + 2 \pmod{3}$. Finally, we obtain the desired edge-weighting ω , because

- either $\sigma_\omega(v_1) = 1 \pmod{3}$ for $v_1 \in V_1$ and $\sigma_\omega(v_2) = 0$ for $v_2 \in V_2 \setminus \{v'_2, v''_2\}$, $\sigma_\omega(v'_2) \in \{0, 2\} \pmod{3}$ and $\sigma_\omega(v''_2) \in \{0, 2\} \pmod{3}$,
- or $\sigma_\omega(v_1) = 1 \pmod{3}$ for $v_1 \in V_1 \setminus \{x\}$, $\sigma_\omega(x) = 2 \pmod{3}$ and $\sigma_\omega(v_2) = 0$ for $v_2 \in V_2$.

□

We can apply Theorem 17 for our version of the neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weighting. To prove the main result of this section, we need also the following lemma:

Lemma 18. *If G is bipartite, then there is a 2-edge-weighting of G such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with two edges with different weights.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of vertices. The lemma is true for bipartite graphs with one or two vertices. Assume that the lemma is true for every bipartite graph with less than n vertices. Let G be a bipartite graph with $n \geq 3$. If G is not connected, then by induction there is a 2-edge-weighting of every component of G such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges of different weights and we are done. Assume that G is connected and v is a vertex of minimum degree. Let $G' = G - v$ and ω be a 2-edge-weighting of G' such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges weighted differently. We extend ω to all the edges of G .

First, assume that $d_G(v) = 1$, then there are two possibilities. Let u be the neighbour of v . If $d_{G'}(u) \geq 2$, then, by induction hypothesis, u is already incident with two edges weighted differently, hence we can label the edge uv with any weight. Otherwise, we weight the edge uv with the weight not used by the edge incident with u in G' .

Now, assume that $d_G(v) = 2$ and let $N(v) = \{u, w\}$. Suppose first that v has a neighbour of degree at least 2 in G' , say $d_{G'}(u) \geq 2$. In this case, the edge uv can be weighted with either 1 or 2, because the vertex u is already incident with two edges weighted differently in G' . So, we first weight the edge vw in such a way that w is incident with two edges of different weights, and next we weight vu with the weight different from $\omega(vw)$.

Thus, we may assume that $d_{G'}(u) = 1$ and $d_{G'}(w) = 1$. Observe that if $\omega(uu_1) \neq \omega(wu_1)$ (where u_1, w_1 is the neighbour in G' of u, w , respectively), then we can extend the weighting on all the edges of G . In such a case we weight vu with the weight $\omega(wu_1)$ and vw with the weight $\omega(uu_1)$.

Thus, we may assume that $\omega(uu_1) = \omega(wu_1)$, say without loss of generality $\omega(uu_1) = \omega(wu_1) = 1$. We reweight some edges of G' . If u_1 is incident with at least two edges weighted with 1, then we reweight the edge uu_1 with 2. In the new weighting of G' , every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges weighted differently and there are two neighbours of v having incident edges weighted differently; so as observed above we can extend the weighting to the desired edge-weighting of G . Suppose that uu_1 is the only edge incident with u_1 with weight 1, the remaining edges having weight 2. Let $u_2 \in N(u_1) \setminus \{u\}$. If u_2 is incident with at least two edges weighted with 2, then we reweight the edge u_1u_2 with 1 and the edge uu_1 with 2. We obtain an edge-weighting of G' in which every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges weighted differently and there are

two neighbours of v having incident edges weighted differently, so we are done. Otherwise, we repeat this reweighting process. Suppose that, after k steps, we obtain a reweighted path $P = u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k$ ($u = u_0$). Let $u_{k+1} \in N(u_k) \setminus \{u_{k-1}\}$. Since every vertex u_i ($i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$) is incident with exactly one edge weighted with $\omega(u_{i-1}u_i)$ and there is no odd cycle in G , we have $u_{k+1} \notin V(P) \setminus \{u_0\}$ and $u_{k+1} \neq w$. Furthermore, $u_{k+1} \neq u$ because $d_{G'}(u) = 1$. Thus, the reweighting process eventually ends, and we obtain an alternating path $P = u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_t$ ($u_0 = u$). Every vertex u_i ($i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$) of P has degree at least 2 in G' and is incident with exactly one edge weighted with $\omega(u_{i-1}u_i)$, while u_t is incident with at least two edges weighted with $\omega(u_{t-1}u_t)$. We can swap the weight of the edges of P , keeping an alternating path and obtaining a 2-edge-weighting of G' in which every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges weighted differently and where two neighbours of v have incident edges weighted differently; so we can extend the weighting on the edges incident with v in such a way that we obtain the desired edge-weighting.

Finally, assume that $d_G(v) > 2$. Since v is a vertex of minimum degree, each neighbour of v has degree at least 2 in G' . Thus, every neighbour of v is incident with two edges weighted differently in G' . Hence, we can weight every edge incident with v with either colour 1 or 2, ensuring that the edges incident with v are not monochromatic. \square

Theorem 19. *Let G be a nice bipartite graph. Then, there is a neighbour sum distinguishing 6-edge-weighting such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges with different weights.*

This result can be restated the following way:

Theorem 19. *Every nice bipartite graph G verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 6$.*

Proof. Let (V_1, V_2) be the vertex partition of G . By Theorem 17, there is a neighbour sum distinguishing 3-edge-weighting ω of G such that $\sigma_{\omega}(v_1) \neq \sigma_{\omega}(v_2) \pmod{3}$ for every $v_1 \in V_1$ and $v_2 \in V_2$. Let $E_i = \{e \in E(G) : \omega(e) = i\}$ for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. By Lemma 18, every subgraph induced by E_i can be weighted with two weights in such a way that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges weighted differently. Thus, we reweight the edges of E_1 with weights 1 and 4 in such a way that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges weighted differently, and similarly we reweight the edges of E_2 with 2 and 5, and the edges of E_3 with 3 and 6. Let us denote by ω' the resulting edge-weighting. Observe that $\sigma_{\omega}(v) = \sigma_{\omega'}(v) \pmod{3}$. Thus, ω' is neighbour sum distinguishing; so ω' is the desired edge-weighting. \square

The following theorem was proved in [10]:

Theorem 20. [10] *Let G be a connected bipartite graph on at least three vertices with vertex partition (V_1, V_2) . If $|V_1|$ is even, then, there is a neighbour sum distinguishing 2-edge-weighting ω of G such that $\sigma_{\omega}(v_1) \neq \sigma_{\omega}(v_2) \pmod{2}$ for every $v_1 \in V_1$ and $v_2 \in V_2$.*

Thus, we can apply Theorem 20 and, similarly as Theorem 19, we can prove the following result, which can again be restated:

Theorem 21. *Let G be a connected bipartite graph on at least three vertices with vertex partition (V_1, V_2) and $|V_1|$ be even. Then, G admits a neighbour sum distinguishing 4-edge-weighting such that every vertex of degree at least 2 is incident with at least two edges of different weights.*

Theorem 21. *Every nice bipartite graph G with an even part verifies $\chi'_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 4$.*

6. Conclusion

In this paper, we studied neighbour sum distinguishing edge-weightings with constraints on the edges incident with vertices of large enough degree: there must be at least two edges with different colours. Those results can be rewritten in the neighbour sum distinguishing d -relaxed k -edge-colouring framework, which generalizes both the 1-2-3 Conjecture and its proper variant. A general conjecture for this framework is that every nice graph G verifies $\chi_{\Sigma}^d(G) \leq \left\lceil \frac{\Delta(G)}{d} \right\rceil + 2$. As such, a specific case is that every nice graph G is conjectured to verify $\chi'_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 4$.

We extended the work previously done on subcubic graphs in [3], and proved that every nice graph G verifies $\chi'_{\Sigma}^{\Delta-1}(G) \leq 7$, and that the bound can be improved to 6 for nice bipartite graphs. We also showed that the bound of 4 of the conjecture holds for nice bipartite graphs with an even part.

Similarly to the 1-2-3 Conjecture and its proper variant, the d -relaxed general conjecture seems quite difficult to tackle head-on, hence why we considered it from the angle of local constraints allowing us to study the case $d = \Delta - 1$. Hence, we propose some open problems that go further in this direction.

First, is it possible to improve the bound from 6 to 4 for nice bipartite graphs with both odd parts? Our bounds come from results on the 1-2-3 Conjecture and some recolouring to verify the condition, so another method might be necessary.

Then, how to improve the bound for nice graphs in general, in order to go closer to the conjectured bound of 4? Is some refinement of the methods we used (which are classical for this family of problems) enough, or would we need new ideas?

Finally, what of other values for d ? In particular, is it possible to obtain general results for $d = \Delta - t$ with $2 \leq t \leq \Delta - 2$? In practice, the neighbour sum distinguishing k -edge-weighting such that every vertex of large enough degree is incident with at least $t + 1$ edges of different weights implies that $\chi_{\Sigma}^d(G) \leq k$.

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