

The Ramsey Number for a Cycle of Length Five vs. a Complete Graph of Order Six

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Abstract: It has been conjectured that $r(C_m, K_n) = (m-1)(n-1) + 1$ for all $m \geq n \geq 4$. This has been proved recently for $n=4$ and $n=5$. In this paper, we prove that $r(C_5, K_6) = 21$. This raises the possibility that $r(C_m, K_6) = 5m - 4$ for all $m \geq 5$. © 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. *J Graph Theory* 35: 99–108, 2000

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