An elementary proof of the reconstruction conjecture

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Abstract

The reconstruction conjecture states that the multiset of unlabeled vertex-deleted subgraphs of a graph determines the graph, provided it has at least 3 vertices. A version of the problem was first stated by Stanisław Ulam. In this paper, we show that the conjecture can be proved by elementary methods. It is only necessary to integrate the Lenkle potential of the Broglington manifold over the quantum supervacillatory measure in order to reduce the set of possible counterexamples to a small number (less than a trillion). A simple computer program that implements Pipletti's classification theorem for torsion-free Aramaic groups with simplectic socles can then finish the remaining cases.

1. Introduction.

This is the start of the introduction.

2. Equations

$$a = b + c \tag{1}$$Draft

$$a = b + c \tag{1}$$

$$a = b + c \tag{1^2}$$

3. Theorems

1.2.3 A Theorem description. *The body, perhaps proof or whatever.*

Now comes new material following the theorem, I would guess.

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