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Abstract : It was shown elsewhere by Dantzig that if there exists one complementary tree in the undirected network $G(G, \epsilon, \eta(n))$ then there exists at least two. The proof there is by means of an algorithm which finds a different complementary tree from a given one. It is shown in this paper that using an extended form of Dantzig's algorithm can lead to a stronger result: if there exists one complementary tree in $G(G, \epsilon, \eta(n))$ then there exists at least four. Also some examples are provided to establish an upper bound on the smallest number of complementary trees in a network $G(G, \epsilon, \eta(n))$ which has at least one complementary tree.

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