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Uniformly resolvable decompositions of the complete graph: 3-paths and 3-stars.

If X is a connected graph, then an X-factor of a larger graph is a spanning subgraph in which all of its components are isomorphic to X. If a graph can be edge decomposed into X-factors, then we say the graph has an X-factorization. For example a K_2-factor is a one-factor and a K_2-factorization is a one-factorization. An (X, Y)-URD$(G; r, s)$ is an edge decomposition of the graph G into r X-factors and s Y-factors. In this talk we consider the problem when $(X, Y) = (P_3, K_{1,3})$ and $G = K_n$.