Every graph $G$ with $n \geq 3$ and $\kappa(G) \geq \alpha(G)$ has a hamilton cycle.
If $G$ is a graph with $n$ vertices and degrees $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \ldots \leq d_n$ then the $n$-tuple $(d_1, \ldots, d_n)$ is called the degree sequence of $G$.

An arbitrary integer sequence $(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$ is called Hamiltonian, if every graph with $n$ vertices and a degree sequence pointwise greater than $(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$ is hamiltonian.
An integer sequence \((a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)\) such that
\[0 \leq a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \ldots a_n < n\] and \(n \geq 3\) is hamiltonian if and only if the following holds for every \(i < n/2\): 
\[a_i \leq i \rightarrow a_{n-i} \geq n - i.\]