

Lecture 7

Thm Every planar graph has a 5-coloring:

Pf Let $P \ni v_0$ be given, $\deg(v_0) \leq 5$.

If $d(v_0) \leq 4 \rightarrow$ done by greedy.

If $d(v_0) = 5$ and all are diff color, then:

Idea def: $P_{i,j} \subseteq P$ The subgraph w/ $V_{i,j} = G^{-1}(\{i,j\})$

"All vertices colored i, j " Consider $P_{1,3}$.

Either v_1, v_3 are in the same comp of $(P \setminus \{v_0\})_{1,3}$, or they're

Not. If so there's $\gamma: v_1 \rightarrow v_3 \subseteq P_{1,3} \setminus \{v_0\}$.

But in a planar diagram of P , γ cuts v_2 from v_4 so they are in diff comps. of $P_{2,4}$.

Now: Either v_1, v_3 are dissected in $P_{1,3}$ or v_2, v_4 dissected in $P_{2,4}$.

\hookrightarrow Change $v_3 \rightarrow 1$

\hookrightarrow Change $v_4 \rightarrow 2$.

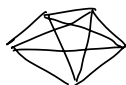
which frees a color for v_0 !

□

Thm [Kuratowski]: A graph is non-planar \iff It contains a subdivision of K_5 or $K_{3,3}$.

Idea: $3v - 6 \geq e$ for planar.

$15 - 6 \geq 10 \nRightarrow K_5$ non-planar



$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot 6 - 6 &\geq 9 \\ 12 &\geq 9 \end{aligned}$$

Show $K_{3,3}$ non-planar:

Assume it is, then bipartite $\Rightarrow |df| \geq 4 \Rightarrow \sum_{f \in F} |df| = 2|E|$

$$\Rightarrow 4|F| \leq 2|E| \Rightarrow F \leq \frac{1}{2}|E|$$

Now $E - V + 2 = F \leq \frac{1}{2} E \Rightarrow 2E - 2V + 4 \leq E \Rightarrow$

$-2V + 4 \leq -E \Rightarrow 2V - 4 \geq E$ "Bipartite planar Graphs"

Prop G planar, cctd, $|E| \geq 2$ Then let $L =$ length of shortest circuit or 3 if no circuits.

I.F.T. $\frac{L(V-2)}{(L-2)} \geq E$

Pf: For $f \in F$, $\partial f = E_{ff} \cup E_{ff}$ but

E_{ff} is a circuit so $|\partial f| \geq L$

(If no circuits then there's 1 face w/ $|\partial f| = 2E \geq 4$)

$E - V + 2 \leq \frac{2}{L} E \Rightarrow LE - LV + 2L \leq 2E$

$\Rightarrow -LV + 2L \leq (2-L)E \Rightarrow \frac{L}{L-2} (V-2) \geq E$

$K_{3,3}$: $\frac{4}{4-2} (6-2) \geq 9$?

$2(4) \geq 9$?

\neq