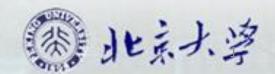
单元11.1点着色与色多项式

第二编 图论 第十一章 平面图

12.1 点着色

12.2 色多项式

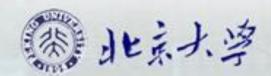


内容提要

着色与色数

点色数

色多项式



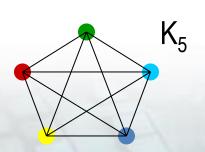
着色

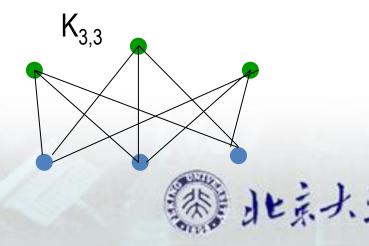
- · 给无环图的每个顶点指定1种颜色, 使得相邻 顶点有不同颜色
- · 颜色集C={1,2,...,k},

 $f: V \rightarrow C$

∀u∀v(u,v∈V ∧ u与v相邻 → f(u)≠f(v))

• k-着色: |C|=k





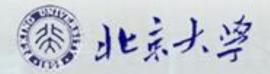
色数

• k-色图: 可k-着色,但不可(k-1)-着色

• 色数: 着色所需最少颜色数

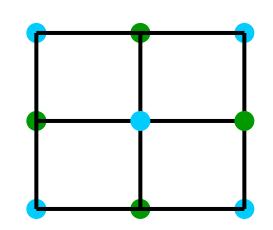
· 点色数χ(G)

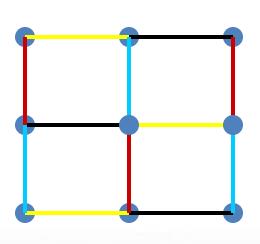
· 边色数χ′(G), 面色数χ*(G)

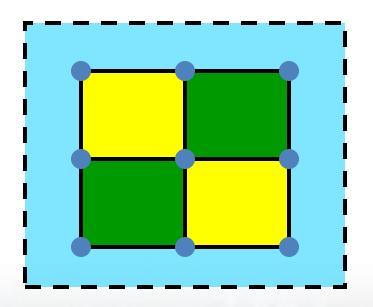


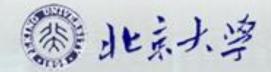
色数举例

• 例: χ(G)=2, χ'(G)=4, χ*(G)=3







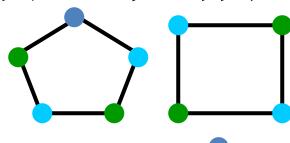


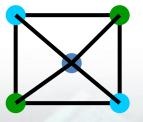
点色数性质

- χ(G)=1 ⇔ G是零图
- $\chi(K_n)=n$

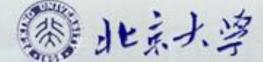






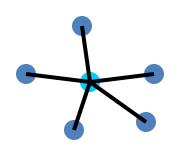






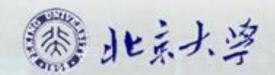
χ(G)上界

• 定理12.5: χ(G) ≤ Δ(G)+1



• 证: ∀v∈V(G),

 $\Gamma_G(v)=\{u\mid (u,v)\in E(G)\}, |\Gamma_G(v)|\leq \Delta(G),$ 给 $\Gamma_G(v)$ 中顶点着色至多需要 $\Delta(G)$ 种颜色,所以至少还剩一种颜色可用来给v着色. #



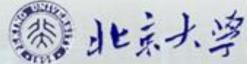
Brooks定理

• 定理12.6(Brooks):

n 阶(n≥3)连通非完全图G非奇圈
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\chi(G) \le \Delta(G)$. #

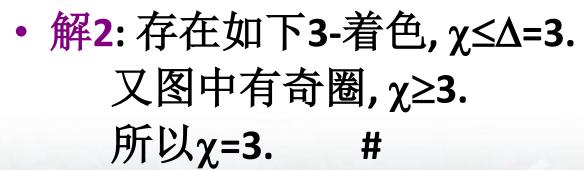
说明:
$$\chi(K_1)=1 > \Delta(K_1)=0$$

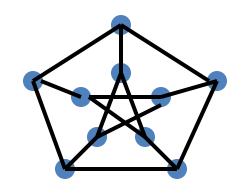
 $\chi(K_2)=2 > \Delta(K_2)=1$
 $\chi(K_n)=n > \Delta(K_n)=n-1$
 $\chi(C_{2k+1})=3 > \Delta(C_{2k+1})=2$

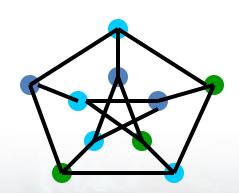


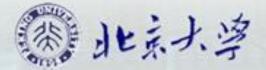
• Petersen图, $\chi=3$.

解1: 由Brooks定理, χ≤Δ=3.
 又图中有奇圈, χ≥3.
 所以χ=3.





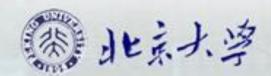




定理12.7

对图G进行χ(G)-着色,设
 V_i = {v|v∈V(G)∧v着颜色i},
 i=1,2,..., χ(G),
 则Π={V₁,V₂,...,V_{χ(G)}}是V(G)的划分. #

· 说明: Vi中的点构成"独立集"

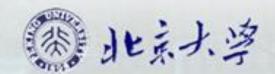


定理12.7′

· 对图G进行χ(G)-着色,设

R ={ (u,v) | u,v∈V(G) ∧ u,v着同色 },

则R是V(G)上等价关系.#

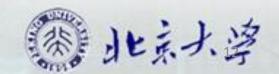


色多项式

- 不同的着色: 至少有一个顶点的着色不同
- 色多项式

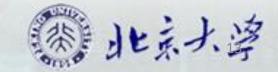
f(G,k)=图G的不同的k-着色的总数

- 完全图 f(K_n,k)=k(k-1)...(k-n+1)=f(K_{n-1},k)(k-n+1)
- 零图 f(N_n,k)=kⁿ



• 求f(K_n,6), n≥2.

解:
$$f(K_1,6)=6$$
, $f(K_2,6)=6\times5=30$, $f(K_3,6)=6\times5\times4=120$, $f(K_4,6)=6\times5\times4\times3=360$, $f(K_5,6)=6\times5\times4\times3\times2=720$, $f(K_6,6)=6!=720$, $f(K_n,6)=0$, $n\geq7$. #



色多项式的递推公式

· 若(u,v)不是G中的边

$$f(G,k)=f(G\cup(u,v),k)+f(G\setminus(u,v),k)$$

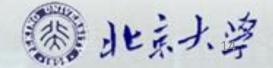
• 若e=(u,v)是G中的边

$$f(G,k)=f(G-e,k)-f(G\backslash e,k)$$

推论

$$f(G,k)=f(K_{n1},k)+f(K_{n2},k)+...+f(K_{nr},k),$$

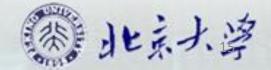
 $\chi(G)=min\{n_1,n_2,...,n_r\}$



• 解:

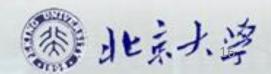
$$f(G,k) = f(K_5,k) + 3f(K_4,k) + f(K_3,k)$$
$$= k(k-1)(k-2)^3 = k^5 - 7k^4 + 18k^3 - 20k^2 + 8k.$$

所以
$$\chi$$
(G) = min{5,4,3} = 3, 且 f(G,3)=6. #

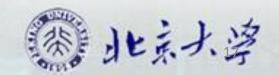


色多项式的性质

- f(G,k)是n次多项式,系数正负号交替
- kn系数为1, kn-1系数为-m, m为边数, 常数项为0
- · 最低非零项为kp, p为连通分支数
- 不同连通分支相乘
- T是n阶树 ⇔ f(T,k) = k(k-1)ⁿ⁻¹. (用归纳法证明)
- C是n阶圈 ⇒ f(C,k) = (k-1)ⁿ + (-1)ⁿ(k-1).



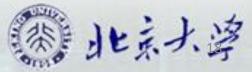
- 有n门课程要期末考试,每个学生每天只能参加一门课程的考试,至少需要几天才能考完?在最少天数下最多有几种安排方案?
- 解:以课程为顶点,如果有同一个学生同时选两门课程,则用边连接这两门课程,得到图G.
 最少考试天数= χ(G);方案数=f(G,χ(G))。



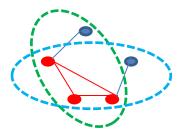
例12.4(续)

 $f(G,k) = k(k-1)^3(k-2) = k^5 - 5k^4 + 9k^3 - 7k^2 + 2k$

$$\chi(G) = 3$$
, $f(G,3) = 24$. #



定理12.10



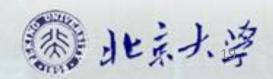
• 设 V_1 是G的点割集,且G[V_1]是G的完全子图 $K_{|V1|}$,

且
$$H_i$$
= $G[V_1 \cup V(G_i)]$,则 $f(G,k) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^p f(H_i,k)}{f(G[V_1],k)^{p-1}}$.

证: 对 $G[V_1]$ 的每种k着色, H_i 有 $f(H_i,k)/f(G[V_1],k)种k着色,$

$$f(G,k) = f(G[V_1],k) \prod_{i=1}^{p} \frac{f(H_i,k)}{f(G[V_1],k)} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{p} f(H_i,k)}{f(G[V_1],k)^{p-1}}.$$
#

例: $f(G,k) = f(K_3,k)(k-1)^2 = k(k-1)^3(k-2)$.



小结

- · 点色数χ(G)
- χ(G)上界 χ≤Δ+1
- (Brooks定理) 连通非完全(n≥3)非奇圈 χ≤Δ
- 色多项式 f(G,k)
- 色多项式的计算(递推公式)

