

Graph Coloring

m - no. of colors

Algorithm : mcoloring(k)

{

white(time)

{ NextValue(k) -> which color to assign $x[k]$ to a legal color

if ($x[k] = 0$) then // no such color possible.

return;

if ($k = n$) then

write($x[1:n]$);

else

mcoloring($k+1$);

}

$K=1$ - first color

1	1	1	1	1
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(i,j)

mcoloring(2)

mcoloring(3)

The above algorithm finds legal colors for n^m vertices of the graph. A value for $x[k]$ is determined in the range $[1..m]$. $x[k]$ is assigned the next highest numbered color while maintaining distinct from the adjacent vertices of vertex k .

If no such color exists then $x[k]$ is

assigned 0. $x[1] \dots x[k-1]$ have been assigned integer values in the range $[1..m]$

such that adjacent vertices have distinct integers. Graph is represented by its boolean adjacency matrix.