



On Some Applications of Algebraic Topology in Combinatorics:

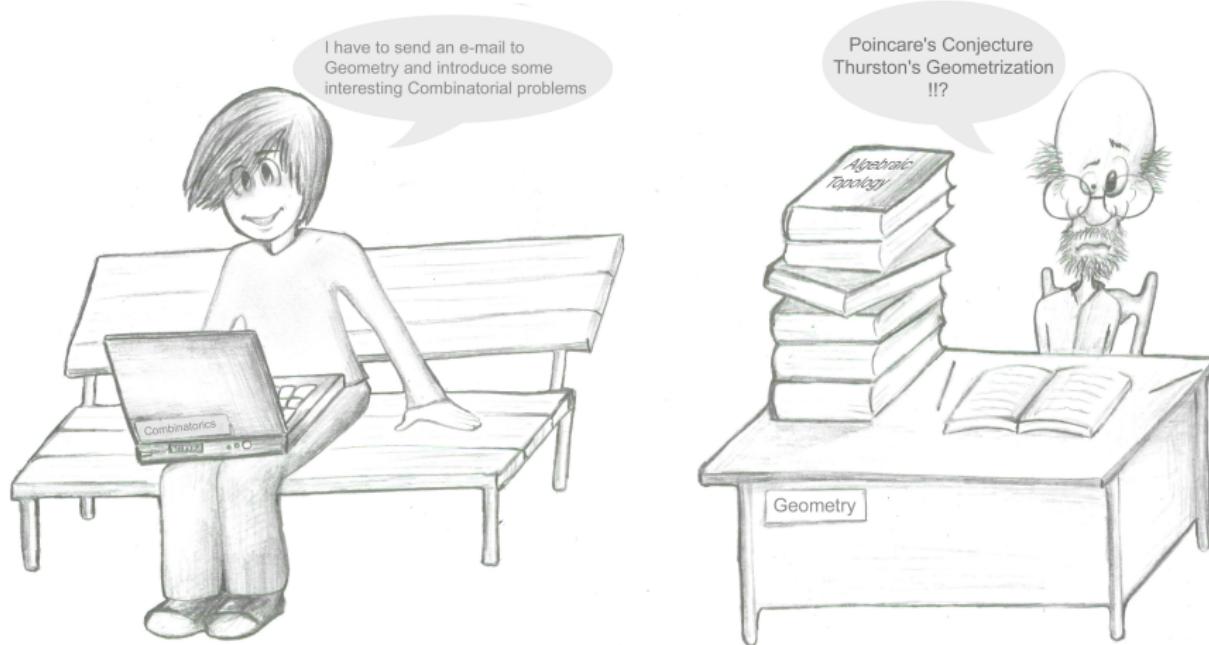
Hossein Hajiabolhassan

Department of Mathematical Sciences

Shahid Beheshti University
Tehran, Iran

Jan 28, 2005

HISTORY





TOPOLOGICAL METHODS



TOPOLOGICAL METHODS

- ▶ Topology of graphs and its applications to **group theory**.



TOPOLOGICAL METHODS

- ▶ Topology of graphs and its applications to group theory.
- ▶ **Graph embeddings** and simplicial maps.



TOPOLOGICAL METHODS

- ▶ Topology of graphs and its applications to group theory.
- ▶ Graph embeddings and simplicial maps.
- ▶ Algebraic topology methods in computer science.



TOPOLOGICAL METHODS

- ▶ Topology of graphs and its applications to group theory.
- ▶ Graph embeddings and simplicial maps.
- ▶ Algebraic topology methods in computer science.
- ▶ Algebraic topology methods in **graphs colorings**.



BASIC IDEA



*Combinatorial
object G*



BASIC IDEA



*Combinatorial
object G* \longrightarrow *Topological space $T(G)$*



BASIC IDEA



*Combinatorial
object G* \longrightarrow *Topological space $T(G)$*



*Topological
properties of $T(G)$*



BASIC IDEA



*Combinatorial
object G* \longrightarrow *Topological space $T(G)$*



*Combinatorial
properties of G* \longleftarrow *Topological
properties of $T(G)$*



DEFINITIONS



DEFINITIONS

- Z_2 -space, (X, ν) :

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} X \quad \& \quad \nu^2 = id_X.$$



DEFINITIONS

- Z_2 -space, (X, ν) :

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} X \quad \& \quad \nu^2 = id_X.$$



DEFINITIONS

- Z_2 -space, (X, ν) :

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} X \quad \& \quad \nu^2 = id_X.$$



DEFINITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -space, (X, ν) :

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} X \quad \& \quad \nu^2 = id_X.$$

- ▶ (X, ν) free: ν has no fixed point.



DEFINITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -space, (X, ν) :

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} X \quad \& \quad \nu^2 = id_X.$$

- ▶ (X, ν) free: ν has **no fixed point**.

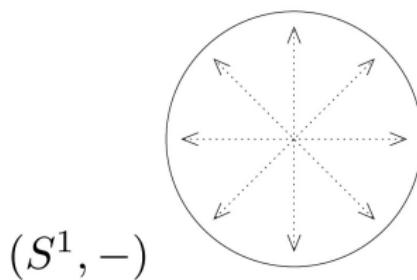


DEFINITIONS

- Z_2 -space, (X, ν) :

$$X \xrightarrow{\nu} X \quad \& \quad \nu^2 = id_X.$$

- (X, ν) free: ν has no fixed point.





DEFINITIONS

▶ BU



DEFINITIONS

- Z_2 -map $f : (X, \nu) \longrightarrow (Y, \omega)$:

▶ BU



DEFINITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -map $f : (X, \nu) \longrightarrow (Y, \omega)$:
- ▶ f is **continuous** and

▶ BU



DEFINITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -map $f : (X, \nu) \longrightarrow (Y, \omega)$:
- ▶ f is continuous and
- ▶

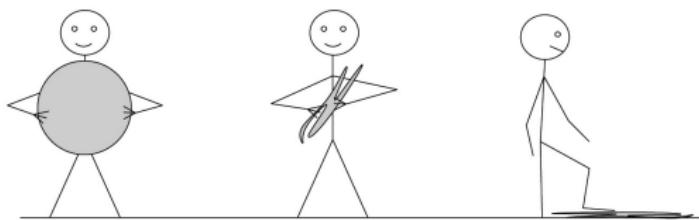
$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

$$\nu \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \omega$$

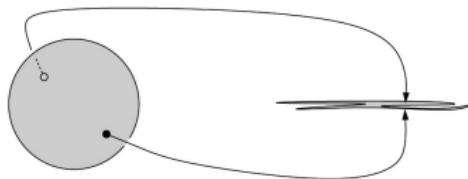
$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

▶ BU

BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

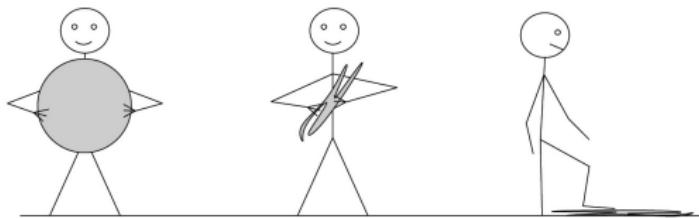


Then there are two points on the surface of the ball that were diametrically opposite (antipodal) and now are lying on top of one another!

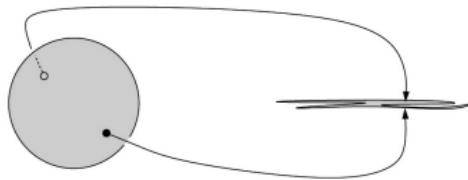




BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM



Then there are two points on the surface of the ball that were diametrically opposite (antipodal) and now are lying on top of one another!

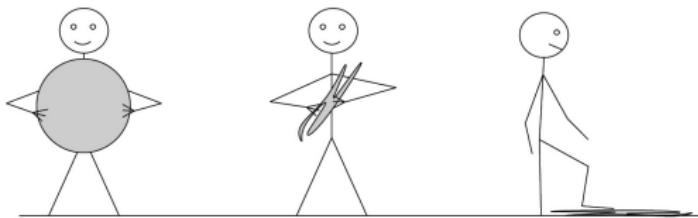


- ▶ For every **continuous mapping** $f : S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists a point $x \in S^n$ with $f(x) = f(-x)$.

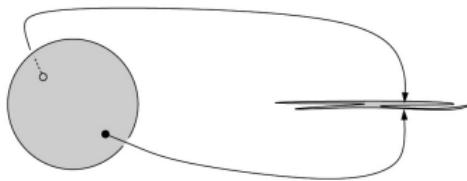
▶ CH



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM



Then there are two points on the surface of the ball that were diametrically opposite (antipodal) and now are lying on top of one another!

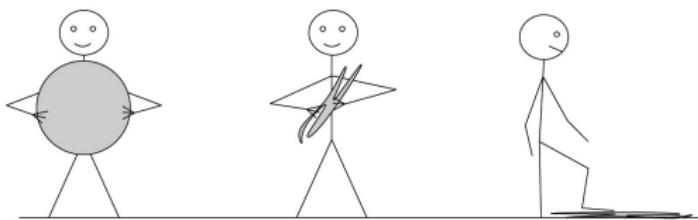


- ▶ For every continuous mapping $f : S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists a point $x \in S^n$ with $f(x) = f(-x)$.

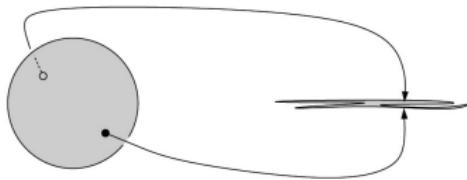
▶ CH



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM



Then there are two points on the surface of the ball that were diametrically opposite (antipodal) and now are lying on top of one another!



- ▶ For every continuous mapping $f : S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists a point $x \in S^n$ with $f(x) = f(-x)$.

▶ CH



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:

- $(S^{n+1}, \nu) \xrightarrow{Z_2} (S^n, \nu)$, where ν is central reflection.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:

- ▶ $(S^{n+1}, \nu) \xrightarrow{Z_2} (S^n, \nu)$, where ν is central reflection.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:

- ▶ $(S^{n+1}, \nu) \xrightarrow{Z_2} (S^n, \nu)$, where ν is central reflection.
- ▶ For any covering F_1, \dots, F_{n+1} of the sphere S^n by $n+1$ closed sets, there is at least one set F_i containing a pair of antipodal points(that is, $F_i \cap -F_i \neq \emptyset$).



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:

- ▶ $(S^{n+1}, \nu) \xrightarrow{Z_2} (S^n, \nu)$, where ν is central reflection.
- ▶ For any covering F_1, \dots, F_{n+1} of the sphere S^n by $n+1$ closed sets, there is at least one set F_i containing a pair of antipodal points(that is, $F_i \cap -F_i \neq \emptyset$).



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:

- ▶ $(S^{n+1}, \nu) \xrightarrow{Z_2} (S^n, \nu)$, where ν is central reflection.
- ▶ For any covering F_1, \dots, F_{n+1} of the sphere S^n by $n+1$ closed sets, there is at least one set F_i containing a pair of antipodal points(that is, $F_i \cap -F_i \neq \emptyset$).



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Theorem

(Borsuk-Ulam Theorem) For every $n \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent, and true:

- ▶ $(S^{n+1}, \nu) \xrightarrow{Z_2} (S^n, \nu)$, where ν is central reflection.
- ▶ For any covering F_1, \dots, F_{n+1} of the sphere S^n by $n+1$ closed sets, there is at least one set F_i containing a pair of antipodal points(that is, $F_i \cap -F_i \neq \emptyset$).
- ▶ For any covering U_1, \dots, U_{n+1} of the sphere S^n by $n+1$ open sets, there is at least one set containing a pair of antipodal points.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Combinatorial Version of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem:



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Combinatorial Version of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem:

- ▶ (Tucker's Lemma) Let T be a triangulation of B^n that is antipodally symmetric on the boundary. Let $\lambda : V(T) \longrightarrow \{-1, +1, -2, +2, \dots, -n, +n\}$ be a labeling of the vertices of T that satisfies $\lambda(-v) = -\lambda(v)$ for every vertex v on the boundary. Then there exists a 1-simplex(an edge) in T that is complementary; i.e., its two vertices are labeled by opposite numbers.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Combinatorial Version of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem:

- ▶ (Tucker's Lemma) Let T be a triangulation of B^n that is antipodally symmetric on the boundary. Let $\lambda : V(T) \longrightarrow \{-1, +1, -2, +2, \dots, -n, +n\}$ be a labeling of the vertices of T that satisfies $\lambda(-v) = -\lambda(v)$ for every vertex v on the boundary. Then there exists a 1-simplex(an edge) in T that is complementary; i.e., its two vertices are labeled by opposite numbers.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Combinatorial Version of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem:

- ▶ (Tucker's Lemma) Let T be a triangulation of B^n that is **antipodally symmetric** on the boundary. Let $\lambda : V(T) \longrightarrow \{-1, +1, -2, +2, \dots, -n, +n\}$ be a labeling of the vertices of T that satisfies $\lambda(-v) = -\lambda(v)$ for every vertex v on the boundary. Then there exists a 1-simplex(an edge) in T that is complementary; i.e., its two vertices are labeled by opposite numbers.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Combinatorial Version of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem:

- (Tucker's Lemma) Let T be a triangulation of B^n that is antipodally symmetric on the boundary. Let $\lambda : V(T) \longrightarrow \{-1, +1, -2, +2, \dots, -n, +n\}$ be a labeling of the vertices of T that satisfies $\lambda(-v) = -\lambda(v)$ for every vertex v on the boundary. Then there exists a 1-simplex(an edge) in T that is complementary; i.e., its two vertices are labeled by opposite numbers.



BORSUK-ULAM THEOREM

Combinatorial Version of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem:

- (Tucker's Lemma) Let T be a triangulation of B^n that is antipodally symmetric on the boundary. Let $\lambda : V(T) \longrightarrow \{-1, +1, -2, +2, \dots, -n, +n\}$ be a labeling of the vertices of T that satisfies $\lambda(-v) = -\lambda(v)$ for every vertex v on the boundary. Then there exists a 1-simplex(an edge) in T that is complementary; i.e., its two vertices are labeled by opposite numbers.



SOME APPLICATIONS



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (**Consensus-Halving**) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Consensus-Halving) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Consensus-Halving) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Consensus-Halving) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Consensus-Halving) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (**Consensus-Halving**) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Consensus-Halving) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Consensus-Halving) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- (**Consensus-Halving**) Consider an object A , and n people whose preferences on A are modeled by continuous measure μ_1, \dots, μ_n . Using at most n cuts by parallel planes, A may be divided into two portions A^+ and A^- such that each of n people thinks that A^+ and A^- are exactly equal, i.e., $\mu_i(A^+) = \mu_i(A^-)$.

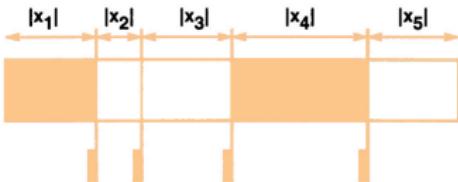


Figure: A cut-set represented by $(-0.2, +0.1, +0.2, -0.3, +0.2)$. The portion A_+ is the union of the white pieces; A_- is the union of the shaded pieces.



SOME APPLICATIONS



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ **(Team-Splitting)** Given a territory and such a collection of $2n$ explorers(e.g. two zoologist, two botanists, two archaeologist etc), there exists a way to divide the territory and the people into two teams of n explorers(one of each type) such that each explorer is satisfied with his/her territory.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ (Team-Splitting) Given a **territory** and such a collection of $2n$ explorers(e.g. two zoologists, two botanists, two archaeologists etc), there exists a way to divide the territory and the people into two teams of n explorers(one of each type) such that each explorer is satisfied with his/her territory.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ **(Team-Splitting)** Given a territory and such a collection of $2n$ explorers(e.g. two zoologist, two botanists, two archaeologist etc), there exists a way to divide the territory and the people into two teams of n explorers(one of each type) such that each explorer is satisfied with his/her territory.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ **(Team-Splitting)** Given a territory and such a collection of $2n$ explorers(e.g. two zoologist, two botanists, two archaeologist etc), **there exists a way to divide the territory and the people into two teams of n explorers**(one of each type) such that each explorer is satisfied with his/her territory.



SOME APPLICATIONS

- ▶ **(Team-Splitting)** Given a territory and such a collection of $2n$ explorers(e.g. two zoologist, two botanists, two archaeologist etc), there exists a way to divide the territory and the people into two teams of n explorers(one of each type)**such that each explorer is satisfied with his/her territory.**



GENERALIZATIONS



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to the same point.



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to the same point.



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to the same point.



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to **the same point**.



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to the same point.
- ▶ (Ky Fan) Let E be a system of open (or a finite system of closed) subsets of S^n covering the entire sphere. Assume a linear order $<$ is given on E and all sets $U \in E$ satisfy $U \cap -U = \emptyset$. Then there are sets U_1, \dots, U_{n+2} of E and a point $x \in S^n$ such that $(-1)^i x \in U_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n+2$.



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to the same point.
- ▶ (Ky Fan) Let E be a system of open (or a finite system of closed) subsets of S^n covering the entire sphere. Assume a linear order $<$ is given on E and all sets $U \in E$ satisfy $U \cap -U = \emptyset$. Then there are sets U_1, \dots, U_{n+2} of E and a point $x \in S^n$ such that $(-1)^i x \in U_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n+2$.



GENERALIZATIONS

- ▶ (Yang) For every continuous function $f : S^{dn} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, there exist n mutually orthogonal diameters whose $2n$ endpoints mapped to the same point.
- ▶ (Ky Fan) Let E be a system of open (or a finite system of closed) subsets of S^n covering the entire sphere. Assume a linear order $<$ is given on E and all sets $U \in E$ satisfy $U \cap -U = \emptyset$. Then there are sets U_1, \dots, U_{n+2} of E and a point $x \in S^n$ such that $(-1)^i x \in U_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n+2$.



NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX



NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX

- ▶ **Neighborhood complex** of a graph G is denoted by $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and has $V(G)$ as vertices.



NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX

- ▶ **Neighborhood complex** of a graph G is denoted by $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and has $V(G)$ as vertices.
- ▶ $N(A) = \{v \in V(G) : av \in E(G) \text{ for all } a \in A\}.$

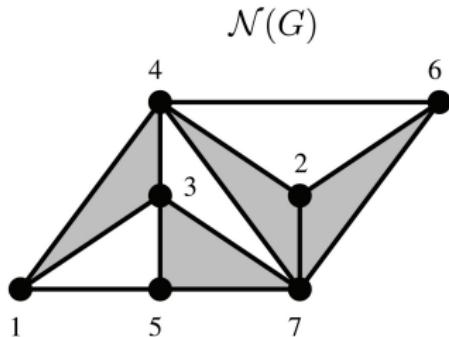
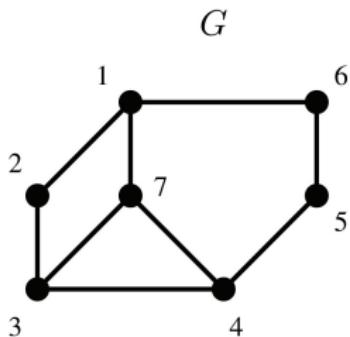


NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX

- ▶ **Neighborhood complex** of a graph G is denoted by $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and has $V(G)$ as vertices.
- ▶ $N(A) = \{v \in V(G) : av \in E(G) \text{ for all } a \in A\}.$
- ▶ $\mathcal{N}(G) = \{A : A \subseteq V(G) \text{ & } N(A) \neq \emptyset\}.$

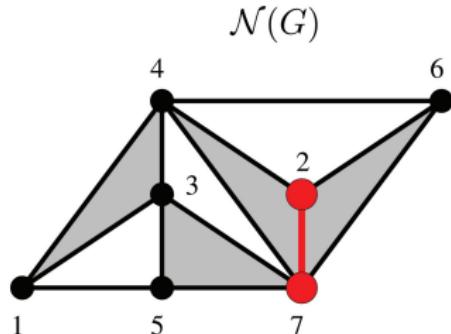
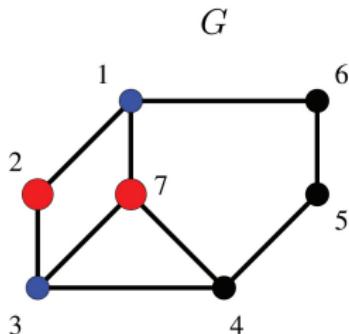
NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX

- **Neighborhood complex** of a graph G is denoted by $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and has $V(G)$ as vertices.
- $N(A) = \{v \in V(G) : av \in E(G) \text{ for all } a \in A\}.$
- $\mathcal{N}(G) = \{A : A \subseteq V(G) \text{ & } N(A) \neq \emptyset\}.$



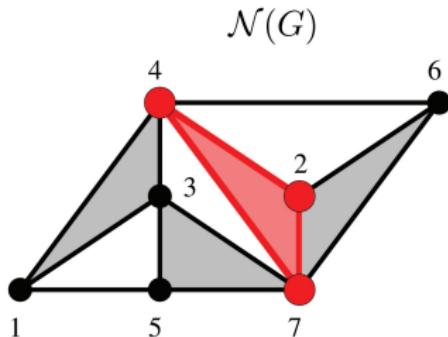
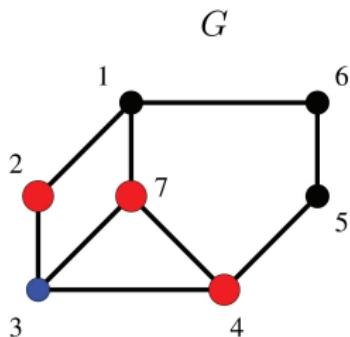
NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX

- **Neighborhood complex** of a graph G is denoted by $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and has $V(G)$ as vertices.
- $N(A) = \{v \in V(G) : av \in E(G) \text{ for all } a \in A\}$.
- $\mathcal{N}(G) = \{A : A \subseteq V(G) \text{ & } N(A) \neq \emptyset\}$.



NEIGHBORHOOD COMPLEX

- **Neighborhood complex** of a graph G is denoted by $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and has $V(G)$ as vertices.
- $N(A) = \{v \in V(G) : av \in E(G) \text{ for all } a \in A\}$.
- $\mathcal{N}(G) = \{A : A \subseteq V(G) \text{ & } N(A) \neq \emptyset\}$.





Box COMPLEX



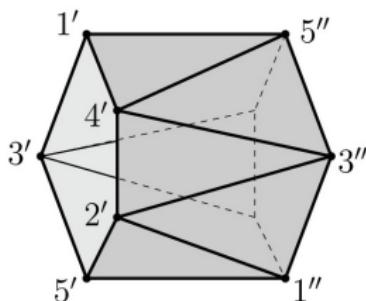
Box COMPLEX

- **Box complex** of a graph G is denoted by $B(G)$ and has $V(G) \times \{1, 2\}$ as vertices.

Box COMPLEX

- **Box complex** of a graph G is denoted by $B(G)$ and has $V(G) \times \{1, 2\}$ as vertices.
-

$$B(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \uplus B : \quad A, B \subseteq V(G), \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \\ G[A, B] \quad \text{is complete, } N(A) \neq \emptyset \text{ & } N(B) \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$$

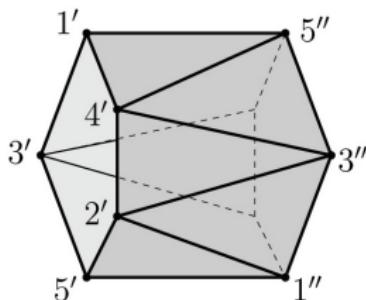


$B(C_5)$

Box COMPLEX

- Box complex of a graph G is denoted by $B(G)$ and has $V(G) \times \{1, 2\}$ as vertices.
-

$$B(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \uplus B : \quad A, B \subseteq V(G), \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \\ G[A, B] \quad \text{is complete, } N(A) \neq \emptyset \text{ & } N(B) \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$$

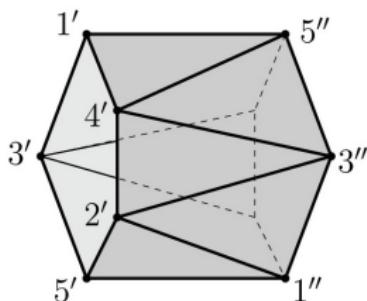


$B(C_5)$

Box COMPLEX

- Box complex of a graph G is denoted by $B(G)$ and has $V(G) \times \{1, 2\}$ as vertices.
-

$$B(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \uplus B : \quad A, B \subseteq V(G), \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \\ G[A, B] \quad \text{is complete, } N(A) \neq \emptyset \text{ & } N(B) \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$$



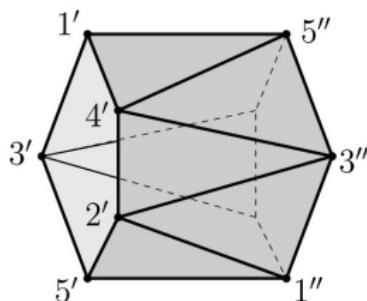
$B(C_5)$



BOX COMPLEX

- ▶ Box complex of a graph G is denoted by $B(G)$ and has $V(G) \times \{1, 2\}$ as vertices.
- ▶

$$B(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \uplus B : \quad A, B \subseteq V(G), \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \\ G[A, B] \quad \text{is complete, } N(A) \neq \emptyset \text{ & } N(B) \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$$



$B(C_5)$



DEFINITION



DEFINITION

- ▶ A homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.



DEFINITION

- ▶ A **homomorphism** $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.



DEFINITION

- ▶ A homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.



DEFINITION

- ▶ A homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.

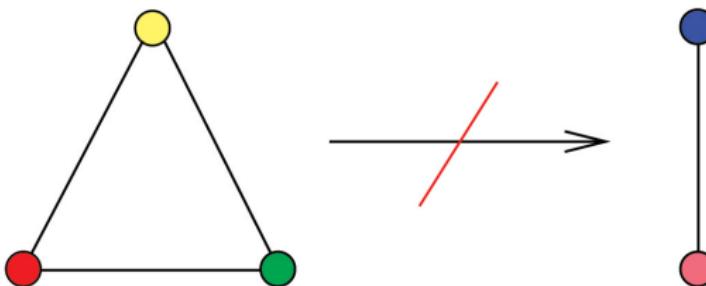


DEFINITION

- ▶ A homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.

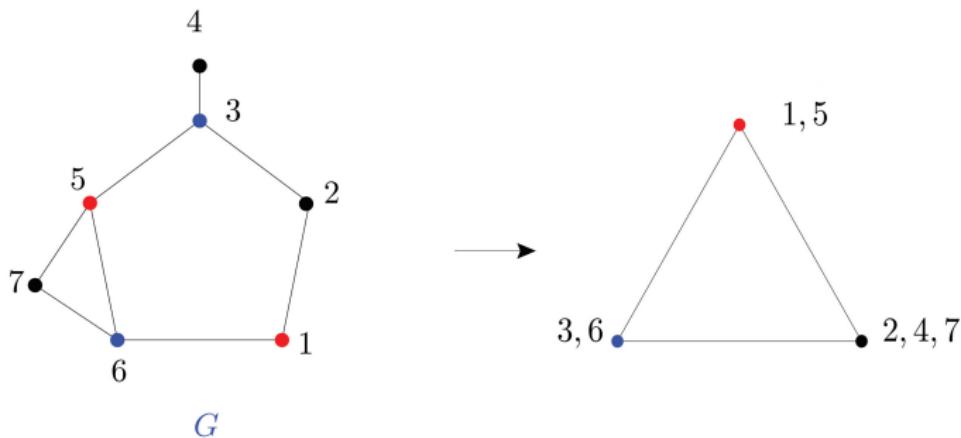
DEFINITION

- ▶ A homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.



DEFINITION

- ▶ A homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ from a graph G to a graph H is a map $f : V(G) \longrightarrow V(H)$ such that if $uv \in E(G)$ then $f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$.





SIMPLICIAL MAP

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a **simplex of L** . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a **simplicial map** and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a **continuous map** $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.

▶ HOM



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.
- ▶ If there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ then there are simplicial maps $N(f) : \mathcal{N}(G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}(H)$ and $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.

▶ [HOM](#)



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.
- ▶ If there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ then there are **simplicial maps** $N(f) : \mathcal{N}(G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}(H)$ and $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.

▶ [HOM](#)



SIMPLICIAL MAP

- ▶ Let K and L be simplicial complexes, and let f be a map from vertices of K to L such that whenever the vertices v_0, \dots, v_t span a simplex of K , the points $f(v_0), \dots, f(v_t)$, are vertices of a simplex of L . We call f a simplicial map and it is easy to see that f can be extended to a continuous map $\|f\| : \|K\| \longrightarrow \|L\|$.
- ▶ If there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow H$ then there are simplicial maps $N(f) : \mathcal{N}(G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}(H)$ and $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.

▶ [HOM](#)



NECESSARY CONDITIONS



NECESSARY CONDITIONS

- Z_2 -index:

$$\text{ind}(X) = \min\{n \geq 0 : X \xrightarrow{Z_2} S^n\}$$



NECESSARY CONDITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -index:

$$ind(X) = \min\{n \geq 0 : X \xrightarrow{Z_2} S^n\}$$

- ▶ Z_2 -coindex:

$$coind(X) = \max\{n \geq 0 : S^n \xrightarrow{Z_2} X\}$$



NECESSARY CONDITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -index:

$$ind(X) = \min\{n \geq 0 : X \xrightarrow{Z_2} S^n\}$$

- ▶ Z_2 -coindex:

$$coind(X) = \max\{n \geq 0 : S^n \xrightarrow{Z_2} X\}$$

- ▶ $ind(S^n) = coind(S^n) = n.$



NECESSARY CONDITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -index:

$$ind(X) = \min\{n \geq 0 : X \xrightarrow{Z_2} S^n\}$$

- ▶ Z_2 -coindex:

$$coind(X) = \max\{n \geq 0 : S^n \xrightarrow{Z_2} X\}$$

▶ $ind(S^n) = coind(S^n) = n.$

- ▶ Let G and H be two graphs & $ind(B(G)) > ind(B(H))$ then there is **no homomorphism** from G to H .



NECESSARY CONDITIONS

- ▶ Z_2 -index:

$$ind(X) = \min\{n \geq 0 : X \xrightarrow{Z_2} S^n\}$$

- ▶ Z_2 -coindex:

$$coind(X) = \max\{n \geq 0 : S^n \xrightarrow{Z_2} X\}$$

- ▶ $ind(S^n) = coind(S^n) = n.$
- ▶ Let G and H be two graphs & $ind(B(G)) > ind(B(H))$ then there is no homomorphism from G to H .
- ▶ Let G and H be two graphs & $coind(B(G)) > coind(B(H))$ then there is **no homomorphism** from G to H .



KNESER GRAPHS



KNESER GRAPHS

- We denote by $[m]$ the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, and denote by $\binom{[m]}{n}$ the collection of all n -subsets of $[m]$. The *Kneser graph* $KG(m, n)$ has vertex set $\binom{[m]}{n}$, in which A is connected to B if and only if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.



KNESER GRAPHS

- We denote by $[m]$ the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, and denote by $\binom{[m]}{n}$ the collection of all n -subsets of $[m]$. The *Kneser graph* $KG(m, n)$ has vertex set $\binom{[m]}{n}$, in which A is connected to B if and only if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.



KNESER GRAPHS

- We denote by $[m]$ the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, and denote by $\binom{[m]}{n}$ the collection of all n -subsets of $[m]$. The *Kneser graph* $KG(m, n)$ has vertex set $\binom{[m]}{n}$, in which A is connected to B if and only if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.



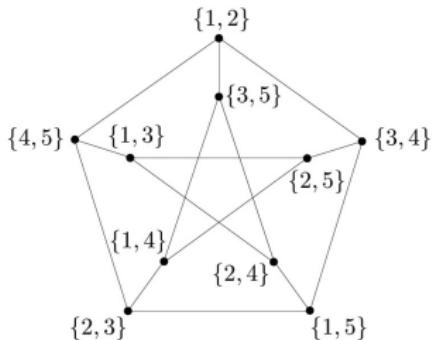
KNESER GRAPHS

- We denote by $[m]$ the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, and denote by $\binom{[m]}{n}$ the collection of all n -subsets of $[m]$. The *Kneser graph* $KG(m, n)$ has vertex set $\binom{[m]}{n}$, in which A is connected to B if and only if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.



KNESER GRAPHS

- We denote by $[m]$ the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, and denote by $\binom{[m]}{n}$ the collection of all n -subsets of $[m]$. The *Kneser graph* $KG(m, n)$ has vertex set $\binom{[m]}{n}$, in which A is connected to B if and only if $A \cap B = \emptyset$.





SCHRIJVER GRAPHS



SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ A **subset S of $[m]$** is called **2-stable** if $x, y \in S$ & $x \neq y$, then $2 \leq |x - y| \leq m - 2$. Schrijver graph $SCH(m, n)$ is the subgraph of $KG(m, n)$ induced by all 2-stable n -subsets.



SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ A subset S of $[m]$ is called **2-stable** if $x, y \in S$ & $x \neq y$, then $2 \leq |x - y| \leq m - 2$. Schrijver graph $SCH(m, n)$ is the subgraph of $KG(m, n)$ induced by all 2-stable n -subsets.



SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ A subset S of $[m]$ is called **2-stable** if $x, y \in S$ & $x \neq y$, then $2 \leq |x - y| \leq m - 2$. Schrijver graph $SCH(m, n)$ is the subgraph of $KG(m, n)$ induced by all 2-stable n -subsets.

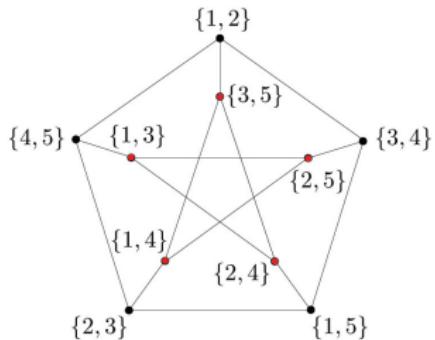


SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ A subset S of $[m]$ is called **2-stable** if $x, y \in S$ & $x \neq y$, then $2 \leq |x - y| \leq m - 2$. Schrijver graph $SCH(m, n)$ is the subgraph of $KG(m, n)$ induced by all 2-stable n -subsets.

SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ A subset S of $[m]$ is called **2-stable** if $x, y \in S$ & $x \neq y$, then $2 \leq |x - y| \leq m - 2$. Schrijver graph $SCH(m, n)$ is the subgraph of $KG(m, n)$ induced by all 2-stable n -subsets.





CHROMATIC NUMBER



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ How many colors does one need to color the vertices of a given graph G , so that if two vertices are connected by an edge, then they get different colors? The chromatic number of a graph G is the smallest number of colors needed to color the vertices of G .



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ How many colors does one need to color the vertices of a given graph G , so that if two vertices are connected by an edge, then they get different colors? The chromatic number of a graph G is the smallest number of colors needed to color the vertices of G .



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ How many colors does one need to color the vertices of a given graph G , so that if two vertices are connected by an edge, then they get different colors? The chromatic number of a graph G is the smallest number of colors needed to color the vertices of G .



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ How many colors does one need to color the vertices of a given graph G , so that if two vertices are connected by an edge, then they get different colors? The chromatic number of a graph G is the smallest number of colors needed to color the vertices of G .

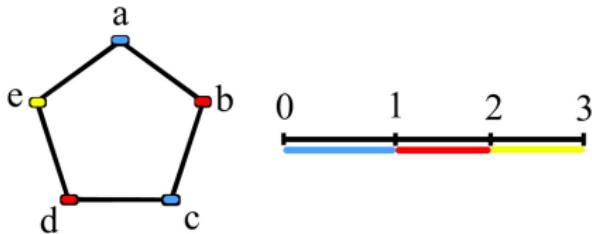


CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ How many colors does one need to color the vertices of a given graph G , so that if two vertices are connected by an edge, then they get different colors? The chromatic number of a graph G is the smallest number of colors needed to color the vertices of G .

CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ How many colors does one need to color the vertices of a given graph G , so that if two vertices are connected by an edge, then they get different colors? The chromatic number of a graph G is the smallest number of colors needed to color the vertices of G .





CHROMATIC NUMBER



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its **chromatic number** is equal to minimum n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its chromatic number is equal to **minimum** n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its chromatic number is equal to minimum n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.
- ▶ If $f : G \longrightarrow H$ is a graph homomorphism, then there is a Z_2 -map, $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its chromatic number is equal to minimum n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.
- ▶ If $f : G \longrightarrow H$ is a graph homomorphism, then there is a Z_2 -map, $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its chromatic number is equal to minimum n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.
- ▶ If $f : G \longrightarrow H$ is a graph homomorphism, then there is a Z_2 -map, $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.
- ▶ $B(K_n) = S^{n-2}$ & $ind(B(K_n)) = n - 2$.



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its chromatic number is equal to minimum n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.
- ▶ If $f : G \longrightarrow H$ is a graph homomorphism, then there is a Z_2 -map, $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.
- ▶ $B(K_n) = S^{n-2}$ & $ind(B(K_n)) = n - 2$.
- ▶ (Lovasz, 1978) For any graph G , $\chi(G) \geq ind(B(G)) + 2$.



CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ For any graph G , its chromatic number is equal to minimum n such that there exists a homomorphism $f : G \longrightarrow K_n$.
- ▶ If $f : G \longrightarrow H$ is a graph homomorphism, then there is a Z_2 -map, $B(f) : B(G) \longrightarrow B(H)$.
- ▶ $B(K_n) = S^{n-2}$ & $ind(B(K_n)) = n - 2$.
- ▶ (Lovasz, 1978) For any graph G , $\chi(G) \geq ind(B(G)) + 2$.
- ▶ (Sarkaria) For any graph G , $\chi(G) \geq ind(susp(B(G))) + 1$.



KNESER GRAPHS



KNESER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Kneser in 1955, that for all $m \geq 2n$,
 $\chi(\text{KG}(m, n)) = m - 2n + 2$.



KNESER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Kneser in 1955, that for all $m \geq 2n$,
 $\chi(\text{KG}(m, n)) = m - 2n + 2$.
- ▶ (Lovász, 1978) For all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi(\text{KG}(m, n)) = m - 2n + 2$.



KNESER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Kneser in 1955, that for all $m \geq 2n$,
 $\chi(\text{KG}(m, n)) = m - 2n + 2$.
- ▶ (Lovász, 1978) For all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi(\text{KG}(m, n)) = m - 2n + 2$.
- ▶ (Schrijver) For all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi(\text{SCH}(m, n)) = m - 2n + 2$.



CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER



CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Let C be a circle of (euclidean) length r . An r -circular coloring of a graph G is a mapping c which assigns to each vertex v of G an open unit length arc $c(v)$ of C , such that for every edge $uv \in E(G)$ we have $c(u) \cap c(v) = \emptyset$. The circular chromatic number of a graph, denoted by $\chi_c(G)$, is defined as,

$$\chi_c(G) = \inf\{r : G \text{ admits an } r - \text{circular coloring}\}.$$



CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Let C be a circle of(euclidean) length r . An *r-circular coloring* of a graph G is a mapping c which assigns to each vertex v of G an open unit length arc $c(v)$ of C , such that for every edge $uv \in E(G)$ we have $c(u) \cap c(v) = \emptyset$. The circular chromatic number of a graph , denoted by $\chi_c(G)$, is defined as,

$$\chi_c(G) = \inf\{r : G \text{ admits an } r - \text{circular coloring}\}.$$



CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Let C be a circle of(euclidean) length r . An r -circular coloring of a graph G is a mapping c which assigns to each vertex v of G an **open unit length arc** $c(v)$ of C , such that for every edge $uv \in E(G)$ we have $c(u) \cap c(v) = \emptyset$. The circular chromatic number of a graph , denoted by $\chi_c(G)$, is defined as, $\chi_c(G) = \inf\{r : G \text{ admits an } r - \text{circular coloring}\}$.



CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Let C be a circle of(euclidean) length r . An r -circular coloring of a graph G is a mapping c which assigns to each vertex v of G an **open unit length arc** $c(v)$ of C , such that for every **edge** $uv \in E(G)$ we have $c(u) \cap c(v) = \emptyset$. The circular chromatic number of a graph , denoted by $\chi_c(G)$, is defined as, $\chi_c(G) = \inf\{r : G \text{ admits an } r - \text{circular coloring}\}$.

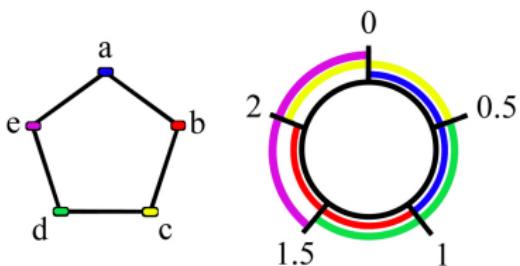


CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Let C be a circle of(euclidean) length r . An r -circular coloring of a graph G is a mapping c which assigns to each vertex v of G an **open unit length arc** $c(v)$ of C , such that for every **edge** $uv \in E(G)$ we have $c(u) \cap c(v) = \emptyset$. The **circular chromatic number** of a graph , denoted by $\chi_c(G)$, is defined as, $\chi_c(G) = \inf\{r : G \text{ admits an } r - \text{circular coloring}\}$.

CIRCULAR CHROMATIC NUMBER

- Let C be a circle of(euclidean) length r . An r -circular coloring of a graph G is a mapping c which assigns to each vertex v of G an **open unit length arc** $c(v)$ of C , such that for every edge $uv \in E(G)$ we have $c(u) \cap c(v) = \emptyset$. The **circular chromatic number** of a graph , denoted by $\chi_c(G)$, is defined as, $\chi_c(G) = \inf\{r : G \text{ admits an } r - \text{circular coloring}\}$.



CHR



KNESER & SCHRIJVER GRAPHS



KNESER & SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Johnson, Holroyd, and Stahl in 1997, that for all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.



KNESER & SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Johnson, Holroyd, and Stahl in 1997, that for all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.
- ▶ (Hajiabolhassan and Zhu) For all $m \geq 2n^2(n - 1)$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.



KNESER & SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Johnson, Holroyd, and Stahl in 1997, that for all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.
- ▶ (Hajiabolhassan and Zhu) For all $m \geq 2n^2(n - 1)$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.
- ▶ (Lih and Liu) Given a positive integer $n > 1$, does there exist a number $t(n)$ such that the following equality $\chi_c(SCH(m, n)) = \chi(SCH(m, n))$ hold for all $m \geq t(n)$?



KNESER & SCHRIJVER GRAPHS

- ▶ It was conjectured by Johnson, Holroyd, and Stahl in 1997, that for all $m \geq 2n$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.
- ▶ (Hajiabolhassan and Zhu) For all $m \geq 2n^2(n - 1)$, $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.
- ▶ (Lih and Liu) Given a positive integer $n > 1$, does there exist a number $t(n)$ such that the following equality $\chi_c(SCH(m, n)) = \chi(SCH(m, n))$ hold for all $m \geq t(n)$?
- ▶ (Hajiabolhassan and Zhu) For any fixed positive integer n , if m is large enough, then $\chi_c(SCH(m, n)) = \chi(SCH(m, n))$.



ZIG-ZAG THEOREM



ZIG-ZAG THEOREM

- ▶ Let G be a finite graph with $t = \text{coind}(\text{susp}(B(G))) + 1$ and let c be an arbitrary proper coloring of G by colors 1, 2, etc. Then G contains a complete bipartite subgraph $K_{\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil, \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor}$ with sides D and E such that c assigns distinct colors to all t vertices of the subgraphs and these colors appear alternating on D and E with respect to their natural order.



ZIG-ZAG THEOREM

- ▶ Let G be a finite graph with $t = \text{coind}(\text{susp}(B(G))) + 1$ and let c be an arbitrary proper coloring of G by colors 1, 2, etc. Then G contains a complete bipartite subgraph $K_{\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil, \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor}$ with sides D and E such that c assigns distinct colors to all t vertices of the subgraphs and these colors appear alternating on D and E with respect to their natural order.



ZIG-ZAG THEOREM

- ▶ Let G be a finite graph with $t = \text{coind}(\text{susp}(B(G))) + 1$ and let c be an arbitrary proper coloring of G by colors 1, 2, etc. Then G contains a complete bipartite subgraph $K_{\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil, \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor}$ with sides D and E such that c assigns distinct colors to all t vertices of the subgraphs and these colors appear alternating on D and E with respect to their natural order.



ZIG-ZAG THEOREM

- ▶ Let G be a finite graph with $t = \text{coind}(\text{susp}(B(G))) + 1$ and let c be an arbitrary proper coloring of G by colors 1, 2, etc. Then G contains a complete bipartite subgraph $K_{\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil, \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor}$ with sides D and E such that c assigns distinct colors to all t vertices of the subgraphs and these colors appear alternating on D and E with respect to their natural order.
- ▶ (Meunier, Simonyi and Tardos) For all even m , we have $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.



ZIG-ZAG THEOREM

- ▶ Let G be a finite graph with $t = \text{coind}(\text{susp}(B(G))) + 1$ and let c be an arbitrary proper coloring of G by colors 1, 2, etc. Then G contains a complete bipartite subgraph $K_{\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil, \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor}$ with sides D and E such that c assigns distinct colors to all t vertices of the subgraphs and these colors appear alternating on D and E with respect to their natural order.
- ▶ (Meunier, Simonyi and Tardos) For all even m , we have $\chi_c(\text{KG}(m, n)) = \chi(\text{KG}(m, n))$.



LOCAL CHROMATIC NUMBER



LOCAL CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Local Chromatic Number.



LOCAL CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Local Chromatic Number.
- ▶ Borsuk Graphs.



LOCAL CHROMATIC NUMBER

- ▶ Local Chromatic Number.
- ▶ Borsuk Graphs.
- ▶ Generalization of Borsuk-Ulam Theorem.



I would like to **acknowledge**
Mr Ehsan & Ali Kamalinejad
for their helps.

Thank You!