graph coloring tools

landon rabern

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Preface

This is the preface.

graphs

A *graph* is a collection of dots we call *vertices* some of which are connected by curves we call *edges*. The relative location of the dots and the shape of the curves are not relevant, we are only concerned with whether or not a given pair of dots is connected by a curve. Initially, we forbid edges from a vertex to itself and multiple edges between two vertices. If G is a graph, then $V(G)$ is its set of vertices and $E(G)$ its set of edges. We write $|G|$ for the number of vertices in $V(G)$ and $\|G\|$ for the number of edges in $E(G)$. Two vertices are *adjacent* if they are connected by an edge. The set of vertices to which v is adjacent is its *neighborhood*, written $N(v)$. For the size of v's neighborhood $|N(v)|$, we write $d(v)$ and call this the *degree* of v.

vertices

edges

$V(G)$, $E(G)$

$|G|$, $\|G\|$

adjacent

neighborhood

$N(v)$

$d(v)$, degree

[ADD PICTURES]

coloring vertices

The entire book concerns one simple task: we want to color the vertices of a given graph so that adjacent vertices receive different colors. With no preferences about what the coloring should look like, this is easy, we just give each vertex a different color. Things get interesting when we ask how few colors we can use. We are definitely going to need at least zero colors and that will only do for the graph with no vertices at all. Given one color, we can handle all graphs with no edges. With two colors, we can do any path and any cycle with an even number of vertices [PICTURE]. But, we can't handle a triangle or any other cycle with an odd number of vertices [PICTURE]. In fact, odd cycles are really the only thing that will prevent us from using two colors. A graph H is a *subgraph* of a graph G, written $H \subseteq G$ if $V(H) \subseteq V(G)$ and $E(H) \subseteq E(G)$. When $H \subseteq G$, we say that G *contains* H. If $v \in V(G)$, then $G - v$ is the graph we get by removing v and all edges incident to v from G. A graph is k-colorable if we can color its vertices with (at most) k colors such that adjacent vertices receive different colors.

subgraph, $\subseteq$
contains
$G - v$
k-colorable

THEOREM 1. *A graph is* 2*-colorable just in case it contains no odd cycle.*

PROOF. A graph containing an odd cycle clearly can't be 2-colored. For the other implication, suppose there is a graph that is not 2-colorable and doesn't contain an odd cycle. Then we may pick such a graph G with $|G|$ as small as possible. Surely, $|G| > 0$, so we may pick $v \in V(G)$. If $x, y \in N(v)$, then x is not adjacent to y since then xyz would be an odd cycle. So we can construct a graph H from G by removing v and identifying all of $N(v)$ to a new vertex x_v. Any odd cycle in H would contain x_v and hence give rise to an odd cycle in G. So H contains no odd cycle. Since $|H| < |G|$, appplying the theorem to H gives a 2-coloring of H, say with red and blue where x_v gets colored red. But this gives a 2-coloring of G by coloring all vertices in $N(v)$ red and v blue, a contradiction. □

Well, this is embarrassing, coloring appears to be easy. Fortunately, things get more interesting when we move up to three colors.

THEOREM 2. *3-coloring is hard supposing other things we think are hard are actually hard.*

PROOF. reduce 3-SAT to 3-coloring. □

basic estimates

Even though finding the minimum number of colors needed to color a graph is hard in general (supposing it is), we can still look for lower and upper bounds on this value. The *chromatic number* $\chi(G)$ of a graph G is the smallest k for which G is k-colorable. The simplest thing we can do is give each vertex a different color.

chromatic number
$\chi(G)$

THEOREM 3. *If G is a graph, then $\chi(G) \leq |G|$.*

complete

maximum degree

$\Delta(G)$

The only graphs that attain the upper bound in Theorem 3 are the *complete* graphs; those in which any two vertices are adjacent. We can usually do much better by just arbitrarily coloring vertices, reusing colors when we can. The *maximum degree* $\Delta(G)$ of a graph G is the largest degree of any vertex in G; that is

$$\Delta(G) := \max_{v \in V(G)} d(v).$$

THEOREM 4. *If G is a graph, then $\chi(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1$.*

PROOF. Suppose there is a graph G that is not $(\Delta(G)+1)$-colorable. Then we may pick such a graph G with $|G|$ as small as possible. Surely, $|G| > 0$, so we may pick $v \in V(G)$. Then $|G - v| < |G|$ and $\Delta(G - v) \leq \Delta(G)$, so applying the theorem to $G - v$ gives a $(\Delta(G - v) + 1)$-coloring of $G - v$. But v has at most $\Delta(G)$ neighbors, so there is some color, say red, not used on $N(v)$, coloring v red gives a $(\Delta(G) + 1)$-coloring of G, a contradiction. □

clique

$\omega(G)$

independent

$\alpha(G)$

Both complete graphs and odd cycles attain the upper bound in Theorem 4. Theorem 1 says we can do better for graphs that don't contain odd cycles. We can also do better for graphs that don't contain large complete subgraphs. A set of vertices S in a graph G is a *clique* if the vertices in S are pairwise adjacent. The *clique number* of a graph G, written $\omega(G)$, is the number of vertices in a largest clique in G. A set of vertices S in a graph G is *independent* if the vertices in S are pairwise non-adjacent. The *independence number* of a graph G, written $\alpha(G)$, is the number of vertices in a largest independent set in G.

THEOREM 5 (Brooks' theorem). *If G is a graph with $\Delta(G) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G) \leq \Delta(G)$, then $\chi(G) \leq \Delta(G)$.*

PROOF. Suppose there is a graph G with $\Delta(G) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G) \leq \Delta(G)$ that is not $\Delta(G)$-colorable. Then we may pick such a graph G with $|G|$ as small as possible. Let S be a maximal independent set in G. Since S is maximal, every vertex in $G - S$ has a neighbor in S, so $\Delta(G) \geq \Delta(G - S) + 1$. If red is an unused color in a $\chi(G - S)$-coloring of $G - S$, then by coloring all vertices in S red we get a $(\chi(G - S) + 1)$-coloring of G. So, $\Delta(G) + 1 \leq \chi(G) \leq \chi(G - S) + 1$. We conclude $\chi(G - S) > \Delta(G - S)$. Since $|G - S| < |G|$ applying the theorem to $G - S$ shows that $\Delta(G - S) < 3$ or $\omega(G - S) > \Delta(G - S)$.

□

edge coloring

two-coloring

Hall's theorem

a Hall's theorem game

Vizing's theorem

hardness

vertex coloring, again

list coloring

online list coloring

kernel tools

Brooks again.

maximum independent covers.

polynomial tools

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a combinatorial interpretation.

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Lovász-Catlin shuffle tool

destroying non-complete

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independent transversalls

randomly

Haxell's tool

a hint of Sperner's lemma.

Hajnal and Kostochka maximum clique tool

King's lemma

vertex transitive graphs

strong coloring

medium clique implies big clique

Kostochka-Yancey potential tool