

graph theory notes*

Schauer's combinatorial interpretation of Alon and Tarsi's algebraic technique

In [1], Noga Alon and Michael Tarsi introduced a beautiful algebraic technique for proving the existence of list colorings. In [2], Uwe Schauer gave a new combinatorial proof that extended the technique to online list coloring. Suppose we have graph G and $f: V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ for which we would like to show that G is f -choosable. We could show this easily by just being greedy if we could find an *acyclic* orientation of G where $d^+(v) < f(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$. Being acyclic is a strong requirement, so it is natural to seek weaker conditions that allow us to conclude f -choosability. That is, we want to find properties \mathcal{P} such that if G has a \mathcal{P} -orientation where $d^+(v) < f(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$, then G is f -choosable. A simple inductive argument shows that “kernel-perfect” is such a \mathcal{P} . Using long division of polynomials, Alon and Tarsi proved that “differing number of even and odd spanning Eulerian subgraphs having” is another such \mathcal{P} . Schauer's combinatorial proof of this result is clever and a big step towards understanding what is really going on. But it is still somewhat mysterious why Eulerian subgraphs would matter. Here we redo Schauer's proof attempting to isolate the specific attributes of the property “differing number of even and odd spanning Eulerian subgraphs having” that allow the proof to go through.

1 A general framework

It will be convenient to have notation to talk about sets of degree sequences. For a set S , let \mathbb{N}^S be all functions from S to \mathbb{N} . Let $T \subseteq S$. For $g \in \mathbb{N}^S$ and $h \in \mathbb{N}^T$, define $g + h \in \mathbb{N}^S$ by $(g + h)(x) = g(x) + h(x)$ for $x \in T$ and $(g + h)(x) = g(x)$ for $x \in S \setminus T$. Define $g - h \in \mathbb{N}^S$ by $(g - h)(x) = \max\{0, g(x) - h(x)\}$ for $x \in T$ and $(g - h)(x) = g(x)$ for $x \in S \setminus T$. Let $1_T \in \mathbb{N}^T$ be given by $1_T(x) = 1$ for $x \in T$. When $T = \{u\}$, we write 1_u in place of $1_{\{u\}}$. For $h \in \mathbb{N}^S$ and $T \subseteq S$, put $h(T) = \sum_{v \in T} h(v)$.

For a set S , let 2^S be the power set of S . We consider functions ρ that take a graph G and $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$, where $\rho(G, h) \subseteq 2^{V(G)}$. The end goal is to prove results of the form:

if $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ with $\rho(G, h) = 2^{V(G)}$, then G is $(h + 1_{V(G)})$ -choosable.

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Definition 1. We say that ρ is *tame* if for all $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ and $S \in \rho(G, h)$, the following conditions hold:

1. if $h(S) > 0$, then there is $x \in S$ with $h(x) > 0$ such that

$$S \in \rho(G, h - 1_x) \text{ or } S \setminus x \in \rho(G, h - 1_x),$$

2. if $h(S) = 0$, then

(2a) S is independent in G ,

(2b) if $x \in S$ is adjacent to $y \in V(G) \setminus S$, then

$$S \in \rho(G - xy, h) \text{ or } S \in \rho(G - xy, h - 1_y),$$

(2c) if $\|S, V(G) \setminus S\| = 0$, then $\rho(G - S, h|_{V(G-S)}) = 2^{V(G-S)}$.

Lemma 1.1. Suppose ρ is tame. If G is a graph, $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ and $S \in \rho(G, h)$, then there is $T \subseteq S$ and $g \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ such that

- $g(T) = 0$; and
- $g(v) < h(v)$ for all $v \in S \setminus T$; and
- $T \in \rho(G, g)$.

Proof. Suppose not and choose a counterexample minimizing $h(V(G))$. If $h(S) = 0$, then we get a contradiction using $T = S$ and $g = h$. So, $h(S) > 0$. Since ρ is tame part (1) there is $x \in S$ with $h(x) > 0$ such that $S \in \rho(G, h - 1_x)$ or $S \setminus x \in \rho(G, h - 1_x)$. In either case, minimality of $h(V(G))$ gives $T \subseteq S$ and $g \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ such that:

- $g(T) = 0$; and
- $g(v) < (h - 1_x)(v)$ for all $v \in S \setminus (T \cup \{x\})$; and
- $T \in \rho(G, g)$.

Since $(h - 1_x)(x) < h(x)$, the second item implies $g(v) < h(v)$ for all $v \in S \setminus T$, so g and T work for h , a contradiction. \square

Lemma 1.2. Suppose ρ is tame. Let G be a graph, $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ and $S \in \rho(G, h)$. If $h(S) = 0$, then there is $g \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G) \setminus S}$ such that

- $g(v) \leq h(v)$ for all $v \in V(G) \setminus S$; and
- $\rho(G - S, g) = 2^{V(G-S)}$.

Proof. Put $F = E(S, V(G) \setminus S)$. Apply tame part (2b) repeatedly to the edges in F to get $g \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ such that

- $g(v) \leq h(v)$ for all $v \in V(G)$; and

- $S \in \rho(G - F, g)$.

We have $g(S) \leq h(S) = 0$, so $g(S) = 0$. Since $||S, V(G) \setminus S|| = 0$, we can apply tame part (2c) to conclude $\rho(G - S, g|_{V(G-S)}) = 2^{V(G-S)}$. \square

Theorem 1.3. *If ρ is tame, G is a graph and $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ with $\rho(G, h) = 2^{V(G)}$, then G is $(h + 1_{V(G)})$ -choosable.*

Proof. Suppose not and choose a counterexample G minimizing $|G| + h(V(G))$. Let L be a $(h + 1_{V(G)})$ -assignment on G for which G is not L -colorable. Let c be a color appearing in L and let $S = \{v \in V(G) \mid c \in L(v)\}$. Since $S \in \rho(G, h)$, we can apply Lemma 1.1 to get $T \subseteq S$ and $g \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$ such that

- $g(T) = 0$; and
- $g(v) < h(v)$ for all $v \in S \setminus T$; and
- $T \in \rho(G, g)$.

Then, by tame part (2a), T is independent. Apply Lemma 1.2 with $S = T$ and $h = g$ to get $f \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G) \setminus T}$ such that

- $f(v) \leq g(v)$ for all $v \in V(G) \setminus T$; and
- $\rho(G - T, f) = 2^{V(G-T)}$.

Taking stock of what we know, we have

- $f(v) < h(v)$ for all $v \in S \setminus T$; and
- $f(v) \leq h(v)$ for all $v \in V(G) \setminus S$; and
- $\rho(G - T, f) = 2^{V(G-T)}$.

Now applying minimality of $|G| + h(V(G))$ to $G - T$ with $h = f$ shows that $G - T$ is $(f + 1_{V(G-T)})$ -choosable and hence $G - T$ is L' -colorable where $L'(v) = L(v) \setminus c$ for all $v \in V(G - T)$. But then coloring T with c gives an L -coloring of G , a contradiction. \square

Note that the proof of Theorem 1.3 can be easily adapted to online list coloring.

2 Eulerian subgraphs

Now we can finish Schauz's combinatorial proof by just showing that a certain ρ is tame. For all graphs G under consideration, we fix an ordering of $V(G)$ and say an orientation of G is even (resp. odd) if the number of edges pointing to the right is even (resp. odd). For $g \in \mathbb{N}^S$ let $g + \mathbb{N}^T$ be all functions of the form $g + h$ where $h \in \mathbb{N}^T$. Let $S \in \rho(G, h)$ if and only if the number of even orientations of G with out-degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$ differs from the number of odd orientations of G with out-degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$. We claim that ρ is tame.

For tame part (1), suppose h is not zero on all of S and pick $u \in S$ with $h(u) > 0$. Observe that

$$(h - 1_u) + \mathbb{N}^S = (h + \mathbb{N}^S) \cup ((h - 1_u) + \mathbb{N}^{S \setminus u}).$$

Note also that $h + \mathbb{N}^S$ and $(h - 1_u) + \mathbb{N}^{S \setminus u}$ are disjoint. Since $S \in \rho(G, h)$, the number of even/odd orientations of G with degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$ differ. Because of our observed equality, this is impossible if $S \notin \rho(G, h - 1_u)$ and $S \setminus u \notin \rho(G, h - 1_u)$.

Tame part (2c) is immediate. If tame part (2a) is false, then we have $xy \in E(G[S])$ with $h(x) = h(y) = 0$. But then for any orientation of G with out-degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$, the orientation made by reversing xy also has out-degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$. This gives a bijection between the even and odd orientations of G with out-degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$, a contradiction.

Finally, we prove (2b). Let $xy \in E(G)$. Removing xy from an orientation D of G with out-degree sequence in $h + \mathbb{N}^S$ gives an orientation D' of $G - xy$ in $((h - 1_x) + \mathbb{N}^S) \cup ((h - 1_y) + \mathbb{N}^S)$. Note that D' has the same parity as D if xy points to the left and the opposite parity as D if xy points to the right. Conversely, each orientation of $G - xy$ extends to one orientation of G with the same parity and one with the opposite parity. A little thought shows that this gives bijections that imply if $S \notin \rho(G - xy, h - 1_x)$ and $S \notin \rho(G - xy, h - 1_y)$, then $S \notin \rho(G, h)$. Note that, since $h(S) = 0$, if $x \in S$, then $h - 1_x = h$. This proves (2b) and finishes the proof that ρ is tame.

3 Paintability is tame

For a graph G and $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$, let $\rho(G, h)$ be all $S \subseteq V(G)$ for which there is independent $T \subseteq S$ such that $G - T$ is $(h|_{V(G-T)} + 1_{V(G-S)})$ -paintable. We claim that ρ is tame. Suppose $S \in \rho(G, h)$. For (1), suppose $h(S) > 0$. Let $T \subseteq S$ such that T is independent and $G - T$ is $(h|_{V(G-T)} + 1_{V(G-S)})$ -paintable. Note that T must contain every $x \in S$ with $h(x) = 0$. If $T = S$, then for any $x \in S$ with $h(x) > 0$ we have $S \in \rho(G, h - 1_x)$. If $T \neq S$, then for any $x \in S \setminus T$ we have $h(x) > 0$ and $S \setminus x \in \rho(G, h - 1_x)$ since $T \subseteq S \setminus x$.

To prove (2), suppose $h(S) = 0$. Let $T \subseteq S$ such that T is independent and $G - T$ is $(h|_{V(G-T)} + 1_{V(G-S)})$ -paintable. Then $T = S$ and hence S is independent, proving (2a). If $xy \in E(G)$, then $G - xy$ is easier to paint than G , so we must have $S \in \rho(G - xy, h)$, this proves (2b). Now (2c) is immediate since $G - S$ is $(h|_{V(G-S)} + 1_{V(G-S)})$ -paintable. So, ρ is tame and we have proved the following.

Theorem 3.1. *There exists a tame ρ such that if G is a graph and $h \in \mathbb{N}^{V(G)}$, then G is $(h + 1_{V(G)})$ -paintable if and only if $\rho(G, h) = 2^{V(G)}$.*

References

- [1] Noga Alon and Michael Tarsi, *Colorings and orientations of graphs*, *Combinatorica* **12** (1992), no. 2, 125–134.

- [2] Uwe Schauz, *Flexible color lists in Alon and Tarsis theorem, and time scheduling with unreliable participants*, the electronic journal of combinatorics **17** (2010), no. 1, R13.