

Assignments for weak stabilities: genus 2 graph cases

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Wednesday 27th July, 2022

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1 Extending stability conditions on graphs

Does the assignments of I_4 extend to G_{455} and G_{456} ? A: Yes Task pull assignments of each to onenote.

There are 6 stability conditions for I_4 and 6 for G_{455} and G_{456} . We see by the diagrams each stability condition of I_4 extends uniquely to a stability condition of G_{455} , and similarly for G_{456} .

My questions

- The graph G_{455} is made of 4 subgraphs of the form I_3 with a leaf). How do the leafs on these subgraphs effect how it extends (holds constant on vertex?)?

Notes

- From examples see assignments $d'_i = d'_j$ if $T_i = T_j$.

1.1 CMSA: $g = 1$ classification

We see that $\#$ MSA functions with $f(\{i\}) = 0$ equals the $\#$ stability conditions (from a ϕ) up to translation.

We have see that Nicolas previous bijection does not respect the translations.

Define another bijection different from one in paper. There are $4! = 24$ bijections in total (could just focus on I_3 first) want bijection with stability condition with $\underline{0}$ on Γ_1 and function with $f(\{i\}) = 0$.

1.2 Check for extending: Back to coding

Tasks

- Get $n = 3$ trivalent graphs from pdf (or just an example selection)
- check the number of stability conditions.

Notes

- Trivalent graphs (from pdf) have no tails and are connected.
- Note, all graphs can be obtained from the contraction of a trivalent case and for trivalent graphs $\#V = 2g - 2 + n$ and $\#E = 3g - 3 + n$.

2 Graphs with 4 vertices

2.1 I_4

Example 2.1. We now obtain all weak stabilities, $\sigma(\underline{d}')$, for I_4 . Where $\underline{d}'_1 = \underline{0} := (0, 0, 0, 0) \in S^0(G)$. We aim to find ϕ satisfying the ϕ -inequalities for $\sigma(\underline{d}')$.

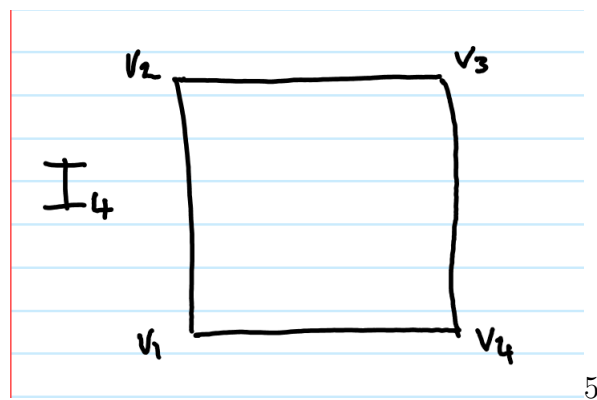


Figure 1: Labelled I_4

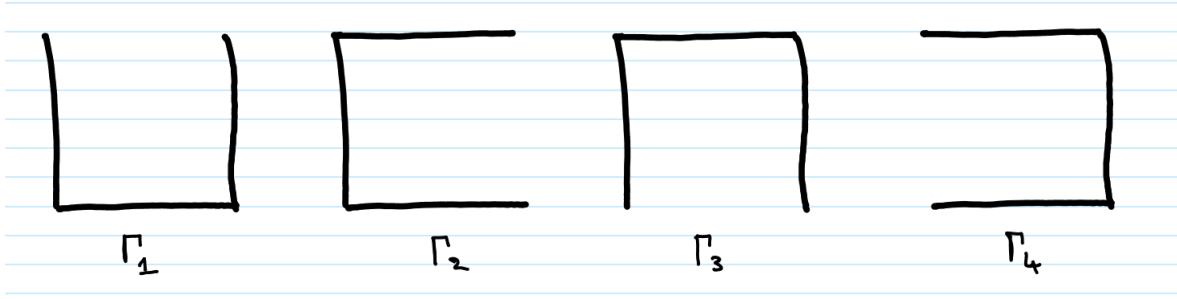


Figure 2: Ordered spanning trees of I_4

$$|d_1 - \phi_1| < 1 \quad |d_2 - \phi_2| < 1 \quad |d_3 - \phi_3| < 1 \quad |d_4 - \phi_4| < 1$$

$$|d_1 + d_2 - \phi_1 - \phi_2| < 1 \quad |d_1 + d_4 - \phi_1 - \phi_4| < 1.$$

For each can pull ϕ .

<p>Assignment= 1</p> $\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]] \\ \Gamma_2 & [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_3 & [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_4 & [-1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$ <p>sigma(G)=</p> $\begin{aligned} & [[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [-1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]] \end{aligned}$	<p>Assignment= 2</p> $\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_3 & [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_4 & [-1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]] \end{aligned}$ <p>sigma(G)=</p> $\begin{aligned} & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] \\ & [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]] \end{aligned}$	<p>Assignment= 3</p> $\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_3 & [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_4 & [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$ <p>sigma(G)=</p> $\begin{aligned} & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] \\ & [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$
<p>Assignment= 4</p> $\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1] \\ \Gamma_3 & [-1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1] \\ \Gamma_4 & [-1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$ <p>sigma(G)=</p> $\begin{aligned} & [[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ & [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1] \\ & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [-1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$	<p>Assignment= 5</p> $\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1] \\ \Gamma_3 & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -1] \\ \Gamma_4 & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -1]] \end{aligned}$ <p>sigma(G)=</p> $\begin{aligned} & [[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ & [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1] \\ & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ -1]] \end{aligned}$	<p>Assignment= 6</p> $\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 & [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1] \\ \Gamma_3 & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -1] \\ \Gamma_4 & [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$ <p>sigma(G)=</p> $\begin{aligned} & [[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \\ & [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \\ & [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ -1] \\ & [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]] \end{aligned}$

Figure 3:

Remark. We also obtain these non-trivial assignments by our method (see method sheet).

2.2 G_{456}

Example 2.2. Let $G := G_{456}$. We now obtain all weak stabilities, $\sigma(\underline{d}')$, for G_{456} . Where $\underline{d}'_1 = \underline{0} = (0, 0, 0, 0) \in S^0(G)$. We also aim to find ϕ satisfying the ϕ -inequalities for $\sigma(\underline{d}')$.

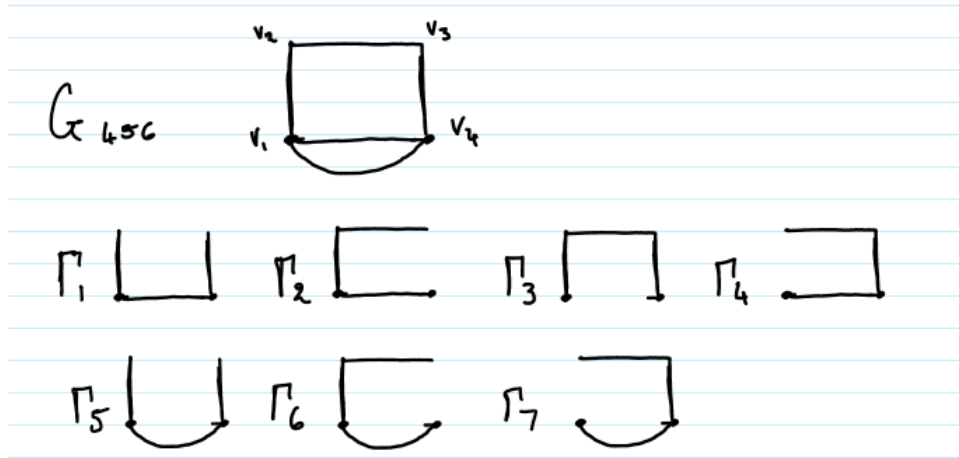


Figure 4: Graph G_{456} with ordered spanning trees

The ϕ -inequalities for G are as follows,

$$|d_1 - \phi_1| < \frac{3}{2}, \quad |d_2 - \phi_2| < 1, \quad |d_3 - \phi_3| < 1, \quad |d_4 - \phi_4| < \frac{3}{2},$$

$$|d_1 + d_2 - \phi_1 - \phi_2| < \frac{3}{2}, \quad |d_1 + d_4 - \phi_1 - \phi_4| < 1$$

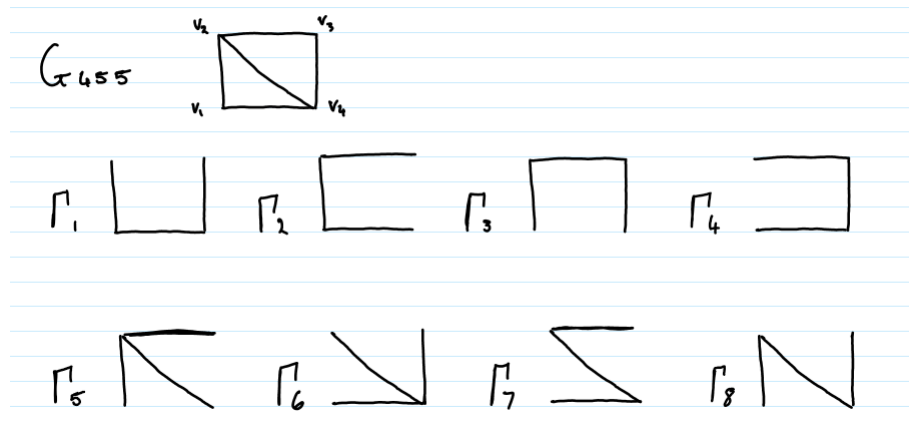


Figure 5:

We see there are 3 stability conditions up to translation. Each $\sigma(G)$ satisfy the ϕ -inequalities for some ϕ (can add ϕ terms if necessary). The elements of $\sigma(G)$ are pairwise chip-firing independent (checked in Sage).

2.3 G_{455}

Example 2.3. Let $G := G_{455}$. We now obtain all weak stabilities, $\sigma(\underline{d}')$, for G_{455} . Where $\underline{d}'_1 = \underline{0} = (0, 0, 0, 0) \in S^0(G)$. We aim to find ϕ satisfying the ϕ -inequalities for $\sigma(\underline{d}')$.



The ϕ -inequalities are:

$$|d_1 - \phi_1| < 1, |d_2 - \phi_2| < \frac{3}{2}, |d_3 - \phi_3| < 1, |d_4 - \phi_4| < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|d_1 + d_2 - \phi_1 - \phi_2| < \frac{3}{2}, |d_1 + d_4 - \phi_1 - \phi_4| < \frac{3}{2}.$$

<p>Assignment= 1</p> <p>Γ_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_2 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_3 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_4 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_5 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_6 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_7 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_8 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>sigma(G)= 1</p> <p>$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p>	<p>Assignment= 2</p> <p>Γ_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_2 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_3 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_4 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_5 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_6 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_7 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_8 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>sigma(G)= 2</p> <p>$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p>	<p>Assignment= 3</p> <p>Γ_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_2 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_3 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_4 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_5 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_6 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_7 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Γ_8 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>sigma(G)= 3</p> <p>$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p>
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<p>Assignment= 1</p> $\begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \Gamma_1 & [[0 & 0 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_3 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_4 & [-1 & 0 & 1 & 0] \\ \Gamma_5 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_6 & [-1 & 0 & 0 & 1] \\ \Gamma_7 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_8 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0]] \end{matrix}$ <p>sigma(G)= 1</p> $\begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ [[0 & 1 & 0 & 1] \\ [-1 & 2 & 1 & 0] \\ [-1 & 2 & 0 & 1] \\ [-1 & 1 & 0 & 2] \\ [-1 & 1 & 1 & 1] \\ [0 & 1 & 1 & 0] \\ [0 & 2 & 0 & 0] \\ [0 & 0 & 1 & 1]] \end{matrix}$	<p>Assignment= 2</p> $\begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \Gamma_1 & [[0 & 0 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [0 & 1 & 0 & -1] \\ \Gamma_3 & [0 & 0 & 1 & -1] \\ \Gamma_4 & [0 & 0 & 1 & -1] \\ \Gamma_5 & [0 & 1 & 0 & -1] \\ \Gamma_6 & [0 & 0 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_7 & [0 & 1 & 0 & -1] \\ \Gamma_8 & [0 & 0 & 0 & 0]] \end{matrix}$ <p>sigma(G)= 2</p> $\begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ [[0 & 1 & 0 & 1] \\ [1 & 1 & 0 & 0] \\ [0 & 1 & 1 & 0] \\ [1 & 0 & 1 & 0] \\ [0 & 2 & 1 & -1] \\ [0 & 2 & 0 & 0] \\ [1 & 1 & 1 & -1] \\ [0 & 0 & 1 & 1]] \end{matrix}$	<p>Assignment= 3</p> $\begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \Gamma_1 & [[0 & 0 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_2 & [0 & 1 & 0 & -1] \\ \Gamma_3 & [-1 & 1 & 1 & -1] \\ \Gamma_4 & [-1 & 0 & 1 & 0] \\ \Gamma_5 & [-1 & 2 & 0 & -1] \\ \Gamma_6 & [-1 & 0 & 0 & 1] \\ \Gamma_7 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0] \\ \Gamma_8 & [-1 & 1 & 0 & 0]] \end{matrix}$ <p>sigma(G)= 3</p> $\begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ [[0 & 1 & 0 & 1] \\ [-1 & 2 & 1 & 0] \\ [-1 & 2 & 0 & 1] \\ [-1 & 1 & 1 & 1] \\ [0 & 1 & 1 & 0] \\ [0 & 2 & 1 & -1] \\ [0 & 2 & 0 & 0] \\ [0 & 0 & 1 & 1]] \end{matrix}$
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Each $\sigma(G)$ satisfy the ϕ -inequalities for some ϕ (can add ϕ terms if necessary). The elements of $\sigma(G)$ are pairwise chip-firing independent (checked in Sage).

2.4 Vertex 4, extensions of stability conditions

Assignment= 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 4

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 5

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 6

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 7

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 8

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 9

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignment= 10

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 Graphs with 3 vertices

3.1 I_3

Example 3.1. We now obtain all weak stabilities, $\sigma(\underline{d}')$, for I_3 . Where $\underline{d}'_1 = \underline{0} := (0, 0, 0) \in S^0(G)$. We aim to find ϕ satisfying the ϕ -inequalities for $\sigma(\underline{d}')$.

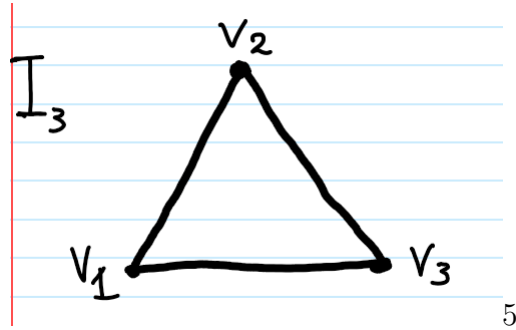


Figure 8: Labelled I_3

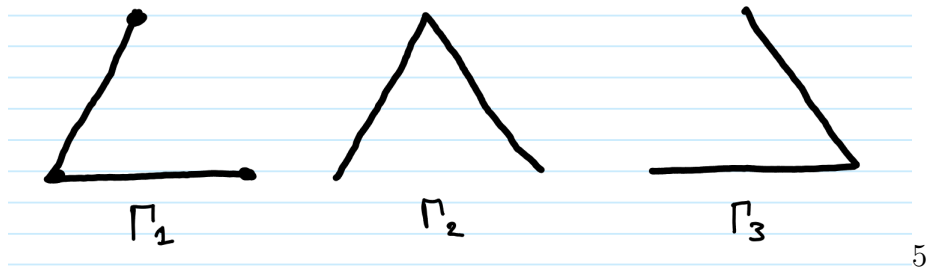


Figure 9: Ordered spanning trees of I_3

$$|d_1 - \phi_1| < 1, \quad |d_2 - \phi_2| < 1, \quad |d_3 - \phi_3| < 1.$$

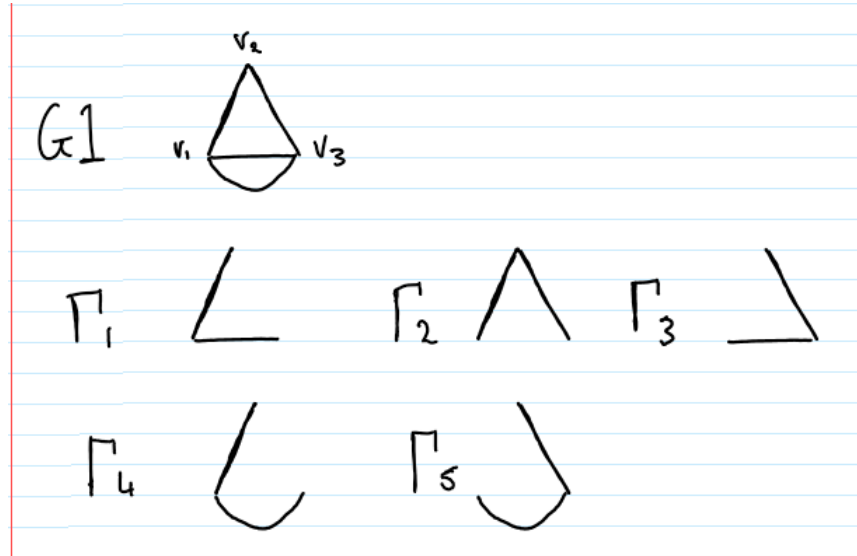
<p>Assignment= 1</p> <p>Γ_1 $[[0 \ 0 \ 0]$</p> <p>Γ_2 $[0 \ 0 \ 0]$</p> <p>Γ_3 $[0 \ 0 \ 0]$</p> <p>$\text{sigma}(G)=$</p> <p>$[[1 \ 0 \ 0]$</p> <p>$[0 \ 0 \ 1]$</p> <p>$[0 \ 1 \ 0]]$</p>	<p>Assignment= 2</p> <p>Γ_1 $[[\overset{v_1}{0} \ \overset{v_2}{0} \ \overset{v_3}{0}]$</p> <p>$\Gamma_2$ $[-1 \ 1 \ 0]$</p> <p>Γ_3 $[-1 \ 0 \ 1]$</p> <p>$\text{sigma}(G)=$</p> <p>$[[\ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$</p> <p>$[\ 0 \ 1 \ 0]$</p> <p>$[-1 \ 1 \ 1]]$</p>
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5

Figure 10: Assignments

3.2 $G1$

Example 3.2. Let $G := G1$ and fix $\underline{0} := (0, 0, 0) \in S^0(G)$ (allowed modulo translation). We will present the non-constant weak stabilities, $\sigma(\underline{d}')$, for G , where $d'_1 = \underline{0}$. And for $\sigma(\underline{d}')$ we aim to find a ϕ satisfying the ϕ -inequalities.



The ϕ -inequalities for G are as follows.

$$|d_1 - \phi_1| < \frac{3}{2}, |d_2 - \phi_2| < 1, |d_3 - \phi_3| < \frac{3}{2}.$$

Assignment= 1	Assignment= 2
r_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
r_2 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_2 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
r_3 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_3 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
r_4 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_4 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
r_5 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_5 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
$\sigma(G)=$	$\sigma(G)=$
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

The elements of $\sigma(G)$ are pairwise chip-firing independent (checked in Sage).

3.3 Vertex 3 extensions of stability conditions

Assignment= 1	Assignment=	Assignment= 2	Assignment=
r_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
r_2 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_2 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
r_3 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	r_3 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Figure 11: I_3 to $G1$ extensions

4 Contraction on stability conditions

Given σ_{I_n} does contraction of an edge give $\sigma_{I_{n-1}}$? (where for subgraph Γ_0 of I_n , we have $\sigma_{I_n}(\Gamma_0)^{contraction} = \sigma_{I_n}(\Gamma_0^{contract})$).

Note: For $\Gamma_0 \subseteq \Gamma$, we have σ_Γ , we also can consider σ_{Γ_0} and for $\Gamma'_0 \subseteq \Gamma_0 \subseteq \Gamma$, $\sigma_{\Gamma_0}(\Gamma'_0) = \sigma_\Gamma(\Gamma'_0)$

5 Contraction: I_3 and I_4

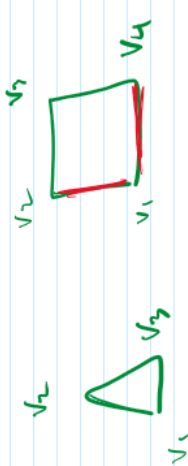
conflict on v_1
 $\{v_1, v_2\}$ or $\{v_1, v_3\}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



② Conflict v_3, v_4 to get v_4 on v_4

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Assignment=
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\text{sigma}(G) =$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

conflict on v_3, v_4 or v_1, v_2

conflict on v_3, v_4 or v_1, v_2

conflict v_3, v_4 or v_1, v_2

Figure 12: Extending from I_3 to I_4 .