

MATH 350: Graph Theory and Combinatorics. Fall 2017.

Assignment #9: Proper vertex-colorings of graphs

Due Tuesday, November 21st, 8:30AM

Write your answers clearly. Justify all your answers.

1. Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple graph and  $\bar{G} = (V, \binom{V}{2} - E)$  its complement. Prove that  $\chi(G) \cdot \chi(\bar{G}) \geq |V|$ .  
(3 points)

**Solution:** Let us combine the two standard estimates on the chromatic number we know:

- $\chi(G) \geq |V|/\alpha(G)$ , and
- $\chi(\bar{G}) \geq \omega(\bar{G})$ ,

where  $\alpha(G)$  is the largest size of an independent set in  $G$ , and  $\omega(\bar{G})$  is the largest size of a complete subgraph in  $\bar{G}$ . By definition,  $\alpha(G) = \omega(\bar{G})$ , hence the two bounds combine into

$$\chi(G) \cdot \chi(\bar{G}) \geq \frac{|V|}{\alpha(G)} \cdot \omega(\bar{G}) = |V|.$$

2. Let  $G$  be a simple graph such that for any two odd cycles  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  in  $G$  it holds that  $V(C_1) \cap V(C_2) = \emptyset$ . Prove that  $\chi(G) \leq 5$ .  
(3 points)

**Solution:** If  $G$  contains no odd cycle, then  $G$  is bipartite and  $\chi(G) \leq 2$ . Otherwise, let  $C$  be an odd cycle of  $G$  of the shortest length. The subgraph induced by the vertices of  $C$  cannot contain any additional edges except the ones from the cycle, as otherwise we would have found a shorter odd cycle. On the other hand, let  $W := V(G) \setminus V(C)$ . If the induced subgraph  $G[W]$  would contain an odd cycle, say  $C'$ , then we would have found two odd cycles in  $G$  such that  $V(C) \cap V(C') = \emptyset$  violating the assumption on  $G$ . So  $G[W]$  is bipartite and can be colored with two colors, say  $\{1, 2\}$ . The vertices of  $C$  can be colored with three new colors, say  $\{3, 4, 5\}$ . So together this forms a proper 5-coloring of  $G$ .

3. Prove that there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that the following is true: If  $G$  is an  $n$ -vertex graph with no subgraph isomorphic to  $K_4$ , then  $\chi(G) \leq C \cdot n^{2/3}$ .  
(4 points)

**Solution:** We prove the statement for  $C = 7$ , and proceed by induction on  $n$ . Firstly, observe that the statement is true for every  $n \leq 7^3$ . Indeed, for all such  $n$ -vertex graphs  $G$  we have  $7n^{2/3} \geq n \geq \chi(G)$ .

Now suppose  $n > 7^3$ . Without loss of generality, we may assume  $G$  is connected, as otherwise we apply induction on its connected components and combine their proper colorings together. Also observe that if  $G$  is an odd cycle, then  $\chi(G) = 3 \leq 7 \leq 7n^{2/3}$ , and if  $G$  is complete, then  $n \leq 3$ . Therefore, if the maximum degree of  $G$  is at most  $\lfloor 7n^{2/3} \rfloor$ , then  $\chi(G) \leq 7n^{2/3}$  by Brooks' theorem.

Ok, so it remains to analyze the situation when  $G$  is connected, have  $n > 7^3$  vertices and contains a vertex  $v$  of degree at least  $\lfloor 7n^{2/3} \rfloor + 1$ . Let  $N$  be the set of  $\lfloor 7n^{2/3} \rfloor + 1$  arbitrary neighbors of  $v$ . Note that  $7n^{2/3} \leq |N| \leq 8n^{2/3}$ . On the one hand, by the induction hypothesis

$$\chi(G - N) \leq 7(n - |N|)^{2/3} \leq 7 \left( n - 7n^{2/3} \right)^{2/3}.$$

On the other hand, the induced subgraph  $G[N]$  is triangle-free (as otherwise a triangle in  $G[N]$  together with the vertex  $v$  creates  $K_4$  in  $G$ ), hence

$$\chi(G[N]) \leq \sqrt{2|N|} \leq 4n^{1/3}.$$

Therefore,  $\chi(G) \leq 7(n - 7n^{2/3})^{2/3} + 4n^{1/3}$ . We claim that  $7(n - 7n^{2/3})^{2/3} + 4n^{1/3} \leq 7n^{2/3}$  for all  $n > 7^3$ . Indeed, we rewrite and use binomial theorem. . .

$$\begin{aligned} 7(n - 7n^{2/3})^{2/3} &\leq 7n^{2/3} - 4n^{1/3} \\ 7^3(n - 7n^{2/3})^2 &\leq (7n^{2/3} - 4n^{1/3})^3 \\ 7^3(n^2 - 14n^{5/3} + 49n^{4/3}) &\leq 7^3 \cdot n^2 - 7^2 \cdot 12n^{5/3} + 21 \cdot 16n^{4/3} - 64n. \end{aligned}$$

Now by rearranging and since  $21 \cdot 16n^{4/3} > 64n$ , we conclude it is enough to show that

$$7(14n^{5/3} - 49n^{4/3}) \geq 12n^{5/3}.$$

This clearly holds: since  $n^{1/3} > 7$ , we divide everything by  $n^{5/3}$  and lower-bound the LHS

$$7 \cdot \left(14 - \frac{49}{n^{1/3}}\right) > 49,$$

which clearly beats 12, yay!