

Lecture 8

MATH-42021/52021 Graph Theory and Combinatorics.

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Graph Coloring - A reminder

One of the oldest problems in graph theory is connected with map coloring. The question is what is the minimal number of different colors are needed to color countries on some map so that any pair of countries with a common border are given different colors.

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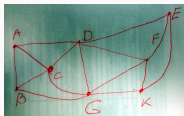
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Or if we now draw it without "map":



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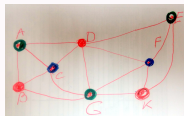
Here an example (which is planar):



But a closely related notion is a **dual graph** of the map which is more useful (vertices \rightarrow countries, put an edge if they share a border):



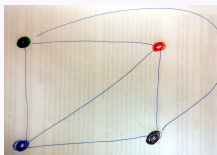
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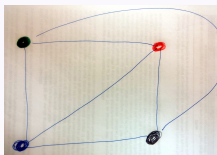
The question now is how many colors we need to "color" the vertices such that adjacent vertices have different colors. For the above graph we can do with 3 colors.

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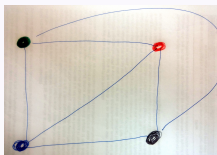


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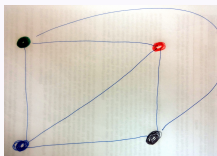
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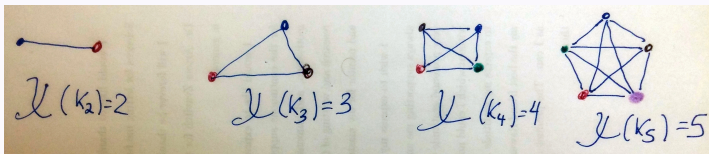


So we need at least 4 colors to color a planar graph (and thus a map). But would 4 colors be enough? The answer is YES, but this is a VERY non-trivial question which took a long time to be solved. But helped to develop a very interesting theory of planar graphs.

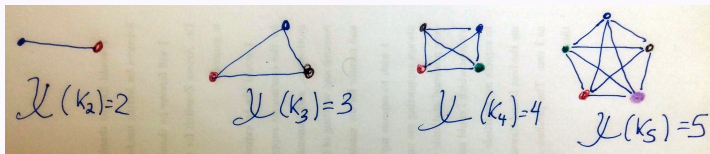
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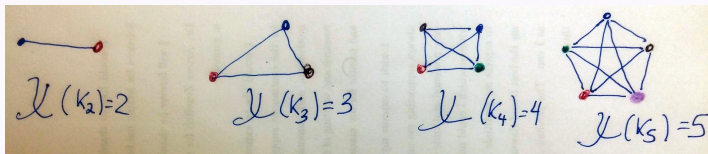


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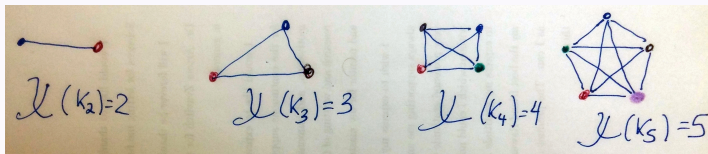
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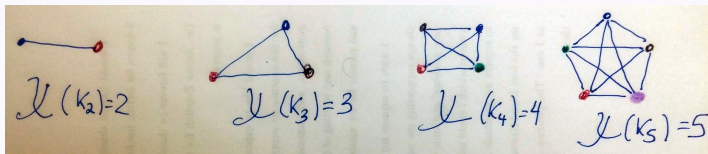
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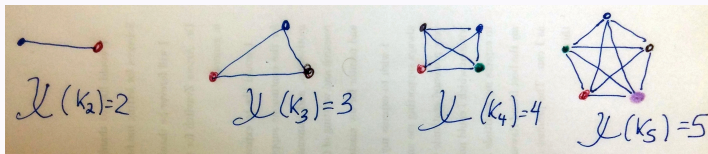
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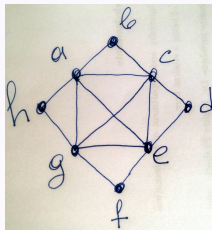


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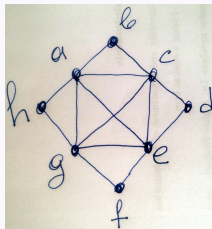
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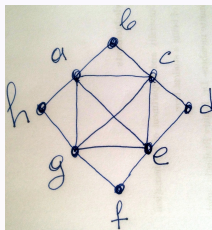
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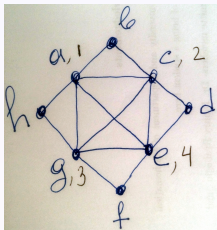
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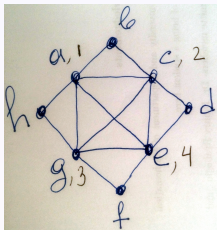
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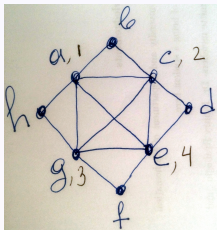
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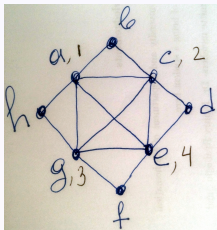
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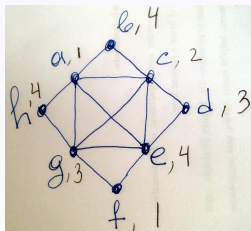
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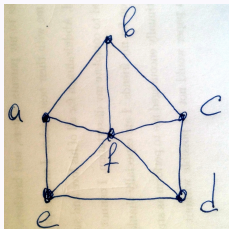
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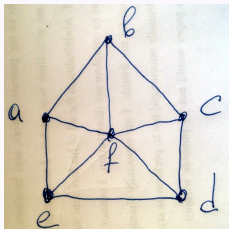
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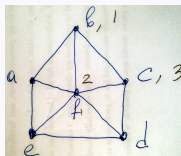
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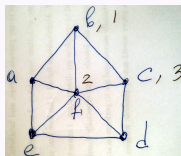
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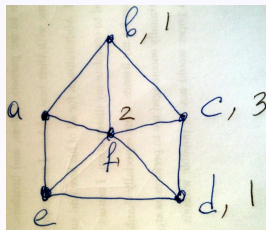
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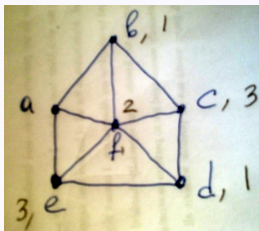
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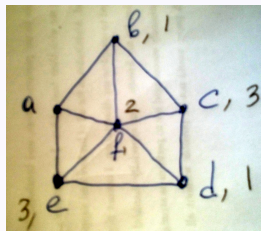
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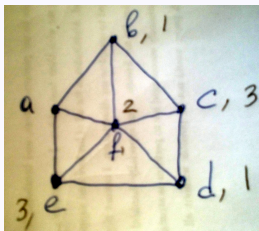
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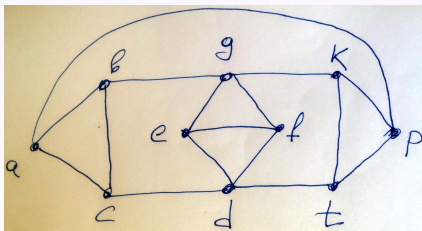
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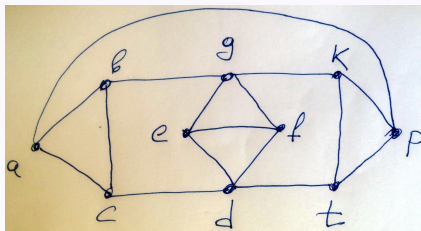
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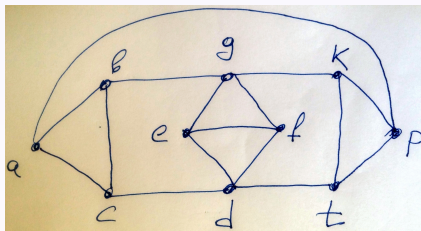
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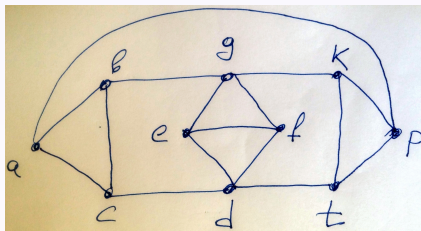
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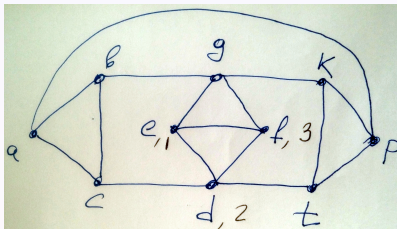
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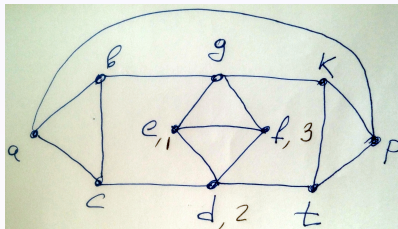
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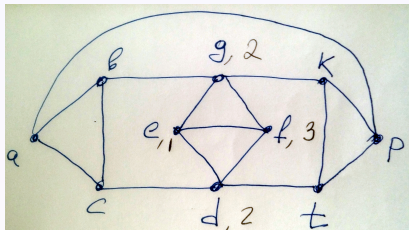
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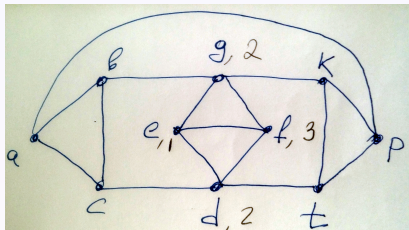
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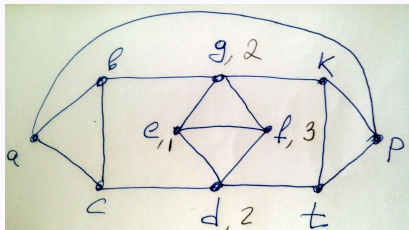
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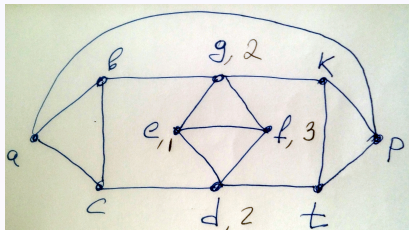
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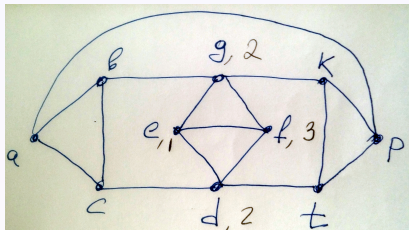
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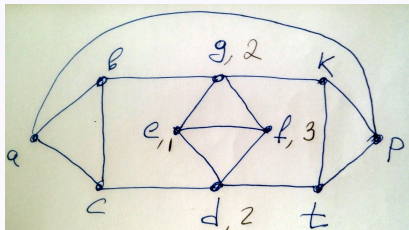
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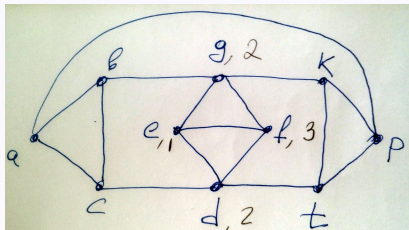
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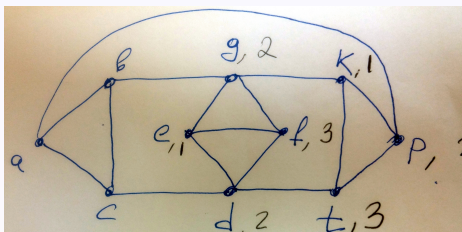
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The largest complete graph that we see is again K_3 , so let's start with 3 colors. The idea is to select a triangle which would force coloring to some other vertices. This is possible if we start, for example, with triangle $e, f, d \rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$. Next we notice that g must be colored in 2. It seems not clear how to continue now. But we must try! So, what is clear is that k and t are both adjacent to each other and two vertices of color 2. So k and t must be colored by 1 and 3, but how would we select? Should we consider cases? No! We again use one of our favorite tricks \rightarrow symmetry (with respect to line (e, f)) and thus it does not matter how we select which color for which vertex to use.

Graph Coloring (Third Example)

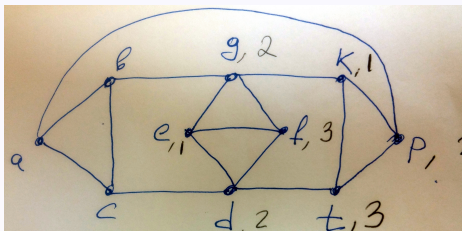
Lets try another example:



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Graph Coloring (Third Example)

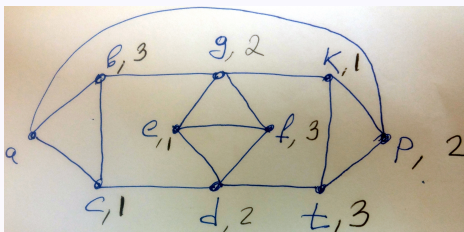
Lets try another example:



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Graph Coloring (Third Example)

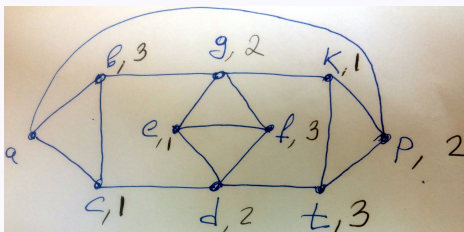
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Graph Coloring (Third Example)

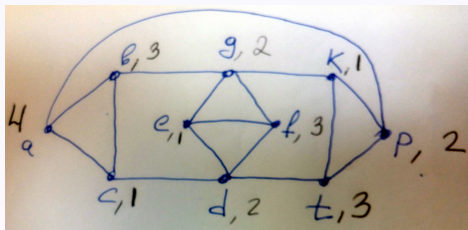
Lets try another example:



The largest complete graph that we see is again K_3 , so let's start with 3 colors. The idea is to select a triangle which would force coloring to some other vertices. This is possible if we start, for example, with triangle $e, f, d \rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$. Next we notice that g must be colored in 2. It seems not clear how to continue now. But we must try! So, what is clear is that k and t are both adjacent to each other and to vertices of color 2. So k and t must be colored by 1 and 3, but how would we select? should we consider cases? No! We again use one of our favorite tricks \rightarrow symmetry (with respect to line (e, f)) and thus it does not matter how we select which color for which vertex to use. But, then p must be 2. We apply now the symmetry trick to b and c .

Graph Coloring (Third Example)

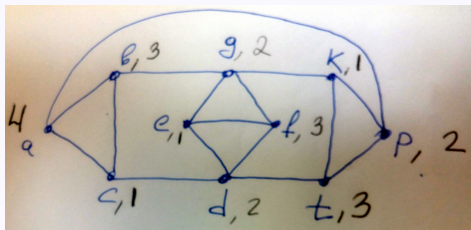
Lets try another example:



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Graph Coloring (Third Example)

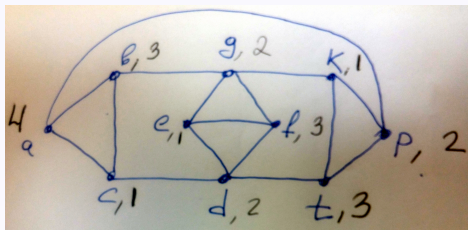
Lets try another example:



The largest complete graph that we see is again K_3 , so let's start with 3 colors. The idea is to select a triangle which would force coloring to some other vertices. This is possible if we start, for example, with triangle $e, f, d \rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$. Next we notice that g must be colored in 2. It seems not clear how to continue now. But we must try! So, what is clear is that h and i are both adjacent to each other and to vertices of color 2. So h and i must be colored by 1 and 3, but how would we select? should we consider cases? No! We again use one of our favorite tricks \rightarrow symmetry (with respect to line (e, f)) and thus it does not matter how we select which color for which vertex to use. But, then j must be 2. We apply now the symmetry trick to b and c . And we left with vertex a adjacent to vertices with colors 1, 2, 3,

Graph Coloring (Third Example)

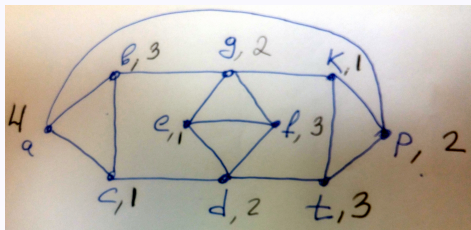
Lets try another example:



The largest complete graph that we see is again K_3 , so let's start with 3 colors. The idea is to select a triangle which would force coloring to some other vertices. This is possible if we start, for example, with triangle $e, f, d \rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$. Next we notice that g must be colored in 2. It seems not clear how to continue now. But we must try! So, what is clear is that k and t are both adjacent to each other and to vertices of color 2. So k and t must be colored by 1 and 3, but how would we select? should we consider cases? No! We again use one of our favorite tricks \rightarrow symmetry (with respect to line (e, f)) and thus it does not matter how we select which color for which vertex to use. But, then p must be 2. We apply now the symmetry trick to b and c . And we left with vertex a adjacent to vertices with colors 1, 2, 3, thus the only choice of color is 4

Graph Coloring (Third Example)

Lets try another example:



The largest complete graph that we see is again K_3 , so let's start with 3 colors. The idea is to select a triangle which would force coloring to some other vertices. This is possible if we start, for example, with triangle $e, f, d \rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$. Next we notice that g must be colored in 2. It seems not clear how to continue now. But we must try! So, what is clear is that k and t are both adjacent to each other and to vertices of color 2. So k and t must be colored by 1 and 3, but how would we select? should we consider cases? No! We again use one of our favorite tricks \rightarrow symmetry (with respect to line (e, f)) and thus it does not matter how we select which color for which vertex to use. But, then p must be 2. We apply now the symmetry trick to b and c . And we left with vertex a adjacent to vertices with colors 1, 2, 3, thus the only choice of color is 4 and the chromatic number for this graph is 4.