

PAK

9/21/05

in general; can hand in HW whenever before deadline,  
if he's not in his office, just slide it under door.

Thm (5-color thm) (aaw...)  
Every planar graph can be colored w/ 5 colors

Pf: Let me make a

Lemma:  $G$  planar on  $n$  vertices  $\Rightarrow G$  has  
at most  $3n-6$  edges

Proof: terribly obvious

Corollary: (Useful to new HW!) (Thank goodness!)

$G$  planar  $\Rightarrow \exists v \in V$  w/  $\deg v \leq 5$

Pf: Suppose not.  $\checkmark$

Rather unexpected Corollary ("6-color thm")

Pf: By contradiction. Suppose  $G$  is smallest  
counterexample. Then  $\exists x \in V(G)$  s.t.  $\deg x \leq 5$ .  
 $G-x = H$ , color  $H$  w/ 6 colors, then color  $x$   $\checkmark$

Let me write Proof of 5-color thm

$G$  minimal counter ex,  $x \in V(G)$   $\deg x \leq 5$

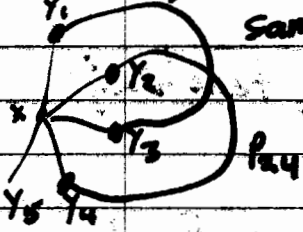
(if  $\deg x = 5$ , can disprove as above)

$H = G - x$ ,  $\chi: H \rightarrow [5]$  proper coloring

$\Rightarrow |\chi(N_G(x))| = 5$

$$H_{13} \subset H \quad H = X^{-1}(\{1,3\}) \quad 1,3 \neq 3$$

P<sub>13</sub>: If colored neighbors of  $x$  aren't in same component of  $H_{13}$ ,  $\checkmark$   
 so  $\exists$  path  $p_{13}, p_{24}$   $\checkmark$



Vizing's Thm

$G$  a graph,  $E = E(G)$

Def'n: An edge coloring is a map  $X: E \rightarrow [N]$   
 s.t. adjacent edges have diff't colors

Thm

Def'n  $\chi(G) = \min \{N \text{ s.t. } X: E \rightarrow [N] \text{ exists}\}$

Thm  $\chi(G) \leq \Delta + 1$  (also triviality  $\Delta \leq \chi(G)$ )  
 where  $\Delta = \max \text{ deg of } G$

Pf: color recursively adding one edge at a time

Note that  $\Delta = \max \text{ deg} \Rightarrow \exists$  at least one missing color at each vertex. Say you're now adding  $e = (x, y)$ . Look at  $y$ 's missing color  $t_1$ . find edge from  $x$  w/ color  $t_1$ ,  $e_1 = (x, y_1)$ , look at  $y_1$ 's missing color  $t_2$ , find  $e_2$ , etc. Keep going until you stop. Why you might stop: no edge colored  $t_r$ . Then color  $xy, t_1, xy_1, t_2, \dots, xy_r, t_r$   $\checkmark$

The remaining so many minutes we devote to case 2

Case II: For some  $i \neq r$   ~~$\exists$   $e = (x, y_i)$~~

$xy_i$  is  $t_r$ . In this case, do same recoloring as before up to  $xy_i$ . Now consider  $H = G - X$

$H(s, t_i) = \text{graph of edges w/ colors } s \text{ and } t_i = t_r$ .  $H(s, t_i)$  has  $\text{deg} \leq 2$ . Also  $\text{deg } x, y_i, y_r = 1$ .

To be continued... (also in MGT p. 15)