

Packing chromatic number for lattices

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Packing Chromatic Number

Definition

Graph $G = (V, E)$, $P_d \subseteq V$ is d -packing if

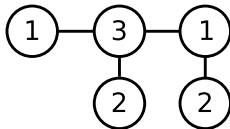
$\forall u, v \in P_d : \text{distance}(u, v) > d$.

1-packing is an independent set

Definition

Packing chromatic number is the minimum k such that

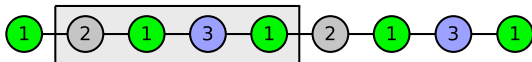
$V = P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \dots \cup P_k$; denoted by $\chi_\rho(G)$.



About $\chi_\rho(G)$

- We study bounds for infinite lattices / graphs.
- Example infinite path P_∞

$$\chi_\rho(P_\infty) \leq 3$$



| d -packing | ρ_d |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 | 1/2 |
| 2 | 1/4 |
| 3 | 1/4 |

ρ_d is density of d -packing

Square lattice

Theorem (Goddard et al. '02)

For infinite planar square lattice \mathcal{R}_2 :

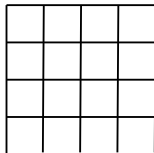
$$9 \leq \chi_\rho(\mathcal{R}_2) \leq 23$$

Theorem (Schwenk '02)

$$\chi_\rho(\mathcal{R}_2) \leq 22$$

Theorem (Finbow and Rall '07)

3-dimensional square lattice \mathcal{R}_3 : no bound on $\chi_\rho(\mathcal{R}_3)$.



Hexagonal Lattice

Theorem (Brešar, Klavžar and Rall '07)

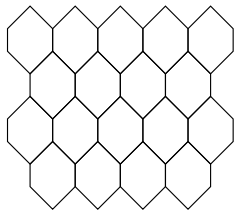
Hexagonal lattice \mathcal{H} : $6 \leq \chi_\rho(\mathcal{H}) \leq 8$

Theorem (Vesel '07)

$7 \leq \chi_\rho(\mathcal{H})$

Theorem

$\chi_\rho(\mathcal{H}) \leq 7$



Hexagonal Lattice

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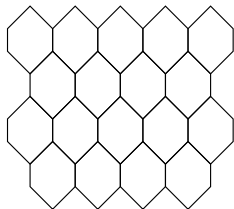
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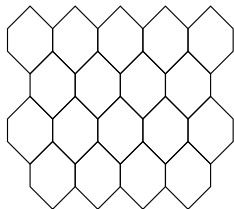
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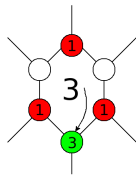
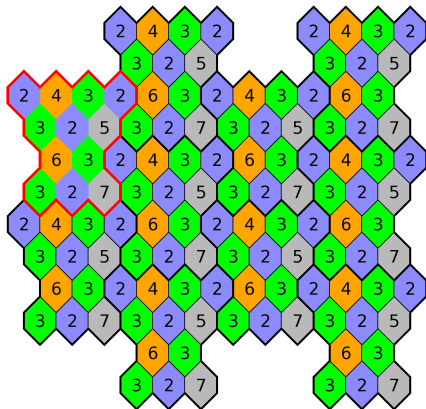
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$$\chi_\rho(\mathcal{H}) \leq 7$$

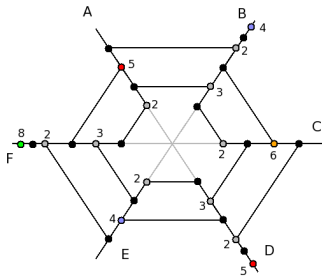
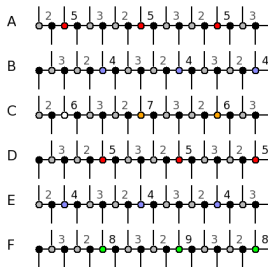


| d -packing | ρ_d |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 | $1/2$ |
| 2 | $1/6$ |
| 3 | $1/6$ |
| 4 | $1/24$ |
| 5 | $1/24$ |
| 6 | $1/24$ |
| 7 | $1/24$ |

Spider web (Hex lattice on cylinder)

Theorem

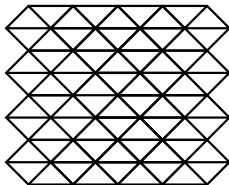
Spider web \mathcal{W} : $\chi_\rho(\mathcal{W}) \leq 9$



| P_d | ρ_d |
|-------|----------|
| 1 | 1/2 |
| 2 | 1/6 |
| 3 | 1/6 |
| 4 | 1/18 |
| 5 | 1/18 |
| 6 | 1/72 |
| 7 | 1/72 |
| 8 | 1/72 |
| 9 | 1/72 |

Triangular lattice \mathcal{T}

Theorem (F. and L. and independently Finbow and Rall)
Infinite triangular lattice \mathcal{T} has unbounded packing chromatic number.

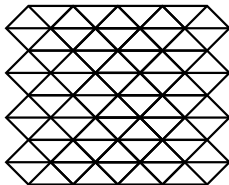


Proof.

Count the density of d -packings.

Triangular lattice \mathcal{T}

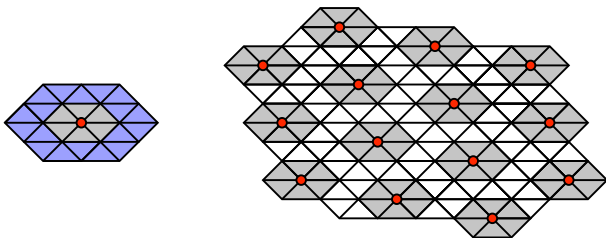
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Infinite triangular lattice \mathcal{T} has unbounded packing chromatic number.



Proof.

Count the density of d -packings.

Idea of counting density of 2-packing.



Resize hex to $1/2$ and fill the lattice.

$$\rho_2 \leq 1/7$$

Sum of ρ_d for \mathcal{T}

| d -packing | radius | upper bound on ρ_d |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1 | | 1/3 |
| 2 | 2 | 1/7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1/7 |
| 4 | 3 | 1/19 |
| 5 | 3 | 1/19 |
| 6 | 4 | 1/37 |
| $2x - 2$ | x | $1/3x^2 - 3x + 1$ |
| $2x - 1$ | x | $1/3x^2 - 3x + 1$ |

$$\sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \rho_d \leq \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{19} + 2 \int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{3x^2 - 3x + 1} dx \leq \frac{1977}{1995} < 1$$

Open problems

- What is the maximum packing chromatic number for a cubic graph?
- What is $\chi_\rho(\mathcal{R}_2)$ for the infinite planar square lattice \mathcal{R}_2 ?
- Is there a polynomial time algorithm for deciding $\chi_\rho(G)$ for trees?
($\chi_\rho(G) \leq 3$ is in P and $\chi_\rho(G) \leq 4$ is NP-hard for general G)