

4-critical graphs on surfaces without contractible cycles of length at most 4

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Definitions (coloring)

graph $G = (V, E)$, colors C

coloring is $\varphi : V \rightarrow C$ such that $\varphi(u) \neq \varphi(v)$ if $uv \in E$

G is a *k-colorable* if coloring with $|C| = k$ exists

G is a *k-critical graph* if G is not $(k - 1)$ -colorable but every $H \subset G$ is $(k - 1)$ -colorable.

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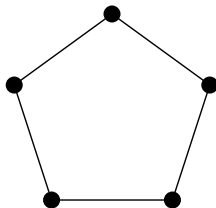
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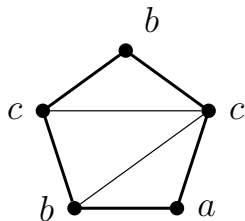
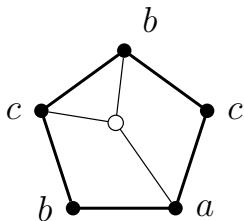


Definitions (coloring)

graph $G = (V, E)$, colors $C, S \subset G$

G is *S-critical graph* if for every $S \subset H \subset G$ exists a 3-coloring of S that extends to a 3-coloring of H but does not extend to a 3-coloring of G .

Note that \emptyset -critical graph is 4-critical



Theorem (Grötzsch; 1959)

Every planar triangle-free graph is 3-colorable.

Does it extend to graphs of higher genus?

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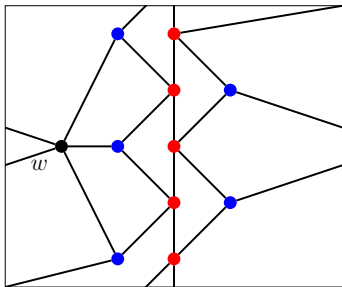
Every planar triangle-free graph is 3-colorable.

Does it extend to graphs of higher genus?

Theorem (Youngs; 96)

There are non 3-colorable triangle-free projective planar graphs.

Torus example:



Constraint on 4-cycles is needed.

Theorem (Thomassen; 03)

For every surface Σ there are finitely many 4-critical graphs of girth 5 embeddable on Σ .

Theorem (Dvořák, Král', Thomas; 12+)

For every surface Σ of genus g the 4-critical graphs of girth 5 embeddable on Σ have at most Kg vertices.

Theorem (Thomassen, 94)

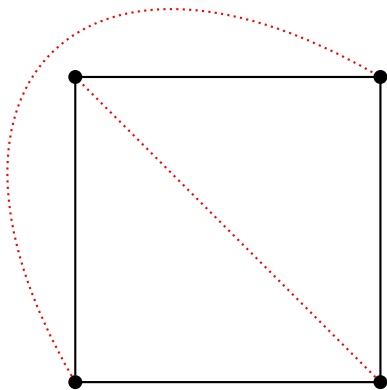
Every graph in the projective plane without contractible 3-cycle or 4-cycle is 3-colorable.

Theorem (Thomassen; 94)

Every graph in the torus without contractible 3-cycle or 4-cycle is 3-colorable.

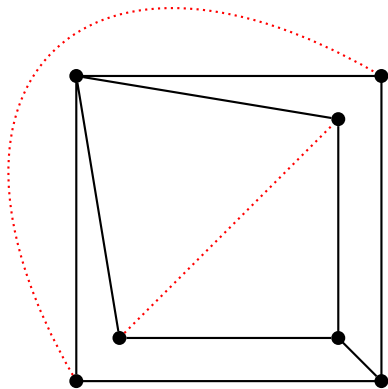
Theorem (Thomas, Walls; 04)

There are infinitely many 4-critical graphs embedded in the Klein bottle without contractible 3-cycle or 4-cycle.



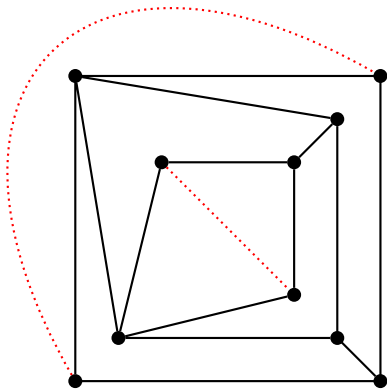
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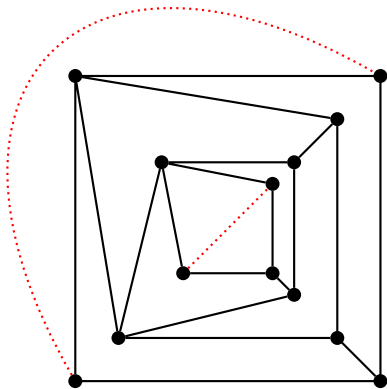
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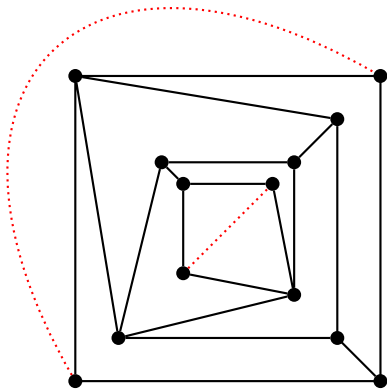
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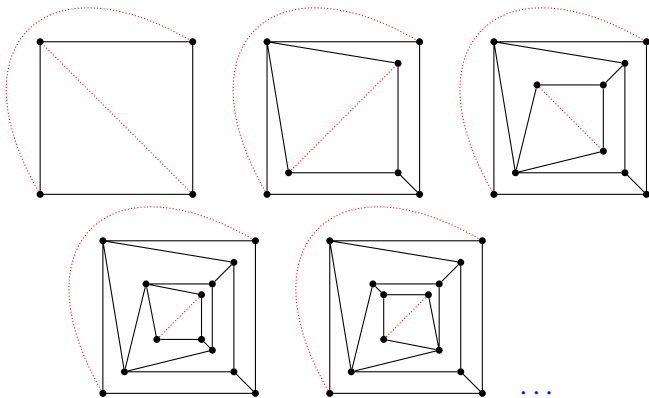
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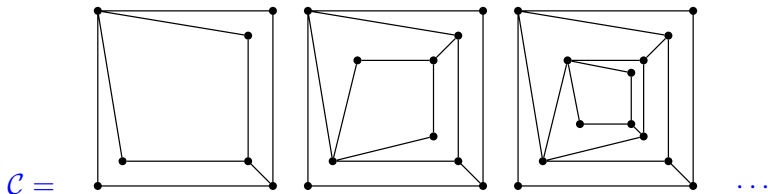
Theorem (Thomas, Walls; 04)

Every \mathcal{F} -free graph embeddable in the Klein bottle without contractible 3-cycle and 4-cycle is 3-colorable.

$\mathcal{F} =$



Remember



(will make 4-critical graphs of arbitrary size)

Theorem (Dvořák, Král', Thomas; 12+)

For every surface Σ of genus g the 4-critical graphs of girth 5 embeddable on Σ have at most Kg vertices.

Theorem (Dvořák, Král, Thomas; 12+)

Let $K = 10^{28}$. Let G be a graph embedded in a surface Σ of genus g and let $\{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k\}$ be a set of faces of G such that the open region corresponding to F_i is homeomorphic to the open disk for $1 \leq i \leq k$. If G is $(F_1 \cup F_2 \dots \cup F_k)$ -critical and every cycle of length of at most 4 in G is equal to F_i for some $1 \leq i \leq k$, then

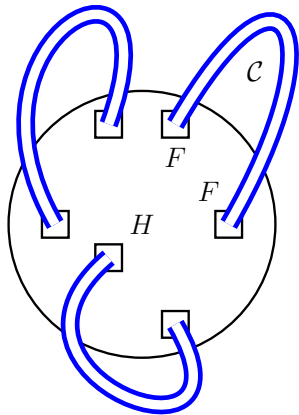
$$|V(G)| \leq \ell(F_1) + \dots + \ell(F_k) + K(g + k).$$

Theorem (Dvořák, L.)

There exists a function $f(g) = O(g)$ with the following property. Let G be a 4-critical graph embedded in a surface Σ of genus g so that every contractible cycle has length at least 5. Then G contains a subgraph H such that

- $|V(H)| \leq f(g)$, and
- if F is a face of H that is not equal to a face of G , then F has exactly two boundary walks, each of the walks has length 4, and the subgraph of G drawn in the closed region corresponding to F belongs to \mathcal{C} .

4-critical graph is a small graph H with members of \mathcal{C}



4-critical graph is a small graph H with members of C

Proof idea

- allow faces $\mathcal{H} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k\}$ like (Dvořák, Král', Thomas; 12+)
- split non-contractible 3-cycle or 4-cycle C into (two) new face(s) in \mathcal{H}
 - genus decreases
 - $|\mathcal{H}|$ decreases
 - C separates one F_i (process all such C last together)
- all 3-cycles and 4-cycles precolored
 - use (Dvořák, Král', Thomas; 12+)

Proof idea

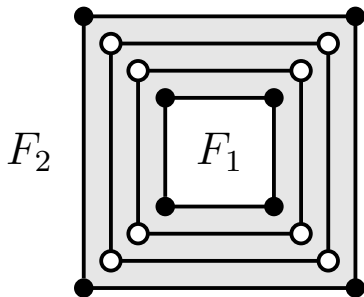
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Left to check: graphs in the plane (cylinder) with $\{F_1, F_2\}$

Lemma (Dvořák, L.)

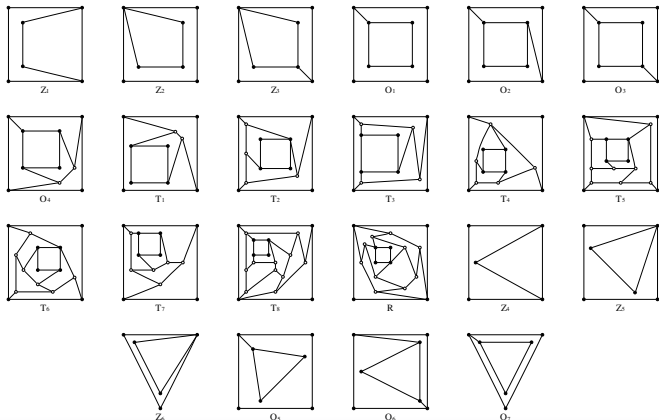
Let G be a plane graph and F_1 and F_2 faces of G . If G is $(F_1 \cup F_2)$ -critical and every cycle of length at most 4 separates F_1 from F_2 , then $G \in \mathcal{C}$ or G has at most 20 vertices.

- distance between two separating ≤ 4 -cycles is ≤ 4



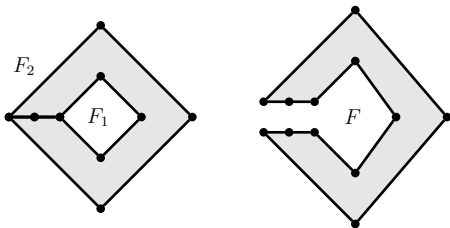
Lemma (Dvořák, L.)

Let G be a plane graph and F_1 and F_2 faces of G . If G is $(F_1 \cup F_2)$ -critical and F_1 and F_2 are the only ≤ 4 cycles and the distance between F_1 and F_2 is at most 4 then G is one of 22 graphs.



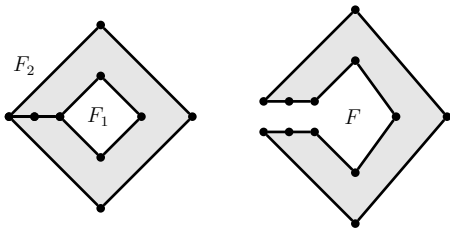
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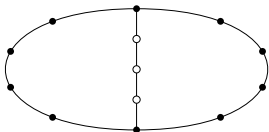
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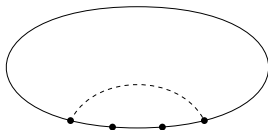
Results in a planar F -critical graph of girth 5 (with the outer face F).

Theorem (Dvořák, Kawarabayashi; 12+)

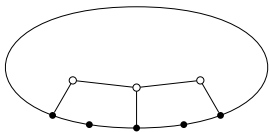
Every F -critical planar graph of girth 5 with the outer face F contains one of



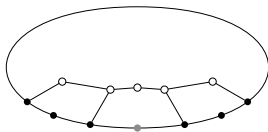
(a)



(b)



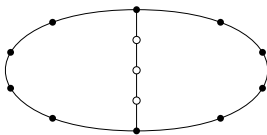
(c)



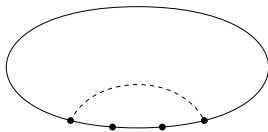
(d)

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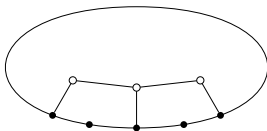
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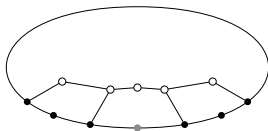
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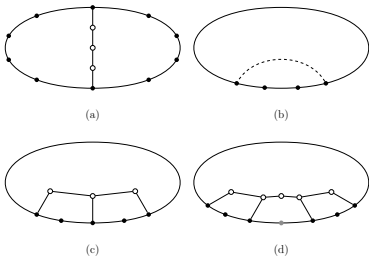


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Can be used for generating F -critical graphs (on a computer)

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Can be used for generating F -critical graphs (on a computer)
List known for the outer face of size ≤ 12 , we extended to ≤ 16 .
Maybe up to 20 computable.

Summary

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Theorem (Dvořák, L.)

There are 7969 F -critical planar graphs of girth 5 with outer face F of size 16.

Thank you for your attention!