

FAILURES TO WEAKEN LIST COLOURING
THROUGH PRESCRIBED SEPARATION

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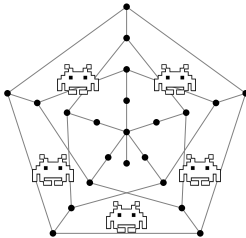
STRUCCO Workshop Paris, 5/2019

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- that issue arbitrary lists of allowable colours per vertex
- but must give at least ℓ per list

What is least ℓ for which colouring is always possible? (Necessarily $\ell \geq \chi$)

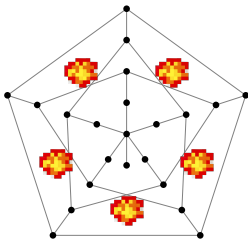


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Called **list chromatic number** or **choice number** or **choosability** ch

LIST MAKES IT “HARDER”



ch is not bounded by any function of χ

Theorem (Erdős, Rubin, Taylor 1980)

$\text{ch}(K_{d,d}) \sim \log_2 d$ (and $\text{ch}(K_{d+1}) = d + 1$)

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Still poorly understood

Conjecture (Alon & Krivelevich 1998)

$\text{ch}(G) \lesssim \log_2 \Delta$ for any *bipartite* G of maximum degree Δ



SEPARATION MAKES IT “EASIER”?



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Question: Does ch_{sep} grow in δ ?

Problem: Almost-disjointness of lists is **not** monotone under edge-addition!



RAMSEY-TYPE QUESTION/SOLUTION?



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Related question: Does every graph of high minimum degree contain either

- a large clique or
- a large minimum degree bipartite induced subgraph?

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- True with $\Omega(\frac{\log \delta}{\log \log \delta})$ (Kwan, Letzter, Sudakov, Tran 2018+)

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 $\geq \frac{n\delta}{2}$ edges are distributed across these

By pigeonhole, one has $\gtrsim \frac{n\delta}{k^2}$ edges

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Conjecture (Harris 2019)

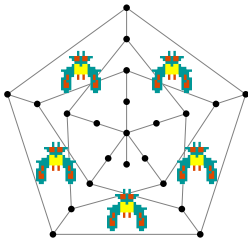
Any triangle-free graph with degeneracy δ^ has fractional chromatic number $O(\frac{\delta^*}{\log \delta^*})$*

CORRESPONDENCE COLOURING

Imagine *adversaries* to colouring

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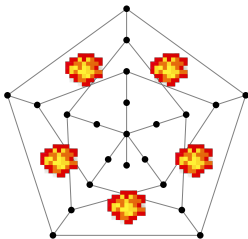


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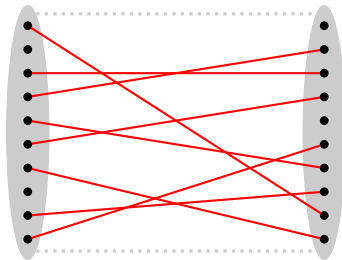
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Called **correspondence chromatic number** or **DP-chromatic number** χ_{DP}

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Or rather, it is much more closely linked with density

Theorem (Bernshteyn 2016, cf. Král', Pangrác, Voss 2005)

$\chi_{\text{DP}}(G) \gtrsim \frac{\delta}{2 \log \delta}$ for any G of minimum degree δ

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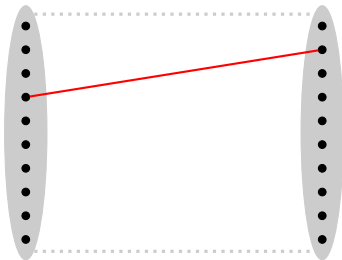
NB: This settles correspondence version of conjecture of Alon & Krivelevich



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A generalisation to multigraphs is natural (also for “adaptable choosability”)

Call the corresponding least ℓ least conflict choosability ch_{DP1}



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$\text{ch}_{\text{DP1}}(G) \lesssim 2\sqrt{\Delta}$ for any (multigraph) G of maximum degree Δ

NB: $\text{ch}_{\text{DP1}}(G) \gtrsim \sqrt{\Delta}$ for a 2-vertex G of multiplicity Δ (!)



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An analogue of Heawood's Formula (roughly of form $\chi = O(\sqrt{g+1})$)

Theorem (Dvořák, Esperet, Kang, Ozeki 2018+)

$\text{ch}_{\text{DP1}}(G) = O((g+1)^{1/4} \log(g+2))$ for any simple G embeddable on a surface of Euler genus g



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Theorem Redux (Dvořák, Esperet, Kang, Ozeki 2018+)

Given simple H and a vertex partition $L : [n] \rightarrow \binom{V(H)}{\ell}$ satisfying

- $\frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{i \in L(v)} \deg(i) \leq D$ for every $v \in [n]$
- $\ell \gtrsim 4D$,

there is an independent set that is transversal to the partition L



INDEPENDENT TRANSVERSALS*

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So closely related to Haxell 2001 (with instead $\deg(i) \leq D$ and $2D$) and

Theorem (Bollobás, Erdős, Szemerédi 1975, cf. Szabó & Tardos 2006)

$\text{ch}_{\text{DP1}}(G) \gtrsim \sqrt{2\Delta}$ for some multigraph G of maximum degree Δ

and also to List Colouring Constants...

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