

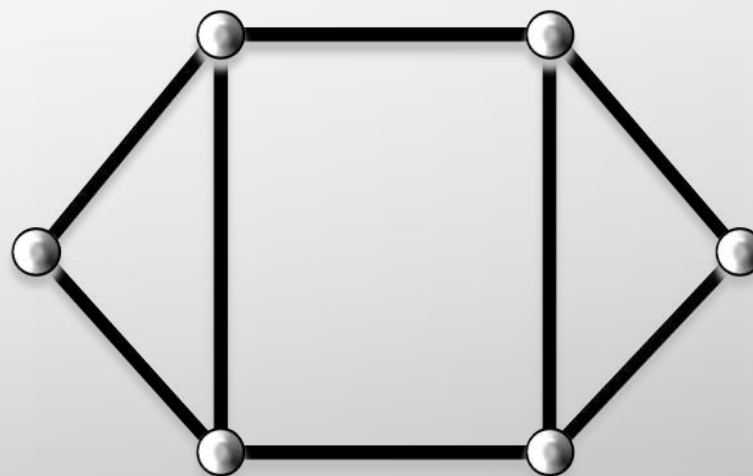
*THE 1-2-3 CONJECTURE
ALMOST ALMOST HOLDS
FOR REGULAR GRAPHS*

JAKUB PRZYBYŁO

AGH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,

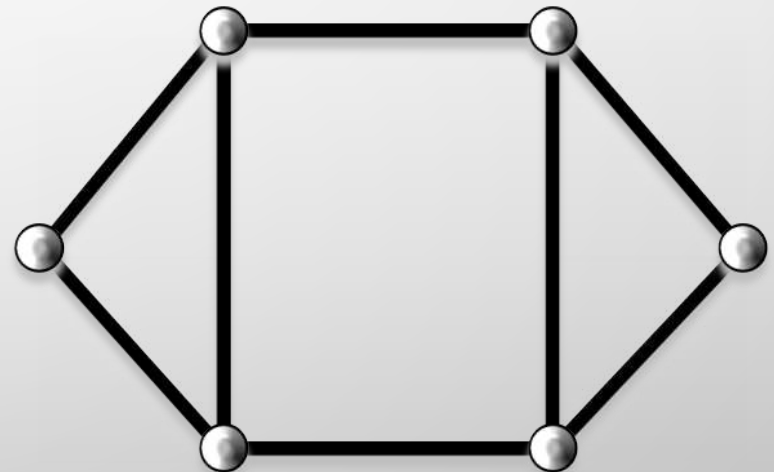
KRAKOW, POLAND

Every non-trivial graph contains a pair of vertices with equal degrees.



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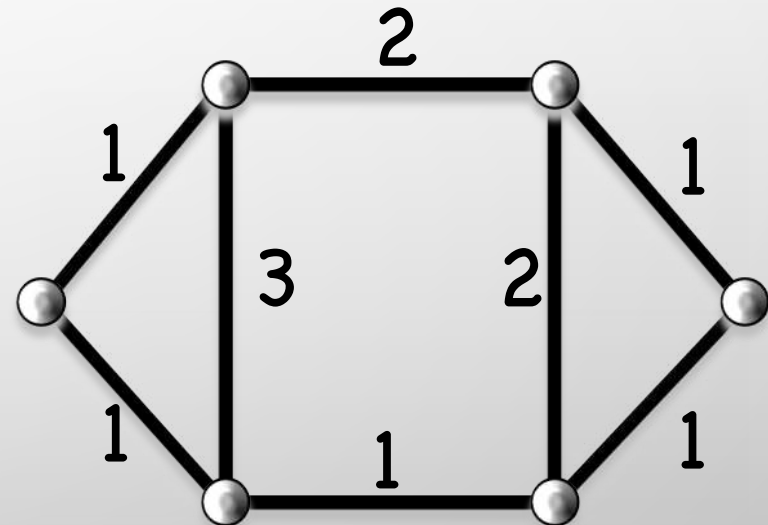
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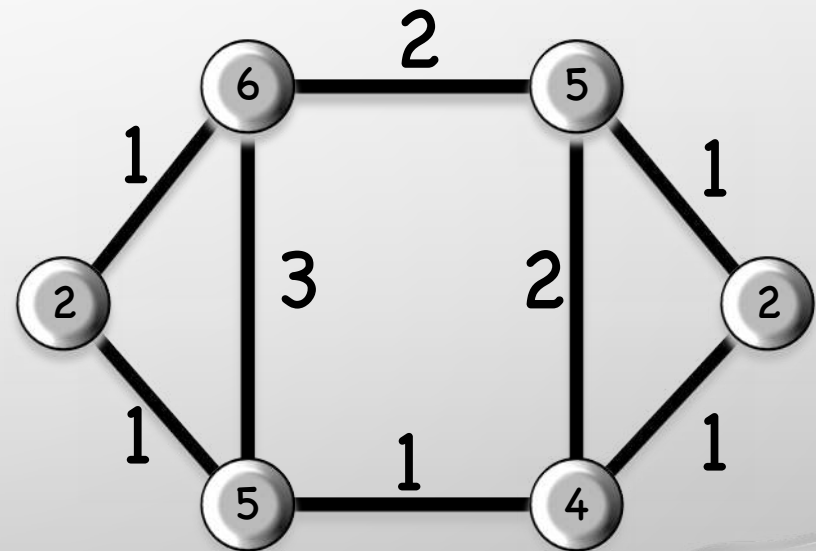


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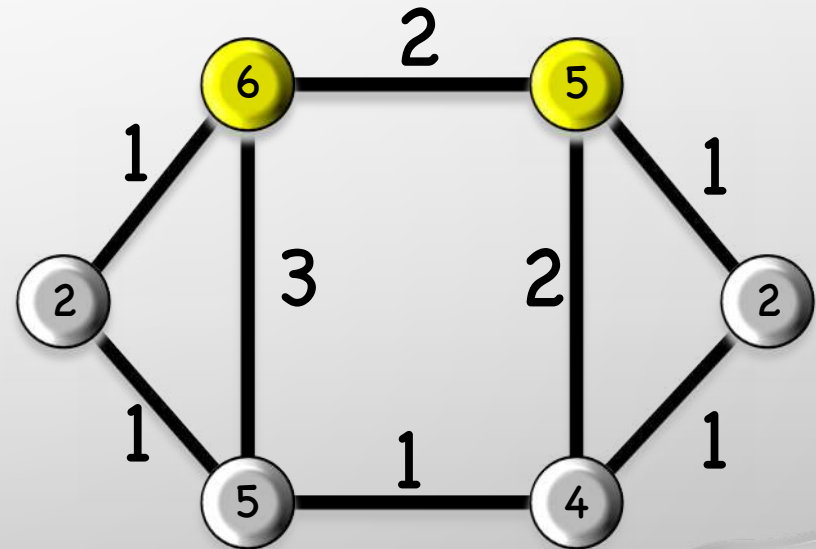
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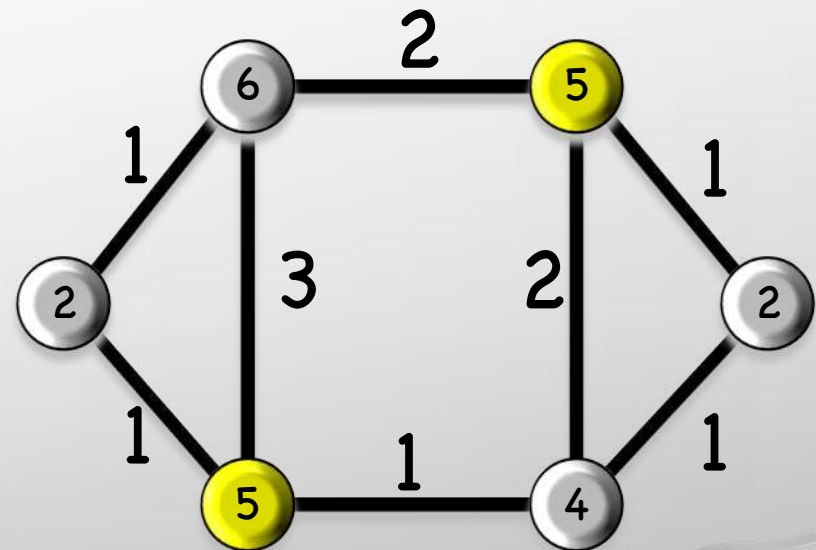
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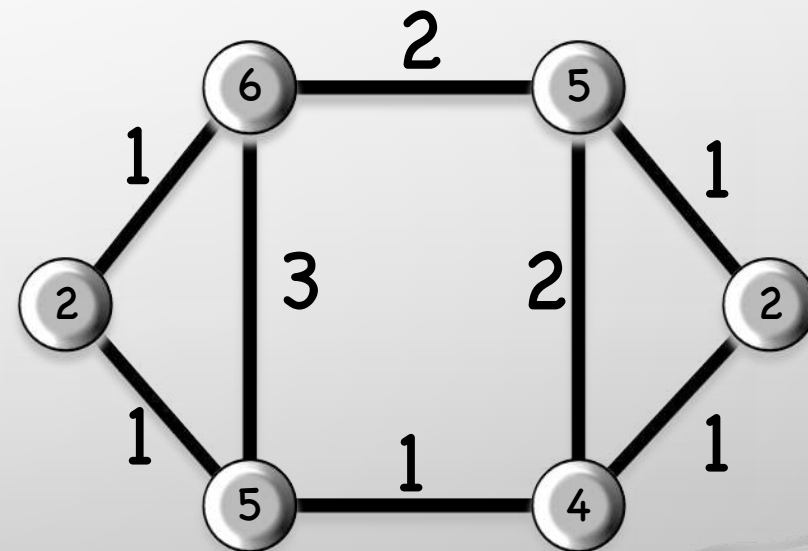
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1-2-3 Conjecture (Karoński, Łuczak, Thomason 2004)

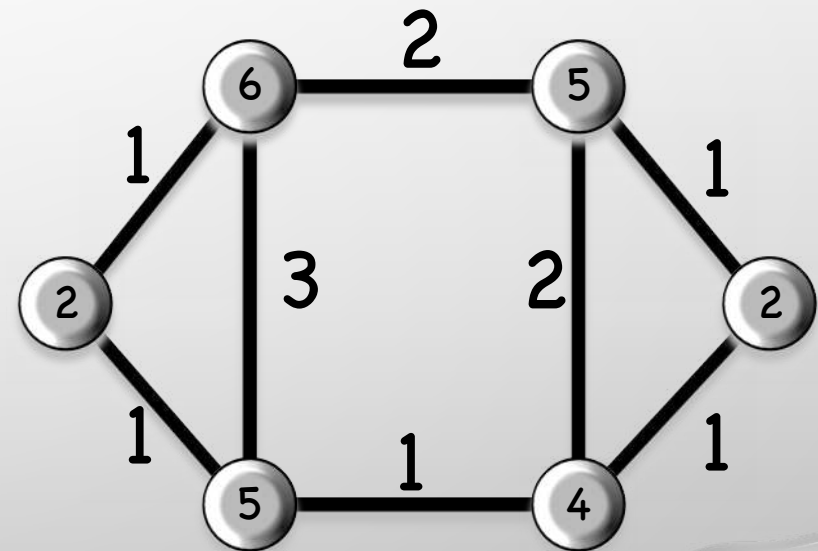
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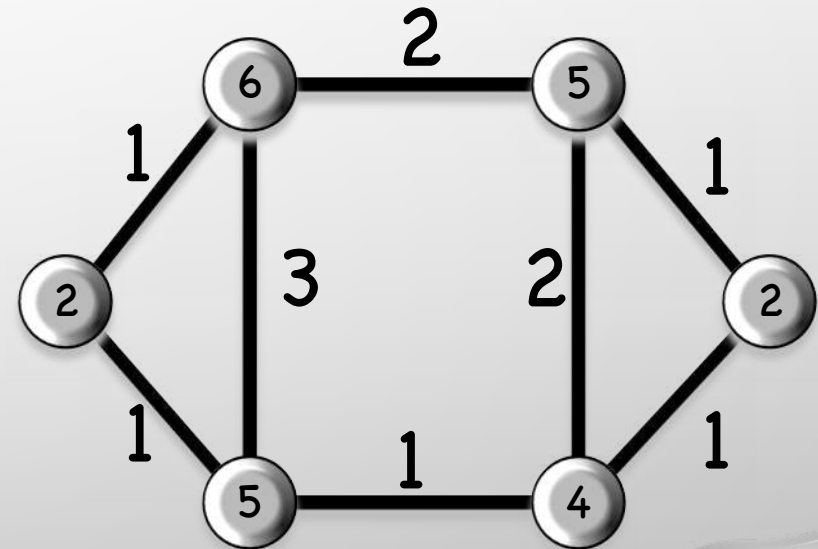
- proved for **3-colourable** graphs



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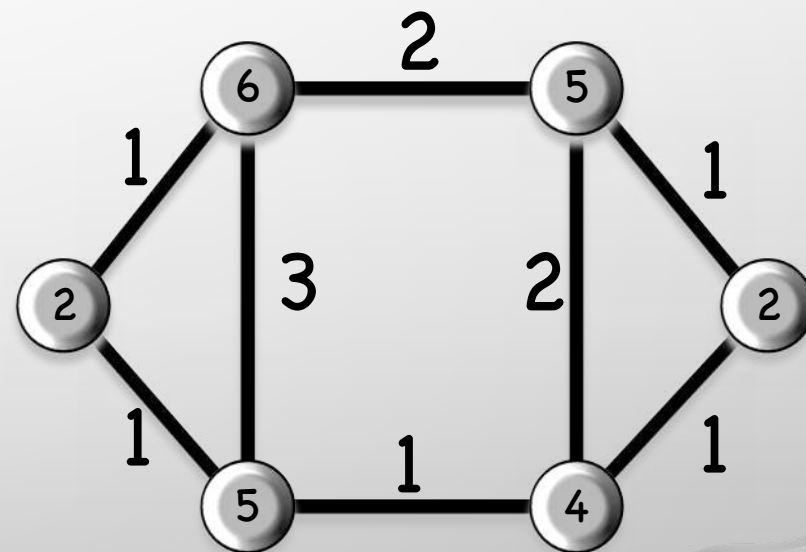
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Every graph without an isolated edge can be weighted with **1,2,3** so that adjacent vertices receive distinct weighted degrees.

- proved for **3-colourable** graphs
- no **finite** upper bound
- a set of **183 real** weights is sufficient



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Every graph without an isolated edge can be weighted with **1,2,3** so that adjacent vertices receive distinct weighted degrees.

Th. Weights **1,2,...,30** suffice.

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Th. 1-2-3 Conjecture holds if **$\delta(G) > 0.99985 n$** and n is large enough.
(Zhong 2019)

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Every graph is (2,3)-choosable, Combinatorica 36 (Wong, Zhu 2016)

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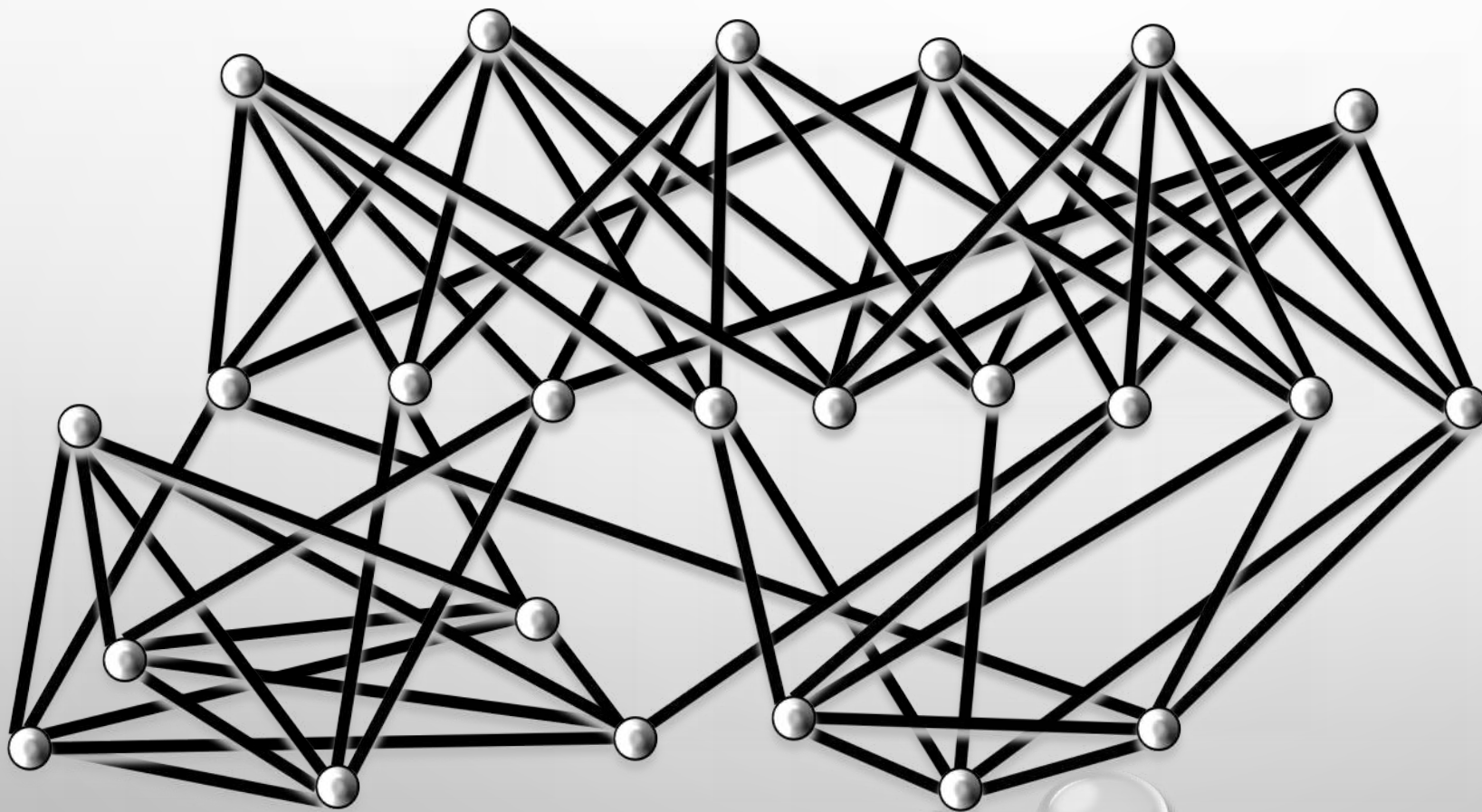
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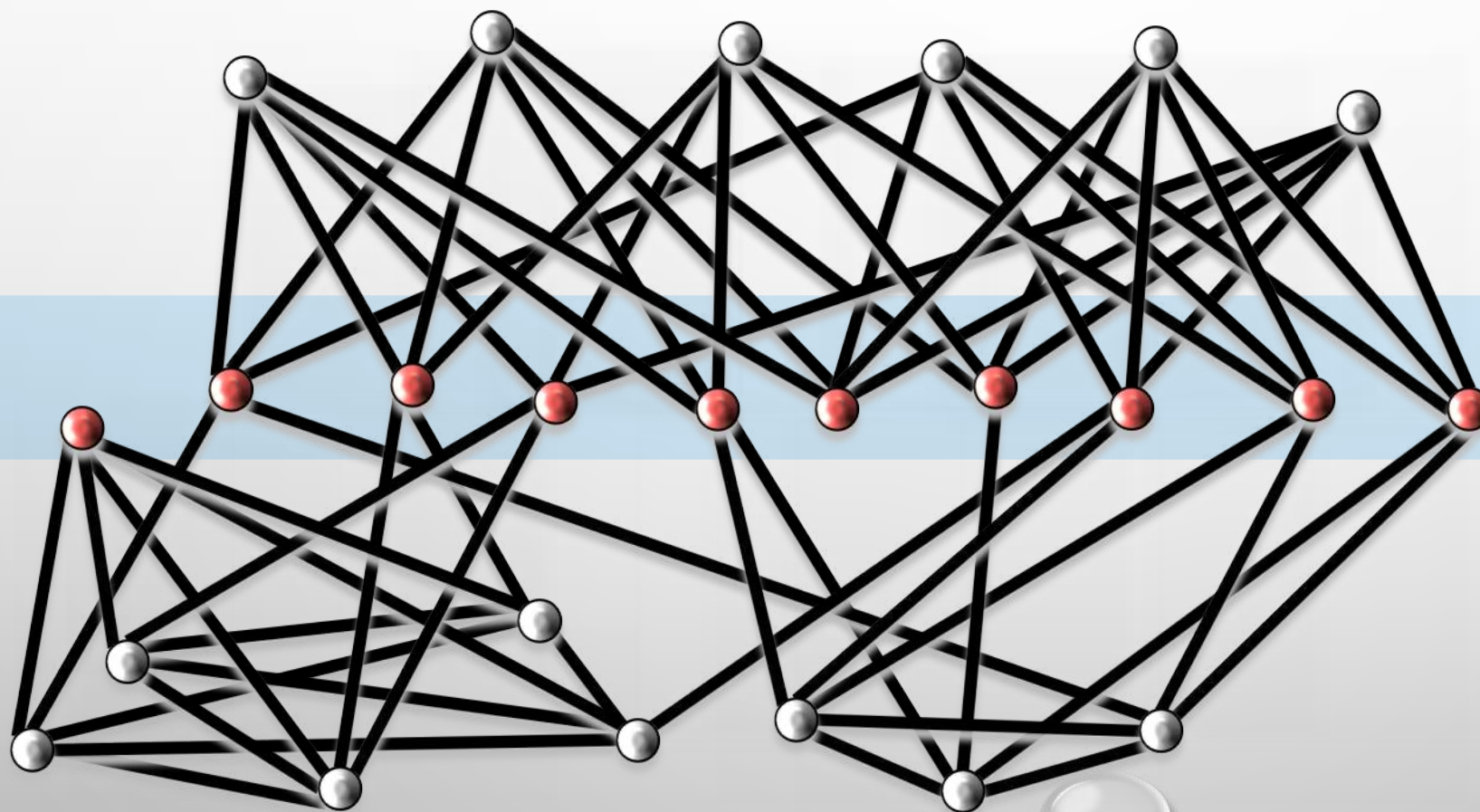
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1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs

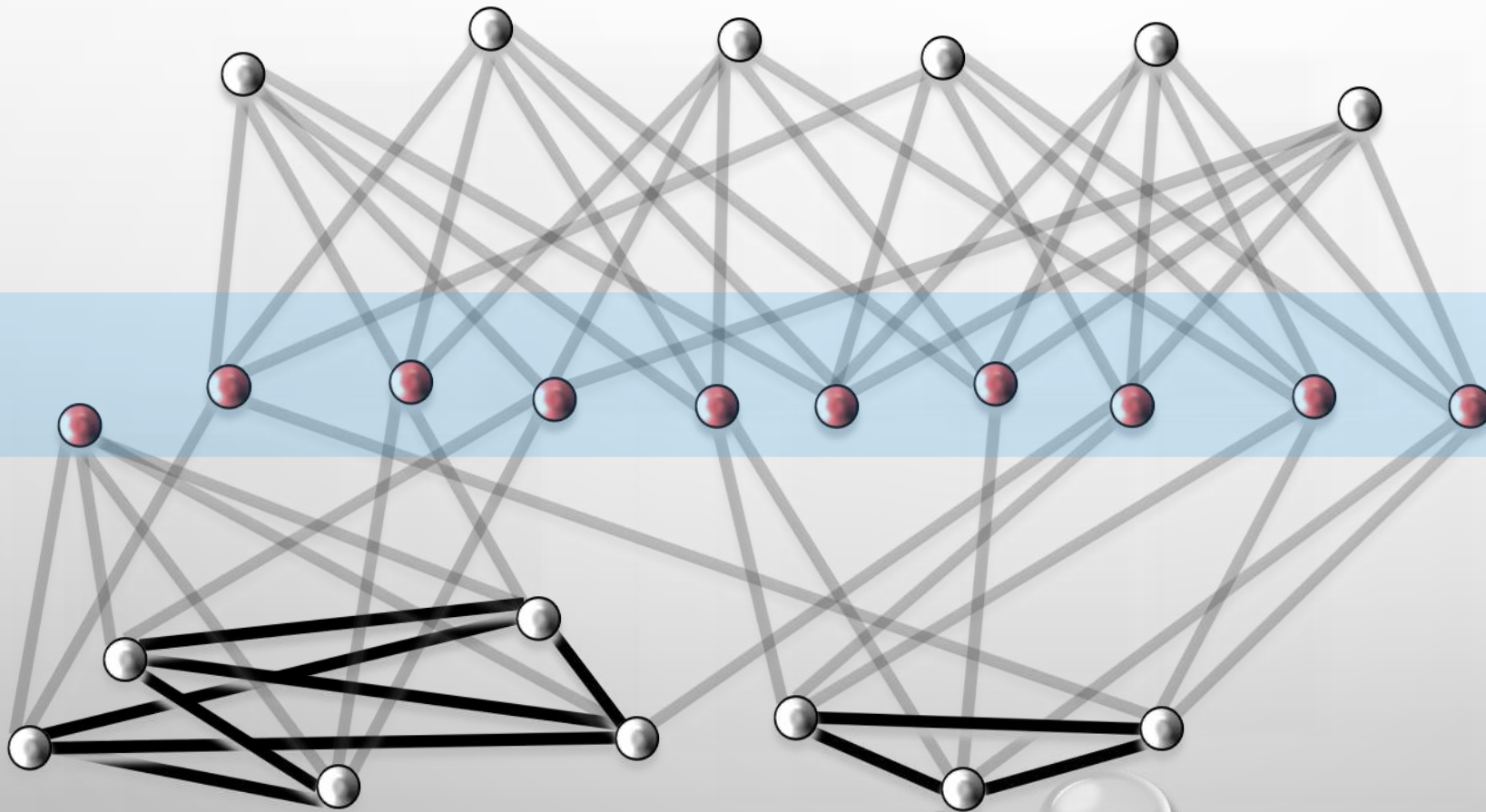


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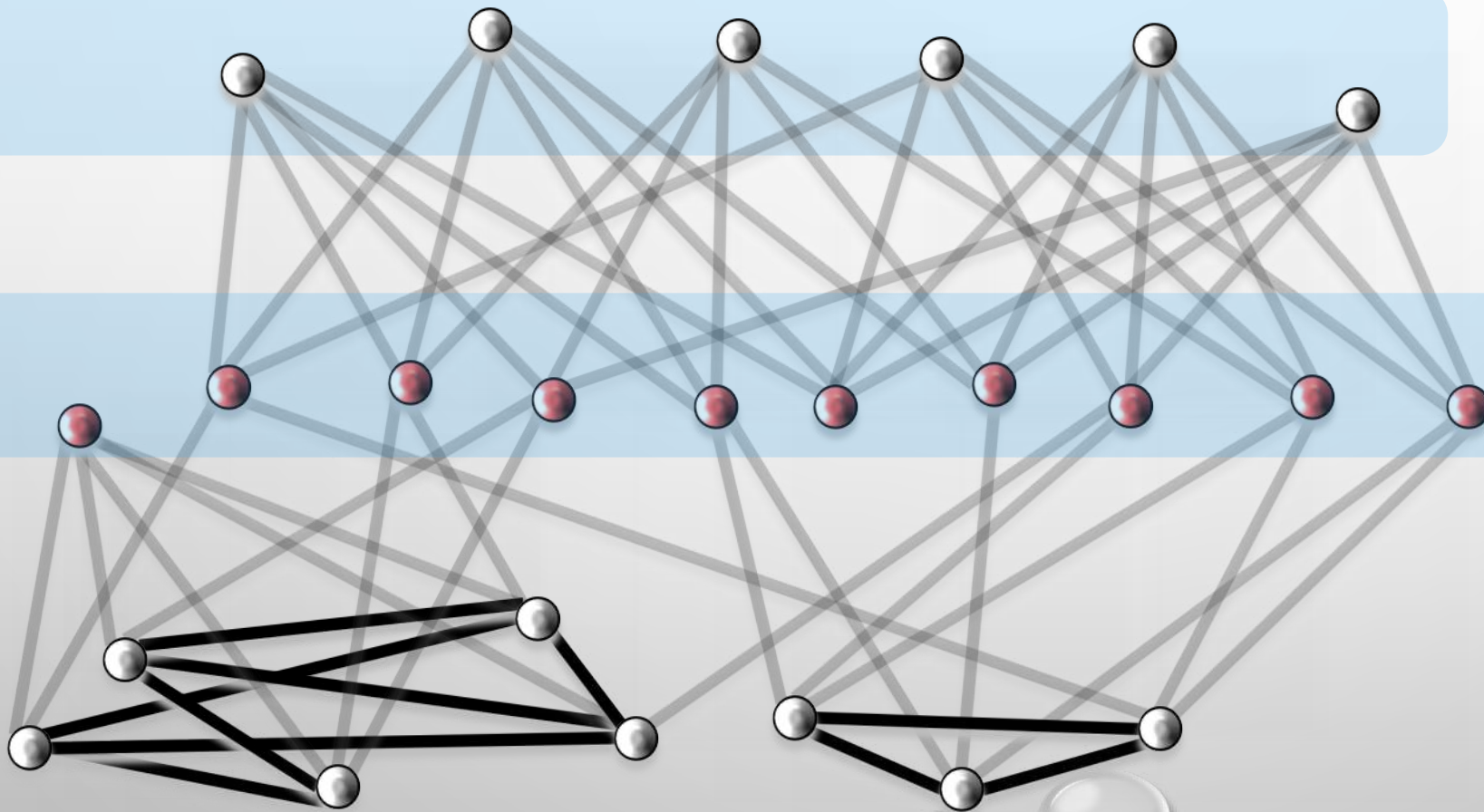
maximal independent

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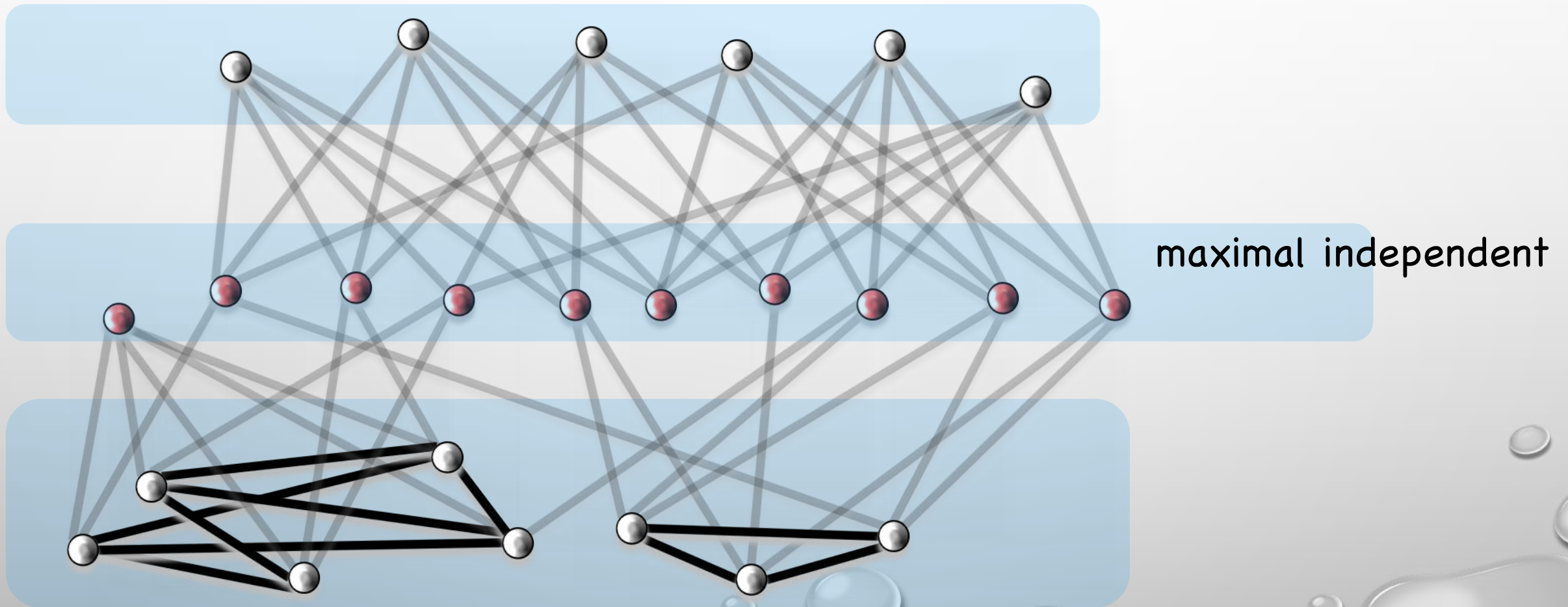
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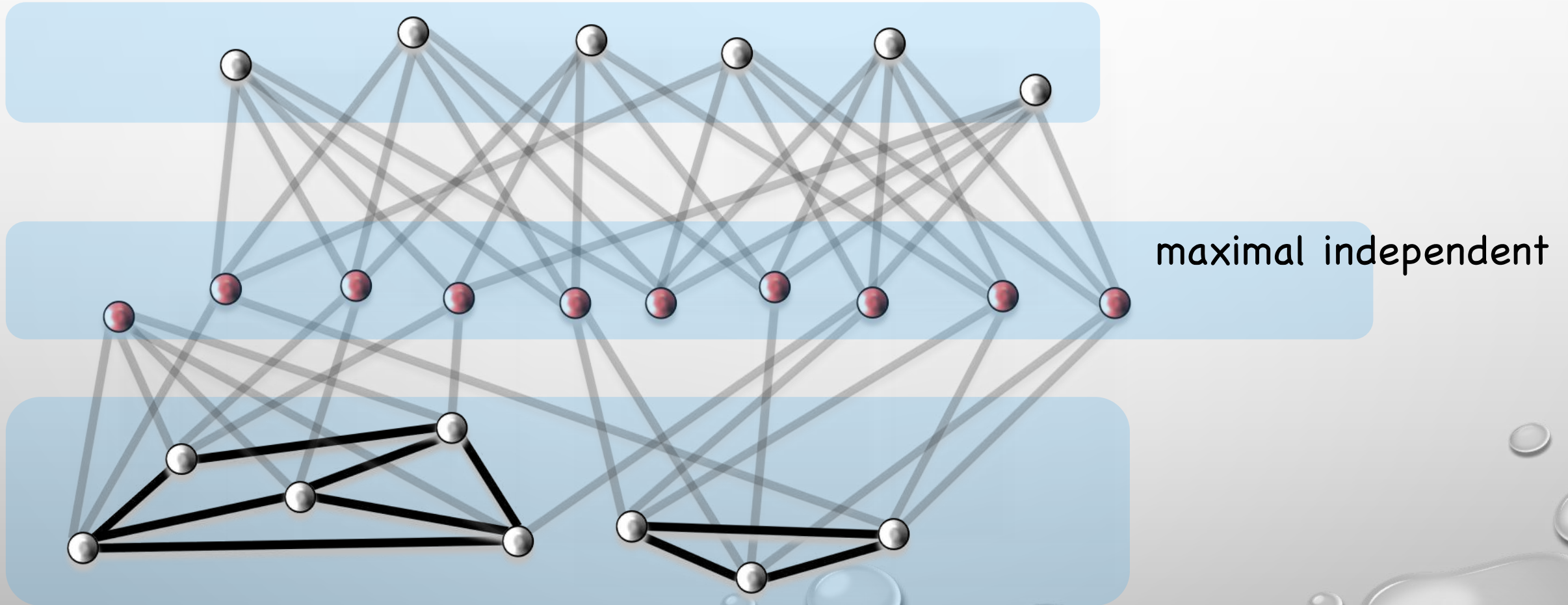


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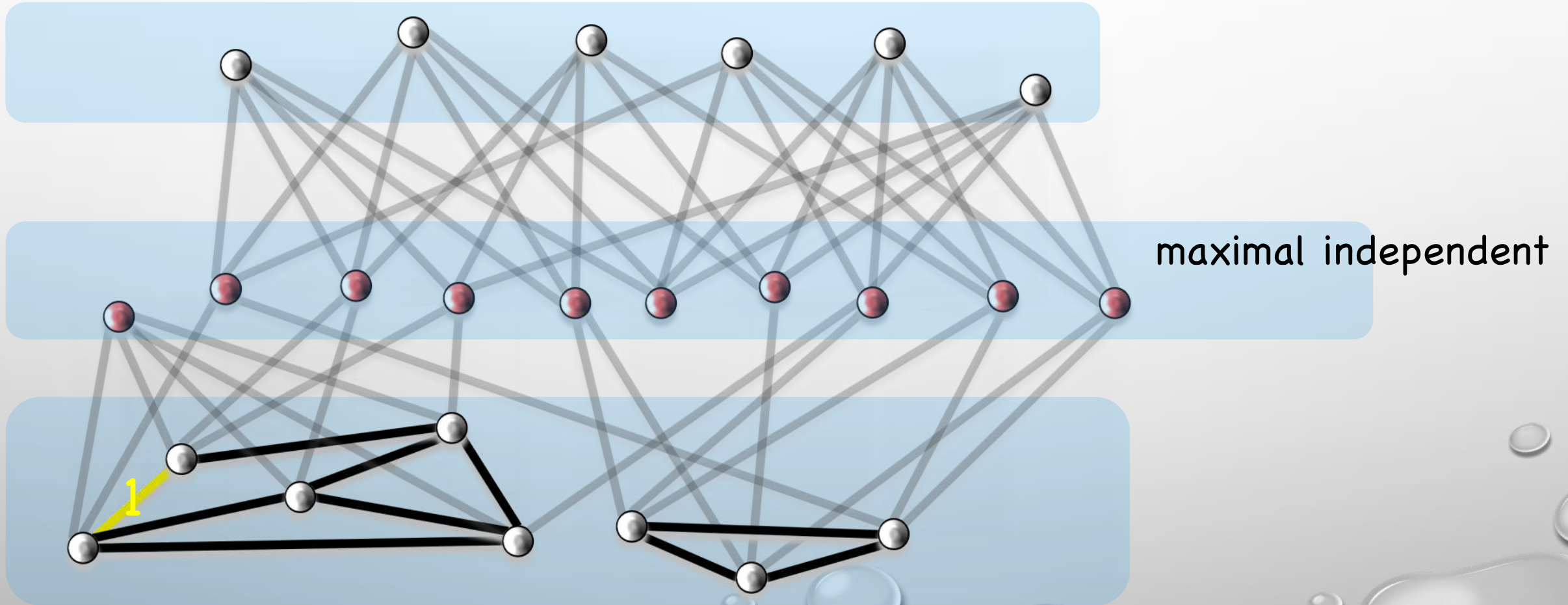
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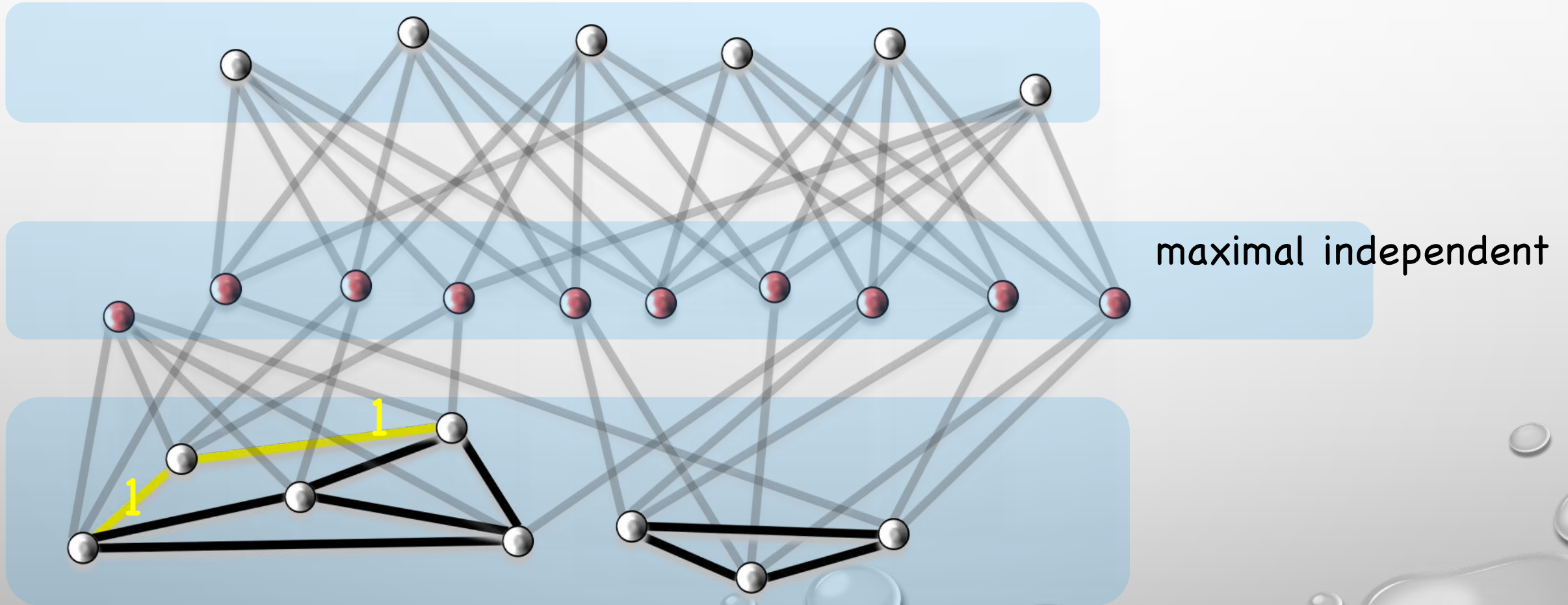
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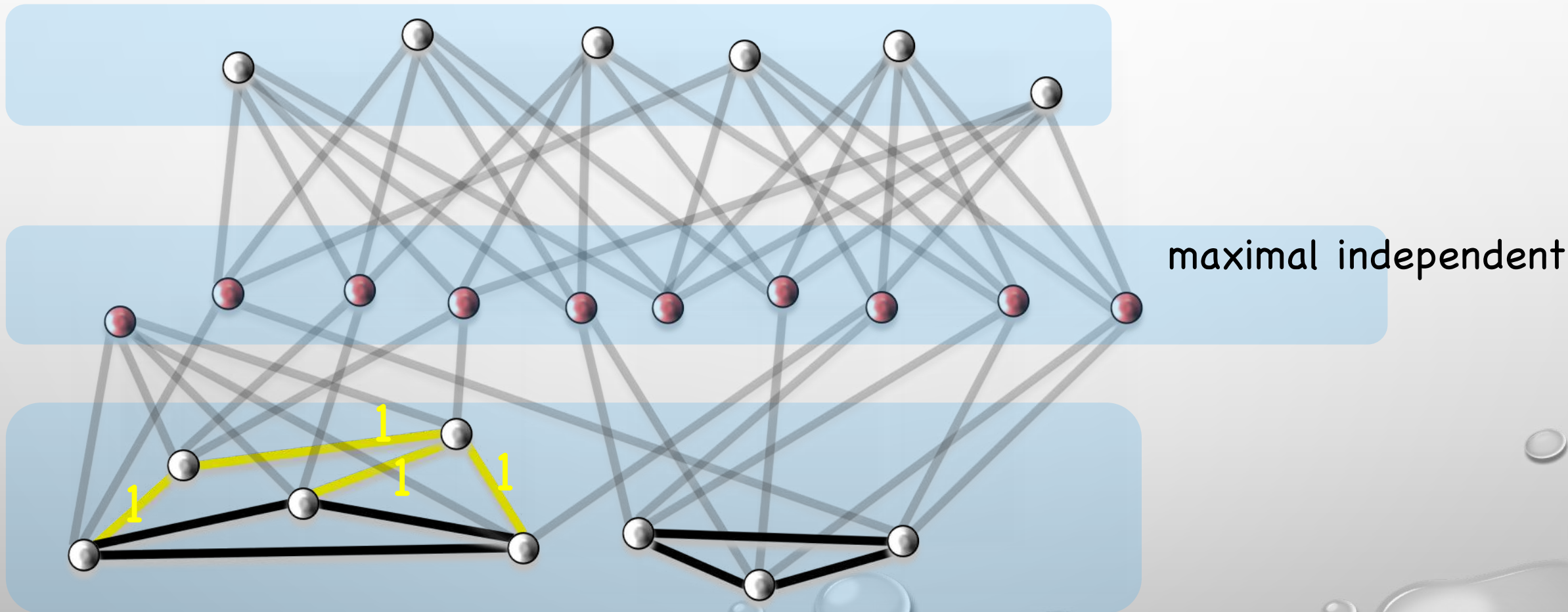
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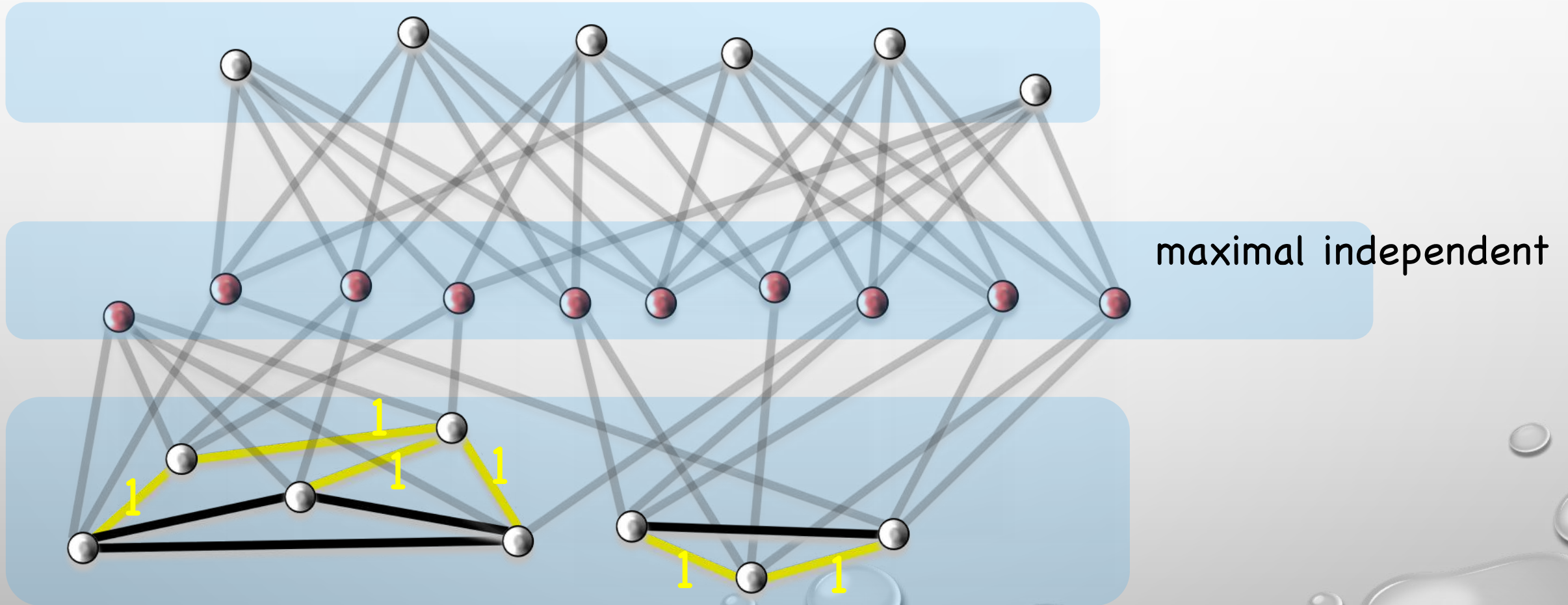
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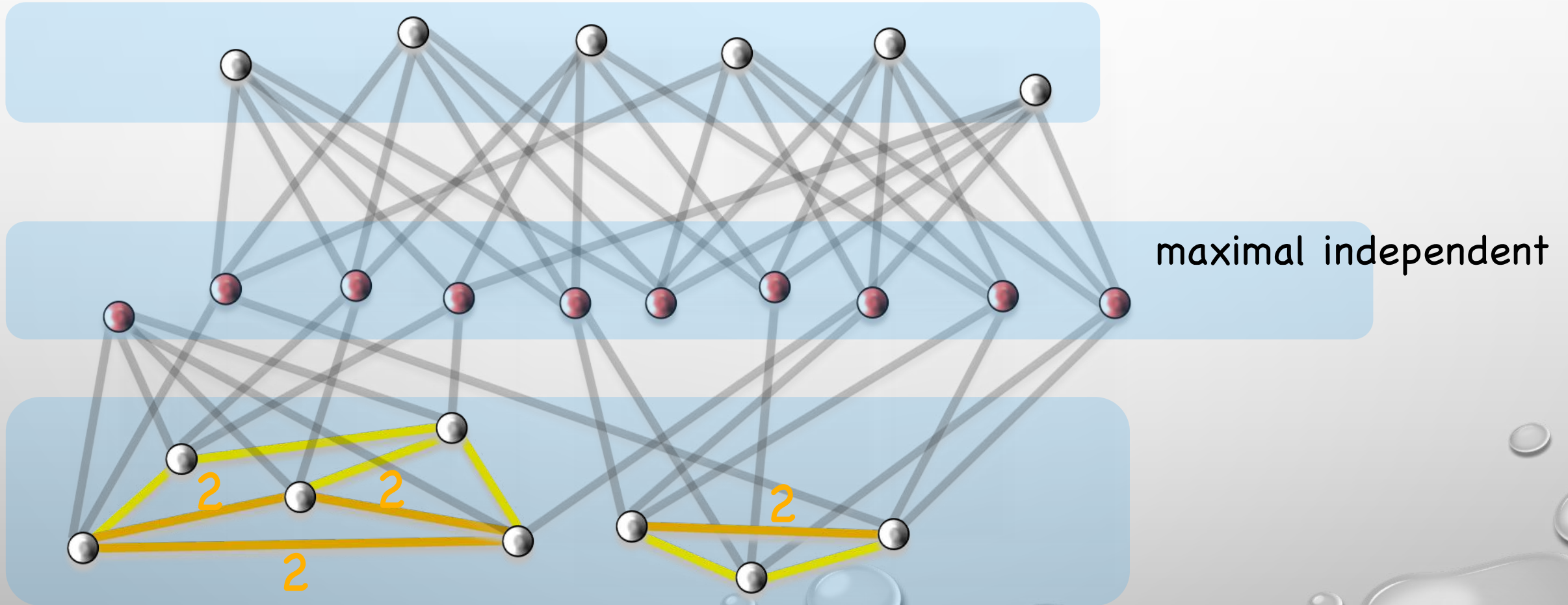
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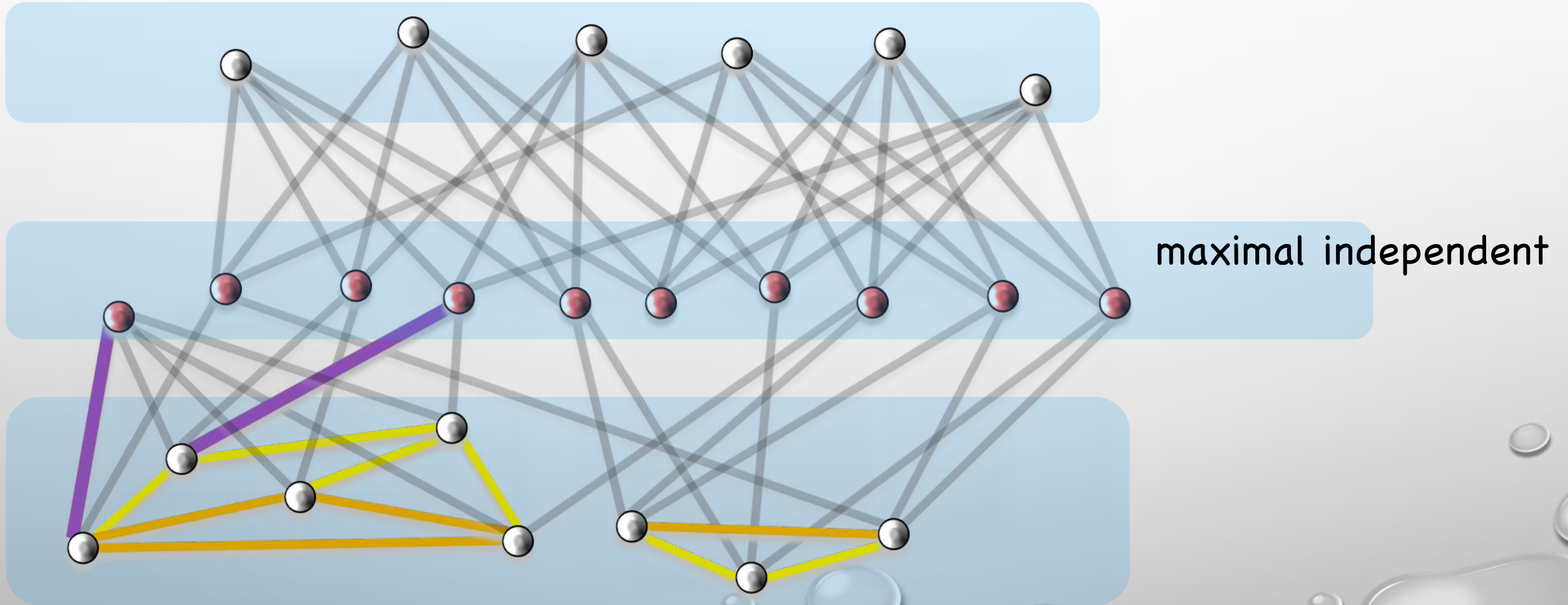
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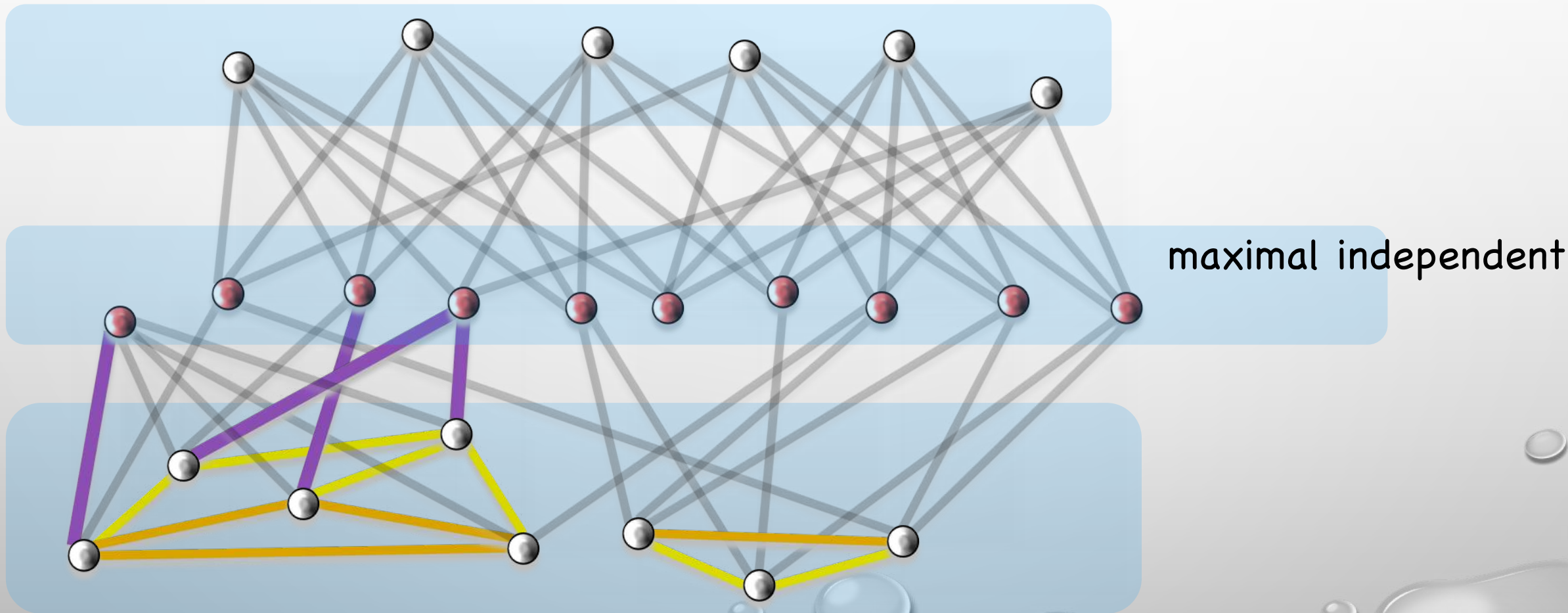
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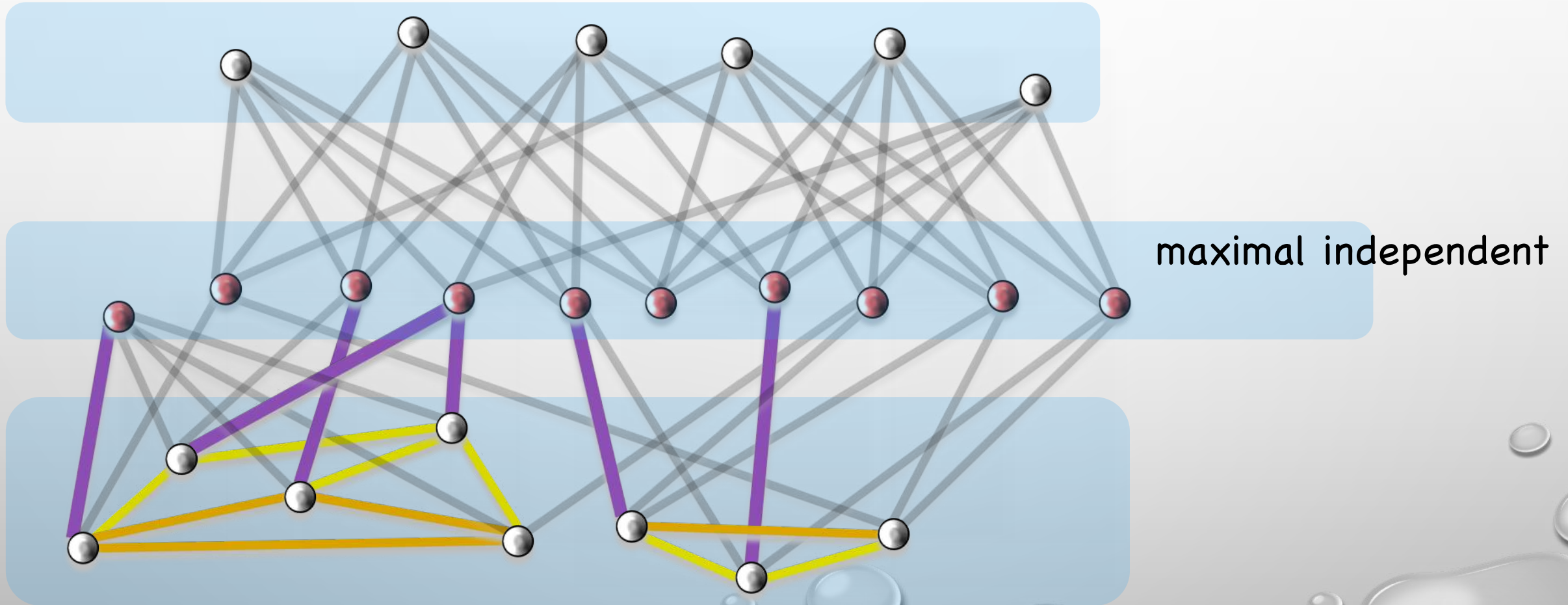
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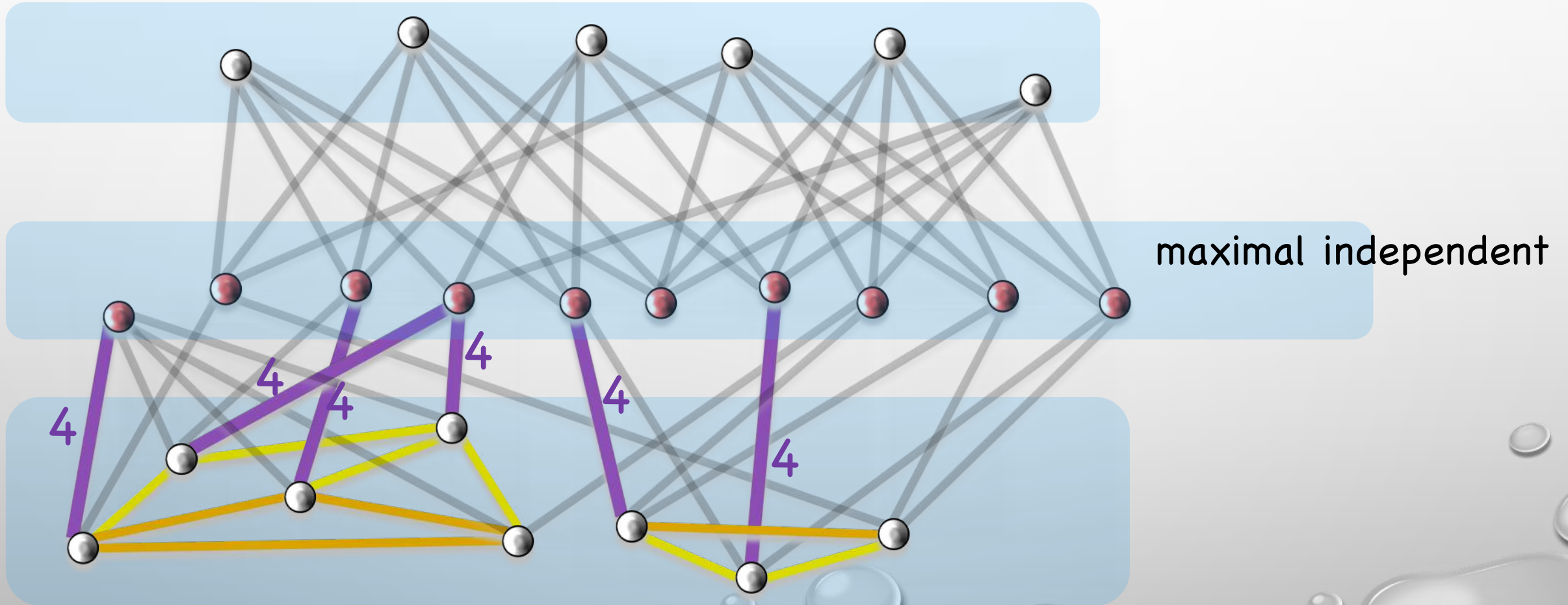
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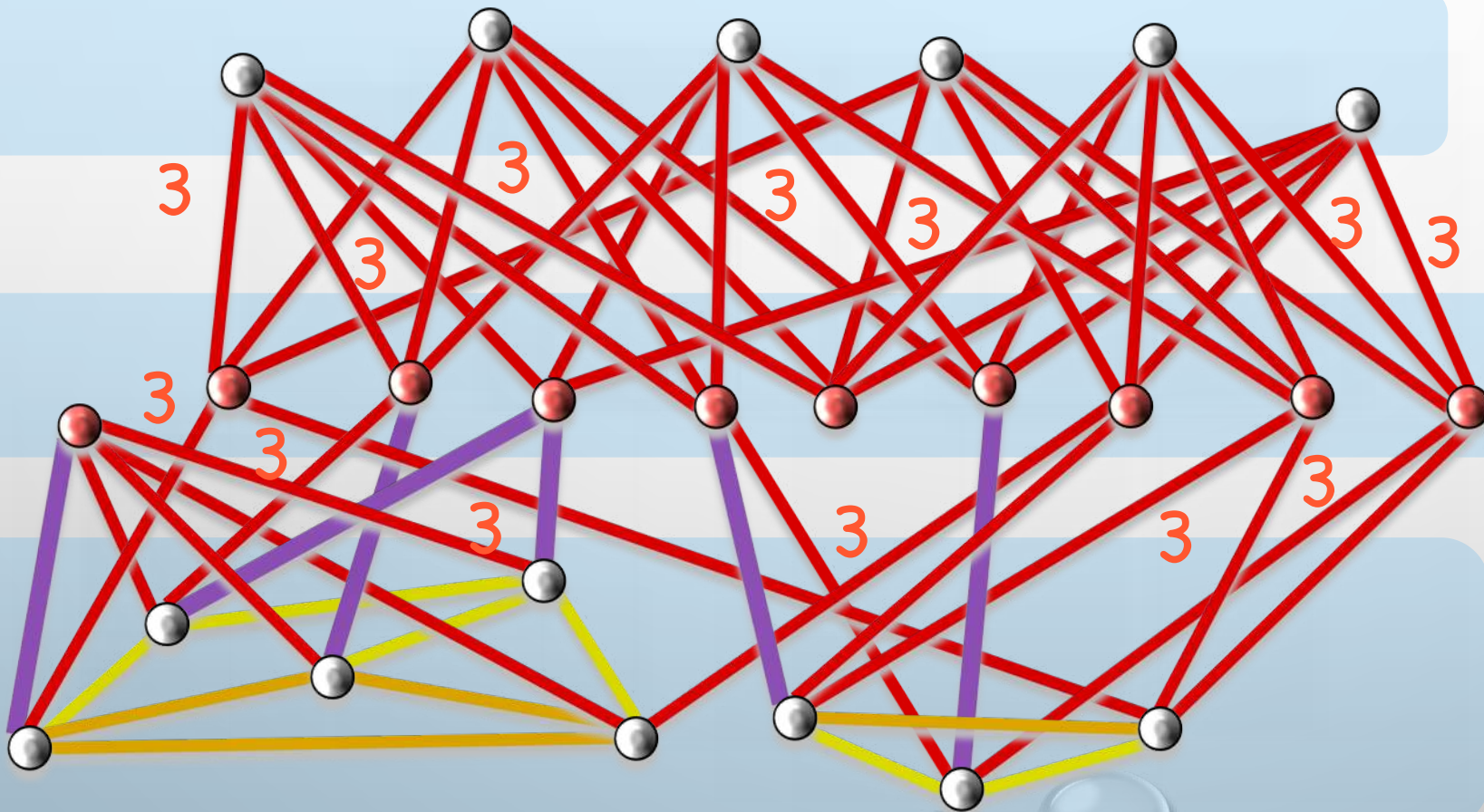
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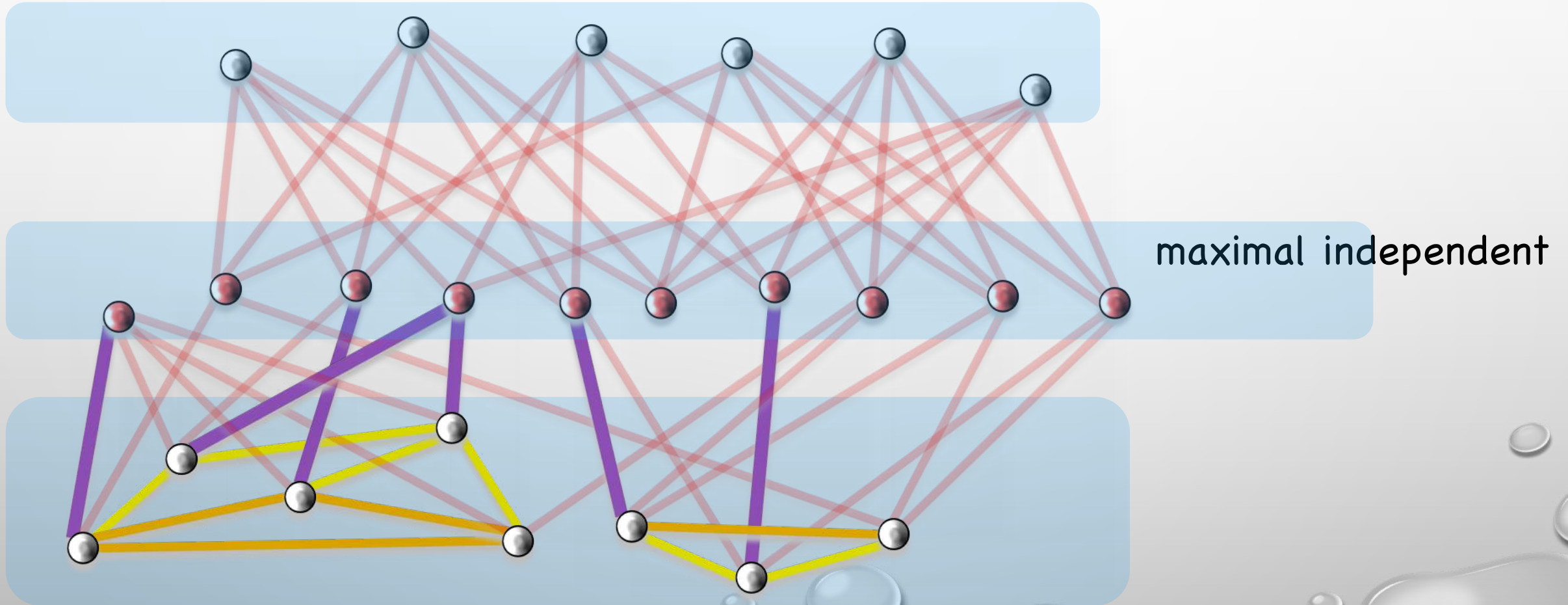


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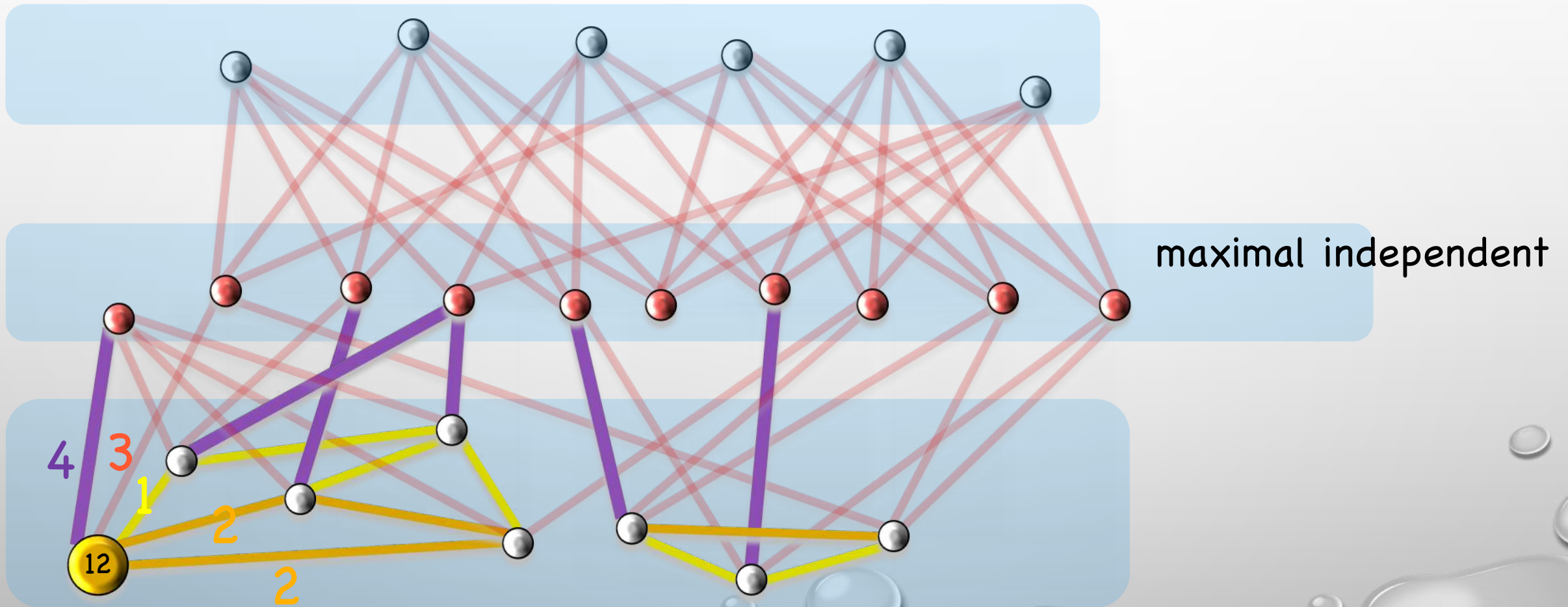


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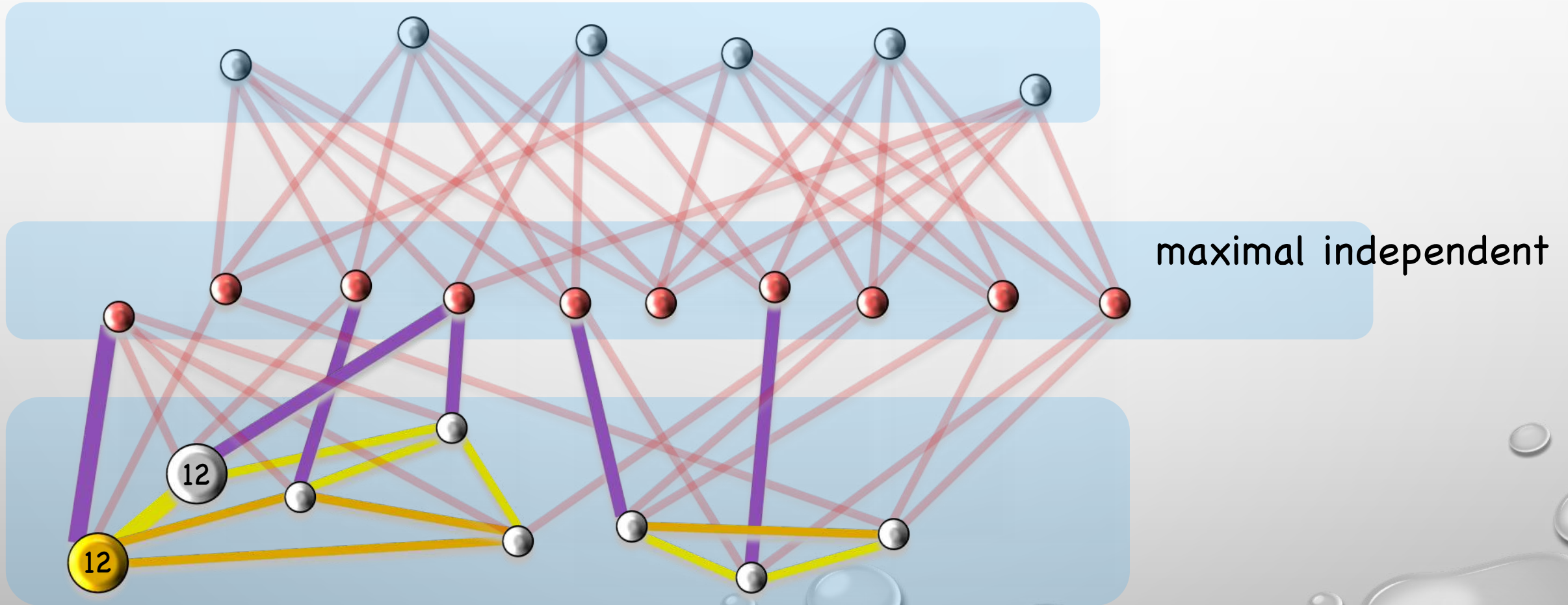
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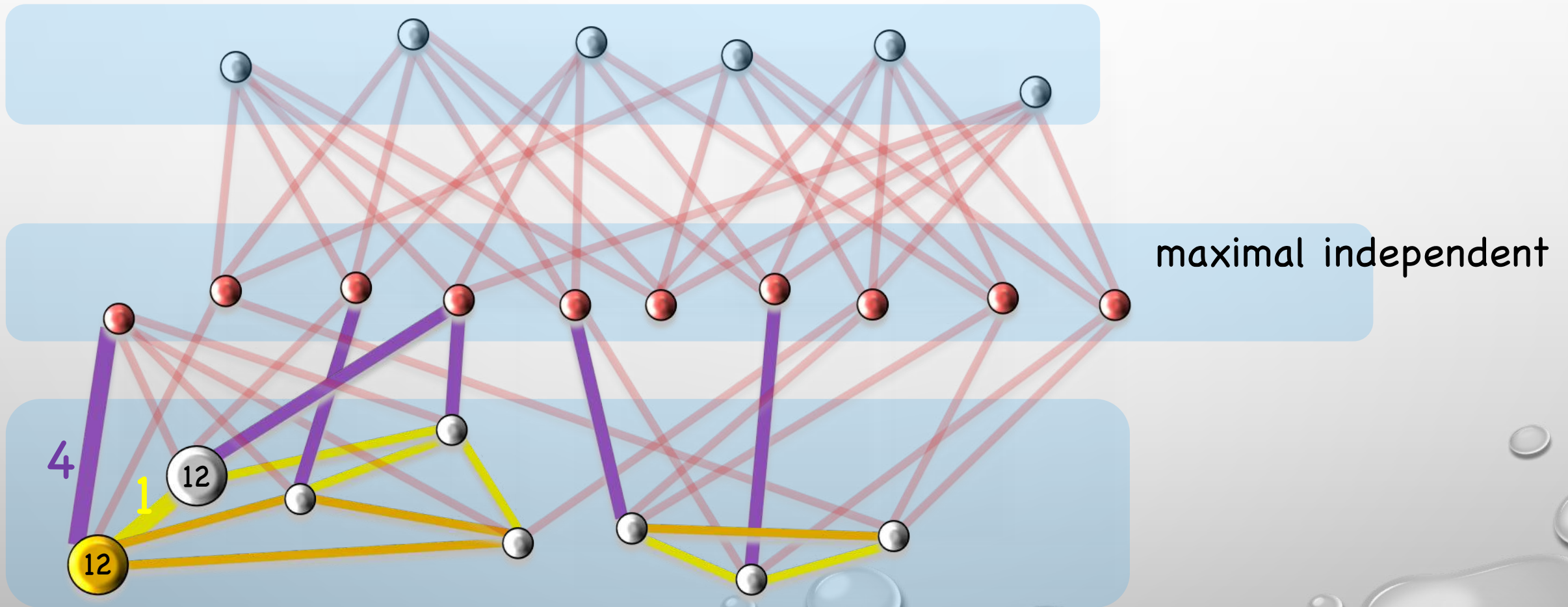
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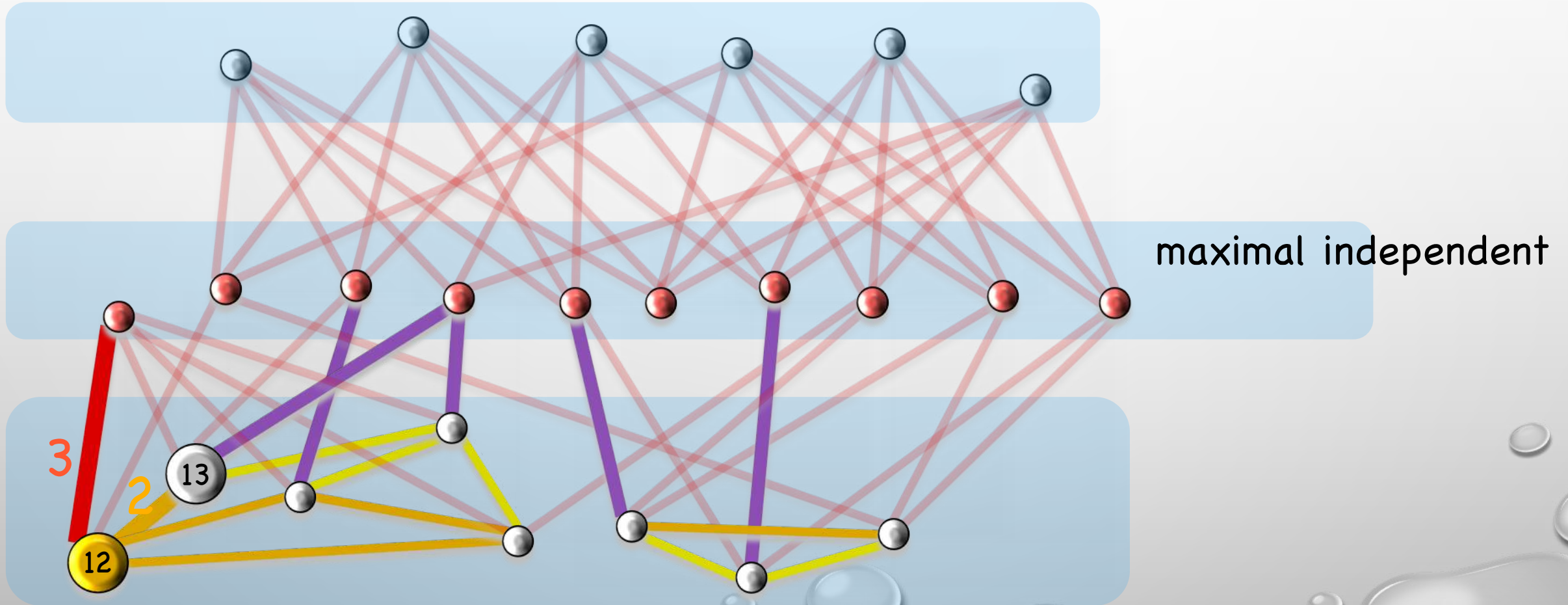
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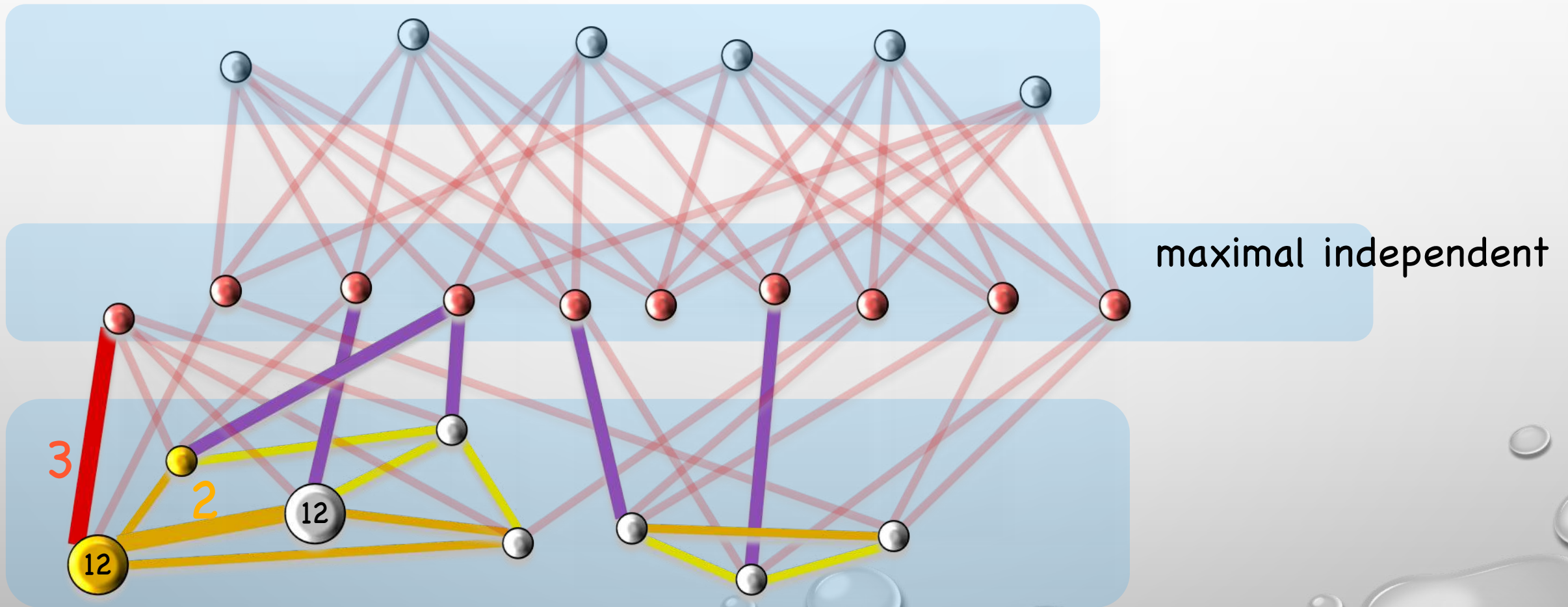
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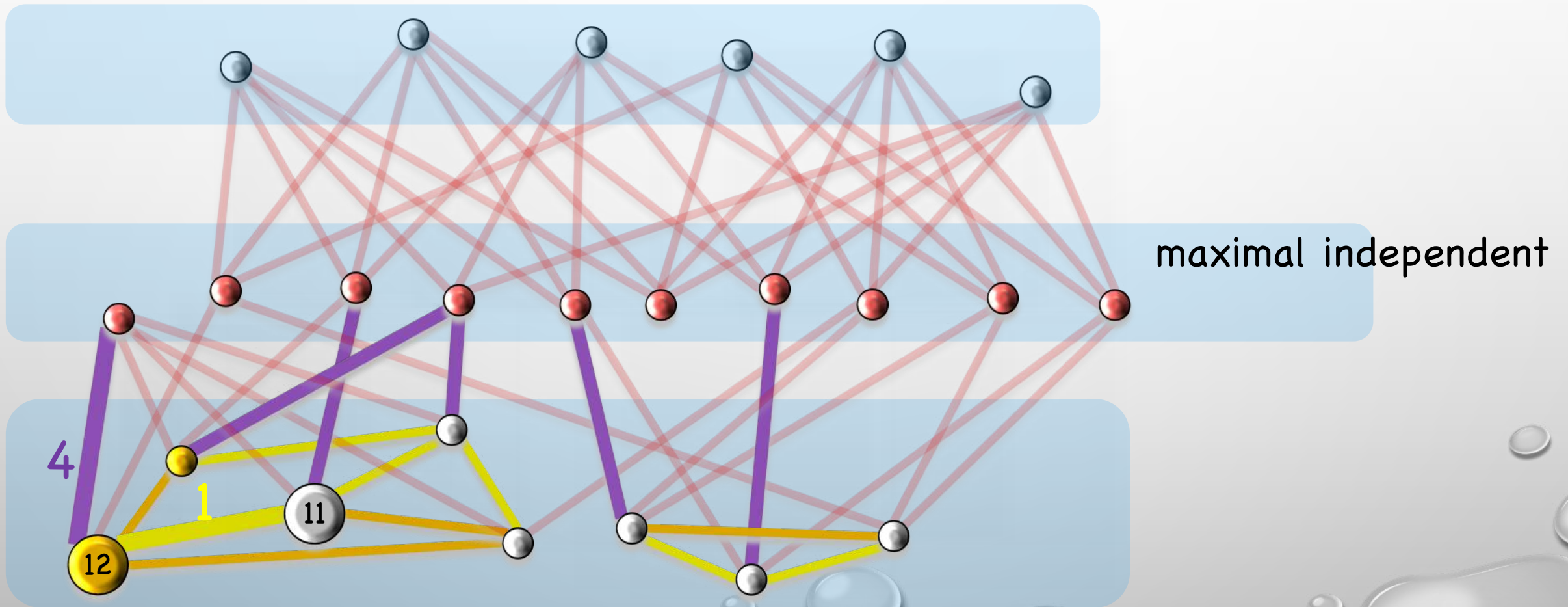
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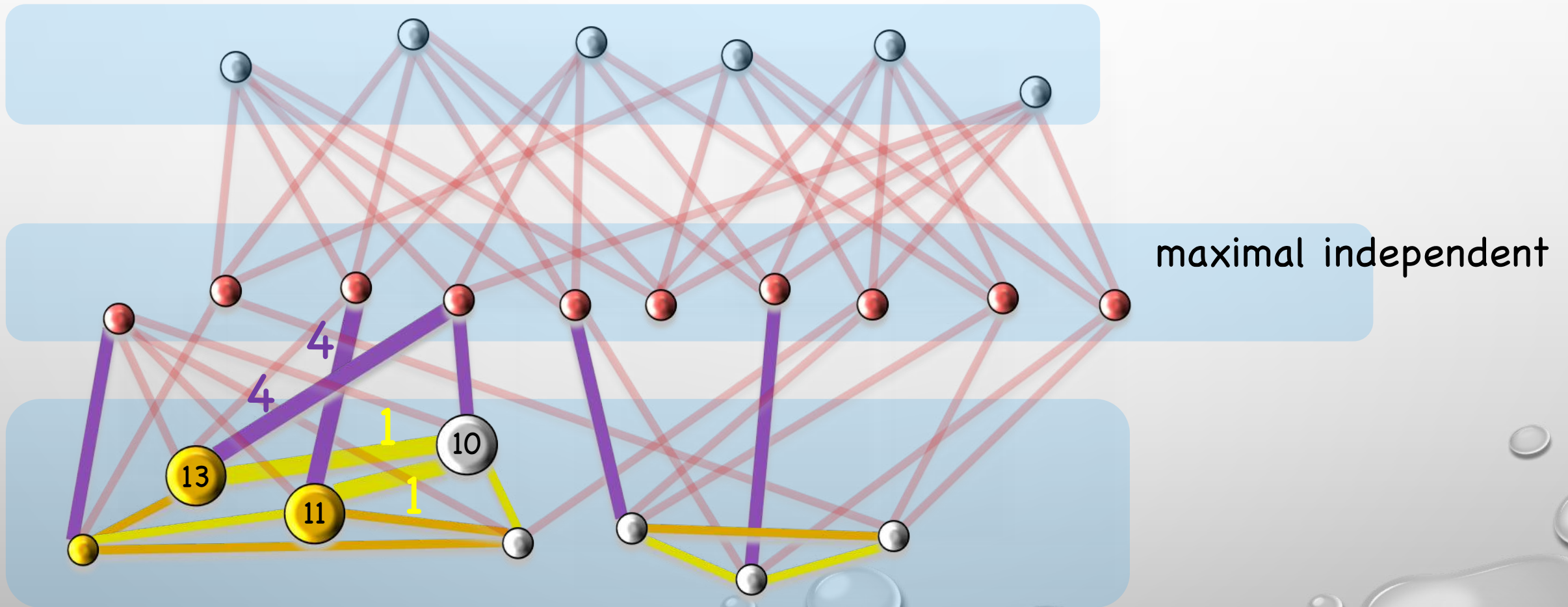
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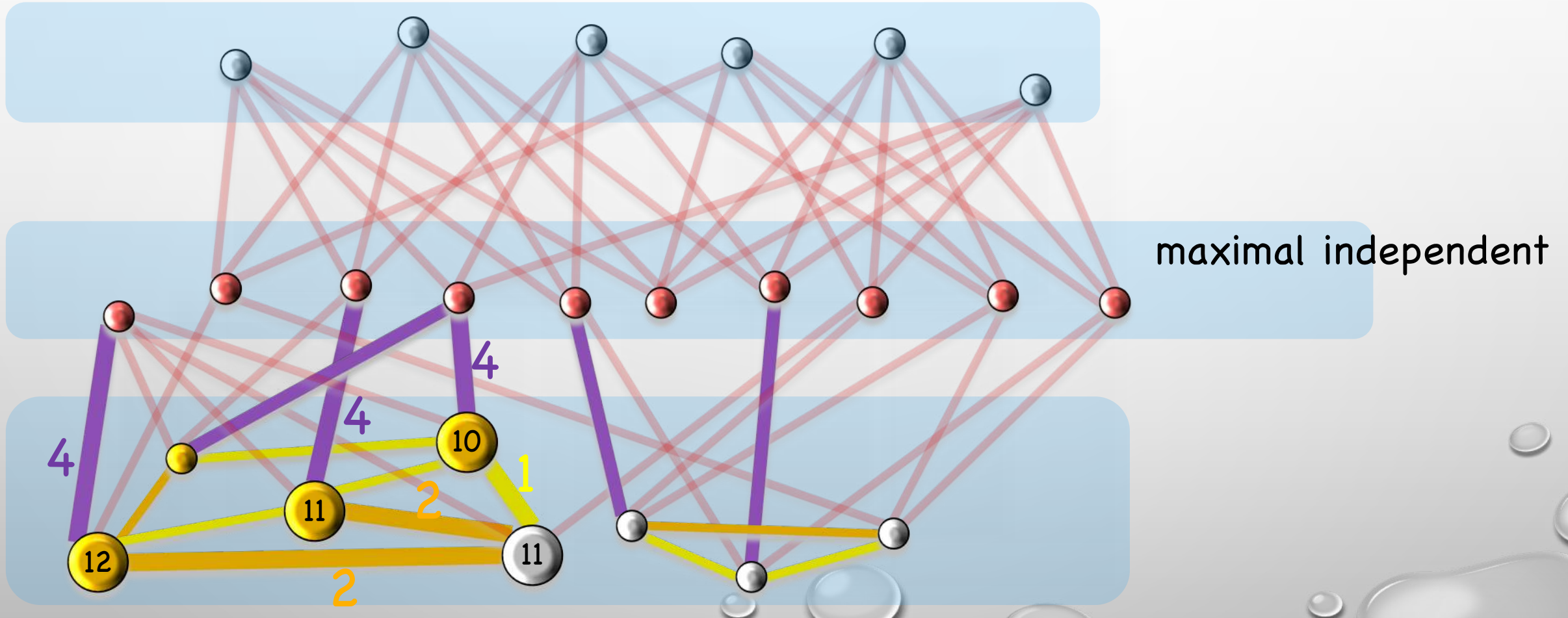
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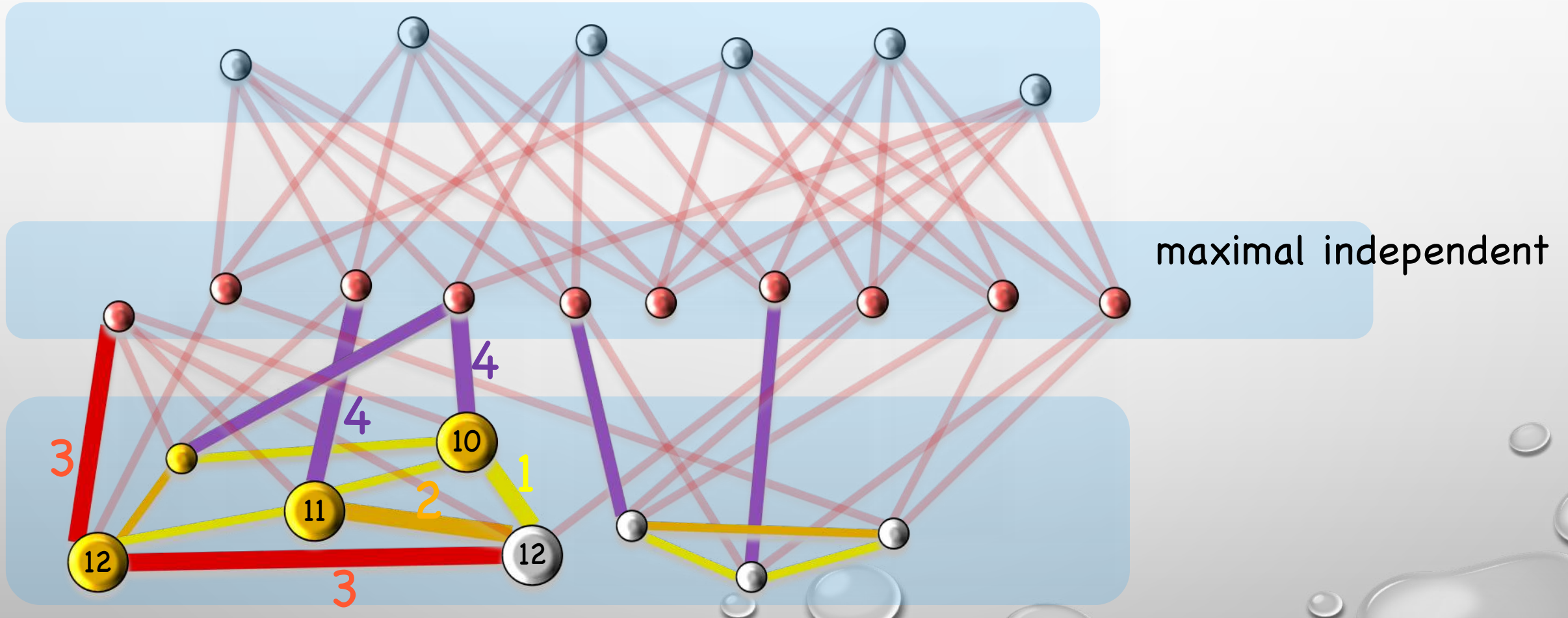
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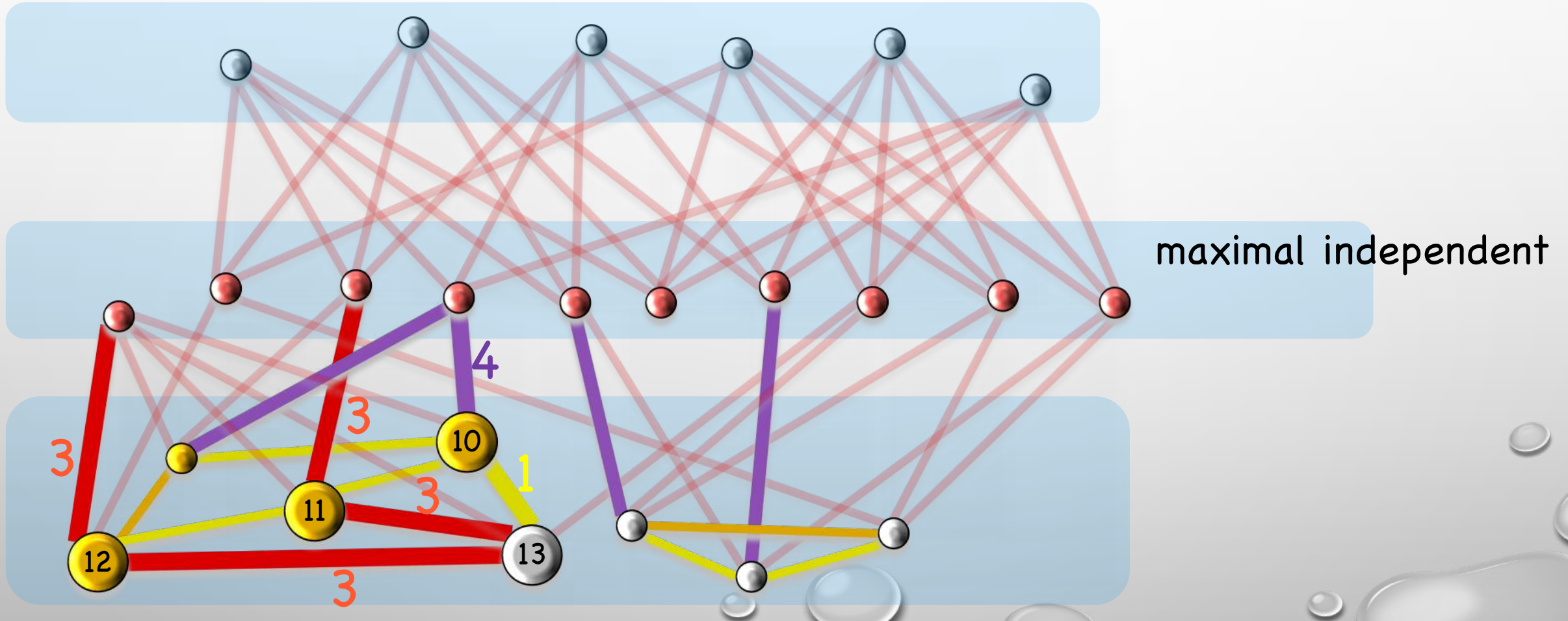
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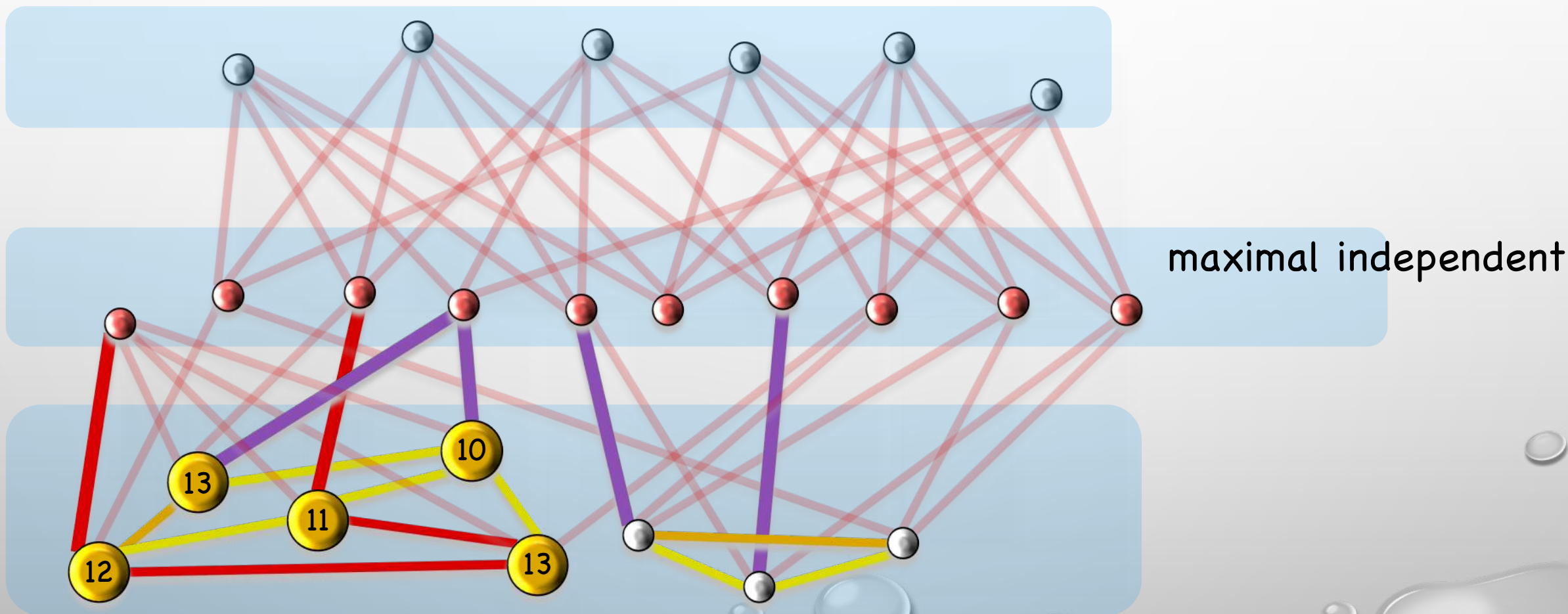
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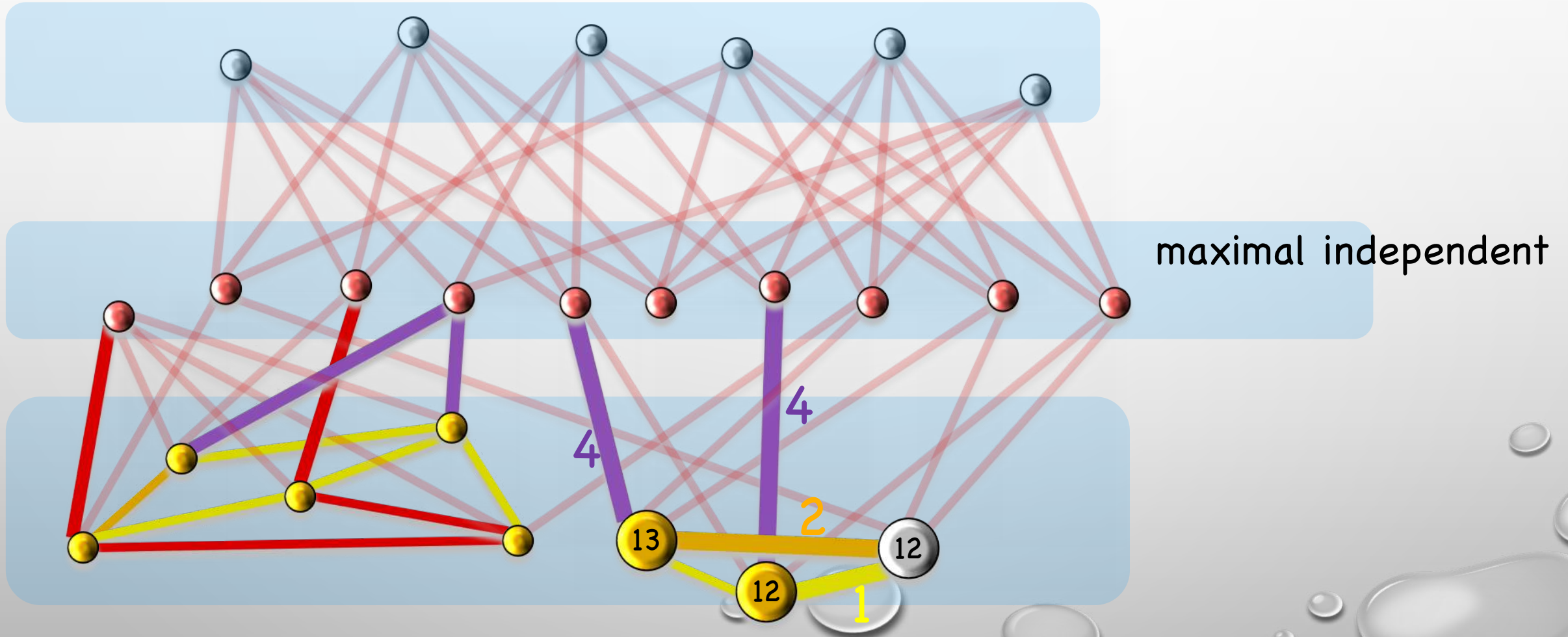
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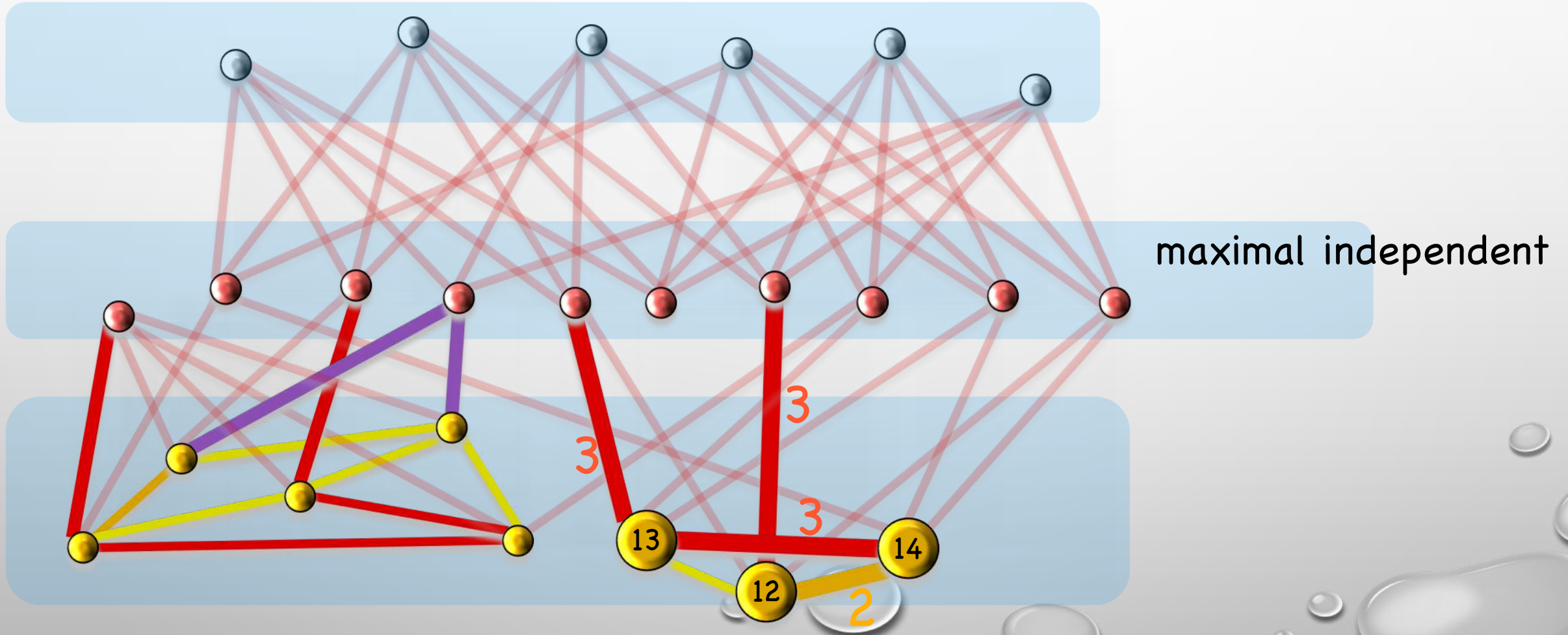
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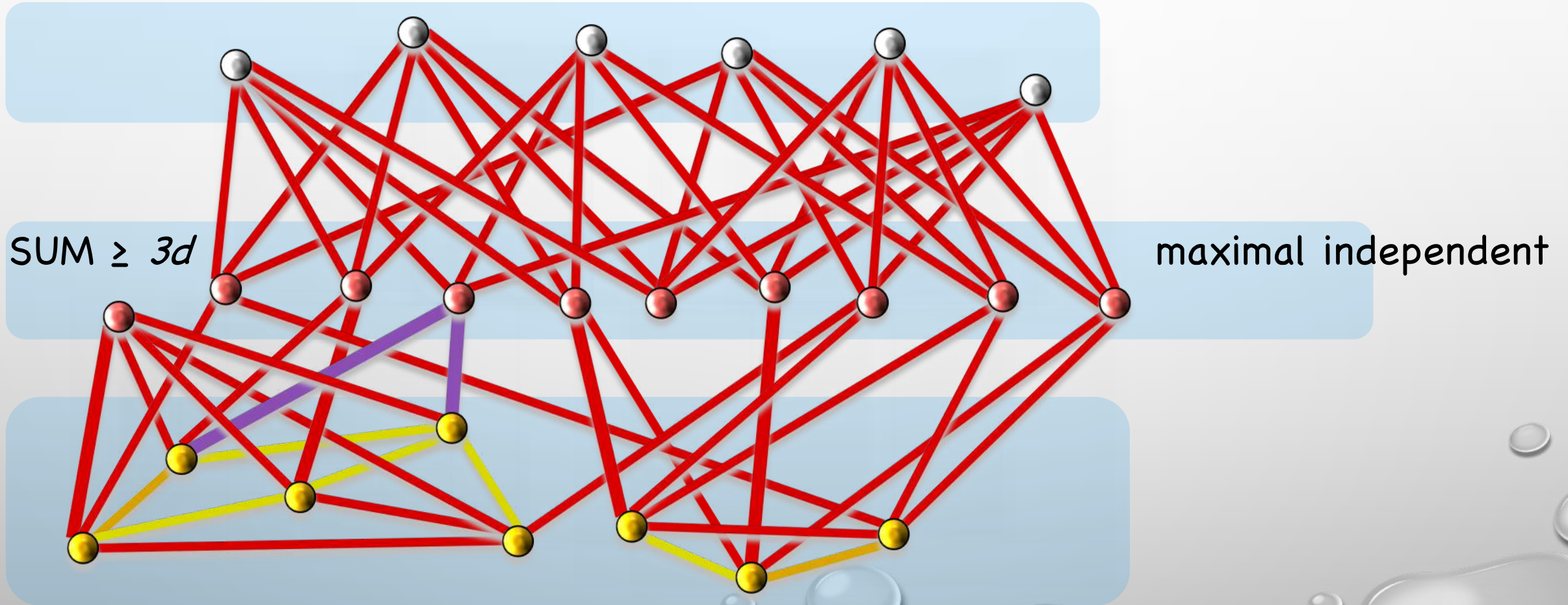
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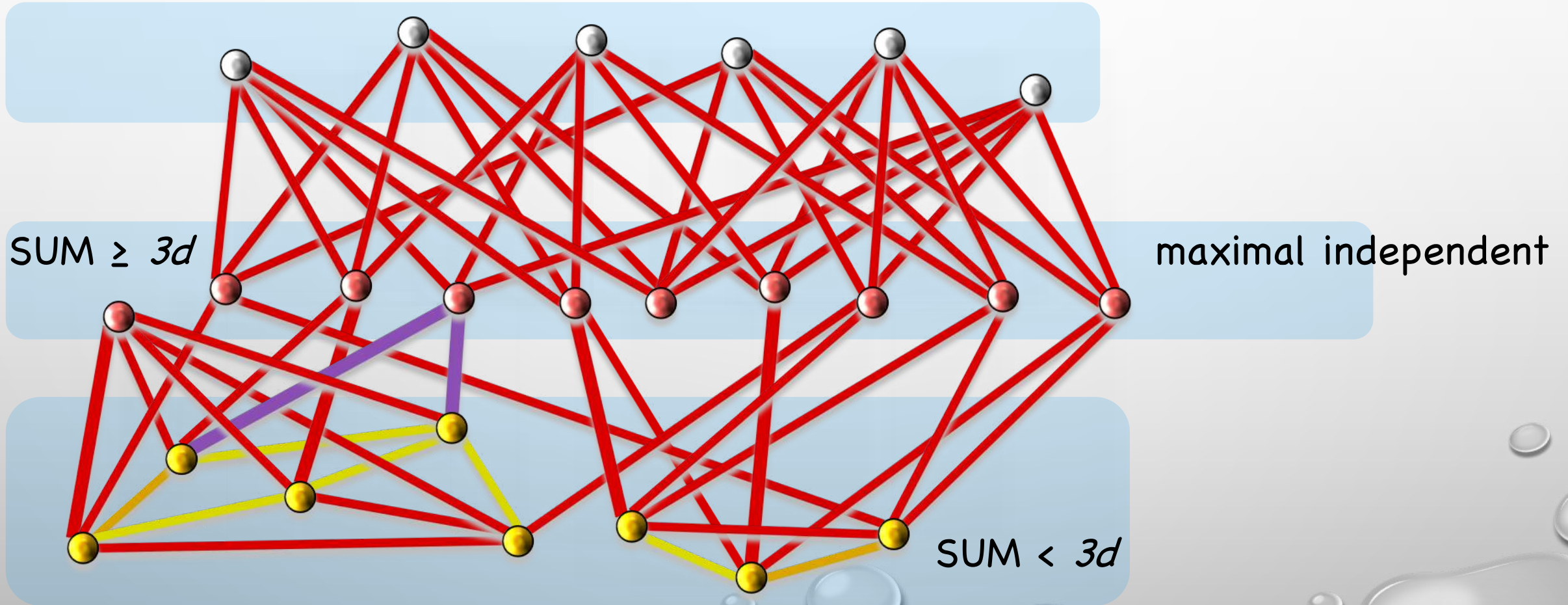
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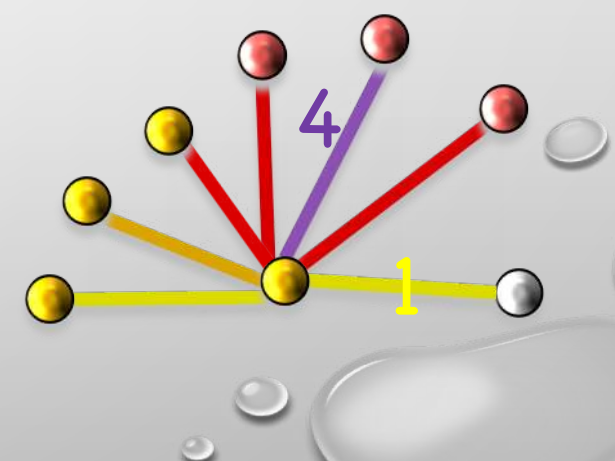
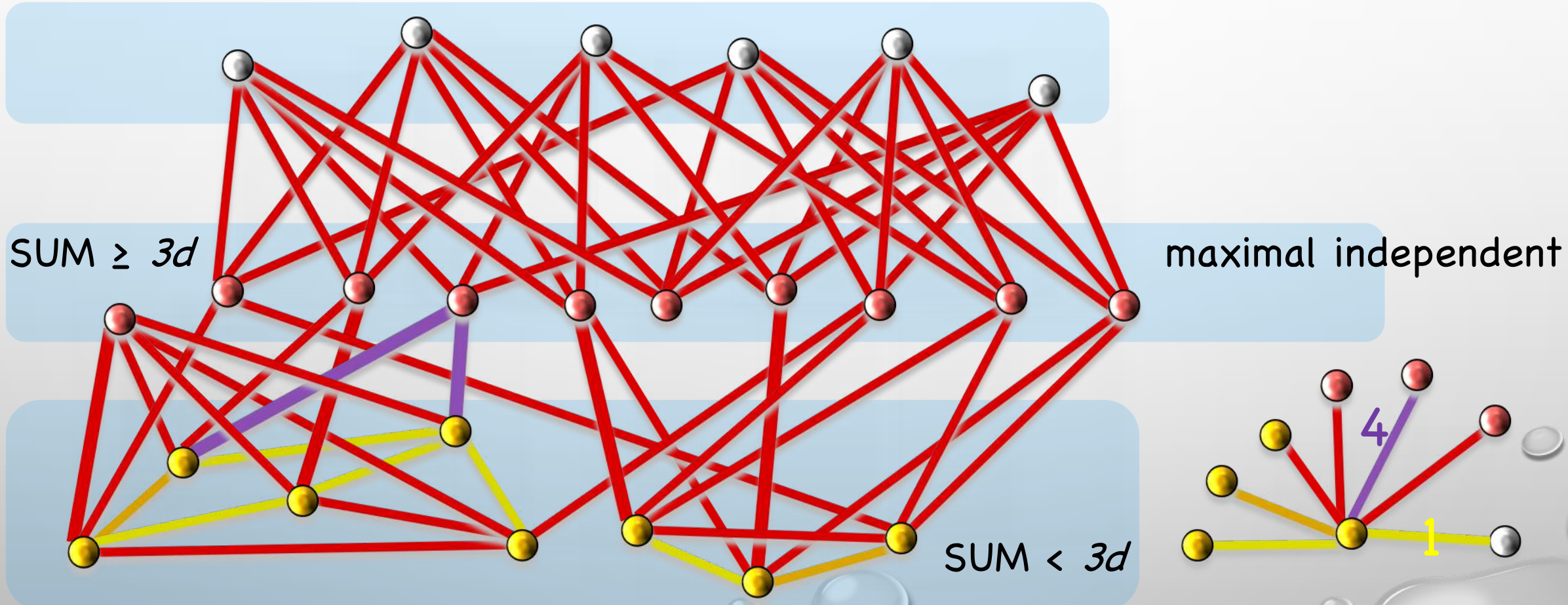
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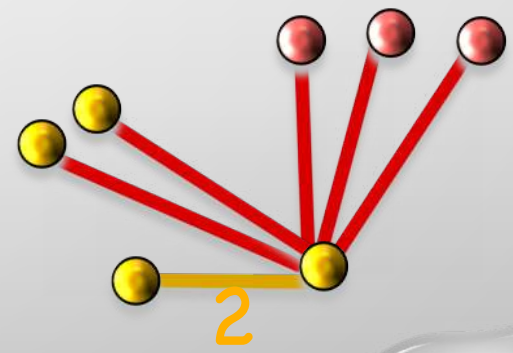
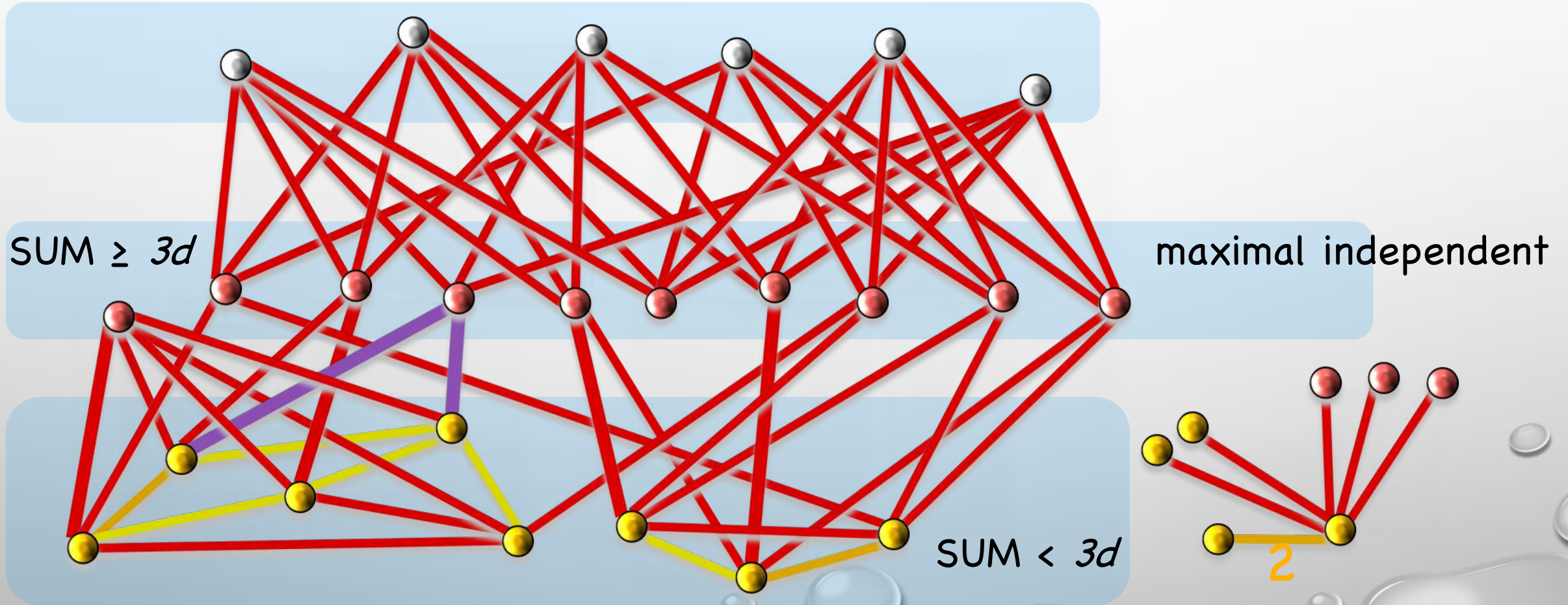
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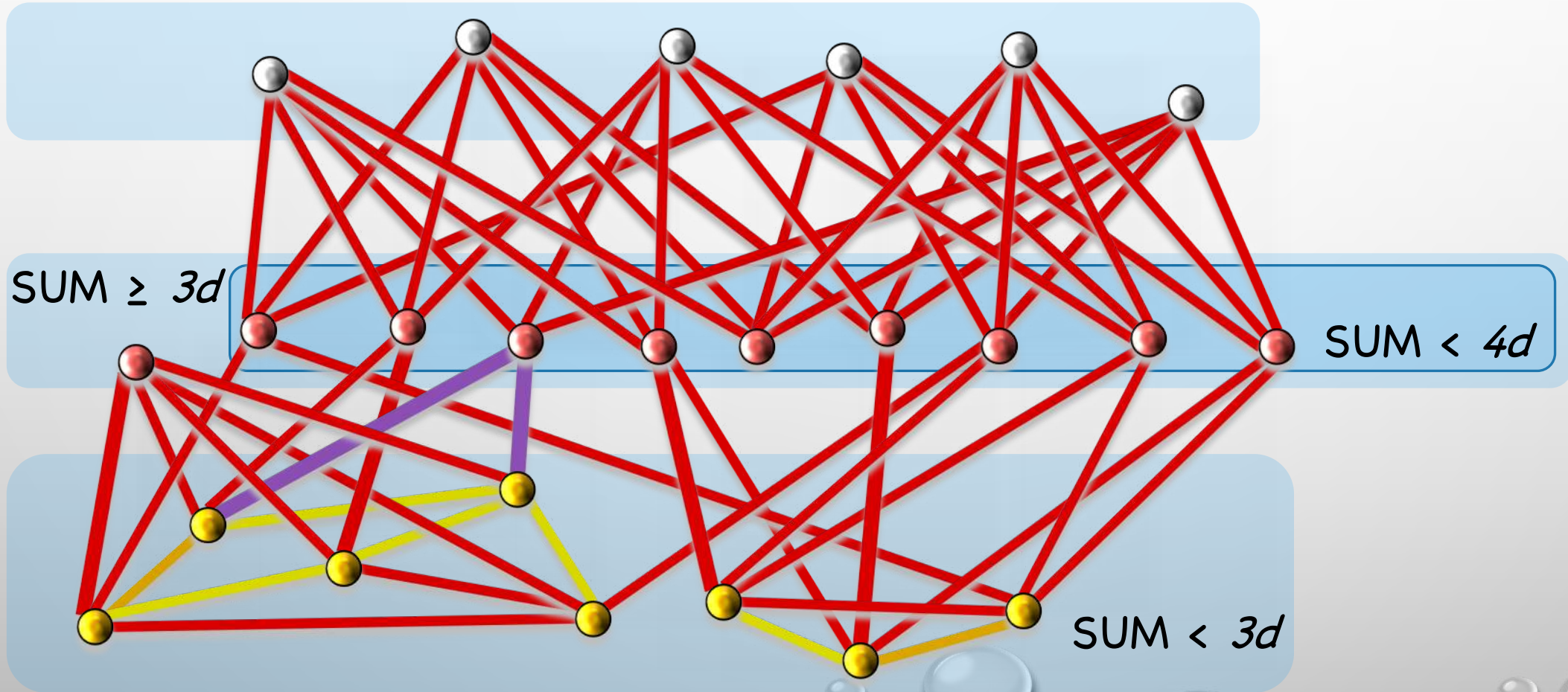
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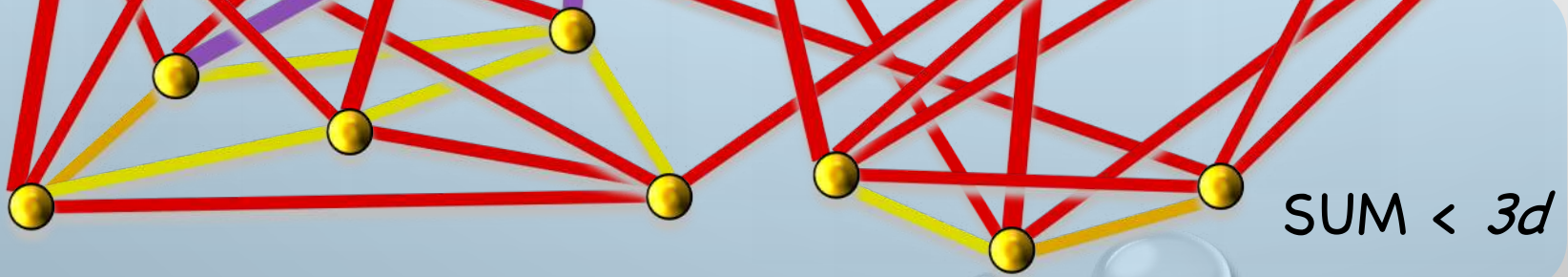
SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$



SUM $\geq 3d$

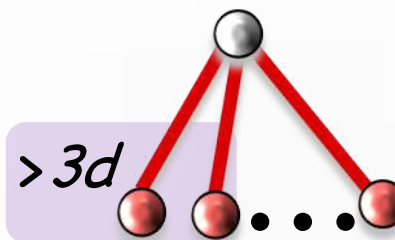


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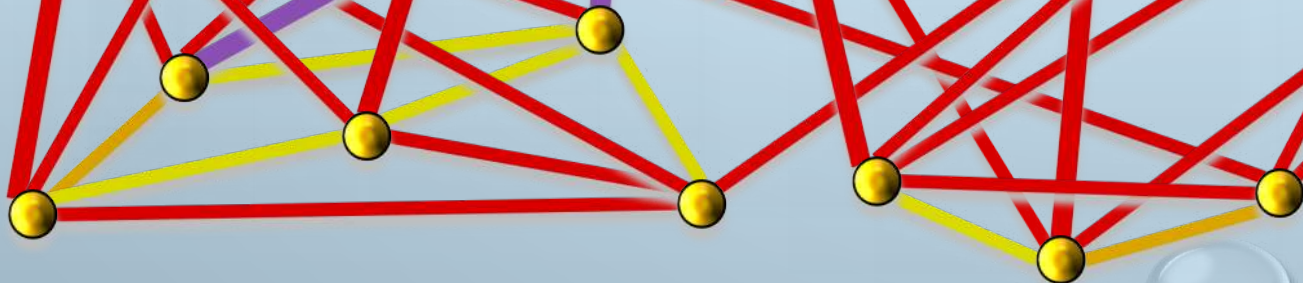


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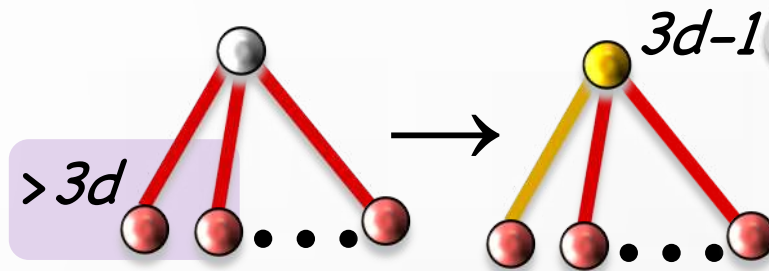


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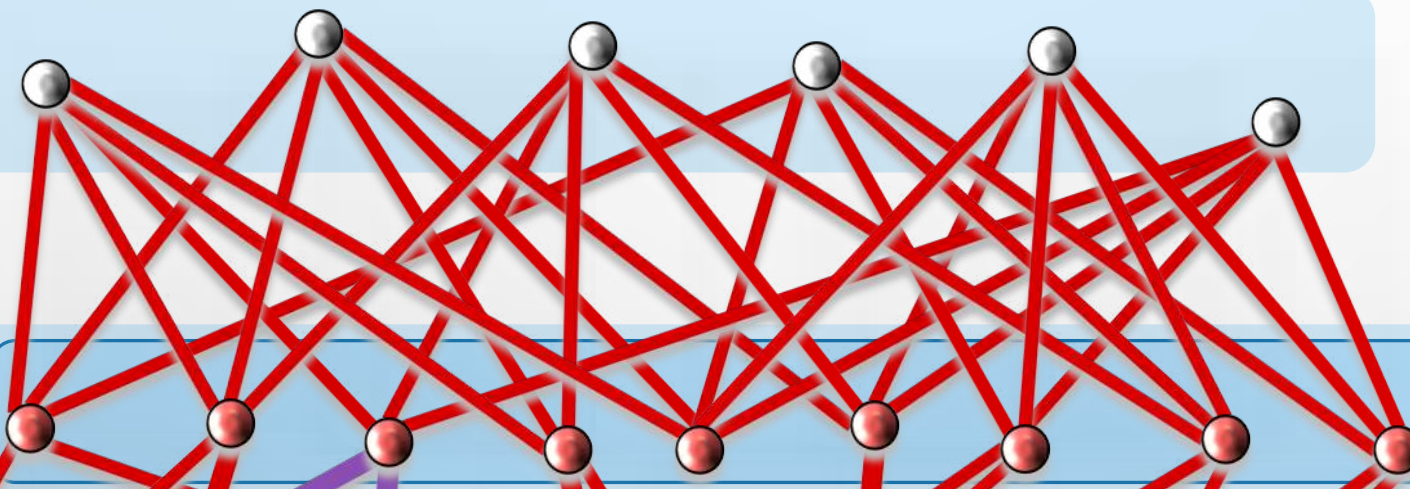
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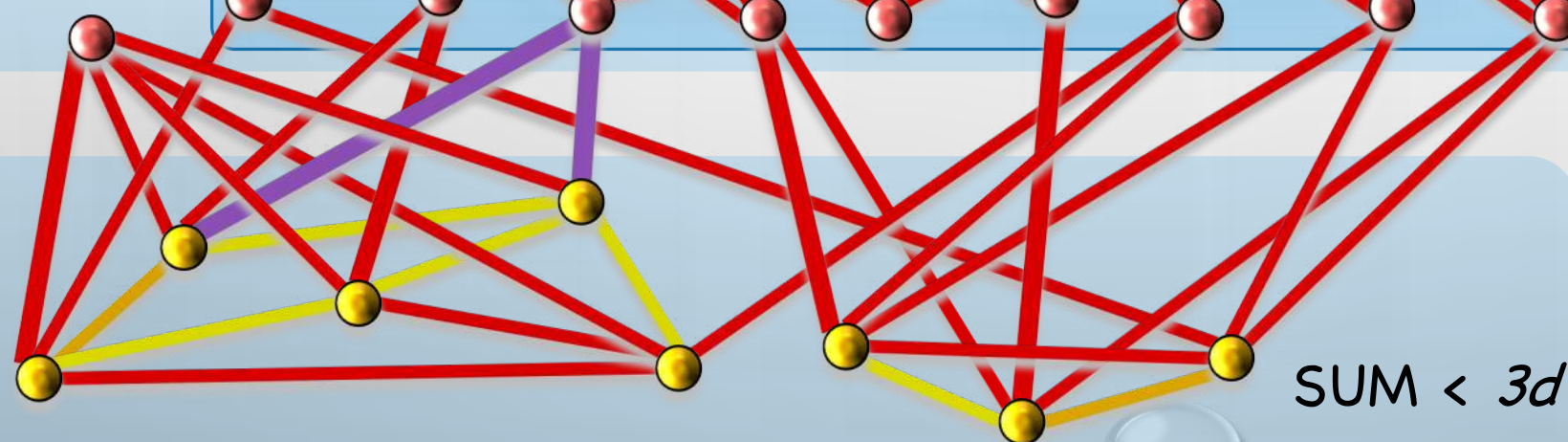
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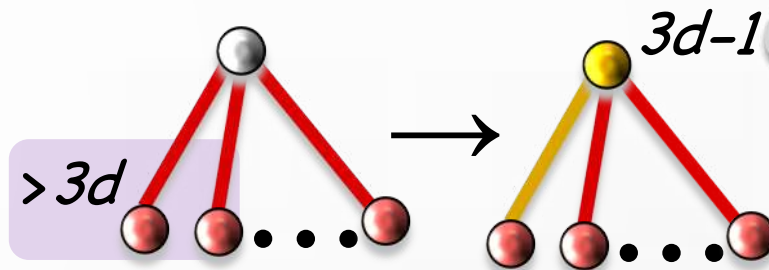
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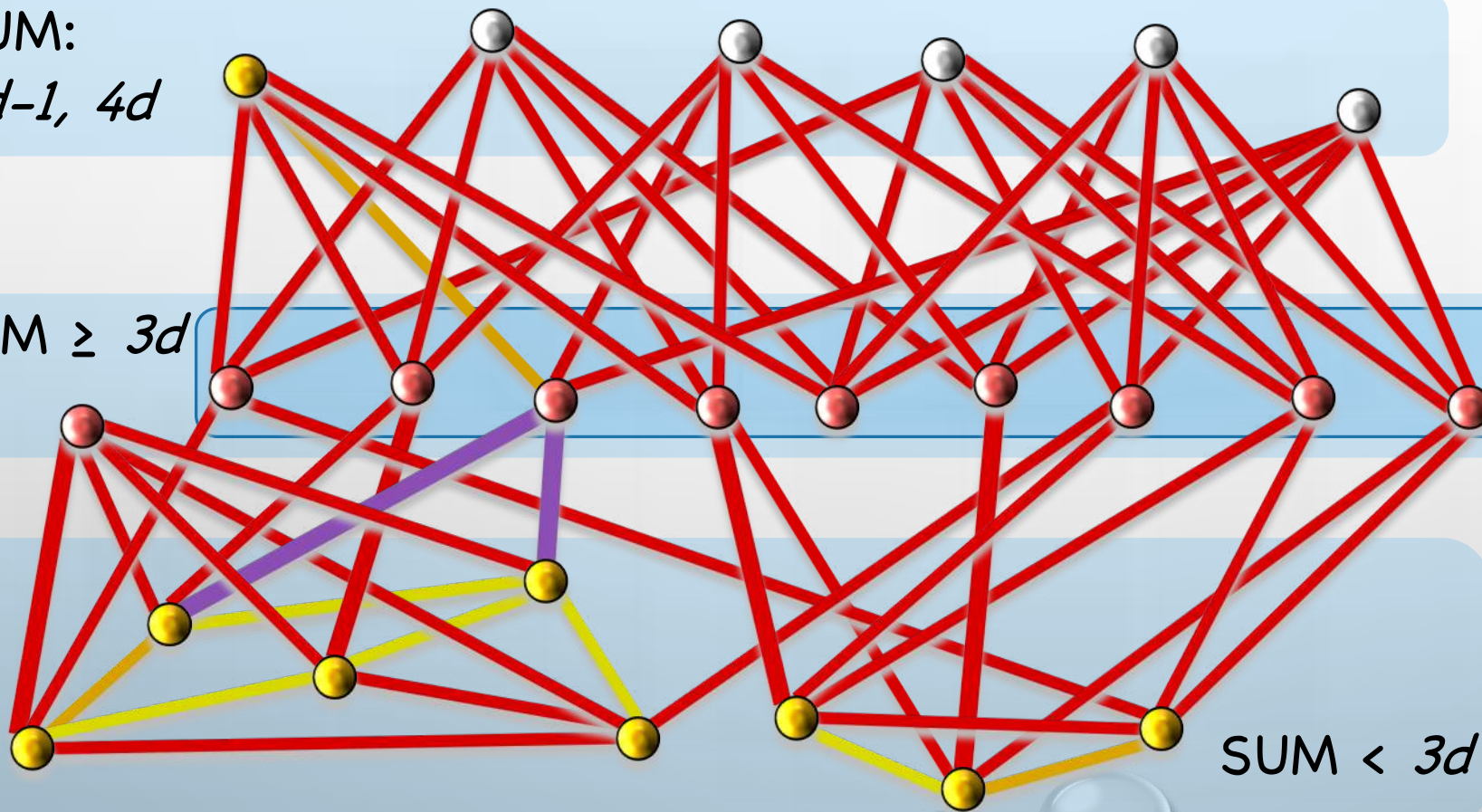


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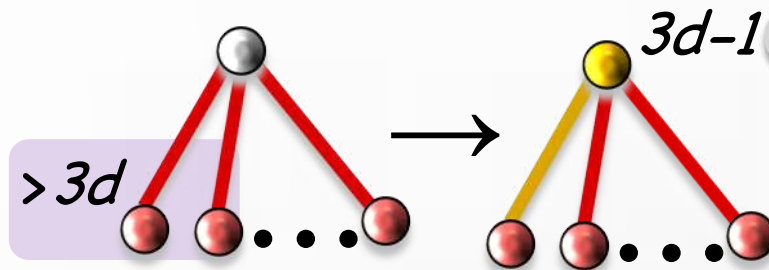
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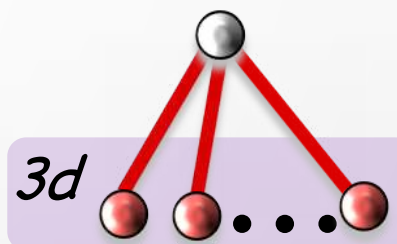
SUM $< 3d$



1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs



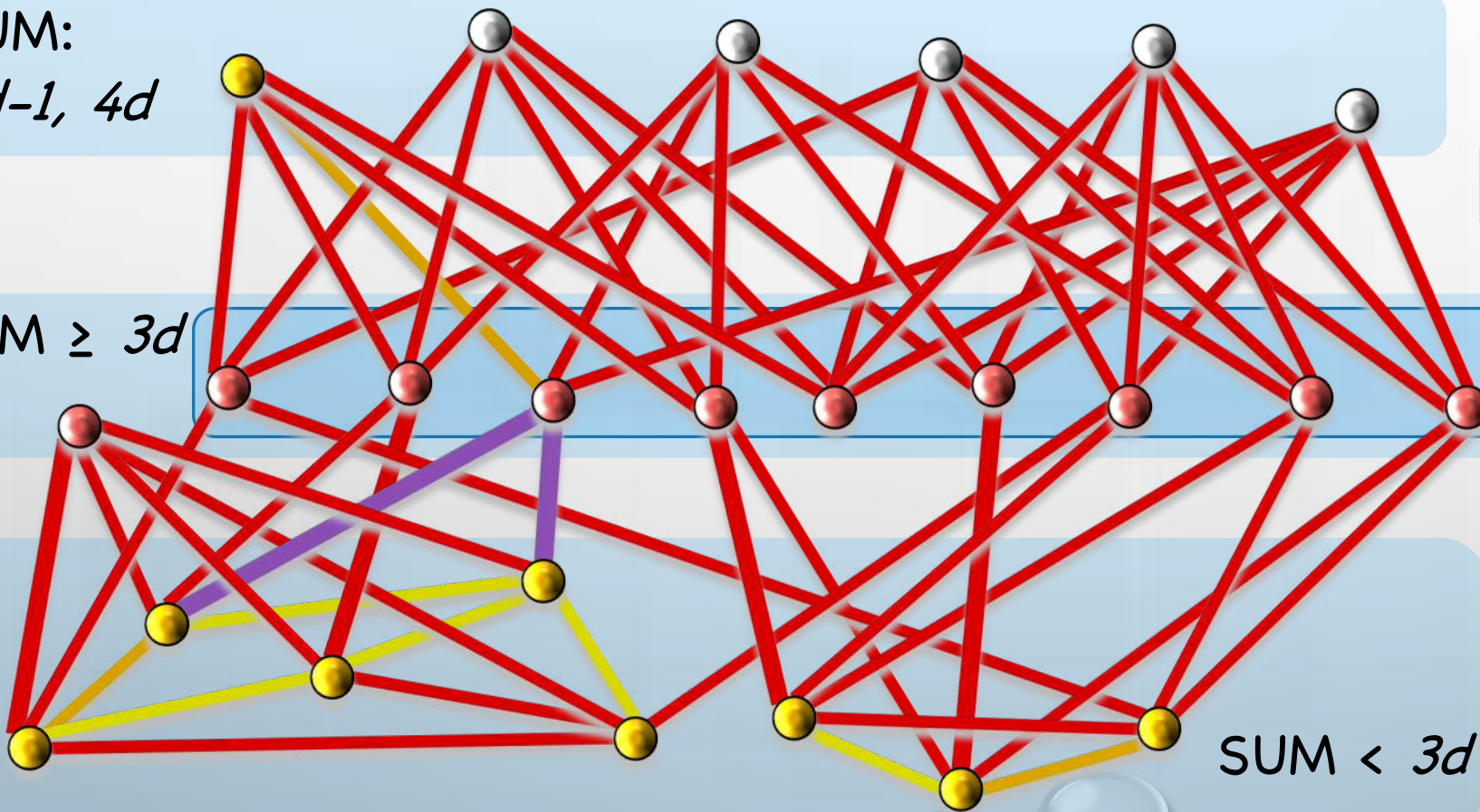
SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$



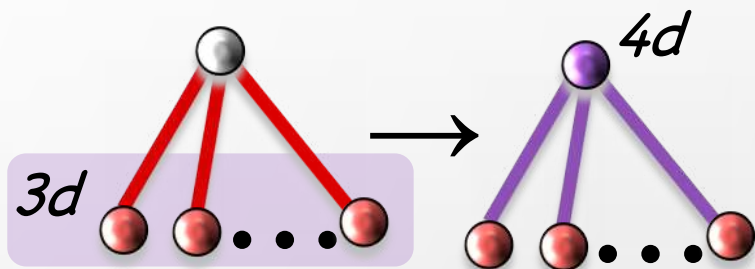
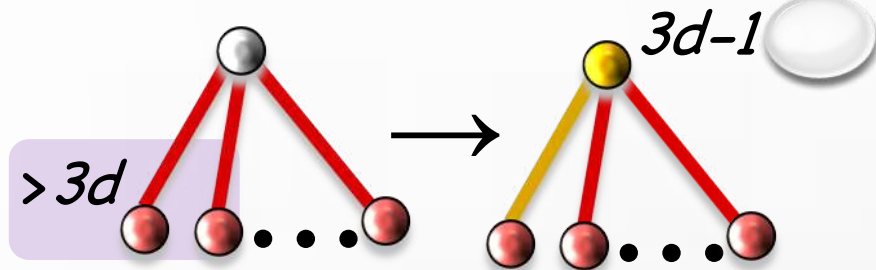
SUM $\geq 3d$

SUM $< 4d$

SUM $< 3d$



1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs

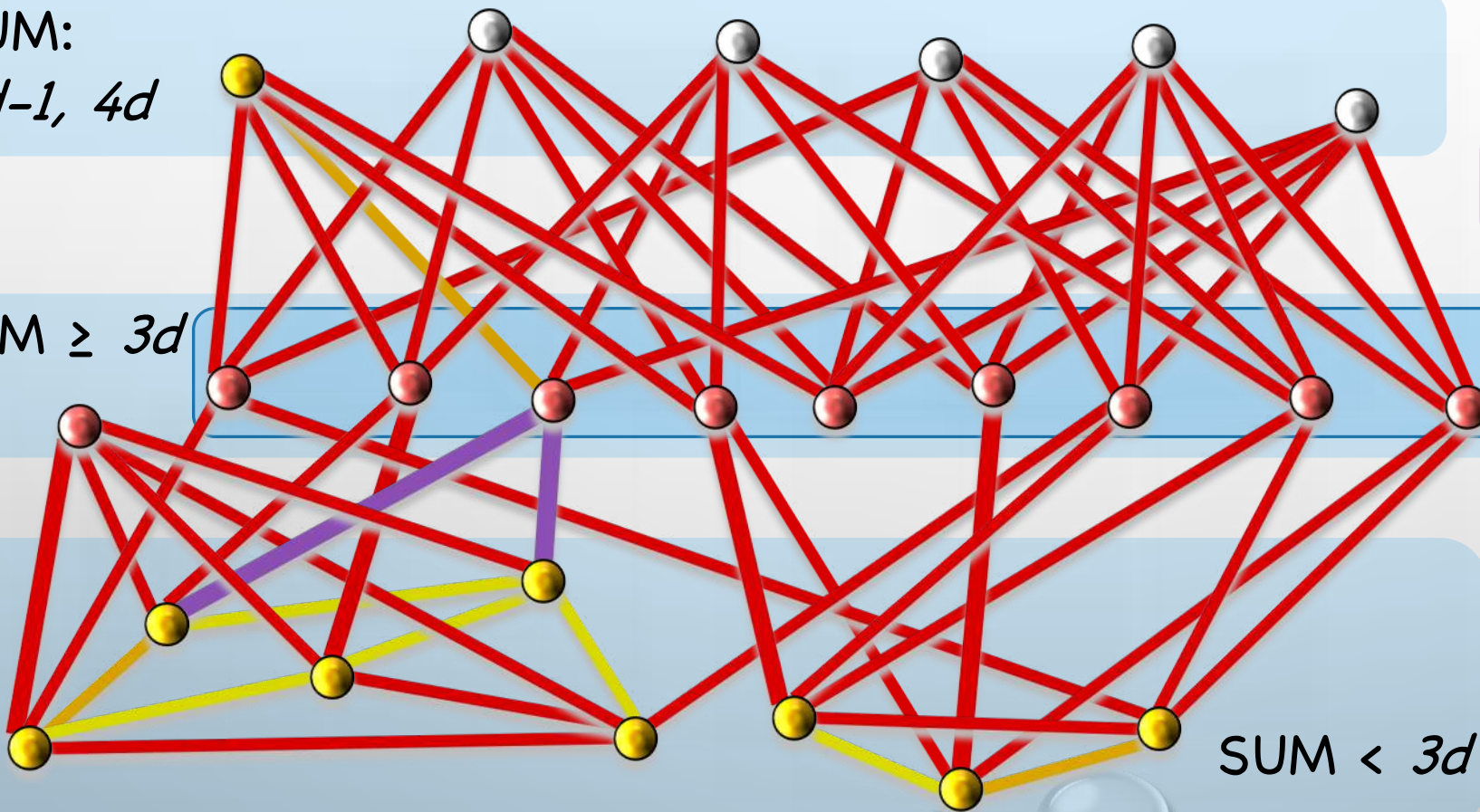


SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$

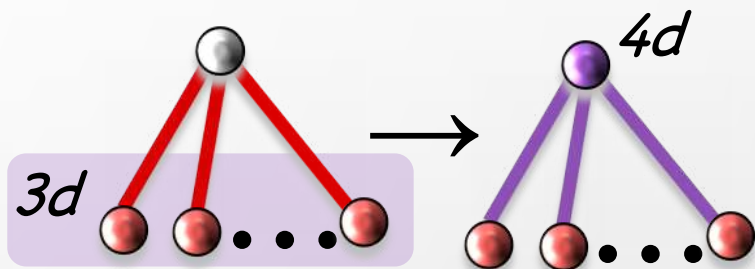
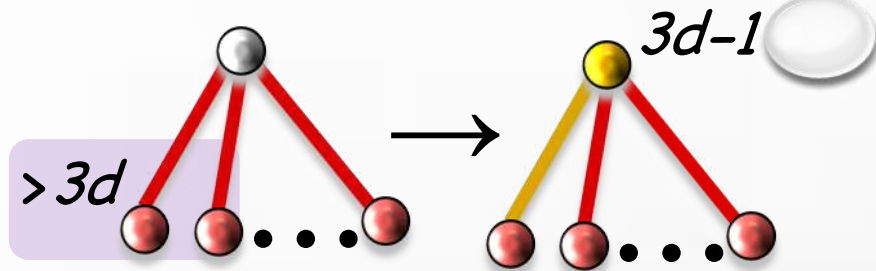
SUM $\geq 3d$

SUM $< 4d$

SUM $< 3d$



1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs

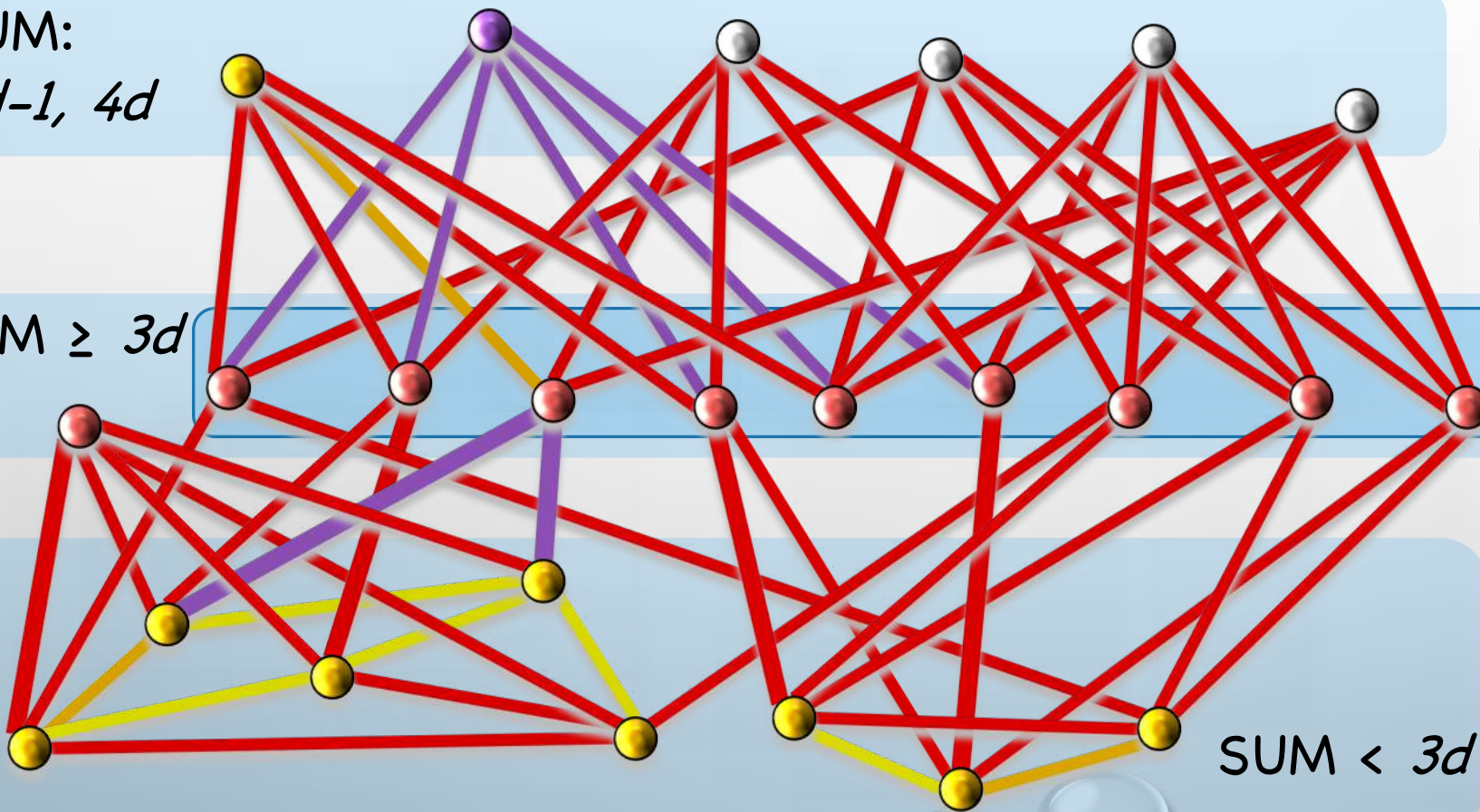


SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$

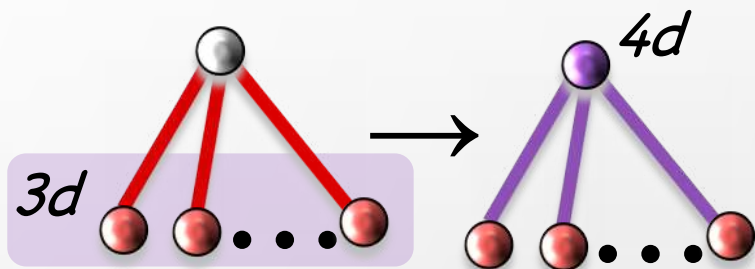
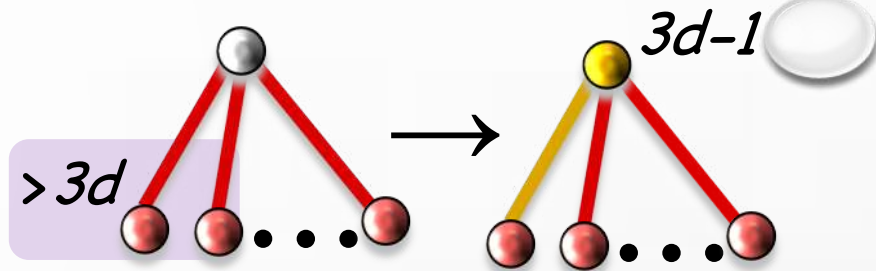
SUM $\geq 3d$

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SUM $< 3d$



1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs

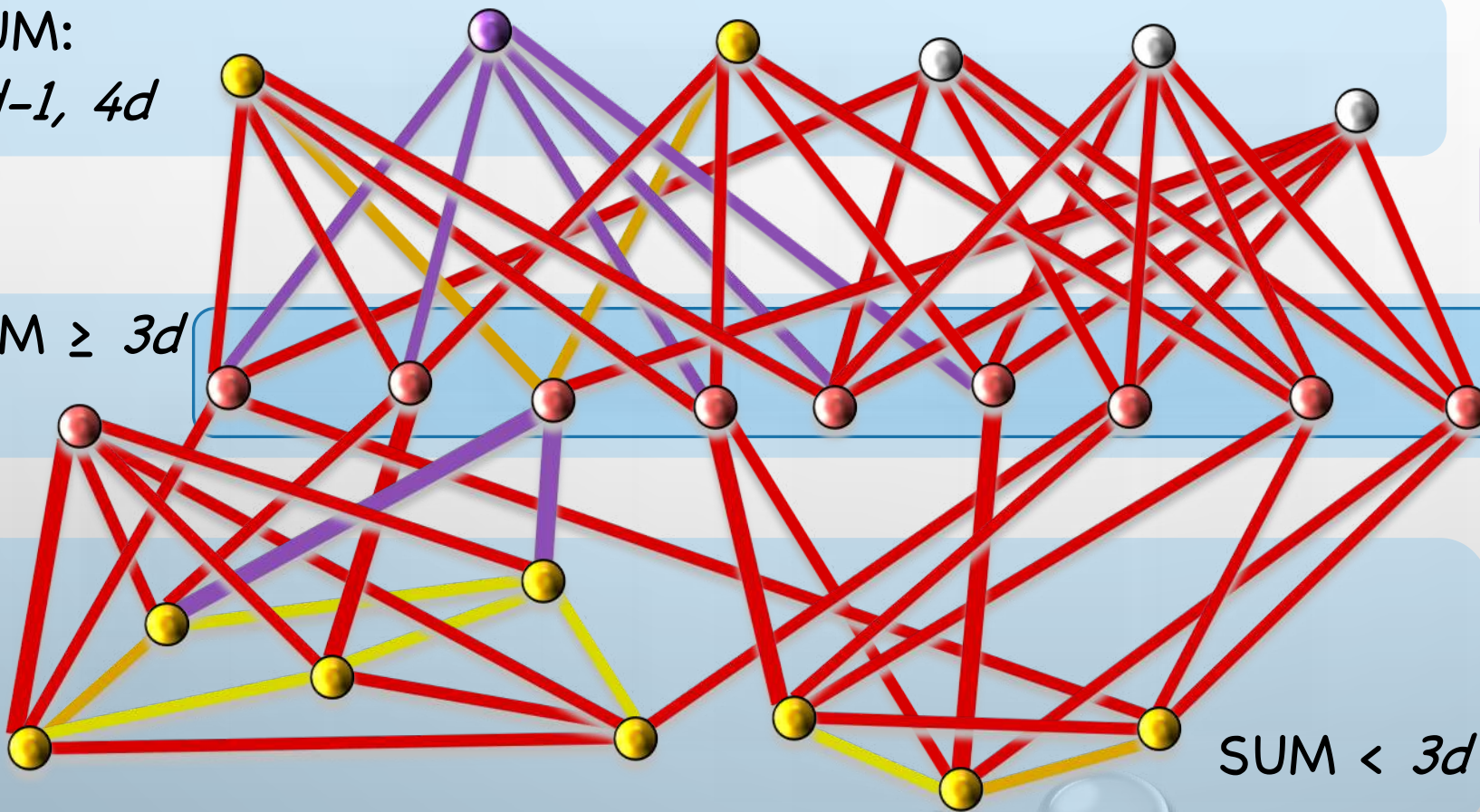


SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$

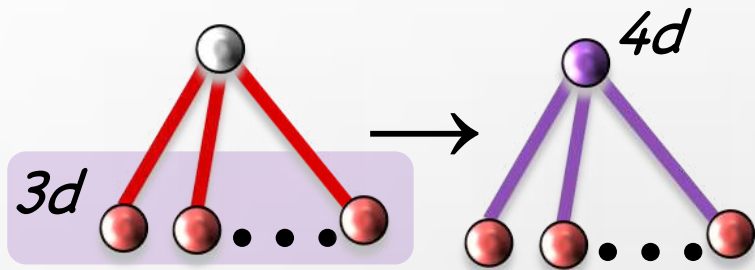
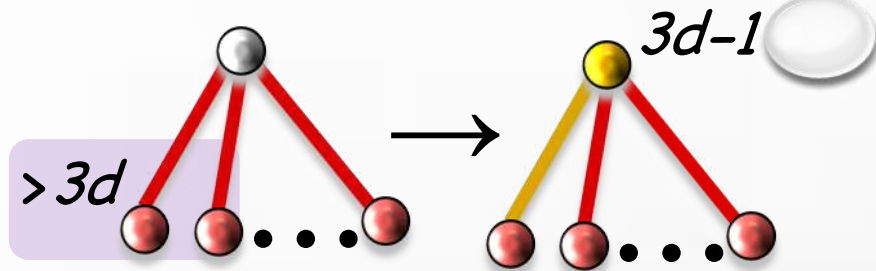
SUM $\geq 3d$

SUM $< 4d$

SUM $< 3d$



1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs

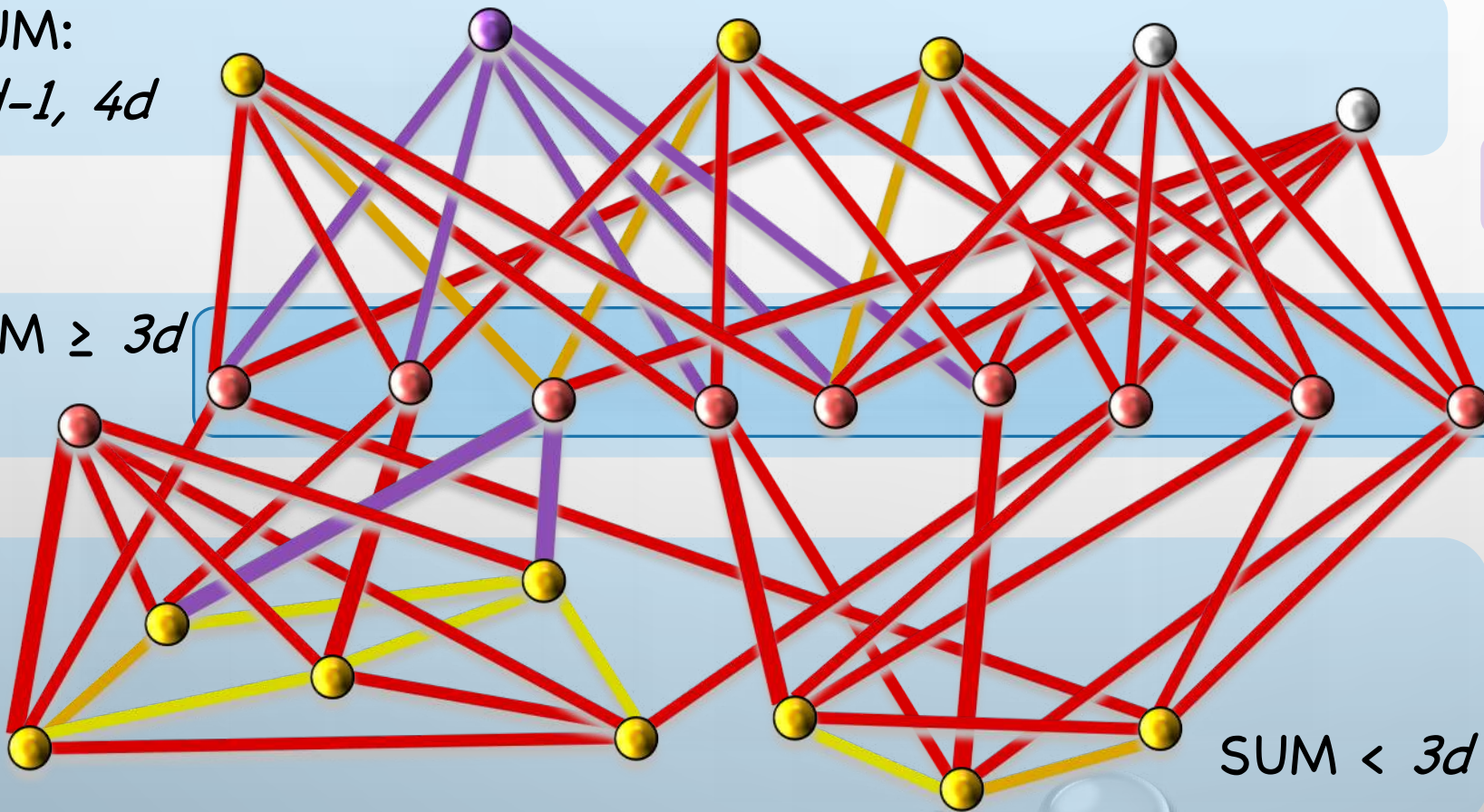


SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$

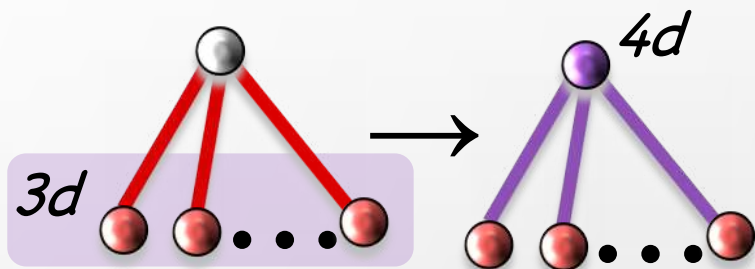
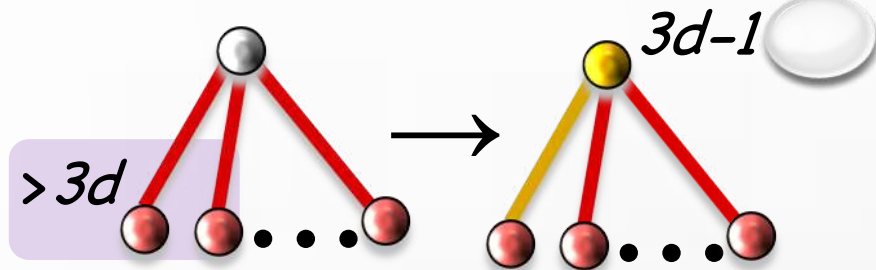
SUM $\geq 3d$

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1-2-3-4-colouring of d -regular graphs

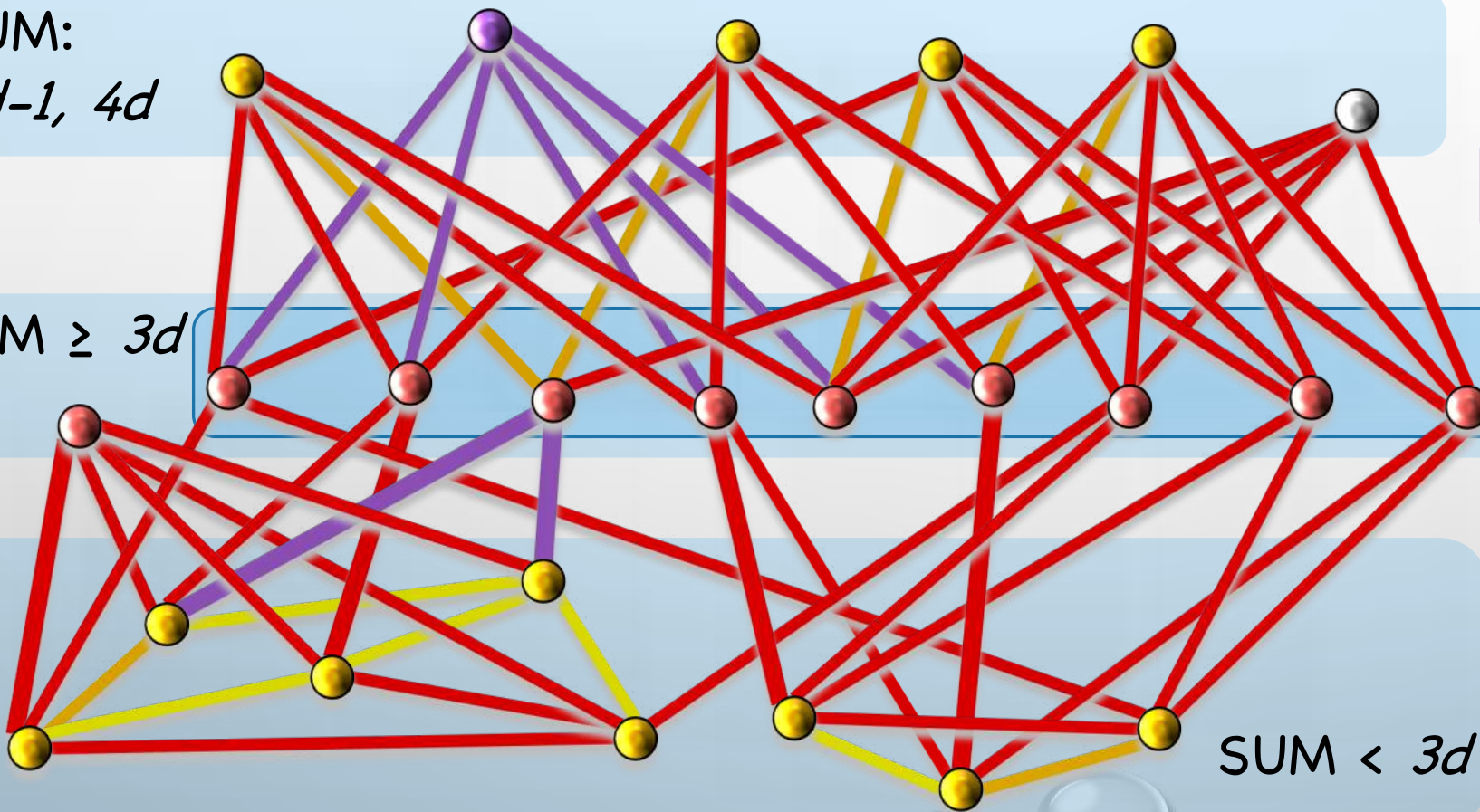


SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$

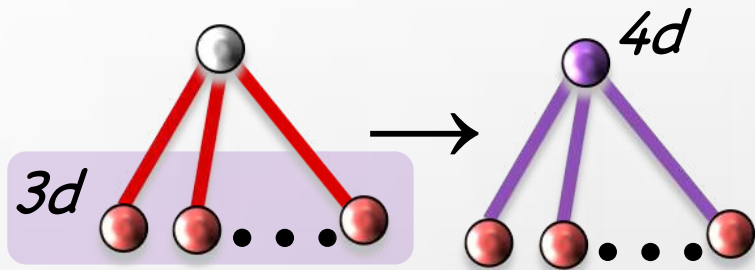
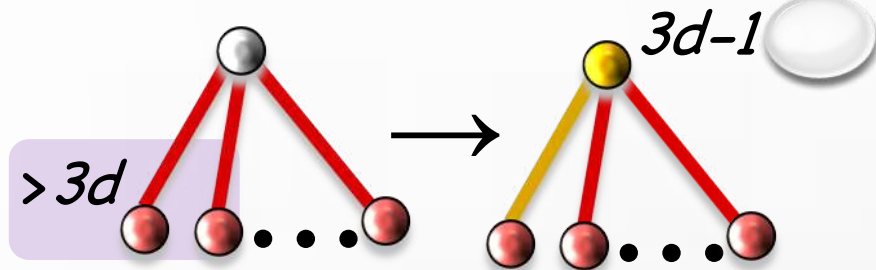
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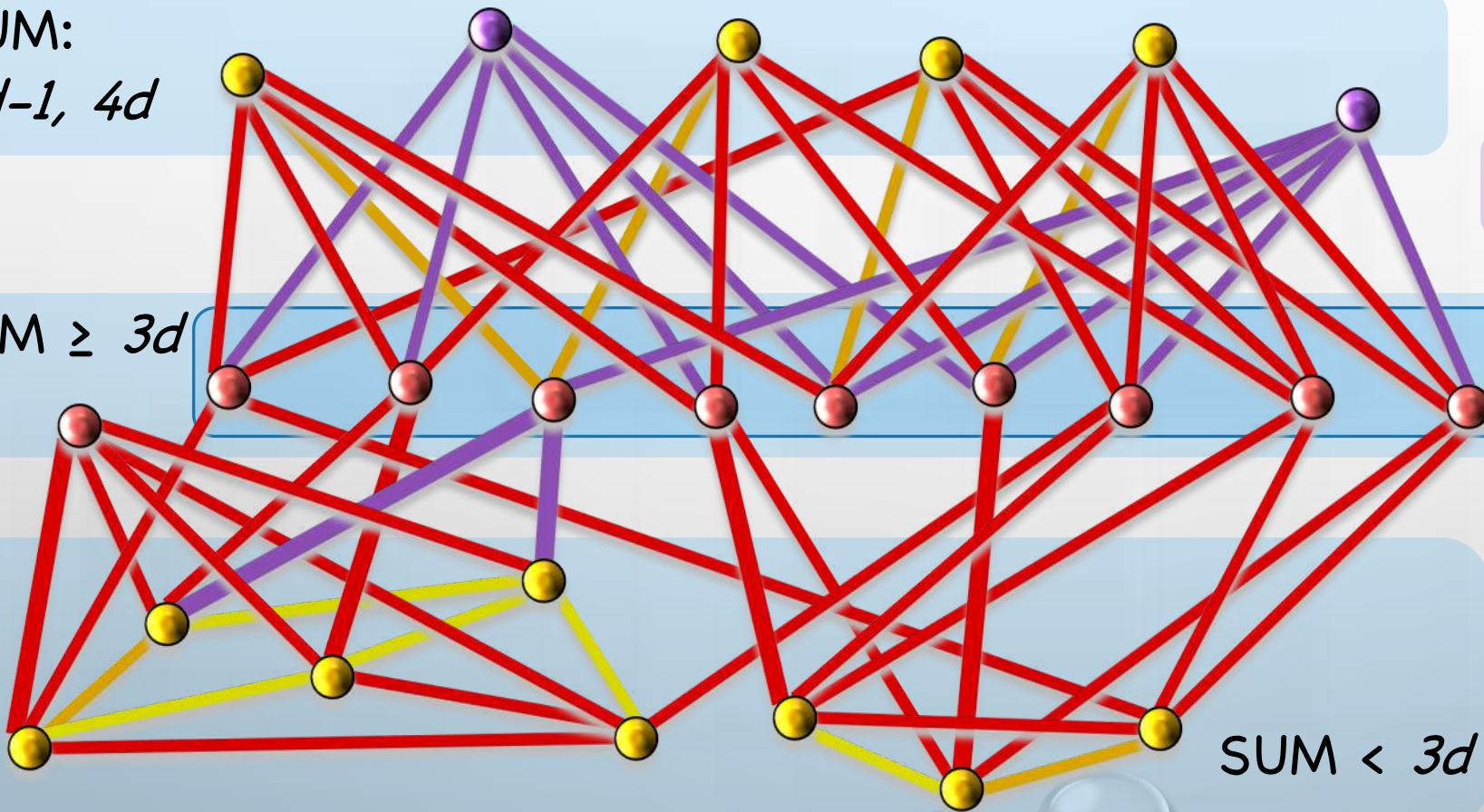


SUM:
 $3d-1, 4d$

SUM $\geq 3d$

SUM $< 4d$

SUM $< 3d$



*THE 1-2-3 CONJECTURE
ALMOST **ALMOST** HOLDS
FOR REGULAR GRAPHS*

Th. Weights **1,2,3,4** suffice for **regular** graphs. (P. 2019+)

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ALMOST ALMOST HOLDS
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Th. Weights **1,2,3,4** suffice for **regular** graphs. (P. 2019+)

Th. Weights **1,2,3** suffice for **d -regular** graphs with **d** large enough.
(P. 2019+)

- Th. *Every graph is (2,3)-choosable* (Wong, Zhu 2016)

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Con. *Every graph is (2,2)-choosable* (Wong, Zhu 2011; P. Woźniak 2011)

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Con. *Every graph is (1,3)-choosable* (Wong, Zhu 2011)

○ Th. *Every graph is $(2,3)$ -choosable* (Wong, Zhu 2016)

Con. *Every graph is $(2,2)$ -choosable* (Wong, Zhu 2011; P. Woźniak 2011)
 k

Con. *Every graph is $(1,3)$ -choosable* (Wong, Zhu 2011)
 k

The image features a light gray background with a subtle gradient. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are several realistic-looking water droplets of various sizes, some overlapping. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text "THANK YOU!" is centered in the lower half of the image.

THANK YOU!