

Polynomial Chi-binding functions and forbidden induced subgraphs – a survey

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Chromatic Number



András Gyárfás (Budapest, 1985)

Problems from the world surrounding
perfect graphs

Chromatic Number

Conjecture (Gyárfás)

Let T be any tree (or forest). Then there is a function f_T (χ -binding function) such that every T -free graph G satisfies

$$\chi(G) \leq f_T(\omega(G))$$

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Theorem (Erdős, 1959)

For every $k, g \geq 3$, there is a graph G with girth g and chromatic number k .

Coloring, sparseness, and girth, 2015

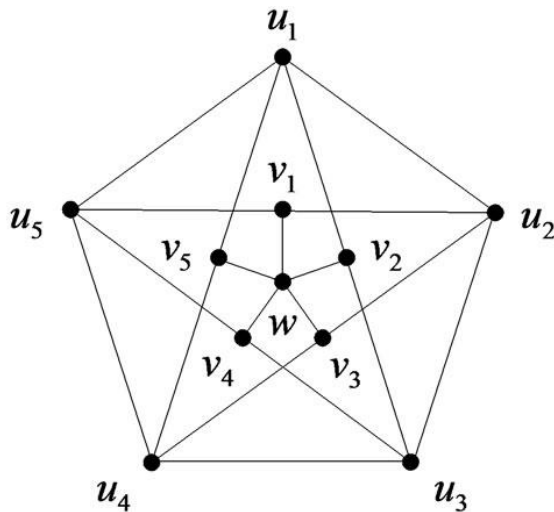
Alon, Kostochka, Reiniger, West, and Zhu

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Mycielski construction

A sequence of graphs G_2, G_3, \dots with $\omega(G_k) = 2$ and $\chi(G_k) = k$.

$G_2 = K_2, G_3 = C_5, G_4$ is the Grötzsch/Mycielski graph



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Theorem (Gyárfás, 1987)

There is a chi-binding function for

- Stars
- Paths
- Brooms

- Trees with radius 2 (Kierstead and Penrice)
- Special trees with radius 3 (Kierstead and Zhu)
- pK_2 (Wagon 1980)

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Theorem (Gyárfás, 1987)

If T is the path P_k then

$$\frac{R(\lceil k/2 \rceil, \omega + 1) - 1}{\lceil k/2 \rceil - 1} \leq \chi(G) \leq (k - 1)^{\omega(G) - 1}$$

Theorem (Esperet, Lemoine, Maffray, Morel, 2013)

If T is the path P_5 then

$$\chi(G) \leq 5 \cdot 3^{\omega(G) - 3}$$

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Strong Perfect Graph Conjecture (Berge, 1960)

A graph G is perfect if and only if it does not contain an odd hole nor an odd antihole.

The SPGC became the

Strong Perfect Graph Theorem in 2002 by Chudnovsky, Robertson, Seymour, and Thomas.

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Problem (Gyárfás, 1987)

What is the order of magnitude of f_{P_5} ?

Theorem (Gyárfás, 1987)

There is no linear bounding function for P_5 -free graphs.

Known : Let H be a graph with $\alpha(H) \geq 3$, then

$$f(P_5, H) \geq c \cdot \frac{\omega(G)^2}{\log \omega}$$

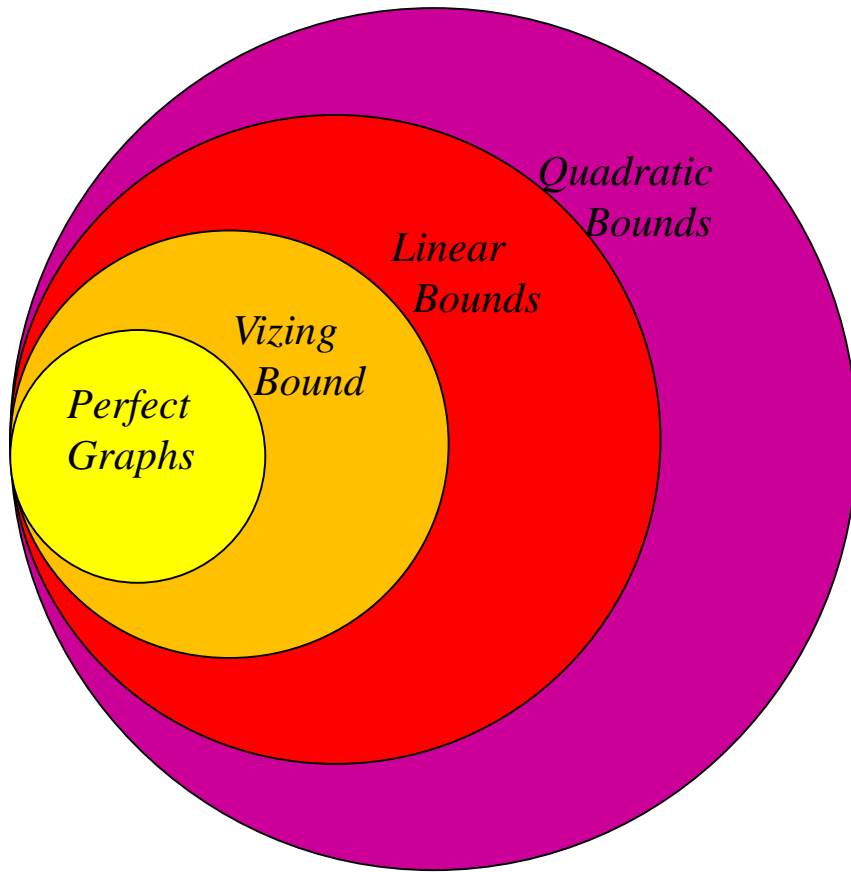
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This paper of (Gyárfás) contains several other challenging **conjectures**.

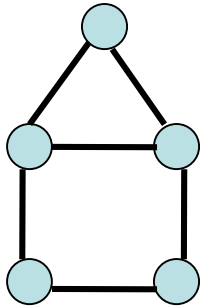
Polynomial chi-Binding Functions and Forbidden Induced Subgraphs: A Survey

Bert Randerath and Ingo Schiermeyer
Graphs and Combinatorics 2019

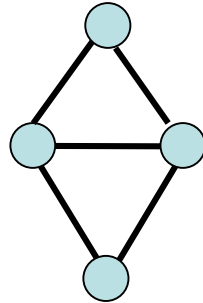
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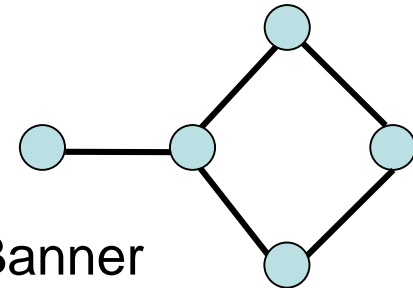
Induced subgraphs



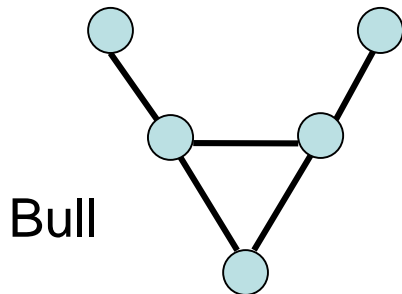
House



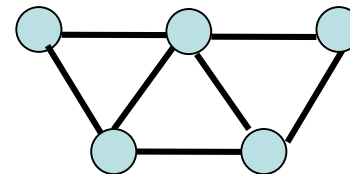
Diamond



Banner



Bull



Gem

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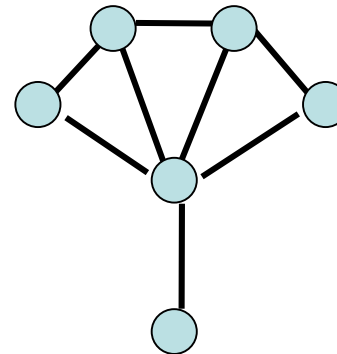
Theorem (Fouquet et al. 1995)

$$f(P_5, \text{House}) \leq \binom{\omega}{2}$$

Theorem (IS 2014)

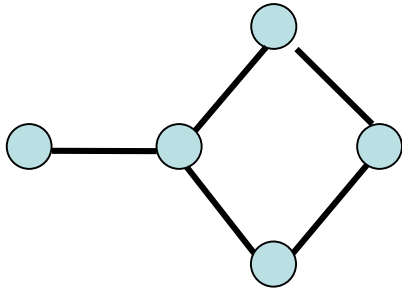
$$f(P_5, H) \leq \omega^2$$

for $H \in \{\text{claw, paw, diamond, dart, gem, cricket, parachute}\}$



Parachute

Induced subgraphs



Banner

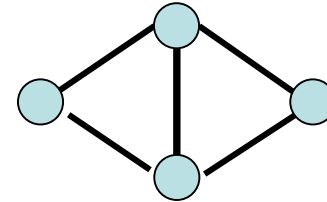
Theorem (Brause, Geisser, Randerath, and Schiermeyer 2019+)

$$c \cdot \frac{\omega(G)^2}{\log \omega} \leq f(P_5, \text{banner}) \leq \omega(G)^2$$

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Theorem

$$f(P_5, \text{diamond}) \leq \omega(G) + 1$$



diamond

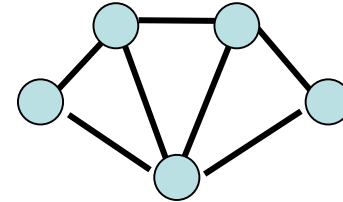
Theorem (Cameron, Huang, and Merkel 2018+)

$$f(P_6, \text{diamond}) \leq \omega(G) + 3$$

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Theorem (Chudnovsky et al. 2019+)

$$f(P_5, \text{gem}) \leq \left\lceil \frac{5\omega(G)}{4} \right\rceil$$



gem

Theorem (Randerath and Schiermeyer 2019)

$$f(P_k, \text{gem}) \leq (k - 2)(\omega(G) - 1) \text{ for } k \geq 4$$

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Theorem (Chudnovsky and Sivaraman 2019)

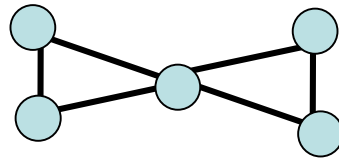
$$f(P_5, \text{bull}) \leq \binom{\omega(G) + 1}{2}$$

$$f(P_5, C_5) \leq 2^{\omega(G)-1}$$

Problem: Can the chi-binding function for (P_5, C_5) -free graphs be improved?

Why is C_5 so difficult?

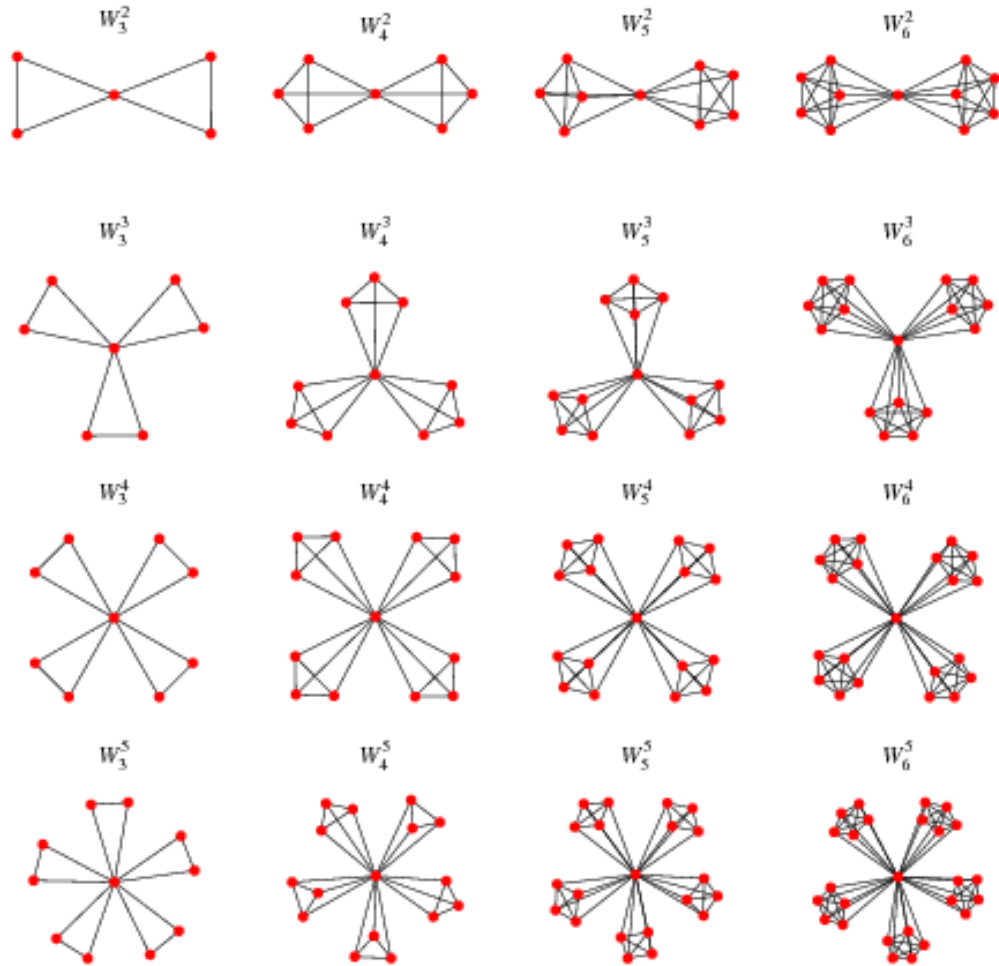
Induced subgraphs



Butterfly -- Windmill (3,2)

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Windmill graphs



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Theorem (IS 2015)

Let H be the windmill W_3^p for some $p \geq 2$. Then

$$f(P_5, H) \leq \omega^{2p-1}.$$

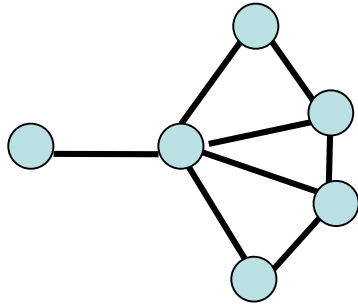
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Theorem (Brause, Doan, and Schiermeyer 2015)

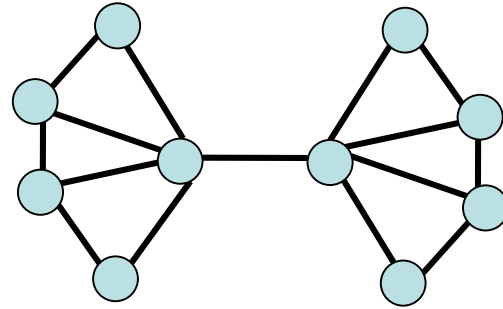
Let G be a $(P_5, K_{2,t})$ -free graph for some $t \geq 2$.

Then $\chi(G) \leq c_t \omega^t$ for a constant c_t .

Induced subgraphs



Parachute



Twin-Parachute

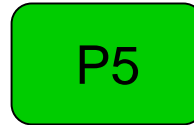
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Problem

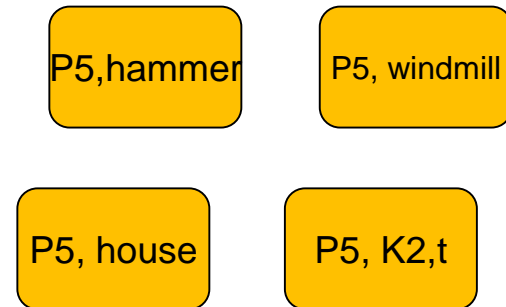
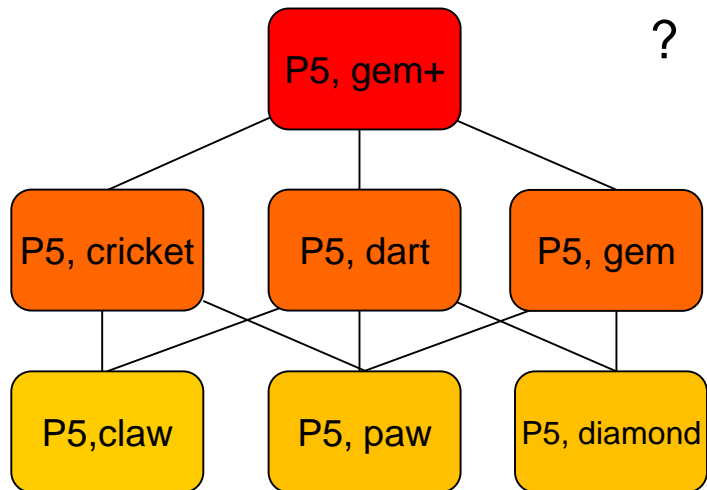
Does there exist a polynomial χ -binding function for $(P_5, \text{Twin-parachute})$ -free graphs?

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Landscape 2016

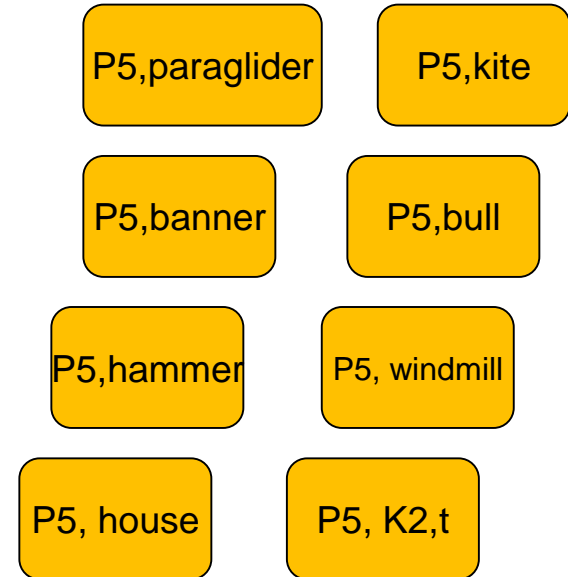
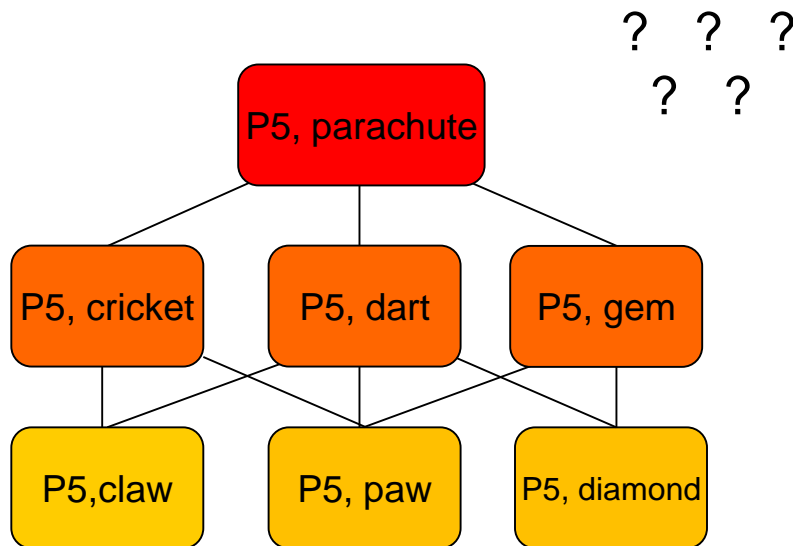
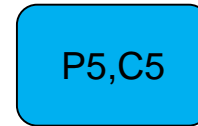
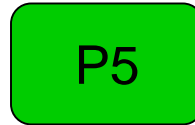


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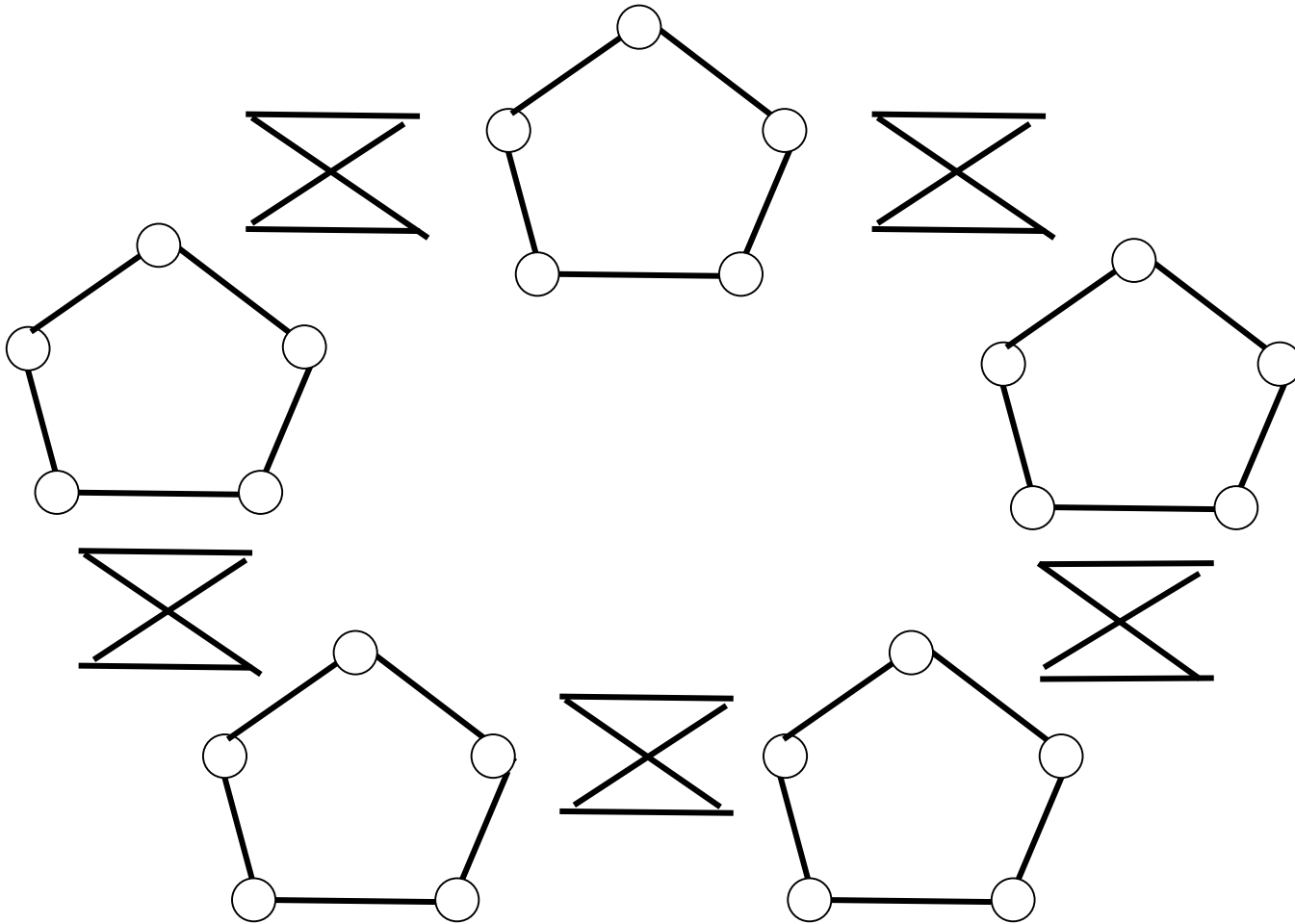


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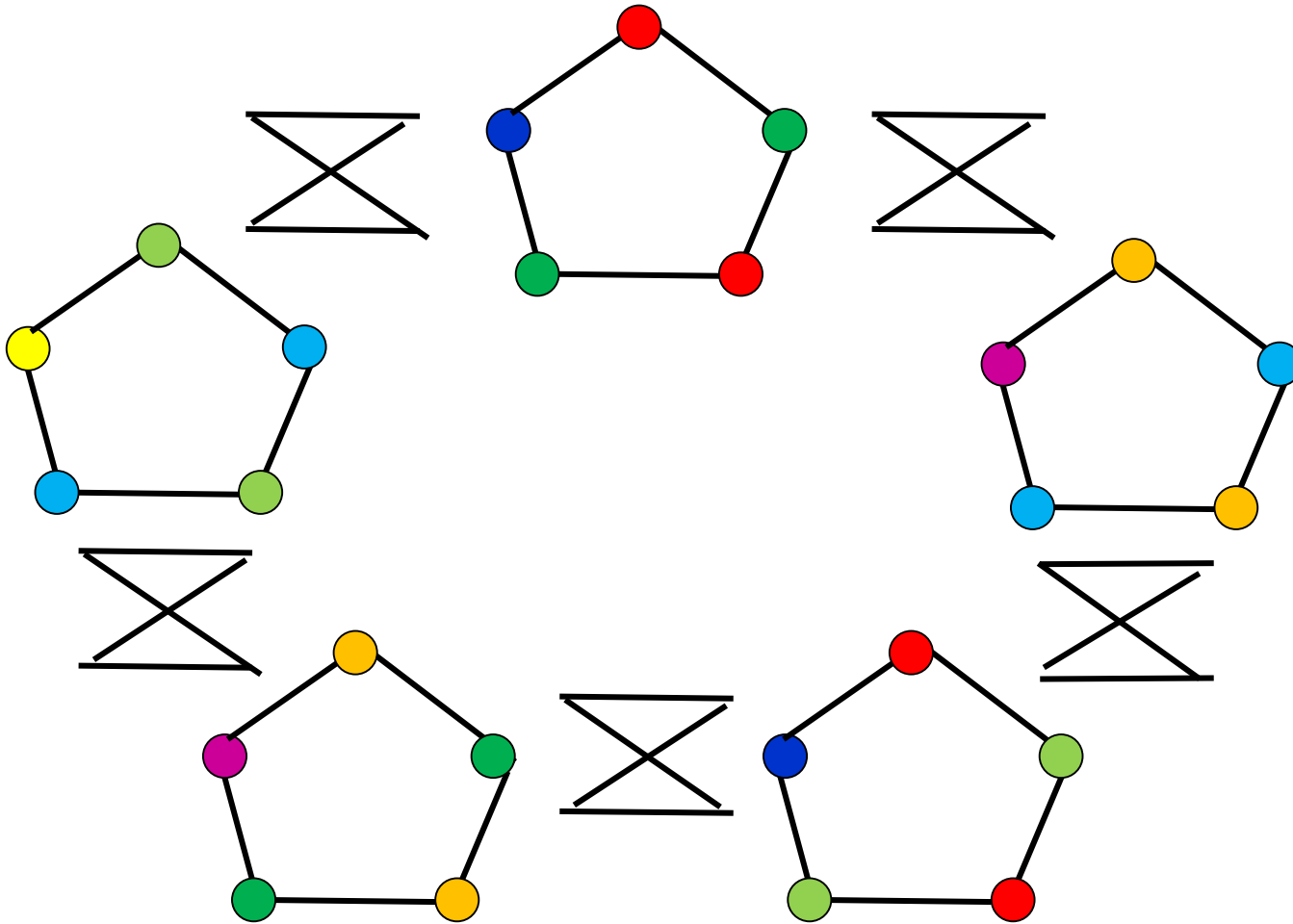
Landscape 2019



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Thank you very much!

The end