数理解析研究所講究録
第 1956 巻 2015 年 122-127

Recent topics on Monochromatic Structures in Edge-colored Graphs

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Abstract: We will review some recent results on the existence of monochromatic subgraphs with certain properties in edge-colored graphs.

1 Introduction

We consider only finite and simple graphs. In particular, we will mainly consider edge-colored graphs. Given a graph whose edges are colored, on how many vertices can we find a monochromatic subgraph of a certain type, such as a connected subgraph, or a cycle? In this short survey, we shall review some known results and conjectures regarding these questions.

We firstly give some basic definitions. For a graph $G=(V(G), E(G))$, let $c(G)$ be the *circumference* of G, i.e. the length of a longest cycle in G. Let $\alpha(G)$ be the independence number of G, i,e., the size of the largest independent set of G. For two disjoint graphs A and B, let $A+B$ be the graph obtained from A and B by joining them completely with edges (thus, $V(A+B)=V(A)\cup V(B), E(A+B)= E(A)\cup E(B)\cup\{ab|a\in V(A), b\in V(B)\})$. A graph G is called *unicyclic* if it has exactly one cycle. Let P_{4}^{+} be a P_{4} with the addition of a single vertex adjacent to an internal vertex of the path.

2 Monochromatic cycles

In this section, let us consider the problem of finding monochromatic subgraphs in edge-colored graphs. A first result in this direction is the following observation, made a long time ago by Erdős and Rado: *A graph is either connected, or its complement is connected.* In other words, for every 2-edge-colored complete graph, there exists a monochromatic spanning connected subgraph (or equivalently, a monochromatic spanning tree). A substantial generalization of this observation is to ask for the existence of a large monochromatic subgraph of a certain type in an edge-colored graph.

Given an r-edge-colored complete graph, we may ask for the existence of a long monochromatic cycle. Throughout this section we regard K_{i} as a cycle of order i for $i\in\{1,2\}$. Let us consider the following problem:

Problem 1 *Determine the maximum value $f(n, r)$ such that every r-edge-coloring of K_{n} contains a monochromatic cycle of length at least $f(n, r)$.*

In [6] Faudree et al. showed that for every graph G of order $n\geq 6$ we have $\max\{c(G), c(\overline{G})\}\geq\lceil 2n/3\rceil$, where $\overline{G}$ denotes the complement of G. Furthermore, this bound is sharp. It can be easily seen by taking G to be the graph consisting of $\lfloor n/3\rfloor$ isolated vertices and a clique on the remaining $\lceil 2n/3\rceil$ vertices. So we have $f(n, 2)=\lceil 2n/3\rceil$. For $r\geq 3$, it is known that $f(n, r)\leq n/(r-1)$.

The lower bound on $f(n, r)$ is given as follows:

*Research is supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B) (20740095).

Theorem 2 ([7]) *Let n, r be integers with $n \geq r \geq 1$. Then any r-edge-colored complete graph K_n contains a monochromatic cycle of order at least $\lceil n/r \rceil$. (i.e., $f(n,r) \geq \lceil n/r \rceil$.)*

Very recently, Theorem 2 was slightly improved in some special cases:

Theorem 3 ([10]) *Let n, r be integers with $n \geq r \geq 1$. Suppose that both n and $\lceil \frac{n(n-1)-2r}{(n-2)r} \rceil$ are even. Then any r-edge-colored complete graph K_n contains a monochromatic cycle of order at least $\lceil \frac{n(n-1)-2r}{(n-2)r} \rceil$.*

Another recent progress on this problem is the following:

Theorem 4 ([11]) *The following statements hold:*

(*i*) *For $n \geq r \geq 3$, $f(2r+2, r) = 3$.*

(*ii*) *For any positive integers s, c with $s \geq 2, c \geq 2$, $f(sr+c, r) = s+1$ holds if r is sufficiently large compared with s and c.*

This theorem says that there exist infinitely many pairs n, r such that $f(n,r) = \lceil n/r \rceil$. But we do not know the exact value of $f(n,r)$ in other cases. Even for the case $f(n,3)$, it is open.

3 Gallai-colorings and extensions

In this topic, we shall consider the task of finding monochromatic subgraphs in edge-colored complete graphs by putting a restriction on the edge-coloring. Edge colorings of complete graphs in which no triangle is colored with three distinct colors were called Gallai-partitions in [25], and Gallai-colorings in [20, 21]. Here we briefly call these colorings G-colorings and always assume that G-colorings are on the edges of a complete graph. More than just the term, the concept occurs in relation to deep structural properties of fundamental objects. An important result, Theorem 5, from Gallai's original paper [17] -translated to English and endowed by comments in [26] - can be reformulated in terms of G-colorings. Further occurrences are related to generalizations of the perfect graph theorem [2, 3], Ramsey-type functions called *Gallai-Ramsey numbers* [13, 16], or applications in information theory [24].

Our starting point in this section is the following result of Gallai [17], see an explicit proof in [20]. We say that a color class of an edge-coloring of G is *connected* if it together with all vertices of G forms a connected graph. Otherwise the color class is called *disconnected.*

Theorem 5 *In every G-coloring with at least three colors, at least one of the color classes must be disconnected.*

What is the role of forbidding a rainbow triangle? Call a subgraph *rainbow* if all colors on the edges of the subgraph are distinct. Can we extend Theorem 5 in some way to colorings where a rainbow copy of some other fixed graph F is forbidden? This question is the central topic of this section. An edge coloring of a complete graph K is *connected* if every color class in K is connected. Let us say that a graph F has the *disconnection property, DP*, if there exists a natural number $m = m(F)$ (note that $m(F)$ does not depend on the order of K) such that the following holds: in every edge coloring of a complete graph with at least m colors, either there is a rainbow F or at least one color class is disconnected. Equivalently, F has the disconnection property if, in every connected coloring with at least $m(F)$ colors, there is a rainbow copy of F. Notice that $m(F) \geq |E(F)|$ because complete graphs which are large enough have connected colorings using $|E(F)| - 1$ colors with no rainbow F.

By definition, Theorem 5 tells us that $K_3 \in DP$. In [12] $K_1 + (K_1 \cup K_2) \in DP$ is shown. The recent progress on this topic is the following:

Theorem 6 ([9]) *The following statements hold:*

(*i*) *If $F \in DP$ is connected and bipartite, then F is a tree or a unicyclic graph or two such components joined by an edge.*

(*ii*) *For any* $F \in DP$*, there exists an edge* $e \in E(F)$ *such that* $F - e$ *is bipartite.*

(*iii*) *If* $F \in DP$ *is connected, then* F *can be obtained from a tree by adding at most two edges.*

(*iv*) *If* F *is a unicyclic graph such that its cycle is a triangle, then* $F \in DP$*. (hence, any forest belongs to* DP*.)*

We do not know whether small cycles with at least 4 vertices are in DP. So we propose the following problem:

Problem 7 *Is* $C_4 \in DP$*? More generally, are even cycles in* DP*?*

In [9] the authors construct an example which shows that if $C_4 \in DP$ then $m(C_4) > 4(= |E(C_4)|)$.

4 Covering by monochromatic subgraphs and related topics

So far, much work has been done on covering problems in edge-colored complete graphs. Those come from a variety of background, but mostly the purpose in this topic is to cover the whole vertex set of K_n by monochromatic connected components. One such example is the following, which is the equivalent formulation of the Ryser's conjecture on multi-partite hypergraphs [22, 27]:

Conjecture 8 *In every* r*-edge-coloring of a complete graph, the vertex set can be covered by the vertices of at most* $r - 1$ *monochromatic connected components.*

This conjecture is open for $r \geq 6$. It is trivially true for $r = 2$, the cases $r = 3, 4$ are solved in [18] and in [5], and for the case $r = 5$, see [5, 28].

Gyárfás and Lehel discovered a bipartite version of this conjecture.

Conjecture 9 *In every* r*-edge-coloring of a complete bipartite graph, the vertex set can be covered by the vertices of at most* $2r - 2$ *monochromatic connected components.*

It is easy to check that any r-edge-coloring of a complete bipartite graph contains at most $2r - 1$ monochromatic connected components covering the whole vertex set. Indeed, let u and v be two vertices in opposite classes of $K_{m,n}$, and take the monochromatic double star with centers u and v, along with the remaining monochromatic stars centered at u and v (there are at most $2r - 2$ such stars). On the other hand, it is shown in [4] that there is an r-edge-coloring of a complete bipartite graph where we need at least $2r - 2$ monochromatic connected components to cover the vertex set.

The recent progress on this conjecture is the following:

Theorem 10 ([4]) *Conjecture 9 is true for* $r \leq 5$.

We now give a quick review concerning the existence of large monochromatic trees in edge-colored graphs with given independence number. In [19], Gyárfás and Sárközy investigated the size of monochromatic trees in edge-colored graphs.

Theorem 11 ([19]) *Any* 2*-edge-colored graph* G *contains a monochromatic tree* T *of order at least* $|V(G)|/\alpha(G)$.

Theorem 12 ([19]) *Any* G*-colored graph* G *contains a monochromatic tree* T *of order at least* $|V(G)|/(\alpha(G)^2 + \alpha(G) - 1)$.

The bound on T in Theorem 11 is sharp. To see this, consider $\alpha(G)$ disjoint monchromatic complete graphs of equal order. We do not know about the best possiblity on the order of T in Theorem 12.

Recently, Theorem 11 was extended to a result on partitioning $V(G)$ by monochromatic connected subgraphs.

Theorem 13 ([8]) *Any 2-edge-colored graph G can be partitioned into at most $\alpha(G)$ monochromatic connected parts.*

Now we consider another different covering problem concerning highly connected monochromatic subgraphs in edge-colored complete graphs. Returning to the case $r = 2$ in Conjecture 8, we see that any 2-coloring of K_n is covered by a monochromatic connected subgraph. However, when we try to find such a subgraph with higher connectivity, we can not hope to find such a spanning subgraph. In order to see this, consider the following example:

Let $G_n = H_1 \cup \cdots \cup H_5$ where H_i is a red complete graph K_{k-1} for $i \leq 4$ and H_5 is a red $K_n - 4(k-1)$ where $n > 4(k-1)$. To this structure, we add all possible red edges between H_5, H_1 and H_2 and from H_1 to H_3 and from H_2 to H_4. All edges not already colored in red are colored in blue. In either color, there is no k-connected subgraph of order larger than $n - 2(k-1)$. Since a spanning monochromatic subgraph is more than we could hope for, we consider finding a highly connected subgraph that is as large as possible. Along this line, Bollobás and Gyárfás [1] proposed the following conjecture.

Conjecture 14 *For $n > 4(k-1)$, every 2-coloring of K_n contains a monochromatic k-connected subgraph with at least $n - 2(k-1)$ vertices.*

In order to see that the bound on n is the best possible, consider the example G_n above with $n = 4(k-1)$ (so $H_5 = \emptyset$). In [1], the authors showed that this conjecture is true for $k \leq 2$.

The recent progress concerning Conjecture 14 is the following:

Theorem 15 ([14]) *If $n > 6.5(k-1)$ then any 2-edge-coloring of K_n contains a monochromatic k-connected subgraph of order at least $n - 2(k-1)$.*

By the example G_n, we must give up finding a monochromatic k-connected subgraph covering the vertex set of a 2-edge-colored K_n. But how about covering "almost" all the vertices by a monochromatic k-connected subgraph? If n is extremely large compared with k, one can say from Theorem 15 that any 2-edge-coloring of K_n contains a monochromatic k-connected subgraph which covers "almost" all of the vertices. Can we have a similar statement for any r-edge-coloring of K_n with $r \geq 3$? This is not true in general. If we consider an r-edge-coloring of K_n and try to find the largest monochromatic k-connected subgraph of K_n, it was shown in [23] that the best result one could possibly hope for would be a monochromatic k-connected subgraph of order approximately $\frac{n}{r-1}$. Thus, in order to find larger monochromatic k-connected subgraphs, it becomes necessary to assume additional restrictions on the coloring.

Finding a monochromatic k-connected subgraph covering almost all of the vertices corresponds to finding one color class inducing an "almost" k-connected graph. In contrast to the concept DP in the previous section, one very natural restriction would be to forbid the existence of a rainbow subgraph.

Thus, we have the following question:

Problem 16 *Let n, r, k be positive integers with $n \gg r \gg k$. For what connected graphs G does the following statement hold? In any rainbow G-free coloring of K_n using at least r colors, there is a monochromatic k-connected subgraph of order at least $n - f(G, r, k)$ for some function f not depending on n.*

The following result gives an answer toward this question:

Theorem 17 ([15]) *The set of graphs G such that G satisfies Question 16 is precisely K_3, P_4^+ and P_6 and their subgraphs.*

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