

# Perfection Thickness of Graphs

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## Abstract

We determine the order of growth of the worst-case number of perfect subgraphs needed to cover an  $n$ -vertex graph.

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For a graph  $G$ , let  $f(G)$  denote the minimum number of perfect subgraphs of  $G$  whose union is  $G$ . Also let  $f(n) = \max\{f(G) : |V(G)| = n\}$ . Tuza [6] proved that  $c_1 \lg n / (\lg \lg n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \lg n$  for some constants  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ , where  $\lg$  denotes base-2 logarithm. We prove that  $\frac{1}{2+\epsilon} \lg n \leq f(n) \leq \lceil \lg n \rceil$ .

It is well-known that the minimum number of bipartite subgraphs needed to cover a graph  $G$  is  $\lceil \lg \chi(G) \rceil$  [2,4,5]. Thus  $f(n) \leq \lceil \lg n \rceil$ . We obtain the lower bound by applying this observation to triangle-free graphs, in which all perfect subgraphs are bipartite.

Erdős [3] proved that for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exist triangle-free  $k$ -chromatic graphs with order at most  $k^{2+\epsilon}$  (actually at most  $c(k \log k)^2$ ). For such a graph  $G$  with order  $n \leq k^{2+\epsilon}$ , we have  $f(G) = \lceil \lg k \rceil \geq \frac{1}{2+\epsilon} \lg n$ .

Naturally we ask, does  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) / \lg n$  exist?

We remark that the same bounds hold for the worst-case number of perfect graphs needed to decompose  $n$ -vertex graphs, since our arguments use only coverings by bipartite graphs, which form a hereditary family. Also, the order of growth of the minimum order of a triangle-free  $k$ -chromatic graph is now known, lying between two constant multiples of  $k^2 \lg k$  (see [1, p61]). This yields  $f(n) \geq \frac{1}{2}(\lg n - \lg \lg n - O(1))$ .

## References

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