

On r -dynamic Coloring of Graphs

Douglas B. West

Department of Mathematics
Zhejiang Normal University and
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
west@math.uiuc.edu

slides available on DBW preprint page

Joint work with
Sogol Jahanbekam, Jaehoon Kim, and Suil O

The Problem

Def. proper coloring - neighbors have distinct colors.

k -colorable - having a proper coloring with $\leq k$ colors.

chromatic number $\chi(G)$ - $\min\{k: G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

The Problem

Def. proper coloring - neighbors have distinct colors.

k -colorable - having a proper coloring with $\leq k$ colors.

chromatic number $\chi(G)$ - $\min\{k: G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

Def. r -dynamic coloring - proper coloring where each neighborhood $N(v)$ has at least $\min\{r, d(v)\}$ colors.

The Problem

Def. proper coloring - neighbors have distinct colors.

k -colorable - having a proper coloring with $\leq k$ colors.

chromatic number $\chi(G)$ - $\min\{k: G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

Def. r -dynamic coloring - proper coloring where each neighborhood $N(v)$ has at least $\min\{r, d(v)\}$ colors.

r -dynamic chromatic number $\chi_r(G)$ -

$\min\{k: G \text{ is } r\text{-dynamically } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

The Problem

Def. proper coloring - neighbors have distinct colors.

k -colorable - having a proper coloring with $\leq k$ colors.

chromatic number $\chi(G)$ - $\min\{k: G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

Def. r -dynamic coloring - proper coloring where each neighborhood $N(v)$ has at least $\min\{r, d(v)\}$ colors.

r -dynamic chromatic number $\chi_r(G)$ -
 $\min\{k: G \text{ is } r\text{-dynamically } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

- Always $\chi_r(G) \geq \chi(G)$, and $\chi_1(G) = \chi(G)$.

The Problem

Def. proper coloring - neighbors have distinct colors.

k -colorable - having a proper coloring with $\leq k$ colors.

chromatic number $\chi(G)$ - $\min\{k: G \text{ is } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

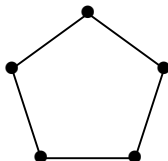
Def. r -dynamic coloring - proper coloring where each neighborhood $N(v)$ has at least $\min\{r, d(v)\}$ colors.

r -dynamic chromatic number $\chi_r(G)$ -

$\min\{k: G \text{ is } r\text{-dynamically } k\text{-colorable}\}$.

- Always $\chi_r(G) \geq \chi(G)$, and $\chi_1(G) = \chi(G)$.

Ex. $\chi_2(C_5) = 5$. (No two vertices can have same color.)



Background

Introduced by Montgomery [2001] (thesis).

$\chi_2(G)$ called **dynamic chromatic number** (15 papers).

Background

Introduced by Montgomery [2001] (thesis).

$\chi_2(G)$ called **dynamic chromatic number** (15 papers).

Conj. (Montgomery [2001]) $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ for regular G .

Background

Introduced by Montgomery [2001] (thesis).

$\chi_2(G)$ called **dynamic chromatic number** (15 papers).

Conj. (Montgomery [2001]) $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ for regular G .

True for bipartite G (Akbari–Ghanbari–Jahanbekaam [2010])
and when $\chi(G) \geq \Delta(G) - 1$ (Lai–Montgomery–Poon [2003]).

Background

Introduced by Montgomery [2001] (thesis).

$\chi_2(G)$ called **dynamic chromatic number** (15 papers).

Conj. (Montgomery [2001]) $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ for regular G .

True for bipartite G (Akbari–Ghanbari–Jahanbekaam [2010])
and when $\chi(G) \geq \Delta(G) - 1$ (Lai–Montgomery–Poon [2003]).

Def. List analogue: $ch_r(G)$ is the least k such that an r -dynamic coloring of G can be chosen from any lists of k colors at the vertices.

Background

Introduced by Montgomery [2001] (thesis).

$\chi_2(G)$ called **dynamic chromatic number** (15 papers).

Conj. (Montgomery [2001]) $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ for regular G .

True for bipartite G (Akbari–Ghanbari–Jahanbekam [2010])
and when $\chi(G) \geq \Delta(G) - 1$ (Lai–Montgomery–Poon [2003]).

Def. List analogue: $ch_r(G)$ is the least k such that an r -dynamic coloring of G can be chosen from any lists of k colors at the vertices.

$ch_2(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1$ when $\Delta(G) \geq 3$ and no C_5 -component.
(Akbari–Ghanbari–Jahanbekam [2009])

Background

Introduced by Montgomery [2001] (thesis).

$\chi_2(G)$ called **dynamic chromatic number** (15 papers).

Conj. (Montgomery [2001]) $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ for regular G .

True for bipartite G (Akbari–Ghanbari–Jahanbekam [2010])
and when $\chi(G) \geq \Delta(G) - 1$ (Lai–Montgomery–Poon [2003]).

Def. List analogue: $\chi_r(G)$ is the least k such that an r -dynamic coloring of G can be chosen from any lists of k colors at the vertices.

$\chi_2(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1$ when $\Delta(G) \geq 3$ and no C_5 -component.
(Akbari–Ghanbari–Jahanbekam [2009])

$\chi_2(G) \leq 4$ for planar graphs with girth at least 7, and
 $\chi_2(G) \leq 5$ for all planar graphs (Kim–Lee–Park [2011,13]).

Motivation

Def. G^2 - obtained from G by adding uv when $d_G(u, v) = 2$.

Motivation

Def. G^2 - obtained from G by adding uv when $d_G(u, v) = 2$.

Properly coloring G^2 = coloring G so that $f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow d_G(u, v) \geq 3$.

Motivation

Def. G^2 - obtained from G by adding uv when $d_G(u, v) = 2$.

Properly coloring G^2 = coloring G so that $f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow d_G(u, v) \geq 3$.

Obs. $\chi(G) = \chi_1(G) \leq \dots \leq \chi_{\Delta(G)} = \chi(G^2)$.

Motivation

Def. G^2 - obtained from G by adding uv when $d_G(u, v) = 2$.

Properly coloring G^2 = coloring G so that $f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow d_G(u, v) \geq 3$.

Obs. $\chi(G) = \chi_1(G) \leq \dots \leq \chi_{\Delta(G)} = \chi(G^2)$.

Obs. $\chi_r(G) \geq \min\{r, \Delta(G)\} + 1$, with equality for trees and for cycles with length divisible by 6.

Motivation

Def. G^2 - obtained from G by adding uv when $d_G(u, v) = 2$.

Properly coloring G^2 = coloring G so that $f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow d_G(u, v) \geq 3$.

Obs. $\chi(G) = \chi_1(G) \leq \dots \leq \chi_{\Delta(G)} = \chi(G^2)$.

Obs. $\chi_r(G) \geq \min\{r, \Delta(G)\} + 1$, with equality for trees and for cycles with length divisible by 6.

Theme: How do upper bounds on $\chi(G)$ need to be relaxed to obtain bounds on $\chi_r(G)$ as r increases?

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm)

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm)
with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular
with diameter 2 and girth 5

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm)
with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular
with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm)
with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular
with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm)
with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular
with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377} \chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377}\chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 2$,

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377} \chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, with equality only for complete bipartite graphs and C_5 .

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377} \chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, with equality only for complete bipartite graphs and C_5 .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377} \chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, with equality only for complete bipartite graphs and C_5 .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377} \chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, with equality only for complete bipartite graphs and C_5 .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.
 χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

Our Results

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\Delta(G) + 1$ (greedy coloring algorithm) with equality for $\Delta(G) > 2$ if and only if G is r -regular with diameter 2 and girth 5 (Moore gr: $r \in \{2, 3, 7, 57\}$).

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2r - 2$ when $\delta(G) > 2r \ln n$.
Also, $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r$ when $\delta(G) > r^2 \ln n$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$ for k -regular G with $k > 3r \ln r$.

Thm. $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.377} \chi(G)$ can occur for r -regular G .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, with equality only for complete bipartite graphs and C_5 .

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.
 χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.
 χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

With positive probability, the coloring is r -dynamic.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1}r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

With positive probability, the coloring is r -dynamic.

This fails at v only if $N(v)$ is colored from $r - 1$ colors.

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1} r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

With positive probability, the coloring is r -dynamic.

This fails at v only if $N(v)$ is colored from $r - 1$ colors.

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{given } (r - 1)\text{-set bad}] \leq \left(\frac{r-1}{r+s}\right)^{\delta(G)} \leq e^{-\delta(G) \frac{s+1}{r+s}}.$$

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1} r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

With positive probability, the coloring is r -dynamic.

This fails at v only if $N(v)$ is colored from $r - 1$ colors.

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{given } (r-1)\text{-set bad}] \leq \left(\frac{r-1}{r+s}\right)^{\delta(G)} \leq e^{-\delta(G) \frac{s+1}{r+s}}.$$

$$\#(r-1)\text{-sets} = \binom{\Delta(G)+r+s}{r-1} < n^{r-1}, \text{ since } \Delta(G) + r + s < n.$$

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1} r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

With positive probability, the coloring is r -dynamic.

This fails at v only if $N(v)$ is colored from $r - 1$ colors.

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{given } (r-1)\text{-set bad}] \leq \left(\frac{r-1}{r+s}\right)^{\delta(G)} \leq e^{-\delta(G) \frac{s+1}{r+s}}.$$

$$\#(r-1)\text{-sets} = \binom{\Delta(G)+r+s}{r-1} < n^{r-1}, \text{ since } \Delta(G) + r + s < n.$$

Since G has n vertices and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1} r \ln n$,

Additive Bound

Thm. If $|V(G)| = n$, and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1} r \ln n$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq \Delta(G) + r + s$. (Note cases $s = r - 2$ and $s = 0$.)

Pf. Color v_1, \dots, v_n in order using $\Delta(G) + r + s$ colors.

Give v_i a random color among those not yet used on neighbors of v_i ; at least $r + s$ colors are available.

This yields a proper $(\Delta(G) + r + s)$ -coloring.

With positive probability, the coloring is r -dynamic.

This fails at v only if $N(v)$ is colored from $r - 1$ colors.

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{given } (r-1)\text{-set bad}] \leq \left(\frac{r-1}{r+s}\right)^{\delta(G)} \leq e^{-\delta(G) \frac{s+1}{r+s}}.$$

$$\#(r-1)\text{-sets} = \binom{\Delta(G)+r+s}{r-1} < n^{r-1}, \text{ since } \Delta(G) + r + s < n.$$

Since G has n vertices and $\delta(G) > \frac{r+s}{s+1} r \ln n$,

$$\mathbb{P}[\exists \text{ bad vertex}] < n^r e^{-\delta(G) \frac{s+1}{r+s}} < n^r n^{-r} = 1. \quad \blacksquare$$

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd.
(Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors. Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e .

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors. Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e .
 $\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}$.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors.

Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e .

$$\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}.$$

An edge intersects at most $k(D-1)$ other edges.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors.

Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e .

$$\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}.$$

An edge intersects at most $k(D-1)$ other edges.

By the Local Lemma, some coloring avoids all A_e . ■

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors.

Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e .

$$\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}.$$

An edge intersects at most $k(D-1)$ other edges.

By the Local Lemma, some coloring avoids all A_e . ■

Thm. If G is k -regular and $re^{-k/r}(k(k-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$. This holds if $k \geq (3 + \frac{2 \ln \ln r}{\ln r})r \ln r$.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors. Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e . $\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}$.

An edge intersects at most $k(D-1)$ other edges. By the Local Lemma, some coloring avoids all A_e . ■

Thm. If G is k -regular and $re^{-k/r}(k(k-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$. This holds if $k \geq (3 + \frac{2 \ln \ln r}{\ln r})r \ln r$.

Pf. The nbhd hypergraph is k -uniform and k -regular.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors. Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e . $\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}$.

An edge intersects at most $k(D-1)$ other edges. By the Local Lemma, some coloring avoids all A_e . ■

Thm. If G is k -regular and $re^{-k/r}(k(k-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$. This holds if $k \geq (3 + \frac{2 \ln \ln r}{\ln r})r \ln r$.

Pf. The nbhd hypergraph is k -uniform and k -regular. The last inequality on k yields the needed condition.

Bound in Terms of $\chi(G)$

Idea: For $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$, pair an optimal proper coloring with a random coloring having r colors in each nbhd. (Taherkhani [2014] gave a similar result.)

Lem. A k -uniform H with $\Delta(H) = D$ has an r -coloring with all colors on each edge if $re^{-k/r}(k(D-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$.

Pf. Color the vertices at random from r colors. Event A_e occurs if some color is missing from edge e . $\mathbb{P}[A_e] \leq r(1 - 1/r)^k \leq re^{-k/r}$.

An edge intersects at most $k(D-1)$ other edges. By the Local Lemma, some coloring avoids all A_e . ■

Thm. If G is k -regular and $re^{-k/r}(k(k-1)+1) \leq e^{-1}$, then $\chi_r(G) \leq r\chi(G)$. This holds if $k \geq (3 + \frac{2 \ln \ln r}{\ln r})r \ln r$.

Pf. The nbhd hypergraph is k -uniform and k -regular. The last inequality on k yields the needed condition. Applying the lemma implements the **idea**. ■

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.
Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.
Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.
Since G is r -regular, $\chi_r(G) = |V(G)| = \binom{3t-1}{t}$.

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.

Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Since G is r -regular, $\chi_r(G) = |V(G)| = \binom{3t-1}{t}$.

Also $\chi(G) = t + 1$, since $\chi(K(n, t)) = n - 2t + 2$

(Lovász [1978], Bárány [1978]).

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.

Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Since G is r -regular, $\chi_r(G) = |V(G)| = \binom{3t-1}{t}$.

Also $\chi(G) = t + 1$, since $\chi(K(n, t)) = n - 2t + 2$
(Lovász [1978], Bárány [1978]).

It remains to express $\chi_r(G)/\chi(G)$ in terms of r .

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.

Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Since G is r -regular, $\chi_r(G) = |V(G)| = \binom{3t-1}{t}$.

Also $\chi(G) = t + 1$, since $\chi(K(n, t)) = n - 2t + 2$

(Lovász [1978], Bárány [1978]).

It remains to express $\chi_r(G)/\chi(G)$ in terms of r .

We have $r = \binom{2t-1}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \binom{2t}{t}$ and $\chi_r(G) = \binom{3t-1}{t} = \frac{2}{3} \binom{3t}{t}$.

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.

Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Since G is r -regular, $\chi_r(G) = |V(G)| = \binom{3t-1}{t}$.

Also $\chi(G) = t + 1$, since $\chi(K(n, t)) = n - 2t + 2$

(Lovász [1978], Bárány [1978]).

It remains to express $\chi_r(G)/\chi(G)$ in terms of r .

We have $r = \binom{2t-1}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \binom{2t}{t}$ and $\chi_r(G) = \binom{3t-1}{t} = \frac{2}{3} \binom{3t}{t}$.

For $c \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\}$, we use $\binom{m}{cm} \approx \frac{(c^c(1-c)^{1-c})^{-m}}{\sqrt{c(1-c)2\pi m}}$ (Stirling).

Regular with Small Degree

Def. Kneser graph $K(n, t)$: vertex set $\binom{[n]}{t}$, with adjacency being disjointness. It is $\binom{n-t}{t}$ -regular.

Thm. For infinitely many r , there is an r -regular graph G such that $\chi_r(G) > r^{1.37744} \chi(G)$.

Pf. Let $G = K(3t - 1, t)$ and $r = \binom{n-t}{t}$.

Intersecting t -sets omit at least t elts, so $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Since G is r -regular, $\chi_r(G) = |V(G)| = \binom{3t-1}{t}$.

Also $\chi(G) = t + 1$, since $\chi(K(n, t)) = n - 2t + 2$

(Lovász [1978], Bárány [1978]).

It remains to express $\chi_r(G)/\chi(G)$ in terms of r .

We have $r = \binom{2t-1}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \binom{2t}{t}$ and $\chi_r(G) = \binom{3t-1}{t} = \frac{2}{3} \binom{3t}{t}$.

For $c \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\}$, we use $\binom{m}{cm} \approx \frac{(c^c(1-c)^{1-c})^{-m}}{\sqrt{c(1-c)2\pi m}}$ (Stirling).

Now $\frac{\chi_r(G)}{r\chi(G)} \approx \frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{27}{16}\right)^t = r^x$, where $x = \frac{3 \lg 3}{2} - 2$. ■

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Let f be a proper $\chi(G)$ -coloring of G .

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Let f be a proper $\chi(G)$ -coloring of G .

If $f(N(v)) = \{a\}$, then give a new color b to v and a new color c to some $x \in N(v)$ (we may assume $\delta(G) \geq 2$).

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Let f be a proper $\chi(G)$ -coloring of G .

If $f(N(v)) = \{a\}$, then give a new color b to v and a new color c to some $x \in N(v)$ (we may assume $\delta(G) \geq 2$).

If still $N(z)$ is monochr., then z can't be v or in $N(v)$.

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Let f be a proper $\chi(G)$ -coloring of G .

If $f(N(v)) = \{a\}$, then give a new color b to v and a new color c to some $x \in N(v)$ (we may assume $\delta(G) \geq 2$).

If still $N(z)$ is monochr., then z can't be v or in $N(v)$.

Now $N(z) = N(v)$, and a, c both appear in $N(z)$. ■

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Let f be a proper $\chi(G)$ -coloring of G .

If $f(N(v)) = \{a\}$, then give a new color b to v and a new color c to some $x \in N(v)$ (we may assume $\delta(G) \geq 2$).

If still $N(z)$ is monochr., then z can't be v or in $N(v)$.

Now $N(z) = N(v)$, and a, c both appear in $N(z)$. ■

Thm. Equality holds above only for $K_{m,n}$ and C_5 . ■

Graphs with Small Diameter

Thm. If $\text{diam}(G) = 2$, then $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2$.

Pf. If $N(v)$ all get color a , then $N(v) = \{u: f(u) = a\}$ (a non-nbr of v with color a cannot reach v in two steps).

\therefore nonadj. verts. with monochr. nbhds have same nbhd.

Let f be a proper $\chi(G)$ -coloring of G .

If $f(N(v)) = \{a\}$, then give a new color b to v and a new color c to some $x \in N(v)$ (we may assume $\delta(G) \geq 2$).

If still $N(z)$ is monochr., then z can't be v or in $N(v)$.

Now $N(z) = N(v)$, and a, c both appear in $N(z)$. ■

Thm. Equality holds above only for $K_{m,n}$ and C_5 . ■

What bounds hold for larger diameter or χ_r with $r > 2$?

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.
 χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

Constructions

- Thm.** χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.
 χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.
 χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Pf. For χ_2 on bipartite with diameter 4, subdivide every edge of K_n . The n original vertices need distinct colors.

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Pf. For χ_2 on bipartite with diameter 4, subdivide every edge of K_n . The n original vertices need distinct colors.

For χ_3 on bipartite with diameter 3, start with the incidence $[n], \binom{[n]}{k}$ -bigraph: $j \leftrightarrow A$ if $j \in A$.

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Pf. For χ_2 on bipartite with diameter 4, subdivide every edge of K_n . The n original vertices need distinct colors.

For χ_3 on bipartite with diameter 3, start with the incidence $[n], \binom{[n]}{k}$ -bigraph: $j \leftrightarrow A$ if $j \in A$.

Add v adjacent to $\binom{[n]}{k}$, still bipartite.

The k -sets have degree $k + 1$ and common neighbor v .

Distance between a k -set and an element not in it is 3.

Elements of $[n]$ lie in a common k -set. $\therefore \text{diam}(G) = 3$.

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Pf. For χ_2 on bipartite with diameter 4, subdivide every edge of K_n . The n original vertices need distinct colors.

For χ_3 on bipartite with diameter 3, start with the incidence $[n], \binom{[n]}{k}$ -bigraph: $j \leftrightarrow A$ if $j \in A$.

Add v adjacent to $\binom{[n]}{k}$, still bipartite.

The k -sets have degree $k + 1$ and common neighbor v .

Distance between a k -set and an element not in it is 3.

Elements of $[n]$ lie in a common k -set. $\therefore \text{diam}(G) = 3$.

If $r > k \geq 2$, then the $k + 1$ neighbors of a k -set have distinct colors: $\chi_r(G) \geq n + 1$.

Constructions

Thm. χ_2 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 4$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 2$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 3$.

χ_3 is unbounded when $\chi(G) = 3$ and $\text{diam}(G) = 2$.

Pf. For χ_2 on bipartite with diameter 4, subdivide every edge of K_n . The n original vertices need distinct colors.

For χ_3 on bipartite with diameter 3, start with the incidence $[n], \binom{[n]}{k}$ -bigraph: $j \leftrightarrow A$ if $j \in A$.

Add v adjacent to $\binom{[n]}{k}$, still bipartite.

The k -sets have degree $k + 1$ and common neighbor v .

Distance between a k -set and an element not in it is 3.

Elements of $[n]$ lie in a common k -set. $\therefore \text{diam}(G) = 3$.

If $r > k \geq 2$, then the $k + 1$ neighbors of a k -set have distinct colors: $\chi_r(G) \geq n + 1$.

Making v adjacent also to all of $[n]$ yields $\text{diam}(G) = 2$ and $\chi(G) = 3$; still $\chi_r(G) \geq n + 1$ when $r > k \geq 2$. ■

χ_2 on Graphs with Diameter 3

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

χ_2 on Graphs with Diameter 3

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Pf. Sharpness: Form G from K_{3k} by subdividing each edge in k disjoint triangles: $\chi(G) = k$ and $\chi_2(G) = 3k$.

χ_2 on Graphs with Diameter 3

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Pf. Sharpness: Form G from K_{3k} by subdividing each edge in k disjoint triangles: $\chi(G) = k$ and $\chi_2(G) = 3k$.

Idea: Pair a proper coloring f with a 3-coloring that puts two colors in each nbhd that does not already have two colors under f .

χ_2 on Graphs with Diameter 3

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Pf. Sharpness: Form G from K_{3k} by subdividing each edge in k disjoint triangles: $\chi(G) = k$ and $\chi_2(G) = 3k$.

Idea: Pair a proper coloring f with a 3-coloring that puts two colors in each nbhd that does not already have two colors under f .

Let $V_i = \{v : f(v) = i\}$ and $H_i = \{\text{vertex nbhds in } V_i\}$.

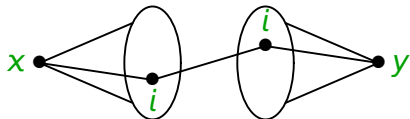
χ_2 on Graphs with Diameter 3

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Pf. Sharpness: Form G from K_{3k} by subdividing each edge in k disjoint triangles: $\chi(G) = k$ and $\chi_2(G) = 3k$.

Idea: Pair a proper coloring f with a 3-coloring that puts two colors in each nbhd that does not already have two colors under f .

Let $V_i = \{v : f(v) = i\}$ and $H_i = \{\text{vertex nbhds in } V_i\}$.
If $N(x)$ and $N(y)$ all have color i , then $N(x) \cap N(y) \neq \emptyset$.



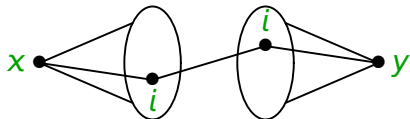
χ_2 on Graphs with Diameter 3

Thm. $\chi_2(G) \leq 3\chi(G)$ when $\text{diam}(G) = 3$, which is sharp.

Pf. Sharpness: Form G from K_{3k} by subdividing each edge in k disjoint triangles: $\chi(G) = k$ and $\chi_2(G) = 3k$.

Idea: Pair a proper coloring f with a 3-coloring that puts two colors in each nbhd that does not already have two colors under f .

Let $V_i = \{v : f(v) = i\}$ and $H_i = \{\text{vertex nbhds in } V_i\}$.
If $N(x)$ and $N(y)$ all have color i , then $N(x) \cap N(y) \neq \emptyset$.



In an intersecting hypergraph, use two colors on a minimal edge and a third color on the other vertices. ■

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a											b	a
d	c											d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?
Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a											b	a
d	c	d										d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a	b										b	a
d	c	d										d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a	b	c									b	a
d	c	d										d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a	b	c	d								b	a
d	c	d										d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a	b	c	d								b	a
d	c	d										d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a

Open Problems

Ques. For fixed r and k , what is the best bound on $\chi_r(G)$ when $\Delta(G) = k$ (with finitely many exceptions)?

Ques. In terms of r , what is the least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq cr\chi(G)$ when G is k -regular?

Least k such that $\chi_r(G) \leq r(\ln r)^c \chi(G)$ for some c ?

Ques. We know $\chi_r(P_m \square P_n)$ in most cases, but . . .

Conj. $\chi_3(P_m \square P_n) = 5$ when $mn \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
b	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b		b	a
d	c	d										d	c
a	b											a	b
c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d
b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a	c	d	b	a