

On-line Sum-Paintability: The Slow-Coloring Game

Douglas B. West

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

slides and preprints available on DBW preprint page

Joint work with
Thomas Mahoney and Gregory J. Puleo

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Def. **sum-color cost** $\mathfrak{s}(G)$ - score under optimal play.

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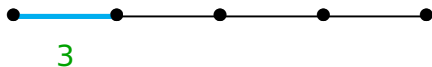
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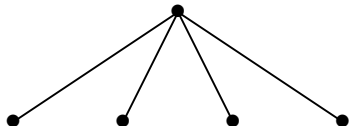
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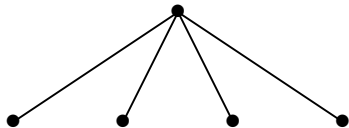
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Lister marking all or just an edge gets only 6.

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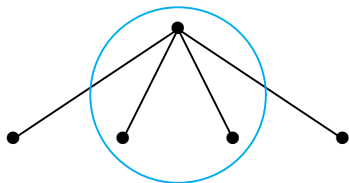
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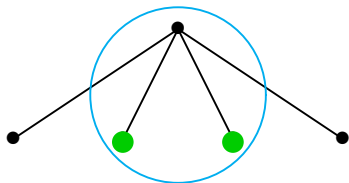
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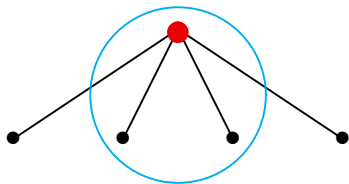
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Pf. Using the sets in an optimal coloring, greedily, the average color used is at most $(\chi(G) + 1)/2$. ■

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Sharp only when $\chi(G) = 1$?

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Thm. $\mathring{s}(G) \leq \chi_{sp}(G)$, with equality if and only if every component of G is complete.

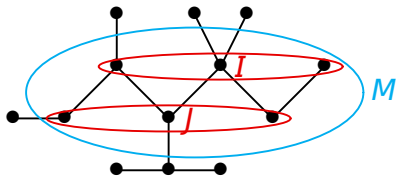
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Pf. Lister optimally marks M , with $T[M]$ connected.
Given the bipartition (I, J) of M ; Painter can delete I or J .

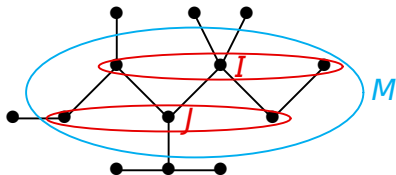


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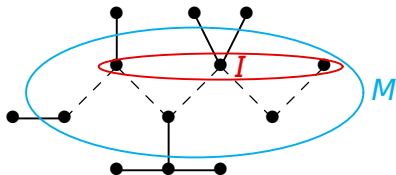
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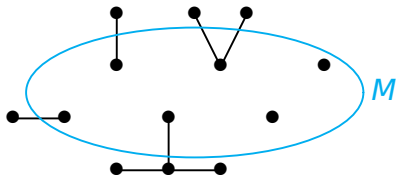
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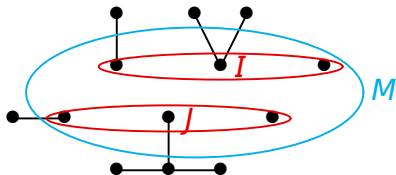
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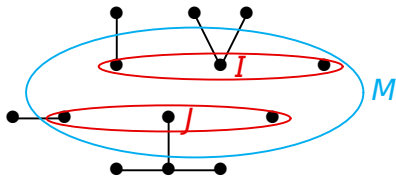
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Thus $\dot{s}(T) \leq |M| + \frac{1}{2} [\frac{3}{2}(n - |I|) + \frac{3}{2}(n - |J|) - \frac{|M|}{2}] = \frac{1}{2}3n$. ■



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$r+1$ triangular $\Rightarrow p = u_r$ yields $u_{r-p} = p$. ■

Inductive Bounds

Lem. When G is a graph and $\{A, B\}$ partitions $V(G)$,
 $\mathring{\mathfrak{s}}(G[A]) + \mathring{\mathfrak{s}}(G[B]) \leq \mathring{\mathfrak{s}}(G) \leq \mathring{\mathfrak{s}}(G[A]) + \mathring{\mathfrak{s}}(G[B]) + |[A, B]|.$

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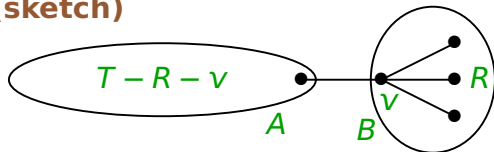
Def. A **stem vertex** has one non-leaf neighbor.

Computation for Forests

Thm. Let T be a forest. If v is a stem vertex of T and R is its set of leaf neighbors, with $r = |R|$, then

$$\mathring{s}(T) = \begin{cases} \mathring{s}(T - R - v) + r + 1 + u_r, & \text{if } r + 1 \text{ is not triangular,} \\ \mathring{s}(T - R) + r + u_r, & \text{if } r + 1 \text{ is triangular.} \end{cases}$$

Pf. (sketch)



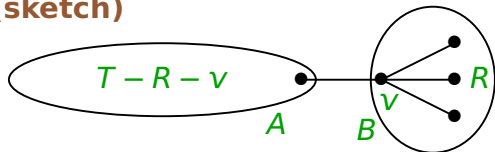
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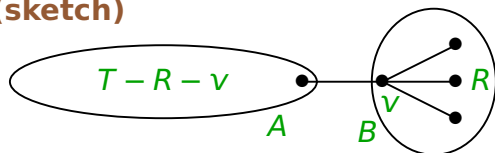
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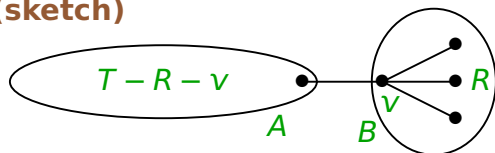
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When $r + 1$ is triangular, consider the optimal moves. ■

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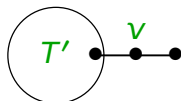
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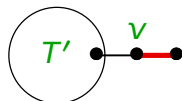


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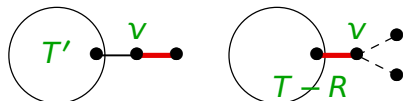
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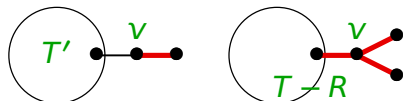
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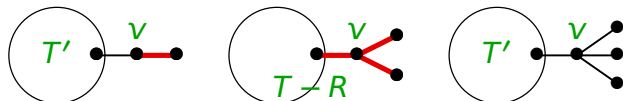
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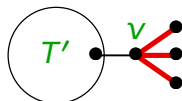
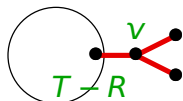
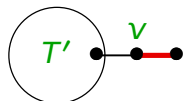
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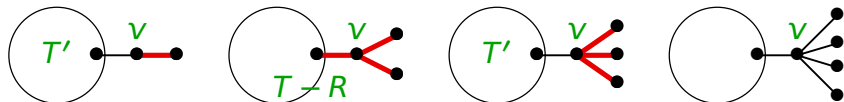
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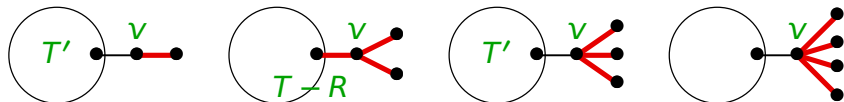
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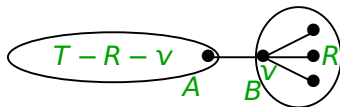
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Characterization of Minimizing Trees

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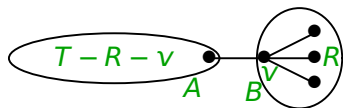
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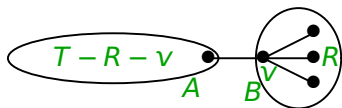
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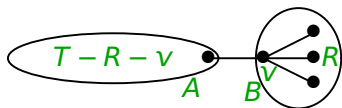
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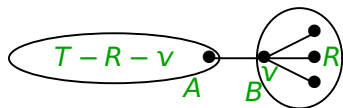
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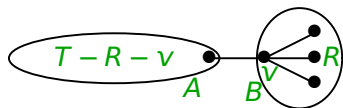
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When $n-1$ or $n-2$ is triangular, three more trees.

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This strategy establishes the lower bound inductively.

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The upper and lower bound proofs each take one page.

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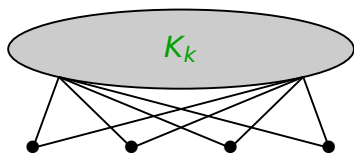
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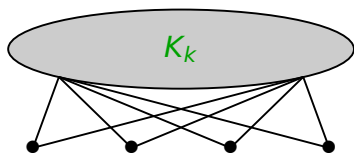
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Ques. Complexity?

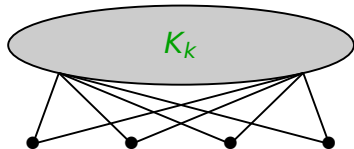
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Ques. Complexity? Algorithm on larger families?

Further Work Beyond Trees

Gutowski–Krawczyk–West–Zajac–Zhu [2017+]

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Further Work Beyond Trees

Gutowski–Krawczyk–West–Zajac–Zhu [2017+]

d -degenerate is $(d + 1)$ -colorable, so $\mathring{s}(G) \leq (1 + d)n$.

Copies of K_{d+1} yield $\mathring{s}(G) = (1 + \frac{1}{2}d)n$.

Thm. If G is d -degenerate, then $\mathring{s}(G) \leq (1 + \frac{3}{4}d)n$.

For 2-degenerate graphs, this yields $\mathring{s}(G) \leq 2.5n$.

Thm. If G is outerplanar, then $\mathring{s}(G) \leq \frac{7}{3}n$. Maybe $2n$.

For planar graphs, 4-colorable yields $\mathring{s}(G) \leq 4n$.

Thm. If G is planar, then $\mathring{s}(G) \leq 3.9857n$. Maybe $\frac{5}{2}n$.

Thank you for your attention!