

Using the Potential Method to Color Near-bipartite Graphs

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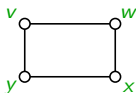
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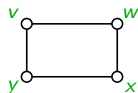
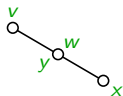


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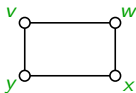
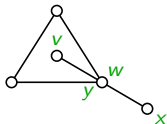


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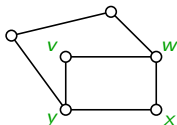
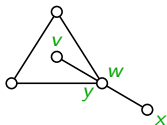


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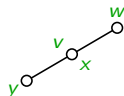
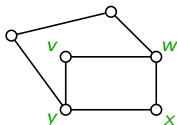
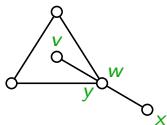


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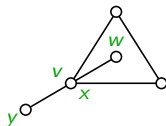
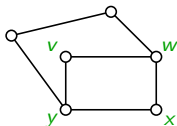
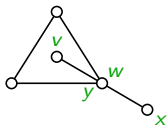


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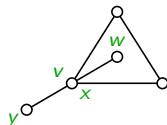
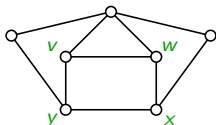
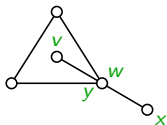


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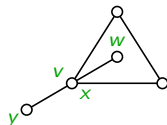
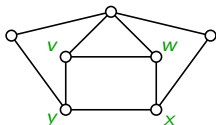
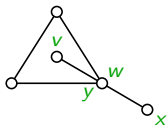


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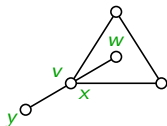
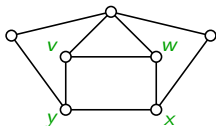
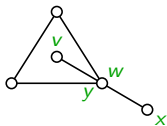
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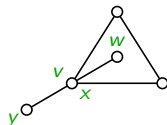
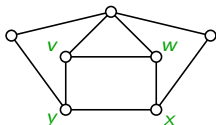
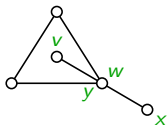
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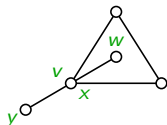
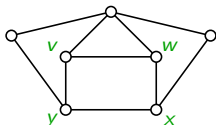
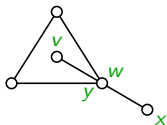
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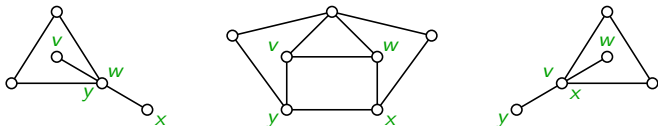
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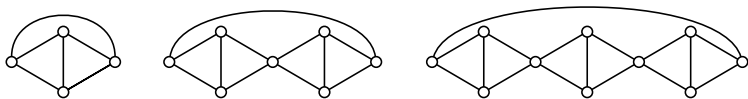
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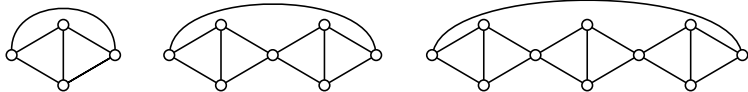
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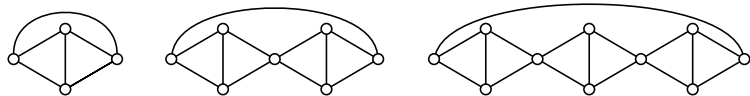
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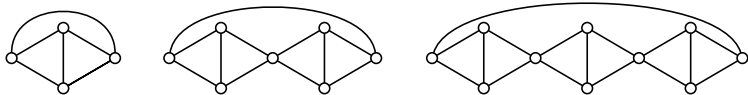
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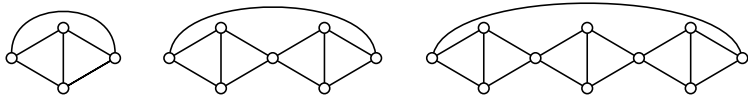
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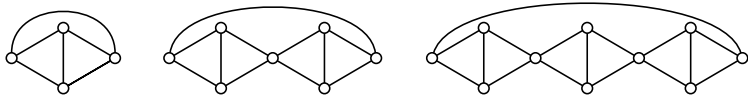
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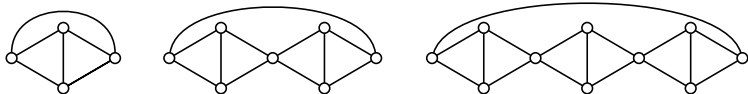
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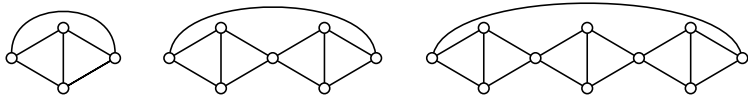
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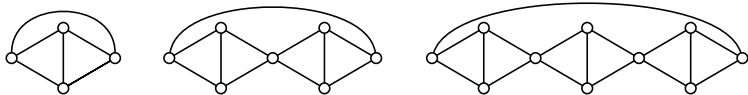
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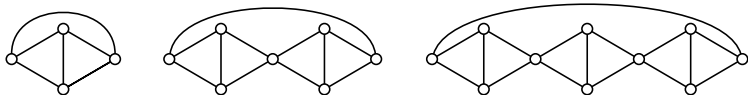
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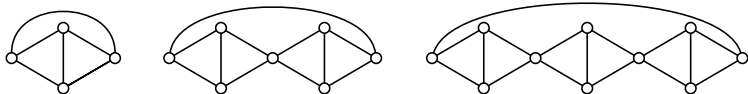
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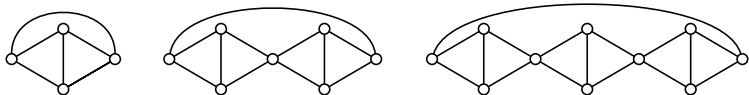
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Prop: Each necklace G_k has $\text{pot}(G_k) = 5(3k+1) - 3(5k+1) = 2$.



Thm [Kostochka–Yancey '12]: If $\text{pot}(G) \geq 3$, then $\chi(G) \leq 3$.

Pf sketch: Note: $\text{pot}(G) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{mad}(G) < 10/3$. G is min c/e, so $\delta(G) \geq 3$. WTS: Each 3-vertex has two 4^+ -nbrs. Each vertex v starts with $d(v)$ and each 4^+ -vertex gives $1/6$ to each 3-nbrs.

3: $3 + 2(1/6) = 10/3$. 4^+ : $d(v) - d(v)/6 = 5d(v)/6 \geq 20/6$.

Contradiction.

Problem: Need more power for reducibility.

Using the Gap Lemma

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Gap Lemma: If $W \subsetneq V(G)$ and $|W| \geq 2$, then $\rho(W) \geq 6$.

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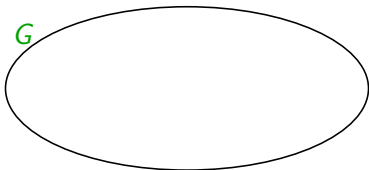
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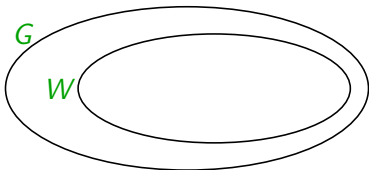
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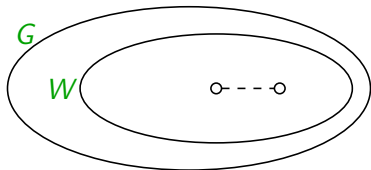
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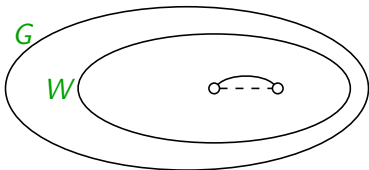
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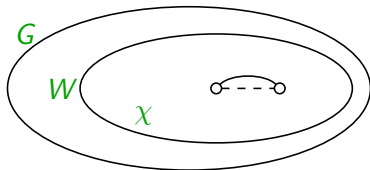
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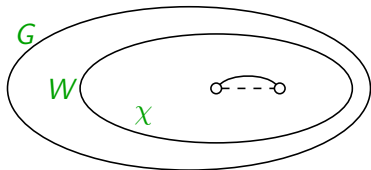
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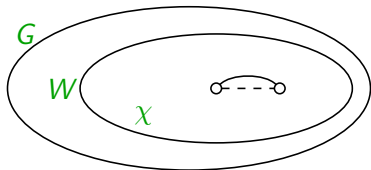


Pf: Let $G' = G[W] + e$. WTS $\text{pot}(G') \geq 3$.

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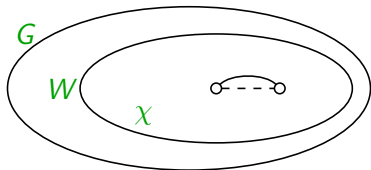


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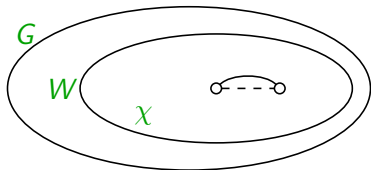
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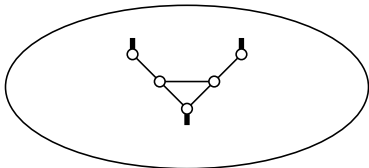


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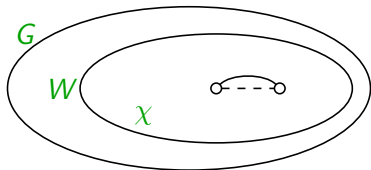
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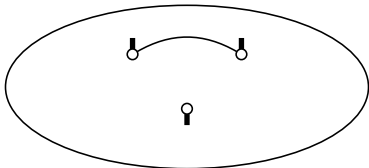


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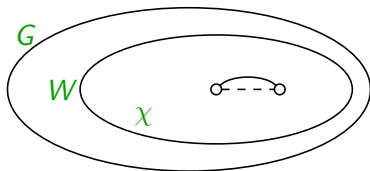
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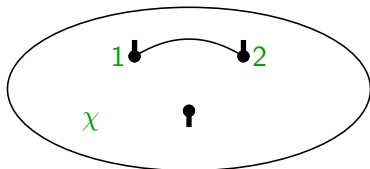


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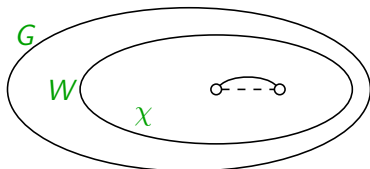
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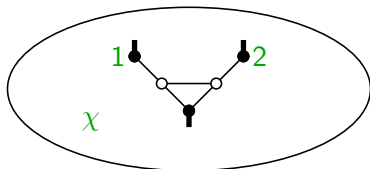


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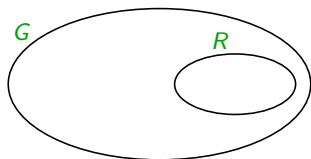
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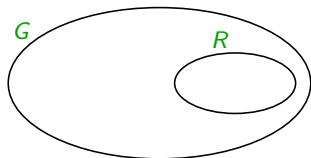


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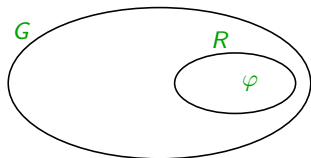
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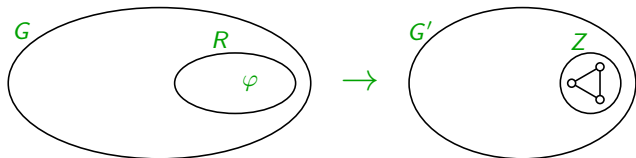
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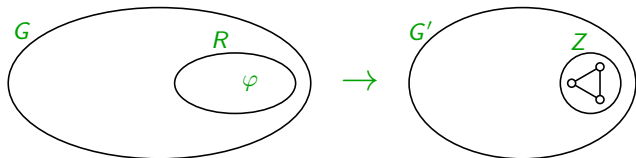
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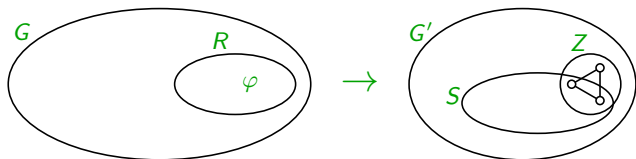
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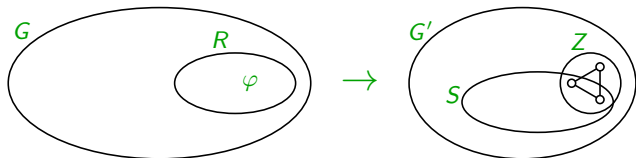
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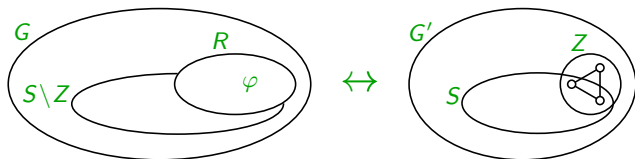
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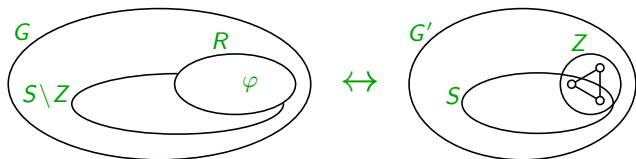
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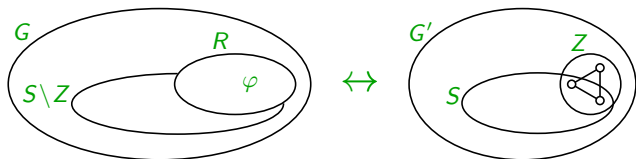
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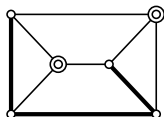
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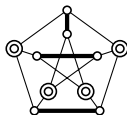
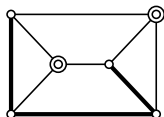
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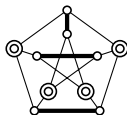
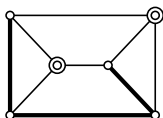
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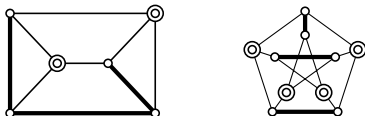


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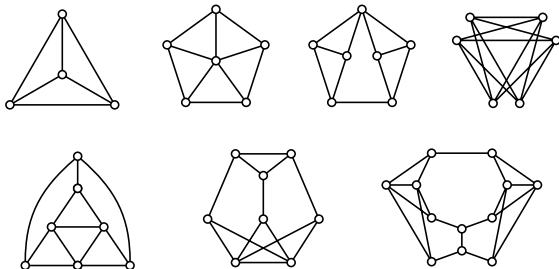
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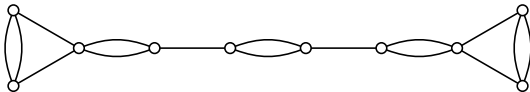
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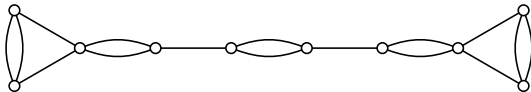


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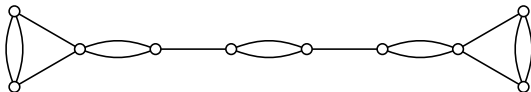
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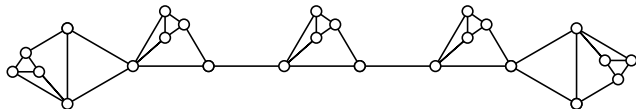
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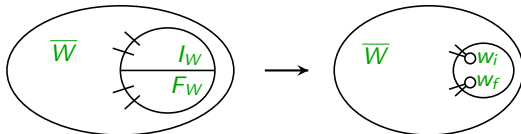
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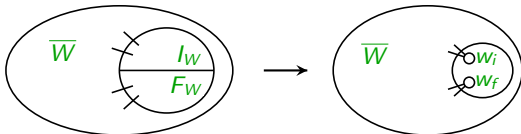
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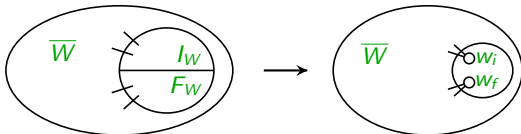


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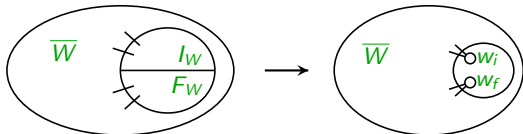


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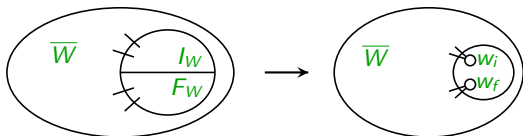


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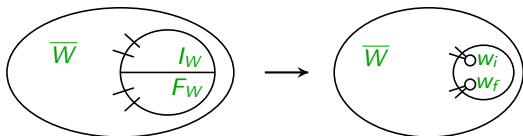


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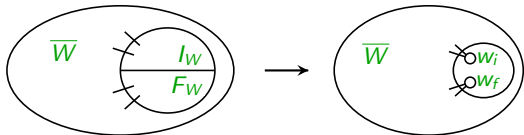


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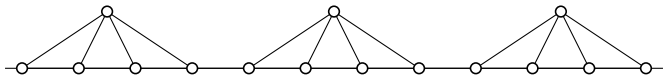
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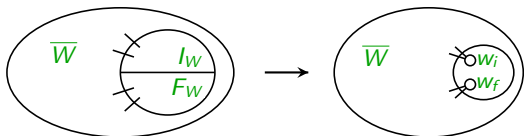
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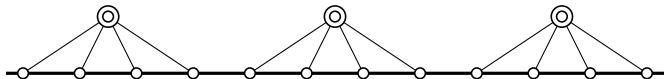
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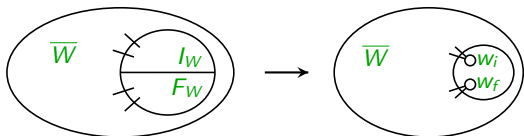
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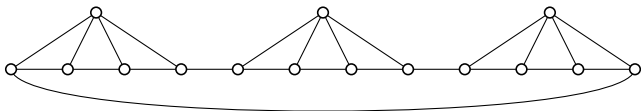
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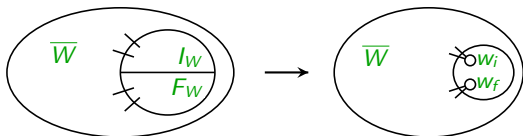
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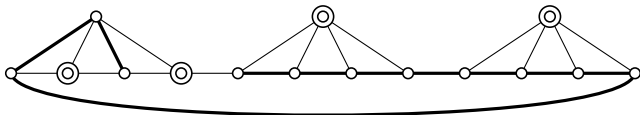
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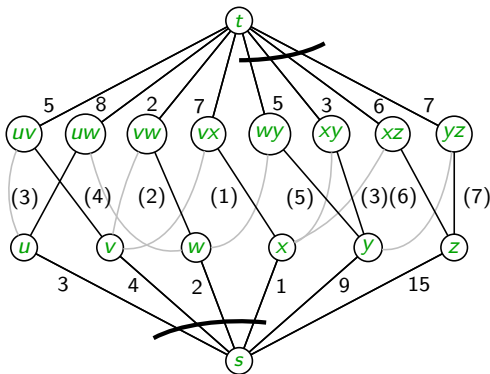
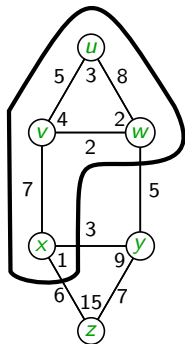
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- ▶ May have many plausible reductions; need one with no $H \in \mathcal{H}$
Finding right one takes time $O(n^{21})$; color recursively, extend

Algorithms: Finding Low Potential Sets

Thm [Goldberg '84]: Given arbitrary vertex and edge weights, we can find a set of minimum potential in polynomial time.



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