

Painting Squares with Δ^2-1 shades

Daniel W. Cranston

Virginia Commonwealth University

dcranston@vcu.edu

Joint with Landon Rabern

Slides available on my webpage

SIAM Discrete Math

19 June 2014

Coloring Squares

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G) \leq \Delta(G)$ then $\chi(G) \leq \Delta(G)$.

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq 8$.

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq 8$.

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq 8$.

If G is connected and not Petersen, then $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$.

Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.–Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_\ell(G^2) \leq 8$.

If G is connected and not Petersen, then $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$.

Conj [C.–Kim '08]: If G is connected,

not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$,

then $\chi_\ell(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.

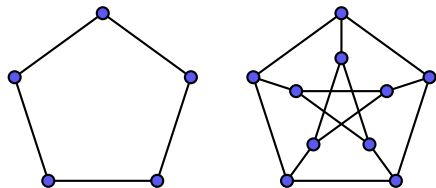
Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_\ell(G^2) \leq 8$.
If G is connected and not Petersen, then $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$.

Conj [C.-Kim '08]: If G is connected,
not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$,
then $\chi_\ell(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.



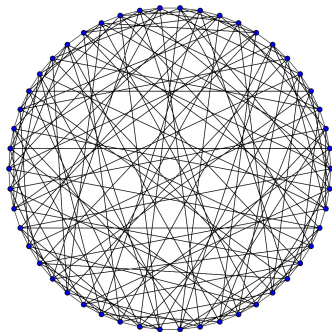
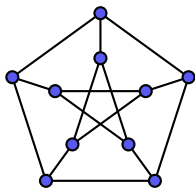
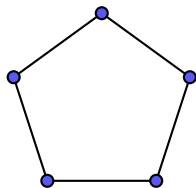
Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq 8$.
If G is connected and not Petersen, then $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$.

Conj [C.-Kim '08]: If G is connected not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.



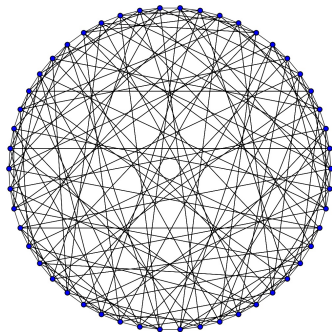
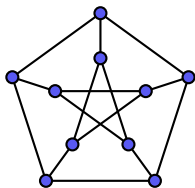
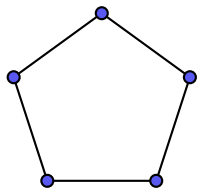
Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq 8$.
If G is connected and not Petersen, then $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$.

Conj [C.-Kim '08]: If G is connected not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.



Thm [C.-Rabern '14+]: If G is connected, not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$, then $\chi_{\ell}(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.

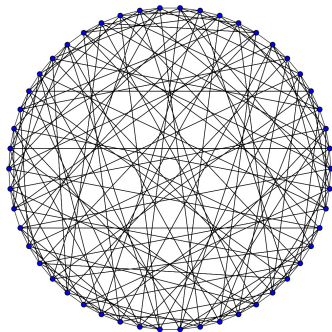
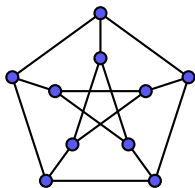
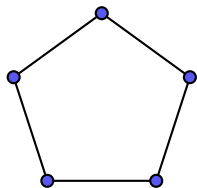
Coloring Squares

Thm [Brooks 1941]:

If $\Delta(G^2) \geq 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2)$, then $\chi(G^2) \leq \Delta(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2$.

Thm [C.-Kim '08]: If $\Delta(G) = 3$ and $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$, then $\chi_\ell(G^2) \leq 8$.
If G is connected and not Petersen, then $\omega(G^2) \leq 8$.

Conj [C.-Kim '08]: If G is connected not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$, then $\chi_\ell(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.



Thm [C.-Rabern '14+]: If G is connected, not a Moore graph, and $\Delta(G) \geq 3$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta(G)^2 - 1$.

Related Problems

Related Problems

Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

Related Problems

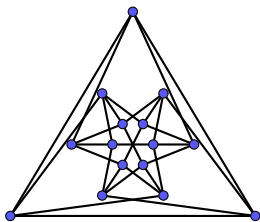
Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

- ▶ Our result implies Wegner's conj. for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

Related Problems



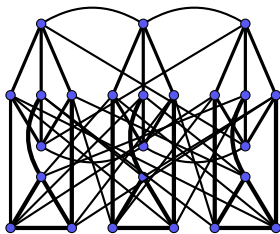
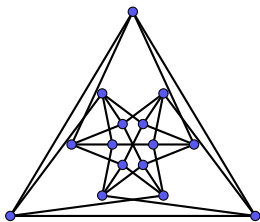
Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

- ▶ Our result implies Wegner's conj. for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

Related Problems



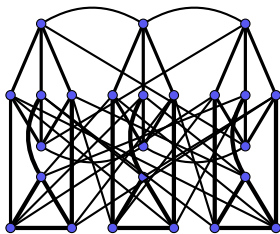
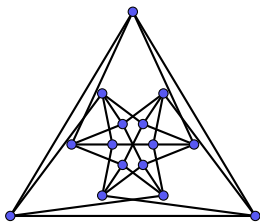
Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

- ▶ Our result implies Wegner's conj. for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

Related Problems



Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

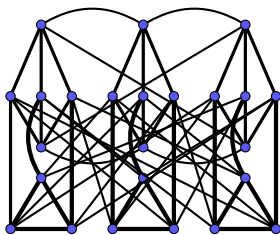
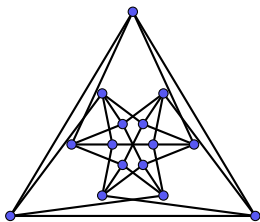
If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

- Our result implies Wegner's conj. for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

Borodin–Kostochka Conjecture [1977]:

Related Problems



Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

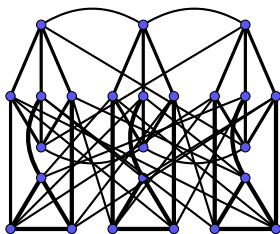
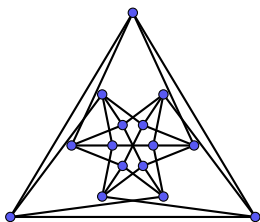
$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

- Our result implies Wegner's conj. for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

Borodin–Kostochka Conjecture [1977]:

If $\Delta(G) \geq 9$ and $\omega(G) \leq \Delta(G) - 1$, then $\chi(G) \leq \Delta(G) - 1$.

Related Problems



Wegner's (Very General) Conjecture [1977]:

If \mathcal{G}_k is the class of all graphs with $\Delta \leq k$, then for all $k \geq 3$, $d \geq 1$

$$\max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \chi(G^d) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}_k} \omega(G^d).$$

- ▶ Our result implies Wegner's conj. for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

Borodin–Kostochka Conjecture [1977]:

If $\Delta(G) \geq 9$ and $\omega(G) \leq \Delta(G) - 1$, then $\chi(G) \leq \Delta(G) - 1$.

- ▶ Our result implies B–K conj. for G^2 when G has girth ≥ 9 .

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

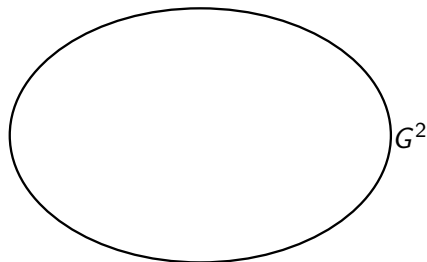
Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf:

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

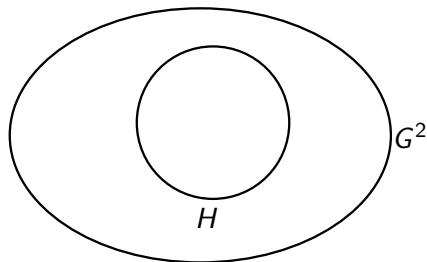


Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf:

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

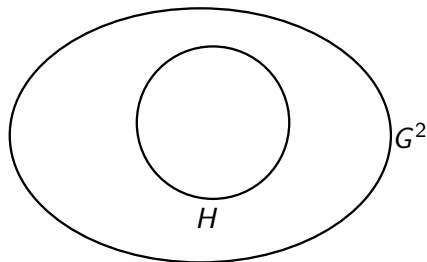


Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf:

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

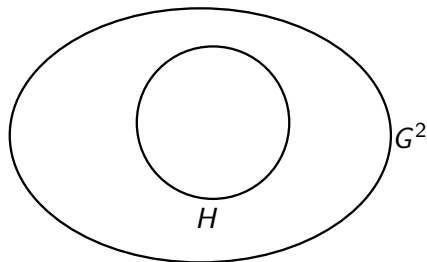


Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality.

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

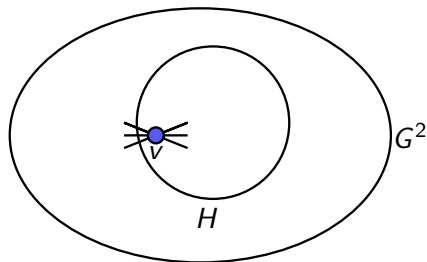


Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

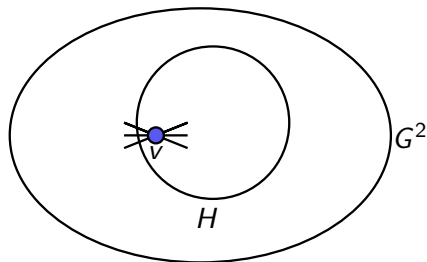


Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.



Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

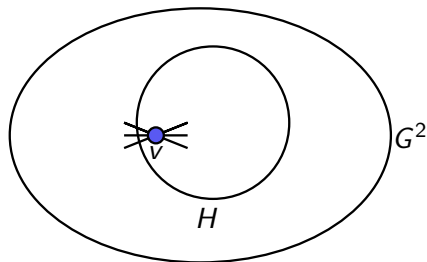
Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

Its number of colors available is at least

$$\Delta^2 - 1 - (d_{G^2}(v) - d_H(v))$$

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.



Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

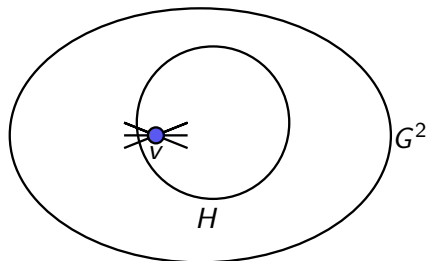
Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

Its number of colors available is at least

$$\Delta^2 - 1 - (d_{G^2}(v) - d_H(v)) \geq \Delta^2 - 1 - (\Delta^2 - d_H(v))$$

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.



Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

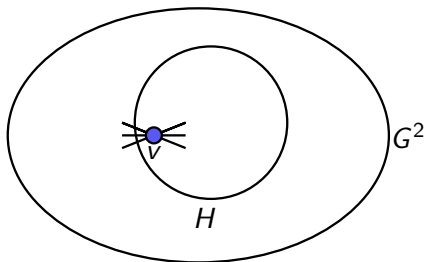
Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

Its number of colors available is at least

$$\Delta^2 - 1 - (d_{G^2}(v) - d_H(v)) \geq \Delta^2 - 1 - (\Delta^2 - d_H(v)) = d_H(v) - 1.$$

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.



Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

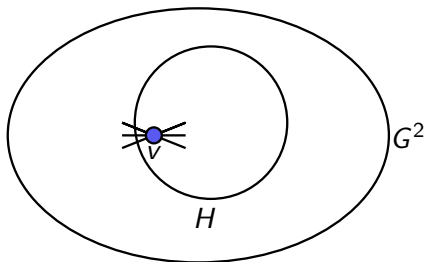
Its number of colors available is at least

$$\Delta^2 - 1 - (d_{G^2}(v) - d_H(v)) \geq \Delta^2 - 1 - (\Delta^2 - d_H(v)) = d_H(v) - 1.$$

Extend coloring to $V(H)$, since H is d_1 -choosable.

Key Idea: d_1 -choosable graphs

Def: A graph G is d_1 -choosable if it has an L -coloring whenever $|L(v)| = d(v) - 1$ for all $v \in V(G)$.



Lem: Minimal c/e G^2 contains no induced d_1 -choosable subgraph H .

Pf: Color $G^2 \setminus V(H)$ by minimality. Consider a vertex $v \in V(H)$.

Its number of colors available is at least

$$\Delta^2 - 1 - (d_{G^2}(v) - d_H(v)) \geq \Delta^2 - 1 - (\Delta^2 - d_H(v)) = d_H(v) - 1.$$

Extend coloring to $V(H)$, since H is d_1 -choosable.

Where to find d_1 -choosable subgraph?

Proof Outline

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle:

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle:

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle:

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle:

Proof Outline

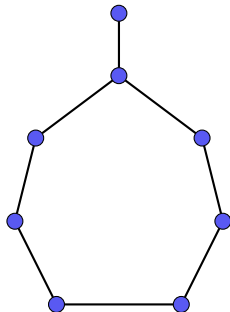
Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge.

Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

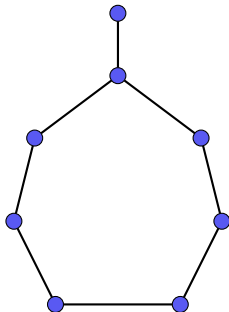
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge.



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

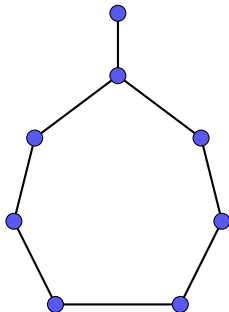
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge.
Now since G has no shorter cycles,



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

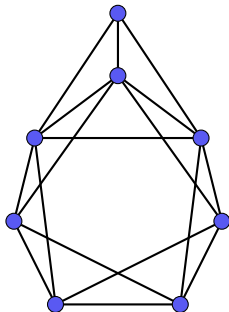
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge.
Now since G has no shorter cycles,
 $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge.
Now since G has no shorter cycles,
 $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).

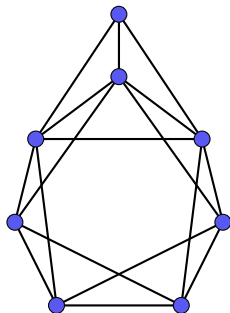


Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge. Now since G has no shorter cycles, $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).

Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.

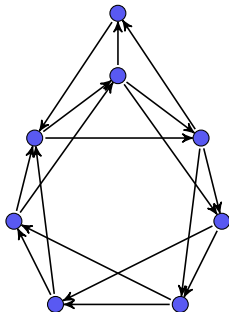


Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge. Now since G has no shorter cycles, $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).

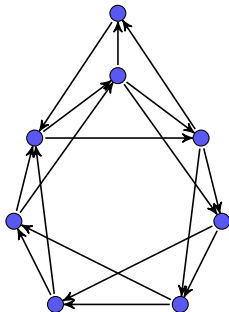
Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

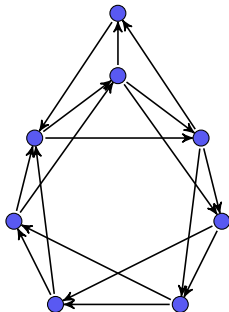
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge.
Now since G has no shorter cycles,
 $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).
Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to
prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.
- ▶ 8^+ -cycle:



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

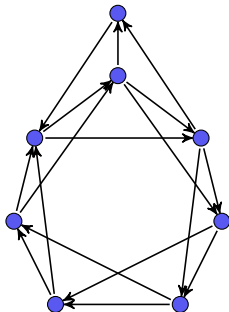
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge. Now since G has no shorter cycles, $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).
Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.
- ▶ 8^+ -cycle: similar but may need two pendant edges.



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

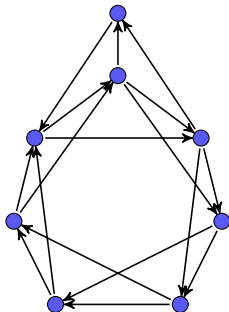
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge. Now since G has no shorter cycles, $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges). Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.
- ▶ 8⁺-cycle: similar but may need two pendant edges.
- ▶ 5-cycle:



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

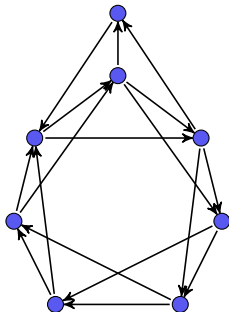
- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge. Now since G has no shorter cycles, $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges).
Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.
- ▶ 8^+ -cycle: similar but may need two pendant edges.
- ▶ 5-cycle: structural analysis to find d_1 -choosable subgraph



Proof Outline

Consider a shortest cycle C in G .

- ▶ 3-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 2$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 4-cycle: $d_{G^2}(v) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$ for each v on C .
- ▶ 6-cycle: C_6^2 is 4-regular and 3-choosable.
- ▶ 7-cycle: Let H be C + pendant edge. Now since G has no shorter cycles, $G^2[V(H)] \cong H^2$ (no extra edges). Use Alon–Tarsi Theorem to prove H^2 is d_1 -choosable.
- ▶ 8^+ -cycle: similar but may need two pendant edges.
- ▶ 5-cycle: structural analysis to find d_1 -choosable subgraph



How do we prove that (cycle + pendant edge)² is d_1 -choosable?

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$;

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.
How?

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.
How? Parity-reversing bijections:

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.
How? Parity-reversing bijections: Pair most of EE and EO .

Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.
How? Parity-reversing bijections: Pair most of EE and EO .



Alon-Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon-Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.

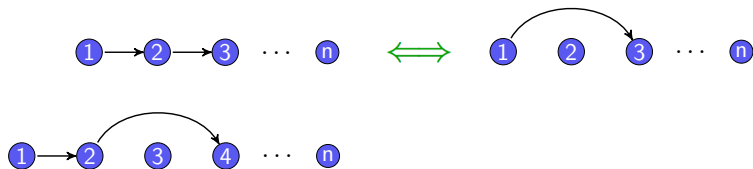
How? Parity-reversing bijections: Pair most of EE and EO .



Alon-Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon-Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

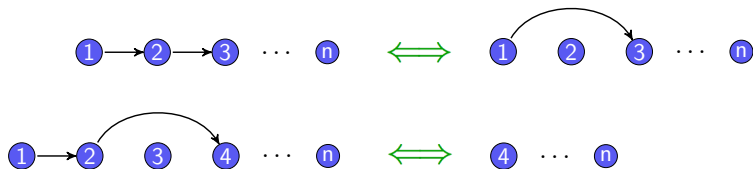
Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.
How? Parity-reversing bijections: Pair most of EE and EO .



Alon-Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon-Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.
How? Parity-reversing bijections: Pair most of EE and EO .

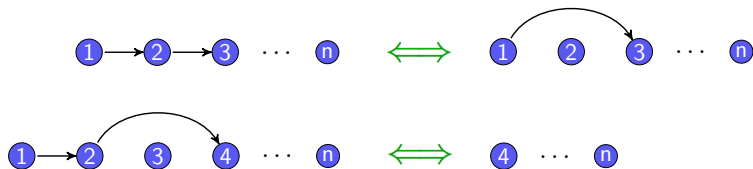


Alon–Tarsi to prove d_1 -choosability

Alon–Tarsi: For a digraph \vec{D} , if $|EE(\vec{D})| \neq |EO(\vec{D})|$, then \vec{D} is f -choosable, where $f(v) = 1 + d_{\vec{D}}(v)$ for all v .

Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$; just count $|EE| - |EO|$.

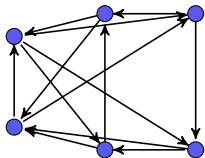
How? Parity-reversing bijections: Pair most of EE and EO .



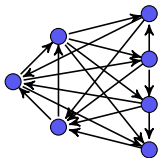
Lemma If \vec{D}_n is the square of C_n , with all edges oriented clockwise, then $|EE(\vec{D}_n)| - |EO(\vec{D}_n)|$ only depends on $n \pmod{3}$.

A Gallery of d_1 -choosable graphs

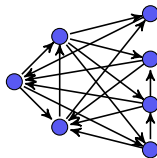
A Gallery of d_1 -choosable graphs



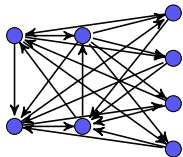
(a) $EE=30, EO=28$



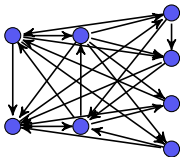
(b) $EE=108, EO=107$



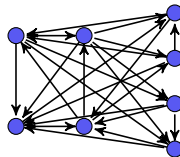
(c) $EE=88, EO=87$



(d) $EE=512, EO=515$



(e) $EE=751, EO=750$



(f) $EE=1097, EO=1096$

In Summary

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care?

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

- ▶ **Where is one?**

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

- ▶ **Where is one?** Shortest cycle in G + few pendant edges.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

- ▶ **Where is one?** Shortest cycle in G + few pendant edges.

Main tool: Alon–Tarsi Theorem (for paintability)

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

- ▶ **Where is one?** Shortest cycle in G + few pendant edges.

Main tool: Alon–Tarsi Theorem (for paintability)

- ▶ **Neat trick:** Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$, just $|EE| - |EO|$.

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

- ▶ **Where is one?** Shortest cycle in G + few pendant edges.

Main tool: Alon–Tarsi Theorem (for paintability)

- ▶ **Neat trick:** Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$, just $|EE| - |EO|$.
- ▶ **How?**

In Summary

Main Theorem:

If G is connected and not Petersen, Hoffman–Singleton, or a Moore graph with $\Delta = 57$, then $\chi_p(G^2) \leq \Delta^2 - 1$.

Why do we care? Relevant to multiple conjectures.

- ▶ Solves conjecture of Cranston–Kim, even for paintability.
- ▶ Verifies Wegner's Conjecture for $d = 2$ and $k \in \{4, 5\}$.
- ▶ Verifies Borodin–Kostoch Conj. for G^2 when $\text{girth}(G) \geq 9$.

Key idea: G^2 can't contain induced d_1 -paintable subgraph.

- ▶ **Where is one?** Shortest cycle in G + few pendant edges.

Main tool: Alon–Tarsi Theorem (for paintability)

- ▶ **Neat trick:** Don't count $|EE|$ and $|EO|$, just $|EE| - |EO|$.
- ▶ **How?** Parity reversing bijections pair up most of EE and EO .