

# Star-coloring planar graphs with high girth

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Joint with Craig Timmons and Andre Kundgen

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**Thm.** [Fetin-Raspaud-Reed 2001]

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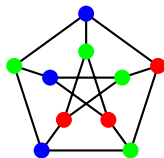
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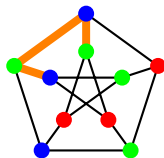
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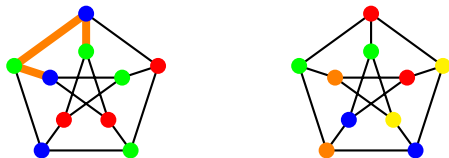
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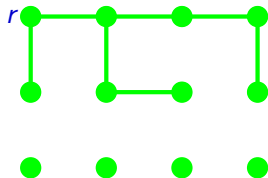
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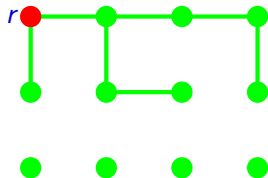
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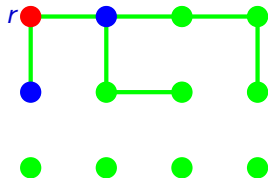
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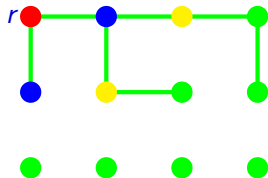
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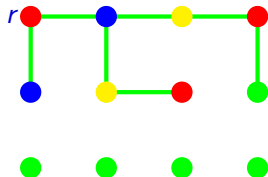
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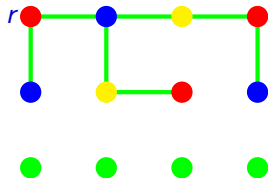
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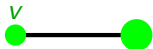


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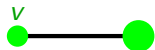
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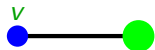


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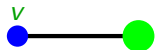


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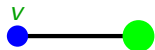
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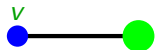
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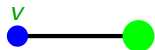


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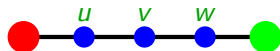
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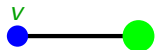
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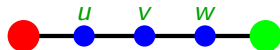
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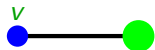
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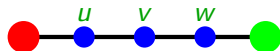
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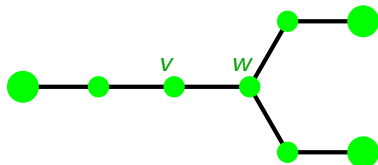
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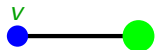


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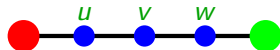
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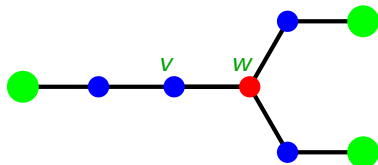
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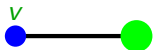
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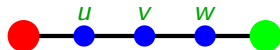
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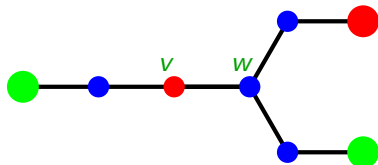
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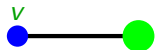
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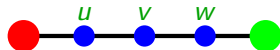
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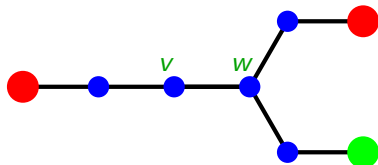
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Put  $v$  into  $I$  and  $u, w$  into  $F$ .

Or put  $u, v, w$  into  $F$ .



Partition  $G - H$ .

Put  $w$  into  $I$  and others into  $F$ .

Or  $v$  into  $I$  and others into  $F$ .

Or all into  $F$ .

“no 2(2)-vertices”

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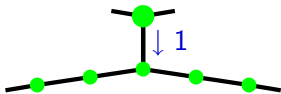
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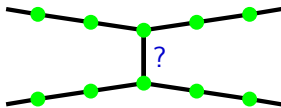
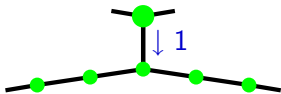
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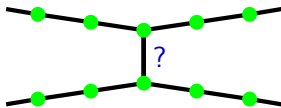
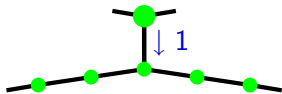
## How to handle 3(2)-vertices



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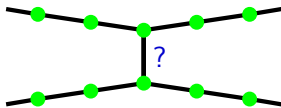
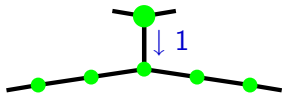


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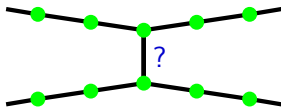
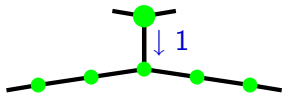
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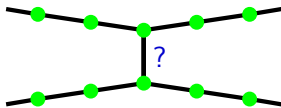
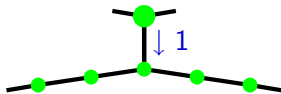


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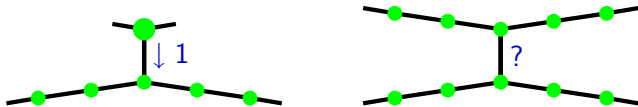
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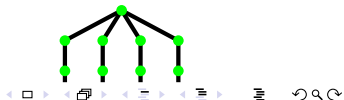
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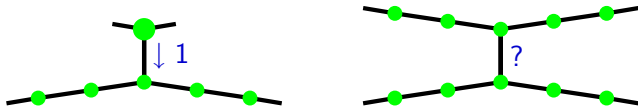
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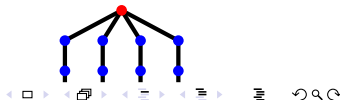
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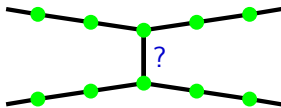
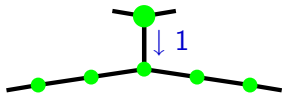
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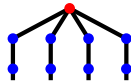
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Show each vertex has nonnegative charge.

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## Discharging (again)

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**Contradiction!** So  $G$  contains a reducible configuration.

# Generalization

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- ▶ For an arbitrary surface  $S$ , what is the minimum  $\gamma_S$  s.t. girth  $\geq \gamma_S$  and  $G$  embedded in  $S$  implies an  $I, F$ -partition?