Vertex Partitions into an Independent Set and a Forest with Each Component Small

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> > Joint with Matthew Yancey

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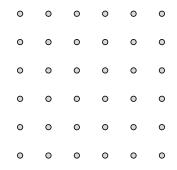
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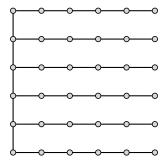
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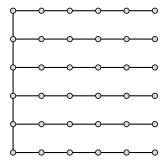
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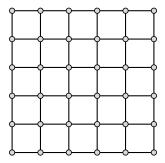
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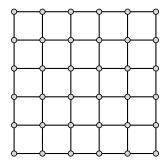
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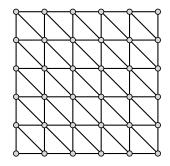
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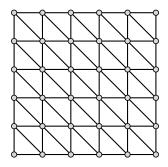


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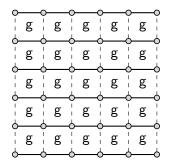


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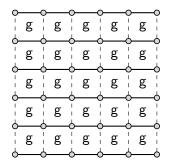


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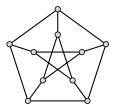
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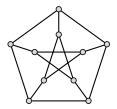
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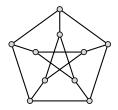
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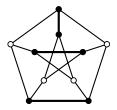
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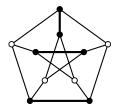
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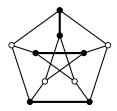
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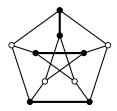
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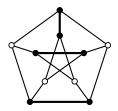


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Defn: An (I, F_k) -coloring of G is partition of V(G) into I, F_k where I is ind. set and $G[F_k]$ is forest with each tree of order $\leq k$.

Main Theorem:

For each integer $k \ge 2$, let

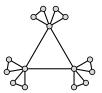
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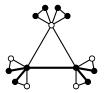


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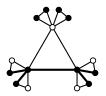


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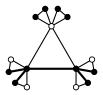


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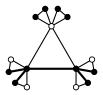
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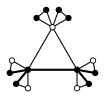
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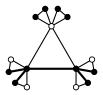
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Rem: Also sharp if we only require that each component of $G[F_k]$ has order at most k (but we allow cycles).

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Nadara-Smulewicz '19+: If G has an edge, then mad(G − I) ≤ mad(G) − 1 for some independent set I. If G has a cycle, then mad(G − V(F)) ≤ mad(G) − 2 for some induced forest F. So, for all b ∈ Q⁺, g(1, b) ≥ b + 1 and g(2, b) ≥ b + 2.



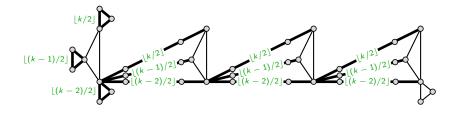
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Various results subsumed by Main Theorem

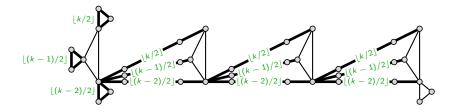
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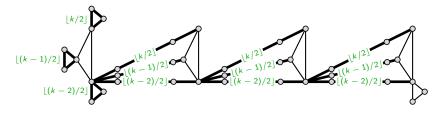


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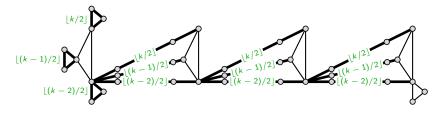
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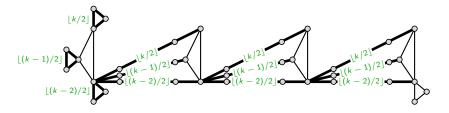
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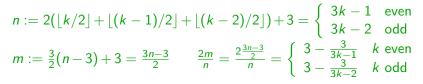


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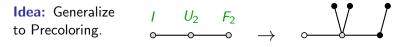
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 $I \quad U_2 \quad F_2$

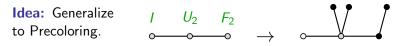
Thm: Let $\rho^4(R) := 15|R| - 11|E(G[R])|$ for each $R \subseteq V(G)$. If G is (I, F_4) -critical, then $\rho^4(V(G)) \leq -3$. **Obs:** mad $(G) \leq 30/11$ iff $\rho^4(R) \geq 0$ for all $R \subseteq V(G)$.

By thm, $mad(G) \leq 30/11$ implies G has an (I, F_4) -coloring.



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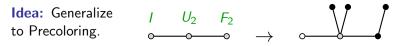
Obs: $mad(G) \le 30/11$ iff $\rho^4(R) \ge 0$ for all $R \subseteq V(G)$. By thm, $mad(G) \le 30/11$ implies G has an (I, F_4) -coloring.



Let $\rho^4(R) := 15|R_{U_0}| + 12|R_{U_1}| + 9|R_{U_2}| + 6|R_{U_3}| + 8|R_{F_1}| + 5|R_{F_2}| + 3|R_{F_3}| + 0|R_{F_4}| + 4|R_I| - 11|E(G[R])|.$

Thm: Let $\rho^4(R) := 15|R| - 11|E(G[R])|$ for each $R \subseteq V(G)$. If G is (I, F_4) -critical, then $\rho^4(V(G)) \leq -3$.

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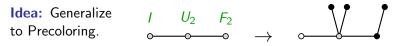


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Defn: A precolored graph G is (I, F_k) -critical if G has no (I, F_k) -coloring, but every subgraph does; and "weakening" the precoloring in any way allows an (I, F_k) -coloring.

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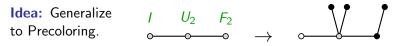
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Real Main Theorem: If G is a precolored graph and G is (I, F_4) -critical, then $\rho^4(V(G)) \leq -3$.

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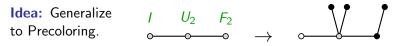
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Ex: ρ^4 (graph above)

Thm: Let $\rho^4(R) := 15|R| - 11|E(G[R])|$ for each $R \subseteq V(G)$. If G is (I, F_4) -critical, then $\rho^4(V(G)) \leq -3$.

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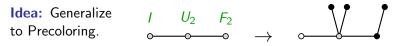
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Real Main Theorem: If G is a precolored graph and G is (I, F_4) -critical, then $\rho^4(V(G)) \le -3$. **Ex:** $\rho^4(\text{graph above}) = 4 + 9 + 5 - 2(11)$

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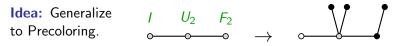
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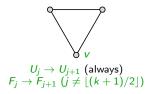
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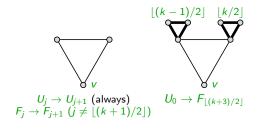


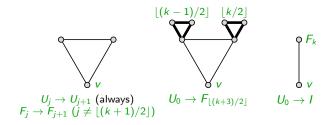
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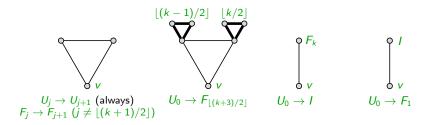
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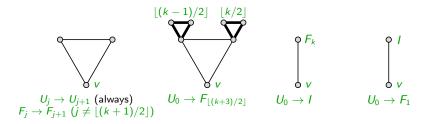






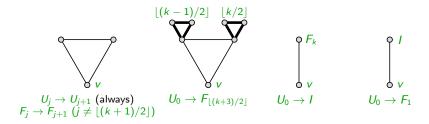


Q: Where do we get the coefficients in ρ^k ?



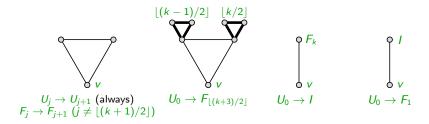
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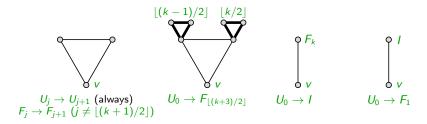
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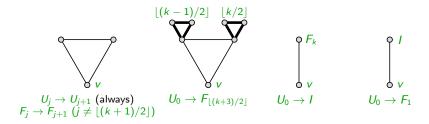
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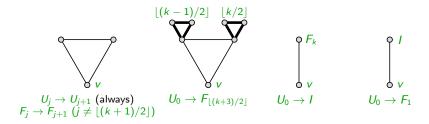


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A: With discharging

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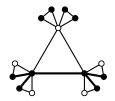
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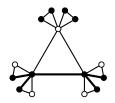
A: With discharging, as usual.

(*I*, *F_k*)-coloring partitions *V*(*G*) so *I* is independent set and *G*[*F_k*] is forest with each tree of order ≤ *k*

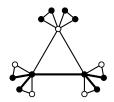
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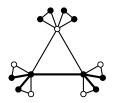
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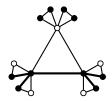
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- Sharp infinitely often for every k



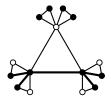
- (1, F_k)-coloring partitions V(G) so 1 is independent set and G[F_k] is forest with each tree of order ≤ k
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- Sharp infinitely often for every k
- Still sharp if we only require each component of order $\leq k$



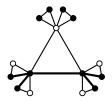
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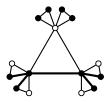
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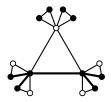
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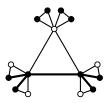
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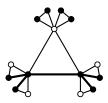
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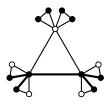
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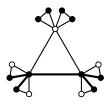


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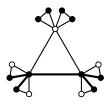
Read more at: https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.11445

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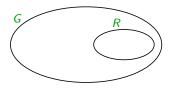
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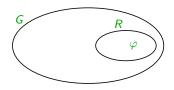
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Bonus: Weak Gap Lemma Weak Gap Lemma: If $R \subsetneq V(G)$ and $R \neq \emptyset$, then $\rho^k(R) \ge 1$.

Weak Gap Lemma: If $R \subseteq V(G)$ and $R \neq \emptyset$, then $\rho^k(R) \ge 1$. Pf: Choose *R* minimizing $\rho^k(R)$; further, maximize |R|.

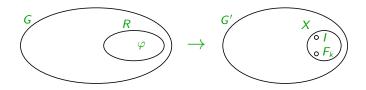


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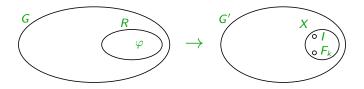
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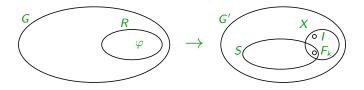
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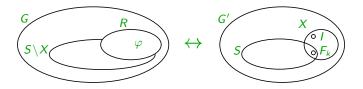
G[R] has coloring φ by criticality. If G' has coloring φ' , then $\varphi' \cup \varphi$ is coloring of G, contradiction.

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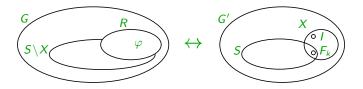
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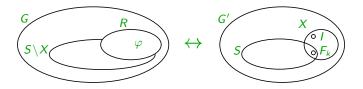
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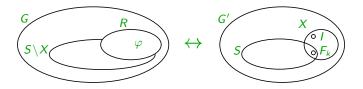
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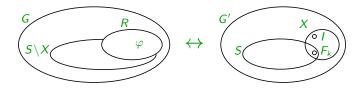


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If $S' \neq V(G)$, then S' contradicts our choice of R. If S' = V(G), then $\rho^k(V(G)) \leq -3$, contradiction.