

Obstructions against 3-coloring graphs without long induced paths

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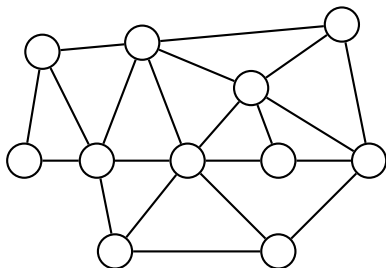
Graph coloring

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- ▶ a **k-coloring** is an assignment of numbers $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ to the vertices such that any two adjacent vertices receive distinct numbers

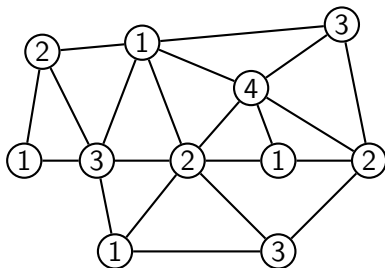
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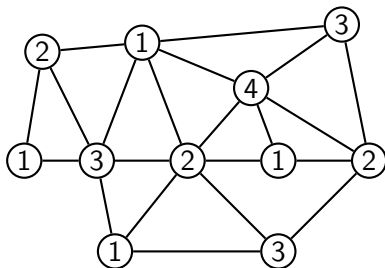
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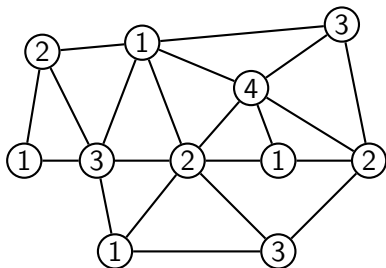
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- ▶ the related decision problem is called **k-colorability**
- ▶ it is NP-complete for every $k \geq 3$

k -colorability in H -free graphs

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Theorem (Lozin and Kaminski 2007, Král et al. 2001)

Let H be any graph that is not the disjoint union of paths. Then k -colorability is NP-complete in the class of H -free graphs, for all $k \geq 3$.

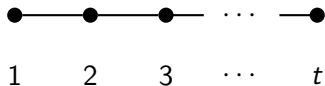
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- ▶ leads to the study of P_t -free graphs



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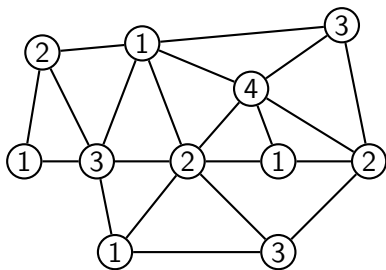
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Open Problem

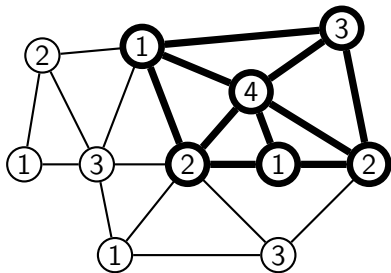
Is there any t such that 3-colorability is NP-hard for P_t -free graphs?

Obstructions against 3-colorability

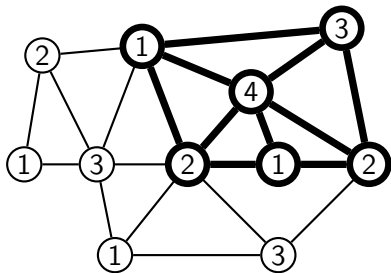
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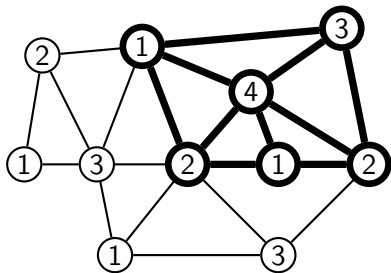


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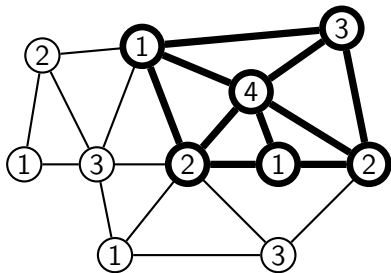
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- ▶ **4-critical** graph: needs four colors, but every proper subgraph is 3-colorable
- ▶ call such a graph an **obstruction** against 3-colorability
- ▶ useful in the design of certifying algorithms

Obstructions against 3-colorability

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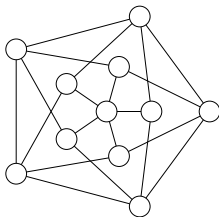
Theorem (Randerath, Schiermeyer and Tewes 2002)

The only obstruction in the class of (P_6, K_3) -free graphs is the Grötzsch graph.

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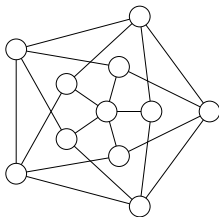
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The only obstruction in the class of (P_6, K_3) -free graphs is the Grötzsch graph.



Theorem (Bruce, Hoàng and Sawada 2009)

There are six obstructions in the class of P_5 -free graphs.

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Theorem (Chudnovsky, Goedgebeur, S and Zhong 2015)

There are 24 obstructions in the class of P_6 -free graphs.

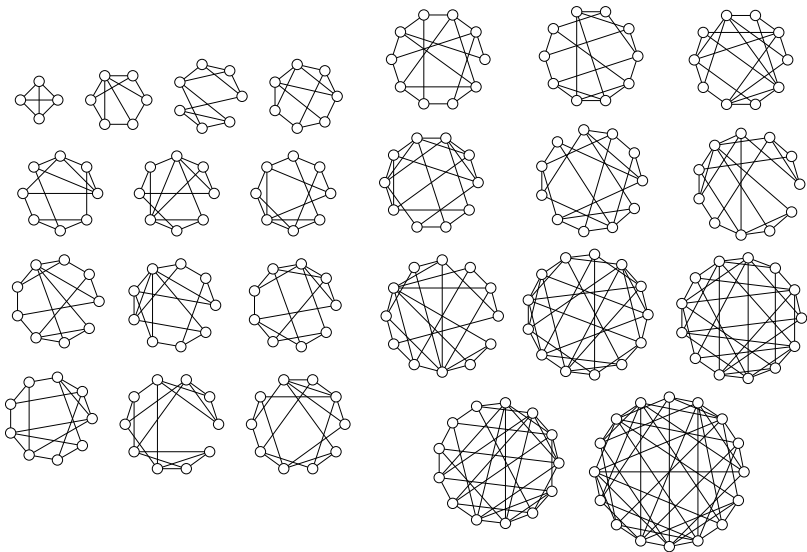
Obstructions against 3-colorability

- ▶ **Golovach et al.:** is there a certifying algorithm for 3-colorability on P_6 -free graphs?
- ▶ **Seymour:** for which connected graphs H exist only finitely many obstructions in the class of H -free graphs?

Theorem (Chudnovsky, Goedgebeur, S and Zhong 2015)

There are 24 obstructions in the class of P_6 -free graphs.

Moreover, if H is connected and not a subgraph of P_6 , there are infinitely many obstructions in the class of H -free graphs.



Structure of the proof

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- ▶ Prove that our list is complete in the $(P_6, \text{diamond})$ -free case
 - ▶ Use an automatic proof, building on a method of Hòang et al.
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- ▶ Prove that our list is complete up to 28 vertices
 - ▶ Use same enumeration algorithm
- ▶ Prove that our list is complete in the full case
 - ▶ Structural analysis by hand
 - ▶ Contraction/Decontraction of maximal tripods

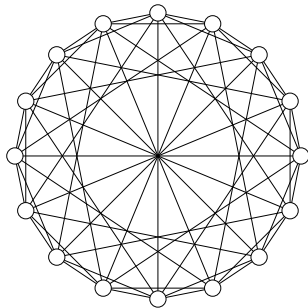
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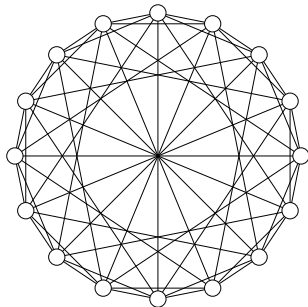
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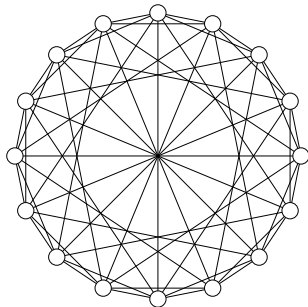
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- ▶ Easy: infinite families of claw-free obstructions, and obstructions of large girth
- ▶ this yields the desired dichotomy

Open problems

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- ▶ Formulate a dichotomy theorem for general H
- ▶ Is 3-colorability solvable in polytime on P_t -free graphs?
- ▶ Is 4-colorability solvable in polytime on P_6 -free graphs?
- ▶ Is k -colorability FPT in the class of P_5 -free graphs?

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Thanks!