

Planar graphs are $9/2$ -colorable and have big independent sets

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Joint with Landon Rabern

[Slides available on my webpage](#)

Math Department Colloquium

George Washington

6 February 2015

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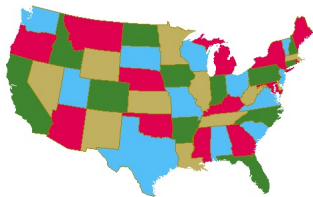
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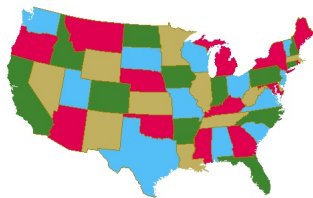
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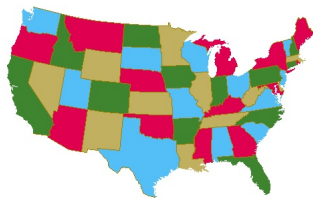
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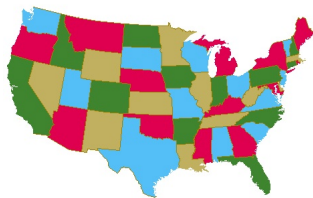
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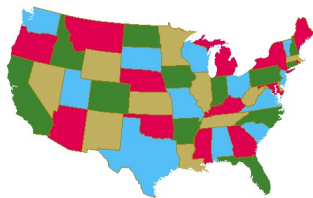
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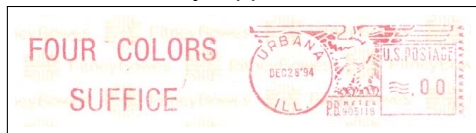
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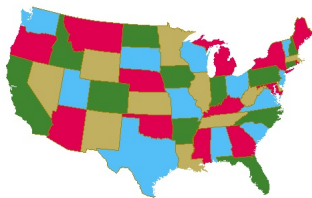


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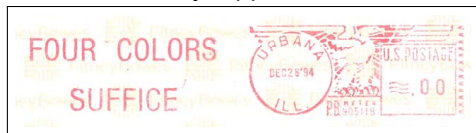


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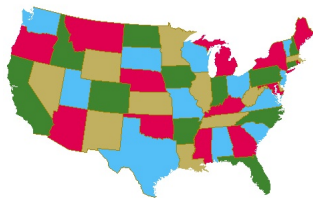
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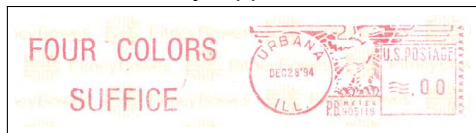
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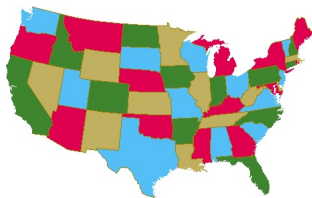
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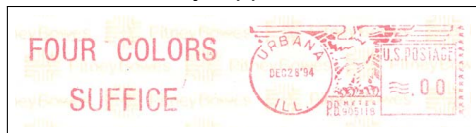
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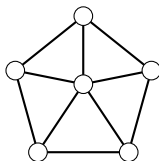
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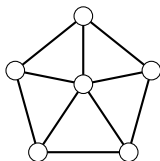
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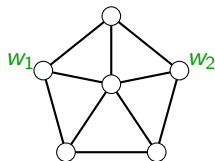
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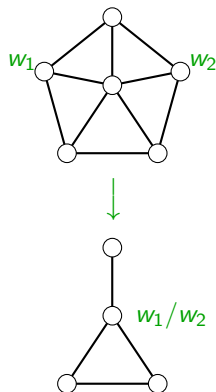
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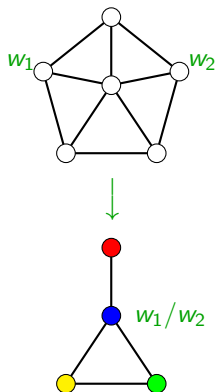
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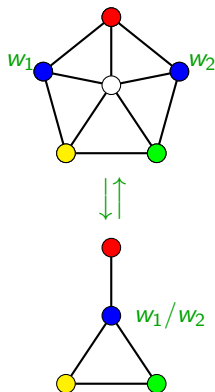
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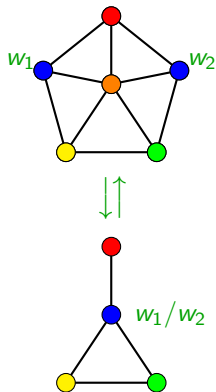
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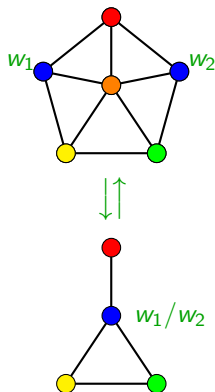
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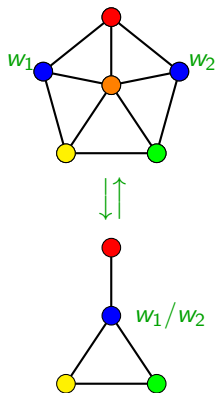
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Cor: Every planar graph G has $\alpha(G) \geq \frac{1}{5}n$.



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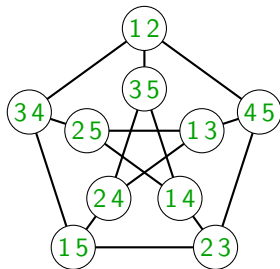
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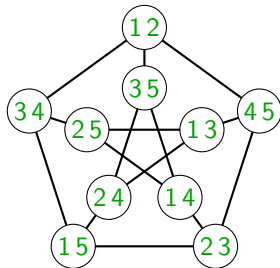
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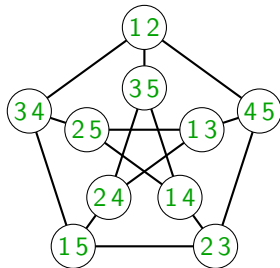
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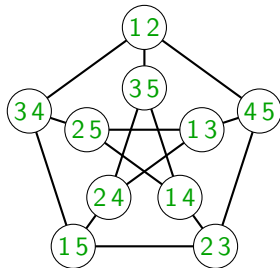
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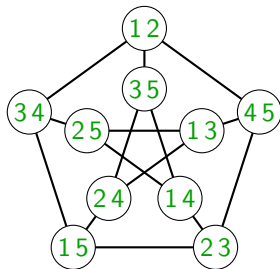
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Generalizes “coloring” to “coloring with graphs”.

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Finally, use **discharging method** (counting argument)
to show that every planar graph fails (1), (2), or (3).

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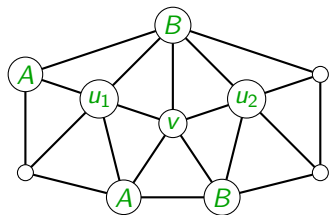
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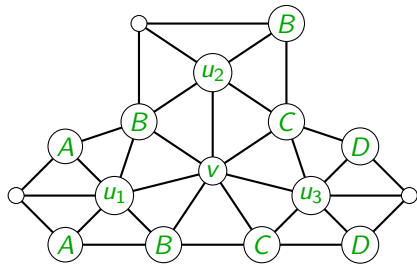
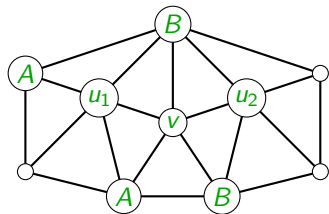
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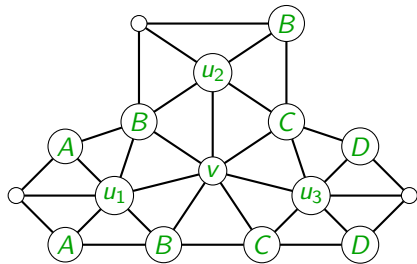
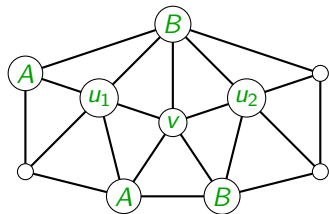
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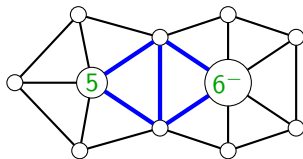
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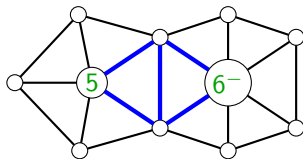
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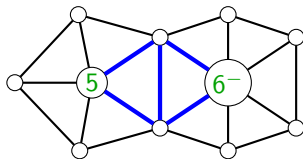
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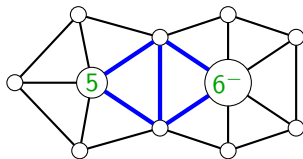


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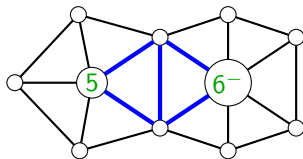
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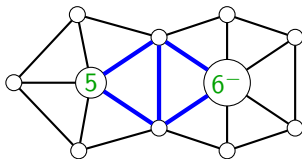
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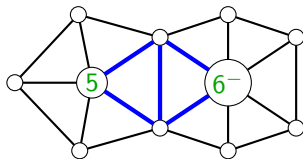
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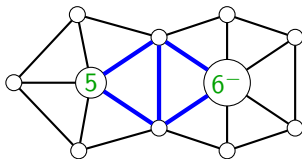
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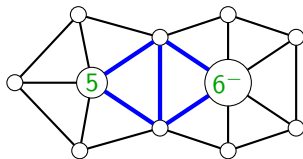
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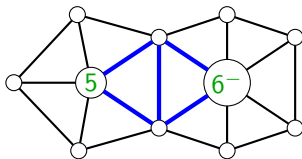
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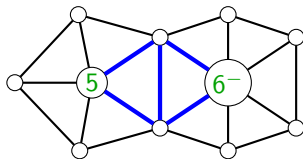
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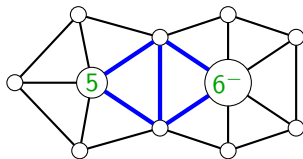
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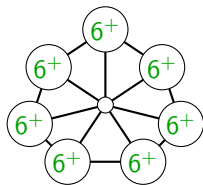
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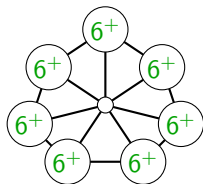
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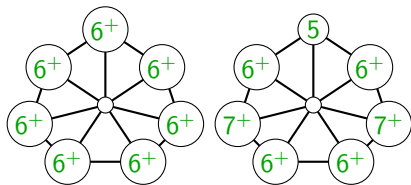
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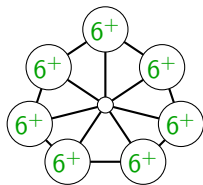
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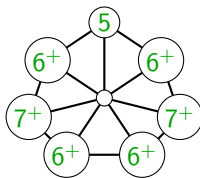
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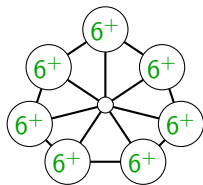
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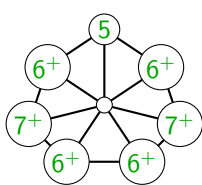
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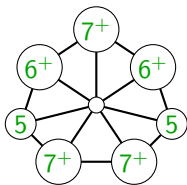
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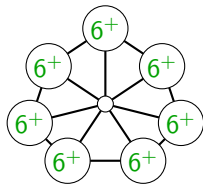
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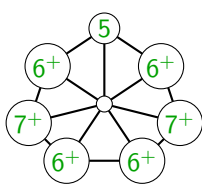
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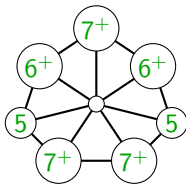
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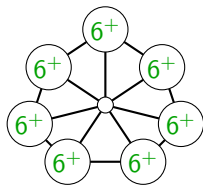
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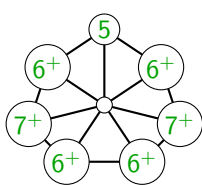
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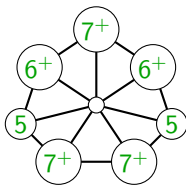
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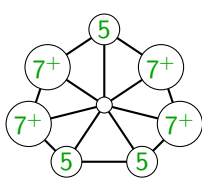
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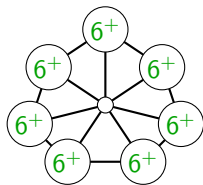
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(R2) Each 7^+ -vertex gives each 6-nbr $\frac{1}{10}$ and each 5-nbr $\frac{1}{3}$.

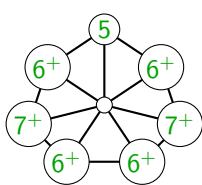
$d(v) \geq 9$: $d(v) - 6 - d(v)(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3}(d(v) - 9) \geq 0$.

$d(v) = 8$: $8 - 6 - 4(\frac{1}{3}) - 4(\frac{1}{10}) > 0$.

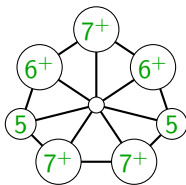
$d(v) = 7$: Can give charge $7 - 6 = 1$.



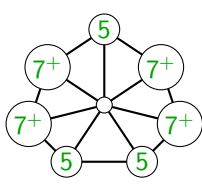
$$7(\frac{1}{10})$$



$$\frac{1}{3} + 4(\frac{1}{10})$$



$$2(\frac{1}{3}) + 2(\frac{1}{10})$$



$$3(\frac{1}{3})$$

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

Discharging Rules

(R1) Each 6-vertex gives each 5-nbr $\frac{1}{5}$.

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$$d(v) = 6:$$

Can give

net charge

$$6 - 6 = 0.$$

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

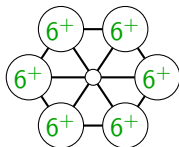
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All Vertices are Happy (continued)

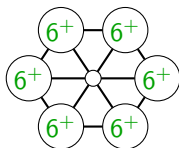
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All Vertices are Happy (continued)

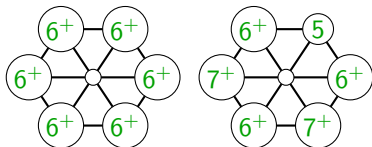
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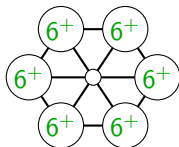
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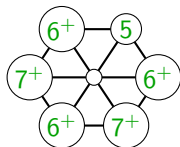
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0



$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

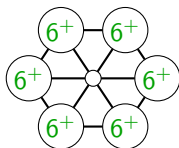
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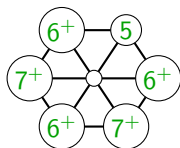
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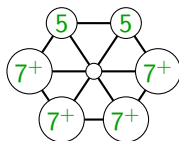
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0



$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



All Vertices are Happy (continued)

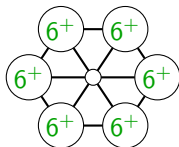
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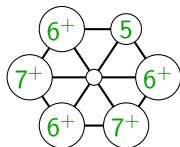
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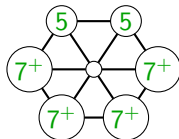
Can give
net charge
 $6 - 6 = 0$.



0



$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

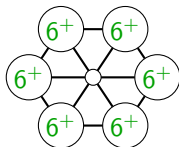
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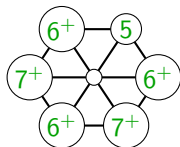
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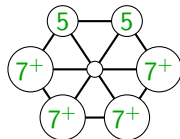
Can give
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0



$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

$d(v) = 5$:

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

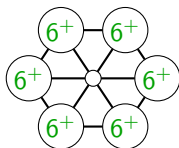
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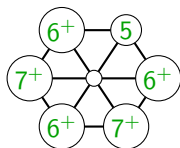
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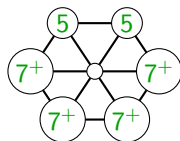
Can give
net charge
 $6 - 6 = 0$.



0



$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

$d(v) = 5$:

Must get
net charge
 $6 - 5 = 1$.

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

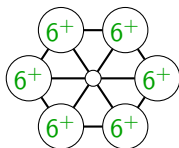
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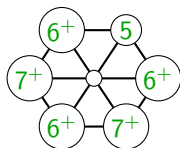
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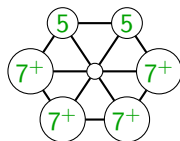
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net charge
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0



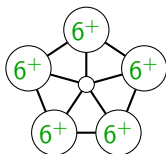
$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

$d(v) = 5$:

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All Vertices are Happy (continued)

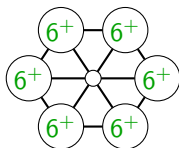
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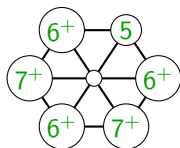
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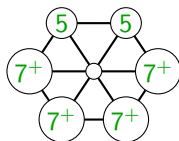
Can give
net charge
 $6 - 6 = 0$.



0



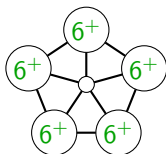
$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

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$5(\frac{1}{5})$

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

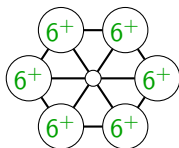
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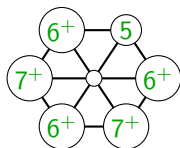
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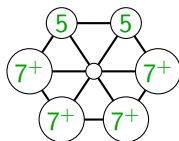
Can give
net charge
 $6 - 6 = 0$.



0



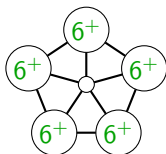
$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



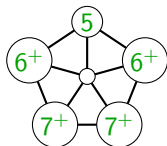
$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

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$5(\frac{1}{5})$



All Vertices are Happy (continued)

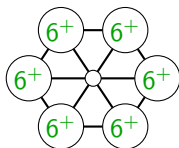
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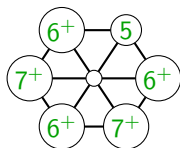
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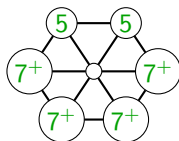
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0



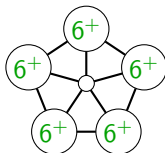
$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



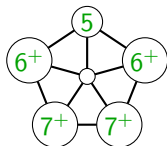
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$5(\frac{1}{5})$



$2(\frac{1}{3}) + 2(\frac{1}{5})$

All Vertices are Happy (continued)

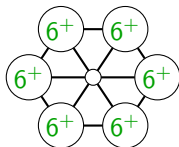
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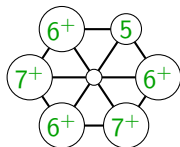
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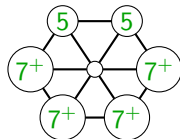
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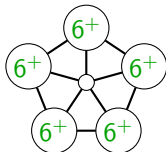
$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



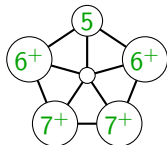
$2(\frac{1}{5}) - 4(\frac{1}{10})$

$d(v) = 5$:

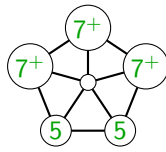
Must get
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$5(\frac{1}{5})$



$2(\frac{1}{3}) + 2(\frac{1}{5})$



All Vertices are Happy (continued)

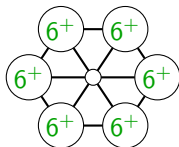
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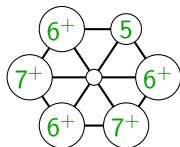
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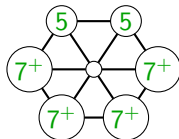
Can give
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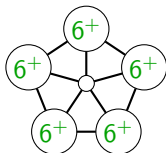
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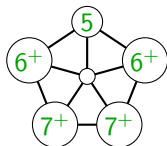
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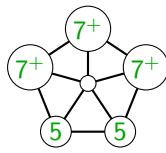
Must get
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$5(\frac{1}{5})$



$2(\frac{1}{3}) + 2(\frac{1}{5})$



$3(\frac{1}{3})$

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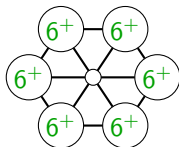
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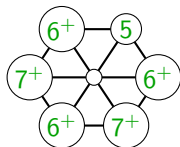
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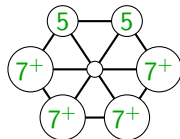
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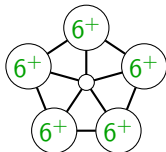
$\frac{1}{5} - 2(\frac{1}{10})$



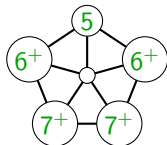
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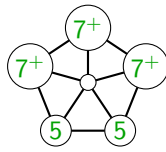
Must get
net charge
 $6 - 5 = 1$.



$5(\frac{1}{5})$



$2(\frac{1}{3}) + 2(\frac{1}{5})$



$3(\frac{1}{3})$



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- ▶ Thanks to R. Thomas and UIUC math for pictures in intro!