

Chromatic Number and Twin-Width

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Joint work with Édouard Bonnet, Julien Duron,
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July 10, 2023

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Definition (Chromatic Number)

The *chromatic number* of a graph G is the minimum number of colors we need to color the vertices of G so that two adjacent vertices always get different colors.

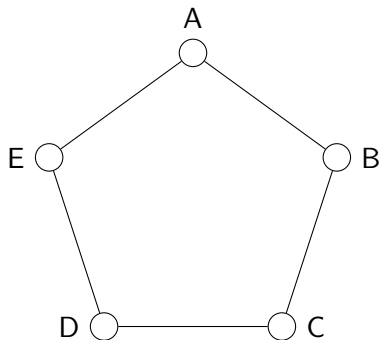
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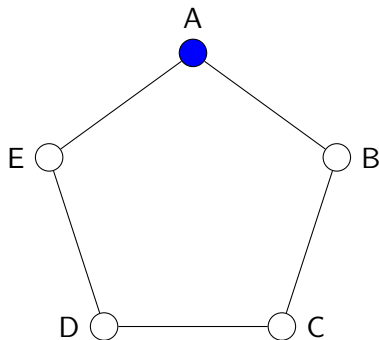


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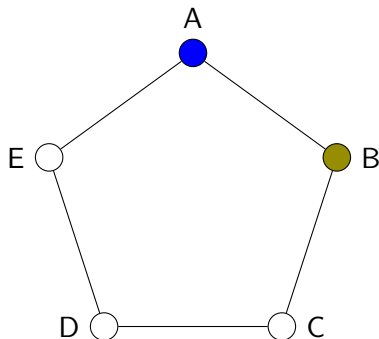


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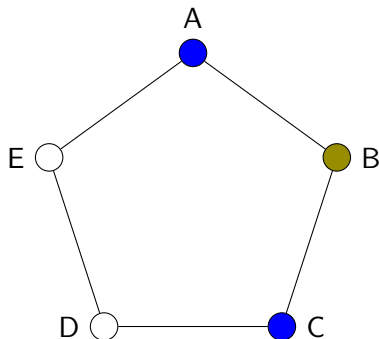


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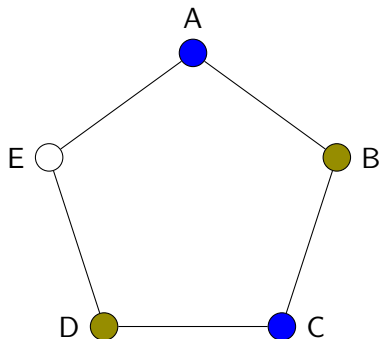


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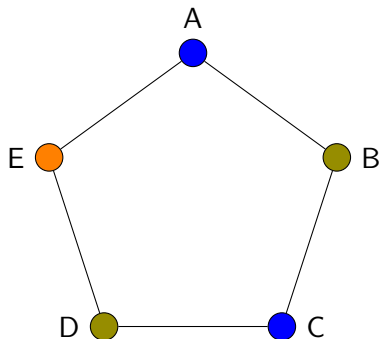


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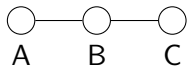
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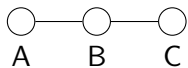
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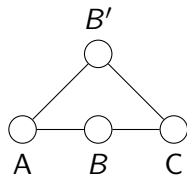
Twinning & Gluing



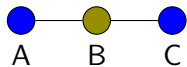
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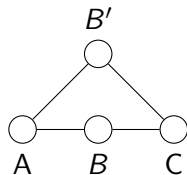
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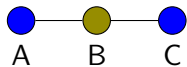
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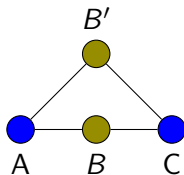
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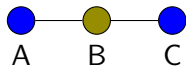
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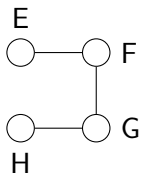
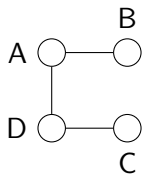
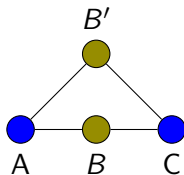
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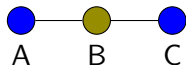
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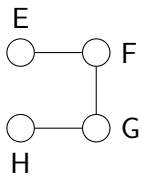
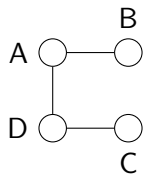
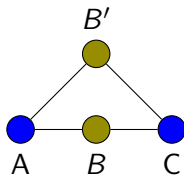
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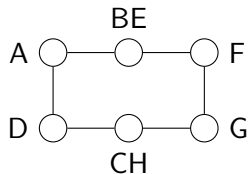
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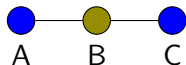
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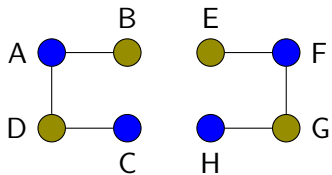
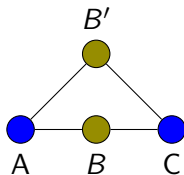
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2-gluing



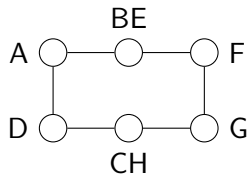
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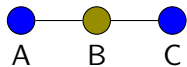
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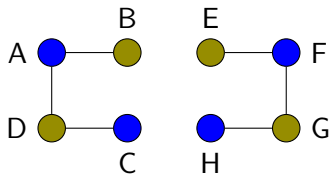
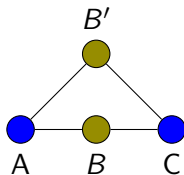
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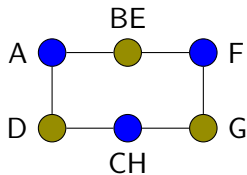
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Twinning, Gluing & Chromatic Number

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Proposition (Chudnovsky, Penev, Scott, Trotignon '13)

Let \mathcal{C} be a class of k -colorable graphs.

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Question (Chudnovsky, Penev, Scott, Trotignon '13)

Let \mathcal{C} be a class of k -colorable graphs.

Can we build graphs of arbitrary chromatic number from \mathcal{C} using only twinning and 2-gluing?

Theorem (Bonnet, B., Duron, Geniet, Thomassé, Trotignon)

Let $\mathcal{C} = \{K_1, K_2, \overline{K_2}\}$.

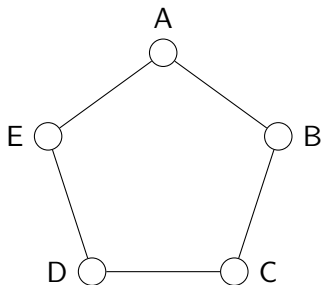
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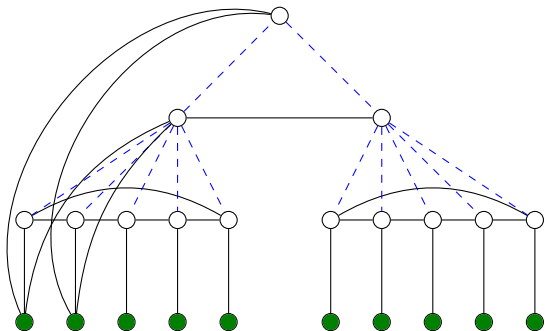
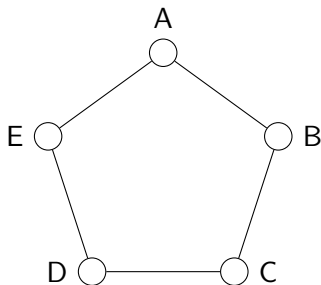


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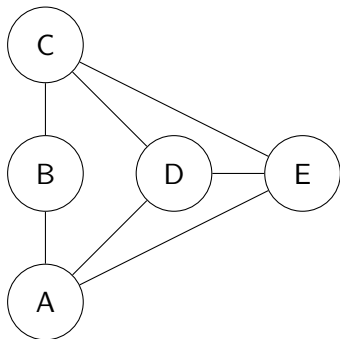
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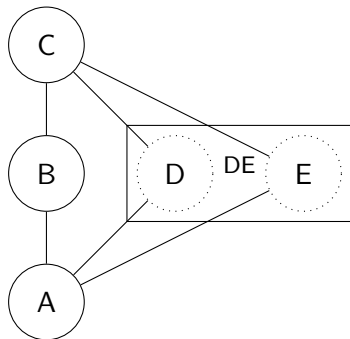
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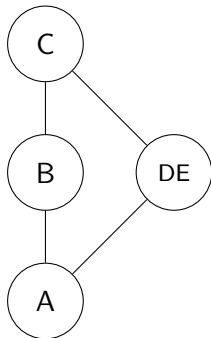
Contraction sequence



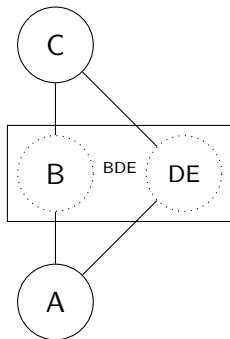
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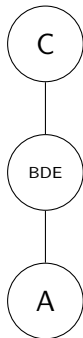
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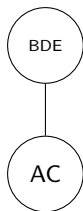
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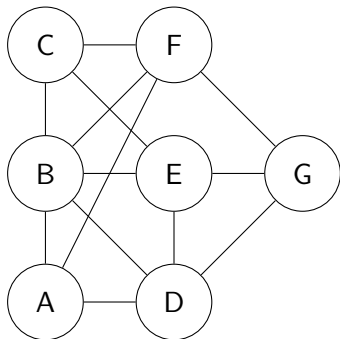
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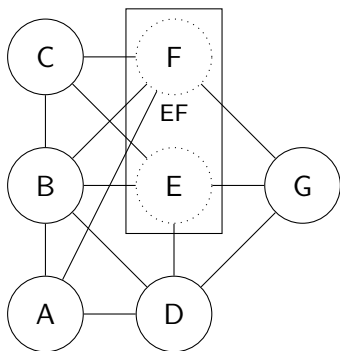
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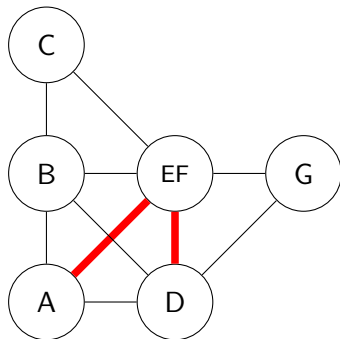
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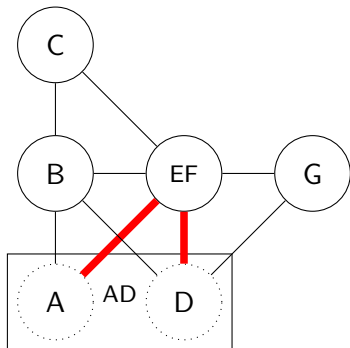
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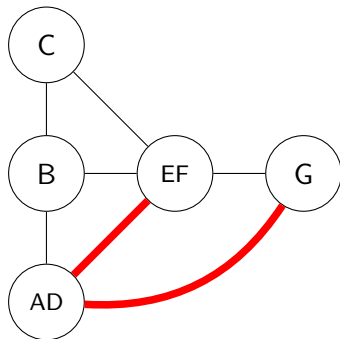
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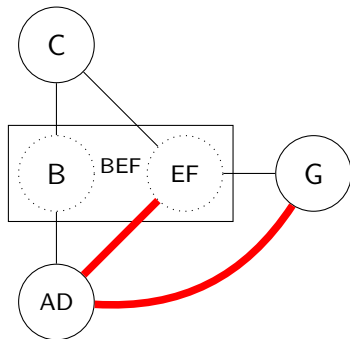
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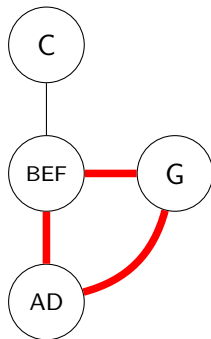
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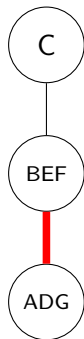
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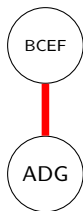
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- Enumerative Combinatorics (exponential growth vs. factorial growth)
- Structural Graph Theory (generalize bounded treewidth, cliquewidth)

Theorem [Bonnet, B., Duron, Geniet, Thomassé, Trotignon]

The k -th twincut graph has chromatic number $k + 1$ and twin-width k .

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- If G is triangle-free and $\chi(G) = k + 1$ then $tww(G) \geq k - 1$.
- If G has twin-width t and has no clique of size k , then $\chi(G) \leq (t + 2)^{k-2}$.

Definition (χ -boundedness (Gyárfás '87))

A class of graphs \mathcal{C} is χ -*bounded* if there is a function f such that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$, we have $\chi(G) \leq f(\omega(G))$.

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- If f is a polynomial, \mathcal{C} is *polynomially χ -bounded*.
- The class of perfect graphs is the class of graphs with $\chi(G) = \omega(G)$.

Theorem [Bonnet, Geniet, Kim, Thomassé, Watrigant '20]

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χ -Boundedness & Twin-Width

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The End

Thank you for your attention :)

Questions?