# Applications of entropy compression method to graph colorings

Jan Volec

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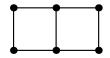
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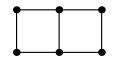


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$$\mathbf{P}[\text{Fail}] \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} 1 - \mathbf{P}[P_i] = \frac{m}{k}$$
, which is  $< 1$  for  $k = m + 1$ 

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  ightarrow \exists$   $4\Delta ext{-coloring}$
- Well, simple greedy algorithm gives  $(\Delta + 1)$ -coloring. . .

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## Entropy compression

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- The method independently discovered by Schweitzer (2009)

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#### Acyclic edge-colorings of graphs

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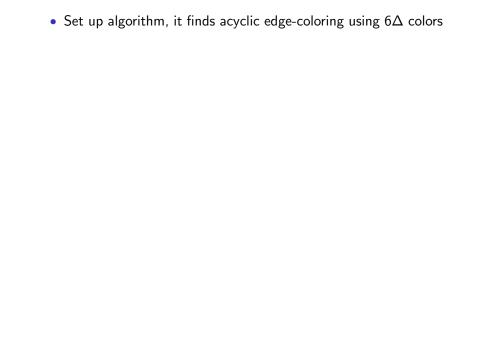
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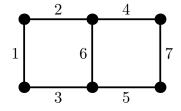
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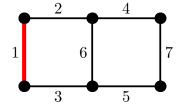
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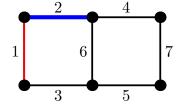
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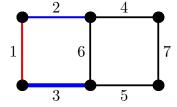
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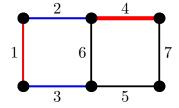
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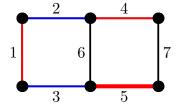
colors from  $\mathcal{R}$  R B B R



COLOR LOG: C C C C C CYCLE LOG:

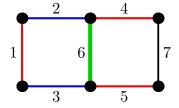
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colors from  $\mathcal{R}$  RBBR



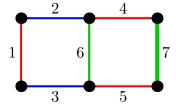
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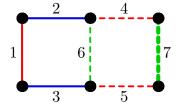
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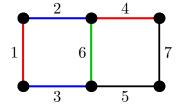


 $\textbf{COLOR} \ \textbf{LOG} : \ \texttt{C} \ \texttt{C} \ \texttt{C} \ \texttt{C} \ \texttt{C} \ \texttt{C} \ \texttt{C}$ 

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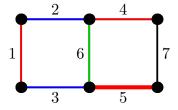


COLOR LOG : CCCCCCUUU

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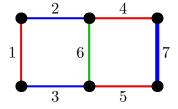
colors from  $\mathcal{R}$  RBBRRGGR



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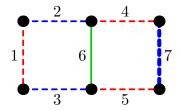


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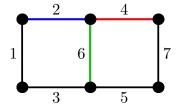
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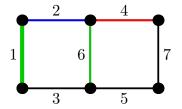
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COLOR LOG: C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U U

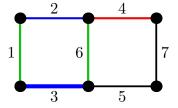
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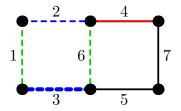


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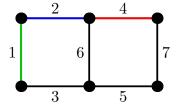


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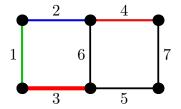
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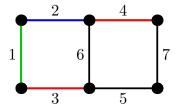
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
- Try to color e, does it create any 2-colored  $2\ell$ -cycle?
- If YES, then uncolor edges  $c_3, c_4, \ldots, c_{\ell-1}$  and e
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colors from  $\mathcal{R}$  RBBRRGGRBGBR



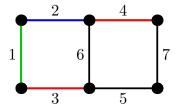
**COLOR LOG**: C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U U C C U U **C CYCLE LOG**: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
- Try to color e, does it create any 2-colored  $2\ell$ -cycle?
- If YES, then uncolor edges  $c_3, c_4, \ldots, c_{\ell-1}$  and e
- write LOG record about this step



**COLOR LOG:** C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U C C U U C ... **CYCLE LOG:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

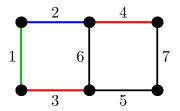
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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**COLOR LOG:** C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U C C U U C ... **CYCLE LOG:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

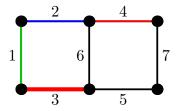
Claim: # of  $2\ell$ -cycles around fixed edge e is at most  $(\Delta - 1)^{2\ell-2}$  Claim: COLOR and CYCLE LOGs  $\longrightarrow$  current set of colored edges

- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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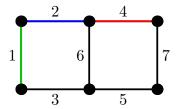
**CYCLE LOG:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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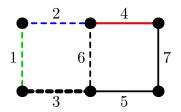
**COLOR LOG:** C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U C C U U **C** ... **CYCLE LOG:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
- Try to color e, does it create any 2-colored  $2\ell$ -cycle?
- If YES, then uncolor edges  $c_3, c_4, \ldots, c_{\ell-1}$  and e
- write LOG record about this step



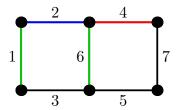
**COLOR LOG:** C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U C C U U X ... **CYCLE LOG:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
- Try to color e, does it create any 2-colored  $2\ell$ -cycle?
- If YES, then uncolor edges  $c_3, c_4, \ldots, c_{\ell-1}$  and e
- write LOG record about this step

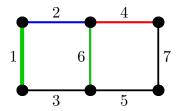


**COLOR LOG:** C C C C C C C U U C C U U U U C **C U U** X ... **CYCLE LOG:** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

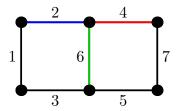
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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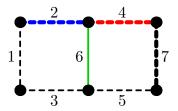
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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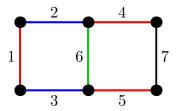
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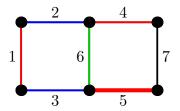
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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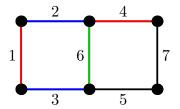
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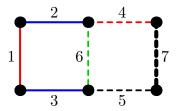
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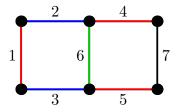
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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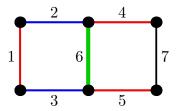
COLOR LOG: C C C C C C U U K K M M M K K M M K ...

CYCLE LOG: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

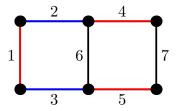
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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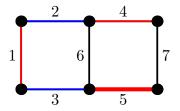
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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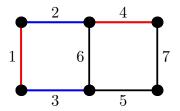
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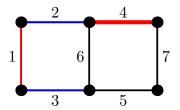
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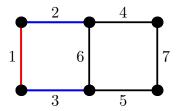
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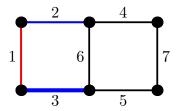
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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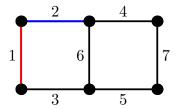
- *e* := uncolored edge with minimum index
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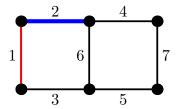
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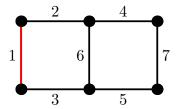
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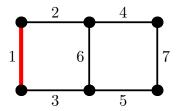
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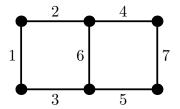
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## CYCLE LOG: ØØØØØØØ ...

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## CYCLE LOG: ØØØØØØØ ...

Claim: # of  $2\ell$ -cycles around fixed edge e is at most  $(\Delta - 1)^{2\ell-2}$ Claim: COLOR and CYCLE LOGs → current set of colored edges Claim: current coloring and LOGs  $\longrightarrow$  the whole sequence  $\mathcal{R}$ 

After t steps: # of bad  $\mathcal{R}$ 's  $\leq$  # of partial colorings  $\times$  # of LOGs

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$$(6\Delta+1)^m \cdot m \cdot 2^{t+u} \cdot (\Delta-1)^u$$

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$$C(G) \cdot 2^{2t} \cdot (\Delta - 1)^t = C(G) \cdot (4\Delta - 4)^t$$

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There are  $(4\Delta)^t$  choices for  $\mathcal{R}$ , so there must be a good choice!

Thank you for your attention!