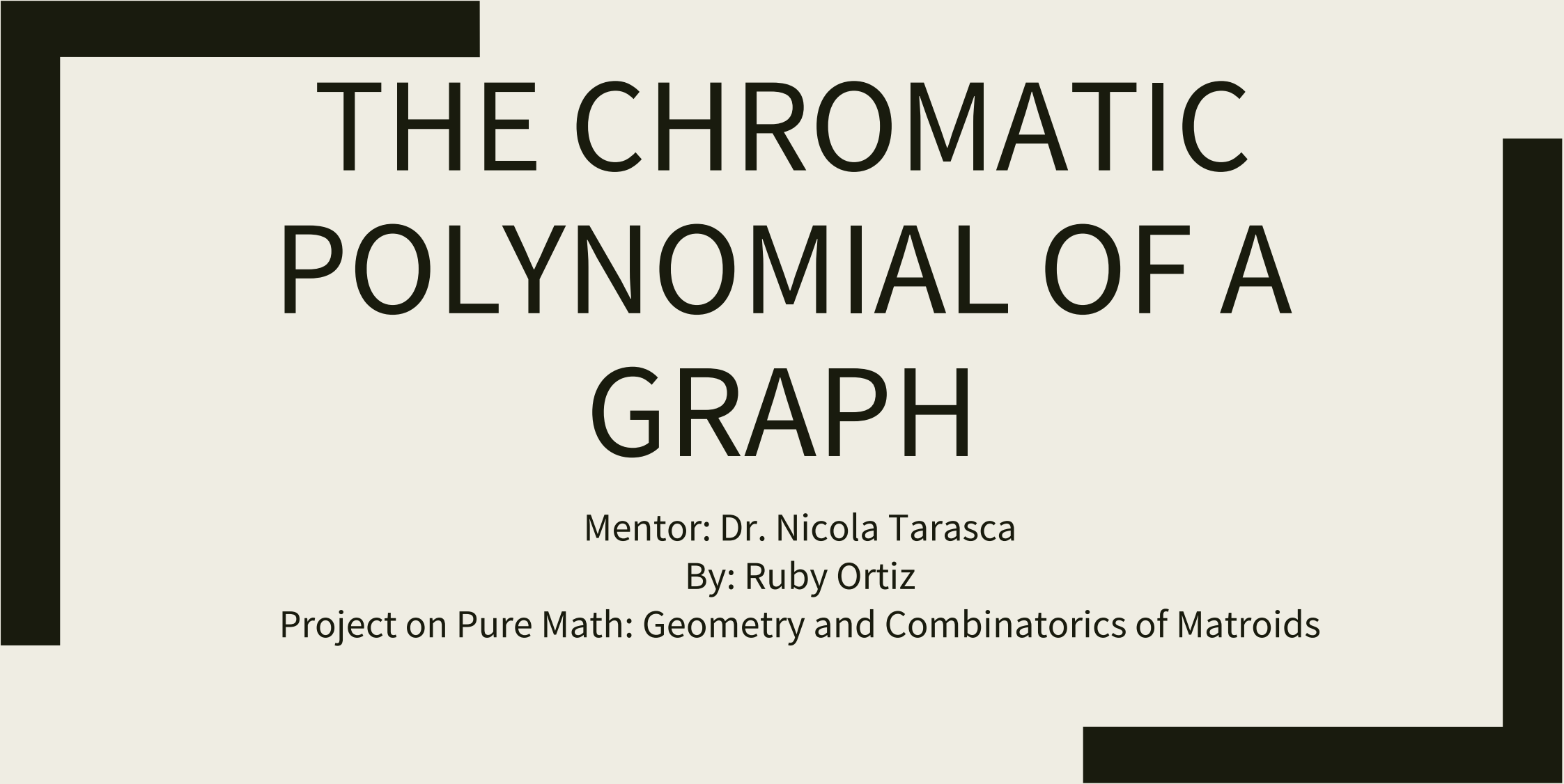


A thick black L-shaped frame surrounds the text. It starts at the top left, goes right, then down, then right again at the bottom right.

THE CHROMATIC POLYNOMIAL OF A GRAPH

Mentor: Dr. Nicola Tarasca

By: Ruby Ortiz

Project on Pure Math: Geometry and Combinatorics of Matroids

The Chromatic Polynomial

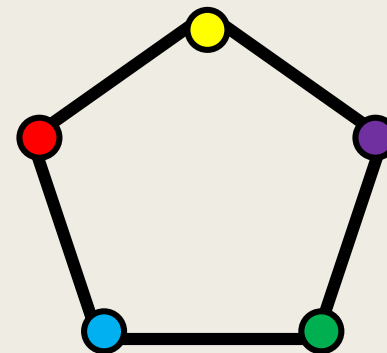
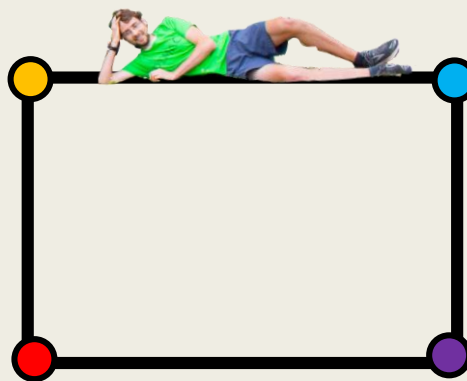
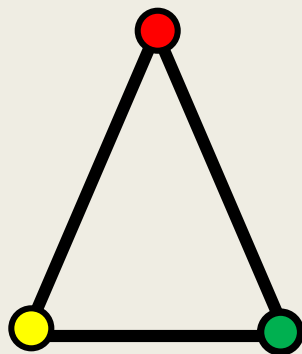
$$\chi_G(q)$$

■ Proper Coloring:

- *Two vertex on the same edge must have different colors*

■ Definition of Chromatic Polynomial:

- *The number of ways to color the vertices of a graph, G , using q colors so that the endpoints of every edge have different colors.*



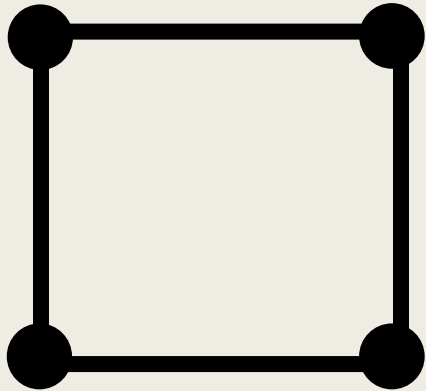
Deletion-Contraction Relation

■
$$\chi_G(q) = \chi_{G \setminus e}(q) - \chi_{G/e}(q)$$

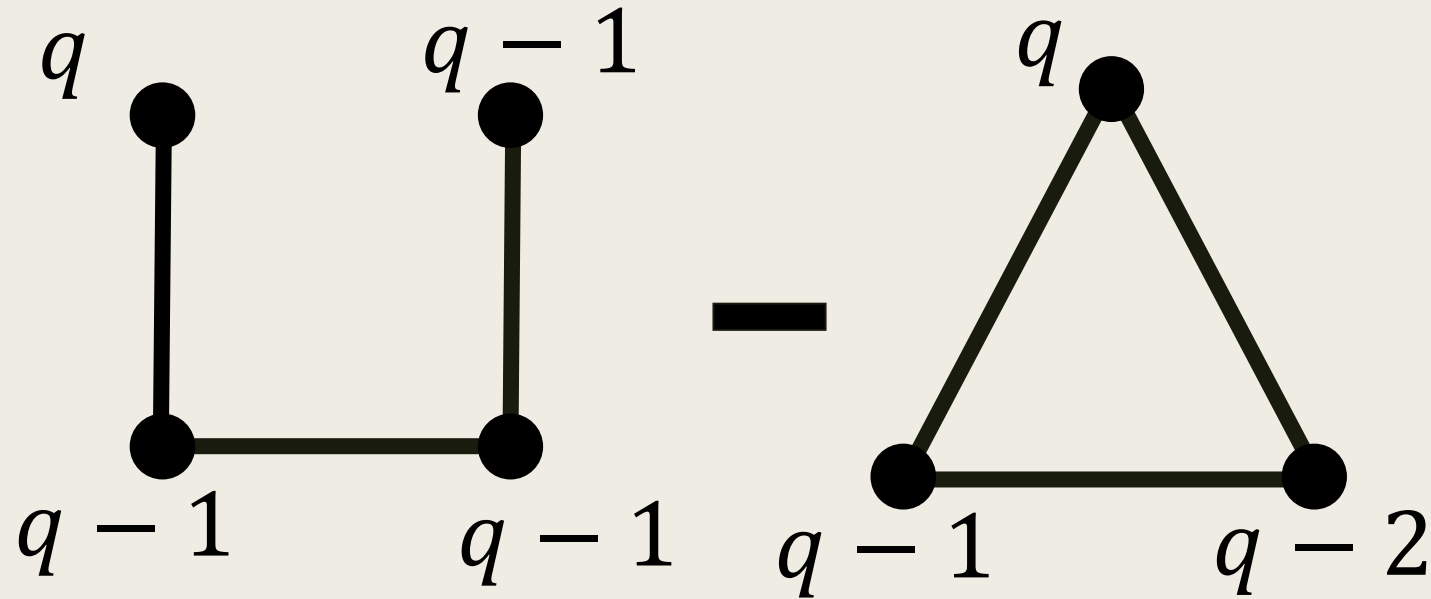
$G \setminus e$ – deletion of an edge, e , from the graph, G

G/e – contraction of an edge from the graph

Example of C_4 Graph



=

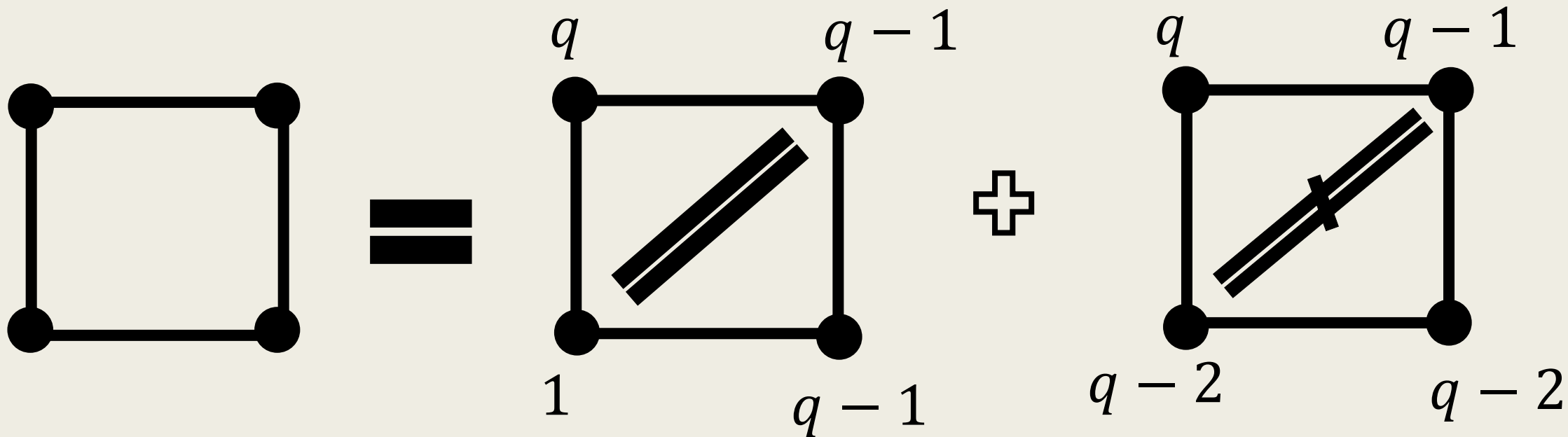


=

$$q(q-1)^3 - q(q-1)(q-2)$$

=

$$q^4 - 4q^3 + 6q^2 - 3q$$



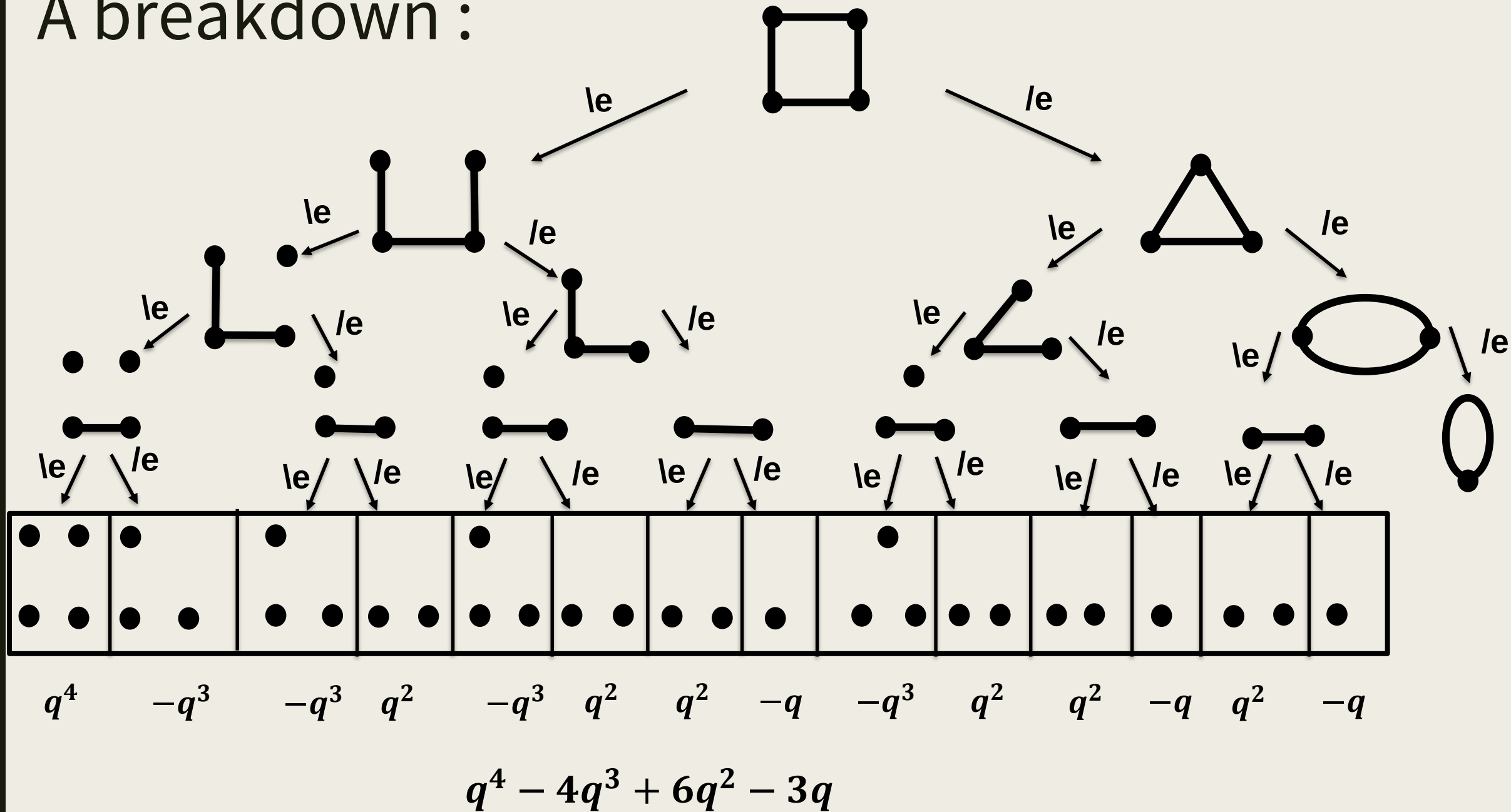
=

$$q(q-1)^2 + q(q-1)(q-2)^2$$

=

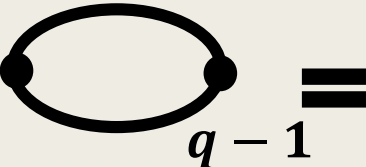
$$q^4 - 4q^3 + 6q^2 - 3q$$

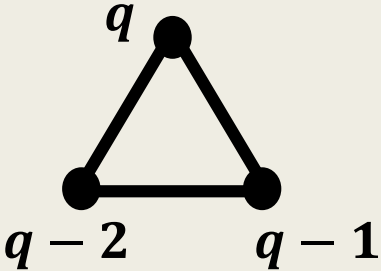
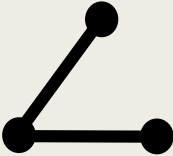
A breakdown :

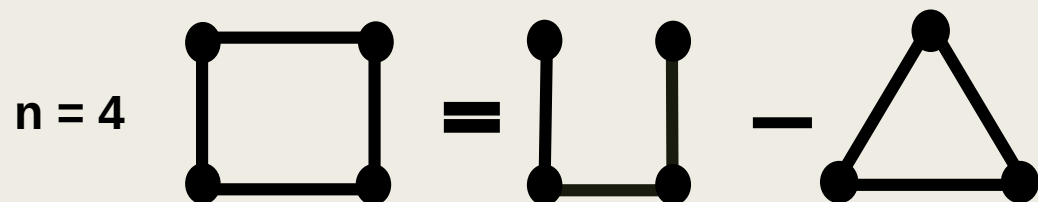


Chromatic Polynomial Of Cycles:

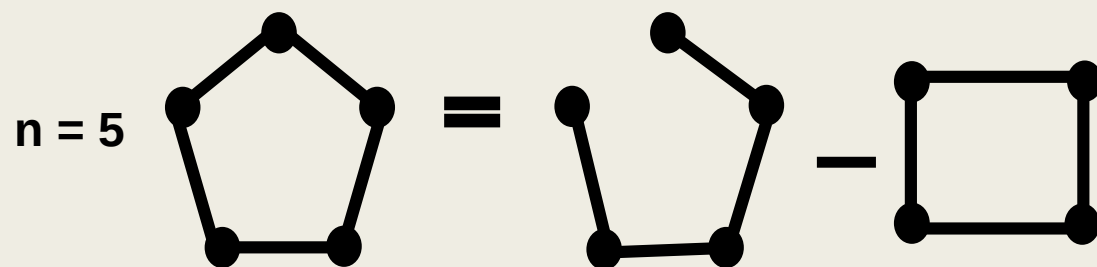
$n = 1$  $\chi(q) = 0$

$n = 2$  $=$  $-$  $\chi(q) = q(q - 1)$

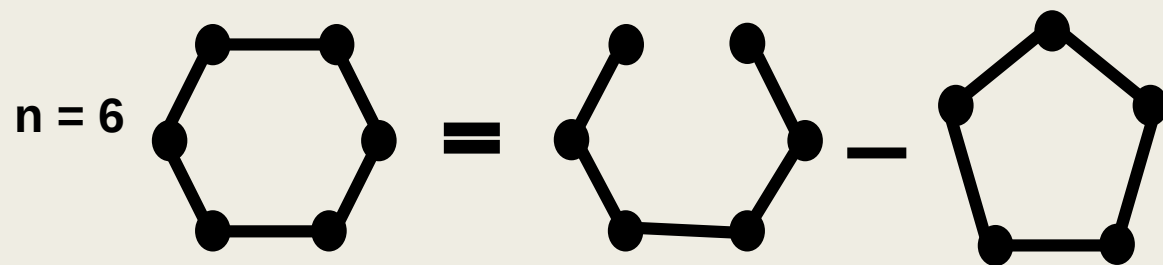
$n = 3$  $=$  $-$  $\chi(q) = q(q - 1)(q - 2)$



$$\chi(q) = q(q-1)^2 + q(q-1)(q-2)^2$$



$$\chi(q) = q(q-1)^4 - (q(q-1)^2 + (q(q-1)(q-2)^2))$$



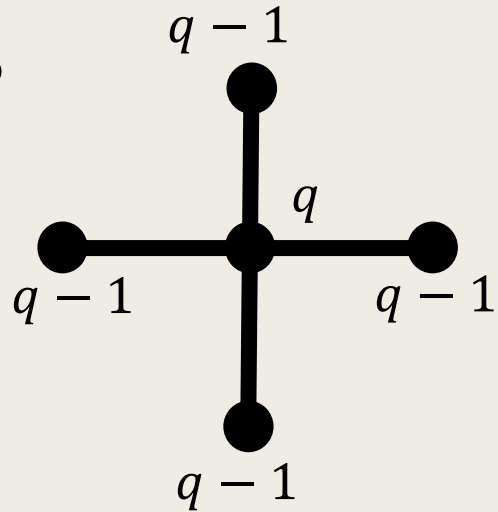
$$\begin{aligned} \chi(q) &= q(q-1)^5 - (q(q-1)^4 - (q(q-1)^2 \\ &\quad + (q(q-1)(q-2)^2))) \end{aligned}$$

General Solution for a Cycle:

- $\chi_{C_n}(q) = \chi_{C_n \setminus e} - \chi_{C_{n-1}}(q)$

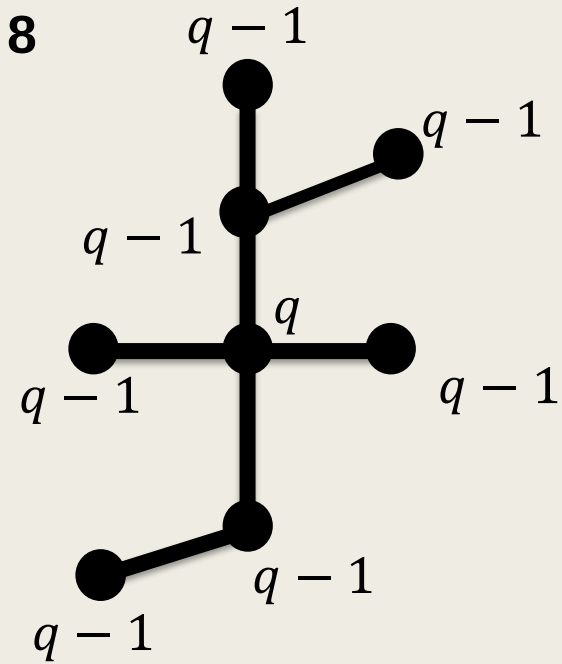
Trees:

$n = 5$



$$\chi(q) = q(q - 1)^4$$

$n = 8$



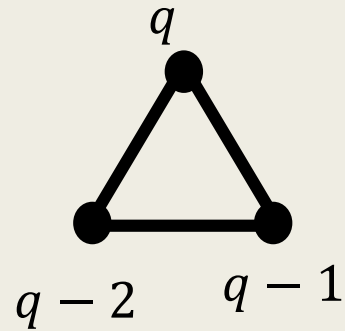
$$\chi(q) = q(q - 1)^7$$

General Solution for Trees:

$$\chi(q) = q(q - 1)^{n-1}$$

Open Wheels:

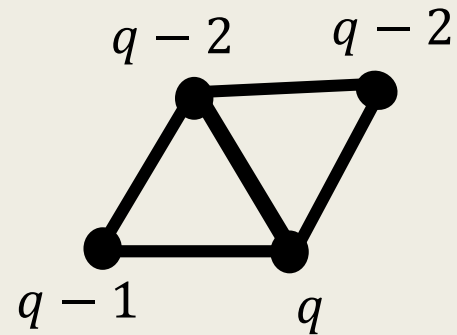
$n = 3$



$$q(q-1)(q-2)$$

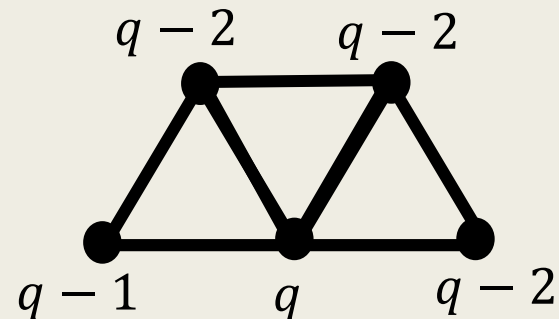


$n = 4$



$$q(q-1)(q-2)^2 \longrightarrow \chi(q) = q(q-1)(q-2)^{n-2}$$

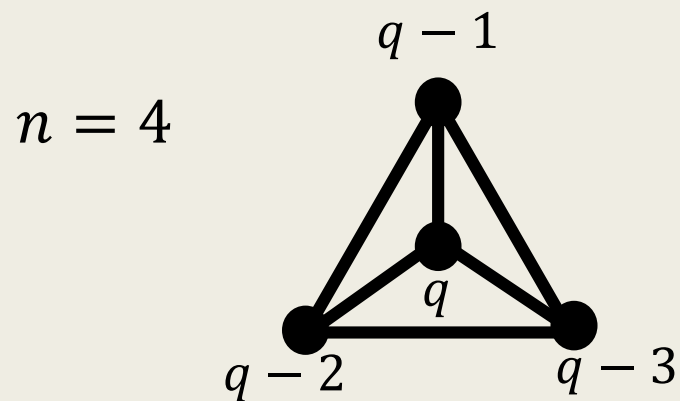
$n = 5$



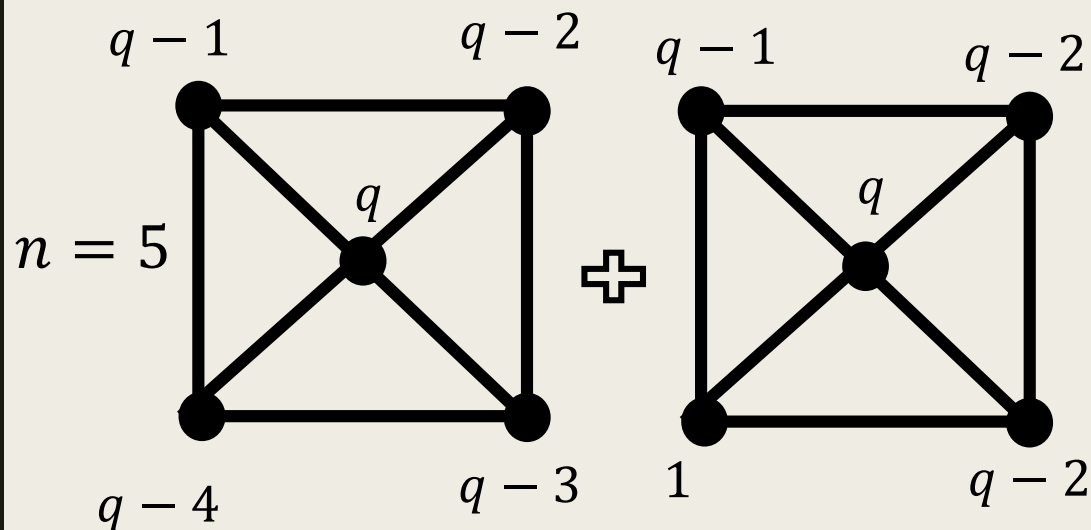
$$q(q-1)(q-2)^3$$



Wheels:



$$q(q-1)(q-2)(q-3)$$



$$q(q-1)(q-2)(q-3)^2 + q(q-1)(q-2)^2$$

General Solution: $q[(q-2)^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1}(q-2)]$

Current Work:

- Working on finding the Chromatic Polynomial of a Matroid! That is a little more complicated because of the rules that apply to matroids.
- Also I'm working on the chromatic polynomial of 3-dimensional graphs.

Acknowledgements:

- Thank you to Dr. Tarasca for the support and guidance through this research!
- Thanks to MAA/NREUP program through the NSF grant DMS-1652506 for the support and funding this research.
- Thank you DIMACS staff for the opportunity to do research!

Citations:

- Huh, J. (2018). Combinatorial Applications Of The Hodge-Riemann Relations. April 2018.
- Hillman, H. (n.d.). Matroid Theory. [online] Available at: <https://www.whitman.edu/Documents/Academics/Mathematics/hillman.pdf> [Accessed 1 Jul. 2018].
- Oxley, J. (1993). *Matroid Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.