

Fair Coloring of Planar Cubic Graphs

presented by Pavel Klavík
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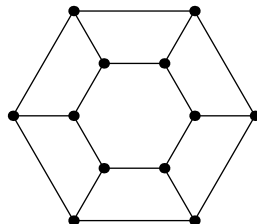
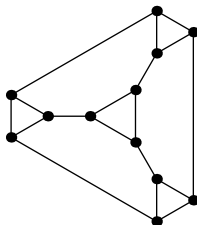
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Charles University in Prague

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Definition (Planar cubic graph)

We call a graph

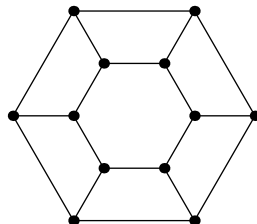
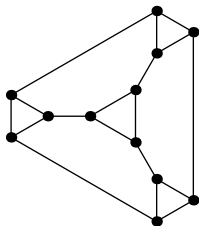
- **planar** if it can be drawn in the plane without crossing, and
- **cubic** if the degree of all the vertices is three.



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Definition (Coloring)

A **k -coloring** is an assignment of k different colors to the vertices of the graph.

Definition (Proper coloring)

A coloring is **proper** if no two adjacent vertices have the same color.



Figure: Proper coloring

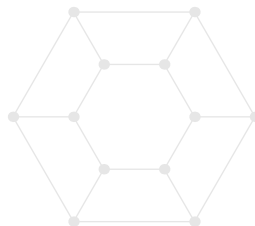


Figure: Non-proper coloring

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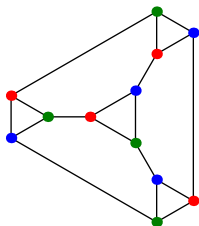


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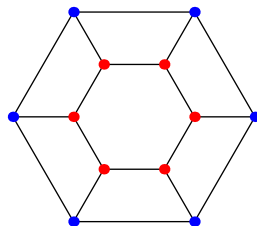


Figure: Non-proper coloring

Theorem (Four color)

*Every planar graph has a **proper 4-coloring**.*

Definition (Fair coloring)

A proper 4-coloring of a cubic planar graph is **fair** if all the neighbors of each vertex have **distinct** colors.



Figure: Fair coloring

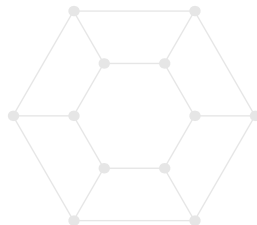


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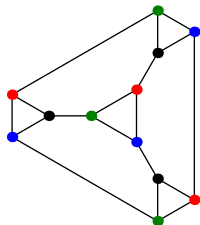


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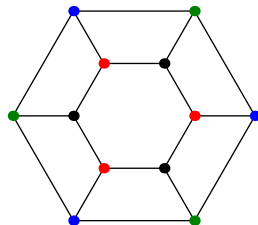


Figure: Non-fair coloring

Problem

For a given *cubic planar graph* we want to decide if there *exists a fair coloring* of the graph.

Question

How difficult is such problem? Does there exist an *efficient algorithm*?

- Fair coloring of *cubic* graphs is *hard*.
- Fair-like coloring of *subcubic planar* graphs is also *hard*.

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Observation

There exists *no fair coloring* for graph which contains the cycle C_5 .

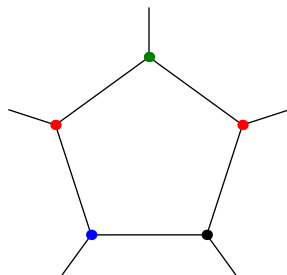
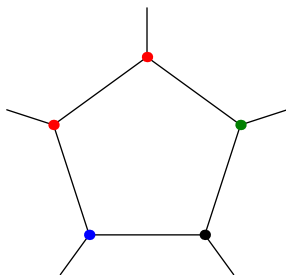
- By the pigeonhole principle at least one color is *used twice*.



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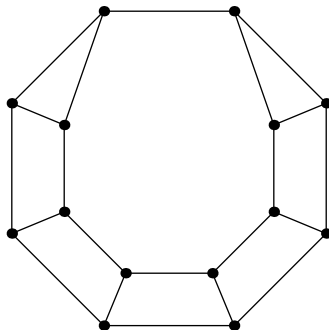
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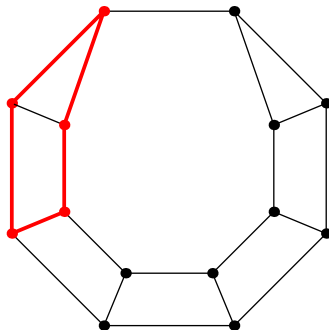
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Any questions or suggestions?

