

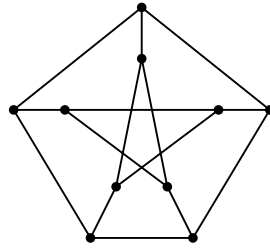
# NDMI012: Combinatorics and Graph Theory 2

## Tutorial 7

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**Exercise 1.** *Compute the chromatic index of the Petersen graph.*



Petersen graph

**Exercise 2.** *Edge coloring (and proper edge coloring) can be defined for loopless multigraphs in the natural way.<sup>1</sup> Prove that every loopless multigraph  $G$  satisfies  $\chi'(G) \leq 2\Delta(G)$ . Do **not** use Shannon's theorem (stated below).*

**Shannon's theorem.** *Every loopless multigraph  $G$  satisfies  $\chi'(G) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3\Delta(G)}{2} \right\rfloor$ .*

*Proof.* Omitted. □

**Exercise 3.** *For each integer  $\Delta$ , construct a multigraph  $G$  of maximum degree  $\Delta$ , and satisfying  $\chi'(G) = \lfloor \frac{3\Delta}{2} \rfloor$ .*

**Hint:** *It's probably best to first do this for even  $\Delta$ . Then slightly adapt your construction to get odd  $\Delta$ .*

**Remark:** *This proves that the bound for Shannon's theorem is optimal.*

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<sup>1</sup>So, we consider graphs that have no loops, but may have parallel edges.

**Exercise 4.** Prove that for any triangle-free graph  $H$ , there exists some integer  $k \geq 2$  such that  $H$  is isomorphic to an induced subgraph of the Mycielski graph  $M_k$ .

**Hint:** Induction on  $|V(H)|$ .

**Definition.** We define the sequence  $\{Z_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  of Zykov graphs recursively, as follows. Let  $Z_1 := K_1$ . Next, fix a positive integer  $k$ , and assume inductively that graphs  $Z_1, \dots, Z_k$  have been defined. We define  $Z_{k+1}$  as follows. We first take the disjoint union of  $Z_1, \dots, Z_k$ , and then we add  $\prod_{i=1}^k |V(Z_i)|$  “new” vertices, each corresponding to a unique combination of selections of one vertex from each of  $Z_1, \dots, Z_k$ .<sup>2</sup> Make each new vertex adjacent to the  $k$  vertices it corresponds to (and to no other vertices). The resulting graph is  $Z_{k+1}$ .

**Exercise 5.** Prove that for all positive integers  $k$ , the Zykov graph  $Z_k$  is triangle-free and has chromatic number  $k$ .

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<sup>2</sup>There are precisely  $\prod_{i=1}^k |V(Z_i)|$  such selections, and for each selection, we have exactly one “new” vertex that corresponds to it.