

HOLES WITH HATS AND
THE ERDŐS-HAJNAL CONJECTURE

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①

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF
EXCLUDING AN INDUCED
SUBGRAPH?

STRUCTURE? NO

χ -BOUNDEDNESS? NO

(2.)

CONJECTURE (ERDŐS - HAJNAL) 1985

$\forall H. \exists \epsilon(H)$ S.T. EVERY

H -FREE n -VERTEX GRAPH

HAS A CLIQUE OR A

STABLE SET OF SIZE $n^{\epsilon(H)}$

IN A RANDOM GRAPH

EXPECTED CLIQUE/STABLE SET

SIZE IS $\log n$

(3)

G HAS THE EH-PROP (ϵ)

IF $\max(\Delta(G), \omega(G)) \geq |V(G)|^\epsilon$

H IS FRIENDLY IF $\exists \epsilon$

S.T. EVERY $G \in \text{Forb}(H)$

HAS THE EH-PROP (ϵ)

ERDŐS-HAJNAL CONJ:

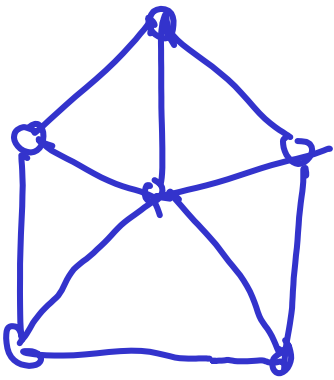
EVERY H IS FRIENDLY.

(4)

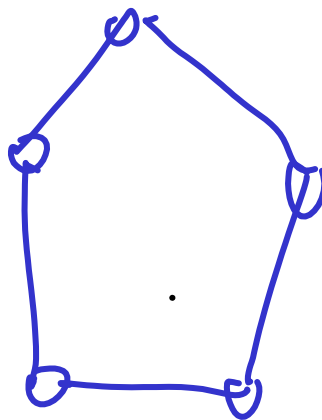
H IS AN INDUCED SUBGRAPH
OF G IF

$$V(H) \subseteq V(G)$$

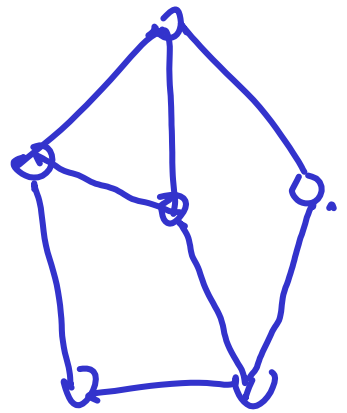
$$uv \in E(H) \text{ iff } u, v \in V(H) \text{ \& } uv \in E(G)$$



G



ISG OF G



NOT
ISG OF G

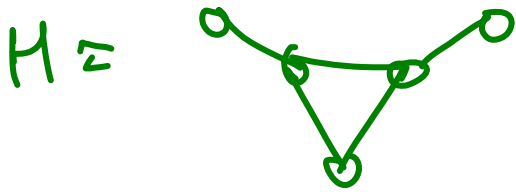
G IS H -FREE IF NO ISG
OF G IS ISOMORPHIC TO H

$G \in \text{FORB}(H)$

5

KNOWN FRIENDLY GRAPHS:

H WITH $|V(H)| \leq 4$



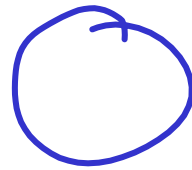
(C., SAFRA) 2005

SUBSTITUTION (ALON, PACH, SOLOMONSI) 2001



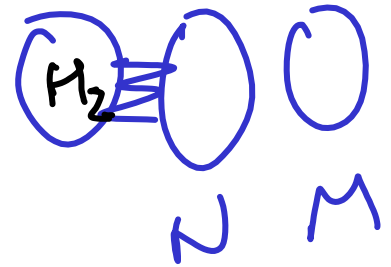
H_1

+



H_2

→



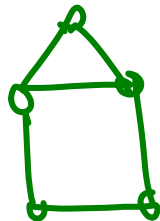
OPEN:

$H \cong C_5$

$H \cong$

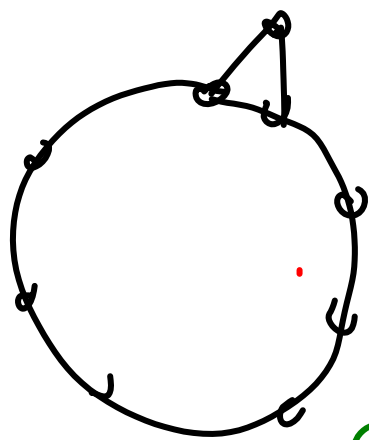


$H \cong$



6

A HOLE WITH A HAT
(A CAP)



$k \geq 4$

C_k

( IS NOT A HOLE WITH A HAT)

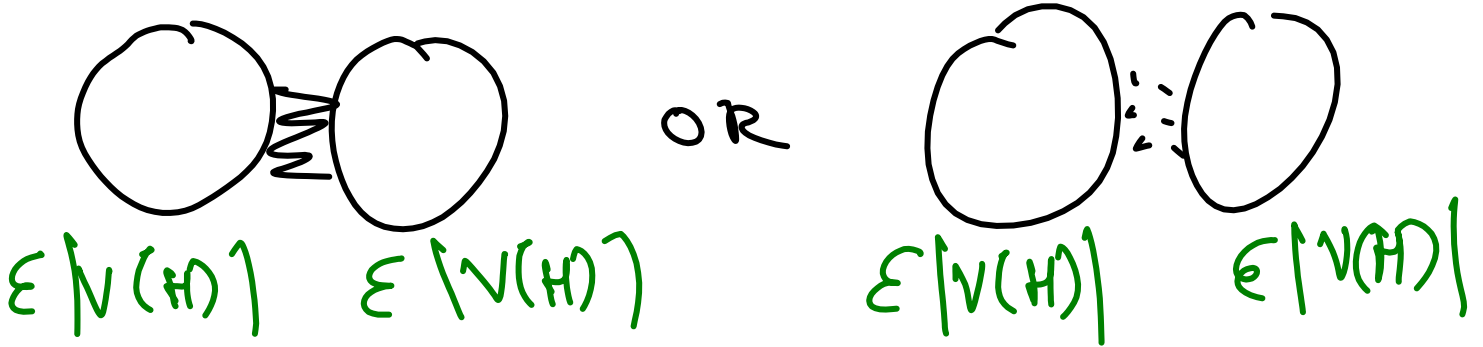
MAIN THEOREM:

$\exists \epsilon$ S.T. EVERY HOLE-WITH-
-A-HAT-FREE GRAPH

HAS THE FRDÖS-HATNAL
PROPERTY (ϵ).

G HAS THE STRONG EH PROPERTY (E)

IF G HAS



THM LET c, ϵ BE SUCH THAT $c^\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

IF

- ALL INDUCED SUBGRAPHS OF G HAVE THE EH-PROP (ϵ), AND
- G HAS THE STRONG EH-PROP (c)

THEN

- G HAS THE EH-PROP (ϵ)

STRONG EH-PROP \Rightarrow EH-PROP

(8)

THEOREM (C., SCOTT, SEYMOUR, SPIRILL)

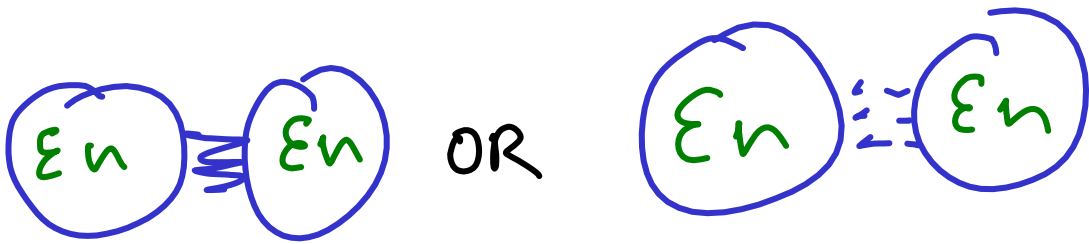
\forall PAIR OF FORESTS (T_1, T_2)

$\exists \mathcal{E}(T_1, T_2)$ S.T. IF

G IS T_1 -FREE, AND

G^c IS T_2 -FREE

THEN



- CONJECTURED BY LIEBENAU-PILIPCZUK
- BEST POSSIBLE

α -NARROWNESS

9

DEF $f: V(G) \rightarrow [0,1]$ is GOOD

$$\text{IF } \sum_{v \in V(P)} f(v) \leq 1$$

FOR EVERY PERFECT INDUCED
SUBGRAPH P OF G .

DEF G IS α -NARROW IF

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} f^{\alpha}(v) \leq 1 \text{ FOR EVERY GOOD FUNC } f$$

THM (C, SAFRA)

G α -NARROW \Rightarrow

G HAS EH-PROP $(\frac{1}{2\alpha})$

THM (FOX)

EVERY I.S.G. OF G HAS EH-PROP (ϵ)

$\Rightarrow G$ IS $\frac{3}{\epsilon}$ -NARROW

(10)

THM (C., SAFRA)

IF G IS OBTAINED BY

SUBSTITUTION FROM

α -NARROW GRAPHS, THEN

G IS α -NARROW

OUR RESULT

(11)

$\exists \delta$ S.T. EVERY GRAPH WITH
NO HOLE WITH A MAT IS
 δ -NARROW

PROOF STRATEGY

EITHER STRONG EMPROV
(THE δ -NARROW VERSION)

OR A LARGE PORTION OF THE
GRAPH IS SIMPLER
(OBTAINED BY SUBSTITUTION FROM
 δ -NARROW GRAPHS)

PROOF: FIX α SMALL ENOUGH
G IS NOT α -NARROW; MINIMAL
 $\exists f: V(G) \rightarrow [0,1]$ s.t.

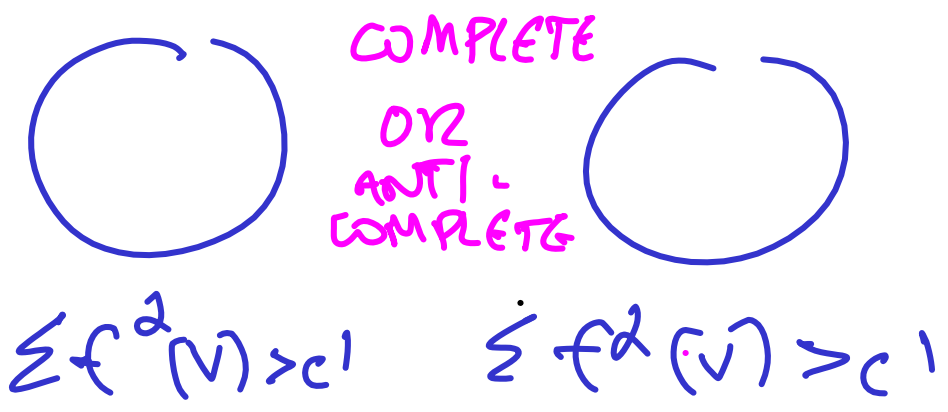
$$\sum_{v \in P} f(v) \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ PERFECT } P.$$

BUT $\sum_{v \in V(G)} f^\alpha(v) > 1$

DEFINE: $w(v) = f^\alpha(v)$

OBSERVATION

G DOES NOT HAVE WEIGHTED
STRONG EH-PROP (δ)



RÖDL'S THEOREM

$\forall H \forall \epsilon \exists c$ s.t.

IF G IS AN H -FREE GRAPH

THEN \exists ISG G' OF G WITH

- $|V(G')| \geq c |V(G)|$

- $\max \deg(G') \leq \epsilon |V(G')|$

OR

- $\min \deg(G') \geq (1-\epsilon) |V(G')|$

WEIGHTED VERSION OF RÖDL'S THEOREM

(15)

$\forall \epsilon \in \exists c$ s.t.

IF G IS AN H -FREE GRAPH

AND $w: V(G) \rightarrow [0,1]$ WITH

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} w(v) > 1$$

THEN \exists ISG G' OF G AND

$$w': V(G') \rightarrow [0,1] \text{ s.t.}$$

- $w'(v) \leq w(v) \quad \forall v \in V(G')$

- $\sum_{v \in V(G')} w'(v) \geq c$

- $\forall v \in V(G') \quad \sum_{u \in N_{G'}(v)} w'(u) \leq \epsilon$

OR

$$\forall v \in V(G') \quad \sum_{u \in N_{G'}(v)} w'(u) \geq 1 - \epsilon$$

(16)

THM (BOUSQUET, LAGOUTTE, THOMASSE)

$\forall \epsilon \exists c$ s.t.

IF G IS P_5^c -FREE

AND $w: V(G) \rightarrow [0,1]$ WITH

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} w(v) > 1$$

THEN \exists ISG G' OF G AND

$w': V(G') \rightarrow [0,1]$ s.t.

• $w'(v) \leq w(v) \quad \forall v \in V(G')$

• $\sum_{v \in V(G')} w'(v) \geq c$

• $\forall v \in V(G') \quad \sum_{u \in N_{G'}(v)} w'(u) \leq \epsilon$

OR

• WEIGHTED STRONG EM-PROP

(17)

FROM NOW ON:

$$f: V(G) \rightarrow [0,1] \quad \text{good}$$

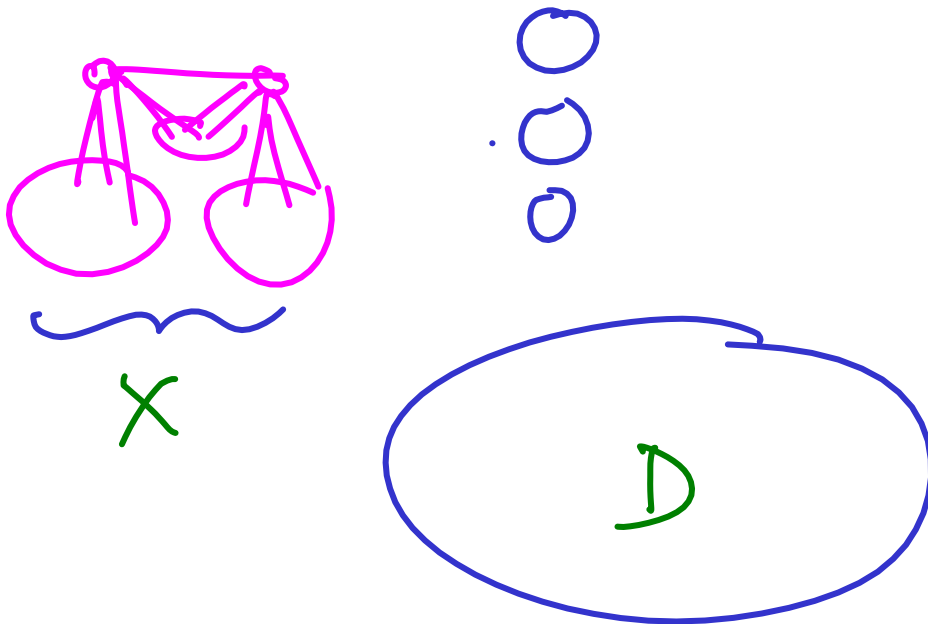
$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} f^2(v) > c$$

$$\forall v \quad \sum_{u \in N(v)} f^2(u) \leq \epsilon$$

(18)

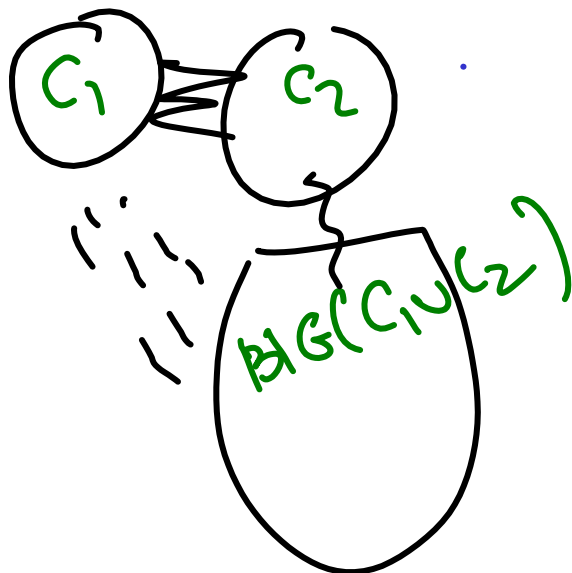
COR $\forall X \subseteq V(G)$ s.t.
 $\exists v_1, v_2$ WITH $X \subseteq N(v_1) \cup N(v_2)$

\exists COMPONENT D OF $G \setminus X$
WITH $\sum_{v \in D} \deg(v) > 0.99c$.



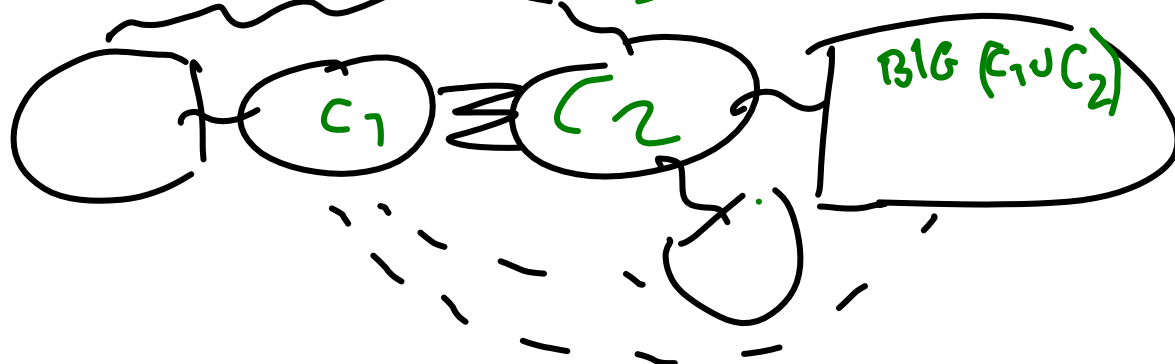
$$D = \text{BIG}(X)$$

DEF A SPLIT

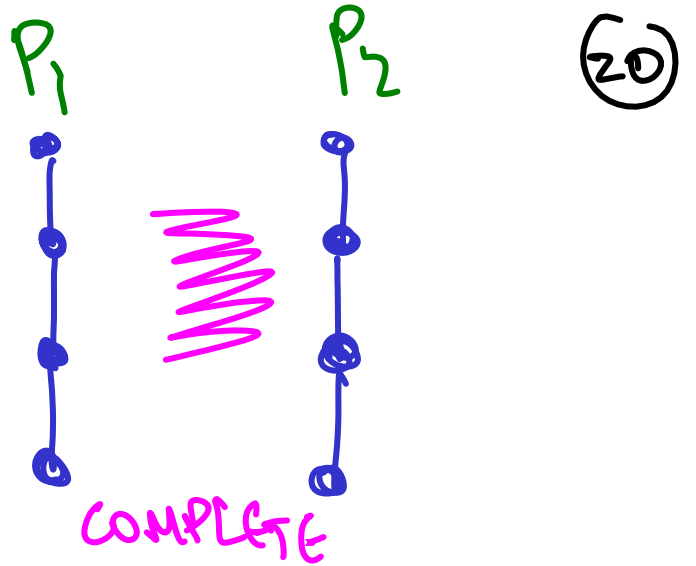


$G|C_1$ AND $G^c|C_1$
ARE CONNECTED

SPLIT \Rightarrow SPLIT SEPARATION
CONTROLLED



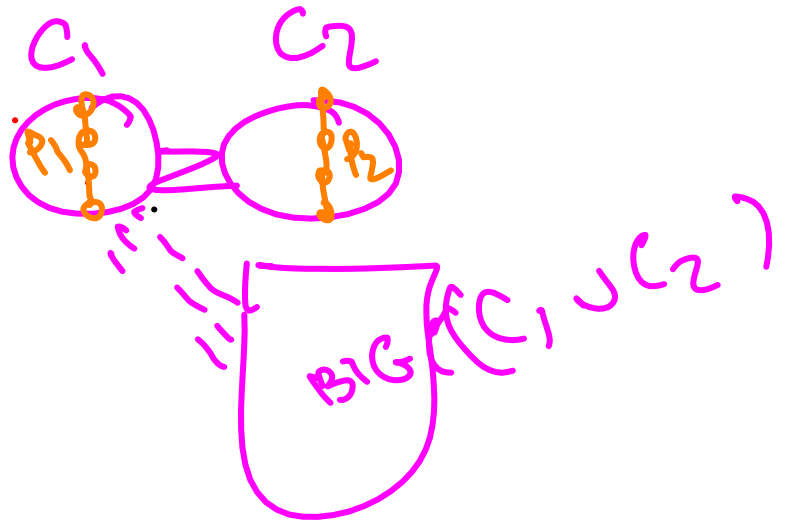
A FORCER



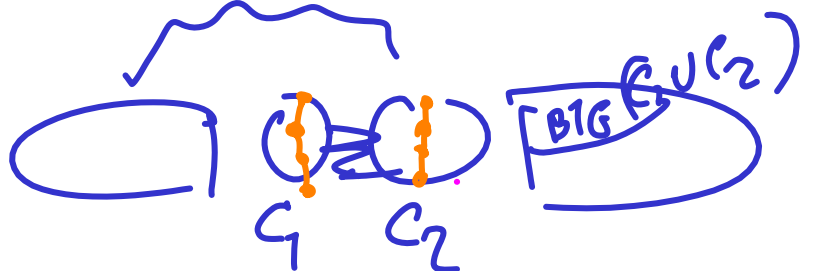
THEOREM EVERY FORCER IS
BROKEN BY A SPLIT

FORCER $P_1 P_2$
↓

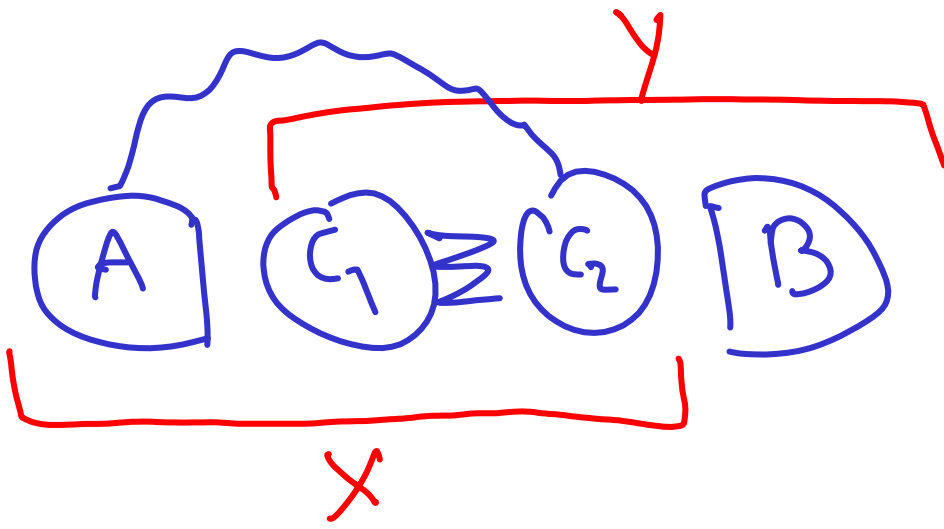
SPLIT



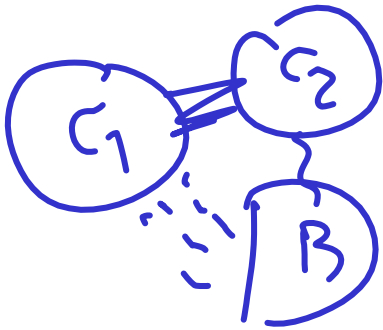
SPLIT
SEPARATION ↓



21



FACT: C_1 IS A HOMOGENEOUS
SET IN G/Y



(22)

"THEORY OF SEPARATIONS"

DEF (x, y) AND (x', y') ARE
NON-CROSSING IF (UP TO
SYMMETRY)
 $x \leq y'$ & $x' \leq y$

THEOREM (ROBERTSON & SEYMOUR)

A SET \mathcal{S} OF NON-CROSSING

SEPARATIONS \longrightarrow

TREE DECOMP (T, \mathcal{X}) OF G

WHERE THE SEPARATIONS

GIVEN BY EDGES OF T

ARE IN \mathcal{S}

IN THE PERFECT WORLD

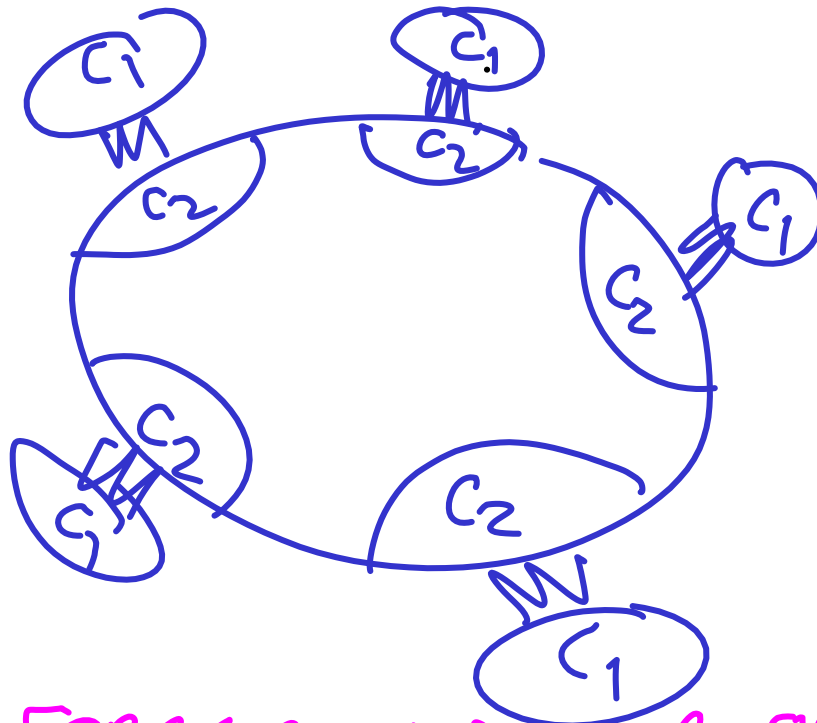
SPLIT SEPARATIONS ARE NON-CROSSING

→ TREE DECOMPOSITION

WEIGHTED
STRONG
FM PROP

LARGE WEIGHT
BAG WHERE
ALL FORCERS
ARE CONTROLLED

A CONTROLLED BAG:



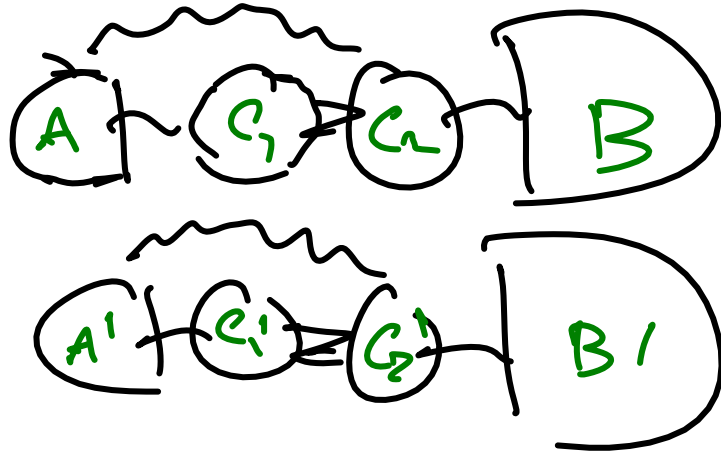
EVERY FORCER HAS ONE SIDE IN SOME "C"

IN THE REAL WORLD

24

THM SPLIT SEPARATIONS ARE NEAR-NON-CROSSING

GIVEN



EITHER

- EVERY COMP OF $A \cup A'$ IS A COMP OF A OR A COMP OF A'

OR

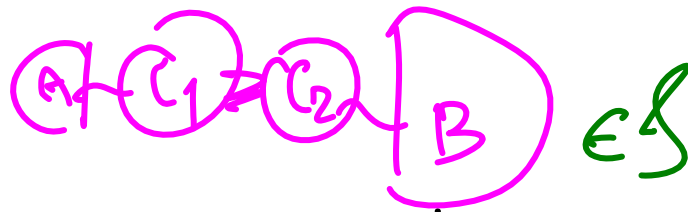
- $BIG(C_1, C_2) = BIG(C_1', C_2')$

(25)

COR LET \mathcal{S} BE THE SET OF ALL SPLIT-SEPARATIONS;

LET

$$\mathcal{A} = \cup A$$



THEN EVERY COMP OF \mathcal{A}

IS ANTICOMPLETE TO SOME

BIG WEIGHT SUBSET OF $V(G)$

COR $w(\mathcal{A}) \leq 0.01 w(G)$:

PROOF: OTHERWISE WEIGHTED STRONG EH-PROP

WRITE

$$\mathcal{X} = \bigcap (B \cup C_1 \cup C_2)$$

26

$$A \cup C_1 \supseteq C_2 \cup B \in \mathcal{G}.$$

CON $w(\mathcal{X}) > 0.99 w(G) > 0.99c$

NO WEIGHTED STRONG ϵ -PROP

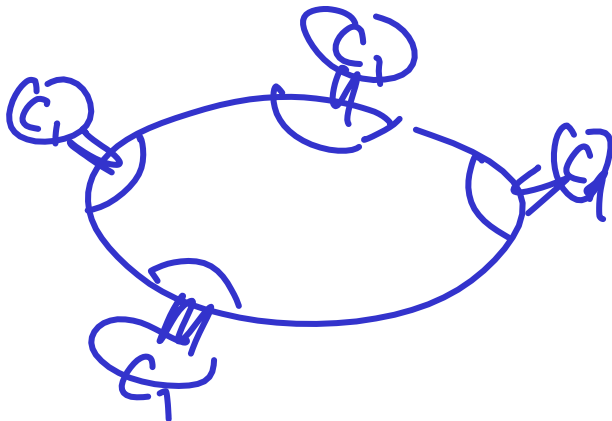
$\Rightarrow \exists$ COMP \mathcal{Y} OF \mathcal{X}

S.T. $w(\mathcal{Y}) > 0.98c$

FACT EVERY FORCER IN $\mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{Y}$

HAS ONE SIDE IN A

HOMOGENEOUS SET OF $\mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{Y}$



LET H_0 BE OBTAINED (27)
 FROM $G|y$ BY CONTRACTING
 ALL MAX'L HOMOGENEOUS SETS
 X_1, \dots, X_ℓ

WE HAVE :

- $G|y$ IS OBTAINED BY SUBSTITUTION
 FROM $H_0, G|X_1, \dots, G|X_\ell$
- $f: y \rightarrow [0,1]$ GOOD
- $\sum_{v \in y} f^2(v) > 0.98c$
- $\forall i \sum_{v \in X_i} f^2(v) \leq \epsilon$
- $G|X_1, \dots, G|X_\ell$ ARE α -NARROW
- H_0 IS $\exists 0$ -NARROW
 (ALON, PACH, SOLIMOSY) \times

THANK YOU!