

# Fair Coloring of Planar Cubic Graphs

presented by Pavel Klavík  
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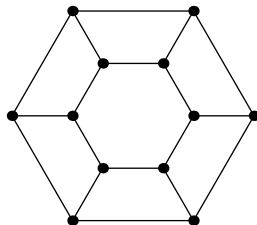
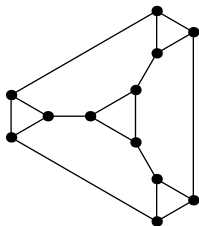
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics,  
Charles University in Prague

REU 2009

## Definition (Planar cubic graph)

We call a graph

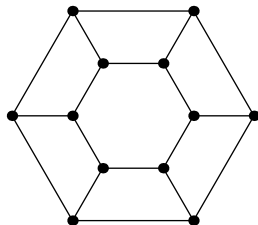
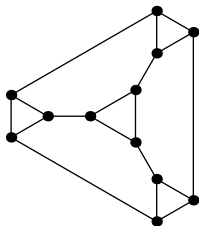
- **planar** if it can be drawn in the plane without crossing, and
- **cubic** if the degree of all the vertices is three.



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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

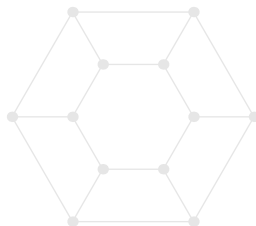


Figure: Non-proper coloring

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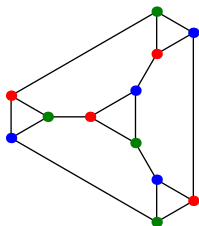


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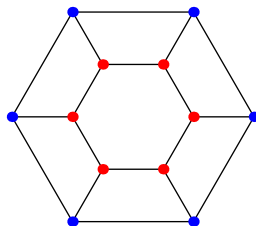


Figure: Non-proper coloring

## 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

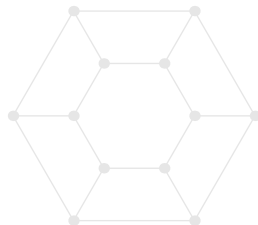


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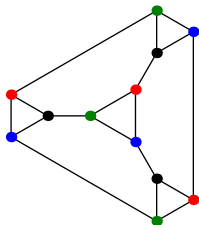


Figure: Fair coloring

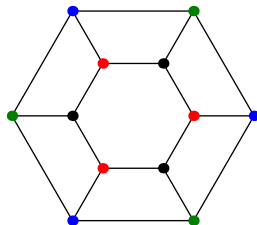


Figure: Non-fair coloring

## 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  $C_5$ .

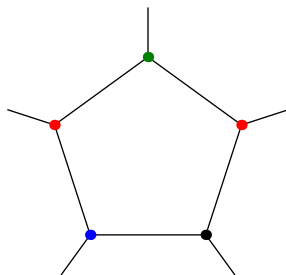
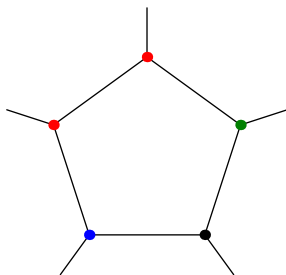
- By the pigeonhole principle at least one color is *used twice*.



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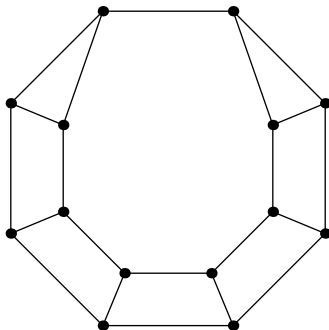
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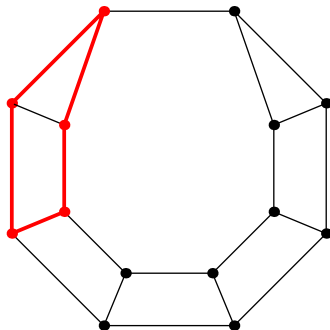
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Does the following graph have a fair coloring?



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Any questions or suggestions?

