

**Graphs & Algorithms II****Exercise Set 9****HS08**URL: <http://www.ti.inf.ethz.ch/ew/courses/GA08/>**Homework 9**

Show that for every graph  $G = (V, E)$  there is an equitable  $(\Delta(G) + 1)$ -coloring of its edges.

**Exercise 27**

Brook's Theorem says that any connected graph  $G$  that is not a clique nor an odd cycle can be colored with at most  $\Delta(G)$  colors.

Find the mistake in the following "proof" of Brook's Theorem.

Induction on  $n = |V|$ . For  $n \leq 2$  the only connected graph is a clique and there is nothing to show. For the induction step take a minimum size vertex cut  $S \subset V$  (a cut exists because  $G$  is not a clique). Clearly  $|S| \leq \Delta(G)$ . Let  $H_1, \dots, H_k$  be the  $k \geq 2$   $S$ -lobes. By the induction hypothesis every  $H_i$  is  $\Delta(G)$ -colorable. Permute the labels of the colors such that they agree on the  $\leq \Delta(G)$  vertices of  $S$  to obtain a proper  $\Delta(G)$ -coloring of  $G$ .

**Exercise 28**

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a bipartite graph with color classes  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  and  $|V_1| = |V_2| = k$ . Prove: If each vertex  $v \in V$  has at least  $\frac{k}{2}$  neighbors then  $G$  contains a perfect matching.

**Exercise 29**

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a tripartite graph with color classes  $V_1, V_2$ , and  $V_3$  such that  $|V_1| = |V_2| = |V_3| = k$ . Prove: If each vertex  $v \in V$  has at least  $\frac{2k}{3}$  neighbors in each of the other two classes then  $G$  contains at least  $k - 2$  pairwise vertex-disjoint triangles.

*Hint:* Partition  $V$  into triples consisting of one vertex from each color class. Show that ...

- a) One may suppose that in every triple two chosen vertices are adjacent in  $G$ .
- b) For any three triples whose vertices do not induce a triangle in  $G$  one can find a fourth triple that together with the three induces two triangles.