

This homework is from <https://mathematicaster.org/teaching/graphs2022/hw12.pdf>

Unless explicitly requested by a problem, do not include sketches as part of your proof. You are free to use the result from any problem on this (or previous) assignment as a part of your solution to a different problem even if you have not solved the former problem.

**Problem 1** (2 + 2 + 2 pts).

1. Let  $G$  be a bipartite graph with parts  $A, B$  where  $|A| = |B| = n \geq 1$ . Prove that if  $|E(G)| > n(n-1)$ , then  $G$  has a perfect matching.

(It may be easier to rely on König here instead of on Hall, but it's up to you. You could even just induct on  $n$ .)

2. Let  $G$  be a bipartite graph with parts  $A, B$  and fix an integer  $n \geq 1$ . Let  $A = A_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup A_n$  and  $B = B_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup B_n$  be any partitions (some of the  $A_i$ 's or  $B_j$ 's may be empty). Note that  $|A|$  and  $|B|$  have nothing to do with  $n$ ;  $n$  is just the number of pieces in each partition.

Prove that if  $|E(G)| < n$ , then there is a bijection  $\pi: [n] \rightarrow [n]$  such that  $G$  has no edges between  $A_i$  and  $B_{\pi(i)}$  for each  $i \in [n]$ .

You are free to use part 1 as a black-box even if you haven't proved it.

3. For each positive integer  $t$ , prove that if  $G$  is a  $t$ -critical graph, then  $\lambda(G) \geq t - 1$ .

(Hint: Consult the notes from 03-01. Use part 2 to "merge independent sets".)

You are free to use parts 1 and/or 2 as a black-box even if you haven't proved them.

N.b. Vertex-connectivity is a very different story... In particular, the obvious analogue for vertex-connectivity is false (in general). The "Moser spindle" is a counter-example when  $t = 4$ , and there are many, many others.

**Problem 2** (2pts). Let  $g \geq 2$  be an integer and let  $G$  be a connected plane graph on  $n$  vertices wherein every face is bounded by a cycle of  $G$ . Prove that if  $G$  has no cycles of length  $g$  or smaller, then

$$|E(G)| \leq \frac{g+1}{g-1}(n-2).$$

**Problem 3** (2pts). Prove a special case of the 4-color theorem: If  $G$  is a planar, triangle-free graph, then  $\chi(G) \leq 4$ .