

A remark on the Petersen coloring conjecture of Jaeger

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Abstract

If G and H are two cubic graphs, then we write $H \prec G$ if G admits a proper edge-coloring f with edges of H , such that for each vertex x of G , there is a vertex y of H with $f(\partial_G(x)) = \partial_H(y)$. Let P and S be the Petersen graph and the Sylvester graph, respectively. In this paper, we introduce the Sylvester coloring conjecture. Moreover, we show that if G is a connected bridgeless cubic graph with $G \prec P$, then $G = P$. Finally, if G is a connected cubic graph with $G \prec S$, then $G = S$.

1 Introduction

The graphs considered here are finite and undirected. They do not contain loops though they may contain multiple edges. Within the frames of the paper graphs will be considered up to isomorphism. So, for example, an equality like $G = K_4$ will mean that G is isomorphic to a complete graph on four vertices. For a vertex v of G let $\partial_G(v)$ be the set of edges of G incident to v .

Let G and H be two cubic graphs. Then an H -coloring of G is a proper edge-coloring f with edges of H , such that for each vertex x of G , there is a vertex y of H with $f(\partial_G(x)) = \partial_H(y)$. If G admits an H -coloring, then we will write $H \prec G$.

If $H \prec G$ and f is an H -coloring of G , then for any adjacent edges e, e' of G , the edges $f(e), f(e')$ of H are adjacent. Moreover, if the graph H contains no triangle, then the converse is also true, that is, if a mapping $f : E(G) \rightarrow E(H)$ has a property that for any two adjacent edges e and e' of G , the edges $f(e)$ and $f(e')$ of H are adjacent, then f is a H -coloring of G .

Let P be the well-known Petersen graph (Figure 1) and let S be the graph from Figure 2. Following [13], S will be called Sylvester graph. We would like to point out that usually the name “Sylvester graph” is used for a particular strongly regular

graph on 36 vertices, and this graph should not be mixed with S , which has ten vertices.

The Petersen coloring conjecture of Jaeger states:

Conjecture 1.1 (Jaeger, 1988 [7]) *For each bridgeless cubic graph G , one has $P \prec G$.*

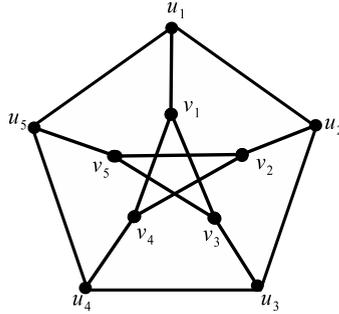


Figure 1: The Petersen graph

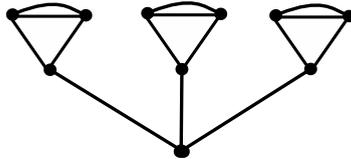


Figure 2: The Sylvester graph

The conjecture is difficult to prove, since it can be seen that it implies the following two classical conjectures:

Conjecture 1.2 (Berge-Fulkerson, 1972 [2]) *Any bridgeless cubic graph G contains six (not necessarily distinct) perfect matchings F_1, \dots, F_6 such that any edge of G belongs to exactly two of them.*

Conjecture 1.3 *((5, 2)-cycle-cover conjecture, [14, 15]) Any bridgeless graph G (not necessarily cubic) contains five even subgraphs such that any edge belongs to exactly two of them.*

Recall that a subgraph H of a graph G is even, if any vertex x of G has even degree in H . Let us note that recently Mazzuocolo [10] has shown that Conjecture 1.2 is equivalent to the following unpublished conjecture of Berge:

Conjecture 1.4 *Any bridgeless cubic graph G contains five perfect matchings F_1, \dots, F_5 such that any edge of G belongs to at least one of them.*

Related with this conjecture, let us note that in [8] it is shown that any bridgeless cubic graph G contains two perfect matchings F_1, F_2 such that $|F_1 \cup F_2| \geq \frac{3}{5}|E(G)|$, and contains three perfect matchings F_1, F_2, F_3 such that $|F_1 \cup F_2 \cup F_3| \geq \frac{27}{35}|E(G)|$.

Conjecture 1.1 implies the Shortest Cycle Double Cover conjecture as well [11], which states:

Conjecture 1.5 *Any bridgeless graph G has a cycle cover of length at most $\frac{7}{5}|E(G)|$,*

where the length of the cover is the sum of lengths of the cycles in the cover. Recently in [9] it is shown that any bridgeless cubic graph G has a cycle cover of length at most $\frac{34}{21}|E(G)|$, and any bridgeless graph G of minimum degree three has a cycle cover of length at most $\frac{44}{27}|E(G)|$. Let us note that in [4, 5] the Conjecture 1.3 is verified for some restricted class of bridgeless cubic graphs.

Jaeger has offered a reformulation of his Conjecture 1.1 which is formulated in terms of normal 5-edge-colorings of cubic graphs [6], and this reformulation is further investigated in a recent paper [12].

Related with the Jaeger conjecture, we would like to introduce the following:

Conjecture 1.6 *For each cubic graph G , one has $S \prec G$.*

In direct analogy with the Jaeger conjecture, we call this the Sylvester coloring conjecture.

One may wonder whether there are other ($\neq P$) bridgeless cubic graphs H , such that for any bridgeless cubic graph G one has $H \prec G$? Similarly, we can look for other ($\neq S$) cubic graphs H , such that for any cubic graph G one has $H \prec G$. It is easy to see that there are infinitely many disconnected bridgeless cubic graphs H meeting this condition provided that the Jaeger conjecture is true. (Hint: take any disconnected bridgeless cubic graph H , which contains a connected component that is isomorphic to the Petersen graph.) A similar construction works with the Sylvester graph. Thus it is natural to re-state these questions as follows:

Problem 1 *Are there other ($\neq P$) connected bridgeless cubic graphs H , such that for any bridgeless cubic graph G one has $H \prec G$ provided that the Jaeger conjecture is true?*

Problem 2 *Are there other ($\neq S$) connected cubic graphs H , such that for any cubic graph G one has $H \prec G$ provided that the Sylvester coloring conjecture is true?*

It is easy to see that Theorems 2.4 and 2.5 proved below imply that the answers to these problems are negative.

Non-defined terms and concepts can be found in [1].

2 The main results

For the proof of the main results, we will need the following:

Proposition 2.1 *Let G be a non 3-edge-colorable bridgeless cubic graph that has at most ten vertices. Then $G = P$.*

Proposition 2.2 *Let G be a cubic graph that has no perfect matching and has at most ten vertices. Then $G = S$.*

Lemma 2.3 *Suppose that G and H are cubic graphs with $H \prec G$, and let f be an H -coloring of G . Then:*

(A) *If M is any matching of H , then $f^{-1}(M)$ is a matching of G .*

(B) *$\chi'(G) \leq \chi'(H)$, where $\chi'(G)$ is the chromatic index of G .*

(C) *If M is any perfect matching of H , then $f^{-1}(M)$ is a perfect matching of G .*

PROOF: (A) is trivial.

(B) Let $\chi'(H) = l$. Then

$$E(H) = M_1 \cup \dots \cup M_l,$$

where for $i = 1, \dots, l$, M_i is a matching. This implies that:

$$E(G) = f^{-1}(M_1) \cup \dots \cup f^{-1}(M_l).$$

Now, by (A), we have that for $i = 1, \dots, l$, $f^{-1}(M_i)$ is a matching. Thus, G is l -edge-colorable.

(C) By (A), we have that $f^{-1}(M)$ is a matching. Let v be any vertex of G . Since M is a perfect matching of H , we have $f(\partial_G(v)) \cap M \neq \emptyset$. Thus $f^{-1}(M)$ is a perfect matching. \square

We are now ready to prove:

Theorem 2.4 *If G is a connected bridgeless cubic graph with $G \prec P$, then $G = P$.*

PROOF: By (B) of Lemma 2.3 G is non 3-edge-colorable. Let f be a G -coloring of P . If $e \in E(G)$, then we will say that e is used (with respect to f), if $f^{-1}(e) \neq \emptyset$.

First of all, let us show that if an edge e of G is used, then any edge adjacent to e is also used.

So let $e = uv$ be a used edge of G . For the sake of contradiction, assume that v is incident to an edge $z \in E(G)$ that is not used. Suppose that $\partial_G(u) = \{a, b, e\}$. Observe that a and b are also used.

Due to the symmetry of the Petersen graph (more precisely, the 3-arc-transitivity of the Petersen graph [3]), we can assume that $f(u_3u_4) = e$. Suppose that $f(u_4u_5) = a$ and $f(u_4v_4) = b$ (Figure 1). Since the edge z is not used, we have: $f(\partial_P(u_3)) = \partial_G(u) = \{a, b, e\}$. Again, due to the symmetry of the Petersen graph, we can assume that $f(u_3v_3) = b$ and $f(u_2u_3) = a$.

Let $a_1 = f(u_1u_5)$, $a_2 = f(u_1u_2)$. Observe that since f is a G -coloring of P , we have that a_1 and a_2 are adjacent edges of G . Moreover, each of them is adjacent to a . Similarly, the edges $b_1 = f(v_1v_4)$ and $b_2 = f(v_1v_3)$ of G are adjacent, and each of them is adjacent to b .

We will consider three cases:

Case 1: The edges a_1, a_2 and a do not form a triangle in G .

Observe that in this case $f(u_1v_1) = a$. This implies that the edges a, b_1, b_2 must be incident to the same vertex. However, this is possible only when b_1 and b_2 are two parallel edges connecting the other ($\neq u$) end-vertices of edges a and b , which is a contradiction, since e cannot be a bridge.

Case 2: The edges b_1, b_2 and b do not form a triangle in G .

This case is similar to case 1.

Case 3: The edges a_1, a_2 and a form a triangle in G . Similarly, b_1, b_2 and b form a triangle.

Let a_3 be the edge of G that is adjacent to a_1, a_2 and is not adjacent to a . Note that such an edge exists since G is bridgeless. Similarly, let b_3 be the edge of G that is adjacent to b_1, b_2 and is not adjacent to b . Observe that $a_3 = f(u_1v_1) = b_3$, and hence $a_3 = b_3$. On the other hand, since G is bridgeless and $a \neq b$, we have $a_3 \neq b_3$, which is a contradiction.

We are now ready to complete the proof of Theorem 2.4. Observe that since G is connected, all the edges of G are used, and hence $|E(G)| \leq |E(P)|$, or $|V(G)| \leq |V(P)| = 10$. Proposition 2.1 implies that $G = P$. □

Theorem 2.5 *Let G be any connected cubic graph with $G \prec S$. Then $G = S$.*

PROOF: Let G be a connected cubic graph with $G \prec S$, and let f be the corresponding coloring. Clearly, G has no a perfect matching (see (C) of Lemma 2.3).

Again, an edge $e \in E(G)$ is used (with respect to f) if $f^{-1}(e) \neq \emptyset$.

First of all let us show that if an edge of G is used, then all edges adjacent to it are used too. Suppose that $a = uv$ is a used edge of G that is adjacent to a non-used edge. Suppose that v is incident to a non-used edge. Let b and c be the other edges incident to u .

Since a is used, there exists $e \in E(S)$ with $f(e) = a$. We will consider three cases.

Case 1: The multiplicity of e is two in S . Suppose that the edge parallel to e is colored by b . Then the two edges of S forming a triangle with e must be colored with c which is impossible.

Case 2: e is adjacent to an edge of multiplicity two in S . Then the two parallel edges must be colored with b and c , and hence the other edge that is adjacent to the same two parallel edges must be colored with a , which is again a contradiction.

Case 3: e is a bridge in S . Let e' and e'' be two non-bridge edges of S that are adjacent to e . We can assume that $f(e') = b$ and $f(e'') = c$. Finally, let g and h be the two parallel edges adjacent to e' and e'' . By Case 1, g and h cannot be colored by a , hence the colors of g and h must be adjacent to both b and c . It is clear that if x and y denote the colors of g and h , then x and y must form a multi-edge in G .

Let z be the bridge of S colored by b . By Case 2, none of the edges adjacent to z and non-adjacent to e , can be colored by a ; hence these two edges are colored x and y . Now, observe that the two parallel edges adjacent to these two edges must be colored by b and y , or c and y , which is a contradiction.

To complete, the proof, let us note that since G is connected, the proved property implies that all edges of G are used, and hence $|E(G)| \leq |E(S)| = 15$ or $|V(G)| \leq |V(S)| = 10$. Proposition 2.2 implies that $G = S$. \square

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