

# Anti-Ramsey Property of Graphs

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With two basic notion

1. *b-bounded coloring* as coloring of  $E(G)$  s.t. no color is used more than  $b$  times and
2. *rainbow* as subset of  $E(G)$  in which each edge has different color,

the main graph property under consideration is defined:

$G \in \mathcal{A}(b, H)$  iff every  $b$ -bounded coloring of  $E(G)$  has a rainbow copy of  $H$

The article is searching for threshold for random graph  $G_{n,p}$  to have property  $\mathcal{A}(b, H)$ .

## Other notation

$$m_H = \frac{e_H - 1}{v_H - 2} \quad m_H^* = \max\{m_{H'} : H' \subseteq H, v_{H'} \geq 3\}$$
$$p^* = \frac{1}{n^{1/m_H^*}}$$

**Theorem 1.** For all graphs  $H$  containing at least one cycle there exists a constant  $b_0 = b_0(H)$  such that if  $b \geq b_0$  then there exist  $c_1 = c_1(b, H)$  and  $c_2 = c_2(b, H)$  such that if  $p = cn^{-1/m_H^*}$  then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(G_{n,p} \in \mathcal{A}(b, H)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } c \leq c_1 \\ 1 & \text{if } c \geq c_2 \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 2.** Let  $p = \frac{c_n}{n^{2/3}}$ . Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(G_{n,p} \in \mathcal{A}(2, K_3)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } c_n \rightarrow 0 \\ 1 - \exp^{-c^6/24} & \text{if } c_n \rightarrow c \\ 1 & \text{if } c_n \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 3.** Let  $p = \frac{c}{n^{1/2}}$ . Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(G_{n,p} \in \mathcal{A}(3, K_3)) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp^{-c^{10}/120} & \text{if } c < 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & \text{if } c > 1/\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

**Lemma 6.**  $K_{r+2} \in \mathcal{A}(r, K_3)$  for  $r \geq 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(G_{n,p} \in \mathcal{A}(2, K_3) \mid G_{n,p} \text{ is } K_4\text{-free}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

**Lemma 7.** Let  $\Gamma$  be the triangle graph of  $G_{n,p}$  with  $p = c/n^{2/3}$  where  $c$  is constant. **Whp** every component  $C$  of  $\Gamma$  satisfy one of the following two conditions

1.  $G_C$  is isomorphic to  $K_4$ , or
2.  $G_C$  is 2-degenerate.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(G_{n,p} \in \mathcal{A}(3, K_3) \mid G_{n,p} \text{ is } K_5\text{-free}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

**Lemma 8.** **Whp** every connected component  $C$  of  $\Gamma$  is safe.

**Lemma 9.** **Whp** every connected component  $C$  of  $\Gamma_H$  is safe.