Combinatorics Seminar

The bandwidth conjecture of Bollobás and Komlós

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Abstract: The study of sufficient degree conditions, on a given graph G, which imply that G contains a particular spanning subgraph H is one of the central areas in graph theory. A well known example of such a result is Dirac's theorem. It asserts that any graph G on n vertices with minimum degree at least $n/2$ contains a spanning, so called Hamiltonian, cycle.
In my talk we discuss related results for graphs H of bounded maximum degree and small bandwidth. In particular we show that: *For all integers k and Δ and $\gamma > 0$ there exist a constant $\beta > 0$ such that for sufficiently large n the following holds. If G is an n-vertex graph with minimum degree $\delta(G) \geq ((k-1)/k + \gamma)n$, then it contains a spanning copy of every k-chromatic n-vertex graph H with maximum degree $\Delta(H) \leq \Delta$ and bandwidth* $\mathrm{bw}(H)$ *at most βn, where* $\mathrm{bw}(H) = \min_\sigma \max_{uv \in E(H)} |\sigma(u) - \sigma(v)|$ *with the minimum ranging over all bijections from $V(H)$ to $[n]$.* This settles a conjecture of Bollobás and Komlós. It is known that the minimum degree condition on G is asymptotically best possible.
The proof is based on Szemerédi's regularity lemma and the so called Blow-up lemma. This is joint work with Julia Böttcher and Anusch Taraz from TU-München.

Friday, September 28, 2007, 4:00 pm
Mathematics and Science Center: W201

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