

Monochromatic cycle partitions

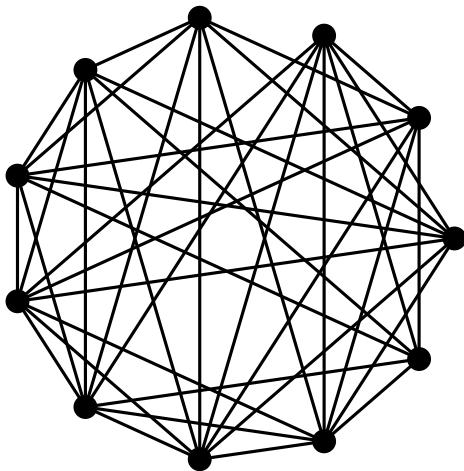
Shoham Letzter

University of Cambridge

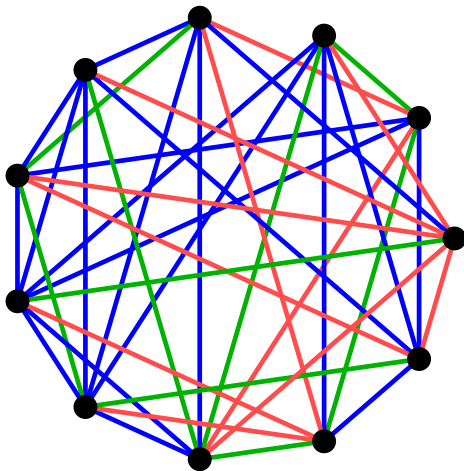
SIAM Conference on Discrete Mathematics
June 2016

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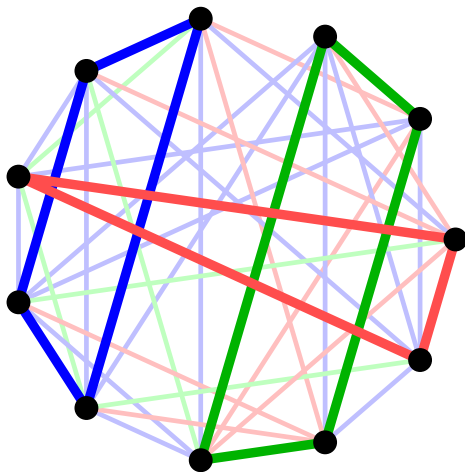
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2-colourings of complete graphs

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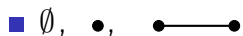
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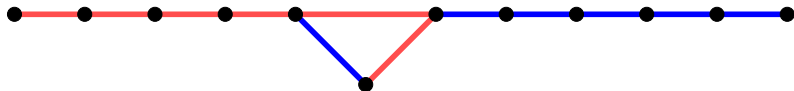


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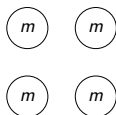
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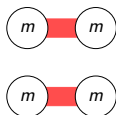
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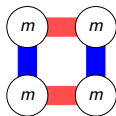
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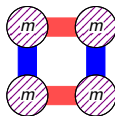
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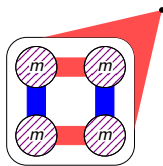
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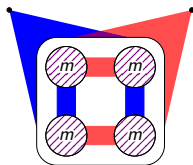
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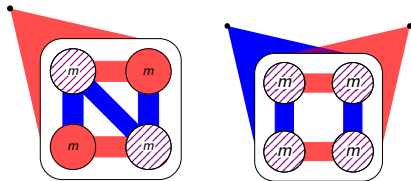
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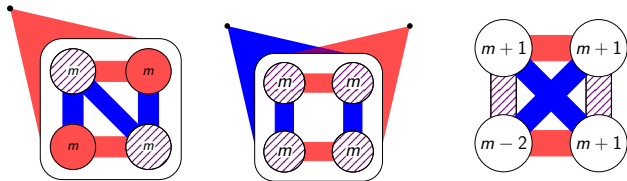
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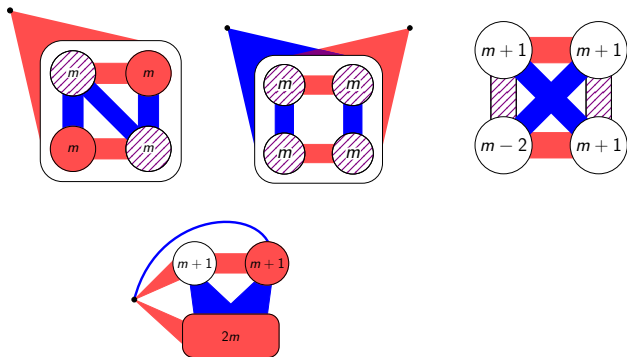
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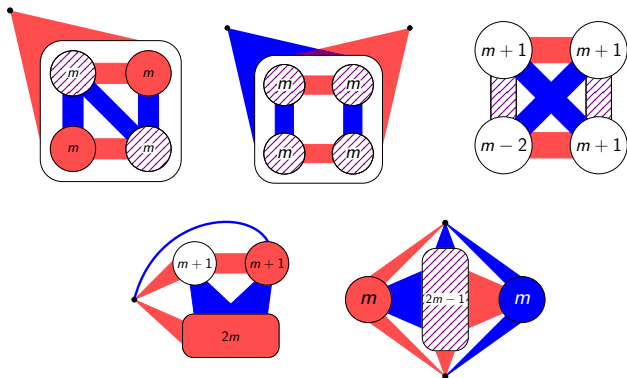
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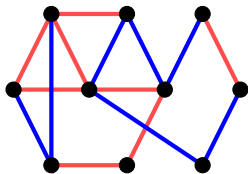
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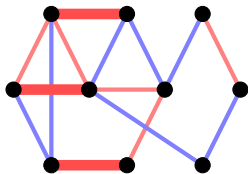
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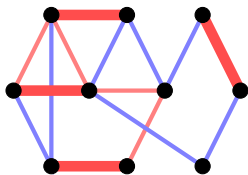
Proof ideas: monochromatic connected matchings



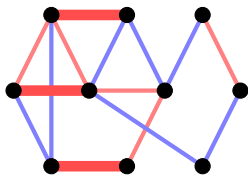
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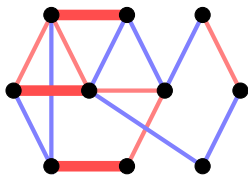
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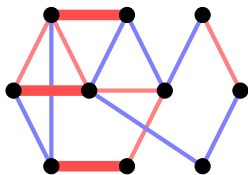


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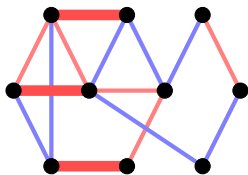
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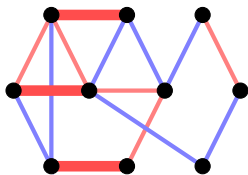
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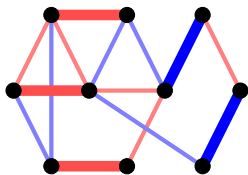
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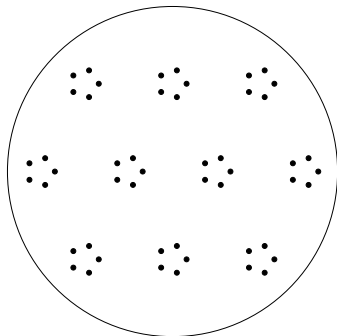
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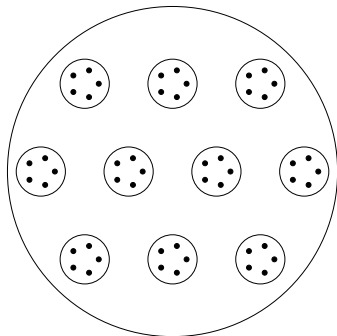
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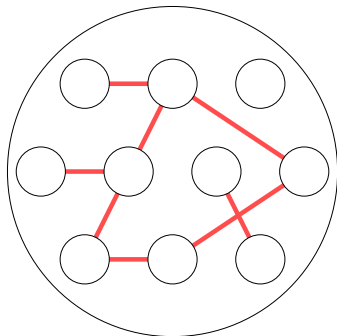
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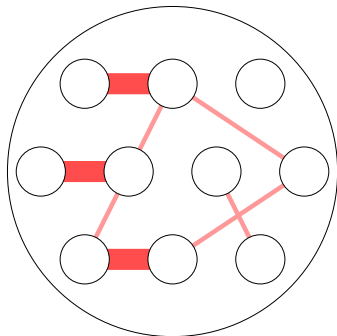
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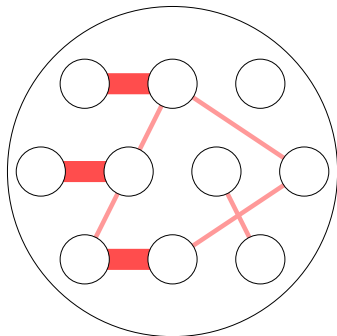
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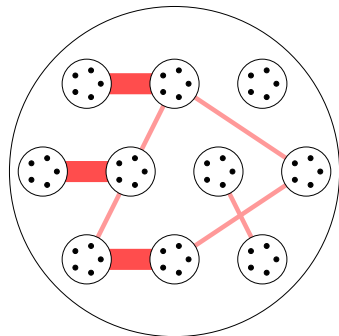


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There is a cycle in G covering almost all vertices in $V(M)$ and few others.

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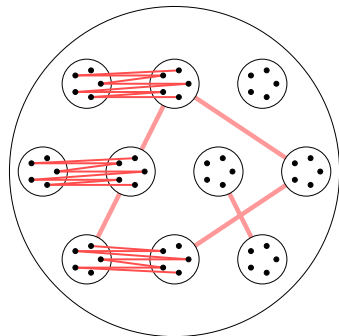


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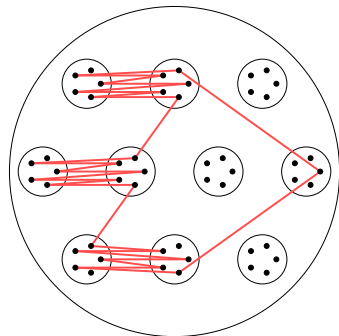


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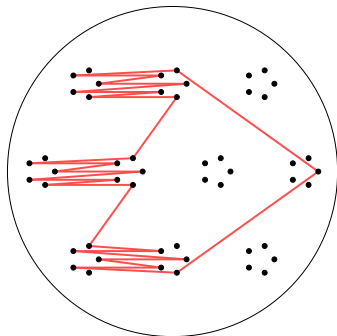


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Aim: use absorbing method (Rödl, Ruciński, Szemerédi '06).

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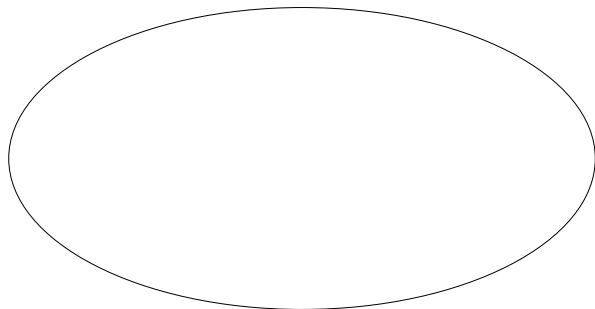
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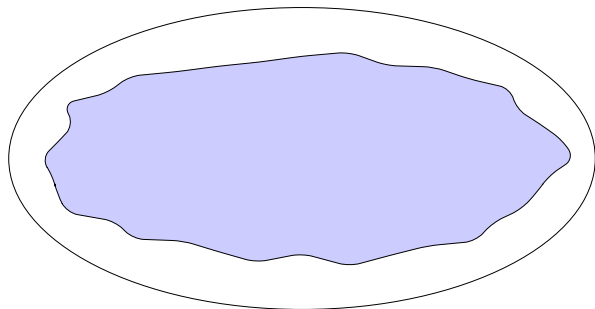
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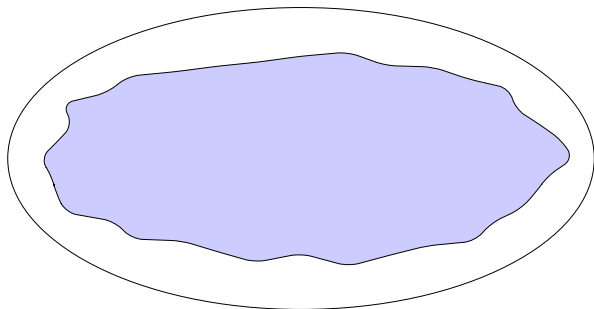


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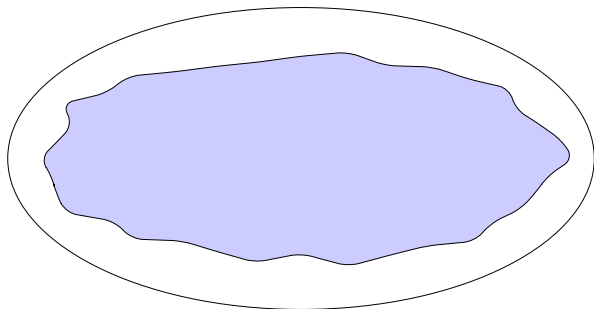


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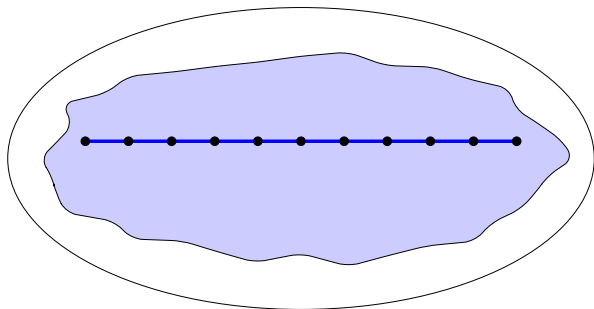


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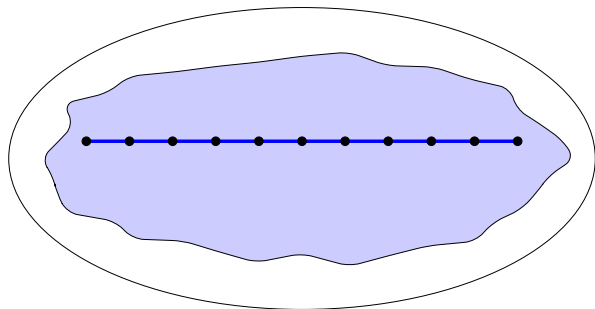


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that can 'absorb' any small set of vertices.

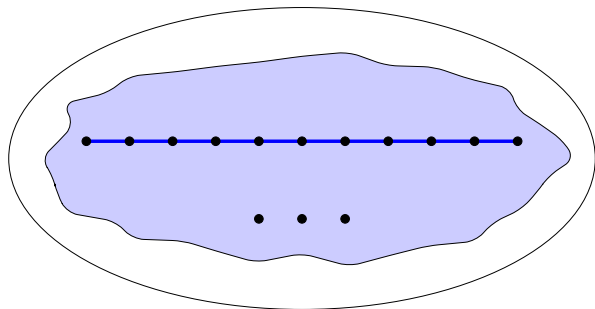


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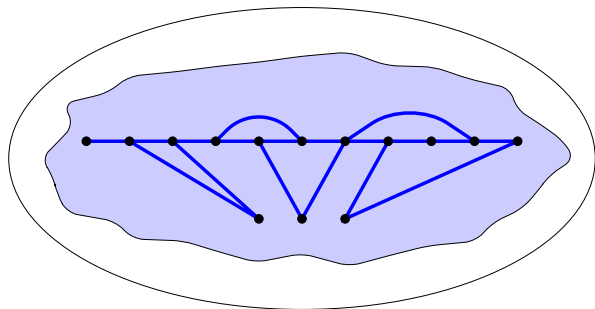


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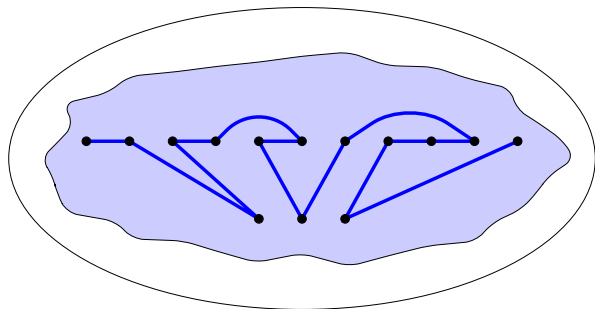


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Sketch of second approximate result

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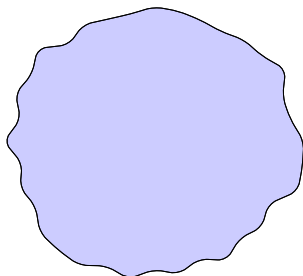
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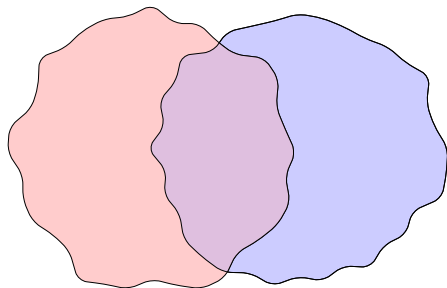
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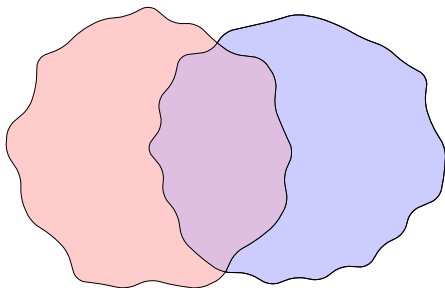
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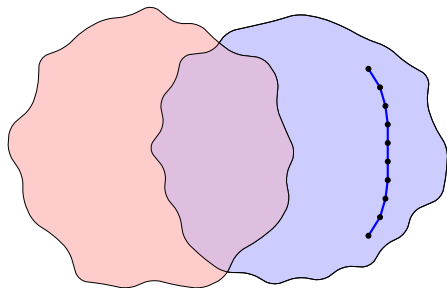
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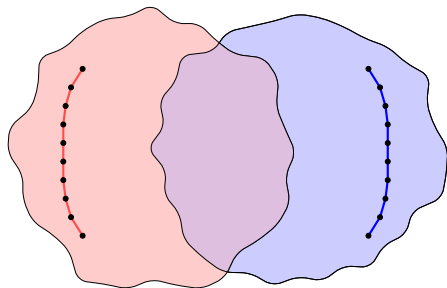
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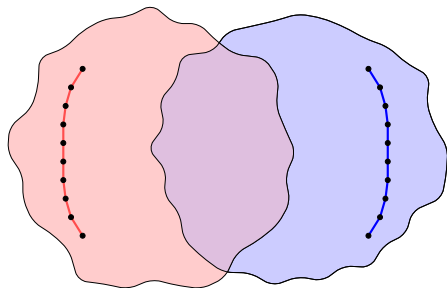
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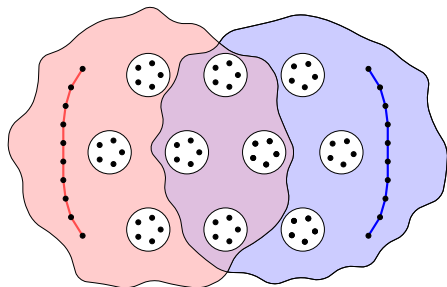
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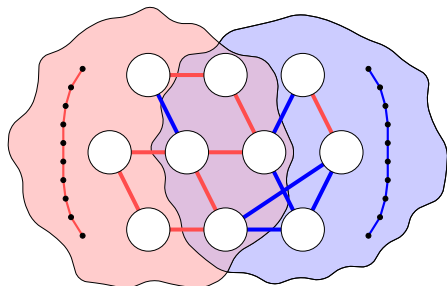
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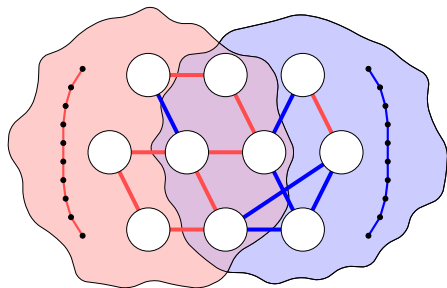
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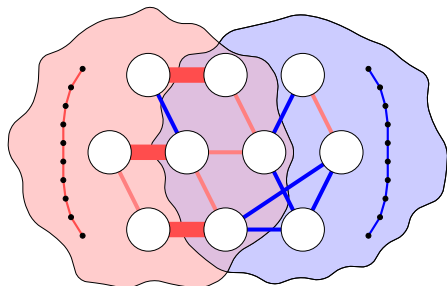
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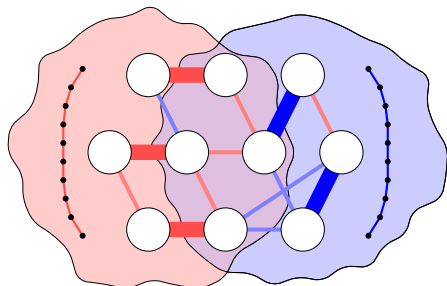
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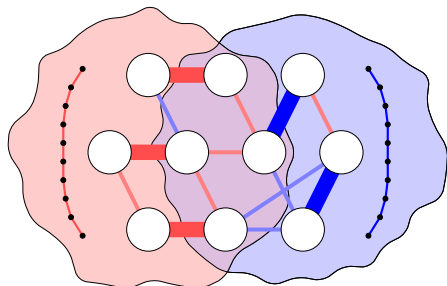
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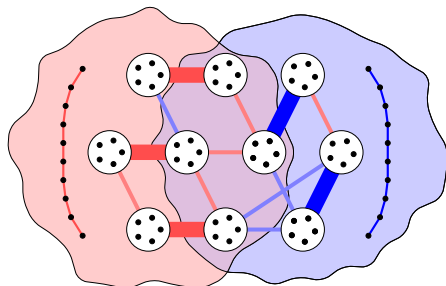
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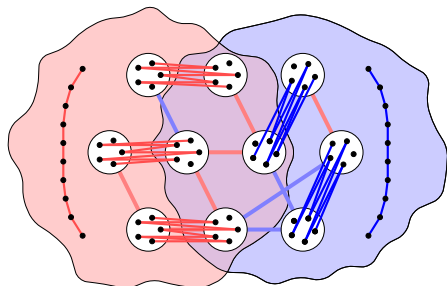
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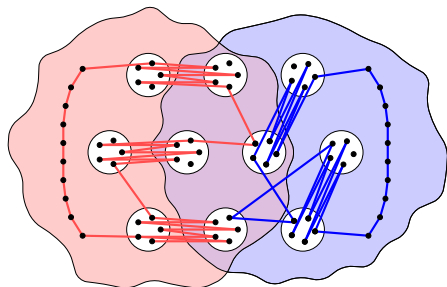
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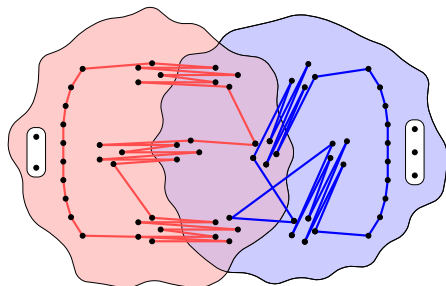
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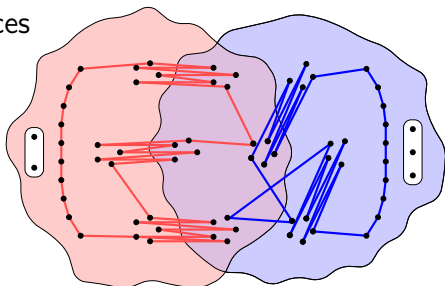
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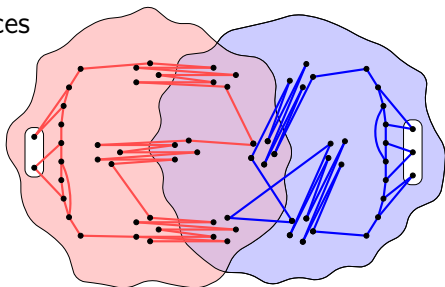
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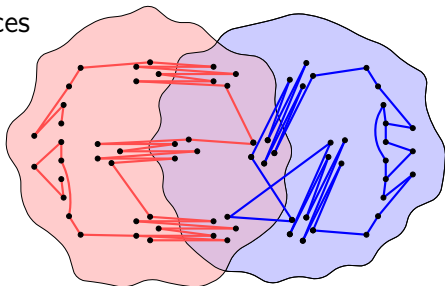
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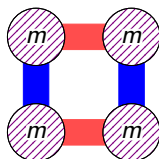
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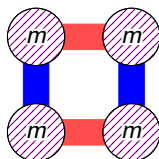


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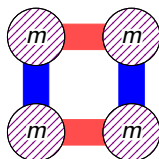
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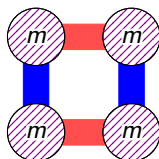
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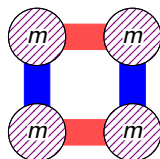
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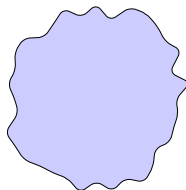
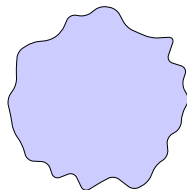
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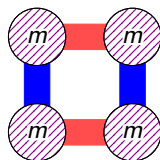
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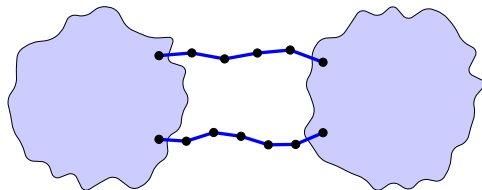
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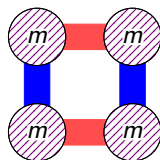
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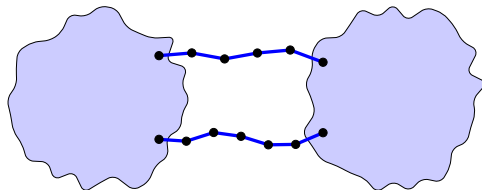
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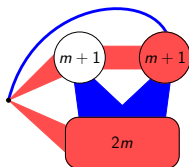
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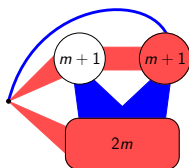
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The end

Thank you for listening!