

# Covering random graphs by monochromatic cycles

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August 9, 2017

joint work with  
F. Mousset, R. Nenadov, N. Škorić and B. Sudakov

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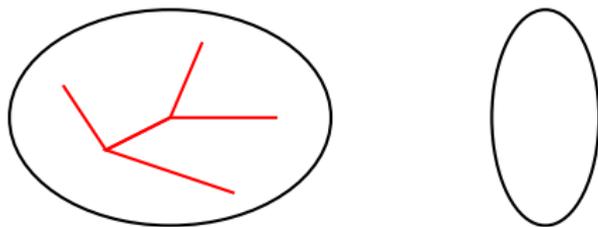
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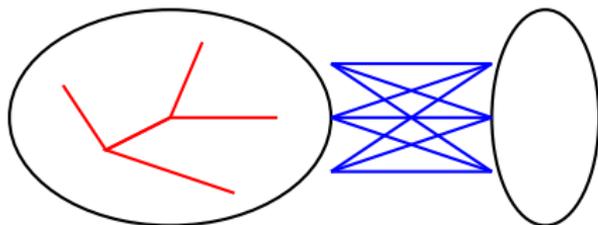


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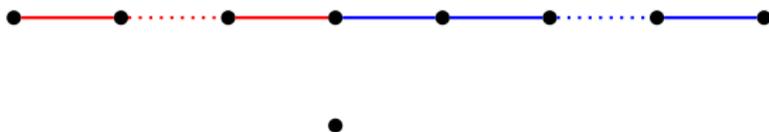


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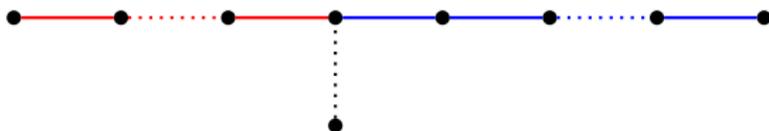


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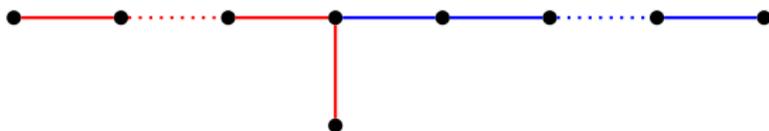


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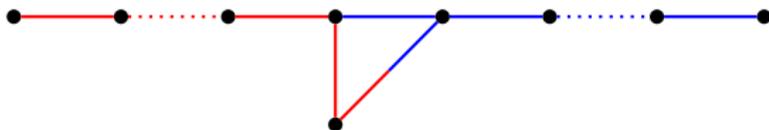


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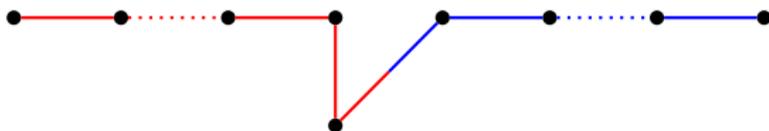


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Our results are about **covering** the **Erdős–Rényi random graph**  $G_{n,p}$  with monochromatic **cycles**.

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- ▶ Bal–DeBiasio: 2-colored case when  $p \gg \left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)^{1/3}$ .
- ▶ Kohayakawa–Mota–Schacht [2016+]: conjecture holds for  $r = 2$ .

# Our result

Theorem (K–Mousset–Nenadov–Škorić–Sudakov, 2017+)

If  $p > n^{-1/r+\varepsilon}$  then the vertices of an  $r$ -edge-colored  $G_{n,p}$  can be covered by  $O(r^8 \log r)$  monochromatic cycles whp.

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The proof heavily exploits covering instead of partitioning.

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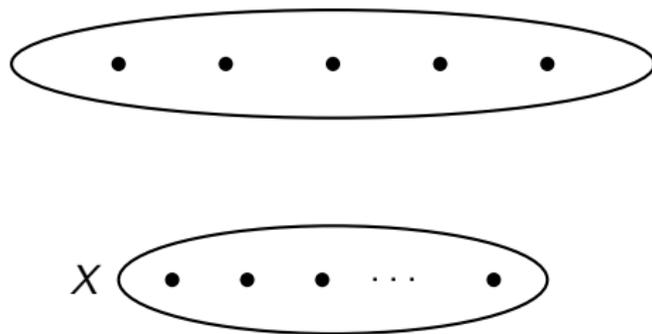
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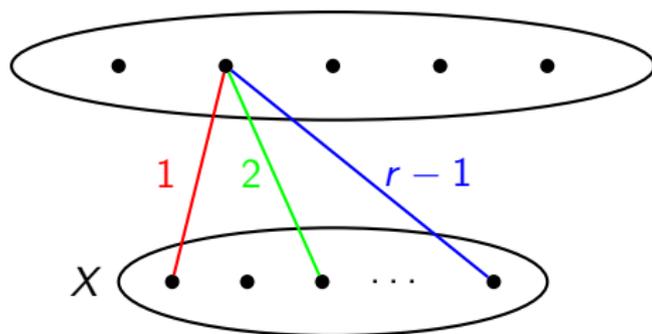
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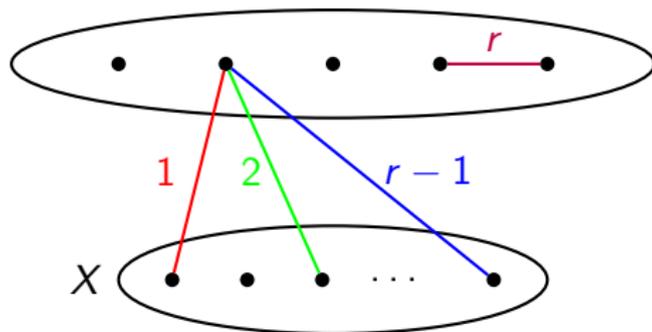
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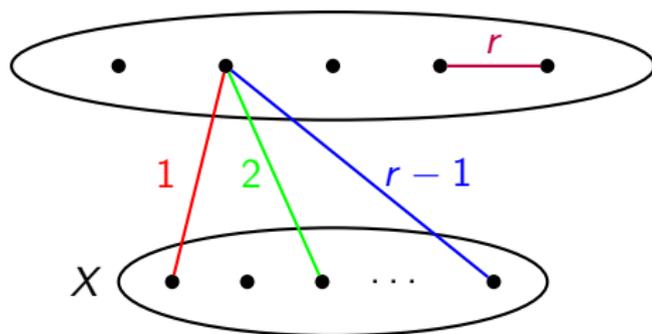
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No monochromatic path between two vertices of  $X$ .

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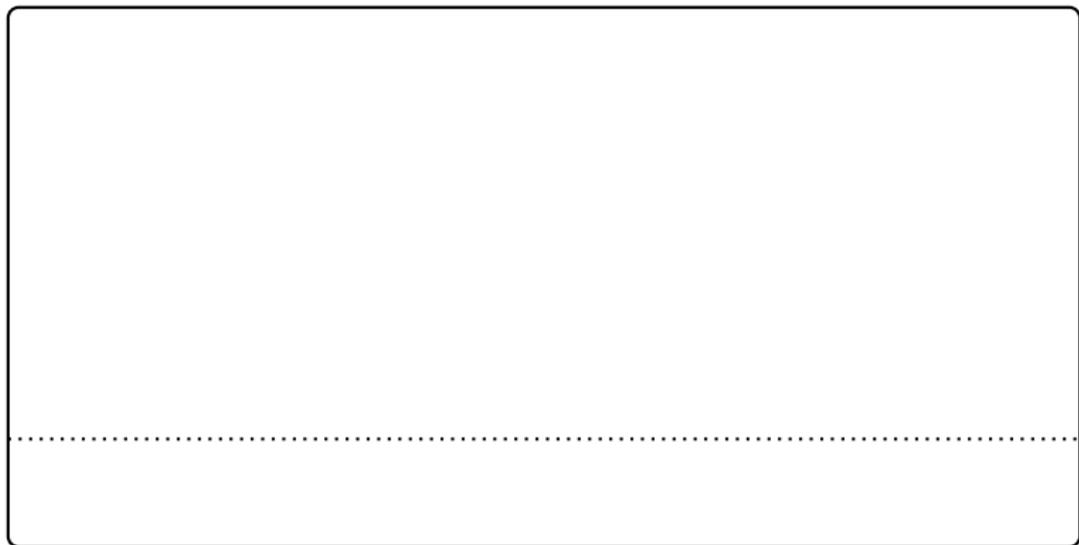
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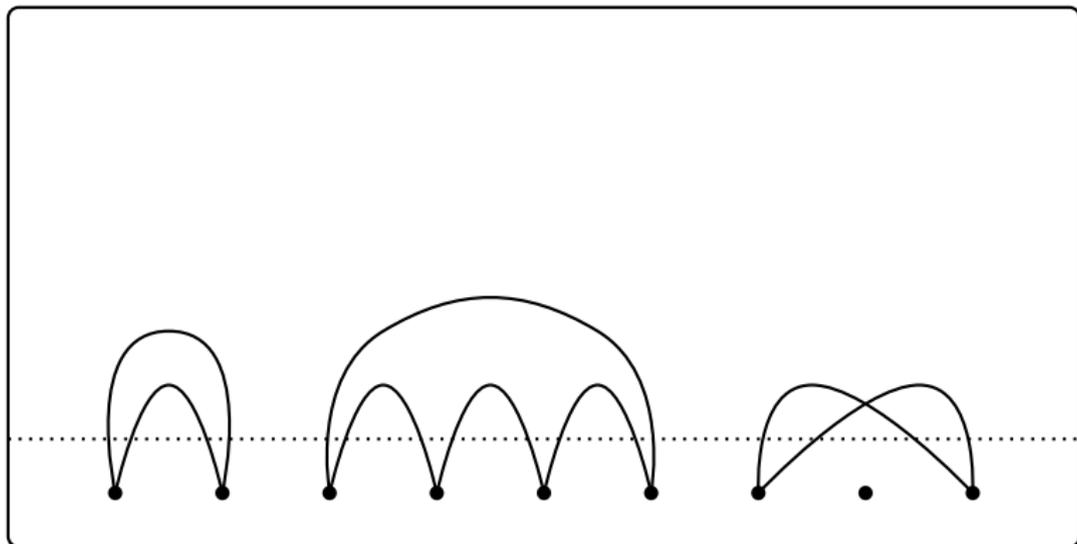
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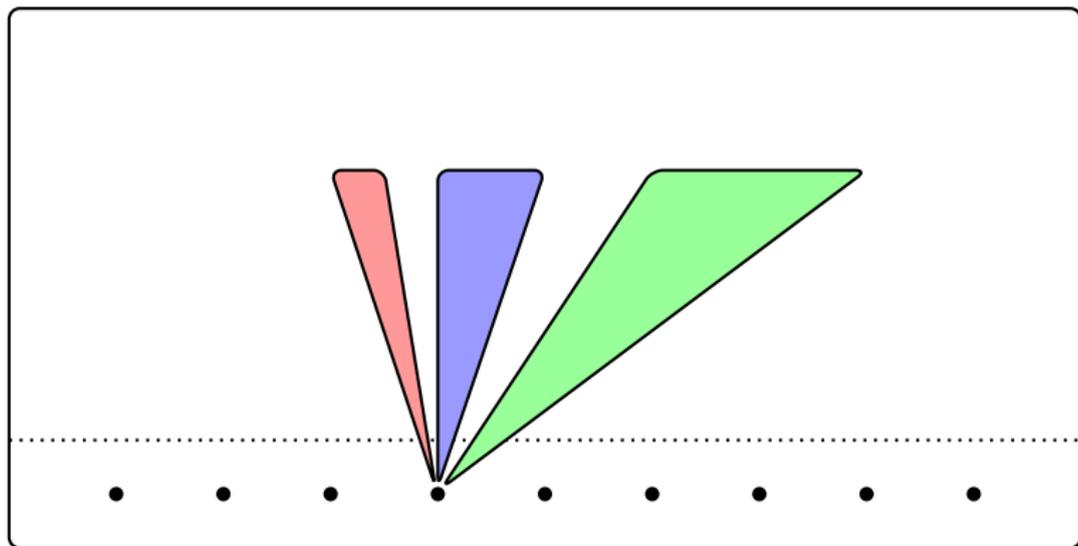
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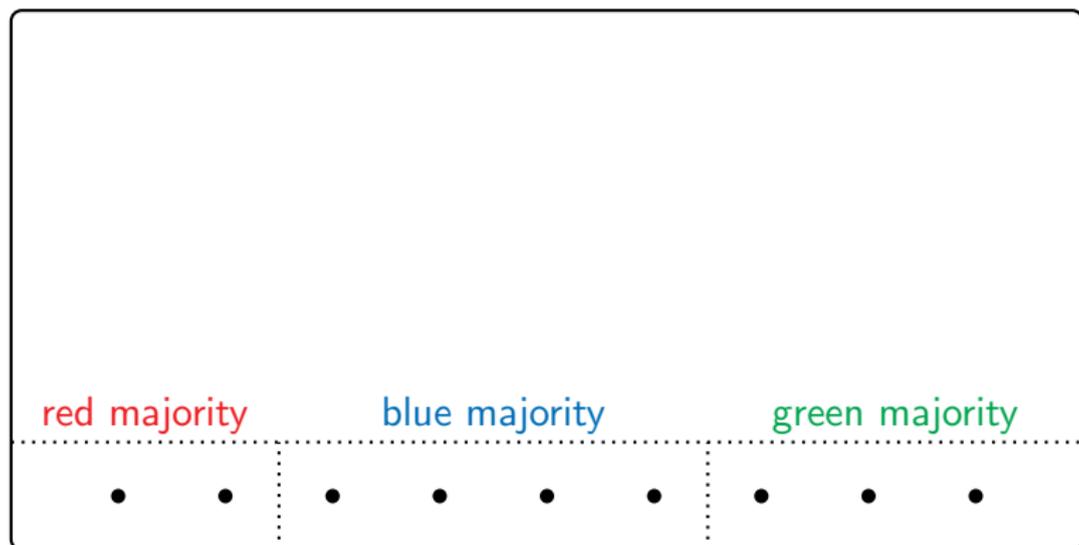
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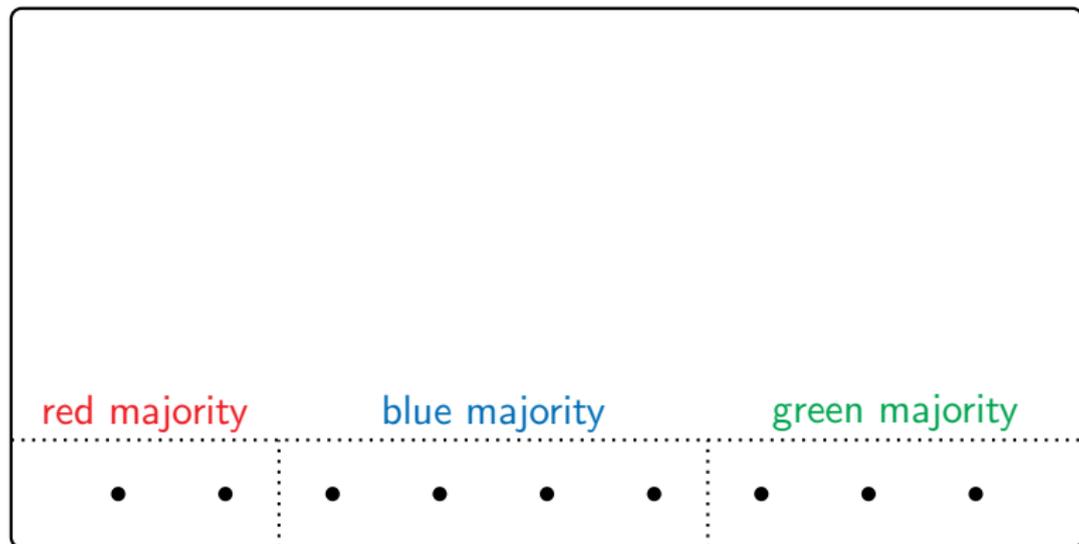
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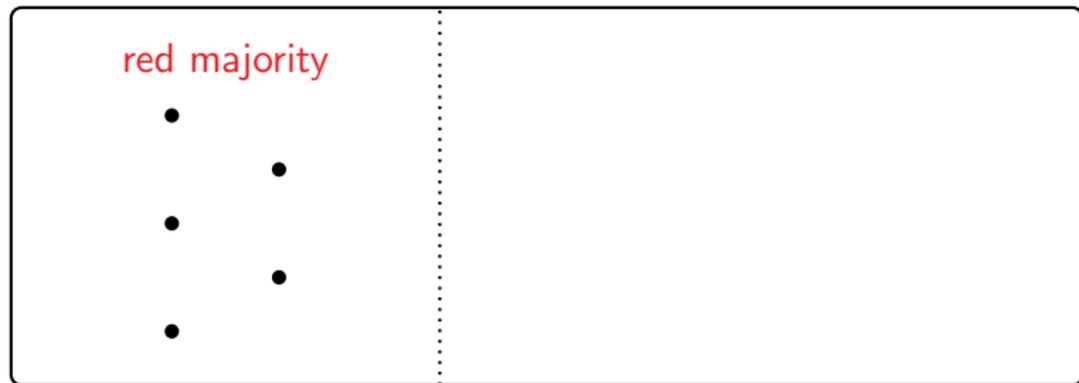
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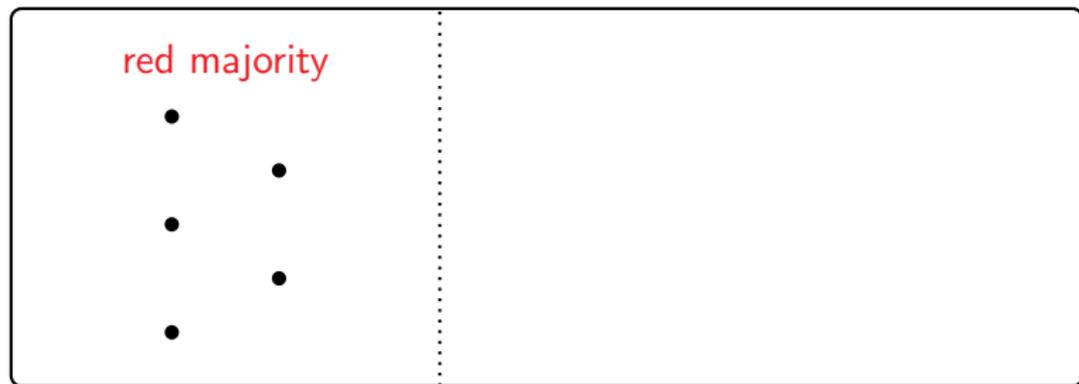


We handle each color separately.

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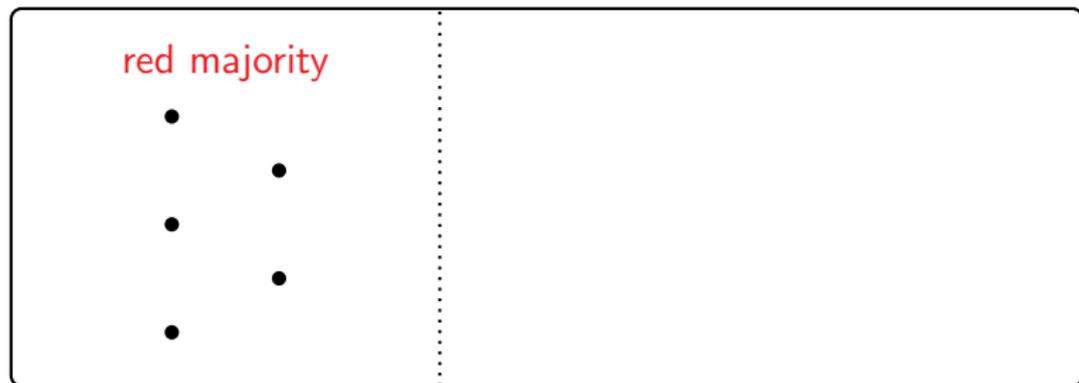


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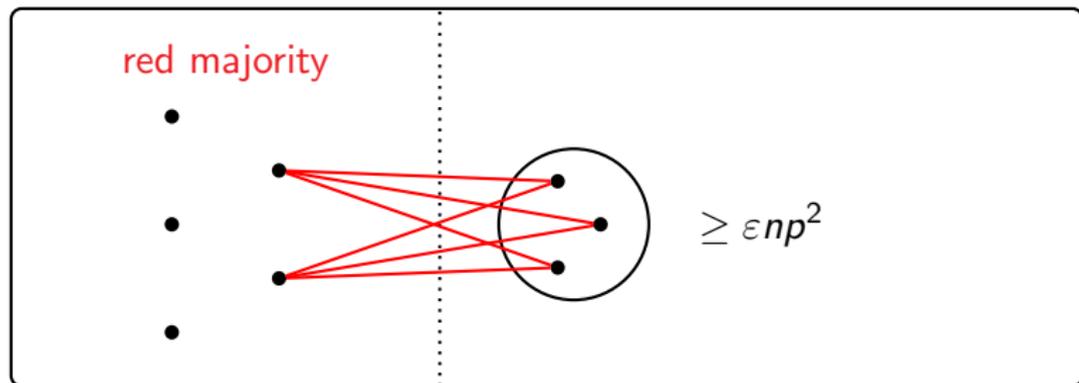
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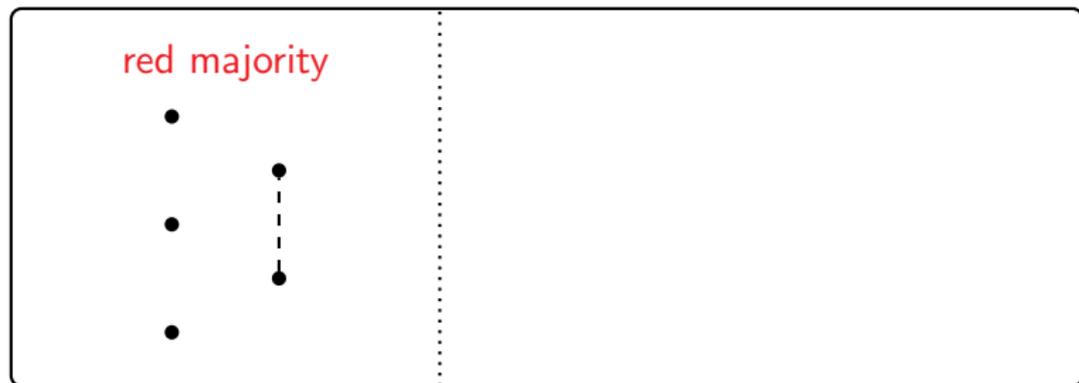
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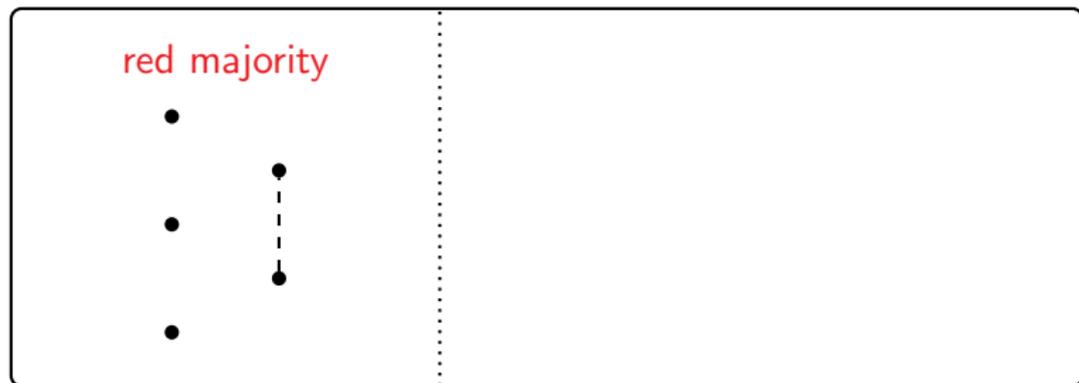
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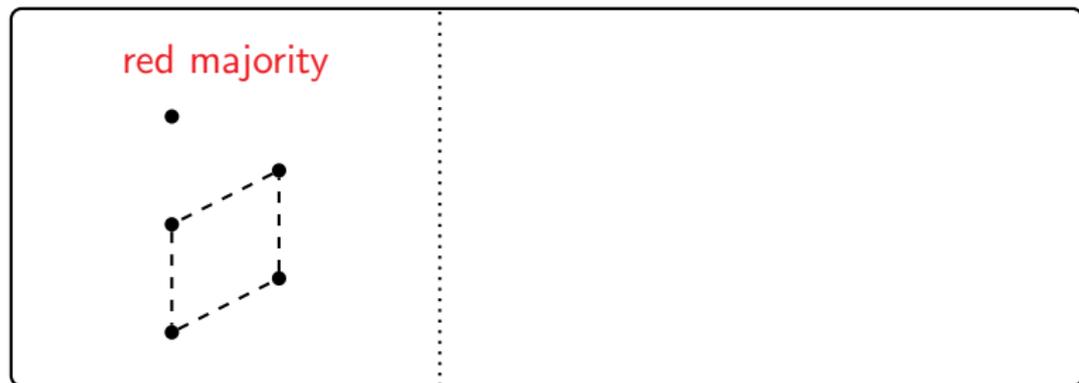


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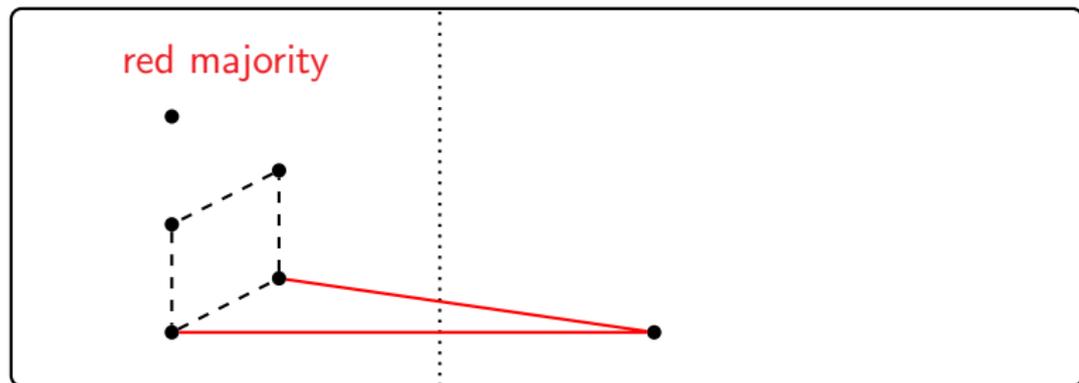


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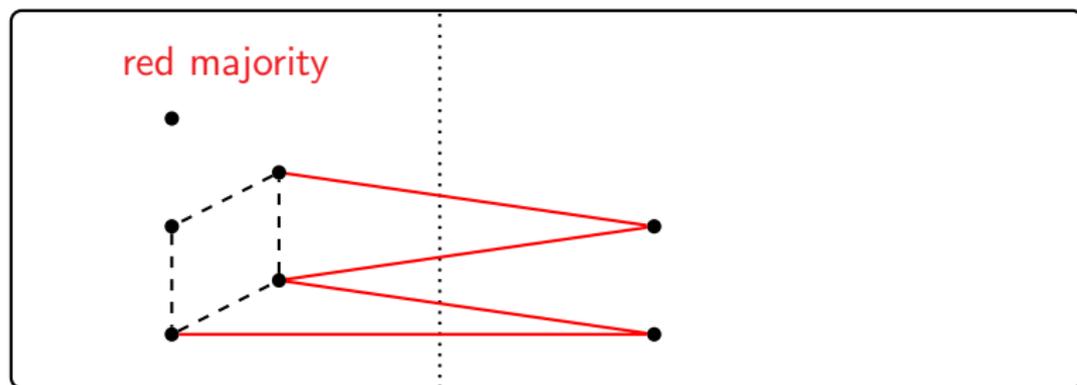


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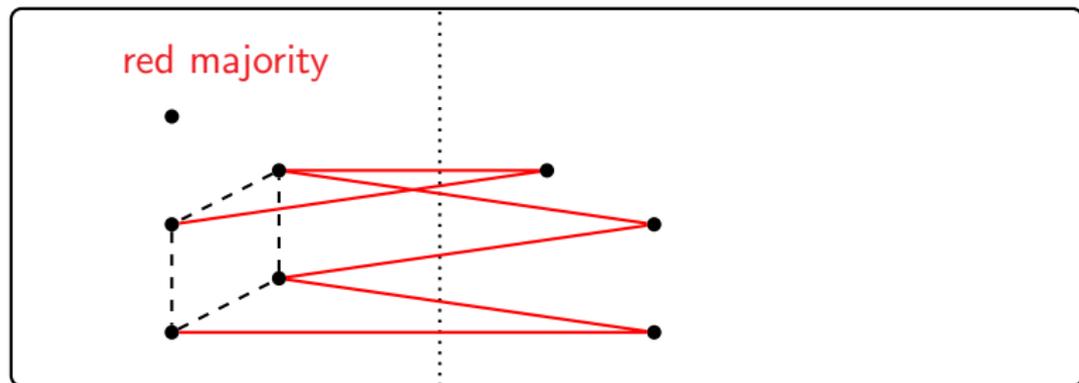


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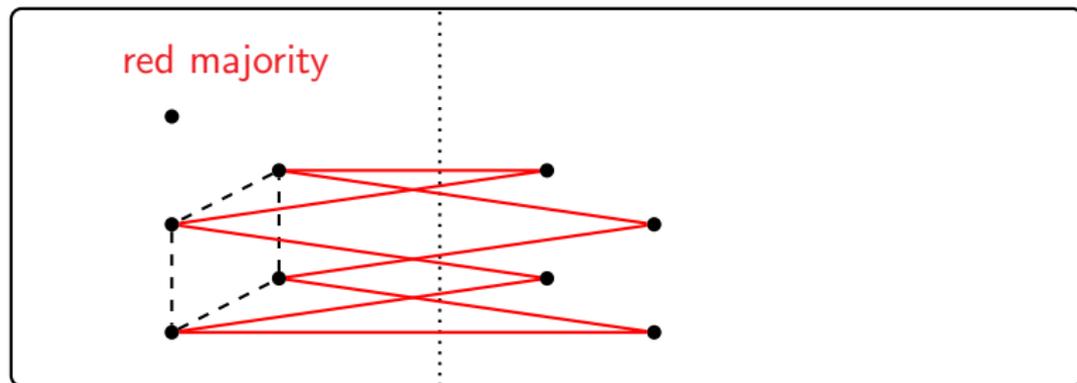


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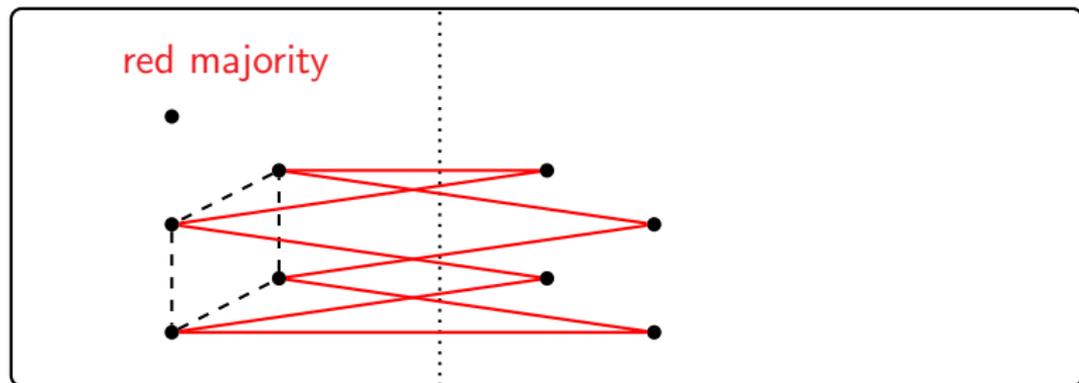


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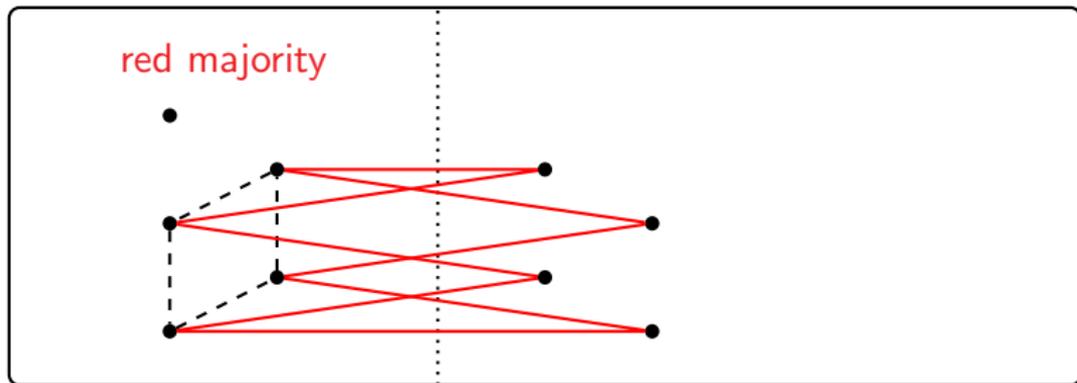


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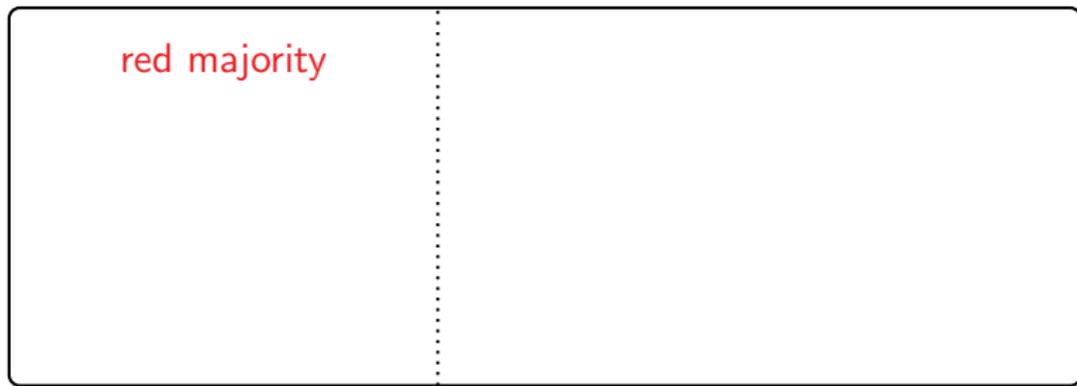
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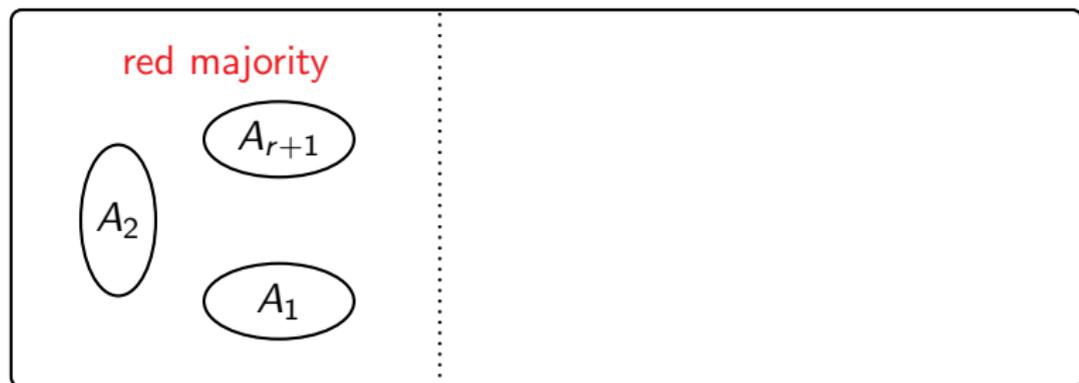
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**Goal:** cover auxiliary graph using few cycles.

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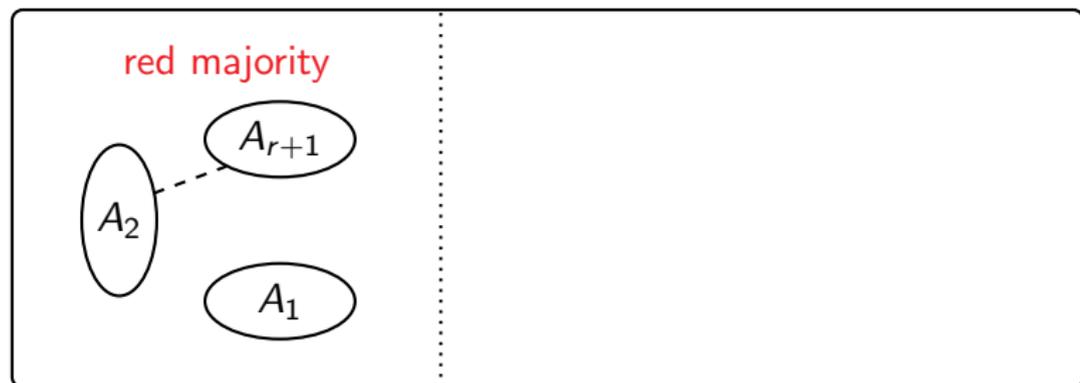


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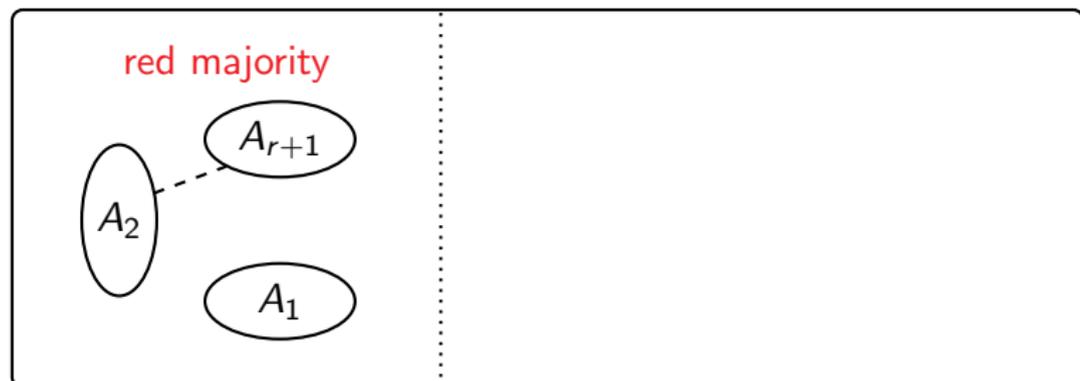


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### Claim

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## Covering all but $O(1/p)$ vertices



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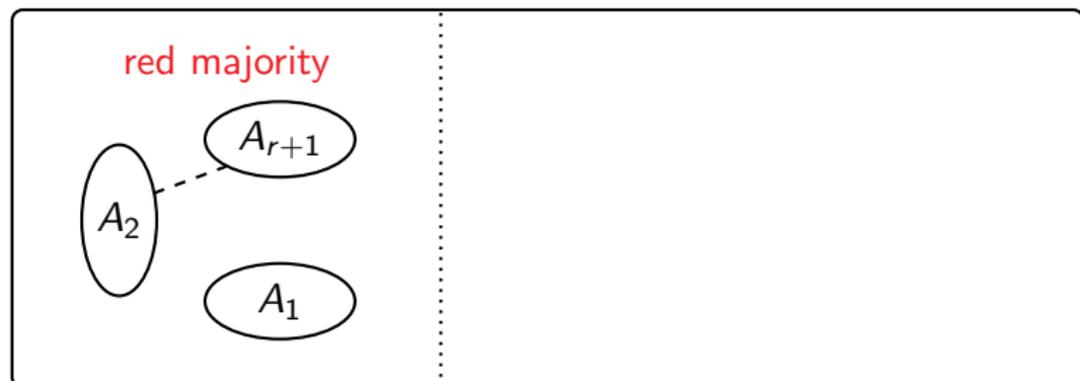
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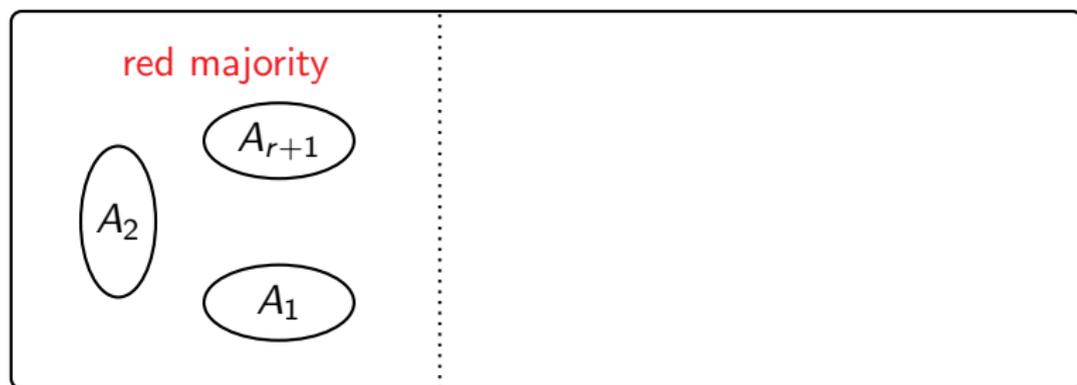
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Generalizes a lemma by Ben-Eliezer–Krivelevich–Sudakov.

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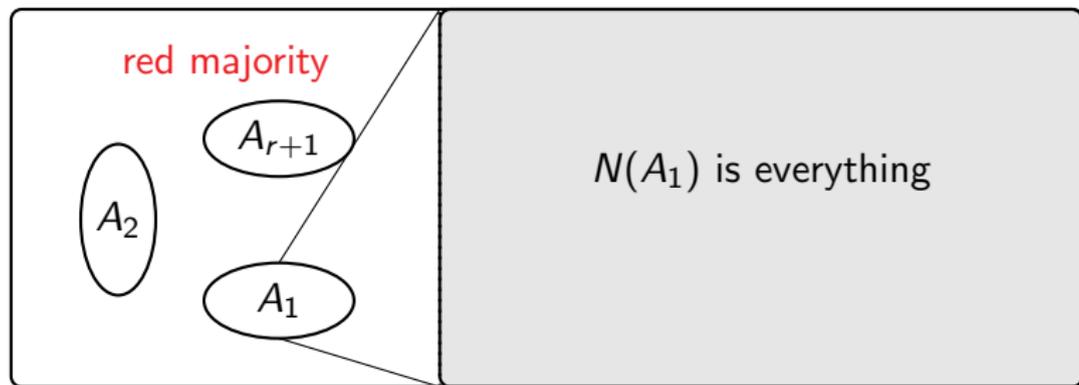


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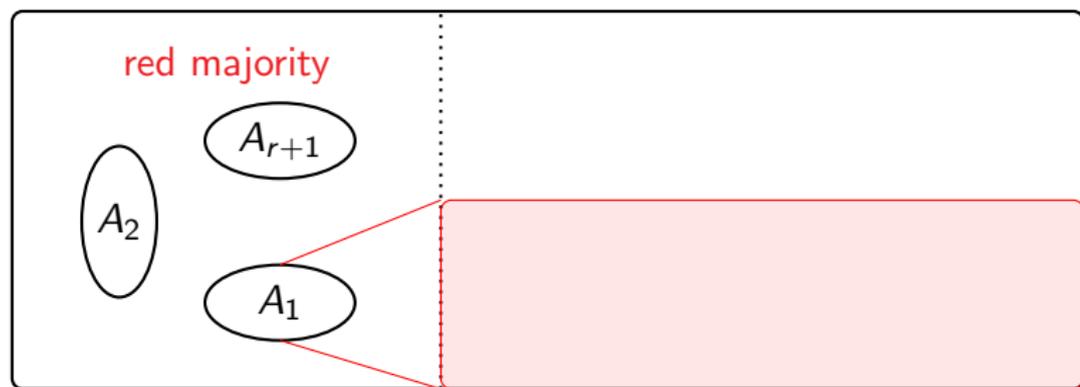


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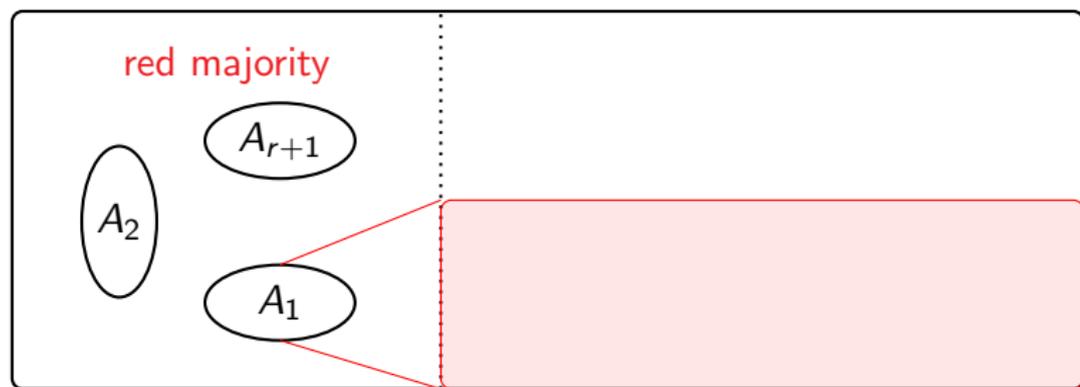


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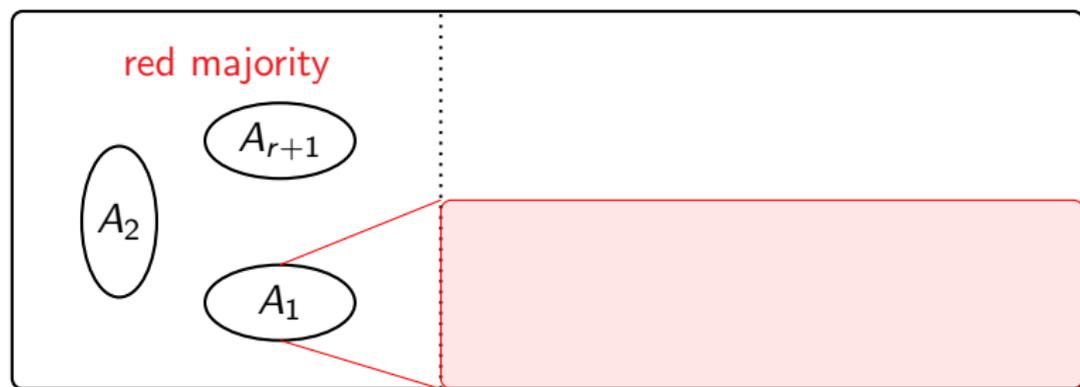
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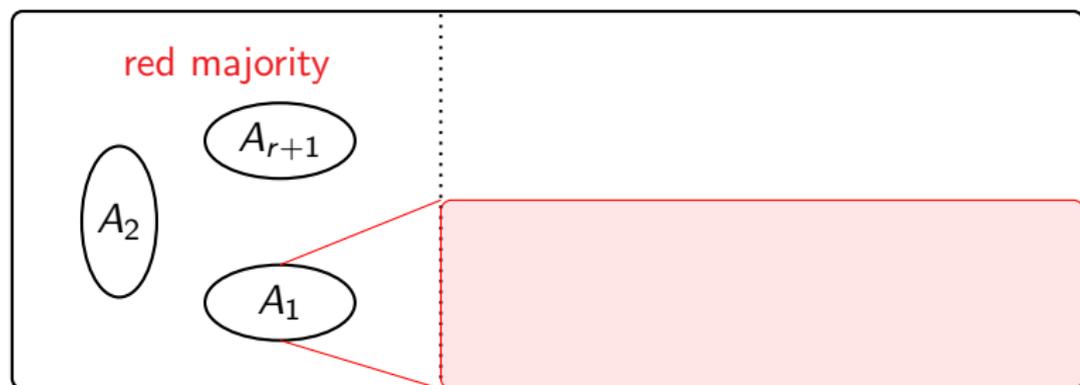
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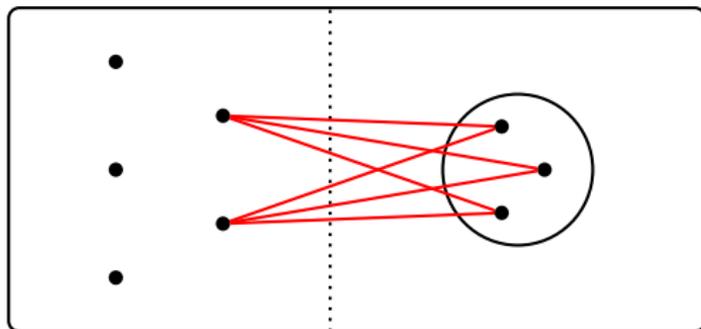
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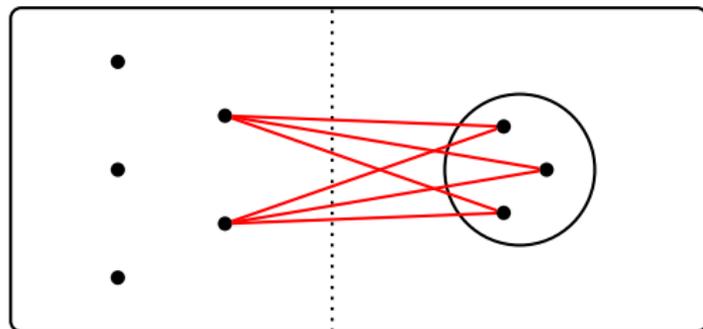
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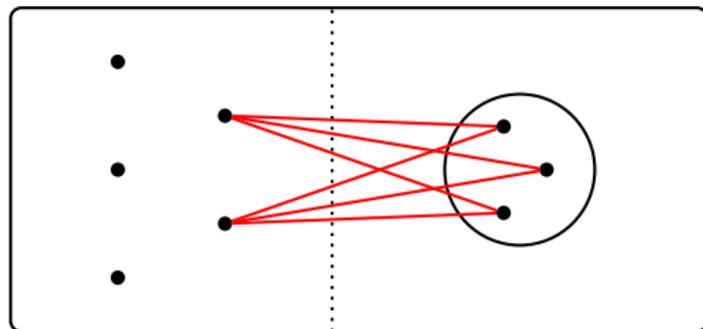
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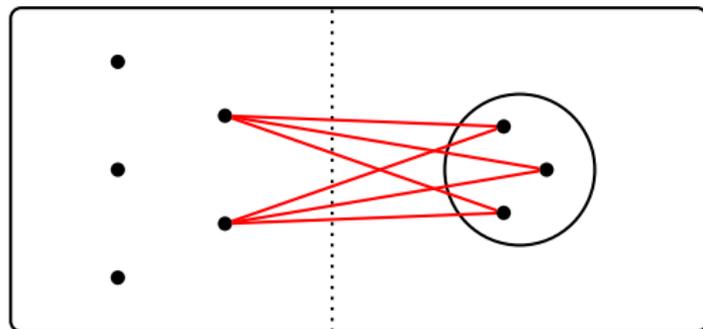
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To push it down to  $p > n^{-1/r+\epsilon}$ , we consider longer paths.

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**Thank you!**