

Covering random graphs by monochromatic cycles

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joint work with
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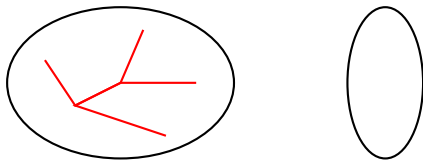
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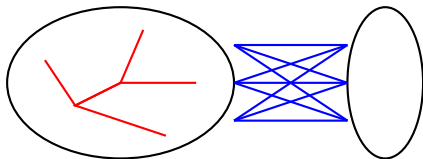


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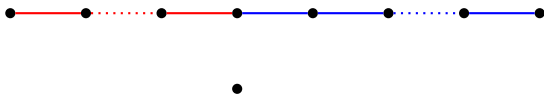


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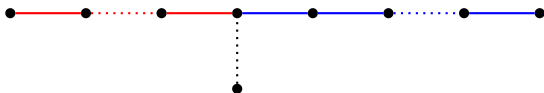


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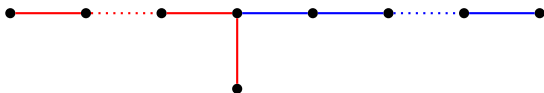


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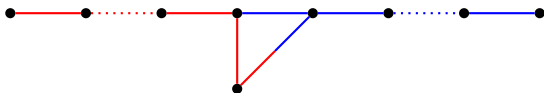


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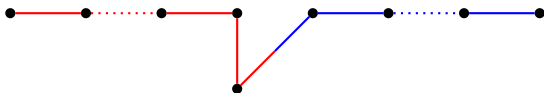


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Our results are about covering the Erdős–Rényi random graph $G_{n,p}$ with monochromatic cycles.

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- ▶ Bal–DeBiasio: 2-colored case when $p \gg (\frac{\log n}{n})^{1/3}$.
- ▶ 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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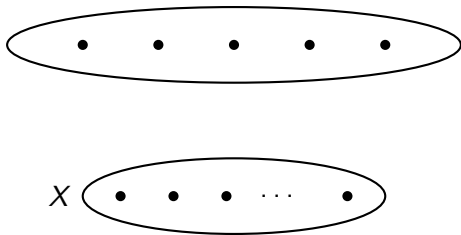
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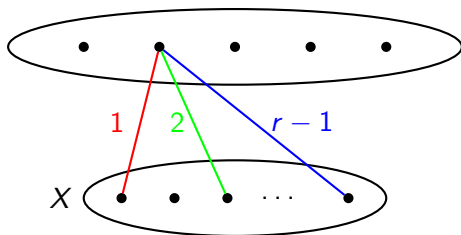
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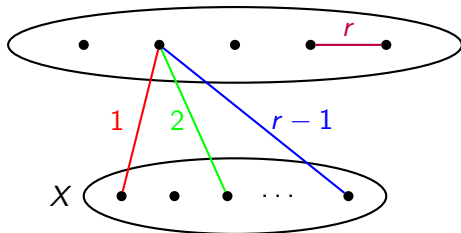
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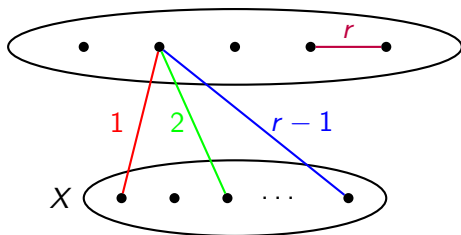
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No monochromatic path between two vertices of X .

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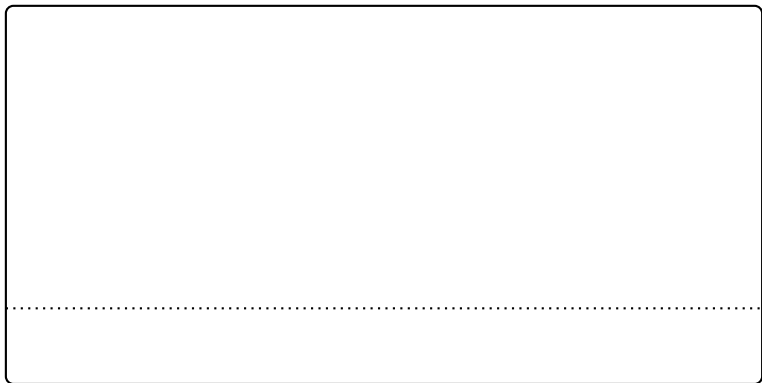
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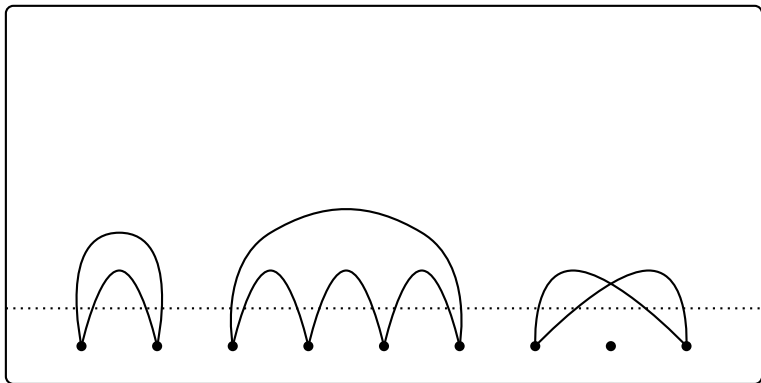
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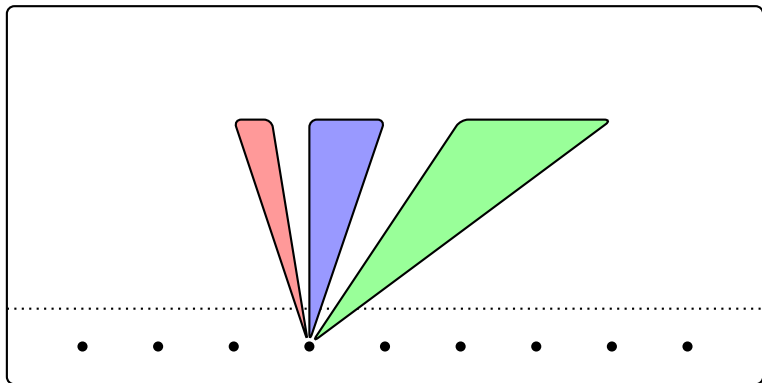
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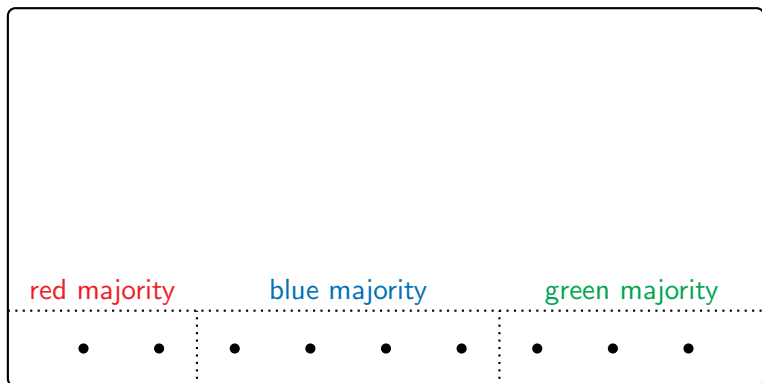
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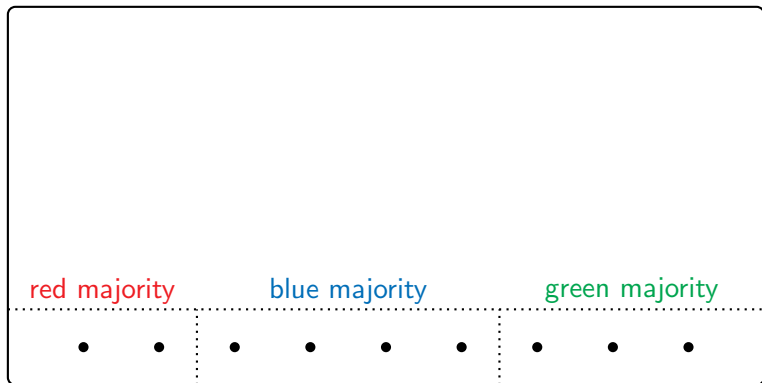
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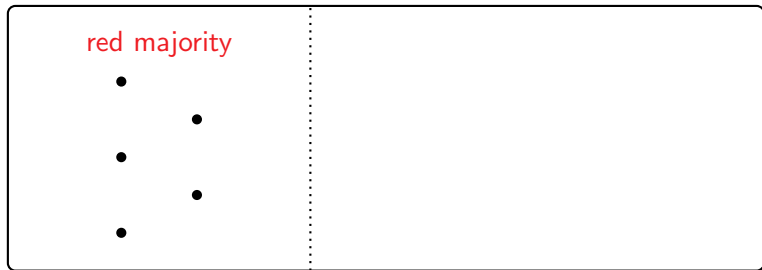
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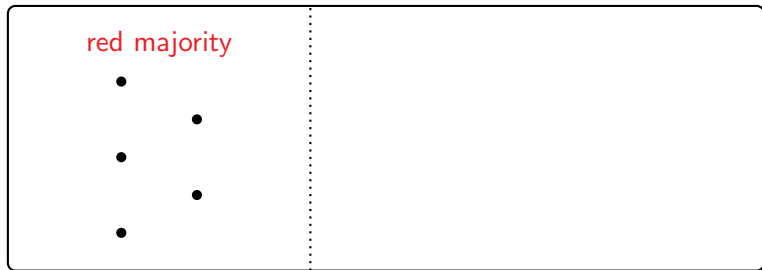


We handle each color separately.

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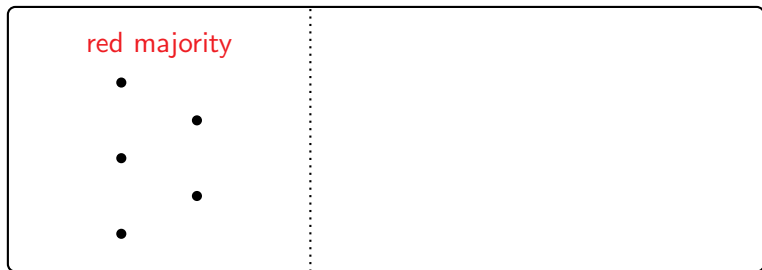


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Define auxiliary graph:

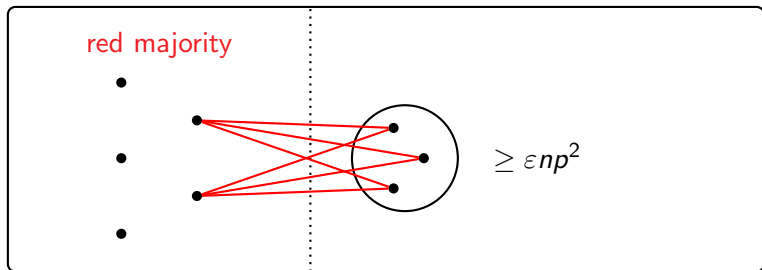
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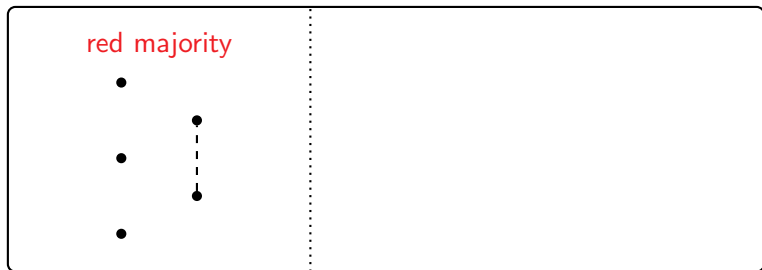
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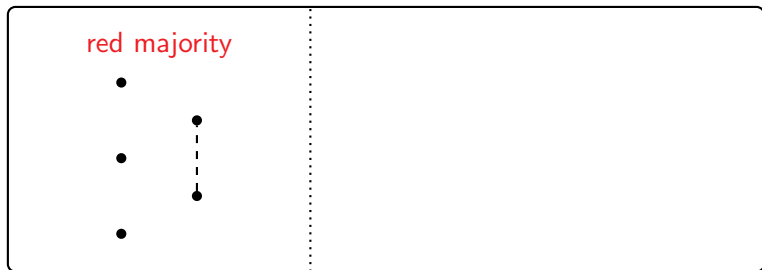
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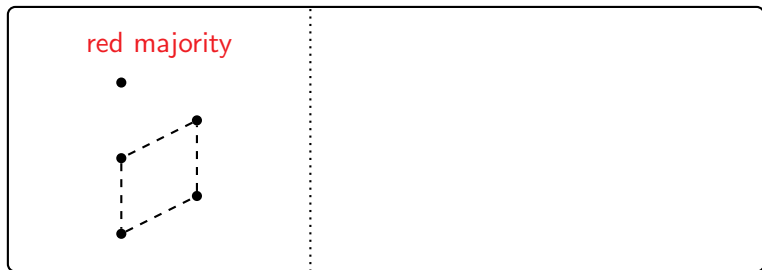


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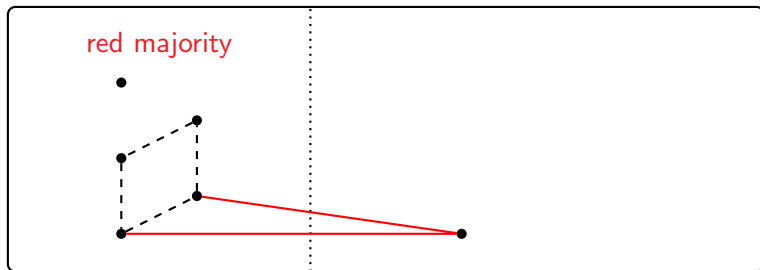


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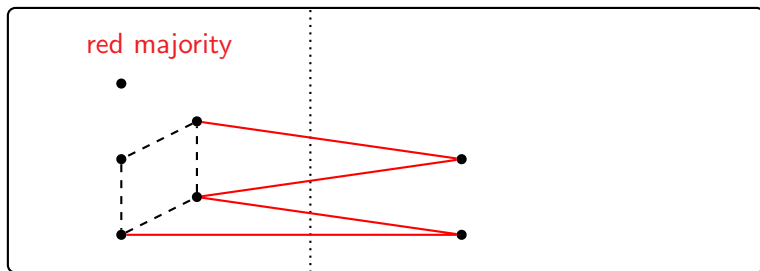


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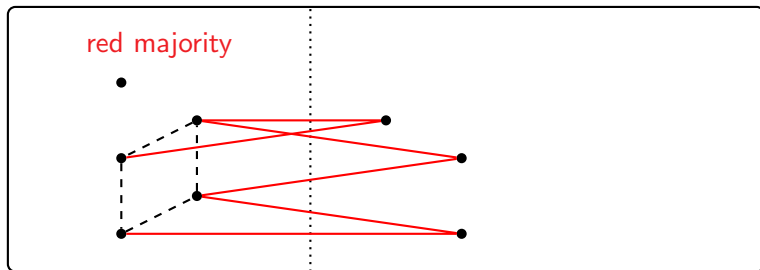


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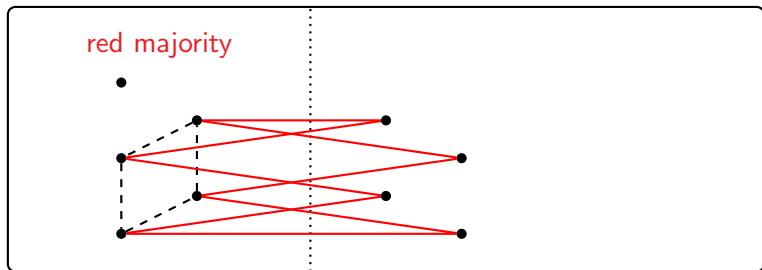


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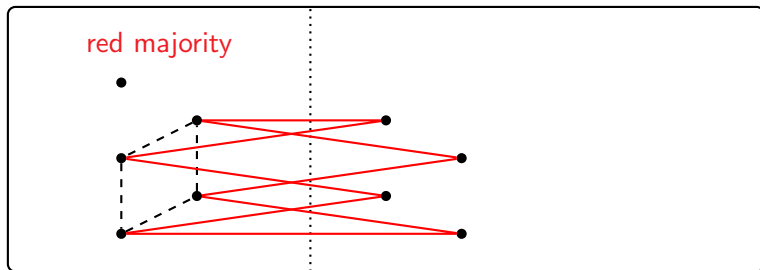


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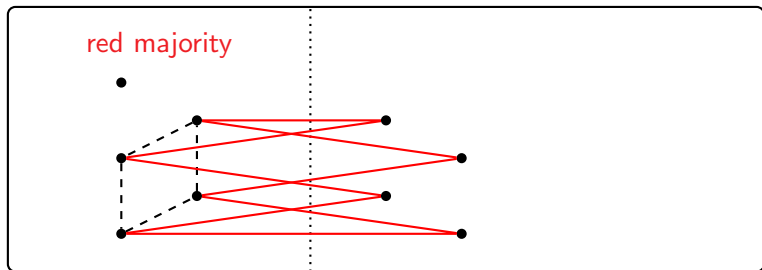


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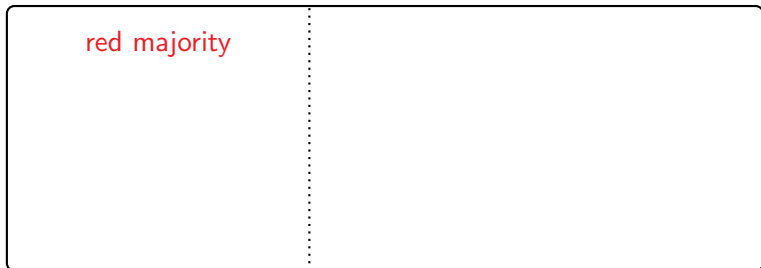
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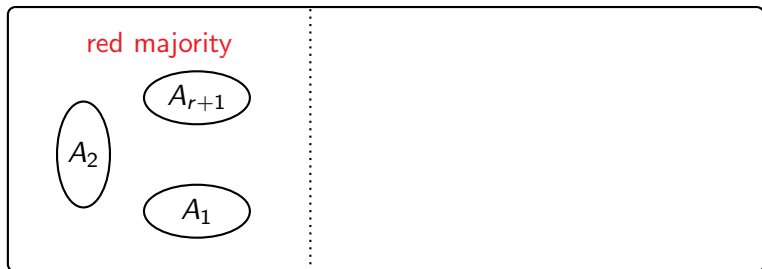
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Goal: cover auxiliary graph using few cycles.

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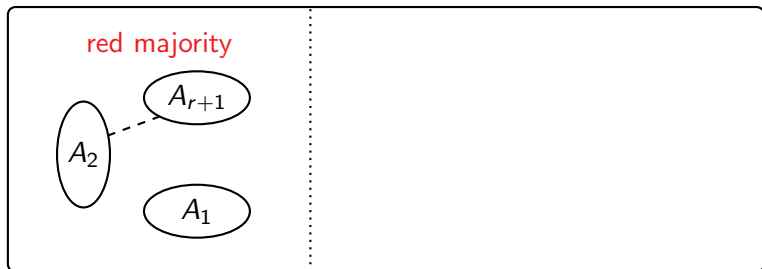


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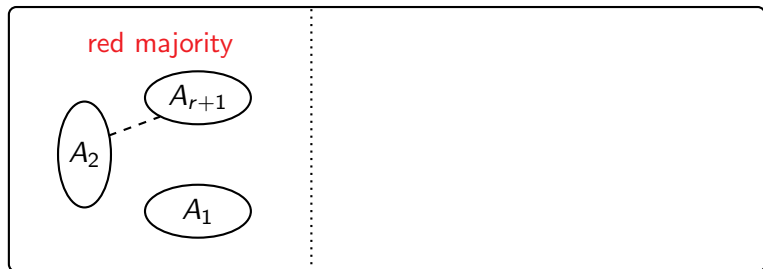


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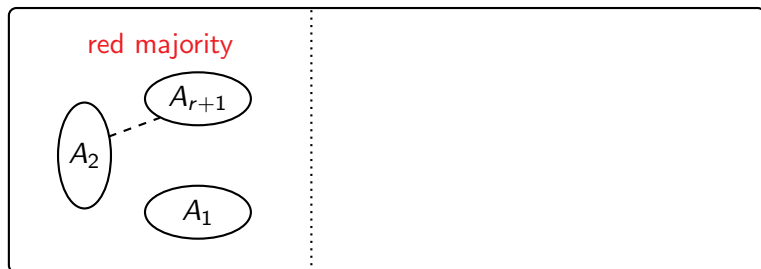
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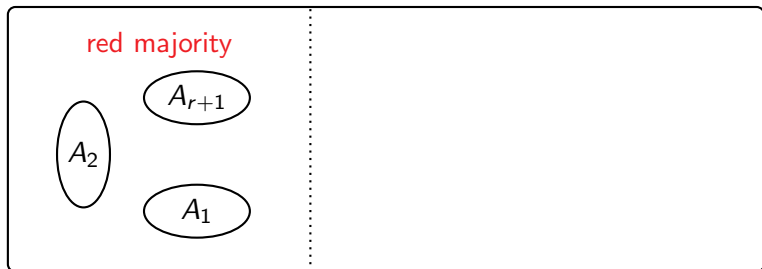
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Generalizes a lemma by Ben-Eliezer–Krivelevich–Sudakov.

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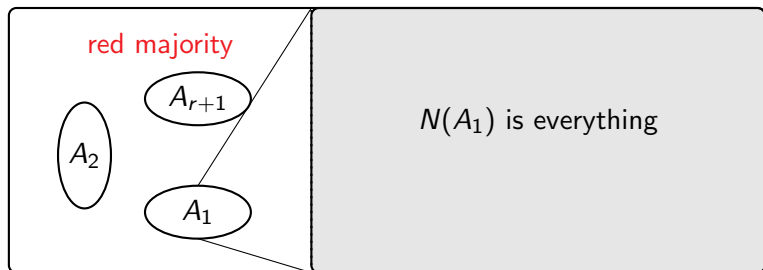


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Covering all but $O(1/p)$ vertices

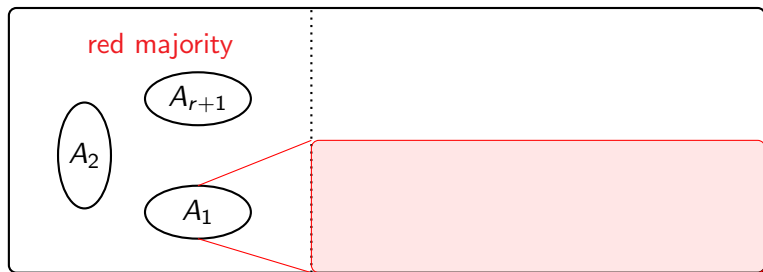


Let A_1, \dots, A_{r+1} be sets of size $1/p$.

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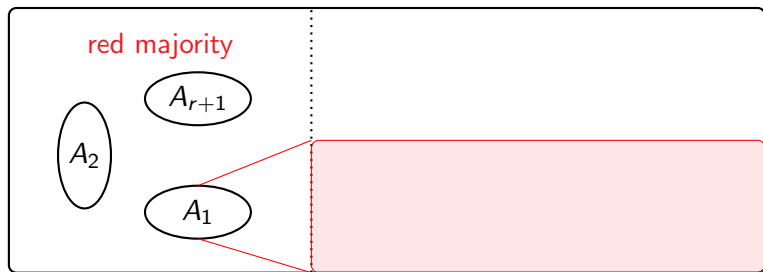


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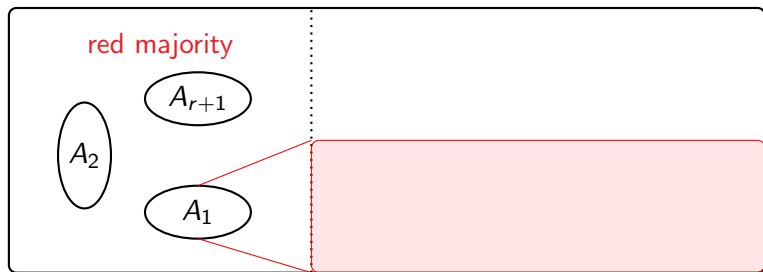
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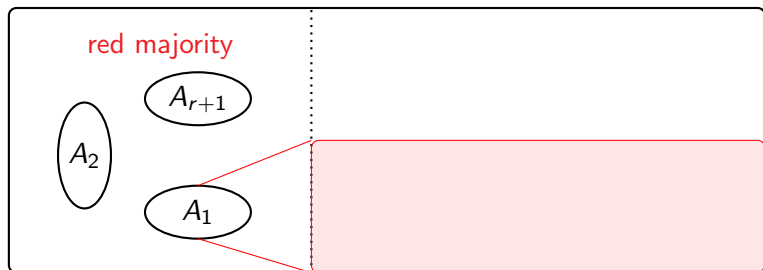
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- ▶ Some vertices in A_i, A_j will have ϵnp^2 **common red neighbors**

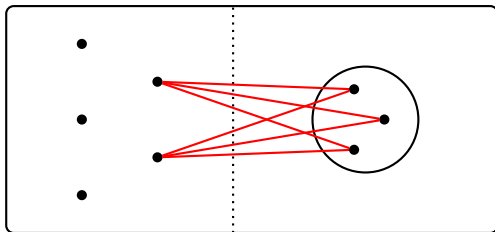
Covering the remaining $O(1/p)$ vertices

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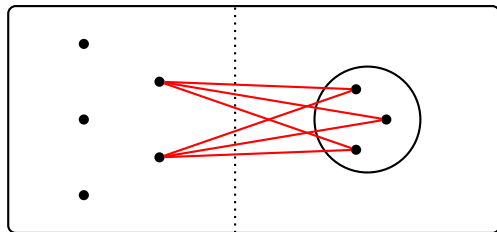
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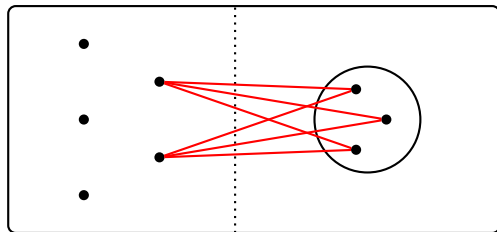
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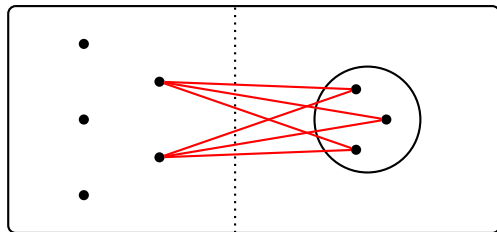
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To push it down to $p > n^{-1/r+\epsilon}$, we consider longer paths.

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Thank you!