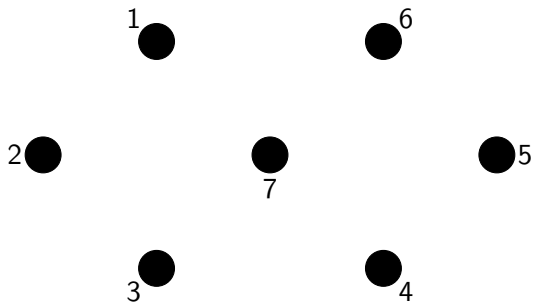


# Rainbow even cycles

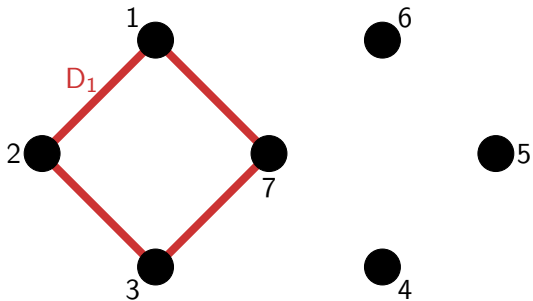
Zichao Dong, CMU

Zijian Xu, PKU

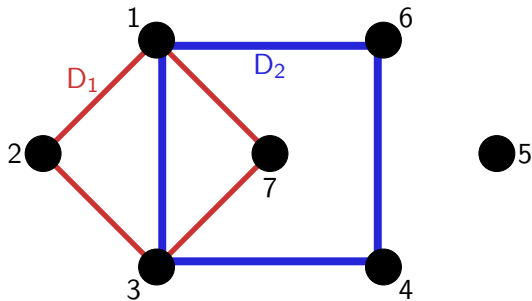
March 18, 2023



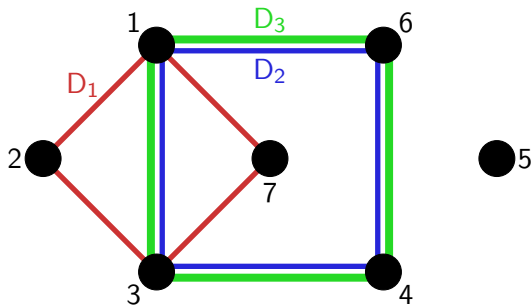
vertex set [7]



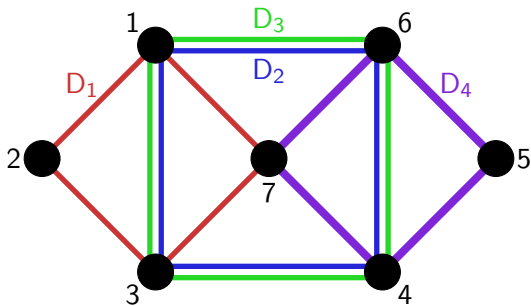
4-cycle  $D_1$  on 1, 2, 3, 7



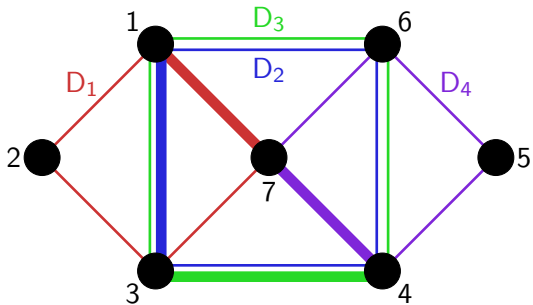
4-cycle  $D_2$  on 1, 3, 4, 6



4-cycle  $D_3$  on 1, 3, 4, 6



4-cycle  $D_4$  on 4, 5, 6, 7

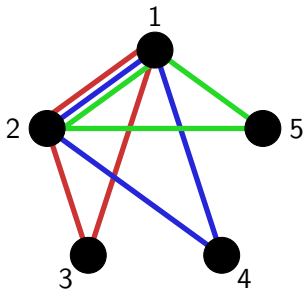


rainbow 4-cycle on 1, 3, 4, 7

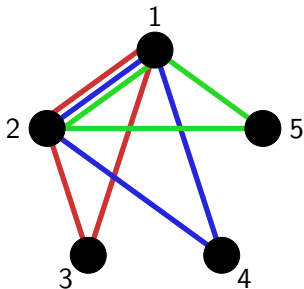
Q: How many cycles on  $[n]$  guarantee a rainbow cycle?



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- three cycles on  $[5]$
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Theorem (Aharoni–Briggs–Holzman–Jiang, 2021)

$n$  many cycles on  $[n] \implies$  rainbow cycle.

## Theorem (Aharoni–Briggs–Holzman–Jiang, 2021)

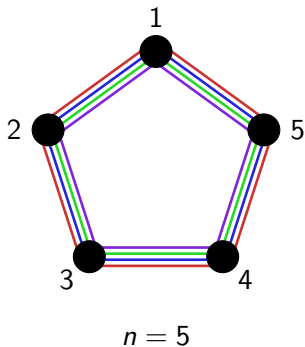
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Tightness: Hamilton cycle  $\times (n - 1)$

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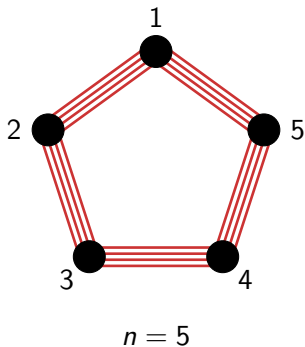
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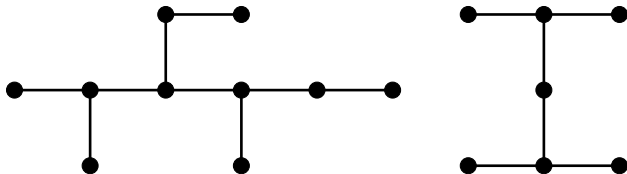


## Theorem (Aharoni–Briggs–Holzman–Jiang, 2021)

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Proof:

- maximal rainbow forest  $F$  ( $\#$  edges  $\leq n - 1$ )

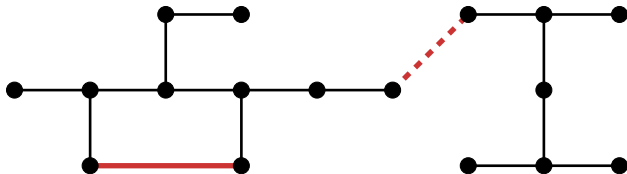


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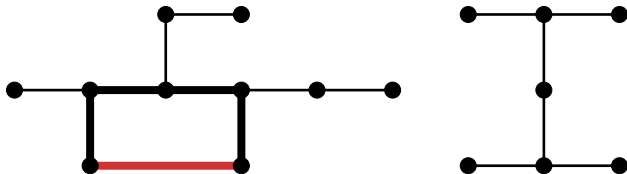


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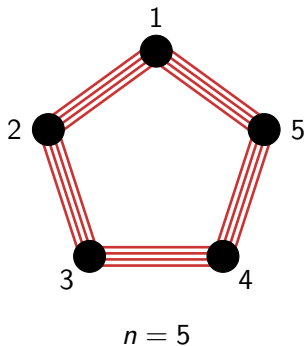
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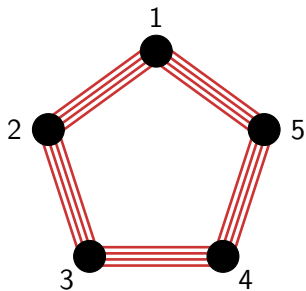
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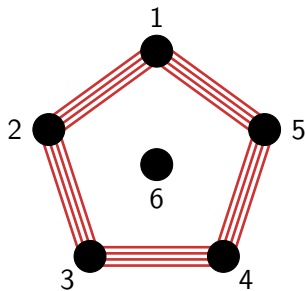
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$n = 5$



$n = 6$

Theorem (D.-Xu, 2022+)

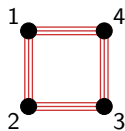
$\lfloor \frac{6}{5}(n-1) \rfloor + 1$  many even cycles on  $[n] \implies$  rainbow even cycle.



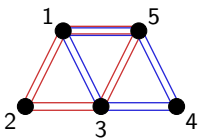
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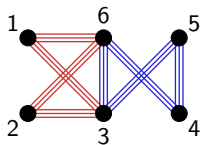
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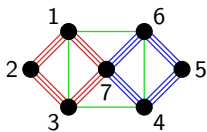
$n = 4$



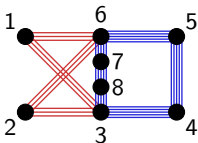
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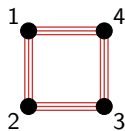


$n = 8$

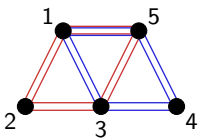
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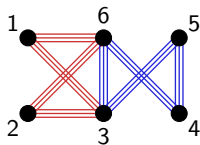
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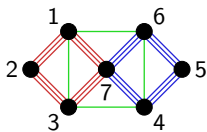
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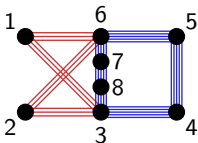
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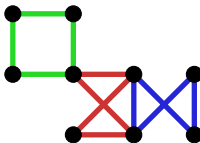
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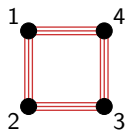


$n = 9 = 4 + 6 - 1$

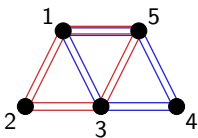
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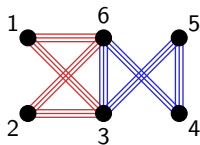
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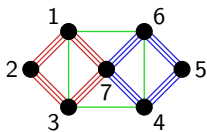
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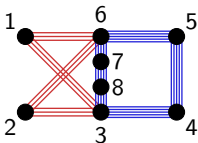
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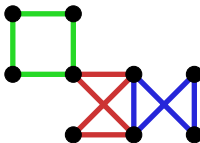
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1v-glue!

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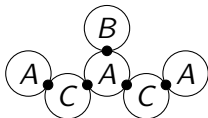
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1v-glue of A-, B- and C-graphs

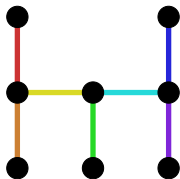


What *Frankenstein*?

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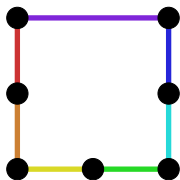
## What *Frankenstein*?

- 1v-glug of  $A$ -,  $B$ - and  $C$ -graphs
- $A$ -graph: maximal rainbow tree



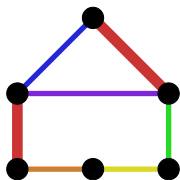
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## What *Frankenstein*?

- 1v-glupe of  $A$ -,  $B$ - and  $C$ -graphs
- $A$ -graph: maximal rainbow tree
- $B$ -graph: rainbow odd cycle, length  $\geq 7$
- $C$ -graph: another subtle class



More

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Theorem (Győri, 2006; Goorevitch–Holzman, 2022+)

$\lfloor \frac{n^2}{8} \rfloor + 1$  many triangles on  $[n] \implies$  rainbow triangle



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