

Pf  $\mathbb{I}$  unif  $\in \mathcal{D}(G)$

$$X_v := d \mathbb{1}_{\{v \in \mathbb{I}\}} + |\mathbb{I} \cap N_v|$$

MAIN  $\forall v$

$$\mathbb{E} X_v = \begin{cases} \Omega(\log d) & r=3 \\ \Omega_r\left(\frac{\log d}{\log \log d}\right) & \text{in gen'l} \end{cases}$$

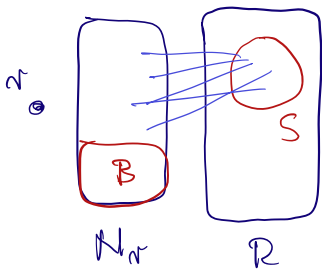
then done (why?):

$$\sum X_v = d |\mathbb{I}| + \sum_{w \in \mathbb{I}} d_w \leq 2d |\mathbb{I}|$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{E} |\mathbb{I}| \geq (2d)^{-1} \sum X_v \quad \text{etc.} \quad \square$$

**L19**

Pf of MAIN (fix  $v$ )



$$R = V \setminus (N_v \cup \{v\})$$

$$S = \mathbb{I} \cap R$$

Claim  $\forall$  indept  $S \subseteq R$

$$\mathbb{E}[X_v | S = S] = \begin{cases} \Omega(\log d) & r=3 \\ \Omega_r\left(\frac{\log d}{\log \log d}\right) & \text{in gen'l} \end{cases}$$

(-this is enough - why?)

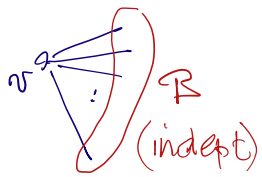
$B := N_v \setminus N_S$  (verts of  $N_v$  that can still be in  $\mathbb{I}$  if  $S = S$ )

$\Rightarrow$  On  $\{S = S\}$   $\mathbb{I} \cap (N_v \cup \{v\})$  is unif from

$\{\text{ind. sets of } B\} \cup \{\{v\}\}$  (=  $\{\text{ind sets of } B \cup \{v\}\}$ )

$$\log_2 = \log_{2^2}$$

r=3:  $G[B \cup \{v\}] = \text{star at } v \rightarrow$



ind. sets:  $\{v\} \approx 2^B \rightarrow$

$$\mathbb{E}[X_v | \mathcal{S} = S] = \frac{d}{2^{b+1}} + \frac{2^b}{2^{b+1}} \cdot \frac{b}{2} \quad (b = |B|)$$

$\Rightarrow \Omega(\log d)$

if  $b \times \log d - \log \log d$  then 1<sup>st</sup> term  $\approx \log d$   
 else 2<sup>nd</sup> term  $\approx \frac{1}{2} \log d$

r > 3

Lemma  $H$   $K_r$ -free,  $i(H) = M \Rightarrow$

$$\bar{\alpha}(H) > c_r \frac{\log M}{\log \log M} \quad (\text{not the } c_r \text{ of the thm})$$

notes ①  $\alpha \leq \log M$  triv.

② nonsense w/o  $K_r$ -free (e.g. for  $K_n$ )

③ typ. for  $G_{n,p}$  (say  $p = n^{-\epsilon}$ ,  $\epsilon \in (0,1)$  fixed):

$$\alpha \approx \frac{2}{p} \ln(np), \quad i(G) = \exp[\Theta(np \log^2(np))]$$

(EX: this looks right)

then done:  $H \approx G[B]$   $K_{r-1}$ -free ( $M = i(H)$ )

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X_v | \mathcal{S} = S] = \frac{d}{M+1} + \frac{M}{M+1} \bar{\alpha}(H)$$

$$= \frac{d}{M+1} + \Omega\left(\frac{\log M}{\log \log M}\right) \stackrel{\otimes}{=} \Omega\left(\frac{\log d}{\log \log d}\right)$$

$\otimes$  if  $M < d/\log d$  then 1<sup>st</sup> term  $> \log d$ ; else ...

## Pf of Lemma

① Obs  $H$   $k_r$ -free ( $n$ )  $\Rightarrow \alpha(H) > n^\varepsilon$  ( $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{r-1}$ ; we need  $\Omega(1)$ )

[slightly rough:  $k = \alpha(H) + 1 \rightarrow n < R(r, k) \leq \binom{k+r-2}{r-1} < k^{r-1}$ ]

$\rightarrow n^\varepsilon < \log M \leq n$ , say  $\log_2 M = n^\beta$  (defines  $\beta$ )

② aiming for  $\bar{\alpha} \gtrsim \frac{\log M}{\log \log M} \approx \frac{n^\beta}{\beta \log_2 n} \rightarrow$

ETS  $|\{I \in \mathcal{D}(G) : |I| \leq k := \frac{n^\beta}{\log_2 n}\}| \ll M$   
*just convenient*

but

$$\text{l.h.s.} < \binom{n}{\leq k} < \exp_2 \left[ \frac{n^\beta}{\log_2 n} \log_2 \left( \frac{en}{k} \right) \right]$$

$$\approx \exp_2 \left[ (1-\beta)n^\beta \right] \ll 2^{n^\beta} = M \quad \square$$

How about  $\chi, \chi_\ell$  for  $\Delta$ -free (or  $K_r$ -free)  $G$ ?

AKS  $\rightarrow$  for  $\Delta$ -f may hope for  $\chi, \chi_\ell < C \frac{\Delta}{\log \Delta}$

● this the truth for  $G_{n,p}$  ( $p \dots$ )

● avg deg n.g. - right?

▷ A. Johansson:

● (unpub '96)  $\Delta$ -f  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\chi(G) \leq$ )  $\chi_\ell(G) < C \frac{\Delta}{\log \Delta}$   
nibble + ent  $\nabla$  hard; see Molloy-Reed

● (unpub '96)  $K_r$ -f  $\Rightarrow \dots < C_r \frac{\Delta \log \log \Delta}{\log \Delta}$

▷ Molloy '19: new proof(s)

● better const for  $\Delta$ -f (not MP for us)

● easier  $\nabla$  v. int'g:

randomized recoloring  $\nabla$  "ent. compr." ( $\leftrightarrow$  Moser-Tardos)

simpler ex: GKM = AS TS.7.6

▷ Bernshteyn '19: same w/o recoloring

- well to  $\Delta$ -free  $\rightarrow$  surprisingly easy rel. previous

thm  $G$   $\Delta$ -free  $\Rightarrow \chi_\ell(G) < (1 + o(1)) \frac{\Delta}{\ln \Delta}$

( $o(1) = o_\Delta(1)$ ,  $\Delta = \Delta_G$ )

equiv:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $G$   $\Delta$ -f.  $\Rightarrow \chi_\ell(G) < (1 + \varepsilon) \frac{\Delta}{\ln \Delta}$

for  $\Delta > \Delta_\varepsilon$

Prelim: def:  $V_1, \dots, V_m$  disjoint sets  $\rightarrow$

$X$  transversal (of the  $V_i$ 's) if  $|X \cap V_i| = 1 \ \forall i$

Alon '88  $V_1, \dots, V_m \subseteq V(H)$  disjoint,  $|V_i| > 2e \Delta_H \ \forall i$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists$  indept transu.

Pf (easy) EX w LLL; AS PS.5.3



Remarks

Haxell '01:  $|V_i| \geq 2 \Delta_H$  is enough

● Szabó-Tardos 06:  $2 \Delta_H - 1$  is not enough (!)

● Cor (why? ⊗)  $F$  graph,  $L_v \subseteq \Gamma$  ( $v \in V = V(F)$ )

If ①  $|L_v| \geq 2d \ \forall v \in V$  and

②  $\forall v \in V \ \& \ x \in L_v, \underbrace{|\{w \sim v : x \in L_w\}|}_{\text{"color deg"}} \leq d$

then  $\exists L$ -coloring

⊗  $V(H) = \{(v, x) : v \in V(F), x \in S_v\}$

$E(H) : (v, x) \sim (w, x) \ \forall v \sim w, x \in S_v \cap S_w$

$V_v = \{(v, x) : x \in S_v\} \quad (v \in V(H))$



Reed-Sudakov '02:  $|L_v| > (1 + o_d(1))d$  is enough

(via nibble; see also Glock-Sudakov '22)

Back to Razubshiteyn; setup:

- lists  $L_v (\subseteq \Gamma)$

$$|L_v| = q := (1+\varepsilon) \frac{\Delta}{\ln \Delta} \quad (\text{think } \Delta \text{ large})$$

▶ partial coloring:  $\sigma: V \rightarrow \Gamma \cup \{\Lambda\}$  s.t.

①  $\sigma_v \in L_v \cup \{\Lambda\} \quad \forall v$

② proper:  $\nexists u \sim v \text{ w } \sigma_u = \sigma_v \neq \Lambda$

[always:  $\sigma, \tau$  partial color's,  $\chi$  color]

L20

given  $\sigma$ :

- $V^\sigma = \sigma^{-1}(\Lambda)$

- $L_v^\sigma = L_v \setminus \sigma(N_v)$  (colors still allowed at  $v$ )

- $N_\Delta^\sigma(v) = \left| \left\{ w \in N_v \cap V^\sigma : \sigma_w \neq \Lambda \right\} \right|$

$l = \Delta^{\varepsilon/2}$  (we'll see why)

(Haxell  $\Rightarrow$ )

**FPS**  $\exists$  p.c.  $\sigma$  s.t.

$$\forall v \in V^\sigma \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} |L_v^\sigma| > l \\ \textcircled{2} \sigma \in L_v^\sigma \Rightarrow |N_\Delta^\sigma(v)| < l/2 \end{array} \right\} \otimes$$