

# A Ramsey Version of Graph Saturation

Mike Ferrara   Jaehoon Kim   Elyse Yeager

*yeager2@illinois.edu*

MIGHTY, IPFW

04 October 2014

# Graph Saturation

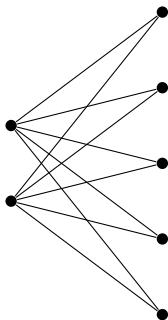
## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

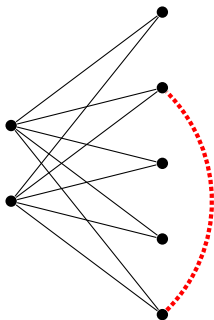
Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .



# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

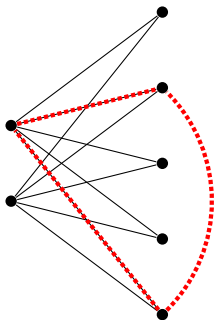
Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .



# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .



# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

## Definitions

The **saturation number**  $\text{sat}(n; H)$  of a forbidden graph  $H$  is the smallest number of edges over all  $n$ -vertex graphs that are  $H$ -saturated.

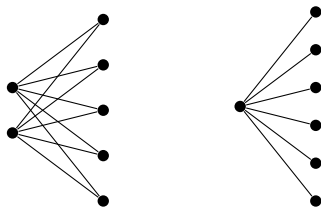
# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

## Definitions

The **saturation number**  $\text{sat}(n; H)$  of a forbidden graph  $H$  is the smallest number of edges over all  $n$ -vertex graphs that are  $H$ -saturated.



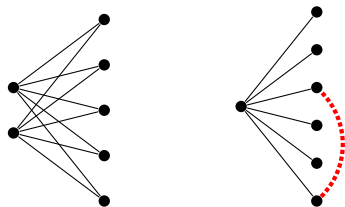
# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

## Definitions

The **saturation number**  $\text{sat}(n; H)$  of a forbidden graph  $H$  is the smallest number of edges over all  $n$ -vertex graphs that are  $H$ -saturated.





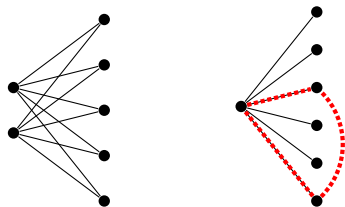
# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  **$H$ -saturated** if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

## Definitions

The **saturation number**  $\text{sat}(n; H)$  of a forbidden graph  $H$  is the smallest number of edges over all  $n$ -vertex graphs that are  $H$ -saturated.



# Graph Saturation

## Definitions

Given a forbidden graph  $H$ , a graph  $G$  is  $H$ -saturated if  $H$  is not a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $H$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

## Definitions

The **saturation number**  $\text{sat}(n; H)$  of a forbidden graph  $H$  is the smallest number of edges over all  $n$ -vertex graphs that are  $H$ -saturated.

## Definitions

Given a forbidden family of graphs  $\mathcal{F}$ , a graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{F}$ -saturated if no member of  $\mathcal{F}$  is a subgraph of  $G$ , but for every  $e \in \overline{G}$ , some member of  $\mathcal{F}$  is a subgraph of  $G + e$ .

The **saturation number**  $\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{F})$  is the smallest number of edges over all  $n$ -vertex graphs that are  $\mathcal{F}$ -saturated.

# Ramsey-Minimal Families

## Definitions

Given "forbidden" graphs  $H_1, \dots, H_k$ , and any graph  $G$ , we write

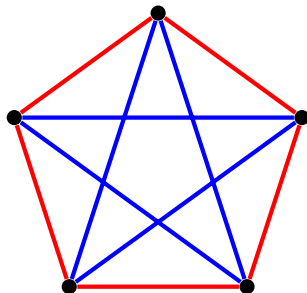
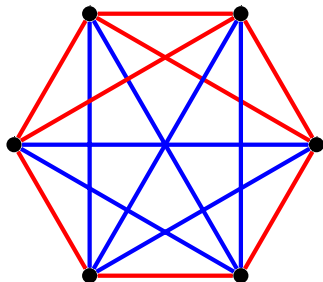
$\mathbf{G} \rightarrow (\mathbf{H}_1, \dots, \mathbf{H}_k)$  if any  $k$  coloring of  $E(G)$  contains a monochromatic copy of  $H_i$  in color  $i$ , for some  $i$ .

# Ramsey-Minimal Families

## Definitions

Given "forbidden" graphs  $H_1, \dots, H_k$ , and any graph  $G$ , we write  $\mathbf{G} \rightarrow (\mathbf{H}_1, \dots, \mathbf{H}_k)$  if any  $k$  coloring of  $E(G)$  contains a monochromatic copy of  $H_i$  in color  $i$ , for some  $i$ .

Famous Example:  $K_6 \rightarrow (K_3, K_3)$ , but  $K_5 \not\rightarrow (K_3, K_3)$



# Ramsey-Minimal Families

## Definitions

Given "forbidden" graphs  $H_1, \dots, H_k$ , and any graph  $G$ , we write  $\mathbf{G} \rightarrow (\mathbf{H}_1, \dots, \mathbf{H}_k)$  if any  $k$  coloring of  $E(G)$  contains a monochromatic copy of  $H_i$  in color  $i$ , for some  $i$ .

Famous Example:  $K_6 \rightarrow (K_3, K_3)$ , but  $K_5 \not\rightarrow (K_3, K_3)$

## Definitions

A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -**Ramsey minimal** if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

# Ramsey-Minimal Families

## Definitions

Given "forbidden" graphs  $H_1, \dots, H_k$ , and any graph  $G$ , we write  $\mathbf{G} \rightarrow (\mathbf{H}_1, \dots, \mathbf{H}_k)$  if any  $k$  coloring of  $E(G)$  contains a monochromatic copy of  $H_i$  in color  $i$ , for some  $i$ .

Famous Example:  $K_6 \rightarrow (K_3, K_3)$ , but  $K_5 \not\rightarrow (K_3, K_3)$

## Definitions

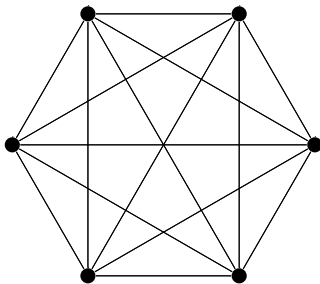
A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -**Ramsey minimal** if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Less Famous Example:  $K_6$  is  $(K_3, K_3)$ -Ramsey Minimal.

## Definitions

A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -**Ramsey minimal** if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

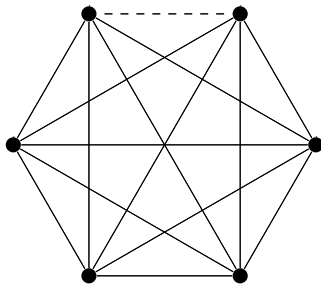
Less Famous Example:  $K_6$  is  $(K_3, K_3)$ -Ramsey Minimal.



## Definitions

A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -**Ramsey minimal** if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Less Famous Example:  $K_6$  is  $(K_3, K_3)$ -Ramsey Minimal.

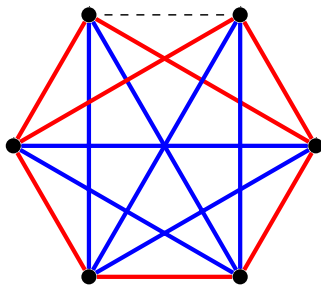




## Definitions

A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -**Ramsey minimal** if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

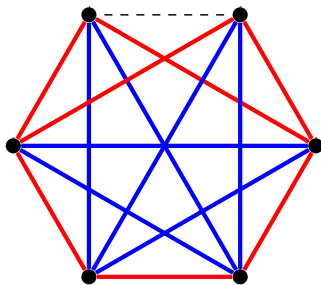
Less Famous Example:  $K_6$  is  $(K_3, K_3)$ -Ramsey Minimal.



## Definitions

A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -Ramsey minimal if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Less Famous Example:  $K_6$  is  $(K_3, K_3)$ -Ramsey Minimal.



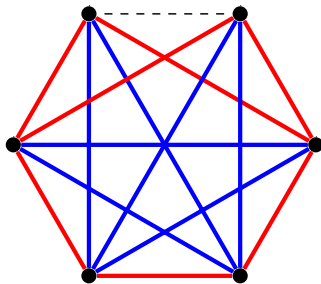
## Definitions

$\mathcal{R}_{\min}(\mathbf{H}_1, \dots, \mathbf{H}_k) = \mathcal{R}_{\min} = \{G : G \text{ is } (H_1, \dots, H_k)\text{-Ramsey minimal}\}$

## Definitions

A graph  $G$  is  $(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ -Ramsey minimal if  $G \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$  but for any  $e \in E(G)$ ,  $G - e \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Less Famous Example:  $K_6$  is  $(K_3, K_3)$ -Ramsey Minimal.



$$K_6 \in \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_3, K_3)$$

## Definitions

$\mathcal{R}_{\min}(\mathbf{H}_1, \dots, \mathbf{H}_k) = \mathcal{R}_{\min} = \{G : G \text{ is } (H_1, \dots, H_k)\text{-Ramsey minimal}\}$

# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$

# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

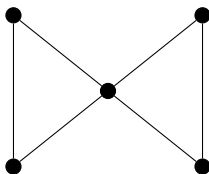
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.





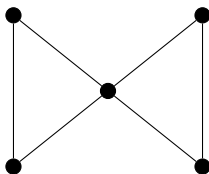
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

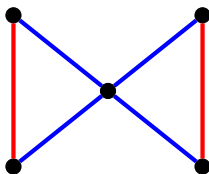
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

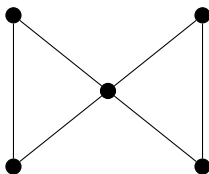
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

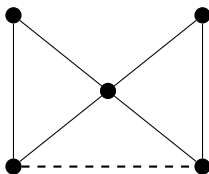
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

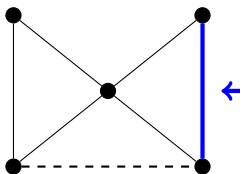
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

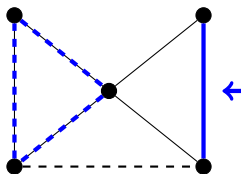
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

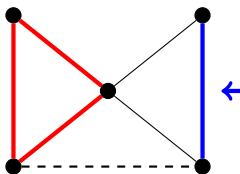
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

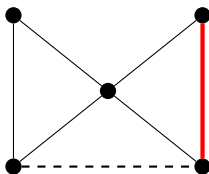
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.



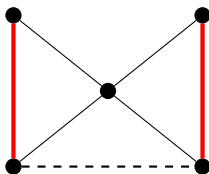
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

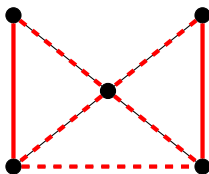
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

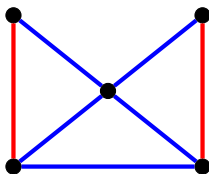
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

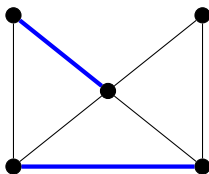
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

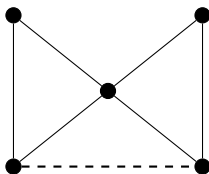
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

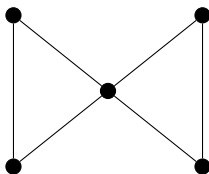
# Saturation of Ramsey-Minimal Families

## $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$ Saturation

A graph  $G$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(H_1, \dots, H_k)$  saturated if and only if:

- $G \not\rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$
- For any  $e \in \overline{G}$ ,  $G + e \rightarrow (H_1, \dots, H_k)$ .

Example: the graph below is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(P_3, 2K_2)$ -saturated.



First: show a good coloring exists.

Second: show *no* good coloring exists if we add *any* edge.

# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.

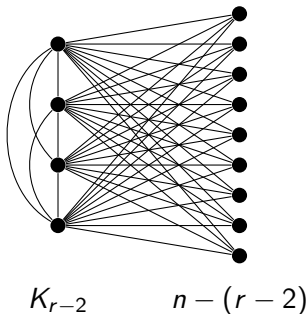
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$
- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$



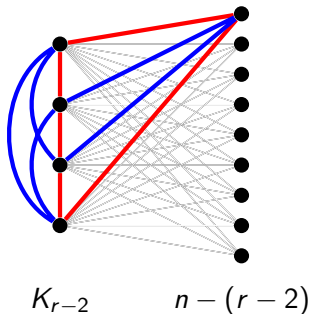
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$
- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

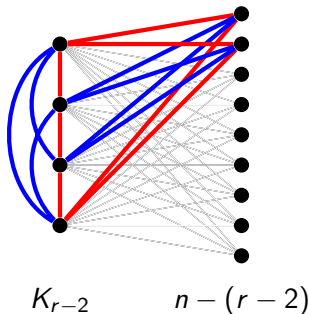
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



•  $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

•  $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

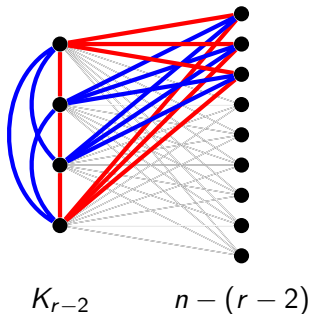
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$
- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

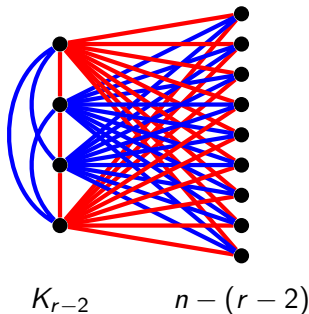
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$
- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

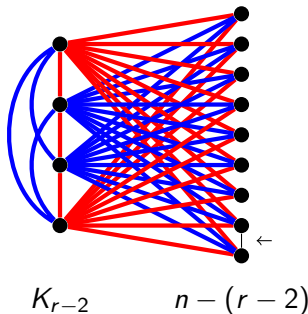
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$
- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

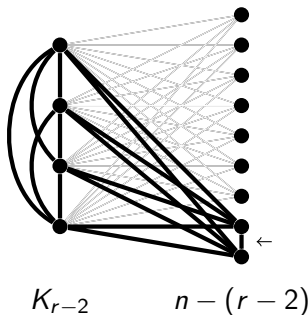
# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.



- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} \not\rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$
- $K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s} + e \rightarrow (K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.

## Corollary

$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})) \leq \binom{r-2}{2} + (r-2)(n-r+2)$  when  $n \geq r$

# Saturation of $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$

## Example

Let  $r := r(k_1, \dots, k_t)$  be the Ramsey number of  $(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$ . Then

$$K_{r-2} \vee \overline{K_s}$$

is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})$  saturated.

## Corollary

$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})) \leq \binom{r-2}{2} + (r-2)(n-r+2)$  when  $n \geq r$

## Hanson-Toft Conjecture, 1987

$$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{2} & n < r \\ \binom{r-2}{2} + (r-2)(n-r+2) & n \geq r \end{cases}$$



## Hanson-Toft Conjecture

$$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{2} & n < r \\ \binom{r-2}{2} + (r-2)(n-r+2) & n \geq r \end{cases}$$

# Hanson-Toft

## Hanson-Toft Conjecture

$$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{2} & n < r \\ \binom{r-2}{2} + (r-2)(n-r+2) & n \geq r \end{cases}$$

## Chen, Ferrara, Gould, Magnant, Schmitt; 2011

$$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_3, K_3)) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{2} & n < 6 = r \\ 4n - 10 & n \geq 56 \end{cases}$$

## Hanson-Toft Conjecture

$$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_{k_1}, \dots, K_{k_t})) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{2} & n < r \\ \binom{r-2}{2} + (r-2)(n-r+2) & n \geq r \end{cases}$$

Chen, Ferrara, Gould, Magnant, Schmitt; 2011

$$\text{sat}(n; \mathcal{R}_{\min}(K_3, K_3)) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{2} & n < 6 = r \\ 4n - 10 & n \geq 56 \end{cases}$$

# Matchings

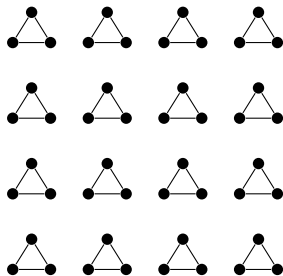
## Example

$(k_1 + \cdots + k_t - t)K_3 + \overline{K}_5$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(k_1K_2, \dots, k_tK_2)$  saturated.

# Matchings

## Example

$(k_1 + \dots + k_t - t)K_3 + \overline{K_5}$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(k_1K_2, \dots, k_tK_2)$  saturated.

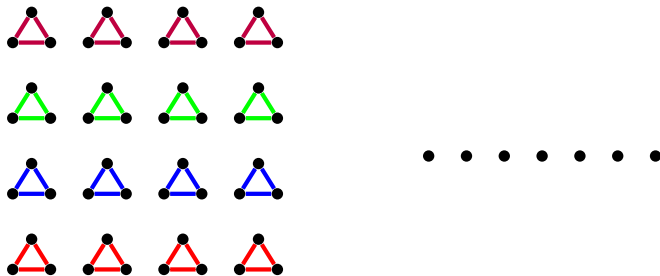


$(5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2)$

# Matchings

## Example

$(k_1 + \dots + k_t - t)K_3 + \overline{K_5}$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(k_1K_2, \dots, k_tK_2)$  saturated.

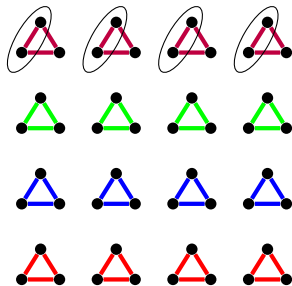


$(5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2)$

# Matchings

## Example

$(k_1 + \dots + k_t - t)K_3 + \overline{K_5}$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(k_1K_2, \dots, k_tK_2)$  saturated.

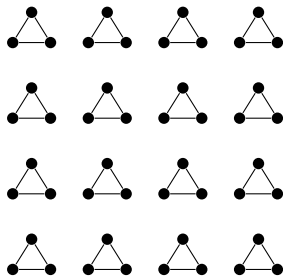


$(5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2)$

# Matchings

## Example

$(k_1 + \dots + k_t - t)K_3 + \overline{K_5}$  is  $\mathcal{R}_{\min}(k_1K_2, \dots, k_tK_2)$  saturated.



$(5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2, 5K_2)$



## Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

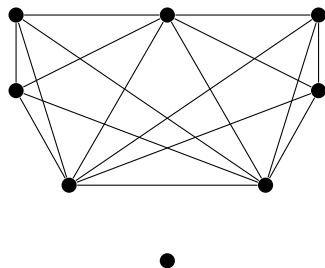
Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).

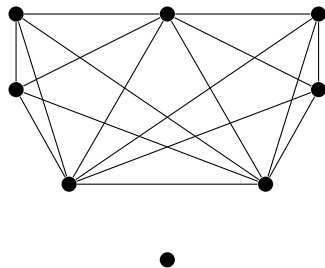


# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).

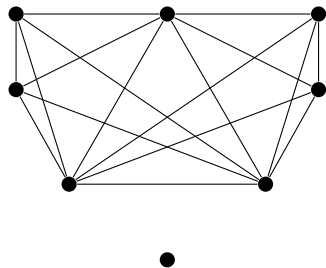


# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



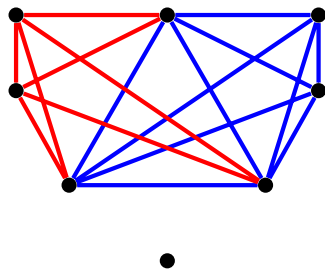
good coloring

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



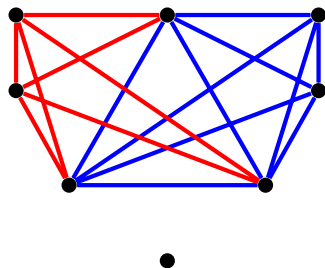
good coloring

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring

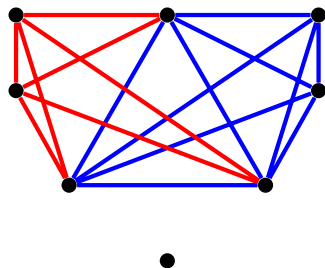


# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



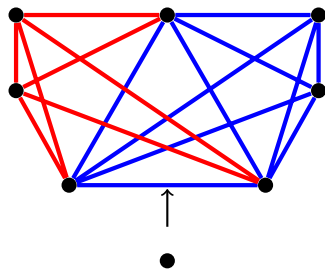
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

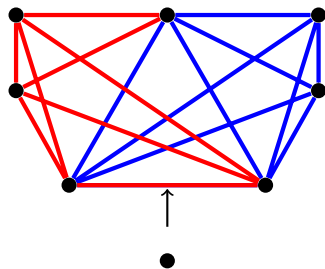


# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



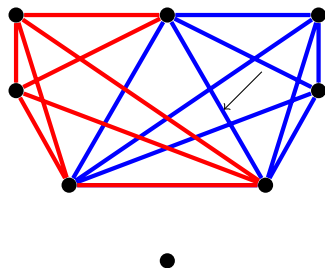
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



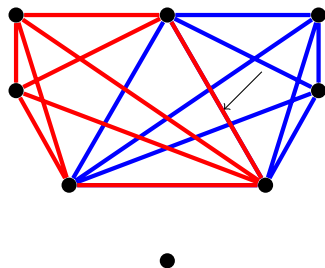
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



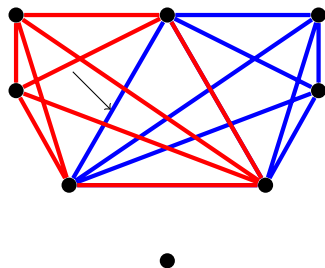
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



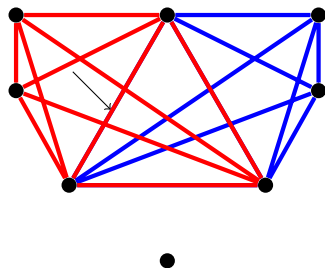
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



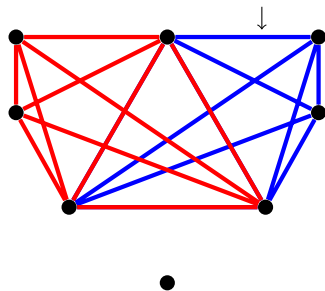
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



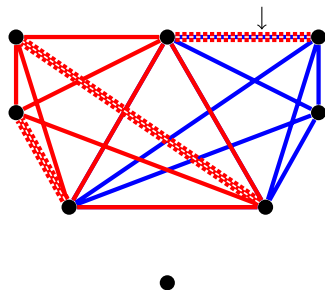
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



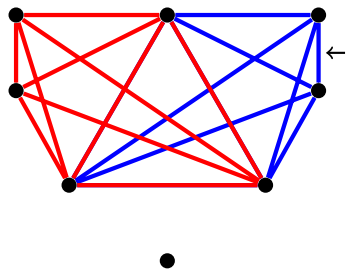
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

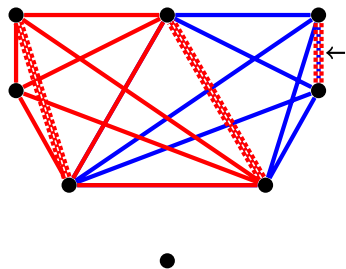


# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



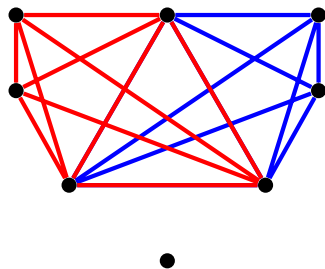
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



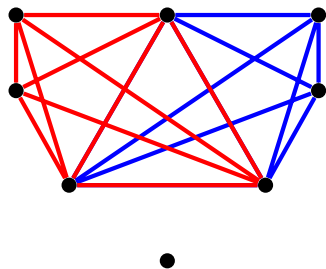
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



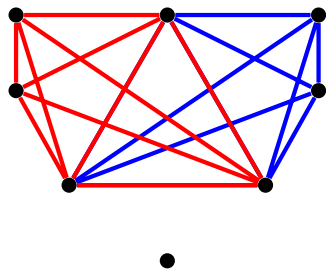
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



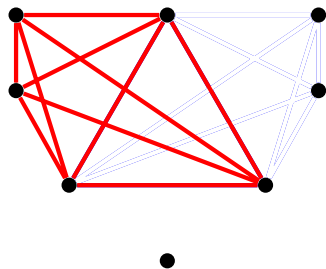
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓  
take red subgraph

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



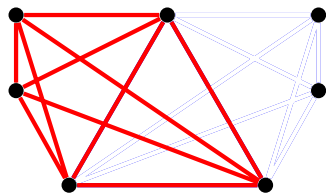
good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓  
take red subgraph

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓  
take red subgraph

•

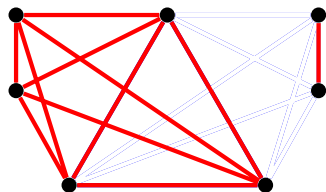
This (uncolored) subgraph is  $3K_2$ -saturated.

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓  
take red subgraph

•

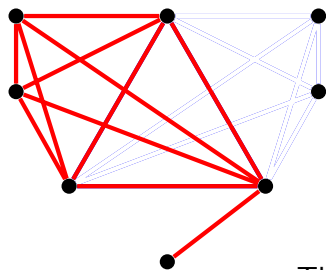
This (uncolored) subgraph is  $3K_2$ -saturated.

# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓  
take red subgraph

This (uncolored) subgraph is  $3K_2$ -saturated.

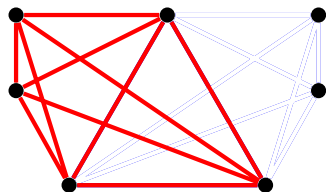


# Useful Observation: “Iterated Recoloring”

Ferrara, Kim, Y.; 2014

Looking (cleverly) at color  $i$  allows us to use results from graph saturation of the forbidden subgraph  $H_i$ .

Example: Forbidden graphs ( $3K_2$ ,  $3K_2$ ).



good coloring  
↓  
make red-heavy  
↓  
take red subgraph

•

This (uncolored) subgraph is  $3K_2$ -saturated.

Thanks for Listening!

- G. Chen, M. Ferrara, R. Gould, C. Magnant, J. Schmitt, **Saturation numbers for families of Ramsey-minimal graphs**, J. Combin. 2 (2011) 435-455.
- M. Ferrara, J. Kim, E. Yeager, **Ramsey-minimal saturation numbers for matchings**, Discrete Math. 322 (2014) 26-30.
- A. Galluccio, M. Simonovits, G. Simonyi, **On the structure of co-critical graphs**, In: Graph Theory, Combinatorics and Algorithms, Vol. 1, 2 (Kalamazoo, MI, 1992). Wiley-Intersci. Publ., Wiley, New York, 1053-1071.
- D. Hanson, B. Toft, **Edge-colored saturated graphs**, J. Graph Theory 11 (1987), no. 2, 191-196.
- T. Szabo, **On nearly regular co-critical graphs**, Discrete Math. 160 (1996) 279-281.