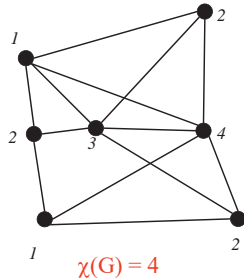


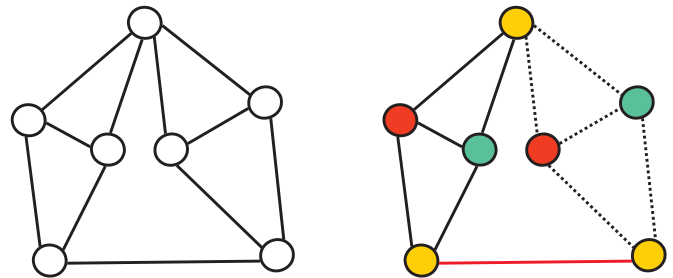
Vertex Coloring

- A *k-coloring* is a labeling $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1,2,\dots,k\}$.
- A *k-coloring* is *proper* if $xy \in E(G)$ implies $f(x) \neq f(y)$.
- G is *k-colorable* if it has a proper *k-coloring*.
- The *chromatic number* $\chi(G)$ is the smallest k such that G is *k-colorable*.



Exercise:

Prove χ (Moser Graph) = 4.



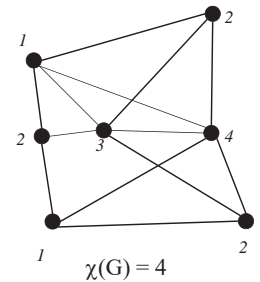
Party Problem

- People P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n meet for a party, but certain pairs are incompatible.
- *Goal*: Assign people to rooms so that no two people in the same room are incompatible.
- **How many rooms are needed?**

Solution to the Party Problem

Construct a conflict graph G .

- $V(G) = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n\}$.
- $P_i, P_j \in E(G)$ iff P_i and P_j are incompatible.
- The *chromatic number* $\chi(G)$ is the least number of rooms.



Scheduling Problem

- Five different groups of students $\{1,2,3\}$, $\{6,7\}$, $\{1,7,9\}$, $\{4,6,8\}$, $\{2,3,4\}$ must take exams in the following engineering courses S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5 , respectively.
- *Goal*: Schedule the exams using a minimum number of time periods.



Solution to the Scheduling Problem

Construct a conflict graph G .

- $V(G) = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\}$.
- $S_i, S_j \in E(G)$ iff $S_i \cap S_j \neq \emptyset$.
- The *chromatic number* $\chi(G)$ is the minimum number of time periods.

