

Induced subgraphs of graphs with large chromatic number.
VIII. Long odd holes

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December 12, 2016; revised May 20, 2018

¹Supported by NSF grant DMS-1550991 and US Army Research Office Grant W911NF-16-1-0404.

²Supported by ONR grant N00014-14-1-0084 and NSF grant DMS-1265563.

Abstract

We prove a conjecture of András Gyárfás, that for all κ, ℓ , every graph with clique number at most κ and sufficiently large chromatic number has an odd hole of length at least ℓ .

1 Introduction

All graphs in this paper are finite and have no loops or parallel edges. We denote the chromatic number of a graph G by $\chi(G)$, and its clique number (the cardinality of its largest clique) by $\omega(G)$. A *hole* in G means an induced subgraph which is a cycle of length at least four, and an *odd hole* is one with odd length. In [4], András Gyárfás proposed three conjectures about the lengths of holes in graphs with large chromatic number and bounded clique number, the following:

1.1 *For all $\kappa \geq 0$ there exists $c \geq 0$ such that for every graph G , if $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$ and $\chi(G) > c$ then G has an odd hole.*

1.2 *For all $\kappa, \ell \geq 0$ there exists c such that for every graph G , if $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$ and $\chi(G) > c$ then G has a hole of length at least ℓ .*

1.3 *For all $\kappa, \ell \geq 0$ there exists c such that for every graph G , if $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$ and $\chi(G) > c$ then G has an odd hole of length at least ℓ .*

The third evidently contains the other two. The first was proved in [5], and the second in [2], but until now the third has remained open. In this paper we prove the third.

There have been two other partial results approaching 1.3, in [1, 6]. The second is the stronger, namely:

1.4 *For all $\ell \geq 0$, there exists $c \geq 0$ such that for every graph G , if $\omega(G) \leq 2$ and $\chi(G) > c$ then G has holes of ℓ consecutive lengths (and in particular has an odd hole of length at least ℓ).*

One might expect that an analogous result holds for all graphs G with $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$, for all fixed κ , as was conjectured in [6], but this remains open. We can prove that there are two holes both of length at least ℓ and with consecutive lengths, by a refinement of the methods of this paper, but we omit the details.

The proof of 1.3 will be by induction on κ , with ℓ fixed, so we may assume that $\kappa \geq 2$ and the result holds for all smaller κ . In particular there exists τ such that for every graph G , if $\omega(G) \leq \kappa - 1$ and G has no odd hole of length at least ℓ then $\chi(G) < \tau$. We might as well assume that ℓ is odd and $\ell \geq 5$. Let us say a graph G is a (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate if $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$, and G has no odd hole of length at least ℓ , and every induced subgraph of G with clique number less than κ is τ -colourable. We will show that for all κ, ℓ, τ there exists c such that every (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate has chromatic number at most c .

If H is a subgraph of G , and not necessarily induced, then adjacency in H may be different from in G , and we speak of being G -adjacent, a G -neighbour, and so on, to indicate in which graph we are using adjacency when there may be confusion. If $X \subseteq V(G)$, the subgraph of G induced on X is denoted by $G[X]$, and we often write $\chi(X)$ for $\chi(G[X])$. The *distance* or G -*distance* between two vertices u, v of G is the length of a shortest path between u, v , or ∞ if there is no such path. If $v \in V(G)$ and $\rho \geq 0$ is an integer, $N_G^\rho(v)$ or $N^\rho(v)$ denotes the set of all vertices u with distance exactly ρ from v , and $N_G^\rho[v]$ or $N^\rho[v]$ denotes the set of all v with distance at most ρ from v . If G is a nonnull graph and $\rho \geq 1$, we define $\chi^\rho(G)$ to be the maximum of $\chi(N^\rho[v])$ taken over all vertices v of G . (For the null graph G we define $\chi^\rho(G) = 0$.)

As in several other papers of this series, the proof of 1.3 examines whether there is an induced subgraph of large chromatic number such that every ball of small radius in it has bounded chromatic

number. The proof breaks into three steps, as follows. We first show that for every (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate G , $\chi(G)$ is bounded by a function of $\chi^3(G)$. Second, a similar argument shows the same for $\chi^2(G)$; that is, there is a function ϕ such that $\chi(G) \leq \phi(\chi^2(G))$ for every (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate G . For the third step, we apply a result of [3], which implies that in these circumstances there is an upper bound on the chromatic number of all (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidates.

2 Gradings

Let G be a graph. We say a *grading* of G is a sequence (W_1, \dots, W_n) of subsets of $V(G)$, pairwise disjoint and with union $V(G)$. If $w \geq 0$ is such that $\chi(G[W_i]) \leq w$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ we say the grading is *w-colourable*. We say that $u \in V(G)$ is *earlier* than $v \in V(G)$ (with respect to some grading (W_1, \dots, W_n)) if $u \in W_i$ and $v \in W_j$ where $i < j$. We need some lemmas about gradings. The first is:

2.1 *Let $w, c \geq 0$ and let (W_1, \dots, W_n) be a w -colourable grading of a graph G with $\chi(G) > w + 2c$. Then there exist subsets X, Y of $V(G)$ with the following properties:*

- $G[X], G[Y]$ are both connected;
- every vertex in Y is earlier than every vertex in X ;
- some vertex in X has a neighbour in Y ; and
- $\chi(X), \chi(Y) > c$.

Proof. Let us say $v \in V(G)$ is *right-active* if there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ such that

- $G[X]$ is connected;
- v is earlier than every vertex in X ;
- v has a neighbour in X ; and
- $\chi(X) > c$.

Let A be the set of all vertices of G that are not right-active, and $B = V(G) \setminus A$. Since $\chi(G) > w + 2c$, either $\chi(A) > w + c$ or $\chi(B) > c$. Suppose that $\chi(A) > w + c$, and let C be a component of $G[A]$ with maximum chromatic number. Choose i with $1 \leq i \leq n$ minimum such that $W_i \cap V(C) \neq \emptyset$. Since $\chi(W_i) \leq w$, it follows that $\chi(C \setminus W_i) > c$. Let C' be a component of $C \setminus W_i$ with maximum chromatic number; consequently $\chi(C') > c$. Choose $v \in W_i \cap V(C)$ with a neighbour in C' (this exists since C is connected). But then v is right-active, a contradiction.

This proves that $\chi(A) \leq w + c$, and so $\chi(B) > c$. Let C be a component of $G[B]$ with maximum chromatic number. Choose i with $1 \leq i \leq n$ maximum such that $W_i \cap V(C) \neq \emptyset$, and choose $v \in W_i \cap V(C)$. Since v is right-active, there exists X as in the definition of “right-active” above; and then setting $Y = V(C)$ satisfies the theorem. This proves 2.1. ■

Next, we need:

2.2 *Let $w, c \geq 0$ and let (W_1, \dots, W_n) be a w -colourable grading of a graph G . Let H be a subgraph of G (not necessarily induced) with $\chi(H) > w + 2(c + \chi^1(G))$. Then there is an edge uv of H , and a subset X of $V(G)$, such that*

- $G[X]$ is connected;
- u, v are both earlier than every vertex in X ;
- exactly one of u, v has a G -neighbour in X ; and
- $\chi(X) > c$.

Proof. We claim:

(1) *There exist $X, Y \subseteq V(G)$ with the following properties:*

- $G[X]$ and $H[Y]$ are connected;
- every vertex of Y is earlier than every vertex of X ;
- some vertex of Y has no G -neighbour in X , and some vertex of Y has a G -neighbour in X ; and
- $\chi(G[X]) > c$.

By 2.1 applied to H , there exist $X, Y \subseteq V(G)$ such that

- $H[X], H[Y]$ are both connected;
- every vertex in Y is earlier than every vertex in X ;
- some vertex in X has an H -neighbour in Y ; and
- $\chi(H[X]), \chi(H[Y]) > c + \chi^1(G)$.

If some vertex of Y has no G -neighbour in X , then (1) holds, so we may assume that every vertex of Y has a G -neighbour in X . Choose $y \in Y$ and let N be the set of vertices in X that are G -adjacent to y . Let C be a component of $G[X \setminus N]$ with maximum chromatic number. Since $\chi(G[N]) \leq \chi^1(G)$, it follows that $\chi(C) > c$. If some vertex of Y has a G -neighbour in $V(C)$ then (1) holds, so we assume not. Choose $x \in N$ with a G -neighbour in $V(C)$. Then $G[V(C) \cup \{x\}]$ is connected, and some vertex in Y has a G -neighbour in it, namely y . We may therefore assume that every vertex of Y has a G -neighbour in $V(C) \cup \{x\}$, and hence is G -adjacent to x , since no vertex of Y has a G -neighbour in $V(C)$. But this is impossible since $\chi(G[Y]) \geq \chi(H[Y]) > \chi^1(G)$. This proves (1).

Let X, Y be as in (1). Since some vertex of Y has a G -neighbour in X and some vertex of Y has no G -neighbour in X , and $H[Y]$ is connected, it follows that there is an edge uv of H with $u, v \in Y$ such that exactly one of u, v has a G -neighbour in X ; and so the theorem holds. This proves 2.2. ■

We also need the following:

2.3 Let G be a graph, let $k \geq 0$, let $C \subseteq V(G)$, and let $x_0 \in V(G) \setminus C$, such that $G[C]$ is connected, x_0 has a neighbour in C , and $\chi(C) > k\chi^1(G)$. Then there is an induced path $x_0 \cdots x_k$ of G where $x_1, \dots, x_k \in C$, and a subset C' of C , with the following properties:

- $x_0, \dots, x_k \notin C'$;
- $G[C']$ is connected;
- x_k has a neighbour in C' , and x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} have no neighbours in C' ; and
- $\chi(C') \geq \chi(C) - k\chi^1(G)$.

Proof. We proceed by induction on k ; the result holds if $k = 0$, so we assume that $k > 0$ and the result holds for $k-1$. Consequently there is an induced path $x_0 \cdots x_{k-1}$ of G where $x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} \in C$, and a subset C'' of C , such that

- $x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} \notin C''$;
- $G[C'']$ is connected;
- x_{k-1} has a neighbour in C'' , and x_0, \dots, x_{k-2} have no neighbours in C'' ; and
- $\chi(C'') \geq \chi(C) - (k-1)\chi^1(G)$.

Let N be the set of neighbours of x_{k-1} , and let C' be the vertex set of a component of $G[C'' \setminus N]$, chosen with $\chi(C')$ maximum (there is such a component since $\chi(C'') > \chi^1(G) \geq \chi(N)$). Let x_k be a neighbour of x_{k-1} with a neighbour in C' . Then $x_0 \cdots x_k$ and C' satisfy the theorem. This proves 2.3. ■

If G is a graph and $B, C \subseteq V(G)$, we say that B covers C if $B \cap C = \emptyset$ and every vertex in C has a neighbour in B . Let G be a graph, and let $B, C \subseteq V(G)$, where B covers C . Let $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$. For $1 \leq i < j \leq m$ we say that b_i is *earlier* than b_j (with respect to the enumeration (b_1, \dots, b_m)). For $v \in C$, let $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ be minimum such that b_i, v are adjacent; we call b_i the *earliest parent* of v . An edge uv of $G[C]$ is said to be *square* (with respect to the enumeration (b_1, \dots, b_m)) if the earliest parent of u is nonadjacent to v , and the earliest parent of v is nonadjacent to u . Let $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$, and let (W_1, \dots, W_n) be a grading of $G[C]$. We say the enumeration (b_1, \dots, b_m) of B and the grading (W_1, \dots, W_n) are *compatible* if for all $u, v \in C$ with u earlier than v , the earliest parent of u is earlier than the earliest parent of v .

2.4 Let G be a graph, and let $B, C \subseteq V(G)$, where B covers C . Let every induced subgraph J of G with $\omega(J) < \omega(G)$ have chromatic number at most τ . Let the enumeration (b_1, \dots, b_m) of B and the grading (W_1, \dots, W_n) of $G[C]$ be compatible. Let H be the subgraph of G with vertex set C and edge set the set of all square edges. Let (W_1, \dots, W_n) be w -colourable; then $\chi(G[C]) \leq w\tau\chi(H)$.

Proof. Let $X \subseteq C$ be a stable set of H . We claim that $\chi(G[X]) \leq w\tau$. Suppose not. Since (W_1, \dots, W_n) is w -colourable, there is a partition (A_1, \dots, A_w) of C such that $W_i \cap A_j$ is stable in G for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq w$. Consequently there exists j such that $\chi(G[X \cap A_j]) > \tau$. From the choice of τ , it follows that $\omega(G[X \cap A_j]) = \omega(G)$. Let $Y \subseteq X \cap A_j$ be a clique with $|Y| = \omega(G)$. Choose $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ maximum such that $W_i \cap Y \neq \emptyset$, and let $y \in W_i \cap Y$. Let b be the earliest parent of y . Since $|Y| = \omega(G)$, there exists $y' \in Y$ nonadjacent to b . Since $y, y' \in Y \subseteq A_j$, and y, y' are adjacent, it follows that $y' \notin W_i$, and so y' is earlier than y , from the choice of y . Since the enumeration and the grading are compatible, the earliest parent b' of y' is earlier than the earliest parent of y , and in particular is nonadjacent to y ; and so yy' is a square edge, contradicting that $y, y' \in X$. This proves that $\chi(G[X]) \leq w\tau$. Since C can be partitioned into $\chi(H)$ sets that are stable in H , it follows that $\chi(G[C]) \leq w\tau\chi(H)$. This proves 2.4. \blacksquare

Combining these lemmas yields the main result of this section:

2.5 *Let G be a graph, and let $B, C \subseteq V(G)$, where B covers C . Let every induced subgraph J of G with $\omega(J) < \omega(G)$ have chromatic number at most τ . Let (W_1, \dots, W_n) be a w -colourable grading of $G[C]$, and let the enumeration (b_1, \dots, b_m) of B be compatible with this grading. Let $\ell, \rho \geq 1$ be integers. Let*

$$\chi(C) > w\tau(4(\ell + 2)\chi^\rho(G) + w).$$

Then there is an induced path $p_1 \cdots p_k$ of $G[C]$, such that

- $k \geq \ell$;
- $p_1 p_2$ is a square edge;
- p_1, p_2 are both earlier than all of p_3, \dots, p_k ; and
- let b, b' be the earliest parent of p_1, p_2 respectively; then for each $v \in \{b, b', p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, the G -distance between p_k and v is at least $\rho + 1$.

Proof. Let $c = \ell\chi^1(G) + (\ell + 2)\chi^\rho(G)$. Thus

$$\chi(C) > w\tau(2(c + \chi^1(G)) + w).$$

Let H be the subgraph of $G[C]$ with edge set the square edges; then by 2.4,

$$\chi(H) > 2(c + \chi^1(G)) + w.$$

By 2.2, applied to $G[C]$ and H , there is a square edge uv , and a subset X of C , such that

- $G[X]$ is connected;
- u, v are both earlier than every vertex in X ;
- exactly one of u, v is adjacent in G to a member of X ; and
- $\chi(G[X]) > c$.

Let $\{p_1, p_2\} = \{u, v\}$ where p_2 has a neighbour in X . Since $\chi(X) > c \geq \ell\chi^1(G)$, 2.3 implies that there is an induced path $p_1 \cdots p_\ell$ of G where $p_3, \dots, p_\ell \in X$, and a subset C' of X , with the following properties:

- $p_1, \dots, p_\ell \notin C'$;
- $G[C']$ is connected;
- p_ℓ has a neighbour in C' , and $p_1, \dots, p_{\ell-1}$ have no neighbours in C' ; and
- $\chi(C') \geq \chi(X) - \ell\chi^1(G) > (\ell + 2)\chi^\rho(G)$.

Let b, b' be the earliest parent of p_1, p_2 respectively, and let $Z = \{b, b', p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$. Thus $|Z| = \ell + 2$. Since $\chi(C') > (\ell + 2)\chi^\rho(G)$, there exists $x \in C'$ such that the G -distance between x and each member of Z is at least $\rho + 1$. Let $p_\ell \cdots p_k$ be an induced path of $G[C' \cup \{p_\ell\}]$ between p_ℓ and x ; then $p_1 \cdots p_k$ satisfies the theorem. This proves 2.5. ■

3 Little bounding balls

In this section we carry out the first two steps of the proof, showing that the chromatic number of every (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate G can be bounded in terms of $\chi^3(G)$, and then can be bounded in terms of $\chi^2(G)$. More precisely we first prove the following.

3.1 *Let G be a (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate; then $\chi(G) \leq 24(2\ell + 5)\tau\chi^3(G)^2$.*

Proof. We may assume that $\chi(G) > 4\chi^3(G)$. Since some component of G has the same chromatic number, we may assume that G is connected. Choose some vertex, and for $i \geq 0$ let L_i be the set of vertices with G -distance i from the vertex. There exists s such that $\chi(L_{s+1}) \geq \chi(G)/2$. Since $\chi(L_0 \cup \dots \cup L_3) \leq \chi^3(G)$, it follows that $s \geq 3$. Let V_0 be the vertex set of a component of $G[L_{s+1}]$ with maximum chromatic number; and choose $z \in L_s$ with a neighbour in V_0 . For $i \geq 0$ let M_i be the set of vertices in $V_0 \cup \{z\}$ with $G[V_0 \cup \{z\}]$ -distance i from z . Choose t such that $\chi(M_{t+1}) \geq \chi(V_0)/2$. Again, since $\chi(V_0)/2 > \chi^3(G)$, it follows that $t \geq 3$.

The set of vertices in M_{t+1} with G -distance at most three from z has chromatic number at most $\chi^3(G)$; so there is a set $C \subseteq M_{t+1}$ with $\chi(C) \geq \chi(M_{t+1}) - \chi^3(G)$ such that every vertex in C has G -distance at least four from z . Let B be the set of vertices in L_s with a neighbour in C , and let D be the set of vertices in M_t with a neighbour in C . Thus every vertex in $B \cup D$ has G -distance at least three from z .

Let $V_1 = M_0 \cup \dots \cup M_{t-1}$. Thus $G[V_1]$ is connected, and there are no edges between V_1 and C . Let B_0 be the set of vertices in B with no neighbour in V_1 . Let B_1 be the set of vertices v in B with a neighbour in V_1 such that the $G[V_1 \cup \{v\}]$ -distance between z, v is odd, and let B_2 be the set where this distance is even. Every vertex in C has a neighbour in at least one of B_0, B_1, B_2 ; let C_i be the set of vertices in C with a neighbour in B_i for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

$$(1) \chi(C_0) \leq (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2.$$

Take an enumeration (d_1, \dots, d_n) of D , and for $1 \leq i \leq n$ let W_i be the set of vertices $v \in C_0$

such that v is adjacent to d_i and nonadjacent to d_1, \dots, d_{i-1} . Then (W_1, \dots, W_n) is a grading of C_0 , and is $\chi^3(G)$ -colourable (indeed, τ -colourable, but we need the $\chi^3(G)$ bound), and the enumeration (d_1, \dots, d_n) is compatible with it. Suppose that $\chi(C_0) > (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2$. By 2.5 with $\rho = 3$ and $w = \chi^3(G)$, there is an induced path $p_1 \cdots p_k$ of $G[C_0]$, such that

- $k \geq \ell$;
- $p_1 p_2$ is a square edge;
- p_1, p_2 are both earlier than all of p_3, \dots, p_k ; and
- let d, d' be the earliest parent of p_1, p_2 respectively; then for each $v \in \{d, d', p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, the G -distance between p_k and v is at least 4.

Since $d, d' \in D$, there are induced paths Q, Q' of $G[V_1 \cup D]$ between d, z and between d', z respectively, both of length t . Let $y \in B_0$ be adjacent to p_k . There is an induced path R between z, y with interior in $L_0 \cup \dots \cup L_{s-1}$, since $z, y \in L_s$. Now y is nonadjacent to d, d' since the G -distance between p_k and d, d' is at least four. It follows that $Q \cup R$ is an induced path between d, y , and $Q' \cup R$ is an induced path between d', y , of the same length. Also y is nonadjacent to p_1, p_2, \dots, p_ℓ since p_k has G -distance four from all these vertices. Choose $j \leq k$ minimum such that p_j is adjacent to y . Now d, d' are both nonadjacent to p_3, \dots, p_j since p_1, p_2 are both earlier than p_3, \dots, p_j ; and since p_1 is nonadjacent to d' and p_2 is nonadjacent to d (because $p_1 p_2$ is a square edge) it follows that $d-p_1-p_2-\dots-p_j-y$ and $d'-p_2-\dots-p_j-y$ are both induced paths, joining d, y and d', y respectively. So the union of $d-p_1-p_2-\dots-p_j-y$ with $Q \cup R$ is a hole, and the union of $d'-p_2-\dots-p_j-y$ with $Q' \cup R$ is a hole; and these holes differ in length by one. Since they both have length more than ℓ , this is impossible. This proves (1).

(2) For $h = 1, 2$, $\chi(C_h) \leq (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2$.

Enumerate the vertices of V_1 in increasing order of $G[V_1]$ -distance from z , breaking ties arbitrarily; that is, take an enumeration (a_1, \dots, a_n) of V_1 where for $0 \leq i < j \leq n$ the $G[V_1]$ -distance between a_i, z in $G[V_1]$ is at most that between a_j, z . For each $v \in C_h$, choose $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ minimum such that some vertex in B_h is adjacent both to v and to a_i . (Such a value of i exists from the definition of B_h, C_h .) We call a_i the *earliest grandparent* of v . For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let W_i be the set of vertices in C_h with earliest grandparent a_i . Thus every vertex in W_i has G -distance two from a_i , and so $\chi(W_i) \leq \chi^3(G)$; and it follows that (W_1, \dots, W_n) is a $\chi^3(G)$ -colourable grading of $G[C_h]$ (indeed, it is $\chi^2(G)$ -colourable, since $W_i \subseteq N^2[a_i]$). Take an enumeration (b_1, \dots, b_m) of B_h such that vertices with earlier neighbours in V_1 come first; that is, such that for $1 \leq i < j \leq m$, there is a neighbour $a_h \in V_1$ of b_i such that $h \leq h'$ for every neighbour $a_{h'}$ of b_j in V_1 . It follows that (b_1, \dots, b_m) and (W_1, \dots, W_n) are compatible.

Suppose that $\chi(C_h) > (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2$. By 2.5 with $\rho = 3$ and $w = \chi^3(G)$, there is an induced path $p_1 \cdots p_k$ of $G[C_h]$, such that

- $k \geq \ell$;
- $p_1 p_2$ is a square edge;
- p_1, p_2 are both earlier than all of p_3, \dots, p_k ; and

- let b, b' be the earliest parent of p_1, p_2 respectively; then for each $v \in \{b, b', p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, the G -distance between p_k and v is at least 4.

Let b'' be the earliest parent of p_k , and let a, a', a'' be the earliest grandparents of p_1, p_2, p_k respectively. It follows that $ab, a'b', a''b''$ are edges. Since both a, a' occur in the enumeration (a_1, \dots, a_n) before a'' , and a'' is the earliest grandparent of p_k , there are induced paths Q, Q' of $G[V_1]$ between a, z and between a', z respectively, with lengths of the same parity as $h + 1$ (because $p_1, p_2 \in C_h$), such that b'' has no neighbours in Q, Q' . There is an induced path R between z, b'' with interior in $L_0 \cup \dots \cup L_{s-1}$, using only two vertices of L_{s-1} (neighbours of z, b'' respectively). It follows that b, b' both have no neighbours in R ; for b, b' both have G -distance at least three from z , and at least four from p_k and hence G -distance at least three from b'' , and consequently they both have G -distance at least two from the vertices of R in L_{s-1} (it is to arrange this that we need to control the chromatic number of balls of radius three). Consequently $Q \cup R$ is an induced path between b, b'' , and $Q' \cup R$ is an induced path between b', b'' , and they have lengths of the same parity. Now b'' is nonadjacent to p_1, \dots, p_ℓ since the G -distance between p_k and p_1, \dots, p_ℓ is at least four. Choose j minimum such that p_j is adjacent to b'' . Also, b, b' are nonadjacent to p_3, \dots, p_k since p_1, p_2 are earlier than p_3, \dots, p_k ; and since $p_1 p_2$ is square, the union of $Q \cup R$ with $b-p_1-p_2-\dots-p_j-b''$ and the union of $Q' \cup R$ with $b'-p_2-\dots-p_j-b''$ are holes of opposite parity, both of length more than ℓ , which is impossible. This proves (2).

From (1) and (2), we deduce that $\chi(C) \leq 3(4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2$. But $\chi(C) \geq \chi(M_{t+1}) - \chi^3(G)$, so $\chi(M_{t+1}) \leq 3(4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2 + \chi^3(G)$. Since $\chi(M_{t+1}) \geq \chi(V_0)/2$, and $\chi(V_0) \geq \chi(G)/2$, we deduce that

$$\chi(G) \leq 12(4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^3(G)^2 + 4\chi^3(G) \leq 24(2\ell + 5)\tau\chi^3(G)^2.$$

This proves 3.1. ▀

Next we bound $\chi(G)$ in terms of $\chi^2(G)$, as follows.

3.2 *Let G be a (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate; then $\chi(G) \leq 96(2\ell + 5)^3\tau^3\chi^2(G)^8$.*

Proof. Let z be a vertex such that $\chi(N^3[z]) = \chi^3(G)$, and let L_i be the set of vertices with G -distance i from z , for $0 \leq i \leq 3$. Fix a $\chi^2(G)$ -colouring of $G[L_0 \cup L_1 \cup L_2]$, and for each $v \in L_3$ choose a path of length three from z to v , and let $\alpha(v), \beta(v)$ be the colours of its second and third vertex respectively. Choose colours α, β , and let C be the set of $v \in L_3$ such that $\alpha(v) = \alpha$ and $\beta(v) = \beta$. Let B be the set of vertices in L_2 with colour β and with a neighbour in L_1 with colour α . Consequently B covers C , and any two vertices in B are joined by an induced path of even length with interior in $L_0 \cup L_1$.

Let (b_1, \dots, b_n) be some enumeration of B , and for $1 \leq i \leq n$ let W_i be the set of $v \in C$ such that v is adjacent to b_i but not to b_1, \dots, b_{i-1} . Thus (W_1, \dots, W_n) is a τ -colourable grading of $G[C]$ compatible with (b_1, \dots, b_n) . Suppose that $\chi(C) > (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^2(G)^2$. Then by 2.5 with $\rho = 2$ and $w = \chi^2(G)$ there is an induced path $p_1-\dots-p_k$ of $G[C]$, such that

- $k \geq \ell$;
- $p_1 p_2$ is a square edge;

- p_1, p_2 are both earlier than all of p_3, \dots, p_k ; and
- let b, b' be the earliest parent of p_1, p_2 respectively; then for each $v \in \{b, b', p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, the G -distance between p_k and v is at least 3.

It follows that b, b' are nonadjacent to p_3, \dots, p_k ; let $b'' \in B$ be adjacent to p_k , and choose j minimum such that p_j is adjacent to b'' . Since p_k has G -distance at least three from each of $b, b', p_1, \dots, p_\ell$, it follows that b'' is nonadjacent to all these vertices. Choose j minimum such that p_j is adjacent to b'' ; then $b-p_1-p_2-p_j-b''$ and $b'-p_2-\dots-p_j-b''$ are induced paths both of length more than ℓ and with lengths of opposite parity. Let Q be one of them with odd length. There is an induced path of even length joining the ends of Q with interior in $L_0 \cup L_1$; and its union with Q is an odd hole of length more than ℓ , which is impossible.

This proves that $\chi(C) \leq (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^2(G)^2$. Since this holds for every choice of α, β , and there are only $\chi^2(G)^2$ such choices, it follows that $\chi(L_3) \leq (4\ell + 9)\tau\chi^2(G)^4$. But $\chi^3(G) \leq \chi(L_3) + \chi^2(G)$, so $\chi^3(G) \leq 2(2\ell + 5)\tau\chi^2(G)^4$. From 3.1, it follows that $\chi(G) \leq 96(2\ell + 5)^3\tau^3\chi^2(G)^8$. This proves 3.2. ▀

4 Multicovers

In this section we combine 3.2 with a result of [3] to deduce 1.3, and for this we need some definitions. If X, Y are disjoint subsets of the vertex set of a graph G , we say

- X is *complete* to Y if every vertex in X is adjacent to every vertex in Y ; and
- X is *anticomplete* to Y if every vertex in X nonadjacent to every vertex in Y .

(If $X = \{v\}$ we say v is complete to Y instead of $\{v\}$, and so on.)

Let $x \in V(G)$, let N be some set of neighbours of x , and let $C \subseteq V(G)$ be disjoint from $N \cup \{x\}$, such that x is anticomplete to C and N covers C . In this situation we call (x, N) a *cover* of C in G . For $C, X \subseteq V(G)$, a *multicover* of C in G is a family $(N_x : x \in X)$ such that

- X is stable;
- for each $x \in X$, (x, N_x) is a cover of C ;
- for all distinct $x, x' \in X$, x' is anticomplete to N_x (and in particular all the sets $\{x\} \cup N_x$ are pairwise disjoint).

Its *length* is $|X|$; and the multicover $(N_x : x \in X)$ is *stable* if each of the sets N_x ($x \in X$) is stable.

4.1 *For all $m, c, \kappa, \tau \geq 0$, suppose that $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$, and $\chi(H) \leq \tau$ for every induced subgraph H of G with $\omega(H) < \kappa$. If G admits a multicover $(N_x : x \in X)$ with length m of a set $C' \subseteq V(G)$ with $\chi(C') > c\tau^m$, then G admits a stable multicover contained in $(N_x : x \in X)$ with length m , of some subset $C \subseteq C'$ with $\chi(C) > c$.*

Proof. Let $(N'_x : x \in X)$ be a multicover in G of length m , of a set C' with $\chi(C') > c'$. For each $x \in X$, since $G[N'_x]$ has clique number less than κ , this subgraph is τ -colourable; choose some such colouring, with colours $1, \dots, \tau$ (for each x). For each $v \in C'$, let $f_v : X \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \tau\}$ such that for each $x \in X$, some neighbour of v in N'_x has colour $f_v(x)$. There are only τ^m possibilities for f_v , so there is a function $f : X \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \tau\}$ and a subset $C \subseteq C'$ with $\chi(C) \geq \chi(C')\tau^{-m} > c$, such that $f_v = f$ for all $v \in C$. For each $x \in X$, let N_x be the set of vertices in N'_x with colour $f(x)$; then $(N_x : x \in X)$ is a stable multicover of C . This proves 4.1. \blacksquare

Let $(N_x : x \in X)$ be a multicover of C in G . It is said to be *k-crested* if there are vertices a_1, \dots, a_k and vertices $a_{ix} (1 \leq i \leq k, x \in X)$ of G , all distinct, with the following properties:

- a_1, \dots, a_k and the vertices $a_{ix} (1 \leq i \leq k, x \in X)$ do not belong to $C \cup X \cup \bigcup_{x \in X} N_x$;
- for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and each $x \in X$, a_{ix} is adjacent to x , and there are no other edges between the sets $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \cup \{a_{ix} : 1 \leq i \leq k, x \in X\}$ and $C \cup X \cup \bigcup_{x \in X} N_x$;
- for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and each $x \in X$, a_{ix} is adjacent to a_i , and there are no other edges between $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ and $\{a_{ix} : 1 \leq i \leq k, x \in X\}$;
- a_1, \dots, a_k are pairwise nonadjacent;
- for all distinct $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and all $x, y \in X$, a_{ix} is nonadjacent to a_{jy} .

Note that a_{ix} may be adjacent to a_{iy} . We say the multicover is *stably k-crested* if for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and all distinct $x, y \in X$, a_{ix}, a_{iy} are nonadjacent. Theorem 2.1 of [2] (setting j of the theorem to be κ) implies:

4.2 *For all $m, c, \kappa, \tau \geq 0$ there exist $m', c' \geq 0$ with the following property. Let G be a graph with $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$, such that $\chi(H) \leq \tau$ for every induced subgraph H of G with $\omega(H) < \kappa$. Let $(N'_x : x \in X')$ be a stable multicover in G of some set C' , such that $|X'| \geq m'$ and $\chi(C') > c'$. Then there exist $X \subseteq X'$ with $|X| \geq m$, and $C \subseteq C'$ with $\chi(C) > c$, and a stable multicover $(N_x : x \in X)$ of C contained in $(N'_x : x \in X')$ that is 1-crested.*

Ramsey's theorem applied to the vertices $\{a_{1x} : x \in X\}$ together with 4.2 yields (under the same hypotheses) that such a stable multicover exists which is stably 1-crested; and combining this with 4.1 yields:

4.3 *For all $m, c, \kappa, \tau \geq 0$ there exist $m', c' \geq 0$ with the following property. Let G be a graph with $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$, such that $\chi(H) \leq \tau$ for every induced subgraph H of G with $\omega(H) < \kappa$. Let $(N'_x : x \in X')$ be a multicover in G of some set C' , such that $|X'| \geq m'$ and $\chi(C') > c'$. Then there exist $X \subseteq X'$ with $|X| \geq m$, and $C \subseteq C'$ with $\chi(C) > c$, and a stable multicover $(N_x : x \in X)$ of C contained in $(N'_x : x \in X')$ that is stably 1-crested.*

Repeated application of this yields:

4.4 *For all $m, c, k, \kappa, \tau \geq 0$ there exist $m', c' \geq 0$ with the following property. Let G be a graph with $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$, such that $\chi(H) \leq \tau$ for every induced subgraph H of G with $\omega(H) < \kappa$. Let $(N'_x : x \in X')$ be a multicover in G of some set C' , such that $|X'| \geq m'$ and $\chi(C') > c'$. Then there exist $X \subseteq X'$ with $|X| \geq m$, and $C \subseteq C'$ with $\chi(C) > c$, and a stable multicover $(N_x : x \in X)$ of C contained in $(N'_x : x \in X')$ that is stably k -crested.*

We deduce:

4.5 For all $\ell, \kappa, \tau \geq 0$, there exist $m', c' \geq 0$ such that if G satisfies:

- $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$;
- $\chi(H) \leq \tau$ for every induced subgraph H of G with $\omega(H) < \kappa$; and
- G admits a multicover of length at least m' of a set $C \subseteq V(G)$ with $\chi(C) > c'$;

then G has an odd hole of length at least ℓ .

Proof. Let m', c' satisfy 4.4, with k, m both replaced by ℓ and with $c = \tau$. Let G be as in the theorem; so G admits a stably ℓ -crested stable multicover $(N_x : x \in X)$ of a set C , where $|X| = \ell$ and $\chi(C) > c$. Let a_1, \dots, a_ℓ and the vertices $a_{ix} (1 \leq i \leq \ell, x \in X)$ be as in the definition of stable k -crested. Choose distinct $x_1, x_2 \in X$. Let $\ell_1 \in \{\ell+1, \ell+3\}$ be a multiple of four. There is an induced path P between x_1, x_2 of length ℓ_1 such that $V(P) \subseteq \{a_1, \dots, a_\ell\} \cup X \cup \{a_{ix} : 1 \leq i \leq \ell, x \in X\}$. Since $\chi(C) > \tau$, there is a κ -clique $Y \subseteq C$. Choose $b_1 \in N_{x_1} \cup N_{x_2}$ with as many neighbours in Y as possible. By exchanging x_1, x_2 if necessary, we may assume that $b_1 \in N_{x_1}$. Now b_1 is not complete to Y since $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$; so there exists $y_2 \in Y$ nonadjacent to b_1 . Choose $b_2 \in N_{x_2}$ adjacent to y_2 . From the choice of b_1 , there exists $y_1 \in Y$ adjacent to b_1 and not to b_2 . If b_1, b_2 are adjacent let Q be the path $x_1-b_1-b_2-x_2$, and otherwise let Q be the path $x_1-b_1-y_1-y_2-b_2-x_2$. Thus Q is induced, and has length three or five, and the union of P and Q is an odd hole of length more than ℓ . This proves 4.5. ■

Let \mathbb{N} denote the set of nonnegative integers, let $\phi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be a nondecreasing function, and let $h \geq 1$ be an integer. We say a graph G is $(2, \phi)$ -controlled if $\chi(H) \leq \phi(\chi^2(H))$ for every induced subgraph H of G . Consequently 3.2 implies that:

4.6 Every (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate G is $(2, \phi)$ -controlled where ϕ is the function

$$\phi(x) = 96(2\ell + 5)^3 \tau^3 x^8.$$

We need the following, a consequence of theorem 9.7 of [3]. That involves “trees of lamps”, but we do not need to define those here; all we need is that a cycle of length ℓ is a tree of lamps. (Note that what we call a “multicover” here is called a “strongly-independent 2-multicover” in that paper, and indexed in a slightly different way.)

4.7 Let $m, \kappa, c', \ell \geq 0$, and let $\phi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be non-decreasing. Then there exists c with the following property. Let G be a graph such that

- $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$;
- G is $(2, \phi)$ -controlled;
- G does not admit a multicover of length m of a set with chromatic number more than c' ; and
- G has no hole of length ℓ .

Then $\chi(G) \leq c$.

Finally, we can prove 1.3, which we restate:

4.8 For all $\kappa, \ell \geq 0$ there exists c such that for every graph G , if $\omega(G) \leq \kappa$ and $\chi(G) > c$ then G has an odd hole of length at least ℓ .

Proof. As we saw in section 1, it suffices to prove an upper bound on the chromatic number of all (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidates, for all $\tau \geq 0$. Let m', c' satisfy 4.5, and let ϕ be as in 4.6. Let c satisfy 4.7, with m replaced by m' .

Now let G be a (κ, ℓ, τ) -candidate. If G admits a multicover of length m' of a set with chromatic number more than c' , then by 4.5, G has an odd hole of length at least ℓ , which is impossible. Thus G does not contain such a multicover. Since G is $(2, \phi)$ -controlled by 4.6, it follows from 4.7 that $\chi(G) \leq c$. This proves 4.8. ■

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