

Generalizations and strengthenings of Ryser's conjecture

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Abstract

Ryser's conjecture says that for every r -partite hypergraph H with matching number $\nu(H)$, the vertex cover number is at most $(r - 1)\nu(H)$. This far-reaching generalization of König's theorem is only known to be true for $r \leq 3$, or when $\nu(H) = 1$ and $r \leq 5$. An equivalent formulation of Ryser's conjecture is that in every r -edge coloring of a graph G with independence number $\alpha(G)$, there exists at most $(r - 1)\alpha(G)$ monochromatic connected subgraphs which cover the vertex set of G .

We make the case that this latter formulation of Ryser's conjecture naturally leads to a variety of stronger conjectures and generalizations to hypergraphs and multipartite graphs. Regarding these generalizations and strengthenings, we survey the known results, improving upon some, and we introduce a collection of new problems and results.

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1 Introduction

Let H be a hypergraph. We say that H is k -uniform if every edge of H contains exactly k vertices. We say that H is r -partite if there exists a partition of $V(H)$ into sets $V_1, \dots, V_r$ such that for every edge e of H , $|e \cap V_i| \leq 1$ for all $i \in [r]$; we use *bipartite* to mean 2-partite. Note that throughout the paper we won't assume that an r -partite hypergraph is necessarily r -uniform. A *matching* in H is a set of pairwise disjoint edges. A *vertex cover* of H is a set of vertices T such that each edge of H contains a vertex from T . We denote the size of a largest matching in H by $\nu(H)$ and we denote the size of a minimum vertex cover of H by $\tau(H)$. Note that for every hypergraph H we have $\nu(H) \leq \tau(H)$, since a minimum vertex cover must contain at least one vertex from each edge in a maximum matching.

The following theorem of König from 1931, is one of the cornerstone results in graph theory.

Theorem 1 (König [41]). *For every bipartite graph H , $\tau(H) = \nu(H)$.*

In the 1970's, Ryser made the following conjecture which would generalize König's theorem to r -partite hypergraphs.

Conjecture 2 (Ryser (see [38])). *For every r -partite hypergraph H , $\tau(H) \leq (r-1)\nu(H)$.*

A hypergraph H is *intersecting* if every pair of edges has non-empty intersection; equivalently H is intersecting if $\nu(H) = 1$. The most well-studied special case of Ryser's conjecture is that for every r -partite intersecting hypergraph H , $\tau(H) \leq r-1$.

Aside from the case $r = 2$ which is König's theorem, Ryser's conjecture has only been verified in the following cases: $r = 3$ by Aharoni [4], $r = 4$ and $\nu = 1$ by Tuza [57], $r = 5$ and $\nu = 1$ by Tuza [57].

Finally, we note that in [38], Ryser's conjecture was not originally formulated in the way we have stated above. The original, equivalent, formulation is as follows: Let $r > 2$ and let A be a r -dimensional $\{0, 1\}$ -matrix. The *term rank* of A , denoted $\nu(A)$, is the maximum number of 1's, such that no pair is in the same $(r-1)$ -dimensional hyperplane. The *covering number* of A , denoted $\tau(A)$, is the minimum number of $(r-1)$ -dimensional hyperplanes which contain all of the 1's of A . In this language, Ryser's conjecture says that if A is an r -dimensional $\{0, 1\}$ -matrix, then $\tau(A) \leq (r-1)\nu(A)$.

1.1 Fractional versions of Ryser's conjecture

Given a hypergraph $H = (V, E)$, a *fractional matching* is a function $m : E \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that for all $v \in V$, $\sum_{e \ni v} m(e) \leq 1$, and a *fractional vertex cover* is a function $t : V \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that for all $e \in E$, $\sum_{v \in e} t(v) \geq 1$. We let

$$\nu^*(H) = \max \left(\sum_{e \in E} m(e) : m \text{ is a fractional matching on } H \right)$$

and

$$\tau^*(H) = \min \left(\sum_{v \in V} t(v) : t \text{ is a fractional vertex cover on } H \right).$$

All three fractional versions of Ryser's conjecture are known to be true (that is, replacing at least one of τ or ν with τ^* or ν^* respectively):

First, it is well-known consequence of the duality theorem in linear programming that $\tau^*(H) = \nu^*(H)$ for all hypergraphs H . For all r -partite hypergraphs H , Lovász [45] proved $\tau(H) \leq \frac{r}{2} \nu^*(H)$ and Füredi [26] proved $\tau^*(H) \leq (r-1)\nu(H)$.

1.2 Duality

We say that a hypergraph H is *connected* if for all $u, v \in V(H)$ there exists $e_1, \dots, e_k \in E(H)$ such that $u \in e_1$, $v \in e_k$ and $e_i \cap e_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [k-1]$. A *component* of a hypergraph H is a maximal connected subgraph of H . Given a set of vertices $A \subseteq V(H)$, let $H[A]$ denote the subhypergraph of H induced by A , and if $H[A]$ has no edges, we say that A is an *independent set*. The size of a maximum independent set of vertices in H is denoted by $\alpha(H)$. An r -*coloring* of the edges of a hypergraph H is a function $c : E(H) \rightarrow [r]$; equivalently, a partition of $E(H)$ into (possibly empty) sets $\{E_1, \dots, E_r\}$. We say an edge $e \in E(H)$ is *color* i if $c(e) = i$; equivalently, $e \in E_i$. In an r -colored hypergraph H , a *monochromatic cover* of H is a set $\mathcal{T}$ of monochromatic connected subgraphs of H such that $V(H) = \bigcup_{T \in \mathcal{T}} V(T)$. For a positive integer t , a *monochromatic t -cover* of H is a monochromatic cover of order at most t . Let $tc_r(H)$ be the minimum integer t such that in every r -coloring of the edges of H , there exists a monochromatic t -cover of H . Note that since every connected subgraph contains a spanning tree, we can think of the connected subgraphs in a monochromatic cover as trees; this explains the notation "tc" which stands for "tree cover."

In this language, the well known remark of Erdős and Rado that a graph or its complement is connected (see [11]), can be formulated as $tc_2(K_n) = 1$.

Gyárfás [29] noted that Ryser's conjecture is equivalent to the following statement about edge colored graphs.

Conjecture 3 (Ryser). For every graph G and every integer $r \geq 2$, $tc_r(G) \leq (r-1)\alpha(G)$.

So in particular, König's theorem can be reformulated as follows.

Theorem 4 (König). For any graph G , $tc_2(G) \leq \alpha(G)$.

To see why this equivalence holds, given an r -colored graph G , we let H be a hypergraph where the vertex set is the set of monochromatic components in G which is naturally partitioned into r parts depending on the color of the component, and a set of vertices in H forms an edge if the corresponding set of components has non-empty intersection in G and is maximal with respect to this property. One can see that an independent set of order m in G will correspond to a matching of order m in H , and a monochromatic cover of G will correspond to a vertex cover of H .

On the other hand, given an r -partite hypergraph H with vertex partition $\{V_1, \dots, V_r\}$, we let G be a graph with $V(G) = E(H)$ and we put an edge of color i between $e, f \in V(G)$ if and only if $e \cap f \cap V_i \neq \emptyset$. Since edges from H can intersect in more than one set, G will be an r -colored multigraph (or a r -multicolored graph) in which every monochromatic component is a clique. Note that a matching of order m in H will correspond to an independent set of order m in G , and a vertex cover of H will correspond to a monochromatic cover of G (in which all of the monochromatic components are cliques).

We have now seen that there are at least three equivalent ways of stating Ryser's conjecture. For the remainder of the paper we focus on these two.

(R1) For every r -partite hypergraph H , $\tau(H) \leq (r-1)\nu(H)$.

(R2) For every graph G , $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq (r-1)\alpha(G)$.

Now suppose we have two r -colored graphs G and G^0 on the same vertex set V such that for all $i \in [r]$, the components of color i in G and the components of color i in G^0 give the same partition of V . In the above discussion, we see that from G and G^0 , we will derive the exact same r -partite hypergraph H . On the other hand, given an r -partite hypergraph H , we will only derive a single r -colored graph G .

This brings us to one of the main themes of this paper. It is certainly true that (R1) feels most natural in that it directly generalizes the well known Kőnig's theorem. However, by stating Ryser's conjecture in terms of (R2), we can access a whole host of interesting strengthenings and generalizations which have no analogue in the r -partite hypergraph setting. For instance we can ask if there is a monochromatic cover T in which every subgraph in T has small diameter, or whether T can be chosen so that subgraphs in T are pairwise disjoint (i.e. T forms a partition rather than just a cover). Furthermore, we can generalize the problem to settings like complete multipartite graphs and hypergraphs. In Section 8 we give many more such examples.

Finally, we make note of the following trivial upper bound on $\text{tc}_r(G)$ in the (R2) language.

Fact 5. Let $r \geq 2$. For all graphs G , $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq r\alpha(G)$.

1.3 Lower bounds

A *projective plane of order q* is a $(q+1)$ -uniform hypergraph on $q^2 + q + 1$ vertices and $q^2 + q + 1$ edges such that each pair of vertices is contained in exactly one edge. A *truncated projective plane of order q* is a $(q+1)$ -uniform hypergraph on $q^2 + q$ vertices and $q^2 + q$ edges obtained by deleting one vertex v from a projective plane of order q and removing the $q+1$ edges which contained v . An *affine plane of order q* is a q -uniform hypergraph on q^2 vertices and $q^2 + q$ edges obtained by deleting one edge e from a projective plane of order q and removing the $q+1$ vertices which are contained in e . Note that truncated projective planes and affine planes are duals of each other in the geometric sense where the roles of lines and points are switched.

It is well known that a projective plane of order q exists whenever q is a prime power (and it is unknown whether there exists a projective plane of non-prime power order).

Also it is clear that a truncated projective plane of order q and an affine plane of order q exist if and only if a projective plane of order q exists.

A truncated projective plane H of order $r - 1$ is an intersecting r -uniform hypergraph with vertex cover number $r - 1$ and if we take v vertex disjoint copies of H , we have an r -uniform hypergraph with matching number v and vertex cover number $(r - 1)v$. Thus Ryser's conjecture is tight for a given value of r whenever a truncated projective plane H of order $r - 1$ exists.

An affine plane H of order $r - 1$ is an $(r - 1)$ -uniform hypergraph with edge chromatic number r and edge cover number $r - 1$. From α vertex disjoint affine planes of order $r - 1$, we can create an r -colored graph G with independence number α such that $tc_r(G) = (r - 1)\alpha$.

So we have the following fact.

Fact 6. *Let $r > 2$ and $\alpha > 1$ be integers. If there exists an affine plane of order $r - 1$, then for all $n > (r - 1)^2 \alpha$ there exists a graph G on n vertices with $\alpha(G) = \alpha$ such that $tc_r(G) > (r - 1)\alpha$.*

Finding matching lower bounds when affine plane of order $r - 1$ does not exist is an active area of research with some interesting recent results ([3], [2], [5], [37]); however, it is still unknown whether for all $r > 2$ and $\alpha > 1$, there exists a graph G with $\alpha(G) = \alpha$ such that $tc_r(G) > (r - 1)\alpha$. The best general result is due to Haxell and Scott [37] who show that for all $r > 5$, there exists a graph G such that $tc_r(G) > (r - 4)\alpha(G)$.

Finally, we note that most efforts to improve the lower bound have focused on the case $\alpha(G) = 1$ because if one can prove that $t(K) > r - 1$ for a complete graph K , then by taking α disjoint copies of K , we obtain a graph G such that $tc_r(G) > (r - 1)\alpha(G)$. It was shown in [36] that for $r = 3$, this is essentially the only such example. However, it was shown in [1] that for $r = 4$, there is an example which is different than two disjoint 4-colored complete graphs and a more general example was given in [13].

1.4 Large monochromatic components

We now briefly discuss the related problem of finding large monochromatic components in r -colored graphs.

Theorem 7 (Füredi [26] (see Gyárfás [31])). *In every r -coloring of the edges of a graph G with n vertices, there exists a monochromatic component of order at least $\frac{n}{(r-1)\alpha(G)}$.*

In the dual language, in every r -partite hypergraph H with n edges, there exists a vertex of degree at least $\frac{n}{(r-1)v(H)}$.

Note that if true, Ryser's conjecture implies Theorem 7.

1.5 Notation

Given a positive integer k , we let $[k] = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$.

Let G be a graph. For sets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$, an A, B -edge is an edge with one endpoint in A and the other in B . If $A = \{v\}$, we write v, B -edge instead of $\{v\}, B$ -edge. We

write $\delta(A, B)$ for $\min\{|N(v) \cap B| : v \in A\}$. If A and B are disjoint, we let $[A, B]$ be the bipartite graph induced by the sets A and B . Given $k > 2$, we let K_k be the family of all complete k -partite graphs.

Given a set S we say that G is S -colored if the edges of G are colored from the set S . Given an integer r , we say that G is r -colored if the edges of G are colored with r colors (unless otherwise stated, the set of colors will be $[r]$). Given an r -coloring of G , say $c : E(G) \rightarrow [r]$, and a set $S \subseteq [r]$, we let G_S be the S -colored graph on $V(G)$ with $E(G_S) = \{e \in E(G) : c(e) \in S\}$. If $S = \{i\}$ or $S = \{i, j\}$, we simply write G_i or $G_{i,j}$ respectively.

2 Overview of the paper

In this section we give a detailed overview of the results in the paper. In addition, we discuss a variety of other generalizations and strengthenings of Ryser's conjecture in Section 8 and we collect some observations about a hypothetical minimal counterexample to Ryser's conjecture in Appendix A.

2.1 Monochromatic covers with restrictions on the colors

We begin with a few conjectures which can be stated both in terms of intersecting r -partite hypergraphs (R1) and in terms of r -colored complete graphs (R2).

The results mentioned here are proved in Section 3 and Section 5.

Conjecture 8. For all integers $r > 2$, all $S \subseteq [r]$, and all r -colorings of a complete graph K , there exists a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover consisting entirely of subgraphs having a color in S or consisting entirely of subgraphs having a color in $[r] \setminus S$.

In the dual (R1) language, Conjecture 8 says that for every r -partite intersecting hypergraph with vertex partition $\{V_1, \dots, V_r\}$ and every $S \subseteq [r]$, there is a vertex cover of order $r - 1$ which is contained in $\{V_i : i \in S\}$ or contained in $\{V_i : i \in [r] \setminus S\}$.

We prove Conjecture 8 for $r \geq 4$. In the process of doing so, we formulate three other conjectures (all of which imply the $\alpha = 1$ case of Ryser's conjecture).

Conjecture 9 For all integers $r > 2$ and all $K \in K_{r-1}$, $\text{tc}_{r-1}(K) \leq r - 1$. In particular, this implies that for every r -coloring of a complete graph K and every color $i \in [r]$, either there is a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover consisting entirely of subgraphs of color i , or entirely of subgraphs which don't have color i .

In the dual (R1) language, Conjecture 9 says that for every r -partite intersecting hypergraph, if some part V_i has at least r vertices, then there is a vertex cover of order at most $r - 1$ which uses no vertices from V_i .

Note that Conjecture 9 implies the $\alpha = 1$ case of Ryser's conjecture, but we will actually prove the following stronger conjecture for $r \geq 4$.

Conjecture 10. For all integers $r > 3$ and all $K \in \mathcal{K}_1$, $\text{tc}_{r-1}(K) \leq r - 1$. In particular, this implies that for every r -coloring of a complete graph K and every color $i \in [r]$, either there is a monochromatic $(r - 2)$ -cover consisting entirely of subgraphs of color i , or a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover consisting entirely of subgraphs which don't have color i .

A special case of Conjecture 8 obtained by setting $|S| = dr/2e$ is the following.

Conjecture 11 For all integers $r > 2$, in every r -coloring of a complete graph K there exists a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover such that the monochromatic subgraphs have at most $dr/2e$ different colors.

In the dual (R1) language, in every r -partite intersecting hypergraph, there is a vertex cover of order at most $r - 1$ which is made up of vertices from at most $dr/2e$ parts.

We give an example to show that $dr/2e$ cannot be reduced in Conjecture 11.

Example 12. For all $r > 3$ and $n > r^{\frac{r}{br/2c+1}}$, there exists an r -coloring of K_n , such that every monochromatic cover of K with at most $r - 1$ components consists of components of at least $dr/2e$ different colors.

Proof. Let $A = \binom{[r]}{br/2c+1}$ (that is the family of subsets of $[r]$ with just over half the elements). Now let V be a set of at least $r^{\frac{r}{br/2c+1}}$ vertices and let $\{V_X : X \in A\}$ be a partition of V into sets of order at least r which are indexed by the elements in A . For all $u \in V_X, v \in V_Y$, let uv be an edge of some arbitrarily chosen color $i \in X \cap Y$ (which is possible since $X \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ for all $X, Y \in A$). We now have an r -colored complete graph K on vertex set V .

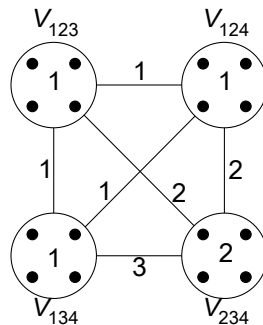


Figure 1: Example 12 in the case $r = 4$.

Suppose for contradiction that there exists $S \subseteq [r]$ with $|S| = dr/2e - 1$ and that K has a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover T such that all of the subgraphs in T have a color in S . Since $r - (dr/2e - 1) = br/2c + 1$, there exists $X \in A$ such that $X = [r] \setminus S$. This means that there are no edges having a color from S which are incident with a vertex in V_X . Since there are at most $r - 1$ components in T all having colors from S and there are at least r vertices in V_X , this contradicts the fact that T was the desired monochromatic cover. $\square$

2.2 Monochromatic covers with subgraphs of bounded diameter

Now we move on to some results which can only be stated in terms of r -colored graphs (R2).

The results mentioned here are proved in Section 4.

Let G be a graph. For vertices $u, v \in V(G)$, let $d(u, v)$ denote the length of the shortest u, v -path in G . If there is no u, v -path, we write $d(u, v) = \infty$. The *diameter* of G , denoted $\text{diam}(G)$, is the smallest integer d such that $d(u, v) \leq d$ for all $u, v \in V(G)$. If G is disconnected, we say $\text{diam}(G) = \infty$. The *radius* of G , denoted $\text{rad}(G)$, is the smallest integer r such that there exists $u \in V(G)$ such that $d(u, v) \leq r$ for all $v \in V(G)$.

It is well known that a graph or its complement has diameter at most 3; in other words, in every 2-coloring of a complete graph K , there is a spanning monochromatic subgraph of diameter at most 3.

Milićević conjectured an extension of this to r -colors which strengthens the $\alpha = 1$ case of Ryser's conjecture.

Conjecture 13 (Milićević [48]) For all $r > 2$, there exists $d = d(r)$ such that in every r -coloring of a complete graph K , there exists a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most d .

Milićević proved that in every 3-coloring of a complete graph K , there is a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 8 [47], and in every 4-coloring of a complete graph K , there is a monochromatic 3-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 80 [48].

For the case $r = 3$, we improve the upper bound on the diameter from 8 to 4. In the case $r = 4$, we improve the upper bound on the diameter from 80 to 6 while at the same time giving a significantly simpler proof.

Theorem 14.

- (i) In every 3-coloring of a complete graph K , there is a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of trees of diameter at most 4.
- (ii) In every 4-coloring of a complete graph K , there is a monochromatic 3-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 6.

We also conjecture a generalization of Ryser's conjecture for graphs with arbitrary independence number.

Conjecture 15 For all $\alpha > 1$, there exists $d = d(\alpha)$ such that for all $r > 2$, if G is a graph with $\alpha(G) = \alpha$, then in every r -coloring of G , there exists a monochromatic $(r - 1)\alpha$ -cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most d .

Note that in Conjecture 13, it is conjectured that d depends on r . We speculate that it is even possible to choose a d which is independent of both r and α , but we have no concrete evidence to support this.

We prove Conjecture 15 for $\alpha = 2 = r$.

Theorem 16. *Let G be a graph with $\alpha(G) = 2$. In every 2-coloring of G there is a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 6.*

Gyárfás raised the following problem which would strengthen Theorem 7 in the case $\alpha = 1$.

Problem 17 (Gyárfás[31]). *In every r -coloring of the edges of K_n , there exists a monochromatic subgraph of diameter at most 3 on at least $\frac{n}{r-1}$ vertices. Perhaps the subgraph can even be chosen to be a tree of diameter at most 3 (which is necessarily a double star).*

Improving on earlier results of Mubayi [49] and Ruszinkó [52] Letzter almost solved Problem 17.

Theorem 18 (Letzter [44]). *In every r -coloring of the edges of K there exists a monochromatic tree of diameter at most 4 (in fact, the tree can be chosen to be a triple star) on at least $\frac{n}{r-1}$ vertices.*

Note that Theorem 14(i) implies Letzter's result in the case $r = 3$ (except we can't guarantee that both of the trees are triple stars).

2.3 Monochromatic covers of complete multipartite graphs

The results mentioned here are proved in Section 4 and Section 5.

Gyárfás and Lehel made the following conjecture which would be tight if true.

Conjecture 19 (Gyárfás, Lehel [29]) *For all $K \in K_2$, $tc_r(K) \leq 2r - 2$.*

Chen, Fujita, Gyárfás, Lehel, and Tóth [16] proved this for $r \leq 5$. Also note that for all $K \in K_2$, a trivial upper bound is $tc_r(K) \leq 2r - 1$ (by considering a pair of vertices u, v on opposite sides of the bipartition and the union of the monochromatic components containing u and v).

We now mention the following generalization of Conjecture 19 for which we don't even have a conjecture. The first interesting test case (outside the scope of Conjectures 9 and 10) is $k = 3$ and $r = 4$.

Problem 20. *Let k and r be integers with $k, r \geq 2$. Determine an upper bound on $tc_r(K)$ which holds for all $K \in K_k$.*

We also make the following strengthening of Conjecture 19 and prove it for $r = 2$ and $r = 3$ (the $r = 2$ case is an improvement of a result of Milićević [47]).

Conjecture 21. *There exists d such that for all $r \geq 2$, if $K \in K$ then in every r -coloring of K , there exists a monochromatic $(2r - 2)$ -cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most d .*

Theorem 22. *Let $K \in K_2$.*

- (i) *In every 2-coloring of K , there is a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of trees of diameter at most 4.*
- (ii) *In every 3-coloring of K , there is a monochromatic 4-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 6.*

2.4 Partitioning into monochromatic connected subgraphs

The results mentioned here are proved in Section 6.

For positive integers t and r , a *monochromatic t -partition* of an r -colored hypergraph H is a monochromatic t -cover T of H such that $V(T) \cap V(T^0) = \emptyset$ for all $T, T^0 \in T$. Let $\text{tp}_r(H)$ be the minimum integer t such that in every r -coloring of the edges of H , there exists a monochromatic t -partition of H .

Erdős, Gyárfás, and Pyber made the following conjecture and proved it for $r = 3$.

Conjecture 23 (Erdős, Gyárfás, Pyber [23]). For all $r > 2$ and all finite complete graphs K , $\text{tp}_r(K) \leq r - 1$.

Later Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, and Tóth made the following conjecture and proved it for $r = 2$. Note that this is a significant strengthening of Ryser's conjecture.

Conjecture 24 (Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, Tóth [25]). For all $r > 2$ and all finite graphs G , $\text{tp}_r(G) \leq (r - 1)\alpha(G)$.

Haxell and Kohayakawa [35] proved $\text{tp}_r(K_n) \leq r$ for sufficiently large n (in fact, they proved that there is a monochromatic r -partition consisting of trees of radius at most 2). The bound on n was improved in [8]. In Section 6, we discuss why the bound on n essentially cannot be improved any further using this approach, and in the process find an interesting connection to a different problem.

We also raised the question of determining an upper bound on $\text{tp}_r(K)$ for $K \in \mathcal{K}_k$. Surprisingly we found that in contrast to the cover version of the problem, no such upper bound (which depends only on k) is possible.

Theorem 25 For all $k > 2$ and all functions $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exists $K \in \mathcal{K}_k$ such that $\text{tp}_2(K) > f(k)$.

2.5 Monochromatic covers of hypergraphs

The results mentioned here are proved in Section 7.

Denote the complete r -uniform hypergraph on n vertices by K_n^r . Again, the well known remark of Erdős and Rado, which says $\text{tc}_2(K_n^2) = 1$, was generalized by Gyárfás [29] who proved that for all $r > 2$, $\text{tc}_r(K_n^r) = 1$.

Király [41] proved that for all $k > 3$, $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k) = dr/ke$. In the dual (R1) language, this means that for $k > 3$ if we have an r -partite hypergraph H in which every set of k edges has a common non-empty intersection, then $\tau(H) \leq dr/ke$.

We begin the study of a much more general setting in which we allow for different notions of connectivity in hypergraphs. Given an k -uniform hypergraph H , say that H is *tightly connected* if for every pair of vertices $u, v \in V(H)$, there exists edges $e_1, \dots, e_p \in E(H)$ such that $u \in e_1$, $v \in e_p$, and $|e_i \cap e_{i+1}| = k - 1$ for all $i \in [p - 1]$. We prove a generalization of Király's theorem, but we delay the statement until Section 7.

One of our main (and easiest to state) conjectures in this setting is the following strengthening of Gyárfás' result, which we prove for $r = 3$.

Conjecture 26 For all $r > 3$, in every r -coloring of K_n^r , there exists a monochromatic tightly connected subgraph which covers $V(K)$.

Problem 27. Let $r, k > 2$ be integers. Given an arbitrary r -coloring of K_n^k , determine an upper bound on the number of monochromatic tightly connected subgraphs needed to cover $V(K_n^k)$.

The following tables given in Table 1 recap what is known about the various generalizations and strengthenings of Ryser's conjecture discussed so far, using green to indicate previously known results and yellow to indicate new or improved results that we will show in the following sections.

3 Tuza's proofs/Monochromatic covers with restrictions on the colors

Let G be a graph with $\alpha = \alpha(G)$. Tuza proved that $tc_r(G) \leq (r-1)\alpha$ in the cases when

$$(r, \alpha) \in \{(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (5, 1)\}.$$

The proof for $(r, \alpha) \in \{(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4)\}$ can be found in [57] and [58]. The proof for $(r, \alpha) = (4, 1)$ can be found in [57] and [59]. The proof for $(r, \alpha) = (5, 1)$ can be found in [57]. Finally, the case $(r, \alpha) = (4, 2)$ is claimed in [57] and [58], but no proof is given. Note that the cases $(r, \alpha) \in \{(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4)\}$ are superseded by Aharoni's theorem [4], but Tuza's proof may still be of some interest because of its elementary nature.

In all cases, Tuza's proofs are given in the dual (R1) language of vertex covers of r -partite hypergraphs. The objective of this section is to both reprove all of these results in the language of monochromatic covers of edge colored graphs and do so in such a way that we can use these results to prove Conjecture 11 for $r \geq 5$ which in turn, together with the results in Section 5, allow us to prove Conjecture 8 for $r \geq 4$. Also, since the $r = 5$ case is unpublished, we feel that this may be of some benefit to others who would like to understand Tuza's proof of this case. One of the original goals of this project was to explore the possibility of extending Tuza's methods to prove the case $(r, \alpha) = (6, 1)$. While we were unsuccessful in this goal, we were able to classify the (many) special cases which would need to be dealt with in order to prove such a result. More specifically, when $(r, \alpha) = (5, 1)$, Tuza's proof goes by making some general observations which, out of 37 possible cases, leaves two special cases each of which can be dealt with in an ad-hoc manner. In trying to extend this to the case $(r, \alpha) = (6, 1)$, we make analogous observations which, out of 560 possible cases, leaves 173 special cases (most of which do not seem to have an analogously easy ad-hoc proof).

We will prove the following.

Theorem 28. Let $r \in \{3, 4, 5\}$ and $S \subseteq [r]$ with $|S| = 2$. In every r -coloring of a complete graph K , there exists a monochromatic $(r-1)$ -cover H in which every subgraph in H has a color in S or every subgraph in H has a color in $[r] \setminus S$. In particular, $tc_r(K) \leq r-1$.

$\alpha \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	↓	↓	15	20	25

(a) Conjecture 3

$\alpha \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	↓	10	15	20	25

(e) Conjecture 24

$k \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	2	3			
4	2	3			
5	↓	↓			

(g) Conjecture 19, Problem 20

$k \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	2	3	4	5
3	1	1			
4	1	1	1		
5	↓	↓		1	

(i) Conjecture 26, Problem 27

r	2	3	4	5	6
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(b) Conjecture 8

r	2	3	4	5	6
-----	---	---	---	---	---

(c) Conjecture 10

r	2	3	4	5	6
-----	---	---	---	---	---

(d) Conjecture 11

$\alpha \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	↓	10	15	20	25

(f) Conjecture 15

$k \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	2	3			
4	2	3			
5	↓	↓			

(h) Conjecture 21

Table 1: A recap of the results discussed above. Results known before this paper are highlighted in green. New or improved results from this paper are highlighted in yellow.

We begin with some general observations. The *closure* of a graph G with respect to a given coloring is a multigraph $\hat{G}$ on $V(G)$ with edge set defined as follows: there is an edge of color i between u and v in $\hat{G}$ if and only if there is a path of color i between u and v in G .

Let the edges of a graph G be r -colored. Take the closure of G with respect to this coloring. Note that $tc_r(G) = tc_r(\hat{G})$, since given a monochromatic cover of $\hat{G}$, the

corresponding monochromatic components of G form a monochromatic cover.

Observation 29 *To prove an upper bound on $\text{tc}_r(G)$ we instead prove an upper bound on $\text{tc}_r(\hat{G})$; that is, we assume that every monochromatic component in the r -edge (multi-) coloring of G is a clique.*

Let $G_{i,j}$ be the subgraph of G induced by the edges of colors i and j . By Theorem 4,

$$\text{tc}_r(G) \leq \text{tc}_2(G_{i,j}) \leq \alpha(G_{i,j}). \quad (1)$$

Thus we have the following useful observation.

Observation 30 *If there exist distinct colors $i, j \in [r]$ such that $\alpha(G_{i,j}) \leq (r-1)\alpha(G)$, then $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq (r-1)\alpha(G)$.*

3.1 $r = 3, \alpha = 1$

Proof of Theorem 28 when $r = 3$. Let $S \subseteq [3]$ with $|S| = 2$ and without loss of generality, suppose $S = \{2, 3\}$. If $\alpha(G_{2,3}) \leq 2$, then we are done by Observation 30; so suppose $\alpha(G_{2,3}) > 3$ and let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ be an independent set in $G_{2,3}$. This means every edge in X has color 1. Also since X is independent in $G_{2,3}$, then by Observation 29, every vertex sends at most one edge of color 2 and at most one edge of color 3 to X . Thus every vertex sends an edge of color 1 to X and thus there is monochromatic cover consisting of a single component of color 1. $\square$

3.2 $r = 4, \alpha = 1$

Proof of Theorem 28 when $r = 4$. Let $S \subseteq [4]$ with $|S| = 2$ and without loss of generality, suppose $S = \{3, 4\}$. If $\alpha(G_{3,4}) \leq 3$, then we are done by Observation 30; so suppose $\alpha(G_{3,4}) > 4$ and let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$ be an independent set in $G_{3,4}$. Note that X induces a $[2]$ -colored K_4 . Therefore (by Theorem 4 for instance) there exists a monochromatic component A_1 , say of color 1, which covers X . Let B_1 and B_2 be components of color 2 which have the largest intersection with X and without loss of generality, suppose $|B_1 \cap X| > |B_2 \cap X|$ and note that $B_2 \cap X$ is empty if $|B_1 \cap X| = 4$.

We now claim that $\{A_1, B_1, B_2\}$ is the desired monochromatic 3-cover. If $v \in A_1$, then v sends no edges of color 1 to X , at most one edge of color 3, at most one edge of color 4, and consequently at least two edges of color 2. Thus v must be in either B_1 or B_2 . $\square$

3.3 $r = 5, \alpha = 1$

Let G be an r -colored graph and let $X \subseteq V(G)$. For all $i \in [r]$, the i -signature of X , denoted $\sigma^i[X]$, is the integer partition $(n_1^i, \dots, n_t^i)$ of $|X|$ such that the graph $G_i[X]$ induced by edges of color i in the set X has components of order $n_1^i > n_2^i > \dots > n_t^i$ (where $|X| = \sum_{j=1}^t n_j^i$). For all $S \subseteq [r]$, the S -signature of X , denoted $\sigma_S(X)$, is the set $\{\sigma^i[X] : i \in [S]\}$.

Now let n and p be positive integers and let $\sigma = \{\sigma^1, \dots, \sigma^p\}$ be a set of integer partitions of n . We say that σ is a *valid signature*, if there exists a p -coloring of a graph F on n vertices such that the $[p]$ -signature of $V(F)$ is σ (note that a valid signature may be realized by non-isomorphic colored graphs). For example, $\{(4, 1), (3, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1)\}$ is not a valid signature since there is no way to 3-color a K_5 so that there are components of order 4 and 1 in color 1, components of order 3, 1, and 1 in color 2, and components of order 2, 2, and 1 in color 3.

While we don't have a characterization of all valid signatures, the following is a useful necessary condition (and the above example shows that it is not sufficient), which follows simply by counting the number of possible edges.

Observation 31 Let n and p be positive integers and let $\sigma = \{\sigma^1, \dots, \sigma^p\}$ be a set of integer partitions of n . If $\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j \in [t_i]} \frac{n_j^i}{2} < \frac{n}{2}$, then σ is not a valid signature.

Proof of Theorem 28 when $r = 5$. Let $S \subseteq [5]$ with $|S| = 2$ and without loss of generality, suppose $S = \{4, 5\}$. If $\alpha(G_{4,5}) \leq 4$, then we are done by Observation 30; so suppose $\alpha(G_{4,5}) > 5$ and let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ be an independent set in $G_{4,5}$. Note that X induces a $[3]$ -colored K_5 .

We now split into cases depending on the $[3]$ -signature of X . There are 84 possible signatures and 37 of them are valid. The following lemma deals with 35 of the 37 cases.

Lemma 32 Let $\{\sigma^1, \sigma^2, \sigma^3\} = \{(n_1^1, \dots, \ell_1^1), (n_1^2, \dots, \ell_2^2), (n_1^3, \dots, \ell_3^3)\}$ be the $[3]$ -signature of X . If $i, j, k \in [3]$ are distinct and

- (i) $t_i + t_j + |\{n^k : n^k > 3\}| \leq 4$, or
- (ii) $t_i + |\{n^j : n^j > 2\}| + |\{n^k : n^k > 2\}| \leq 4$,

then there exists a monochromatic 4-cover in which all the subgraphs have colors from $[3]$.

Since the conditions in Lemma 32 are a bit hard to parse at first sight, note that (i) says that the number of components of color i or j plus the number of components of order at least 3 of color k in the graph induced by X is at most 4, and (ii) says that the number of components of color i plus the number of components of order at least 2 of color j or k in the graph induced by X is at most 4. For example, $\{(5), (3, 2), (3, 2)\}$ and $\{(4, 1), (3, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1)\}$ are valid signatures to which Lemma 32(i) and Lemma 32(ii), respectively, apply.

Proof. Let T denote the set of at most four monochromatic components which intersect X as described in one of the two cases. Suppose for contradiction that T is not a monochromatic 4-cover and let v be an uncovered vertex. In either case, this implies $v \notin X$. First note that since $G_{4,5}[X]$ is an independent set, v sends at most one edge of color 4 and at most one edge of color 5 to X . Thus v sends at least three edges of color 1, 2, or 3 to X (?).

- (i) Without loss of generality we can assume T contains all components of colors 2 and 3 which intersect X and all components of color 1 which intersect X in at least

3 vertices. Then v sends no edges of color 2 or 3 to X , and at most 2 edges of color 1 to X ; a contradiction to (?).

- (ii) Without loss of generality we can assume T contains all components of color 3 which intersect X and all components of colors 1 or 2 which intersect X in at least 2 vertices. Then v sends no edges of color 3 to X , at most one edge of color 1, and at most one edge of color 2; a contradiction to (?). $\square$

By direct inspection, one can see that there are only two valid signatures which do not meet the conditions of Lemma 32: $\{(3, 2), (3, 2), (3, 2)\}$ and $\{(4, 1), (3, 2), (3, 2)\}$. In both cases there are two components of each color which intersect X . Let A_1, A_2 be the components of color 1 which intersect X , let B_1, B_2 be the components of color 2 which intersect X , and let C_1, C_2 be the components of color 3 which intersect X . Suppose that $|A_1 \cap X| > |A_2 \cap X|$, $|B_1 \cap X| > |B_2 \cap X|$, and $|C_1 \cap X| > |C_2 \cap X|$.

We now deal with these two cases separately.

Case 1. $\{(3, 2), (3, 2), (3, 2)\}$.

Without loss of generality, we must have the following situation:

$$\begin{aligned} V(A_1) \cap X &= \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}, & V(A_2) \cap X &= \{x_4, x_5\}, \\ V(B_1) \cap X &= \{x_1, x_2, x_4\}, & V(B_2) \cap X &= \{x_3, x_5\}, \\ V(C_1) \cap X &= \{x_1, x_2, x_5\}, & V(C_2) \cap X &= \{x_3, x_4\}. \end{aligned}$$

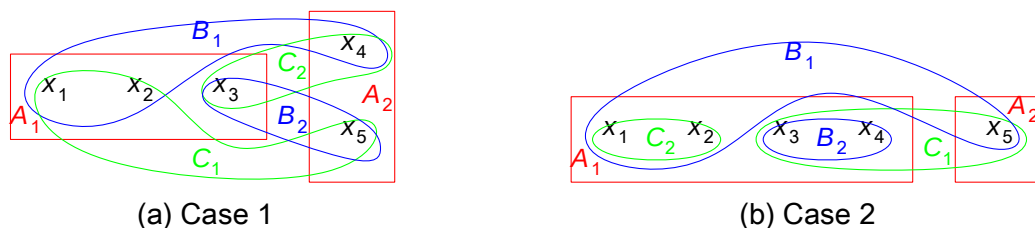


Figure 2: $r = 5$

Suppose that neither $\{B_1, B_2, C_1, C_2\}$ nor $\{A_1, A_2, B_1, C_1\}$ are monochromatic 4-covers of K . Note that if $u \notin B_1 \cup B_2 \cup C_1 \cup C_2$, then u must send one edge of color 4 and one edge of color 5 to $\{x_4, x_5\}$ and three edges of color 1 to $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$. If $v \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup B_1 \cup C_1$, then v must send one edge of color 4 and one edge of color 5 to $\{x_4, x_5\}$, at least one edge of color 3 to $\{x_3, x_4\}$ and at least one edge of color 2 to $\{x_3, x_5\}$. But then no matter what the color of the edge between u and v we have a contradiction.

Case 2. $\{(4, 1), (3, 2), (3, 2)\}$.

Without loss of generality, we must have the following situation:

$$\begin{aligned} V(A_1) \cap X &= \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}, & V(A_2) \cap X &= \{x_5\}, \\ V(B_1) \cap X &= \{x_1, x_2, x_5\}, & V(B_2) \cap X &= \{x_3, x_4\}, \\ V(C_1) \cap X &= \{x_3, x_4, x_5\}, & V(C_2) \cap X &= \{x_1, x_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that neither $\{A, A_2, B_1, B_2\}$ nor $\{A_1, A_2, C_1, C_2\}$ are monochromatic 4-covers of K . Note that any vertex u which is not in $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup B_1 \cup B_2$ must send one edge of color 4 and one edge of color 5 to $\{x_1, x_2\}$ and three edges of color 3 to $\{x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ (so $u \in C_1$). Likewise any vertex v which is not in $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup C_1 \cup C_2$ must send one edge of color 4 and one edge of color 5 to $\{x_3, x_4\}$ and must send three edges of color 2 to $\{x_1, x_2, x_5\}$ (so $v \in B_1$).

The only possible color for the edge uv is color 1. Let A_3 be the component of color 1 which contains u and v . We now claim that $\{A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1\}$ is a monochromatic cover. We establish this claim by showing that if $w \in A_1 \cup A_2 \cup B_1$, then w must send an edge of color 1 to either u or v . So let w be such that $w \in A_1 \cup A_2 \cup B_1$ and suppose for contradiction that w does not send an edge of color 1 to $\{u, v\}$. If w sends an edge of color 3 to $\{x_1, x_2\}$, then w must send an edge of color 2 to $\{x_3, x_4\}$ which further implies that w must send an edge of color 4 or 5, say color 5, to x_5 . Now w can only send edges of color 4 to $\{u, v\}$, but then this causes u and v to be in the same component of color 4, a contradiction. So suppose w does not send an edge of color 3 to $\{x_1, x_2\}$, which means w must send an edge of color 4 to $\{x_1, x_2\}$ and an edge of color 5 to $\{x_3, x_4\}$, consequently w must send an edge of color 3 to $\{x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ (so $w \in C_1$). Now w is forced to send an edge of color 1 to v . This completes the case. $\square$

3.4 What we know for $r = 6, \alpha = 1$

Let $S \subseteq [6]$ with $|S| = 2$ and without loss of generality, suppose $S = \{5, 6\}$. If $\alpha(G_{5,6}) \leq 5$, then we are done by Observation 30; so suppose $\alpha(G_{5,6}) > 6$ and let $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6\}$ be an independent set in $G_{5,6}$. Note that X induces a [4]-colored K_6 .

We now split into cases depending on the [4]-signature of X . There are 1001 possible signatures, 560 of which are valid. The following two lemmas deal with 387 of the 560 cases¹.

Lemma 33 *Let*

$$\{\sigma^1, \sigma^2, \sigma^3, \sigma^4\} = \{(n_1^1, \dots, t_1^1), (n_1^2, \dots, t_2^2), (n_1^3, \dots, t_3^3), (n_1^4, \dots, t_4^4)\}$$

be the [4]-signature of X . If there exists distinct $i, j, k, \ell \in [4]$ such that

- (i) $t_i + |\{n_m^j : n_m^j > 2\}| + |\{n_m^k : n_m^k > 2\}| + |\{n_m^\ell : n_m^\ell > 2\}| \leq 5$, or*
- (ii) $t_i + t_j + |\{n_m^k : n_m^k > 2\}| + |\{n_m^\ell : n_m^\ell > 3\}| \leq 5$, or*
- (iii) $t_i + t_j + t_k + |\{n_m^\ell : n_m^\ell > 4\}| \leq 5$,*

then there exists a monochromatic 5-cover in which all the subgraphs have colors from [4].

¹We wrote a computer program which first determined all valid [4]-signatures of X (the program goes beyond Observation 31 by doing a search to see whether each potential signature can be realized by a 4-coloring of K_6), then eliminates all valid signatures for which Lemma 33 or Lemma 34 applies.

E.g. $\{(5, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$, $\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$, and $\{(6), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3)\}$ are valid signatures to which Lemma 33(i), Lemma 33(ii), and Lemma 33(iii), respectively, apply.

Proof. Let T denote the set of at most five monochromatic components which intersect X as described in the three cases. Suppose for contradiction that T is not a monochromatic 5-cover and let v be an uncovered vertex. First note that since $G_{5,6}[X]$ is an independent set, v sends at most one edge of color 5 and at most one edge of color 6 to X , unless $v \in X$ in which case v sends no edges of color 5 and no edges of color 6 to X . Thus in any case v sends at least four edges of color 1, 2, 3, or 4 to X (?).

- (i) Without loss of generality we can assume T contains all components of color 4 which intersect X and all components of color 1, 2, or 3 which intersect X in at least 2 vertices. Thus v sends no edges of color 4 to X , and at most one edge of colors 1, 2, or 3; a contradiction to (?).
- (ii) Without loss of generality we can assume T contains all components of color 3 and 4 which intersect X , all components of color 2 which intersect X in at least 3 vertices, and all components of color 1 which intersect X in at least 2 vertices. Thus v sends no edges of color 3 or 4 to X , at most two edges of color 2 to X , and at most one edge of color 1 to X ; a contradiction to (?).
- (iii) Without loss of generality, we can assume T contains all components of colors 2, 3, and 4 which intersect X , and all components of color 1 which intersect X in at least 4 vertices. Thus v sends no edges of color 2, 3 or 4 to X and at most three edges of color 1 to X ; a contradiction to (?). $\square$

Lemma 34. Let $W \subseteq X$ and let

$$\{\sigma^1, \sigma^2, \sigma^3, \sigma^4\} = \{(n_1^1, \dots, t_1^1), (n_1^2, \dots, t_2^2), (n_1^3, \dots, t_3^3), (n_1^4, \dots, t_4^4)\}$$

be the [4]-signature of W . If there exists distinct $i, j, k, \ell \in [4]$ such that

- (i) $|W| = 3$ and $t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4 \geq 5$, or
- (ii) $|W| = 4$ and $t_i + t_j + t_k + |\{n_m^\ell : n_m^\ell > 2\}| \geq 5$, or
- (iii) $|W| = 5$ and $t_i + t_j + |\{n_m^k : n_m^k > 2\}| + |\{n_m^\ell : n_m^\ell > 2\}| \geq 5$, or
- (iv) $|W| = 5$ and $t_i + t_j + t_k + |\{n_m^\ell : n_m^\ell > 3\}| \geq 5$,

then there exists a monochromatic 5-cover in which all the subgraphs have colors from [4].

Proof. Let T denote the set of at most five monochromatic components which intersect W as described in the three cases. Suppose for contradiction that T is not a monochromatic 5-cover and let v be an uncovered vertex. First note that since $G_{5,6}[X]$ is an independent set, v sends at most one edge of color 5 and at most one edge of color 6 to X , unless $v \in X$ in which case v sends no edges of color 5 and no edges of color 6 to X (?).

- (i) Note that T contains all components of colors 1, 2, 3, and 4 which intersect W , so v sends no edges of color 1, 2, 3, or 4 to W which together with (?) and the fact that $|W| = 3$ is a contradiction.

- (ii) Without loss of generality we can assume T contains all components of color 2, 3, and 4 which intersect W , and all components of color 1 which intersect W in at least 2 vertices. Thus v sends at most one edge of color 1 to W which together with (?) and the fact that $|W| = 4$ is a contradiction.
- (iii) Without loss of generality, we can assume T contains all components of colors 3 and 4 which intersect W , and all components of color 1 or 2 which intersect W in at least 2 vertices. Thus v sends no edges of color 3 or 4 to W , at most one edge of color 1, and at most one edge of color 2, which together with (?) and the fact that $|W| = 5$ is a contradiction.
- (iv) Without loss of generality, we can assume T contains all components of colors 2, 3, and 4 which intersect W , and all components of color 1 which intersect W in at least 3 vertices. Thus v sends no edges of color 2, 3, or 4 to W , at most two edges of color 1, which together with (?) and the fact that $|W| = 5$ is a contradiction. $\square$

We are left with are 173 valid signatures for which an ad-hoc proof is needed (see Table 2).

4 Covering with monochromatic subgraphs of bounded diameter

The following is a well-known fact (see [60, Theorem 2.1.11]).

Proposition 35 (Folklore) *Let G be a 2-colored complete graph if $\text{diam}(G_1) > 3$, then $\text{diam}(G_2) \leq 3$.*

Also note that Proposition 35 is best possible. To see this, let $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4\}$ be the partition of V and color all edges from V_i to V_{i+1} with color 1 for all $i \in [3]$ and color all other edges with color 2. Both G_1 and G_2 have diameter 3.

Let $\text{dc}_r^\delta(G)$ be the smallest integer t such that in every r -coloring of the edges of G , there exists a monochromatic t -cover T such that for all $T \in \mathcal{T}$, $\text{diam}(T) \leq \delta$. For $r > 1$ and a graph G , let $D_r(G)$ be the smallest δ such that $\text{dc}_r^\delta(G) \leq t_{r-1}(G)$. For instance, Proposition 35 implies $\text{dc}_2^3(K) = 1$ for all complete graphs K (i.e. $D_2(K) = 3$). Erdős and Fowler [22] proved that there exists a 2-coloring of K_n such that every monochromatic subgraph of diameter at most 2 has order at most $(3/4 + o(1))n$ and thus $\text{dc}_2^2(K_n) > 2$. Also by considering the edges incident with any vertex, we clearly have $\text{dc}_2^2(K) = 2$ for all complete graphs K .

In this language, Milićević conjectured the following strengthening of Ryser's conjecture.

Conjecture 36 (Milićević [48]). *For all $r > 2$, there exists $\delta = \delta(r)$ such that $\text{dc}_r^\delta(K_n) \leq r - 1$.*

We make the following more general conjecture which is also stronger in the sense that δ doesn't depend on r (we note that perhaps δ doesn't even depend on α).

$\{(6), (4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (4, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$
$\{(6), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(6), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(5, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(6), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (5, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (3, 1, 1, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 3)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 3), (2, 2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(3, 3), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$
$\{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1)\}$	$\{(4, 2), (4, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 2)\}$	$\{(3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$

Table 2: The 173 valid signatures for the case $r = 6$ which are not ruled out by Lemma 33 or Lemma 34.

Conjecture 37 For all $\alpha > 1$, there exists $\delta = \delta(\alpha)$ such that for all $r > 2$, if G is a graph with $\alpha(G) = \alpha$, then $\text{dc}_r^{\delta}(G) \leq (r - 1)\alpha$.

Sometimes we will make the distinction between whether the subgraphs in our monochromatic cover are trees or not. Let $\text{tdc}_r^{\delta}(G)$ be the smallest integer t such that in every r -coloring of the edges of G , there exists a monochromatic t -cover T such that for all $T \in \mathcal{T}$, T is a tree and $\text{diam}(T) \leq \delta$. For $r > 1$ and a graph G , let $2D_r(G)$ be the smallest δ such that $\text{tdc}_r^{\delta}(G) \leq \text{tc}_r(G)$. The following fact implies that $\text{tdc}_r^{\delta}(G) \leq \text{dc}_r^{\delta}(G)$ (i.e. $T \in D_r(G) \leq 2D_r(G)$).

Fact 38.

(i) Let G be a connected graph. If $\text{diam}(G) = d$, then G has a spanning tree T with

$$d \leq \text{diam}(T) \leq 2d.$$

(ii) Let T be a tree. If $\text{rad}(T) = d$, then $d \leq \text{diam}(T) \leq 2d$.

Note that by considering a random 2-coloring of K , there is no monochromatic spanning tree of diameter 3, so $\text{TD}_2(K) > 4$. It is well-known (see [60, Exercise 2.1.49] and [11, Theorem 2.1]) that $\text{td}_2^4(K) = 1$ for all complete graphs K and thus $\text{TD}_2(K) = 4$.

The following theorem summarizes the relevant results from [47] and [48].

Theorem 39 (Milićević [47], [48]).

- (i) For all complete graphs K , $\text{dc}_3^8(K) \leq 2$ (i.e. $D_3(K) \leq 8$).
- (ii) For all $G \in K_2$, $\text{dc}_2^9(G) \leq 2$ (i.e. $D_2(G) \leq 9$).
- (iii) For all complete graphs K , $\text{dc}_4^{80}(K) \leq 3$ (i.e. $D_4(K) \leq 80$).

We improve the bounds in each item of Theorem 39 and give a simpler proof for (iii).

Theorem 40. For all complete graphs K , $\text{dc}_3^4(K) \leq \text{tdc}_3^4(K) \leq 2$ and $3 \leq D_3(K) \leq \text{TD}_3(K) \leq 4$.

Theorem 41. For all $G \in K_2$, $\text{dc}_2^4(G) \leq \text{tdc}_2^4(G) \leq 2$ and $3 \leq D_2(G) \leq \text{TD}_2(G) \leq 4$.

Theorem 42. For all complete graphs K , $\text{dc}_4^6(K) \leq 2$ and $2 \leq D_4(K) \leq 6$.

We also prove analogous results in some new cases.

Theorem 43. For all graphs G with $\alpha(G) = 2$, $\text{dc}_2^6(G) \leq 2$ and $3 \leq D_2(G) \leq 6$.

Theorem 44. For all $G \in K_2$, $\text{dc}_3^6(G) \leq 4$ (i.e. $D_3(G) \leq 6$).

Very interestingly, the reason Milićević proved Theorem 39(i) and then formulated Conjecture 36 had to do with a generalization of Banach's fixed point theorem

Theorem 45 (Banach [9]). Every contracting operator on a complete metric space has a fixed point.

Austin [7] conjectured that every commuting contracting family $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r\}$ of operators² on a complete metric space (M, d) has a common fixed point and proved it for $r = 2$. Milićević proved the case $r = 3$.

Theorem 46 (Milićević [47]). Every commuting contracting family $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ of operators on a complete metric space has a common fixed point.

In the course of proving Theorem 46, Milićević requires a lemma which says that that there exists some δ ($\delta = 8$ suffices) such that $\text{dc}_3^\delta(K) \leq 2$ for the countably infinite complete graph K .

We note that Milićević's proofs and our proofs apply equally well to finite or infinite (countable or uncountable) graphs.

²A family of operators (i.e. continuous functions from M to M) $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r\}$ is contracting if there exists $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ such that for all $x, y \in M$, there exists $i \in [r]$ such that $d(f_i(x), f_i(y)) < \lambda \cdot d(x, y)$.

4.1 Examples

Given a graph G , a *blow-up* of G is a graph obtained by replacing each vertex of G with an independent set and replacing each edge of G with a complete bipartite graph between the corresponding independent sets. A *closed blow-up* of G is a graph obtained by replacing each vertex of G with a clique and each edge of G with a complete bipartite graph between the corresponding cliques.

Example 47. For all $n > 7$, $D_3(K_n) > 3$ (i.e. there exists a 3-coloring of K_n such that if $\{H_1, H_2\}$ is a monochromatic 2-cover, then $\text{diam}(H) > 3$ for some $i \in [2]$).

Proof. Color K_7 with 3 colors so that each color class is a 7-cycle. Then take a closed blow-up of this example on n vertices coloring the edges between the sets according to the original coloring and color the edges inside the sets arbitrarily. If $\{H_1, H_2\}$ is a monochromatic 2-cover, then for some $i \in [2]$, H_i contains vertices from at least four different sets which implies $\text{diam}(H) > 3$. $\square$

Example 48 For all $m > 3$, $n > 4$, $D_2(K_{m,n}) > 3$ (i.e. there exists a 2-coloring of $K_{m,n}$ such that if $\{H_1, H_2\}$ is a monochromatic 2-cover, then $\text{diam}(H) > 3$ for some $i \in [2]$).

Proof. Take a red P_7 and note that its bipartite complement is a blue P_7 . Now take a blow-up of this example on n vertices coloring the edges between the sets according to the original coloring. If $\{H_1, H_2\}$ is a monochromatic 2-cover, then for some $i \in [2]$, H_i contains vertices from at least four different sets which implies $\text{diam}(H) > 3$.

Another example (provided $m > 4$) comes from taking a red C_8 and noting that its bipartite complement is a blue C_8 . $\square$

Example 49 For all sufficiently large n , $TD_3(K_n) > 3$ (i.e. there exists a 3-coloring of K_n so that there is no monochromatic 2-cover consisting of trees each of diameter at most 3).

Proof. Trees of diameter 3 are double-stars. In a random 3-coloring of K_n (for sufficiently large n), no two monochromatic double stars will cover the vertex set. $\square$

Example 50 For all sufficiently large m and n , $TD_2(K_{m,n}) > 3$ (i.e. there exists a 2-coloring of $K_{m,n}$ so that there is no monochromatic 2-cover consisting of trees each of diameter at most 3).

Proof. As above, in a random 2-coloring of $K_{m,n}$ (for sufficiently large m, n), no two monochromatic double stars will cover the vertex set. $\square$

4.2 Complete graphs, $r = 3$

Proof of Theorem 40. Let $x \in V(G)$. For $i \in [3]$, let A_i be the neighbors of x of color i . If $A_i = \emptyset$ for some $i \in [3]$, then for distinct $j, k \in [3] \setminus \{i\}$ there are trees $H_1 \subseteq G_j[\{x\} \cup A_j]$ and $H_2 \subseteq G_k[\{x\} \cup A_k]$ with $\text{diam}(H_1), \text{diam}(H_2) \leq 2$ (in this case, stars centered at x) which form a monochromatic cover. So we assume $A_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [3]$.

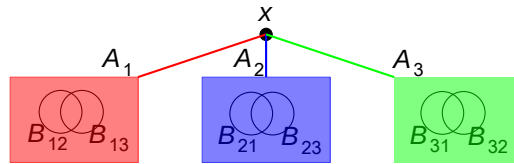


Figure 3: Set up for the proof of Theorem 40

For distinct $i, j \in [3]$, define B_{ij} to be the set of vertices $v \in A_i$ such that v sends no edge of color j to A_j .

First suppose $B_{ij} = \emptyset$ for some distinct $i, j \in [3]$. Without loss of generality say $B_{12} = \emptyset$. This means every vertex in A_1 sends an edge of color 2 to A_2 . Thus there are trees $H_1 \subseteq G_2[\{x\} \cup A_2 \cup A_1]$ and $H_2 \subseteq G_3[\{x\} \cup A_3]$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 2$ which form a monochromatic cover. So suppose $B_{ij} \neq \emptyset$ for all distinct $i, j \in [3]$. Note that for all distinct $i, j, k \in [3]$, $[B_{ij}, B_{ji}]$ is a complete bipartite graph of color k .

Next, suppose there exist distinct $i, j, k \in [3]$ such that $B_{ij} \cap B_{ik} \neq \emptyset$. Without loss of generality say $B_{12} \cap B_{13} \neq \emptyset$ and let $z \in B_{12} \cap B_{13}$. Then there is a vertex $u \in A_3$ such that zu is color 3. Since every z, B_{12} -edge is color 3, there are trees $H_1 \subseteq G_3[\{x\} \cup A_3 \cup \{z\} \cup B_{21}]$ and $H_2 \subseteq G_1[\{x\} \cup A_1 \cup (A_2 \setminus B_{21})]$ with $\text{diam}(H_1), \text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$ which form a monochromatic cover.

Finally, suppose $B_{ij} \cap B_{ik} = \emptyset$ for all distinct $i, j, k \in [3]$. Then $B_{ij} = B_{ik} =: B_i$ for all distinct $i, j, k \in [3]$. If there exists $i \in [3]$ such that $A_i \neq B_i$, say $A_1 \neq B_1$, then since every vertex in $(A_2 \setminus B_2) \cup (A_3 \setminus B_3)$ sends an edge of color 1 to A_1 and since $G[B_2 \cup B_3]$ is a complete bipartite graph in color 1, there are trees $H_1 \subseteq G_1[\{x\} \cup A_1 \cup (A_2 \setminus B_2) \cup (A_3 \setminus B_3)]$ and $H_2 \subseteq G_1[B_2 \cup B_3]$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$ which form a monochromatic cover. If, on the other hand, $A_i = B_i$ for all $i \in [3]$, then since $G_1[A_2 \cup A_3]$ is a complete bipartite graph in color 1, there is a tree $H_1 \subseteq G_1[\{x\} \cup A_1]$ and a tree $H_2 \subseteq G_1[A_2 \cup A_3]$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 2$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$ which form a monochromatic cover. $\square$

Note that it may be possible to improve the previous result by covering with two monochromatic *subgraphs* of diameter at most 3, but we cannot hope to cover with two monochromatic *trees* of diameter at most 3 (see Example 49).

Conjecture 51 Let G be a 3-colored complete graph. There exists a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 3.

4.3 Complete bipartite graphs, $r = 2$

Lemma 52. Let G be a complete bipartite graph with vertex classes X and Y . In any 2-coloring of G , one of the following properties holds:

(P1) There exists $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that every edge incident with x_i has color i or there exists $y_1, y_2 \in Y$ such that every edge incident with y_i has color i . In this case, G can be covered by a color i tree of diameter at most 3 and color $(3 - i)$ tree of diameter at most 2 for all $i \in [2]$.

(P2) There are partitions $\{X_1, X_2\}$ of X and $\{Y_1, Y_2\}$ of Y such that $[X_1, Y_1] \cup [X_2, Y_2] = G_1$ and $[X_1, Y_2] \cup [X_2, Y_1] = G_2$. In this case, G_i can be covered by two color i trees of diameter at most 3, for all $i \in [2]$.

(P3) There exists $i \in [2]$ such that G has diameter at most 6 and G has a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of trees of diameter at most 4.

Proof. First suppose there exists $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that every edge incident with x_i has color i . Let $y \in Y$ and note that the tree consisting of all color 1 edges incident with x_1 or y has diameter at most 3 and covers Y . The star consisting of all color 2 edges incident with y covers the remaining vertices in X and has diameter at most 2. So suppose that every vertex is incident with, say, a color 1 edge. If there exists $x \in X$ such that every edge incident with x has color 1, then since every vertex is incident with an edge of color 1, we have that G contains a spanning tree of color 1 and diameter at most 4 in which case we are in (P3). Looking ahead to a potential improvement of the upper bound on the diameter in this result, we note that in this particular case (where there exists $x \in X$ such that every edge incident with x has color 1) we can say more than just that we are in (P3). For any $y \in Y$, the tree consisting of all color 1 edges incident with x or y has diameter at most 3 and covers Y and the star consisting of all color 2 edges incident with y covers the remaining vertices in X and has diameter at most 2. So for the rest of the proof, suppose every vertex is incident with edges of both colors.

Suppose both G_1 and G_2 are disconnected. Let $\{X_1, X_2\}$ and $\{Y_1, Y_2\}$ be partitions of X and Y respectively such that there are no color 2 edges from X_1 to Y_2 and no color 2 edges from X_2 to Y_1 . Note that $X_i \neq \emptyset$ and $Y_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [2]$ since every vertex is incident with a color 2 edge. Thus $[X_1, Y_2]$ and $[X_2, Y_1]$ are complete bipartite graphs of color 1. Since we are assuming G_1 is disconnected, both $[X_1, Y_1]$ and $[X_2, Y_2]$ are complete bipartite graphs of color 2 and thus we have (P2).

Finally, suppose that at least one of G_1 and G_2 is connected and recall that every vertex is incident with edges of both colors. If $\text{diam}(G_i) = 2$ for some $i \in [2]$, then we have (P3). So suppose $\text{diam}(G_i) > 3$ for all $i \in [2]$. Let $x \in X$ (without loss of generality) be a vertex which witnesses $\text{diam}(G)$. Let D_i be the set of vertices of distance i from x . Note that $D_0 = \{x\}$, $D_i \subseteq X$ if i is even, and $D_i \subseteq Y$ if i is odd. Also note that for all $i, j > 0$, every edge in $[D_{2i}, D_{2j+1}]$ has color 2 if and only if $|2j + 1 - 2i| > 3$. Finally, note that if $\text{diam}(G_1) \geq 4$, then since every vertex sees an edge of color 2, it must be the case that every vertex in D_2 sends a color 2 edge to $D_0 \cup D_3$ (?).

Now, if $\text{diam}(G_1) = 3$, then $G_1[D_0 \cup D_1 \cup D_2]$ is covered by a tree of radius 2 and $G_2[D_0 \cup D_3]$ is covered by a tree of radius 1. If $\text{diam}(G_1) = 4$, then by (?) G_2 is covered by two trees, each of radius at most 2. If $\text{diam}(G_1) = 5$, then since every edge in $[D_0, D_3 \cup D_5]$, $[D_2, D_5]$, and $[D_1, D_4]$ has color 2, G_2 is covered by two trees both of diameter at most 3 (a double star with central edge in $[D_0, D_5]$ and a double star with central edge in $[D_1, D_4]$). Finally, if $\text{diam}(G_1) > 6$, then G_2 is covered by one tree of radius at most 3 (with central vertex in D_3), and for similar reasons as in the case when $\text{diam}(G) = 5$, two trees each of diameter at most 3 (a double star with central edge in $[D_0, D_5]$ and a double star with central edge in $[D_1, D_4]$). $\square$

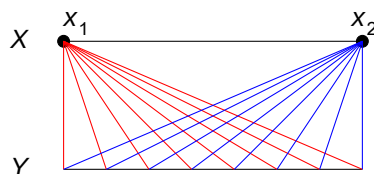
Note that in the above proof, the only case in which we are not able to get a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most 3 is the case where say G_1 has diameter 4 and G_2 can be covered by at most two subgraphs (trees), each of diameter at most 4. So if it were the case that $D_2(G) > 4$ for some $G \in K_2$, then the example would have the property that both G_1 and G_2 have diameter exactly 4.

Note that Theorem 41 is a direct corollary of Lemma 52.

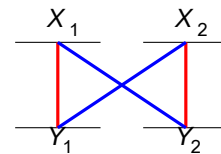
Later we will want to use a simpler version of Lemma 52 which doesn't make reference to the diameter of the subgraphs in the specific cases.

Lemma 53. Let G be a complete bipartite graph with vertex classes X and Y . In any 2-coloring of G , one of the following properties holds:

- (P1⁰) There exists $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that every edge incident with x_i has color i (in which case we say Y is the double covered side) or there exists $y_1, y_2 \in Y$ such that every edge incident with y_i has color i (in which case we say that X is the double covered side).
- (P2⁰) There are partitions $\{X_1, X_2\}$ of X and $\{Y_1, Y_2\}$ of Y such that $[X_1, Y_1] \cup [X_2, Y_2] = G_1$ and $[X_1, Y_2] \cup [X_2, Y_1] = G_2$.
- (P3⁰) There exists $i \in [2]$ such that G_i is connected.



(a) (P1⁰) where Y is the double covered side



(b) (P2⁰)

Figure 4: Two cases from Lemma 53

4.4 Graphs with $\alpha(G) = 2, r = 2$

Proof of Theorem 43. Let $\{x, y\}$ be an independent set in G . Since $\alpha(G) = 2$, every vertex in $V(G) \setminus \{x, y\}$ is adjacent to a vertex in $\{x, y\}$. So we let $A_x = N(x) \setminus N(y)$, $A_y = N(y) \setminus N(x)$, and $A = N(x) \cap N(y)$. Let $A_{ij} = A \cap N_i(x) \cap N_j(y)$ for $i, j \in [2]$. Note that $\alpha(G[A_x \cup \{x\}]) = 1$ and $\alpha(G[A_y \cup \{y\}]) = 1$, otherwise we would have an independent set of order 3. By Proposition 35, either $\text{diam}(G_j[A_x \cup \{x\}]) = 3$ for all $j \in [2]$, or $\text{diam}(G_j[A_x \cup \{x\}]) \leq 2$ for some $j \in [2]$. Likewise, either $\text{diam}(G_j[A_y \cup \{y\}]) = 3$ for all $j \in [2]$, or $\text{diam}(G_j[A_y \cup \{y\}]) \leq 2$ for some $j \in [2]$. Now we consider three cases.

Case 1. ($\text{diam}(G_j[A_x \cup \{x\}]) = 3$ for all $j \in [2]$, or $\text{diam}(G_j[A_y \cup \{y\}]) = 3$ for all $j \in [2]$.)

Without loss of generality, suppose that $\text{diam}(G_j[A_x \cup \{x\}]) = 3$ for all $j \in [2]$. Also without loss of generality, suppose that $\text{diam}(G_1[A_y \cup \{y\}]) \leq 3$. If $A_{11} \neq \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_1[\{x\} \cup (A_{11} \cup A_{22}) \cup \{y\} \cup A_{12} \cup A_{21}]$ and $H_2 = G_2[A_x \cup \{x\} \cup A_{22}]$ cover G , with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 6$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$. If $A_{11} = \emptyset$ and $A_{22} \neq \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_2[A_x \cup \{x\} \cup A_{12} \cup A_{21} \cup \{y\}]$ and

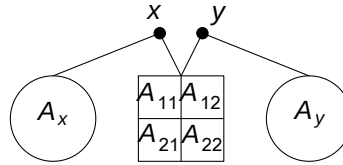


Figure 5: Set-up for the proof of Theorem 43

$H_2 = G_1[A_y \cup \{y\}]$ cover G , with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 6$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$. If $A_{11} = \emptyset$ and $A_{22} = \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_1[A_x \cup \{x\} \cup A_{12}]$ and $H_2 = G_1[A_y \cup \{y\} \cup A_{21}]$ cover G , with $\text{diam}(H_1), \text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$.

Case 2. ($\text{diam}(G_i[A_x \cup \{x\}]) \leq 2$ for some $i \in [2]$ and $\text{diam}(G_j[A_y \cup \{y\}]) \leq 2$ for some $j \in [2]$.)

Without loss of generality, suppose $\text{diam}(G_1[A_x \cup \{x\}]) \leq 2$.

Case 2.1. ($\text{diam}(G_1[A_x \cup \{x\}]) \leq 2$ and $\text{diam}(G_2[A_y \cup \{y\}]) \leq 2$.)

If $A_{ii} \neq \emptyset$ for some $i \in [2]$, say $A_{11} \neq \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_1[A_x \cup \{x\} \cup \{y\} \cup A_{11} \cup A_{22}]$ and $H_2 = G_2[A_y \cup \{y\} \cup A_{22}]$ cover G with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 5$, and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$. So assume $A_{ii} = \emptyset$ for all $i \in [2]$. Notice that if any A_x, A_{21} -edge were color 1, then $H_1 = G_1[\{x, y\} \cup A_x \cup A_{21}]$ and $H_2 = G_2[\{y\} \cup A_{12} \cup A_y]$ cover G with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 5$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$. So assume that every A_x, A_{21} -edge is color 2. Likewise we can assume that every A_{21}, A_{12} -edge is color 1. Let $Z_1 = \{v \in A_x : v \notin N(A_{21})\}$ and $Z_2 = \{v \in A_y : v \notin N(A_{21})\}$. If $Z_i = \emptyset$ for some $i \in [2]$, say $Z_1 = \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_2[\{x\} \cup A_x \cup A_{21}]$ and $H_2 = G_2[\{y\} \cup A_y \cup A_{12}]$ cover G with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$. So suppose $Z_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [2]$. Since there are no edges from $Z_1 \cup Z_2$ to A_{21} , we have that $[Z_1, Z_2]$ is a complete bipartite graph, which implies $G[Z_1 \cup Z_2]$ is a complete graph. By Proposition 35 we have, say $\text{diam}(G[Z_1 \cup Z_2]) \leq 3$, and thus $H_1 = G_1[\{x\} \cup A_x \cup A_{12} \cup Z_2]$ and $H_2 = G_1[\{y\} \cup A_{21} \cup (A_y \setminus Z_2)]$ cover G with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 6$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$.

Case 2.2 ($\text{diam}(G_1[A_x \cup \{x\}]) \leq 2$ and $\text{diam}(G_1[A_y \cup \{y\}]) \leq 2$.)

If $A_{11} \neq \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_1[\{x, y\} \cup A_x \cup A_y \cup (A_{11} \cup A_{22})]$ and $H_2 = G_2[\{x\} \cup A_{22}]$ cover G with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 6$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 2$. If $A_{11} = \emptyset$ and $A_{22} = \emptyset$, then $H_1 = G_1[\{x\} \cup A_x \cup A_{12}]$ and $H_2 = G_1[\{y\} \cup A_y \cup A_{21}]$ cover G with diameters at most 3. So suppose $A_{11} = \emptyset$ and $A_{22} \neq \emptyset$. If every vertex in A_{22} sends a color 1 edge to $A_x \cup A_y$ then let $U_i = \{v \in A_{22} : \exists u \in A_i, vu \in E(G_1)\}$ for $i \in [2]$. Then $H_1 = G_1[\{x\} \cup A_x \cup A_{12} \cup U_1]$ and $H_2 = G_1[\{y\} \cup A_y \cup A_{21} \cup (U_2 \setminus U_1)]$ cover G with diameters at most 4. So suppose there exists a vertex $w \in A_{22}$ such that every w, A -edge is color 2 for all $i \in [2]$. Let $Z = \{v \in A_x \cup A_y : vw \notin E(G)\}$. Since $\alpha(G) = 2$, $G[Z]$ is a complete graph, so there exists $i \in [2]$ for which $H_1 = G_i[Z]$ has diameter at most 3. Then H_1 and $H_2 = G_2[\{x, y\} \cup A \cup N_2(x)]$ cover G with $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$. $\square$

4.5 Complete graphs, $r = 4$

Proof of Theorem 42. Let $x \in V(K)$. For $i \in [4]$, let A_i be the neighbors of x of color i . If $A_i = \emptyset$ for some $i \in [4]$, say $i = 4$, then letting $H_j = G_j[\{x\} \cup A_j]$ satisfies the theorem with $\text{diam}(H_j) \leq 2$. Therefore, assume $A_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [4]$. For all distinct

$i, j \in [4]$, define B_{ij} to be the set of vertices $v \in A_i$ such that vu is not color j for all $u \in A_j$. If $B_{ij} = \emptyset$ for some $i, j \in [4]$, then $H_1 = G_j[\{x\} \cup A_j \cup A_i]$, $H_2 = G_k[\{x\} \cup A_k]$ and $H_3 = G_l[\{x\} \cup A_l]$ cover $V(K)$, where $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$ and $\text{diam}(H_2), \text{diam}(H_3) \leq 2$. So suppose $B_{ij} \neq \emptyset$ for all $i, j \in [4]$. Note that $[B_{ij}, B_{ji}]$ is a complete bipartite graph in colors $[4] \setminus \{i, j\}$.

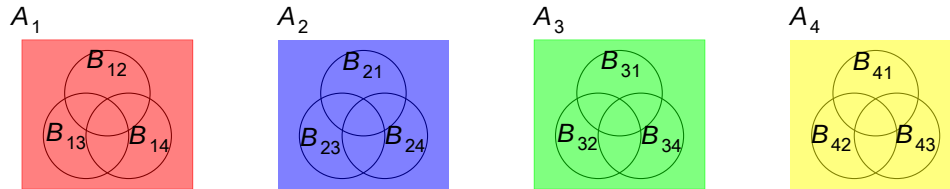


Figure 6: Set-up for the proof of Theorem 42

We first establish two claims.

Claim 54. *We are done unless:*

(C1) For all distinct $i, j, k, l \in [4]$, $B_{ij} \cap B_{ik} \cap B_{il} \neq \emptyset$, and

(C2) For all distinct $i, j, k, l \in [4]$, $B_{ij} \setminus (B_{ik} \cup B_{il}) = \emptyset$, and

(C3) For all distinct $i, j, k, l \in [4]$, $(B_{ik} \cup B_{il}) \setminus B_{ij} = \emptyset$ or $(B_{ki} \cup B_{kj}) \setminus B_{kl} = \emptyset$.

Proof. (C1) Suppose there exists $i \in [4]$ such that $B_{ij} \cap B_{ik} \cap B_{il} = \emptyset$. Then $H_1 = G_j[\{x\} \cup A_j \cup (A_i \setminus B_{ij})]$, $H_2 = G_k[\{x\} \cup A_k \cup (A_i \setminus B_{ik})]$ and $H_3 = G_l[\{x\} \cup A_l \cup (A_i \setminus B_{il})]$ cover $V(K)$, where $\text{diam}(H_1), \text{diam}(H_2), \text{diam}(H_3) \leq 4$.

(C2) Suppose there exist distinct $i, j, k, l \in [4]$ such that $B_{ij} \setminus (B_{ik} \cup B_{il}) \neq \emptyset$. Then for a fixed $u \in B_{ij} \setminus (B_{ik} \cup B_{il})$, since every edge in $[B_{ij}, B_{ji}]$ is color k or l we have that $B_{ji} \subseteq N_k(u) \cup N_l(u)$. Since u sends a color k edge to A_k and a color l edge to A_l , $H_1 = G_i[\{x\} \cup A_i \cup (A_j \setminus B_{ji})]$, $H_2 = G_k[\{x\} \cup A_k \cup \{u\} \cup (N_k(u) \cap B_{ji})]$ and $H_3 = G_l[\{x\} \cup A_l \cup \{u\} \cup (N_l(u) \cap B_{ji})]$ cover $V(K)$, where $\text{diam}(H_1), \text{diam}(H_2), \text{diam}(H_3) \leq 4$.

(C3) Suppose there exist distinct $i, j, k, l \in [4]$ such that $(B_{ik} \cup B_{il}) \setminus B_{ij} \neq \emptyset$ and $(B_{kj} \cup B_{kl}) \setminus B_{ki} \neq \emptyset$. Then by (C2), we have that $B_{ij} \subseteq B_{ik} = B_{il}$ and $B_{kl} \subseteq B_{ki} = B_{kj}$. Let $u_i \in B_{ik} \setminus B_{ij}$ and $u_k \in B_{ki} \setminus B_{kl}$. Note that since every edge in $[B_{ik}, B_{ki}]$ has color j or l , we may suppose without loss of generality that $u_i u_k$ has color j . Also every edge from u_k to B_{ik} has color j or l . Since $u_k \notin B_{kl}$, u_k sends an edge of color l to A_l and since $u_i \in B_{ij}$, u_i sends an edge of color j to A_j . Thus letting $H_1 = G_k[A_i \setminus B_{ik} \cup A_k \cup \{x\}]$, $H_2 = G_j[\{u_i, u_k\} \cup A_j \cup \{x\} \cup (N_j(u_k) \cap B_{ik})]$, and $H_3 = G_l[A_l \cup \{x\} \cup \{u_k\} \cup (N_l(u_k) \cap B_{kl})]$ gives a cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 5$, $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 4$. $\square$

Claim 55. *If (C1)-(C3) hold, then there exists distinct $i, j, k, l \in [4]$ such that $B_{ij} = B_{ik}$, $B_{jk} \cup B_{jl} \subseteq B_{ji}$, and $B_{kj} \cup B_{kl} \subseteq B_{ki}$.*

Proof. Using (C3), we have that for every ordering (i, j, k, l) of the elements $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, we have $B_k \cup B_{il} \subseteq B_{ij}$ or $B_{ki} \cup B_{kj} \subseteq B_{kl}$. From this we can deduce that there exists $i, j \in [4]$ such that $B_{ik} \cup B_{il} \subseteq B_{ij}$ and $B_{jk} \cup B_{jl} \subseteq B_{ji}$. Likewise, since either $B_{ji} \cup B_{il} \subseteq B_{ik}$ or $B_{ji} \cup B_{jk} \subseteq B_{jl}$, we may assume that $B_{ji} = B_{ik}$. We will have the desired property unless B_{ki} is a proper subset of $B_{ji} \cup B_{kl}$. But this implies $B_{ji} \cup B_{jk} \subseteq B_{jl}$ and $B_{li} \cup B_{lk} \subseteq B_{lj}$. So $B_{ji} = B_{jl}$ and $B_{ik} \cup B_{il} \subseteq B_{ij}$ and $B_{li} \cup B_{lk} \subseteq B_{lj}$ giving us the desired property. $\square$

We have one final case remaining from Claim 55. We use Lemma 52 to show that we are done in this final case.

Without loss of generality, suppose $B_{14} \subseteq B_{12} = B_{13}$ and $B_{23} \cup B_{24} \subseteq B_{21}$ and $B_{32} \cup B_{34} \subseteq B_{31}$. First, we let $H_1 = G_4[\{x\} \cup A_4 \cup (A_1 \setminus B_{12}) \cup (A_2 \setminus B_{21}) \cup (A_3 \setminus B_{31})]$ and note that $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$ and H_1 covers everything except $B_2 = B_{13}, B_{21}$ and B_{31} .

Let $F_1 = [B_{12}, B_{21}]$ and $F_2 = [B_{13}, B_{31}]$ and note that all edges in F_1 are color 3, 4 and all edges in F_2 are color 2, 4. We apply Lemma 52 to each of F_1 and F_2 . If say F_2 satisfies (P3), then letting H_2 be the monochromatic subgraph covering F_2 , and $H_3 = G_2[\{x\} \cup B_{21}]$, we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 6$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 2$. So suppose neither F_1 nor F_2 satisfy (P3). If both F_1 and F_2 satisfy (P2), then $F_1 \cup F_2$ can be covered with at most two monochromatic subgraphs of color 4. If $F_1 \cup F_2$ can be covered with exactly one monochromatic subgraph of color 4, let H_2 be this subgraph and we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$ and $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 6$. If $F_1 \cup F_2$ must be covered with two monochromatic subgraphs of color 4, let H_2, H_3 be these subgraphs and we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 2$.

Now suppose say F_2 satisfies (P2). If F_1 satisfies (P1) where B_{12} is the double covered side, then letting H_2 be the nontrivial color 3 subgraph of F_1 and letting H_3 be the color 4 subgraph which covers the rest of $F_1 \cup F_2$, we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 4$. If F_1 satisfies (P1) where B_{21} is the double covered side, then letting H_2 be the color 4 subgraph that covers B_{21} along with the the color 4 subgraph of F_2 which it intersects and letting H_3 be the other color 4 subgraph of F_2 , we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 4$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 3$.

We may now suppose both F_1 and F_2 satisfy (P1). If say B_{21} is the double covered side of F_1 and $B_{12} = B_{13}$ is the double covered side of F_2 , then letting H_2 be the color 4 subgraph which covers F_1 and letting $H_3 = G_3[\{x\} \cup B_{31}]$, we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 2$. Now suppose B_{12} is the double covered side of F_1 and B_{31} is the double covered side of F_2 . If the two nontrivial color 4 components intersect, then letting H_2 be the resulting color 4 subgraph and letting $H_3 = G_1[\{x\} \cup B_{12}]$, we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 6$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 2$. If the color 4 components do not intersect, then every vertex in the nontrivial color 4 component of F_1 sends only color 2 edges to B_2 and every vertex in the nontrivial color 4 component of F_2 sends only color 3 edges to B_1 . Thus letting H_2 be the resulting color 2 subgraph and letting H_3 be the resulting color 3 subgraph, we have the desired cover of $V(K)$ with $\text{diam}(H_1) \leq 4$, $\text{diam}(H_2) \leq 3$, and $\text{diam}(H_3) \leq 3$.

We now claim that we are done unless both F_1 and F_2 satisfy (P1) where B_{12} is the double covered side in each case. Suppose we are in this case. For $i \in \{2, 3\}$, let B_i^0 be the vertices in B_1 which are in the component of color 4 and let B_i^1 be the vertices in $B_1 \setminus B_i^0$ which send an edge of color 4 to B_{3-i} . Finally, let $B_i = B_{i1} \setminus (B_i^0 \cup B_i^1)$. If there were an edge of color 3 from B_2 to B_{31} we would be done, and if there were an edge of color 2 from B_3 to B_{21} we would be done. So all edges in $[B_2, B_{31}]$ are color 1, 4, all edges in $[B_2, B_{31}^0]$ are color 1, 2, and all edges in $[B_3, B_{21}^0]$ are color 1, 3. If every vertex in B_2^0 sent an edge of color 3 to B_3 , then we would be done, so suppose there exists a vertex $y \in B_2^0$ such that y only sends edges of color 1 to B_3 . Likewise, there exists a vertex $z \in B_3^0$ such that z only sends edges of color 1 to B_2 . If there is an edge of color 1 between B_2 and B_3 , then we would be done using the component of color 4 and the component of color 1. Otherwise all edges between B_2 and B_3 are color 4, and we are done using two components of color 4. $\square$

4.6 Complete graphs, $r = 5$

We note that in order to generalize of proof of Theorem 42 to prove Conjecture 36 for $r = 5$, it would be helpful to solve the following problem which is analogous to the last (main) case in the proof of Theorem 42.

Conjecture 56 Suppose G is a complete 4-partite graph with vertex set partitioned as $\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4\}$. If $[V_i, V_j]$ is colored with colors from $[5] \setminus \{i, j\}$ for all distinct $i, j \in [4]$, then G can be covered with at most three monochromatic subgraphs of bounded diameter.

4.7 Complete bipartite graphs, $r = 3$

Proof of Theorem 44. Suppose there exists a component C of color $\chi \in [3]$ such that $V_i \cap V(C) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [2]$. Then since each of $[V_1 \cap C, V_2 \cap C]$ and $[V_2 \cap C, V_1 \cap C]$ are colored with colors from $[3] \setminus \{\chi\}$, we are done by applying Lemma 52 to each of $[V_1 \cap C, V_2 \cap C]$ and $[V_2 \cap C, V_1 \cap C]$. So for every $\chi \in [3]$ and every component C of color χ there exists $i \in [2]$ such that $V_i \subseteq V(C)$. If there exists a component C such that $V_i \subseteq V(C)$ for some $i \in [2]$ and $\text{diam}(C) \leq 5$, then we are done either because $V_{3-i} \cap V(C) = \emptyset$ or by applying Lemma 52 to $[V_{3-i} \cap V(C), V]$. So finally, suppose that there exists a component C , say of color 3, such that $V_i \subseteq V(C)$ for some $i \in [2]$, say $i = 2$, and $\text{diam}(C) > 6$. Let $v \in V(G)$ which witnesses $\text{diam}(C)$ and for all $0 \leq i \leq d$, let D_i be the vertices at distance i from v in C . Now let $X_1 = D_0 \cup D_2$, $X_2 = (V_1 \cap V(C)) \cup D_4 \cup \dots \cup D_{2bd/2c}$, $Y_2 = D_1$, $Y_1 = D_5 \cup \dots \cup D_{2dd/2e-1}$, and $Y_0 = D_3$. Note that $[X_i, Y_i]$ is a complete $[2]$ -colored bipartite graph for all $i \in [2]$ and $[Y_0, (V_1 \cap V(C)) \cup D_0 \cup D_6 \cup \dots \cup D_{2bd/2c}]$ is a complete $[2]$ -colored bipartite graph. Also note that $C^* = C[D_0 \cup D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3]$ is a subgraph of color 3 which has diameter at most 6 and has $V_0 \cup Y_2 = D_0 \cup D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3 \subseteq V(C^*)$.

We must now analyze cases based on what happens with $[X_i, Y_i]$ for each $i \in [2]$. First, assume that for some $i \in [2]$, $[X_i, Y_i]$ satisfies (P3) in some color $j \in [2]$. Using that C^* covers Y_0 and applying Lemma 52 to $[X_{3-i}, Y_{3-i}]$ completes this case.

Now assume (P1) holds for $[X_i, Y_i]$ for some $i \in [2]$ where X_i is the double covered side. Since for any $x \in X_i \setminus (D_2 \cup D_4)$, for every $y \in Y_0$, the edge xy exists and is color

1 or 2, let $H_1 = G_1[X_i \cup Y_i \cup Y_0]$ and $H_2 = G_2[X_i \cup Y_i \cup Y_0]$. These two subgraphs cover all of $X_i \cup Y_i \cup Y_0$ each with diameter at most 4. Lemma 52 applies to $[X_{3-i}, Y_{3-i}]$ for H_3 and H_4 each with diameter at most 6.

Now assume (P1) holds for $[X_1, Y_1]$ where Y_1 is the double covered side. Let H_1 be the color 1 component from $[X_1, Y_1]$ which covers Y_1 . Using that C^* covers $X_1 \cup Y_0$ and applying Lemma 52 to $[X_2, Y_2]$ completes this case.

Now assume (P2) holds for $[X_1, Y_1]$ and (P1) holds for $[X_2, Y_2]$ where Y_2 is the double covered side. Let $Y_0^0 = N_1(v) \cap Y_0$ and $Y_0^{00} = N_2(v) \cap Y_0$. If there exists a vertex x^0 in $X_2 \setminus D_4$ which is in both the color 1 and color 2 component of $[X_2, Y_2]$, then we are done since every vertex in Y is adjacent to x^0 in color 1 or 2. So let $x^0 \in X_2 \setminus D_4$ and suppose without loss of generality that x^0 is only in the color 1 component. If x^0 sends a color 1 edge to Y_0^0 , then we are done. Otherwise, x^0 only sends color 2 edges to Y_0^0 . So if x^0 sends a color 2 edge to Y_0^{00} , then we are done by using the two color 2 subgraphs from $[X_1, Y_1]$, as one of these subgraphs has now been extended to cover all of Y or else x^0 only sends color 1 edges to Y_0^{00} , in which case we are done by using the two color 1 subgraphs from $[X_1, Y_1]$, one of which contains Y , together with the color 1 subgraph from $[X_2, Y_2]$, which contains Y_0^{00} , and the color 2 subgraph from $[X_2, Y_2]$.

Lastly, assume (P2) holds for both $[X_1, Y_1]$ and $[X_2, Y_2]$. Let $Y_0^0 = N_1(v) \cap Y_0$ and $Y_0^{00} = N_2(v) \cap Y_0$. If any vertex in Y_0^0 sends an edge of color 1 to X_2 , then we are done. Otherwise there is a vertex in X_2 which only sends color 2 edges to Y in which case we are done. $\square$

5 Monochromatic covers of complete multipartite graphs

In this section, we prove Conjecture 10 for $r \geq 4$. Let K_k be the family of complete k -partite graphs. Lemma 53 implies the following (which was already known by [16], and was almost certainly a folklore result before that).

Theorem 57 For all $k \geq 2$ and all $K \in K_k$, $tc_2(K) \leq 2$.

Now we consider complete 3-partite graphs.

Theorem 58 For all $k \geq 3$ and all $K \in K_k$, $tc_3(K) \leq 3$.

Proof. Let $\{V_1, V_2, V_3\}$ be the tripartition of K (we may assume K is 3-partite). First suppose there exists a monochromatic component C , say of color 3, which covers, say V_3 . Then either C covers all of $V(K)$ and we are done, or $K[(V_1 \cup V_2) \setminus V(C), V_3]$ is a complete 2-colored bipartite graph and thus can be covered by two monochromatic components and we are done. So suppose for the remainder of the proof that for all monochromatic components C and all $i \in [3]$, $V_i \cap V(C) \neq \emptyset$ (?).

Claim 59. There exists a monochromatic component C so that $V_i \cap V(C) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [3]$.

Proof. Let C be a monochromatic component and without loss of generality, suppose $V(C) \cap V_3 = \emptyset$. Let $K^0 = K[V_3, (V_1 \cup V_2) \cap V(C)]$ be the induced 2-colored complete bipartite graph, say the colors are red and blue. We apply Lemma 53 to K^0 . By (?), K^0 cannot satisfy $(P3^0)$. If $(P1^0)$ is the case, then by (?), it cannot be that V_3 is the double covered side, so $(V_1 \cup V_2) \cap V(C)$ is the double covered side and thus we have a monochromatic component which has nontrivial intersection with all three parts. So finally, suppose $(P2^0)$ is the case, and let $\{X_1, X_2\}$ be the corresponding bipartition of V_3 and let $\{Y_1, Y_2\}$ be the corresponding bipartition of $(V_1 \cup V_2) \cap V(C)$. If for some $i \in [2]$, $Y_i \cap V_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $Y_i \cap V_2 \neq \emptyset$, then we have a monochromatic component which has nontrivial intersection with all three parts. Otherwise we have, without loss of generality, $Y_1 = V_1 \cap V(C)$ and $Y_2 = V_2 \cap V(C)$. Every edge in $[X_1, Y_2]$ is say blue and every edge in $[X_2, Y_2]$ is then red. Since every edge from V_2 to $V_1 \setminus Y_1$ is either red or blue, this gives us a monochromatic component which has nontrivial intersection with all three parts. $\square$

Now by Claim 59, there exists a monochromatic component C so that $V_i \cap V(C) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [3]$. Let $X_1 = V_1 \cap V(C)$, $X_2 = V_1 \setminus V(C)$, $Y_1 = V_2 \cap V(C)$, $Y_2 = V_2 \setminus V(C)$, $Z_1 = V_3 \cap V(C)$, $Z_2 = V_3 \setminus V(C)$ and note that by (?), all of these sets are non-empty. Note that the sets $X_1, Y_2, Z_1, X_2, Y_1, Z_2$ form a 2-colored (say red and blue) blow-up of a C_6 . In the remainder of the proof, we implicitly prove the general result that a 2-colored blow-up of a C_6 can be covered by at most 3 monochromatic components.

Claim 60. *If there exists a monochromatic component covering any of $X_1 \cup Y_2 \cup Z_1$, $X_2 \cup Y_2 \cup Z_1$, $X_2 \cup Y_1 \cup Z_1$, $X_2 \cup Y_1 \cup Z_2$, $X_1 \cup Y_1 \cup Z_2$, or $X_1 \cup Y_2 \cup Z_2$, then we have a monochromatic 3-cover.*

Proof. Suppose without loss of generality that there is a monochromatic component covering $X_1 \cup Y_2 \cup Z_1$. Then since $[Y_1, X_2 \cup Z_2]$ is a 2-colored complete bipartite graph, we are done by Theorem 57. $\square$

We begin by focusing on the 2-colored (say red and blue) complete bipartite graphs $K_1 = [Z_1, X_2 \cup Y_2]$ and $K_2 = [Z_2, X_1 \cup Y_1]$, but note that $[X_1, Y_2]$ and $[X_2, Y_1]$ are also 2-colored complete bipartite graphs colored with red and blue. We apply Corollary 53 to each of K_1 and K_2 .

Case 1 (K_1 or K_2 satisfies $(P3)$) Say K_1 satisfies $(P3)$. Since K_2 can be covered by at most two monochromatic components, we are done; thus we may assume that $(P3)$ is never the case.

Case 2 (K_1 or K_2 satisfies $(P2)$)

Without loss of generality, say K_1 satisfies $(P2)$. This means there are two red components covering K_1 and there are two blue components covering K_1 .

Case 2.1 (K_2 satisfies $(P2)$)

There are two red components covering K_2 and there are two blue components covering K_2 . Using the fact that $[X_1, Y_2]$ is a 2-colored complete bipartite graph, there is a, say, red edge from X_1 to Y_2 . This red edge joins one of the red components covering K_1 to one of the red components covering K_2 and thus there are at most three red components covering K .

Case 2.2 (K_2 satisfies (P_1^0) and $X_1 \cup Y_1$ is the double covered side)

So there is a red component R and a blue component B which together cover K_2 . Using the fact that $[X_1, Y_2]$ is a 2-colored complete bipartite graph, there is a, say, red edge from X_1 to Y_2 . This red edge joins one of the red components covering K to the red component R and thus there are two red components and one blue component (B) which together cover K .

Case 2.3 (K_2 satisfies (P_1^0) and Z_2 is the double covered side)

So there is a red component R and a blue component B which together cover K_2 . Using the fact that both $[X_1, Y_2]$ and $[X_2, Y_1]$ are 2-colored complete bipartite graphs, we either have that there is a blue edge from B to $X_2 \cup Y_2$ in which case there are two blue components and one red component (R) which together cover K or every edge from B to $X_2 \cup Y_2$ is red and thus there are three red components which cover K .

Case 3 (K_1 and K_2 both satisfy (P_1^0))

In K_1 we have that Z_1 is the double covered side or $X_1 \cup Y_1$ is the double covered side, and in K_2 we have that Z_2 is the double covered side or $X_1 \cup Y_1$ is the double covered side. For all $i \in [2]$, let R_i and B_i be, respectively, the red and blue components covering K_i .

We will split into two subcases.

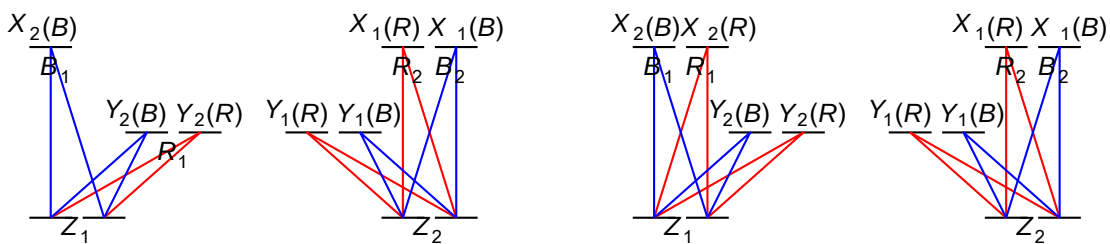
Case 3.1 ($X_1 \cup Y_1$ is the double covered side or $X_2 \cup Y_2$ is the double covered side)

Without loss of generality, say $X_2 \cup Y_2$ is the double covered side in K_1 . If there is a blue edge from B_2 to $X_2 \cup Y_2$, then B_1 and B_2 are contained together in a single blue component B and thus B, R_1, R_2 forms a monochromatic cover of K . So suppose every edge from B_2 to $X_2 \cup Y_2$ is red. So there is a red component R which covers R_1 and $B_2 \cap (V_1 \cup V_2)$. Thus R, B_1, R_2 forms a monochromatic cover of K .

Case 3.2 (Z_1 is the double covered side and Z_2 is the double covered side)

If there is a blue edge between B_1 and B_2 or a red edge between R_1 and R_2 , we would have three monochromatic components which cover K , so suppose every edge between B_1 and B_2 is red and every edge between R_1 and R_2 is blue (??).

For all $i \in [2]$, let $X_i(B) = X_i \cap V(B_{3-i})$, $X_i(R) = X_i \cap V(R_{3-i})$, $Y_i(B) = Y_i \cap V(B_{3-i})$, and $Y_i(R) = Y_i \cap V(R_{3-i})$.



(a) Case 3.2.1: Some of the sets $Y_2(B), Y_1(R), Y_1(B), X_1(R), X_1(B)$ may be empty

(b) Case 3.2.2

Figure 7: Case 3.2

Case 3.2.1 (For some $i \in [2]$, some $X_i(R), X_i(B), Y_i(R), Y_i(B)$ is empty)

Without loss of generality, suppose $X_2(R) = \emptyset$ (which implies $Y_2(R) \neq \emptyset$).

If $Y_1(R) = \emptyset$, then we must have $X_1(R) \neq \emptyset$ and thus by (??), we have that the complete bipartite graph $[Y_2(R), X_1(R)]$ colored in blue, together with B_1 and B_2 form a monochromatic cover. So suppose $X(R) \neq \emptyset$.

If $Y_1(B) = \emptyset$, then either every vertex in $X_2(B)$ sends a red edge to $Y_1(R)$ and thus there is red component covering $X \cup Y_1 \cup Z_2$ and we are done by Claim 60, or there is a vertex in $X_2(B)$ which only sends blue edges to $Y_1(R)$ and thus there is a blue component covering $Z_1 \cup X_2 \cup Y_1$ and we are again done by Claim 60. So suppose $X(B) \neq \emptyset$.

By (??), we have that every edge in $[X, Y_1(B)]$ is red. So if there is a red edge from X_2 to $Y_1(R)$, then there is a red component covering $X \cup Y_1 \cup Z_2$ and we are done by Claim 60. So suppose every edge from $X(B)$ to $Y_1(R)$ is blue, which implies there is a blue component B covering B_1 and $Y_1(R)$. Now either $X_1(R) \neq \emptyset$ in which case every edge in $[Y_2(R), X_1(R)]$ is blue and thus $B, [Y_2(R), X_1(R)], B_2$ forms the desired monochromatic cover, or $X_1(R) = \emptyset$ in which case B, R_1, B_2 forms the desired monochromatic cover.

Case 3.2.2 (For all $i \in [2]$, $X_i(R), X_i(B), Y_i(R), Y_i(B)$ are non-empty)

We have by (??) that every edge from $Y_2(R)$ to $X_1(R)$ is blue and every edge from $Y_2(B)$ to $X_1(B)$ is red. Suppose without loss of generality that there is a red edge from $X_1(R)$ to $Y_2(B)$ in which case there is a red component R covering $V(R_1) \cup Y_2(B) \cup X_1(B)$ and thus R, R_2 and the red component covering $X_2(B) \cup Y_1(B)$ is the desired monochromatic cover. $\square$

The following example shows that in general, Conjecture 10 is best possible if true.

Example 61 For all $k, r > 2$, there exists $K \in K_k$ such that $tc_r(K) > r$.

Proof. Let $K \in K_k$ in which one of the parts X has order at least r , and let $x_1, \dots, x_r$ be r distinct vertices in X . For all $i \in [r]$, color all edges incident with x_i with color i and color all other edges arbitrarily. $\square$

The following is another example which shows that Theorem 58 is best possible with the additional property that all of the parts have order 2.

Example 62 For all $k > 3$, there exists $K \in K_k$ such that $\alpha(K) = 2$ and $tc_3(K) > 3$.

Proof. Let $K \in K_k$ such that three parts X, Y, Z have order 2. Let $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$, $Y = \{y_1, y_2\}$, $Z = \{z_1, z_2\}$. Let $\{x_1, y_1, z_1\}$ be a blue clique, let $\{x_2, y_1, z_2\}$ be a red clique, let $\{x_2, y_2, z_1\}$ be a green clique, let $\{x_1, y_2\}$ be red, let $\{y_2, z_2\}$ be blue, let $\{x_1, z_2\}$ be green, let every other edge incident with $\{y_1, z_2\}$ be red, every other edge incident with $\{x_1, z_1\}$ be blue, and every other edge incident with $\{x_2, y_2\}$ be green. $\square$

Finally, we see that Conjecture 8 holds for $r = 3$ by either Theorem 28 with $r = 3$ or Theorem 57, and Conjecture 8 holds for $r = 4$ by combining Theorem 28 with $r = 4$ and Theorem 58.

Note that if Conjecture 9 was true for $r = 5$ (or, even stronger, if Conjecture 10 is true for $r - 1 = 4$), then together with Theorem 28 with $r = 5$ this would imply Conjecture 8 is true for $r = 5$.

6 Partitioning into monochromatic connected subgraphs

Erdős, Gyárfás, and Pyber proved the following theorem which strengthens the $\alpha = 1$, $r = 3$ case of Ryser's conjecture.

Theorem 63 (Erdős, Gyárfás, Pyber [23]). *For all finite complete graphs K , $\text{tp}_3(K) = 2$.*

Interestingly, no proof is known for infinite graphs (although the existence of a proof via personal communication is referenced in [23]). On the other hand, Hajnal proved [34, Theorem 1] the weaker result that $\text{tp}_r(K) \leq r$ for all infinite (countable or uncountable) complete graphs K (in fact it can be specified that the trees have distinct colors and radius at most 2).

Problem 64. Let K be a (countably) infinite complete graph. Prove $\text{tp}_3(K) = 2$.

The following is a beautiful strengthening of Kőnig's theorem (Theorem 1, Theorem 4). We reproduce the proof here in a less general form than what is found in [25].

Theorem 65 (Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, Tóth [25]). *For all finite graphs G , $\text{tp}_2(G) \leq \alpha(G)$.*

Proof. We are done if $\alpha(G) = 1$, so suppose $\alpha(G) \geq 2$ and the statement holds for all G with $\alpha(G) < \alpha(G)$.

We know that $\text{tp}_2(G) \leq \alpha(G)$ by Theorem 4. So let $R_1, \dots, R_p$ be the red components and let $B_1, \dots, B_q$ be the blue components in such a monochromatic cover and note that

$$p + q \leq \alpha(G).$$

Let $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^p V(R_i)$ and $B = \bigcup_{i=1}^q V(B_i)$. Let $R^0 = R \setminus B$ and $B^0 = B \setminus R$. Note that we are done unless $R^0 = \emptyset$ and $B^0 = \emptyset$. Also note that there are no edges between R^0 and B^0 so

$$\alpha(G[R^0]) + \alpha(G[B^0]) \leq \alpha(G).$$

Thus $\alpha(G[R^0]) < \alpha(G)$ and $\alpha(G[B^0]) < \alpha(G)$. By induction we have $p^0 := \text{tp}_2(G[R^0]) \leq \alpha(G[R^0])$ and $q^0 := \text{tp}_2(G[B^0]) \leq \alpha(G[B^0])$. Let $C_1, \dots, C_{p^0}$ be the monochromatic partition of $G[R^0]$ and let $D_1, \dots, D_{q^0}$ be the monochromatic partition of $G[B^0]$. Note that

$$p^0 + q^0 \leq \alpha(G[R^0]) + \alpha(G[B^0]) \leq \alpha(G).$$

Since $p^0 + q^0 + p + q \leq 2\alpha(G)$, we have say $p^0 + q \leq \alpha(G)$. So $C_1, \dots, C_{p^0}, B_1, \dots, B_q$ is the desired monochromatic partition. $\square$

Haxell and Kohayakawa proved a weaker version of Conjecture 23 (but stronger in the sense that the subgraphs have bounded radius).

Theorem 66 (Haxell, Kohayakawa [35]). *Let $r \geq 2$, $n > \frac{3r^4 r! \ln r}{(1-1/r)^{3(r-1)}}$, then $\text{tp}_r(K_n) \leq r$. Furthermore, it can be specified that the trees have radius at most 2 and have distinct colors.*

Given this result, it would be interesting to prove a bounded diameter strengthening of Theorem 63.

Problem 67. Does there exist a constant d such that in every 3-coloring of K_n there exists a monochromatic 2-partition consisting of subgraphs of diameter at most d ?

The lower bound on n in Theorem 66 was slightly improved by Bal and DeBiasio [8] to $n > 3r^2 r! \ln r$. The proofs in [35] and [8] go as follows. Construct a set $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ and disjoint set Y so that for all $i \in [r]$, x_i only sends edges of color i to Y . Then letting $Z = V(K_n) \setminus (X \cup Y)$, we have an r -colored complete bipartite graph $[Y, Z]$. We say that Y has a *good partition* if there exists an integer $1 \leq k \leq r$ and a partition $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_k\}$ of Y (allowing for parts of the partition to be empty) such that for all $z \in Z$, there exists $i \in [k]$ and $y \in Y_i$ such that zy has color i . Then it is shown that if Y is large enough (equivalently, Z is small enough) then Y has a good partition. If Y has a good partition, then there exists a partition $\{Z_1, \dots, Z_k\}$ of Z (allowing for parts of the partition to be empty) such that for all $i \in [k]$ and $z \in Z_i$, z sends an edge of color i to Y . Thus for all $i \in [k]$, the graph of color i induced on $\{x_i\} \cup Y_i \cup Z_i$ can be covered by a tree of radius at most 2.

The following lemma is a slight modification of the relevant lemma in [8].

Lemma 68. Let $r > 2$ and let $G \in K_2$ with parts Y and Z , where Y is finite if $r > 3$. If $|Z| < \left(\frac{r}{r-1}\right)^{|Y|}$, then for every r -coloring of the edges of G there exists a good partition of Y .

Proof. We say that a partition $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_k\}$ of Y is *good* for $z \in Z$ if there exists $i \in [k]$ and $y \in Y_i$ such that zy has color i ; otherwise we say that the partition of Y is *bad* for z .

For all $z \in Z$, there are $(r-1)^{|Y|}$ partitions of Y which are bad for z . Since

$$|Z| \cdot (r-1)^{|Y|} < \frac{r^{|Y|}}{r-1} \cdot (r-1)^{|Y|} = r^{|Y|},$$

there exists a partition of Y which is good for every vertex in Z . □

Our original intention was to come up with a new proof of Theorem 63 which would allow us to solve Problem 64 or Problem 67, but in the process we found an example to show that Lemma 68 is tight when $r = 2$ or Y is infinite.

Example 69. Let $G \in K_2$ with parts Y and Z where Y and Z are possibly infinite. If $|Z| > 2^{|Y|}$, then there exists a 2-coloring of the edges of G such that Y does not have a good partition.

Proof. Let $\{Z_{\mathbf{b}} : \mathbf{b} \in \{0, 1\}^{|Y|}\}$ be a partition of Z indexed by the binary strings of length $|Y|$ (i.e. functions from Y to $\{0, 1\}$) where every set is non-empty (which is possible since $|Z| > 2^{|Y|}$). For each $z \in Z_{\mathbf{b}}$ and $y \in Y$, color zy with $\mathbf{b}(y)$ (so the colors are 0 and 1).

Consider a partition $\{Y_0, Y_1\}$ of Y (with Y_i possibly empty) and consider the binary string $\mathbf{a}$ where $\mathbf{a}(y) = j$ if and only if $y \in Y_j$. Let $\mathbf{b}$ be the binary string where $\mathbf{b}(y) = 1 - \mathbf{a}(y)$ for all $y \in Y$. So $z \in Z_{\mathbf{b}}$ does not send any edges of color i to Y_i for all $i \in \{0, 1\}$. □

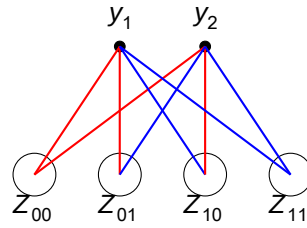


Figure 8: Example 69 in the case $|Y| = 2$.

We also have an example which shows that Lemma 68 is close to tight when Y is finite and $r > 3$.

Example 70. Let $r > 3$ and let $G \in K_2$ with parts Y and Z (where Y and Z are finite). If $|Z| > 4|Y| \ln r(\frac{r}{r-1})^{|Y|}$, then there exists an r -coloring of the edges of G such that Y does not have a good partition.

This is obtained by showing that with positive probability, a random r -coloring of G does not have a good partition. However, we don't give the details here since this result will be superseded by an upcoming result with a better constant term.

With regards to Problem 64, Lemma 68 has the following consequence.

Corollary 71. Let K be a 3-colored complete graph on a set V . If there exists a maximal monochromatic component C (that is a monochromatic component which is not properly contained in a monochromatic component of another color) such that $|V(C)| \leq 2^{|V(C)|}$, then there exists a 2-partition of K . In particular, if V is countably infinite, then there is a 2-partition of K unless every maximal monochromatic component is cofinite.

Proof. By the assumption, let C be a maximal monochromatic component with $|V(C)| < 2^{|V(C)|}$ and without loss of generality, suppose C is green. Set $Z = V(C)$ and $Y = V \setminus V(C)$. By maximality of C , we may suppose that all edges between Y and Z are either red or blue. We apply Lemma 53 and note that we are done unless (P1) holds where Y is the double covered side (again by maximality of C). Now since $|Z| < 2^{|Y|}$, we can apply Lemma 68 to get a good partition $\{Y_1, Y_2\}$ of Y and a corresponding partition $\{Z_1, Z_2\}$ of Z such that $Y_1 \cup Z_1$ and $Y_2 \cup Z_2$ induce monochromatic components. $\square$

The following corollary provides a proof of Theorem 25.

Corollary 72. Let $k > 2$ and $G \in K_k$ with the vertex partition $\{V_1, \dots, V_k\}$. If there exists $i \in [k]$, such that $|V_i| > 2^{|V(G) \setminus V_i|}$, then $\text{tp}_2(G) > |V_i|/2^{|V(G) \setminus V_i|}$. In particular, for all integers $t > 1$ and $k > 2$, there exists $G \in K_k$ such that $\text{tp}_2(G) > t$.

Proof. We let $Z = V_i$ and $Y = V(G) \setminus V_i$ and color the edges between Y and Z as in Example 69 (where we partition Z into as equal sized sets as possible so that each part of the partition has at least $|Z|/2^{|Y|}$ elements). Regardless of the edges inside the set Y , no matter how the set Y gets partitioned into red and blue subgraphs, there will be a part of the partition of Z which sends blue edges to the red subgraphs and red edges to the blue subgraphs. $\square$

The following question essentially asks whether the situation described in Corollary 72 is the only way to avoid having a 2-partition of a 2-colored multipartite graph.

Problem 73. Is the following true?

Let $k > 2$ be an integer and let $G \in \mathcal{K}$ with vertex partition $\{V_1, \dots, V_k\}$. If for all $i \in [k]$, $|V_i| < 2^{|V(G) \setminus V_i|}$, then in every 2-coloring of the edges of G there exists a 2-partition of G .

Given an r -colored graph G and a color $i \in [r]$, let $G_{\text{cross}}(i)$ be the multipartite graph consisting of the edges going between the components of color i . So if there are k components of color i , then $G_{\text{cross}}(i)$ is a k -partite graph colored with $[r] \setminus \{i\}$.

Problem 74. Is the following true?

There exists a 3-coloring of a complete graph such that for all $i \in [3]$, there are at least three components of color i and there is no partition of $G_{\text{cross}}(i)$ into two monochromatic connected subgraphs.

Encouraged by the exact answer for $r = 2$ (from Lemma 68 and Example 69), we attempted to obtain a precise answer for $r > 3$ (even though it wouldn't help improve the lower bound in Theorem 66 by any significant amount). Towards this end, for all integers $r > 2$ and $d > 1$, let $Z(r, d)$ be the smallest positive integer z such that if G is a complete bipartite graph with parts Y and Z with $|Y| = d$ and $|Z| = z$, then there exists an r -coloring of G in which there is no good partition of Y . In this language, we know from Lemma 68, Example 69, and Example 70 that $Z(2, d) = 2^d$ for all $d > 1$ and $\frac{r}{r-1} d \leq Z(r, d) \leq 4d \ln r + \frac{r}{r-1} d$ for all $r > 3, d > 1$.

Problem 75. For all $r > 3$ and $d > 1$, determine $Z(r, d)$.

We begin with a few simple observations.

Observation 76. For all $r > 2$ and $d > 1$,

- (i) If $r^0 > r$, then $Z(r^0, d) \leq Z(r, d)$.
- (ii) $Z(r, d) > d + 1$.
- (iii) If $r > d + 1$, then $Z(r, d) \leq d + 1$.
- (iv) $Z(r, r) \leq r + \frac{r}{2} + 1$.

Proof. Let G be a complete bipartite graph with parts Y and Z with $|Y| = d$ and $|Z| = z$.

- (i) If there exists an r -coloring of G such that every partition of Y is bad, then since $r^0 > r$ the r -coloring of G is an r^0 -coloring of G such that every partition of Y is bad.
- (ii) If $z \leq d$, then let $Y = \{u_1, \dots, u_d\}$ and $Z = \{v_1, \dots, v_z\}$ and suppose we are given an r -coloring of the edges of G . Let $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_r\}$ be a partition of Y (with some sets possibly empty) such that for all $i \in [z]$, $u_i \in Y_c$ where c is the color of the edge $u_i v_i$, and for all $z + 1 \leq i \leq d$, $u_i \in Y_1$. Clearly $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_r\}$ is a good partition of Y . Thus $Z(r, d) > d + 1$.

- (iii) Label the vertices of Z as $v_1, \dots, v_d$ and consider the coloring of G where for all $i \in [d+1]$, all edges incident with v_i get color i . Then every partition of Y is bad for some vertex in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{d+1}\}$.
- (iv) Suppose $z = r + \frac{r}{2} + 1$. Label the vertices of Z as $v_1, \dots, v_r, u_1, \dots, u_{\frac{r}{2}+1}$ and label the vertices of Y as $y_1, \dots, y_z$. Consider the following coloring of G . For all $i \in [r]$, all edges incident with v_i get color i . For all $i \in [\frac{r}{2} + 1]$, the edges from u_i to $\{y_1, \dots, y_{\frac{r}{2}}\}$ are colored with i and the edges from u_i to $Y \setminus \{y_1, \dots, y_{\frac{r}{2}}\}$ are colored with $i+1$, except that the edges from $u_{\frac{r}{2}+1}$ to $Y \setminus \{y_1, \dots, y_{\frac{r}{2}}\}$ are colored with 1. If there is a good partition $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_z\}$ of Y , it must be the case that all sets in the partition are singletons because otherwise one of $v_1, \dots, v_r$ would witness a bad partition. Also there is exactly one vertex $u_i \in \{u_1, \dots, u_{\frac{r}{2}+1}\}$ which is not satisfied by a vertex from $\{y_1, \dots, y_{\frac{r}{2}}\}$; however, the only color that u_i sends to $Y \setminus \{y_1, \dots, y_{\frac{r}{2}}\}$ has already been used on $\{y_1, \dots, y_{\frac{r}{2}}\}$. $\square$

We were able to compute some small values of $Z(r, d)$ using an integer linear program. Surprisingly, we didn't even have enough computing power to determine $Z(4, 4)$ or $Z(3, 5)$.

$d \backslash r$	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	2	2	2	2	$\rightarrow$
2	4	3	3	3	3	$\rightarrow$
3	8	5	4	4	4	$\rightarrow$
4	16	8	6/7	5	5	$\rightarrow$
5	32	11/12			6	$\rightarrow$
6	$\downarrow$					$\&$

Table 3: Values of $Z(r, d)$. Exact values are highlighted in yellow.

Note that $Z(r, d)$ is equivalent to the following. Let d and r be positive integers and let $W_{r,d}$ be the set of functions from $[d]$ to $[r]$ (which we think of as words of length d over the alphabet $[r]$). Say that two functions $f, g \in W_{r,d}$ are *everywhere different* if $f(i) \neq g(i)$ for all $i \in [d]$. Let $Z(r, d)$ be the smallest integer z such that there exists $Z \subseteq W_{r,d}$ with $|Z| = z$ such that for all $f \in W_{r,d}$, there exists $g \in Z$ such that f and g are everywhere different. For instance when $d = 2$ and $r = 3$, it is easy to see that $Z = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$ is a smallest such set with this property. In the case $d = 3 = r$, one can check that $Z = \{(1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2), (3, 3, 3)\}$ is a smallest such set. To see that this is equivalent to the bipartite graph version, we think of the set Z as the colorings of the edges from each vertex $v \in Z$ to the set Y . Then each partition of Y corresponds to a function $f \in W_{r,d}$ which is everywhere different from the edge coloring incident with some vertex in Z .

We now show that $Z(r, d)$ is equivalent to two other well-studied parameters whose bounds seem to be difficult to improve in general.

Let $G^{\times d}$ be the d -fold directed product of G ; that is, $V(G^{\times d})$ is the set of d -dimensional vectors with entries in $V(G)$ and $(a_1, \dots, a_d)$ is adjacent to $(b_1, \dots, b_d)$ if and only if $a_i b_i \in E(G)$ for all $i \in [d]$. We will be interested in $K_r^{\times d}$, where we have that $(a_1, \dots, a_d)$ is adjacent to $(b_1, \dots, b_d)$ if and only if $a_i b_i \in E(K_r)$ for all $i \in [d]$. We say that $S \subseteq V(G)$ is a total dominating set if every vertex in $V(G)$ has a neighbor in S . Let $\gamma_t(G)$ be the number of vertices in a minimum total dominating set of G . Let $H(r, d)$ be the $(r-1)^d$ -uniform hypergraph on $V := V(K_r^{\times d})$ where $S \subseteq V$ is an edge of $H(r, d)$ if and only if there exists $v \in V(K_r^{\times d})$ such that $N(v) = S$; equivalently, for each $(a_1, \dots, a_d) \in V(H(r, d))$, the set $S_{(a_1, \dots, a_d)} = \{(b_1, \dots, b_d) : b_i b_i = a_i \text{ for all } i \in [d]\}$ is an edge of $H(r, d)$.

Theorem 77 For all $r > 2$ and $d > 1$, $Z(r, d) = \gamma_t(K_r^{\times d}) = \tau(H(r, d))$

Proof. Let $r > 2$ and $d > 1$ be given. First note that $\gamma_t(K_r^{\times d}) = \tau(H(r, d))$ since the vertex sets of $H(r, d)$ and $K_r^{\times d}$ correspond to each other, and the edges of $H(r, d)$ correspond to the neighborhoods of vertices in $K_r^{\times d}$. Clearly a transversal in $H(r, d)$ corresponds to a total dominating set in $K_r^{\times d}$.

To see that $Z(r, d) = \gamma_t(K_r^{\times d})$, suppose that we have a total dominating set T of order z in $K_r^{\times d}$, each vertex of which is a vector of length d over the alphabet $\{0, \dots, r-1\}$. Now let Z be a set of z vertices and for each vertex in Z , color the edges according to the corresponding vertex (vector) from T . Every partition of Y now corresponds to a vertex $(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ in $V(K_r^{\times d})$ and since T is a total dominating set (and the definition of $K_r^{\times d}$), there exists a vertex $(x_1^0, \dots, x_d^0) \in T$ such that $x_i \neq x_i^0$ for all $i \in [d]$ which means $(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ is a bad partition of Y . On the other hand if Z is a set of $z-1$ vertices, then since every set of $z-1$ vertices in $K_r^{\times d}$ is not a total dominating set, there exists a vertex $(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ in $V(K_r^{\times d})$ which is not adjacent to anything in T^0 and this vertex corresponds to a good partition of Y . $\square$

The following is a result independently obtained by Johnson [40], Lovász [46], and Stein [55].

Proposition 78. For all hypergraphs H with maximum degree Δ , $\tau^*(H) \leq \tau(H) \leq (1 + \ln \Delta) \tau^*(H)$.

Because $H(r, d)$ is $(r-1)^d$ -uniform and $(r-1)^d$ -regular, one can see that $\tau^*(H(r, d)) = (\frac{r}{r-1})^d$ and thus we have the following corollary.

Corollary 79. For all $r > 2$ and $d > 1$, $(\frac{r}{r-1})^d \leq \tau(H(r, d)) \leq (1 + d \ln(r-1))(\frac{r}{r-1})^d$.

The following is a known fact about the total domination number of a graph (see [39]).

Proposition 80. Let G be a graph on n vertices with minimum degree δ and maximum degree Δ . Then $\frac{n}{\Delta} \leq \gamma_t(G) \leq \frac{1 + \ln \delta}{\delta} n$

We have $|V(K_r^{\times d})| = r^d$ and $\delta(K_r^{\times d}) = \Delta(K_r^{\times d}) = (r-1)^d$ and thus we have the following corollary.

Corollary 81. For all $r > 2$ and $d > 1$, $(\frac{r}{r-1})^d \leq \gamma_t(K_r^{\times d}) \leq (1 + d \ln(r-1))(\frac{r}{r-1})^d$.

Note that by Theorem 77, Corollary 79 and Corollary 81 can be derived from each other; however, it is interesting to note that they can be derived independently using the known bounds from Proposition 78 and Proposition 80 respectively.

7 Monochromatic covers of hypergraphs

The $\alpha = 1$ case of Ryser's conjecture says $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k) \leq r - 1$. Király [41] surprisingly gave a very simple proof that for all $k > 3$, $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k) \leq dr/ke$. Earlier, Aharoni and Ziv [6] proved that for $k > 3$, $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k) \leq \frac{r-1}{k-1}$ (they proved this in the dual language of r -partite hypergraphs in which every k edges intersect). Part of the reason determining $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k)$ is so much easier for $k > 3$ than $k = 2$ seems to come down to the very weak notion of connectivity typically used for hypergraphs. Inspired by some recent results ([17], [18], [19], [27]), we propose a more general problem which allows for stronger notions of connectivity in hypergraphs.

Let c, ℓ, k be positive integers with $k > 2$ and $c, \ell \leq k - 1$ and let H be a k -uniform hypergraph. Say that a pair of c -sets $S, S^0 \in \binom{V(H)}{c}$ is ℓ -connected if there exists edges $e_1, \dots, e_p$ such that $S \subseteq e_1, S^0 \subseteq e_p$, and $|e_i \cap e_{i+1}| \geq \ell$ for all $i \in [p-1]$. A (c, ℓ) -component C of H is a maximal set of pairwise ℓ -connected c -sets. Note that we can define a relation $\sim$ on $\binom{V(H)}{c}$ where $S \sim S^0$ if and only if S and S^0 are ℓ -connected. When $c > \ell$, this is an equivalence relation and the (c, ℓ) -components of H are just the equivalence classes.

Let $\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(H)$ be the smallest integer t such that in every r -coloring of the edges of H , there exists a set of at most t monochromatic (c, ℓ) -components C (that is, each $C \in \mathcal{C}$ is a component in H_i for some $i \in [r]$) such that $\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} C = \binom{V(H)}{c}$. When $c = \ell$, we write $\text{tc}_r(H)$ to mean $\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(H)$.

In this language, we can state Király's result as follows. We will also give Király's proof of the upper bound.

Theorem 82 (Király [41]). *For $n > k > 3$ and $r > 1$, $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k) \leq dr/ke$.*

Proof. If $r = 1$, the result is trivial, so let $r > 2$ and suppose that $\text{tc}_r(K_n^k) \leq d(r-1)/ke$.

If there exists a set S of $k-1$ vertices such that S is contained in edges of at most dr/ke colors, then we are done. So for every set $S \subseteq V(K)$ of order $k-1$, S is contained in edges of at least $dr/ke + 1$ colors. For every edge e of color r , there are k distinct $k-1$ sets contained in e and thus there are distinct $S, S^0 \subseteq e$ with $|S| = k-1 = |S^0|$ and $i \in [r-1]$ such that S and S^0 are contained in a component of color i which implies that e is contained in a component of color i . Since all of the edges of color r are contained in a component of color $i \in [r-1]$, we actually have an $(r-1)$ -coloring of K and thus by induction there is a monochromatic $d(r-1)/ke$ -cover (which is of course a dr/ke -cover). $\square$

We propose the following general problem.

Problem 83. Let r, c, ℓ, k be positive integers such that $c, \ell \leq k-1$. Determine the value of $\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k)$.

We prove the following results.

Theorem 84 Let r, c, ℓ, k be positive integers such that $1 \leq \ell \leq c \leq k/3$. Then

$$\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) = \frac{r}{bk/cc}.$$

Note that this gives Theorem 82 when $c = 1 = \ell$.

In the case when $r = 2$, we are essentially able to give a complete answer.

Theorem 85 Let c, ℓ, k be positive integers such that $\ell, c \leq k - 1$. Then

$$tc_2^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } c \leq k/2 \\ 2 & \text{if } k/2 < c \leq k - \ell/2 \\ \Omega(n) & \text{if } \max\{k - \ell/2, k/2\} < c \leq k - 1 \end{cases}$$

The case $c < \ell$ is harder to analyze, but we are able to determine one interesting case exactly.

Theorem 86. $tc_2^{1,2}(K_n^3) = 1$ (i.e. in every 3-coloring of K_n^3 there is a spanning monochromatic tightly connected component)

7.1 Lower bounds

The following example generalizes Kierulff's example (which corresponds to the case $c = \ell = 1$) and provides the lower bound in Theorem 84.

Example 87 For all $c, \ell > 1, r > 2, k > 3$ and $n > c \cdot d_{\frac{r}{bk/cc}}^r e^{-1}$, $tc_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) > \frac{1}{\frac{r}{bk/cc}} m$.

Proof. Set $t := bk/cc$ and $q := dr/te - 1$. Let $K = K_n^k$ and partition $V(K)$ into $m := \frac{r}{q}$ sets $V_1, \dots, V_m$ of order at least c , where $x_1, \dots, x_m$ represent each of the subsets of $[r]$ of order q . For each edge $e \in E(K)$, let $\varphi(e) = \{i : |e \cap V_{x_i}| \geq c\}$. Since $|e| = k < (bk/cc + 1)c = (t + 1)c$, e intersects at most t of the sets $V_{x_1}, \dots, V_{x_m}$ in at least c vertices, so $|\varphi(e)| \leq tq < r$ and thus $[r] \setminus \varphi(e) \neq \emptyset$. Color e with the smallest $j \in [r] \setminus \varphi(e)$. Now let $A \subseteq [r]$ with $|A| = q$ and note that there exists i such that $A = x_i$. Note that no (c, ℓ) -component having a color in A contains any of the c -sets from V_{x_i} and thus the number of $m(c, \ell)$ -components needed to cover $V_c^{(K)}$ is more than q ; i.e. $tc_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) > q + 1 = \frac{r}{\frac{r}{bk/cc}}$. $\square$

The next example provides the lower bound in the last case of Theorem 85.

Example 88 Let $c, \ell > 1, r > 2, n > k > 3$. If $c > \max\{k - (1 - 1/r)\ell, k/2\}$, then $tc_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) > bn/cc + 1$.

Proof. Set $t := bn/cc$, let $K = K_n^k$, and choose t disjoint sets $x_1, \dots, x_t \subseteq V(K)$ each of order c . Let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_t\}$. First note that since $c > k - (1 - 1/r)\ell$ we have

$$r(c + \ell - k) > r(c + \ell - (c + (1 - 1/r)\ell)) = \ell. \quad (2)$$

For each ℓ -set $y \in V_\ell^{(K)}$ let

$$I_y = \{i \in [t] : \ell + c - |y \cap x_i| = |y| + |x_i| - |y \cap x_i| = |y \cup x_i| \leq k\}$$

(equivalently $I_y = \{i \in [t] : y \cup x_i \subseteq e \in E(K)\}$) and note that $|I_y| \leq r - 1$ as otherwise

$$\sum_{i \in I_y} |y \cap x_i| > r(c + c - k),$$

contradicting (2).

Let φ_y be an injective function from I_y to $[r - 1]$ and for all $i \in I_y$, color all edges containing $y \cup x_i$ with color $\varphi_y(i)$. Now color all other edges with color r . Since $c > 2k$, no edge in $E(K)$ contains more than one element of x as a subset. So by this fact and the way in which the coloring was defined, no pair of c -sets from X is in the same monochromatic (c, ℓ) -component. $\square$

7.2 Upper bounds

We begin with a few basic observations.

First, let $0 \leq c \leq k$ be integers and let H be a k -uniform hypergraph. For a set $S \in \binom{V(H)}{c}$, the *link hypergraph* of S , denoted $H(S)$, is the hypergraph on vertex set $V(H) \setminus S$ and edge set $\{T \in \binom{V(H)}{k-c} : S \cup T \in E(H)\}$. If H is edge colored, then the edges of $H(S)$ inherit the color of the corresponding edge from H .

Observation 89. Let $k > 2$ and $c, \ell, r > 1$ with $c, \ell \leq k - 1$.

- (i) $\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^{k+1}) \leq \text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k)$.
- (ii) $\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) \leq \text{tc}_r^{c+1, \ell}(K_n^k)$.
- (iii) $\text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) \leq \text{tc}_r^{c+1, \ell+1}(K_n^k)$.
- (iv) $\text{tc}_r^{c+1, \ell}(K_n^{k+1}) \leq \text{tc}_r^{c, \ell}(K_{n-1}^k)$.

Proof.

- (i) Suppose we are given an r -coloring of K_n^{k+1} . This induces an r -coloring of all of the k -sets. So if we have a monochromatic (c, ℓ) -cover of the r -coloring K_n^k , then this gives a (c, ℓ) -cover of K_n^{k+1} .
- (ii) A monochromatic $(c, \ell + 1)$ -component is a monochromatic (c, ℓ) -component.
- (iii) Since every c -set is contained in a $(c + 1)$ -set, a monochromatic $(c + 1, \ell)$ -component covers all of the c -sets contained in the $(c + 1)$ -sets.
- (iv) Suppose we are given an r -coloring of K_n^{k+1} . Consider the link hypergraph of a vertex v which induces an r -coloring of K_{n-1}^k . Note that a monochromatic (c, ℓ) -component in the link hypergraph of v is a $(c, \ell + 1)$ -component in K_n^{k+1} . So any monochromatic cover with (c, ℓ) -components of the link hypergraph of v gives a monochromatic cover with $(c, \ell + 1)$ -components of K_n^{k+1} . $\square$

7.2.1 $c > \ell$

Observation 90. Let $k - 1 > c > \ell > 1$, $r > 2$, and let H be an r -colored k -uniform hypergraph. Let $2 \leq k^0 \leq \binom{k}{c}$ and let G be a k^0 -uniform hypergraph on vertex set $\binom{V(H)}{c}$.

where $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\} \in E(G)$ if and only if there exists $e \in E(H)$ such that $S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k \subseteq e$. Furthermore, color $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\} \in E(G)$ with the color of the edge $e \in E(H)$ such that $S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k \subseteq e$, and note that $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ may receive more than one color.

If there are t monochromatic $(1, 1)$ -components in G which cover $V(G)$, then there exists t monochromatic (c, ℓ) -components in H which cover $V_c^{(H)}$.

Proof. Let S and S^0 be vertices in G and suppose there is a monochromatic $(1, 1)$ -component which contains both S and S^0 . So there is a collection of edges, all the same color, $e_1, \dots, e_m \in E(G)$ such that $S \in e_1$, $S^0 \in e_m$ and $e_i \cap e_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in [m-1]$. Thus there are edges $f_1, \dots, f_m \in E(H)$, all the same color, such that $S \subseteq f_1$, $S^0 \subseteq f_m$ and $|f_i \cap f_{i+1}| > c > \ell$ for all $i \in [m-1]$. Thus there is a monochromatic ℓ -walk from S to S^0 in H . The result follows. $\square$

Theorem 91. Let $r > 2$, $k > 3$, and $c > \ell > 1$. If $k/2 < c \leq k - (1 - 1/r)\ell$, then $tc_r^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) \leq r^2$, unless $r = 2$ in which case $tc_2^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) \leq 2$, or $r = 3$ in which case $tc_3^{c, \ell}(K_n^k) \leq 6$.

Proof. Let $K := K_n^k$ with a given r -coloring of the edges.

Suppose $k/2 < c \leq k - (1 - 1/r)\ell$. First note that given a c -set A and an ℓ -set B , there exists $e \in E(K)$ such that $A \cup B \subseteq e$ if and only if $k > |A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| = c + \ell - |A \cap B|$; i.e. $|A \cap B| > c + \ell - k$.

Given any family of $r + 1$ c -sets $X = \{X_1, \dots, X_{r+1}\}$, since

$$r(c + \ell - k) \leq r(c + \ell - (c + (1 - 1/r)\ell)) = \ell,$$

for every set of r elements of X , there exists an ℓ -set which is contained in an edge with each of the r elements. Furthermore, since $c > 2\ell/r$ (using $c > \ell$ and $r > 2$) we have

$$(r + 1)(c + \ell - k) \leq k,$$

and we can choose a family of $r + 1$ ℓ -sets $Y = \{Y_1, \dots, Y_{r+1}\}$ such that Y_i is contained in an edge with every element in $X \setminus \{X_i\}$ and $|Y_1 \cup \dots \cup Y_{r+1}| \leq k$ which implies that every pair Y_i, Y_j is contained in the same edge of K of some color, say r . So if any two sets X_i, X_j are both contained in an edge of color r with an element in Y , there would be a ℓ -walk of color r between X_i and X_j in K . So suppose that at most one element from X , say X_{r+1} , is contained in an edge of color r with some element of Y . However, now Y_{r+1} is contained in an edge with every element in $X \setminus \{X_{r+1}\}$ and since there are only $r - 1$ colors used on such edges, there is a monochromatic ℓ -walk between some X and X_j in K . Altogether, this implies that there is a monochromatic ℓ -walk between some pair of distinct elements from X , so the closure of G (the auxiliary graph $\hat{G}$ with an edge of color i between any two vertices (c -sets) which have an ℓ -walk of color i between them) has independence number at most r and thus by Observation 29 and Fact 5, we have $tc_r(G) \leq tc_r(\hat{G}) \leq r\alpha(\hat{G}) \leq r^2$. If $r = 2$, then Theorem 4 applies and we have $tc_2(G) \leq tc_2(\hat{G}) \leq \alpha(\hat{G}) \leq 2$. If $r = 3$, then Aharoni's theorem [4] applies (in the dual language) and we have $tc_3(G) \leq tc_3(\hat{G}) \leq 2\alpha(\hat{G}) \leq 6$. $\square$

We now prove an upper bound on $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k)$ when $c \leq k/2$ and $c > \ell$. In particular, when $c \leq k/3$, this provides the upper bound for Theorem 84.

Theorem 92 For $c > \ell > 1$, $r > 2$, and $c \leq k/2$, $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq tc_r^1(K_n^{bk/cc})$. In particular, when $c \leq k/3$, we have $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq \frac{r}{bk/cc}$.

Proof. We have an r -coloring of $K := K_n^k$ with vertex set V . Let H be an r -colored bk/cc -uniform hypergraph on vertex set $\bigcup_c V_c$ where $\{X_1, \dots, X_{bk/cc}\}$ is an edge of color i in H if and only if there exists an edge e of color i in K such that $X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_{bk/cc} \subseteq e$. Note that since K is k -uniform, H is a complete bk/cc -uniform graph. So $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq tc_r^1(K_n^{bk/cc})$.

When $bk/cc > 3$, it follows from Theorem 82 that $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K) \leq tc_r^1(H) \leq \frac{r}{bk/cc}$. $\square$

We now obtain the following complete answer when $r = 2$ and $c > \ell$.

Proof of Theorem 85. If $c \leq k/2$, then by Theorem 92 we have

$$tc_2^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq tc_2^1(K_n^{bk/cc}) = 1$$

where the last equality holds by Theorem 82. If $k/2 < c \leq k - \ell/2$, then Theorem 91 applies and we have $tc_2^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq 2$. Finally, if $\max\{k - \ell/2, k/2\} < c \leq k - 1$, then Example 88 applies and we have $tc_2^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) > bn/cc = \Omega(n)$. $\square$

In the case when $c > \ell$, we are left with the following.

Problem 93. Determine $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k)$ when $c > \ell$, $c > 2$, $r > 3$ and $k/3 < c \leq k - (1 - 1/r)\ell$.

An interesting test case for $c > \ell$ would be $tc_3^1(K_n^3)$. We have $tc_3^1(K_n^3) \leq tc_3^2(K_n^3) \leq 6$ (from Observation 89(ii) and Theorem 91), but perhaps $tc_3^1(K_n^3) \leq 2$?

An interesting test case for $c = \ell$ and $k/2 < c \leq k - 2\ell/3$ (when $c = \ell$, this is $k/2 < c \leq 3k/5$) would be $tc_3^3(K_n^5)$.

An interesting test case for $c = \ell$ and $k/3 < c \leq k/2$ would be $tc_4^2(K_n^4)$.

7.3 $c < \ell$

The case $c < \ell$ seems to be harder to analyze because of the fact mentioned earlier that we can define a relation $\sim$ on $\bigcup_c V_c^{(H)}$ where $S \sim S^0$ if and only if S and S^0 are ℓ -connected. When $c > \ell$, this is an equivalence relation and the (c, ℓ) -components of H are just the equivalence classes; however, when $c < \ell$ it is not necessarily the case that $\sim$ is transitive – it may happen that A, B, C are c -sets and there is an ℓ -walk from A to B and an ℓ -walk from B to C , but this does not guarantee an ℓ -walk from A to C .

The only general non-trivial upper bound is the following observation which is an extension of Observation 89(iv).

Observation 94 If $c < \ell$, then for all $0 \leq s \leq \ell - 1$, $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq tc_r^{c,\ell-s}(K_n^{k-s})$. In particular, $tc_r^{c,\ell}(K_n^k) \leq tc_r^c(K_n^{k-(\ell-c)})$.

Proof. Let $[n] = V(K_n^k)$ and let $S \subseteq [n]$ and let $H(S)$ be the link hypergraph of S (which is a complete $(k-s)$ -uniform hypergraph on $n-s$ vertices). Note that if T and T^0 are two c -sets in $V(H(S))$ and there is a monochromatic $(\cdot - s)$ -walk between T and T^0 in $H(S)$, then there is a monochromatic $\cdot$ -walk between T and T^0 in K_n^k . So if there are $t := \text{tc}_r^{c, \cdot - s}(K_{n-s}^{k-s})$ monochromatic $(c, \cdot - s)$ -components covering $[n] \setminus S$, then there are t monochromatic $(c, \cdot)$ -components covering $[n]$. $\square$

Note that previous observation in particular implies $\text{tc}_r^{1, k-1}(K_n^k) \leq \text{tc}_r^1(K_n^2) = \text{tc}_r(K_n)$.

The first interesting test case for $c < \cdot$ is $\text{tc}_3^{1,2}(K_n^3)$. We have $\text{tc}_3^{1,2}(K_n^3) \leq \text{tc}_3^1(K_n^2) = 2$ from above, but perhaps, $\text{tc}_3^{1,2}(K_n^3) = 1$? We now show that this is indeed the case by more carefully considering the possible structures in the 3-colored link graph of a vertex.

The following Lemma appears in [20], but we reproduce it here for completeness.

Lemma 95 *Let K be a complete graph. For every 3-coloring of K , either*

- (i) *there exists a monochromatic connected subgraph on n vertices, or*
- (ii) *there exists a partition $\{W, X, Y, Z\}$ of $[n]$ (all parts non-empty), such that $B^1 := [W, X]$ and $B^2 := [Y, Z]$ are complete in blue, $R^1 := [W, Y]$ and $R^2 := [X, Z]$ are complete in red, and $G := [W, Z]$ and $G^2 := [X, Y]$ are complete in green, or*
- (iii) *there exists a partition $\{W, X, Y, Z\}$ of $[n]$ with X, Y, Z non-empty such that $B := W \cup X \cup Y$ is connected in blue, $R := W \cup X \cup Z$ is connected in red, and $G := W \cup Y \cup Z$ is connected in green. Furthermore, $[X, Y]$ is complete in blue, $[X, Z]$ is complete in red, and $[Y, Z]$ is complete in green, whereas no edge in $[W, X]$ is green, no edge in $[W, Y]$ is red, and no edge in $[W, Z]$ is blue.*

Proof. Suppose B is a maximal monochromatic, say blue, connected subgraph and set $U = V(K) \setminus B$. If $U = \emptyset$ then we are in case (i); so suppose not. Note that all edges from B to U are either red or green. Let R be a maximal, say red, component which intersects both B and U . By the maximality of B , we have $B \setminus R \neq \emptyset$.

First suppose $U \setminus R \neq \emptyset$. In this case, both $[B \cap R, U \setminus R]$ and $[B \setminus R, U \cap R]$ are complete in green. This implies $[B \cap R, U \cap R]$ and $[B \setminus R, U \setminus R]$ are complete in red and $[B \cap R, B \setminus R]$ and $[U \cap R, U \setminus R]$ are complete in blue. So we are in case (ii), setting $W := B \cap R$, $X := B \setminus R$, $Y := U \cap R$, and $Z := U \setminus R$.

Finally, suppose $U \setminus R = \emptyset$. In this case $[B \setminus R, U]$ is complete in green, so there is a maximal green component G containing $U \cup (B \setminus R)$. Then we are in case (iii), setting $W := B \cap R \cap G$, $X := B \setminus G$, $Y := B \setminus R$, and $Z := U$. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 86. Let $K = K_n^3$ and let $u \in V(K)$. If the link graph $K(u)$ is connected in any color, then we are done (as in the proof of Observation 89(iv)). So by Lemma 95, there are two cases (type (ii) and type (iii)). We will consider how the edges which do not contain u (which have order 3) interact with the link graph $K(u)$ (which is a 2-uniform hypergraph).

Claim 96. (i) *Let H be a connected color i subgraph in the link graph $K(u)$ for some $i \in [3]$. If for all $c \in V(K(u)) \setminus V(H)$, there exists $ab \in E(H)$ such that abc is a color i edge of K , then there is a monochromatic spanning tight component of K .*

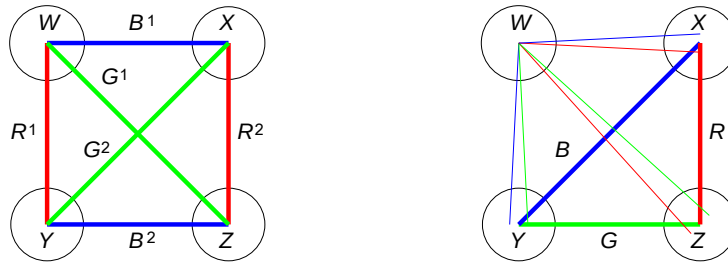


Figure 9: Colorings of type (ii) and (iii) respectively.

- (ii) Suppose H_1 and H_2 are connected color i subgraphs in the link graph $K(u)$ such that $\{V(H_1), V(H_2)\}$ forms a partition of $V(K(u))$. If there exists $ab \in E(H_1)$ and $cd \in E(H_2)$ such that abc, bcd are color i edges of K , then we have a monochromatic spanning tight component.

Proof. Without loss of generality, suppose $i = 1$ and say this color is red. In either case, there is clearly a red tight walk between u and any other vertex in $V(K(u))$. So let $v, w \in V(K(u))$.

- (i) If $v \in V(K(u)) \setminus V(H)$, then let $e \in E(H)$ be the red edge guaranteed by the hypothesis and if $v \in V(H)$, then let $e \in E(H)$ such that $v \in e$. Likewise, let f be the red edge corresponding to w . Now any path between e and f in H , together with u gives a red tight walk from v to w in K .
- (ii) Let $e \in E(H)$ such that $v \in e$ and let $f \in E(H)$ such that $w \in f$. If $e \in E(H_1)$ and $f \in E(H_1)$ for some $i \in [2]$, then there is a red tight walk from v to w , so suppose $e \in E(H_1)$ and $f \in E(H_2)$. Let P be a path from e to ab in H_1 and let Q be a path from f to cd in H_2 . The path P together with u gives us a red tight walk from v to ab (the last edge being uab), the edges abc and bcd give us a tight red walk from v to cd (the last edge being bcd), and finally Q together with u again, gives us a red tight walk from bc to w . So all together we have a red tight walk from v to w . $\square$

Case 1 ($K(u)$ has a type (ii) coloring).

If for every vertex $v \in W \cup Y$, there exists a red v, X, Z -edge, then we are done by 96(i). Likewise if for every vertex $v \in X \cup Z$, there exists a red v, W, Y -edge. So suppose without loss of generality that there exists, say $w^0 \in W$ and $x^0 \in X$ such that no w^0, X, Z -edge is red and no x^0, W, Y -edge is red. So every $w^0, X \cup Z$ -edge is either blue or green. If all such edges are blue then we are done by Claim 96(i), so suppose without loss of generality that there exists $y \in Y$ such that w^0, x^0, y is green. If any w^0, x^0, Z -edge is green, then we are done by 96(ii); so suppose every w^0, x^0, Z -edge is blue. If for all $y \in Y$, there exists a blue y, W, X -edge, then we are done by Claim 96(i); so suppose there exists y such that no y^0, W, X -edge is blue. We already know that no x^0, y^0, W -edge is red and we know that no x^0, y^0, W -edge is blue, so every x^0, y^0, W -edge is green. If there exists a green w^0, y^0, Z -edge, then we are done by Claim 96(ii) and if there exists a blue w^0, y^0, Z -edge, then we are done by Claim 96(ii), so every w^0, y^0, Z -edge is red. Since every x^0, y^0, W -edge is green, there exists $z \in Z$ such that no z^0, X, Y -edge is green (by Claim 96(i)). Finally,

Case 2 ($K(u)$ has a type (iii) coloring). Note that by Claim 96(i) we would be done if for all $x \in X$, there exists a green x, Y, Z -edge, or for all $y \in Y$, there exists a red y, X, Z -edge, or for all $z \in Z$, there exists a blue z, X, Y -edge, so suppose there exists $x^0 \in X$ such that no x^0, Y, Z -edge is green, $y^0 \in Y$ such that no y^0, X, Z -edge is red, and $z^0 \in Z$ such that no z^0, X, Y -edge is blue. However, this is a contradiction as the edge $x^0 y^0 z^0$ is either red, blue, or green. $\square$

We now draw attention to the partition version of the problem raised by Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, and Tóth [25]. Let $\text{tp}_r^c(H)$ be the smallest integer t such that in every r -coloring of the edges of H , there exists a set T of at most t monochromatic $(c, \mathcal{S})$ -components C (that is, each $C \in \mathcal{C}$ is a component in H_i for some $i \in [r]$) such that $\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} C = V_c^{(H)}$ and $C \cap C^0 = \emptyset$ for all distinct $C, C^0 \in \mathcal{C}$.

7.5 Large monochromatic subgraphs

In this language Theorem 7 says $\text{mc}_r^1(G) > \frac{n}{(r-1)\alpha(G)}$. From Theorem 86, we know $\text{mc}_r^{1,2}(K_n^3) = n$. And from Theorem 84 we have have that if $1 \leq r \leq k/3$, then

So we ask the following question.

8 Further generalizations and strengthenings

Given a hypergraph H and a matching M in H , let $\rho(M)$ be the minimum size of a set of edges F having the property that every edge in M intersects some edge in F . Let the *matching width* of H , denoted $\text{mw}(H)$, be the maximum value of $\rho(M)$ over all matchings M in H . Note that $\text{mw}(H)$ is witnessed by a maximal matching.

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Proof. Clearly $\rho(M) \leq |M|$ for all matchings M , which implies $\text{mw}(H) \leq \nu(H)$. Let F be a set of edges which witnesses $\text{mw}(H)$. Since H has rank r , there are at most $r \cdot \text{mw}(H)$ vertices spanned by F , and thus at most $r \cdot \text{mw}(H)$ disjoint edges can intersect F . $\square$

Aharoni's [4] proof of Ryser's conjecture for the case $r = 3$ implicitly shows that if $\tau(H) \leq (r-1)\text{mw}(H)$ for all $(r-1)$ -partite hypergraphs H , then $\tau(H) \leq (r-1)\nu(H)$ for all r -partite hypergraphs H . So we ask the following question.

Problem 100 Let $r > 4$ and let H be an $(r-1)$ -partite hypergraph. Is it true that $\tau(H) \leq (r-1)\text{mw}(H)$?

In the case $r = 2$, this is trivial. In the case $r = 3$ we have $\tau(H) = \nu(H)$ by König's theorem, and thus $\nu(H) \leq 2\text{mw}(H)$ by Observation 99. We stress that we have no evidence one way or the other, but since a positive answer would imply Ryser's conjecture, we wouldn't be surprised if the answer is negative³.

8.2 Lovász' conjecture

Lovász [45] made the following conjecture which would give an inductive proof of Ryser's conjecture.

Conjecture 101 (Lovász [45]). In every r -partite hypergraph, there exists a set of at most $r-1$ vertices whose deletion decreases the matching number.

In the dual language (R2), in every r -colored graph, there exists a set of at most $r-1$ monochromatic components whose deletion decreases the independence number.

Haxell, Narins, and Szabó [36] proved this for all 3-partite hypergraphs in which $\tau(H) = 2\nu(H)$. Aharoni, Barát, Wanless [5] proved a fractional version of this; that is, in every r -partite hypergraph H , there exists a set S of at most $r-1$ vertices (which is contained in an edge) such that $\nu(H-S) \leq \nu^*(H) - 1$.

8.3 Monochromatic covers with extra restrictions

Aharoni conjectured (see [5]) the following strengthening of Ryser's conjecture (stated here in the dual language): in any r -coloring of K_n , there is a monochromatic $(r-1)$ -cover in which either all the components have the same color, or there is a vertex which is contained in all the components. Francetic, Herke, McKay, and Wanless disproved [24, Theorem 3.1] this conjecture by constructing a 13-coloring of K_n such that every color class has 13 components and every set of 12 monochromatic components which cover $V(K_n)$ has empty intersection.

In [5] it was already noted that the following stronger conjecture is not true for all $r > 3$: in any r -coloring of K_n , there exists $i \in [r]$ such that there is a monochromatic $(r-1)$ -cover in which all of the components have color i , or there is a monochromatic

³After submitting the paper, we asked this question on MathOverflow <https://mathoverflow.net/questions/372992/relationship-between-minimum-vertex-cover-and-matching-width> and indeed a construction providing a negative answer was given by Alex Ravsky.

$(r - 1)$ -cover in which all of the components have colors in $[r] \setminus \{i\}$ and some vertex is contained in all of the components.

Note that our Conjecture 9 is a weakening of this stronger conjecture.

8.4 t -intersecting hypergraphs/ t -multicolored edges

Bustamente and Stein [15], and Király and Tóthmérész [42] independently studied the following problem.

Problem 102 ([15], [42]). Let r and t be integers with $r > 2$ and $t > 1$ and let H be an r -partite hypergraph in which every pair of edges intersects in at least t vertices. Determine an upper bound on $\tau(H)$.

In the dual language (R2), we have a r -colored complete graph in which every pair of vertices is contained in components of at least t different colors (equivalently, every edge gets t different colors) and we are looking for the monochromatic cover with the smallest number of components.

The best known results are due to Bishnoi, Das, Morris, Szabó [12]; in fact, when $t > \frac{r}{3}$, their results are tight.

Theorem 103 (Bishnoi, Das, Morris, Szabó [12]). Let t and r be integers with $\frac{r}{3} < t \leq r$. If H is an r -partite hypergraph in which every pair of edges has intersection size at least t , then $\tau(H) \leq \frac{r-t+1}{2}$, and this is best possible.

Bishnoi, Das, Morris, Szabó [12] also studied a generalization where every set of k edges intersect in at least t vertices. It turns out that their result is a generalization of Theorem 82 (which is the case $k > 3$, $t = 1$ below).

Theorem 104 (Bishnoi, Das, Morris, Szabó [12]). Let k , r , and t be integers with $k > 3$, $r > 2$, and $t > 1$. If H is an r -partite hypergraph in which every set of k edges has intersection size at least t , then $\tau(H) \leq \frac{r-t+1}{k} = \frac{r-t}{k} + 1$, and this is best possible.

In the dual language (R2), given an r -coloring of K_n^k in which every set of k vertices is contained in components of t different colors (equivalently, every edge gets t different colors), then there is a monochromatic $\frac{r-t+1}{k}$ -cover.

What follows is an alternate proof of the upper bound in Theorem 104. In fact, this alternate proof shows that the monochromatic cover can be chosen to avoid any set of $t - 1$ colors.

Proof. Let $S \subseteq [r]$ with $|S| = t - 1$. Every edge has a color from the set $[r] \setminus S$, which has size $r - (t - 1)$ and thus by Theorem 82, there is a monochromatic $\frac{r-(t-1)}{k}$ -cover where all of the components have a color from the set $[r] \setminus S$. $\square$

Now we use Theorem 104 to give an alternate proof of the upper bound of Theorem 103 (with the additional property that the monochromatic cover can be chosen to avoid any set of $\frac{3t-r}{2} - 1$ colors).

Proof. For all distinct $x, y \in V(K)$, let A_{xy} be the set of colors appearing on the edge xy . We claim that in every set $\{x, y, z\}$ of three vertices there are at least $\frac{3t-r}{2}$ colors which appear more than once. To see this, we may assume $|A_{xy} \cap A_{xz} \cap A_{yz}| \leq \frac{3t-r}{2}$, as otherwise we are done. So, the number of colors appearing at least twice is

$$\begin{aligned} & |A_{xy} \cap A_{xz}| + |A_{xy} \cap A_{yz}| + |A_{xz} \cap A_{yz}| - 2|A_{xy} \cap A_{xz} \cap A_{yz}| \\ &= |A_{xy}| + |A_{xz}| + |A_{yz}| - |A_{xy} \cup A_{xz} \cup A_{yz}| - |A_{xy} \cap A_{xz} \cap A_{yz}| \\ &> 3t - r - \frac{3t-r}{2} = \frac{3t-r}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Now form a complete 3-uniform hypergraph H on $V(K)$ where for each edge xyz and all $i \in [r]$, we color xyz with any color i if color i appears more than once on $\{x, y, z\}$ in K . So H is an r -colored complete 3-uniform hypergraph where each edge gets at least $\frac{3t-r}{2}$ colors. Now applying Theorem 104 to H , we see that there is a monochromatic $\frac{r - \frac{3t-r}{2}}{3} + 1$ -cover of H where

$$\frac{r - \frac{3t-r}{2}}{3} + 1 \leq \frac{r - \frac{3t-r}{2}}{3} + 1 = \frac{r - t + 1}{2}.$$

This monochromatic $\frac{r-t+1}{2}$ -cover of H corresponds to a monochromatic $\frac{r-t+1}{2}$ -cover of K . $\square$

8.5 Linear hypergraphs/linear colorings

We say that H is a *linear* hypergraph if every pair of vertices is contained in at most one edge. Francetic, Herke, McKay, and Wanless [24] proved Ryser's conjecture for intersecting linear hypergraphs in the case $r \leq 9$.

Theorem 105 Let $r > 2$ and let H be an r -partite intersecting linear hypergraph. If $r \leq 9$, then $\tau(H) \leq r - 1$.

In the dual language (R2), this says that for all $2 \leq r \leq 9$ and every r -coloring of a complete graph K in which every monochromatic component is a clique and every edge gets exactly one color, there exists a monochromatic $(r - 1)$ -cover of K .

8.6 Local colorings

A local r -coloring of G is an edge coloring in which each vertex is adjacent to edges of at most r different colors. We define tc_{r-loc} and tp_{r-loc} analogously to tc and tp_r .

Sárközy extended the methods of [8] to prove a strengthening of Theorem 66 for local colorings.

Theorem 106 (Sárközy [53]). For all $r > 1$ and $n > r^{2(r+2)}$, $tp_{r-loc}(K_n) \leq r$ (in fact, the subgraphs can be chosen to be trees of radius at most 2 of distinct colors). Furthermore, $tc_{r-loc}(K_n) > r$ whenever a projective plane of order $r - 1$ exists.

This raises the following question.

Problem 107 Is $\text{tc}_{r-\text{loc}}(K_n) > r$ for all r ? In particular, is $\text{tc}_{7-\text{loc}}(K_n) > 7$?

8.7 Monochromatic covers with subgraphs of special types

It was conjectured by Gyárfás [30] that in every r -coloring of a complete graph K , there is a partition into at most r monochromatic paths, and there is an example to show that this is best possible. For finite complete graphs, this is known for $r \leq 3$ [50]. Interestingly, this is known for all r for countably infinite complete graphs [51] and uncountably infinite complete graphs [54].

It was conjectured by Erdős, Gyárfás, and Pyber [23] that in every r -coloring of a complete graph K , there is a partition into at most r monochromatic cycles. For finite complete graphs, this is known for $r = 2$ [10], but it is not true for $r > 3$ [50]. It may still be true that there is a cover with at most r monochromatic cycles or a partition into at most $r + 1$ monochromatic cycles.

Since Ryser's conjecture is known to be true for $r = 3$, it would be interesting to ask whether it remains true if the monochromatic cover must consist of certain types of graphs. A *branch vertex* in a tree is a vertex of degree at least 3. A *spider* is a tree with at most one branch vertex. A *broom* is a tree obtained by joining the center of a star to an endpoint of a path (equivalently, obtained by repeatedly subdividing one edge of a star). It is a fun and simple exercise to prove that in every 2-coloring of K_n there exists a monochromatic spanning spider (not a particular spider, but some member of the family of spiders). A more challenging result due to Burr (the result is unpublished, but a very nice proof can be found in [31]) is that in every 2-coloring of K_n there is a monochromatic spanning broom (not a particular broom, but some member of the family of brooms).

So we ask the following specific questions.

Problem 108 In every 3-coloring of K_n is there a monochromatic 2-cover consisting of spiders? consisting of brooms?

8.8 Monochromatic covers of Steiner triple systems

A *Steiner triple system (STS)* of order n is a 3-uniform hypergraph on n vertices such that every pair of vertices is contained in exactly one edge. It is well known that an STS of order n exists if and only if $n \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{6}$. For a given n , let STS_n be the family of all STS of order n . Gyárfás [32] proved that for all $H \in \text{STS}_n$, $\text{mc}_3(H) > \frac{2n}{3} + 1$ and that this is best possible when $n \equiv 3 \pmod{18}$. Gyárfás also proved that for all $r > 3$ and $H \in \text{STS}_n$, $\text{mc}_r(H) > \frac{n}{r-1}$ and this is best possible for infinitely many n when $r-1 \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{6}$ and an affine plane of order $r-1$ exists. DeBiasio and Tait [21] extended these results showing that, in particular, for almost all $H \in \text{STS}_n$, $\text{mc}_3(H) > (1 - o(1))n$. We propose the following problem.

Problem 109 Let $r > 2$ and let $n \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{6}$.

- (i) Determine bounds on $\text{tc}_r(H)$ which hold for all $H \in \text{STS}_n$.
- (ii) Is $\text{tc}_r(H) = \text{tc}_r(H^0)$ for all $H, H^0 \in \text{STS}_n$?

8.9 Monochromatic covers of complete r -partite r -uniform hypergraphs

Just as Király was able to prove that a natural generalization of Ryser's conjecture holds for complete k -uniform hypergraphs when $k > 3$ (Theorem 82), Gyárfás and Király [33] proved that a natural generalization of Conjecture 19 holds for complete k -partite k -uniform hypergraphs when $k > 3$; that is, they showed that if $k > 3$ and G is a complete k -partite k -uniform hypergraph, then $\text{tc}_r(G) = r$.

8.10 Monochromatic covers of bounded diameter graphs

Tonoyan [56] proved that for all $r > 1$, $d > D > 1$, $n > 2$, there exists N such that in every r -coloring of the edges of every graph on at least N vertices with diameter at most D contains a monochromatic subgraph on at least n vertices of diameter at most d .

It would be interesting to consider host graphs of bounded diameter and ask whether it is possible to cover them with monochromatic subgraphs of bounded diameter.

Problem 110 Let r, D, δ be positive integers.

- (i) Determine an upper bound on $\text{tc}_r(G)$ which holds for all graphs G of diameter at most D . (Even the case $r = 2 = D$ is open).
- (ii) Determine an upper bound on $\text{dc}_r^\delta(G)$ which holds for all graphs G of diameter at most D .

8.11 Monochromatic covers of large minimum degree graphs

Bal and DeBiasio made the following conjecture about monochromatic covers of graphs with large minimum degree and proved a weaker result.

Conjecture 111 (Bal, DeBiasio [8]). For all integers $r > 1$, if G is a graph on n vertices with $\delta(G) > \frac{r(n-r-1)}{r+1}$, then $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq r$ (possibly $\text{tp}_r(G) \leq r$).

Theorem 112 (Bal, DeBiasio [8]). For all integers $r > 1$ there exists n_0 such that if G is a graph on $n > n_0$ vertices with $\delta(G) > (1 - \frac{1}{er})n$, then $\text{tp}_r(G) \leq r$.

Girão, Letzter, and Sahasrabudhe [28] proved the partition version of Conjecture 111 for $r = 2$.

Bucić, Koándi, and Sudakov [14] proved the following theorem which solved a different conjecture from [8].

Theorem 113 (Bucić, Koándi, Sudakov [14]). For all integers $r > 1$, if G is a graph on n vertices with $\delta(G) > (1 - \frac{1}{2r})n$, then G has a monochromatic r -cover consisting of components of different colors.

8.12 Monochromatic covers of random graphs

Bal and DeBiasio proved the following results about monochromatic covers of random graphs.

Theorem 114 (Bal, DeBiasio [8]). *For all integers $r > 2$,*

- (i) *if $p \geq \frac{r \log n}{n}^{1/r}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tc}_r(G_{n,p}) \rightarrow \infty$.*
- (ii) *if $p \geq \frac{r \log n}{n}^{1/(r+1)}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tc}_r(G_{n,p}) \leq r^2$.*
- (iii) *if $p \geq \frac{r \log n}{n}^{1/3}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tp}_r(G_{n,p}) \leq 2$.*

Kohayakawa, Mota, and Schacht [43] proved that if $p \geq \frac{r \log n}{n}^{1/2}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tp}_r(G_{n,p}) \leq 2$ and proved that for $r > 3$ if $p \geq \frac{r \log n}{n}^{1/(r+1)}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tc}_r(G_{n,p}) > r$ which disproved a conjecture from [8]. Recently Bucić, Korándi, and Sudakov extended these results, disproving a conjecture from [43] in such a way which drastically reshaped the known picture. Many problems remain regarding the sharpening of these results.

Theorem 115 (Bucić, Korándi, Sudakov [14]). *For all integers $r > 2$, there exist constants $C, c > 0$ such that*

- (i) *if $p < \frac{c \log n}{n}^{1/(r-2)}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tc}_r(G_{n,p}) > r$.*
- (ii) *if $p > \frac{C \log n}{n}^{1/r}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tc}_r(G_{n,p}) \leq r^2$.*
- (iii) *if $p > \frac{C \log n}{n}^{1/2^r}$, then a.a.s. $\text{tc}_r(G_{n,p}) \leq r$.*

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Appendix A: General properties of a minimal counterexample

In this section we collect a few more observations about a hypothetical minimal counterexample to Ryser's conjecture.

Recall that to prove $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq (r-1)\alpha(G)$ it suffices to consider r -colorings of multigraphs in which every monochromatic component is a clique. In such an r -colored multigraph, we call an edge e of color i and multiplicity 1 an *essential edge of color i* .

Theorem 116. *Suppose there exists positive integers r and n , a multigraph G on n vertices with $\alpha := \alpha(G)$, and an r -coloring $c : E(G) \rightarrow [r]$ (in which every monochromatic component is a clique) such that G cannot be covered by at most $(r-1)\alpha$ monochromatic components. Choose such a graph and a coloring which (i) minimizes r , (ii) minimizes α , (iii) minimizes n , (iv) minimizes $e(G)$. Then G has the following properties:*

- (i) $\text{tc}_r(G) = (r-1)\alpha + 1$
- (ii) Every color class contains at least $(r-1)\alpha + 1$ components.
- (iii) For all $i \in [r]$, every component of color i contains an essential edge of color i .
- (iv) Every vertex is incident with an edge of every color. In particular, every monochromatic component has at least 2 vertices.
- (v) Every set of r components intersect in at most one vertex.
- (vi) If $\alpha = 1$ and $0 \leq t \leq r-1$, then every set of $r-t$ components intersect in at most $t!$ vertices.
- (vii) For all $S \subseteq [r]$ with $s := |S| > 2$, $\alpha(G_{-S}) > \frac{(r-1)\alpha+1}{s-1}$. In particular, for all distinct $i, j \in [r]$, we have $\alpha(G_{-ij}) > (r-1)\alpha(G) + 1$.

Proof.

- (i) Let v be any vertex. Consider the graph G^0 obtained by removing all of the vertices in monochromatic components containing v . Since $\alpha(G^0) \leq \alpha(G) - 1$, and G is a minimal counterexample, we have $\text{tc}_r(G^0) \leq (r-1)(\alpha-1)$ and thus $(r-1)\alpha + 1 \leq \text{tc}_r(G) \leq (r-1)(\alpha-1) + r = (r-1)\alpha + 1$.
- (ii) This follows since every color class is a monochromatic cover and we are assuming that we are in a minimal counterexample.
- (iii) If not, we may remove the edges of color i corresponding to this component and call the resulting graph G^0 . Note that $e(G^0) < e(G)$, but $\alpha(G^0) = \alpha(G)$, so by minimality, we have $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq \text{tc}_r(G^0) \leq (r-1)\alpha$.
- (iv) If there exists v such that v is incident with edges of at most $r-1$ colors, then consider the graph G^0 obtained by removing all of the vertices in monochromatic components containing v . Since $\alpha(G^0) \leq \alpha(G) - 1$, and G is a minimal counterexample, we have $\text{tc}_r(G^0) \leq (r-1)(\alpha-1)$ and thus $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq (r-1)(\alpha-1) + (r-1) = (r-1)\alpha$, a contradiction.
- (v) If the components are not of distinct colors, then their intersection is empty; so suppose the colors are distinct. If there are at least two vertices u, v in the intersection,

replace them with a vertex w such that for all $x \in \{u, v\}$, wx is an edge colored with every color appearing on ux or on vx ; call this new graph G . A covering of G gives a covering of G since any component in the covering of G which contains w , contains u and v in G .

- (vi) The previous item provides the base case, so suppose $t > 1$. Let $H_1, \dots, H_{r-t}$ be a set of $r-t$ components of distinct colors and suppose for contradiction that there are at least $t! + 1$ vertices in the intersection A . Let v be a vertex which is not in any of $H_1, \dots, H_{r-t}$ and note that every edge from v to A has one of t different colors and thus by pigeonhole, there is a fixed color i such that v sends at least $\frac{t!+1}{t} = (t-1)! + 1$ edges of color i to A . However, now we have $r - (t-1)$ components which intersect in at least $(t-1)! + 1$ vertices, a contradiction.
- (vii) By (vi), we have $(r-1)\alpha(G) + 1 = \tau_r(G) \leq \tau_s(G_s) \leq (s-1)\alpha(G_s)$ and thus $\alpha(G_s) \geq \frac{(r-1)\alpha(G)+1}{s-1}$.

□