

Note

Locally identifying colourings for graphs with given maximum degree[☆]Florent Foucaud^a, Iiro Honkala^b, Tero Laihonen^b, Aline Parreau^{c,*}, Guillem Perarnau^d^a Université de Bordeaux, LaBRI, 351 cours de la Libération, 33405 Talence, France^b Department of Mathematics, University of Turku, 20014 Turku, Finland^c Institut Fourier, 100 rue des Maths, BP 74, 38402 Saint-Martin d'Hères, France^d COMBGRAPH, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain

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ABSTRACT

A proper vertex-colouring of a graph G is said to be locally identifying if for any pair u, v of adjacent vertices with distinct closed neighbourhoods, the sets of colours in the closed neighbourhoods of u and v are different. We show that any graph G has a locally identifying colouring with $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 3$ colours, where Δ is the maximum degree of G , answering in a positive way a question asked by Esperet *et al.* We also provide similar results for locally identifying colourings which have the property that the colours in the neighbourhood of each vertex are all different and apply our method to the class of chordal graphs.

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1. Introduction

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple undirected finite graph. Let $c : V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be a colouring of the vertices of G . For a subset S of V , we denote by $c(S)$ the set of colours that appear in S : $c(S) = \{c(u) \mid u \in S\}$ and we denote by $N(u)$ (resp. $N[u]$) the open (resp. closed) neighbourhood of u : $N(u) = \{v \in V \mid uv \in E\}$ (resp. $N[u] = N(u) \cup \{u\}$).

The colouring c is a *locally identifying colouring* (*lid-colouring for short*) if it is a proper colouring (no two adjacent vertices have the same colour) such that for each pair of adjacent vertices u, v with $N[u] \neq N[v]$, we have $c(N[u]) \neq c(N[v])$. A colour belonging to the symmetric difference of $c(N[u])$ and $c(N[v])$ is said to *separate* u from v . An edge uv is said to be *bad* if $N[u] \neq N[v]$ and $c(N[u]) = c(N[v])$. So a locally identifying colouring is a proper vertex-colouring without any bad edge. The *locally identifying chromatic number* of G , denoted by $\chi_{\text{lid}}(G)$, is the minimum number of colours required in any locally identifying colouring of G .

Locally identifying colourings have been introduced in [7] and are related to identifying codes [8,10], distinguishing colourings [1,4,5] and locating-colourings [6]. An open question asked in [7] was to know whether one can find a locally identifying colouring of a graph G with $O(\Delta^2)$ colours, where Δ is the maximum degree of G . Examples using the projective plane provide graphs G with $\chi_{\text{lid}}(G) = \Delta^2 - \Delta + 1$ (see [7]). In this note, we show that we always have $\chi_{\text{lid}}(G) \leq 2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 3$, answering in a positive way the question asked in [7]. The result is effective: we give a construction for a locally identifying colouring with $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 3$ colours. This construction can be slightly modified, using $2\Delta^2 - \Delta + 1$ colours to provide a locally identifying colouring which has the property that the colours in the neighbourhood of each vertex are all distinct. We finally consider the class of chordal graphs, for which it is conjectured in [7] that $\chi_{\text{lid}}(G) \leq 2\chi(G)$, for any chordal graph G . We give a bound for this class in terms of Δ and χ , in the direction of the previous conjecture. For the terminology and notation of graph theory, we refer the reader to the book [2].

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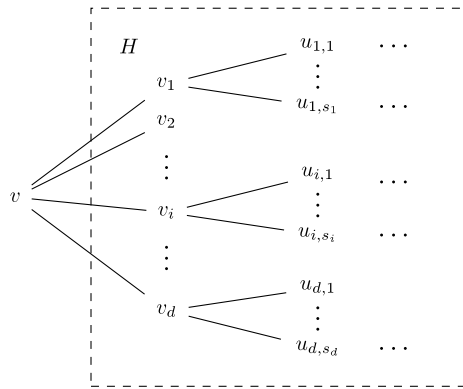


Fig. 1. Neighbourhood of a vertex v .

2. The upper bound in terms of the maximum degree

The following lemma shows that, given a locally identifying colouring, we can change the colour of a single vertex in a number of ways, without sacrificing the property that the colouring is locally identifying.

Lemma 1 (Recolouring Lemma). *Let G be a graph with maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$. Let v be a vertex of degree d . Assume that G has a locally identifying colouring c with strictly more than $2d(\Delta - 1)$ colours. Then, there is a list L of colours of size at most $2d(\Delta - 1)$ such that if we colour v with a colour not in L , the colouring remains locally identifying.*

Proof. Let v_1, \dots, v_d be the neighbours of v . For each vertex v_i , let $u_{i,1}, \dots, u_{i,s_i}$ be the neighbours of v_i that are not neighbours of v ; see Fig. 1. For $1 \leq i \leq d$, we construct a list L_i of colours with at most $2(\Delta - 1)$ colours. We first put $c(v_i)$ in L_i .

If there is a vertex $u_{i,j}$ such that $c(N[u_{i,j}]) = c(N[v_i] \setminus \{v\})$ (in other words, $u_{i,j}$ is separated from v_i only by the colour of v), then we say that v_i is of type A and we add to L_i all the colours of $c(N[v_i] \setminus \{v\})$. We add at this point at most $\Delta - 1$ colours because $c(v_i)$ is already in L_i . Then, for all vertices $u_{i,j'}$ such that $c(N[u_{i,j'}]) \setminus c(N[v_i] \setminus \{v\})$ is not empty, we add an arbitrary colour of $c(N[u_{i,j'}]) \setminus c(N[v_i] \setminus \{v\})$ to L_i . In this step, we add at most $\Delta - 2$ colours because $j' \neq j$. Therefore, in the end $|L_i| \leq 2(\Delta - 1)$.

Otherwise, we say that v_i is of type B and for each neighbour $u \neq v$ of v_i , if $c(N[u] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[v_i] \setminus \{v\})$ is not empty, we add one colour of this set to L_i . Note that u can be some other vertex v_j or some vertex $u_{i,j}$, but there are at most $\Delta - 1$ such vertices. If $c(N[v_i] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[v])$ is not empty, we add one colour of this set to L_i . In the end, $|L_i| \leq \Delta + 1$.

Let $L = \cup_{i=1, \dots, d} L_i$. Because $\Delta \geq 3$, $|L| \leq 2d(\Delta - 1)$. We define a new colouring c' of G by just giving to v any colour not in L . We will prove that c' is locally identifying. First, c' is a proper colouring because L contains all the colours $c(v_1), \dots, c(v_d)$. Let now x, y be a pair of adjacent vertices, with $N[x] \neq N[y]$. We will show that $c'(N[x]) \neq c'(N[y])$. If neither x nor y are in $N[v]$ then the colours in their respective neighbourhoods did not change and we have $c'(N[x]) \neq c'(N[y])$. So we can assume, without loss of generality, that $x = v_1$.

Suppose first that $y = v$. Let us also assume that there exists a colour $c_0 \in c(N[v_1]) \setminus c(N[v])$; then $c_0 \neq c(v)$. If v_1 is of type A, then $c_0 \in L$ and $c_0 \in c'(N[v_1]) \setminus c'(N[v])$. Hence c_0 is still separating v from v_1 . If v_1 is of type B, then at least one colour of $c(N[v_1]) \setminus c(N[v])$ is in L (not necessarily c_0), and is separating v_1 from v . Now, assume that $c(N[v_1]) \setminus c(N[v])$ is empty. Because $c(N[v_1]) \neq c(N[v])$, there is a colour $c_0 \in c(N[v]) \setminus c(N[v_1])$. We have $c_0 \neq c(v)$, so $c_0 \in L$ and c_0 is still separating v from v_1 .

Assume now that $y = v_j$, with $j \neq 1$ and v_1, v_j adjacent. Then without loss of generality we can assume that there exists a colour c_0 in $c(N[v_1])$ that does not appear in $c(N[v_j])$. Necessarily, $c_0 \neq c(v)$ and so $c_0 \in c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[v_j] \setminus \{v\})$. If v_1 is of type A, then c_0 is not the new colour $c'(v)$ of v because $c_0 \in L$. Otherwise, v_1 is of type B. If $c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\})$ is nonempty, then there is one colour in L of $c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\})$ that is separating v_j from v_1 . Otherwise, if v_j is of type A, we are done using a similar argument. If v_j is of type B, then one colour of $c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[v_j] \setminus \{v\})$ is in L and is separating the two vertices.

Finally, we can assume without loss of generality that $y = u_{1,1}$. If $c(N[u_{1,1}]) = c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\})$, then v_1 is of type A and so $c(N[u_{1,1}]) \subseteq L$. Hence, the new colour of v , $c'(v)$, is not in $c(N[u_{1,1}])$ and is separating v_1 from $u_{1,1}$. If there is a colour in $c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\}) \setminus c(N[u_{1,1}])$, then it is still separating v_1 from $u_{1,1}$. Otherwise $c(N[u_{1,1}]) \setminus c(N[v_1] \setminus \{v\})$ is necessarily nonempty, and so there is a colour of L that is separating $u_{1,1}$ from v_1 . \square

Let d be an integer. A graph G is d -degenerate if each subgraph of G has a vertex of degree at most d (see [9] for reference).

Proposition 2. *Let G be a d -degenerate connected graph with maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$ and $d < \Delta$. Then,*

$$\chi_{\text{lid}}(G) \leq 2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d.$$

Proof. Let Δ be fixed. We prove the claim by induction on the number of vertices in G . Under the conditions of the lemma, $2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d \geq 9$, so the claim is true for graphs with less than nine vertices. Assume that the claim is true for every d -degenerate graph with fewer than n vertices and maximum degree at most Δ . Let G be a d -degenerate graph with n vertices and maximum degree at most Δ .

Let v be one vertex of minimum possible degree $t \leq d$ in G . Let $H = G \setminus \{v\}$. The graph H is also d -degenerate and by the induction hypothesis, there is a locally identifying colouring c of H with $2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d$ colours. As in the previous lemma, we denote the t neighbours of v by v_1, \dots, v_t (if v has no neighbours the claim is trivial) and for each $i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$, we denote by $u_{i,1}, \dots, u_{i,s_i}$ the neighbours of v_i that are not neighbours of v (see Fig. 1). We construct a list L' of size at most d containing, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$, the colour $c(u_{i,1})$ if $u_{i,1}$ exists. Each vertex v_i has degree at most $\Delta - 1$ in H . Using Lemma 1, we can choose for each vertex v_i a colour that is not in L' : indeed, there are $2(\Delta - 1)^2$ forbidden colours from the lemma applied to v_i and d colours in L' , but the colour $c(u_{i,1})$, if $u_{i,1}$ exists, is counted twice, so there are at most $2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d - 1$ forbidden colours and at least one colour is free.

We can now assume that c is a locally identifying colouring of H such that no vertex v_i has a colour in L' . We now assign to v a new colour, $c(v)$, not used in c originally. We will prove that this colouring of G is locally identifying. It is clearly a proper colouring, and the only pair of adjacent vertices that is not clearly separated is the pair $\{v, v_i\}$. If v_i has a neighbour $u_{i,1}$, then $c(u_{i,1}) \in L'$ and $c(N[v])$ is not containing $c(u_{i,1})$, so they are separated. Otherwise, we have $N[v_i] \subseteq N[v]$. But v has minimum degree, so necessarily $N[v_i] = N[v]$ and the two vertices do not need to be separated.

Finally, we obtain a lid-colouring of G using $2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d + 1$ colours. Let α be the new colour of v . Recall that α is used only once. We want to apply the recolouring lemma to v and avoid the colour α . So $2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d - 2d(\Delta - 1)$ has to be greater than 0 (the number of colours used in the colouring minus the number of forbidden colours of the recolouring lemma applied to v minus the colour α). This is a decreasing function linear in d whose minimum is $\Delta - 1$ (when $d = \Delta - 1$) which is strictly greater than 0, as $\Delta \geq 3$. This leads to a lid-colouring of the whole graph G using at most $2(\Delta - 1)^2 + d$ colours. \square

Corollary 3. Let G be a graph with maximum degree $\Delta \geq 3$. Then,

$$\chi_{\text{lid}}(G) \leq 2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 3.$$

Proof. If G is not connected, we colour the components independently. So we can assume that G is connected.

If G is not Δ -regular, then G is $(\Delta - 1)$ -degenerate. Indeed, if we take any proper subset V' of vertices, and consider the subgraph induced by V' , then if every vertex in this induced subgraph had degree Δ , there would be no edges between V' and $V(G) \setminus V'$, and therefore G would not be connected. So in this case we can directly apply Proposition 2 and the result is clear.

Assume now that G is Δ -regular. Let v be any vertex of G . As before, the graph $G \setminus \{v\}$ is $(\Delta - 1)$ -degenerate and so, by Proposition 2, it has a lid-colouring with $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 1$ colours. As in the proof of Proposition 2, we can recolour all the neighbours of v in such a way that the colouring remains locally identifying and such that if a neighbour of v does not have the same closed neighbourhood as v , it has a neighbour with a colour different from all the colours of $N(v)$. More precisely, for recolouring a neighbour of u , Lemma 1 forbids $2(\Delta - 1)^2 = 2\Delta^2 - 4\Delta + 2$ colours and we forbid also the colours of $N(v) \setminus \{v, u\}$, i.e. at most $\Delta - 1$ more colours. So in total, there are $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 1$ forbidden colours. To apply Lemma 1, we have to start with a lid-colouring using $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 2$ colours which corresponds to the lid-colouring given by Proposition 2 plus an unused color. We finally get a lid-colouring of $G \setminus \{v\}$ with $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 2$ colours and the required properties on the neighbours of v . Then we assign a completely new colour to v and as in the proof of Proposition 2, we can show that the colouring is locally identifying, leading to a locally identifying colouring of the whole graph G with $2\Delta^2 - 3\Delta + 3$ colours. \square

We now study the case $\Delta = 2$:

Proposition 4. Let $n \geq 4$ be an integer. Let C_n be the cycle of order n . Then:

- $\chi_{\text{lid}}(C_n) = 3$ if $n \equiv 0 \pmod 4$,
- $\chi_{\text{lid}}(C_n) = 5$ if $n = 5$ or 7 ,
- $\chi_{\text{lid}}(C_n) = 4$ otherwise.

As a consequence, any graph with maximum degree 2 has a locally identifying colouring with five colours.

Proof. Let v_0, \dots, v_{n-1} be the vertices of C_n . We clearly have $\chi_{\text{lid}}(C_n) \geq 3$.

We colour C_n with four colours using the following family of sequences described by the following word:

$$[124341232][42](1232)^*$$

for $n \geq 4$ and $n \neq 5, 7$. A sequence in brackets, $[M]$, means that we can take or not take the sequence M ; the sequence $(M)^*$ means that we can repeat sequence M as many times as we need (or not use it at all). One can check that if we colour vertices of C_n with one of the sequences described by the previous word, we obtain a locally identifying colouring with three colours if $n \equiv 0 \pmod 4$ and with four colours otherwise.

If $n \not\equiv 0 \pmod 4$, then there is no locally identifying colouring with three colours. Indeed, if we try to colour the vertices of C_n with three colours there is no choice for doing it and we must colour, without loss of generality: $c(v_i)$ with colour 1 if

$i \equiv 0 \pmod 4$, with colour 2 if $i \equiv 1, 3 \pmod 4$ and with colour 3 if $i \equiv 2 \pmod 4$. But v_{n-1} must have colour 2, and v_{n-2} must have colour 3. Then $n - 2 \equiv 2 \pmod 4$ and so $n \equiv 0 \pmod 4$, a contradiction.

A case analysis shows that $\chi_{\text{lid}}(\mathcal{C}_5) = \chi_{\text{lid}}(\mathcal{C}_7) = 5$.

For the last part of the proposition, if G has maximum degree 2 then it is composed of connected components that are cycles or paths. One can easily check that a path always has a locally identifying colouring with four colours, and so we can colour each connected component of G independently with at most five colours. \square

One can notice that in the locally identifying colourings of the cycle provided in the proof, only three colours are used an unbounded number of times, whereas the other colours are used at most three times. In some sense, we can say that \mathcal{C}_n has almost a locally identifying colouring with three colours.

3. Strong locally identifying colourings

In this section, we consider a variation of locally identifying colourings by adding a strong constraint to the definition. Our technique can still be applied in this context in order to get a bound in the same asymptotic order. We also extend our method to the class of chordal graphs, in relation with a conjecture of [7].

We say that a colouring c is a *strong locally identifying colouring* (*slid-colouring* for short) if it is a locally identifying colouring and if for each vertex u , all the colours in $N[u]$ are different (the colouring is locally injective). In other words, a slid-colouring is a proper distance-2 vertex-colouring (two vertices at distance at most 2 from each other have different colours) without bad edges.

We denote by $\chi_{\text{slid}}(G)$ the minimum number of colours required in any slid-colouring of G . Clearly, $\chi_{\text{lid}}(G) \leq \chi_{\text{slid}}(G)$ and $\chi_2(G) \leq \chi_{\text{slid}}(G)$, where $\chi_2(G)$ denotes the minimum number of colours in a distance-2 vertex-colouring of G . In a graph G with maximum degree Δ , each vertex has at most Δ^2 vertices at distance at most 2, and so $\chi_2(G) \leq \Delta^2 + 1$.

We will adapt the proof of the previous section to show that merging the locally identifying constraint with the distance-2 colouring constraint does not increase the asymptotic order of the two bounds.

Lemma 5 (Recolouring Lemma 2). *Let v be a vertex of degree d_1 of a graph G . Assume that v has d_2 vertices at distance exactly 2 and let c be a slid-colouring c with strictly more than $d_1 + 2d_2$ colours. Then, there is a list L of colours of size at most $d_1 + 2d_2$ such that if we colour v with a colour not in L , the colouring remains a slid-colouring.*

Proof. In this case we also need to put in L all the colours of vertices at distance 2 of v . We keep the same notation as before and we construct L as follows:

1. For each vertex v_i , add colour $c(v_i)$ to L (at most d_1 colours are added).
2. For each vertex $u_{i,j}$, add colour $c(u_{i,j})$ to L (at most d_2 colours are added).
3. For each vertex $u_{i,j}$, if there is some colour in $c(N[u_{i,j}])$, but not already in L , then add one of them to L . At this step we add at most d_2 colours.

In the end, L contains at most $d_1 + 2d_2$ colours. If we consider a new colouring c' from c where we colour v with a colour not in L , then clearly c' is still a distance-2 colouring. Furthermore, no edge becomes bad. Indeed, the only edges that could become bad would be of the form $v_i u_{i,j}$. There are two cases depending on whether $c(N[u_{i,j}])$ is included in $c(N[v_i])$ or not.

If $c(N[u_{i,j}]) \subset c(N[v_i])$, then there is a colour $c_0 \in c(N[v_i]) \setminus c(N[u_{i,j}])$. If c_0 was the colour $c(v)$, because $c'(v) \notin c(N[u_{i,j}]) \subset c(N[v_i])$, we have $c'(v) \in c'(N[v_i]) \setminus c'(N[u_{i,j}])$. Otherwise, we still have $c_0 \in c'(N[v_i]) \setminus c'(N[u_{i,j}])$.

Otherwise $c(N[u_{i,j}]) \setminus c(N[v_i])$ is not empty and during the construction of L , one colour of $c(N[u_{i,j}]) \setminus c(N[v_i])$ has been added to L , still separating v_i from $u_{i,j}$. \square

Note that Recolouring Lemma 2 can also be applied in the locally identifying colouring case, leading in some cases to a better bound than the one of Recolouring Lemma 1.

As before, we can use this lemma to construct a slid-colouring of a graph G by induction. We first colour G when it is d -degenerate:

Proposition 6. *Let G be a d -degenerate graph with maximum degree $\Delta \geq 2$ and $d < \Delta$. Then,*

$$\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq (\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2d - 1.$$

Proof. The idea of the proof is similar to that of the proof of Proposition 2. We construct the colouring by induction. We choose a vertex v with minimum possible degree $t \leq d$. Then $G \setminus \{v\}$ has a slid-colouring with $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2d - 1$ colours. For each neighbour v_i of v which has a neighbour $u_{i,1}$ at distance 2 of v , we put the colour of $u_{i,1}$ in a list L' . We recolour each neighbour v_i of v in such a way that all the neighbours of v have different colours and none of them has a colour in L' . To recolour v_i , there are at most $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1)$ forbidden colours from the lemma, at most $d - 1$ colours from the other neighbours of v and at most $d - 1$ forbidden colours from L' (if v_i has a neighbour $u_{1,1}$ then the colour of $u_{1,1}$ is already forbidden for v_i in the lemma). Therefore, at most $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2d - 2$ are forbidden but we have $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2d - 1$ colours, so at least one colour is free. After that, we colour v with a completely new colour, obtaining a slid-colouring with $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2d$ colours, and by Lemma 5, we can change the colour of v to a colour already used. We thus obtain a slid-colouring with $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2d - 1$ colours (for this last step, at least two colours are free so one of them is not the colour of v and we can change the colour of v to a colour already used). \square

Corollary 7. Let G be a graph with maximum degree Δ . Then,

$$\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq 2\Delta^2 - \Delta + 1.$$

Proof. As before, we can assume that G is connected. If G has a vertex of degree $d < \Delta$, then it is $(\Delta - 1)$ -degenerate and we have $\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq 2\Delta^2 - \Delta - 2$. Otherwise, G is Δ -regular. If we remove one vertex v , then $G \setminus \{v\}$ is $(\Delta - 1)$ -degenerate and there is a slid-colouring with $2\Delta^2 - \Delta - 2$ colours. We recolour the neighbours of v as before, but here there are Δ neighbours so we will need $(\Delta - 1)(2\Delta - 1) + 2\Delta - 2 + 1 = 2\Delta^2 - \Delta$ colours. We complete the colouring by giving a completely new colour to v , thus obtaining a slid-colouring with $2\Delta^2 - \Delta + 1$ colours. \square

We then consider the case of the cycle:

Proposition 8. Let $n \geq 4$ be an integer. Let C_n be the cycle of order n . Then:

- $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_n) = 4$ if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$,
- $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_n) = 6$ if $n = 6$ or 11 ,
- $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_7) = 7$,
- $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_n) = 5$ otherwise.

As a consequence, any graph with maximum degree 2 has a slid-colouring with seven colours.

Proof. A colouring of C_n is a slid-colouring if and only if every four consecutive vertices have different colours. Then it is clear that $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_n) = 4$ if and only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_6) = 6$ and $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_7) = 7$.

If $n \equiv i \pmod{4}$ ($i \neq 0$), then $\chi_{\text{slid}}(C_n) = 5$ using the colouring described by the word $(12345)^i(1234)^*$, if $n \geq 5i$ (M^i means that we repeat the pattern M i times). It remains to consider the case $n = 11$. There is no slid-colouring of C_{11} with five colours; otherwise one colour would appear three times, and so two occurrences of it will be at distance less than 4. Moreover, 12345123456 is a slid-colouring of C_{11} .

Clearly, a path has a slid-colouring with four colours and so any graph with maximum degree 2 has a slid-colouring with seven colours. \square

Finally, we consider the class of chordal graphs. Chordal graphs are graphs where each induced cycle has size at most 3. They belong to the class of perfect graphs. One of their properties (see [3]) is to admit a simplicial order of elimination for vertices: if G is a chordal graph, there is a vertex v whose neighbourhood is a clique (a *simplicial vertex*), and then $G \setminus \{v\}$ is still a chordal graph. For chordal graphs, we have $\omega(G) = \chi(G)$ where $\omega(G)$ is the *clique number* of G , i.e. the maximum size of a clique of G (see [3]). In [7], it is conjectured that $\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq 2\omega(G)$, for any chordal graph G . We give the first nontrivial bound on χ_{slid} , and so on χ_{lid} , in terms of parameters Δ and ω for chordal graphs, in the direction of the previous conjecture.

Proposition 9. Let G be a chordal graph and let $\omega = \omega(G)$. If $\omega \leq \frac{\Delta}{2} + 1$, then,

$$\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq 2\Delta\omega - 2\omega^2 + 5\omega - 2\Delta - 2.$$

Otherwise,

$$\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq \frac{\Delta(\Delta + 1)}{2} + 1 \leq 2\omega^2 - 7\omega + 7.$$

Proof. Let $\omega = \omega(G)$ and Δ be fixed. Let $M(\omega, \Delta) = \max_{1 \leq d \leq \omega-1} \{d(2\Delta - 2d + 1)\}$. The function $d \rightarrow 2(2\Delta - 2d + 1)$ is maximized for $d = \frac{\Delta}{2}$. Using this fact, $M(\omega, \Delta)$ is equal to $2\Delta\omega - 2\omega^2 + 5\omega - 2\Delta - 3$ if $\omega - 1 \leq \frac{\Delta}{2}$ and to $\frac{\Delta(\Delta+1)}{2}$ otherwise. If $\omega - 1 > \frac{\Delta}{2}$, we clearly have $\frac{\Delta(\Delta+1)}{2} \leq 2\omega^2 - 7\omega + 6$. Hence it is enough to prove that $\chi_{\text{slid}}(G) \leq M(\omega, \Delta) + 1$.

We prove by induction on the number of vertices that any chordal graph with clique number at most ω and maximum degree at most Δ has a slid-colouring with $M(\omega, \Delta) + 1$ colours. This is clearly true for small graphs. Let G be a chordal graph with clique number at most ω and maximum degree at most Δ . Let v be a simplicial vertex of G . By induction, let c be a slid-colouring of $G \setminus \{v\}$ with $M(\omega, \Delta) + 1$ colours. Necessarily, all the vertices of $N(v)$ have different colours, and all the vertices at distance 2 of v have colours different from colours of $N(v)$ because they are at distance at most 2 from any vertex of $N(v)$. Let c' be the colouring of G extending c and giving to v a completely new colour. Then c' is a slid-colouring of G with $M(\omega, \Delta) + 2$ colours. Let $d \leq \omega - 1$ be the degree of v . Then v has at most $d(\Delta - d)$ vertices at distance 2. Observe now that $d + 2d(\Delta - d) = d(2\Delta - 2d + 1) \leq M(\omega, \Delta)$ (by definition of $M(\omega, \Delta)$). By Lemma 5, we can recolour the vertex v with a colour already used and thus obtain a slid-colouring with $M(\omega, \Delta) + 1$ colours. \square

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