

One graph to rule them all

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LaBRI



Universal Graphs

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Trees?

Adjacency labelling schemes

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Output: a label on k bits for each vertex of T encoding adjacencies

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Theorem (Alstrup, Dahlgaard, Knudsen '17)

Universal graph for trees on $O(n)$ vertices.

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n^6 : easy (5-degeneracy), n^4 (Kannan et al. '88), n^3 (Schnyder '89), $n^{2+o(1)}$ (Gavoille, Labourel '07).

A key lemma for planar graphs

Theorem (Dujmović, Joret, Micek, Morin, Ueckerdt, Wood '19)

Every *planar graph* is the *almost-induced subgraph* of $P \boxtimes H$, where P is a *path*, and H a graph of *treewidth 8*.

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Planar graphs have *bounded queue number*.

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Theorem (Dujmović, Esperet, Joret, Walczak, Wood '19)

Planar graphs admit a *nonrepetitive colouring with $O(1)$ colours*.

('02 question by Alon, Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, Riordan)

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Theorem (Dujmović, Esperet, Joret, Gavaille, Micek, Morin '20)

Universal graph for planar graphs on $n^{1+o(1)}$ vertices.

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Conjecture (Implicit Graph Conjecture, Kannan, Naor, Rudich '88)

If $\mu_{\mathcal{H}}(n) = O(\log n)$ and \mathcal{H} is hereditary, there is a universal graph for \mathcal{H} on $2^{O(\log n)} = \text{Poly}(n)$ vertices.

Lower bounds

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For every hereditary \mathcal{H} , there is a universal graph on $2^{\mu_{\mathcal{H}}(n)+o(n)}$ vertices.

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\Rightarrow Every dense class can be optimally compressed.

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Theorem (Hatami, Hatami '21)

No. (Sometimes need (almost) $2^{\sqrt{n}}$.)

Conclusion

Conjecture

If \mathcal{H} is *characterized by a finite number of forbidden subgraphs*, there is a universal graph for \mathcal{H} on $2^{(1+o(1)) \cdot \mu_{\mathcal{H}}(n)}$ vertices.

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Thank you!