

Zbl 682.05046

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Maximal anti-Ramsey graphs and the strong chromatic number. (In English)

J. Graph Theory 13, No.3, 263-282 (1989). [0364-9024]

Let G and L denote two graphs. By $\chi_s(G < L)$ we mean the minimum number of colors required to color the vertices of G so that any subgraph of G isomorphic to L has all of its vertices assigned different colors. Given integers n and e ,

$$\chi_s(n, e, L) = \min_{G \in \mathcal{G}} \{\chi_s(G, L)\}$$

where \mathcal{G} is the class of all graphs on n vertices with e edges. Thus, $\chi_s(n, e, L)$ is an “extremal anti-Ramsey number”. This paper is devoted to the study of these numbers. It contains some specific values, some bounds and some asymptotic results. It closes with a discussion of several interesting open questions.

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Classification:

05C55 Generalized Ramsey theory

05C15 Chromatic theory of graphs and maps

Keywords:

extremal anti-Ramsey number