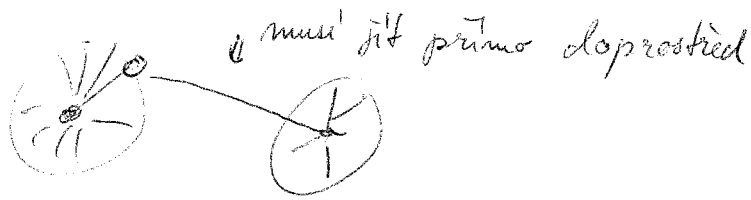
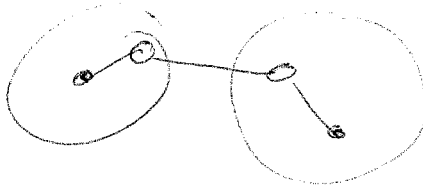


Half-integer terminology - we do not allow boundary to boundary edges
 r -shallow \sim distance $\leq 2r+1$ (podroz celkove $2r$ vrcholy)

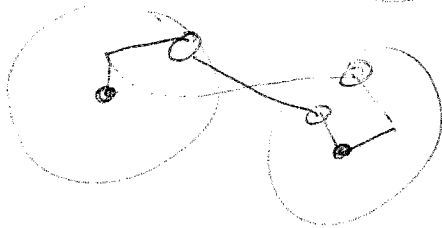
half-shallow



1-shallow



1/2 shallow



$\Rightarrow r$ -shallow for $r \in \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{N}$

Attributes of sparsity

- ① edge density (MAD) = $\text{Maximum}_{H \subseteq G} \frac{2 \cdot |E_H|}{|H|}$
- ② Existence of cliques ($\omega(G)$ = clique size)
- ③ colouring ($\chi(G)$)

All of them are different.

$\omega \{ \chi \{ \text{MAD}$ (no forces everything to be high)

~~the~~

Those measures coincide in the sparsity theory.

FACT: ~~high~~ $\frac{\|G\|}{|G|}$ - high $\Rightarrow \exists H \subseteq G$ such that $\delta(H)$ is high.

\hookrightarrow "average degree" (not exactly, constant 2)

Proof: If $\deg(v) < (1-\epsilon) \cdot \frac{\|G\|}{|G|}$, we remove vertex ~~z~~ v and repeat. At the end, we delete less than $|G| \cdot (1-\epsilon) \frac{\|G\|}{|G|} = (1-\epsilon)\|G\|$, left with ~~more than~~ ^{at least} $\epsilon\|G\|$ edges, $\delta \geq (1-\epsilon) \frac{\|G\|}{|G|}$. \square

Last time we said:

$$\frac{\text{MAD}}{2} \leq \text{Degeneracy} \leq \text{MAD}$$

FACT: $\omega(G) \leq \text{degeneracy}_G + 1$

$\chi(G) \leq \text{degeneracy of } G + 1$

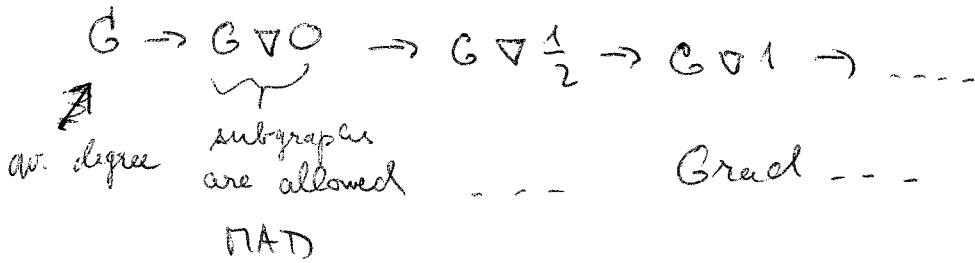
The point is to make theory which makes all of ~~these~~ "equally strong".
 those measures

MA052 / A3

Attribute GRAD (ad (1)) - it is about edge density.

DEF: minor resolution: For G a graph let $G \nabla r$ be the class of r -shallow minors of G .
($G \nabla r$ for r -shallow topological minors).

perceive r as time:



More generally, $G \nabla r$ for gr. class \mathcal{G} .

DEF: GRAD $\nabla_r(\mathcal{G}) = \max \left\{ \frac{\|H\|}{|H|} \mid H \in \mathcal{G} \nabla r \right\}$
(TOP-GRAD -- grad for topological)

$$\frac{1}{r} \max_{\mathcal{G}} \nabla_r(\mathcal{G}) = \nabla_1(\mathcal{G}) \leq \nabla_2(\mathcal{G}) \leq \dots \leq \nabla_r(\mathcal{G}) \leq \dots \leq \nabla_{\infty}(\mathcal{G})$$

\uparrow
 and much smaller

\uparrow
 = ∇_{∞}

this is related to the clique size

7/10/21/A4

DEF: $\omega(G) = \max \{ \omega(H) : H \text{ minor of } G \}$

Hadwiger number = largest clique that can be found as a minor

LEMMA: $\frac{\omega(G)-1}{2} \leq \nabla(G) \leq \sigma(\omega(G) \sqrt{\log_2 \omega(G)})$

↑

known: $\sigma(H) > k \cdot \sqrt{\log k} \Rightarrow \omega(H) \leq k$

The proof is in Diestel

\Rightarrow this relates the clique size (as a minor) to Grad

Then: $\tilde{\nabla}_n(G) \leq \nabla_n(G) \leq 4 \cdot (4 \cdot \tilde{\nabla}_n(G))^{(n+1)^2}$

This means that Grad and TOP-Grad are ~~polynomially~~ polynomially equivalent.

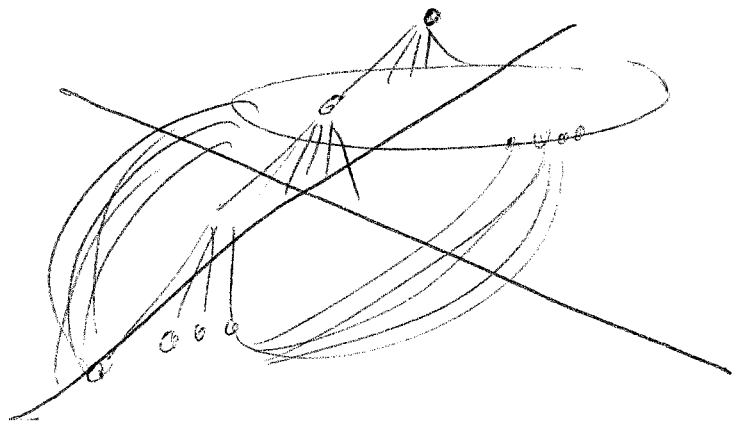
FACT: $\tilde{\nabla}_n(G) \leq \nabla_n(G) \leq \tilde{\nabla}_n(G)^{n+1}$

$\exists c_n \leq \tilde{\nabla}_n(G) \leq \nabla_n(G) \leq c_n \cdot \tilde{\nabla}_n(G)^{n+1}$



Grad and ω ~~have relation without~~

~~Ullmann's algo~~



Problem: $\nabla_r(G)$ is high, does it imply that there $\exists s$ such that $G_{\nabla(r+s)}$ has a large clique. s is dependent of r , nebo maxima'ne

~~$G_{\nabla r}$ has large clique as a subgraph? not true~~

OR: $\text{mad}(G)$ high $\Rightarrow \exists s$ such that $G_{\nabla s}$ has large clique

Sparcity: likal elika je nejlicni .
 Ostala se vratakuje $\&$ rete ?

Grad and χ

~~LEM~~: $\text{mad}(G) > \Omega(c^2 \log c) \Rightarrow G_{\nabla \frac{1}{2}}$ has graph H of $\chi(H) \geq c$.

