

Vertex covers by monochromatic pieces - a survey of results and problems

András Gyárfás *

Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics

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Abstract

This survey is devoted to problems and results concerning covering the vertices of edge colored graphs or hypergraphs with monochromatic paths, cycles and other objects. It is an expanded version of the talk with the same title at the Seventh Cracow Conference on Graph Theory, held in Rytro in September 14-19, 2014.

1 Covers by paths and cycles

In this survey r -coloring always means edge-coloring with r colors (traditionally red and blue when $r = 2$). Some part of the material is already discussed in the 2008 survey of Kano and Li [31].

Roughly fifty years ago, in my very first paper [14] the following statement appeared as a footnote.

Proposition 1. (*Gerencsér, Gyárfás [14], 1967*) *The vertex set of any 2-edge-colored complete graph K_n can be partitioned into a red and a blue path.*

For the sake of the rigorous, empty paths and one-vertex paths are accepted as a monochromatic path of any color in Proposition 1. To prove it, suppose that R and B are vertex disjoint red and blue paths with endpoints r, b in a complete graph with a red-blue edge coloring and $v \notin V(R) \cup V(B)$. Then either rv extends R to a red path or bv extends B to a blue path or through the edge rb either $R \cup rb \cup bv$, $B - \{b\}$

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or $B \cup br \cup rv, R - \{r\}$ is a pair of red-blue paths covering one more vertex. Note that the path partition can be found by checking the color of at most $3(n - 3) + 1$ edges. We may add the two edges between the starting points and endpoints of the paths R, B to get a cycle which is the union of a red and a blue path, we call it a *simple Hamiltonian cycle*.

Corollary 1. *A 2-colored complete graph has a simple Hamiltonian cycle.*

From this one can immediately get an upper bound for the 2-color Ramsey number of a path.

Corollary 2. $R(P_m, P_n) \leq m + n - 3$ if $m, n \geq 3$.

However, the bound in the corollary is not sharp, the Ramsey number is smaller.

Theorem 1. (Gerencsér, Gyárfás [14], 1967) $R(P_m, P_n) = m + \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 1$ for $m \geq n \geq 2$.

Nevertheless, in the directed case a covering result can be used to provide the Ramsey number. Let K_n^* denote the complete oriented graph where each pair of vertices is joined by two edges (one in each direction). A simple Hamiltonian cycle in a 2-colored K_n^* is a directed cycle which is the union of a red and a blue path.

Theorem 2. (Raynaud [42], 1973) *A complete oriented graph has a simple Hamiltonian cycle in every 2-coloring of its edges.*

Corollary 3. (Gyárfás, Lehel [21], 1973; Williamson [49], 1973) *If $m, n \geq 3$ then $R(\vec{P}_m, \vec{P}_n) \leq m + n - 3$.*

Note that $R(\vec{P}_m, \vec{P}_n) \geq m + n - 3$, shown by the following 2-coloring of K_{n+m-2}^* . Color (i, j) red if $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$ and blue if $i \in \{m, m+1, \dots, m+n-2\}$. The moral is that for directed paths a cover result can provide the Ramsey number. A very recent similar example will be discussed later (Lemma 2).

A whole range of problems can be defined to connect Ramsey and covering results. With Sárközy and Selkow [25] we defined $f(n, s, r, F)$ for a family F of graphs and for integers $1 \leq s \leq r$ as the largest m such that in every r -coloring of the edges of K_n at least m vertices can be covered by no more than s monochromatic members of F . However, this survey is concentrated on the cover problem, the smallest s for which $f(n, s, r, F) = n$. Proposition 1 implies that for the family P of paths, $f(n, 2, 2, P) = n$.

1.1 Cycles instead of paths - Lehel's conjecture

Lehel conjectured (1979) that Proposition 1 remains true if paths are replaced by cycles. (An empty set, a vertex and an edge is accepted as a cycle.) I could prove a slightly weaker statement.

Theorem 3. (*Gyárfás [19], 1983*) *The vertex set of any 2-colored complete graph can be covered by a red and a blue cycle that intersect in at most one vertex.*

It took a long time to get rid of the common vertex and prove Lehel's conjecture. First Łuczak, Rödl and Szemerédi [36] succeeded to prove the conjecture for large n (with a proof using the Regularity Lemma and introducing new techniques). Then Allen [1] gave a simpler proof for large n without using the Regularity Lemma.

Theorem 4. (*Łuczak, Rödl, Szemerédi [36], 1998; Allen [1], 2008*) *Lehel's conjecture is true for large enough complete graphs.*

Finally Bessy and Thomassé found a completely elementary inductive proof that works for all graphs.

Theorem 5. (*Bessy, Thomassé [5], 2010*) *The vertex set of any 2-edge-colored complete graph K_n can be partitioned into a red and a blue cycle.*

Recently Conlon and Stein ([7], 2014) extended Theorem 5 (using it as a black box) to locally 2-colored complete graphs, i.e. to complete graphs where the number of colors is arbitrary but at most two colors are used on edges incident to any vertex.

1.2 Multicoloring

The path (cycle) partition number of a colored graph G is the minimum number of vertex disjoint monochromatic paths (cycles) whose vertices cover the vertices of G . These numbers are denoted by $pp(G)$, $cp(G)$, respectively. Similarly, $pc(G)$, $cc(G)$ denote the minimum number of monochromatic paths (cycles) whose vertices cover the vertices of G .

Conjecture 1. (*Gyárfás [18], 1989*) *For any r -colored complete graph K , $pp(K) \leq r$. Weaker version: $pc(K) \leq r$.*

One can see easily that Conjecture 1 is best possible.

Proposition 2. (*Erdős, Gyárfás, Pyber [11], 1991*) *There exists r -colored complete graphs K with $pc(K) = r$.*

Proof. Indeed, consider a complete graph whose vertices are partitioned into sets A_i -s where $|A_i| = 2^i - 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$. The edge xy gets color

$$\min\{i : A_i \cap \{x, y\} \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Then color 1 must be used to cover A_1 and if color i is not used for some $1 < i \leq r$ then paths of color $1, 2, \dots, i - 1$ can cover at most

$$\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} 2^j = 2^i - 2 < |A_i|$$

vertices of A_i . Since edges of color $j > i$ cannot cover any vertex of A_i , some vertex of A_i remains uncovered. Thus all the r colors are needed in a vertex cover by monochromatic paths. \square

It is not obvious at all that $pc(K)$ depends on r only, not on $|V(K)|$. This was established in the next result.

Theorem 6. (*Gyárfás [18], 1989*) For any r -colored complete graph K , $pc(K) \leq r^4 + r^2 + 1$.

Conjecture 1 have been strengthened as follows.

Conjecture 2. (*Erdős, Gyárfás, Pyber [11], 1991*) For any r -colored complete graph K , $cp(K) \leq r$.

Theorem 6 was extended from cover to partition, from paths to cycles with a better bound.

Theorem 7. (*Erdős, Gyárfás, Pyber [11], 1991*) For any r -colored complete graph K , $cp(K) \leq cr^2 \log r$.

The proof of Theorem 7 is based on an “absorbing monochromatic starter” of size $c_r n$ in an r -colored K_n where c_r is a constant depending only on r . It is a base cycle C together with the $|C|$ different vertices, the *rim*, each connected to a distinct edge of C . Removing C and its rim, one can repeatedly select monochromatic cycles in the majority color using Erdős - Gallai theorem, until only a small set of leftover vertices remain (relative to the size of the rim). Finally the leftover is covered using the complete bipartite graph between the rim and the leftover part. Here Pósa’s cycle cover lemma [40] is applied: the vertex set of any graph G can be covered by at most $\alpha(G)$ cycles, edges and vertices. The proof ends observing that C , together the unused vertices of the rim, still contains a monochromatic cycle.

Recently Conlon and Stein successfully modified the argument of the previous paragraph and obtained an extension of Theorem 7 for local r -colorings, where arbitrary number of colors can be used with the condition that the edge set incident to any vertex must be colored with at most r colors.

Theorem 8. (Conlon, Stein [7], 2015) For any locally r -colored complete graph K , $cp(K) \leq cr^2 \log r$.

Very recently Lang and Stein [34] removed the \log factor from Theorem 8 (for large n).

The bound of Theorem 7 was improved as follows, giving the best currently known bound on the cycle partition problem.

Theorem 9. (Gyárfás, Ruszinkó, Sárközy, Szemerédi [16], 2006) For any r -colored complete graph K_n with $n \geq n(r)$, $cp(K_n) \leq 100r \log r$.

The gain of a factor r comes from two refinements of the method outlined above. First, the Regularity Lemma is used to replace the starter with a connected structure of dense monochromatic regular pairs (lifting a dense connected monochromatic matching of the cluster graph). A monochromatic matching is *connected* if its edges are in the same connected component in the color of the matching. The second refinement is a more efficient covering of the leftover vertices. The essence of a nearly optimal cover strategy is the following lemma.

Lemma 1. (Gyárfás, Ruszinkó, Sárközy, Szemerédi [17], 2006) Assume $[A, B]$ is an r -colored complete bipartite graph, $|A| \geq r|B|$. Then B can be covered by at most r vertex disjoint monochromatic connected matchings.

Connected matchings are used in many Ramsey-type results, but Lemma 1 was the first result in the context of covering by connected matchings. Further applications appear in the proofs of Theorems 11, 19 and 20.

Using the bipartite r -color version of the Regularity Lemma, Lemma 1 could be turned into the following result.

Theorem 10. (Gyárfás, Ruszinkó, Sárközy, Szemerédi [17], 2006) For every fixed r there exists $n_0 = n_0(r)$ such that the following is true. Assume that the edges of a complete bipartite graph $K(A, B)$ are colored with r colors, where $|A| \geq n_0$. If $|A| \geq 2r|B|$, then B can be covered by at most $3r$ vertex disjoint monochromatic cycles.

Theorem 10 shows that any covering of all but at most $\frac{|V(K)|}{2r}$ exceptional vertices an r -colored complete graph K by monochromatic cycles can be extended to a complete cover by adding at most $3r$ cycles. However, it is an open problem how to achieve a linear bound (in r) on the number of cycles partitioning (or even covering) the non-exceptional part.

Conjecture 2 was proved asymptotically for $r = 3$.

Theorem 11. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy, Szemerédi [24], 2011*) *Apart from $o(n)$ vertices, the vertex set of any 3-colored K_n can be partitioned into 3 monochromatic cycles.*

The main idea of the proof is that for even n , the vertices of any 3-colored K_n can be partitioned into three monochromatic connected matchings. Soon thereafter Pokrovskiy settled the path version, Conjecture 1, for $r = 3$.

Theorem 12. (*Pokrovskiy [38], 2012*) *For any 3-colored complete graph K , $pp(K) \leq 3$.*

In addition, Pokrovskiy showed the following.

Theorem 13. (*Pokrovskiy [38], 2012*) *The vertex set of any 3-colored complete graph can be covered by 3 (not necessarily disjoint) monochromatic paths of different colors.*

It is worth noting that the two previous theorems cannot be combined. There are 3-colorings of complete graphs where the vertex set cannot be partitioned into monochromatic paths of *distinct* colors. As far as I know, the first example of such colorings is discovered by K. Heinrich [29]. The simplest such 3-coloring is obtained from the factorization of K_4 by replacing each vertex with a set $|A_i| = k > 1$ and within each A_i coloring all edges with the same color. In this coloring at most $3k$ vertices can be covered by vertex disjoint monochromatic paths of distinct colors.

A key lemma in the proofs in [38] was the $k = 1$ case of the following lemma.

Lemma 2. (*Pokrovskiy [39], 2013*) *For any k , the vertex set of any 2-colored complete graph can be partitioned into k vertex disjoint red paths and a disjoint blue complete balanced $(k + 1)$ -partite graph.*

Lemma 2 for general k was used as a main ingredient in the proof of the following Ramsey-type result.

Theorem 14. (*Pokrovskiy [39], 2013*) *For all k and $n \geq k + 1$,*

$$R(P_n, P_n^k) = (n - 1)k + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k + 1} \right\rfloor$$

where P_n^k is the k -th power of P_n .

Pokrovskiy found a counterexample to Conjecture 2 for $r \geq 3$. He gave 3-colorings of complete graphs such that any three pairwise disjoint monochromatic cycles leave at least one vertex uncovered (but his examples can be *covered* by three monochromatic cycles). However, he thinks that Conjecture 2 is almost true.

Conjecture 3. (*Pokrovskiy [38], 2012*) *In every r -coloring of a complete graph K there are r vertex disjoint monochromatic cycles covering all but c_r vertices of K , where c_r is a constant depending only on r .*

1.3 Non-complete host graph

Proposition 1 was extended in another directions, by replacing the complete graph by sparser host graphs. We start with an old and a very recent example.

Theorem 15. (*Gyárfás, Jagota, Schelp [20], 1997*) Assume $n \geq 5$ and G is a graph obtained from K_n by deleting at most $m = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ edges. Then for every 2-coloring of G , $V(G)$ can be partitioned into a red and a blue path. (Best possible, not true if m is replaced by $m + 1$).

Theorem 16. (*Schaudt, Stein [47], 2014*) Let G be a 2-colored complete t -partite graph, $t \geq 3$, with no partite class of size larger than $\frac{|V(G)|}{2}$. Then $V(G)$ can be partitioned into a red and a blue path.

Balanced complete bipartite host graphs are also received attention.

Theorem 17. (*Gyárfás [18], 1989*) For r -colored $K_{n,n}$, $pc(K_{n,n})$ is bounded by a function of r .

Haxell proved a stronger result, conjectured in [11].

Theorem 18. (*Haxell [27], 1997*) For any r -colored $K_{n,n}$, $cp(K_{n,n})$ is bounded by a function of r . For large r , $cp(K_{n,n}) \leq c(r \log(r))^2$.

Peng, Rödl and Ruciński [37] mentioned that using their main result, the proof method of Theorem 18 would yield a $cr^2 \log r$ bound. A very recent further improvement, $4r^2$ is proved by Lang and Stein [34](it works even for local r -colorings).

A recent conjecture is the following.

Conjecture 4. (*Pokrovskiy [39], 2014*) For any r -colored $K_{n,n}$, $pp(K_{n,n}) \leq 2r - 1$ (if true best possible). This is true for $r = 2$.

It is announced in [47] that Lang, Schaudt and Stein proved Conjecture 4 for $r = 3$ in asymptotic form. The analogue conjecture is proved for infinite complete bipartite graph by D. Sokoup [48], see Theorem 31 in Subsection 1.5.

Host graphs with large minimum degree have been considered in the next result.

Theorem 19. (*Balogh, Barát, Gerbner, Gyárfás, Sárközy [3], 2012*) For every $\eta > 0$ there is $n_0(\eta)$ such that the following holds. For every n -vertex graph G with $n \geq n_0$ and $\delta(G) > (\frac{3}{4} + \eta)n$, in every 2-coloring of G there exists a red and a vertex disjoint blue cycle, covering all but at most ηn vertices of G .

A recent work of DeBiasio and Nelsen [8] introduces a new approach and strengthens Theorem 19 by removing the exceptional set of at most ηn uncovered vertices. Letzer [35] improved that result further, proving the existence of a red-blue cycle partition in every 2-colored n -vertex graph G with $\delta(G) > \frac{3n}{4}$, provided that n is large enough.

Another result replaces the minimum degree condition of the host graph by an Ore-type condition.

Theorem 20. (*Barát, Sárközy [4], 2014*) *For every $\eta > 0$ there is $n_0(\eta)$ such that the following holds. For every n -vertex graph G with $n \geq n_0$ and such that for any two non-adjacent vertices x, y , $\deg(x) + \deg(y) \geq (\frac{3}{2} + \eta)n$, in every 2-coloring of G there exists a red and a vertex disjoint blue cycle, covering all but at most ηn vertices of G .*

Another possibility for non-complete host graph is to consider graphs with a fixed independence number. Sárközy showed that Theorem 7 carries over as follows.

Theorem 21. (*Sárközy [46], 2010*) *The vertex set of any r -colored graph G with $\alpha = \alpha(G)$, $V(G)$ can be partitioned into at most $25(\alpha r)^2 \log \alpha r$ monochromatic cycles.*

Note that in case of one color ($r = 1$), a well-known result gives the best possible vertex partition.

Theorem 22. (*Pósa [40], 1963*) *The vertex set of any graph G can be partitioned into at most $\alpha(G)$ cycles, edges and vertices.*

Sárközy suggested that perhaps Pósa's theorem carries over to colored graphs and strengthens Theorem 22.

Conjecture 5. (*Sárközy [46], 2010*) *For any r -colored graph G , $cp(G) \leq \alpha(G)r$.*

Although Pokrovskiy's example makes this conjecture false, it is probably true in a somewhat weaker form. At least the 2-color case is true in the following asymptotic sense.

Theorem 23. (*Balogh, Barát, Gerbner, Gyárfás, Sárközy [3], 2012*) *For every $\eta > 0$ and for every positive integer α , there is $n_0(\eta, \alpha)$ such that the following holds. For every n -vertex graph G with $n \geq n_0$ and $\alpha(G) = \alpha$, in every 2-coloring of G there exists at most 2α vertex disjoint monochromatic cycles, covering all but at most ηn vertices of G .*

1.4 Hypergraphs

A *loose (or linear) path* in a k -uniform hypergraph is a sequence of edges where only the consecutive edges meet and they meet in exactly one vertex. Here an analogue of Proposition 1 was formulated.

Conjecture 6. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [23], 2013*) *In any 2-colored complete k -uniform hypergraph there exists a vertex disjoint red and a blue loose path covering all but at most $k - 2$ vertices. (There is an example showing that one cannot avoid $k - 2$ uncovered vertices.)*

A weaker form of this conjecture, with $2k - 5$ uncovered vertices instead of $k - 2$, is proved in [23], thus the case $k = 3$ is settled.

A *tight path* in a k -uniform hypergraph is a sequence of at least k vertices and with all edges that have k vertices in consecutive positions in the sequence. It is possible that Proposition 1 extends to tight paths, but we could not even decide the first step.

Question 1. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [23], 2013*) *Is it possible to partition the vertex set of every 2-colored complete 3-uniform hypergraph into a red and a blue tight path?*

However, in the case of Berge paths, when only distinct vertices and distinct edges (covering consecutive pairs of vertices) are required in the definition of paths, Proposition 1 can be extended to any number of colors.

Theorem 24. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [23], 2013*) *The vertex set of any r -uniform r -colored complete hypergraph K can be partitioned into monochromatic Berge paths of different colors. Consequently, at most r Berge paths cover $V(K)$.*

The proof method in [11] was extended to bound the cycle partition number for loose cycles of hypergraphs.

Theorem 25. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [23], 2013*) *There exists $c(r, k)$ such that the vertex set of any r -colored complete k -uniform hypergraph can be covered by at most $c(r, k)$ vertex disjoint monochromatic loose cycles.*

Sárközy gave a good bound on $c(r, k)$ from the strong hypergraph Regularity Lemma of Rödl and Schacht [43], combined with the hypergraph Blow-up lemma of Keevash [32].

Theorem 26. (*Sárközy [44], 2014*) *For $c(r, k)$ in Theorem 25, we have $c(r, k) \leq 50rk \log rk$.*

The most general existence theorem, combining Theorems 21 and 25 is obtained recently.

Theorem 27. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [26], 2014*) *For every r -coloring of a k -uniform hypergraph H with $\alpha = \alpha(H)$, $V(H)$ can be partitioned into at most $c(r, k, \alpha)$ monochromatic loose cycles.*

Concerning sharp results, even for one color, the following possible extension of Pósa's theorem is suggested.

Conjecture 7. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [26], 2014*) *Every k -uniform hypergraph can be partitioned into at most $\alpha(H)$ loose cycles and parts of hyperedges. (The case $k = 2$ is Pósa's theorem.)*

We showed that the conjecture is true if loose cycles replaced by weak cycles (sequence of edges in which only the cyclically consecutive edges intersect) or by loose paths. It seems reasonable that Theorem 27 can be extended to tight cycles (where all cyclically consecutive k -sets form the edges).

Conjecture 8. *There exists $c(r, k)$ bounding the tight cycle partition number of any r -colored complete k -uniform hypergraph.*

1.5 Infinite versions

For infinite complete graphs I think that the following result is “perfect”.

Theorem 28. (*Rado [41], 1987*) *Countably infinite r -colored complete graphs can be partitioned into finite or one-way infinite monochromatic paths of different colors. Consequently, at most r monochromatic paths cover the vertex set.*

As in the finite case, $r - 1$ monochromatic paths cannot always cover, the coloring of Proposition 2 with $|A_r| = \infty$ shows that. Rado's proof can be easily extended to hypergraphs.

Theorem 29. (*Gyárfás, Sárközy [23], 2013*) *The vertex set of any countably infinite k -uniform r -colored hypergraph can be partitioned into monochromatic loose paths of different colors.*

The following result (in fact it is a special case of a more general result) extends Theorem 29 to tight paths.

Theorem 30. (Elekes, Soukup, Soukup, Szentmiklóssy [9], 2014) *The vertex set of any countably infinite k -uniform r -colored hypergraph can be partitioned into monochromatic tight paths of different colors.*

The infinite version of Conjecture 4 was proved by D. T. Soukup.

Theorem 31. (Soukup [48], 2014) *For any r -colored balanced countably infinite complete bipartite graph B , $pp(B) \leq 2r - 1$.*

1.6 A misunderstanding - when red and blue cannot mix

I mentioned once to Paul Erdős that for any 2-coloring of K_n , $pc(K_n) \leq 2$ (Proposition 1) and he said he did not believe it. It soon turned out that Paul thought that the covering paths must be monochromatic *in the same color*! Indeed, with this definition the path cover number depends on n .

Theorem 32. (Erdős, Gyárfás [10], 1995) *The vertex set of any 2-colored K_n can be covered by at most $2\sqrt{n}$ monochromatic paths of the same color.*

Conjecture 9. (Erdős, Gyárfás [10], 1995) *The vertex set of any 2-colored K_n can be covered by at most \sqrt{n} monochromatic paths of the same color. This would be best possible.*

2 Covers by other monochromatic subgraphs

2.1 Covers with graphs of bounded degree

The cycle cover problem can be extended to coverings by regular graphs.

Theorem 33. (Sárközy, Selkow, Song [45], 2013) *Every r -colored complete graph K_n can be covered by at most $100r \log r + 2rd$ vertex disjoint connected monochromatic d -regular graphs and vertices for $n \geq n_0(r, d)$.*

The most general result into this direction is found by Grinshpun and Sárközy. They call a sequence of graphs $F = \{F_1, F_2, \dots\}$ Δ -bounded if each F_i has i vertices and maximum degree at most Δ .

Theorem 34. (Grinshpun, Sárközy [15], 2014) *There is an absolute constant C such that for every Δ and every Δ -bounded sequence F , any 2-colored complete graph can be partitioned into at most $2^{C\Delta \log \Delta}$ vertex disjoint monochromatic members of F . If all F_i s are bipartite graphs, $2^{C\Delta}$ members suffice and this is best possible apart from the constant in the exponent.*

Corollary 4. (Grinshpun, Sárközy [15], 2014) *The vertex set of every 2-colored complete graph can be covered by at most $2^{ck \log k}$ vertex disjoint monochromatic k -th power of a cycle.*

The authors conjecture sharper bounds for the covering number with powers of cycles.

Conjecture 10. (Grinshpun, Sárközy [15], 2014) *The vertex set of every 2-colored complete graph can be covered by at most ck vertex disjoint monochromatic k -th power of a cycle.*

2.2 Covers with connected pieces - Ryser's conjecture

A subset S of vertices in a colored hypergraph is called *connected in color i* if the edges of color i within S form a connected subhypergraph. S is *connected* if it is connected in some color.

Definition 1. *The connected cover (partition) number of a colored graph or hypergraph H is the minimum number of (vertex disjoint) connected subsets covering $V(H)$. These numbers are denoted by $\text{conc}(H)$, $\text{comp}(H)$, respectively.*

A conjecture of Ryser (1971) that appeared in [30] was formulated in [22] as follows.

Conjecture 11. *For every r -colored graph G , $\text{conc}(G) \leq (r - 1)\alpha(G)$ ($r \geq 2$).*

Ryser's conjecture is open for $\alpha(G) = 1$ except for $r \leq 5$. The case $r = 2$ is equivalent with König's theorem and for $r = 3$ it was proved by Aharoni ([2], 2001). Ryser's conjecture is sharp if $r - 1$ is a prime power and $|V(G)|$ is divisible by $(r - 1)^2$.

2.3 Covers with connected pieces - complete bipartite host

Ryser's conjecture for $\alpha(G) = 1$ states that r -colored complete graphs can be covered by at most $r - 1$ monochromatic connected subsets. For complete bipartite graphs an analogue conjecture is the following.

Conjecture 12. (Gyárfás, Lehel [22], 1977) *For every r -colored complete bipartite graph G , $\text{conc}(G) \leq 2r - 2$.*

A non-trivial example ([22], [6]) shows that $2r - 2$ is best possible in Conjecture 12. It is worth comparing Conjecture 12 with Conjecture 4 and Lemma 1.

Conjecture 12 can be reduced to r -colorings where each color class is the union of vertex disjoint complete bipartite graphs, covering all vertices. Such reduction is not known for Ryser's conjecture.

Theorem 35. (*Chen, Fujita, Gyárfás, Lehel, Tóth [6], 2013*) *Conjecture 12 is true for $r \leq 5$.*

2.4 Covers with connected pieces - hypergraphs

Although Ryser's conjecture is open for complete graphs ($\alpha(G) = 1, r \geq 6$), its analogue for complete k -uniform hypergraphs is solved by Zoltán Király with a short elegant proof.

Theorem 36. (*Király [33], 2010*) *If $k \geq 3$, for every r -colored complete k -uniform hypergraph H , $\text{conc}(H) \leq \lceil \frac{r}{k} \rceil$. The bound is sharp for $k \geq 3, r \geq 1$.*

For non-complete k -uniform hypergraphs H ($\alpha(H) \geq k$) only the initial steps are known and there is no plausible conjecture for the best estimate of $\text{conc}(H)$. Here $\alpha(H)$ is the cardinality of the largest vertex set that does not contain completely any edge of H .

Theorem 37. (*Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, Tóth [13], 2014*) *For $k \geq 2$ every k -colored k -uniform hypergraph H with $\alpha(H) = k$ satisfies $\text{conc}(H) \leq 2$. For $k \geq 3$ every $(k + 1)$ -colored k -uniform hypergraph H with $\alpha(H) = k$ satisfies $\text{conc}(H) \leq 3$. Both results are sharp.*

2.5 Partitions into connected pieces

It is possible that Conjecture 11 can be strengthened from cover to partition. For the case $\alpha(G) = 1$, i.e. for complete graphs, this was formulated in [11].

Conjecture 13. (*Erdős, Gyárfás, Pyber [11], 1991*) *For every r -colored complete graph K , $\text{comp}(K) \leq r - 1$.*

For $r \leq 3$ this conjecture was proved in [11]. The next result "almost proves" it.

Theorem 38. (*Haxell, Kohayakawa [28], 1996*) *If n is large compared to r then for every r -colored complete graph K , $\text{comp}(K) \leq r$.*

For general α and for k -uniform hypergraphs, the following bound is known.

Theorem 39. (Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, Tóth [12], 2012) For every r -colored non-trivial k -uniform hypergraph H , $\text{conp}(H) \leq \alpha(H) - r + 2$.

When $r = 2$ this result gives the following (an extension of König's theorem).

Corollary 5. (Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, Tóth [12], 2012) For every 2-colored non-trivial k -uniform hypergraph H , $\text{conp}(H) \leq \alpha(H)$.

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