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Some exact results for generalized Turán problems. (English) Zbl 1494.05058
Eur. J. Comb. 103, Article ID 103519, 13 p. (2022).

The authors investigate the forbidden subgraph problem in the following general setting. Let F be a fixed graph. A graph is said to be F -free if it does not contain any copy of F as a subgraph. For graphs G, H , denote by $\mathcal{N}(H, G)$ the number of copies of H in G . For fixed graphs F, H , define $\text{ex}(n, H, F) := \max\{\mathcal{N}(H, G)\}$, where the maximum is taken over all F -free graphs G on n vertices. The Turán graph $T_{k-1}(n)$ is the complete $(k-1)$ -partite graph on n vertices with each part containing either $\lfloor n/(k-1) \rfloor$ or $\lceil n/(k-1) \rceil$ vertices.

A classical result due to *P. Turán* [Mat. Fiz. Lapok 48, 436–452 (1941; [Zbl 0026.26903](#))] says, in the above language, that $\text{ex}(n, K_2, K_k) = \mathcal{N}(K_2, T_{k-1}(n))$. In other words, the Turán graph $T_{k-1}(n)$ has the maximum number of edges in any n -vertex K_k -free graph. In this paper, the authors examine when the Turán graph is an extremal construction for more general F and H . For a k -chromatic graph F and a graph H that is F -free, say that H is F -Turán-good if $\text{ex}(n, H, F) = \mathcal{N}(H, T_{k-1}(n))$ for all sufficiently large n . When $F = K_k$, shorten this to k -Turán-good.

In Section 2, the case when $F = K_k$ is taken up:

1) The following result gives a method for constructing new k -Turán-good graphs from a given k -Turán-good graph.

Let H be a k -Turán-good graph. Let H' be any graph constructed from H in the following way. Choose a complete subgraph of H with vertex set X , add a vertex-disjoint copy of K_{k-1} to H , and join the vertices in X to the vertices of K_{k-1} by edges arbitrarily. Then H' is k -Turán-good.

2) The following is an asymptotic result on the number of copies of the path graph P_ℓ on ℓ vertices in a K_k -free graph, and indeed in any F -free graph where F has chromatic number $\chi(F) = k$.

If F is k -chromatic with $k > 2$, then $\text{ex}(n, P_\ell, F) = (1 + o(1))\mathcal{N}(P_\ell, T_{k-1}(n))$.

3) The main result in this section says that all complete multipartite graphs are k -Turán-good for sufficiently large k .

For every complete multipartite graph H there is an integer k_0 such that if $k \geq k_0$, then H is k -Turán-good.

Say that an edge of a graph is color-critical if the chromatic number of the graph obtained by deleting that edge is smaller than the chromatic number of the original graph. In Section 3, the authors show that the path graph P_3 is F -Turán-good for any F with chromatic number $\chi(F) \geq 4$ and with a color-critical edge. In the rest of this section, they prove specific results for small path and cycle graphs, for various F .

In Section 3.1, the case when $F = B_2$ is taken up, where the book B_k is the graph consisting of k triangles all sharing exactly one common edge. Define $\overline{M}_k$ to be the graph obtained by removing a perfect matching from K_{2k} . Define $\overline{M}_k^+$ to be the graph obtained by adding an edge to $\overline{M}_k$. Then, the following result is proved:

Let H be a $2k$ -vertex graph consisting of two vertex-disjoint copies of K_k joined together with edges arbitrarily. If $\overline{M}_k$ has the maximum number of copies of H among all $2k$ -vertex $\overline{M}_k^+$ -free graphs, then H is $\overline{M}_k^+$ -Turán-good. In particular, $\overline{M}_k$ is $\overline{M}_k^+$ -Turán-good.

By specializing to the case $k = 2$, one obtains as a corollary that P_4 and C_4 are both B_2 -Turán-good.

In Section 3.2, the case when F is an odd cycle is taken up. The authors show that P_4 is C_5 -Turán-good. Moreover, they prove a stability result as follows:

If G is a C_5 -free graph on n vertices and G has α edges contained in triangles, then $\mathcal{N}(P_4, G) \leq \mathcal{N}(P_4, T_2(n)) - (1 + o(1))\alpha n^2/12$.

As a corollary to the proof, one also obtains that for a 3-chromatic graph F , if P_{2k} is F -Turán-good, then C_{2k} is F -Turán-good. In particular, C_4 is C_5 -Turán-good.

In Section 3.3, the case when $F = F_2$ is taken up, where the fan F_k is the graph consisting of k triangles all sharing exactly one common vertex. It is shown that C_4 is F_2 -Turán-good.

In the final section, the authors raise the following conjectures:

- i) For every pair of integers ℓ and k , the path P_ℓ is k -Turán-good.
- ii) For every graph H there is an integer k_0 such that if $k \geq k_0$, then H is k -Turán-good.

The authors note that the above conjecture cannot hold for all (small) k in general. They also remark that while it can be observed in some of their examples that when a graph is k -Turán-good it is also $(k+1)$ -Turán-good, they do not know whether this is true for every graph H .

- iii) The path P_k and the even cycle C_{2k} are $C_{2\ell+1}$ -Turán-good.

Lastly, the authors note that one can also ask when the Turán graph is the unique extremal construction for these generalized Turán-type problems. Call H to be strictly F -Turán-good when this happens. The authors remark that it is not hard to show that their results for graphs F with a color-critical edge (such as when $F = B_2$ or C_5 , but not F_2) also hold for the strict version.

A minor typo: read “Conjecture” in place of “Construction” on pages 4, 7, and 13.

Reviewer: [Brahadeesh Sankarnarayanan \(Mumbai\)](#)

MSC:

[05C30](#) Enumeration in graph theory
[05C35](#) Extremal problems in graph theory
[05C38](#) Paths and cycles

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Keywords:

[forbidden subgraph problem](#); [Turán-good](#); [Turán graph](#); [path](#); [cycle](#); [color-critical](#)

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