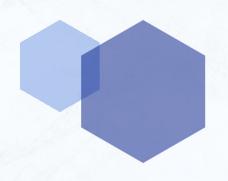
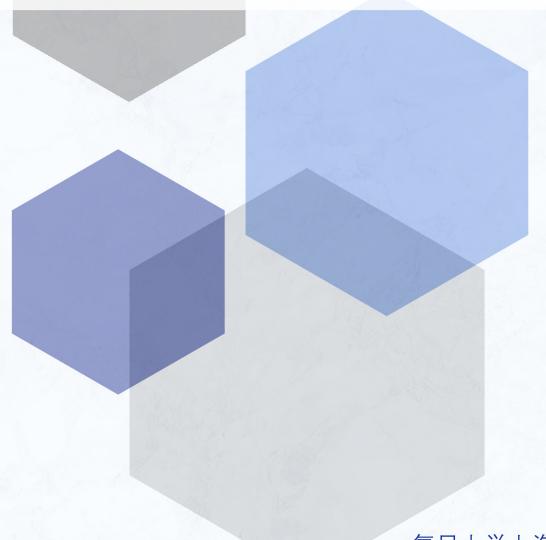
主办单位: 复旦大学

协办单位: 上海交通大学

上海大学



# 2023 上海图论研讨会 I 会议手册



复旦大学上海数学中心 2023 年 3 月 18-19 日

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## 会议简介

2023上海图论研讨会 I 由复旦大学上海数学中心主办,上海交通大学数学科学学院与上海大学理学院数学系承办。本次研讨会邀请了来自国内知名高校的多位优秀学者,共同讨论和分享最新的研究成果和创新思想。本次研讨会旨在促进学术交流,推动图论研究的发展,为广大图论领域学者提供一个高水平的学术交流平台。参会者们将共同探讨图论的最新研究成果和前沿方向,分享经验和见解,并就图论中的一些关键问题进行深入讨论和研究。

会议时间 2023年3月18日至19日

会议地点 复旦大学江湾校区上海数学中心谷超豪报告厅

#### 组织委员会

吴河辉 复旦大学 hhwu@fudan.edu.cn 聂家熹 复旦大学 jiaxi\_nie@fudan.edu.cn 汪彦 上海交通大学 yan.w@sjtu.edu.cn 谢齐沁 上海大学 qqxie@shu.edu.cn

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## 2023上海图论研讨会 I 日程安排

3月17日		14:00-22:00 注册(上海数学中心)								
3,721,73	17:30-19:30 晚宴									
3月18日	地点:	上海数学中心								
	主持人: 吴河辉	09:30-09:45								
	(复旦大学)	开幕式								
		09:45-10:30								
	主持人: 康丽英	朱绪鼎(浙江师范大学)								
	(上海大学)	题目: Minimum non-chromatic-choosable graphs								
		10:30-11:00 合影,茶歇								
		11:00-11:45								
	主持人: 王军	胡平(中山大学)								
	(上海师范大学)	题目: On the Turán problem of cycles in Eulerian								
		digraphs								
		11:45-14:00 午餐								
		14:00-14:45								
	主持人: 张晓东	向青(南方科技大学)								
	(上海交通大学)	题目: Cameron-Liebler Line Classes, Tight Sets and								
		Strongly Regular Cayley Graphs								
		14:55-15:40								
		鲁红亮(西安交通大学)								
		题目: Anti-Ramsey number of matchings in								
		3-uniform hypergraphs								
	15:40-16:00 茶歇									
		16:00-16:45								
	主持人: 单而芳	许宝刚 (南京师范大学)								
	(上海大学)	题目: On the chromatic number of a family of odd								
		hole free graphs								
		17:30-19:30 晚宴								
3月19日	地点:	上海数学中心								
	主持人: 李雨生	10:00-10:45								
	(同济大学)	李佳傲(南开大学)								
		题目: Circuit Covers of Signed Graphs								
		10:45-11:00 茶歇								
	主持人: 束金龙	11:00-11:45								
	(上海市教委、	李才恒(南方科技大学)								
	华东师范大学)	题目: Imprimitive Rank Three Permutation Groups, and Covers of Complete Graphs								
		and Covers of Complete Graphs 11:45-14:00 午餐								
		14:00-18:00 自由讨论								
		14.00-10.00 日田以化								

## On the Turán problem of cycles in Eulerian digraphs

胡平 (Ping Hu) 中山大学

Motivated by the Caccetta-Häggkvist Conjecture, we study Turán problem of directed cycles in Eulerian digraphs. We conjecture that an n-vertex Eulerian digraph containing no directed cycle of length  $\leq k+1$  except k has at most  $n^2/k$  edges. We prove this conjecture for k < 5. We also consider another family of cycles. Let  $D_k$  be the set containing all orientations of odd cycles of length at most k, as well as all directed even cycles of length at most k. We conjecture that if k > 2, then an n-vertex Eulerian digraph containing no cycle from  $D_k$  has at most  $n^2/(k+1)$  edges. We prove this conjecture for k < 6. In the proof, we use a computation package called Flagmatic for flag algebra calculus. Joint work with Jiao Li.

#### 报告人简介:

胡平,中山大学副教授。本科毕业于北京大学数学系,2014年5月在美国伊利诺伊大学香槟分校(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)获得数学博士学位,2014年10月至2017年8月在英国华威大学(University of Warwick)任研究员(Research Fellow),2017年入职中山大学任副教授。研究兴趣为极值图论。包括Ramsey理论,Turan理论,染色问题,应用和拓展旗代数工具,应用和拓展极限图工具等。目前,在组合数学领域权威期刊J. Combin. Theory Ser. B、Random Structures Algorithms、Combin. Probab. Comput.、European J. Combin.、J. Graph Theory等发表十余篇论文。

# Imprimitive Rank Three Permutation Groups, and Covers of Complete Graphs

李才恒 (Caiheng Li) 南方科技大学

A classification is given of a family of imprimitive permutation groups of rank 3 and arc-transitive covers of complete graphs.

#### 报告人简介:

李才恒,南方科技大学讲席教授。1997年毕业于西澳大利亚大学,获数学博士学位。曾任澳大利亚国家伊莉莎白二世研究员(QE II Fellow),美国Ohio州立大学终身教职,北京大学讲席教授,和西澳大利亚大学Winthrop教授。1998年国际组合数学及其应用协会Kirkman 奖章。 研究领域包括代数组合数学和置换群论。他在置换群论和代数图论方向做出了开创性的贡献,先后解决了多个世界著名的重要问题,包括关于包含交换正则子群的本原置换群的100年老的Burnside问题。

#### Circuit Covers of Signed Graphs

李佳傲 (Jiaao Li) 南开大学

A signed graph is a graph in which each edge receives a positive or a negative sign. In a signed graph, a sign circuit is either a balanced circuit or a barbell. A signed graph is called flow-admissible if each edge lies in a sign circuit. In this talk, we shall discuss circuit k-cover and shortest circuit cover problems of signed graphs. Motived by Prof. Fan's classical 6-cover theorem of graphs, we use some flow cover/decomposition techniques to study the circuit cover problem of signed graphs. We show that the circuit cover problem of signed graphs can be reduced to the cubic case in some sense, i.e., if for every cubic graph G, the signed graph G, admits a circuit k-cover, then we can obtain circuit 12k-covers for all flow-admissible signed graphs. Moreover, we show that every flow-admissible signed planar graph admits a circuit 12-cover, whose proof utilizes the 4CT. Using similar ideas, we also connect this problem to the Berge-Fulkerson Conjecture of cubic graphs.

#### 报告人简介:

李佳傲,南开大学副教授,博士生导师。2012年和2014年在中国科学技术大学获得本科和硕士学位。2018年博士毕业于美国西弗吉尼亚大学,导师为赖虹建教授。2018年7月入职南开大学数学科学学院任讲师,2020年12月至今任南开大学数学科学学院副教授,博士生导师。入选天津市"131"创新型人才培养工程第三层次(2019),天津市青年人才托举工程(2020),南开大学百名青年学科带头人培养计划(2021)。2022年获国家自然科学基金优秀青年科学基金项目资助。 主要研究兴趣是离散数学与组合图论。包括图的染色,Tutte整数流理论,图结构与分解,加性组合,网络与组合优化等问题。已完成和发表论文三十余篇,研究成果发表在 J. Combin. Theory Ser. B, SIAM J. Discrete Math, J. Graph Theory 等杂志。

# Anti-Ramsey number of matchings in 3-uniform hypergraphs

鲁红亮 (Hongliang Lu) 西安交通大学

Let n, s and k be positive integers such that  $k \geq 3$ ,  $s \geq 3$  and  $n \geq ks$ . An s-matching  $M_s$  in a k-uniform hypergraph is a set of s pairwise disjoint edges. The anti-Ramsey number  $ar(n,k,M_s)$  of an s-matching is the smallest integer c such that each edge-coloring of the n-vertex k-uniform complete hypergraph with exactly c colors contains an s-matching with distinct colors. The value of  $ar(n, k, M_s)$  was conjectured by Ozkahya and Young (Anti-Ramsey number of matchings in hypergraphs, Discrete Math., 313 (2013), 2359–2364) for all  $n \geq sk$  and  $k \geq 3$ . Frankl and Kupavskii (Two problems on matchings in set families in the footsteps of Erdös and Kleitman, J. Combin. Theory ser. B, 138 (2019), 286–313) verified this conjecture for all  $n \geq sk + (s-1)(k-1)$  and  $k \geq 3$ . We aim to determine the value of  $ar(n,3,M_s)$  for  $3s \leq n < 5s - 2$  in this paper. Namely, we prove that if 3s < n < 5s - 2 and n is large enough, then  $ar(n, 3, M_s) = ex(n, 3, M_{s-1}) + 2$ . Here  $ex(n,3,M_{s-1})$  is the Turan number of an (s-1)-matching. Thus this result confirms the conjecture of Ozkahya and Young for k=3, 3s < n < 5s-2 and sufficiently large n. For n = ks and  $k \ge 3$ , we present a new construction for the lower bound of  $ar(n, k, M_s)$  which shows the conjecture by Özkahya and Young is not true. In particular, for n=3s, we prove that  $ar(n, 3, M_s) = ex(n, 3, M_{s-1}) + 5$  for sufficiently large n.

#### 报告人简介:

鲁红亮,西安交通大学数学与统计学院教授,博士生导师。2004年获西北工业大学数学系学士学位,2010年6月获南开大学理学博士学位;2010年7月入职西安交通大学数学与统计学院;2013年7月晋升副教授;2013年11月受国家公派赴美国佐治亚理工学院访问一年;2017年7月被评为博士生导师;2018年12月晋升为教授;2019年入选"青年长江"计划,同年入选西安交通大学"青年拔尖人才支持计划"教授A类。曾获得陕西省工业与应用数学学会首届"青年科技奖",中国运筹学会图论与组合分会"青年论文奖"一等奖等奖项。受邀在第九届全国组合数学与图论大会上做一小时大会报告,先后主持三项国家自然科学基金项目。主要研究图与超图的匹配问题,解决了图与超图匹配领域的多个公开问题和猜想,在European J. Combin.、J. Graph Theory、SIAM J. Discrete Math.等期刊发表科研论文六十余篇。

## Cameron-Liebler Line Classes, Tight Sets and Strongly Regular Cayley Graphs

向青 (Qing Xiang) 南方科技大学

Cameron-Liebler line classes are sets of lines in PG(3,q) having many interesting combinatorial properties. These line classes were first introduced by Cameron and Liebler in their study of collineation groups of PG(3,q) having the same number of orbits on points and lines of PG(3,q). During the past decade, Cameron-Liebler line classes have received considerable attention from researchers in both finite geometry and algebraic combinatorics. In the original paper [1] by Cameron and Liebler, the authors gave several equivalent conditions for a set of lines of PG(3,q) to be a Cameron-Liebler line class; later Penttila gave a few more of such characterizations. We will use one of these characterizations as the definition of Cameron-Liebler line class. Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a set of lines of PG(3,q) with  $|\mathcal{L}| = x(q^2 + q + 1)$ , xa positive integer. We say that  $\mathcal{L}$  is a Cameron-Liebler line class with parameter x if every spread of PG(3,q) contains x lines of  $\mathcal{L}$ . It turned out that Cameron-Liebler line classes are closely related to certain subsets of points (tight sets) of the Klein quadric. We will talk about a recent construction in [2] of a new infinite family of Cameron-Liebler line classes with parameter  $x = (q+1)^2/3$  for  $q \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ . When q is an odd power of 2, this family of Cameron-Liebler line classes represents the first infinite family of Cameron-Liebler line classes ever constructed in PG(3,q), q even. This talk is based on joint work with Tao Feng, Koji Momihara, Morgan Rodgers and Hanlin Zou.

#### References:

- [1] P. J. Cameron, R. A. Liebler, Tactical decompositions and orbits of projective groups, Linear Algebra Appl. 46 (1982), 91–102.
- [2] T. Feng, K. Momihara, M. Rodgers, Q. Xiang, H. Zou, Cameron-Liebler line classes with parameter  $x = (q+1)^2/3$ , Advances in Math. 385 (2021), 107780.

#### 报告人简介:

向青,南方科技大学讲席教授。1995年毕业于俄亥俄州立大学,获博士学位。曾任美国加州理工学院Bateman Instructor,美国特拉华(Delaware)大学终身教职,和浙江大学讲座教授。1999年获得国际组合数学及其应用协会颁发的Kirkman奖章。 研究领域包括组合设计、有限几何、编码理论和加法组合。向青教授用深刻的代数和数论工具来研究组合设计,有限几何,和编码理论中的问题,取得了一系列的重要成果。他与合作者用数论中深刻的关于高斯和的Stickelberger定理证明了*m*-序列交错相关函数中由Welch和Niho在1972年提出的两个猜想, 其证明方法在其它问题上有一系列的应用。在差集的研究中,与冯涛一起利用高阶分圆类构造出真正的斜Hadamard差集; 这是在Marshall Hall Jr.1956年的工作后第一次成功地用分圆类构造出差集,具有突破性意义。他与David Chandler和Peter Sin一起用典型群的模表示理论与特征和来研究一些组合关联矩阵所生成的纠错码,并计算其不变因子和*p*-秩, 这被认为是"的确非常优美"的工作。

# On the chromatic number of a family of odd hole free graphs

许宝刚 (Baogang Xu) 南京师范大学

A hole is an induced cycle of length at least 4, and an odd hole is a hole of odd length. An HVN is a graph composed by a vertex adjacent to both ends of an edge in  $K_4$ . Let H be the complement of a cycle on 7 vertices, and let G be an (odd hole, HVN)-free graph. Following the idea and proving technique of Chudnovsky et al, we prove that if G has H as an induced subgraph, then it has a special cutset or is in two classes of pre-defined graphs. As its corollary, we show that  $\chi(G) \leq \omega(G) + 1$ , and the equality holds if and only if  $\omega(G) = 3$  and G has H as an induced subgraph (this is a joint work with Jialei Song). We will also introduce some open problems on this topic.

#### 报告人简介:

许宝刚,南京师范大学教授(博士生导师)。主持完成国家自然科学基金6项,参加国家自然科学基金重点项目2项。现主持国家自然科学基金重点项目1项。长期从事图的染色与划分问题的研究,在图的染色与划分方面做了一些有意义的工作,解决了由国际著名图论学家所提出的一系列猜想与问题。 现担任中国数学会理事(2020-);中国运筹学会常务理事(2016-);中国数学会组合数学与图论专业委员会主任委员(2023-);中国运筹学会会刊 Journal of the Operations Research Society of China 编委(2016-)。曾担任中国运筹学会图论与组合分会副理事长(2011-2015)。

#### Minimum non-chromatic-choosable graphs

朱绪鼎 (Xuding Zhu) 浙江师范大学

For a positive integer k, let

$$f(k) = \min\{|V(G)| : \chi(G) = k < ch(G)\}.$$

It was conjectured by Ohba, and proved by Noel, Reed and Wu that  $f(k) \geq 2k + 2$ . This bound is sharp if k is even. Noel conjectured that if k is odd, then f(k) = 2k + 3. We proved this conjecture and hence determined the value of f(k) for all k. Assume  $\lambda = \{k_1, \ldots, k_q\}$  is a set of positive integers. Let  $k_{\lambda} = k_1 + \cdots + kq$ . A  $\lambda$ -list assignment of a graph G is a  $k_{\lambda}$ -list assignment L of G such that  $\bigcup_{v \in V(G)} L(v)$  is partitioned into  $C_1 \cup \cdots \cup C_q$  and for each vertex v,  $|L(v) \cap C_i| = k_i$ . We say G is  $\lambda$ -choosable if G is L-colourable for every  $\lambda$ -list assignment L. The concept of  $\lambda$ -choosability of graphs puts k-choosable and k-colourable in a same framework. Let

$$f(\lambda) = \min\{|V(G)| : \chi(G) = k_{\lambda}, G \text{ is not } \lambda - \text{choosable}\}.$$

We determined the value of  $f(\lambda)$  for all  $\lambda$ . This lecture explains these results and some ideas in the proofs.

#### 报告人简介:

朱绪鼎,浙江师范大学特聘教授、博士生导师,浙江师范大学离散数学研究中心主任。1991年获加拿大卡尔加里大学数学博士学位,1991年至1993年在加拿大西蒙弗莱瑟大学做博士后研究,1993年至1995年在德国比勒菲尔德大学做博士后研究,1995年加入台湾中山大学应用数学系。2010年加入浙江师范大学。 研究专长是图论、算法和组合优化。主持国家自然科学面上项目4项,浙江省自然科学重点项目1项。发表论文 290 余篇,论文被引用3000余次(MathSciNet)。二十多次应邀在重要的国际学术会议上作大会报告。现任J. Graph Theory, European J. Combin., Discrete Math., Contrib. Discrete Math., Discuss.Math.Graph Theory, Bulletin of Academia Sinica, Bulletin of Academia, Taiwanese J. Math等国际学术期刊编委。