

Using: $\chi(G) \leq 4$ for planar G

- ① Recall our construction that showed we can trivially add a new vertex and connect it to all vertices in an outerplanar graph



Result is planar
must be colored with unique color

- the new vertex will increase the chromatic number exactly by 1 and result is still planar
- We know all $\chi(G) \leq 4$ for a planar G

\Rightarrow So any outerplanar G has $\chi(G) \leq 3 \square$

was $\wedge (G) \leq 5 \square$

② We will classify edges based on colors of endpoints

- Assume colors $\in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

H_1 : assign all edges where endpoints have the same parity

H_2 : assign edges with differing parity

Note: any path in H_1 will alternate

$0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \text{etc.}$

OR $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \text{etc.}$

AND: any path in H_2 will alternate

(even \rightarrow) odd \rightarrow even \rightarrow odd \rightarrow even \rightarrow etc.

\rightarrow Any closed path must be of even length in H_1 or H_2

$\Rightarrow H_1 \stackrel{1}{\int} H_2$ have no odd cycles
and are therefore bipartite \square