

Pak
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Tutte polynomial (cont'd)

$$T_G(x, y) = \sum_{H \subseteq G} (x-1)^{c(H)-c(G)} (y-1)^{|E|-|V|+c(H)}$$

$$H = (F, V) \quad F \subseteq E \quad c(G) = \# \text{conn. comp. of } G$$

$$T_G = \begin{cases} x T_{G-e}(x, y) & e \text{ a bridge} \\ y T_{G-e}(x, y) & e \text{ a loop} \\ T_{G-e}(x, y) + T_{G/e}(x, y) & e \text{ neither} \end{cases}$$

Note: $T_G(2, 2) = 2^m$ $m = |E|$
 $T_G(1, 1) = \# \text{ spanning trees } (G \text{ conn})$ (always)

Theorem: ~~Linear order~~ $\exists \alpha, \beta : t \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
 s.t. $T_G(x, y) = \sum_{t \text{ spanning trees in } G} x^{\alpha(t)} y^{\beta(t)}$

Let \prec linear order G . $\alpha = \#$ internally active $e \in t$
 $\beta = \#$ externally " $e \in G-t$
 e is externally active if it's the largest in a cycle obtained by adding e to t
 Similarly, e is internally active if e is the largest in a $t-e$ cut. I.e., remove $e \Rightarrow$ 2 connected comps in $t \Rightarrow$ can look at edges (in G) between them, want e to be biggest.

Proof: remove smallest edge, induct
(for bridge, loop, o/w) ✓

→ By next time, we ought to calculate $T_{C_n}(x, y)$

$$(T_{C_n} = x^{n-1} + T_{C_{n-1}}(x, y))$$

$$\text{Also } \chi_G(t) = (-1)^{|V|-c(G)} + c(G) T_G(1-t, 0)$$

(see Bollobás)