

# Finite Subgraphs of the Curve Graph

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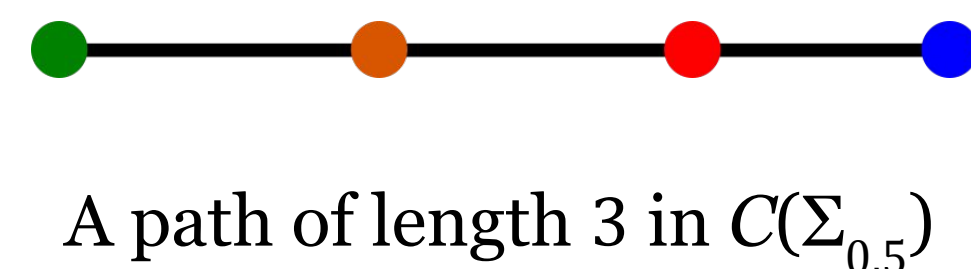
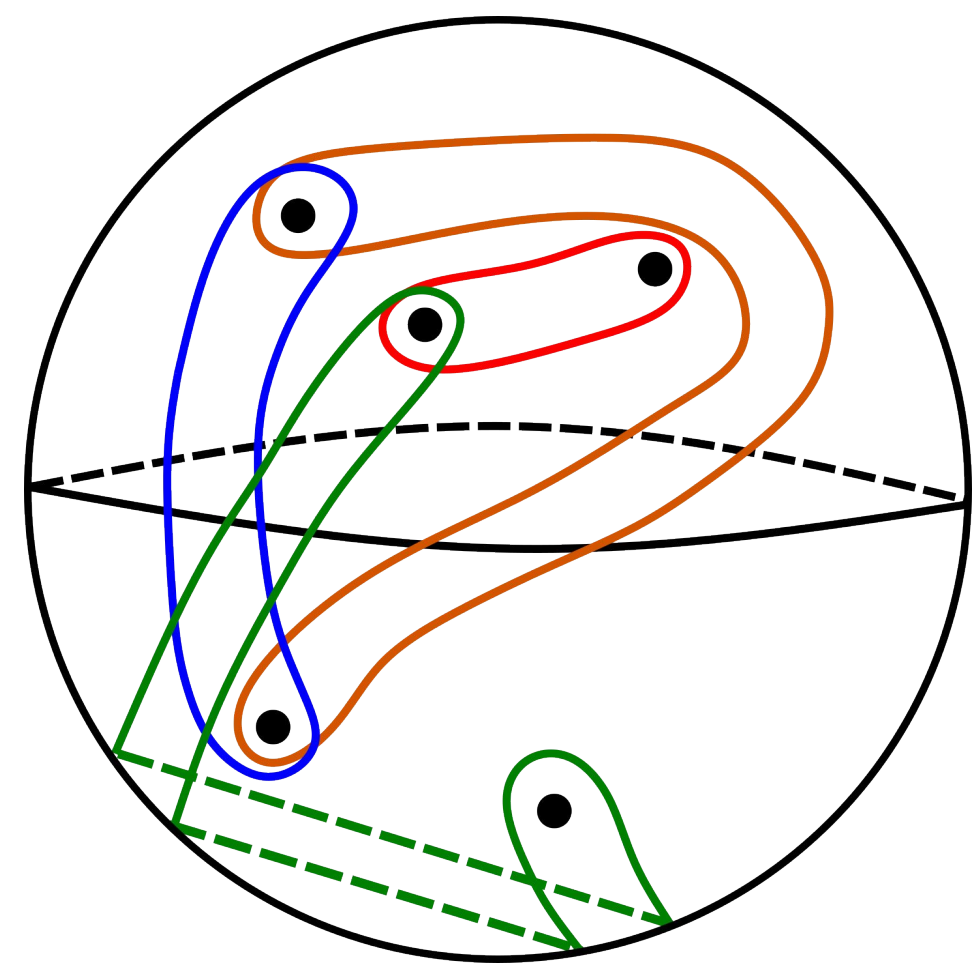


## Our Project

The curve graph of a surface is an infinite graph with a rich structure. We aim to study the curve graph of 5-punctured sphere by characterizing its finite subgraphs.

## Curve Graph $C(S)$

The **curve graph**  $C(S)$  of a surface  $S$  is the graph where vertices are curves and the edges represent disjointness.



A path of length 3 in  $C(\Sigma_{0,5})$

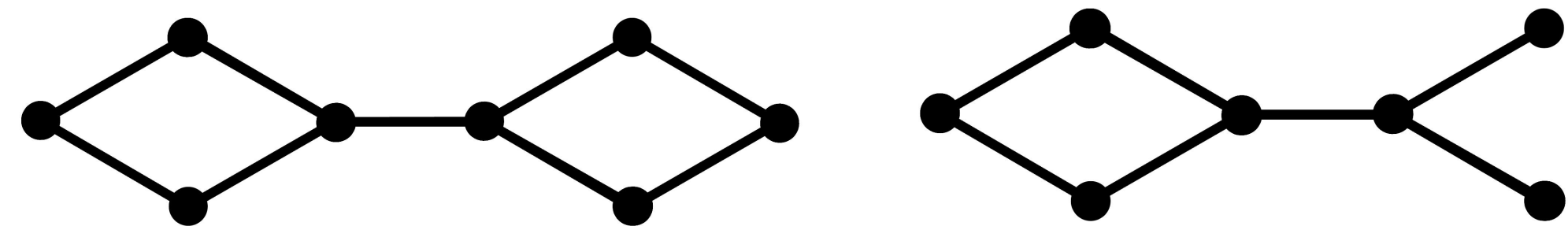
A graph is **realizable** on a surface if there exists a collection of curves on the surface which are disjoint if and only if the two curves share an edge.

## Results

We found **no simple characterization** in terms of a finite list of primitive unrealizable graphs. We were able to characterize some restrictions with a graph homomorphism.

## Hereditary Property

A hereditary graph property is a property which is inherited by all induced subgraphs.



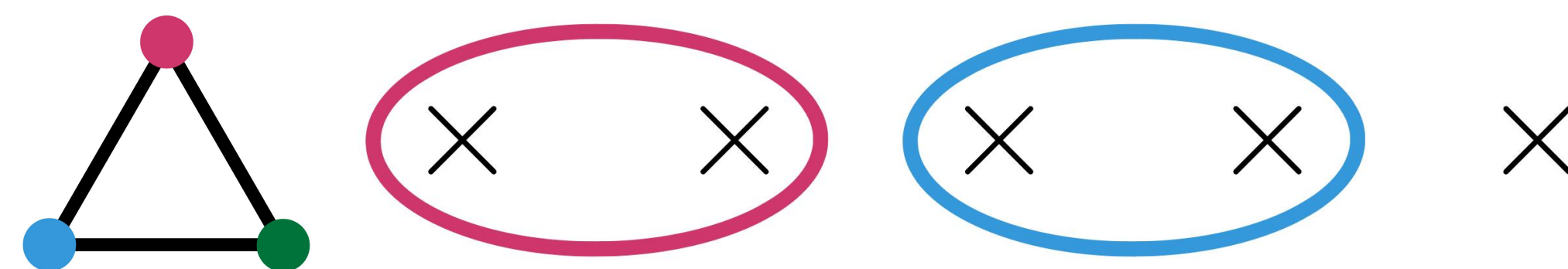
A triangle-free graph  $G$ .

$G - \{v\}$  is also triangle-free.

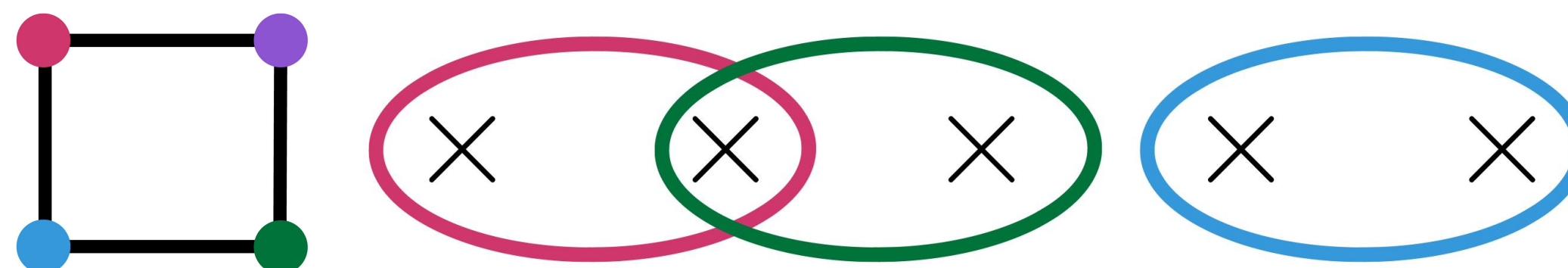
In the curve graph, - taking induced subgraphs corresponds to deleting curves.

## Primitive Graphs

A **primitive unrealizable graph** is an unrealizable for which every induced subgraph can be realized.



The triangle is a primitive unrealizable pattern.



The square is a primitive unrealizable pattern.

The most critical primitive unrealizable graphs we found were the 4-cycle and the Petersen graph.

## Curve Graph Homomorphism

Using homology, we obtain a graph homomorphism  $f: C(\Sigma_{0,5}) \rightarrow P$ . This can be generalized.

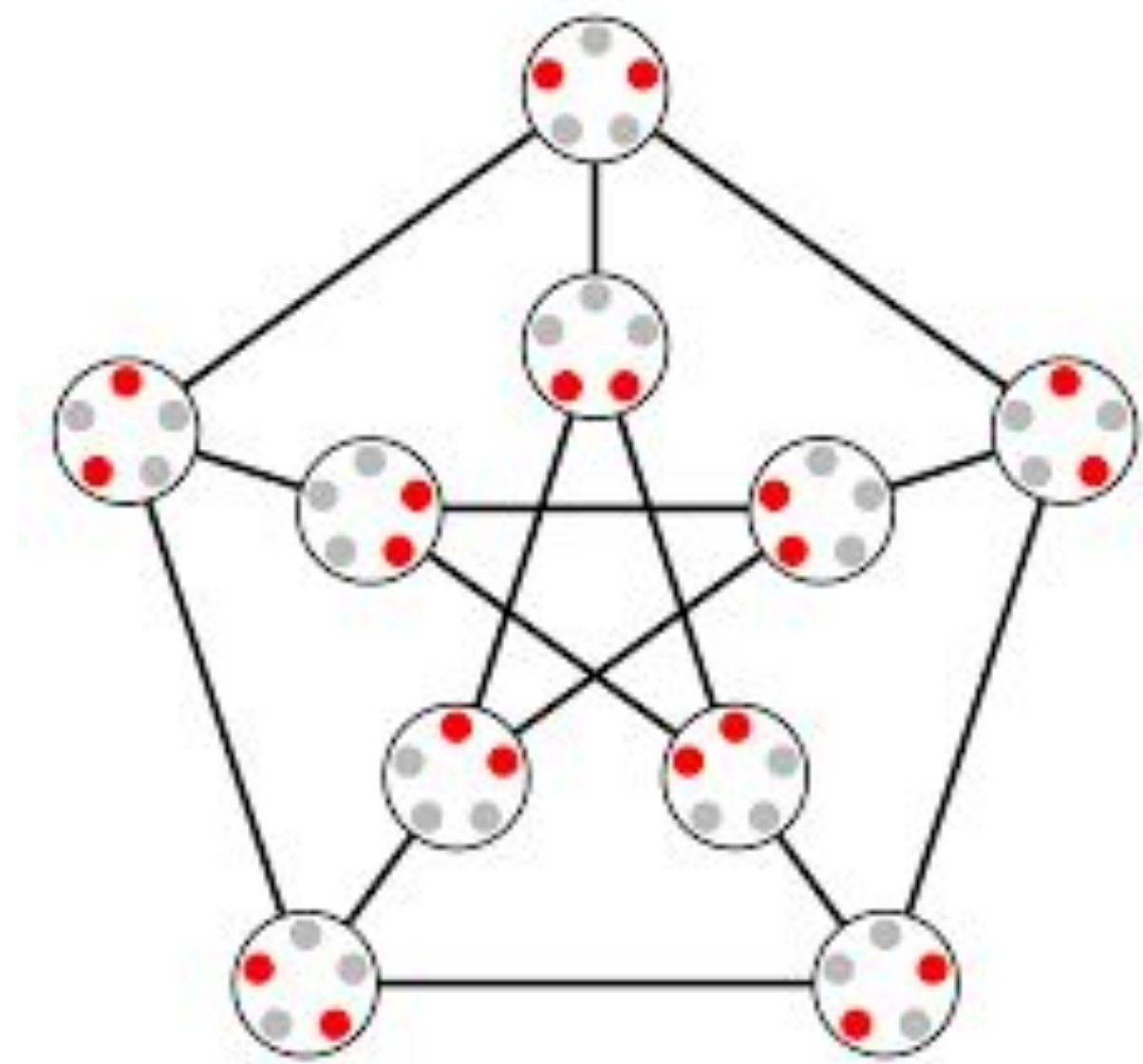


Image from Wikipedia.

**Conjecture:** There are finite number of primitive unrealizable graphs that have a homomorphism to  $P$ .

## Future Work

Using forbidden patterns and homomorphisms to compute bounds on the chromatic number of the curve graph for surfaces with genus.

## Acknowledgments

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