

# Infinite graphs

## Sheet 9

Besprechung am 18.12.2023

1. Show that every  $IG$  contains a lean  $IG$  as a subgraph.
2. Show that the assertion of Jung's Theorem 5.4.3 does not hold for the cardinal  $\aleph_0$ , i.e. find a graph containing  $K_{\aleph_0}$  as a minor but not as a topological minor.
3. Let  $T$  be any order tree with comparability graph  $G(T)$ . Show that  $T$  is special if and only if  $G(T)$  has countable chromatic number.<sup>1</sup>
- 4 (**Written exercise**). Construct for every infinite cardinal  $\kappa$  a graph of chromatic number  $\kappa^+$  but without  $K_{\kappa^+}$  minor.
5. Prove, using the generalised infinite lemma or otherwise, that every uncountable tree  $T$  with all levels finite contains an uncountable branch.
6. Show that the following hold for any order tree  $(T, \leq)$  and any  $T$ -graph  $G$ :
  - (1) For incomparable  $t, t'$  in  $T$ , the set  $[t] \cap [t']$  separates  $t$  from  $t'$  in  $G$ .
  - (2) Every connected subgraph of  $G$  has a unique  $T$ -minimal element.
  - (3) If  $T' \subseteq T$  is down-closed, the components of  $G - T'$  are spanned by the sets  $[t]$  for  $t$  minimal in  $T - T'$ .
7. Let  $T$  be a normal tree in a graph  $G$ .
  - (1) Any two incomparable vertices  $t, s$  in  $T$  are separated in  $G$  by  $[t] \cap [s]$ .
  - (2) The boundary of  $T$  consists of all ends  $\varepsilon$  with  $C(X, \varepsilon) \cap T \neq \emptyset$  for all finite  $X \subseteq V(G)$ .
  - (3) Every end of  $G$  in the boundary of  $T$  contains a unique normal ray of  $T$ .
8. Let  $T$  be a normal spanning tree of a graph  $G$ , and let  $\varepsilon$  be an end of  $G$ .
  - (1) The end  $\varepsilon$  has at most countable degree.
  - (2) Show that all vertices dominating  $\varepsilon$  lie on the unique normal ray representing  $\varepsilon$ . In particular, every end of a graph with a normal spanning tree is at most countably dominated.

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<sup>1</sup>The colouring number might again be larger: It can be shown that for a special Aronszajn tree  $T$ , the graph  $G(T)$  has uncountable colouring number.

## *Hints*

1. –
2. –
3. –
4. Consider the order tree  $T$  consisting of all injective functions  $i \hookrightarrow \kappa$  for all ordinals  $i < \kappa^+$ , ordered by extension.
5. –
6. Take a look at the proof of Lemma 1.5.5 in Diestel's book.
7. Apply the Star-Comb Lemma inside  $T$ .
8. –