

## Coloring bridge-free antiprismatic graphs

C. Robin, Greyc, UNICAEN, [cleophee.robin@unicaen.fr](mailto:cleophee.robin@unicaen.fr)

E. Robinson, Département de Mathématique, Univeristé libre de Bruxelles,  
[eileen.robinson@ulb.be](mailto:eileen.robinson@ulb.be)

The vertex coloring problem is known to be NP-complete in the general case but it is in P if restricted to certain classes of graph. Those of greatest interest to us are the classes defined by forbidden induced subgraphs. Given a set of graphs  $\mathcal{H}$ , we denote  $\text{Free } \mathcal{H}$  the class of graphs that does not contain any graph of  $\mathcal{H}$  as induced subgraph. Among the classes for which the complexity of the coloring problem is still unknown, we focused on  $\text{Free}\{K_{1,3}, 2P_1 + P_2, 4K_1\}$ .

A graph  $G$  is *prismatic* if for every triangle  $T$  of  $G$ , every vertex of  $G$  that is not in  $T$ , has a unique neighbor in  $T$ . The complement of a prismatic graph is called antiprismatic. It can be easily seen that the antiprismatic graphs are exactly the graphs in  $\text{Free}\{K_{1,3}, 2P_1 + P_2, 4K_1\}$ . Therefore, solving the vertex coloring problem in that class is equivalent to solving the clique covering problem in prismatic graphs.

Chudnovsky and Seymour gave a full structural description of prismatic graphs. They divided the class in two subclasses : the orientable prismatic graphs and the non-orientable prismatic graphs. Preissman, Robin and Trotignon gave an algorithm to solve the clique covering problem in non-orientable prismatic graphs in polynomial time.

We show that this algorithm can also be used to solve the problem on prismatic graphs with no induced  $2K_1 + C_4$ , whether they are orientable or not. To achieve this, we show that each graph in this class has a bounded number of vertex disjoint triangles through a cautious analysis of their structure.

## Références

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