

Critical graphs for the chromatic edge-stability number

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Abstract

The chromatic edge-stability number $\text{es}_\chi(G)$ of a graph G is the minimum number of edges whose removal results in a spanning subgraph G' with $\chi(G') = \chi(G) - 1$. Edge-stability critical graphs are introduced as the graphs G with the property that $\text{es}_\chi(G - e) < \text{es}_\chi(G)$ holds for every edge $e \in E(G)$. If G is an edge-stability critical graph with $\chi(G) = k$ and $\text{es}_\chi(G) = \ell$, then G is (k, ℓ) -critical. Graphs which are $(3, 2)$ -critical and contain at most four odd cycles are classified. It is also proved that the problem of deciding whether a graph G has $\chi(G) = k$ and is critical for the chromatic number can be reduced in polynomial time to the problem of deciding whether a graph is $(k, 2)$ -critical.

Keywords: chromatic edge-stability; edge-stability critical graph; odd cycle; computational complexity

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1 Introduction

Given a graph G , a function $c : V(G) \rightarrow [k] = \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $c(u) \neq c(v)$ if $uv \in E(G)$, is called a k -coloring of G . The minimum k for which G is k -colorable is the *chromatic number* of G , and is denoted by $\chi(G)$. The *chromatic edge-stability number*, $\text{es}_\chi(G)$, of G is the minimum number of edges of G whose removal results in a graph G_1 with $\chi(G_1) = \chi(G) - 1$.

The chromatic edge-stability number was introduced in [13], where es_χ was bounded from the above for regular graphs in terms of the size of a given graph. Somehow surprisingly, this natural coloring concept only recently received some of the deserved attention. In [7] the edge-stability number was compared with the chromatic bondage number and bounded for several graph operations. In [1], among other results, several bounds on es_χ are proved and a Nordhaus-Gaddum type inequality derived. We also mention here the concept of edge-transversal number

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alias bipartite edge frustration, defined as the smallest number of edges that have to be deleted from a graph to obtain a bipartite spanning subgraph, see [2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 16]. In particular, if $\chi(G) = 3$, then the two invariants coincide. A related study is concerned with the minimum number of edges that an n -vertex graph must have so that one can reduce it to a bipartite graph by the removal of a fixed number of edges [8].

We say that a graph G is *edge-stability critical* if $es_\chi(G - e) < es_\chi(G)$ holds for every edge $e \in E(G)$. To simplify the writing in this paper, we say that a graph G is (k, ℓ) -critical, where $k, \ell \geq 2$, if G is an edge-stability critical graph with $\chi(G) = k$ and $es_\chi(G) = \ell$. A graph G is $(k, 2)$ -critical if and only if for every edge e we have $\chi(G - e) = \chi(G) = k$ and there exists an edge $e' \in E(G)$ such that $\chi(G - \{e, e'\}) = k - 1$. From this point of view we recall that a *double-critical graph* is a connected graph in which the deletion of any pair of adjacent vertices decreases the chromatic number by two. The Erdős-Lovász Tihany conjecture asserts that K_k is the only double-critical k -chromatic graph [5]. For recent results on this problem see [12, 14].

Note that $(2, 2)$ -critical graphs are precisely the graphs with two edges. Hence, if we restrict to isolate-free graphs, then there are only two $(2, 2)$ -critical graphs, P_3 and $2K_2$. Since isolated vertices play no role in this study, we assume that all graphs considered in the rest of the paper are isolate-free.

To formulate our main result, we introduce the following four families of graphs, where $G + H$ denotes the disjoint union of graphs G and H . Let $\mathcal{A} = \{C_{2k+1} + C_{2\ell+1} \mid k, \ell \geq 1\}$ and let \mathcal{B} be the family of graphs that are obtained from $C_{2k+1} + C_{2\ell+1}$, $k, \ell \geq 1$, by identifying a vertex of C_{2k+1} with a vertex of $C_{2\ell+1}$. Let x_i, y_i be the endvertices of the paths Q_i , $i \in [4]$, exactly two of the Q_i are odd, and at most one of them is of length 1. The family \mathcal{C} consists of the graphs that are obtained from such four paths, by identifying the vertices x_1, x_2, x_3 , and x_4 and also identifying the vertices y_1, y_2, y_3 , and y_4 . The family \mathcal{D} consist of the following subdivisions of the graph K_4 : (i) all the subdivided paths are of odd length, (ii) exactly three of the paths are odd, and these three paths induce an odd cycle, and (iii) exactly two of the paths are odd, and these two paths are vertex disjoint. Our main result now reads as follows.

Theorem 1.1 $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}$ is the family of $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs (without isolated vertices) that contain at most four odd cycles.

In the next section we prove Theorem 1.1. In Section 3, we prove that the problem of deciding whether a graph G is critical for the chromatic number and $\chi(G) = k$ can be reduced in polynomial time to the problem of deciding whether a graph is $(k, 2)$ -critical. We end the paper with concluding remarks concerning a possible characterization of $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs. In particular, we find one more family of $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs, and pose a problem whether the discovered families contain all $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs.

2 Proof of Theorem 1.1

It is clear that graphs with only one odd cycle cannot be $(3, 2)$ -critical. To describe $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs with exactly two odd cycles, we first show the following general fact about such graphs.

Lemma 2.1 *If G is a graph that has exactly two odd cycles, and these cycles share no edge, then the cycles intersect either in a single vertex or not at all.*

Proof. Let C and D be the odd cycles of G and assume that they have more than one common vertex. Let u and v be vertices from $V(C) \cap V(D)$ such that $d_C(u, v)$ is smallest possible. Let

P be a u, v -subpath on C of length $d_C(u, v)$, and let P' be the other u, v -path on C . Let Q be a u, v -path on D , which is internally disjoint from C . If the length of Q is of the same parity as the length of P , then $Q \cup P'$ is an odd cycle, different from C and D . Otherwise, if the length of Q is of different parity as the length of P , then $Q \cup P$ is a third odd cycle in G , again a contradiction. \square

Theorem 2.2 *The $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs that contain exactly two odd cycles are precisely the graphs of the families \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} .*

Proof. Suppose that G contains exactly two odd cycles. If the two odd cycles have a common edge, then $\text{es}_\chi(G) = 1$, hence G is not $(3, 2)$ -critical. Thus, by Lemma 2.1, the two cycles are either disjoint or intersect in a single vertex. There are no other edges in G but the edges of these two cycles, for otherwise, removing an edge e that is not in any of these two cycles gives $\text{es}_\chi(G - e) \geq 2$, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 2.3 *If G is a graph that has exactly three odd cycles, then the intersection of every two odd cycles is either empty or is a path.*

Proof. Let $C = v_1, \dots, v_k, v_1$ (k odd) be one of the three odd cycles in G . Suppose that D is an odd cycle in G such that the intersection $C \cap D$ is neither empty nor a path. This implies that $C \cap D$ is a union of at least two paths on C . We may assume without loss of generality that one of these paths is induced by vertices v_1, \dots, v_t , where $t \in [k - 1]$. Hence, there is a path P between v_t and a vertex v_r in $V(C) \setminus \{v_1, \dots, v_t\}$, which is internally in $D \setminus C$ (that is, except for its endvertices v_t and v_r , all edges and eventual other vertices of P are not in C). Analogously, there is a path P' between v_1 and a vertex v_s of $V(C) \setminus \{v_1, \dots, v_t\}$, which is internally in $D \setminus C$ (that is, except for its endvertices v_1 and v_s all edges and eventual other vertices of P' are not in C). Note that P and P' are either disjoint or their intersection consists only of vertex v_1 (if $t = 1$) or vertex v_r (if $r = s$) or both.

Let Q and Q' be the two paths on C between v_t and v_r . If P has the same parity as Q , then $P \cup Q'$ is an odd cycle. Otherwise, $P \cup Q$ is an odd cycle. Note that any of these cycles is distinct from C and D . Now, an analogous argument for P' implies that there is an odd cycle F that involves the path P' and a subpath of C between v_1 and v_s . Clearly, since P and P' are distinct, also F is different from $P \cup Q$ and $P \cup Q'$. We derive that there are at least four odd cycles in G , a contradiction. \square

Theorem 2.4 *There are no $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs that contain exactly three odd cycles.*

Proof. Suppose that there is $(3, 2)$ -critical graph G that contains exactly three odd cycles, C , D , and E . By Lemma 2.3, the intersections of pairs of cycles are either empty or they are paths. If one of the intersections, say $C \cap D$, has no edges, then removing an edge of E , which does not belong to $C \cup D$, yields a graph G' with $\text{es}_\chi(G') > 1$, hence G is not $(3, 2)$ -critical. Also, if there exists an edge e that belongs to all three odd cycles, we infer that $\chi(G - e) = 2$, again a contradiction. From these two observations we infer that $C \cap D$ is a path P , that $C \cap E$ is a path P' , and that $D \cap E$ is a path P'' , where the three paths are non-trivial and are pairwise edge disjoint. The cycle E is not equal to the cycle $C \cdot D$, which is the cycle obtained from $C \cup D$ by removing the internal vertices of P , since $C \cdot D$ is an even cycle. From this we derive

that there exists a path Q from a vertex x in $C \setminus D$ to a vertex y in $D \setminus C$, all of which edges and all eventual internal vertices are not in $C \cup D$. Note that the union of the cycles C and D and the path Q yields a subgraph of G , which is a subdivision of K_4 .

To complete the proof we are going to show that the cycles C and D together with the path Q in any case yield two odd cycles in addition to C and D . For this sake we introduce some more notation. Let z and z' be the endvertices of the path P , let P_1 be the x, z -path on C not passing through z' and let P'_1 be the x, z' -path on C not passing through z , see Fig. 1. Similarly, let P_2 be the y, z -path on D not passing through z' and let P'_2 be the y, z' -path on D not passing through z . Let p_i be the length of P_i , $i \in [2]$, and let q be the length of Q . We distinguish the following cases.

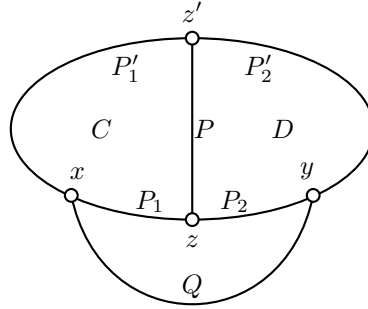


Figure 1: Situation from the proof of Theorem 2.4.

Case 1. q is even.

Assume p_1 and p_2 are both even. Then $Q \cup P_1 \cup P \cup P'_2$ is an odd cycle because the length of the subpath $P \cup P'_2$ is odd. Similarly, $Q \cup P_2 \cup P \cup P'_1$ is an odd cycle.

Assume p_1 and p_2 are both odd. Then the same two cycles as in the previous subcase are odd, but this time because the length of $P - P'_2$ is even.

In the last subcase assume that p_1 is odd and p_2 is even. (The case when p_1 is even and p_2 is odd is symmetric.) Now the extra odd cycles we are searching for are $Q \cup P_1 \cup P_2$ and $Q \cup P'_1 \cup P'_2$. The first cycle is clearly odd, while the second is odd because the cycle $C \cdot D$ is even and hence the length of the subpath $P'_1 \cup P'_2$ is odd.

Case 2. q is odd.

If p_1 and p_2 are both even, or if p_1 and p_2 are both odd, then the extra odd cycles are again $Q \cup P_1 \cup P_2$ and $Q \cup P'_1 \cup P'_2$.

Assume that p_1 is odd and p_2 is even. (Again the case when p_1 is even and p_2 is odd is symmetric.) Then $Q \cup P'_1 \cup P \cup P_2$ and $Q \cup P_1 \cup P \cup P'_2$ are the required odd cycle. For instance, the latter cycle is odd because each of the subpaths Q , P_1 and $P \cup P_2$ has odd length. \square

Lemma 2.5 *If G is a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph that contains at least three odd cycles, then there exist two odd cycles whose intersection is a path with at least one edge.*

Proof. Since G is $(3, 2)$ -critical, any two odd cycles intersect in at least two vertices. (Indeed, if odd cycles C and D intersect in one vertex or not at all, then there exists at least one edge e which is not in $C \cup D$, and so $\text{es}_X(G - e) \geq 2$, a contradiction.) Let C and D be two odd cycles

in G , and suppose that their intersection is not a path. Among vertices from $C \cap D$ between which there is no path lying in $C \cap D$, let x and y be chosen to be closest on D . Therefore, there is an x, y -path P on D , which is internally disjoint with C , and also an x, y -path Q on C , which is internally disjoint with D . Now, either $P \cup Q$ or $(C - Q) \cup P$ is an odd cycle; in any case the intersection of this odd cycle with C is a path. \square

Lemma 2.6 *If G is a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph that contains at least three odd cycles, then every two distinct odd cycles intersect in more than one vertex.*

Proof. Suppose that D_1 and D_2 are odd cycles in G , which either intersect in one vertex or they are disjoint. Since the edges of $D_1 \cup D_2$ induce a graph with exactly two odd cycles, and G has more than two odd cycles, there must exist an edge e in G , which is not in $D_1 \cup D_2$. Now, $G - e$ still has the cycles D_1 and D_2 (having no edge in their intersection), and so $\text{es}_\chi(G - e) \geq 2$, a contradiction. \square

We denote by $K_2^{(4)}$ the multigraph on two vertices connected by four parallel edges, by $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$ the multigraph on three vertices two pairs of which are connected by two parallel edges and the third pair with a single edge, and by $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$ the multigraph on four vertices obtained from the graph C_4 by duplicating two of its non-consecutive edges. See Fig. 2.

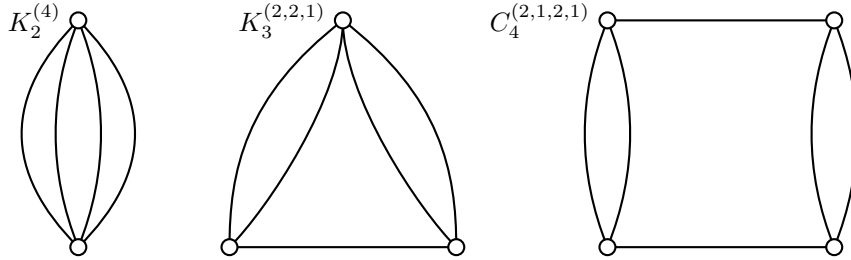


Figure 2: Multigraphs $K_2^{(4)}$, $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$, and $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$

Proposition 2.7 *If G is a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph that contains at least three odd cycles, then G contains as a subgraph a subdivision of one of the multigraphs $K_2^{(4)}$, K_4 , $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$, or $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$. Moreover, each of the subdivisions contains at least two odd cycles.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.5, there exist two odd cycles D_1 and D_2 in G whose intersection is a path with at least one edge. We claim that there is a path P connecting two distinct vertices from $D_1 \cup D_2$, which is internally disjoint with $D_1 \cup D_2$. Since the edges of $D_1 \cup D_2$ induce only two odd cycles, that is D_1 and D_2 , a third odd cycle D_3 must have an edge e , which is not in $D_1 \cup D_2$. If both endvertices of e are in $D_1 \cup D_2$, then the claim is true, since e itself induces a desired path P . Suppose exactly one of the endvertices of $e = xy$ is in $D_1 \cup D_2$, say $x \in V(D_1 \cup D_2)$. By Lemma 2.6, D_3 intersects with D_i , $i \in [2]$, in at least two vertices, hence there exists a path on D_3 from y to $D_1 \cup D_2$, which confirms the claim in this case. Finally, if both x and y are not in $D_1 \cup D_2$, by Lemma 2.6 we again infer that there is path on D_3 from x

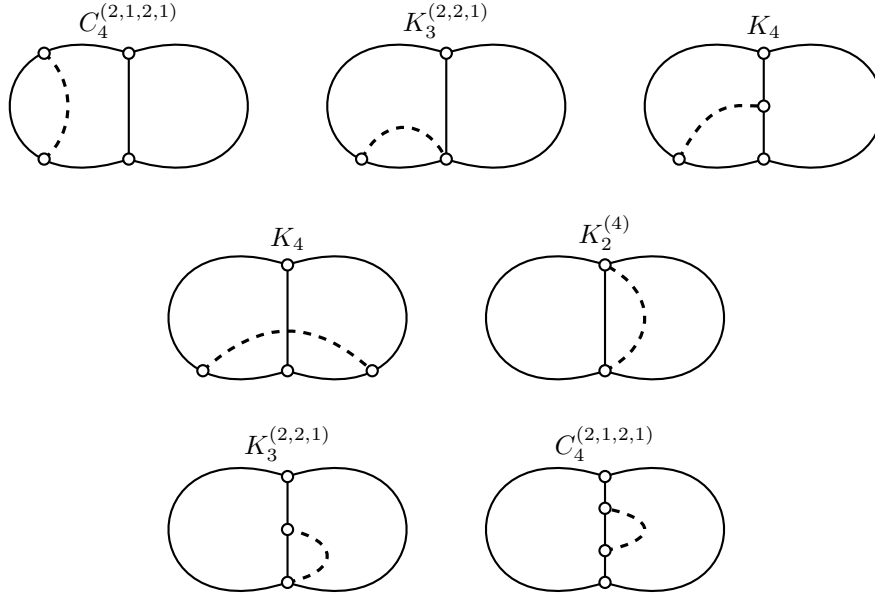


Figure 3: Situations leading to subdivisions of $K_2^{(4)}$, of $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$, of $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$, and of K_4

to $D_1 \cup D_2$ and also a path on D_3 from y to $D_1 \cup D_2$. These two paths together with the edge $e = xy$ yield a desired path P .

All the described possibilities for the position of P in $D_1 \cup D_2$ are schematically shown in Fig. 3. We infer that G contains as a subgraph a subdivision of one of the following graphs: $K_2^{(4)}$, K_4 , $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$, or $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$. Since the odd cycles D_1 and D_2 are a part of this subdivision, the last sentence of the statement of the proposition is also clear. \square

Theorem 2.8 *The $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs, which contain exactly four odd cycles are precisely the graphs of the families \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} .*

Proof. Let G be a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph, which contains exactly four odd cycles D_1 , D_2 , D_3 , and D_4 . We start with the following claim.

Claim. Every edge of G is contained in at least two odd cycles.

Proof (of Claim). Suppose e is an edge which is contained only in one of the cycles, say D_4 . Hence, since $es_x(G - e) = 1$, there exists an edge f in $D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3$. By Lemma 2.3, the intersection of every two odd cycles in $G - e$ is a path. Then, $D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3$ is also a path (containing f), and let us denote it by P . Note that for two of the cycles among D_1, D_2, D_3 their intersection is the path P . Without loss of generality, let $D_1 \cap D_2 = P$. There are two cases: either D_1 (resp. D_2) has $D_1 \cap D_3 = P$ (resp. $D_2 \cap D_3 = P$), or, $(D_1 \cap D_3) - P \neq \emptyset$ and $(D_2 \cap D_3) - P \neq \emptyset$; see Fig. 4 for the second case.

Case A. $D_1 \cap D_3 = P$.

Note that $E(D_4 \cap P) = \emptyset$, that is, $E(D_4) \cap E(D_1 \cap D_2) = \emptyset = E(D_4) \cap E(D_1 \cap D_3)$. Since

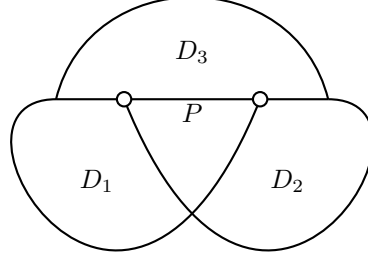


Figure 4: Case B from the proof of Claim in the proof of Theorem 2.8

D_4 contains an edge which does not lie in $D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$, there is an edge g in the (even) cycle $(D_2 \cup D_3) - (D_2 \cap D_3)$, which is not in D_4 . Note that g also does not lie in D_1 . Now, we claim that $\text{es}_\chi(G - g) \geq 2$. Indeed, if an edge in P is removed from $G - g$, then D_4 is still an odd cycle in the resulting graph. On the other hand, if an edge in $D_1 - P$ is removed from $G - g$, then either D_2 or D_3 remains in the resulting graph (depending on whether g is in D_2 or D_3). Otherwise, D_1 remains in the resulting graph obtained by the removal of two edges, which is the final contradiction in this case.

Case B. $(D_1 \cap D_3) - P \neq \emptyset$ and $(D_2 \cap D_3) - P \neq \emptyset$.

Note that $((D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3) - ((D_1 \cap D_3) \cup (D_2 \cap D_3))) \cup P$ induces an odd cycle. Since G has exactly four odd cycles, this cycle must be D_4 . This is in a contradiction to the assumption that e is an edge of D_4 , not contained in the other three cycles.

Both cases lead to a contradiction, hence every edge of G indeed lies in at least two odd cycles, as claimed. (\square)

By Proposition 2.7, since G contains at least three odd cycles, it contains a subgraph, which is a subdivision of one of the multigraphs $K_2^{(4)}$, K_4 , $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$, or $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$. In all the cases let G' denote the respective subgraph, a subdivision of the corresponding multigraph.

Case 1. G contains a subdivision of $K_2^{(4)}$.

Let x and y be the vertices in G , whose degree in G' is 4, and let P_i , $i \in [4]$, be the corresponding x, y -paths in G' , having lengths p_i , respectively. If exactly two of the lengths p_i are odd, then G' is clearly a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph. If $E(G) - E(G') \neq \emptyset$, then the removal of an edge in $E(G) - E(G')$ yields a graph with $\text{es}_\chi \geq 2$. Therefore, $G = G'$, and G is in \mathcal{C} . If an integer p_j is of different parity than the other three, then G' contains exactly three odd cycles, all of which contain the path P_j . Hence $\text{es}_\chi(G') = 1$. By Claim, every edge of G lies in at least two odd cycles, thus the fourth odd cycle of G contains all the edges of $E(G') - E(P_j)$, which is not possible. Therefore in this case, G is not $(3, 2)$ -critical. In the other two cases for parities of integers p_i , G' is bipartite, which is not a relevant case according to Proposition 2.7.

Case 2. G contains a subdivision of K_4 .

In this case, G' has six paths P_i with lengths p_i that connect vertices of degree 3 in G' , and there are seven cycles, four of which come from the triangles of K_4 and three of which come from the squares of K_4 . If G' is in \mathcal{D} , then note that G' has exactly four odd cycles, and every edge of G' lies in exactly two odd cycles. As in Case 1, we infer that $G = G'$, and so G is in \mathcal{D} . In other cases of parities of integers p_i , G' contains exactly four odd cycles, all of which pass

through the (common) path P_i of odd length. This implies $\text{es}_\chi(G') = 1$, and since G has no more odd cycles, $\text{es}_\chi(G) = 1$. (The case when all parities are even is not relevant according to Proposition 2.7.)

Case 3. G contains a subdivision of $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$.

In this case, G' consists of five (subdivision) paths, two pairs of which form cycles A and B , and P is the path not in $A \cup B$; see the left graph in Fig. 5.

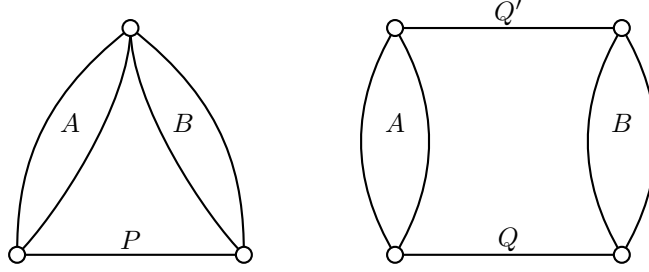


Figure 5: For the case analysis

If both cycles A and B are odd, then by Lemma 2.6, G' is not $(3, 2)$ -critical. In fact, $\text{es}_\chi(G') \geq 3$, and so $\text{es}_\chi(G) \geq 3$. If both A and B are even cycles (and G' is not bipartite), then G' has four odd cycles all of which have path P in common. Hence, $\text{es}_\chi(G') = 1$, and since G has no other odd cycles, also $\text{es}_\chi(G) = 1$. If one of the two cycles, say A , is odd, and B is even, then G' contains exactly three odd cycles, which all have a path R from A in common. Hence $\text{es}_\chi(G') = 1$. Since every edge of G lies in at least two odd cycles (by Claim), the fourth odd cycle of G contains all the edges of $E(G') - E(R)$, which is not possible. Therefore also in this case, G is not $(3, 2)$ -critical.

Case 4. G contains a subdivision of $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$.

In this case, G' consists of six paths, two pairs of which form cycles A and B , and call the other two paths by Q and Q' ; see the right graph in Fig. 5. If both cycles A and B are odd, we infer as in the previous case that G is not $(3, 2)$ -critical, using Lemma 2.6. If A and B are both even cycles, then G' has four odd cycles, which all go through Q or Q' . Without loss of generality, assume that all four cycles pass through Q . Hence $\text{es}_\chi(G') = 1$. Since every edge of G lies in at least two odd cycles, the fourth odd cycle of G contains all the edges of $E(G') - E(Q)$, which is not possible. For the final case, assume that A is odd and B is even (the reversed case is symmetric). Then G' contains exactly three odd cycles, which are passing through one of the paths in A . Hence $\text{es}_\chi(G') = 1$, and we again infer that the fourth odd cycle of G contains all edges of G' except those of one of the paths in A , which is not possible. \square

Theorem 1.1 now follows by combining Theorems 2.2, 2.4, and 2.8.

3 On the complexity of recognizing $(k, 2)$ -critical graphs

In this section, we investigate the computational complexity of the recognition of $(k, 2)$ -critical graphs for $k \geq 4$. It is easy to see that $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs can be efficiently recognized.

Indeed, for every edge e of a given graph G one has to verify whether $G - e$ is not bipartite and whether there exists an edge f such that $G - \{e, f\}$ is bipartite; clearly, a BFS search can be used to check (non)bipartiteness, which yields a polynomial algorithm for recognizing $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs. On the other hand, the subsequent result in this section indicates that the recognition of $(k, 2)$ -critical graphs when $k \geq 4$ is likely to be computationally hard.

Given an integer k , $k \geq 3$, let $\mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$ denote the class of graphs that are $(k, 2)$ -critical, and let $\mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$ denote the class of graphs G with $\chi(G) = k$ that are critical for the chromatic number. That is, G is in $\mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$ when $\chi(G) = k$ and $\chi(H) < k$ for each proper subgraph H of G . Since we consider only graphs G with no isolated vertices, the latter condition is equivalent to the statement that $\chi(G - e) = k - 1$ for every edge e in G . For more information on graphs critical for the chromatic number see Chapter 5 in the book [6], recent papers [9, 11], and references therein.

In the next result we show that the problem of deciding whether a graph is in $\mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$ can be reduced in polynomial time to the problem of deciding whether a graph is in $\mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$. In particular, the existence of a polynomial algorithm for recognizing the graphs from $\mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$ implies that there exists a polynomial algorithm for recognizing the graphs in $\mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$. Since the latter seems very unlikely, we believe that recognizing the graphs in $\mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$ is computationally hard.

Let G be a connected graph and $u \in V(G)$. We denote with $G_u \bowtie K_k$ the graph obtained from G and $K = K_k$ by identifying u with a vertex of K . Let further K_u be the k -clique of $G_u \bowtie K_k$ obtained in the construction from K .

Theorem 3.1 *Let G be a graph and let $u \in V(G)$. If $k \geq 3$, then $G \in \mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$ if and only if $G_u \bowtie K_k \in \mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$.*

Proof. Let $G \in \mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$. Clearly, $\chi(G_u \bowtie K_k) = k$. To prove that $G_u \bowtie K_k \in \mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$, consider two cases for an edge e in $G_u \bowtie K_k$. If e is in K_u , then clearly $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - e) = k$, since G is a subgraph of $(G_u \bowtie K_k) - e$. In addition, for an arbitrary edge $f \in E(G)$, we have $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - \{e, f\}) = k - 1$, and so $\text{es}_\chi(G - e) = 1$. The other case for an edge e (that is, $e \in E(G)$) is similar. Indeed, we have $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - e) = k$, yet for an arbitrary edge f from K_u we have $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - \{e, f\}) = k - 1$. Thus, $G_u \bowtie K_k \in \mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$.

For the reversed implication, let $G_u \bowtie K_k \in \mathcal{F}_{(k,2)}$. Since $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - e) = k$ for an edge $e \in E(K_u)$, this implies that $\chi(G) = k$. To prove that G is in $\mathcal{F}_{\chi,k}$, let e be an arbitrary edge in $E(G)$. Note that $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - e) = k$. Since $\text{es}_\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - e) = 1$, there exists an edge $f \in E(G_u \bowtie K_k)$ such that $\chi((G_u \bowtie K_k) - \{e, f\}) = k - 1$. This edge f cannot lie in $E(G)$ for otherwise $(G_u \bowtie K_k) - \{e, f\}$ contains the k -clique K_u as a subgraph, and so the chromatic number of this graph is k . So $f \in E(K_u)$ and hence $\chi(G - e) = k - 1$. \square

4 Concluding remarks on $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs

We could find only one more family of $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs. They can be described as specific subdivisions of a multigraph obtained from a cycle whose edges are duplicated. More precisely, a graph from \mathcal{E} is obtained from the disjoint union of k even cycles $C_{2n_1}, \dots, C_{2n_k}$ as follows. For each $i \in [k]$, let x_i and y_i be any two distinct vertices of C_{2n_i} , where we only require that

$$\sum_{i=1}^k d_{C_{2n_i}}(x_i, y_i)$$

is odd. A graph $G \in \mathcal{E}$ is obtained by identifying y_i with x_{i+1} for $i \in [k-1]$, and identifying y_k with x_1 . It is easy to see that graphs $G \in \mathcal{E}$ are $(3, 2)$ -critical. We pose the following problem for which we suspect it has a positive answer.

Problem 4.1 *Is it true that $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{E}$ is the family of $(3, 2)$ -critical graphs (without isolated vertices)?*

Solving Problem 4.1 remains a challenge. One way how to approach it is by using Proposition 2.7, which shows that a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph with at least three odd cycles contains one of the four subdivisions described in the proposition as a subgraph. Now, assuming that a $(3, 2)$ -critical graph G has at least five odd cycles, one should examine each of the four possible subdivisions appearing as a proper subgraph H of G , and each possibility of which are the odd cycles in these subdivisions. Cases of H being a subdivision of $K_2^{(4)}$ and K_4 should yield a contradiction, while $K_3^{(2,2,1)}$ and $C_4^{(2,1,2,1)}$ should either yield a contradiction or that G belongs to \mathcal{E} . The described approach is probably very technical, hence applying some related work from the literature in an efficient way would be desirable. Among the known results about smallest sets of edges that hit all odd cycles we encountered papers of Berge and Reed [2] and Král and Voss [10] whose main concern are planar graphs, and cannot be applied for this purpose.

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