

Tree Colorings of Graphs

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For a graph $G = (V, E)$, a k -partitioning $\pi = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k\}$ is called a *tree coloring* (or *k -tree coloring*) if the induced subgraph of V_i , $\langle V_i \rangle$, is a tree for each i . Note that each $\langle V_i \rangle$ is a tree and not a forest. The *tree chromatic number* $\chi_T(G)$ is the smallest k such that G has a k -tree coloring. In this talk we will study the tree chromatic number and its relation to other parameters of graphs.

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