

DISSERTATION  
DEFENSE

*On Saturation Spectrum*

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**Abstract:** Given a graph  $H$ , we say a graph  $G$  is  $H$ -saturated if  $G$  does not contain  $H$  as a subgraph and the addition of any edge not already in  $G$  results in  $H$  as a subgraph. The question of the minimum number of edges of an  $H$  saturated graph on  $n$  vertices, known as the saturation number, and the question of the maximum number of edges possible of an  $H$ -saturated graph, known as the Turn number, has been addressed for many different types of graphs. We are interested in the existence of  $H$ -saturated graphs for each edge count between the saturation number and the Turn number.

We determine the saturation spectrum of  $(K_t-e)$ -saturated graphs and  $F_t$ -saturated graphs. Let  $(K_t-e)$  be the complete graph minus one edge. We prove that  $(K_t-e)$ -saturated graphs do not exist for small edge counts and construct  $(K_t-e)$ -saturated graphs with edge counts in a continuous interval. We then extend the constructed  $(K_t-e)$ -saturated graphs to create  $(K_t-e)$ -saturated graphs. Let  $F_t$  be the graph consisting of  $t$  edge-disjoint triangles that intersect at a single vertex  $v$ . We prove that  $F_2$ -saturated graphs do not exist for small edge counts and construct a collection of  $F_2$ -saturated graphs with edge counts in a continuous interval. We also establish more general constructions that yield a collection of  $F_t$ -saturated graphs with edge counts in a continuous interval.

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MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE  
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