AR_k -Bounded Graphs on the Complete Graph

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A simple graph, G, avoids a k-rainbow edge coloring if any color appears on at least k + 1 edges of G. For any positive integer k, the k-Anti-Ramsey Number, $AR_k(G, K_n)$, is the maximum number of colors in an edge coloring of the complete graph on n vertices such that no k-rainbow edge colored copy of G is a subgraph of K_n . G is AR_k -bounded if $AR_k(G, n)$ is bounded by some positive integer c for all n sufficiently large. In this talk we will discuss which simple graphs are AR_k -bounded on the complete graph for any k.

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