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Linearly many rainbow trees in properly edge-coloured complete graphs



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ABSTRACT

A subgraph of an edge-coloured complete graph is called rainbow if all its edges have different colours. The study of rainbow decompositions has a long history, going back to the work of Euler on Latin squares. In this paper we discuss three problems about decomposing complete graphs into rainbow trees: the Brualdi–Hollingsworth Conjecture, Constantine’s Conjecture, and the Kaneko–Kano–Suzuki Conjecture. We show that in every proper edge-colouring of K_n there are $10^{-6}n$ edge-disjoint spanning isomorphic rainbow trees. This simultaneously improves the best known bounds on all these conjectures. Using our method we also show that every properly $(n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_n has $n/9 - 6$ edge-disjoint rainbow trees, giving further improvement on the Brualdi–Hollingsworth Conjecture.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we consider the following question: Can the edges of every properly edge-coloured complete graph be decomposed into edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees?

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Here a properly edge-coloured complete graph K_n means an assignment of colours to the edges of K_n so that no two edges at a vertex receive the same colour. A rainbow spanning tree in K_n is a tree containing every vertex of K_n , all of whose edges have different colours.

The study of rainbow decompositions dates back to the 18th century when Euler studied the question “for which n does there exist a properly n -edge-coloured $K_{n,n}$ which can be decomposed into n edge-disjoint rainbow perfect matchings.”² Euler constructed such proper n -edge-colourings of $K_{n,n}$ whenever $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, and conjectured that these are the only values of n for which they can exist. The $n = 6$ case of this conjecture is Euler’s famous “36 officers problem”, which was eventually proved by Tarry in 1901. For larger n , Euler’s Conjecture was disproved in 1959 by Parker, Bose, and Shrikhande. Together these results give a complete description of the values of n for which there exists a properly n -edge-coloured $K_{n,n}$ which can be decomposed into n edge-disjoint rainbow perfect matchings.

Decompositions of properly $(2n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_{2n} into edge-disjoint rainbow perfect matchings have also been studied. They were introduced by Room in 1955,³ who raised the question of which n they exist for. Wallis showed that such decompositions of K_{2n} exist if, and only if, $n \neq 2$ or 4 . Rainbow perfect matching decompositions of both $K_{n,n}$ and K_{2n} have found applications in scheduling tournaments and constructing experimental designs (see e.g. [10]).

Euler and Room wanted to determine the values of n for which there exist colourings of $K_{n,n}$ or K_n with rainbow matching decompositions. However given an *arbitrary* proper edge-colouring of $K_{n,n}$ or K_n it is not the case that it must have a decomposition into rainbow perfect matchings. A natural way of getting around this is to consider decompositions into rainbow graphs other than perfect matchings. In the past decompositions into rainbow subgraphs such as cycles and triangle factors have been considered [8].

An additional reason to study rainbow subgraphs arises in Ramsey theory, more precisely in the canonical version of Ramsey’s theorem, proved by Erdős and Rado [11] in 1950. Here the goal is to show that edge-colourings of K_n , in which each colour appears only few times contain rainbow copies of certain graphs (see, e.g., introduction of [19], for more details).

In this paper we consider decompositions into rainbow trees. In contrast to the perfect matching case, it is believed that every properly edge coloured K_n can be decomposed into edge-disjoint rainbow trees. This was conjectured by three different sets of authors.

² Euler studied the values of n for which a pair of $n \times n$ orthogonal Latin squares exists. Using a standard argument, it is easy to show that $n \times n$ orthogonal Latin squares are equivalent objects to rainbow perfect matching decompositions of $K_{n,n}$.

³ Room actually introduced objects which are now called “Room squares”. It is easy to show that Room squares are equivalent objects to decompositions of $(2n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_{2n} into edge-disjoint rainbow perfect matchings.

Conjecture 1 (Brualdi and Hollingsworth, [6]). *Every properly $(2n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_{2n} can be decomposed into edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees.*

Conjecture 2 (Kaneko, Kano, and Suzuki, [15]). *Every properly edge-coloured K_n contains $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ edge-disjoint isomorphic rainbow spanning trees.*

Conjecture 3 (Constantine, [9]). *Every properly $(2n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_{2n} can be decomposed into edge-disjoint isomorphic rainbow spanning trees.*

There are many partial results on the above conjectures. It is easy to see that every properly coloured K_n contains a single rainbow tree—specifically the star at any vertex will always be rainbow. Strengthening this, various authors have shown that more disjoint trees exist under assumptions of Conjectures 1–3.

Brualdi and Hollingsworth [6] showed that every properly $(2n - 1)$ -coloured K_{2n} has 2 edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees. Krussel, Marshall, and Verrall [16] showed that there are 3 rainbow spanning trees under the same assumption. Kaneko, Kano, and Suzuki [15] showed that 3 edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees exist in any proper colouring of K_n (with any number of colours). Akbari and Alipour [1] showed that 2 edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees exist in any colouring of K_n with at most $n/2$ edges of each colour. Carraher, Hartke, and Horn [7] showed that under the same assumption, $\lfloor n/1000 \log n \rfloor$ edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees exist. In particular this implies that every properly coloured K_n has this many edge-disjoint spanning rainbow trees. Horn [14] showed that there is an $\epsilon > 0$ such that every $(2n - 1)$ -coloured K_{2n} has ϵn edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees. Subsequently, Fu, Lo, Perry, and Rodger [13] showed that every $(2n - 1)$ -coloured K_{2n} has $\lfloor \sqrt{6n + 9}/3 \rfloor$ edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees. For Conjecture 3, Fu and Lo [12] showed that every $(2n - 1)$ -coloured K_{2n} has 3 isomorphic edge-disjoint spanning trees. In addition to these results, there has been a fair amount of work showing that edge-coloured complete graphs with certain specific colourings can be decomposed into rainbow spanning trees (see e.g. [2,9]).

Here is a summary of the best known results for these problems for large n . Horn proved for the Brualdi–Hollingsworth Conjecture that ϵn edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees exist. For the Kaneko–Kano–Suzuki Conjecture, Carraher, Hartke, and Horn proved that $\lfloor n/1000 \log n \rfloor$ edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees exist. For Constantine’s Conjecture, Fu and Lo proved that 3 edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees exist.

Here we substantially improve the best known bounds for all three conjectures. Define a t -spider to be a tree obtained from a star by subdividing t of its edges once. We prove the following.

Theorem 4. *Every properly edge-coloured K_n contains $10^{-6}n$ edge-disjoint rainbow spanning t -spiders for any $0.0007n \leq t \leq 0.2n$.*

Beyond improving the bounds on Conjectures 1–3, Theorem 4 is qualitatively stronger than all of them. Firstly, the isomorphism class of the spanning trees in Theorem 4 is

independent of the colouring on K_n (whereas Constantine's Conjecture allows for such a dependency). Additionally Theorem 4 produces isomorphic spanning trees under a weaker assumption than Constantine's Conjecture (namely we do not specify that K_n is $(n - 1)$ -coloured).

The method we use to prove Theorem 4 is quite flexible. For any one of the three conjectures, it is easy to modify our method to give a further improvement on the $10^{-6}n$ bound from our theorem. In order to illustrate this, we will show that in the case of the Brualdi–Hollingsworth Conjecture one can cover over 20% of the edges by spanning rainbow trees.

Theorem 5. *Every properly $(n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_n has $n/9 - 6$ edge-disjoint spanning rainbow trees.*

1.1. Notation

Throughout the paper all colourings of graphs will be edge-colourings. For an edge e , we use $c(e)$ to denote the colour of e . For a colour c and a graph G , we will use " $c \in G$ " to mean that G has a colour c edge.

For a graph G and a set of vertices U we use $G \setminus U$ to denote the induced subgraph of G on $V(G) \setminus U$. For a graph G and a set of edges E we use $G \setminus E$ to denote the subgraph of G formed by deleting the edges in E . Thus for a subgraph H of G , " $G \setminus V(H)$ " and " $G \setminus E(H)$ " denote the subgraphs of G formed by deleting the vertices and edges of H respectively.

Definition 6. A graph S is a t -spider if $V(S) = \{r, j_1, \dots, j_t, x_1, \dots, x_t, y_1, \dots, y_{|S|-2t-1}\}$ with $E(S) = \{rj_1, \dots, rj_t\} \cup \{ry_1, \dots, ry_{|S|-2t-1}\} \cup \{j_1x_1, \dots, j_tx_t\}$.

The vertex r is called the *root* of the spider. The vertices $y_1, \dots, y_{|S|-2t-1}$ are called *ordinary leaves*. We will use " D is a $(\leq t)$ -spider" to mean that " D is a s -spider for some $s \leq t$." We will often use the following two simple observations to build spiders.

Observation 7. *Let S be a star rooted at r and M be a matching with $|e \cap S| = 1$ and $r \notin e$ for all the edges $e \in M$. Then $M \cup S$ is an $|M|$ -spider.*

Observation 8. *Let D_1 be a d_1 -spider rooted at r , and D_2 a d_2 -spider rooted at r with $V(D_1) \cap V(D_2) = \{r\}$. Then $D_1 \cup D_2$ is a $(d_1 + d_2)$ -spider.*

2. Proof sketch

In this self-contained section we give a sketch of the proof of Theorem 4. Throughout the section, we fix a properly coloured complete graph K_n and let $m = 10^{-6}n$ be the number of edge-disjoint spiders we are trying to find.

For the purposes of this proof sketch, it is convenient to introduce some notation. We say that a family of spiders $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_m\}$ is *root-covering* if the root of D_i is in $V(D_j)$ for any $i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. The basic idea of the proof of Theorem 4 is to first find a root-covering family of non-spanning, non-isomorphic, spiders $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_m\}$. Then, for each i , the spider D_i is modified into a spanning, isomorphic rainbow spider. The reason for considering root-covering families is that the roots are the highest degree vertices in spiders. Because of this, they are intuitively the most difficult vertices to cover in the spiders we are looking for. Thus in the proof we first find a family of spiders which is root-covering, and then worry about making them spanning and isomorphic.

The proof of Theorem 4 naturally splits into three steps:

- (1) Find a root-covering family of large edge-disjoint rainbow spiders D_1, \dots, D_m in K_n .
- (2) Modify the spiders from (1) into a root-covering family of *spanning*, edge-disjoint, rainbow spiders D'_1, \dots, D'_m .
- (3) Modify the spiders from (2) into a root-covering family of spanning, edge-disjoint, rainbow, *isomorphic* spiders D''_1, \dots, D''_m .

Step (1) is the easiest part of the proof. To prove it, we first find a family of disjoint rainbow *stars* S_1, \dots, S_m rooted at r_1, \dots, r_m in K_n . Then by exchanging some edges between these stars, we obtain spiders D_1, \dots, D_m rooted at r_1, \dots, r_m which is root-covering. See Lemma 18.

Step (2) is the hardest part of the proof. It involves going through the spiders D_1, \dots, D_m from part (1) one by one and modifying them. For each i , we modify D_i into a spanning spider D'_i with D'_i edge-disjoint from the spiders $D'_1, \dots, D'_{i-1}, D_{i+1}, \dots, D_m$ and D'_i having the same root as D_i . In order to describe which edges we can use in D'_i , we make the following definition.

Definition 9. Let $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_m\}$ be a family of edge-disjoint spiders in a coloured K_n . Let $D_i = S_i \cup \hat{D}_i$ where S_i is the star consisting of the ordinary leaves of D_i . We let $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ denote the subgraph of K_n formed by deleting the following:

- All the roots of the spiders $D_1, \dots, D_{i-1}, D_{i+1}, \dots, D_m$.
- All the edges of the spiders $D_1, \dots, D_{i-1}, D_{i+1}, \dots, D_m$.
- All edges sharing a colour with \hat{D}_i .
- All vertices of \hat{D}_i except the root.

The intuition behind this definition is that we can freely modify D_i using edges from $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ without affecting the other spiders $D_1, \dots, D_{i-1}, D_{i+1}, \dots, D_m$. The following observation makes this precise.

Observation 10. Let $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_m\}$ be a family of rainbow spiders in a coloured K_n . Let $D_i = S_i \cup \hat{D}_i$ where S_i is the star consisting of the ordinary leaves of D_i . Then for

any rainbow spider \hat{S}_i in $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ with S_i and \hat{S}_i having the same root, we have that $\hat{S}_i \cup \hat{D}_i$ is a rainbow spider in K_n .

In addition if \mathcal{D} was edge-disjoint and root-covering, then $\mathcal{D} \setminus \{D_i\} \cup \{\hat{S}_i \cup \hat{D}_i\}$ is edge-disjoint and root-covering.

A crucial feature of $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ is that it has high minimum degree.

Observation 11. For a family of spiders $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, \dots, D_m\}$ in a properly coloured K_n with D_i a t -spider we have $\delta(G(D_i, \mathcal{D})) \geq n - 3m - 4t - 1$.

To solve step (2) we consider the graph $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ for $\mathcal{D} = \{D'_1, \dots, D'_{i-1}, D_i, \dots, D_m\}$. Using Observation 10 to solve (2) it is enough to find a spanning rainbow spider D'_i in $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ having the same root as D_i . From Observation 11 we know that $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ has high minimum degree. Thus, to solve (2) it would be sufficient to show that “every properly coloured graph with high minimum degree and a vertex r has a spanning rainbow spider rooted at r .” Unfortunately this isn’t true since there are properly coloured graphs G with high minimum degree, which have less than $|G| - 1$ colours (and hence have no spanning rainbow tree).

However, in a sense, “having too few colours” is the only barrier to finding a spanning rainbow spider in a high minimum degree graph. Lemmas 19 and 20 will show that as long as there are enough edges of colours not touching r , then it is possible to find a spanning rainbow spider rooted at r in a high minimum degree graph. This turns out to be sufficient to complete the proof of step (2) since it is possible to ensure that the graphs $G(D_i, \mathcal{D})$ have a lot of edges of colours outside D_i . The details of this are somewhat complicated and explained in Section 4.

Step (3) is similar in spirit to step (2). It consists of going through the spiders D'_1, \dots, D'_m one by one, and modifying D'_i into a spanning spider D''_i with D''_i edge-disjoint from the spiders D''_1, \dots, D''_{i-1} , D'_{i+1}, \dots, D'_m and D''_i having the same root as D'_i . We once again consider the graph $G(D'_i, \mathcal{D})$ for $\mathcal{D} = \{D'_1, \dots, D'_{i-1}, D'_i, \dots, D'_m\}$ and notice that it has high degree. Because of this, to prove step (3) it is sufficient to show that “in every properly coloured graph G with high minimum degree and a spanning rainbow star S , there is a spanning rainbow t -spider for suitable t .” This turns out to be true for $t \geq 3$, and is proved by replacing edges of D'_i for suitable edges outside D'_i (see Lemma 23).

3. Many rainbow trees in 1-factorizations

The proof of Theorem 5 naturally splits into two parts. In the first part we show that one can find large edge-disjoint rainbow trees T_1, \dots, T_n with the property that any vertex in $V(T_i) \setminus V(T_j)$ has small degree in T_i . In the second part we modify the trees from the first part one by one into spanning trees. The first part is summarized in the following lemma.

Lemma 12. Let $m \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$ and $n > 9m$. Let $G = K_n \setminus E(K_{n-m})$ be properly coloured with $n-1$ colours with $V(G) = A \dot{\cup} B$ where B is the copy of K_{n-m} and $|A| = m$. Then G has edge-disjoint rainbow $(\frac{m-1}{2})$ -spiders D_1, \dots, D_m of order $n - (m-1)/2$ with each D_i rooted in A and covering all the vertices in A .

Proof. Recall that a Steiner triple system is a 3-uniform hypergraph \mathcal{S} with the property that for any pair of vertices $x, y \in V(\mathcal{S})$, there is precisely one edge in \mathcal{S} containing both x and y . It is well known that a Steiner triple system with m vertices if, and only if, $m \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. Therefore, we can choose a Steiner triple system \mathcal{S} with vertex set A (which exists since $|A| = m \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$). For a vertex $x \in A$ and a colour c , let $v(x, c)$ be the unique vertex v with $c(xv) = c$.

Choose a cyclic orientation (x, y, z) for each $\{x, y, z\} \in \mathcal{S}$. Formally, this a family of ordered triples $\vec{\mathcal{S}} \subseteq A \times A \times A$ where for every $\{x, y, z\} \in \mathcal{S}$ we either have $(x, y, z), (y, z, x), (z, x, y) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ or $(z, y, x), (x, z, y), (y, x, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ (but not both).

Claim 13. To every triple $(x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$, we can assign a vertex $b(x, y, z)$ with the following properties.

- (i) $c(xb(x, y, z)) = c(yb(y, z, x)) = c(zb(z, x, y))$.
- (ii) $b(x, y, z) \in B$.
- (iii) $b(x, y, z) \neq b(x, u, v), b(v, x, u), b(y, u, v), b(v, y, u)$ for any u and v .

Proof. To produce such an assignment, we go through every triple $(x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ and choose vertices $b(x, y, z), b(y, z, x), b(z, x, y)$ satisfying (i)–(iii) with respect to the previously chosen vertices.

Since $b(x, y, z), b(y, z, x), b(z, x, y)$ need to satisfy (i), notice that we must have $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c), b(y, z, x) = v(y, c), b(z, x, y) = v(z, c)$ for some colour c . Therefore, we just need to choose some colour c for which (ii)–(iii) hold with the choice $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c), b(y, z, x) = v(y, c), b(z, x, y) = v(z, c)$.

We claim that there are at most $3(|A| - 1)$ colours c for which $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c)$ wouldn't satisfy (ii) and (iii) with respect to the previously chosen vertices. There are $|A| - 1$ colours for which $v(x, c) \in A$, and hence $|A| - 1$ colours for which (ii) doesn't hold for $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c)$. There are $(|A| - 1)/2$ triples $\{x, u, v\} \in \mathcal{S}$ containing x , and hence $(|A| - 1)/2$ ordered triples of the form $(x, u, v) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ for $u, v \in A$. This shows that there are at most $(|A| - 1)/2$ colours for which $v(x, c)$ could equal $b(x, u, v)$ for a previously chosen vertex. Similarly, there are at most $(|A| - 1)/2$ colours for which $v(x, c)$ could equal each of $b(v, x, u), b(y, u, v), b(v, y, u)$ for a previously chosen vertex. In total this gives at most $4 \cdot (|A| - 1)/2$ colours for which (iii) might not hold for $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c)$ with respect to the previously chosen vertices.

By symmetry, we have that there are at most $3(|A| - 1)$ colours c for which $b(y, z, x) = v(y, c)$ wouldn't satisfy (ii) and (iii), and at most $3(|A| - 1)$ colours c for which $b(z, x, y) = v(z, c)$ wouldn't satisfy (ii) and (iii). In total this shows that there are at most $9(|A| - 1)$

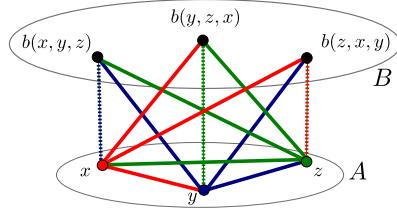


Fig. 1. How edges involving x, y, z are distributed between the spiders D_x, D_y , and D_z for a triple $(x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$. Here the colours do not correspond to the colours of edges in G , but rather to the three spiders D_x, D_y , and D_z : red edges are in D_x , blue edges are in D_y , and green edges are in D_z . The three dashed edges all have the same colour in G as a consequence of Claim 13 (i). (For interpretation of the colours in the figure(s), the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

colours for which any of $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c)$, $b(y, z, x) = v(y, c)$, $b(z, x, y) = v(z, c)$ might not satisfy (ii) and (iii) with respect to the previously chosen vertices. Since the number of colours is $n-1 \geq 9m-1 > 9(|A|-1)$, there is some colour c which we can choose so that $b(x, y, z) = v(x, c)$, $b(y, z, x) = v(y, c)$, $b(z, x, y) = v(z, c)$ satisfy (i), (ii), and (iii). \square

Let $A = \{1, \dots, m\}$. For $x = 1, \dots, m$, define

$$\begin{aligned} D_x^1 &= \{zb(z, x, y) : (z, x, y) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}\} \\ D_x^2 &= \{xy : (x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}\} \\ D_x^3 &= \{xb : b \in B \text{ and } b \neq b(x, y, z) \text{ for } (x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}\} \\ D_x &= D_x^1 \cup D_x^2 \cup D_x^3. \end{aligned}$$

See Fig. 1 to see how the spiders D_x, D_y , and D_z look for a triple $(x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$. We claim that D_1, \dots, D_m satisfy the conditions of the lemma. To see that D_x is rainbow, notice that using (i), the colours in D_x are exactly the colours in the star in G containing x (which are all different since G is properly coloured). We have $e(D_x^1) = e(D_x^2) = (|A|-1)/2$ and $e(D_x^3) = |B| - (|A|-1)/2$ which implies that $e(D_x) = |B| + (|A|-1)/2 = n - (m+1)/2$ as required.

To see that D_x is a $(\frac{m-1}{2})$ -spider, first notice that $D_x^2 \cup D_x^3$ is a star. Next notice that D_x^1 is a matching since by (iii) we have $b(z, x, y) \neq b(z', x, y')$ for any distinct ordered triples $(z, x, y), (z', x, y') \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$. Notice that for every edge $zb(z, x, y) \in D_x^1$ we have $|\{z, b(z, x, y)\} \cap D_x^2 \cup D_x^3| = 1$ (This is true because $z \notin D_x^2 \cup D_x^3$ and $b(z, x, y) \in D_x^3$. To see that $z \notin D_x^3$, notice that $D_x^3 \subseteq B \cup \{x\}$, $z \in A$, and $z \neq x$. To see that $z \notin D_x^2$, notice that since $\vec{\mathcal{S}}$ is an oriented Steiner triple system containing (z, x, y) , we do not have $(x, z, y') \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ for any $y' \in A$. To see that $b(z, x, y) \in D_x^3$ notice that $xb(z, x, y) \in D_x^3$ which holds since by (iii) we have $b(z, x, y) \neq b(x, y', z')$ for any y', z'). We have that $D_x^2 \cup D_x^3$ is a star and D_x^1 is a matching with $|e \cap (D_x^2 \cup D_x^3)| = 1$ for $e \in D_x^1$. Since $e(D_x^1) = \frac{m-1}{2}$ and $x \notin V(D_x^1)$, Observation 7 implies that $D_x = D_x^1 \cup (D_x^2 \cup D_x^3)$ is a $(\frac{m-1}{2})$ -spider as required.

To see that D_x covers A , notice that since $\vec{\mathcal{S}}$ is an orientated Steiner triple system, for any $y \in A$ either $(y, x, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ or $(x, y, z) \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ holds for some z . In the first case $yb(y, x, z) \in D_x^1$ and in the second case $xy \in D_x^2$.

It remains to show that D_x and D_y are edge-disjoint for $x \neq y$. We have that D_x^2 is edge-disjoint from $D_y^1 \cup D_y^3$ since the edges in D_x^2 go from A to A , while the edges in $D_y^1 \cup D_y^3$ go from A to B . Similarly we have that $D_x^1 \cup D_x^3$ is edge-disjoint from D_y^2 . We have that D_x^2 is edge-disjoint from D_y^2 since we do not have $(x, y, z), (y, x, z') \in \vec{\mathcal{S}}$ for any z, z' (since $\vec{\mathcal{S}}$ is an oriented Steiner triple system). We have that D_x^3 is edge-disjoint from D_y^3 since edges in D_x^3 go from x to B , whereas edges in D_y^3 go from y to B . We have that D_x^1 is edge-disjoint from D_y^1 since $b(z, x, u) \neq b(z, y, w)$ from (iii). To see that D_x^1 is edge-disjoint from D_y^3 notice that the only edge in D_x^1 passing through y is $yb(y, x, w)$ for some w . However $yb(y, x, w) \notin D_y^3$ by definition of D_y^3 . By the same argument, we have that D_y^1 is edge-disjoint from D_x^3 , completing our proof of D_x and D_y being edge-disjoint. \square

We remark that the above lemma actually gives a decomposition of all the edges of G into disjoint spiders. Lemma 12 is combined with the following lemma which allows us to modify a large rainbow spider into a spanning rainbow tree.

Lemma 14. *Suppose that $\delta + 5.5\alpha < 1$. Let G be a sufficiently large properly coloured graph on n vertices with $n - 1$ colours each having at least $(1 - 2\alpha)n/2$ edges. Let D be a rainbow $(\leq \alpha n/2)$ -spider in G rooted at r of order at least $(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})n$ such that every $v \notin V(D)$ has $d(v) \geq (1 - \delta)n$. Then G has a spanning rainbow tree T with $d_{T_i}(u) \leq 3$ for $u \neq r$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may suppose that D has order exactly $(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})n$. Let the vertices of $G \setminus V(D)$ be labelled $1, \dots, \alpha n/2$. Since there are exactly $\alpha n/2$ colours outside D , we can associate a distinct colour $c_v \notin D$ to every vertex $v \notin V(D)$.

We define trees $T_0, T_1, \dots, T_{\alpha n/2}$ with $V(T_i) = V(D) \cup \{1, \dots, i\}$. They will have the following properties.

- (i) T_i is a rainbow tree with $V(T_i) = V(D) \cup \{1, \dots, i\}$ using colours in D , and c_1, \dots, c_i .
- (ii) For $u \neq r$ we have $d_{T_i}(u) \leq 3$.
- (iii) T_i has at least $(1 - \alpha)n - i$ leaves.
- (iv) T_i has at most i vertices w with $d_{T_i}(w) = 3$.

Notice that if we can construct such a sequence then the tree $T_{\alpha n/2}$ satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. Indeed $T_{\alpha n/2}$ is a spanning rainbow tree by (i) and $d_{T_i}(u) \leq 3$ for $u \neq r$ by (ii). Thus it remains to show that we can construct such a sequence of trees.

Let $T_0 = D$ and notice that (i)–(iv) hold by the assumptions of the lemma. For $0 < i < \alpha n/2$, suppose that we have a tree T_{i-1} satisfying (i)–(iv). We will construct a tree T_i satisfying (i)–(iv). First we need the following claim, which identifies the vertices which need to be modified when passing from T_{i-1} to T_i .

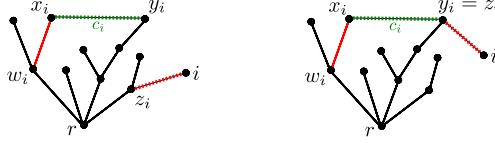


Fig. 2. The vertices i, x_i, y_i, z_i, w_i from Claim 15. There are two slightly different cases pictured depending on whether $z_i = y_i$ or $z_i \neq y_i$. The solid edges are the edges of T_{i-1} while the dashed edges are outside T_{i-1} . The tree $T_i = T_{i-1} + x_iy_i + iz_i - x_iw_i$ is constructed by switching the red solid edge for the red dashed edge, and also adding the green dashed edge.

Claim 15. *There are four vertices x_i, y_i, z_i, w_i with the following properties.*

- (I) $x_i, y_i, z_i, w_i \in T_{i-1}$.
- (II) x_i and y_i are leaves of T_{i-1} , and w_i is the (unique) neighbour of x_i in T_{i-1} .
- (III) $x_iy_i \in E(G)$ with $c(x_iy_i) = c_i$
- (IV) $d_{T_{i-1}}(z_i) \leq 2$.
- (V) $iz_i \in E(G)$ with $c(iz_i) = c(x_iw_i)$.
- (VI) $z_i \neq x_i, w_i$. Also x_i, y_i, w_i are distinct.

See Fig. 2 to see what the vertices x_i, y_i, z_i, w_i look like.

Proof. Let P be the set of colour c_i edges in G both of whose endpoints are leaves in T_{i-1} . Since there are at least $(1 - 2\alpha)n/2$ colour c_i edges in G , at least $(1 - \alpha)n - i + 1$ leaves in T_{i-1} (by (iii)), and $i \leq \alpha n/2$, we have $|P| \geq (1 - 2\alpha)n/2 - \alpha n - i + 1 \geq (1 - 5\alpha)n/2$.

Since $d(i) \geq (1 - \delta)n$, T_{i-1} has at most i vertices of degree at least 3 (by (ii) and (iv)), and $|T_{i-1}| = |D| + i - 1 = (1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})n + i - 1$, there is a set $Z \subseteq T_{i-1} \cap N(i)$ with $|Z| \geq (1 - \delta)n - \alpha n/2 - 1$ and $d_{T_{i-1}}(z) < 3$ for all $z \in Z$.

Since G is properly coloured P is a matching. For every vertex $x \in V(P)$, let w_x be the neighbour of x in T_{i-1} (w_x is unique since x is a leaf in T_{i-1}). Since T_{i-1} is rainbow (by (i)), we have that the colours $c(xw_x)$ are different for all $x \in V(P)$. Since $|V(P)| + |Z| \geq (1 - 5\alpha)n + (1 - \delta - \alpha/2)n - 1 > n - 1$, there is a colour c which occurs in both $\{c(xw_x) : x \in V(P)\}$ and $\{c(iz) : z \in Z\}$. Let $x_i \in V(P)$ and $z_i \in Z$ be the vertices with $c(x_iw_{x_i}) = c = c(iz_i)$. Let $w_i = w_{x_i}$ and let $y_i \in V(P)$ be the colour c_i neighbour of x_i .

We claim that (I)–(VI) hold for x_i, y_i, z_i, w_i . For (VI), notice that we have “ $x_i \neq z_i$ and $w_i \neq z_i$ ” since $c(x_iw_i) = c(iz_i)$ and G is properly coloured. For (VI), we have that x_i, y_i, w_i are distinct since x_i and y_i are two leaves of T_{i-1} with x_iy_i is an edge, and w_i is not a leaf of T_{i-1} . For condition (V), $iz_i \in E(G)$ comes from $Z \subseteq N(i)$ and $c(iz_i) = c(x_iw_i)$ comes from “ $c(x_iw_{x_i}) = c = c(iz_i)$ ”. Condition (IV) comes from “ $d_{T_{i-1}}(z) < 3$ for all $z \in Z$ ” and “ $z_i \in Z$ ”. Condition (III) holds since x_iy_i is an edge in P . For condition (II), x_i and y_i being leaves of T_{i-1} comes from all the vertices in $V(P)$ being leaves in T_{i-1} , while w_i being the unique neighbour of x_i in T_{i-1} comes from $w_i = w_{x_i}$ and the definition of “ w_x ”. Condition (I) holds since $V(P), Z \subseteq T_{i-1}$ by definition of $V(P)$ and Z , and $w_i = w_{x_i} \in T_{i-1}$. \square

Let $T_i = T_{i-1} + x_iy_i + iz_i - x_iw_i$. We claim that (i)–(iv) hold for this tree. First notice that the following all hold from Claim 15, T_{i-1} satisfying (i)–(iv), and $T_i = T_{i-1} + x_iy_i + iz_i - x_iw_i$.

$$\begin{aligned} d_{T_i}(i) &= 1 \\ d_{T_i}(x_i) &= d_{T_{i-1}}(x_i) & d_{T_i}(y_i) &= \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } y_i \neq z_i \\ 3 & \text{if } y_i = z_i \end{cases} & d_{T_i}(z_i) &= \begin{cases} d_{T_{i-1}}(z_i) + 1 & \text{if } y_i \neq z_i \\ 3 & \text{if } y_i = z_i \end{cases} \\ d_{T_i}(w_i) &= d_{T_{i-1}}(w_i) - 1 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

From “ $T_i = T_{i-1} + x_iy_i + iz_i - x_iw_i$ ”, we have that the only vertices whose degrees could change from T_{i-1} to T_i are i, x_i, y_i, z_i, w_i . For (iii), notice that T_i has one new leaf (vertex i), and two vertices which were leaves in T_{i-1} but may not be in leaves in T_i (vertices y_i and z_i). This shows that T_i has at most one less leaf than T_{i-1} which proves (iii). For (ii), notice that (1) shows that all vertices, except r and possibly z_i have degree at most 3 in T_i . We have $d_{T_{i-1}}(z_i) \leq 3$ by (1) and (IV). For (iv), notice that (1) shows that the only new vertex of degree 3 in T_i can be z_i .

For condition (i), notice that T_i is rainbow using the colours of T_{i-1} plus c_i (since $T_i = T_{i-1} + x_iy_i + iz_i - x_iw_i$, the colour $c_i = c(x_iy_i)$ doesn't appear in T_{i-1} and $c(iz_i) = c(x_iw_i)$). We also have that $V(T_i) = V(T_{i-1}) \cup \{i\} = V(D) \cup \{1, \dots, i\}$. Finally T_i is a tree since it is obtained from the tree $T_{i-1} - x_iw_i$ by adding two leaves. \square

Combining Lemmas 12 and 14, it is easy to find $n/9 - 6$ edge-disjoint spanning rainbow trees in any properly $(n - 1)$ -coloured K_n .

Proof of Theorem 5. Choose some $m \in [n/9 - 6, n/9 - 1]$ with $m \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. Let A be any set of m vertices. By Lemma 12, there are edge-disjoint rainbow $(\leq n/18)$ -spiders D_1, \dots, D_m of order at least $(1 - 1/18)n$ with each D_i rooted in A and covering all the vertices in A .

We repeatedly apply Lemma 14 to the spiders D_1, \dots, D_m in order to find disjoint spanning trees T_1, \dots, T_m with $d_{T_i}(v) \leq 3$ for every $v \notin A$. At the i th application, let $G = K_n \setminus (E(T_1) \cup \dots \cup E(T_{i-1}) \cup E(D_{i+1}) \cup \dots \cup E(D_m))$ and notice that we have $d_G(v) \geq (1 - 1/3)n$ for every $v \notin A$. In addition, since the trees $T_1, \dots, T_{i-1}, D_{i+1}, \dots, D_m$ are rainbow every colour has at least $n/2 - n/9 = (1 - 2/9)n/2$ edges in G . Therefore we can apply Lemma 14 with $\delta = 1/3$ and $\alpha = 1/9$ in order to find a spanning rainbow tree T_i in G with $d_{T_i}(v) \leq 3$ for every $v \notin A$ as required. \square

4. Isomorphic trees in proper colourings

In this section we prove Theorem 4. First we prove a number of auxiliary lemmas which we will need.

4.1. Rainbow matchings

To prove Theorem 4, we will need some auxiliary results about rainbow matchings. We gather such results here. The following lemma gives a simple bound on how large a rainbow matching a coloured graph has.

Lemma 16. *Let G be a coloured graph with at most b edges of each colour. Then G has a rainbow matching of size $\frac{e(G)}{2\Delta(G)+b}$.*

Proof. Let M be a maximum rainbow matching. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that $|M| < e(G)/(2\Delta(G) + b)$. The number of edges touching $V(M)$ is at most $\Delta(G)|V(M)| < 2\Delta(G)e(G)/(2\Delta(G) + b)$. The number of edges sharing a colour with an edge of M is at most $be(M) < be(G)/(2\Delta(G) + b)$. Since $e(G) = 2\Delta(G)e(G)/(2\Delta(G) + b) + be(G)/(2\Delta(G) + b)$, there is an edge $e \in G$ which is disjoint from $V(M)$ and whose colour is not present in M . Thus $M \cup \{e\}$ is a rainbow matching, contradicting the maximality of M . \square

We remark that the above lemma implies that every properly coloured graph has a rainbow matching of size $\frac{e(G)}{3|G|}$. The above lemma is used to prove the following lemma about finding several disjoint rainbow matchings in a graph.

Lemma 17. *Let G be a properly coloured graph with $\delta(G) \geq \delta$ and at most b edges of each colour, and let $t \leq (|G| - 72\delta - 6b)/29$. Then G has t edge-disjoint rainbow matchings M_1, \dots, M_t of size δ .*

In addition there is a set $A = \{r_1, \dots, r_t\}$ with $A \cap V(M_i) = \emptyset$ such that for every $xy \in M_i$ we have one of $r_ix \notin E(G)$, $r_iy \notin E(G)$, $c(r_ix) \notin M_i$, or $c(r_iy) \notin M_i$.

Proof. The proof is by induction on δ . The initial case when $\delta = 0$ which holds trivially. Let $\delta > 0$, and suppose that the lemma holds for all $\delta' < \delta$. Let b, t, G be as in the statement of the lemma.

Suppose there is a vertex $v \in V(G)$ with $d(v) \geq 6\delta + 2t$. Notice that $\delta(G \setminus \{v\}) \geq \delta - 1$. Therefore, by induction $G \setminus \{v\}$ has t edge-disjoint rainbow $(\delta - 1)$ -matchings M_1, \dots, M_t , and a set $A = \{r_1, \dots, r_t\}$ satisfying the conditions of the lemma. For $i = 1, \dots, t$, notice that out of the edges containing v , there are at most t edges touching A , at most $2\delta - 2$ edges touching $V(M_i)$, at most $\delta - 1$ edges sharing a colour with an edge of M_i , at most $\delta - 1$ edges vy with $c(r_iy) \in M_i$, and at most $2\delta - 2$ edges vy with $c(vy) = c(r_iu)$ for $u \in V(M_i)$. Therefore since $d(v) \geq 6\delta + 2t$, for each i there are at least t edges vy_i for which none of these occur. Equivalently, for each i , there are at least t edges vy_i disjoint from A , with $M_i \cup \{vy_i\}$ a rainbow matching, $c(r_iy_i) \notin M_i$, and $c(vy_i) \neq c(r_iu)$ for $u \in V(M_i)$. By greedily choosing such edges vy_1, \dots, vy_t one at a time, we can ensure that they are all distinct, and hence obtain disjoint rainbow matchings $M_1 \cup \{vy_1\}, \dots, M_t \cup \{vy_t\}$ of size δ satisfying the conditions of the lemma.

Suppose that $\Delta(G) \leq 6\delta + 2t$. Let A be a set of t vertices whose degrees in G are as small as possible. By the choice of A , there is a number $d = \max_{r_i \in A} d(r_i)$ such that $d(v) \geq d \geq d(r_i)$ for all $r_i \in A$ and $v \notin A$. Let $H = G[V(G) \setminus A]$ to get a graph with $e(H) \geq d|H|/2 - dt$. By Lemma 16, any subgraph H' of H with $e(H') \geq e(H) - t\delta$ has a rainbow matching M satisfying

$$e(M) \geq \frac{e(H')}{2\Delta(H') + b} \geq \frac{0.5d|H| - td - t\delta}{2\Delta(G) + b} \geq \frac{d(0.5|G| - 2.5t)}{12\delta + 4t + b} \geq 3d \geq 3\delta(G) \geq 3\delta.$$

Here the third inequality comes from $|H| = |G| - t$, $\delta \leq \delta(G) \leq d$ and $\Delta(G) \leq 6\delta + 2t$ while the fourth inequality is equivalent to $t \leq (|G| - 72\delta - 6b)/29$. For any i , given a rainbow matching $M = \{x_1y_2, \dots, x_{3\delta}y_{3\delta}\}$ of size 3δ , we can choose a submatching $M' \subseteq M$ of size δ such that we have either “ $r_ix_i \notin E(G)$ ” or “ $c(r_ix_i) \notin M'$ ” for any x_i (to do this, choose the edges of M' one at a time, noting that there are always less than $2|M'|$ edges of M which can't be chosen). By repeatedly choosing such matchings M_1, \dots, M_δ one at a time, at each step letting H' be H minus the edges of the previously selected matchings, we get t disjoint matchings of size δ as required. \square

4.2. Step 1: disjoint spiders

The following lemma allows us to find many disjoint nearly-spanning spiders in a graph. It is used as a starting point to finding the spanning spiders in Theorem 4. This lemma is step (1) of the proof sketch in Section 2.

Lemma 18. *Let $(1 - 2\delta)b \geq 8a$. Suppose that $K_{a,b}$ is properly coloured with bipartition classes A and B with $A = \{r_1, \dots, r_a\}$ and $|B| = b$. Let F_1, \dots, F_a be sets of colours with $|F_i| \leq \delta b$.*

Then $K_{a,b}$ has edge-disjoint, rainbow $(a - 1)$ -spiders S_1, \dots, S_a , with S_i rooted at r_i , S_i having no colours from F_i , $|S_i| \geq (1 - \delta)b - a + 1$, and $V(S_i) \supset A$.

Proof. For every $i \neq j$ with $1 \leq i, j \leq a$ we choose a vertex $b_{i,j} \in B$ such that $c(r_ib_{i,j}), c(r_j, b_{i,j}) \notin F_i$. Since there are always $b - 2|F_i| \geq (1 - 2\delta)b \geq 8a$ choices for such a vertex, we can ensure that for any i, j, k, l with $\{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} \neq \emptyset$ we have $c(r_ib_{i,j}) \neq c(r_kb_{k,l})$ and $c(r_jb_{i,j}) \neq c(r_kb_{k,l})$ (to see this, notice that for fixed i, j there are less than $4a$ ordered pairs (k, l) with $\{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} \neq \emptyset$. Since there are at least $8a$ choices for $b_{i,j}$ we can choose it so that $c(r_ib_{i,j}), c(r_jb_{i,j})$ are distinct from $c(r_kb_{k,l})$ for all (k, l) with $\{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} \neq \emptyset$). Notice that since $K_{a,b}$ is properly coloured, this ensures that for distinct i, j, k , the vertices $b_{i,j}, b_{i,k}, b_{j,i}$, and $b_{k,j}$ are all distinct.

Let $S_i^1 = \{r_ib_{i,j} : j \neq i\}$, $S_i^2 = \{r_jb_{i,j} : j \neq i\}$, and $S_i^3 = \{r_ib : c(r_ib) \notin F_i, b \neq b_{i,j}$ and $b \neq b_{j,i}$ for any $j\}$ to get graphs with $e(S_i^1) = e(S_i^2) = a - 1$ and $e(S_i^3) \geq (1 - \delta)b - 2a + 2$. Notice that $S_i^1 \cup S_i^3$ are rainbow since $K_{a,b}$ is properly coloured and S_i^2 is rainbow since $c(r_jb_{i,j}) \neq c(r_kb_{i,k})$ for distinct i, j, k . Notice that $S_i^1 \cup S_i^2$ is rainbow since $c(r_ib_{i,j}) \neq c(r_kb_{i,k})$ for distinct i, j, k . Since S_i^3 is rainbow and $|S_i^3| \geq (1 - \delta)b - 2a + 2 \geq$

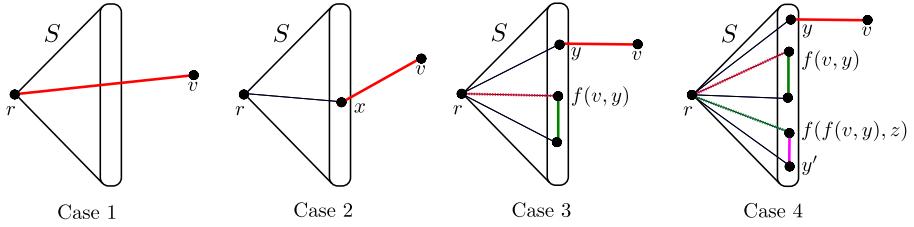


Fig. 3. The different cases of the proof of Lemma 19. Each of the figures represent a different way of modifying the star S to produce a spider D containing v . Dashed edges represent edges which get deleted from S to get D , while dashed edges represent edges which get added to S to get D .

$a - 1$, we can delete some set of $|S_i^2| = a - 1$ edges from S_i^3 to get a set \hat{S}_i^3 such that $\hat{S}_i^3 \cup S_i^2$ is rainbow.

For each $i = 1, \dots, a$, let $S_i = S_i^1 \cup S_i^2 \cup \hat{S}_i^3$ to get a rainbow $(a - 1)$ -spider of size at least $(1 - \delta)b - a + 1$. Notice that S_i covers A since S_i^2 covers $A \setminus \{r_i\}$. For distinct i and j , S_i and S_j are edge-disjoint since for distinct i, j, k , the vertices $b_{i,j}, b_{i,k}, b_{j,i}$, and $b_{k,j}$ are all distinct. \square

4.3. Step 2: spanning spiders

The above lemma finds many disjoint nearly-spanning spiders in a graph. In order to prove Theorem 4, we need to turn these into truly spanning spiders i.e. we need to perform step (2) of the proof sketch from Section 2.

The following lemma is used to do this—it says that under certain conditions, a rainbow star can be extended to a rainbow spider covering one extra vertex.

Lemma 19. *Let δ and μ be in $(0, 1)$ with $2\mu|G| > 2\delta|G| + 5$ and $1 - \delta > 4\mu$. Let G be a properly coloured graph with $\delta(G) \geq (1 - \delta)|G|$, S a star in G rooted at r with $|S| = |G| - 1$, and M a matching in G with $\mu|G|$ edges sharing no colours with S . Then G has a spanning rainbow (≤ 3)-spider D rooted at r .*

Proof. Let v be the vertex in $V(G) \setminus V(S)$. If rv is an edge then $S + rv$ is a rainbow 0-spider satisfying the conclusion of the lemma (see Case 1 in Fig. 3). If $c(vx) \notin S$ for any vertex $x \in N(v) \setminus \{r\}$, then $S + vx$ is a rainbow 1-spider satisfying the conclusion of the lemma (see Case 2 in Fig. 3). Therefore, we can assume that $c(vx) \in S$ for every $x \in N(v)$. In particular we have that $v, r \notin V(M)$.

For a vertex x let $N_S(x) = \{y \in N(x) : c(xy) \in S\}$. From the previous paragraph, we have $N_S(v) = N(v)$. For $x \in V(G)$ and $y \in N_S(x)$, let $f(x, y)$ be the vertex $s \in S$ with $c(rs) = c(xy)$. Since G is properly coloured, for fixed x the function $f(x, y)$ is an injection from $N_S(x)$ to $V(S)$. Notice that since G is properly coloured and $c(rf(x, y)) = c(xy)$, we have

$$y \neq f(x, y) \text{ and } x \neq f(x, y) \text{ for any } x, y \neq r. \quad (2)$$

Suppose that there is some $y \in N_S(v) = N(v)$ and $z \neq y$ with $zf(v, y) \in M$. We claim that the edges vy and $zf(v, y)$ are disjoint. Indeed $y \neq z$ by assumption, $y \neq f(v, y)$ by (2), and $v \cap \{z, f(v, y)\} = \emptyset$ since $v \notin V(M)$. Using Observation 7 we have that $D = S - rf(v, y) + vy + zf(v, y)$ is a rainbow 2-spider satisfying the conclusion of the lemma (see Case 3 in Fig. 3). Therefore, for the rest of the proof we can assume the following

For $y \in N(v)$ with $f(v, y) \in V(M)$ we have $yf(v, y) \in M$. (3)

Suppose that there is $y \in N_S(v)$ and $z \in N(f(v, y))$ with $z \notin \{y, v, r, f(v, y)\}$ and $c(zf(v, y)) \notin S$. Notice that $y, v, r, f(v, y)$ are all distinct. Using Observation 7, $S - rf(v, y) + vy + zf(v, y)$ is a rainbow 2-spider satisfying the conclusion of the lemma (see Case 3 in Fig. 3). Therefore we can assume that for all $y \in N_S(v) = N(v)$ we have $N(f(v, y)) \setminus N_S(f(v, y)) \subseteq \{y, v, r, f(v, y)\}$. Together with $f(v, y) \notin N(f(v, y))$, $r \in N_S(f(v, y))$, and $\delta(G) \geq (1 - \delta)|G|$ this implies

$$|N_S(f(v, y))| \geq (1 - \delta)|G| - 2. \quad (4)$$

Since $|N(v)| \geq (1 - \delta)|G| > 4\mu|G| \geq 2|V(M)|$ and $f(x, y)$ is an injection for fixed x , there is some $y \in N(v) = N_S(v)$ with $y \notin V(M)$ and $f(v, y) \notin V(M)$. Let $T = \{f(v, y') : y' \in N(v)\}$ and notice that $|T| = |N(v)| \geq (1 - \delta)|G|$ and so $|T \cap V(M)| \geq (2\mu - \delta)|G|$. Using (4) and “ $2\mu|G| > 2\delta|G| + 5$ ” we have

$$|N_S(f(v, y))| \geq (1 - \delta)|G| - 2 > (1 - 2\mu + \delta)|G| + 3 \geq |V(G) \setminus (T \cap V(M))| + |\{v, r, y\}|.$$

Using the fact that $f(x, y)$ is an injection for fixed x , there is some $z \in N_S(f(v, y)) \setminus \{v, r, y\}$ with $f(f(v, y), z) \in V(M) \cap T$. Since $f(f(v, y), z) \in T$, there is some $y' \in N(v)$ with $f(f(v, y), z) = f(v, y')$. Since $f(f(v, y), z) = f(v, y') \in V(M)$ from (3) we get that $f(f(v, y), z)y' \in M$. By the definition of $f(*, *)$, we have $c(f(f(v, y), z)r) = c(f(v, y)z)$ and $c(f(v, y')r) = c(vy')$. Since $f(f(v, y), z) = f(v, y')$, we get $c(vy') = c(f(v, y)z)$. Since G is properly coloured, we get that $z \neq y'$ and $f(v, y) \neq y'$.

Notice that the edges vy , $f(v, y)z$, and $f(f(v, y), z)y'$ are disjoint. Indeed we have $z \neq y'$ and $f(v, y) \neq y'$ from the previous paragraph. We have $v \notin \{f(v, y), z, f(f(v, y), z), y'\}$ since $v \notin V(S) \cup V(M)$ and by choice of z . We have $y \neq f(v, y)z$ by (2) and choice of z . We have $y \neq f(f(v, y), z)y'$ since $y \notin V(M)$. Finally, we have $f(f(v, y), z) \neq f(v, y)z$ by (2).

Notice that the edges vy , $f(v, y)z$, and $f(f(v, y), z)y'$ have different colours. Indeed we have $c(vy) \neq c(f(v, y)z)$ and $c(f(v, y)z) \neq c(f(f(v, y), z)y')$ since $c(ab) = c(rf(a, b))$ for any edge ab and G is properly coloured. We have $c(vy) \neq c(f(f(v, y), z)y')$ since $f(f(v, y), z)y' \in M$ and $c(vy) \in S$.

Now we have that the edges vy , $f(v, y)z$, and $f(f(v, y), z)y'$ are disjoint and have different colours. Using $c(vy) = c(f(v, y)r)$ and $c(f(v, y)z) = c(f(f(v, y), z)r)$ and Ob-

servation 7 we have that $S - f(v, y)r - f(f(v, y), z)r + vy + f(v, y)z + f(f(v, y), z)y'$ is a rainbow 3-spider (see Case 4 in Fig. 3). \square

By iterating the above lemma, we can show that under certain conditions, if we have a sufficiently large star, then we also have a spanning spider.

Lemma 20. *Let $\epsilon, \phi, \delta, \tau > 0$. Let G be a sufficiently large properly coloured graph and set $t = \tau|G|$. Suppose that $\delta(G) \geq (1 - \delta)|G| + 2t$ and S is a star centred at $r \in V(G)$ with $|S| = |G| - t$. Suppose that either of the following hold.*

- (i) *There are at least t colours outside S , each with at least at least $\epsilon|G| + t$ edges and $\epsilon \geq \delta + 19\tau$.*
- (ii) *There are at most $(1 - \phi)(|G| - t)$ colours in G , each with at least $\epsilon(|G| - t)$ edges and $0.1 \geq \epsilon \geq \phi \geq 13\delta + 200\tau$.*

Then G has a spanning rainbow $(\leq 3t)$ -spider centred at r .

Proof. The proof is by induction on t . The initial case “ $t = 0$ ” is trivial since S is a (≤ 0) -spider centred at r . Suppose that $t \geq 1$ and the lemma holds for all $t' < t$. Let v be a vertex not in S . Let c^+ be a colour outside S with a maximum number of edges. Let H be the subgraph of G on $V(G) \setminus \{v\}$ with colour c^+ edges deleted.

We show that the assumptions of the lemma hold for the graph H and star S with $t' = t - 1$. We have $\delta(H) \geq \delta(G) - 2 \geq (1 - \delta)|G| + 2t - 2$, and S is a star in H with $|S| = |H| - t + 1$. If (i) held for G , then H has at least $t - 1$ colours outside S , each with at least $\epsilon|G| + t - 1 \geq \epsilon|H| + t - 1$ edges. If (ii) held for G then H has at most $(1 - \phi)(|G| - t) = (1 - \phi)(|H| - t + 1)$ colours with at least $\epsilon(|G| - t) = \epsilon(|H| - t + 1)$ edges.

By induction H has a spanning $(\leq 3t - 3)$ -spider D rooted at r . Let $D = S' \cup D'$ where S' is a star with $|S'| \geq |D'| - 6(t - 1)$ consisting of the ordinary leaves of D , and D' is a $(\leq 3t - 3)$ -spider with $|D'| \leq 6(t - 1) + 1$.

Let G' be the subgraph of G on $V(S') \cup \{v\}$ consisting of all colours not in D' , $\delta' = \delta + 12\tau$ and $\mu = \delta + 13\tau$. We show that the requirements of Lemma 19 hold for G' , δ' and μ . Since at most $6t$ colours and at most $6t$ vertices are missing from G' , we have $\delta(G') \geq \delta(G) - 12t \geq (1 - \delta - 12\tau)|G| = (1 - \delta')|G| \geq (1 - \delta')|G'|$. We have that S' is a star in G' rooted at r with $V(G') = V(S') \dot{\cup} \{v\}$.

If (i) holds for G , then since $c^+ \notin D'$ the colour c^+ edges in G' form a matching M of size at least $\epsilon|G| - 6t \geq \mu|G'|$ disjoint from S' .

If (ii) holds for G , then notice that the number of edges in G' of colours on S' is at most

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \phi)(|G| - t) \frac{|G|}{2} + (|S'| - (1 - \phi)(|G| - t))(\epsilon|G| - t) &\leq (1 - \phi)(1 - \tau) \frac{|G|^2}{2} \\ &\quad + (\phi + \tau(1 - \phi))(\epsilon - \tau)|G|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2} + \phi\epsilon + \tau \right) |G|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{|G'|^2}{2} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\phi - 14\tau \right) |G|^2. \end{aligned}$$

On the LHS, the “ $(1 - \phi)(|G| - t)\frac{|G|}{2}$ ” term comes from the colours in G with at least $\epsilon(|G| - t)$ edges (of which there are at most $(1 - \phi)(|G| - t)$), and the “ $(|S'| - (1 - \phi)(|G| - t))(\epsilon|G| - t)$ ” term comes from the other colours in S having less than $(\epsilon|G| - t)$ edges. The first inequality comes from $|S'| \leq |G|$, $t = \tau|G|$, and $\epsilon > \tau$. The second inequality comes from $\tau \leq \phi \leq \epsilon \leq 0.1$ and rearranging. The third inequality comes from $|G'| \geq |G| - 6t$ and $\epsilon \leq 0.1$. Thus the number of edges in G' of colours outside S' is at least

$$\begin{aligned} e(G') - \frac{|G'|^2}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{5}\phi - 14\tau \right) |G|^2 &\geq (1 - \delta')\frac{|G'|^2}{2} - \frac{|G'|^2}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{5}\phi - 14\tau \right) |G|^2 \\ &\geq \left(\frac{2}{5}\phi - 14\tau - 2\delta' \right) |G|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 16 and “ $\epsilon \geq \phi \geq 13\delta + 200\tau$ ” give a rainbow matching M of size $(2\phi/5 - 14\tau - 2\delta')|G|^2/3|G| \geq \mu|G|$ using only colours outside S' .

In either of the above cases, we obtained a matching of size at least $\mu|G|$ in G' consisting of colours outside S' . Since $2\mu|G| \geq 2\delta'|G| + 5$ and $1 - \delta' \geq 4\mu$, we can apply Lemma 19 to get a rainbow (≤ 3) -spider D'' in G' rooted at r . Since G' and D' share no colours, Observation 8 shows that $D' \cup D''$ is a rainbow $(\leq 3t)$ -spider rooted at r as required. \square

By interating the above lemma it is possible to find many edge-disjoint spanning spiders.

Lemma 21. *Let $\epsilon, \phi, \alpha, \gamma, \tau > 0$ and n be sufficiently large. Let K_n be properly coloured, and $D_1, \dots, D_{\alpha n}$ edge-disjoint rainbow $(\leq \gamma n)$ -spiders in K_n with D_i a rainbow t_i -spider rooted at r_i for each i satisfying $|D_i| \geq (1 - \tau)n$. Suppose that $r_i \in D_j$ for all i, j , and one of the following holds.*

- (ii) *For each i , there are at least $n - |D_i|$ colours outside D_i , each with at least ϵn edges and $\epsilon \geq 9\alpha + 8\gamma + 25\tau$.*
- (iii) *There are at most $(1 - \phi)n$ colours in K_n , each with at least ϵn edges and $0.03 \geq \epsilon/2 - 0.001 \geq \phi \geq 80\alpha + 50\gamma + 340\tau$.*

Then K_n has αn edge-disjoint spanning rainbow $(\leq (\gamma + 3\tau)n)$ -spiders $D'_1, \dots, D'_{\alpha n}$ with D'_i rooted at r_i .

Proof. For each i , let $D_i = S_i \cup \hat{D}_i$ where S_i is the star consisting of the ordinary leaves of D_i disjoint from $\{r_1, \dots, r_{i-1}, r_{i+1}, \dots, r_{\alpha n}\}$. Notice that we have $|\hat{D}_i| \leq (2\gamma + \alpha)n$.

For $i = 1, \dots, \alpha n$ we will apply Lemma 20 to S_i with $\delta = 5\alpha + 4\gamma + 2\tau$, $t = n - |D_i|$, and appropriate ϵ' , ϕ' , and G in order to get a $(\leq 3\tau n)$ -spider D'_i rooted at r_i .

At the i th application, let G be the subgraph of K_n on $(V(K_n) \setminus V(\hat{D}_i)) \cup \{r_i\}$ consisting of all the edges which are not in $D'_1, \dots, D'_{i-1}, D_{i+1}, \dots, D_{\alpha n}$, and which don't share any colours with \hat{D}_i . Notice that since the induced subgraphs of D_j and D'_j on $V(G)$ have maximum degree 1, we have $\delta(G) \geq n - \alpha n - |\hat{D}_i| - e(\hat{D}_i) \geq (1 - 3\alpha - 4\gamma)n \geq (1 - \delta + 2\tau)n \geq (1 - \delta)|G| + 2\tau|G|$ (using $|\hat{D}_i| \leq (2\gamma + \alpha)n$ and $\delta = 5\alpha + 4\gamma + 2\tau$). We also have $|G| \geq (1 - 2\gamma - \alpha)n$. We claim that either part (i) or (ii) of Lemma 20 holds for G .

If we are in case (i), let $\epsilon' = \epsilon - 4\alpha - 2\gamma - \tau$ and notice that $\epsilon' \geq \delta + 19\tau$ holds. Notice that we have at least $n - |D_i| = |G| - |S_i|$ colours in G outside S_i each with at least $\epsilon n - 2\alpha n - 2|\hat{D}_i| \geq (\epsilon - 4\alpha - 2\gamma)n = (\epsilon' + \tau)n \geq (\epsilon' + \tau)|G|$ edges. This shows that part (i) of Lemma 20 holds.

If we are in case (ii), let $\epsilon' = \epsilon/(1 - 2\gamma) + \tau$, $\phi' = 1 - (1 - \phi)/(1 - \tau)(1 - 2\gamma - \alpha)$, and notice that $0.1 \geq \epsilon' \geq \phi' \geq 13\delta + 200\tau$ holds. Notice that we have at most $(1 - \phi)n \leq (1 - \phi')(1 - \tau)|G|$ colours in G with at least $(\epsilon' - \tau)|G| \geq \epsilon n$ edges. This shows that part (ii) of Lemma 20 holds.

Since all the assumptions of Lemma 20 hold for G , we can apply it to get a spanning $(\leq 3\tau n)$ -spider \tilde{D}_i in G . By Observation 8, $D'_i = \tilde{D}_i \cup \hat{D}_i$ is a $(\leq (\gamma + 3\tau)n)$ -spider rooted at r_i as required. \square

4.4. Step 3: isomorphic spiders

In Theorem 4 we want to find many spanning isomorphic spiders. In the proof it is more convenient to first find many spanning non-isomorphic spiders, and later modify them to isomorphic ones. In this section we prove a result about changing t -spiders into s -spiders for $s > t$. The results in this section are the essence of step (3) in the proof sketch in Section 2.

A total colouring of a directed graph D is an assignment of colours to all the edges and vertices of D . We say that a totally coloured directed graph D is properly coloured if for any vertex v we have $c(xv) \neq c(yv)$, $c(vx) \neq c(vy)$, $c(xv) \neq c(v)$, and $c(vx) \neq c(v)$ for distinct x, y, v . Notice that we do not forbid $c(xv) = c(vy)$. A totally coloured graph is vertex-rainbow if all its vertices have different colours. We'll need the following lemma.

Lemma 22. *Let D be a properly totally coloured, vertex-rainbow directed graph with $e(D) \geq (1 - \delta)|D|^2$. Then D has a rainbow cycle of length s for any $3 \leq s < \frac{1-9\sqrt{\delta}}{12}|D|$.*

Proof. Let D' be the induced subgraph of D consisting of vertices v with $|N^+(v)| \geq (1 - \sqrt{\delta})|D|$ and $|N^-(v)| \geq (1 - \sqrt{\delta})|D|$. Since $e(D) \geq (1 - \delta)|D|^2$, there are at most $\sqrt{\delta}|D|$ vertices in D with $|N^-(v)| < (1 - \sqrt{\delta})|D|$ and at most $\sqrt{\delta}|D|$ vertices with $|N^+(v)| < (1 - \sqrt{\delta})|D|$. These imply that $\delta^-(D'), \delta^+(D') \geq (1 - 3\sqrt{\delta})|D|$.

Choose a sequence of vertices $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{s-2} \in V(D')$ with v_{i+1} chosen from $N_{D'}^+(v_i)$ with $c(v_i v_{i+1}), c(v_{i+1}) \notin \{c(v_1), \dots, c(v_i)\} \cup \{c(v_1 v_2), \dots, c(v_{i-1} v_i)\}$. This is possible since D is properly coloured, vertex-rainbow, $s \leq \frac{1-9\sqrt{\delta}}{11}|D|$, and $|N_{D'}^+(v_i)| \geq (1-3\sqrt{\delta})|D|$. We have that $P = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{s-2}$ is a rainbow path.

Notice that out of the edges xy with $x \in N_{D'}^+(v_{s-2})$ and $y \in N_{D'}^-(v_1)$ there are at most $10s|D|$ edges with $c(v_{s-2}x), c(x), c(xy), c(y)$, or $c(yv_1)$ occurring in P , and at most $5|D|$ edges xy for which any of $c(v_{s-2}x) = c(xy), c(v_{s-2}x) = c(y), c(x) = c(yv_1), c(xy) = c(yv_1)$, or $c(v_{s-2}x) = c(yv_1)$ hold. Since there are at least $(\delta^+(D') - |D'| \setminus N_{D'}^-(v_1))|N_{D'}^+(v_{s-2})| \geq (1-6\sqrt{\delta})|D|(1-3\sqrt{\delta})|D| \geq (1-9\sqrt{\delta})|D|^2 > 12s|D|$ edges from $N_{D'}^+(v_{s-2})$ to $N_{D'}^-(v_1)$, there must be at least one edge xy for which none of these occur. Now $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{s-2}, x, y$ is a rainbow cycle of length s as required. \square

The following lemma allows us to increase the parameter in a spider.

Lemma 23. *Let G be a sufficiently large properly coloured graph with $|N(v)| \geq (1-\delta)|G|$ holding for at least $(1-\delta)|G|$ vertices in G . For $t \leq \delta|G|$, let D_0 be a spanning rainbow t -spider in G which is rooted at r . Then for any s with $3 \leq s \leq (0.001 - 8\delta)|G|$, G has a spanning rainbow $(t+s)$ -spider rooted at r .*

Proof. Let r be the root of D_0 . Let $D_0 = S \cup \hat{D}$ where S is the star consisting of the ordinary leaves of D_0 and \hat{D} is a t -spider. Let B be the set of at most $\delta|G|$ vertices of degree less than $(1-\delta)|G|$ in G . Let H be the subgraph of G on $V(S) \setminus B$ consisting of the colours not in \hat{D} . We have $\delta(H) \geq \delta(G) - e(\hat{D}) - |V(G) \setminus V(H)| = (1-\delta)|G| - e(\hat{D}) - v(\hat{D}) + 1 - |B| \geq (1-6\delta)|G|$. Using Observation 8, to prove the lemma it is sufficient to find a spanning rainbow s -spider in H which is rooted at r . Let M be a maximum rainbow matching in H consisting of colours not on S .

Suppose that $e(M) \geq (0.001 - 8\delta)|G|$. Let $M' = \{x_1 y_1, \dots, x_s y_s\}$ be a submatching of M . Since M doesn't share colours with S , Observation 7 shows that $D' = S \cup M' \setminus \{rx_1, \dots, rx_s\}$ is a spanning rainbow s -spider in H as required.

Suppose that $e(M) \leq (0.001 - 8\delta)|G|$. Let J be the subgraph of H on $H \setminus (V(M) \cup \{r\})$ consisting of colours not on M . We have $\delta(J) \geq \delta(H) - 3e(M) - 1 \geq (0.997 + 18\delta)|G| - 1 \geq 0.995|J|$ and $e(J) \geq \delta(J)|J|/2 \geq 0.997|J|^2/2$. By maximality of M , all colours on J occur in S . We construct an auxiliary totally coloured digraph D with vertex set $V(J)$ whose set of colours is also $V(J)$. For $x, y, z \in V(J)$ we let xy be a colour z edge in D whenever there is a colour $c(rx)$ edge between z and y in G . If there is no colour $c(rx)$ edge touching y in G , then there is no edge xy in D . We colour every vertex v by itself. Notice that every edge in J contributes exactly twice to D , giving $e(D) = 2e(J) \geq 0.995|D|^2$. Notice that D is properly coloured with rainbow vertex set. Indeed vx and vy cannot have the same colour because G is properly coloured, xv and yv cannot have the same colour since G is simple, vx is not coloured by v since G is properly coloured, and xv is not coloured by v since G is loopless.

By Lemma 22 applied with $\delta = 0.001$, D has a rainbow cycle $C = x_1x_2, \dots, x_s$ of length $s \leq \frac{1-9\sqrt{0.001}}{12}|D|$. Let m_i be the edge of G corresponding to $x_i x_{i+1} \pmod{s}$ i.e. let if $c(x_i x_{i+1} \pmod{s}) = z$, then we let $m_i = zx_{i+1} \pmod{s} \in E(G)$. Let $M' = \{m_1, \dots, m_s\}$. Notice that M' is a matching since C is rainbow and has in-degree 1. Notice that M' is rainbow since C has out-degree 1. By definition of D we know that $x_i \in m_{i-1} \pmod{s}$ and m_i has the same colour as rx_i . By Observation 7, $D' = S \cup M' \setminus \{rx : x \in V(C)\}$ is a $(t+s)$ -spider satisfying the lemma. \square

4.5. Proof of Theorem 4

We now prove the main result of this section.

Proof of Theorem 4. In this proof let $\alpha = 0.000001$, $\phi = 0.0005$, and $\epsilon = 0.06$. Let C_F be the set of colours which each have at least ϵn edges. Notice that one of the following holds.

- (a) $\phi n \geq n - |C_F|$,
- (b) $|C_F| \leq (1 - \phi)n$.

Our proof will be slightly different depending on which of the above cases occurs.

First we define a set of vertices $A = \{r_1, \dots, r_{\alpha n}\}$ of size αn . If we are in case (b), let A be an arbitrary set of this size. If we are in case (a), first let H be the subgraph of K_n of colours not in C_F . Notice that $\delta(H) \geq n - |C_F| - 1$, every colour in H occurs at most ϵn times, and $\alpha n \leq (n - 72\phi n - 6\epsilon n)/29 \leq (n - 72(n - |C_F| - 1) - 6\epsilon n)/29$. By Lemma 17 applied with $G = H$, $\delta = n - |C_F| - 1$, $b = \epsilon n$, and $t = \alpha n$ we can choose rainbow matchings $M_1, \dots, M_{\alpha n}$ of size $(n - |C_F| - 1)$ and a set $A = \{r_1, \dots, r_{\alpha n}\}$ of size αn disjoint from $M_1, \dots, M_{\alpha n}$. In addition for every $xy \in M_i$ either $c(r_i x) \notin M_i$ or $c(r_i y) \notin M_i$.

Next, we let $B = V(K_n) \setminus A$ and apply Lemma 18 to the complete bipartite graph $K_n[A, B]$. If we are in case (b), we do this with $F_1, \dots, F_{\alpha n} = \emptyset$ and $\delta = 0$. Using $|B| = (1 - \alpha)n \geq 8\alpha n = 8|A|$, Lemma 18 gives us αn edge-disjoint rainbow $(\alpha n - 1)$ -spiders $D_1, \dots, D_{\alpha n}$ with D_i rooted at $r_i \in A$, D_i covering A , and $|D_i| \geq |B| - |A| + 1 \geq (1 - 2\alpha)n$. If we are in case (a), we apply Lemma 18 with $F_i = \bigcup_{xy \in M_i} \{c(xy), c(r_i x), c(r_i y)\}$ and $\delta = 4\phi$, which satisfy $|F_i| \leq 3\phi n \leq 4\phi|B|$ and $(1 - 4\phi)|B| = (1 - 4\phi)(1 - \alpha)n \geq 3\alpha n = 3|A|$. Lemma 18 gives us αn edge-disjoint rainbow $(\alpha n - 1)$ -spiders $D_1, \dots, D_{\alpha n}$ with D_i rooted at $r_i \in A$, D_i covering A , D_i having no colours from F_i , and $|D_i| \geq (1 - 4\phi)|B| - |A| + 1 \geq (1 - 4\phi - 2\alpha)n$. Notice that since $c(r_i x), c(r_i y) \in F_i$ we have that D_i is vertex-disjoint from M_i (using the fact that all vertices in $D_i \cap B$ are neighbours of r_i since D_i is a spider contained in $K_n[A, B]$).

Next we apply Lemma 21 to K_n in order to get edge-disjoint spanning rainbow $(\leq 0.0002n)$ -spiders $D'_1, \dots, D'_{\alpha n}$. If we are in case (b), notice that part (ii) of Lemma 21 holds with $\alpha = \alpha$, $\gamma = \alpha$, $\tau = 2\alpha$, $\phi = \phi$, and $\epsilon = \epsilon$. Therefore we can apply

Lemma 21 to get the required spiders. If we are in case (a), recall that by construction of M_i and A in Lemma 17, for each $m \in M_i$ there is a vertex $x_m \in m$ with $c(r_i x_m) \notin M_i$. Let $D_i^1 = D_i \cup M_i \cup \{r_i x_m : m \in M_i\}$. Notice that $D_i \cup \{r_i x_m : m \in M_i\}$ and $D_i \cup M_i$ are rainbow by choice of F_i in our application of Lemma 18, and $M_i \cup \{r_i x_m : m \in M_i\}$ is rainbow by choice of the x_m vertices. This combined with Observation 7 and $\alpha n + 1 + e(M_i) \leq \alpha n + \phi n$ show that D_i^1 is a rainbow ($\leq \alpha n + \phi n$)-spider on $|D_i| + |M_i| \geq (1 - 4\phi - 2\alpha)n$ vertices. There are $e(M_i)$ colours on D_i^1 outside of C_F (the colours on M_i). Therefore there are at most $e(D_i^1) - e(M_i)$ colours of C_F on D_i^1 , and hence at least $|C_F| - (e(D_i^1) - e(M_i)) = |C_F| - e(D_i^1) + (n - |C_F| - 1) = n - |D_i^1|$ colours of C_F outside D_i^1 . This shows that condition (i) of Lemma 21 holds with $\alpha = \alpha$, $\gamma = \alpha + \phi$, $\tau = 4\phi + 2\alpha$, and $\epsilon = \epsilon$. Therefore, we can apply Lemma 21 to get the required spiders.

Now we have edge-disjoint spanning rainbow ($\leq 0.0006n$)-spiders $D'_1, \dots, D'_{\alpha n}$ which are rooted at $r_1, \dots, r_{\alpha n}$ respectively. We can apply Lemma 23 to these spiders one at a time to turn them into t -spiders. At the i th application, let G be K_n minus all the spiders except D_i and set $\delta = 0.0006$. This way $N(v) \geq (1 - \delta)|G|$ holds for the $n - |A| \geq (1 - \delta)n$ vertices outside A , and so Lemma 23 gives us a t -spider disjoint from all previously constructed spiders. \square

5. Concluding remarks

Here we mention some interesting directions for further research.

Improving the bounds

The most natural open problem is to further improve the bounds on Conjectures 1–3. In this paper we limited ourselves to proving a good quantitative bound on the Brualdi–Hollingsworth Conjecture (Theorem 5) and proving the strongest qualitative result (Theorem 4).

Theorem 4 represents a simultaneous improvement to the best known bounds on Conjectures 1–3. If one wants to further improve the bounds on any one of these conjectures, then it is routine to modify our methods to do so. Particularly, we mention that it is possible to obtain quite a good bound on Constantine’s Conjecture by combining the proofs of Theorems 4 and 5. This is because the source of the small constant “0.000001” in Theorem 4 is that the colouring on K_n was a general proper colouring (rather than a 1-factorization). If instead we are in the setting of a 1-factorization (as in Constantine’s Conjecture) then it is easy to modify the proof to find around 0.01 edge-disjoint spanning rainbow isomorphic trees. The big open problem seems to be to prove some sort of asymptotic version of Conjectures 1–3. For example does every properly $(n - 1)$ -edge-coloured K_n have $(1 - o(1))n$ edge-disjoint spanning rainbow trees?

Proper colourings versus bounded colourings

A colouring of a graph is b -bounded if there are at most b edges of each colour. Notice that every properly coloured K_n is $n/2$ -bounded. It would be interesting to know

whether any of the results in this paper generalize to colourings which are bounded rather than proper. In this direction, the best result is by Carraher, Hartke, and Horn [7] who showed that every $n/2$ -bounded colouring of K_n had $\lfloor n/1000 \log n \rfloor$ edge-disjoint rainbow spanning trees.

Curiously, Theorem 4 is not true for colourings that are $n/2$ -bounded. In fact, Sudakov and Volec [19] constructed 9-bounded colourings of K_n which contain no spanning rainbow tree of radius 2. In particular this implies that there are 9-bounded colourings of K_n without any spanning rainbow spiders. This shows that if some analogue of Constantine’s Conjecture holds for bounded colourings, then one would need to consider graphs different from spiders.

Finding copies of a rainbow tree

Notice that Theorem 4 is qualitatively stronger than Conjecture 3—Theorem 4 allows us to specify what spanning rainbow tree we find (whereas Conjecture 3 only says that we should find isomorphic trees without specifying the isomorphism class of the trees). This opens up the intriguing area of what collections of rainbow trees can be found in every properly coloured K_n . In this direction one can modify the result in this paper to allow us to find several different spiders in a properly coloured K_n .

Theorem 24. *Let $T_1, \dots, T_{0.000001n}$ be spiders on n vertices with T_i a t_i -spider for $0.003n \leq t_i \leq 0.2n$. Then every properly coloured K_n contains edge-disjoint rainbow spanning copies of $T_1, \dots, T_{0.000001n}$.*

The proof of the above theorem is identical to the proof of Theorem 4, except that in the last line of the proof one applies Lemma 23 to create t_i -spiders rather than t -spiders.

It would be interesting to know for what other collections of trees $T_1, \dots, T_{0.000001n}$ the above theorem is true. This problem may be quite hard, since even for uncoloured complete graphs there are many open problems about finding edge-disjoint trees e.g. the Gyárfás–Sumner Conjecture.

A related open problem is “which rainbow trees can be found in every properly coloured K_n ?”. At first glance, one might hope that for any n -vertex tree T_n , every properly coloured K_n contains a rainbow copy of T_n . However this is false already for paths. Maamoun and Meyniel [17] found proper $(n - 1)$ -edge-colourings of K_n without a spanning rainbow path. Some extensions of this result, showing that there are edge colourings not containing some other spanning trees were found in [5]. On the other hand, together with Alon [3] the authors showed how to find a rainbow path of length $n - o(n)$ in every properly edge-coloured K_n . Based on this, one can expect that perhaps for every tree T , a rainbow copy of T is contained in every properly edge-coloured complete graph with a few more vertices than T . Indeed such a result was very recently proved in [18].

6. Note added in proof

After this paper was written we learned that very recently Balogh, Liu and Montgomery [4] proved the existence of ϵn edge-disjoint spanning rainbow trees in every properly edge-coloured K_n .

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