

abstract

COMPUTER SCIENCE/DISCRETE MATH I

Topic:

Speaker:

Affiliation:

Date:

Time/Room:

We'll begin with the following theorem, which proves a conjecture of S\'ark\'ozy, Selkow and Szemer\'edi, and try to use it as an excuse to talk about other things (perhaps including Br\'egman's Theorem, entropy, the ``incremental random method," statistical physics...).

Theorem. Any n -vertex Dirac graph (i.e. graph of minimum degree at least $n/2$) contains at least $(2-o(1))^{n!}$ Hamiltonian cycles.