

The Mathematical Contributions of W.T. Tutte (May 14, 1917– May 2, 2002)

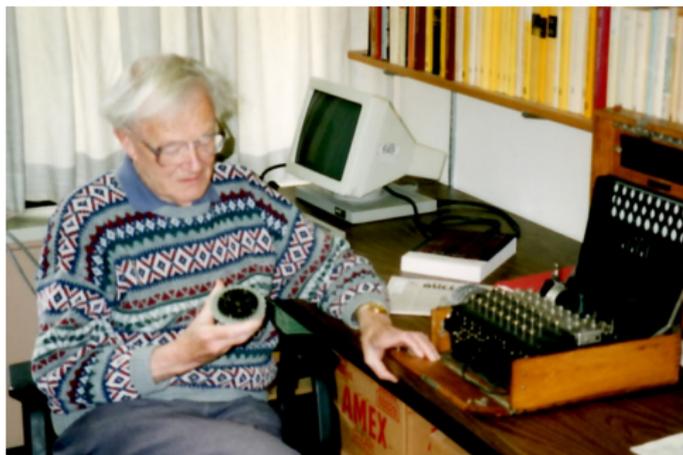
James Oxley

USNA, November 1, 2017

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A young Bill Tutte



Selected Papers of W.T. Tutte

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Published in 1979 to mark Tutte's 60th birthday (in 1977).

Ralph Stanton edited this two-volume set with D. McCarthy.

Ralph Stanton's Foreward

“Not too many people are privileged to practically create a subject, but there have been several this century.

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Sources for Tutte's Thoughts

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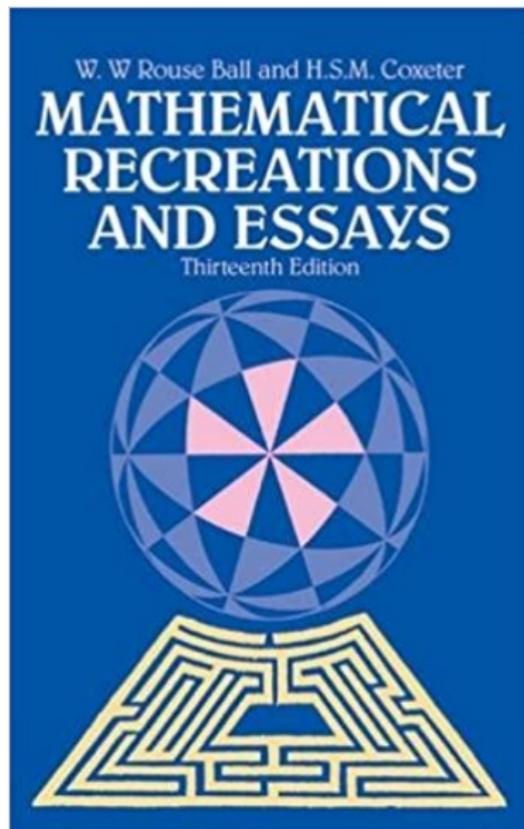
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[Officer of the Order of Canada 2001](#)

Early Interest in Graph Theory



Cambridge and County High School

Rouse Ball's book (first published in 1892) had chapters on

- Chessboard Recreations

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“When I became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, I already possessed much elementary graph-theoretical knowledge though I do not think I had this knowledge well-organized at the time.”

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- **The Gang of Four** or just **The Four**.

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“As time went on, I yielded more and more to the seductions of Mathematics.”

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Preceded by a chemistry paper in **Nature**, 1939.

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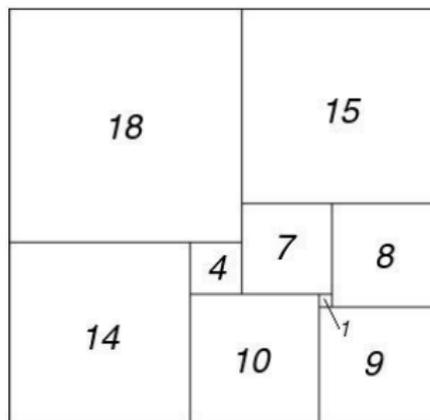
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Problem

To divide a rectangle into unequal squares.



The dissection of a square into squares

1939: Two papers by **R. Sprague** from Berlin.

The dissection of a square into squares

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On the paper as one of The Four, Tutte wrote:

“I value the paper not so much for its ostensible geometrical results, which Sprague largely anticipated, as for its graph-theoretical methods and observations.”

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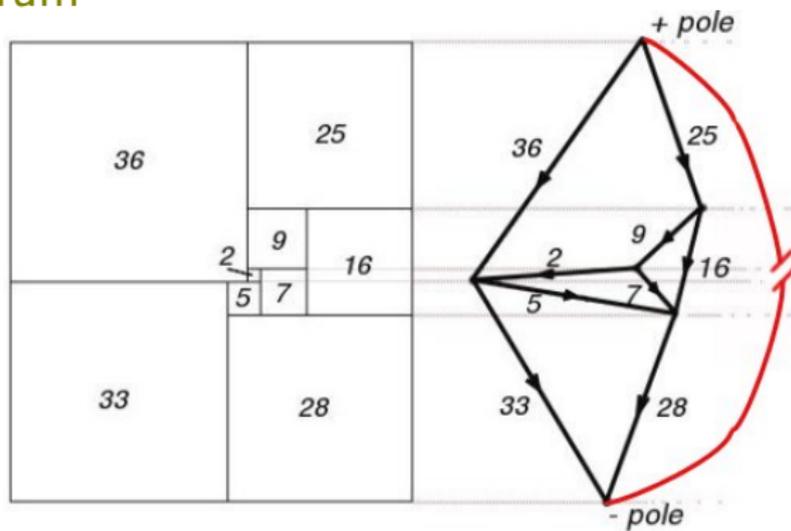
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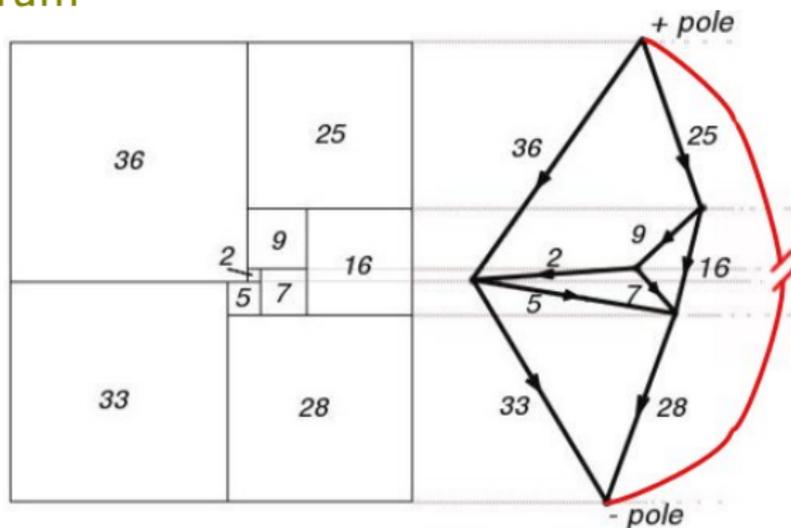
“I value the paper not so much for its ostensible geometrical results, which Sprague largely anticipated, as for its graph-theoretical methods and observations.”

In this paper, “two streams of graph theory from my early studies came together, Kirchhoff's Laws from my Physics lessons, and planar graphs from Rouse Ball's account of the Four Colour Problem.”

Smith diagram

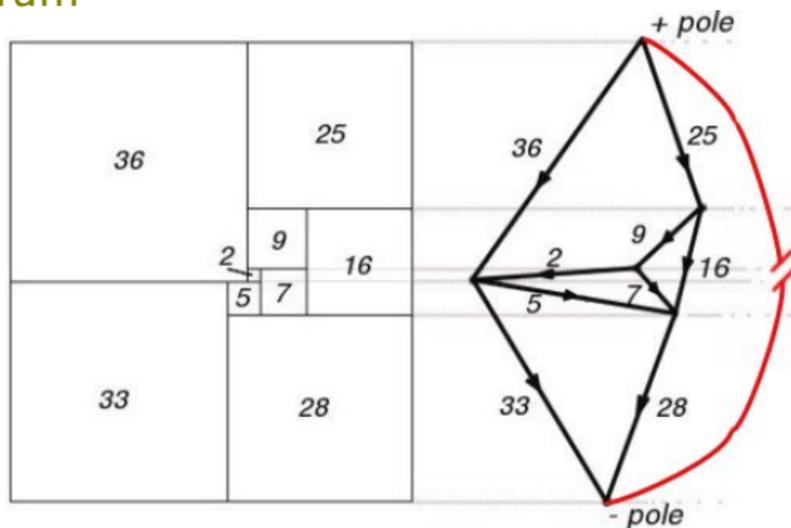


Smith diagram



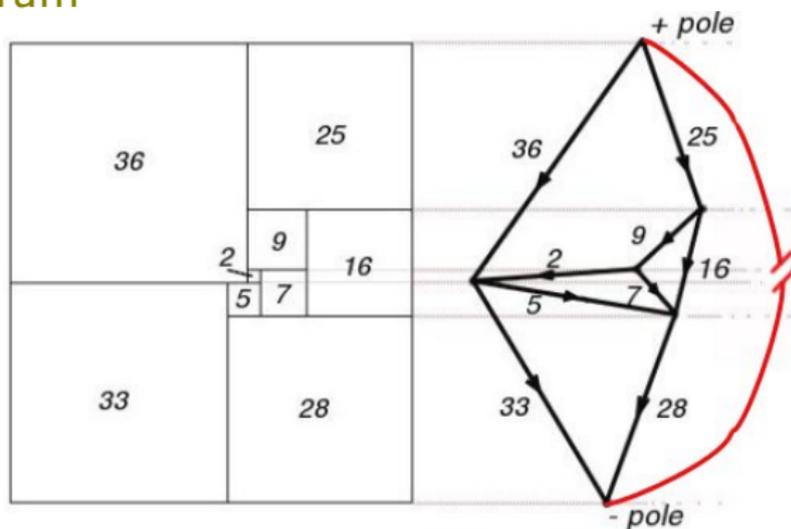
- Horizontal line segments: dots or **terminals**.

Smith diagram



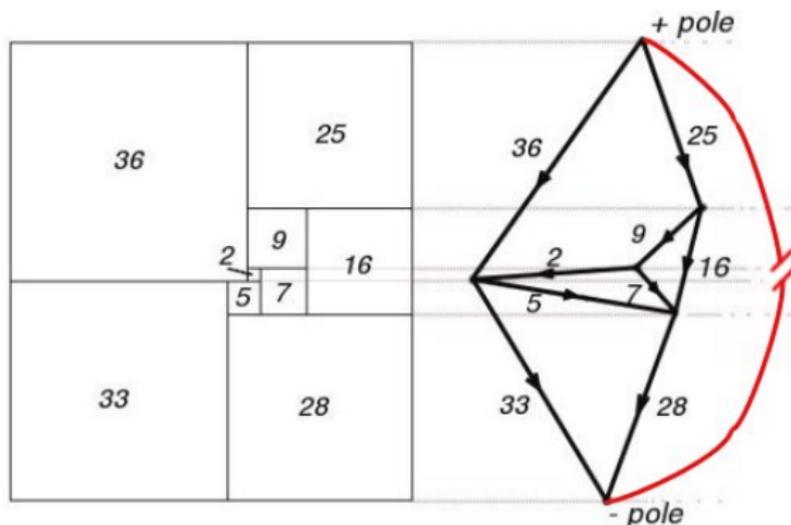
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- Terminals lie on the corr. horiz. lines.

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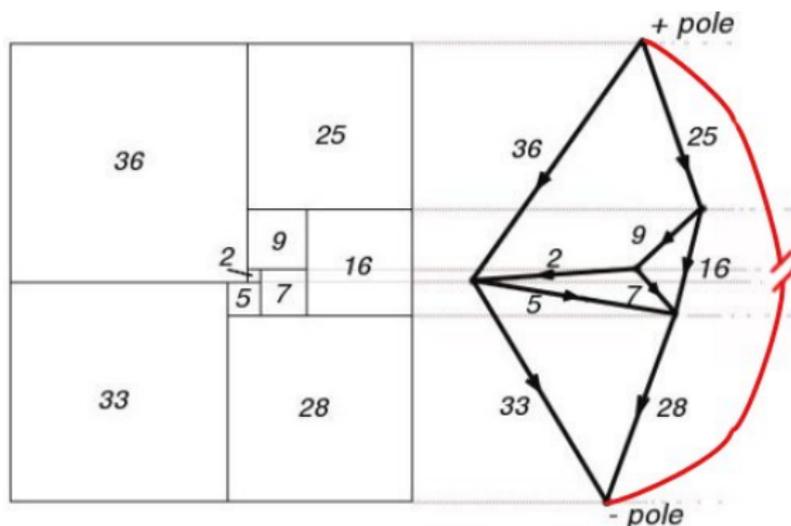
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- Any square is represented by a **wire** directed downwards joining the terminals corr. to its upper and lower edges.

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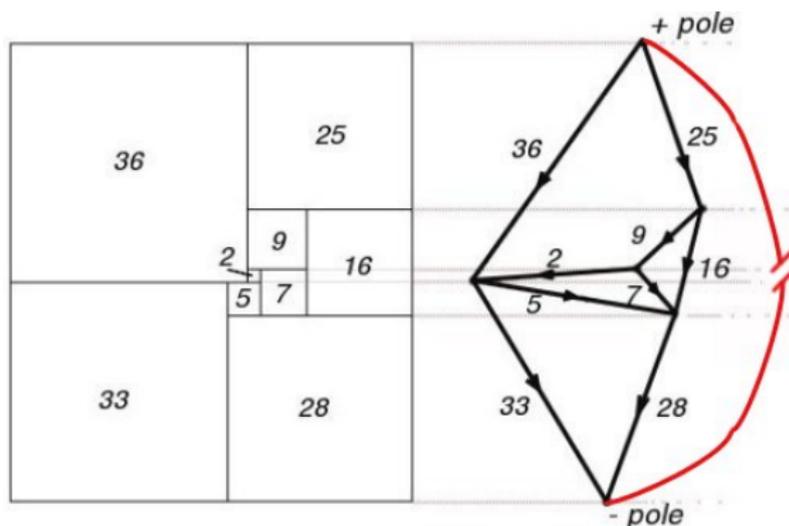
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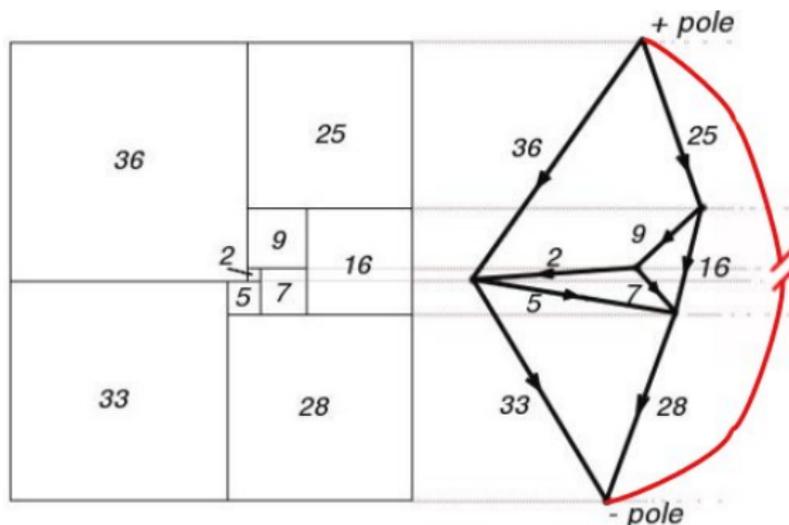
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- The current in each wire equals the size of the corr. square.
- Top and bottom sides become the **positive and negative poles**.
- All wires have unit resistance. **Kirchhoff Laws hold!**

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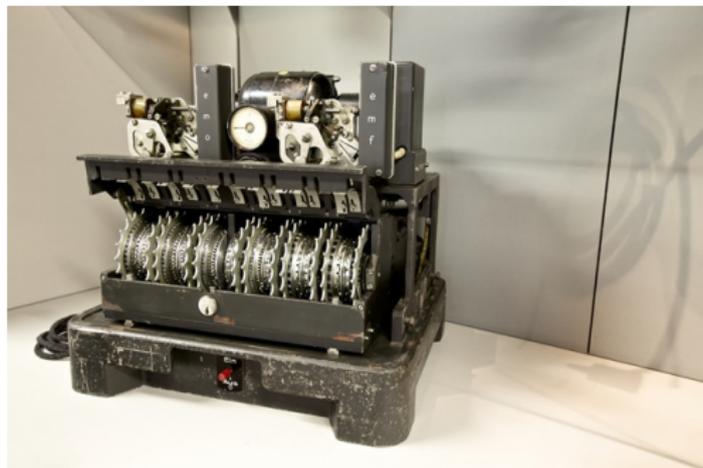
May, 1941– Autumn, 1945 [Bletchley Park Research Station](#)



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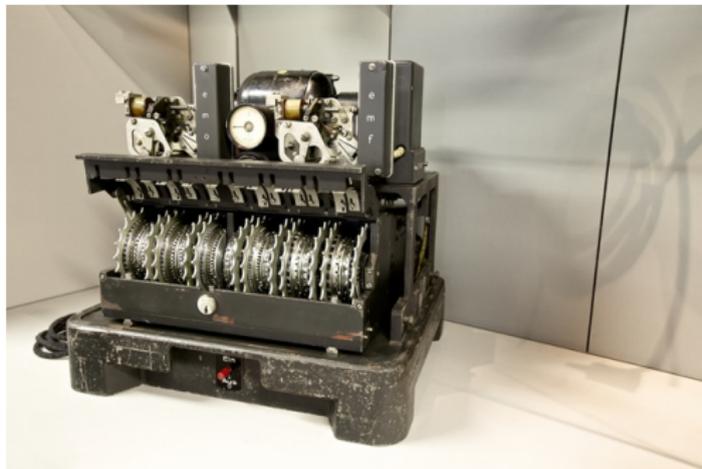
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At Bletchley, “I was learning an odd new kind of linear algebra.”

The Bletchley Park Codebreakers

- *Bletchley Park's Lost Heroes*, BBC Two, 2011.

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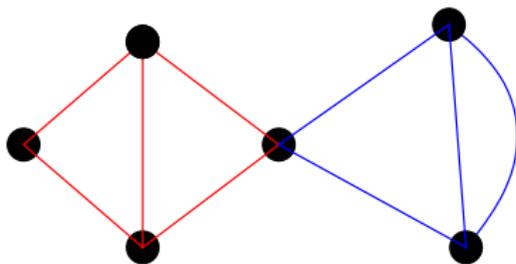
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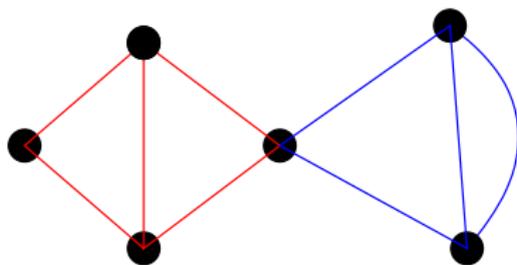
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“According to Bletchley Park’s historians, General Dwight D. Eisenhower himself described Tutte’s work as one of the greatest intellectual feats of the Second World War.”

Connectivity in graphs

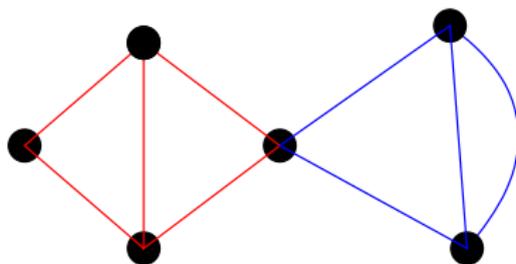


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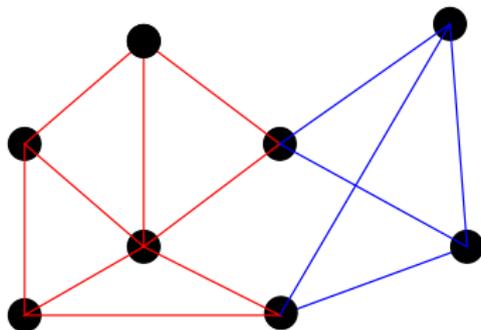


The graph above is **1-connected** but not 2-connected.

Connectivity in graphs



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The graph above is **2-connected** but not 3-connected.

At Bletchley: Tait's Conjecture

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Conjecture (P.G. Tait, 1884)

Every 3-connected planar cubic graph has a Hamiltonian cycle.

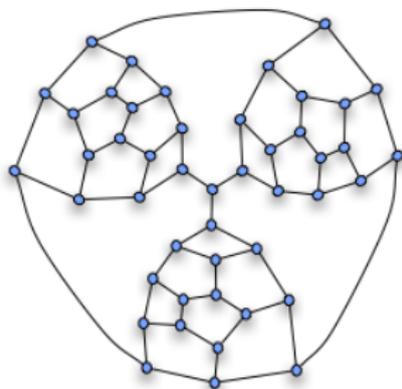
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Example (W.T. Tutte 1946)

The conjecture fails for the following graph having 46 vertices, 69 edges and 25 faces.



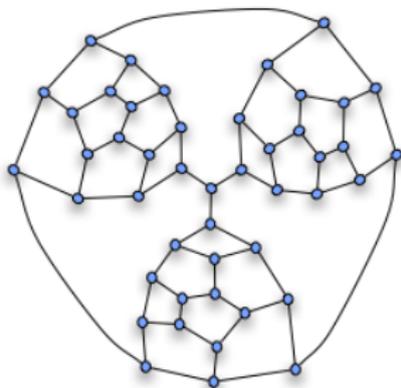
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1988: Holton and McKay: Smallest counterexamples: 38 vertices.

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Every 3-connected planar cubic graph has a Hamiltonian cycle.

Theorem (WTT, 1956)

Every 4-connected planar graph has a Hamiltonian cycle.

1945 – Back to Trinity

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Shaun Wylie had advised Tutte to “**drop graph theory and take up something respectable, such as differential equations.**”

Tutte's thesis: 1-factor theorem

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In a graph H , let $q(H)$ be the number of components of H with an **odd number** of vertices.

Theorem (W.T. Tutte 1947)

A graph G has a 1-factor if and only if, for all $S \subseteq V(G)$,

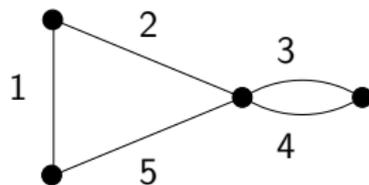
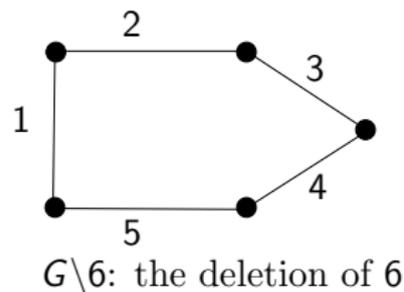
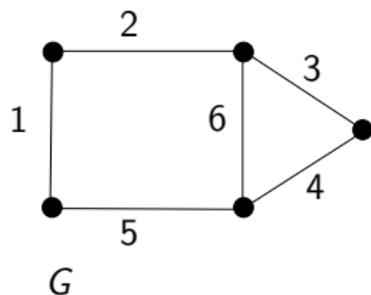
$$q(G - S) \leq |S|.$$

Minors in graphs

A **minor** of a graph is obtained by a sequence of **deletions** or **contractions** of edges or deletions of isolated vertices.

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$G / 6$: the contraction of 6

Tutte's thesis: A ring in graph theory

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1947: *Proc. Cambridge Philosophical Society*

Tutte's thesis: A ring in graph theory

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Tutte's thesis: A ring in graph theory

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Lemma

Let e be an edge that is not a loop or a cut-edge. Then

$$C(G) = C(G \setminus e) + C(G/e).$$

Tutte's thesis: A ring in graph theory

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Proof.

Partition the set of spanning trees of G into:

- (i) those not using e ; and
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There are $C(G \setminus e)$ spanning trees in (i); and the spanning trees in (ii) match up with the spanning trees of G/e . □

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“I wondered if complexity, or tree number, could be characterized by the above identity alone and decided that it could not.”

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$P(G; k) = P(G \setminus e; k) - P(G/e; k)$

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- (i) those in which u and v have different colors; and
- (ii) those in which u and v have the same color.

In (i), we count the number of proper k -colorings of G ; (ii) corresponds to the number of proper k -colorings of G/e . □

$$P(G; k) = P(G \setminus e; k) - P(G/e; k)$$

$$(-1)^{|V(G)|} P(G; k) = (-1)^{|V(G)|} P(G \setminus e; k) - (-1)^{|V(G)|} P(G/e; k)$$

Let $Q(G; k) = (-1)^{|V(G)|} P(G; k)$. Then

$$Q(G; k) = Q(G \setminus e; k) + Q(G/e; k).$$

Tutte's thesis: A ring in graph theory

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(i) $W(G) = W(G \setminus e) + W(G/e)$; and

(ii) $W(G_1 \cup G_2) = W(G_1)W(G_2)$ if G_1 and G_2 are disjoint graphs.

A contribution to the theory of chromatic polynomials

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Kirchhoff's Current Law holds at each vertex.

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Younger: “This is matroid theory.”

From chain-groups to matroids

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Example

Consider the following matrix over the field $GF(2)$.

$$A = \begin{array}{cccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}.$$

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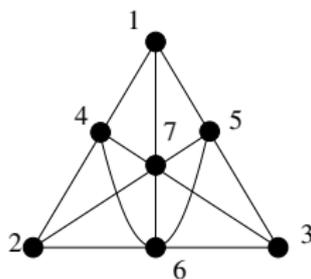
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Duality

The dual M^* of the matroid M of the $r \times n$ matrix $[I_r | D]$ is the matroid of the matrix $[-D^T | I_{n-r}]$.

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$$U_{2,4} = M[A]$$

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Theorem (WTT, 1958)

A matroid is binary iff it has no $U_{2,4}$ -minor.

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Tutte wrote of this theorem that it “was guided, in the usual vague graph-to-matroid way, by Kuratowski’s Theorem and my favourite proof thereof.”

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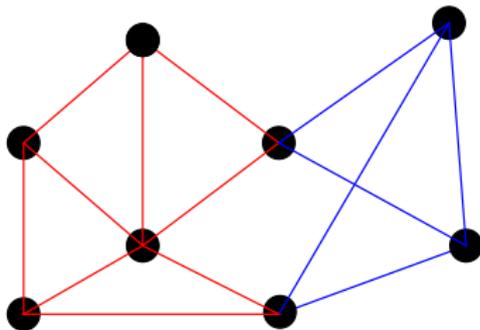
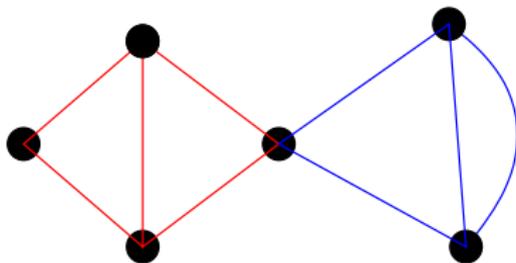
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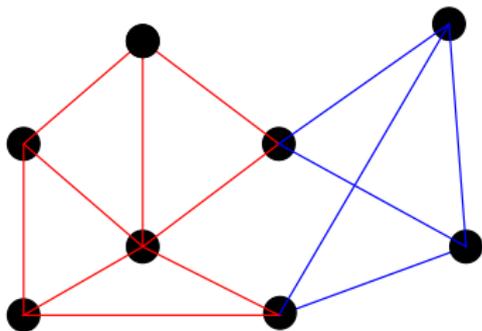
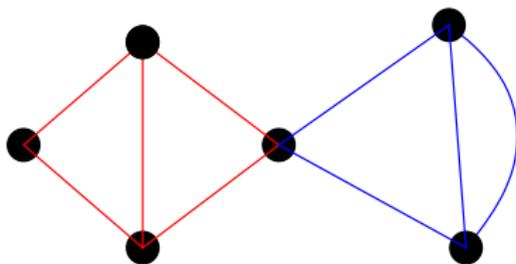
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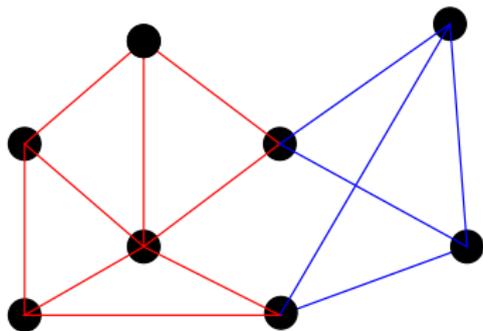
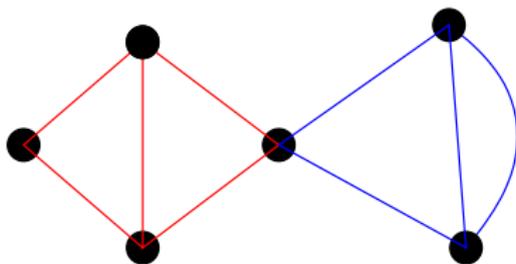
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1980: *Seymour's Splitter Theorem* generalized this.

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1981: Seymour reduced Tutte's Tangential 2-Block Conjecture to the 4-Flow Conjecture by using his **Regular Matroids Decomposition Theorem**.

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In 2012, British Prime Minister **David Cameron** wrote a letter to Tutte's niece Jeanne Youlden noting the extent to which the work of the Bletchley Park cryptographers like Professor Tutte

Tutte's contributions

- 160 publications.
- 3520 citations (MathSciNet, which only counts from 2000).
- First Editor-in-Chief of the **Journal of Combinatorial Theory**.
- 8 PhD students including **Ron Mullin** and **Neil Robertson**.

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“not only helped protect Britain itself but also shorten the war by an estimated two years, saving countless lives.”

William Thomas Tutte, 1917–2002



“The three houses problem” by Blanche Descartes

In central Spain in mainly rain
Three houses stood upon the plain.

The houses of our mystery
To which from realms of industry
Came pipes and wires to light and heat
And other pipes with water sweet.

The owners said, “Where these things cross
Burn, leak or short, we’ll suffer loss
So let a graphman living near
Plan each from each to keep them clear.”

Tell them, graphman, come in vain,
They’ll bear the cross that must remain
Explain the planeness of the plain.