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► **To cite this version:**

Pierre Aboulker, Pierre Charbit, Reza Naserasr. Extension of Gyárfás-Sumner conjecture to digraphs. The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics, 2021, 10.37236/9906 . hal-02969880

HAL Id: hal-02969880

<https://hal.science/hal-02969880v1>

Submitted on 17 Oct 2020

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Extension of Gyárfás-Sumner conjecture to digraphs

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September 28, 2020

Abstract

The dichromatic number of a digraph D is the minimum number of colors needed to color its vertices in such a way that each color class induces an acyclic digraph. As it generalizes the notion of the chromatic number of graphs, it has been a recent center of study. In this work we look at possible extensions of Gyárfás-Sumner conjecture. More precisely, we propose as a conjecture a simple characterization of finite sets \mathcal{F} of digraphs such that every oriented graph with sufficiently large dichromatic number must contain a member of \mathcal{F} as an induce subdigraph.

Among notable results, we prove that oriented triangle-free graphs without a directed path of length 3 are 2-colorable. If condition of “triangle-free” is replaced with “ K_4 -free”, then we have an upper bound of 414. We also show that an orientation of complete multipartite graph with no directed triangle is 2-colorable. To prove these results we introduce the notion of *nice sets* that might be of independent interest.

Keywords: dichromatic number, hereditary classes of digraphs

1 Introduction

Despite the fact that the chromatic number of graphs is arguably the most studied invariant in graph theory, there are still many questions about chromatic number for which we do not have today a satisfying answer. In particular, a lot of work has been done about the following interrogation : what induced substructures are expected to be found inside a graph if we assume it has very large chromatic number? Or equivalently what are the minimal families \mathcal{F} such that the class of graphs that do not contain any graph in \mathcal{F} as an induced subgraph has bounded chromatic number? Since cliques have unbounded chromatic number and do not contain any induced subgraph other than cliques themselves, it is clear that such an \mathcal{F} must contain a clique. On the other hand, Erdős’s celebrated result on the existence of graphs of high girth and high chromatic number [7] implies that if \mathcal{F} is finite, then at least one member of \mathcal{F} must be a forest. These two facts constitute the “only if” part of the following tantalizing and still widely open conjecture of Gyárfás and Sumner (see [21] for a survey on known results).

Conjecture 1.1 (Gyárfás-Sumner, [9, 23]) *Given two graphs F_1 and F_2 the class of graphs with no induced F_1 or F_2 has bounded chromatic number if and only if one of F_1, F_2 is a complete graph and the other is a forest.*

The goal of this paper is to study analogous questions in the setting of directed graphs.

A directed graph, or in short *digraph* $D = (V, A)$, is defined similarly to graph : V is the set of vertices, but here A is a set of *ordered pairs* from V which are called *arcs*. Thus in this work *loops*, *multiedges* and *multiarcs* are not considered, but if x and y are two vertices of a digraph, both arcs xy and yx might exist. A digraph in which there is at most one arc between each pair of vertices is called an *oriented graph*. A graph G can be viewed as a *symmetric* digraph, that is a digraph in which if xy is an arc, then yx is too. This digraph will be denoted by \overleftrightarrow{G} . Given a digraph $D = (V, A)$ the *underlying* graph of D is a graph on V where xy is an edge if either xy or yx is an arc of D . If xy is an arc we say that x *sees* y . An oriented cycle in which indegree and outdegree of each vertex is 1, is a *directed cycle*. Directed cycle of length k is denoted by \overrightarrow{C}_k and the directed cycle on 2 vertices is sometime called a *digon*.

Observing that each edge of the unoriented graph G is replaced by an oriented 2-cycle in \overleftrightarrow{G} , the following is a natural generalization of proper coloring of graphs introduced in 1982 by Neumann-Lara [20] : an *acyclic coloring* of a digraph D is an assignment of colors to the vertices of D such that no color class contains a directed cycle. It is an easy exercise to check that proper colorings of G are the same as acyclic colorings of \overleftrightarrow{G} . Extending the notion of chromatic number, the *acyclic chromatic number*, or simply *dichromatic number*, of a digraph D , denoted $\overrightarrow{\chi}(D)$, is defined to be the smallest number of colors required for an acyclic coloring of D . Being viewed as a natural generalization of the chromatic number to digraphs, the dichromatic number has been the center of attention recently. See [2, 5, 13, 15, 18, 19] for examples of recent works on this subject.

We note that some authors refer to the dichromatic number of a digraph as simply the chromatic number of a digraph. However, as we will consider the chromatic number of the underlying graph, we reserve the notation $\chi(D)$ for the chromatic number of the underlying graph of D . Moreover, an acyclic coloring of D will be called a *dicoloring* of D . Observe that for every digraph D , $\overrightarrow{\chi}(D) \leq \chi(D)$.

Given a set \mathcal{F} of digraphs we denote by $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ the set of digraphs which have no member of \mathcal{F} as an induced subdigraph. If \mathcal{F} is explicitly given by a list of digraphs F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k we will write $Forb_{ind}(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k)$ instead of the heavier $Forb_{ind}(\{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k\})$. For example, if we denote by \overrightarrow{K}_2 the oriented graph on two vertices with one arc, $Forb_{ind}(\overrightarrow{K}_2)$ is the class of symmetric digraphs which is an equivalent representation of the class of graphs. A class \mathcal{C} of digraphs is said to be *hereditary* if for every digraph $D \in \mathcal{C}$, every induced subdigraph D' of D is in \mathcal{C} . It is clear from the definition that $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ is a hereditary class of digraph for any choice of \mathcal{F} . Moreover, every hereditary class \mathcal{C} of digraphs can be presented as $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ where \mathcal{F} is the set of minimal digraphs not belonging to \mathcal{C} . This set \mathcal{F} is not necessarily finite, but in this work we are only interested in the cases where \mathcal{F} is finite.

Given a class of digraphs \mathcal{C} , we define the *dichromatic number of \mathcal{C}* as $\overrightarrow{\chi}(\mathcal{C}) = \max\{\overrightarrow{\chi}(D) \mid D \in \mathcal{C}\}$ with understanding that $\overrightarrow{\chi}(\mathcal{C}) = \infty$ when it is not bounded.

In this paper, we try to extend Gyárfás and Sumner interrogations to the world of digraphs, so we investigate the following problem:

Problem 1.2 *What are the finite sets \mathcal{F} of digraphs for which the class $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ has bounded dichromatic number?*

In the next section we will explain why the results of [4], that constitute the starting point of our work, can be seen as a partial answer of Problem 1.2.

2 Tournaments, Heroes and Heroic Sets

A *tournament* is an oriented complete graph. Whereas complete graphs are somehow trivial objects regarding chromatic number, tournaments are already a complex and rich family with regards to dichromatic number. Observe for example that the *transitive tournament* on n vertices (i.e. the unique up to isomorphism tournament on n vertices that contains no directed cycle), denoted by TT_n , has, by the definition, dichromatic number 1. On the other hand there exists constructions of tournaments of arbitrarily large dichromatic number, as we explain now.

Given two digraphs H_1 and H_2 on disjoint sets of vertices, we denote by $H_1 \Rightarrow H_2$ the digraph obtained from disjoint union of H_1 and H_2 by adding an arc from each vertex of H_1 to each vertex of H_2 . Given k directed graphs D_1, D_2, \dots, D_k we denote by $C_k(D_1, D_2, \dots, D_k)$ the digraph built as follows: for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$ $D_i \Rightarrow D_{i+1}$, and $D_k \Rightarrow D_1$. When all D_i 's are isomorphic to a digraph D we may simply write $C_k(D)$ in place of $C_k(D_1, D_2, \dots, D_k)$.

The following folklore theorem is straightforward to prove.

Theorem 2.1 *Given a digraph D and an integer $k \geq 3$, $\vec{\chi}(C_k(D)) \gg \vec{\chi}(D) + 1$.*

Using this, we can give the aforementioned construction of tournaments of arbitrarily large dichromatic number : consider $(D_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ given by the induction $D_1 = K_1$, $D_k = C_3(D_{k-1}, D_{k-1}, K_1)$. It satisfies $\vec{\chi}(D_k) = k$ (see Figure 1).

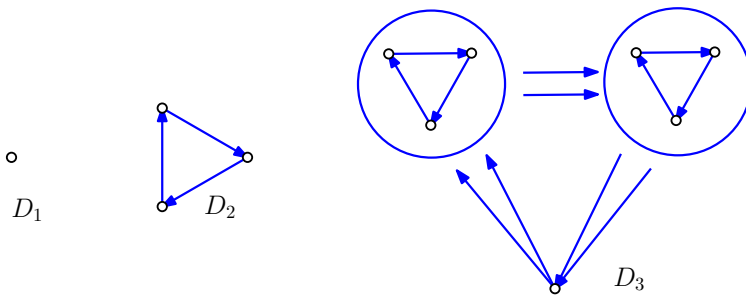


Figure 1: Digraphs D_1, D_2, D_3

Therefore Problem 1.2 is already meaningful when restricted to the family of tournaments and in a seminal paper [4], Berger et al. give a full characterization of tournaments H such that the class of tournaments not containing H has bounded dichromatic number. They call these tournaments *heroes*.

Theorem 2.2 [4] *A tournament is a hero if and only if it can be constructed by the following inductive rules:*

- K_1 is a hero.
- If H_1 and H_2 are heroes, then $H_1 \Rightarrow H_2$ is also a hero.

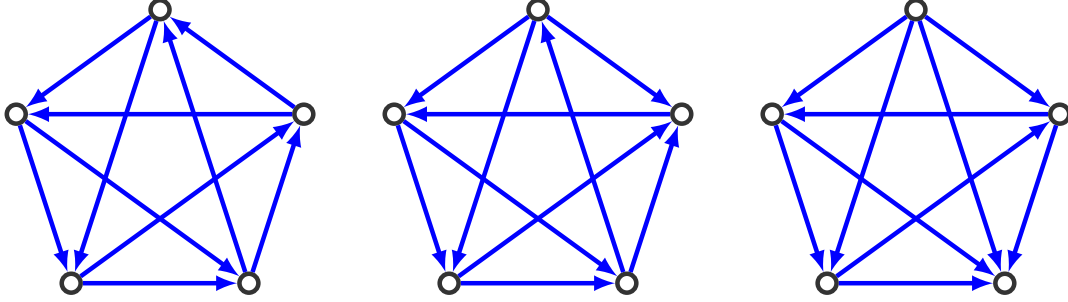


Figure 2: H_1 , H_2 and H_3

- If H is a hero, then for every $k \geq 1$, the tournaments $C_3(H, TT_k, K_1)$ and $C_3(TT_k, H, K_1)$ are both heroes.

Extending the notion of hero, we say that a set \mathcal{F} of digraphs is *heroic* if $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ has bounded dichromatic number. Problem 1.2 is then about characterizing finite heroic sets.

We denote by \overline{K}_k the digraph made of k vertices and no arc. Observing that $Forb_{ind}\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overline{K}_2\}$ is the set of all tournaments, a hero H is then a digraph (necessarily a tournament) such that $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overline{K}_2, H\}$ is heroic.

Hence, Theorem 2.2 characterizes all heroic sets of size three containing \overleftrightarrow{K}_2 and \overline{K}_2 . However, it should be noted that minimal heroic sets of size at least four containing \overleftrightarrow{K}_2 and \overline{K}_2 exist. An example of such a set is implicitly provided in [4]. Let H_1 , H_2 and H_3 be the tournaments depicted in Figure 2. Furthermore, let H_4 be $C_3(\overline{K}_2, \overline{K}_2, \overline{K}_2)$ and let H_5 be $C_3(\overline{C}_3, \overline{C}_3, K_1)$. In [4], it is proved that the set $\{H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5\}$ is the set of minimal non-hero tournaments, i.e., any tournament which is not a hero contains one of these five tournaments as a subdigraph. Using our terminology, it means that the set of heroes is precisely $Forb_{ind}\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overline{K}_2, H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5\}$. Moreover it is easily observed that every hero is 2-colorable, so $\{\overline{K}_2, \overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5\}$ is a heroic set. We don't know if it is minimal or not but, since none of the H_i are heroes and by Theorem 2.2, a minimal heroic subset of it has at least four elements. An interesting direction of research then would be to characterize all finite and minimal families $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ of tournaments such that $\{\overline{K}_2, \overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ is a heroic set. The main result of [4], (Theorem 2.2) characterizes such sets of order 1. It then implies that such a (minimal) set of order 2 or more cannot contain a hero tournament.

An extension of Theorem 2.2 is given in [12] and will be extended in Theorem 4.1.

Theorem 2.3 ([12]) *For every integer $\alpha \geq 2$, the set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overline{K}_\alpha, H\}$ is heroic if and only if H is a hero.*

3 Digraphs that must be contained in all heroic sets

One direction in the study of heroic sets is to find infinite families of digraphs whose dichromatic numbers increase. Given such a family, a heroic set \mathcal{F} must contain one or more elements which removes the tail of the sequence from $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$. This would imply existence of certain types of digraphs in every heroic set. In this section, we give four such families. They can be seen as

analogues of the two sequences used to prove the *only if* part of Gyárfás-Sumner Conjecture (that is complete graphs and graphs with arbitrarily large girth and chromatic number). The situations is actually more complicated in the framework of directed graphs, and two more such sequences will be given in Sections 5 and 6.2.

Theorem 3.1 (Erdős [7]) *Given positive integers g and k there exists a graph of girth at least g and chromatic number k .*

An analogue of this theorem for dichromatic number of oriented graphs is proved in [11].

Theorem 3.2 [11] *Given positive integers g and k there exists an oriented graph whose underlying graph has girth at least g and whose dichromatic number is at least k .*

Let us consider the four following families of digraphs:

1. The family \overleftrightarrow{K}_n of complete symmetric digraphs (because $\chi(\overleftrightarrow{K}_n) = n$).
2. The family $\overleftarrow{G}_{g,k}$, where for any positive integers g and k , $G_{g,k}$ is a graph of girth at least g and chromatic number at least k (whose existence is guaranteed by Theorem 3.1).
3. The family $H_{g,k}$, where for any positive integers g and k , $H_{g,k}$ is an oriented graph whose underlying graph is of girth at least g and whose dichromatic number is at least k (whose existence is guaranteed by Theorem 3.2).
4. The family of tournaments

Thus for the dichromatic of a class $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ of digraphs to be finite, \mathcal{F} must contain at least four *types* of elements:

- A complete symmetric digraph \overleftrightarrow{K}_k for some integer k , because of the first family.
- A symmetric forest \overleftarrow{F}_1 because of the second one (no other digraph can be a common induced subdigraph of the whole family because of the growing girth).
- An oriented forest \overrightarrow{F}_2 because of the third one (same argument).
- A tournament T because of the fourth one (note that as explained in the previous subsection, if a heroic set contain a single tournament, then it must be a hero).

A digraph might be of several types. In particular, the digraph made of a single vertex is of all four types. We describe below all other digraphs that are of several types (actually each of them is of exactly two distinct types):

- \overleftrightarrow{K}_2 is a complete symmetric digraph and a symmetric forest,
- for every integer $\alpha \geq 2$, \overleftarrow{K}_α is a symmetric forest, and an oriented forest,
- \overrightarrow{K}_2 is an oriented forest and a hero.

As a direct consequence, we have a characterization of heroic set of size two. Note that $Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{K}_2)$ is the class of graphs with no arc, and is thus 1-colorable.

Theorem 3.3 *The set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{K}_2\}$ is the unique heroic set of size two.*

The main study of this paper concerned heroic sets of size three. If \mathcal{F} is such a set, it results from above that \mathcal{F} must contain at least one of $\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overleftarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{K}_2$. If \overrightarrow{K}_2 belongs to \mathcal{F} , then we are in the world of graphs (rather than digraphs) and thus we are in the framework of the well known Gyárfás-Sumner conjecture. Hence, we study the two other cases. More precisely, we ask:

(P1) For which hero H and integers $k \geq 2, \alpha \geq 2$, is $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_k, \overleftarrow{K}_\alpha, H\}$ heroic?

(P2) For which hero H and oriented forest F , is $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H, F\}$ heroic?

Observe that (P2) is about oriented graphs and it is, in our opinion, of particular interest.

4 Results and conjectures

We completely settle (P1):

Theorem 4.1 *Let H be a hero and $k, \alpha \geq 2$ be integers. The set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_k, \overleftarrow{K}_\alpha, H\}$ is heroic if and only if H is a transitive tournament or $k = 2$*

For (P2), we venture to propose the following conjecture. A *star* is a tree with at most one vertex of degree more than 1. An *oriented star* is an orientation of a star. By *disjoint union of oriented stars* we mean an oriented forest whose connected components are oriented stars. If D_1 and D_2 are two digraphs, we denote by $D_1 + D_2$ the disjoint union of D_1 and D_2 .

Conjecture 4.2 *Let H be a hero and let F be an oriented forest. The set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H, F\}$ is heroic if and only if: either*

- *F is the disjoint union of oriented stars,*
or
- *H is a transitive tournament.*

We prove the *only if* part of this conjecture in Section 6.1. Chudnovsky, Scott and Seymour [6] proved that, when both conditions hold, that is H is a transitive tournament and F is a disjoint union of oriented stars, the chromatic number of digraphs in $Forb_{ind}\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H, F\}$ is bounded, As the chromatic number of a digraph is an upper for its dichromatic number, this indeed implies that $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H, F\}$ is a heroic for such choices of H and F .

In Sections 6.2 and 6.3 we prove the following positive results. Before stating them, we need to extend our notation $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ by allowing (non-oriented) graphs in \mathcal{F} . If \mathcal{F} is such a set, we define $Forb_{ind}(\mathcal{F})$ to be the set of digraphs that does not contain as an induced subdigraph : any digraph of \mathcal{F} , and any orientation of a non-oriented graph of \mathcal{F} . For example $Forb_{ind}(K_3, \overleftrightarrow{K}_2)$ is the class of triangle-free oriented graphs.

Theorem 4.3 *The following sets are heroic:*

- $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3, \overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1\}$,

- $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3)\}$, where $P^+(3)$ is the directed path of length 3.

The second claim of the theorem is equivalent to stating that the set $Forb_{ind}$ of digraphs consisting of $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, P^+(3)\}$ and all possible orientations of K_4 is a heroic set. As there are four non-isomorphic orientations on K_4 , this is a set of order 6 and, at first look, it may seem that this does not fit into our direction of research which is about characterizing heroic sets of order 3. However, using the fact that every tournament on at least 2^k vertices contains TT_k as an induced subdigraph, one easily observes that given an oriented forest F the a special case of our conjecture, that “ $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, TT_k, F\}$ is a heroic set for every integer k ”, is equivalent to the following conjecture.

Conjecture 4.4 *Given an oriented forest F and for every integer l , $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_k, F\}$ is heroic.*

5 Proof of Theorem 4.1

As mentioned earlier, each tournament on at least 2^k vertices contains TT_k . Also, by classical Ramsey theory, for every integers k_1, k_2, k_3 there exists an integer $R(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ such that every 3-coloring with colors c_1, c_2, c_3 of the edges of the complete graph on at least $R(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ vertices contains a monochromatic complete graph on k_i vertices with color c_i for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Considering that a digraph is a 3-coloring of the edges of a complete graph (colors being non-edge, induced arcs and digons), we thus have:

Proposition 5.1 *Let k, α, t be integers. For every $D \in Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_k, \overline{K}_\alpha, TT_t)$, $|V(D)| < R(k, \alpha, 2^{t-1})$. In particular $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_k, \overline{K}_\alpha, TT_t\}$ is a heroic set.*

We now give a construction of digraphs with arbitrarily large dichromatic number proving that the set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_3, \overline{K}_2, H\}$ is not heroic as soon as H is not a transitive tournament. Consider a symmetric graph \overleftrightarrow{G} where G is a graph of arbitrarily large girth and chromatic number. We fix an arbitrary enumeration v_1, \dots, v_n of the vertices of \overleftrightarrow{G} and create a semi-complete digraph¹ D as follows: if $v_i v_j, i < j$, is a non-edge of \overleftrightarrow{G} , then $v_i v_j$ is an arc of D . Such a construction have arbitrarily large dichromatic number, and belongs to $Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_3, \overline{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3)$. Moreover, Theorem 2.2 easily implies that a hero is either a transitive tournament, or contains a \overrightarrow{C}_3 , so the set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_3, \overline{K}_2, H\}$ is not heroic as soon as H is not a transitive tournament.

Finally, since for all heroes H the set $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overline{K}_\alpha, H\}$ is a heroic (Theorem 2.3), Theorem 4.1 follows.

6 Results about Conjecture 4.2

In what follows, first of all we prove the only if part of Conjecture 4.2. Then, toward support for the main direction of this conjecture, we first recall that the case where both conditions are satisfied (i.e., H is a transitive tournament and F is a union of oriented stars) is already settled in [6]. We then prove the conjecture for specific choices of H and F where only one of the two conditions are satisfied.

¹A *semi-complete* is a digraph with an arc or a digon between every pair of vertices

6.1 The only if part

Let D_1 be the digraph on one vertex and let $D_{i+1} = C_4(D_i)$. From Theorem 2.1 it follows that $\bar{\chi}(D_i) = i$. Furthermore, it is easily verified that $D_i \in \text{Forb}_{\text{ind}}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3, P_4)$ for every i .

By Theorem 2.2, a hero with no \overrightarrow{C}_3 is a transitive tournament. Observe that an oriented forest with no induced P_4 in its underlying graph is a disjoint unions of oriented stars. This implies that if H is a hero which is not a transitive tournament, and F is a forest which is not a union of oriented stars, then $\text{Forb}_{\text{ind}}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, H)$ contains $\text{Forb}_{\text{ind}}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3, P_4)$ whose chromatic number is not bounded. This proves the necessary part of Conjecture 4.2.

6.2 The if part : $H = C_3$ and F has at most 3 vertices

Since it is proved that the set is heroic when both conditions hold, we can assume now only one of the two conditions holds. In this subsection we are interested in the case when H is not transitive, which is equivalent to say that it contains a C_3 , so the first step is then $H = C_3$ itself.

If F has only two vertices the question is trivial and on three vertices the possibilities for F are :

- \overline{K}_3 ,
- $P^+(2)$ (the directed path of length 2)
- $\overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1$,
- S_2^+ (the oriented star with two outgoing arcs from the center)
- S_2^- (the oriented star with two ingoing arcs to the center)

By Theorem 2.3, $F = \overline{K}_3$ gives a heroic set. The second item is simple : the digraphs in $\text{Forb}_{\text{ind}}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3, P^+(2))$ have dichromatic number 1, as one can prove easily by induction that they consists of disjoint unions of transitive tournaments.

Let us now prove the case $F = \overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1$ (the second item of Theorem 4.3).

Theorem 6.1 $\bar{\chi}(\text{Forb}_{\text{ind}}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3, \overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1)) = 2$.

PROOF — Let $D \in \text{Forb}_{\text{ind}}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, \overrightarrow{C}_3, \overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1)$. Observe that no induced $\overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1$ in an oriented graph implies that the set of non-neighbors of a vertex x form an independent set. Thus non-adjacency is an equivalence relation on the set of vertices. In other words an oriented graph with no induced $\overrightarrow{K}_2 + K_1$, and, in particular, our digraph D is an orientation of a complete multipartite graph. Furthermore, since D has neither \overleftrightarrow{K}_2 nor \overrightarrow{C}_3 as induced subdigraph, all its induced directed cycles have length 4 and all its \overrightarrow{C}_4 's are induced. Hence, an acyclic coloring of D is the same as a \overrightarrow{C}_4 -free coloring, that is a coloring of the vertices such that no \overrightarrow{C}_4 is monochromatic.

Hence, we can look for a \overrightarrow{C}_4 -free coloring with two colors. The proof is based on the following claim that says that all \overrightarrow{C}_4 containing a fixed vertex are included in the union of two parts of D .

Claim: Let a_1 be a vertex of D . There exists $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$ such that all \overrightarrow{C}_4 containing a_1 are included in $X_i \cup X_j$.

Let $a_1 \in X_i$ and assume a_1 is contained in a \overrightarrow{C}_4 : $a_1 \rightarrow b_1 \rightarrow a_2 \rightarrow b_2 \rightarrow a_1$. Since this \overrightarrow{C}_4 is induced, and as the underlying graph of D is a complete multipartite graph, we may assume that

$a_2 \in X_i$ and b_1, b_2 belong to a same part, say X_j , $j \neq i$. Assume now that a_1 belongs to another \vec{C}_4 , say $a_1 \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow a_3 \rightarrow c_2$. Similarly, $a_3 \in X_i$ and c_1, c_2 are in a same part. Assume for contradiction that $c_1, c_2 \in X_k$ with $k \neq j$. In particular b_1 and b_2 are adjacent with both c_1 and c_2 .

If $a_2 = a_3$, then either $c_1 \rightarrow b_2$ and $\{c_1, b_2, a_1\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 , or $b_2 \rightarrow c_1$ and $\{b_2, c_1, a_2\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 , a contradiction in both cases.

So $a_2 \neq a_3$. We then have:

- $b_2 \rightarrow c_1$, as otherwise $\{b_2, a_1, c_1\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 .
- $a_2 \rightarrow c_1$, as otherwise $\{a_2, b_2, c_1\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 .
- $c_2 \rightarrow b_1$, as otherwise $\{c_2, a_1, b_1\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 .
- $a_3 \rightarrow b_1$, as otherwise $\{a_3, c_2, b_1\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 .

Now, if $b_1 \rightarrow c_1$, then $\{b_1, c_1, a_3\}$ induces a \vec{C}_3 and if $c_1 \rightarrow b_1$, then $\{b_1, c_1, a_2\}$ is a \vec{C}_3 , a contradiction in both cases. This complete the proof of the claim.

We can now partition each X_i into n subparts as follow. For $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, $i \neq j$, define X_i^j as the set of vertices in X_i that are involved in \vec{C}_4 only with some vertices of $X_i \cup X_j$ and let X_i^i the remaining set of vertices X_i (those not in any \vec{C}_4).

Build an auxiliary graph with vertices x_i^j (representing the set X_i^j), and put an edge between x_i^j and x_j^i for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$. It follows from the claim that each X_i^j is adjacent to at most one vertex, that X_j^i when $i \neq j$. Thus this graphs is disjoint union of K_1 's and K_2 's and, therefore, can be properly 2-colored. Take a 2 coloring of it. Then, giving to all vertices of X_i^j the color of x_i^j , we obtain a \vec{C}_4 -free coloring of D with 2 colors. \square

To conclude the discussion started at the beginning of this section, we note that the next case where $H = \vec{C}_3$ and $F = S_2^+$ is already unsettled and we do not know if $\{\vec{K}_2, \vec{C}_3, S_2^+\}$ is a heroic set, however we conjecture that:

Conjecture 6.2 $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(\vec{K}_2, \vec{C}_3, S_2^+)) = 2$

To support this, we point out that $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(\vec{K}_2, \vec{C}_3, S_2^+, S_2^-)) = 2$. Indeed, in [3] it is proven that the strongly connected element of $Forb_{ind}(\vec{K}_2, \vec{C}_3, S_2^+, S_2^-)$ is the class of so called *round digraphs*: a digraph is round if its vertices can be ordered cyclically (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) such that whenever $v_i v_j$ is an arc, then for any $i < k < j$, $v_i v_k$ and $v_k v_j$ are both arcs (indices are taken modulo n). It is easy to see that round digraphs have dichromatic number 2: consider the longest arc on the cyclic order, assume w.l.o.g. that it is $v_1 v_k$, and then observe that $(\{v_i, i \leq k\}, \{v_i, i > k\})$ is a partition into two acyclic digraphs.

6.3 The if part : $H = TT_k$ and F is an orientation of P_3

In this subsection we consider the case where H is a transitive tournament and F is an oriented forest *but not* a disjoint union of oriented stars. The smallest non trivial case is thus when F is an orientation of a path on 4 vertices.

Given the path P on vertices v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n where $v_i v_{i+1}$ are the edges, an orientation of P can be coded by starting with a sign (+ or -) which decides the orientation of the first edge ($v_1 v_2$) followed by a sequence of numbers, first of which tells the number of consecutive arcs in the same direction starting at v_1 , then number of consecutive arcs at the opposite direction and so on. For example $P^+(3, 4)$ is an orientation of a path of length 7 (8 vertices) where first 3 arcs are directed away from v_1 and last four are directed toward v_1 . Using this terminology, the four orientations of the path on 4 vertices are represented on Figure 3.



Figure 3: The four orientations of P_4

The chromatic number of the classes of oriented graphs where an orientation of P_4 is forbidden has been already studied. On the positive side, Chudnovsky et al [6] proved that $Forb_{ind}(\overrightarrow{K}_2, TT_k, P^+(2, 1))$ has bounded chromatic number for every k , which implies that $\{\overrightarrow{K}_2, TT_k, P^+(2, 1)\}$ is heroic (which by reversal of the arcs trivially implies the same for $\{\overleftarrow{K}_2, TT_k, P^-(2, 1)\}$).

On the negative side, it is proved in respectively [8] and [17] that $Forb_{ind}(\overleftarrow{K}_2, K_3, P^+(1, 1, 1))$ and $Forb_{ind}(\overrightarrow{K}_2, K_3, P^+(3))$ have unbounded chromatic number (recall that forbidding K_3 here means we forbid both TT_3 and \overrightarrow{C}_3 , which is even stronger).

We will prove that $Forb_{ind}(\overleftarrow{K}_2, K_3, P^+(3))$ has bounded dichromatic number. The rest of the subsection is dedicated to the proofs of $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(\overrightarrow{K}_2, K_3, P^+(3))) = 2$ and $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(\overrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3))) \leq 8$, but before we do so we need to introduce the notion of nice sets that will be the key tool of our proofs.

Definition 6.3 Let D be a digraph. A nonempty set of vertices S of D is said to be nice if each vertex in S either has no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$ or has no in-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. The set of vertices in S with no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$ is called the in-part of S , and the set of vertices in S with no in-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$ is the out-part of S .

The next lemma gives a sufficient condition for a class of digraphs to have bounded dichromatic number.

Lemma 6.4 Let \mathcal{C} be a hereditary class of digraphs. Assume that there exists two integers c_1 and c_2 such that every digraph in \mathcal{C} contains a nice set S such that the in-part of S has dichromatic number at most c_1 and its out-part has dichromatic number at most c_2 . Then $\vec{\chi}(\mathcal{C}) \leq c_1 + c_2$. In particular, if there exists c such that every digraph in \mathcal{C} admits a nice set with dichromatic number at most c , then $\vec{\chi}(\mathcal{C}) \leq 2c$.

PROOF — Let \mathcal{C} be a class of digraph as in the statement. Let $D \in \mathcal{C}$ be a minimal counter example, that is: $\vec{\chi}(D) = c_1 + c_2 + 1$ and for every proper subdigraph H of D , $\vec{\chi}(H) \leq c_1 + c_2$. By hypothesis, D admits a nice set S , with in-part S_1 and out-part S_2 such that $\vec{\chi}(S_1) \leq c_1$ and $\vec{\chi}(S_2) \leq c_2$.

The key observation is that any directed cycle that intersects S and $V(D) \setminus S$ must intersect both S_1 and S_2 . Hence, by the minimality of D , we can dicolor the subdigraph of D induced by $V(D) \setminus S$ with $c_1 + c_2$ colors. We can then extend this coloring to D by using colors $1, \dots, c_1$ for S_1 and $c_1 + 1, \dots, c_1 + c_2$ for S_2 . \square

Let D be an oriented graph and let x, y be two vertices of D . The *distance* between x and y is the distance between x and y in the underlying graph of D . The *out-distance* from x to y is the length of a shortest directed path from x to y . The *in-distance* from x to y is the length of a shortest directed path from y to x .

Theorem 6.5 $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_3, P^+(3))) = 2$.

PROOF — Let $D \in Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_3, P^+(3))$. Assume D is strongly connected (otherwise just take the strong connected component with largest dichromatic number). Let $x \in V(D)$. For $i \geq 0$, set L_i to be the set of vertices at out-distance i from x . Since D is strongly connected, the collection of L_i 's is a partition of $V(D)$. We are going to prove that each layer induces a stable set. Let k be the maximum integer such that each L_i is a stable set for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Since D is K_3 -free, L_1 is a stable set, so $k \geq 1$. If L_{k+1} is empty, we are done. So assume L_{k+1} is not empty, and by maximality of k , L_{k+1} contains an arc ab . There exists $a_1 \in L_k$ and $a_2 \in L_{k-1}$ such that $a_2 \rightarrow a_1 \rightarrow a$. Since $a_2 \rightarrow a_1 \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$ cannot be induced and a_1 and b are non-adjacent (because D is triangle-free), $b \rightarrow a_2$. There exists $b_1 \in L_k$ and $b_2 \in L_{k-1}$ such that $b_2 \rightarrow b_1 \rightarrow b$. Since D is K_3 -free, $b_1 \neq a_1$, $b_2 \neq a_2$ and b_1 is not adjacent with a_2 . Moreover, since L_{k-1} is a stable set, a_2 is not adjacent with b_2 . Hence $b_2 b_1 b a_2$ is an induced $P^+(3)$, a contradiction.

Now, color every vertex at odd out-distance from x with color 1, every vertex at even out-distance from x with color 2 and x with color 2. It is easy to check that this gives a proper coloring. \square

Our next goal is to prove that $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3)\}$ is heroic. In order to do so, we first prove that two larger sets are heroic, namely $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3), \overrightarrow{C}_3\}$ (see Lemma 6.6) and $\{\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3), R\}$, where R is the graph depicted in Figure 4 (Lemma 6.7).

Lemma 6.6 $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3), \overrightarrow{C}_3)) \leq 8$

PROOF — We are going to prove that every graph in $Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3), \overrightarrow{C}_3)$ contains a nice set with in-part and out-part of dichromatic number at most 4. This would imply the claim of this Lemma using Lemma 6.4.

Let $D \in Forb_{ind}(\overleftrightarrow{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3), \overrightarrow{C}_3)$. Let $x \in V(D)$. Let X_1 (resp. X_2) be the vertices at distance 1 (resp. at distance 2) from x . Let $X_1^+ = N^+(x)$ and let $X_1^- = N^-(x)$ (so $X_1 = X_1^+ \cup X_1^-$). Let $X_2^+ = X_2 \cap N^+(X_1^+)$ and $X_2^- = X_2 \cap N^-(X_1^-)$. Observe that $X_2^+ \cup X_2^-$ does not need to be equal to X_2 .

Let us prove that $S = \{x\} \cup X_1^+ \cup X_1^- \cup X_2^+ \cup X_2^-$ is a nice set with in-part $\{x\} \cup X_1^+ \cup X_2^+$ and out-part $X_1^- \cup X_2^-$. By definition of S , it is clear that x has no neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$, that vertices in X_1^+ have no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$ and that vertices in X_1^- have no in-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. Let $x_2 \in X_2^+$ and let us prove that x_2 have no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. Assume for contradiction that there exists $x_3 \in V(D) \setminus S$ such that $x_2 \rightarrow x_3$. By definition of X_2^+ there exists a vertex $x_1 \in X_1^+$ such that $x \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2$. If $x_3 \rightarrow x_1$, then $x_1 x_2 x_3$ is a \overrightarrow{C}_3 and if $x_1 \rightarrow x_3$, then $x_2 \in X_2^+$, a contradiction in both cases, so x_1 and x_3 are non-adjacent and thus $x \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3$

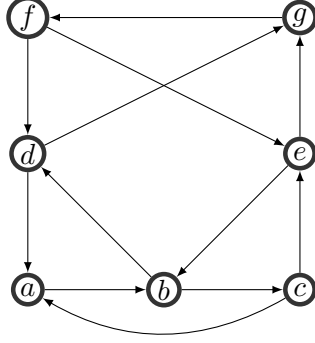


Figure 4: The oriented graph R . Observe that R is invariant under reversing all its arcs

is induced, a contradiction. This proves that vertices in X_2^+ have no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. Similarly (because $P^+(3)$ is invariant under reversing all edges), X_2^- have no in-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. This proves that S is a nice set with in and out-part as announced.

We now prove that $\{x\} \cup X_1^+ \cup X_2^+$ and $X_1^- \cup X_2^-$ are 4-dicolorable. Since D is K_4 -free, X_1 is triangle-free and is thus 2-dicolorable by Theorem 6.5. Assume that X_2^+ has a TT_3 , say $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \leftarrow a$. By definition of X_2^+ , there is a vertex $x_1 \in X_1^+$ such that $x_1 \rightarrow a$. Since $x \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$ cannot be induced, x_1 and b must be adjacent and since D has no \vec{C}_3 , $x_1 \rightarrow b$. Since $x \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ cannot be induced, x_1 is also adjacent with c , and thus $\{a, b, c, x_1\}$ induces a K_4 , a contradiction. Hence X_2^+ is triangle-free and thus 2-dicolorable. Similarly, X_2^- is 2-dicolorable. We may now use two colors on X_1^+ and distinct set of two colors on X_2^+ , then use any of the four colors to color x . As x is in no direct 4-cycle induced by $\{x\} \cup X_1^+ \cup X_2^+$, this is a 4-coloring of this induced subgraph. That $X_1^- \cup X_2^-$ is 4-dicolorable is proved analogously. \square

We now need a second technical lemma. Let us first define a particular class of oriented graphs named \mathcal{F} . An oriented graph F belongs to \mathcal{F} if there exists $D_F \in \text{Forb}_{ind}(\vec{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3))$ such that D_F is made of a copy F' of F , a stable set of vertices L (disjoint from $V(F')$) such that every vertex in F' has at least one neighbor in L , and two more vertices u and v (outside $V(L) \cup V(F')$) such that $u \rightarrow v$, and for every vertex x in L we have $v \rightarrow x \rightarrow u$, and there is no arc between $\{u, v\}$ and $V(F')$. Observe that \mathcal{F} is hereditary and is a subclass of $\text{Forb}_{ind}(\vec{K}_2, K_4, P^+(3))$.

Lemma 6.7 *Graphs in \mathcal{F} are R -free, where R is the graph depicted in Figure 4.*

PROOF — Let $F \in \mathcal{F}$ and let D_F be the graph described as in the definition of \mathcal{F} above. Assume for contradiction that F contains an induced copy of R (with same name for vertices as in Figure 4). By the definition of D_F , b has a neighbor x in L . Recall that there are two vertices u and v in D_F such that $u \rightarrow v \rightarrow x \rightarrow u$ and such that there is no arc between $\{u, v\}$ and $V(R)$. By reversing all edges of D_F , if necessary, we may assume that $x \rightarrow b$ (this is legitimate since, R , \vec{C}_3 and $P^+(3)$ are invariant under reversing all edges). In the upcoming case analysis, we will be using the fact that there is no arc between $\{u, v\}$ and $V(R)$ without recalling this fact.

Since $v \rightarrow x \rightarrow b \rightarrow d$ cannot be induced, x and d are adjacent. Since D_F is K_4 -free, x and a are non-adjacent. If $x \rightarrow d$, then $v \rightarrow x \rightarrow d \rightarrow a$ is induced, a contradiction. Hence $d \rightarrow x$ holds.

Since $f \rightarrow d \rightarrow x \rightarrow u$ cannot be induced, x and f must be adjacent. Since D_F is K_4 -free, x and g are non-adjacent. If $f \rightarrow x$, then $g \rightarrow f \rightarrow x \rightarrow u$ is induced, a contradiction. Hence $x \rightarrow f$ holds.

Finally, since $v \rightarrow x \rightarrow f \rightarrow e$ cannot be induced, x and e are adjacent, and since $v \rightarrow x \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ cannot be induced, x and c are adjacent. Hence $\{x, b, c, e\}$ induces a K_4 , a contradiction. \square

Lemma 6.8 $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(K_4, P^+(3), R)) \leq 66$

PROOF — We are going to prove that every graph in $Forb_{ind}(K_4, P^+(3), R)$ contains a nice set of dichromatic number at most 33, which, by Lemma 6.4, implies our claim.

Let $D \in Forb_{ind}(K_4, P^+(3), R)$. If D is \vec{C}_3 -free, we are done by Theorem 6.5. So we may assume that D contains $C = u \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow u$. Let X_1^{uv} (resp. X_1^{vw} , resp. X_1^{wu}) be the set of vertices $x \in N(C)$ such that $v \rightarrow x \rightarrow u$ (resp. such that $w \rightarrow x \rightarrow v$, resp. $u \rightarrow x \rightarrow w$). Let $X_1 = N(C) \setminus (X_1^{uv} \cup X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu})$. Let X_2^{uv} (resp. X_2^{vw} , resp. X_2^{wu}) be the set of vertices in $V(D) \setminus (V(C) \cup N(C))$ having at least one neighbor in X_1^{uv} (resp. in X_1^{vw} , resp. in X_1^{wu}).

Let us prove that the set $S = \{u, v, w\} \cup X_1^{uv} \cup X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu} \cup X_1 \cup X_2^{uv} \cup X_2^{vw} \cup X_2^{wu}$ is a nice set. We say that a vertex is *nice* if it has no out-neighbor or no in-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. First observe that the neighborhood of a vertex in $\{u, v, w\} \cup X_1^{uv} \cup X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu}$ is included in S , and thus every vertex in $\{u, v, w\} \cup X_1^{uv} \cup X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu}$ is nice.

Let $x_1 \in X_1$ and let us prove that x_1 is nice. We are in one of the three following situations:

- x_1 has only in-neighbors in C . Assume with out loss of generality that $u \rightarrow x_1$. We claim that x_1 has no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$. Assume for contradiction that there exists $x_2 \in V(D) \setminus S$ such that $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$. By construction of S , $x_2 \notin N(C)$. Since $w \rightarrow u \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2$ cannot be induced, w and x_1 must be adjacent and thus $w \rightarrow x_1$. Since $v \rightarrow w \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2$ cannot be induced, v and x_1 must be adjacent, but then $\{u, v, w, x_1\}$ induces a K_4 , a contradiction. This proves the announced claim.
- x_1 has only out-neighbors in C . In this case, x_1 has no in-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$, we skip the proof that is similar to the one of the previous case.
- x_1 has both an in-neighbor and an out-neighbor in C , and is not forming a \vec{C}_3 with arcs of C . We may assume, without loss of generality, that $u \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow v$, and observe that in this case w and x are not adjacent because the underlying graph of D is K_4 -free. We claim that x_1 has no out-neighbor in $V(D) \setminus S$ (it has actually no neighbor at all in $V(D) \setminus S$). Assume for contradiction that there exists $x_2 \in V(D) \setminus S$ such that $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$. By construction of S , $x_2 \notin V(C) \cup N(C)$, and thus $w \rightarrow u \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2$ is induced, a contradiction.

This proves that every vertex in X_1 is nice.

Let us now prove that every vertex in X_2^{uv} is nice. Let $x_2 \in X_2^{uv}$. By definition of X_2^{uv} , there is a vertex $x_1 \in X_1^{uv}$ such that x_1 and x_2 are adjacent. Observe that x_1 and w are non-adjacent (because D is K_4 -free). Let x_3 be a neighbor of x_2 in $V(D) \setminus S$. Observe that by the definition of S , x_1 and x_3 are non-adjacent. Hence, if $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$, then $x_2 \rightarrow x_3$ cannot hold, as otherwise $v \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3$ is induced, and if $x_2 \rightarrow x_1$, then $x_3 \rightarrow x_2$ cannot hold, otherwise $x_3 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow u$ is induced. This proves that x_2 is nice. The situation in X_2^{vw} and X_2^{wu} being exactly the same, every vertex in $X_2^{uv} \cup X_2^{vw} \cup X_2^{wu}$ is also nice, and thus S is a nice set.

It now remains to prove that $\vec{\chi}(S) \leq 33$. Observe that D being K_4 -free, the neighborhood of a vertex of D is K_3 -free and thus 2-dicolorable by Theorem 6.5. Hence $C \cup N(C) = \{u, v, w\} \cup X_1^{uv} \cup$

$X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu} \cup X_1$ is 9-dicolorable. It is thus enough to show that $X_2^{uv} \cup X_2^{vw} \cup X_2^{wu}$ is 24-dicolorable, and by symmetry between X_2^{uv} , X_2^{vw} and X_2^{wu} , it is enough to show that X_2^{uv} is 8-dicolorable. Finally, by Lemma 6.6, it is enough to show that X_2^{uv} is \vec{C}_3 -free. Assume for contradiction that X_2^{uv} contains a \vec{C}_3 , say $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a$. Let us prove a technical claim:

Claim: *Let $x_1 \in X_1^{uv}$ such that x_1 has a neighbor in $\{a, b, c\}$. Then x_1 has exactly two neighbors in $\{a, b, c\}$ and forms a \vec{C}_3 with these two neighbors.*

Proof of Claim: Assume without loss of generality that x_1 and a are adjacent. Since all the reasoning will be on $D[\{u, v, x_1, a, b, c\}]$ which is invariant under reversing all edges, and what we want to prove is also invariant under reversing all edges, we can assume without loss of generality that $x_1 \rightarrow a$. Since $v \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$ cannot be induced, x_1 and b are adjacent. Since D is K_4 -free, x_1 and c are non-adjacent. If $x_1 \rightarrow b$, then $v \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ is induced, a contradiction. Hence $b \rightarrow x_1$. This completes the proof of Claim.

By definition of X_2^{uv} , there exists $x_1 \in X_1^{uv}$ such that x_1 and a are adjacent. By *Claim*, we can assume without loss of generality that $b \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow a$ and that x_1 and c are non-adjacent. Hence, there exists a vertex x'_1 in $X_1^{uv} \setminus \{x_1\}$ such that x'_1 and c are adjacent. Observe that x_1 and x'_1 are non-adjacent, otherwise $D[\{u, v, x_1, x'_1\}]$ is a K_4 , a contradiction. By *Claim*, we either have $c \rightarrow x'_1 \rightarrow b$ and x'_1 and a are non-adjacent, or $a \rightarrow x'_1 \rightarrow c$ and x'_1 and b are non-adjacent. In both cases $D[\{u, v, x_1, x'_1, a, b, c\}]$ induces R , a contradiction. Hence, X_2^{uv} is \vec{C}_3 -free. \square

Theorem 6.9 $\vec{\chi}(Forb_{ind}(K_4, P^+(3))) \leq 414$.

PROOF — By Lemma 6.4 it would be enough to prove that $Forb_{ind}(K_4, P^+(3))$ contains a nice set of dichromatic number at most 207.

Let $D \in Forb_{ind}(K_4, P^+(3))$. If D is \vec{C}_3 -free, we are done by Lemma 6.6. So we may assume that D contains $C = u \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow u$.

Define $S = \{u, v, w\} \cup X_1^{uv} \cup X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu} \cup X_1 \cup X_2^{uv} \cup X_2^{vw} \cup X_2^{wu}$ exactly as in the proof of Lemma 6.6. As in the proof of Lemma 6.8, S is a nice set and $C \cup N(C) = \{u, v, w\} \cup X_1^{uv} \cup X_1^{vw} \cup X_1^{wu} \cup X_1$ is 9-dicolorable. It is thus enough to show that $X_2^{uv} \cup X_2^{vw} \cup X_2^{wu}$ is 198-dicolorable, and by symmetry between X_2^{uv} , X_2^{vw} and X_2^{wu} , it is enough to show that X_2^{uv} is 66-dicolorable. By the construction of X_2^{uv} , $D[X_2^{uv}]$ is in \mathcal{F} , hence by Lemma 6.7, it is R -free and thus 66-colorable by Lemma 6.8. \square

Acknowledgment This project was financed by the ANR projects DISTANCIA (ANR-17-CE40-0015) and HOSIGRA (ANR-17-CE40-0022). We would also like to thanks Maria Abi Aad and Mekkia Kouider for participation in discussions at the early stages of the project.

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