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Balanced-chromatic number and Hadwiger-like conjectures

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Abstract

Motivated by different characterizations of planar graphs and the 4-Color Theorem, several structural results concerning graphs of high chromatic number have been obtained. Toward strengthening some of these results, we consider the *balanced chromatic number*, $\chi_b(\hat{G})$, of a signed graph \hat{G} . This is the minimum number of parts into which the vertices of a signed graph can be partitioned so that none of the parts induces a negative cycle. This extends the notion of the chromatic number of a graph since $\chi(G) = \chi_b(\tilde{G})$, where \tilde{G} denotes the signed graph obtained from G by replacing each edge with a pair of (parallel) positive and negative edges. We introduce a signed version of Hadwiger's conjecture as follows.

Conjecture. *If a signed graph \hat{G} has no negative loop and no \tilde{K}_t -minor, then its balanced chromatic number is at most $t - 1$.*

We prove that this conjecture is, in fact, equivalent to Hadwiger's conjecture and show its relation to the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture.

Motivated by these results, we also consider the relation between subdivisions and balanced chromatic number. We prove that if (G, σ) has no negative loop and no \tilde{K}_t -subdivision, then it admits a balanced $\frac{79}{2}t^2$ -coloring. This qualitatively generalizes a result of Kawarabayashi (2013) on totally odd subdivisions.

1 Introduction

The 4-Color Theorem (4CT) has been the driving engine behind many of the developments in graph theory. The characterization of planar graphs as the class of graphs with no K_5 or $K_{3,3}$ -minor (Wagner [17]), or as the class of graphs with no K_5 - or $K_{3,3}$ -subdivision (Kuratowski [11]) has led to various conjectures which generalize the 4CT, mostly in the form of the following question: Given a graph of high chromatic number, what sort of structure(s) are we sure to have in G ? A stronger version of the 4CT, obtained through Wagner's characterization of K_5 -minor-free graphs [17], tells us that if the chromatic number of G is at least 5, then G must contain a K_5 -minor. On the other hand, the 4CT and Kuratowski's characterization of planar graphs imply that every 5-chromatic graph contains either a K_5 or a $K_{3,3}$ -subdivision, and it remains open whether we can always find a K_5 -subdivision in such a graph. To consider similar problems for graphs with arbitrary chromatic number we use the following notation.

Definition 1. *Given a positive integer t , let \mathcal{C}_t be the class of graphs of chromatic number at least t . Then $M(t)$ and $T(t)$ are defined to be, respectively, the largest k and ℓ such that every member of \mathcal{C}_t contains K_k as a minor and K_ℓ as a subdivision.*

Using this terminology, the well-known Hadwiger’s conjecture is reformulated as follows.

Conjecture 2 (Hadwiger [7]). *$M(t) = t$ for every positive integer t .*

Similarly, Hájos conjectured that $T(t) = t$. However, Hájos’ conjecture has been shown to be false for $t \geq 7$, remains open for $t = 5, 6$, and is verified for $t = 3, 4$. We refer the reader to [18] and the references therein for more on the open cases of Hájos’ conjecture.

Currently the best general upper bound known on the chromatic number of K_t -minor-free graphs is that of Delcourt and Postle [5] who prove a $O(t \log \log t)$ upper bound. The best known general upper bound for the chromatic number of graphs with no K_t -subdivision is $O(t^2)$ proved independently in [1] and [10].

While these results are among the most famous results on the structure of graphs of high chromatic number, their strength (and even the strength of the conjectured values, if proved to be correct) has also been subject to challenge. To best express this let us first look at the case $t = 3$ of Hadwiger’s conjecture: the set of K_3 -minor-free graphs is that of acyclic graphs. While it is true that they are 2-colorable, we readily have a much stronger result: a graph is 2-colorable if (and only if) it has no odd cycle. More generally, given a graph G if even just one edge is blown up to a large complete bipartite graph, then while the chromatic number of the resulting graph G' remains the same, the order of clique-minor or clique-subdivision one can find in G' increases with the order of the complete bipartite graph considered.

This issue has been dealt with in the literature by refining the containment relations in question in several different ways. The starting point is a result of Catlin [3] who proved that if G is not 3-colorable then it has a subdivision of K_4 , the triangles of which correspond to odd cycles in G . From here, two extensions have been proposed. On the one hand, Gerards and Seymour, independently, introduced the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture (presented in Section 2) which, as we will see, is rooted in the idea of minors in signed graphs. On the other hand, further inspired by a result of Zang [19], various extensions of results for subdivisions in graphs of high chromatic number have been obtained.

While these extensions manage to deal with the above-mentioned issues, proving results towards the corresponding conjectures can be particularly complicated. For instance, when working towards the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture, induction cannot be easily applied because the contraction operation, which must be done in combination with a switch, takes one outside of the desired class of graphs. Working within the more general framework of signed graphs can help in this regard and in this paper we aim to identify notions of coloring in signed graphs which are most suitable to deal with such problems.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we discuss signed graphs, their minors and their colorings. In Section 3 we present a conjecture on balanced colorings of signed graphs that trivially generalizes Hadwiger’s conjecture but is, in fact, equivalent to it. We also study our conjecture’s relation to the odd-Hadwiger’s conjecture. Finally, in Section 4 we study the presence of subdivisions in signed graphs with high balanced chromatic number, qualitatively generalizing a result of Kawarabayashi [9].

2 Signed graphs

Signed graphs offer a more complete model of networks (such as social ones), as compared to graphs. While a graph model for a network can only capture if two objects of the network are joined or not, in a signed graph model such a connection can be of two possible types: positive and negative.

We use (G, σ) to denote a *signed graph* where $\sigma(e)$ determines the sign of the edge e in G . When the *signature* σ makes no difference, we take \hat{G} as a signed graph. The signed graph on G where all edges are negative is denoted by $(G, -)$. For the purpose of this work, the most natural interpretation of graphs as a subclass of signed graphs is to see them as the class of signed graphs with all edges being negative.

Given a graph G , the signed graph \tilde{G} is built from G by replacing each edge with two (parallel) edges: one positive and one negative. Signed graphs are normally equipped with the following basic but key mathematical operation: given a vertex v , a *switching at v* consists of multiplying the signs of all edges incident to v by a $-$. The *sign* of a substructure (subgraph, minor, etc.) of (G, σ) is the product of the signs of the edges of such structure (considering multiplicity). A key observation is that signs of cycles and closed walks are invariant under the switching operation.

Signed graphs in this paper are permitted to have loops and parallel edges, unless otherwise stated. When stating results about coloring however, negative loops will never be considered.

2.1 Minors of signed graphs

The notion of minors for signed graphs mirrors natural grouping in a social network: One can be added to a group if one already has a “positive” relation with some member of the group. Formally, a signed graph (H, π) is said to be a *minor* of the signed graph (G, σ) if it is obtained from (G, σ) by a series of vertex or edge deletions, contraction of positive edges, and switchings. Just as with switching, the contraction operation does not change the sign of a cycle. Thus, unless a cycle is deleted, its image in (H, π) is a closed walk of the same sign. Within graphs (noting that sign takes the role of parity in unsigned graphs) this means that the parity of signs is preserved, and this allows for graphs excluding K_3 as an odd-minor to be precisely the graphs with no odd cycle.

The Odd Hadwiger Conjecture, proposed independently by Gerards and Seymour, is the following strengthening of Hadwiger’s conjecture.

Conjecture 3 (Odd-Hadwiger). *If $\chi(G) \geq t$, then $(G, -)$ has a $(K_t, -)$ -minor.*

As a general signature is not needed in this statement, the conjecture is normally presented in the language of 2-vertex colored graphs where the colors actually indicate whether a switching has occurred at a vertex or not. For references and some earlier work on the conjecture see [6].

We define \mathcal{OC}_t to be the class of signed graphs $(G, -)$ where $\chi(G) \geq t$. Let $OM(t)$ be the largest k such that $(K_k, -)$ is a minor of every element of \mathcal{OC}_t . In this language, the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture claims that $OM(t) = t$.

2.2 Coloring signed graphs

A signed graph is said to be *balanced* if it contains no negative cycles. This is equivalent to finding an edge-cut whose edges are all negative with all other edges positive (see [8] and [21] for a generalization).

Definition 4. *The balanced-chromatic number of a signed graph \hat{G} , denoted $\chi_b(\hat{G})$, is defined to be the minimum number of parts into which $V(\hat{G})$ can be partitioned so that each part induces a balanced subgraph.*

It is obvious from the definition that \hat{G} admits a balanced coloring for some k ($k \leq |V(\hat{G})|$) if and only if it has no negative loops. If it has a negative loop then we may write $\chi_b(\hat{G}) = \infty$. The notion of balanced coloring generalizes the notion of proper coloring of graphs by the observation that $\chi(G) = \chi_b(\hat{G})$.

One easily observes that a signed graph (G, σ) admits a balanced k -coloring if and only if the signed graph $(G, -\sigma)$ admits a 0-free k -coloring in the sense of [20]. Thus some results on 0-free colorings apply to balanced colorings as well. For example it follows from the result of [12] that every $2k$ -degenerate signed simple graph admits a balanced k -coloring.

A refinement of balanced coloring is the notion of circular coloring of signed graphs, first given in [14]. As in the case of 0-free coloring, the definition is slightly modified here to better suit the relation with minor theory. A circular r -coloring ($r \geq 2$) of a signed graph \hat{G} is an assignment ϕ of the vertices of \hat{G} to the points of a circle O of circumference r such that for each negative edge xy , $\phi(x)$ and $\phi(y)$ are at distance at least 1, and that for each positive edge zt , $\phi(z)$ and $\phi(t)$ are at distance at most $\frac{r}{2} - 1$ (equivalently, the distance of $\phi(z)$ from the antipodal of $\phi(t)$ is at least 1). Given a signed graph \hat{G} with no negative loops, the smallest r for which \hat{G} admits an r -coloring is called the circular chromatic number of \hat{G} , denoted $\chi_c(\hat{G})$.

It follows from the above definitions and from basic results in [14] that:

$$\chi_b(\hat{G}) = \left\lceil \frac{\chi_c(\hat{G}) + 1}{2} \right\rceil.$$

3 Signed Hadwiger Conjecture

Based on the notion of balanced coloring defined above, we now propose a conjecture that, as we will prove, captures Hadwiger's conjecture and is strongly related to the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture, playing an intermediary role between these well-known conjectures.

Conjecture 5 (Signed-Hadwiger). *Every signed graph \hat{G} with $\chi_b(\hat{G}) \geq t$ has a \tilde{K}_t -minor.*

In this section discuss the relations between the three different versions of Hadwiger's conjecture. For this we define \mathcal{SC}_t to be the class of signed graphs \hat{G} with no negative loop where $\chi_b(\hat{G}) \geq t$. Let $SM(t)$ be the largest k such that \tilde{K}_k is a minor of every element of \mathcal{SC}_t . In this language, the Signed Hadwiger Conjecture claims that $SM(t) = t$.

3.1 Relating different versions of Hadwiger's conjecture

The following theorem can be regarded as a strengthening of a recent result of Steiner [15], obtained through the notion of balanced coloring.

Theorem 6. *For every t , $M(t) = SM(t)$ and $\frac{M(t)}{2} \leq OM(t) \leq M(t)$.*

Proof. That $M(t) \geq SM(t)$ follows from the fact that \tilde{K}_k is a minor of \tilde{G} if and only if K_k is a minor of G . Similarly, $OM(t) \leq M(t)$ follows from the fact that if G has no K_k -minor, then $(G, -)$ has no $(K_k, -)$ -minor.

To see that $M(t) \leq SM(t)$, let \hat{G} be a signed graph with no \tilde{K}_k -minor. Let V_1 be a maximal set of vertices that induces a connected balanced subgraph. Since it induces a balanced subgraph, V_1 can be taken as a color class. Also, since it induces a connected subgraph, after necessary switchings we may assume that all edges induced by V_1 are positive. Then V_1 can be contracted to one vertex, say v_1 , without creating a negative loop; let \hat{G}_1 be the graph obtained by this contraction. On the one hand \hat{G}_1 is a homomorphic image of \hat{G} , preserving balanced-coloring (see [13] for definitions and more on homomorphisms). On the other hand, \hat{G}_1 is minor of \hat{G} . In \hat{G}_1 , based on the fact that V_1 was maximal, each vertex is either not adjacent to v_1 or adjacent to it with both a positive edge and a negative edge. Applying the same process on \hat{G}_1 and repeating it until all maximal connected balanced sets consist of singletons, we obtain a signed graph \hat{G}^* which is both a homomorphic image and a minor of \hat{G} . But, moreover, each connection consists of both a positive and a negative edge. Thus \hat{G}^* has a \tilde{K}_k -minor if and only if G has a K_k -minor. The claim now follows from the fact that $\chi_b(\hat{G}^*)$ is the same as the chromatic number of the underlying graph of \hat{G}^* .

Finally for $\frac{M(t)}{2} \leq OM(t)$, observe that if \hat{G} has no $(K_k, -)$ -minor, then it certainly has no \tilde{K}_t -minor. Moreover, given a balanced t -coloring of $(G, -)$, each color class, being balanced in $(G, -)$, induces a bipartite subgraph. The inequality then follows immediately. \square

3.2 Restriction to (unsigned) graphs

Here, following most of the literature on the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture, we avoid signed graphs and define an odd- K_t minor in a graph G as: a 2-coloring of vertices together with a collection T_1, T_2, \dots, T_t of vertex disjoint trees in G such that: (i) each edge of any T_i is properly colored, and; (ii) between any pair T_i, T_j of trees ($i \neq j$) there is a monochromatic edge.

Let $f(t)$ be the smallest integer such that every K_t -minor-free graph is $f(t)$ -colorable. Let $f_o(t)$ be the smallest integer such that every odd- K_t -minor-free graph is $f_o(t)$ -colorable. Then we can restate Hadwiger's conjecture and the Odd-Hadwiger Conjecture equivalently as follows.

Conjecture 7 (Hadwiger's conjecture, restated). $f(t) = t - 1$.

Conjecture 8 (Odd Hadwiger Conjecture, restated). $f_o(t) = t - 1$.

The afore-mentioned theorem of Steiner can be stated as follows.

Theorem 9 (Steiner, [15]). $f_o(t) \leq 2f(t)$.

We now introduce the following notion to strengthen Theorem 9.

Definition 10. *An Even-Odd- K_t -minor of a given graph G is a 2-coloring of vertices together with a collection T_1, T_2, \dots, T_t of vertex disjoint trees in G such that: (i) each edge of any T_i is properly colored, and; (ii) between any pair T_i, T_j of trees ($i \neq j$) there is at least one monochromatic edge and at least one properly colored edge.*

Let $f_{eo}(t)$ be the smallest integer such that every even-odd- K_t -minor-free graph is $f_{eo}(t)$ -colorable. One may observe that K_{2t-2} has no even-odd- K_t -minor, because otherwise two of the trees each have at most 1 vertex and hence the second condition cannot be satisfied between these two trees. Thus $f_{eo}(t) \geq 2t - 2$. However, from Theorem 6 we get the following.

Theorem 11. *For every $t \geq 2$ we have $f_o(t) \leq f_{eo}(t) \leq 2f(t)$.*

4 Topological minors in signed graphs

In order to consider subdivisions in signed graphs, we now introduce two definitions which extend the notions of odd- K_4 and totally odd- K_4 , respectively.

Definition 12. *A signed graph (H, π) is said to be a topological minor of a signed graph (G, σ) if: (i) a subdivision of H is isomorphic to a subgraph G_1 of G , and; (ii) given any cycle C of (H, π) the image of it in G_1 has the same sign in (G, σ) as the sign of C in (H, π) .*

Definition 13. *A signed graph (H, π) is said to be a total topological minor of a signed graph (G, σ) if: (i) a subdivision of H is isomorphic to a subgraph G_1 of G , and; (ii) given any edge e of (H, π) , the path P_e representing e in G_1 is of the sign $\pi(e)$.*

It follows from the definition that the notion of topological minor is independent of switching. In contrast, the notion of total topological minor is usually based on the choice of the signature. However, there are exceptions and in particular we have the following.

Observation 14. *Given a graph H , the signed graph \tilde{H} is a topological minor of a signed graph (G, σ) if and only if it is a total topological minor of (G, σ) .*

Proof. Note that given adjacent vertices x and y , in H , we have both a negative edge $e^- = xy$ and a positive edge $e^+ = xy$ in \tilde{H} . As $\{e^-, e^+\}$ induces a negative 2-cycle in \tilde{H} , the paths P_{e^-} and P_{e^+} should be of different signs in (G, σ) . For each connected pair xy we then associate e^- with the negative one of these two and e^+ with the positive one. \square

Recall that \mathcal{C}_t , \mathcal{OC}_t , and \mathcal{SC}_t are, respectively: the class of graphs having chromatic number at least t ; signed graphs of the form $(G, -)$ with $\chi(G) \geq t$, and; signed graphs having balanced chromatic number at least t . Based on these notions, we have the following variations of $T(t)$.

Definition 15. *Given a positive integer t we define $OT(t)$ to be the largest k such that $(K_k, -)$ is a topological minor of every member of \mathcal{OC}_t . Similarly, $TT(t)$ is the largest k such that \tilde{K}_k is a topological minor of every member of \mathcal{SC}_t .*

Observation 16. *We have $TT(t) \leq OT(t) \leq T(t)$.*

Proof. If K_k is not a topological minor of G , then $(K_k, -)$ is certainly not a topological minor of $(G, -)$. And, similarly, if $(K_k, -)$ is not a topological minor of $(G, -)$ then neither is \tilde{K}_k . \square

In light of Observation 16 the following theorem is a strengthening of the result of Kawarabayashi [9] concerning the existence of large totally odd subdivisions of cliques in graphs having large chromatic number.

Theorem 17. *For any positive integer t we have $TT(t) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2t}{79}}$.*

4.1 Topological minors and balanced coloring

Here we show the connection between the absence of a large topological minor and balanced coloring in signed graphs by proving the following stronger version of Theorem 17.

Theorem 18. *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a signed graph with no \tilde{K}_t -subdivision. For any vertex set $Z \subseteq V$ with $|Z| \leq 2t^2$ any precoloring of the subgraph of G induced by Z can be extended to a $\frac{79}{2}t^2$ -coloring of G .*

The proof given below is an adaptation of the proof by Kawarabayashi for the existence of large totally odd subdivisions in graphs of high chromatic number [9]. We first state some key results from the literature that are needed for the proof. The first one is the following folklore observation.

Observation 19. *Let \hat{G} be a signed graph and assume \hat{H} is a balanced subgraph of \hat{G} with the maximum possible number of edges. Then for each vertex v of G we have $d_H(v) \geq \frac{d_G(v)}{2}$. In particular $\delta(H) \geq \frac{\delta(G)}{2}$.*

The next statement is obtained from [4] by taking signed graphs as symmetric group labeled digraphs, with the group being (additive) \mathbb{Z}_2 where 0 plays the role of + and 1 plays the role of -.

Theorem 20. *Let G be a signed graph and H be a balanced, connected subgraph so that all edges of H are positive. For any fixed k one of the following holds.*

1. *There are k mutually disjoint negative H paths, i.e., k mutually disjoint paths P_1, \dots, P_k such that each P_i is a negative path whose end vertices are in H , or*
2. *There is a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of at most $2k - 2$ vertices, such that every negative path with both end vertices in H contains a vertex in X .*

A graph is ℓ -linked if it has at least 2ℓ vertices, and for any choice of distinct vertices $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_\ell, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_\ell$ there are ℓ mutually disjoint paths P_1, P_2, \dots, P_ℓ so that P_i has ends u_i, v_i ($1 \leq i \leq \ell$). The following statement is from [16].

Theorem 21. *Every 2ℓ -connected graph G with at least $5\ell|V(G)|$ edges is ℓ -linked.*

This theorem will be used in combination with the following result from [2].

Theorem 22. *Let G be a graph and k an integer such that*

$$|V(G)| \geq \frac{5}{2}k \quad \text{and} \quad |E(G)| \geq \frac{25}{4}k|V(G)| - \frac{25}{2}k^2.$$

Then $|V(G)| \geq 10k+2$ and G contains a $2k$ -connected subgraph H with at least $5k|V(H)|$ edges.

Proof of Theorem 18. Let \hat{G} be a minimum counterexample with respect to the number of vertices. That is, \hat{G} does not have a \tilde{K}_t -subdivision and there exists $Z \subseteq V$ with $|Z| \leq 2t^2$ and a precoloring of Z that cannot be extended to a $\frac{79}{2}t^2$ -coloring of G . Then \hat{G} must have at least $\frac{79}{2}t^2 + 1$ vertices. We prove several claims about \hat{G} before getting to a contradiction by providing a \tilde{K}_t -subdivision.

(1) *We may assume \hat{G} has no parallel edges of the same sign.*

This is because such parallel edges do not affect any coloring, and if \hat{G} already has no \tilde{K}_t -subdivision, then it certainly does not have one after deleting an edge.

(2) *Every vertex $v \in V - Z$ has degree at least $\frac{79}{2}t^2$ in \hat{G} .*

Otherwise, by minimality, for some v with degree at most $\frac{79}{2}t^2 - 1$, the signed graph $\hat{G} - v$ has a $\frac{79}{2}t^2$ -coloring which is an extension of the precoloring of Z . But because v has low degree, this coloring of $\hat{G} - v$ can be extended to \hat{G} , a contradiction.

An ℓ -separation of \hat{G} is a pair (\hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2) of subgraphs so that $\hat{G}_1 \cup \hat{G}_2 = \hat{G}$, and $|V(\hat{G}_1) \cap V(\hat{G}_2)| = \ell$. Following Kawarabayashi, we say that an ℓ -separation (\hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2) is Z -essential if each \hat{G}_i ($i = 1, 2$) has at least one vertex which is not in $\hat{G}_j \cup Z$ for $j \neq i$.

(3) *For $\ell \leq t^2$, \hat{G} admits no Z -essential ℓ -separation.*

Suppose for a contradiction that such a separation (\hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2) exists. Since $|Z| \leq 2t^2$, the number of elements of Z in either $V(\hat{G}_1) \setminus V(\hat{G}_2)$ or $V(\hat{G}_2) \setminus V(\hat{G}_1)$ is at most t^2 . By symmetry, we may assume that $|V(\hat{G}_1) \setminus V(\hat{G}_2)| \leq t^2$.

By the minimality of \hat{G} and since there is at least one vertex of \hat{G} not in $V(\hat{G}_2) \cup Z$, the precoloring φ of Z can be extended to a coloring φ' of $\hat{G}_2 \cup Z$. Now consider the restriction φ' of φ on the vertices of \hat{G}_1 that are colored. Observe that there are at most $2t^2$ such vertices and that \hat{G}_1 has at least one less vertex than \hat{G} . Thus, by the assumption on the minimality of \hat{G} , the coloring φ' can be extended to the rest of \hat{G}_1 , resulting a coloring of \hat{G} , a contradiction.

(4) *There is a spanning balanced subgraph \hat{H} of $\hat{G} - Z$ whose minimum degree is at least $\frac{75}{4}t^2$.*

It follows from (2) that $\delta(\hat{G} - Z) \geq \frac{79}{2}t^2 - 2t^2 = \frac{75}{2}t^2$. The claim then follows by Observation 19.

In the rest of the proof we will assume the signature of \hat{G} is switched, if needed, so that all edges of H are positive.

(5) *There is a subgraph $L \subseteq H$ which is $\frac{3}{2}t^2$ -linked, t^2 -connected, and, in particular, has at least $3t^2$ vertices.*

From (1), and because it is balanced, H has no parallel edges or digons. From (4), H has minimum degree at least $\frac{75}{4}t^2$, and because these neighbors are distinct, H has at least these many vertices and at least $\frac{75t^2}{8}|V(H)|$ edges. We may then apply Theorem 22 with

$k = \frac{3t^2}{2}$ to get a subgraph L of H which is $3t^2$ -connected and with at least $15t^2|V(L)|$ edges. Now, taking $\ell = \frac{3}{2}t^2$, Theorem 21 ensures that L is $\frac{3}{2}t^2$ -linked.

Recall that, being a subgraph of H , all edges of L are positive in the signature of \hat{G} that we are working with.

(6) *There are $\frac{1}{2}t^2 \geq \binom{t}{2}$ disjoint negative L -paths in G .*

Suppose for a contradiction that such paths do not exist. Then by Lemma 20, there is a subset $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \leq t^2 - 2$ so that $G - X$ has no negative L -path. From (5), $L - X$ is 2-connected, and it is, therefore, contained in some 2-connected block L' of $G - X$. We now prove two claims in order to prove (6).

(6a) *L' is balanced.* If not, then there is a negative cycle $C \subseteq L'$. Then due to the 2-connectivity of L' , there exist two disjoint paths (possibly trivial ones) in L' , joining C and L . However, this structure contains a negative L -path, a contradiction.

If $L' = G - X$, then we can extend a precoloring of Z to a $3t^2$ -coloring of G as follows: the precoloring of Z uses at most $2t^2$ colors, then at most a set of $t^2 - 2$ colors are used for coloring vertices in $X - Z$. Finally one new color is needed for all vertices in L' due to (6a). This is a contradiction as $3t^2 < \frac{79}{2}t^2$.

Let W_1, W_2, \dots, W_r be the remaining 2-connected blocks in $G - X$ for $r \geq 1$. Denote by v_i , the cut-vertex in $V(L') \cap V(W_i)$, if one exists.

(6b) *$W_i - v_i \subseteq Z$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$.* Observe that, $|L'| \geq |L - X| \geq |Z| + 2$, where the second inequality follows from (5) because $|X| \leq t^2 - 2$ and $|Z| \leq 2t^2$. So if there is a $v \in W_i - v_i$ such that $v \notin Z$, then there is a Z -essential separation of order at most $|X| + 1 \leq t^2 - 1$, contradicting (3).

Now we can extend the precoloring of Z to a $\frac{79}{2}t^2$ -coloring of G as before: use at most $2t^2$ colors in the precoloring of Z , observe that $G - Z \subseteq L' \cup X$ by (6b), then use at most $t^2 - 2$ additional colors to color the remainder of X because $|X| \leq t^2 - 2$, and use one additional color to color the remainder of L' by (6a).

This coloring uses at most $3t^2$ colors, which contradicts that G is a counterexample to the theorem. This completes the proof of (6).

Now we will demonstrate that there is a \tilde{K}_t -subdivision in G . We will construct this subdivision using L and negative L -paths. From (6), there exist $\frac{1}{2}t^2 \geq \binom{t}{2}$ disjoint negative L -paths in G . Choose $\binom{t}{2}$ such paths and let W denote their endpoints. We have $|W| = t(t-1) < t^2$. By (5), L has at least $3t^2$ vertices, and so we may choose t distinct vertices u_1, \dots, u_t in $L - W$. These will serve as the terminals of the \tilde{K}_t -subdivision.

For each pair of distinct terminals u_i, u_j , (there are exactly $\binom{t}{2}$ such pairs), we associate exactly one negative L -path, P_{ij} . Refer to the ends of P_{ij} as p_{ij} and p'_{ij} . Furthermore, for each vertex u_i choose a set of neighbours N_i in $L - W$ of size $2(t-1)$, say

$$N_i = \{w_{i,1}, \dots, w_{i,i-1}, w_{i,i+1}, \dots, w_{i,t}, v_{i,1}, \dots, v_{i,i-1}, v_{i,i+1}, \dots, v_{i,t}\}$$

such that $\{N_i \cup u_i\} \cap \{N_j \cup u_j\} = \emptyset$ for each $j \neq i$. It is possible to do so since by (5), L is $3t^2$ -connected, and hence, the minimum degree of L is at least $3t^2$ which is bigger than

$$2t(t-1) + 2\binom{t}{2} + t.$$

Now, we find the following disjoint paths in L .

1. For each pair i, j in $\binom{[t]}{2}$, a path with ends $w_{i,j}w_{j,i}$. This will serve as the positive paths in the \tilde{K}_t -subdivision.
2. For each pair i, j in $\binom{[t]}{2}$, two paths, one with ends $v_{i,j}, p_{ij}$ and one with ends $v_{j,i}, p'_{ij}$, for $i < j$. These paths together with P_{ij} will serve as the negative paths in the \tilde{K}_t -subdivision.

This is a total of $3\binom{t}{2}$ disjoint paths in L . Since, by (5), L is $\frac{3}{2}t^2$ -linked, and $3\binom{t}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2}t^2$, we will be able to do so.

This means there is a \tilde{K}_t -subdivision in G , which contradicts our choice of G and completes the proof. \square

5 Concluding remarks

In this work we introduced a signed version of Hadwiger's conjecture and showed that while it helps to bound the chromatic number of dense families of (signed) graphs it is still equivalent to the Hadwiger's conjecture which only bounds the chromatic number of sparse families of graphs. Our conjecture in turn helps to better understand the connection between Hadwiger's conjecture and the Odd Hadwiger Conjecture.

A natural line of work to improve on the existing bounds would be to consider signed simple graphs, or more generally signed graphs of given girth. For signed planar simple graphs the best upper bound for the circular chromatic number is 6, while a construction for a simple planar graph of circular chromatic number $\frac{14}{3}$ is given in [14]. The exact value remains open. There are no specific improvements on the corresponding bounds for other classes of signed graphs such as signed K_t -minor-free simple graphs.

We also showed the existence of relatively large subdivisions in signed graphs of high balanced chromatic number. When restricted on graphs this shows the existence of a subdivision where between any pair of vertices there are disjoint odd and even paths. We expect that bounds given here can be improved. It is also not known how assumptions such as high girth would affect this bound.

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