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Random subgraphs of properly edge-coloured complete graphs and long rainbow cycles

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Abstract

A subgraph of an edge-coloured complete graph is called rainbow if all its edges have different colours. In 1980 Hahn conjectured that every properly edge-coloured complete graph K_n has a rainbow Hamiltonian path. Although this conjecture turned out to be false, it was widely believed that such a colouring always contains a rainbow cycle of length almost n . In this paper, improving on several earlier results, we confirm this by proving that every properly edge-coloured K_n has a rainbow cycle of length $n - O(n^{3/4})$. One of the main ingredients of our proof, which is of independent interest, shows that a random subgraph of a properly edge-coloured K_n formed by the edges of a random set of colours has a similar edge distribution as a truly random graph with the same edge density. In particular it has very good expansion properties.

1 Introduction

In this paper we study properly edge-coloured complete graphs, i.e., graphs in which edges which share a vertex have distinct colours. Properly edge-coloured complete graphs are important objects because they generalize 1-factorizations of complete graphs. A 1-factorization of K_{2n} is a proper edge-colouring of K_{2n} with $2n - 1$ colours, or equivalently a decomposition of the edges of K_{2n} into perfect matchings. These factorizations were introduced by Kirkman more than 150 years ago and were extensively studied in the context of combinatorial designs (see, e.g., [12, 17] and the references therein.)

A *rainbow* subgraph of a properly edge-coloured complete graph is a subgraph all of whose edges have different colours. One reason to study such subgraphs arises in Ramsey theory, more precisely in the canonical version of Ramsey's theorem, proved by Erdős and Rado. Here the goal is to show that edge-colourings of K_n , in which each colour appears only few times contain rainbow copies of certain graphs (see, e.g., [16], Introduction for more details). Another motivation comes from problems in design theory. For example a special case of the Brualdi-Stein Conjecture about transversals in Latin squares is that every 1-factorization of K_{2n} has a rainbow subgraph with $2n - 1$ edges and maximum degree 2. A special kind of a graph with maximum degree 2 is a Hamiltonian path, that is, a path which goes through every vertex of G exactly once. Since properly coloured complete graphs are believed to contain large rainbow maximum degree 2 subgraphs, it is natural to ask whether they have rainbow Hamiltonian paths as well. This was conjectured by Hahn [11] in 1980. Specifically he conjectured that for $n \geq 5$, in every colouring of K_n with $\leq n/2$ edges of every colour there is a rainbow Hamiltonian path.

It turns out that this conjecture is false and for $n = 2^k$, Maamoun and Meyniel [14] found 1-factorizations of K_n without a rainbow Hamilton path. Nevertheless, it is widely believed (see e.g., [10]) that the intuition

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behind Hahn’s Conjecture is correct and that various slight weakenings of this conjecture should be true. Moreover, they should hold not only for 1-factorizations but in general for proper edge-colourings. Hahn and Thomassen [13] suggested that every properly edge-coloured K_n , with $< n/2$ edges of each colour, has a rainbow Hamiltonian path. Akbari, Etesami, Mahini and Mahmoody [1] conjectured that every 1-factorization of K_n contains a Hamiltonian cycle which has at least $n - 2$ different colours on its edges. They also asked whether every 1-factorization has a rainbow cycle of length at least $n - 2$. Andersen [5] further conjectured that every properly edge-coloured K_n has a long rainbow path.

Conjecture 1.1 (Andersen, [5]). *Every properly edge-coloured K_n has a rainbow path of length $n - 2$.*

There have been many positive results supporting the above conjectures. By a trivial greedy argument every properly coloured K_n has a rainbow path of length $\geq n/2 - 1$. Indeed if the maximum rainbow path P in such a complete graph has length less than $n/2 - 1$, then an endpoint of P must have an edge going to $V(K_n) \setminus V(P)$ in a colour which is not present in P (contradicting the maximality of P .) Akbari, Etesami, Mahini and Mahmoody [1] showed that every properly coloured K_n has a rainbow cycle of length $\geq n/2 - 1$. Gyarfas and Mhalla [9] showed that every 1-factorization of K_n has a rainbow path of length $\geq (2n + 1)/3$. Gyarfas, Ruszinko, Sarkozy, and Schelp [10] showed that every properly coloured K_n has a rainbow cycle of length $\geq (4/7 - o(1))n$. Gebauer and Mousset [7], and independently Chen and Li [6] showed that every properly coloured K_n has a rainbow path of length $\geq (3/4 - o(1))n$. But despite all these results Gyarfas and Mhalla [9] remarked that “presently finding a rainbow path even with $n - o(n)$ vertices is out of reach.”

In this paper we improve on all the above mentioned results by showing that every properly edge-coloured K_n has an almost spanning rainbow cycle.

Theorem 1.2. *For all sufficiently large n , every properly edge-coloured K_n contains a rainbow cycle of length at least $n - 24n^{3/4}$.*

This theorem gives an approximate version of Hahn’s and Andersen’s conjectures, leaving as an open problem to pin down the correct order of the error term (currently between -1 and $-O(n^{3/4})$). The constant in front of $n^{3/4}$ can be further improved and we make no attempt to optimize it.

The proof of our main theorem is based on the following result, which has an independent interest. For a graph G and two sets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$, we use $e_G(A, B)$ to denote the number of edges of G with one vertex in A and one vertex in B . We show that the subgraph of a properly edge-coloured K_n formed by the edges in a random set of colours has a similar edge distribution as a truly random graph with the same edge density. Here we assume that n is sufficiently large and write $f \gg g$ if f/g tends to infinity with n .

Theorem 1.3. *Given a proper edge-colouring of K_n , let G be the subgraph obtained by choosing every colour class randomly and independently with probability $p \leq 1/2$. Then, with high probability, all vertices in G have degree $(1 - o(1))np$ and for every two disjoint subsets A, B with $|A|, |B| \gg (\log n/p)^2$, $e_G(A, B) \geq (1 - o(1))p|A||B|$.*

Our proof can be also used to show that this conclusion holds for not necessarily disjoint sets (where in this case edges with both endpoints in $A \cap B$ are counted twice). For slightly larger sets A, B of size at least $\tilde{\Omega}(\log^2 n/p^2)$ (where here $\tilde{\Omega}(x)$ denotes, as usual, $x(\log x)^{O(1)}$) we can also obtain a corresponding upper bound, showing that $e_G(A, B) \leq (1 + o(1))px^2$ (see remark in the next section). Note that the edges in the random subgraph G are highly correlated. Specifically, the edges of the same colour either all appear or all do not appear in G . Yet we show that the edge distribution between all sufficiently large sets are not affected much by this dependence.

Notation

For two disjoint sets of vertices A and B , we use $E(A, B)$ to denote the set of edges between A and B . A path forest $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$ is a collection of vertex-disjoint paths in a graph. For a path forest \mathcal{P} , let

$V(\mathcal{P}) = V(P_1) \cup \dots \cup V(P_k)$ denote the vertices of the path forest, and let $E(\mathcal{P}) = E(P_1) \cup \dots \cup E(P_k)$ denote the edges of the path forest. We'll use additive notation for concatenating paths i.e. if $P = p_1 p_2 \dots p_i$ and $Q = q_1 q_2 \dots q_j$ are two vertex-disjoint paths and $p_i q_1$ is an edge, then we let $P + Q$ denote the path $p_1 p_2 \dots p_i q_1 q_2 \dots q_j$. For a graph G and a vertex v , $d_G(v)$ denotes the number of edges in G containing v . The minimum and maximum degrees of G are denoted by $\delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$ respectively. For the sake of clarity, we omit floor and ceiling signs where they are not important.

2 Random subgraphs of properly coloured complete graphs

The goal of this section is to prove that the edges from a random collection of colours in a properly edge-coloured complete graph have distribution similar to truly random graph of the same density. Our main result here will be Theorem 1.3. Throughout this section we assume that the number of vertices n is sufficiently large and all error terms $o(1)$ tend to zero when n tends to infinity. We say that some probability event holds *almost surely* if its probability is $1 - o(1)$. Our approach here is similar to the one in [2], section 3.3, see also [3], section 5.2, but requires several additional ideas. First we need to recall the well known Chernoff bound, see e.g., [4].

Lemma 2.1. *Let X be the binomial random variable with parameters (n, p) . Then for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ we have*

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - pn| > \varepsilon pn) \leq 2e^{-\frac{pn\varepsilon^2}{3}}.$$

Given a proper edge-colouring of K_n , we call a pair of disjoint subsets A, B *nearly-rainbow* if the number of colours of edges between A and B is at least $(1 - o(1))|A||B|$. The following lemma shows that we can easily control the number of random edges inside nearly-rainbow pairs.

Lemma 2.2. *Given a proper edge-colouring of K_n , let G be a subgraph of K_n obtained by choosing every colour class with probability p . Then, almost surely, all nearly-rainbow pairs A, B with $|A| = |B| = y \gg \log n/p$ satisfy $e_G(A, B) \geq (1 - o(1))py^2$*

Proof. Since $y \gg \log n/p$, we can choose $\varepsilon = o(1)$ so that every nearly-rainbow pair A, B has at least $(1 - \varepsilon/2)|A||B|$ colours, and $\varepsilon^2 y \geq 30 \log n/p$. Let (A, B) be a nearly-rainbow pair with $|A| = |B| = y$. Then the number of different colours in G between A and B is binomially distributed with parameters (m, p) , where $m \geq (1 - \varepsilon/2)y^2$ is the number of colours in between A and B in K_n . Since $e_G(A, B)$ is always at least the number of colours between A and B , Lemma 2.1 implies

$$\mathbb{P}(e_G(A, B) \leq (1 - \varepsilon)py^2) \leq e^{-\varepsilon^2 py^2 / 13}.$$

Since $\varepsilon^2 y \geq 30 \log n/p$, the result follows by taking a union bound over all $\binom{n}{y}^2$ pairs of sets A, B of size y and all $y \leq n/2$. \square

Our next lemma shows that we can partition any pair of sets A, B into few parts such that almost all pairs of parts are nearly-rainbow.

Lemma 2.3. *Let A, B be two subsets of size x of properly edge-coloured K_n and let y satisfy $x \gg y^2$. Then there are partitions of A and B into sets $\{A_i\}$ and $\{B_j\}$ of size y such that all but an $o(1)$ fraction of pairs A_i, B_j are nearly-rainbow.*

Proof. Since $x \gg y^2$ for $\varepsilon = o(1)$ we can assume that $x \geq \varepsilon^{-2}y^2$ and x is divisible by y . To prove the lemma, we will show that there are partitions of A and B into sets $\{A_i\}$ and $\{B_j\}$ of size y such that all but an ε fraction of pairs A_i, B_j are nearly-rainbow.

Consider pair of random subsets $S \subset A$ and $T \subset B$ of size y chosen uniformly at random from all such subsets. For every colour c , let E_c be the set of edges of colour c between A and B . Given any two vertices

$a, a' \in A$ notice that $\mathbb{P}(a \in S) = y/x$ and $\mathbb{P}(a, a' \in S) = \frac{y(y-1)}{x(x-1)}$. The same estimates hold for vertices in $T \subseteq B$. This implies that for two disjoint edges ab and $a'b'$ between A and B have $\mathbb{P}(ab \in E(S, T)) = y^2/x^2$ and $\mathbb{P}(ab, a'b' \in E(S, T)) = \frac{y^2(y-1)^2}{x^2(x-1)^2}$. Also note that $|E_c| \leq x$, since the edge-colouring on K_n is proper. Thus, by the inclusion-exclusion formula we can bound the probability that a colour c is present in $E(S, T)$ as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(c \text{ present in } E(S, T)) &\geq \sum_{e \in E_c} \mathbb{P}(e \in E(S, T)) - \sum_{e, f \in E_c} \mathbb{P}(e, f \in E(S, T)) \geq \frac{y^2}{x^2}|E_c| - \frac{y^2(y-1)^2}{x^2(x-1)^2} \binom{|E_c|}{2} \\ &= \frac{y^2}{x^2}|E_c| \left(1 - (y-1)^2/(x-1)\right) \geq \frac{y^2}{x^2}|E_c| \left(1 - y^2/x\right) \geq \frac{y^2}{x^2}|E_c|(1 - \varepsilon^2). \end{aligned}$$

Let Z be the number of colours in $E(S, T)$. Note that $\sum_c |E_c| = x^2$. Hence, by linearity of expectation, $\mathbb{E}(Z) \geq \sum_c (1 - \varepsilon^2) \frac{y^2}{x^2} |E_c| = (1 - \varepsilon^2)y^2$. Since $Z \leq e(S, T) = y^2$ we have that $y^2 - Z$ is non-negative with $\mathbb{E}(y^2 - Z) \leq \varepsilon^2 y^2$. Therefore, by Markov's inequality we have $\mathbb{P}(y^2 - Z \geq \varepsilon y^2) \leq \varepsilon$. This implies that with probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$ a pair S, T is nearly-rainbow.

Let $\{A_i\}$ and $\{B_j\}$ be random partitions of A and B into sets of size y . By the above discussion the expected fraction of pairs which are not nearly-rainbow A_i, B_j is at most ε . Therefore there exists some partition satisfying the assertion of the lemma. \square

Combining the above two lemmas we can now complete the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Given a proper edge-colouring of K_n , let G be a subgraph of K_n obtained by choosing every color class with probability p . Since all the edges incident to some vertex have distinct colours the degrees of G are binomially distributed with parameters $(n-1, p)$. Moreover by the condition $x \gg (\log n/p)^2$ we have that $pn \gg \log n$. Therefore for every vertex v , by the Chernoff bound the probability that $|d_G(v) - np| \geq \varepsilon np$ is at most $e^{-\frac{pn\varepsilon^2}{4}}$. By the union bound, all the degrees are almost surely $(1 - o(1))np$.

Fix some $x \gg (\log n/p)^2$. Notice that for any pair of disjoint sets A, B with $|A|, |B| \gg x$, $E_{K_n}(A, B)$ contains $(1 - o(1))|A||B|/x^2$ edge-disjoint pairs $A_i \subseteq A, B_j \subseteq B$ with $|A_i| = |B_j| = x$. Using this, it is sufficient to prove the theorem just for pairs of sets A, B with $|A|, |B| = x$

Let y be some integer satisfying $y \gg \log n/p$ and $y^2 \ll x$, which exists since $x \gg (\log n/p)^2$. Then, by Lemma 2.2, we have that for every nearly-rainbow pair S, T of sets of size y there are at least $(1 - o(1))py^2$ edges of G between S and T . Let A and B be two arbitrary subsets of G of size x . By Lemma 2.3, there are partitions $\{A_i\}, \{B_j\}$ of A and B into subsets of size y such that all but $o(1)$ fraction of the pairs A_i, B_j are nearly-rainbow in K_n . Then, almost surely,

$$e_G(A, B) \geq \sum_{\text{nearly-regular } A_i, B_j} e_G(A_i, B_j) \geq (1 - o(1)) \frac{x^2}{y^2} \cdot (1 - o(1))py^2 \geq (1 - o(1))px^2,$$

completing the proof. \square

Remark. If x is a bit larger, being at least, say, $\frac{\log^2 n}{p^2} (\log(\frac{\log n}{p}))^{O(1)}$ then one can modify our proof to also bound $e_G(A, B)$ from above by $(1 + o(1))px^2$. Indeed in this case we can split each of the two sets A and B of size x to disjoint subsets of size, say $y = \sqrt{x}/100$ and show that with positive probability no pair of these subsets spans more than $\log x$ edges of the same color. When we pick each color randomly and independently with probability p the expected number of edges between any two such subsets with the colors picked is exactly py^2 . The number of edges between any such sets is also c -Lipschitz with $c = \log x$ since by the above discussion, changing the decision about one colour can change the quantity by at most $\log x$. Therefore we can replace the Chernoff bound by Azuma's Inequality (see [15]) to conclude that with high probability the number will be $(1 + o(1))py^2$ for each such pair. We omit the details as the upper bound will not be needed in this paper.

3 Rainbow path forest

The following lemma is the second main ingredient which we will need to prove Theorem 1.2. It says that every properly coloured graph with very high minimum degree has a nearly-spanning rainbow path forest. The proof is a version of a technique of Andersen [5] who proved the same result for complete graphs.

Lemma 3.1. *For all γ, δ, n with $\delta \geq \gamma$ and $3\gamma\delta - \gamma^2/2 > n^{-1}$ the following holds. Let G be a properly coloured graph with $|G| = n$ and $\delta(G) \geq (1 - \delta)n$. Then G contains a rainbow path forest with $\leq \gamma n$ paths and $|E(\mathcal{P})| \geq (1 - 4\delta)n$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_{\gamma n}\}$ be a rainbow path forest with $\leq \gamma n$ paths and $|E(\mathcal{P})|$ as large as possible. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that $|E(\mathcal{P})| < (1 - 4\delta)n$. We claim that without loss of generality we may suppose that all the paths $P_1, \dots, P_{\gamma n}$ are nonempty. Indeed notice that we have $|V(\mathcal{P})| \leq |E(\mathcal{P})| + \gamma n < (1 - 4\delta)n + \gamma n \leq n - \gamma n$. Therefore if any of the paths in \mathcal{P} are empty, then we can replace them by single-vertex paths outside $V(\mathcal{P})$ to get a new path forest with the same number of edges as \mathcal{P} . For each i , let the path P_i have vertex sequence $v_{i,1}, v_{i,2}, \dots, v_{i,|P_i|}$. For a vertex $v_{i,j}$ for $j > 1$, let $e(v_{i,j})$ denote the edge $v_{i,j}v_{i,j-1}$ going from $v_{i,j}$ to its predecessor on P_j , and let $c(v_{i,j})$ denote the colour of $e(v_{i,j})$.

We define sets of colours $C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{\gamma n}$ recursively as follows. Let C_0 be the set of colours not on paths in \mathcal{P} . For $i = 1, \dots, \gamma n$, let

$$C_i = \{c(x) : x \in N_{C_{i-1}}(v_{i,1}) \cap V(\mathcal{P}) \setminus \{v_{1,1}, \dots, v_{\gamma n,1}\}\} \cup C_{i-1}.$$

Notice that for any colour $c \in C_i \setminus C_{i-1}$, there is an edge from $v_{i,1}$ to a vertex $x \in V(\bigcup \mathcal{P})$ with $c(x) = c$.

Claim 3.2. $N_{C_{i-1}}(v_{i,1}) \subseteq V(\mathcal{P}) \setminus \{v_{i+1,1}, \dots, v_{\gamma n,1}\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, \gamma n$.

Proof. First we'll deal with the case when for $j > i$ there is an edge $v_{i,1}v_{j,1}$ by something in C_{i-1} . Define integers, s, i_0, \dots, i_s , colours c_1, \dots, c_s , and vertices x_0, \dots, x_{s-1} as follows.

- (1) Let $i_0 = i$ and $x_0 = v_{j,1}$.
- (2) We will maintain that if $i_t \geq 1$, then the colour of $v_{i_t,1}x_t$ is in $C_{(i_t)-1}$. Notice that this does hold for i_0 and x_0 .
- (3) For $t \geq 1$, let c_t be the colour of $v_{i_{t-1},1}x_{t-1}$. By (2), we have $c_t \in C_{(i_{t-1})-1}$.
- (4) For $t \geq 1$, let i_t be the smallest number for which $c_t \in C_{i_t}$. Notice that this ensures $c_t \in C_{i_t} \setminus C_{(i_t)-1}$.
- (5) For $t \geq 1$, if $i_t > 0$ then let x_t be the vertex of $V(\mathcal{P})$ with $c(x_t) = c_t$. Such a vertex must exist since from (4) we have $c_t \in C_{i_t} \setminus C_0$. Notice that by the definition of C_{i_t} and $c_t \in C_{i_t} \setminus C_{(i_t)-1}$, the edge $v_{i_t,1}x_t$ must be present and coloured by something in $C_{(i_t)-1}$ as required by (2).
- (6) We stop at the first number s for which $i_s = 0$.

See Figure 1 for a concrete example of these integers, colours, and vertices being chosen. Notice that from the choice of c_t and i_t in (3) and (4) we have $i_0 > i_1 > \dots > i_s$. We also have $x_t \neq x_{t'}$ for $t \neq t'$. To see this notice that from (4) and (5) we have $c(x_t) = c_t \in C_{i_t} \setminus C_{(i_t)-1}$ and $c(x_{t'}) = c_{t'} \in C_{i_{t'}} \setminus C_{(i_{t'})-1}$. Since the sets C_0, C_1, \dots are nested, the only way $c(x_t) = c(x_{t'})$ could occur is if $i_t = i_{t'}$ (which would imply $t = t'$.) The following claim will let us find a larger rainbow path forest than \mathcal{P} .

Claim 3.3. $\mathcal{P}' = P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_{\gamma n} \cup \{(v_{i_0,1}x_0), (v_{i_1,1}x_1), (v_{i_2,1}x_2), \dots, (v_{i_{s-1},1}x_{s-1})\} \setminus \{e(x_1), e(x_2), \dots, e(x_{s-1})\}$ is a rainbow path forest.

use the expander H to “rotate” the path forest in order to successively extend one of the paths in it until we have a nearly spanning rainbow path P . Finally we again use the expander H to close P into a rainbow cycle.

We start with the lemma which shows how to use an expander to enlarge one of the paths in a path forest.

Lemma 4.1. *For $b, m, r > 0$ with $2mr \leq b$, the following holds. Let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_r\}$ be a rainbow path forest in a properly coloured graph G . Let H be a subgraph of G sharing no colours with \mathcal{P} with $\delta(H) \geq 3b$ and $E_H(A, B) \geq b + 1$ for any two sets of vertices A and B of size b . Then either $|P_1| \geq |V(\mathcal{P})| - 2b$ or there are two edges $e_1, e_2 \in H$ and a rainbow path forest $\mathcal{P}' = \{P'_1, \dots, P'_r\}$ such that $E(\mathcal{P}') \subseteq E(\mathcal{P}) + e_1 + e_2$ and $|P'_1| \geq |P_1| + m$.*

Proof. Suppose that $|P_1| < |V(\mathcal{P})| - 2b$. Let $P_1 = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k$ and let T be the union of vertices on those paths among P_2, \dots, P_r which have length at least $2m$. Notice that there are at most $2mr$ vertices on paths P_i of length $\leq 2m$. Since $|P_1| < |V(\mathcal{P})| - 2b$, the set T has size at least $2b - 2mr \geq b$.

First suppose that there is an edge of H from v_1 to a vertex $x \in T$ on some path P_i of length at least $2m$. We can partition P_i into two subpaths P^+ and P^- such that P^+ starts with x and has $|P^+| \geq |P_i|/2 \geq m$. Then we can take $e_1 = e_2 = v_1x$, $P_1 = P_1 + e_1 + P^+$, $P_i = P^-$ and $P'_j = P_j$ for all other j to obtain paths satisfying the assertion of the lemma.

Next suppose that $|N_H(v_1) \cap P_1| \geq b$. Let $S \subseteq N_H(v_1) \cap P_1$ be a subset of size b . Let S^+ be the set of predecessors on P_1 of vertices in S , i.e., $S^+ = \{v_{i-1} : v_i \in S\}$. Since $|S^+|, |T| \geq b$, there are at least $b + 1$ edges between S^+ and T in H . In particular this means that there is some $v_\ell \in S^+$ which has $|N_H(v_\ell) \cap T| \geq 2$. Since H is properly coloured, there is some $x \in N_H(v_\ell) \cap T$ such that $v_\ell x$ has a different colour than that of $v_1 v_{\ell+1}$. By the definition of T , this x belongs to path $P_i, i \geq 2$ with $|P_i| \geq 2m$. Again we can partition P_i into two subpaths P^+ and P^- such that P^+ starts with x and has $|P^+| \geq m$. Then, taking $e_1 = v_1 v_{\ell+1}$ $e_2 = v_\ell x$, $P_1 = (v_k, v_{k-1}, \dots, v_{\ell+1} v_1, v_2, \dots, v_\ell) + e_2 + P^+$, $P'_i = P^-$ and $P'_j = P_j$ for all other j , we obtain paths satisfying the assertion of the lemma.

Finally we have that $|N_H(v_1) \cap P_1| < b$ and there are no edges from v_1 to T . Note that there are also at most $2mr \leq b$ edges from v_1 to vertices on paths P_i of length $\leq 2m$. Since $|N_H(v_1)| \geq 3b$, there is a set $S \subseteq N_H(v_1) \setminus V(\mathcal{P})$ with $|S| = b$. Since $|S|, |T| \geq b$, there is an edge sx in H from some $s \in S$ to some $x \in T$. Since H is properly coloured, sx has a different colour than that of $v_1 s$. By the definition of T , the vertex x is on some path $P_i, i \geq 2$ of length at least $2m$. Partition P_i into two subpaths P^+ and P^- such that P^+ starts with x and has $|P^+| \geq m$. Let $e_1 = v_1 s$ $e_2 = sx$. Then $P'_1 = P_1 + e_1 + e_2 + P^+$, $P'_i = P^-$ and $P'_j = P_j$ for all other j satisfy the assertion of the lemma, completing the proof \square

Having finished all the necessary preparations we are now ready to show that every properly edge-coloured K_n has a nearly-spanning rainbow cycle.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Given a properly edge-coloured complete graph K_n , we first use Theorem 1.3 to construct its subgraph H , satisfying the conditions of Lemma 4.1. Let $b = n^{3/4}$. Let H be a subgraph obtained by choosing every colour class randomly and independently with probability $p = 4.5b/n$. Since $p = 4.5n^{-1/4}$ we have that $b = n^{3/4} \gg n^{1/2} \log^2 n > (\log n/p)^2$. Therefore, we can apply Theorem 1.3 to get that almost surely every vertex in H has degree $4b \leq d_H(v) = (1 - o(1))np \leq 5b - 1$ and $e_H(A, B) \geq (1 - o(1))pb^2 > 4.3n^{1/2}b$ for any two disjoint sets A and B of size b . Fix such an H .

Let $G = K_n \setminus H$ be the subgraph of K_n consisting of all edges whose colours are not in $E(H)$. We have $\delta(G) \geq n - 1 - \Delta(H) \geq (1 - 5n^{-1/4})n$. Applying Lemma 3.1 with $\delta = 5n^{-1/4}$ and $\gamma = n^{-3/4}$ we get a rainbow path forest \mathcal{P} with $n^{1/4}$ paths and $|E(\mathcal{P})| \geq n - 20n^{3/4}$. Moreover the colours of edges in \mathcal{P} and H are disjoint.

Next, we repeatedly apply Lemma 4.1 $2n^{1/2}$ times with $b = n^{3/4}$, $r = n^{1/4}$, and $m = 0.5n^{1/2}$. At each iteration we delete from H all edges sharing a colour with e_1 or e_2 to get a subgraph H' . Notice that after i iterations, H has lost at most $2i$ colours, and so $\delta(H') \geq \delta(H) - 2i \geq 4b - 2i > 3b$ and for any $A, B \subseteq V(H)$ with $|A|, |B| \geq b$ we have $e_{H'}(A, B) \geq 4.3n^{1/2}b - 2ib \geq 0.3n^{1/2}b > b + 1$. This shows that we indeed can continue the process for $2n^{1/2}$ steps without violating the conditions of Lemma 4.1. At each iteration we

either increase the length of P_1 by m , or we establish that $|P_1| \geq |V(\mathcal{P})| - 2b$. Since $2n^{1/2}m = n > n - 2b$ we have that the second option must occur at some point during the $2n^{1/2}$ iterations of Lemma 4.1. This gives a rainbow path P of length at least $|V(\mathcal{P})| - 2b \geq n - 22n^{3/4}$. As was mentioned above there must still be at least $0.3n^{1/2}b$ edges of H' left between any two disjoint sets A, B of size b . Let S be the set of first b vertices and T be the set of last b vertices of the rainbow path P . Then there is an edge of H' between S and T whose colour is not on P . Adding this edge we get a rainbow cycle of length at least $|P| - 2b \geq n - 24n^{3/4}$, completing the proof. \square

5 Concluding remarks

Versions of Theorem 1.3 can be proved in settings other than properly coloured complete graphs. One particularly interesting variation is to look at properly coloured balanced complete bipartite graphs $K_{n,n}$.

Theorem 5.1. *Given a proper edge-colouring of $K_{n,n}$ with bipartition classes X and Y , let G be a subgraph obtained by choosing every colour class randomly and independently with probability p . Then, with high probability, all vertices in G have degree $(1 - o(1))np$ and for every two subsets $A \subseteq X, B \subseteq Y$ of size $x \gg (\log n/p)^2$, $e_G(A, B) \geq (1 - o(1))px^2$.*

The above theorem is proved by essentially the same argument as Theorem 1.3. Properly coloured balanced complete bipartite graphs are interesting because they generalize Latin squares. Indeed given any $n \times n$ Latin square, one can associate a proper colouring of $K_{n,n}$ with $V(K_{n,n}) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ to it by placing a colour i edge between x_j and y_k whenever the (j, k) th entry in the Latin square is i . Thus Theorem 5.1 implies that every Latin square has a small set of symbols which exhibits a random-like behavior.

It would be interesting to find the correct value of the second order term in Theorem 1.2. So far, the best lower bound on this is “ -1 ” which comes from Maamoun and Meyniel’s construction in [14]. It is quite possible that their construction is tight and “ -1 ” should be the correct value. However this would likely be very hard to prove since, at present, we do not even know how to get a rainbow maximum degree 2 subgraph of a properly coloured K_n with $n - o(\sqrt{n})$ edges (a subgraph with $n - O(\sqrt{n})$ edges can be obtained by Lemma 3.1, or by a result from [5].)

Finally it would be interesting to know what is the smallest size of the sets for which Theorem 1.3 holds. In particular, is it true that for all $|A|, |B| \gg (\log n/p)^{1+\varepsilon}$ we have $e_G(A, B) \geq (1 - o(1))p|A||B|$, where G is the graph in Theorem 1.3? It can be shown that this is not the case if $p = 1/2$ and $|A| = |B| = c \log n \log \log n$ for an appropriate absolute constant $c > 0$ (see [8].)

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