

Large minors in graphs with high chromatic number

Alexandr Kostochka

A graph H is a *minor* of a graph G if one can obtain H from G by deleting some edges and vertices and contracting some edges. In this case, we also say that G *has an H -minor*. *Hadwiger's Conjecture* states that *every graph with chromatic number k has the complete graph on k vertices as a minor*. The conjecture is trivial for $k \leq 3$, easy to prove for $k = 4$, equivalent to the Four Color Theorem for $k = 5, 6$, and open for $k \geq 7$.

In this talk we survey recent progress in some problems closely related to Hadwiger's Conjecture.