

HYPERBOLIC FAMILIES AND COLORING GRAPHS ON SURFACES

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ABSTRACT. We develop a theory of linear isoperimetric inequalities for graphs on surfaces and apply it to coloring problems, as follows. Let G be a graph embedded in a fixed surface Σ of genus g and let $L = (L(v) : v \in V(G))$ be a collection of lists such that either each list has size at least five, or each list has size at least four and G is triangle-free, or each list has size at least three and G has no cycle of length four or less. An L -coloring of G is a mapping ϕ with domain $V(G)$ such that $\phi(v) \in L(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$ and $\phi(v) \neq \phi(u)$ for every pair of adjacent vertices $u, v \in V(G)$. We prove

- if every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length $\Omega(\log g)$, then G has an L -coloring,
- if G does not have an L -coloring, but every proper subgraph does (“ L -critical graph”), then $|V(G)| = O(g)$,
- if every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length $\Omega(g)$, and a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of vertices that are pairwise at distance $\Omega(1)$ is precolored from the corresponding lists, then the precoloring extends to an L -coloring of G ,
- if every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length $\Omega(g)$, and the graph G is allowed to have crossings, but every two crossings are at distance $\Omega(1)$, then G has an L -coloring,
- if G has at least one L -coloring, then it has at least $2^{\Omega(|V(G)|)}$ distinct L -colorings.

We show that the above assertions are consequences of certain isoperimetric inequalities satisfied by L -critical graphs, and we study the structure of families of embedded graphs that satisfy those inequalities. It follows that the above assertions hold for other coloring problems, as long as the corresponding critical graphs satisfy the same inequalities.

1. INTRODUCTION

All graphs in this paper are finite, and have no loops or multiple edges. Our terminology is standard, and may be found in [11] or [18]. In particular, *cycles* and *paths* have no repeated vertices, and by a *coloring* of a graph G we mean a proper vertex-coloring; that is, a mapping ϕ with domain $V(G)$ such that $\phi(u) \neq \phi(v)$ whenever u, v are adjacent vertices of G . By a *surface* we mean a (possibly disconnected) compact 2-dimensional manifold with possibly empty boundary. The *boundary* of a surface Σ will be denoted by $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$. By the classification theorem every surface Σ is obtained from the disjoint union of finitely many spheres by

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adding a handles, b crosscaps and removing the interiors of finitely many pairwise disjoint closed disks. In that case the *Euler genus* of Σ is $2a + b$.

Motivated by graph coloring problems we study families of graphs that satisfy the following isoperimetric inequalities. By an *embedded graph* we mean a pair (G, Σ) , where Σ is a surface without boundary and G is a graph embedded in Σ . We will usually suppress the surface and speak about an embedded graph G , and when we will need to refer to the surface we will do so by saying that G is embedded in a surface Σ . Let \mathcal{F} be a family of non-null embedded graphs. We say that \mathcal{F} is *hyperbolic* if there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that if $G \in \mathcal{F}$ is a graph that is embedded in a surface Σ , then for every closed curve $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ that bounds an open disk Δ and intersects G only in vertices, if Δ includes a vertex of G , then the number of vertices of G in Δ is at most $c(|\{x \in \mathbb{S}^1 : \xi(x) \in V(G)\}| - 1)$. We say that c is a *Cheeger constant* for \mathcal{F} .

The hyperbolic families of interest to us arise from coloring problems, more specifically from a generalization of the classical notion of coloring, introduced by Erdős, Rubin, and Taylor [32] and known as *list-coloring* or *choosability*. We need a few definitions in order to introduce it. Let G be a graph and let $L = (L(v) : v \in V(G))$ be a collection of lists. If each set $L(v)$ is non-empty, then we say that L is a *list-assignment* for G . If k is an integer and $|L(v)| \geq k$ for every $v \in V(G)$, then we say that L is a *k -list-assignment* for G . An L -*coloring* of G is a mapping ϕ with domain $V(G)$ such that $\phi(v) \in L(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$ and $\phi(v) \neq \phi(u)$ for every pair of adjacent vertices $u, v \in V(G)$. Thus if all the lists are the same, then this reduces to the notion of coloring. We say that a graph G is *k -choosable*, also called *k -list-colorable*, if G has an L -coloring for every k -list-assignment L . The *list chromatic number* of G , denoted by $ch(G)$, also known as *choosability*, is the minimum k such that G is k -list-colorable. A graph G is *L -critical* if G is not L -colorable, but every proper subgraph of G is. To capture the three most important classes of coloring problems to which our theory applies, let us say that a list-assignment L for a graph G is of *type 345* or a *type 345 list-assignment* if either

- L is a 5-list-assignment, or
- L is a 4-list-assignment and G is triangle-free, or
- L is a 3-list-assignment and G has no cycle of length four or less.

We are now ready to describe the three most interesting hyperbolic families of graphs.

Theorem 1.1. *The family of all embedded graphs that are L -critical for some type 345 list-assignment L is hyperbolic.*

Theorem 1.1 is a special case of the more general Theorem 3.6, also stated as Theorem 8.8 and proved in Section 8. Additional examples of hyperbolic families are given in Section 5. We study hyperbolic families in Section 6. Corollary 6.21 implies the following. A family \mathcal{F} of embedded graphs is *closed under curve cutting* if for every embedded graph $(G, \Sigma) \in \mathcal{F}$ and every simple closed curve ξ in Σ whose image is disjoint from G , if Σ' denotes the surface obtained from Σ by cutting open along ξ and attaching disk(s) to the resulting curve(s), then the embedded graph (G, Σ') belongs to \mathcal{F} .

Theorem 1.2. *For every hyperbolic family \mathcal{F} of embedded graphs that is closed under curve cutting there exists a constant $k > 0$ such that every graph $G \in \mathcal{F}$*

embedded in a surface of Euler genus g has a non-null-homotopic cycle of length at most $k \log(g + 1)$.

We prove Theorem 1.2 immediately after Corollary 6.21.

Theorem 1.2 is already quite useful. For instance, by Theorem 1.1 it implies the first result stated in the abstract. Our main theorem about hyperbolic families is Theorem 6.28, which describes their structure. Roughly speaking, it says that every member of a hyperbolic family on a fixed surface can be obtained from a bounded size graph by attaching “narrow cylinders”. The theorem suggests the following strengthening of hyperbolicity. Let G be a member of a hyperbolic family \mathcal{F} embedded in a surface Σ , and let $\Lambda \subseteq \Sigma$ be a cylinder such that the two boundary components of Λ are cycles C_1, C_2 of G . If for all G and Λ the number of vertices of G in Λ is bounded by some function of $|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)|$, then we say that \mathcal{F} is *strongly hyperbolic*. Theorem 3.6 implies that the families from Theorem 1.1 are, in fact, strongly hyperbolic.

We study strongly hyperbolic families in Section 7. The following is a special case of Theorem 7.11.

Theorem 1.3. *For every strongly hyperbolic family \mathcal{F} of embedded graphs that is closed under curve cutting there exists a constant $\beta > 0$ such that every graph $G \in \mathcal{F}$ embedded in a surface of Euler genus g has at most βg vertices.*

By applying Theorem 1.3 to the families from Theorem 1.1 we deduce the second result stated in the abstract. To prove the next result in the abstract we need to extend the notion of hyperbolicity to rooted graphs. A *rooted graph* is a pair (G, X) , where G is a graph and $X \subseteq V(G)$. We extend all the previous terminology to rooted graphs in the natural way, so we can speak about rooted embedded graphs. The definitions of hyperbolicity and strong hyperbolicity extend to rooted graphs with the proviso that the disk Δ and cylinder Λ contain no member of X in their interiors. Now we can state a more general special case of Theorem 7.11. A proof is given immediately after Theorem 7.11.

Theorem 1.4. *For every strongly hyperbolic family \mathcal{F} of rooted embedded graphs that is closed under curve cutting there exist constants $\beta, k, d > 0$ such that every rooted graph $(G, X) \in \mathcal{F}$ embedded in a surface of Euler genus g has at most $\beta(g + |X|)$ vertices, and either has a non-null-homotopic cycle of length at most kg , or some two vertices in X are at a distance at most d , or $V(G) = X$.*

By applying Theorem 1.4 to the rooted versions of the families from Theorem 1.1 we deduce the following theorem, which we state and formally prove in a slightly more general form as Theorem 3.19.

Theorem 1.5. *There exist constants $k, d > 0$ such that the following holds. Let (G, X) be a rooted graph embedded in a surface Σ , and let L be a type 345 list-assignment for G such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least kg and every two vertices in X are at a distance at least d . Then every L -coloring of X extends to an L -coloring of G .*

Theorem 1.5 proves the third result stated in the abstract. The fourth result follows similarly (formally we prove it as Theorem 3.21), but it requires a generalization of the above two theorems to embedded graphs with a set of distinguished cycles. That is why we will introduce the notion of embedded graphs with rings in

Section 3, where a ring is a cycle or a complete graph on at most two vertices. The last result mentioned in the abstract needs the strong hyperbolicity of a different family of embedded graphs. It follows from Theorem 3.22.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we survey results on list coloring graphs on surfaces. In Section 3 we formulate Theorem 3.8, our main coloring result, and derive a number of consequences from it, assuming a generalization of Theorem 1.1, stated as Theorem 3.6, which we do not prove until Section 8. Theorem 3.8 is an easy consequence of Theorem 7.11, our main result about strongly hyperbolic families. In the short Section 4 we prove a lemma about exponentially many extensions of a coloring of a facial cycle in a planar graph. In Section 5 we present examples of hyperbolic families. We investigate their structure in depth in Section 6, where the main result is Theorem 6.28, giving structural information about members of a hyperbolic family. In Section 7 we give examples of strongly hyperbolic families and investigate their structure. The main theorem is Theorem 7.11, but there is also the closely related Theorem 7.12. The latter eliminates an outcome of the former at the expense of a worse bound. In the final Section 8 we complete the proof of the strong hyperbolicity of the three main families of interest (a.k.a. a generalization of Theorem 1.1), and prove Theorem 3.8. We also formulate and prove the closely related Theorem 8.12, which has an identical proof, using Theorem 7.12 instead of Theorem 7.11.

2. SURVEY OF COLORING GRAPHS ON SURFACES

In this section we survey the main results about coloring graphs on surfaces in order to place our work in a historical context. However, familiarity with this section is not required in order to understand the rest of the paper.

2.1. Coloring graphs on surfaces. The topic of coloring graphs on surfaces dates back to 1852, when Francis Guthrie formulated the Four Color Conjecture, which has since become the Four Color Theorem [7, 8, 54]. Even though this theorem, its history and ramifications are of substantial interest, we omit any further discussion of it, because our primary interest lies in surfaces other than the sphere. Thus we skip to the next development, which is the well-known Heawood formula from 1890, asserting that a graph embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus $g \geq 1$ can be colored with at most $H(\Sigma) := \lfloor (7 + \sqrt{24g + 1})/2 \rfloor$ colors. This formula is actually a fairly easy consequence of Euler's formula. It turned out that the bound it gives is best possible for every surface except the Klein bottle, but that was not established until the seminal work of Ringel and Youngs [53] in the 1960s. Franklin [33] proved that every graph embeddable in the Klein bottle requires only six colors, whereas Heawood's bound predicts seven. Dirac [19] and Albertson and Hutchinson [3] improved Heawood's result by showing that every graph in Σ is actually $(H(\Sigma) - 1)$ -colorable, unless it has a subgraph isomorphic to the complete graph on $H(\Sigma)$ vertices.

Thus the maximum chromatic number for graphs embeddable in a surface has been determined for every surface. However, a more modern approach to coloring graphs on surfaces, initiated by Thomassen in the 1990s, is based on the observation that only very few graphs embedded in a fixed surface Σ have chromatic number close to $H(\Sigma)$; in fact, as we are about to see, most have chromatic number at most five. To make this assertion precise, we need a definition. Let $t \geq 2$ be an integer. We say that a graph G is t -critical if it is not $(t - 1)$ -colorable, but every proper

subgraph of G is $(t - 1)$ -colorable. Using Euler's formula, Dirac [20] proved that for every $t \geq 8$ and every surface Σ there are only finitely many t -critical graphs that embed in Σ . By a result of Gallai [36], this can be extended to $t = 7$. We will see in a moment that this extends to $t = 6$ by a deep result of Thomassen. First however, let us mention a predecessor of this theorem, also due to Thomassen [55].

Theorem 2.1. *For every surface Σ there exists an integer ρ such that if G is a graph embedded in Σ such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least ρ , then G is 5-colorable.*

The following related result was obtained by Fisk and Mohar [35].

Theorem 2.2. *There exists an absolute constant γ such that if G is a graph embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, then*

- G is 6-colorable, and
- if G is triangle-free, then it is 4-colorable, and
- if G has no cycles of length five or less, then it is 3-colorable.

The other theorem of Thomassen [60] reads as follows.

Theorem 2.3. *For every surface Σ , there are (up to isomorphism) only finitely many 6-critical graphs that embed in Σ .*

It is clear that Theorem 2.3 implies Theorem 2.1, but we state them separately for two reasons. One is historical, and the other is that we will be able to improve the bound on γ in Theorem 2.1 to an asymptotically best possible value, and that version is no longer a consequence of Theorem 2.3. Theorem 2.3 immediately implies a polynomial-time algorithm for deciding whether a graph on a fixed surface is 5-colorable. By a result of Eppstein [31] there is, in fact, a linear-time algorithm, as follows.

Corollary 2.4. *For every surface Σ there exists a linear-time algorithm that decides whether an input graph embedded in Σ is 5-colorable.*

Corollary 2.4 guarantees the *existence* of an algorithm. To construct an algorithm we would need to find the list of all the 6-critical graphs that can be embedded in Σ . Such lists are known only for the projective plane [3], the torus [56], and the Klein bottle [14, 43]. However, the proof of Theorem 2.3 can be converted to a finite-time algorithm that will output the desired list; thus the algorithm, even though not explicitly known, can be constructed in finite-time.

Theorem 2.3 is best possible as it does not extend to 5-critical graphs. Indeed, Thomassen [60], using a construction of Fisk [34], constructed infinitely many 5-critical graphs that embed in any given surface other than the sphere. The next logical question then is whether Corollary 2.4 holds for 3- or 4-coloring. For 3-coloring the answer is no, unless $P=NP$, because 3-colorability of planar graphs is one of the original NP-complete problems of Garey and Johnson [37]. For 4-coloring there is a trivial algorithm when Σ is the sphere by the Four Color Theorem, and for all other surfaces it is an open problem. Given the difficulties surrounding the known proofs of the Four Color Theorem, the prospects for a resolution of that open problem in the near future are not very bright.

A classical theorem of Grötzsch [39] asserts that every triangle-free planar graph is 3-colorable. Thomassen [58, 59, 61] found three reasonably short proofs, and

extended the theorem to the projective plane and the torus. However, for the extensions to hold one has to assume that the graph has no cycles of length at most four. Those results prompted Thomassen to formulate the following research program. First, let us recall that the *girth* of a graph is the maximum integer q (or infinity) such that every cycle has length at least q . Thomassen asked for which pairs of integers k and q is it the case that for every surface Σ there are only finitely many $(k + 1)$ -critical graphs of girth at least q in Σ . If the answer is positive, then k -colorability of graphs of girth at least q in Σ can be tested in linear time. If the answer is negative, then there is still the question whether the k -colorability of graphs of girth at least q in Σ can be tested in polynomial-time.

These questions have now been resolved, except for the already mentioned case $k = 4$ and $q = 3$. Let us briefly survey the results. It is fairly easy to see that for every surface Σ there are only finitely many $(k + 1)$ -critical graphs of girth at least q in Σ whenever either $q \geq 6$, or $q \geq 4$ and $k \geq 4$, or $k \geq 6$. Theorem 2.3 states that this also holds when $k = 5$, and the following deep theorem, also due to Thomassen [62], says that it also holds when $k = 3$ and $q = 5$.

Theorem 2.5. *For every surface Σ there are only finitely many 4-critical graphs of girth at least five in Σ .*

Dvořák, Král', and Thomas strengthened this theorem by giving an asymptotically best possible bound on the size of the 4-critical graphs, as follows.

Theorem 2.6. *There exists an absolute constant c such that every 4-critical graph of girth at least five embedded in a surface of Euler genus g has at most cg vertices.*

Thus the only case we have not yet discussed is $k = 3$ and $q = 4$; that is, 3-coloring triangle-free graphs on a fixed surface. There are infinitely many 4-critical triangle-free graphs on any surface other than the sphere, but, nevertheless, 3-colorability of triangle-free graphs on any fixed surface can be tested in polynomial time [24, 28]. However, this algorithm requires different methods. The theory we develop in this paper does not seem to apply to 3-coloring triangle-free graphs.

2.2. List-coloring graphs on surfaces. Our main topic of interest is list coloring, a generalization of ordinary vertex-coloring, introduced in the Introduction. List coloring differs from regular coloring in several respects. One notable example is that the Four Color Theorem does not generalize to list-coloring. Indeed, Voigt [66] constructed a planar graph that is not 4-choosable. On the other hand Thomassen [57] proved the following remarkable theorem with an outstandingly short and beautiful proof.

Theorem 2.7. *Every planar graph is 5-choosable.*

The following theorem was also proven by Thomassen, first in [59] and later he found a shorter proof in [61].

Theorem 2.8. *Every planar graph of girth at least five is 3-choosable.*

The corresponding theorem that every planar graph of girth at least four is 4-choosable is an easy consequence of Euler's formula; a slightly stronger version of it is part of Theorem 2.14 below. For later reference we need the following small generalization of the last three results mentioned. It follows easily from known results. A graph has *crossing number at most one* if it can be drawn in the plane such that at most one pair of edges cross.

Theorem 2.9. *Let G be a graph of crossing number at most one and let L be a type 345 list-assignment for G . Then G is L -colorable.*

Proof. Assume first that G is triangle-free and that L is a 4-list-assignment. The graph G embeds in the projective plane. By Euler’s formula applied to a projective planar embedding of G we deduce that G has a vertex of degree at most three, and the theorem follows by induction by deleting such vertex. For the other two cases we may assume, by Theorems 2.7 and 2.8, that G is not planar. Thus G has a planar drawing where exactly two edges cross, say u_1v_1 and u_2v_2 . Since G is not planar, the vertices u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2 are pairwise distinct. Let $G' := G \setminus \{u_1v_1, u_2v_2\}$. When L is a 5-list-assignment, the theorem follows from [64, Theorem 2] applied to the graph obtained from G' by adding the edges u_1u_2, u_2v_1, v_1v_2 , and v_2u_1 , except for those that are already present, because [64, Theorem 2] guarantees that we can precolor the subgraph of G' induced by the vertices u_1, u_2, v_1, v_2 arbitrarily. Thus we may assume that G has girth at least five. Let us assume first that some two of the vertices u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2 are adjacent in G' , say u_1 and u_2 are. By [59, Theorem 2.1] the graph G' has an L' -coloring, where $L'(u_1) \subseteq L(u_1)$, $L'(u_2) \subseteq L(u_2)$, $|L'(u_1)| = |L'(u_2)| = 1$, $L'(u_1) \neq L'(u_2)$, $L'(v_1) = L(v_1) - L'(u_1)$, $L'(v_2) = L(v_2) - L'(u_2)$, and $L'(x) = L(x)$ for every other vertex x of G' . Such an L' -coloring of G' is an L -coloring of G , as desired. We may therefore assume that no two of the vertices u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2 are adjacent in G' . Let G'' be obtained from G' by adding two new vertices x, y and three edges so that u_1xyu_2 will become a path in G'' . Let $c_1 \in L(u_1)$ and $c_2 \in L(u_2)$. By [61, Theorem 2.1] applied to the graph G'' there exists an L -coloring ϕ of G' such that $\phi(u_1) = c_1$, $\phi(u_2) = c_2$, $\phi(v_1) \neq c_1$, and $\phi(v_2) \neq c_2$. Such an L -coloring of G' is an L -coloring of G , as desired. \square

Let us recall that if L is a list-assignment for a graph G , then we say that G is L -critical if G does not have an L -coloring but every proper subgraph of G does. Thomassen [60, Theorem 4.4] proved the following theorem.

Theorem 2.10. *Let G be a graph embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g . Let L be a list-assignment for G and let S be a set of vertices in G such that $|L(v)| \geq 6$ for each $v \in V(G) \setminus S$. If G is L -critical, then $|V(G)| \leq 150(g + |S|)$.*

Naturally then, Thomassen [60, Problem 5] asked whether Theorem 2.3 generalizes to list-coloring, and in [63, Conjecture 6.1] he conjectured that it indeed does.

Conjecture 2.11. *For every surface Σ there are (up to isomorphism) only finitely many graphs G such that G embeds in Σ and is L -critical for some 5-list-assignment L .*

A proof of Conjecture 2.11 was announced by Kawarabayashi and Mohar [44], but no proof appeared so far. We give a proof of Conjecture 2.11 in Theorem 3.11 below. Meanwhile, DeVos, Kawarabayashi, and Mohar [17] generalized Theorem 2.1 to list-coloring.

Theorem 2.12. *For every surface Σ there exists an integer γ such that if G is a graph embedded in Σ such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least γ , then G is 5-list-colorable.*

In Theorem 3.9 we give an independent proof of Theorem 2.12 with an asymptotically best possible bound on γ .

Kawarabayashi and Thomassen [45] proved that Theorem 2.7 “linearly extends” to higher surfaces, as follows.

Theorem 2.13. *For every graph G embedded in a surface of Euler genus g there exists a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most $1000g$ such that $G \setminus X$ is 5-choosable.*

We give an alternate proof of Theorem 2.13 (admittedly with a worse constant) and extend it to other coloring problems in Theorem 3.17.

2.3. Extending precolored subgraphs. An important proof technique is to extend a coloring of a subgraph to the entire graph. We will need the following result.

Theorem 2.14. *Let G be a plane graph, let P be a path in G of length at most three such that some face of G is incident with every edge of P , and let L be a type 345 list-assignment for G . Then every L -coloring of $G[V(P)]$ extends to an L -coloring of G .*

Proof. When L is a 5-list-assignment, the theorem follows from [64, Theorem 2], and when G has girth at least five, it follows from [61, Theorem 2.1]. Thus we may assume that G is triangle-free and that L is a 4-list-assignment. In that case Euler’s formula implies that G has a vertex in $V(G) - V(P)$ of degree at most three, and the theorem follows by induction by deleting such vertex. \square

Theorem 2.14 obviously does not extend to arbitrarily long paths. However, in [51] we have shown the following. By an *outer cycle* in a plane graph we mean the cycle bounding the *outer face* (the unique unbounded face).

Theorem 2.15. *Let G be a plane graph with outer cycle C , let L be a 5-list-assignment for G , and let H be a minimal subgraph of G such that every L -coloring of C that extends to an L -coloring of H also extends to an L -coloring of G . Then H has at most $19|V(C)|$ vertices.*

Earlier versions of this theorem were proved for ordinary coloring by Thomassen [60, Theorem 5.5], who proved it with $19|V(C)|$ replaced by $5|V(C)|^3$, and by Yerger [67], who improved the bound to $O(|V(C)|^3)$. If every vertex of $G \setminus V(C)$ has degree at least five and all its neighbors in G belong to C , then the only graph H satisfying the conclusion of Theorem 2.15 is the graph G itself. It follows that the bound in Theorem 2.15 is asymptotically best possible.

Theorem 2.15 was a catalyst that led to this paper, because it motivated us to introduce the notion of a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs and to develop the theory presented here. It is an easy consequence of Theorem 2.15, and we show it formally in Theorem 5.3, that the family of embedded graphs that are L -critical for some 5-list-assignment is hyperbolic.

An analog of Theorem 2.15 for graphs of girth at least five and 3-list-assignments was obtained by Dvořák and Kawarabayashi [22, Theorem 5].

Theorem 2.16. *Let G be a plane graph of girth at least five, let C be the outer cycle of G , and let L be a 3-list-assignment for G . Let H be a minimal subgraph of G such that every L -coloring of C that extends to an L -coloring of H also extends to an L -coloring of G . Then H has at most $37|V(C)|/3$ vertices.*

Let us remark that, unlike the previous two results, the corresponding theorem for graphs of girth at least four and 4-list-assignments is a fairly easy consequence of Euler’s formula. We state it here for future reference. It follows from Lemma 5.10.

Theorem 2.17. *Let G be a triangle-free plane graph, let C be the outer cycle of G , and let L be a 4-list-assignment for G . Let H be a minimal subgraph of G such that every L -coloring of C that extends to an L -coloring of H also extends to an L -coloring of G . Then H has at most $20|V(C)|$ vertices.*

Thomassen conjectured [60] that if S is a set of vertices of a planar graph G and any two distinct members of S are at least some fixed distance apart, then any precoloring of S extends to a 5-coloring of G . Albertson [2] proved this in 1998, and conjectured that it generalizes to 5-list-coloring. Albertson’s conjecture was recently proved by Dvořák, Lidický, Mohar, and Postle [30], as follows.

Theorem 2.18. *There exists an integer D such that the following holds: If G is a plane graph with a 5-list-assignment L and $X \subseteq V(G)$ is such that every two distinct vertices of X are at distance at least D in G , then any L -coloring of X extends to an L -coloring of G .*

Albertson and Hutchinson [4] have generalized Albertson’s result to other surfaces. They proved that if the graph is locally planar, then any precoloring of vertices far apart extends.

Theorem 2.19. *Let G be a graph embedded in a surface of Euler genus g such that every non-null-homotopic cycle of G has length at least $208(2^g - 1)$. If $X \subseteq V(G)$ is such that every two distinct vertices of X are at distance at least 18 in G , then any 5-coloring of X extends to a 5-coloring of G .*

Meanwhile, Dean and Hutchinson [16] have proven that if G is a graph embedded in a surface Σ , L is an $H(\Sigma)$ -list-assignment for $V(G)$, and $X \subseteq V(G)$ such that all distinct vertices $u, v \in X$ have pairwise distance at least four, then any L -coloring of X extends to an L -coloring of G . They also asked whether their result extends to lists of other sizes. We restate their question as follows.

Question 2.20. For which $k \geq 5$ do there exist $d_k, \gamma_k > 0$ such that if G is a graph embedded in a surface Σ such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least γ_k , L is a k -list-assignment for $V(G)$ and $X \subseteq V(G)$ is such that all distinct vertices $u, v \in X$ have pairwise distance at least d_k , then any L -coloring of X extends to an L -coloring of G ?

In Theorem 3.19 we give an independent proof of a common generalization of Theorems 2.18 and 2.19, which also answers Question 2.20.

We say a graph G is *drawn* in a surface Σ if G is embedded in Σ except that there are allowed to exist points in Σ where two—but only two—edges *cross*. We call such a point of Σ and the subsequent pair of edges of G , a *crossing*. Dvořák, Lidický, and Mohar [29] proved that crossings far apart instead of precolored vertices also leads to 5-list-colorability. The distance between the crossing of the edge u_1v_1 with the edge x_1y_1 and the crossing of the edge u_2v_2 with the edge x_2y_2 is the length of the shortest path in G with one end in the set $\{u_1, v_1, x_1, y_1\}$ and the other end in the set $\{u_2, v_2, x_2, y_2\}$.

Theorem 2.21. *If G can be drawn in the plane with crossings pairwise at distance at least 15, then G is 5-list-colorable.*

In Theorem 3.21 we give an independent proof of Theorem 2.21 (but with a worse constant) and generalize it to arbitrary surfaces.

2.4. Coloring with short cycles far apart. Earlier we mentioned the classical theorem of Grötzsch [39] that every triangle-free planar graph is 3-colorable. Aksenov [1] proved that the same is true even if the graph is allowed to have at most three triangles. Havel [40] asked whether there exists an absolute constant D such that if every two triangles in a planar graph are at least distance D apart, then the graph is 3-colorable. Havel's conjecture was proved in [27]. The conjecture cannot be extended to 3-list-coloring verbatim, because there exist triangle-free planar graphs that are not 3-list-colorable. However, Dvořák [21] proved the following.

Theorem 2.22. *There exists an absolute constant D such that if G is a planar graph and every two cycles in G of length at most four are at distance in G of at least D , then G is 3-list-colorable.*

We give a different proof of and generalize Dvořák's result to locally planar graphs on surfaces in Theorem 3.20.

2.5. Exponentially many colorings. It is an easy consequence of the Four Color Theorem that every planar graph has exponentially many 5-colorings. Birkhoff and Lewis [9] obtained an optimal bound, as follows.

Theorem 2.23. *Every planar graph on $n \geq 3$ vertices has at least $60 \cdot 2^{n-3}$ distinct 5-colorings, and if it has exactly $60 \cdot 2^{n-3}$ distinct 5-colorings, then it is obtained from a triangle by repeatedly inserting vertices of degree three inside facial triangles.*

Thomassen [63] proved that a similar bound holds for 5-colorable graphs embedded in a fixed surface.

Theorem 2.24. *For every surface Σ there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that every 5-colorable graph on $n \geq 1$ vertices embedded in Σ has at least $c \cdot 2^n$ distinct 5-colorings.*

In [63, Theorem 2.1] Thomassen gave a short and elegant proof of Theorem 2.24. The argument also applies to 4-colorings of triangle-free graphs and 3-colorings of graphs of girth at least five. In [64, Problem 2] Thomassen asked whether the bound of Theorem 2.23 holds for 5-list-colorings and proved that a planar graph has exponentially many 5-list-colorings.

Theorem 2.25. *If G is a planar graph and L is a 5-list-assignment for G , then G has at least $2^{\lfloor |V(G)|/9 \rfloor}$ distinct L -colorings.*

Thomassen [64, Problem 3] also asked whether Theorem 2.24 extends to 5-list-colorings.

Problem 2.26. Let G be a graph embedded in a surface Σ and let L be a 5-list-assignment for G . Is it true that if G is L -colorable, then G has at least $c2^{\lfloor |V(G)| \rfloor}$ distinct L -colorings, where $c > 0$ is a constant depending only on the Euler genus of Σ ?

In Theorem 3.22 we prove the weaker statement that the answer is yes if $c2^{\lfloor |V(G)| \rfloor}$ is replaced by $2^{\lfloor |V(G)| \rfloor}$. This result was announced by Kawarabayashi and Mohar [44], but no proof appeared so far.

Thomassen [65] also proved that planar graphs of girth at least five have exponentially many 3-list-colorings.

Theorem 2.27. *If G is a planar graph of girth at least five and L is a 3-list-assignment for G , then G has at least $2^{|V(G)|/10000}$ distinct L -colorings.*

Theorem 3.22 extends this to graphs on surfaces.

3. MAIN COLORING RESULTS

In this section we formulate Theorem 3.8, our main coloring result, and derive a number of consequences from it.

We need to generalize rooted graphs to allow distinguished facial cycles, rather than just distinguished vertices. Hence the following definition.

Definition 3.1. A *ring* is a cycle or a complete graph on one or two vertices. A *graph with rings* is a pair (G, \mathcal{R}) , where G is a graph and \mathcal{R} is a set of vertex-disjoint rings in G . We will often say that G is a graph with rings \mathcal{R} , and sometimes we will just say that G is a graph with rings, leaving out the symbol for the set of rings.

Definition 3.2. We say that a graph G with rings \mathcal{R} is *embedded in a surface* Σ if the underlying graph G is embedded in Σ in such a way that for every ring $R \in \mathcal{R}$ there exists a component Γ of $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$ such that R is embedded in Γ , no other vertex or edge of G is embedded in Γ , and every component of $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$ includes some ring of G . In those circumstances we say that (G, \mathcal{R}, Σ) is an *embedded graph with rings*. Sometimes we will abbreviate this by saying that G is an *embedded graph with rings*. We also say that G is a graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ . A vertex $v \in V(G)$ is called a *ring vertex* if it belongs to some ring in \mathcal{R} .

Thus if G is a graph with rings embedded in a surface Σ , then the rings are in one-to-one correspondence with the boundary components of Σ . In particular, if G has no rings, then Σ has no boundary.

Definition 3.3. By a *canvas* we mean a quadruple $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$, where (G, \mathcal{R}, Σ) is an embedded graph with rings and L is a list-assignment for G such that the subgraph $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ is L -colorable.

Let us remark that this definition of a canvas is more general than the one we used in [50] or [51]. We need the notion of a critical canvas, which we define as follows.

Definition 3.4. Let G be a graph, let H be a subgraph of G , and let L be a list-assignment for G . We say that G is *H -critical with respect to L* if $G \neq H$ and for every proper subgraph G' of G that includes H as a subgraph there exists an L -coloring of H that extends to an L -coloring of G' , but does not extend to an L -coloring of G . We shall abbreviate $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ -critical by \mathcal{R} -critical. A canvas $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is *critical* if G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to L .

Definition 3.5. For $k = 3, 4, 5$ we define \mathcal{C}_k to be the family of all canvases $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ such that $|L(v)| \geq k$ for every $v \in V(G)$ that does not belong to a ring, and every cycle in G of length at most $7 - k$ is equal to a ring.

The above-defined families are the three most interesting families of canvases to which our theory applies. More generally, the theory applies to what we call good families of canvases. Those are defined in Definition 8.3, but for now we can treat this notion as a black box. We now state the fact that the families just defined are good. We prove it in Theorem 8.8, using results from other papers.

Theorem 3.6. *The families $\mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_4, \mathcal{C}_5$ are good families of canvases.*

Definition 3.7. If Σ is a surface with boundary, let $\widehat{\Sigma}$ denote the surface without boundary obtained by gluing a disk to each component of the boundary.

The following is our main coloring theorem.

Theorem 3.8. *For every good family \mathcal{C} of canvases there exist $\gamma, a, \epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let g be the Euler genus of Σ , let R be the total number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} , and let M be the maximum number of vertices in a ring in \mathcal{R} . Then G has a subgraph G' such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} , G' has at most $\gamma(g + R)$ vertices, and for every L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$*

- *either ϕ does not extend to an L -coloring of G' , or*
- *ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .*

Furthermore, either

- (a) *there exist distinct rings $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ such that the distance in G' between them is at most $\gamma(|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)|)$, or*

every component G'' of G' satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (b) *the graph G'' has a cycle C that is not null-homotopic in $\widehat{\Sigma}$; if G'' includes no ring vertex, then the length of C is at most $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, and otherwise it is at most $\gamma(g + M)$, or*
- (c) *G'' includes precisely one member C of \mathcal{R} , there exists a disk $\Delta \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes G'' , and every vertex of G'' is at distance at most $\gamma \log |V(C)|$ from C .*

Theorem 3.8 is an immediate consequence of Theorem 8.11, proved in Section 8, where it is deduced from Theorem 7.11. In the rest of this section we derive consequences of Theorem 3.8, some of which are new and some of which improve previous results. As a first consequence we improve the bound on γ in Theorems 2.1 and 2.12, and extend Theorem 2.2 to list-coloring, while simultaneously improving upon the first and third outcome.

Theorem 3.9. *There exists an absolute constant γ such that if G is a graph embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g in such a way such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length exceeding $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, then G is L -colorable for every type 345 list-assignment L .*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6 the family $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ is a good family of canvases. Let γ be as in Theorem 3.8 applied to the family \mathcal{C} , let G, Σ , and L be as stated, and let $\mathcal{R} = \emptyset$. Then $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$. Let G' be a subgraph of G whose existence is guaranteed by Theorem 3.8. Since $\mathcal{R} = \emptyset$ and every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length exceeding $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, the only way G' can satisfy one of the conditions (a)–(c) is that G' is the null graph. It follows that G has an L -coloring, as desired. □

In fact, the proof shows the following strengthening.

Theorem 3.10. *There exist absolute constants $\gamma, \epsilon, \alpha > 0$ such that if G is a graph embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g in such a way such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length exceeding $\gamma(\log g + 1)$ and L is a type 345 list-assignment for G , then G has at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - \alpha g)}$ distinct L -colorings.*

The bound $\gamma(\log g + 1)$ in Theorems 3.9 and 3.10 is asymptotically best possible, because by [10, Theorem 4.1] there exist non-5-colorable graphs on n vertices with girth $\Omega(\log n)$, and the Euler genus of a graph on n vertices is obviously at most n^2 .

The next consequence of Theorem 3.8 settles Conjecture 2.11, improves the bound on the size of 6-critical graphs in Theorem 2.3, and extends Theorem 2.6 to list-critical graphs.

Theorem 3.11. *There exists an absolute constant γ such that if G is a graph embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g and there exists a type 345 list-assignment L for G such that G is L -critical, then $|V(G)| \leq \gamma g$.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6 the family $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ is a good family of canvases. Let γ be as in Theorem 3.8 applied to the family \mathcal{C} , let G, Σ , and L be as stated, and let $\mathcal{R} = \emptyset$. Then $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$. Let G' be a subgraph of G , whose existence is guaranteed by Theorem 3.8. Then $|V(G')| \leq \gamma g$, and either G' is not L -colorable or G is L -colorable. Since G is L -critical it follows that $G' = G$, and hence the theorem holds. \square

The bound in Theorem 3.11 is asymptotically best possible. For 5-list-assignments it can be seen by considering the graphs obtained from copies of K_6 by applying Hajos' construction. For 4- and 3-list-assignments we replace K_6 by a 5-critical graph of girth four and a 4-critical graph of girth five, respectively.

We have the following immediate corollary. If $k \geq 1$ is an integer, then we say that a graph G is k -list-critical if G is not $(k - 1)$ -list-colorable but every proper subgraph of G is.

Corollary 3.12. *There exists an absolute constant c such that if $k \in \{3, 4, 5\}$ and G is a $(k + 1)$ -list-critical graph of girth at least $8 - k$ embedded in a surface of Euler genus g , then $|V(G)| \leq cg$.*

Proof. Let G be a $(k + 1)$ -list-critical graph. Then G is not L -colorable for some k -list-assignment L , and hence G has an L -critical subgraph G' . Thus G' is not L -colorable, and hence not k -list-colorable. The $(k + 1)$ -list-criticality of G implies that $G = G'$. Thus we have shown that G is L -critical, and the corollary follows from Theorem 3.11. \square

By the result of Eppstein [31] mentioned earlier we have the following algorithmic consequence.

Corollary 3.13. *For every surface Σ and every $k \in \{3, 4, 5\}$ there exists a linear-time algorithm to decide whether an input graph of girth at least $8 - k$ embedded in Σ is k -list-colorable.*

We can also deduce the following algorithm for L -coloring.

Corollary 3.14. *For every surface Σ there exists a linear-time algorithm to decide whether given an input graph G embedded in Σ and a type 345 list-assignment L for G there exists an L -coloring of G .*

Proof. For simplicity we present the proof for 5-list-assignments, but it clearly extends to the other two types of list-assignment. By Theorem 3.11 there exists a finite list \mathcal{L} of pairs (G', L') , where G' is a graph embedded in Σ and L' is a 5-list-assignment for G' , such that an input graph G embedded in Σ is L -colorable

if and only if there is no $(G', L') \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $(G', L') \preceq (G, L)$, where $(G', L') \preceq (G, L)$ means that there exists a subgraph isomorphism $f : V(G') \rightarrow V(G)$ and a mapping $g : \bigcup_{v \in V(G')} L'(v) \rightarrow \bigcup_{v \in V(G)} L(v)$ such that $g(L'(v)) = L(f(v))$ for every $v \in V(G')$. We may actually assume without loss of generality that for all the pairs G'', L'' under consideration and every element x , the set of vertices $\{v \in V(G'') : x \in L''(v)\}$ induces a connected subgraph of G'' .

The corollary now follows from the fact that, under the assumption we just made, for fixed G', L' it can be tested in linear-time whether $(G', L') \preceq (G, L)$. This can be done by using Eppstein's algorithm [31], which works in this more general setting, even though it is not stated that way, or it can be deduced more directly from some of the generalizations of Eppstein's algorithm to relational structures, such as [25]. \square

Definition 3.15. A graph G with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ is *2-cell embedded in Σ* if every face of G is simply connected.

Let G be a graph embedded in a surface Σ , and let Σ' be the surface obtained by attaching a disk to every facial walk of the embedded graph G . Then G is 2-cell embedded in Σ' , and we say that the Euler genus of Σ' is the *combinatorial genus* of the embedded graph G . We need the following well-known result. We include a proof for convenience.

Lemma 3.16. *Let G be a graph embedded in a surface of Euler genus g , let G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n be pairwise disjoint subgraphs of G , and for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ let g_i be the combinatorial genus of G_i . Then $\sum_{i=1}^n g_i \leq g$.*

Proof. We actually prove the stronger statement that if $G = G_1 \cup G_2 \cup \dots \cup G_n$ and g is the combinatorial genus of G , then $\sum_{i=1}^n g_i = g$. It suffices to prove this statement for $n = 2$ and we may assume that both G_1 and G_2 are connected. There exists a simple closed curve $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ whose image is disjoint from G , and either ξ is non-separating, or it separates G_1 from G_2 . But ξ cannot be non-separating, given that g is the combinatorial genus of G ; thus it separates G_1 from G_2 and the lemma follows. \square

Another consequence of Theorem 3.11 is the following, which gives an independent proof and extension of Theorem 2.13 (but with a worse constant).

Theorem 3.17. *There exists an absolute constant γ such that for every graph G embedded in a surface of Euler genus g and every type 345 list-assignment L for G there exists a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most γg such that $G \setminus X$ is L -colorable.*

Proof. Let γ be as in Theorem 3.11. We claim that γ satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. Let G be embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g , and let L be a type 345 list-assignment for G . Let G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n be a maximal family of pairwise disjoint L -critical subgraphs of G , and let $X := V(G_1) \cup V(G_2) \cup \dots \cup V(G_n)$. Then $G \setminus X$ is L -colorable by the maximality of the family. For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ let g_i be the Euler genus of G_i . By Theorem 3.11 and Lemma 3.16

$$|X| = \sum_{i=1}^n |V(G_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma g_i \leq \gamma g,$$

as desired. \square

The proof of Theorem 3.11 actually implies the following stronger form, which also generalizes Theorem 2.10 to 5-list-coloring (albeit with 150 replaced by a larger constant).

Theorem 3.18. *There exists an absolute constant γ with the following property. Let G be a graph without rings embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g , let $S \subseteq V(G)$, and let L be a type 345 list-assignment for G . Then there exists a subgraph H of G such that $S \subseteq V(H)$, $|V(H)| \leq \gamma(|S| + g)$ and every L -coloring of S either*

- (1) *does not extend to an L -coloring of H , or*
- (2) *extends to an L -coloring of G .*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6 the family $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ is a good family of canvases. Let γ be as in Theorem 3.8 applied to the family \mathcal{C} , let G, Σ , and L be as stated, let \mathcal{R} consist of S as isolated vertices, and let Σ' be obtained from Σ by deleting, for every $v \in S$, an open disk disjoint from G whose closure intersects G in v . Then $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma', L) \in \mathcal{C}$. Let G' be a subgraph of G , whose existence is guaranteed by Theorem 3.8. Then $|V(G')| \leq \gamma(g + |S|)$, and every L -coloring of S either does not extend to an L -coloring of G' , or extends to an L -coloring of G , as desired. \square

The next theorem implies the former Albertson’s conjecture (Theorem 2.18) and generalizes it to other surfaces, it generalizes Theorem 2.19 to list-coloring, it answers Question 2.20, and implies another result which we will discuss next. Let us remark that the difference between $G[V(\bigcup \mathcal{R})]$ and \mathcal{R} is that the former graph includes edges of G with both ends in \mathcal{R} , including those that do not belong to \mathcal{R} .

Theorem 3.19. *There exist absolute constants c, D such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ and assume that every cycle in G that is non-null-homotopic in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ has length at least cg , where g is the Euler genus of Σ . If each ring in \mathcal{R} has at most four vertices and every two distinct members of \mathcal{R} are at distance in G of at least D , then every L -coloring of $G[V(\bigcup \mathcal{R})]$ extends to an L -coloring of G .*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6 the family $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ is a good family of canvases. Let γ be as in Theorem 3.8 applied to the family \mathcal{C} , let $D > 8\gamma$, and let $c > 5\gamma$. We claim that D and c satisfy the conclusion of the theorem. To prove that let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ be as stated. By Theorem 3.8 there exists a subgraph G' of G such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} and for every L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$, either ϕ does not extend to an L -coloring of G' , or ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G ; and G' satisfies one of (a)–(c) of Theorem 3.8. But G' does not satisfy (a) or (b) by hypothesis, and hence it satisfies (c). It follows from Theorem 2.14 that every L -coloring of $G[V(\bigcup \mathcal{R})]$ extends to an L -coloring of G' . Consequently every L -coloring of $G[V(\bigcup \mathcal{R})]$ extends to an L -coloring of G , as desired. \square

The following theorem follows immediately from Theorem 3.19. The first assertion gives an independent proof of and generalizes Theorem 2.22.

Theorem 3.20. *There exist absolute constants c, D such that the following holds. Let G be a graph without rings embedded in a surface Σ (without boundary) of Euler*

genus g in such a way that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least cg . Then

- if every two cycles in G of length at most four are at distance at least D in G , then G is 3-list-colorable, and
- if every two triangles in G are at distance at least D in G , then G is 4-list-colorable.

We obtain the following generalization and independent proof of Theorem 2.21. For 5-list-assignments it follows from Theorem 3.19 by replacing each crossing by a cycle of length four, but for the other two cases we need a more careful argument.

Theorem 3.21. *There exist absolute constants c and D such that the following holds. Let G be a graph without rings drawn with crossings in a surface Σ (without boundary) of Euler genus g , and let L be a type 345 list-assignment for G . Assume that every edge crosses at most one other edge. Let G' be the graph embedded in Σ obtained from G by repeatedly replacing a pair of crossing edges e, f by a degree four vertex adjacent to the ends of e and f . If every non-null-homotopic cycle in G' has length at least cg and every pair of the new vertices of G' are at distance at least D in G' , then G is L -colorable.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6 the family $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ is a good family of canvases. Let γ and a be as in Theorem 3.8, when the latter is applied to the family \mathcal{C} . Let $D := 32\gamma + 3$ and $c := 17\gamma$. We will show that D and c satisfy the conclusion of the theorem.

We construct a graph H with rings embedded in a surface Σ' as follows. For every pair of crossing edges u_1v_1 and u_2v_2 we do the following. First of all, we may assume that the vertices u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2 are pairwise distinct, for otherwise we could eliminate the crossing by redrawing one of the crossing edges. We add 12 new vertices and 16 new edges in such a way that u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2 and the new vertices will form a facial cycle C , the vertices u_1, u_2, v_1, v_2 will appear on C in the order listed, and will be at distance at least four apart on C . We remove the face bounded by C from the surface and we declare C to be a ring. By repeating this construction for every pair of crossing edges we arrive at a graph H with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ' . For $v \in V(G)$ let $L'(v) = L(v)$, and for $v \in V(H) - V(G)$ let $L'(v)$ be an arbitrary set of size five. It follows that $(H, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma', L') \in \mathcal{C}$.

By Theorem 3.8 there exists a subgraph H' of H that includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} such that H' satisfies one of the conditions (a)–(c) of Theorem 3.8, and every L' -coloring of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ that extends to an L' -coloring of H' also extends to an L' -coloring of H . The choice of c and D implies that H' does not satisfy (a) or (b), and hence it satisfies (c).

We now construct an L' -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$. Let $C \in \mathcal{R}$. Let H'' be the unique component of H' containing C . By (c) it includes no other ring. Let G'' be the corresponding subgraph of G ; that is, G'' is obtained from H'' by deleting the new vertices and adding the two crossing edges with ends in $V(H'')$. By Theorem 2.9 the graph G'' has an L -coloring. Let the restriction of ϕ to C be obtained by taking the restriction of one such L -coloring to the four ends of the crossing edges, and extending it to C arbitrarily. This completes the construction of the L' -coloring ϕ . It follows from the construction that ϕ extends to an L' -coloring of H' , and hence it extends to an L' -coloring of H , which by construction is also an L -coloring of G , as desired. \square

Finally we prove a weaker version of Problem 2.26. It is implied by the following more general theorem by setting $\mathcal{R} = \emptyset$.

Theorem 3.22. *There exist constants $\epsilon, a > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$, let g be the Euler genus of Σ , and let R be the total number of ring vertices. If ϕ is an L -coloring of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ such that ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , then ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .*

Proof. By Theorem 3.6 the family $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ is a good family of canvases. Let ϵ, a be as in Theorem 3.8 applied to the family \mathcal{C} , let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ be as stated, and let G' be a subgraph of G as in Theorem 3.8. It follows that if an L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ extends to an L -coloring of G , then ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G')| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G . □

4. EXPONENTIALLY MANY COLORINGS

The main result of this short section is Lemma 4.5, which strengthens Theorem 2.15 by saying that if an L -coloring of C extends to G , then it has exponentially many extensions.

When Thomassen proved Theorem 2.25 in [64, Theorem 4], he proved a stronger statement, which we state in a slightly stronger form.

Theorem 4.1. *Let G be a plane graph, let Z be the set of all vertices of G that are incident with the outer face, let P be a subpath of G of length one or two with every vertex and edge incident with the outer face, and let L be a list-assignment for G such that $|L(v)| \geq 3$ for every $v \in Z - V(P)$ and $|L(v)| \geq 5$ for every $v \in V(G) - Z$. Let r be the number of vertices $v \in Z$ such that $|L(v)| = 3$. If G has an L -coloring, then it has at least $2^{|V(G) - V(P)|/9 - r/3}$ distinct L -colorings, unless $|V(P)| = 3$ and there exists $v \in V(G) - V(P)$ such that $|L(v)| = 4$ and v is adjacent to all the vertices of P .*

Proof. This is proved in [64, Theorem 4] under the additional assumption that G is a near-triangulation. If the outer face of G is bounded by a cycle, then the theorem follows from [64, Theorem 4] by adding edges. Otherwise G can be written as $G = G_1 \cup G_2$, where $|V(G_1 \cap G_2)| \leq 1$, and the theorem follows by induction applied to G_1 and G_2 . □

We use Theorem 4.1 to deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 4.2. *Let G be a plane graph with outer cycle C of length at most four, let L be a 5-list-assignment for G , let ϕ be an L -coloring of C , and let E be the number of L -colorings of G that extend ϕ . If $E \geq 1$, then $\log_2 E \geq |V(G) - V(C)|/9$, unless $|V(C)| = 4$ and there exists a vertex not in $V(C)$ adjacent to all the vertices of C .*

Proof. Let $v \in V(C)$. Let $G' = G \setminus v$, $P = C \setminus v$, and for $w \in V(G')$ let $L'(w) = L(w) \setminus \{\phi(v)\}$ if w is a neighbor of v and $L'(w) = L(w)$ otherwise. Apply Theorem 4.1 to G', P , and L' . It follows that there are at least $2^{|V(G') - V(P)|/9} = 2^{|V(G) - V(C)|/9}$ distinct L' -colorings of G' , unless $|V(P)| = 3$ and there exists $x \in V(G') - V(P)$ with $|L'(x)| = 4$ and x is adjacent to all vertices of P . But then $|V(C)| = 4$ and x is adjacent to all the vertices of C . □

Definition 4.3. Let us recall that the *outer face* of a plane graph G is the unique unbounded face; all other faces of G are called *internal*. We denote the set of internal faces of G by $\mathcal{F}(G)$. If f is a face of a 2-connected plane graph G , then we let $|f|$ denote the length of the cycle bounding f . Likewise, if C is a cycle in G , then we denote its length by $|C|$. If G' is a subgraph of G and $f \in \mathcal{F}(G')$, then we denote by $G[f]$ the subgraph of G consisting of all vertices and edges drawn in the closure of f . If G is a 2-connected plane graph with outer cycle C , then we define

$$\text{def}(G) := |C| - 3 - \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G)} (|f| - 3).$$

Let us recall that C -critical graphs were defined in Definition 3.4. When we proved Theorem 2.15 in [51], we have actually proven the following stronger result [51, Theorem 6.1], which we will now need.

Theorem 4.4. *Let G be a plane graph with outer cycle C , and let L be a 5-list-assignment for G . If G is C -critical with respect to L , then*

$$|V(G) \setminus V(C)|/18 + \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G)} (|f| - 3) \leq |C| - 4.$$

We are now ready to prove the main result of this section.

Lemma 4.5. *Let G be a plane graph with outer cycle C , let L be a 5-list-assignment for G , and let ϕ be an L -coloring of C that extends to an L -coloring of G . Then $\log_2 E(\phi) \geq (|V(G) - V(C)| - 19(|V(C)| - 3))/9$, where $E(\phi)$ is the number of extensions of ϕ to G .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of vertices of G . It follows from Corollary 4.2 that we may assume that G is 2-connected and there does not exist a separating triangle in G , and that if there exists a separating 4-cycle C' in G , then there must exist a vertex adjacent to all the vertices of C' , as otherwise the theorem follows by induction. We may assume that $|V(C)| \geq 5$ by Corollary 4.2.

First suppose there exists a vertex $v \in V(G)$ with at least three neighbors on C , and let $G' = G[V(C) \cup \{v\}]$. Let us first handle the case when v has at least four neighbors on C . Then $\text{def}(G') \geq 1$, as is easily seen. Let ϕ' be an extension of ϕ to $V(C) \cup \{v\}$ that extends to an L -coloring of G . For all $f \in \mathcal{F}(G')$, letting C_f denote the cycle bounding f , it follows by induction that ϕ' has at least $2^{(|V(G[f] \setminus V(C_f))| - 19(|C_f| - 3))/9}$ extensions into $G[f]$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \log_2 E(\phi) &\geq \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G')} (|V(G[f] \setminus V(C_f))| - 19(|C_f| - 3)) \\ &\geq |V(G \setminus V(C))| - 1 - 19(|C| - 4) \geq |V(G \setminus V(C))| - 19(|C| - 3), \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality holds because $\text{def}(G') \geq 1$. The lemma follows.

Let us assume next that v has exactly three neighbors on C . Let $c_1, c_2 \in L(v)$ be distinct colors not equal to $\phi(u)$ for all neighbors u of v that belong to C . For $i \in \{1, 2\}$ let $\phi_i(v) = c_i$ and $\phi_i(u) = \phi(u)$ for all $u \in V(C)$. If both ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 extend to L -colorings of G , it follows by induction applied to the faces of G' , using the same calculation as in the previous paragraph and the fact that $\text{def}(G') \geq 0$, that $\log_2 E(\phi_i) \geq (|V(G \setminus V(C))| - 1 - 19(|V(C)| - 3))/9$. Yet $E(\phi) \geq E(\phi_1) + E(\phi_2)$; hence $\log_2 E(\phi) \geq (|V(G \setminus V(C))| - 19(|V(C)| - 3))/9$ and the lemma follows.

So we may suppose without loss of generality that ϕ_1 does not extend to an L -coloring of G . Hence there exists $f \in \mathcal{F}(G')$ such that $G[f]$ has a subgraph G_f that is C_f -critical with respect to L . Let $G'' = G[V(G_f) \cup V(G')]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |V(G'' \setminus V(C))| &= |V(G_f \setminus V(C_f))| + 1 \\ &\leq 19(\text{def}(G_f) - 1) + 1 \leq 19\text{def}(G_f) = 19\text{def}(G''), \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality follows from Theorem 4.4. As ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , ϕ extends to an L -coloring ϕ'' of G'' that extends to G . For all $f' \in \mathcal{F}(G'')$, letting $C_{f'}$ denote the cycle bounding f' , it follows by induction that ϕ'' has at least $2^{(|V(G[f']) \setminus V(C_{f'})| - 19(|C_{f'}| - 3)) / 9}$ extensions into $G[f']$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \log_2 E(\phi) &\geq \sum_{f' \in \mathcal{F}(G'')} (|V(G[f']) \setminus V(C_{f'})| - 19(|C_{f'}| - 3)) \\ &= |V(G \setminus V(C))| - |V(G'' \setminus V(C))| - 19(|C| - 3 - \text{def}(G'')) \\ &\geq |V(G \setminus V(C))| - 19(|C| - 3), \end{aligned}$$

and the lemma follows.

We may therefore assume that every vertex in $V(G) \setminus V(C)$ has at most two neighbors in C . Let us redefine G' to be the graph $G \setminus V(C)$. For $v \in V(G')$ let $L'(v)$ be obtained from $L(v)$ by removing $\phi(u)$ for every neighbor u of v that belongs to C , and let $S = \{v \in V(G') \mid |L'(v)| = 3\}$. Thus every vertex in S has exactly two neighbors in C . Let us define an auxiliary multigraph H with vertex-set $V(C)$ and edge-set S by saying that the ends of an edge $s \in S$ are the two neighbors of s in C . Then H is an outerplanar multigraph.

Let u, v be adjacent vertices of H . We claim that there are at most three edges of H with ends u, v . Indeed, suppose that say $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 \in E(H) = S$ are pairwise distinct and all have ends u, v . Then for all distinct integers $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ the vertices u, s_i, v, s_j form a cycle of length four. For one such pair i, j this cycle includes the two vertices of $\{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\} - \{s_i, s_j\}$ in its interior, contrary to what we established at the beginning of the proof. Thus at most three edges of H have ends u, v . Furthermore, we claim that if u, v are adjacent in C , then at most one edge of H has ends u, v . Indeed, suppose that say distinct $s_1, s_2 \in E(H) = S$ both have ends u, v . Then for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ the vertices u, s_i, v form a cycle of length three, contrary to there not existing a separating triangle as established at the beginning of the proof.

The results of the previous paragraph imply that $|S| = |E(H)| \leq |C| + 3(|C| - 3)$. Since $|C| \geq 5$ we deduce that $|S| \leq 19(|C| - 3)/3$. By Theorem 4.1 applied to G', L' and an arbitrarily chosen one-edge path P we obtain

$$\log_2 E(\phi) \geq |V(G \setminus V(C))|/9 - |S|/3 \geq |V(G \setminus V(C))|/9 - 19(|C| - 3)/9,$$

as desired. □

5. DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES OF HYPERBOLIC FAMILIES

In this section we define hyperbolic families in full generality and we give examples of families of embedded graphs with rings that are hyperbolic. Let us recall that embedded graphs with rings were defined at the beginning of Section 3.

Definition 5.1. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of non-null embedded graphs with rings. We say that \mathcal{F} is *hyperbolic* if there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that if $G \in \mathcal{F}$ is a graph with

rings that is embedded in a surface Σ , then for every closed curve $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ that bounds an open disk Δ and intersects G only in vertices, if Δ includes a vertex of G , then the number of vertices of G in Δ is at most $c(|\{x \in \mathbb{S}^1 : \xi(x) \in V(G)\}| - 1)$. We say that c is a *Cheeger constant* for \mathcal{F} . Let us point out that since Δ is an open disk, it does not include the vertices of G that belong to the image of ξ .

The next lemma shows that if a planar graph with rings belongs to a hyperbolic family, then it has at least one ring.

Lemma 5.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, and let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} . Let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be a graph embedded in a surface of Euler genus zero with r rings and let R be the total number of ring vertices. Then $r \geq 1$ and if $r = 1$, then G has at most $c(R - 1)$ non-ring vertices.*

Proof. As G is non-null, $r \geq 1$ as otherwise we may take a closed curve not intersecting any vertices of G that bounds a disk containing all vertices of G , a contradiction to the definition of hyperbolic family. If $r = 1$, then let ξ be a closed curve obtained from a closed curve tracing the ring by pushing it slightly into the interior of Σ in such a way that the image of \mathbb{S}^1 under ξ will intersect the boundary of Σ only in $V(G) \cap \text{bd}(\Sigma)$. By the definition of hyperbolic family applied to the curve ξ we deduce that G has at most $c(R - 1)$ non-ring vertices, as desired. \square

5.1. Examples arising from (list-)coloring. Theorem 2.15 implies that embedded 6-list-critical graphs form a hyperbolic family. To obtain a better bound on the Cheeger constant we actually use the stronger Theorem 4.4. More generally, we have the following.

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathcal{F} be the family of all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 5-list-assignment. Then \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 18.*

Proof. Let G be a graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g such that G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to a 5-list-assignment L , let R be the total number of ring vertices, and let $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a closed curve that bounds an open disk Δ and intersects G only in vertices. To avoid notational complications we will assume that ξ is a simple curve; otherwise we split vertices that ξ visits more than once to reduce to this case. We may assume that Δ includes at least one vertex of G , for otherwise there is nothing to show. Let X be the set of vertices of G intersected by ξ . Then $|X| \geq 4$ by Theorem 2.14.

Let G_0 be the subgraph of G consisting of all vertices and edges drawn in the closure of Δ . Let G_1 be obtained from G_0 as follows. For every pair of vertices $u, v \in X$ that are consecutive on the boundary of Δ we do the following. If u and v are adjacent in G_0 , then we re-embed the edge uv so that it will coincide with a segment of ξ . If u, v are not adjacent, then we introduce a new vertex and join it by edges to both u and v , embedding the new edges in a segment of ξ . Thus G_1 has a cycle C_1 embedded in the image of ξ , and hence G_1 may be regarded as a plane graph with outer cycle C_1 . For $v \in V(G_0)$ let $L_1(v) := L(v)$, and for $v \in V(G_1) - V(G_0)$ let $L_1(v)$ be an arbitrary set of size five. It follows that G_1 is C_1 -critical with respect to L_1 . Since every vertex $v \in V(G_1) - V(G_0)$ is incident with an internal face of length at least four, Theorem 4.4 implies that the number of vertices of G in Δ is at most $18(|X| - 4)$, as desired. \square

For our next example, we need the following lemma. The degree of a vertex v in a graph G will be denoted by $\deg_G(v)$, or $\deg(v)$ if the graph is understood from the context.

Lemma 5.4. *Let G be a graph embedded in the closed unit disk with k vertices embedded on the boundary and $n \geq 1$ vertices embedded in the interior of the disk. If every vertex embedded in the interior of the disk has degree in G of at least seven, then $n \leq k - 6$.*

Proof. We may assume that every vertex on the boundary of the disk has a neighbor in the interior, for otherwise we may delete the boundary vertex and apply induction. Let us first assume that $k \geq 3$, and let H be the planar graph obtained from G by joining by an edge every pair of non-adjacent consecutive vertices on the boundary of the disk, and then adding one new vertex in the complement of the disk and joining it by an edge to every vertex on the boundary. It follows that every vertex on the boundary of the disk has degree at least four in H . Since H is planar, we have

$$6(n + k + 1) - 12 \geq 2|E(H)| = \sum_{v \in V(H)} \deg_H(v) \geq 7n + 4k + k,$$

and the lemma follows. If $k \leq 2$, then by the planarity of G

$$6n \geq 6(n + k) - 12 \geq 2|E(H)| = \sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg_G(v) \geq 7n,$$

a contradiction, since $n \geq 1$. □

Example 5.5. Let \mathcal{F} be the family of all embedded graphs G with rings such that every vertex of G that does not belong to a ring has degree at least seven. Then \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 1 by Lemma 5.4.

Example 5.6. The family \mathcal{F} from the previous example includes all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 7-list-assignment. That gives an alternate proof that the latter family is hyperbolic, and gives a better Cheeger constant than Theorem 5.3.

For our next example, we need the following lemma. The size of a face f of an embedded graph, denoted by $|f|$, is the sum of the lengths of the walks bounding f .

Lemma 5.7. *Let G be a graph embedded in the closed unit disk with k vertices embedded on the boundary and $n \geq 1$ vertices embedded in the interior of the disk. Assume that every vertex embedded in the interior of the disk has degree in G of at least six, and if it has degree exactly six, then it is either incident with a face of size at least four, or it is adjacent to a vertex of degree at least seven, or it is adjacent to a vertex embedded on the boundary of the disk. Then $n \leq 9k - 48$.*

Proof. We may assume that every vertex on the boundary of the disk has a neighbor in the interior, for otherwise we may delete the boundary vertex and apply induction. Let us first assume that $k \geq 3$, and let H be the planar graph obtained from G by joining by an edge every pair of non-adjacent consecutive vertices on the boundary of the disk, and then adding one new vertex in the complement of the disk and joining it by an edge to every vertex on the boundary. It follows that every vertex on the boundary of the disk has degree at least four in H .

Let N_6 be the set of vertices embedded in the interior of the disk with degree six, and let N_7 be the set of vertices embedded in the interior of the disk that have degree at least seven. Let A be the subset of N_6 consisting of vertices adjacent to a vertex embedded on the boundary of the disk, let B be the subset of N_6 consisting of vertices incident with a face of size at least four, and let C be the subset of N_6 consisting of vertices adjacent to a vertex of degree at least seven. By assumption, $N_6 = A \cup B \cup C$. Since H is planar, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 6(n+k+1) - 12 - 2 \sum_{f \in F(H)} (|f| - 3) &= 2|E(H)| = \sum_{v \in V(H)} \deg_H(v) \\ &\geq \sum_{v \in N_7} (\deg_H(v) - 6) + 6n + 4k + k. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$k - 6 \geq \sum_{v \in N_7} (\deg_H(v) - 6) + 2 \sum_{f \in F(H)} (|f| - 3).$$

However, $|B|$ is at most the sum of the sizes of faces of sizes at least four. That is,

$$|B| \leq \sum_{f \in F(H), |f| \geq 4} |f| \leq 4 \sum_{f \in F(H), |f| \geq 4} (|f| - 3).$$

Similarly, $|C|$ is at most the sum of degrees of vertices of degree at least seven. That is,

$$|C| \leq \sum_{v \in N_7} \deg_H(v) \leq 7 \sum_{v \in N_7} (\deg_H(v) - 6).$$

Hence $|B| + |C| \leq 7(k - 6)$. Yet since H is planar,

$$6n + 6k - 6 \geq \sum_{v \in V(H)} \deg_H(v) \geq 6n + n - |N_6| + 3k + |A| + k.$$

Hence $2k - 6 \geq |A| + n - |N_6|$. Thus

$$n \leq |B| + |C| + |A| + n - |N_6| \leq 7(k - 6) + 2k - 6 = 9k - 48,$$

as desired. If $k \leq 2$, then a similar calculation applied to the original graph G gives a contradiction. \square

Example 5.8. Let \mathcal{F} be the family of all embedded graphs G with rings such that every vertex of G that does not belong to a ring has degree at least six, and if it has degree exactly six, then it is either incident with a face of size at least four, or it is adjacent to a vertex of degree at least seven, or it is adjacent to a vertex that belongs to a ring. Then \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 9 by Lemma 5.7.

Example 5.9. The family \mathcal{F} from the previous example includes all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 6-list-assignment. That gives an alternate proof that the latter family is hyperbolic, and gives a better Cheeger constant than Theorem 5.3.

For our next example, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.10. *Let (G, \mathcal{R}, Σ) be an embedded graph with rings such that every vertex that does not belong to a ring has degree at least four, every face of G of size three is incident with an edge of \mathcal{R} , and every face of size exactly four is incident with either a vertex of degree at least five, or a vertex of degree at least one that belongs*

to a ring. Let g be the Euler genus of Σ and let R be the total number of ring vertices. Then $|V(G)| \leq 20(g + R - 2)$.

Proof. For the purpose of this proof we will regard G as a graph without rings embedded in the surface $\widehat{\Sigma}$. Thus every cycle in \mathcal{R} bounds a face. We may assume that every ring vertex has degree at least one, for otherwise we may delete it and apply induction. Let \mathcal{F} be the set of all faces of G . We begin by giving each vertex $v \in V(G)$ a charge of $\deg(v) - 4$ and every face $f \in \mathcal{F}$ a charge of $|f| - 4$. By Euler's formula the sum of the charges is at most $4(g - 2)$. Next we add four units of charge to every ring vertex of degree one, three units of charge to every ring vertex of degree at least two, and three units of charge to every face bounded by a cycle in \mathcal{R} . and an additional one unit of charge to every ring. Now the sum of charges is at most $4(g + R - 2)$, and every vertex and every face has non-negative charge, except for triangles which have charge -1 . In the next step every vertex of degree at least five and every ring vertex of degree at least two will send $1/5$ of a unit of charge to every incident face of length four, and every ring vertex of degree at least two will send an additional $3/5$ units of charge to every incident face of length three. Since no ring vertex of degree one is incident with a face of length four, this redistribution of the charges guarantees that every vertex and every face has non-negative charge. Furthermore, every face will have charge of at least $1/5$, and every ring vertex will have charge of at least $2/5$. Finally, every face will send $1/20$ of a unit of charge to every incident vertex. Then every face will end up with non-negative charge and every vertex will end up with a charge of at least $4/20 = 1/5$. Thus $|V(G)|/5 \leq 4(g + R - 2)$, and the lemma follows. \square

Example 5.11. Let \mathcal{F} be the family of all embedded graphs G with rings such that every vertex of G that does not belong to a ring has degree at least four, every face of G of size three is incident with an edge of \mathcal{R} , and every face of size exactly four is incident with either a vertex of degree at least five, or a vertex of degree at least one that belongs to a ring. Then \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 19 by Lemma 5.10. (The Cheeger constant is indeed 19 and not 20, because we count vertices in the open disk bounded by ξ .)

Lemma 5.12. *The family of all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that every triangle in G is not null-homotopic and G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 4-list-assignment L is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 19.*

Proof. This follows by a similar argument as Theorem 5.3. Let G_1 and C_1 be as in the proof of that theorem, except that we do not introduce new vertices; instead we make adjacent every pair of vertices of X that are consecutive on the boundary of Δ . Then the graph G_1 with one ring C_1 embedded in the disk belongs to the family of Example 5.11. To see that let first $v \in V(G_1) - V(C_1)$. If v has degree at most three, then every L -coloring of $G \setminus v$ (and one exists by the \mathcal{R} -criticality of G) can be extended to an L -coloring of G , a contradiction. Thus v has degree at least four. Now let f be a face of G_1 of size four, let Y be the set of (four) vertices incident with f , and let us assume that every vertex in Y has degree four and does not belong to C_1 . The subgraph of G induced by Y is a cycle, because this subgraph is contained in Δ and no triangle in G is null-homotopic. Thus every L -coloring of $G \setminus Y$ (and one exists by the \mathcal{R} -criticality of G) can be extended to an L -coloring of G , a contradiction. This proves our claim that G_1 belongs to

the family of Example 5.11, and hence G satisfies the hyperbolicity condition with Cheeger constant 19, as desired. \square

Lemma 5.13. *Let \mathcal{F} be the family of embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that every cycle in G of length at most four is not null-homotopic and G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 3-list-assignment. Then \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 37.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 2.16 similarly as the proof of Theorem 5.3, the difference being that if the vertices u, v are not adjacent we need to introduce two new vertices forming a path of length three with ends u and v . \square

A k -coloring ϕ of a graph G is *acyclic* if every two color classes induce an acyclic graph. Borodin [12] proved that every planar graph has an acyclic 5-coloring.

Problem 5.14. Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer, and let \mathcal{F}_k be the class of all embedded graphs G with no rings such that G does not admit an acyclic k -coloring, but every proper subgraph of G does. Is \mathcal{F}_k hyperbolic for $k \geq 5$?

Our next example is related to the following conjecture of Steinberg from 1976 [42, Problem 2.9].

Conjecture 5.15. *Every planar graph with no cycles of length four or five is 3-colorable.*

While Steinberg's conjecture was recently disproved by Cohen-Addad, Hebdige, Král', Li, and Salgado [15], Borodin, Glebov, Montassier, and Raspaud [13] showed that every planar graph with no cycles of length four, five, six, or seven is 3-colorable. That leads us to the following example.

Example 5.16. Let $k \geq 5$ be an integer, and let \mathcal{F}_k be the class of all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that every cycle of length at least four and at most k is a ring, and G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to the list-assignment $L = (L(v) : v \in V(G))$, where $L(v) = \{1, 2, 3\}$ for every $v \in V(G)$. Yerger [67] proved that \mathcal{F}_k is hyperbolic for all $k \geq 10$. It seems plausible that the techniques developed by Borodin, Glebov, Montassier, and Raspaud [13] can be used to extend this argument to $k \geq 7$, but the case $k = 6$ is wide open.

Example 5.17. Let G be a graph, let $L = (L(v) : v \in V(G))$ be a list-assignment such that $|L(v)| \geq 5$ for every $v \in V(G)$, and let $c \geq 1$ be an integer. By a c - L -coloring of G we mean a mapping $\phi : V(G) \rightarrow \bigcup L(v)$ such that $\phi(v) \in L(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$, and for every x , every component of the subgraph of G induced by vertices v with $\phi(v) = x$ has at most c vertices. Thus ϕ is a 1- L -coloring if and only if it is an L -coloring.

Let \mathcal{F}_c be the class of all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that for every proper subgraph G' of G that contains all the rings there exists a c - L -coloring ϕ of the rings such that ϕ extends to a c - L -coloring of G' but not to a c - L -coloring of G . The proof of Theorem 2.15 can be modified to show that \mathcal{F}_c is hyperbolic for every integer $c \geq 1$.

5.2. Examples pertaining to exponentially many colorings.

Definition 5.18. Let $\epsilon \geq 0$ and $\alpha \geq 0$. Let G be a graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g , let R be the total number of ring vertices, and let L be a list-assignment for G . We say that G is (ϵ, α) -*exponentially-critical* with

respect to L if $G \neq \bigcup \mathcal{R}$ and for every proper subgraph G' of G that includes all the rings there exists an L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ such that there exist at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G')| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G' extending ϕ , but there do not exist at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G extending ϕ .

Theorem 5.19. *Let $0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1/18$ and $\alpha \geq 0$. Then the family of embedded graphs with rings that are (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to some 5-list-assignment is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 57 (independent of ϵ and α).*

Proof. Let G be a graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g such that G is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to a 5-list-assignment L , let R be the total number of ring vertices, and let $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a closed curve that bounds an open disk Δ and intersects G only in vertices. To avoid notational complications we will assume that ξ is a simple curve; otherwise we split vertices that ξ visits more than once to reduce to this case. We may assume that Δ includes at least one vertex of G , for otherwise there is nothing to show. Let X be the set of vertices of G intersected by ξ . Then $|X| \geq 4$ by Corollary 4.2, since $\epsilon \leq 1/9$.

Let G_0, G_1, C_1 , and L_1 be defined as in the proof of Theorem 5.3. We may assume for a contradiction that $|V(G_0) - X| > 57(|X| - 1)$. Let G_2 be the smallest subgraph of G_1 such that G_2 includes C_1 as a subgraph and every L_1 -coloring of C_1 that extends to an L_1 -coloring of G_2 also extends to an L_1 -coloring of G_1 . Then G_2 is C_1 -critical with respect to L_1 , and hence

$$|V(G_2) - V(C_1)|/19 \leq |C_1| - 4 - \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G_2)} (|f| - 3) \leq |X| - 4$$

by Theorem 4.4. (Let us recall that $\mathcal{F}(G)$ denotes the set of internal faces of G .) Let $G'_0 = G \setminus (V(G_1) - V(G_2))$. Thus G'_0 is a proper subgraph of G , and, in fact,

$$|V(G) - V(G'_0)| = |V(G_0) - V(G'_0)| = |V(G_0) - X| - |V(G_2) - V(C_1)| \geq 38(|X| - 1).$$

As G is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to L , there exists an L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ such that ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G'_0)| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G'_0 , but does not extend to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .

Let ϕ' be an L -coloring of G'_0 that extends ϕ , let $f \in \mathcal{F}(G_2)$, let G_f be the subgraph of G_1 drawn in the closure of f , and let C_f be the cycle bounding f . Let l_f be defined as $|V(C_f)|$ minus the number of vertices of $V(G_1) - V(G_0)$ incident with f . By the definition of G_2 , ϕ' extends to an L -coloring of G_f .

We claim that ϕ' extends to at least $2^{(|V(G_f) - V(C_f)| - 19(l_f - 3))/9}$ distinct L -colorings of G_f . If f is incident with no vertex of $V(G_1) - V(G_0)$, then this follows from Lemma 4.5, and otherwise we argue as follows. If $|f| = 4$, then we apply Corollary 4.2, and otherwise we repeat the following construction. Let $v \in V(G_1) - V(G_0)$ be incident with f , and let u_1, u_2 be its two neighbors. We delete v and either add an edge joining u_1 and u_2 (if $\phi'(u_1) \neq \phi'(u_2)$), or identify u_1 and u_2 (if $\phi'(u_1) = \phi'(u_2)$). We repeat this construction for every $v \in V(G_1) - V(G_0)$ incident with f , and apply Lemma 4.5 to the resulting graph. This proves our claim that ϕ' extends to at least $2^{(|V(G_f) - V(C_f)| - 19(l_f - 3))/9}$ distinct L -colorings of G_f .

Let E be the number of extensions of ϕ' to G . We have

$$\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G_2)} |V(G_f) - V(C_f)| = |V(G) - V(G'_0)|$$

and, by Theorem 4.4

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G_2)} (l_f - 3) &= \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G_2)} (|C_f| - 3) - |V(G_1) - V(G_0)| \\ &\leq |C_1| - 4 - |V(G_1) - V(G_0)| = |X| - 4, \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \log_2 E &\geq \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}(G_2)} (|V(G_f) - V(C_f)| - 19(l_f - 3)) \\ &\geq |V(G) - V(G'_0)| - 19(|X| - 4) \geq |V(G) - V(G'_0)|/2, \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality uses the last claim of the previous paragraph, and the last inequality uses the inequality $|V(G) - V(G'_0)| \geq 38(|X| - 1)$, which we established earlier.

The coloring ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G'_0)| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G'_0 , and each such extension extends to at least $2^{|V(G) - V(G'_0)|/18}$ distinct L -colorings of G . But then as $\epsilon \leq 1/18$, there exist at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G extending ϕ , a contradiction. \square

The following is shown in [49, Theorem 5.10].

Lemma 5.20. *Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $\alpha \geq 0$, and let \mathcal{F} be the family of embedded graphs G with rings such that every cycle of length four or less is equal to a ring and G is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to some 3-list-assignment. If $\epsilon < 1/20000$, then the family \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant independent of ϵ and α .*

The following lemma follows from the work of Kelly and Postle [46].

Lemma 5.21. *Let $1/8 \geq \epsilon \geq 0$ and $\alpha \geq 0$, and let \mathcal{F} be the family of embedded graphs G with rings such that every triangle is equal to a ring and G is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to some 4-list-assignment. Then the family \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant 67.5.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{F} be as stated, let $G \in \mathcal{F}$, and let $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a closed curve that bounds an open disk Δ and intersects G only in vertices and Δ includes a vertex of G . Then by Theorem 2.14 and [46, Theorem 7] the number of times, N , the curve ξ intersects G , counting multiplicities, satisfies $N \geq 3$. By [46, Theorem 8] the number of vertices in Δ plus N is at most $46N$. Thus the number of vertices in Δ is at most $45N \leq 67.5(N - 1)$, as desired. \square

6. THE STRUCTURE OF HYPERBOLIC FAMILIES

In this section we investigate the structure of hyperbolic families of embedded graphs with rings. The main result is Theorem 6.28. We progress to the main result as follows. In Subsection 6.1, we define “frames”, which are essentially a subgraph of an embedded graph with only one face. We also show that every 2-cell-embedded graph has a frame (Lemma 6.2) and that minimal frames satisfy certain geodesic properties (Lemma 6.6). In Subsection 6.2 we show (Lemma 6.10) that for hyperbolic families the vertices in the interior of a disk have “logarithmic distance” to the boundary of the disk (an improvement over the trivial bound of linear distance as guaranteed by the definition of hyperbolic). Conversely, then, the neighborhood of a vertex contained in a disk experiences “exponential growth” in its diameter (Lemma 6.13).

Combining these ideas in Subsection 6.3, we prove the key Theorem 6.20, which says that large hyperbolic graphs have a short (i.e., as a function of the Cheeger constant) non-null homotopic cycle. Theorem 6.20 is the key to proving the main result, Theorem 6.28. The intuition for the proof of Theorem 6.20 is that if no such cycle exists, then balls around the midpoints of the segments of the frame have exponential growth in the lengths of the segments, while by hyperbolicity, the whole graph is linear in the size of the frame which is equal to the sum of the lengths of its segments. This linear upper bound versus the exponential growth then provides a contradiction.

Finally in Subsection 6.4, we prove the main result (Theorem 6.28), which provides a structural decomposition for hyperbolic families by asserting that all but $O(g)$ vertices of a graph in such a family belong to cylinders of small edge-width (which we call “sleeves”). The proof of Theorem 6.28 proceeds inductively by cutting along the short cycles guaranteed by Theorem 6.20.

6.1. **Frames.**

Definition 6.1. Let G be a graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ and let F be a subgraph of G that includes every ring of G as a subgraph. Thus F may be regarded as a graph with rings \mathcal{R} . We say that F is a *frame* of G if for every component Σ_0 of Σ the subgraph F_0 of F embedded in Σ_0 has exactly one face, this unique face is simply connected, and every vertex of F of degree at most one in F belongs to a ring in \mathcal{R} .

Lemma 6.2. *Let G be a graph with rings such that G is 2-cell embedded in a surface Σ . Then G has a frame.*

Proof. By applying the forthcoming argument to every component of Σ we may assume that Σ is connected. For a connected surface we proceed by induction on three times the number of faces of G plus the number of vertices of degree one that belong to no ring. Since Σ is connected and G is 2-cell embedded, it follows that G is connected. If G has one face and no vertex of degree one that belongs to no ring, then G is a frame of itself. If v is a vertex of G of degree one that belongs to no ring, then $G \setminus v$ is a graph with the same set of rings that is 2-cell embedded in Σ . By induction, $G \setminus v$ has a frame which is then a frame of G . So we may suppose that G has at least two faces. But then there is an edge e of G such that the two faces incident with e are distinct. It follows that e belongs to no ring. Thus $G \setminus e$ is 2-cell embedded in Σ with the same set of rings and it has fewer faces than G , and at most two more vertices of degree one than G . By induction, $G \setminus e$ has a frame which is then a frame of G . □

Definition 6.3. Let F be a graph with rings. We say that a vertex $v \in V(F)$ is *smooth* if it has degree two in F and belongs to no ring. By a *segment* of F we mean either a cycle in F such that every vertex of the cycle except possibly one is smooth, or a path P in F such that every internal vertex of P is smooth, the ends of P are not smooth, and if P has no edges, then its unique vertex is an isolated vertex of F . It follows that every graph with rings is an edge-disjoint union of its segments. An *internal vertex* of a segment S of F is a vertex of S that is smooth. Thus if S is a path, then every vertex of S other than its ends is internal. It follows that if S is a segment, then $E(S)$ either is a subset of the edge-set of a ring, or is

disjoint from the edge-sets of all rings. In the latter case we say that S is a *non-ring segment*.

Our next lemma shows that the number of non-ring segments of a frame is bounded by a function of the Euler genus and the number of rings.

Lemma 6.4. *Let G be a graph with r rings such that G is 2-cell embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g . Let us assume that no component of Σ is the sphere (without boundary) and that Σ has h components. If F is a frame of G , then the number of non-ring segments of F is at most $3g + 2r - 2h$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the lemma for $h = 1$. Thus F is connected. We contract each ring of F to a vertex, called a *new vertex*, and consider the natural embedding of the resulting multigraph H' in the surface $\widehat{\Sigma}$ obtained from Σ by capping off each boundary component with a disk. Since Σ is not the sphere it follows that H' has at least one vertex. If H' has exactly one vertex and no edges, then Σ is the disk, $r = 1$, there are no non-ring segments, and hence the lemma holds. If H' is a cycle containing no ring vertex, then Σ is the projective plane, $r = 0$, there is exactly one non-ring segment, and, again, the lemma holds.

Thus we may assume that H' has at least two vertices, and that it is not a cycle containing no ring vertex. Let H be the multigraph obtained from H' by suppressing all vertices of degree two that are not new. Then the number of edges of H is equal to the number of non-ring segments of F . By Euler's formula, $|V(H)| = |E(H)| + 1 - g$, because H has exactly one face. We have $2|E(H)| = \sum_{v \in V(H)} \deg_H(v) \geq 3|V(H)| - 2r$, because every vertex of H that is not new has degree at least three, and every new vertex has degree at least one. Thus $|V(H)| \leq 2g + 2r - 2$, and hence $|E(H)| \leq 3g + 2r - 3$, as desired. \square

Definition 6.5. Let G be a graph with rings embedded in a surface Σ , and let F be a frame of G . We say that the frame F is *optimal* if the following two conditions are satisfied for every segment S of F :

- (O1) For every two distinct vertices $x, y \in V(S)$ and every path P in G with ends x and y and otherwise disjoint from F , if Q is a subpath of S with ends x and y and every internal vertex smooth, then $|V(P)| \geq |V(Q)|$.
- (O2) For every internal vertex x of S , every vertex $y \in V(F) - V(S)$ and every path P in G with ends x and y and otherwise disjoint from F , if Q_1, Q_2 are the two subpaths of S with one end x and the other end not smooth, then $|V(P)| \geq \min\{|V(Q_1)|, |V(Q_2)|\}$.

Let us remark that if S is a cycle, then in condition (O1) there may be two choices for the path Q ; otherwise Q is unique. In condition (O2) the existence of the path P implies that y and S belong to the same component of F , and hence S includes at least one vertex that is not smooth; therefore, the paths Q_1, Q_2 exist.

Lemma 6.6. *Let G be a graph with rings that is 2-cell embedded in a surface Σ . If F is a frame of G with $|E(F)|$ minimum, then F is an optimal frame.*

Proof. Let F be as stated. To prove that it satisfies (O1) let S, x, y, P , and Q be as in that condition. Then $|V(Q)| \leq |V(P)|$, for otherwise replacing P by Q produces a frame with fewer edges than F , a contradiction.

To prove that F satisfies (O2) let S, x, y, P, Q_1 , and Q_2 be as in (O2). Now P divides a simply connected face f of F into two faces f_1 and f_2 . When tracing the

boundary of the face f we encounter the segment S twice. We may assume that f_1, f_2 are numbered in such a way that when tracing the boundary of f_i starting on P and moving toward x , we encounter Q_i next. It follows that there is an index $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that when tracing the boundary of f_i we encounter Q_i twice and Q_{3-i} once. We deduce that by replacing Q_{3-i} by P we obtain a frame. The minimality of F implies that $|V(P)| \geq |V(Q_{3-i})|$, as desired. \square

6.2. Separations and growth rates.

Definition 6.7. A *separation* of a graph G is a pair (A, B) such that $A \cup B = V(G)$ and no edge of G has one end in $A - B$ and the other in $B - A$. If G is a graph with rings that is embedded in a surface Σ , then we say that a separation (A, B) of G is *flat* if there exists a closed disk $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma$ such that Δ includes A and the interior of Δ includes $A - B$ and every edge of G incident with a vertex of $A - B$ (regarded as a point set not including its ends). It follows that no ring vertex belongs to the interior of Δ , and hence B includes all ring vertices.

If G belongs to a hyperbolic family, then, as we show next, the same linear bound holds for closed curves that bound “pinched” disks, or, equivalently, it holds for flat separations. But first we need the following lemma, which says that a flat separation is determined by the faces of a certain multigraph.

Lemma 6.8. *Let G be a connected graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ , let (A, B) be a flat separation of G , and let Δ be as in the definition of flat separation. Then there exists a multigraph H such that*

- $V(H) \subseteq A \cap B$,
- H is embedded in Δ ,
- the point set of H intersects the point set of G in $V(H)$,
- every vertex of H has positive even degree,
- every face of H includes an edge of G , and
- all edges of G that belong to the same face of H either are all incident with a (possibly different) vertex of $A - B$ or all have both ends in B .

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|A \cap B|$. If a vertex $v \in A \cap B$ has no neighbor in $A - B$, then we can remove v from A and apply induction. Similarly, if a non-ring vertex $v \in A \cap B$ has no neighbor in B , then we can remove v from B and apply induction. We may therefore assume that every vertex in $A \cap B$ has a neighbor in $A - B$, and if it does not belong to a ring, then it also has a neighbor in B . If $A - B = \emptyset$ or $B = \emptyset$, then the null graph satisfies the conclusion of the lemma. We may therefore assume that $A - B \neq \emptyset$ and $B \neq \emptyset$. In particular, $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$.

We construct the graph H in two steps. In the first step we embed, for every vertex $v \in A \cap B$, a set of “half-edges” incident with v . In the second step we partition the set of all half-edges into pairs, and we merge each pair to form an edge of H . To begin the first step let $v \in A \cap B$, and let $e, f \in E(G)$ be incident with v , consecutive in the cyclic ordering of edges incident with v determined by the embedding of G in Σ , and such that e has its other end in $A - B$ and f has its other end in B . For every such pair e, f we insert a half-edge incident with v into the “angle” between e and f in such a way that the half-edge will be disjoint from G . We also insert a half-edge into the “angle” between e and Γ , if Γ is a component of the boundary of Σ , $v \in \Gamma$, the other end of e belongs to $A - B$, and no other edge of G is a subset of the “angle” between e and Γ . This process results

in the insertion of a positive even number of half-edges incident with v . In the second step we look at an arbitrary face of G and one of its boundary walks W , where a boundary walk is a sequence of vertices and edges or subsets of $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$ with the usual properties. Let Y be the set of half-edges inserted into the face that are incident with a vertex of W . The elements of Y divide W into subwalks, which we shall refer to as *segments*. For every segment S either

- S has an internal vertex and all its internal vertices belong to $A - B$, or
- all internal vertices of S belong to B ,

and these types of segment alternate along W . (To see that consider a vertex $v \in A \cap B \cap V(W)$ such that we inserted an element of Y incident with v . It follows that v is incident with an edge $e \in E(W)$ whose other end belongs to $A - B$, and either an edge $f \in E(W)$ whose other end belongs to B or a subset of the boundary of Σ . Thus e belongs to a segment of the first kind and f or the subset of the boundary of Σ belongs to a segment of the second kind. Since changes between segments only occur at vertices v as above, the statement follows.) It follows that $|Y|$ is even. For every segment S delimited by half-edges h_1, h_2 and whose internal vertices belong to $A - B$ we merge h_1 and h_2 into an edge of H , embedding the edge in the interior of Δ in a close proximity to S . This completes the construction of H . It follows from the construction that H has the desired properties. (For the last condition to hold we need that G is connected.) \square

We are now ready to prove that if G belongs to a hyperbolic family, then the same linear bound holds for closed curves that bound “pinched” disks, or, equivalently, it holds for flat separations.

Lemma 6.9. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$, and let (A, B) be a flat separation of G . If $A - B \neq \emptyset$, then $|A - B| \leq c(|A \cap B| - 1)$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|A| + |A \cap B|$. Let (A, B) be a flat separation of G with $A - B \neq \emptyset$, and let Δ be as in the definition of flat separation.

Let H be the multigraph as in Lemma 6.8. If H is null, then $A = V(G)$, and every edge of G is incident with a vertex of $A - B$, and hence G is contained in Δ , and the lemma follows from Lemma 5.2. It follows that H is not null. Every cycle C of H bounds a closed disk $\Delta(C) \subseteq \Delta$. Let us say that a cycle C of H is *maximal* if C is not a subset of $\Delta(C')$ for a cycle $C' \neq C$ of H . It follows that every vertex of $A - B$ is contained in $\Delta(C)$ for some maximal cycle C of H . The maximal cycles form a tree structure; in particular, there exist a maximal cycle C and a vertex $v \in A \cap B$ such that $C \setminus v$ is disjoint from all other maximal cycles. Let X be the set of all vertices of G contained in the interior of $\Delta(C)$. From the definition of hyperbolicity applied to a closed curve tracing C we deduce that $|X| \leq c(|V(C)| - 1)$. If C is the unique maximal cycle, then $A - B \subseteq X$, and hence $|A - B| \leq |X| \leq c(|V(C)| - 1) \leq c(|A \cap B| - 1)$, as desired. We may therefore assume that C is not the unique maximal cycle. Let $B' := B \cup X$ and let $A' := A - X - V(C)$ if C is disjoint from all other maximal cycles, and $A' := A - X - (V(C) - \{v\})$ if it is not. By induction applied to the separation (A', B') we conclude that

$$|A - B| \leq |A' - B'| + |X| \leq c(|A' \cap B'| - 1) + c(|V(C)| - 1) \leq c(|A \cap B| - 1),$$

as desired. \square

The next lemma says that every vertex on the “flat” side of a flat separation is at most logarithmic distance away from the middle part of the separation.

Lemma 6.10. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$, and let (A, B) be a flat separation of G . Then every vertex of $A - B$ is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 |A \cap B|$ from $A \cap B$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|A \cap B|$. If $|A \cap B| \leq 1$, then $A \subseteq B$ by Lemma 6.9, and the lemma vacuously holds. Thus we may assume that $|A \cap B| \geq 2$, and that the lemma holds for separations (A', B') with $|A' \cap B'| < |A \cap B|$. Let v be a vertex of $A - B$. For $i = 0, 1, \dots$ let C_i be the set of all vertices of A at distance exactly i from $A \cap B$. For $i = 1, 2, \dots$ let $A_i := A \setminus \bigcup_{j=0}^{i-1} C_j$ and $B_i := B \cup \bigcup_{j=0}^i C_j$. Then (A_i, B_i) is a flat separation and $A_i \cap B_i = C_i$. There exists an integer i such that $1 \leq i \leq 2c + 1$ and $|C_i| \leq |A \cap B|/2$, for otherwise $|A - B| \geq |\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq 2c+1} C_i| \geq [2c + 1]|A \cap B|/2 \geq c|A \cap B|$, contrary to Lemma 6.9. We may assume that $v \in A_i - B_i$, for otherwise v satisfies the conclusion of the lemma. By induction applied to the separation (A_i, B_i) the vertex v is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 |C_i| \leq (2c + 1) \log_2 (|A \cap B|/2) = (2c + 1)(\log_2 |A \cap B| - 1)$ from C_i . But C_i is at distance at most $2c + 1$ from $|A \cap B|$, and hence v is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 |A \cap B|$ from $A \cap B$, as desired. \square

Corollary 6.11. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be a graph embedded in the disk with one ring R . Then every vertex of G is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 |V(R)|$ from R .*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 6.10 applied to the separation $(V(G), V(R))$. \square

Next we will show that planar neighborhoods in a hyperbolic family exhibit exponential growth, but first we need the following lemma. The lemma formalizes the fact that if a vertex v is not near a short non-null-homotopic cycle, then the vertices up to a certain distance from v form a planar graph, indeed they lie inside a disk.

Lemma 6.12. *Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer, let G be a graph with rings embedded in a surface Σ , and let $v \in V(G)$. If v is at distance at least k from every ring and there exists no non-null-homotopic cycle C in G of length at most $2k$ such that every vertex of C is at distance at most k from v , then there exists a closed disk $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma$ such that*

- every vertex of G at distance at most k from v belongs to Δ ,
- every vertex of G at distance at most $k - 1$ from v belongs to the interior of Δ , and
- every edge of G incident with a vertex at distance at most $k - 1$ from v belongs to the interior of Δ .

Furthermore, if there exists no non-null-homotopic cycle C in G of length at most $2k + 1$ such that every vertex of C is at distance at most k from v , then the closed disk $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma$ may be chosen so that every edge of G with both ends at distance at most k from v belongs to the interior of Δ .

Proof. Let H be the subgraph of G consisting of vertices at distance at most k from v and edges incident with a vertex at distance at most $k - 1$ from v , and

let T be a breadth-first search spanning tree of H rooted at v . By hypothesis every fundamental cycle of T in H bounds a disk. The union of these disks together with T is simply connected, and the required disk Δ can be obtained from this union by “fattening” edges of H and vertices of H at distance at most $k - 1$ from v that belong to the boundary of this union. This proves the first assertion, including the three bullet points. The second one follows analogously. \square

We now show that planar neighborhoods in a hyperbolic family exhibit exponential growth.

Lemma 6.13. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ , let $v \in V(G)$, and let $k \geq 0$ be an integer. If v is at distance at least k from every ring and there exists no non-null-homotopic cycle C in G of length at most $2k$ such that every vertex of C is at distance at most k from v , then G has at least $2^{k/(2c+1)}$ vertices at distance exactly k from v .*

Proof. Let A be the set of vertices of G at distance at most k from v and let B be the set of vertices of G at distance at least k from v . By Lemma 6.12 the assumptions of the lemma imply that there exists a closed disk $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma$ such that

- every vertex of G at distance at most k from v belongs to Δ ,
- every vertex of G at distance at most $k - 1$ from v belongs to the interior of Δ , and
- every edge of G incident with a vertex at distance at most $k - 1$ from v belongs to the interior of Δ .

Thus (A, B) is a flat separation of G , and hence $k \leq (2c + 1) \log_2 |A \cap B|$ by Lemma 6.10. It follows that $|A \cap B| \geq 2^{k/(2c+1)}$, as desired. \square

6.3. Edge-width of hyperbolic families. The next lemma says that every vertex that is at least logarithmic distance away from every ring is contained in a non-null-homotopic cycle of at most logarithmic length.

Lemma 6.14. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ , let k be an integer with $k \geq (2c + 1) \log_2 |V(G)|$, and let $v \in V(G)$ be a vertex of G at distance at least k from every ring of G . Then G has a non-null-homotopic cycle C of length at most $2k$ such that every vertex of C is at distance at most k from v .*

Proof. Since \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic, it follows that $|V(G)| \geq 2$, and hence $k \geq 1$. We may assume for a contradiction that the required cycle does not exist. By Lemma 6.13 there are at least $2^{k/(2c+1)} \geq |V(G)|$ vertices at distance exactly k from v , a contradiction, because those vertices do not include v , since $k \geq 1$. \square

Let us recall that if Σ is a surface with boundary, then $\widehat{\Sigma}$ denotes the surface without boundary obtained by gluing a disk to each component of the boundary.

If G is a graph with no rings embedded in a surface, then its edge-width is usually defined as the maximum integer k such that every non-null-homotopic cycle in G has length at least k . We extend this definition to graphs with rings as follows.

Definition 6.15. Let G be an embedded graph with rings that is embedded in a surface Σ , and let $k \geq 0$ be the maximum integer (or infinity) such that

- (1) every cycle in G that is non-null-homotopic in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ has at least k edges that do not belong to a ring,
- (2) every non-null-homotopic (in Σ) cycle in G that is disjoint from all rings has length at least k , and
- (3) every two vertices that belong to distinct rings of G are at distance at least k in G .

In those circumstances we say that G is embedded with *edge-width* k .

Our next lemma says that if an embedded graph with rings belonging to a hyperbolic family is embedded with moderately large edge-width (logarithmic in the number of vertices), then it has a specific structure. First we define the structure.

Definition 6.16. Let G be a graph with rings \mathcal{R} embedded in a surface Σ , and let $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \dots, \Gamma_n$ be the components of $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$. We say that G is *locally cylindrical* if the components of G can be numbered G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n in such a way that for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ the graph G_i includes the ring of G that is embedded in Γ_i , and there exists a disk $\Delta_i \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes every vertex and edge of G_i .

Lemma 6.17. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ , and let k be an integer with $k \geq 2(2c + 1) \log_2 |V(G)|$. If G is embedded with edge-width at least $k + 3$, then G is locally cylindrical and every vertex is at distance at most $\lceil k/2 \rceil$ from some ring.*

Proof. Let $v \in V(G)$. If v is at distance at least $\lceil k/2 \rceil + 1$ from every ring, then by Lemma 6.14 applied to the integer $\lceil k/2 \rceil$ there is a non-null-homotopic cycle in G of length at most $2\lceil k/2 \rceil \leq k + 1$ such that every vertex of the cycle is at distance at most $\lceil k/2 \rceil$ from v . Since v is at distance at least $\lceil k/2 \rceil + 1$ from every ring, it follows that the cycle is disjoint from all rings, contrary to the second condition in the definition of edge-width. Thus every vertex of G is at distance at most $\lceil k/2 \rceil$ from some ring.

Let $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \dots, \Gamma_n$ be the components of $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$, and for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ let G_i be the subgraph of G induced by vertices of G that are at distance at most $\lceil k/2 \rceil$ from the ring of G that is drawn in Γ_i . The third condition in the definition of edge-width implies that the graphs G_i are the components of G . The first condition in the definition of edge-width implies, by the second assertion of Lemma 6.12 applied to the graph obtained from G_i by contracting the ring contained in G_i to a vertex v , surface $\widehat{\Sigma}$ and integer $\lceil k/2 \rceil$, that each G_i is contained in a closed disk contained in $\widehat{\Sigma}$. Thus G is locally cylindrical, as desired. \square

Let us remark that if G is locally cylindrical, then each component of G may be regarded as a graph with one ring embedded in a disk, and if this embedded graph belongs to the hyperbolic family \mathcal{F} , then its number of vertices is bounded by a linear function of the length of the ring by Lemma 5.2.

In what follows we will need the embedded graph to be 2-cell embedded. If it is not, then there is an obvious way to simplify the surface, but we need to know that the new embedded graph belongs to the same family. Hence the following definition.

Definition 6.18. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of embedded graphs with rings, let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ with rings \mathcal{R} , and let $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a non-null-homotopic simple closed curve disjoint from G . Let Σ' be obtained from Σ by cutting Σ open along ξ and pasting a disk or disks on the resulting one or two new boundary components. Let G' denote the graph G when it is regarded as an embedded graph in Σ' with rings \mathcal{R} . If $G' \in \mathcal{F}$ for every $G \in \mathcal{F}$ and every ξ as above, then we say that \mathcal{F} is *closed under curve cutting*.

In the next example we exhibit a hyperbolic family such that the family obtained from it by curve cutting is not hyperbolic.

Example 6.19. Let $k \geq 3$ be a fixed integer, and for $n \geq 3$ let G_n denote the Cartesian product of a cycle of length k and a path on n vertices. We start by considering the obvious embedding of G_n in the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 . Thus G_n has two faces bounded by cycles C_1, C_2 of length k and all other faces are bounded by cycles of length four. Let Σ' be the surface obtained from \mathbb{S}^2 by removing the face bounded by C_1 . Thus Σ' is a disk whose boundary is the point set of C_1 . Let Σ be obtained from Σ' by inserting a crosscap inside the face bounded by C_2 (or, equivalently, removing the face bounded by C_2 and gluing a Möbius band onto C_2). Thus Σ has Euler genus 1 and one boundary component, namely the point set of C_1 . Let \mathcal{F} be the family consisting of the embedded graphs $(G_n, \{C_1\}, \Sigma)$ with one ring for all $n \geq 3$. Then \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic, but the family obtained from \mathcal{F} by curve cutting is not, because it includes the embedded graphs $(G_n, \{C_1\}, \Sigma')$.

The next theorem improves upon the length of the non-null-homotopic cycle guaranteed by Lemma 6.14 from logarithmic to constant, assuming the graph is not too small. The theorem will be a key tool in proving Theorem 6.28, the main result of this section.

Theorem 6.20. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ have r rings and let it be embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g with h components, where no component of Σ is the sphere. Let R be the total number of ring vertices. Assume that either G is 2-cell embedded, or that \mathcal{F} is closed under curve cutting. Let $d := \lceil 3(2c+1) \log_2(8c+4) \rceil$. If $|V(G)| > (c+1)(2R + (32d+10)r + 4(4d+1)(3g-2h))$, then there exists a non-null-homotopic (in Σ) cycle that is disjoint from all of the rings and has length at most $2d$.*

Proof. We begin by observing that

$$\begin{aligned} 4(c+1)(2d+1) &\leq 4(c+1)(6(2c+1) \log_2(8c+4) + 3) \\ &\leq 4(c+1)(6(2c+1)(8c+4)/2 + 3) \\ &\leq 4(c+1)15(2c+1)^2 \leq 60(2c+1)^3 \leq (4(2c+1))^3 \leq 2^{d/(2c+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

We proceed by induction on $g+R$. If G is not 2-cell embedded, then there exists a non-null-homotopic simple closed curve $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that the image of \mathbb{S}^1 under ξ is disjoint from G . The theorem then follows by induction applied to the same graph G embedded in the surface Σ' as in the definition of curve cutting. Thus we may assume that G is 2-cell embedded.

By Lemmas 6.2 and 6.6 there exists an optimal frame F of G . For every non-ring segment S of F we choose a maximal set $X(S)$ of vertices of S such that the vertices in $X(S)$ are pairwise at distance in S of at least $2d+1$ and each

vertex of $X(S)$ is at distance in S of at least $2d + 1$ from each end of S . Thus $|X(S)|(2d + 1) \geq |E(S)| - 4d - 1$. Let X be the union of $X(S)$ over all non-ring segments S of F . Thus $|X|(2d + 1) \geq l - (4d + 1)s$, where l is the sum of the lengths of all non-ring segments of F and s is their number.

For $x \in X$ let B_x be the set of all vertices of G at distance at most d from x . Since F is an optimal frame, it follows from the choice of the set X that the sets B_x are pairwise disjoint and each of them is disjoint from every ring. Let $x \in X$. If the subgraph of G induced by B_x has a non-null homotopic cycle that has length at most $2d$, then such a cycle is disjoint from all of the rings, and therefore satisfies the conclusion of the lemma. We may therefore assume that such cycle does not exist. From Lemma 6.13 we deduce that $|B_x| \geq 2^{d/(2c+1)}$. Hence $|V(G)| \geq |X|2^{d/(2c+1)}$ as the sets B_x are pairwise disjoint.

The boundary of the unique face of F can be traced by a closed curve. By pushing the curve slightly into the interior of the face of F we obtain a closed curve ϕ that intersects G only in vertices and is otherwise contained in the unique face of F . By applying the definition of hyperbolicity to ϕ we deduce that $|V(G)| \leq (c + 1)(2l + R + r)$.

Combining the upper and lower bounds on $|V(G)|$ gives

$$2^{d/(2c+1)}(l - (4d + 1)s)/(2d + 1) \leq |X|2^{d/(2c+1)} \leq |V(G)| \leq (c + 1)(2l + R + r).$$

Using the inequality observed at the beginning of this proof we obtain

$$l - (4d + 1)s \leq (c + 1)(2d + 1)2^{-d/(2c+1)}(2l + R + r) \leq (2l + R + r)/4,$$

and hence $l \leq (R + r)/2 + 2(4d + 1)s$. Substituting this bound into the inequality $|V(G)| \leq (c + 1)(2l + R + r)$ and using the fact that $s \leq 3g + 2r - 2h$ by Lemma 6.4 (which can be applied because no component of Σ is the sphere) we obtain

$$|V(G)| \leq (c + 1)(2(R + r) + 4(4d + 1)(3g + 2r - 2h)),$$

a contradiction. □

The following corollary is an upgrade of Lemma 6.17.

Corollary 6.21. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ have r rings, let it be embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g , and let R be the total number of ring vertices. Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$ and $k := \lceil 2(2c + 1) \log_2(g + R) + 4d \rceil$. If the edge-width of G is at least $k + 3$, then G is locally cylindrical and every vertex is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 R$ from some ring.*

Proof. We begin by observing that

$$12(c+1)(4d+1) = 4(c+1)3(4d+1) \leq 4(c+1)15d \leq 180(2c+1)^2 \log_2(8c+4) + 60(c+1) < (8c + 4)^6,$$

and hence

$$2(2c + 1) \log_2(12(c + 1)(4d + 1)) \leq 12(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \leq 4d.$$

If a component of Σ is a sphere, then it includes no vertex or edge of G by Lemma 5.2. By deleting such components we may assume that no component of Σ is a sphere. We have

$$|V(G)| \leq (c + 1)(2(R + r) + 4(4d + 1)(3g + 2r - 2)) \leq 12(c + 1)(4d + 1)(g + R),$$

for otherwise by Theorem 6.20 the edge-width of G is at most $2d < k$. Thus $2(2c + 1)\log_2 |V(G)| < k$, using the inequality observed at the beginning of the proof. Lemma 6.17 implies that G is locally cylindrical and every vertex of G has distance at most $(2c + 1)\log_2 R$ from some ring by Corollary 6.11, as desired. \square

We can now prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with no rings that is closed under curve cutting. Thus no member of \mathcal{F} is locally cylindrical, and hence every member of \mathcal{F} has edge-width $O(\log(g + 1))$ by Corollary 6.21, as desired. \square

Our motivation for the study of hyperbolic families is to understand graphs that contain no subgraph isomorphic to a member of the family. The following is the first of several results along those lines. It is a more precise version of Theorem 1.2.

Corollary 6.22. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with no rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let H be a graph with no rings embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g . Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1)\log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$ and $k := \lceil 2(2c + 1)\log_2 g + 4d \rceil$. If the edge-width of H is at least $k + 3$, then H has no subgraph isomorphic to a member of \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. If H has a subgraph isomorphic to a graph $G \in \mathcal{F}$, then G has no rings, and hence is not locally cylindrical. By Corollary 6.21 the graph G has edge-width at most $k + 2$, and hence so does H , a contradiction. \square

6.4. Structure of hyperbolic families. Our objective is to prove Theorem 6.28, but first we need the following notion.

Definition 6.23. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of embedded graphs with rings, let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ with rings \mathcal{R} , and let C be a non-null-homotopic cycle in G . Let Σ' be the surface obtained by cutting Σ open along C . Thus Σ' has one or two more boundary components than Σ , depending on whether C is one-sided or two-sided. Let G' be the graph obtained from G during this operation; thus if C is one-sided, then C corresponds to a cycle C' in G' of twice the length of C , and if C is two-sided, then it corresponds to two cycles C_1, C_2 in G' , each of the same length as C . If C is one-sided, then let $\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R} \cup \{C'\}$; otherwise let $\mathcal{R}' := \mathcal{R} \cup \{C_1, C_2\}$. We regard G' as a graph embedded in Σ' with rings \mathcal{R}' . If $G' \in \mathcal{F}$ for every $G \in \mathcal{F}$ and every non-null-homotopic cycle C in G , then we say that \mathcal{F} is *closed under cycle cutting*.

It should be noted that despite the similarity in names, curve cutting and cycle cutting play different roles: while the next lemma shows that closure under cycle cutting can be obtained for free, Example 6.19 shows that that is not the case for curve cutting. On the other hand, all hyperbolic families of embedded graphs of interest to us are indeed closed under curve cutting, and hence we make that assumption whenever it is convenient to do so.

Lemma 6.24. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let \mathcal{F}' be the inclusion-wise minimal family of embedded graphs that includes \mathcal{F} and is closed under cycle cutting. Then \mathcal{F}' is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant c .*

Proof. Let $G \in \mathcal{F}$, let C be a non-null-homotopic cycle in G , and let G', Σ' , and \mathcal{R}' be obtained as in the definition of cycle cutting. If $\xi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \Sigma'$ is a simple closed curve that bounds an open disk $\Delta \subseteq \Sigma'$, then Δ can be regarded as an open disk in Σ . It follows that \mathcal{F}' is hyperbolic with the same Cheeger constant. \square

In the next two definitions we formalize the concept of narrow cylinder and a graph being decomposed into a bounded size graph and narrow cylinders.

Definition 6.25. Let $k, l \geq 0$ and let G be a graph with two rings R_1, R_2 embedded in a cylinder Σ . Let $C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ be cycles in G such that the following conditions hold:

- (1) $C_0 = R_1$ and $C_n = R_2$,
- (2) the cycles C_0, C_1, \dots, C_n are pairwise disjoint,
- (3) for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$, the cycle C_i separates Σ into two cylinders, one containing C_0, \dots, C_{i-1} , and the other containing C_{i+1}, \dots, C_n ,
- (4) for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ the cycle C_i has length at most k , and
- (5) for $i = 1, \dots, n$ at most l vertices of G belong to the cylinder $\Lambda \subseteq \Sigma$ with boundary components C_{i-1} and C_i .

In those circumstances we say that G is a (k, l) -sleeve. Let us remark in the last condition the cylinder Λ includes the vertices of $C_{i-1} \cup C_i$.

Definition 6.26. Now let G be a graph with rings embedded in a surface Σ , and let G' be a (k, l) -sleeve with rings R'_1 and R'_2 embedded in a cylinder Σ' . Let R_1, R_2 be distinct rings of G of lengths $|V(R'_1)|$ and $|V(R'_2)|$, respectively. Let H be the graph obtained from $G \cup G'$ by identifying R_1 with R'_1 and R_2 with R'_2 and let Π be the surface obtained from $\Sigma \cup \Sigma'$ by identifying the two boundary components that embed R_1 and R'_1 and identifying the two boundary components that embed R_2 and R'_2 . Thus H is a graph with two fewer rings than G and it is embedded in Π . We say that H , regarded as an embedded graph with rings, was *obtained from G by adjoining the (k, l) -sleeve G'* .

We say that a graph G has a *sleeve-decomposition with parameters (k, l, m)* if it can be obtained from an embedded graph with rings on at most m vertices by repeatedly adjoining (k, l) -sleeves.

The following is an easy bound on the number of sleeves in a sleeve-decomposition.

Lemma 6.27. *Let G be an embedded graph with rings that has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters (k, l, m) . Then the number of sleeves adjoined in the decomposition is at most $m/6$.*

Proof. By definition of sleeve-decomposition the graph G is obtained from a graph H on at most m vertices by adjoining (k, l) -sleeves. Since the rings of H are pairwise disjoint, the graph H has at most $m/3$ rings that are cycles, and every time a sleeve is adjoined, two of those cycles stop being rings. The lemma follows. \square

We are ready to prove the main result of this section. It states that a graph in a hyperbolic family has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters (k, l, m) , where k, l, m depend only on the Euler genus g , the total number of ring vertices R , and the Cheeger constant c . Moreover, the number of sleeves is also bounded.

Theorem 6.28. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a connected surface Σ of Euler genus g with r rings, and let R be the total number of ring vertices. Let $d := \lceil 3(2c+1) \log_2(8c+4) \rceil$, $l := 4(c+1)(10d+3)$, and $b := 312d + 94$. Then G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ that uses at most s sleeves, where*

- (1) $m = (c+1)R$ and $s = 0$ if $g = 0$ and $r = 1$,
- (2) $m = 2(c+1)(R-4d) + 2l$ and $s = 1$ if $g = 0$ and $r = 2$,
- (3) $m = (c+1)(2(R-4d) + b(r-2)) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g$ and $s = 3(2g + r - 2)$ if $g \geq 1$ or $r \geq 3$.

Proof. By Lemma 6.24 we may assume that \mathcal{F} is closed under cycle cutting as well as curve cutting. We proceed by induction on $3g + r$. If $g = 0$, then $r \geq 1$ by Lemma 5.2, and if $g = 0$ and $r = 1$, then the same lemma implies that the theorem holds with m as in (1).

We now handle the case $g = 0$ and $r = 2$. Let Γ_1 and Γ_2 be the boundary components of Σ . Let $\mathcal{D} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_t\}$ be a maximal collection of cycles of G such that for each i , $1 \leq i \leq t$, C_i is a cycle of length at most $2d$ and C_i separates Σ into two cylinders, one containing $\Gamma_1, C_1, \dots, C_{i-1}$, and the other containing $C_{i+1}, \dots, C_t, \Gamma_2$, and the cycles in \mathcal{C} are pairwise disjoint and each is disjoint from Γ_1 and Γ_2 . Let $\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \Lambda_3 \subseteq \Sigma$ be the cylinders with boundary components $\Gamma_1, C_1; C_1, C_t; C_t, \Gamma_2$, respectively.

By Theorem 6.20 applied to $R = 4d$, it follows that if there are more than l vertices between two cycles C, C' of length at most $2d$ in a cylinder, then there exists a cycle of length at most $2d$ separating C from C' and disjoint from both. Hence, it follows that the subgraph of G drawn in Λ_2 is a $(2d, l)$ -sleeve. We may also assume that $|V(G)| > 2(c+1)(R-4d) + 2l$ as otherwise G has the desired sleeve-decomposition (with no sleeves). Analogously by Theorem 6.20, the subgraphs of G drawn in Λ_1 and Λ_3 have at most $2(c+1)(R-4d) + 2l$ vertices combined as \mathcal{D} was chosen maximal. Thus G has a $(2d, l, m)$ sleeve-decomposition with m as in (2) and the theorem follows. This completes the case $g = 0$ and $r = 2$.

We may assume then that $g \geq 1$ or $r \geq 3$ and we have to prove that the theorem holds with m and s as in (3). Let Γ be a component of $\text{bd}(\Sigma)$. We denote by $\Sigma + \widehat{\Gamma}$ the surface obtained from Σ by gluing a disk on Γ . We say that a cycle C in G is a Γ -cycle if it is non-null-homotopic in Σ , but null-homotopic in $\Sigma + \widehat{\Gamma}$.

We first show that if G has a non-null-homotopic cycle C of length at most $2d$ that is not a Γ -cycle for any component Γ of the boundary of Σ , then the theorem holds. To see that cut along C and declare the resulting cycle(s) to be rings in a new graph G' with r' rings embedded in a surface Σ' of Euler genus g' with h' components and a total number of R' ring vertices.

Suppose $h' = 2$. Then $r' = r + 2$, $R' \leq R + 4d$, and $g' = g$. Let Σ_1 and Σ_2 be the two components of Σ' . Let G_i be the subgraph of G' drawn in Σ_i . Then G_i is a graph drawn in Σ_i with r_i rings and a total of R_i ring vertices. For each $i \in \{1, 2\}$, either $g(\Sigma_i) \geq 1$ or $r_i \geq 3$ as C is not a Γ -cycle. Thus, for each $i \in \{1, 2\}$, by induction G_i has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m_i)$ and at most s_i sleeves, where

$$m_i = (c+1)(2(R_i - 4d) + b(r_i - 2)) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g(\Sigma_i)$$

and $s_i = 3(2g(\Sigma_i) + r_i - 2)$. Adding, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 + m_2 &= (c + 1)(2(R' - 8d) + b(r' - 4) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g') \\ &\leq (c + 1)(2(R - 4d) + b(r - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g) = m, \end{aligned}$$

and $s_1 + s_2 = 3(2g' + r' - 4) = 3(2g + r - 2) = s$. Thus G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ with at most s sleeves, as desired.

So we may assume that $h' = 1$. Suppose C is one-sided, then $r' = r + 1$, $R' \leq R + 4d$, and $g' = g - 1$. Further suppose that $g' \geq 1$ or $r' \geq 3$. Then it follows from induction that G' has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m')$ and at most s' sleeves, where

$$\begin{aligned} m' &= (c + 1)(2(R' - 4d) + b(r' - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g') \\ &\leq (c + 1)(2(R - 4d) + b(r - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g) = m \end{aligned}$$

and

$$s' = 3(2g' + r' - 2) = 3(2(g - 1) + (r + 1) - 2) = 3(2g + r - 3) \leq s.$$

Thus G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ and at most s sleeves, as desired. So we may assume that $g' = 0$ and $r' \leq 2$. Hence $s' = 0$ if $r' = 1$ and $s' = 1$ if $r' = 2$. Note then that $g = 1$. If $r' = 1$, $|V(G')| \leq (c + 1)R'$ by Lemma 5.2. Yet $r = 0$ and thus $R' \leq 4d$. Hence $|V(G)| \leq |V(G')| \leq (c + 1)4d$ and G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, (c + 1)4d)$ and $s' = 0 = 3(2(1) + 0 - 2) = s$ sleeves, as desired since $g \geq 1$. If $r' = 2$, then G' has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, 2(c + 1)(R' - 4d) + 2l)$ and $s' = 1$ by (2). Yet $r = 1$ and $R' \leq R + 4d$. Hence G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, 2(c + 1)R + 2l)$ and at most $s = 3(2(1) + 1 - 2) = 3$ sleeves, as desired, since $2(c + 1)R + 2l \leq (c + 1)(2(R - 4d) + b(-1) + (44d + 12 + 2b)(1))$.

So we may assume that C is two-sided; then $r' = r + 2$, $R' \leq R + 4d$ and $g' = g - 2$. Further suppose that $g' \geq 1$ or $r' \geq 3$. Then it follows from induction that G' has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m')$ and at most s' sleeves, where

$$\begin{aligned} m' &= (c + 1)(2(R' - 4d) + b(r' - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g') \\ &\leq (c + 1)(2(R - 4d) + b(r - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g) = m \end{aligned}$$

and

$$s' = 3(2g' + r' - 2) = 3(2(g - 2) + (r + 2) - 2) = 3(2g + r - 4) \leq s.$$

Thus G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ and at most s sleeves, as desired. So we may assume that $g' = 0$ and $r' \leq 2$. Hence $r' = 2$, $s' = 1$, $r = 0$, $R = 0$, and $g = 2$. By induction using (2), G' has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, 2(c + 1)(R' - 4d) + 2l)$ with at most $s' = 1$ sleeve. Yet $R' \leq 4d$. Hence G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, 2l)$ and at most $s = 3(2(2) + 0 - 2) = 6$ sleeves, as desired, since

$$2l = (c + 1)(80d + 24) \leq (c + 1)(2(0 - 4d) + b(0 - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)(2)).$$

Thus we may assume that every non-null-homotopic cycle C in G of length at most $2d$ is a Γ -cycle for some component Γ of the boundary of Σ . Let \mathcal{C} be a maximal collection of cycles of G such that each member of \mathcal{C} is a Γ -cycle of length at most $2d$ for some component Γ of the boundary of Σ , and the cycles in \mathcal{C} are pairwise disjoint and each is disjoint from every ring.

Let $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and let Γ be the boundary component of Σ such that C is a Γ -cycle. We say that C is *maximal* if the component of $\Sigma - C$ that contains Γ also contains every Γ -cycle included in $\mathcal{C} - \{C\}$. It follows that if \mathcal{C} includes a Γ -cycle, then it includes a unique maximal Γ -cycle. Let Σ' be the surface obtained from Σ by removing, for every maximal Γ -cycle $C \in \mathcal{C}$, the component of $\Sigma - C$ that includes Γ . Then Σ' is a surface with boundary; it has the same number of boundary components as Σ . Indeed, let Γ be a component of the boundary of Σ . If \mathcal{C} includes no Γ -cycle, then Γ is a component of the boundary of Σ' ; otherwise C is a component of the boundary of Σ' , where C is the maximal Γ -cycle in \mathcal{C} .

Let G' be the subgraph of G consisting of vertices and edges drawn in Σ' . We will regard G' as a graph with rings embedded in Σ' . By Theorem 6.20,

$$|V(G')| < (c + 1)(2R' + (32d + 10)r - (32d + 8) + (48d + 12)g).$$

Let $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \dots, \Gamma_{s'}$ be all the boundary components of Σ such that \mathcal{C} contains a Γ_i -cycle. Note that $s' \leq r$. Let G_i be the graph embedded in the cylinder $\Lambda_i \subseteq \Sigma$ with boundary components Γ_i and C_i where C_i is the unique maximal Γ_i -cycle. We regard G_i as a graph embedded in the cylinder with two rings Γ_i and C_i . By induction using (2), G_i has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m_i)$ with at most one sleeve where $m_i \leq 2(c + 1)(|\Gamma_i \cap V(G)| - 2d) + 2l$ as $|C_i| \leq 2d$.

Thus G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, |V(G')| + \sum_{i=1}^{s'} m_i)$ and at most r sleeves. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} |V(G')| + \sum_{i=1}^{s'} m_i &\leq (c + 1)(2R + (32d + 10 + 2l/(c + 1))r - 32d - 8 + (48d + 12)g) \\ &= (c + 1)(2R + (112d + 34)r - (32d + 8) + (48d + 12)g). \end{aligned}$$

First suppose $r \geq 3$. Then $|V(G')| + \sum_{i=1}^{s'} m_i$ is at most

$$(c + 1)(2(R - 4d) + b(r - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g) = m$$

as $b \geq (112d + 34)3 - 32d - 8 + 8d = 312d + 94$. Furthermore, $r \leq 3r - 6 \leq 3(2g + r - 2) = s$ and so G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ and at most s sleeves, as desired.

So we may assume that $r \leq 2$. But then $g \geq 1$ by assumption. In this case, $|V(G')| + \sum_{i=1}^{s'} m_i \leq m$ since

$$\begin{aligned} &(c + 1)(2R + (112d + 34)r - (32d + 8) + (48d + 12)g) \\ &\leq (c + 1)(2(R - 4d) + b(r - 2) + (44d + 12 + 2b)g) \end{aligned}$$

as $b = 312d + 94$ and $g \geq 1$. Furthermore, $r \leq 2g + r - 2$ since $g \geq 1$ and hence $r \leq 3(2g + r - 2) = s$ and so G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ and at most s sleeves, as desired. \square

By using induction when Σ is not connected we obtain the following easier-to-state bound.

Theorem 6.29. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g with r rings and a total number of R ring vertices. Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$ and $l := 4(c + 1)(10d + 3)$. Then G has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, 702d(c + 1)(g + R))$, and the decomposition uses at most $3(2g + r)$ sleeves.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 6.28 applied to the components of Σ , using the fact that $d \geq 6$. \square

We deduce the following consequence in the spirit of Theorems 2.13 and 3.17, but we need a definition first.

Definition 6.30. For $i = 1, 2$ let G_i be a graph with rings \mathcal{R}_i embedded in a surface Σ_i . We say that the embedded graphs with rings G_1 and G_2 are *isomorphic* if there exists an isomorphism ϕ of G_1 and G_2 as abstract graphs and a bijection $f : \mathcal{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_2$ such that for every $R \in \mathcal{R}_1$ the restriction of ϕ to R is an isomorphism of R and $f(R)$, and ϕ extends to a homeomorphism $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$.

Let G be a graph with rings embedded in a surface Σ . By a *subgraph* of G we mean every embedded graph with rings that can be obtained from G by repeatedly applying these operations:

- deleting a vertex or edge not belonging to any ring, and
- deleting all vertices and edges of a ring R , removing R from the list of rings, and attaching a disk to the boundary component of Σ containing R .

Let \mathcal{F} be a family of embedded graphs with rings, and let G be an embedded graph with rings. We say that G is *\mathcal{F} -free* if no subgraph of G is isomorphic to a member of \mathcal{F} .

Theorem 6.31. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$. If G is a graph with no rings embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g , then there exists a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of size at most $51d(c + 1)g$ such that $G \setminus X$ is \mathcal{F} -free.*

Proof. We show by induction on g that there exists a required set X of size at most $49d(c + 1)g + 2dm$, where m is the maximum number of pairwise disjoint pairwise non-homotopic non-null-homotopic separating cycles in G of length at most $2d$. Since $m \leq g$, this implies the theorem. If $g = 0$, then G is \mathcal{F} -free by Lemma 5.2, and so we may assume that $g \geq 1$ and that the theorem holds for all graphs embedded in surfaces of Euler genus at most $g - 1$. If G is \mathcal{F} -free, then $X = \emptyset$ satisfies the conclusion of the theorem, and so we may assume that G has a subgraph isomorphic to $H \in \mathcal{F}$. By Theorem 6.20 either $|V(H)| \leq 49d(c + 1)g'$, where g' is the combinatorial genus of H , or H (and hence G) has a non-null-homotopic cycle of length at most $2d$. In the former case let $Y := V(H)$ and in the latter case let $Y := V(C)$. Let g'' be the combinatorial genus of $G \setminus Y$. We apply induction to the embedded graph $G \setminus Y$. We may do so, because in the former case $g' \geq 1$ by Lemma 5.2, and in the latter case either $g'' < g$ (if C is non-separating), or C separates Σ into two surfaces of genera strictly smaller than g . By induction $G \setminus Y$ has a set Z of size at most $49d(c + 1)g'' + 2dm''$ such that $G \setminus Y \setminus Z$ is \mathcal{F} -free, where m'' is the maximum number of pairwise disjoint pairwise non-homotopic non-null-homotopic separating cycles in $G \setminus Y$ of length at most $2d$. Then in the former case $g' + g'' \leq g$ by Lemma 3.16, and hence the theorem follows.

So we may assume that the latter case holds. If C does not separate the surface, then $g'' < g$, and the result follows. Finally, if C separates the surface, then $g'' = g$ and $m'' < m$, and, again, the result follows. \square

6.5. From local freedom to global freedom. In this section we prove a generalization of Corollary 6.22.

Definition 6.32. Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, and let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} . Let H be an embedded graph with rings \mathcal{R} . Let H' be the subgraph of H induced by vertices $v \in V(H)$ such that there is a ring $R \in \mathcal{R}$ such that v is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 |V(R)|$ from R . If H' is \mathcal{F} -free, then we say that H is *locally \mathcal{F} -free*. Let us remark that the definition depends on the choice of the Cheeger constant, which will be implicit whenever we will use this notion.

The following is a generalization of Corollary 6.22 to graphs with rings.

Corollary 6.33. *Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let H be a graph with rings and a total of R ring vertices embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g . Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$ and $k := \lceil 2(2c + 1) \log_2(g + R) + 4d \rceil$. If the edge-width of H is at least $k + 3$ and H is locally \mathcal{F} -free, then H is \mathcal{F} -free.*

Proof. If H has a subgraph isomorphic to a graph $G \in \mathcal{F}$, then by Corollary 6.21 either G has edge-width at most $k + 2$, or G is locally cylindrical. But G has edge-width at least $k + 3$, because so does H , and hence G is locally cylindrical. Let H' be as in the definition of local \mathcal{F} -freedom. By Corollary 6.11 applied to each component of G (which we may, because \mathcal{F} is closed under curve cutting) we deduce that H' has a subgraph isomorphic to G , and hence H is not locally \mathcal{F} -free, as desired. \square

7. STRONGLY HYPERBOLIC FAMILIES

Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs, and let Σ and R be fixed. Are there arbitrarily large members of \mathcal{F} that are embedded in Σ with a total of R ring vertices? Theorem 6.28 implies that the answer depends on whether there exist arbitrarily large sleeves. That motivates the following definition.

Definition 7.1. Let \mathcal{F} be a hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$. We say that \mathcal{F} is *strongly hyperbolic* if there exists a constant c_2 such that for every $G \in \mathcal{F}$ embedded in a surface Σ with rings \mathcal{R} and for every two disjoint cycles C_1, C_2 of length at most $2d$ in G , if there exists a cylinder $\Lambda \subseteq \Sigma$ with boundary components C_1 and C_2 , then Λ includes at most c_2 vertices of G . We say that c_2 is a *strong hyperbolic constant* for \mathcal{F} .

We can now answer the question posed at the beginning of this section.

Theorem 7.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a strongly hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant and c_2 a strong hyperbolic constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g with a total of R ring vertices. Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$. Then G has at most $(702d(c + 1) + 6c_2)(g + R)$ vertices.*

Proof. Let $l := 4(c + 1)(10d + 3)$ and $m := 702d(c + 1)(g + R)$. By Theorem 6.29 the graph G can be obtained from a graph on at most m vertices by adjoining at most $3(2g + r)$ $(2d, l)$ -sleeves. But every sleeve has at most c_2 vertices by the definition of strongly hyperbolic family, and hence the theorem follows. \square

In the definition of strong hyperbolicity we imposed a constant bound on the number of vertices in cylinders with boundary components of bounded length. As

the next theorem shows, it follows that this implies a linear bound for cylinders with boundaries of any length.

Theorem 7.3. *Let \mathcal{F} be a strongly hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant and c_2 a strong hyperbolic constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be a graph with rings embedded in a surface Σ . Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$. Let C_1, C_2 be disjoint cycles in G such that there exists a cylinder $\Lambda \subseteq \Sigma$ with boundary components C_1, C_2 , and let $R := |V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)|$. Then Λ includes at most $(702d(c + 1) + 6c_2)R$ vertices.*

Proof. Let H be the subgraph of G consisting of all vertices and edges drawn in Λ , and let H be regarded as a graph embedded in Λ with rings C_1 and C_2 . By Lemma 6.24 the graph H satisfies the hyperbolicity condition with Cheeger constant c , and by the same argument it satisfies the strong hyperbolicity condition with strong hyperbolic constant c_2 . It follows that H has at most $(702d(c + 1) + 6c_2)R$ vertices by Theorem 7.2, as desired. \square

7.1. Examples. The following theorem is proved in [48]. The proof is long and its journal version will be split into multiple papers, the first three of which are [50–52].

Theorem 7.4. *For every integer k there exists an integer K such that the following holds. Let G be a graph embedded in a cylinder with rings C_1 and C_2 , where $|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)| \leq k$, let L be a 5-list-assignment for G , and assume that G is $C_1 \cup C_2$ -critical with respect to L . Then G has at most K vertices.*

Lemma 7.5. *Let \mathcal{F} be the family of embedded graphs with rings from Theorem 5.3. Then \mathcal{F} is strongly hyperbolic.*

Proof. The family \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic by Theorem 5.3 and strongly hyperbolic by Theorem 7.4. \square

Lemma 7.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be the family from Lemma 5.12; that is, the family of all embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that no triangle is null-homotopic and G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 4-list-assignment. Then \mathcal{F} is strongly hyperbolic.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 5.10 in the same way as Lemma 5.12, the only difference being that if X is as in the proof of Lemma 5.12, then the subgraph of G induced by X is a cycle with at most one chord. The rest of the argument goes through without any changes. \square

The analog of Theorem 7.4 for graphs of girth five and 3-list-assignments is shown in [49, Theorem 1.8].

Theorem 7.7. *Let G be a graph of girth at least five embedded in a cylinder with rings C_1 and C_2 , let L be a 3-list-assignment for G , and assume that G is $C_1 \cup C_2$ -critical with respect to L . Then G has at most $177(|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)|)$ vertices.*

We deduce the following lemma.

Lemma 7.8. *Let \mathcal{F} be the family of embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that every cycle in G of length at most four is equal to a ring and G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 3-list-assignment. Then \mathcal{F} is strongly hyperbolic.*

Proof. The family \mathcal{F} is hyperbolic by Lemma 5.13 and strongly hyperbolic by Theorem 7.7. \square

Let us point out a subtlety: the family of Lemma 7.8 is a proper subfamily of the family of Lemma 5.13. In fact, the latter family is not strongly hyperbolic.

Lemma 7.9. *Let \mathcal{F} be the family from Lemma 5.13; that is, the family of embedded graphs G with rings \mathcal{R} such that every cycle in G of length at most four is not null-homotopic and G is \mathcal{R} -critical with respect to some 3-list-assignment. Then \mathcal{F} is not strongly hyperbolic.*

Proof. This follows from Figure 4 and the discussion following Lemma 4.6 of [26]. □

The strong hyperbolicity of the family in the next example follows from Theorem 8.8.

Example 7.10. There exists $\delta > 0$ such that the following holds. For all $\epsilon > 0$ with $\epsilon \leq \delta$ and $\alpha \geq 0$, the family of graphs that are (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to a type 345 list-assignment is a strongly hyperbolic family. Moreover, the Cheeger constant and the strong hyperbolic constant do not depend on α or ϵ .

7.2. The structure of strongly hyperbolic families. Let us recall that the combinatorial genus of an embedded graph was defined prior to Lemma 3.16. The following is our main result about strongly hyperbolic families of embedded graphs.

Theorem 7.11. *Let \mathcal{F} be a strongly hyperbolic family of embedded graphs with rings, let \mathcal{F} be closed under curve cutting, let c be a Cheeger constant for \mathcal{F} , let c_2 be a strong hyperbolic constant for \mathcal{F} , and let $G \in \mathcal{F}$ be a graph with rings \mathcal{R} and a total number of R ring vertices embedded in a surface Σ of Euler genus g . Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$, $k := \lceil 2(2c + 1) \log_2 g + 4d \rceil$, $\beta := 702d(c + 1) + 6c_2$, and for a ring $C \in \mathcal{R}$ let $l_C := \lceil 2\beta|V(C)| \rceil$. Then G has at most $\beta(g + R)$ vertices and either*

- (a) *there exist distinct rings $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ such that the distance in G between them is at most $l_{C_1} + l_{C_2} - 1$, or*

for every component G' of G one of the following conditions holds:

- (b) *G' contains no rings and G' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $k+2$, or*
- (c) *G' contains a unique ring $C \in \mathcal{R}$, every vertex of G' is at distance strictly less than l_C from C , and G' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $2l_C + |V(C)|/2$, or*
- (d) *$|V(G')| \leq \beta(g' + R')$ and $0 < R' < g'$, where g' is the combinatorial genus of G' and R' is the number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} that are a subgraph of G' , or*
- (e) *G' includes precisely one member C of \mathcal{R} , there exists a disk $\Delta \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes G' , and every vertex of G' is at distance at most $(2c+1) \log_2 |V(C)|$ from C .*

Proof. Since \mathcal{F} is closed under curve cutting we may assume that G is 2-cell embedded in Σ . We may also assume that Σ is connected. In particular, this implies that G is connected. The graph G has at most $\beta(g + R)$ vertices by Theorem 7.2. To prove that one of the statements (a)–(e) holds let us first assume that $R < g$. If $\mathcal{R} \neq \emptyset$, then (d) holds, and so we may assume that $\mathcal{R} = \emptyset$. But then G cannot be locally cylindrical, and hence (b) holds by Corollary 6.21. This proves the theorem when $R < g$.

We may therefore assume that $R \geq g$, and that (a) does not hold. It follows that $\mathcal{R} \neq \emptyset$, for otherwise $0 = R \geq g$, contrary to Lemma 5.2. We claim that for some $C \in \mathcal{R}$ no vertex of G is at distance exactly l_C from C . To prove this claim suppose to the contrary that for every $C \in \mathcal{R}$ there exists a vertex at distance exactly l_C from C . Let B_C be the set of all vertices of G at distance at most l_C from C . We have $|B_C| > l_C \geq 2\beta|V(C)|$. The sets B_C are pairwise disjoint because (a) does not hold, and hence

$$|V(G)| \geq \sum_{C \in \mathcal{R}} |B_C| > 2\beta R \geq \beta(g + R) \geq |V(G)|,$$

a contradiction. This proves our claim that for some $C \in \mathcal{R}$ no vertex of G is at distance exactly l_C from C . An immediate consequence is that G has exactly one ring, for otherwise G is not connected because (a) does not hold. Let C be the unique ring of G . Thus every vertex of G is at distance less than l_C from C . Since we may assume that (c) does not hold and G is 2-cell embedded we deduce from Lemma 6.12 applied to the graph obtained from G by contracting C to a vertex v that $g = 0$. It follows from Corollary 6.11 that every vertex of G is at distance at most $(2c + 1)\log_2|V(C)|$ from C . Thus (e) holds, as desired. \square

We can now prove Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Let \mathcal{F} be a strongly hyperbolic family of rooted embedded graphs that is closed under curve cutting. We convert every rooted graph $(G, X) \in \mathcal{F}$ to an embedded graph with rings by turning each $x \in X$ into a 1-vertex ring with vertex-set $\{x\}$ and removing from the surface the interior of an arbitrary closed disk that intersects G only in x and the intersection belongs to the boundary of the disk. Let \mathcal{G} be the family of embedded graphs with rings so obtained. Then \mathcal{G} is strongly hyperbolic with the same Cheeger and strong hyperbolic constants as \mathcal{F} . Theorem 7.11 implies that $|V(G)| = O(g + |X|)$ and that one of the conditions (a)–(e) holds. Condition (a) implies that some two distinct vertices of X are at distance $O(1)$, condition (b) implies that G has a non-null-homotopic cycle of length $O(\log g + 1)$, condition (c) implies that G has a non-null-homotopic cycle of length $O(1)$, and if condition (d) holds, then the graph G' has a non-null-homotopic cycle, which has length at most $|V(G')| = O(g)$. Finally, if condition (e) holds for every component of G , then $V(G) = X$ by Lemma 5.2, because \mathcal{F} is closed under curve cutting. \square

Theorem 7.11 has the following variation, where we eliminate outcome (d) at the expense of increasing the value of l_C .

Theorem 7.12. *Let $\mathcal{F}, c, c_2, G, \mathcal{R}, R, \Sigma, g, d, k, \beta$ be as in Theorem 7.11, and for a ring $C \in \mathcal{R}$ let $l_C := \lceil \beta(g + |V(C)|) \rceil$. Then G has at most $\beta(g + R)$ vertices and either*

- (a) *there exist distinct rings $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ such that the distance in G between them is at most $l_{C_1} + l_{C_2} - 1$, or*

for every component G' of G one of the following conditions holds:

- (b) *G' includes no rings and G' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $k+2$, or*

- (c) G' contains a unique ring $C \in \mathcal{R}$, every vertex of G' is at distance strictly less than l_C from C , and G' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $2l_C + |V(C)|/2$, or
- (d) G' includes precisely one member C of \mathcal{R} , there exists a disk $\Delta \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes G' , and every vertex of G' is at distance at most $(2c+1)\log_2 |V(C)|$ from C .

Proof. Since \mathcal{F} is closed under curve cutting we may assume that G is 2-cell embedded in Σ . The graph G has at most $\beta(g+R)$ vertices by Theorem 7.2. If $\mathcal{R} = \emptyset$, then Corollary 6.21 implies that (b) holds. We may therefore assume that $\mathcal{R} \neq \emptyset$, and that (a) and (c) do not hold. We claim that for some $C \in \mathcal{R}$ no vertex of G is at distance exactly l_C from C . To prove this claim suppose to the contrary that for every $C \in \mathcal{R}$ there exists a vertex at distance exactly l_C from C . Let B_C be the set of all vertices of G at distance at most l_C from C . We have $|B_C| > l_C \geq \beta(g+|V(C)|)$. The sets B_C are pairwise disjoint because (a) does not hold, and hence

$$|V(G)| \geq \sum_{C \in \mathcal{R}} |B_C| > \beta(g+R) \geq |V(G)|,$$

a contradiction. This proves our claim that for some $C \in \mathcal{R}$ no vertex of G is at distance exactly l_C from C . An immediate consequence is that G has exactly one ring, for otherwise G is not connected because (a) does not hold. Let C be the unique ring of G . Thus every vertex of G is at distance less than l_C from C , and since (c) does not hold and G is 2-cell embedded we deduce from Lemma 6.12 applied to the graph obtained from G by contracting C to a vertex v that $g = 0$. It follows from Corollary 6.11 that every vertex of G is at distance at most $(2c+1)\log_2 |V(C)|$ from C . Thus (d) holds, as desired. \square

8. CANVASES

In this section we prove Theorem 3.8. It is an immediate consequence of Theorem 8.11. Let us recall that canvases and critical canvases were defined in Definition 3.3.

Definition 8.1. Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $\alpha \geq 0$, and let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ be a canvas. We say that $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is (ϵ, α) -*exponentially-critical* if (G, \mathcal{R}, Σ) is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical with respect to L , as defined in Definition 5.18.

Definition 8.2. Let \mathcal{C} be a family of canvases. We define $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$ to be the family of all embedded graphs with rings $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma)$ such that there exists a graph G such that G' is a subgraph of G , $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$ and $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is a critical canvas for some list-assignment L . Note that \mathcal{C} need not be closed under taking subgraphs; hence the need for the subgraph G' .

We say that \mathcal{C} is *critically hyperbolic* if $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$ is closed under curve-cutting, and is strongly hyperbolic.

Now let $\epsilon > 0$ and $\alpha \geq 0$. We define $\text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ to be the family of all embedded graphs with rings $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma)$ such that there exists a graph G such that G' is a subgraph of G , $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$ and $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is an (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical canvas.

We say that \mathcal{C} is *critically exponentially hyperbolic* if there exists a real number $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all real numbers $\alpha > 0$

- $\text{crit}_{\epsilon,\alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ is closed under curve-cutting, and
- $\text{crit}_{\epsilon,\alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ is strongly hyperbolic with Cheeger constant and strong hyperbolic constant that do not depend on α .

Definition 8.3. A family of canvases is *good* if it is both critically hyperbolic and critically exponentially hyperbolic.

Definition 8.4. Let (G, \mathcal{R}, Σ) be an embedded graph with rings. Let C_1, C_2 be disjoint cycles in G such that there exists a cylinder $\Lambda \subseteq \Sigma$ with boundary components C_1 and C_2 . Let H be the subgraph of G consisting of all vertices and edges drawn in Λ , and let H' be a subgraph of H that includes both C_1 and C_2 as subgraphs. We say that H' is a *cylindrical excision* of G with boundary components C_1 and C_2 .

To prove that certain families of canvases are good we need a lemma. To state the lemma we need to consider the following properties of families of canvases.

Definition 8.5. Let \mathcal{C} be a family of canvases. We say that \mathcal{C} *satisfies property (P1)* if for every $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$ the following holds. Let G' be a subgraph of G , and let C be a cycle in G' . If G' is planar, then there exist at least five L -colorings of C that extend to L -colorings of G' .

We say that \mathcal{C} *satisfies property (P2)* if for every integer d there exist integers γ and κ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$. Then for every cylindrical excision G' of G with boundary cycles C_1, C_2 of length at most $2d$, if the distance between C_1 and C_2 in G' is at least κ , then there exist disjoint subgraphs J_1, J_2 of G' such that C_i is a subgraph of J_i , $|V(J_i)| \leq \gamma|V(C_i)|$, and if an L -coloring of $C_1 \cup C_2$ extends to an L -coloring of $J_1 \cup J_2$, then it extends to an L -coloring of G' .

The lemma we need is the following.

Lemma 8.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be a family of canvases that satisfies properties (P1) and (P2), let $\epsilon > 0$ and $\alpha \geq 0$, and assume that $\text{crit}_{\epsilon,\alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ is closed under curve-cutting and is hyperbolic with Cheeger constant c . Let $d := \lceil 3(2c + 1) \log_2(8c + 4) \rceil$ and $l := 4(c + 1)(10d + 3)$, and let γ, κ be as in property (P2) applied to \mathcal{C} and the integer d . Assume further that $|L(v)| \leq 5$ for every $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$ and every $v \in V(G)$. If $\epsilon \leq 1/(2l\kappa)$, then $\text{crit}_{\epsilon,\alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ is strongly hyperbolic with strong hyperbolic constant $2l\kappa(4\gamma d + 2) + 2l$.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that there exists an embedded graph with rings $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma) \in \text{crit}_{\epsilon,\alpha}(\mathcal{C})$, two cycles D_1, D_2 in G of length at most $2d$ and a cylinder $\Lambda_1 \subseteq \Sigma$ with boundary components D_1, D_2 such that Λ_1 includes more than $2l\kappa(4\gamma d + 2) + 2l$ vertices of G .

Let H_1 be the subgraph of G consisting of all vertices and edges drawn in Λ_1 . We regard H_1 as a graph embedded in the cylinder with two rings D_1 and D_2 . Then H_1 was obtained from G by cycle cutting, as defined in Definition 6.23. By Lemma 6.24 the family of embedded graphs with rings obtained from $\text{crit}_{\epsilon,\alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ by cycle cutting is hyperbolic with the same Cheeger constant. By applying Theorem 6.28 to this family we deduce that H_1 has a sleeve-decomposition with parameters $(2d, l, m)$ with at most one sleeve, where $m = 2(c + 1)(|V(D_1)| + |V(D_2)| - 4d) + 2l \leq 2l$. Since H_1 has strictly more than $2l$ vertices, it follows that the sleeve-decomposition

uses exactly one sleeve. Thus H_1 was obtained from an embedded graph H_2 with four rings by adjoining a $(2d, l)$ -sleeve H , where $|V(H_2)| \leq 2l$. But then G can be obtained from some embedded graph H_3 with rings by adjoining the $(2d, l)$ -sleeve H . Let C_0, C_1, \dots, C_n be cycles in H as in the definition of a $(2d, l)$ -sleeve.

Since $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma) \in \text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(\mathcal{C})$, there exists a list-assignment L for a graph G^+ such that G is a subgraph of G^+ , $(G^+, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$ and $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical. Then H is a cylindrical excision of G^+ with boundary cycles C_0 and C_n .

Let $k := \lfloor |V(H)|/(l\kappa) \rfloor$; since $|V(H)| \leq ln$ by the definition of $(2d, l)$ -sleeve, we have $k\kappa \leq n$. For $i = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$ let $D_i := C_{i\kappa}$, let $D_k := C_n$, and for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ let J_i denote the subgraph of H consisting of all vertices and edges drawn in the cylinder with boundary components D_{i-1} and D_i that is a subset of Λ_1 . Then J_i is a cylindrical excision of G^+ with boundary components D_{i-1} and D_i , and the boundary components D_{i-1} and D_i are at distance at least κ in J_i . By property (P2) there exist disjoint subgraphs J_{i-1}^+ and J_i^- of J_i such that D_{i-1} is a subgraph of J_{i-1}^+ , D_i is a subgraph of J_i^- , both J_{i-1}^+ and J_i^- have at most $2d\gamma$ vertices, and if an L -coloring of $D_{i-1} \cup D_i$ extends to an L -coloring of $J_{i-1}^+ \cup J_i^-$, then it extends to an L -coloring of J_i .

Let $H' := J_0^+ \cup J_k^-$ and $G' = G \setminus (V(H) \setminus V(H'))$. Then $|V(H')| \leq 4d\gamma$. Let g be the Euler genus of Σ . As $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is (ϵ, α) -exponentially-critical, there exists an L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ such that there exist at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G')| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G' extending ϕ , but there do not exist $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - \alpha(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G extending ϕ . Thus there exists a set \mathcal{K} of distinct L -colorings of $G \setminus (V(H) \setminus (V(C_0) \cup V(C_n)))$ extending ϕ with $|\mathcal{K}| \geq 2^{\epsilon(|V(G')| - \alpha(g+R))} / 5^{|V(H')|}$ such that every $\phi' \in \mathcal{K}$ extends to an L -coloring of G' since $|L(v)| \leq 5$ for all $v \in V(H')$.

Let $\phi' \in \mathcal{K}$. We claim that ϕ' extends to at least 5^{k-1} distinct L -colorings of G . To see this, we first notice that property (P1) implies that for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$ there exist at least five L -colorings of D_i that extend to L -colorings of $J_i^- \cup J_i^+$. Since ϕ' extends into $J_0^+ \cup J_k^-$, property (P2) implies that every choice of the L -colorings of D_i as above extends to an L -coloring of G extending ϕ' . This proves our claim that ϕ' extends to at least 5^{k-1} distinct L -colorings of G .

We have that

$$k - 1 - \epsilon|V(H)| \geq |V(H)|(1/(l\kappa) - \epsilon) - 2 \geq |V(H)|/(2l\kappa) - 2 \geq 4\gamma d \geq |V(H')|,$$

where the first inequality uses $|V(H)| \leq (k+1)l\kappa$, the second inequality uses $\epsilon \leq 1/(2l\kappa)$, and the third inequality uses $|V(H)| \geq |V(H_1)| - |V(H_2)| \geq 2l\kappa(4\gamma d + 2)$. By the claim of the previous paragraph there exist at least $|\mathcal{K}|5^{k-1}$ distinct L -colorings of G that extend ϕ . But

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{K}|5^{k-1} &\geq 2^{\epsilon(|V(G')| - \alpha(g+R))} 5^{k-1 - |V(H')|} \\ &\geq 2^{\epsilon(|V(G')| - \alpha(g+R))} 5^{\epsilon|V(H)|} \geq 2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - \alpha(g+R))}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality follows by the assumption on \mathcal{K} , the second inequality uses $k - 1 - |V(H')| \geq \epsilon|V(H)|$ from above, and the third inequality uses $|V(G')| \geq |V(G)| - |V(H)|$, a contradiction. \square

Let us recall that the families $\mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_4$, and \mathcal{C}_5 were defined in Definition 3.5. In order to apply Lemma 8.6 we need to show that these families satisfy properties (P1) and (P2).

Lemma 8.7. *The families $\mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_4$, and \mathcal{C}_5 satisfy properties (P1) and (P2).*

Proof. Property (P1) follows from Theorem 2.14 applied to a subpath of C of length one. To prove that these families satisfy property (P2) let \mathcal{F} be the family of embedded graphs with rings (G, \mathcal{R}, Σ) such that $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is critical and belongs to $\mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ for some list-assignment L . Then \mathcal{F} is strongly hyperbolic by Lemma 7.5, Lemma 7.6, and Lemma 7.8. Let c be a Cheeger constant, and let c_2 be a strong hyperbolic constant for \mathcal{F} . Let d be given, let $\gamma = 20$, and let κ be an integer strictly larger than the bound on the number of vertices in Λ in Theorem 7.3, when the latter is applied to the family \mathcal{F} and cycles of length at most $2d$. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$, let G' be a cylindrical excision of G with boundary cycles C_1, C_2 of length at most $2d$, let Λ be the corresponding cylinder, and let the distance between C_1 and C_2 in G' be at least κ .

Let G'' be a minimal subgraph of G' such that both C_1 and C_2 are subgraphs of G'' and every L -coloring that extends to an L -coloring of G'' also extends to an L -coloring of G' . Then $(G'', \{C_1, C_2\}, \Lambda, L) \in \mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_5$ and it is a critical canvas. Thus $(G'', \{C_1, C_2\}, \Lambda) \in \mathcal{F}$, and by Theorem 7.3 the graph G'' has strictly fewer than κ vertices, and hence is not connected. It follows that G'' has exactly two components, one containing C_1 and one containing C_2 . For $i = 1, 2$ let J_i be the component of G'' containing C_i . Then G_i is C_i -critical with respect to L , and hence $|V(J_i)| \leq \gamma|V(C_i)|$ by Theorems 2.15, 2.16, and 2.17. \square

We now prove Theorem 3.6, which we restate.

Theorem 8.8. *The families $\mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_4, \mathcal{C}_5$ are good families of canvases.*

Proof. For $i = 3, 4, 5$ the families $\text{crit}(C_i)$ and $\text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(C_i)$ are clearly closed under curve-cutting. The family \mathcal{C}_3 is critically hyperbolic by Lemma 7.8, the family \mathcal{C}_4 is critically hyperbolic by Lemma 7.6, and the family \mathcal{C}_5 is critically hyperbolic by Lemma 7.5. The hyperbolicity of $\text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(\mathcal{C}_3)$, $\text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(\mathcal{C}_4)$, and $\text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(\mathcal{C}_5)$ follows from Lemma 5.20, Lemma 5.21 and Theorem 5.19, respectively. By Lemma 8.7 the families $\mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_4, \mathcal{C}_5$ satisfy properties (P1) and (P2), and hence by Lemma 8.6 all three families are good. \square

In the next theorem we show that if a coloring of the rings extends for a canvas in a critically exponentially hyperbolic family, then it has exponentially many extensions.

Theorem 8.9. *For every critically exponentially hyperbolic family \mathcal{C} of canvases there exist $a, \epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let R be the total number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} , and let g be the Euler genus of Σ . If ϕ is an L -coloring of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ such that ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , then ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .*

Proof. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be such that \mathcal{C} satisfies the conditions in the definition of exponentially critically hyperbolic family of canvases for every $\alpha > 0$. By Theorem 7.2 there exists a constant $a > 0$ that depends on \mathcal{C} but not on α such that $|V(G)| \leq a(g+R)$ for every $\alpha > 0$ and every graph $G \in \text{crit}_{\epsilon, \alpha}(\mathcal{C})$ with rings embedded in a surface of Euler genus g and a total of R ring vertices.

We will show that a and ϵ satisfy the theorem. To prove that let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let R and g be as in the statement of the theorem, and assume for a contradiction that there exists an L -coloring of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ that extends to an L -coloring of G , but does not extend to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)|-a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G . Let G' be a minimal subgraph of G such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} and there exists an L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ such that ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G' , but does not extend to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G')|-a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G' . Then the canvas $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is (ϵ, a) -exponentially-critical.

It follows that $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma) \in \text{crit}_{\epsilon, a}(\mathcal{C})$. As noted earlier this implies that $|V(G')| \leq a(g+R)$. As ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , ϕ also extends to an L -coloring of G' . But $|V(G')| - a(g+R) \leq 0$, and hence ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G')|-a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G' , a contradiction. \square

The following is our main result about good families of canvases.

Theorem 8.10. *For every critically hyperbolic family \mathcal{C} of canvases there exist $\gamma, a, \epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let g be the Euler genus of Σ , let c be a Cheeger constant of $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$, and let R be the total number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} . Then G has a subgraph G' such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} , G' has at most $\gamma(g+R)$ vertices, and for every L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$*

- *either ϕ does not extend to an L -coloring of G' , or*
- *ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , and if \mathcal{C} is critically exponentially hyperbolic, then ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)|-a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .*

Furthermore, either

- (a) *there exist distinct rings $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ such that the distance in G' between them is at most $\gamma(|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)|)$, or*

every component G'' of G' satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (b) *G'' contains no rings and G'' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, or*
- (c) *G'' contains a unique ring $C \in \mathcal{R}$, every vertex of G'' is at distance strictly less than $\gamma|V(C)|$ from C , and G'' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $\gamma|V(C)|$, or*
- (d) *$|V(G'')| \leq \gamma(g' + R')$ and $0 < R' < g'$, where g' is the combinatorial genus of G'' and R' is the number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} that are a subgraph of G'' , or*
- (e) *G'' includes precisely one member C of \mathcal{R} , there exists a disk $\Delta \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes G'' , and every vertex of G'' is at distance at most $(2c+1)\log_2 |V(C)|$ from C .*

Proof. Let c be the Cheeger constant of $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$, and let $d, \beta > 0$ be as in Theorem 7.11 when the latter is applied to the family $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$. If \mathcal{C} is exponentially critically hyperbolic, then let ϵ and a be as in Theorem 8.9; otherwise let ϵ and a be arbitrary. Finally, let $\gamma > 0$ be such that $\gamma \geq 4\beta + 5/2$. Then $\gamma \geq 4c + 2$ and $\gamma \geq 4d + 3$. We claim that γ, a, ϵ satisfy the conclusion of the theorem.

Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let g be the Euler genus of Σ , and let R be the total number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} . Let G' be a minimal subgraph of G such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} and every L -coloring of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ that extends to an L -coloring of G' also

extends to an L -coloring of G . We will show that G' satisfies the conclusion of the theorem.

It follows that either $G' = \bigcup \mathcal{R}$; or the canvas $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L)$ is critical, and hence $(G', \mathcal{R}, \Sigma) \in \text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$. It follows from Theorem 7.11 applied to the family $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$ that G' has at most $\beta(g + R)$ vertices and that it satisfies one of the conditions (a)–(e) of Theorem 7.11. Thus G' satisfies one of the conditions (a)–(e) of the present theorem. By the definition of G' every L -coloring of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$ either does not extend to an L -coloring of G' or extends to an L -coloring of G . In the latter case, if \mathcal{C} is critically exponentially hyperbolic, then Theorem 8.9 implies that ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G , as desired. \square

We can consolidate outcomes (b)-(d) of the previous theorem to obtain the following simpler version, which implies Theorem 3.8.

Theorem 8.11. *For every critically hyperbolic family \mathcal{C} of canvases there exist $\gamma, a, \epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let g be the Euler genus of Σ , let R be the total number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} , let c be a Cheeger constant of $\text{crit}(\mathcal{C})$, and let M be the maximum number of vertices in a ring in \mathcal{R} . Then G has a subgraph G' such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} , G' has at most $\gamma(g + R)$ vertices, and for every L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$*

- either ϕ does not extend to an L -coloring of G' , or
- ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , and if \mathcal{C} is critically exponentially hyperbolic, then ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .

Furthermore, either

- (a) *there exist distinct rings $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ such that the distance in G' between them is at most $\gamma(|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)|)$, or*

every component G'' of G' satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (b) *the graph G'' has a cycle C that is not null-homotopic in $\widehat{\Sigma}$; if G'' includes no ring vertex, then the length of C is at most $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, and otherwise it is at most $\gamma(g + M)$, or*
- (c) *G'' includes precisely one member C of \mathcal{R} , there exists a disk $\Delta \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes G'' , and every vertex of G'' is at distance at most $(2c + 1) \log_2 |V(C)|$ from C .*

By applying Theorem 7.12 instead of Theorem 7.11 we obtain the following variation of Theorem 8.10. We omit the almost identical proof.

Theorem 8.12. *For every critically hyperbolic family \mathcal{C} of canvases there exist $\gamma, a, \epsilon > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(G, \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, L) \in \mathcal{C}$, let g be the Euler genus of Σ , and let R be the total number of ring vertices in \mathcal{R} . Then G has a subgraph G' such that G' includes all the rings in \mathcal{R} , G' has at most $\gamma(g + R)$ vertices, and for every L -coloring ϕ of $\bigcup \mathcal{R}$*

- either ϕ does not extend to an L -coloring of G' , or
- ϕ extends to an L -coloring of G , and if \mathcal{C} is critically exponentially hyperbolic, then ϕ extends to at least $2^{\epsilon(|V(G)| - a(g+R))}$ distinct L -colorings of G .

Furthermore, either

- (a) *there exist distinct rings $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ such that the distance in G' between them is at most $\gamma(|V(C_1)| + |V(C_2)| + g)$, or*

every component G'' of G' satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (b) G'' includes no rings and G'' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $\gamma(\log g + 1)$, or
- (c) G'' contains a unique ring $C \in \mathcal{R}$, every vertex of G'' is at distance strictly less than $\gamma(|V(C)| + g)$ from C , and G'' has a non-null-homotopic cycle in $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of length at most $\gamma(|V(C)| + g)$, or
- (d) G'' includes precisely one member C of \mathcal{R} , there exists a disk $\Delta \subseteq \widehat{\Sigma}$ that includes G'' , and every vertex of G'' is at distance at most $\gamma \log |V(C)|$ from C .

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