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Discrete and metric divisorial gonality can be different



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ABSTRACT

This paper compares the divisorial gonality of a finite graph G to the divisorial gonality of the associated metric graph $\Gamma(G, \mathbb{1})$ with unit lengths. We show that $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G, \mathbb{1}))$ is equal to the minimal divisorial gonality of all regular subdivisions of G , and we provide a class of graphs for which this number is strictly smaller than the divisorial gonality of G . This settles a conjecture of M. Baker [3, Conjecture 3.14] in the negative.

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1. Introduction

Over the past 15 years, fruitful analogies between graphs and algebraic curves have been established, building on the seminal paper of Baker and Norine [5]. In that paper, the authors proved a version of the Riemann–Roch theorem for divisors on a finite graph, and showed that their result is closely related to the combinatorial theory of chip-firing games (e.g. [7,6]). The paper of Baker and Norine, together with another paper by Baker [3], have led to a flurry of research into the interplay between graphs and curves, leading to new problems and results in combinatorics and to new combinatorial techniques in geometry (e.g. a combinatorial proof of the Brill–Noether theorem, [10]).

In [3], Baker posed a number of open problems in the theory of divisors on graphs. All but two of these have since been solved; see [19,20,10,14]. The first and most important remaining open problem is the Brill–Noether conjecture for finite graphs [3, Conj. 3.9(1)], based on an analogous result for curves. We focus on the $r = 1$ case of this conjecture. Let $\text{dgon}_r(G)$ denote the smallest degree of a rank r divisor on G , and let $\text{dgon}(G) := \text{dgon}_1(G)$ denote the *divisorial gonality* of G (see §2 for definitions). Then the $r = 1$ case of the Brill–Noether conjecture can be stated as follows.

Conjecture 1.1 (*Gonality conjecture, [3, Conjecture 3.10(1)]*). *Let G be a connected loopless multigraph, and let $g := |E(G)| - |V(G)| + 1$ denote its cyclomatic number. Then $\text{dgon}(G) \leq \lfloor \frac{g+3}{2} \rfloor$.*

The corresponding result for metric graphs was proven by Baker [3, Thm. 3.12] using algebraic geometry. A purely combinatorial proof of this result was recently found by Draisma and Vargas [14], with many promising avenues still to be explored [15]. However, for discrete graphs, Conjecture 1.1 is still wide open.¹ Partial results were obtained by Atanasov and Ranganathan [2], who proved Conjecture 1.1 for all graphs of genus at most 5, and by Aidun and Morrison [1], who proved the conjecture for Cartesian product graphs.

The most straightforward approach to Conjecture 1.1 would be to show that the divisorial gonality of a graph is equal to the divisorial gonality of the associated metric graph with unit lengths. This is the second remaining conjecture of Baker’s paper [3, Conj. 3.14]. Given a multigraph G and an integer $k \geq 1$, let $\sigma_k(G)$ denote the multigraph obtained from G by subdividing every edge into k parts. The conjecture can then be stated as follows.

Conjecture 1.2 (*[3, Conjecture 3.14]*). *Let G be a connected loopless multigraph, let $\Gamma(G)$ be the corresponding metric graph with unit edge lengths, and let $r \geq 1$. Then:*

¹ A proof of Conjecture 1.1 (and more generally [3, Conj. 3.9(1)]) was given by Caporaso [9, Thm. 6.3], but a gap in this proof was later pointed out by Sam Payne and reported by Baker and Jensen in [4, Rmk. 4.8 and footnote 5]. To our knowledge, this has not been repaired.

- (a) $\text{dgon}_r(G) = \text{dgon}_r(\sigma_k(G))$ for all $k \geq 1$;
- (b) $\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}_r(G)$.

The first main result of this paper is that Conjecture 1.2(a) and Conjecture 1.2(b) are equivalent for every graph G .

Theorem 1.3. *For every connected loopless multigraph G and every integer $r \geq 1$, one has*

$$\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G)) = \min_{k \in \mathbb{N}_1} \text{dgon}_r(\sigma_k(G)).$$

A partial result in this direction was already implicit in the work of Gathmann and Kerber [17, Prop. 3.1] (see Theorem 3.3(a) below), but to our knowledge Theorem 1.3 is new. Moreover, we use a different proof technique, which can be used to give an upper bound on the number of subdivisions needed to get equality (see Remark 3.7).

The proof runs roughly as follows. It is already known that every rank r divisor on $\sigma_k(G)$ also defines a rank r divisor on $\Gamma(G)$. For the converse, we show that every rank r divisor D on $\Gamma(G)$ can be “rounded” to a nearby divisor D' with $\text{rank}(D') \geq r$ which is supported on the \mathbb{Q} -points of $\Gamma(G)$, and therefore on the points of some regular subdivision $\sigma_k(G)$. The details will be given in §3.

As pointed out by Baker in [3], a positive answer to Conjecture 1.2 would also yield a positive answer to Conjecture 1.1. However, it turns out that the subdivision conjecture fails, and we give a counterexample to Conjecture 1.2(a) in the case $r = 1$ and $k = 2$. Evidently this is also a counterexample to Conjecture 1.2(b). The second main result of this paper is the following.

Theorem 1.4. *For every integer $k \geq 1$, there exists a connected loopless multigraph G_k such that $\text{dgon}(G_k) = 6k$ and $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G_k)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G_k)) = 5k$. Furthermore, G_k can be chosen simple and bipartite.*

The proof is constructive and consists of two parts. In §4, we construct a family of graphs with $\text{dgon}(G) = 6$ and $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 5$. The graphs G_k are then constructed in §5 by combining k of these graphs in a certain way.

Although the difference between $\text{dgon}(G)$ and $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G))$ can be large, as in Theorem 1.4, the ratio between them is at most 2, as we show in Proposition 5.3. Hence, for the gap to get arbitrarily large, it is necessary that $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G))$ goes to infinity.

In §6, we list a few additional counterexamples (without proof), including a 3-regular graph. Although all counterexamples in this paper violate Conjecture 1.2, they nevertheless satisfy the Brill–Noether bound. We do not know whether any of these examples can be extended to disprove Conjecture 1.1. Additional open problems are discussed in §6 as well.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, a *graph* will be a finite, connected, loopless multigraph. In other words, parallel edges are allowed, but self-loops are not.

2.1. Divisors on graphs

A *divisor* on a graph G is an element of the free abelian group on G . In other words, a divisor is a formal sum $\sum_{v \in V(G)} a_v v$, where $a_v \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all v . If D is a divisor on G and if $w \in V(G)$, then we use the notation $D(w)$ to denote the coefficient a_w of w in D . The *support* $\text{supp}(D)$ of a divisor D is the set of all v for which $D(v) \neq 0$.

For two divisors D and D' , we write $D \geq D'$ if $D(v) \geq D'(v)$ for all v . A divisor D is called *effective* if $D \geq 0$. The sets of all divisors and all effective divisors on G are denoted by $\text{Div}(G)$ and $\text{Div}_+(G)$, respectively.

The *degree* of a divisor is the sum of its coefficients: $\deg(D) := \sum_{v \in V(G)} D(v)$. The set of all effective divisors of degree d on G is denoted $\text{Div}_+^d(G)$.

The Laplacian matrix L_G of G defines a map $\mathbb{Z}^{V(G)} \rightarrow \text{Div}(G)$, $x \mapsto L_G x$. Divisors in the image of this map are called *principal divisors*. Two divisors $D, D' \in \text{Div}(G)$ are *equivalent* if $D - D'$ is a principal divisor.

Equivalence of divisors can also be described in terms of the following chip-firing game. An effective divisor D is interpreted as a distribution of chips over the vertices of G , where $D(v)$ is the number of chips on v . A subset $A \subseteq V(G)$ is *valid* (with respect to D) if $D(v) \geq |\{uv \in E(G) \mid u \notin A\}|$ for all $v \in A$. If A is valid, then to *fire* A is to move chips from A to $V(G) \setminus A$, one for every edge of the cut $(A, V(G) \setminus A)$. This yields a new divisor D' given by $D' = D - L_G \mathbb{1}_A$, where $\mathbb{1}_A$ is the characteristic vector of A . Since A is valid, this new divisor D' is again effective. All equivalent effective divisors can be reached in this way:

Proposition 2.1 ([12, Lem. 2.3]). *Let D, D' be equivalent effective divisors. Then D' can be obtained from D by subsequently firing an increasing sequence of valid subsets*

$$\emptyset \subsetneq U_1 \subseteq U_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_k \subsetneq V.$$

The *rank* of a divisor $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ is defined as

$$\text{rank}(D) := \max\{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid D - E \text{ is equivalent to an effective divisor for all } E \in \text{Div}_+^k(G)\}.$$

We have $\text{rank}(D) = -1$ if and only if D is not equivalent to an effective divisor.

Given a graph G and an integer $r \geq 1$, the r -th (*divisorial*) *gonality* $\text{dgon}_r(G)$ of G is the minimum degree of a rank r divisor on G . For $r = 1$, this is simply called the (*divisorial*) *gonality* of G : $\text{dgon}(G) := \text{dgon}_1(G)$.

Input : A triple (G, D, q) , where G is a graph, $D \in \text{Div}_+(G)$, and $q \in V(G)$.

Output: The maximal valid subset $A \subseteq V(G) \setminus \{q\}$.

- 1 Burn vertex q ;
- 2 Burn all edges incident with burned vertices;
- 3 If a vertex v is incident with more burned edges than it has chips, burn v ;
- 4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 until no more edges or vertices are burned;
- 5 return $\{v \in V(G) \mid v \text{ is not burned}\}$

Algorithm 1: Dhar’s burning algorithm for finite graphs.

2.2. Reduced divisors and Dhar’s burning algorithm

Let G be a graph, and let $q \in V(G)$. A divisor $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ is called q -reduced if $D(v) \geq 0$ for all $v \in V(G) \setminus \{q\}$ and every non-empty valid set contains q . Every divisor D is equivalent to a unique q -reduced divisor; see [5, Prop. 3.1]. A divisor D has rank at least 1 if and only if for every vertex v , the v -reduced divisor D_v equivalent to D has at least one chip on v .

Dhar’s burning algorithm [11], given in Algorithm 1, takes as input a graph G , a divisor D and a vertex q , and returns the maximal valid set $A \subseteq V(G) \setminus \{q\}$. In particular, the set A returned by Dhar’s burning algorithm is empty if and only if D is q -reduced.

2.3. Metric graphs

A *metric graph* is a metric space Γ that can be obtained in the following way. Let G be a finite multigraph and let $\ell: E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ be an assignment of lengths to the edges of G . To construct Γ , take an interval $[0, \ell(e)]$ for every edge $e \in E(G)$, and glue these together at the endpoints as prescribed by G . To turn it into a metric space, equip Γ with the shortest path metric in the obvious way. The metric graph Γ defined in this way will be denoted $\Gamma(G, \ell)$. If $\ell = \mathbb{1}$ is the unit length function, we write $\Gamma(G) := \Gamma(G, \mathbb{1})$.

If the metric graph Γ is constructed from the pair (G, ℓ) as above, then we say that (G, ℓ) is a *model* of Γ . We say that a model (G, ℓ) is *loopless* (resp. *simple*) if G is loopless (resp. simple). The *valency* $\text{val}(v)$ of $v \in \Gamma$ is the number of edges incident with v in any loopless model (G, ℓ) with $v \in V(G)$.

A *divisor* on a metric graph Γ is an element of the free abelian group on Γ . In other words, a divisor is a formal sum $\sum_{v \in \Gamma} a_v v$ where $a_v \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all v , and $a_v = 0$ for all but finitely many v . The notations $\text{supp}(D)$, $\text{deg}(D)$, $D \geq D'$, $\text{Div}(\Gamma)$, $\text{Div}_+(\Gamma)$ and $\text{Div}_+^d(\Gamma)$ are defined analogously to the discrete case.

The definition of equivalence is a bit different. A *rational function* on Γ is a continuous piecewise linear function $f: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with integral slopes. For each point $v \in \Gamma$, let a_v be the sum of the outgoing slopes of f in all edges incident with v in some appropriate model of Γ . The corresponding divisor $\sum_{v \in \Gamma} a_v v$ is called a *principal divisor*. Two divisors D and D' are *equivalent* if $D - D'$ is a principal divisor.

The *rank* of a divisor $D \in \text{Div}(\Gamma)$ is defined as in the discrete case; that is:

$$\text{rank}(D) := \max\{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid D - E \text{ is equivalent to an effective divisor for all } E \in \text{Div}_+^k(\Gamma)\}.$$

The r -th (*divisorial*) *gonality* $\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma)$ of Γ is the minimum degree of a rank r divisor on Γ . For $r = 1$, this is simply called the (*divisorial*) *gonality* of Γ : $\text{dgon}(\Gamma) := \text{dgon}_1(\Gamma)$.

If G is a finite graph and if $\Gamma := \Gamma(G)$ is the corresponding metric graph with unit lengths, then two divisors $D, D' \in \text{Div}(G)$ are equivalent on G if and only if they are equivalent on Γ ; see [3, Rmk. 1.3]. Furthermore, in this case one has $\text{rank}_G(D) = \text{rank}_\Gamma(D)$ for every divisor $D \in \text{Div}(G)$; see [19, Thm. 1.3].

2.4. Rank-determining sets and strong separators

Let Γ be a metric graph, and let $S \subseteq \Gamma$ be a subset. Following [20], we define the S -restricted rank of a divisor $D \in \text{Div}(\Gamma)$ as

$$\text{rank}_S(D) := \max\{k \mid D - E \text{ is equivalent to an effective divisor for all } E \in \text{Div}_+^k(S)\},$$

where $\text{Div}_+^k(S)$ is the set of degree k effective divisors whose support is contained in S . The set S is *rank-determining* if $\text{rank}_S(D) = \text{rank}(D)$ for all $D \in \text{Div}(\Gamma)$. The following theorems are due to Luo.

Theorem 2.2 ([20, Thm. 1.6]; see also [19, Thm. 1.7]). *Let Γ be a metric graph, and let (G, ℓ) be a loopless model of Γ . Then the set $V(G) \subseteq \Gamma$ is rank-determining.*

Theorem 2.3 ([20, Thm. 1.10]). *Let Γ, Γ' be metric graphs, and let $\phi: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ be a homeomorphism. Then $A \subseteq \Gamma$ is rank-determining if and only if $\phi[A] \subseteq \Gamma'$ is rank-determining.*

We also formulate a discrete analogue of Theorem 2.2 for the case $r = 1$. If G is a graph, then we say that a divisor $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ *reaches* the vertex $v \in V(G)$ if there is an effective divisor D' equivalent to D with $D'(v) > 0$. Furthermore, we say that a set $S \subseteq V(G)$ is a *strong separator* if for every connected component C of $V(G) \setminus S$ we have that C is a tree and for every $s \in S$ there is at most one edge (in G) between C and s .

Theorem 2.4 ([12, Lem. 2.6]). *Let G be a graph, and let $S \subseteq V(G)$ be a strong separator. If $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ reaches every $s \in S$, then $\text{rank}(D) \geq 1$.*

The following corollary is immediate from either Theorem 2.2 or Theorem 2.4.

Corollary 2.5. *Let G be a loopless multigraph, and let H be a subdivision of G . If $D \in \text{Div}(H)$ reaches all vertices of $V(G)$, then $\text{rank}(D) \geq 1$.*

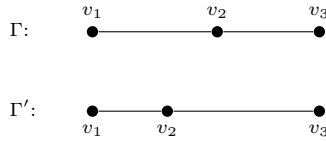


Fig. 1. A metric graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, \ell)$ and a rescaling $\Gamma' = \Gamma(G, \ell')$ with $\ell' \neq \ell$ such that Γ and Γ' are isometric.

3. Equivalence of the two forms of Conjecture 1.2

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.3 using a modification of the proof of [12, Thm. 5.1]. The main idea is the following: given a rank r divisor D on the metric graph $\Gamma(G)$, we will change the lengths of the edges between points in $V(G) \cup \text{supp}(D)$ in such a way that $\text{supp}(D)$ is moved to the \mathbb{Q} -points of the graph, all the while leaving the rank of D and the distances between the vertices of G unchanged. We will now make this precise.

Definition 3.1. Given a metric graph Γ and a model (G, ℓ) of Γ , a G -rescaling of Γ is a metric graph $\Gamma' := \Gamma(G, \ell')$, where $\ell' \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{E(G)}$ is another length vector. If $D \in \text{Div}(\Gamma)$ with $\text{supp}(D) \subseteq V(G)$, then D defines a divisor $D' \in \text{Div}(\Gamma')$ in the obvious way, which we call *the G -rescaling of D* .

We point out that Γ and its G -rescaling Γ' can be isometric even if $\ell \neq \ell'$. This is because vertices of degree 2 can be moved around, as illustrated in Fig. 1. In that case the vertex set $V(G)$ is embedded into $\Gamma \cong \Gamma'$ in two different ways, and the divisor D and its G -rescaling D' could be different divisors on the same metric graph. This will be the main tool in our proof of Theorem 1.3.

To rescale from real to rational edge lengths we use the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $A \in \mathbb{Q}^{m \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{Q}^m$. If the linear system $Ax = b$ has a solution $x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$, then it also has a solution $x' \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^n$.*

Proof. Since the system has a solution $x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, the solution space $\{z \mid Az = b\}$ is a non-empty affine \mathbb{Q} -subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Choose an affine rational basis $y_0, \dots, y_d \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ for the solution space and write $x = \alpha^{(0)}y_0 + \dots + \alpha^{(d)}y_d$ with $\alpha^{(0)} + \dots + \alpha^{(d)} = 1$. For every $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, choose a rational sequence $\{\alpha_k^{(i)}\}_{k=1}^\infty$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k^{(i)} = \alpha^{(i)}$, and define $\alpha_k^{(0)} := 1 - \alpha_k^{(1)} - \dots - \alpha_k^{(d)}$. Then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k^{(0)}y_0 + \dots + \alpha_k^{(d)}y_d = x$. Since $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ is an open neighbourhood of x , there is a $K_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\alpha_k^{(0)}y_0 + \dots + \alpha_k^{(d)}y_d \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ for all $k \geq K_0$. This gives a sequence of solutions in $\mathbb{Q}_{>0}^n$ converging to x . \square

We now come to the main result of this section, which is an extension of [12, Thm. 5.1]. The result of Theorem 3.3(a) was already implicit in the proof of [17, Prop. 3.1].

Theorem 3.3. *Let Γ be a metric graph, and let $D \in \text{Div}_+(\Gamma)$ be an effective divisor.*

- (a) *There exists a loopless model (G, ℓ) with $\text{supp}(D) \subseteq V(G)$ and a rational length vector $\ell' \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^{E(G)}$ such that the G -rescaling D' of D in $\Gamma' := \Gamma(G, \ell')$ satisfies $\text{rank}_{\Gamma'}(D') \geq \text{rank}_{\Gamma}(D)$.*
- (b) *If Γ is a metric \mathbb{Q} -graph, then the length vector ℓ' in (a) can be chosen in such a way that Γ' is isometric to Γ .*

Proof. (a) Write $r := \text{rank}_{\Gamma}(D)$, and let $S \subseteq \Gamma$ be a finite rank-determining set. For every $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$, choose a divisor $D_E \in \text{Div}(\Gamma)$ and a rational function $f_E: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $D_E \geq E$ and $D_E = D + \text{div}(f_E)$. Furthermore, choose a loopless model (G, ℓ) of Γ such that

$$S \cup \text{supp}(D) \cup \bigcup_{E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)} \text{supp}(D_E) \subseteq V(G).$$

Since $D, D_E \geq 0$ and $D_E - D = \text{div}(f_E)$, we have $\text{supp}(\text{div}(f_E)) \subseteq \text{supp}(D) \cup \text{supp}(D_E) \subseteq V(G)$, so $V(G)$ contains all points of non-linearity of f_E , for every $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$.

Choose an orientation of the edges of G . For every cycle C in G , choose a circular orientation of the edges of C , and define $\chi_C: E(G) \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ by setting

$$\chi_C(e) := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } e \in E(C) \text{ and the orientations of } G \text{ and } C \text{ agree on } e; \\ -1, & \text{if } e \in E(C) \text{ and the orientations of } G \text{ and } C \text{ disagree on } e; \\ 0, & \text{if } e \notin E(C). \end{cases}$$

For $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$ and $e \in E(G)$, let $\phi(f_E, e) \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote the slope of f_E on e , in the forward direction of e . Note that a G -rescaling $\Gamma(G, \ell')$ of Γ admits rational functions f'_E whose slope on e equals $\phi(f_E, e)$, for all $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$ and all $e \in E(G)$, if and only if $y = \ell'$ is a solution to following system of equations:

$$\sum_{e \in E(G)} \phi(f_E, e) \chi_C(e) y(e) = 0, \text{ for every cycle } C \text{ and every } E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S). \quad (3.4)$$

Since the coefficients (that is, $\phi(f_E, e) \chi_C(e)$) and constants (that is, 0) of this linear system are integral, and since $y = \ell \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{E(G)}$ is a solution, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that there exists a solution $\ell' \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^{E(G)}$.

Consider the G -rescaling $\Gamma' := \Gamma(G, \ell')$. Let D' be the corresponding G -rescaling of D , and let D'_E be the G -rescaling of D_E for all $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$. By the above, we may choose rational functions f'_E on Γ' such that the slope of f'_E on e equals $\phi(f_E, e)$, for all $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$ and all $e \in E(G)$. Then clearly $D'_E = D' + \text{div}(f'_E)$, so the D'_E are equivalent to D' . Since $D'_E \geq E$ for every $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(S)$, it follows that $\text{rank}_S(D') \geq r$. By Theorem 2.3, S is rank-determining in Γ' , so $\text{rank}_{\Gamma'}(D') = \text{rank}_S(D') \geq r$.

(b) Choose a rational model $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\ell})$ of Γ . We repeat the argument of (a) with the following modifications. First, we add the requirement that $V(\tilde{G}) \subseteq V(G)$. Then every edge \tilde{e} in \tilde{G} corresponds to a path in G , which we denote $P_{\tilde{e}}$. Second, we extend the linear system from (3.4) by adding the following constraints:

$$\sum_{e \in E(P_{\tilde{e}})} y(e) = \tilde{\ell}(\tilde{e}), \quad \text{for all } \tilde{e} \in E(\tilde{G}). \tag{3.5}$$

Again, the coefficients and constants of the linear system are rational, and $y = \ell \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{E(G)}$ is a solution, so it follows from Lemma 3.2 that there is a solution $\ell' \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^{E(G)}$. The rest of the proof of (a) carries through unchanged, and the extra constraints from (3.5) ensure that Γ' is isometric to Γ . \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Every rank r divisor on $\sigma_k(G)$ also defines a rank r divisor on $\Gamma(\sigma_k(G), \mathbb{1}/k) = \Gamma(G, \mathbb{1})$. Therefore $\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G)) \leq \min_{k \in \mathbb{N}_1} \text{dgon}_r(\sigma_k(G))$.

Conversely, let $D \in \text{Div}_+(\Gamma(G))$ be an effective divisor of rank r . By Theorem 3.3(b), there exists a divisor $D' \in \text{Div}_+(\Gamma(G))$ with $\text{deg}(D') = \text{deg}(D)$ and $\text{rank}(D') \geq \text{rank}(D)$ which is supported on the \mathbb{Q} -points of $\Gamma(G)$. Then D' is supported on the vertices of the model $(\sigma_k(G), \mathbb{1}/k)$ of $\Gamma(G)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}_1$, so we have $\text{dgon}_r(\sigma_k(G)) \leq \text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G))$. \square

Remark 3.6. Analogously to the proof of the main result of [8], the linear system from the proof of Theorem 3.3(b) forms a certificate that $\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma) \leq d$. If r and d are fixed, then this certificate has size polynomial in the size of Γ , so it follows that METRIC DIVISORIAL r -GONALITY for \mathbb{Q} -graphs belongs to the complexity class NP. (For details, refer to the proof in [8].) Moreover, it can be deduced from the proof of [18, Thm. 3.5] that this problem is also NP-hard for $r = 1$ (see also [16, Thm. 1.3], where a different proof is given). We suspect that the same holds for all $r \geq 1$.

Remark 3.7. The proof of Theorem 3.3(b) can also be used to find an upper bound on the size of the subdivision needed to get equality in Theorem 1.3. One such upper bound can be obtained by following the proof of [8, Cor. 6.2]. We sketch a way to improve this bound. Let \tilde{G} be a graph with n vertices and m edges, let $\Gamma := \Gamma(\tilde{G})$ be the corresponding unit metric graph, and let $D \in \text{Div}(\Gamma)$ be a divisor of degree d and rank r . We repeat the proof of Theorem 3.3(b) with respect to the rational model $(\tilde{G}, \mathbb{1})$ and the rank-determining set $S := V(\tilde{G})$ (use Theorem 2.2). Without loss of generality, we may assume that D is equal to one of the D_E . Then the number of variables of the linear system is $|E(G)| \leq m + dn^r$.

Note that we can also allow a solution $\ell' \geq 0$ instead of $\ell' > 0$. This has the effect of contracting some of the edges of the model G from the proof of Theorem 3.3, but the equations from (3.5) ensure that the resulting graph Γ' is still isometric to Γ . Hence (3.4) and (3.5) determine a linear program $Ax = b, x \geq 0$, and the entries of A are integers which can be shown to be bounded in absolute value by d . The set of feasible

solutions is non-empty and bounded by (3.5), so there is a basic feasible solution x (see e.g. [21, Thm. 4.2.3]). Hence there is a subset $B \subseteq \{1, \dots, |E(G)|\}$ such that $x_B = A_B^{-1}b$ and $x_{B^c} = 0$. Therefore the lowest common denominator of the entries of x is at most $|\det(A_B)| \leq \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sym}(B)} \prod_{i \in B} |A_{i\sigma(i)}| \leq |B|! \cdot d^{|B|}$. In conclusion, if the unit metric graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(\tilde{G}, 1)$ has a divisor of rank r and degree d , then so does $\sigma_k(\tilde{G})$ for some $k \leq (m + dn^r)! \cdot d^{m+dn^r}$.

4. A graph G such that $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) < \text{dgon}(G)$

In this section we construct a class of graphs, which we call “tricycle graphs”. We show that the divisorial gonality of any tricycle graph G is strictly greater than the divisorial gonality of its 2-subdivision $\sigma_2(G)$, and thus of its associated metric graph $\Gamma(G)$.

Definition 4.1. A *tricycle graph* is a multigraph G that can be obtained in the following way:

- Start with three disjoint cycles C_1, C_2, C_3 , each on at least 2 vertices (a cycle on 2 vertices consists of two vertices connected by two parallel edges).
- Choose two distinct vertices on each of these cycles, say $v_i^-, v_i^+ \in V(C_i)$.
- Add the edges $v_1^+v_2^-, v_2^+v_3^-$ and $v_3^+v_1^-$ to the graph.
- Add another vertex v_0 and six new edges to G , connecting v_0 to the six vertices $v_1^-, v_1^+, v_2^-, v_2^+, v_3^-, v_3^+$.
- Subdivide the six edges incident with v_0 .

We call the vertices $v_i^-, v_i^+ \in V(C_i)$ the *transition vertices*, the edges $v_1^+v_2^-, v_2^+v_3^-$ and $v_3^+v_1^-$ the *transition edges*, and v_0 the *central vertex*. The *outer ring* is the union of the cycles C_1, C_2, C_3 and the transition edges.

Fig. 2 illustrates an example of a tricycle graph, along with the minimal tricycle T_m and the minimal simple tricycle T_{ms} . Note that a multigraph (resp. simple graph) G is a tricycle if and only if G can be obtained by taking a subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m (resp. the minimal simple tricycle T_{ms}) in such a way that the transition edges are not subdivided.

In what follows, we will show that every tricycle graph G satisfies $\text{dgon}(G) = 6$ and $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 5$. First of all, we exhibit a positive rank divisor of degree 5 on $\sigma_2(G)$.

Proposition 4.2. *Let G be a tricycle graph. Then $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) \leq 5$.*

Proof. Let $D_0 \in \text{Div}(\sigma_2(G))$ be the effective divisor with two chips on v_0 and one chip on the midpoint of each of the transition edges $v_1^+v_2^-, v_2^+v_3^-, v_3^+v_1^-$. Then $\text{deg}(D_0) = 5$. In light of Corollary 2.5, in order to show that D_0 has positive rank, it suffices to prove that D_0 reaches v_0 and the transition vertices $v_1^-, v_1^+, v_2^-, v_2^+, v_3^-, v_3^+$.

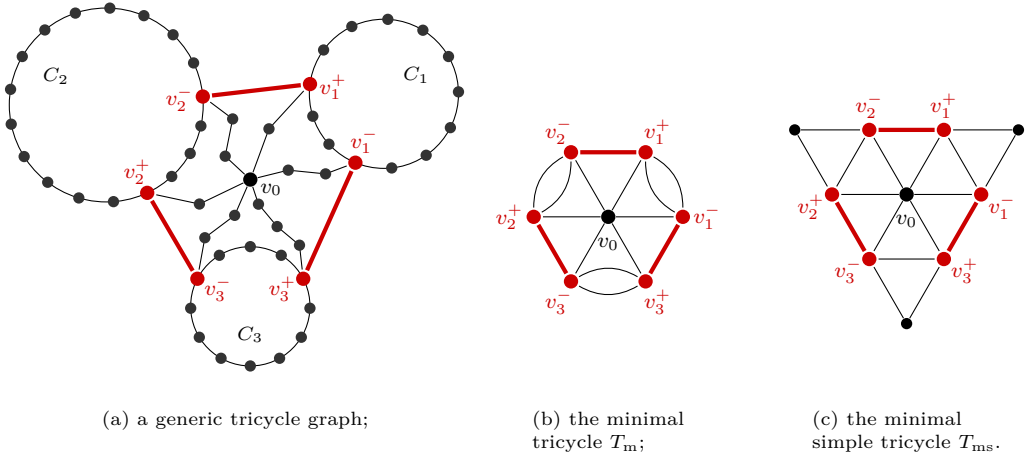


Fig. 2. A generic tricycle, the minimal tricycle, and the minimal simple tricycle, with the transition vertices and the transition edges highlighted for emphasis.

Clearly D_0 reaches v_0 , for we have $D_0(v_0) > 0$. Now fix $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. To reach the transition vertices v_i^- and v_i^+ , let $S_i \subseteq V(\sigma_2(G))$ be the connected component of $\sigma_2(G) \setminus \text{supp}(D_0)$ that contains the cycle C_i . Then the subset S_i^c can be fired, and doing so yields an effective divisor D_i with $D_i(v_i^-) = D_i(v_i^+) = 1$. This shows that D_0 reaches v_i^- and v_i^+ , for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. It follows that D_0 is a positive rank divisor on $\sigma_2(G)$, hence $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) \leq 5$. \square

Evidently, the divisor from Proposition 4.2 is not supported on vertices of G . The remainder of this section is dedicated to showing that G has no positive rank divisors of degree 5. Along the way, we also prove that $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) \geq 5$.

In Lemma 4.5 below, we show that every positive rank v_0 -reduced divisor of degree at most 5 on a subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m must be of a very specific form. This will subsequently be used to show that $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 5$ (see Corollary 4.7) and $\text{dgon}(G) = 6$ (see Theorem 4.8) for every tricycle graph G .

For convenience, we use the following notation.

Definition 4.3. Let G be a graph and let H be a subdivision of G . For $e = uw \in E(G)$, let $P_{[u,w]}^e \subseteq H$ denote the path $uv_1v_2 \cdots v_kv$ in H corresponding to the subdivided edge e . Furthermore, let $P_{(u,w)}^e := P_{[u,w]}^e \setminus \{u, w\}$, $P_{[u,w)}^e := P_{[u,w]}^e \setminus \{w\}$ and $P_{(u,w]}^e := P_{[u,w]}^e \setminus \{u\}$ denote the corresponding open and half-open subpaths. If e is the only edge between u and w , then we omit the superscript and simply write $P_{[u,w]}$, $P_{(u,w)}$, $P_{[u,w)}$ and $P_{(u,w]}$.

The following simple lemma is essential to our proof, and will be used repeatedly.

Lemma 4.4. *Let G be a graph and let $v_0 \in V(G)$. Let $e_1, \dots, e_k \in E(G)$ be the edges incident with v_0 , and let $v_i \in V(G) \setminus \{v_0\}$ be the other endpoint of e_i for every i .*

Moreover, let H be a subdivision of G , let $D \in \text{Div}(H)$ be a positive rank v_0 -reduced divisor on H , and let $w \in V(H)$ be a vertex with $D(w) = 0$. Then an execution of Dhar’s burning algorithm on the triple (H, D, w) has the following properties:

- (a) v_0 is not burned;
- (b) If $I \subseteq \{i \in [k] : v_i \text{ is burned}\}$, then $\bigcup_{i \in I} P_{[v_0, v_i]}^{e_i}$ contains at least $|I|$ chips.

Proof. (a) Since D has positive rank and $D(w) = 0$, the divisor D cannot be w -reduced, so Dhar’s algorithm returns a non-empty subset $A \subseteq V(G)$ that can be fired. Since D is v_0 -reduced, we must have $v_0 \in A$, which means that v_0 is not burned.
 (b) Partition I as $I = I_0 \cup I_1$, where $i \in I_0$ if all vertices of the path $P_{(v_0, v_i)}^{e_i}$ are burned, and $i \in I_1$ otherwise. Since v_0 is not burned, it has at most $D(v_0)$ burning neighbours, so $|I_0| \leq D(v_0)$. Moreover, if $i \in I_1$, then v_i is burned, but not all vertices of the path $P_{(v_0, v_i)}^{e_i}$ are burned, so there must be at least one chip on $P_{(v_0, v_i)}^{e_i}$. The conclusion follows. \square

We will apply Lemma 4.4 to an arbitrary subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m . For this we use the following terminology. Using notation from Definition 4.3, if H is a subdivision of T_m , then the three transition edges $v_1^+ v_2^-$, $v_2^+ v_3^-$, $v_3^+ v_1^-$ of T_m correspond to the paths $P_{[v_1^+, v_2^-]}$, $P_{[v_2^+, v_3^-]}$, $P_{[v_3^+, v_1^-]}$ in H , which we call the *transition paths*. The *transition vertices* of H are the images in H of the original six transition vertices $v_1^-, v_1^+, v_2^-, v_2^+, v_3^-, v_3^+$ of T_m , or in other words, the endpoints of the transition paths in H . (This is consistent with our definition of the transition vertices of a tricycle graph, which can also be seen as a subdivision of T_m .)

Lemma 4.5. *Let H be a subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m . If $D \in \text{Div}(H)$ is a positive rank v_0 -reduced divisor with $\text{deg}(D) \leq 5$, then D must have two chips on v_0 and exactly one chip on each of the transition paths $P_{[v_1^+, v_2^-]}$, $P_{[v_2^+, v_3^-]}$, $P_{[v_3^+, v_1^-]}$.*

Proof. First, we prove that there must be at least one chip on every transition path. Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that one of the transition paths, say $P_{[v_1^+, v_2^-]}$, has no chips at all. We start an execution of Dhar’s burning algorithm on (H, D, v_1^+) . Let $H_2^+ \subseteq H$ be the union of the cycle C_2 and the transition path $P_{[v_2^+, v_3^-]}$. We claim that the number of chips on H_2^+ plus the number of burned transition vertices in H_2^+ is at least 3. To that end, note first of all that v_2^- is burned, since there is no chip on the transition path $P_{[v_1^+, v_2^-]}$. Now we distinguish three cases:

- If v_2^+ is not burned, then there must be at least two chips on C_2 to stop the fire spreading from v_2^- to v_2^+ . In this case, H_2^+ contains at least one burned transition vertex (namely v_2^-) and at least two chips, for a total of at least 3.

- If v_2^+ is burned but v_3^- is not burned, then there must be at least one chip on the half-open transition path $P_{(v_2^+, v_3^-]}$. In this case, H_2^+ contains two burned transition vertices (v_2^- and v_2^+) and at least one chip, for a total of at least 3;
- If both v_2^+ and v_3^- are burned, then H_2^+ contains three burned transition vertices (v_2^- , v_2^+ and v_3^-).

Likewise, write $H_1^- := C_1 \cup P_{[v_1^-, v_3^+]}$. Analogously, the number of chips plus the number of burned transition vertices on H_1^- is at least 3. Since H_2^+ and H_1^- are disjoint, the total number of chips on the outer ring plus the total number of burned transition vertices is at least 6. But since the transition vertices are exactly the T_m -neighbours of v_0 , and since the half-open paths $P_{[v_0, v_i^\pm]}$ are disjoint from the outer ring, it follows from Lemma 4.4(b) that $\deg(D) \geq 6$, which is a contradiction. We conclude that every transition path must have at least one chip.

Second, we prove that there must be two chips on v_0 . Since the total number of chips is at most 5, there must be a cycle C_i on the outer ring with at most one chip. Choose $w \in V(C_i)$ with $D(w) = 0$ and start an execution of Dhar’s burning algorithm on (H, D, w) . Since there is at most one chip on C_i , the entire cycle C_i is burned. It follows from Lemma 4.4(b) that there are at least two chips on $P_{[v_0, v_i^-]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_i^+]}$. Therefore the number of chips on the outer ring is at most 3, so there must be another cycle C_j ($j \neq i$) on the outer ring with at most one chip. By an analogous argument, there are at least two chips on $P_{[v_0, v_j^+]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_j^-]}$. But since the outer ring has at least 3 chips (one on every transition path), there can be at most 2 chips on $P_{[v_0, v_i^-]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_i^+]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_j^-]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_j^+]}$. The only way to meet these requirements is if there are exactly two chips on v_0 .

To conclude the proof, note that 2 chips on v_0 and at least 1 chip on every transition path add up to at least 5 chips in total. Since $\deg(D) \leq 5$, all chips have been accounted for. In particular, there cannot be more than one chip on each of the transition paths. \square

Lemma 4.5 shows that every positive rank v_0 -reduced divisor D with $\deg(D) \leq 5$ must in fact satisfy $\deg(D) = 5$, so the following corollary is immediate.

Corollary 4.6. *Let H be a subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m . Then $\text{dgon}(H) \geq 5$.*

Corollary 4.7. *Let G be a tricycle graph. Then $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 5$.*

Proof. It follows from Proposition 4.2 that $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) \leq \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) \leq 5$. Furthermore, since every subdivision of G is a also subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m , it follows from Corollary 4.6 and Theorem 1.3 that

$$\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \min_{k \in \mathbb{N}_1} \text{dgon}(\sigma_k(G)) \geq 5. \quad \square$$

All that remains is to prove that every tricycle graph has divisorial gonality 6. To do so, we once again use the preceding lemmas.

Theorem 4.8. *Every tricycle graph G satisfies $\text{dgon}(G) = 6$.*

Proof. Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that $\text{dgon}(G) \leq 5$. Then we may choose a positive rank v_0 -reduced divisor $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ with $\text{deg}(D) \leq 5$. We interpret G as a subdivision of the minimal tricycle T_m . It follows from Lemma 4.5 that D has two chips on v_0 and exactly one chip on every transition path. Since G is a tricycle graph, the transition edges of T_m are not subdivided. Therefore a chip on a transition edge must lie on one of the transition vertices.

By the above, the divisor D has between 0 and 2 chips on each of the cycles C_1, C_2, C_3 on the outer ring, and all such chips must lie on the transition vertices. Since the total number of chips on the outer ring is odd, there must be a cycle C_i with exactly one chip. Assume without loss of generality that C_1 is such a cycle, and that $D(v_1^-) = 0$ and $D(v_1^+) = 1$.

We start an execution of Dhar’s burning algorithm on (G, D, v_1^-) . Since there is only one chip on C_1 , the entire cycle C_1 is burned. In particular, the vertex v_1^+ is burned. The transition edge $v_1^+v_2^-$ has exactly one chip, which is on v_1^+ , so the fire spreads via this edge to the vertex v_2^- , which is also burned. But now we see that at least three T_m -neighbours of v_0 are burned (namely, v_1^-, v_1^+ and v_2^-), so it follows from Lemma 4.4(b) that there must be at least 3 chips on $P_{[v_0, v_1^-]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_1^+]} \cup P_{[v_0, v_2^-]}$. This is a contradiction, and we conclude that $\text{dgon}(G) \geq 6$.

To see that $\text{dgon}(G) \leq 6$, note that the set $\{v_1^-, v_1^+, v_2^-, v_2^+, v_3^-, v_3^+\}$ of all transition vertices is a strong separator. Therefore the effective divisor with one chip on each of the transition vertices has positive rank, by Theorem 2.4, so $\text{dgon}(G) \leq 6$. \square

This concludes the proof of validity of our counterexample. In summary, every tricycle graph G satisfies $\text{dgon}(G) = 6$ and $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 5$.

5. A family of examples with larger gaps

In this section, we combine tricycle graphs in a certain way in order to obtain graphs G_k with $\text{dgon}(G_k) = 6k$ and $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G_k)) = \text{dgon}(\Gamma(G_k)) = 5k$, which shows that the gap between $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G))$ and $\text{dgon}(G)$ can be arbitrarily large. Furthermore, we show that $\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G))$ and $\text{dgon}_r(G)$ differ by at most a factor 2.

Definition 5.1. Given a (connected) simple graph H and an integer $t \geq 1$, an (H, t) -skewered graph is a graph G that can be obtained in the following way:

- Start with a disjoint union of graphs G_1, \dots, G_n , where $n = |V(H)|$.
- For every $i \in [n]$, choose a base vertex $w_i \in V(G_i)$;
- For every edge $ij \in E(H)$, add t parallel edges between w_i and w_j , and subdivide these edges in an arbitrary way.

An example of a $(K_2, 12)$ -skewered graph is given in Fig. 3 below.

Lemma 5.2. *Let G be an (H, t) -skewered graph with $t \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$. Then $\text{dgon}(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$.*

Proof. First, we prove that $\text{dgon}(G) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$. For every i , choose a positive rank divisor $D_i \in \text{Div}(G_i)$ of minimum degree. This defines a divisor $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ with $\text{deg}(D) = \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$. We prove that D has positive rank. By Corollary 2.5, it suffices to prove that D reaches all vertices of every G_i . Let $v \in V(G_i)$, and choose an effective divisor $D'_i \in \text{Div}(G_i)$ equivalent to D_i with $D'_i(v) > 0$. By Proposition 2.1, we can go from D_i to D'_i by subsequently firing an increasing sequence $U_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_k \subseteq V(G_i)$ of valid sets. Define $U'_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U'_k \subseteq V(G)$ by

$$U'_j := \begin{cases} U_j, & \text{if } w_i \notin U_j; \\ U_j \cup V(G_i)^c, & \text{if } w_i \in U_j. \end{cases}$$

Then, starting with D and subsequently firing the sets $U'_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U'_k$, we obtain an equivalent divisor $D' = D - D_i + D'_i \in \text{Div}(G)$. In other words, we can play the chip-firing game on G_i while leaving the remainder of G unchanged. This shows that D reaches all vertices of every G_i , so it follows from Corollary 2.5 that $\text{rank}(D) \geq 1$.

Next, we prove that $\text{dgon}(G) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$. Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that $D \in \text{Div}(G)$ is a positive rank w_1 -reduced divisor with $\text{deg}(D) < \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$. We claim that D is w_i -reduced for all i . To that end, let $S \subseteq V(G)$ be a subset for which there is some $ij \in E(H)$ with $w_i \in S$ and $w_j \notin S$. Since there are t parallel paths in G between w_i and w_j , it follows from the max-flow min-cut theorem that $|E(S, S^c)| \geq t$. Therefore, $|E(S, S^c)| \geq t \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i) > \text{deg}(D)$, so S cannot be fired. Thus, if $S \subseteq V(G)$ is a subset which can be fired, then $w_1 \in S$ (because D is w_1 -reduced), and therefore $w_i \in S$ for all i (because H is connected). This proves our claim that D is w_i -reduced for all i .

Next, we claim that D restricts to a positive rank divisor on every G_i . Indeed, let $v \in V(G_i)$ for some i , and choose an equivalent effective divisor $D' \in \text{Div}(G)$ with $D'(v) > 0$. By Proposition 2.1, we can go from D to D' by subsequently firing an increasing sequence $U_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_k$ of valid sets. Since D is w_i -reduced, we have $w_i \in U_1$, and therefore $w_i \in U_j$ for all j . Since w_i is the only vertex in G_i connected to anything outside of G_i , the firing sequence $U_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_k$ only ever sends chips out of G_i , and never into G_i . Hence it restricts to a valid firing sequence in G_i , which shows that the restricted divisor $D|_{G_i} \in \text{Div}(G_i)$ reaches v . This proves our claim that D restricts to a positive rank divisor on every G_i . But now it follows that $\text{deg}(D) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|V(H)|} \text{dgon}(G_i)$, contrary to our assumption. This is a contradiction. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Let G_1, \dots, G_k be tricycle graphs, and let H be an arbitrary connected simple graph on k vertices. Choose $t \geq 6k$, and let G be an (H, t) -skewered

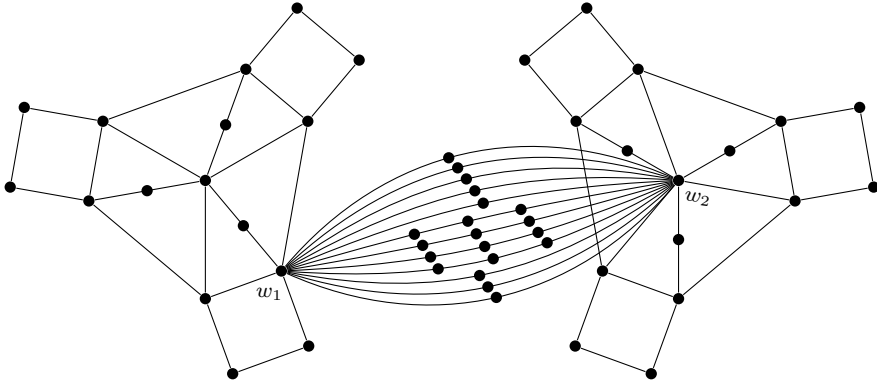


Fig. 3. A simple, bipartite, $(K_2, 12)$ -skewered tricycle graph G satisfying $\text{dgon}(G) = 12$ and $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 10$.

graph obtained from the graphs G_1, \dots, G_k . Then it follows from Lemma 5.2 that $\text{dgon}(G) = 6k$. Furthermore, for every $s \in \mathbb{N}_1$, the subdivided graph $\sigma_s(G)$ is an (H, t) -skewered graph relative to the base graphs $\sigma_s(G_1), \dots, \sigma_s(G_k)$, so it follows from Lemma 5.2 and Corollary 4.7 that

$$\text{dgon}(\sigma_s(G)) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{dgon}(\sigma_s(G_i)) \geq \sum_{i=1}^k \text{dgon}(\Gamma(G_i)) = 5k,$$

with equality if $s = 2$. Therefore $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = 5k$.

A simple and bipartite realization can be obtained by choosing the tricycles G_1, \dots, G_k simple and bipartite (e.g. the tricycles skewered together in Fig. 3), and choosing an appropriate subdivision in the process of Definition 5.1. \square

Theorem 1.4 shows that the discrete and metric divisorial gonality can be arbitrarily far apart. The following simple result shows that large gaps like this can only occur when the metric gonality is also large.

Proposition 5.3. *Let G be a graph. For every $r \geq 1$, one has $\text{dgon}_r(G) \leq 2 \text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G)) - r$.*

Proof. Let $D_1 \in \text{Div}(\Gamma(G))$ be a divisor of rank r and degree $d := \text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G))$. Choose some $E \in \text{Div}_+^r(G)$, and choose a divisor $D'_1 \sim D_1$ such that $D'_1 \geq E$. Let $D_2 \in \text{Div}(G)$ be the divisor obtained from D'_1 by replacing every chip on the interior of some edge $uv \in E(G)$ by one chip on u and one chip on v . Since $D'_1 \geq E$ and $\text{supp}(E) \subseteq V(G)$, the divisor D'_1 has at least r chips on vertices of G , so $\text{deg}(D_2) \leq 2d - r$. By firing everything but the interior of the edge uv , we can move the newly added chips on u and v so that one of the two reaches the original position of the chip in D'_1 and the other becomes superfluous. This shows that D_2 is equivalent on Γ to a divisor D'_2 with $D'_2 \geq D'_1$, so $\text{rank}_G(D_2) = \text{rank}_\Gamma(D_2) \geq r$, by [19, Thm. 1.3]. \square

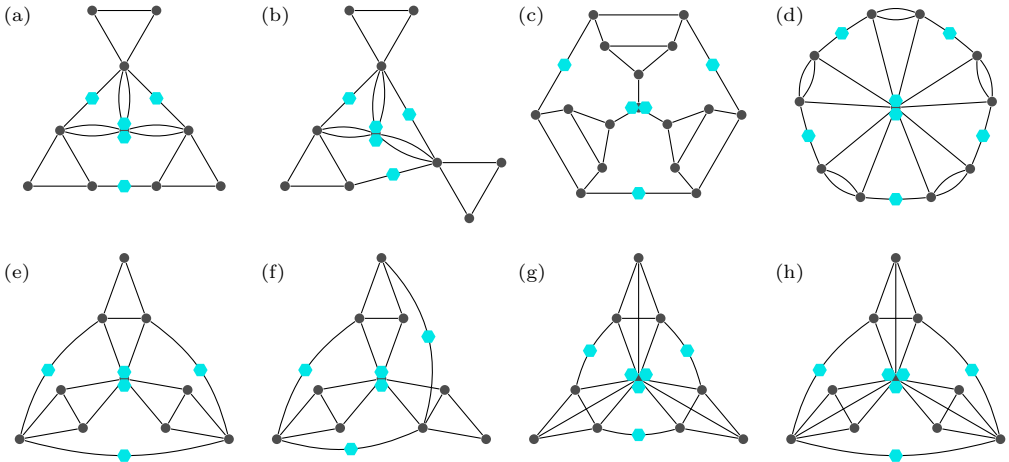


Fig. 4. Additional counterexamples to Conjecture 1.2(a) for $k = 2$ and $r = 1$. The small blue hexagons represent the chips of an optimal divisor on the 2-regular subdivision. In each example, the divisorial gonality of the original graph is one higher. (For interpretation of the colours in the figure(s), the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

6. Computational results and open questions

Apart from the tricycle graphs, we have found a few other counterexamples, which we sketch here. First of all, the proofs from §4 still hold if each of the cycles C_1, C_2 and C_3 is replaced by any graph C which has two distinct vertices v^-, v^+ such that: (i) there are two edge-disjoint paths between v^- and v^+ ; (ii) the divisor $v^- + v^+$ has positive rank on C .

Second, we have found a number of counterexamples which we have verified computationally, but for which we have no formal proof. Most of these have a structure very similar to a tricycle graph: there are 3 cycles which are connected to one another and to a central vertex in some way. A small selection of these counterexamples is given in Fig. 4. In each of these, the optimal divisor on the 2-regular subdivision $\sigma_2(G)$ has 3 chips on the midpoints of certain edges, and 2 or 3 chips on the central vertex, and $\text{dgon}(G) = \text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) + 1$. Note that the counterexample depicted in Fig. 4(c) is 3-regular. We have also found counterexamples where the outer ring has 5 or 7 cycles; see Fig. 4(d). We have not found a counterexample with 9 or more cycles on the outer ring. See [13] for code and additional figures.

We have tested Conjecture 1.2(a) for $k = 2$ and $r = 1$ for all simple connected graphs on at most 10 vertices. These graphs were generated using the program `geng` from the `gtools` suite packaged with `nauty` [22,23], and tested using custom code that we wrote to compute the divisorial gonality of a graph [13]. We have found that every simple connected graph with 9 or fewer vertices satisfies $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = \text{dgon}(G)$, and that there are exactly 29 counterexamples with 10 vertices (and no parallel edges), including the minimal simple tricycle T_{ms} and the graphs depicted in Fig. 4(e)–(h). For a list of all 29 minimal simple counterexamples and code to reproduce this list, see [13]. There

we have also included optimized code to check whether the divisorial gonality of a given graph satisfies the Brill–Noether bound, which we have used to verify Conjecture 1.1 for all simple connected graphs with at most 13 vertices. No counterexamples were found.

We close with a few open problems.

1. As mentioned before, the Brill–Noether conjecture [3, Conj. 3.9(1)] remains open.
2. What is the smallest constant c such that $\text{dgon}(G) \leq c \text{dgon}(\Gamma(G))$ for all graphs G ? Our examples from Theorem 1.4 show that $c \geq \frac{6}{5}$, and Proposition 5.3 shows that $c \leq 2$.
3. All counterexamples presented in this paper satisfy $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) < \text{dgon}(G)$. Note that this implies that $\text{dgon}(\sigma_k(G)) < \text{dgon}(G)$ for every even number k . Is there a graph G such that $\text{dgon}(\sigma_k(G)) < \text{dgon}(G)$ for some odd number k ? Is there a graph G such that $\text{dgon}(\sigma_2(G)) = \text{dgon}(G)$ but $\text{dgon}(\sigma_k(G)) < \text{dgon}(G)$ for some $k > 2$?
4. Is there a graph G such that $\text{dgon}(\Gamma(G)) = \text{dgon}(G)$, but $\text{dgon}_r(\Gamma(G)) < \text{dgon}_r(G)$ for some $r \geq 2$?

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