Equitable Coloring and Equitable Choosability of Planar Graphs without chordal 4- and 6-Cycles

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A graph $G$ is equitably $k$-choosable if, for any given $k$-uniform list assignment $L$, $G$ is $L$-colorable and each color appears on at most $\left\lfloor \frac{|V(G)|}{k} \right\rfloor$ vertices. A graph is equitably $k$-colorable if the vertex set $V(G)$ can be partitioned into $k$ independent subsets $V_1, V_2, \ldots, V_k$ such that $|V_i| - |V_j| \leq 1$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq k$. In this paper, we prove that if $G$ is a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles, then $G$ is equitably $k$-colorable and equitably $k$-choosable where $k \geq \max\{\Delta(G), 7\}$.

Keywords: equitable choosability, planar graph, discharging

1 Introduction

The terminology and notation used but undefined in this paper can be found in Bondy and Murty (1976). Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. We use $V(G)$, $E(G)$, $\Delta(G)$ and $\delta(G)$ to denote the vertex set, edge set, maximum degree and minimum degree of $G$, respectively. Particularly, we use $F(G)$ to denote the face set of $G$ when $G$ is a plane graph. Let $d_G(x)$ or simply $d(x)$, denote the degree of a vertex (resp. face) $x$ in $G$. A vertex (resp. face) $x$ is called a $k$-vertex (resp. $k$-face), $k^+$-vertex (resp. $k^+$-face), $k^-$-vertex or $k^-$-face, if $d(x) = k$, $d(x) \geq k$, $2 \leq d(x) \leq k$, or $1 \leq d(x) \leq k$. We use $(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n)$ to denote a face $f$ if $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n$ are the degrees of vertices incident with the face $f$ where $3 \leq n \leq 5$. Let $\delta(f)$ denote the minimal degree of vertices incident with $f$. In the following, let $f_i(v)$ denote the number of $i$-faces incident with $v$ for each $v \in V(G)$. Let $n_i(f)$ denote the number of $i$-vertices which are incident with $f$. A graph $G$ is $k$-degenerate if every subgraph of $G$ has a vertex of degree at most $k$. A cycle $C$ of length $k$ is called a $k$-cycle. Moreover, if there exists an edge $xy \in E(G) - E(C)$ and $x, y \in V(C)$, then the cycle $C$ is called a chordal $k$-cycle.

A proper $k$-coloring of a graph $G$ is a mapping $\pi$ from the vertex set $V(G)$ to the set of colors $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$ such that $\pi(x) \neq \pi(y)$ for every edge $xy \in E(G)$. A graph $G$ is equitably $k$-colorable
if $G$ has a proper $k$-coloring such that the sizes of the color classes differ by at most 1. The equitable chromatic number of $G$, denoted by $\chi_e(G)$, is the smallest integer $k$ such that $G$ is equitably $k$-colorable. The equitable chromatic threshold of $G$, denoted by $\chi^*_e(G)$, is the smallest integer $k$ such that $G$ is equitably $k$-colorable for every $l \geq k$. It is obvious that $\chi_e(G) \leq \chi^*_e(G)$ for any graph $G$. However these two parameters may not be the same. For example, if $K_{2n+1,2n+1}$ ($n$ is a positive integer) is a complete bipartite graph, then $\chi_e(K_{2n+1,2n+1}) = 2$, $\chi^*_e(K_{2n+1,2n+1}) = 2n + 2$.

In many applications of graph coloring, it is desirable that the color classes are not too large. For example, when using a coloring model to find an optimal final exam schedule, one would like to have approximately equal number of final exams in each time slot because the whole exam period should be as short as possible and the number of classrooms available is limited. Recently, Pemmaraju [2001], Janson and Ruciński [2002] used equitable colorings to derive deviation bounds for sums of dependent random variables that exhibit limited dependence. In all of these applications, the fewer colors we use, the better the deviation bound is. Equitable coloring has a well-known property that restricts the size of each color class by its definition.

In 1970, Hajnal and Szemeredi [1970] proved that $\chi^*_e(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1$ for any graph $G$. This bound is sharp as the example of $K_{2n+1,2n+1}$ shows. In 1973, Meyer [1973] introduced the notion of equitable coloring and made the following conjecture.

**Conjecture 1** If $G$ is a connected graph which is neither a complete graph nor odd cycle, then $\chi^*_e(G) \leq \Delta(G)$.

In 1994, Chen et al. [1994] put forth the following conjecture.

**Conjecture 2** For any connected graph $G$, if it is different from a complete graph, a complete bipartite graph and an odd cycle, then $\chi^*_e(G) \leq \frac{\Delta(G) - 2}{2}$. Recently, Chen and Lih [1994] proved Conjecture 2 for graphs with $\Delta(G) \leq 3$ or $\Delta(G) \geq \sqrt{\frac{|V(G)|}{3}} + 1$. Janson and Ruciński [2002] used equitable colorings to derive deviation bounds for sums of dependent random variables that exhibit limited dependence. In all of these applications, the fewer colors we use, the better the deviation bound is. Equitable coloring has a well-known property that restricts the size of each color class by its definition.

**Conjecture 2** For any connected graph $G$ if it is different from a complete graph, a complete bipartite graph and an odd cycle, then $\chi^*_e(G) \leq \frac{\Delta(G) - 2}{2}$.

Recently, Chen and Yen [2012] improved the former result and confirmed the Conjecture 2 for graphs with $\Delta(G) \geq \sqrt{\frac{|V(G)|}{3}} + 1$. Yap and Zhang [1997, 1998] showed that Conjecture 2 holds for planar graphs with $\Delta(G) \geq 9$. Lih and Wu [1996] verified $\chi^*_e(G) \leq \Delta(G)$ for bipartite graphs other than complete bipartite graphs. Wang and Zhang [2000] proved Conjecture 2 for line graphs, and Kostochka and Nakprasit [2003, 2005] proved it for graphs with low average degree, and $d$-degenerate graphs with $\Delta(G) \geq 14d + 1$. Yan and Wang [2014] showed that Conjecture 2 holds for Kronecker products of complete multipartite graphs and complete graphs. Wu and Wang [2008], Luo et al. [2010] confirmed Conjecture 2 for some planar graphs with large girth, respectively. Recently, Li and Bu [2009], Zhu and Bu [2008], Dong et al. [2012a, 2013], Nakprasit [2012a, 2013] confirmed Conjecture 2 for some planar graphs with some forbidden cycles, respectively. Zhang and Wu [2011], Zhu et al. [2013] verified the Conjecture 2 for some series-parallel graphs and outerplanar graphs, respectively.

For a graph $G$ and a list assignment $L$ assigned to each vertex $v \in V(G)$ a set $L(v)$ of acceptable colors, an $L$-coloring of $G$ is a proper vertex coloring such that for every $v \in V(G)$ the color on $v$ belongs to $L(v)$. A list assignment $L$ for $G$ is $k$-uniform if $|L(v)| = k$ for all $v \in V(G)$. A graph $G$ is equitably $k$-choosable if, for any $k$-uniform list assignment $L$, $G$ is $L$-colorable and each color appears on at most $\lceil \frac{|V(G)|}{k} \rceil$ vertices.

In 2003, Kostochka, Pelsmajer and West investigated the equitable list coloring of graphs. They proposed the following conjectures in Kostochka et al. [2003].
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Conjecture 3 Every graph $G$ is equitably $k$-choosable whenever $k > \Delta(G)$.

Conjecture 4 If $G$ is a connected graph with maximum degree at least 3, then $G$ is equitably $\Delta(G)$-choosable, unless $G$ is a complete graph or is $K_{k,k}$ for some odd $k$.

It has been proved that Conjecture 3 holds for graphs with $\Delta(G) \leq 3$ in Pelsmajer (2004); Wang and Li (2004) and graphs with $\Delta(G) \leq 7$ in Kierstead and Kostochka (2012). Kostochka, Pelsmajer and West proved that a graph $G$ is equitably $k$-choosable if either $G \neq K_{k+1}, K_{k,k}$ (with $k$ odd in $K_{k,k}$) and $k \geq \max\{\Delta, \lceil \frac{|V(G)|}{2}\rceil\}$, or $G$ is a connected interval graph and $k \geq \Delta(G)$ or $G$ is a 2-degenerate graph and $k \geq \max\{\Delta(G), 5\}$ in Kostochka et al. (2003). Pelsmajer proved that every graph is equitably $k$-choosable for any $k \geq \frac{\Delta(G)(\Delta(G)-1)}{2} + 1$ in Pelsmajer (2004). Bu and his collaborators have established a series results for Conjecture 4 in class of planar graph as follows Li and Bu (2009); Zhu and Bu (2008); Zhu et al. (2013); Zhu and Bu (2010). Zhang and Wu proved Conjecture 4 for series-parallel graphs in Zhang and Wu (2011). Some improved results on planar graphs were obtained in Dong et al. (2012a), Dong et al. (2012b) and Dong et al. (2013).

In this paper, we improve the result in Li and Bu (2009) and confirm the Conjecture 2, Conjecture 3 for some planar graphs in which 4- and 6-cycles are allowed to exist, which shows that if $G$ is a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles, then $G$ is equitably $k$-colorable and equitably $k$-choosable where $k \geq \max\{\Delta(G), 7\}$.

2 Planar graphs without chordal 4- and 6-cycles

First let us introduce some lemmas.

**Lemma 2.1** Let $G$ be a planar graph without chordal 4- or 6-cycles. Then in $G$, there is no 3-cycle adjacent to a 3-cycle, nor a 4-cycle adjacent to two 3-cycles. Furthermore, if $\delta(G) \geq 3$, then there is no 3-cycle adjacent to a 5-cycle, nor a 4-cycle adjacent to a 4-cycle.

By Lemma 2.1 we have the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.2** Let $G$ be a planar graph with $\delta(G) \geq 3$ and $f$ be a 3-face which is incident with a 3-vertex in $G$. Then $f$ is adjacent to at least one 6-face.

**Lemma 2.3** Let $G$ be a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles. If $\delta(G) \geq 4$, then $G$ contains the configuration $H$ depicted in Figure 1.

**Proof:** Suppose to the contrary that $G$ does not contain the configuration $H$ depicted in Figure 1, i.e., none of the $(4,4,4)$-faces is adjacent to a $(4,4,4)$-face.

By Euler’s formula, we have

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} (2d(v) - 6) + \sum_{f \in F(G)} (d(f) - 6) = -6(|V| - |E| + |F|) = -12. \quad (1)$$

Define an initial charge function $w$ on $V(G) \cup F(G)$ by setting $w(v) = 2d(v) - 6$ if $v \in V(G)$ and $w(f) = d(f) - 6$ if $f \in F(G)$, then $\sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w(x) = -12$ by Equation (1). Now redistribute the charges according to the following discharging rules.

**D1.** If $f$ is a 3-face incident with a vertex $v$, then $v$ gives 1 to $f$ if $d(v) = 4$ and $f$ is a $(4,4,4)$-face, $v$ gives $\frac{1}{2}$ if $d(v) = 4$ and $f$ is a 3-face of another type, and $v$ gives $\frac{1}{2}$ if $d(v) \geq 5$. 


Lemma 2.1. So $f$ gives $\frac{1}{2}$ to $f$ if $d(v) = 4$ and $f$ is a (4, 4, 4)-face, $v$ gives $\frac{2}{5}$ if $d(v) = 4$ and $f$ is a 4-face of another type, and $v$ gives $\frac{1}{5}$ if $d(v) \geq 5$.

D3. Transfer $\frac{1}{5}$ from each vertex $v$ to the 5-face which is incident with $v$.

Let the new charge of each element $x \in V(G) \cup F(G)$ be $w'(x)$. In the following, we will show that $\sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w'(x) \geq 0$, a contradiction to Equation (1). This will complete the proof.

Consider any vertex $v \in V(G)$, suppose $d(v) = 4$. Then $w(v) = 2$, $f_3(v) \leq 2$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 \times 2 = 0$ by D1.

First, we assume that $f_3(v) = 2$. Then $f_4(v) = 0$ and $f_5(v) = 0$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 \times 2 = 0$ by D1, D2 and D3.

Now we assume that $f_3(v) \leq 1$. If $f_3(v) = 1$, then $f_4(v) \leq 2$ by Lemma 2.1. If $f_4(v) = 2$, then $f_5(v) \leq 1$. Since $G$ does not contain the configuration $H$ depicted in Figure 1, thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 \times 2 - \frac{1}{5} = 0$ or $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} = 0$ by D1, D2 and D3. If $f_4(v) \leq 1$, then $f_5(v) \leq 1$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 \times 2 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5} > 0$ by D1, D2 and D3.

Now we assume that $f_3(v) = 0$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 2$, $f_5(v) \leq 4$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{5} \times 2 \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{5} > 0$ by D2 and D3.

**Suppose** $d(v) = 5$. Then $w(v) = 4$, $f_3(v) \leq 2$ by Lemma 2.1. If $f_3(v) = 2$, then $f_4(v) \leq 1$ and $f_5(v) = 0$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 4 - \frac{3}{5} \times 2 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} > 0$ by D1 and D2. If $f_3(v) = 1$, then $f_4(v) \leq 2$ and $f_5(v) \leq 2$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 4 - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \times 2 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} > 0$ by D1, D2 and D3. If $f_3(v) = 0$, then $f_4(v) \leq 2$ and $f_5(v) \leq 5$ by Lemma 2.1. Thus $w'(v) \geq 4 - \frac{3}{5} \times 2 - \frac{1}{5} \times 5 = \frac{7}{5} > 0$ by D2 and D3.

**Suppose** $d(v) \geq 6$. Then $w(v) = 2d(v) - 6$, $f_4(v) \leq d(v) - 2f_3(v)$, $f_5(v) \leq d(v) - 2f_3(v)$ by Lemma 2.1. So $w'(v) \geq 2d(v) - 6 - \frac{3}{2}f_3(v) - \frac{3}{2}f_4(v) - \frac{1}{2}f_5(v) \geq d(v) - 6 + \frac{3}{2}f_3(v) \geq d(v) - 6 \geq 0$ by D1, D2 and D3.

Consider any face $f \in F(G)$, **suppose** $d(f) = 3$. Then $w(f) = -3$. If $f$ is a (4, 4, 4)-face, then $w'(f) = -3 + 1 \times 3 = 0$ by D1. Otherwise, $w'(f) \geq -3 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 0$ by D1.

**Suppose** $d(f) = 4$. Then $w(f) = -2$. If $f$ is a (4, 4, 4)-face, we have that $w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 0$ by D2. Otherwise, $w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{2}{3} \times 3 + \frac{1}{5} = 0$ by D2.
Suppose \( d(f) = 5 \). Then \( w(f) = -1 \). We have \( w'(f) \geq -1 + \frac{1}{5} 	imes 5 = 0 \) by D3.

Suppose \( d(f) \geq 6 \). Then \( w'(f) = w(f) \geq 0 \).

**Lemma 2.4** (Zhu and Bu (2008)) Let \( S = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k\} \) be a set of \( k \) different vertices in \( G \) such that \( G - S \) has an equitable \( k \)-coloring. If \( |N_G(x_i) - S| \leq k - i \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq k \), then \( G \) has an equitable \( k \)-coloring.

**Lemma 2.5** (Kostochka et al. (2003)) Let \( G \) be a graph with a \( k \)-uniform list assignment \( L \). Let \( S = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k\} \), where \( x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k \) are distinct vertices in \( G \). If \( G - S \) has an equitable \( L \)-coloring and \( |N_G(x_i) - S| \leq k - i \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq k \), then \( G \) has an equitable \( L \)-coloring.

**Lemma 2.6** (Borodin (1996)) Every planar graph without adjacent triangles is 4-degenerate.

By Lemma 2.6, we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.7** Let \( G \) be a planar graph without chordal 4-cycles. Then \( G \) is 4-degenerate.

**Lemma 2.8** Let \( G \) be a connected planar graph with order at least 5 and without chordal 4- and 6-cycles. If \( \delta(G) \leq 3 \), then \( G \) has at least one of the configurations depicted in Figure 2.

**Proof:** Suppose to the contrary that \( G \) does not contain the configurations \( H_1 \ldots H_{41} \) depicted in Figure 2.
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Fig. 2:

Each configuration depicted in Figure 2 is such that: (1) the vertices labelled $x_k$, $x_{k-1}$, $x_{k-2}$ are distinct and the other vertices may coincide if they have the same degree and multiple edges cannot be resulted in; (2) solid vertices have no incident edges other than the ones shown; and (3) except for being specially pointed, the degree of a hollow vertex may be any integer from $[d, \Delta(G)]$, where $d$ is the number of edges incident with the hollow vertex shown in the configuration; (4) the order of the vertices on the boundary of a 4-face can be rearranged except for the vertex which is also adjacent to other labelled vertex that is not on the boundary of the 4-face.

A face is said to be a special face if it is a $(3, 3, 3^+)$-face, $(3, 4, 4)$-face, $(3, 4, 5)$-face or a $(3, 4, 6)$-faces. In the following, we call a 3-vertex a special 3-vertex if it is incident with a special face, otherwise, it is called a simple 3-vertex.

Since $G$ contains neither $H_1$ nor $H_2$, we obtain the following property.

Claim 1 There is at most one special face in $G$.

By Claim 1, $G$ has at most two special 3-vertices. For convenience, let $n_3(v)$ denote the number of simple 3-vertices adjacent to $v$ for each $v \in V(G)$. Since $G$ contains neither $H_3$ nor $H_4$, we can conclude the following properties.

Claim 2 For each $v \in V(G)$ with $d(v) \geq 4$, if $v$ is adjacent to a simple 3-vertex which is adjacent to two $3^-$-vertices, then it is not adjacent to another $4^-$-vertex.

Claim 3 For any $v \in V(G)$ with $d(v) \geq 4$, $v$ is adjacent to at most one simple 3-vertex which is adjacent to another $3^-$-vertex.

By Euler’s formula $|V| - |E| + |F| = 2$ and $\sum_{v \in V(G)} d(v) = \sum_{f \in F(G)} d(f) = 2|E|$, thus

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} (3d(v) - 10) + \sum_{f \in F(G)} (2d(f) - 10) = -10(|V| - |E| + |F|) = -20. \quad (2)$$

Define an initial charge function $w$ on $V(G) \cup F(G)$ by setting $w(v) = 3d(v) - 10$ if $v \in V(G)$ and $w(f) = 2d(f) - 10$ if $f \in F(G)$.

In the following, we divide the proof into four cases.

Case 1. $\delta(G) = 3$.

Since $G$ does not contain the configuration $H_5$, $G$ has the following property.
Fact 1 Any 3-face in $G$ is a $(3, 3, 5^+)$-, $(3, 4^+, 4^+)$- or $(4^+, 4^+, 4^+)$-face, i.e. there is no $(3, 3, 4^-)$-face.

Since $G$ does not contain the configuration $H_6$, $G$ has the following property.

Fact 2 Any 4-face in $G$ is a $(3, 3, 5^+, 5^+)$-, $(3, 4^+, 4^+, 4^+)$- or $(4^+, 4^+, 4^+, 4^+)$-face, i.e. there is no $(3, 3, 3^+)$- or $(3, 3, 4^+)$-face.

For convenience, if a face is a $(3, 3, 5^+)$- or $(3, 4, 5^-, 6^-)$-face, then we call it a bad face. The 3-vertex which is incident with a bad face is said to be a bad 3-vertex. If a vertex $v$ is adjacent to a bad 3-vertex $w$ and $v$ is not incident with the bad face $f$ which is incident with the vertex $w$, then we say that $v$ is weakly incident with the bad face $f$.

Now redistribute the charge according to the following discharging rules.

- **R1.** Transfer 1 from each $5^+$-vertex to every adjacent simple 3-vertex which is adjacent to exactly two $3^-$-vertices.

- **R2.** Transfer $\frac{1}{2}$ from each $4^+$-vertex to every adjacent simple 3-vertex which is adjacent to exactly one $3^-$-vertex.

- **R3.** Transfer $\frac{1}{3}$ from each $4^+$-vertex to every adjacent simple 3-vertex which is not adjacent to any $3^-$-vertex.

- **R4.** Transfer $\frac{1}{3}$ from each $6^+$-face $f$ to every adjacent 3-face and 4-face via each common edge.

- **R5.** If $f$ is a 4-face incident with a vertex $v$, then $v$ gives $\frac{1}{2}$ to $f$ if $d(v) = 4$ and $f$ is a $(3, 4, 5^-, 5^-)$- or $(4, 4, 4, 4^+)$-face; $\frac{1}{3}$ if $d(v) = 4$ and $f$ is either a $(3, 4, 4^+, 6^+)$- or a $(4, 4^+, 5^+, 5^+)$-face; $\frac{1}{2}$ if $d(v) = 5$ and $f$ is a $(5, 5^+, 5^+, 5^+)$-face; $\frac{2}{3}$ if $d(v) = 5$ and $f$ is a 4-face of another type; $1$ if $d(v) = 6$ and $f$ is a $(3, 3, 6, 6^+)$- or $(3, 4, 6, 4^+)$-face, $\frac{2}{3}$ if $d(v) = 6$ and $f$ is a $(3, 6, 5^+, 5^+)$- or $(4^+, 6, 4^+, 4^+)$-face; $\frac{1}{3}$ if $d(v) \geq 7$.

- **R6.** If $f$ is a 3-face incident with a vertex $v$ with $d(v) = 4$, then $v$ gives $\frac{2}{3}$ to $f$ if $f$ is a $(3, 3, 4^+)$-face, $\frac{1}{3}$ if $f$ is a $(4, 4, 4)$-face, $1$ if $f$ is a $(4, 4, 5^+)$- or $(4, 5, 5^+)$-face, $0$ if $f$ is a $(4, 6^+, 6^+)$-face; if $f$ is a 3-face incident with a vertex $v$ with $d(v) = 5$, then $v$ gives $\frac{1}{6}$ to $f$ if $f$ is a $(3, 5, 3^+)$-face, $2$ if $f$ is a $(4, 4, 5)$- or $(4, 5, 5)$-face, $\frac{1}{3}$ if $f$ is a $(5, 5, 5)$-face, $1$ if $f$ is a $(4, 5, 6^+)$-, $(5, 5, 6^+)$- or $(5, 6^+, 6^+)$-face; if $f$ is a 3-face incident with a vertex $v$ with $d(v) = 6$, then $v$ gives $2$ to $f$; if $f$ is a 3-face incident with a vertex $v$ with $d(v) \geq 7$, then $v$ gives $3$ to $f$ if $f$ is a $(3, 3, 7^+)$- or $(3, 4, 7^+)$-face, $2$ if $f$ is a $(5, 5, 6^+)$- or $(4^+, 4^+, 7^+)$-face.

- **R7.** If $f$ is a bad face and $v$ is weakly incident with $f$, then $v$ gives charge $\frac{1}{2}$ to $f$. 

In the following, let us check the new charge of each element \( x \) for \( x \in V(G) \cup F(G) \).

For convenience, we use \( f_k^x(v) \) (respectively, \( n_3^x(v) \)) to denote the number of \( k \)-faces (respectively, 3-vertices) which are incident with \( v \) and receive charge at least \( \alpha \) from \( v \) according to the discharging rules.

By Claim 2, Claim 3, R1, R2 and R3, we have the following fact.

**Fact 3** For each \( v \in V(G) \), obviously, \( n_3^1(v) \leq 1 \), and if \( n_3^1(v) \neq 0 \), then \( n_3(v) = 1 \) and the degrees of other neighbors of \( v \) are at least 5.

Since \( G \) contains no configurations \( H_7 \) and \( H_8 \), thus the following fact holds.

**Fact 4** For each \( v \in V(G) \), \( v \) is weakly incident with at most one bad face. Furthermore, if \( v \) is weakly incident with a bad face, then \( n_3(v) = 1 \).

Let \( v \in V(G) \). Suppose \( d(v) = 3 \). Then \( w(v) = -1 \). Since \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_9 \), \( v \) is not weakly incident with any bad face. Since \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{10} \), \( v \) is adjacent to at least one \( 5^+ \)-vertex or is adjacent to at least two \( 4^+ \)-vertices. If \( v \) is a simple 3-vertex, then \( w'(v) = -1 + 1 = 0 \) by R1, \( w'(v) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 0 \) by R2 or \( w'(v) = -1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 0 \) by R3. Otherwise, i.e. if \( v \) is a special 3-vertex, then \( w'(v) = w(v) = -1 \).

Suppose \( d(v) = 4 \). Then \( w(v) = 2 \).

First, we assume that \( v \) is weakly incident with a bad face. Since \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{11} \), we have \( f_3(v) \leq 1 \). Additionally, if \( f_3^3(v) = 1 \), we have \( \alpha = 0 \) because \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{12} \) and by R6. By Lemma 2.1, we have \( f_4(v) \leq 1 \). Clearly, \( w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \) by Fact 4, R2, R5 and R7.

Now we assume that \( v \) is not weakly incident with a bad face. Clearly, we have \( f_3(v) \leq 2 \). For convenience, we divide the proof into the following cases.

**Case 1.1** \( f_3(v) = 2 \). Then \( n_3(v) \leq 1 \), \( f_4(v) = 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{13} \), by Fact 1 and Lemma 2.1. If \( f_3(v) = 2 \), \( n_3(v) = 1 \), then we have that \( f_3^3(v) = 0 \) and \( n_3^2(v) = 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configurations \( H_{15}, H_{14} \) and by R6, R2, R1. Clearly, \( w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{2}{3} - 1 - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \) by R6 and R3. If \( f_3(v) = 2 \), \( n_3(v) = 0 \) and \( f_3^2(v) \neq 0 \), then we have that \( w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} > 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{15} \) and by R6. If \( f_3(v) = 2 \), \( n_3(v) = 0 \) and \( f_3^2(v) = 0 \), then we have that \( w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 \times 2 = 0 \) by R6.

**Case 1.2** \( f_3(v) = 1 \). Then \( f_4(v) \leq 2 \) by Lemma 2.1.

**Case 1.2.1** \( f_4(v) = 2 \).

If \( f_4(v) = 2 \) and the 3-face incident with \( v \) is a \( (3, 4, 4^+) \)-face, then \( n_3(v) = 1 \) and \( n_3^3(v) = 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configurations \( H_{13}, H_{14} \) and by R2, R1. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \) by R6, R5, R3.

If \( f_4(v) = 2 \) and the 3-face incident with \( v \) is a \( (4, 4, 4) \)-face, then \( n_3(v) = 0 \), \( f_3^3(v) = 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{16} \) and R5. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = 0 \) by R6, R5.

If \( f_4(v) = 2 \) and the 3-face is a \( (4, 4, 5^+) \)- or \( (4, 5, 5^+) \)-face, then \( n_3(v) \leq 1 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{17} \). First, we assume \( n_3(v) = 1 \). Since \( G \) contains no configurations \( H_{18} \),
$H_{19}$ and by $R5$, we have that $f_4^2(v) = 0$. So $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} = 0$ by $R6$, $R5$ and $R3$. Now, we assume that $n_3(v) = 0$. Thus $w'(v) > 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 0$ by $R6$ and $R5$.

If $f_4(v) = 2$ and the 3-face is a $(4, 6^+, 6^+)$-face, then $f_4^2(v) = 0$ by $R6$. Furthermore, as $n_3(v) \leq 2$, we have that $w'(v) > 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R5$, $R3$ and $R2$. By Fact[1] this concludes the case where $f_4(v) = 2$.

Case 1.2.2 $f_4(v) = 1$.
If $f_3(v) = 1$ and the 3-face is a $(4, 4, 4)$-face, then $n_3(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{16}$, $H_{20}$ and $H_{21}$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R6$ and $R5$.

If $f_4(v) = 1$ and the 3-face is a $(4, 4, 5^+)$- or $(4, 5, 5^+)$-face, then $n_3(v) = 1$ and $n_3^2(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{17}$, $H_{22}$ and by $R2$, $R1$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$, $R3$.

If $f_4(v) = 1$ and the 3-face is a $(3, 4, 4^+)$-face, then $n_3(v) = 1$ and $n_3^2(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{13}$ and $H_{14}$ and by $R2$, $R1$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$ and $R3$.

If $f_4(v) = 1$ and the 3-face is a $(4, 6^+, 6^+)$-face, then $f_4^2(v) = 0$, $n_3(v) \leq 2$ by Fact[2] and $R6$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ by $R5$ and $R2$. By fact[1] this completes this subcase.

Case 1.2.3 $f_4(v) = 0$.
If the 3-face is a $(4, 4, 4)$-face, then $n_3(v) \leq 1$ and $n_3^2(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{17}$, $H_{22}$ and by $R2$, $R1$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} > 0$ by $R6$ and $R3$.

If the 3-face is a $(3, 4, 4^+)$- or $(4, 4^+, 5^+)$-face, then $n_3(v) \leq 2$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configuration $H_{13}$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 - 1 = 0$ by Fact[3] $R5$ and $R1$. By Fact[1] this conclude the subcase $f_4(v) = 0$.

Case 1.3 $f_3(v) = 0$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 2$ by Lemma[2.1]
If $f_4(v) = 2$, then $n_3(v) \leq 2$ by Fact[2] Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - 1 = 0$ by Fact[3] $R6$ and $R1$. If $f_4(v) = 1$, then $n_3(v) \leq 3$ by Fact[2]. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = \frac{1}{3} > 0$ by $R5$, $R2$ and $R3$.
Otherwise, $f_4(v) = 0$, then $n_3(v) \leq 4$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ by Fact[3] and $R2$ and $R3$.

Suppose $d(v) = 5$. Then $w'(v) = 5$.
Case 1.4 $v$ is weakly incident with a bad face. Clearly, $f_3(v) \leq 2$. Furthermore, if $f_3(v) = 2$, then $f_4(v) \leq 1$ by Lemma[2.1]
If $f_3(v) = 2$ and $f_4(v) = 1$, then one of the two 3-faces must be adjacent to a bad face which is weakly incident with $v$ by Lemma[2.1] Obviously, it is a $(3, 5, 3^+)$-face. In detail, it is a special face (i.e. a $(3, 5, 3)$-face) or a $(3, 5, 4^+)$-face. Since $G$ contains no configuration $H_{23}$, the other 3-face is neither a $(4, 4, 5)$- nor a $(4, 5, 5)$-face. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{11}{6} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} > 0$ or $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{11}{6} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by Fact[4] $R6$, $R5$, $R7$ and $R2$.
If $f_3(v) = 2$ and $f_4(v) = 0$, we have that $w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ by $R6$, $R2$ and $R7$.
If $f_3(v) \leq 1$, then $f_4(v) \leq 2$. We have that $w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{3} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$, $R7$ and $R2$.
Case 1.5 $v$ is not weakly incident with a bad face. Clearly, $f_3(v) \leq 2$.

Case 1.5.1 $f_3(v) = 2$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 1$.

If both of the 3-faces are $(4, 4, 5)$- or $(4, 5, 5)$-faces, then $n_3(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configuration $H_{24}$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} > 0$ by $R6$ and $R5$.

If only one of the 3-faces is a $(4, 4, 5)$- or $(4, 5, 5)$-face, then the other 3-face is not a $(3, 5, 3^+)$-face for the reason that $G$ contains no configuration $H_{23}$. Thus $n_3(v) \leq 1$ and $n_3^1 = 0$ by the Fact 3. We have that $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$ and $R2$.

If both of the 3-faces are $(3, 5, 3^+)$-faces, then $n_3(v) = 2$, $n_3^1(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{25}$, $H_{26}$ and by $R2$, $R1$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{11}{6} \times 2 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$ and $R3$.

If only one of the 3-faces is a $(3, 5, 3^+)$-face, then $n_3(v) \leq 2$, $n_3^1(v) \leq 1$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{25}$ and $H_{26}$ and by $R2$, $R1$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{11}{6} \times 2 - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$, $R3$ and $R2$.

If any of the 3-faces does not belong to $(3, 5, 3^+)$-, $(4, 4, 5)$- and $(4, 5, 5)$-faces, then $n_3(v) \leq 1$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$ and $R1$.

Case 1.5.2 $f_3(v) = 1$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 2$, $n_3(v) \leq 4$ ($v$ could be adjacent to five 3-vertices, but at most four of them are simple) by Lemma 2.1. Clearly, $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \frac{1}{3} > 0$ by Fact 3.

Case 1.5.3 $f_3(v) = 0$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 2$, $n_3(v) \leq 5$ by Lemma 2.1. Clearly, $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times 4 = \frac{11}{6} > 0$ by Fact 3.

Suppose $d(v) = 6$. Then $w(v) = 8$.

First, we assume that $v$ is weakly incident with a bad face. Clearly, $f_3(v) \leq 3$. If $f_3(v) = 3$, then $f_4(v) = 0$ by Lemma 2.1. Clearly, $w'(v) \geq 8 - 2 \times 3 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 > 0$ by Fact 3.

Suppose $d(v) = 7$. Then $w(v) = 11$.

First, we assume that $v$ is weakly incident with a bad face. Clearly, $f_3(v) \leq 3$ by Lemma 2.1. Furthermore, $f_3^1(v) \leq 1$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configuration $H_{27}$ and by $R6$. If $f_3(v) = 3$, then $f_4(v) \leq 1$ by Lemma 2.1. Clearly, $w'(v) \geq 11 - 3 - 2 \times 2 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{3} > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$, $R7$ and $R2$. If $f_3(v) \leq 2$, then $f_4(v) \leq 3$. Clearly, $w'(v) \geq 11 - 3 - 2 \times 2 - \frac{4}{3} \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 > 0$ by $R6$, $R5$, $R7$ and $R2$.

Now we assume that $v$ is not weakly incident with a bad face. Clearly, we have $f_3(v) \leq 3$. Since $G$ contains no configuration $H_{27}$, there exists at most one $(3, 4, 7)$-face which is incident with $v$. If $f_3(v) = 3$,
then \( f_4(v) \leq 1, n_3(v) \leq 4 \) by Lemma \[2.1\]. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 11 - 3 - 2 \times 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6} > 0 \) by Fact \[3\] R6, R5, R3 and R2. If \( f_3(v) = 2 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 3, n_3(v) \leq 5 \) by Lemma \[2.1\]. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 11 - 3 - 2 \times \frac{4}{3} \times 3 - \frac{1}{3} \times 6 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} > 0 \) by Fact \[3\] R6, R5, R3 and R2.

**Suppose** \( d(v) \geq 8 \). Then \( w(v) = 3d(v) - 10 \).

In any case, whether \( v \) is weakly incident with a bad face or not, we have

\[
f_3(v) + f_4(v) \leq \frac{3}{4} d(v)
\]

by Lemma \[2.1\]. Moreover,

\[
f_3^2(v) \leq 1
\]

for the reason that \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{27} \) and by R6. Since a 3-face has at most one simple 3-vertex,

\[
n_3(v) \leq f_3(v) + d(v) - 2 f_4(v) = d(v) - f_4(v).
\]

It follows from \[3\] and \[5\] that \( f_4(v) \leq \frac{3}{4} d(v) - f_3(v) \) and \( n_3(v) \leq d(v) - f_4(v) \), respectively. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 3d(v) - 10 - 3 - 2(f_3(v) - 1) - \frac{7}{2} f_4(v) - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}(n_3(v) - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \geq 3d(v) - 10 - 3 - 2 f_3(v) + 2 - d(v) + \frac{3}{2} f_3(v) - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} d(v) + \frac{1}{3} f_3(v) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} d(v) - \frac{1}{2} f_3(v) - \frac{70}{6} \) by R6, R5, R2, R3 and R7. Since

\[
f_3(v) \leq \frac{1}{2} d(v),
\]

we obtain \( w'(v) \geq \frac{3}{4} d(v) - \frac{70}{6} \geq \frac{1}{3} > 0 \).

Now we consider \( f \in F(G) \). **Suppose** \( d(f) = 3 \). Then \( w(f) = -4 \). By Fact \[1\] we only discuss the following situations. If \( f \) is a special face \((3,3,5^+)\)-face, then we have that \( w'(f) \geq -4 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12} > -2 \) by Lemma \[2.1\] R6 and R4. If \( f \) is a \((3,4,4^-)\), \((3,4,5^-)\)- or \((3,4,6^-)\)-face, we have that \( w'(f) \geq -4 + \frac{3}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{7}{3} \) by Lemma \[3\] R6 and R4. If \( f \) is a \((3,4,7^+)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -4 + \frac{3}{2} + 3 + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \) by Lemma \[2.1\] R6 and R4. If \( f \) is a \((3,5^+,5^-)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -4 + \frac{1}{4} \times 3 = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((4,4,4^-)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -4 + \frac{3}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((4,4,5^-)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -4 + 2 \times 2 = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((4,4,5^+)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -4 + 2 \times 2 = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((4,6^+,6^+)\)-face, \( w'(f) \geq -4 + 3 = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((3,5,5^-)\)-face, we have that \( w'(f) \geq -4 + 2 \times 2 = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((3,5,5^+)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -4 + 2 \times 2 = 0 \) by R6. If \( f \) is a \((3,3,5,5^-)\)-face, then \( w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} \) by R5 and R7. If \( f \) is a \((3,3,6^+,6^+)\)-face, then \( w'(v) \geq -2 + 1 \times 2 = 0 \) by R5. If \( f \) is a \((3,4,4,4^-)\)- or \((3,4,4,5^-)\)-face, then it is a bad face. Thus \( w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{7}{6} > 0 \) by R5 and R7. If \( f \) is a \((3,4,4,6^-)\)-face, then it is a bad face. Thus \( w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 1 = \frac{7}{6} > 0 \) by R5 and R7. If \( f \) is a \((3,4,4,7^+)\)-face, then it is a bad face. Thus \( w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{11}{6} > 0 \) by R5 and R7.
is a \((3, 4, 5, 6)\)-face, then it is a bad face. Thus \(w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0\) by R5 and R7. If \(f\) is a \((3, 4, 5, 7^+)\)-face, then \(w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0\) by R5. If \(f\) is a \((3, 4, 6^+, 6^+)\)-face, then \(w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} > 0\) by R5. If \(f\) is a \((3, 5^+, 5^+, 5^+)\)-face, then \(w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 0\) by R5. If \(f\) is a \((4, 4, 4, 4^+)\)-face, then \(w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 4 = 0\) by R5. If \(f\) is a \((4^+, 4^+, 5^+, 5^+)\)-face, then \(w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 + \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 0\) by R5.

Suppose \(d(f) = 5\). Then \(w'(f) = w(f) = 0\).

Suppose \(d(f) \geq 6\). Then \(w'(f) \geq w(f) - \frac{1}{3} \times d(f) = 2d(f) - 10 - \frac{1}{3} \times d(f) \geq 0\) by R4.

From the above discussion, if \(x\) is neither a special vertex nor a special face, then \(w'(x) \geq 0\) for each \(x \in V(G) \cup F(G)\). Let \(w'_x\) denote the total new charge of the special vertices and the special faces.

The new charge of the special 3-vertices is \(-1\) (see the case "\(d(v) = 3\)" and since the new charge of the special face is at least \(-2\) if it is a \((3, 3, 5^+)\)-face and at least \(-\frac{2}{3}\) if it is a \((3, 4, 4)\), \((3, 4, 5)\), or \((3, 4, 6)\)-face (see the case "\(d(f) = 3\)"). Claim 1 implies that \(w'_x \geq \min\{-2 - 1 - \frac{2}{3}, -2 - 1 - \frac{2}{3}, -2 - 1 - \frac{2}{3}\} = -5\). So we obtain that

\[
\sum_{v \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w'(v) \geq -4,
\]

a contradiction to Equation 3.

**Case 2.** \(\delta(G) = 2\) and there are at most two 2-vertices in \(G\).

Since \(G\) contains no structure isomorphic to the configuration \(H_5\), the 3-faces which are incident with 2-vertices may be \((2, 3, 5)\)- or \((2, 4^+, 4^+)\)-faces. Since \(G\) contains no structure isomorphic to the configuration \(H_6\), the 4-faces which are incident with 2-vertices may be \((2, 3^-, 5^+, 5^+)\)- or \((2, 4^+, 4^+, 4^+)\)-faces.

The discharging rules are the same as the rules in Case 1 except for the charge which is given to a 3- or 4-face which is incident with 2-vertices. For each \(v \in V(G)\), if \(d(v) \geq 4\), then \(v\) gives charge \(\frac{1}{3}\) to its incident \((2, x, y)\)-face \(f\); and \(v\) gives charge \(\frac{1}{3}\) to its incident \((2, x, y, z)\)-face \(f\) only if the face \(f\) is not adjacent to other 4-faces which are incident with \(v\), otherwise, \(v\) gives charge \(\frac{1}{3}\) to only one of the adjacent 4-faces. Clearly, the charge which is given to a \((2, x, y)\)- (resp. \((2, x, y, z)\))-face is not greater than that which is given to \((3, x, y)\)- (resp. \((3, x, y, z)\))-faces. For each \(v \in V(G)\), the number of \((2, x, y)\)- (resp. \((2, x, y, z)\))-faces which is incident with and accepts charge from \(v\) is not greater than that of \((3, x, y)\)- (resp. \((3, x, y, z)\))-faces which is incident with \(v\). So we can guarantee the new charge of each element \(x \in V(G) \cup F(G)\) is larger than or equal to zero except for the special 3-vertices, the special 3-faces, the 2-vertices and the 3- or 4-faces which are incident with the 2-vertices. For convenience, let \(w'_{12}\) denote the total new charge of one 2-vertex (resp. two 2-vertices) and the faces which are incident with the 2-vertex (resp. the two 2-vertices).

**Suppose that there exists only one 2-vertex in** \(G\). If the 2-vertex is incident with one 3-face, then it will be not incident with any 4-face by Lemma 2.1. Since \(G\) contains no configuration \(H_5\), the 3-face is a \((2, 3^+, 5^+)\)- or \((2, 4^+, 4^+)\)-face, thus \(w'_{11} \geq -4 + 4 + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}\) or \(w'_{11} \geq -4 + 4 + \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{20}{9}\). If the 2-vertex is incident with a 4-face, then it may be incident with two 4-faces. Furthermore, the 4-face is a \((2, 3^+, 5^+, 5^+)\)- or \((2, 4^+, 4^+, 4^+)\)-face for the reason that \(G\) contains no configuration \(H_5\). Clearly, \(w'_{11} \geq -2 - 2 - 4 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{22}{3}\) or \(w'_{11} \geq -2 - 2 - 4 + \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = -7\). From the above discussion, we
obtain that
\[
W_{11}' \geq \min\{-7, -\frac{20}{3}, -\frac{22}{3}\} = -\frac{22}{3}.
\] (7)

By (6), we have that \(\sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} W'(x) \geq -4 + W_{11}' \geq -4 - \frac{22}{3} = -\frac{44}{3}\), a contradiction to Equation 2.

Suppose that there exist two 2-vertices in \(G\). If the two 2-vertices are incident with a same 3-face, then \(f\) is a \((2, 2, 5^+)\)-face for the reason that \(G\) contains no configuration \(H_5\). Thus \(W_{12}' \geq -4 \times 2 - 4 + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{34}{3}\). If the two 2-vertices are incident with a same 4-face, then the 4-face is a \((2, 2, 5^+, 5^+)\)-face for the reason that \(G\) contains no configuration \(H_6\). Since each of the two 2-vertices may be incident with another 4-face, we have that \(W_{12}' \geq -2 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 4 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{40}{3}\). If the two 2-vertices are not incident with a same face, then the discussion is similar to the situation when there exists only one 2-vertex in \(G\). By (7), we have \(w_{12}' \geq -\frac{44}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{44}{3}\). From the above discussion, we have \(w_{12}' \geq \min\{-\frac{44}{3}, -\frac{34}{3}, -\frac{40}{3}\} = -\frac{44}{3}\). By (6), we have that \(\sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} W'(x) \geq -4 - \frac{44}{3} = -\frac{56}{3}\), a contradiction to Equation 2.

Case 3. \(\delta(G) = 2\) and there are at least three 2-vertices in \(G\).

Since \(G\) contains no configurations \(H_{28} \ldots H_{35}\), \(G\) has the following properties.

Fact 5 Any vertex \(v\) is adjacent to at most one 2-vertex.

Fact 6 No two 2-vertices are adjacent to each other.

Fact 7 For each \(v \in V(G)\) with \(d(v) \geq 4\), if \(v\) is adjacent to a 2-vertex, then it is not incident with any 3-face that is incident with a 3-vertex.

Fact 8 If \(v\) is adjacent to a 3-vertex, then it is not incident with any 3-face that is incident with a 2-vertex.

Fact 9 Every 3-face in \(G\) that is incident with a 2-vertex is a \((2, 6^+, 6^+)\)-face.

Fact 10 If a vertex is adjacent to a 2-vertex, then it is not adjacent to any 3-vertex that is adjacent to another 3-vertex.

Fact 11 There is at most one 2-vertex which is adjacent to a \(k\)-vertex \((3 \leq k \leq 4)\) in \(G\).

Fact 12 Any 4-face that is incident with a 2-vertex in \(G\) is a \((2, 3^+, 7^+, 7^+)\)- or \((2, 6^+, 6^+, 6^+)\)-face.

For convenience, we call a 2-vertex a special 2-vertex if it is adjacent to a \(k\)-vertex \((3 \leq k \leq 4)\), otherwise a simple 2-vertex. By Fact 11 there is at most one special 2-vertex. Let \(n_2(v)\) denote the number of simple 2-vertices which are adjacent to \(v\). Obviously, \(n_2(v) \in \{0, 1\}\) by Fact 5.

Now redistribute the charge according to the following discharging rules.

For each \(x \in V(G) \cup F(G)\), if \(x\) is neither a 2-vertex nor a face which is not incident with any 2-vertex, then the discharging rules are the same as those in Case 1. Otherwise, the following discharging rules are abided.

- **R8.** Transfer 2 from each \(5^+\)-vertex to every adjacent 2-vertex.
- **R9.** Transfer 2 from each \(6^+\)-vertex to every incident 3-face.
- **R10.** If \(f\) is a 4-face which is incident with a 2-vertex and \(v\), then \(v\) gives 0 to \(f\) if \(d(v) = 3, 4\) or \(5; \frac{4}{3}\) if \(d(v) = 6; \frac{4}{3}\) if \(d(v) \geq 7\).

By Fact 10 R1 and R2, we have the following fact.
Fact 13 For each $v \in V(G)$, if $n_2(v) = 1$, then $n_3^2(v) = 0$.

In the following, let us check the new charge of each element $x \in V(G) \cup F(G)$.

Consider any vertex $v \in V(G)$, suppose $d(v) = 2$. Then $w(v) = -4$, $n_2(v) = 0$ by Fact 6. Since $G$ contains no structure $H_9$, $v$ is not weakly incident with any bad face. If $v$ is a simple 2-vertex, then $w'(v) = -4 + 2 \times 2 = 0$ by $R8$. Otherwise, $v$ is a special 2-vertex. We have $w'(v) = w(v) = -4$.

Suppose $d(v) \geq 3$. If $n_2(v) = 0$, then the discussion is similar to the one of the corresponding situation in Case 1. In the following, we only focus on the situation $n_2(v) = 1$.

Since $G$ contains no configurations $H_7$ and $H_8$, we have the following fact.

Fact 14 For each $v \in V(G)$, if $n_2(v) = 1$, then $v$ is not weakly incident with any bad face.

Suppose $d(v) = 3$. By Fact 7, $v$ is a simple 3-vertex. Since $G$ contains no configuration $H_{10}$, $v$ is adjacent to at least one $5^+$-vertex or is adjacent to at least two $4^+$-vertices. We have $w'(v) = -1 + 1 = 0$ by $R1$, or $w'(v) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 0$ by $R2$.

Suppose $d(v) = 4$. Then $w(v) = 2$, $f_3(v) \leq 1$ by Fact 9.

First we assume $f_3(v) = 1$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 2$. If the 3-face is a $(4, 4, 4)$-face, then $f_4(v) \leq 1$ and $n_3(v) = 0$ for the reason that $G$ contains no configuration $H_{13}, H_{17}$ and by Fact 12. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 0 = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ by $R6, R9$ and $R10$. Otherwise, if the 3-face is not a $(4, 4, 4)$-face, we have $f_4(v) \leq 2$, $f_3^4(v) \leq 1$ and $n_3(v) \leq 1$ for the reason that $G$ contains no $H_{13}$ and by Fact 12, $R5, R10$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6} > 0$ by Fact 13, $R6, R9, R5$ and $R3$.

Now we assume that $f_3(v) = 0$. Then $f_3(v) \leq 2$, $f_4^4(v) \leq 1$ and $n_3(v) \leq 3$ for the reason that $G$ contains no chordal 6-cycles and by $R10$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ by Fact 13, $R10$ and $R3$.

Suppose $d(v) = 5$. Then $w(v) = 5$, $f_3(v) \leq 2$.

Case 3.1 $f_3(v) = 2$. Then $f_4(v) \leq 1$ for the reason that $G$ contains no chordal 4- and 6-cycles. By Fact 9 and Fact 12, the 4-face which is incident with $v$ is a $(2, 5, 7^+, 7^+)$-face. Thus $f_4^2(v) = 0$ by $R10$. Additionally, since $G$ contains no configuration $H_{36}$, we have that $f_3^4(v) = 0$ by Fact 7 and $R6$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{4}{3} \times 2 - 2 = 0 = \frac{1}{3} > 0$ by $R6, R9, R5$ and $R8$.

Case 3.2 $f_3(v) = 1$. Since $G$ contains neither chordal 4- and 6-cycles nor configuration $H_{37}$, we have $f_3(v) \leq 3$.

Case 3.2.1 $f_4(v) = 3$. Then $n_3(v) \leq 1$ by Fact 7 and Fact 12. Furthermore, since at most one 4-face which is incident with $v$ is not a $(2, 5, 7^+, 7^+)$-face, we have that $f_4^2(v) \leq 1$ by $R5$ and $R10$. Thus $w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 0$ by Fact 13, $R6, R9, R5, R8$ and $R3$.

Case 3.2.2 $f_4(v) = 2$.

Case 3.2.2.1 The 2-vertex which is adjacent to $v$ is not around any of the two 4-faces. If the 3-face which is incident with $v$ is a $(5, 6^+, 6^+)$-face, then $f_4^2(v) \leq 2$, $n_3(v) \leq 2$ as $G$ contains no configuration $H_{37}$ and by $R5$, Fact 7. Thus we have $w'(v) \geq 5 - 1 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2 - 2 = 0$ by $R6, R9, R5, R8$ and $R3$. Otherwise, the 4-faces which are incident with $v$ are both $(5, 5^+, 5^+)$-faces as $G$ contains no configuration $H_{37}$. Clearly, $n_3(v) = 0$. Thus we have $w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - 2 = 0$ by $R6, R9, R5$ and $R8$. 


Case 3.2.2.2 The 2-vertex which is adjacent to \( v \) is around one of the two 4-faces. Then \( f_4^2(v) \leq 1 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 1 \) as \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{38} \) and by Fact 7. Thus we have \( w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \) by \( R_6, R_9, R_5, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \).

Case 3.2.2.3 The 2-vertex which is adjacent to \( v \) is around the two 4-faces. Then \( f_4^2(v) = 0 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 1 \) by Fact 12. Thus we have \( w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} > 0 \) by \( R_6, R_9, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \).

Case 3.2.3 \( f_4(v) = 1 \). Then \( n_3(v) \leq 2 \) by Fact 9 and Fact 10. If \( n_3(v) = 2 \), then the 4-face is adjacent to the 3-face and the 3-face is a \( (5, 6^+, 6^+) \)-face as \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{37} \) and \( H_{38} \). We have \( w'(v) \geq 5 - 1 - \frac{2}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3} > 0 \) by \( R_6, R_5, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \). Otherwise, \( n_3(v) \leq 1 \). We have \( w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{2}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \) by \( R_6, R_5, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \).

Case 3.2.4 \( f_4(v) = 0 \). Then \( n_3(v) \leq 2 \) by Fact 9 and Fact 10. We have \( w'(v) \geq 5 - 2 - \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \) by \( R_6, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \).

Case 3.3 \( f_3(v) = 0 \). Then \( f_4(v) \leq 3 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 6-cycles. Since at most two 4-faces which are incident with \( v \) are not \( (2, 5^+, 7^+) \)-faces, we have \( f_4^2(v) \leq 2 \) by \( R_5 \). Furthermore, \( n_3(v) \leq 4 \). Thus \( w'(v) \geq 5 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} \times 4 - 2 = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \) by \( R_5, R_3 \) and \( R_8 \).

**Suppose \( d(v) = 6 \). Then \( w(v) = 8 \), \( f_3(v) \leq 3 \). If \( f_3(v) = 3 \), then \( f_4(v) = 0 \), \( n_3(v) = 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 4- and 6-cycles and by Fact 7. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 8 - 2 \times 3 - 2 = 0 \) by \( R_6, R_9 \) and \( R_8 \). If \( f_3(v) = 2 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 2 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 1 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 4- and 6-cycles and by Fact 7, Fact 8. Since \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{38} \) and by \( R_{10} \), we have that \( f_4^1(v) = 0 \). Thus \( w'(v) \geq 8 - 2 \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} \times 2 - 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \) by Fact 11, \( R_6, R_9, R_{10}, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \). If \( f_3(v) \leq 1 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 3 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 5 \). Since \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{38} \), we have that \( f_4^1(v) = 0 \). Thus \( w'(v) \geq 8 - 2 - \frac{2}{3} \times 3 - 3 - 2 - \frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \) by Fact 13, \( R_6, R_9, R_{10}, R_8 \) and \( R_3 \).

**Suppose \( d(v) = 7 \). Then \( w(v) = 11 \), \( f_3(v) \leq 3 \). By Fact 7, there is no \( (3, 4, 7) \)-face which is incident with \( v \). If \( f_3(v) = 3 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 1 \), \( n_3(v) = 0 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 4- and 6-cycles and by Fact 7. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 11 - 2 \times 3 - \frac{4}{3} - 2 = \frac{5}{3} > 0 \) by \( R_6, R_9, R_{10} \) and \( R_8 \). If \( f_3(v) = 2 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 3 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 2 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 4- and 6-cycles and by Fact 7, Fact 8. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 11 - 2 \times 2 - \frac{4}{3} \times 3 - \frac{1}{3} \times 2 - 2 = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \) by Fact 13, \( R_6, R_9, R_{10}, R_3 \) and \( R_8 \). If \( f_3(v) = 1 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 4 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 4 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 6-cycles and by Fact 7, Fact 8. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 11 - 2 - \frac{4}{3} \times 4 - \frac{1}{3} \times 4 - 2 = \frac{5}{3} > 0 \) by Fact 13, \( R_6, R_9, R_{10}, R_3 \) and \( R_8 \). If \( f_3(v) = 0 \), then \( f_4(v) \leq 4 \), \( n_3(v) \leq 6 \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no chordal 6-cycles. Thus \( w'(v) \geq 11 - \frac{4}{3} \times 4 - \frac{1}{3} \times 6 - 2 = \frac{5}{3} > 0 \) by Fact 13, \( R_{10}, R_3 \) and \( R_8 \).

**Suppose \( d(v) \geq 8 \). Then \( w(v) = 3d(v) - 10 \). By Fact 7, there is no \( (3, 4, 8^+) \)-face which is incident with \( v \). Since \( n_3(v) + 2f_3(v) + 1 \leq d(v) \), we have that

\[ n_3(v) \leq d(v) - 2f_3(v) - 1. \]

Since \( G \) contains no chordal 4- and 6-cycles, we have that \( f_3(v) + f_4(v) \leq \frac{3}{4}d(v) + 1 \). Thus

\[ f_4(v) \leq \frac{3}{4}d(v) - f_3(v) + 1. \]

Thus \( w'(v) \geq 3d(v) - 10 - 2f_3(v) - \frac{1}{3}f_4(v) - \frac{1}{3}n_3(v) - 2 \geq 3d(v) - 10 - 2f_3(v) - d(v) + \frac{1}{3}f_3(v) \)
Consider $f \in F(G)$. **Suppose** $d(f) = 3$. Then $w(f) = -4$ and $n_2(f) \leq 1$. If $n_2(f) = 1$, then $f$ is a $(2,6^+,6^+)$-face by Fact 9. Thus $w'(f) \geq -4 + 2 \times 2 = 0$ by R9. Otherwise, the discussion is similar to the corresponding situation when $d(f) = 3$ in Case 1, so it is omitted here.

**Suppose** $d(f) = 4$. Then $w(f) = -2$, $n_2(f) \leq 1$ by Fact 6. If $n_2(f) = 1$. Then $f$ is a $(2,3^+,7^+,7^+)$- or a $(2,6^+,6^+,6^+)$-face by Fact 12. Thus $w'(f) \geq -2 + \frac{4}{3} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3} > 0$ or $w'(v) \geq -2 + \frac{4}{3} \times 3 = 0$ by R10. If $n_2(f) = 0$, then the discussion is similar to the corresponding situation when $d(f) = 4$ in Case 1, so it is omitted here.

**Suppose** $d(f) \geq 5$. Then the discussion is similar to the corresponding situation in Case 1 and is omitted here.

From the above discussion, we can obtain that $w'(x) \geq 0$ for each $x \in V(G) \cup F(G)$ that is not a special 3-vertex, a special 2-vertex, nor a special face. From 6, we have $w'_v \geq -4 - 4 = -8$ by Claim 1 and Fact 11. So we obtain $\sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w'(x) \geq -8$, a contradiction to Equation 2.

**Case 4** $\delta(G) = 1$.

Now, the 3-faces in $G$ are $(3^-,5^+,5^+)$-faces or $(4^+,4^+,4^+)$-faces and any 4-face that is incident with a 2-vertex is a $(2,5^+,5^+,5^+)$-face for the reason that $G$ contains no configurations $H_{39}$ and $H_{40}$. Then there is neither any special 3-vertex nor any special face in $G$.

**Case 4.1** There is only one 1-vertex in $G$.

**Case 4.1.1** There are at most two 2-vertices in $G$.

The discharging rules are the same as the rules in Case 1 except for the charge which is given to a 3- or 4-face which is incident with 2-vertices. For each $v \in V(G)$, if $d(v) \geq 5$, then $v$ gives charge 1 to its incident $(2, x, y)$-face $f$; and $v$ gives charge $\frac{1}{2}$ to its incident $(2, x, y, z)$-face only if the face $f$ is not adjacent to other 4-faces which are incident with $v$, otherwise, $v$ gives charge $\frac{1}{2}$ to only one of the adjacent 4-faces. Clearly, the charge which is given to a $(2, x, y)$- (resp. $(2, x, y, z)$)-face is not greater than that which is given to $(3, x, y)$- (resp. $(3, x, y, z)$)-faces. For each $v \in V(G)$, the number of $(2, x, y)$- (resp. $(2, x, y, z)$)-faces which is incident with and accept charge from $v$ is not greater than that of $(3, x, y)$- (resp. $(3, x, y, z)$)-faces which is incident with $v$. So we can guarantee the new charge of each element $x \in V(G) \cup F(G)$ is larger than or equal to zero except for the 2-vertices and the 3- or 4-faces which are incident with the 2-vertices. For convenience, let $w'_{11}$ (resp. $w'_{12}$) denote the total new charge of one 2-vertex (resp. two 2-vertices) and the faces which are incident to the 2-vertex (resp. the two 2-vertices).

**Suppose that there is one 2-vertex in $G$**. If the 2-vertex is incident with one 3-face, then it will be not incident with any 4-face as $G$ contains no chordal 4-cycles. Since the 3-face is a $(2,5^+,5^+)$-face, we have that $w'_{11} \geq -4 - 4 + 2 \times 2 = -6$. If the 2-vertex is incident with some 4-faces, since each such 4-face is a $(2,5^+,5^+,5^+)$-face, we have that $w'_{11} \geq -2 - 2 - 4 + \frac{4}{3} \times 4 = -6$. From the above discussion, we obtain that

$$w'_{11} \geq -6. \quad (8)$$

So $\sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w'(x) \geq -7 + w'_{11} \geq -7 - 6 \geq -13$ (a 1-vertex has charge $-7$), a contradiction to Equation 2.
Suppose that there are two 2-vertices in \( G \). Since the two 2-vertices are not incident with a same 3- or 4-face, by \([8]\), we have that \( w^t_{12} \geq -6 \times 2 = -12 \). So \( \sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w^t(x) \geq -7 - 12 = -19 \), a contradiction to Equation \([2]\).

Case 4.1.2 There are at least three 2-vertices in \( G \). The discharging rules are the same as Case 3. It follows from the discussion which is the same as the situation in Case 3 that \( \sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w^t(x) \geq -7 - 4 = -11 \), a contradiction to Equation \([2]\).

Case 4.2 There are at least two 1-vertices in \( G \).

If there are two 1-vertices in \( G \), then there is neither a 2-vertex nor a third 1-vertex in \( G \) for the reason that \( G \) contains no configuration \( H_{11} \). The discharging rules are the same as Case 1. It follows from the discussion which is the same as the situation in Case 1 that \( \sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w^t(x) \geq -7 \times 2 = -14 \), a contradiction to Equation \([2]\).

Lemma 2.9 \([\text{Hajnal and Szemerédi (1970)}]\) Every graph has an equitable \( k \)-coloring whenever \( k \geq \Delta(G) + 1 \).

Lemma 2.10 \([\text{Pelsmajer (2004)}; \text{Wang and Lih (2004)}]\) Every graph \( G \) with maximum degree \( \Delta(G) \leq 3 \) is equitably \( k \)-choosable whenever \( k \geq \Delta(G) + 1 \).

In the following, let us give the proof of the main theorem.

Theorem 2.11 If \( G \) is a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles, then \( G \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable where \( k \geq \max\{7, \Delta(G)\} \).

Proof: Let \( G \) be a counterexample with fewest vertices. If each component of \( G \) has at most four vertices, then \( \Delta(G) \leq 3 \). Clearly, \( G \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable by Lemma \([2.9]\). Otherwise, there is at least one component with at least five vertices.

For convenience, we divide all the configurations in Figure 1 and Figure 2 into two classes according to whether it contains the vertex which is labelled \( x_{k-3} \) or not. A configuration belongs to \( C_1 \) if it contains the vertex labelled \( x_{k-3} \), otherwise, it belongs to \( C_2 \).

Suppose that \( G \) has one of the configurations of \( C_1 \). In the following, we show how to find a set \( S \) in order to apply Lemma \([2.4]\). For convenience, let \( S' \) be the set of the labelled vertices of this configuration. For example, if \( G \) has the configuration \( H \) depicted in Figure 1, then let \( S' = \{x_k, x_{k-1}, \ldots, x_{k-4}, x_1\} \).

By Corollary \([2.7]\) \( G \) is 4-degenerate. Thus starting from \( S' \), we can find the remaining unspecified vertices to obtain the set \( S \) of Lemma \([2.4]\) from highest to lowest indices by choosing a vertex with the minimum degree in the graph obtained from \( G \) by deleting the vertices already being chosen for \( S \) at each step. By the minimality of \( G \), we have \( G - S \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable. By Lemma \([2.4]\) we can obtain that \( G \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable, a contradiction.

Thus \( G \) has a configuration of \( C_2 \) and \( \delta(G) \leq 3 \) by Lemma \([2.3]\). Similarly, let \( S'' \) be the set of the labelled vertices of this configuration, in which the vertices are labelled as they are in Figure 2. Let \( G' = G - S'' \). If there exists a vertex \( v \in V(G') \) such that \( d_G(v) \leq 3 \) or there exists a vertex \( u \in \{x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}\} \cap S'' \) such that \( d_G(u) \leq 4 \), then we label \( v \) or \( u \) with \( x_{k-3} \) and let \( S''' = S'' \cup \{x_{k-3}\} \).

By Corollary \([2.7]\) \( G \) is 4-degenerate. Now starting from \( S''' \), we can find the remaining unspecified vertices to obtain the set \( S \) of Lemma \([2.4]\) from highest to lowest indices by choosing a vertex with the minimum degree in the graph obtained from \( G \) by deleting the vertices already being chosen for \( S \) at each
step. By the minimality of \( G \), we have \( G - S \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable. By Lemma\textsuperscript{2.4}, we can obtain that \( G \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable, a contradiction.

Thus \( \delta(G') \geq 4 \) and \( d_G(v) \geq 5 \) for each vertex \( v \in \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \cap S'' \). Clearly, it follows the Fact.

**Fact 15** For each \( x \in V(H') - \{x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}\} \), we have that \( d_G(x) \geq 5 \) where \( H' \in C_2 \).

Now we can easily get that \( G \) has only one configuration that belongs to \( C_2 \). Otherwise, \( \delta(G') \leq 3 \). Additionally, by Lemma\textsuperscript{2.3}, \( G' \) contains the configuration \( H \) of Figure 1. If \( G \) does not contain the configuration \( H_{41} \), then by Fact\textsuperscript{15} at most one 1-vertex, at most two 3-vertices and at most one special face can exist in \( G \) simultaneously, i.e. \( G \) contains the configuration \( H_{39} \). Let us now show a self-contradictory conclusion by a discharging procedure. The discharging rules are the same as Case 1 in Lemma\textsuperscript{2.8}. Clearly, we can guarantee that the new charge of each face other than the special face, and each vertex \( v \in V(G) \) with \( d(v) \geq 4 \) is larger than or equal to zero. Hence \( \sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w'(x) \geq -7 - 4 \times 2 - 4 = -19 \), a contradiction to \( \sum_{x \in V(G) \cup F(G)} w(x) = -20 \).

Thus \( G \) contains the configuration \( H_{41} \). Additionally, from the above discussion, we know \( G \) has no configuration \( H \), and \( G' \) has the configuration \( H \) in Figure 1. It is clear that one of the vertices \( \{x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_1\} \) of configuration \( H_{41} \) in Figure 2 must be adjacent to one of the vertices \( \{x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}\} \) of configuration \( H \) in Figure 1. It is not difficult to find a set \( S \), starting from which, we can find the remaining unspecified vertices in \( S \) of Lemma\textsuperscript{2.4} from highest to lowest indices by choosing a vertex with the minimum degree in the graph obtained from \( G \) by deleting the vertices already being chosen for \( S \) at each step. By the minimality of \( G \), we have that \( G - S \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable. By Lemma\textsuperscript{2.4}, we have that \( G \) is equitably \( k \)-colorable, a contradiction. In the following, we give the detailed steps on how to find the set \( S \).

For convenience, we use \( w_1, w_2, w_3 \) and \( w_4 \) to denote the vertices \( x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2} \) and \( x_1 \) of configuration \( H_{41} \) in Figure 2, respectively, and use \( u_1, u_2 \) and \( u_3 \) to denote the vertices \( x_k, x_{k-1} \) and \( x_{k-2} \) of configuration \( H \) in Figure 1, respectively.

If there exists one 1-vertex which is adjacent to one of the vertices in \( \{u_1, u_2, u_3\} \), then the 1-vertex only may be \( w_2 \) or \( w_3 \) from the above discussion. Without loss of generality, we assume \( w_2 \) and \( u' \) are adjacent to \( u \) for which \( \{u, u'\} \subset \{u_1, u_2, u_3\} \). Now we label the vertices \( w_2, w_1, w_3, u, u' \) with \( x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-3}, x_{k-4} \), respectively. We choose \( S = \{x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-3}, x_{k-4}\} \).

Otherwise, if \( u_3 \) is adjacent to one of the vertices in \( \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\} \) such that \( d_G(u_3) = 2 \), for convenience, we assume \( w_2 \) and \( u' \) are adjacent to \( u \) for which \( \{u, u'\} \subset \{u_1, u_2, u_3\} \). Now we label the vertices \( w_1, w_2, w_3, u, u', w_4 \) with \( x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-3}, x_{k-4}, x_1 \), respectively. We choose \( S = \{x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-3}, x_{k-4}, x_1\} \).

If \( w_4 \) is adjacent to one of the vertices in \( \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\} \), for convenience, we assume \( w_4 \) and \( u' \) are adjacent to \( u \) for which \( \{u, u'\} \subset \{u_1, u_2, u_3\} \). Now we label the vertices \( w_1, w_2, w_3, u, u', w_4 \) with \( x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-3}, x_{k-4}, x_1 \), respectively. We choose \( S = \{x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2}, x_{k-3}, x_{k-4}, x_1\} \). This completes the proof of Theorem\textsuperscript{2.11}.

**Corollary 2.12** Let \( G \) be a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles. If \( \Delta(G) \geq 7 \), then \( \chi_e(G) \leq \Delta(G) \).

**Corollary 2.13** Let \( G \) be a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles. If \( \Delta(G) \geq 7 \), then \( \chi_e^+(G) \leq \Delta(G) \).

**Theorem 2.14** If \( G \) is a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles and \( k \geq \max\{7, \Delta(G)\} \), then \( G \) is equitably \( k \)-choosable.
Proof: Let $G$ be a counterexample with the fewest vertices, i.e. $G$ is a critical graph. If each component of $G$ has at most four vertices, then $\Delta(G) \leq 3$. So $G$ is equitably $k$-choosable by Lemma 2.10. Otherwise, the proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.11 by Lemma 2.8 and Lemma 2.5. □

Corollary 2.15 Let $G$ be a planar graph without chordal 4- and 6-cycles. If $\Delta(G) \geq 7$, then $G$ is equitably $\Delta(G)$-choosable.

3 Remarks and perspective
Most of the results on equitable and list equitable colorings on planar graphs are restricted to 3-degenerate graphs. In this paper, we confirm the Conjecture 2 and Conjecture 4 for the planar graphs without chordal 4- and 6-cycles which are not necessarily 3-degenerate. Can a similar conclusion be drawn for 4-degenerate graphs and ordinary planar graphs?

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