

Degree conditions for embedding trees

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Abstract

We conjecture that every graph of minimum degree at least $\frac{k}{2}$ and maximum degree at least $2k$ contains all trees with k edges as subgraphs. We prove an approximate version of this conjecture for trees of bounded degree and dense host graphs.

Our result relies on a general embedding tool for embedding trees into graphs of certain structure. This tool also has implications for the Erdős–Sós conjecture and the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture. We prove an approximate version of both conjectures for bounded degree trees and dense host graphs.

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1 Introduction

A central problem in graph theory consists of determining which conditions a graph G has to satisfy in order to ensure it contains a given subgraph H . For instance, conditions on the average degree, the median degree or the minimum degree of G that ensure that H embeds in G have been studied extensively. Classical examples include Turán’s theorem for containment of a complete subgraph, or Dirac’s theorem for containment of a Hamilton cycle. In this paper we will focus on degree conditions that ensure the embedding of all trees of some given size.

Given $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a greedy embedding argument shows that in a graph G with minimum degree at least k one may embed every tree with k edges. Note that the bound on the minimum degree is tight, as one easily confirms by considering the example given by the union of several disjoint copies of K_k (the complete graph on k vertices), which does not contain any tree with k edges. Another example is given by any $(k - 1)$ -regular graph and the star $K_{1,k}$.

A classical conjecture of Erdős and Sós from 1963 suggests that it is possible to replace the minimum degree condition with a bound on the average degree. The bound is again tight by the examples given above.

Conjecture 1.1 (Erdős and Sós [9]). *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Every graph with average degree greater than $k - 1$ contains every tree with k edges as a subgraph.*

The Erdős-Sós conjecture is trivially true for stars, and holds for paths by a result of Erdős and Gallai [10]. In the early 1990’s Ajtai, Komlós, Simonovits and Szemerédi announced a solution of the Erdős-Sós Conjecture for large graphs. Nevertheless, the conjecture has received a lot of attention over the last two decades, see for instance [6, 12, 14, 21].

It is well known that in every graph of average degree greater than $k - 1$ one can find a subgraph of minimum degree at least $\frac{k}{2}$ and average degree greater than $k - 1$, by successively deleting vertices of too low degree. So, one can assume that the host graph from the Erdős-Sós conjecture has minimum degree at least $\frac{k}{2}$.

In this direction, Bollobás [5] conjectured in 1978 that any graph on n vertices and minimum degree at least $(1 + o(1))\frac{n}{2}$ would contain every spanning tree with maximum degree bounded by a constant. This conjecture was proved by Komlós, Sárközy and Szemerédi [15] in 1995, giving one of

the earliest applications of the Blow-up lemma. Csaba, Levitt, Nagy-György and Szemerédi [7] showed in 2010 that actually a minimum degree of at least $\frac{n}{2} + c \log n$ suffices.

In 2001, Komlós, Sárközy and Szemerédi [16] improved their earlier result in a different direction, showing that one can actually embed spanning trees with maximum degree of order $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$. Let us state their result here.

Theorem 1.2 (Komlós, Sárközy and Szemerédi [16]). *For all $\delta \in (0, 1)$, there are n_0 and $c \in (0, 1)$ such that the following is true for all graphs G and for all trees T with $|V(G)| = |V(T)| = n \geq n_0$. If $\Delta(T) \leq c \frac{n}{\log n}$ and $\delta(G) \geq (1 + \delta) \frac{n}{2}$, then T is a subgraph of G .*

They also show that their bound on the maximum degree is essentially best possible [16].

A natural question is whether a version of Theorem 1.2 holds for trees that are not necessarily spanning. That is, one would replace n by k in the minimum degree condition for G , for some $k < n$, and hope that G would contain every tree with k edges (or at least each such tree of bounded degree). Clearly, this cannot work, because of the examples given before Conjecture 1.1, or in fact, one could consider the union of disjoint copies of K_ℓ , for any ℓ with $(1 + \delta) \frac{k}{2} + 1 \leq \ell \leq k$.

However, we believe that if in addition to the minimum degree condition, we require G to have at least one vertex of large degree, then every tree with k edges should be contained in G . More precisely, we believe that the following holds.

Conjecture 1.3. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let G be a graph of minimum degree at least $\frac{k}{2}$ and maximum degree at least $2k$. Then every tree with k edges is a subgraph of G .*

Conjecture 1.3 is essentially tight due to the following example.

Example 1.4. *Given $\varepsilon > 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $G_{\varepsilon, k}$ consist of two copies of the complete bipartite graph with parts of size $(1 - \varepsilon)k$ and $(1 - \varepsilon) \frac{k}{2}$, and one vertex that is adjacent to every vertex in the parts of size $(1 - \varepsilon)k$. It is easy to see that $G_{\varepsilon, k}$ does not contain the tree T_k consisting of \sqrt{k} stars of size \sqrt{k} whose centers are adjacent to the central vertex of T_k , provided that $k = k(\varepsilon)$ is sufficiently large.*

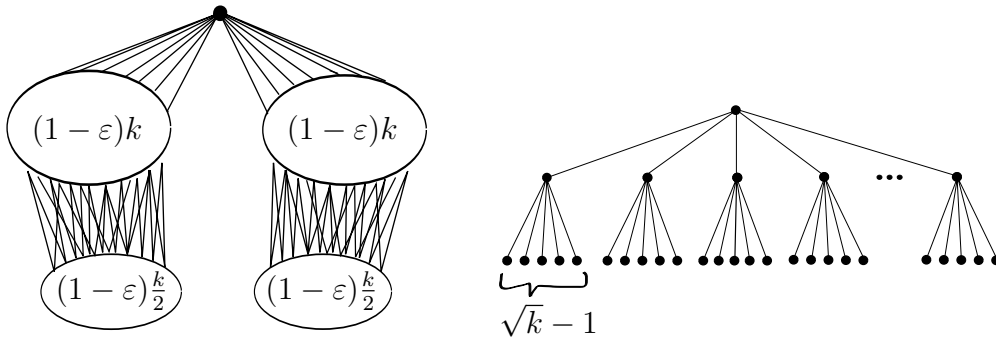


Figure 1: Graph $G_{\epsilon, k}$ and tree T_k from Example 1.4.

An even stronger argument for the tightness of Conjecture 1.3 is given in [3]¹.

Observe that Conjecture 1.3 trivially holds for both the star and the double star. Also, it is easy to see that it holds for paths: If the host graph G has a 2-connected component of size at least $k + 1$, then by a variant² of Dirac's theorem, this component contains a cycle of length at least k , and thus also a k -edge path (possibly using one edge that leaves the cycle). Otherwise, we can embed a vertex from the middle of the path³ into any cutvertex x of G , and then greedily embed the remainder of the path into two components of $G - x$, using the minimum degree of G .

As more evidence for Conjecture 1.3, we prove an approximate version for trees of bounded degree and dense host graphs.

Theorem 1.5. *For every $\delta > 0$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ the following holds for every k with $n \geq k \geq \delta n$. If G is an n -vertex graph of minimum degree at least $(1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$ and maximum degree at least $2(1 + \delta)k$, then G contains every k -edge tree T of maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{6\delta}}$ as a subgraph.*

¹There we prove that for all $\epsilon > 0$ there are $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a k -edge tree T , and a graph G with $\delta(G) \geq \frac{k}{2}$ and $\Delta(G) \geq 2(1 - \epsilon)k$ with the property that $T \not\subseteq G$. The underlying example is very similar to Example 1.4, but we take a little more care when choosing the number and size of the stars that make up the bulk of the tree T_k .

²This variant has already been observed by Dirac [8]. It states that every 2-connected n -vertex graph G has a cycle of length at least $\min\{n, 2\delta(G)\}$.

³That is, we either take the middle vertex or a vertex adjacent to the middle edge.

Moreover, if we consider trees whose maximum degree is bounded by an absolute constant, we can improve the bound on the maximum degree of the host graph given by Theorem 1.5 as follows.

Theorem 1.6. *For every $\delta > 0$ and $\Delta \geq 2$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ the following holds for every k with $n \geq k \geq \delta n$. If G is an n -vertex graph of minimum degree at least $(1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$ and maximum degree at least $2(\frac{\Delta-1}{\Delta} + \delta)k$, then G contains every tree T with k edges and maximum degree at most Δ as a subgraph.*

The bounds on the maximum and minimum degree of G are close to best possible, which can be seen by considering Example 9.2 in Section 9.1. We also believe a version of Conjecture 1.3, with the maximum degree bound adjusted as in Theorem 1.6, should hold for constant degree trees (see Conjecture 9.1 in Section 9.1).

This is not the first time a combination of a minimum and maximum degree condition has been proposed for replacing the average degree condition in the Erdős–Sós conjecture. In 2016, Havet, Reed, Stein and Wood put forward the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.7 ($\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture; Havet, Reed, Stein and Wood [13]). *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let G be a graph of minimum degree at least $\lfloor \frac{2k}{3} \rfloor$ and maximum degree at least k . Then every tree with k edges is a subgraph of G .*

In [13], two variants of this conjecture are shown to be true: First, if the bound on the maximum degree is replaced with a (large) function of k ; second, if the bound on the minimum degree is replaced with $(1 - \gamma)k$, for a very small but explicit $\gamma > 0$. Moreover, Reed and Stein show in [18, 19] that Conjecture 1.7 holds for large k , in the case of spanning trees (that is, if we additionally assume that $|V(G)| = |V(T)| = k + 1$).

The tools developed for the proof of Theorem 1.5, namely the key embedding result Lemma 7.3, allow us to show an approximate version of the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture for dense host graphs and trees with bounded maximum degree.

Theorem 1.8. *For every $\delta > 0$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each k and for each n -vertex graph G with $n \geq n_0$ and $n \geq k \geq \delta n$ the following holds. If G has minimum degree at least $(1 + \delta)\frac{2k}{3}$ and maximum degree at least $(1 + \delta)k$, then G contains every k -edge tree of maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{49}}$.*

Even before reaching the main steps in our proof of Theorem 1.5, we can use the first stepping stones of this proof to deduce an approximate version of the Erdős-Sós conjecture, for bounded degree trees and dense host graphs.

Theorem 1.9. *For every $\delta > 0$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each k and for each n -vertex graph G with $n \geq n_0$ and $n \geq k \geq \delta n$ the following holds. If $d(G) > (1 + \delta)k$, then G contains every k -edge tree of maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{67}}$ as a subgraph.*

An improvement of this result has been obtained by Rozhoň [20], and independently in [2, 4].

An outline of the proofs of all our results will be given in Section 2, while the actual proofs will be postponed to Section 6 (Theorem 1.9) and to Section 8 (Theorems 1.5, 1.6 and 1.8). The proofs all rely on the regularity approach to embedding trees, and all but Theorem 1.9 rely on a significant amount of additional work. This includes results on cutting and arranging trees, as well as a structural embedding result for bounded degree trees, namely Lemma 7.3.

Our key embedding lemma, Lemma 7.3, is stated in a very general way, and covers a variety of possible host graphs. For this reason, we believe that it will be useful for future work on tree embeddings with minimum degree conditions.

In the Conclusion of this paper (Section 9), we provide some further results, conjectures and examples in the main direction of this paper.

In Section 9.2 we generalise Conjecture 1.3, contemplating the whole range of values in $[k, 2k]$ for the maximum degree and in $[\frac{k}{2}, k]$ for the minimum degree of the host graph G . In Sections 9.3 and 9.4 we discuss extensions of Theorem 1.5 and of Conjecture 1.3 to graphs that do not quite satisfy the degree conditions of the theorem, but instead fulfill a structural condition. Section 9.1 discusses trees of constant maximum degree.

In Sections 9.5 and 9.6, we discuss supersaturation for our theorems, and determine the extremal graphs for our results. These extremal graphs turn out to be the known examples for the Erdős-Sós conjecture for Theorem 1.9, the known examples for the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture plus Example 1.4 for Theorem 1.8, and graphs as in Example 1.4 for Theorems 1.5 and 1.6.

2 Outline of the proof

The aim of this section is to give the general idea of the structure of the proof of our results. For the understanding of the paper, it is not necessary to read the present section (but we hope it will be helpful).

Before we explain the ideas let us give a very short overview of the structure of the paper. Our main result, Theorem 1.5, as well as Theorems 1.6 and 1.8 will be shown in Section 8. Their proofs rely on a structural embedding result, namely Lemma 7.3, which is shown in Section 7. This lemma in turn relies on results on tree-cutting from Section 4 and on tree embedding results from Sections 5 and 6. The results from Sections 5 and 6 on their own already imply Theorem 1.9. In Section 3, we discuss some preliminaries (regularity and a matching result), which will be needed for Section 5.

Let us now expose the general idea of the proof. As most of our results rely on our key embedding lemma, Lemma 7.3, let us start by describing this lemma, which will be stated and proved in Section 7.

Lemma 7.3 provides an embedding of any tree T with maximum degree bounded by $k^{\frac{1}{r}}$, where r is a constant,⁴ into any host graph G of suitable minimum degree, as long as G contains one of several favourable scenarios explicitly described in the statement of Lemma 7.3.

The scenarios contemplated by the lemma cover the situation where, after applying the regularity lemma⁵ to G , the corresponding reduced graph has a large⁶ component, but also cover a number of situations where there is no large component. In these latter situations, we will have to use a maximum degree vertex x of G , as well as a suitable cutvertex z of T , and embed the components of $T - z$ into components of $G - x$. Several possible shapes and sizes of components possibly seen by x are taken into account in Lemma 7.3. We believe that this generality could make Lemma 7.3 very useful for future work on tree embeddings with minimum degree conditions.

Once we have Lemma 7.3, the proof of Theorems 1.5, 1.6 and 1.8 will be fairly easy. We only need to regularise the host graph G , and show we are in one of the situations as described in Lemma 7.3. This is done in Section 8.

⁴This is a different constant in the situation where the minimum degree is bounded by $(1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$, as in Theorem 1.5, than in the situation where we have minimum degree at least $(1 + \delta)\frac{2}{3}k$, as in Theorem 1.8.

⁵For an introduction to regularity, see Section 3.2.

⁶That is, large enough to accommodate T .

(Theorem 1.9, too, could be deduced from the lemma, but its proof already follows from the preparatory steps earlier in the paper.)

So let us now sketch the proof of Lemma 7.3. There are two crucial ingredients for the proof of Lemma 7.3. One of these ingredients is some work that we accomplish in Section 4.2. In that section, we prove some useful results on cutting trees, the most important ones being Lemma 4.4 and Proposition 4.8. These two auxiliary results allow us to cut a tree at some convenient cutvertex z and then group the components of $T - z$ into two or three groups (as necessary), so that the union of the components from these groups form sets of convenient sizes. Moreover, we show that it is possible to 2-colour $T - z$ in way that the resulting colour classes are not too unbalanced. This will be very important when, in the context of Lemma 7.3, we wish to embed several components of $T - z$ into a single bipartite component of the reduced graph of $G - x$.

The other crucial ingredient for the proof of Lemma 7.3 is the preparatory work accomplished in Sections 5 and 6. There we show how to embed a tree into a host graph, that, after an application of the regularity lemma yields a reduced graph with a large connected component. For this, we cut the tree into tiny subtrees and few connecting vertices (a now standard procedure that is explained in the short Section 4.1), and then embed these trees into suitable edges of the reduced graph. The only remaining problem is how to make the connections between the tiny trees.

For these connections, we use paths in the reduced graph. For this argument to work, we have to bound the maximum degree of the tree we wish to embed in terms of the diameter of the reduced graph of G . (Another argument will allow us to relax the bound later, see below.) Also, we have to distinguish two cases, namely whether the large component of the reduced graph is bipartite or not. If it is bipartite, we embed the larger colour class of the tree into the larger side of the component and, since the smaller colour class of the tree is smaller than the minimum degree of G , each tiny tree can be embedded into an unsaturated edge. If the component is non-bipartite, we can find a large connected matching (see Lemma 5.7) that can be filled, in a balanced way, with tiny trees.

The two cases will be treated in Propositions 5.1 and 5.8, respectively. In the remainder of Section 5, we deduce some corollaries from these propositions, which will come in handy later when, in the proof of Lemma 7.3, we need to embed parts of the tree into parts of the host graph that correspond to different components of its reduced graph.

In Section 6, we unify and improve the results from Section 5. Namely, in Proposition 6.3 we provide an embedding result for trees into large connected components of the reduced graph of G , where the bound on the maximum degree of the tree no longer depends on the diameter of the reduced graph of the host graph, but instead is $k^{\frac{1}{r}}$, where r is an absolute constant. The idea for the proof of this result is that we first try to follow the embedding scheme from the previous section, but only using paths of bounded length for the connections. Should this fail, then the only possible reason is that we could not reach suitable free space at a bounded distance from the cluster C we were currently embedding into. In this case, we abort our mission, and are able to prove that it is possible to embed the tree into a ball of appropriate radius centered at C .

Also in Section 6, we show our approximate version of the Erdős-Sós conjecture for bounded degree trees, Theorem 1.9. It easily follows from the results obtained in Sections 5 and 6.

3 Preliminaries

3.1 Notation

Given $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $[\ell] = \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. Also, we will write $a \ll b$ to indicate that given b , we choose a significantly smaller. The explicit value for such a can be calculated from the proofs. Given a collection of sets \mathcal{F} , we write $\bigcup \mathcal{F}$ for the union of all members of \mathcal{F} . If \mathcal{G} is a collection of graphs, then $\bigcup \mathcal{G}$ denotes the graph which is the union of all graphs in \mathcal{G} .

We write $|H| = |V(H)|$ for the number of vertices and $e(H) = |E(H)|$ for the number of edges of a graph H , and $\delta(H)$, $d(H)$ and $\Delta(H)$ are the minimum, average and maximum degree of H . As usual, $\deg_H(x)$ is the degree of vertex $x \in V(H)$, and we write $N_H(x)$ for its neighbourhood in H , $N_H(x, S) = N_H(x) \cap S$ for its neighbourhood in $S \subseteq V(H)$ and $\deg_H(x, S)$ for the respective degree. For disjoint sets $X, Y \subseteq V(H)$, we write $E_H(X, Y)$ for the set of edges $xy \in E(H)$ with $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ and set $e_H(X, Y) := |E_H(X, Y)|$. In all of the above, we omit the subscript H if it is clear from the context. Given $U \subseteq V(H)$ we write $H[U]$ for the graph induced in H by the vertices in U , and we say a vertex x *sees* U if it sends an edge to U .

3.2 The regularity lemma

In the present section, we discuss the notion of regularity and a few basic facts. Readers familiar with this topic are invited to skip the section.

Let $H = (A, B)$ be a bipartite graph with density $d(A, B) := \frac{e(A, B)}{|A||B|}$. For a fixed $\varepsilon > 0$, the pair (A, B) is said to be ε -regular if for any $X \subseteq A$ and $Y \subseteq B$, with $|X| > \varepsilon|A|$ and $|Y| > \varepsilon|B|$, we have that

$$|d(X, Y) - d(A, B)| < \varepsilon.$$

Moreover, an ε -regular pair (A, B) is called (ε, η) -regular if $d(A, B) > \eta$. Given an ε -regular pair (A, B) , we say that $X \subseteq A$ is ε -significant if $|X| > \varepsilon|A|$, and similarly for subsets of B . A vertex $x \in A$ is called ε -typical to a significant set $Y \subseteq B$ if $\deg(x, Y) > (d(A, B) - \varepsilon)|Y|$. We simply write *regular*, *significant* or *typical* if ε is clear from the context.

It is well known that regular pairs behave, in many ways, like random bipartite graphs with the same edge density. The next well known fact (see for instance [17]) states that in a regular pair almost every vertex is typical to any given significant set, and also that regularity is inherited by subpairs.

Fact 3.1. *Let (A, B) be an ε -regular pair with density η . Then the following holds:*

1. *For any ε -significant $Y \subseteq B$, all but at most $\varepsilon|A|$ vertices from A are ε -typical to Y .*
2. *Let $\delta \in (0, 1)$. For any subsets $X \subseteq A$ and $Y \subseteq B$, with $|X| \geq \delta|A|$ and $|Y| \geq \delta|B|$, the pair (X, Y) is $\frac{2\varepsilon}{\delta}$ -regular with density between $\eta - \varepsilon$ and $\eta + \varepsilon$.*

The regularity lemma of Szemerédi [22] states that, for any given $\varepsilon > 0$, the vertex set of any large enough graph can be partitioned into a bounded number of sets, also called clusters, such that the graph induced by almost any pair of these clusters is ε -regular. We will make use of the well known degree form of the regularity lemma (see for instance [17]). Call a vertex partition $V(G) = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_\ell$ an (ε, η) -regular partition if

1. $|V_1| = |V_2| = \dots = |V_\ell|$;
2. V_i is independent for all $i \in [\ell]$; and

3. for all $1 \leq i < j \leq \ell$, the pair (V_i, V_j) is ε -regular with density either $d(V_i, V_j) > \eta$ or $d(V_i, V_j) = 0$.

Lemma 3.2 (Szemerédi's regularity lemma - Degree form). *For all $\varepsilon > 0$ and $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ there are N_0, M_0 such that the following holds for all $\eta \in [0, 1]$ and $n \geq N_0$. Any n -vertex graph G has a subgraph G' , with $|G| - |G'| \leq \varepsilon n$ and $\deg_{G'}(x) \geq \deg_G(x) - (\eta + \varepsilon)n$ for all $x \in V(G')$, such that G' admits an (ε, η) -regular partition $V(G') = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_\ell$, with $m_0 \leq \ell \leq M_0$.*

The (ε, η) -reduced graph R , with respect to the (ε, η) -regular partition given by Lemma 3.2, is the graph with vertex set $\{V_i : i \in [\ell]\}$, called *clusters*, in which $V_i V_j$ is an edge if and only if $d(V_i, V_j) > \eta$. We will sometimes refer to the (ε, η) -reduced graph R without explicitly referring to the associated (ε, η) -regular partition of the graph. Given $\mathcal{S} \subseteq V(R)$, we write $|\mathcal{S}|$ for the number of clusters in \mathcal{S} . In contrast, $|\bigcup \mathcal{S}|$ denotes the number of vertices of the subgraph $\bigcup \mathcal{S}$ of G .

It turns out that R inherits many properties of G' , such as the edge density or the minimum degree (scaled to the order of R). Indeed, it is easy to calculate the following.

Fact 3.3. *Let $0 < 2\varepsilon \leq \eta \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}$. If G is a n -vertex graph with $\delta(G) \geq \alpha n$, and R is an (ε, η) -reduced graph of G , then $\delta(R) \geq (\alpha - 2\eta)|R|$.*

We close this subsection with a lemma that illustrates why regularity is useful for embedding trees. It states that a tree will always fit into a regular pair, if the tree is small enough.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $0 < \beta \leq \varepsilon \leq \frac{\alpha}{25}$. Let (A, B) be a $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular pair with $|A| = |B| = m$, and let $X \subseteq A, Y \subseteq B, Z \subseteq A \cup B$ be such that $\min\{|X \setminus Z|, |Y \setminus Z|\} > \sqrt{\varepsilon}m$.*

Then any tree T on at most βm vertices can be embedded into $(X \cup Y) \setminus Z$. Moreover, for each $v \in V(T)$ there are at least $2\varepsilon m$ vertices from $(X \cup Y) \setminus Z$ that can be chosen as the image of v .

Proof. We construct the embedding $\phi : V(T) \rightarrow X \cup Y$ levelwise, starting with the root, which is embedded into a typical vertex of $(X \cup Y) \setminus Z$. At each step i we ensure that all vertices of level i are embedded into vertices of $X \setminus Z$ (or $Y \setminus Z$) that are typical with respect to the unoccupied vertices of $Y \setminus Z$ (or $X \setminus Z$). This is possible, because at each step i , and for each vertex v of level i , the degree of a typical vertex into the unoccupied vertices on the other side is at least $4\varepsilon m$, and there are at most εm non typical vertices and at most $|T| \leq \beta m$ already occupied vertices. \square

3.3 A matching lemma

We finish the preliminaries with a lemma that will allow us to find a large connected matching in the reduced graph.

Lemma 3.5. *Let H be any graph. Then there exists an independent set I , a matching M , and a set of vertex disjoint triangles Γ so that $V(H) = I \cup V(M) \cup V(\Gamma)$. Moreover, there is a partition $V(M) = V_1 \cup V_2$ of $V(M)$ such that every edge of M has one vertex in V_1 and one vertex in V_2 , and $N(x) \subseteq V_1$ for all $x \in I$.*

Proof. Let us choose a matching M and a family Γ of disjoint triangles, that are disjoint from M , maximising $|V(M)| + |V(\Gamma)|$. Then the set I consisting of all vertices not covered by $M \cup \Gamma$ is independent.

Consider a vertex $x \in I$. Note that because of our choice of M and Γ , we know that x is not adjacent to any vertex from any triangle from Γ . Also, note that for any edge uv in M , vertex x sees at most one of u, v . Finally, if x sees u , then no other vertex from I can see v . This proves the statement. \square

4 Cutting trees

This section contains some preliminary results on cutting trees. In the first subsection we show how to find a constant number of vertices, such that after taking these out, the remaining components are tiny. In fact, they will be so small that we can use Lemma 3.4 in order to embed them into a regular pair.

In the second subsection, we find a cutvertex z and a colouring of the remaining components, so that the colour classes of each component are rather balanced (we are able to guarantee a ratio of roughly $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{2}{3}$ at worst). This is very useful when we are in the situation where the reduced graph has no big component. Then, we can embed the cutvertex z into a maximum degree vertex of G , and embed the components of $T - z$ into the components of the reduced graph. Since we balanced them, and because of the minimum degree of G , they will fit and the embedding can be completed.

Let us go through some notation for trees. Given any rooted tree T and $x, y \in V(T)$, we say that x is *below* y (resp. y is *above* x) if x lies on the unique path from y to $r(T)$, where $r(T)$ denotes the root of T . If in addition, $xy \in E(T)$, we say y is a *child* of x , and x is the *parent* of y . The *tree* $T(x)$

induced by x is the subtree of T induced by all vertices above x . For $i \geq 0$, the i^{th} level of T , denoted by L_i , consists of all vertices at distance i from $r(T)$.

4.1 Cutting T into small trees

As we showed in Section 3.2, it is simple to embed sufficiently small trees into regular pairs, and furthermore, one may continue embedding small trees until the pair become almost full. For this reason, it is useful to cut down the tree T one would like to embed into a regularised host graph G into very small subtrees, connected by few vertices.

The next proposition shows that one can decompose any tree into a family of small subtrees. Versions of this proposition have already appeared in earlier literature on tree embeddings, for instance in [1].

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\beta \in (0, 1)$ and let $t > \beta^{-1}$. Given a rooted tree T on $t + 1$ vertices, there exists a set $S \subseteq V(T)$ and a family \mathcal{P} of disjoint rooted trees such that*

- (i) $r(T) \in S$;
- (ii) \mathcal{P} consists of the components of $T - S$, and each $P \in \mathcal{P}$ is rooted at the vertex closest to the root of T ;
- (iii) $|P| \leq \beta t$ for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$; and
- (iv) $|S| < \frac{1}{\beta} + 2$.

The vertices from S will be called seeds, and the components from \mathcal{P} will be called the pieces of the decomposition.

Proof. We iteratively construct the set S , starting with $T^0 := T$ and $S^0 := \emptyset$. In step $i + 1$, let s_{i+1} be a maximal vertex of T^i (with respect to the order induced by the root of T) such that

$$|T^i(s_{i+1})| > \beta t.$$

Note that by the maximality of s_{i+1} the trees in $T^i(s_{i+1}) - s_{i+1}$ each cover at most βt vertices. Obtain S_{i+1} by adding s_{i+1} to S^i and set $T^{i+1} = T^i - T^i(s_{i+1})$. If at some step j there is no vertex s_{j+1} with $|T^j(s_{j+1})| > \beta t$, then

$|T^j| \leq \beta t$, and we end the process. We set $S := S^j \cup \{r(T)\}$ and let \mathcal{P} be the set of connected components of $T - S$.

Properties (i)–(iii) clearly hold. For (iv) observe that $|T^{i+1}| < |T^i| - \beta t$. Hence,

$$0 \leq |T^m| < |T^0| - j \cdot \beta t,$$

which in turn implies that $|S| = j + 1 \leq \frac{|T|}{\beta t} + 1 < \frac{1}{\beta} + 2$. \square

4.2 Finding a good cutvertex

The objective of this subsection is to show several useful lemmas on cutting trees at one vertex. The first and easiest two lemmas allow us to find a cutvertex z in a given tree T in a way that we have some control on the size of the components of $T - z$ (Lemma 4.2), and moreover, allow us to group these components having some control over the total sizes of the groups (Lemma 4.4). The most laborious result of this section, Proposition 4.8, states that in any tree T , we can find a cutvertex and properly 2-colour the remaining components so that in total the colour classes remain somewhat balanced.

Our first lemma is folklore, but for completeness, we include its proof.

Lemma 4.2. *Let T be a tree on $t + 1$ vertices, and let x be a leaf of T . Then T has a vertex z such that every component of $T - z$ has at most $\lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor$ vertices, except the one containing x , which has at most $\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ vertices.*

Proof. Let z be a maximal vertex (with respect to the order induced by x) such that $|T(z)| > \lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor$. Then every component of $T - z$ has at most $\lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor$ vertices: This is obvious (from the definition of z) for the components not containing x , while the component that contains x only has $|T| - |T(z)| \leq t + 1 - (\lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor + 1) = \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ vertices. \square

Definition 4.3. *Call a vertex z as in Lemma 4.2 a $\frac{t}{2}$ -separator.*

We now prove an auxiliary lemma on partitioning sequences of integers. This lemma will be used in the proofs of both Lemma 4.6 and Proposition 4.8, and also in the proofs of Theorems 1.5 and 1.6.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $m, t \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and let $(a_i)_{i=1}^m$ be a sequence of positive integers such that $0 < a_i \leq \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$, for each $i \in [m]$, and $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \leq t$. Then*

- (i) there is a partition $\{I_1, I_2, I_3\}$ of $[m]$ such that $\sum_{i \in I_3} a_i \leq \sum_{i \in I_2} a_i \leq \sum_{i \in I_1} a_i \leq \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$; and
- (ii) there is a partition $\{J_1, J_2\}$ of $[m]$ such that $\sum_{i \in J_2} a_i \leq \sum_{i \in J_1} a_i \leq \frac{2}{3}t$.

Proof. We first pick a set $I_1 \subseteq [m]$ with $\sum_{i \in I_1} a_i \leq \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ that maximizes the sum. From $[m] \setminus I_1$ we extract a second set I_2 with $\sum_{i \in I_2} a_i \leq \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ that maximizes the sum. The choice of I_1 and I_2 ensures that for $I_3 := [m] \setminus (I_1 \cup I_2)$ it also holds that $\sum_{i \in I_3} a_i \leq \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$, and that $\sum_{i \in I_3} a_i \leq \sum_{i \in I_2} a_i$. Therefore, the sets I_1, I_2, I_3 fulfill the conditions in (i). (Notice that I_3 , and possibly also I_2 , may be empty.)

For (ii) we proceed as follows. If $I_3 = \emptyset$ we just set $J_1 := I_1$ and $J_2 := I_2$, which clearly satisfies (ii). If $I_3 \neq \emptyset$ we define J_1 as one of the sets $I_2 \cup I_3$ and I_1 , and J_2 as the other set, in a way that $\sum_{i \in J_2} a_i \leq \sum_{i \in J_1} a_i$. Observe that the second part of (i) implies that $\sum_{i \in I_2 \cup I_3} a_i \leq \frac{2}{3}t$. So again, (ii) is satisfied. \square

Remark 4.5. Observe that the set I_3 from Lemma 4.4 (i) has at most one element, because otherwise, due to the maximality of I_1 and I_2 , there would exist $j, k \in I_3$ such that $a_j + \sum_{i \in I_1} a_i > \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ and $a_k + \sum_{i \in I_2} a_i > \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$, a contradiction to the fact that $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \leq t$.

Lemma 4.4 tells us that after using Lemma 4.2 to cut a tree T at a vertex z , we can group the components of $T - z$ in a way that the total size of each group is conveniently bounded. We would now like to say something about the balancedness of the resulting forest, and for this we resort to the concept of vertex colouring.

For a proper 2-colouring $c : V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ of a graph G with colours 0 and 1, we define $c_0 := \{v \in V(G) : c(v) = 0\}$ and $c_1 := \{v \in V(G) : c(v) = 1\}$. For better readability, throughout all proofs, we will stick to the convention that $|c_0| \geq |c_1|$ (but this will be restated in each proof).

Lemma 4.6. Every tree T on $t + 1$ vertices has a vertex z such that $T - z$ admits a proper 2-colouring $c : V(T - z) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ with $|c_0| \leq \frac{3t-1}{4}$ and $|c_1| \leq \frac{t}{2}$.

Proof. We apply Lemma 4.2 to obtain a cutvertex z and a forest $T - z$ with components $\{T_i\}_{i=1}^m$ such that $|T_i| \leq \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$, for every i . We will now use Lemma 4.4 in order to group the components of $T - z$. Setting $a_i := |T_i|$, the lemma yields three sets I_1, I_2 and I_3 such that the forests $F_j := \bigcup_{i \in I_j} T_i$,

with $j = 1, 2, 3$, cover at most $\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ vertices each. Also, the forest F_1 covers at least $\frac{t}{3}$ vertices.

For $j = 1, 2, 3$ consider any proper 2-colouring c^j of the forest F_j , with colour classes c_0^j and c_1^j , such that F_1 and F_2 each meet both colours. (This is possible unless $|F_1|$ and/or $|F_2|$ is 1, and in that case we are done anyway.) For each j , we assume that $|c_0^j| \geq |c_1^j|$.

We split the remainder of the proof into two cases.

Case 1: $|c_0^1| \geq \frac{3|F_1|-1}{4}$.

In this case, define the colouring c by setting $c_0 := c_0^1 \cup c_1^2 \cup c_1^3$ and $c_1 := V(T - z) \setminus c_0 = c_1^1 \cup c_0^2 \cup c_0^3$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} |c_0| &= |c_0^1| + |c_1^2| + |c_1^3| \leq |F_1| - 1 + \frac{|F_2|}{2} + \frac{|F_3|}{2} \\ &= \frac{|F_1|}{2} - 1 + \frac{|T - z|}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{t+1}{4} - 1 + \frac{t}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{3t-1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$|c_1| \leq t - |c_0^1| - |c_1^2| \leq t - \frac{3|F_1|-1}{4} - 1 \leq t - \frac{t-1}{4} - 1 \leq \frac{3t-1}{4}$$

where the penultimate inequality comes from the fact that $|F_1| \geq \frac{t}{3}$. Hence, $\max\{|c_0|, |c_1|\} \leq \frac{3t-1}{4}$; renaming the colour classes if necessary we get the desired result.

Case 2: $|c_0^1| < \frac{3|F_1|-1}{4}$.

In this case, define the colouring c by setting $c_0 := c_0^1 \cup c_1^2 \cup c_0^3$ and

$c_1 := V(T - z) \setminus c_0 = c_1^1 \cup c_0^2 \cup c_1^3$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} |c_0| &< \frac{3|F_1| - 1}{4} + \frac{|F_2|}{2} + |F_3| \\ &= \frac{|T - z|}{2} + \frac{|F_1| + 2|F_3| - 1}{4} \\ &\leq \frac{t}{2} + \frac{|F_1| + |F_2| + |F_3| - 1}{4} \\ &= \frac{3t - 1}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$|c_1| \leq \frac{|F_1|}{2} + |F_2| - 1 + \frac{|F_3|}{2} = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{|F_2|}{2} - 1 \leq \frac{3t - 1}{4}.$$

Again we obtain $\max\{|c_0|, |c_1|\} \leq \frac{3t-1}{4}$, and swap colour classes if necessary. \square

Let us remark that the bound $\frac{3t-1}{4}$ given by Lemma 4.6 for the imbalance of the colouring is best possible, if we insist that the cutvertex is as given by Lemma 4.2. This is illustrated by the following example.

For t divisible by four, consider the tree obtained by identifying the central vertex of a star of order $\frac{t}{2}$ with an endvertex of a path of order $\frac{t}{2} + 2$. The $\frac{t}{2}$ -separator z provided by Lemma 4.2 leaves exactly two components: a path of order $\frac{t}{2}$ and a star of order $\frac{t}{2}$. One of the colour classes of this forest necessarily contains $\frac{3t}{4} - 1$ vertices.

However, it is possible to cut the tree at a different cutvertex so that the resulting forest admits a significantly more balanced colouring than the one given by Lemma 4.6. This is the purpose of Proposition 4.8 below. Before we state the proposition, let us introduce some useful notation.

Definition 4.7. *Given a graph G and a proper 2-colouring of its vertex set $c : V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ we define the imbalance of c as*

$$\sigma(c) := |c_0| - |c_1|.$$

For a tree T we will use $\sigma(T)$ to denote the imbalance of its unique 2-colouring.

Proposition 4.8. *Let T be a tree on $t + 1$ vertices. Then there exists $z \in V(T)$ and a proper 2-colouring $c : V(T - z) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ of $T - z$ with $|c_1| \leq |c_0|$ such that $|c_0| \leq \frac{2t}{3}$ and $|c_1| \leq \frac{t}{2}$.*

Proof. We may assume that $t > 3$. Assume the proposition does not hold, that is, for every $z \in V(T)$ and every proper 2-colouring of $T - z$, the heavier colour class of $T - z$ contains more than $\frac{2t}{3}$ vertices.

Let $z_0 \in V(T)$ and $c : V(T - z_0) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ as given by Lemma 4.6. By our assumption above, we know that c_0 , the heavier colour class induced by c , contains between $\frac{2t}{3}$ and $\frac{3t-1}{4}$ vertices, while c_1 , the lighter colour class, contains between $\frac{t}{4}$ and $\frac{t}{3}$ vertices.

Consider the set $\{T_i\}_{i \in I}$ of all components of $T - z_0$. Let $J \subseteq I$ be the set of all indices j such that T_j has more vertices in c_0 than in c_1 . So clearly,

$$\sum_{i \in I \setminus J} \sigma(T_i) \leq 0 \quad (1)$$

and

$$\sum_{j \in J} \sigma(T_j) \geq |c_0| - |c_1| > \frac{t}{3}. \quad (2)$$

We claim that moreover,

$$\text{for each } J' \subseteq J \text{ either } \sum_{j \in J'} \sigma(T_j) < \frac{t}{12} \text{ or } \sum_{j \in J'} \sigma(T_j) > \frac{t}{3}. \quad (3)$$

Indeed, if this were not true for some $J' \subseteq J$, we could invert the colours in all trees in $\{T_j\}_{j \in J'}$. This yields a colouring with both colour classes having at most $\frac{2t}{3}$ vertices, because c_0 would have lost at least $\frac{t}{12}$ vertices, and c_1 would have gained at most $\frac{t}{3}$ vertices. This contradicts our assumption, and thus proves (3).

Call a family $J' \subseteq J$ *small* if $\sum_{j \in J'} \sigma(T_j) < \frac{t}{12}$, and *large* otherwise (that is, by (3), if $\sum_{j \in J'} \sigma(T_j) > \frac{t}{3}$). Note that (2) implies that J is large.

Because of (3), for any partition $J = C \cup D$, either C or D is large. So, taking a minimal large subset of J we see that

$$\text{there is a } j^* \in J \text{ such that } \{j^*\} \text{ is large.} \quad (4)$$

Notice that if $J \setminus \{j^*\}$ was large we could switch colour classes in each of the associated trees and obtain a contradiction to the initial assumption. So,

$$J \setminus \{j^*\} \text{ is small,} \quad (5)$$

and therefore

$$\sum_{i \in I \setminus \{j^*\}} \sigma(T_i) \leq \sum_{i \in J \setminus \{j^*\}} \sigma(T_i) + \sum_{i \in I \setminus J} \sigma(T_i) < \frac{t}{12}. \quad (6)$$

Now, apply Lemma 4.2 to obtain $z_1 \in V(T_{j^*})$ such that every component of $T_{j^*} - z_1$ covers at most $\lceil \frac{|T_{j^*}|-1}{2} \rceil$ vertices. Let T_{z_0} denote the component of $T - z_1$ that contains z_0 and let $\{C_\ell\}_{\ell \in L}$ denote the set of all other components of $T - z_1$. Further, let C_{z_0} denote the unique component of $T_{j^*} - z_1$ that is contained in T_{z_0} , if such a component exists. Observe that Lemma 4.2 allows us to assume that

$$|C_{z_0}| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{|T_{j^*}| - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \leq \left\lfloor \frac{\lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \leq \frac{t-1}{4}. \quad (7)$$

Next, group the elements of $\{C_\ell\}_{\ell \in L}$ into two forests F^A and F^B fulfilling

$$\max\{|F^A|, |F^B|\} \leq \frac{t+1}{3}, \quad (8)$$

which is possible by Lemma 4.4 (ii), and since $\max\{\frac{|T_{j^*}|-1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}|T_{j^*}|\} \leq \frac{t+1}{3}$.

For $i = A, B$, consider the proper 2-colouring c^i induced by T_{j^*} on F^i . By symmetry, we may assume that

$$\sigma(c^A) \geq \sigma(c^B). \quad (9)$$

Observe that by (2), and by the choice of c^i , we have that

$$\frac{t}{3} < \sigma(T_{j^*}) \leq \sigma_{C_{z_0} \cup \{z_1\}} + \sigma(c^A) + \sigma(c^B),$$

where $\sigma_{C_{z_0} \cup \{z_1\}}$ denotes the imbalance that T_{j^*} induces on $C_{z_0} \cup \{z_1\}$. Note that $\sigma_{C_{z_0} \cup \{z_1\}} \leq \max\{|C_{z_0}|, 1\}$. Therefore,

$$\sigma(c^A) + \sigma(c^B) > \frac{t}{3} - \max\{|C_{z_0}|, 1\}. \quad (10)$$

Now we consider and separately treat two possible cases, according to the imbalance of the canonical colouring of T_{z_0} . For convenience, let $A(T_{z_0})$ denote the larger colour class of T_{z_0} in this colouring, and let $B(T_{z_0})$ denote the smaller colour class.

Case 1: $\sigma(T_{z_0}) \leq \frac{t}{3}$.

In this case, define a new colouring c' by setting $c'_0 := A(T_{z_0}) \cup c_1^A \cup c_0^B$ and $c'_1 := (T - z_1) \setminus c'_0 = B(T_{z_0}) \cup c_0^A \cup c_1^B$. Then, by (9),

$$|c'_0| = \frac{|T_{z_0}|}{2} + \frac{\sigma(T_{z_0})}{2} + \frac{|F^A|}{2} - \frac{\sigma(c^A)}{2} + \frac{|F^B|}{2} + \frac{\sigma(c^B)}{2} \leq \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sigma(T_{z_0})}{2} \leq \frac{2t}{3},$$

and moreover, by (8),

$$|c'_1| < \frac{|T_{z_0}|}{2} + \max\{|F^A| - 1, 1\} + \frac{|F^B|}{2} \leq \frac{2t}{3},$$

and hence after possibly swapping colours we found a colouring as desired for the proposition (with z_1 in the role of z). This is a contradiction, since we assumed no such colouring exists.

Case 2: $\sigma(T_{z_0}) > \frac{t}{3}$.

This time we define c' by setting $c'_0 := A(T_{z_0}) \cup c_1^A \cup c_1^B$ and $c'_1 := B(T_{z_0}) \cup c_0^A \cup c_0^B$. Let $\sigma_{C_{z_0} \cup \{z_0\}}$ denote the imbalance that T_{z_0} induces on $C_{z_0} \cup \{z_0\}$ and note that by (7), we have that

$$\sigma_{C_{z_0} \cup \{z_0\}} \leq \max\{|C_{z_0}|, 1\} \leq \frac{t-1}{4}.$$

Recalling (6) and (10), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |c'_0| &= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sigma(T_{z_0}) - (\sigma(c^A) + \sigma(c^B))}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sum_{i \in I \setminus \{j^*\}} \sigma(T_i) + \sigma_{C_{z_0} \cup \{z_0\}} + \max\{|C_{z_0}|, 1\} - \frac{t}{3}}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t}{24} + \max\{|C_{z_0}|, 1\} - \frac{t}{6} \\ &\leq \frac{2t}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by (8),

$$|c'_1| \leq \frac{|T_{z_0}|}{2} - \frac{\sigma(T_{z_0})}{2} + |c_0^A| + |c_0^B| \leq \frac{2t}{3},$$

we thus again obtain a contradiction. \square

5 Embedding trees in robust components

In this section, we discuss the embedding of trees into a large robust component of some host graph, by which we mean we embed into graphs whose corresponding reduced graph has a large connected component. The arguments depend on whether the reduced graph is bipartite or not, and hence we deal with these situations separately.

The main results from this section are Propositions 5.1 and 5.8 and their corollaries. They will be used in the proof of Proposition 6.3, our main embedding result for robust components. Moreover, they will be one of the tools in the proof of our key embedding lemma, Lemma 7.3, on which most of our main results rely.

5.1 The bipartite case

As we mentioned in the introduction, any tree with k edges greedily embeds in any graph of minimum degree at least k . In a bipartite graph $H = (X, Y; E)$ the minimum degree condition can be relaxed: If the tree T has bipartition classes of sizes k_1 and k_2 , then it is clearly enough to require the vertices from X to have degree at least k_1 and the vertices from Y to have degree at least k_2 . In particular, if $\deg(x) \geq \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor$ for all $x \in X$, and $\deg(y) \geq k$ for all $y \in Y$, then each tree with k edges embeds in H .

If the tree we wish to embed has bounded degree, and the host graph has an (ε, η) -reduced graph which is bipartite and connected, for some ε and η , one can do even better: We will now show that in this case it is enough to require a minimum degree of roughly $\frac{k}{2}$ for the vertices in only one of the bipartition classes, as long as this class is not too small.

Proposition 5.1. *For all $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and for all $d, M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, there is k_0 such that for all $n, k \geq k_0$ the following holds. Let G be an n -vertex graph, with $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R that satisfies $|R| \leq M_0$, such that*

- (i) $R = (X, Y)$ is bipartite and connected;
- (ii) $\text{diam}(R) \leq d$;
- (iii) $\deg(x) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$, for all $x \in X$; and
- (iv) $|X| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$.

Then G contains every tree T with k edges and $\Delta(T) \leq k^{\frac{1}{d}}$ as a subgraph.

Proof. Given ε, d and M_0 as in the Theorem, we set

$$k_0 := \left(\frac{8M_0^2}{\varepsilon^2} \right)^d.$$

Let G be a graph as in Proposition 5.1, and let $X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_s$ and $Y_1 \cup \dots \cup Y_t$ be the $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular partition of G corresponding to the reduced graph R (in particular $s + t \leq M_0$). Set $m := |X_i| = |Y_j|$ (for any i, j).

For each $i \in [s]$, we arbitrarily partition X_i into three sets $X_{i,S}$, $X_{i,L}$, $X_{i,C}$; and for each $j \in [t]$ we arbitrarily partition Y_j into three sets $Y_{j,S}$, $Y_{j,L}$, $Y_{j,C}$, such that

$$|X_{i,S}| = |X_{i,L}| = |Y_{j,S}| = |Y_{j,L}| = \lceil 10\sqrt{\varepsilon}m \rceil.$$

The letters S , L and C stand for seeds, links and clusters, respectively (sets $X_{i,C}$ and $Y_{j,C}$ contain the bulk of the clusters). We also call these subsets the L -, S - or C -slice of the corresponding cluster.

Note that, by Fact 3.1, for every (X_i, Y_j) with positive density, each of the pairs $(X_{i,K}, Y_{j,K'})$, with $K, K' \in \{S, L, C\}$, is $\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{5}$ -regular with density greater than $4\sqrt{\varepsilon}$.

Root T at any vertex $r(T)$. By Proposition 4.1, with parameters $\beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{s+t}$, we obtain a decomposition of T into a collection of pieces \mathcal{P} , each of order at most βk , and a family of seeds S of size at most $\frac{2}{\beta}$. Order the elements from $S \cup \mathcal{P}$ in a way that the first element is $r(T)$, and the parent of each element is either an earlier seed or belongs to an earlier piece. (Note that the parent of a seed or piece is a vertex, so it either is a seed or belongs to a piece.)

Our plan is to embed the elements from $S \cup \mathcal{P}$ in this order. Seeds will go to S -slices of appropriate clusters $X_{i,S}$ or $Y_{j,S}$, with $r(T)$ going to cluster X_i if $r(T)$ belongs to the heavier bipartition class of T , and going to Y_j otherwise. Pieces from \mathcal{P} will go into C -slices $(X_{i,C}, Y_{j,C})$ of appropriate pairs (X_i, Y_j) , and into L -slices of other clusters.

More precisely, for each piece $P \in \mathcal{P}$ we will find a pair (X_i, Y_j) such that there is enough space left in $(X_{i,C}, Y_{j,C})$ to accommodate P . At this point, the parent of P is already embedded into some cluster Z , so we need to embed part of P into a path $ZZ_1Z_2Z_3 \dots Z_h$ that connects Z with the pair (X_i, Y_j) . Because of the bounded degree of T , and since the diameter

of G is also bounded, this path can be chosen short enough to ensure that the levels of P that are embedded into this path only contain relatively few vertices. So we can use the L -slices of the clusters Z_ℓ for these levels. The remaining levels of P will be embedded into the free space of $(X_{i,C}, Y_{j,C})$.

Let us make this sketch more precise. During the embedding procedure, we will write $X'_{i,C}$ and $Y'_{j,C}$ for the set of unoccupied vertices of $X_{i,C}$ and $Y_{j,C}$ respectively. We will say that a pair (X_i, Y_j) is *good* if $d(X_i, Y_j) > 0$ and $\min\{|X'_{i,C}|, |Y'_{j,C}|\} \geq 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}m$. Hence we will be able to apply Lemma 3.4 to any good pair and any piece belonging to \mathcal{P} .

The embedding $\phi : V(T) \rightarrow V(G)$ will be constructed iteratively, following the embedding order of $S \cup \mathcal{P}$ chosen above. Employing the strategy explained above, we make sure that at every step, the following conditions will be satisfied:

- (A) Each vertex is embedded into a neighbour of the image of its already embedded parent;
- (B) each $s \in S$ is embedded into the S -slice of some cluster;
- (C) for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$, the first (up to $d - 1$) levels are embedded into the L -slices of some clusters, and the rest goes into the C -slices; and
- (D) every $v \in V(T)$ is mapped into a vertex that is typical towards both the S -slice and the L -slice of some adjacent cluster.

Since the set S has constant size, and since we do not particularly care into which cluster a seed goes, as long as it goes to the S -slice, it is clearly possible to embed a seed s , when its time comes, satisfying conditions (A), (B) and (D).

So assume we are about to embed a piece $P \in \mathcal{P}$. The parent of the root $r(P)$ of P is already embedded into some vertex that is typical with respect to the L -slice of some cluster Z_1 . In order to be able to embed P according to our plan, it suffices to ensure that

- (I) there exists some good pair (X_i, Y_j) ;
- (II) there is a path $Z_1 Z_2 Z_3 \dots Z_h$ of length $h \leq d$ from Z_1 to X_i ;
- (III) the union of the first $h - 1$ levels of P is small enough to fit into the free space in the L -slices of $\{Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, \dots, Z_{h-1}\}$.

If we can assure these properties, we can repeatedly apply Lemma 3.4 to embed the first levels of P into the L -slices of the clusters Z_ℓ , and the remaining levels of P into $(X'_{i,C}, Y'_{j,C})$ in a way that (A), (C) and (D) hold.

So, let us prove (I). We first note that there exists some cluster X_i such that $|\phi^{-1}(X_{i,C})| < |X_{i,C}| - 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}m$. Indeed, otherwise we have used at least

$$(1 - 25\sqrt{\varepsilon})|X| - 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}|X| \geq (1 - 30\sqrt{\varepsilon})(1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k > (1 + 2\sqrt{\varepsilon})k > k + 1$$

vertices from X already, a contradiction, since $|T| = k + 1$.

Next, we claim there exists some cluster Y_j such that (X_i, Y_j) is good. If this was not the case, then we have used at least

$$(1 - 30\sqrt{\varepsilon})|N(X_i)| \geq (1 - 30\sqrt{\varepsilon})(1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} > (1 + 2\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} > \frac{k + 1}{2}$$

vertices of Y already, a contradiction, as we placed the root $r(T)$ of T in a way that guaranteed we would embed the smaller bipartition class of T into Y .

Observe that (I) implies (II), because of condition (ii) of Proposition 5.1. So it only remains to prove (III).

Using (C) for already embedded pieces P' , and using the fact that, for any such piece P' , the number of vertices in their first $d - 1$ levels is bounded by $2(\Delta(T) - 1)^{d-2}$ (except if $\Delta(T) \leq 2$, in which case this number is bounded by $d - 1$), we have that the total number of occupied vertices in L -slices is at most

$$|S| \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot 2(\Delta(T) - 1)^{d-2} \leq \frac{4}{\beta} \cdot k^{\frac{d-1}{d}} \leq \frac{4M_0}{\varepsilon} \cdot k^{\frac{d-1}{d}} < \varepsilon \frac{k}{2M_0} \leq \varepsilon m$$

for $k \geq k_0$. In particular, each L -slice of a cluster Z_ℓ has at least $\lceil 9\sqrt{\varepsilon}m \rceil$ unused vertices. This is enough to ensure that the first $h - 1$ levels of P fit into the L -slices of the clusters $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, \dots, Z_{h-1}$. This proves (III). \square

Remark 5.2. *It is easy to see that instead of conditions (iii) and (iv) from Proposition 5.1 we could use the weaker requirement that there is a set \mathcal{C} of clusters in X such that $\deg(x) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$, for all $x \in V(\mathcal{C})$, and $|\mathcal{C}| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$.*

Remark 5.3. *Observe that Proposition 5.1 remains true with the following additional conditions. Let $U \subseteq V(G)$ such that*

- $|U| + |T| \leq k + 1$;
- $|U \cap V(\bigcup X)| + c_0(T) \leq k$; and
- $|U \cap V(\bigcup Y)| + c_1(T) \leq \frac{k}{2}$,

where $c_0(T)$ and $c_1(T)$ are the two colour classes of T . Then T can be embedded into G avoiding U , that is, we can embed T in such a way $\phi(V(T)) \subseteq V(G) \setminus U$.

Moreover, observe that by repeatedly applying Proposition 5.1 together with Remark 5.3, we can actually embed a forest instead of a tree. We say that a forest F , with colour classes C_1 and C_2 , is a (k_1, k_2, t) -forest if

1. $|C_i| \leq k_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, and
2. $\Delta(F) \leq (k_1 + k_2)^t$.

Corollary 5.4. *For all $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and for all $d, M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ there is k_0 such that for all $n, k_1, k_2 \geq k_0$ the following holds. Let G be an n -vertex graph having a $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R that satisfies $|R| \leq M_0$, such that*

- (i) $R = (X, Y)$ is connected and bipartite;
- (ii) $\text{diam}(R) \leq d$;
- (iii) $\deg(x) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k_2 \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$, for all $x \in X$; and
- (iv) $|X| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k_1 \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$.

Then any $(k_1, k_2, \frac{1}{d})$ -forest F , with colour classes C_1 and C_2 , can be embedded into G , with C_1 going to $V(\bigcup X)$ and C_2 going to $V(\bigcup Y)$.

Moreover, if F has at most $\frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}$ roots, then the images of the roots going to $V(\bigcup X)$ can be mapped to any prescribed set of size at least $2\varepsilon|\bigcup X|$ in $\bigcup X$, and the images of the roots going to $V(\bigcup Y)$ can be mapped to any prescribed set of size at least $2\varepsilon|\bigcup Y|$ in $\bigcup Y$.

Remark 5.5. *An analogue of Remark 5.3 holds for the situation of Corollary 5.4.*

It is easy to see that we can bound the balancedness of trees whose maximum degree is bounded by some constant Δ . See Section 9.1 for an example of the most unbalanced such tree.

So it comes as no surprise that for the class of all constant degree trees, it is possible to show the following improvement of Proposition 5.1.

Corollary 5.6. *For all $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$, $d, M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\Delta \geq 2$ there is a k_0 such that for all $n, k \geq k_0$ the following holds. Let G be an n -vertex graph that has an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R that satisfies $|R| \leq M_0$, such that*

- (i) $R = (X, Y)$ is connected and bipartite;
- (ii) $\text{diam}(R) \leq d$;
- (iii) $\deg(x) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ for all $x \in X$;
- (iv) $|X| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{(\Delta-1)}{\Delta}k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$.

Then G contains every tree T with k edges and $\Delta(T) \leq \Delta$ as a subgraph.

5.2 The nonbipartite case

In this section we treat tree embeddings into graphs with large nonbipartite components in the reduced graph. The proof of the corresponding proposition, Proposition 5.8 below, is very similar to the proof of Proposition 5.1. For convenience, we will now work with a matching in the reduced graph.

For a graph G with an (ε, η) -regular partition, we say that M is a cluster matching if it is a matching in the corresponding (ε, η) -reduced graph. We begin our treatment of the nonbipartite case by showing that we can always find a large cluster matching in graphs with large minimum degree that admit an (ε, η) -regular partition, for some $\varepsilon, \eta \in (0, 1)$.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $\varepsilon, \eta \in (0, 1)$ and let $t, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Let G be a graph on $n \geq 2t$ vertices with minimum degree at least t , such that G admits an (ε, η) -regular partition with less than ℓ parts. Then there exists an $(5\varepsilon, \eta - \varepsilon)$ -regular partition of G with less than 2ℓ parts, a cluster matching M and an independent family of clusters \mathcal{C} , disjoint from M , such that*

- (i) $\bigcup V(M) \cup V(\bigcup \mathcal{C}) = V(G)$;
- (ii) $|\bigcup V(M)| \geq 2t$; and

(iii) there is a partition $V(M) = V_1 \cup V_2$, such that $N(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq V_1$ and every edge in M has one endpoint in V_1 and one endpoint in V_2 .

Proof. Let R be the reduced graph corresponding to the (ε, η) -regular partition of G . By applying Lemma 3.5 to R , we obtain an independent set I , a matching M' and a set of disjoint triangles Γ , such that $V(R) = I \cup V(M') \cup V(\Gamma)$. If Γ is empty, we are done by choosing $\mathcal{C} := I$ and $M := M'$. So suppose $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$.

We arbitrarily partition each cluster $X \in V(R)$ into X^1 and X^2 so that $||X^1| - |X^2|| \leq 1$. Thanks to Fact 3.1.2, the partition $V(G) = \bigcup_{X \in V(R)} X^1 \cup X^2$ is $(5\varepsilon, \eta - \varepsilon)$ -regular and has less than 2ℓ atoms. We set

$$M := \bigcup_{CD \in M'} \{(C^1 D^1), (C^2 D^2)\} \cup \bigcup_{XYZ \in \Gamma} \{(X^1, Y^2), (Y^1, Z^2), (Z^1, X^2)\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{C} := \bigcup_{C \in I} \{C^1, C^2\}$$

Note that \mathcal{C} and M inherit the properties of I and M' , respectively. Property (ii) follows from Property (iii) and the minimum degree of G . \square

We will apply Lemma 5.7 to the reduced graph of a given host graph G . The lemma then says that, after modifying the reduced graph (cutting its clusters in half), one can find a cluster matching whose size depends on the minimum degree of G . In particular, given $\delta > 0$, if G has minimum degree at least $(1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$, one can find a matching covering at least $(1 + \delta)k$ vertices of G .

Now we are ready for Proposition 5.8 and its proof.

Proposition 5.8. *For all $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and $d, M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists k_0 such that for all $n, k \geq k_0$ the following holds. Let G be an n -vertex graph that has an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R that satisfies $|R| \leq M_0$, such that*

- (i) R is connected and nonbipartite;
- (ii) $\text{diam}(R) \leq d$; and
- (iii) R has a matching M with $|V(M)| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$.

Then G contains every tree T with k edges and $\Delta(T) \leq k^{\frac{1}{3d+1}}$ as a subgraph.

Proof. Given ε, d and M_0 as in the Theorem, we set

$$k_0 := \left(\frac{8M_0^2}{\varepsilon^2} \right)^{3d+1}$$

Now, let G be a graph as in Proposition 5.8, let $V(G) = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_\ell$ be the $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular partition of G corresponding to the reduced graph R (in particular $\ell \leq M_0$). Set $m := |V_i|$ for any $i \in [\ell]$.

For each $i \in [\ell]$, we partition cluster V_i into sets $V_{i,S}, V_{i,L}, V_{i,C}$ in the same way as we did in Proposition 5.1. Also, consider the decomposition of T into \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{S} given by Proposition 4.1, with $\beta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\ell}$. We order $S \cup \mathcal{P}$ in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 5.1.

The embedding $\phi : V(T) \rightarrow V(G)$ will be constructed iteratively, following the order of $S \cup \mathcal{P}$. We make sure that at every step, the following conditions will be satisfied:

- (A) Each vertex is embedded into a neighbour of the image of its already embedded parent;
- (B) each $s \in S$ is embedded into the S -slice of some cluster;
- (C) for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$, the first $3d$ levels are embedded into the L -slices of some clusters, and the remaining levels go to the C -slices;
- (D) every $v \in V(T)$ is mapped to a vertex that is typical with respect to both the S -slice and the L -slice of some adjacent cluster; and
- (E) $||\phi^{-1}(V_{i,C})| - |\phi^{-1}(V_{j,C})|| \leq \varepsilon m$ for each pair $(V_i, V_j) \in M$.

We already know that it is no problem to embed a seed s , when its time comes, satisfying conditions (A), (B) and (D). So we mainly have to worry about (C) and (E).

Assume we are about to embed a piece $P \in \mathcal{P}$. The parent of the root $r(P)$ of P is already embedded into some vertex that is typical with respect to the L -slice of some cluster Z_1 . In order to be able to embed P so that the above conditions are satisfied, it suffices to ensure that

- (I) there exists some good pair (V_i, V_j) ;

- (II) for either choice of $Z_{3d+1} \in \{V_i, V_j\}$ there is a walk $Z_1 Z_2 \dots Z_{3d+1}$ in R ;
- (III) the first $3d$ levels of P are small enough to fit into the free space in the L -slices of $\{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{3d}\}$,

where a walk in a graph is a sequence $Z_1 Z_2 \dots Z_h$ such that each Z_i is adjacent to Z_{i+1} for all $1 \leq i < h$.

Before we prove (I)–(III), let us explain why these conditions are enough to ensure we can embed T correctly. As before, we plan to repeatedly apply Lemma 3.4 in order to embed the first levels of P into the L -slices of the clusters Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{3d} , and the later levels into the C -slices of V_i, V_j , always avoiding all vertices used earlier.

Since our aim is to embed P in such a way that (E) is fulfilled, we take care to choose $Z_{3d+1} \in \{V_i, V_j\}$ in a way that the larger bipartition class of the tree P' obtained from P by deleting its first $3d$ levels goes to the less occupied slice from $V_{i,C}, V_{j,C}$. That is, assuming that $|\phi^{-1}(V_{i,C})| \leq |\phi^{-1}(V_{j,C})|$ (the other case is analogous), we proceed as follows. If the levels of P' that lie at even distance from the root of P in total contain more vertices than those lying at odd distance, we choose $Z_{3d+1} = V_j$. Otherwise, we choose $Z_{3d+1} = V_i$. We then embed P , making the first $3d$ levels go to L -slices, and embedding P' into $V_{i,C} \cup V_{j,C}$.

Let us now prove (I). Suppose there is no good pair in M . This together with (E) implies that the number of embedded vertices is at least

$$\sum_{AB \in M} (|A_{i,C}| - 6\sqrt{\varepsilon}m + |B_{i,C}| - 6\sqrt{\varepsilon}m) \geq (1 - 33\sqrt{\varepsilon})(1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k > k + 1,$$

a contradiction, since $|T| = k + 1$.

Next, we show (II). Assume we chose $Z_{3d+1} = V_i$ (the other case is analogous). Let $C = C_1 C_2 \dots C_p C_1$ be a minimal odd cycle in the reduced graph. Since C is minimally odd, the shortest path between two clusters in C is the shortest arc in the cycle, and hence $p \leq 2d + 1$. Let $U := Z_1 U_1 \dots U_s C_1$ be a shortest path from Z_1 to C_1 and let $Q := C_{\lceil \frac{p}{2} \rceil} Q_1 \dots Q_t V_i$ be a shortest path from $C_{\lceil \frac{p}{2} \rceil}$ to V_i . As $\text{diam}(R) \leq d$, we have that $s + t + 2 \leq 2d$. So, by using the appropriate one of the two $C_1 - C_{\lceil \frac{p}{2} \rceil}$ paths in C , we can extend $U \cup Q$ to an odd walk of length at most $2d + (d + 1) = 3d + 1$, which connects Z_1 with V_i . By going back- and forwards on this walk, if necessary, we can obtain a walk of length exactly $3d + 1$, which is as desired. So, condition (II) holds.

Finally, using the same reasoning as in Proposition 5.1 we can prove that the total number of occupied vertices in L -slices is at most

$$|S| \cdot \Delta(T) \cdot 2(\Delta(T) - 1)^{3d-1} \leq \frac{4}{\beta} \cdot k^{\frac{3d}{3d+1}} < \varepsilon m$$

for $k \geq k_0$. In particular, the L -slice of each cluster has at least $\lceil 9\sqrt{\varepsilon}m \rceil$ unused vertices and, therefore, we can embed each vertex of the first $3d$ levels of P into the L -slices of the clusters from the walk $Z_1 Z_2 \dots Z_{3d}$ without a problem. This proves (III). □

Remark 5.9. *If $d = 1$ we can actually embed trees with maximum degree bounded by ρk , where ρ is a sufficiently small constant, without modifying our proof significantly, because we can reach both V_i and V_j in one step from the image of the latest embedded seed.*

Remark 5.10. *Similarly to the bipartite case, we can add an extra hypothesis as in Remark 5.3. Consider an arbitrary set $U \subseteq V(G)$ such that $|U| + |T| \leq k+1$ and such that U is reasonably balanced in M , that is, $||U \cap C| - |U \cap D|| < \varepsilon|C|$ for all $CD \in M$. Then T can be embedded into G avoiding U .*

Repeatedly applying Proposition 5.8, together with Remark 5.10, we can embed a forest instead of a tree.

Corollary 5.11. *Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and let $d, M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. There exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n, k \geq k_0$ the following holds. Let G be a n -vertex graph with an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R that satisfies $|R| \leq M_0$. Suppose that*

- (i) R is connected and nonbipartite;
- (ii) $\text{diam}(R) \leq d$;
- (iii) R has a matching M with $|V(M)| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$;

then any forest F on at most $k+1$ vertices that satisfies $\Delta(F) \leq k^{\frac{1}{3d+1}}$ is a subgraph of G . Moreover, if F has at most $\frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}$ roots, then the images of the roots can be mapped into any prescribed set of size at least $2\varepsilon n$.

6 Improving the maximum degree bound

In the previous section we proved that in graphs of minimum degree at least $(1+\delta)\frac{k}{2}$ which have a large connected component after applying regularity and performing the usual cleaning-up, all trees of maximum degree $k^{O(\delta)}$ appear as subgraphs (see Propositions 5.1 and 5.8). The aim of the present section is to prove a similar statement as there, but with a significant weakening in the bound on the maximum degree of the tree. More precisely, the exponent in this bound will no longer depend on the diameter of the reduced graph.

The exact statement is given in Proposition 6.3, and its proof can be found in Subsection 6.1. Then, in Subsection 6.2, we give a quick application of Proposition 6.3 to the Erdős-Sós conjecture.

6.1 Improving the exponent from the maximum degree bound

We need a theorem from [11], which says that one can bound the diameter of any connected graph in terms of its number of vertices and its minimum degree.

Theorem 6.1 (Erdős, Pach, Pollach and Tuza [11]). *Let G be a connected graph on n vertices with minimum degree at least 2. Then*

$$\text{diam}(G) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3n}{\delta(G)+1} \right\rfloor - 1.$$

We also need the following lemma. Given a graph G and a vertex $v \in V(G)$, let $N_i(v)$ denote the i^{th} neighbourhood of v (i.e. the set of vertices of G at distance i from v).

Lemma 6.2. *Let $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and let G be a connected graph, and let $v \in V(G)$. Then*

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=0}^{3q+1} N_i(v) \right| \geq \min\{(q+1)(\delta(G)+1), |V(G)|\}.$$

Proof. If $N_i(v) = \emptyset$ for some $i \in [3q+1]$, then, as G is connected, $V(G) \subseteq \bigcup_{j=0}^{i-1} N_j(v)$ and thus $|\bigcup_{j=0}^{3q+1} N_j(v)| = |V(G)|$. Therefore, we assume that $N_i(v) \neq \emptyset$ for every $i \in [3q+1]$.

Now, for each $j \in [q]$, pick a vertex $v_{3j} \in N_{3j}(v)$. Observe that $N(v_{3j}) \subseteq N_{3j-1}(v) \cup N_{3j}(v) \cup N_{3j+1}(v)$, and hence,

$$|N_{3j-1}(v) \cup N_{3j}(v) \cup N_{3j+1}(v)| \geq \delta(G) + 1.$$

We also know that $|N_0(v) \cup N_1(v)| = |N(v)| + 1 \geq \delta(G) + 1$. This proves the statement. \square

The next result shows that we can make the exponent in Proposition 5.1 and Proposition 5.8 only depend on the minimum degree of G . In order to prove the result we will first apply a strategy similar to the one used in Propositions 5.1 and 5.8. If this strategy fails, we will have found a good structure in the host graph and then, forgetting about the earlier attempt at an embedding of T , we make use of the structure to embed the tree in a different way.

Proposition 6.3. *For all $\alpha \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and $M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n, k \geq k_0$ the following holds.*

Let G be a n -vertex graph with $\delta(G) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\alpha k$ that has a connected $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R with $|R| \leq M_0$. If

(a) *$R = (A, B)$ is bipartite and such that $|A| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$; or*

(b) *R is non-bipartite and $n \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k$;*

then G contains every k -edge tree of maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{r}}$, where $r = 18\lceil \frac{2}{\alpha} \rceil - 5$.

Proof. Given α , we define

$$d_1 := 3\lceil \frac{2}{\alpha} \rceil - 2 \text{ and } d_2 := 2(d_1 + 1),$$

and observe that

$$r = 3d_2 + 1.$$

Given ε and M_0 , let k_0 be the maximum of the outputs of Proposition 5.1 and Proposition 5.8, for input ε, d_2 and $2M_0$.

Let G be as in Proposition 6.3. Note that if $|V(G)| < (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})2k$, then Theorem 6.1 implies that $\text{diam}(R) \leq \lfloor \frac{6}{\alpha} \rfloor - 1 \leq d_2$. Therefore (and because of Fact 3.3), we may apply either Proposition 5.1 or Proposition 5.8,

together with Lemma 5.7, to conclude. Thus, from now on we will assume that

$$|V(G)| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})2k. \quad (11)$$

Let T be a tree on k edges with $\Delta(T) \leq k^{\frac{1}{r}}$ and root T at any vertex. We partition T using Proposition 4.1, with $\beta := \frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}$, obtaining a set S of seeds and a family \mathcal{P} of pieces. We first try to emulate the embedding scheme used in the proof of Proposition 5.1.

Consider the regular partition associated to the reduced graph R of G , and divide each cluster X into three sets X_C, X_S, X_L , with $|X_S| = |X_L| = \lceil 10\sqrt{\varepsilon}|X| \rceil$. We are going to embed T in $|S|$ steps, letting ϕ denote the partial embedding defined so far.

At step j we consider a vertex $s_j \in S$ not embedded yet, but whose parent u_j is already embedded (except in the step $j = 1$, in which case we embed the root of T into any cluster of our choice). We know that $\phi(u_j)$ is typical towards the S -slice of some adjacent cluster Q . Embed s_j in Q_S , choosing $\phi(s_j)$ typical to U_L and to U_S , where U is any neighbour of Q .

Now, suppose there is a good pair (W, Z) , that is, an edge WZ such that both clusters W and Z have free space of size at least $5\sqrt{\varepsilon}|W|$, and additionally, $\text{dist}(U, W) \leq d_1$. Find a shortest path from U to W , say $X_0X_1 \dots X_{t-1}X_t$, where $X_0 = R$ and $X_t = W$ and, further, $t \leq d_1$.

Consider a piece P adjacent to s_j that is not yet embedded. We map the root of P into the neighbourhood of $\phi(s_j)$ in $(X_0)_L$. We then embed the first t levels of P into the path $X_0X_1 \dots X_{t-1}X_t$, mapping the vertices from the i^{th} level of P into unoccupied vertices from $(X_i)_L$ that are typical towards $(X_{i+1})_L$ and to $(X_{i+1})_S$, for each $i = 0, \dots, t-1$ respectively. Finish the embedding of P , by mapping the remaining levels into the unoccupied vertices of (W_C, Z_C) . For this, we use Lemma 3.4, mapping the vertices from the t^{th} level of P into W_C and picking all the images typical towards the L -slice and the S -slice of some adjacent cluster. We repeat this procedure for every not yet embedded piece adjacent to s_j and then move on to the next seed.

If every step of this process is successful, then T is satisfactorily embedded into G . However, it might happen that the embedding cannot be completed, because at some step we could not find a good pair (W, Z) at close distance. In that case, consider the seed s^* where the process stopped and let C^* be the cluster to which s^* was assigned. Let us define H as the subgraph of R induced by all those clusters that lie at distance at most d_1 from C^* . Further,

let \mathcal{S} be the set of all those clusters $C \in V(H)$ that have free space of size at least $5\sqrt{\varepsilon}|C|$.

Note that, since the embedding could not be finished,

$$\mathcal{S} \text{ is an independent set.} \quad (12)$$

By applying Lemma 6.2, with $q = \lceil \frac{2}{\alpha} \rceil - 1$, and since $\delta(R) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\alpha k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ and by (11), we deduce that

$$|V(H)| > (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})2k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}.$$

This is more than twice the space needed for embedding T . So, since we have embedded at most k vertices before we declared the embedding to have failed, we conclude that

$$|\mathcal{S}| \geq (1 + 200\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}. \quad (13)$$

Let us define H' as the subgraph of R induced by all clusters at distance at most $d_1 + 1$ from C^* . So, $V(H')$ consists of $V(H)$ together with the neighbours of H in R .

Forgetting about our previous attempt to embed T , we are now going to embed T with the help of our earlier propositions. We distinguish two cases, depending on whether H' is bipartite or not.

Case 1: H' is nonbipartite.

Let M be a matching in H covering a maximal number of clusters from \mathcal{S} . We claim that $|V(M)| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$. Indeed, otherwise (13) implies that there is a cluster $X \in V(\mathcal{S}) \setminus V(M)$. By our choice of M , and because of (12), we know that x sees at most one endvertex of each edge from M , and no cluster outside $V(M)$. This contradicts the fact that $\deg_{H'}(X) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$.

Hence, as $\text{diam}(H') \leq 2(d_1 + 1) = d_2$, we can apply Proposition 5.8 to H' and the subgraph of G induced by the clusters of H' , and we are done.

Case 2: H' is bipartite.

Since $|V(H)| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})2k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$, one of the bipartition classes of H' , say A , satisfies $|A \cap H| \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$. Since $\deg_{H'}(X) \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ for each $X \in V(H)$, we can apply Proposition 5.1, together with Remark 5.2, to obtain the embedding of T . \square

6.2 An approximate Erdős–Sós result: The proof of Theorem 1.9

As a quick application of the result from the previous subsection, we now prove our approximate version of the Erdős–Sós conjecture for trees of bounded degree and dense host graphs.

Proof of Theorem 1.9. We choose ε and η such that $0 < \varepsilon \ll \eta \ll \delta$. Let N_0, M_0 be given by Lemma 3.2 for inputs ε, η and $m_0 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$. Set n_0 as the maximum between N_0 and the output of Proposition 6.3, with input $\varepsilon, \alpha := \frac{1}{2}$ and M_0 .

Now, let G be a n -vertex graph with $d(G) \geq (1 + \delta)k$. It is well-known that G has a subgraph H with $d(H) \geq (1 + \delta)k$ and minimum degree at least $(1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$. By Lemma 3.2, we can find a subgraph $H' \subseteq H$, which admits an (ε, η) -regular partition and satisfies $\delta(H') \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})\frac{k}{2}$ and $d(H') \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k$. Let R be the (ε, η) -reduced graph of H' . By averaging, there is a connected component C of R such that $d(C) \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k \cdot \frac{|R|}{|H'|}$. In particular, $|\bigcup C| \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k$. Clearly, C preserves the minimum degree in H' , that is, $\delta(H'[\bigcup C]) \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})\frac{k}{2}$. Since $r = 67 = 18 \cdot 4 - 5$, we can apply Proposition 6.3 to C in order to obtain the desired embedding of T . \square

Clearly, this proof can easily be modified to give the following corollary (which will not be used anywhere in this paper). For $\varepsilon > 0$, we say that a subgraph C of an n -vertex graph G is *essentially εn^2 -edge-connected* if, after deleting any set of at most εn^2 edges of G , there is a component containing $V(C)$.

Corollary 6.4. *For every $\delta > 0$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each n -vertex graph G with $n \geq n_0$ and for each k with $\delta n \leq k \leq n$ the following holds. If G has an essentially δn^2 -edge connected subgraph C of size at least $(1 + \delta)k$ with $\delta(C) > (1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$, then G contains every k -edge tree of maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{67}}$.*

7 The key embedding lemma

In the current section, we present and prove our key embedding lemma, namely Lemma 7.3. This lemma describes a series of configurations which, if they appear in a graph G , allow us to embed any bounded degree tree of

the right size into G . So, in a way the lemma can be seen as a compendium of favourable scenarios.

Before stating the lemma we need two simple definitions.

Definition 7.1 (θ -see). *Let $\theta \in (0, 1)$. A vertex x of a graph H θ -sees a set $U \subseteq V(H)$ if it has at least $\theta|U|$ neighbours in U . Furthermore, if C is a component of some reduced graph of $H - x$, we say that x θ -sees C if x has at least $\theta|\bigcup C|$ neighbours in $V(\bigcup C)$.*

Definition 7.2 ((k, θ) -small, (k, θ) -large). *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\theta \in (0, 1)$. A nonbipartite graph G is said to be (k, θ) -small if $|V(G)| < (1 + \theta)k$. A bipartite graph $H = (A, B)$ is said to be (k, θ) -small if $\max\{|A|, |B|\} < (1 + \theta)k$. If a graph is not (k, θ) -small, we will say that it is (k, θ) -large.*

We are now ready for the key lemma (for an illustration of the situation described in the lemma, see Figure 2).

Lemma 7.3 (Key embedding lemma). *For each $\alpha \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, for each $\varepsilon \in (0, 10^{-10})$ and for each $M_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n, k \geq n_0$ the following holds.*

Let G be an n -vertex graph of minimum degree at least $(1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\alpha k$ and let T be a k -edge tree whose maximum degree is bounded by $k^{\frac{1}{r}}$, where $r = 18\lceil \frac{2}{\alpha} \rceil - 5$. Let $x \in V(G)$, and let R be an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph of $G - x$, with $|R| \leq M_0$, such that at least one of the following conditions (I)–(IV) holds:

- (I) R has a $(k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large nonbipartite component; or
- (II) R has a $(k_1 \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large bipartite component, where k_1 is the size of the larger bipartition class of T ; or
- (III) R has a $(\frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large bipartite component such that x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees both sides of the bipartition; or
- (IV) x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1 and C_2 of R in a way that one of the following holds:
 - (a) x sends at least one edge to a third component C_3 of R ;
 - (b) there is $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that C_i is nonbipartite and $(\frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large;

- (c) there is $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that C_i is bipartite and x sees both sides of the bipartition;
- (d) there is $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that C_i is bipartite with parts A and B , $\min\{|A|, |B|\} \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ and x sees only one side of the bipartition;
- (e) C_1 and C_2 are bipartite with parts A_1, B_1 and A_2, B_2 , respectively, $\min\{|A_1|, |B_2|\} \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ and x does not see $B_1 \cup B_2$.

Then T embeds in G .

Proof. Let k'_0 be the maximum of the outputs k_0 of Proposition 6.3, Corollary 5.4 and Corollary 5.11, for inputs ε , $d = \frac{6}{\alpha}$ and $2M_0$, and choose $n_0 := k'_0 + 1$ as the numerical output of Lemma 7.3.

Now assume we are given an n -vertex graph G with $x \in V(G)$, and let T be a k -edge tree as in Lemma 7.3. Let R be the $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph of $G - x$. An easy computation shows that

$$\delta(R) \geq (1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\alpha k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n} \geq (1 + 100\sqrt{\varepsilon})\alpha k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \quad (14)$$

where the last inequality follows since $\varepsilon \leq 10^{-10}$. Furthermore, note that R must fulfill one of the conditions (I)–(IV) from Lemma 7.3. If R contains a $(k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large nonbipartite component or a $(k_1 \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large bipartite component, then we can conclude by Proposition 6.3.

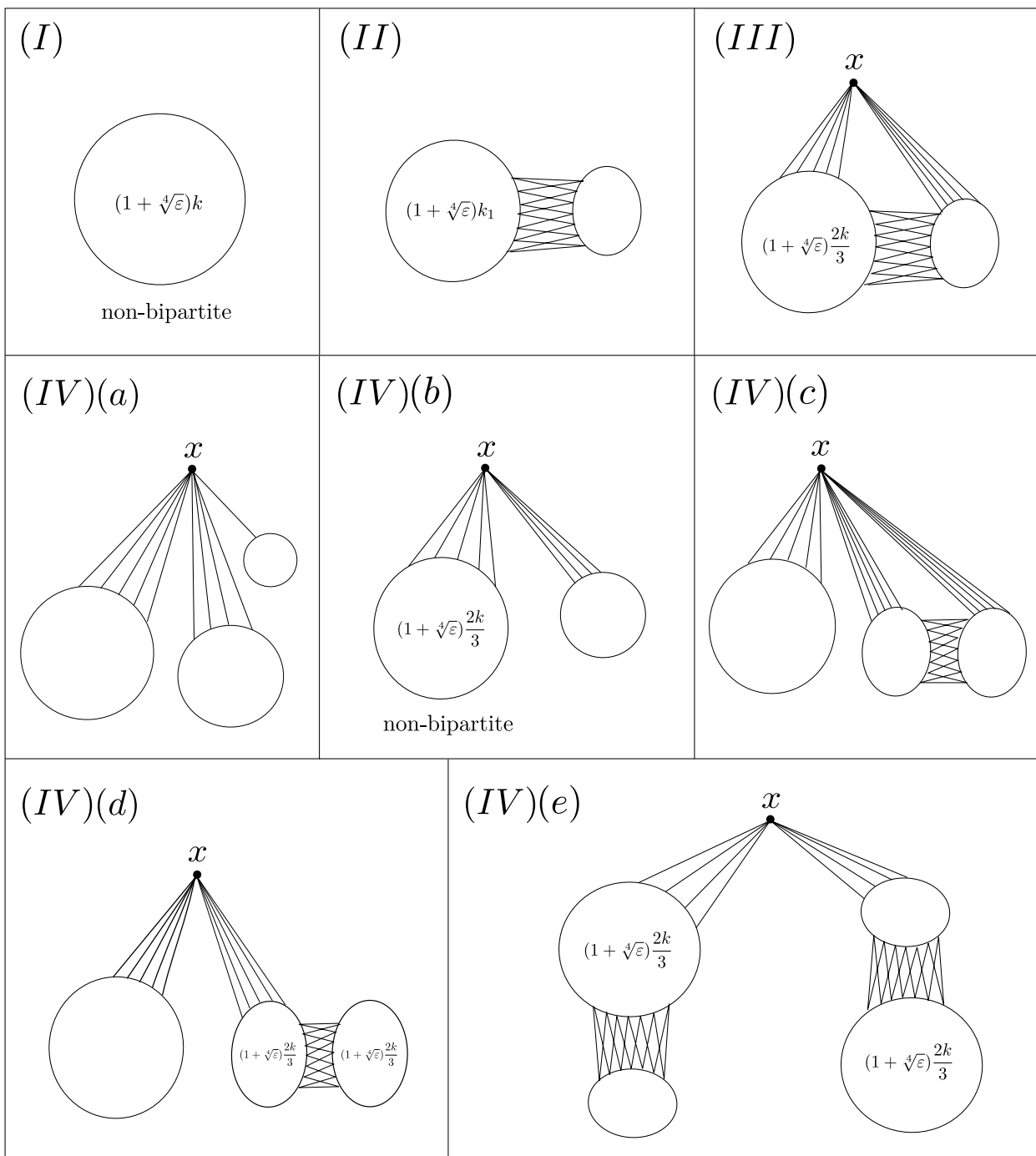
So we can discard scenarios (I) and (II) from Lemma 7.3. Therefore, by Theorem 6.1, and by (14), we can assume that every connected component C of R satisfies

$$\text{diam}(C) \leq \frac{3|C|}{\delta(C) + 1} \leq \frac{3(1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})2k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\alpha k \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}} \leq \frac{6}{\alpha} + 1, \quad (15)$$

and thus

$$r \geq 3 \cdot \text{diam}(C) + 1. \quad (16)$$

So, the maximum degree of T and the diameter of the components are in the right relation to each other, meaning that we could apply Corollaries 5.4 and 5.11 to each connected component of R (if the other conditions of these corollaries hold).



In order to embed T under scenarios (III) and (IV), we use the results from Section 4.2.

Case 1 (scenario (III)): R has a $(\frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large bipartite component C such that x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees both sides of the bipartition.

Applying Proposition 4.8 to T , we obtain a cut-vertex $z_0 \in V(T)$ and a proper 2-colouring $c : V(T - z_0) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ of $T - z_0$ such that

$$|c_1| \leq |c_0|, \quad |c_0| \leq \frac{2k}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad |c_1| \leq \frac{k}{2}.$$

Let us note that, because of the bound on k_0 , the number of components of $T - z_0$ is bounded by

$$\Delta(T) \leq k^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq \frac{\varepsilon k}{M_0} \leq \frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}. \quad (17)$$

Now, we map z_0 into x . Recalling (14), (15), (16) and the fact that $T - z_0$ is a $(\frac{2k}{3}, \frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{r})$ -forest we can apply Corollary 5.4 to embed $T - z_0$ into C , and by (17) we may choose the images of the roots of $T - z_0$ as neighbours of x .

Case 2 (scenario (IV)): x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1 and C_2 of R .

Let $z_1 \in V(T)$ be the vertex given by Lemma 4.2 applied to T , with any leaf v . Let \mathcal{T} be the set of connected components of $T - z_1$. Then \mathcal{T} is a family of at most $\Delta(T)$ rooted trees whose roots are neighbours of z_1 in T , and $|V(T')| \leq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil$ for every $T' \in \mathcal{T}$.

Apply Lemma 4.4 (i) to \mathcal{T} to obtain a partition of \mathcal{T} into three families of trees $\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ and \mathcal{F}_3 , where \mathcal{F}_3 could be empty, such that

$$|V(\cup \mathcal{F}_3)| \leq |V(\cup \mathcal{F}_2)| \leq |V(\cup \mathcal{F}_1)| \leq \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil. \quad (18)$$

For later use, let us record here that

$$|\mathcal{F}_1| + |\mathcal{F}_2| + |\mathcal{F}_3| \leq \Delta(T) \leq \frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}. \quad (19)$$

Furthermore, due to Remark 4.5, we know that

$$|\mathcal{F}_3| \leq 1. \quad (20)$$

Similarly, applying Lemma 4.4 (ii) to \mathcal{T} we obtain a partition of \mathcal{T} into two families of trees \mathcal{J}_1 and \mathcal{J}_2 such that

$$|V(\bigcup \mathcal{J}_2)| \leq \frac{k}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad |V(\bigcup \mathcal{J}_2)| \leq |V(\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1)| \leq \frac{2k}{3}, \quad (21)$$

and again, we know that

$$|\mathcal{J}_1| + |\mathcal{J}_2| \leq \Delta(T) \leq \frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}. \quad (22)$$

We split the remainder of the proof into five cases, according to which of the conditions (IVa), (IVb), (IVc), (IVd) or (IVe) holds. Depending on the case we will make use of partition $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}_{i=1,2}$ or $\{\mathcal{J}_i\}_{i=1,2,3}$.

Case 2a (scenario (IVa)): x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1, C_2 and sends at least one edge to a third component C_3 .

We embed z_1 into x , and then proceed to embed the roots of the trees from \mathcal{F}_i into the neighbourhood of x in C_i , for each $i = 1, 2, 3$. This is possible since by (20), there is at most one root to embed into C_3 . Furthermore, by (19), there are at most $\Delta(T) \leq \frac{\varepsilon n}{|R|}$ roots to be embedded into C_i , for $i = 1, 2$. Finally, because of the minimum degree in G , and because of (18), we can greedily embed the remaining vertices of each forest \mathcal{F}_i into C_i .

Case 2b (scenario (IVb)): x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1 and C_2 , and one of these components, say C_1 , is nonbipartite and $(\frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -large.

We map z_1 into x , and then embed the roots of \mathcal{J}_2 into C_2 (we know that x has enough neighbours in C_2 because of (19)). We then embed the rest of $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_2$ greedily into C_2 .

For the trees from \mathcal{J}_1 , we can make use of Corollary 5.11 and Lemma 5.7, whose conditions hold by (14), (15), (16) and (21), to map $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1$ to C_1 .

Case 2c (scenario (IVc)): x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1 and C_2 , one of these components, say C_1 , is bipartite, and x sees both sides A, B of the bipartition.

First, we map z_1 into x and then embed $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_1$ greedily into C_2 (embedding the roots into neighbours of x , as before). For the remaining forests, \mathcal{F}_2 and

\mathcal{F}_3 , observe that for any proper 2-colouring of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3$, and for any $i = 2, 3$, the larger colour class of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_i$ and the smaller colour class of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_{5-i}$ add up to at most

$$|\bigcup \mathcal{F}_i| + \frac{|\bigcup \mathcal{F}_{5-i}|}{2} \leq \frac{|\bigcup \mathcal{F}_1| + |\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2| + |\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3|}{2} = \frac{k}{2}. \quad (23)$$

Now, our aim is to embed the roots and all the even levels of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2$ into A , while embedding the odd levels into B . Moreover, we plan to embed $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3$ in a way that its larger colour class goes to the same set as the smaller colour class of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2$.

As x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees C_1 , we may assume that x $\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{2}$ -sees A . Moreover, since x has at least one neighbour $b \in B$, and since $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3$ has only one root because of (20), we can choose whether we map the single root of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3$ into b , or into some neighbour of x in A . We will make this choice according to our plan above (that is, it will depend on whether the even or the odd levels of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2$ contain more vertices).

We then greedily embed the rest of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3$ into C_1 . Now, we can make use of Corollary 5.4 together with Remark 5.5, whose conditions hold by (16) and by (23), to complete the embedding of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2$ into C_1 , while avoiding the image of $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_3$.

Case 2d (scenario (IVd)): x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1 and C_2 , one of them is bipartite with parts A and B , $\min\{|A|, |B|\} \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ and x sees only one side of the bipartition.

Let us assume that C_1 is the bipartite component with parts A and B containing at least $(1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ clusters each and that x only sees the set A . We map z_1 into x and then embed $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_2$ greedily into C_2 (embedding the roots into neighbours of x , as before). Note that there are few roots of trees in $\mathcal{J}_1 \cup \mathcal{J}_2$, because of (22). Since \mathcal{J}_1 is a $(\frac{2k}{3}, \frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{r})$ -forest, we may apply Corollary 5.4 so that we can embed $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1$ into C_1 in a way that the images of its roots are neighbours of x . This works because of (21).

Case 2e (scenario (IVe)): x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two bipartite components C_1 and C_2 , with parts A_1, B_1 and A_2, B_2 respectively, such that $\min\{|A_1|, |B_2|\} \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{n}$ and x sees only A_1 and A_2 .

We map z_1 into x , note that x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees A_1 and A_2 . Consider the colouring φ that T induces in $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1$. If the roots of the trees in \mathcal{J}_1 are contained in the heavier colour class of φ , then we embed $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1$ into C_1 , otherwise we embed $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1$ into C_2 . In any case, and since \mathcal{J}_1 is a $(\frac{2k}{3}, \frac{k}{2}, \frac{1}{r})$ -forest, we may use Corollary 5.4 to embed $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_1$ (taking care of mapping the roots into neighbours of x). Finally, we greedily embed $\bigcup \mathcal{J}_2$ into the remaining component.

This completes the proof of Lemma 7.3. \square

8 Embedding trees with degree conditions

In this section we finally prove our main results, namely Theorems 1.5, 1.6 and 1.8. All of them will be proved using Lemma 7.3, which, fortunately, makes all these proofs quite straightforward.

We begin by proving the principal result of this article, Theorem 1.5, in Section 8.1. Then, we show Theorem 1.8 (the approximate version of $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture) in Section 8.2. In Section 8.3, we show Theorem 1.6 (our extension of Theorem 1.5 to constant degree trees).

8.1 An approximate version of Conjecture 1.3: the proof of Theorem 1.5

Given $\delta \in (0, 1)$, we set

$$\varepsilon := \frac{\delta^4}{10^{10}}, \text{ and } \alpha := \frac{1}{2}.$$

Let N_0, M_0 be given by Lemma 3.2, with input $\varepsilon, \eta := 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ and $m_0 := \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, and let n'_0 be given by Lemma 7.3, with input α, ε and M_0 . We choose $n_0 := (1 - \varepsilon)^{-1} \max\{n'_0, N_0\} + 1$ as the numerical output of the theorem.

Let G be an n -vertex graph as in Theorem 1.5, where $n \geq k \geq \delta n$ and $n \geq n_0$, and let $x \in V(G)$ be a vertex of degree at least $2(1 + \delta)k$. Let T be a k -edge tree with maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{r}}$, where $r = 67 = 18 \cdot 4 - 5$.

We apply Lemma 3.2 to $G - x$ so that we get a subgraph $G' \subseteq G - x$, with $|G'| \geq (1 - \varepsilon)(n - 1)$, that admits an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular partition. Moreover, the minimum degree in G' is at least

$$\delta(G') \geq (1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2} - (\varepsilon + 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})(n - 1) - 1 \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\frac{k}{2}. \quad (24)$$

Let R be the corresponding $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph of G' . Our aim is to show that R fulfills at least one of the conditions (I)–(IV) from Lemma 7.3, for inputs α, ε and M_0 . We will assume that

$$\text{all the components of } R \text{ are } (k \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\text{-small,} \quad (25)$$

as otherwise either we have (I) or (II) from Lemma 7.3, and we are done.

Since G' misses less than εn vertices from G , we have that

$$\deg_G(x, G') \geq 2(1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k \geq 2(1 + 100\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})k. \quad (26)$$

Suppose that x does not $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -see any component of R . Since $\delta n \leq k$ and because of (26), we have that

$$2\delta n \leq 2(1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k \leq \deg_G(x, G') = \sum_C \deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C)) \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon}n, \quad (\heartsuit)$$

a contradiction. Therefore, there is some component C_1 of R receiving more than $\sqrt{\varepsilon}|\bigcup C_1|$ edges from x .

By (25), x can have at most $2(1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})k$ neighbours in $\bigcup C_1$. So by (26), there are more than $\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}k$ neighbours of x outside $\bigcup C_1$. Following the same reasoning as in (\heartsuit) , there must be a second component C_2 receiving at least $\sqrt{\varepsilon}|\bigcup C_2|$ edges from x . We can assume that x has no neighbours outside $\bigcup C_1 \cup C_2$, as otherwise condition (IVa) from Lemma 7.3 holds.

By (26) and by symmetry, we can assume that

$$\deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_1)) \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k.$$

In particular, we can again employ (25) to see that C_1 is bipartite, and moreover x has to see both classes of the bipartition. Therefore, condition (IVc) from Lemma 7.3 holds and the proof is finished.

8.2 An approximate version of the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture: the proof of Theorem 1.8

Given $\delta \in (0, 1)$, we set

$$\varepsilon := \frac{\delta^4}{10^{10}}, \text{ and } \alpha := \frac{2}{3}.$$

Let N_0, M_0 be given by Lemma 3.2, with input $\varepsilon, \eta := 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ and $m_0 := \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, and let n'_0 be given by Lemma 7.3, with input α, ε and M_0 . We choose $n_0 := (1 - \varepsilon)^{-1} \max\{n'_0, N_0\} + 1$ as the numerical output of the theorem.

Let G be an n -vertex graph as in Theorem 1.8, where $n \geq k \geq \delta n$ and $n \geq n_0$, and let $x \in V(G)$ be a vertex of degree at least $(1 + \delta)k$. Let T be a k -edge tree with maximum degree at most $k^{\frac{1}{r}}$, where $r = 49 = 18 \cdot 3 - 5$.

We apply Lemma 3.2 to $G - x$ so that we get a subgraph $G' \subseteq G - x$, with $|G'| \geq (1 - \varepsilon)(n - 1)$, that admits an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular partition. Let R be the corresponding $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph of G' , we will assume that every component of R is $(k \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})$ -small. An easy computation shows that

$$\delta(G') \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) \frac{2k}{3} \geq (1 + 100\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3}, \quad (27)$$

because of the minimum degree in G . Also, note that $\deg_G(x, G') \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2})k$. Following the same reasoning as in (\heartsuit), and because of the degree of x , there is some component C_1 of R such that x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees C_1 .

First, assume that x has more than $(1 + 2\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})k$ neighbours in $\bigcup C_1$. Since C_1 is small, C_1 must be bipartite and x must see at least a $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -portion of both sides of the bipartition, namely A and B . Then, by (27) we have $\max\{|A|, |B|\} \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}$ and, therefore, G' satisfies condition (III) from Lemma 7.3.

Now, we may assume that x has less than $(1 + 2\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})k$ neighbours in $\bigcup C_1$. As in (\heartsuit), we can calculate that there is a second component C_2 containing at least $\sqrt{\varepsilon}|\bigcup C_2|$ neighbours of x . We can assume that x does not send edges to any other component, otherwise we are in case (IVa) from Lemma 7.3, and are done.

Also, by symmetry we can assume that $\deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_1)) \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) \frac{k}{2}$. Following the same reasoning as before we conclude that $|C_1| \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}$. In particular, if C_1 is nonbipartite, then G' satisfies condition (IVb) from Lemma 7.3 and we are done.

So we may suppose that C_1 is bipartite. If x sees both sides of the bipartition, condition (IVc) from Lemma 7.3 holds, so let us assume this is not the case. The minimum degree tells us that one of the sides of the bipartition of C_1 has size at least $(1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}$ clusters, and we can argue similarly for the other side of the bipartition. This means that G' satisfies condition (IVd) from Lemma 7.3, which completes the proof.

8.3 Embedding constant degree trees: the proof of Theorem 1.6

Given $\delta \in (0, 1)$ and $\Delta \geq 2$, we set

$$\varepsilon := \frac{\delta^4}{10^{10}} \text{ and } \alpha := \frac{1}{2}.$$

Let N_0, M_0 be given by Lemma 3.2, with input $\varepsilon, \eta := 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ and $m_0 := \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$, and let n'_0 be given by Lemma 7.3, with input α, ε and M_0 . We choose $n_0 := (1 - \varepsilon)^{-1} \max\{n'_0, N_0\} + 1$ as the numerical output of the theorem.

Let G be an n -vertex graph as in Theorem 1.6, where $n \geq k \geq \delta n$ and $n \geq n_0$, and let $x \in V(G)$ be a vertex of degree at least $2(\frac{\Delta-1}{\Delta} + \delta)k$. Let T be a k -edge tree with maximum degree at most Δ .

We apply Lemma 3.2 to $G - x$ and we obtain a subgraph G' , with $|G'| \geq (1 - \varepsilon)(n - 1)$, that admits an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular partition. Let R be the corresponding $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph.

Observe that each k -edge tree T with maximum degree at most Δ will satisfy

$$k_1 \leq \frac{\Delta - 1}{\Delta} k, \tag{28}$$

where k_1 is the size of the larger bipartition class of T . We can discard scenarios (I) and (II) and therefore assume that

$$\text{all nonbipartite components of } R \text{ are } (k \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\text{-small}, \tag{29}$$

and, by (28),

$$\text{all bipartite components of } R \text{ are } (\frac{\Delta-1}{\Delta} k \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}, \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon})\text{-small}. \tag{30}$$

As we removed only few vertices from G , it is clear that x has at least $2(\frac{\Delta-1}{\Delta} + \frac{\delta}{2})k$ neighbours in G' . This, together with (29) and (30), implies that there are components C_1 and C_2 of R such that

$$\deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_i)) \geq \sqrt{\varepsilon} |\bigcup C_i|, \text{ for } i = 1, 2.$$

Moreover, we may assume that x does not see any other components, otherwise G' satisfies condition (IVa) from Lemma 7.3 and we are done. First, suppose that $\Delta = 2$, that is, T is a path of length k . In this case, we choose

a $\frac{k}{2}$ -separator z of T and embed z into x . After that, we can greedily embed each component of $T - z$ into C_1 and C_2 , respectively.

Now, suppose that $\Delta \geq 3$. By symmetry, we may assume that

$$\deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_1)) \geq \left(\frac{\Delta-1}{\Delta} + \frac{\delta}{2}\right)k. \quad (31)$$

If C_1 is nonbipartite, G' satisfies condition (IVb) from Lemma 7.3 as $\Delta \geq 3$. If C_1 is bipartite with parts A and B , we can employ (30) together with (31) to conclude that G' satisfies condition (IVc) from Lemma 7.3. This concludes the proof.

9 Conclusion

9.1 Constant degree trees

For trees whose maximum degree is bounded by an absolute constant Δ , we believe that the bound on the maximum degree of the host graph from Conjecture 1.3 can be weakened.

Conjecture 9.1. *Let $k, \Delta \in \mathbb{N}$, and let G be a graph with $\delta(G) \geq \frac{k}{2}$ and $\Delta(G) \geq 2(1 - \frac{1}{\Delta})k$. Then G contains all trees T with k edges with $\Delta(T) \leq \Delta$.*

Evidence for this conjecture is given by Theorem 1.6. Note that the bounds on the maximum and minimum degree of G are close to best possible, which can be seen by considering the following example.

Example 9.2. *Let $\Delta \geq 2$ and let T be a tree on an odd number of levels, where the root has degree $\Delta + 1$, also every vertex in an odd level has degree $\Delta + 1$, and every vertex in an even level, except for the leaves and except for the root, has degree 2.*

Setting $k := |T| - 1$, we can calculate that there are $\frac{\Delta}{\Delta+1}k + 1$ vertices in even levels, that is, there are $\frac{\Delta}{\Delta+1}k$ vertices in positive even levels. (For this, note that we can cover all but one vertex of T by disjoint stars $K_{1,\Delta}$ centered at the vertices from odd levels.) Consider the complete bipartite graph H with bipartition classes A, B of sizes $|A| = (\frac{\Delta}{\Delta+1})^2k$ and $|B| = \frac{\Delta}{2(\Delta+1)}k$. Take two copies of H , and join a new vertex x to each vertex in the larger bipartition classes. The obtained graph G misses the degree conditions from Conjecture 9.1 only by a factor of $\frac{\Delta}{\Delta+1}$. Observe that G does not contain T , because either one of the sets B would have to receive at least half of all

vertices in positive even levels of T , or one of the sets A would have to receive the root of T , plus at least a $\frac{\Delta}{\Delta+1}$ -fraction of all vertices in positive even levels of T .

It is easy to see that the tree from Example 9.2 is the most unbalanced tree whose maximum degree is bounded by the constant Δ .

9.2 A variation of the $2k - \frac{k}{2}$ conjecture

We believe that a more general statement than the one given in Conjecture 1.3 should be true. More precisely, if we relax our bound on the maximum degree of the host graph, while at the same time asking for a stronger bound on the minimum degree of the host graph, the conclusion of Conjecture 1.3 should still hold true. Quantitatively speaking, we conjecture the following (see also [3]).

Conjecture 9.3. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and let G be a graph with $\delta(G) \geq (1 + \alpha)\frac{k}{2}$ and $\Delta(G) \geq 2(1 - \alpha)k$. Then G contains all trees with k edges.*

Note that for $\alpha = 0$, the bounds from Conjecture 9.3 coincide with the bounds from Conjecture 1.3. For all $\alpha \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}]$, Conjecture 9.3 follows from the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture. Also, it is easy to see the conjecture holds for stars, double-stars and paths (see [3]).

We will discuss Conjecture 9.3 in more detail in the forthcoming manuscript [3]. In particular, we show that the conjecture is asymptotically true for bounded degree trees in dense host graphs, and we show that Conjecture 9.3 is asymptotically best possible in the following sense.

Proposition 9.4. [3] *For each odd $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell \geq 3$, and for each $\gamma > 0$ there are $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a k -edge tree T , and a graph G with $\delta(G) \geq (1 + \frac{1}{\ell} - \gamma)\frac{k}{2}$ and $\Delta(G) \geq 2(1 - \frac{1}{\ell} - \gamma)k$ such that T is not a subgraph of G .*

In particular, this disproves a conjecture from [20].

9.3 Maximum degree $\frac{4k}{3}$

Host graphs of maximum degree close to $\frac{4}{3}k$ have already appeared in the examples given in [13] for the sharpness of the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture. In [13], two examples are given: a balanced complete bipartite graph of order $\frac{4}{3}k - 4$ to

which a universal vertex is added, and the union of two disjoint copies of $K_{\frac{2}{3}k-1}$, to which a universal vertex is added. These graphs have maximum degree $\frac{4}{3}k - 4$ and $\frac{4}{3}k - 2$, respectively, and minimum degree $\frac{2}{3}k - 1$. The tree consisting of three stars of order $\frac{k}{3}$, whose centres are joined to a new vertex v , does not fit into either of the graphs described above. Let us note that also the tree obtained from taking three paths of order $\frac{k}{3}$ and joining their first vertices to a new central vertex does not fit into the second host graph described above.

It follows from Proposition 9.4 that requiring a maximum degree of at least ck , for any $c < 2$ (in particular for $c = \frac{4}{3}$), and a minimum degree of at least $\frac{k}{2}$ is not enough to guarantee all trees with k edges as subgraphs. Nevertheless, graphs that look very much like the graph from Example 1.4 (or the similar example underlying Proposition 9.4) might be the only obstructions to embed a tree with k edges into a graph of maximum degree greater than $\frac{4k}{3}$ and minimum degree greater than $\frac{k}{2}$. In the forthcoming [3], this suspicion is partially confirmed. We show that asymptotically, any bounded degree tree embeds in any host graph of maximum degree greater than $\frac{4k}{3}$ and minimum degree greater than $\frac{k}{2}$, as long as it does not too closely resemble the graph from Example 1.4 or a similar example.

9.4 Large first and second neighbourhood

A different way of avoiding Example 1.4 would be to impose a condition on the size of the second neighbourhood of a large degree vertex. We explore this approach in the present section.

Let $N_2(x)$ denote the second neighbourhood of vertex $x \in V(G)$.

Conjecture 9.5. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and let G be a graph with $\delta(G) \geq \frac{k}{2}$, which has a vertex x such that $\min\{|N(x)|, |N_2(x)|\} \geq \frac{4k}{3}$. Then G contains all trees with k edges.*

We can prove an approximate version of this for bounded degree trees, and dense host graphs.

Theorem 9.6. *Let $\delta \in (0, 1)$. There exist $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n, k \geq k_0$ with $n \geq k \geq \delta n$ the following holds for every n -vertex graph G with $\delta(G) \geq (1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}$ and every k -edge tree T with $\Delta(T) \leq k^{\frac{1}{67}}$. If there is a vertex $x \in V(G)$ with $\min\{|N(x)|, |N_2(x)|\} \geq (1 + \delta)\frac{4k}{3}$, then T embeds in G .*

Proof. Given $\delta \in (0, 1)$, set $\varepsilon := \frac{\delta^4}{10^{10}}$ and $\alpha := \frac{1}{2}$. Let N_0, M_0 be given by Lemma 3.2, with input ε , $\eta := 5\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ and $m_0 := \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$. Let n'_0 be given by Lemma 7.3, with input α , ε and M_0 . Choose $n_0 := (1 - \varepsilon)^{-1} \max\{n'_0, N_0\} + 1$ as the numerical output of the theorem.

Now, let G , $x \in V(G)$ and T be given as in Theorem 9.6. We apply Lemma 3.2 to $G - x$, obtaining subgraph G' which admits an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular partition, with corresponding $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -reduced graph R . Note that

$$\delta(R) \geq \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|} \geq (1 + 100\sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}.$$

We quickly deduce that x $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ -sees two components C_1 and C_2 of R , and does not see any other component, as otherwise we are in one of scenarios (I), (II), (III), or (IVa) from Lemma 7.3, and can thus embed T . In particular, we have $N_2(x) \subseteq V(\bigcup C_1 \cup C_2)$.

Symmetry allows us to assume that $\deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_1)) \geq \deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_2))$. In particular, $\deg_G(x, V(\bigcup C_1)) \geq (1 + \frac{\delta}{2}) \frac{2k}{3}$. If we are in neither of scenarios (IVb) or (IVc) from Lemma 7.3, then C_1 is bipartite, say with parts A_1 and B_1 , and x sees only one side of C_1 , say A_1 .

Now, if $|B_1| \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}$, we are in scenario (IVd) from Lemma 7.3, and can embed T . So assume otherwise. Then, $\bigcup C_2$ contains at least $(1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3}$ vertices from $N_2(x)$. If we are in neither of scenarios (IVb) or (IVc) from Lemma 7.3, then C_2 is bipartite, say with parts A_2 and B_2 . Furthermore, x does not see B_2 and $|B_2| \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}$. If $|A_2| \geq (1 + \sqrt[4]{\varepsilon}) \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{|R|}{|G'|}$, we are in scenario (IVd) from Lemma 7.3. Otherwise, we are scenario (IVe) from Lemma 7.3, which concludes our proof. \square

9.5 Supersaturation

Given a graph F , the function $\text{ex}(n, F)$ is defined as the maximum number of edges an n -vertex graph can have without containing a copy of F . The supersaturation phenomenon is that once a graph on n vertices has substantially more than $\text{ex}(n, F)$ edges, a large number of copies of F appear. In our context, the Erdős–Sós conjecture would imply that

$$\text{ex}(n, T) \leq \frac{1}{2}(k - 1)n,$$

where T is any fixed k -edge tree. In view of our Theorem 1.9, the only question we can answer here is how many copies of T the theorem guarantees, where T is of linear size and bounded degree. We can see from Lemma 3.4, that if we are embedding t vertices into an $(\varepsilon, 5\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ -regular pair, then the number of ways one can embed those vertices is at least

$$2^t \varepsilon^t \left(\frac{n}{\ell}\right)^t \geq \left(\frac{2\varepsilon}{M_0}\right)^t n^t,$$

where ℓ and M_0 are as in Lemma 3.2. So, given $\delta > 0$, given a graph G with $e(G) \geq (1 + \delta)\frac{k}{2}n$ and $n \geq n_0$, and given any k -edge tree T with bounded maximum degree, one can easily deduce from the proof of Theorem 1.9 that G contains at least $c^{k+1}n^{k+1}$ copies of T , where c is a very small constant that only depends on δ .

Similarly, given $\delta > 0$ and an n -vertex graph G as in Theorem 1.5, one can deduce that the number of copies of any k -edge tree T with bounded maximum degree is at least $C^k n^k$, where C is a very small constant depending on δ (The exponent drops to k because we map a cutvertex z of T into some maximum degree vertex of G . So, if the number of vertices of degree at least $(1 + \delta)2k$ in G is not linear in n , we cannot expect as many copies of T as in the situation of Theorem 1.9.).

9.6 Extremal graphs

What happens to our results if the minimum/average/maximum degree of a graph is slightly below the thresholds given in the theorems? Can we still embed any k -edge tree T of bounded maximum degree, and if not, can we describe the structure of G ?

It is possible to deduce⁷ from the proofs of Propositions 5.1, 5.8 and 6.3 that if the minimum degree of G is close to the bound $\frac{k}{2}$, then we are still able to embed the tree T , unless our graph G has the following structure: each component of G has size less than k , or every large component of G is the disjoint union of sets A and B such that A is almost independent and almost all edges are present between A and B . In the latter case, we know that furthermore, either B is almost independent, and both A and B are smaller than k , which means we are not able to embed trees that are very

⁷See the forthcoming [4] for a more precise argument.

unbalanced, or B has size less than $\frac{k}{2}$, in which case we cannot embed trees that are almost perfectly balanced.

Extremal graphs for Theorem 1.9. For Theorem 1.9 (our approximate version of the Erdős–Sós conjecture), one can prove that the components of G are either almost complete and of size roughly k , or bipartite and as described above.

The two situations correspond to the classical examples for the sharpness of the Erdős–Sós conjecture: the union of $\frac{n}{k}$ complete graphs on k vertices (if k does not divide n , add in a smaller complete graph); a complete bipartite graph with bipartition classes of size almost k ; and a complete graph on n vertices from which all edges inside a set A have been deleted, where $|A| = n - \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor + 1$ (note that the second example has slightly less edges).

Extremal graphs for Theorems 1.5 and 1.6. For Theorem 1.5 (our approximate version of Conjecture 1.3), we arrive at the following situation if we cannot embed T as planned. Any maximum degree vertex x of G sees exactly two components C_1, C_2 of $G' - x$. Both C_1, C_2 are bipartite and x sees only one side of each C_i . This is precisely the situation from Example 1.4 (although G might have more components that are simply too small).

For Theorem 1.6 (the variant of Theorem 1.5 for constant degree trees), we arrive at an example similar to the one from Example 1.4, with the size of the sets slightly adjusted.

Extremal graphs for Theorem 1.8. For Theorem 1.8 (our approximate version of the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture), it might again happen that G consists of components that are each too small to accommodate T .

It might also happen that any maximum degree vertex x sees both sides A and B of a bipartite component C of $G' - x$, and both A and B are smaller than $\frac{2}{3}k$. This is exactly the situation described in one of the examples from [13] for the sharpness of the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture (a complete bipartite graph with sides of size $\frac{2}{3}k - 2$ plus a universal vertex).

If that is not the case, then any maximum degree vertex x sees at least two components C_1, C_2 of $G' - x$, and if it sees a third component, the embedding succeeds. It might now happen that x sees two almost complete components of size almost $\frac{2}{3}k$, and we cannot embed T . This corresponds to the second

example from [13] for the sharpness of the $\frac{2}{3}$ -conjecture (two complete graphs of order $\frac{2}{3}k - 1$ plus a universal vertex).

However, it might also happen that C_1 is bipartite, with bipartition classes A_1 and B_1 , such that one of these classes is slightly smaller than $\frac{2}{3}k$, and such that x sees only one side of the bipartition, say A_1 . In this case, it might again be impossible to embed T .

The latter situation is described in the following example. Note that this example is quite similar to Example 1.4, but allows for two different shapes of the second component.

Example 9.7. *Assume that k is divisible by 3. For $i = 1, 2$, let $C_i = (A_i, B_i)$ be a complete bipartite graph with $|A_i| = \frac{2}{3}k - 2$ and $|B_i| = \frac{2}{3}k - 3$. Let C'_2 be a complete graph with $|C'_2| = \frac{2}{3}k - 1$.*

Let G be obtained from $C_1 \cup C_2$ by adding a new vertex x adjacent to all of $A_1 \cup A_2$. Let G' be obtained from $C_1 \cup C'_2$ by adding a new vertex x adjacent to all of $A_1 \cup V(C'_2)$.

Then the tree T obtained from taking three stars of order $\frac{k}{3}$ and adding a new vertex adjacent to their centres, does not embed in either of G, G' .

Note that if we take the sizes of the sets A_i in Example 9.7 to be $\frac{2}{3}k - 3$ instead of $\frac{2}{3}k - 2$, then also the tree T' , obtained from taking three stars of order $\frac{k}{3}$ and adding a new vertex adjacent to one leaf from each of the stars, does not embed in either of G, G' .

The reader might object that Example 9.7 does not really apply to the situation from Theorem 1.8, as the tree T from the example has maximum degree $\frac{k}{3}$. However, we can modify the tree a bit in order to comply with the maximum degree requirement, keeping it as unbalanced as possible, and maintaining the property that it consists of three subtrees of the same order plus a vertex that joins them. Then Example 9.7 still works, after adjusting the sizes of the sets A_i and B_i .

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