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On the minimum number of arcs in k -dicritical oriented graphs

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Abstract

The dichromatic number $\bar{\chi}(D)$ of a digraph D is the least integer k such that D can be partitioned into k directed acyclic digraphs. A digraph is k -dicritical if $\bar{\chi}(D) = k$ and each proper subgraph D' of D satisfies $\bar{\chi}(D') \leq k - 1$. An oriented graph is a digraph with no directed cycle of length 2. For integers k and n , we denote by $o_k(n)$ the minimum number of edges of a k -dicritical oriented graph on n vertices. The main result of this paper is a proof that $o_3(n) \geq \frac{7n+2}{3}$ together with a construction witnessing that $o_3(n) \leq \lceil \frac{5n}{2} \rceil$ for all $n \geq 12$. We also give a construction showing that for all sufficiently large n and all $k \geq 3$, $o_k(n) < (2k - 3)n$, disproving a conjecture of Hoshino and Kawarabayashi.

1 Introduction

Let G be a graph.

We denote by $V(G)$ its vertex set and by $E(G)$ its edge set, and we set $n(G) = |V(G)|$ and $m(G) = |E(G)|$. A **subgraph** of G is a graph G' such that $V(G') \subseteq V(G)$ and $E(G') \subseteq E(G)$. A **proper subgraph** of G is a subgraph G' of G such that $V(G') \neq V(G)$ or $E(G') \neq E(G)$.

A **proper k -colouring** of a graph G is a partition of the vertex set of G into k disjoint **stable sets** (i.e. sets of pairwise non-adjacent vertices). A graph is **k -colourable** if it has a k -colouring. The **chromatic number** of a graph G , denoted by $\chi(G)$, is the least integer k such that G is k -colourable. The chromatic number is monotone in the sense that if G' is a subgraph of G , then $\chi(G') \leq \chi(G)$.

A graph G is said to be **critical** and **k -critical** if every proper subgraph G' of G satisfies $\chi(G') < \chi(G) = k$. Clearly, every graph contains a critical subdigraph with the same chromatic number. Hence many problems concerning the chromatic number can be reduced to critical graphs. The study of critical graphs was initiated by G. A. Dirac in the 1950s and has attracted a lot of attention since then. Dirac [6, 7, 8] established the basic properties of critical graphs and started to investigate the minimum number of edges possible in a k -critical graph of order n , denoted by $g_k(n)$. It is easy to show that the minimum degree of a k -critical graph is at

least $k - 1$. Consequently, $g_k(n) \geq \frac{1}{2}(k - 1)n$ for all $n \geq k$. Brooks' Theorem [5] implies that $g_k(n) = \frac{1}{2}(k - 1)n$ if and only if $n = k$ or $k = 3$ and n is odd. Dirac [7] (see also [8]) proved that $g_k(n) \geq \frac{1}{2}(k - 1)n + \frac{k-3}{2}$ for $k \geq 4$ and $n \geq k + 2$. Note that there is no k -critical graph of order $k + 1$. Gallai [9, 10] proved that the complement of a k -critical graph of order at most $2k - 2$ is disconnected, and deduced the exact values of $g_k(n)$ when $k \geq 4$ and $k + 2 \leq n \leq 2k - 1$. Kostochka and Stiebitz [12] proved $g_k(n) \geq \frac{1}{2}(k - 1)n + k - 3$. In 2014, using the potential method, Kostochka and Yancey [14] proved that $g_4(n) = \lceil \frac{5n-2}{3} \rceil$ for all $n \geq 4$, $n \neq 5$. Furthermore, they [13] established the lower bound $g_k(n) \geq \lceil \frac{(k+1)(k-2)n - k(k-3)}{2k-2} \rceil$ which is sharp when $k \geq 4$ and $n \equiv 1 \pmod{k-1}$. In particular, they proved that $g_5(n) \geq \frac{9}{4}n - \frac{5}{4}$ with equality when $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

The **girth** of a graph G is the minimum length of a cycle in G or $+\infty$ if G is acyclic. Also using the potential method, Liu and Postle [17] showed that the minimum number of edges of a 4-critical graph is larger than $g_4(n)$ if we require the graph to have girth 5: If G is a 4-critical graph of girth at least 5, then $m(G) \geq \frac{5n(G)+2}{3}$. Likewise, Postle [22] showed that every 5-critical graph with girth at least 4 satisfies $m(G) \geq (\frac{9}{4} + \varepsilon)n(G) - \frac{5}{4}$ for $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{84}$.

Let D be a digraph.

We denote by $V(D)$ its vertex set and by $A(D)$ its arc set, and we set $n(D) = |V(D)|$ and $m(D) = |A(D)|$. A **subdigraph** of D is a digraph D' such that $V(D') \subseteq V(D)$ and $A(D') \subseteq A(D)$. A **proper subdigraph** of D is a subdigraph D' of D such that $V(D') \neq V(D)$ or $A(D') \neq A(D)$.

A **k -dicolouring** of a digraph is a partition of its vertex set into k subsets inducing acyclic subdigraphs. Alternatively, it is a k -colouring $\varphi : V(D) \rightarrow [k]$ such that $D[\varphi^{-1}(c)]$ is acyclic for every colour $c \in [k]$. A digraph is **k -dicolourable** if it has a k -dicolouring. The **dichromatic number** of a digraph D , denoted by $\vec{\chi}(D)$, is the least integer k such that D is k -dicolourable. This notion was introduced and investigated by Neumann-Lara [20]. It can be seen as a generalization of the chromatic number. Indeed, for a graph G , the **bidirected graph** \overleftrightarrow{G} is the digraph obtained from G by replacing each edge by a **digon**, that is a pair of oppositely directed arcs between the same end-vertices. Observe that $\chi(G) = \vec{\chi}(\overleftrightarrow{G})$ since any two adjacent vertices in \overleftrightarrow{G} induce a directed cycle of length 2. A **tournament** is an orientation of a complete graph.

Similarly to the chromatic number, the dichromatic number is monotone: if D' is a subdigraph of D , then $\vec{\chi}(D') \leq \vec{\chi}(D)$. A digraph D is said to be **dicritical** and **k -dicritical** if every proper subdigraph D' of D satisfies $\vec{\chi}(D') < \vec{\chi}(D) = k$. Clearly, every digraph contains a dicritical subdigraph with the same dichromatic number. Dicritical digraphs were introduced in Neumann-Lara's seminal paper [20]. Clearly, $\vec{\chi}(D) = 1$ if and only if D is acyclic. As a consequence, a digraph D is 2-dicritical if and only if D is a directed cycle. Bokal, Fijavž, Juvan, Kayll and Mohar [4] proved that deciding whether a given digraph is k -dicolourable is NP-complete for all $k \geq 2$. Hence a characterization of the class of k -dicritical digraphs with fixed $k \geq 3$ is unlikely. However, it might be possible to derive bounds on the minimum number of arcs in a k -dicritical digraph. Kostochka and Stiebitz [16] deduced the following from a Brooks-type result for digraphs due to Mohar [18]: if D is a 3-dicritical digraph of order $n \geq 3$, then $m(D) \geq 2n$ and equality holds if and only if n is odd and D is a bidirected odd cycle.

For integers k and n , let $d_k(n)$ denote the minimum number of arcs in a k -dicritical digraph of order n . By the above observations, $d_2(n) = n$ for all $n \geq 2$, and $d_3(n) \geq 2n$ for all possible

n , and equality holds if and only if n is odd and $n \geq 3$.

If G is a k -critical graph, then \overleftrightarrow{G} is k -dicritical, so $d_k(n) \leq 2g_k(n)$ provided that there is a k -critical graph of order n . It is known that, for $k \geq 4$, there is a k -critical graph of order n if and only if $n \geq k$ and $n \neq k + 1$. Moreover, there is a k -dicritical digraph of order $k + 1$ for all $k \geq 3$: take the disjoint union of a directed 3-cycle \vec{C}_3 and a bidirected complete graph on $k - 2$ vertices $\overleftrightarrow{K}_{k-2}$, and add a digon between each vertex of 3-cycle \vec{C}_3 and each vertex of $\overleftrightarrow{K}_{k-2}$.

Kostochka and Stiebitz proved that if D is a 4-dicritical digraph then $m(D) \geq \frac{10}{3}n(D) - \frac{4}{3}$. This bound is sharp if $n(D) \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ or $n(D) \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ and $n \neq 5$. They also proposed the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.1 (Kostochka and Stiebitz [16]). If D is a k -dicritical digraph of order n with $k \geq 4$ and $n \geq k$, then $m(D) \geq 2g_k(n)$ and equality implies that D is a bidirected k -critical graph. As a consequence, $d_k(n) = 2g_k(n)$ when $n \geq k$ and $n \neq k + 1$.

The best known lower bound on $d_k(n)$ for $k \geq 5$ is by Aboulker and Vermande [1].

Theorem 1.2 (Aboulker and Vermande [1]). $d_k(n) \geq \left(k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right)n - k\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right)$ for every $k \geq 3, n \geq 1$.

Kostochka and Stiebitz [15] showed that if a k -critical G is triangle-free (that is has no cycle of length 3), then $m(G)/n(G) \geq k - o(k)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Informally, this means that the minimum average degree of a k -critical triangle-free graph is (asymptotically) twice the minimum average degree of a k -critical graph. Similarly to this undirected case, it is expected that the minimum number of arcs in a k -dicritical digraph of order n is larger than $d_k(n)$ if we impose this digraph to have no short directed cycles, and in particular if the digraph is an **oriented graph**, that is a digraph with no digon. Let $o_k(n)$ denote the minimum number of arcs in a k -dicritical oriented graph of order n (with the convention $o_k(n) = +\infty$ if there is no k -dicritical oriented graph of order n). Clearly $o_k(n) \geq d_k(n)$.

Conjecture 1.3 (Kostochka and Stiebitz [16]). There is a constant $c > 1$ such that $o_k(n) > c \cdot d_k(n)$ for $k \geq 3$ and n sufficiently large.

We now describe the results that we improve. Hoshino and Kawarabayashi [11] observed that, using iteratively an analogue of Hajós's construction for oriented graphs, for each $k \geq 3$, one can construct an infinite family of sparse k -dicritical oriented graphs D such that $m(D) < \frac{1}{2}(k^2 - k + 1)n(D)$. Consequently, $o_k(n) < \frac{1}{2}(k^2 - k + 1)n$ for infinitely many values of n . When $k = 3$, a better result can be obtained using the unique 3-dicritical oriented graph with 20 arcs. It yields 3-dicritical oriented graphs with n vertices and $\frac{19n}{6} + 1$ arcs for all $n \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$. Consequently, $o_3(n) \leq \frac{19n}{6} + 1$ for all $n \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$. Currently the best known lower bound on $o_k(n)$ for $k \geq 5$ is given by Theorem 1.2, that is $o_k(n) \geq d_k(n) \geq \left(k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right)n - k\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right)$.

Our results

In this paper, we improve both the lower and the upper bound on $o_k(n)$ for $k \geq 3$ and in particular $o_3(n)$. First, in Subsection 4.1, we show that $o_3(n) \leq \lceil \frac{5}{2}n \rceil$ for every $n \geq 12$, by

describing a 3-dicritical oriented graph with n vertices and $\lceil \frac{5}{2}n \rceil$ arcs for all $n \geq 12$. Then, in Subsection 4.2, we extend this construction to prove that for every $k \geq 3$, $o_k(n) < (2k - 3)n$ for every n large enough. This disproves a conjecture of Hoshino and Kawarabayashi [11] stating that any dicritical oriented graph D satisfies $\frac{m(D)}{n(D)} \geq \frac{k^2}{2} - \mathcal{O}(k)$. For the lower bounds, we considered the case $k = 3$ and proved $o_3(n) \geq \frac{7n+2}{3}$, which constitutes our main theorem.

Theorem 1.4. *If D is a 3-dicritical oriented graph, then*

$$m(D) \geq \frac{7n(D) + 2}{3}.$$

To prove Theorem 1.4 we use the so-called potential method introduced by Montassier, Ossona de Mendez, Raspaud and Zhu in [19] and popularized by Kostochka and Yancey [14, 16]. We also use some ideas introduced by Liu and Postle [22, 17] who were interested in the minimum number of edges in triangle-free critical graphs.

We actually prove a more general result than Theorem 1.4. It holds for every 3-dicritical digraph and takes into account the number of digons. For any digraph D , let $B(D)$ be the (undirected) graph whose vertex set consists of the vertices of D that are incident to at least one digon, and with edges all pairs of vertices linked by a digon in D . Recall that a **matching** in a graph is a set of edges without common end-vertices. Let $\pi(D)$ be the size of a maximum matching of $B(D)$. In particular, $\pi(D) = 0$ if and only if D is an oriented graph.

Definition 1.5. If D is a digraph and $R \subseteq V(D)$, the **potential** of R in D is

$$\rho_D(R) = 7|R| - 3m(D[R]) - 2\pi(D[R])$$

and we write $\rho(D) = \rho_D(V(D))$.

Theorem 1.4 is equivalent to the statement *every 3-dicritical oriented graph has potential at most -2* . We prove that this statement holds not only for oriented graphs, but for all 3-dicritical digraphs except a few exceptions which have digons. The first family of exceptions is the bidirected odd cycles, which have potential 1. The second family of exceptions are the odd 3-wheels. An **odd 3-wheel** is a digraph obtained by connecting a vertex c to a directed 3-cycle (x, y, z, x) by three bidirected odd paths. It is easy to check that any odd 3-wheel D is a 3-dicritical digraph with $m(D) = 2n(D) + 1$ and $\pi(D) = \frac{n(D)-2}{2}$, so $\rho(D) = -1$. These are the only exceptions.

Theorem 1.6. *If D is a 3-dicritical digraph, then*

- $\rho(D) = 1$ if D is a bidirected odd cycle,
- $\rho(D) = -1$ if D is an odd 3-wheel,
- $\rho(D) \leq -2$ otherwise.

This result implies Theorem 1.4 because $\pi(D) = 0$ for every oriented graph D , and bidirected odd cycles and odd 3-wheels have digons.

The proof of Theorem 1.6 is spread into three sections. We introduce a few tools in Section 3; then we study some structural properties and the potential of some particular digraphs that appear during the proof; finally we give the proof of the theorem in Section 6.

2 Notation

A **forest** is an acyclic graph. A **tree** is a connected forest. The vertices of degree at most 1 (resp. at least 2) in a forest are called **leaves** (resp. **internal vertices**).

Let D be a digraph.

The **underlying graph** of D is the graph with vertex set $V(D)$ in which two vertices are joined by an edge if and only if there is at least one arc between them.

A **digon** is a pair of arcs in opposite directions between the same vertices. The digon $\{xy, yx\}$ is denoted by $[x, y]$. The **digon graph** of D , denoted by $B(D)$, is the graph with vertex set $V(D)$ in which uv is an edge if and only if $[u, v]$ is a digon on D .

A digraph is a **bidirected graph** if every arc is in a digon. A **bidirected path** (resp. **bidirected cycle**, **bidirected tree**, **bidirected complete graph**) is a bidirected graph D such that $B(D)$ is a path (resp. cycle, tree, complete graph). In other words, it is a digraph obtained from a path (resp. cycle, tree, complete graph) by replacing every edge by a digon. The **leaves** (resp. **internal vertices**) of a bidirected tree T are the leaves (resp. internal vertices) of $B(T)$.

A digraph is an **oriented graph** if it has no digon. An **oriented forest** is an oriented graph whose underlying graph is a forest.

The **directed path** (x_1, \dots, x_n) is the oriented graph with vertex set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and arc set $\{x_1x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}x_n\}$.

The **directed cycle** (x_1, \dots, x_n, x_1) is the oriented graph with vertex set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and arc set $\{x_1x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}x_n, x_nx_1\}$.

For short, we often abbreviate directed path into **dipath** and directed cycle into **dicycle**.

Let D be a digraph. We use the following notation.

- Given a graph G , we denote by $\mu(G)$ the maximum size of a matching in G . We set $\pi(D) = \mu(B(D))$.
- For any $v \in V(D)$, $d^+(v)$ (resp. $d^-(v)$) is the number of arcs leaving (resp. entering) v , and $d(v) = d^+(v) + d^-(v)$ is the number of arcs incident to v .
- For any $v \in V(D)$, $n(v)$ is the number of neighbours of v .
- $D[X]$ is the subdigraph of D induced by $X \cap V(D)$.
- For any $X \subseteq V(D)$, $D - X$ is the subdigraph induced by $V(D) \setminus X$. We abbreviate $D - \{x\}$ into $D - x$.
- For any X such that $X \cap V(D) = \emptyset$, $D + X$ is the digraph $(V(D) \cup X, A(D))$. We abbreviate $D + \{x\}$ into $D + x$.
- For any $F \subseteq \binom{V(D)}{2}$, $D \setminus F$ is the subdigraph $(V(D), A(D) \setminus F)$ and $D \cup F$ is the digraph $(V(D), A(D) \cup F)$.
- The **converse** of D is the digraph \overleftarrow{D} obtained by reversing the direction of all its arcs: $V(\overleftarrow{D}) = V(D)$ and $A(\overleftarrow{D}) = \{yx \mid xy \in A(D)\}$.

3 Properties of k -dicritical digraphs

A graph G is **non-separable** if it is connected and $G - v$ is connected for all $v \in V(G)$. A **block** of a graph G is a subgraph which is non-separable and is maximal with respect to this property. A **block** of a digraph is a block in its underlying graph.

Lemma 3.1 (Neumann-Lara [20]). *If D is a k -dicritical digraph, then for every vertex v , $d^+(v) \geq k - 1$ and $d^-(v) \geq k - 1$.*

Theorem 3.2 (Bang-Jensen et al. [2]). *If D is a k -dicritical digraph, then any block of the subdigraph induced by vertices of degree $2(k - 1)$ is either:*

- an arc, or
- a directed cycle, or
- a bidirected odd cycle, or
- a bidirected complete graph.

Forest and trees will be important in the proof because of the followings two lemmas.

Lemma 3.3. *Let D be a 3-critical digraph. If D is not a bidirected odd cycle, then $B(D)$ is a forest.*

Proof. Assume for contradiction that D is a 3-critical digraph, D is not a bidirected odd cycle, and D contains a bidirected cycle C . Since bidirected cycles of odd length are 3-critical, C has even length. Let xy be an arc in C . As D is 3-dicritical, $D \setminus xy$ has a 2-dicolouring φ . Since x and y are linked by a bidirected path of odd length, we have $\varphi(x) \neq \varphi(y)$. Thus φ is a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Let D be a k -dicritical digraph. There is no vertex v in D with only one neighbour not connected to v by a digon.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that such a vertex v exists and let w be its unique neighbour not connected to v by a digon. Let D' be obtained from D by removing the (unique) arc connecting v and w . As D is 3-dicritical, D' has a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring φ . In this dicolouring, all neighbours of v in D' have a colour different from $\varphi(v)$ because they are connected to v by a digon. Hence adding the arc between v and w cannot create a monochromatic dicycle and thus φ is a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring of D , a contradiction. \square

4 Dicritical oriented graphs with few arcs

4.1 3-dicritical oriented graphs with few arcs

The **knob of height 1** is the tournament \vec{K}_1 defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} V(\vec{K}_1) &= \{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, y_3\}, \\ A(\vec{K}_1) &= \{x_1x_2, y_1y_2, y_2y_3, y_3y_1, y_1x_1, y_2x_1, y_3x_1, x_2y_1, x_2y_2, x_2y_3\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_1) and (x_1, x_2, y_i, x_1) for $i \in [3]$ are directed 3-cycles. The **base** of the knob is the arc x_1x_2 .

For all integers $i \geq 2$, the **knob of height i** , denoted by \vec{K}_i , is the oriented graph obtained from \vec{K}_{i-1} by adding two new vertices z_1z_2 and the arcs of the two directed 3-cycle (z_1, z_2, x, z_1) for all end-vertices x of the base of \vec{K}_{i-1} . The **base** of \vec{K}_i is the arc z_1z_2 .

We also define a knob with an even number of vertices as follows. Let \vec{K}'_1 be the oriented graph defined by

$$V(\vec{K}'_1) = \{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4\}$$

$$A(\vec{K}'_1) = \{x_1x_2, y_1y_2, y_2y_3, y_3y_4, y_4y_1, y_1x_1, y_2x_1, y_3x_1, y_4x_1, x_2y_1, x_2y_2, x_2y_3, x_2y_4\}$$

and we call the arc x_1x_2 its **base**. Informally, this is a knob \vec{K}_1 where the 3-cycle (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_1) is replaced by a 4-cycle $(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_1)$.

A **knob** is either \vec{K}'_1 or a knob of height i for some positive integer i . The following proposition is easy and the proof is left to the reader.

Proposition 4.1. *Let \vec{K} be a knob.*

- (i) *Every precolouring of the two vertices of its base can be extended into a 3-dicolouring of \vec{K} .*
- (ii) *In every 2-dicolouring of \vec{K} , the two end-vertices of its base are coloured differently.*
- (iii) *For every arc $a \in A(\vec{K})$, there is a 2-dicolouring of $\vec{K} \setminus a$ such that the two end-vertices of the base are coloured the same.*

Let \mathcal{O}_3 be the family of the oriented graphs that are obtained from an odd directed cycle by adding a copy of a knob with base a for every arc a of this cycle. See Figure 1.

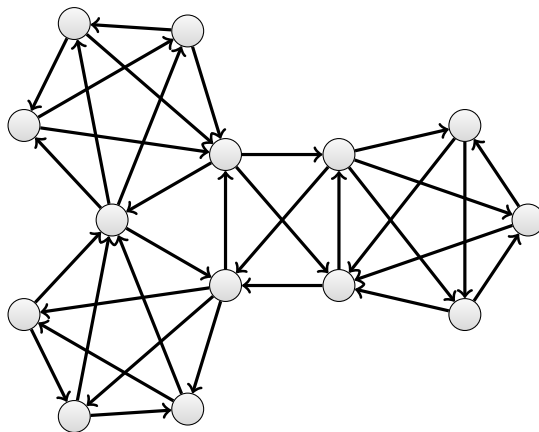


Figure 1: A digraph of \mathcal{O}_3 of order 14.

Since there are knobs of any odd order at least 5, and K'_1 has order 6, there are elements of \mathcal{O}_3 of every order at least 12.

Proposition 4.2. *If $D \in \mathcal{O}_3$, then D is 3-dicritical.*

Proof. Let D be an oriented graph in \mathcal{O}_3 constructed on an odd directed cycle \vec{C} . It is clear from the construction that $m(D) = \frac{5}{2}n(D)$.

Using a proper 3-colouring of \vec{C} and extending to each knob by Proposition 4.1 (i), we obtain a 3-dicolouring of D . Suppose for a contradiction that D admits a 2-dicolouring. Then there is an arc a of the directed cycle with both end-vertices coloured the same. Thus the knob with base a contradicts Proposition 4.1 (ii). Consequently, $\vec{\chi}(D) = 3$.

Consider now an arc a of D . A 2-dicolouring of $D \setminus a$ can be obtained as follows. Take a 2-dicolouring of the knob from which a is removed such that the end-vertices of its base are coloured the same (it exists by Proposition 4.1 (iii)), and 2-dicolourings of the other knobs (for which the end-vertices of the base are coloured differently), and make sure that they agree on the vertices of the directed cycle. This is possible because \vec{C} is odd. Then the union of those 2-dicolourings is a 2-dicolouring of $D \setminus a$.

Altogether, this proves that D is 3-dicritical. \square

With the observation that for every even integer $n \geq 12$, there exists a digraph in \mathcal{O}_3 with n vertices and $\frac{5}{2}n$ arcs (by taking the three knobs of the form \vec{K}_i), and that for every odd integer $n \geq 13$, there exists a digraph in \mathcal{O}_3 with n vertices and $\frac{5n+1}{2}$ arcs (by taking two knobs of the form \vec{K}_i , and for the last one \vec{K}'_1), we deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 4.3. *For every integer $n \geq 12$, there is a 3-dicritical oriented graph with n vertices and $\lceil \frac{5}{2}n \rceil$ arcs. In other words, $o_3(n) \leq \lceil \frac{5}{2}n \rceil$ for every $n \geq 12$.*

4.2 k -dicritical oriented graphs with few arcs

In [11], the authors conjectured that for any k -dicritical oriented graph D , $\frac{m(D)}{n(D)} \geq \frac{k^2}{2} - \mathcal{O}(k)$. We disprove this conjecture by generalising the construction of the previous subsection.

Theorem 4.4. *For any integer $k \geq 2$, there is an integer N_k such that for every $n \geq N_k$, there exists a k -dicritical oriented graph with n vertices and m arcs, such that $m \leq (2k - 3)n$. Moreover, this last inequality is strict if $k > 2$.*

First we need to define a generalisation of the knob: for any oriented graph D , we define the D -**knob with base** z_1z_2 , denoted by $\vec{K}(D)$, to be the oriented graph with vertex set $V(D) \cup \{z_1, z_2\}$ and arc set $A(D) \cup \{z_1z_2\} \cup \{z_2u, uz_1 \mid u \in V(D)\}$. For example, \vec{K}_1 is the \vec{C}_3 -knob, and \vec{K}'_1 is the \vec{C}_4 -knob, where \vec{C}_k is the directed cycle of order k for every $k \geq 3$.

The following lemma shows that if D is k -dicritical, then $\vec{K}(D)$ (with base z_1z_2) is a gadget that forces z_1 and z_2 to receive distinct colours in every k -dicolouring of $\vec{K}(D)$. Thus, by gluing on a tournament T of order $k + 1$ a D -knob with base z_1z_2 for every $z_1z_2 \in A(T)$, we will obtain a digraph which is not k -dicolourable.

Lemma 4.5. *Let D be a k -dicritical oriented graph and $\vec{K}(D)$ be the D -knob with base z_1z_2 .*

- (i) $\vec{\chi}(\vec{K}(D)) = k$, and z_1 and z_2 receive different colours in every k -dicolouring of $\vec{K}(D)$.
- (ii) For any arc a of $\vec{K}(D)$, there exists a k -dicolouring of $\vec{K}(D) \setminus a$ where z_1 and z_2 receive the same colour.

Proof. (i) $\vec{\chi}(\vec{K}(D)) \geq \vec{\chi}(D) = k$. Now every k -dicolouring of D can be extended into a k -dicolouring of $\vec{K}(D)$ by assigning to z_1 and z_2 two distinct colours because all directed cycles containing one of those vertices contains the arc z_1z_2 . Hence $\vec{\chi}(\vec{K}(D)) = k$.

Suppose for contradiction that $\vec{K}(D)$ has a k -dicolouring φ with $\varphi(z_1) = \varphi(z_2)$. Without loss of generality, $\varphi(z_1) = \varphi(z_2) = k$. Then for any vertex u in the copy of D , (u, z_1, z_2, u) is a directed 3-cycle, so $\varphi(u) \neq \varphi(z_1) = \varphi(z_2) = k$. Thus φ induces a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring of D , contradiction.

(ii) Let a be an arc of $\vec{K}(D)$. If $a = z_1z_2$, then z_1 and z_2 participate in no dicycle of $\vec{K}(D) \setminus a$. So one can choose any k -dicolouring of the copy of D in $\vec{K}(D) \setminus a$, and give the same colour (any of them) to z_1 and z_2 .

If $a = uz_1$ for some vertex u in the copy of D . Then consider a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring of $D - u$, and colour z_1, z_2, u with colour k . This yields the desired k -dicolouring of $D \setminus a$. By directional duality, we get the result if a is of the form z_2u .

If a is in the copy of D , then taking a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring of $D \setminus a$, and colouring z_1 and z_2 with colour k , we get the desired k -dicolouring. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 4.4.

Proof of Theorem 4.4. For all $i \geq 1$ and all $k \geq 2$, we construct a k -dicritical oriented graph \vec{G}_k^i in such a way that \vec{G}_k^{i+1} has one more vertex than \vec{G}_k^i . We first define \vec{G}_2^i for all $i \geq 1$, and explain how to construct \vec{G}_{k+1}^i from \vec{G}_k^i . We then prove that the \vec{G}_k^i satisfy the statement of the theorem.

For every $i \geq 1$, let \vec{G}_2^i be the directed cycle of length $i + 2$. Let $i \geq 1$ and $k \geq 2$. Suppose \vec{G}_k^i is already constructed, and define \vec{G}_{k+1}^i as follows: start with a tournament T on $k + 1$ vertices, and glue on every arc z_1z_2 of T a copy of $\vec{K}(\vec{G}_k^1)$ with base z_1z_2 , except on a unique arc on which we glue a copy of $\vec{K}(\vec{G}_k^i)$.

We now prove that $\vec{\chi}(\vec{G}_{k+1}^i) \geq k + 1$. Since T has $k + 1$ vertices, there is a monochromatic arc in any k -dicolouring of T . So, if \vec{G}_{k+1}^i has a k -dicolouring φ , then \vec{G}_{k+1}^i contains a \vec{G}_k^1 -knob or \vec{G}_k^i -knob with base z_1z_2 such that $\varphi(z_1) = \varphi(z_2)$, a contradiction to Lemma 4.5 (i). Hence $\vec{\chi}(\vec{G}_{k+1}^i) \geq k + 1$.

Let us now prove that \vec{G}_{k+1}^i is $(k + 1)$ -dicritical. Consider an arc a of \vec{G}_{k+1}^i . A k -dicolouring of $\vec{G}_{k+1}^i \setminus a$ can be obtained as follows. Let \vec{K} be the \vec{G}_k^1 -knob or \vec{G}_k^i -knob containing a and z_1z_2 its base. Let c be a colouring of $V(T)$ such that the $k - 1$ vertices of $V(T) \setminus \{z_1, z_2\}$ receive pairwise distinct colours from $[k - 1]$ and $c(z_1) = c(z_2) = k$. For each arc xy of $A(T) \setminus z_1z_2$, take a k -dicolouring of the \vec{G}_k^1 -knob or \vec{G}_k^i -knob with base xy . By Lemma 4.5 (i), the colours of x and y are distinct. Permute the colours so that x is coloured $c(x)$ and y is coloured $c(y)$. By Lemma 4.5 (ii), $\vec{K} \setminus a$ has a k -dicolouring such that z_1 and z_2 are coloured the same. Permute the colours so that they are coloured k . Now, the dicolourings of the \vec{G}_k^1 -knobs and \vec{G}_k^i -knob agree with c on $V(T)$. This easily implies that the union of these dicolourings is a k -dicolouring of $\vec{G}_{k+1}^i \setminus a$. Hence \vec{G}_{k+1}^i is $(k + 1)$ -dicritical.

For all $i \geq 1$ and $k \geq 2$, let $n_k^i = n(\vec{G}_k^i)$ and $m_k^i = m(\vec{G}_k^i)$. For $k = 2$, $n_2^i = m_2^i = i + 2$, and thus $\frac{m_2^i}{n_2^i} = 1 = 2k - 3$. So, to finish the proof, it suffices to prove that for all $i \geq 1$ and $k \geq 3$, $\frac{m_k^i}{n_k^i} < 2k - 3$.

We have the following relations:

$$\begin{cases} n_2^i = i + 2 & \text{for all } i \geq 1 \\ n_k^i = \binom{k}{2} n_{k-1}^1 + n_{k-1}^i + k & \text{for all } i \geq 1 \text{ and } k \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_2^i = i + 2 & \text{for all } i \geq 1 \\ m_k^i = \binom{k}{2} (2n_{k-1}^1 + m_{k-1}^1 + 1) + (2n_{k-1}^i + m_{k-1}^i + 1) & \text{for all } i \geq 1 \text{ and } k \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

It follows by induction that $n_k^i = n_k^1 + (i - 1)$ and $m_k^i = m_k^1 + (2k - 3)(i - 1)$ for every $i \geq 1, k \geq 2$. So we can set $N_k = n_k^1$.

Let first prove $\frac{m_k^1}{n_k^1} < 2k - 3$. For $k = 3$, the result is straightforward: $\frac{5}{2} < 3$. One can easily show by induction that $n_k^1 \geq 2^{k-1}$ for every $k \geq 2$. Now for $k \geq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_k^1}{n_k^1} &< \frac{m_k^1}{\binom{k}{2} n_{k-1}^1} \\ &\leq 2 + \frac{m_{k-1}^1}{n_{k-1}^1} + \frac{1}{n_{k-1}^1} \\ &\leq 2(k - 3) + \frac{m_3^1}{n_3^1} + \sum_{j=3}^{k-1} \frac{1}{n_j^1} \\ &< 2(k - 3) + \frac{5}{2} + \sum_{j=3}^{+\infty} 2^{-j+1} \\ &= 2k - 6 + \frac{5}{2} + 2^{-1} = 2k - 3. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that for every $i \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_k^i}{n_k^i} &= \frac{m_k^1 + (2k - 3)(i - 1)}{n_k^1 + (i - 1)} \\ &< \frac{(2k - 3)n_k^1 + (2k - 3)(i - 1)}{n_k^1 + (i - 1)} = 2k - 3 \end{aligned}$$

as claimed. □

5 Properties of some digraphs

In this section, we prove some properties of some particular digraphs that are of importance in the proof of Theorem 1.6. We first consider the exceptional digraphs in this theorem, namely bidirected cycles and odd 3-wheels. We then examine the potential of some particular digraphs that appear in the proof.

We start with a useful lower bound on the size of a maximum matching in a tree. This result is certainly already known, but we give its easy proof for sake of completeness.

Lemma 5.1. *Every tree T with $n \geq 2$ vertices and f leaves has a matching of order at least $\frac{1}{2}(n - f + 1)$.*

Proof. The proof is by induction on n . If $n = 2, 3$, then $f \geq n - 1$ and the results holds.

Now suppose that $n \geq 4$. Let v be a leaf in T and u its neighbour in T . Note that $d(u) \geq 2$ because $n \geq 4$.

If u has degree at least 3, then $T - v$ has $f - 1$ leaves. Thus, by the induction hypothesis, $T - v$ and so T has a matching of size $\frac{1}{2}((n - 1) - (f - 1) + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(n - f + 1)$ as wanted.

If u has degree 2, then $T - \{u, v\}$ is a tree with at most f leaves. Thus by the induction hypothesis, $T - \{u, v\}$ has a matching M of size $\frac{1}{2}((n - 2) - f + 1)$. Hence $M \cup \{uv\}$ is a matching of size $\frac{1}{2}(n - f + 1)$ in T . \square

5.1 The exceptional 3-dicritical digraphs

We denote by $\vec{\mathcal{C}}_{odd}$ the class of bidirected cycles of odd length. Observe that every bidirected cycle of odd length is 3-dicritical and has potential 1.

We denote by $\vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$ the class of odd 3-wheels. Recall that an odd 3-wheel is a digraph obtained by connecting a vertex c to a directed 3-cycle (x, y, z, x) by three bidirected odd paths that are pairwise disjoint except in c . We call c the **center** of D , these three bidirected paths the **spokes** of D , and the directed 3-cycle (x, y, z, x) the **rim** of D .

It is straightforward to check that any odd 3-wheel D is 3-dicritical, that $m(D) = 2n(D) + 1$ and $\pi(D) = \frac{n(D)-2}{2}$. As a consequence any digraph in $\vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$ has potential $7n(D) - 3(2n(D) + 1) - 2\frac{n(D)-2}{2} = -1$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let D be an odd 3-wheel with center c . For any digon $[x, y]$ in D , $\pi(D - \{x, y\}) \geq \pi(D) - 1$.*

Proof. One can easily check that in an odd 3-wheel, every digon $[x, y]$ is contained in a maximum matching M of digons. Then $M \setminus \{[x, y]\}$ is a matching of digons of $D - \{x, y\}$ of size $\pi(D) - 1$. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let D be an odd 3-wheel.*

(i) *For any $e \in A(D)$, $D \setminus e$ contains some bidirected odd cycle minus one arc.*

(ii) *If v is not the center of D , then $D - v$ contains a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc.*

Proof. (ii) Let v be a vertex which is not the center of D , in particular, v is in exactly one spoke P . Then the union of the two other spokes induces a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc. This proves (ii).

(i) Let $e = uv \in A(D)$, and suppose without loss of generality that v is not the center of D . Then $D - v \subseteq D \setminus e$ contains a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc by (ii). This proves (i). \square

5.2 Potential of some particular digraphs

In this section, we prove that some particular digraphs have potential at most 3. This will result in forbidden configurations in a minimal counterexample to Theorem 1.6.

A **purse** is a digraph obtained from the oriented graph with vertex set $\{x, y, z, y_1, y_2\}$ and arc set $\{xy, zy, yy_1, yy_2, y_1x, y_1z, y_2x, y_2z\}$ by adding a bidirected path of odd length between y_1 and y_2 with vertices disjoint from $\{x, y, z\}$. See Figure 2. We say $\{x, y, z\}$ is the **bottom** of the purse.

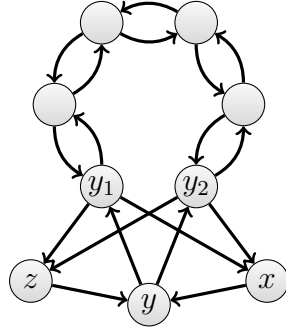


Figure 2: A purse.

Lemma 5.4. (i) Every purse has potential 3.

(ii) Every 3-dicritical digraph having a spanning purse has potential at most -3 .

Proof. (i) Let H be a purse with a bidirected path of length $2\ell + 1$. It has $2\ell + 5$ vertices, $4\ell + 10$ arcs, and $\pi(H) = \ell + 1$. Hence $\rho(H) = 7(2\ell + 5) - 3(4\ell + 10) - 2(\ell + 1) = 3$.

(ii) Let D be a 3-dicritical digraph having a spanning purse H . Since D is 3-dicritical, every vertex of D has in- and out-degree at least 2 by Lemma 3.1. So in $A(D) \setminus A(H)$, there is an arc leaving x and an arc leaving z . Hence D has at least two more arcs than H , and so $\rho(D) \leq \rho(H) - 6 \leq -3$. \square

A **handcuff** is a digraph obtained from the undirected graph with vertex set $\{x, x', y, z, z'\}$ and arc set $\{xy, x'y, yz, yz', z'x', zx', z'x\}$ and by adding two bidirected paths P_1 and P_2 of odd length such that P_1 links z and z' , P_2 links x and x' , and $V(P_1 - \{z, z'\})$ and $V(P_2 \setminus \{x, x'\})$ may intersect but are disjoint from $\{x, x', y, z, z'\}$.

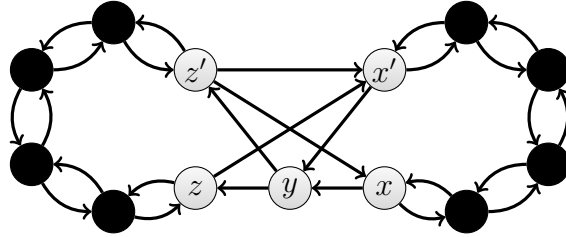


Figure 3: A handcuff. The two paths of black vertices may intersect but contain no grey vertices.

Lemma 5.5. Every handcuff has a subdigraph with potential at most -2 .

Proof. Let H be a handcuff. Let P_1 (resp. P_2) be the bidirected path of H between z and z' (resp. x and x'). For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, let $2\ell_i + 1$ be the length of P_i .

Assume first that P_1 and P_2 do not intersect. Then H has $2\ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + 5$ vertices, $4\ell_1 + 4\ell_2 + 11$ arcs, and $\pi(H) = \ell_1 + \ell_2 + 2$. Hence $\rho(H) = 7(2\ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + 5) - 3(4\ell_1 + 4\ell_2 + 11) - 2(\ell_1 + \ell_2 + 2) = -2$.

Assume now that the two bidirected paths intersect. Then H has a subdigraph T which is a bidirected tree containing x, x', z and z' and with leaves in $\{x, x', z, z'\}$. By Lemma 5.1, and because T has at most 4 leaves, $\pi(T) \geq \frac{1}{2}(n(T) - 3)$. Let H' be the handcuff $H[V(T) \cup \{y\}]$. It has $n(T) + 1$ vertices, at least $2n(T) + 5$ arcs and $\pi(H') \geq \pi(T) \geq n(T) - 3/2$. Hence $\rho(H') \leq 7(n(T) + 1) - 3(2n(T) + 5) - 2((n(T) - 3)/2) = -5$. \square

A **basket** is a digraph obtained from the oriented graph with vertex set $\{x_1, x_2, y, y_0, y_1, y_2\}$ and arc set $\{x_1y, x_2y, yy_0, yy_1, yy_2, y_1x_1, y_2x_2, y_0x_1, y_0x_2\}$ by adding a bidirected path of odd length between y_0 and y_1 and a bidirected path of odd length between y_0 and y_2 . Those two bidirected paths may intersect, but they are always disjoint from $\{x_1, y, x_2\}$, and y_0, y_1, y_2, x_1, x_2 are pairwise distinct. See Figure 4.

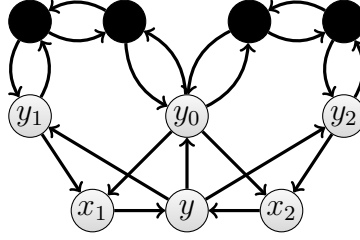


Figure 4: A basket. The two bidirected paths with black internal vertices may intersect, but they are always disjoint from $\{x_1, y, x_2\}$, and y_0, y_1, y_2, x_1, x_2 are pairwise distinct.

Lemma 5.6. *Let D be a 3-dicritical digraph with a basket H as a subdigraph. Then H has a subdigraph H' such that*

- (i) H' has potential at most 2, and
- (ii) if H' spans D , then D has potential at most -4 .

Proof. (i) Let T be a minimal bidirected tree included in H containing y_1, y_0, y_2 , and consider H' the subdigraph of H induced by $V(T) \cup \{x_1, x_2, y\}$. Observe that the set of leaves of T included in $\{y_0, y_1, y_2\}$, so by Lemma 5.1, T has a matching of size at least $\frac{1}{2}(n(T) - 2)$. Then $n(H') = n(T) + 3$, $m(H') \geq m(T) + 9 = 2n(T) + 7$, and $\pi(H') \geq \pi(T) \geq \frac{1}{2}(n(T) - 2)$. As a consequence $\rho(H') \leq 7(n(T) + 3) - 3(2n(T) + 7) - 2(n(T) - 2)/2 = 2$.

(ii) Suppose that H' spans D . Since D is 3-dicritical, every vertex has in- and out-degree at least 2 in D . So in $A(D) \setminus A(H')$, there is an arc leaving x_1 and an arc leaving x_2 . Hence D has at least two arcs more than H' , so $\rho(D) \leq \rho(H') - 6 \leq -4$. \square

A **bag** is a digraph obtained from the oriented graph with vertex set $\{y, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4\}$ and arc set $\{x_1y, x_2y, yy_1, yy_2, yy_3, yy_4, y_1x_1, y_2x_1, y_3x_2, y_4x_2\}$ by adding a bidirected path of odd length between y_1 and y_2 , and a bidirected path of odd length between y_3 and y_4 . These two paths may intersect, but are always disjoint from x_1, y, x_2 and y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 are always pairwise distinct. See Figure 5.

Lemma 5.7. *Let D be a 3-dicritical digraph with a bag H as a subdigraph. Then H has a subdigraph H' such that*

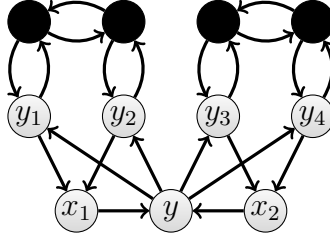


Figure 5: A bag. The two bidirected paths with black internal vertices may intersect, but are always disjoint from x_1, y, x_2 and y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 are always pairwise distinct.

- (i) H' has potential at most 3, and
- (ii) if H' spans D , then D has potential at most -3 .

Proof. (i) Let P_1 be the bidirected path between y_1 and y_2 , and P_2 the bidirected path between y_3 and y_4 . For $i \in [2]$, let $2\ell_i + 1$ be the length of P_i .

Assume first that P_1 and P_2 do not intersect. Then $n(H) = 2\ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + 7$, $m(H) = 4\ell_1 + 4\ell_2 + 14$ and $\pi(H) = \ell_1 + \ell_2 + 2$. Hence $\rho(H) = 7(2\ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + 7) - 3(4\ell_1 + 4\ell_2 + 14) - 2(\ell_1 + \ell_2 + 2) = 49 - 42 - 4 = 3$.

Assume now that P_1 and P_2 intersect. Let T be a minimal bidirected tree included in H that contains y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 . Then the leaves of T are in $\{y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4\}$, and so by Lemma 5.1, T has a matching of size at least $n(T)/2 - 3/2$. Let H' be the subdigraph of H induced by $V(T) \cup \{x_1, x_2, y\}$. Then $n(H') = n(T) + 3$, $m(H') \geq m(T) + 10 = 2n(T) + 8$, and $\pi(H') \geq \pi(T) \geq n(T)/2 - 3/2$. Thus $\rho(H') \leq 7 \times (n(T) + 3) - 3 \times (2n(T) + 8) - 2(n(T)/2 - 3/2) = 21 - 24 + 3 = 0$.

(ii) Suppose that H' spans D . Every vertex has in- and out-degree at least 2 in D . So in $A(D) \setminus A(H')$, there is an arc leaving x_1 and an arc leaving x_2 . Hence D has at least two arcs more than H' , so $\rho(D) \leq \rho(H') - 6 \leq -3$. \square

A **turtle** is a digraph obtained from the oriented graph with set of vertices $\{y, x_1, x_2, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4\}$ and set of arcs $\{x_1y, x_2y, yz_1, yz_2, yz_3, yz_4, z_2x_2, z_3x_2, z_4x_2, z_1x_1, z_2x_1\}$ by

- (i) adding a bidirected path P of odd length between z_1 and z_2 , and
- (ii) adding a directed 3-cycle (u_2, u_3, u_4, u_2) , and
- (iii) for $i = 2, 3, 4$, adding a bidirected path P_i of even length with extremities z_i, u_i .

Note that the bidirected paths P_2, P_3, P_4 and P may intersect but they are always disjoint from $\{x_1, y, x_2\}$, and $y, x_1, x_2, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$ are always pairwise distinct. Moreover, P_2 (resp. P_3, P_4) may have length 0, and in this case $u_2 = z_2$ (resp. $u_3 = z_3, u_4 = z_4$). See Figure 6.

Lemma 5.8. *Let D be a 3-dicritical digraph D with a turtle H as a subdigraph. Then there exists a subdigraph H' of H such that*

- (i) H' has potential at most 1 or is a bidirected cycle minus one arc,
- (ii) if H' spans D , then $\rho(D) \leq -5$.

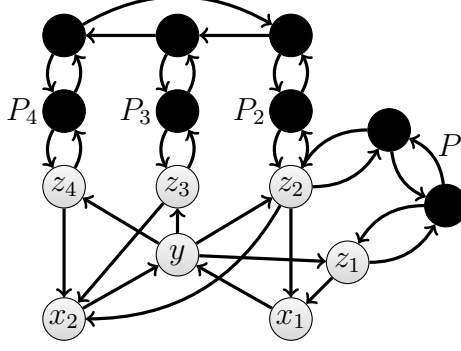


Figure 6: A turtle. The bidirected paths P_2 , P_3 , P_4 and P may intersect but they are always disjoint from $\{x_1, y, x_2\}$, and $y, x_1, x_2, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$ are always distinct.

Proof. (i) Observe that if P_i and P_j have a non empty intersection from some distinct $i, j \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ then H contains a bidirected cycle minus one arc. Similarly, if P intersects P_3 or P_4 , then H contains a bidirected cycle minus one arc again. Now suppose that P_2, P_3, P_4 are pairwise disjoint and P intersects only P_2 . Moreover, $B(H)$ has no cycle by Lemma 3.3. Let P' be the subpath of P joining z_1 and the first vertex in $V(P) \cap V(P_2)$ along P . Let $\ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_4, \ell'$ be the lengths of, respectively, P_2, P_3, P_4, P' .

Let H' be the subdigraph of H induced by $V(P') \cup V(P_2) \cup V(P_3) \cup V(P_4) \cup \{x_1, x_2, y\}$. Note that $n(H') = \ell' + \ell_2 + \ell_3 + \ell_4 + 6$ and $m(H') = 2(\ell' + \ell_2 + \ell_3 + \ell_4) + 14 = 2n(H') + 2$.

Observe that $P_2 \cup P'$ has a matching of digons of size at least $\frac{\ell_2}{2} + \frac{\ell'-1}{2}$, and P_3 (resp. P_4) has a matching of $\frac{\ell_3}{2}$ (resp. $\frac{\ell_4}{2}$) digons. We deduce that $\pi(H') \geq \frac{\ell_2 + \ell_3 + \ell_4 + \ell' - 1}{2} = \frac{n(H') - 7}{2}$. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(H) &\leq 7n(H') - 3(2n(H') + 2) - 2\frac{n(H') - 7}{2} \\ &= -3 \times 2 + 7 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

as claimed.

(ii) If H' spans D , then it is not a bidirected cycle minus one arc, so by (i) we have $\rho(H') \leq 1$. Moreover, every vertex has in- and out-degree at least 2 in D . So in $A(D) \setminus A(H')$, there is an arc leaving x_1 and an arc leaving x_2 . Hence D has at least two arcs more than H' , so $\rho(D) \leq \rho(H') - 6 \leq -5$. \square

6 Proof of Theorem 1.6

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.6.

6.1 Some properties of the potential function

We recall the definition of the **potential**: if D is a digraph and R a set of vertices of D , we set $\rho_D(R) = 7n(D[R]) - 3m(D[R]) - 2\pi(D[R])$. If $R = V(D)$, we write for short $\rho(D) = \rho_D(V(D))$.

We start with an easy observation:

Lemma 6.1. *Let H be a subdigraph of D . Then $\rho(H) \geq \rho_D(V(H))$, and if H is not an induced subdigraph of D , then $\rho(H) \geq \rho_D(V(H)) + 3$.*

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\rho(H) &= \rho_D(V(H)) + 3(m(D[V(H)]) - m(H)) + 2(\pi(D[V(H)]) - \pi(H)) \\ &\geq \rho_D(V(H)) + 3(m(D[V(H)]) - m(H))\end{aligned}$$

Hence $\rho(H) \geq \rho_D(V(H))$ and if H is not an induced subdigraph, then $m(D[V(H)]) \geq m(H) + 1$ and $\rho(H) \geq \rho_D(V(H)) + 3$. \square

Let D be a digraph. Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. A **k -thread** in D is a bidirected path of length k whose internal vertices have degree 4 in D . The digraph obtained from D by **contracting a 3-thread** $[w, x, y, z]$ is the digraph D' obtained by replacing the 3-thread $[w, x, y, z]$ by the digon $[w, z]$, that is $D' = D - \{x, y\} \cup [w, z]$.

Lemma 6.2. *Let D' be a digraph obtained from a digraph D by contracting a 3-thread.*

(i) $\rho(D') \geq \rho(D)$.

(ii) *If D is not 2-dicolourable, then D' is not 2-dicolourable.*

Proof. Let $[w, x, y, z]$ be the 3-thread in D whose contraction results in D' .

Note that $n(D') = n(D) - 2$ and $m(D') \leq m(D) - 4$ (equality does not hold when an arc of $[w, z]$ was already in $A(D)$).

Let us now prove $\pi(D') \leq \pi(D) - 1$. Let M' be a matching of digons in D' . If it does not contain $[w, z]$, then $M' \cup \{[x, y]\}$ is a matching of digons in D , and if it contains $[w, z]$ then $(M' \setminus \{[w, z]\}) \cup \{[w, x], [y, z]\}$ is a matching of digons in D . Hence $\pi(D') \leq \pi(D) - 1$. Now, $n(D') = n(D) - 2$, $m(D') \leq m(D) - 4$ and $\pi(D') \leq \pi(D) - 1$ directly imply (i).

Let us now prove (ii). If D' has a 2-dicolouring φ , then $\varphi(w) \neq \varphi(z)$, and thus, setting $\varphi(y) = \varphi(w)$ and $\varphi(x) = \varphi(z)$ results in a 2-dicolouring of D . \square

The potential method is based on the following definition and lemma, which, given a 3-dicritical digraph D and a set R of vertices, allow one to construct a smaller 3-dicritical digraph.

Definition 6.3. Let D be a digraph, $R \subseteq V(D)$, and x_1, x_2 be two new vertices. If φ is a 2-dicolouring of $D[R]$, we define $D/(R, \varphi, X)$ where $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$ as the digraph obtained by contracting each $\varphi^{-1}(i)$ into a single vertex x_i , adding a digon between x_1 and x_2 , and removing loops and multiple arcs.

The following lemma roughly says that, in a digraph of dichromatic number 3, contracting the colour classes of a 2-dicoloured subdigraph results in a digraph of dichromatic number at least 3.

Lemma 6.4. *Let D be a digraph and $R \subsetneq V(D)$ such that $D[R]$ is 2-dicolourable. If $\vec{\chi}(D) \geq 3$, then for any 2-dicolouring φ of $D[R]$, $\vec{\chi}(D/(R, \varphi, X)) \geq 3$.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that $D' = D/(R, \varphi, X)$ has a 2-dicolouring φ' . As x_1 is linked via a digon to x_2 , we have $\varphi'(x_1) \neq \varphi'(x_2)$, so we may assume without loss of generality that $\varphi'(x_1) = 1$ and $\varphi'(x_2) = 2$. Define a 2-colouring φ'' of D as follows: $\varphi''(v) = \varphi'(v)$ if $v \notin R$ and $\varphi''(v) = \varphi(v)$ if $v \in R$. We claim that φ'' is a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction to the fact that $\vec{\chi}(D) \geq 3$. Indeed, if there is a monochromatic directed cycle C in D coloured by φ'' , C intersects both R and $V(D) \setminus R$, as the restrictions of φ'' to R and $V(D) \setminus R$ are 2-dicolourings. But then, we can contract all vertices in $C \cap R$ and we get a monochromatic directed cycle C_0 coloured by φ' . Since C intersects both R and $V(D) \setminus R$, C_0 is not a loop, and so it is a directed cycle in D' . This contradicts the fact that φ' is a 2-dicolouring of D' . \square

Using Lemma 6.4, we can now construct from a 3-dicritical digraph D a smaller one by considering a 3-dicritical subdigraph \tilde{D} of $D/(R, \varphi, X)$. The following technical lemma will be used to bound the potential of $\rho_D(R)$ knowing $\varphi(D)$, $\varphi(\tilde{D})$ (see Claim 1).

Lemma 6.5. *Let D be a digraph, $R \subsetneq V(D)$ and φ a 2-dicolouring of R . Let \tilde{D} be a subdigraph of $D' = D/(R, \varphi, X)$, $\tilde{X} = V(\tilde{D}) \cap X$ and $R' = (V(\tilde{D}) \setminus \tilde{X}) \cup R$. Then the following holds:*

$$\rho_D(R') \leq \rho(\tilde{D}) + \rho_D(R) - 7|\tilde{X}| + 3m(\tilde{D}[\tilde{X}]) + 2t - 3 \left(m(D'[V(\tilde{D})]) - m(\tilde{D}) \right)$$

where $t = \pi(\tilde{D}) + \pi(D[R]) - \pi(D[R']) \leq 2$.

Moreover, equality holds only if for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that $x_i \in \tilde{X}$, vertices in $\tilde{D} - \tilde{X}$ have at most one in-neighbour and at most one out-neighbour coloured i .

Proof. Intuitively, t is the number of disjoint digons created by the contraction of $\varphi^{-1}(1)$ and $\varphi^{-1}(2)$. In particular, $t \geq 0$. Moreover we have

- $|R'| = n(\tilde{D}) + |R| - |\tilde{X}|$.
- $m(D[R']) \geq m(\tilde{D}) + m(D[R]) - m(\tilde{D}[\tilde{X}]) + (m(D'[V(\tilde{D})]) - m(\tilde{D}))$ with equality only if no multiple arc is created between vertices in \tilde{D} during the contraction, i.e. for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that $x_i \in \tilde{X}$, vertices in $\tilde{D} - \tilde{X}$ have at most one in-neighbour and at most one out-neighbour coloured i .
- By definition of t , $\pi(D[R']) = \pi(\tilde{D}) + \pi(D[R]) - t$. Note that we always have $t \leq 2$ because we can construct a matching in $B(D[R'])$ of size $\pi(\tilde{D}) - 2 + \pi(D[R])$ by taking the union of a maximum matching in $B(\tilde{D})$ minus the (at most two) edges incident with a vertex of \tilde{X} , with a maximum matching in $B(D[R])$.

Finally, we get the result by summing these inequalities. \square

By distinguishing in the previous lemma the cases $|\tilde{X}| = 1$ and $|\tilde{X}| = 2$ we obtain the following corollary, which will be extensively used in the rest of the paper.

Corollary 6.6. *Let D be a digraph, $R \subsetneq V(D)$ and φ a 2-dicolouring of R . Let \tilde{D} be a subdigraph of $D' = D/(R, \varphi, X)$, $\tilde{X} = V(\tilde{D}) \cap X$ and let $R' = (V(\tilde{D}) \setminus \tilde{X}) \cup R$. If $|\tilde{X}| = 1$, then:*

$$\rho_D(R) \geq 7 + 3 \left(m(D'[V(\tilde{D})]) - m(\tilde{D}) \right) + \rho_D(R') - \rho(\tilde{D}) - 2t$$

If $|\tilde{X}| = 2$, then:

$$\rho_D(R) \geq 8 + 3 \left(m(D'[V(\tilde{D})]) - m(\tilde{D}) \right) + \rho_D(R') - \rho(\tilde{D}) - 2t$$

where $t = \pi(\tilde{D}) + \pi(D[R]) - \pi(D[R']) \leq 2$.

Moreover, in the latter case, equality holds only if, for $i = 1, 2$, vertices in $\tilde{D} - X$ have at most one in-neighbour and at most one out-neighbour coloured i in R .

Proof. Note that $|\tilde{X}| \in \{1, 2\}$. If $|\tilde{X}| = 1$, then $7|\tilde{X}| - 3m(\tilde{D}[\tilde{X}]) = 7$ and the result follows from Lemma 6.5. If $|\tilde{X}| = 2$, then $7|\tilde{X}| - 3m(\tilde{D}[\tilde{X}]) \geq 8$ and the result follows from Lemma 6.5. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.6.

Theorem (Theorem 1.6 restated). *If D is a 3-dicritical digraph, then*

- $\rho(D) = 1$ if D is in $\vec{\mathcal{C}}_{odd}$,
- $\rho(D) = -1$ if D is in $\vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$,
- $\rho(D) \leq -2$ otherwise.

6.2 Properties of a minimum counterexample

We consider for a contradiction a minimum counterexample D with respect to the number of vertices. So D is 3-dicritical, $D \notin \vec{\mathcal{C}}_{odd} \cup \vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$, $\rho(D) \geq -1$, and for any 3-dicritical digraph D' with $n(D') < n(D)$, either D' is in $\vec{\mathcal{C}}_{odd} \cup \vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$ or $\rho(D') \leq -2$. Note also that, by Lemma 6.2, D does not contain any 3-thread.

Claim 1. *Let $R \subseteq V(D)$ such that $3 \leq |R| \leq n(D) - 1$. Then $\rho_D(R) \geq 4$ and equality holds only if, either there is a vertex z such that $V(D) = R \cup \{z\}$ and $d(z) = 4$, or $D - R$ is a bidirected path of length 2 whose vertices have degree 4 in D .*

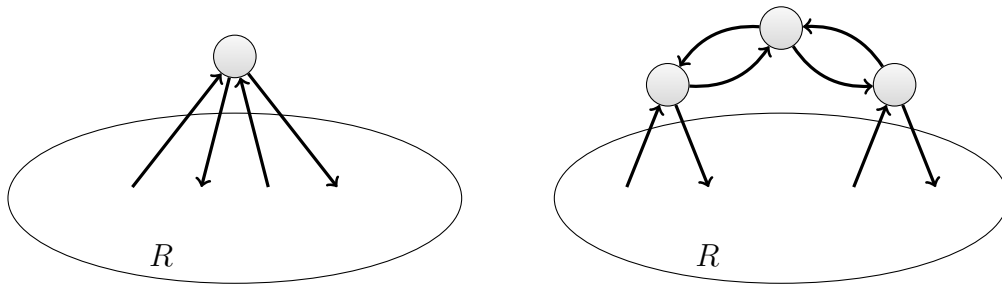


Figure 7: The two equality cases in Claim 1. Claim 6 will show that only the first one can happen.

Proof of claim. We proceed by induction on $n(D) - |R|$. Suppose $|R| \leq n(D) - 1$ and that the result holds for every set of vertices larger than R . Let φ be a 2-dicolouring of $D[R]$, set $D' = D/(R, \varphi, X)$ and let \tilde{D} be a 3-dicritical subdigraph of D' (it exists by Lemma 6.4). Let

$R' = (V(\tilde{D}) \setminus X) \cup R$. Note that $V(\tilde{D}) \setminus X \neq \emptyset$ and thus $R \subsetneq R'$. Observe that either $R' = V(D)$ and then $\rho_D(R') = \rho(D) \geq -1$, or $R' \neq V(D)$ but R' is larger than R and thus $\rho_D(R') \geq 4$ by the induction hypothesis. Set $t = \pi(\tilde{D}) + \pi(D[R]) - \pi(D[R'])$. Remember that $t \leq 2$ by Lemma 6.5.

Case 1: $|V(\tilde{D}) \cap X| = 1$. Observe that $t \leq 1$ because a maximum matching of \tilde{D} has at most one digon that intersects X . By Corollary 6.6 and since $\rho_D(R') \geq -1$, we get:

$$\rho_D(R) \geq 6 - \rho(\tilde{D}) - 2t$$

Assume first that \tilde{D} is a bidirected odd cycle. Then $\rho(\tilde{D}) = 1$ and $t \leq 0$ because \tilde{D} has a maximum matching disjoint from X . So $\rho_D(R) \geq 6 - 1 = 5$.

If \tilde{D} is an odd 3-wheel, then $\rho(\tilde{D}) = -1$, so $\rho_D(R) \geq 6 + 1 - 2 = 5$.

Assume now that \tilde{D} is neither a bidirected odd cycle, nor an odd 3-wheel. Then $\rho(\tilde{D}) \leq -2$ by minimality of D . So $\rho_D(R) \geq 6 + 2 - 2 = 6$.

Case 2: $|V(\tilde{D}) \cap X| = 2$. By Corollary 6.6, and since $\rho_D(R') \geq -1$, we get:

$$\rho_D(R) \geq 7 - \rho(\tilde{D}) - 2t$$

Assume first that \tilde{D} is a bidirected odd cycle. In particular $\rho(\tilde{D}) = 1$. If \tilde{D} is not an induced subdigraph of D' , then by Corollary 6.6, $\rho_D(R) \geq 10 - \rho(\tilde{D}) - 2t \geq 10 - 1 - 2 \times 2 = 5$ as $t \leq 2$. Now suppose \tilde{D} is an induced subdigraph of D' . In particular every internal vertex of $\tilde{D} - X$ (which is a path of even length) has degree 4 in D' , and so degree 4 in D too. By Lemma 6.2, D has no 3-thread and thus \tilde{D} is a bidirected 3-cycle or a bidirected 5-cycle. Then $t \leq 1$ because \tilde{D} has a matching disjoint from X of size $\pi(\tilde{D}) - 1$. Hence we get $\rho_D(R) \geq 4$. Moreover, equality holds only if, $\rho_D(R') = -1$, that is $V(R') = V(D) = (V(\tilde{D}) \setminus X) \cup R$, and no multiple arc has been created while contracting R . So there are at most 4 arcs between R and $V(\tilde{D}) \setminus X$. If \tilde{D} is a bidirected 3-cycle, this implies that the unique vertex z of $V(\tilde{D}) \setminus X$ has degree 4 in D . If \tilde{D} is a bidirected 5-cycle, this implies that all vertices of $V(\tilde{D}) \setminus X$ have degree 4 in D .

Now assume that \tilde{D} is in $\vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$, then $\rho(\tilde{D}) = -1$ and by Lemma 5.2 we have $t \leq 1$, thus $\rho_D(R) \geq 7 + 1 - 2 = 6$.

Now assume that \tilde{D} is neither an odd wheel nor a bidirected odd cycle, then $\rho(\tilde{D}) \leq -2$ and as $t \leq 2$ we get $\rho_D(R) \geq 7 + 2 - 4 = 5$. \diamond

Claim 2. Let H be a digraph in $\vec{\mathcal{C}}_{\text{odd}} \cup \vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$. For any arc e in H , D does not contain a (not necessarily induced) copy of $H \setminus e$.

Proof of claim. By Lemma 5.3 (i), it is enough to prove that D contains no bidirected odd cycle minus one arc as a subdigraph.

Assume for a contradiction that D contains a (not necessarily induced) copy F of a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc. Let xy be the arc such that $F \cup xy$ is a bidirected odd cycle. Set $H = D[V(F)]$. Observe that $m(H) \geq 2n(H) - 1$ and $\pi(H) = \frac{n(H)-1}{2}$. Hence, $\rho_D(H) \leq 7n(H) - 3(2n(H) - 1) - 2\frac{n(H)-1}{2} = 4$.

If $D = H$, then D has at most one more arc than F , for otherwise $\rho(D) \leq 4 - 6 = -2$, a contradiction. But then, either D is a bidirected odd cycle, or D is 2-colourable, a contradiction in both cases.

So $|V(H)| < |V(D)|$. By Claim 1, $\rho_D(H) = 4$, which implies that $H = F$ (i.e. F is an induced subdigraph of D) and either (a) $F = D - z$ for some vertex z of degree 4 or (b) $D - F$ is a bidirected path $[a, b, c]$ with $d_D(a) = d_D(b) = d_D(c) = 4$. Observe that F has a unique 2-dicolouring φ with the following two properties: x and y receive the same colour, say 1; There is a bidirected path of even length between every pair of vertices u, v such that $\varphi(u) \neq \varphi(v)$.

Assume first that we are in case (a). Then z cannot be coloured 2, so z is linked via a digon to a vertex coloured 2. Similarly, z cannot be coloured 1, but if z is linked via a digon to a vertex coloured 1, then D contain a bidirected odd cycle, and if z forms a directed 3-cycle with x and y , then D is an odd 3-wheel, a contradiction in both cases.

Assume now that we are in case (b). Assume without loss of generality that a cannot be coloured 1, and c cannot be coloured 2. So c is linked via a digon to a vertex coloured 2. Then a cannot be linked via a digon to a vertex coloured 1, for otherwise D contains a bidirected odd cycle, so a forms a directed 3-cycle with x and y . But then D is an odd 3-wheel, a contradiction. \diamond

Recall that the converse of a digraph H is the digraph with same vertex set and with arc set $\{yx \mid xy \in A(H)\}$.

Claim 3. *D contains no purse, no handcuff, no basket, no bag, no turtle, nor any converse of those digraphs as a subdigraph.*

Proof of claim. Note that by directional duality, if D contains no H as a subdigraph then it also contains no converse of H as a subdigraph. There it suffices to prove that D contains no purse, no handcuff, no basket, no bag, and no turtle.

Let H be a subdigraph of D .

If H is a purse, then by Lemma 5.4 (i), D has potential at most 3. Hence by Claim 1 this purse is spanning, which is impossible by Lemma 5.4 (ii).

If H is a handcuff, then by Lemma 5.5, a subdigraph H' of H has potential at most -2 . So by Claim 1, H' spans D , but then $\rho(D) \leq -2$, a contradiction.

If H is a basket, then by Lemma 5.6 (i), H (and thus D) has a subdigraph H' with potential at most 2. Hence by Claim 1, H' and thus H spans D . But by Lemma 5.6 (ii), D has potential at most -4 , a contradiction.

If H is a bag, then by Lemma 5.7 (i), H has has a subdigraph H' with potential at most 3. Hence by Claim 1, H' and thus H spans D . But by Lemma 5.7 (ii), D has potential at most -3 , a contradiction.

Finally, if H is a turtle, then by Lemma 5.8, H has a subdigraph H' such that $\rho(H') \leq 1$ or is a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc, but this latter case is impossible by Claim 2. Then by Claim 1, H' spans D , and Lemma 5.8 (ii) implies that $\rho(D) \leq -5$, a contradiction. \diamond

Next claim will be used many times during the proof.

Claim 4. *If x, y, z are three distinct vertices in D , then $D - x \cup yz$ is 2-dicolourable,*

Proof of claim. Suppose by contradiction that $D - x \cup yz$ contains a 3-dicritical digraph \tilde{D} . Then \tilde{D} is neither a bidirected odd cycle nor a digraph in $\vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$ because otherwise $\tilde{D} \setminus yz \subsetneq D$ would contradict Claim 2. So $\rho(\tilde{D}) \leq -2$ by minimality of D , and thus $\rho_D(V(\tilde{D})) \leq -2 + 3 + 2 = 3$ contradicting Claim 1. \diamond

Claim 5. *If v has degree 4, then $n(v) \in \{2, 4\}$.*

Proof of claim. Let v be a vertex of degree 4 and assume for a contradiction that $n(v) = 3$. Set $N^+(v) = \{u, x\}$ and $N^-(v) = \{u, y\}$. Then, by Claim 4, $D - v \cup yx$ has a 2-dicolouring φ .

- If $\varphi(x) \neq \varphi(y)$, then assigning to v the colour different from $\varphi(u)$ yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction.
- If $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) = \varphi(u)$ then, again, assigning to v the colour different from $\varphi(u)$ yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction.
- If $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \neq \varphi(u)$, then assigning to v the colour $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y)$ yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. Indeed, if there were a monochromatic dicycle C , it would have to contain v . So $C - v$ would be a monochromatic dipath from x to y in $D - v$, whose union with yx would be a monochromatic dicycle in $D - v \cup xy$.

◇

Now we can characterize more precisely the equality case in Claim 1.

Claim 6. *Let $R \subseteq V(D)$ such that $3 \leq |R| \leq n(D) - 1$. If $\rho_D(R) = 4$, then there is a vertex z such that $D - z = D[R]$ and $d(z) = 4$.*

Proof of claim. Suppose for a contradiction that $\rho_D(R) = 4$ but there is no vertex z such that $D - z = D[R]$ and $d(z) = 4$. Then, by Claim 1, $D - R$ is a bidirected path $[x, y, z]$ such that $d(x) = d(y) = d(z) = 4$. By Lemma 6.2 D contains no 3-thread, so $n(x) = 3$, a contradiction to Claim 5. ◇

Claim 7. *There are no vertices x, y, z in D such that:*

1. $\{xy, zx, zy\} \subseteq A(D)$, and
2. $d(x) = 4$.

Proof of claim. Suppose that such a configuration exists. Let y' be the out-neighbour of x distinct from y , and let z' be in-neighbour of x distinct from z .

Assume first that $z \neq y'$. Then by Claim 4, $D' = D - x \cup zy'$ has a 2-dicolouring φ . If z and z' (resp. y and y') have the same colour, then assigning to x the opposite colour yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. Hence, $\varphi(z) \neq \varphi(z')$ and $\varphi(y) \neq \varphi(y')$. Set $\varphi(x) = \varphi(z)$. We claim that this results in a 2-dicolouring of D . If not, there is a monochromatic dicycle C in D , which goes through x . It uses the dipath (z, x, y^*) , with y^* the vertex in $\{y, y'\}$ coloured $\varphi(z)$. But, since zy^* is an arc in D' , the dicycle C' obtained from C by replacing the dipath (z, x, y^*) by (z, y^*) is a monochromatic dicycle in D' coloured by φ , a contradiction.

Assume now that $z = y'$. Then by Claim 5, $n(x) = 2$ and so $y = z'$. Hence $D[\{x, y, z\}]$ is either a bidirected odd cycle or a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc, contradicting Claim 2. ◇

Claim 8. *There are no vertices y, y_1, y_2 in D such that $d^+(y) = d^+(y_1) = 2$, $yy_1, yy_2 \in A(D)$ and $[y_1, y_2] \subset A(D)$.*

Proof of claim. Assume for a contradiction that there are three such vertices y, y_1, y_2 . If $[y, y_1] \subset A(D)$ or $[y, y_2] \subset A(D)$, then $D[\{y, y_1, y_2\}]$ is a bidirected 3-cycle minus at most one arc, contradicting Claim 2. So we may assume that $y_1y \notin A(D)$ and similarly $y_2y \notin A(D)$.

Let z be the unique out-neighbour of y_1 different from y_2 . It is also distinct from y as $y_1y \notin A(D)$. By Claim 4, $D - y + zy_1$ has a 2-dicolouring φ . As $[z, y_1]$ and $[y_1, y_2]$ are digons, we can suppose without loss of generality that $\varphi(z) = \varphi(y_2) = 1$ and $\varphi(y_1) = 2$. Then we set $\varphi(y) = 2$ and claim that this is 2-dicolouring of D . Indeed, assume for a contradiction that there is monochromatic cycle C in D . It contains y and so be of colour 2. Since $\varphi(y_2) = 1$, C contains y_1 . But the out-neighbours of y_1 , namely y_2 and z are coloured 1, a contradiction. \diamond

Claim 9. *There is no directed 3-cycle (x, y, z, x) such that $d^-(x) = d^-(y) = d^-(z) = 2$ and x, y and z have a common in-neighbour v .*

Proof of claim. Suppose for a contradiction that there is a directed cycle (x, y, z, x) as in the statement. By Claim 4, $D' = D - x \cup zy$ has a 2-dicolouring φ . Since $[y, z]$ is a digon in D' , we may assume $\varphi(y) = 1$ and $\varphi(z) = 2$. If $\varphi(v) = 2$, then setting $\varphi(x) = 1$, we obtain a 2-dicolouring of D , because the two in-neighbours of x are coloured 2. If $\varphi(v) = 1$, then set $\varphi(x) = 2$. Let us prove that there is no monochromatic directed cycle in D . If there is one, it contains x and so be a colour 2. But the unique in-neighbour of x coloured 2 is z , which has no in-neighbour coloured 2, a contradiction. Hence in both cases, we obtain a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. \diamond

We denote by V_4^s the set of vertices of degree 4 incident to no digon.

Claim 10. *There is no induced dicycle C in D such that*

1. *for all $v \in V(C)$, $d^+(v) = 2$, and*
2. *C intersects V_4^s .*

Proof of claim. Assume for a contradiction that D contains an induced dicycle C as in the statement. For every $v \in V(C)$, let v^+ be the unique vertex such that $vv^+ \in A(D) \setminus A(C)$. Since C is induced, for every $v \in V(C)$, we have $v^+ \notin V(C)$. Let $u \in V(C) \cap V_4^s$, and let u^- be the unique vertex such that $u^-u \in A(D) \setminus A(C)$.

By Claim 4, there is a 2-dicolouring φ of $(D - C) \cup u^-u^+$.

If the two colours appear on $\{v^+ \mid v \in V(C)\}$, that is $\{\varphi(v^+) \mid v \in V(C)\} = \{1, 2\}$, then assign to v the colour distinct from the one of v^+ (i.e. $\varphi(v) = 3 - \varphi(v^+)$) for all $v \in V(C)$. This results in a 2-dicolouring of D . Indeed consider a dicycle C' . If $V(C')$ does not intersect $V(C)$, then it is not monochromatic, because φ is a 2-dicolouring of $D - C$. If $C' = C$, then it is not monochromatic because $\varphi(V(C)) = \{3 - \varphi(v^+) \mid v \in V(C)\} = \{1, 2\}$ as the two colours appear on $\{v^+ \mid v \in V(C)\}$. If $C' \neq C$ and $V(C')$ intersects $V(C)$, then it contains an arc vv^+ and this is not monochromatic.

Assume now that all the v^+ are coloured the same. Without loss of generality, $\varphi(v^+) = 1$ for all $v \in V(C)$. Set $\varphi(u) = 1$ and $\varphi(v) = 2$ for all $v \in V(C) \setminus \{u\}$. Let us prove that this results in a 2-dicolouring of D . Suppose for a contradiction, that there is a monochromatic dicycle C' . As above, $C' \neq C$ and C' intersects C , and thus C' contains an arc vv^+ for some $v \in V(C)$. This arc is uu^+ because the other such arcs are not monochromatic. Hence the vertices of C' are coloured 1, and so C' contains the dipath (u^-, u, u^+) . But then the dicycle

C'' obtained from C' by replacing the subdipath (u^-, u, u^+) by (u^-, u^+) is a monochromatic dicycle in $(D - C) \cup u^-u^+$ coloured by φ , a contradiction. \diamond

Claim 11. $D[V_4^s]$ is an oriented forest.

Proof of claim. By Theorem 3.2, every block of $D[V_4^s]$ is either an arc or a dicycle. By Claim 10, $D[V_4^s]$ has no dicycle, so all its blocks are arcs, hence it is a forest. \diamond

We say that an arc xy is **chelou** if $d^+(x) = d^-(y) = 2$ and at least one of y and x is incident to no digon. If xy is chelou, we say that y (resp. x) is a **chelou neighbour** of x (resp. y).

Given a chelou arc xy , we say that it is **out-chelou** if y is incident to no digon, **in-chelou** if x is incident with no digon, and **full chelou** if it is both in- and out-chelou. In particular, any arc in $D[V_4^s]$ is full-chelou.

A vertex x is **nice** if either it is incident to at least two chelou arcs, or it is incident to one chelou arc and $d(x) \geq 5$. A vertex x is **bad** if it is incident with a unique chelou arc and $d(x) = 4$. A nice vertex y linked with a vertex x via a chelou arc is said to be a **nice chelou neighbour** of x . The following observations will be implicitly used in the rest of the proof:

- bad vertices are incident to no digon by Claim 5,
- if y is a chelou neighbour of x , then y is either nice or bad.

An **A⁺-configuration** on an out-chelou arc xy is a subdigraph which is the union of a digraph A with vertex set $\{x, y, z, y_1, y_2\}$ and arc set $\{xy, zy, yy_1, yy_2, y_1z, y_2z\}$ and a bidirected path of odd length from y_1 to y_2 whose internal vertices are disjoint from $V(A)$. See Figure 8a.

A **B⁺-configuration** on an out-chelou arc xy is a subdigraph which is the union of a digraph B with vertex set $\{x, y, z, y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ and arc set $\{xy, zy, yy_1, yy_2, yy_3, y_1z, y_2z, y_3z\}$, a directed cycle $C = (c_1, c_2, c_3, c_1)$ and three disjoint bidirected paths of even length P_i , $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, from y_i to c_i whose internal vertices are disjoint from $V(B) \cup V(C)$. Each P_i may have length 0, that is c_i and y_i might be the same vertex. See Figure 8b.

An **A⁻-configuration** (resp. **B⁻-configuration**) on an in-chelou arc yx is the converse of an A⁺-configuration (resp. B⁺-configuration).

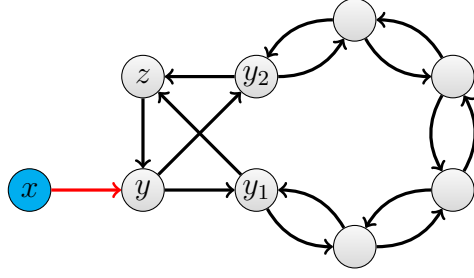
Claim 12. The digraph induced by a B⁺-configuration has potential 9.

Proof of claim. Let H be a B⁺-configuration. For $i \in [3]$, let $2\ell_i$ be the length of P_i . Then $n(H) = 2\ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + 2\ell_3 + 6$, $m(H) = 4\ell_1 + 4\ell_2 + 4\ell_3 + 11$, and $\pi(H) = \ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3$. Hence $\rho(H) = 7(2\ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + 2\ell_3 + 6) - 3(4\ell_1 + 4\ell_2 + 4\ell_3 + 11) - 2(\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3) = 9$. \diamond

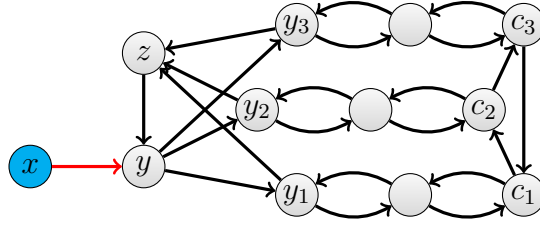
Next claim is one of the main tools of the rest of the proof. We often use the dual proposition that is the one about in-chelou arcs obtained by reversing the direction of all arcs.

Claim 13. Let xy be an out-chelou arc in D . The following hold:

- (i) y is in a directed 3-cycle not containing x , and
- (ii) if x is nice, then there is an A⁺-configuration or a B⁺-configuration on xy .



(a) An A^+ -configuration on xy .



(b) A B^+ -configuration on xy .

Figure 8: The two possible configurations when xy is out-chelou and x is nice.

Proof of claim. Let $N^+(y) = \{y_1, \dots, y_\ell\}$ and $N^-(y) = \{x, z\}$. Consider $D' = D - \{x, y\} \cup \{zy_1, \dots, zy_\ell\}$. Since y is not in a digon, $z \notin \{y_1, \dots, y_\ell\}$, so D' is well-defined (it has no loop).

Let us prove that $\vec{\chi}(D') \geq 3$. Assume for a contradiction that there is a 2-dicolouring φ of D' . Let $c \in \{1, 2\}$ be the colour of the unique vertex in $N^+(x) \setminus \{y\}$. We extend φ to D by setting $\varphi(x) = 3 - c$ and $\varphi(y) = c$. A monochromatic dicycle must contain x or y . The colour of x is distinct from the colour of its two out-neighbours, so x is not in a monochromatic dicycle. If y is in a monochromatic dicycle, it contains z and one of the y_i , which implies a monochromatic dicycle in D' , a contradiction. So $\vec{\chi}(D') \geq 3$.

So D' contains a 3-dicritical digraph \tilde{D}' as a subdigraph. Since \tilde{D}' cannot be a subdigraph of D , \tilde{D}' contains an arc zy_i for some i , in particular $z \in V(\tilde{D}')$. Let $U = V(\tilde{D}') \cup \{y\} \subseteq V(D) \setminus \{x\}$ and let us compare $\rho_D(U)$ with $\rho(\tilde{D}')$. By construction of D' and since the arc zy is in $D[U]$ but not in \tilde{D}' , we have:

$$m(D[U]) - m(\tilde{D}') \geq 1$$

Moreover, since a digon in \tilde{D}' but not in D is incident to z , we have:

$$\pi(D[U]) - \pi(\tilde{D}') \geq -1$$

Finally, it is clear that

$$n(D[U]) - n(\tilde{D}') = 1$$

All together, this yields:

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_D(U) &= 7n(D[U]) - 3m(D[U]) - 2\pi(D[U]) \\
&= \rho(\tilde{D}) + 7(n(D[U]) - n(\tilde{D}')) - 3(m(D[U]) - m(\tilde{D}')) - 2(\pi(D[U]) - \pi(\tilde{D}')) \quad (1) \\
&\leq \rho(\tilde{D}') + 7 - 3 + 2 \\
&\leq \rho(\tilde{D}') + 6 \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

By Claim 1, $4 \leq \rho_D(U)$ and thus $\rho(\tilde{D}') \geq -2$ by Equation (2). Hence, by the induction hypothesis, we are in one of the three following cases: either $\rho(\tilde{D}') = -2$, or $\rho(\tilde{D}') = -1$ and $\tilde{D}' \in \vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$, or $\rho(\tilde{D}') = 1$ and \tilde{D}' is a bidirected odd cycle.

Case 1: $\rho(\tilde{D}') = -2$:

In this case, we shall prove that x is bad, that is $d(x) = 4$ and x is incident with a unique chelou arc, and that y is in a directed 3-cycle not containing x .

Since $\rho(\tilde{D}') = -2$, by Claims 1 and Equation (2), we have $\rho_D(U) = 4$. Hence, we have $\pi(D[U]) - \pi(\tilde{D}') = -1$ by Equation (1), so adding the arcs zy_1, \dots, zy_l created at least one digon. Hence y is in a directed 3-cycle not containing x (namely together with z and one of the y_i).

By Claim 6, as $\rho_D(U) = 4$, $D[U] = D - x$ and $d(x) = 4$. In particular, $V(\tilde{D}') = V(D) \setminus \{x, y\}$.

It now remains to prove that x is incident with a unique chelou arc, namely xy .

Let y' be the out-neighbour of x distinct from y . Observe that $yy' \notin A(D)$ by Claim 7. Hence $d_D^-(y') = d_{\tilde{D}'}^-(y') + 1$. But y' is a vertex of \tilde{D}' which is 3-dicritical, so $d_{\tilde{D}'}^-(y') \geq 2$. Hence $d_D^-(y') \geq 3$, so xy' is not chelou. Let w be an in-neighbour of x . Note that $w \neq z$ by Claim 7. Hence $d_D^+(w) = d_{\tilde{D}'}^+(w) + 1$. But w is a vertex of \tilde{D}' which is 3-dicritical, so $d_{\tilde{D}'}^+(w) \geq 2$. Hence $d_D^+(w) \geq 3$ and wx is not chelou.

Case 2: $\rho(\tilde{D}') = -1$ and $\tilde{D}' \in \vec{\mathcal{W}}_3$.

In this case, we prove that there is a B^+ -configuration (Figure 8b) on xy . So we only need to show that z is the center of \tilde{D}' . If it is not the case, then by Lemma 5.3 (ii), $\tilde{D}' - z$ contains a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc, and thus D contains a bidirected odd cycle minus one arc, a contradiction to Claim 2.

Case 3: $\rho(\tilde{D}') = 1$ and \tilde{D}' is a bidirected odd cycle.

In this case, by Claim 2, \tilde{D} contains at least two arcs in $\{zy_1, \dots, zy_\ell\}$, and one easily sees that there is an A^+ -configuration (Figure 8a) on xy . \diamond

Claim 14. *If y is a vertex in V_4^s and has a nice chelou neighbour z , then y is bad, i.e. it has no other chelou neighbour.*

Proof of claim. Suppose for contradiction that y has another chelou neighbour x , and assume $xy \in A(D)$ (the case where $yx \in A(D)$ is symmetric). Since x is incident to at least one chelou arc, it is either nice or bad.

Consider the case where x is nice. Assume first $yz \in A(D)$. Let z' be the out-neighbour of y distinct from z and x' the in-neighbour of y distinct from x . By Claim 13 (ii) applied to the out-chelou arc xy , and because $d^+(y) = 2$, there is an A^+ -configuration on xy . Similarly, by the dual of Claim 13 (ii) applied to the in-chelou arc yz , and because $d^-(y) = 2$, there is

an A^- -configuration on yz . The union of those two configurations forms a handcuff H (see Figure 3), which contradicts Claim 3.

Assume now $zy \in A(D)$. Set $N^+(y) = \{y_1, y_2\}$. By Claim 13 (ii) applied on the two out-chelou arcs xy and zy and because $d^+(y) = 2$, there is an A^+ -configuration on xy and an A^+ -configuration on zy . The union of those two configurations form a purse P (Figure 2) with bottom $\{x, y, z\}$, which contradicts Claim 3.

So we may assume that x is bad, and so x is in V_4^s .

Assume first $zy \in A(D)$ and set $N^+(y) = \{y_1, y_2\}$. Note that y is nice as it is incident to at least two chelou arcs. By Claim 13 (ii) applied on the out-chelou arc zy and because $d^+(y) = 2$, there is an A^+ -configuration on zy . Observe in particular that it implies that $N^-(x) = \{y_1, y_2\}$. Now, by the dual of Claim 13 (ii) applied to the in-chelou arc xy , and because y is nice, there is an A^- -configuration on yx . The union of those two configurations contains the converse of a purse with bottom $\{y, x, y'\}$ where y' is the out-neighbour of x distinct from y . This yields a contradiction as above.

Assume now $yz \in A(D)$. Then by Claim 13 (ii) applied on the in-chelou arc yz , x is incident to a digon, which contradicts the fact that $x \in V_4^s$. \diamond

Note that every arc with both extremities in V_4^s is full-chelou.

Claim 15. *A vertex of degree 5 or 6 incident to no digon has at most one nice chelou neighbour.*

Proof of claim. Let y be a vertex of degree 5 or 6 incident to no digon. Suppose for a contradiction that y has two nice chelou neighbours x_1 and x_2 . Since y is incident with chelou arcs, it has in- or out-degree 2. Without loss of generality, we may assume $d^+(y) \in \{3, 4\}$ and $d^-(y) = 2$. Hence x_1 and x_2 are the in-neighbours of y .

By Claim 13 (ii), there is an A^+ - or a B^+ -configuration on each of the out-chelou arcs x_1y and x_2y .

Assume first that there is a B^+ -configuration H on x_1y . By Claim 12, this configuration has potential 9.

If the A^+ -configuration or B^+ -configuration on x_2y contains two out-neighbours of y which are already in the B^+ -configuration on x_1y , then $D[V(H)]$ has at least two more arcs than H . Hence $\rho_D(V(H)) \leq 9 - 6 = 3$. By Claim 1, this implies that H is a spanning subdigraph of D . But as $d^+(x_1), d^+(x_2) \geq 2$, D has at least two more arcs (that is at least four more than H). Thus $\rho(D) \leq 3 - 3 \times 2 = -3$, a contradiction.

So we know that there is only one out-neighbour of y in the intersection of these two configurations. In particular, there is an A^+ -configuration on x_2y . But then we precisely have a turtle (see Figure 6), and this contradicts Claim 3. As a consequence, there is no B^+ configuration on x_1y .

Similarly, we may assume that there is no B^+ -configuration on x_2y .

Assume now that there is an A^+ -configuration H_1 on x_1y and an A^+ -configuration H_2 on x_2y . If the out-neighbourhoods of y in H_1 and H_2 have two (resp. one, no) vertices in common, then $H_1 \cup H_2$ is a purse (resp. basket, bag). In any case, this contradicts Claim 3. \diamond

6.3 Discharging

Recall that our goal is to get the following contradiction: $\rho(D) = 7n(D) - 3m(D) - 2\pi(D) < -1$. In this subsection, we are going to define an initial charge on each vertex in such a way

that $\rho(D)$ is at most the sum of the charges of the vertices. A natural way to define this charge is: $w(v) = 7 - \frac{3}{2}d(v)$. But such a definition does not take into account the $-2\pi(D)$ that appears in the definition of the potential. So we rectify this charge by adding a rational $\varepsilon(v)$ (defined below) to the charge of each vertex, that depends on the number of digons incident to v . We then prove that the potential of D is at most the sum of the charges (we actually prove something slightly more subtle, see Claim 16). Then we define some discharging rules so that, without changing the sum of the charges, each vertex gets a new charge which is non-positive, see Claim 17. Hence, at the end of this section, we will have proved $\rho(D) \leq 0$. This is not enough, but we are getting closer to the goal.

Note that for any vertex v , $d(v) - n(v)$ is the number of digons incident to v , in other words it is the degree of v in $B(D)$. For every vertex v in D , we define $\varepsilon(v)$ as follows:

- $\varepsilon(v) = \frac{1}{2}$ if $d(v) - n(v) = 1$,
- $\varepsilon(v) = 2 - \frac{d(v)-n(v)}{2}$ if $d(v) - n(v) \geq 2$,
- $\varepsilon(v) = 0$ otherwise.

For every vertex v , we define its **initial charge** as

$$w(v) = 7 - \frac{3}{2}d(v) - \varepsilon(v).$$

Observe that the only vertices of positive initial charge are the vertices in V_4^s which have charge equal to 1.

We denote by $\Sigma(D)$ the total charge :

$$\Sigma(D) = \sum_{v \in V(D)} w(v) = 7n(D) - 3m(D) - \sum_{v \in V(D)} \varepsilon(v) \quad (3)$$

Let $\gamma(D)$ is the number of connected components of $B(D)$ which are odd paths.

Claim 16. $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) - \gamma(D)$

Proof of claim. By Equation (3), it is enough to prove that $\sum_{v \in V(D)} \varepsilon(v) \leq 2\pi(D) - \gamma(D)$. Let \mathcal{C}_2 be the set of components of $B(D)$ of size at least 2 and let T be a connected component in \mathcal{C}_2 . By Lemma 3.3, T is a tree. Let f be the number of leaves in T and n_T its number of vertices. We have

$$\sum_{v \in V(T)} \varepsilon(v) = \sum_{v \in V(T)} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}d_T(v) \right) - f = 2n_T - (n_T - 1) - f = n_T - f + 1.$$

So by Lemma 5.1, $\sum_{v \in V(T)} \varepsilon(v) \leq 2\mu(T)$. Moreover, if T is a path of odd length $2\ell + 1$, then $\sum_{v \in V(T)} \varepsilon(v) = \frac{1}{2} + 2\ell + \frac{1}{2} = 2\ell + 1$ and $\pi(T) = \ell + 1$ so $\sum_{v \in V(T)} \varepsilon(v) = 2\mu(T) - 1$.

Now, summing over all the connected components of \mathcal{C}_2 , we get

$$\sum_{v \in V(D)} \varepsilon(v) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{C}_2} \sum_{v \in V(T)} \varepsilon(v) \leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{C}_2} 2\mu(T) - \gamma(D) \leq 2\pi(D) - \gamma(D)$$

◇

From now on, we want to prove that $\Sigma(D) - \gamma(D) < -1$ which implies $\rho(D) < -1$, a contradiction. In order to do so, we shall redistribute the charges using some discharging rules.

Let u and v be two adjacent vertices. We say that u is a **simple** in-neighbour (resp. out-neighbour) of v if u is an in-neighbour (resp. an out-neighbour) of v and there is no digon between u and v (i.e. $[u, v] \notin A(D)$).

We say that u is a **binary** in-neighbour (resp. out-neighbour) of v if u is an in-neighbour (resp. an out-neighbour) of v and $d^-(v) = 2$ (resp. $d^+(v) = 2$). Otherwise, u is a **standard** in-neighbour (resp. out-neighbour) of v .

If u is a simple (resp. binary, standard) out-neighbour or simple (resp. binary, standard) in-neighbour of v , we sometimes simply say that u is a **simple** (resp. **binary**, **standard**) neighbour of v .

We can now state our discharging rules. For each vertex v :

(R1): *if $d(v) \geq 5$ and v is incident to at least one digon, then v receives $\frac{1}{2}$ from each of its simple standard neighbours incident to no digon,*

(R2): *if $d(v) \geq 5$ and v is incident to no digon, then v receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from each of its standard neighbours incident to no digon.*

(R3): *if v is a bad vertex (that is of degree 4, incident to no digon, and which has a unique chelou neighbour), then v receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from its unique chelou neighbour.*

Observe that a vertex of degree 4 has only binary neighbours, in other words has no standard neighbour. So, in rules (R1) and (R2), it is redundant to ask for v to be of degree at least 5. Anyway, we leave it like this for clarity.

These three discharging rules can equivalently be stated as follows. Given two adjacent vertices x and v , we have:

(R1): *v sends $\frac{1}{2}$ to x if:*

- $d(x) \geq 5$,
- x is incident to a digon,
- v is incident to no digon, and
- v is a simple standard neighbour of x and

(R2): *v sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to x if:*

- $d(x) \geq 5$,
- x is incident to no digon,
- v is incident to no digon, and
- v is a simple standard neighbour of x .

(R3): *v sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to x if:*

- x is bad (that is $d(x) = 4$, x is incident to no digon and with a unique chelou arc),
- v is the unique chelou neighbour of x .

A few useful observations on these three rules:

- (OBS1) No charge is sent via digons.
- (OBS2) Each extremity of a chelou arc is a binary neighbour of the other extremity. Hence, no charge is sent through a chelou arc by (R1) and (R2).
- (OBS3) A vertex in V_4^s does not receive any charge, except if it is bad; then it receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from its unique chelou neighbour by (R3), and nothing else.
- (OBS4) A vertex in V_4^s sends $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ to each of its non-chelou neighbour. Indeed, given two vertices x, v such that $d(v) = 4$ and x is a non-chelou neighbour of v , v is a standard neighbour of x , and thus v sends $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ to x by (R1) or (R2), depending whether x is incident to a digon or not.

Let $w^*(v)$ be the new charge of a vertex v after performing these rules.

Claim 17. *Let v be a vertex of D . The following hold:*

- (i) $w^*(v) \leq 0$;
- (ii) *If $v \in V_4^s$ and v has no chelou neighbour, then $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$;*
- (iii) *If $v \in V_4^s$ and v has at least two chelou neighbours, then $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$;*
- (iv) *If $d(v) = 5$ and v is incident to no digon, then $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{6}$.*
- (v) *If $d(v) = 5$, v is incident to no digon, has a standard neighbour incident to a digon, no chelou neighbour, and is a standard neighbour of a vertex incident to a digon, then $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$;*
- (vi) *If $d(v) = 6$ and v is incident to at least two digons, then $w^*(v) < -1$;*
- (vii) *If $d(v) = 6$ and v is incident to one digon, then $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{2}$;*
- (viii) *If $d(v) = 6$, v is incident to no digon, and $\min\{d^-(v), d^+(v)\} = 2$, then $w^*(v) < -1$.*
- (ix) *If $d(v) = 6$, $d^+(v) = d^-(v) = 3$, v is incident to no digon, v is a simple standard neighbour of ℓ_1 vertices incident to no digon, v is a simple standard neighbour of ℓ_2 vertices incident to a digon, and v has ℓ_3 simple standard neighbours incident to a digon, then $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{\ell_1}{3} - \frac{\ell_2}{2} - \frac{\ell_3}{3}$.*
- (x) *If $d(v) \geq 7$, then $w^*(v) < -1$;*

Proof of claim. We distinguish several cases according to the degree of v .

Case 1: $d(v) = 4$.

If v is not in V_4^s , then by Claim 5, v is incident to two digons and has no simple neighbour. So, by (OBS1), it does not receive nor send any charge. Moreover, $\varepsilon(v) = 1$. Hence $w^*(v) = w(v) = 0$.

Suppose now that v is in V_4^s . We have $w(v) = 1$. We distinguish subcases according to the number of chelou neighbours of v . Set $N^+(v) = \{y_1, y_2\}$ and $N^-(v) = \{x_1, x_2\}$. Recall that v receives no charge, except if v is bad (see (OBS3)), and, by (OBS4) v sends $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ to each of its non-chelou neighbours, depending whether it is incident to a digon or not.

- Assume v has no chelou neighbour.
Then v sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to each of its neighbours. Moreover, since v is not bad, it receives no charge. So $w^*(v) \leq 1 - 4 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$. This proves (ii).
- Assume v has a unique chelou neighbour (so v is bad), and this chelou neighbour is nice. Assume without loss of generality that x_1 is the unique chelou neighbour of v . So v receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from x_1 and receives no other charge. Let us now see what it sends. Since x_1 is assumed to be nice and $d^+(v) = 2$, by Claim 13 (ii) there is an A^+ -configuration on x_1v . So both y_1 and y_2 are incident to a digon. Hence, v sends $\frac{1}{2}$ to y_1 and to y_2 by (R1). Moreover it sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to x_2 . Altogether, we get $w^*(v) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = 0$.
- Assume v has a unique chelou neighbour (so v is bad), and this chelou neighbour is bad. Assume without loss of generality that x_1 is the unique chelou neighbour of v . Since both x_1 and v are assumed to be bad, v receives and sends $\frac{1}{3}$ from/to x_1 by (R3), and v does not receive any other charge. Moreover, v sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ its three other neighbours (because they are non-chelou neighbours). Hence $w^*(v) \leq 1 - 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0$.
- Assume v has at least two chelou neighbours.
Then v is nice so it does not receive any charge. Let ℓ be the number of chelou neighbours of v . By Claim 14, because v is nice, all the ℓ chelou neighbours of v are bad, so v sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to each of them by (R3). Moreover, v sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to each of its $4 - \ell$ non-chelou neighbours. Hence, $w^*(v) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{3}\ell - \frac{1}{3}(4 - \ell) = -\frac{1}{3}$. This proves (iii).

Case 2: $d(v) = 5$ and v is incident to a digon.

By Lemma 3.4, v is incident to exactly one digon. So $\varepsilon(v) = \frac{1}{2}$, and $w(v) = -1$. Moreover, v has exactly two simple standard neighbours from each of which it receives $\frac{1}{2}$ by (R1). Thus $w^*(v) \leq -1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$.

Case 3: $d(v) = 5$ or $d(v) = 6$, $\min\{d^-(v), d^+(v)\} = 2$ and v is incident to no digon. We prove (iv) and (viii).

If $d(v) = 5$, then $w(v) = -\frac{1}{2}$, and if $d(v) = 6$, then $w(v) = -2$.

We may assume without loss of generality $d^-(v) = 2$ and $d^+(v) \in \{3, 4\}$. Then v receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from each of its $d^+(v)$ standard neighbours that are incident to no digon by (R2) and does not receive any other charge.

Let x_1, x_2 be the in-neighbours of v . Let $x \in \{x_1, x_2\}$. If x is a non-chelou neighbour of v , then $d^+(x) \geq 3$ and thus v is a simple standard neighbour of x , so v sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to x by (R1) or (R2). If x is a bad chelou neighbour of v , then v sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to x by (R3). If v sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to both x_1 and x_2 , then $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}$ if $d(v) = 5$ and $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} < -1$ if $d(v) = 6$. So we may assume that it does not happen.

Hence, we may assume that at least one of x_1 or x_2 , say x_1 , is neither a non-chelou neighbour nor a bad chelou neighbour of v . So x_1 is a nice chelou neighbour of v . By Claim 15, x_2 is not a nice chelou neighbour of v . So x_2 is either a non-chelou neighbour or a bad chelou neighbour of v and thus v sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to x_2 as explained above.

Assume that one of the out-neighbours of v , say y , is incident to a digon. Then v does not receive any charge from y , and thus it receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from at most $d^+(v) - 1$ of its standard neighbours by (R2). Hence $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}$ if $d(v) = 5$ and $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} < -1$. So we may assume from now on that all out-neighbours of v are incident to no digon.

Let us apply Claim 13 (ii) on the out-chelou arc x_1v . Since the out-neighbours of v are incident to no digon, there is a B^+ -configuration on x_1v with the three bidirected paths of length 0. Let y_1, y_2, y_3 be the out-neighbours of v which are in this B^+ -configuration, ordered such that (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_1) is a directed 3-cycle. By Claim 9, one of the y_i , say y_1 , has in-degree at least 3. So v sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to y_1 by (R2). Hence, $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}$ if $d(v) = 5$ and $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{4}{3}$ if $d(v) = 6$.

Case 4: $d(v) = 5$, v is incident to no digon, v has no chelou neighbour, v has a standard neighbour incident to a digon, and v is a standard neighbour of a vertex incident to a digon. We now prove (v), i.e. we prove that $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$.

By (R2), v receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from each of its simple standard neighbours incident to no digon, and receives no other charge. It has three simple standard neighbours, and at least one of them is incident to a digon, so v receives at most $\frac{2}{3}$.

Moreover, as v is a standard neighbour of at least two vertices (indeed, since v has no chelou neighbour, v is a simple standard neighbour of its two binary neighbours), at least one of which is incident to a digon (by assumption in this case), v sends $\frac{1}{2}$ to the latter one by (R1), and at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to the other ones by (R1) or (R2). Thus $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 2\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$.

Case 5: $d(v) = 6$.

We now prove (vi) (vii) and (ix). By Case 3, we may assume $d^+(v) = d^-(v) = 3$.

If v is incident to two digons, then $w(v) = -3$ and v can only receive charge from its two simple neighbours by (R2). Thus $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = -2 < -1$. If v is incident to three digons, then it receives no charge at all. So $w^*(v) = w(v) = -\frac{5}{2} < -1$. This proves (vi).

If v is incident to one digon, then $w(v) = -\frac{5}{2}$. Moreover, v can only receive charge from its at most four simple standard neighbours incident to no digon by (R1). Thus $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$. This proves (vii).

Assume now that v is as in (ix), that is v is incident to no digon, v is a simple standard neighbour of ℓ_1 vertices incident to no digon, v is a simple standard neighbour of ℓ_2 vertices incident to a digon, and v has ℓ_3 simple standard neighbours incident to a digon. Then $w(v) = -2$. Now v receives at most $\frac{1}{3}$ from each of its $6 - \ell_3$ simple standard neighbours incident to no digon. Moreover, by (R2), v sends $\frac{1}{3} \ell_1$ of its neighbours and, by (R1), v sends $\frac{1}{2} \ell_2$ of its neighbours. Altogether, we get $w^*(v) \leq -2 + \frac{6-\ell_3}{3} - \frac{\ell_1}{3} - \frac{\ell_2}{2} = -\frac{\ell_1}{3} - \frac{\ell_2}{2} - \frac{\ell_3}{3}$. This proves (ix).

Case 6: $d(v) \geq 7$.

Let $b = d(v) - n(v)$ be the number of digons incident to v .

If $b = 0$, then $w(v) = 7 - \frac{3}{2}d(v)$. Moreover, v only receives by (R2), so it receives at most $\frac{1}{3}d(v)$. So $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + \frac{1}{3}d(v) = 7 - \frac{7}{6}d(v) < -1$.

If $b = 1$, then $w(v) = \frac{13}{2} - \frac{3}{2}d(v)$. Moreover, v only receives by (R1) through its at most $d(v) - 2$ simple standard neighbours, so it receives at most $\frac{1}{2}(d(v) - 2)$. So $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + \frac{1}{2}(d(v) - 2) = \frac{11}{2} - d(v) < -1$.

If $b \geq 2$, then $w(v) = 5 - \frac{3}{2}d(v) + \frac{b}{2}$. Moreover, v only receives by (R1) through its at most $d(v) - 2b$ simple standard neighbours, so it receives at most $\frac{1}{2}(d(v) - 2b)$. So $w^*(v) \leq w(v) + \frac{1}{2}(d(v) - 2b) = 5 - d(v) - \frac{b}{2} < -1$. This proves (x).

Altogether, the above cases imply that $w^*(v) \leq 0$ for every vertex v , and so (i) holds. \diamond

6.4 Some more tools before colouring

In this subsection, we use Claims 16 and 17 to prove some more structural properties on D . More, precisely we prove:

- Some restrictions on the possible degrees of the vertices (Claim 18).
- D has no A- nor B-configurations (Claims 20 and 24).
- The connected components of $B(D)$ are paths of length 2 and some strong structural properties are forced around them (Claims 19, 21, 22 and 23).
- Vertices of degree 6 are incident to no digon (Claim 23).

A digon (resp. an arc) is **isolated** if its end-vertices are incident to no other digon (resp. no other arc).

Claim 18. *For every vertex v of D , we have:*

- (i) $d(v) \in \{4, 5, 6\}$;
- (ii) if $d(v) = 6$, then $d^+(v) = d^-(v) = 3$;
- (iii) if v is incident to more than one digon, then $d(v) = 4$.

Proof of claim. By Claim 17 (i), $\Sigma(D) = \sum_{v \in V(D)} w^*(v) \leq w^*(v)$ for every vertex v in D . In particular, since $\Sigma(D) \geq \rho(D) \geq -1$, we have $w^*(v) \geq -1$ for every vertex v in D . Hence, the three outputs are implied by respectively Claim 17 (x), Claim 17 (viii), and Claim 17 (vi) together with Lemma 3.4, \diamond

We shall now deduce even more structure on D .

Claim 19. *Let C be a connected component of $B(D)$. Then C is a path of length at most 2. Moreover:*

- if C has length 1, then its two vertices have degree 5 in D .
- if C is a path of length 2, then its internal vertex has degree 4 in D .

Proof of claim. Let C be a connected component of $B(D)$. By Claim 18 (iii), every vertex of $B(D)$ has degree at most 2 in $B(D)$, and if it has degree 2 in $B(D)$, then it has degree 4 in D . Let b, c be two vertices of degree 2 in $B(D)$, and assume $[b, c] \subseteq A(D)$. Let a be the other neighbour of b in $B(D)$ and d the other neighbour of c . If $a = d$, then $\{a, b, c\}$ induces a bidirected 3-cycle in D , a contradiction. So we may assume that $a \neq d$ and thus $[a, b, c, d]$ is a 3-thread, a contradiction to Lemma 6.2. Hence, the set of vertices of degree 2 in $B(D)$ is an independent set. So C is a path of length at most 2, and if it is a path of length 2 then its internal vertex has degree 4.

Assume that C is a path of length one, say $C = [u, v]$. By Claim 5, both u and v have degree at least 5. If one of u, v , say u , has degree at least 6, then by 17 (vii), $w^*(u) \leq -\frac{1}{2}$, and then, by Claims 16 $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) - 1 \leq w^*(u) - 1 \leq -\frac{1}{2} - 1 < -1$, a contradiction. \diamond

Claim 20. D contains no A^+ - nor A^- -configuration on a chelou arc. As a consequence, any connected component of $D[V_4^s]$ is either an isolated vertex incident to no chelou arc, or an isolated arc, end-vertices of which are incident to no other chelou arc

Proof of claim. Suppose for contradiction that D has an A^+ -configuration H on an out-chelou arc xy (The proof is similar for an A^- -configuration). By Claim 19, the path of digons in H is equal to $[y_1, y_2]$, where y_1, y_2 are two out-neighbours of y . Hence by Claims 16 and 17, $0 \leq \rho(D) + 1 \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(y)$. If y has degree at least 5, as xy is out-chelou, y is incident to no digon, so by Claim 17 (iv) we have $w^*(y) \leq -\frac{1}{6}$, a contradiction. Hence y has degree 4.

By Claim 8, $d^+(y_1) = d^+(y_2) = 3$. By Claim (vii), if y_1 or y_2 has degree 6, then it has final charge at most $-\frac{1}{2}$ and thus, as above, $\rho(D) < -1$, a contradiction. So $d^-(y_1) = d^-(y_2) = 2$ and thus both yy_1 and yy_2 are chelou arc, a contradiction to Claim 14. \diamond

Claim 21. Let $[y_1, x, y_2]$ be a 2-thread. There exists a vertex z such that $y_1z, zy_2 \in A(D)$ or $y_2z, zy_1 \in A(D)$.

Proof of claim. First note that by Claims 2 y_1 and y_2 are not adjacent, and by Claim 19 x has degree 4. Let D' be the digraph obtained from D by removing x and merging y_1, y_2 into a single vertex y . It is enough to prove that y is in a digon in D' .

If D' has a 2-dicolouring φ , then setting $\varphi(x) \neq \varphi(y_1) = \varphi(y_2) = \varphi(y)$ yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. Hence D' contains a 3-dicritical digraph \tilde{D} , which necessarily contains y because D is 3-dicritical. Let $U = V(\tilde{D}) \setminus \{y\} \cup \{y_1, y_2, x\}$.

Suppose for a contradiction that y is incident to no digon in \tilde{D} . Then \tilde{D} is neither a bidirected odd cycle nor an odd 3-wheel. Hence, by minimality of D , $\rho(\tilde{D}) \leq -2$. Moreover, if M is a matching of digons in \tilde{D} , then $M \cup [y_1, x]$ is a matching of digons in D . So $\pi(D) \geq \pi(\tilde{D}) + 1$. Thus $\rho_D(U) \leq \rho(\tilde{D}) + 2 \times 7 - 3 \times 4 - 2 = \rho(\tilde{D})$. Now $U = V(D)$, for otherwise, by Claim 1, $4 \leq \rho_D(U) \leq \rho(\tilde{D}) \leq -2$, a contradiction. But then $-1 \leq \rho(D) \leq \rho_D(U) \leq \rho(\tilde{D}) \leq -2$, a contradiction. \diamond

In view of Claim 21, we call an **apex** of a 2-thread $[y_1, x, y_2]$ a vertex z such that $y_1z, zy_2 \in A(D)$ or $y_2z, zy_1 \in A(D)$.

Claim 22. Let z be the apex of a 2-thread. Then

- (i) z has degree at least 5,
- (ii) z is the apex of a unique 2-thread,
- (iii) z is incident to no digon, and
- (iv) $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$.

As a consequence D contains at most one 2-thread.

Proof of claim. Let $[y_1^-, x_1, y_1^+]$ be a 2-thread such that $y_1^-z, zy_1^+ \in A(D)$.

(i) Suppose for a contradiction that z has degree 4. Then $z \in V_4^s$ for otherwise, by Claim 5, both $[z, y_1^-]$ and $[z, y_1^+]$ are digons of D , and thus $B(D)$ contains a cycle, a contradiction to Lemma 3.3. Let us denote by y_2^- (resp. y_2^+) the in-neighbour (resp. out-neighbour) of z distinct from y_1^- (resp. y_1^+).

Consider the digraph $D' = (D - z) \cup y_1^- y_1^+$ which has a 2-dicolouring φ by Claim 4. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\varphi(x_1) = 1$. Thus $\varphi(y_1^-) = \varphi(y_1^+) = 2$. If $\varphi(y_2^-) = 2$ or $\varphi(y_2^+) = 2$, then setting $\varphi(z) = 1$ yields 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. Thus $\varphi(y_2^-) = \varphi(y_2^+) = 1$. Set $\varphi(z) = 2$. Then there is no monochromatic dicycle C in D , for otherwise it contains (y_1^-, z, y_1^+) and thus the dicycle C' obtained from C by replacing this subpath by (y_1^-, y_1^+) is a monochromatic dicycle in D' . Hence φ is a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. This proves (i).

So we may assume from now on that z has degree at least 5, and by Claim 18 (i), z has degree 5 or 6. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $d^+(z) = 3$ and $d^-(z) \in \{2, 3\}$. We denote by y_1^+, y_2^+, y_3^+ the out-neighbours of z and if $d^-(z) = 2$ we denote by y_1^-, y_2^- the in-neighbours of z .

(ii) Suppose for a contradiction that z is the apex of a 2-thread distinct from $[y_1^-, x_1, y_1^+]$. By Claim 19, this 2-thread is disjoint from $[y_1^-, x_1, y_1^+]$. So we may assume without loss of generality that it is $[y_2^-, x_2, y_2^+]$.

If z is incident to a digon, then $d(z) = 6$ and each of its simple neighbours are incident to a digon, so it receives no charge. Thus $w^*(z) \leq w(z) = -\frac{5}{2} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth z is incident to no digon.

If z has degree 6, then, by (R2), it receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from its neighbours incident to no digon, which are only two here. Thus $w^*(z) \leq w(z) + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth z has degree 5, and in particular $d^-(z) = 2$.

If both y_1^- and y_2^- have out-degree at least 3, then z is a simple standard neighbour of both y_1^- and y_1^+ and since they are both incident to a digon, z sends $\frac{1}{2}$ to each of them by (R1). Moreover, z has at most one standard neighbour incident to no digon, namely y_3^+ , and so it receives at most $\frac{1}{3}$ by (R2). Hence $w^*(z) \leq w(z) - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction.

So one of y_1^- or y_2^- , say y_1^- , has out-degree 2. In particular, since z is incident to no digon and $d^-(z) = 2$, $y_1^- z$ is an out-chelou arc. Moreover, since y_1^- is incident to a digon, y_1^- is nice. So, by Claim 13 (ii), we have either an A^+ -configuration or a B^+ -configuration on $y_1^- z$. By Claim 20, it is a B^+ -configuration. But then $y_2^+ y_2^- \in A(D)$, and so $D[\{y_2^-, x_2, y_2^+\}]$ contains a bidirected 3-cycle minus one arc, a contradiction to Claim 2. This proves (ii).

We now prove the following assertion:

(\star) If z is incident to no digon, then $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$.

Proof of (\star): Assume that z is incident to no digon.

If z has degree 6, then, by (R2), z receives nothing from y_1^- and y_1^+ since these two vertices are incident to a digon, and thus receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from at most four neighbours. So $w^*(z) \leq w(z) + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$. So we may assume that z has degree 5.

If y_2^- is a nice chelou neighbour of z , then by Claims 13 (ii) and 20, there is a B^+ -configuration on $y_2^- z$. In particular $y_1^+ y_1^- \in A(D)$, so $D[\{y_1^-, x_1, y_1^+\}]$ contains a bidirected 3-cycle minus one arc, a contradiction to Claim 2. Henceforth y_2^- is not a nice chelou neighbour of z . If y_2^- is a bad chelou neighbour of z , then z sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to y_2^- by (R3). Otherwise, z is a standard neighbour of y_2^- and is incident to no digon, so z sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to y_2^- by (R1) or (R2). In both cases, z sends at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to y_2^- .

If $d^+(y_1^-) \geq 3$, then z has a standard neighbour incident to a digon (namely y_1^+), and is a standard neighbour of a vertex incident to a digon (namely y_1^-). So Claim 17 (v) applied with

$\ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1$ and we have $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \leq -\frac{2}{3}$. Henceforth, we may assume that $d^+(y_1^-) = 2$. Moreover, since z is incident to no digon, $y_1^- z$ is an out-chelou arc, and since $d(y_1^-) \geq 5$, we get that y_1^- is a nice chelou neighbour of z .

So, by Claims 13 (ii) and 20, there is a B^+ -configuration on $y_1^- z$. In particular, $d^-(y_1^+) \geq 3$, so z is a simple standard neighbour of y_1^+ and thus z sends $\frac{1}{2}$ to y_1^+ by (R1).

Finally, by (R2) z receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from each of its standard neighbour incident to no digon which are at most 2 (since y_1^+ is incident to a digon). So $w^*(v) \leq w(v) - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \leq -\frac{2}{3}$. This proves (\star) .

(iii) Suppose for a contradiction that z is incident to a digon.

If z has degree 6, then z has at most two simple standard neighbours incident to no digon, so the total charge it receives is at most $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ by (R1) and thus $w^*(z) \leq w(z) + 1 = -\frac{3}{2} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth z has degree 5, and is incident to a unique digon by Lemma 3.4.

Now z has at most one simple standard neighbour incident to no digon and so it receives at most once $\frac{1}{2}$ by (R1). As a consequence $w^*(z) \leq w(z) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

Now observe that D has no isolated digon as otherwise Claim 16 gives $-1 \leq \rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) - 1 \leq -\frac{1}{2} - 1$, a contradiction. Hence z is in a 2 thread $[z, x', z']$, which by Claim 21 has an apex, say v .

By Claim 19, $\{y_1^-, x_1, y_1^+\} \cap \{z, x', z'\} = \emptyset$.

If v is in no digon, then by (\star) , $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ and so $\Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z) + w^*(v) \leq -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction. Hence v is incident to a digon and thus it is in a 2-thread because there is no isolated digon. If this 2-thread is not $[y_1^-, x_1, y_1^+]$ (i.e. $v \notin \{y_1^-, y_2^-\}$), let u be its apex. By (ii), u, v and z are pairwise distinct. Moreover, similarly to z , $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{2}$, and similarly to v , u is incident to a digon and $w^*(u) \leq -\frac{1}{2}$. Thus $\Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z) + w^*(v) + w^*(u) \leq -\frac{3}{2} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth $v \in \{y_1^-, y_2^-\}$ and we may assume without loss of generality that $v = y_1^-$ and $z' y_1^- \in A(D)$.

By Claim 4, $(D - z) \cup y_1^- z'$ has a 2-dicolouring φ . Without loss of generality $\varphi(z') = \varphi(x_1) = 1$ and $\varphi(y_1^-) = \varphi(y_1^+) = \varphi(x') = 2$. We set $\varphi(z) = 1$. There is no directed cycle coloured 1 containing z , because three of the four neighbours of z , namely x', y_1^- and y_1^+ , are coloured 2. Thus φ is a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction. This proves (iii).

(iv) Follows directly from (iii) and (\star) .

To see that D has at most one 2-thread, suppose for contradiction that it has at least two 2-threads with apices z and z' , which are distinct by (ii). Then by (iv), $w^*(z), w^*(z') \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ and therefore $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z) + w^*(z') \leq -\frac{4}{3} < -1$, a contradiction. \diamond

Claim 23. *A vertex of degree 6 is incident to no digon.*

Proof of claim. Suppose for a contradiction that v is a vertex of degree 6 incident to a digon. By Claim 18 (iii), v is incident to exactly one digon. By Claim 17 (vii), we have $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{2}$.

If v is in an isolated digon, then by Claim 16, $-1 \leq \rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) - 1 \leq w^*(v) - 1 \leq -\frac{3}{2} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth v is in a 2-thread. By Claims 21, this 2-thread has an apex z (which is distinct from v) and $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ by Claim 22. Thus $-1 \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z) + w^*(v) \leq -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction. \diamond

Claim 24. *D contains no B^+ -configuration on an out-chelou arc xy such that x is nice.*

Proof of claim. Suppose for a contradiction that there is a B^+ -configuration H on a out-chelou arc xy such that x is nice. Let $N^+(y) = \{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ and let z be the in-neighbour of y distinct from x . In particular, $y_1z, y_2z, y_3z \in A(D)$ and so $d^-(z) \geq 3$. See Figure 8b.

Since xy is chelou, $d^-(y) = 2$ and thus, by Claim 18 (ii), $d(y) = 5$. So $w^*(y) \leq -\frac{1}{6}$ by Claim 17 (iv).

If zy is chelou, then z is a nice chelou neighbour of y because $d(z) \geq 5$, a contradiction to Claim 15. So zy is not chelou, and thus $d^+(z) = 3$ and $d(z) = 6$.

First suppose that $V(H) = V(D)$. We claim that $A(D) \setminus A(H)$ contains at least 4 arcs. To see that observe that $d^+(z) \geq 3$, $d^+(x) \geq 2$ and $d^-(y) \geq 2$, and since $d_H^+(z) = 1$, $d_H^+(x) = 1$ and $d_H^-(x) = 0$, we deduce that H misses at least $2 + 1 + 2 = 5$ arcs, possibly counting the arc zx twice. Hence $|A(D) \setminus A(H)| \geq 4$ and so $\rho(D) \leq \rho(H) - 4 \times 3 \leq -2$, a contradiction. Therefore $V(H) \neq V(D)$.

Assume that some y_i , say y_1 , is in a 2-thread $[y_1, x, y'_1]$ in the B^+ -configuration H . We have $d(z) = 6$, and z has y_1 as a simple standard neighbour which is incident to a digon. So we may apply Claim 17 (ix) on z with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, so $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$. By Claim 21, $[y_1, x, y'_1]$ has an apex v , and $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ by Claim 22. If $v \notin \{y, z\}$, then $-1 \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(v) + w^*(z) + w^*(y) \leq -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth, $v \in \{y, z\}$. In particular, there is an arc between $\{y, z\}$ and y'_1 . Set $R = V(H) \setminus \{x\}$. Then $D[R]$ has at least as many arcs as H and one vertex less. Thus $\rho(R) \leq \rho(H) - 7 = 2$ by Claim 12, a contradiction to Claim 1. Henceforth, none of the y_i belongs to a 2-thread in H .

Hence the y_i are incident to no digon in H , so (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_1) is a directed 3-cycle. Moreover, every y_i has degree at least 4 in H , and because vertices of degree 6 in D are incident to no digon by Claim 23, we deduce that y_i is in no digon of the form $[y_i, u]$ in D with $u \notin V(H)$.

Furthermore, if y_i is in a digon $[y_i, u]$ with $u \in V(H - x)$, then $D[V(H - x)]$ has an arc more than $H - x$, and so by Lemma 6.1 $\rho_D(V(H - x)) \leq \rho(H - x) - 3 \leq 5 - 3 < 4$, contradicting Claim 1.

Finally, if $[y_i, x]$ is a digon in D for some $i \in [3]$, then $D[V(H)]$ has two more arcs than H , and so $\rho_D(V(H)) \leq \rho(H) - 2 \times 3 \leq 9 - 6 < 4$, contradicting Claim 1 (because H does not span D).

Altogether, this proves that for every $i \in [3]$, y_i is in no digon in D .

First suppose that some y_i , say y_1 , has degree 6. Then y is a simple standard neighbour of y_1 . Then by Claim 17 (ix), we get $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$ when applied on z with $\ell_1 + \ell_2 \geq 1$, and also $w^*(y_1) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ when applied on y_1 with $\ell_1 + \ell_2 \geq 2$ (because y_1 is a simple standard neighbour of both y and z). Recall that $w^*(y) \leq -\frac{1}{6}$. Thus $-1 \leq \Sigma(D) \leq -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth each y_i has degree 4 or 5.

Assume now that some y_i , say y_1 , has degree 4. Then by Claim 10 and its directional dual, one of y_2, y_3 has out-degree 3 and the other has in-degree 3. Hence both y_2 and y_3 have degree 5. If y_1 has a chelou neighbour, then it is a nice chelou neighbour (because all neighbours of y_1 has degree at least 5) and thus, by Claim 13 (ii), there is an A -configuration on y (it cannot be a B -configuration since we assumed $d(y_1) = 4$). A contradiction to Claim 20. So y_1 has no chelou neighbour.

Thus $d^-(y_2) = d^+(y_3) = 3$ and by Claim 17 (ii) $w^*(y_1) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$. Moreover, as $d^+(y_3) = 3$, by Claim 17 (ix) with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$. Finally, by Claim 17 (iv), $w^*(y), w^*(y_2), w^*(y_3) \leq -\frac{1}{6}$. Thus $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) \leq -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - 3 \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth, for $i \in [3]$, $d(y_i) = 5$ and so $w^*(y_i) \leq -\frac{1}{6}$ by Claim 17 (iv).

If two of the y_i have out-degree 3, then they are simple standard neighbours of z , so Claim 17 (ix) applied on z with $\ell_1 \geq 2$, so $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$. As a consequence $\Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z) + w^*(y_1) + w^*(y_2) + w^*(y_3) \leq -\frac{2}{3} - 3 \times \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{7}{6} < -1$, a contradiction. Hence at least two of the y_i , say y_1, y_2 have in-degree 3. If y_3 has out-degree 3, then by Claim 17 (ix) with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$. Moreover, y receives $\frac{1}{3}$ from each of its three out-neighbours by (R2), and sends $\frac{1}{3}$ to each of z, y_1, y_2 by (R2). Hence $w^*(y) \leq w(y) + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} - 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$, and $\Sigma(D) \leq w^*(y) + w^*(y_1) + w^*(y_2) + w^*(y_3) + w^*(z) = -\frac{1}{2} - 3 \times \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth, for $i \in [3]$, $d^+(y_i) = 2$.

Now, the directed 3-cycle (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_1) contradicts the directional dual of Claim 9. \diamond

Claim 25. *All chelou arcs have both end-vertices in V_4^s .*

Proof of claim. Let xy be a chelou arc, and assume without loss of generality that it is out-chelou. So $d^+(x) = d^-(y) = 2$ and y is incident to no digon. By Claims 13, 20 and 24, x is a bad vertex. In particular $d(x) = 4$ and since x is incident to at least one simple arc (namely xy), x cannot be incident to a digon by Claim 5 and thus $x \in V_4^s$. Similarly, if $d^+(y) = 3$, then y is nice and since x is incident to no digon, xy is an in-chelou arc and we reach a contradiction by Claims 13, 20 and 24. Hence both x and y are in V_4^s . \diamond

Claim 26. *There is no isolated digon in D .*

Proof of claim. Suppose for contradiction that D has an isolated digon $[y_1, y_2]$. By Claims 5 and 23, we have $d(y_1) = d(y_2) = 5$. By Claims 16 and 17 (i), we have $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) - 1 \leq -1$ and thus $\rho(D) = -1$. Hence $[y_1, y_2]$ is the unique isolated digon and for every vertex v , $w^*(v) = 0$. In particular D has no 2-threads by Claim 22, and thus $[y_1, y_2]$ is the only digon of D . By Claim 17 (iv) there is no vertex of degree 5 other than y_1 and y_2 .

If D has no vertex of degree 4, then $w(x) \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ for every vertex x , and thus $\rho(D) = -1 \leq -\frac{1}{2}n(D)$, which implies $n(D) \leq 2$, a contradiction. Therefore, there is vertex v of degree 4, which must be in V_4^s as $[y_1, y_2]$ is the unique digon of D . Since we have $w^*(v) = 0$, v is incident to a unique chelou neighbour by 17 (ii) and (iii). By Claim 13 (i), v is in a directed 3-cycle (u, v, w, u) where u and w are not the chelou neighbour of v and thus has degree at least 5. If both u and w have degree 6, then $w^*(u) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$ by Claim 17 (ix) with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, a contradiction. Hence, one of u, w , say u , has degree 5, and so is y_1 or y_2 , say y_1 . We deduce that every vertex of degree 4 is a simple standard neighbour of y_1 or y_2 , and therefore $|V_4^s| \leq 4$. But using the initial charges, observing that $w(y_1) = w(y_2) = -1$ and the initial charge of a vertex of degree 6 is $7 - 3 \times \frac{6}{2} = -2$, we have $0 \leq \Sigma(D) = |V_4^s| - 2 - 2|V_6| \leq 2 - 2|V_6|$, where V_6 is the set of vertices of degree 6. As a consequence $|V_6| \leq 1$. Let z be this possible vertex of degree 6. Altogether, we get that D has two vertices of degree 5, namely y_1 and y_2 , at most one vertex of degree 6, z if it exists, and all the other vertices have degree 4.

Consider a vertex in V_4^s . As said previously, it is incident with exactly one chelou arc, so it is the standard neighbour of three vertices. Each of these vertices has degree at least 5, so they are y_1, y_2 and z . Hence, z exists and so $|V_6| = 1$, and all vertices in V_4^s are adjacent to y_1, y_2 and z . But y_1 has only two simple standard neighbours, so $|V_4^s| \leq 2$. Using again the initial charge, we get $0 \leq \Sigma(D) = 1 \times 2 - 1 \times 2 - 2|V_6| = -2$, a contradiction. \diamond

6.5 Dicolouring

By Claims 18, 19 and 23, $V(D)$ is partitioned into the following sets:

- V_4^s , the set of vertices of degree 4 incident to no digon,
- V_4^d , the set of vertices of degree 4 which are the middle vertex of a 2-thread,
- V_5^+ (resp. V_5^-), the set of vertices of degree 5 that are incident to no digon and have out-degree 3 (resp. in-degree 3),
- V_5^{d+} (resp. V_5^{d-}), the set of vertices of degree 5 that are the end-vertex of a 2-thread and have out-degree 3 (resp. in-degree 3),
- V_6 , the set of vertices of degree 6 incident to no digon and with in- and out-degree 3.

As the sum of the in-degrees equals the sum of the out-degrees, we have $|V_5^-| + |V_5^{d-}| = |V_5^+| + |V_5^{d+}|$.

Claim 27. *Let C be a directed cycle with vertices in $V_4^s \cup V_5^+ \cup V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^{d-}$, then either*

- $V(C)$ is included in $V_5^- \cup V_5^{d-}$, or
- $V(C)$ is included in $V_5^+ \cup V_5^{d+}$.

In particular, $V(C) \cap V_4^s = \emptyset$.

Proof of claim. Let C be a directed cycle with vertices in $V_4^s \cup V_5^+ \cup V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^{d-}$. Assume for a contradiction that $V(C)$ is not included in $V_5^- \cup V_5^{d-}$ nor in $V_5^+ \cup V_5^{d+}$. By Claim 11, $V(C)$ is not included in V_4^s . By Claim 25 all chelou arcs have their end-vertices in V_4^s . This implies that there is no arc from V_5^- to $V_4^s \cup V_5^+ \cup V_5^{d+}$, nor from $V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^{d-}$ to V_5^+ (because such arcs would be chelou arcs). Hence, C contains an arc xy between V_5^{d-} and V_5^{d+} .

Since D has no isolated digon by Claim 26, both x and y are extremities of some 2-thread. By Claim 22, D has only one 2-thread. So there exists a vertex z such that $[x, z, y]$ is a 2-thread of D . But as $xy \in A(D)$, $\{x, y, z\}$ induces a bidirected 3-cycle minus one arc, a contradiction to Claim 2. \diamond

We are now ready to conclude. We distinguish three cases depending on whether V_6 is a stable set or not and whether D has a digon or not. Recall that $|V_5^+ \cup V_5^{d+}| = |V_5^- \cup V_5^{d-}|$.

Case 1: There is an arc $z_1 z_2 \in A(D)$ with $z_1, z_2 \in V_6$.

Since vertices in V_6 are incident to no digon (Claim 23), z_1 is a simple standard neighbour of z_2 . Therefore, we can apply Claim 17 (ix) on z_1 with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, so $w^*(z_1) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$. Similarly, z_2 is a simple standard neighbour of z_1 , so $w^*(z_2) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$.

Assume that D contains a digon. Then, by Claims 19 and 26, D contains a 2-thread. By Claim 21, this 2-thread has an apex v , and $w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ by Claim 22 (iv). If $v \notin \{z_1, z_2\}$, then $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(v) + w^*(z_1) + w^*(z_2) \leq -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} < -1$, a contradiction. So $v \in \{z_1, z_2\}$ and by directional duality, we may assume $v = z_1$. So z_1 has two neighbours incident to a digon. Hence, by Claim 17 (ix) applied on z_1 with $\ell_1 \geq 1$ (because z_1 is a simple standard neighbour of z_2) and $\ell_3 \geq 2$ (because z_1 has two standard neighbours incident to a

digon), $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -1$. Thus $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z_1) + w^*(z_2) \leq -1 - \frac{1}{3} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth D has no digon.

Assume $D[V_6]$ contains a dicycle C . Then C has at least three vertices. Moreover, each vertex in C is a simple standard neighbour of its two neighbours in C . So by Claim 17 (ix) with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, every vertices in C has final charge at most $-\frac{2}{3}$. So $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) \leq \sum_{v \in V(C)} w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2|C|}{3} < -1$, a contradiction. Henceforth $D[V_6]$ is acyclic.

Every vertex in $V_5^+ \cup V_5^-$ has final charge at most $-\frac{1}{6}$ by Claim 17 (iv). Hence, $\rho(D) \leq \Sigma(D) \leq w^*(z_1) + w^*(z_2) + \sum_{v \in V_5^+ \cup V_5^-} w^*(v) \leq -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{|V_5|}{6}$. Therefore $|V_5^+ \cup V_5^-| \leq 2$. Since there is no digon, $V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^{d-}$ is empty and so $|V_5^+| = |V_5^-|$. Thus $|V_5^+|, |V_5^-| \leq 1$. Therefore there is no directed cycle in $D[V_5^+]$ nor in $D[V_5^-]$, and so $D[V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^+]$ is acyclic by Claim 27. Hence colouring the vertices of $V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^+$ with 1 and those of V_6 with 2 yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction.

Case 2: $D[V_6]$ is stable and there is no digon in D .

If both $D[V_5^-]$ and $D[V_5^+]$ are acyclic subdigraphs, then so is $D[V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^+]$ by Claim 27. Moreover, by assumption, $D[V_6]$ is acyclic. Hence colouring the vertices of $V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^+$ with 1 and those of V_6 with 2 yields a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction.

Henceforth, without loss of generality, we may assume that V_5^- is not acyclic and thus has size at least 3. But $|V_5^-| = |V_5^+|$ and $|V_5^-| + |V_5^+| \leq 6$ because every vertex of degree 5 has final charge at most $-\frac{1}{6}$. It follows that $|V_5^-| = |V_5^+| = 3$ and $D[V_5^-]$ is a directed 3-cycle. Pick an arbitrary vertex $v^- \in V_5^-$. As V_5^- is a directed 3-cycle, v^- has two in-neighbours out of V_5^- . In particular, there exists a vertex $v^+ \in V_5^+$ which is not adjacent to v^- (recall that there are no arcs from V_5^- to V_5^+ in D as such an arc would be a chelou arc, a contradiction to Claim 25). Now, colour $V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^+ \setminus \{v^-, v^+\}$ with colour 1, and $V_6 \cup \{v^-, v^+\}$ with colour 2. Since D is 3-dicritical, there is a monochromatic directed cycle. But $D[V_5^- \setminus \{v^-\}]$ and $D[V_5^+ \setminus \{v^+\}]$ are acyclic subdigraphs because they are of size 2. So $D[(V_4^s \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^+) \setminus \{v^-, v^+\}]$ is also acyclic by Claim 27. Therefore, there is a dicycle in $D[V_6 \cup \{v^-, v^+\}]$ which must contain v^+ and v^- because V_6 and $\{v^-, v^+\}$ are stable sets. Thus v^+ has an out-neighbour u in V_6 . But then v^+ is a simple standard neighbour of u . Thus Claim 17 (ix) applies to u with $\ell_1 \geq 1$, so $w^*(u) \leq -\frac{1}{3}$. Consequently, $-1 \leq \Sigma(D) \leq \sum_{v \in V_5^- \cup V_5^+} w^*(v) + w^*(u) \leq -6 \times \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} < -1$, a contradiction.

Case 3: $D[V_6]$ is stable and there is a digon in D .

By Claims 19 and 26, each digon is in a 2-thread. By Claim 22, D contains exactly one 2-thread. Let us denote it by $[v_1, x, v_2]$. Vertices v_1 and v_2 do not have degree 6 by Claim 23 nor degree 4 by Claim 19. So $\{v_1, v_2\} \subseteq V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^{d-}$.

Let z be the apex of $[v_1, x, v_2]$. By Claim 22 (iv), $w^*(z) \leq -\frac{2}{3}$. As vertices in $V_5^+ \cup V_5^-$ have final charge at most $-\frac{1}{6}$, $|V_5^+ \cup V_5^-| \leq 2$. This implies that $V_5^{d-} \cup V_5^-$ and $V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^+$ both have size at most 2 and so induce acyclic subdigraphs. Therefore $D[V_4^s \cup V_5^+ \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^{d-}]$ is acyclic by Claim 27. Since the two neighbours (v_1 and v_2) of x are not in V_6 , and V_6 is a stable set, then $V_6 \cup \{x\}$ is a stable set and so $D[V_6 \cup \{x\}]$ is acyclic. Hence, colouring $V_4^s \cup V_5^+ \cup V_5^- \cup V_5^{d+} \cup V_5^{d-}$ with 1 and $V_6 \cup \{x\}$ with 2, we get a 2-dicolouring of D , a contradiction.

This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.6. □

7 Conclusion and further research

The main question investigated in this paper is to get upper and lower bounds on $o_k(n)$, the minimum number of arcs in a k -dicritical oriented graph of order n .

By Aboulker and Vermande Theorem 1.2 [1] and the results in Subsection 4.2, we have

$$\left(k - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right)n - k\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right) \leq o_k(n) < (2k-3)n$$

for every $k \geq 3$ and n large enough.

A first step towards a better bound would be to determine the order of $o_k(n)$ by finding a constant c_k satisfying $o_k(n) = c_k n + o(n)$. We believe that the constructions given to establish the upper bound are nearly optimal. In particular, we conjecture that $o_k(n)$ is getting closer and closer to the upper bound as k tends to infinity.

Conjecture 7.1. $\frac{c_k}{2k-3} \rightarrow 1$ when $k \rightarrow +\infty$.

We mainly focused on the case $k = 3$. Proposition 4.2 and Theorem 1.4 yield

$$\frac{7n+2}{3} \leq o_3(n) \leq \left\lceil \frac{5n}{2} \right\rceil$$

for every even $n \geq 12$. In the conclusion of [2], Bang-Jensen, Bellitto, Schweser, and Stiebitz conjectured that every oriented 3-dicritical digraph of n vertices has at least $\frac{5}{2}n$ arcs. Together with Corollary 4.3, this implies $o_3(n) = \lceil \frac{5}{2}n \rceil$ for every $n \geq 12$. Hence, a natural question is whether the lower bound of Theorem 1.4 can be improved. We have no reason to think that our bound is tight and we tend to believe the conjecture of [2] to be true. During this project, we used the same method to obtain lower bounds on $o_3(n)$ that we improved incrementally until we reached the one of Theorem 1.4. We believe that our method could still be pushed further and provide better lower bounds on $o_3(n)$, at the cost of a longer and sharper case analysis of the structure of the 3-dicritical oriented graphs. However, the question remains as to how far our method can be pushed and whether it can provide a tight bound.

Another question that has been touched in this paper is to determine the set of orders N_k for which there exists a k -dicritical oriented graph.

The first particular case consists in determining the minimum order n_k of a k -dicritical oriented graph. This is equivalent to determining the minimum integer n_k such that there exists a tournament of order n_k and dichromatic number k . The directed cycles of order at least 3 are the 2-dicritical oriented graphs, so $n_2 = 3$ and $N_2 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq 3\}$. Neumann Lara [21] proved that $n_3 = 7$ and $n_4 = 11$. Bellitto, Bousquet, Kabela, and Pierron [3] recently established $n_5 = 19$. For larger values of k , n_k is unknown.

Let D_1 and D_2 be two oriented graphs. The oriented graph $\Delta(1, D_1, D_2)$ is the oriented graph obtained from the disjoint union of D_1 and D_2 by adding a new vertex u_0 and all the arcs from u_0 to D_1 , all the arcs from D_1 to D_2 , and all the arcs from D_2 to u_0 .

Lemma 7.2 (Hoshino and Kawarabayashi [11]). *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. If D_1 and D_2 are k -dicritical, then $\Delta(1, D_1, D_2)$ is $(k+1)$ -dicritical.*

Proof. Let D_1 and D_2 be two k -dicritical digraphs and $D = \Delta(1, D_1, D_2)$.

Let us first show that D is not $(k - 1)$ -dicolourable.

Suppose for a contradiction that there is a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring φ of D . Then, as D_1 and D_2 are not $(k - 2)$ -dicolourable, there exist $u_1 \in V(D_1)$ and $u_2 \in V(D_2)$ such that $\varphi(u_0) = \varphi(u_1) = \varphi(u_2)$. Then (u_0, u_1, u_2, u_0) is a monochromatic directed 3-cycle in D , a contradiction.

Let us show that $D \setminus e$ is $(k - 1)$ -dicolourable, for any arc $e = xy \in A(D)$.

If $x, y \in V(D_1)$, then $D_1 \setminus e$ has a $(k - 2)$ -dicolouring φ_1 by assumption. Moreover, D_2 has a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring φ_2 . By relabelling the colours, we may assume that φ_1 takes values in $[k - 2]$ and φ_2 in $[k - 1]$. Then colour u_0 with $k - 1$.

Suppose for a contradiction that the resulting colouring φ has a monochromatic dicycle C in $D \setminus e$. If C is coloured $k - 1$, then it does not intersect D_1 . Moreover, u_0 has no out-neighbours coloured $k - 1$, so $u_0 \notin C$. Thus C is included in D_2 , contradicting the fact that φ_2 is a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring of D_2 . If C is not coloured $k - 1$, then C is included in $V(D_1) \cup V(D_2)$. But there is no arc from D_2 to D_1 in $D - u_0$. Hence C is included either in $D_1 \setminus e$ or in D_2 , a contradiction in both cases. If $x, y \in V(D_2)$, the proof is identical.

Now suppose $x \in V(D_1)$ and $y \in V(D_2)$. By assumption, $D_1 - x$ (resp. $D_2 - y$) has a $(k - 2)$ -dicolouring φ_1 (resp. φ_2), with colours taken in $[k - 2]$. Then we colour u_0, x and y with $k - 1$. Suppose for a contradiction that the resulting colouring φ has a monochromatic dicycle C in $D \setminus xy$. If C is not coloured $k - 1$, then it is either included in $D_1 - x$ or in $D_2 - y$ as there is no arc from D_2 to D_1 . But this contradicts the fact that φ_1 is a dicolouring of D_1 and φ_2 a dicolouring of D_2 . Hence C is coloured $k - 1$. But the only vertices coloured $k - 1$ are u_0, x and y , which do not induce a dicycle in $D \setminus xy$.

The only remaining case (up to symmetry) is $e = u_0y$ for some $y \in D_1$. Consider a $(k - 2)$ -dicolouring φ_1 of $D - y$ with colours taken in $[k - 2]$, and a $(k - 1)$ -dicolouring φ_2 of D_2 with colours taken in $[k - 1]$. Then colour u_0 and y by $k - 1$. Suppose for a contradiction that the resulting colouring φ has a monochromatic cycle C in $D \setminus e$. If C is not coloured $k - 1$, then it is included in D_1 or $D_2 - y$, a contradiction. Hence C is coloured $k - 1$. Moreover, C contains u_0 . But no out-neighbour of u_0 in $D \setminus e$ is coloured $k - 1$, a contradiction.

This proves that $D \setminus e$ is $(k - 1)$ -dicolourable for every arc e , and so D is k -dicritical. \square

Lemma 7.2 implies that $\Delta(1, \vec{C}_3, \vec{C}_{n-4})$ is 3-dicritical for all $n \geq 7$. Hence $N_3 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq 7\}$. Moreover, by induction it implies the following.

Corollary 7.3. *There exists a smallest integer p_k such that there exists a k -dicritical oriented graph of order n for any $n \geq p_k$.*

In view of N_2 and N_3 , one might be tempted to believe that $p_k = n_k$, that is $N_k = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq n_k\}$ for all $k \geq 2$. This is unfortunately false for $k = 4$ as shown by the following proposition.

Proposition 7.4. *There is no 4-dicritical oriented graph on 12 vertices.*

Proof. Let us denote by P_{11} the Paley tournament on 11 vertices, whose vertices are labelled from 0 to 10 in which ij is an arc if and only if $j - i$ is in $\{1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ modulo 11. Neumann-Lara [21] proved that P_{11} is the unique 4-dichromatic tournament of order 11, and Bellitto, Bousquet, Kabela, and Pierron [3] proved that every 4-dichromatic tournament of order 12 contains P_{11} .

Assume for a contradiction that there exists a 4-dicritical oriented graph D of order 12. D does not contain P_{11} . As long as there are two non-adjacent vertices a, b such that adding the

arc ab does not make a P_{11} appear, we add ab . This results in an oriented graph D' (of order 12) such that adding any arc between two non-adjacent vertices make a P_{11} appear. Note that $\bar{\chi}(D') = 4$ because D' contains D and $n_5 > 12$.

Since D' does not contain P_{11} , by Bellitto et al. result, D' is not a tournament. Therefore there are two non-adjacent vertices a and b .

By construction, if we add the arc ab to D' , then a P_{11} appears. Label the vertices of this P_{11} by u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{10} so that $u_i u_j$ is an arc if and only if $j - i$ is in $\{1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ modulo 11, $a = u_0$ and $b = u_1$. This is possible because P_{11} is arc-transitive.

Similarly, adding the arc ba to D' let a P_{11} appear, whose vertices can be labelled v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{10} so that $v_i v_j$ is an arc if and only if $j - i$ is in $\{1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ modulo 11, $b = v_0$ and $a = v_1$.

Set $I^{++} = N^+(a) \cap N^+(b)$, $I^{--} = N^-(a) \cap N^-(b)$, $I^{+-} = N^+(a) \cap N^-(b)$, and $I^{-+} = N^-(a) \cap N^+(b)$. Note that those four sets are disjoint and contained in $V(D') \setminus \{a, b\}$. Now $\{u_4, u_5\} \subseteq I^{++}$, $\{v_4, v_5\} \subseteq I^{++}$, $\{u_7, u_8\} \subseteq I^{--}$, $\{v_7, v_8\} \subseteq I^{--}$, $\{v_2, v_6, v_{10}\} \subseteq I^{+-}$, and $\{u_2, u_6, u_{10}\} \subseteq I^{-+}$. Since $|V(D') \setminus \{a, b\}| = 10$, it follows that $(I^{++}, I^{--}, I^{+-}, I^{-+})$ is a partition of $V(D') \setminus \{a, b\}$, $I^{++} = \{u_4, u_5\} = \{v_4, v_5\}$, $I^{--} = \{u_7, u_8\} = \{v_7, v_8\}$, $I^{+-} = \{v_2, v_6, v_{10}\}$, and $I^{-+} = \{u_2, u_6, u_{10}\}$.

Since $u_7 u_8$ and $v_7 v_8$ are arcs we have $u_7 = v_7$, and $u_8 = v_8$. Moreover v_3 is in $I^{-+} = \{u_2, u_6, u_{10}\}$. But v_3 dominated both $v_7 = u_7$ and $v_8 = u_8$, while u_2 and u_6 do not dominate u_8 and u_{10} does not dominate u_7 . This is a contradiction. \square

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