Graph Coloring.
Hoffman proved that for a simple graph $G$, the chromatic number, $\chi(G)$, obeys $\chi(G) \leq 1-\lambda_{\max } / \lambda_{\min }$ where $\lambda_{\max }$ and $\lambda_{\min }$ are the maximal and minimal eigenvalues of the adjacency matrix of G respectively.

We give a short probabilistic proof of Hoffman's theorem, Then, we extend the technique to variations of graph coloring with additional restrictions and/or relaxations. Our results include necessary spectral conditions for coloring 3-, 4-, and 5 -uniform hypergraphs; for coloring graphs limiting the use of colorings with a neighborhood (i.e., frugal coloring); and coloring directed graphs where no color class is a strongly connected component. (Received August 16, 2015)

