

1120-05-96

**John Engbers\*** ([john.engbers@marquette.edu](mailto:john.engbers@marquette.edu)), Milwaukee, WI 53201. *Extremal  $H$ -colorings of graphs with fixed minimum degree.*

Given a family of graphs, which graph in the family has the most number of  $H$ -colorings (homomorphisms to  $H$ , or adjacency-preserving maps to  $H$ )? We will focus on the family of  $n$ -vertex graphs with fixed minimum degree  $\delta$ . Galvin, and then Cutler and Radcliffe, fully answered this question when  $H$  is chosen so that  $H$ -colorings correspond to independent sets. For all other choices of  $H$ , answers are known for  $\delta = 1$  and (when  $n$  is large) for  $\delta = 2$ . For  $\delta > 2$ , much less is known.

Here we investigate what happens when we impose various connectedness requirements within the family. This naturally leads to considering the family of trees (where Sidorenko provided a complete answer), 2-connected graphs (which is joint work with Galvin), and connected graphs with minimum degree  $\delta$ ; in these families, for all non-regular  $H$  and  $n$  sufficiently large the unique maximizing graph is  $K_{\delta, n-\delta}$ . Numerous open questions remain. (Received February 15, 2016)