Counting bounded degree spanning trees in random graphs

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In this talk we discuss the number of bounded degree spanning trees in sparse random graphs. Let \( p \geq f(n) \) where \( f(n) \) is some polylogarithmic function of \( n \), and let \( G \sim G(n, p) \).

We show that for every \( \Delta = \omega \left( \frac{\ln(np)}{\ln \ln(np)} \right) \) the number of spanning trees in \( G \) with maximum degree at most \( \Delta \) is w.h.p. exponentially equal to the expected number of such trees.

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