1135-05-1802 **Michael Dairyko**, **Michael Ferrara**, **Bernard Lidický**, **Ryan R Martin**, **Florian Pfender** and **Andrew J Uzzell*** (uzzellan@grinnell.edu). *Degree conditions for small contagious sets in bootstrap percolation.*

Bootstrap percolation is a cellular automaton that was introduced in 1979 by Chalupa, Leath, and Reich. Let $r \geq 2$. In *r-neighbor bootstrap percolation* on a graph G, all vertices are either "infected" or "uninfected." The initially infected set $A \subseteq V(G)$ grows by iteratively infecting all uninfected vertices with at least r infected neighbors. If all vertices eventually become infected, we say that the initial set A is *r-contagious*.

Let $m(G, r)$ denote the minimum size of an r-contagious set in G. It is easy to see that $m(G, r) \geq \min\{|V(G)|, r\}$. What conditions on G imply that $m(G, r) = r$? Let $\sigma_2(G) = \min\{d(x) + d(y) : xy \notin E(G)\}$. Freund, Poloczek, and Reichman showed that if $\sigma_2(G) \geq n$, then $m(G, 2) = 2$, and that this bound is best possible. We show that $\sigma_2(G) \geq n-2$ nearly ensures that $m(G, 2) = 2$: if $\sigma_2(G) \geq n-2$ and $m(G, 2) > 2$, then either G is a member of one of four infinite families of graphs or G is one of nine exceptional graphs. We also show that if G is a graph with degree sequence $d_1 \leq \cdots \leq d_n$ such that for all $1 \leq i < n/2$, either $d_i \geq i + 1$ or $d_{n-i} \geq n - i - 1$, then either $m(G, 2) = 2$, $G \cong C_5$, or G is a member of one of two infinite families of graphs. (Received September 24, 2017)