

# Euclidean Ramsey Theory

**Exposition by William Gasarch**

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B) We do not care about the geometric size. For example, the Square can be any size.

In Euclidean Ramsey Theory we will be seek an object of a certain size, for example the unit square.

## For All 2-Colorings of the Plane...

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Proof on the next page.

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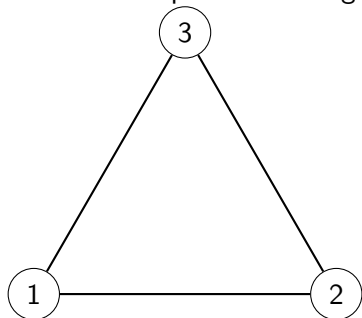
# For All 2-Colorings of The Plane...

Look at an equilateral triangle in the plane



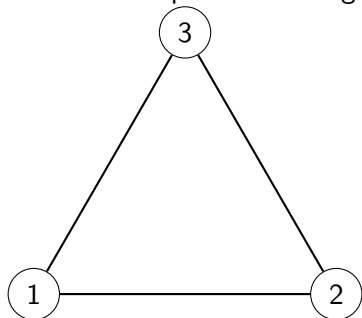
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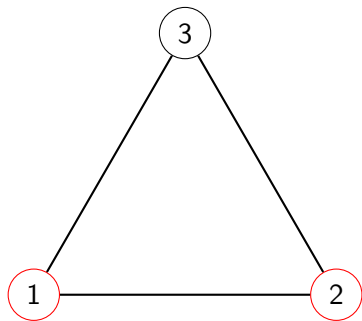
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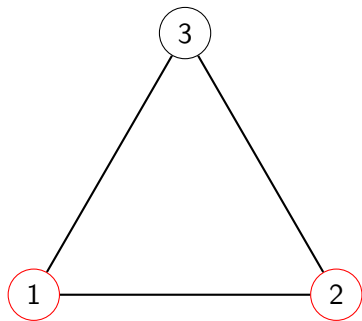
3 vertices and 2 colors. So 2 of the vertices are the same color.

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Vertices 1 and 2 are an inch apart.

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We investigate what  $\chi$  can be.

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1)  $\forall \text{ COL: } \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [3] \exists 2 \text{ points, same color, 1 inch apart.}$   
(So  $\chi \leq 4$ )

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Answer on next slide

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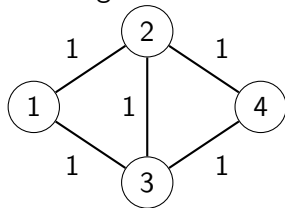
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Glue together two unit equilateral triangles:

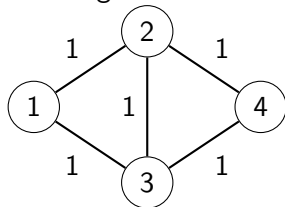
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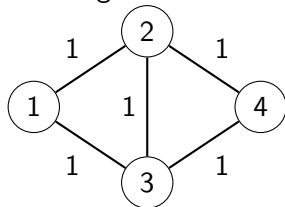
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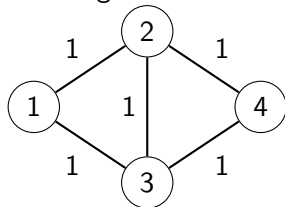


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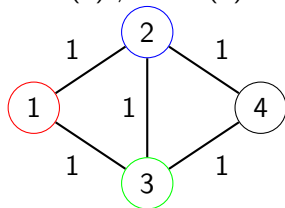


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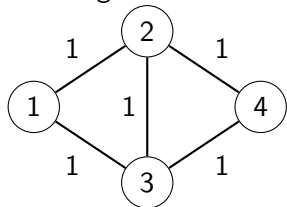


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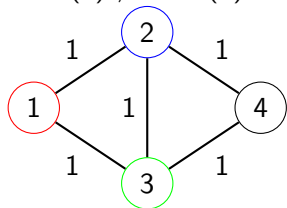


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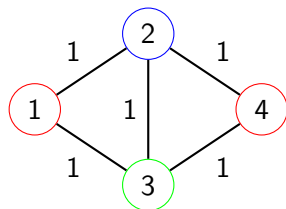
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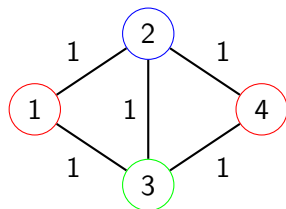
Hence  $\text{COL}(4) = \mathbf{R}$ .

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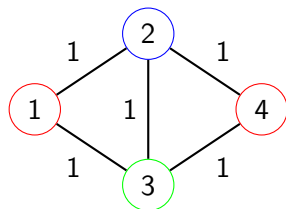


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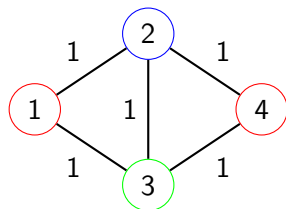
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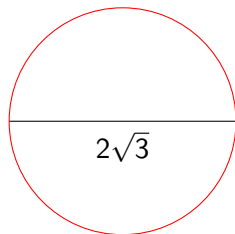
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**Upshot 2** If  $\text{COL}(p) = \mathbf{R}$  then circle of radius  $\sqrt{3}$  around  $p$  is  $\mathbf{R}$ .

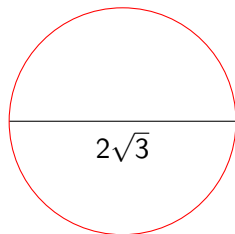
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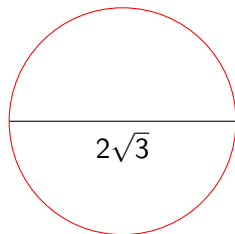


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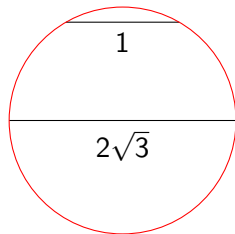


Look at a chord of the circle of length 1.

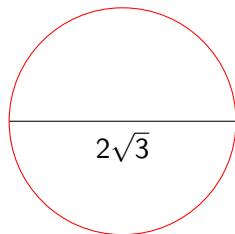
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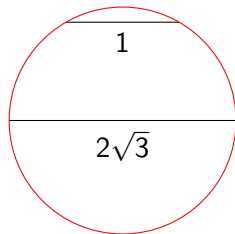
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Endpoints of chord are **R** and an inch apart.

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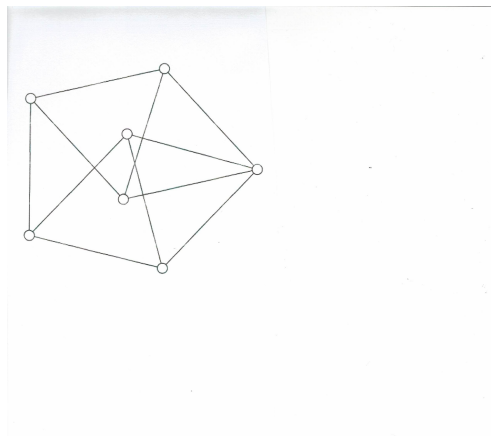
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So we know that  $\chi \geq 5$ .

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Here is the 7-coloring:

[https://thatsmaths.com/2022/03/24/  
the-chromatic-number-of-the-plane/](https://thatsmaths.com/2022/03/24/the-chromatic-number-of-the-plane/)