

Finite Ramsey Theorem For 3-Hypergraph

Exposition by **William Gasarch**

December 9, 2024

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Thm $(\forall a)(\forall k)(\exists n)$ such that $(\forall \text{COL}: \binom{[n]}{a} \rightarrow [2])$ there exists a homog set of size k .

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We do some an example of the first few steps of the construction.

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What to make of this? Discuss.

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We are given COL: $\binom{[n]}{3} \rightarrow [2]$.

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Kill all those who disagree!

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Next Slide is General Case.

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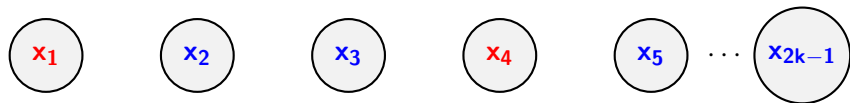
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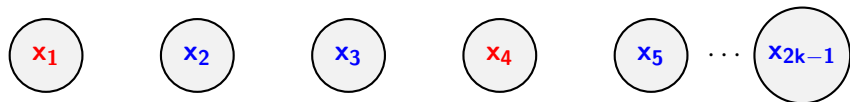
Iterate this process $2k - 1$ times.

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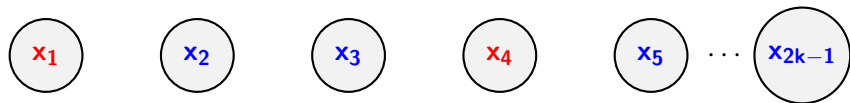


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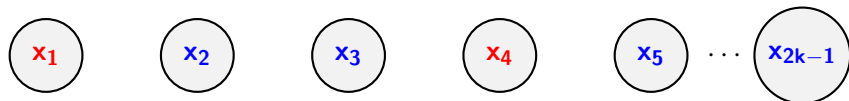
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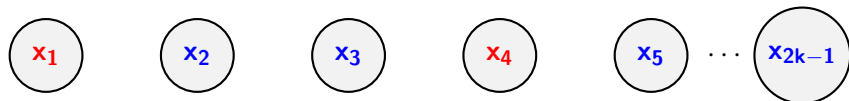


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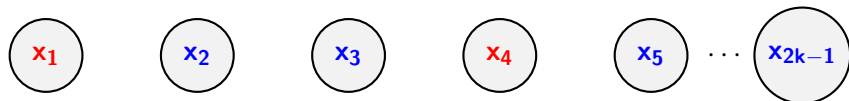
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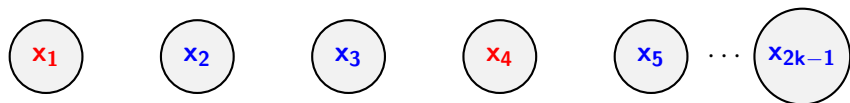
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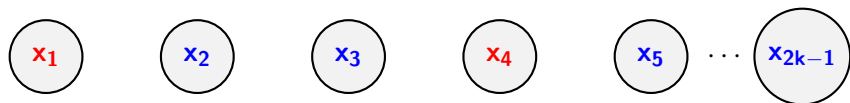
What do you think our next step is?

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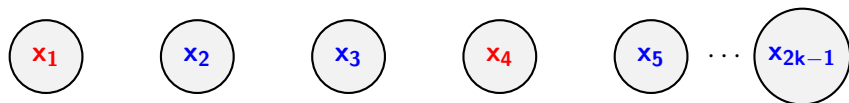
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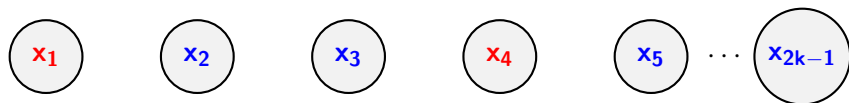


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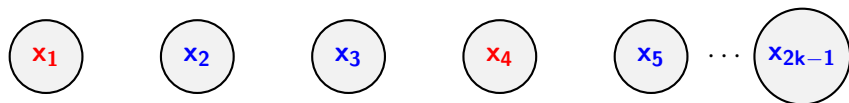
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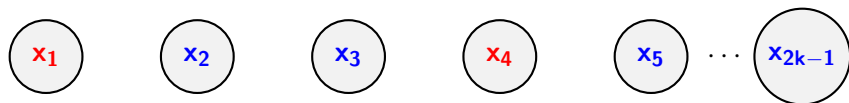
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H is clearly a homog set!

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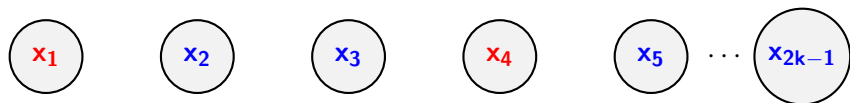


For all $i < j < k$, $\text{COL}(x_i, x_j, x_k) = \mathbf{R}$. (More generally c .)

H is clearly a homog set!

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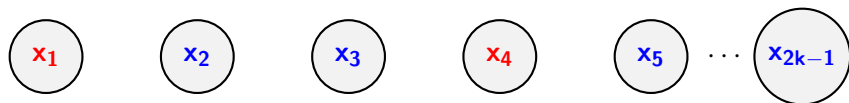


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Are there better bounds?

What About 4-Hypergraph Ramsey Theory?

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Beyond that the functions have no name.

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Answer on the next slide.

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Conjecture There is no value of c such that $R_3(k) \leq 2^{ck}$.