Finite Ramsey Theorem For Graphs

Exposition by William Gasarch

December 8, 2024

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3. 2^A is the powerset of A.

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Party Definition There is a party. All the guests are members of *A*. Each pair either knows each other or does not know each other. $H \subseteq A$ is a **homog** if either (a) every pair of elements of *H* knows each other, or (b) every pair of elements of *H* does not knows each other.

Thm For all k, there exists n = R(k) such that for all COL: $\binom{[n]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$ there exists a homog set of size k.

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We will show $n = 2^{2k-1}$ suffices; however, we will keep it a *n* until we need to see how big it is.

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 - ► A 2^{2k-1} -sized subset $X \subseteq [n]$.
 - A 2-coloring of X.

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

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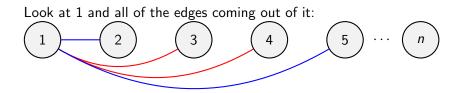
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We do some an example of the first few steps of the construction. My apologies to the math majors who are not used to seeing examples.

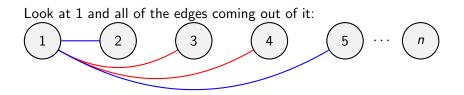
Examples of The First Few Steps of The Construction

Look at 1 and all of the edges coming out of it:

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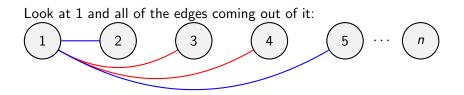


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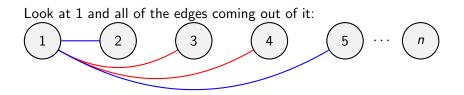
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Either $\exists \geq n/2 \ \mathbf{R}$ or $\exists n/2 \ \mathbf{B}$ coming out of 1. We assume \mathbf{R} .



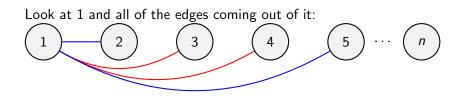
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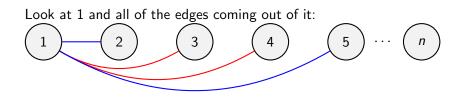
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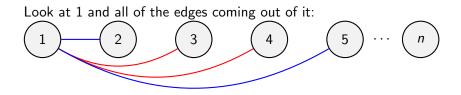


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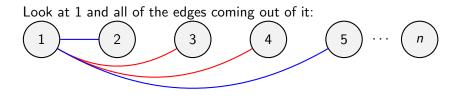
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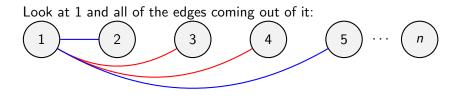


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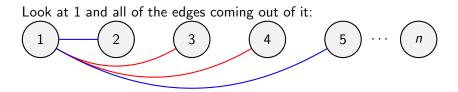
Assume that 1 has $\geq n/2$ **R** coming out of it.



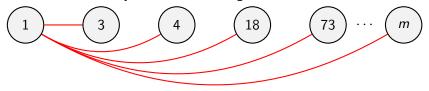


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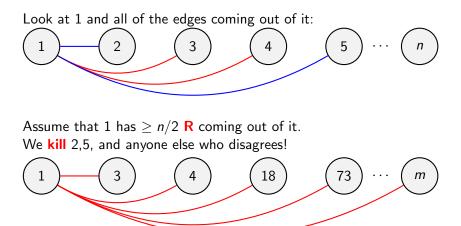
Assume that 1 has $\ge n/2$ R coming out of it. We kill 2,5, and anyone else who disagrees!



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We Omit 1 from future pictures but its **Still Alive and Well**. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8--jVqaU-G8.

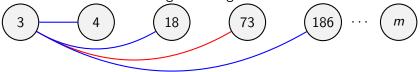
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There is a **R** edge from 1 to $3, 4, 18, 73, 186, \ldots$; however, this puts no constraint on the colorings between those nodes.

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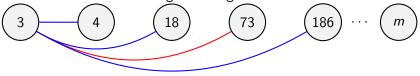
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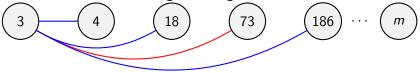


Either $\exists \ge n/2^2 \mathbf{R}$ or $\exists \ge n/2^2 \mathbf{B}$ coming from 3. We assume \mathbf{B} .

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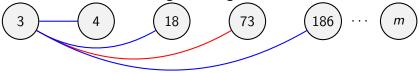


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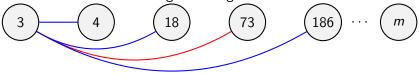
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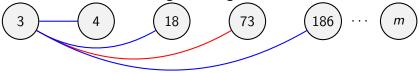
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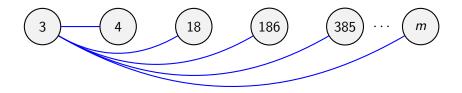
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Node 3 Has The Blues

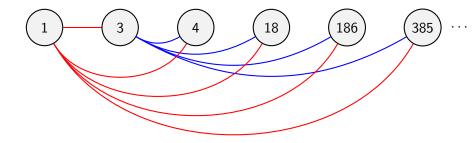
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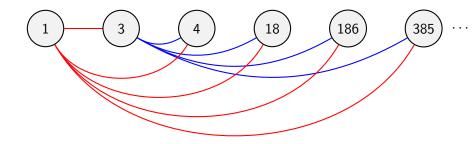


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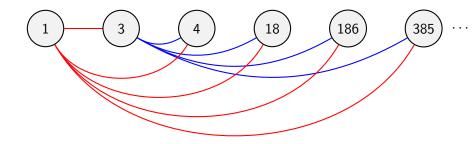






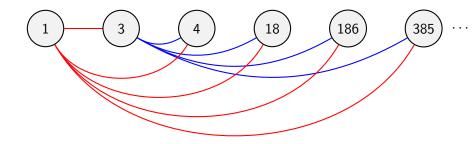
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We could keep doing this with node 4, but messy!



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We could keep doing this with node 4, but messy! Note that at this point nodes 1 and 3 cannot be killed. We formalize the real construction on the next slides. Given COL: $\binom{[n]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$ We Form COL'

We said earlier

Either $\exists \ge n/2 \ \mathbf{R}$ or $\exists \ge n/2 \ \mathbf{B}$ coming out of 1 When we formalize this, we will color node 1 with that color.

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 $H_1 = [n]$. Note $|H_1| \ge n$.

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But the ... is NOT infinite. Where to stop? See next slide

We will see later than we want $|X| \ge 2^{2k-1}$.

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We will see later than we want $|X| \ge 2^{2k-1}$. Recall that $|H_s| \ge n/2^{s-1}$. We want the process to go for 2k - 1 steps. It suffices to take $n \ge 2^{2k-1}$.

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All of the edges from x_1 to the left are **R**.



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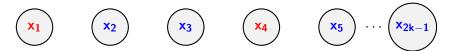
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All of the edges from x_1 to the left are R. All of the edges from x_2 to the left are B.



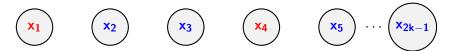
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All of the edges from x_1 to the left are R. All of the edges from x_2 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_3 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_4 to the left are R.



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All of the edges from x_1 to the left are R. All of the edges from x_2 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_3 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_4 to the left are R. All of the edges from x_5 to the left are B.



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The Coloring of the Nodes



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All of the edges from x_1 to the left are R. All of the edges from x_2 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_3 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_4 to the left are R. All of the edges from x_5 to the left are B. All of the edges from x_5 to the left are c. What do you think our next step is?

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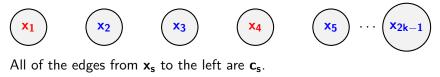
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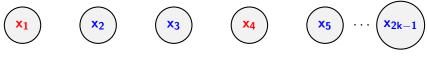
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$$(y_1) \qquad (y_2) \qquad (y_3) \qquad (y_4) \qquad (y_5) \cdots \qquad (y_k)$$

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DONE!

Variants Of The Finite Ramsey Theorem

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We proved Thm For all k there exists n such that for all COL: $\binom{[n]}{2} \rightarrow [c]$ there exists a homog set of size $\geq k$.

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Thm For all $c \in \mathbb{N}$, for all k, there exists n such that for all $\operatorname{COL}: \binom{[n]}{2} \to [c] \exists$ a homog set of size $\geq k$.

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This is easy to prove using the same technique we used for the c = 2 case.

Def

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Def 1) A **1-hypergraph** is (V, E) where $E \subseteq {\binom{V}{1}}$.

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