

10/3/08

$$R(k, k) < 4^k$$

Lower bound.

$$R(k, k) > 2^{k/2}$$

Show that if  $n \leq 2^{k/2}$  then

$\exists$  a 2-coloring of the edges of  $K_n$   
s.t. ~~Red~~ Red  $k$ -clique or a Blue  $k$ -

clique. Random coloring will suffice.

We randomly color edges of  $K_n$ ,

Red/Blue

$E_R \equiv \{ \exists \text{ Red } k\text{-clique} \}$

$E_B \equiv \{ \exists \text{ Blue } k\text{-clique} \}$

We show

$$\underbrace{P_r(E_R \cup E_B)} < 1$$

$$\leq P_r(E_R) + P_r(E_B) = 2P_r(E_R)$$

$$P_r(\mathcal{E}_{R^u} \cup \mathcal{E}_{R^B}) \leq 2P_r(\mathcal{E}_{R^B})$$

$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_N$ ,  $N = \binom{n}{k}$  is the list

of  $k$ -cliques of  $K_n$ .

$$\mathcal{E}_{R^{j,1}} = \{C_i \text{ is Red}\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^R = \bigcup_{j=1}^N \mathcal{E}_{R^{j,1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Pr(\varepsilon_R \cup \varepsilon_B) &\leq 2Pr(\varepsilon_R) \\
&\leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^N Pr(\varepsilon_{R_i}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{j=1}^N \binom{k}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\binom{k}{2}} \\
&= 2 \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\binom{k}{2}} \\
&< 2 \frac{n^k}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\binom{k}{2}} \\
&< \frac{2^{1+k^2/2}}{k!} = \binom{k}{2} \\
&= \frac{2^{k/2+1}}{k!} < 1, k \geq 3.
\end{aligned}$$

$$n \leq 2^{k/2}$$

# Ramsey's Theorem in General

So far we

~~$2$~~ -color  $\leftarrow$  more colors

~~$2$~~ -subsets of  $[n]$

Hypergraphs - edges are  $r$ -sets

Ramsey's Theorem:  $R(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_r) \in \mathbb{N}$

$\exists N(r, m_1, m_2, \dots, m_r)$  such that if  $n \geq N$

in every  $r$ -coloring of  $\binom{[n]}{r}$ ,  $\exists I$  and

subset  $S, |S| = m_i$  and  $(S)$  is  $i$ -colored.

Assume first that  $S=2$ .

N exists

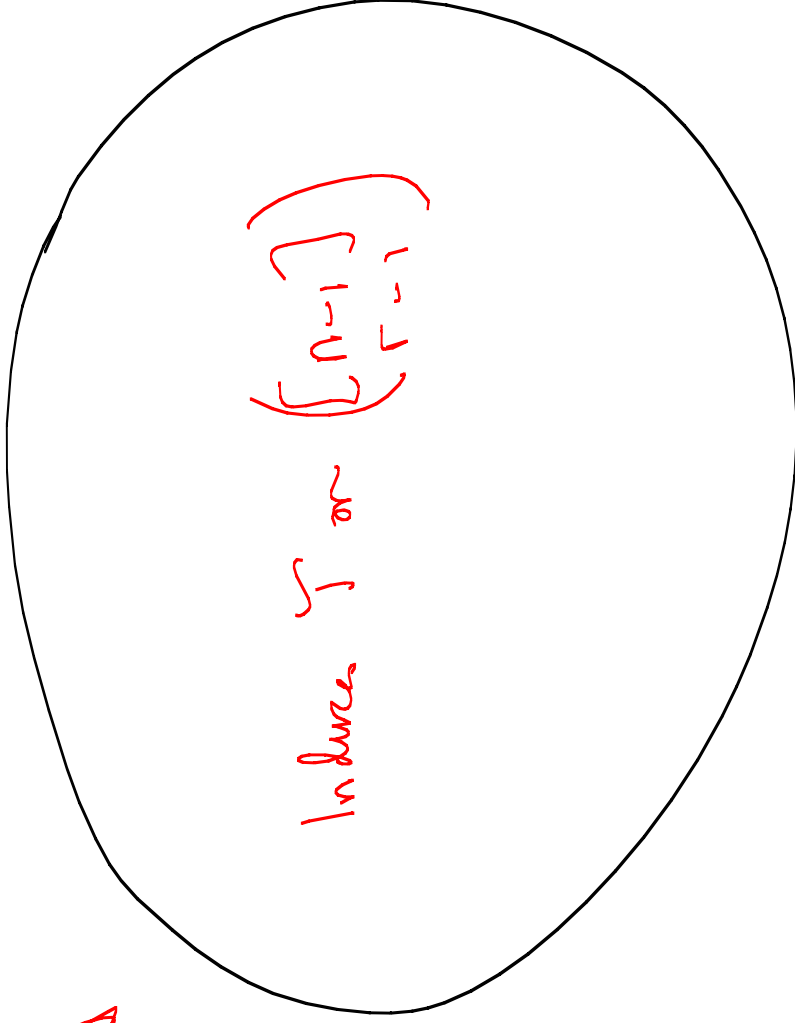
Induction on  $r$ .

True for  $r=2$ .

Assume true for  $r$  and  $\rho' + q' < \rho + q$

Given  $r$ , induction on  $\rho + q$ .

$r$ -coloring of  $[n] \leftarrow \sigma$

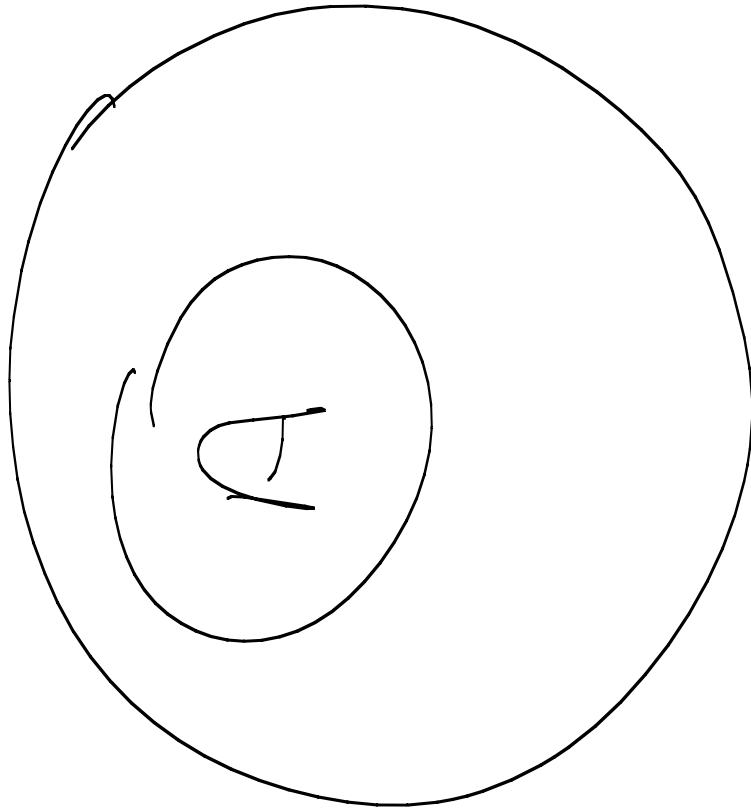


$n$

Represent  $[n]$

$\sigma$  induces on  $2$ -coloring  $\theta \left( \binom{[n-1]}{r-1} \right) \leftarrow \theta$

$$\theta[S] = \sigma[S+n]$$



n

$(A_r)$  is either all Red or all Blue



A used is really big ✓ we look at  $\sigma$  on A  
 we care for  $p-1, q$

2 colors ✓

4 colors

Light Red, Dark Red, Light Blue, Dark Blue

4 color edge

