

11/10/06

Existence of $N(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_s; r)$

$s=2$, done.

Example

$$N(k, k, k, k; r)$$

$$\leq N\left(\underbrace{N(k, k; r)}_{Q_1}, \underbrace{N(k, k; r)}_{Q_2}; r\right)$$

exists because only uses 2 colors

4 colors: light red, dark red, light blue, dark blue
Red Blue

Either $\exists Q_1$ set all of whose r -sets are Red (i)

$\exists Q_2$ set all of whose r -sets are Blue (ii)

Assume (i) hold. r -sets of the

We have a 2-coloring of the Q_1 -set.
 $\uparrow$
lightred or dark red

$Q_1 = N(k, k; r)$ and so $\exists$ a required k -set.

Schur's Theorem

$$r_k = \underbrace{N(3, 3, \dots, 3; 2)}_{k \text{ of these}}$$

[Coloring K_N 's edge and looking for a
mono-chromatic Δ]

Theorem

If you partition $\{1, 2, \dots, r_k\}$ into k -sets

$S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k$ then $\exists i, a, b, c$ such that

$a, b, c \in S_i$ and $a+b=c$. [a, b don't have to be
distinct]

Example

$k=2$

$r_k=6$

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

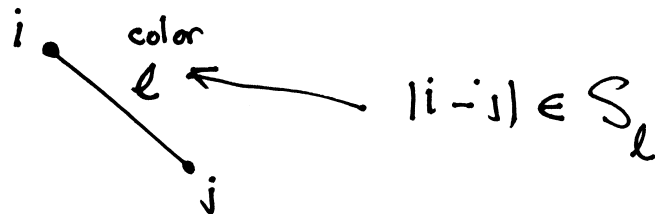
$S_1 = 3, 4, 6$

$S_2 = 1, 2, 5$

✓

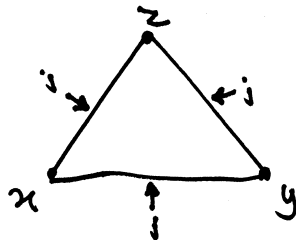
Proof:

Given $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k$ which partition $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
 Use the partition to color the edges of K_n .



I get a k -coloring of K_n

$\exists$ a mono-chromatic Δ .



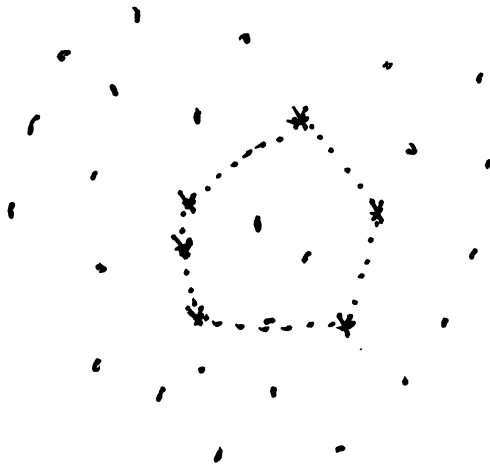
Assume $x < y < z$

$$u = y - x \in S_i$$

$$v = z - y \in S_i$$

$$w = z - x \in S_i$$

$$u + v = w$$



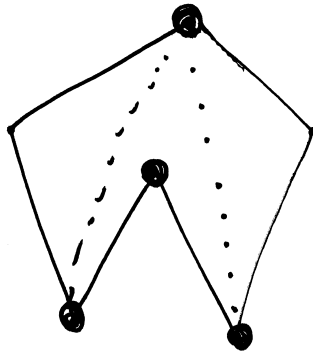
n points. $n \geq N(k, k; 3)$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ a set of k points forming a convex polygon.

No 3 points are in a line.

Observation: if every 4-subset of a set of points X form a convex quadrilateral, then X define a convex polygon.

Why?

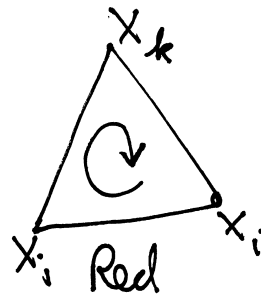
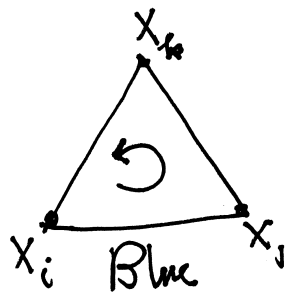


NOT CONVEX

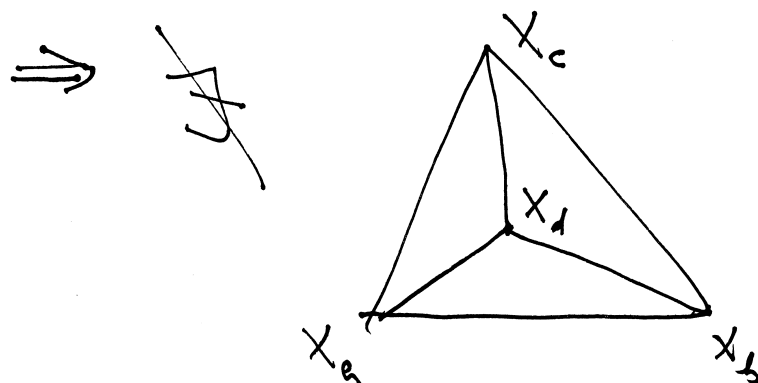
So I need to find a set of k points
all of whose 4-subsets form a convex quadrilateral.

Suppose points are $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

I color triangle $\{i, j, k\}$ where $i < j < k$



Since $n \geq N(k, k; 3)$, $\exists$ a k -set
with all Δ 's the same color.



All triangle are same color.