# Department of Mathematics Carnegie Mellon University 

21-301 Combinatorics, Fall 2021: Test 2

Name:

| Problem | Points | Score |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 33 |  |
| 2 | 33 |  |
| 3 | 34 |  |
| Total | 100 |  |

Q1: (33pts)
Given a graph $G=(V, E)$ with maximum degree $k$ and a partition of $V$ into sets $V_{1}, V_{2}, \ldots, V_{m}$ of size $10 k$, show that there is an independent set in $G$ with one vertex from each set in the partition.
(An independent set $S$, is a subset of the vertices that contains no edges.)
Solution: let $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{m}$ be chosen randomly from $V_{1}, V_{2}, \ldots, V_{m}$ respectively. For each edge $e=\{x, y\}$ with $x, y$ in distinct parts, let $\mathcal{E}_{e}$ be the event that $x, y$ are both chosen. Then, $p=\operatorname{Pr}\left(\mathcal{E}_{e}\right)=1 /(10 k)^{2}$. If $x \in V_{i}$ and $y \in V_{j}$ then $\mathcal{E}_{e}$ is independent of $\mathcal{E}_{f}$, unless $f \cap\left(V_{i} \cup V_{j}\right) \neq \emptyset$. This means that the dependency graph has maximum degree $d \leq 2 k \times 10 k$. The result now follows from the symmetric local lemma.

Q2: (33pts)
Let $1 \leq k \leq n / 2$ and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Sperner family consisting of sets of size at most $K$. Show that $|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n}{k}$.
Solution: let $f_{i}$ denote the number of sets in $\mathcal{F}$ of size $i$. Then the LYM inequality implies that

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{f_{i}}{\binom{n}{i}} \leq 1
$$

Now we have $\binom{n}{i} \leq\binom{ n}{k}$ for $i \leq k$ and so

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{f_{i}}{\binom{n}{k}} \leq 1
$$

giving us the result.

## Q3: (34pts)

We are given 5 integer points $P_{i}=\left(x_{i}, y_{i}\right), i=1,2, \ldots, 5$ in the plane. Show that there is a pair $i, j$ such that their midpoint $\left(P_{i}+P_{j}\right) / 2$ is also integer. ( $(a, b)$ is an integer point if $a, b$ are integers.)
Solution: $\left(P_{i}+P_{j}\right) / 2$ is an integer point if $x_{i}$ has the same parity as $x_{j}$ and $y_{i}$ has the same parity as $y_{j}$. Now there are only 4 possible parity pairs for an integer point $P$, viz. (ODD,ODD), (ODD,EVEN),(EVEN,ODD),(EVEN,EVEN). So, by the pigeon-hole principle there are two points with the same parity pair.

