

RAMSEY GOODNESS OF BOUNDED DEGREE TREES

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Joint work with: Alexey Pokrovskiy, Benny Sudakov

Ramsey number: $R(G, H)$ is the minimum N such that any red-blue coloring of K_N contains either a red copy of G or a blue copy of H .

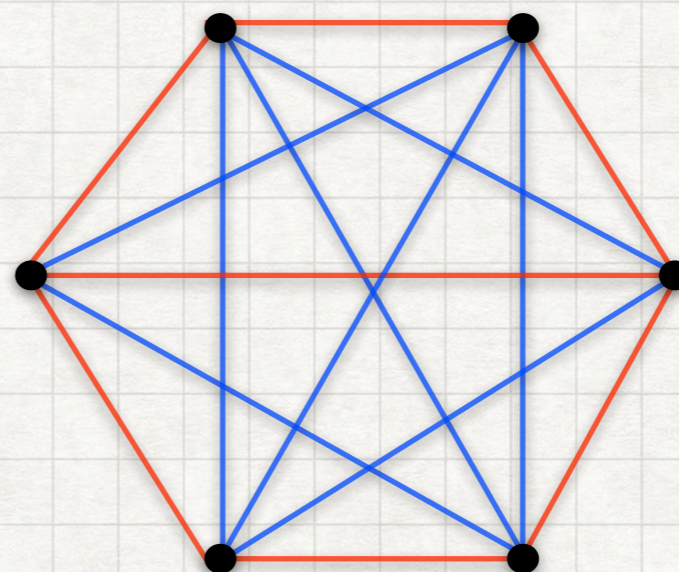
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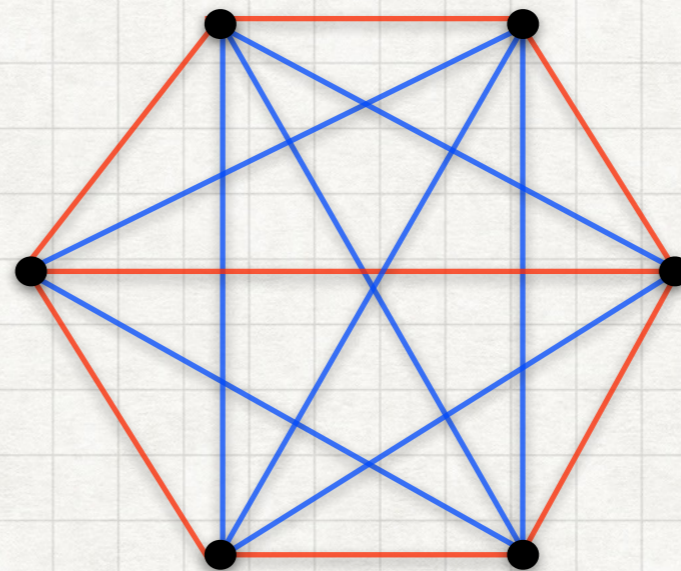
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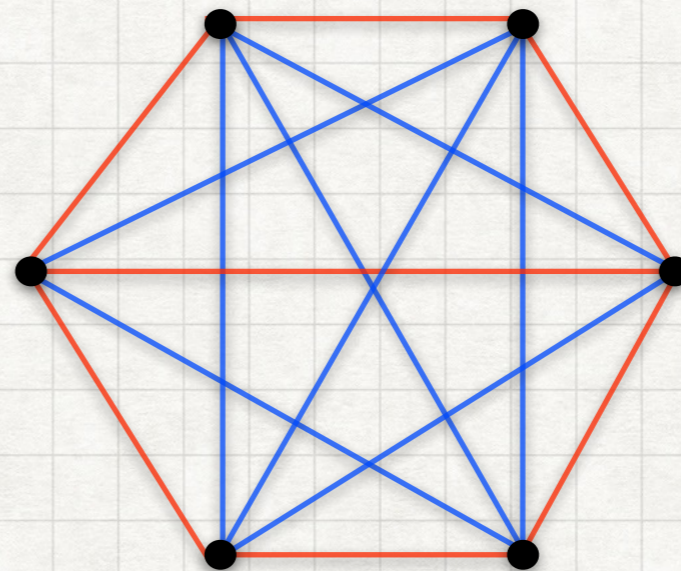


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Theorem (Erdős 1947; Erdős and Szekeres 1935):

$$(\sqrt{2})^n \leq R(K_n, K_n) \leq 4^n$$

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Path with n vertices

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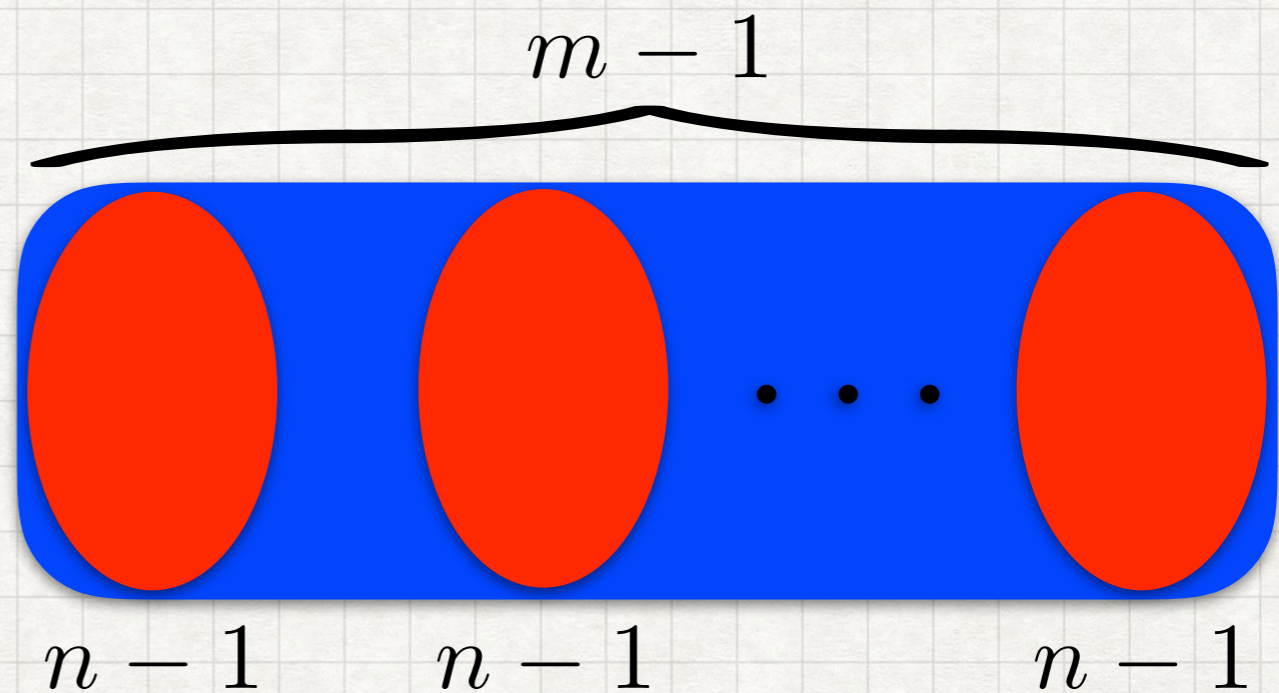
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Lower bound construction:



Ramsey Goodness

A large grid of graph paper, consisting of 20 columns and 20 rows, intended for calculations or plotting. The grid is empty and occupies the majority of the page below the title.

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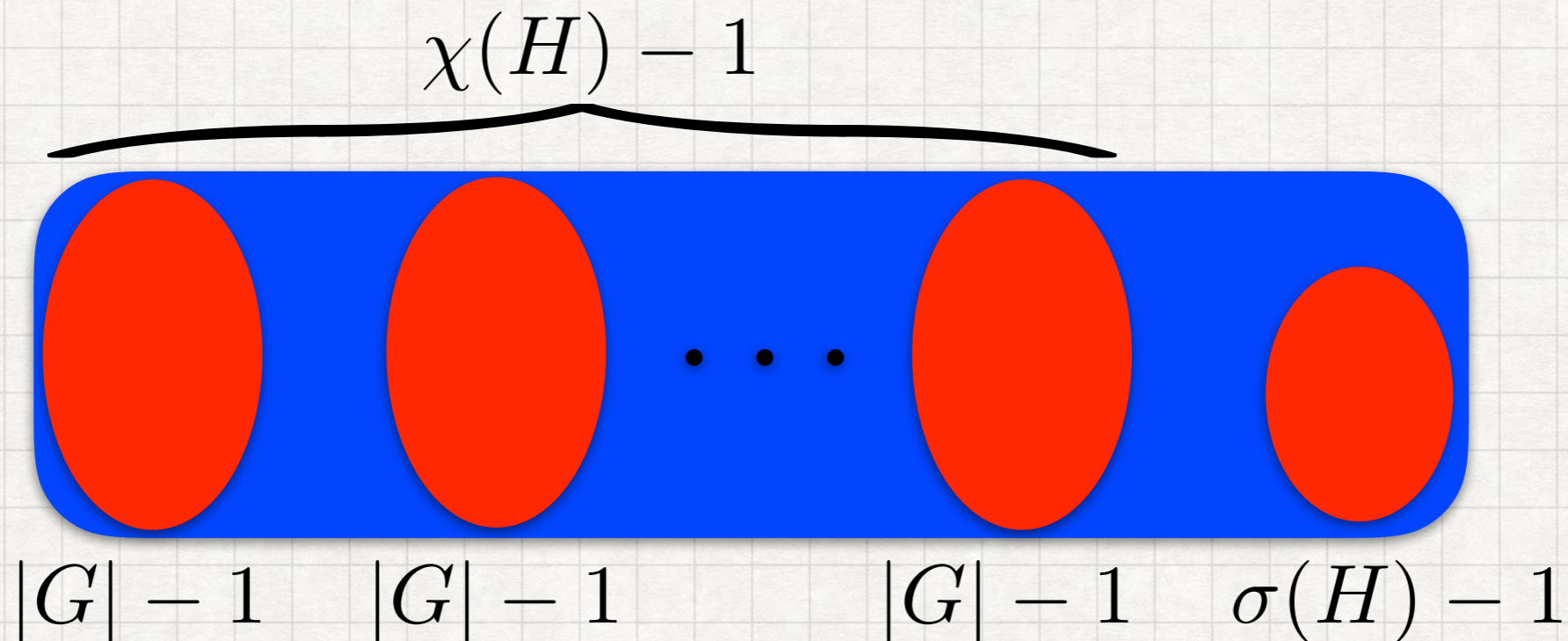
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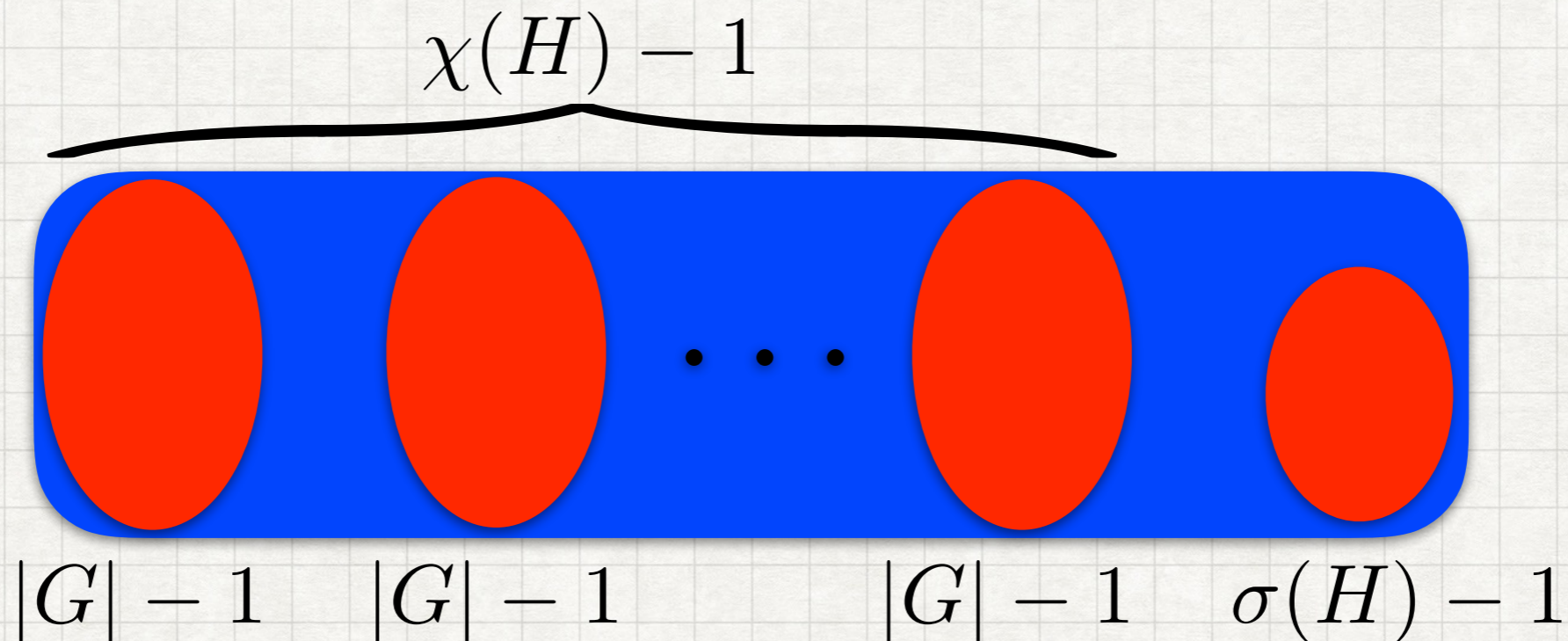
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Definition: A graph G is called H -good if equality holds above.

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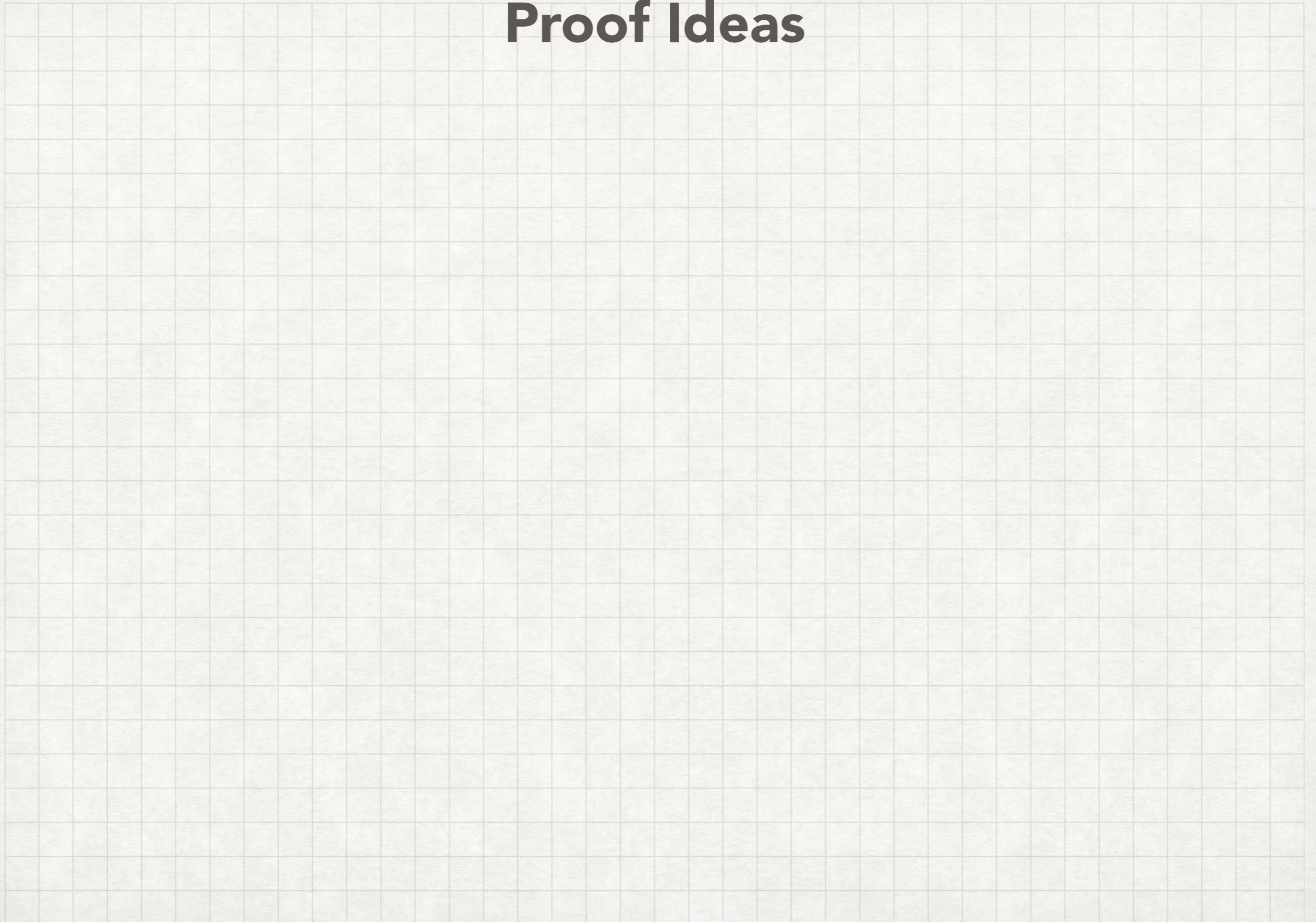
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Theorem (B., Pokrovskiy, Sudakov 2016): The above theorem holds for $n_0 = \Omega(|H| \log^4 |H|)$.

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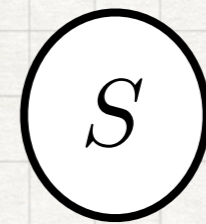
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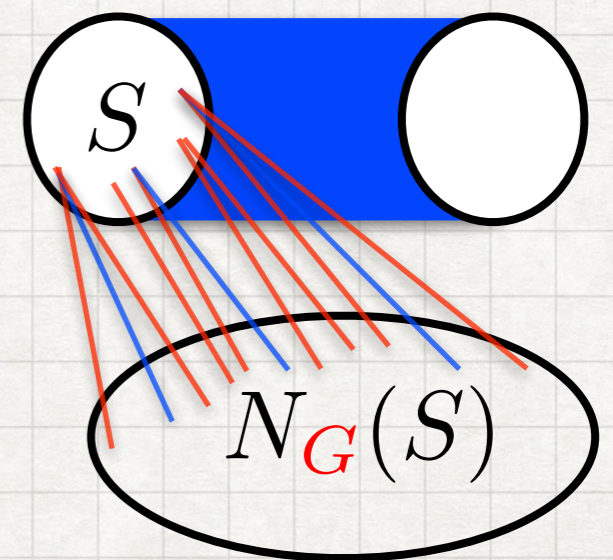
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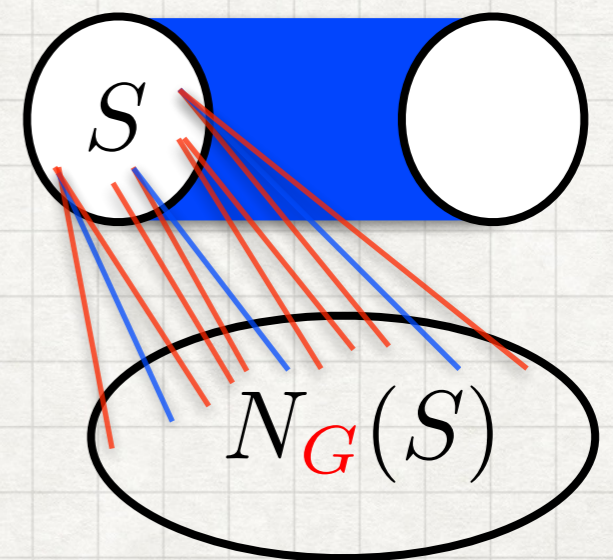
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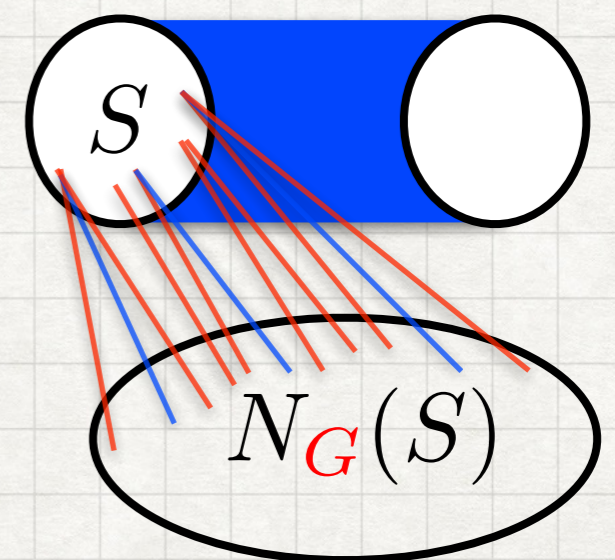
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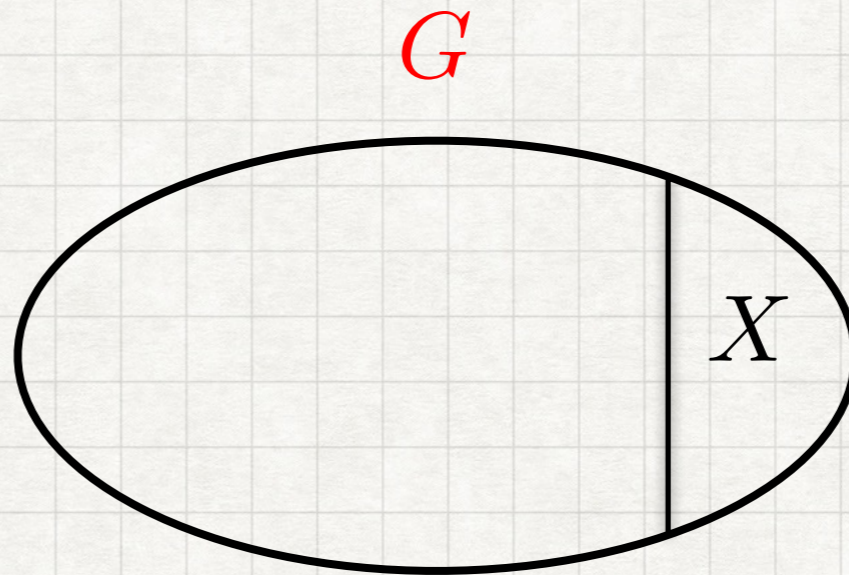
(Well... almost because only large sets expand)



For G to be an expander, we need to find a d such that for all sets S of size at most $m - 1$, $|N_G(S)| \geq d|S|$.

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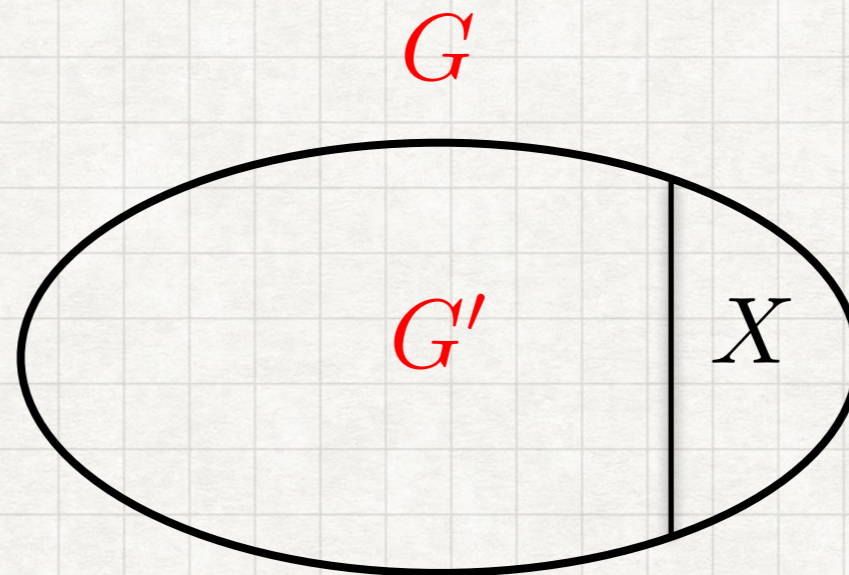
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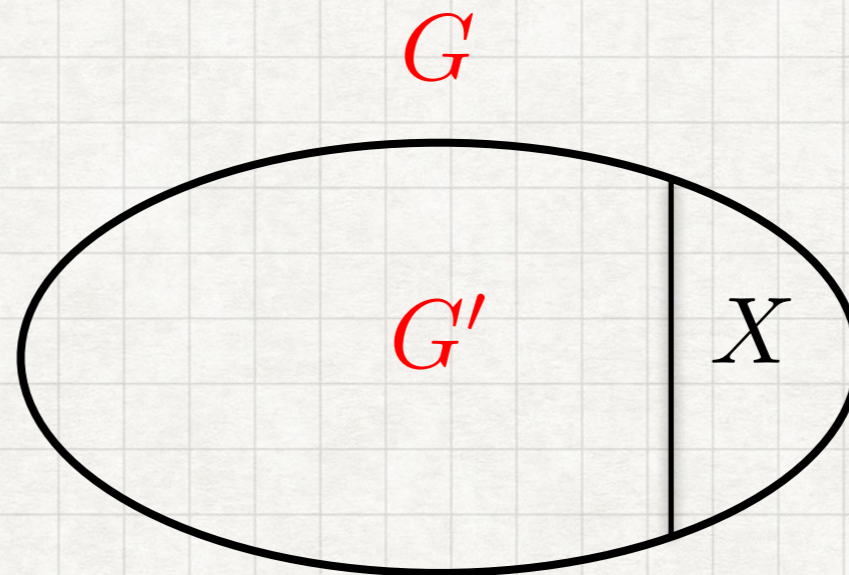
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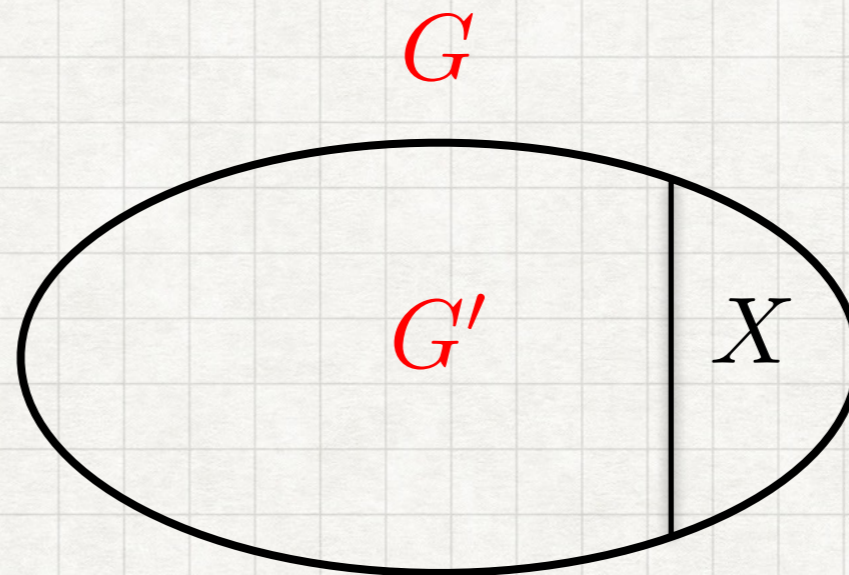


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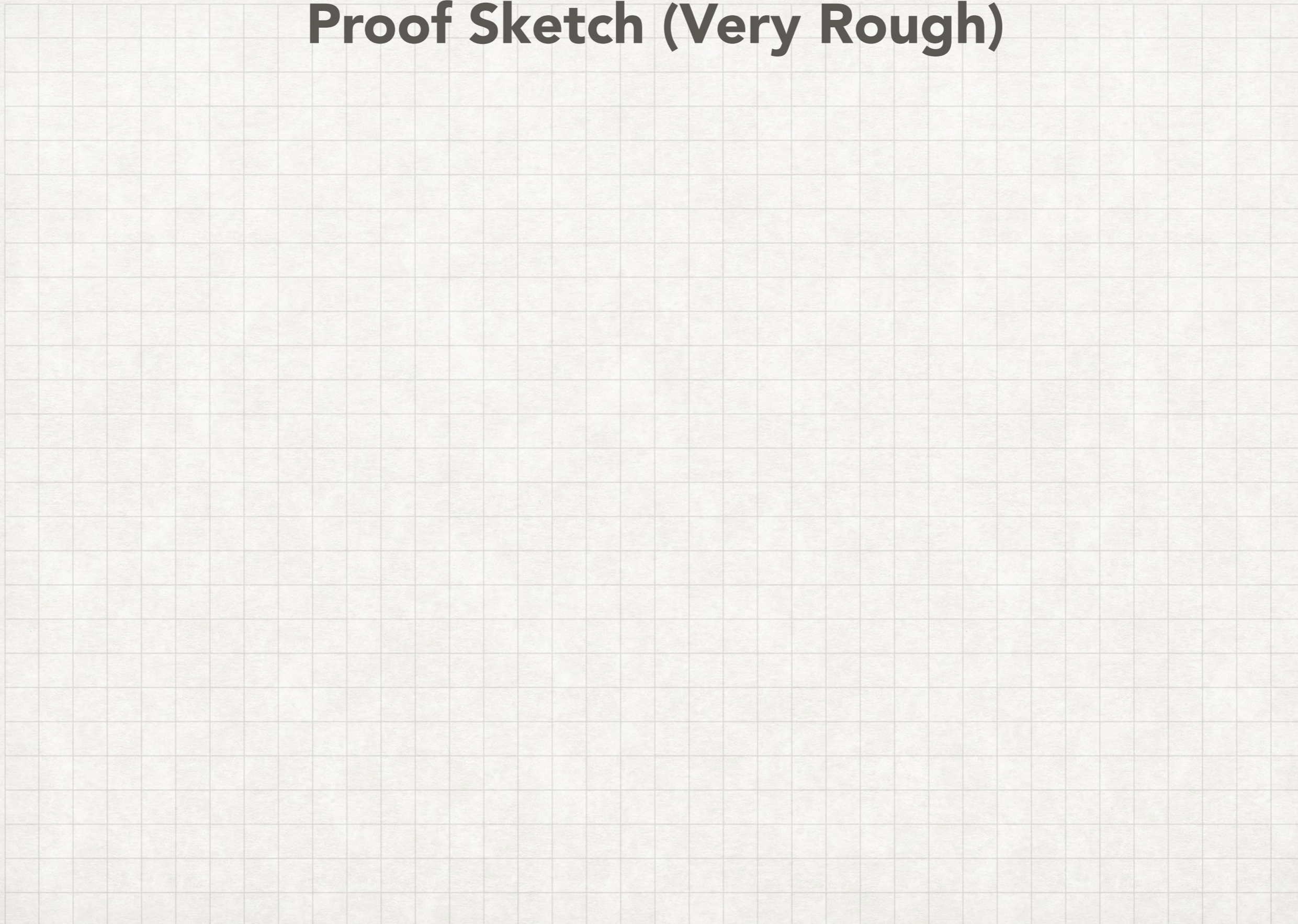
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(this is where the pesky \log^4 comes from)

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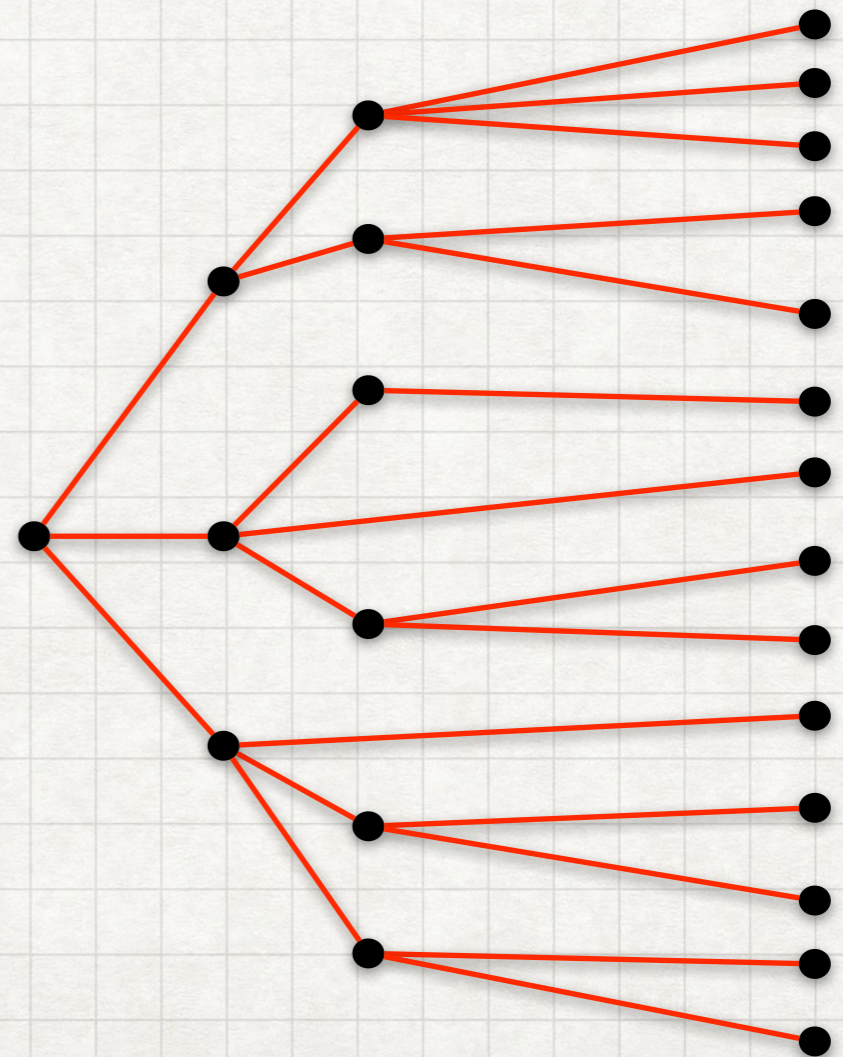
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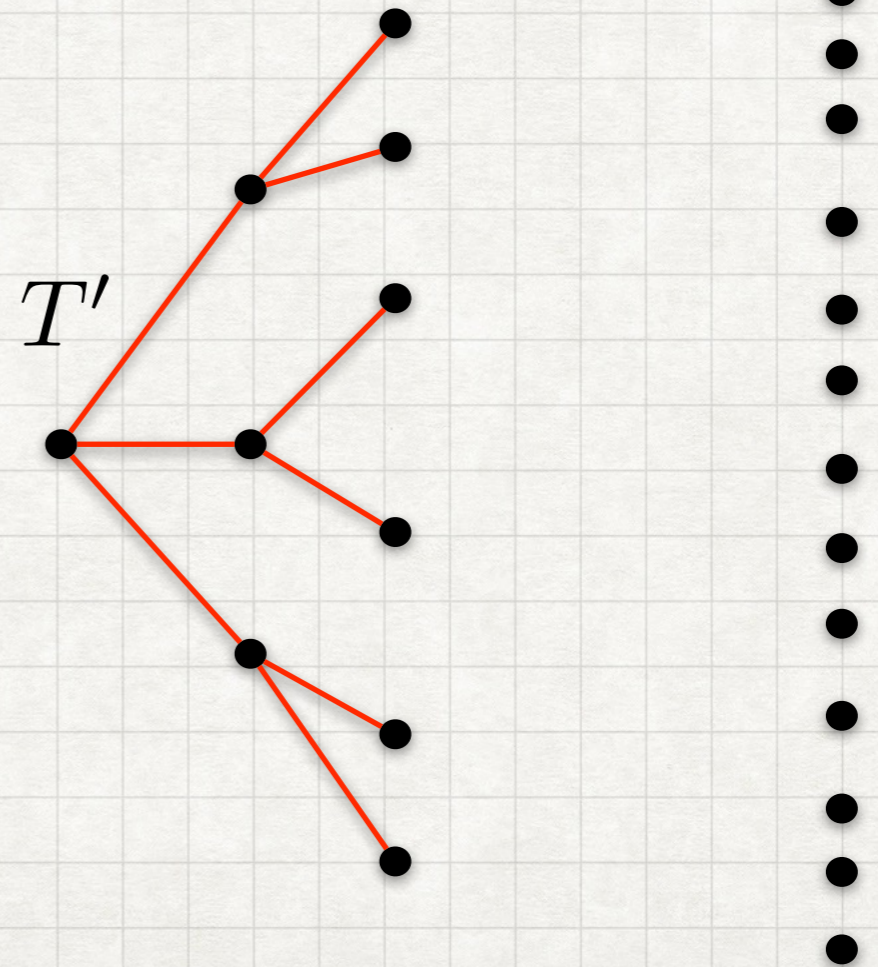
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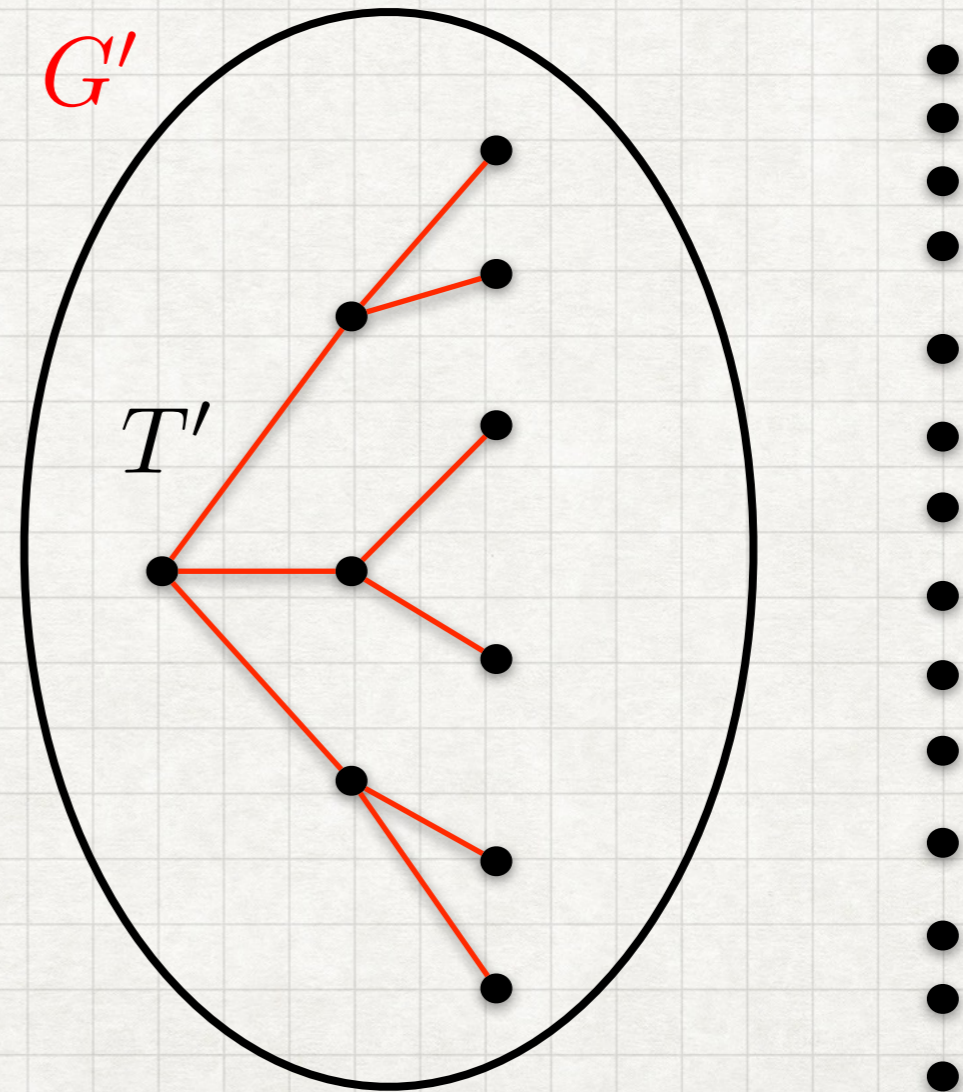
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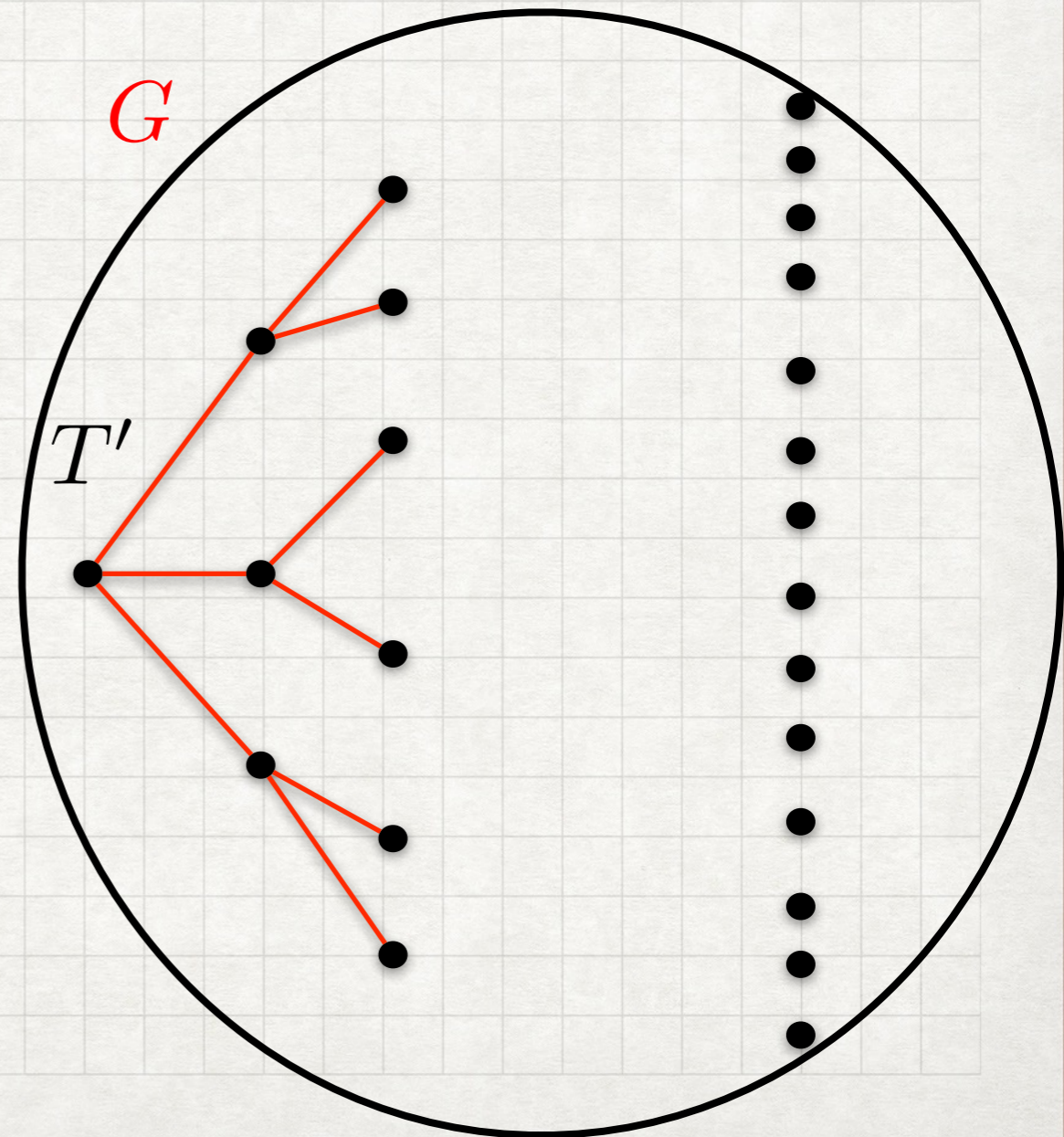
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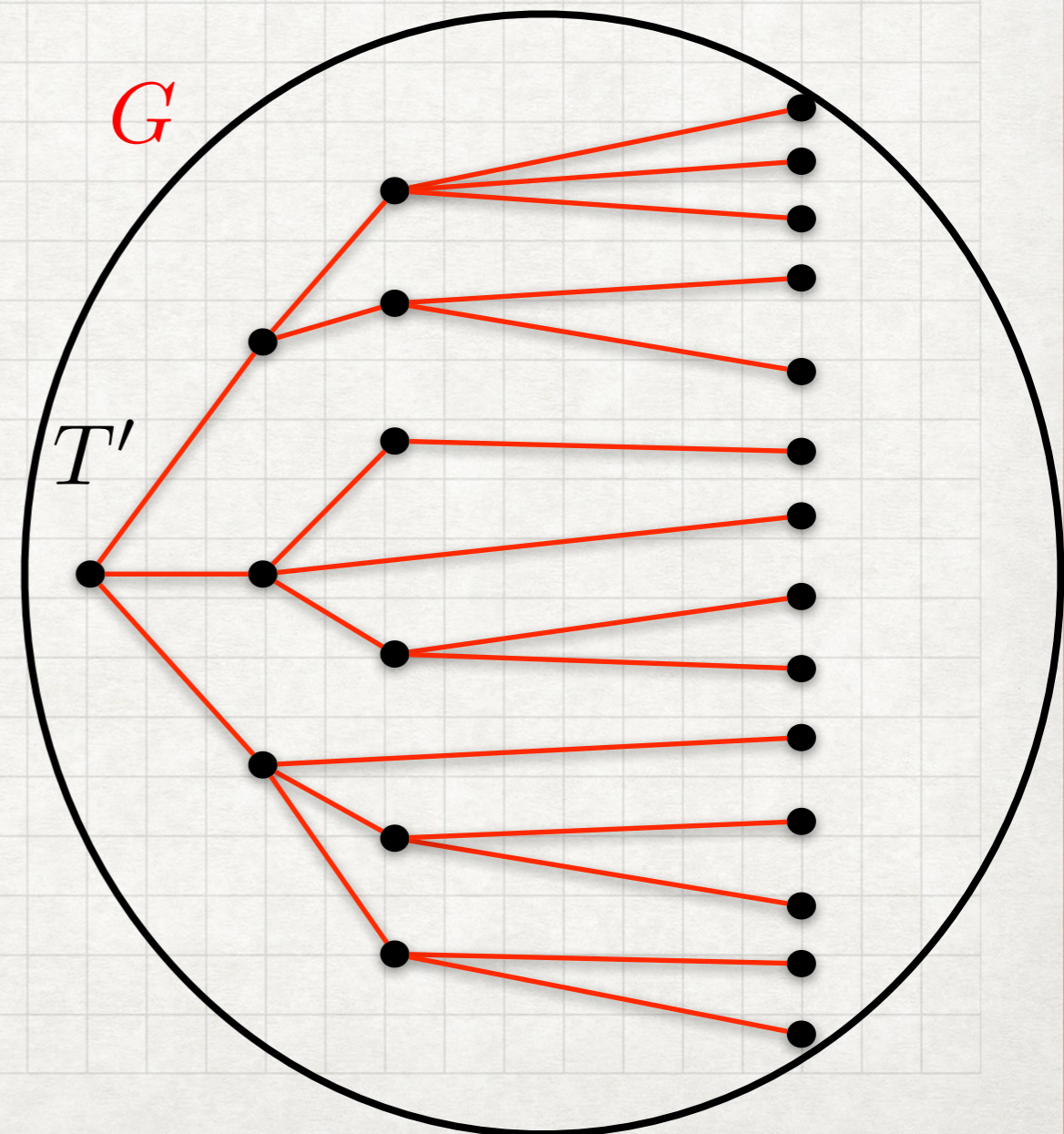
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4. Apply Hall's theorem to connect the leaves and obtain T .



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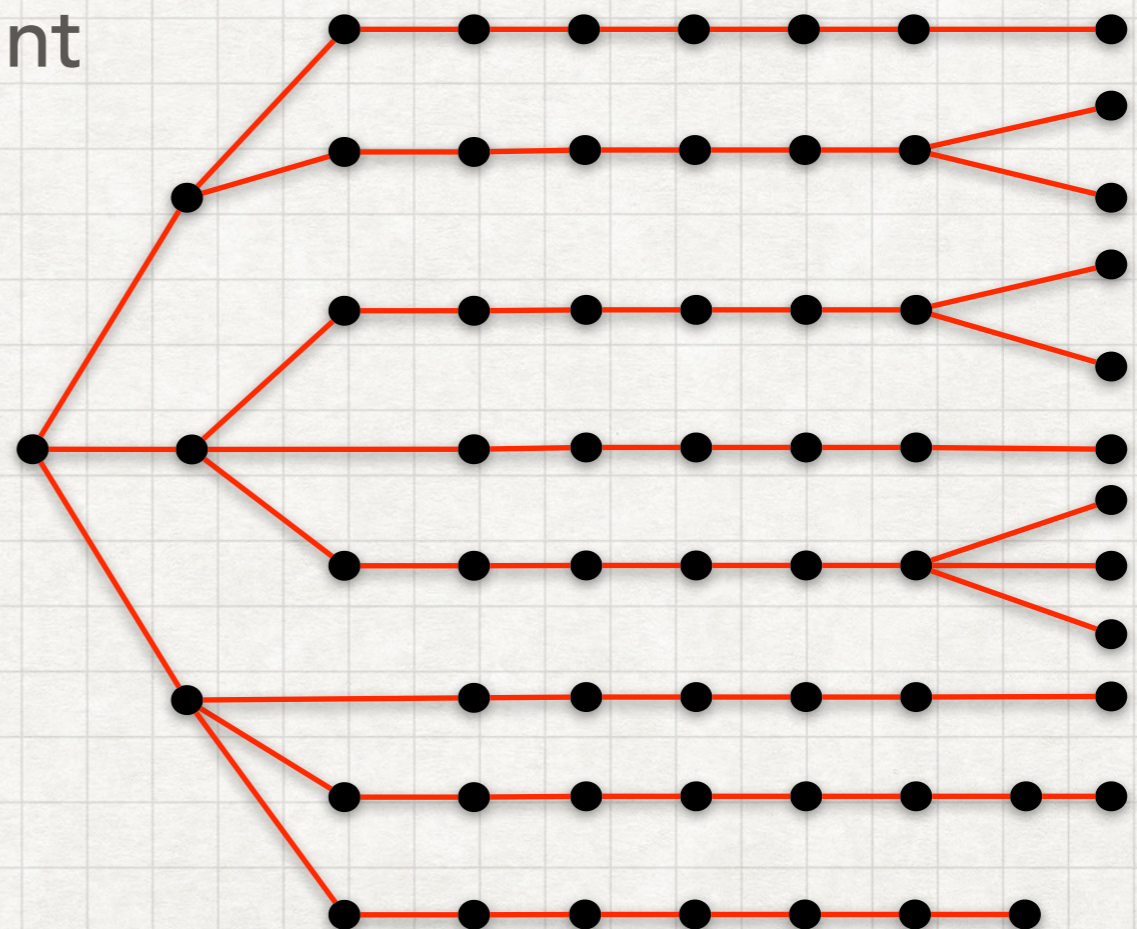
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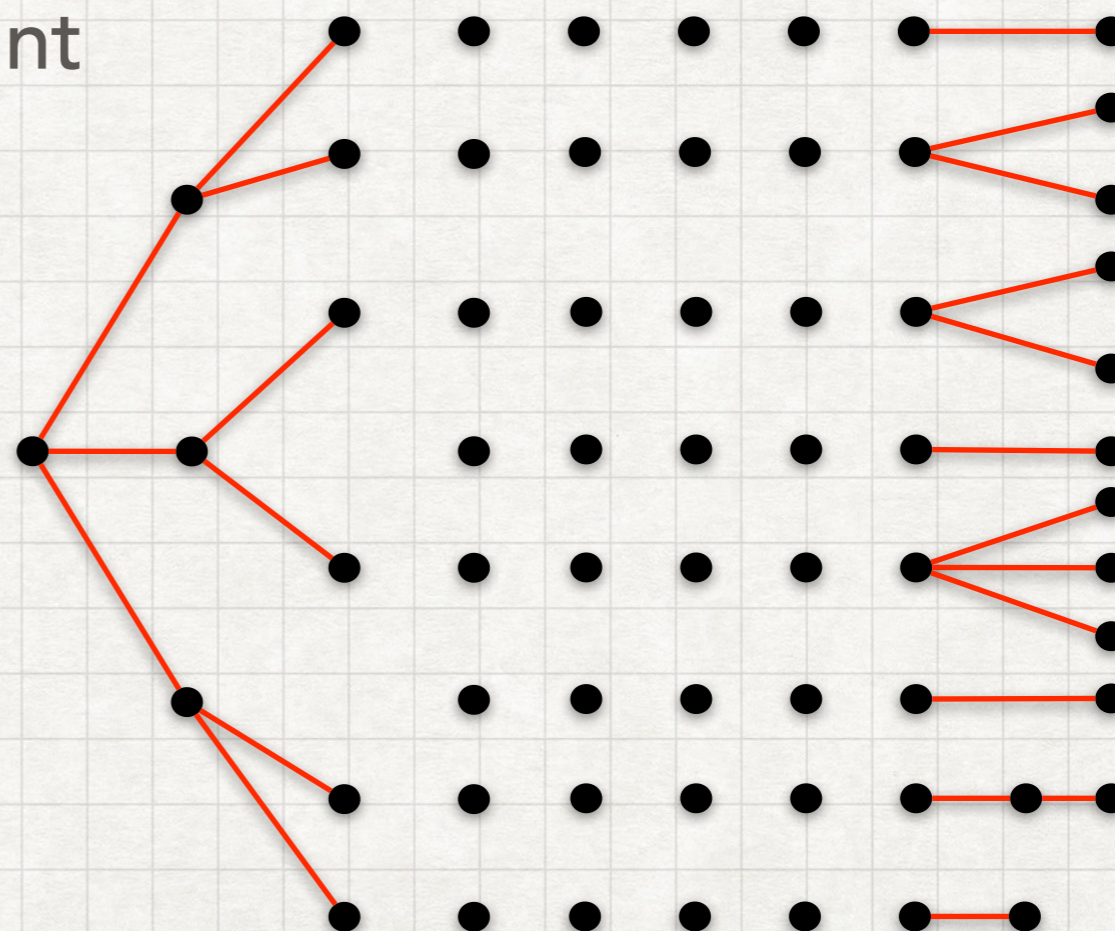
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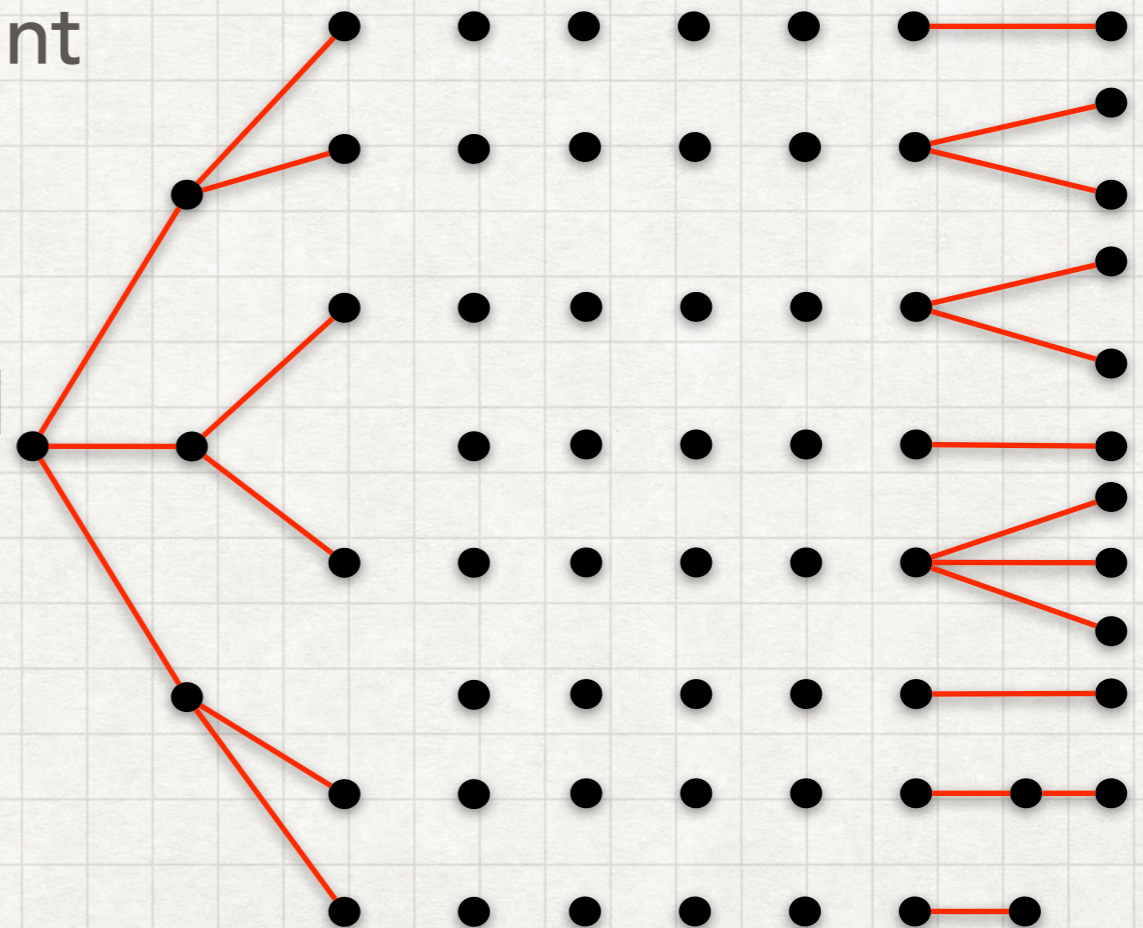
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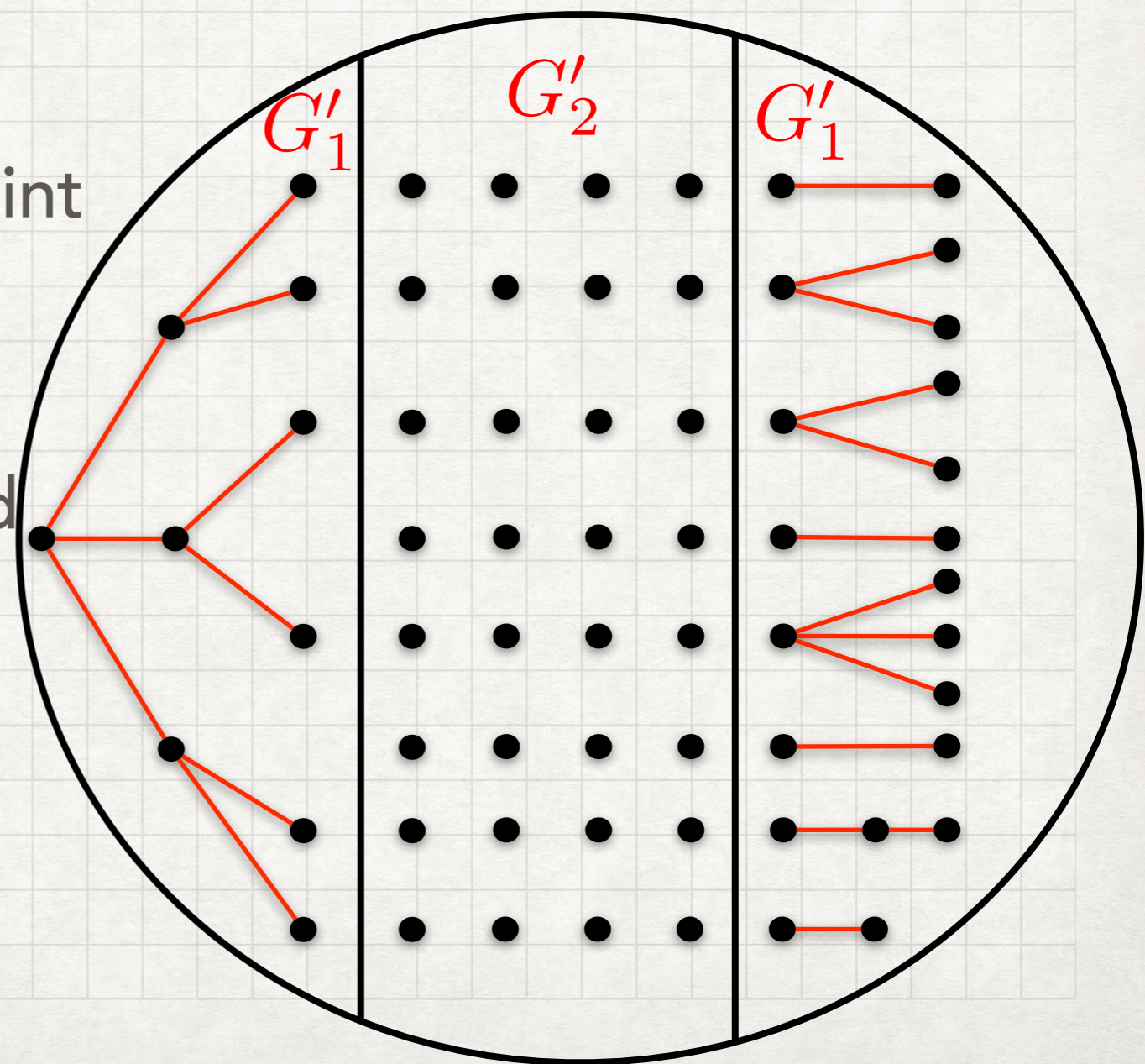
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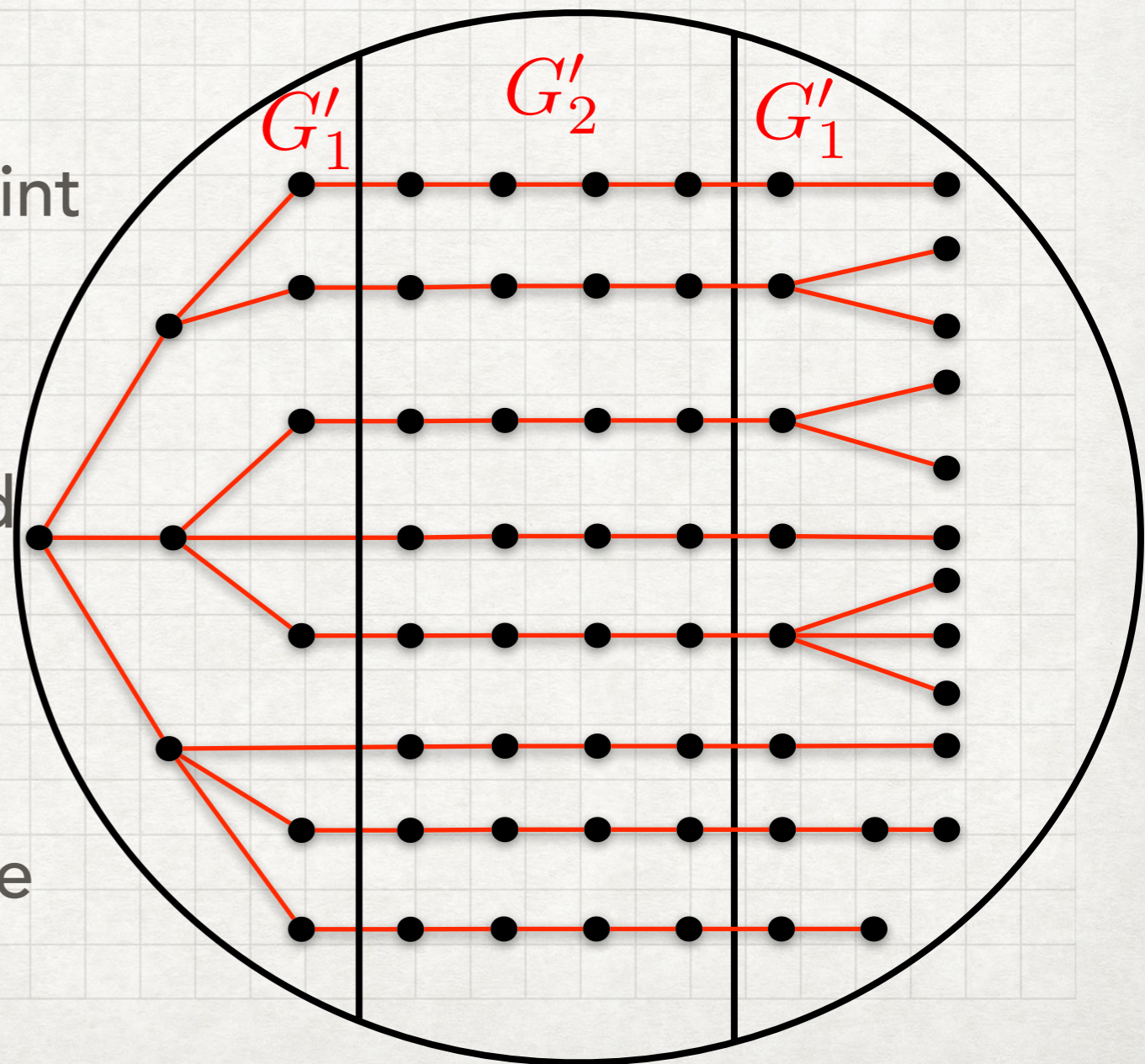
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- Our method proves it for trees with at least $\Omega(\Delta|H|)$ leaves.