#### BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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# From Infinite Ramsey To Finite Ramsey

### **Exposition by William Gasarch**

January 31, 2025

#### Let $a, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let A be a set. A can be finite or infinite.

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Let  $a, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let A be a set. A can be finite or infinite. 1.  $\mathbb{N}$  is the naturals which are  $\{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$ .

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- 1.  $\mathbb{N}$  is the naturals which are  $\{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$ .
- **2**.  $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}.$

Let  $a, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let A be a set. A can be finite or infinite.

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- 1.  $\mathbb{N}$  is the naturals which are  $\{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$ .
- 2.  $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}.$
- 3.  $2^A$  is the powerset of A.

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- 3.  $2^A$  is the powerset of A.
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Let COL:  $\binom{A}{2} \rightarrow [2]$ . A set  $H \subseteq A$  is homogenous if COL restricted to  $\binom{H}{2}$  is constant. (From now on homog.)

**Infinite Ramsey Thm** 



Infinite Ramsey Thm Thm For all COL:  $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  there exists an infinite homog set.

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**Finite Ramsey Thm** 

Infinite Ramsey Thm Thm For all COL:  $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  there exists an infinite homog set.

#### Finite Ramsey Thm

**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.

Infinite Ramsey Thm Thm For all COL:  $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  there exists an infinite homog set.

## **Finite Ramsey Thm 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.

We have already proven the Infinite Ramsey Thm.

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# **Finite Ramsey Thm 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.

We have already proven the Infinite Ramsey Thm.

We will prove The Finite Ramsey from The Infinite Ramsey.

Proof of the Finite Ramsey Thm From The Infinite Ramsey Thm

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**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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Assume, by way of contradiction, that

**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.

Assume, by way of contradiction, that

 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: {[n] \choose 2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no homog set of size } k).$ 

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Assume, by way of contradiction, that

 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: {[n] \choose 2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no homog set of size } k).$ 

Say k = 182. There is a coloring of  $\binom{[10^{100}]}{2}$  with no homog set of size 182.

**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.

Assume, by way of contradiction, that

 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: {[n] \choose 2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no homog set of size } k).$ 

Say k = 182. There is a coloring of  $\binom{[10^{100}]}{2}$  with no homog set of size 182. That seems unlikely.

 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: {[n] \choose 2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no homog set of size } k).$ 

 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: \binom{[n]}{2}) \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k). The following exist

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 $(\exists \mathbf{k})(\forall \mathbf{n})(\exists \text{COL}: \binom{[\mathbf{n}]}{2}) \rightarrow [\mathbf{2}]$  with no homog set of size k). The following exist  $COL_0: \binom{[k]}{2} \rightarrow [\mathbf{2}]$  with no homog set of size k.

 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: \binom{[n]}{2}) \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k). The following exist  $COL_0: \binom{[k]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k.  $COL_1: \binom{[k+1]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k.

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 $(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists COL: \binom{[n]}{2}) \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k). The following exist  $COL_0: \binom{[k]}{2} \to [2]$  with no homog set of size k.  $COL_1: \binom{[k+1]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k.  $COL_2$ :  $\binom{[k+2]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k. : : :  $COL_I: \binom{[k+L]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$  with no homog set of size k. : : :

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We use  $COL_0, COL_1, \ldots$  to form

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## Forming COL

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#### Forming COL

Let  $e_1, e_2, e_3, \ldots$  be a list of every element of  $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2}$ .

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Let  $e_1, e_2, e_3, \ldots$  be a list of every element of  $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2}$ . We will color  $e_1$ , then  $e_2$ , etc. Let  $e_1 = (1, 2)$ .

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Let  $e_1, e_2, e_3, \ldots$  be a list of every element of  $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{2}$ . We will color  $e_1$ , then  $e_2$ , etc. Let  $e_1 = (1, 2)$ . How should we color  $e_1$ ?

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# Forming $\operatorname{COL}(1,2)$

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# Forming $\operatorname{COL}(1,2)$

 ${\rm COL}_0$  colors (1,2)  ${\hbox{\bf R}}$ 



 $\operatorname{COL}_0$  colors (1, 2) R  $\operatorname{COL}_1$  colors (1, 2) B

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 $\operatorname{COL}_0$  colors (1,2) R

 $\operatorname{COL}_1$  colors (1,2) B

 $COL_2$  colors (1, 2) B

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- $COL_0$  colors (1, 2) R
- $\operatorname{COL}_1$  colors (1,2) **B**
- $\operatorname{COL}_2$  colors (1, 2) **B**
- ${\rm COL}_3$  colors (1,2)  ${\hbox{\bf R}}$

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 $COL_0$  colors (1, 2) R  $COL_1$  colors (1, 2) B  $COL_2$  colors (1, 2) B  $COL_3$  colors (1, 2) R

: : (No pattern implied)

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 ${\rm COL}_0$  colors (1,2)  ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{R}}}$ 

 $COL_1$  colors (1, 2) B

 $\operatorname{COL}_2$  colors (1, 2) **B** 

 ${\rm COL}_3$  colors (1,2)  ${\hbox{\bf R}}$ 

: (No pattern implied) In this list either **R** or **B** occurs infinitely often.

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 $COL_0$  colors (1,2) R  $COL_1$  colors (1,2) B  $COL_2$  colors (1,2) B  $COL_3$  colors (1,2) R

: : (No pattern implied) In this list either **R** or **B** occurs infinitely often.

 $\operatorname{COL}(e_1) = \mathbf{R} \text{ if } |\{y : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_1) = \mathbf{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbf{B} \text{ OW}.$ 

 $COL_0$  colors (1, 2) R  $COL_1$  colors (1, 2) B  $COL_2$  colors (1, 2) B  $COL_3$  colors (1, 2) R

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 $\operatorname{COL}(e_1) = \mathbf{R} \text{ if } |\{y : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_1) = \mathbf{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbf{B} \text{ OW}.$ 

What about  $e_2$ ?

 $COL_0$  colors (1,2) R  $COL_1$  colors (1,2) B  $COL_2$  colors (1,2) B  $COL_3$  colors (1,2) R

: : (No pattern implied) In this list either **R** or **B** occurs infinitely often.

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What about  $e_2$ ? Discuss.

 $COL_0$  colors (1,2) R  $COL_1$  colors (1,2) B  $COL_2$  colors (1,2) B  $COL_3$  colors (1,2) R

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What about  $e_2$ ? Discuss. Answer on Next Slide.

You might think:



You might think:

 $\operatorname{COL}(e_2) = \mathbf{R} \text{ if } |\{y : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_2) = \mathbf{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbf{B} \text{ OW}.$ 



You might think:

 $\operatorname{COL}(e_2) = \mathbf{R} \text{ if } |\{y : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_2) = \mathbf{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbf{B} \text{ OW}.$ 

No!

You might think:

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No! (you probably guessed that from my You might think)

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We do the full COL on the next slide.

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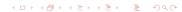
Assume  $COL(e_1)$ , ...,  $COL(e_s)$ ,  $I_{s+1}$  are defined.

$$\begin{split} &l_1 = \mathbb{N} \ (l_s \text{ will be the } \operatorname{COL}_y \text{ still alive. It will be } \infty.) \\ &\operatorname{COL}(e_1) = \mathbb{R} \text{ if } |\{y \in l_1 : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_1) = \mathbb{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbb{B} \text{ OW.} \\ &l_2 = \{y \in l_1 : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_1) = \operatorname{COL}(e_1)\} \\ &\operatorname{COL}(e_2) = \mathbb{R} \text{ if } |\{y \in l_2 : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_2) = \mathbb{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbb{B} \text{ OW.} \\ &\operatorname{Assume } \operatorname{COL}(e_1), \dots, \operatorname{COL}(e_s), l_{s+1} \text{ are defined.} \\ &\operatorname{COL}(e_{s+1}) = \mathbb{R} \text{ if } |\{y \in l_{s+1} : \operatorname{COL}_y(e_{s+1}) = \mathbb{R}\}| = \infty, \mathbb{B} \text{ OW.} \end{split}$$

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