

BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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The Large Ramsey Theorem

Exposition by William Gasarch

February 18, 2025

Notation

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4. $\binom{A}{a}$ is the set of all a -sized subsets of A .

Let $\text{COL}: \binom{A}{2} \rightarrow [2]$. A set $H \subseteq A$ is **homogenous** if COL restricted to $\binom{H}{2}$ is constant. (From now on **homog.**)

Large Sets

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$\{5, 10, 12, 17, 20\}$ is NOT large.

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$\{5, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100\}$ is large.

$\{101, \dots, 190\}$ is NOT large.

Infinite And Finite Ramsey Thm

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$\{1, 2\}$ is always a large homogenous set.

How to change the statement so thats its not stupid?

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Example $k = 10$. Lets say $n = 990$ works. Then
 $\forall \text{COL}: \left(\binom{\{10, \dots, 1000\}}{2} \rightarrow [2] \right) \exists H$ homog such that

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$\min(H) = 499$ and $|H| \geq 500$, or

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 $\min(H) = 499$ and $|H| \geq 500$, or
 $\min(H) = 500$ and $|H| \geq 501$. $H = \{500, \dots, 1000\}$.

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 $\forall \text{COL: } (\binom{\{10, \dots, 1000\}}{2} \rightarrow [2] \exists H$ homog such that
 $\min(H) = 10$ and $|H| \geq 11$, or
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 $\min(H) = 499$ and $|H| \geq 500$, or
 $\min(H) = 500$ and $|H| \geq 501$. $H = \{500, \dots, 1000\}$.
If $\min(H) = 501$ then H cannot be large.

Proof of the Large Ramsey Thm From The Infinite Ramsey Thm

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The proof will be identical to the proof of

Infinite Ramsey \implies **Finite Ramsey**

except at the very end.

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Say $k = 182$. There is a coloring of $\binom{\{182, \dots, 182+10^{100}\}}{2}$ with no large homog set.

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Say $k = 182$. There is a coloring of $\binom{\{182, \dots, 182+10^{100}\}}{2}$ with no large homog set. That seems unlikely.

Lots of Colorings of Finite Graphs

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$(\exists \mathbf{k})(\forall \mathbf{n})(\exists \text{COL}: (\frac{\{k, \dots, k+n\}}{2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no Large homog set}).$

The following exist

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$\text{COL}_1: \binom{\{k, k+1\}}{2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no Large homog set}.$

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$\text{COL}_1: \binom{\{k, k+1\}}{2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no Large homog set.}$

$\text{COL}_2: \binom{\{k, k+1, k+2\}}{2} \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no Large homog set.}$

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$(\exists k)(\forall n)(\exists \text{COL}: (\{k, \dots, k+n\} \binom{2}{2}) \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no Large homog set}).$

The following exist

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$\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$

$\text{COL}_L: (\{k, \dots, k+L\} \binom{2}{2}) \rightarrow [2] \text{ with no Large homog set.}$

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We use $\text{COL}_0, \text{COL}_1, \dots$ to form

$\text{COL}: (\mathbb{N} \binom{2}{2}) \rightarrow [2].$

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We will use the **Inf Ramsey Theory** to get a contradiction.

Forming COL

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$I_1 = \mathbb{N}$ (I_s will be the COL_y still alive. It will be ∞ .)

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We have defined $\text{COL}: \binom{\mathbb{N}}{2} \rightarrow [2]$.

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By **The Infinite Ramsey Thm** there exists infinite homog set

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Continue on Next Slide.

Finite Ramsey VS Large Ramsey

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Proof of Large Ramsey: The following is a large homog set:

$$H_{\text{LargeSet}} = \{x_1 < \dots < x_{x_1+1}\}.$$

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There is an L such that COL restricted to H_{LargeSet} is some COL_L .

Finite Ramsey VS Large Ramsey

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Proof of Large Ramsey: The following is a large homog set:

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There is an L such that COL restricted to H_{LargeSet} is some COL_L .

This is a contradiction since COL_L has no large homog sets.

Comments On The Proof

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STUDENT: You are telling the same jokes twice, with **Shirley** and **Factorial**.

Twice

Who first said

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Just twice**

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Answer on next slide.

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Discuss: Is LR natural?