# Extended VDWs Theorem

**Exposition by William Gasarch** 

May 4, 2022

## VDW and Extended VDW

Recall VDW's Theorem

**VDW's Theorem** For all k, c there exists W = W(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [W] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d$$

## VDW and Extended VDW

Recall VDW's Theorem

**VDW's Theorem** For all k, c there exists W = W(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [W] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k-1)d$$

are all the same color.

What about d itself? Can it be the same colors as  $a, a+d, \ldots, a+(k-1)d$ ?

### VDW and Extended VDW

Recall VDW's Theorem

**VDW's Theorem** For all k, c there exists W = W(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [W] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k-1)d$$

are all the same color.

What about d itself? Can it be the same colors as  $a, a + d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d$ ?

Extended VDW's Theorem

**EVDW Theorem** For all k, c there exists E = E(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d, d$$



**EVDW Theorem** For all k, c there exists E = E(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d, d$$

**EVDW Theorem** For all k, c there exists E = E(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d, d$$

are all the same color.

**Pf**. Induction on c. E(k,1) = k. We show  $E(k,c) \le W(X+1,c)$ , X LARGE.

**EVDW Theorem** For all k, c there exists E = E(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k-1)d, d$$

are all the same color.

**Pf**. Induction on c. E(k,1) = k. We show  $E(k,c) \le W(X+1,c)$ , X LARGE. COL:  $[W(X+1,c)] \rightarrow [c]$ . By VDW there exists A,D  $A,A+D,\ldots,A+XD$  is color CCC.

**EVDW Theorem** For all k, c there exists E = E(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d, d$$

Pf. Induction on 
$$c.$$
  $E(k,1) = k.$  We show  $E(k,c) \le W(X+1,c)$ ,  $X$  LARGE.  $COL: [W(X+1,c)] \rightarrow [c]$ . By VDW there exists  $A,D$   $A,A+D,\ldots,A+XD$  is color  $CCC$ .  $A,A+D,\ldots,A+(k-1)D$  are color  $CCC$ . So  $COL(D) \ne CCC$ .  $A,A+2D,\ldots,A+2(k-1)D$  are  $CCC$ . So  $COL(2D) \ne CCC$ .  $CCC$ .

**EVDW Theorem** For all k, c there exists E = E(k, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k-1)d, d$$

Pf. Induction on 
$$c.$$
  $E(k,1)=k.$  We show  $E(k,c) \leq W(X+1,c)$ ,  $X$  LARGE.  $COL: [W(X+1,c)] \rightarrow [c]$ . By VDW there exists  $A,D$   $A,A+D,\ldots,A+XD$  is color  $CCC$ .  $A,A+D,\ldots,A+(k-1)D$  are color  $CCC$ . So  $COL(D) \neq CCC$ .  $A,A+2D,\ldots,A+2(k-1)D$  are  $CCC$ . So  $COL(2D) \neq CCC$ .  $CCC$ 

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored *CCC*, only use c-1 colors.

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored *CCC*, only use c-1 colors.

Set X = E(k, c - 1)(k - 1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.

 $D,2D,\ldots,rac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored *CCC*, only use c-1 colors. Set X=E(k,c-1)(k-1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.

 $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use c-1 colors (not CCC).

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored *CCC*, only use c-1 colors.

Set X = E(k, c-1)(k-1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.

 $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use c-1 colors (not CCC).

Define COL'(i) = COL(iD), a (c-1)-coloring, so there exists a', d'

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored CCC, only use c-1 colors. Set X = E(k, c-1)(k-1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.  $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use c-1 colors (not CCC). Define COL'(i) = COL(iD), a (c-1)-coloring, so there exists a', d'  $a', a' + d', \ldots, a' + (k-1)d', d'$  same COL' color.

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored CCC, only use c-1 colors. Set X = E(k, c-1)(k-1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.  $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use c-1 colors (not CCC). Define COL'(i) = COL(iD), a (c-1)-coloring, so there exists a', d'  $a', a' + d', \ldots, a' + (k-1)d', d'$  same COL' color.  $a'D, (a'+d')D, \ldots, (a'+(k-1)d')D, d'D$  same COL color.

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$  not colored CCC, only use c-1 colors. Set X = E(k, c-1)(k-1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.  $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use c-1 colors (not CCC). Define COL'(i) = COL(iD), a (c-1)-coloring, so there exists a', d'  $a', a' + d', \ldots, a' + (k-1)d', d'$  same COL' color.  $a'D, (a'+d')D, \ldots, (a'+(k-1)d')D, d'D$  same COL color.  $a'D, a'D + d'D, \ldots, a'D + (k-1)d'D, d'D$  same COL color.

 $D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{L-1}D$  not colored CCC, only use c-1 colors. Set X = E(k, c - 1)(k - 1). This is where we use Ind. Hyp.  $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use c-1 colors (not CCC). Define COL'(i) = COL(iD), a (c-1)-coloring, so there exists a', d' $a', a' + d', \dots, a' + (k-1)d', d'$  same COL' color.  $a'D, (a'+d')D, \dots, (a'+(k-1)d')D, d'D$  same COL color.  $a'D, a'D + d'D, \dots, a'D + (k-1)d'D, d'D$  same COL color. a = a'D. d = d'D

$$D, 2D, \ldots, \frac{X}{k-1}D$$
 not colored  $CCC$ , only use  $c-1$  colors. Set  $X = E(k, c-1)(k-1)$ . This is where we use Ind. Hyp.  $D, 2D, \ldots, E(k, c-1)D$  only use  $c-1$  colors (not CCC). Define  $COL'(i) = COL(iD)$ , a  $(c-1)$ -coloring, so there exists  $a', d'$   $a', a' + d', \ldots, a' + (k-1)d', d'$  same  $COL'$  color.  $a'D, (a'+d')D, \ldots, (a'+(k-1)d')D, d'D$  same  $COL$  color.  $a'D, a'D + d'D, \ldots, a'D + (k-1)d'D, d'D$  same  $COL$  color.  $a = a'D, d = d'D$   $a, a+d, \ldots, a+(k-1)d, d$  same  $COL$  color.

### Real EVDW

What I presented above is NOT the EVDW. This is: **EVDW Theorem** For all k, c, e there exists E = E(k, e, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d, de$$

### Real EVDW

What I presented above is NOT the EVDW. This is: **EVDW Theorem** For all k, c, e there exists E = E(k, e, c) such that for every c-coloring of [E] there exists a, d such that

$$a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + (k - 1)d, de$$

are all the same color.

This is an exercise.