BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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Infinite Ramsey Theorem For 3-Hypergraph

Exposition by William Gasarch

February 5, 2025

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

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Thm For all $a \ge 1$, for all COL: $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{a} \to [2]$ there exists an infinite homog set.

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a = 1: \forall 2-colorings of \mathbb{N} some color appears ∞ . The set of $x \in \mathbb{N}$ of that color is an infinite homog set.

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We do an example of the first few steps of the construction.

Since every 3-subset has a color, harder to draw pictures so I won't :-(.

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Look at all triples that have 1 in them.



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 $COL(1, 2, 3) = \mathbf{R}.$ $COL(1, 2, 4) = \mathbf{B}.$

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 $COL(1, 2, 3) = \mathbf{R}.$ $COL(1, 2, 4) = \mathbf{B}.$ $COL(1, 2, 5) = \mathbf{B}.$

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What to make of this?

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What to make of this? Discuss.

We are given $\operatorname{COL}: \binom{\mathbb{N}}{3} \to [2].$



We are given COL: $\binom{\mathbb{N}}{3} \rightarrow [2]$.

Let

$$\operatorname{COL}' \colon \binom{\mathbb{N} - \{1\}}{2}
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 $\operatorname{COL}'(y, z) = \operatorname{COL}(1, y, z).$

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If $y \in H_1$ we say that y agrees.

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If $y \notin H_1$ we say that y **disagrees**.

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For all $y, z \in H_1$, $COL(1, y, z) = c_1$.

If $y \in H_1$ we say that y agrees. If $y \notin H_1$ we say that y disagrees.

Kill all those who disagree!

Construction of x_1 , H_1 , c_1 , x_2 , H_2 , c_2

We now have



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 H_2 is the homog set.

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 H_2 is the homog set.

 c_2 is the color of the homog set.

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Next Slide is General Case.

Assume we have x_s , H_s , c_s .



Assume we have x_s , H_s , c_s . x_{s+1} is the least element of H_s .

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Assume we have x_s , H_s , c_s . x_{s+1} is the least element of H_s . $\operatorname{COL}': \binom{H_s - \{x_1, \dots, x_{s+1}\}}{2} \to [2]$ is defined by

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 H_{s+1} is the infinite homog set from COL'.

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 c_{s+1} is the color of H_{s+1} .

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What do you think our next step is?



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Some color appears infinitely often, say R.

$$H = \{y \in X : \operatorname{COL}(y) = \mathsf{R}\}$$



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$$H = \{y \in X : \operatorname{COL}(y) = \mathbb{R}\}$$

For all $i < j < k$, $\operatorname{COL}(x_i, x_j, x_k) = \mathbb{R}$. (More generally c .)
 H is clearly a homog set!



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DONE!

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 $a \ge 4$: Might be a HW. Should be easy for you now.

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Next lecture we will give a direct proof of 3-ary Ramsey which gives bounds on $R_3(k)$.

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That proof easily extends to $R_a(k)$.