

**Homework 7, Morally Due Tue Apr 10, 2018**  
**THIS HW IS TWO PAGES**

1. (30 points) Let  $R(a, b, c)$  be the least  $n$  such that for all 3-colorings of  $\binom{[n]}{2}$  there exists either a RED  $K_a$  or a BLUE  $K_b$  or a GREEN  $K_c$ .
  - (a) State and prove theorems about  $R(a, b, c)$  (see next question so you'll now what you are aiming for).
  - (b) Use the theorems you proved in the first part to obtain by hand bounds on  $R(3, 3, 3)$ .
  - (c) Use the theorems and a computer program to obtain bounds on  $R(a, b, c)$  for  $1 \leq a \leq b \leq c \leq 10$ . Submit pseudocode and your results.
  
2. (30 points) Write programs for the following.
  - (a) Input: A colored  $K_n$  and a number  $k$ . Output: YES if there is NO homog set of size  $k$ , NO if there is one.
  - (b) Input:  $n$ . On this input you produce 100 RANDOM colorings of  $K_n$  by, for each edge, coloring it RED or BLUE with equal probability. For each coloring note the first  $k$  such that there is NO homog set of size  $k$ . Over the 100 RANDOM colorings, output the min  $k$ .
  - (c) For  $n = 10$  to  $20$  use the above procedures to find graphs that do not have large homog sets. For each  $n$  report the smallest  $k$  found such that there is 2-colored graph with no homog set of size  $k$ .

Submit your pseudocode and your results.

**GOTO NEXT PAGE**

3. (40 points) (In this problem we do a 3-d version of the Klein-Erdos-Szekeres theorem.)

First some definitions:

- A set of points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is *in general position* (or GP) if no 4 points are on the same plane. (This is analogous to no-3-points-colinear.)
- A set of 4 points  $Y$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that are in GP enclose a shape which we call a 4-gon. We denote this by  $4gon(Y)$ . (This is analogous to triangles.)
- A GP set of points  $X$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is *metz* if for all  $Y \in \binom{X}{4}$  there is no point of  $X$  inside  $4gon(Y)$ . (This is analogous to a convex  $k$ -gone.) A set like this of size  $k$  we call a  $k$ -metz set.

AND NOW the question:

Show that for all  $k$  there exists  $n$  so that for any GP set of  $n$  points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  there exists a  $k$ -metz set.

4. (0 points but do it) This week two math songs from the TV show *Square One TV*, a show on Public TV that taught kids some math. I enjoyed it very much when I watched it ... at age 40.
- 8% of my love
  - Thats Combinatorics!