1. A Non-HS Idea for $W(x^2; c)$

Theorem ?? gave an enormous upper bound on $W(x^2; 4)$. The proof was found by a computer program; however, it is a HS proof and human-verifiable. Four colors seems to be at the limit of what computers can find. That is, we have been unable to use a program to find a human-verifiable proof for a bound on $W(x^2; 5)$.

There is another possible approach. Usually a HS proof gives better bounds than a proof that uses advanced mathematics. However, our HS proof for $W(x^2; 4)$ gives such a large bound that its possible the advanced proofs, if looked at more carefully, will yield better bounds on $W(x^2; 4)$. It's also possible they will yield reasonable bounds for $W(x^2; c)$ for small value of c such as c = 5.

We summarize the literature on the following problem: find the smallest possible function a(n) such that, for large n, any $X \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\}$ of density $\Omega(a(n))$ (that is, $|X| \ge \Omega(\frac{a(n)}{n})$) has two numbers that are a square apart. It is easy to see that, for large n, $W(x^2; O(\frac{1}{a(n)})) \le n$ (which can be used to get a bound no $W(x^2; c)$). The proofs are asymptotic and not HS; however, it is possible the can be modified to give actual upper bounds on $W(x^2; c)$.

a(n)	Reference
1	Furstenberg [7]
1	Lyall [18] (simpler proof but not HS)
$\frac{(\log \log n)^{2/3}}{(\log n)^{1/3}}$	Sárközy [8]
$(\log \log n)^{-c}$	Green [19]
$\frac{1}{(\log n)^{c \log \log \log n}}$	Bloom & Maynard [20]

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