

HW 02 Some Solutions

William Gasarch-U of MD

Problem 2

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From $\text{COL}'(a_1, a_{j_1}, a_{j_2}, a_k)$ we know $\text{COL}(a_1, a_k) = \text{COL}(a_{j_1}, a_{j_2})$.

Hence $\text{COL}(a_{i_1}, a_{i_2}) = \text{COL}(a_{j_1}, a_{j_2})$.

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Could we have left a_1 in?

We have:

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Can check it satisfies condition.

Easily seen to not be homog.

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$|X| = n$, $\text{COL} : \binom{X}{2} \rightarrow [\omega]$. For all $x \in X$ and colors c , $\deg_c(x) \leq 1$. If M is MAXIMAL rainbow then $|M| \geq \Omega(f(n))$.

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Finish on next slide.

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$$n - An^{1/3} \leq |X - M| \leq \frac{A^3 n}{2}$$

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Take any $A = 1$ to get a contradiction (could do slightly better).
 $f(n) = n^{1/3}$.

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The number of reals in the image of the colorings is countable so we can apply Can Ramsey. When we apply it we find that there is a set $H \subseteq N$, $|H| = \infty$ that is either homog, max-homog, min-homog, or rainb. We show H rainb, so all distances different.

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Three cases: homog, min-homog, max-homog.

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Exercise: cannot have 4 points in the plane with all distances the same.

Problem 4, H Min-Homog

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So p_2, p_3, \dots are on a circle centered at p_1 .

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Combine: p_3, p_4, p_5 are all on both a circle centered at p_1 and a circle centered at p_2 .

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But two circles with diff centers intersect in at most 2 points.
Contradiction.

Problem 4, H Max-Homog

$$(\forall i, j \leq 4)[|p_4 - p_i| = |p_4 - p_j|].$$

So p_1, p_2, p_3 are on a circle centered at p_4 .

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So p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 are on a circle centered at p_5 .

So p_1, p_2, p_3 are on a circle centered at p_4 and p_5 .

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End of Proof of Theorem