

### **Homework 03**

Morally Due Tue Feb 15 at 3:30PM. Dead Cat Feb 17 at 3:30

1. (0 points) What is your name? Write it clearly. When is the take-home midterm due?
2. (35 points) Give a well written complete proof of Milet's proof of the 2-ary Can Ramsey Theorem. (I did the first two steps in class, but you will need to include those as well.)

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3. (35 points) In this problem we have a part of a proof, but want a theorem. Fill in the BLANK and the BLAH BLAH to get a theorem OF INTEREST.

**Theorem** Let  $X$  be a countable infinite set of points in the plane, no three colinear. Then there exists  $Y \subseteq X$ ,  $|Y| = \infty$ , such that BLANK.

**Proof** Order the points in  $X$  arbitrarily, so

$$X = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots\}.$$

Define a coloring  $\text{COL}: \binom{\mathbb{N}}{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  via  $\text{COL}(i, j, k)$  is the area of the triangle created by  $p_i, p_j, p_k$ .

The number of reals used is countable so we can apply Can Ramsey.

Hence there exists  $H \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ ,  $|H| = \infty$ ,  $H$  is  $A$ -homog for some  $A \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Look at the set of points

$$Y = \{p_i : i \in H\}.$$

Then BLAH BLAH so  $Y$  is BLANK.

**End of Proof of Theorem**

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4. (30 points) **Point of this Problem** The first day of class we proved that no matter how you color the edges of  $K_6$  there will be a monochromatic triangle. What about  $K_5$ ? It turns out that there IS a coloring of  $K_5$  with NO mono triangles. But how common is that? In this problem you will generate 1000 random 2-colorings of the edges of  $K_5$  and COUNT how many have 0 mono triangle, 1 mono triangle,  $\dots$ , 10 mono triangles. You will generate these colorings 9 different ways. Each time you do it you will count how many of the colorings had 0 mono triangles, 1 mono triangle,  $\dots$ , 9 mono triangles. For  $0 \leq i \leq 10$ ,  $n_i$  will be the number that have  $i$  mono triangles.

NOTE: All we want to hand in will be the table of data, and some speculation about theorems, NOT the code itself.

On the next page IS the problem formally.

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**ONE** (0 points but you need to do this for later parts) Write a program that will take input  $0 \leq p \leq 1$  and randomly assign colors to the edges of  $K_5$  with each edge being RED with prob  $p$  and BLUE with prob  $1 - p$ . (You might want to use 0 and 1 instead of RED and BLUE since computers operate that way.)

**TWO** (0 points but you need to do it for later parts) Write a program that will, given a 2-coloring of  $K_5$ , count how many monochromatic triangles it has.

**THREE** (0 points but you need this for later parts) Write a program that does the following (I use psuedocode.)

For  $p = 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 0.9$

- i.  $n_0 = 0, n_1 = 0, \dots, n_{10} = 0$ . (Recall that  $n_i$  will be the number of colorings that have  $i$  mono triangles. Initially this is 0.)
- ii. For  $i = 1$  to 1000
  - A. Randomly color the edges of  $K_5$  by coloring RED with prob  $p$  and BLUE with prob  $1 - p$ . (You may want to use colors 0 and 1 instead.)
  - B. Find  $j$ , the number of mono triangles.
  - C.  $n_j = n_j + 1$ .

**FOUR** (30 points) Use your program to produce the a table of data The table should look like what is below except that (1) I made up the numbers, and (2) your table should not have any DOT DOT DOT in it, it should have all the numbers.

$p$	$n_0$	$n_1$	$n_2$	$n_3$	$n_4$	$n_5$	$n_6$	$n_7$	$n_8$	$n_9$	$n_{10}$
0.1	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5
0.2	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	3
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
0.9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FIVE** (0 points) Looking at the data formulate a conjecture about colorings of  $K_5$ . Prove your conjecture.

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5. (Extra Credit) Give a well written clean proof of 3-ary Can Ramsey. There are three ways to do this. The more ways you do, the more extra credit you get!
- (a) Use some  $a$ -ary Ramsey Theorem and lots of cases (with good notation you can consolidate them), and all cases easy.
  - (b) Use some  $a$ -ary Ramsey Theorem with fewer cases than the proof suggested in Part 1 (with good notation you can consolidate them), and the rainbow case will need a version of maximal sets.
  - (c) Use a Milet-style proof. Note that 2-ary Milet used 1-ary Can Ramsey. Similarly, 3-ary Milet will use 2-ary Can Ramsey. It will be similar to the proof of 3-ary Ramsey from 2-ary Ramsey.