HW08 Solutions

William Gasarch-U of MD

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Give a sentence ϕ in the language of graphs such that

$$\operatorname{spec}(\phi) = \{ n \colon n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \}.$$

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 $(\forall y \neq x)(\exists z_1, z_2)[E(y, z_1) \land E(y, z_2) \land (\forall w \neq z_1, z_2)[\neg E(y, w)]]$

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 $(\forall y \neq x)(\exists y_1, y_2, y_3)[E(y, y_1) \land E(y_1, y_2) \land E(y_2, y_3) \land E(y_3, y)]$ Every non-x vert is in a C_4 . All non-x verts have deg 2, so the y_1, y_2, y_3, y are in a C_4 and are not connected to anything else.

We use the language of 3-hypergraphs. One predicate: E(x, y, z). We assume E is symmetric.

$$\begin{split} \phi &= (\exists x_1) \cdots (\exists x_n) (\forall y_1) \cdots (\forall y_m) [\psi(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m)] \\ \text{If } (\exists N \geq XXX(n, m)) [N \in \operatorname{spec}(\phi)] \text{ then} \\ &\{n + m, n + m + 1, \dots\} \subseteq \operatorname{spec}(\phi). \end{split}$$

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Fill in the XXX and prove it.

SOLUTION to Problem 3

Assume \exists 3-hypergraph G = (V, E) on $\geq XXX$ vertices, $G \models \phi$. Witnesses: u_1, \ldots, u_n be the witnesses.

$$U = \{u_1, \ldots, u_n\} \qquad Y = V - U \qquad |Y| = XXX - n = ZZZ.$$

$$Y = \{y_1, \ldots, y_{ZZZ}\}$$

Want Y superhomog. Map $y_i \in Y$ to the following $\binom{n}{2}$ sized vector. Index the vector by $\binom{[n]}{2}$. The $\{a, b\}$ entry is $E(y_i, a, b)$.

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 $\{y_1, \ldots, y_{WWW}\}$ all have the same relation to all $u \in U$. Want all of the y_i 's to have same rel to each other.

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 $\{y_1, \ldots, y_{WWW}\}$ all have the same relation to all $u \in U$. Want all of the y_i 's to have same rel to each other. Use 3-ary Ramsey. Let $WWW = R_3(m)$.

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The rest of the proof is like I did in class.

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Use 3-ary Ramsey. Let $WWW = R_3(m)$. 3-ary Ramsey yields homog set of size m.

The rest of the proof is like I did in class. So what is *XXX*?

$$XXX = ZZZ + n = 2^{\binom{n}{2}}WWW + n = 2^{\binom{n}{2}}R_3(m) + n.$$

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A number of the form $x^2 + x$ where $x \in N$, $x \ge 1$, is called a *Liam*.

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Let L(c) be the least n (if it exists) so that for all c-colorings of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ there exists two numbers that are the same color that are a Liam apart.

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1. Find an upper bound on L(2).

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- 1. Find an upper bound on L(2).
- 2. Find an upper bound on L(3).

We show that $(\forall \text{COL}: [13] \rightarrow [2])$ there exists x, y a Liam apart that are the same color.

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Since 2 is Liam: $(\forall x)[COL(x) = 1 \implies COL(x+2) = 2 \implies COL(x+4) = 1].$

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We need some COL(x) = COL(x + d).

SOLUTION to *b* (Diagram)

This diagram shows that COL(1) = COL(55).

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SOLUTION to b (Diagram)

This diagram shows that COL(1) = COL(55).

More generally, COL(x) = COL(x + 54).



Figure: COL(x) = COL(x + 54)

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 $(\forall x \in \mathsf{N})[\operatorname{COL}(1) = \operatorname{COL}(1+55x)]$



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We need

$$54k = x^2 + x = x(x+1)$$

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OH- lets take x = 27.

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I suspect we can do much better.