

When Does a 2-Coloring Yield a Mono Unit Square?

Exposition by William Gasarch

November 23, 2024

Credit Where Credit is Due!

The main theorem of these slides is due to **Stefan Burr**.

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[https://www.cs.umd.edu/~gasarch/TOPICS/eramsey/
eramseyOne.pdf](https://www.cs.umd.edu/~gasarch/TOPICS/eramsey/eramseyOne.pdf)

What a Mono Unit Square?

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Question Is there a proper 2-coloring of \mathbb{R}^2 ?

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Def A coloring is **proper** if there is no unit square.

Question Is there a proper 2-coloring of \mathbb{R}^2 ?

Answer Yes. We leave this for an exercise.

What About Higher Dimensions?

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Vote

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The answer is on the next slide.

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We will also have comments on the \mathbb{R}^4 proof.

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Let $\text{COL}: \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow [2]$.

We form a coloring $\text{COL}': \binom{[6]}{2} \rightarrow [2]$.

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Define $\text{COL}'(i, j) = \text{COL}(p_{i,j})$.

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$$\text{Hence } d(p_{i,i+1}, p_{i+1,i+2}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1.$$

Improvements On \mathbb{R}^6

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1) f is a bijection from H to \mathbb{R}^5 . Let g be its inverse.

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We use this in proof on next slide.

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Recall that for $1 \leq i < j \leq 6$, $p_{i,j} \in H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^6$.

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Recall that for $1 \leq i < j \leq 6$, $p_{i,j} \in H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^6$.

For all $1 \leq i < j \leq 6$ let $q_{i,j} = g(p_{i,j}) \in \mathbb{R}^5$.

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By the proof of the \mathbb{R}^6 theorem there is a mono (using COL') unit square using four points from $\{p_{i,j}: 1 \leq i < j \leq 6\}$.

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Map those four points with f to get four points in \mathbb{R}^5 that form a mono unit square.

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Here is the link to the paper:

<https://www.cs.umd.edu/~gasarch/COURSES/752/S25/slides/R4square.pdf>