## BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

#### BILL RECORD LECTURE!!!



(4日) (個) (目) (目) (目) (1000)

**Recall** A grid  $a \times b$  is *c*-colorable if there is COL:  $[a] \times [b] \rightarrow [c]$  such that there are no mono rectangles.

\*ロ \* \* @ \* \* ミ \* ミ \* ・ ミ \* の < や

**Recall** A grid  $a \times b$  is *c*-colorable if there is COL:  $[a] \times [b] \rightarrow [c]$  such that there are no mono rectangles.

Known For every *c* there exists a finite number of grids  $G_1, \ldots, G_L$  such that  $[a] \times [b]$  is *c*-colorable iff none of  $G_i$  are contained in  $[a] \times [b]$ .

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

**Recall** A grid  $a \times b$  is *c*-colorable if there is COL:  $[a] \times [b] \rightarrow [c]$  such that there are no mono rectangles.

**Known** For every *c* there exists a finite number of grids  $G_1, \ldots, G_L$  such that  $[a] \times [b]$  is *c*-colorable iff none of  $G_i$  are contained in  $[a] \times [b]$ . The set of grids is called **The obstruction set for** *c*-coloring

**Recall** A grid  $a \times b$  is *c*-colorable if there is COL:  $[a] \times [b] \rightarrow [c]$  such that there are no mono rectangles.

**Known** For every *c* there exists a finite number of grids  $G_1, \ldots, G_L$  such that  $[a] \times [b]$  is *c*-colorable iff none of  $G_i$  are contained in  $[a] \times [b]$ . The set of grids is called **The obstruction set for** *c*-coloring

**Known** The obstruction set for 2-coloring is  $\{3 \times 7, 5 \times 5, 7 \times 3\}$ .

**Recall** A grid  $a \times b$  is *c*-colorable if there is COL:  $[a] \times [b] \rightarrow [c]$  such that there are no mono rectangles.

**Known** For every *c* there exists a finite number of grids  $G_1, \ldots, G_L$  such that  $[a] \times [b]$  is *c*-colorable iff none of  $G_i$  are contained in  $[a] \times [b]$ . The set of grids is called **The obstruction set for** *c*-coloring

**Known** The obstruction set for 2-coloring is  $\{3 \times 7, 5 \times 5, 7 \times 3\}$ .

Known The obs set for 3-coloring and 4-coloring are known.

**Recall** A grid  $a \times b$  is *c*-colorable if there is COL:  $[a] \times [b] \rightarrow [c]$  such that there are no mono rectangles.

Known For every *c* there exists a finite number of grids  $G_1, \ldots, G_L$  such that  $[a] \times [b]$  is *c*-colorable iff none of  $G_i$  are contained in  $[a] \times [b]$ . The set of grids is called **The obstruction set for** *c*-coloring

**Known** The obstruction set for 2-coloring is  $\{3 \times 7, 5 \times 5, 7 \times 3\}$ .

Known The obs set for 3-coloring and 4-coloring are known.

**Project** Re-derive the known obs sets with a SAT Solver and (try to) find the obs set for 5-coloring.

#### **Ramsey Games**

<ロト < 個 ト < 目 ト < 目 ト 目 の < @</p>

## **Ramsey Games**

Every Ramsey Theorem can be viewed as a game.



# Every Ramsey Theorem can be viewed as a game. Example: R(3) = 6 is the game where BILL- EXPLAIN AND PLAY IT

<□ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

Every Ramsey Theorem can be viewed as a game. **Example:** R(3) = 6 is the game where BILL- EXPLAIN AND PLAY IT Use AI to determine a winning strategy for these games.

Every Ramsey Theorem can be viewed as a game. **Example:** R(3) = 6 is the game where BILL- EXPLAIN AND PLAY IT Use AI to determine a winning strategy for these games. Game Ramsey Numbers (example): Least *n* such that player I wins the game on  $K_n$  where both players want a  $K_3$ .

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

Every Ramsey Theorem can be viewed as a game. **Example:** R(3) = 6 is the game where BILL- EXPLAIN AND PLAY IT Use AI to determine a winning strategy for these games. Game Ramsey Numbers (example): Least *n* such that player I wins the game on  $K_n$  where both players want a  $K_3$ . Look at avoidance game- try to NOT get  $K_3$ .

▲□▶▲圖▶▲≣▶▲≣▶ ≣ のへで

Recall that the Prob method was used to show  $R(k) \ge k2^{k/2}$  (or so).

(ロト (個) (E) (E) (E) (E) のへの

Recall that the Prob method was used to show  $R(k) \ge k2^{k/2}$  (or so).

**Take Probability Seriously!** Example: find the least *n* so that a random coloring (empirically) of the edges of  $K_n$ , with prob 0.99, has a mono  $K_4$ .

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

Recall that the Prob method was used to show  $R(k) \ge k2^{k/2}$  (or so).

**Take Probability Seriously!** Example: find the least *n* so that a random coloring (empirically) of the edges of  $K_n$ , with prob 0.99, has a mono  $K_4$ .

**Caveat** I've had some HS students do this before for Graphs. Might want to do it for VDW's Theorem, Poly VDW, Square-Thm, Grid-Thms.

<ロト < 個 ト < 目 ト < 目 ト 目 の < @</p>

**Known** For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there exists x, y, z same color such that x + y - z = 0.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

**Known** For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there exists x, y, z same color such that x + y - z = 0.

<□ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

**Rado's Theorem**  $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . TFAE

**Known** For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there exists x, y, z same color such that x + y - z = 0.

**Rado's Theorem**  $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . TFAE For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there is a mono sol to  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ . (We take  $\mathbb{N}$  to not include 0.)

**Known** For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there exists x, y, z same color such that x + y - z = 0.

**Rado's Theorem**  $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . TFAE For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there is a mono sol to  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ . (We take  $\mathbb{N}$  to not include 0.)

Some subset of  $\{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$  sums to 0.

**Known** For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there exists x, y, z same color such that x + y - z = 0.

**Rado's Theorem**  $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . TFAE For all finite colorings of  $\mathbb{N}$  there is a mono sol to  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ . (We take  $\mathbb{N}$  to not include 0.)

Some subset of  $\{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$  sums to 0.

See next page for variants.

<ロト < 置 > < 置 > < 置 > < 置 > の < @</p>

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへぐ

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

What about a set of linear equations? (This is known but I would like a good writuep.)

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

What about a set of linear equations? (This is known but I would like a good writuep.)

Demand that the mono sol be all distinct numbers (I think I did this and its not hard).

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

What about a set of linear equations? (This is known but I would like a good writuep.)

Demand that the mono sol be all distinct numbers (I think I did this and its not hard).

Example: x + y - 3z does not have any subset sum to 0. But every 1-coloring has a mono sol. What about 2-coloring?

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

What about a set of linear equations? (This is known but I would like a good writuep.)

Demand that the mono sol be all distinct numbers (I think I did this and its not hard).

Example: x + y - 3z does not have any subset sum to 0. But every 1-coloring has a mono sol. What about 2-coloring?

Coloring over the reals? (The first theorem about this may be a lemma in the Thursday talk.)

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

What about a set of linear equations? (This is known but I would like a good writuep.)

Demand that the mono sol be all distinct numbers (I think I did this and its not hard).

Example: x + y - 3z does not have any subset sum to 0. But every 1-coloring has a mono sol. What about 2-coloring?

Coloring over the reals? (The first theorem about this may be a lemma in the Thursday talk.)

Non-linear equations (a few are known).

**Caveat** I have found very little on the following variants but a more careful search of the literature is needed.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = d$  where d is a constant.

What about a set of linear equations? (This is known but I would like a good writuep.)

Demand that the mono sol be all distinct numbers (I think I did this and its not hard).

Example: x + y - 3z does not have any subset sum to 0. But every 1-coloring has a mono sol. What about 2-coloring?

Coloring over the reals? (The first theorem about this may be a lemma in the Thursday talk.)

Non-linear equations (a few are known).

Combinations of the above. Empirical studies of the above.

#### Can Versions of VDW, Rado, Can PolyVDW

- イロト イロト イヨト イヨト ヨー のへぐ

#### Can Versions of VDW, Rado, Can PolyVDW

**Can VDW** for all k there exists n = CVDW(k) such that for all colorings of [n] there is either a mono k-AP or a rainbow k-AP.

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

#### Can Versions of VDW, Rado, Can PolyVDW

**Can VDW** for all k there exists n = CVDW(k) such that for all colorings of [n] there is either a mono k-AP or a rainbow k-AP.

**Can Rado** and **Can PolyVDW** I won't state but if you know Rado and PolyVDW you can figure out the statements.

ション ふぼう メリン メリン しょうくしゃ

**Can VDW** for all k there exists n = CVDW(k) such that for all colorings of [n] there is either a mono k-AP or a rainbow k-AP.

**Can Rado** and **Can PolyVDW** I won't state but if you know Rado and PolyVDW you can figure out the statements.

**Projects** Good writeup of the known proof(s) of this, perhaps better bound on the numbers. Possibly empirical results.

<□▶ <□▶ <□▶ < □▶ < □▶ < □▶ = - つへぐ

What happens if you color  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with a countable number of colors?



What happens if you color  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with a countable number of colors?

There are only two papers on this that I know: https://www.cs.umd.edu/~gasarch/TOPICS/ramseyrect/ ramseyrect.html

What happens if you color  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with a countable number of colors?

There are only two papers on this that I know: https://www.cs.umd.edu/~gasarch/TOPICS/ramseyrect/ ramseyrect.html

**Project** Read, undestand, and write up these results. Then see if you can extend.

### **Euclidean Ramsey**

See next lecture

