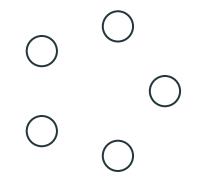
Alexander Golovnev

#### Outline

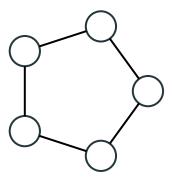
Balanced Graphs

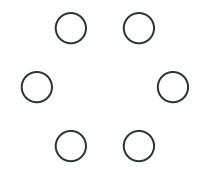
Ramsey Numbers

Existence of Ramsey Numbers

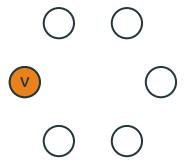


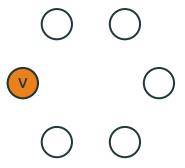
The Clique Number and the Independence Number of  $C_5$  are 2.

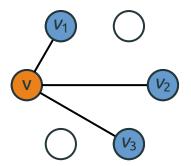


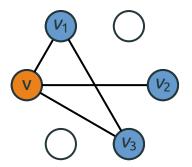


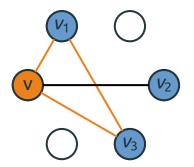
Consider an arbitrary vertex v of G

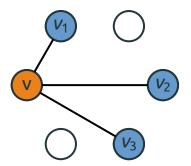


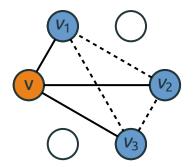


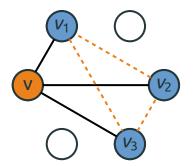


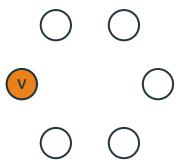












#### Outline

Balanced Graphs

Ramsey Numbers

Existence of Ramsey Numbers

 1950s, The Hungarian sociologist S. Szalai studies friendship between children

- 1950s, The Hungarian sociologist S. Szalai studies friendship between children
- Observes: in any group of 20 children, there are 4 mutual friends or 4 children s.t. no 2 are friends





- 1950s, A Hungarian sociologist S. Szalai studies friendship between children
- Observes: in any group of 20 children, there are 4 mutual friends or 4 children s.t. no 2 are friends

- 1950s, A Hungarian sociologist S. Szalai studies friendship between children
- Observes: in any group of 20 children, there are 4 mutual friends or 4 children s.t. no 2 are friends
- Consults Erdös, Turán and Sós

- 1950s, A Hungarian sociologist S. Szalai studies friendship between children
- Observes: in any group of 20 children, there are 4 mutual friends or 4 children s.t. no 2 are friends
- Consults Erdös, Turán and Sós
- This holds in any group of 18 and more people

• For two integers  $k, \ell$ , the Ramsey Number  $R(k, \ell)$  is the minimum number, s.t. every graph with at least  $R(k, \ell)$  vertices must have

- For two integers  $k, \ell$ , the Ramsey Number  $R(k, \ell)$  is the minimum number, s.t. every graph with at least  $R(k, \ell)$  vertices must have
  - either a clique of size k

- For two integers  $k, \ell$ , the Ramsey Number  $R(k, \ell)$  is the minimum number, s.t. every graph with at least  $R(k, \ell)$  vertices must have
  - either a clique of size k
  - ullet or an independent set of size  $\ell$

- For two integers  $k, \ell$ , the Ramsey Number  $R(k, \ell)$  is the minimum number, s.t. every graph with at least  $R(k, \ell)$  vertices must have
  - either a clique of size k
  - ullet or an independent set of size  $\ell$
- R(3,3)=6

- For two integers  $k, \ell$ , the Ramsey Number  $R(k, \ell)$  is the minimum number, s.t. every graph with at least  $R(k, \ell)$  vertices must have
  - either a clique of size k
  - ullet or an independent set of size  $\ell$
- R(3,3)=6
- R(4,4)=18

- For two integers  $k, \ell$ , the Ramsey Number  $R(k, \ell)$  is the minimum number, s.t. every graph with at least  $R(k, \ell)$  vertices must have
  - either a clique of size k
  - ullet or an independent set of size  $\ell$
- R(3,3)=6
- R(4,4)=18
- $43 \le R(5,5) \le 48$

#### Outline

Balanced Graphs

Ramsey Numbers

Existence of Ramsey Numbers

• Does  $R(k, \ell)$  exist for all values of  $k, \ell$ ?

- Does  $R(k, \ell)$  exist for all values of  $k, \ell$ ?
- How do we know that all large graphs have either a large Clique or a large IS?

- Does  $R(k, \ell)$  exist for all values of  $k, \ell$ ?
- How do we know that all large graphs have either a large Clique or a large IS?
- Ok,  $R(k,\ell)$  exists for  $k \leq 3$  and  $\ell \leq 3$

- Does  $R(k, \ell)$  exist for all values of  $k, \ell$ ?
- How do we know that all large graphs have either a large Clique or a large IS?
- Ok,  $R(k, \ell)$  exists for  $k \le 3$  and  $\ell \le 3$
- We will prove  $R(k, \ell) \le R(k 1, \ell) + R(k, \ell 1)$

- Does  $R(k, \ell)$  exist for all values of  $k, \ell$ ?
- How do we know that all large graphs have either a large Clique or a large IS?
- Ok,  $R(k, \ell)$  exists for  $k \le 3$  and  $\ell \le 3$
- We will prove  $R(k, \ell) \le R(k 1, \ell) + R(k, \ell 1)$
- This gives an upper bound on  $R(k, \ell)$  for all  $k, \ell$

- Does  $R(k, \ell)$  exist for all values of  $k, \ell$ ?
- How do we know that all large graphs have either a large Clique or a large IS?
- Ok,  $R(k, \ell)$  exists for  $k \leq 3$  and  $\ell \leq 3$
- We will prove  $R(k, \ell) \le R(k 1, \ell) + R(k, \ell 1)$
- This gives an upper bound on  $R(k, \ell)$  for all  $k, \ell$
- Therefore,  $R(k, \ell)$  always exists!

#### Ramsey's Theorem

#### Theorem (Ramsey's Theorem)

$$R(k,\ell) \leq R(k-1,\ell) + R(k,\ell-1).$$

#### Ramsey's Theorem

#### Theorem (Ramsey's Theorem)

$$R(k,\ell) \leq R(k-1,\ell) + R(k,\ell-1).$$

#### Proof:

• Consider a graph G on  $R(k-1,\ell)+R(k,\ell-1)$  vertices

### Ramsey's Theorem

#### Theorem (Ramsey's Theorem)

$$R(k,\ell) \leq R(k-1,\ell) + R(k,\ell-1).$$

#### **Proof:**

- Consider a graph G on  $R(k-1,\ell)+R(k,\ell-1)$  vertices
- We'll prove G contains either a k-Clique or an ℓ-Independent Set

# Ramsey's Theorem

#### Theorem (Ramsey's Theorem)

$$R(k,\ell) \leq R(k-1,\ell) + R(k,\ell-1).$$

#### Proof:

- Consider a graph G on  $R(k-1,\ell)+R(k,\ell-1)$  vertices
- We'll prove G contains either a k-Clique or an  $\ell$ -Independent Set
- Pick an arbitrary vertex v. A set of neighbors of v, B — the remaining vertices

• *A* – neighbors of *v*, *B* – not neighbors

• A – neighbors of v, B – not neighbors

• 
$$|A| + |B| + 1 = R(k-1,\ell) + R(k,\ell-1)$$

• A – neighbors of v, B – not neighbors

• 
$$|A| + |B| + 1 = R(k-1,\ell) + R(k,\ell-1)$$

• Either  $|A| \geq R(k-1,\ell)$  or  $|B| \geq R(k,\ell-1)$ 

• Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1,\ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k,\ell-1)$ 

- Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1, \ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k, \ell-1)$
- In the 1st case:

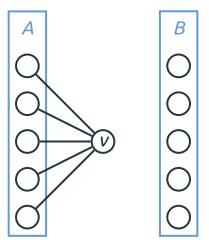
- Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1, \ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k, \ell-1)$
- In the 1st case:
  - Either *A* has an *ℓ*-IS—done!

- Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1, \ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k, \ell-1)$
- In the 1st case:
  - Either A has an ℓ-IS—done!
  - Or  $A \cup v$  has a k-Clique—done!

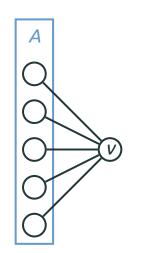
- Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1, \ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k, \ell-1)$
- In the 1st case:
  - Either A has an  $\ell$ -IS—done!
  - Or  $A \cup v$  has a k-Clique—done!
- In the 2nd case:

- Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1, \ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k, \ell-1)$
- In the 1st case:
  - Either A has an ℓ-IS—done!
  - Or  $A \cup v$  has a k-Clique—done!
- In the 2nd case:
  - Either B has a k-clique—done!

- Either  $|A| \ge R(k-1, \ell)$  or  $|B| \ge R(k, \ell-1)$
- In the 1st case:
  - Either A has an ℓ-IS—done!
  - Or  $A \cup v$  has a k-Clique—done!
- In the 2nd case:
  - Either B has a k-clique—done!
  - Or  $B \cup v$  has a  $\ell$ -IS—done!

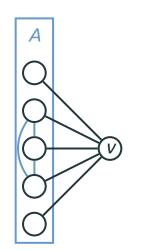


If  $|A| \ge R(k-1,\ell)$ , A contains a k-1-Clique





If  $|A| \ge R(k-1,\ell)$ , A contains a k-1-Clique





If  $|A| \geq$  $R(k-1,\ell)$ , A contains a *k* − 1-Clique Then  $|A| \cup v$ contains a k-Clique

