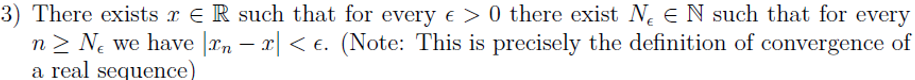


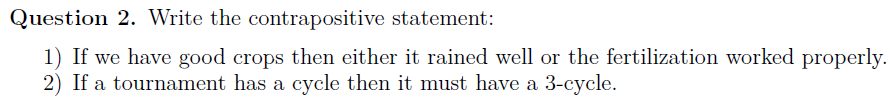
∃G=(V,E)(P(G)∧∀w∈V(number of vertices at distance 2 from w<number of vertices at distance 1 from w))

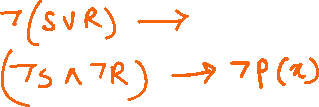
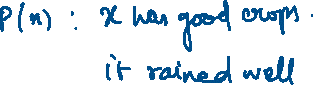


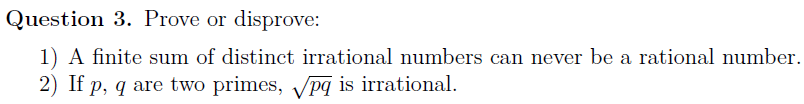


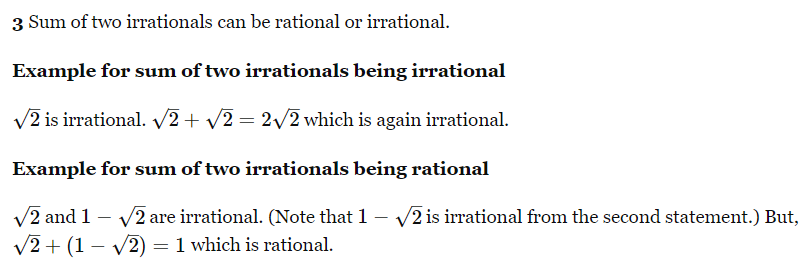
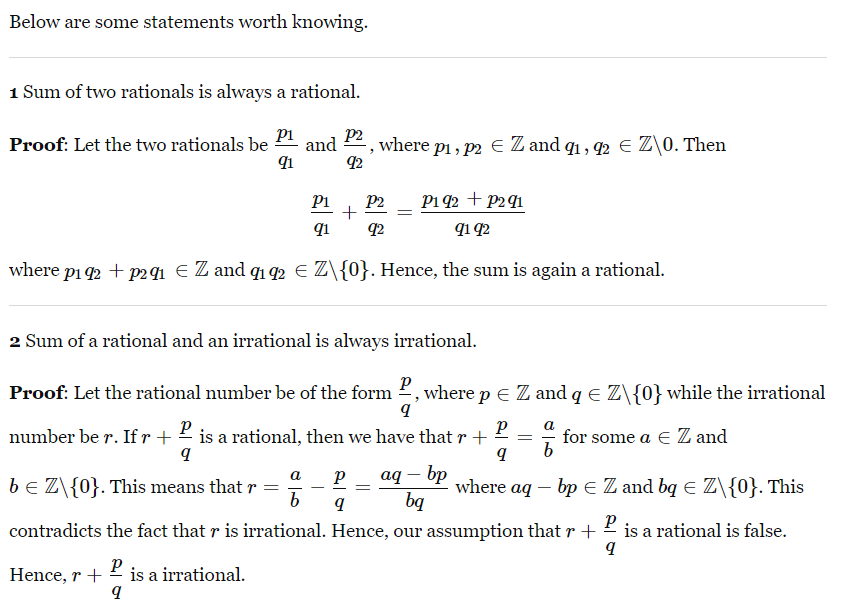


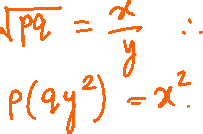
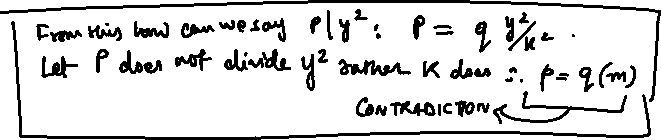




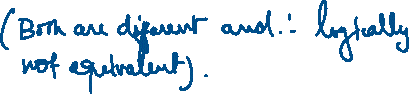


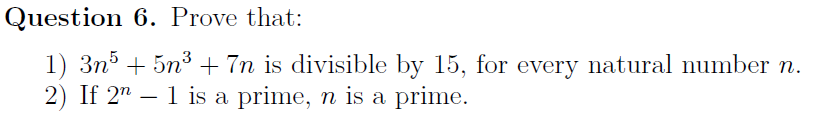


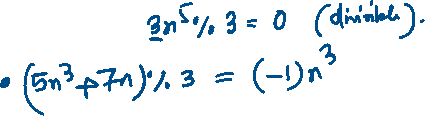
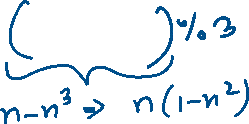
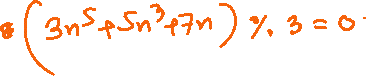




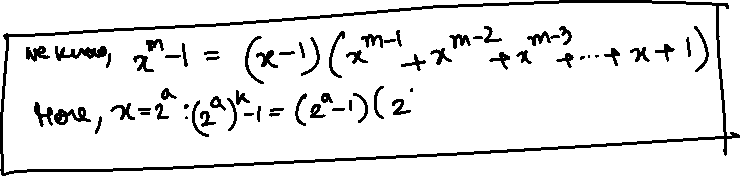


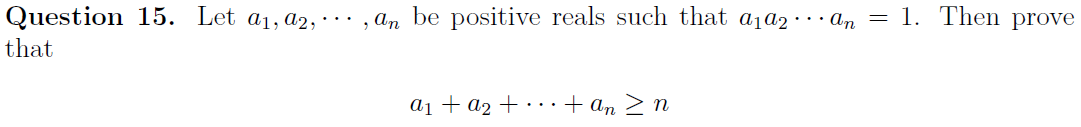




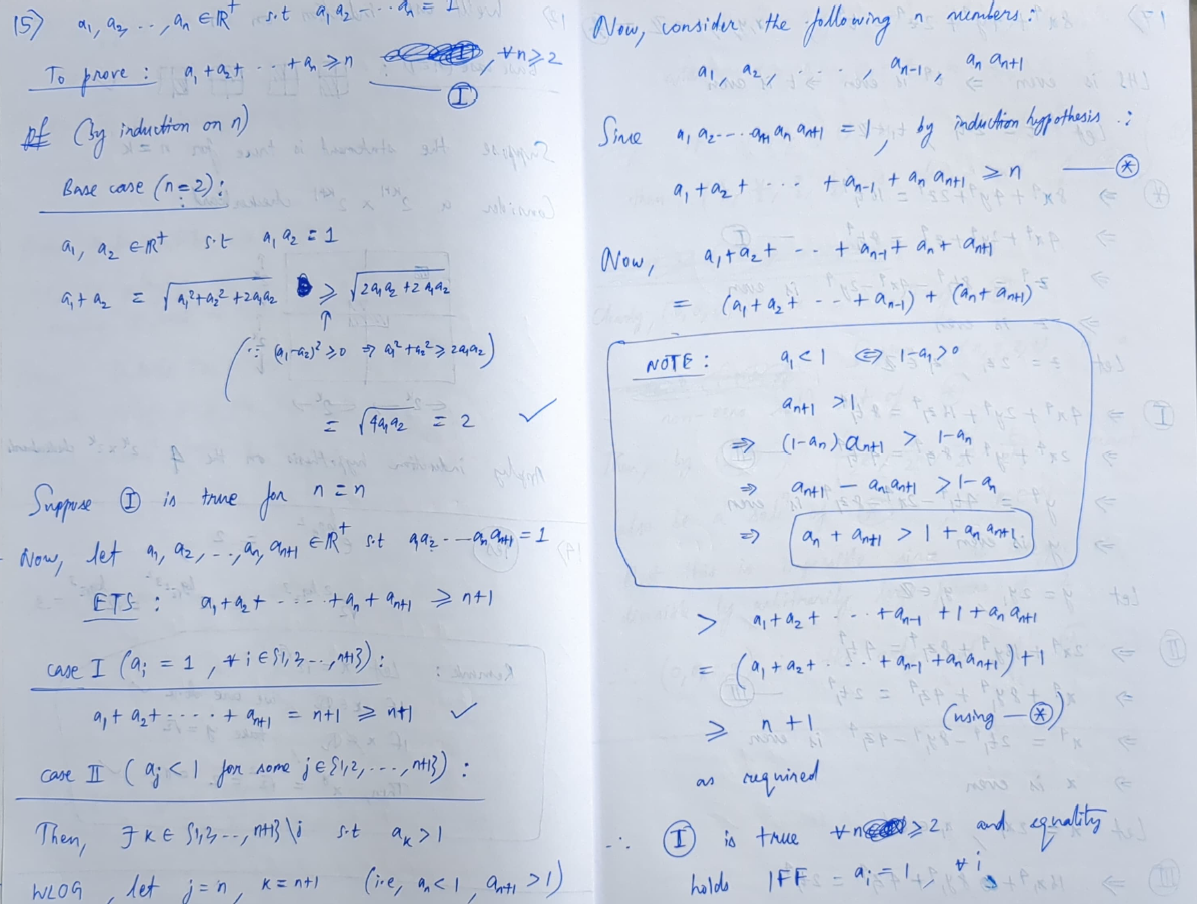


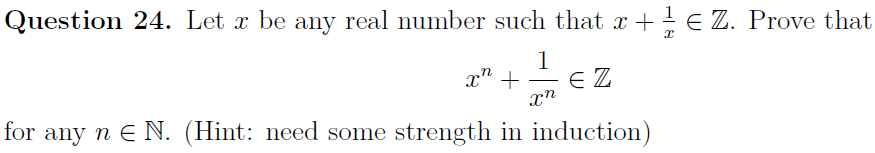


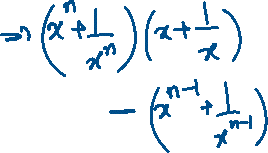




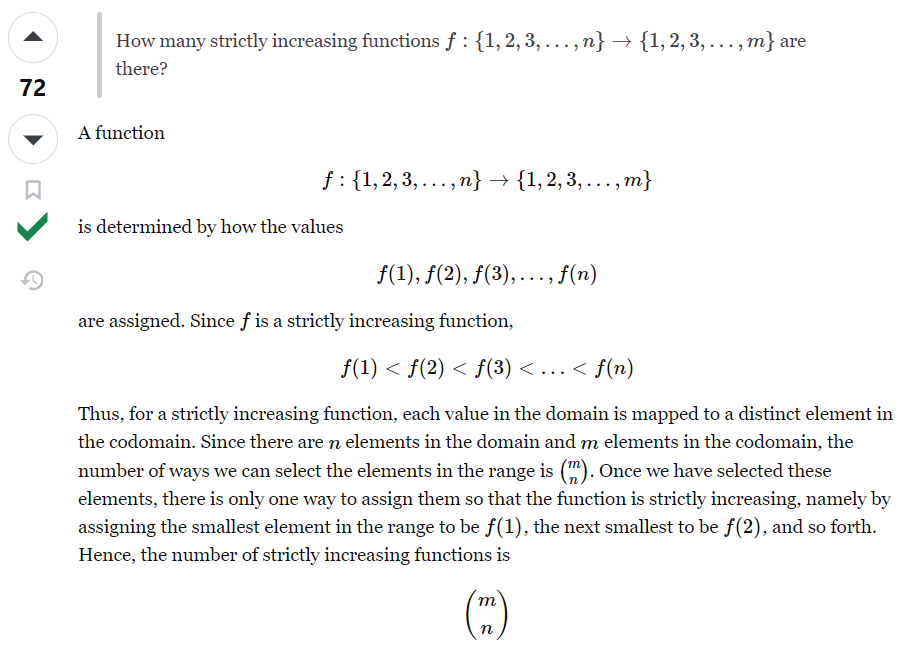




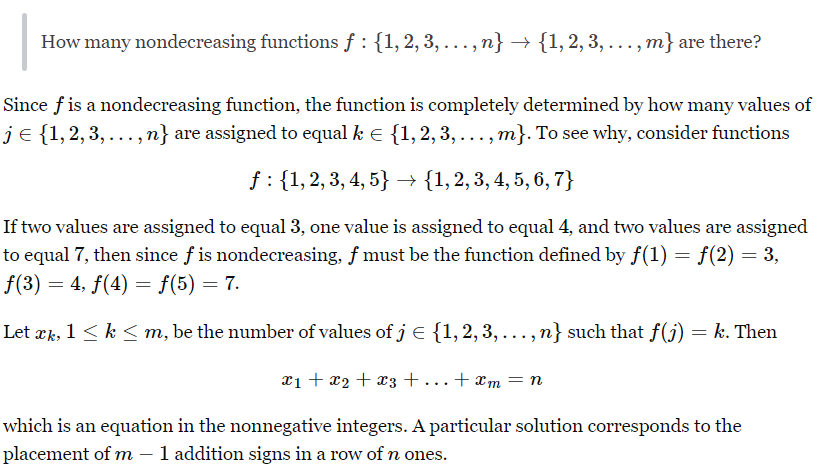


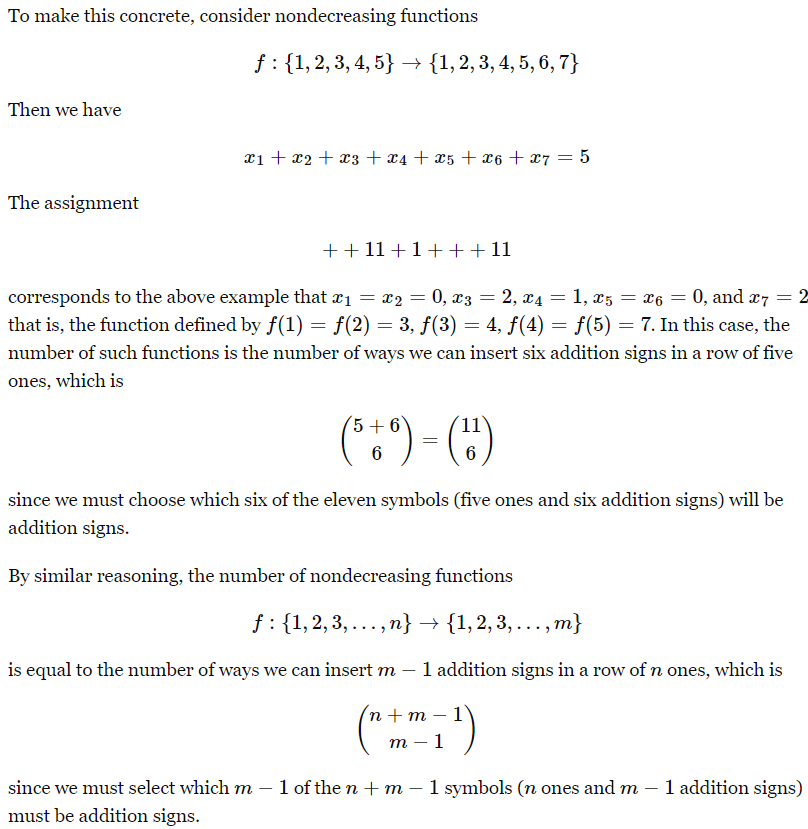


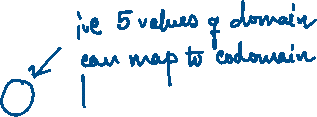
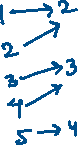




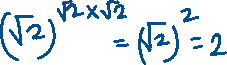
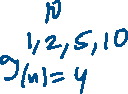




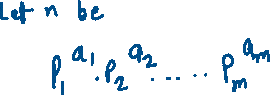
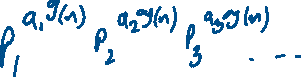
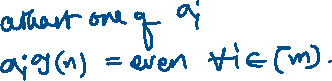


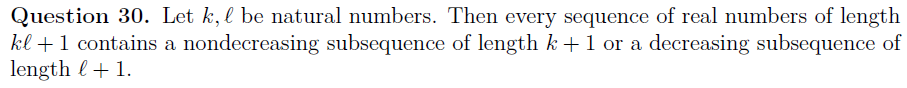








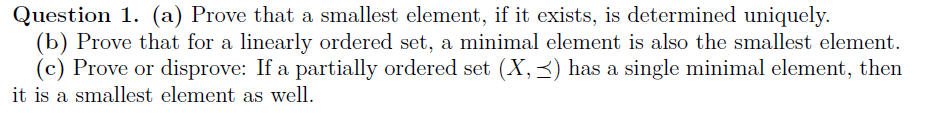


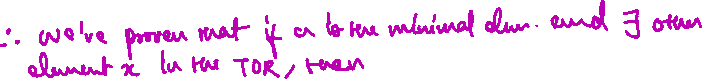
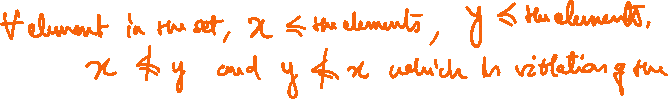
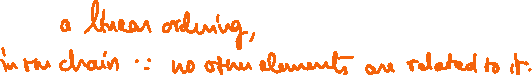
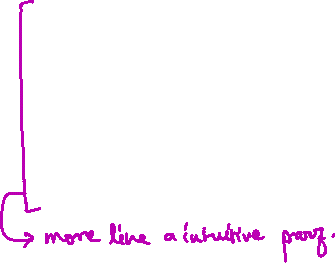




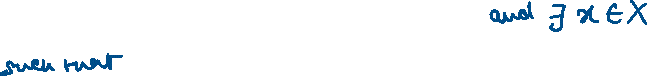
**Erdős-Szekeres Theorem**

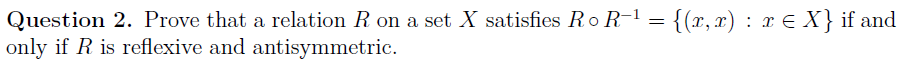




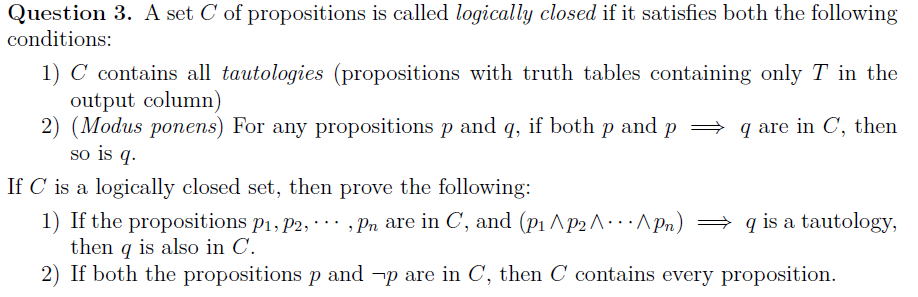


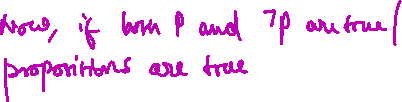


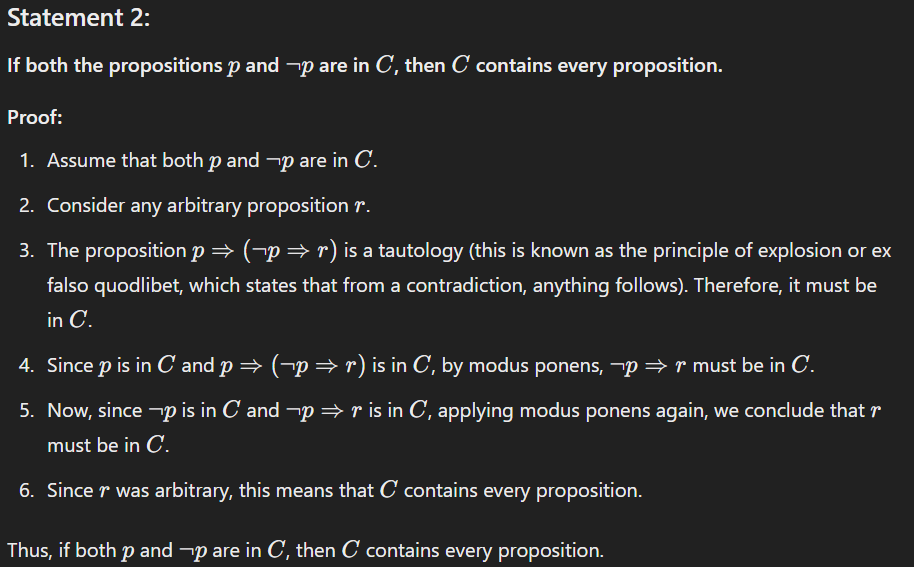




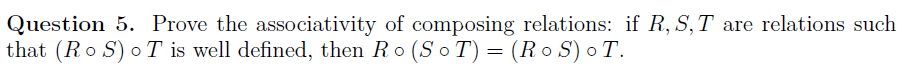














R∘S = {(x,z)∣∃y such that (x,y)∈R and (y,z)∈S}

