Extremal Combinatorics Notes

Wilson Pan

February 18, 2026

Contents

1 Turán Numbers and Mantel's Theorem (Jan 12)

1.1 Basic Definitions

Definition 1.1. *Turan Numbers (Forbidden Subgraph Problems): F is a graph and G graph is F-free if G contains no copy of F as a subgraph.*

We want to maximize the size of G subject to G being F-free. Where size=$e(G)$ = # edges in G

Definition 1.2. $ex(n, F) = \max\{e(G)|G \text{ is } F\text{-free and } G \text{ is } n\text{-vertex graph}\}$

1.2 Crude Turán's Theorem

Theorem 1.3. *Crude Turan's Theorem: If G is n-vertex graph,*

$$e(G) = \epsilon \binom{n}{2}.$$

then G contains an independent set of size greater than or equal $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2}$
In particular, if $e(G) \geq (1 - \epsilon)\binom{n}{2}$ edges, then G contains a clique on greater than or equal $\frac{1}{2\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2}$ vertices.

$$ex(n, K_t) \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{2t - 1}\right)\binom{n}{2}.$$

Proof. Pick k vertices in G at random without replacement. Say we pick $v_1, ..., v_k$
For each edge between v_i and v_j, delete v_i.
Let $X = \#$ deleted vertices
Note: $X \leq e(G[v_1, ..., v_k]) =: Y$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq k} \mathbb{P}[v_i v_j \in e(G)] = \binom{k}{2}\frac{\epsilon\binom{n}{2}}{\binom{n}{2}}s = \epsilon\binom{k}{2}.$$

Thus, there is a choice of $v_1, ..., v_k$ such that $Y \leq \epsilon\binom{k}{2}$. Fix it. Let $\alpha(G) = $ size of largest independent set in G satisfies $\alpha(G) \geq k - Y \geq k - \epsilon\binom{k}{2}$

$$\left(k - \epsilon\binom{k}{2}\right)' = 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \epsilon k.$$

Set $k = \frac{1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{2} + \delta$ for some $|\delta| \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\alpha(G) \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} + \delta - \epsilon\left(\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} + \delta\right)\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2} + \delta\right)\right)/2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} + \delta - \epsilon\frac{(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \delta)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} + \delta - \epsilon\frac{(1/\epsilon)^2 + 2\frac{1}{\epsilon}\delta + \delta^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \delta^2}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\square$

1.3 Mantel's and Turán's Theorems

Remark 1.4. *Recall: k-uniform hypergraph on vertex set V is a subset of*

$$\binom{V}{k} := \{e \subseteq V : |e| = k\}.$$

Example 1.5. *In k-uniform hypergraph on vertex with $\epsilon\binom{n}{k}$ edges there is an independent set of size $\geq c_k \frac{1}{\epsilon}^{\frac{1}{k-1}}$*

Theorem 1.6. *Mantel's Theorem: $ex(n, K_3) = \lfloor \frac{n^2}{4} \rfloor$*
More generally, define Turan's graph $T_{n,r}$ to be the n-vertex complete r-partite graph with part sizes as equal as possible.
Note: $K_{r+1} \not\subseteq T_{n,r}$ because among $r+1$ vertices some pair is in same part.

Theorem 1.7. *Turan's Theorem: $ex(n, K_{r+1}) = e(T_{n,r})$ and furthermore $T_{n,r}$ is the only extremizer.*

$$e(T_{n,r}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right)\binom{n}{2} + O(n).$$

Proof. Let G be a graph on n vertices that is K_{r+1}-free and has the maximum possible number of edges (an extremizer). We proceed in two steps.

Suppose G is not a complete multipartite graph. Then non-adjacency is not an equivalence relation, implying there exist two non-adjacent vertices x, y that do not have identical neighborhoods.

Assume $\deg(x) \leq \deg(y)$. Delete x and then clone y to obtain y'. The new graph G' has

$$e(G') = e(G) - \deg(x) + \deg(y) \geq e(G).$$

Also, G' is K_{r+1}-free because any copy of K_{r+1} has at most one of y or y' (since they are non-adjacent). If a clique contains y', it can be swapped for y (since $N(y') \subseteq N(y)$), which would imply $K_{r+1} \subseteq G$, a contradiction.

Repeating this process transforms G into a complete multipartite graph without decreasing edges. Thus, the extremizer must be a complete multipartite graph.
Since G is K_{r+1}-free, it must be k-partite with $k \leq r$. To maximize edges, we set $k = r$. Let the parts have sizes $n_1, \ldots, n_r$.

$$e(G) = \binom{n}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{r} \binom{n_i}{2}$$

To maximize $e(G)$, we must minimize the subtracted sum of pairs inside the parts. This occurs when n_i are as equal as possible ($|n_i - n_j| \leq 1$). If $n_i \geq n_j + 2$, moving a vertex from part i to part j increases the edge count by $(n_i - 1) - n_j > 0$.

Thus, the unique extremizer is the balanced complete r-partite graph, $T_{n,r}$. $\qquad\square$

2 Turán Density and Supersaturation (Jan 14)

2.1 Inductive Proof of Turán's Theorem

Proof. Second proof of Turan's Theorem with induction on r.
(Induction Step) Let x be a vertex of largest degree, let $A = N(x)$ be its neighborhood.

$$B := V(G) \setminus A.$$

We have $e(G) = e(A) + e(A, B) + e(B)$ and A is K_{r-1}-free so $e(A) \leq e(T_{|A|,r})$
Each vertex in B has $\deg \leq \deg(x) = |A|$
So,

$$e(A, B) + e(B) \leq \sum_{v \in B} \deg(v) \leq |B||A|.$$

So,

$$e(G) \leq e(T_{|A|,r}) + |A||B| \leq e(T_{n,r}).$$

The right hand side is equal to number of edges in complete r-partite graph with one part of size $|B|$ and other being as equal as possible.
Equality holds iff B is independent and A must be a copy of $e(T_{|A|,r-1})$. Hence G is $T_{n,r}$ for equality to hold. $\square$

2.2 Monotonicity of Extremal Density

Theorem 2.1. *Observe that if F is a graph then*

$$\frac{ex(n, F)}{\binom{n}{2}} \geq \frac{ex(n+1, F)}{\binom{n+1}{2}}.$$

Proof. Pick n vertices in an F-free $(n+1)$ vertex graph G at random without replacement; let G' be the induced graph on these n vertices.

$$e(G') \leq ex(n, F).$$

$$\mathbb{E}(e(G')) = \binom{n}{2} \frac{e(G)}{\binom{n+1}{2}} \implies \frac{e(G)}{\binom{n+1}{2}} \leq \frac{ex(n, F)}{\binom{n}{2}}.$$

$\square$

Definition 2.2.

$$\pi(F) := \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{ex(n, F)}{\binom{n}{2}}.$$

The Turan density of F is

$$\pi(K_{r+1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{r}.$$

2.3 Counting Copies Above Threshold

Theorem 2.3. *Let F be any graph and let $\epsilon > 0$. Let G be an n-vertex graph. There is a $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$e(G) \geq (\pi(F) + \epsilon) \binom{n}{2} \text{ and } n \geq n_0(F, \epsilon).$$

then there are at least $\delta n^{|V(F)|}$ copies of F.

Proof. Let n_0 be large enough such that $\frac{ex(n_0, F)}{\binom{n_0}{2}} \leq \pi(F) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. Given n-vertex G as in theorem. Pick n_0 vertices at random without replacement. Let G' be the n_0-vertex graph induced on these chosen vertices.

$$\mathbb{E}[e(G')] = \frac{e(G)}{\binom{n}{2}} \binom{n_0}{2} \geq (\pi(F) + \epsilon) \binom{n_0}{2}.$$

Say G' is good if
$$e(G') \geq \left(\pi(F) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) \binom{n_0}{2}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}(e(G')) \leq \mathbb{P}(G' \text{ is bad}) \left(\pi(F) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) \binom{n_0}{2} + \mathbb{P}(G' \text{ is good}) \binom{n_0}{2}$$
$$\leq \left(\pi(F) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) \binom{n_0}{2} + \mathbb{P}(G' \text{ is good}) \binom{n_0}{2}$$

Then $\frac{\epsilon}{2} \binom{n_0}{2} \leq \mathbb{P}(G' \text{ is good}) \binom{n_0}{2}$ so $P(G' \text{ is good}) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$
Pick $|V(F)|$ many vertices without replacement inside G', call the subgraph they induce G''. So

$$G \supset G' \supset G''.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(G'' \text{ contains } F) \geq \mathbb{P}(G' \text{ is good}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(G'' \text{ contains } F | G' \text{ is good}) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \frac{1}{\binom{n_0}{|V(F)|}}.$$

Note that G'' is uniformly randomly chosen $|V(F)|$-vertex subset of G. This implies the # copies of F
in $G \geq \mathbb{P}(G'' \text{contains F}) \binom{n}{|V(F)|} \geq P(...) \frac{n^{|V(F)|}(1-o(1))}{|V(F)|!}$. We can choose $\delta = \frac{1}{\binom{n_0}{|V(F)|}}$ $\square$

3 Erdős–Stone and Kővári–Sós–Turán (Jan 16)

3.1 Erdős–Stone–Simonovits Theorem

Theorem 3.1 (Erdős-Stone-Simonovits). *Let $T_{n,r}$ denote the Turán graph. We know that:*

$$ex(n, T_{s,(r+1)}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} + o(1)\right)\binom{n}{2}.$$

This implies that if H is any graph with chromatic number $\chi(H) = r + 1$, then

$$ex(n, H) \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} + o(1)\right)\binom{n}{2}.$$

Conversely, if $\chi(H) > r$ (i.e., H is not r-partite), then $T_{n,r}$ is H-free. Hence,

$$ex(n, H) \geq e(T_{n,r}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} + o(1)\right)\binom{n}{2}.$$

Combining these, for any non-bipartite graph H:

$$ex(n, H) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\chi(H) - 1} + o(1)\right)\binom{n}{2}.$$

It is important to note that this theorem holds for bipartite graphs as well, where $\chi(H) = 2$. However, substituting $r = \chi(H) - 1 = 1$ gives a coefficient of $1 - 1/1 = 0$. This implies that $ex(n, H) = o(n^2)$, but it does not provide the precise asymptotic behavior (e.g., $n^{2-\epsilon}$). Therefore, while valid, the Erdős-Stone-Simonovits theorem is not the primary tool for determining extremal numbers of bipartite graphs; we rely on theorems like Kővári-Sós-Turán for those bounds.

3.2 Kővári–Sós–Turán Bound

Theorem 3.2 (Kővári-Sós-Turán 1954).

$$ex(n, K_{s,t}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(t-1)^{\frac{1}{s}} \cdot n^{2-\frac{1}{s}} + O(n).$$

Proof. Let G be a $K_{s,t}$-free graph with n vertices. We will count X, the number of copies of $K_{1,s}$ (stars with s leaves).
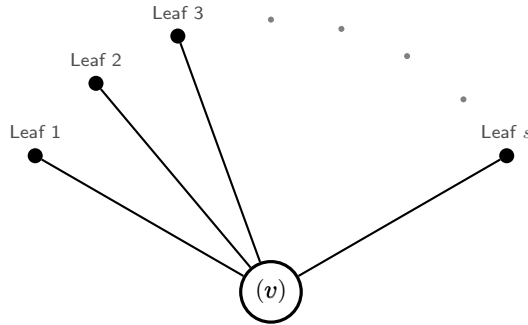
We count this in two ways:

1. Since there is no $K_{s,t}$, any set of s vertices can have at most $t - 1$ common neighbors. Thus:

$$X \leq \binom{n}{s}(t - 1).$$

2. Let d_v be the degree of vertex v. Then:

$$X = \sum_{v \in V(G)} \binom{d_v}{s}.$$

A simple-minded application of Jensen's inequality here fails because the binomial coefficient $\binom{x}{s}$ is not convex for all x. To fix this, we define the function:

$$f_s(x) = \begin{cases} \binom{x}{s} & \text{if } x \geq s - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that $f_s(x)$ is convex for all x because its derivative:

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_s(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x-s+1} \right) \binom{x}{s} & \text{if } x > s - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is non-decreasing. Since d_v is an integer, $\binom{d_v}{s} = f_s(d_v)$. We can now validly apply Jensen's inequality:

$$X = \sum_{v \in V} f_s(d_v) \geq n f_s(d_{\text{avg}}) = n f_s\left(\frac{2m}{n} \right),$$

where $m = e(G)$.

Combining (1) and (2):

$$n f_s\left(\frac{2m}{n} \right) \leq \binom{n}{s} (t - 1).$$

If $m \leq \frac{1}{2}(s - 1)n$, the bound holds trivially. Otherwise, we approximate $\binom{x}{s} \approx \frac{x^s}{s!}$:

$$n \frac{\left(\frac{2m}{n} - s \right)^s}{s!} \leq (t - 1) \frac{n^s}{s!}.$$

Rearranging yields:

$$\frac{2m}{n} \leq (t - 1)^{\frac{1}{s}} n^{1 - \frac{1}{s}} + s \implies m \leq \frac{1}{2} (t - 1)^{\frac{1}{s}} n^{2 - \frac{1}{s}} + O(n).$$

$\square$

3.3 Unit Distance Problem

Example 3.3 (Unit Distance Problem). *How can we place n points in $\mathbb{R}^2$ to maximize the number of pairs (p, q) such that $||p - q|| = 1$?*

A strong construction is a $\sqrt{n} \times \sqrt{n}$ grid. Rather than scaling the grid to unit step size, we scale it such that the distance 1 corresponds to a distance d in the integer grid that occurs most frequently.

The possible distances in an unscaled integer grid are $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ for $0 \leq a, b < \sqrt{n}$. By number theory (Landau-Ramanujan), integers representable as a sum of two squares are those where primes $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$ appear with even exponents.

To get a better bound, we look for "highly composite" integers. Specifically, if we choose a number d composed of a product of many distinct primes $p \equiv 1 \pmod 4$, the number of ways to write d as a sum of two squares is very large. Erdős used this to show there exists a distance occurring:

$$n^{1 + \frac{c}{\log \log n}}.$$

This is significantly larger than the $n\sqrt{\log n}$ bound derived from the Pigeonhole Principle on generic integers.

Theorem 3.4 (Upper Bound for Unit Distances). *The number of unit distances is $O(n^{3/2})$.*

Proof. Given n points in $\mathbb{R}^2$, construct a graph where vertices are points and $v \sim u$ if $||v - u|| = 1$. Observe the graph is $K_{2,3}$-free. Geometrically, this is because two circles with radius 1 intersect at most 2 times; thus, no 2 vertices can share 3 common neighbors.
By KST with $s = 2, t = 3$:

$$e(G) \le \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3-1} \cdot n^{2-\frac{1}{2}} + o(n^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}n^{\frac{3}{2}} + o(n^2).$$

$\square$

3.4 KST for 3-Uniform Hypergraphs

Definition 3.5. *Define $K^{(3)}_{s_1,s_2,t}$ to be the complete 3-uniform, 3-partite hypergraph with parts of size s_1, s_2, t.*

Theorem 3.6 (Generalization of KST to Hypergraphs). *For the 3-uniform case:*

$$ex(n, K^{(3)}_{s_1,s_2,t}) \le C_{s_1,s_2,t}n^{3 - \frac{1}{s_1 s_2}} + O(n^2).$$

Proof. We will count the number of stars $K_{1,1,s_1}$ (sets of edges sharing a common pair of vertices). Let X be this number. For any pair $\{v_1, v_2\}$, let d_{v_1,v_2} be the co-degree (number of edges containing $\{v_1, v_2\}$).

1. **Upper Bound on X:** Fix a set U of size s_1. Define an auxiliary graph G_U on $V(G)$ where $v_1 \sim v_2$ in G_U if $\{v_1, v_2, u\} \in E(G)$ for all $u \in U$. If G_U contains a copy of $K_{s_2,t}$, then combined with U, we form a $K^{(3)}_{s_1,s_2,t}$. Thus, G_U must be $K_{s_2,t}$-free.

$$X \le \binom{n}{s_1}ex(n, K_{s_2,t}) \le C\binom{n}{s_1}n^{2-\frac{1}{s_2}}.$$

2. **Lower Bound on X:** Summing over pairs:

$$X = \sum_{\{v_1,v_2\}\in\binom{V}{2}} \binom{d_{v_1,v_2}}{s_1} \ge \binom{n}{2}f_{s_1}\left(\frac{3m}{\binom{n}{2}}\right).$$

Combining bounds (assuming m is large enough):

$$\binom{n}{2}\frac{\left(\frac{3m}{n^2/2}\right)^{s_1}}{s_1!} \lesssim \frac{n^{s_1}}{s_1!}n^{2-\frac{1}{s_2}}.$$

Simplifying:

$$n^2\left(\frac{m}{n^2}\right)^{s_1} \lesssim n^{s_1+2-\frac{1}{s_2}} \implies m^{s_1} \lesssim n^{3s_1-\frac{1}{s_2}}.$$

Taking the s_1-th root:

$$m \le Cn^{3-\frac{1}{s_1 s_2}}.$$

$\square$

4 Supersaturation and Erdős–Stone (Jan 21)

4.1 Supersaturation Lemma

The classical Turán problem asks for the maximum number of edges in a graph avoiding a subgraph F. Supersaturation asks: what happens if we have just *slightly* more edges than this threshold? It turns out we don't just get one copy of F, but exponentially many.

> **Lemma 4.1** (Supersaturation Lemma). *If G is a graph on n vertices with $e(G) \geq (\pi(F) + \epsilon)\binom{n}{2}$ edges, then G contains at least $\delta(\epsilon)n^{|V(F)|}$ copies of F, where $\delta(\epsilon) > 0$ is a constant independent of n.*

> **Corollary 4.2.** *For the complete graph K_{r+1}, we know $\pi(K_{r+1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{r}$. Thus:*
>
> $$e(G) \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} + \epsilon\right)\binom{n}{2} \implies G \text{ contains } \delta(\epsilon)n^{r+1} \text{ copies of } K_{r+1}.$$

4.2 Hypergraph Kővári-Sós-Turán

We generalize the KST theorem from bipartite graphs to r-uniform hypergraphs. We are looking for the Turán number of the complete r-partite hypergraph $K^{(r)}_{s_1,\ldots,s_r}$. Note that the theorem statement often simplifies the last parameter to t.

> **Theorem 4.3** (Generalized Kővári-Sós-Turán). *Let $K = K^{(r)}_{s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_{r-1},t}$ be the complete r-partite r-uniform hypergraph with part sizes $s_1,\ldots,s_{r-1},t$. Then:*
>
> $$ex(n, K) = O_{s,t}\left(n^{r - \frac{1}{s_1 s_2 \cdots s_{r-1}}}\right).$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on the uniformity r. The base case $r = 2$ is the standard graph KST theorem. Assume the bound holds for $(r-1)$-uniform hypergraphs.

Let G be an r-uniform hypergraph with n vertices and m edges. We define a "hypergraph star" $K^{(r)}_{1,1,\ldots,s_1}$ as a set of s_1 edges that all share a common core of $r - 1$ vertices.

Let X be the number of such stars (copies of $K^{(r)}_{1,1,\ldots,1,s_1}$) in G. We double count X.

1. Lower Bound (Convexity): For every subset $S \in \binom{V(G)}{r-1}$ of size $r - 1$, let the *co-degree* d_S be the number of edges in G containing S. A set S contributes $\binom{d_S}{s_1}$ stars to the count.

$$X = \sum_{S \in \binom{V(G)}{r-1}} \binom{d_S}{s_1}.$$

Using Jensen's Inequality (and the convexity of $\binom{x}{s_1}$), we bound this sum:

$$X \geq \binom{n}{r-1}\binom{\bar{d}}{s_1}, \quad \text{where } \bar{d} = \frac{\sum d_S}{\binom{n}{r-1}} = \frac{rm}{\binom{n}{r-1}}.$$

Approximating for large n: $\bar{d} \approx \frac{r!m}{n^{r-1}}$ and $\binom{x}{k} \approx \frac{x^k}{k!}$, we get:

$$X \gtrsim n^{r-1} \cdot \left(\frac{m}{n^{r-1}}\right)^{s_1}. \tag{1}$$

2. Upper Bound (Induction): Fix a set of vertices $V_1 = \{v_1,\ldots,v_{s_1}\}$. We ask: how many ways can we complete this into a star?

Define an auxiliary $(r-1)$-uniform hypergraph G_{V_1} on $V(G)$. A set e' of size $r - 1$ is an edge in G_{V_1} if $e' \cup \{v_i\} \in E(G)$ for all $i = 1,\ldots,s_1$. In other words, e' is in the common neighborhood of all v_i.

If G_{V_1} contains a copy of $K^{(r-1)}_{s_2,\ldots,s_{r-1},t}$, then combined with V_1, we would form a copy of the forbidden $K^{(r)}_{s_1,\ldots,t}$ in G. Thus, G_{V_1} must be free of $K^{(r-1)}_{s_2,\ldots,t}$. By the inductive hypothesis:

$$e(G_{V_1}) \leq C \cdot n^{(r-1)-\frac{1}{s_2\cdots s_{r-1}}}.$$

Summing over all choices of V_1 (there are $\binom{n}{s_1}$ such sets):

$$X \leq \binom{n}{s_1} \cdot \max_{V_1} e(G_{V_1}) \lesssim n^{s_1} \cdot n^{r-1-\frac{1}{s_2\cdots s_{r-1}}}. \tag{2}$$

3. Conclusion: Comparing (**??**) and (**??**):

$$n^{r-1}\left(\frac{m}{n^{r-1}}\right)^{s_1} \lesssim n^{s_1+r-1-\frac{1}{s_2\cdots s_{r-1}}}.$$

Rearranging for m:

$$m^{s_1} \lesssim n^{(r-1)s_1} \cdot n^{s_1-\frac{1}{s_2\cdots s_{r-1}}} = n^{rs_1-\frac{1}{s_2\cdots s_{r-1}}}.$$

Taking the s_1-th root:

$$m \lesssim n^{r-\frac{1}{s_1 s_2\cdots s_{r-1}}}. \qquad \square$$

4.3 The Erdős-Stone Theorem

> **Definition 4.4** (Blow-up). *A **blow-up** of a graph H, denoted $H(s)$, is obtained by replacing each vertex $v \in V(H)$ with an independent set I_v of size s, and replacing each edge $(u,v) \in E(H)$ with a complete bipartite graph between I_u and I_v.*
> *The Turán graph $T_{n,r}$ is essentially a blow-up of K_r with parts of size n/r.*

> **Theorem 4.5** (Erdős-Stone). *If $e(G) \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} + \epsilon\right)\binom{n}{2}$ and n is sufficiently large, then G contains $T_{s,(r+1)}$ (a blow-up of K_{r+1} with parts of size s).*
> *Consequently, G contains any graph H with $\chi(H) = r+1$ (since any such H is a subgraph of a large enough blow-up of K_{r+1}).*

Proof. **Step 1: Find many cliques.** By the Supersaturation Corollary, since the edge density is greater than the Turán threshold for K_{r+1}, G contains many copies of K_{r+1}:

$$\#K_{r+1} \geq \delta n^{r+1}.$$

Step 2: Construct Auxiliary Hypergraph. Define an $(r+1)$-uniform hypergraph $\mathcal{H}$ with vertex set $V(G)$. Let a set of $r+1$ vertices form an edge in $\mathcal{H}$ if and only if they form a K_{r+1} in the original graph G.
From Step 1, we know $e(\mathcal{H}) \geq \delta n^{r+1}$. Since δ is constant, this is a dense hypergraph.
Step 3: Find a dense structure in the hypergraph. We apply the **Hypergraph KST Theorem** to $\mathcal{H}$. Since $\mathcal{H}$ is dense (order n^{r+1}), it exceeds the KST threshold (which is roughly $n^{(r+1)-\epsilon}$). Therefore, $\mathcal{H}$ must contain a copy of the complete $(r+1)$-partite hypergraph $K^{(r+1)}_{s,s,\ldots,s}$.
Step 4: Map back to G. Let the parts of this hypergraph copy be $U_1,\ldots,U_{r+1}$, each of size s. The definition of the complete hypergraph implies that for *any* choice of vertices $u_1 \in U_1,\ldots,u_{r+1} \in U_{r+1}$, the set $\{u_1,\ldots,u_{r+1}\}$ is an edge in $\mathcal{H}$.
By definition of $\mathcal{H}$, this means $\{u_1,\ldots,u_{r+1}\}$ forms a clique K_{r+1} in G. If every possible tuple forms a clique, then every pair of vertices in distinct parts U_i, U_j must be connected in G.
Thus, $G[U_1 \cup \cdots \cup U_{r+1}]$ contains the complete multipartite graph with parts of size s, which is exactly $T_{s(r+1)}$. $\qquad \square$

4.4 Degenerate Turán Numbers (Bipartite Graphs)

When H is bipartite ($r = 1$), the Erdős-Stone bound gives $1 - 1/1 = 0$, which is trivial. We rely on KST bounds $ex(n, K_{s,t}) = O(n^{2-1/s})$. We examine the sharpness of these bounds.

Theorem 4.6 (Tightness of KST)**.**

1. **Case $s = 1$ (Trees/Forests):**

$$ex(n, K_{1,t}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(t-1)n.$$

   This is tight for a graph consisting of disjoint copies of K_t (or a matching if $t = 1$).

2. **Case $s = 2$ (C_4-free graphs):** We know $ex(n, K_{2,2}) = O(n^{3/2})$. This is tight.

   Construction (Finite Geometry): Let q be a prime power. Construct a bipartite graph G with parts A and B, where $|A| = |B| = q^2$.

   - Identify vertices in A and B with points in the affine plane $\mathbb{F}_q^2$.
   - Define edge $(a, b) \sim (x, y)$ if $ax + by = 1$, where $(a, b) \in A$ and $(x, y) \in B$.

   For a fixed vertex $v = (a, b) \in A$, its neighborhood is the set of solutions (x, y) to the linear equation $ax + by = 1$. This describes a line in $\mathbb{F}_q^2$, which contains q points (unless $(a, b) = (0, 0)$, which we can discard).

   $$e(G) \approx q^2 \cdot q = q^3.$$

   Since $n = 2q^2$, we have $q \approx \sqrt{n/2}$, so $e(G) \approx (n/2)^{3/2} = \Theta(n^{3/2})$.

   Why is it C_4-free? A C_4 corresponds to two vertices in A sharing two common neighbors in B. Geometrically, this means two distinct lines intersect at two distinct points. In a plane, two distinct lines intersect at most at one point. Thus, no C_4 exists.

3. **Case $s = 3$ ($K_{3,3}$-free):** Tightness $ex(n, K_{3,3}) = \Theta(n^{5/3})$ is known.

   Construction Sketch: Vertices are points in $\mathbb{F}_q^3$. Adjacency is defined by $(x, y, z) \sim (a, b, c)$ if $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = 1$. Geometrically, the neighborhood of a point is a unit sphere. If G contained $K_{3,3}$, three vertices in one part would share three common neighbors. This would imply that three unit spheres intersect at three points. In Euclidean geometry, three spheres intersect at most at 2 points (a circle intersects a sphere at 2 points). This logic carries over to $\mathbb{F}_q$ provided -1 is not a square.

4. **Case $s = 4$ ($K_{4,4}$-free):** It is an **open problem** whether the KST bound $O(n^{2-1/4})$ is tight for $K_{4,4}$.

4.5 Extremal Numbers for Trees

Lemma 4.7. If a graph G has average degree d, it contains a subgraph H with minimum degree $\delta(H) \geq d/2$.

Proof. Let $n = |V(G)|$. We have $e(G) = \frac{dn}{2}$. Iteratively delete any vertex with degree strictly less than $d/2$. Let S be the set of removed vertices. The number of edges removed is strictly less than $|S| \cdot \frac{d}{2}$. Even if we remove $n - 1$ vertices, the number of edges removed is $< (n-1)\frac{d}{2} < \frac{dn}{2}$. Thus, the edge set cannot be emptied. The process must stop at a non-empty subgraph where every remaining vertex has degree $\geq d/2$. $\square$

Theorem 4.8. If T is a tree with r edges (so $r + 1$ vertices), then:

$$ex(n, T) \leq rn.$$

Proof. Suppose $e(G) > rn$. Then the average degree of G is $d(G) = \frac{2e(G)}{n} > 2r$. By the Lemma, there exists a subgraph $H \subseteq G$ with minimum degree $\delta(H) > r$. Since degrees are integers, $\delta(H) \geq r$.

We embed T into H greedily:

1. Order the vertices of T as $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{r+1}$ such that each v_i (for $i > 1$) has exactly one neighbor among $\{v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}\}$. (This is always possible by doing a BFS/DFS from a root).

2. Map v_1 to any vertex $u_1 \in V(H)$.

3. Suppose we have embedded $v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}$ as $u_1, \ldots, u_{i-1}$. Let v_j be the parent of v_i in the tree $(j < i)$.

4. We need to map v_i to a neighbor of u_j in H.

5. The vertex u_j has at least r neighbors in H. We have used at most $i - 1$ vertices so far. Since $i \leq r + 1$, we have used at most r vertices.

6. We only care that u_j has neighbors not already used in the current tree embedding. The degree of u_j is $\geq r$. The number of currently used vertices is $i - 1 \leq r$.

7. The bound requires strict inequality or careful counting. If $\delta(H) \geq r$, u_j has r neighbors. We have used $i - 1$ vertices total. If $i - 1 < r$, there is space. If $i - 1 = r$, we are placing the last vertex. The neighbors of u_j could be occupied by the other $r - 1$ vertices of the tree.

8. However, the conjecture is actually $\frac{1}{2}(r)n$. The bound rn is loose enough. If $e(G) > rn$, avg deg $> 2r$, min deg $\geq r + 1$. Then u_j has $r + 1$ neighbors, but the tree only has $r + 1$ vertices total. At step i, only $i - 1 \leq r$ vertices are occupied. Thus there is always at least one free neighbor for u_j.

$\square$

5   Cycles, Girth, and Paths (Jan 23)

5.1   Turán Numbers for Cycles and Girth

Definition 5.1. *If $\mathcal{F}$ is a family of graphs, $ex(n, \mathcal{F}) = $ maximum number of edges in an n vertex graph G that contains no $F \in \mathcal{F}$.*

Lemma 5.2. $ex(n, \mathcal{F}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} + o(1)\right) \binom{n}{2}$ *if* $r = \min_{F \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{X}(F)$

Proof.
$$ex(n, \mathcal{F}) \leq \min_{F \in \mathcal{F}} ex(n, F).$$

By Erdos Stone, we're done. □

Theorem 5.3. *Let* $\mathcal{F} = \{C_3, ..., C_{2k}\}$ *then* $ex(n, \mathcal{F}) \leq n^{1 + \frac{1}{k}}$

Lemma 5.4. *G is $\mathcal{F}$ free iff G has girth $\geq 2k + 1$*

Lemma 5.5. *Every graph G contains a subgraph G' that is bipartite with $e(G') \geq \frac{1}{2}e(G)$.*

Proof. Color vertices red or blue uniformly and independent. Then delete the edges that are monochromatic By independence, for any $e \in E(G)$

$$\Pr[e \in E(G')] = \frac{1}{2} \implies E[e(G')] = \frac{1}{2}e(G).$$

□

We can also prove this with the greedy algorithm and will achieve a slightly better bound.

Proof. To prove theorem 5.3:
Suppose G has at least $n^{1 + \frac{1}{k}}$, by lemma 5.2 we may replace G by a sub-graph of min deg $d \geq n^{1 + \frac{1}{k}}$.
We can do a depth first search by picking a root vertex v. Let V_i be the set of vertices at distance i from v. So $V_0 = \{v\}$ Observe that $G[V_0, V_1, ..., V_k]$ forms a tree with root v and V_i being the descendent at at level i else we get a cycle of length at most $2k$. So we have

$$|V_0| + |V_1| + \cdots + |V_k| \geq 1 + d + (d - 1)d + d(d - 1)^2 + \cdots + d(d - 1)^{k-1} = 1 + d^k > n.$$

So, we have a contradiction. □

Theorem 5.6. $ex(n, C_{2k}) \leq c_k n^{1 + \frac{1}{k}}$

Theorem 5.7. $ex(n, \{C_4, C_6, ..., C_{2k}\}) \leq 2n^{1 + \frac{1}{k}}$

Remark 5.8. *The exponent $1 + \frac{1}{k}$ is sharp if $k = 2, 3, 5$*

5.2   Turán Numbers for Paths

Theorem 5.9. *Let P_k be a path with k edges then*

$$ex(n, P_k) \leq \frac{k}{2}n.$$

Proof. By induction on n it is enough to work with connected graph as we can just split into connected components. Delete vertices of degree $\leq \frac{k}{2}$. If $e(G) > \frac{k}{2}n$ then this also holds after deletions. So WLOG G has minimum degree at least $\frac{k}{2}$.

Let $v_0, v_1, ..., v_r$ be the longest path in G. The neighbors of v_0, v_r are in the path otherwise you can extend the path. If $v_0 \sim v_r$ then $v_0 v_1 ... v_r$ is a cycle and so $v_i v_{i+1} ... v_r v_0 ... v_{i-1}$ is also a path of same length. Thus, the neighbors of v_i are inside the path. So $\{v_0, v_1, ..., v_r\}$ is a connected conponent of G and thus $v \geq k + 1$ else $e(G) \leq \frac{(r-1)n}{2}$. Otherwise, if $v_0 \not\sim v_r$ then there exist i such that $v_0 \sim v_{i+1}$ and $v_r \sim v_i$ then we can produce a cycle $v_0 v_{i+1} v_{i+2} ... v_r v_i v_{i-1} ... v_0$ and this is of length r, so it becomes the previous case. By pigeonhole, such a i exist as $\{i : v_0 v_i + 1 \in E(G)\}$ and $\{i : v_r v_i \in E(G)\}$ must intersect as $r \leq k$ by $v_0 v_r \notin E(G)$ $\qquad\qquad$ $\square$

6 Projective Planes and C_{2k}-Free Graphs (Jan 26)

6.1 Projective Plane over a Field

Definition 6.1. ***Projective Plane over a Field.*** *Let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field.*

1. *Points: The set of lines through 0 in $\mathbb{F}^3$; equivalently, the 1-dimensional subspaces.*

2. *Lines: The set of planes through 0 in $\mathbb{F}^3$; equivalently, the 2-dimensional subspaces.*

3. *Incidence: A point P lies on a line ℓ if $P \subset \ell$.*

Observe:

1. *Any two points determine a unique line.*

2. *Any two lines intersect in a unique point.*

3. *There exist 4 points no three of which are collinear.*

Inside a projective plane over $\mathbb{F}$, there is a copy of the affine plane $\mathbb{F}^2$ embedded as $\{z = 1\}$.
We denote this by $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F})$.
We say $p \sim \ell$ if $p \in \ell$ for p a point and ℓ a line of $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_q)$.

6.2 C_4-Free Graph from $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_q)$

Remark 6.2. *There are $q^3 - 1$ nonzero vectors in $\mathbb{F}_q^3 \setminus \{0\}$. We identify points of $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ with equivalence classes of nonzero vectors under*

$$(x, y, z) \sim (\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z) \quad \text{for } \lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times.$$

There are $q - 1$ nonzero choices for λ, so the number of points in $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is

$$\frac{q^3 - 1}{q - 1} = q^2 + q + 1.$$

By a similar argument, the number of lines is also $q^2 + q + 1$.
Each line contains exactly $q + 1$ points and dually, each point lies on exactly $q + 1$ lines. There is a natural bijection (called a polarity*) between points and lines, preserving incidence: given a point p, its corresponding line is the orthogonal complement $p^\perp$.*

Theorem 6.3. ***Construction of a C_4-free graph:***
We construct an improved C_4-free graph as follows:

- *The vertices are the points of $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_q)$.*

- *Points p_1 and p_2 are adjacent if and only if $p_1 \in p_2^\perp$ (i.e., p_1 lies on the line associated to p_2's orthogonal complement).*

For any pair p_1, p_2, their common neighborhood is

$$p_1^\perp \cap p_2^\perp,$$

which is a single point. Thus, the graph is C_4-free (contains no 4-cycles). This gives $q^2 + q + 1$ vertices with average degree $\approx q$.
Note: There exist p such that $p \subseteq p^\perp$.

6.3   General Projective Planes

Definition 6.4. *General Projective Planes.* *If P (points) and L (lines) are sets with an incidence relation such that:*

1. *For any two points, there is a unique line through them.*

2. *Any two lines meet at a unique point.*

3. *There exist four points, no three collinear.*
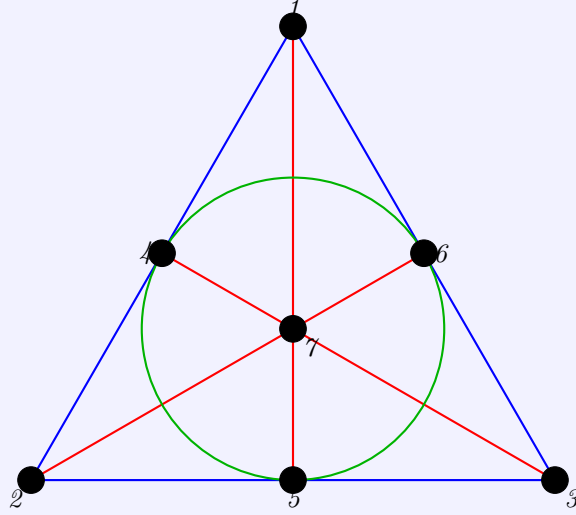
Example: The Fano plane (order 2) with 7 points and 7 lines. Each line contains 3 points, and each point lies on 3 lines.

Definition 6.5. *Order of a Projective Plane.* *The order of a projective plane is the number of points per line minus one (so q if each line has $q + 1$ points).*

Remark 6.6. *Are there planes of order which are not prime powers?*

6.4 C_{2k}-Free Graphs for $k = 2, 3, 5$

Theorem 6.7. *Construction of C_{2k}-free graphs for $k = 2, 3, 5$:*
Let q be a prime power and let $\mathbb{F}_q$ be the finite field with q elements. Define a graph G on the vertex set $\mathbb{F}_q^k$ (the set of k-tuples over $\mathbb{F}_q$) as follows:
For $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{k-1})$ and $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, b_1, \ldots, b_{k-1})$ in $\mathbb{F}_q^k$, declare $\mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{b}$ if and only if for all $j = 0, 1, \ldots, k - 2$,

$$b_j = a_j + a_{j+1} \cdot b_{k-1}$$

where indices are taken modulo k (so $a_k = a_0$).
Then G is C_{2k}-free, i.e., it contains no cycle of length $2k$.

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that G contains a cycle of length $2k$:

$$\mathbf{a}^1, \mathbf{b}^1, \mathbf{a}^2, \mathbf{b}^2, \ldots, \mathbf{a}^k, \mathbf{b}^k,$$

with $\mathbf{a}^i \sim \mathbf{b}^i \sim \mathbf{a}^{i+1}$ for all i, indices modulo k.

Step 1: System of equations.   For each $i = 1, \ldots, k$ and $j = 0, \ldots, k - 2$, adjacency gives:

$$b_j^i = a_j^i + a_{j+1}^i \cdot b_{k-1}^i \qquad \text{(from } \mathbf{a}^i \sim \mathbf{b}^i\text{)}$$
$$b_j^i = a_j^{i+1} + a_{j+1}^{i+1} \cdot b_{k-1}^i \qquad \text{(from } \mathbf{b}^i \sim \mathbf{a}^{i+1}\text{)}$$

Subtract:

$$(a_j^i - a_j^{i+1}) + (a_{j+1}^i - a_{j+1}^{i+1}) \cdot b_{k-1}^i = 0$$

or

$$(a_j^{i+1} - a_j^i) + (a_{j+1}^{i+1} - a_{j+1}^i) \cdot b_{k-1}^i = 0$$

Summing over i:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k}(a_j^{i+1} - a_j^i) + \sum_{i=1}^{k}(a_{j+1}^{i+1} - a_{j+1}^i)b_{k-1}^i = 0$$

The first sum telescopes to zero (since indices are cyclic), so for each $j = 0, \ldots, k-2$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k}(a_{j+1}^{i+1} - a_{j+1}^i)\, b_{k-1}^i = 0 \tag{3}$$

Step 2: Specialize $j = k-2$. Let $\triangle_i = a_{k-1}^{i+1} - a_{k-1}^i$ and $x_i = b_{k-1}^i$. Then:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \triangle_i x_i = 0$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \triangle_i = 0$$

by telescoping.

Step 3: Linear algebra. The system (**??**) for $j = 0, \ldots, k-2$ can be written as a $(k-1) \times k$ Vandermonde-type matrix V applied to the vector $(\triangle_1, \ldots, \triangle_k)$:

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_k \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_k^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{k-2} & x_2^{k-2} & \cdots & x_k^{k-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

The equations become $V \cdot (\triangle_1, \ldots, \triangle_k)^\top = 0$. Since $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \triangle_i = 0$, the vector is in the kernel of the row $(1, 1, \ldots, 1)$.

Step 4: Key property of the x_i.

> **Claim 6.8.** *For each i, $x_i \neq x_{i+1}$ (indices modulo k).*

Proof. If $x_i = x_{i+1}$, then $b_{k-1}^i = b_{k-1}^{i+1}$. By the adjacency relations, this forces $\mathbf{b}^i = \mathbf{b}^{i+1}$, so $\mathbf{a}^{i+1} = \mathbf{a}^{i+2}$, contradicting that the cycle is proper. $\square$

Step 5: Contradiction for $k = 2, 3, 5$. Since not all $\triangle_i$ are zero (otherwise the cycle is trivial), and $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \triangle_i = 0$, equation $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \triangle_i x_i = 0$ forces a linear dependence among the x_i (not all distinct). Thus, for these small k we can classify possibilities:

> **Claim 6.9.** *For $k = 2, 3, 5$, if $x_i = x_j$ for some $i \neq j$, then $x_i = x_{i+1}$ for some i, contradicting the above claim.*

- **Case $k = 2$:** Only possible if $x_1 = x_2$, violating $x_1 \neq x_2$.

- **Case $k = 3$:** If $x_1 = x_2$, $x_2 = x_3$, or $x_3 = x_1$, we violate the claim.

- **Case $k = 5$:** If $x_i = x_j$ for $i \neq j$, by relabeling, could assume $x_1 = x_j$ for $j = 2, 3, 4, 5$:

  - $j = 2$ or 5 gives $x_1 = x_2$ or $x_5 = x_1$, directly a violation.

– $j = 3$: $x_1 = x_3$. The system $\sum_{i=1}^{5} \triangle_i = 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^{5} \triangle_i x_i = 0$ with $x_1 = x_3$ and $x_i \neq x_{i+1}$ for any i only allows further coincidences that eventually force $x_i = x_{i+1}$.

– $j = 4$: similarly, $x_1 = x_4$ eventually forces a pair $x_i = x_{i+1}$.

- **Case** $k = 4$**:** The pattern $x_1 = x_3 \neq x_2 = x_4$ is possible with no consecutive equal x_i, which is why this construction fails for $k = 4$.

Therefore, for $k = 2, 3, 5$, no proper $2k$-cycle exists in G. $\qquad\square$

7 Algebraic Construction for $ex(n, K_{s,t})$ (Jan 28)

7.1 Random Polynomial Construction

Recall: $ex(n, K_{s,t}) \leq c_{s,t} n^{2-\frac{1}{s}} + o(n)$. We will see that $ex(n, K_{s,t}) = \theta\left(n^{2-\frac{1}{s}}\right)$ for $t \geq t_0(s)$.

> **Theorem 7.1.** *Construction of the extremal graph for $ex(n, K_{s,t})$.*

Proof. We will first consider a random graph by picking edges with probability $p = n^{-\frac{1}{s}}$. Let $x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)}$ be s vertices chosen uniformly at random without replacement on the left. Let $N(x^{(1),...,x^{(s)}})$ that are the common neighbors with $d(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)}) = |N(...)|$. Let our random variable be $d(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})$ and is distributed according to

$$Binomial(n, p^s) = Binomial\left(n, \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim Poisson(1).$$

So $\mathbb{E}[d(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})] = 1$ and $\mathbb{E}[d(...)^k] = o_k(1)$. With probability $\frac{1}{n^\epsilon}$ there is at least $\epsilon \log n$ neighbors. Yet there are $\binom{n}{s}$ such s tuples $(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})$. and then $\frac{n}{s}$ disjoint. This does not work.

Consider another construction of $K_{s,t}$-free graph with $\Omega(n^{2-\frac{1}{s}})$ edges.
For a bipartite graph with $\mathbb{F}_p^s$ where $n = 2p^s$ on each side we say $x \sim y$ if $f(x, y) = 0$. Pick equation f uniformly at random among all polynomials in s, t of degree at most $d =$ in each of x and y. It would be

$$f = \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq d} c_{\alpha\beta} x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} ... x_s^{\alpha_s} y_1^{\beta_1} y_2^{\beta_2} ... y_s^{\beta_s}. \qquad (c_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{F}_p, |\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_d)$$

Part I: This random graph is locally (neighborhood look "similar") similar to uniform random graph.
Part II: Globally very different/more discrete. $\qquad\square$

> **Lemma 7.2.** *For any fixed $x, y \in \mathbb{F}_p^s$*
> $$\Pr[x \sim y] = \frac{1}{p}.$$

Proof. We have

$$f = c_{0,0} + \sum_{\alpha, \beta \neq 0} c_{\alpha\beta} x^\alpha b^\beta.$$

For any choice of $c_{\alpha,\beta}$ fir $(\alpha, \beta) \neq (0, 0)$ there is a unique choice of $c_{0,0}$ such that $f(x, y) = 0$.

$$\mathbb{E}[e(G)] = \frac{1}{p} n^2 = c_s n^{2-\frac{1}{s}}.$$

$\qquad\square$

Let $x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)}$ be s vertices on say left, $N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})$ be the common neighbors with of $x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)}$ and this is same as $\{y \in \mathbb{F}_p^s : f(x^{(1)}, y) = 0, ..., f(x^{(s)}, y) = 0\}$.

> **Lemma 7.3.** *If g is a random polynomial of degree of D in m variables and $z^{(1)}, ..., z^{(t)} \in \mathbb{F}_p^m$ then the random variables $g(z^{(1)}), ..., g(z^t)$ are independent if $D > t$ and $p > t^2$.*

Warm up: When $m = 1$, write $g(x) = \underbrace{a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_{t-1} x^{t-1}}_{g_{small}(x)} + \underbrace{\cdots + a_D x^D}_{g_{large}(x)}$.
For any choice of $g_{large}(x)$ and any values $b_1, ..., b_t$ there is a unique polynomial g_{small} such that $g(z^{(i)}) = g_{small}(z^{(i)}) + g_{large}(z^{(i)}) = b_i$ for $i = 1, ..., t$ if and only if $g_{small}(z^{(i)}) = b_i - g_{large}(z^{(i)})$ by lagrange interpolation.

For the general case, if $z_1^{(1)}, ..., z_1^{(t)}, ..., z_m^{(1)}, ..., z_m^{(t)}$ are distinct, then $g(x_1, ..., x_m) = \overline{g}(x_1) +$ other terms and use $m = 1 =$ case. Pick a invertible linear transform $f : \mathbb{F}_p^s \to \mathbb{F}_p^s$ such that $Tz^{(1)}, ..., Tz^{(t)}$ are distinct. To pick such a T, let $T(x_1, ..., x_s) = (x_1 + S(x_2, ..., x_s), x_2, ..., x_s)$. For $z^{(i)}, z^{(j)}$ distinct, the

space of S for which $T(z^{(i)}) = T(z^{(j)})$ is of co-dimension 1, so a random S has probability $\frac{1}{p}$ of satisfying this. So $\Pr[\exists i, j \text{ such that } T(z^{(i)}) = T(z^{(j)})] \le \frac{1}{p}\binom{t}{2} < 1$.

We can now conclude from

$$\Pr[f(x^{(1)}, y) = 0, ..., f(x^{(s)}, y) = 0] = \frac{1}{p^s}.$$

If $d > s$ and $p > s^2$ then

$$\mathbb{E}[N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})] = 1.$$

Furthermore, if α is a positive integer and $p \cdot s < d$ then

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left|N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})\right|^p\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{y \in \mathbb{F}_p^s} R(y)\right)^\alpha\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{y^{(1)}, ..., y^{(\alpha)}} R(y^{(1)})...R(y^{(\alpha)})\right].$$

Where $R(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y \in N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$= \sum_{y^{(1)}, ..., y^{(\alpha)}} p^{-s\#\text{distinct y's}} \le \sum_k \sum_{y^{(1)}, ..., y^{(k)} \in \mathbb{F}_p^s} p^{-sk} = \sum_k p^{sk} p^{-sk} \cdot \#\text{ways to partition a objection into } k \text{ bins}.$$

Last equality from having to choose $y^{(i)}$ such that k are distinct. This is in $O(1)$. We want to assign values to $y^{(i)}$ such that exactly k are distinct. Equivalently, choose k distinct values in $\mathbb{F}_p^s$. Then choose which of the $y^{(i)}$ go to which bin.

$$\Pr[|N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})| \ge T] \le \frac{\mathbb{E}\left[\left|N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})\right|^\alpha\right]}{T^\alpha} = \frac{C_{\alpha,s}}{T^\alpha}.$$

The set $N(x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(s)})$ is contained in $\{y \in \mathbb{F}_p^s : f(x^{(1)}, y) = 0, ..., f(x^{(s)}, y) = 0\}$.
A vector subspace V of $\mathbb{F}_p^s$ of dimension D has p^D elements.

> **Theorem 7.4.** *Lang-Weil Theorem: If $g_1, \ldots, g_r$ are polynomials of degree $\le D$ in s variables over $\mathbb{F}_p$, then the set $\{y \in \mathbb{F}_p^s : g_1(y) = \cdots = g_r(y) = 0\}$ has either $O_{D,r}(1)$ points, or more than $\frac{p}{2}$ points.*

So $\Pr[\text{some } s \text{ vertices have neighborhood of size} \ge O_{s,\alpha}(1)] \le C_{s,\alpha} \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^{-\alpha} \binom{p^s}{s}$. Choose $\alpha = s^2 + 1$. To ensure this probability goes to 0, we need to choose $d = s^2 + 1$.

8 Regularity for Binary Words (Feb 4)

8.1 Definitions and Chernoff Bound

Definition 8.1. *Binary word is sequence $w_1, w_2, ..., w_n \in \{0,1\}$ and write $w = w_1 w_2 ..., w_n$. The density of w is*
$$d(w) = \frac{\#1\text{'s in } w}{n}.$$

Definition 8.2. *Word w is ϵ-regular if for any subword w' of w of length $\geq \epsilon \cdot \text{len}(w)$ satisfies*
$$|d(w) - d(w')| \leq \epsilon.$$

Lemma 8.3. *By Chernoff bound,*
$$\Pr[|d(w') - d(w)| \geq \epsilon] \leq e^{-c_\epsilon n}.$$

9 Regularity Lemma for Binary Words (Feb 6)

9.1 The Regularity Lemma

Definition 9.1. *Partition $\mathcal{P}'$ is a refinement of partition $\mathcal{P}$ if each $w' \in \mathcal{P}'$ is a sub-word of some word in $\mathcal{P}$*

Theorem 9.2. *(Regularity Lemma for Binary Words)*
For all $\epsilon > 0$, every word $w \in \{0,1\}^n$ can be partitioned into $\leq M(\epsilon)$ many sub-words $w^{(1)}, ..., w^{(m)}$ (i.e. $w = w^{(1)}...w^{(m)}$). So that the total length of $w^{(i)}$'s that are ϵ-irregular is at most ϵn.

Proof. For a partition $\mathcal{P}$ of w into sub-words $\mathcal{P} = \{w^{(1)}, ..., w^{(m)}\}$ we define $f(\mathcal{P}) = \sum_{w' \in \mathcal{P}} d(w)^2 |w'|/|w|$. Alternatively, we pick a symbol of w at random, say $i \in [n]$ uniformly, then pick another symbol at random from the same part as 1'st, say j is picked.

$$\Pr[w_i = w_j] = \sum_{w' \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{|w'|}{|w|}(d(w')^2 + (1 - d(w'))^2) = 2f(\mathcal{P}) + \sum_{w'} \frac{|w'|}{|w|} - 2\sum_{w'} d(w')\frac{|w'|}{|w|} = 2f(\mathcal{P}) + 1 - 2d(w).$$

Lemma 9.3. *If $\mathcal{P}'$ is a refinement of $\mathcal{P}$ then*

$$f(\mathcal{P}') = f(\mathcal{P}) + \sum_{w' \in \mathcal{P}'} (d(w') - d(\text{parent}(w')))^2 \frac{|w'|}{|w|}.$$

Proof. Expanding the second term we have

$$\sum_{w' \in \mathcal{P}'} d(w')\frac{|w'|}{|w|} - 2d(w')d(\text{parent}(w')) + d(\text{parent}(w'))^2\frac{|w'|}{|w|} = \sum_1 + \sum_2 + \sum_3.$$

We have $\sum_1 = f(\mathcal{P}')$ and

$$\sum_2 = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{P}} \sum_{\substack{w' \in \mathcal{P}' \\ \text{parent}(w') = \tilde{w}}} \left(-2d(w')d(\tilde{w})\frac{|w'|}{|w|}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{P}} -2d(\tilde{w})\frac{1}{|w|} \sum_{\substack{w' \in \mathcal{P}' \\ \text{parent}(w') = \tilde{w}}} d(w')|w'|$$

$$= \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{P}} -2d(\tilde{w})\frac{1}{|w|} \cdot d(\tilde{w})|\tilde{w}|$$

$$= \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{P}} -2d(\tilde{w})^2\frac{|\tilde{w}|}{|w|}$$

$$= -2f(\mathcal{P})$$

Then for the third sum

$$\sum_3 = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{P}} \sum_{\substack{w' \in \mathcal{P}' \\ \text{parent}(w') = \tilde{w}}} d(\tilde{w})^2\frac{|w'|}{|w|}$$

$$= \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{P}} d(\tilde{w})^2\frac{|\tilde{w}|}{|w|} = f(\mathcal{P})$$

So we have $\sum_1 + \sum_2 + \sum_3 = f(\mathcal{P}') - f(\mathcal{P})$ $\qquad\square$

Start with the trivial partition (i.e. $\mathcal{P} = \{w\}$) and repeat while $\sum_{w' \in \mathcal{P} w' \text{ is } \epsilon\text{-irregular}} |w'| \leq \epsilon|w|$.
For $w' \in \mathcal{P}$ that is ϵ-irregular, find a way to write as $w' = w^{(1)}w^{(2)}w^{(3)}$ where $|d(w^{(2)}) - d(w^{(1)})| \geq \epsilon$ and $|w^{(2)}| \geq \epsilon|w'|$ Replace w' with the three words $w^{(1)}, w^{(2)}, w^{(3)}$ to obtain a new partition of w, call it $\mathcal{P}'$. Repeat with $\mathcal{P}$ replaced by $\mathcal{P}'$.

To analyze this algorithm, if we drop some words we have

$$f(\mathcal{P}') \geq f(\mathcal{P}) + \sum_{\substack{w' \in \mathcal{P}' \\ w' \text{ is } \epsilon\text{-irregular}}} \sum_{w^{(2)}} (d(w^{(2)} - d(w'))) \frac{|w^{(2)}|}{|w|} \geq f(\mathcal{P}) + \sum_{\substack{w' \in \mathcal{P}' \\ w' \text{ is } \epsilon\text{-irregular}}} \epsilon^2 \frac{\epsilon |w'|}{|w|} = f(\mathcal{P}) + \epsilon^4.$$

Note: $f(\mathcal{P}) \leq 1$ for any partition $\mathcal{P}$.
So the number of steps in the algorithm is $\leq \frac{1}{\epsilon^4}$. The theorem holds with $M(\epsilon) = 3^{1/\epsilon^4}$ □

9.2   Twin Subsequences

Example 9.4. *Define a twin in a word $w \in \{0,1\}^n$ is a pair of subsequences $x, y \in w$ that are disjoint (no symbol in both x and y) and are equal as word.*
We define
$$t(w) = \text{the length of longest pair twins in } w \text{ and } t(n) = \min_{w \in \{0,1\}^n} t(w).$$

We have the trivial bounds $\frac{n}{4} \leq t(n) \leq \frac{n}{2}$.

Theorem 9.5.
$$t(n) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - o(1)\right) n.$$

Proof. Pick small $\epsilon > 0$ and cut w into ϵ-regular words $t \leq \epsilon n$ junk symbols. Enough $t(w) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - c\epsilon\right) |w|$ for ϵ-regular w.
Cut w into $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ equally long sub-words $w^{(1)}, ..., w^{(m)}$ where $m = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$.
The first twin is 0's from $w^{(1)}$ + 1's from $w^{(2)}$ + 0's from $w^{(3)}$...
The second twin is 1's from $w^{(1)}$ + 0's from $w^{(2)}$ + 1's from $w^{(3)}$...
Choose twins then
$$|\# \text{ 0's in } w^{(i)}| - |\# \text{ 1's in } w^{(2)}| \leq \epsilon |w^{(1)}|.$$

So, # symbols not in either of the twins is less than or equal to

$$\epsilon |w| (\text{1's in } w^{(1)}) + \epsilon |w| (\text{1's in } w^{(2)}) + \sum_i 4\epsilon |w^{(i)}|.$$

□

10 Szemerédi's Graph Regularity Lemma (Feb 13)

10.1 ϵ-Regular Pairs and Partitions

Definition 10.1. *For disjoint sets $U, V \subset V(G)$, the density between U and V is*

$$d(U, V) = \frac{e(U, V)}{|U||V|}.$$

Definition 10.2. *A pair (U, V) of disjoint subsets of $V(G)$ is ϵ-regular if $\forall U' \subseteq U, V' \subseteq V$ such that $|U'| \geq \epsilon|U|$ and $|V'| \geq \epsilon|V|$ we have*

$$|d(U, V) - d(U', V')| \leq \epsilon.$$

Definition 10.3. *We say a partition $V(G) = V_1 \cup ... \cup V_k \cup J$ is ϵ-regular partition when*

1. *$|J| \leq \epsilon|V(G)|$*

2. *$|V_1| = |V_2| = ... = |V_k|$*

3. *All except $\leq \epsilon k^2$ pairs (V_1, V_2) are ϵ-regular*

10.2 Proof of the Regularity Lemma

Theorem 10.4. *(Szemeredi's Regularity Lemma) $\forall \epsilon > 0, m$ there exist a constant $M = M(\epsilon, m)$ such that every graph admits an ϵ-regular partition $V(G) = V_1 \cup \cdots \cup V_k \cup J$ where the number of parts $m \leq k \leq M$.*

Remark 10.5. *# edges inside parts + # edges adjacent to J + # edges in ϵ-irregular pairs is at most*

$$k\binom{n/k}{2} + (\epsilon n) \cdot n + \epsilon k^2 (n/k)^2 \leq \frac{1}{k}n^2 + \epsilon n^2 + \epsilon n^2.$$

Proof. For a partition $\mathcal{P}$ of $V := V(G)$, we define

$$f(\mathcal{P}) = \sum_{U, W \in \mathcal{P}, U \neq W} \underbrace{d(U, W)^2 \frac{|U||W|}{|V|^2}}_{f(U, W)}.$$

Lemma 10.6. *Suppose $A, B \subset V$ are disjoint and we have partitions $A = A_1 \cup \cdots \cup A_k$ and $B = B_1 \cup \cdots \cup B_l$ then*

$$\sum_{i,j} f(A_i, B_j) = f(A, B) + \sum_{i,j} (d(A, B) - d(A_i, B_j))^2 \frac{|A_i||B_j|}{|V|^2}.$$

Proof is exactly the same as the proof of the regularity lemma for binary words.

Algorithm: To find an ϵ-regular partition

1. Start with any equipartition of V into m parts.

2. We will start with partitions of the form $V = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup ... \cup V_k \cup J_1 \cup ... \cup J_\ell$

3. For each ϵ-irregular pair (V_i, V_j) there exist partitions $V_i = V_{i,1}^{(i,j)} \cup V_{i,2}^{(i,j)}$ and $V_j = V_{j,1}^{(i,j)} \cup V_{j,2}^{(i,j)}$ such that $|d(V_i, V_j) - d(V_{i,1}^{(i,j)}, V_{j,1}^{(i,j)})| \geq \epsilon$ and $|V_i^{(i,j)}| \geq \epsilon|V_i|$ and $|V_j^{(i,j)}| \geq \epsilon|V_j|$
   Note: We write is as such since there may be many ϵ-irregular pairs (V_i, V_j) and we want to keep track of them.

4. For each i consider all partitions of V_i as $V_i = V_{i,1} \cup V_{i,2}$ and take the common refinement. Two V, V' are in the same part of the refinement iff V, V' are in the same part in each of the partitions. Observe: Each V_i is cut into $\leq 2^k$ parts.

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be the old partition and $\mathcal{P}_{\text{new}}$ be the new partition.

$$f(\mathcal{P}_{\text{new}}) = \sum_{\substack{A,B \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{new}} \\ A \neq B}} f(A, B)$$

$$\geq \sum_i f(J_i, ?) + \sum_{i,j} \sum_{\substack{A,B \\ \text{parent}(A)=V_i \\ \text{parent}(B)=V_j}} f(A, B)$$

$$\geq f(\text{Junk}) + \sum_{i \neq j} \left(f(V_i, V_j) + \epsilon^2 \frac{\epsilon^2 |V_i||V_j|}{|V|^2} \right)$$

$$= f(\mathcal{P}) + \epsilon^4 \left(\frac{|V| - |\text{Junk}|}{|V|} \right)^2$$

$$\geq f(\mathcal{P}) + \frac{\epsilon^4}{4}$$

5. Cut each of the parts in $\mathcal{P}_{\text{new}}$ into equally big parts so total # parts is $\leq k \cdot 4^k$ and some left over where # of leftovers is $\leq k 2^k$ and the size of them $\leq k 2^k \cdot \frac{|V|}{k 4^k} \leq \frac{|V|}{2^k}$

So the total junk size is $\leq \sum_{k \geq m} \frac{|V|}{2^k}$

The total number of iterations is at most $\frac{4}{\epsilon^4}$, and let $g(k) = k \cdot 4^k$. The total number of parts at the end is at most

$$M \leq g^{(\lceil 1/\epsilon^5 \rceil)}(m)$$

where $g^{(t)}$ denotes g composed with itself t times, starting from m; that is, we iterate g at most $\frac{1}{\epsilon^5}$ times as $\epsilon k^2 \cdot \frac{\epsilon^4}{k^2} = \epsilon^5$.

So using $g(k) \leq 4^{4^k}$ we have

$$M \leq 4^{4^{4^{4^{\cdots 4^m}}}} \left. \right\} \frac{2}{\epsilon^5} \text{ times.}$$

$\square$

11 Triangle Counting and Removal Lemmas (Feb 16)

11.1 Triangle Counting Lemma

> **Lemma 11.1 (Triangle Counting Lemma).** *Let* $X, Y, Z \subset V(G)$ *be disjoint with* $d(X,Y), d(X,Z), d(Y,Z) \geq 2\epsilon$, *and suppose* (X,Y), (X,Z), (Y,Z) *are* ϵ-regular. *Then the number of* XYZ-*triangles is at least*
>
> $$(1-2\epsilon)(d(X,Y) - \epsilon)(d(X,Z) - \epsilon)(d(Y,Z) - \epsilon)|X||Y||Z|$$

Proof. Observe the following:

1. $Y_{\mathrm{bad}} = \{x \in X : \deg_Y(x) < (d(X,Y) - \epsilon)|Y|\}$

2. $Z_{\mathrm{bad}} = \{x \in Z : \deg_Z(x) < (d(X,Z) - \epsilon)|Z|\}$

Then $|Y_{\mathrm{bad}}|, |Z_{\mathrm{bad}}| \leq \epsilon|X|$.
Consider Y_{bad},

$$e(Y_{\mathrm{bad}}, Y) = \sum_{x \in Y_{\mathrm{bad}}} \deg_Y(x) < |Y_{\mathrm{bad}}(d(X,Y) - \epsilon)|Y|.$$

By ϵ-regularity we have $d(X,Y) - \epsilon$ is within ϵ of $d(X,Y)$ so a contradiction if $|Y_{\mathrm{bad}}| > \epsilon|X|$.

To prove the Triangle Counting Lemma, let $X' := X \setminus (Y_{\mathrm{bad}} \cup Z_{\mathrm{bad}})$ then $|X'| \geq (1 - 2\epsilon)|X|$ by observation.
Let $x \in X'$ then $N_Y(x) := N(x) \cap Y$ and $N_Z(x) := N(x) \cap Z$.
The number of triangles containing x is

$$e(N_Y(x), N_Z(x)) \geq |N_Y(x)||N_Z(x)|(d(Y,Z) - \epsilon). \tag{*}$$

By ϵ-regularity of (Y,Z) and definition of bad. Additionally

$$(*) \geq (d(X,Y) - \epsilon)(d(X,Z) - \epsilon)(d(Y,Z) - \epsilon)|Y||Z|.$$

So

$$\#\triangle = \sum_{x \in X'} (*) \geq (*)(1 - 2\epsilon)|X|.$$

$\square$

11.2 Triangle Removal Lemma

> **Lemma 11.2.** *Triangle Removal Lemma:* $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ *such that every graph with* $\leq \delta n^3$ *triangles can be made triangle free by deleting only* ϵn^2 *edges.*

Proof. Pick $\epsilon' = \frac{\epsilon}{4}$ and $m = \frac{4}{\epsilon}$ and apply szemeredi's regularity lemma to G to get an ϵ-regular partition $V(G) = V_1 \cup \cdots \cup V_k \cup J$ where $m \leq k \leq M(\epsilon', m)$ and $|J| \leq \epsilon'n$. To clean up the graph

1. Delete all edges incident to J as we do not know anything about J

2. Delete all edges inside ϵ-irregular parts

3. Delete all edges inside a single V_i

4. Delete edges between V_i and V_j if $d(V_i, V_j) < 2\epsilon'$

If at least one $\triangle$ survives, say xyz with $x \in X, y \in Y, z \in Z$ with $X, Y, Z \in \{V_1, ..., V_k\}$ then X, Y, Z satisfy the condition of triangle counting lemma. So we have

$$\#\triangle \in G \geq \#XYZ\triangle \geq (1-2\epsilon')(d(X,Y)-\epsilon)(d(X,Z)-\epsilon)(d(Y,Z)-\epsilon)|X||Y||Z| \geq (1-2\epsilon)\epsilon^3 \left(\frac{|V(G)|(1-\epsilon')}{M} \right)^3.$$

So the total $\#$ edges deleted in steps (1)-(4) is at most

$$n|J| + \#\epsilon'\text{-irregular pairs} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 + k\binom{\frac{n}{k}}{2} + k^2 \cdot \epsilon' \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 \leq \epsilon'n^2 + \epsilon'k^2 \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 + \frac{n^2}{m} + \epsilon'n^2.$$

So the bound we get is $\delta \geq \frac{1}{\text{tower}(\frac{c}{\epsilon^5})}$

$\square$

12 Roth's Theorem(Feb 18)

Theorem 12.1. *Roth's Theorem (1953): If $A \subset [n]$ of density at least $\alpha > 0$ (i.e. $|A| \geq \alpha n$) and $n \geq n_0(\alpha)$ then A contains a 3-term arithmetic progression i.e., a set of the form $x, x + d, x + 2d$ with $d \neq 0$*

Remark 12.2. *Same holds for $A \subset P$ for any n-term arithmetic progression P.*

Theorem 12.3. *Szemeredi Theorem (1974): $\forall \alpha > 0, \forall k$ if $n \geq n_0(\alpha, k)$ then $|A| \geq \alpha n \implies A$ contains a k-term arithmetic progression.*

Theorem 12.4. *Corner Theorem: $\forall \beta > 0$ and $A \subset [n]^2$ with $|A| \geq \beta n^2$ and $n \geq n_0(\beta)$ then A contains a "corner" which is a set of the form $(x, y), (x + d, y), (x, y + d)$ with $d \neq 0$*

Remark 12.5. *Corner Theorem $\implies$ Roth's Theorem: Given $A \subset [n]$ define $B \subset [2n]^2$ by $B = \{(x, y) \in [2n]^2 : x - y \in A\}$. We have*

$$|B| \geq n|A| \geq \alpha n^2.$$

So with $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{4}$ and applying corner's theorem and projecion of $B \to A$ we have a 3-term arithmetic progression.

Proof. Corner Theorem: Define a tripartite graph with parts V, H, D where the vertices of V are all vertical lines through $[n]^2$ and the vertices of H are all horizontal lines through $[n]^2$ and the vertices of D are all diagonal lines through $[n]^2$. Then we have

$$|V| = |H| = |D| = n + n + (2n - 1) \leq 4n.$$

Put an edge between lines ℓ, ℓ' if $\ell \cap \ell' \in A$. Each point of A implies there are 3 edges of G that form a $\triangle$ in G. Furthermore, these $\triangle$'s are edge disjoint.
Edge disjointness implies to kill all $\triangle$'s in G we need to delete at least $|A| = \beta n^2$ edges.
By triangle removal the number of $\triangle$'s in G is at least $\delta(\beta)n^3$.
The number of non-degenerate $\triangle$'s is $\geq \delta n^3 - n^2 > 0$. The intersection points of a non-degenerate $\triangle$ form a corner. $\square$

Theorem 12.6. *Construction of such a set by Greedy Algorithm:*

$$\{m : \text{all digits of } m \text{ in base 3 are 0 or 1}\}.$$

There are no 3-term arithmetic progression in this set so we have $|A| = n^{\log_3 2}$.

Theorem 12.7. *(Behrend Construction): Define $r_3(n) = \max\{|A| : A \subseteq [n], A \text{ is 3 AP-free}\}$. We have $r_3(N) \geq Ne^{-c\sqrt{\log N}}$.*

Proof. Let

$\square$