

Scombinatorics

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Notation and preliminaries

Let \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} be two infinite sets. Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be a relation symbol, or a formula, whatever. We denote by $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; \mathcal{V})$ the set $\{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{V} : \varphi(a; b)\}$ which we call: the relation defined by $\varphi(x; z)$. Sets of the form $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b) = \{a \in \mathcal{U} : \varphi(a; b)\}$, for some $b \in \mathcal{V}$, are called **definable** sets.

In the first chapters we always restrict the study to the **trace** of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; \mathcal{V})$ on some finite set $A \times B$, where $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$. We write $\varphi(A; B)$ for $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; \mathcal{V}) \cap A \times B$. Similarly, we write $\varphi(A; b)$ for the trace of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)$ on A , that is, the set $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b) \cap A$. We call it a definable subset of A .

We denote by $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ and $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ the collection of definable sets, respectively definable subsets of A .

A similar notations is used with the roles of \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} interchanged. I.e., we think of \mathcal{U} as the set of parameters defining subsets of \mathcal{V} . We write $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$ to signal that the formula $\varphi(x; z)$ is considered in this **dual** setting.

For the model theoretic minded, it would be more appropriate to call the definable sets *global types*, respectively *types over A*. But this would make the terminology (if possible) more obscure.

For $k \leq |A|$ we use following notation interchangeably

$$\binom{A}{k} = A^{(k)} = \{A' \subseteq A : |A'| = k\}$$

For n a non negative integer we write

$$[n] = \{1, \dots, n\},$$

$$n = [n] = \{0, \dots, n-1\},$$

and

$$[n] = \{0, \dots, n\}$$



Note that the latter conflicts with the notation used in combinatorics.

Chapter 1

Three minimax theorems

Though apparently unrelated, the three theorems in this chapter can be derived one each other. We prove them in an arbitrary order.

As evident from the statement, the last two theorems are minimax theorems. The first theorem less so, hence the title is only approximately correct.

1 Hall's Marriage Theorem

Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be given. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ be finite sets.

We say that $A' \subseteq A$ is a **set of distinct representatives** for $\varphi(A; B)$ if

$$|\varphi(A'; b)| = |\varphi(a; B)| = 1 \quad \text{for every } a, b \in A', B,$$

or, in other words, if $\varphi(A'; B)$ is the graph of a bijection.

1.1 Hall's Marriage Theorem For every finite $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$, the following are equivalent

1. $\varphi(A; B)$ has a set of distinct representatives;
2. $|B'| \leq \left| \bigcup_{b \in B'} \varphi(A; b) \right|$ for every $B' \subseteq B$.

Proof (1 \Rightarrow 2) The following holds for any set of distinct representatives A' and every set $B' \subseteq B$

$$|B'| = \left| \bigcup_{b \in B'} \varphi(A'; b) \right| \subseteq \left| \bigcup_{b \in B'} \varphi(A; b) \right|.$$

(2 \Rightarrow 1) Reason by induction on the cardinality of B . If $|B| = 1$, the claim is clear. Now assume $|B| > 1$ and consider two cases.

- a. This is the case when the inequality in 2 is strict for all nonempty $B' \subset B$. Pick any pair $a, b \in A, B$ such that $\varphi(a; b)$. Then $\varphi(A \setminus \{a\}; B \setminus \{b\})$ still satisfy 2. By induction hypothesis, it has a set of distinct representatives A' . Then $A' \cup \{a\}$ is a set of distinct representatives for $\varphi(A; B)$.
- b. Suppose instead that for some nonempty $B' \subset B$ the inequality in 2 holds with equality. Define

$$A' = \bigcup_{b \in B'} \varphi(A; b)$$

It is clear that 2 holds for $\varphi(A'; B')$. Below we prove that 2 also holds for $\varphi(A \setminus A'; B \setminus B')$. Once this claim is proved, we apply the induction hypothesis to obtain sets of distinct representatives for these two relations and note that

their union is a set of distinct representatives for $\varphi(A; B)$.

To prove the claim assume that there is a set $B'' \subseteq B \setminus B'$ that contradicts 2, then

$$\left| \bigcup_{b \in B''} \varphi(A \setminus A'; b) \right| < |B''|.$$

By the definition of A', B'

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcup_{b \in B' \cup B''} \varphi(A; b) &= \bigcup_{b \in B'} \varphi(A; b) \cup \bigcup_{b \in B''} \varphi(A; b) \\ &= A' \cup \bigcup_{b \in B''} \varphi(A; b) \\ &= A' \cup \bigcup_{b \in B''} \varphi(A \setminus A'; b) \end{aligned}$$

The two sets above are disjoint, hence

$$\left| \bigcup_{b \in B' \cup B''} \varphi(A; b) \right| > |A'| + |B''|$$

As $|A'| = |B'|$, by the choice of A', B' , we obtain that $B' \cup B''$ contradicts the inequality in 2. This prove the claim and with it the theorem. \square

2 König's Minimax Theorem

Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be given. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ be finite sets.

A **matching** of $\varphi(A; B)$ is a pair of sets $A' \subseteq A$ and $B' \subseteq B$ such that $\varphi(A'; B')$ is the graph of a bijection between A' and B' in other words

$$|\varphi(A'; b)| = |\varphi(a; B')| = 1 \quad \text{for every } a, b \in A', B'.$$

Yet in other words, A' is a set of distinctive representatives for $\varphi(A; B')$

We call $|A'| = |B'|$ the cardinality of the matching. The **matching number** of $\varphi(A; B)$ is the maximal cardinality of a matching.

Note that is A' is a set of distinct representatives for $\varphi(A; B)$, then there is a $B' \subseteq B$ such that A', B' . Hence the matching number is less or equal than the cardinality of any set of distinct representatives (if it exists).

A **(vertex) cover** of $\varphi(A; B)$ is a pair of sets $A' \subseteq A$ and $B' \subseteq B$ such that $\varphi(A; B)$ is contained in $(A' \times (B \setminus B')) \cup ((A \setminus A') \times B')$. We will mainly use this property as characterized by the easy fact below.

1.2 Fact The following are equivalent

1. A', B' is a cover;
2. $\varphi(A; b) \subseteq A'$ for every $b \in B \setminus B'$;
3. $\varphi(a; B) \subseteq B'$ for every $a \in A \setminus A'$.

\square

We call $|A'| + |B'|$ the cardinality of the cover. The **cover number** of $\varphi(A; B)$ is the

minimal cardinality of a cover.

1.3 König's Minimax Theorem For any given $\varphi(A; B)$, matching number = cover number. That is, the maximal cardinality of a matching equals the minimal cardinality of a cover.

Proof (\leq) We prove that $|A''| \leq |A'| + |B'|$ for every cover A', B' and every matching A'', B'' .

As $\varphi(A; b) \subseteq A'$ for every $b \in B \setminus B'$, in particular we have that $\varphi(A''; b) \subseteq A'$ for every $b \in B'' \setminus B'$. By the definition of matching, all these sets $\varphi(A''; b)$ are distinct singletons. Hence $|B''| - |B'| \leq |B \setminus B'| \leq |A'|$ is clear.

(\geq) Let A', B' be a cover of minimal cardinality. We prove that there is a matching of cardinality at least $|A'| + |B'|$.

We break $\varphi(A; B)$ into two relations, find a matching of each of these and join them together to obtain a matching of cardinality $\geq |A'| + |B'|$. Precisely, first we show that $\varphi(A \setminus A'; B')$ has a set of distinct representatives $A_1 \subseteq A \setminus A'$. Hence A_1, B' is a matching. Second, we apply the same argument shows that $\varphi(A'; B \setminus B')^{\text{op}}$ has a set of distinct representatives $B_2 \subseteq B \setminus B'$. Hence A', B_2 is a matching. Then $(A_1 \cup A'), (B' \cup B_2)$ is a matching of $\varphi(A; B)$. The cardinality of this matching is $|A_1| + |A'| = |B_2| + |A'| = |B'| + |A'|$.

We use Hall's Marriage Theorem to prove the first claim above. The second is proved by the symmetric argument (using 3 of the fact above in place of 2).

We need to check that $\varphi(A \setminus A'; B')$ satisfies 2 of Theorem 1.1. Suppose not. Then there is a set $B'' \subseteq B'$ such that $|A''| < |B''|$, where

$$A'' = \bigcup_{b \in B''} \varphi(A \setminus A', b)$$

Then $(A' \cup A''), (B' \setminus B'')$ would be a cover of cardinality $< |A'| + |B'|$. This contradicts the minimality of A', B' . □

3 Dilworth's Theorem

Dilworth's Theorem is minimax theorem essentially equivalent to König's Theorem. To highlight the connection we choose to prove it using König's Theorem. Alternatively we could have proved Dilworth's Theorem directly and derived König's and Hall's Theorem from it.

Let $<$ be a strict partial order on \mathcal{U} . An **antichain** is a set $A' \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ such that $a < a'$ for every $a, a' \in A'$. A **chain** is a set $A' \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ such that $a < a' \vee a' < a$ for every distinct $a, a' \in A'$.

1.4 Dilworth's Theorem Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be finite. The maximal cardinality of an antichain $A' \subseteq A$ equals the minimal cardinality of a partition of A into chains.

Proof (\leq) We prove that the cardinality of an antichain cannot exceed the cardinality

of a partition of A into chains.

Let A_1, \dots, A_k be a partition of A into chains and let A' be an antichain. A chain can contain at most one element of A' , hence $|A'| \leq k$.

(\geq) Let $A' \subseteq A$ be an antichain of maximal cardinality. We prove that there is a partition A_1, \dots, A_k into chains for some $k \leq |A'|$.

Let \mathcal{V} be a disjoint copy of \mathcal{U} . Let $f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ the bijection that maps each element of \mathcal{U} to its copy in \mathcal{V} . For $a, b \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $a < b$ let $\varphi(a; fb)$. Let A_1, B_1 be a cover of $\varphi(A; f[A])$. We claim that $A \setminus (A_1 \cup f^{-1}[B_1])$ is an antichain. In fact, if $a < b$ then either $a \in A_1$ or $fb \in B_1$, by the definition of cover. This proves the claim.

As A' has maximal cardinality, $|A| - |A'| \leq |A_1 \cup f^{-1}[B_1]| \leq |A_1 \cup B_1|$. If we choose a over A_1, B_1 of minimal cardinality, by König's Theorem there is a matching A'', B'' of cardinality $|A''| \geq |A_1 \cup B_1|$. Hence $|A''| \geq |A \setminus A'|$.

We construct a chain-partition of A as follow. Pick an element of $a_0 \in A''$ and construct the longest possible chain $a_0, b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_m, b_m, a_{m+1}$ where $a_i \in A''$ for all $i \leq m$, and $b_i \in B''$ is the (unique) element such that $\varphi(a_i; b_i)$ and $a_{i+1} \in A$ is the copy of $b_i \in B''$. The construction halts at the first $a_{m+1} \notin A''$. Then we start a new chain from some fresh element of A'' until the chains $a_0 < a_1 < \dots < a_m < a_{m+1}$ constructed in this way cover the whole of A'' . Note that these chains are pairwise disjoint. Finally, put each element of A not covered by these chains in a chain on its own.

Notice that the elements of A'' belongs to a chain of length at least 2. Therefore the number k of chains necessary to cover A is $\leq |A| \setminus |A''| \leq |A'|$. \square

Chapter 2

Set systems

1 Sperner's Theorem

We say that $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is an **antichain** if there is no pair of distinct elements $b, b' \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $\varphi(A; b) \subset \varphi(A; b')$. Antichains are also called **Sperner systems**.

If all sets in $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ are distinct and of equal cardinality, then we clearly have an antichain. If $|A| = n$, the cardinality of a collection of subsets of A , all of cardinality k , is maximal when $k = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ or $k = \lceil n/2 \rceil$. In this case

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| &= \binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \\ &= \binom{n}{\lceil n/2 \rceil}. \end{aligned}$$

By the following classical theorem, this bound holds for all antichain. This is one of the first results of external combinatorics (though the term has been coined a few years later).

2.1 Sperner's Theorem Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ have cardinality n , finite. If $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is an antichain then

$$|\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| \leq \binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}.$$

Proof Clearly, $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is the disjoint union of the sets $\binom{A}{k} \cap \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ for k ranging over $\{0, \dots, n\}$. Then

$$|\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| = \sum_{k=0}^n \left| \binom{A}{k} \cap \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \right|.$$

As for every $k \leq n$

$$\binom{n}{k} \leq \binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor},$$

the theorem follows immediately from the LYM inequality that we prove below. \square

The acronym LYM stands for Lubell-Yamamoto-Meshalkin.

2.2 Lemma (LYM inequality) Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ have cardinality n , finite. If $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is an antichain then

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \left| \binom{A}{k} \cap \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \right| \cdot \binom{n}{k}^{-1} \leq 1.$$

Proof Let Π be uniform random variable that ranges over the set of permutations of $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$. For any $\varphi(A; b)$ of cardinality k

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\Pi\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} = \varphi(A; b)\right) = \binom{n}{k}^{-1}.$$

The events above are disjoint for distinct sets $\varphi(A; b)$, hence

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\Pi\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \in \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}\right) = \left|\binom{A}{k} \cap \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}\right| \cdot \binom{n}{k}^{-1}.$$

As $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is an antichain, for distinct k the events above are disjoint, hence

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{k=0}^n \Pi\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \in \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \left|\binom{A}{k} \cap \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}\right| \cdot \binom{n}{k}^{-1}.$$

Now, the inequality is evident. \square

Let \mathbb{P}_k be the probability measure on the subsets of A that is concentrated and uniform on $A^{(k)}$. Namely, for $A' \subseteq A$

$$\mathbb{P}_k(\{A'\}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |A'| \neq k \\ \binom{n}{k}^{-1} & \text{if } |A'| = k \end{cases}$$

Then the the LYM inequality asserts that if $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is an antichain then

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \mathbb{P}_k(\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}) \leq 1.$$

This inequality is strict when $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}} = A^{(k)}$ for some k . In the next section we show that these are the only cases.

2 The Erdős-Ko-Rado Theorem

2.3 Lemma (Peter J. Cameron) Let G be a 1-transitive finite graph. If G contains a clique of cardinality m , then every subgraph $H \subseteq G$ contains a clique of cardinality

$$\geq m \frac{|H|}{|G|}.$$

Proof Let C be a clique in G of cardinality m . Let k the cardinality of the largest clique in H . Let $n = |\text{Aut}(G)|$. By 1-transitivity, the sets $\{f \in \text{Aut}(G) : fa = b\}$, for any fixed $a \in G$ and b ranging over G , have all the same cardinality. Hence, for any given pair $\langle a, b \rangle$, they have cardinality $n/|G|$.

Count the pairs $\langle a, f \rangle \in C \times \text{Aut}(G)$ such that $fa \in H$. For every $a \in C$ there are $n \cdot |H|$ automorphisms. So the number of pairs is $m \cdot n \cdot |H|/|G|$

On the other hand for each $f \in \text{Aut}(G)$ there are at most k choices of $a \in C$. So $m \cdot n \cdot |H|/|G| \leq kn$. \square

2.4 Erdős-Ko-Rado Theorem Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be a finite set of cardinality n . Let $k \leq n/2$. Let $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ be an intersecting family of sets of cardinality k . Then

$$\left|\varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}\right| \leq \binom{n-1}{k-1}.$$

Proof Let $m = \left| \varphi(A; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \right|$. Consider the graph

$$G = \binom{A}{k},$$

$$E(G) = \left\{ \{A', A''\} : A' \cap A'' \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

Enumerate the elements of A , say $A = \{a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}\}$. Consider the following subgraph of G

$$H = \left\{ \{a_i, \dots, a_{i+k-1}\} : 0 \leq i < n \right\},$$

where the indices are intended modulo n . As $k \leq n$, the largest clique in H has cardinality k . As $\varphi(A'; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is a clique of G , by the lemma above,

$$k \geq m \frac{|H|}{|G|} = m \cdot n \cdot \binom{n}{k}^{-1}$$

therefore

$$m \leq \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

□

Chapter 3

Stability

1 The chain/ladder index

The **chain index** of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$, or of $\varphi(x; z)$ when \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are clear, is the maximal length (that is, $n + 1$) of a chain of the form

$$\text{ch} \quad \varphi(A; b_0) \subset \dots \subset \varphi(A; b_n)$$

for some set $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and some $b_0, \dots, b_n \in \mathcal{V}$. Note that we allow $\varphi(A; b_0)$ to be empty. This choice produces a small asymmetry below in the definition of ladder; see also Fact 3.3.

3.1 Example If $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ consists of just one set, the chain index is 1. If it contains two distinct sets, the chain index is at least 2 and it is exactly 2 if there are no more two sets, or if all sets are disjoint. \square

If a maximal length does not exist, we say that $\varphi(x; z)$ is **unstable**, or that it has the **order-property**. Otherwise we say that it is **stable**.

In place of requiring the existence of the chain in **ch**, we could equivalently ask for a pair of tuples $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{U}$ and $b_0, \dots, b_n \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$\text{ld} \quad \varphi(a_h; b_k) \Leftrightarrow h \leq k.$$

We call this pair of tuples a **ladder** of length $n + 1$. We may also say **ladder index** instead of chain index. Setting $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ we easily obtain a chain from a ladder, the converse is left as an easy exercise for the reader.

3.2 Exercise Let $\varphi(x; z)$ have chain index $n + 1$ or more. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be a minimal set such that a chain as in **ch** obtains for some $b_0, \dots, b_n \in \mathcal{V}$. Prove that there is a ladder a_1, \dots, a_n and b_0, \dots, b_n such that $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ and conclude that $\varphi(x; z)$ has ladder index $n + 1$. \square

The following facts are obvious but worth noting.

3.3 Fact Let $\varphi(x; z)$ have ladder index $n + 1$. Then $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$ has ladder index $\geq n$. \square

3.4 Fact Let $\varphi(x; z)$ have ladder index $n + 1$. Then $\neg\varphi(x; z)$ has ladder index $n + 1$. \square

Proof Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $b_0, \dots, b_n \in \mathcal{V}$ be such that

$$\varphi(A; b_0) \subset \dots \subset \varphi(A; b_n)$$

Then

$$\neg\varphi(A; b_n) \subset \dots \subset \neg\varphi(A; b_0)$$

□

The following definition is connected with those above, though in a less evident manner. We write n2 for the set of binary sequences of length n or, more precisely, the set of functions $s : [n] \rightarrow [2]$. We write s_h for the value of s at h , and $s \upharpoonright h$ for the restriction of s to $[h]$. We define ${}^{<n}2 = \{r : r \in {}^h2, h \in [n]\}$.

2 Shelah's local binary rank

A **binary tree height n** of elements of \mathcal{U} is a function

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a} : {}^{<n}2 &\rightarrow \mathcal{U} \\ r &\mapsto a_r \end{aligned}$$

Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be fixed. We say that the set $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ has **(Shelah' local) 2-rank n** , and write $R_{\varphi(x; z)}(\mathcal{B}) = n$, if n is the largest integer such that there is binary tree of height n in \mathcal{U} such that

$$2r \quad \varnothing \neq \bigcap_{h=0}^{n-1} \neg^{s_h+1} \varphi(a_{s \upharpoonright h}; \mathcal{B}) \quad \text{for all } s \in {}^n2.$$

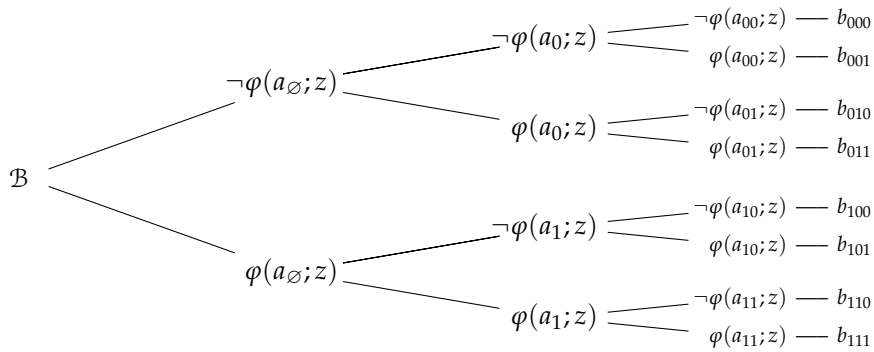
where \neg^i , for i a non negative integer, denotes a negation symbol repeated i times. In other words $2r$ requires the existence of some $\langle b_s : s \in {}^n2 \rangle$ in \mathcal{B} such that

$$\varphi(a_{s \upharpoonright h}; b_s) \Leftrightarrow s_h = 1 \quad \text{for all pairs } s \in {}^n2 \text{ and } h \in [n]$$

or, with slightly different notation,

$$\varphi(a_r; b_s) \Leftrightarrow r \frown 1 \subseteq s \quad \text{for all pairs } r \subset s \in {}^n2.$$

It helps to represent a branching tree as follows. For definiteness, fix $n = 3$. Consider a full binary tree of height $n + 1$ and assign to each internal node (different from root and leaves) a formula as depicted below. Then $2r$ requires that all formulas in each branch $s \in 2^n$ are satisfied by some $b_s \in \mathcal{V}$.



If a maximal integer n does not exist, we say that the 2-rank of \mathcal{B} is infinite.

3.5 Example Clearly $R_{\varphi(x; z)}(\mathcal{B}) = 0$ when \mathcal{B} is empty or when $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ consists of just one set. If there are at least two distinct sets in $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$, then we can always find a_\emptyset, b_0, b_1 such that $\varphi(a_\emptyset, b_0) \not\Leftrightarrow \varphi(a_\emptyset, b_1)$ hence $R_{\varphi(x; z)}(\mathcal{U}) \geq 1$. □

A binary tree $\bar{a}' = \langle a'_r : r \in {}^{<m}2 \rangle$ is a **subtree** of \bar{a} if there is an \subseteq -preserving map $f : {}^{<m}2 \rightarrow {}^{<n}2$ such that $a'_r = a_{fr}$.

The theorem below needs the following Ramsey-like lemma.

3.6 Lemma Let $\bar{a} = \langle a_r : r \in {}^{<n}2 \rangle$ be a binary tree. Let $k \in [n]$ be given. Then, for every red-blue coloring of $\text{range}(\bar{a})$, there is a monochromatic subtree $\bar{a}' = \langle a'_r : r \in {}^{n'}2 \rangle$, and either all nodes of \bar{a}' are red and $n' = k$, or they are all blue and $n' = n - k$.

Proof Induction on n . First, note that the lemma is trivial when $k = 0$ or $k = n$. In particular the lemma holds for $n = 1$.

Assume the lemma true for n and prove it for $n + 1$. Let $\bar{a} = \langle a_r : r \in {}^{n+1}2 \rangle$ be given. Fix some $k \in [n + 1]$. We want a binary tree \bar{a}' that is either red of height k or blue of height $n + 1 - k$.

If we discard the trivial cases, we can assume $k \in (n]$.

For $i = 0, 1$ we define $\bar{a}_i = \langle a_{i \smallfrown r} : r \in {}^{<n}2 \rangle$.

First suppose that a_\emptyset is blue. If, for either $i = 0$ or $i = 1$, there is a red binary tree \bar{a}'_i of height k , we are done. Otherwise, for both $i = 0, 1$ there is a blue binary tree \bar{a}'_i of height $n - k$. Then we graft these two trees on a_\emptyset , which is also blue, and obtain the required blue tree of height $n - k + 1$.

Now suppose that a_\emptyset is red. If, for either $i = 0$ or $i = 1$, there is a blue binary tree $\bar{a}'_i \subseteq \bar{a}_i$ of height $n - (k - 1)$, we are done. Otherwise, we graft on a_\emptyset two red trees of height $k - 1$ to obtain a red tree of height k . \square

We are now ready to characterize stability via the 2-rank. The proof is based on Hodges [8]. It is a direct proof which yields an explicit bound on the 2-rank given the ladder index (it yields also the converse, but this is easy). This bound may be far from optimal.

Shelah was the first to prove the equivalence $1 \Leftrightarrow 2$ below. His proof is model theoretic and does not give explicit bounds. However it introduces some deep insight on stable formulas that we will present in the next section.

3.7 Theorem The following are equivalent

1. $\varphi(x; z)$ is stable;
2. \mathcal{U} has finite 2-rank.

Precisely, if n_{ld} and n_{2r} are the ladder index and the 2-rank of \mathcal{U} , respectively, then

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{ld}} &< 2^{n_{2r}+1}; \\ n_{2r} &< 2^{n_{\text{ld}}+1} - 2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof (2 \Rightarrow 1) We prove the contrapositive. We show that if there is a ladder of length $m = 2^n$, say a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} and b_0, \dots, b_{m-1} , then there is a branching tree \bar{a}' of height n . This also proves the first inequality above. In fact, if $n_{\text{ld}} \geq 2^{n_{2r}+1}$, there would exist a branching tree of height $n_{2r} + 1$ which is a contradiction.

The branching tree $\bar{a}' = \langle a'_r : r \in {}^{<n}2 \rangle$ is defined as follows

$$a'_r = a_h \quad \text{where } h \text{ is obtained reading } r \frown 1 \frown 0^{n-|r|-1} \text{ as an } n\text{-digit binary number.}$$

To verify $2r$ we define for $s \in {}^n2$

$$b'_s = b_k \quad \text{where } k \text{ is obtained reading } s \text{ as an } n\text{-digit binary number.}$$

Then it is easy to verify that for all pairs $r \subset s \in {}^n2$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(a'_r; b'_s) &\Leftrightarrow \varphi(a_h; b_k) && \text{where } h \text{ and } k \text{ are like above} \\ &\Leftrightarrow h \leq k \\ &\Leftrightarrow r \frown 1 \frown 0^{n-|r|-1} \leq s && \text{as } n\text{-digit binary numbers} \\ &\Leftrightarrow r \frown 1 \subseteq s \end{aligned}$$

(1 \Rightarrow 2) We prove the contrapositive. We claim that if there is a branching tree \bar{a} of height $2^n - 2$ then there is a ladder a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} and b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} , of length n , such that $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in \text{range}(\bar{a})$ and $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \{b_s : s \in {}^{2^n-2}2\}$. This yields also the second inequality of the theorem. In fact, if $n_{2r} \geq 2^{n_{ld}+1} - 2$, there would exist a ladder of length $n_{ld} + 1$ which is a contradiction.

As $n_{ld} \geq 1$, we start the induction from $n = 2$. In this case the claim is witnessed by ladder a_\emptyset and b_0, b_1 . Now we assume the claim is true for n and prove it for $n + 1$.

Let $\langle a_r : r \in {}^{<2m+2}2 \rangle$, where $m = 2^n - 2$, be a branching tree of height $2^{n+1} - 2$. To each $b \in \{b_s : s \in {}^{2m+2}2\}$ we associate a red-blue coloring of $\text{range}(\bar{a})$ as follows. A node $a \in \text{range}(\bar{a})$ is colored

- red if $\varphi(a; b)$ holds;
- blue otherwise, that is, $\neg\varphi(a; b)$.

We consider two cases that are exhaustive by Lemma 3.6. Note that we are applying the lemma only to the subtree $\langle a_{1 \frown r} : r \in {}^{2m+1}2 \rangle$.

Case 1: for some b there is a red subtree of $\langle a_{1 \frown r} : r \in {}^{2m+1}2 \rangle$ of height $m + 1$. Let \bar{a}' be this red tree and consider its subtree $\langle a'_{0 \frown r} : r \in {}^{<m}2 \rangle$. By induction hypothesis, there are $A \subseteq \{a'_{0 \frown r} : r \in {}^{<m}2\}$ and b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} such that

$$(1) \quad \varphi(A; b_0) \subset \dots \subset \varphi(A; b_{n-1})$$

Let $A' = A \cup \{a'_\emptyset\}$ then

$$(2) \quad \varphi(A'; b_0) \subset \dots \subset \varphi(A'; b_{n-1})$$

In fact, as $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \neg\varphi(a'_\emptyset; \mathcal{V})$, this is the same chain as (1). Therefore, if we extend the chain on the right with $\varphi(A'; b) = A'$, we obtain the required chain of length $n + 1$.

Case 2: for every b there is a blue subtree of $\langle a_{1 \frown r} : r \in {}^{2m+1}2 \rangle$ of height m . Pick any $b \in \{b_s : s \in {}^{2m+2}2\}$ such that $\neg\varphi(a_\emptyset, b)$ and let \bar{a}' the corresponding blue subtree. Apply the induction hypothesis to obtain $A \subseteq \text{range}(\bar{a}')$ and b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} such that (1). We claim that (2) above holds with $A' = A \cup \{a_\emptyset\}$. In fact, $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \varphi(a_\emptyset; \mathcal{V})$ so (2) is the chain in (1) with all sets augmented by a_\emptyset . We can extend the chain on the left with $\varphi(A'; b) = \emptyset$ and obtain the required chain of length $n + 1$. \square

3 Definability of approximable sets

The notion of approximable set is a combinatorial counterpart of the model theoretical notion of externally definable set.

3.8 Definition We say that $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ is **approximable** if for every finite set $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ there is a $b \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $\varphi(A; b) = \mathcal{A} \cap A$. If we also have that $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, then we say that \mathcal{A} is approximable **from below**. \square

The following is immediate.

3.9 Fact The following are equivalent for every $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$

1. \mathcal{A} is approximable from below;
2. for every finite set $A \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ there is a $b \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $A \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. \square

Towards the main theorem of this section we prove three separated lemmas.

3.10 Lemma Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be a stable formula. Every set $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ approximable by $\varphi(x; z)$ is approximable from below by the formula

$$\psi(x; z_0, \dots, z_n) = \bigwedge_{i=0}^n \varphi(x; z_i)$$

where $n + 1$ is the ladder index of $\varphi(x; z)$.

Proof Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ be finite. We prove that $A \subseteq \psi(\mathcal{U}; b_0, \dots, b_n) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ for some b_0, \dots, b_n . To obtain the b_k , we construct a ladder inductively. Pick any b_0 be such that $A \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_0)$, which we can do by approximability. Now, suppose that a_1, \dots, a_k and b_0, \dots, b_k have been defined. If

$$A \subseteq \bigcap_{i=0}^k \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

we set $b_{k+1} = \dots = b_n = b_k$ and stop as we already have the required parameters. Otherwise pick any element

$$a_{k+1} \in \bigcap_{i=0}^k \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i) \setminus \mathcal{A}$$

and some b_{k+1} such that

$$A \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_{k+1}) \subseteq \mathcal{U} \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_{k+1}\}.$$

Such a parameter b_{k+1} exists because \mathcal{A} is approximable (apply Definition 3.8 with $A \cup \{a_1, \dots, a_{k+1}\}$ for A). Note that at stage n we have constructed a ladder of length n for $\neg\varphi(x; z)$. In fact for all $h \in (n)$ and $k \in [n]$ we have

$$\neg\varphi(a_h; b_k) \Leftrightarrow h \leq k.$$

As $\varphi(x; z)$ has ladder index $n + 1$, by Fact 3.4 it is not possible to further prolong this chain, hence

$$A \subseteq \bigcap_{i=0}^n \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

as required. \square

We prove that the formula $\psi(x; z_0, \dots, z_n)$ in the lemma above is itself stable, though with a larger ladder index.

3.11 Lemma Let $\psi_i(x; z)$, where $i = 1, \dots, m$, be formulas with ladder index n_i . Let

$$\varphi(x; z) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^m \psi_i(x; z)$$

Then $\varphi(x; z)$ has ladder index $< R(n_1 + 1, \dots, n_m + 1)$, the Ramsey number for m -colorings.

Proof Suppose for a contradiction that there is a ladder a_1, \dots, a_n and b_0, \dots, b_n , where $n = R(n_1 + 1, \dots, n_m + 1) - 1$. Let C_i contains the pairs $\{h, k\}$ such that $\neg \varphi_i(a_h; b_k)$ and $0 \leq k < h \leq n$. Then from Id we obtain

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^m C_i = \binom{[n]}{2}$$

By the definition of n , for some $i \in [m]$, there is a set H of cardinality $n_i + 1$ such that $H^{(2)} \subseteq C_i$. Assume $i=1$ for definiteness.

Write a'_1, \dots, a'_{n_1} and b'_0, \dots, b'_{n_1} for the tuples obtained by restricting a_1, \dots, a_n and b_0, \dots, b_n to the indexes in H . These tuples witness that $\varphi_1(x; z)$ has ladder index at least $n_1 + 1$, which contradicts the assumption of the lemma. \square

To apply the proposition to the formula $\psi(x; z_0, \dots, z_n)$ in the lemma above, let $z = z_0, \dots, z_n$ and let $\varphi_i(x; z) = \varphi(x; z_i)$. That is, $\varphi_i(x; z)$ defines a relation between \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V}^{n+1} that depends only on the i -th coordinate. The ladder index of every $\varphi_i(x; z)$ is the same as $\varphi(x; z_0)$ as a relation between \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} .

3.12 Lemma If \mathcal{A} is approximated from below by a stable formula $\varphi(x; z)$ then for some $b_0, \dots, b_n \in \mathcal{V}$

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{i=0}^n \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i)$$

where $n + 1$ is the ladder index of $\varphi(x; z)$.

Proof Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be finite. To obtain the b_k , we construct a ladder by stages. Pick any b_0 be such that $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_0) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Now, suppose that a_1, \dots, a_k and b_0, \dots, b_k have been defined. If

$$\mathcal{A} \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^k \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i)$$

we set $b_{k+1} = \dots = b_n = b_k$ and stop. As the construction guarantees the converse inclusion, we have the required parameters. Otherwise pick any element

$$a_{k+1} \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i)$$

and some b_{k+1} such that

$$\{a_1, \dots, a_{k+1}\} \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_{k+1}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}.$$

Such a parameter b_{k+1} exists because \mathcal{A} is approximable from below. Note that at stage n we have constructed a ladder of length n for $\varphi(x; z)$. In fact for all $h \in (n]$ and $k \in [n]$ we have

$$\neg \varphi(a_h; b_k) \Leftrightarrow h \leq k. \quad (???)$$

As $\varphi(x; z)$ has ladder index $n + 1$, it is not possible to prolonge this chain, hence

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{i=0}^n \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b_i)$$

as required. \square

The main theorem of this section is an immediate corollary of the three lemmas above.

3.13 Theorem Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be stable. Then there are m, n such every set $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ approximable by $\varphi(x; z)$ is definable by $\psi(x; \bar{b})$, where

$$\psi(x; \bar{z}) = \bigvee_{j=0}^m \bigwedge_{i=0}^n \varphi(x; z_{i,j})$$

and $\bar{b} \in \mathcal{V}^{n \times m}$ is some $n \times m$ -tuple of parameters. \square

Note that the numbers m, n in the theorem above do not depend on the set \mathcal{A} approximated by $\varphi(x; z)$. Only the tuple \bar{b} does. As a matter of fact, m, n only depend on the ladder index of $\varphi(x; z)$.

4 More on the definability of approximable sets

Let $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be

3.14 Lemma For every n there is a first-order formula $\psi(\bar{z})$, where $\bar{z} = z_1, \dots, z_n$, such that

$$\psi(x; \bar{b}) \Leftrightarrow R_{\varphi(x, z)}()$$

There is a first-order formula $\psi(\bar{z})$, where $\bar{z} = z_1, \dots, z_n$, such that for every

3.15 Theorem Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be stable. Then there is a formula $\psi(x; \bar{z})$, where $\bar{z} = z_1, \dots, z_n$, that is Boolean combination of the formulas $\varphi(x; z_i)$ such that every approximable set $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ is definable by $\psi(x; \bar{a})$ for some $\bar{a} \in \mathcal{A}^n$. \square

Proof \square

Chapter 4

Vapnik-Chervonenkis theory

1 The Vapnik-Chervonenkis dimension

If all subsets of $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ are definable, that is $\mathcal{P}A = \varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ we say that A is **shattered** by $\varphi(x; z)$. The following is called the **shatter function**

$$\pi_\varphi(n) = \max \left\{ |\varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| : A \in \binom{\mathcal{U}}{n} \right\}$$

So, $\pi_\varphi(n)$ gives the maximal number of definable subsets that a set of cardinality n can have. Trivially, $\pi_\varphi(n) \leq 2^n$ for all n . Moreover, if $\pi_\varphi(n) = 2^n$ for some n , then $\pi_\varphi(k) = 2^k$ for every $k \leq n$.

The **Vapnik-Chervonenkis dimension** of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$, or of $\varphi(x; z)$, abbreviated by **VC-dimension**, is the maximal cardinality of a finite set $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ that is shattered by $\varphi(x; z)$. Equivalently, it is the maximal k such that $\pi_\varphi(k) = 2^k$. If such a maximum does not exist, we say that the VC-dimension is infinite or that $\varphi(x; z)$ has **IP** (the independence property). Otherwise, we say that $\varphi(x; z)$ has **NIP** (not the independence property). We may also say: *is IP*, or *is NIP*.

As \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are usually clear from the context, we may say VC-dimension of $\varphi(x; z)$ for the VC-dimension of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$.

- 4.1 Example** If $\varphi(x; z)$ is either \top or \perp , then it shatters only the empty set, therefore it has VC-dimension 0. □
- 4.2 Example** If $\varphi(x; z)$ has ladder dimension n then it has VC-dimension at most n . Hence stable formulas are NIP. □
- 4.3 Example** If $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is a non trivial chain of sets, then its VC-dimension is 1. □
- 4.4 Example** Let $\mathcal{U} = \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}^2$. Let $\varphi(x; z_1, z_2)$ be the formula $z_1 < x < z_2$. Then its VC-dimension 2. □
- 4.5 Example** Let $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}^2$. Let $\varphi(x_1, x_2; z_1, z_2)$ be the formula $x_2 < z_1 \cdot x_1 + z_2$. Then its VC-dimension 3 (by Radon's Theorem). □
- 4.6 Example** If $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is the set of all subsets of \mathcal{U} of cardinality $\leq k$. Then its VC-dimension is k and

$$\pi_\varphi(n) = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i}.$$

Incidentally, we note that this is also the shatter function of the collection of all subsets of \mathcal{U} of cardinality exactly k . In fact we always assume \mathcal{U} is infinite (or at least very large, in this case, size $\geq 2k$ suffices). \square

The VC-dimension of $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$ is called the **dual VC-dimension** or **VC-codimension** of $\varphi(x; z)$.

4.7 Proposition If $\varphi(x; z)$ has VC-dimension k , then its VC-codimension is $\leq 2^{k+1} - 1$.

Proof Suppose that the VC-dimension of $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$ is $\geq 2^{k+1}$. We prove that the VC-dimension of $\varphi(x; z)$ is at least $k + 1$. Let $B = \{b_I : I \subseteq [k + 1]\}$ be a set of cardinality 2^{k+1} shattered by $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$. That is, for every $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{P}[k + 1]$ there is $a_{\mathcal{J}}$ such that

$$\varphi(a_{\mathcal{J}}, b_I) \Leftrightarrow I \in \mathcal{J} \quad \text{for all } I \subseteq [k + 1]$$

Let $a_i = a_{\{I : i \in I\}}$. Then from the equivalence above we obtain

$$\varphi(a_i, b_I) \Leftrightarrow i \in I$$

That is, $\varphi(x; z)$ shatters $A = \{a_i : i \in [k + 1]\}$. \square

We prove that the bound in the proposition above is optimal.

4.8 Proposition For every k , there is a formula $\varphi(x; z)$ that has VC-dimension k and VC-codimension $2^{k+1} - 1$.

Proof Let k be given. We claim that there is a formula $\varphi(x; z)$ with VC-dimension $2^{k+1} - 1$ and VC-codimension k . As the dual of the dual is the primal, this claim is equivalent to the proposition. Let \mathcal{U} an infinite set, let $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{U})$. Fix an equivalence relation on \mathcal{U} with $2^{k+1} - 1$ many classes. We say that $b \in \mathcal{V}$ is compatible if it is union of equivalence classes. Define

$$\varphi(x; z) = x \in z \wedge z \text{ is compatible}$$

(Recall that in the preliminaries to this notes, we have agreed that \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are some fixed infinite sets. Without this constraint we could have taken as \mathcal{U} a set of cardinality $2^{k+1} - 1$; defined $\varphi(x; z) = x \in z$; and forgot the equivalence relation altogether.)

Clearly, $\varphi(x; z)$ has VC-dimension $2^{k+1} - 1$. Note that the dimension of $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$ is at least k . Otherwise $\varphi(x; z)$ would have dimension $\leq 2^k - 1$ by Proposition 4.7.

So, it suffices to prove that the dimension of $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$ is exactly k . Assume for a contradiction that some $B = \{b_i : i \in [k + 1]\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ is shattered by $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{op}}$. Then there is some set $A = \{a_I : I \subseteq [k + 1]\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$\varphi(a_I, b_i) \Leftrightarrow i \in I$$

The $b_i \in B$ are necessarily compatible sets, therefore any two distinct $a_I \in A$ are non equivalent. But this is impossible by cardinality reasons. \square

4.9 Exercise Let $\varphi(x; z)$ have VC-dimension k . Assume that there is no $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ of cardinality $\leq k + 1$ such that $\varphi(a; \mathcal{V})_{a \in A}$ covers \mathcal{V} . Prove that $\varphi(x; z)$ has VC-codimension

$\leq 2^{k+1} - 2$. Prove that the bound is optimal. Hint: let \mathcal{U} be an infinite set, $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{U})$, and consider an equivalence relation \sim s.t. $\mathcal{U}/\sim = C \cup \{c_0, \dots, c_k\}$ with $|C| = 2^{k+1} - 2$ and take the same formula used in the previous Proposition, but with $b \in \mathcal{V}$ compatible if it is the union of equivalence classes that belongs to C or if it coincides with c_i for some $i \in \{0, \dots, k\}$. Prove that $\varphi(x; z)$ has VC-codimension k . \square

2 The Sauer-Shelah lemma

According to Gil Kalai in [9], Sauer-Shelah's Lemma can be described as an *eigen-theorem* because it is important in many different areas of mathematic (model theory, learning theory, probability theory, ergodic theory, Banach spaces, to name a few). No wonder it has been discovered and rediscovered may times.

It has been proved independently by Shelah [14], Sauer [13], and Vapnik-Chervonenkis [15] around 1970 (Shelah gives credit to Micha Perles). Saharon Shelah was working in model theory while Norbert Sauer, Vladimir Vapnik and Alexey Chervonenkis were in statistical learning theory.

4.10 Sauer-Shelah Lemma If $\varphi(x; z)$ has VC-dimension k then for every $n \geq k$

$$\pi_\varphi(n) \leq \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i}.$$

The set system presented in Example 4.6 shows that the bound is optimal.

An alternative proof of the Sauer-Shelah Lemma derives it as corollary of a lemma by Alain Pajor [12].

4.11 Pajor's Lemma Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ be finite.

$$|\varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| \leq \left| \{C \subseteq A : C \text{ is shattered by } \varphi(x; z)\} \right|.$$

Proof If A is empty then $|\varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| = 1$ and \emptyset is the only subset of A that φ shatters, so the inequality holds trivially. Otherwise, pick an $a \in A$ and assume the lemma holds for $A' = A \setminus \{a\}$. Define

$$\psi(x; y) = \varphi(x; y) \wedge \neg \varphi(a; y) \wedge \exists y' \left[\varphi(a; y') \wedge \varphi(A'; y') = \varphi(A'; y) \right].$$

Notice that

$$|\varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| = \left| \varphi(A', b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \cup \left\{ \{a\} \cup \psi(A', b) : b \in \mathcal{V} \right\} \right|.$$

as the two sets in the r.h.s. are disjoint

$$|\varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| = |\varphi(A', b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| + |\psi(A', b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}|.$$

By induction hypothesis,

$$|\varphi(A', b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| \leq \left| \{C \subseteq A' : C \text{ is shattered by } \varphi(x; z)\} \right| \tag{1}$$

and

$$|\psi(A', b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| \leq \left| \{C \subseteq A' : C \text{ is shattered by } \psi(x; z)\} \right|$$

$$= \left| \{C \subseteq A' : C \cup \{a\} \text{ is shattered by } \varphi(x; z)\} \right|. \quad (2)$$

In fact, $C \subseteq A'$ is shattered by $\psi(x; y)$ if and only if $C \cup \{a\}$ is shattered by $\varphi(x; y)$. Clearly,

$$(1) + (2) = \left| \{C \subseteq A : C \text{ is shattered by } \varphi(x; z)\} \right|,$$

so the lemma follows. \square

Proof of the Sauer-Shelah Lemma Given $\varphi(x; z)$ and $n \geq k$ as in the lemma

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_\varphi(n) &= \max_{|A|=n} |\varphi(A, b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}| \\ \pi_\varphi(n) &\leq \max_{|A|=n} |\{C \subseteq A : C \text{ shattered by } \varphi(x; z)\}| \quad \text{by Pajor's Lemma} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} \quad \text{because } \varphi(x; z) \text{ has VC-dimension } k \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

We write $f(n) = O(g(n))$ if there is a constant C such that $|f(n)| \leq Cg(n)$ holds for all (sufficiently large) n .

The **VC-density** of $\varphi(x; z)$ is the infimum over all real number r such that $\pi_\varphi(n) = O(n^r)$. It is infinite if no such r exist. The **dual VC-density** is defined accordingly.

By the Sauer-Shelah lemma the VC-density is at most as large as the VC-dimension. It could be smaller, however it is usually rather difficult to compute.

We conclude this section with a couple of inequalities that is useful to have at hand.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} &= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{n^i}{i!} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{n^i k!}{i!(k-i)!} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k n^i \binom{k}{i} \\ &= (n+1)^k \quad \text{by the binomial theorem.} \end{aligned}$$

There is a second bound, which is better when $k \geq 3$ and holds for $n > k$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} &\leq \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^i \binom{n}{i} \quad \text{because } \frac{k}{n} < 1 \\ &\leq \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^i \binom{n}{i} \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n \quad \text{by the binomial theorem} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{ne}{k}\right)^k \quad \text{where } e \text{ is the base of the natural logarithm.} \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 5

Law(s) of large numbers

Quoting from some unpublished notes by Carlos C. Rodríguez

What is a Law of Large Numbers? I am glad you asked! The Laws of Large Numbers, or LLNs for short, come in three basic flavors: Weak, Strong and Uniform. They all state that the observed frequencies of events tend to approach the actual probabilities as the number of observations increases. Saying it in another way, the LLNs show that under certain conditions, we can asymptotically learn the probabilities of events from their observed frequencies. To add some drama we could say that if God is not cheating and S/he doesn't change the initial standard probabilistic model too much then, in principle, we (or other machines, or even the universe as a whole) could eventually find out the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

Bull! The Devil, is in the details.

I suspect that for reasons not too different in spirit to the ones above, famous minds of the past took the slippery slope of defining probabilities as the limits of relative frequencies. They became known as "frequentist". They wrote books and indoctrinated generations of confused students.

1 Inequalities

Throughout this and the next section we work with a given probability space \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{P} . For simplicity, the following two propositions are proved for discrete \mathbb{P} , but they are easily seen to hold in general.

5.1 Definition A function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is **convex** if for every tuples of real numbers p_i and x_i such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$$

we have

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i). \quad \square$$

Note that, though the definition is usually given with $n = 2$, the general property above follows easily.

5.2 Jensen's Inequality Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function. Then

$$f(\mathbb{E}[X]) \leq \mathbb{E}[f(X)]$$

Proof For simplicity, assume that the sample space \mathcal{U} is finite. Then the claim is obvious from the definition. \square

The following is arguably the most basic inequality in probability theory. Although it is almost trivial, it will be required several times in this chapter.

5.3 Markov's Inequality Let X be a nonnegative random variable with finite mean. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[X]}{\varepsilon}$$

Proof For simplicity, assume that the sample space \mathcal{U} is finite. (The theorem holds in general, but we only need the finite case.) Define $A = \{a \in \mathcal{U} : X(a) \geq \varepsilon\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X] &= \sum_{a \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{P}(a) X(a) \\ &= \sum_{a \in A} \mathbb{P}(a) X(a) + \sum_{a \notin A} \mathbb{P}(a) X(a) \\ &\geq \sum_{a \in A} \mathbb{P}(a) X(a) \\ &\geq \varepsilon \sum_{a \in A} \mathbb{P}(a) \\ &= \varepsilon \mathbb{P}(X \geq \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

5.4 Corollary Let X be a nonnegative random variable. If $\mathbb{E}[X^k]$ exists, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[X^k]}{\varepsilon^k}$$

Proof By Markov's inequality, since $\mathbb{P}(X \geq \varepsilon) = \mathbb{P}(X^k \geq \varepsilon^k)$. \square

Chebyshev's inequality (a.k.a. Chebysheff, Chebyshev, Tchebyscheff, Tschebycheff) is a special case of the corollary above.

5.5 Chebyshev's Inequality Let X be a random variable with finite mean and variance. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(|X - \mathbb{E}[X]| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{\varepsilon^2} \quad \square$$

To obtain exponential bounds, we frequently apply the following trick.

5.6 Chernoff's method Let X be a random variable with finite mean. Then for every $t > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq \varepsilon) \leq e^{-t\varepsilon} \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}]$$

Proof For every $t > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq \varepsilon) = \mathbb{P}(e^{tX} \geq e^{t\varepsilon}) \quad \text{because } e^{tx} \text{ is increasing}$$

$$\leq e^{-t\varepsilon} \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}],$$

by Markov's inequality, which we may apply since e^{tX} is always positive. \square

5.7 Hoeffding's lemma Let X be a bounded random variable, say $a \leq X \leq b$. Let $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu$ and $d = b - a$. Then

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{t(X-\mu)}] \leq \exp\left(\frac{t^2 d^2}{8}\right).$$

Proof For clarity, assume $\mu = 0$. The general result follows easily from this special case by centralization. Recall that, by convexity, for every $x \in [a, b]$

$$e^{tx} \leq \frac{x-a}{d} e^{tb} + \frac{b-x}{d} e^{ta}$$

Then

$$e^{tX} \leq \frac{X-a}{d} e^{tb} + \frac{b-X}{d} e^{ta}$$

By the linearity of expectation,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] &\leq \frac{b e^{ta} - a e^{tb}}{d} \\ \log \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] &\leq \log \frac{b e^{ta} - a e^{tb}}{d} \end{aligned}$$

taking the Taylor series expansion of the r.h.s. at $t = 0$ (the first and second derivatives vanish at 0; the second derivative is always $\leq d^2/4$) we obtain

$$\log \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}] \leq \frac{t^2 d^2}{8}.$$

\square

5.8 Hoeffding's Inequality Let X_1, \dots, X_n be independent random variables with bounded range, say $a \leq X_i \leq b$. Define $d = b - a$.

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mathbb{E}[X_i])$$

Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(M \geq \varepsilon) &\leq \exp\left(-\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{nd^2}\right), \\ \mathbb{P}(M \leq -\varepsilon) &\leq \exp\left(-\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{nd^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, the two inequalities above imply the following

$$\mathbb{P}(|M| \geq \varepsilon) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2\varepsilon^2}{nd^2}\right).$$

Proof Define $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu_i$. Let $t > 0$ be arbitrary.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(M \geq \varepsilon) &\leq e^{-t\varepsilon} \mathbb{E}[e^{tM}] && \text{by Chernoff's method (5.6)} \\ &= e^{-t\varepsilon} \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[e^{t(X_i - \mu_i)}] && \text{by independence.} \\ &\leq e^{-t\varepsilon} \prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left(\frac{t^2 d^2}{8}\right) && \text{by Hoeffding's Lemma (5.7).} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{nt^2d^2}{8} - t\epsilon\right)$$

Now substitute $4\epsilon/nd^2$ for t . □

We prove Hoeffding's lemma with a slightly weaker bound (2 for 8). The purpose is to present two clever tricks *ghost sample* and *symmetrization* which in the following section is applied in a more complex setting.

First we need the following lemma. A **random sign variable** (a.k.a. Rademacher random variable) is a random variable $\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}$ with mean 0.

5.9 Lemma Let σ be a random sign variable. Then for every t

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{t\sigma}\right] \leq e^{t^2/2}$$

Proof Replace e^x with its Taylor expansion around $x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t\sigma}\right] &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^i \mathbb{E}[\sigma^i]}{i!} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2i}}{(2i)!} && \text{since } \mathbb{E}[\sigma^i] = \begin{cases} 1 & i \text{ even} \\ 0 & i \text{ odd} \end{cases} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t^2/2)^i}{i!} \\ &= e^{t^2/2}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

5.10 Second proof of Hoeffding's Lemma Recall that Hoeffding's Lemma claims that, if $a \leq X \leq b$, then

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{t(X-\mu)}\right] \leq \exp\left(\frac{t^2d^2}{8}\right),$$

where $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu$ and $d = b - a$. Here we prove a marginally weaker bound (2 in place of 8).

Let X' be an independent copy of X (a.k.a. ghost sample). In particular $\mu = \mathbb{E}(X')$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t(X-\mu)}\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t(X-\mathbb{E}[X'])}\right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[e^{t(X-X')} \mid X\right]\right] && \text{by Jensen's inequality} \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t(X-X')}\right] \end{aligned}$$

Let σ be a random sign variable independent of X, X' . Then $\sigma(X - X')$ has the same distribution of $X - X'$.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t\sigma(X-X')}\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[e^{t\sigma(X-X')} \mid X, X'\right]\right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}\left[e^{t^2(X-X')^2/2}\right] && \text{by Lemma 5.9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq e^{t^2 d^2 / 2}$$

because $|X - X'| \leq d$.

This yields the bound above with 2 in place of 8. \square

2 Two Weak Laws of Large Numbers

A **sample** s is a sequence s_1, \dots, s_n of elements of \mathcal{U} . Its length $|s| = n$ is also called **size** or **dimension**. We write $\text{range}(s)$ for the set $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$. Note that this set may have cardinality $< n$.

To a sample s of size n we associate a finite probability measure on the subsets of \mathcal{U} namely, for any event $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, we define the empirical frequency of A given s

$$\text{Fr}(s, A) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot |\{i : s_i \in A\}|.$$

It is convenient to rewrite it using indicator functions

$$\text{Fr}(s, A) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{s_i \in A}.$$

We are interested in the *existence* of samples that approximate the probability within ε . Suppose that, for a given event A , we can prove that

$$(1) \quad \mathbb{P}(s \in \mathcal{U}^n : |\text{Fr}(s, A) - \mathbb{P}(A)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \text{some_bound}(\varepsilon, n)$$

and that, for n large enough, $\text{some_bound}(\varepsilon, n) < 1$. Then a sample of size $\leq n$ that approximate the probability within ε is guaranteed to exist.

Random variables are convenient formalism to discuss these probabilities. We say **random element** of \mathcal{U} for a random variable S such that $\mathbb{P}(S \in A) = \mathbb{P}(A)$ for every $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. A **random sample** from \mathcal{U} is a tuple $S = S_1, \dots, S_n$ of independent random elements of \mathcal{U} . Then $\mathbb{I}_{S_i \in A} = \mathbb{I}_A \circ S_i$ is a Bernoulli random variable with probability of success $\mathbb{P}(A)$ and

$$\text{Fr}(S, A) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{S_i \in A}$$

is (up to the factor $1/n$) a binomial random variable. This random variable is used below to find the bound in (1), in fact

$$\mathbb{P}(|\text{Fr}(S, A) - \mathbb{P}(A)| \geq \varepsilon)$$

equals the probability in (1) but is easier to estimate.

5.11 Weak Law of Large Numbers For every event $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and every tuple $S = S_1, \dots, S_n$ of independent random elements of \mathcal{U}

$$\mathbb{P}(|\text{Fr}(S, A) - \mathbb{P}(A)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{n\varepsilon^2}.$$

Proof The random variable $\text{Fr}(S, A)$ has expected value $\mathbb{P}(A)$ and variance $\leq 1/n$. By Chebyshev's inequality we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(|\text{Fr}(S, A) - \mathbb{P}(A)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{n\varepsilon^2}$$

which proves the theorem. \square

Sometime we are interested in the minimal size of a sample that approximates the probability up to a given ε .

5.12 Corollary Assume \mathcal{U} is finite (of arbitrary cardinality, tough). For every $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a sample s of size

$$|s| = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} + 1 \right\rceil$$

such that

$$\left| \text{Fr}(s, A) - \mathbb{P}(A) \right| < \varepsilon.$$

Proof By the Weak Law of Large Numbers above, a sample of size n exists if

$$\frac{1}{n\varepsilon^2} < 1 \quad \square$$

In the following section we need a better bound for the Weak Law of Large Numbers. This is obtained with a similar proof.

5.13 Weak Law of Large Numbers (with exponential bound) For every event $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and every tuple $S = S_1, \dots, S_n$ of independent random elements of \mathcal{U}

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left|\text{Fr}(S, A) - \mathbb{P}(A)\right| \geq \varepsilon\right) \leq 2e^{-2n\varepsilon^2}.$$

Proof Define

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbb{I}_{S_i \in A} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{I}_{S_i \in A}] \right)$$

As $\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{I}_{S_i \in A}] = \mathbb{P}(A)$, the inequality we have to prove can be rewritten as

$$\mathbb{P}\left(|M| \geq n\varepsilon\right) \leq 2e^{-2n\varepsilon^2}$$

and this follows immediately from Hoeffding inequality. \square

Using the exponential bounds above, we can improve (by a constant factor) the size of the minimal sample size that approximates the probability obtained in Corollary 5.12.

5.14 Corollary For every $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a sample s of size n where

$$n = \left\lceil \frac{\log 2}{2\varepsilon^2} + 1 \right\rceil$$

such that

$$\left| \text{Fr}(s, A) - \mathbb{P}(A) \right| < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

3 A Uniform Law of Large Numbers

Throughout this section we work with a fixed family of definable subsets $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ that are events of the sample space \mathcal{U}, \mathbb{P} . It is convenient to introduce some abbreviations

$$\mathbb{P}(b) = \mathbb{P}\left(\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)\right)$$

$$\text{Fr}(s, b) = \text{Fr}(s, \varphi(\mathcal{U}; b))$$

$$\mathbb{I}_{s,b} = \mathbb{I}_{\varphi(s;b)}$$

An ε -approximation is a sample s such that

$$\left| \text{Fr}(s, b) - \mathbb{P}(b) \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for every } b \in \mathcal{V}.$$

We are interested in estimating the minimal size of an ε -approximation.

The main theorem of this section is this famous result of Vapnik-Chervonenkis [15].

5.15 Vapnik-Chervonenkis Inequality Let $\pi_\varphi(n)$ be the shatter function of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$. Let $S = S_1, \dots, S_n$ be a random sample from \mathcal{U} . Then

$$(1) \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b) > \varepsilon\right) \leq 8 \pi_\varphi(n) \exp\left(-\frac{n\varepsilon^2}{32}\right).$$

N.B. Some technical measure-theoretical assumptions are necessary when $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is uncountable. These have been omitted in the statement above, and will be discussed below.

Proof Let $S' = S'_1, \dots, S'_n$ be an independent copy of S . We claim that

$$(2) \quad \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \text{Fr}(S, b) - \text{Fr}(S', b) > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) \leq 4 \pi_\varphi(n) \exp\left(-\frac{n\varepsilon^2}{32}\right).$$

Let $\sigma = \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ be a tuple of independent sign random variables.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \text{Fr}(S, b) - \text{Fr}(S', b) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) &= \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b} \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{2}\right) \\ &= \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b}) \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Then, as S and S' are equally distributed, by the triangular inequality,

$$\leq 2 \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{4}\right).$$

Conditioning over all possible realization of S we obtain

$$(3) \quad = 2 \sum_{s \in \mathcal{U}^n} \mathbb{P}(s) \cdot \mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{4}\right).$$

Now fix $s \in \mathcal{U}^n$ and proceed to obtain bound for

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{4}\right)$$

This probability only depends on the value of $\varphi(\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}; b)$. Therefore, we can choose $b_1, \dots, b_m \in \mathcal{V}$, where $m = \pi_\varphi(n)$, such that

$$= \mathbb{P}\left(\bigvee_{i=1}^m \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \mathbb{I}_{s_i, b_j} \right| \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{4}\right).$$

Hence,

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \mathbb{I}_{s_i, b_j} \right| \geq \frac{n\varepsilon}{4} \right).$$

By Hoeffding's Inequality 5.8 applied to $X_i = \sigma_i \mathbb{I}_{s_i, b}$ with $n\varepsilon/4$ for ε we obtain

$$\leq 2\pi_\varphi(n) \exp \left(-\frac{n\varepsilon^2}{32} \right).$$

Finally, as this bound does not depend on s , from (3) we obtain (2).

To prove (1), we write X for the set of those $s \in \mathcal{U}^n$ such that for some $b_s \in \mathcal{V}$

$$|\text{Fr}(s, b_s) - \mathbb{P}(b_s)| > \varepsilon$$

and show that $\mathbb{P}(X) \leq 8\pi_\varphi(n) \exp(-n\varepsilon^2/32)$.

Consider the set Y of those s such there is a $t_s \in \mathcal{U}^n$ such that the following inequalities hold simultaneously

$$|\text{Fr}(t_s, b_s) - \mathbb{P}(b_s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$|\text{Fr}(s, b_s) - \text{Fr}(t_s, b_s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Write p_s for the probability on the l.h.s. of the inequality above, then

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) = \sum_{s \in X} \mathbb{P}(s) \cdot p_s + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{U}^n \setminus X} \mathbb{P}(s) \cdot p_s$$

From this and (2) we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(X) \leq 8\pi_\varphi(n) \exp \left(-\frac{n\varepsilon^2}{32} \right)$$

We claim that

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| \geq \varepsilon \right) \leq \mathbb{P} \left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right)$$

□

5.16 Corollary Let $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ have finite VC-dimension. For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a finite sample s such that

$$|\text{Fr}(s, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for every } b \in \mathcal{V}.$$

Proof It suffices to require that $n = |s| = |S|$ is large enough to guarantee

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\exists b \in \mathcal{V} \mid |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| \geq \varepsilon \right) < 1.$$

By the Vapnik-Chervonenkis inequality 5.15, it suffices that

$$(3) \quad 8\pi_\varphi(n) \exp \left(-\frac{n\varepsilon^2}{32} \right) < 1$$

By the Sauer-Shelah Lemma 4.10, $\pi_\varphi(n)$ grows polynomially. Hence the inequality holds for n large enough. □

The corollary above is sufficient for our intended applications. For completeness, the following proposition gives an explicit bound.

5.17 Proposition There is a sample s as in the corollary above of size

$$n \leq c \frac{k}{\varepsilon^2} \log \frac{k}{\varepsilon}$$

where c is an absolute constant and k is the VC-dimension of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$.

Proofsketch By (3) in the proof above and the inequality proved after the Sauer-Shelah Lemma 4.10 it suffices that $n = |s|$ satisfies

$$\log 6 + k \log(n+1) < \frac{n\varepsilon^2}{32},$$

which is the case if n satisfies the following inequality

$$c' \frac{k}{\varepsilon^2} < \frac{n}{\log n},$$

for some absolute constant c' . Finally, the latter inequality is satisfied if

$$c'' \frac{k}{\varepsilon^2} \log \frac{k}{\varepsilon^2} < n$$

for some absolute constant c'' , see the exercise below. □

5.18 Exercise Prove that for all $x, y > 1$

$$2x \log x < y \Rightarrow x < \frac{y}{\log y} \quad \square$$

4 A Uniform Law of Large Numbers, again

We prove a second version of the Vapnik-Chervonenkis Inequality. Which, I conjecture, is due to Devroye and Lugosi [6].

5.19 Vapnik-Chervonenkis Inequality (2) Let $S = S_1, \dots, S_n$ be a random sample from \mathcal{U} . Then, for every $b \in \mathcal{V}$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \left| \text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b) \right| \right] \leq 2 \sqrt{\frac{\log(2\pi_\varphi(n))}{n}}$$

where $\pi_\varphi(n)$ is the shatter function of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$. □

The same caveat on measurability apply as for Inequality 5.15.

We note that the bound is not optimal, using a clever techniques called *chaining*, Dudley could prove that

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \left| \text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b) \right| \right] < c \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}},$$

where k is the VC-dimension and c is absolute constant.

Before embarking in the proof of the theorem above, we prove the following (easy, although mysterious) lemma, which also has independent interest.

5.20 Lemma Let X_1, \dots, X_m be real valued random variables. Let c be such that

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{tX_i}] \leq e^{c^2 t^2 / 2} \quad \text{for every } i \leq m \text{ and every } t > 0.$$

Then

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\max_{i \leq m} X_i\right] \leq c\sqrt{2 \log m}.$$

If in addition

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{-tX_i}\right] \leq e^{c^2 t^2 / 2} \quad \text{for every } i \leq m \text{ and every } t > 0,$$

then

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\max_{i \leq m} |X_i|\right] \leq c\sqrt{2 \log(2m)}.$$

Proof By Jensen's inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\left(t \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[\max_{i \leq m} X_i\right]\right) &\leq \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\max_{i \leq m} tX_i\right)\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\max_{i \leq m} e^{tX_i}\right] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i \leq m} e^{tX_i}\right] \\ &= \sum_{i \leq m} \mathbb{E}\left[e^{tX_i}\right] \\ &\leq m e^{c^2 t^2 / 2} \end{aligned}$$

Taking the logarithm of both sides and replacing t with $\frac{\sqrt{2 \log m}}{c}$, we obtain the first inequality of the lemma.

To prove the second inequality, apply the first one to $X_1, \dots, X_m, -X_1, \dots, -X_m$. (N.B. note that independence is not assumed.) \square

Proof of the Vapnik-Chervonenkis inequality Let $S' = S'_1, \dots, S'_n$ be an independent copy of S . We claim that

$$(1) \quad \mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)|\right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \text{Fr}(S', b)|\right]$$

In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b) &= \text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{E}[\text{Fr}(S', b)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\text{Fr}(S, b) - \text{Fr}(S', b) \mid S]. \end{aligned}$$

Now, apply Jensen's inequality to the absolute value function, then use that

$$(2) \quad \sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \mathbb{E}[\dots] \leq \mathbb{E}[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}}(\dots)].$$

Write \mathbb{I}_b for the indicator function of $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)$. Then

$$|\text{Fr}(S, b) - \text{Fr}(S', b)| = \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b}) \right|$$

Let $\sigma = \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ be a tuple of independent sign random variable. The random variable $\mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b}$ has the same distribution of $\sigma_i(\mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b})$ hence

$$= \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b}) \mid S, S' \right|$$

Inserting this into (1) we obtain

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| \right] \leq \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{S_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{S'_i, b}) \right| \mid S, S' \right]$$

Let s, s' be a generic realization of S, S'

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} \sup_{s, s'} \sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \mathbb{E} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{s'_i, b}) \right|$$

and, by what remarked in (2)

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} \sup_{s, s'} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{s'_i, b}) \right| \right]$$

Observe that once s, s' is fixed, $\sup_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ is actually a maximum among $\pi_\varphi(2n)$ sets, in fact, $\pi_\varphi(2n)$ is the number of definable subsets of $A = \{s_1, \dots, s_n, s'_1, \dots, s'_n\}$. Then, by Lemma 5.20 (the second inequality, with $m = \pi_\varphi(2n)$ and i ranging over the definable subsets of A), for an appropriate constant c ,

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} \sup_{s, s'} c \sqrt{2 \log (2 \pi_\varphi(2n))}.$$

As the r.h.s. does not depend on s, s' ,

$$\leq \frac{c}{n} \sqrt{2 \log (2 \pi_\varphi(2n))}$$

Finally, as $\pi_\varphi(2n) \leq \pi_\varphi(n)^2$,

$$\leq \frac{2c}{n} \sqrt{\log (2 \pi_\varphi(n))}$$

The Vapnik-Chervonenkis inequality is proved if we can show the assumption of Lemma 5.20 holds with $c = \sqrt{n}$.

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(t \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{s'_i, b}) \right) \right] = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(t \sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{s'_i, b}) \right) \right]$$

As $\sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{s'_i, b})$ takes values in $\{-1, 1\}$ with mean 0, by Lemma 5.9

$$\leq e^{nt^2/2}$$

and the same holds for $-\sigma_i (\mathbb{I}_{s_i, b} - \mathbb{I}_{s'_i, b})$. □

As an application we prove the Glivenko-Cantelli Theorem, an important theorem of mathematical statistics. The theorem says that the empirical cumulative distribution function converges uniformly to the true one. We prove an informative variant which gives the rate of convergence (though, this is not optimal).

5.21 Glivenko-Cantelli Theorem Let $X = X_1, \dots, X_n$ be i.i.d. random variables. Let $F(z) = \mathbb{P}(X_i \leq z)$ be their common cumulative distribution function. Let $F_e(x)$ be the empirical cumulative distribution function, that is,

$$F_e(X, z) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}_{X_i \leq z}.$$

Then

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |F_e(X, z) - F(z)| \right] \leq 2 \sqrt{\frac{\log (2n+2)}{n}}. \quad \square$$

Proof Take $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}$ and $\varphi(x; z) = x \leq z$. Assign to $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b) = (-\infty, b]$ probability $\mathbb{P}(X_i \leq b)$. Then, if $S = S_1, \dots, S_n$ is a random sample from \mathcal{U}

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |F_e(X, z) - F(z)| \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |\text{Fr}(S, b) - \mathbb{P}(b)| \right]$$

hence, by the Vapnik-Chervonenkis inequality [5.15](#)

$$\leq \sqrt{2 \frac{\log (2 \pi_{\varphi}(n))}{n}}.$$

It is clear that $\varphi(\mathcal{U}; b)_{b \in \mathcal{V}}$ has VC-dimension 1. By the Sauer-Shelah Lemma [4.10](#) and the inequalities proved thereafter, $\pi_{\varphi}(n) \leq n + 1$. The theorem follows. \square

Chapter 6

Small transversals

Unlike the rest of these notes, this chapter is not self contained, as it relies on the duality of linear programming. The reader can use the result as a black box. Otherwise, we recommend [11, Chapter 6], a lively and conceptual introduction to linear programming (a rarity for an otherwise rather dry subject).

1 Transversals and packings

Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be given. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ be finite sets.

A subset $A' \subseteq A$ is a **transversal** if $\varphi(A', b) \neq \emptyset$ for every $b \in B$. Equivalently, if the sets $\varphi(a, B)_{a \in A'}$ cover B , i.e.

$$B = \bigcup_{a \in A'} \varphi(a, B).$$

The **transversal number** is the smallest cardinality of a transversal A' . It denoted by τ .

A subset $B' \subseteq B$ is a **packing** if $\varphi(a, b) \cap \varphi(a, b') = \emptyset$ for every distinct $b, b' \in B'$. Equivalently if $|\varphi(a, B')| \leq 1$ for every $a \in A$. The **packing number** is the largest cardinality of a packing B' . It is denoted by ν .

We may write $\tau_{\varphi(A, B)}$ and $\nu_{\varphi(A, B)}$ when ambiguity is of concern.

If A' is a transversal and $B' \subseteq B$, then the sets $\varphi(a, B')_{a \in A'}$ cover B' . Now, suppose B' is a packing, then these sets contain at most one element, hence $|B'| \leq |A'|$. Therefore, we always have $\nu \leq \tau$. Very little can be said in general about the reverse direction.

6.1 Example Let $\mathcal{U} = \mathbb{R}^2$ and \mathcal{V} is the set of lines in \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be the incidence (that is, membership) relation. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and let $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ be a set of n lines in generic position (any two lines intersect and every point is contained in at most two lines). Then $\tau = \lceil n/2 \rceil$, as each point belongs to at most two lines, while $\nu = 1$, as any two lines intersect. □

A (fractional) multiset over \mathcal{U} is a real-valued function $A' : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The **support** of a multiset A' is the set where it takes nonzero values. In this chapter will only consider nonnegative multisets with finite support. These can be interpreted as measures concentrated on a finite set.

If $A'' : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is another multiset, we write $A' \cdot A''$ for the pointwise product of the two. We write $A' \leq A''$ if $A'(a) \leq A''(a)$ for every $a \in \mathcal{U}$.

We define the **size** of A' to be

$$|A'| = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{U}} A'(a)$$

We write $\varphi(A', b)$ for the multiset $A' \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\varphi(\mathcal{U}, b)}$.

Multisets over \mathcal{V} are defined analogously.

A **fractional transversal** is a multiset $A' \leq \mathbb{I}_A$ such that $|\varphi(A', b)| \geq 1$ for every $b \in B$. The **fractional transversal number** of $\varphi(x; z)$, denoted by τ^* , is the infimum of the size of the fractional transversals of $\varphi(x; z)$.

A fractional multiset $B' \leq \mathbb{I}_B$ over \mathcal{V} is a **fractional packing** if $|\varphi(a, B')| \leq 1$ for every $a \in A$. The **fractional packing number** of $\varphi(x; z)$, denoted by ν^* , is the supremum of the size of the fractional packings of $\varphi(x; z)$.

6.2 Example The sets \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} and the relation $\varphi(A; B)$ are as in the example 6.1. Let B' be a multiset that assigns $1/2$ to every line in B . Then $|\varphi(a, B')| \leq 1$ holds because each point is contained in at most two lines. Then $\nu^* \geq |B'| = n/2$. It is easy to see that $\tau^* \geq n/2$. We claim that $\tau \leq n/2$. If n is even, use the same transversal A' as in Example 6.1 is even. If n is odd, take 3 any lines, and assign $1/2$ to the three intersection points. Proceed as in the even case with the other lines. \square

6.3 Exercise Let $\mathcal{U} = \mathbb{R}$ and \mathcal{V} is a set of finitely many closed intervals. Let $\varphi(x; z)$ be the membership relation. Then $\nu = \tau$. Hint: use induction on ν . \square

6.4 Theorem For all $\varphi(x; z)$ and all finite sets $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$, we have $\nu^* = \tau^*$ and this value is rational.

Proof Let $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ and $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. Let F be the $m \times n$ -matrix with entries $\mathbb{I}_{\varphi(a_i, b_j)}$. A multi-set over A is a naturally associated to a vector $0 \leq x \in \mathbb{R}^m$. A multi-set over B is associated to a vector $0 \leq y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then it is easy to verify that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^* &= \inf \{ 1_m^T x : F^T x \geq 1_n, 0 \leq x \}; \\ \nu^* &= \sup \{ 1_n^T y : F y \leq 1_m, 0 \leq y \}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the duality of linear programming $\nu^* = \tau^*$.

As τ^* is the minimum of the linear function $x \mapsto 1_m^T x$ over a polyhedron, such minimum is attained at vertex. The inequalities describing the polyhedron have rational coefficients, so also the vertices have rational coordinates (elaborate on this). \square

When $\varphi(x; z)$ has finite VC-dimension, the transversal number τ is bounded by a function of τ^* .

6.5 Proposition Let $\varphi(x; z)$ have VC-dimension k . Then for all finite sets $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$

$$\tau \leq c k (\tau^*)^2 \ln(k \tau^*)$$

where c is an absolute constant.

Proof Let A' be an optimal fractional transversal. After normalizing, A' defines

a probability measure \mathbb{P} on \mathcal{U} . Namely, $\mathbb{P}(\{a\}) = A'(a)/\tau^*$ for $a \in \mathcal{U}$. By the definition of fractional transversal, every set $\varphi(A; b)_{b \in B}$ has measure at least $1/\tau^*$. By Proposition 5.17, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a sample s of size

$$n \leq c \frac{k}{\varepsilon^2} \log \frac{k}{\varepsilon}$$

If we set $\varepsilon = 1/\tau^*$, then $\text{range}(s)$ is a transversal and we obtain the required bound. \square

The bound in the proposition above can be improved. One can replace $(\tau^*)^2$ with τ^* at the cost of a more difficult proof.

2 Helly-type properties

We now investigate methods of bounding $\tau^* = \nu^*$. As motivation we cite a classical theorem of Helly.

6.6 Proposition (Helly Theorem) Let Φ be a finite family of convex sets in \mathbb{R}^d . Assume that any $d + 1$ sets from Φ have non-empty intersection. Then the whole family Φ has non-empty intersection. \square

Note that Helly's theorem does not hold for families of finite VC-dimension. A counter example of VC-dimension 2 can be constructed with a family containing sets that are unions of two finite intervals of the real line.

We will deal with the following property, which is more robust. It says that if there is *plenty* of *small* collections of sets with nonempty intersection, then there is a *large* collection with nonempty intersection.

6.7 Definition We say that $\varphi(x; z)$ has fractional Helly number k if for all $\alpha > 0$ there is a $\beta > 0$ such that for every finite $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ the following holds (write n for $|B|$):

$$(1) \quad \bigcap_{b \in B'} \varphi(A, b) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for at least } \alpha \binom{n}{k} \text{ sets } B' \in \binom{B}{k}$$

then

$$(2) \quad \bigcap_{b \in B''} \varphi(A, b) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for some } B'' \subseteq B \text{ of cardinality } \geq \beta n.$$

We say that φ has the fractional Helly property if it has fractional Helly number k for some finite k . The fractional Helly number of $\varphi(x; z)$ is the smallest number k satisfying the property above. \square

For further reference, we note that (2) in the definition above can be rewritten as

$$(2') \quad |\varphi(a, B)| \geq \beta n \quad \text{for some } a \in A.$$

The following theorem proves that NIP formulas have the fractionally Helly property (in a strong sense).

6.8 Theorem (Matoušek) Let $\varphi(x; z)$ have VC-codimension $< k$. Then $\varphi(x; z)$ has frac-

tional Helly number k . Moreover, β in the definition above only depends on α and k .

Proof Let α be arbitrary and set $\beta = 1/2m$ where m is such that

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{m}{i} < \frac{\alpha}{4} \binom{m}{k}.$$

Note that, by the Sauer-Shelah Lemma 4.10, the r.h.s. is strictly larger than $\pi_\varphi^*(m)$ for all $\varphi(x; z)$ with VC-codimension $< k$.

Assume for a contradiction that some finite $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ contradicts the definition above. That is,

$$(1) \quad \bigcap_{b \in B'} \varphi(A, b) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for at least } \alpha \binom{n}{k} \text{ sets } B' \in \binom{B}{k}$$

and

$$(2) \quad |\varphi(a; B)| < \beta n \quad \text{for all } a \in A.$$

Note that we can assume that $n > 2m$ otherwise $\beta n < 1$ and (2) never occur. We will find a set $B'' \subseteq B$ of cardinality m with more than $\pi^*(m)$ distinct $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{OP}}$ -definable subsets, a contradiction.

Let P be the set of pairs $B' \subseteq B'' \subseteq B$ such that $|B'| = k$ and $|B''| = m$. We say that a pair $B' \subseteq B''$ in P is *good* if there is $a \in A$ such that $B' = \varphi(a; B'')$. That is, B' is a $\varphi(x; z)^{\text{OP}}$ -definable subset of B'' .

Claim 1. Assume the uniform probability on P . Then the probability that a random pair is good is $\geq \alpha/4$.

Assume Claim 1 for now and continue with the proof. We can think that the random pair in P is chosen by first picking $B'' \in \binom{B}{m}$ with the uniform distribution and then $B' \in \binom{B''}{k}$ again with the uniform distribution. (To put it more pedantically, we are applying the theorem of total probability.) If the probability that a pair is good is $\geq \alpha/4$, then for at least one $B'' \in \binom{B}{m}$ the probability of finding a good subset B' is $\geq \alpha/4$. Therefore, B'' has $\geq \frac{\alpha}{4} \binom{m}{k} > \pi^*(m)$ good subsets. A contradiction which proves the theorem given the claim.

We now prove the claim. There is another equivalent way to pick a random pair in P . First we choose at random $B' \subseteq B$ of cardinality k then obtain B'' by adding $m - k$ random elements from $B \setminus B'$. By (1), the probability that B' is such that $\bigcap_{b \in B'} \varphi(A, b) \neq \emptyset$ is at least α . So, assume that B' is such, and fix any a in this intersection. By (2), there are $|\varphi(a, B)| < \beta n$. Then the probability that all $b \in B'' \setminus B'$ are such that $\neg \varphi(a, b)$ is at least

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n - \beta n}{m - k} / \binom{n - k}{m - k} &= \prod_{i=0}^{m-k-1} \frac{n - \beta n - i}{n - k - i} && \text{we write } \beta n \text{ for } \lfloor \beta n \rfloor \\ &\geq \prod_{i=0}^{m-k-1} \frac{n - \beta n - m}{n - m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{n - \beta n - m}{n - m} \right)^m \\
&= \left(1 - \frac{\beta n}{n - m} \right)^m \\
&\geq (1 - 2\beta)^m && \text{because } n > 2m \\
&\geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{m} \right)^m && \text{because } \beta \leq 1/2m.
\end{aligned}$$

As we can assume $m \geq 2$, the probability that a random pair in P is good is at least $\alpha/4$. This proves Claim 1 and with it the theorem. \square

3 The (p,q) -theorem

For integers $p \geq q$ we say that $\varphi(x;z)$ has the (p,q) -property if for every finite $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and every $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ of cardinality p there is some $B' \subseteq B$ of cardinality q such that

$$\bigcap_{b \in B'} \varphi(A;b) \neq \emptyset$$

For ease of speaking we call $\varphi(A;b)_{b \in B}$ a p -collection of definable subsets of A . Note that, strictly speaking, these is not collection of sets but collection of parameters defining sets (though not intrinsically relevant, it is convenient not to assume extensionality).

Hence, we can rephrase the (p,q) -property in plain English: out of any p -collection of definable sets there are at least q sets with nonempty intersection.

Helly's theorem says that any finite collection of convex sets in \mathbb{R}^d satisfying the $(d+1, d+1)$ -property has non-empty intersection, i.e. admits a transversal of size 1. A generalization of this was conjectured by Hadwiger and Debrunner, and many years later proved by Alon and Kleitman [1], [2]. Subsequently, after proving Theorem 6.8, Matoušek [10] noted that the method in [2] applies also to collections of sets with finite VC-dimension. More precisely, Matoušek proved the existence of a bound to the cardinality of the transversal number τ of NIP formulas with the (p,q) -property, and that this bound depends only on p, q and the VC-codimension of the formula. (Formally, the results [2] and [10] do not imply each other.)

6.9 Theorem (Alon, Kleitman + Matoušek) Let $p \geq q > k$ be natural numbers. There is a number $N = N(k, p, q)$ such that $\tau_{\varphi(A;B)} \leq N$ for all formulas $\varphi(x;z)$ with the (p,q) -property and VC-codimension $< k$, and every $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$.

Proof As we are not trying to optimize N , we may prove the theorem for $q = k + 1$. By Proposition 6.5, the transversal number is bounded by a function of τ^* , so it is enough to bound τ^* . By Theorem 6.4, we can equivalently bound the fractional packing number ν^* because it coincides with τ^* .

Let $B' \subseteq B$ be an optimal fractional packing. That is, $\nu^* = |B'|$ where $B' \leq \mathbb{I}_B$ is such

that $|\varphi(a, B')| \leq 1$ for every $a \in A$. As we rather work with regular sets than with fractional multisets, we apply a trick that allows to replace B' with a regular set C' .

By Theorem 6.4 we may assume that B' is rational valued. Therefore $B' = (1/m)C$ where m is a positive integer and C is a integral valued multiset over \mathcal{V} . Replace \mathcal{V} with $\mathcal{V} \times [m]$. Define $\varphi_\times(a; b, i)$ to be the relation that holds if and only if $\varphi(a; b)$ holds. Then we can replace the multiset C with a regular set $C' \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times [m]$ such that $|\varphi_\times(a; C')| \leq m$ for every $a \in A$.

If write n for $|C'|$, then $v^* = n/m$.

Claim 1. $\varphi_\times(x; z, y)$ satisfies the (qp, q) -property.

Let $D \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times [m]$ have cardinality qp . If the qp -collection $\varphi_\times(A; b, i)_{b, i \in D}$ contains q copies of the same definable set $\varphi(A; b)$, then we immediately have the required q -collection with nonempty intersection. So, suppose not. Then $\varphi_\times(A; b, i)_{b, i \in D}$ contains p distinct sets $\varphi(A, b_1), \dots, \varphi(A, b_p)$. Then the q -collection with nonempty intersection is obtained from the (p, q) -property of $\varphi(x; z)$.

Claim 2. There is an $\alpha = \alpha(p, q) > 0$ such that

$$\bigcap_{b, i \in D} \varphi_\times(A; b, i) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for at least } \alpha \binom{n}{q} \text{ sets } D \in \binom{C'}{q}.$$

By Claim 1, every qp -collection of φ_\times -definable sets contains at least one q -collection with non-empty intersection. Every q -collection is contained in $\binom{n-q}{qp-q}$ many qp -collections. Therefore the number q -collections with non-empty intersection is at least

$$\binom{n}{qp} / \binom{n-q}{qp-q} = \binom{n}{q} / \binom{qp}{q}.$$

Therefore, the claim holds with $1/\alpha = \binom{qp}{q}$.

Now we can resume the proof of the theorem (recall that our goal is to bound v^* by a function of p, q , and k). Let $\beta = \beta(\alpha, k)$ be as in Theorem 6.8. As $\varphi_\times(x; z, y)$ has the same VC-codimension as $\varphi(x; z)$, by Claim 2 there is an $a \in A$ such that $\varphi(a, C')$ has cardinality at least βn . So, from $\beta n \leq |\varphi(a, C')| \leq m$ we obtain $v^* \leq 1/\beta$. \square

Chapter 7

Zarankiewicz problem(s)

Let us start with presenting Zarankiewicz problem. Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ have cardinality m respectively n . Given two integers s, t (both at least 2 to avoid trivialities), what is the maximal cardinality of a graph $\varphi(A; B)$ that does not contain $A' \times B'$ for any $A' \subseteq A$ and $B' \subseteq B$ of cardinality s respectively t ? Denote this maximum by $z(m, n; s, t)$. Define also $z(n; t) = z(m, n; s, t)$. In 1951 Zarankiewicz posed the problem of determining $z(n; 3)$ for $n = 4, 5, 6$ and the general problem has also become known as the problem of Zarankiewicz.

1 The Kővári-Sós-Turán Theorem

The theorem in this section is a classical result of Kővári, Sós, and Turán. They actually proved it for $z(n; t)$ but the proof easily generalizes.

In the proof we need the following generalization of the binomial coefficient. For any positive integer t and any real x we define

$$\binom{x}{t} = \frac{x(x-1) \cdots (x-t+1)}{t!}.$$

It is easy to verify that for any fixed t , this is a convex and strictly increasing function of x .

7.1 Kővári-Sós-Turán Theorem For all $2 \leq s \leq m$ and $2 \leq t \leq n$

$$z(m, n; s, t) < (s-1)^{1/t} (n-t+1) m^{1-1/t} + (t-1)m$$

or also

$$< c (n m^{1-1/t} + m)$$

for some $c = c(s, t)$.

Proof Let $A \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $B \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ have cardinality m respectively n . Let P be the set of pairs $\langle a, B' \rangle$ such that $B' \subseteq \varphi(a; B)$ and B' has cardinality t . Writing d_a for the cardinality of $\varphi(a; B)$, we have

$$|P| = \sum_{a \in A} \binom{d_a}{t}$$

Write z for $|\varphi(A; B)|$, and note that

$$z = \sum_{a \in A} d_a.$$

As $\binom{x}{t}$ is a convex function of x ,

$$(1) \quad \binom{z/m}{t} \leq \frac{1}{m} |P|.$$

Now, suppose that $z = z(m, n; s, t)$. Then for any fixed $B' \subseteq B$ there are at most $s - 1$ pairs $\langle a, B' \rangle \in P$. Hence

$$(2) \quad |P| \leq (s - 1) \binom{n}{t}.$$

Together, (1) and (2) yield

$$m \binom{z/m}{t} \leq (s - 1) \binom{n}{t}.$$

As $\binom{x}{t}$ is strictly increasing function of x , and $z/m < n$,

$$m \left(\frac{z}{m} - t + 1 \right)^t < (s - 1) (n - t + 1)^t$$

which easily yields the theorem. □

2 The NIP case

Chapter 8

Szemerédi regularity lemma

- 1 The regularity lemma**
- 2 Stable regularity lemma**
- 3 Distal regularity lemma**

Chapter 9

Appendix: Ramsey's Theorem

1 Upper bound for Ramsey numbers

9.1 Definition The Ramsey number $R(s, t)$ is the minimum number n such that any graph on n vertices contains either an anticlique of size s or a clique of size t . \square

Note that it is not clear a priori that Ramsey numbers are finite. Indeed, it could be the case that there is no finite number satisfying the conditions of $R(s, t)$ for some choice of s, t . However, the following theorem proves that this is not the case and gives an explicit bound on $R(s, t)$.

9.2 Theorem (Ramsey's theorem) For any $s, t \geq 1$, the Ramsey number $R(s, t)$ is finite. In particular,

$$\# \quad R(s, t) \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$$

Proof First we prove that $R(s, t) \leq R(s-1, t) + R(s, t-1)$ holds for every $s, t > 1$. To see this, consider a graph on $n = R(s-1, t) + R(s, t-1)$ vertices. We prove that this graph has an anticlique of size s or a clique of size t . Fix a vertex v . It is immediate to verify that exactly one of these two cases occur:

- i. There are at least $R(s, t-1)$ edges adjacent to v . Then we apply the definition of $R(s, t-1)$ to the neighbors of v , which implies that either they contain an anticlique of size s , or a clique of size $t-1$. In the first (sub)case we are done. Otherwise, we can extend this clique by adding v , and hence the whole graph contains a clique of size t .
- ii. There are at least $R(s-1, t)$ vertices that are not v nor are adjacent to v . Then we apply the definition of $R(s-1, t)$ to the non-neighbors of v and we get either an anticlique of size $s-1$, or a clique of size t . In the latter (sub)case we are done. Otherwise, the anticlique can be extended by adding v hence the whole graph contains an anticlique of size s .

Given that $R(s, t) \leq R(s-1, t) + R(s, t-1)$, it follows by induction that all Ramsey numbers are finite. Moreover, we get an explicit bound. First, # holds for the base cases where $s = 1$ or $t = 1$ since every graph contains a clique or an anticlique of size 1. The inductive step is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} R(s, t) &\leq R(s-1, t) + R(s, t-1) \\ 1 \quad &\leq \binom{s+t-3}{s-2} + \binom{s+t-3}{s-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$$

where 1 follows from the induction hypothesis and 2 follows from a standard identity for binomial coefficients. \square

Now we consider a more general setting. We color the edges of K_n , the complete graph on n vertices, with a certain number of colors and we ask whether there is a clique of a certain size all of whose edges have the same colour. We shall see that this is always true for a sufficiently large n . Note that the question about clique and anticlique corresponds to representing a graph of size n as a coloring of K_n with 2 colors, adjacent and non-adjacent.

This leads to a more general definition of Ramsey numbers

9.3 Definition The Ramsey number $R(s_1, \dots, s_k)$ is the minimum number n such that any coloring of the edges of K_n with k colors contains a clique of size s_i in color i , for some i . \square

The following Theorem can be easily proved by induction on the number of colors.

9.4 Theorem For any $s_1, \dots, s_k \geq 1$, the Ramsey number $R(s_1, \dots, s_k)$ is finite. \square

2 Lower bound for Ramsey numbers

9.5 Theorem For every integer $k \geq 3$

$$\lfloor 2^{k/2} \rfloor \leq R(k, k).$$

Proof Fix some $k \geq 3$. Consider a graph on n vertices obtained by randomly choosing whether or not to put an edge between two vertices. Each choice is taken independently by tossing a fair coin.

For every set K of k vertices, the probability that K is a clique is

$$\mathbb{P}(K \text{ is a clique}) = 2^{-\binom{k}{2}}.$$

By symmetry, this equals also $\mathbb{P}(K \text{ is an anticlique})$, hence

$$\mathbb{P}(K \text{ is a clique or an anticlique}) = 2^{1-\binom{k}{2}}$$

The probability that there is a clique or an anticlique of size k , is

$$\leq \binom{n}{k} 2^{1-\binom{k}{2}}$$

Hence, if for some n the function above is < 1 , some graph of size n with no clique nor anticlique exists. It is only left to verify that this occurs for all $n \geq \lfloor 2^{k/2} \rfloor$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n}{k} 2^{1-\binom{k}{2}} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} 2^{1-\frac{k(k-1)}{2}} \\ &= \binom{n}{k} \frac{2^{1+k/2}}{2^{k^2/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&< \frac{n^k}{k!} \frac{2^{1+k/2}}{2^{k^2/2}} \\
&\leq 1
\end{aligned}$$

The last inequality holds because, for n as above, $n^k \leq \lfloor 2^{k/2} \rfloor^k \leq \lfloor 2^{1/2} \rfloor = 1$. □

See [3] for a discussion of the method of proof.

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