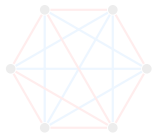
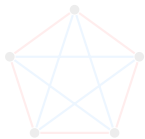


Blow-ups and extensions of trees in tournaments

P. Aboulker, F. Havet, W. Locket, R. Lopes, L. Picasarri-Arrieta, and C. Rambaud

Generalities on Ramsey Theory

Ramsey Number $R(s, t)$: min. integer n such that all (blue/red)-edge-colourings of K_n contains K_s in red or K_t in blue.



$$R(3, 3) = 6$$

Ramsey (1930) : $R(s, t)$ exists for all $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

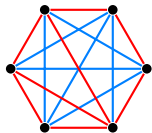
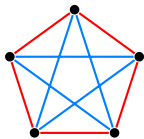
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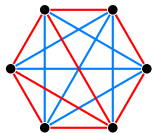
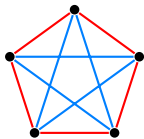
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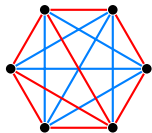
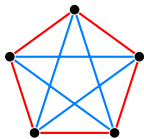
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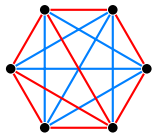
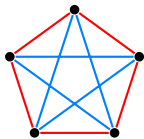
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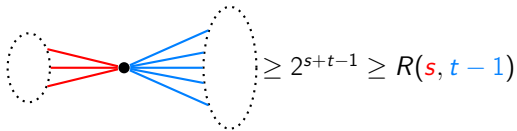


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Proof via the probabilistic method: $\Pr(\text{Red } K_s \text{ or Blue } K_s) \leq 2 \cdot \binom{n}{s} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\binom{s}{2}} < 1$. \square

We thus have $(\sqrt{2})^s \leq R(s, s) \leq 4^{s - c \log s}$.

Campos et al. (2023) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \epsilon)^s$ for some $\epsilon > 0$.

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Directed Ramsey Number $\vec{R}(H)$

Tournament: orientation of a complete graph.

For an **acyclic** digraph D , $\vec{R}(D)$: min. integer n such that all tournaments of order n contain H .

Example: $\vec{R}(\text{path of 3 vertices}) = 4$.



Transitive tournament on n vertices TT_n :



Theorem (Erdős and Moser, 1963)

For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sqrt{2}^n \leq \vec{R}(TT_{n+1}) \leq 2^n$.

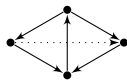
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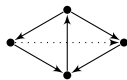
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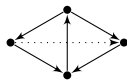
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A class \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable** if, for some c , $\vec{R}(H) \leq c \cdot |V(H)|$ for every $H \in \mathcal{C}$.

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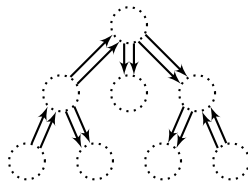
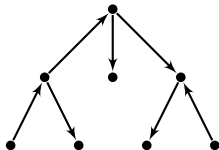
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For every fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$, **k -th blow-ups of oriented trees** are **linearly unavoidable**.



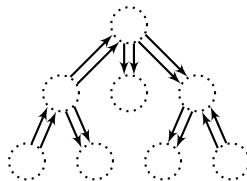
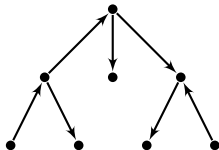
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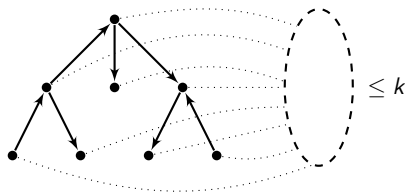
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For every fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$, acyclic k -extensions of oriented trees are **linearly unavoidable**.



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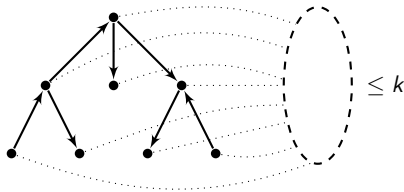
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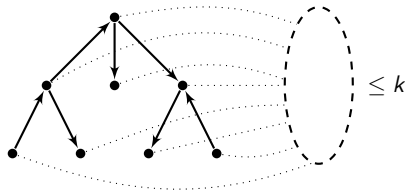
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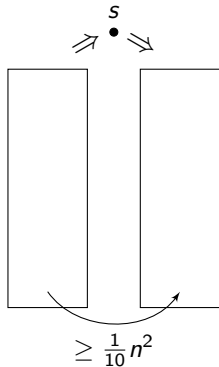
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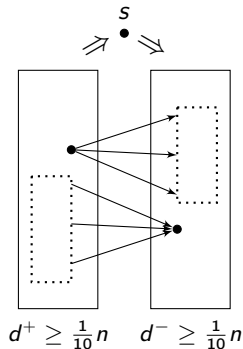
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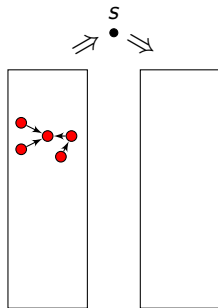
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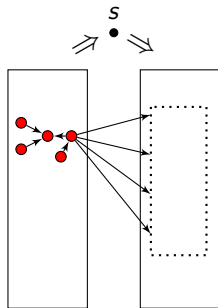


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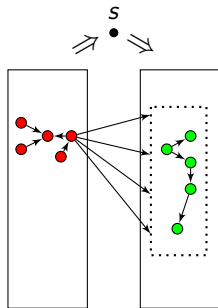
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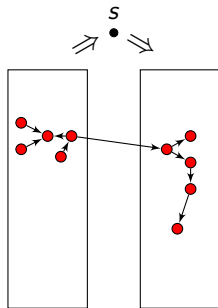
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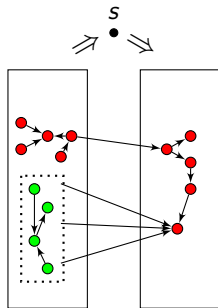


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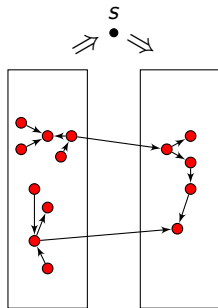
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