

Blow-ups and extensions of trees in tournaments

P. Aboulker, F. Havet, W. Lochet, 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 $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

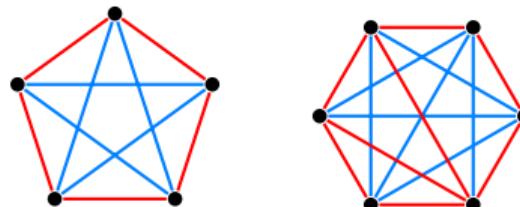
Erdős and Szekeres (1935) : $R(s, t) \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$ for all $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof that $R(s, t) \leq 2^{s+t}$ by induction on $s + t$:



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 $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

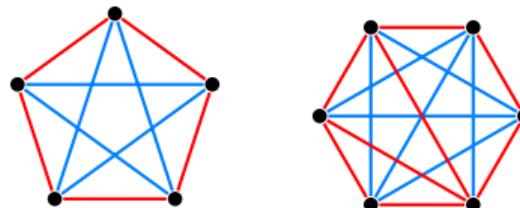
Erdős and Szekeres (1935) : $R(s, t) \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$ for all $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof that $R(s, t) \leq 2^{s+t}$ by induction on $s + t$:



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 $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

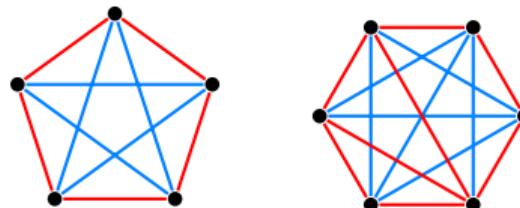
Erdős and Szekeres (1935) : $R(s, t) \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$ for all $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof that $R(s, t) \leq 2^{s+t}$ by induction on $s + t$:



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 $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

Erdős and Szekeres (1935) : $R(s, t) \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$ for all $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

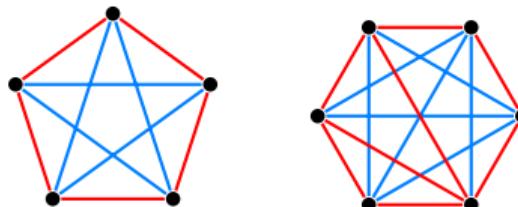
Proof that $R(s, t) \leq 2^{s+t}$ by induction on $s + t$:



$$\geq 2^{s+t-1} \geq R(s, t - 1)$$

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.

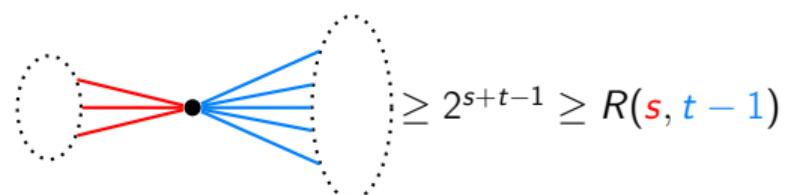


$$R(3, 3) = 6$$

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

Erdős and Szekeres (1935) : $R(s, t) \leq \binom{s+t-2}{s-1}$ for all $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof that $R(s, t) \leq 2^{s+t}$ by induction on $s + t$:



Diagonal Ramsey Number $R(s, s)$

Erdős (1947) : $R(s, s) \geq 2^{s/2}$ for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

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) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \varepsilon)^s$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Gupta et al. (July 2024) : $R(s, s) \leq 3.8^s$.

Balister et al. (October 2024) : Generalisation to more than 2 colours.

Diagonal Ramsey Number $R(s, s)$

Erdős (1947) : $R(s, s) \geq 2^{s/2}$ for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

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) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \varepsilon)^s$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Gupta et al. (July 2024) : $R(s, s) \leq 3.8^s$.

Balister et al. (October 2024) : Generalisation to more than 2 colours.

Diagonal Ramsey Number $R(s, s)$

Erdős (1947) : $R(s, s) \geq 2^{s/2}$ for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

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) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \varepsilon)^s$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Gupta et al. (July 2024) : $R(s, s) \leq 3.8^s$.

Balister et al. (October 2024) : Generalisation to more than 2 colours.

Diagonal Ramsey Number $R(s, s)$

Erdős (1947) : $R(s, s) \geq 2^{s/2}$ for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

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) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \varepsilon)^s$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Gupta et al. (July 2024) : $R(s, s) \leq 3.8^s$.

Balister et al. (October 2024) : Generalisation to more than 2 colours.

Diagonal Ramsey Number $R(s, s)$

Erdős (1947) : $R(s, s) \geq 2^{s/2}$ for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

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) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \varepsilon)^s$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Gupta et al. (July 2024) : $R(s, s) \leq 3.8^s$.

Balister et al. (October 2024) : Generalisation to more than 2 colours.

Diagonal Ramsey Number $R(s, s)$

Erdős (1947) : $R(s, s) \geq 2^{s/2}$ for every $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

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) : $R(s, s) \leq (4 - \varepsilon)^s$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Gupta et al. (July 2024) : $R(s, s) \leq 3.8^s$.

Balister et al. (October 2024) : Generalisation to more than 2 colours.

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: $\vec{R} \left(\text{•---•---•} \right) = 4$.



Transitive tournament on n vertices TT_n :



Theorem (Erdős and Moser, 1963)

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

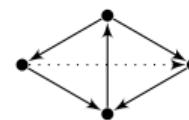
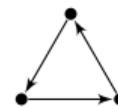
General Question: What are the **linearly unavoidable** classes of acyclic digraphs ?

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: $\vec{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \rightarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) = 4$.



Transitive tournament on n vertices TT_n :



Theorem (Erdős and Moser, 1963)

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

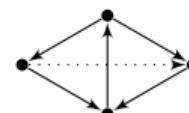
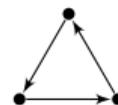
General Question: What are the **linearly unavoidable** classes of acyclic digraphs ?

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: $\vec{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \rightarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) = 4$.



Transitive tournament on n vertices TT_n :



Theorem (Erdős and Moser, 1963)

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

General Question: What are the **linearly unavoidable** classes of acyclic digraphs ?

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

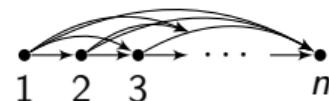
Tournament: orientation of a complete graph.

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

Example: $\vec{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \rightarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \right) = 4$.



Transitive tournament on n vertices TT_n :



Theorem (Erdős and Moser, 1963)

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

General Question: What are the **linearly unavoidable** classes of acyclic digraphs ?

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- Erdős and Moser (1963): If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
- Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024): The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.

-
- Rédei (1934): For every k , $\vec{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \bullet \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \cdots \quad n \end{array} \right) = n$.
 - Havet and Thomassé (2000): Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
 - Kühn et al. (2011): Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
 - Draganić et al. (2021): k -th powers of **directed paths** are linearly unavoidable.
 - Morawski and Wigderson (2024) **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
- **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.

-
- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R}\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{array}\right) = n$.
 - **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
 - **Kühn et al. (2011):** Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
 - **Draganić et al. (2021):** k -th powers of **directed paths** are linearly unavoidable.
 - **Morawski and Wigderson (2024)** **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
 - **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.
-

- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R}\left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \bullet \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \cdots \quad n \end{array}\right) = n$.
- **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
- **Kühn et al. (2011):** Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
- **Draganić et al. (2021):** k -th powers of **directed paths** are linearly unavoidable.
- **Morawski and Wigderson (2024)** **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
 - **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.
-

- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bullet \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \dots \quad n \end{array} \right) = n$.
- **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
- **Kühn et al. (2011):** Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
- **Draganić et al. (2021):** k -th powers of **directed paths** are linearly unavoidable.
- **Morawski and Wigderson (2024)** **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
 - **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.
-

- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R} \left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bullet \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \dots \quad n \end{array} \right) = n$.
- **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
- Kühn et al. (2011): Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
- Draganić et al. (2021): k -th powers of **directed paths** are linearly unavoidable.
- Morawski and Wigderson (2024) **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
 - **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.
-

- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R}\left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bullet \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \dots \quad n \end{array}\right) = n$.
- **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
- **Kühn et al. (2011):** Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
- **Draganić et al. (2021):** k -th powers of directed paths are linearly unavoidable.
- **Morawski and Wigderson (2024)** **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
 - **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.
-

- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R}\left(\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bullet \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \dots \quad n \end{array}\right) = n$.
- **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
- **Kühn et al. (2011):** Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
- **Draganić et al. (2021):** **k -th powers of directed paths** are linearly unavoidable.
- Morawski and Wigderson (2024) **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are linearly unavoidable.

Linearly unavoidable classes

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

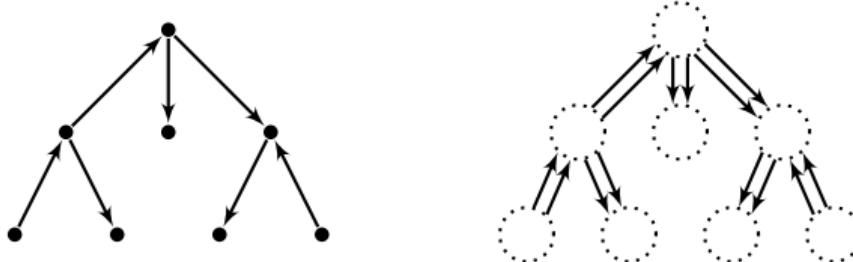
- **Erdős and Moser (1963):** If \mathcal{C} is linearly unavoidable, digraphs in \mathcal{C} are **sparse**.
 - **Fox, He, and Wigderson (2024):** The class of acyclic digraphs with **maximum degree** Δ (large enough) is not linearly unavoidable.
-

- **Rédei (1934):** For every k , $\vec{R}\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & \bullet \\ 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & & & n \end{array}\right) = n$.
- **Havet and Thomassé (2000):** Large **oriented paths** P satisfy $\vec{R}(P) = |V(P)|$.
- **Kühn et al. (2011):** Large **oriented trees** F satisfy $\vec{R}(F) \leq 2|V(F)| - 2$.
- **Draganić et al. (2021):** k -th powers of directed paths are **linearly unavoidable**.
- **Morawski and Wigderson (2024)** **Graded digraphs** with bounded maximum degree are **linearly unavoidable**.

Contributions (1/2)

Theorem (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P., Rambaud)

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



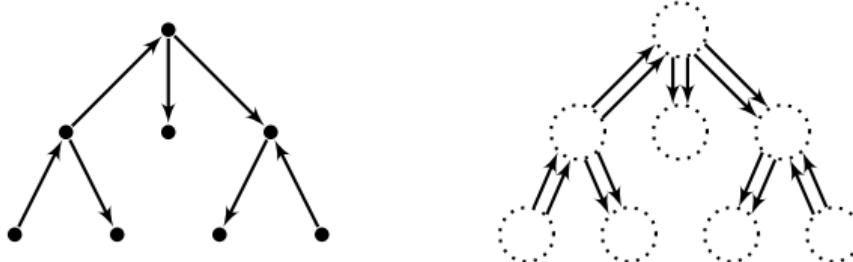
Theorem

Let D be a k -th blow-up of oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 2^{10+18k} k \cdot |V(D)|$.

Contributions (1/2)

Theorem (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P., Rambaud)

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



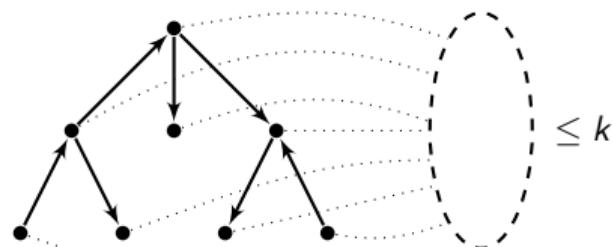
Theorem

Let D be a k -th blow-up of oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 2^{10+18k} k \cdot |V(D)|$.

Contributions (2/2)

Theorem (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

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



Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\tilde{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

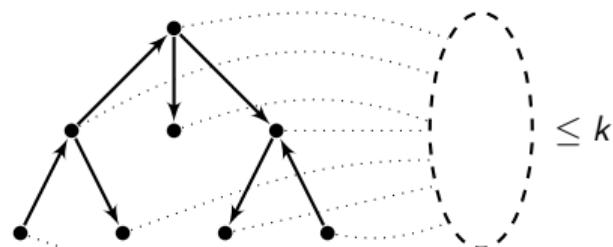
Theorem

There exist k -extensions of oriented trees D with $\tilde{R}(D) \geq (2^k + o(1)) \cdot |V(D)|$.

Contributions (2/2)

Theorem (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

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



Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

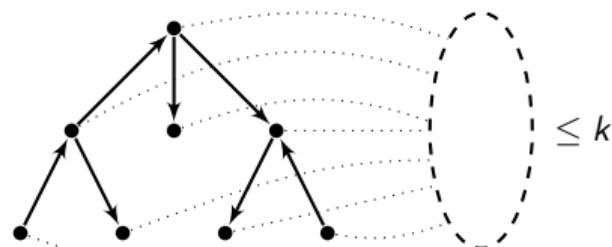
Theorem

There exist k -extensions of oriented trees D with $\vec{R}(D) \geq (2^k + o(1)) \cdot |V(D)|$.

Contributions (2/2)

Theorem (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

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



Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Theorem

There exist k -extensions of oriented trees D with $\vec{R}(D) \geq (2^k + o(1)) \cdot |V(D)|$.

Theorem

Let D be a *k-extension of an oriented tree*, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.

Theorem

Let D be a *k-extension of an oriented tree*, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

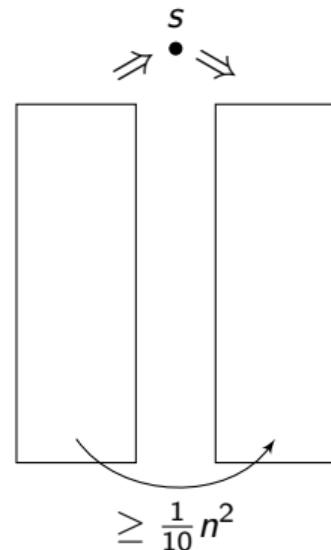
- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .

Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 - T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
 - T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
- \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.

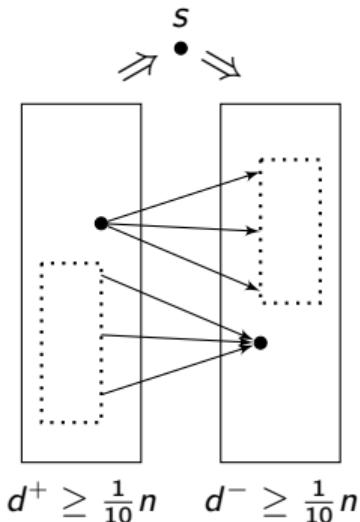


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
 \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.

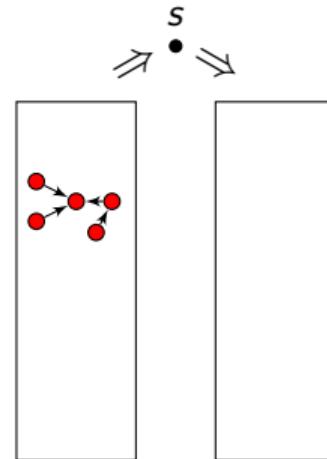


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
⇒ there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.
- Greedily find D .

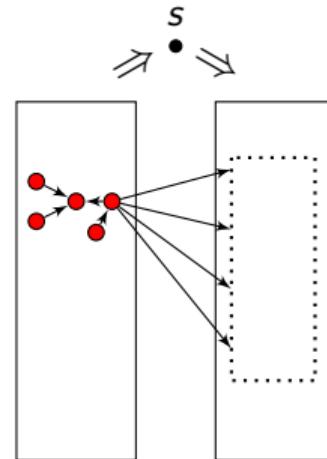


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
 \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.
- Greedily find D .

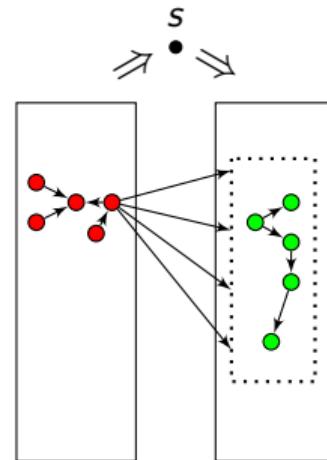


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
 \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.
- Greedily find D .

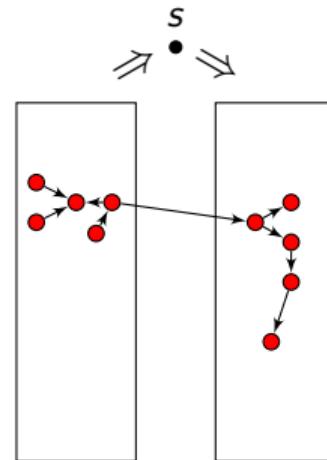


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
 \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.
- Greedily find D .

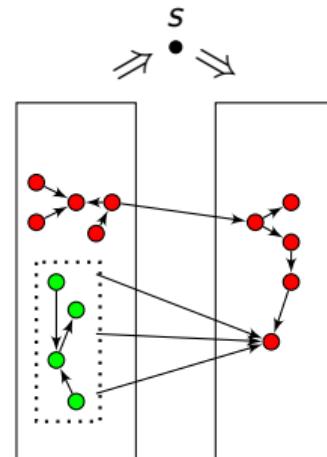


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
 \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.
- Greedily find D .

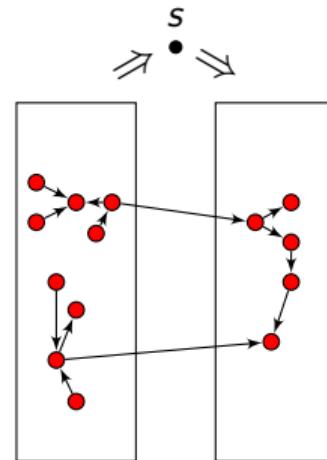


Theorem

Let D be a k -extension of an oriented tree, then $\vec{R}(D) \leq 3^{\binom{2k+2}{2}+1} \cdot |V(D)|$.

Proof for $k = 1$:

- D : 1-extension of a tree F
 T : tournament on $n = C \cdot |V(D)|$ vertices.
- T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^3$ distinct copies of TT_3 .
 \Rightarrow there exists $s \in V(T)$ such that T contains $\geq \frac{1}{10}n^2$ arcs from $N^-(s)$ to $N^+(s)$.
- Extract a subtournament of T in which
 $|N^+(v) \cap N^+(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^-(s)$ and
 $|N^-(v) \cap N^-(s)| \geq \frac{1}{10}n > \vec{R}(F)$ for $v \in N^+(s)$.
- Greedily find D .



Further Research

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -extensions of \mathcal{C} .*

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of sparse digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -th blow-ups of \mathcal{C} .*

→ **Question:** Are k -extensions of k -th blow-ups of oriented trees linearly unavoidable?

Problem

For fixed k , is the class of acyclic orientations of $\{G \mid \text{treewidth}(G) \leq k\}$ linearly unavoidable?

Thank you!

Further Research

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -extensions of \mathcal{C} .*

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of sparse digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -th blow-ups of \mathcal{C} .*

→ **Question:** Are k -extensions of k -th blow-ups of oriented trees linearly unavoidable?

Problem

For fixed k , is the class of acyclic orientations of $\{G \mid \text{treewidth}(G) \leq k\}$ linearly unavoidable?

Thank you!

Further Research

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -extensions of \mathcal{C} .*

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of sparse digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -th blow-ups of \mathcal{C} .*

→ **Question:** Are k -extensions of k -th blow-ups of oriented trees linearly unavoidable?

Problem

*For fixed k , is the class of acyclic orientations of $\{G \mid \text{treewidth}(G) \leq k\}$ **linearly unavoidable**?*

Thank you!

Further Research

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -extensions of \mathcal{C} .*

Conjecture (Aboulker, Havet, Lochet, Lopes, P-A, Rambaud)

*For every fixed k , if a class of sparse digraphs \mathcal{C} is **linearly unavoidable**, then so is the class of k -th blow-ups of \mathcal{C} .*

→ **Question:** Are k -extensions of k -th blow-ups of oriented trees linearly unavoidable?

Problem

*For fixed k , is the class of acyclic orientations of $\{G \mid \text{treewidth}(G) \leq k\}$ **linearly unavoidable**?*

Thank you!