

Flag Algebra Method in Combinatorics

Oleg Pikhurko

University of Warwick

RSA, Poznań, 9 August 2013

Many Happy Returns!!!

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Béla

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David

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Mihyun

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Binomial(200, $\frac{7}{365}$)

participants with unexposed birthdays

Erdős Lap Number

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*Paul Erdős with some "epsilon" in 1952.
Barbie Benzer, Miriam and Debbie Golomb*

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Theorem (Ron Graham): \exists directed cycle!

Ron's Proof

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Oxford 1969
Ché Graham (age 7)
Paul Erdos (age ω)



New Jersey 1994
Ché Graham (age 32)
Paul Erdos (age ω^ω)

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 - ▶ One aspect: semi-definite programming

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- ▶ **Contributors:** R.Baber, J.Balogh, J.Cummings, S.Das, V.Falgas-Ravry, R.Glebov, A.Grzesik, H.Hatami, J.Hirst, J.Hladký, P.Hu, H.Huang, T.Klimosova, D.Král', L.Kramer, B.Lidicky, N.Linial, C.-H.Liu, J.Ma, L.Mach, E.Merchant, R.Martin, H.Naves, S.Niess, S.Norine, Y.Peled, J.Pfender, O.Pikhurko, A.Razborov, C.Reiher, J.-S.Sereni, K.Spengler, B.Sudakov, J.Talbot, A.Treglown, E.Vaughan, J.Volec, P.Whalen, Z.Yilma, M.Young, ...

Turán Problem via Flag Algebras

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- ▶ $T_n^2 = K_{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, \lceil n/2 \rceil}$

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- ▶ $0 \leq \left(\frac{2\beta}{3} + \frac{\alpha}{3} \right) \phi(P_3) + \left(\frac{2\beta}{3} + \frac{\gamma}{3} \right) \phi(\bar{P}_3) + \gamma \phi(\bar{K}_3)$

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$$\blacktriangleright \text{Note: } \phi(P_3) + \phi(\bar{P}_3) + \phi(\bar{K}_3) = 1$$

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- ▶ $\phi(K_2) \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\phi(\bar{P}_3)$
- ▶ **Asymptotic result:** $\text{ex}(n, K_3) \leq (\frac{1}{2} + o(1))\binom{n}{2}$

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 - ▶ $\#K_2 \leq \frac{n^2}{4} - \frac{1}{n} \#\bar{P}_3 + O(n)$

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- ▶ **Stability (Erdős'67, Simonovits'68):**
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- ▶ Ramsey Multiplicity (Goodman'56, Erdős'62):

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$$\alpha(G_n) < 3 \text{ & regular} \Rightarrow \#(K_4, G) \geq \left(\frac{3}{25} + o(1)\right) \binom{n}{4}$$

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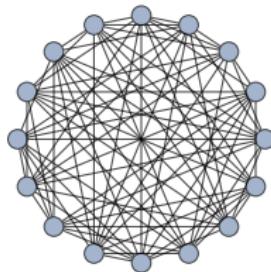
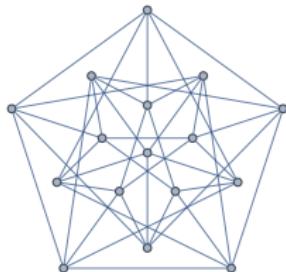
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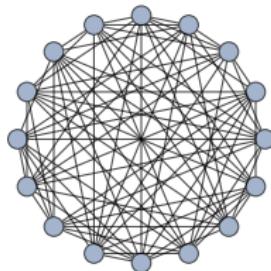
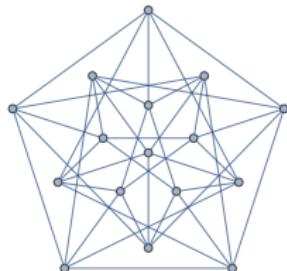
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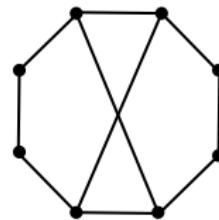
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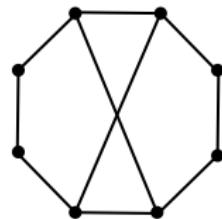
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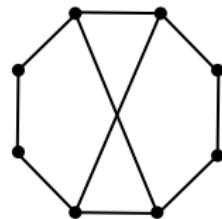
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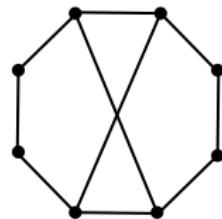


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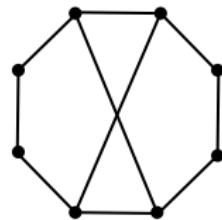
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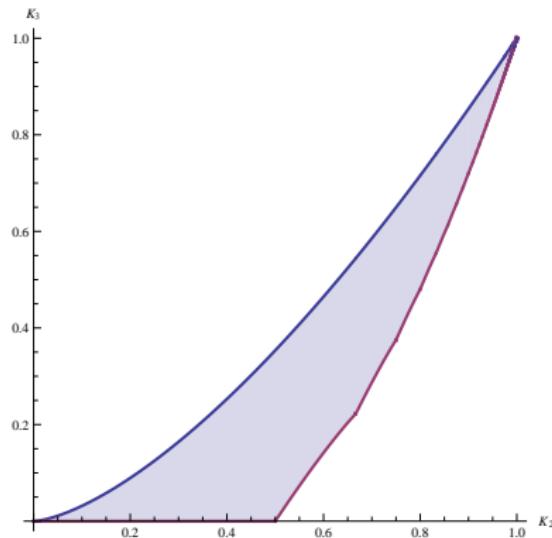
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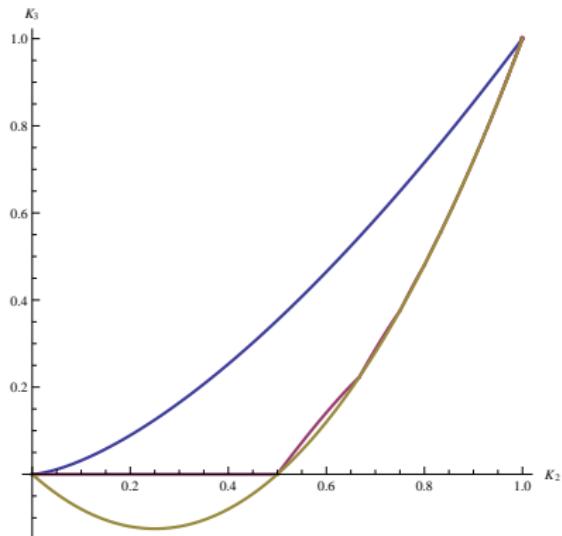
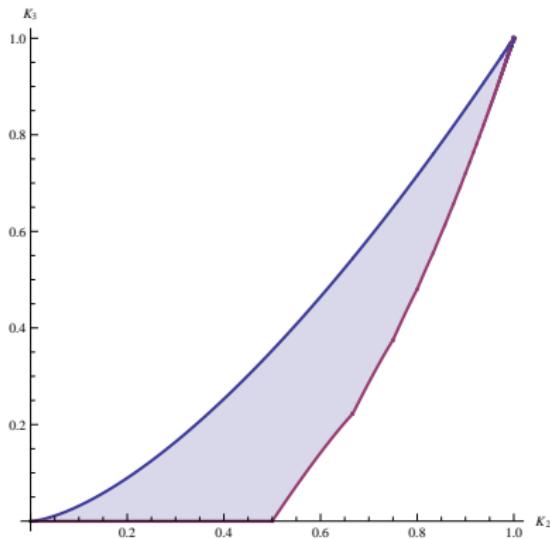
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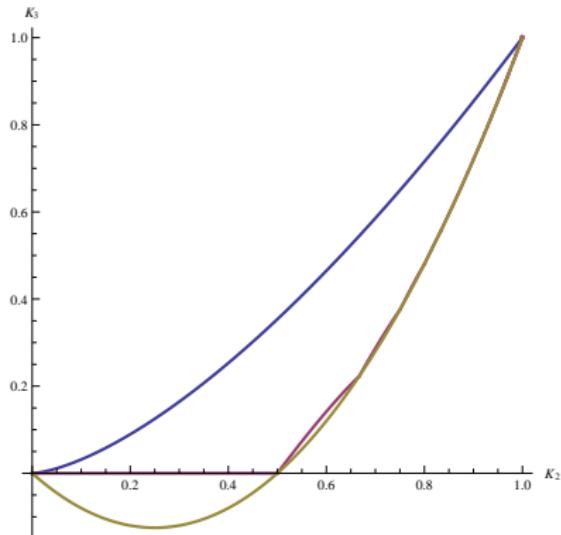
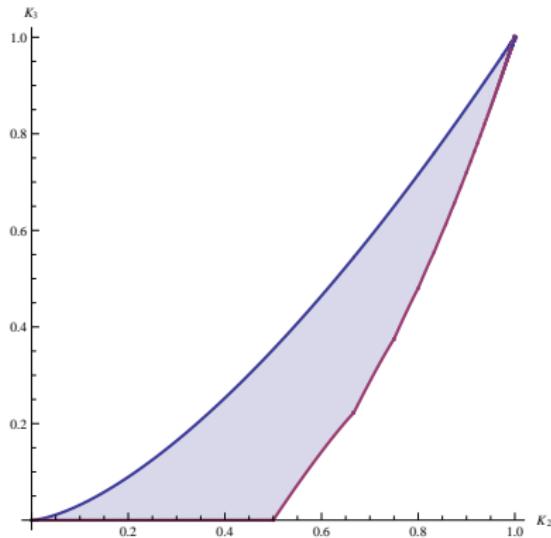
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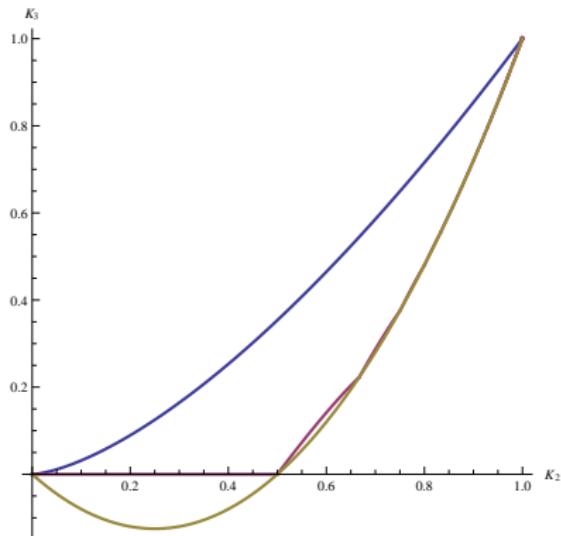
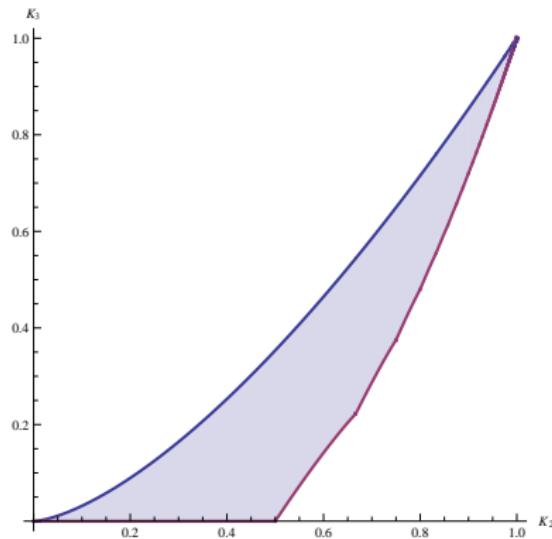


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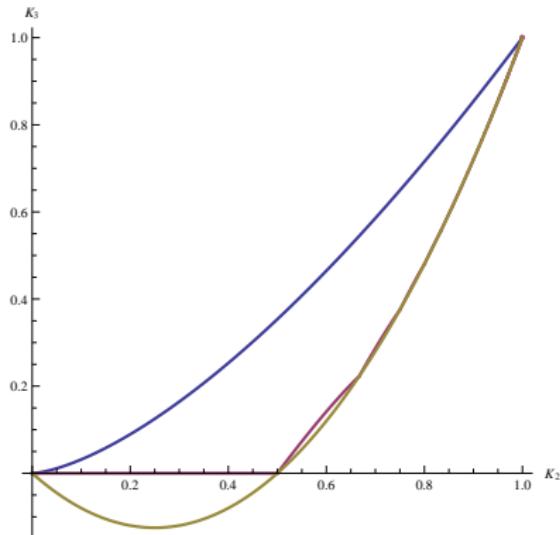
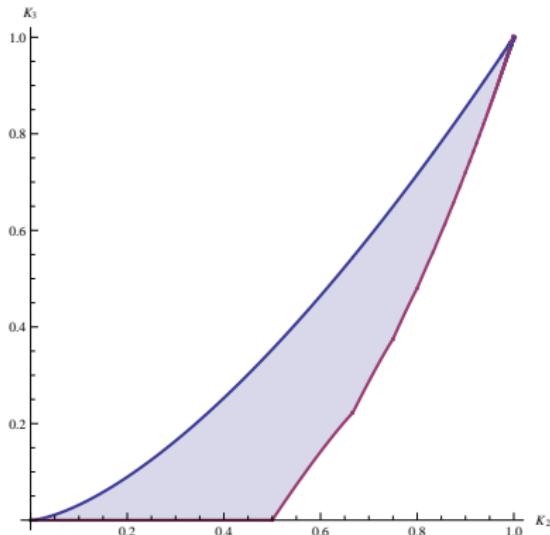
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 - ▶ G_n has $\lesssim cn$ triangles on almost every edge

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- ▶ In the graphon language:

$$W(x, y) > 0 \Rightarrow \int_z W(x, z) W(y, z) dz \leq c, \quad \text{a.e. } (x, y)$$

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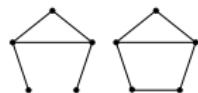
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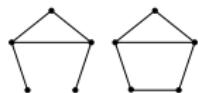
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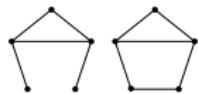
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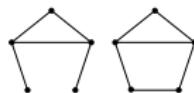
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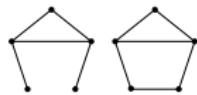
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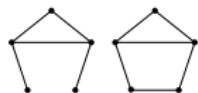
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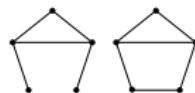
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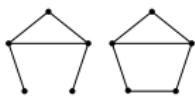


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Thank you!

Photos: Gil Kalai's blog, Ron Graham & Math PURview