

SOME OF PAUL'S FAVORITE PROBLEMS

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Handwritten note

We started the following problem. Denote by

$$r_k(n) = \max \ell, \quad 1 \leq a_1 < \cdots < a_\ell \leq n$$

the largest set of integers which does not contain an arithmetic progression of k terms. We conjectured $r_k(n) = o(n)$ —this far reaching generalization of the famous theorem of van der Waerden was finally proved by Szemerédi a few years ago. Many unsolved problems remain presumably

$$r_k(n) = o\left(\frac{n}{(\log n)^p}\right) \quad \text{for every } p.$$

To obtain an asymptotic formula or even a good two sided inequality for $r_k(n)$ or even $r_3(n)$ would be an outstanding achievement.

Introduction

How could one survey the work of Paul Erdős without his problems? Of course, many of his conjectures will be mentioned in the talks, and perhaps solutions to some will be presented. But it will contribute to the right spirit of an Erdős conference to have this small collection of his most famous problems and conjectures in hand.

Many of us will have heard some of these problems, especially the problems in our own field; the most fortunate of us heard them from Paul Erdős himself. But it should be interesting for all of us to see the breathtaking breadth of topics and ideas in these conjectures.

Paul Erdős presented his problems in his lectures in charming disorder and so does this collection. We are, however, working on the collected and annotated problems of Erdős.

Perhaps some of these problems will be solved during the meeting...

1 Number theory

1.1 Primes

Let p_k denote the k 'th prime and let $D(x) = \max_{p_k < x} (p_{k+1} - p_k)$.

1.1 Is $\lim D(x)/f(x) = \infty$, where

$$f(x) = (\log x)(\log \log x)(\log \log \log x)^{-2}(\log \log \log \log x)?$$

1.2 Is it true that

$$\max_{p_k < x} (p_{k+1} - p_k)(p_k - p_{k-1})/D(x)^2 \rightarrow 0?$$

1.3 Let $x/2 < y < x$. Is it true that

$$\pi(y + (1+c)D(x)) - \pi(y) = (1+o(1)) \frac{(1+c)D(x)}{\log y} ?$$

1.4 Let $u_1 < u_2 < \dots$ be the sequence of those numbers that have at most two prime factors. Is it true that

$$\overline{\lim} \frac{u_{k+1} - u_k}{\log k} = \infty ?$$

1.5 Do there exist infinitely many n such that $n - 2x^2$ is prime for every x for which $n > 2x^2$? (The largest seems to be 199.)

1.6 If $(n, k) = 1$ and $n = 968$ then $n - k^2$ is prime whenever positive. Is 968 the largest number with this property?

1.7 The number 105 has the property that $105 - 2^n$ is prime whenever it is positive. Is 105 the largest number with this property?

1.8 (Erdős, Selfridge) Let $p_1 < \dots < p_u$ be primes, and take an interval of length αp_u . How many multiples must these primes have in this interval at least? If $\alpha > 2$, then Erdős and Selfridge found for $2 < \alpha < 3$ the exact bound; it is $\sqrt{u}/2$ if u is of the form $2m^2$. If $\alpha > 3$, then very little is known.

1.9 (Additive completion of primes) Let A be such a set that every sufficiently large integer is of the form $a + p$, $a \in A$, p prime. How small can $A(n) = |A \cap [1, n]|$ be? Erdős showed that $A(n) \ll (\log n)^2$ is possible and we have trivially $A(n) \gg \log n$. Improve these bounds.

1.10 Denote by $P(n)$ the greatest prime factor of n . Is it true that the density of the integers for which $P(n+1) > P(n)$ is $1/2$?

1.11 Let, for the sequence of primes p , $f(p)$ be independent random variables taking the values $f(p) = \pm 1$ each with probability $1/2$ and let us extend the sequence $f(p)$ to a completely multiplicative arithmetic function $f(n)$ by

$$f(n) = f(p_1)^{\alpha_1} \cdots f(p_r)^{\alpha_r}$$

for n having the prime factorization $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$. Is it true that

$$\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \sum_{n=1}^N f(n) \right|}{\sqrt{N}} = \infty$$

with probability 1?

1.12 Let $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$ be a sequence of positive integers such that there are no i, j with $i < j$, $a_i \mid a_j$. Conjecture: the sum $\sum_i 1/a_i \log a_i$ is maximal if a_1, a_2, \dots is the sequence of primes.

1.2 Egyptian fractions

1.13 (Erdős, Straus) Prove that for every $n > 1$

$$\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$$

is solvable in integers x, y, z .

1.14 What is the maximum number of integers $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_k \leq n$ that no sum $\sum \epsilon_i/a_i$, ($\epsilon_i = 0, 1$) equals 1? Can k be $n - o(n)$?

1.15 If $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$ are positive integers and $\sum 1/a_i = 1$, then $\max_i(a_{i+1} - a_i) > 2$.

1.3 Additive number theory

1.16 Let A be a set of nonnegative integers, and let $r(n)$ denote the number of pairs a, a' satisfying $a + a' = n$, $a, a' \in A$, $a \leq a'$. Suppose $r(n) \geq 1$ for large n , that is, A is a basis of order 2. Can $r(n)$ be bounded? Can it be $o(\log n)$? Can $r(n)/\log n$ tend to a finite nonzero limit?

1.17 (Erdős, Sárközy) Let $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$ and $b_1 < b_2 < \dots$ be two infinite sequences for which $a_n/b_n \rightarrow 1$, and let $g(n)$ denote the number of solutions of $n = a_i + b_j$. If $g(n) > 0$ for all n , then $\limsup_n g(n) = \infty$.

1.18 (Sidon sets) Let A and $r(n)$ be as above. Suppose now that $r(n) \leq 1$ for all n , that is, A is a Sidon set.

- (a) Write $s(n) = \max\{|A| : A \subset [1, n]\}$. Is $s(n) = \sqrt{n} + O(1)$? (Numerical evidence and heuristic reasoning suggests that $s(n) - \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$.)
- (b) Is there an infinite $A = \{a_1 < a_2 < \dots\}$ satisfying $a_n = O(n^{2+\epsilon})$? (Current record is $\sqrt{2} + 1$.) Is it possible that $\liminf a_n/n^2 = 1$? (Smallest known value is 2.)

1.19 (Essential components) Is the set $B = \{2^m 3^n\}$ an essential component, that is, does $d(A + B) > \underline{d}(A)$ hold for every set A with $0 < \underline{d}(A) < 1$?

1.20 (Subset sums) How many can be selected from the first n natural numbers so that all their subset sums are distinct (like powers of 2)? Is this number $\log_2 n + O(1)$?

1.21 Let α be an irrational number, say $\sqrt{2}$ and $n_1 < n_2 < \dots$ the sequence of integers for which $n_i^2 \alpha$ is closer to an integer than $1/\log n_i$. Is it true that every large integer is the sum of two n_i 's?

1.22 We have a set A of n integers and we want to select a subset $B \subset A$, $|B| = k$ as large as possible, with certain properties. The question is to estimate the maximal k .

- (a) Avoid $b_1 + b_2 = b_3$, $b_i \in B$. The maximum of k is somewhere between $n/3$ and $n/2$.
- (b) Avoid $b_2 = b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n$ for any number of distinct $b_i \in B$. Is $k > cn$ always possible?

- (c) Avoid $b_1 + b_2 = a$, $b_i \in B$, $a \in A$. No decent estimates.
- (d) Find B so that all 2^k subset sums are distinct. Maximum is between $\log_3 n$ and $\log_2 n$.

1.23 Let $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$ be an infinite sequence for which all the triple sums $a_i + a_j + a_k$ are distinct. Is it then true that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2} = \infty?$$

1.24 Let $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$ be a sequence of integers with $a_n/a_{n+1} \rightarrow 1$. Suppose that for every d , every residue $(\bmod d)$ is representable as the sum of distinct a 's. Is it true that at most a finite number of integers are not representable as the sum of distinct a 's?

1.25 Is every sufficiently large number n of the form $x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ with $x^2 \leq n$, $y^2 \leq n$, $z^2 \leq n$? (6563 cannot be so expressed, then every number up to 1000000 can. Becomes obvious if we relax the bound to $n + 2\sqrt{n}$.)

1.26 (Erdős, Szemerédi) If $a_1 < \dots < a_n$ are positive integers, then the total number of distinct integers of form $a_i + a_j$ and $a_i a_j$ is greater than $n^{2-\epsilon}$.

1.4 Arithmetic progressions

1.27 (Erdős, Turán) Let $r_k(n)$ denote the maximum size of a subset of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ not containing an arithmetic progression of length k . Find the order of magnitude of $r_k(n)$. [It was proved by Roth for $k = 3$ and by Szemerédi for all k that $r_k(n) = o(n)$.]

1.28 Let $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$ be a sequence of integers satisfying $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_k} = \infty$. Then the a_k 's contain arbitrarily long arithmetic progressions.

1.29 (Erdős, Stein) What is the maximum number $k = k(x)$ of nonoverlapping arithmetic progressions $a_i \pmod{n_i}$,

$$1 < n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k \leq x.$$

Is $k = o(n)$?

1.30 (*Discrepancy of arithmetic progressions*) Does there exist a sequence $\{\epsilon_i\}$ of plus and minus ones such that $\sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_{ik}$ is bounded for every k ? Perhaps

$$\max_{\substack{d \\ \ell < n/d}} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \epsilon_{kd} \right| > c \log n.$$

1.31 A system of congruences.

$a_i \pmod{n_i}$, $n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k$, is called a covering system if every integer satisfies at least one of the congruences. Is it true that for every c one can find a covering system all of whose moduli are larger than c ?

1.32 Is it true that the product of four or more integers in an arithmetic progression is never a power?

1.5 More Number Theory

1.33 $\lim(a_{n+1} - a_n) = \infty$ implies $\sum \frac{a_n}{2^{a_n}}$ irrational.

1.34 (Moser, Lambeck, Erdős) If $\alpha > 0$, and α is not an integer, then the density of n for which $\gcd(n, [n^\alpha]) = 1$ is $6/\pi^2$.

2 Analysis

2.1 Polynomials and interpolation

2.35 Let $p(z)$ be a monic polynomial of degree n with complex coefficients. Prove that the length of the boundary of the set

$$E_n(p) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |p(z)| \leq 1\}$$

is $2n + O(1)$. [The best upper bounds so far are $74n^2$ (Pommerenke) and $O(n)$ (P. Borwein).]

2.36 Is there an absolute constant $\epsilon > 0$ such that the maximum norm on the unit circle of any polynomial of degree n with coefficients ± 1 is at least $(1 + \epsilon)\sqrt{n}$?

2.37 Does there exist for every n a polynomial $p_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k z^k$ with coefficients $\epsilon_k = \pm 1$ such that $c_1\sqrt{n} < |p_n(z)| < c_2\sqrt{n}$ ($|z| = 1$) on the unit circle, where c_1 and c_2 are positive absolute constants?

2.38 Let $\{z_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of unimodular complex numbers, and let

$$A_n = \max_{|z|=1} \prod_{k=1}^n |z - z_k|.$$

Is it true that $A_n > n^c$ or $\sum_{k=1}^n A_n > n^{1+c}$ happens for infinitely many n (with an absolute constant $c > 0$)? [Wagner proved that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \infty$.]

2.39 Can one find an absolute constant $q < 1$ and for every n complex numbers z_i , $|z_i| \geq 1$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) such that their power sums satisfy

$$\max_{2 \leq k \leq n+1} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^k \right| < q^n?$$

2.40 Let f be a continuous function on the interval $[-1, 1]$, $X_n = \{x_{k,n}\}_{k=1}^n$ a set of n distinct nodes in this interval,

$$L(f, X_n, x) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k,n}) \ell_k(X_n, x)$$

the corresponding Lagrange interpolation polynomial (where $\ell_k(X_n, x)$ are the so-called fundamental polynomials of interpolation), and

$$\lambda(X_n, x) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\ell_k(X_n, x)|$$

the Lebesgue function of interpolation. Is there a point group X_n for which for every continuous function f there is at least one x_0 for which $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(X_n, x_0) = \infty$ holds, but $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L(f, X_n, x_0) = f(x_0)$? In other words, Lagrange interpolation cannot be completely “bad”, i.e. it cannot diverge simultaneously at all points where divergence is possible. [The classical results of Grünwald and Marcinkiewicz show that the Chebyshev roots do not have this property.]

2.41 Let X_n be the set of Chebyshev nodes. Prove that to any closed set $A \subset [-1, 1]$ there exists a continuous function f such that the set of limit points of $L(f, X_n, x)$ is exactly A . [Erdős proved that if $x_0 = \cos(\pi p/q)$, $p \equiv q \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, then there is a continuous function f such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L(f, X_n, x_0) = \infty$.]

2.42 Let X_n be an arbitrary point group, and let $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ as slowly as we please. Is it true that there always exists a continuous f for which if p_n is a polynomial of degree $< n(1 + \epsilon_n)$ which satisfies $p_n(x_{k,n}) = f(x_{k,n})$, $k = 1, \dots, n$, then p_n will diverge almost everywhere? [A recent result of Erdős, Kroó and Szabados shows that with a fixed $\epsilon > 0$ instead of ϵ_n , convergent sequences of p_n can be constructed.]

2.43 Let X_n be an arbitrary point group. Is it true that for almost all $x \in [-1, 1]$ $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(X_n, x) > \frac{2}{\pi} \log n - c$ holds with some absolute constant c ?

2.44 Let X_n be an arbitrary point group. Prove that for any $-1 \leq a < b \leq 1$,

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} \lambda(X_n, x) > \left[\frac{2}{\pi} + o(1) \right] \log n.$$

2.45 Characterize the point group X_n for which

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sum_{k=1}^n \ell_k(X_n, x)^2 dx$$

is minimal. [Erdős conjectured that the minimum is attained for the roots of the integral of the Legendre polynomials, but this was disproved by Szabados.]

2.2 Measure Theory

2.46 Is it true that for every infinite set $H \subset \mathbb{R}$ there exists a measurable set $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ of positive measure such that A does not contain a similar copy of H ? (We may assume that H is a convergent sequence.)

2.47 Is it true that there is an absolute constant C so that if a set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ has planar measure greater than C then S contains the vertices of a triangle of area 1? Is $C = 4\pi 3^{-3/2}$ true? (This is the area of the circle of radius $2 \cdot 3^{-3/4}$.)

2.48 Is it true that for every $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ there is a ring or field of Hausdorff dimension α ? [Erdős and Volkmann proved the existence of a group of real numbers of Hausdorff dimension α .]

3 Graphs and hypergraphs

3.1 Ramsey theory

Let $r(u, v)$ be the smallest integer for which every graph on $r(u, v)$ vertices contains either an independent set on u vertices or a complete graph on v vertices. Let $R(n) = r(n, n)$. Erdős and Szekeres proved that

$$cn2^{n/2} < R(n) \leq \binom{2n-2}{n-1}.$$

3.49 Find a constructive proof of $R(n) > (1 + c)^n$.

3.50 Prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(n)^{1/n} = c$ exists.

3.51 Prove $r(4, n) > n^{3-\epsilon}$.

3.52 (Erdős, Hajnal) If H is any graph and G is a graph of n vertices which does not contain H as an induced subgraph, then it must contain a complete subgraph or independent set of size n^ϵ , where ϵ depends on H only.

3.53 (Erdős, Rényi) Let $G(n)$ be a graph that does not contain a complete subgraph or independent set of size $c_1 \log n$ vertices. Then G contains 2^{cn} induced subgraphs no two of which are isomorphic.

3.54 (Erdős, Faudree, Ordman) Let $f(n)$ be the smallest integer for which if we color the edges of $K(n)$ by two colors there are at least $f(n)$ edge disjoint monochromatic triangles. Is it true that

$$f(n) = (1 + o(1)) \frac{n^2}{12} ?$$

3.2 Extremal problems

3.55 (Erdős, T. Sós) Let T be a tree on k vertices. If a graph G on n vertices contains no copy of T then

$$e(G_n) \leq \frac{k-2}{2} n.$$

Let G be a connected graph, and $T(n; G)$ be the smallest integer for which every graph of n vertices and $T(n; G)$ edges contains G as a subgraph. $T(n; G)$ is called the Turán number of G , in memory of Turán who started this subject.

3.56 Let G bipartite and n be large. How many graphs on n vertices are there which do not contain a copy of G ? Denote this number by $f(n; G)$. Conjecture:

$$f(n, G) = 2^{(1+o(1))T(n; G)}.$$

In particular, is it true that for $G = C_4$,

$$f(n; C_4) = 2^{(1/2+o(1))n^{3/2}} ?$$

3.3 Coloring problems

3.57 (Erdős, Faber, Lovász) If G is the edge disjoint union of n complete graphs of size n , then G has chromatic number n . [J. Kahn proved that the chromatic number of G is less than $(1 + o(1))n$.] Füredi and Erdős conjectured the following generalization: Let G be the union of n complete graphs of size n every two of which have at most k vertices in common. Then the chromatic number of G is at most kn .

3.58 (Erdős, Hajnal) If G has infinite chromatic number and if $2r_i + 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots$) are the sizes of the odd circuits occurring in G , then $\sum 1/r_i = \infty$ and perhaps the r_i have positive upper density.

3.59 (Erdős, Hajnal) Given natural numbers k and g , for some $f(k, g)$ every graph of chromatic number at least $f(k, g)$ contains a graph of girth at least g and chromatic number k .

3.60 If G is a critically 4-chromatic graph on n vertices, then the minimum degree of G is $o(n)$?

3.4 Random structures

3.61 (Bollobás, Erdős) Let us start from a complete graph and delete edges as follows. Choose a random triangle in the graph, delete its edges, choose a random triangle in the remaining graph, delete its edges (at each step each triangle is chosen with the same probability) and iterate this. Stop when there are no triangles in the graph. Describe the typical parameters (structure) of the graph. This problem was motivated by the task of generating a random triangle-free graph.

3.62 It is known that the chromatic number of almost every random graph $G_{n,1/2}$ is $(1 + o(1))$ and that the concentration is considerably higher than this. Somewhat surprisingly, it is not known that the chromatic number of almost every $G_{n,1/2}$ is not concentrated on two values, say. In fact, it seems unlikely that for some constant c the chromatic number of a random graph $G_{n,1/2}$ is concentrated on at most c values. Perhaps it is also true that if $\omega(n) \rightarrow \infty$ sufficiently slowly then for every function $k(n)$ we have

$$P(|\chi(G_{n,1/2}) - k(n)| < \omega n) > \frac{1}{2}$$

if n is sufficiently large.

3.5 Set-systems

3.63 (Erdős, Rado) Sets A_i , $1 \leq i \leq t$ form a (strong) Δ -system if the sets $A_i \cap A_j$ are all identical. Denote by $g_r(n)$ the smallest integer for which every family of $g_r(n)$ sets of size n contains r sets which form a Δ -system. Erdős and Rado proved that

$$2^n < g_3^{(s)}(n) < 2^n n!.$$

They conjectured that $g_r(n) < C_r^n$.

3.64 Find the maximum number of edges in a t -uniform hypergraph in which every k vertices span at most r edges. It is a particular case of this problem to decide if for given $k > 4$, and n large,

there exists a family of triples with the property that among any k elements there are at most 4 triples. Such a family would have about n^2 triples. There exist some families with $n^{2-o(1)}$ triples; this is a theorem of Ruzsa and Szemerédi.

3.65 Find a matching lower bound for the hypergraph version of the Kővári–T. Sós–Turán Theorem. Let $\text{ex}_t(n, r)$ denote the maximum number of edges in a t -partite t -uniform hypergraph that does not contain a complete t -partite subhypergraph with r vertices in each class. What is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \text{ex}_t(n, r)}{\log n} ?$$

Is the 1962 bound $t - 1/r^{t-1}$?

4 Geometry

4.66 (Erdős, Szekeres) Determine the minimum $f(k)$ such that in any set of $f(k)$ points in the plane (no three on a line) one can find k in a convex position. The conjectured value is $f(k) = 2^{k-2} + 1$. There is a construction showing $f(k) \geq 2^{k-2}$.

4.67 For an arbitrary set S of n points in the plane, the number of unit distances between the points of S is $O(n^{1+\epsilon})$.

4.68 (Erdős–Moser) If S is the set of vertices of a convex n -gon, then the number of unit distances between points of S is $O(n)$.

4.69 Let S be a set of n points in the plane; let $N(S)$ denote the number of different distances between points of S , and let $f(n)$ be the least value that $N(S)$ can have. Conjecture: $f(n) > cn^{1-\epsilon}$; furthermore, there exists a point $p \in S$ such that more than $cn^{1-\epsilon}$ different values occur among the distances pq , $q \in S$.

4.70 Let P be a finite projective plane. Does it contain a set S of points such that $1 \leq |S \cap L| \leq 1000$ for every line L ?

5 Algebra

5.71 Denote by $g(n)$ the number of groups of order n . Conjecture: If $n \leq 2^m$ then $g(n) \leq g(2^m)$.

5.72 (Erdős, Turán) If $f_k(n)$ denotes the number of elements P of S_n for which $O(P) = k$, for which values of k will $f_k(n)$ be maximal?

5.73 (Erdős, Turán) Determine the number of all subgroups of S_n at least asymptotically. Is there a statistical theorem on their order?

5.74 (Erdős, Turán) Describe (by statistical means) the arithmetic structure of the orders of subgroups of S_n .

5.75 Let G be a group. Assume that it has at most n elements which do not commute pairwise. Denote by $h(n)$ the smallest integer for which G can be covered by $h(n)$ Abelian groups. Determine or estimate $h(n)$ as well as possible. [Pyber and Isaacs proved that $2^{(n-1)/2} < h(n) < c^n$ for some large constant c .]

6 Probability

6.1 Random walk

Let $\{S_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ be a random walk on \mathbb{Z}^2 and let

$$\xi(x, n) = \#\{k : 0 \leq k \leq n, S_k = x\}.$$

6.76 (Erdős, Taylor) Let R_n be the largest integer for which

$$\xi(x, n) > 0 \quad \text{for each } \|x\| \leq R_n \quad (x \in \mathbb{Z}^2).$$

Conjecture: R_n is about $\exp((\log n)^{1/2})$. Kesten formulated the following stronger conjecture:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P \left\{ \frac{(\log R_n)^2}{\log n} < x \right\} = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad (\lambda > 0, x \geq 0).$$

6.77 (Erdős and Révész) A point $x_n \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ is called a favorite value at the moment n if the particle visits x_n most often during the first n steps, i.e.

$$\xi(x_n, n) = \max_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \xi(y, n).$$

Let

$$F_n = \{x : \xi(x, n) = \max_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \xi(y, n)\}.$$

Find $P\{|F_n| = r$ i.o. $\}$ ($r = 3, 4, \dots$).

6.78 (Erdős, Révész) What can be said on

$$\alpha(n) = \left| \bigcup_{k=1}^n F_k \right|?$$

The conjecture is that $\alpha(n) \leq (\log n)^c$ for some $c > 0$ a.s. for all but finitely many n .

7 Set theory

7.79 (Erdős, Hajnal, Rado) If $r \geq 2$ is finite, λ is an infinite cardinal, and κ_α are cardinals for $\alpha < \gamma$, then

$$\lambda \not\rightarrow (\kappa_\alpha)_{\alpha < \gamma}^r \quad \text{implies} \quad 2^\lambda \not\rightarrow (\kappa_\alpha + 1)_{\alpha < \gamma}^{r+1}.$$

(here $+$ means cardinal addition, that is, $\kappa_\alpha + 1 = \kappa_\alpha$ if κ_α is infinite).

7.80 (Erdős, Hajnal, Rado) $\aleph_{\omega+1} \not\rightarrow (\aleph_{\omega+1}, (3)_{\aleph_0})^2$ without the assumption of GCH.

7.81 Is it consistent that $2^{\aleph_0} \rightarrow [\aleph_1]_3^2$ and $2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_2$. [The consistency of $2^{\aleph_0} \rightarrow [\aleph_1]_3^2$ was established by Shelah, however, in his model 2^{\aleph_0} is a weakly inaccessible cardinal.]

7.82 Describe when $\alpha \rightarrow (r, n)^2$ holds for $\alpha < \omega_1$ and n finite. The simplest unsolved problem is if

$$\omega^{\omega^1} \rightarrow (\omega^{\omega^3}, 3)^2$$

holds.

7.83 (Erdős, Rado) Prove that $\omega_1 \rightarrow (\alpha, n)^3$ holds for $\alpha < \omega_1$ and n finite.

7.84 Is it true that $\omega_1^2 \rightarrow (\omega_1\omega, (3)_k)^2$ for every $k < \omega$?

7.85 (Erdős, Hajnal) Is it true that $\omega_1^2 \not\rightarrow (\omega_1^2, 3)^2$? [Hajnal showed that this follows from CH.]

7.86 Is it consistent that $\omega_2 \rightarrow (\alpha)_2^2$ holds for every $\alpha < \omega_2$? [Laver showed the consistency of $\omega_2 \rightarrow (\omega_1 2 + 1, \alpha)^2$ for all $\alpha < \omega_2$ and more recently Foreman and Hajnal showed the consistency of $\omega_2 \rightarrow (\omega_1^2 + 1, \alpha)^2$ for all $\alpha < \omega_2$.]

7.87 (Erdős, Hajnal) One formulation of the Erdős–Rado partition theorem (for exponent 2) is that $(2^\kappa)^+ \rightarrow (\kappa^+ + 1)_\kappa^2$ holds for every infinite cardinal κ . The simplest unsolved related problems are (under GCH): $\omega_3 \rightarrow (\omega_2, \omega_1 + 2)^2$, $\omega_3 \rightarrow (\omega_2 + \omega_1, \omega_2 + \omega)^2$, $\omega_2 \rightarrow (\omega_1^{\omega+2} + 2, \omega_1 + 2)^2$, and (from CH) $\omega_2 \rightarrow (\omega_1 + \omega)_2^2$.

7.88 (Erdős, Hajnal) Assume GCH and that f is a set mapping on $\omega_{\omega+1}$ with $|f(\alpha) \cap f(\beta)| < \aleph_\omega$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$. Is it true that there is a free set of cardinal $\aleph_{\omega+1}$?

7.89 Is it true that any two uncountably chromatic graphs have a common 4-chromatic subgraph?

7.90 (Erdős, Hajnal) Prove that every uncountably chromatic graph contains an \aleph_0 -connected subgraph.

7.91 (Erdős, Hajnal) Is there a K_4 -free graph X such that every edge coloring of X with countably many colors contains a monochromed triangle? Is there a K_{\aleph_1} -free graph X such that every edge coloring of X with countably many colors contains a monochromed K_{\aleph_0} ? [Shelah proved that a graph with either property can consistently exist.]

7.92 (Erdős, Hajnal) Does there exist for every uncountable cardinal κ another cardinal λ such that every λ -chromatic graph contains a κ -chromatic triangle-free graph? [Shelah proved that a negative answer is consistent for $\kappa = \lambda = \aleph_1$.]

7.93 (Erdős, Galvin, Hajnal) Let X be an \aleph_1 -chromatic graph. Is it true that one can color the edges with \aleph_1 colors such that whenever the vertices are decomposed into countably many classes, then there is a class spanning all colors. [The consistency of this was shown by Hajnal and Komjáth.]

7.94 (Erdős, Hajnal)

- (a) Is it consistent (relative to ZFC) that if G is an uncountably chromatic graph, then there are disjoint subgraphs G_i ($i < \omega$) such that $\chi(G_i) = \aleph_1$?

- (b) Is it consistent that for some fixed n , every uncountably chromatic graph contains a subgraph of chromatic number \aleph_1 and girth at least n ?
- (c) Let G be a graph with chromatic number \aleph_2 . Must it have a subgraph with chromatic number \aleph_1 ?

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