

Directed Ramsey theory

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joint work with Matija Bucić and Benny Sudakov

ETH - ITS

Colloquia in Combinatorics - LSE

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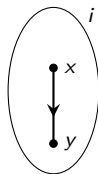
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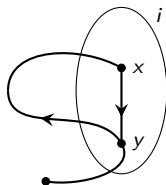
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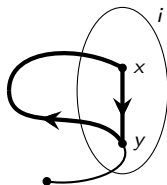
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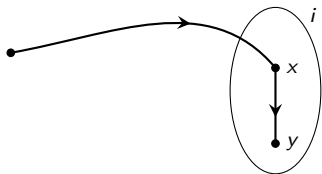
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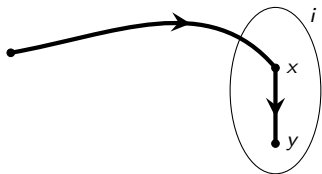
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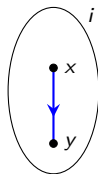
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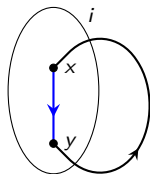
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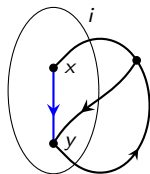
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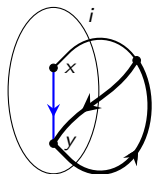
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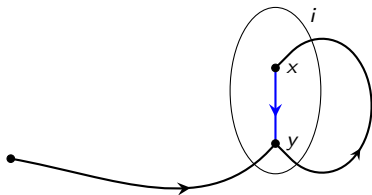
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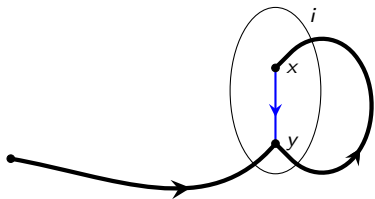
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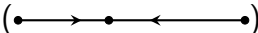
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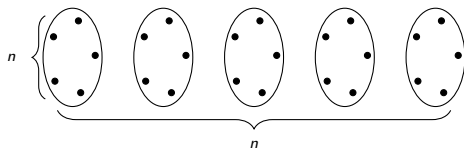
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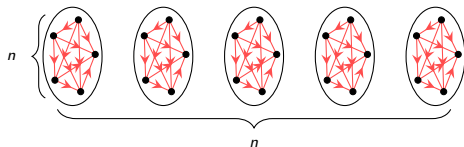
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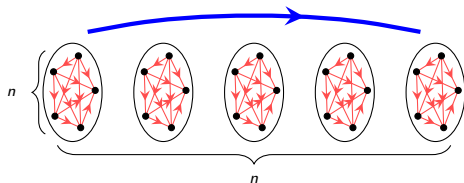
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The **k -colour oriented Ramsey number** of H , denoted by $\vec{r}(H, k)$, is the least n for which every k -colouring of every tournament of order n contains a monochromatic H .

- We saw $\vec{r}(\overrightarrow{P_{n+1}}, 2) = n^2 + 1$.
- Similarly, $\vec{r}(\overrightarrow{P_{n+1}}, k) = n^k + 1$ for $k \geq 2$.
- What is $\vec{r}(T, k)$, where T is an oriented tree?
Non-trivial even for $k = 1$.

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- Kühn, Microft, Osthus ('10): conjecture holds for large n .

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Tightness of the upper bound on $\vec{r}(\vec{P}_{n+1}, k)$

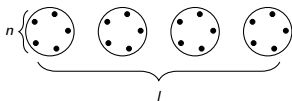
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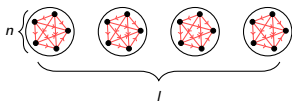
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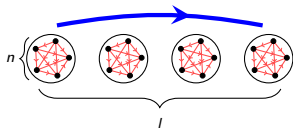
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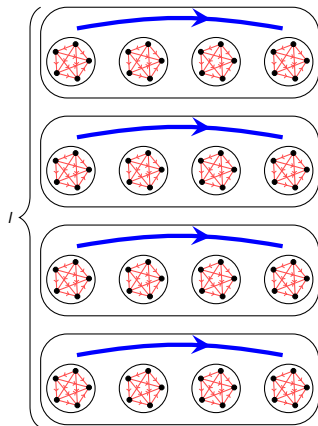
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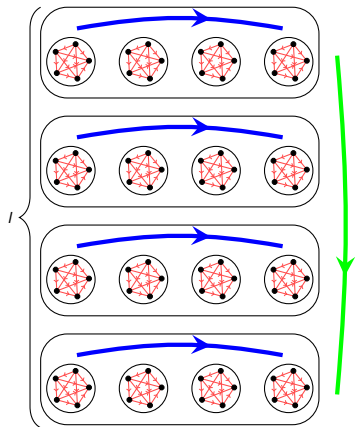
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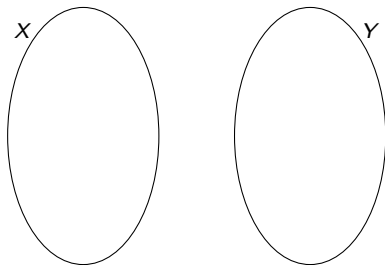


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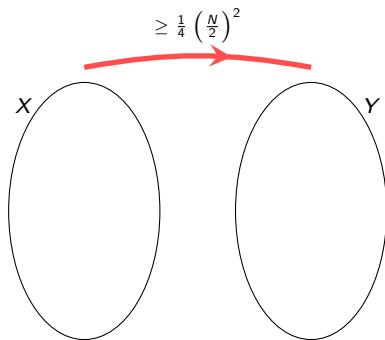
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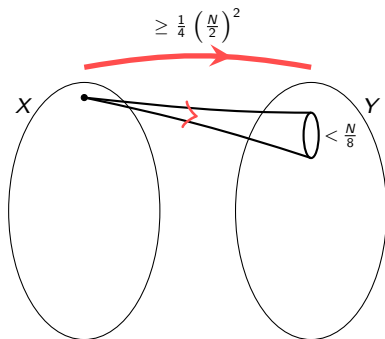
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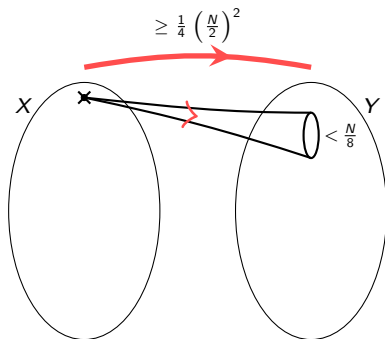
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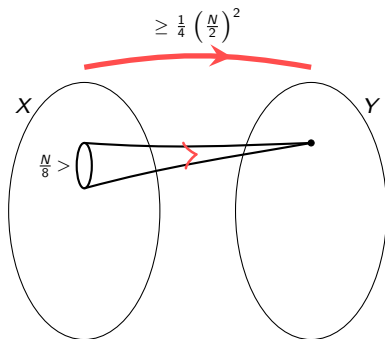
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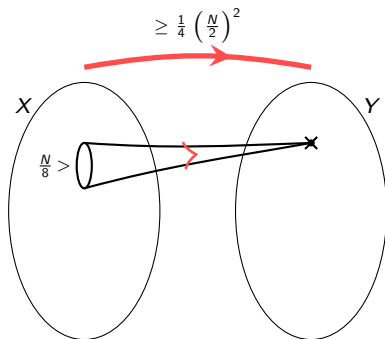
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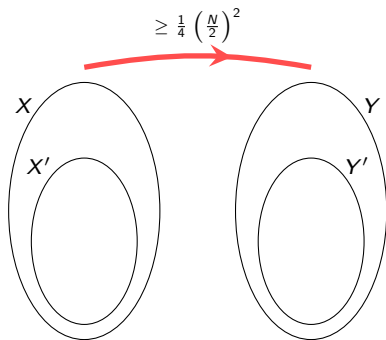
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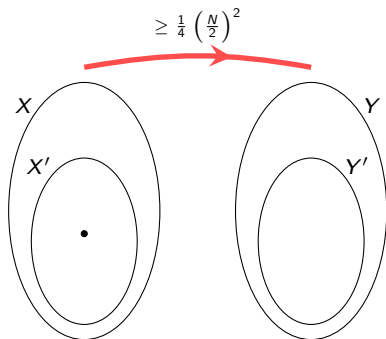
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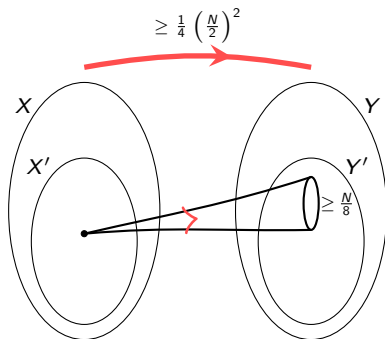
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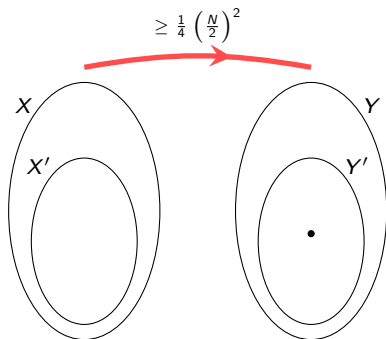
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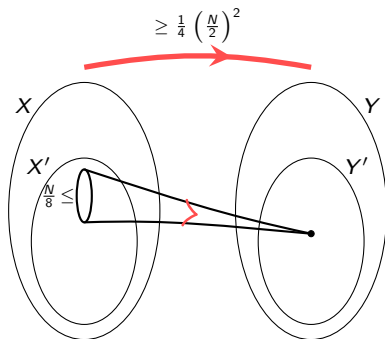
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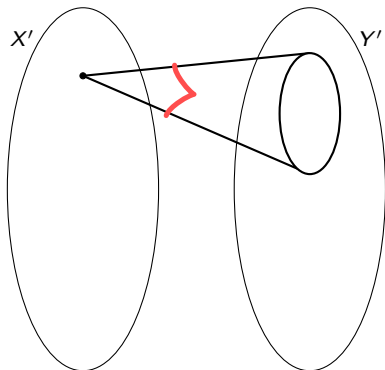
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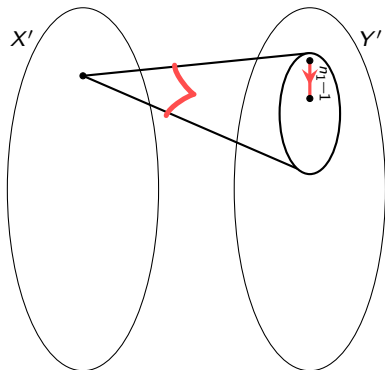
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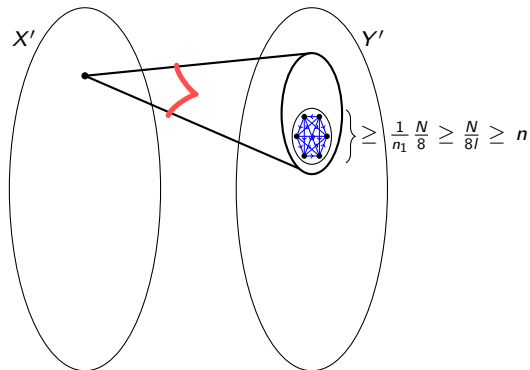
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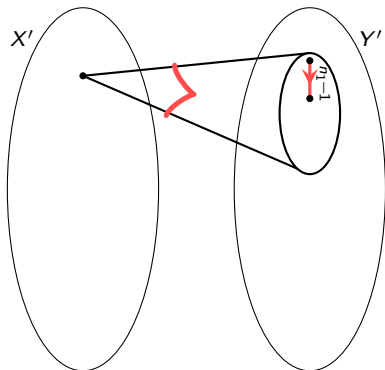
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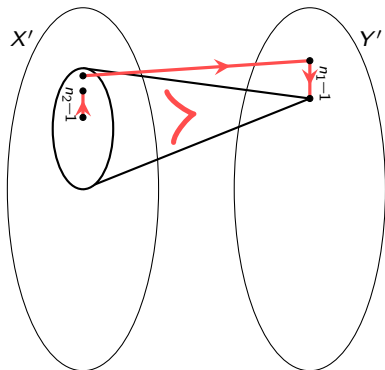
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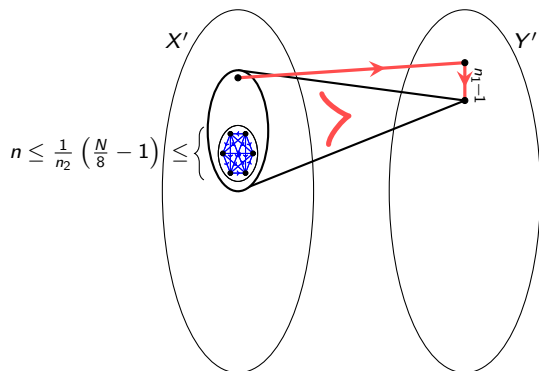
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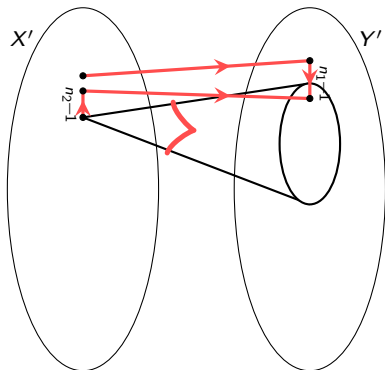
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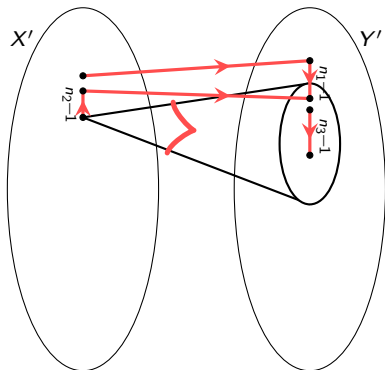
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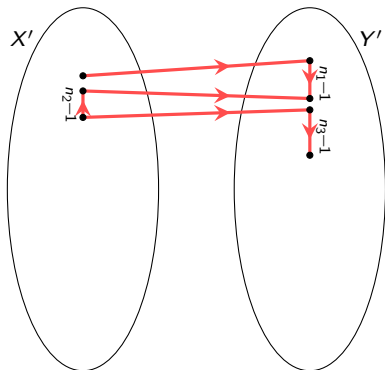
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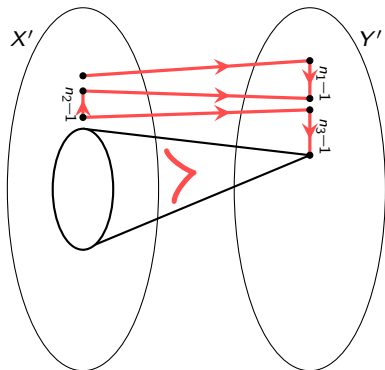
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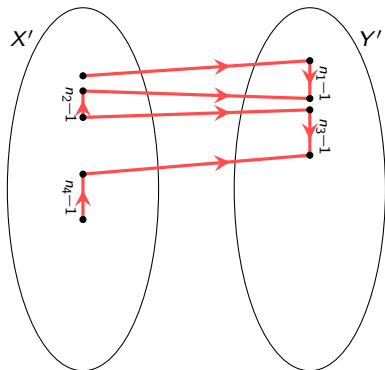
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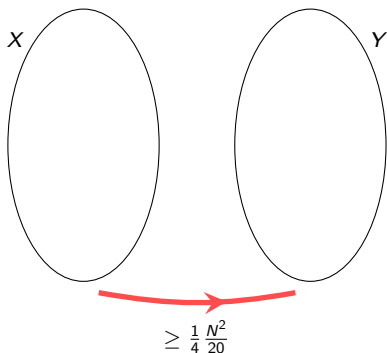
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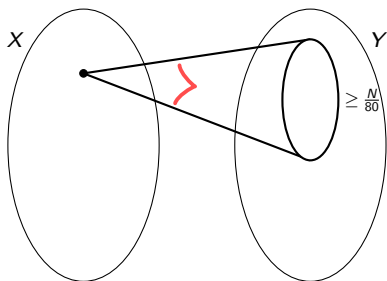
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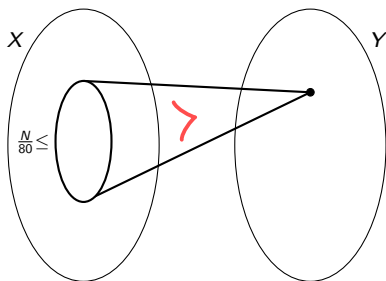
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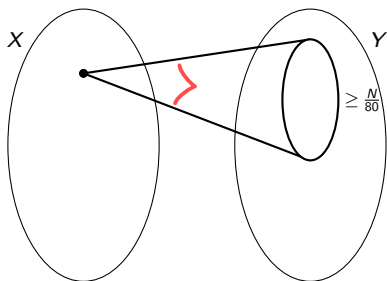
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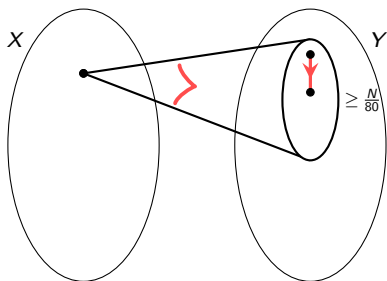
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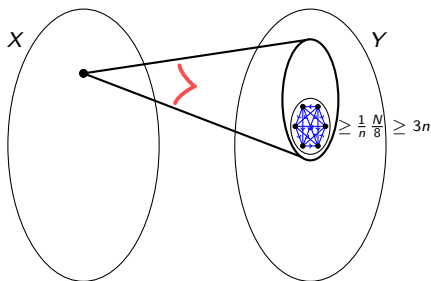
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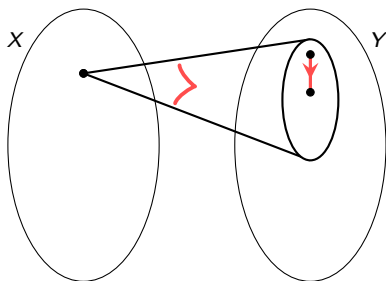
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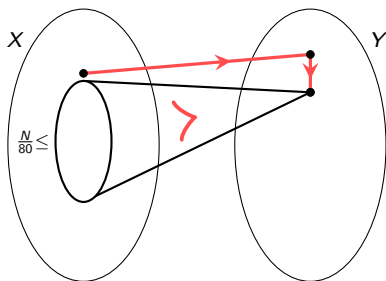
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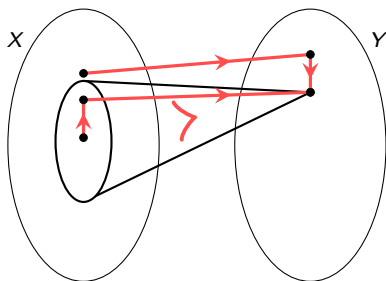
Tree vs. path - step 1

Lemma

Let T be a tree of order n with r leafs, and let P be a path of order m . Then $\vec{r}(T, P) \leq 10^{r+3}nm$.

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Tree vs. path - step 1 continued

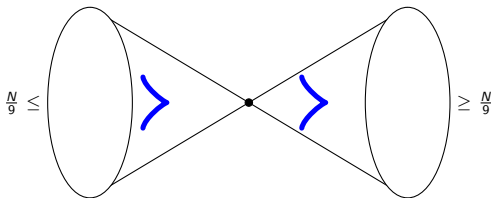
Case 2. there are fewer than $N^2/20$ red edges.

Tree vs. path - step 1 continued

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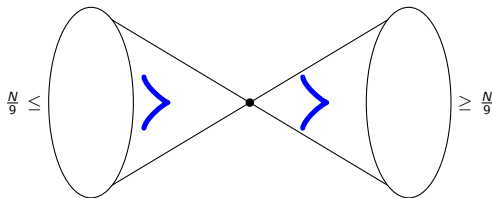
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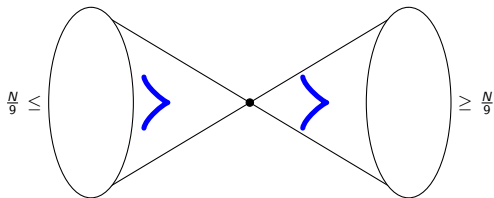


Let u be a vertex of degree at least 3 (ignoring directions).

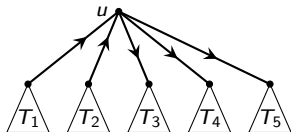


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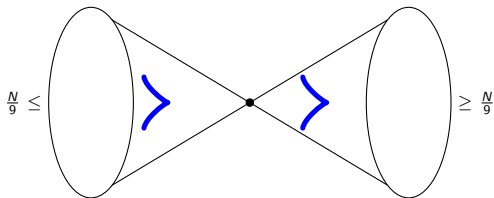


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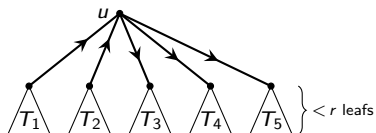


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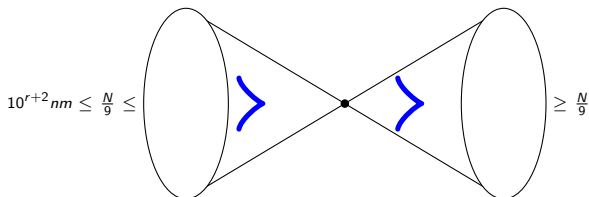


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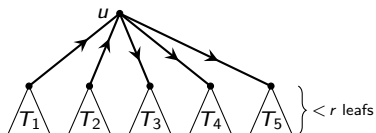


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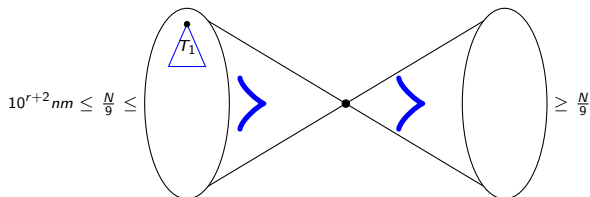


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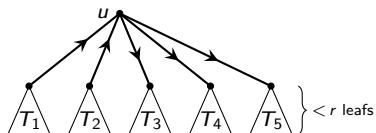


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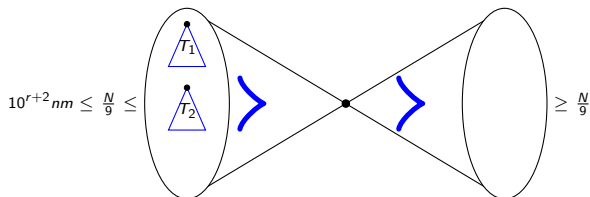


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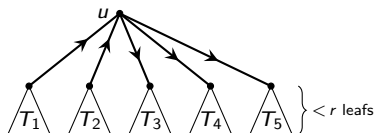


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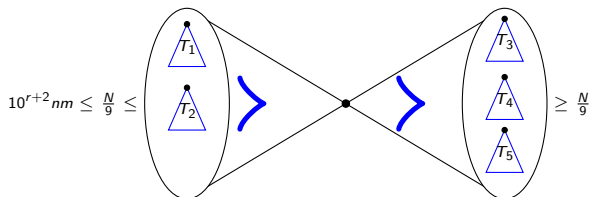


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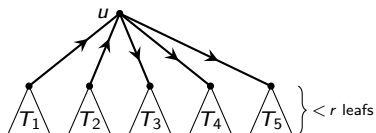


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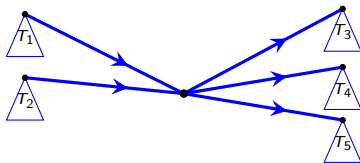


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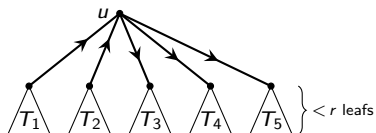


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Tree vs. path - step 2

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Tree vs. path - step 2

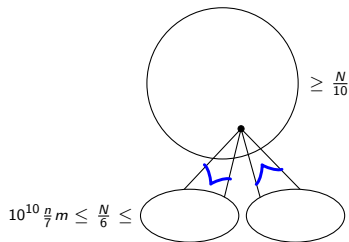
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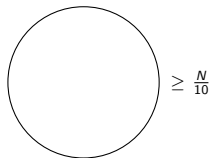


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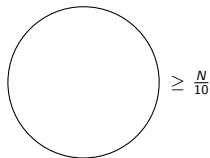
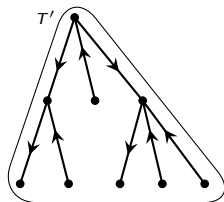
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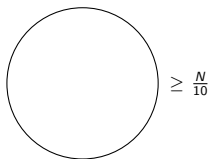
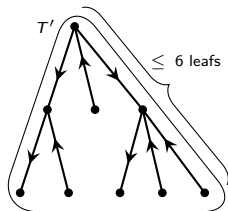
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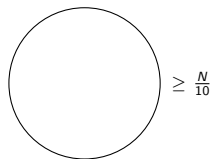
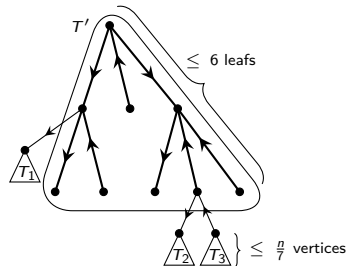
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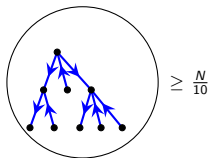
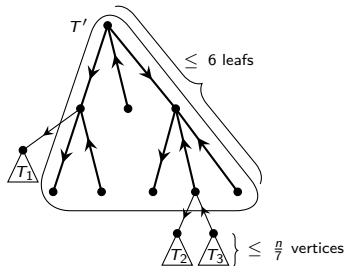
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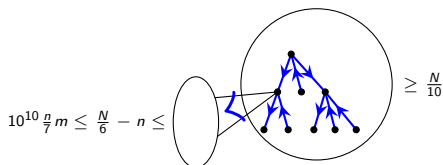
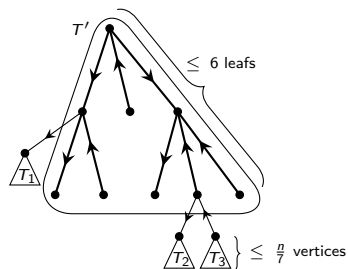
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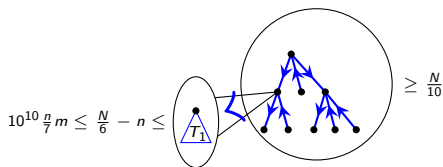
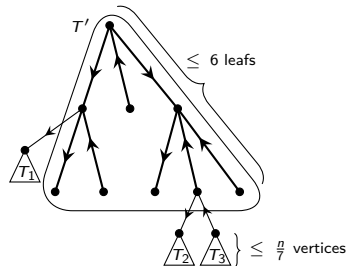
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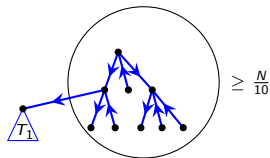
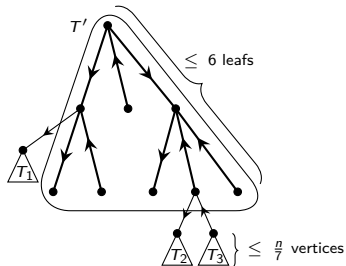
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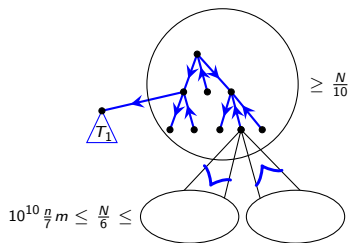
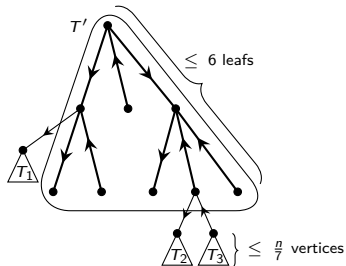
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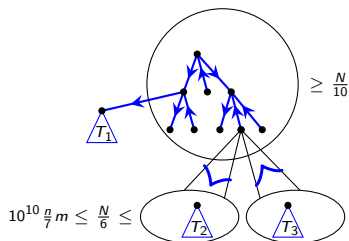
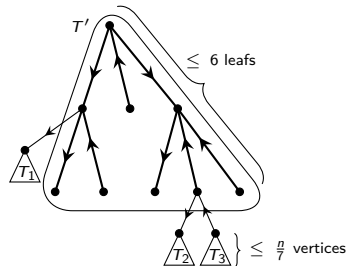
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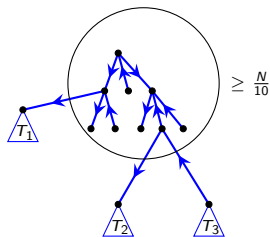
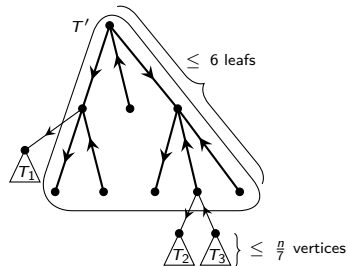
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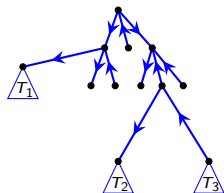
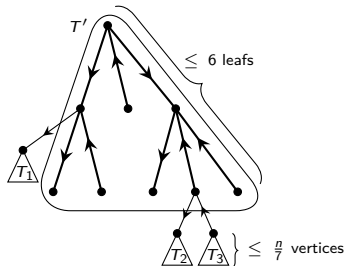
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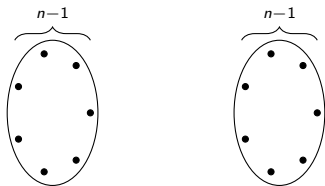
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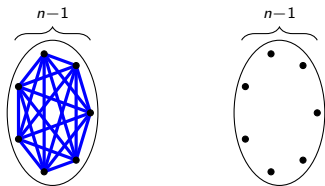


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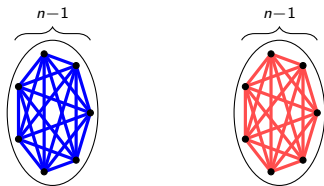


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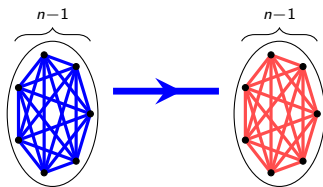


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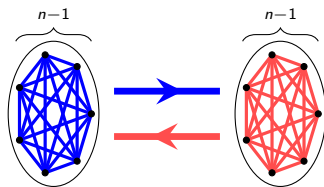


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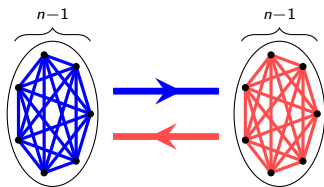


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Using, GHRV, we conclude that $\overleftarrow{r}(\overrightarrow{P}_{n+1}, k) \leq 2n^{k-1}$.

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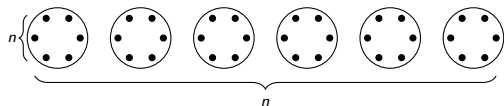
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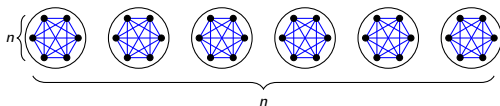
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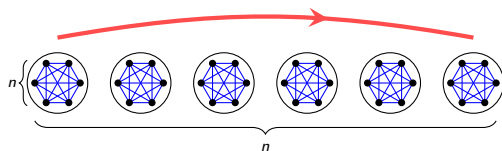
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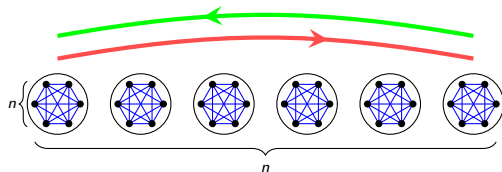
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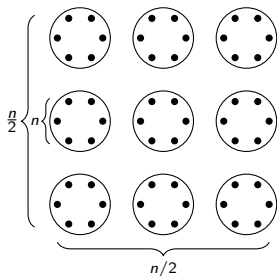
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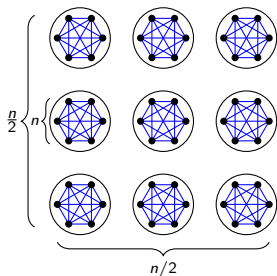
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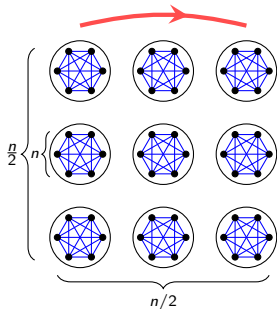
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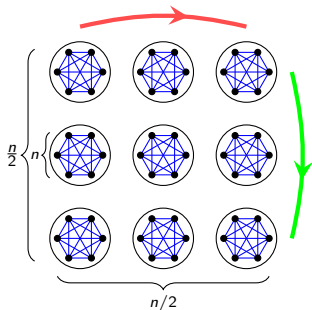
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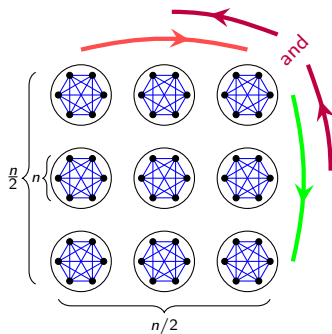
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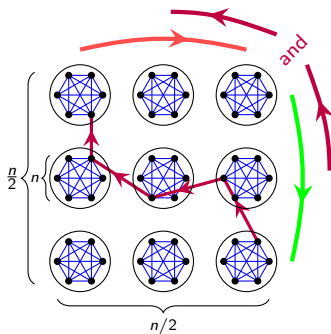
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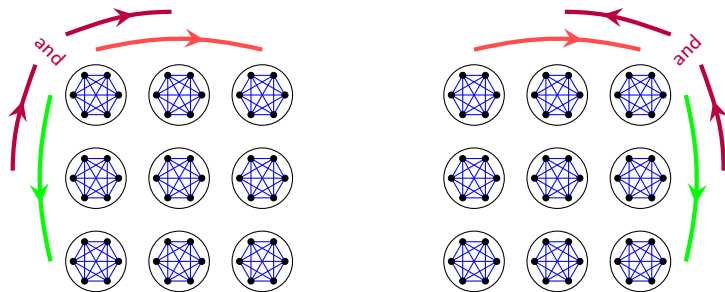
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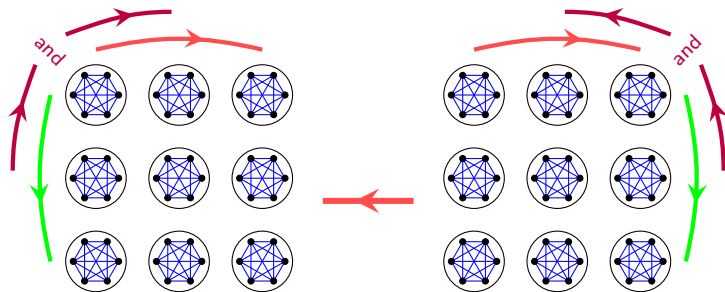
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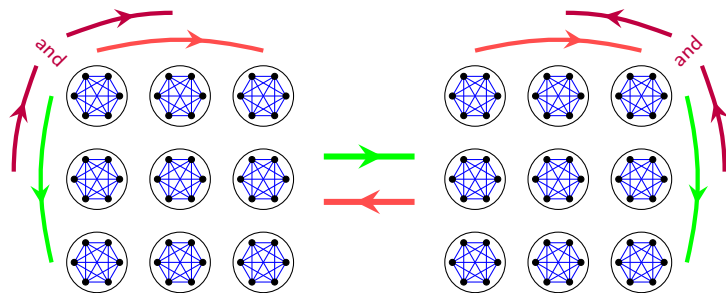
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Let P be a path of length n with $l(P) = l$. Then $\overleftrightarrow{r}(P, k) \leq n \cdot l^{k-1}$.

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The end

Thank you for listening!