Combinatória I: Lista 1

1. By defining, and calculating the expectation of, a suitable random variable, show that every graph G has a bipartite subgraph with at least $e(G)/2$ edges.

2. Show that $R(3,4) \leqslant 9$, $R(4,4) \leqslant 18$ and $R(3,3,3) \leqslant 17$.

3. Show that every graph of average degree d contains a subgraph of minimum degree at least $d/2$. Deduce that $\mathbf{ex}(n,T) \leqslant (k-1)n$ for every tree T with k vertices.

4. Show that if T is a tree with k vertices and G is a graph with minimum degree $k-1$, then $T \subset G$. Deduce that $r(K_3, T) = 2k-1$.

5. Let $T_1, \ldots, T_k$ be subtrees of a tree T, any two of which have at least one vertex in common. Prove that there is a vertex in all the T_i.

6. Let $R_r(3)$ denote the r-colour Ramsey number of a triangle. Show that

$$2^r \leqslant R_r(3) \leqslant 3 \cdot r!$$

Show moreover that $R_r(3) \geqslant 5^{r/2}$.

7. Let $g(n)$ be the largest integer m such that there exists a graph with the following properties: $|V(G)| = n$, $e(G) = m$, and it is possible to red-blue colour the edges of G without creating a monochromatic triangle.

Show that $g(n)/\binom{n}{2}$ converges, and find c such that $g(n)/\binom{n}{2} \to c$ as $n \to \infty$.

8. Recall that $\alpha(G)$ denotes the size of the largest independent set in G. Show that, for every graph G,

$$\alpha(G) \geqslant \sum_{v \in V(G)} \frac{1}{d(v)+1}.$$

9. Let $C(s)$ be the smallest n such that every connected graph on n vertices has, as an *induced* subgraph, either a complete graph K_s, a star $K_{1,s}$ or a path P_s of length s.

Show that $C(s) \leqslant R(s)^s$, where $R(s)$ is the Ramsey number of s.

10. Prove that $R(3,k) \geqslant k^{1+c}$ for some $c > 0$.

11. Show that there is an infinite set S of positive integers such that the sum of any two distinct elements of S has an even number of distinct prime factors.

12. Suppose we are given n points and n lines in the plane. Show that there are at most $n^{3/2}$ point-line incidences.