

Lower bounds for multicolor Ramsey numbers

Yuval Wigderson

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So there **exists** a coloring of $E(K_N)$ with < 1 monochromatic K_t . □

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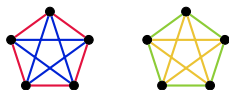
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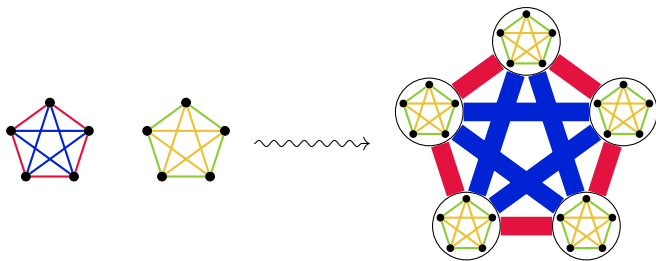


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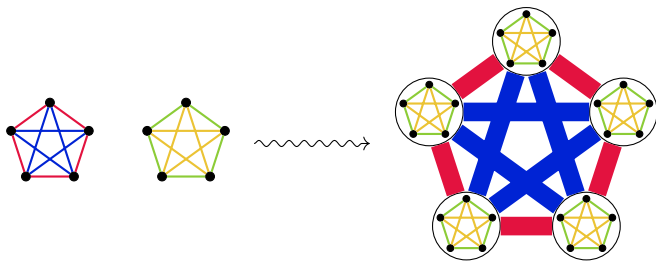


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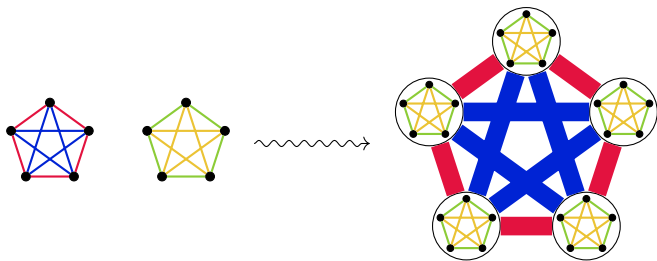
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W. (2021): $r(t; q) > \left(2^{\frac{3q}{8} - \frac{1}{4}}\right)^{t - o(t)}$.

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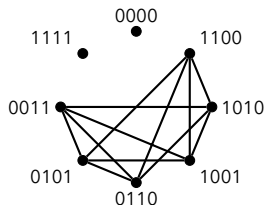
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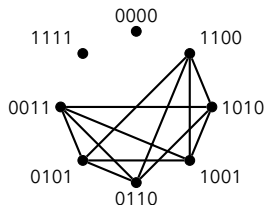
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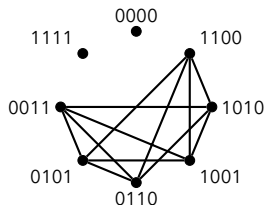
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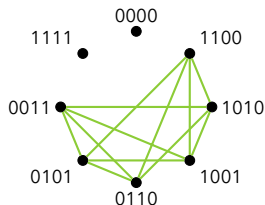
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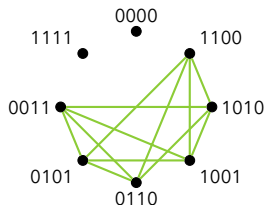
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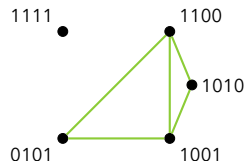
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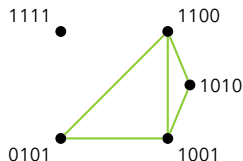
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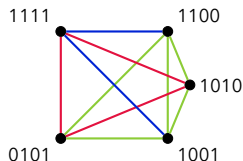
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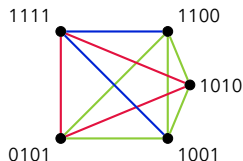
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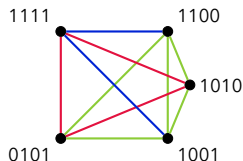
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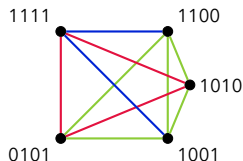
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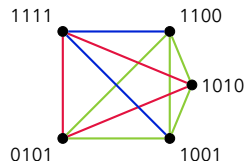
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No green K_t by Fact 1, so $r(t;3) > N \approx p|V_t| = 2^{\frac{7}{8}t - o(t)}$.

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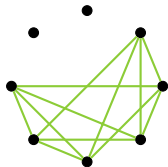
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For $q > 4$, Conlon and Ferber use the product coloring.

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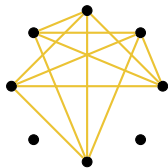
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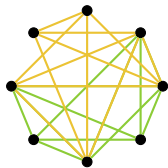
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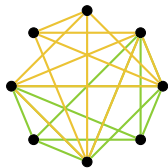
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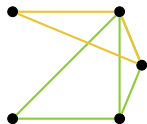


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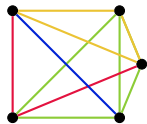
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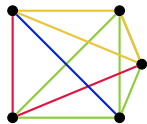
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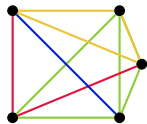
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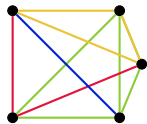
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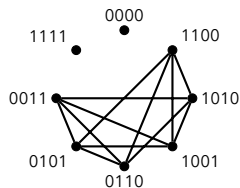
How are we picking $p > 1$???

Random homomorphisms to the rescue

Let p be **any** positive real number, and let $N = p|V_t|$.

Random homomorphisms to the rescue

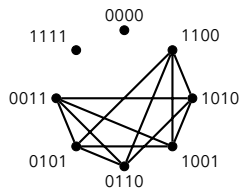
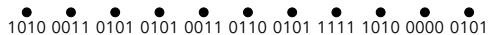
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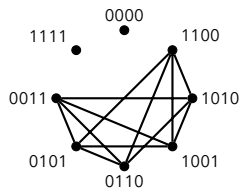
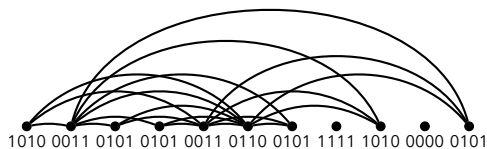
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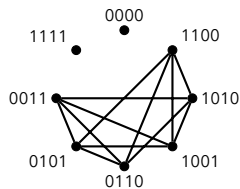
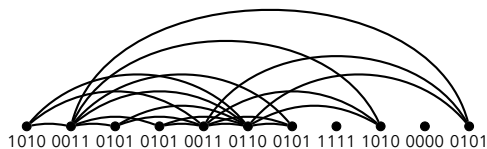


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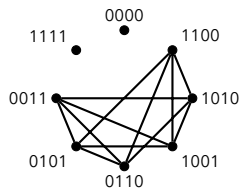
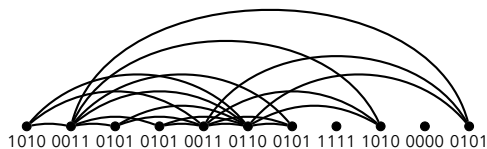
If $p \ll 1$, \tilde{G}_t looks like keeping vertices from G_t with probability p .

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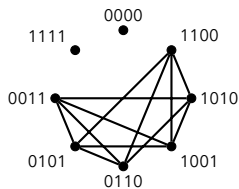
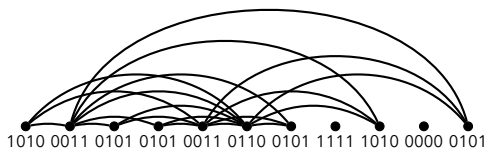
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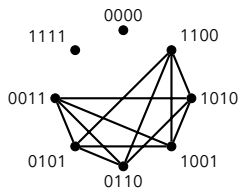
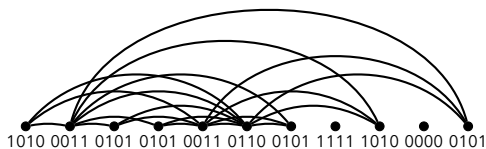
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So the above argument works for **any** p , if interpreted correctly.

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A better choice is $G(n, p)$ with $p = 0.454997$ and $n = p^{-t/2}$. \square

Thank you!