Extremal Graph Theory (0366.4912)- Fall ’12

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Home Assignment 2

Due date: 27/11/12

Please submit organized and well written solutions!

Problem 1. Show that there is a graph $H$, with $\chi(H) = 3$ and $ex(n, H) \geq \frac{1}{4}n^2 + n^{1.99}$.

Problem 2. Suppose $\chi(H) = r$. Show that if $ex(n, H) = ex(n, K_r)$ then there is an edge $e \in H$ so that $\chi(H \setminus e) < \chi(H)$.

Problem 3. We saw in class that every unweighed graph has a $(2k − 1)$-spanner with $O(n^{1+1/k})$ edges. Show that this also holds when the graph’s edges are assigned non-negative weights.

Problem 4. Let $b_n(r, \epsilon)$ denote the largest integer $b$ so that any graph with $(1 − \frac{1}{r} + \epsilon)\frac{n^2}{2}$ edges contains a $b$-blowup of $K_{r+1}$. Show that $b_n(1, \epsilon) = \Theta \left( \frac{\log n}{\log(1/\epsilon)} \right)$ and that $b_n(2, \epsilon) = O \left( \frac{\log n}{\log(1/\epsilon)} \right)$.

Problem 5. Let $K_{3,t,t}$ be the complete 3-partite 3-uniform hypergraph with $t$ vertices in each part. Show that $cn^{3-3/(t^2+t+1)} \leq ex(n, K_{3,t,t}) \leq 5n^{3-1/t^2}$.

Problem 6. Show that if $G$ is a bipartite graph on vertex sets $A, B$ with $|A| = n, |B| = 2\epsilon \log n$, and $e(A, B) \geq \epsilon |A||B|$, then $G$ contains a $K_{t,t}$ with $t = \epsilon^2 \log n$. You may assume $n \geq n_0(\epsilon)$.

Problem 7. Let $G$ be a graph containing $\epsilon n^3$ triangles and suppose $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$ and $n \geq n_0(\epsilon)$.

1. Deduce from Problem 5 that $G$ has a $b$-blowup of $K_3$ where $b = \epsilon \sqrt{\log n}$. Use this, along with a problem from the last home assignment, to derive the Erdős-Stone Theorem for $r = 2$.

2. Show that $G$ has a set $E'$ of at least $\frac{\epsilon}{2} n^2$ edges so that each $e \in E'$ is contained in at least $\frac{\epsilon}{2} n$ triangles.

3. Show that $G$ contains a copy of $K_{t,t}$ whose edges all belong to $E'$, with $t = \epsilon \log n$.

4. Use Problem 6 and item (3) to improve the bound in item (1) to $b = C(\epsilon) \log n$.

5. If you feel adventurous, you can try to reprove the full Erdős-Stone Theorem.