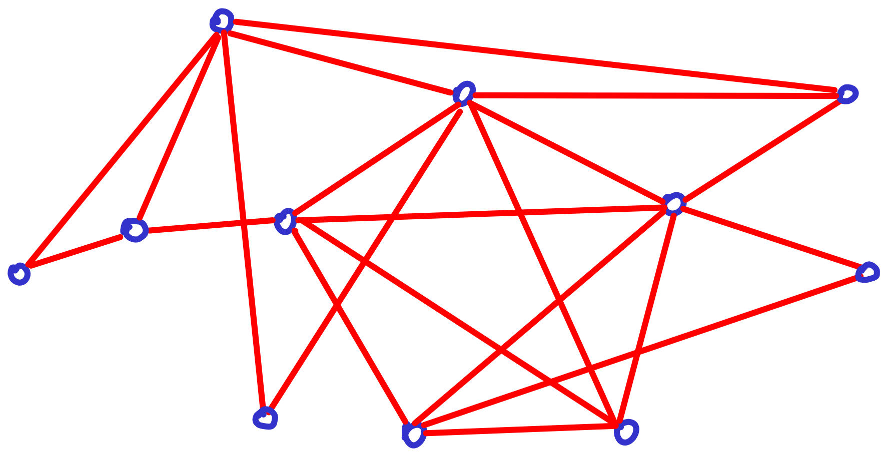
Cliques



Given G, a subset S of $V(G)$ is a clique if every $s_i, s_j \in S$ share an edge in G.

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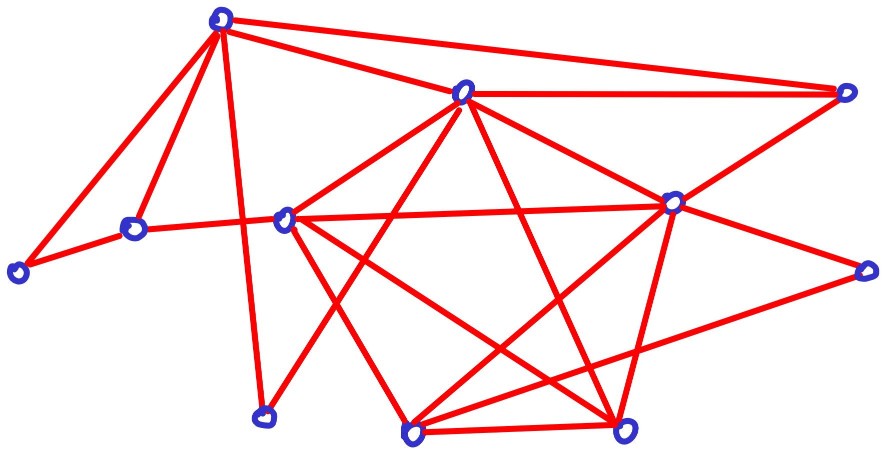

Given G, a subset S of $V(G)$ is a clique if every $s_i, s_j \in S$ share an edge in G.

The induced subgraph obtained by removing all but S from $V(G)$ is a complete graph (K_S)

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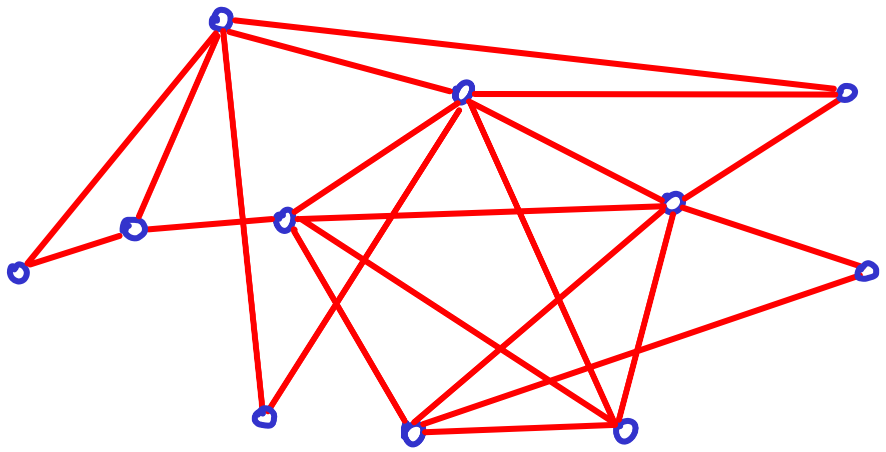

How many cliques?
What is the largest clique?

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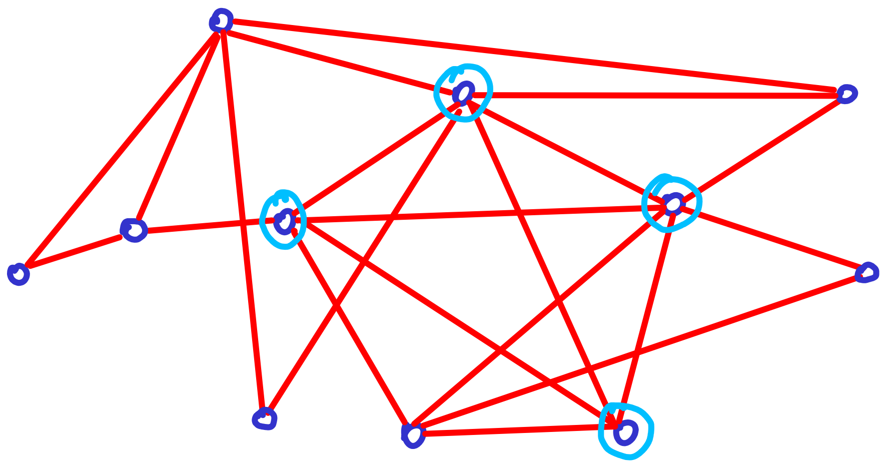

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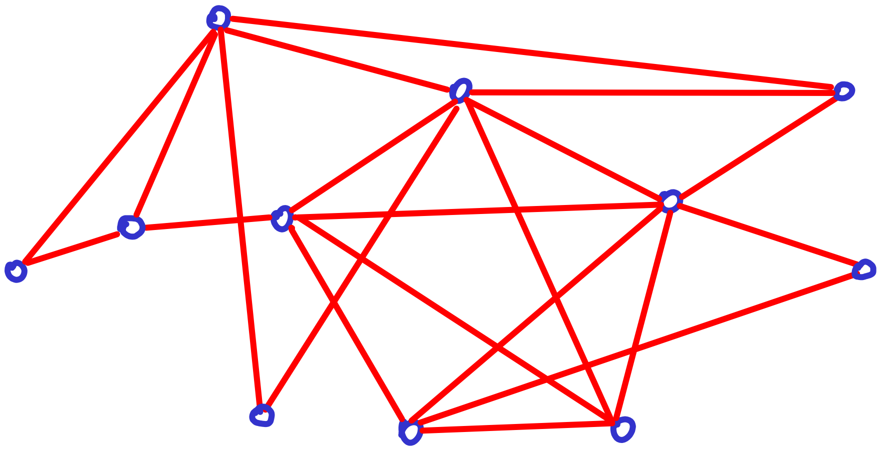
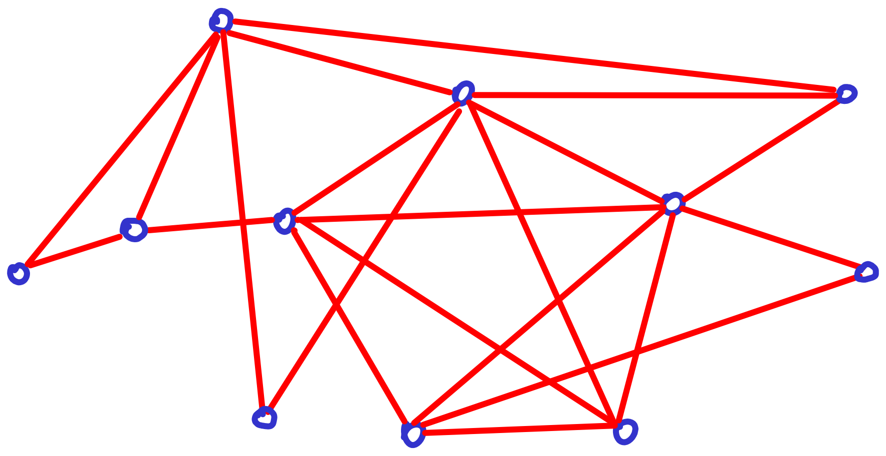
Independent Sets



Given G, a subset S of $V(G)$ is an independent set if no $s_i, s_j \in S$ share an edge in G.

Independent Sets



Given G, a subset S of $V(G)$ is an independent set if no $s_i, s_j \in S$ share an edge in G.

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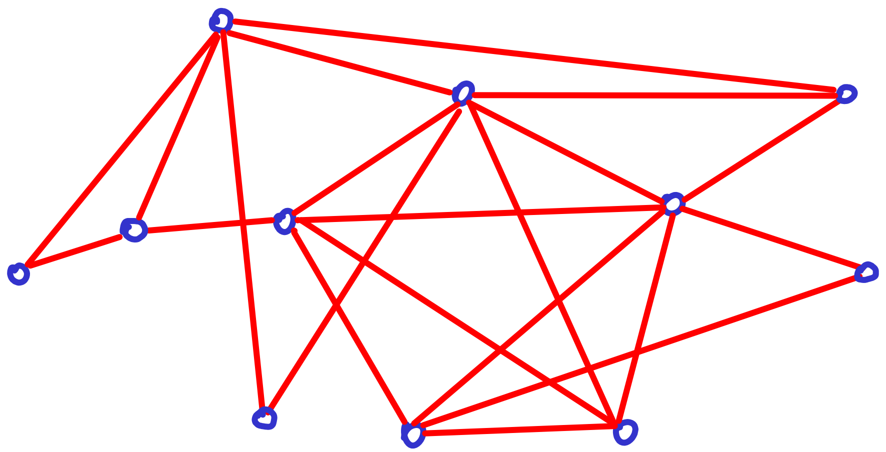
Independent Sets



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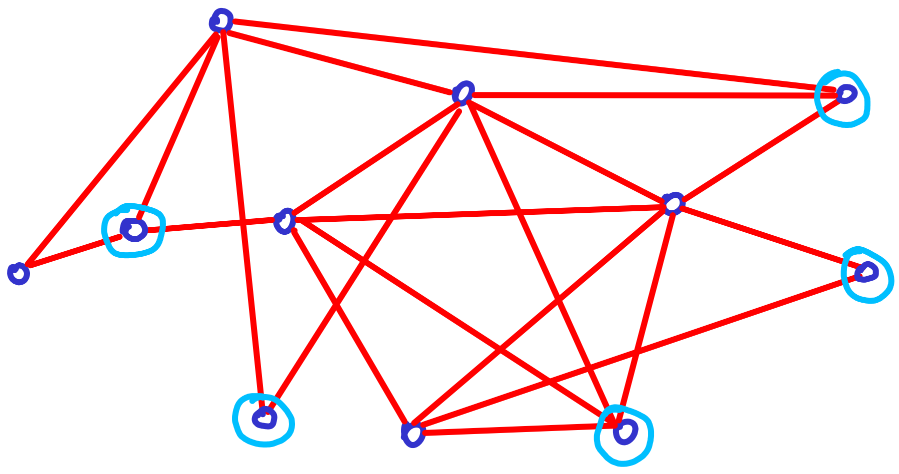

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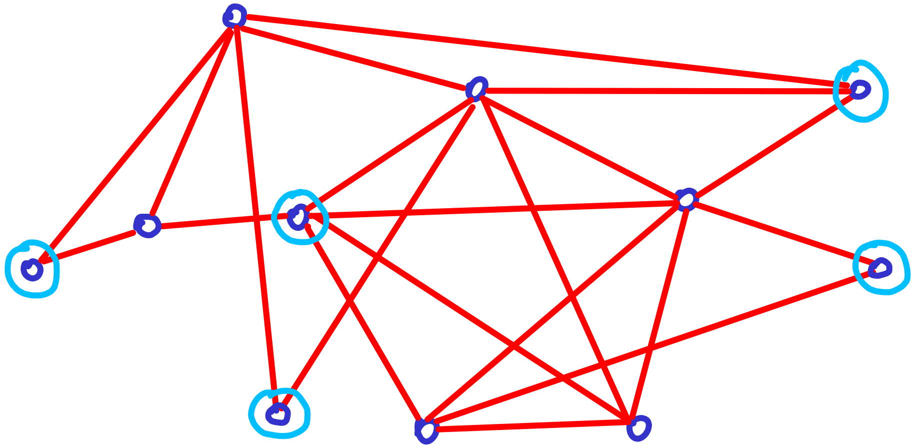

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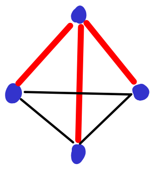
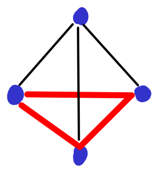
The induced subgraph obtained by removing all but S from $V(G)$ is an edgeless graph.

i.e. its complement is a complete graph

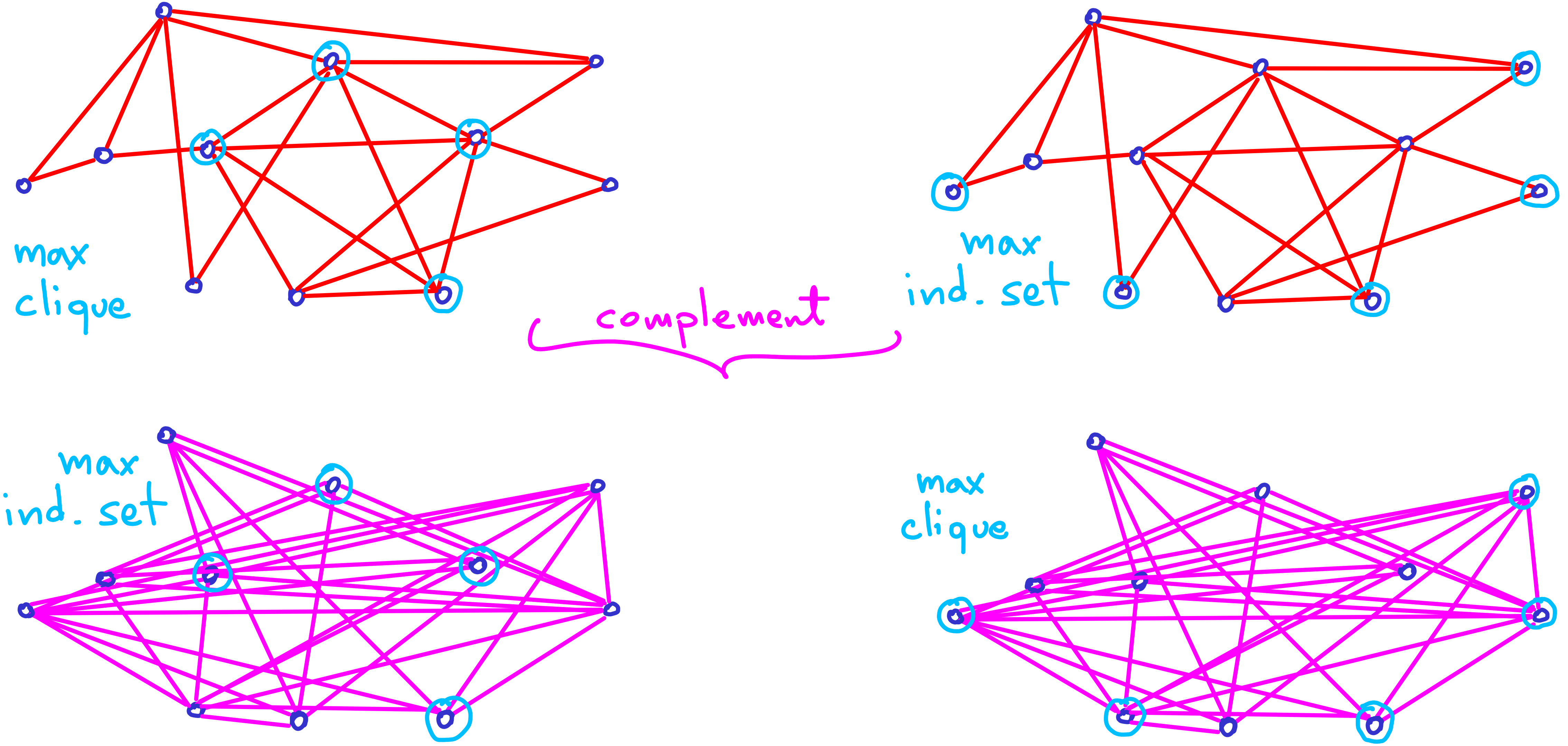
Largest independent set?



complements



cliques vs. independent sets



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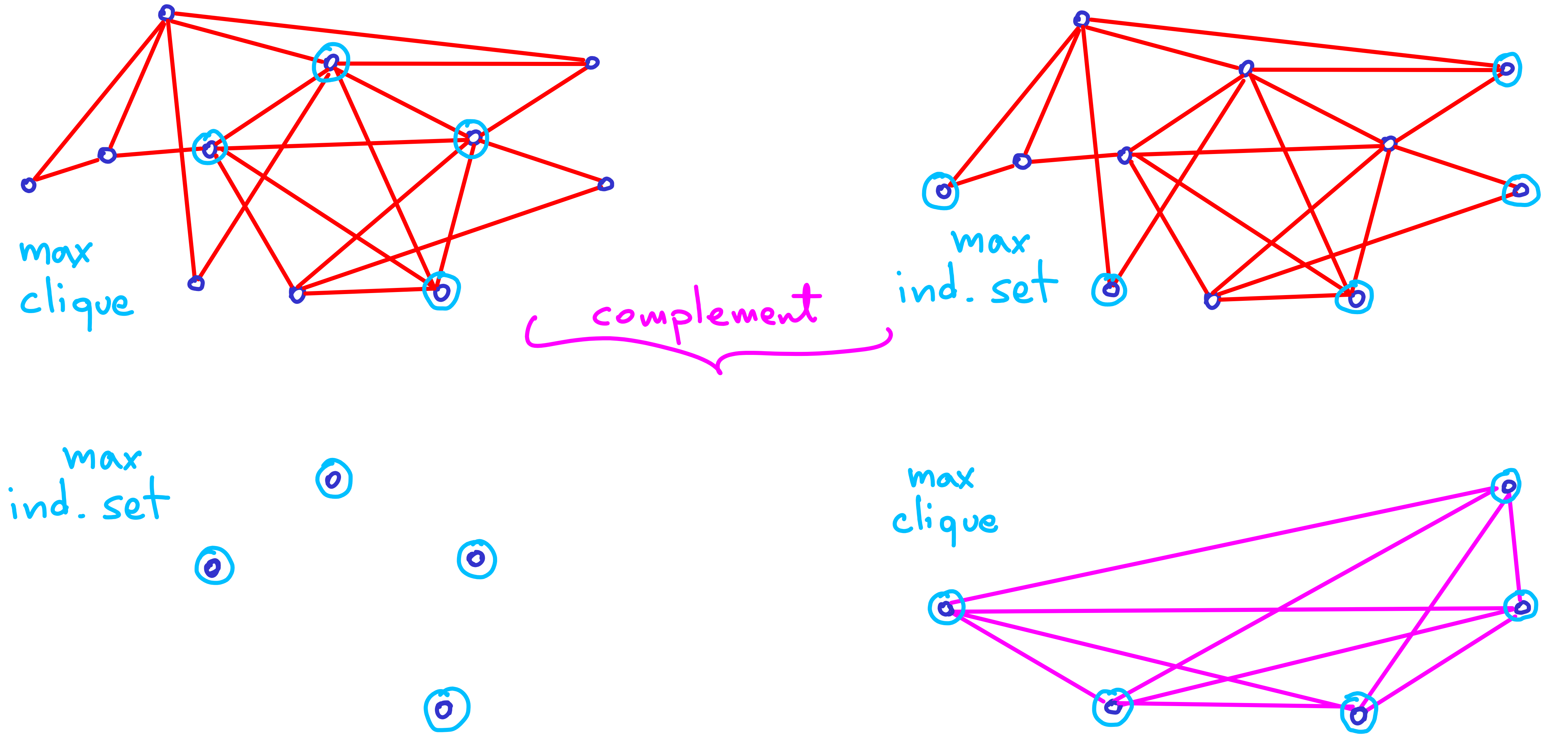

Claim: Every graph with $|V| \geq 6$ contains a triangle (clique of size 3) OR an independent set of size 3

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Rephrase: (for $V \geq 6$) a graph contains a triangle OR its complement does

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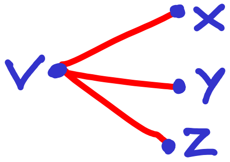
Proof: pick any vertex v.

If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have 

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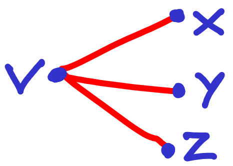

If $\overset{\frown}{xy}$ or $\overset{\frown}{xz}$ or $\overset{\frown}{yz}$: ?

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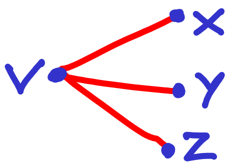
If $d(v) \geqslant 3$ we have 

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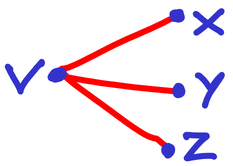

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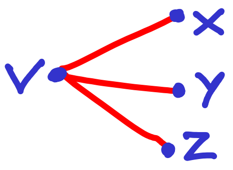
If $d(v) \geqslant 3$ we have 

- If $\overset{\frown}{xy}$ or $\overset{\frown}{xz}$ or $\overset{\frown}{yz}$: we find a clique $\triangle$
- Otherwise, x, y, z are an independent set.

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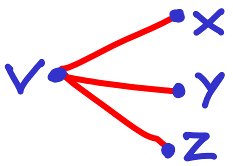
If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have 

If xy or xz or yz: we find a clique Δ

Otherwise, x, y, z are an independent set.

If $d(v) \leq 2$ ... ?

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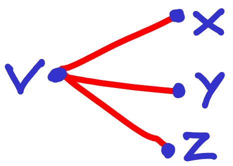
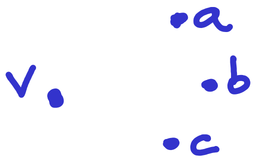


If $\overline{xy}$ or $\overline{xz}$ or $\overline{yz}$: we find a clique $\triangle$

Otherwise, x, y, z are an independent set.

If $d(v) \leq 2$, there are ≥ 3 vertices not neighboring v. $\rightarrow$



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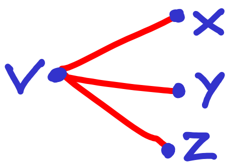
If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have 

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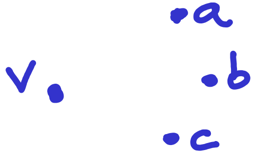
If $d(v) \leq 2$, there are ≥ 3 vertices not neighboring v. $\rightarrow$ 

If $\overset{\frown}{ab}, \overset{\frown}{bc}, \overset{\frown}{ac}$ are edges ... ?

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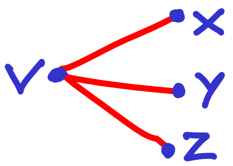
If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have 

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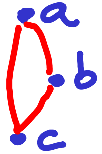
If $d(v) \leq 2$, there are ≥ 3 vertices not neighboring v. $\rightarrow$ v 

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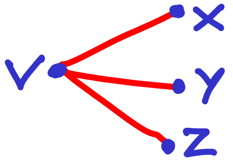
If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have 

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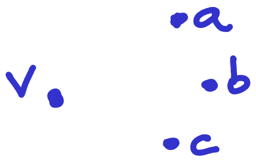
If $d(v) \leq 2$, there are ≥ 3 vertices not neighboring v. $\rightarrow$ 

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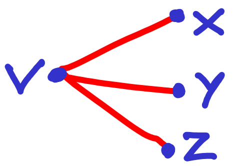
If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have  If $\overline{xy}$ or $\overline{xz}$ or $\overline{yz}$: we find a clique Δ
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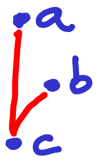
If $d(v) \leq 2$, there are ≥ 3 vertices not neighboring v. $\rightarrow$ v. 

If $\overline{ab}$, $\overline{bc}$, $\overline{ac}$ are edges, they are a clique Δ.

Otherwise one edge is missing (w.l.o.g. ab) ...

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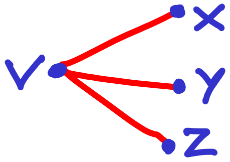
If $d(v) \geq 3$ we have 

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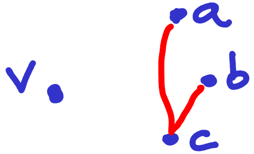
If $d(v) \leq 2$, there are ≥ 3 vertices not neighboring v. $\rightarrow$ 

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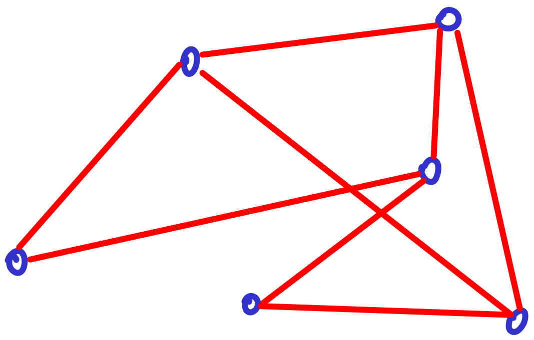
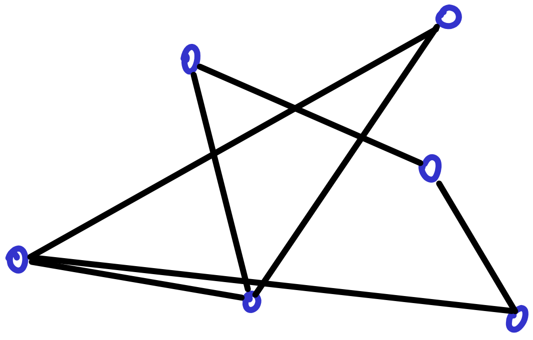
Otherwise one edge is missing (w.l.o.g. ab) ... so vab is an ind. set. $\square$

(for $V \geq 6$) a graph contains a triangle OR its complement does





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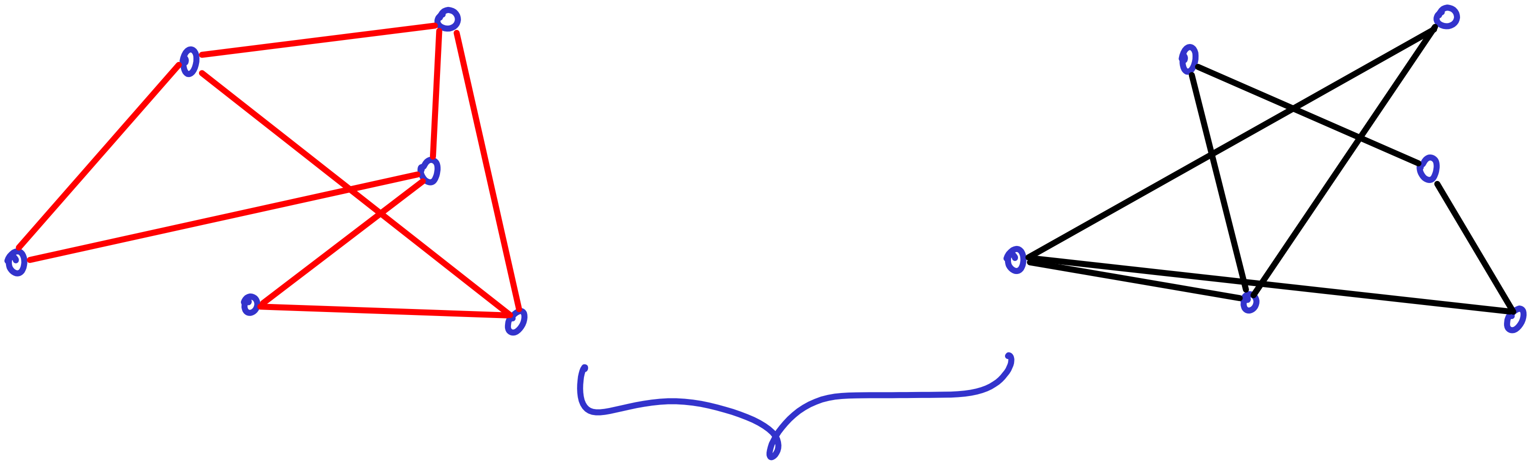
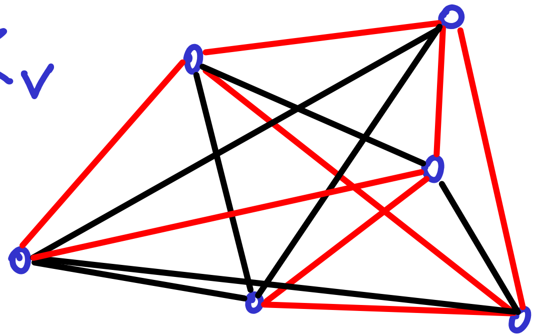


K_v



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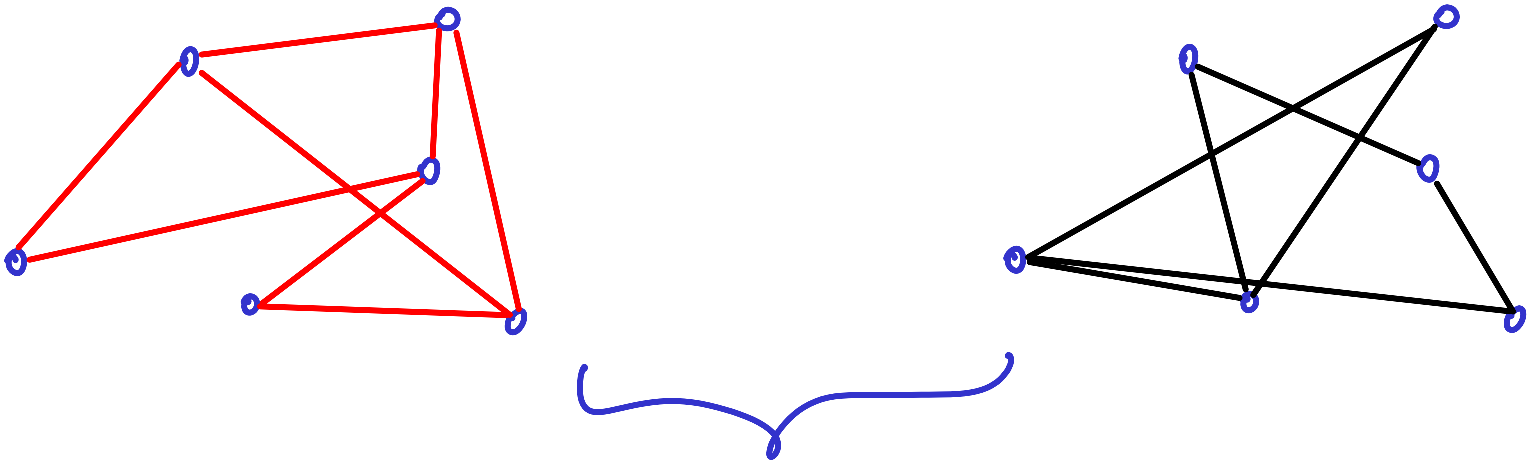

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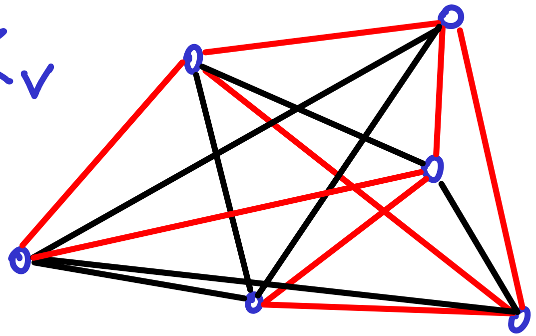


Equivalent statement

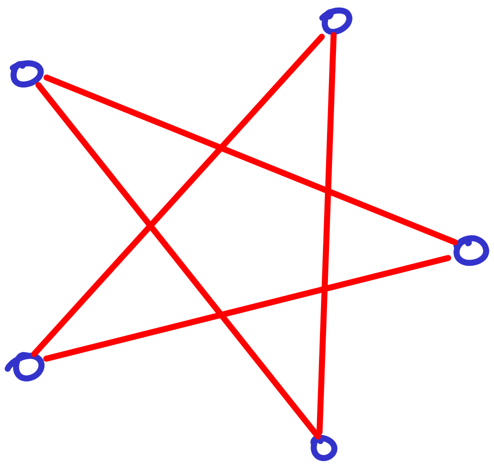
If we color each edge of K_v red or black, then we must get a red triangle or a black triangle

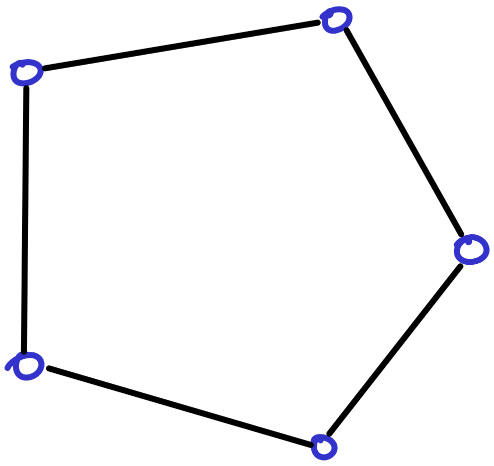
Recap: if you want a clique or an independent set of size $\underline{3}$ then you'll be happy as long as $|V| \geq \underline{6}$

$|V| < 6$?

Recap: if you want a clique or an independent set of size 3 then you'll be happy as long as $|V| \geq 6$

$\hookrightarrow R(3,3) = 6$





Recap: if you want a clique or an independent set of size $\underline{3}$

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$\hookrightarrow R(3,3) = 6$

$R(4,4)$

$\downarrow$

18

Recap: if you want a clique or an independent set of size $\underline{3}$

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$R(5,5)$

$\downarrow$

we don't know!

$[43 \ldots 49]$

Recap: if you want a clique or an independent set of size 3 then you'll be happy as long as $|V| \geq 6$

↳ $R(3,3) = 6$

$R(4,4)$ → 18

$R(5,5)$ → we don't know! [43...49]

$R(n,n)$ ~ exponential → even for small values we will probably never know the exact answer

Recap: if you want a clique or an independent set of size 3

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$\hookrightarrow R(3,3) = 6$

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we don't know!

[43...49]

$R(n,n)$

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$\downarrow$

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For more, see Ramsey's Thm.

$R(x,y)$: smallest number N such that any graph with $\geq N$ vertices has a clique of size x or an independent set of size y

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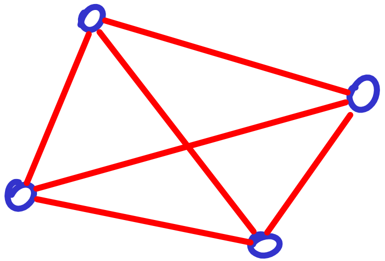
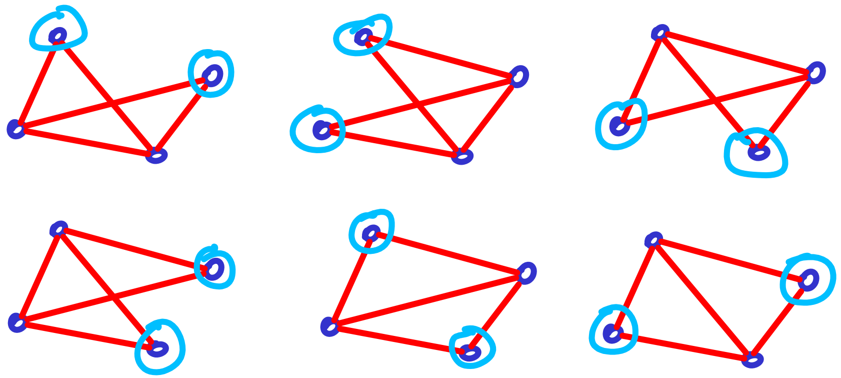
$R(4,2) = ?$

$R(x,y)$: smallest number N such that any graph with $\geq N$ vertices has a clique of size x or an independent set of size y

$R(4,2) = 4$



OR



$R(4,3)$

R(4,3)

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

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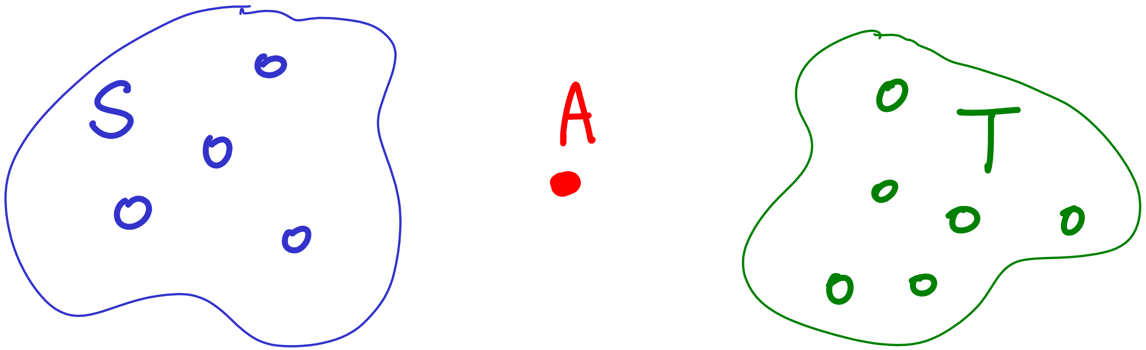
Form 2 groups:

S & T



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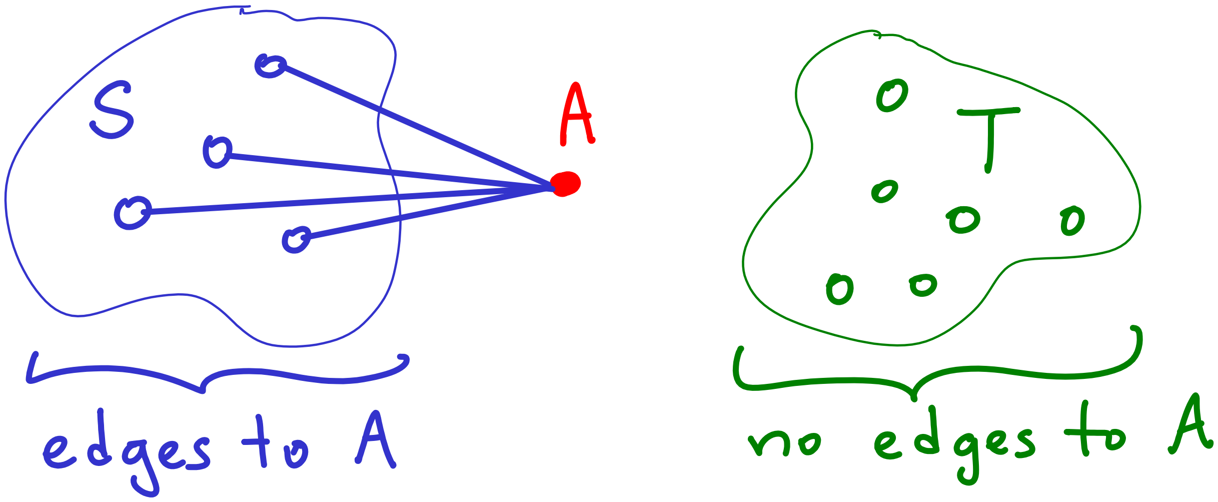

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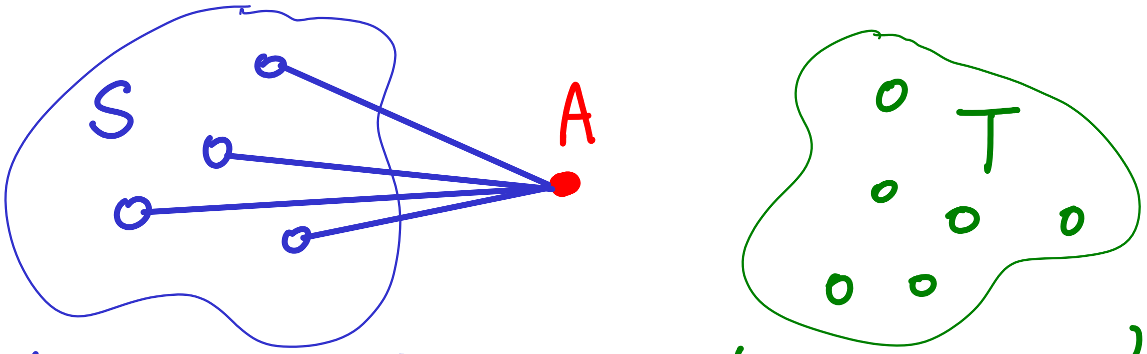


edges to A

no edges to A

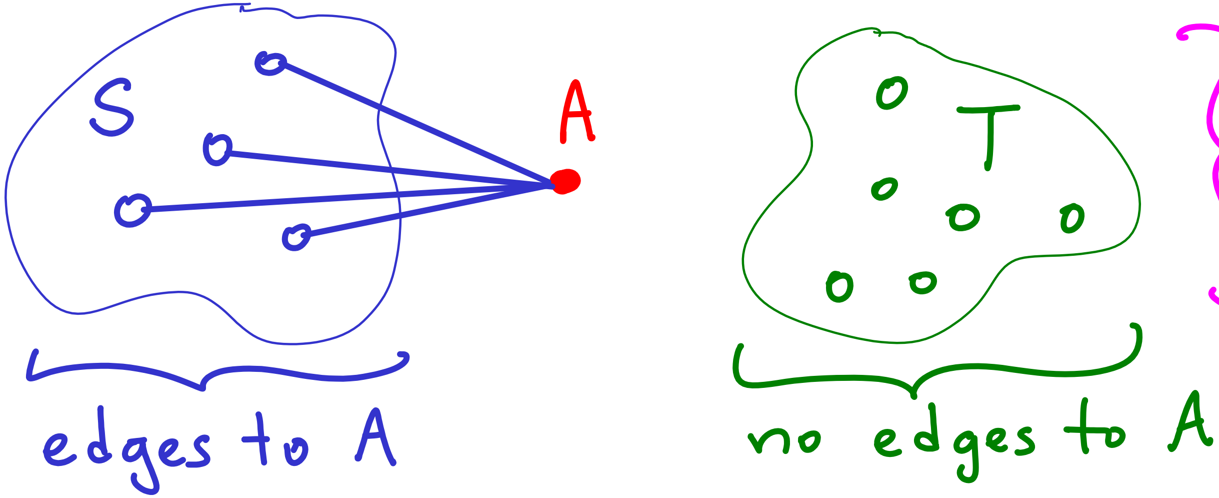
either $|S| \geq 6$ or $|T| \geq 4$

$R(4,3)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups: S & T



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If $|S| \geq 6$, ...?

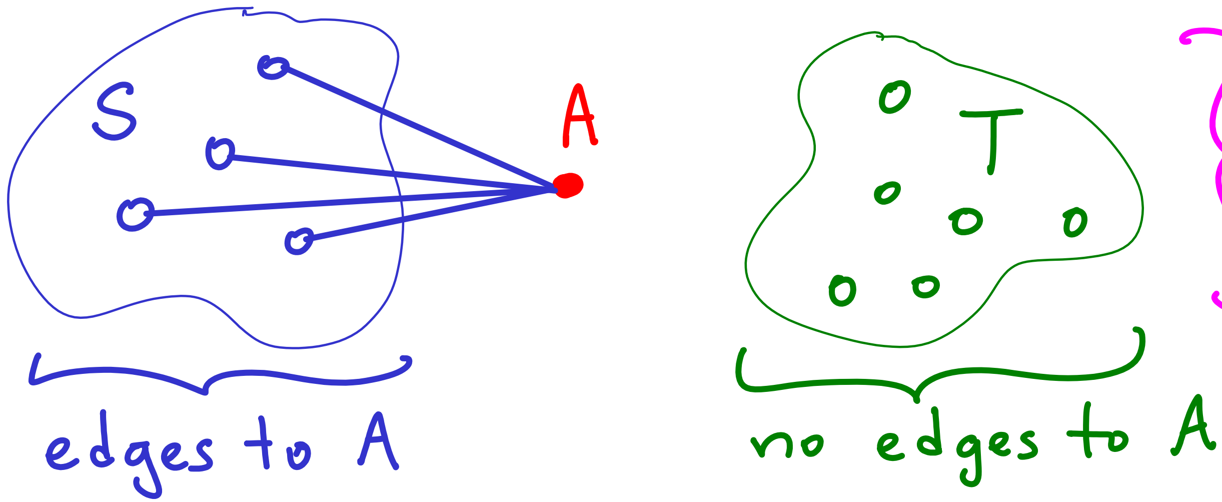
$R(4,3)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:

S & T



either $|S| \geq 6$ or $|T| \geq 4$

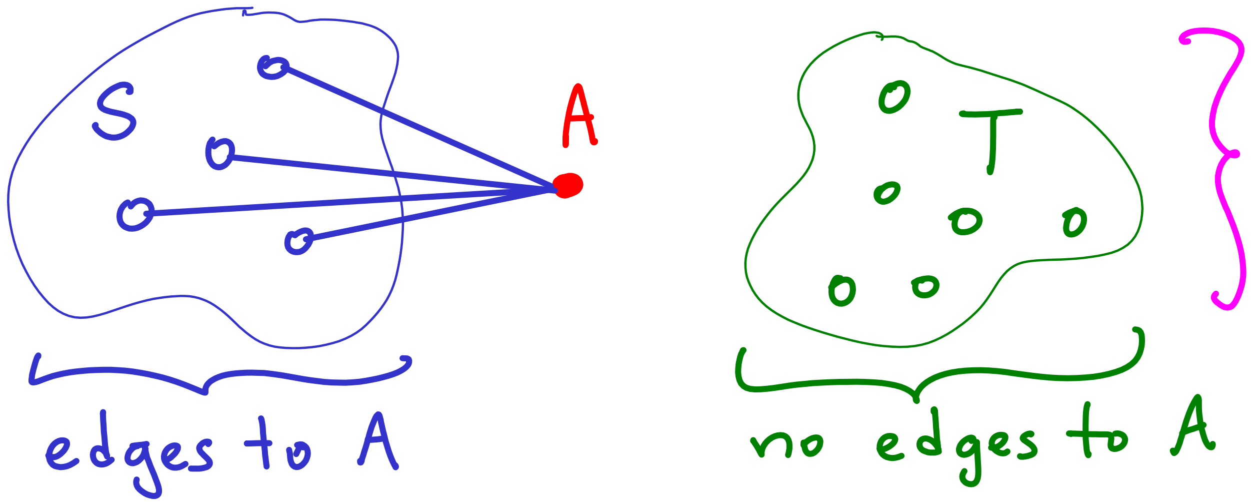
If $|S| \geq 6$, use $R(3,3) = 6$ ... ?

$R(4,3)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups: S & T



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If $|S| \geq 6$, use $R(3,3) = 6$: S has 3 independent vertices or S has a 3-clique

...?

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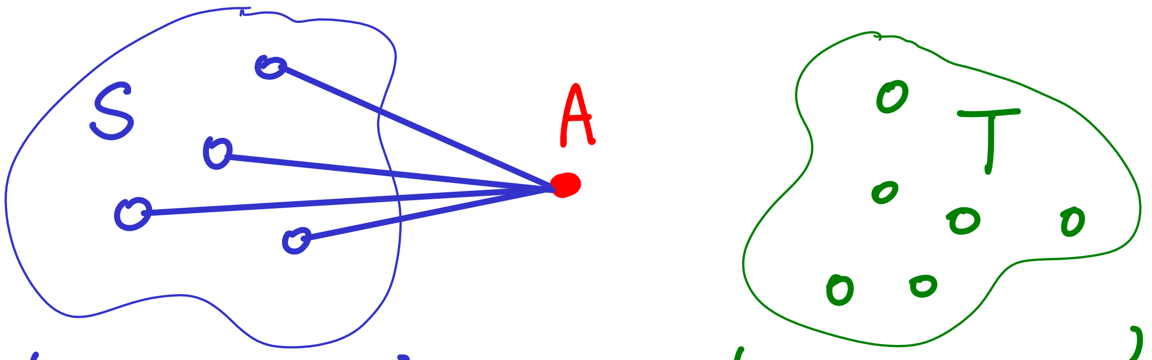

edges to A

no edges to A

either $|S| \geq 6$ or $|T| \geq 4$

If $|S| \geq 6$, use $R(3,3) = 6$: S has 3 independent vertices (done), or S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

$R(4,3)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

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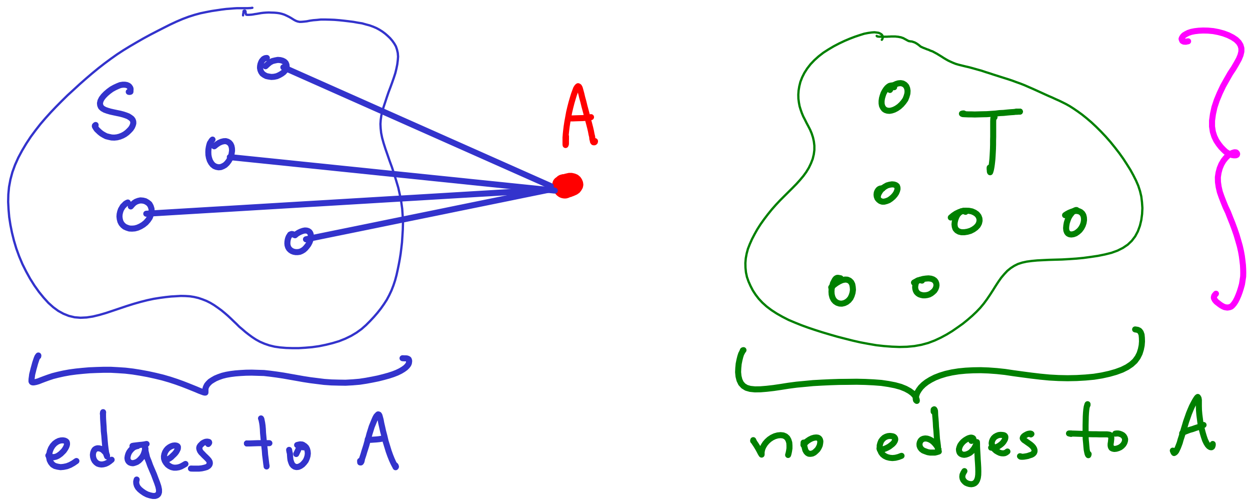

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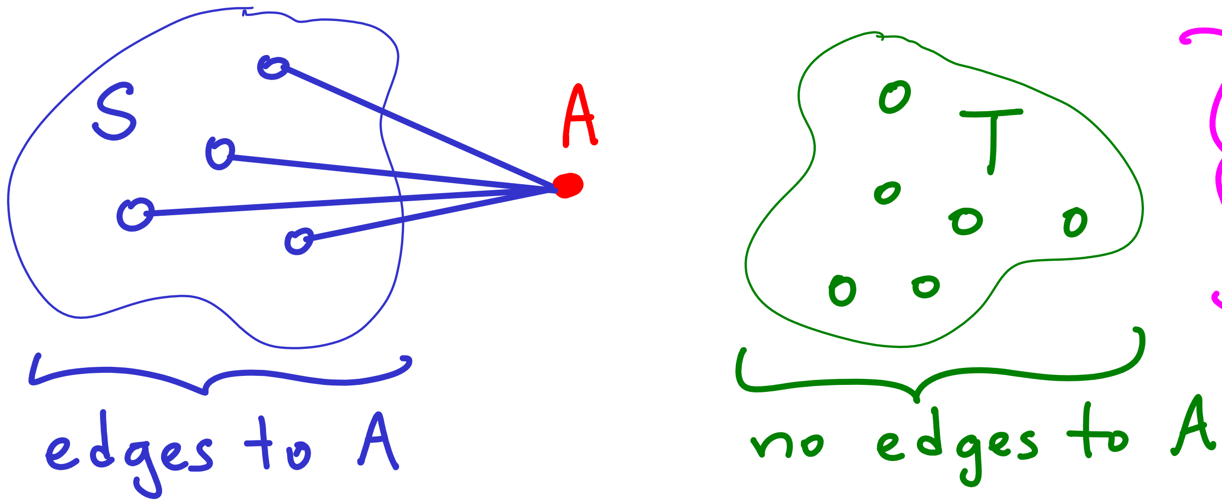
If $|T| \geq 4$?

R(4,3)

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups: S & T



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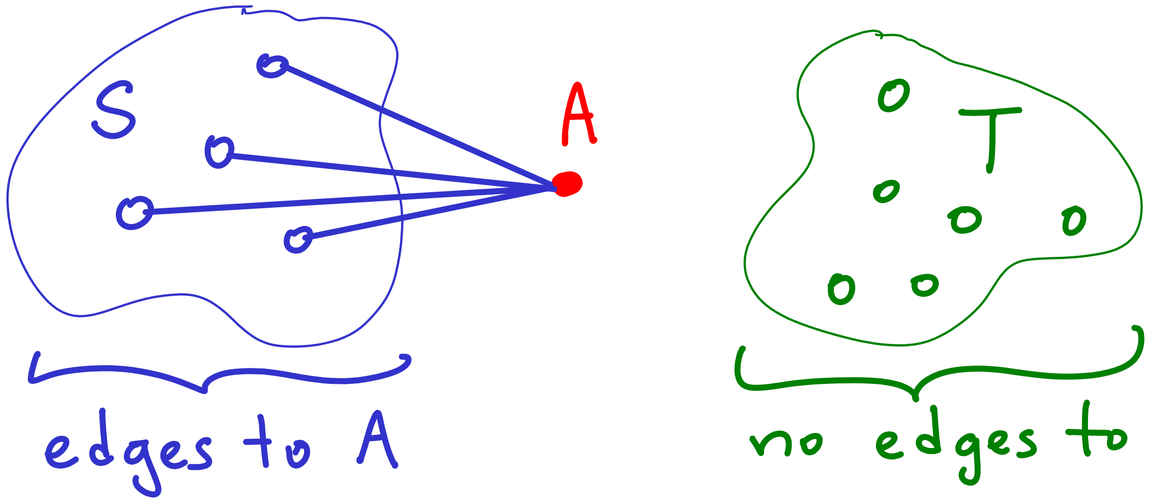
If $|T| \geq 4$, if T is a clique: done.

R(4,3)

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups: S & T



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If $|S| \geq 6$, use $R(3,3) = 6$: S has 3 independent vertices (done),
or S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

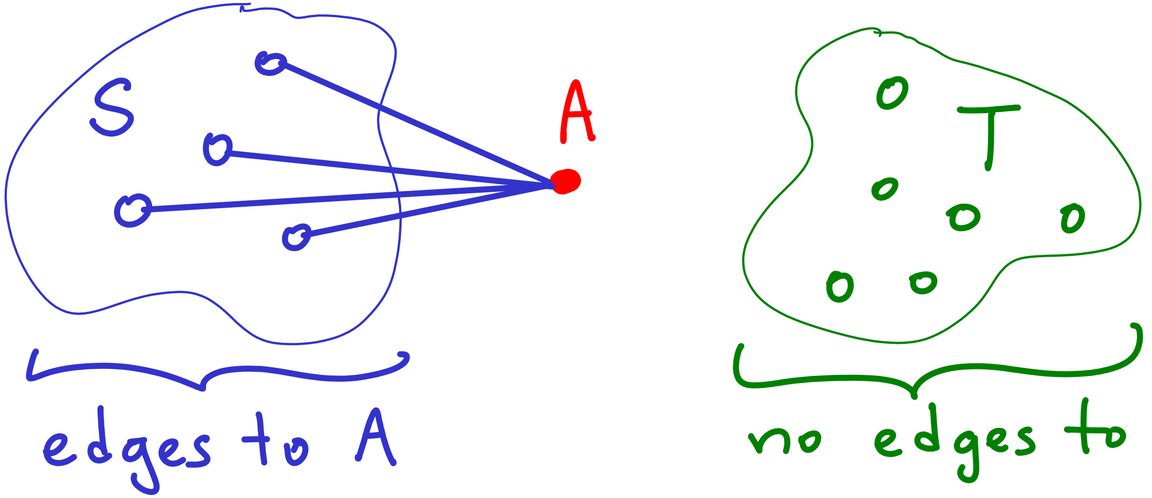
If $|T| \geq 4$, if T is a clique: done.
Otherwise $\exists$ a,b in T w/ no edge. Combine w/ A.

$R(4,3) \le 10$

Suppose $|V| \geq 10$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 9 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:
S & T



either
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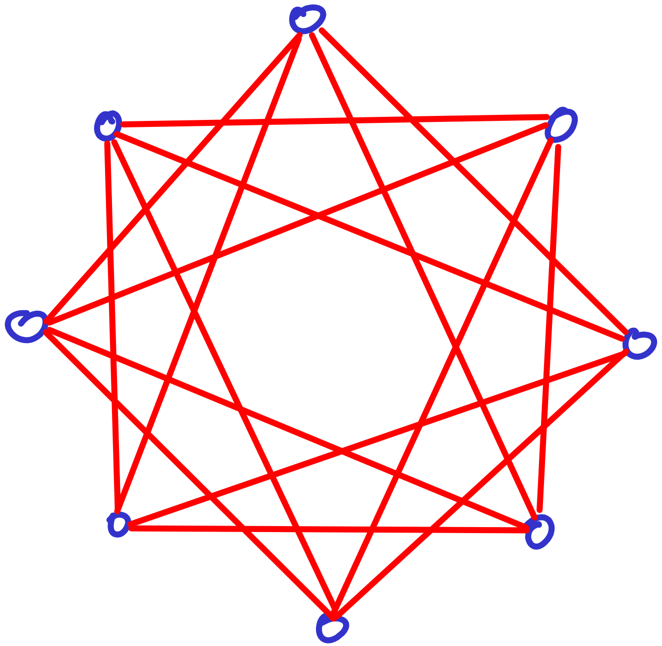
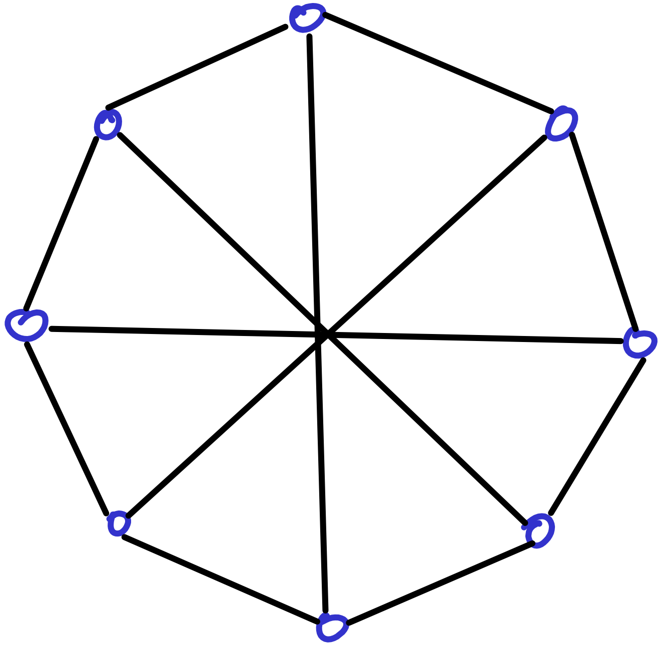
or
$|T| \geq 4$

If $|S| \geq 6$, use $R(3,3)=6$: S has 3 independent vertices (done),
or S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

If $|T| \geq 4$, if T is a clique: done.
Otherwise $\exists$ a,b in T w/ no edge. Combine w/ A. $\square$

$R(4,3) \leq 10$

$R(4,3) > 8$

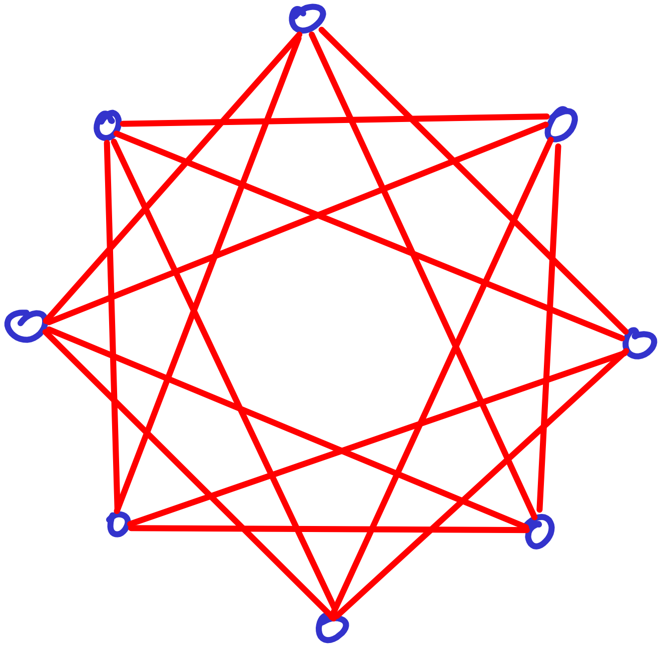
$R(4,3) \leq 10$

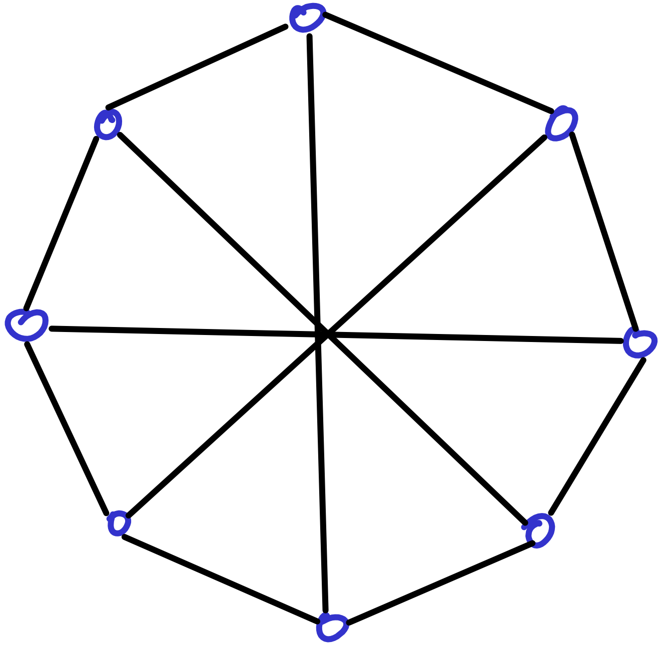
$R(4,3) > 8$

... turns out $R(4,3) = 9$

↳ not terribly hard

↳ notice $R(x,y) = R(y,x)$





This is where class ended,
but you should be able to follow the previous examples
and work through the rest as well.

$R(4,4)$

R(4,4)

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

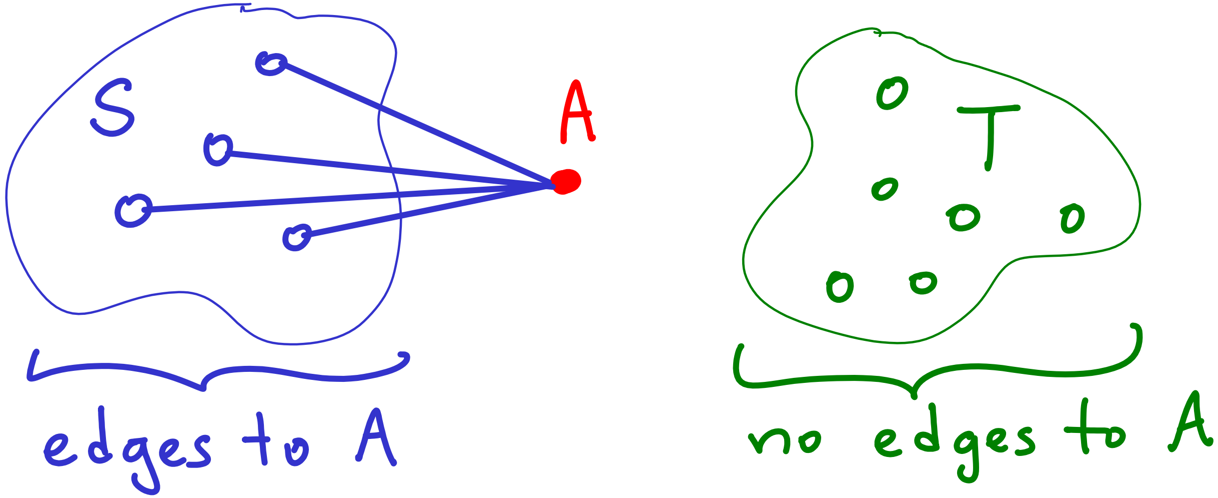
R(4,4)

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:

S & T



R(4,4)

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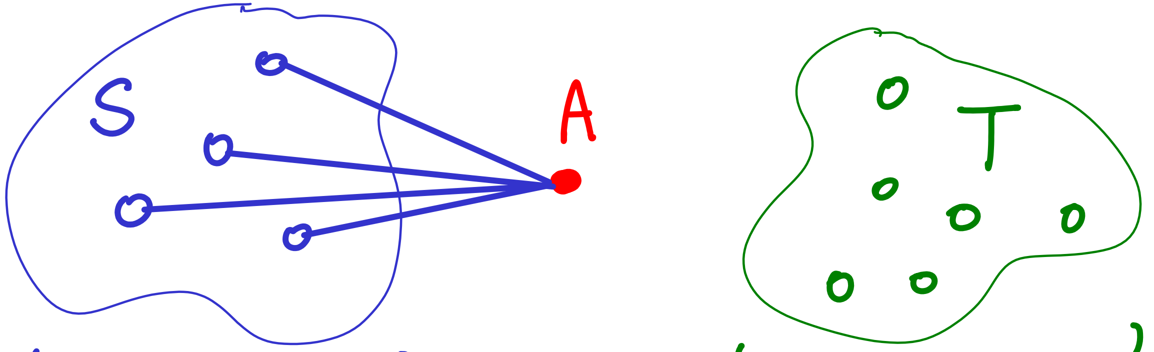
Form 2 groups:

S & T



edges to A

no edges to A

either
$|S| \geq 9$
or
$|T| \geq 9$

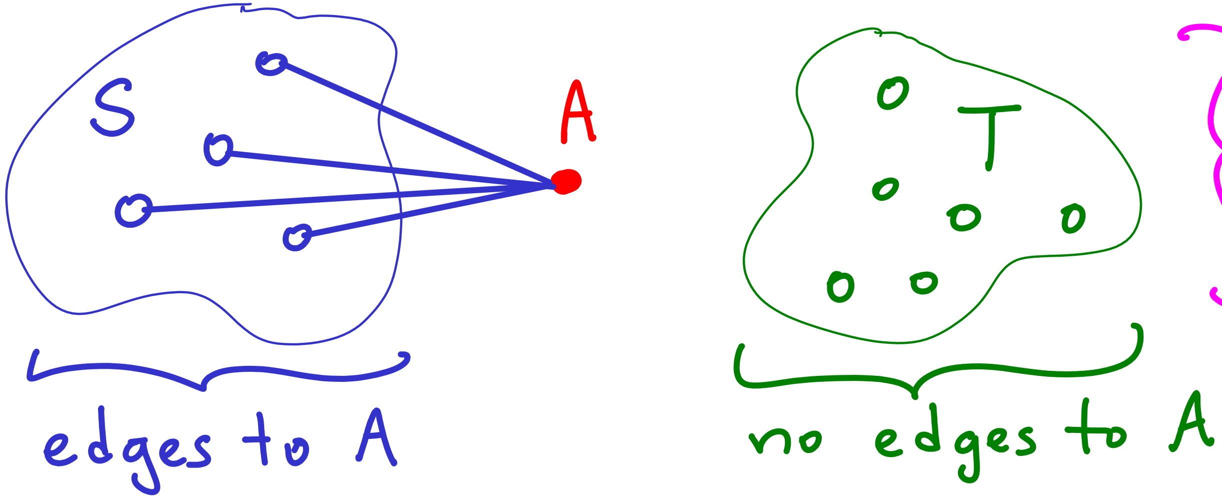
If $|S| \geq 9$?

$R(4,4)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups: S & T



either $|S| \geq 9$ or $|T| \geq 9$

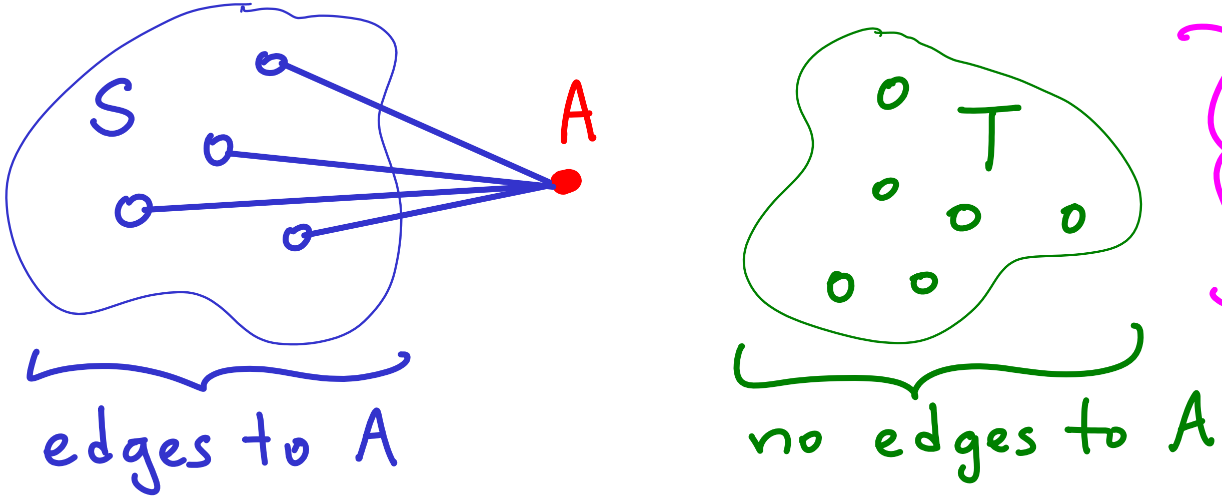
If $|S| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$ ... ?

R(4,4)

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:
S & T



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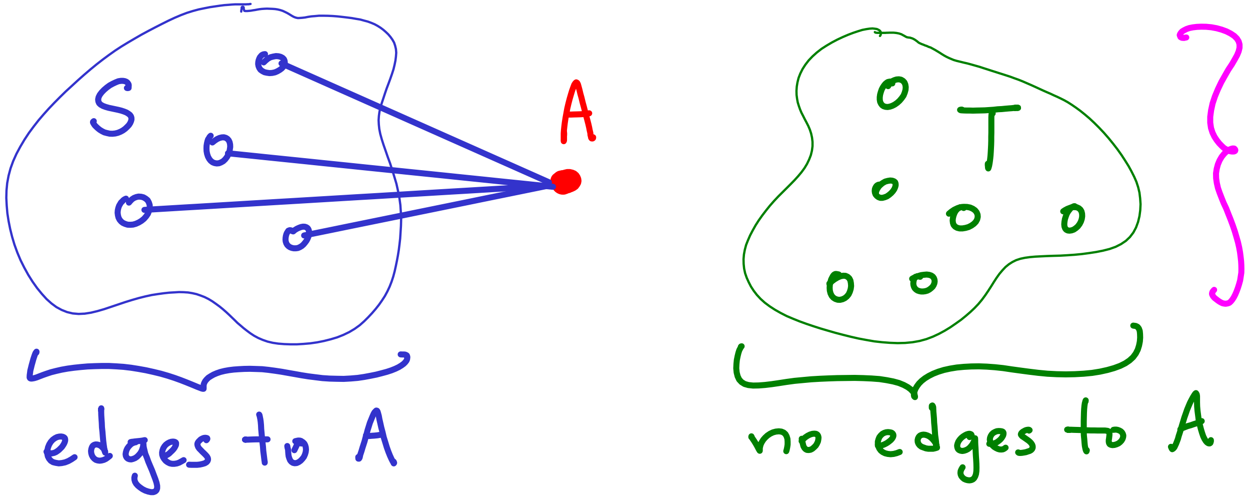
$R(4,4)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups: S & T



either $|S| \geq 9$ or $|T| \geq 9$

If $|S| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$: S has 4 independent vertices (done)

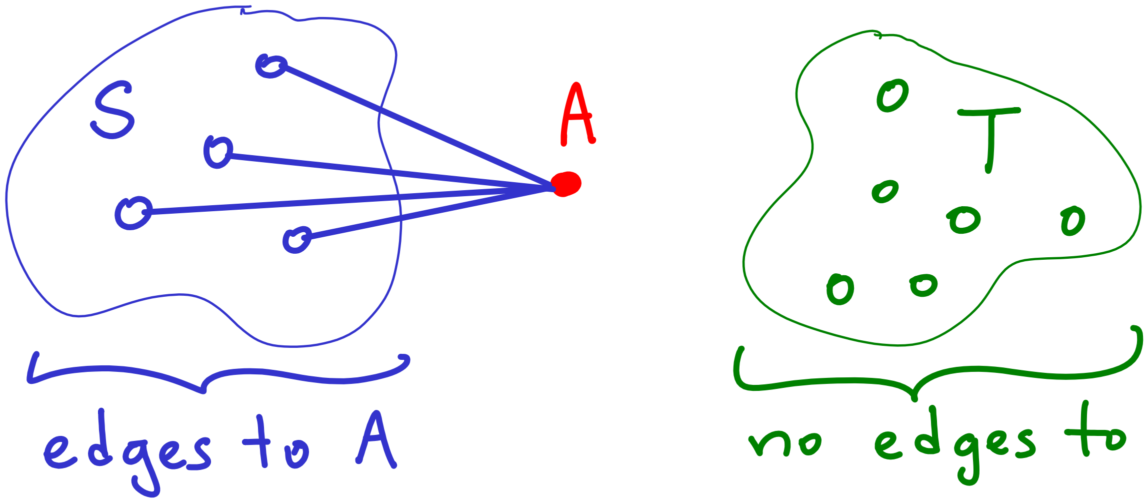
OR S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

R(4,4)

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:
S & T



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If $|T| \geq 9$?

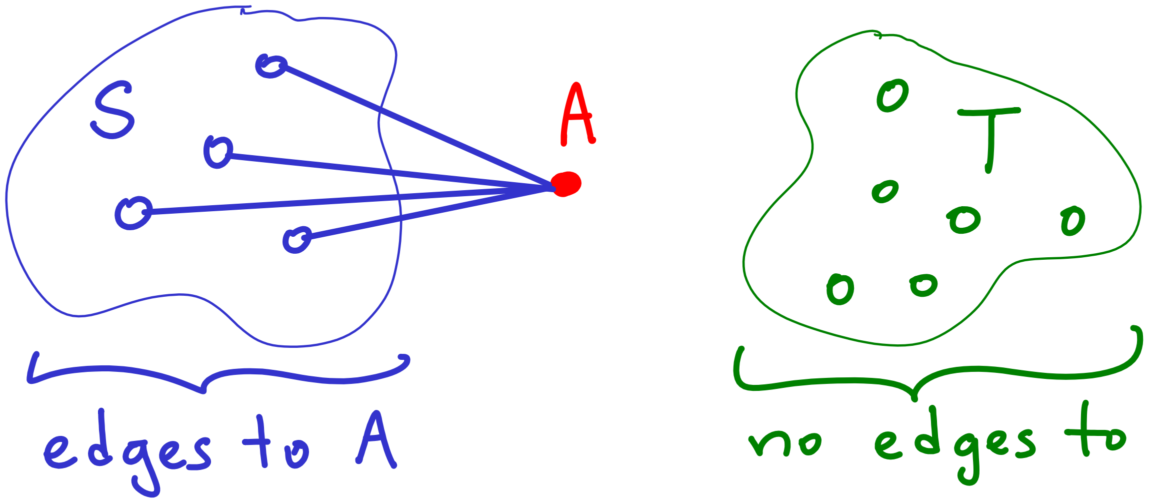
$R(4,4)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:

S & T



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If $|S| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$: S has 4 independent vertices (done)

<u>OR</u> S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

If $|T| \geq 9$, use $R(4,3) = 9$ ...?

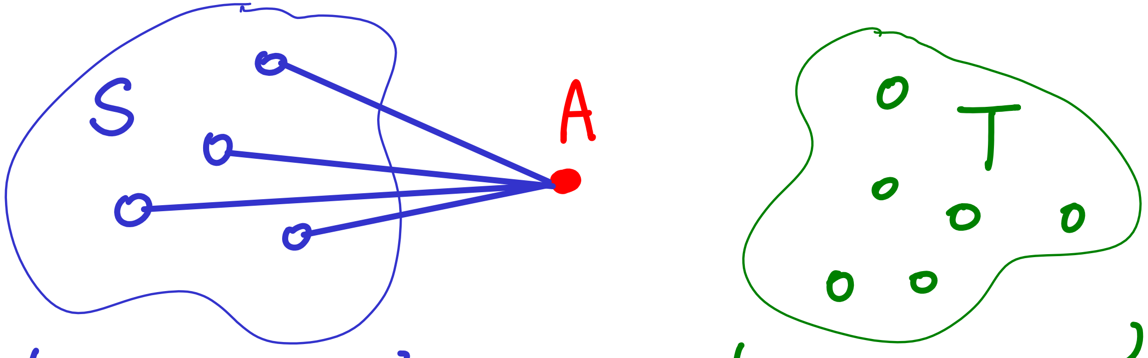
R(4,4)

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:

S & T



edges to A

no edges to A

either $|S| \geq 9$ or $|T| \geq 9$

If $|S| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$: S has 4 independent vertices (done)
<u>OR</u> S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

If $|T| \geq 9$, use $R(4,3) = 9$: T has a 4-clique, <u>OR</u>
T has 3 independent vertices ... ?

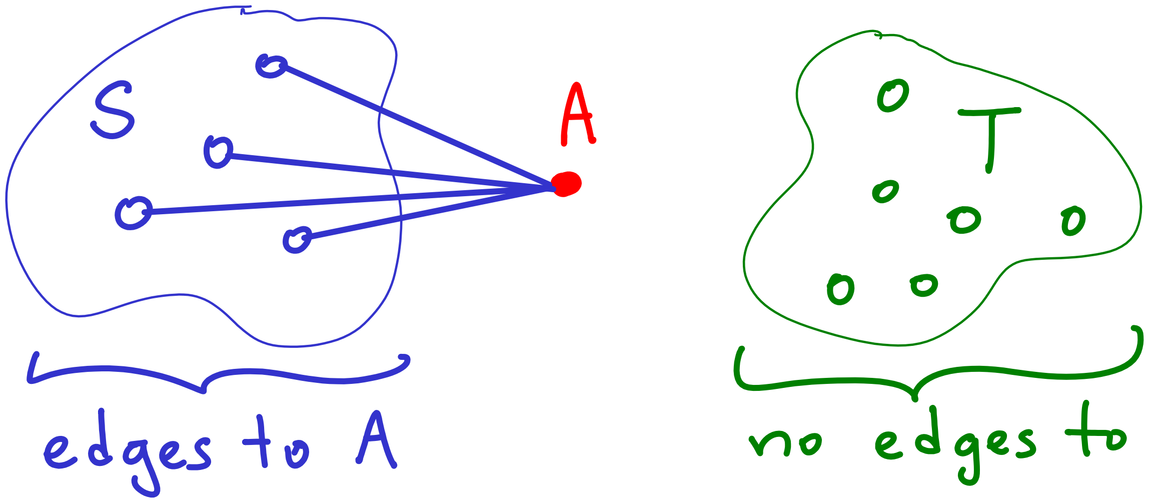
$R(4,4)$

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:

S & T



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If $|S| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$: S has 4 independent vertices (done) OR S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

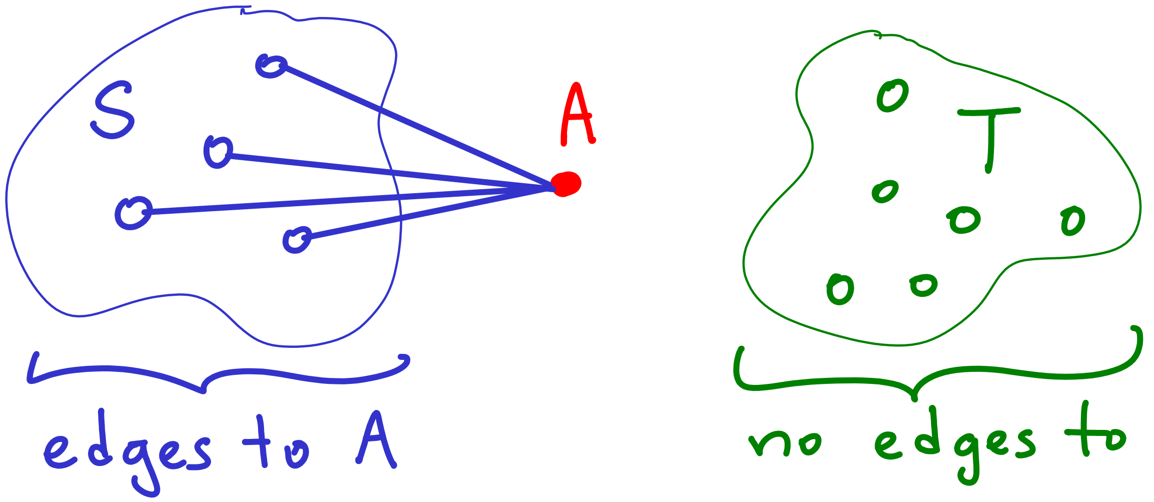
If $|T| \geq 9$, use $R(4,3) = 9$: T has a 4-clique, (done) OR T has 3 independent vertices, so with A we have 4.

$R(4,4) \leq 18$

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:
S & T



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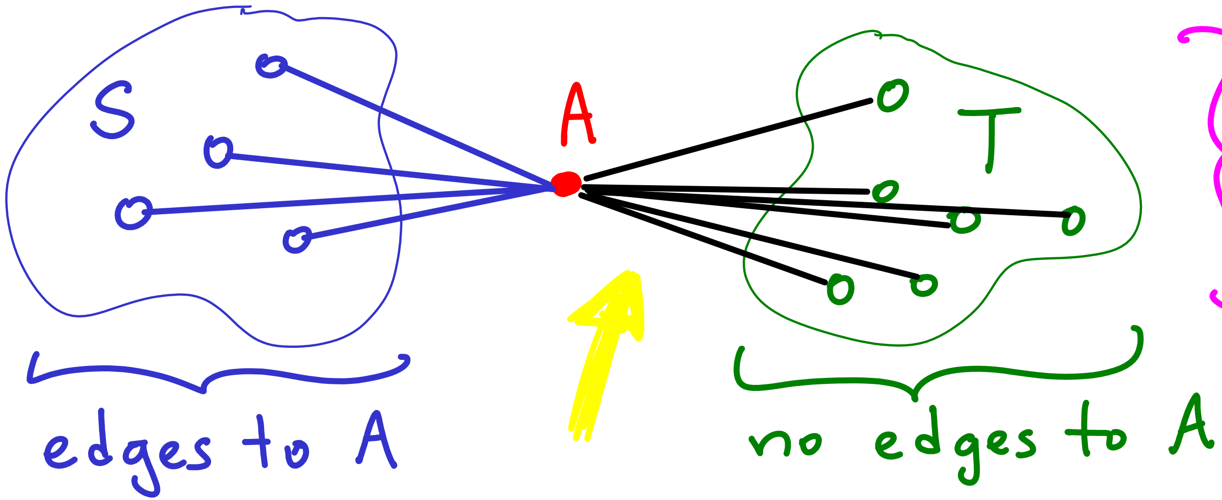
If $|T| \geq 9$, use $R(4,3) = 9$: T has a 4-clique, (done) <u>OR</u>
T has 3 independent vertices, so with A we have 4. $\square$

$R(4,4) \le 18$

Suppose $|V| \geq 18$

Pick any vertex, A. ≥ 17 vertices remain.

Form 2 groups:
S & T



either $|S| \geq 9$ or $|T| \geq 9$

If $|S| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$: S has 4 independent vertices (done)
OR S has a 3-clique, so with A we get a 4-clique.

If $|T| \geq 9$, use $R(3,4) = 9$ on the complement graph.
(SYMMETRIC)

Notes:

(1) if we only knew that $R(4,3) \leq 10$ (instead of $=9$)

then ... ?

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we could have used $|V| \geq 20$ for $R(4,4)$

Notes:

(1) if we only knew that $R(4,3) \leq 10$ (instead of $= 9$)

we could have used $|V| \geq 20$ for $R(4,4)$

(2) there is a graph w/ 17 vertices with no clique or independent set of size 4

$\hookrightarrow R(4,4) = 18$