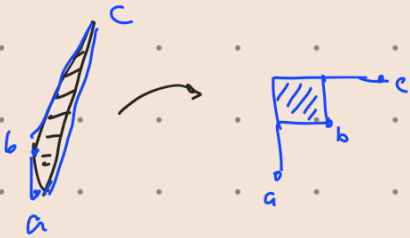


Lecture 11

X

Recap

Boros Füredi: $\forall X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$, $\exists p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ contained in $\geq \frac{2}{9} \binom{n}{3} + O(n^2)$



optimal by stretched grid / staircase convex set

Thm (1st point selection lem) $\forall d \in \mathbb{N} \exists c(d) > 0$ s.t. T.F.H.

$\forall X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ n pts in general position $n \geq c(d) \binom{n}{d+1} - O(nd)$
 $n \geq d+1$
 Simplices spanned by X

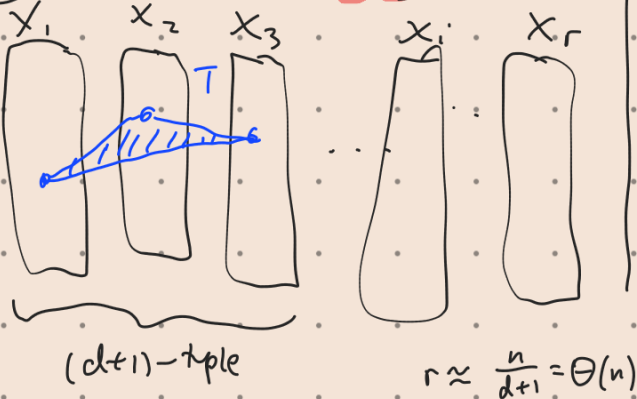
1st Pf (Tverberg + colorful Carathéodory)

• Write $n = (r-1)(d+1) + k$, $1 \leq k \leq d+1$

Tverberg $\Rightarrow \exists X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$

s.t. $\exists x \in \bigcap_{i \in [r]} \text{conv} X_i$

(Ex, d=2)



Carathéodory
 colorful Carathéodory

Pf.1

point selection

Pf.2



• For any $(d+1)$ -tuple of X_1, \dots, X_{d+1} , as $x \in \text{conv} X_i \forall i$

By colorful Carathéodory, \exists transversal T s.t. $x \in \text{conv} T$

\nwarrow X -simplex

$$\Rightarrow \# X\text{-simplices containing } x \geq \binom{r}{d+1} \approx \binom{\frac{n}{d+1}}{d+1} \geq \frac{1}{(d+1)^{d+1}} \binom{n}{d+1} \quad \square$$

2nd Pf (Tverberg + Fractional Helly)

• Consider $\mathcal{F} = \{X\text{-simplices}\}$

a pt in positive fraction of X -simplices \Leftrightarrow

Finding positive fraction of \mathcal{F} intersecting:
 $\mathcal{F}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $|\mathcal{F}'| = \Omega(|\mathcal{F}|)$
 $\cap \mathcal{F}' \neq \emptyset$.

• By Fractional Helly, to show \rightarrow

it suffices to prove that positive fraction of $(d+1)$ -tuples of \mathcal{F} are intersecting.

• $\forall Y \in \mathcal{X}, |Y| = (d+1)^2 > \binom{d+1}{d} (d+1) + 1$, by Tverberg

$\exists (d+1)$ -partition: $Y = Y_1 \cup \dots \cup Y_{d+1}$ s.t. $\bigcap_{i \in [d+1]} \text{conv } Y_i \neq \emptyset$

By Carathéodory, may assume $|Y_i| \leq d+1$.

so each Y_i is a X -simplex.

That is, $\forall (d+1)^2$ pts in X , Tverberg gives an intersecting $(d+1)$ -tuple in \mathcal{F} .

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ intersecting } (d+1)\text{-tuples in } \mathcal{F} \geq \binom{n}{(d+1)^2} \geq c(d) \binom{n}{d+1} \quad \square$$

Rmk 1. The pt in positive fraction of X -simplices guaranteed might not be a pt in X .

2. $\frac{2d}{(d+1)! (d+1)} \stackrel{\text{Gromov}}{\leq} c(d) \leq \frac{(d+1)!}{(d+1)^{d+1}} \stackrel{\text{Bukh-Matousek-Nivasch}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2^d} \stackrel{d=2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{9}}{\approx}$

\uparrow conj to be tight.

§ Upper bound on covering #.

covering # : # X -simplices $\ni p$

• 1st point lem studies $\min_{|X|=n} \max_{p \in \mathbb{R}^d} m_X(p)$

What about $\max_{|X|=n} \max_{p \in \mathbb{R}^d} m_X(p)$?

Thm $\forall X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ n pts, $n \gg d$, in general position

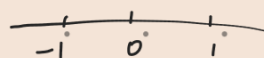
then $\Rightarrow \forall p \in \mathbb{R}^d, m_X(p) \leq (1+o(1)) \frac{1}{2^d} \binom{n}{d+1}$.

The pt uses the upper bound theorem by McMullen.

$\frac{1}{2^d}$ is best possible, implied by the following lem.

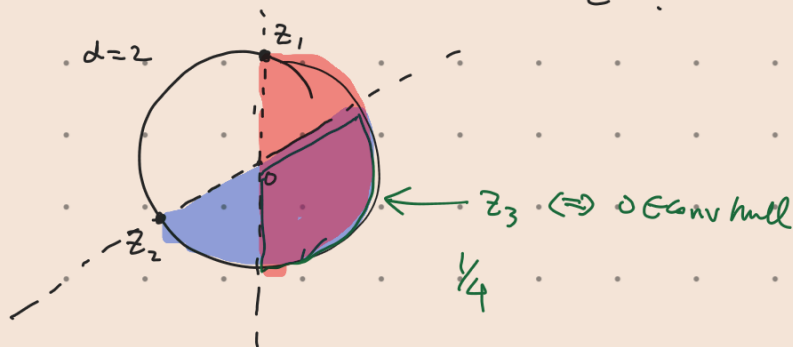
Lem: Let z_1, \dots, z_{d+1} be uniform indep. pts from the unit sphere $S^{d-1} \in \mathbb{R}^d \Rightarrow \Pr(0 \in \text{conv}\{z_1, \dots, z_{d+1}\}) = \frac{1}{2^d}$.

$d=1$



$0 \in \text{conv hull} \Leftrightarrow 2$ pts are diff side

$d=2$



Thm (2nd point selection lem) $\forall d \in \mathbb{N}, \exists s(d) > 0$ s.t. T.F.H.

Let $X \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be n pts in general position and \mathcal{F} be a family of

$\alpha \binom{n}{d+1}$ X -simplices, $\alpha > 0$.

\Rightarrow Then \exists a pt in \mathbb{R}^d contained in $\geq \alpha^{s(d)} \binom{n}{d+1}$ of the simplices in \mathcal{F} .

- Tools:
- Erdős - Simonovits
 - Colorful Tverberg
 - Fractional Helly

Turan density of H

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_X(n, H)}{\binom{n}{2}} = 0$$

For bip H .

Thm (Erdős-Simonovits) [complete bipartite graphs have 0 Turán density]

Let \mathcal{H} be an n -vertex k -uniform hypergraph w/ $\alpha \binom{n}{k}$ edges

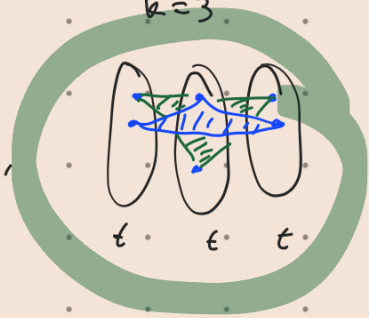
where $\alpha \geq C n^{-\frac{1}{2}k-1}$, then \mathcal{H} contains at least

$\Omega(\alpha^t n^{kt})$ copies of $K_{t, \dots, t}^{(k)}$ k part.

$k=2$



$k=3$



Link Consider $\alpha > 0$ fixed constant,

note # of $K_{t, \dots, t}^{(k)}$ is $\Omega(\alpha^t n^{kt})$. So E-S.

Says that for hypergraphs w/ positive edge density, the complete k -partite $K_{t, \dots, t}^{(k)}$ has positive density.

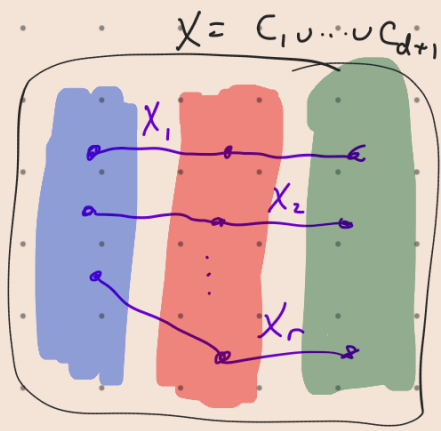
Thm (Colorful Tverberg)

Let $C_1, \dots, C_{d+1} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ w/ $|C_i| = 2r+2$.

Then \exists disjoint transversals X_1, \dots, X_r

(i.e. $\forall i, j, |X_i \cap C_j| = 1$) s.t.

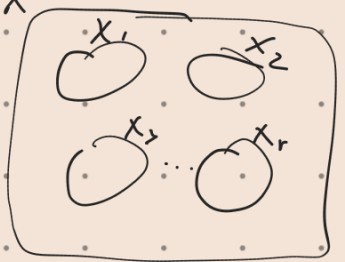
$$\bigcap_{i \in [r]} \text{conv } X_i \neq \emptyset$$



Recall Tverberg

$$|X| = (r-1)(d+1)+1$$

X



$$\bigcap_{i \in [r]} \text{conv } X_i \neq \emptyset$$

