



Lecture 19

- A related conj of Kohayakawa - Noga - Rödl - Schacht : for all H in locally dense host graphs. See [Lee] On some graph densities in locally dense graphs.

§ Equiv. E-S conj and Sidorenko's conj via tensor power trick.

Conj (Erdős-Simonovits) \forall bip. H , $\exists c > 0$ ^{$\alpha > 0$} and n_0 s.t. TFH for all n -vx graphs G w/ $n > n_0$.

If G has $\geq n^{2-c}$ edges \Rightarrow then it contains $\geq \alpha n^{|H|} p^{e(H)}$ copies of H , where $p = \frac{2e(G)}{n^2}$.

We shall prove that E-S conj is equiv. to S. conj

The easy direction

[Sidorenko \Rightarrow E-S]: Fix a bip. H , by Sidorenko's conj.

$$\text{hom}(H, G) \geq n^{|H|} p^{e(H)}$$

$$\bullet \# \text{ non-injective } H\text{-hom.} \leq n^{|H|-1} \overset{\text{if}}{<} \frac{1}{2} n^{|H|} p^{e(H)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^{e(H)} > \frac{2}{n}$$

So we can take

$$c = -\frac{1}{e(H)} \text{ and } \alpha = \frac{1}{2|\text{Aut}(H)|}$$

$$p > \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{e(H)}}$$



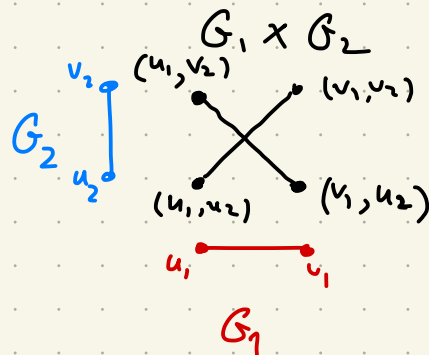
Def: Given graphs G_1 and G_2 , the **tensor product** of G_1 and G_2 , denoted by $G_1 \times G_2$, is the graph

w/ vertex set $V(G_1) \times V(G_2)$ and two vxs

$(u_1, u_2), (v_1, v_2)$ are adj. iff $u_1 \sim_{G_1} v_1$ and $u_2 \sim_{G_2} v_2$

We write $G^{\times k}$ for the tensor power

$\underbrace{G \times G \times \dots \times G}_{k \text{ times}}$



The direction that E-S conj \Rightarrow Sidorenko's conj.

Idea: if Sidorenko fails for some H and G

\Rightarrow E-S fails for H and some G'

use tensor power to amplify



Recall the s -blowup of G , $G[s]$, ^{blowup}



Ex. $\forall H, G, s \in \mathbb{N}, t(H, G) = t(H, G[s])$

Prop $\forall H, G, k \in \mathbb{N}, t(H, G^{\times k}) = t(H, G)^k$


Pf: It suffices to prove

$$\text{Hom}(H, G \times G) \cong \text{Hom}(H, G) \times \text{Hom}(H, G) \quad (*)$$

Indeed, then $t(H, G \times G) = \frac{\text{hom}(H, G)^2}{|G \times G|^{|H|}} = t(H, G)^2$.

- For (*) consider $f \mapsto (\pi_1 \circ f, \pi_2 \circ f)$ where π_i is the projection map to i^{th} coordinate.


$$\forall x \sim_H y, \quad f(x) \sim_{G \times G} f(y)$$

by def of $G \times G \Rightarrow \pi_i \circ f(x) \sim_G \pi_i \circ f(y)$ 

PF (E-S \Rightarrow S.)

Suppose Sidorenko's conj fails for H and G , i.e.


$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ s.t. } t(H, G) < (1 - \varepsilon) t(K_2, G)^{e(H)}$$

• Prop $\Rightarrow t(H, G^{xk}) = t(H, G)^k < (1 - \varepsilon)^k t(K_2, G^{xk})^{e(H)}$ 

• By taking large enough blowup $G' = G^{xk} [S]$, we may assume G' has edge density $p := t(K_2, G') \geq \frac{1}{2}$.

• By E-S conj, we have $\#$ copies of H , hence also $\text{hom}(H, G')$, is $\geq c |G'|^{|H|} p^{e(H)}$

Thus $t(H, G') \geq c \cdot p^{e(H)}$

 $\Rightarrow t(H, G') \stackrel{\text{ex.}}{=} t(H, G^{xk}) < (1 - \varepsilon)^k t(K_2, G')^{e(H)} = (1 - \varepsilon)^k p^{e(H)}$

Taking k suff. large s.t. $(1-\epsilon)^k < c$, we get \square



Rephrase E-S conj

[E-S conj'] $\forall H$ bip, $\exists \alpha > 0$ s.t. $\forall p \in (0,1)$
 and \forall suff large graph G on n vcs and $\geq \frac{1}{2}n^2p$
 edges \Rightarrow contains $\geq \alpha n^{|H|} p^{e(H)}$ copies of H .

Let us prove that C_4 satisfy Sidorenko's conj via
 E-S conj. That is, it suffices to prove the following
 supersaturation result.

Prop $\forall n$ -vx G w/ large n and $d(G) \geq 2\sqrt{n}$
 $\Rightarrow \geq \frac{d(G)^4}{8}$ copies of C_4 in G .

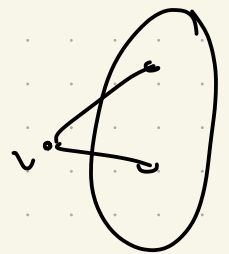
Pf: Let $d = d(G)$

• # cherries $K_{1,2}$ in $G \geq \sum_{v \in V(G)} \binom{d(v)}{2}$

$\stackrel{\text{ Jensen's ineq }}{\geq} n \binom{\frac{1}{n} \sum d(v)}{2} = n \binom{d}{2}$

• average codeg. in G is

$$D = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}} \sum_{u,v \in \binom{V(G)}{2}} d(u,v) = \frac{\#K_{1,2}}{\binom{n}{2}} \geq \frac{d(d-1)}{n-1} \geq 2$$



• $\#C_4 \geq \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} \binom{d(u,v)}{2} \stackrel{\text{Sensen}}{\geq} \binom{n}{2} \cdot \binom{D}{2} \geq \frac{d^4}{8}$

Ex. Prove Sidorenko's conj for $K_{s,t}$ via E-S conj.
 $\forall t \geq s \geq 2, \forall n$ -vx G w/ $\frac{1}{2}n^2p$ edges

$\#$ labeled copies of $K_{s,t}$ in $G \geq \frac{1}{s!t!2^{ts+1}} \cdot n^{ts+s} p^{ts}$

Ex Prove Sidorenko's conj for paths by showing that

$\text{hom}(P_{k+1}, G) \geq 2^{-(2k+1)} \cdot n^{k+1} p^k$, where $p = \frac{2e(G)}{n^2}$

Hint: Induction on n

- if \exists vxs of $\text{deg} < \frac{1}{4}np$, remove

$\dots \Rightarrow G'$, apply IH on G'

= o.w. high min deg, greedily find P_{k+1} Hom.

§ Turán number of even cycles

via homomorphism inequalities.

Baby case

$\text{ex}(n, C_6) = O(n^{4/3})$

$\text{ex}(n, C_{2k}) = O(n^{1+1/k})$

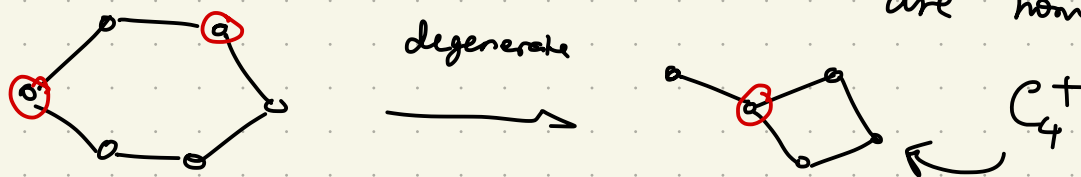
The idea is to try to prove that many C_6 -hom. in graphs w./ $\gg n^{4/3}$ edges are injective. \Rightarrow a copy of C_6 .

Pf: Let G be an n -vx graph w./ $e(G) \geq C n^{4/3}$

Write $p = \frac{2e(G)}{n^2} = \frac{2C}{n^{2/3}}$ for suff. large $C > 0$.

• Sidorenko's conj $\Rightarrow \text{hom}(C_6, G) \geq n^6 p^6$

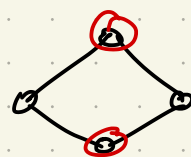
Suppose all C_6 -hom are degenerate, \Rightarrow all of them are hom. of



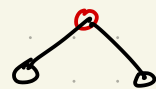
$$\Delta(G) \leq Kd = Knp$$

Assuming G is K -almost reg, we have

$$\text{hom}(C_4, G) \geq \frac{\text{hom}(C_6, G)}{\Delta(G)} \geq \frac{1}{K} n^5 p^5$$



Among these, $\leq \text{hom}(K_{1,2}, G)$



many of them $\leq n \Delta(G)^2 \leq K^2 n^3 p^2 < \frac{1}{2} \text{hom}(C_4, G)$

are degenerate

CHECK

$$K^2 n^3 p^2 < \frac{1}{2} K n^5 p^5$$

So we have $\geq \frac{1}{2K} n^5 p^5$ many copies of C_4 .

Build auxiliary Γ on vertex set $E(G)$

and $e \sim_P f$ if euf contains a C_4 .

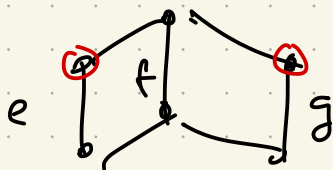


It suffices to find a P_3 in T

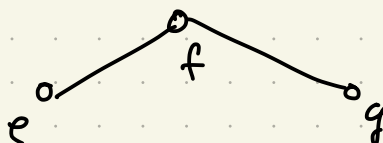
'nice'

i.e. $eng = \emptyset$

G

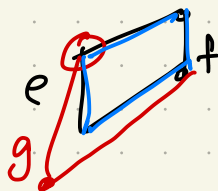


T



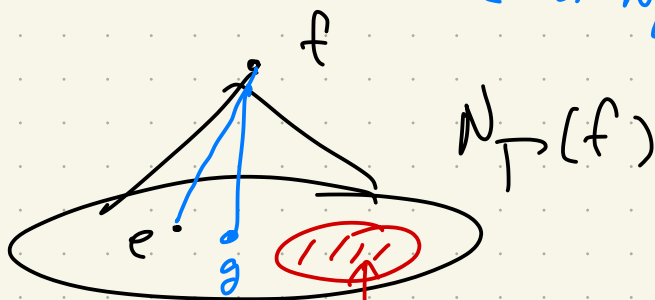
first pick arbitrary $f \in V(T)$
and e in $N_T(f)$

BAD



each BAD g shares an
endpt w/ e

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ bad } g \leq 2\Delta(G) \leq 2Kn_p$$



$$\# \text{ Bad} \leq 2Kn_p$$

then pick some g (not bad)

For a typical f , $d_P(f) \geq \text{ave} \geq \# C_4 \text{ containing } f$

Ex Prove Bondy-Sim.
 $ex(n, C_{2k}) = O(n^{1+1/k})$ using
this method.

$$\geq \frac{\frac{1}{2k} n^5 p^5}{\frac{1}{2} n^2 p} \geq \frac{1}{k} n^3 p^4$$

$$> 2Kn_p$$

