## Spring 2024 Extremal Combinatorics

## Homework 3

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Due May 2

Please submit 6 out of 8 problems for grading. You have to choose 3 problems from No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 3 problems from No. 5, 6, 7, 8.

1. Given n points and n lines in the Euclidean plane (no three points are collinear), show that the number of point-line pairs such that the point lie on the line is upper bounded by  $O(n^{3/2})$ .

**2.** Let G be an n-vertex graph with  $\varepsilon \binom{n}{2}$  edges. Show that there exists a biclique  $K_{s,s}$  in G with  $s = c \log n$ , where  $c = c(\varepsilon) > 0$ .

**3.** A double-pyramid of size k is a 3-uniform hypergraph consisting of vertices  $x, y, z_1, \ldots, z_k$  with edge set  $\{xz_iz_{i+1}, yz_iz_{i+1}\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}}$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the family of double-pyramids of all sizes. Prove that

$$\operatorname{ex}(n, \mathcal{P}) = O(n^{5/2}).$$

4. Show that there exists a constant C such that every graph with average degree at least C contains two cycles of consecutive even lengths.

5. Let h be a positive integer with  $h \leq \frac{n}{2}$ . Show that if  $\mathcal{A}$  is an antichain of subsets of an n-set with  $|\mathcal{A}| \leq h$  for any  $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ , then  $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \binom{n}{h}$ .

**6.** (1) Assume that  $k > \frac{n-1}{2}$ . Let *H* be a collection of *k*-subsets of an *n*-set *S*. Let

$$\Delta(H) = \{ D \subseteq S : |D| = k - 1 \text{ and } A \subseteq D \text{ for some } A \in H \}$$

Prove that  $|\Delta(H)| \ge |H|$ .

(2) Use (1) to give a new proof of Sperner's Theorem.

7. Let X be a set of 100 elements. Find the smallest possible n with the following property:

• For any sequence of subsets  $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$  of X, there exist  $1 \le i < j < k \le n$  such that

$$A_i \subseteq A_j \subseteq A_k$$
 or  $A_i \supseteq A_j \supseteq A_k$ .

8. Let k < n be two positive integers. Let f(n, k) denote the largest value of m for which it is possible to find m chains of k + 1 distinct subsets of an n-set S such that no member of any chain is a subset of a member of any other chain. Determine f(n, k).