

18.315

9/17/05

won't talk much about CS app's, B's X book good for that

Prerequisite: must be mature + smart people, know standard stuff: Cayley P'la, Catalan #s, Ramsey \mathcal{O} , generating f'ns, Euler's thm on Eulerian paths, graph of every convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^3 is 3-conn., Chebychev + Markov ineq, groups...

Borsuk \mathcal{O}_m

$X \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ convex $\Rightarrow \exists X_1, X_2, X_3$ s.t. $X = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3$
 $\text{diam}(X_i) < \text{diam}(X)$ $i=1,2,3$

In \mathbb{R}^d , it's Borsuk Conjecture ($d=3$ \checkmark
 $d \geq 300$ not true)

Dehn's \mathcal{O}_m

Cor Every convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^3 is rigid (i.e. can't continuously deform if $P(t)$ is a family of polytopes s.t. $P(0) \in P(t)$ + all faces are isometric polygons, then only has rotations + reflections) (actually due to Cauchy)

Dehn's \mathcal{O}_m (1915)

Every convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^3 is infinit, rigid

Ramsey's \mathcal{O}_m ! Yay!

$\forall r, k \exists n = n(r, k)$ s.t. \forall ~~edge~~^{edge}-coloring of K_n
 \exists mono K_k

Pf reminder: blah...

Extension:

$\forall r, k, s \exists R_r(k, s)$ s.t. \forall r -coloring of
 k -subsets of $[n] \exists$ s -subset in $[n]$ s.t. all
 $\binom{s}{k}$ subsets are mono $\rightarrow (n \geq R_r(k, s))$

Proof: same

Schur's \mathcal{O}_m

$\forall r \exists n = n(r)$ s.t. \forall coloring of $[n]$ \exists triple

$\{x, y, x+y\}$ monoch

Hack proof: Let $n(r) = R_r(2, 3)$

$\chi: [n] \rightarrow [r]$ coloring, $\eta: [n]^2 \rightarrow [r]$

$\eta(x, y) = \chi(|x-y|)$ ✓