

RYERSON UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
GRAPHS AT RYERSON (G@R) SEMINAR

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Date: Thursday, November 15, 2018

Time: 10am

Location: ENG 210

Some problems on the size Ramsey numbers

Abstract:

For given simple graphs G_1 and G_2 , the size Ramsey number $\hat{R}(G_1, G_2)$ is the smallest positive integer m , where there exists a graph G with m edges such that in any edge coloring of G with two colors red and blue, there is either a red copy of G_1 or a blue copy of G_2 . In this talk, we investigate two research problems on size Ramsey numbers.

In 1983, Beck gave a linear upper bound (in terms of n) for $\hat{r}(P_n)$, where P_n is a path on n vertices, giving a positive answer to a question of Erdős. Also, Haxell and Kohayakama in 1994 proved that the size-Ramsey number of the cycle C_n is linear in terms n , however the Szemerédi's regularity lemma is used in their proof and so no specific constant coefficient is provided. Here we give an alternative proof for the linearity of the size Ramsey number of cycles, avoiding the use of the regularity lemma. This result is proved by showing that an Erdős-Rényi random graph with suitable edge probability is almost surely a Ramsey graph for a collection of cycles

In 1981, Erdős and Faudree investigated the size Ramsey number $\hat{R}(K_n, tK_2)$, where K_n is a complete graph on n vertices and tK_2 is a matching of size t . They obtained the value of $\hat{R}(K_n, tK_2)$ when $n \geq 4t - 1$ as well as for $t = 2$ and asked for the behavior of these numbers when t is much larger than n . In this regard, they posed the following interesting question: For every positive integer n , is it true that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\hat{R}(K_n, tK_2)}{t \hat{R}(K_n, K_2)} = \min \left\{ \frac{\binom{n+2t-2}{2}}{t \binom{n}{2}} \mid t \in \mathbb{N} \right\}?$$

We obtain the exact value of $\hat{R}(K_n, tK_2)$ for every positive integers n, t and as a byproduct, we give an affirmative answer to the question of Erdős and Faudree.

ALL FACULTY, STAFF, STUDENTS AND GUESTS ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND