

# Class worksheet 8: Combinatorics and Graphs 1

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

This is just to practice, no points are awarded.

- Let  $T$  be the tree on  $[9]$  with the edges  $12, 23, 34, 45, 46, 47, 28, 29$ . Find the Prüfer code of  $T$ .
  - Find the tree on  $[7]$  whose Prüfer code is  $3, 3, 7, 4, 3$ .
- Find the smallest  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that, for every graph  $G$  on at least  $n$  vertices, either  $G$  contains a triangle or  $\overline{G}$  (the complement of  $G$ ) contains  $K_{1,3}$  as a subgraph.
- Let  $k$  be a positive integer. Prove that there exists  $N$  such that any sequence  $a_1, \dots, a_N$  of distinct real numbers contains a subsequence of length  $k$  that is either strictly increasing or strictly decreasing.
- Prove Ramsey's theorem for any number of  $k \geq 2$  colours. That is, show that for any  $t_1, \dots, t_k \geq 2$  there exists  $n$  such that in every  $k$ -colouring of  $E(K_n)$  there must be a monochromatic  $t_i$ -clique of colour  $i$ , for some  $i \in [k]$ .
  - Prove for every  $k$  there exists  $N$  such that in any (vertex-)colouring  $\phi : [N] \rightarrow k$  there exist  $x, y, z \in [N]$  that  $\phi(x) = \phi(y) = \phi(z)$  and  $x + y = z$ . **Hint:** define a  $k$ -colouring  $\psi$  of  $\binom{[N]}{2}$  via  $\psi(\{x, y\}) = \phi(|x - y|)$ . Now apply Ramsey's theorem.