

The Erdős-Gyárfás problem on generalized Ramsey numbers

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Abstract

Fix positive integers p and q with $2 \leq q \leq \binom{p}{2}$. An edge-coloring of the complete graph K_n is said to be a (p, q) -coloring if every K_p receives at least q different colors. The function $f(n, p, q)$ is the minimum number of colors that are needed for K_n to have a (p, q) -coloring. This function was introduced by Erdős and Shelah about 40 years ago, but Erdős and Gyárfás were the first to study the function in a systematic way. They proved that $f(n, p, p)$ is polynomial in n and asked to determine the maximum q , depending on p , for which $f(n, p, q)$ is subpolynomial in n . We prove that the answer is $p - 1$.

1 Introduction

The Ramsey number $r_k(p)$ is the smallest natural number n such that every k -coloring of the edges of the complete graph K_n contains a monochromatic K_p . The existence of $r_k(3)$ was first shown by Schur [13] in 1916 in his work on Fermat's Last Theorem and it is known that $r_k(3)$ is at least exponential in k and at most a multiple of $k!$. It is a central problem in graph Ramsey theory to close the gap between the lower and upper bound, with connections to various problems in combinatorics, geometry, number theory, theoretical computer science and information theory (see, e.g., [9, 10]).

The following natural generalization of the Ramsey function was first introduced by Erdős and Shelah [3, 4] and studied in depth by Erdős and Gyárfás [5]. Let p and q be positive integers with $2 \leq q \leq \binom{p}{2}$. An edge-coloring of the complete graph K_n is said to be a (p, q) -coloring if every K_p receives at least q different colors. The function $f(n, p, q)$ is the minimum number of colors that are needed for K_n to have a (p, q) -coloring.

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To see that this is indeed a generalization of the usual Ramsey function, note that $f(n, p, 2)$ is the minimum number of colors needed to guarantee that no K_p is monochromatic. That is, $f(n, p, 2)$ is the inverse of the Ramsey function $r_k(p)$ and so we have

$$c' \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \leq f(n, 3, 2) \leq c \log n.$$

Erdős and Gyárfás [5] proved a number of interesting results about the function $f(n, p, q)$, demonstrating how the function falls off from being equal to $\binom{n}{2}$ when $q = \binom{p}{2}$ to being at most logarithmic when $q = 2$. In so doing, they determined ranges of p and q where the function $f(n, p, q)$ is linear in n , where it is quadratic in n and where it is asymptotically equal to $\binom{n}{2}$. Many of these results were subsequently sharpened by Sárközy and Selkow [11, 12].

One simple observation made by Erdős and Gyárfás is that $f(n, p, p)$ is always polynomial in n . To see this, it is sufficient to note that if a coloring uses fewer than $n^{1/(p-2)} - 1$ colors then it necessarily contains a K_p which uses at most $p - 1$ colors. For $p = 3$, this is easy to see since one only needs that some vertex has at least two neighbors in the same color. For $p = 4$, we have that any vertex will have at least $n^{1/2}$ neighbors in some fixed color. But, since there are fewer than $n^{1/2} - 1$ colors on this neighborhood of size at least $n^{1/2}$, the case $p = 3$ implies that it contains a triangle with at most two colors. The general case follows similarly.

Erdős and Gyárfás [5] asked whether this result is best possible, that is, whether $q = p$ is the smallest value of q for which $f(n, p, q)$ is polynomial in n . For $p = 3$, this is certainly true, since we know that $f(n, 3, 2) \leq c \log n$. However, for general p , they were only able to show that $f(n, p, \lceil \log p \rceil)$ is subpolynomial, where here and throughout the paper we use \log to denote the logarithm taken base 2. This left the question of determining whether $f(n, p, p - 1)$ is subpolynomial wide open, even for $p = 4$.

The first progress on this question was made by Mubayi [8], who found an elegant construction which implies that $f(n, 4, 3) \leq e^{c\sqrt{\log n}}$. This construction was also used by Eichhorn and Mubayi [2] to demonstrate that $f(n, 5, 4) \leq e^{c\sqrt{\log n}}$. More generally, they used the construction to show that $f(n, p, 2\lceil \log p \rceil - 2)$ is subpolynomial for all $p \geq 5$.

In this paper, we answer the question of Erdős and Gyárfás in the positive for all p . That is, we prove that $f(n, p, p - 1)$ is subpolynomial for all p . Quantitatively, our main theorem is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *For all natural numbers $p \geq 4$ and $n \geq 1$,*

$$f(n, p, p - 1) \leq 2^{16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p-2)} \log \log n}.$$

In Section 2, we define our $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring by a recursive procedure. We begin by reviewing Mubayi's $(4, 3)$ -coloring, as it is the base case of our recursion. The formal proof of the fact that our coloring is indeed a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring is quite technical and thus we first give an outline of the proof in Section 3. Then, in Section 4, we establish some properties of the coloring. Finally, in

Section 5, we prove that the coloring given in Section 2 is a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring. We will conclude with some further remarks.

Notation. For vectors $v \in X^{t_1+t_2}$, $v_1 \in X^{t_1}$, $v_2 \in X^{t_2}$, we will often use the notation

$$v = (v_1, v_2),$$

in order to indicate that the i -th coordinate of v is equal to the i -th coordinate of v_1 for $1 \leq i \leq t_1$ and the $(t_1 + j)$ -th coordinate of v is equal to the j -th coordinate of v_2 for $1 \leq j \leq t_2$. We will use similar notation for several vectors. Throughout the paper, \log denotes the base 2 logarithm. For the sake of clarity of presentation, we systematically omit floor and ceiling signs whenever they are not essential.

2 The coloring construction

The purpose of this section is to define the coloring used to prove Theorem 1.1. The coloring can be considered as a generalization of (a variant of) Mubayi's $(4, 3)$ -coloring. We therefore first introduce this coloring and then redefine it in a way that can be naturally extended. We then present the coloring used to prove Theorem 1.1. As it is a rather involved recursive definition, we give an example to illustrate it. We conclude the section by establishing a bound on the number of colors used in this coloring. In the following sections, we will show that this coloring is a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring, completing the proof.

2.1 Mubayi's $(4, 3)$ -coloring

Let $N = m^t$ for some integers m and t . Suppose that we are given two distinct vectors $v, w \in [m]^t$ of the form $v = (v_1, \dots, v_t)$ and $w = (w_1, \dots, w_t)$. Define

$$c(v, w) = (\{v_i, w_i\}, a_1, \dots, a_t),$$

where i is the least coordinate in which $v_i \neq w_i$ and $a_j = 0$ if $v_j = w_j$ and $a_j = 1$ if $v_j \neq w_j$. If $v = w$, define

$$c(v, v) = 0.$$

Note that c is a symmetric function. This is a variant of Mubayi's coloring and can be proved to be a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring for small values of p .

One might suspect that this is a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring for large integers p as well, but, unfortunately, it fails to be a $(26, 25)$ -coloring (and a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring for all $p \geq 26$) for the following reason. Consider the set $\{1, 2, 3\}^3$. This set has $3^3 = 27$ elements and at most $3 \cdot 2^3 = 24$ colors are used in coloring this set. Therefore, we can find 26 vertices with at most 24 colors within the set. Moreover, for every fixed p and large enough N , letting $s = \sqrt{\log p}$, the set $S = \{1, 2, \dots, 2^s\}^s$ has cardinality $2^{s^2} = p$ and uses at most $\binom{2^s}{2} 2^s < 2^{3s} = 2^{3\sqrt{\log p}}$ colors and, for large enough m and t , is a subset of $[m]^t$. Hence, this edge-coloring of the complete graph on $[N]$ fails to be a $(p, 2^{3\sqrt{\log p}})$ -coloring.

2.2 Redefining Mubayi's coloring

Before proceeding further, let us redefine the coloring given above from a slightly different perspective. We do this to motivate the $(p, p-1)$ -coloring which we use to establish Theorem 1.1. Let $m = 2^{r_1}$ and, abusing notation, identify the set $[m]$ with $\{0, 1\}^{r_1}$. Let $r_2 = r_1 t$ for some positive integer t . Suppose that we are given two vectors $v, w \in [m]^t = \{0, 1\}^{r_1 t}$. We decompose v as $v = (v_1^{(1)}, \dots, v_t^{(1)})$, where $v_i^{(1)} \in \{0, 1\}^{r_1}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$ and similarly decompose w . The function c was defined as follows:

$$c(v, w) = (\{v_i^{(1)}, w_i^{(1)}\}, a_1, \dots, a_t),$$

where i is the least coordinate in which $v_i^{(1)} \neq w_i^{(1)}$ and, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, t$, a_j represents whether $v_j^{(1)} = w_j^{(1)}$ or not. If $v = w$, then $c(v, v) = 0$.

Define h_1 as the first coordinate of c . That is, $h_1(v, w) = \{v_i^{(1)}, w_i^{(1)}\}$ (we let $h_1(v, v) = 0$ for convenience). Note that h_1 takes a pair of vectors of length $r_2 = r_1 t$ as input and outputs a pair of vectors of length r_1 .

For two vectors $x, y \in \{0, 1\}^{r_1}$ of the form $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{r_1})$, $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{r_1})$, define the function h_0 as follows. We have $h_0(x, x) = 0$ for each x and, if $x \neq y$, then $h_0(x, y) = \{x_i, y_i\}$, where i is the minimum index for which $x_i \neq y_i$. Since all x_i and y_i are either 0 or 1, there are only two possible outcomes for h_0 , 0 if the two vectors are equal and $\{0, 1\}$ if they are not equal. Note that h_0 takes a pair of vectors of length r_1 as input and outputs a pair of vectors of length $r_0 = 1$. Thus, both h_1 and h_0 are functions which record the first 'block' that is different. The difference between the two functions lies in their interpretation of 'block': for h_1 it is a subvector of length r_1 and for h_0 it is a subvector of length r_0 .

Summarizing, we see that c is equivalent to the coloring c' given by

$$c'(v, w) = \left(h_1(v, w), h_0(v_1^{(1)}, w_1^{(1)}), \dots, h_0(v_t^{(1)}, w_t^{(1)}) \right).$$

Informally, we first decompose the given pair of vectors v and w into subvectors of length r_2 and apply h_1 (we observe only a single subvector in this case since v and w themselves are vectors of length r_2). Then we decompose v and w into subvectors of length r_1 and apply h_0 to each corresponding pair of subvectors of v and w .

2.3 Definition of the coloring

In this section, we generalize the construction given in the previous section to obtain a $(p, p-1)$ -coloring.

For a positive integer α , we will describe the coloring as an edge-coloring of the complete graph over the vertex set $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$. Let r_0, r_1, \dots be a sequence of positive integers such that $r_0 = 1$ and r_{d-1} divides r_d for all $d \geq 1$.

For a set of indices I , let π_I be the canonical projection map from $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ to $\{0, 1\}^I$. We will write π_i instead of $\pi_{[i]}$ for convenience. Thus π_i is the projection map to the first i coordinates.

The key idea in the construction is to understand vectors at several different resolutions. Suppose that we are given two vectors $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$. For $d \geq 0$, let a_d and b_d be integers satisfying $a_d \geq 0$ and $1 \leq b_d \leq r_d$ such that $\alpha = a_d r_d + b_d$. Let

$$v = \left(v_1^{(d)}, v_2^{(d)}, \dots, v_{a_d+1}^{(d)} \right),$$

where $v_i^{(d)} \in \{0, 1\}^{r_d}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, a_d$ and $v_{a_d+1}^{(d)} \in \{0, 1\}^{b_d}$. We refer to the vectors $v_i^{(d)}$ as *blocks of resolution d* . We similarly decompose w as $w = (w_1^{(d)}, w_2^{(d)}, \dots, w_{a_d}^{(d)}, w_{a_d+1}^{(d)})$ for $d \geq 0$.

We first define two auxiliary families of functions η_d and ξ_d . For $d \geq 0$, if $v \neq w$, let

$$\eta_d(v, w) = \left(i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\} \right),$$

where i is the minimum index such that $v_i^{(d)} \neq w_i^{(d)}$. If $v = w$, let

$$\eta_d(v, v) = 0.$$

Note that η_d is a symmetric function. Further note that η_d is slightly different from h_d defined in the previous subsection since we add an additional coordinate which records the index i as well. The main theorem is valid even if we do not add this index, but we choose to add it as it simplifies the proof. We refer the reader to Subsection 6.2 for a further discussion of this point.

For $d \geq 0$, let

$$\xi_d(v, w) = \left(\eta_d(v_1^{(d+1)}, w_1^{(d+1)}), \dots, \eta_d(v_{a_{d+1}+1}^{(d+1)}, w_{a_{d+1}+1}^{(d+1)}) \right).$$

Note that the function ξ_d decomposes the vectors into blocks of resolution $d + 1$ and outputs a vector containing information about blocks of resolution d .

For $d \geq 0$, let

$$c_d = \xi_d \times \xi_{d-1} \times \dots \times \xi_0.$$

Note that the coloring c_d depends on the choice of the parameters r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{d+1} .

We prove our main theorem in two steps: we first estimate the number of colors and then prove that it is a $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring.

Theorem 2.1. *Let p and β be fixed positive integers with $\beta \neq 1$. For the choice $r_i = \beta^i$ for $0 \leq i \leq p + 1$, the edge-coloring c_p of the complete graph on $n = 2^{\beta^{p+1}}$ vertices uses at most $2^{4(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$ colors.*

Theorem 2.2. *Let p and α be fixed positive integers. Then, for every choice of parameters r_1, \dots, r_{p+1} , the edge-coloring c_p is a $(p + 3, p + 2)$ -coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$.*

For integers n of the form $n = 2^{\beta p+1}$, Theorem 1.1 follows from Theorems 2.1 and 2.2. For general $n \geq p+3 \geq 4$, first notice that if $n^2 < 2^{16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$, then the statement is trivially true, as we may color each edge with different colors. Hence, we may assume that the inequality does not hold, from which it follows that

$$2 \log n \geq 16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n \geq 16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}$$

and $n \geq 2^{(8p)^{p+1}}$. Hence, there exists an integer of the form $2^{\beta p+1}$ which is at most $n^{(1+1/8p)^{p+1}} \leq n^2$. Therefore, there exists a $(p+3, p+2)$ -coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set $[n]$ using at most

$$2^{4(2 \log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log(2 \log n)} \leq 2^{4 \cdot 2(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}(1+\log \log n)} \leq 2^{16(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$$

colors (in the second inequality we used the fact that $\log \log n \geq \log \log 4 \geq 1$). Thus we obtain Theorem 1.1. Theorem 2.1 is proved in Subsection 2.5, while Theorem 2.2 is proved in Section 5 and builds on the two sections leading up to it.

2.4 Example

Let us illustrate the coloring by working out a small example. Suppose that $r_1 = 2$ and $r_2 = 4$. Let $v = (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0)$ and $w = (0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$ be vectors in $\{0, 1\}^7$. Then

$$v = (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0) = ('0, 0', '1, 0', '1, 1', '0') = ('0, 0, 1, 0', '1, 1, 0'),$$

where the quotation marks indicate the blocks of each resolution. Similarly,

$$w = (0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0) = ('0, 0', '1, 1', '1, 0', '0') = ('0, 0, 1, 1', '1, 0, 0').$$

The function η_0 records the first pair of blocks of resolution 0 which are different. So

$$\eta_0(v, w) = (4, \{0, 1\}),$$

where the value of the first coordinate, 4, indicates that v and w first differ in the fourth coordinate. Similarly, the function η_1 will record the first pair of blocks of resolution 1 which are different. So

$$\eta_1(v, w) = (2, \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}).$$

Computing ξ_0 and ξ_1 involves one more step. To compute ξ_0 , we apply η_0 to each pair of blocks of resolution 1. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0(v, w) &= \left(\eta_0((0, 0), (0, 0)), \eta_0((1, 0), (1, 1)), \eta_0((1, 1), (1, 0)), \eta_0((0), (0)) \right) \\ &= (0, (2, \{0, 1\}), (2, \{1, 0\}), 0), \end{aligned}$$

which is a vector of length four.

Similarly, to compute ξ_1 , we apply η_1 to each pair of blocks of resolution 2. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_1(v, w) &= \left(\eta_1((0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1, 1)), \eta_1((1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0)) \right) \\ &= \left(\left(2, \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\} \right), \left(1, \{(1, 1), (1, 0)\} \right) \right),\end{aligned}$$

which is a vector of length two.

2.5 Number of colors

In this subsection, we prove Theorem 2.1.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. Recall that β is a positive integer greater than 1 and $r_d = \beta^d$ for $0 \leq d \leq p + 1$. Let $\alpha = \beta^{p+1}$. The goal here is to give an upper bound on the number of colors in the edge-coloring c_p of the complete graph with vertex set $\{0, 1\}^\alpha = \{0, 1\}^{\beta^{p+1}}$. First, for $0 \leq d \leq p$, the function η_d outputs either zero or an index and a pair of distinct blocks of resolution d . Hence, there are at most $1 + \alpha \cdot 2^{r_d}(2^{r_d} - 1) \leq \alpha 2^{2\beta^d}$ possible outcomes for the function η_d . Second, for $0 \leq d \leq p$, the function ξ_d is a product of $\frac{\alpha}{r_{d+1}} = \beta^{p-d}$ outcomes of η_d . Hence, there are at most

$$(\alpha \cdot 2^{2\beta^d})^{\beta^{p-d}} = \beta^{(p+1)\beta^{p-d}} \cdot 2^{2\beta^p}$$

possible outcomes for the function ξ_d . Since c_p is defined as $\xi_p \times \xi_{p-1} \times \cdots \times \xi_0$, the total number of colors used in c_p is at most

$$\prod_{d=0}^p \left(\beta^{(p+1)\beta^{p-d}} \cdot 2^{2\beta^p} \right) \leq \beta^{2(p+1)\beta^p} 2^{2(p+1)\beta^p} \leq 2^{4(p+1)\beta^p \log \beta}.$$

Let $n = 2^\alpha = 2^{\beta^{p+1}}$ and note that $\beta^p = (\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}$ and $\log \beta = \frac{1}{p+1} \log \log n$. Thus, we have colored the edges of the complete graph on n vertices using at most

$$2^{4(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$$

colors, as claimed in Theorem 2.1. □

As we saw in Subsection 2.1, for large enough q , Mubayi's coloring (which is similar to c_1) is not a $(q, q-1)$ -coloring or even a (q, q^ε) -coloring for any fixed $\varepsilon > 0$. Similarly, we can see that the same is true for the coloring c_p for every fixed p (we will briefly describe the proof of this fact in Subsection 6.3). This explains why we need to consider c_p with an increasing value of p .

3 Outline of proof

In this section, we outline the proof of Theorem 2.2. Assume that we want to prove that the edge-coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ given by c_p is a $(p+3, p+2)$ -coloring. We will use induction on α to prove the stronger statement that the coloring is a $(q, q-1)$ coloring for all $q \leq p+3$. To illustrate a simple case, assume that we are about to prove it for $\alpha = r_{p+1}$ and have proved it for all smaller values of α . Let $S \subset \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ be a given set of size at most $p+3$. We wish to show that the edges of S receive at least $|S| - 1$ distinct colors.

Let $\alpha' = r_{p+1} - r_p$. For two vectors $v, w \in S$ satisfying $v \neq w$, let $v = (v', v'')$ and $w = (w', w'')$ where $v', w' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha'}$ and $v'', w'' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha'} = \{0, 1\}^{r_p}$. Note that since $\alpha' = r_{p+1} - r_p$ is divisible by r_p , the first $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$ blocks of resolution p of v are identical to those of v' and a similar fact holds for w and w' .

If $v' = w'$ then, by the observation above, the first $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$ coordinates of ξ_{p-1} are all zero. On the other hand, if $v' \neq w'$, then the first block of resolution p on which v and w differ is one of the first $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$ blocks. Hence, in this case, at least one of the first $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$ coordinates of ξ_{p-1} is non-zero. Thus, if we define sets Λ_I and Λ_E as

$$\Lambda_I = \{c_p(v, w) : v' \neq w', v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$\Lambda_E = \{c_p(v, w) : v' = w', v \neq w, v, w \in S\},$$

then we have $\Lambda_I \cap \Lambda_E = \emptyset$. Hence, it suffices to prove that $|\Lambda_I| + |\Lambda_E| \geq |S| - 1$. The index ‘I’ stands for *inherited colors* and ‘E’ stands for *emerging colors*.

The coloring c_p contains more information than necessary to prove that the number of colors is large. Hence, we consider only part of the coloring c_p . The part of the coloring that we consider for Λ_I and Λ_E will be different, as we would like to highlight different aspects of our coloring depending on the situation.

Define the sets C_I and C_E as

$$C_I = \{(c_p(v', w'), \eta_{p-1}(v'', w'')) : v' \neq w', v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$C_E = \{\{v'', w''\} : v' = w', v'' \neq w'', v, w \in S\}.$$

We claim here without proof that $|C_I| \leq |\Lambda_I|$ and $|C_E| \leq |\Lambda_E|$. Abusing notation, for two vectors $v, w \in S$, we will from now on refer to the color between v and w as the corresponding ‘color’ in C_I or C_E . It now suffices to prove that $|C_I| + |C_E| \geq |S| - 1$.

To analyze the colors in C_I and C_E , we take a step back and consider the first α' coordinates of the vectors in S . Let $S' = \pi_{\alpha'}(S)$. Note that S' is the collection of vectors v' in the notation above. There is a certain ‘branching phenomenon’ of vectors and colors. For a vector $v' \in S'$, let

$T_{v'} = \{v : \pi_{\alpha'}(v) = v', v \in S\}$. Hence, $T_{v'}$ is the set of vectors in S whose first α' coordinates are equal to v' . Note that

$$\sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| = |S|. \quad (1)$$

Consider two vectors $v, w \in S$. If v and w are both in the same set $T_{v'}$, then the color between v and w belongs to C_E and if they are in different sets, then the color between v and w belongs to C_I . For a color $c \in C_I$, note that the first coordinate of c is of the form $c_p(v', w')$ for two vectors $v', w' \in S'$. Further note that $c_p(v', w')$ is the color of an edge that lies within S' . Hence, c is a ‘branch’ of some color of an edge that lies within S' . In particular, by induction on α , we see that

$$|C_I| \geq |S'| - 1. \quad (2)$$

For a color $c \in C_E$, let μ_c be the number of (unordered) pairs of vectors v, w such that c is the color between v and w . We have the following equation

$$\sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c = \sum_{v' \in S'} \binom{|T_{v'}|}{2} \geq \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1). \quad (3)$$

Let us first consider the simple case when $\mu_c = 1$ for all $c \in C_E$ (that is, there are no overlaps between the emerging colors). In this case, we have $|C_E| = \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c$. By (2), we have

$$|C_I| + |C_E| \geq (|S'| - 1) + |C_E| = (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c,$$

which by (3) and (1) is at least

$$(|S'| - 1) + \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1) = \left(\sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| \right) - 1 = |S| - 1$$

and thus the conclusion follows for the case when $\mu_c = 1$ for all $c \in C_E$.

However, there might be some overlap between the emerging colors. Note that there are $|C_E|$ emerging colors instead of the $\sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c$ which we obtain by counting with multiplicity. Thus, there are $\sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1)$ ‘lost’ emerging colors. Our key lemma asserts that every lost emerging color will be accounted for by contributions towards $|C_I|$. Formally, we will improve (2) and obtain the following inequality

$$|C_I| \geq (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1). \quad (4)$$

Given this inequality, we will have

$$|C_I| + |C_E| \geq (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1) + |C_E| = (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c,$$

which, as above, implies that $|C_I| + |C_E| \geq |S| - 1$.

We conclude this section with a sketch of the proof of (4). To see this, we further study the branching of the colors. Define C_B as the set of colors that appear within the set S' , that is,

$$C_B = \{c_p(v', w') : v', w' \in S'\},$$

where the index ‘B’ stands for *base colors*. Every color $c \in C_I$ is of the form $c = (c', ?)$, where $c' \in C_B$ and the question mark ‘?’ stands for an unspecified coordinate. Thus, we immediately have at least $|C_B|$ colors in C_I (this is the content of Equation (2)). Now take a color $c'' = \{v'', w''\} \in C_E$ and suppose that c'' has multiplicity $\mu_{c''}$. Then there exist vectors $x_i \in S'$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mu_{c''}$ such that c'' is the color between (x_i, v'') and (x_i, w'') . Consider the colors of the two pairs $((x_1, v''), (x_2, v''))$ and $((x_1, v''), (x_2, w''))$ in C_I . These are

$$\begin{aligned} (c_p(x_1, x_2), \eta_{p-1}(v'', v'')) &= (c_{1,2}, 0) \in C_I \quad \text{and} \\ (c_p(x_1, x_2), \eta_{p-1}(v'', w'')) &= (c_{1,2}, \eta_{p-1}(c'')) \in C_I, \end{aligned}$$

respectively, where $c_{1,2} \in C_B$ (here we abuse notation and define $\eta_{p-1}(c'') = \eta_{p-1}(v'', w'')$, which is allowed since the right-hand-side is symmetric in the two input coordinates). Note that by the inductive hypothesis, there are at least $\mu_{c''} - 1$ distinct colors of the form $c_{i,j}$ for distinct pairs of indices i and j . Hence, by considering these colors, we add colors of the types $(c_{i,j}, 0)$ and $(c_{i,j}, \eta_{p-1}(c''))$ for at least $\mu_{c''} - 1$ distinct colors $c_{i,j} \in C_B$. Even if one of these two colors equals the color $(c_{i,j}, ?)$ counted above, we have added at least $\mu_{c''} - 1$ colors to C_I by considering the color $c'' \in C_E$.

Now consider another color $c''_1 \in C_E$. This color adds a further $\mu_{c''_1} - 1$ colors to C_I as long as $\eta_{p-1}(c''_1) \neq \eta_{p-1}(c'')$. Therefore, if we can somehow guarantee that $\eta_{p-1}(c'')$ is distinct for all c'' , then we have

$$|C_I| \geq |C_B| + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1),$$

which proves (4), since $|C_B| \geq |S'| - 1$ by the inductive hypothesis.

Hence, it would be helpful to have distinct $\eta_{p-1}(c'')$ for each $c'' \in C_E$. Even though we cannot always guarantee this, we can show that there exists a resolution in which the corresponding fact does hold. This will be explained in more detail in Section 5.

4 Properties of the coloring

In this section, we collect some useful facts about the coloring functions c_d . Before listing these properties, we introduce the formal framework that we will use to describe them.

4.1 Refinement of functions

For a function $f : A \rightarrow B$, let $\Pi_f = \{f^{-1}(b) : b \in f(A)\}$. Thus, Π_f is a partition of A into sets whose elements map by f to the same element in B . For two functions f and g defined over the

same domain, we say that f *refines* g if Π_f is a refinement of Π_g . This definition is equivalent to saying that $f(a) = f(a')$ implies that $g(a) = g(a')$ and is also equivalent to saying that there exists a function h for which $g = h \circ f$. The term f refines g is also referred to as g *factors through* f in category theory. This formalizes the concept that f contains more information than g .

For two functions f and g defined over the same domain A , let $f \times g$ be the function defined over A where $(f \times g)(a) = (f(a), g(a))$. The following proposition collects several basic properties of refinements of functions which will be useful in the proof of the main theorem.

Proposition 4.1. *Let f_1, f_2, f_3 and f_4 be functions defined over the domain A .*

- (i) (Identity) f_1 refines f_1 .
- (ii) (Transitivity) If f_1 refines f_2 and f_2 refines f_3 , then f_1 refines f_3 .
- (iii) If f_1 refines f_3 , then $f_1 \times f_2$ refines f_3 .
- (iv) If f_1 refines both f_2 and f_3 , then f_1 refines $f_2 \times f_3$.
- (v) If f_1 refines f_3 and f_2 refines f_4 , then $f_1 \times f_2$ refines $f_3 \times f_4$.
- (vi) If f_1 refines f_2 , then, for all $A' \subset A$, we have $|f_1(A')| \geq |f_2(A')|$.

Proof. Let $\Pi_i = \Pi_{f_i}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

- (i) This is trivial since Π_1 refines Π_1 .
- (ii) If f_1 refines f_2 and f_2 refines f_3 , then Π_1 refines Π_2 and Π_2 refines Π_3 . Therefore, Π_1 refines Π_3 and f_1 refines f_3 .
- (iii) Since $f_1 \times f_2$ clearly refines f_1 , this follows from (ii).
- (iv) If $f_1(a) = f_1(a')$, then $f_2(a) = f_2(a')$ and $f_3(a) = f_3(a')$. Hence, $(f_2 \times f_3)(a) = (f_2 \times f_3)(a')$ and we conclude that f_1 refines $f_2 \times f_3$.
- (v) By (iii), $f_1 \times f_2$ refines both f_3 and f_4 . Therefore, by (iv), $f_1 \times f_2$ refines $f_3 \times f_4$.
- (vi) For $i = 1, 2$, let $\Pi_i|_{A'} = \{X \cap A' : X \in \Pi_i, X \cap A' \neq \emptyset\}$ and note that $|f_i(A')| = |\Pi_i|_{A'}|$. Since Π_1 is a refinement of Π_2 , we see that $\Pi_1|_{A'}$ is a refinement of $\Pi_2|_{A'}$. Therefore, it follows that

$$|f_1(A')| = |\Pi_1|_{A'}| \geq |\Pi_2|_{A'}| = |f_2(A')|,$$

as required. □

Refinements arise in our proof because we often consider colorings with less information than the full coloring. In the outline above, we considered several different sets of colors, namely, Λ_I , Λ_E , C_I and C_E and we claimed without proof that $|C_I| \leq |\Lambda_I|$ and $|C_E| \leq |\Lambda_E|$. If we can show that Λ_I is a refinement of C_I and Λ_E is a refinement of C_E , then these inequalities follow from Proposition 4.1 (vi) above.

4.2 Properties of the coloring

We developed our formal framework for a rigorous treatment of the following two lemmas. It may be helpful at this stage to recall the definitions of η_d , ξ_d and c_d from Subsection 2.3.

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose that α , α' and d are integers with $d \geq 0$ and $1 \leq \alpha' \leq \alpha$. Then the following hold (where all functions are considered as defined over $\{0, 1\}^\alpha \times \{0, 1\}^\alpha$):*

- (i) η_d refines $\eta_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$.
- (ii) ξ_d refines $\xi_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$.
- (iii) c_d refines $c_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$.

Proof. The case $\alpha' = \alpha$ is trivial so we assume that $\alpha' < \alpha$.

(i) Let v and w be vectors in $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ and let $v' = \pi_{\alpha'}(v)$ and $w' = \pi_{\alpha'}(w)$. We will show that one can compute the value of $\eta_d(v', w')$ based only on the value of $\eta_d(v, w)$. This clearly implies the desired conclusion.

If $\eta_d(v, w) = 0$, then $v = w$ and it follows that $\eta_d(v', w') = 0$. Assume then that $\eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\})$ for some index i and blocks $v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}$ of resolution d . Let j be the first coordinate in which the two vectors $v_i^{(d)}$ and $w_i^{(d)}$ differ. Then the first coordinate x (note that $1 \leq x \leq \alpha$) in which v and w differ is $x = (i - 1) \cdot r_d + j$ and satisfies

$$(i - 1) \cdot r_d < x \leq \min\{i \cdot r_d, \alpha\}.$$

Note that the values of i and j can be deduced from $\eta_d(v, w)$ and hence x can as well. It thus suffices to verify that $\eta_d(v', w')$ can be computed using only $\alpha, \alpha', r_d, x, i, v_i^{(d)}$ and $w_i^{(d)}$.

If $\alpha' > i \cdot r_d$, then we have $\eta_d(v', w') = \eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\})$ and the claim is true. On the other hand, if $\alpha' \leq i \cdot r_d$, then there are two cases. If $\alpha' < x$, then we have $v' = w'$. Therefore, $\eta_d(v', w') = 0$ and the claim holds for this case as well. The final case is when $x \leq \alpha' \leq i \cdot r_d$. In this case, we see that

$$\eta_d(v', w') = \left(i, \left\{ \pi_{[\alpha' - (i-1)r_d]}(v_i^{(d)}), \pi_{[\alpha' - (i-1)r_d]}(w_i^{(d)}) \right\} \right)$$

and the claim holds.

(ii) Let v and w be two vectors in $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$. Then

$$\xi_d(v, w) = (\eta_d(v_1^{(d+1)}, w_1^{(d+1)}), \eta_d(v_2^{(d+1)}, w_2^{(d+1)}), \dots, \eta_d(v_{a+1}^{(d+1)}, w_{a+1}^{(d+1)})),$$

for some integer $a \geq 0$. Let $v' = \pi_{\alpha'}(v)$ and $w' = \pi_{\alpha'}(w)$. Suppose that $(j - 1)r_{d+1} < \alpha' \leq jr_{d+1}$. Then note that the j -th block of resolution $d + 1$ of v' is $\pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]}(v_j^{(d+1)})$ and that of w' is $\pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]}(w_j^{(d+1)})$. Then $\xi_d(v', w')$ consists of j coordinates, where for $1 \leq i < j$ the i -th coordinate is identical to the i -th coordinate of $\xi_d(v, w)$ and, for $i = j$, the j -th coordinate is

$$\eta_d \circ (\pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]} \times \pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]}) (v_j^{(d+1)}, w_j^{(d+1)}).$$

Thus the function ξ_d refines $\xi_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$ coordinate by coordinate (by part (i) of this lemma). Hence, by Proposition 4.1(v), we see that ξ_d refines $\xi_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$.

(iii) This follows from $c_d = \xi_d \times \cdots \times \xi_0$, part (ii) of this lemma and Proposition 4.1(v). \square

Lemma 4.2 seems intuitively obvious and might even seem trivial at first sight, but a moment's thought reveals the fact that it is nontrivial. To see this, consider the function

$$h_d(v, w) = \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\},$$

which is the projection to the second coordinate of $\eta_d(v, w)$. Then the function h_d fails to satisfy Lemma 4.2(i). Moreover, if the functions ξ_d and c_d were built using h_d instead of η_d , these would also fail to satisfy the claim of Lemma 4.2.

The next lemma completes the proof of one of the promised claims, namely, that Λ_I (or, rather, a generalization thereof) refines C_I .

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose that positive integers d, p, α and α' are given such that $1 \leq d \leq p + 1$ and α' is the maximum integer less than α divisible by r_d . Let γ_d be the function which takes a pair of vectors $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ as input and outputs*

$$\gamma_d(v, w) = (c_p(v', w'), \eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')),$$

where $v = (v', v'')$ and $w = (w', w'')$ for $v', w' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha'}$ and $v'', w'' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha'}$. Then $c_p|_{\{0, 1\}^\alpha \times \{0, 1\}^\alpha}$ refines γ_d .

Proof. For brevity, we restrict the functions to the set $\{0, 1\}^\alpha \times \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ throughout the proof. By Lemma 4.2(iii), we know that c_p refines $c_p \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$ and hence c_p refines the first coordinate of γ_d . On the other hand, since α' is the maximum integer less than α divisible by r_d , the term $\eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$ forms the last coordinate of the vector $\xi_{d-1}(v, w)$. Hence, by Proposition 4.1(iii), ξ_{d-1} refines $\eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$. By the definition of c_p and Proposition 4.1(iii), we know that c_p refines ξ_{d-1} . Therefore, by transitivity (Proposition 4.1(ii)), we see that c_p refines $\eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$. Thus, c_p refines both coordinates of γ_d and hence, by Proposition 4.1(iv), we see that c_p refines γ_d . \square

5 Proof of the main theorem

In this section we prove Theorem 2.2, which asserts that for all $\alpha \geq 1$ and $p \geq 1$, the edge-coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ given by c_p is a $(p + 3, p + 2)$ -coloring. We will prove by induction on α that every set S with $|S| \leq p + 3$ receives at least $|S| - 1$ distinct colors. The base case is when $\alpha \leq r_p$. In this case, for two distinct vectors $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$, we have $\xi_p(v, w) = (\eta_p(v, w)) = ((1, \{v, w\}))$. Hence, for a given set $S \subset \{0, 1\}^\alpha$, the edges within this set are all colored with distinct colors, thereby implying that at least $\binom{|S|}{2} \geq |S| - 1$ colors are used.

Now suppose that $\alpha > r_p$ is given and the claim has been proved for all smaller values of α . Let $S \subset \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ be a given set with $|S| \leq p + 3$. For each $1 \leq d \leq p$, let α_d be the largest integer less than α which is divisible by r_d . Note that since r_{d-1} divides r_d for all $1 \leq d \leq p$, we have

$$\alpha_p \leq \alpha_{p-1} \leq \dots \leq \alpha_1.$$

For $1 \leq d \leq p$, define sets $\Lambda_I^{(d)}$ and $\Lambda_E^{(d)}$ as

$$\Lambda_I^{(d)} = \{c_p(v, w) : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) \neq \pi_{\alpha_d}(w), v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$\Lambda_E^{(d)} = \{c_p(v, w) : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w), v \neq w, v, w \in S\}.$$

Since α_d is divisible by r_d , if $\pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w)$, then the first $\frac{\alpha_d}{r_d}$ coordinates of $\xi_{d-1}(v, w)$ will all be zero. On the other hand, if $\pi_{\alpha_d}(v) \neq \pi_{\alpha_d}(w)$, then this is not the case. Since ξ_{d-1} is part of c_p , this implies that $\Lambda_I^{(d)} \cap \Lambda_E^{(d)} = \emptyset$. Hence, for all d , the number of colors within S is exactly $|\Lambda_I^{(d)}| + |\Lambda_E^{(d)}|$. It therefore suffices to prove that $|\Lambda_I^{(d)}| + |\Lambda_E^{(d)}| \geq |S| - 1$ for some index d .

We would like to extract only the important information from the colors in $\Lambda_I^{(d)}$ and $\Lambda_E^{(d)}$. For each $1 \leq d \leq p$ and a given pair of vectors $v, w \in S$, let $v = (v'_d, v''_d)$ and $w = (w'_d, w''_d)$ for $v'_d, w'_d \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$ and $v''_d, w''_d \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha_d}$. Define the sets $C_I^{(d)}$ and $C_E^{(d)}$ as

$$C_I^{(d)} = \{(c_p(v'_d, w'_d), \eta_{d-1}(v''_d, w''_d)) : v'_d \neq w'_d, v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$C_E^{(d)} = \{\{v''_d, w''_d\} : v'_d = w'_d, v''_d \neq w''_d, v, w \in S\}.$$

By Lemma 4.3 and Proposition 4.1(vi), we see that $|C_I^{(d)}| \leq |\Lambda_I^{(d)}|$. We also have $|C_E^{(d)}| \leq |\Lambda_E^{(d)}|$. To see this, suppose that a color $\{v''_d, w''_d\} \in C_E^{(d)}$ comes from a pair of vectors $v = (v'_d, v''_d)$ and $w = (w'_d, w''_d)$ in S . Since $v'_d = w'_d$ and α_d is divisible by r_d , the function η_d applied to the last pair of blocks of resolution $d + 1$ of v and w is equal to $(i, \{v''_d, w''_d\})$ for some integer i . Therefore, the last coordinate of $\xi_d(v, w)$ has value $(i, \{v''_d, w''_d\})$. This implies that $|C_E^{(d)}| \leq |\Lambda_E^{(d)}|$. Hence, it now suffices to prove that $|C_I^{(d)}| + |C_E^{(d)}| \geq |S| - 1$ for some index $1 \leq d \leq p$.

Assume for the sake of contradiction that we have $|C_I^{(d)}| + |C_E^{(d)}| \leq |S| - 2$ for all $1 \leq d \leq p$. The following is the key ingredient in our proof.

Claim 5.1. *If $|C_I^{(p)}| + |C_E^{(p)}| \leq |S| - 2$, then there exists an index d such that $\eta_{d-1}(c)$ is distinct for each $c \in C_E^{(d)}$.*

The proof of this claim will be given later. Let d be the index guaranteed by this claim and let $C_I = C_I^{(d)}$, $C_E = C_E^{(d)}$. Abusing notation, for two vectors $v, w \in S$, we will from now on refer to the color between v and w as the corresponding ‘color’ in C_I or C_E .

Let $S' = \pi_{\alpha_d}(S)$ and, for a vector $v' \in S'$, let $T_{v'} = \{v : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = v', v \in S\}$. Note that the sets $T_{v'}$ form a partition of S . Therefore,

$$\sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| = |S|. \quad (5)$$

Let C_B be the set of colors which appear within the set S' under the coloring c_p . Since $S' \subset \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$ and $\alpha_d < \alpha$, the inductive hypothesis implies that

$$|C_B| \geq |S'| - 1. \quad (6)$$

For a color $c \in C_E$, let μ_c be the number of (unordered) pairs of vectors v, w such that c is the color between v and w . Note that

$$\sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c = \sum_{v' \in S'} \binom{|T_{v'}|}{2} \geq \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1). \quad (7)$$

Together with the three equations above, the following bound on $|C_I|$, whose proof we defer for a moment, yields a contradiction.

$$|C_I| \geq |C_B| + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1). \quad (8)$$

Indeed, if this inequality holds, then, by (8), (6) and (7), respectively, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |C_I| + |C_E| &\geq \left((|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1) \right) + |C_E| = (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c \\ &\geq (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1) = \left(\sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| \right) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

By (5), we see that the right hand side is equal to $|S| - 1$. Therefore, we obtain $|C_I| + |C_E| \geq |S| - 1$, which contradicts the assumption that $|C_I| + |C_E| \leq |S| - 2$.

To prove (8), we examine the interaction between the three sets of colors C_I , C_B and C_E . Note that each color $c \in C_I$ is of the form $c = (c', ?)$ for some $c' \in C_B$, where the question mark '?' stands for an unspecified coordinate. This fact already gives the trivial bound $|C_I| \geq |C_B|$. To obtain (8), we improve this inequality by considering the '?' part of the color and its relation to colors in C_E . Take a color $c'' = \{v'', w''\} \in C_E$ and suppose that c'' has multiplicity $\mu_{c''} \geq 2$. Then there exist vectors $x, y \in S'$ such that $(x, v''), (x, w'') \in T_x$ and $(y, v''), (y, w'') \in T_y$. Consider the color of the pairs $((x, v''), (y, v''))$ and $((x, v''), (y, w''))$ in C_I . These colors are of the form

$$\begin{aligned} (c_p(x, y), \eta_{d-1}(v'', v'')) &= (c_p(x, y), 0) \in C_I \quad \text{and} \\ (c_p(x, y), \eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')) &= (c_p(x, y), \eta_{d-1}(c'')) \in C_I. \end{aligned}$$

Here we abuse notation and define $\eta_{d-1}(c'') = \eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$, which is allowed since the right-hand-side is symmetric in the two input coordinates. Therefore, having a color c'' with $\mu_{c''} \geq 2$ already implies that $|C_I| \geq |C_B| + 1$. We carefully analyze the gain coming from these pairs for each color in C_E . To this end, for each $x \in S'$, we define

$$C_{E,x} = \left\{ \{v'', w''\} : (x, v''), (x, w'') \in T_x, v'' \neq w'' \right\}.$$

For each $c' \in C_B$, we will count the number of colors of the form $(c', ?) \in C_I$. There are two cases.

Case 1 : For all $x, y \in S'$ with $c_p(x, y) = c'$, $C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y} = \emptyset$.

Apply the trivial bound asserting that there is at least one color of the form $(c', ?)$ in C_I .

Case 2 : There exists a pair $x, y \in S'$ with $c_p(x, y) = c'$ such that $C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y} \neq \emptyset$.

If we have $c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}$ for some $x, y \in S'$ with $c_p(x, y) = c'$, then, by the observation above, we have both $(c', 0)$ and $(c', \eta_{d-1}(c''))$ in C_I . This shows that the number of colors in C_I of the form $(c', ?)$ is at least

$$\left| \{(c', 0)\} \cup \{(c', \eta_{d-1}(c'')) : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right|.$$

By Claim 5.1, the function η_{d-1} is injective on C_E and thus the above number is equal to

$$1 + \left| \{c'' : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right|.$$

By combining cases 1 and 2, we see that the number of colors in C_I satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} |C_I| &\geq |C_B| + \sum_{c' \in C_B} \left| \{c'' : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right| \\ &= |C_B| + \sum_{c'' \in C_E} \left| \{c' : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

For a fixed color $c'' \in C_E$, there are precisely $\mu_{c''}$ vectors $x \in S'$ for which the color c'' is in $C_{E,x}$. Hence, by the induction hypothesis, for each fixed c'' , we have

$$\left| \{c' : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right| \geq \mu_{c''} - 1.$$

Thus we obtain

$$|C_I| \geq |C_B| + \sum_{c'' \in C_E} (\mu_{c''} - 1),$$

which is (8).

5.1 Proof of Claim 5.1

Claim 5.1 asserts that there exists an index d such that $\eta_{d-1}(c)$ is distinct for each $c \in C_E^{(d)}$.

It will be useful to consider the function h_d , which is defined as follows: for distinct vectors v and w , define

$$h_d(v, w) = \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\},$$

where $v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}$ are the first pair of blocks of resolution d for which $v_i^{(d)} \neq w_i^{(d)}$. Also, define $h_d(v, v) = 0$ for all vectors v . Note that we can also define h_d over unordered pairs $\{v, w\}$ of vectors as $h_d(\{v, w\}) = h_d(v, w)$, since $h_d(v, w) = h_d(w, v)$ for all pairs v and w . Throughout the subsection, by abusing notation, we will be applying h_d to both ordered and unordered pairs without further explanation.

Recall that $\eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\})$ and $\eta_d(v, v) = 0$ and, therefore, η_d refines h_d (both considered as functions over the domain $C_E^{(d)}$). Hence, to prove the claim, it suffices to prove that $h_{d-1}(c)$ is distinct for each $c \in C_E^{(d)}$. Another important observation is that for all $1 \leq d \leq p$, we can redefine the sets $C_E^{(d)}$ as

$$C_E^{(d)} = \{h_d(v, w) : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w), v \neq w, v, w \in S\}.$$

We first prove that there is a certain monotonicity between the sets $C_E^{(d)}$ for $1 \leq d \leq p$.

Claim 5.2. *For all d satisfying $2 \leq d \leq p$, there exists an injective map $J_d : C_E^{(d-1)} \rightarrow C_E^{(d)}$ which maps $\{x, y\} \in C_E^{(d-1)}$ to*

$$J_d(x, y) = \{(v, x), (v, y)\} \in C_E^{(d)},$$

for some vector $v \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_{d-1} - \alpha_d}$ depending on the color $\{x, y\}$. Furthermore, $h_{d-1} \circ J_d$ is the identity map on $C_E^{(d-1)}$.

Proof. Take a color $\{x, y\} \in C_E^{(d-1)}$ and assume that $\{x, y\} = h_{d-1}(v_x, v_y)$ for $v_x, v_y \in S$. By the definition of $C_E^{(d-1)}$, we may take v_x and v_y of the form

$$v_x = (v_0, x) \quad \text{and} \quad v_y = (v_0, y),$$

for some vector $v_0 \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_{d-1}}$. Fix an arbitrary such pair (v_x, v_y) for each $\{x, y\} \in C_E^{(d-1)}$.

Let $v_0 = (v_1, v_2)$ for $v_1 \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$ and $v_2 \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_{d-1} - \alpha_d}$. Then $v_x = (v_1, v_2, x)$ and $v_y = (v_1, v_2, y)$. Since

$$\pi_{\alpha_d}(v_x) = v_1 = \pi_{\alpha_d}(v_y),$$

we see that

$$h_d(v_x, v_y) = \{(v_2, x), (v_2, y)\} \in C_E^{(d)}.$$

Define $J_d(x, y) = h_d(v_x, v_y)$ and note that the range of J_d is indeed $C_E^{(d)}$. Moreover, since v_2 is a vector of length $\alpha_{d-1} - \alpha_d$ which is divisible by r_{d-1} , we see that

$$h_{d-1}(J_d(x, y)) = h_{d-1}((v_2, x), (v_2, y)) = \{x, y\}.$$

The claim follows. □

In particular, Claim 5.2 implies that

$$|C_E^{(1)}| \leq |C_E^{(2)}| \leq \cdots \leq |C_E^{(p)}|.$$

If $|C_E^{(1)}| \leq 1$, then $d = 1$ trivially satisfies the required condition. Hence, we may assume that $|C_E^{(1)}| \geq 2$. On the other hand, recall that we are assuming that $|C_I^{(p)}| + |C_E^{(p)}| \leq |S| - 2 \leq p + 1$. If $|C_I^{(p)}| = 0$, then there exists at most one element $v_p \in \pi_{\alpha_p}(S)$ and all elements of S are of the form (v_p, x) for some $x \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha_p}$. But then

$$|C_E^{(p)}| \geq \binom{|S|}{2} \geq |S| - 1, \quad (9)$$

contradicting our assumption. Therefore, we may assume that $|C_I^{(p)}| \geq 1$, from which it follows that $|C_E^{(p)}| \leq p$. Hence,

$$2 \leq |C_E^{(1)}| \leq |C_E^{(2)}| \leq \cdots \leq |C_E^{(p)}| \leq p.$$

If $p = 1$, this is impossible. If $p \geq 2$, then, by the pigeonhole principle, there exists an index d such that $|C_E^{(d-1)}| = |C_E^{(d)}|$. For this index, the map J_d defined in Claim 5.2 becomes a bijection. Then, since $h_{d-1} \circ J_d$ is the identity map on $C_E^{(d-1)}$, we see that $h_{d-1}(c)$ are distinct for all $c \in C_E^{(d)}$. This proves the claim.

6 Concluding Remarks

6.1 Better than $(p + 3, p + 2)$ -coloring

Let $r = \sqrt{\frac{p+4}{2}}$. We can in fact prove that c_p is a $(p + \lceil r \rceil + 1, p + \lceil r \rceil)$ -coloring. This improvement comes from exploiting the slackness of the inequality (9) used in Subsection 5.1. To see this, we replace the bound on S by $|S| \leq p + r + 1$ in the proof given above. Since we have already proved the result for $|S| \leq p + 3$, we may assume that $|S| \geq p + 4$.

If $|C_I^{(p)}| \geq r - 1$, then we have

$$|C_E^{(p)}| \leq |S| - 2 - |C_I^{(p)}| \leq p$$

and we can proceed as in the proof above. We may therefore assume that $|C_I^{(p)}| < r - 1$. Let $S_p = \pi_{\alpha_p}(S)$. Then, since

$$|S_p| - 1 \leq |C_I^{(p)}| < r - 1,$$

we know that $|S_p| < r$. Since

$$\sum_{v \in S_p} |\pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)| = |S|,$$

there exists a $v \in S_p$ such that $|\pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)| \geq \frac{|S|}{|S_p|}$. Note that every pair of vectors $w_1, w_2 \in \pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)$ gives a distinct emerging color. Moreover, by the inductive hypothesis, we have at least $|S_p| - 1$

inherited colors. Hence, the total number of colors in the coloring c_p within the set S is at least

$$|S_p| - 1 + \binom{|\pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)|}{2} \geq |S_p| - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{|S|}{|S_p|} \left(\frac{|S|}{|S_p|} - 1 \right),$$

which, since

$$|S_p| < r = \sqrt{\frac{p+4}{2}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{|S|}{2}},$$

is minimized when $|S_p|$ is maximized. Thus the number of colors within the set S is at least

$$\sqrt{\frac{|S|}{2}} - 1 + |S| - \sqrt{\frac{|S|}{2}} = |S| - 1.$$

This concludes the proof.

6.2 Using fewer colors

Recall that the coloring c_p was built from the functions

$$\eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\}),$$

where i is the minimum index for which $v_i^{(d)} \neq w_i^{(d)}$. The function η_d can in fact be replaced by the function

$$h_d(v, w) = \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\}$$

(note that this is the function used in Section 5.1). In other words, even if we replace all occurrences of η_d with h_d in the definition of c_p , we can still show that c_p is a $(p+3, p+2)$ -coloring. Moreover, there exists a constant a_p such that the coloring of the complete graph on n vertices defined in this way uses only

$$2^{a_p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}}$$

colors. That is, we gain a $\log \log n$ factor in the exponent compared to Theorem 2.1. The tradeoff is that the proof is now more complicated, the chief difficulty being to find an appropriate analogue of Lemma 4.2 which works when η_d is replaced by h_d .

6.3 Top-down approach

There is another way to understand our coloring as a generalization of Mubayi's coloring. Recall that Mubayi's coloring is given as follows: for two vectors $v, w \in [m]^t$ satisfying $v = (v_1, \dots, v_t)$ and $w = (w_1, \dots, w_t)$, let

$$c(v, w) = (\{v_i, w_i\}, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_t),$$

where i is the minimum index for which $v_i \neq w_i$ and $a_j = 0$ if $v_j = w_j$ and $a_j = 1$ if $v_j \neq w_j$.

Suppose that we are given positive integers t_1 and t_2 . For two vectors $v, w \in [m]^{t_1 t_2}$, let $v = (v_1^{(1)}, \dots, v_{t_2}^{(1)})$ and $w = (w_1^{(1)}, \dots, w_{t_2}^{(1)})$ for vectors $v_i^{(1)} \in [m]^{t_1}$ and $w_i^{(1)} \in [m]^{t_1}$. Define the coloring $c^{(2)}$ as

$$c^{(2)}(v, w) = (\{v_i^{(1)}, w_i^{(1)}\}, c(v_1^{(1)}, w_1^{(1)}), \dots, c(v_{t_2}^{(1)}, w_{t_2}^{(1)})),$$

where i is the minimum index for which $v_i^{(1)} \neq w_i^{(1)}$.

Note that this can also be understood as a variant of c , where we record more information in the (a_1, \dots, a_t) part of the vector (this is a ‘top-down’ approach and the previous definition is a ‘bottom-up’ approach). The coloring $c^{(2)}$ is essentially equivalent to c_2 defined in Section 6.2 above and can be further generalized to give a coloring corresponding to c_p for $p \geq 3$. However, the proof again becomes more technical for this choice of definition.

One advantage of defining the coloring using this top-down approach is that it becomes easier to see why the coloring c_p on K_{n_2} contains the coloring c_p on K_{n_1} , where $n_1 < n_2$, as an induced coloring. To see this in the example above, suppose that $n_1 = m^{t_1 t_2}$ and $n_2 = n^{s_1 s_2}$ for $m \leq n$, $t_1 \leq s_1$ and $t_2 \leq s_2$. Then the natural injection from $[m]$ to $[n]$ extends to an injection from $[m]^{t_1}$ to $[n]^{s_1}$ and then to an injection from $[m]^{t_1 t_2}$ to $[n]^{s_1 s_2}$. This injection shows that the coloring $c^{(2)}$ on K_{n_2} contains the coloring $c^{(2)}$ on K_{n_1} as an induced coloring. As in Section 2.1, it then follows that $c^{(2)}$ (and thus c_2) fails to be a (q, q^ε) -coloring for large enough q . Similarly, for all fixed $p \geq 3$, we can show that c_p fails to be a (q, q^ε) -coloring for large enough q .

6.4 Stronger properties

We can show (see [1]) that Mubayi’s coloring, discussed in Section 2.1, actually has the following stronger property: for every pair of colors, the graph whose edge set is the union of these two color classes has chromatic number at most three (previously, we only established the fact that the clique number is at most three). We suspect that this property can be generalized.

Question 6.1. *Let $p \geq 4$ be an integer. Does there exist an edge-coloring of the complete graph K_n with $n^{o(1)}$ colors such that the union of every $p - 1$ color classes has chromatic number at most p ?*

We do not know whether our coloring has this property or not.

6.5 Lower bound

Some work has also been done on the lower bound for $f(n, p, p - 1)$. As mentioned in the introduction, for $p = 3$ it is known that $c' \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \leq f(n, 3, 2) \leq c \log n$. For $p = 4$, the gap between the lower and upper bounds is much wider. The well-known bound $r_k(4) \leq k^{ck}$ on the multicolor Ramsey number of K_4 translates to $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \frac{\log n}{\log \log n}$, while Mubayi’s coloring gives an upper bound of $f(n, 4, 3) \leq e^{c\sqrt{\log n}}$. The lower bound has been improved, first by Kostochka and Mubayi

[7], to $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \frac{\log n}{\log \log \log n}$ and then, by Fox and Sudakov [6], to $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \log n$, which is the current best known bound.

For $p \geq 5$, we can obtain a similar lower bound from the following formula, valid for all p and q .

$$f\left(nf(n, p-1, q-1), p, q\right) \geq f(n, p-1, q-1). \quad (10)$$

To prove this formula, put $N = nf(n, p-1, q-1)$ and consider an edge-coloring of K_N with fewer than $f(n, p-1, q-1)$ colors. It suffices to show that there exists a set of p vertices which uses at most $q-1$ colors on its edges. If $f(n, p-1, q-1) = 1$, then the inequality above is trivially true. If not, then for a fixed vertex v , there exists a set V of at least $\left\lceil \frac{N-1}{f(n, p-1, q-1)-1} \right\rceil \geq n$ vertices adjacent to v by the same color. Since the edges within the set V are colored by fewer than $f(n, p-1, q-1)$ colors, the definition of $f(n, p-1, q-1)$ implies that we can find a set X of $p-1$ vertices with at most $q-2$ colors used on its edges. It follows that the set $X \cup \{v\}$ is a set of p vertices with at most $q-1$ colors used on its edges. The claim follows.

From (10) and the lower bound $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \log n$, one can deduce that

$$f(n, p, p-1) \geq (1 + o(1))f(n, 4, 3) \geq (c + o(1)) \log n$$

for all $p \geq 5$. On the other hand, since the best known upper bound on $f(n, p, p-1)$ is

$$f(n, p, p-1) \leq 2^{16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p-2)} \log \log n},$$

the gap between the upper and lower bounds gets wider as p gets larger. It would be interesting to know whether either bound can be substantially improved. In particular, the following question seems important.

Question 6.2. *For $p \geq 5$, can we give better lower bounds on $f(n, p, p-1)$ than the one which follows from $f(n, 4, 3)$?*

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