

# Homework 4

Combinatorics I (Fall 2012)  
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1. Let  $\Sigma$  be a finite set of cardinality  $q$ . Formulate and prove a version of the Sauer-Shelah lemma for subsets of  $\Sigma^n$  (The original Sauer-Shelah lemma deals with the case  $q = 2$ ).
2. (a) Let  $S$  be a set of  $n$  points in  $\mathbb{R}^m$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the family of subsets of  $S$  which are of the form  $S \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid Q(x) = 0\}$  for some degree  $\leq d$  polynomial  $Q(X_1, \dots, X_m) \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ .  
Show that the VC dimension of  $\mathcal{F}$  is at most  $\binom{m+d}{d}$ . Thus deduce an upper bound on  $|\mathcal{F}|$ . Bonus: Show that this bound is tight.  
(b) Let  $Q_1, \dots, Q_k$  be polynomials in  $\mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$  of degree at most  $d$ . Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be the family of all subsets of  $[k]$  which are of the form  $\{i \in [k] \mid Q_i(x) = 0\}$  for some  $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ .  
For each  $G \in \mathcal{G}$ , let  $Q_G(X_1, \dots, X_m)$  be the polynomial  $\prod_{i \notin G} Q_i(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ . Show that the  $Q_G$ , as  $G$  varies in  $\mathcal{G}$ , are linearly independent. Thus deduce an upper bound on  $|\mathcal{G}|$ .
3. Let  $L$  be a set of  $s$  nonnegative integers. Let  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$  be such that  $|A \cap B| \in L$  for distinct  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ . We will prove the uniform Ray-Chaudhuri Wilson inequality:

$$|\mathcal{F}| \leq \binom{n}{s}.$$

(In class we showed the weaker inequality  $|\mathcal{F}| \leq \binom{n}{s} + \binom{n}{s-1} + \dots + \binom{n}{0}$ ).

For  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ , let  $f_A(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$  be the polynomial

$$f_A(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \prod_{\ell \in L} \left( \sum_{i \in A} X_i - \ell \right).$$

For  $I \subseteq [n]$ , let  $v_I \in \{0, 1\}^n$  be the indicator vector of  $I$ . For  $J \subseteq [n]$ , let  $x_J : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function  $x_J(v) = \prod_{j \in J} v_j$ .

- (a) Suppose  $f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is such that  $f(v_I) \neq 0$  for each  $I \subseteq [n]$  with  $|I| \leq t$ . Show that the functions  $(f \cdot x_J)_{|J| \leq t}$  are linearly independent.
- (b) Show that the  $|\mathcal{F}| + \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{s-1}$  functions:
  - $f_A$  with  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ ,
  - $x_J \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - k)$  with  $|J| \leq s-1$ ,are all linearly independent.
- (c) Deduce that  $|\mathcal{F}| \leq \binom{n}{s}$ .

4. We saw that with high probability, a random graph  $G(N, 1/2)$  has no clique or independent set of size  $\geq 2 \log N$ . We will study a version of this on groups.

Let  $\Gamma$  be a group, and let  $S$  be a subset of  $\Gamma \setminus \{0\}$ . Then the *Cayley graph*  $\text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$  is the (possibly directed) graph whose vertex set is  $\Gamma$ , where  $x$  is adjacent to  $y$  if  $x - y \in S$ .

Now we take  $\Gamma$  to be the group  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$ , and  $S$  to be a uniformly random subset of  $\Gamma \setminus \{0\}$ . Let  $G = \text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$ .  $G$  is an undirected graph with  $N = 2^n$  vertices. We will see that  $G$  has a clique of size  $\geq \Omega(n \log n) = \Omega(\log N \log \log N)$ .

- (a) How many  $k$  dimensional subspaces does  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$  have?
- (b) How many pairs  $(A, B)$  of  $k$ -dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$  are there which intersect in a subspace of dimension exactly  $\ell$ ?
- (c) Let  $X$  be the number of  $k$  dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$  that  $S \cup \{0\}$  contains. Find the expectation and variance of  $X$ .
- (d) Prove that with high probability  $G$  has a clique of size  $\Theta(n \log n) = \Theta(\log N \log \log N)$ .

The following is also true, but quite a bit deeper: With high probability, the largest clique and largest independent set of  $G$  are of size  $\Theta(\log N \log \log N)$ .

I believe it is open whether there exists a Cayley graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$  which has no clique or independent set of size  $\geq \Omega(\log N)$ .

**Hints** 2.(a). Associate to each  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in S$  the high dimensional vector consisting of all monomials of degree at most  $d$  evaluated at  $x$ . Bonus: Probabilistic method.