

Today's plan

1. Recall last time

one simple example

2. See 3-unif version hypergraph container

3. See graph containers

- Alg. (Kleitman - Winston) ^{80s}

1) Container Thm (Δ -free graphs)

\exists family \mathcal{C} of graphs s.t.

(i) $\forall F \in \mathcal{F}_n(K_3), \exists C \in \mathcal{C}$

s.t. $F \subseteq C$

(ii) $|\mathcal{C}| \leq n^{O(n^{3/2})}$

size of fingerprint

(iii) $\forall C \in \mathcal{C}$, almost Δ -free

($n(n^3) \wedge c$)

$\mathcal{F}_n(K_3)$

{all Δ -free graphs on $[n]$ }

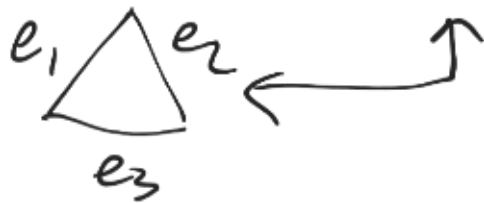
(counting)

(iv) (+ Supersaturation)

$$\forall C \in \mathcal{C}, e(C) \leq \frac{n^2}{4} + o(n^2)$$

Phrase this in terms of indep. in hypergraphs (more abstract / general)

Consider \mathcal{H} 3-uniform $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V(\mathcal{H}) = E(K_n) \\ e_1, e_2, e_3 \in E(\mathcal{H}) \end{array} \right.$



$|\mathcal{H}| = \binom{n}{2}$, $e(\mathcal{H}) = \binom{n}{3}$

- Graph $G (E(G)) \leftrightarrow V_G \subseteq V(\mathcal{H})$
- Δ -free $F \in \mathcal{F}_n(K_3) \leftrightarrow$ indep set V_F
- $\mathcal{F}_n(K_3) \leftrightarrow \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{H})$ family of all indep sets in \mathcal{H}
- Container for $F \in \mathcal{F}_n(K_3)$ \leftrightarrow containers for indep sets in \mathcal{H}

In this language,

Lem contains for $\mathcal{I}(H)$ for H encoding

$\Delta_S \Rightarrow \exists \mathcal{C}$ family of subsets of $V(H)$ s.t.

(i) $\forall I \in \mathcal{I}(H), \exists C \in \mathcal{C}$ s.t. $I \subseteq C$.

(ii) $|\mathcal{C}| \leq n^{O(n^{3/2})} \Leftarrow$ (few)

(iii) $\forall C \in \mathcal{C}$, almost indep set.

(iv) $\forall C \in \mathcal{C}, |C| \leq \frac{n^2}{4} + o(n^2) \Leftarrow$

Last time Count - max. Δ -free graphs

- max. sum-free sets

General form (informal) BMS/ST

"nice" hypergraph
(uniform
p-deg-distribution)

$\Rightarrow \exists$ "small" family
of containers for $\mathcal{I}(H)$

(clustering)

Yet, another simple example

Recall Mantel : Δ -free n -vx $G \subseteq K_n$
 (1966) $\Rightarrow e(G) \leq \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{2}$

the Frankl-Rödl (86) $G(n, p)$



$p \gg \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow$ a.a.s
 max size
 Δ -free $G \subseteq G(n, p)$
Optimal
 $e(G) \leq (\frac{1}{2} + o(1)) p \binom{n}{2}$
 $ex(G(n, p), K_3) = (\frac{1}{2} + o(1)) p \binom{n}{2}$

Rmk $p \ll \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, $\mathbb{E}(e(G(n, p))) \approx p \binom{n}{2}$

$\mathbb{E}(\#\Delta_s) = \binom{n}{3} p^3 \approx \frac{n^3 p^3}{6}$
 $\ll \frac{p n^2}{6}$

Deletion $\Rightarrow \exists G \in \mathcal{G}(n, p)$ Δ -free
 $e(G) \geq (1 - o(1)) p \binom{n}{2}$

Naive approach 1st moment.

$X_m = \#$ of m -edge Δ -free graphs
 in $\mathcal{G}(n, p)$

$\mathbb{E}(X_m) \rightarrow 0$, when $(m \geq (\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon) p \binom{n}{2})$

But $\#$ m -edge Δ -free graphs

$$\geq \binom{n^2/4}{m}$$

Union bound

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(X_m) \geq \binom{n^2/4}{m} p^m = \left(\frac{(\frac{e}{2} + o(1)) p \binom{n}{2}}{m} \right)^m \rightarrow \infty$$

blows up

Problem

too wasteful!

2nd Take

Pf ($p \gg \frac{\log n}{\sqrt{n}}$, true via container)

• Recall \forall container $G \in \mathcal{C}$
 $e(G) \leq \frac{n^2}{4} + o(n^2)$

• Take $\alpha = \Omega(1) > 0$

let $m = (\frac{1}{2} + \alpha) p \binom{n}{2}$

• If $G(n, p) \supseteq F$ m -edge Δ -free

$\exists G \in \mathcal{C}$ s.t. $F \subseteq G$

$\Rightarrow e(G(n, p) \cap G) \geq \underline{m}$


$\text{Bin}(e(G), p) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(\)$

$= e(G) \cdot p$

$\leq \left(\frac{n^2}{4} + o(n^2) \right) p$

$= (\frac{1}{2} + o(1)) p \binom{n}{2}$

Chernoff $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(e(G(n, p) \cap G) \geq m) \leq \underline{\underline{e^{-\beta p n^2}}}$
 $\beta = \beta(\alpha)$

• union bound over all containers $\Rightarrow P(\text{ex}(G(n,p), k_3) \geq m) \leq e^{-\beta p n^2} \cdot n^{O(n^{3/2})} \rightarrow 0$
 $p \gg \frac{\log n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 

2) 3-unif case

Basic form

\mathcal{H} 3-unif $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d(\mathcal{H}) = d \\ \Delta_1(\mathcal{H}) = O(d) \Rightarrow \\ \Delta_2(\mathcal{H}) = O(\sqrt{d}) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \exists \mathcal{C} \text{ containers for } \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{H})$

i.e.


- $\forall I \in \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{H}) \exists C \in \mathcal{C} \text{ s.t. } I \subseteq C$
- $|\mathcal{C}| \leq \binom{|\mathcal{H}|}{O(\frac{|\mathcal{H}|}{\sqrt{d}})}$

$\delta = \Omega(1/n) \leftarrow \text{iterate}$

$|\mathcal{C}| \leq (1-\delta)^{|\mathcal{H}|}$



Ex \mathcal{H} (Δ hypergraph $U(\mathcal{H}) = E(K_n)$
 $e_1, e_2, e_3 \in E(\mathcal{H}) \triangleleft e_2$)

$d(\mathcal{H}) = n-2 = d$  e_3

$\Delta_1(\mathcal{H}) = n-2 = O(d(\mathcal{H}))$

$\Delta_2(\mathcal{H}) \leq 1$



$|\mathcal{H}| = \binom{n}{2} \approx \frac{n^2}{2}$

~~$|\mathcal{C}| = n$~~ $O(\frac{n^{3/2}}{2})$

$\sqrt{d} \approx \sqrt{n}$

$|\mathcal{H}| / \sqrt{d} \approx n^{3/2}$

Rank 1) Final form, $\forall C \in \mathcal{C}$ is almost indep., to get that, we iterate the basic form, i.e. if $\mathcal{H}[C]$ still has lots of edges, apply Basic form to $\mathcal{H}[C]$ $g = |S|$

2) Key idea Input $I \in \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{H})$

$I \Rightarrow$ small $S \Rightarrow C$
 $|S| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} |\mathcal{H}[I]|$



\sqrt{d}

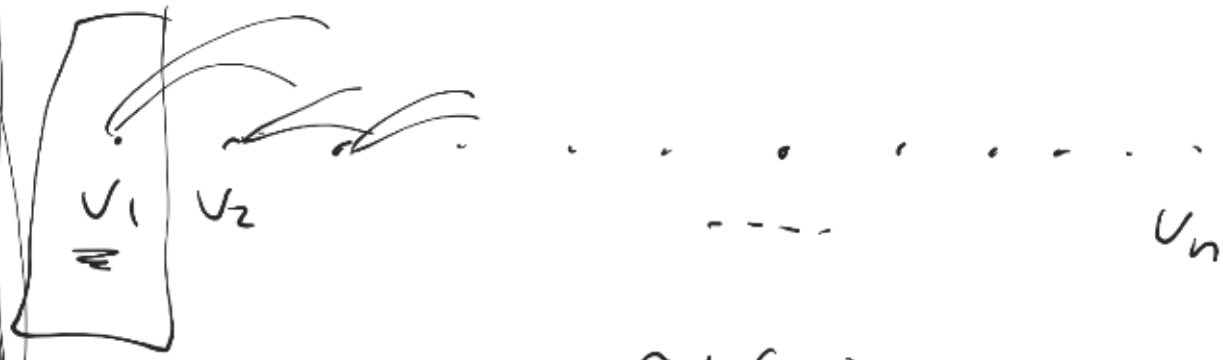
containers $C = C(S)$ fingerprint

$=$ # fingerprints $\leq \binom{|H|}{O(\frac{|H|}{\sqrt{d}})}$

Will see KW Alg Graph container

Roughly (Graph container) G

1) Take max-deg ordering



Take $I \in \mathcal{I}(G)$



$(q \text{ small})$

$$\# q\text{-set} = \binom{|I|}{q}$$

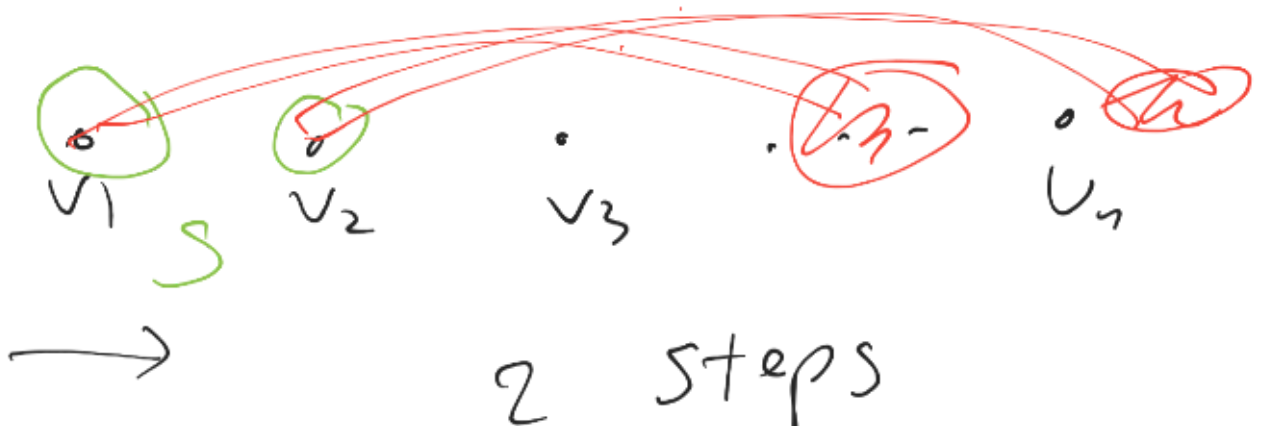
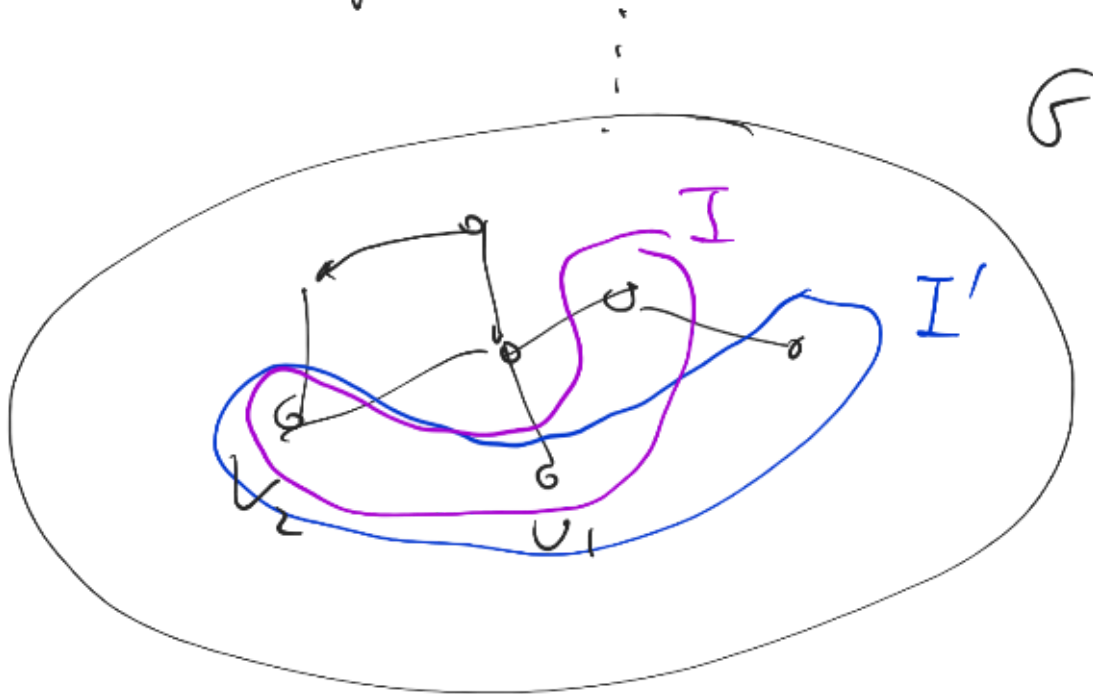
\underline{S}

remaining
vxS depends
only S

Next time

- Finish KW Alg.

- Applications of \hookrightarrow



\mathcal{H}

\Downarrow Basic form

$$\mathcal{C}^1 = \{ \underline{C_1}, \overset{\textcircled{1}}{C_2}, \dots, \underline{C_t} \}$$

almost indep ↓ too many edges

$\mathcal{H}[C_i]$

\Downarrow Basic

$$\mathcal{C}^{1,2} = \{ \underline{C_{1,2}}, \overset{\textcircled{1,2}}{C_2} \}$$

\Downarrow