

CONSTRUCTIVE LOWER BOUND FOR SYMMETRIC RAMSEY NUMBERS BY FRANKL AND WILSON

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Let \mathcal{F} be a family of k -element subsets of an n -element set. By the result of Ray-Chaudhuri and Wilson [2],

$$\text{if } |\{F \cap F' : F, F' \in \mathcal{F}\}| \leq s, \text{ then } |\mathcal{F}| \leq \binom{n}{s}. \quad (1)$$

By the result of Frankl and Wilson [1],

$$\text{if } |F \cap F'| \not\equiv k \pmod{q} \text{ for a prime power } q \text{ then } |\mathcal{F}| \leq \binom{n}{q-1}. \quad (2)$$

Theorem 1 (Frankl and Wilson [1]). *When k is sufficiently large, $r(k) \geq \exp(\log^2 k / 20 \log \log k)$.*

Proof. Let $V(G) = \binom{X}{q^2-1}$, where $|X| = q^3$ and q is a sufficiently large prime power. Let

$$E(G) = \{\{F, F'\} : |F \cap F'| \not\equiv -1 \pmod{q}\}.$$

If F_1, \dots, F_m form a complete graph, then $m \leq \binom{q^3}{q-1}$ by (2). If F_1, \dots, F_m form an independent set, then the pairwise intersections have sizes $q-1, 2q-1, \dots, q^2-q-1$, so $m \leq \binom{q^3}{q-1}$ by (1). So, G has no clique or co-clique on k vertices, where

$$|V(G)| = \binom{q^3}{q^2-1} \text{ and } k = \binom{q^3}{q-1}.$$

Using the bounds $\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^m \leq \binom{n}{m} \leq n^m$, we have that

$$q^q \leq k \leq q^{3q} \text{ and } |V(G)| \geq q^{q^2/2}.$$

So $q \log q \leq \log k \leq 3q \log q$ and thus $\log k / 3 \log q \leq q \leq \log k / \log q$. Therefore $\log q \leq \log \log k - \log \log q \leq \log \log k$ and thus $q \geq \log k / 3 \log \log k$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} |V(G)| &\geq (\log k / 3 \log \log k)^{\log^2 k / 18 (\log \log k)^2} \\ &= \exp(\log^2 k (\log \log k - \log 3 - \log \log \log k) / 18 (\log \log k)^2) \\ &\geq \exp(\log^2 k / 20 \log \log k). \end{aligned}$$

□

Note that this gives that $r(k) \geq k^{c\sqrt{\log k}}$, i.e., this bound is greater than any power of k but smaller than exponential. The best constructive bound up to date is due to Barak et al., [3], $r(k) \geq \exp((1 + o(1)) \log^{(2+a)k})$, for a positive constant a .

REFERENCES

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