

van Der Waerden's Theorem

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Arithmetic Progression

Definition (Arithmetic Progression)

Arithmetic Progression - A group of $n + 1$ numbers which are in the form $a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d \cdots a + (n - 1)d, a + n(d)$ are said to be $n + 1$ numbers in arithmetic progression.

Definition (Length and Step of Arithmetic Progression)

Using the above notation, the length of the arithmetic progression is $n + 1$ and the step is d .



Game to explain the concept



- As seen we have nine marbles.
- We have 2 colors, red and blue.
- Please give me a coloring combination of these 9 marbles with red and blue.
- Your goal is to avoid an arithmetic progression of length 3 which is monochromatic (of the same color).

Result of the game for all cases

- Arbitrary values k and l are chosen.
- k is the number of colors.
- l is the length of arithmetic progression requires.
- van Der Waerden Theorem guarantees there is a large enough number of marbles n .

van Der Waerden's Theorem and van Der Waerden's Number

Theorem (van Der Waerden's Theorem)

Given any k and l we can always find a n such that if all the natural numbers from 1 to n were to be coloured with k colors, we can always find a group of l values which are in arithmetic progression and are monochromatic.

Definition (van Der Waerden's Number)

The smallest value n for which this is true, is the van der Waerden number $W(k, l)$.

Known Values

Determining the van Der Waerden number $W(k, l)$ is unknown for all but 7 pairs of k and l .

van Der Waerden's Theorem			
k / l	2 Colors	3 Colors	4 Colors
3	9	27	76
4	35	293	$\geq 1,048$
5	178	≥ 2173	$\geq 17,705$
6	1,132	$\geq 11,191$	$\geq 157,209$
7	$\geq 3,703$	$\geq 48,811$	$\geq 2,284,751$
8	$\geq 11,495$	$\geq 238,400$	$\geq 12,288,155$

Does this have any bounds? The answer is yes.

Gowers Upper Bound

For any k and l the upper bound which was found by Gowers is: -

$$W(k, l) \leq 2^{2^{l2^{k+9}}}.$$

For just the case of $W(2, 3)$ we see that the upper bound will give us

$$W(2, 3) \leq 2^{2^{2^{4096}}}.$$

while the actual value is 9.

Other Related Theorems

Some other related theorems are

- Hales–Jewett Theorem
- Rado's Theorem
- Szemerédi's Theorem
- Polynomial van Der Waerden Theorem
- Multidimensional van Der Waerden Theorem

They are all connected to

- 1 Ramsey Theory - "Complete disorder is impossible!"
- 2 Coloring
- 3 Additive Combinatorics

Pigeon Hole Principle

Definition (Pigeon Hole Principle)

If we have $n + 1$ pigeons and n pigeon holes, then if we arrange them in any way, at least one of the pigeon holes must contain 2 pigeons.

Definition (Pigeon Hole Principle Generalisation)

If in the pigeon hole principle there are n pigeons and k pigeon holes then at least 1 of the k pigeon holes has more than $\lceil n/k \rceil$ pigeons. The way in which we arrange the pigeons into pigeon holes does not matter.

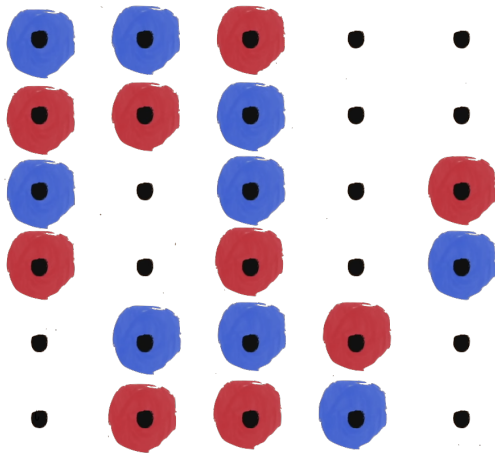
The key ideas of the proof of van Der Waerden's Theorem are as follows:

- ① Finding van Der Waerden's number for smaller cases like $W(2, 3)$, $W(3, 3)$ and $W(2, 4)$.
- ② Constructing lemmas and understanding the key ideas needed for the entire proof.
- ③ Building 3 equivalent blocks using Pigeon Hole Principle.
- ④ Understanding good blocks (example on next slide).

Proof of $W(2, 3)$

- Proof is extremely complex.
- We will just give a general idea of the case $W(2, 3)$
- Please read the expository paper I have written which goes through this in detail

The Good Blocks for 2 colors



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Different coloring and the Pigeon Hole Principle

- 1 Block W of length 5 which has a coloring u .
- 2 Each number has 2 coloring choices.
- 3 Total colorings u can be $32 (2^5)$.
- 4 Pigeon Hole Principle implies that in 33 blocks there must be 2 that are colored the same.

