

Covering graphs by monochromatic trees and Helly-type results in hypergraphs

Matija Bucić

joint work with Daniel Korándi and Benny Sudakov

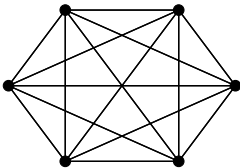
ETH Zürich

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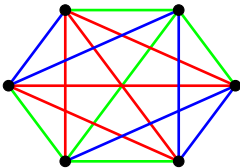
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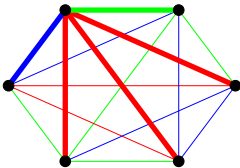
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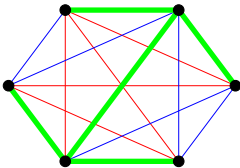
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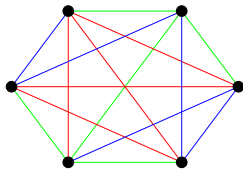
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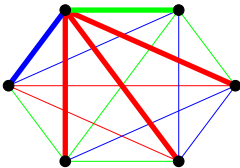
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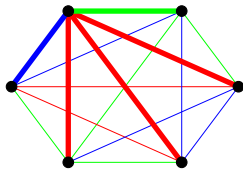
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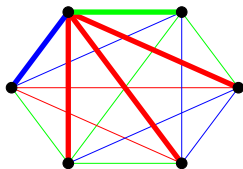
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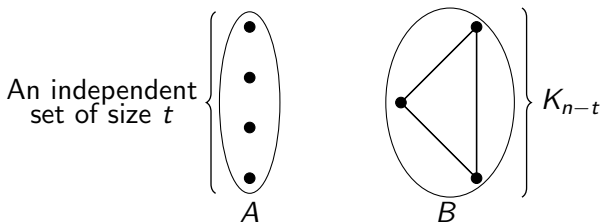
- For specific trees: Aharoni; Fujita, Furuya, Gyárfás, and Tóth, Gyárfás; Gerencsér and Gyárfás; Pokrovskiy; Haxell and Kohayakawa; Gyárfás, Ruszinkó, Sárközy and Szemerédi; Erdős, Gyárfás and Pyber.

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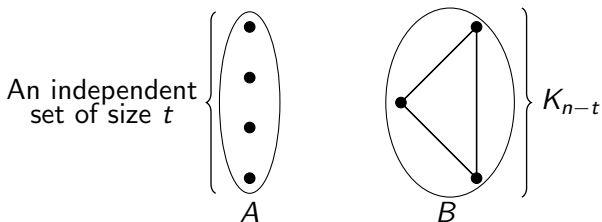
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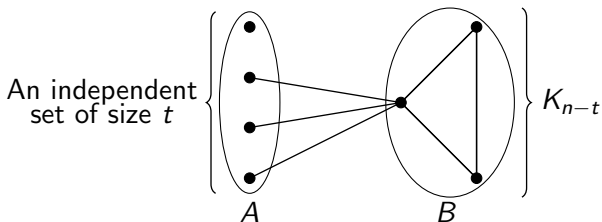
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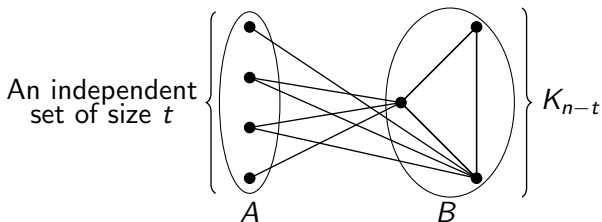
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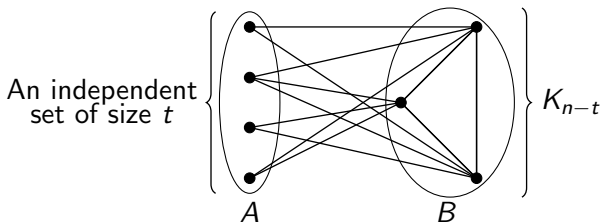
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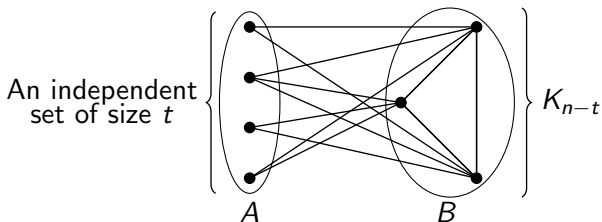
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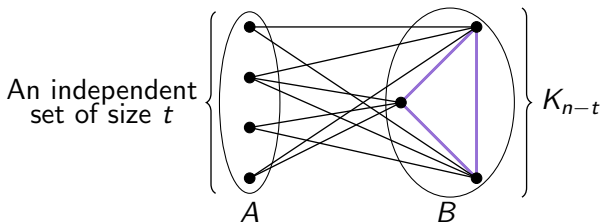
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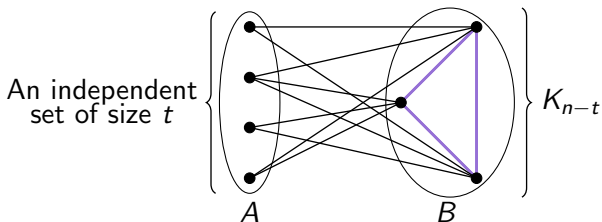
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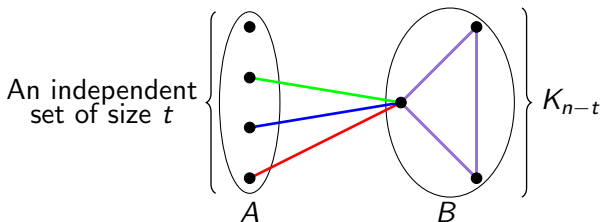
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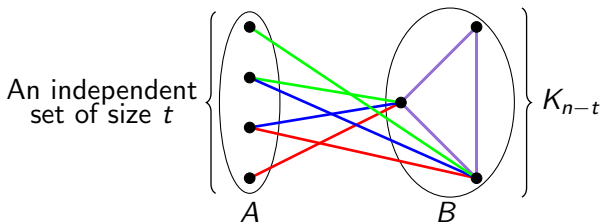
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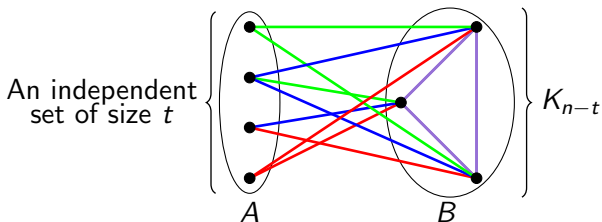
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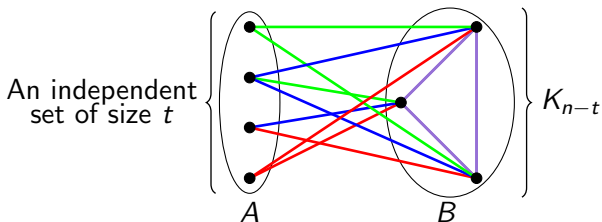
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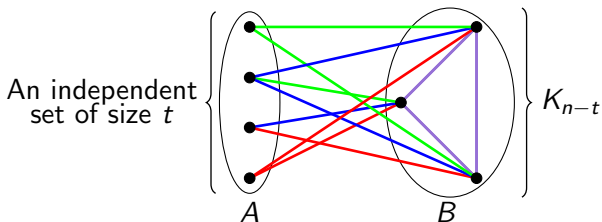
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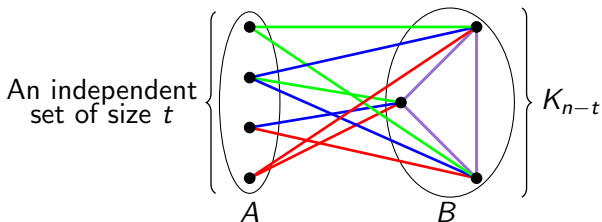
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If $\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \ll p \ll \left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{k+1}}$ then w.h.p. $\frac{r^2}{20 \log k} \leq \text{tc}_r(\mathcal{G}(n, p)) \leq \frac{16r^2 \log r}{\log k}$

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- Let $k > r \geq 2$, $np^{k+1} \ll \log n$ then w.h.p. $tc_{r+1}(\mathcal{G}(n, p)) > hp_r(k)$.

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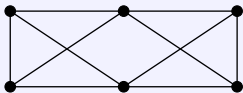
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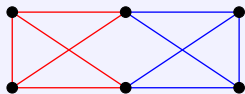
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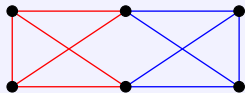
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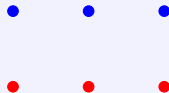
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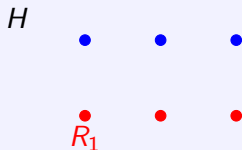
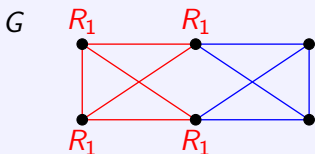


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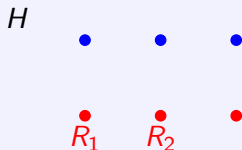
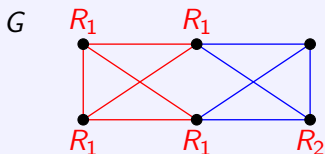


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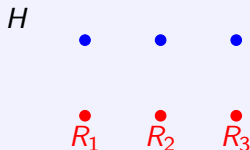
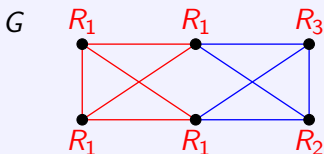


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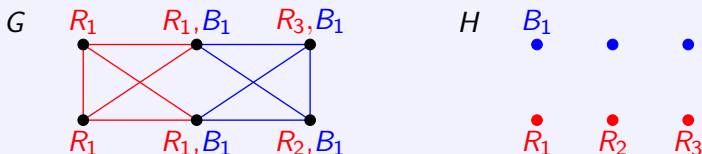


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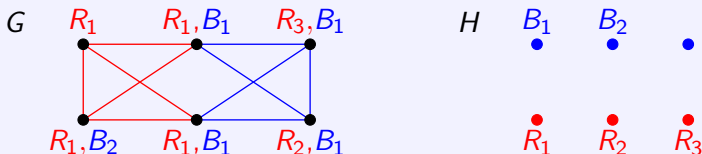


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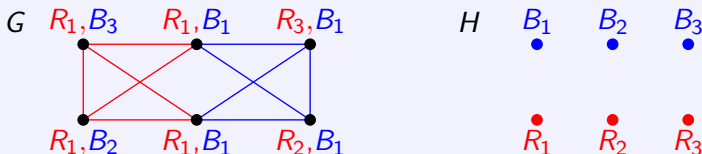


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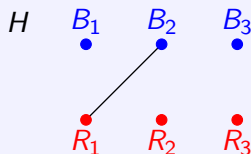
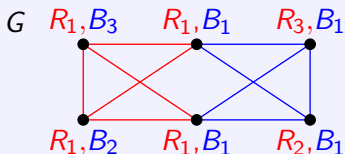


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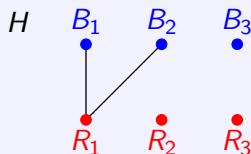
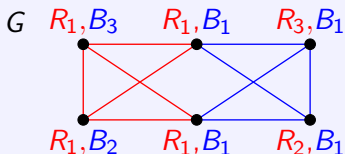


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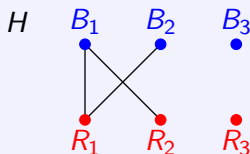
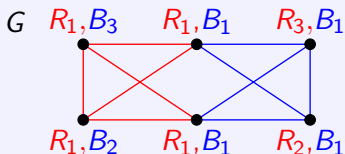


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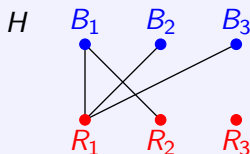
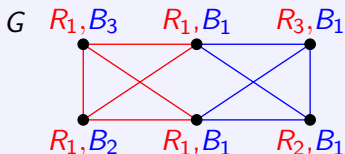


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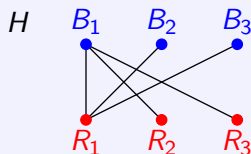
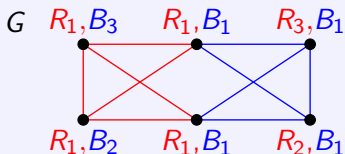


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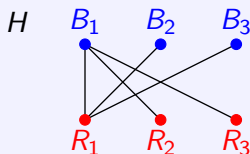
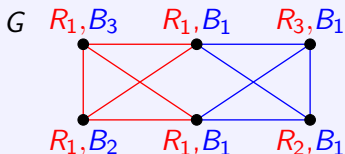


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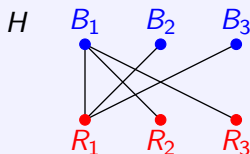
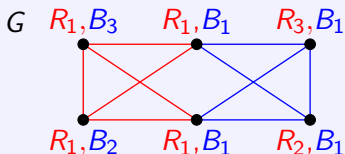


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If any k vertices in G have a common neighbour then $\text{tc}_r(G) \leq \text{hp}_r(k)$.

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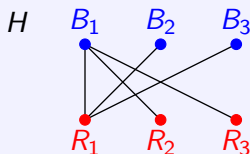
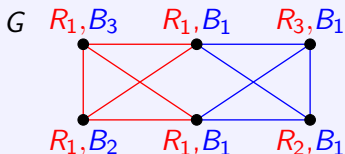


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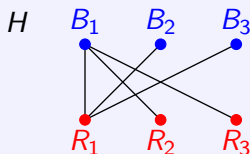
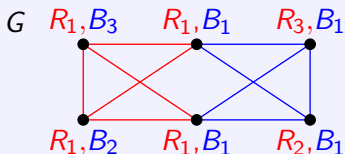
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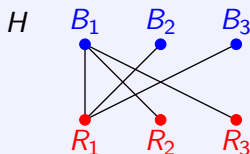
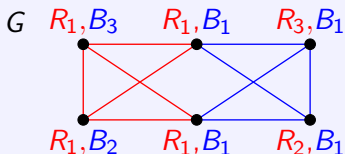
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