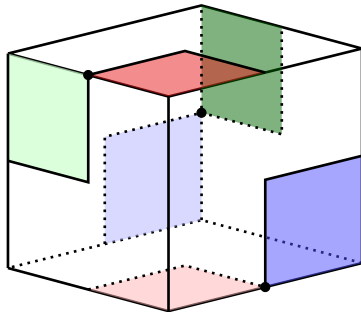


# Erdős-Szekeres theorem for multidimensional arrays

Matija Bucić

joint work with Benny Sudakov and Tuan Tran



## Theorem (Erdős-Szekeres, 1935)

*Any sequence of  $(n - 1)^2 + 1$  distinct real numbers contains a monotone subsequence of length  $n$ .*

## Theorem (Erdős-Szekeres, 1935)

*Any sequence of  $(n - 1)^2 + 1$  distinct real numbers contains a monotone subsequence of length  $n$ .*

3 2 1 6 5 4 9 8 7 10

# Erdős-Szekeres theorem

## Theorem (Erdős-Szekeres, 1935)

*Any sequence of  $(n - 1)^2 + 1$  distinct real numbers contains a monotone subsequence of length  $n$ .*

3 2 1 6 5 4 9 8 7 10

## Theorem (Erdős-Szekeres, 1935)

*Any sequence of  $(n - 1)^2 + 1$  distinct real numbers contains a monotone subsequence of length  $n$ .*

3 2 1 6 5 4 9 8 7 10

- Many very natural generalisations and extensions.

## Theorem (Erdős-Szekeres, 1935)

*Any sequence of  $(n - 1)^2 + 1$  distinct real numbers contains a monotone subsequence of length  $n$ .*

3 2 1 6 5 4 9 8 7 10

- Many very natural generalisations and extensions.
- Many different higher dimensional generalisations due to:

## Theorem (Erdős-Szekeres, 1935)

*Any sequence of  $(n - 1)^2 + 1$  distinct real numbers contains a monotone subsequence of length  $n$ .*

3 2 1 6 5 4 9 8 7 10

- Many very natural generalisations and extensions.
- Many different higher dimensional generalisations due to:  
Fishburn and Graham; Kruskal; Linial and Simkin; Szabó and Tardos,...

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?



# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

# Higher dimensional version?


- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3






# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

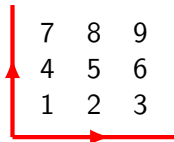


A 3x3 grid of numbers. The first column contains 7, 4, and 1. The second column contains 8, 5, and 2. The third column contains 9, 6, and 3. A red vertical line is positioned to the left of the grid, with an upward-pointing arrowhead at the level of the middle row.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



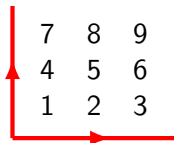
A 3x3 grid of numbers with red arrows indicating monotonicity. The grid contains the following numbers:

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

Red arrows point upwards along the first column and to the right along the first row, illustrating that both rows and columns are increasing.

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



3 2 1  
6 5 4  
9 8 7



# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

3	2	1
6	5	4
9	8	7

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

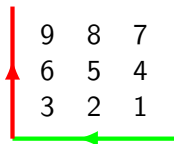
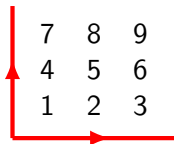
7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

3	2	1
6	5	4
9	8	7

9	8	7
6	5	4
3	2	1

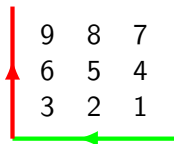
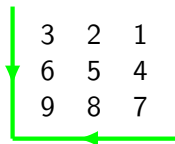
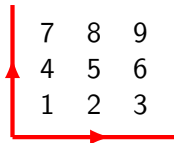
# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



# Higher dimensional version?

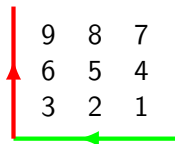
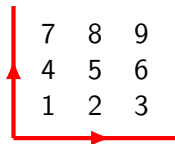
- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



$\begin{matrix} 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$   
Not monotone!

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way

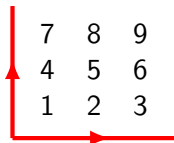


7	8	9
6	5	4
1	2	3

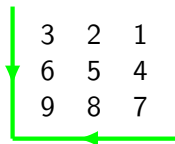
Not monotone!

# Higher dimensional version?

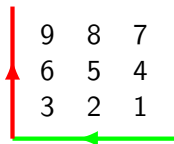
- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



3	2	1
6	5	4
9	8	7



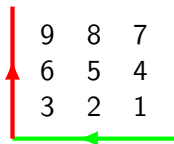
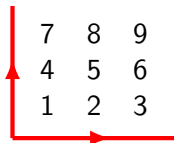
9	8	7
6	5	4
3	2	1

7	8	9
6	5	4
1	2	3

Not monotone!

# Higher dimensional version?

- What is a monotone 2D array?
- Fishburn and Graham:
  - ▶ all rows are monotone in the same way
  - ▶ all columns are monotone in the same way



7 8 9  
6 5 4  
1 2 3

Not monotone!

# Higher dimensional Erdős-Szekeres theorem

- A  $d$ -dimensional array is an injective function from  $\underbrace{A \times \dots \times A}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
where  $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$



# Higher dimensional Erdős-Szekeres theorem

- A  $d$ -dimensional array is an injective function from  $\underbrace{A \times \dots \times A}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  where  $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  and we say it has size  $|A|$ .

# Higher dimensional Erdős-Szekeres theorem

- A  $d$ -dimensional array is an injective function from  $\underbrace{A \times \dots \times A}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  where  $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  and we say it has size  $|A|$ .

## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*An array is monotone if for each dimension all the 1-dimensional subarrays along this dimension are monotone in the same way.*

# Higher dimensional Erdős-Szekeres theorem

- A  $d$ -dimensional array is an injective function from  $\underbrace{A \times \dots \times A}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  where  $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  and we say it has size  $|A|$ .

## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*An array is monotone if for each dimension all the 1-dimensional subarrays along this dimension are monotone in the same way.*

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

# Higher dimensional Erdős-Szekeres theorem

- A  $d$ -dimensional array is an injective function from  $\underbrace{A \times \dots \times A}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  where  $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  and we say it has size  $|A|$ .

## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*An array is monotone if for each dimension all the 1-dimensional subarrays along this dimension are monotone in the same way.*

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $M_d(n)$ .

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $M_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n))$  and



- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $M_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n))$  and
  - (ii)  $M_d(n)$  is upper bounded by an Ackermann type function.

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $M_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n))$  and
  - (ii)  $M_d(n)$  is upper bounded by an Ackermann type function.

Theorem 1 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $M_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n))$  and
  - (ii)  $M_d(n)$  is upper bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 1 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- (i)  $M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{2^n}}$ ,

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $M_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n))$  and
  - (ii)  $M_d(n)$  is upper bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 1 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- (i)  $M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{2^n}}$ ,
- (ii)  $M_3(n) \leq 2^{2^{2n^2}}$  and

- Erdős-Szekeres is precisely  $M_1(n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$ .
- A random ordering gives  $M_d(n) \geq n^{n^{d-1}}$
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $M_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n))$  and
  - (ii)  $M_d(n)$  is upper bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 1 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- (i)  $M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{2^n}}$ ,
- (ii)  $M_3(n) \leq 2^{2^{2n^2}}$  and
- (iii)  $M_d(n) \leq 2^{2^{2n^{d-1}}}$ , for  $d \geq 4$ .

# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9

# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9



# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9

# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9

- Let  $M'_d(n)$  be the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains an inconsistently monotone subarray of size  $n$ .

# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9

- Let  $M'_d(n)$  be the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains an inconsistently monotone subarray of size  $n$ .

## Theorem 2 (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For every  $d \geq 2$ , we have  $M'_d(n) \leq 2^{2^{(1+o(1))n}d-1}$ .

# Inconsistently monotone arrays.

## Definition

*An array is inconsistently monotone if all its 1D subarrays are monotone.*

8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9

- Let  $M'_d(n)$  be the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains an inconsistently monotone subarray of size  $n$ .

## Theorem 2 (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For every  $d \geq 2$ , we have  $M'_d(n) \leq 2^{2^{(1+o(1))n}d-1}$ .

# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .

# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing rows.

# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing rows.
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing columns.

# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing rows.
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing columns.

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

$$M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{(2+o(1))n}}.$$

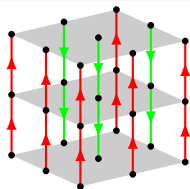


# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing rows.
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing columns.

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

$$M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{(2+o(1))n}}.$$

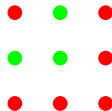
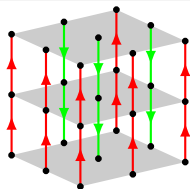


# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing rows.
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing columns.

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

$$M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{(2+o(1))n}}.$$

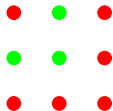
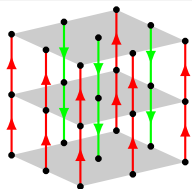


# From inconsistency to consistency

- Notice that  $M_2(n) \leq M'_2(2n - 1)$ .
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing rows.
  - ▶ Delete the less common of increasing/decreasing columns.

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

$$M_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{(2+o(1))n}}.$$



## Lemma (Grid Ramsey)

$\exists C = C(d, k) : \text{for } N \geq 2^{Cn^{d-1}}, \text{ any } k\text{-colouring of the } d\text{-dimensional } N \times \dots \times N \text{ grid contains a monochromatic subgrid of size } n \times \dots \times n.$

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

Proof.



## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .



## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

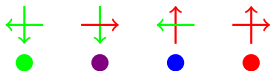


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.





## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



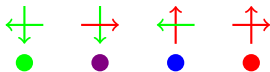
8	7	3
6	5	4
1	2	9



## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



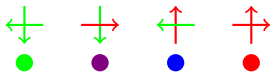
	8	7	3
	6	5	4
	1	2	9
			

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



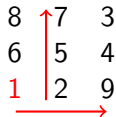
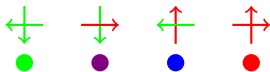
↑	8	7	3
	6	5	4
	1	2	9
	→		

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

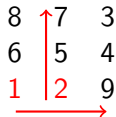
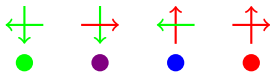


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

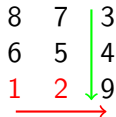
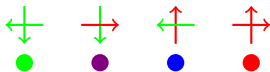


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

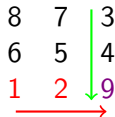
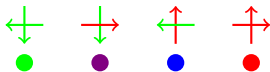


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

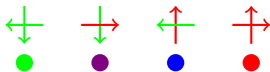



## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



	8	7	3
	6	5	4
			
	1	2	9

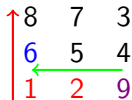
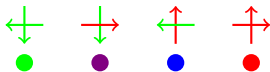


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

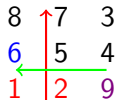
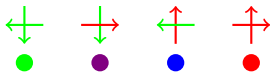


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

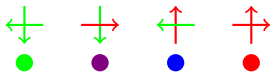


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



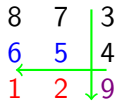
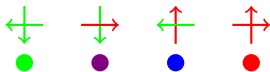
8	↑	7	3
6		5	4
←		→	
1		2	9

## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

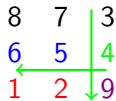
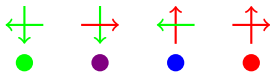


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

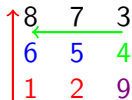
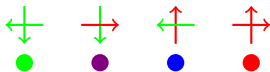


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

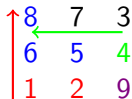
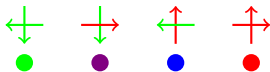


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

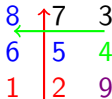
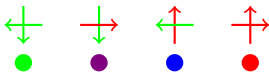


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



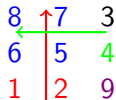
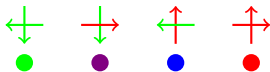


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

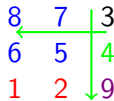
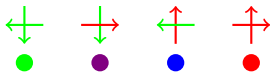


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.

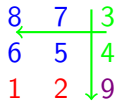
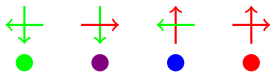


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.



## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.
- Grid Ramsey gives us a monochromatic  $n \times \dots \times n$  subarray, which is monotone by definition of our colouring. □

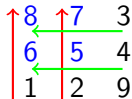
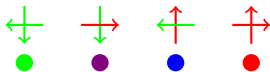


## Theorem (B., Sudakov, Tran)

For  $d \geq 3$  we have  $M_d(n) \leq M'_d(2^{C_d n^{d-1}})$ .

### Proof.

- Consider an inconsistently monotone array of size  $2^{C_d n^{d-1}} \times \dots \times 2^{C_d n^{d-1}}$ .
- Colour each entry into one of  $2^d$  many colours corresponding to the monotonicity pattern of 1D subarrays passing through it.
- Grid Ramsey gives us a monochromatic  $n \times \dots \times n$  subarray, which is monotone by definition of our colouring. □



# Lex-monotone arrays.

- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

# Lex-monotone arrays.

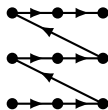
- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

# Lex-monotone arrays.

- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

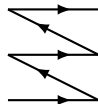




# Lex-monotone arrays.

- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

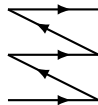
7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



# Lex-monotone arrays.

- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



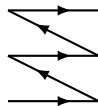
## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*An array is lex-monotone if we can permute the coordinates and reflect the array along some dimensions to obtain the lexicographic array.*

# Lex-monotone arrays.

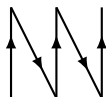
- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

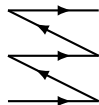
An array is *lex-monotone* if we can permute the coordinates and reflect the array along some dimensions to obtain the lexicographic array.



# Lex-monotone arrays.

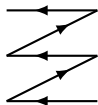
- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

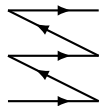
An array is *lex-monotone* if we can permute the coordinates and reflect the array along some dimensions to obtain the lexicographic array.



# Lex-monotone arrays.

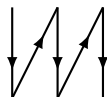
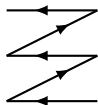
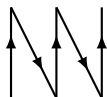
- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

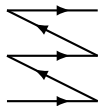
An array is *lex-monotone* if we can permute the coordinates and reflect the array along some dimensions to obtain the lexicographic array.



# Lex-monotone arrays.

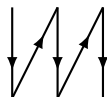
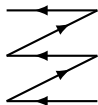
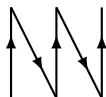
- An array is said to be *lexicographic* if for any two entries the one which has the larger position in the first coordinate in which they differ is larger.

7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3



## Definition (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

An array is *lex-monotone* if we can permute the coordinates and reflect the array along some dimensions to obtain the lexicographic array.



- There are  $d! \cdot 2^d$  different lex-monotone arrays of fixed size.

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .



## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{towr}_5(O(n^2))$  and

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n^2))$  and
  - (ii)  $L_d(n)$  is bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n^2))$  and
  - (ii)  $L_d(n)$  is bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 3 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n^2))$  and
  - (ii)  $L_d(n)$  is bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 3 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

(i)  $L_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{4n^2}}$ ,

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

*What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?*

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{tower}_5(O(n^2))$  and
  - (ii)  $L_d(n)$  is bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 3 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- (i)  $L_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{4n^2}}$ ,
- (ii)  $L_3(n) \leq 2^{2^{2^{2n}}}$  and

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{towr}_5(O(n^2))$  and
  - (ii)  $L_d(n)$  is bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 3 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- (i)  $L_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{4n^2}}$ ,
- (ii)  $L_3(n) \leq 2^{2^{2^{2n}}}$  and
- (iii)  $L_d(n) \leq \text{towr}_5(n^{d-2})$ , for  $d \geq 4$ .

## Question (Fishburn and Graham, 1993)

What is the smallest  $N$  such that any  $d$ -dimensional array of size  $N$  contains a lex-monotone subarray of size  $n$ ?

- We denote the answer to this question by  $L_d(n)$ .
- Fishburn and Graham show:
  - (i)  $L_2(n) \leq \text{towr}_5(O(n^2))$  and
  - (ii)  $L_d(n)$  is bounded by an Ackermann type function.

## Theorem 3 (B., Sudakov, Tran, 2019+)

- (i)  $L_2(n) \leq 2^{2^{4n^2}}$ ,
- (ii)  $L_3(n) \leq 2^{2^{2^{2n}}}$  and
- (iii)  $L_d(n) \leq \text{towr}_5(n^{d-2})$ , for  $d \geq 4$ .

- First find a big monotone array  $f$  and then lex-monotone one within  $f$ .



# Concluding remarks and open problems

- Finding (lex-)monotone subarrays is related to:
  - ▶ Finding long common monotone subsequences of permutations.
  - ▶ Ramsey type problems for vertex ordered graphs.
  - ▶ Canonical orderings of discrete structures.

# Concluding remarks and open problems

- Finding (lex-)monotone subarrays is related to:
  - ▶ Finding long common monotone subsequences of permutations.
  - ▶ Ramsey type problems for vertex ordered graphs.
  - ▶ Canonical orderings of discrete structures.

## Question

*Is  $M_2(n)$  exponential or double exponential?*

# Concluding remarks and open problems

- Finding (lex-)monotone subarrays is related to:
  - ▶ Finding long common monotone subsequences of permutations.
  - ▶ Ramsey type problems for vertex ordered graphs.
  - ▶ Canonical orderings of discrete structures.

## Question

*Is  $M_2(n)$  exponential or double exponential?*

## Question

*Is  $M_d(n)$  always at most double exponential in  $n$ ?*

