

ON COMPLETE SUBGRAPHS OF r -CHROMATIC GRAPHS

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Abstract

Denote by $G(p, q)$ a graph of p vertices and q edges.
 $K_r = G(r, \binom{r}{2})$ is the complete graph with r vertices and $K_r(t)$ is the complete r chromatic (i.e., r -partite) graph with t vertices in each color class. $G_r(n)$ denotes an r -chromatic graph, and $\delta(G)$ is the minimal degree of a vertex of graph G . Furthermore denote by $f_r(n)$ the smallest integer so that every $G_r(n)$ with $\delta(G_r(n)) > f_r(n)$ contains a K_r . It is easy to see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_r(n)/n = c_r$ exists. We show that $c_4 > 2 + \frac{1}{9}$ and $c_r \geq r - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2(r-2)}$ for $r > 4$. We prove that if $\delta(G_r(n)) \geq n + t$ then G contains at least t^3 triangles but does not have to contain more than $4t^3$ of them.

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On Complete Subgraphs of r -chromatic Graphs

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1. Introduction

Denote by $G(p,q)$ a graph of p vertices and q edges.

$K_r = G(r, \binom{r}{2})$ is the complete graph with r vertices and $K_r(t)$ is the complete r -chromatic (i.e., r -partite) graph with t vertices in each color class. $f(n; G(p,q))$ is the smallest integer for which every $G(n; f(n; G(p,q)))$ contains a $G(p,q)$ as a subgraph. In 1940, Turán [9] determined $f(n; K_r)$ for every $r \geq 3$ and thus started the theory of extremal problems on graphs. Recently many papers have been published in this area ([1],[2],[3],[4],[5],[6]).

In this paper we investigate r -chromatic graphs. We obtain some results that seem interesting to us and get many unsolved problems that we hope are both difficult and interesting.

$G_r(n)$ denotes an r -chromatic graph with color classes C_i , $|C_i| = n/r$, $i = 1, \dots, r$. Here and in the sequel $|X|$ denotes the number of elements in a set X . A q -set or q -tuple is a set with q elements. $e(G)$ is the number of edges of a graph G and $\delta(G)$ is the minimal degree of a vertex of G . As usual, $[x]$ is the largest integer not greater than x .

At the Oxford meeting on graph theory in 1972, P. Erdős [7] conjectured that if $\delta(G_r(n)) > (r-2)n/r + 1$ then $G_r(n)$ contains a K_r . Graver found a simple and ingenious proof for $r = 3$ but for $r \geq 4$ counterexamples were found. This discouraged further investigations but we hope to convince the reader that interesting and fruitful problems remain.

We prove that if $\delta(G_3(n)) \geq n+t$ then G contains at least t^3 triangles but does not have to contain more than $4t^3$ of them. For $n \geq 5t$ probably $4t^3$ is exact-but we prove this only for $t = 1$.

It is probably true that if $\delta(G_3(n)) > n + C n^{1/2}$ (C is a sufficiently large constant) then G contains a $K_3(2)$. We can prove only that $\delta(G_3(n)) > n + C n^{3/4}$ ensures the existence of a $K_3(2)$ subgraph of $G_3(n)$. More generally we obtain fairly accurate results on the magnitude of the largest $K_3(s)$ which every $G_3(n)$ with $\delta(G_3(n)) \geq n+t$ must contain, but many unsolved problems of a technical nature remain.

Our results on $G_r(n)$'s for $r > 3$ are much more fragmentary. Denote by $f_r(n)$ the smallest integer so that every $G_r(n)$ with $\delta(G_r(n)) > f_r(n)$ contains a K_r . It is easy to see that

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_r(n)/n = c_r$ exists. We show that $c_4 \geq 2 + \frac{1}{9}$ and

$c_r \geq r-2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2(r-2)}$ for $r > 4$. We conjecture $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} (c_r - r + 2) = \frac{1}{2}$.

It is surprising that this problem is difficult; perhaps we overlooked a simple approach. We can not even disprove $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} (c_r - r + 2) = 1$.

Analogously to the results of [6], though we can not determine c_r , we prove that every $G_r(n)$ with $\delta(G_r(n)) > (c_r + \epsilon)n$ contains at least ηn^r K_r 's. We do not obtain interesting results for $\delta(G_r(n)) \geq n+t$, $t = a(n)$ for $r \geq 4$ though we believe they exist. As a slight extension of Turán's theorem, we determine the minimal number of edges of a $G_r(n)$ that ensures the existence of a K_ℓ , $3 \leq \ell \leq r$.

2. 3-chromatic Graphs.

Recall that $G_3(n)$ is a 3-chromatic graph with color classes C_i , $|C_i| = n$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}_3$. For $x \in C_i$ let $D^+(x)$ (resp. $D^-(x)$) be the set of vertices of C_{i+1} (resp. C_{i-1}) that are joined to x . Put $d^+(x) = |D^+(x)|$, $d^-(x) = |D^-(x)|$. $d(x) = d^+(x) + d^-(x)$ is the degree of x in $G_3(n)$.

We shall frequently make use of the following trivial observation that we state as a lemma.

Lemma 1. Suppose $x \in C_i$, $y \in C_{i-1}$, and xy is an edge. Then there are at least

$$d^+(x) + d^-(y) - n$$

triangles containing the edge xy . There are at least

$$\sum_{y \in D^-(x)} (d^+(x) + d^-(y) - n)$$

triangles with vertex x , where $D^-(x) = D^-(x)$.

Theorem 1. Let $G = G_3(n)$ have minimal degree at least $n+1$. Then G contains at least $\min(4, n)$ triangles and this result is best possible.

Proof. Put $d_i^+ = \max\{d^+(x) : x \in C_i\}$, $d_i^- = \max\{d^-(x) : x \in C_i\}$. We can suppose without loss of generality that $d_1^+ > d_2^+$ and $d_1^+ \geq d_3^+$. Let $x_1 \in C_1$, $d^+(x_1) = d_1^+$. Note that $d^+(x) + d^-(x) \geq n+1$ for every vertex x .

Suppose $d_1^+ \leq n-1$ and let $z \in D^-(x_1)$. If $d^+(z) = n-1$ then by Lemma 1 there are at least 2 triangles with vertex z . If $d^+(z) < n-1$ then again by Lemma 1 at least 2 triangles of G contain the edge $x_1 z$. Thus at least 2 triangles contain each vertex of $D^-(x_1)$ so G has at least $2|D^-(x_1)| \geq 4$ triangles.

Suppose now that $d_1^+ = n$ and the theorem holds for smaller values of n . Let us assume that G does not contain triangles T_1, T_2 such that $d^+(x_i) = n$ for a vertex of T_i , $i = 1, 2$. Then Lemma 1 implies that $D^-(x_1)$ consists of a single vertex, say $D^-(x_1) = \{z_1\}$, and $d^+(z_1) = n$, $d^-(z_1) = 1$. Let $D^-(z_1) = \{y_1\}$. Then similarly $d^+(y_1) = n$ and $D^-(y_1) = \{x_1\}$, otherwise we have 2 triangles with the forbidden properties. Let $G' = G_{\geq (n-1)} = G - \{x_1, y_1, z_1\}$. In G' every vertex has degree at least n , so G' contains at least $n-1$ triangles and G contains at least n triangles. Thus, in proving the theorem, we can suppose without loss of generality that G contains triangles T_1, T_2 such that $d^+(x_i) = n$ for a vertex x_i of T_i , $i = 1, 2$. Analogously, we can assume that G contains triangles T'_1, T'_2 such that $d^-(x'_i) = n$ for a vertex x'_i of T'_i , $i = 1, 2$.

Let us show now that either these 4 triangles are all distinct or G contains at least n triangles. This will complete the proof of the assertion that G has at least $\min(4, n)$ triangles.

Let $x_1 x_2 x_3$ be a triangle of G , $x_i \in C_i$, $d^+(x_1) = n$. If $d^-(x_1) = n$ then for every edge yz , $y \in C_2$, $z \in C_3$, xyz is a triangle. As there are at least n such edges, G contains n triangles. If $d^-(x_2) = n$ then G contains at least n triangles with vertex x_3 . Finally if $d^-(x_3) = n$, G has n triangles containing the edge $x_1 x_3$. This completes the proof of the fact that G has at least $\min(4, n)$ triangles.

Let us prove now that the results are best possible. For $n = 1$ the triangle is the only graph satisfying the conditions. Suppose $G_{n-1} = G'_{\geq (n-1)}$ has minimal degree at least n (≥ 2) and contains

exactly $n-1$ triangles. Let the color classes of G_{n-1} be C'_i , $i \in \mathbb{Z}_3$. Construct a graph $G_n = G_3(n)$ as follows. Put $C_i = C'_i \cup \{x_i\}$ and join x_i to every vertex of C_{i+1} . Then G_n has the required properties and contains exactly n triangles.

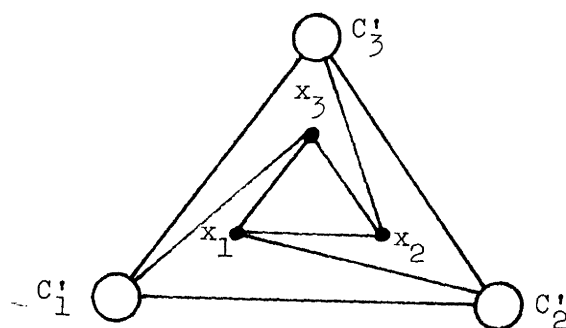


Figure 1

To complete the proof of Theorem 1 we show that for every $t > 1$ and $n \geq 5t$ there exists a tripartite graph $H(n,t) = G_3(n)$ with minimal degree $n-t$ that contains exactly $4t^3$ triangles. (For the proof of Theorem 1 the existence of the graphs $H(n,1)$, $n > 5$, is needed.)

We construct a graph $H(n,t)$ as follows. Let the color classes be C_i , $|C_i| = n$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}_3$.

Let $A_i \subset C_i$, $|A_i| = n-2k$, $B_i = C_i - A_i$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}_3$, and $B_1 = \bar{B}_2 \cup \bar{B}_3$, $|\bar{B}_j| = k$, $j = 2, 3$.

Join every vertex of A_1 to every vertex of $A_2 \cup A_3$, join every vertex of \bar{B}_j to every vertex of C_j , $j = 2, 3$, and join every vertex of B_i to every vertex of C_j for $i = 2$, $j = 3$ and $i = 3$, $j = 2$. Finally, join every vertex of \bar{B}_i to k arbitrary

vertices of A_j for $i = 2, j = 3$ and $i = 3, j = 2$. (In Figure 2, a continuous line denotes that all the vertices of the corresponding classes are joined, and a dotted line means that every vertex of \bar{B}_i is joined to k vertices of the other class.)

It is easily checked that the only triangles contained in $H(n, k)$ are of the form $x_i y_i z_j$, $x_i \in \bar{B}_i$, $y_i \in B_i$, $z_j \in A_j$, $i = 2, j = 3$ and $i = 3, j = 2$. This shows that $H(n, k)$ contains exactly $4k^3$ triangles. The proof of Theorem 1 is complete.

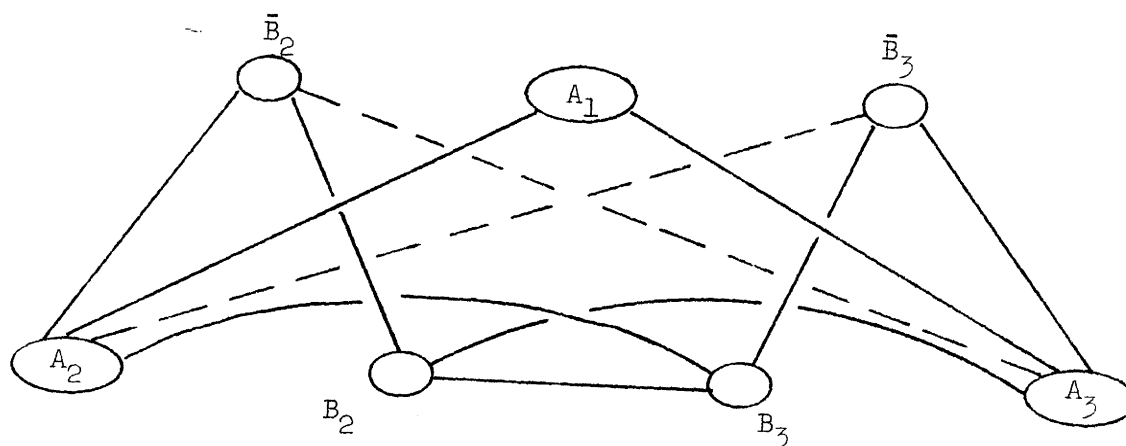


Figure 2

It is very likely that every graph $G_3(n)$, $n \geq 5t$, with minimal degree $n+t$ contains at least $4t^3$ triangles, i.e., that the graphs $H(n, t)$ have the minimal number of triangles with a given minimal degree. Though we can not show this, we can prove that t^3 is the proper order of the minimal number of triangles.

Theorem 2. Suppose every vertex of $G = G_3(n)$ has degree at least $n+t$, $t \leq n$. Then there are at least t^3 triangles in G .

Proof. We can suppose without loss of generality that for some subset T_1 of C_1 , $|T_1| = t$, we have

$$s = \sum_{x \in T_1} d^+(x) \geq \sum_{y \in T} d^+(y)$$

for all $T \subset C_i$, $|T| = t$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}_k$.

Note that $d^-(x) \geq n+t-d^+(x)$ for every vertex x . For $x \in C_1$ let $T_x \subset D^-(x)$, $|T_x| = t$. Then by Lemma 1 the number of triangles of G containing one vertex of T_1 is at least

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{x \in T_1} \sum_{y \in T_x} (d^+(x) + d^-(y) - n) \\ & \geq \sum_{x \in T_1} \sum_{y \in T_x} (t + d^+(x) - d^+(y)) > \sum_{x \in T_1} (t^2 + td^+(x) - \sum_{y \in T_x} d^+(y)) \\ & \geq \sum_{x \in T_1} (t^2 + td^+(x) - s) > t^3 + ts - ts = t^3. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2 will be used to show the existence of large subgraphs $K_3(s)$ in a $G_3(n)$, provided $\delta(G_3(n)) \geq n+t$. First we need a simple lemma.

Lemma 2. Let $X = \{1, \dots, N\}$, $Y = \{1, \dots, p\}$, $\sum_{i=1}^p |A_i| = pn$ and $(1-\alpha)wp \geq q$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, where N, p, q and r are natural numbers. Then there are q subsets A_1, \dots, A_q such that

$$\left| \bigcap_{t=1}^q A_{i_t} \right| \geq N(\alpha w)^q.$$

Proof. For $i \in X$ let $Y_i = \{j: i \in A_j, j \in Y\}$, $y_i = |Y_i|$. we say that a q -set τ of Y belongs to $i \in X$ if $i \in \bigcap_{j \in \tau} A_j$. Clearly $\binom{y_i}{q}$ q -sets belong to $i \in X$. As $\sum_{i=1}^N y_i \geq pwN$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \binom{y_i}{q} \geq N \binom{pw}{q} \geq N \binom{p}{q} \binom{wp}{q} / \binom{p}{q} \geq \binom{p}{q} N(\alpha w)^q.$$

Thus at least one q -set of Y belongs to at least $N(\alpha w)^q$ elements of X and this is exactly the assertion of the lemma.

The following immediate corollary is essentially a theorem of Kővári, Sós and Turán [8].

Corollary 1. Let $n^{1-1/s} \geq s$. Then every graph G with n vertices and at least $n^{2-1/s}$ edges contains a $K_2(s)$.

Proof. Let X be the set of vertices of G , let A_i be the set of vertices joined to the i -th vertex. Put $w = 2n^{-1/s}$, $\alpha = 1/2$, $q = s$, and apply the lemma.

Theorem 3. Suppose $\delta(G_3(n)) \geq nt$, and s is an integer and

$s \leq \left[\left(\frac{\log 2n}{\log n - \log t + (\log 2)/3} \right)^{1/2} \right]$. Then $G_3(n)$ contains a $K_s(s)$.

Proof. Let $Y = C_1 = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and let X be the set of n^2 pairs (x, y) , $x \in C_2$, $y \in C_3$. Let A_i be the set of pairs $(x, y) \in X$ for which (i, x, y) is a triangle of $G_3(n)$. As by Theorem 2 the graph contains at least t^3 triangles, Lemma 2 implies that there exist s vertices of C_1 , say $1, 2, \dots, s$, such that

$$|E| = \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^s A_i \right| \geq n^2 (t^3 / (2n^3))^s \geq (2n)^{2-1/s}$$

Thus, by Corollary 1, the graph with vertex set $C_2 \cup C_3$ and edge set E contains a $K_2(s)$. This $K_2(s)$ and the vertices $1, 2, \dots, s$ of C_1 form a $K_3(s)$ of $G_3(n)$, as claimed.

Corollary 2. Let $n > 2^8$ and suppose $\delta(G_3(n)) \geq n + 2^{-1/2} n^{3/4}$. Then $G_3(n)$ contains a $K_3(2)$.

As we remarked in the introduction, it seems likely that already $\delta(G_3(n)) > n + cn^{1/2}$ ensures that $G_3(n)$ contains a $K_3(2)$.

Theorem 4. Suppose $\delta(G_3(n)) > n + t$. Let $s = \left\lfloor \frac{\log 2n}{3(\log 2n - \log t)} \right\rfloor$ and

$$s \leq \min \left\{ \frac{t^3}{4n^2} 2^{-2s}, \frac{t^3}{4n^3} s \right\}$$

Then $G_3(n)$ contains a $K_3(s)$.

Proof. The graph $G_3(n)$ contains at least t^3 triangles. Thus there are at least $\frac{t^3}{2n}$ edges xy , $x \in C_2$, $y \in C_3$, such that each of them is on at least $\frac{t^3}{2n^2}$ triangles. Let H be the subgraph spanned by the set E of the edges. Then, by Corollary 1, H contains a $K = K_2(s)$, say with color classes $C_2^* \subset C_2$ and $C_3^* \subset C_3$, since

$$(2n)^{2-1/s} \leq \frac{t^3}{2n}.$$

Let us say that a vertex $x \in C_1$ and an edge e of K correspond to each other if a triangle of $G_3(n)$ contains both of them. As by the construction at least $\frac{t^3}{2n^2}$ vertices correspond to an edge of K , there is a set $C_1^* \subset C_1$, $|C_1^*| \geq \frac{t^3}{4n^3} s^2$ edges of K .

Look at a vertex $x \in C_1^*$ and at the endvertices of the edges to which it corresponds. The set of endvertices can be chosen in at most 2^{2S} ways so there is a set $B_1 \subset C_1^*$ of at least

$$\frac{t^3}{4n^2} 2^{-2S} > s$$

vertices which correspond to the same endvertex set $B_2 \cup B_3$, $B_2 \subset C_2^*$, $B_3 \subset C_3^*$. Clearly

$$\min(|B_2|, |B_3|) \geq \frac{t^3}{4n^3} s^2/s = \frac{t^3 s}{4n^3} > s,$$

and $G_3(n)$ contains the complete tripartite graph with vertex classes B_1, B_2, B_3 .

Corollary 3. Let $\delta(G_3(n)) \geq n^\alpha$, where $c > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$

are constants. Then there is a constant $C = C(c, \alpha)$ for which $G_3(n)$ contains a $K_3(s)$ with $s \geq C(\log n)^{1-3\alpha} / \log \log n$.

3. r-chromatic Graphs.

Let now $G_r(n)$ be an r -chromatic graph with color classes C_i , $|C_i| = n/r$, $i = 1, \dots, r$. One could hope (see [7]) that if every vertex of a $G_r(n)$ is of degree at least $(r-2)n/r$ then the graph contains a K_r . However, this is not true for $r \geq 4$ and sufficiently large values of n .

Let $n = qk$, $k \geq 1$, and construct a graph $F_4(n) = G_4(n)$ as follows. Let $C_1 = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3$, $|X_1| = k$, $|X_2| = |X_3| = 4k$, $C_i = A_i \cup B_i$, $|A_i| = 8k$, $|B_i| = k$, $i = 2, 3$, and $C_4 = A_4 \cup B_4$,

$|A_4| = 2k$, $|B_4| = 7k$. Join every vertex of X_1 to every vertex of $A_2 \cup A_3 \cup C_4$; join every vertex of X_i to every vertex of $C_i \cup A_j \cup A_4$, $i, j = 2, 3$, $i \neq j$; join every vertex of A_4 to every vertex of $A_2 \cup A_3$; join every vertex of B_4 to every vertex of $C_2 \cup C_3$; and, finally join every vertex of A_i to every vertex of B_j , $i, j = 2, 3$, $i \neq j$. The obtained graph is $F_4(n)$ (see Figure 3).

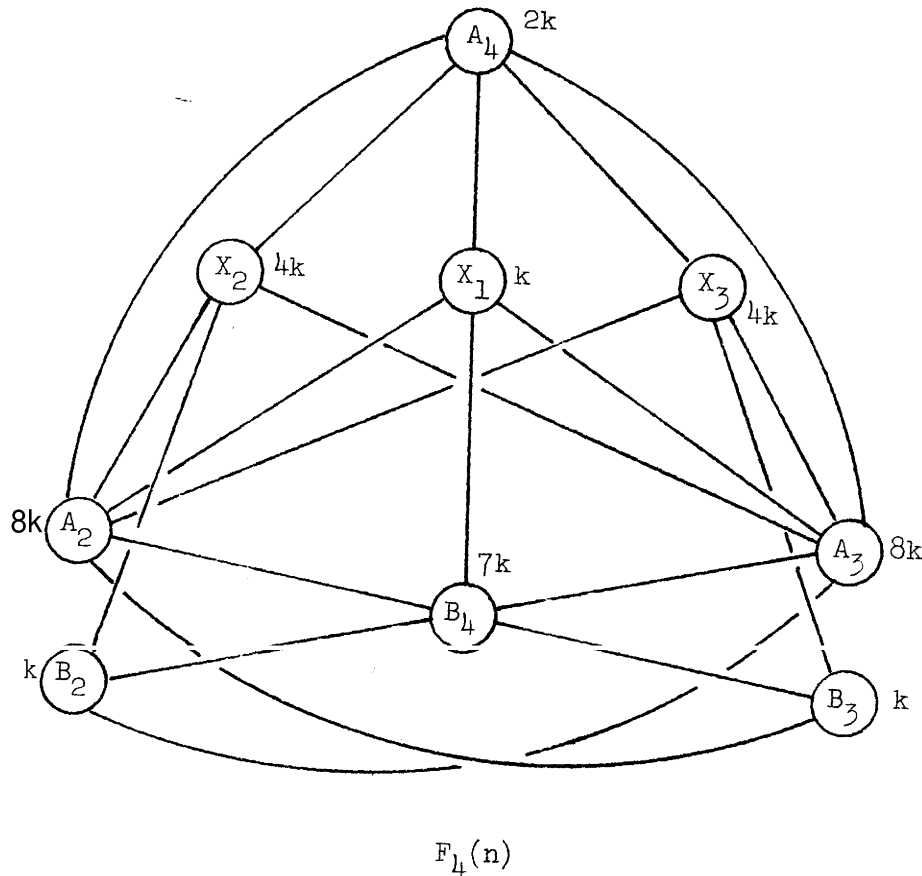


Figure 3

Clearly every vertex of $F_4(n)$ has degree at least $19k = 2 + \frac{1}{9}n$. Furthermore, the triangles in $F_4(n) - C_4$ are of the form xyz , where $x \in X_2$, $y \in B_2$, $z \in A_3$ or $x \in X_3$, $y \in A_3$, $z \in B_2$. As no vertex of C_4 is joined to all 3 vertices of such a triangle, $F_4(n)$ does not contain a K_4 . This example shows that if the minimal degree in a $G_4(n)$ is at least $2 + \frac{1}{9}n$ then $G_4(n)$ does not necessarily contain a K_4 .

Let now $r \geq 5$, $k \geq 1$ and $n = 2(r-2)k$. Construct a graph $F_r(n) = G_r(n)$ as follows. Let $C_i = A_i \cup B_i$, $|A_i| = |B_i| = (r-2)k = n/2$, let $C_{r-1} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{r-2} A_j$, $|A_j| = 2k$, $C_r = \bigcup_{j=1}^{r-2} B_j$, $|B_j| = 2k$, $i, j = 1, \dots, r-2$. Join two vertices of $\bigcup_{i=1}^r C_i$ that are in different classes unless one vertex is in A_i and the other in $B_{i+1} \cup A^1$, or one vertex is in B_i and the other in $A_{i+1} \cup B^1$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, where $A_{r+1} \equiv A_1$, $B_{r+1} \equiv B_1$. In the obtained graph $F_r(n)$ clearly every vertex has degree at least $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{r-2}$. Furthermore, if $K = K_{r-2} \subset F_r(n) - C_{r-1} \cup C_r$ then either each A_i ($i = 1, \dots, r-2$) or each B_i ($i = 1, \dots, r-2$) contains a vertex of K . As no vertex of C_{r-1} is joined to a vertex in each A_i ($i = 1, \dots, r-2$) and no vertex of C_r is joined to a vertex in each B_i ($i = 1, \dots, r-2$), the graph $F_r(n)$ does not contain a K_r .

Denote by $t_r(n)$ the maximum number of edges of a k -chromatic graph. Turán's theorem [9] states that $f(n, K_p) = t_{p-1}(n) + 1$. This result has the following immediate extension to r -chromatic graphs.

Theorem 5. $\max\{e(G_r(n)) : G_r(n) \not\supset K_p\} = t_{p-1}(r)n^2$

Proof. Suppose $G = G_r(n)$ does not contain a K_p . Let H be a subgraph of G spanned by r vertices of different classes. Then H contains at most $t_{p-1}(r)$ edges. Furthermore, there are n^r such subgraphs H and every edge of G is contained in n^{r-2} of them. Thus G has at most $t_{p-1}(r)n^2$ edges.

The graph $G_r(n)$ obtained from a maximal $(p-1)$ -chromatic graph by replacing each vertex by a set of n vertices has exactly $t_{p-1}(r)n^2$ edges and does not contain a K_p .

Corollary 4. Suppose $\delta(G_r(n)) \geq 6$. If $t_{p-1}(r)n < \frac{r^6}{2}$ then

$G_r(n)$ contains a K_p . In particular, $f_r(n) \leq (r-2 + \frac{r-2}{r})n$ so

$$C_r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_r(n)/n < r-2 + \frac{r-2}{r}.$$

Theorem 6. Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $\delta(G_r(n)) \geq (c_r + \epsilon)n$. Then there is a constant $\delta_\epsilon > 0$, depending only on ϵ , such that $G_r(n)$ contains at least $\delta_\epsilon n^r$ K_r 's.

Proof. Let $m > m_0(\epsilon)$ be an integer. We shall prove that for all but $\eta \binom{n}{m}^r$ ($\eta > 0$ is independent of m) choices of m -tuples from the sets C_i the subgraph $G_r(m)$ of $G_r(n)$ spanned by the r m -tuples contains a K_r . (The total number of choices of the m -tuples is $\binom{n}{m}^r$.) This assertion naturally implies that our graph contains at least

$$(1-\eta) \binom{n}{m}^r / \left(\frac{n-1}{m-1}\right)^r = (1+o(1))(1-\eta)n^r / m^r \quad (*)$$

K_r 's since at least $(1-\eta) \binom{n}{m}^r$ K_r 's are obtained and each of them occurs $\binom{n-1}{m-1}$ times. The relation (*) of course proves Theorem 6.

Let $x \in C_i$. Suppose x is joined to $c_j^{(x)}$ vertices of C_j , $j \neq i$. As $c_j^{(x)} > r-2$, $\sum_j c_j^{(x)} > c > 0$ for absolute constant c .

Call an m -tuple in C_j bad with respect to x if fewer than

$(c_j^{(x)} - \frac{\epsilon}{2r})m$ of the vertices of our m -tuple are joined to x .

A simple and well known argument using inequalities of binomial coefficients gives that the number of bad m -tuples with respect to x is less than $(1-\eta)^m \binom{n}{m}$, where $\eta = \eta(\epsilon, c) > 0$ is independent of m .

We call a vertex x and a bad m -tuple with respect to x a bad pair. Observe that if $\bigcup_{i=1}^r A_i$ ($A_i \subset C_i$, $|A_i| = m$) does not contain a bad pair then the subgraph spanned by $\bigcup_{i=1}^r A_i$ contains a K_r since each of its vertices has degree greater than $(c_r + \epsilon/2)m > f_r(m)$ if $m > m_0(\epsilon)$. We now estimate by an averaging process the number of $\{A_i\}_1^r$ without a bad pair.

If (x, A_i) , $x \in C_n$, is a bad pair there are clearly $\binom{n-1}{m-1} \binom{n}{m}^{r-2}$ sets $\{A_j\}_1^r$ which contain the bad pair. Thus if there are $\gamma \binom{n}{m}$ families $\{A_j\}_{j=1}^r$, $|A_j| = m$, $A_j \subset C_j$, $1 \leq j \leq r$, which contain a bad pair then the number of bad pairs is at least

$$\gamma \binom{n}{m}^r \binom{n-1}{m-1} \binom{n}{m}^{r-2} = \gamma \frac{n}{m} \binom{n}{m}.$$

On the other hand to a given vertex x there are fewer than $r(1-\eta)^m \binom{n}{m}$ bad sets thus the number of bad pairs is less than

$$nr^2(1-\eta)^m \binom{n}{m}.$$

Thus

$$\gamma < r^2_m(1-\eta)^m ,$$

which proves our theorem.

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