

PAPER 14

COMBINATORICS

*Attempt no more than **THREE** questions.*

*There are **FOUR** questions in total.*

*The questions carry equal weight.*

**STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS**

*Cover sheet  
Treasury Tag  
Script paper*

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS**

*None*

<p><b>You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages until instructed to do so by the Invigilator.</b></p>
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**1** Let  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{P}[n]$  be an antichain. Prove that  $\sum_{r=0}^n |\mathcal{A} \cap [n]^{(r)}| / \binom{n}{r} \leq 1$ .

Let  $a, x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^k$  satisfy  $\|x_i\| \geq 1$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Show that at most  $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$  of the  $2^n$  sums  $\sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i x_i$ ,  $\epsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ , lie in the open ball with centre  $a$  and radius 1.

Suppose now that  $k = 1$ . What is the greatest number of these sums that can lie in the open ball with centre  $a$  and radius 2?

**2** A family  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{P}[n]$  is *t-intersecting* if  $|A \cap B| \geq t$  whenever  $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ . State and prove an upper bound on the size of a *t-intersecting* family, and verify that it can be attained. (You may assume the Erdős-Ko-Rado theorem.)

Does every maximal 1-intersecting family attain the bound (for  $t = 1$ )? Does every maximal 2-intersecting family attain the bound (for  $t = 2$ )?

**3** Define the *Shannon capacity*  $c(G)$  of a graph  $G$ , and show that  $c(G^2) = c(G)^2$ .

Define an *orthonormal representation* of  $G$ , and the *Lovász  $\theta$ -function*  $\theta(G)$ .

Prove that  $c(G) \leq \theta(G)$ , and deduce that  $c(C_5) = \sqrt{5}$ .

**4** Prove that the Shannon capacity  $c(G \sqcup \overline{G})$  of the disjoint union of the graph  $G$  and its complement satisfies  $c(G \sqcup \overline{G}) \geq \sqrt{2n}$ , where  $n = |G|$ .

Define a *representation* of  $G$  over a space  $M$  of polynomials, and prove that, if  $G$  has such a representation, then  $c(G) \leq \dim M$ .

Define a graph  $G$  such that  $c(G \sqcup \overline{G}) > c(G) + c(\overline{G})$ , and justify your claim.

**END OF PAPER**