



Loose Hamilton cycles in hypergraphs

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ABSTRACT

We prove that any k -uniform hypergraph on n vertices with minimum degree at least $\frac{n}{2(k-1)} + o(n)$ contains a loose Hamilton cycle. The proof strategy is similar to that used by Kühn and Osthus for the 3-uniform case. Though some additional difficulties arise in the k -uniform case, our argument here is considerably simplified by applying the recent hypergraph blow-up lemma of Keevash.

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1. Introduction

A fundamental theorem of Dirac [3] states that any graph on n vertices with minimum degree at least $n/2$ contains a Hamilton cycle. A natural question is whether this theorem can be extended to hypergraphs.

For this, we first need to extend the notions of minimum degree and of Hamilton cycles to hypergraphs. A k -uniform hypergraph or k -graph H consists of a vertex set V and a set of edges each consisting of k vertices. We will often identify H with its edge set and write $e \in H$ if e is an edge of H . Given a k -graph H , we say that a set of $k-1$ vertices $T \in \binom{V}{k-1}$ has neighbourhood $N_H(T) = \{x \in V : \{x\} \cup T \in H\}$. The degree of T is $d_{k-1}(T) = |N_H(T)|$. The minimum degree of H is the minimum size of such a neighbourhood, that is, $\delta_{k-1}(H) = \min \{d_{k-1}(T) : T \in \binom{V}{k-1}\}$.

We say that a k -graph C is a cycle of order n if its vertices can be given a cyclic ordering v_1, \dots, v_n so that every consecutive pair v_i, v_{i+1} lies in an edge of C and every edge of C consists of k consecutive vertices. A cycle of order n is tight if every set of k consecutive vertices forms an edge; it is loose if every pair of adjacent edges intersects in a single vertex, with the possible exception of one pair of edges, which may intersect in more than one vertex. This final condition allows us to consider loose cycles whose order is not a multiple of $k-1$. Fig. 1 shows the structure of each of these cycle types. A Hamilton cycle in a k -graph H is a sub- k -graph of H which is a cycle containing every vertex of H .

Rödl et al. [10,11] showed that for any $\eta > 0$ there is an n_0 so that if $n > n_0$ then any k -graph H on n vertices with minimum degree $\delta_{k-1}(H) \geq n/2 + \eta n$ contains a tight Hamilton cycle (this improved an earlier bound by Katona and Kierstead [6]). They gave a construction which shows that this result is best possible up to the error term ηn . In this paper, we prove the analogous result for loose Hamilton cycles.

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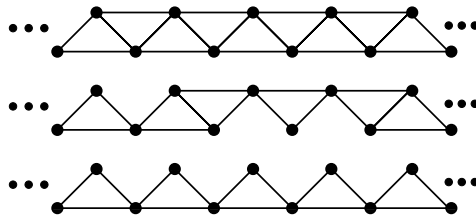


Fig. 1. Segments of a tight cycle (top), a generic cycle (middle) and a loose cycle (bottom).

Theorem 1.1. For all $k \geq 3$ and any $\eta > 0$ there exists n_0 so that if $n > n_0$ then any k -graph H on n vertices with $\delta_{k-1}(H) > (\frac{1}{2(k-1)} + \eta)n$ contains a loose Hamilton cycle.

The case when $k = 3$ was proved by Kühn and Osthus [9]. We will use a similar method of proof for general k -graphs, but this will be greatly simplified by the use of the recent blow-up lemma of Keevash [7].

Proposition 2.1 shows that Theorem 1.1 is best possible up to the error term ηn . In fact, Proposition 2.1 actually tells us more than this, namely that up to the error term, this minimum degree condition is best possible to ensure the existence of any (not necessarily loose) Hamilton cycle in H . This means that the minimum degree needed to ensure the existence of a Hamilton cycle in a k -graph of order n is $\frac{n}{2(k-1)} + o(n)$.

Whilst finalizing this paper we learnt that Hàn and Schacht [5] independently and simultaneously proved Theorem 1.1, using a different approach. The result in [5] also covers the notion of a k -uniform ℓ -cycle for $\ell < k/2$ (here one requires consecutive edges to intersect in precisely ℓ vertices). More recently Kühn et al. [8] further developed the method of Hàn and Schacht to include all ℓ such that $k - \ell \nmid k$ (the remaining values of ℓ are covered by the results of Rödl et al. [10,11]).

There is also the notion of a *Berge-cycle*, which consists of a sequence of vertices where each pair of consecutive vertices is contained in a common edge. This is less restrictive than the cycles considered in this paper. Hamiltonian Berge-cycles were studied in [2].

2. Extremal example and outline of the proof

The next proposition shows that Theorem 1.1 is best possible, up to the error term ηn .

Proposition 2.1. For all integers $k \geq 3$ and $n \geq 2k - 1$, there exists a k -graph H on n vertices such that $\delta_{k-1}(H) \geq \lceil \frac{n}{2k-2} \rceil - 1$ but H does not contain a Hamilton cycle.

Proof. Let V_1 and V_2 be disjoint sets of size $\lceil \frac{n}{2k-2} \rceil - 1$ and $n - \lceil \frac{n}{2k-2} \rceil + 1$ respectively. Let H be the k -graph on the vertex set $V = V_1 \cup V_2$, with $e \in \binom{V}{k}$ an edge if and only if $e \cap V_1 \neq \emptyset$, that is, if e contains at least one vertex from V_1 . Then H has minimum degree $\delta_{k-1}(H) = \lceil \frac{n}{2k-2} \rceil - 1$. However, any cyclic ordering of the vertices of H must contain $2k - 2$ consecutive vertices v_1, \dots, v_{2k-2} from V_2 , but then v_{k-1} and v_k cannot be contained in a common edge consisting of k consecutive vertices, and so H cannot contain a Hamilton cycle. \square

In our proof of Theorem 1.1 we construct the loose Hamilton cycle by finding several paths and joining them into a spanning cycle. Here a k -graph P is a *path* if its vertices can be given a linear ordering such that every edge of P consists of k consecutive vertices, and so that every pair of consecutive vertices of P lie in an edge of P . Similarly as for cycles, we say that a path P is *loose* if edges of P intersect in at most one vertex. The ordering of the vertices of P naturally gives an ordering of the edges of P . We say that any vertex of P which lies in the initial edge of P , but not the second edge of P , is an *initial vertex*. Similarly, any vertex of P which lies in the final edge of P but not the penultimate edge is a *final vertex*. Also, we refer to vertices of P which lie in more than one edge of P as *link vertices*. Thus, for example, a loose path P has $k - 1$ initial vertices, $k - 1$ final vertices, and one link vertex in each pair of consecutive edges.

In Section 3, we shall introduce various ideas we will need in the proof of Theorem 1.1. In particular, we will state a version of the hypergraph regularity lemma due to Rödl and Schacht [12] and Theorem 3.3 due to Keevash [7]. The latter provides a useful way of applying the hypergraph blow-up lemma. In Section 4, we shall prove various auxiliary results, including a result on finding loose paths in complete k -partite k -graphs, and an approximate minimum degree condition to guarantee a near-perfect packing of H with a particular k -graph \mathcal{A}_k . Finally, in Section 5 we shall prove Theorem 1.1 as follows.

2.1. Imposing structure on H

In Section 5.1 we use the hypergraph regularity lemma to split H into k -partite k -graphs H^i on disjoint vertex sets X^i . These k -graphs H^i will be suitable for embedding almost spanning loose paths, and all the vertices of H not contained in any of the X^i will be included in an ‘exceptional’ loose path L_e (actually, if $|V(H)|$ is not divisible by $k - 1$, then L_e will contain two consecutive edges which intersect in more than one vertex). The requirement that H^i contains an almost spanning loose

path means that the vertex classes of the H^i must have suitable size. We achieve this by first defining a suitable ‘reduced k -graph’ R of H . Then we cover almost all vertices of R by copies of a suitable auxiliary k -graph \mathcal{A}_k . For each copy of \mathcal{A}_k , the corresponding sub- k -graph of H is then split into the same number of disjoint H^i .

2.2. The linking strategy

In Section 5.3 we shall use the structure imposed on H to find a Hamilton cycle in H by the following process.

- (a) The k -graphs H^i are connected by means of a walk $W = e_1, \dots, e_\ell$ in the ‘supplementary graph’. This graph (which we will define in Section 5.2) has vertices $1, \dots, t'$ corresponding to the k -graphs H^i .
- (b) Using Lemma 5.2, each edge e_j of W is used to create a short ‘connecting’ loose path L_j in H joining two different H^i 's.
- (c) L_e and the paths L_j are extended to ‘prepaths’ (these can be thought of as a path minus an initial vertex and a final vertex) $L_e^* = I_0 L_e F_0$ and $L_j^* = I_j L_j F_j$, where I_0, F_0 and all I_j, F_j are sets of size $k - 2$. These prepaths have the property that there are large sets I'_j and F'_j such that L_j^* can be extended to a loose path by adding any vertex of I'_j as an initial vertex and any vertex of F'_j as a final vertex. Similarly there are large sets I'_{j+1} and F'_0 so that L_e^* can be extended to a path by adding any vertex of I'_{j+1} as an initial vertex and any vertex of F'_0 as a final vertex. I'_{j+1} and F'_j both lie in the same H^i (for all $j = 0, \dots, \ell$).
- (d) For each H^i and for all those pairs I'_{j+1}, F'_j which lie in H^i , we choose a loose path L'_{j+1} inside H^i from F'_j to I'_{j+1} . For each i , we will use the hypergraph blow-up lemma (in the form of Theorem 3.3) to ensure that together all those L'_j which lie in H^i use all the remaining vertices of H^i .
- (e) The loose Hamilton cycle is then the concatenation $L_e^* L'_1 L_1^* \dots L'_\ell L_\ell^* L'_{\ell+1}$.

2.3. Controlling divisibility

Note that the number of vertices of a loose path is 1 modulo $k - 1$. So in order to apply Theorem 3.3 to obtain spanning loose paths in a subgraph of H^i , we need this subgraph to satisfy this condition. So we choose our paths sequentially to satisfy the following congruences modulo $k - 1$.

- (a) L_e is chosen with $|V(H) \setminus V(L_e)| \equiv -1$.
- (b) Let $X^i(j - 1)$ be the subset of X^i obtained by removing $V(L_1), \dots, V(L_{j-1})$. (All the X^i will be disjoint from $V(L_e)$.) Let d_i be the number of times that W visits H^i . When choosing L_j , for every X^i it traverses (except the final one) we arrange to intersect $X^i(j - 1)$ in a set of size $\equiv t_i(j) \equiv |X^i(j - 1)| + d_i$ (the size modulo $k - 1$ of the intersection of L_j with the final X^i it traverses is then determined by the sizes of the other intersections). The choice of L_e in (a) ensures that after all L_j have been picked, the remaining part $X^i(\ell)$ of X^i has size $\equiv -d_i$.
- (c) Each L_j is extended to a prepath L_j^* by adding I_j and F_j . Similarly, L_e is extended into a prepath L_e^* by adding I_0 and F_0 . Now the remaining part of X^i has size $\equiv d_i$.
- (d) It remains to select d_i paths L'_j within each X^i : each uses $\equiv 1$ vertices, so the divisibility conditions are satisfied.

3. Regularity and the blow-up lemma

3.1. Graphs and complexes

We begin with some notation. By $[r]$ we denote the set of integers from 1 to r . For a set A , we use $\binom{A}{k}$ to denote the collection of subsets of A of size k , and similarly $\binom{A}{\leq k}$ to denote the collection of non-empty subsets of A of size at most k . We write $x = y \pm z$ to mean that $y - z \leq x \leq y + z$. We shall omit floors and ceilings throughout this paper whenever they do not affect the argument.

A hypergraph H consists of a vertex set $V(H)$ and an edge set, such that each edge e of the hypergraph satisfies $e \subseteq V(H)$. So a k -graph as defined in Section 1 is a hypergraph in which all the edges are of size k . We say that a hypergraph H is a k -complex if every edge has size at most k and H forms a simplicial complex, that is, if $e_1 \in H$ and $e_2 \subseteq e_1$ then $e_2 \in H$. As for k -graphs we identify a hypergraph H with the set of its edges. So $|H|$ is the number of edges in H , and if G and H are hypergraphs then $G \setminus H$ is formed by removing from G any edge which also lies in H . If H is a hypergraph with vertex set V then for any $V' \subseteq V$ the restriction $H[V']$ of H to V' is defined to have vertex set V' and all edges of H which are contained in V' as edges. Also, for any hypergraphs G and H we define $G - H$ to be the hypergraph $G[V(G) \setminus V(H)]$.

We say that a hypergraph H is r -partite if its vertex set X is divided into r pairwise-disjoint parts X_1, \dots, X_r , in such a way that for any edge $e \in H$, $|e \cap X_i| \leq 1$ for each i . We call the X_i the vertex classes of H and say that the partition X_1, \dots, X_r of X is equitable if all the X_i have the same size. We say that a set $A \subseteq X$ is r -partite if $|A \cap X_i| \leq 1$ for each i . So every edge of an r -partite hypergraph is r -partite. In the same way we may also speak of r -partite k -graphs and r -partite k -complexes. Given a k -graph H , we define a k -complex $H^\leq = \{e_1: e_1 \subseteq e_2 \text{ and } e_2 \in H\}$ and a $(k - 1)$ -complex $H^< = \{e_1: e_1 \subset e_2 \text{ and } e_2 \in H\}$. Conversely, for a k -complex H we define the k -graph $H_=$ to be the ‘top level’ of H , i.e. $H_= = \{e \in H: |e| = k\}$. (Here $V(H) = V(H^\leq) = V(H^<) = V(H_=)$.)

Given a k -graph G and a set W of vertices of G , we denote by $G[W]$ the sub- k -graph of G obtained by removing all vertices and edges not contained in W (in this case, we say G is *restricted to W*). For a k -graph G and a sub- k -graph $H \subseteq G$ write $G - H$ for $G[V(G) \setminus V(H)]$.

Let X_1, \dots, X_r be pairwise-disjoint sets of vertices, and let $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$. Given $A \in \binom{[r]}{\leq k}$, we write $K_A(X)$ for the complete $|A|$ -partite $|A|$ -graph whose vertex classes are all the X_i with $i \in A$. The *index* of an r -partite subset S of X is $i(S) = \{i \in [r] : S \cap X_i \neq \emptyset\}$. Furthermore, given any set $B \subseteq i(S)$, we write $S_B = S \cap \bigcup_{i \in B} X_i$. Similarly, given $A \in \binom{[r]}{\leq k}$ and an r -partite k -graph or k -complex H on the vertex set X we write H_A for the collection of edges in H of index A and let $H_\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$. In particular, if H is a k -complex then $H_{\{i\}}$ is the set of all those vertices in X_i which lie in an edge of H (and thus form a (singleton) edge of H). In general, we will often view H_A as an r -partite $|A|$ -graph with vertex set X . Also, given a k -complex H we similarly write $H_{A \leq} = \bigcup_{B \subseteq A} H_B$ and $H_{A <} = \bigcup_{B \subset A} H_B$. We write H_A^* for the $|A|$ -graph whose edges are those r -partite sets $S \subseteq X$ of index A for which all proper subsets of S belong to H . (In other words, a set S with index A satisfies $S \in H_A^*$ if and only if for all $j < |A|$ the edges of H which have size j and are subsets of S form a complete j -graph on $|S|$ vertices.) Then the *relative density of H at index A* is $d_A(H) = |H_A|/|H_A^*|$. The *absolute density of H_A* is $d(H_A) = |H_A|/|K_A(X)|$. (Note that $|K_A(X)| = \prod_{i \in A} |X_i|$.) If H is a k -partite k -complex we may simply write $d(H)$ for $d(H_{[k]})$. Similarly, the *density of a k -partite k -graph H on $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_k$* is $d(H) = |H|/|K_{[k]}(X)|$.

Finally, for any vertex v of a hypergraph H , we define the *vertex degree $d(v)$* of v to be the number of edges of H which contain v . Note that this is not the same as the degree defined earlier, which was for sets of $k - 1$ vertices. The *maximum vertex degree of H* is then the maximum of $d(v)$ taken over all vertices $v \in V(H)$. The *vertex neighbourhood $VN(v)$* of v is the set of all vertices $u \in V(H)$ for which there is an edge of H containing both u and v . For a k -partite k -complex H on the vertex set $X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_k$ we also define the *neighbourhood complex $H(v)$* of a vertex $v \in X_i$ for some i to be the $(k - 1)$ -partite $(k - 1)$ -complex with vertex set $\bigcup_{j \neq i} X_j$ and edge set $\{e \in H : v \cup \{x\} \in H\}$.

3.2. Regular complexes

In this subsection we shall define the concept of regular complexes (which was first introduced in the k -uniform case by Rödl and Skokan [14]) in the form used by Rödl and Schacht [12,13]. This is a generalization of the standard concept of regularity in graphs, where we say that a bipartite graph B on vertex classes U and V forms an ϵ -regular pair if for any $U' \subseteq U$ and $V' \subseteq V$ with $|U'| > \epsilon|U|$ and $|V'| > \epsilon|V|$ we have $d(B[U' \cup V']) = d(B) \pm \epsilon$.

In the same way, we say that a k -complex G is regular if the restriction of G to any large subcomplex of lower rank has similar densities to G . More precisely, let G be an r -partite k -complex on the vertex set $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$. For any $A \in \binom{[r]}{\leq k}$, we say that G_A is ϵ -regular if for any $H \subseteq G_{A <}$ with $|H_A^*| \geq \epsilon|G_A^*|$ we have

$$\frac{|G_A \cap H_A^*|}{|H_A^*|} = d_A(G) \pm \epsilon.$$

We say G is ϵ -regular if G_A is ϵ -regular for every $A \in \binom{[r]}{\leq k}$. Note that if G is a graph without isolated vertices, then the definition in the previous paragraph is equivalent to the 2-complex G^{\leq} being ϵ -regular. To illustrate the definition for $k = 3$, suppose that $A = [3]$. Then for instance the top level of $G_{[2]}$ is the bipartite subgraph of G induced by X_1 and X_2 and G_A^* is the set of (graph) triangles in G . So roughly speaking, the regularity condition states that if we consider a subgraph of $G_{[2]} \cup G_{\{1,3\}} \cup G_{\{2,3\}}$ which spans a large number of triangles, then the proportion of these which also form an edge of G_A is close to $d_A(G)$, i.e. close to the proportion of (graph) triangles in G between X_1, X_2 and X_3 which form an edge of G .

Roughly speaking, the hypergraph regularity lemma states that an arbitrary k -graph can be split into pieces, each of which forms a regular k -complex. The version of the regularity lemma we shall use also involves the notion of a 'partition complex', which is a certain partition of the edges of a complete k -complex. As before, let $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$ be an r -partite vertex set. A *partition k -system P on X* consists of a partition P_A of the edges of $K_A(X)$ for each $A \in \binom{[r]}{\leq k}$. We refer to the partition classes of P_A as *cells*. So every edge of $K_A(X)$ is contained in precisely one cell of P_A . P is a *partition k -complex on X* if it also has the property that whenever $S, S' \in K_A(X)$ lie in the same cell of P_A , we have that S_B and S'_B lie in the same cell of P_B for any $B \subseteq A$. This property of S, S' forms an equivalence relation on the edges of $K_A(X)$, which we refer to as *strong equivalence*. To illustrate this, again suppose that $k = 3$ and $A = [3]$. Then if P is a partition k -complex, $P_{\{1\}}, P_{\{2\}}$ and $P_{\{3\}}$ together yield a vertex partition Q_1 refining X_1, X_2, X_3 . Q_1 naturally induces a partition Q_2 of the 3 complete bipartite graphs induced by the pairs $X_i, X_j, P_{\{1,2\}}, P_{\{2,3\}}$ and $P_{\{1,3\}}$ also yield a partition Q'_2 of these complete bipartite graphs. The requirement of strong equivalence now implies that Q'_2 is a refinement of Q_2 . At the next level, Q'_2 naturally induces a partition Q_3 of the set of triples induced by X_1, X_2 and X_3 . As before, strong equivalence implies that the partition $P_{\{1,2,3\}}$ of these triples is a refinement of Q_3 .

Let P be a partition k -complex on $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$. For $i \in [k]$, the cells of $P_{\{i\}}$ are called *clusters* (so each cluster is a subset of some X_i). We say that P is *vertex-equitable* if all clusters have the same size. P is *a-bounded* if $|P_A| \leq a$ for every A (i.e. if $K_A(X)$ is divided into at most a cells by the partition P_A). Also, for any r -partite set $Q \in \binom{[r]}{\leq k}$, we write Q_C for the set

of all edges lying in the same cell of P as Q , and write $C_{Q \leq}$ for the r -partite k -complex whose vertex set is X and whose edge set is $\bigcup_{Q' \subseteq Q} C_{Q'}$. (Since P is a partition k -complex, $C_{Q \leq}$ is indeed a complex.) The partition k -complex P is ϵ -regular if $C_{Q \leq}$ is ϵ -regular for every r -partite $Q \in \binom{X}{\leq k}$.

Given a partition $(k - 1)$ -complex P on X and $A \in \binom{[r]}{k}$, we can define an equivalence relation on the edges of $K_A(X)$, namely that $S, S' \in K_A(X)$ are equivalent if and only if S_B and S'_B lie in the same cell of P for any strict subset $B \subset A$. We refer to this as *weak equivalence*. Note that if the partition complex P is a -bounded, then $K_A(X)$ is divided into at most a^k classes by weak equivalence. If we let G be an r -partite k -graph on X , then we can use weak equivalence to refine the partition $\{G_A, K_A(X) \setminus G_A\}$ of $K_A(X)$ (i.e. two edges of G_A are in the same cell if they are weakly equivalent and similarly for the edges not in G_A). Together with P , this yields a partition k -complex which we denote by $G[P]$. If $G[P]$ is ϵ -regular then we say that G is *perfectly ϵ -regular with respect to P* . Note that if $G[P]$ is ϵ -regular then P must be ϵ -regular too.

Finally, we say that r -partite k -graphs G and H on X are ν -close if $|G_A \Delta H_A| < \nu |K_A(X)|$ for every $A \in \binom{[r]}{k}$, that is, if there are few edges contained in G but not in H and vice versa.

We can now present the version of the regularity lemma we shall use to split our k -graph H into regular k -complexes. It actually states that there is some k -graph G which is close to H and which is regular with respect to some partition complex. This will be sufficient for our purposes, as we shall avoid the use of any edges in $G \setminus H$, so every edge used will lie in both G and H . There are various other forms of the regularity lemma for k -graphs which give information on H itself (the first of these were proved in [14,4]) but these do not have the hierarchy of densities necessary for the application of the blow-up lemma (see [7] for a fuller discussion of this point). The version below is due to Rödl and Schacht [12] (actually it is a very slight restatement of their result).

Theorem 3.1 (Theorem 14, [12]). *Suppose integers n, a, r, k and reals ϵ, ν satisfy $1/n \ll \epsilon \ll 1/a \ll \nu, 1/r, 1/k$ and where $a|r$ divides n . Suppose also that H is an r -partite k -graph whose vertex classes X_1, \dots, X_r form an equitable partition of its vertex set X , where $|X| = n$. Then there is an a -bounded ϵ -regular vertex-equitable partition $(k - 1)$ -complex P on X and an r -partite k -graph G on X that is ν -close to H and perfectly ϵ -regular with respect to P .*

Here (and later on) we write $0 < a_1 \ll a_2 \ll a_3 \ll a_4 \leq 1$ to mean that we can choose the constants a_1, \dots, a_4 from right to left. More precisely, there are increasing functions f_1, f_2, f_3 such that, given a_4 , whenever we choose some $a_3 \leq f_3(a_4)$, $a_2 \leq f_2(a_3)$ and $a_1 \leq f_1(a_2)$, all calculations needed in the proof of the subsequent statement are valid. Hierarchies with more constants are defined similarly.

One important property of regular complexes is that they remain regular when restricted to a large subset of their vertex set. For regular k -partite k -complexes this property is formalised by the following lemma, a special case of Lemma 6.18 in [7].

Lemma 3.2 (Restriction of regular complexes). *Suppose $\epsilon \ll \epsilon' \ll d \ll c \ll 1/k$, and that G is an ϵ -regular k -partite k -complex on the vertex set $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_k$ such that $G_{[i]} = X_i$ for each i and $d(G) > d$. Let W be a subset of X such that $|W \cap X_i| \geq c|X_i|$ for each i . Then the restriction $G[W]$ of G to W is ϵ' -regular, with $d(G[W]) > d(G)/2$ and $d_{[k]}(G[W]) > d_{[k]}(G)/2$.*

3.3. Robustly universal complexes

Apart from Theorem 3.1, the other main tool we shall use in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is the recent hypergraph blow-up lemma of Keevash. This result involves not only a k -complex G , but also a k -graph M of ‘marked’ edges on the same vertex set. If the pair (G, M) is ‘super-regular’, then this blow-up lemma can be applied to embed any spanning bounded-degree k -complex in $G \setminus M$, that is, within G but avoiding any marked edges. We will apply this with $M = G \setminus H$ where G is the k -graph given by Theorem 3.1. Super-regularity is a stronger notion than regularity. A result in [7] states that every ϵ -regular k -complex can be made super-regular by deleting a few of its vertices. Unfortunately, the notion of hypergraph super-regularity is very technical, but the following definition from [7] avoids many of these technicalities. Let J' be a k -partite k -complex. Roughly speaking, we say that J' is *robustly D -universal* if the following holds: even after the deletion of many vertices of J' , the resulting complex J has the property that one can find in J a copy of any k -partite k -complex L which has vertex degree at most D and whose vertex classes are the same as those of J . Condition (i) puts a natural restriction on the number of vertices we are allowed to delete from the neighbourhood complex of a vertex of J and condition (iii) states that for a few vertices u of L we can even prescribe a ‘target set’ in $V(J)$ into which u will be embedded.

Definition (Robustly universal complexes). *Suppose that J' is a k -partite k -complex on $V' = V'_1 \cup \dots \cup V'_k$ with $J'_{[i]} = V'_i$ for each $i \in [k]$. We say that J' is (c, c_0) -robustly D -universal if whenever*

- (i) $V_j \subseteq V'_j$ are sets with $|V_j| \geq c|V'_j|$ for all $j \in [k]$, such that writing $V = \bigcup_{j \in [k]} V_j$ and $J = J'[V]$ we have $|J(v)_=| \geq c|J'(v)_=|$ for any $j \in [k]$ and $v \in V_j$,
- (ii) L is a k -partite k -complex of maximum vertex degree at most D on some vertex set $U = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_k$ with $|U_j| = |V_j|$ for all $j \in [k]$,

(iii) $U_* \subseteq U$ satisfies $|U_* \cap U_j| \leq c_0|U_j|$ for every $j \in [k]$, and sets $Z_u \subseteq V_{i(u)}$ satisfy $|Z_u| \geq c|V_{i(u)}|$ for each $u \in U_*$, where for each u we let $i(u)$ be such that $u \in U_{i(u)}$,

then J contains a copy of L , in which for each $j \in [k]$ the vertices of U_j correspond to the vertices of V_j , and u corresponds to a vertex of Z_u for every $u \in U_*$.

So our use of the blow-up lemma will be hidden through this definition. Of course, we shall also need to obtain robustly universal complexes. This is the purpose of the next theorem, which states that given a regular k -partite k -complex G with sufficient density, and a k -partite k -graph M on the same vertex set which is small relative to G , we can delete a small number of vertices from their common vertex set so that $G \setminus M$ is robustly universal. It is a special case of Theorem 6.32 in [7].

Theorem 3.3. *Suppose that $1/n \ll \epsilon \ll c_0 \ll d^* \ll d_a \ll \theta \ll d, c, 1/k, 1/D, 1/C$, G is a k -partite k -complex on $V = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_k$ with $n \leq |G_{[j]}| = |V_j| \leq Cn$ for every $j \in [k]$, G is ϵ -regular with $d_{[k]}(G) \geq d$ and $d(G_{[k]}) \geq d_a$, and $M \subseteq G_{\leq}$ with $|M| \leq \theta|G_{\leq}|$. Then we can delete at most $2\theta^{1/3}|V_j|$ vertices from each V_j to obtain $V' = V'_1 \cup \dots \cup V'_k$, $G' = G[V']$ and $M' = M[V']$ such that*

- (i) $d(G') > d^*$ and $|G'(v)_{\leq}| > d^*|G'_{\leq}|/|V'_i|$ for every $v \in V'_i$, and
- (ii) $G' \setminus M'$ is (c, c_0) -robustly D -universal.

4. Preliminary results

In this section we will collect the preliminary results we need to prove Theorem 1.1. In order to apply Theorem 3.3, we need to know under what conditions we can find particular loose paths in complete k -partite k -graphs, which is the topic of the next subsection.

4.1. Loose paths in complete graphs

The problem of when we can find particular loose paths in a complete k -partite k -graph can be reformulated in terms of the question of which strings satisfying certain adjacency conditions can be produced from a fixed character set; the following lemma is the result we will need.

Lemma 4.1. *Let ℓ and a_1, \dots, a_k be integers such that $0 \leq a_i < \ell/2$ for all i , and $\ell = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$. Then for any $s, t \in [k]$ there exists a string of length ℓ on alphabet x_1, \dots, x_k such that the following properties hold:*

- (1) no two consecutive characters are equal,
- (2) the first character is not x_s and the final character is not x_t ,
- (3) the number of occurrences of character x_i is a_i .

Proof. Note that the conditions on ℓ and the a_i imply that $\ell \geq 3$. We will construct the required string by starting with an ‘empty string’ of ℓ blank positions, and for each i inserting precisely a_i copies of character x_i . This ensures that condition (3) will be satisfied. We shall fill the empty positions in the following order: first the first position, then the third, and so on through the odd-numbered positions, until we reach either position ℓ or position $\ell - 1$ (dependent on whether ℓ is odd or even). We then fill the second position, then the fourth, and so on until all positions are filled. Note that if we proceed by inserting all copies of one character, then all the copies of another character, and so forth, then condition (1) must be satisfied. This is because to get two consecutive copies of x_i , we must have inserted a copy of x_i at some odd position p , then $p + 2, p + 4$, and so on until reaching ℓ or $\ell - 1$, and then filled even positions $2, 4, 6, \dots, p - 1$. However, this would imply that we had inserted at least $\ell/2$ copies of character x_i , contradicting the fact that $a_i < \ell/2$.

We therefore only need to determine an order to insert the different characters so as to satisfy (2). We first consider the case $s \neq t$, say $s = 1$ and $t = 2$. In this case we insert x_2 first, x_1 last, and the remaining character blocks in any order in between. Clearly this prevents the first character from being x_1 and the last from being x_2 , and so (2) is satisfied. Now we may assume $s = t$, say $s = t = 1$. Then if ℓ is odd, we insert the characters in the following order: $x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k, x_1$. Then all the copies of x_1 must be in even positions (since $a_1 < \ell/2$), and so (2) is satisfied. Alternatively, if ℓ is even, we insert first x_i for some $i \neq 1$ with $a_i > 0$, then x_1 , and then the remaining blocks of characters in any order. (Note that these include at least one character other than x_1 and x_i since $\ell \geq 3$ and $a_j < \ell/2$ imply that at least three j have $a_j \geq 1$.) So neither the first nor last character can be x_1 , and so (2) is again satisfied. \square

The next lemma is the result we were aiming for in this section, giving information about which loose paths can be found in complete k -partite k -graphs. Note that the maximum vertex degree of a loose path is two, and so this lemma will tell us when we can find a loose path in a robustly universal k -complex.

Lemma 4.2. *Let G be a complete k -partite k -graph on the vertex set $V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_k$. Let b_1, \dots, b_k be integers with $0 \leq b_i \leq |V_i|$ for each i . Suppose that*

- $n := \frac{1}{k-1}((\sum_{i=1}^k b_i) - 1)$ is an integer, and
- $\frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq b_i \leq n$ for all i .

Then for any $s, t \in [k]$, there exists a loose path in G with an initial vertex in V_s , a final vertex in V_t , and containing b_i vertices from V_i for each $i \in [k]$.

Proof. Note first that n is the number of edges such a path must contain. Let $a_i = n - b_i$ for each i , so that $0 \leq a_i < (n - 1)/2$. By Lemma 4.1 we can find a string S of length $n - 1$ on the alphabet V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k such that V_i appears a_i times, no two consecutive characters are identical, the first character is not V_s and the final character is not V_t . Let S_i be the i th character of S . To construct a loose path P in G , first choose any vertex from V_s to be the initial vertex of P , and any vertex from V_t to be the final vertex of P . We also use S to choose the link vertices of P : choose the i th link vertex (i.e. the vertex lying in the intersection of the i th and $(i + 1)$ th edges of P) to be any member of S_i not yet chosen. We have now assigned two vertices to each edge of P . Finally, we complete P by assigning to each edge one as yet unchosen vertex from each of the $k - 2$ classes not yet represented in that edge. This is possible since precisely a_i link vertices are from the class V_i and so the total number of vertices used from V_i is $n - a_i = b_i$. Since G is complete we know that each edge of P is an edge of G , and so P is a loose path satisfying all the conditions of the lemma. \square

4.2. Walks and connectedness in k -graphs

A walk W in a hypergraph H consists of a sequence of edges e_1, \dots, e_ℓ of H and a sequence x_0, \dots, x_ℓ of (not necessarily distinct) vertices of H , satisfying $x_{i-1} \neq x_i$ for all $i \in [\ell]$, and also $x_0 \in e_1, x_\ell \in e_\ell$ and $x_i \in e_i \cap e_{i+1}$ for all $i \in [\ell - 1]$. The length of W is the number of its edges. We say that x_0 is the initial vertex of W , x_ℓ is the final vertex of W , and that $x_1, \dots, x_{\ell-1}$ are the link vertices of W . By a walk from x to y we mean a walk with initial vertex x and final vertex y .

Note that the vertices of a hypergraph H can be partitioned using the equivalence relation \sim , where $x \sim y$ if and only if either $x = y$ or there exists a walk from x to y . We call the equivalence classes of this relation components of H . We say that H is connected if it has precisely one component. Observe that all vertices of an edge of H must lie in the same component. Finally, note that if H is a connected hypergraph of order n , then for any two vertices x, y of H we can find a walk from x to y of length at most n in H .

4.3. Random splitting

In this section we shall obtain, with high probability, a lower bound on the density of a subgraph of a k -partite k -graph chosen uniformly at random. We will use Azuma’s inequality on the deviation of a martingale from its mean.

Lemma 4.3 (Azuma [1]). Suppose Z_0, \dots, Z_m is a martingale, i.e. a sequence of random variables satisfying $\mathbb{E}(Z_{i+1} \mid Z_0, \dots, Z_i) = Z_i$, and that $|Z_i - Z_{i-1}| \leq c_i$ for some constants c_i and all $i \in [m]$. Then for any $t \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}(|Z_m - Z_0| \geq t) \leq 2 \exp \left(- \frac{t^2}{2 \sum_{i=1}^m c_i^2} \right).$$

Lemma 4.4. Suppose $1/n \ll c, \beta, 1/k, 1/b < 1$, and that H is a k -partite k -graph on the vertex set $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_k$, where $n \leq |X_i| \leq bn$ for each $i \in [k]$. Suppose also that H has density $d(H) \geq c$ and that for each i we have $\beta|X_i| \leq t_i \leq |X_i|$. If we choose a subset $W_i \subseteq X_i$ with $|W_i| = t_i$ uniformly at random and independently for each i , and let $W = W_1 \cup \dots \cup W_k$, then the probability that $H[W]$ has density $d(H[W]) > c/2$ is at least $1 - 1/n^2$. Moreover, the same holds if we choose W_i by including each vertex of X_i independently with probability $t_i/|X_i|$.

Proof. Let $m = |X|$. To prove the first assertion, we obtain our subsets $W_i \subseteq X_i$ through the following two-stage random process, independently for each i . First we assign the vertices of each X_i into sets X_i^1 and X_i^2 independently at random, with each vertex being assigned to X_i^1 with probability $t_i/|X_i|$, and assigned to X_i^2 otherwise. Then, in the (highly probable) event that we have $|X_i^1| \neq t_i$ we shall select uniformly at random a set of vertices to transfer between X_i^1 and X_i^2 to obtain from X_i^1 the set W_i with $|W_i| = t_i$. For each i , no subset $W_i \subseteq X_i$ of size t_i is more likely to result from this process than any other, so we have chosen each W_i uniformly at random. It remains to show that $H[W]$ is likely to have high density. We do this by noting that $H[X^1]$ is likely to have high density (where $X^1 = X_1^1 \cup \dots \cup X_k^1$) and that with high probability we will only need to transfer a small number of vertices to form $W = W_1 \cup \dots \cup W_k$, which can have only a limited effect on the density.

More precisely, let x_1, \dots, x_m be an ordering of the vertices of X , and for each $i \in [m]$ let the random variable Y_i take the value 1 if $x_i \in X^1$, and 0 otherwise. Recall that we write $|H|$ to denote the number of edges of a k -graph H . For all $i = 0, \dots, m$ we now define random variables Z_i by $Z_i = \mathbb{E}(|H[X^1]| \mid Y_1, \dots, Y_i)$. Then the sequence Z_0, \dots, Z_m is a martingale, $Z_m = |H[X^1]|$, and as we formed each X_i^1 by assigning vertices of X_i independently at random into X_i^1 and X_i^2 , we have $Z_0 = \mathbb{E}(|H[X^1]|) \geq c \prod_{i=1}^k t_i$. Also, for any vertex x_i , let $f(i)$ be such that $x_i \in X_{f(i)}$ (i.e. $f(i)$ is the index of x_i). Then $|Z_i - Z_{i-1}| \leq \prod_{j \neq f(i)} |X_j| \leq (bn)^{k-1}$ for all $i \in [m]$. Thus we can apply Lemma 4.3 to obtain

$$\mathbb{P} \left(|Z_m - Z_0| \geq \frac{c \prod_{i=1}^k t_i}{4} \right) \leq 2 \exp \left(- \frac{c^2 \prod_{i=1}^k t_i^2}{32mb^{2k-2}n^{2k-2}} \right) \leq \frac{1}{n^3}.$$

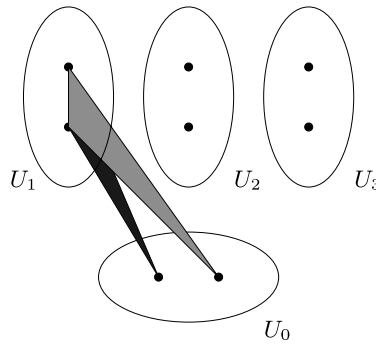


Fig. 2. The 3-graph \mathcal{A}_3 (only edges involving U_1 are shown).

Therefore the event that $d(H[X^1]) > 3c/4$ has probability at least $1 - 1/n^3$. Also, by a standard Chernoff bound, for each $i \in [k]$ the event that $|X_i^1| = t_i \pm |X_i^1|^{2/3}$ has probability at least $1 - 1/n^3$. Thus with probability at least $1 - 1/n^2$ all of these events will happen. Now, if $|X_i^1| > t_i$, we choose a set of $|X_i^1| - t_i$ vertices of X_i^1 uniformly at random and move these vertices from X_i^1 to X_i^2 . Similarly, if $|X_i^1| < t_i$, then we choose a set of $t_i - |X_i^1|$ vertices of X_i^2 uniformly at random and move these vertices to X_i^1 . In either case, for any i this action can decrease $d(H[X^1])$ by at most $||X_i^1| - t_i|/|X_i^1| \ll c$. Thus if we let W be the set obtained from X^1 in this way, we have $d(H[W]) > c/2$, proving the first part of the lemma.

The proof of the ‘moreover part’ is the same except that we can omit the ‘transfer’ step at the end of the proof. \square

4.4. Decomposition of G into copies of \mathcal{A}_k

Let \mathcal{A}_k denote the k -graph whose vertex set $V(\mathcal{A}_k)$ is the union of $2k - 2$ disjoint sets $U_0, U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{2k-3}$ of size $k - 1$ and whose edges consist of all k -tuples of the form $U_i \cup \{x\}$, with $i > 0$ and $x \in U_0$ (see Fig. 2). So $|V(\mathcal{A}_k)| = 2(k - 1)^2$. An \mathcal{A}_k -packing in a k -graph G is a collection of pairwise vertex-disjoint copies of \mathcal{A}_k in G .

Lemma 4.5. *Suppose $1/m \ll \theta \ll \psi \ll 1/k$, and that G is a k -graph on $[m]$ such that $|N_G(S)| > (\frac{1}{2(k-1)} + \theta)m$ for all but at most θm^{k-1} sets $S \in \binom{[m]}{k-1}$. Then G has an \mathcal{A}_k -packing which covers more than $(1 - \psi)m$ vertices of G .*

Proof. Let A_1, \dots, A_t be an \mathcal{A}_k -packing of G of maximum size, so $t \leq m/(2(k - 1)^2)$. Let X be the set of uncovered vertices, and suppose that $|X| > \psi m$. Let $b = \theta|X|$. Our first aim is to choose disjoint sets S_1, \dots, S_b in $\binom{X}{k-1}$ so that $|N_G(S_i)| > (1/(2(k - 1)) + \theta)m$ and $|N_G(S_i) \cap X| < \theta m/2$ for all $i \in [b]$. Note that $\theta \ll \psi$ implies that $\binom{|X| - 2b(k-1)}{k-1} \gg \theta m^{k-1}$.

So we can greedily choose disjoint $S_1, \dots, S_{2b} \in \binom{X}{k-1}$ such that $|N_G(S_i)| > (1/(2(k - 1)) + \theta)m$ for all $i \in [2b]$. Let $T = \{i \in [2b] : |N_G(S_i) \cap X| \geq \theta m/2\}$. We claim that $|T| \leq b$. Otherwise, consider the bipartite graph B with vertex classes T and X , where we join $i \in T$ to $x \in X$ if $S_i \cup \{x\}$ is an edge of G . Note that B cannot contain a complete bipartite graph with $2k - 3$ vertices in T and $k - 1$ vertices in X , as this would correspond to a copy of \mathcal{A}_k contained in X , which is impossible as A_1, \dots, A_t is a maximum size \mathcal{A}_k -packing. However, by definition of T we have $d_B(i) \geq \theta m/2$ for every $i \in T$, and double-counting pairs (i, P) with $i \in T$ and $P \in \binom{N_B(i)}{k-1}$ gives

$$|T| \binom{\theta m/2}{k-1} \leq \#\{(i, P)\} < (2k - 3) \binom{|X|}{k-1},$$

a contradiction. This proves the claim, and by relabelling the S_i we can assume that $|N_G(S_i)| > (1/(2(k - 1)) + \theta)m$ and $|N_G(S_i) \cap X| < \theta m/2$ for all $i \in [b]$.

Now we show how to enlarge the \mathcal{A}_k -packing A_1, \dots, A_t . For $i \in [b]$ let

$$F_i = \{j \in [t] : |N_G(S_i) \cap V(A_j)| \geq k\}.$$

Since $|V(A_i)| = 2(k - 1)^2$ for each $i \in [b]$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{2(k-1)} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)m &< |N_G(S_i) \setminus X| = \sum_{j=1}^t |N_G(S_i) \cap V(A_j)| \\ &\leq |F_i| \cdot 2(k - 1)^2 + (t - |F_i|) \cdot (k - 1) < 2(k - 1)^2|F_i| + \frac{(k - 1)m}{2(k - 1)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

and so $|F_i| > \theta m / (4(k - 1)^2)$. We now double-count pairs (i, Q) with $i \in [b]$ and $Q \in \binom{F_i}{k-1}$. The number of such pairs is

$$\sum_{i=1}^b \binom{|F_i|}{k-1} > \theta \psi m \binom{\frac{\theta m}{4(k-1)^2}}{k-1} > \sqrt{m} \binom{t}{k-1}.$$

So we can find some $Q \in \binom{[t]}{k-1}$ and $R \subseteq [b]$ with $|R| > \sqrt{m}$ such that $Q \in \binom{F_r}{k-1}$ for every $r \in R$. For each $r \in R$ and each $q \in Q$ fix some k -set $K^{r,q} \subseteq N_G(S_r) \cap V(A_q)$ (which is possible by definition of F_r). Then we can choose $R' \subseteq R$ with $|R'| = k(2k - 3)$ so that $K^{r,q} = K^{r',q}$ for all $r, r' \in R'$ and every $q \in Q$. For each $q \in Q$ we write K^q for $K^{r,q}$ with $r \in R'$.

We will now use the K^q to find k new copies of \mathcal{A}_k that only intersect $k - 1$ of the copies in our packing. We arbitrarily divide R' into k sets R'_1, \dots, R'_k of size $2k - 3$ and label $V(K^q) = \{v_{q,1}, \dots, v_{q,k}\}$ for all $q \in Q$. The new copies A'_1, \dots, A'_k of \mathcal{A}_k are obtained for each $i \in [k]$ by identifying U_1, \dots, U_{2k-3} with $\{S_r : r \in R'_i\}$ and U_0 with $\{v_{q,i}\}_{q \in Q}$. Replacing the copies $\{A_q : q \in Q\}$ by A'_1, \dots, A'_k we obtain a larger \mathcal{A}_k -packing. This contradiction completes the proof. \square

Corollary 4.6. *Lemma 4.5 still holds if we insist that the sub- k -graph of G induced by the vertices covered by the \mathcal{A}_k -packing must be connected.*

Proof. Apply Lemma 4.5 to obtain an \mathcal{A}_k -packing A_1, \dots, A_ℓ in G with $m_0 := |\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell V(A_i)| > (1 - \psi/2)m$, and let A be the sub- k -graph of G induced by $\bigcup_{i=1}^\ell V(A_i)$. By hypothesis at most θm^{k-1} sets $S \in \binom{[m]}{k-1}$ have fewer than $m/(2(k - 1))$ neighbours in G and so at most θm^{k-1} sets $T \in \binom{V(A)}{k-1}$ have no neighbours in $V(A)$. By the definition of a component, no edges of A contain vertices from different components of A . Therefore the largest component C of A must contain at least $(1 - \psi)m$ vertices. Indeed, if not then there are at least $\binom{m_0}{k-2} (\psi m/2)/(k - 1) \gg \theta m^{k-1}$ sets $T \in \binom{V(A)}{k-1}$ which meet at least two components of A and thus have no neighbours in A , a contradiction (we can obtain such a set T by choosing $k - 2$ vertices arbitrarily in $V(A)$ and then choosing the final vertex in a different component of A than the first vertex). Thus we may take the \mathcal{A}_k -packing consisting of all those copies A_i of \mathcal{A}_k with $V(A_i) \subseteq V(C)$. \square

5. Proof of Theorem 1.1

In our proof we will use constants that satisfy the hierarchy

$$\frac{1}{n} \ll \epsilon \ll d^* \ll d_a \ll \frac{1}{a} \ll \nu, \frac{1}{r} \ll \theta \ll d \ll c \ll \phi \ll \delta \ll \eta \ll \frac{1}{k}.$$

Furthermore, for any of these constants α , we use $\alpha \ll \alpha' \ll \alpha'' \ll \dots$ and assume that the above hierarchy also extends to the additional constants, e.g. $d'' \ll c \ll c'' \ll \phi$.

5.1. Imposing structure on H

5.1.1. Step 1. Applying the regularity lemma

Let H_1 be the sub- k -graph obtained from H by removing up to $a!r$ vertices so that $|V(H_1)|$ is divisible by $a!r$. Let $T = T_1 \cup \dots \cup T_r$ be an equitable r -partition of the vertices of H_1 , and let H_2 consist of all those edges of H_1 that are r -partite sets in T . Then H_2 is an r -partite k -graph with order divisible by $a!r$, and so we may apply the regularity lemma (Theorem 3.1), which yields an a -bounded ϵ -regular vertex-equitable partition $(k - 1)$ -complex P on T and an r -partite k -graph G on T that is ν -close to H_2 and perfectly ϵ -regular with respect to P .

Let $M = G \setminus H_2$. So any edge of $G \setminus M$ is also an edge of H . Let V_1, \dots, V_m be the clusters of P . So $T = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_m$ and G is m -partite with vertex classes $V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_m$. Note that $m \leq ar$ since P is a -bounded. Moreover, since P is vertex-equitable, each V_i has the same size. So let $n_1 = |V_i| = |T|/m$.

As is usual in regularity arguments, we shall consider a reduced k -graph, whose vertices correspond to the clusters V_i , and whose edges indicate that within the cells of P corresponding to the edge we can find a subcomplex to which we can apply Theorem 3.3. For this we would like G to have high density in these cells, and M to have low density. Thus we define the reduced k -graph R on $[m]$ as follows: a k -tuple S of vertices of R corresponds to the k -partite union $S' = \bigcup_{i \in S} V_i$ of clusters. The edges of R are precisely those $S \in \binom{[m]}{k}$ for which $G[S']$ has density at least c'' (i.e. $|G[S']| > c''|K_S(S')|$) and for which $M[S']$ has density at most $\nu^{1/2}$ (i.e. $|M[S']| < \nu^{1/2}|K_S(S')|$).

Now, the edges in the reduced graph are useful in the following way. Given an edge $S \in R$, let $S' = \bigcup_{i \in S} V_i$ again. Using weak equivalence (defined in Section 3.2), the cells of P induce a partition $C^{S,1}, \dots, C^{S,m_S}$ of the edges of $K_S(S')$. Recall that $m_S \leq a^k$. Therefore at most $c''|K_S(S')|/3$ edges of $K_S(S')$ can lie in sets $C^{S,i}$ with $|C^{S,i}| \leq c''|K_S(S')|/(3a^k)$. Furthermore, $|M[S']| < \nu^{1/2}|K_S(S')|$ (as $S \in R$) and so at most $\nu^{1/4}|K_S(S')|$ edges of $K_S(S')$ can lie in sets $C^{S,i}$ with $|M \cap C^{S,i}| \geq \nu^{1/4}|C^{S,i}|$. Together with the fact that $|G[S']| > c''|K_S(S')|$ this now implies that more than $c''|K_S(S')|/2$ edges of $G[S']$ lie in sets

$C^{S,i}$ with $|C^{S,i}| > c''|K_S(S')|/(3a^k)$ and $|M \cap C^{S,i}| < \nu^{1/4}|C^{S,i}|$. Thus there must exist such a set $C^{S,i}$ that also satisfies $|G \cap C^{S,i}| > c''|C^{S,i}|/2$. Fix such a choice of $C^{S,i}$ and denote it by C^S . Let G^S be the k -partite k -complex on the vertex set S' consisting of $G \cap C^S$ and the cells of P that ‘underlie’ C^S , i.e. for any edge $Q \in G \cap C^S$ we have

$$G^S = (G \cap C^S) \cup \bigcup_{Q' \subset Q} C_{Q'}. \tag{1}$$

(Recall that $C_{Q'}$ was defined in Section 3.2.) We also define the k -partite k -graph $M^S = G^S \cap M$ on the vertex set S' . Then the following properties hold:

- (A1) G^S is ϵ -regular.
- (A2) G^S has k -th level relative density $d_{[k]}(G^S) \geq d'$.
- (A3) G^S has absolute density $d(G^S) \geq d'_a$.
- (A4) M^S satisfies $|M^S| < 2\nu^{1/4}|G^S|/c''$.
- (A5) $(G^S)_{\{i\}} = V_i$ for any $i \in S$.

Indeed, (A1) follows from (1) since G is perfectly ϵ -regular with respect to P . To see (A2), note that $(G^S_{[k]})^* = C^S$ and so $d_{[k]}(G^S) = |G^S_{[k]}|/|(G^S_{[k]})^*| = |G^S \cap C^S|/|C^S| > c''/2$ by our choice of C^S . Similarly, (A3) follows from our choice of C^S since

$$d(G^S) = \frac{|G^S_{[k]}|}{|K_S(S')|} = \frac{|G^S \cap C^S|}{|C^S|} \cdot \frac{|C^S|}{|K_S(S')|} > \frac{(c'')^2}{6a^k} > d'_a.$$

(A4) holds since $|G^S| = |G \cap C^S| > c''|C^S|/2$ and $|M^S| \leq |M \cap C^S| < \nu^{1/4}|C^S|$. Finally, (A5) follows from (1) and the fact that $C_{\{v\}} = V_i$ for all $v \in V_i$.

5.1.2. Step 2. Choosing an \mathcal{A}_k -packing of R

The next step in our proof is to use Corollary 4.6 to find an \mathcal{A}_k -packing in the reduced k -graph R . For this we shall need an approximate minimum degree condition for R . Let

$$J = \left\{ I \in \binom{[m]}{k-1} : |N_R(I)| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2(k-1)} + \phi \right) m \right\}.$$

We shall show that J is small, that is, that almost all $(k-1)$ -tuples of vertices of R have degree at least $(1/(2(k-1)) + \phi)m$ in R . Consider how many edges of H do not belong to $G[S']$ for some edge $S \in R$. (Recall that $S' = \bigcup_{i \in S} V_i$.) There are three possible reasons why an edge $e \in H$ does not belong to such a restriction:

- (i) e is not an edge of G . This could be because e lies in H but not H_1 , in H_1 but not H_2 , or in H_2 but not G . There are at most $a!m^{k-1}$ edges of the first type, at most n^k/r of the second type, and at most νn^k of the third type.
- (ii) $e \in G$ contains vertices from V_{i_1}, \dots, V_{i_k} such that the restriction of M to $S' = \bigcup_{i \in S} V_i$ satisfies $|M[S']| \geq \nu^{1/2}|K_S[S']|$, where $S = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$. (Note that since G and thus M is m -partite, i_1, \dots, i_k are all distinct.) Since G and H_2 are ν -close and thus $|M| \leq \nu n^k$ there are at most $\nu^{1/2}n^k$ edges of this type.
- (iii) $e \in G$ contains vertices from V_{i_1}, \dots, V_{i_k} such that the restriction of G to $\bigcup_{i \in S} V_i$ has density less than c'' . There are at most $c''n^k$ edges of this type.

Therefore there are fewer than $2c''n^k$ edges of H that do not belong to the restriction of G to S' for some $S \in R$, and so we have

$$\begin{aligned} |J|n_1^{k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2(k-1)} + \eta \right) n &< \sum_{I \in J} \sum_{x_i \in V_i, i \in I} |N_H(\{x_i : i \in I\})| \\ &< 2c''kn^k + \sum_{I \in J} |N_R(I)|n_1^k \leq 2c''kn^k + |J| \left(\frac{1}{2(k-1)} + \phi \right) mn_1^k. \end{aligned}$$

Since $n - a!r \leq mn_1 \leq n$ we deduce that $|J|n_1^{k-1}(\eta - \phi)n < 2c''kn^k < 3c''k(mn_1)^{k-1}n$, and so $|J| < \phi m^{k-1}$ (since $c'' \ll \phi \ll \eta$). This allows us to apply Corollary 4.6 (with $G = R$) to obtain an \mathcal{A}_k -packing A_1, \dots, A_t in R with $|\bigcup_{i=1}^t A_i| > (1 - \delta)m$, such that the sub- k -graph of R induced by $\bigcup_{i=1}^t V(A_i)$ is connected. For each $i \in [t]$, let the vertex set of A_i be $U_0^i \cup U_1^i \cup \dots \cup U_{2k-3}^i$, with each U_j^i of size $k-1$, so that the edge set is $\{U_j^i \cup \{x\} : j \in [2k-3], x \in U_0^i\}$.

5.1.3. Step 3. Forming the exceptional path

Given a sub- k -graph R' of R and a cluster V_i , we say that V_i belongs to R' if $i \in V(R')$. Let V'_0 contain the at most $a!r$ vertices of H we removed at the start of the proof, and also the vertices in all those clusters not belonging to some copy of \mathcal{A}_k in our packing (there are at most δn of the latter). We will incorporate these vertices into a path L_ϵ which will later form part of our loose Hamilton cycle. We also include in V'_0 an arbitrary choice of δn_1 vertices from each V_y for which $y \in U_j^i$ for some $j \in [2k-3]$ and some $i \in [t]$ (we do not modify any of the V_y for which $y \in U_0^i$). We add up to $k-3$ more vertices from U_1^1 (say) to V'_0 so that $|V'_0| \equiv 0 \pmod{k-2}$. We delete all these vertices from the clusters they belonged to and still write V_y for the subcluster of a cluster V_y obtained in this way. This gives $|V'_0| \leq 5\delta n/2$.

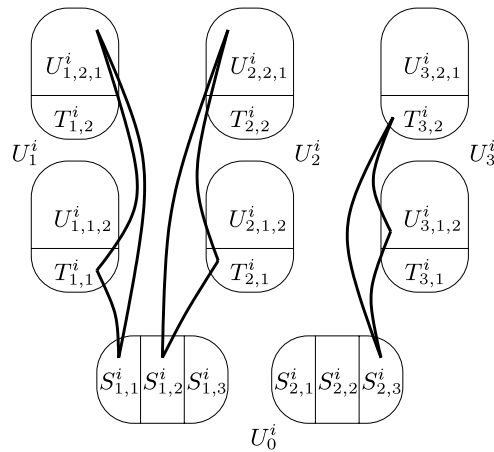


Fig. 3. Splitting up A_i in the case $k = 3$.

Now, we shall construct a path L_e in H , which will contain all the vertices in V'_0 and avoid all the clusters V_y with $y \in U'_0$. Let $V_{>0} = \bigcup \{V_y : y \in U'_j, j \in [2k - 3], i \in [t]\}$. So we shall use only vertices from V'_0 and $V_{>0}$ in forming L_e . Recall that if $|V(H)|$ is not a multiple of $k - 1$, then a loose Hamilton cycle contains a single pair of edges which intersect in more than one vertex: we shall make allowance for this here. Choose $A, B \subseteq V_{>0}$ satisfying $|A| = |B| = k - 1, |A \cap B| \equiv 1 - |V(H)| \pmod{k - 1}$ and $1 \leq |A \cap B| \leq k - 1$. Now choose distinct $x_0, x_1 \in V_{>0} \setminus (A \cup B)$ such that $\{x_0\} \cup A \in H$ and $\{x_1\} \cup B \in H$ (we shall see in a moment that such x_0, x_1 exist). These edges will be the first 2 edges of L_e . To complete L_e , let Z_1, \dots, Z_s be any partition of the vertices of V'_0 into sets of size $k - 2$. We proceed greedily in forming L_e : for each $i = 1, \dots, s$ choose any $x_{i+1} \in V_{>0} \setminus (A \cup B)$ such that $Z_i \cup \{x_i, x_{i+1}\} \in H$ (where the x_i are all chosen to be distinct).

Let us now check that there will always be such a vertex available. Indeed, every set in $\binom{V(H)}{k-1}$ has at least $(1/(2(k - 1)) + \eta)n$ neighbours and we can choose any such neighbour which lies in $V_{>0}$ and has not already been used. But $|V(H) \setminus V_{>0}| \leq n/(2(k - 1)) + |V'_0|$ and at most $|V'_0| + 2k \leq 3\delta n$ vertices have been used before. Thus (since $\delta \ll \eta$) for each choice of an x_i we have at least $\eta n/2$ vertices of $V_{>0}$ to choose from. Moreover, these vertices must be contained in at least $\eta n/(2n_1)$ different V_y such that $y \in U'_j$ ($j > 0$). Thus we can avoid choosing a vertex from any single V_y more than $6\delta n_1/\eta \leq \delta' n_1/2$ times. The path L_e thus formed has edges $\{x_0\} \cup A, B \cup \{x_1\}$ and $\{x_i, x_{i+1}\} \cup Z_i$ for all $i \in [s]$. So all the vertices of V'_0 are included in L_e . For each cluster V_y , we still denote the subset of V_y lying in $V(H - L_e)$ by V_y . Then each V_y with $y \in U'_0$ for some i still satisfies $|V_y| = n_1$, and each V_y with $y \in U'_j$ for some $j > 0$ satisfies

$$(1 - \delta')n_1 \leq \left(1 - \delta - \frac{\delta'}{2}\right)n_1 - (k - 3) \leq |V_y| \leq (1 - \delta)n_1. \tag{2}$$

In addition

$$|V(H) \setminus V(L_e)| \equiv |V(H)| - |A \cup B \cup \{x_0, x_1\}| \equiv -1 \pmod{k - 1}. \tag{3}$$

Note that L_e need not be a loose path, but that even if it is not it may still form part of a loose Hamilton cycle. Also observe that $|V(L_e)| \leq 6\delta n$.

5.1.4. Step 4. Splitting our copies of \mathcal{A}_k .

The next step of the proof will be to split the copies A_1, \dots, A_t of \mathcal{A}_k (more precisely the clusters belonging to the A_i) into sub- k -complexes of G that we shall later use to embed spanning loose paths. Consider any A_i . For convenient notation we identify each U'_j in A_i with $[k - 1]$ (but recall that they are disjoint sets). For each $y \in U'_0 = [k - 1]$ we have $|V_y| = n_1$, and so we can partition V_y uniformly at random into $2k - 3$ pairwise disjoint subsets $S^i_{y,1}, \dots, S^i_{y,2k-3}$, each of size $\frac{n_1}{2k-3}$. Similarly, given $z \in U'_j = [k - 1]$ with $j \in [2k - 3]$, (2) and the fact that $\delta' \ll \eta$ imply that we can partition V_z uniformly at random into $k - 1$ pairwise disjoint subsets $T^i_{j,z}$ and $\{U^i_{j,z,w}\}_{w \in [k-1] \setminus \{z\}}$ so that $\frac{n_1}{2k-3} \leq |T^i_{j,z}| \leq \frac{(1-\eta)2n_1}{2k-3}$ and $|U^i_{j,z,w}| = \frac{(1-\eta)2n_1}{2k-3}$ for all $w \in [k - 1] \setminus \{z\}$. Fig. 3 shows how we do this in the case $k = 3$.

We arrange these pieces into $(k - 1)(2k - 3)$ collections of k sets as follows: for each $y \in U'_0$ and each $j \in [2k - 3]$ we have a collection consisting of $S^i_{y,j}, T^i_{j,y}$ and $\{U^i_{j,z,y}\}_{z \neq y}$. (3 of these collections are illustrated in Fig. 3.) For convenient notation we relabel these collections as $\{X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,k}\}$ with $1 \leq i \leq t' = (k - 1)(2k - 3)t$, where for all $i \in [t']$ we have

$$|X_{i,1}| = \frac{n_1}{2k - 3}, \quad \frac{n_1}{2k - 3} \leq |X_{i,2}| \leq \frac{(1 - \eta)2n_1}{2k - 3} \quad \text{and} \quad |X_{i,j}| = \frac{(1 - \eta)2n_1}{2k - 3} \quad \text{for } 3 \leq j \leq k, \tag{4}$$

and

$$(1 - \delta')n_1 \leq \sum_{j=2}^k |X_{i,j}| \leq (1 - \delta)n_1. \tag{5}$$

((5) follows from (2) using the fact that all the $U_{j',z,w}^i$ have equal size.) Let $X_i = \bigcup_{j \in [k]} X_{i,j}$, so each X_i is a k -partite set, on which we shall now find a sub- k -complex G_i of G that is suitable for applying [Theorem 3.3](#).

Consider any copy $A_{i'}$ in our \mathcal{A}_k -packing. Note that for each of the $(k - 1)(2k - 3)$ collections $\{X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,k}\}$ obtained by splitting up the clusters belonging to $A_{i'}$ there is an edge $S(i) \in A_{i'}$ such that each $X_{i,j}$ lies in a cluster belonging to $S(i)$ (and these clusters are distinct for each of $X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,k}$). Recall that $S'(i)$ denotes the union $\bigcup_{\ell \in S(i)} V_\ell$ of all the clusters belonging to $S(i)$. Let G_i denote the restriction of the k -partite k -complex $G^{S(i)}$ (which was defined in [Section 5.1.1](#)) to X_i , i.e. $G_i = G^{S(i)}[X_i]$. Let $M_i = M \cap G_i = M^{S(i)}[X_i]$. We claim that we may choose the above collections $\{X_{i,1}, \dots, X_{i,k}\}$ such that

$$d(H[X_i]) \geq \frac{c''}{4} \quad \text{for all } i \in [t']. \tag{6}$$

Indeed, since $S(i) \in R$, $G[S'(i)]$ has absolute density at least c'' and $M[S'(i)]$ has density at most $v^{1/2}$. Since $G \setminus M \subseteq H$ and $v \ll c''$ this shows that $H[S'(i)]$ has density at least $c''/2$. [Lemma 4.4](#) now implies that each $H[X_i]$ has density at least $c''/4$ with probability $1 - 1/n_1^2$, and so with non-zero probability this is true for all $i \in [t']$.

[Lemma 3.2](#) and properties (A1)–(A3) and (A5) imply that G_i is an ϵ' -regular k -partite k -complex on the vertex set X_i , with absolute density $d(G_i) \geq d(G^{S(i)})/2 \geq d_a$, relative density $d_{[k]}(G_i) \geq d$, and $(G_i)_{ij} = X_{i,j}$ for each j . Moreover, using $v \ll \theta \ll c$, property (A4) and the fact that $d(G_i) \geq d(G^{S(i)})/2$ we see that

$$|M_i| \leq |M^{S(i)}| < \frac{2v^{1/4}|G^{S(i)}|}{c''} \leq \theta|G_i|.$$

So by [Theorem 3.3](#) we can delete at most $\theta'|X_{i,j}|$ vertices from each $X_{i,j}$ so that if we let $X'_{i,j} \subseteq X_{i,j}$ consist of the undeleted vertices, and let $X'_i := \bigcup_{j=1}^k X'_{i,j}$, $G'_i := G_i[X'_i]$ and $M'_i := M_i[X'_i]$, then $G'_i \setminus M'_i$ is (c, ϵ'') -robustly 2^k -universal, $d(G'_i) > d^*$ and $|G'_i(v)_=| > d^*|G'_i|/|X'_{i,j}|$ for every $v \in X'_{i,j}$. In particular, the latter two conditions together imply that $d(G'_i(v)_=) > (d^*)^2$ for every $v \in X'_i$. Let X'' denote the set of vertices deleted from any $X_{i,j}$, so $|X''| \leq \theta'n$. By deleting up to $k - 3$ more vertices if necessary, we may assume that $|X''|$ is divisible by $k - 2$. The latter will help us to extend L_e into a path which contains all the vertices in X'' .

5.1.5. Step 5. Extending the exceptional path L_e

When extending L_e in order to incorporate X'' , we shall have to remove some more vertices from some of the $X'_{i,j}$, and we wish to do this so that the remainder satisfies (i) in the definition of robust universality. For this reason, we partition each $X'_{i,j}$ into two parts $AX'_{i,j}$ and $BX'_{i,j}$ as follows (where we write BX'_i for $\bigcup_{j \in [k]} BX'_{i,j}$):

- (B1) For all i, j and every $v \in X'_{i,j}$ we have $|G'_i(v)[BX'_i]| \geq 2c|G'_i(v)_=|$.
- (B2) Every set of $k - 1$ vertices of H has at least $n/(4k)$ neighbours in $\bigcup_{i,j} AX'_{i,j}$.

(Recall that for a $(k - 1)$ -complex F , $F_=_$ denotes the ‘ $(k - 1)$ th level’ of F .) To see that such a partition exists, consider a partition obtained by assigning each vertex to a part with probability $1/2$ independently of all other vertices. (B2) is then satisfied with high probability by a standard Chernoff bound. Now consider (B1). The ‘moreover’ part of [Lemma 4.4](#) implies that with high probability we have for all i, j and for all $v \in X'_{i,j}$ that $d((G'_i(v)[BX'_i])_=) \geq d(G'_i(v)_=)/2$. Also, a standard Chernoff bound implies that with high probability $|BX'_{i,j'}| \geq |X'_{i,j'}|/3$ for all $j' \in [k]$. Thus

$$|(G'_i(v)[BX'_i])_|= = d((G'_i(v)[BX'_i])_=) \prod_{j' \neq j} |BX'_{i,j'}| \geq \frac{d(G'_i(v)_=)}{2} \prod_{j' \neq j} \frac{|X'_{i,j'}|}{3} \geq 2c|G'_i(v)_|=.$$

Now, we shall extend our path L_e to include the vertices in X'' , using only vertices from $\bigcup_{i,j} AX'_{i,j}$. We proceed similarly to when constructing L_e . So we split X'' into sets $Z_1, \dots, Z_{s'}$ of size $k - 2$ (so $s' \leq \theta'n$). Letting x_0 be a final vertex of L_e , for $i \in [s']$, we successively choose x_i to be a neighbour of the $(k - 1)$ -tuple $Z_i \cup \{x_{i-1}\}$ contained in some $AX'_{i,j'}$ and not already included in L_e , and extend L_e by the edge $Z_i \cup \{x_{i-1}, x_i\}$, continuing to denote the extended path by L_e . Recall that L_e originally contained at most $6\delta n$ vertices. Since $|X''| \leq \theta'n$, after each extension of L_e we shall have $|V(L_e)| < \eta n$. So (B2) implies that for each choice of x_i we have at least $n/(5k)$ suitable vertices and hence at least $t'/(5k)$ of the sets AX'_i contain such a suitable vertex. This shows that we can choose the x_i in such a way that at most $\theta''n_1$ vertices are chosen from any single $AX'_{i,j}$.

For each $i \in [t']$ let $X^i = X^i_1 \cup \dots \cup X^i_k$ be the vertices remaining after the removal from X'_i of the at most $\theta''n_1$ vertices used in extending L_e , let $G^i = G'_i[X^i]$, and let $M^i = M'_i[X^i]$. By (6) there are at least cn vertices $v \in V(H)$ such that v lies in some X^i for which at least $|H[X^i]|/(2|X^i|)$ edges of $H[X^i]$ contain v . So we may add two further edges of H to L_e (one at each end) so that the new path L_e has an initial vertex x_e and a final vertex y_e which each lie in at least $|H[X^i]|/(2|X^i|)$ edges of

their respective $H[X^i]$. (We also delete the vertices of these additional two edges from their X^i , G^i and M^i). Note that x_e may be contained in some $BX'_{i,j}$ (and the same is true of y_e), but by (B2) we may choose these two additional edges so that all other vertices used lie in some $AX'_{i,j}$.

We claim that the above steps give us the following useful structure: a path L_e which is ready to form part of a loose Hamilton cycle, and disjoint k -partite vertex sets $X^i = X^i_1 \cup \dots \cup X^i_k$ supporting k -complexes G^i and k -graphs M^i for each $i \in [t']$ which satisfy the following properties.

- (C1) Every vertex of H lies in either the path L_e or precisely one of the k -partite sets X^i .
 (C2) For each i , G^i is a k -partite sub- k -complex of G on the vertex set X^i . M^i is the k -partite k -graph $M \cap G^i$, and $G^i \setminus M^i \subseteq H$. Clearly these statements remain true after the deletion of up to ϵn_1 vertices of X^i .
 (C3) Even after the deletion of up to ϵn_1 vertices of X^i , the following statement holds. Let L be a k -partite k -complex on the vertex set $U = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_k$, where $|U_j| = |X^i_j|$ for each j , and let L have maximum vertex degree at most 2^k . Let $\ell \leq 2(t')^2$ and suppose we have $u_1, \dots, u_\ell \in U$ and sets $Z_s \subseteq X^i_{j(u_s)}$ with $|Z_s| \geq c|X^i_{j(u_s)}|$ for each $s \in [\ell]$ (where $j(u_s)$ is such that $u_s \in U_{j(u_s)}$). Then $G^i \setminus M^i$ contains a copy of L , in which for each j the vertices of U_j correspond to the vertices of X^i_j , and each u_s corresponds to a vertex in Z_s .
 (C4) For each i , $H^i = H[X^i]$ has density at least c' , even after the deletion of up to ϵn_1 vertices of X^i .
 (C5) If we delete up to ϵn_1 vertices from any X^i , and let $t_j = |X^i_j|$ for each $j \in [k]$ after these deletions, and let $n'_i = \frac{(\sum t_j) - 1}{k-1}$, then $n'_i/2 + 1 \leq t_j \leq n'_i$ for all j .
 (C6) The initial vertex x_e of L_e lies in at least $|H[X^i]|/(2|X^i|)$ edges of $H[X^i]$, where i is such that $x_e \in X^i$. The analogue holds for the final vertex y_e of L_e .

(When we talk of removing a vertex of X^i we implicitly mean that G^i , M^i and H^i are all restricted to the remaining vertices of X^i .) These properties hold for the following reasons. (C1) holds as every vertex deleted from an X_i has been added to L_e , whilst (C2) is clear as whenever we deleted vertices we simply restricted G and M to the remaining vertices. For (C3), recall that $G^i \setminus M^i$ was (c, ϵ'') -robustly 2^k -universal. Moreover, for all $i \in [t']$ and all $j \in [k]$ we have $|X^i_j| \geq |X'_{i,j}|/2 \geq c|X'_{i,j}|$, since we ensured that we only deleted $\theta'' n_1$ vertices from any single AX'_i (and at most two from BX'_i). Furthermore by (B1) we know that $|G^i(v)| \geq |(G^i(v)[BX'_i])| \geq c|G^i(v)|$ for any $v \in X^i$. (Also, even if we had arbitrarily deleted a further ϵn_1 vertices from X^i when obtaining X^i , G^i and M^i , these bounds would still hold.) So $G^i \setminus M^i$ satisfies (i) in the definition of a robustly universal complex (where X^i_j plays the role of V_j). The sets Z_s satisfy (iii) in the definition and so we can find the required copy of L (even after the deletion of up to ϵn_1 more vertices of X^i). (C4) follows from (6) and the fact that X^i was formed by deleting at most $(\theta' + \theta'')n_1 \ll c'|X^i|$ vertices from X_i . Similarly, for (C5) note that (even after up to ϵn_1 more deletions) we have deleted at most $2\theta'' n_1$ vertices from each X_i since we split the clusters to form the X_i . So by (4), after these deletions we must have

- $\frac{n_1}{2k-3} - 2\theta'' n_1 \leq |X^i_1| \leq \frac{n_1}{2k-3}$,
- $\frac{n_1}{2k-3} - 2\theta'' n_1 \leq |X^i_2| \leq \frac{(1-\eta)2n_1}{2k-3}$, and
- $\frac{(1-\eta)2n_1}{2k-3} - 2\theta'' n_1 \leq |X^i_j| \leq \frac{(1-\eta)2n_1}{2k-3}$ for $3 \leq j \leq k$,

and by (5) we must have

- $(1 - \delta')n_1 - 2(k-1)\theta'' n_1 \leq \sum_{j=2}^k |X^i_{j,j}| \leq (1 - \delta)n_1$.

Since $\theta'' \ll \delta \ll \delta' \ll \delta'' \ll \eta$, we deduce that

- $n'_i \geq \frac{1}{k-1}(n_1(1 - \delta' + \frac{1}{2k-3} - 2k\theta'') - 1) \geq \frac{(1-\eta)2n_1}{2k-3}$, and
- $n'_i \leq \frac{n_1}{k-1}(1 - \delta + \frac{1}{2k-3}) \leq \frac{(2-\delta)n_1}{2k-3}$.

So property (C5) follows. Finally, (C6) follows from the final step in the construction of L_e , in which we added an extra edge to each end of L_e so that (C6) would be satisfied.

5.2. The supplementary graph

Roughly speaking, our aim is to find a spanning loose path in each $G^i \setminus M^i$ (and thus in H^i) such that all these paths together with L_e form a loose Hamilton cycle in H . So we have to ensure that the complete k -partite k -graph on X^i contains a spanning loose path (for this, we will need $|X^i| \equiv 1 \pmod{k-1}$) and we need to join up all the loose paths we find in the H^i . The purpose of this section is to find the ‘connecting loose paths’ which join up the X^i in such a way that the divisibility problems are dealt with as well. To do this, we first define a supplementary hypergraph R^* whose vertices correspond to the X^i . We will show that R^* is connected and that ‘along’ edges of R^* we can find our loose paths in H which join up all the X^i .

The vertex set of the supplementary hypergraph R^* is $[t']$. A subset $e \subseteq [t']$ of size at least 2 is an edge of R^* if there exists an edge $S_e \in R$ such that for all $j \in S_e$ there are $i_j \in e$ and $\ell_j \in [k]$ with $X^i_{\ell_j} \subseteq V_j$ and $e = \{i_j : j \in S_e\}$. (We fix one such edge S_e for every $e \in R^*$.) Then every edge of R^* has size at most k . We say that X^i belongs to an edge $e \in R^*$ if $i \in e$. Similarly, X^i belongs to some subhypergraph $R' \subseteq R^*$ if $i \in V(R')$.

Lemma 5.1. *The supplementary graph R^* is connected.*

Proof. Recall that we chose the copies A_ℓ of \mathcal{A}_k in such a way that the sub- k -graph A of R induced by $\bigcup_{\ell=1}^t A_\ell$ is connected. Suppose that R^* is not connected. Let R_1^* be a component of R^* and let $R_2^* = R^* - R_1^*$. Let $R_1 = \{j \in [m] : X_s^i \subseteq V_j \text{ for some } i \in V(R_1^*), s \in [k]\}$. So R_1 corresponds to the set of all those clusters which meet some X^i belonging to R_1^* . Define R_2 similarly. Then $R_1 \cup R_2 = V(A)$ and thus A contains some edge S intersecting both R_1 and R_2 . But then S corresponds to an edge of R^* intersecting both $V(R_1^*)$ and $V(R_2^*)$, a contradiction. \square

The next lemma shows that within the X^i belonging to an edge of R^* , we can find a reasonably short loose path in H and we may choose (modulo $k - 1$) how many vertices this path uses from each X^i . Using the connectedness of R^* , this will allow us to find the connecting loose paths which join up the X^i whilst having control over the divisibility properties. We shall also insist that the path in Lemma 5.2 avoids a number of ‘forbidden vertices’, to enable us to ensure that our connecting loose paths are disjoint, and that the endvertices of these paths lie in many edges of the relevant H^i .

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose that $e \in R^*$ and that for every $i \in e$ there is an integer t_i such that $0 \leq t_i \leq k - 1$ and $\sum_{i \in e} t_i \equiv 1 \pmod{k - 1}$. Let $i', i'' \in e$ be distinct. Moreover, suppose that Z is a set of at most $100(t')^2 k^3$ ‘forbidden’ vertices of H . Then in the sub- k -graph of H induced by $\bigcup_{i \in e} X^i$ we can find a loose path L with the following properties.*

- L contains at most $4k^3$ vertices.
- L has an initial vertex u in $X^{i'}$ and a final vertex v in $X^{i''}$.
- $|V(L) \cap X^i| \equiv t_i \pmod{k - 1}$ for each $i \in e$.
- L contains no forbidden vertices, i.e. $V(L) \cap Z = \emptyset$.
- u lies in at least $|H^{i'}|/(2|X^{i'}|)$ edges of $H^{i'}$, and v lies in at least $|H^{i''}|/(2|X^{i''}|)$ edges of $H^{i''}$.

Proof. Recall that in Section 5.1.1 we assigned a k -partite k -complex G^S to every edge $S \in R$ such that (A1)–(A5) are satisfied. To simplify notation, we write S for the edge $S_e \in R$ corresponding to e and suppose that $S = [k]$. For each $j \in S = [k]$ choose $i_j \in e$ and $\ell_j \in [k]$ such that $X_{\ell_j}^{i_j} \subseteq V_j$ and such that $e = \{i_j : j \in S = [k]\}$. To simplify notation we write Y_j for $X_{\ell_j}^{i_j} \setminus Z$, $Y = \bigcup_{j \in [k]} Y_j$ and assume that $i' = i_1$ and $i'' = i_k$. For each $i \in e$ let J_i be the set of all $j \in S = [k]$ with $i_j = i$. So the sets J_i are disjoint and their union is $[k]$. Pick some $j \in J_i$ and let $t'_j = t_i$ and $t'_s = 0$ for all $s \in J_i \setminus \{j\}$. Our path L will consist of t'_j vertices from each Y_j (modulo $k - 1$) and thus of t_i vertices from each X^i (modulo $k - 1$).

Since G^S satisfies (A1)–(A3) and (A5), Lemma 3.2 implies that the restriction $G^S[Y]$ is ϵ' -regular, with absolute density at least $d(G^S)/2 \geq d_a$, relative density at index $[k]$ at least d and $(G^S)_{ij}[Y] = Y_j$. Furthermore, (A4) together with the fact that $d(G^S[Y]) \geq d(G^S)/2$ imply that

$$|M^S[Y]| < |M^S| < \frac{2v^{1/4}|G^S|}{c'} \leq \theta |G^S[Y]|.$$

Thus Theorem 3.3 implies that we can delete $\theta'|Y_j|$ vertices from each Y_j to obtain subsets Y'_j such that $G^S[Y'] \setminus M^S[Y']$ is (c, ϵ'') -robustly 2^k -universal, where $Y' = \bigcup_{j \in [k]} Y'_j$.

Now, let $v_j = (k + 2)(k - 1) + t'_j$. Then $\sum v_j \equiv 1 \pmod{k - 1}$ and so $n' = ((\sum v_j) - 1)/(k - 1)$ is an integer. Furthermore, $k(k + 2) \leq n' \leq k(k + 3)$, and so $n'/2 + 1 \leq v_j \leq n'$ for each j . Thus by Lemma 4.2 we can find a loose path in the complete k -partite k -graph on the vertex set Y' , beginning in Y'_1 , finishing in Y'_k and using v_j vertices from each Y'_j . Since $G^S[Y'] \setminus M^S[Y']$ is (c, ϵ'') -robustly 2^k -universal, we can find such a loose path L in $G^S[Y'] \setminus M$ and hence in $H - Z$. (Indeed, we can do this by finding the complex L^\leq , which has maximum vertex degree at most 2^k . Note that we use the definition with $J = G'$ in (i)). Note that L contains at most $k(k - 1)(k + 3) \leq 4k^3$ vertices.

To see that we can insist on the final condition of the lemma, recall that $d(H^i) \geq c'$ by (C4). Thus for all $j \in [k]$ at least $c'|X_j^i|/2$ vertices of X_j^i lie in at least $|H^i|/(2|X_j^i|)$ edges of H^i , and so we may restrict the initial and final vertices of L to these sets of vertices (minus the vertices of Z) by (iii) in the definition of robust universality. \square

5.3. Constructing the loose Hamilton cycle

As discussed before, our Hamilton cycle in H will consist of L_e and paths in each H^i as well as paths connecting the X^i . However, we need to make sure that all these paths join up nicely, motivating the following definition. Suppose L is a path in some k -graph K with initial vertex x' and final vertex y' . Also, let $I, F \subseteq V(K) \setminus V(L)$ be disjoint sets of size $k - 2$. Then $L^* = I \cup F \cup V(L)$ is a *prepath*. Note that L^* is not (the vertex set of) a k -graph, but that if we can find vertices $x, y \in V(K) \setminus L^*$ such that $\{x, x'\} \cup I, \{y, y'\} \cup F \in K$, then adding x and y to L^* gives another path. We refer to all such vertices $x \in V(K) \setminus L^*$ as *possible initial vertices* of L^* and to all such vertices $y \in V(K) \setminus L^*$ as *possible final vertices*. If L, L' and L'' are disjoint loose paths, I, F, x, y are as before, x is also the final vertex of L' and y is also the initial vertex of L'' then I and F together with L', L, L'' form a single loose path, illustrating how we shall join paths together.

We start by converting our exceptional path L_e into a prepath. Recall that $|V(L_e)| < \eta n$ and that the initial vertex x_e of L_e and its final vertex y_e satisfy (C6). Let $a \in [t']$ and $u_a \in [k]$ be such that $x_e \in X_{u_a}^a$. Pick any $u'_a \in [k]$ with $u_a \neq u'_a$. (C4) and

(C6) together imply that there is a set $I_0 \subseteq X^a \setminus (X_{u_a}^a \cup X_{u'_a}^a)$ for which $X_{u_a}^a$ contains at least $c|X^a|$ vertices v which form an edge of H^a together with $I_0 \cup \{x_e\}$. Let $I'_0 \subseteq X_{u_a}^a$ be such a set of vertices. Similarly, letting $b \in [t']$, $u_b \neq u'_b \in [k]$ be such that $y_e \in X_{u_b}^b$, there is a set $F_0 \subseteq X^b \setminus (X_{u_b}^b \cup X_{u'_b}^b \cup I_0)$ for which $X_{u_b}^b$ contains at least $c|X^b|$ vertices v which form an edge of H^b together with $F_0 \cup \{y_e\}$. Let $F'_0 \subseteq X_{u_b}^b$ be such a set of vertices. Let L_e^* be the prepath $I_0 \cup F_0 \cup V(L_e)$. Then I'_0 is a set of possible initial vertices of L_e^* and F'_0 is a set of possible final vertices. (We do not remove I_0 from X^a and F_0 from X^b at this stage.)

Since by Lemma 5.1 the supplementary graph R^* is connected, we can find a walk W from b to a in R^* such that every $i \in [t'] = V(R^*)$ appears as an initial, link or final vertex in W (these vertices were defined in Section 4.2) and such that W has length $\ell \leq (t')^2$. Let e_1, \dots, e_ℓ be the edges of this walk, let $r_1 = b, r_{\ell+1} = a$, and let r_2, \dots, r_ℓ be the link vertices of the walk. For each $i \in [t']$, let $d_i = |\{j \in [\ell + 1] : r_j = i\}|$, that is, the number of times i appears as an initial, link or final vertex in W . So $d_i > 0$ for every i and $\sum d_i = \ell + 1$.

Our next aim is to apply Lemma 5.2 to each edge e_j in order to find a loose path L_j in H , which we will extend to a prepath L_j^* with many possible initial vertices in X^{r_j} and many possible final vertices in $X^{r_{j+1}}$. We shall do this for each e_1, \dots, e_ℓ in turn. So suppose that $s \in [\ell]$ and that for all $j = 1, \dots, s - 1$ we have defined loose paths L_j in H as well as sets I_j, F_j extending L_j to a prepath L_j^* which satisfy the following properties:

- (D1) L_j lies in the sub- k -graph of H induced by $\bigcup_{i \in e_j} X^i$ and contains at most $4k^3$ vertices.
- (D2) The initial vertex x_j of L_j lies in X^{r_j} and its final vertex y_j lies in $X^{r_{j+1}}$.
- (D3) $I_j \subseteq X^{r_j}$ and $F_j \subseteq X^{r_{j+1}}$.
- (D4) There is a set $I'_j \subseteq X^{r_j}$ of at least $c|X^{r_j}|$ possible initial vertices for L_j^* . Similarly, there is a set $F'_j \subseteq X^{r_{j+1}}$ of at least $c|X^{r_{j+1}}|$ possible final vertices for L_j^* .
- (D5) All the prepaths $L_e^*, L_1^*, \dots, L_{s-1}^*$ are disjoint.
- (D6) For each $i \in [t']$ and all $j = 0, \dots, s - 1$ let $X^i(j) = X^i \setminus (V(L_1) \cup \dots \cup V(L_j))$, where $X^i(0) = X^i$. For each $j \in [s - 1]$ set $t_i(j) = |X^i(j - 1)| + d_i$. Then for every $i \in e_j$ with $i \neq r_{j+1}$ we have $|V(L_j) \cap X^i| \equiv t_i(j) \pmod{k - 1}$. Moreover $|V(L_j) \cap X^{r_{j+1}}| \equiv 1 - \sum_{i \in e_j, i \neq r_{j+1}} t_i(j) \pmod{k - 1}$.

Let us now show how to find L_s, I_s and F_s . Apply Lemma 5.2 with $e = e_s, i' = r_s, i'' = r_{s+1}$ and with $Z = L_1^* \cup \dots \cup L_{s-1}^* \cup I_0 \cup F_0$ to find a loose path L_s which satisfies (D1), (D2), (D6) and is disjoint from $L_e^*, L_1^*, \dots, L_{s-1}^*$. Moreover, the initial vertex x_s of L_s lies in at least $|H^{r_s}|/(2|X^{r_s}|)$ edges of H^{r_s} , and the final vertex y_s of L_s lies in at least $|H^{r_{s+1}}|/(2|X^{r_{s+1}}|)$ edges of $H^{r_{s+1}}$. We can now use the latter property to choose sets I_s and F_s which extend L_s to a prepath L_s^* satisfying (D3)–(D5). The argument for this is similar to that for the extension of L_e to L_e^* . Altogether this shows that we can find prepaths L_1^*, \dots, L_ℓ^* satisfying (D1)–(D6).

For each $i \in [t']$ we let j_i be the maximal integer such that $i \in e_{j_i}$. Thus $X^i(\ell) = X^i(j_i) = X^i(j_i - 1) \setminus V(L_{j_i})$ by (D1). But if $i \neq r_{\ell+1}$ then (D5) and (D6) together imply that

$$|V(L_{j_i}) \cap X^i(j_i - 1)| = |V(L_{j_i}) \cap X^i| \equiv t_i(j_i) \equiv |X^i(j_i - 1)| + d_i \pmod{k - 1}$$

and so $|X^i(\ell)| \equiv -d_i \pmod{k - 1}$. We claim that this also holds if $i = r_{\ell+1}$. To see this, recall that since L_j is loose, we have $|V(L_j)| \equiv 1 \pmod{k - 1}$ for each $j \in [\ell]$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |X^{r_{\ell+1}}(\ell)| &= |V(H) \setminus V(L_e)| - \sum_{j \in [\ell]} |V(L_j)| - \sum_{i \in [t'], i \neq r_{\ell+1}} |X^i(\ell)| \\ &\stackrel{(3)}{\equiv} -1 - \ell + \sum_{i \in [t'], i \neq r_{\ell+1}} d_i \equiv -d_{r_{\ell+1}} \pmod{k - 1} \end{aligned}$$

as $\ell + 1 = \sum_{i \in [t']} d_i$. Let $Y^i = X^i \setminus (L_e^* \cup L_1^* \cup \dots \cup L_\ell^*)$. Since by (D3) for each $i \in [t']$ there are exactly $2(k - 2)d_i$ vertices of X^i which lie in $L_e^*, L_1^*, \dots, L_\ell^*$ but not in L_e, L_1, \dots, L_ℓ , this in turn implies that

$$|Y^i| \equiv -d_i - 2(k - 2)d_i \equiv d_i \pmod{k - 1}. \tag{7}$$

Let $x_{\ell+1} = x_e, y_0 = y_e, L_0^* = L_e^*, I_{\ell+1} = I_0$ and $I'_{\ell+1} = I'_0$. In order to complete our prepaths L_0^*, \dots, L_ℓ^* to a Hamilton cycle we wish to choose d_i disjoint loose paths $L_1^i, \dots, L_{d_i}^i$ within each $H[Y^i]$ which together contain all the vertices in Y^i and which ‘connect’ successive prepaths L_j^* . We achieve this as follows. Let J_i be the set of all $j \in [\ell + 1]$ with $r_j = i$. So J_i is the set of positions at which i occurs as an initial, final or link vertex in our walk W and $|J_i| = d_i$. Let $j_1 \leq \dots \leq j_{d_i}$ be the elements of J_i . Then we choose the L_s^i ($s \in [d_i]$) in such a way that the initial vertex of L_s^i lies in $F'_{j_{s-1}}$ and its final vertex lies in I'_{j_s} , all the L_s^i are disjoint and together they cover all the vertices in Y^i . To see that this can be done, first note that $|X^i \setminus Y^i| \leq \ell(4k^3 + 2(k - 2)) + 2(k - 2) \ll \epsilon n_1$. So using Lemma 4.2 together with (C5) and (7) it is easy to check that the complete k -partite k -graph on Y^i contains such paths (e.g. first choose $L_1^i, \dots, L_{d_i-1}^i$, each consisting of precisely 2 edges, and then apply (C5) and Lemma 4.2 to find a loose path $L_{d_i}^i$ containing all the remaining vertices of Y^i). Now (C3) and (D4)

together imply that $G^i[Y^i] \setminus M^i[Y^i]$ contains the k -complexes induced by these paths (i.e. it contains $(L_1^i)^\leq, \dots, (L_{d_i}^i)^\leq$). But this means that we can find the required paths $L_1^i, \dots, L_{d_i}^i$ in each $H[Y^i]$.

Finally, for each $s \in [d_i]$ write L'_s for L_s^i and x'_s for its initial and y'_s for its final vertex (where j_s is as defined in the previous paragraph). To obtain our Hamilton cycle in H we first traverse $L_0 = L_e$, then we use the edge $F_0 \cup \{y_0, x'_1\}$ in order to move to the initial vertex x'_1 of L'_1 . (This is possible since $x'_1 \in F'_0$.) Now we traverse L'_1 and use the edge $I_1 \cup \{y'_1, x_1\}$ to get to x_1 . (Again, this is possible since $y'_1 \in I'_1$.) Next we traverse L_1 and use the edge $F_1 \cup \{y_1, x'_2\}$ to move to x'_2 . We continue in this way until we have reached the initial vertex $x_{\ell+1} = x_e$ of $L_0 = L_e$ again. (So in the last step we traversed $L'_{\ell+1}$ and used the edge $I_{\ell+1} \cup \{y'_{\ell+1}, x_{\ell+1}\}$.) This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1. \square

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