

# The Erdős-Gyárfás problem on generalized Ramsey numbers

David Conlon <sup>\*</sup>    Jacob Fox <sup>†</sup>    Choongbum Lee <sup>‡</sup>    Benny Sudakov <sup>§</sup>

## Abstract

Fix positive integers  $p$  and  $q$  with  $2 \leq q \leq \binom{p}{2}$ . An edge coloring of the complete graph  $K_n$  is said to be a  $(p, q)$ -coloring if every  $K_p$  receives at least  $q$  different colors. The function  $f(n, p, q)$  is the minimum number of colors that are needed for  $K_n$  to have a  $(p, q)$ -coloring. This function was introduced about 40 years ago, but Erdős and Gyárfás were the first to study the function in a systematic way. They proved that  $f(n, p, p)$  is polynomial in  $n$  and asked to determine the maximum  $q$ , depending on  $p$ , for which  $f(n, p, q)$  is subpolynomial in  $n$ . We prove that the answer is  $p - 1$ .

## 1 Introduction

The Ramsey number  $r_k(p)$  is the smallest natural number  $n$  such that every  $k$ -coloring of the edges of the complete graph  $K_n$  contains a monochromatic  $K_p$ . The existence of  $r_k(3)$  was first shown by Schur [13] in 1916 in his work on Fermat's Last Theorem and it is known that  $r_k(3)$  is at least exponential in  $k$  and at most a multiple of  $k!$ . It is a central problem in graph Ramsey theory to close the gap between the lower and upper bounds, with connections to various problems in combinatorics, geometry, number theory, theoretical computer science and information theory (see, e.g., [9, 10]).

The following natural generalization of the Ramsey function was first introduced by Erdős and Shelah [3, 4] and studied in depth by Erdős and Gyárfás [5]. Let  $p$  and  $q$  be positive integers with  $2 \leq q \leq \binom{p}{2}$ . An edge coloring of the complete graph  $K_n$  is said to be a  $(p, q)$ -coloring if every  $K_p$  receives at least  $q$  different colors. The function  $f(n, p, q)$  is the minimum number of colors that are needed for  $K_n$  to have a  $(p, q)$ -coloring.

---

<sup>\*</sup>Mathematical Institute, Oxford OX2 6GG, United Kingdom. Email: [david.conlon@maths.ox.ac.uk](mailto:david.conlon@maths.ox.ac.uk). Research supported by a Royal Society University Research Fellowship.

<sup>†</sup>Department of Mathematics, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Email: [fox@math.mit.edu](mailto:fox@math.mit.edu). Research supported by a Packard Fellowship, by a Simons Fellowship, by NSF grant DMS-1069197, by an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship and by an MIT NEC Corporation Award.

<sup>‡</sup>Department of Mathematics, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Email: [cb\\_lee@math.mit.edu](mailto:cb_lee@math.mit.edu).

<sup>§</sup>Department of Mathematics, ETH, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland and Department of Mathematics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095. Email: [benjamin.sudakov@math.ethz.ch](mailto:benjamin.sudakov@math.ethz.ch). Research supported in part by SNSF grant 200021-149111 and by a USA-Israel BSF grant.

To see that this is indeed a generalization of the usual Ramsey function, note that  $f(n, p, 2)$  is the minimum number of colors needed to guarantee that no  $K_p$  is monochromatic. That is,  $f(n, p, 2)$  is the inverse of the Ramsey function  $r_k(p)$  and so we have

$$c' \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \leq f(n, 3, 2) \leq c \log n.$$

Erdős and Gyárfás [5] proved a number of interesting results about the function  $f(n, p, q)$ , demonstrating how the function falls off from being equal to  $\binom{n}{2}$  when  $q = \binom{p}{2}$  and  $p \geq 4$  to being at most logarithmic when  $q = 2$ . In so doing, they determined ranges of  $p$  and  $q$  where the function  $f(n, p, q)$  is linear in  $n$ , where it is quadratic in  $n$  and where it is asymptotically equal to  $\binom{n}{2}$ . Many of these results were subsequently sharpened by Sárközy and Selkow [11, 12].

One simple observation made by Erdős and Gyárfás is that  $f(n, p, p)$  is always polynomial in  $n$ . To see this, it is sufficient to note that if a coloring uses fewer than  $n^{1/(p-2)} - 1$  colors then it necessarily contains a  $K_p$  which uses at most  $p - 1$  colors. For  $p = 3$ , this is easy to see since one only needs that some vertex has at least two neighbors in the same color. For  $p = 4$ , we have that any vertex will have at least  $n^{1/2}$  neighbors in some fixed color. But, since there are fewer than  $n^{1/2} - 1$  colors on this neighborhood of size at least  $n^{1/2}$ , the case  $p = 3$  implies that it contains a triangle with at most two colors. The general case follows similarly.

Erdős and Gyárfás [5] asked whether this result is best possible, that is, whether  $q = p$  is the smallest value of  $q$  for which  $f(n, p, q)$  is polynomial in  $n$ . For  $p = 3$ , this is certainly true, since we know that  $f(n, 3, 2) \leq c \log n$ . However, for general  $p$ , they were only able to show that  $f(n, p, \lceil \log p \rceil)$  is subpolynomial, where here and throughout the paper we use  $\log$  to denote the logarithm taken base 2. This left the question of determining whether  $f(n, p, p - 1)$  is subpolynomial wide open, even for  $p = 4$ .

The first progress on this question was made by Mubayi [8], who found an elegant construction which implies that  $f(n, 4, 3) \leq e^{c\sqrt{\log n}}$ . This construction was also used by Eichhorn and Mubayi [2] to demonstrate that  $f(n, 5, 4) \leq e^{c\sqrt{\log n}}$ . More generally, they used the construction to show that  $f(n, p, 2\lceil \log p \rceil - 2)$  is subpolynomial for all  $p \geq 5$ .

In this paper, we answer the question of Erdős and Gyárfás positively for all  $p$ . That is, we prove that  $f(n, p, p - 1)$  is subpolynomial for all  $p$ . Quantitatively, our main theorem is the following.

**Theorem 1.1.** *For all natural numbers  $p \geq 4$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,*

$$f(n, p, p - 1) \leq 2^{16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p-2)} \log \log n}.$$

In Section 2, we define our  $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring by a recursive procedure. We begin by reviewing Mubayi's  $(4, 3)$ -coloring, as it is the base case of our recursion. The formal proof of the fact that our coloring is indeed a  $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring is quite technical and thus we first give an outline of the proof in Section 3. Then, in Section 4, we establish some properties of the coloring. Finally, in Section 5, we prove that the coloring given in Section 2 is a  $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring. We will conclude with some further remarks.

**Notation.** For vectors  $v \in X^{t_1+t_2}, v_1 \in X^{t_1}, v_2 \in X^{t_2}$ , we will often use the notation

$$v = (v_1, v_2)$$

in order to indicate that the  $i$ -th coordinate of  $v$  is equal to the  $i$ -th coordinate of  $v_1$  for  $1 \leq i \leq t_1$  and the  $(t_1 + j)$ -th coordinate of  $v$  is equal to the  $j$ -th coordinate of  $v_2$  for  $1 \leq j \leq t_2$ . We will use similar notation for several vectors. Throughout the paper,  $\log$  denotes the base 2 logarithm. For the sake of clarity of presentation, we systematically omit floor and ceiling signs whenever they are not essential.

## 2 The coloring construction

The purpose of this section is to define the coloring used to prove Theorem 1.1. The coloring can be considered as a generalization of (a variant of) Mubayi's  $(4, 3)$ -coloring. We therefore first introduce this coloring and then redefine it in a way that can be naturally extended. We then present the coloring used to prove Theorem 1.1. As it is a rather involved recursive definition, we give an example to illustrate it. We conclude the section by establishing a bound on the number of colors used in this coloring. In the following sections, we will show that this coloring is a  $(p, p-1)$ -coloring, completing the proof.

### 2.1 Mubayi's $(4, 3)$ -coloring

Let  $N = m^t$  for some integers  $m$  and  $t$ . Suppose that we are given two distinct vectors  $v, w \in [m]^t$  of the form  $v = (v_1, \dots, v_t)$  and  $w = (w_1, \dots, w_t)$ . Define

$$c(v, w) = (\{v_i, w_i\}, a_1, \dots, a_t),$$

where  $i$  is the least coordinate in which  $v_i \neq w_i$  and  $a_j = 0$  if  $v_j = w_j$  and  $a_j = 1$  if  $v_j \neq w_j$ . If  $v = w$ , define

$$c(v, v) = 0.$$

Note that  $c$  is a symmetric function. This is a variant of Mubayi's coloring and can be proved to be a  $(p, p-1)$ -coloring for small values of  $p$ .

One might suspect that this is a  $(p, p-1)$ -coloring for large integers  $p$  as well, but, unfortunately, it fails to be a  $(26, 25)$ -coloring (and a  $(p, p-1)$ -coloring for all  $p \geq 26$ ) for the following reason. Consider the set  $\{1, 2, 3\}^3$ . This set has  $3^3 = 27$  elements and at most  $3 \cdot 2^3 = 24$  colors are used in coloring this set. Therefore, we can find 26 vertices with at most 24 colors within the set. Moreover, for every fixed  $p$  and large enough  $N$ , letting  $s = \lceil \sqrt{\log p} \rceil$ , the set  $S = \{1, 2, \dots, 2^s\}^s$  has cardinality  $2^{s^2} \geq p$  and uses at most  $\binom{2^s}{2} 2^s < 2^{3s} \leq 2^{6\sqrt{\log p}}$  colors and, for large enough  $m$  and  $t$ , is a subset of  $[m]^t$ . Hence, this edge coloring of the complete graph on  $[N]$  fails to be a  $(p, 2^{6\sqrt{\log p}})$ -coloring.

## 2.2 Redefining Mubayi's coloring

Before proceeding further, let us redefine the coloring given above from a slightly different perspective. We do this to motivate the  $(p, p-1)$ -coloring which we use to establish Theorem 1.1. Let  $m = 2^{r_1}$  and, abusing notation, identify the set  $[m]$  with  $\{0, 1\}^{r_1}$ . Let  $r_2 = r_1 t$  for some positive integer  $t$ . Suppose that we are given two vectors  $v, w \in [m]^t = \{0, 1\}^{r_1 t}$ . We decompose  $v$  as  $v = (v_1^{(1)}, \dots, v_t^{(1)})$ , where  $v_i^{(1)} \in \{0, 1\}^{r_1}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$  and similarly decompose  $w$ . The function  $c$  was defined as follows:

$$c(v, w) = (\{v_i^{(1)}, w_i^{(1)}\}, a_1, \dots, a_t),$$

where  $i$  is the least coordinate in which  $v_i^{(1)} \neq w_i^{(1)}$  and, for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, t$ ,  $a_j$  represents whether  $v_j^{(1)} = w_j^{(1)}$  or not. If  $v = w$ , then  $c(v, v) = 0$ .

Define  $h_1$  as the first coordinate of  $c$ . That is,  $h_1(v, w) = \{v_i^{(1)}, w_i^{(1)}\}$  (we let  $h_1(v, v) = 0$  for convenience). Note that  $h_1$  takes a pair of vectors of length  $r_2 = r_1 t$  as input and outputs a pair of vectors of length  $r_1$ .

For two vectors  $x, y \in \{0, 1\}^{r_1}$  of the form  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{r_1})$ ,  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{r_1})$ , define the function  $h_0$  as follows. We have  $h_0(x, x) = 0$  for each  $x$  and, if  $x \neq y$ , then  $h_0(x, y) = \{x_i, y_i\}$ , where  $i$  is the minimum index for which  $x_i \neq y_i$ . Since all  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  are either 0 or 1, there are only two possible outcomes for  $h_0$ , 0 if the two vectors are equal and  $\{0, 1\}$  if they are not equal. Note that  $h_0$  takes a pair of vectors of length  $r_1$  as input and outputs a pair of vectors of length  $r_0 = 1$ . Thus, both  $h_1$  and  $h_0$  are functions which record the first 'block' that is different. The difference between the two functions lies in their interpretation of 'block': for  $h_1$  it is a subvector of length  $r_1$  and for  $h_0$  it is a subvector of length  $r_0$ .

Summarizing, we see that  $c$  is equivalent to the coloring  $c'$  given by

$$c'(v, w) = \left( h_1(v, w), h_0(v_1^{(1)}, w_1^{(1)}), \dots, h_0(v_t^{(1)}, w_t^{(1)}) \right).$$

Informally, we first decompose the given pair of vectors  $v$  and  $w$  into subvectors of length  $r_2$  and apply  $h_1$  (we observe only a single subvector in this case since  $v$  and  $w$  themselves are vectors of length  $r_2$ ). Then we decompose  $v$  and  $w$  into subvectors of length  $r_1$  and apply  $h_0$  to each corresponding pair of subvectors of  $v$  and  $w$ .

## 2.3 Definition of the coloring

In this section, we generalize the construction given in the previous section to obtain a  $(p, p-1)$ -coloring.

For a positive integer  $\alpha$ , we will describe the coloring as an edge coloring of the complete graph over the vertex set  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ . Let  $r_0, r_1, \dots$  be a sequence of positive integers such that  $r_0 = 1$  and  $r_{d-1}$  divides  $r_d$  for all  $d \geq 1$ .

The key idea in the construction is to understand vectors at several different resolutions. Suppose that we are given two vectors  $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ . For  $d \geq 0$ , let  $a_d$  and  $b_d$  be integers satisfying  $a_d \geq 0$  and  $1 \leq b_d \leq r_d$  such that  $\alpha = a_d r_d + b_d$ . For each  $d \geq 0$ , we may then write  $v$  in the form

$$v = \left( v_1^{(d)}, v_2^{(d)}, \dots, v_{a_d+1}^{(d)} \right),$$

where  $v_i^{(d)} \in \{0, 1\}^{r_d}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, a_d$  and  $v_{a_d+1}^{(d)} \in \{0, 1\}^{b_d}$ . We refer to the vectors  $v_i^{(d)}$  as *blocks of resolution  $d$* . We similarly decompose  $w$  as  $w = (w_1^{(d)}, w_2^{(d)}, \dots, w_{a_d}^{(d)}, w_{a_d+1}^{(d)})$  for  $d \geq 0$ .

We first define two auxiliary families of functions  $\eta_d$  and  $\xi_d$  over the domain  $\bigcup_{\alpha \geq 1} \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ . For notational convenience, we will simply fix some  $\alpha$  and provide the values  $\eta_d(v, w)$  and  $\xi_d(v, w)$  for two vectors  $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ . For  $d \geq 0$ , if  $v \neq w$ , define

$$\eta_d(v, w) = \left( i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\} \right),$$

where  $i$  is the minimum index such that  $v_i^{(d)} \neq w_i^{(d)}$ . If  $v = w$ , define

$$\eta_d(v, v) = 0.$$

Note that  $\eta_d$  is a symmetric function. Further note that  $\eta_d$  is slightly different from  $h_d$  defined in the previous subsection since we add an additional coordinate which records the index  $i$  as well. The main theorem is valid even if we do not add this index, but we choose to add it as it simplifies the proof. We refer the reader to Subsection 6.2 for a further discussion of this point.

For  $d \geq 0$ , let

$$\xi_d(v, w) = \left( \eta_d(v_1^{(d+1)}, w_1^{(d+1)}), \dots, \eta_d(v_{a_{d+1}+1}^{(d+1)}, w_{a_{d+1}+1}^{(d+1)}) \right).$$

Note that the function  $\xi_d$  decomposes the vectors into blocks of resolution  $d + 1$  and outputs a vector containing information about blocks of resolution  $d$ .

For  $d \geq 0$ , let

$$c_d = \xi_d \times \xi_{d-1} \times \dots \times \xi_0.$$

Note that the coloring  $c_d$  depends on the choice of the parameters  $r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{d+1}$ .

We prove our main theorem in two steps: we first estimate the number of colors and then prove that it is a  $(p, p - 1)$ -coloring.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $p$  and  $\beta$  be fixed positive integers with  $\beta \neq 1$ . For the choice  $r_i = \beta^i$  for  $0 \leq i \leq p + 1$ , the edge coloring  $c_p$  of the complete graph on  $n = 2^{\beta^{p+1}}$  vertices uses at most  $2^{4(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$  colors.*

**Theorem 2.2.** *Let  $p$  and  $\alpha$  be fixed positive integers. Then, for every choice of parameters  $r_1, \dots, r_{p+1}$ , the edge coloring  $c_p$  is a  $(p + 3, p + 2)$ -coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ .*

For integers  $n$  of the form  $n = 2^{\beta p+1}$ , Theorem 1.1 follows from Theorems 2.1 and 2.2. For general  $n \geq p+3 \geq 4$ , first notice that if  $n^2 < 2^{16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$ , then the statement is trivially true, as we may color each edge with a different color. Hence, we may assume that the inequality does not hold, from which it follows that

$$2 \log n \geq 16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n \geq 16p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}$$

and  $n \geq 2^{(8p)^{p+1}}$ . Hence, there exists an integer of the form  $2^{\beta p+1}$  which is at most  $n^{(1+1/8p)^{p+1}} \leq n^2$ . Therefore, there exists a  $(p+3, p+2)$ -coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set  $[n]$  using at most

$$2^{4(2 \log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log(2 \log n)} \leq 2^{4 \cdot 2(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}(1+\log \log n)} \leq 2^{16(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$$

colors (in the second inequality we used the fact that  $\log \log n \geq \log \log 4 \geq 1$ ). Thus we obtain Theorem 1.1. Theorem 2.1 is proved in Subsection 2.5, while Theorem 2.2 is proved in Section 5 and builds on the two sections leading up to it.

## 2.4 Example

Let us illustrate the coloring by working out a small example. Suppose that  $r_1 = 2$  and  $r_2 = 4$ . Let  $v = (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0)$  and  $w = (0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$  be vectors in  $\{0, 1\}^7$ . Then

$$v = (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0) = ('0, 0', '1, 0', '1, 1', '0') = ('0, 0, 1, 0', '1, 1, 0'),$$

where the quotation marks indicate the blocks of each resolution. Similarly,

$$w = (0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0) = ('0, 0', '1, 1', '1, 0', '0') = ('0, 0, 1, 1', '1, 0, 0').$$

The function  $\eta_0$  records the first pair of blocks of resolution 0 which are different. So

$$\eta_0(v, w) = (4, \{0, 1\}),$$

where the value of the first coordinate, 4, indicates that  $v$  and  $w$  first differ in the fourth coordinate. Similarly, the function  $\eta_1$  records the first pair of blocks of resolution 1 which are different. So

$$\eta_1(v, w) = (2, \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}).$$

Computing  $\xi_0$  and  $\xi_1$  involves one more step. To compute  $\xi_0$ , we apply  $\eta_0$  to each pair of blocks of resolution 1. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0(v, w) &= \left( \eta_0((0, 0), (0, 0)), \eta_0((1, 0), (1, 1)), \eta_0((1, 1), (1, 0)), \eta_0((0), (0)) \right) \\ &= (0, (2, \{0, 1\}), (2, \{1, 0\}), 0), \end{aligned}$$

which is a vector of length four.

Similarly, to compute  $\xi_1$ , we apply  $\eta_1$  to each pair of blocks of resolution 2. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_1(v, w) &= \left( \eta_1((0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1, 1)), \eta_1((1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0)) \right) \\ &= \left( \left( 2, \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\} \right), \left( 1, \{(1, 1), (1, 0)\} \right) \right),\end{aligned}$$

which is a vector of length two.

## 2.5 Number of colors

In this subsection, we prove Theorem 2.1.

*Proof of Theorem 2.1.* Recall that  $\beta$  is a positive integer greater than 1 and  $r_d = \beta^d$  for  $0 \leq d \leq p+1$ . Let  $\alpha = \beta^{p+1}$ . The goal here is to give an upper bound on the number of colors in the edge coloring  $c_p$  of the complete graph with vertex set  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha = \{0, 1\}^{\beta^{p+1}}$ . First, for  $0 \leq d \leq p$ , the function  $\eta_d$  outputs either zero or an index and a pair of distinct blocks of resolution  $d$ . Hence, there are at most  $1 + \alpha \cdot 2^{r_d}(2^{r_d} - 1) \leq \alpha 2^{2\beta^d}$  possible outcomes for the function  $\eta_d$ . Second, for  $0 \leq d \leq p$ , the function  $\xi_d$  is a product of  $\frac{\alpha}{r_{d+1}} = \beta^{p-d}$  outcomes of  $\eta_d$ . Hence, there are at most

$$(\alpha \cdot 2^{2\beta^d})^{\beta^{p-d}} = \beta^{(p+1)\beta^{p-d}} \cdot 2^{2\beta^p}$$

possible outcomes for the function  $\xi_d$ . Since  $c_p$  is defined as  $\xi_p \times \xi_{p-1} \times \cdots \times \xi_0$ , the total number of colors used in  $c_p$  is at most

$$\prod_{d=0}^p \left( \beta^{(p+1)\beta^{p-d}} \cdot 2^{2\beta^p} \right) \leq \beta^{2(p+1)\beta^p} 2^{2(p+1)\beta^p} \leq 2^{4(p+1)\beta^p \log \beta}.$$

Let  $n = 2^\alpha = 2^{\beta^{p+1}}$  and note that  $\beta^p = (\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}$  and  $\log \beta = \frac{1}{p+1} \log \log n$ . Thus, we have colored the edges of the complete graph on  $n$  vertices using at most

$$2^{4(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)} \log \log n}$$

colors, as claimed in Theorem 2.1. □

As we saw in Subsection 2.1, for large enough  $q$ , Mubayi's coloring (which is similar to  $c_1$ ) is not a  $(q, q-1)$ -coloring or even a  $(q, q^\varepsilon)$ -coloring for any fixed  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Similarly, we can see that the same is true for the coloring  $c_p$  for every fixed  $p$  (we will briefly describe the proof of this fact in Subsection 6.3). This explains why we need to consider  $c_p$  with an increasing value of  $p$ .

### 3 Outline of proof

In this section, we outline the proof of Theorem 2.2. Assume that we want to prove that the edge coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$  given by  $c_p$  is a  $(p+3, p+2)$ -coloring. We will use induction on  $\alpha$  to prove the stronger statement that the coloring is a  $(q, q-1)$  coloring for all  $q \leq p+3$ . To illustrate a simple case, assume that we are about to prove it for  $\alpha = r_{p+1}$  and have proved it for all smaller values of  $\alpha$ . Let  $S \subset \{0, 1\}^\alpha$  be a given set of size at most  $p+3$ . We wish to show that the edges of  $S$  receive at least  $|S| - 1$  distinct colors.

Let  $\alpha' = r_{p+1} - r_p$ . For two vectors  $v, w \in S$  satisfying  $v \neq w$ , let  $v = (v', v'')$  and  $w = (w', w'')$ , where  $v', w' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha'}$  and  $v'', w'' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha'} = \{0, 1\}^{r_p}$ . Note that since  $\alpha' = r_{p+1} - r_p$  is divisible by  $r_p$ , the first  $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$  blocks of resolution  $p$  of  $v$  are identical to those of  $v'$  and a similar fact holds for  $w$  and  $w'$ .

If  $v' = w'$  then, by the observation above, the first  $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$  coordinates of  $\xi_{p-1}$  are all zero. On the other hand, if  $v' \neq w'$ , then the first block of resolution  $p$  on which  $v$  and  $w$  differ is one of the first  $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$  blocks. Hence, in this case, at least one of the first  $\frac{\alpha'}{r_p}$  coordinates of  $\xi_{p-1}$  is non-zero. Thus, if we define sets  $\Lambda_I$  and  $\Lambda_E$  as

$$\Lambda_I = \{c_p(v, w) : v' \neq w', v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$\Lambda_E = \{c_p(v, w) : v' = w', v \neq w, v, w \in S\},$$

then we have  $\Lambda_I \cap \Lambda_E = \emptyset$ . Hence, it suffices to prove that  $|\Lambda_I| + |\Lambda_E| \geq |S| - 1$ . The index ‘I’ stands for *inherited colors* and ‘E’ stands for *emerging colors*.

The coloring  $c_p$  contains more information than necessary to prove that the number of colors is large. Hence, we consider only part of the coloring  $c_p$ . The part of the coloring that we consider for  $\Lambda_I$  and  $\Lambda_E$  will be different, as we would like to highlight different aspects of our coloring depending on the situation.

Define the sets  $C_I$  and  $C_E$  as

$$C_I = \{(c_p(v', w'), \eta_{p-1}(v'', w'')) : v' \neq w', v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$C_E = \{\{v'', w''\} : v' = w', v'' \neq w'', v, w \in S\}.$$

We claim here without proof that  $|C_I| \leq |\Lambda_I|$  and  $|C_E| \leq |\Lambda_E|$ . Abusing notation, for two vectors  $v, w \in S$ , we will from now on refer to the color between  $v$  and  $w$  as the corresponding ‘color’ in  $C_I$  or  $C_E$ . It now suffices to prove that  $|C_I| + |C_E| \geq |S| - 1$ .

To analyze the colors in  $C_I$  and  $C_E$ , we take a step back and consider the first  $\alpha'$  coordinates of the vectors in  $S$ . Let  $S' = \pi_{\alpha'}(S)$ , where here and throughout what follows  $\pi_t : \{0, 1\}^\alpha \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^t$  is the projection map taking a vector  $v$  to its first  $t$  coordinates. Note that  $S'$  is the collection of vectors  $v'$  in the notation above. There is a certain ‘branching phenomenon’ of vectors and colors.



For a vector  $v' \in S'$ , let  $T_{v'} = \{v : \pi_{\alpha'}(v) = v', v \in S\}$ . Hence,  $T_{v'}$  is the set of vectors in  $S$  whose first  $\alpha'$  coordinates are equal to  $v'$ . Note that

$$\sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| = |S|. \quad (1)$$

Consider two vectors  $v, w \in S$ . If  $v$  and  $w$  are both in the same set  $T_{v'}$ , then the color between  $v$  and  $w$  belongs to  $C_E$  and if they are in different sets, then the color between  $v$  and  $w$  belongs to  $C_I$ . For a color  $c \in C_I$ , note that the first coordinate of  $c$  is of the form  $c_p(v', w')$  for two vectors  $v', w' \in S'$ . Further note that  $c_p(v', w')$  is the color of an edge that lies within  $S'$ . Hence,  $c$  is a ‘branch’ of some color of an edge that lies within  $S'$ . In particular, by induction on  $\alpha$ , we see that

$$|C_I| \geq |S'| - 1. \quad (2)$$

For a color  $c \in C_E$ , let  $\mu_c$  be the number of (unordered) pairs of vectors  $v, w$  such that  $c$  is the color between  $v$  and  $w$ . By counting the number of edges colored by a color in  $C_E$  in two different ways, we obtain the equation

$$\sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c = \sum_{v' \in S'} \binom{|T_{v'}|}{2} \geq \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1). \quad (3)$$

Let us first consider the simple case when  $\mu_c = 1$  for all  $c \in C_E$  (that is, there are no overlaps between the emerging colors). In this case, we have  $|C_E| = \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c$ . By (2), we have

$$|C_I| + |C_E| \geq (|S'| - 1) + |C_E| = (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c,$$

which by (3) and (1) is at least

$$(|S'| - 1) + \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1) = \left( \sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| \right) - 1 = |S| - 1$$

and thus the conclusion follows for the case when  $\mu_c = 1$  for all  $c \in C_E$ .

However, there might be some overlap between the emerging colors. Note that there are  $|C_E|$  emerging colors instead of the  $\sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c$  which we obtain by counting with multiplicity. Thus, there are  $\sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1)$  ‘lost’ emerging colors. Our key lemma asserts that every lost emerging color will be accounted for by contributions towards  $|C_I|$ . Formally, we will improve (2) and obtain the following inequality

$$|C_I| \geq (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1). \quad (4)$$

Given this inequality, we will have

$$|C_I| + |C_E| \geq (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1) + |C_E| = (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c,$$

which, as above, implies that  $|C_I| + |C_E| \geq |S| - 1$ .

We conclude this section with a sketch of the proof of (4). To see this, we further study the branching of the colors. Define  $C_B$  as the set of colors that appear within the set  $S'$ , that is,

$$C_B = \{c_p(v', w') : v', w' \in S'\},$$

where the index ‘B’ stands for *base colors*. Every color  $c \in C_I$  is of the form  $c = (c', ?)$ , where  $c' \in C_B$  and the question mark ‘?’ stands for an unspecified coordinate. Thus, we immediately have at least  $|C_B|$  colors in  $C_I$  (this is the content of Equation (2)). Now take a color  $c'' = \{v'', w''\} \in C_E$  and suppose that  $c''$  has multiplicity  $\mu_{c''}$ . Then there exist vectors  $x_i \in S'$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mu_{c''}$  such that  $c''$  is the color between  $(x_i, v'')$  and  $(x_i, w'')$ . Consider the colors of the two pairs  $((x_1, v''), (x_2, v''))$  and  $((x_1, v''), (x_2, w''))$  in  $C_I$ . These are

$$\begin{aligned} (c_p(x_1, x_2), \eta_{p-1}(v'', v'')) &= (c_{1,2}, 0) \in C_I \quad \text{and} \\ (c_p(x_1, x_2), \eta_{p-1}(v'', w'')) &= (c_{1,2}, \eta_{p-1}(c'')) \in C_I, \end{aligned}$$

respectively, where  $c_{1,2} \in C_B$  (here we abuse notation and define  $\eta_{p-1}(c'') = \eta_{p-1}(v'', w'')$ , which is allowed since the right-hand side is symmetric in the two input coordinates). Note that by the inductive hypothesis, there are at least  $\mu_{c''} - 1$  distinct colors of the form  $c_{i,j}$  for distinct pairs of indices  $i$  and  $j$ . Hence, by considering these colors, we add colors of the types  $(c_{i,j}, 0)$  and  $(c_{i,j}, \eta_{p-1}(c''))$  for at least  $\mu_{c''} - 1$  distinct colors  $c_{i,j} \in C_B$ . Even if one of these two colors equals the color  $(c_{i,j}, ?)$  counted above, we have added at least  $\mu_{c''} - 1$  colors to  $C_I$  by considering the color  $c'' \in C_E$ .

Now consider another color  $c''_1 \in C_E$ . This color adds a further  $\mu_{c''_1} - 1$  colors to  $C_I$  as long as  $\eta_{p-1}(c''_1) \neq \eta_{p-1}(c''_1)$ . Therefore, if we can somehow guarantee that  $\eta_{p-1}(c'')$  is distinct for all  $c''$ , then we have

$$|C_I| \geq |C_B| + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1),$$

which proves (4), since  $|C_B| \geq |S'| - 1$  by the inductive hypothesis.

Hence, it would be helpful to have distinct  $\eta_{p-1}(c'')$  for each  $c'' \in C_E$ . Even though we cannot always guarantee this, we can show that there exists a resolution in which the corresponding fact does hold. This will be explained in more detail in Section 5.

## 4 Properties of the coloring

In this section, we collect some useful facts about the coloring functions  $c_d$ . Before listing these properties, we introduce the formal framework that we will use to describe them.

## 4.1 Refinement of functions

For a function  $f : A \rightarrow B$ , let  $\Pi_f = \{f^{-1}(b) : b \in f(A)\}$ . Thus,  $\Pi_f$  is a partition of  $A$  into sets whose elements map by  $f$  to the same element in  $B$ . For two functions  $f$  and  $g$  defined over the same domain, we say that  $f$  *refines*  $g$  if  $\Pi_f$  is a refinement of  $\Pi_g$ . This definition is equivalent to saying that  $f(a) = f(a')$  implies that  $g(a) = g(a')$  and is also equivalent to saying that there exists a function  $h$  for which  $g = h \circ f$ . The term  $f$  refines  $g$  is also referred to as  $g$  *factors through*  $f$  in category theory. This formalizes the concept that  $f$  contains more information than  $g$ .

For two functions  $f$  and  $g$  defined over the same domain  $A$ , let  $f \times g$  be the function defined over  $A$  where  $(f \times g)(a) = (f(a), g(a))$ . The following proposition collects several basic properties of refinements of functions which will be useful in the proof of the main theorem.

**Proposition 4.1.** *Let  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  and  $f_4$  be functions defined over the domain  $A$ .*

- (i) (Identity)  $f_1$  refines  $f_1$ .
- (ii) (Transitivity) If  $f_1$  refines  $f_2$  and  $f_2$  refines  $f_3$ , then  $f_1$  refines  $f_3$ .
- (iii) If  $f_1$  refines  $f_3$ , then  $f_1 \times f_2$  refines  $f_3$ .
- (iv) If  $f_1$  refines both  $f_2$  and  $f_3$ , then  $f_1$  refines  $f_2 \times f_3$ .
- (v) If  $f_1$  refines  $f_3$  and  $f_2$  refines  $f_4$ , then  $f_1 \times f_2$  refines  $f_3 \times f_4$ .
- (vi) If  $f_1$  refines  $f_2$ , then, for all  $A' \subset A$ , we have  $|f_1(A')| \geq |f_2(A')|$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\Pi_i = \Pi_{f_i}$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .

- (i) This is trivial since  $\Pi_1$  refines  $\Pi_1$ .
- (ii) If  $f_1$  refines  $f_2$  and  $f_2$  refines  $f_3$ , then  $\Pi_1$  refines  $\Pi_2$  and  $\Pi_2$  refines  $\Pi_3$ . Therefore,  $\Pi_1$  refines  $\Pi_3$  and  $f_1$  refines  $f_3$ .
- (iii) Since  $f_1 \times f_2$  clearly refines  $f_1$ , this follows from (ii).
- (iv) If  $f_1(a) = f_1(a')$ , then  $f_2(a) = f_2(a')$  and  $f_3(a) = f_3(a')$ . Hence,  $(f_2 \times f_3)(a) = (f_2 \times f_3)(a')$  and we conclude that  $f_1$  refines  $f_2 \times f_3$ .
- (v) By (iii),  $f_1 \times f_2$  refines both  $f_3$  and  $f_4$ . Therefore, by (iv),  $f_1 \times f_2$  refines  $f_3 \times f_4$ .
- (vi) For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $\Pi_i|_{A'} = \{X \cap A' : X \in \Pi_i, X \cap A' \neq \emptyset\}$  and note that  $|f_i(A')| = |\Pi_i|_{A'}|$ . Since  $\Pi_1$  is a refinement of  $\Pi_2$ , we see that  $\Pi_1|_{A'}$  is a refinement of  $\Pi_2|_{A'}$ . Therefore, it follows that

$$|f_1(A')| = |\Pi_1|_{A'}| \geq |\Pi_2|_{A'}| = |f_2(A')|,$$

as required. □

Refinements arise in our proof because we often consider colorings with less information than the full coloring. In the outline above, we considered several different sets of colors, namely,  $\Lambda_I$ ,  $\Lambda_E$ ,  $C_I$  and  $C_E$  and we claimed without proof that  $|C_I| \leq |\Lambda_I|$  and  $|C_E| \leq |\Lambda_E|$ . If we can show that  $\Lambda_I$  is a refinement of  $C_I$  and  $\Lambda_E$  is a refinement of  $C_E$ , then these inequalities follow from Proposition 4.1 (vi) above.

## 4.2 Properties of the coloring

We developed our formal framework for a rigorous treatment of the following two lemmas. It may be helpful at this stage to recall the definitions of  $\eta_d$ ,  $\xi_d$  and  $c_d$  from Subsection 2.3.

**Lemma 4.2.** *Suppose that  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$  and  $d$  are integers with  $d \geq 0$  and  $1 \leq \alpha' \leq \alpha$ . Then the following hold (where all functions are considered as defined over  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha \times \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ ):*

- (i)  $\eta_d$  refines  $\eta_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$ .
- (ii)  $\xi_d$  refines  $\xi_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$ .
- (iii)  $c_d$  refines  $c_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$ .

*Proof.* The case  $\alpha' = \alpha$  is trivial so we assume that  $\alpha' < \alpha$ .

(i) Let  $v$  and  $w$  be vectors in  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$  and let  $v' = \pi_{\alpha'}(v)$  and  $w' = \pi_{\alpha'}(w)$ . We will show that one can compute the value of  $\eta_d(v', w')$  based only on the value of  $\eta_d(v, w)$ . This clearly implies the desired conclusion.

If  $\eta_d(v, w) = 0$ , then  $v = w$  and it follows that  $\eta_d(v', w') = 0$ . Assume then that  $\eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\})$  for some index  $i$  and blocks  $v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}$  of resolution  $d$ . Let  $j$  be the first coordinate in which the two vectors  $v_i^{(d)}$  and  $w_i^{(d)}$  differ. Then the first coordinate  $x$  (note that  $1 \leq x \leq \alpha$ ) in which  $v$  and  $w$  differ is  $x = (i - 1) \cdot r_d + j$  and satisfies

$$(i - 1) \cdot r_d < x \leq \min\{i \cdot r_d, \alpha\}.$$

Note that the values of  $i$  and  $j$  can be deduced from  $\eta_d(v, w)$  and hence  $x$  can as well. It thus suffices to verify that  $\eta_d(v', w')$  can be computed using only  $\alpha, \alpha', r_d, x, i, v_i^{(d)}$  and  $w_i^{(d)}$ .

If  $\alpha' > i \cdot r_d$ , then we have  $\eta_d(v', w') = \eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\})$  and the claim is true. On the other hand, if  $\alpha' \leq i \cdot r_d$ , then there are two cases. If  $\alpha' < x$ , then we have  $v' = w'$ . Therefore,  $\eta_d(v', w') = 0$  and the claim holds for this case as well. The final case is when  $x \leq \alpha' \leq i \cdot r_d$ . In this case, we see that

$$\eta_d(v', w') = \left( i, \left\{ \pi_{[\alpha' - (i-1)r_d]}(v_i^{(d)}), \pi_{[\alpha' - (i-1)r_d]}(w_i^{(d)}) \right\} \right)$$

and the claim holds.

(ii) Let  $v$  and  $w$  be two vectors in  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ . Then

$$\xi_d(v, w) = (\eta_d(v_1^{(d+1)}, w_1^{(d+1)}), \eta_d(v_2^{(d+1)}, w_2^{(d+1)}), \dots, \eta_d(v_{a+1}^{(d+1)}, w_{a+1}^{(d+1)})),$$

for some integer  $a \geq 0$ . Let  $v' = \pi_{\alpha'}(v)$  and  $w' = \pi_{\alpha'}(w)$ . Suppose that  $(j - 1)r_{d+1} < \alpha' \leq jr_{d+1}$ . Then note that the  $j$ -th block of resolution  $d + 1$  of  $v'$  is  $\pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]}(v_j^{(d+1)})$  and that of  $w'$  is  $\pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]}(w_j^{(d+1)})$ . Then  $\xi_d(v', w')$  consists of  $j$  coordinates, where for  $1 \leq i < j$  the  $i$ -th coordinate is identical to the  $i$ -th coordinate of  $\xi_d(v, w)$  and, for  $i = j$ , the  $j$ -th coordinate is

$$\eta_d \circ (\pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]} \times \pi_{[\alpha' - (j-1)r_{d+1}]}) (v_j^{(d+1)}, w_j^{(d+1)}).$$

Thus the function  $\xi_d$  refines  $\xi_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$  coordinate by coordinate (by part (i) of this lemma). Hence, by Proposition 4.1(v), we see that  $\xi_d$  refines  $\xi_d \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$ .

(iii) This follows from  $c_d = \xi_d \times \cdots \times \xi_0$ , part (ii) of this lemma and Proposition 4.1(v).  $\square$

Lemma 4.2 seems intuitively obvious and might even seem trivial at first sight, but a moment's thought reveals the fact that it is nontrivial. To see this, consider the function

$$h_d(v, w) = \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\},$$

which is the projection to the second coordinate of  $\eta_d(v, w)$ . Then the function  $h_d$  fails to satisfy Lemma 4.2(i). Moreover, if the functions  $\xi_d$  and  $c_d$  were built using  $h_d$  instead of  $\eta_d$ , these would also fail to satisfy the claim of Lemma 4.2.

The next lemma completes the proof of one of the promised claims, namely, that  $\Lambda_I$  (or, rather, a generalization thereof) refines  $C_I$ .

**Lemma 4.3.** *Suppose that positive integers  $d, p, \alpha$  and  $\alpha'$  are given such that  $1 \leq d \leq p + 1$  and  $\alpha'$  is the maximum integer less than  $\alpha$  divisible by  $r_d$ . Let  $\gamma_d$  be the function which takes a pair of vectors  $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$  as input and outputs*

$$\gamma_d(v, w) = (c_p(v', w'), \eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')),$$

where  $v = (v', v'')$  and  $w = (w', w'')$  for  $v', w' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha'}$  and  $v'', w'' \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha'}$ . Then  $c_p|_{\{0, 1\}^\alpha \times \{0, 1\}^\alpha}$  refines  $\gamma_d$ .

*Proof.* For brevity, we restrict the functions to the set  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha \times \{0, 1\}^\alpha$  throughout the proof. By Lemma 4.2(iii), we know that  $c_p$  refines  $c_p \circ (\pi_{\alpha'} \times \pi_{\alpha'})$  and hence  $c_p$  refines the first coordinate of  $\gamma_d$ . On the other hand, since  $\alpha'$  is the maximum integer less than  $\alpha$  divisible by  $r_d$ , the term  $\eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$  forms the last coordinate of the vector  $\xi_{d-1}(v, w)$ . Hence, by Proposition 4.1(iii),  $\xi_{d-1}$  refines  $\eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$ . By the definition  $c_p = \xi_p \times \cdots \times \xi_0$  and Proposition 4.1(iii), we know that  $c_p$  refines  $\xi_{d-1}$ . Therefore, by transitivity (Proposition 4.1(ii)), we see that  $c_p$  refines  $\eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$ . Thus,  $c_p$  refines both coordinates of  $\gamma_d$  and hence, by Proposition 4.1(iv), we see that  $c_p$  refines  $\gamma_d$ .  $\square$

## 5 Proof of the main theorem

In this section we prove Theorem 2.2, which asserts that for all  $\alpha \geq 1$  and  $p \geq 1$ , the edge coloring of the complete graph on the vertex set  $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$  given by  $c_p$  is a  $(p + 3, p + 2)$ -coloring. We will prove by induction on  $\alpha$  that every set  $S$  with  $|S| \leq p + 3$  receives at least  $|S| - 1$  distinct colors. The base case is when  $\alpha \leq r_p$ . In this case, for two distinct vectors  $v, w \in \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ , we have  $\xi_p(v, w) = (\eta_p(v, w)) = ((1, \{v, w\}))$ . Hence, for a given set  $S \subset \{0, 1\}^\alpha$ , the edges within this set are all colored with distinct colors, thereby implying that at least  $\binom{|S|}{2} \geq |S| - 1$  colors are used.

Now suppose that  $\alpha > r_p$  is given and the claim has been proved for all smaller values of  $\alpha$ . Let  $S \subset \{0, 1\}^\alpha$  be a given set with  $|S| \leq p + 3$ . For each  $1 \leq d \leq p$ , let  $\alpha_d$  be the largest integer less than  $\alpha$  which is divisible by  $r_d$ . Note that since  $r_{d-1}$  divides  $r_d$  for all  $1 \leq d \leq p$ , we have

$$\alpha_p \leq \alpha_{p-1} \leq \cdots \leq \alpha_1.$$

For  $1 \leq d \leq p$ , define sets  $\Lambda_I^{(d)}$  and  $\Lambda_E^{(d)}$  as

$$\Lambda_I^{(d)} = \{c_p(v, w) : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) \neq \pi_{\alpha_d}(w), v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$\Lambda_E^{(d)} = \{c_p(v, w) : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w), v \neq w, v, w \in S\}.$$

Since  $\alpha_d$  is divisible by  $r_d$ , if  $\pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w)$ , then the first  $\frac{\alpha_d}{r_d}$  coordinates of  $\xi_{d-1}(v, w)$  will all be zero. On the other hand, if  $\pi_{\alpha_d}(v) \neq \pi_{\alpha_d}(w)$ , then this is not the case. Since  $\xi_{d-1}$  is part of  $c_p$ , this implies that  $\Lambda_I^{(d)} \cap \Lambda_E^{(d)} = \emptyset$ . Hence, for all  $d$ , the number of colors within  $S$  is exactly  $|\Lambda_I^{(d)}| + |\Lambda_E^{(d)}|$ . It therefore suffices to prove that  $|\Lambda_I^{(d)}| + |\Lambda_E^{(d)}| \geq |S| - 1$  for some index  $d$ .

We would like to extract only the important information from the colors in  $\Lambda_I^{(d)}$  and  $\Lambda_E^{(d)}$ . For each  $1 \leq d \leq p$  and a given pair of vectors  $v, w \in S$ , let  $v = (v'_d, v''_d)$  and  $w = (w'_d, w''_d)$  for  $v'_d, w'_d \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$  and  $v''_d, w''_d \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha_d}$ . Define the sets  $C_I^{(d)}$  and  $C_E^{(d)}$  as

$$C_I^{(d)} = \{(c_p(v'_d, w'_d), \eta_{d-1}(v''_d, w''_d)) : v'_d \neq w'_d, v, w \in S\}$$

and

$$C_E^{(d)} = \{\{v''_d, w''_d\} : v'_d = w'_d, v''_d \neq w''_d, v, w \in S\}.$$

By Lemma 4.3 and Proposition 4.1(vi), we see that  $|C_I^{(d)}| \leq |\Lambda_I^{(d)}|$ . We also have  $|C_E^{(d)}| \leq |\Lambda_E^{(d)}|$ . To see this, suppose that a color  $\{v''_d, w''_d\} \in C_E^{(d)}$  comes from a pair of vectors  $v = (v'_d, v''_d)$  and  $w = (w'_d, w''_d)$  in  $S$ . Since  $v'_d = w'_d$  and  $\alpha_d$  is divisible by  $r_d$ , the function  $\eta_d$  applied to the last pair of blocks of resolution  $d+1$  of  $v$  and  $w$  is equal to  $(i, \{v''_d, w''_d\})$  for some integer  $i$ . Therefore, the last coordinate of  $\xi_d(v, w)$  has value  $(i, \{v''_d, w''_d\})$ . This implies the existence of an injection from  $C_E^{(d)}$  to  $\Lambda_E^{(d)}$  and thus that  $|C_E^{(d)}| \leq |\Lambda_E^{(d)}|$ . Hence, it now suffices to prove that  $|C_I^{(d)}| + |C_E^{(d)}| \geq |S| - 1$  for some index  $1 \leq d \leq p$ .

Assume for the sake of contradiction that we have  $|C_I^{(d)}| + |C_E^{(d)}| \leq |S| - 2$  for all  $1 \leq d \leq p$ . The following is the key ingredient in our proof.

**Claim 5.1.** *If  $|C_I^{(p)}| + |C_E^{(p)}| \leq |S| - 2$ , then there exists an index  $d$  such that  $\eta_{d-1}(c)$  is distinct for each  $c \in C_E^{(d)}$ .*

The proof of this claim will be given later. Let  $d$  be the index guaranteed by the claim and let  $C_I = C_I^{(d)}$ ,  $C_E = C_E^{(d)}$ . Abusing notation, for two vectors  $v, w \in S$ , we will from now on refer to the color between  $v$  and  $w$  as the corresponding ‘color’ in  $C_I$  or  $C_E$ .

Let  $S' = \pi_{\alpha_d}(S)$  and, for a vector  $v' \in S'$ , let  $T_{v'} = \{v : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = v', v \in S\}$ . Note that the sets  $T_{v'}$  form a partition of  $S$ . Therefore,

$$\sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| = |S|. \quad (5)$$

Let  $C_B$  be the set of colors which appear within the set  $S'$  under the coloring  $c_p$ . Since  $S' \subset \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$  and  $\alpha_d < \alpha$ , the inductive hypothesis implies that

$$|C_B| \geq |S'| - 1. \quad (6)$$

For a color  $c \in C_E$ , let  $\mu_c$  be the number of (unordered) pairs of vectors  $v, w$  such that  $c$  is the color between  $v$  and  $w$ . Note that for each  $v' \in S'$ , the set of colors that appear within  $T_{v'}$  is a subset of  $C_E$ . Hence, by counting the number of edges colored by some color in  $C_E$  in two different ways, we get that

$$\sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c = \sum_{v' \in S'} \binom{|T_{v'}|}{2} \geq \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1). \quad (7)$$

Together with the three equations above, the following bound on  $|C_I|$ , whose proof we defer for a moment, yields a contradiction.

$$|C_I| \geq |C_B| + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1). \quad (8)$$

Indeed, if this inequality holds, then, by (8), (6) and (7), respectively, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |C_I| + |C_E| &\geq \left( (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} (\mu_c - 1) \right) + |C_E| = (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{c \in C_E} \mu_c \\ &\geq (|S'| - 1) + \sum_{v' \in S'} (|T_{v'}| - 1) = \left( \sum_{v' \in S'} |T_{v'}| \right) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

By (5), we see that the right hand side is equal to  $|S| - 1$ . Therefore, we obtain  $|C_I| + |C_E| \geq |S| - 1$ , which contradicts the assumption that  $|C_I| + |C_E| \leq |S| - 2$ .

To prove (8), we examine the interaction between the three sets of colors  $C_I$ ,  $C_B$  and  $C_E$ . Note that each color  $c \in C_I$  is of the form  $c = (c', ?)$  for some  $c' \in C_B$ , where the question mark '?' stands for an unspecified coordinate. This fact already gives the trivial bound  $|C_I| \geq |C_B|$ . To obtain (8), we improve this inequality by considering the '?' part of the color and its relation to colors in  $C_E$ . Take a color  $c'' = \{v'', w''\} \in C_E$  and suppose that  $c''$  has multiplicity  $\mu_{c''} \geq 2$ . Then there exist vectors  $x, y \in S'$  such that  $(x, v''), (x, w'') \in T_x$  and  $(y, v''), (y, w'') \in T_y$ . Consider the color of the pairs  $((x, v''), (y, v''))$  and  $((x, v''), (y, w''))$  in  $C_I$ . These colors are of the form

$$\begin{aligned} (c_p(x, y), \eta_{d-1}(v'', v'')) &= (c_p(x, y), 0) \in C_I \quad \text{and} \\ (c_p(x, y), \eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')) &= (c_p(x, y), \eta_{d-1}(c'')) \in C_I. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Here we abuse notation and define  $\eta_{d-1}(c'') = \eta_{d-1}(v'', w'')$ , which is allowed since the right-hand side is symmetric in the two input coordinates. Therefore, having a color  $c''$  with  $\mu_{c''} \geq 2$  already implies that  $|C_I| \geq |C_B| + 1$ . We carefully analyze the gain coming from these pairs for each color in  $C_E$ . To this end, for each  $x \in S'$ , we define

$$C_{E,x} = \left\{ \{v'', w''\} : (x, v''), (x, w'') \in T_x, v'' \neq w'' \right\}.$$

For each  $c' \in C_B$ , we will count the number of colors of the form  $(c', ?) \in C_I$ . There are two cases.

**Case 1 :** For all  $x, y \in S'$  with  $c_p(x, y) = c'$ ,  $C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y} = \emptyset$ .

Apply the trivial bound asserting that there is at least one color of the form  $(c', ?)$  in  $C_I$ .

**Case 2 :** There exists a pair  $x, y \in S'$  with  $c_p(x, y) = c'$  such that  $C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y} \neq \emptyset$ .

If we have  $c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}$  for some  $x, y \in S'$  with  $c_p(x, y) = c'$ , then, by the observation made in (9), we have both  $(c', 0)$  and  $(c', \eta_{d-1}(c''))$  in  $C_I$ . This shows that the number of colors in  $C_I$  of the form  $(c', ?)$  is at least

$$\left| \{(c', 0)\} \cup \{(c', \eta_{d-1}(c'')) : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right|.$$

By Claim 5.1, the function  $\eta_{d-1}$  is injective on  $C_E$  and thus the above number is equal to

$$1 + \left| \{c'' : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right|.$$

By combining cases 1 and 2, we see that the number of colors in  $C_I$  satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} |C_I| &\geq |C_B| + \sum_{c' \in C_B} \left| \{c'' \in C_E : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right| \\ &= |C_B| + \left| \{(c', c'') \in C_B \times C_E : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right| \\ &= |C_B| + \sum_{c'' \in C_E} \left| \{c' \in C_B : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

For a fixed color  $c'' \in C_E$ , there are precisely  $\mu_{c''}$  vectors  $x \in S'$  for which the color  $c''$  is in  $C_{E,x}$ . Since  $S' \subseteq \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$ , by the induction hypothesis (recall that our induction is on  $\alpha$ ), for each fixed  $c''$ , we have

$$\left| \{c' \in C_B : \exists x, y \in S', c_p(x, y) = c', c'' \in C_{E,x} \cap C_{E,y}\} \right| \geq \mu_{c''} - 1.$$

Thus we obtain

$$|C_I| \geq |C_B| + \sum_{c'' \in C_E} (\mu_{c''} - 1),$$

which is (8).



## 5.1 Proof of Claim 5.1

Claim 5.1 asserts that there exists an index  $d$  such that  $\eta_{d-1}(c)$  is distinct for each  $c \in C_E^{(d)}$ .

It will be useful to consider the function  $h_d$ , which is defined as follows: for distinct vectors  $v$  and  $w$ , define

$$h_d(v, w) = \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\},$$

where  $v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}$  are the first pair of blocks of resolution  $d$  for which  $v_i^{(d)} \neq w_i^{(d)}$ . Also, define  $h_d(v, v) = 0$  for all vectors  $v$ . Note that we can also define  $h_d$  over unordered pairs  $\{v, w\}$  of vectors as  $h_d(\{v, w\}) = h_d(v, w)$ , since  $h_d(v, w) = h_d(w, v)$  for all pairs  $v$  and  $w$ . Throughout the subsection, by abusing notation, we will be applying  $h_d$  to both ordered and unordered pairs without further explanation.

Recall that  $\eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\})$  and  $\eta_d(v, v) = 0$  and, therefore,  $\eta_d$  refines  $h_d$  (both considered as functions over the domain  $C_E^{(d)}$ ). Hence, to prove the claim, it suffices to prove that  $h_{d-1}(c)$  is distinct for each  $c \in C_E^{(d)}$ . Another important observation is that for all  $1 \leq d \leq p$ , we can redefine the sets  $C_E^{(d)}$  as

$$C_E^{(d)} = \{h_d(v, w) : \pi_{\alpha_d}(v) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w), v \neq w, v, w \in S\},$$

because  $v'_d = \pi_{\alpha_d}(v_d) = \pi_{\alpha_d}(w_d) = w'_d$  and  $h_d(v, w)$  is simply the second coordinate of  $\eta_d(v, w)$ .

We first prove that there is a certain monotonicity between the sets  $C_E^{(d)}$  for  $1 \leq d \leq p$ .

**Claim 5.2.** *For all  $d$  satisfying  $2 \leq d \leq p$ , there exists an injective map  $\jmath_d : C_E^{(d-1)} \rightarrow C_E^{(d)}$  which maps  $\{x, y\} \in C_E^{(d-1)}$  to*

$$\jmath_d(x, y) = \{(v, x), (v, y)\} \in C_E^{(d)},$$

for some vector  $v \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_{d-1} - \alpha_d}$  depending on the color  $\{x, y\}$ . Furthermore,  $h_{d-1} \circ \jmath_d$  is the identity map on  $C_E^{(d-1)}$ .

*Proof.* Take a color  $\{x, y\} \in C_E^{(d-1)}$  and assume that  $\{x, y\} = h_{d-1}(v_x, v_y)$  for  $v_x, v_y \in S$ . By the definition of  $C_E^{(d-1)}$ , we may take  $v_x$  and  $v_y$  of the form

$$v_x = (v_0, x) \quad \text{and} \quad v_y = (v_0, y),$$

for some vector  $v_0 \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_{d-1}}$ . Fix an arbitrary such pair  $(v_x, v_y)$  for each  $\{x, y\} \in C_E^{(d-1)}$ .

Let  $v_0 = (v_1, v_2)$  for  $v_1 \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_d}$  and  $v_2 \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha_{d-1} - \alpha_d}$ . Then  $v_x = (v_1, v_2, x)$  and  $v_y = (v_1, v_2, y)$ . Since

$$\pi_{\alpha_d}(v_x) = v_1 = \pi_{\alpha_d}(v_y),$$

we see that

$$h_d(v_x, v_y) = \{(v_2, x), (v_2, y)\} \in C_E^{(d)}.$$

Define  $J_d(x, y) = h_d(v_x, v_y) = \{(v_2, x), (v_2, y)\}$ . Note that the range of  $J_d$  is  $C_E^{(d)}$  and that  $J_d$  is injective. Moreover, since  $v_2$  is a vector of length  $\alpha_{d-1} - \alpha_d$  which is divisible by  $r_{d-1}$ , we see that

$$h_{d-1}(J_d(x, y)) = h_{d-1}((v_2, x), (v_2, y)) = \{x, y\}.$$

The claim follows. □

In particular, Claim 5.2 implies that

$$|C_E^{(1)}| \leq |C_E^{(2)}| \leq \dots \leq |C_E^{(p)}|.$$

If  $|C_E^{(1)}| \leq 1$ , then  $d = 1$  trivially satisfies the required condition. Hence, we may assume that  $|C_E^{(1)}| \geq 2$ . On the other hand, recall that we are assuming that  $|C_I^{(p)}| + |C_E^{(p)}| \leq |S| - 2 \leq p + 1$ . If  $|C_I^{(p)}| = 0$ , then there exists at most one element  $v_p \in \pi_{\alpha_p}(S)$  and all elements of  $S$  are of the form  $(v_p, x)$  for some  $x \in \{0, 1\}^{\alpha - \alpha_p}$ . But then

$$|C_E^{(p)}| \geq \binom{|S|}{2} \geq |S| - 1, \tag{10}$$

contradicting our assumption. Therefore, we may assume that  $|C_I^{(p)}| \geq 1$ , from which it follows that  $|C_E^{(p)}| \leq p$ . Hence,

$$2 \leq |C_E^{(1)}| \leq |C_E^{(2)}| \leq \dots \leq |C_E^{(p)}| \leq p.$$

If  $p = 1$ , this is impossible. If  $p \geq 2$ , then, by the pigeonhole principle, there exists an index  $d$  such that  $|C_E^{(d-1)}| = |C_E^{(d)}|$ . For this index, the map  $J_d$  defined in Claim 5.2 becomes a bijection. Then, since  $h_{d-1} \circ J_d$  is the identity map on  $C_E^{(d-1)}$ , we see that  $h_{d-1}(c)$  is distinct for each  $c \in C_E^{(d)}$ . This proves the claim.

## 6 Concluding Remarks

### 6.1 Better than $(p + 3, p + 2)$ -coloring

Let  $r = \sqrt{\frac{p+4}{2}}$ . We can in fact prove that  $c_p$  is a  $(p + \lceil r \rceil + 1, p + \lceil r \rceil)$ -coloring. This improvement comes from exploiting the slackness of the inequality (10) used in Subsection 5.1. To see this, we replace the bound on  $S$  by  $|S| \leq p + r + 1$  in the proof given above. Since we have already proved the result for  $|S| \leq p + 3$ , we may assume that  $|S| \geq p + 4$ .

If  $|C_I^{(p)}| \geq r - 1$ , then we have

$$|C_E^{(p)}| \leq |S| - 2 - |C_I^{(p)}| \leq p$$

and we can proceed as in the proof above. We may therefore assume that  $|C_I^{(p)}| < r - 1$ . Let  $S_p = \pi_{\alpha_p}(S)$ . Then, since

$$|S_p| - 1 \leq |C_I^{(p)}| < r - 1,$$

we know that  $|S_p| < r$ . Since

$$\sum_{v \in S_p} |\pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)| = |S|,$$

there exists a  $v \in S_p$  such that  $|\pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)| \geq \frac{|S|}{|S_p|}$ . Note that every pair of vectors  $w_1, w_2 \in \pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)$  gives a distinct emerging color. Moreover, by the inductive hypothesis, we have at least  $|S_p| - 1$  inherited colors. Hence, the total number of colors in the coloring  $c_p$  within the set  $S$  is at least

$$|S_p| - 1 + \binom{|\pi_{\alpha_p}^{-1}(v)|}{2} \geq |S_p| - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{|S|}{|S_p|} \left( \frac{|S|}{|S_p|} - 1 \right),$$

which, since

$$|S_p| < r = \sqrt{\frac{p+4}{2}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{|S|}{2}},$$

is minimized when  $|S_p|$  is maximized. Thus the number of colors within the set  $S$  is at least

$$\sqrt{\frac{|S|}{2}} - 1 + |S| - \sqrt{\frac{|S|}{2}} = |S| - 1.$$

This concludes the proof.

## 6.2 Using fewer colors

Recall that the coloring  $c_p$  was built from the functions

$$\eta_d(v, w) = (i, \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\}),$$

where  $i$  is the minimum index for which  $v_i^{(d)} \neq w_i^{(d)}$ . The function  $\eta_d$  can in fact be replaced by the function

$$h_d(v, w) = \{v_i^{(d)}, w_i^{(d)}\}$$

(note that this is the function used in Section 5.1). In other words, even if we replace all occurrences of  $\eta_d$  with  $h_d$  in the definition of  $c_p$ , we can still show that  $c_p$  is a  $(p+3, p+2)$ -coloring. Moreover, there exists a constant  $a_p$  such that the coloring of the complete graph on  $n$  vertices defined in this way uses only

$$2^{a_p(\log n)^{1-1/(p+1)}}$$

colors. That is, we gain a  $\log \log n$  factor in the exponent compared to Theorem 2.1. The tradeoff is that the proof is now more complicated, the chief difficulty being to find an appropriate analogue of Lemma 4.2 which works when  $\eta_d$  is replaced by  $h_d$ .

### 6.3 Top-down approach

There is another way to understand our coloring as a generalization of Mubayi's coloring. Recall that Mubayi's coloring is given as follows: for two vectors  $v, w \in [m]^t$  satisfying  $v = (v_1, \dots, v_t)$  and  $w = (w_1, \dots, w_t)$ , let

$$c(v, w) = (\{v_i, w_i\}, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_t),$$

where  $i$  is the minimum index for which  $v_i \neq w_i$  and  $a_j = 0$  if  $v_j = w_j$  and  $a_j = 1$  if  $v_j \neq w_j$ .

Suppose that we are given positive integers  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ . For two vectors  $v, w \in [m]^{t_1 t_2}$ , let  $v = (v_1^{(1)}, \dots, v_{t_2}^{(1)})$  and  $w = (w_1^{(1)}, \dots, w_{t_2}^{(1)})$  for vectors  $v_i^{(1)} \in [m]^{t_1}$  and  $w_i^{(1)} \in [m]^{t_1}$ . Define the coloring  $c^{(2)}$  as

$$c^{(2)}(v, w) = (\{v_i^{(1)}, w_i^{(1)}\}, c(v_1^{(1)}, w_1^{(1)}), \dots, c(v_{t_2}^{(1)}, w_{t_2}^{(1)})),$$

where  $i$  is the minimum index for which  $v_i^{(1)} \neq w_i^{(1)}$ .

Note that this can also be understood as a variant of  $c$ , where we record more information in the  $(a_1, \dots, a_t)$  part of the vector (this is a 'top-down' approach and the previous definition is a 'bottom-up' approach). The coloring  $c^{(2)}$  is essentially equivalent to  $c_2$  defined in Section 6.2 above and can be further generalized to give a coloring corresponding to  $c_p$  for  $p \geq 3$ . However, the proof again becomes more technical for this choice of definition.

One advantage of defining the coloring using this top-down approach is that it becomes easier to see why the coloring  $c_p$  on  $K_{n_2}$  contains the coloring  $c_p$  on  $K_{n_1}$ , where  $n_1 < n_2$ , as an induced coloring. To see this in the example above, suppose that  $n_1 = m^{t_1 t_2}$  and  $n_2 = n^{s_1 s_2}$  for  $m \leq n$ ,  $t_1 \leq s_1$  and  $t_2 \leq s_2$ . Then the natural injection from  $[m]$  to  $[n]$  extends to an injection from  $[m]^{t_1}$  to  $[n]^{s_1}$  and then to an injection from  $[m]^{t_1 t_2}$  to  $[n]^{s_1 s_2}$ . This injection shows that the coloring  $c^{(2)}$  on  $K_{n_2}$  contains the coloring  $c^{(2)}$  on  $K_{n_1}$  as an induced coloring. As in Section 2.1, it then follows that  $c^{(2)}$  (and thus  $c_2$ ) fails to be a  $(q, q^\epsilon)$ -coloring for large enough  $q$ . Similarly, for all fixed  $p \geq 3$ , we can show that  $c_p$  fails to be a  $(q, q^\epsilon)$ -coloring for large enough  $q$ .

### 6.4 Stronger properties

We can show (see [1]) that Mubayi's coloring, discussed in Section 2.1, actually has the following stronger property: for every pair of colors, the graph whose edge set is the union of these two color classes has chromatic number at most three (previously, we only established the fact that the clique number is at most three). We suspect that this property can be generalized.

**Question 6.1.** *Let  $p \geq 4$  be an integer. Does there exist an edge coloring of the complete graph  $K_n$  with  $n^{o(1)}$  colors such that the union of every  $p - 1$  color classes has chromatic number at most  $p$ ?*

We do not know whether our coloring has this property or not.

## 6.5 Lower bound

Some work has also been done on the lower bound for  $f(n, p, p-1)$ . As mentioned in the introduction, for  $p = 3$  it is known that  $c' \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \leq f(n, 3, 2) \leq c \log n$ . For  $p = 4$ , the gap between the lower and upper bounds is much wider. The well-known bound  $r_k(4) \leq k^{ck}$  on the multicolor Ramsey number of  $K_4$  translates to  $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \frac{\log n}{\log \log n}$ , while Mubayi's coloring gives an upper bound of  $f(n, 4, 3) \leq e^{c\sqrt{\log n}}$ . The lower bound has been improved, first, by Kostochka and Mubayi [7], to  $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \frac{\log n}{\log \log \log n}$  and then, by Fox and Sudakov [6], to  $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \log n$ , which is the current best known bound.

For  $p \geq 5$ , we can obtain a similar lower bound from the following formula, valid for all  $p$  and  $q$ .

$$f\left(nf(n, p-1, q-1), p, q\right) \geq f(n, p-1, q-1). \quad (11)$$

To prove this formula, put  $N = nf(n, p-1, q-1)$  and consider an edge coloring of  $K_N$  with fewer than  $f(n, p-1, q-1)$  colors. It suffices to show that there exists a set of  $p$  vertices which uses at most  $q-1$  colors on its edges. If  $f(n, p-1, q-1) = 1$ , then the inequality above is trivially true. If not, then for a fixed vertex  $v$ , there exists a set  $V$  of at least  $\left\lceil \frac{N-1}{f(n, p-1, q-1)-1} \right\rceil \geq n$  vertices adjacent to  $v$  by the same color. Since the edges within the set  $V$  are colored by fewer than  $f(n, p-1, q-1)$  colors, the definition of  $f(n, p-1, q-1)$  implies that we can find a set  $X$  of  $p-1$  vertices with at most  $q-2$  colors used on its edges. It follows that the set  $X \cup \{v\}$  is a set of  $p$  vertices with at most  $q-1$  colors used on its edges. The claim follows.

From (11) and the lower bound  $f(n, 4, 3) \geq c \log n$ , one can deduce that

$$f(n, p, p-1) \geq (1 + o(1))f(n, 4, 3) \geq (c + o(1)) \log n$$

for all  $p \geq 5$ . On the other hand, since the best known upper bound on  $f(n, p, p-1)$  is

$$f(n, p, p-1) \leq 2^{a_p(\log n)^{1-1/(p-2)}},$$

the gap between the upper and lower bounds gets wider as  $p$  gets larger. It would be interesting to know whether either bound can be substantially improved. In particular, the following question seems important.

**Question 6.2.** *For  $p \geq 5$ , can we give better lower bounds on  $f(n, p, p-1)$  than the one which follows from  $f(n, 4, 3)$ ?*

**Acknowledgement.** We would like to thank the anonymous referee for a number of helpful comments on the manuscript.

## References

- [1] D. Conlon, J. Fox, C. Lee and B. Sudakov, On the grid Ramsey problem and related questions, *in preparation*.

- [2] D. Eichhorn and D. Mubayi, Edge-coloring cliques with many colors on subcliques, *Combinatorica* **20** (2000), 441–444.
- [3] P. Erdős, Problems and results on finite and infinite graphs, in Recent advances in graph theory (Proc. Second Czechoslovak Sympos., Prague, 1974), 183–192, Academia, Prague, 1975.
- [4] P. Erdős, Solved and unsolved problems in combinatorics and combinatorial number theory, in Proceedings of the Twelfth Southeastern Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Computing, Vol. I (Baton Rouge, La., 1981), *Congr. Numer.* **32** (1981), 49–62.
- [5] P. Erdős and A. Gyárfás, A variant of the classical Ramsey problem, *Combinatorica* **17** (1997), 459–467.
- [6] J. Fox and B. Sudakov, Ramsey-type problem for an almost monochromatic  $K_4$ , *SIAM J. Discrete Math.* **23** (2008/09), 155–162.
- [7] A. Kostochka and D. Mubayi, When is an almost monochromatic  $K_4$  guaranteed? *Combin. Probab. Comput.* **17** (2008), 823–830.
- [8] D. Mubayi, Edge-coloring cliques with three colors on all 4-cliques, *Combinatorica* **18** (1998), 293–296.
- [9] J. Nešetřil and M. Rosenfeld, I. Schur, C. E. Shannon and Ramsey numbers, a short story, *Discrete Math.* **229** (2001), 185–195.
- [10] V. Rosta, Ramsey theory applications, *Electron. J. Combin.* **11** (2004), Research Paper 89, 48 pp.
- [11] G. N. Sárközy and S. M. Selkow, On edge colorings with at least  $q$  colors in every subset of  $p$  vertices, *Electron. J. Combin.* **8** (2001), Research Paper 9, 6pp.
- [12] G. N. Sárközy and S. M. Selkow, An application of the regularity lemma in generalized Ramsey theory, *J. Graph Theory* **44** (2003), 39–49.
- [13] I. Schur, Über die Kongruenz  $x^m + y^m = z^m \pmod{p}$ , *Jber. Deutsch. Math.-Verein.* **25** (1916), 114–116.