## On online Ramsey theory

Hojin Choi

#### KAIST

Joint work with Ilkyoo Choi, Jisu Jeong, and Sang-il Oum

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### Theorem (Ramsey's theorem, 1930)

For positive integers r and s, every graph of sufficiently large order has a complete graph of r vertices or an independent set of s vertices.

#### Theorem (Van der Waerden's theorem, 1927)

For positive integers c and n, every c-coloring of integers in  $\{1, 2, ..., N\}$  for sufficiently large N induces a monochromatic arithmetic progression of length n.

## Definition of Online Ramsey Game

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An *online Ramsey game* for H on C is a game between two players, Builder and Painter, with the following rules:

Each turn:

- Builder draws finitely many vertices and a new edge so that the resulting graph is in C
- Painter colors the new edge either red or blue.

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- Each turn:
  - Builder draws finitely many vertices and a new edge so that the resulting graph is in C
  - Painter colors the new edge either red or blue.
- If Builder can force Painter to make a monochromatic copy of H, then Builder wins.
- If Painter can avoid creating a monochromatic copy of *H* forever, then Painter wins.

• Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on planar graphs.



## Self-unavoidability

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Proposition (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for every k-colorable graph on k-colorable graphs.

Proposition (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) *Builder wins the online Ramsey game for every forest on forests.*  What is "Self-unavoidability"?

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However, this is not true for outerplanar graphs!

Proposition (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_n$  on planar graphs for all n. Proposition (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $K_4 - e$  on planar graphs. Proposition (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_n$  on planar graphs for all n. Proposition (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $K_4 - e$  on planar graphs.

Conjecture (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for H on planar graphs if and only if H is outerplanar.

#### Theorem (Petříčková, 2014)

For every outerplanar graph H, Builder wins the online Ramsey game for H on planar graphs.

#### Theorem (Petříčková, 2014)

Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $\theta_{2,j,k}$  on planar graphs for even j, k, while  $\theta_{2,j,k}$  is not outerplanar.



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Theorem (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Painter wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on outerplanar graphs.

Theorem (Grytczuk, Hałuszczak, and Kierstead, 2004) Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on planar 2-degenerate graphs. Builder wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on planar graphs.

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Theorem (C., Choi, Jeong, Oum, 2015+) Painter wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on  $K_4$ -minor-free graphs.

#### Theorem (C., Choi, Jeong, Oum, 2015+)

Let F be a connected graph not isomorphic to  $X_5$ . Painter wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on F-free graphs if and only if F is isomorphic to a subgraph of  $X_i$  for some  $1 \le i \le 4$ .



## Forbidden Subgraph Characterization



#### Question

Who wins the online Ramsey game for  $C_3$  on  $X_5$ -free graphs?



# Thank you very much.