

Lower Bounds of Some Small Bipartite Ramsey Numbers

$$br(K_{2,2}; K_{n,n})$$

Nitiphoom Adsawatthisakul¹, Waraporn Summart^{2,*} and Decha Samana^{3,4}

¹Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Technology, Nakhonratchasima Rajabhat University, Nakhonratchasima, Thailand

²General Education Affair, Thonburi University, Thailand

³Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok, Thailand

⁴Centre of Excellence in Mathematics, Commission of Higher Education, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

For bipartite graphs G_1, G_2 , the bipartite Ramsey number $br(G_1, G_2)$ is the smallest integer b such that any subgraph G of the complete bipartite graph $K_{b,b}$, either G contains a copy of G_1 or its complement relative to $K_{b,b}$ contains a copy of G_2 . We obtained lower bounds of $br(K_{2,2}; K_{n,n})$ for $6 \leq n \leq 10$.

Keywords: Bipartite Ramsey numbers, lower bounds, graphs.

1. Introduction

For a simple graph G with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. Let $K_{m,n}$ be a complete bipartite graph with order $m+n$ and size mn whose vertices can be partitioned into V_1 and V_2 , $|V_1|=m$ and $|V_2|=n$ respectively.

For convenience, let $V(K_{m,n})=V_1 \cup V_2$ where $V_1 = \{u_i | 1 \leq i \leq m\}$, $V_2 = \{v_j | 1 \leq j \leq n\}$, and $E(K_{m,n}) = \{u_i v_j | 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$. The neighborhood of a vertex $v \in V(G)$ is denoted by $N(v) = \{u \in V(G) | uv \in E(G)\}$.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: numai_6060@hotmail.com

For bipartite graphs G_1, G_2 , the *bipartite Ramsey number* $br(G_1, G_2)$ is the smallest integer b such that any subgraph G of the complete bipartite graph $K_{b,b}$, either G contains a copy of G_1 or its complement relative to $K_{b,b}$ contains a copy of G_2 . The determination of exact values of bipartite Ramsey numbers is very difficult. Beineke and Schwenk [1] defined the bipartite Ramsey numbers and proved the following results :

$$br(K_{2,2}; K_{2,2}) = 5, br(K_{2,4}; K_{2,4}) = 13, br(K_{3,3}; K_{3,3}) = 17$$

and $br(K_{1,n}; K_{1,n}) = 2n - 1, br(K_{2,n}; K_{2,n}) \leq 4n - 3, br(K_{3,n}; K_{3,n}) \leq 8n - 5$. In Longani [2] proved that

$$br(K_{1,n}; K_{1,n}) = 2n - 1, br(K_{2,2}; K_{2,2}) = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad br(K_{2,3}; K_{2,3}) = 9, br(K_{3,3}; K_{3,3}) \geq 15.$$

Hattingh and Henning [3] showed that

$$br(K_{2,2}; K_{3,3}) = 9 \quad \text{and} \quad br(K_{2,2}; K_{4,4}) = 14.$$

In Carnielli and Carmelo [4] proved that $br(K_{2,2}; K_{1,n}) = n + q$ for the range $q^2 - q + 1 \leq n \leq q^2$, where q is a prime power.

Goddard *et al.* [5] showed that

$$16 \leq br(K_{2,2}; K_{5,5}) \leq 19 \quad \text{and} \quad br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6}) \leq 25.$$

In 2011, Rui and Yongqi [6] proved that

$$br(K_{2,2}; C_6) = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad br(K_{2,2}; C_{2m}) = m + 1 \quad \text{for } m \geq 4.$$

In 2016, Collins *et al.* [7], computed the smallest previously unknown bipartite Ramsey number, $br(K_{2,2}; K_{5,5}) = 17$ and proved that the lower bound $16 < br(K_{2,2}; K_{5,5})$.

Our aims in the present paper are to obtain some new lower bounds of bipartite Ramsey numbers $br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6}), br(K_{2,2}; K_{7,7}), br(K_{2,2}; K_{8,8}), br(K_{2,2}; K_{9,9}),$ and $br(K_{2,2}; K_{10,10})$

2. Lower Bounds of Some Bipartite Ramsey Numbers $br(K_{2,2}; K_{n,n})$

In this section, we show the table of extremal graph that represent lower bound $br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6})$ and establishes the figure of graph that contains no red $K_{2,2}$ and blue $K_{7,7}$. Moreover, we represent the lower bound of bipartite Ramsey numbers $br(K_{2,2}; K_{n,n})$ by adjacency matrix for $8 \leq n \leq 10$.

Theorem 2.1. $br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6}) \geq 18$.

Proof. To show that $br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6}) > 17$, consider the relationship between two proven ways, by construct a bipartite graph $G = (V_1 \cup V_2, E)$ with $|V_1(G)| = |V_2(G)| = 17$ and each red edge joins $u_i \in V_1(G)$ to $v_j \in V_2(G)$ where $j = i, i + 1, i + 3$ and $i + 13$ (modulo 17) for $1 \leq i \leq 17$ as follows. Let $V_1(K_{17,17}) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{17}\}$ and $V_2(K_{17,17}) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{17}\}$ denote the partition sets of vertices of $K_{17,17}$. The 2-coloring of the edges of $K_{17,17}$ using the colors red (R) and blue (B) shown in Table 1 contains no red $K_{2,2}$ and blue $K_{6,6}$. Thus $br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6}) \geq 18$.

Table 1. A graph showing $br(K_{2,2}; K_{6,6}) > 17$

	u_1	u_2	u_3	u_4	u_5	u_6	u_7	u_8	u_9	u_{10}	u_{11}	u_{12}	u_{13}	u_{14}	u_{15}	u_{16}	u_{17}
v_1	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R
v_2	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B
v_3	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R
v_4	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
v_5	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
v_6	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
v_7	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B
v_8	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B
v_9	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B
v_{10}	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B	B
v_{11}	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B	B
v_{12}	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R	B
v_{13}	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B	R
v_{14}	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B	B
v_{15}	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B	B
v_{16}	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R	B
v_{17}	B	B	B	R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	R	B	R	R

Theorem 2.2. $br(K_{2,2}; K_{7,7}) \geq 21$.

Proof. To show that $br(K_{2,2}; K_{7,7}) > 20$, consider a bipartite graph $G=(V_1 \cup V_2, E)$ with 40 vertices in Figure 1.

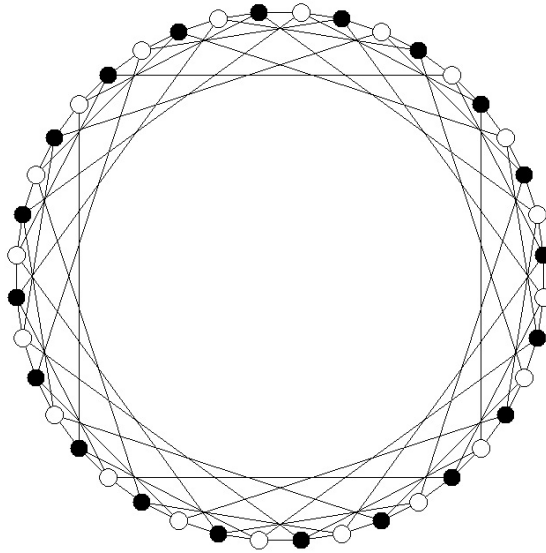


Figure 1. Bipartite graph on 40 vertices without $K_{2,2}$

Let white vertices be vertices in V_1 and black vertices be vertices in V_2 . Then each edge joins u_i to v_i, v_{i+1}, v_{i+3} and v_{i+16} (modulo 20) for $1 \leq i \leq 20$ as shown in Figure 1. We can verify that the graph in Figure 1 does not contain $K_{2,2}$. Also, we can verify that the complement of the graph in Figure 1 does not contain $K_{7,7}$. So, we conclude that there is neither $K_{2,2}$ as a subgraph of G nor $K_{7,7}$ as a subgraph of its complement relative to $K_{20,20}$. Therefore, the theorem is proved.

Theorem 2.3. $br(K_{2,2}; K_{8,8}) \geq 26$.

Proof. Let H_1 be a bipartite graph with 50 vertices and H_2 be complement of H_1 relative to $K_{25,25}$. We will show that $br(K_{2,2}; K_{8,8}) > 25$ by representing the graph H_1 and H_2 in the forms of adjacency matrices, $A(H_1)$ and $A(H_2)$.

We construct a graph H_1 with $|V_1(H_1)| = |V_2(H_1)| = 25$ and $E(H_1) = \{u_i v_j \mid j \equiv k \pmod{25}\}$ $\forall k \in \{i, i+1, i+5, i+17, i+23\}$ and $1 \leq i, j \leq 25$. Then

$$A(H_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & M_1 \\ M_1^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A(H_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & M_2 \\ M_2^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

References

- [1] Beineke, L.W. and Schwenk, A.J., **1975**. On a bipartite form of the Ramsey problem, *Proc. 5th British Combin. Conf. 1975, Congressus Numer. XV*, 17-22.
- [2] Longani, V., **2002**. Some Bipartite Ramsey Numbers, *Southeast Asian Bulletin of Mathematics*, 26(4), 583-592.
- [3] Hattingh, J.H. and Henning, M.A., **1998**. Bipartite Ramsey theory, *Utilitas Math*, 53, 217-230.
- [4] Carnielli, W.A. and Camelo, E.L.M., **2000**. $K_{2,2} - K_{1,n}$ and $K_{2,n} - K_{2,n}$ bipartite Ramsey numbers, *Discrete Mathematics*, 223, 83-92.
- [5] Goddard, W., Henning, M.A. and Oellermann, O.R., **2000**. Bipartite Ramsey Numbers and Zarankiewicz Numbers, *Discrete Mathematics*, 29, 85-95.
- [6] Rui, Z. and Yongqi, S., **2011**. The Bipartite Ramsey Numbers $b(C_{2m}; K_{2,2})$, *The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics*, 18, P51, 10p.
- [7] Collins, A. Riasanovsky, A., Wallace, J. and Radziszowski, S., **2016**. Zarankiewicz Numbers and Bipartite Ramsey Numbers, [Online] <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1604.01257v1.pdf>.