

LR (Szemerédi, 1975):  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta = \eta(\varepsilon) / \forall G$  graphe,  $\exists$  partition  $\varepsilon$ -régulière en  $\leq \eta$  parts  
 $\eta \leq \text{tour}(\lceil 2\varepsilon^{-5} \rceil)$  où  $\text{tour}(k) = 2^{\lceil 2^k \rceil}$

Thm (Gowers, 1997):  $\exists c > 0, \eta_c > 0 / \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \eta_c), \exists G$  graphe dont toute partition  $\varepsilon$ -régulière comporte au moins  $\text{tour}(\lceil \varepsilon^{-c} \rceil)$  parts

LST (Ruzsa-Szemerédi, 1978):  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_{RS} > 0 / \forall G$  graphe,  $\#\{K_3 \subseteq G\} \geq \delta_{RS} |V(G)|^3$  ou  $\exists F \subseteq E(G) / \omega(G-F) \leq 2$  &  $|F| < \varepsilon |V(G)|^2$

$$\delta_{RS} = \frac{1}{\text{tour}(\varepsilon^{-O(1)})} \text{ convient}$$

$$\text{Fox (2011): } \frac{1}{\text{tour}(O(\log(1/\varepsilon)))} \text{ convient}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Behrend (1946)} \\ \Rightarrow \exists c > 0 / \delta_{RS} < \varepsilon^{c \log(1/\varepsilon)} \end{array} \right\}$$

Def.:  $G \in (\Delta)_n \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G \text{ graphe à } n \text{ sommets} \\ \& \text{ chaque arête de } G \text{ est dans 1 \& 1 seul triangle} \end{array} \right.$



$$\forall n, t(n) = \max \{ |E(G)| / G \in (\Delta)_n \}$$

Thm:  $t(n) = o(n^2)$

Dém.: Soit  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  $[\exists n_0 / n > n_0 \Rightarrow t(n) < \varepsilon n^2]$

Soit  $\delta_{RS} = \delta_{RS}(\varepsilon)$  donné par le LST.  $\exists n_0 / n > n_0 \Rightarrow n^2 < \delta_{RS} n^3$

$$G \in (\Delta)_n : \# \{ K_3 \subseteq G \} = \frac{|E(G)|}{3} = \frac{t(n)}{3} < n^2 < \delta_{RS} n^3$$

$$|E(G)| = t(n)$$

$$\text{LST} \Rightarrow \exists F \subseteq E(G) / w(G-F) \leq 2, |F| < \varepsilon n^2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$|F| \geq \# \{ K_3 \subseteq G \} \geq \frac{t(n)}{3} \Rightarrow t(n) < 3\varepsilon n^2$$

□

Déf:  $\mathcal{H} = (b, 3)_n \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{H} \text{ hypergraphe 3 uniforme à } n \text{ sommets} \\ \forall v_6 \subseteq V(\mathcal{H}), |v_6| = 6 \Rightarrow |E(\mathcal{H}[v_6])| \leq 2 \end{array} \right\}$

$\forall n, h(n) = \max \{ |E(\mathcal{H})| / \mathcal{H} = (b, 3)_n \}$



Thm:  $h(n) = \Theta(t(n)) = \Theta(c(n))$

Déf:  $G = (-)_n \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G \text{ graphe à } n \text{ sommets} \\ E(G) \text{ se partitionne en } n \text{ couplages induits} \end{array} \right\}$

$\forall n, c(n) = \max \{ |E(G)| / G = (-)_n \}$

$\textcircled{P} \quad h(n) - n \leq t(n) \leq c(n) \leq 2h(2n)$

$G = (\Delta)_n \Rightarrow G = (-)_n \quad \forall \sigma,$



$\mathcal{A}_\sigma = \{ \{x, y\} \in E(G) / x \cup \sigma \cup y \}$   
est un couplage induit

$\bigcup_{\sigma \in V(G)} \mathcal{A}_\sigma = E(G)$

$\sigma \pm \sigma' \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\sigma \cap \mathcal{A}_{\sigma'} = \emptyset$



Thm [Roth, 1953]:  $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$  s.t.  $S$  sans  $PA_3 \Leftrightarrow \forall x, y, z \in S$   
 $x+z=2y \Rightarrow x=y=z$   
 also  $|S| = o(n)$

$$r_3(n) = \max \{ |S| \mid S \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ sans } PA_3 \}$$

Dém.:  $S \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_S$



$$V(\mathcal{G}) = A \cup B \cup C \quad |V(\mathcal{G})| = 6n$$

$$(a, b, c) \in A \times B \times C$$



$$a \wedge b \Leftrightarrow b-a \in S$$

$$b \wedge c \Leftrightarrow b-c \in S$$

$$c \wedge a \Leftrightarrow c-a \in 2S$$

$$|E(\mathcal{G})| = 4n|S|$$

$$\mathcal{G}_S \models (\Delta)_{6n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n(|S| = o(36n^2)) \Rightarrow |S| = o(n)$$

$$2s'' = s + s'$$

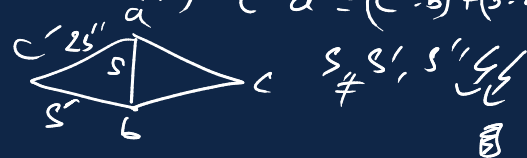
$$c' - a = (c' - b) + (b - a)$$



$$b-a = s \in S$$

$$c = b+s \in C$$

$$c-a = 2s$$



$$r_3(n) \leq \frac{n}{(\log^* n)^c} \quad (\text{LR})$$

$$r_3(n) \leq \frac{n}{\log \log n} \quad (\text{Roth})$$

$$r_3(n) \leq \frac{n}{(\log n)^{1+c}} \quad (\text{Bloom-Sisask, 2020})$$

$$r_3(n) \leq n e^{-c(\log n)^{1/9}} \quad (\text{Bloom-Sisask, 2023})$$

$\frac{1}{7}$   $\textcircled{V_{12}}$   $\downarrow$  optimise  
Kelley - Heka, 2023

1. Méthode gloutonne:  $A_0 = \{0\}$

$\forall k \geq 0, C_k = \{x \in \{0, \dots, n\} - A_k \mid A_k \cup \{x\} \text{ sans PA}_3\}$

Si  $C_k \neq \emptyset$  alors  $\alpha_k = \min C_k$

$A_{k+1} \leftarrow A_k \cup \{\alpha_k\}$   
 $k \leftarrow k+1$

$\alpha_{k+1} = n+1$

Sinon renvoyer  $A_k$

Soit  $\mathcal{A}$  l'ensemble final.

déf.  $x \neq (72)$

$\mathcal{A} = \{x \in \{0, \dots, n\} \mid x \text{ n'admet pas de } 2 \text{ dans son développement en base } 3\}$

$$|\mathcal{A}| = 2^{\log_3 n}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_k &= \{x \in \{0, \dots, \alpha_{k-1}\} \mid x \neq (72)\} \\ \forall z \in \{\alpha_{k-1} + 1, \dots, \alpha_k - 1\}, z &\neq (72) \\ \alpha_k &= (72) \end{aligned} \right) \text{ (H12)}$$

$$\boxed{|H|} \quad z \in \{2_{n-1}+1, \dots, 2_{n-1}\} \quad \exists x, y \in A_k \mid \begin{cases} x+z=2y, & x < y \\ \exists i \mid y_i=1 \ \& \ x_i=0 \\ (2y)_i = 2y_i = 2 \\ (x+z)_i = x_i + z_i \end{cases}$$

$$z = \alpha_b \mid = (72)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow x = \sum x_i 3^i \quad \text{or} \quad x_i = & \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } z_i \in \{0, 2\} \\ 1 & \text{si } z_i = 1 \end{cases} \\ y = \sum y_i 3^i \quad y_i = & \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } z_i = 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } z_i \in \{1, 2\} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x, y \mid = (72) \\ \Rightarrow x, y \in A_b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Si } z \mid \neq (72), \quad x < y < z \Rightarrow x+z = 2y \quad \checkmark \checkmark \quad \square$$

2. Moser (1952):  $r_3(n) \geq n^{1 - \frac{3.5\sqrt{2}\log 2}{\sqrt{\log n}}}$

poids faible  $\binom{r+1}{2}$

$$x = B_r - B_i - B_1 \leq n \quad 2^{-1} \leq n < 2^{r-1}$$

$\mathcal{A}_6 = \{ B_r - B_i \mid \text{(c1) } \forall i \in \{1, \dots, r-2\}, \text{ le chiffre le plus à gauche de } B_i \text{ est } 0 \}$

(c2)  $\overline{B_r B_{r-1}^{(2)}} = \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} (B_i^{(2)})^2$

$x = 9321946$   $r=7$

$0000100 \mid 011100 \mid 0111 \mid 011 \mid 011 \mid 01 \mid 0$

$4+8+16+256 = 284 = 1^2 + 3^2 + 7^2 + 15^2$

$x, z \in \mathcal{A}_6, \quad \frac{x+z}{2} \notin \mathcal{A}_6$

$$|\mathcal{A}_6| = \prod_{i=1}^{r-2} 2^{i-1} = 2^{\frac{(r-3)(r-2)}{2}}$$

$$r > \sqrt{2 \log n} - 1$$

3. Dehrend (1946):  $\{1, \dots, N\}^d \xrightarrow{\varphi} \{1, \dots, n\}$   
 sans PA<sub>3</sub>  $\longrightarrow$  sans PA<sub>3</sub>  
 $x+z=2y \iff \varphi(x)+\varphi(z)=2\varphi(y)$

Def:  $A_i \subseteq \Gamma_i$ ,  $\Gamma_i$  groupe abélien  
 $\varphi: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$  tel que  $\forall a, b, c, d \in A_1$   
 $a+b=c+d \Rightarrow \varphi(a)+\varphi(b)=\varphi(c)+\varphi(d)$  ) hom. de Freiman

Si en outre  $\varphi$  est bijective &  $\varphi^{-1}$  est un hom. de Freiman  
 $\varphi$  est un iso. de Freiman

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$$n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists n' \in \mathbb{N} \mid (2n'-1)^d \leq n < (2n'+1)^d$$

$\varphi: \{0, \dots, N-1\}^d \rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} (2N-1)^i$  injectif  
 $(a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i (2N-1)^i$   $\varphi$  est bijective  
 de  $\{0, \dots, N-1\}^d$   
 sur  $\varphi(\text{---})$

$$\varphi(a) + \varphi(b) = \varphi(c) + \varphi(d) \Rightarrow a + b = c + d$$

$$\sum_{i \in \{0, \dots, 2N-2\}} (a_i + b_i) (2N-1)^i = \sum_{i \in \{0, \dots, 2N-2\}} (c_i + d_i) (2N-1)^i \quad a_i + b_i = c_i + d_i$$

$\{0, \dots, N-1\}^d$  se partitionne en sphères :

$$S_r = \{a \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}^d \mid \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i^2 = r\}, \quad r \in \{0, \dots, d(N-1)^2\}$$

$$\exists r \mid |S_r| \geq \frac{N^d}{1 + d(N-1)^2} > \frac{N^{d-2}}{d}$$

$$\varphi(S_r) \subseteq \{0, \dots, (2N-1)^d\} \text{ sans PA3}$$

$$d = \lfloor \sqrt{2 \log_2 n} \rfloor \quad r_3(n) \geq n^{1 - \frac{\sum \sqrt{2 \log_2^2 + o(1)}}{\sqrt{\log n}}}$$

$$r_3(n) \xleftrightarrow{t(n)} \delta_{RS}$$

$$\delta_{RS} < \frac{1}{\max \{n / t(n) \geq 3\varepsilon n^2\}}$$

Sei  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$N_\varepsilon = \max \{n / t(n) \geq 3\varepsilon n^2\}$$

valide con  $t(n) = o(n^2)$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{N_\varepsilon}$$

$$G = (\Delta)_{N_\varepsilon} / |E(G)| = t(N_\varepsilon)$$

$$\# \{K_3 \subseteq G\} = \frac{t(N_\varepsilon)}{3} < N_\varepsilon^2 = \delta N_\varepsilon^3$$

$$F \subseteq E(G) / \omega(G-F) \leq 2 \Rightarrow |F| \geq \frac{t(N_\varepsilon)}{3} \geq \varepsilon N_\varepsilon^2 \quad \square$$