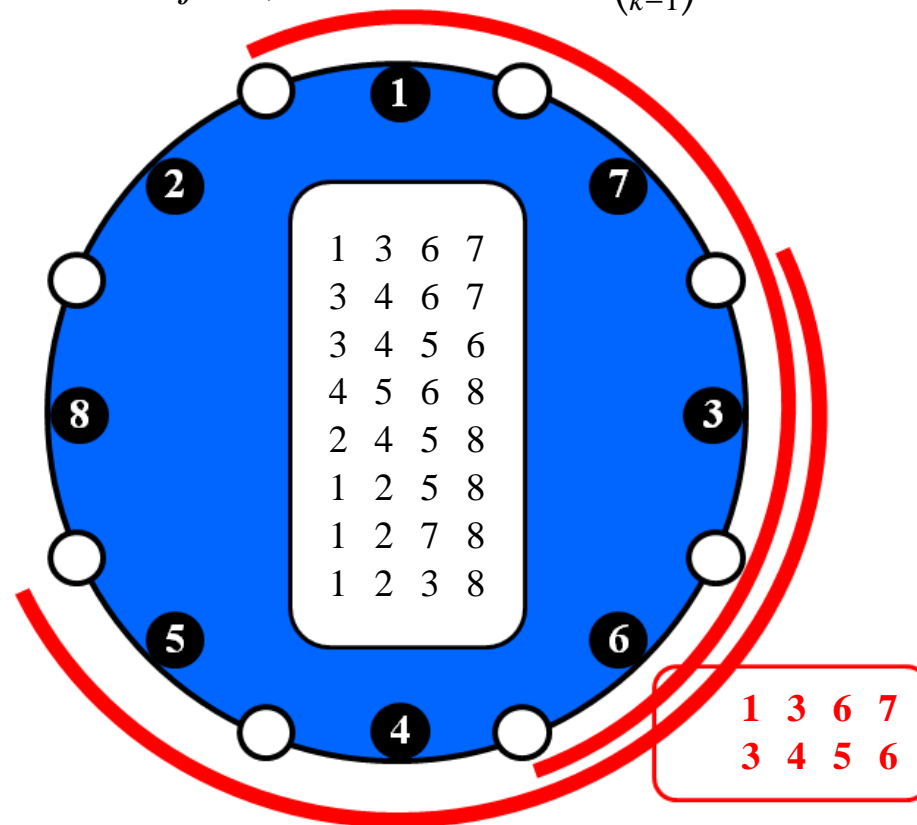
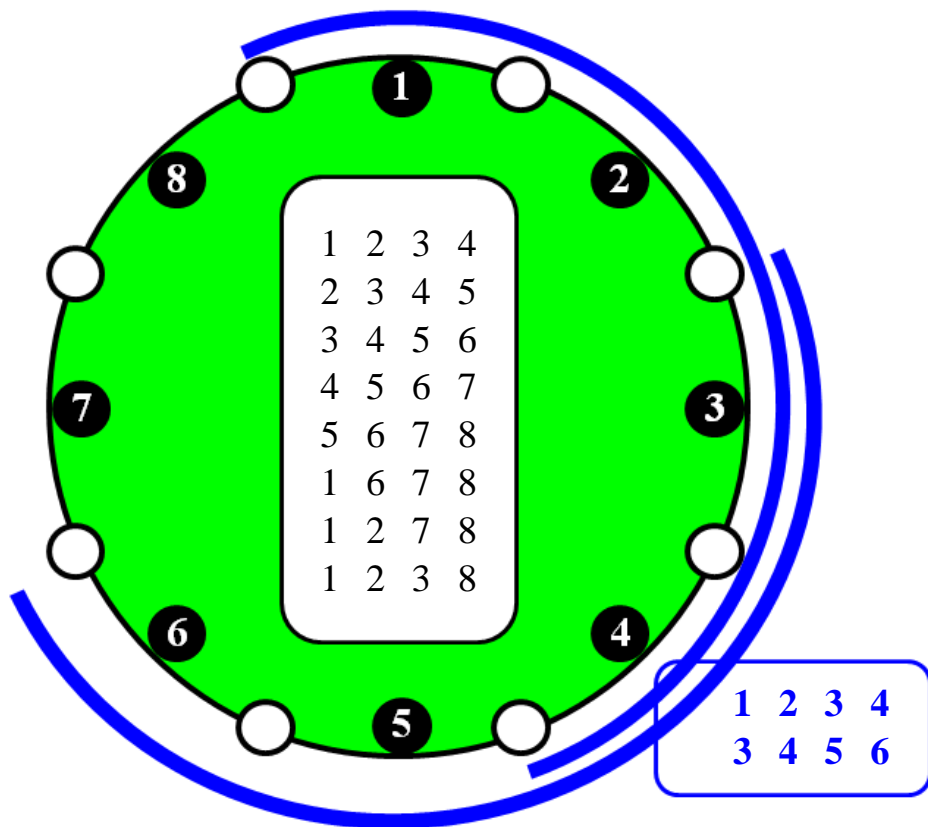




THEOREM OF THE DAY



The Erdős–Ko–Rado Theorem Let n and k be positive integers, with $n \geq 2k$. In a set of cardinality n , a family of distinct subsets of cardinality k , no two of which are disjoint, can have at most $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$ members.



In our illustration, $n = 8$ and $k = 4$. Following the ingenious 1972 proof by Gyula O.H. Katona, we arrange permutations of $1, \dots, 8$ cyclically: fixing 1 there are $(n - 1)! = 7!$ such arrangements; two are shown above. If they label the edges of the 8-cycle, as shown, then a sequence of four consecutive edges produces a subset of $\{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$ of cardinality 4. And we can find at most $k = 4$ such subsets satisfying the condition that any two overlap in at least one edge: for the cycle, above left, there are a total of eight sets corresponding to consecutive four-edge sequences; two are highlighted, and two more can be added before we start getting disjoint sets. On the right, the whole thing is repeated but using a different permutation.

Summing over all $(n - 1)!$ cyclic permutations, each contributing k overlapping sets, we see that we cannot get more than a total of $k(n - 1)!$ overlapping sets. But certainly this will involve double counting some sets: between the two permutations shown above we have already counted $\{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ twice. Luckily we can count how often this happens: each set has $k!$ arrangements leaving $(n - k)!$ arrangements to complete a permutation. So a family of sets can be ‘intersecting’ — no pair disjoint — with at most $k(n - 1)!/k!(n - k)! = \binom{n-1}{k-1}$ members. Note that the bound is trivially achieved by joining $\{n\}$ to every $(k - 1)$ -subset of $\{1, \dots, n - 1\}$.

Paul Erdős, Chao Ko and Richard Rado proved this fundamental theorem of extremal set theory in 1938.

Web link: www.fq.math.ca/Papers1/48-2/Butler_Horn_Tressler.pdf. See www.renyi.hu/~p_erdos/Erdos.html, paper 1987-12, for history.

Further reading: *External Combinatorics with Applications in Computer Science* by Stasys Jukna, Springer, 2nd edition, 2011, chapter 7.

