

COMBINATORICS
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On Folkman-type problems

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Abstract: A classical Ramsey theorem states that in any 2-coloring of the edges of a sufficiently large complete graph, one will always find a monochromatic complete subgraph. In 1970, Folkman extended this result showing that for any graph G there exists a graph H with the same clique number as G such that any 2-coloring of the edges of H yields a monochromatic copy of G . In this talk, we present some old and recent developments concerning Folkman-type results.

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