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Journal of Combinatorial Theory,
Series B

www.elsevier.com/locate/jctb



Ordered Ramsey numbers



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 October 2014

Available online 16 July 2016

Keywords:

Ramsey theory

Ordered graphs

Sparse graphs

ABSTRACT

Given a labeled graph H with vertex set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, the ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(H)$ is the minimum N such that every two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ contains a copy of H with vertices appearing in the same order as in H . The ordered Ramsey number of a labeled graph H is at least the Ramsey number $r(H)$ and the two coincide for complete graphs. However, we prove that even for matchings there are labelings where the ordered Ramsey number is superpolynomial in the number of vertices. Among other results, we also prove a general upper bound on ordered Ramsey numbers which implies that there exists a constant c such that $r_{<}(H) \leq r(H)^{c \log^2 n}$ for any labeled graph H on vertex set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

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¹ Research supported by a Royal Society University Research Fellowship.

² Research supported by a Packard Fellowship, by NSF Career Award DMS-1352121 and by an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowship.

³ Research supported by NSF Grant DMS-1362326.

⁴ Research supported in part by SNSF grant 200021-149111.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jctb.2016.06.007>

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1. Introduction

Given a graph H , the *Ramsey number* $r(H)$ is defined to be the smallest natural number N such that every two-coloring of the edges of K_N contains a monochromatic copy of H . That these numbers exist was first proved by Ramsey [34] and rediscovered independently by Erdős and Szekeres [14].

The most famous question in graph Ramsey theory is that of estimating the Ramsey number $r(K_n)$ of the complete graph K_n on n vertices. However, despite some smaller order improvements [9,35], the standard estimates [13,14] that $2^{n/2} \leq r(K_n) \leq 2^{2n}$ have remained largely unchanged for nearly seventy years. After the complete graph, the next most classical topic in the area is the study of Ramsey numbers of sparse graphs, that is, graphs with certain upper bound constraints on the degrees of their vertices. This direction was pioneered by Burr and Erdős [6] in 1975 and the topic has since played a central role in graph Ramsey theory.

Answering a question of Burr and Erdős, Chvátal, Rödl, Szemerédi and Trotter [7] proved that for every Δ there is $c(\Delta)$ such that every graph H on at most n vertices with maximum degree Δ satisfies $r(H) \leq c(\Delta)n$. That is, Ramsey numbers of bounded-degree graphs grow linearly in the number of vertices. Another stronger conjecture of Burr and Erdős remained open until very recently. We say that a graph is d -degenerate if every subgraph has a vertex of degree at most d . Equivalently, a graph is d -degenerate if there is an ordering v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of its vertices such that each vertex v_i has at most d neighbors v_j with $j < i$. Burr and Erdős conjectured that for every d there is $c(d)$ such that every d -degenerate graph H on at most n vertices satisfies $r(H) \leq c(d)n$. Building on earlier work by several authors [2,20,21,26,27], this conjecture has now been solved by Lee [28].

In this paper, we will study analogues of these results for ordered graphs. An *ordered graph* or *labeled graph* H on n vertices is a graph whose vertices have been labeled with $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. An ordered graph G on $[N] := \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ contains an ordered graph H on $[n]$ if there is a mapping $\phi : [n] \rightarrow [N]$ such that $\phi(i) < \phi(j)$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $(\phi(i), \phi(j))$ is an edge of G whenever (i, j) is an edge of H . Given an ordered graph H , the *ordered Ramsey number* $r_{<}(H)$ is defined to be the smallest natural number N such that every two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on $[N]$ contains a monochromatic ordered copy of H . The natural analogue of this function for q colors will be denoted by $r_{<}(H; q)$.

In some sense, the study of ordered Ramsey numbers is as old as Ramsey theory itself. One of the most famous results in the classic 1935 paper of Erdős and Szekeres [14] states that every sequence x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r of $r \geq (n-1)^2 + 1$ distinct real numbers contains an increasing or decreasing subsequence of length n . To prove this, consider a red/blue-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on vertex set $[r]$ where (i, j) with $i < j$ is red if $x_i < x_j$ and blue otherwise. Note that a subsequence is increasing or decreasing if and only if it forms a monotone monochromatic path in this edge coloring. We may therefore assume that there is no monotone red path of length n . We now label each vertex by the length of the longest monotone red path ending at that vertex. It is easy

to see that any set of vertices with the same label forms a blue clique. Therefore, since there are only $n - 1$ possible labels and $r \geq (n - 1)^2 + 1$ vertices, we may conclude that there exists a blue clique of order at least n and the result of Erdős and Szekeres follows. In proving this result, we have also shown that $r_{<}(P_n) \leq (n - 1)^2 + 1$, where P_n is the monotone path with n vertices. Since this is easily seen to be tight, we have $r_{<}(P_n) = (n - 1)^2 + 1$. More generally, for q colors instead of 2, the q -color ordered Ramsey number of the monotone path satisfies $r_{<}(P_n; q) = (n - 1)^q + 1$.

Another foundational result in Ramsey theory, known as the happy ending theorem, also has a natural proof using ordered Ramsey numbers. This result, again due to Erdős and Szekeres [14], states that for each positive integer n there is an integer N such that every set of N points in the plane in general position (that is, with no three on a line) contains n points which are the vertices of a convex polygon. We write $g(n)$ for the smallest such N . To estimate $g(n)$, it will be useful to generalize the concept of ordered Ramsey numbers to hypergraphs. That is, given an ordered k -uniform hypergraph \mathcal{H} and a positive integer q , we let $r_{<}(\mathcal{H}; q)$ be the smallest natural number N such that every q -coloring of the edges of the complete k -uniform hypergraph on $[N]$ contains a monochromatic ordered copy of \mathcal{H} .

Suppose now that we have N points in the plane in general position. By rotating the plane if necessary, we may assume that no two points are on a vertical line. Denote the N points by $p_i = (x_i, y_i)$ with $x_1 < \dots < x_N$. A set P of points in the plane forms a *cup* (respectively, *cap*) if the points in P lie on the graph of a convex (respectively, concave) function. Note that both cups and caps form convex polygons. Consider a red/blue-coloring of the edges of the complete 3-uniform hypergraph on $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ where $\{i, j, k\}$ with $i < j < k$ is red if $\{p_i, p_j, p_k\}$ form a cup and blue if $\{p_i, p_j, p_k\}$ form a cap. If we write $P_n^{(k)}$ for the monotone k -uniform tight path on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where $\{i, i + 1, \dots, i + k - 1\}$ is an edge for $1 \leq i \leq n - k + 1$, then we see that a sequence of points forms a cap or a cup if and only if the corresponding vertices form a monochromatic ordered copy of $P_n^{(3)}$. Hence, $g(n) \leq r_{<}(P_n^{(3)})$, which is known to equal $\binom{2n-4}{n-2} + 1$.

An extension of the happy ending theorem proved by Pach and Tóth [33] shows that for every positive integer n there is an integer N such that every set of N convex sets in the plane in general position contains n convex sets which are in convex position. We write $h(n)$ for the smallest such N . It was shown by Fox, Pach, Sudakov and Suk [18] that $h(n) \leq r_{<}(P_n^{(3)}; 3)$, leading the authors to study the growth of ordered hypergraph Ramsey numbers for monotone paths. The results of [18], and subsequent improvements made by Moshkovitz and Shapira [31], show that for $k \geq 3$ the ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(P_n^{(k)}; q)$ grows as a $(k - 2)$ -fold exponential in n^{q-1} . This is in stark contrast to the classical unordered problem, where the Ramsey number of $P_n^{(k)}$ grows linearly in the number of vertices for all uniformities k . More recently, ordered Ramsey numbers for tight paths were also used by Milans, Stolee and West [30] to give bounds on the minimum number of interval graphs whose union is the line graph of K_n .

While there has been much progress on understanding the ordered Ramsey numbers of monotone paths, there has been surprisingly little work on more general ordered graphs and hypergraphs. In this paper, we attempt to bridge this gap by conducting a more systematic study of ordered Ramsey numbers, focusing on the case of graphs. We note that a similar study was conducted independently by Balko, Cibulka, Král and Kynčl [4] and that there are overlaps between many of our results.

One of the more striking aspects of the discussion above is the vast difference between the usual Ramsey number and the ordered Ramsey number for monotone paths of high uniformity. Our first result shows that a large gap exists already for graphs, even when the graph is as simple as a matching, where the ordinary Ramsey number is clearly linear. Here and throughout the paper, all logs are taken to base 2.

Theorem 1.1. *There exists a positive constant c such that, for all even n , there exists an ordered matching M on n vertices with*

$$r_{<}(M) \geq n^{c \log n / \log \log n}.$$

This lower bound actually holds for almost every ordering of a matching on n vertices, so that [Theorem 1.1](#) represents typical rather than atypical behavior. An almost matching upper bound is provided by the following simple theorem (which, in a slightly weaker form, also follows from a result of Cibulka, Gao, Krčál, Valla and Valtr [8]).

Theorem 1.2. *For any ordered matching M on n vertices,*

$$r_{<}(M) \leq n^{\lceil \log n \rceil}.$$

More generally, we can prove that there exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices with degeneracy d , $r_{<}(H) \leq n^{cd \log n}$, where the degeneracy of an ordered graph H is the smallest d for which the corresponding unordered graph is d -degenerate. This is a special case of an even more general result. To state this result, we define the *interval chromatic number* $\chi_{<}(H)$ of an ordered graph H to be the minimum number of intervals into which the vertex set of H may be partitioned so that no two vertices in the same interval are adjacent. This is similar to the notion of chromatic number but now the independent sets must also be intervals in the given ordering. For any graph H , it is easy to see that there is an ordering of the vertices of H such that the interval chromatic number is the same as the chromatic number.

Interval chromatic number plays a key role in the study of extremal problems on ordered graphs. In particular, Pach and Tardos [32] observed that the maximum number $\text{ex}_{<}(N, H)$ of edges an ordered graph on N vertices can have without containing the ordered graph H is

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{\chi_{<}(H) - 1} + o(1)\right) \binom{N}{2}.$$

The following result shows that it also plays a fundamental role in ordered Ramsey theory.

Theorem 1.3. *There exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices with degeneracy d and interval chromatic number χ ,*

$$r_{<}(H) \leq n^{cd \log \chi}.$$

In particular, this result implies that there are orderings under which the ordered Ramsey number of a d -degenerate graph with n vertices is polynomial in n . The following result shows that restricting the interval chromatic number is still not enough to force the ordered Ramsey number to be linear, even for matchings. It is also close to best possible, since an elementary argument (see Section 2) shows that $r_{<}(M) \leq n^2$ for any matching M with n vertices and interval chromatic number 2.

Theorem 1.4. *There exists a positive constant c such that, for all even n , there exists an ordered matching M on n vertices with interval chromatic number 2 and*

$$r_{<}(M) \geq \frac{cn^2}{\log^2 n \log \log n}.$$

So far, our results have focused on very sparse graphs. For denser graphs, the ordered Ramsey number behaves more like the usual Ramsey number. Indeed, we have the following result, which generalizes a result of the first author [10] in two ways: firstly, by estimating the ordered Ramsey number rather than just the usual Ramsey number and, secondly, by replacing maximum degree with degeneracy.

Theorem 1.5. *There exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices with degeneracy at most d ,*

$$r_{<}(H) \leq 2^{cd \log^2(2n/d)}.$$

This result is close to sharp when d is very large and also, by Theorem 1.1, when d is very small. We note two simple corollaries of this theorem. The first, proved for the usual Ramsey number in [10], says that for any graph on n vertices with $o(n^2)$ edges, the ordered Ramsey number is $2^{o(n)}$. This follows by noting that any graph on n vertices with at most δn^2 edges has degeneracy at most $(2\delta)^{1/2}n$ and substituting into Theorem 1.5. More precisely, we have the following result.

Corollary 1.6. *There exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices with at most δn^2 edges,*

$$r_{<}(H) \leq 2^{c\sqrt{\delta} \log^2(1/\delta)n}.$$

Since any graph H with degeneracy at least d contains a subgraph of minimum degree at least d , a simple application of the probabilistic method implies that the Ramsey number of H must be at least $2^{\frac{d}{2}}$. Using also the elementary observation that $r(H) \geq n$, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 1.7. *There exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices with degeneracy d ,*

$$r_{<}(H) \leq r(H)^{c\gamma(H)},$$

where $\gamma(H) = \min\{\log^2(2n/d), d \log(2n/d)\}$.

It is also interesting to define an off-diagonal version of the ordered Ramsey number. Given two ordered graphs G and H , we define the ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(G, H)$ to be the smallest natural number N such that any two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on vertex set $[N]$ in red and blue, say, contains either a red ordered copy of G or a blue ordered copy of H . To give an example, we note that the proof of the Erdős–Szekeres theorem on monotone subsequences given earlier actually shows that

$$r_{<}(P_m, K_n) = (m - 1)(n - 1) + 1. \tag{1}$$

In the classical case, the most intensively studied off-diagonal Ramsey number is $r(K_n, K_3)$. It is easy to see that $r(K_n, K_3) \leq n^2$ and a well-known result of Ajtai, Komlós and Szemerédi [1] improves this to $r(K_n, K_3) = O(\frac{n^2}{\log n})$. In a remarkable breakthrough, Kim [24] showed that this upper bound is essentially tight, that is, that $r(K_n, K_3) = \Omega(\frac{n^2}{\log n})$. Recent advances in the study of triangle-free processes [5,16] have led to further improvements in these bounds, so that $r(K_n, K_3)$ is now known up to an asymptotic factor of 4.

The main off-diagonal problem that we treat in the ordered case is that of determining the ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(M, K_3)$, where M is an ordered matching on n vertices. For the upper bound, we could only prove the trivial estimate $r_{<}(M, K_3) \leq r_{<}(K_n, K_3) = O(\frac{n^2}{\log n})$. For the lower bound, we have the following result, which improves considerably on the trivial linear bound.

Theorem 1.8. *There exists a positive constant c such that, for all even n , there exists an ordered matching M on n vertices with*

$$r_{<}(M, K_3) \geq c \left(\frac{n}{\log n}\right)^{4/3}.$$

In the next section, we will study the ordered Ramsey number of matchings, proving Theorems 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4. We will also show that the ordered Ramsey number of matchings with bounded bandwidth is at most polynomial in the number of vertices.

In Section 3, we will prove Theorems 1.3 and 1.5. The proof of Theorem 1.8 is given in Section 4. We conclude, in Sections 5 and 6, with some further remarks and a collection of open problems. In particular, we observe a connection between ordered Ramsey numbers and hypergraph Ramsey numbers. We also classify those graphs which have linear ordered Ramsey number in every ordering. Throughout the paper, we omit floor and ceiling signs whenever they are not essential. We also do not make any serious attempt to optimize absolute constants in our statements and proofs.

2. Matchings

We begin with a simple upper bound for the ordered Ramsey number of matchings in terms of the number of vertices n and the interval chromatic number χ . By saying that the χ -partite graph $K_{n',n',\dots,n'}$ is trivially ordered, we mean that the vertices of each partite set appear as an interval.

Theorem 2.1. *Let M be an ordered matching on $[n]$ and let $K = K_{n',n',\dots,n'}$ be a trivially ordered χ -partite graph with $\chi \geq 2$. Then*

$$r_{<}(M, K) \leq n^{\lceil \log \chi \rceil} n'.$$

In particular, if M is an ordered matching on n vertices of interval chromatic number χ , then

$$r_{<}(M) \leq n^{\lceil \log \chi \rceil + 1}.$$

Proof. It suffices to prove the statement when $\chi = 2^j$ for positive integers j . We prove this by induction on j . For the base case $j = 1$, we have to show that $r_{<}(M, K_{n',n'}) \leq nn'$. To see this, suppose that we are given a two-coloring of the edges of K_{N_1} with $N_1 = nn'$. Partition $[N_1]$ into n consecutive intervals V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n , each of length n' . We try to embed a red copy of M by placing vertex i in the set V_i for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If this procedure does not produce a red copy of M , then there are two indices i_1 and i_2 such that every edge between V_{i_1} and V_{i_2} is blue. That is, we find either a red copy of M or a blue copy of $K_{n',n'}$.

Let $N_j = n^j n'$ and suppose that any two-coloring of the edges of $[N_{j-1}]$ contains either a red copy of M or a blue copy of the trivially ordered 2^{j-1} -partite graph $K_{n',n',\dots,n'}$. Partition $[N_j]$ into n consecutive intervals V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n , each of length N_{j-1} . We again try to embed a red copy of M by placing vertex i in the set V_i for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If this procedure does not produce a red copy of M , then there are two indices i_1 and i_2 such that every edge between V_{i_1} and V_{i_2} is blue. Moreover, by the induction hypothesis, either one of V_{i_1} or V_{i_2} contains a red copy of M , in which case we are done, or both V_{i_1} and V_{i_2} contain a blue copy of the 2^{j-1} -partite graph $K_{n',n',\dots,n'}$. Combining the two gives a blue copy of the 2^j -partite graph $K_{n',n',\dots,n'}$. \square

Since any ordered matching M on n vertices is a subgraph of $K_n = K_{1,1,\dots,1}$, the n -partite graph with parts of size 1, we see that $r_{<}(M) \leq r_{<}(M, K_n) \leq n^{\lceil \log n \rceil}$, establishing [Theorem 1.2](#). We will now prove [Theorem 1.1](#) by showing that $r_{<}(M) \geq n^{c \log n / \log \log n}$ for almost all orderings. We need a simple lemma which says that in a randomly ordered matching with n vertices, that is, an ordered matching chosen uniformly at random from the set of all possible orderings of a matching with n vertices, any two disjoint intervals of length at least $4\sqrt{n \log n}$ have an edge between them.

Lemma 2.2. *Let M be a random matching on vertex set $[n]$. Then, asymptotically almost surely, there is an edge between any two disjoint intervals of length at least $4\sqrt{n \log n}$.*

Proof. Given two disjoint sets A and B of order t , where t is even, the probability that a random matching has no edges between A and B is at most

$$\left(\frac{n-t-1}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{n-t-3}{n-3}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n-2t+1}{n-t+1}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n-t}{n}\right)^{t/2} \leq e^{-t^2/2n},$$

where the first inequality holds since $\frac{n-t-k}{n-k} < \frac{n-t}{n}$ for all $k > 0$ and the second inequality follows from the fact that $1-x \leq e^{-x}$ for all x . Since there are at most n^2 pairs of intervals of length t , the probability that there exist two intervals of length t with no edge between them is at most $n^2 e^{-t^2/2n}$. For $t \geq 3\sqrt{n \log n}$, this tends to zero with n . Therefore, taking t to be an even integer between $3\sqrt{n \log n}$ and $4\sqrt{n \log n}$, we see that asymptotically almost surely any two disjoint intervals of length at least t have an edge between them, completing the proof. \square

Theorem 2.3. *Let M be a random matching on vertex set $[n]$. Then, asymptotically almost surely,*

$$r_{<}(M) \geq n^{\log n / 20 \log \log n}.$$

Proof. By [Lemma 2.2](#), we may assume that in M any two intervals of length at least $4\sqrt{n \log n}$ have an edge between them. Let $s = \lfloor n^{1/4} \rfloor$ and suppose that c is a two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on vertex set $[s]$ without a monochromatic clique of order $\log n$ (such a coloring exists by Ramsey’s theorem).

Let G_0 be the graph with a single vertex. For $i \geq 1$, we recursively define edge-colored ordered complete graphs G_i as follows. Let $G_{i,1}, G_{i,2}, \dots, G_{i,s}$ be vertex disjoint copies of G_{i-1} . We form G_i by placing these copies of $G_{i,j}$ in sequential order, that is, placing the vertices of $G_{i,j}$ before the vertices of $G_{i,j+1}$, and, for each $1 \leq j < j' \leq s$, adding a complete bipartite graph in color $c(j, j')$ between the two graphs $G_{i,j}$ and $G_{i,j'}$.

We prove by induction on i that the graph G_i does not contain a monochromatic copy of a subgraph of M induced on a subinterval of size at least $n^{3/4} \cdot (8 \log n)^i$ (we refer to such subgraphs as *subintervals* of M). The claim is trivially true for $i = 0$ since G_i consists of a single vertex. Suppose now that the claim has been proved for G_{i-1} and,

for the sake of contradiction, suppose that G_i contains a monochromatic subinterval M' of M of size at least $n^{3/4} \cdot (8 \log n)^i$. Abusing notation, we also let M' denote this copy in G_i . Without loss of generality, we may assume that it is a red copy. For $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$, let $W_j = V(G_{i,j}) \cap V(M')$ and note that each W_j forms a subinterval of M . We call a set W_j *small* if $|W_j| < 4\sqrt{n \log n}$ and *large* otherwise.

There are at most $4\sqrt{n \log n} \cdot s \leq 4n^{3/4} \sqrt{\log n}$ vertices of M' in small sets W_j . Therefore, at least $\frac{1}{2}n^{3/4} \cdot (8 \log n)^i$ vertices lie in large sets W_j . By our assumption, there exists a red edge of M between every pair of large sets. However, since c does not contain a monochromatic clique of order $\log n$, there are fewer than $\log n$ large sets W_j . Therefore, for some index \bar{j} , we have

$$|V(G_{i,\bar{j}}) \cap V(M')| \geq \frac{1}{\log n} \cdot \frac{1}{2}n^{3/4}(8 \log n)^i \geq n^{3/4} \cdot (8 \log n)^{i-1},$$

contradicting the induction hypothesis. Since

$$n^{3/4} \cdot (8 \log n)^{\log n/4 \log(8 \log n)} = n,$$

we see that for $t = \lfloor \frac{\log n}{4 \log(8 \log n)} \rfloor$ the graph G_t does not contain a monochromatic copy of M . Since G_t has s^t vertices and, for n sufficiently large, $s^t \geq n^{\frac{\log n}{20 \log \log n}}$, the claimed lower bound follows. \square

The only property of M used in the proof of [Theorem 2.3](#) is that there is at least one edge between any two disjoint intervals of length $4\sqrt{n \log n}$. Since it is straightforward to construct such matchings explicitly (see the start of [Section 4](#)), we also have explicit examples of ordered matchings with superlinear ordered Ramsey number.

It follows from [Theorem 2.1](#) that if M has interval chromatic number 2 then $r_{<}(M) \leq n^2$. We now show that this is close to best possible. We will construct our matching using the well-known van der Corput sequence or rather a collection of permutations derived from the van der Corput sequence. To define these permutations, we take the integers $\{0, 1, \dots, 2^h - 1\}$, write each as a binary expansion with h digits and reverse its expansion. We call the resulting permutation $\pi : [2^h] \rightarrow [2^h]$ a van der Corput permutation. For $n = 2^h$, these permutations are known to have the property that for any pair of intervals $I, J \subseteq [n]$,

$$\left| |\pi(I) \cap J| - \frac{|I||J|}{n} \right| \leq C \log n, \tag{2}$$

where C is an absolute constant (see, e.g., [\[29, Chapter 2\]](#)). We note that this is a considerably smaller discrepancy than one could hope to achieve using a random permutation. We are now ready to prove [Theorem 1.4](#) in the following form.

Theorem 2.4. *There exists a positive constant c such that for all $n = 2^h$ there is a matching of interval chromatic number 2 with $2n$ vertices satisfying*

$$r_{<}(M) \geq \frac{cn^2}{\log^2 n \log \log n}.$$

Proof. Let π be the van der Corput permutation. We take M to be the ordered perfect matching with interval chromatic 2 on $[2n]$ which matches $i \in [n]$ with $n + \pi(i)$.

Let $s = \frac{n}{8 \log n}$ and $t = \frac{8cn}{\log n \log \log n}$, where c is a sufficiently small positive constant. Consider a random red/blue-coloring χ of the edges of the complete graph with loops on $[t]$. Let $I_i = [(i - 1)s + 1, is]$ for $1 \leq i \leq t$. Let ψ be the red/blue-coloring of the complete graph on $[ts]$, where every edge between I_i and I_j is of color $\chi(i, j)$. We will show that with positive probability the edge coloring ψ does not have a monochromatic ordered copy of M and, therefore, $r_{<}(M) > ts = \frac{cn^2}{\log^2 n \log \log n}$. By symmetry between the two colors, it suffices to show that the probability that the red graph contains an ordered copy of M is less than $1/2$. Note that the red graph is a blow-up of the random graph with loops on $[t]$, where each vertex i is replaced by an interval I_i of length s .

If the coloring ψ contains a red copy of M , then there exists an integer k with $1 \leq k \leq t$ and partitions $[n] = A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k$, $[n + 1, 2n] = B_k \cup B_{k+1} \cup \dots \cup B_t$ of the vertex set of M into intervals such that A_i embeds into I_i for all $1 \leq i \leq k$ and B_j embeds into I_j for all $k \leq j \leq t$. Each A_i and B_j has size at most s and if $\pi(A_i) + n$ contains an element of B_j , then $\chi(i, j)$ must be red. We note that there are at most

$$\binom{2n + t}{t} \leq (e((4c)^{-1} \log n \log \log n + 1))^t \leq e^{9cn/\log n}$$

different partitions of this form. We now fix such a partition.

Let $d = 2 \log n$. Let A_{i_0} be the $(d + 1)$ th largest interval of the form A_i and B_{j_0} the $(d + 1)$ th largest interval of the form B_j . If $|A_{i_0}||B_{j_0}| > Cn \log n$, then every interval A_i with size at least $|A_{i_0}|$ and every interval B_j with size at least $|B_{j_0}|$ has an edge of M between them. Therefore, if the partition gave rise to a monochromatic red copy of M , χ would contain a red complete bipartite graph with parts of size d . The probability of this event is at most

$$2^{-d^2} \binom{t}{d}^2 < 2^{-d^2} \frac{t^{2d}}{d!^2} < \frac{1}{4}.$$

Otherwise, we may suppose that $|A_{i_0}||B_{j_0}| \leq Cn \log n$. As each A_i and each B_j has size at most s , there are at most $2ds$ edges of M coming from some A_i of size larger than A_{i_0} or some B_j of size larger than $|B_{j_0}|$. Therefore, there are at least $n - 2ds \geq n/2$ edges of M between those A_i and B_j with $|A_i| \leq |A_{i_0}|$ and $|B_j| \leq |B_{j_0}|$ and hence between those A_i and B_j with $|A_i||B_j| \leq Cn \log n$. By (2), each such pair A_i, B_j has at most $\frac{|A_i||B_j|}{n} + C \log n \leq 2C \log n$ edges between them and thus there are at least $\frac{n/2}{2C \log n} = \frac{n}{4C \log n}$ pairs A_i, B_j for which there is at least one edge of M between A_i and B_j . But this implies that the coloring χ contains a particular red subgraph with at least $\frac{n}{4C \log n}$ edges, which occurs with probability at most $2^{-n/4C \log n}$. Since the collection of edges is determined by the choice of the A_i and B_j and there are at most

$e^{9cn/\log n}$ choices for these sets, we therefore see that the probability the coloring ψ contains a red copy of such a graph is at most

$$e^{9cn/\log n} 2^{-n/4C \log n} < \frac{1}{4},$$

for c sufficiently small. Hence, we see that the probability ψ contains a red copy of M is at most $1/2$, completing the proof. \square

The ordered Ramsey number of a matching is not always controlled by the interval chromatic number. For example, despite having interval chromatic number which is linear in n , the ordered Ramsey number of the matching with edges $(1, 2), (3, 4), \dots, (n - 1, n)$ is clearly linear in n . More generally, if we know that a matching has bounded bandwidth with respect to the given ordering, that is, there exists a k such that $|i - j| \leq k$ for any edge (i, j) , then we can show that the ordered Ramsey number is at most a polynomial whose power is dictated by the bandwidth. The proof of this fact relies on the next lemma.

Given two ordered graphs G and H , we define their *ordered lexicographic product* $G \cdot H$ to be the graph consisting of $t := |H|$ consecutive ordered copies of G , which we call G_1, G_2, \dots, G_t , with all vertices of G_i joined to all vertices of G_j if and only if (i, j) is an edge of H .

Lemma 2.5. *For any ordered matching M and any ordered graphs G and H ,*

$$r_{<}(M, G \cdot H) \leq r_{<}(M, G) \cdot r_{<}(M, H).$$

Proof. Suppose that we are given a two-coloring of the edges of K_N with $N = r_{<}(M, G) \cdot r_{<}(M, H)$. Partition $[N]$ into $s := r_{<}(M, H)$ consecutive intervals V_1, V_2, \dots, V_s , each of length $r_{<}(M, G)$. We consider the reduced graph with s vertices v_1, v_2, \dots, v_s , connecting v_i and v_j in red if there are any edges between V_i and V_j in red and in blue otherwise, that is, if the bipartite graph between V_i and V_j is completely blue. If the reduced graph contains a red ordered copy of M then so does the original graph. We may therefore assume that the reduced graph has a blue ordered copy of H with vertices $v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_{i_t}$, where $t := |H|$. This gives vertex sets $V_{i_1}, V_{i_2}, \dots, V_{i_t}$ such that there are complete blue bipartite graphs between vertex sets corresponding to edges of H . Since V_{i_j} has size $r_{<}(M, G)$, we see that either some V_{i_j} contains an ordered red copy of M , in which case we are done, or every V_{i_j} contains an ordered blue copy of G . In the latter case, we may use the blue edges between pieces to get an ordered blue copy of $G \cdot H$, completing the proof. \square

The result about bandwidth mentioned earlier is now an easy consequence of this lemma. We say that an ordered graph has *bandwidth* at most k if $|i - j| \leq k$ for every edge (i, j) . We also write P_n^k for the k th power of a path, the ordered graph on $[n]$ where

i and j are adjacent if and only if $|i - j| \leq k$. Note that an ordered graph on $[n]$ has bandwidth at most k if and only if it is a subgraph of P_n^k .

Theorem 2.6. *For any ordered matching M on n vertices and any positive integer k ,*

$$r_{<}(M, P_n^k) \leq n^{\lceil \log k \rceil + 2}.$$

In particular, if M is an ordered matching on n vertices with bandwidth at most k , then

$$r_{<}(M) \leq n^{\lceil \log k \rceil + 2}.$$

Proof. To begin, note that P_n^k is a subgraph of $K_k \cdot P_n$. By [Lemma 2.5](#), it follows that

$$r_{<}(M, P_n^k) \leq r_{<}(M, K_k) \cdot r_{<}(M, P_n).$$

[Theorem 2.1](#) implies that $r_{<}(M, K_k) \leq n^{\lceil \log k \rceil}$ and observation (1) from the introduction implies that $r_{<}(M, P_n) \leq r_{<}(K_n, P_n) \leq n^2$. The result follows. \square

3. General graphs

In this section, we will prove [Theorems 1.3 and 1.5](#). We begin with [Theorem 1.3](#), which is contained in the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *Let H be an ordered d -degenerate graph on n vertices with maximum degree Δ and let $K = K_{n', n', \dots, n'}$ be a trivially ordered complete χ -partite graph. Let $s = \lceil \log \chi \rceil$ and $D = 8\chi^2 n'$. Then*

$$r_{<}(H, K) \leq 2^{s^2 d + s} \Delta^s n^s D^{ds + 1}.$$

In particular, if H is an ordered d -degenerate graph on n vertices with interval chromatic number χ , then

$$r_{<}(H) \leq n^{32d \log \chi}.$$

The next lemma is the key technical step in the proof of [Theorem 3.1](#). It says that if a graph on $[N]$ does not contain a copy of a particular ordered d -degenerate graph H then it contains an ordered collection of large subsets with low density between each pair of subsets. In the unordered case, analogues of this result may be found in [\[19,23\]](#). To prove the lemma, we will attempt to embed H greedily. If this fails, we can show that there must be two large vertex sets, say A and B , with low density between them. We then repeat this procedure inside the two vertex sets A and B . If there is no copy of H in A , there will be two large vertex subsets A_1 and A_2 with low density between them and, similarly, if there is no copy of H in B , there will be two large vertex subsets B_1 and

B_2 with low density between them. Therefore, we have found four large vertex subsets with low density between each pair of subsets. Iterating this procedure yields the result below.

Lemma 3.2. *Let H be an ordered d -degenerate graph on n vertices with maximum degree Δ . Suppose that a real number $0 < c < 1$ and a positive integer $s \geq 1$ are given and that $N \geq (2\Delta n(2^s c^{-1})^d)^s$. If an ordered graph on vertex set $[N]$ does not contain an ordered copy of H , then there exist sets $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{2^s} \subset [N]$ such that*

- (i) for all i , $|W_i| \geq \frac{c^{sd}N}{(2^{sd+1}\Delta n)^s}$,
- (ii) for $i < j$, all vertices in W_i precede all vertices in W_j ,
- (iii) for $i < j$, the density of edges between W_i and W_j is at most c .

Proof. We will prove the statement by induction on s beginning with the base case $s = 1$. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be a d -degenerate ordering of the vertices of H . Partition $[N]$ into n intervals, each of length at least $\frac{N}{2n}$. If the required ordering of the vertices of H is $v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_{i_n}$, then we will label the intervals in order as $V_{i_1}, V_{i_2}, \dots, V_{i_n}$.

Consider the following process for embedding an ordered copy of H . We will embed vertices one at a time following the degenerate ordering, at step t embedding the vertex v_t into the set V_t . To this end, we will try to find, by induction, a sequence of vertices w_1, w_2, \dots, w_t with $w_i \in V_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$ and sets $V_{i,t} \subset V_i$ for $i = t + 1, \dots, n$ satisfying the following properties:

1. If $i, j \leq t$ and v_i is adjacent to v_j , then w_i is adjacent to w_j .
2. If $j \leq t < i$ and v_i is adjacent to v_j , then w_j is adjacent to every vertex in $V_{i,t}$.
3. $|V_{i,t}| \geq c^{d_{i,t}}|V_i|$ for all $i > t$, where $d_{i,t}$ is the number of neighbors of v_i in $\{v_1, \dots, v_t\}$.

If the process reaches step n , Property 1 implies that mapping v_i to w_i for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ gives the required ordered copy of H .

To begin the induction, we let $V_{i,0} = V_i$ for all i . The properties stated above are then trivially satisfied. Suppose now that we have found w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{t-1} and $V_{i,t-1}$ for all $i \geq t$ and we wish to define w_t and $V_{i,t}$ for all $i > t$. Let $I_t = \{i > t : v_i \text{ is adjacent to } v_t\}$ and note that $|I_t| \leq \Delta$. We have

$$d_{i,t} = \begin{cases} d_{i,t-1} + 1 & \text{if } i \in I_t, \\ d_{i,t-1} & \text{if } i \notin I_t. \end{cases}$$

For every $i > t$ with $i \notin I_t$, let $V_{i,t} = V_{i,t-1}$ and note that these sets satisfy Properties 2 and 3 above. For a vertex $w \in V_{i,t-1}$ and an index $i \in I_t$, let $V_{i,t}(w)$ be the set of neighbors of w in $V_{i,t-1}$. If there exists a vertex $w \in V_{i,t-1}$ such that

$$|V_{i,t}(w)| \geq c|V_{i,t-1}| \geq c^{d_{i,t-1}+1}|V_i| = c^{d_{i,t}}|V_i|$$

for all $i \in I_t$, then we may set $V_{i,t} = V_{i,t}(w)$ for $i \in I_t$, take $w_t = w$ and proceed to the next step. If this is not the case, then for each vertex w in $V_{t,t-1}$ there exists an index $i \in I_t$ for which $|V_{i,t}(w)| < c|V_{i,t-1}|$. By the pigeonhole principle, there exists an index $i \in I_t$ such that there are at least

$$\frac{1}{|I_t|} \cdot |V_{t,t-1}| \geq \frac{1}{\Delta} c^{d_{t,t-1}} |V_t| \geq c^{d_{t,t-1}} \frac{N}{2\Delta n}$$

vertices in $V_{t,t-1}$ which all have at most $c|V_{i,t-1}|$ neighbors in $V_{i,t-1}$. Let W_1 be these vertices and $W_2 = V_{i,t-1}$. Then

$$|W_1|, |W_2| \geq \frac{c^d N}{2\Delta n}.$$

Relabeling W_1 and W_2 if necessary, we have found sets W_1 and W_2 satisfying conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) of the lemma. That is, if we cannot find an ordered copy of H , we can find sets W_1 and W_2 satisfying properties (i), (ii), and (iii). In fact, W_1 and W_2 satisfy the following stronger conditions:

- (i') $|W_1|, |W_2| \geq \frac{c^d N}{2\Delta n}$,
- (ii') all vertices in W_1 precede all vertices in W_2 or all vertices in W_2 precede all vertices in W_1 ,
- (iii') each vertex in W_1 has at most $c|W_2|$ neighbors in W_2 .

Suppose now that we are given an integer $s \geq 2$ and the claim has been proved for all smaller values of s . By the stronger form of the case $s = 1$ with $c' = 2^{-s}c$, we can find two sets W_1 and W_2 such that $|W_1|, |W_2| \geq \frac{c^d N}{2^{sd+1}\Delta n}$ and all the vertices in W_1 have at most $\frac{c}{2^s}|W_2|$ neighbors in W_2 . By applying the inductive hypothesis inside W_1 , we can find sets $W_{1,1}, \dots, W_{1,2^{s-1}}$ such that (i) for all j , $|W_{1,j}| \geq \frac{c^{(s-1)d}|W_1|}{(2^{(s-1)d+1}\Delta n)^{s-1}} \geq \frac{c^{sd} N}{(2^{sd+1}\Delta n)^s}$, (ii) for $j < j'$, the vertices in $W_{1,j}$ precede the vertices in $W_{1,j'}$, and (iii) for all j and j' , the density of edges between $W_{1,j}$ and $W_{1,j'}$ is at most c .

For each $j = 1, 2, \dots, 2^{s-1}$, let $X_{2,j} \subset W_2$ be the set of vertices which have at least $c|W_{1,j}|$ neighbors in $W_{1,j}$. By the degree condition on vertices in W_1 , we see that

$$|X_{2,j}| \cdot c|W_{1,j}| \leq |W_{1,j}| \cdot \frac{c}{2^s}|W_2|,$$

and hence $|X_{2,j}| \leq \frac{1}{2^s}|W_2|$. Therefore, $\sum_{j=1}^{2^{s-1}} |X_{2,j}| \leq \frac{|W_2|}{2}$.

Let $W'_2 = W_2 \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{2^{s-1}} X_{2,j}$ and note that $|W'_2| \geq \frac{|W_2|}{2}$. All vertices in W'_2 have at most $c|W_{1,j}|$ neighbors in $W_{1,j}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, 2^{s-1}$. Now apply the $s - 1$ case to W'_2 to find sets $W_{2,1}, \dots, W_{2,2^{s-1}}$. We have, for all j ,

$$|W_{2,j}| \geq \frac{c^{(s-1)d}|W'_2|}{(2^{(s-1)d+1}\Delta n)^{s-1}} \geq \frac{c^{sd} N}{(2^{sd+1}\Delta n)^s},$$

and (relabeling W_1 and W_2 , if necessary) one can easily check that the sets $W_{1,1}, \dots, W_{1,2^{s-1}}, W_{2,1}, \dots, W_{2,2^{s-1}}$ satisfy the claimed properties. \square

Before moving on to the next ingredient, we note a corollary which we will need later on.

Corollary 3.3. *Let H be an ordered d -degenerate graph on n vertices. Suppose that a real number $0 < c < \frac{1}{2}$ is given and that $N \geq (n^2c^{-7d})^{4 \log(1/c)}$. If an ordered graph on $[N]$ does not contain an ordered copy of H , then there is a subset of order at least $(n^2c^{-7d})^{-4 \log(1/c)}N$ with edge density at most c .*

Proof. Let $s = \lceil \log(2/c) \rceil \leq 4 \log(1/c)$. Since

$$N \geq (n^2c^{-7d})^{4 \log(1/c)} \geq (2\Delta n(2^s(2c^{-1}))^d)^s,$$

we may apply Lemma 3.2 with c replaced by $c/2$. This gives $t \geq 2/c$ sets W_1, \dots, W_t satisfying $|W_1|, \dots, |W_t| \geq (n^2c^{-7d})^{-4 \log(1/c)}N$ and such that the density of edges between W_i and W_j for all $i < j$ is at most $c/2$. For $1 \leq i \leq t$, let W'_i be a subset of W_i of cardinality exactly $N' := \lceil (n^2c^{-7d})^{-4 \log(1/c)}N \rceil$ chosen independently and uniformly at random. A first moment calculation now shows that there is a collection of subsets $W'_1 \subseteq W_1, \dots, W'_t \subseteq W_t$ such that $|W'_1| = \dots = |W'_t| = N'$ and $\sum_{i < j} e(W'_i, W'_j) \leq \frac{c}{2} \binom{t}{2} N'^2$. We claim that $\bigcup_{i=1}^t W'_i$ satisfies the required condition. To see this, note that the number of edges in this set is at most

$$\frac{c}{2} \binom{t}{2} N'^2 + t \binom{N'}{2} \leq \left(\frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{t} \right) \binom{tN'}{2}.$$

Since $t \geq 2/c$, the claim follows. \square

Lemma 3.2 tells us that if the edges of a graph on vertex set $[N]$ are two-colored in red and blue and there is no red copy of a particular d -degenerate ordered graph H then it contains an ordered collection of large subsets with low red density between each pair of subsets. The next lemma shows that in this situation the blue graph, which has high density between these subsets, must contain a large trivially ordered multipartite graph.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $K = K_{n,n,\dots,n}$ be a trivially ordered complete χ -partite graph. If a graph on vertex set $[N]$ is such that there exist sets W_1, W_2, \dots, W_χ satisfying the following conditions:*

- (i) for all i , $|W_i| \geq 4\chi n$,
- (ii) for $i < j$, the vertices in W_i precede the vertices in W_j ,
- (iii) for $i < j$, the density of non-edges between W_i and W_j is at most $\frac{1}{8\chi^2 n}$,

then the graph contains a copy of K .

Proof. For each pair of distinct $i, j \in [\chi]$, define $W_{i,j} \subset W_i$ as the set of vertices which have at least $\frac{1}{4\chi n}|W_j|$ non-neighbors in W_j . By property (iii), we see that

$$|W_{i,j}| \cdot \frac{1}{4\chi n}|W_j| \leq \frac{1}{8\chi^2 n}|W_i||W_j|,$$

and thus $|W_{i,j}| \leq \frac{1}{2\chi}|W_i|$. For each i , define

$$W'_i = W_i \setminus \left(\bigcup_{j \neq i} W_{i,j}\right),$$

and note that $|W'_i| \geq |W_i| - \sum_{j \neq i} |W_{i,j}| \geq \frac{1}{2}|W_i| \geq 2\chi n$. For distinct i, j , each vertex in W'_i has at most $\frac{1}{4\chi n}|W_j| \leq \frac{1}{2\chi n}|W'_j|$ non-neighbors in W'_j .

Let $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{\chi n}$ be the vertices of K ordered as in the trivial ordering and let $\sigma(v_i) \in [\chi]$ be the index of the part containing v_i . We will embed the vertices of K one at a time. At the t th step, we map v_t to a vertex $w_t \in W'_{\sigma(v_t)}$. Note that there are at most χn neighbors of v_t in $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{t-1}\}$. Each such neighbor can forbid at most $\frac{1}{2\chi n}|W'_{\sigma(v_t)}|$ vertices from being the image of w_t . Also, there are at most $n - 1$ vertices in $W'_{\sigma(v_t)}$ already used for embedded vertices. Therefore, the number of possible images of v_t in $W'_{\sigma(v_t)}$ is at least

$$|W'_{\sigma(v_t)}| - (n - 1) - \chi n \cdot \frac{1}{2\chi n}|W'_{\sigma(v_t)}| \geq \frac{1}{2}|W'_{\sigma(v_t)}| - (n - 1) \geq 1.$$

Thus, we can find a vertex $w_t \in W'_{\sigma(v_t)}$ for which $\{w_1, \dots, w_t\}$ is a copy of $K[\{v_1, \dots, v_t\}]$. In the end, we find a copy of K . \square

By combining [Lemmas 3.2 and 3.4](#), it is now straightforward to prove [Theorem 3.1](#).

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Suppose that the edges of $[N]$ have been two-colored in red and blue and the graph does not contain a red copy of H . Apply [Lemma 3.2](#) with $c = \frac{1}{D}$, where $D = 8\chi^2 n'$, and $s = \lceil \log \chi \rceil$ to obtain sets W_1, \dots, W_χ such that

- (i) for all i , $|W_i| \geq \frac{c^s d N}{(2^{s d + 1} \Delta n)^s} = \frac{N}{(2^{s d + 1} \Delta n D^d)^s} \geq D \geq 4\chi n'$,
- (ii) for $i < j$, the vertices in W_i precede the vertices in W_j , and
- (iii) for $i < j$, the density of red edges between W_i and W_j is at most $\frac{1}{D} \leq \frac{1}{8\chi^2 n'}$.

We may therefore apply [Lemma 3.4](#) to find a blue copy of K , completing the proof of the first part.

To prove that $r_{<}(H) \leq n^{32d \log \chi}$ for any ordered d -degenerate graph on n vertices with interval chromatic number χ , we may clearly assume that $n \geq 3$. Since H is contained in the trivially ordered complete χ -partite graph $K_{n,n,\dots,n}$, we may apply the bound from the first part with $n' = n$. Noting that $s \leq 2 \log \chi$ and $D \leq 8n^3 \leq n^5$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{<}(H) &\leq 2^{s^2 d+s} \Delta^s n^s D^{ds+1} \leq 2^{2ds^2} n^{2s} D^{2ds} \\
 &\leq \chi^{8d \log \chi} n^{4 \log \chi} n^{20d \log \chi} \leq n^{32d \log \chi},
 \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

We conclude this section by proving [Theorem 1.5](#). We will need the following result of Erdős and Szemerédi [[15](#)], which says that if a graph has low density, then it must contain a larger clique or independent set than would be guaranteed by Ramsey’s theorem alone.

Lemma 3.5. *There exists a positive constant a such that any graph on N vertices with density $c \leq 1/2$ contains a clique or an independent set of order at least $a \frac{\log N}{c \log(1/c)}$.*

Using this lemma and [Corollary 3.3](#), it is now easy to prove the following strengthening of [Theorem 1.5](#).

Theorem 3.6. *There exists a constant C such that if H is an ordered graph on n vertices with degeneracy d , then*

$$r_{<}(H, K_n) \leq 2^{Cd \log^2(2n/d)}.$$

Proof. Let $c = d/n$, a be as in [Lemma 3.5](#) and $N = \max\{(n^2 c^{-7d})^{8 \log(1/c)}, 2^{2nc \log(1/c)/a}\}$. Note that if $c \geq 1/2$, the result follows since $r_{<}(H, K_n) \leq r(K_n, K_n) \leq 2^{2n} \leq 2^{Cd \log^2(2n/d)}$ for a large enough constant C . We may therefore assume that $c < 1/2$. Suppose now that the edges of the complete graph on vertex set $[N]$ are colored with two colors, say, red and blue. If there is no red copy of H , [Corollary 3.3](#) tells us that there is a subset of size at least $(n^2 c^{-7d})^{-4 \log(1/c)} N \geq N^{1/2}$ with density at most c in red. But then, by [Lemma 3.5](#), the graph contains either a red or a blue clique of order at least $a \frac{\log N^{1/2}}{c \log(1/c)} \geq n$. The result follows by noting that $N \leq 2^{Cd \log^2(2n/d)}$ for a constant C depending only on a . \square

4. Off the diagonal

In this section, we will prove [Theorem 1.8](#), that there exists an ordered matching M such that $r_{<}(M, K_3) \geq n^{4/3-o(1)}$. We will show that this holds when M is a *jumbled* matching, which we define to be an ordered matching on $[n]$ satisfying the following two properties:

- every pair of disjoint intervals, each of order at least $2\sqrt{n}$, has at least one edge between them;
- every pair of intervals, each of order at most $2\sqrt{n}$, has at most 9 edges between them.

To construct such a matching, let $n = t^2$. Partition $[n]$ into t intervals I_1, \dots, I_t , each of order t . There is an ordered matching M on $[n]$ such that each pair I_i and I_j of distinct intervals has an edge between them. Indeed, this can be easily seen by greedily picking the edges between the intervals. If A and B are disjoint intervals, each of length at least $2t$, then there must be at least one edge between them, since each of A and B must completely contain one of the intervals I_1, \dots, I_t . Moreover, if A and B each has length at most $2t$ then there are at most 9 edges between them, since each of A and B intersects at most 3 of the intervals I_1, \dots, I_t . Therefore, by considering the largest integer t such that $n \geq t^2$, [Theorem 1.8](#) follows as an immediate corollary of [Theorem 4.2](#) below. Before tackling this theorem, we recall the famous Lovász local lemma, which is a key tool in the proof (see, e.g., [\[3\]](#)).

Lemma 4.1. *Let A_1, \dots, A_n be events in an arbitrary probability space. A directed graph $D = (V, E)$ on the set of vertices $V = [n]$ is called a dependency digraph for the events A_1, \dots, A_n if, for each $i \in [n]$, the event A_i is mutually independent of all the events $\{A_j : (i, j) \notin E\}$. Suppose that $D = (V, E)$ is a dependency digraph for the above events and suppose that there are real numbers x_1, \dots, x_n such that $0 \leq x_i < 1$ and $\mathbb{P}(A_i) \leq x_i \prod_{(i,j) \in E} (1-x_j)$ for all $i \in [n]$. Then $\mathbb{P}(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \overline{A_i}) \geq \prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i)$. In particular, with positive probability no event A_i holds.*

With this lemma in hand, we are now ready to prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.2. *There exists a positive constant c such that if M is a jumbled matching on n vertices, then*

$$r_{<}(M, K_3) \geq c \left(\frac{n}{\log n} \right)^{4/3}.$$

Proof. For notational convenience, we will suppose that M is a jumbled matching with $800n \log n$ vertices and prove that $n^{4/3} \leq r_{<}(M, K_3)$ for n sufficiently large.

Let \mathcal{G} be a given family of ordered graphs on $n^{2/3}$ vertices, each with at least $40n \log n$ edges, and suppose that $|\mathcal{G}| \leq e^{n^{2/3} \log n}$. We claim that there exists an edge coloring c_1 of the complete graph over the vertex set $[n^{2/3}]$ in two colors, red and blue, that satisfies the following list of properties:

- there is no blue triangle;
- there is no graph in \mathcal{G} all of whose edges are colored red;
- there is no red clique of order at least $20n^{1/3} \log n$.

We will prove this claim later. For now, we will assume that it holds and show how it implies the required result. To this end, let $N = n^{4/3}$ and partition $[N]$ into consecutive intervals $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{n^{2/3}}$, each of length $n^{2/3}$. Let Φ be the set of injective embeddings of M into $[N]$ that respect the given order of vertices of M . For $\phi \in \Phi$, let $G(\phi)$ be the

graph over the vertex set $[n^{2/3}]$, where there exists an edge between i and j if and only if there is an edge of M between $\phi^{-1}(V_i)$ and $\phi^{-1}(V_j)$. Let

$$\mathcal{G} = \{G(\phi) : \phi \in \Phi, e(G(\phi)) \geq 40n \log n\}.$$

Since the maps in Φ respect the order of vertices, any $G(\phi)$ can be described by the last vertex in $\phi^{-1}(V_i)$ for each $i \in [n^{2/3}]$. Therefore, for n sufficiently large,

$$|\mathcal{G}| \leq \binom{800n \log n + n^{2/3}}{n^{2/3}} \leq \left(e(800n^{1/3} \log n + 1) \right)^{n^{2/3}} \leq e^{n^{2/3} \log n}.$$

By the claim above, we can find an edge coloring c_1 that satisfies the properties listed above with respect to the family \mathcal{G} . Let c_2 be the coloring of the complete graph on $[N]$ where we color the edges between V_i and V_j with color $c_1(i, j)$ for $i, j \in [n^{2/3}]$. We color all the edges within the sets V_i red. Note that this coloring contains no blue triangle, since c_1 does not contain a blue triangle.

Suppose that for $\phi \in \Phi$, the graph $\phi(M)$ forms a red copy of M . Let $W_i = V(\phi(M)) \cap V_i$ for each i . Let $S \subset [n^{2/3}]$ be the set of indices i for which $|W_i| \leq 2\sqrt{n}$, and let $L = [n^{2/3}] \setminus S$. Note that for a pair of indices $i, j \in L$, since $|W_i|, |W_j| > 2\sqrt{n}$ and M is a jumbled matching, there exists an edge of M between W_i and W_j . Thus, $c_1(i, j)$ is red and we can conclude that the set L forms a red clique in c_1 . Hence, since c_1 contains no clique of order $20n^{1/3} \log n$, we see that $|L| \leq 20n^{1/3} \log n$ and

$$\left| \bigcup_{i \in L} W_i \right| \leq |L| \cdot n^{2/3} \leq 20n \log n.$$

Deleting all edges of M with an endpoint in W_i for some $i \in L$, we see that there are at least $360n \log n$ red edges within $\bigcup_{i \in S} W_i$. For two indices $i, j \in S$, there are at most 9 edges of M between W_i and W_j . Hence, $G(\phi)$ has at least $40n \log n$ edges, implying that $G(\phi) \in \mathcal{G}$. However, $G(\phi)$ must be red in the coloring c_1 and this is a contradiction. Therefore, $\phi(M)$ cannot form a red copy of M .

It remains to prove the claim. Recall that \mathcal{G} is a given family of graphs on $n^{2/3}$ vertices with at least $40n \log n$ edges and $|\mathcal{G}| \leq e^{n^{2/3} \log n}$. Let \mathcal{H} be a family of graphs on $n^{2/3}$ vertices with exactly $40n \log n$ edges so that for each $G \in \mathcal{G}$, there exists a graph $H \in \mathcal{H}$ satisfying $G \supseteq H$. We may choose \mathcal{H} so that $|\mathcal{H}| \leq |\mathcal{G}|$. We seek a coloring satisfying:

- there is no blue triangle;
- there is no graph in \mathcal{H} all of whose edges are colored red;
- there is no red clique of order at least $20n^{1/3} \log n$.

Consider a random coloring of the complete graph on $[n^{2/3}]$ obtained by coloring each edge red with probability $1 - \frac{1}{2n^{1/3}}$ and blue with probability $\frac{1}{2n^{1/3}}$. Let P_i be the events corresponding to blue triangles, Q_i the events corresponding to copies of graphs in \mathcal{H}

being red, and R_i the events corresponding to red cliques. Let I_P, I_Q, I_R be the index sets for the events P_i, Q_i, R_i , respectively. By applying the local lemma, we will prove that there exists a coloring where none of the events P_i, Q_i, R_i occur. Note that

$$|I_P| = \binom{n^{2/3}}{3} \leq n^2, \quad |I_Q| \leq |\mathcal{H}| \leq |\mathcal{G}| \leq e^{n^{2/3} \log n},$$

$$|I_R| = \binom{n^{2/3}}{20n^{1/3} \log n} \leq e^{20n^{1/3} \log^2 n}.$$

Let $x = \frac{1}{4n}$, $y = e^{-2n^{2/3} \log n}$ and $z = e^{-40n^{1/3} \log^2 n}$. For later usage, we note that

$$y|I_Q| = o(1) \quad \text{and} \quad z|I_R| = o(1).$$

The parameter used in the local lemma will be x for events P_i , y for events Q_i , and z for events R_i . We now check the conditions of the local lemma.

Event P_i : Since P_i is an event depending on three edges, there are at most $3n^{2/3}$ other events P_j that are adjacent to P_i in the dependency graph. For the events Q_j and R_j , we use the trivial bound $|I_Q|$ and $|I_R|$ for the number of events that depend on P_i . Hence, for P_i , we have

$$x \prod_{j \in I_P, j \sim i} (1 - x) \prod_{j \in I_Q, j \sim i} (1 - y) \prod_{j \in I_R, j \sim i} (1 - z)$$

$$= (1 - o(1))x e^{-x(3n^{2/3})} e^{-y|I_Q|} e^{-z|I_R|}$$

$$= (1 - o(1))\frac{1}{4n} \geq \frac{1}{8n} = \mathbb{P}(P_i).$$

Event Q_i : Since Q_i is an event depending on $40n \log n$ edges, there are at most $40n^{5/3} \log n$ events P_j that are adjacent to Q_i in the dependency graph. Hence, for Q_i , we have

$$y \prod_{j \in I_P, j \sim i} (1 - x) \prod_{j \in I_Q, j \sim i} (1 - y) \prod_{j \in I_R, j \sim i} (1 - z)$$

$$= (1 - o(1))y e^{-x(40n^{5/3} \log n)} e^{-y|I_Q|} e^{-z|I_R|}$$

$$= (1 - o(1))e^{-2n^{2/3} \log n} e^{-10n^{2/3} \log n}$$

$$\geq e^{-20n^{2/3} \log n} \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n^{1/3}}\right)^{40n \log n} = \mathbb{P}(Q_i).$$

Event R_i : Since R_i is an event depending on $\binom{20n^{1/3} \log n}{2} \leq 200n^{2/3} \log^2 n$ edges, there are at most $200n^{4/3} \log^2 n$ events P_j that are adjacent to R_i in the dependency graph. Hence, for R_i , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & z \prod_{j \in I_P, j \sim i} (1-x) \prod_{j \in I_Q, j \sim i} (1-y) \prod_{j \in I_R, j \sim i} (1-z) \\
 &= (1-o(1))z e^{-x(200n^{4/3} \log^2 n)} e^{-y|I_Q|} e^{-z|I_R|} \\
 &= (1-o(1))e^{-40n^{1/3} \log^2 n} e^{-50n^{1/3} \log^2 n} \\
 &\geq e^{-95n^{1/3} \log^2 n} \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n^{1/3}}\right)^{\binom{20n^{1/3}}{2} \log n} = \mathbb{P}(R_i).
 \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. \square

While we suspect that $r_{<}(M, K_3) \leq n^{2-\epsilon}$ for some $\epsilon > 0$, we have been unable to improve on the trivial bound $r_{<}(M, K_3) \leq r(K_n, K_3) = O(n^2/\log n)$.

5. Odds and ends

5.1. Connection to hypergraphs

Given a 3-uniform hypergraph \mathcal{H} , we define the Ramsey number $r(\mathcal{H})$ to be the smallest natural number N such that every two-coloring of the edges of the complete 3-uniform hypergraph $K_N^{(3)}$ contains a monochromatic copy of \mathcal{H} . In this subsection, we will show that for any 3-uniform hypergraph \mathcal{H} , there is a family of ordered graphs $S_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that the Ramsey number of \mathcal{H} is bounded in terms of the ordered Ramsey number of the family $S_{\mathcal{H}}$, where the ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(\mathcal{F})$ for a family of ordered graphs \mathcal{F} is defined to be the smallest N such that every two-coloring of the edges of $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ contains an ordered copy of some $F \in \mathcal{F}$.

For any ordered graph H on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we define a 3-uniform hypergraph $\mathcal{T}(H)$ on vertex set $\{1, 2, \dots, n + 1\}$ by taking all triples whose first pair is an edge of H . Given a 3-uniform hypergraph \mathcal{H} on $n + 1$ vertices, we let $S_{\mathcal{H}}$ be the collection of ordered graphs H on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that \mathcal{H} is a subhypergraph of $\mathcal{T}(H)$. For example, if $\mathcal{H} = K_{n+1}^{(3)}$ then $S_{\mathcal{H}} = \{K_n\}$ and if $\mathcal{H} = K_4^{(3)} \setminus e$ then $S_{\mathcal{H}}$ contains three different graphs on vertex set $\{1, 2, 3\}$, namely, the complete graph K_3 and the two graphs with two edges containing the edge $\{1, 2\}$. Note that for any graph H , we have $H \in S_{\mathcal{T}(H)}$. Our main theorem relating upper bounds for Ramsey numbers of 3-uniform hypergraphs to ordered Ramsey numbers is now as follows.

Theorem 5.1. *Let \mathcal{H} be a 3-uniform hypergraph. Then*

$$r(\mathcal{H}) \leq 2^{\binom{r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}})}{2}} + 1.$$

Proof. The result follows from the method of Erdős and Rado. Suppose that $N = 2^{\binom{r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}})}{2}} + 1$ and the edges of the complete 3-uniform hypergraph on $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ have been two-colored, say by red and blue. We will find an increasing sequence of vertices

v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{t+1} with $t = r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}})$ such that, for any given i and j with $i < j$, all triples of the form $\{v_i, v_j, v_k\}$ with $k > j$ have the same color $\chi(i, j)$. Consider the two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t where the edge $\{v_i, v_j\}$ receives color $\chi(i, j)$. Then, since $t = r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}})$, this graph must contain a monochromatic copy of some ordered graph in $S_{\mathcal{H}}$. By construction, the 3-uniform hypergraph on v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{t+1} must then contain a monochromatic copy of \mathcal{H} in the same color. It only remains to find the sequence v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{t+1} .

We will prove, by induction, that for any $1 \leq \ell \leq t$, there is a sequence of vertices $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{\ell}$ and a set V_{ℓ} with

$$|V_{\ell}| \geq 2^{(r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}}) - \binom{\ell}{2})}$$

such that, for any $1 \leq i < j \leq \ell$, all triples $\{v_i, v_j, w\}$ with $w \in \{v_{j+1}, \dots, v_{\ell}\} \cup V_{\ell}$ have the same color $\chi(i, j)$ depending only on i and j .

To begin, we let $v_1 = 1$ and $V_1 = \{2, 3, \dots, N\}$. Suppose now that $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{\ell}$ and V_{ℓ} have been constructed satisfying the required conditions and we wish to find $v_{\ell+1}$ and $V_{\ell+1}$. We let $v_{\ell+1}$ be the smallest element of V_{ℓ} . Let $V_{\ell,0} = V_{\ell} \setminus \{v_{\ell+1}\}$. We will construct a sequence of subsets $V_{\ell,0} \supset V_{\ell,1} \supset \dots \supset V_{\ell,\ell}$ such that, for each j , all triples $\{v_j, v_{\ell+1}, w\}$ with $w \in V_{\ell,j}$ are of the same color that depends only on the index j . Note that since $V_{\ell,\ell} \subset \dots \subset V_{\ell,0} \subset V_{\ell}$ it follows that all triples $\{v_i, v_j, w\}$ with $1 \leq i < j \leq \ell + 1$ and $w \in V_{\ell,\ell}$ have the same color depending only on the values of i and j .

Suppose now that $V_{\ell,j}$ has been constructed in an appropriate fashion. To construct $V_{\ell,j+1}$, we consider the set of vertices $w \in V_{\ell,j}$ for which $\{v_{j+1}, v_{\ell+1}, w\}$ have color red. If this set has size at least $|V_{\ell,j}|/2$, we let $V_{\ell,j+1}$ be this set. Otherwise, we let $V_{\ell,j+1}$ be the complement of this set in $V_{\ell,j}$. In either case, $|V_{\ell,j+1}| \geq |V_{\ell,j}|/2$. To finish the construction of $V_{\ell+1}$, we let $V_{\ell+1} = V_{\ell,\ell}$. Note that for each $j \leq \ell$ and every $w \in V_{\ell+1}$ the triple $\{v_j, v_{\ell+1}, w\}$ has the same color. Furthermore,

$$|V_{\ell+1}| \geq \left\lceil \frac{|V_{\ell}| - 1}{2^{\ell}} \right\rceil \geq 2^{(r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}}) - \binom{\ell+1}{2})}$$

In particular, $|V_t| \geq 1$ and choosing $v_{t+1} \in V_t$ completes the proof. \square

We expect that the bound coming from this theorem is close to sharp in many cases. For example, for $\mathcal{H} = K_{n+1}^{(3)}$, the complete 3-uniform hypergraph, we have $S_{\mathcal{H}} = \{K_n\}$, so [Theorem 5.1](#) returns the usual double-exponential bound, which is believed to be tight. However, there are cases where the bound given above is far from the truth. This can be seen by considering the balanced complete tripartite 3-uniform hypergraph $\mathcal{H} = K_{n,n,n}^{(3)}$. It has Ramsey number $2^{\Theta(n^2)}$ but the best bound the theorem above can give is of the form $2^{2^{O(n)}}$ since all ordered graphs in $S_{\mathcal{H}}$ contain the complete bipartite graph $K_{n,n}$ as a subgraph, thus implying that $r_{<}(S_{\mathcal{H}}) \geq r(K_{n,n}) = 2^{\Omega(n)}$.

Another interesting example to consider is the hypergraph $\mathcal{T}(H)$ defined earlier. Since $H \in S_{\mathcal{T}(H)}$, [Theorem 5.1](#) has the following corollary.

Corollary 5.2. *For any ordered graph H ,*

$$r(\mathcal{T}(H)) \leq 2^{\binom{r_{<}(H)}{2}} + 1.$$

This implies, for example, that if M is an ordered matching on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, then the Ramsey number of the hypergraph $\mathcal{T}(M)$ is at most $2^{n^{4 \log n}}$. For random matchings, we expect that this unusual looking bound is not far from the truth. We hope to discuss this direction further in future work.

5.2. Linear ordered Ramsey numbers

In this subsection, we characterize those graphs for which the ordered Ramsey number is linear in every ordering. A *vertex cover* V of a graph G is a set of vertices such that every edge of G has an endpoint in V . The *cover number* $\tau(G)$ of a graph G is the minimum size of a vertex cover of G . It is easy to show that the cover number of a graph is within a factor two of the size of the largest matching in the graph. We will prove the following theorem.

Theorem 5.3. *A graph G on n vertices has ordered Ramsey number $O(n)$ in every ordering if and only if $\tau(G) = O(1)$.*

We first show that if an ordered graph has cover number $O(1)$, then its ordered Ramsey number is linear in the number of vertices.

Theorem 5.4. *For every positive integer τ , there exists a constant $c(\tau)$ such that every ordered graph G on n vertices with a vertex cover of size τ satisfies*

$$r_{<}(G) \leq c(\tau)n.$$

Proof. By Ramsey’s theorem and a standard averaging argument, there is an integer A and $a > 0$ such that, for $N \geq A$, every two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on $[N]$ contains at least $aN^{2\tau+1}$ monochromatic copies of $K_{2\tau+1}$. Suppose now that we are given an ordered graph G on n vertices with a vertex cover of size τ . Let $N = \max\{A, \frac{2}{a}n\}$ and note that every two-coloring of the edges of $[N]$ contains at least $aN^{2\tau+1}$ monochromatic copies of $K_{2\tau+1}$. There exists a collection of vertices $v_2, v_4, \dots, v_{2\tau}$ such that at least $aN^{\tau+1}$ copies of $K_{2\tau+1}$ have their 2nd, 4th, \dots , (2τ) th vertex as $v_2, v_4, \dots, v_{2\tau}$, in order. Without loss of generality, we may assume that at least half of these copies are red. We let \mathcal{K} be this collection of red copies of $K_{2\tau+1}$, noting that $|\mathcal{K}| \geq \frac{a}{2}N^{\tau+1}$. We also let $v_0 = 0$ and $v_{2\tau+2} = N + 1$.

We now show that we can find in this coloring a red copy of every ordered graph G on n vertices which has a vertex cover of size τ . It follows that $r_{<}(G) \leq N$ so that we may take $c(\tau) = \max(A, \frac{2}{a})$. For $i = 0, \dots, \tau$, let X_i be the set of vertices v between v_{2i}

and v_{2i+2} such that there exists a $K \in \mathcal{K}$ which has v as its $(2i + 1)$ th vertex. We see that

$$|\mathcal{K}| \leq |X_0| \cdot |X_1| \cdots |X_\tau|.$$

Since $|X_i| \leq N$ for all i and $|\mathcal{K}| \geq \frac{a}{2}N^{\tau+1}$, we see that $|X_i| \geq \frac{a}{2}N \geq n$ for all i . Note that the vertices in X_i are incident to all vertices in $v_2, v_4, \dots, v_{2\tau}$ by a red edge. Since $|X_i| \geq n$ for all i , we can find a red copy of G . Indeed, we can use the vertices $v_2, v_4, \dots, v_{2\tau}$ as the τ vertices of the vertex cover and use common neighbors to embed the remaining vertices in the red copy of G . \square

Ordered Ramsey numbers are monotone. That is, if H is an ordered subgraph of G , then $r_{<}(G) \geq r_{<}(H)$. The next theorem improves upon this simple fact if H is a small subgraph of G . We will abuse notation slightly in the statement and proof by using G and H to refer to both the unordered graphs and particular ordered versions of these graphs.

Theorem 5.5. *Let G be a graph on n vertices and H a subgraph on t vertices. Then, for every ordering of H , there is an ordering of G such that $r_{<}(G) \geq \lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor (r_{<}(H) - 1)$.*

Proof. Let $s = \lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor$. Given an ordering of H with vertex set $[t]$, we consider any ordering of G where vertex i of H is in place $1 + (i - 1)s$. This is chosen so that H keeps its ordering within G and any interval of s vertices has at most one vertex from H .

Let $r = r_{<}(H) - 1$. By the definition of the ordered Ramsey number, there is an edge coloring c of the complete ordered graph on vertex set $[r]$ containing no monochromatic copy of H with the given ordering. We will construct a coloring of the complete ordered graph on $N = sr$ vertices with no monochromatic copy of G with the ordering above. Partition the complete ordered graph on vertex set $[N]$ into r intervals, each with s vertices. We color every edge between the i th interval and the j th interval with color $c(i, j)$ and color the edges inside each interval arbitrarily.

We claim that this edge coloring of $[N]$ has no monochromatic copy of G with the ordering defined above. Indeed, if there were such a copy of G , the vertices of the ordered subgraph H would have to be in distinct intervals. This is because the ordering of G was chosen so that no two vertices of H are contained in an interval of s vertices. However, if the vertices of the monochromatic ordered copy of H are in distinct intervals, then we would also get an ordered monochromatic copy of H in the edge coloring c of $[r]$. This contradicts the definition of c and completes the proof. \square

We will now use this result to show that if a graph on n vertices has large cover number, then there is an ordering for which the ordered Ramsey number is large.

Corollary 5.6. *There is a positive constant c such that every graph G with n vertices and cover number τ has an ordering with ordered Ramsey number at least $\tau^{c \log \tau / \log \log \tau} n$.*

Proof. Since G has cover number τ , it contains a matching with $t \geq \tau$ vertices. Consider the induced subgraph H of G on these t vertices. By [Theorem 1.1](#), there is an ordering of H with Ramsey number at least $t^{c \log t / \log \log t}$. By [Theorem 5.5](#), there is an ordering of G with Ramsey number at least $\lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor (t^{c \log t / \log \log t} - 1)$. By making c a little smaller, we obtain the desired result. \square

If G has n vertices and cover number $\tau(G) = \omega(1)$, [Corollary 5.6](#) implies that there is an ordering of G with ordered Ramsey number $\omega(n)$. Hence, [Theorem 5.3](#) follows immediately from [Theorem 5.4](#) and [Corollary 5.6](#).

In fact, as a random ordering of the vertices of a graph will likely space out most of the vertices of a given matching and a random matching almost surely has superlinear ordered Ramsey number, a minor modification of the proof above gives the following stronger statement. It shows that if the cover number of a graph is $\omega(1)$, then almost all orderings will have superlinear ordered Ramsey number. We leave the details to the interested reader.

Proposition 5.7. *There is a positive constant c such that if G is a graph with n vertices and cover number τ , then almost every ordering of G has ordered Ramsey number at least $\tau^{c \log \tau / \log \log \tau} n$.*

5.3. Density conditions for ordered matchings

For many of the bounds in this paper, we prove stronger off-diagonal results. For example, when bounding the ordered Ramsey number of an ordered d -degenerate graph H on n vertices, we actually estimate $r_{<}(H, K_n)$. When bounding this quantity, we first try to embed H greedily. If this fails, we show that there must be a large subset where the density of edges is at least $1 - \frac{1}{n}$, so that we can easily embed copies of K_n . However, this seems incredibly wasteful for bounding $r_{<}(H)$, given that unordered copies of H already appear at density roughly $1 - \frac{1}{d}$. Somewhat surprisingly, this intuition is wrong. Indeed, we will now show the existence of a positive constant c for which there is an ordered matching M on n vertices with interval chromatic number 2 and an ordered graph G on $N = 2^{n^c}$ vertices with edge density at least $1 - n^{-c}$ which does not contain M as an ordered subgraph. Note that for any fixed ordered graph H with interval chromatic number 2, the ordered extremal number $\text{ex}_{<}(N, H)$, defined in the introduction, is $O(N^{2-\epsilon})$. However, even for a typical ordered matching, this result shows that this subquadratic behavior is only exhibited for rather large values of N .

Let H be an ordered graph with interval chromatic number 2 and $k + \ell$ vertices with every edge going between $[k]$ and $[k + 1, k + \ell]$. Let B be an ordered graph with interval chromatic number 2 and $N + M$ vertices with every edge going between $[N]$ and $[N + 1, N + M]$. We say that H is an interval minor of B if there are partitions $[N] = I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_k$ and $[N + 1, N + M] = I_{k+1} \cup \dots \cup I_{k+\ell}$ into intervals with the vertices

in I_i coming before the vertices in I_j for $i < j$ such that if (i, j) is an edge of H , then there is at least one edge in B between I_i and I_j .

Proposition 5.8. *There is an ordered matching M on $2n$ vertices with interval chromatic number 2 and an ordered graph G on $2^{\Omega(n^{1/12})}$ vertices with edge density $1 - O(n^{-1/6})$ which does not contain M as an ordered subgraph.*

Proof. Let M be an ordered matching on $2n$ vertices with interval chromatic number 2, where each part is partitioned into $n^{1/2}$ intervals of size $n^{1/2}$, with an edge between each interval in the first part and each interval in the second part. Such a matching can be constructed greedily.

Let $k = \frac{1}{2}n^{1/3} - 2$. In the paper [17], the second author constructed an ordered bipartite graph B with parts of size $t = 2^{\Omega(k^{1/4})}$ and density $1 - O(k^{-1/2})$ across the two parts which does not contain J_k as an interval minor, where J_k is the ordered graph of interval chromatic number 2 on $k + k$ vertices whose edge set consists of all k^2 pairs (i, j) with $1 \leq i \leq k < j \leq 2k$. We now construct a graph G on $N = 2n^{1/6}t = 2^{\Omega(n^{1/12})}$ vertices. Partition the vertex set into $2n^{1/6}$ consecutive intervals $I_1, \dots, I_{2n^{1/6}}$ of t vertices each and place a copy of B between each pair of intervals, while each of the $2n^{1/6}$ intervals forms an independent set. The resulting graph G has density at least $1 - 1/(2n^{1/6}) - O(k^{-1/2}) = 1 - O(n^{-1/6})$.

If G contains M as an ordered subgraph, then, by the pigeonhole principle, there is an interval I_i containing at least $n/(2n^{1/6}) = n^{5/6}/2$ vertices from the first part of M . Recall that the first part of the matching M was partitioned into $n^{1/2}$ intervals of size $n^{1/2}$. Hence, I_i will contain at least $\frac{1}{2}n^{5/6}/n^{1/2} - 2 = k$ such intervals. Similarly, there is an interval I_j containing at least k intervals of the second part of M . Therefore, the subgraph induced on $I_i \cup I_j$ contains J_k as an interval minor. However, this contradicts our choice of B , completing the proof. \square

5.4. Induced ordered Ramsey numbers

A graph H is said to be an induced subgraph of a graph G if $V(H) \subset V(G)$ and two vertices of H are adjacent if and only if they are adjacent in G . The induced Ramsey number $r^*(H)$ is defined to be the minimum N for which there is a graph G such that every two-coloring of the edges of G contains a monochromatic induced copy of H .

That these numbers exist was proved by several groups of authors in the early seventies, though the original methods did not give good bounds for $r^*(H)$. The first major breakthrough on quantitative estimates was due to Kohayakawa, Prömel and Rödl [25], who proved that there exists a constant c such that if H is a graph on n vertices, then $r^*(H) \leq 2^{cn \log^2 n}$ (see also [19]). This result was recently improved in [11] to $r^*(H) \leq 2^{cn \log n}$, edging closer to resolving the well-known conjecture of Erdős that $r^*(H) \leq 2^{cn}$.

It is also possible to define an ordered version of the induced Ramsey number, which we denote by $r_{<}^*(H)$. This is the smallest N for which there is an ordered graph G such that every two-coloring of the edges of G contains a monochromatic ordered induced copy of H . A straightforward modification of the proof of Theorem 1.2 in [11] allows one to prove a bound for $r_{<}^*(H)$ which brings it in line with the bounds mentioned above. We omit the details.

Theorem 5.9. *There exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices,*

$$r_{<}^*(H) \leq 2^{cn \log n}.$$

Moreover, by modifying the proof of Theorem 1.4 from [19], we may prove the following induced variant of Theorem 1.3. We again omit the details.

Theorem 5.10. *There exists a constant c such that for any ordered graph H on n vertices with degeneracy d and interval chromatic number χ ,*

$$r_{<}^*(H) \leq n^{cd \log \chi}.$$

6. Open problems

Many difficult and interesting problems arose in our study of ordered Ramsey numbers. In this section, we would like to draw attention to a few of them.

Our first problem relates to the off-diagonal ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(M, K_3)$. We have already mentioned the trivial upper bound $r_{<}(M, K_3) \leq r(K_n, K_3) = O(n^2 / \log n)$ for any matching M on n vertices, while Theorem 1.8 shows that there are matchings M on n vertices such that $r_{<}(M, K_3) = \Omega((n / \log n)^{4/3})$. We are not sure where the truth should lie, though we expect that the upper bound is far from optimal.

Problem 6.1. Does there exist an $\epsilon > 0$ such that any ordered matching M on n vertices satisfies $r_{<}(M, K_3) = O(n^{2-\epsilon})$?

In Theorem 1.1, we proved that there are matchings M with n vertices for which $r_{<}(M) \geq n^{c \log n / \log \log n}$, while Theorem 1.2 showed that this result is not far from the truth, in that $r_{<}(M) \leq n^{\lceil \log n \rceil}$ for every ordered matching M on n vertices. It would be very interesting to close the gap between these two bounds.

Problem 6.2. Close the gap between the upper and lower bounds for ordered Ramsey numbers of matchings.

One of our most elementary observations (see Theorem 2.1) was that if M is a matching on n vertices with interval chromatic number 2, then $r_{<}(M) \leq n^2$. On the other

hand, [Theorem 1.4](#) shows that there are matchings M with n vertices and interval chromatic number 2 for which $r_{<}(M) = \Omega(n^2 / \log^2 n \log \log n)$. It would again be interesting to close the gap between these two bounds.

Problem 6.3. Close the gap between the upper and lower bounds for ordered Ramsey numbers of matchings with interval chromatic number 2.

The d -dimensional cube is the graph on vertex set $\{0, 1\}^d$ where two vertices are connected by an edge if and only if they differ in exactly one coordinate. This is a d -regular bipartite graph with 2^d vertices. It is a well-known open problem to determine whether the Ramsey number of the cube is linear in the number of vertices, that is, whether $r(Q_d) = O(2^d)$. The best known upper bound [[12,28](#)] is quadratic in the number of vertices.

For any ordering of the cube, [Theorem 3.1](#) easily implies that $r_{<}(Q_d) \leq 2^{cd^3}$, while, for a random ordering, [Theorem 2.3](#) and the fact that Q_d contains a matching of size 2^{d-1} easily imply that $r_{<}(Q_d) \geq 2^{c'd^2/\log d}$. We believe that the lower bound is closer to the truth.

Problem 6.4. Improve the upper bound for the ordered Ramsey number of the cube.

For orderings of the cube with interval chromatic number 2, [Theorem 3.1](#) again implies that $r_{<}(Q_d) \leq 2^{cd^2}$, while [Theorem 1.4](#) implies that there exist orderings such that $r_{<}(Q_d) \geq c' \frac{2^{2d}}{d^2 \log d}$. Again, it seems more likely that the lower bound is closer to the truth.

Problem 6.5. Improve the upper bound for the ordered Ramsey number of cubes with interval chromatic number 2.

Using a result of Füredi and Hajnal [[22](#)], Balko, Cibulka, Král and Kynčl [[4](#)] noted that there are orderings of the path on n vertices for which the ordered Ramsey number is linear in n . It would also be interesting to decide whether a similar phenomenon holds for other graphs, that is, whether there are orderings where the ordered Ramsey number is close to the usual Ramsey number. In particular, it would be interesting to decide whether there are orderings of the cube for which the ordered Ramsey number is as small as the usual Ramsey number.

Problem 6.6. Is there an ordering of the cube such that $r_{<}(Q_d) \leq 2^{cd}$ for some absolute constant c ?

We have characterized those graphs H such that for every ordering of H the ordered Ramsey number is linear in $|H|$. These are precisely the graphs whose edges can be covered by $O(1)$ vertices. A problem of a similar nature is to determine which graphs have some ordering for which the ordered Ramsey number is linear. In particular, since

the Ramsey number for graphs of bounded maximum degree is linear in the number of vertices, it is natural to ask whether there are always orderings of d -regular graphs for which the ordered Ramsey number is linear. We think this unlikely for random regular graphs.

Problem 6.7. Do random 3-regular graphs have superlinear ordered Ramsey numbers for all orderings?

We note that if the answer to this question is positive, as expected, it would also show that there are graphs for which the ordered Ramsey number is always significantly larger than the Ramsey number, regardless of the ordering.

We only have a rather poor understanding of ordered Ramsey numbers for more than two colors. For example, we could only prove the bound $r_{<}(M; q) \leq n^{(2 \log n)^{q-1}}$ for any matching M on n vertices. We believe that something much stronger should hold.

Problem 6.8. Show that for any natural number $q \geq 3$ there exists a constant c_q such that $r_{<}(M; q) \leq n^{c_q \log n}$ for any matching M on n vertices.

Finally, we recall [Theorem 2.6](#), which says that for any natural number k and any ordered matching M on n vertices with bandwidth at most k , the ordered Ramsey number $r_{<}(M)$ satisfies $r_{<}(M) \leq n^{\lceil \log k \rceil + 2}$. It would be very interesting to know whether this theorem can be extended to graphs other than matchings. That is, we have the following problem.

Problem 6.9. Show that for any natural number k there exists a constant c_k such that $r_{<}(H) \leq n^{c_k}$ for any ordered graph H on n vertices with bandwidth at most k .

Note added. Before the final version of this article went to print, a solution to [Problem 6.9](#) was found by Balko, Cibulka, Král and Kynčl and added to their paper [\[4\]](#). Their result follows from an iterated application of [Theorem 5.4](#). To see this, consider the ordered graph $H_{t,k}$ on $2t + k$ vertices consisting of three successive intervals L , M and R , with $|L| = |R| = t$ and $|M| = k$, where M is a copy of the complete graph K_k and every vertex in L and R is connected to every vertex in M . Since k is fixed, [Theorem 5.4](#) implies that every two-coloring of the edges of the complete graph on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ contains a monochromatic copy of $H_{t,k}$ with $t \geq cn$, where $c > 0$ depends only on k . Letting L' and R' be the intervals corresponding to L and R in this copy of $H_{t,k}$, we see that we may again apply [Theorem 5.4](#) to find a monochromatic copy of $H_{t',k}$ in each of L' and R' , where $t' \geq ct$. Iterating this procedure $\Omega_k(\log n)$ times, it is possible to find a monochromatic subgraph which contains all graphs with n^{ϵ_k} vertices and bandwidth at most k . We omit the details, referring the interested reader instead to [\[4\]](#).

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the anonymous referees for a number of helpful remarks.

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