

**SUPERSATURATION IN THE BOOLEAN LATTICE****Andrew P. Dove***Dept. of Mathematics, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina*
doveap@mailbox.sc.edu**Jerrold R. Griggs¹***Dept. of Mathematics, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina*
griggs@math.sc.edu**Ross J. Kang²***Mathematical Institute, Utrecht University, Netherlands*
ross.kang@gmail.com**Jean-Sébastien Sereni³***CNRS (LORIA), Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy, France*
sereni@kam.mff.cuni.cz*Received: 3/18/13, Accepted: 9/16/13, Published: 5/20/14***Abstract**

We seek families of subsets of an n -set of given size that contain the fewest k -chains. We prove a “supersaturation-type” extension of both Sperner’s Theorem (1928) and its generalization by Erdős (1945). Erdős showed that a largest k -chain free family in the Boolean lattice is formed by taking all subsets of the $(k-1)$ middle sizes. Our result implies that by taking this family together with x subsets of the k -th middle size, we obtain a family with the minimum number of k -chains, over all families of this size. We prove our result using the symmetric chain decomposition method of de Bruijn, van Ebbenhorst Tengbergen, and Kruyswijk (1951).

1. Introduction

A core topic of extremal graph theory is the study of “Turán-type questions”: fix a (finite) graph H and a positive integer n . What is the largest number $\text{ex}(n, H)$

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of edges in an n -vertex graph that contains no copy of H ? More than a hundred years ago, Mantel [15] answered this question in the case where H is K_3 , the triangle. About forty years later, Turán [20] generalized this to all complete graphs. More precisely, the *Turán graph* $T(n, r)$ is the complete r -partite graph of order n with parts of size $\lfloor n/r \rfloor$ or $\lceil n/r \rceil$. Not only did Turán prove that $T(n, r)$ has the largest number of edges among all n -vertex graphs with no copies of K_{r+1} , that is, $\text{ex}(n, r) = |E(T(n, r))|$, but also he proved that all other n -vertex graphs containing no copies of K_{r+1} have strictly fewer edges than $T(n, r)$.

The theory of graph supersaturation deals with the situation beyond the threshold given by $\text{ex}(n, H)$. Specifically, define $\ell(n, H, q)$ as the least number of copies of H in an n -vertex graph with at least $\text{ex}(n, H) + q$ edges. By the definition, we know that $\ell(n, H, q) \geq 1$ as soon as $q > 0$, but it turns out that an extra edge is likely to create many more copies of H . Arguably, the first result in this direction was proved in an unpublished work of Rademacher from 1941 (orally communicated to Erdős [3]): while Mantel’s theorem states that every n -vertex graph with more than $|E(T(n, 2))| = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \lceil n/2 \rceil$ edges contains a triangle, Rademacher established that such graphs contain, actually, at least $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ triangle copies.

This result was generalized by Erdős, who proved that $\ell(n, K_3, q) \geq q \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ first if $q \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ in 1955 [3] and a few years later in the case $q < c \cdot n/2$ for a fixed constant $c \in (0, 1)$ [4]. More than twenty years later, Lovász and Simonovits [14] established the following theorem, thereby confirming a conjecture of Erdős.

Theorem 1.1 (Lovász and Simonovits (1983)). *Let n and q be positive integers. If $q < n/2$, then $\ell(n, K_3, q) \geq q \cdot \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$.*

In addition, Lovász and Simonovits [14] determined $\ell(n, K_r, q)$ when $q = o(n^2)$. Their techniques do not apply, though, for the case where $q = \Omega(n^2)$. Solutions to this difficult problem were provided recently with the aid of flag algebras: first, by Razborov [17] for $H = K_3$, then, by Nikiforov [16] for $H = K_4$ and, finally, by Reiher [18] for the general case $H = K_r$.

Supersaturation results have not to our knowledge been studied as extensively in other important areas of extremal combinatorics. In this paper, we pursue this direction for extremal set theory.

Let the *Boolean lattice* \mathcal{B}_n be the poset $(2^{[n]}, \subseteq)$ of all subsets of the set $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$, ordered by inclusion. For a set S , let $\binom{S}{k}$ be the collection of all k -subsets of S . Following notation of previous work [11], by $\mathcal{B}(n, k)$ and $\Sigma(n, k)$ we mean family/families of subsets of $[n]$ of the k middle sizes and the size of each family. More precisely, either

$$\mathcal{B}(n, k) = \left(\binom{[n]}{\lfloor \frac{n-k+1}{2} \rfloor} \right) \cup \dots \cup \left(\binom{[n]}{\lfloor \frac{n+k-1}{2} \rfloor} \right)$$

or

$$\mathcal{B}(n, k) = \left(\binom{[n]}{\lceil \frac{n-k+1}{2} \rceil} \right) \cup \dots \cup \left(\binom{[n]}{\lceil \frac{n+k-1}{2} \rceil} \right),$$

and $\Sigma(n, k) := |\mathcal{B}(n, k)|$. So, depending on the parity of n and k , this can be either one or two different families.

Given two finite posets $P = (P, \leq)$ and $P' = (P', \le')$, we say that P' contains P (or P is a (weak) subposet of P'), if there is an injection $f : P \rightarrow P'$ that preserves the partial ordering, i.e. if $u \leq v$ in P , then $f(u) \le' f(v)$ in P' . We let \mathcal{P}_k be the k -element totally ordered poset (chain).

What is the largest size $\text{La}(n, P)$ of a family of subsets of $[n]$ that does not contain P ? The foundational result of this kind, Sperner's Theorem [19] from 1928, answers this question for a two-element chain: $\text{La}(n, \mathcal{P}_2) = \Sigma(n, 1)$. Moreover, the value $\text{La}(n, \mathcal{P}_2)$ is attained only by $\mathcal{B}(n, 1)$, that is, all subsets of size $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ or all subsets of size $\binom{n}{\lceil n/2 \rceil}$. Erdős [2] almost two decades later generalized this to $P = \mathcal{P}_k$, showing that $\text{La}(n, \mathcal{P}_k) = \Sigma(n, k-1)$, which is attained only by $\mathcal{B}(n, k-1)$. Katona has championed the $\text{La}(n, P)$ problem for posets P other than k -chains, and this is a challenging area of extremal set theory. It is often very difficult to obtain the extremal size $\text{La}(n, P)$ of such a family, even asymptotically (see [11] for a survey).

However, for those P for which we know the exact threshold, we can ask how many copies of P must be present in families larger than the threshold $\text{La}(n, P)$. Here we investigate the simplest instance of this problem, when P is a chain. Analogous to the way that Rademacher and Erdős (and subsequent researchers) have extended the theorems of Mantel and Turán, we present a supersaturation extension of Sperner's Theorem and its k -chain generalization by Erdős.

Our initial result was a lower bound on the number of \mathcal{P}_2 's in a family $F \subseteq 2^{[n]}$ of a given size that is optimal for $|F| \leq \Sigma(n, 2)$, extending Sperner's Theorem. By investigating more examples, we came to believe that for any size $|F|$, with $\Sigma(n, \ell) \leq |F| \leq \Sigma(n, \ell + 1)$, the number of \mathcal{P}_2 's in F is minimized by taking F to consist of $\mathcal{B}(n, \ell)$ together with subsets of $\mathcal{B}(n, \ell + 1)$. In further exploration of problems related to poset-free families of subsets, we came across the work of Kleitman [12] from 1968, which corroborates our findings and intuition. Indeed, Kleitman, albeit with matching theory techniques, obtained the (same) supersaturation extension of Sperner's Theorem and more. This settled a conjecture of Erdős and Katona. In particular, he determined the minimum number of pairs (A, B) with $A \subset B$ in a family $F \subseteq 2^{[n]}$ of any given size. As we had intuited, taking the subsets of some middle sizes attains the optimum.

One particularly nice way to quickly derive Sperner's Theorem and its generalization by Erdős is to employ the remarkable symmetric chain decomposition (SCD, for short) of all 2^n subsets of $[n]$, discovered by de Bruijn, van Ebbenhorst Teng-

bergen, and Kruyswijk [1] in 1951. It is a partition of the Boolean lattice into just $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ disjoint chains of subsets, where for each chain there is some $k \leq n/2$ such that the chain consists of a subset of each size from k to $n - k$. For all k the decomposition induces the best possible upper bound on $|F|$ for a \mathcal{P}_k -free family F of subsets of $[n]$. (It requires some additional arguments to obtain the extremal families.) The construction, which is obtained by a clever inductive argument, was done originally in the more general setting of a product of chains. In this way, the authors obtained the extension of Sperner’s Theorem to the lattice of divisors of an integer N .

There is a large literature on the existence of SCDs in posets and other ordered/ranked set systems [7, 8, 13]. Greene and Kleitman [6] discovered an explicit SCD of the Boolean lattice for all n , based on a simple “bracketing procedure”, as opposed to the original inductive construction. Bracketing has proven to be valuable in its own right, such as for the Littlewood-Offord problem [7] and for the construction of symmetric Venn diagrams on p sets for every prime p [10].

It is not surprising then that a SCD of \mathcal{B}_n yields a lower bound on the number of paths in a family F of given size. In particular, if we arbitrarily consider one particular SCD, the number of chains in F that are also chains in the SCD is minimized by taking the sets of F to be of the middle sizes. However, this argument does not account for the many containment relations for pairs of subsets $A \subset B$ where A and B are on different chains in the SCD. To adjust for this, and to exploit symmetry by avoiding bias towards a particular SCD, our new idea here is to take all $n!$ SCDs obtained by permutation of the ground set $[n]$. In this way, we obtain lower bounds on the number of paths in a family F of given size, bounds that are best possible for small F .

Our main aim in this paper then is to prove the following supersaturation extension of the theorems of Sperner and Erdős, using the SCD approach outlined.

Theorem 1.2. *For $k \geq 2$, if a family F of subsets of $[n]$ satisfies $|F| = x + \Sigma(n, k - 1)$, then there must be at least*

$$x \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n+k}{2} \right\rfloor - i + 1 \right)$$

copies of \mathcal{P}_k in F .

Note that

$$\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n+k}{2} \right\rfloor - i + 1 \right)$$

is the number of copies of \mathcal{P}_k contained in $\mathcal{B}(n, k)$, with one endpoint of the chain being a particular set in the k -th middle row. Thus the family that consists of $\mathcal{B}(n, k - 1)$ and x sets from the k -th middle row witnesses that the above bound is

tight for

$$x \leq \binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + (-1)^k \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor}.$$

More generally, Kleitman [12] has conjectured that for any k the natural construction (that selects subsets around the middle) minimizes the number of chains \mathcal{P}_k in F . Our result gives new information in support of this conjecture, verifying it for $|F| \leq \Sigma(n, k)$. We suspect that a stronger version of our SCD method, in which weights are assigned, may lead to a proof of Kleitman’s conjecture in full for general k . So far our efforts in this direction, which looked very promising, have not yet succeeded. We cannot imagine that his conjecture is not correct.

2. Proof of Theorem 1.2

As mentioned earlier, we shall use the symmetric chain decomposition of \mathcal{B}_n .

Given a poset (P, \preceq) on $2^{[n]}$, let us say that a k -chain $A_1 \subset \dots \subset A_k$ of F (in \mathcal{B}_n) is *included* in P if $A_1 \prec \dots \prec A_k$, and furthermore define $c_F(P)$ to be the number of k -chains of F included in P . For any SCD \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{B}_n , let $P_{\mathcal{C}}$ be the poset on $2^{[n]}$ defined by taking the disjoint union of the chains in \mathcal{C} . Let us fix the SCD \mathcal{C} . By the pigeonhole principle, $P_{\mathcal{C}}$ includes at least x k -chains of F , i.e. $c_F(P_{\mathcal{C}}) \geq x$. Each permutation π of $[n]$ applied to \mathcal{C} results in an SCD $\pi(\mathcal{C})$ for \mathcal{B}_n . Note that $\pi(\mathcal{C}) \neq \pi'(\mathcal{C})$ for distinct permutations π and π' of $[n]$. By summing over the permutations π of $[n]$, we obtain

$$n! \cdot x \leq \sum_{\pi} c_F(P_{\pi(\mathcal{C})}).$$

Let us change the summation to sum over all k -chains of F . For this, we define $N(n, A_1, \dots, A_k)$ to be the number of permutations π such that $P_{\pi(\mathcal{C})}$ includes a given chain $A_1 \subset \dots \subset A_k$ of F . We obtain

$$\sum_{\pi} c_F(P_{\pi(\mathcal{C})}) = \sum_{A_1 \subset \dots \subset A_k; A_i \in F} N(n, A_1, \dots, A_k).$$

Setting $a_i := |A_i|$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, it holds that

$$N(n, A_1, \dots, A_k) = a_1! \cdot (a_2 - a_1)! \cdot \dots \cdot (a_k - a_{k-1})! \cdot (n - a_k)! \cdot \min \left\{ \binom{n}{a_1}, \binom{n}{a_k} \right\},$$

where the last factor comes from the number of chains in a SCD that the given chain could fit. After some manipulation, we deduce that

$$N(n, A_1, \dots, A_k) = \frac{n!}{\max \left\{ \binom{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot \binom{a_2}{a_1}, \binom{n-a_1}{n-a_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \binom{n-a_{k-1}}{n-a_k} \right\}}.$$

We shall find a general upper bound for $N(n, A_1, \dots, A_k)$ by minimizing the maximum of y defined as $\binom{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \cdots \binom{a_2}{a_1}$ and z defined as $\binom{n-a_1}{n-a_2} \cdots \binom{n-a_{k-1}}{n-a_k}$. Note the following binomial identity:

$$\binom{a+i+j}{a+i} \binom{a+i}{a} = \binom{a+i+j}{a+j} \binom{a+j}{a}.$$

As a consequence of this, the values of y and z are invariant as long as the multiset of all differences between consecutive values of a_i is invariant. By this fact, if there is some difference in this multiset that is at least 2, we may assume without loss of generality that this “large” difference is between a_{k-1} and a_k . It follows that

$$y' := y \cdot \frac{\binom{a_{k-1}+1}{a_{k-1}}}{\binom{a_k}{a_{k-1}}} = y \cdot \frac{a_{k-1}+1}{\binom{a_k}{a_{k-1}}} < y,$$

provided that $a_{k-1} > 0$. Similarly,

$$z' := z \cdot \frac{\binom{n-a_2+1}{n-a_2}}{\binom{n-a_1}{n-a_2}} = z \cdot \frac{n-a_2+1}{\binom{n-a_1}{n-a_2}} < z,$$

provided that $a_2 < n$. It follows that y and z are minimized when the multiset of differences is the multiset of all ones, i.e. with

$$y = \frac{a_k!}{(a_k - k + 1)!} \quad \text{and} \quad z = \frac{(n - a_k + k - 1)!}{(n - a_k)!}.$$

The maximum of y and z is then minimized by choosing a_k to be $\lfloor \frac{n+k}{2} \rfloor$, so

$$\begin{aligned} n! \cdot x &\leq \sum_{\substack{A_1 \subset \dots \subset A_k \\ A_i \in F}} N(n, A_1, \dots, A_k) \\ &\leq \sum_{\substack{A_1 \subset \dots \subset A_k \\ A_i \in F}} \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (\lfloor \frac{n+k}{2} \rfloor - i + 1)} \\ &= c_F(F) \cdot \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (\lfloor \frac{n+k}{2} \rfloor - i + 1)}, \end{aligned}$$

as required. □

3. Remarks

Our result was presented by the second author in Prague in June 2012 [9]. In the preparation of this manuscript, we learned that recently Das, Gan and Sudakov have independently pursued a similar line of research and obtained results similar to ours [5].

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