

Ex. 1

This refers to the paper that we discussed in class: “Progression-free sets in \mathbb{Z}_4^n are exponentially small” (Ernie Croot, Vsevolod Lev, Peter Pach) <http://front.math.ucdavis.edu/1605.01506>

- a) Let $n = 4, d = 3, P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 2x_1x_2 + 3x_1x_2x_3 + x_4$. Determine $K, P((x_1, x_3, x_4) - (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4))$ (also with the split into two parts, as in the paper) \vec{u} and \vec{v} .
- b) Look up, where the inequality $\sum_{0 \leq i \leq z} \binom{n}{i} < 2^{H(z/n)}$, where H is the entropy function defined by $H(x) = -x \log_2 x - (1-x) \log_2(1-x)$ for $x \in (0, 1)$, comes from.
(Closely related are “large deviation” inequalities, estimating the tail of a rapidly decaying function, such as the boundary of a binomial distribution).
- c) Verify the proof of Theorem 1 (we did not check all details from Calculus).

Ex. 2

For small dimension work out the maximal size $|A|$ of a set set $A \subset \mathbb{Z}_4^n$ without a proper 3-progression. (For the maximum size $|A|$ are there several non-isomorphic examples?)

For large dimension, can you give a general construction, satisfying $|A| \geq 2^n, |A| \geq 2.5^n, |A| \geq 2.99^n, |A| \geq 3.2^n$ etc?

Ex. 3

Read the closely related article “On large subsets of \mathbb{F}_q^n with no three-term arithmetic progression” by Jordan S. Ellenberg, Dion Gijswijt.

<http://front.math.ucdavis.edu/1605.09223>

and also comments on the blogs such as <https://gilkalai.wordpress.com/2016/05/15/mind-boggling-following-the-work-of-croot-lev-and-pach-jordan-ellenberg-settled-the-cap-set-problem/>

<https://quomodocumque.wordpress.com/>

<https://gowers.wordpress.com/2016/05/19/reflections-on-the-recent-solution-of-the-cap-set-problem-i/>

<https://terrytao.wordpress.com/2016/05/18/a-symmetric-formulation-of-the-croot-lev-pach-ellenberg-gijswijt-capset-bound/>

Hand in solutions to problems 1,2 on Monday 6th June.

If you find typos or errors on the problem sheet please send me an email.