

ERGODIC RAMSEY THEORY – EXERCISES WEEK 6

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Exercise 7.3. Show that, using only Szemerédi's theorem, one can deduce that any subset of \mathbb{N}^2 with positive upper density contains a rectangular $k \times k$ grid, i.e. a set of the form

$$\{(x_1, x_2) + (in, jm) : 1 \leq i, j \leq k\}$$

for some $x_1, x_2, n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Exercise 7.6. Adapt the proof of Theorem 3.4 to give a proof of Proposition 7.4. [Hint: Take $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}^d}$, let T_i be the shift in the i -th direction and let $A = \{x \in X : x_{(0, \dots, 0)} = 1\}$.]

Exercise 7.7. Show that Theorem 7.1 follows from combining Theorem 7.2 with Proposition 7.4.

Exercise 8.4. Show that a system (X, T) is minimal if and only if every point $x \in X$ has a dense orbit (the orbit of a point $x \in X$ is the set $\{T^n x : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$).

Exercise 8.5. Show that if a system (X, T) is minimal then $T : X \rightarrow X$ is surjective.

Exercise 8.9. Using Proposition 8.6, show that Theorems 1.4 and 8.7 are equivalent.

[Hint: To show that Theorem 1.4 implies Theorem 8.7, take any point x in X and construct a coloring of \mathbb{N} by looking at the orbit of x .]

Exercise 8.10. Show that in Theorem 8.7, the assumption that (X, T) is minimal is not needed.

Exercise 8.15. Prove that the following are all equivalent statements:

- (1) Theorem 8.11.
- (2) Theorem 8.12.
- (3) Theorem 8.13.
- (4) Theorem 8.12 without the minimality assumption.