

ERGODIC RAMSEY THEORY – EXERCISES WEEK 8

JOEL MOREIRA

Exercise 9.3. Show that Theorem 9.3 implies Theorem 9.1.

Exercise 9.5. Find a 3-coloring of \mathbb{N} without a monochromatic set of the form $I + I = \{x + y : x, y \in I\}$. [Hint: Color \mathbb{N} with longer and longer intervals of alternating colors to avoid any pair $\{x, 2x\}$. By using the third color one can avoid pairs $\{x + y, 2x\}$ when $y \ll x$.]

Exercise 9.10. Show that Theorem 9.9 is equivalent to the statement that any finite coloring of an IP-set yields a monochromatic IP-set. [Hint: \mathbb{N} is the IP-set generated by the set $I = \{2^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.]

Exercise 9.13. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let A be an IP-set. Show that A contains a multiple of k .

Exercise 9.15. Show that for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a set $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ with upper density $\bar{d}(A) > 1 - \epsilon$ and such that for any $t \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $k = k(t)$ such that $A - t$ has no multiples of k .

Exercise 9.17. Find a set $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $\bar{d}(A) > 0$ and such that for any t and any infinite set $B \subset \mathbb{N}$, $A - t$ does not contain $B + B$, and hence a restricted sum $B \oplus B$ is required in Conjecture 9.16.

Exercise 9.18. Show that if Conjecture 9.16 holds, then one can always take $t \in \{0, 1\}$.

Exercise 9.20. Show that Conjecture 9.16 implies Conjecture 9.19.

Exercise 9.21. Consider the doubling map (i.e. the transformation $x \mapsto 2x \bmod 1$ on $[0, 1)$ with the Lebesgue measure) and let $A = [0, 1/2)$. Show that for any infinite set $B \subset \mathbb{N}$, the intersection $\bigcap T^{-b}A$ has zero measure.

Exercise 9.22. (*) Consider the doubling map (i.e. the transformation $x \mapsto 2x \bmod 1$ on $[0, 1)$ with the Lebesgue measure) and let $A \subset [0, 1)$ be any Borel set. Show that for any infinite set $B \subset \mathbb{N}$, the intersection $\bigcap T^{-b}A$ has zero measure.

Exercise 9.25. Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ, T) be a m.p.s. and let $A \in \mathcal{B}$ be such that $\mu(A) > 0$ and the function $1_A - \mu(A)$ is weak mixing. Show that for any $B \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\mu(B) > 0$, the set

$$R := \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \mu(A \cap T^{-n}B) > 0\}$$

has full natural density, i.e. $d(R) = 1$ (which is stronger than just $\bar{d}(R) = 1$).

Exercise 9.26. Show that any weak-mixing set $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ with positive upper density contains $B \otimes B$ for some infinite set $B \subset \mathbb{N}$.