

Discrete Geometry, Algebra, and Combinatorics

Jacob Fox

Department of Mathematics, Stanford University, Stanford, USA
jacobfox@stanford.edu

Abstract

Many problems in discrete and computational geometry can be viewed as finding patterns in graphs or hypergraphs which arise from geometry or algebra. Famous Ramsey, Turán, and Szemerédi-type results prove the existence of certain patterns in graphs and hypergraphs under mild assumptions. We survey recent results which show much stronger/larger patterns for graphs and hypergraphs that arise from geometry or algebra. We further discuss whether the stronger results in these settings are due to geometric, algebraic, combinatorial, or topological properties of the graphs.

1998 ACM Subject Classification G.2 Discrete Mathematics, G.2.1 Combinatorics, G.2.2 Graph Theory

Keywords and phrases Discrete geometry, extremal combinatorics, regularity lemmas, Ramsey theory

Digital Object Identifier 10.4230/LIPIcs.SoCG.2016.2

Category Invited Talk



© Jacob Fox;

licensed under Creative Commons License CC-BY

32nd International Symposium on Computational Geometry (SoCG 2016).

Editors: Sándor Fekete and Anna Lubiw; Article No. 2; pp. 2:1–2:1

Leibniz International Proceedings in Informatics



LIPICs Schloss Dagstuhl – Leibniz-Zentrum für Informatik, Dagstuhl Publishing, Germany