

On the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture for six-vertex tournaments

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Abstract

A celebrated unresolved conjecture of Erdős and Hajnal states that for every undirected graph H there exists $\epsilon(H) > 0$ such that every undirected graph on n vertices that does not contain H as an induced subgraph contains a clique or stable set of size at least $n^{\epsilon(H)}$. The conjecture has a directed equivalent version stating that for every tournament H there exists $\epsilon(H) > 0$ such that every H -free n -vertex tournament T contains a transitive subtournament of order at least $n^{\epsilon(H)}$. We say that a tournament is *prime* if it does not have nontrivial homogeneous sets. So far the conjecture was proved only for some specific families of prime tournaments ([2, 3]) and tournaments constructed according to the so-called *substitution procedure* ([1]). In particular, recently the conjecture was proved for all five-vertex tournaments ([2]), but the question about the correctness of the conjecture for all six-vertex tournaments remained open. In this paper we prove that all but at most one six-vertex tournament satisfy the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture. That reduces the six-vertex case to a single tournament.

Keywords: the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture, prime tournaments, galaxies

1 Introduction

We denote by $|S|$ the size of a set S . Let G be a graph. We denote by $V(G)$ the set of its vertices. Sometimes instead of writing $|V(G)|$ we will use shorter notation $|G|$. We call $|G|$ the *size of G* . We denote by $E(G)$ the set of edges of a graph G . A *clique* in the undirected graph is a set of pairwise adjacent vertices and a *stable set* in the undirected graph is a set of pairwise nonadjacent vertices. A *tournament* is a directed graph such that for every pair v and w of vertices, exactly one of the edges (v, w) or (w, v) exists. For a tournament H and a vertex $v \in V(H)$ we denote by $H \setminus \{v\}$ the tournament obtained from H by deleting v and all edges incident with it. We denote by H^c the tournament obtained from H by reversing directions of all edges of H . If (v, w) is an edge of the tournament then we say that v is *adjacent to w* (alternatively: w is an *outneighbor* of v) and w is *adjacent from v* (alternatively: v is an *inneighbor* of w). For two sets of vertices V_1, V_2 of a given tournament T we say that V_1 is *complete to V_2* (or equivalently V_2 is *complete from V_1*) if every vertex of V_1 is adjacent to every vertex of V_2 . We say that a vertex v is complete to/from a set V if $\{v\}$ is complete to/from V . A tournament is *transitive* if it contains no directed cycle. For a set of vertices $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ we say that an ordering (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k) is *transitive* if v_i is adjacent to v_j for every $i < j$.

If a tournament T does not contain some other tournament H as a subtournament then we say that T is *H -free*.

A celebrated unresolved conjecture of Erdős and Hajnal is as follows:

1.1 *For any undirected graph H there exists $\epsilon(H) > 0$ such that every n -vertex undirected graph that does not contain H as an induced subgraph contains a clique or a stable of size at least $n^{\epsilon(H)}$.*

In 2001 Alon, Pach and Solymosi proved ([1]) that Conjecture 1.1 has an equivalent directed version, where undirected graphs are replaced by tournaments and cliques and stable sets by transitive subtournaments, as follows:

1.2 *For any tournament H there exists $\epsilon(H) > 0$ such that every n -vertex H -free n -vertex tournament contains a transitive subtournament of size at least $n^{\epsilon(H)}$.*

If for a graph H there exists $\epsilon(H) > 0$ as in 1.2, then we say that H *satisfies the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture* (alternatively: H has the *Erdős-Hajnal property*).

A set of vertices $S \subseteq V(H)$ of a tournament H is called *homogeneous* if for every $v \in V(H) \setminus S$ the following holds: either for all $w \in S$ we have: (w, v) is an edge or for all $w \in S$ we have: (v, w) is an edge. A homogeneous set S is called *nontrivial* if $|S| > 1$ and $S \neq V(H)$. A tournament is called *prime* if it does not have nontrivial homogeneous sets.

The following theorem, that is an immediate corollary of the results given in [1] and applied to tournaments, shows why prime tournaments are important.

1.3 *If Conjecture 1.2 is false then the smallest counterexample is prime.*

Therefore of interest is studying the Erdős-Hajnal property for prime tournaments. We need a few more definitions that we borrow from [2] and put below for the reader's convenience.

For an integer t , we call the graph $K_{1,t}$ a *star*. Let S be a star with vertex set $\{c, l_1, \dots, l_t\}$, where c is adjacent to l_1, \dots, l_t . We call c the *center of the star*, and l_1, \dots, l_t the *leaves of the star*. Note that in the case $t = 1$ we may choose arbitrarily any one of the two vertices to be the center of the star, and the other vertex is then considered to be the leaf.

Let $\theta = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ be an ordering of the vertex set $V(T)$ of an n -vertex tournament T . We say that a vertex v_j is *between* two vertices v_i, v_k under $\theta = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ if $i < j < k$ or $k < j < i$. An edge (v_i, v_j) is a *backward edge under θ* if $i > j$. The *graph of backward edges under θ* , denoted by $B(T, \theta)$, is the undirected graph that has vertex set $V(T)$, and $v_i v_j \in E(B(T, \theta))$ if and only if (v_i, v_j) or (v_j, v_i) is a backward edge of T under θ .

A *right star* in $B(T, \theta)$ is an induced subgraph with vertex set $\{v_{i_0}, \dots, v_{i_t}\}$, such that $B(T, \theta)|_{\{v_{i_0}, \dots, v_{i_t}\}}$ is a star with center v_{i_t} , and $i_t > i_0, \dots, i_{t-1}$. In this case we also say that $\{v_{i_0}, \dots, v_{i_t}\}$ is a right star in T .

A *left star* in $B(T, \theta)$ is an induced subgraph with vertex set $\{v_{i_0}, \dots, v_{i_t}\}$, such that $B(T, \theta)|_{\{v_{i_0}, \dots, v_{i_t}\}}$ is a star with center v_{i_0} , and $i_0 < i_1, \dots, i_t$. In this case we also say that $\{v_{i_0}, \dots, v_{i_t}\}$ is a left star in T . A *star* in $B(T, \theta)$ is a left star or a right star.

Let H be a tournament and assume there exists an ordering θ of its vertices such that every connected component of $B(H, \theta)$ is either a star or a singleton. We call this ordering a *star ordering*. If in addition every star is either a left star or a right star, and no center of a star is between leaves of another star, then the corresponding ordering is called a *galaxy ordering* and the tournament H is called a *galaxy*. The main results of [2] that we will heavily rely on in this paper are:

1.4 *Every galaxy has the Erdős-Hajnal property.*

1.5 *Every tournament H on at most five vertices has the Erdős-Hajnal property.*

We denote by K_6 the six-vertex tournament with $V(K_6) = \{v_1, \dots, v_6\}$ such that under ordering (v_1, \dots, v_6) of its vertices the set of backward edges is: $\{(v_4, v_1), (v_6, v_3), (v_6, v_1), (v_5, v_2)\}$. We call this ordering of vertices of K_6 the *canonical ordering* (Fig.1).

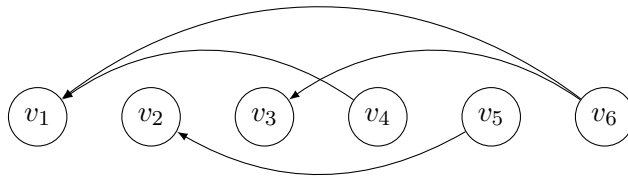


Fig.1 Tournament K_6 . The only prime tournament on at most six vertices for which the conjecture is still open. Presented is the canonical ordering of its vertices. All edges that are not drawn are from left to right.

In this paper we prove the following:

1.6 *If H is a six-vertex tournament not isomorphic to K_6 then it has the Erdős-Hajnal property.*

This reduces the six-vertex case to a single tournament. The correctness of the conjecture for K_6 remains an open question. Note that K_6 is a prime tournament. One can also check that K_6 does not have a galaxy ordering of vertices. In fact the only ordering under which the graph of backward edges of K_6 is a forest is the canonical ordering presented in Fig.1.

We need to define two more special tournaments on six vertices that we denote by L_1 and L_2 and one special tournament on five vertices, denoted by C_5 .

Tournament C_5 (see: Fig.2) is the unique tournament on five vertices such that each of its vertices has exactly two outneighbors and two inneighbors. Tournament C_5 is prime and one can check that it is not a galaxy.

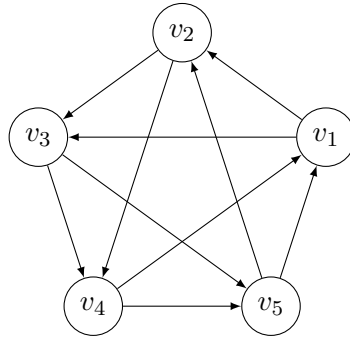


Fig.2 Tournament C_5 - the only prime five-vertex tournament that is not a galaxy.

Tournament L_1 is obtained from C_5 by adding one extra vertex and making it adjacent to exactly one vertex of C_5 (it does not matter to which one since all tournaments obtained by procedure are isomorphic). Tournament L_2 is obtained from C_5 by adding one extra vertex and making it adjacent from 3 vertices of C_5 that induce a cyclic triangle (again, it does not matter which cyclic triangle since all tournaments obtained by this procedure are isomorphic). Both tournaments are presented on Fig.3.

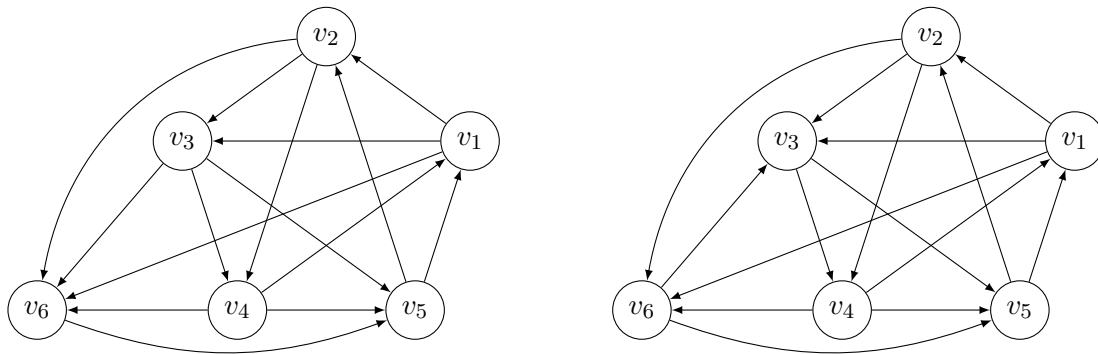


Fig.3 Tournament L_1 on the left and tournament L_2 on the right. Both are obtained from C_5 by adding one extra vertex.

This paper is organized as follows:

- in Section 2 we reduce the question about the correctness of the conjecture for six-vertex tournaments to three tournaments: K_6, L_1, L_2 ,
- in Section 3 we introduce some tools to analyze tournaments L_1 and L_2 ,
- in Section 4 we prove the conjecture for tournaments L_1 and L_2 and complete the proof of our main result.

2 The landscape of six-vertex tournaments

Our main result in this section is as follows:

2.1 *If H is a six-vertex tournament not isomorphic to $K_6, L_1, L_1^c, L_2, L_2^c$ then H satisfies the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture.*

We will first prove a lemma describing the structure of all six-vertex tournaments.

2.2 *Let H be a six-vertex tournament. Then one of the following holds:*

1. H is a galaxy, or
2. there exists $v \in V(H)$, s.t. $H \setminus \{v\}$ is isomorphic to C_5 and v has exactly one inneighbor or exactly one outneighbor in $H \setminus \{v\}$, or
3. H is not prime, or
4. the vertices of H or H^c can be ordered as: (a, b, c, d, e, f) such that the backward edges are: $(f, a), (e, a), (d, b), (f, c)$ (thus $H \setminus \{b\}$ or $H^c \setminus \{b\}$ is isomorphic to C_5 and the outneighbors of b form a cyclic triangle), or
5. H is isomorphic to K_6 .

Proof. We may assume that H is prime (for otherwise (3) holds), and so every vertex of H has at most four inneighbors and at most four outneighbors.

Case 1: some vertex of H has four outneighbors

Suppose that H has a vertex v with 4 outneighbors. Let $\{a, b, c, d\}$ be outneighbors of v and denote by u the remaining vertex. Then u is adjacent to v and, since H is prime, u has at least one and at most 3 outneighbors in $\{a, b, c, d\}$.

We call an ordering of the vertices of $H \setminus v$ *useful* if it is a galaxy ordering of $H \setminus v$, and no backward edge is incident with u . We observe that if $H \setminus v$ admits a useful ordering, then adding v at the start of this ordering produces a galaxy ordering of H (since (u, v) is the only new backward edge, and no other backward edge is incident with either u or v), and (1) holds. Thus we may assume that $H \setminus v$ admits no useful ordering.

Suppose first that u has exactly three outneighbors in $\{a, b, c, d\}$, say u is adjacent to a, b, c and from d . If $H \setminus \{a, b, c\}$ is a transitive tournament (where (a, b, c) is the transitive ordering, say), then (d, u, a, b, c) is a useful ordering of $H \setminus v$, a contradiction. Therefore we may assume that $\{a, b, c\}$ induces a cyclic triangle. Without loss of generality we may assume that $(a, b), (b, c), (c, a)$ are edges. Suppose first that d has at most one inneighbor in $\{a, b, c\}$, say b (without loss of generality) if one exists. But then (d, u, a, b, c) is a useful ordering of $H \setminus v$, a contradiction. Thus d has at least two inneighbors in $\{a, b, c\}$, i.e. d has at most one outneighbor in $\{a, b, c\}$, say b (without loss of generality) if one exists. But then (u, v, a, b, c, d) is a galaxy ordering with backward edges: $(d, u), (c, a)$ and (d, b) (if b is an outneighbor of d), and so (1) holds. We can thus assume that u has at most two outneighbors in $\{a, b, c, d\}$.

Next suppose that u has exactly two outneighbors in $\{a, b, c, d\}$, say u is adjacent from a, b and to c, d . Without loss of generality we assume that a is adjacent to b , and c is adjacent to d . If there are at most 2 edges from $\{c, d\}$ to $\{a, b\}$, then (a, b, u, c, d) is a useful ordering of $H \setminus v$, a contradiction. Thus we may assume that there are at least 3 edges from $\{c, d\}$ to $\{a, b\}$. In other

words, there is at most one edge from $\{a, b\}$ to $\{c, d\}$. If such an edge does not exist (i.e. $\{c, d\}$ is complete to $\{a, b\}$) then (v, c, d, a, b, u) is a galaxy ordering of H , where each backward edge is incident with u , and (1) holds, so we may assume that there is exactly one edge from $\{a, b\}$ to $\{c, d\}$. We now check that in all cases the theorem holds. If a is adjacent to d then (v, c, a, d, b, u) is a galaxy ordering with all backward edges incident with u , and (1) holds. If b is adjacent to c then $\{a, b, u, c, d\}$ induces a tournament isomorphic to C_5 and v has a unique inneighbor in it, so (2) holds. If a is adjacent to c then $\{u, v, d, a, c, b\}$ is a galaxy ordering with backward edges: $(a, u), (b, u), (c, d)$, and (1) holds. Finally, if b is adjacent to d then (v, c, b, d, a, u) is a galaxy ordering with backward edges: $(u, v), (u, c), (u, d), (a, b)$, and again (1) holds.

Thus we may assume that u has exactly one outneighbor in $\{a, b, c, d\}$, say a . Let (a', b', c', d') be the ordering of $\{a, b, c, d\}$ in which a has no backward edges, and where the number of backward edges is minimum subject to the previous constraint. Note that such an ordering is always a galaxy ordering. But then (v, a', b', c', d', u) is also a galaxy ordering, and (1) holds.

We conclude that if some vertex in H has 4 outneighbors then the theorem holds. Thus we can assume that every vertex of H has at most three outneighbors. We can also conclude that every vertex of H has at most three inneighbors. The latter is true since the statement of the theorem is invariant under reversing directions of all the edges of H . Indeed, after reversing all the edges the galaxy remains a galaxy, and the property of being prime is also trivially invariant under this operation. Furthermore, both C_5 and K_6 are isomorphic to the tournaments obtained by reversing their edges. Therefore it remains to handle:

Case 2: Every vertex has at most three outneighbors and at most three inneighbors

Let us denote by $n_{3,2}$ the number of vertices v of H such that v has 3 outneighbors and 2 inneighbors. Similarly, let us denote by $n_{2,3}$ the number of vertices v of H such that v has 3 inneighbors and 2 outneighbors. Then we have:

$$15 = E(H) = 3n_{3,2} + 2n_{2,3} = 2n_{3,2} + 3n_{2,3}. \quad (1)$$

Thus we have: $n_{3,2} = n_{2,3} = 3$. Let a, b, c be the vertices that have three outneighbors, let x, y, z the remaining vertices.

Assume first that $H|\{a, b, c\}$ is a transitive tournament, where (a, b, c) (say) is a transitive ordering. Then c is complete to $\{x, y, z\}$ since, by definition, it has 3 outneighbors, but it has no outneighbors in $\{a, b\}$. Similarly, vertex b has exactly 2 outneighbors in $\{x, y, z\}$ and without loss of generality we can assume that these are: y and z . Vertex a has exactly one outneighbor in $\{x, y, z\}$.

Suppose first that a is adjacent from x . Then, since x has 2 outneighbors and we already know that x is adjacent to a and b , we conclude that x is adjacent from y and z . Without loss of generality we can assume that y is adjacent to z . If a is adjacent to y (and thus from z) then $\{c, y, z\}$ is a homogeneous set and (3) holds. Thus we may assume that a is adjacent to z and from y . But note that now $H \setminus \{z\}$ is isomorphic to C_5 and z has a unique outneighbor in $H \setminus \{z\}$, namely x . Thus (2) holds. Therefore we may assume that a is adjacent to x and from y and z . Since x has 2 outneighbors, without loss of generality we can assume that x is adjacent to y and from z . Now, since y has 2 outneighbors, we can deduce that y is adjacent to z (this is true because the only outneighbor of y in $\{a, b, c, x\}$ is a). Now, (a, c, x, b, y, z) is an ordering as in (4). This completes the case when $H|\{a, b, c\}$ is a transitive tournament.

Thus we only need to consider the case when $\{a, b, c\}$ induces a cyclic triangle. If $\{x, y, z\}$ induces a transitive tournament then we can reverse the edges of H and repeat the analysis that

we have just done for $\{a, b, c\}$. We can do it since, as we have already mentioned, the statement of the theorem is invariant under the operation of reversing all the edges of the tournament. Thus, without loss of generality, we can assume that both $\{x, y, z\}$ and $\{a, b, c\}$ induce cyclic triangles. We may assume without loss of generality that $(x, y), (y, z), (z, x)$ and $(a, b), (b, c), (c, a)$ are edges. Note that the edges from $\{x, y, z\}$ to $\{a, b, c\}$ form a matching. Indeed, each vertex of $\{x, y, z\}$ has exactly one outneighbor in $\{x, y, z\}$, therefore it has exactly one outneighbor in $\{a, b, c\}$ (since each vertex of $\{x, y, z\}$ has exactly 2 outneighbors in $V(H)$), and each vertex from $\{a, b, c\}$ has exactly one inneighbor from $\{x, y, z\}$.

Without loss of generality we can assume that x is adjacent to a . Assume first that y is adjacent to b , and so z is adjacent to c . Now (b, c, x, a, y, z) is a galaxy ordering with the backward edges: $(a, b), (y, b), (z, c), (z, x)$. Thus we may assume that y is adjacent to c , and z is adjacent to b . But now (b, c, x, a, y, z) is a canonical ordering of K_6 , and (5) holds. That completes the proof of the lemma. \blacksquare

We are now ready to prove Theorem 2.1.

Proof. We will use Lemma 2.2. If outcome (1) holds then the result follows from 1.4. If outcome (2) holds then H is isomorphic to one of the two tournaments: L_1, L_1^c . If outcomes (3) holds, then the result follows from 1.3 and 1.5. Finally, if outcome (4) holds then H is isomorphic to L_2 or L_2^c . This completes the proof of Theorem 2.1. \blacksquare

3 Regularity tools

In this section we will introduce some regularity tools that will be very useful later on to prove the conjecture for L_1 and L_2 .

Denote by $tr(T)$ the largest size of the transitive subtournament of T . For $X \subseteq V(T)$, write $tr(X)$ for $tr(T|X)$. Let $X, Y \subseteq V(T)$ be disjoint. Denote by $e_{X,Y}$ the number of directed edges (x, y) , where $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. The *directed density from X to Y* is defined as $d(X, Y) = \frac{e_{X,Y}}{|X||Y|}$.

We call a tournament T ϵ -critical for $\epsilon > 0$ if $tr(T) < |T|^\epsilon$ but for every proper subtournament S of T we have: $tr(S) \geq |S|^\epsilon$. Next we list some properties of ϵ -critical tournaments that we borrow from [2].

3.1 *For every $N > 0$ there exists $\epsilon(N) > 0$ such that for every $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon(N)$ every ϵ -critical tournament T satisfies $|T| \geq N$.*

Proof. Since every tournament contains a transitive subtournament of order 2 so it suffices to take $\epsilon(N) = \log_N(2)$. \blacksquare

3.2 *Let T be an ϵ -critical tournament with $|T| = n$ and $\epsilon, c, f > 0$ be constants such that $\epsilon < \log_c(1 - f)$. Then for every $A \subseteq V(T)$ with $|A| \geq cn$ and every transitive subtournament G of T with $|G| \geq f \cdot tr(T)$ we have: A is not complete from $V(G)$ and A is not complete to $V(G)$.*

Proof. Assume otherwise. Let A_T be a transitive subtournament in $T|A$ of size $tr(A)$. Then $|A_T| \geq (cn)^\epsilon$. Now we can merge A_T with G to obtain a transitive subtournament of size at least $(cn)^\epsilon + ftr(T)$. From the definition of $tr(T)$ we have $(cn)^\epsilon + ftr(T) \leq tr(T)$. So $c^\epsilon n^\epsilon \leq (1 - f)tr(T)$, and in particular $c^\epsilon n^\epsilon < (1 - f)n^\epsilon$. But this contradicts the fact that $\epsilon < \log_c(1 - f)$. \blacksquare

3.3 *Let T be an ϵ -critical tournament with $|T| = n$ and $\epsilon, c > 0$ be constants such that $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{c}{2}}(\frac{1}{2})$. Then for every two disjoint subsets $X, Y \subseteq V(T)$ with $|X| \geq cn$, $|Y| \geq cn$ there exist an integer $k \geq \frac{cn}{2}$ and vertices $x_1, \dots, x_k \in X$ and $y_1, \dots, y_k \in Y$ such that y_i is adjacent to x_i for $i = 1, \dots, k$.*

Proof. Assume otherwise. Write $m = \lfloor \frac{cn}{2} \rfloor$. Consider the bipartite graph G with bipartition (X, Y) where $\{x, y\} \in E(G)$ if $(y, x) \in V(T)$. Then we know that G has no matching of size m . By König's Theorem (see [4]) there exists $C \subseteq V(G)$ with $|C| < m$, such that every edge of G has an end in C . Write $C \cap X = C_X$ and $C \cap Y = C_Y$. We have $|C_X| \leq \frac{|X|}{2}$ and $|C_Y| \leq \frac{|Y|}{2}$. Therefore $|X \setminus C_X| \geq \frac{|X|}{2}$ and $|Y \setminus C_Y| \geq \frac{|Y|}{2}$, and by the definition of C and G , we know that $X \setminus C_X$ is complete to $Y \setminus C_Y$. Denote by T_1 a transitive subtournament of size $tr(T|(X \setminus C_X))$ in $T|(X \setminus C_X)$. Denote by T_2 a transitive subtournament of size $tr(T|(Y \setminus C_Y))$ in $T|(Y \setminus C_Y)$. From the ϵ -criticality of T and since $|X \setminus C_X| \geq \frac{cn}{2}$, $|Y \setminus C_Y| \geq \frac{cn}{2}$, we also have: $|T_1| \geq (\frac{cn}{2})^\epsilon$, $|T_2| \geq (\frac{cn}{2})^\epsilon$. We can merge T_1 and T_2 to obtain bigger transitive tournament T_3 with $|T_3| \geq 2(\frac{cn}{2})^\epsilon n^\epsilon$. Therefore, since T is ϵ -critical, we have: $2(\frac{cn}{2})^\epsilon < 1$. But this contradicts the condition $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{c}{2}}(\frac{1}{2})$. ■

Next we introduce one more structure that will be crucial to prove the conjecture for L_1 and L_2 . Again, its definition can be found in [2], but we give it again for the reader's convenience.

Let $c > 0$, $0 < \lambda < 1$ be constants, and let w be a $\{0, 1\}$ -vector of length $|w|$. Let T be a tournament with $|T| = n$. A sequence of disjoint subsets $(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{|w|})$ of $V(T)$ is a (c, λ, w) -structure if

- whenever $w_i = 0$ we have $|S_i| \geq cn$ (we say that S_i is a *linear set*)
- whenever $w_i = 1$ the set $T|S_i$ is transitive and $|S_i| \geq c \cdot tr(T)$ (we say that T_i is a *transitive set*)
- $d(S_i, S_j) \geq 1 - \lambda$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq |w|$.

The following was proved in [2]:

3.4 *Let S be a tournament, let w be a $\{0, 1\}$ -vector, and let $0 < \lambda_0 < \frac{1}{2}$ be a constant. Then there exist $\epsilon_0, c_0 > 0$ such that for every $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_0$, every S -free ϵ -critical tournament contains a (c_0, λ_0, w) -structure.*

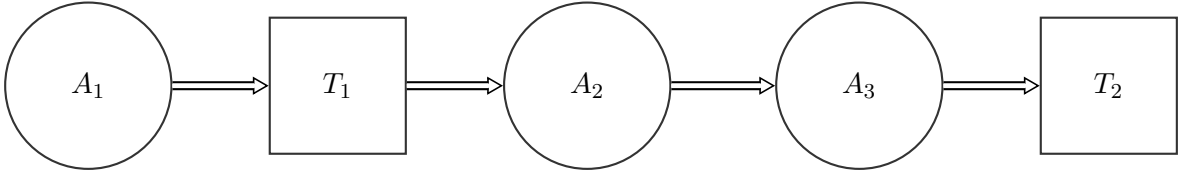


Fig.4 Schematic representation of the (c, λ, w) -structure. This structure consists of three linear sets: A_1, A_2, A_3 and two transitive sets: T_1 and T_2 . The arrows indicate the orientation of most of the edges going between different elements of the (c, λ, w) -structure. Each T_i satisfies:

$|T_i| \geq c \cdot tr(T)$ and each A_i satisfies: $|A_i| \geq c \cdot n$, where $n = |T|$. We have here: $w = (0, 1, 0, 0, 1)$.

We say that a (c, λ, w) -structure is *smooth* if the last condition of the definition of the (c, λ, w) -structure is satisfied in a stronger form, namely we have: $d(\{v\}, S_j) \geq 1 - \lambda$ for $v \in S_i$ and $d(S_i, \{v\}) \geq 1 - \lambda$ for $v \in S_j$, $i < j$.

Theorem 3.4 leads to the following conclusion:

3.5 *Let S be a tournament, let w be a $\{0, 1\}$ -vector, and let $0 < \lambda_1 < \frac{1}{2}$ be a constant. Then there exist $\epsilon_1, c_1 > 0$ such that for every $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1$, every S -free ϵ -critical tournament contains a smooth (c_1, λ_1, w) -structure.*

Proof.

By Theorem 3.4, there exist $\epsilon_0, c_0 > 0$ such that for every $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_0$, every S -free ϵ -critical tournament contains a (c_0, λ_0, w) -structure. Denote this structure by (A_1, \dots, A_k) . Let M be a positive constant. For an ordered pair (i, j) , where $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $i \neq j$ let $Bad^M(i, j)$ be the set of these vertices $v \in A_i$ such that

- v is adjacent from more than $M\lambda_0|A_j|$ vertices of A_j if $i < j$ and
- v is adjacent to more than $M\lambda_0|A_j|$ vertices of A_j if $i > j$.

Note first that $|Bad^M(i, j)| \leq \frac{|A_i|}{M}$. Indeed, otherwise by the definition of $Bad^M(i, j)$, the number of backward edges between A_i and A_j is more than $\lambda_0|A_i||A_j|$ which contradicts the fact that $d(A_{\min(i,j)}, A_{\max(i,j)}) \geq 1 - \lambda_0$. Now let $A_i^M = A_i \setminus \bigcup_{j \in \{1, \dots, k\}, j \neq i} Bad^M(i, j)$. From the fact that $|Bad^M(i, j)| \leq \frac{|A_i|}{M}$, we get $|A_i^M| \geq (1 - \frac{k-1}{M})|A_i|$. Now take $M = 2k$. Then we obtain $|A_i^M| \geq \frac{|A_i|}{2}$. Consider the sequence (A_1^M, \dots, A_k^M) . Take a pair $\{i, j\}$, where $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $i < j$. Note that by the definition of A_i^M , we know that every vertex $v \in A_i^M$ is adjacent from at most $M\lambda_0|A_j|$ vertices of A_j^M . For $M = 2k$, since $|A_j^M| \geq \frac{|A_j|}{2}$, we obtain: every vertex $v \in A_i^M$ is adjacent from at most $2M\lambda_0|A_j^M|$ vertices of A_j^M . Similarly, we get: every vertex $v \in A_j^M$ is adjacent to at most $2M\lambda_0|A_i^M|$ vertices of A_i^M . Consequently, (A_1^M, \dots, A_k^M) is a smooth $(\frac{c_0}{2}, 2M\lambda_0, w)$ -structure. Thus taking: $\lambda_0 = \frac{\lambda_1}{4k}$ and $c_1 = \frac{c_0}{2}$, we complete the proof. \blacksquare

4 The Erdős-Hajnal conjecture holds for L_1 and L_2

We are ready to prove that both L_1 and L_2 satisfy the conjecture. We will use two special orderings of the vertices of L_1 and two special orderings of the vertices of L_2 .

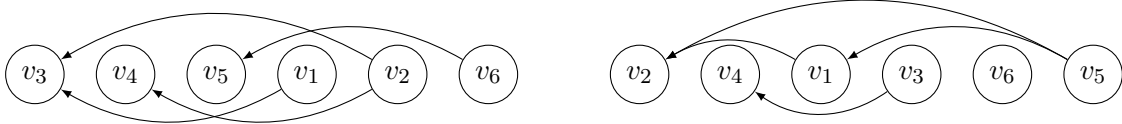


Fig.5 Two crucial orderings of the vertices of L_1 . The left one is the forest ordering and the right one is the cyclic ordering. Notice that neither of them is a galaxy ordering.

The first ordering of the vertices of L_1 is as follows: $(v_3, v_4, v_5, v_1, v_2, v_6)$, where the set of backward edges is: $\{(v_1, v_3), (v_2, v_4), (v_2, v_3), (v_6, v_5)\}$. We call it the *forest ordering of L_1* since under this ordering the graph of backward edges is a forest. The second ordering of the vertices of L_1 is as follows: $(v_2, v_4, v_1, v_3, v_6, v_5)$, where the set of backward edges is: $\{(v_1, v_2), (v_5, v_1), (v_5, v_2), (v_3, v_4)\}$. We call it the *cyclic ordering of L_1* .

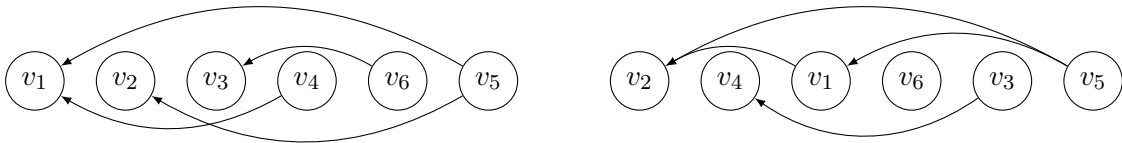


Fig.6 Two crucial orderings of vertices of L_2 . The left one is the forest ordering and the right one is the cyclic ordering. Notice that neither of them is a galaxy ordering.

The first ordering of the vertices of L_2 is as follows: $(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_6, v_5)$, where the set of backward edges is: $\{(v_4, v_1), (v_5, v_2), (v_5, v_1), (v_6, v_3)\}$. We call it the *forest ordering* of L_2 . The second ordering of the vertices of L_2 is as follows: $(v_2, v_4, v_1, v_6, v_3, v_5)$, where the set of backward edges is: $\{(v_1, v_2), (v_5, v_1), (v_5, v_2), (v_3, v_4)\}$. We call it the *cyclic ordering* of L_2 .

4.1 Tournament L_2 satisfies the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture.

Proof. We will prove that every L_2 -free tournament T on n vertices contains a transitive subtournament of size at least n^ϵ for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough. Assume for a contradiction that this is not the case and let T be the smallest L_2 -free ϵ -critical tournament. By Theorem 3.1 we may assume that $|T|$ is large enough. We will get a contradiction, proving that T contains a transitive subtournament of order n^ϵ . By Theorem 3.5 we extract from T a smooth $(c_0(\lambda_0), \lambda_0, w)$ -structure $\chi_0 = (A_1, A_2, T_0, A_3, A_4, A_5)$, where $w = (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)$ and $\lambda_0 > 0$ is an arbitrary positive number. We will fix λ_0 to be small enough. We then take an arbitrary subset S of T_0 such that $|S|$ is divisible by 3 and $|S|$ is of maximum size. Notice that $|S| \geq |T_0| - 2$. Since $|T_0| \geq c_0(\lambda_0)tr(T)$ and $|T|$ is large, it follows that $|T_0| \geq 4$, and so $|S| \geq \frac{|T_0|}{2}$. Now take the sequence $\chi = (A_1, A_2, S, A_3, A_4, A_5)$. Since $(A_1, A_2, T_0, A_3, A_4, A_5)$ is a smooth $(c_0(\lambda_0), \lambda_0, w)$ -structure and S is a subset of T_0 of size $|S| \geq \frac{|T_0|}{2}$, we get that $(A_1, A_2, S, A_3, A_4, A_5)$ is a smooth $(c(\lambda), \lambda, w)$ -structure for $\lambda = 2\lambda_0$ and $c(\lambda) = \frac{c_0(\lambda_0)}{2} = \frac{c_0(\frac{\lambda}{2})}{2}$. We partition S into three subsets: the set of first $\frac{|S|}{3}$ vertices called T_1 , the set of next $\frac{|S|}{3}$ vertices called T_2 and the remaining part called T_3 (here we refer to the transitive ordering of S). By Theorem 3.3 we may assume that there exist $x_1, \dots, x_k \in A_1$ and $y_1, \dots, y_k \in A_5$ such that $k \geq \frac{cn}{2}$ and (y_i, x_i) is an edge for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Denote $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$, $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$. Let X_{wrong} be the set of vertices of X that are complete to T_3 , and let Y_{wrong} be the set of vertices of Y that are complete from T_1 . Assume first that $|X_{wrong}| \geq \frac{k}{3}$. But X_{wrong} is complete to T_3 , $|X_{wrong}| \geq \frac{c}{6}n$, and $|T_3| \geq \frac{c}{3}tr(T)$, which contradicts Theorem 3.2 if $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{c}{6}}(1 - \frac{c}{3})$. We get a similar contradiction if $|Y_{wrong}| \geq \frac{k}{3}$. Therefore $|X_{wrong}| < \frac{k}{3}$ and $|Y_{wrong}| < \frac{k}{3}$. Write $\mathcal{I} = \{i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \mid x_i \notin X_{wrong} \wedge y_i \notin Y_{wrong}\}$. We have: $|\mathcal{I}| > \frac{k}{3}$, and in particular $\mathcal{I} \neq \emptyset$. Fix $j \in \mathcal{I}$. Let $u \in T_1$ be an outneighbor of y_j , and let $v \in T_3$ be an inneighbor of x_j . Note that since $u \in T_1$ and $v \in T_3$, (u, v) is an edge.

Assume first that both (x_j, u) and (v, y_j) are edges. Let T_2^* be the set of vertices of T_2 that are outneighbors of x_j and inneighbors of y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|T_2^*| \geq |T_2| - 2\lambda|T| \geq \frac{c}{3}(1 - 6\lambda)tr(T) \geq \frac{c}{6}tr(T)$ if we take $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{12}$. Let A_3^* be the set of vertices of A_3 that are outneighbors of x_j, u and v , and inneighbors of y_j . Again, from the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_3^*| \geq |A_3|(1 - 4\lambda) \geq \frac{c}{2}n$ for $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{8}$. Now, if $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{c}{2}}(1 - \frac{c}{6})$, by Theorem 3.5 there exists $z \in A_3^*$ and $w \in T_2^*$ such that (z, w) is an edge, and so (x_j, u, w, v, z, y_j) is the forest ordering of L_2 , a contradiction.

Thus either (u, x_j) is an edge or (y_j, v) is an edge. Assume that the former holds (if the latter holds, the argument is similar, and we omit it). Let A_2^* be the set of vertices of A_2 that are outneighbors of x_j and inneighbors of u and y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_2^*| \geq |A_2|(1 - 3\lambda) \geq \frac{c}{2}n$ for $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{6}$. Let A_4^* be the set of vertices of A_4 that are outneighbors of x_j and u , and inneighbors of y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_4^*| \geq |A_4|(1 - 3\lambda) \geq \frac{c}{2}n$ for $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{6}$. Now, if $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{c}{4}}(\frac{1}{2})$, Theorem 3.3 implies that there exist $z \in A_4^*$ and $w \in A_2^*$ such that (z, w) is an edge. Let A_3^* be the set of vertices of A_3 that are outneighbors of x_j, w, u , and inneighbors of z, y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_3^*| \geq |A_3|(1 - 5\lambda) \geq \frac{c}{2}n$ for $\lambda < \frac{1}{10}$. In particular, A_3^* is nonempty. Let $s \in A_3^*$. Now (x_j, w, u, s, z, y_j) is the cyclic ordering of L_2 , again a contradiction. This completes the proof. \blacksquare

4.2 Tournament L_1 satisfies the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture.

Proof. The proof goes along the same line as the proof of the previous theorem.

Again we take an ϵ -critical tournament T that this time is L_1 -free, and get a contradiction for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough. By Theorem 3.5 we extract from T a smooth $(c_0(\lambda_0), \lambda_0, w)$ -structure $\chi_0 = (A_1, A_2, T_0, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6)$, where $w = (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ and $\lambda_0 > 0$ is an arbitrary positive number. We will fix λ_0 to be small enough. As in the previous proof, we use χ_0 to construct a $(c(\lambda), \lambda, w)$ -structure $\chi = (A_1, A_2, S, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6)$, where $|S|$ is divisible by 3. We partition S into three subsets: the set of first $\frac{|S|}{3}$ vertices called T_1 , the set of next $\frac{|S|}{3}$ vertices called T_2 and the remaining part called T_3 .

As in the previous proof, we may assume that there exist $x_j \in A_1, y_j \in A_5$ such that (y_j, x_j) is an edge, y_j has an outneighbor u in T_1 , and x_j has an inneighbor v in T_3 .

Assume first that both (x_j, u) and (v, y_j) are edges. Now denote by T_2^* the set of vertices of T_2 that are outneighbors of x_j , and inneighbors of y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|T_2^*| \geq |T_2| - 2\lambda|T| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{3}(1 - 6\lambda)tr(T) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{6}tr(T)$ if we take $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{12}$. Let us also denote by A_6^* the set of vertices of A_6 that are outneighbors of x_j, u, v and y_j . Again, from the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_6^*| \geq |A_6|(1 - 4\lambda) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}n$ for $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{8}$. Now, if $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{\epsilon}{2}}(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{6})$, Theorem 3.5 implies that there exist $z \in A_6^*$ and $w \in T_2^*$ such that (z, w) is an edge, and so (x_j, u, w, v, y_j, z) is the forest ordering of L_1 , a contradiction.

Thus either (u, x_j) is an edge or (y_j, v) is an edge. We assume that the former holds (if the latter holds, the argument is similar and we omit it). Let A_2^* be the set of vertices of A_2 that are outneighbors of x_j and inneighbors of u and y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_2^*| \geq |A_2|(1 - 3\lambda) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}n$ for $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{6}$. Let A_3^* be the set of vertices of A_3 that are outneighbors of x_j and u , and inneighbors of y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_3^*| \geq |A_3|(1 - 3\lambda) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}n$ for $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{6}$. Now, if $\epsilon < \log_{\frac{\epsilon}{4}}(\frac{1}{2})$, Theorem 3.3 implies that there exist $z \in A_3^*$ and $w \in A_2^*$ such that (z, w) is an edge. Denote by A_4^* the set of vertices of A_4 that are outneighbors of x_j, w, u, z , and inneighbors of y_j . From the fact that χ is smooth, we get: $|A_4^*| \geq |A_4|(1 - 5\lambda) \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2}n$ for $\lambda < \frac{1}{10}$. In particular, A_4^* is nonempty. Let $s \in A_4^*$. Now (x_j, w, u, z, s, y_j) is a cyclic ordering of L_1 , again a contradiction. This completes the proof. ■

We are now ready to finish the proof of Theorem 1.6.

Proof. By Theorem 2.1, it suffices to prove the conjecture for L_1, L_1^c, L_2 and L_2^c . We have just proved the conjecture for L_1 and L_2 . Thus obviously L_1^c and L_2^c also satisfy the conjecture. This completes the proof. ■

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