Pure pairs. X. Tournaments and the strong Erdős-Hajnal property.

Maria Chudnovsky$^1$
Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

Alex Scott$^2$
Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK

Paul Seymour$^3$
Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544

Sophie Spirkl$^4$
University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L3G1, Canada

March 13, 2021; revised May 8, 2021

$^1$Supported by NSF grant DMS 1763817.
$^2$Research supported by EPSRC grant EP/V007327/1.
$^3$Supported by AFOSR grant A9550-19-1-0187, and by NSF grant DMS-1800053.
$^4$We acknowledge the support of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), [funding reference number RGPIN-2020-03912]. Cette recherche a été financée par le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie du Canada (CRSNG), [numéro de référence RGPIN-2020-03912].
Abstract

A “pure pair” in a tournament $G$ is an ordered pair $(A,B)$ of disjoint subsets of $V(G)$ such that every vertex in $B$ is adjacent from every vertex in $A$. Which tournaments $H$ have the property that if $G$ is a tournament not containing $H$ as a subtournament, and $|G| > 1$, there is a pure pair $A,B$ in $G$ with $|A|, |B| \geq c|G|$, where $c > 0$ is a constant independent of $G$? Let us say that such a tournament $H$ has the strong EH-property.

As far as we know, it might be that a tournament $H$ has this property if and only if its vertex set can be linearly ordered such that its “backedges”, the edges that are directed against the ordering, form a forest. Certainly this condition is necessary, but we are far from proving sufficiency. We make a small step in this direction, showing that if a tournament can be ordered with at most three backedges then it has the strong EH-property (except for one case, which we could not decide). In particular, every tournament with at most six vertices has the property, except for three which we could not decide (which we call $H_6$, $\overline{H_6}$, $P_7^{-}$; $\overline{H_6}$ is obtained from $H_6$ by reversing all edges, so both or neither have the property.) We also give a seven-vertex tournament that does not have the strong EH-property.

This is related to the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture, which in one form says that for every tournament $H$ there exists $\tau > 0$ such that every tournament $G$ not containing $H$ as a subtournament has a transitive subtournament of cardinality at least $|G|^\tau$. Let us say that a tournament $H$ satisfying this has the weak EH-property. It is known that every tournament with the strong EH-property also has the weak EH-property; so our result (except for $H_6, \overline{H_6}$) extends work by Chudnovsky et al. [3], who proved that every tournament with at most six vertices has the weak EH-property, except for $P_7^{-}$, which they did not decide.
1 Introduction

A tournament is a digraph $G$, with no loops, such that for every pair $u, v$ of distinct vertices, exactly one of $uv, vu$ is an edge. (All graphs and digraphs in this paper are finite, and have no loops or parallel edges.) Let us say a tournament $G$ contains a tournament $H$ if there is a subtournament of $G$ isomorphic to $H$, and $G$ is $H$-free otherwise. We denote the number of vertices of $G$ by $|G|$.

P. Erdős and A. Hajnal [10, 11] raised the question of whether for every graph $H$, there exists $\tau > 0$ such that every graph $G$ not containing an induced subgraph isomorphic to $H$ has a clique or stable set of cardinality at least $|G|^{\tau}$ (this is called the “Erdős-Hajnal conjecture”); and N. Alon, J. Pach and J. Solymosi [1] showed that it is equivalent to the following:

1.1 Conjecture: For every tournament $H$ there exists $\tau > 0$ such that every $H$-free tournament $G$ has a transitive subtournament with at least $|G|^{\tau}$ vertices.

For a tournament $H$, if there exists $\tau > 0$ as in 1.1, we say that $H$ has the weak EH-property. Thus the conjecture says that all tournaments have the weak EH-property.

Let $P_7$ denote the “Paley tournament” with seven vertices; that is, its vertex set is $\{1, \ldots, 7\}$, and for all distinct $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, 7\}$, $j$ is adjacent from $i$ if $j - i$ is congruent to 1, 2 or 4 modulo 7. Let $P_7^-$ denote the tournament obtained by deleting one vertex from $P_7$. (It makes no difference which vertex is deleted.) E. Berger, K. Choromanski and M. Chudnovsky [3] showed:

1.2 Every tournament with at most six vertices has the weak EH-property, except possibly for $P_7^-$. 

There are other classes of tournaments that have been shown to have the weak EH-property; see for instance [2, 5, 16].

In a graph $G$, a pure pair is a pair $A, B$ of disjoint subsets of $V(G)$ such that either there are no edges between $A, B$ or every vertex in $A$ is adjacent to every vertex in $B$; and its order is $\min(|A|, |B|)$. Let us say a pure pair in a tournament $G$ is an ordered pair $(A, B)$ of disjoint subsets of $V(G)$ such that every vertex in $B$ is adjacent from every vertex in $A$; and its order is $\min(|A|, |B|)$. And let us say a tournament $H$ has the strong EH-property if there exists $c > 0$ such that for every $H$-free tournament $G$ with $|G| > 1$, there is a pure pair in $G$ with order at least $c|G|$. It is easy to see that for every tournament with the strong EH-property also has the weak EH-property, but not all tournaments have the strong EH-property; we shall see that $P_7$ does not. So it is natural to ask which tournaments do. (One can take the same approach for graphs – see [7].)

A numbering of a graph is an enumeration $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ of its vertex set; and an ordered graph is a graph together with some numbering. If $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ is a numbering of a tournament $H$, then the corresponding backedge graph of $H$ is the ordered graph $B$ with vertex set $V(H)$ and numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$, in which for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, $v_i$ and $v_j$ are adjacent in $B$ if and only if $v_i$ is adjacent from $v_j$ in $H$. Its edges are called backedges. A tournament can be reconstructed from a backedge graph and the corresponding numbering, and it is often convenient to work with the backedge graph rather than directly with the tournament.

Different numberings of the same tournament may result in wildly different backedge graphs, of course. For instance, $D_5$ is the (unique, up to isomorphism) tournament with five vertices, in which every vertex has outdegree two; and the following are two of its backedge graphs (in such figures, vertices are always numbered from left to right):
Figure 1: Two backedge graphs for $D_5$.

For a graph $G$, we denote its complement graph by $\overline{G}$; and if $G$ is an ordered graph, $\overline{G}$ means the complement graph with the same numbering. Let us say the reverse $\overline{H}$ of a tournament $H$ is obtained by reversing the direction of all edges of $H$. A tournament has the strong EH-property if and only if its reverse does. Note that, if under some numbering a tournament $H$ has backedge graph $B$, then $\overline{\overline{B}}$ is the backedge graph of $\overline{H}$ under the same numbering; and $B$ with its numbering reversed is the backedge graph of $\overline{H}$ under the reverse numbering.

Can we hope to characterize the tournaments with the strong EH-property? A parallel question for graphs had a very satisfactory answer: we proved in [7] that:

1.3 For a graph $H$, the following are equivalent:

- there exists $c > 0$ such that for every graph $G$ with $|G| > 1$ not containing $H$ or $\overline{H}$ as an induced subgraph, there is a pure pair $A, B$ in $G$ with order at least $c|G|$
- one of $H, \overline{H}$ is a forest.

We will show, later in the paper, that

1.4 If a tournament has the strong EH-property then there is a numbering of $H$ for which the backedge graph is a forest.

As far as we know, the converse to this might be true, which would be a beautiful analogue of 1.3; but we are far from proving it. Indeed, the tournament $P_7^-$ has a backedge graph that is a forest with only four edges (see figure 2), and we cannot even show that it has the weak EH-property.

Figure 2: Backedge graph for $P_7^-$.

In this paper we will show:

1.5 Let $H$ be a tournament that admits a numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ for which the backedge graph $B$ has at most three edges. Suppose that $H$ is $D_5$-free, that is, there do not exist $a, b, c, d, e$ with $1 \leq a < b < c < d < e \leq n$ such that $E(B) = \{vavd, va ve, vbve\}$. Then $H$ has the strong EH-property.

To see the equivalence asserted in the second sentence, observe that if there exist $a, b, c, d, e$ as stated then $H$ contains $D_5$; and conversely, if $H$ contains $D_5$ then there exist $a, b, c, d, e$ as stated, since up to isomorphism there is only one backedge graph of $D_5$ with only three edges. (We leave the reader to check this.) Perhaps the second sentence in 1.5 (the condition about $D_5$) can be omitted, but we could not decide this.
Let $H_6$ be the tournament with a backedge graph as in figure 3.

Figure 3: Backedge graph for $H_6$.

1.5 will be used to show that:

1.6 Every tournament with at most six vertices has the strong EH-property, except possibly for $P_7$, $H_6$ and $\overline{H_6}$.

We remark that if we just wanted to prove that these tournaments have the weak EH-property, we could make use of the theorem of Alon, Pach and Solymosi [1] that the class of tournaments with the weak EH-property is closed under substitution, and so it is only necessary to examine the tournaments that are not built from smaller ones by substitution (which would reduce the search space considerably). But the class with the strong EH-property is not closed under substitution.

2 Sparsity

An ordered graph $G$ contains another ($H$ say) if some induced subgraph of $G$, with the induced numbering, is isomorphic (as an ordered graph) to $H$; and if not, $G$ is $H$-free. For $\varepsilon > 0$, let us say a graph $G$ (possibly ordered) is $\varepsilon$-sparse if every vertex has degree less than $\varepsilon |G|$. We will need a theorem of Rödl [13], the following (see for instance [8] for this version):

2.1 For every graph $H$, and every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $G$ is a graph with no induced subgraph isomorphic to $H$, there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta |G|$ such that one of the graphs $G[X]$, $\overline{G}[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\varepsilon \delta |G|$.

A theorem of Rödl and Winkler [14] says:

2.2 For every ordered graph $H$, there exists a graph $P$ such that, for every numbering of $P$, the resulting ordered graph contains $H$.

We deduce

2.3 For every ordered graph $H$, and every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $G$ is an $H$-free ordered graph, there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta |G|$ such that one of the graphs $G[X]$, $\overline{G}[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\varepsilon \delta |G|$.

Proof. By 2.2, there is a graph $P$ such that for every numbering of $P$, the resulting ordered graph contains $H$. Choose $\delta$ as in 2.1, with $H$ replaced by $P$. We claim that $\delta$ satisfies the theorem. Let $G$ be an ordered graph that does not contain $H$. From the choice of $P$, it follows that that $G$ (as an unordered graph) does not contain $P$ as an induced subgraph; and so the result follows from the choice of $\delta$. This proves 2.3.
3 The tournaments containing $D_5$

To prove 1.6, we will handle the tournaments (with at most six vertices) that contain $D_5$ separately from those that do not, because the arguments needed are quite different. In this section we handle those that contain $D_5$. E. Berger, K. Choromanski, M. Chudnovsky and S. Zerbib [4] proved that $D_5$ itself has the strong EH-property, and we will show that their proof method also works for what we need. Sometimes we will have different graphs and digraphs with the same vertex set, and we will sometimes speak of “$H$-neighbour” meaning “neighbour in $H$”, and so on.

![Figure 4: $D_5$.](image)

Which tournaments do we need to handle? As we said, $D_5$ itself is handled in [4], so we are concerned with the tournaments with exactly six vertices that contain $D_5$. With $D_5$ numbered as in figure 4, if we add a new vertex, we can describe it by giving its set of out-neighbours. That might be any subset of $\{1, \ldots, 5\}$; but by taking the reverse if necessary, we may assume the new vertex has at most two out-neighbours (since $D_5$ is isomorphic to its reverse), and from the symmetry there are only four cases that give nonisomorphic tournaments, namely

$$\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}.$$

The fourth case yields $H_6$, which we cannot do, so we will just show how to handle the first three. Let us give these three tournaments names: if we start with $D_5$ numbered as above, and add a new vertex with out-neighbour set $X$ where $X \subseteq \{1, \ldots, 5\}$ (and in-neighbour set $\{1, \ldots, 5\} \setminus X$), we call the tournament we obtain $D^X_5$. Thus we need to handle $D^\emptyset_5$, $D^{(1)}_5$ and $D^{(1,2)}_5$.

We need a result proved in [4]. Let us say a digraph $G$ is out-simplicial if for all distinct $v, x, y \in V(G)$ such that $vx, vy$ are edges, at least one of $xy, yx$ is an edge. It was proved in [4] that:

3.1 For every out-simplicial digraph $G$ with $|G| > 1$, either:

- there exist disjoint subsets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ with $|A|, |B| \geq |G|/6$, such that there are no edges of $G$ between $A, B$ (in either direction); or
- there exist disjoint subsets $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ with $|A|, |B| \geq |G|/6$, such that for all $a \in A$ and $b \in B$, there is a directed path in $G$ from $a$ to $b$.

The proof for $D_5$ given in [4] extends to the following:
3.2 Let $G$ be a tournament, and let $A_1, \ldots, A_7$ be pairwise disjoint subsets of $V(G)$, each of cardinality at least $W$. Then either:

- there exist $1 \leq i < j \leq 7$ such that some vertex in $A_i$ has at least $W/9$ in-neighbours in $A_j$, or some vertex in $A_j$ has at least $W/9$ out-neighbours in $A_i$; or
- there is a pure pair in $G$ with order at least $\lceil W/6 \rceil$; or
- $G$ contains all of $D_5^0$, $D_5^{(1)}$ and $D_5^{(1,2)}$.

Proof. Let $B$ be the graph with vertex set $A_1 \cup \cdots \cup A_7$, where $uv \in E(G)$ if $u \in A_i$ and $v \in A_j$ for some $i < j$, and $u$ is adjacent from $v$ in $G$. Thus we may assume that for $1 \leq i \leq 7$, every vertex of $B$ has fewer than $W/9$ $B$-neighbours in $A_i$, for otherwise the theorem holds. We may assume that $B$ has at least one edge, since otherwise the second outcome holds; so $W \geq 10$. We begin with the following:

(1) If there exist $v_1, v_2 \in A_1$ and $v_4, v_5 \in A_6$ such that
$$v_1v_2, v_4v_5, v_5v_1, v_5v_2, v_4v_1, v_2v_4 \in E(G),$$
then $G$ contains all of $D_5^0$, $D_5^{(1)}$ and $D_5^{(1,2)}$.

For $1 \leq i \leq 7$ let $A'_i$ be the set of vertices in $A_i$ that are not $B$-adjacent to any of $v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5$. Consequently $|A'_i| \geq 5W/9$. For each $v_3 \in A'_3$, it follows that the subtournament of $G$ induced on $\{v_1, \ldots, v_5\}$ is isomorphic to $D_5$. (We have chosen the numbering to match that in figure 4.) If we choose $v_3 \in A'_3$ and $v_6 \in A'_7$, not $B$-adjacent (this is possible since $v_3$ has fewer than $W/9$ $B$-neighbours in $A'_7$, and $|A'_7| \geq 5W/9 > W/9$), the set $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^0$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_3$ and $v_6 \in A'_7$, $B$-adjacent (this is possible since otherwise $(A'_3, A'_7)$ is a pure pair in $G$ and the second outcome of the theorem holds) then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(1)}$. If we choose $v_3, v_6 \in A'_3$, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(1,2)}$. This proves (1).

(2) If there exist $v_1, v_2 \in A_1$ and $v_4 \in A_3$ and $v_5 \in A_6$ such that
$$v_1v_2, v_4v_5, v_5v_1, v_5v_2, v_4v_1, v_2v_4 \in E(G),$$
then $G$ contains all of $D_5^0$, $D_5^{(1)}$ and $D_5^{(1,2)}$.

Define $A'_1, \ldots, A'_7$ as before; then again each $|A'_i| \geq 5W/9$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_2$, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_3\}$ induced $D_5$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_2$ and $v_6 \in A'_7$, not $B$-adjacent, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^0$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_2$ and $v_6 \in A'_7$, $B$-adjacent, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(1)}$. If we choose $v_3, v_6 \in A'_2$, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(1,2)}$. This proves (2).

(3) If there exist $v_1 \in A_1$, $v_5 \in A_3$ and $v_4 \in A_6$, pairwise $B$-adjacent, then $G$ contains all of $D_5^0$, $D_5^{(1)}$ and $D_5^{(1,2)}$.

For $1 \leq i \leq 7$ let $A'_i$ be the set of vertices in $A_i$ that are not $B$-adjacent to any of $v_1, v_4, v_5$. Thus each $|A'_i| \geq W - 3W/9 = 2W/3$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_2$ and $v_2 \in A'_4$, $B$-adjacent, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_5\}$
induces $D_5$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_2$ and $v_2 \in A'_4$, $B$-adjacent, and choose $v_6 \in A'_7$, not $B$-adjacent to $v_2, v_3$, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(6)}$. If we choose $v_3 \in A'_2$ and $v_2 \in A'_4$, $B$-adjacent, and $v_6 \in A'_5$, not $B$-adjacent to $v_2, v_3$, then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(1)}$. Finally, we may assume that some vertex in $A'_4$ has at least two $B$-neighbours in $A'_2$, because otherwise we can choose $X \subseteq A'_2$ and $Y \subseteq A'_4$ with $|X|, |Y| = \lfloor W/3 \rfloor \geq \lfloor W/6 \rfloor$ such that there are no $B$-edges between $X, Y$, and so $(X, Y)$ is a pure pair of $G$ and the second outcome holds. Let $v_2 \in A'_4$ have two $B$-neighbours $v_3, v_6 \in A'_2$; then $\{v_1, \ldots, v_6\}$ induces $D_5^{(1,2)}$. This proves (3).

We assume therefore that none of (1), (2), (3) apply. From now on the argument is exactly as in [4], but we give it for the reader’s convenience. Let $J$ be the digraph with vertex set $A_1$, in which for all distinct $u, v \in A_1$, $v$ is $J$-adjacent from $u$ if $v$ is $G$-adjacent from $u$ and there exists $w \in A_6$ $B$-adjacent to both $u, v$.

(4) $J$ is out-simplicial.

Suppose that $v_1 \in A_1$ is adjacent in $J$ to $v_2, v'_2 \in A_1$, and neither of $v_2v'_2, v'_2v_2$ is an edge of $J$. Choose $v_5 \in A_6$ $B$-adjacent to $v_1, v_2$, and choose $v_4 \in A_6$ $B$-adjacent to $v_1, v'_2$. Since one of $v_2, v_2v_1$ is an edge of $G$, and not an edge of $J$, it follows that $v_4$ is not $B$-adjacent to $v_2$, and $v_5$ is not $B$-adjacent to $v'_2$. From the symmetry we may assume that $v_1v_5$ is an edge of $G$. But then $v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5$ satisfy the hypotheses of (1), a contradiction. This proves (4).

From 3.1, either

- there exist disjoint subsets $X, Y \subseteq A_1$ with $|X|, |Y| \geq \lfloor |A_1|/6 \rfloor$, such that there are no edges of $J$ between $X, Y$ (in either direction); or
- there exist disjoint subsets $X, Y \subseteq A_1$ with $|X|, |Y| \geq \lfloor |A_1|/6 \rfloor$, such that for all $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, there is a directed path in $J$ from $x$ to $y$.

Suppose that the first holds. It follows that no vertex in $A_6$ has both a $B$-neighbour in $X$ and a $B$-neighbour in $Y$. Thus either at half the vertices in $A_6$ have no $B$-neighbour in $X$, or at least half have no $B$-neighbour in $Y$; and so $G$ has a pure pair $(P, Q)$ with $P$ one of $X, Y$ and $Q \subseteq A_6$ with $|Q| \geq |A_6|/2 \geq W/2$. Since $|P| \geq \lfloor W/6 \rfloor$, the second outcome of the theorem holds.

Thus we may assume that the second bullet holds; there exist disjoint subsets $X, Y \subseteq A_1$ with $|X|, |Y| \geq \lfloor |A_1|/6 \rfloor$, such that for all $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, there is a directed path in $J$ from $x$ to $y$.

(5) There do not exist $x \in X, y \in Y$ and $z \in A_3$ such that $z$ is $B$-adjacent to $x$, and $z$ is not $B$-adjacent to $y$.

Suppose that such $x, y, z$ exist. Since there is a directed path of $J$ between $x, y$, there is an edge $wv \in E(J)$ such that $z$ is $B$-adjacent to $u$ and not to $v$. Choose $w \in A_6$ $B$-adjacent to both $u, v$ (this exists from the definition of $J$). If $z, w$ are not $B$-adjacent, the hypotheses of (2) are satisfied, and if $z, w$ are $B$-adjacent then the hypotheses of (3) are satisfied, in either case a contradiction.

From (5), either half the vertices in $A_3$ have no $B$-neighbour in $X$, or half the vertices in $A_3$ are $B$-adjacent to all of $Y$; so there exists $P \subseteq A_3$ with $|P| \geq W/2$ such that one of $(X, P), (P, Y)$ is a pure pair of $G$, and the second outcome of the theorem holds. This proves 3.2.

\[\text{\blacksquare}\]
We deduce:

3.3 If $H$ is a tournament with $|H| \leq 6$ that contains $D_5$, and $H$ is different from $H_6, \overline{H_6}$, then $H$ has the strong EH-property.

**Proof.** As we saw, we may assume that $H$ is one of $D_5^0$, $D_5^{1[1]}$ and $D_5^{1[2]}$. Let $J$ be some backedge graph of $H$. By 2.3 there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $G$ is a $J$-free ordered graph, there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta |G|$ such that one of the graphs $G[X]$, $\overline{G}[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\delta|G|/126$. Let $c = \delta/84$; we will show that every $H$-free tournament $G$ with $|G| > 1$ has a pure pair of order at least $c|G|$. Let $G$ be an $H$-free tournament with $|G| > 1$. If $|G| \leq 1/c$ then $G$ has a pure pair of order 1 that satisfies the theorem, so we may assume that $|G| > 1/c$. Let $(u_1, \ldots, u_m)$ be a numbering of $G$, and let $B$ be its backedge graph. Thus $B$ is $J$-free. From the choice of $\delta$, there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta|G|$ such that one of $G[X]$, $\overline{G}[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\delta|G|/126$; and by reversing the numbering of $G$ if necessary, we may assume that $G[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\delta|G|/126$.

Let $W = 6\lceil c|G| \rceil$. Since $c|G| \geq 1$, it follows that $\lceil c|G| \rceil \leq 2c|G|$, and so

$$\delta|G|/14 = 6c|G| \leq W \leq 12c|G| = \delta|G|/7 \leq |X|/7.$$  

Choose disjoint subsets $A_1, \ldots, A_7$ of $X$, each of cardinality $W$, such that for $1 \leq i < j \leq 7$, if $v_p \in A_i$ and $v_q \in A_j$ then $p < q$. Since $G$ is $H$-free and $H$ is one of $D_5^0$, $D_5^{1[1]}$ and $D_5^{1[2]}$, it follows from 3.2 (since $|W|$ is divisible by 6) that either

- there exist $1 \leq i < j \leq 7$ such that some vertex in $A_i$ has at least $W/9$ in-neighbours in $A_j$, or some vertex in $A_j$ has at least $W/9$ out-neighbours in $A_i$; or

- there is a pure pair in $G$ with order at least $W/6$.

The first is impossible since every vertex in $X$ has degree less than $\delta|G|/126 \leq W/9$ in $B[X]$. Consequently $G$ has a pure pair of order at least $W/6 \geq c|G|$. This proves 3.3.

4 Choosing a backedge graph

To prove 1.6, we will have to examine all tournaments with at most six vertices, and we will enumerate them by their backedge graphs. Each tournament may have several different backedge graphs, and we only need to examine one per tournament, so let us try to choose a good one. In this section we show that all six-vertex tournaments have backedge graphs with at most four edges.

Let us say a numbering of a tournament $H$ is *optimal* if it has as few backedges as possible, over all numberings of $H$.

4.1 Let $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ be an optimal numbering of a tournament $H$, with backedge graph $B$, and let $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Then:

- $v_i$ is $B$-adjacent to at most $(j-i)/2$ members of $\{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j\}$; and $v_j$ is $B$-adjacent to at most $(j-i)/2$ members of $\{v_i, \ldots, v_{j-1}\}$.

- If $j-i \leq 3$ then $B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_j\}]$ has at most one edge.
If \( j - i = 4 \) then \( B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_j\}] \) has at most three edges. It has three only if they are \( v_i v_{i+4}, v_i v_{i+3} \) and \( v_{i+1} v_{i+4} \), and then \( G \) contains \( D_5 \).

**Proof.** For the first statement,

\[
(v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j, v_i, v_{j+1}, \ldots, v_n)
\]

is a numbering of \( H \), and the number of its backedges is obtained from the number of backedges of \( (v_1, \ldots, v_n) \) by adding the number of \( H \)-out-neighbours of \( v_i \) in \( \{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j\} \) and subtracting the number of \( H \)-in-neighbours of \( v_i \) in this set; and since \( (v_1, \ldots, v_n) \) is optimal, it follow that at least half of the vertices in \( \{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j\} \) are \( H \)-out-neighbours of \( v_i \), that is, \( v_i \) is \( B \)-adjacent to at most \((j - i)/2\) members of \( \{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j\} \). This proves half of the first statement and the other half follows from symmetry.

For the second statement, let \( j \leq i + 3 \), and suppose that \( B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_j\}] \) has at least two edges. Hence there exist \( i \leq a < b \leq j \) with \( b - a < j - i \) such that \( v_a, v_b \) are \( B \)-adjacent; and by the first statement \( b - a \geq 2 \). Consequently \( j - i = 3 \). The only pairs of vertices in \( \{v_i, \ldots, v_{i+3}\} \) that might be adjacent are \( v_i v_{i+2}, v_{i+1} v_{i+3} \) and \( v_i v_{i+3} \); and by the first statement, \( v_i \) has at most one \( B \)-neighbour in \( \{v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}, v_{i+3}\} \), and \( v_{i+3} \) has at most one \( B \)-neighbour in \( \{v_i, v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}\} \). Thus \( v_i \) is not \( B \)-adjacent to \( v_{i+3} \); and so \( v_i v_{i+2} \) and \( v_{i+1} v_{i+3} \) are backedges. But then the numbering

\[
(v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_{i+2}, v_{i+3}, v_{i+1}, v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_n)
\]

has fewer backedges, a contradiction. This proves the second statement.

For the third, let \( j = i + 4 \), and suppose that \( B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_j\}] \) has at least three edges. By the second statement, \( B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_{j-1}\}] \) has at most one edge, and so does \( B[\{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j\}] \); so \( B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_j\}] \) has exactly three edges, and one of them is \( v_i v_j \), and each of the other two only appears in one of \( B[\{v_i, \ldots, v_{j-1}\}] \), \( B[\{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j\}] \). Let the other two backedges be \( v_i v_b \) and \( v_j v_a \) where \( a, b \in \{i+1, \ldots, j-1\} \). Now \( b \in \{i+2, i+3\} \) and \( a \in \{i+1, i+2\} \), from the first statement; so there are four cases.

- If \( a = b = i + 2 \), then
  \[
  (v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_{i+1}, v_{i+4}, v_{i+2}, v_i, v_{i+3}, v_{i+5}, \ldots, v_n)
  \]
  has fewer backedges, a contradiction.

- If \( a = i + 1 \) and \( b = i + 2 \), then
  \[
  (v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_{i+1}, v_{i+4}, v_{i+2}, v_i, v_{i+3}, v_{i+5}, v_{i+6}, \ldots, v_n)
  \]
  has fewer backedges, a contradiction; and similarly there is a contradiction if \( a = i + 2 \) and \( b = i + 3 \).

- If \( a = i + 1 \) and \( b = i + 3 \), then the tournament induced on \( \{v_i, \ldots, v_{i+5}\} \) is isomorphic to \( D_5 \), and the third outcome of the theorem holds.

This proves 4.1.
In the proof of 1.6 we will need to handle the tournaments that contain $D_5$ separately from those that do not; and this begins to appear in the special role of $D_5$ in 4.1. Figure 5 defines the tournament $F_6$.

![Figure 5: Backedge graph of $F_6$.](image)

4.2 Let $H$ be a tournament with $|H| \leq 6$, and let $(v_1,\ldots,v_{|H|})$ be an optimal numbering, with backedge graph $B$. If $|H| \leq 4$, there is at most one backedge. If $|H| = 5$, there are at most three backedges, and at most two unless $H = D_5$. If $|H| = 6$, there are at most four backedges, and at most three unless $H$ is one of $C_7, H_6, H_8$ and $F_6$.

**Proof.** If $|H| \leq 4$ the claim is clear, and if $|H| = 5$ the claim follows from 4.1.3 (that is, from the third statement of 4.1; we will use this notation again). Thus we may assume that $|H| = 6$, and there are at least four backedges.

Suppose that $B[{v_2,\ldots,v_6}]$ has at least three edges. By 4.1.3 it has exactly three, and they are $v_2v_5, v_2v_6$ and $v_3v_6$. All other edges of $B$ are incident with $v_1$. By 4.1.1, $v_1$ is not $B$-adjacent to $v_6$ or to $v_2$, so the only possible further edges of $B$ are $v_1v_3, v_1v_4$ and $v_1v_5$. By 4.1.1 at most two of them are present; and also by 4.1.1, not both $v_1v_3, v_4v_4$ are backedges. If $v_1v_5$ and one of $v_1v_3, v_1v_4$ are both present then the numbering

$$(v_3, v_4, v_5, v_1, v_6, v_2)$$

has fewer backedges, a contradiction. So exactly one of $v_1v_3, v_1v_4, v_1v_5$ is present. If $v_1v_3$ is a backedge then

$$(v_3, v_1, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_2)$$

has fewer backedges; if $v_1v_4$ is a backedge then

$$(v_4, v_1, v_5, v_6, v_2, v_3)$$

has fewer backedges; and if $v_1v_5$ is a backedge then

$$(v_5, v_1, v_6, v_2, v_3, v_4)$$

has fewer backedges, a contradiction.

Thus we may assume that $B[{v_2,\ldots,v_6}]$ has at most two edges. Since by 4.1.1, $v_1$ is incident with at most two edges of $B$, and $B$ has at least four edges, it follows that exactly two are incident with $v_1$, and $B$ has four edges altogether. Similarly, exactly two are incident with $v_6$.

Suppose that $v_1, v_6$ are not $B$-adjacent. Since $v_1$ has two $B$-neighbours in $\{v_2,\ldots,v_5\}$, and at most one in $\{v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ by 4.1.1, it follows that $v_1v_5$ is a backedge, and similarly so is $v_2v_6$. Each of $v_1, v_6$ has one further $B$-neighbour; let $v_1v_a$ and $v_5v_b$ be backedges, where $a, b \in \{3, 4\}$. Now there are four cases, $(a, b) = (3, 4), (3, 3), (4, 4), (4, 3)$.
• If $(a, b) = (3, 4)$, then

$$(v_3, v_5, v_1, v_6, v_2, v_4)$$

has fewer backedges.

• If $(a, b) = (3, 3)$ then $H$ is isomorphic to $H_6$ (the numbering

$$(v_2, v_3, v_5, v_1, v_4, v_6)$$

gives the backedge graph of figure 3). Similarly if $(a, b) = (4, 4)$ then $H$ is isomorphic to $H_6$.

• If $(a, b) = (4, 3)$ then $H$ is isomorphic to $F_6$ ($B$ itself is the graph of figure 5).

Thus we may assume that $v_1v_6$ is a backedge. More, we may assume that for every optimal numbering of $H$, the first and last vertices are adjacent and both are incident with two backedges for that numbering. Suppose that $v_1v_3 \in E(B)$. Then

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6)$$

$$(v_2, v_3, v_1, v_4, v_5, v_6)$$

$$(v_3, v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5, v_6)$$

are all optimal numberings, and so $v_6$ is $B$-adjacent to each of $v_1, v_2, v_3$, contrary to 4.1.1.

Thus we may assume that $v_1v_3$ is not a backedge, and similarly $v_4v_6$ is not a backedge. Suppose that $v_3v_5$ is a backedge. Since $v_6$ is incident with two backedges, and 4.1.2 implies that $v_6$ has no $B$-neighbour in $\{v_3, v_4, v_5\}$, it follows that $v_2v_5$ is a backedge. Also one of $v_1v_4, v_1v_5$ is a backedge. If $v_1v_4$ is a backedge, then $H$ is isomorphic to $H_6$; and if $v_1v_5$ is a backedge, then the numbering

$$(v_1, v_2, v_4, v_5, v_3, v_6)$$

shows that again $H$ is isomorphic to $H_6$.

Thus we may assume that $v_3v_5$ is not a backedge, and similarly $v_2v_4$ is not a backedge. But there is a backedge with both ends in $\{v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$, and so $v_2v_5$ is a backedge. Also $v_1v_6$ is a backedge for some $b \in \{4, 5\}$, and $v_6$ is a backedge for some $a \in 2, 3$. There are four cases, $(a, b) = (2, 5), (3, 5), (2, 4), (3, 4)$.

• If $(a, b) = (2, 5)$, then $H$ is isomorphic to $F_6$, as we see from the numbering

$$(v_1, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_2).$$

• If $(a, b) = (3, 5)$, the numbering

$$(v_5, v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_6)$$

is optimal and yet the first and last vertices are not joined by a backedge of this numbering, a contradiction. Similarly $(a, b) \neq (2, 4)$.

• If $(a, b) = (3, 4)$, then $H$ is isomorphic to $P_7^{-}$. This proves 4.2. \[\square\]
5 The strong EH-property for ordered graphs

It is helpful to recast our problem about tournaments into the language of ordered graphs. We observe first that:

5.1 Let $G$ be a tournament, and let $J$ be a backedge graph of $G$, with numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$.

- If $G$ has a pure pair of order $t$, then $J$ has a pure pair of order at least $t/2$.
- If $J$ has a pure pair of order $t$ then $G$ has a pure pair of order at least $t/2$.

Proof. Let $(A, B)$ be a pure pair of order $t$ in $G$, and choose $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ minimum such that one of $A', B'$ has cardinality at least $t/2$, where $A' = \{v_1, \ldots, v_i\} \cap A$ and $B' = \{v_1, \ldots, v_i\} \cap B$. Define $A'' = A \setminus A'$ and $B'' = B \setminus B'$. If $|A'| \geq t/2$, then from the minimality of $i$, $|B'| < t/2$, and so $|B''| \geq t/2$; and since every vertex in $B$ is $G$-adjacent from every vertex in $A$, it follows that there are no edges of $J$ between $A'$ and $B''$, and this pair of sets is the desired pure pair of $J$. Similarly, if $|B'| \geq t/2$, then every vertex of $B'$ is $J$-adjacent to every vertex in $A''$, and so this is the desired pure pair. This proves the first assertion.

For the second, let $A, B$ be a pure pair of order $t$ in $J$, choose $i$ as before, and define $A', A'', B', B''$ as before. By exchanging $A, B$ if necessary, we may assume that $|A'| \geq t/2$; and so either $(A', B')$ (if there are no edges of $J$ between $A, B$) or $(B'', A')$ (if every vertex in $A$ is $J$-adjacent to every vertex in $B$) is the desired pure pair of $G$. This proves the second assertion, and so proves 5.1.

Alon, Pach and Solymosi [1] proved that the Erdős-Hajnal conjecture is equivalent to the same statement for ordered graphs: that is, for every ordered graph $H$ there exists $\tau > 0$ such that every $H$-free ordered graph $G$ has a clique or stable set of cardinality at least $|G|^\tau$. One can extend the “strong EH-property” to ordered graphs in the natural way, but while it makes sense to ask which tournaments have the strong EH-property, the same question for ordered graphs is unprofitable; only very trivial ordered graphs have the property. For instance, a result of Fox [12] shows that the ordered graph with vertices $v_1, v_2, v_3$ numbered in this order, and edges $v_1v_2, v_2v_3$, does not have the property. We can show (we omit the proof) that if an ordered graph has this property, then each of its components either has at most two vertices, or is a three-vertex path with middle vertex the first or last in the induced numbering, or is one particular four-vertex ordered path.

It is better to exclude more than one ordered graph at the same time. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a set of ordered graphs. We say an ordered graph $G$ is $\mathcal{A}$-free if $G$ is $H$-free for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$; and $\mathcal{A}$ has the strong EH-property if there exists $c > 0$ such that every $\mathcal{A}$-free ordered graph $G$ with $|G| > 1$ has a pure pair of order at least $c|G|$.

To translate our question about tournaments into the language of ordered graphs, we observe that

- because of 5.1, a tournament has a linear pure pair if and only if some (or equivalently, every) backedge graph of $G$ has a linear pure pair (with a different constant of linearity);
- a tournament $G$ does not contain a tournament $H$ if and only if some (and therefore every) backedge graph of $G$ contains none of $B_1, \ldots, B_k$, where $B_1, \ldots, B_k$ are the backedge graphs of $H$ that arise from the different numberings of $H$. 
Thus a tournament $H$ has the strong EH-property if and only if the set $\mathcal{A}$ of all backedge graphs that arise from $H$ under its different numberings has the strong EH-property.

This set $\mathcal{A}$ can be rather large. For instance, when $H$ is $D_5$, it has 24 nonisomorphic backedge graphs, and we are looking at the ordered graphs that contain none of 24 specific ordered graphs. Excluding just one of them is not enough, but 24 is more than we need; the proof given in 3.3 shows that a subset of four of them already has the strong EH-property, the two shown in figure 1 and their complements. A similar thing happens for all the tournaments we can handle: we need to retain at most three (usually two) backedge graphs and their complements.

6 Rainbow subgraphs

Most of the remainder of the paper is concerned with proving that tournaments with at most six vertices that do not contain $D_5$ have the strong EH-property. All except one of them (and that one is easy) admit backedge graphs with at most three edges; and it turns out that we can replace the hypothesis “at most six vertices” with the hypothesis “admits a backedge graph with at most three edges” and prove the same conclusion, thus getting a much more general result. Indeed we will prove that they have a stronger property that we explain now.

A blockade in a set $V$ is a family $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ of pairwise disjoint nonempty subsets of $V$, where $I$ is a finite set of integers. Its length is $|I|$, and the minimum of $|B_i|$ ($i \in I$) is its width. We write $W(\mathcal{B})$ to denote the width of $\mathcal{B}$. We call the sets $B_i$ blocks of the blockade. (What matters is that the blocks are not too small. We could shrink the larger ones to make them all the same size.) We are interested in blockades in the vertex set of some graph, ordered graph or tournament $G$, of some fixed length in which each block contains linearly many vertices of $G$.

If $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ is a numbering of $V$, a blockade $(B_i : i \in I)$ respects the numbering if for all $i_1, i_2 \in I$ with $i_1 < i_2$, if $v_{i_1} \in B_{i_1}$ and $v_{i_2} \in B_{i_2}$ then $h < j$. In this case we say $\mathcal{B}$ is respectful.

Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a blockade in a set $V$. A graph (or ordered graph, or tournament) $H$ with $V(H) \subseteq V$ is $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow if each vertex of $H$ belongs to some block of $\mathcal{B}$, and no two vertices belong to the same block. A copy of a graph (or ordered graph, or tournament) $H$ is another such object isomorphic to $H$.

In order to prove that a tournament has the strong EH-property, it is often easier to prove something even stronger. Let us say a tournament $H$ has the rainbow strong EH-property or RSEH-property if there exists $c$ with $0 < c < 1$ such that if $\mathcal{B}$ is a blockade of length at least $1/c$ in a tournament $G$, and there is no $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow copy of $H$ contained in $G$, then there is a pure pair in $G$ of order at least $cW(\mathcal{B})$.

6.1 If $H$ is a tournament with the RSEH-property then $H$ has the strong EH-property.

Proof. Choose $c > 0$ as in the definition of the RSEH-property; by reducing $c$ we may assume that $k = 1/c$ is an integer. Let $c' = c^2/2$. Now let $G$ be an $H$-free tournament with $|G| > 1$. We claim that $G$ has a pure pair of order at least $c'|G|$. Since $|G| > 1$, we may assume that $|G| > 1/c'$, since otherwise a pure pair of order 1 exists and satisfies the theorem. There is a blockade $\mathcal{B}$ in $G$ of length $k$, where

$$W(\mathcal{B}) \geq \lfloor |G|/k \rfloor = |c|G| \geq c|G|/2;$$

and since $G$ is $H$-free there is certainly no $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow copy of $H$ contained in $G$. Thus $G$ has a pure pair of order at least $cW(\mathcal{B}) \geq c^2|G|/2 = c'|G|$. This proves 6.1.  

\[\Box\]
The converse of 6.1 is not true: we will see that $D_5$ has the strong EH-property, but not the RSEH-property. On the other hand, we will show that:

6.2 If $H$ is a tournament that admits a backedge graph with at most three edges, and $H$ does not contain $D_5$, then $H$ has the RSEH-property.

Similarly, if $\mathcal{A}$ is a set of ordered graphs, we say that $\mathcal{A}$ has the rainbow strong EH-property or RSEH-property if there exists $c$ with $0 < c < 1$ such that if $\mathcal{B}$ is a respectful blockade of length at least $1/c$ in an ordered graph $G$, and there is no $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow copy of any member of $\mathcal{A}$ contained in $G$, then there is a pure pair in $G$ of order at least $cW(\mathcal{B})$.

Evidently we have:

6.3 If $H$ is a tournament and the set of all backedge graphs of $H$ (or a subset of this set) has the RSEH-property, then $H$ has the RSEH-property.

An anticomplete pair in a graph $G$ (possibly ordered) is a pair $A, B$ of disjoint subsets of $V(G)$ such that there are no edges between $A, B$; and its order is $\min(|A|, |B|)$.

And we need to throw a form of sparsity into this sea of definitions too: we say that a set $\mathcal{A}$ of ordered graphs has the sparse rainbow strong EH-property or SRSEH-property if there exists $c$ with $0 < c < 1$ such that if $\mathcal{B}$ is a respectful blockade of length at least $1/c$ in an ordered graph $G$, and there is no $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow copy of any member of $\mathcal{A}$ contained in $G$, and every vertex of $G$ has degree less than $cW(\mathcal{B})$, then there is an anticomplete pair in $G$ of order at least $cW(\mathcal{B})$. We say $c$ is an SRSEH-coefficient for $\mathcal{A}$.

Next we show that if a set of ordered graphs has the SRSEH-property then it together with its set of complement graphs has the RSEH-property. The proof will use the following theorem of [6]:

6.4 For all $\varepsilon > 0$ and every graph $P$ on $p$ vertices, there exist $\gamma, \delta > 0$ such that if $G$ is a graph containing fewer than $\gamma|G|^p$ induced labelled copies of $P$, then there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta|G|$ such that one of $G[X], \overline{G}[X]$ has maximum degree at most $\varepsilon\delta|G|$.

6.5 Let $A$ be a set of ordered graphs, and let $A'$ be the set of complements of the members of $A$. If $A$ has the SRSEH-property then $A \cup A'$ has the RSEH-property.

**Proof.** Choose $H \in A$. By 2.2, there is a graph $P$ such that for every numbering of $P$, the ordered graph that results contains $H$. Let $p = |P|$.

Let $c'$ be an SRSEH-coefficient for $A$. By reducing $c'$ we may assume that $1/c'$ is an integer at least two ($1/c' = K'$ say).

Let $\varepsilon \leq c'^2/2$ with $\varepsilon > 0$, and choose $\gamma, \delta > 0$ to satisfy 6.4. Choose $c$ with $1/c$ an integer ($1/c = K$ say), such that $c \leq c'\delta/2$, and $(1 - cp)^p > 1 - \gamma$, and $c \leq \delta/c - 1/c'$. We claim that $c$ satisfies our requirement.

$$(1) \quad \delta K/K' - 1 \geq \max(\varepsilon\delta K/c', c/c').$$

To see that $\delta K/K' - 1 \geq \varepsilon\delta K/c'$, observe that $\delta K/(2K') = \delta c'/2c \geq 1$, and $\delta K/(2K') \geq \varepsilon\delta K/c'$.

The second part, that $\delta K/K' - 1 \geq c/c'$, is true from the choice of $c$. This proves (1).

Let $G$ be an ordered graph with a blockade $B = (B_1, \ldots, B_K)$ that respects the numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ of $G$, such that there is no $B$-rainbow copy of any member of $A \cup A'$. Let $W = W(B)$.
We must show that there is a pure pair in $G$ of order at least $cW$. We may assume that $V(G) = B_1 \cup \cdots \cup B_K$, and that $|B_i| = W$ for each $i$, and so $|G| = KW$, and

$$B_i = \{v_j : (i-1)W < j \leq iW\}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq K$.

The number of injections $\phi$ from $V(P)$ into $V(G)$ such that the vertices $\phi(v)$ ($v \in V(P)$) all belong to different blocks of the blockade, is

$$|G|(|G|-W)(|G|-2W)\cdots(|G|-(p-1)W) > (1-p/K)^p|G|^p \geq (1-\gamma)|G|^p,$$

and since none of them give an isomorphism from $P$ to an induced subgraph of $G$ (from the choice of $P$, and since there is no $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow copy of $H$ in $G$), it follows that the number of induced labelled copies of $P$ in $G$ is less than $|G|^p - (1-\gamma)|G|^p = |G|^p$. By 6.4, there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta KW$, such that one of $G[X], G[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\varepsilon \delta KW$; and by replacing $G$ by $\overline{G}$ if necessary, we may assume that $G[X]$ has maximum degree less than $\varepsilon \delta KW$. By (1), there exists a real number $W'$ such that

$$\frac{\delta K}{K'} - 1 \geq \frac{W'}{W} \geq \max \left( \varepsilon \frac{K}{c'}, \frac{c}{c'} \right).$$

The sets $B_1 \cap X, \ldots, B_K \cap X$ each have cardinality at most $W$, but their union has cardinality at least $\delta KW$. Define $i_0 = 0$, and inductively for $s = 1, 2, \ldots$ choose $i_s \in \{1, \ldots, K\}$ minimum such that $|B_s'| \geq W'$, where $B_s' = \bigcup_{i_{s-1} < i \leq i_s} B_i \cap X$, if such a choice is possible; and let the first value of $s$ where the choice is impossible be $s = t + 1$. Thus $B'_1, \ldots, B'_t$ are defined. From the minimality of each $i_s$ it follows that $|B_s'| \leq W' + W$ for $1 \leq s \leq t$. From the maximality of $t$,

$$|X \cap (B_{i_1} \cup \cdots \cup B_K)| < W';$$

and so $\delta KW \leq |X| \leq t(W' + W) + W'$. Since $\delta K/K' - 1 \geq W'/W$ it follows that $t \geq K'$.

Let $B'$ be the blockade $(B'_1, \ldots, B'_K)$; it has width at least $W'$, and it respects the numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$. Let $G' = G[B'_1 \cup \cdots \cup B'_K]$. Every vertex of $G'$ has degree less than $\varepsilon \delta KW \leq c'W'$ in $G'$. Also there is no $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow copy of any member of $A$ in $G'$, since such a copy would also be $\mathcal{B}$-rainbow. Hence from the choice of $c'$, there is an anticomplete pair in $G'$ of order at least $c'W' \geq cW$. This proves 6.5.

By combining 6.5, 6.3 and 6.1, we have:

**6.6** Let $H$ be a tournament. If $A$ is a set of some of the backedge graphs of $H$, and $A$ has the SRSEH-property, then $H$ has the RSEH-property and hence the strong EH-property.

**Proof.** Let $A'$ be the set of complements of the members of $A$. Thus all the members of $A'$ are also backedge graphs of $H$ under appropriate numberings of $H$ (obtained by reversing the numberings that give the members of $A$). Since $A$ has the SRSEH-property, 6.5 implies that $A \cup A'$ has the RSEH-property; and hence so does the set of all backedge graphs of $H$. Consequently $H$ has the RSEH-property, by 6.3, and hence the strong EH-property, by 6.1. This proves 6.6. □
7 Blockades

If we start with a blockade with great length, we might hope to make a smaller, but more tightly structured, blockade by shrinking or removing some of its blocks. Here are two useful ways to make smaller blockades from larger. First, if \( B = (B_i : i \in I) \) is a blockade, let \( I' \subseteq I \); then \( (B_i : i \in I') \) is a blockade, of smaller length but of at least the same width, and we call it a sub-blockade of \( B \).

Second, for each \( i \in I \) let \( B_i' \subseteq B_i \) be nonempty; then the sequence \( (B_i' : i \in I) \) is a blockade, of the same length but possibly of smaller width, and we call it a contraction of \( B \). A contraction of a sub-blockade (or equivalently, a sub-blockade of a contraction) we call a minor of \( B \).

If \( H \) is a \( B \)-rainbow induced subgraph, its support is the set of all \( i \in I \) such that \( V(H) \cap B_i \neq \emptyset \). If \( J \) is an ordered graph, we define the trace of \( J \) (relative to \( B = (B_i : i \in I) \)) to be the set of supports of all \( B \)-rainbow copies of \( J \). If \( \tau \geq 1 \) an integer, we say \( B \) is \( \tau \)-support-uniform if for every ordered graph \( J \) with \( |J| \leq \tau \), either the trace of \( J \) is empty, or it consists of all subsets of \( I \) of cardinality \( |J| \).

Let \( 0 \leq \kappa \leq 1 \) and \( \tau \geq 1 \). We say \( B \) is \((\kappa, \tau)\)-support-invariant if for every contraction \( B' = (B_i' : i \in I) \) of \( B \) of width at least \( \kappa \) times the width of \( B \), and for every ordered graph \( J \) with \( |J| \leq \tau \), the trace of \( J \) relative to \( B \) equals the trace of \( J \) relative to \( B' \).

We need a theorem of [7], the following:

7.1 Let \( k \geq 0 \) and \( \tau \geq 1 \) be integers, and \( 0 < \kappa \leq 1 \); then there exist an integer \( K \) with the following property. Let \( B = (B_1, \ldots, B_K) \) be a blockade in a graph. Then there is a minor \( B' \) of \( B \), with length \( k \) and width at least \( \kappa^2 K + \tau^2 \) \( |W(B)| \), such that \( B' \) is \( \tau \)-support-uniform and \((\kappa, \tau)\)-support-invariant.

In fact we have cheated a little here: the theorem of [7] defines "\( \tau \)-support-uniform" and "\((\kappa, \tau)\)-support-invariant" using ordered trees rather than general ordered graphs. But it is not worth writing the proof out again, since exactly the same argument works for general ordered graphs, except we have to replace the bound \( \tau^2 \) used in [7] for the number of ordered trees on at most \( \tau \) vertices, by the bound \( 2 \tau^2 \) for the number of ordered graphs on at most \( \tau \) vertices. (This only changes the multiplicative constant in 7.1.)

One important application of 7.1 is the following.

7.2 Let \( A \) be a set of ordered graphs, and let \( H \in A \). Suppose that \( V_1, V_2 \subseteq V(H) \) with \( V_1 \cup V_2 = V(H) \) and \( V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset \), such that there are no edges of \( H \) between \( V_1, V_2 \). For \( i = 1, 2 \), let \( H_i \) be the ordered subgraph of \( H \) induced on \( V_i \), and let \( A_i = \{H_i\} \cup (A \setminus \{H\}) \). If both \( A_1, A_2 \) have the SRSEH-property then so does \( A \).

Proof. For \( i = 1, 2 \), let \( c_i \) be an SRSEH-coefficient for \( A_i \). By reducing \( c_1 \) or \( c_2 \) we may assume that \( c_1 = c_2 (= c' \text{ say}) \), and \( 1/c' \geq 2|H| \), and \( 1/c' \) is an integer. Let \( k = 1/c' \), and choose \( K \) as in 7.1, taking \( \tau = |H| \) and \( \kappa = 1/2 \). Let \( c > 0 \) with \( c \leq c' 2^{-2K+|H|^2} \) and \( c \leq 1/K \).

We claim that, if \( B \) is a respectful blockade of length at least 1/c in an ordered graph \( G \), and there is no \( B \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of any member of \( A \), and every vertex of \( G \) has degree less than \( cW(B) \), then there is a pure pair in \( G \) of order at least \( cW(B) \). Let \( W = W(B) \). By 7.1, there is a minor \( C = (C_1, \ldots, C_k) \) of \( B \), of width \( W' \) where \( W' \geq 2^{-2K+|H|^2} W \), such that \( C \) is \( |H| \)-support-uniform and \((1/2, |H|)\)-support-invariant. If there is no \( C \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of any member of \( A_1 \), then since \( G \) has maximum degree less than \( cW \leq cW' \), there is an anticomplete pair in \( G \) of order at least \( cW' \geq cW \) as required. So we may assume that there is a \( C \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of some member of
\( \mathcal{A}_1 \). But there is no \( \mathcal{B} \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of any member of \( \mathcal{A} \), so there is a \( \mathcal{C} \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of \( H_1 \), and similarly we may assume (for a contradiction) that there is a \( \mathcal{C} \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of \( H_2 \).

Let \( (v_1, \ldots, v_n) \) be the numbering of \( H \), and let \( I_j = \{ i : v_i \in V_j \} \) for \( j = 1, 2 \). Since \( \mathcal{C} \) is \( |H| \)-support-uniform, there is a \( \mathcal{C} \)-rainbow copy \( J_1 \) of \( H_1 \) with support \( I_1 \). For \( 1 \leq i \leq k \), if \( i \notin I_2 \) let \( D_i = C_i \), and if \( i \in I_2 \) let \( D_i \) be the set of vertices in \( C_i \) with no neighbour in \( V(J_1) \). Thus \( |D_i| \geq |C_i| - cW|J_1| \geq |C_i|/2 \), since

\[
cW|J_1| \leq cW|H| \leq (c'|H|) \left( 2^{2K^2|H|^2} W \right) \leq W'/2 \leq |C_i|/2.
\]

Let \( \mathcal{D} = (D_1, \ldots, D_k) \). Since \( \mathcal{C} \) is \( |H| \)-support-uniform and \( (1/2, |H|) \)-support-invariant, and there is a \( \mathcal{C} \)-rainbow copy of \( H_2 \) in \( G \), it follows that there is a \( \mathcal{D} \)-rainbow copy \( J_2 \) of \( H_2 \) in \( G \) with support \( I_2 \). But there are no edges of \( G \) between \( V(J_1) \) and \( V(J_2) \), and so \( G \) contains a \( \mathcal{C} \)-rainbow copy of \( H \), a contradiction. This proves 7.2.

Let \( \mathcal{A} \) be a set of ordered graphs, and for each \( H \in \mathcal{A} \) let \( C_H \) be a component of \( H \) (with the induced numbering). We call the set \( \{ C_H : H \in \mathcal{A} \} \) a transversal of \( \mathcal{A} \). By repeated application of 7.2, it follows that:

**7.3** Let \( \mathcal{A} \) be a finite set of ordered graphs. If every transversal of \( \mathcal{A} \) has the SRSEH-property then \( \mathcal{A} \) has the SRSEH-property.

### 8 Some sets of ordered graphs that have the SRSEH-property

In this section we prove that certain sets of ordered graphs have the SRSEH-property, enough that for every tournament we need to handle, it has a set of backedge graphs such that all their transversals can be shown to have the SRSEH-property.

We start with an easy one:

**8.1** Let \( \mathcal{A} \) be a set of ordered graphs, such that all components of some member of \( \mathcal{A} \) are left-stars or right-stars, and all components of some member of \( \mathcal{A} \) are cliques. Then \( \mathcal{A} \) has the SRSEH-property.

**Proof.** By 7.3 it suffices to prove the result when \( \mathcal{A} \) has two members, one a left-star and one a clique. Choose \( t \) such that both these ordered graphs have at most \( t \) vertices.

Let \( N \geq 0 \) be an integer such that every graph on at least \( N \) vertices has either a stable set or a clique of size \( t - 1 \). Let \( c = 1/(N + 1) \). Let \( G \) be an ordered graph, let \( \mathcal{B} = (B_1, \ldots, B_K) \) be a respectful blockade in \( G \) of length at least \( 1/c \), and suppose that there is no \( \mathcal{B} \)-rainbow copy in \( G \) of any member of \( \mathcal{A} \), and every vertex of \( G \) has degree less than \( cW(\mathcal{B}) \). (The last condition will not be used.) We claim that \( G \) has an anticomplete pair of order at least \( cW(\mathcal{B}) \). We may assume that each \( B_i \) has cardinality \( W(\mathcal{B}) \). For \( 2 \leq i \leq N + 1 \), we may assume that fewer than \( cW(\mathcal{B}) \) vertices in \( B_1 \) have no neighbour in \( B_i \), since this set of vertices forms an anticomplete pair with \( B_i \). Since \( Nc < 1 \), it follows that there is a vertex \( v_1 \in B_1 \) with a neighbour \( v_i \in B_i \) for \( 2 \leq i \leq N + 1 \). From the choice of \( N \), either \( t - 1 \) of the vertices \( v_2, \ldots, v_{N+1} \) form a stable set (and then \( G \) contains a \( \mathcal{B} \)-rainbow copy of the left-star in \( \mathcal{A} \)) or \( t - 1 \) of them form a clique (and then \( G \) contains a \( \mathcal{B} \)-rainbow copy of the clique in \( \mathcal{A} \)), in either case a contradiction. This proves 8.1.  \( \square \)
We need another theorem of [7], the following:

**8.2** For every tree $T$, there exist $c > 0$, such that for every graph $G$ with a blockade $B$ of length at least $1/c$, if there is no $B$-rainbow copy of $T$, and every vertex has degree less than $cW(B)$, then there is an anticomplete pair of order at least $cW(B)$.

This is a theorem about unordered graphs, and in particular, the vertices of the $B$-rainbow copy of $T$ might be in any order. Still, we can deduce some useful results about ordered graphs from it, for instance:

**8.3** Let $A$ be a set of ordered graphs that does not have the SRSEH-property. For every tree $T$, there is a numbering of $T$ such that the ordered graph formed by $T$ with this numbering contains no member of $A$.

**Proof.** Let $T$ be a tree, and let $c > 0$ satisfy 8.2. Since $A$ does not have the SRSEH-property, there is an ordered graph $G$, and a respectful blockade $B$ in $G$, such that $G$ has maximum degree less than $cW(B)$, and there is no $B$-rainbow copy of any member of $A$ in $G$, and there is no anticomplete pair in $G$ of order at least $cW(B)$. By the choice of $c$, there is a $B$-rainbow copy of the unordered graph $T$ in $G$; let $J$ be this copy, with the induced numbering. Then $J$ contains no member of $A$. This proves 8.3.

A **left-star** is an ordered graph, with numbering $(v_1,\ldots,v_n)$ say, such that $n > 0$, and $v_1$ is adjacent to every other vertex, and every edge is incident with $v_1$. If it has $n$ vertices it is also called a **left** $(n-1)$-**star**. A **left-spike** is an ordered graph, with numbering $(v_1,\ldots,v_n)$ say, such that $n > 1$, and $v_2$ is adjacent to every other vertex, and every edge is incident with $v_2$. **Right-stars** and **right-spikes** are defined similarly. A **monotone path** is an ordered graph, with numbering $(v_1,\ldots,v_n)$ where $n > 0$, with edge set $\{v_1v_2,v_2v_3,\ldots,v_{n-1}v_n\}$. Left-stars, left-spikes and monotone paths are all special cases of a **left-broom**, which is an ordered tree, with numbering $(v_1,\ldots,v_n)$ where $n > 0$, and with edge set

$$\{v_1v_2,v_2v_3,\ldots,v_{m-1}v_m\} \cup \{v_mv_{m+1},v_{m+2},\ldots,v_nv_n\}$$

for some $m$ with $1 \leq m \leq n$. A **right-broom** is defined similarly.

If $(v_1,\ldots,v_n)$ is a numbering, we say $v_i$ is **earlier** than $v_j$ if $i < j$, and $v_i$ is **later** than $v_j$ if $i > j$. 8.2 has the following consequence:

**8.4** Let $A$ be a set of ordered graphs. If either $A$ contains a left-star and a right-broom, or it contains a right-star and a left-broom, then $A$ has the SRSEH-property.

**Proof.** Let $A$ contain a left-star $L$ and a right-broom $R$, both with at most $t \geq 2$ vertices. Let $T$ be the tree in which every vertex has degree either $2t$ or one; and there is a vertex $v$ such that every maximal path of $T$ with one end $v$ has exactly $t-1$ edges. Take a numbering of $T$, making an ordered graph $T'$. For each vertex $u$ of $T'$ with degree $2t$, we may assume that at least $t$ of its neighbours are earlier than $u$, since otherwise $T'$ contains $L$. Let $u_0 = v$, and having chosen $u_i$, if $i < t$ let $u_{i+1}$ be a $T'$-neighbour of $u_i$ that is earlier than $u_i$. For each $i$ with $0 \leq i < t$, there are at least $t$ $Ti'$-neighbours of $u_i$ that are earlier than $u_i$, and so $T'$ contains $R$. From 8.3, this proves 8.4.
This will suffice to handle almost all the tournaments of interest to us, but there are a few tough ones that need something extra, provided by the following three results.

Let us say a left-bristle is an ordered graph, with numbering \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\) where \(n > 2\), where \(v_1\) is adjacent to \(v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1}\), and \(v_n\) is adjacent to exactly one of \(v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1}\), and there are no other edges. A right-bristle is defined similarly.

8.5 Let \(\mathcal{A}\) be a set of ordered graphs containing a left 2-star and a right-bristle; or containing a right 2-star and a left-bristle. Then \(\mathcal{A}\) has the SRSEH-property.

Proof. Choose \(t \geq 3\) such that \(\mathcal{A}\) contains a right-bristle \(R\) with at most \(t\) vertices. Let \(T\) be the tree in which every vertex has degree either 2 or one; and there is a vertex \(v\) such that every maximal path of \(T\) with one end \(v\) has exactly two edges. Thus \(|T| = 4t^2 + 1\). Let \(c'\) satisfy 8.2 (with \(c\) replaced by \(c'\)).

Choose \(c > 0\) such that \(c \leq c'/(1 + c')\) and \(1/c \geq 4t^2 + 2\). Let \(G\) be an ordered graph, let \(B = (B_1, \ldots, B_K)\) be a respectful blockade in \(G\) of length at least \(1/c\), and suppose that there is no \(B\)-rainbow copy in \(G\) of any member of \(\mathcal{A}\), and every vertex of \(G\) has degree less than \(cW(B)\). Let \(W = W(B)\). We claim that \(G\) has an anticomplete pair of order at least \(cW\). We may assume that each \(B_i\) has cardinality \(W\).

For \(2 \leq i \leq 4t^2 + 2\) let \(C_i\) be the set of vertices in \(B_i\) with a neighbour in \(B_1\). We may assume that \(|B_1 \setminus C_i| < cW\), since \(B_1 \setminus C_i\) is anticomplete to \(B_1\), and so \(|C_i| > (1 - c)W\). If there is no \((C_2, \ldots, C_{4t^2+2})\)-rainbow copy of \(T\), then by 8.2, either some vertex of \(G\) has degree at least \(c'(1 - c)W\), or \(G\) has an anticomplete pair of order at least \(c'(1 - c)W\), and since \(c'(1 - c) \geq c\), we are done.

Thus we may assume (for a contradiction) that there is a \((C_2, \ldots, C_{4t^2+2})\)-rainbow copy of \(T\), and we assume (to simplify notation) that this is \(T\) itself. Now \(v\) has \(2t\) neighbours in \(T\), and at least \(2t - 1\) of them are earlier than \(v\); let \(2t - 1\) of them be \(a_1, \ldots, a_{2t-1}\), numbered in order. One neighbour of \(a_t\) is later than \(a_t\), namely \(v\), and so all the others are earlier than \(a_t\), say \(b_1, \ldots, b_{2t-1}\), again numbered in order. Since \(T\) is \((C_2, \ldots, C_{4t^2+2})\)-rainbow, it follows that \(b_t\) has a neighbour \(x \in B_1\). Now \(x\) is nonadjacent to \(b_1, \ldots, b_{t-1}\) and to \(b_{t+1}, \ldots, b_{2t-1}\). If \(x\) is also nonadjacent to \(a_t\), then the ordered subgraph induced on \(\{x, a_t, b_1, \ldots, b_{2t-1}\}\) contains \(R\), a contradiction. Thus \(x\) is adjacent to \(a_t\). By the same argument, \(x\) is nonadjacent to \(a_1, \ldots, a_{t-1}\) and to \(a_{t+1}, \ldots, a_{2t-1}\); and it is also nonadjacent to \(v\), since otherwise \(\{x, b_t, v\}\) induces a \(B\)-rainbow left 2-star. But then \(\{x, v, a_1, \ldots, a_{2t-1}\}\) contains \(R\), a contradiction. This proves 8.5.

Let us say a crossed left-star is an ordered graph, with a numbering \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\), such that \(v_1\) is adjacent to \(v_2, \ldots, v_n\), and only one edge is not incident with \(v_1\). (Thus it consists of a left-star and one more edge joining some pair of leaves of the left-star.) A crossed right-star is defined similarly.

8.6 If \(\mathcal{A}\) contains a three-vertex monotone path, and a crossed left-star, and a crossed right-star then \(\mathcal{A}\) has the SRSEH-property.

Proof. Let the crossed left-star and the crossed right-star both have at most \(n\) vertices. Let \(c = 1/(2n)\), let \(G\) be an ordered graph, let \(B = (B_1, \ldots, B_K)\) be a respectful blockade in \(G\) of length \(K \geq 1/c\), let \(W\) be its width, and suppose that there is no \(B\)-rainbow copy in \(G\) of any member of \(\mathcal{A}\), and every vertex of \(G\) has degree less than \(cW\). We claim that \(G\) has an anticomplete pair of order at least \(cW\). We may assume that each \(B_i\) has cardinality \(W\).

For \(i = 2, 3, \ldots, 2n - 1\) in turn, we will inductively define \(A_i \subseteq B_i\) with the following properties:
either at least \((1 - 1/n)W\) vertices in \(B_1\), or at least \((1 - 1/n)W\) vertices in \(B_{2n}\), have a neighbour in \(A_i\);

- the sets \(A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_i\) are pairwise anticomplete; and

- for all \(j \in \{2, \ldots, 2n - 1\} \setminus \{i\}\), fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(B_j\) have a neighbour in \(A_i\).

The inductive definition is as follows. Assume that \(2 \leq i \leq 2n - 1\), and \(A_2, \ldots, A_{i-1}\) are defined. Let \(X\) be the set of vertices in \(B_i\) that have a neighbour in one of \(A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_{i-1}\); thus \(|X| \leq (i - 2)cW\). Since \(|B_2 \setminus X| \geq cW\), we may assume that fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(B_n\) have no neighbour in \(B_2 \setminus X\), since otherwise \(G\) has an anticomplete pair of order at least \(cW\). Since \(cW \leq W/n\), we may choose \(A_i \subseteq B_2 \setminus X\) minimal such that either at least \((1 - 1/n)W\) vertices in \(B_1\), or at least \((1 - 1/n)W + cW\) vertices in \(B_1\) have a neighbour in \(A_i\), and hence the set \(Z\) of vertices in \(B_1\) with no neighbour in \(A_i\) has cardinality at least \((1/n - c)W \geq cW\). Similarly the set \(Z'\) of vertices in \(B_{2n}\) with no neighbour in \(A_i\) has cardinality at least \(cW\). Let \(2 \leq j \leq 2n - 1\) with \(j \neq i\). We claim that fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(B_j\) have a neighbour in \(A_i\). To see this, suppose that \(j > i\) (the argument when \(j < i\) is similar and we omit it). If \(v \in B_j\) has a neighbour in \(A_i\), then it has no neighbour in \(Z'\), since there is no \(\mathcal{B}\)-rainbow monotone three-vertex path in \(G\); and since we may assume that \(G\) has no anticomplete pair of order at least \(cW\), and \(|Z'| \geq cW\), it follows that fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(B_j\) have a neighbour in \(A_i\) as claimed. This completes the inductive definition. In summary, we have:

- for \(2 \leq i \leq 2n - 1\), either at least \((1 - 1/n)W\) vertices in \(B_1\), or at least \((1 - 1/n)W\) vertices in \(B_{2n}\), have a neighbour in \(A_i\);

- the sets \(A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_{2n-1}\) are pairwise anticomplete; and

- for all distinct \(i, j \in \{2, \ldots, 2n - 1\}\), fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(B_j\) have a neighbour in \(A_i\).

From the symmetry, we may assume that for at least \(n - 1\) values of \(i \in \{2, \ldots, 2n - 1\}\), at least \((1 - 1/n)W\) vertices in \(B_1\) have a neighbour in \(A_i\). Choose \(n - 1\) such values, say \(i_2, \ldots, i_n\) in increasing order, and define \(i_1 = 1\). Since at most \(W/n\) vertices in \(B_1\) have no neighbour in each \(B_{i_s}\) for \(2 \leq s \leq n\), there is a set \(M_1 \subseteq B_1\) with \(|M_1| \geq W/n\) such that every vertex in \(M_1\) has a neighbour in each of \(A_{i_2}, \ldots, A_{i_n}\).

There is a crossed left-star \(L\) in \(A\); let its numbering be \((v_1, \ldots, v_t)\) say where \(t \leq n\), and \(v_a, v_b\) are adjacent for some \(a, b\) with \(2 \leq a < b \leq t\). Let \(M_{i_a}\) be the set of all vertices in \(B_{i_a}\) with no neighbour in any of the sets \(A_{i_s}\) where \(s \in \{2, \ldots, t\} \setminus \{a, b\}\), and define \(M_{i_b} \subseteq B_{i_b}\) similarly. Thus \(|M_{i_a}|, |M_{i_b}| \geq W - (t - 1)cW \geq 2cW\). We may assume that fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(M_{i_a}\) have no neighbour in \(M_1\) (since \(|M_1| \geq cW\)) and similarly, fewer than \(cW\) vertices in \(M_{i_b}\) have no neighbour in \(M_{i_b}\) and so some vertex \(u_{i_a} \in B_{i_a}\) has a neighbour \(u_1 \in M_1\) and a neighbour \(u_{i_b} \in M_{i_b}\). Since there is no \(\mathcal{B}\)-rainbow three-vertex path in \(G\) it follows that \(u_1, u_{i_b}\) are adjacent. For each \(s \in \{2, \ldots, t\} \setminus \{a, b\}\), choose \(u_{i_a} \in A_{i_a}\) adjacent to \(u_1\) (this is possible since every vertex of \(M_1\) has a neighbour in \(A_{i_a}\)). Then the ordered subgraph induced on \(\{u_{i_1}, u_{i_2}, \ldots, u_{i_t}\}\) is a \(\mathcal{B}\)-rainbow copy of \(L\), a contradiction. This proves 8.6.
A left-split is an ordered graph, with numbering \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\), such that:

- \(v_1, v_2\) are nonadjacent, and \(\{v_3, \ldots, v_n\}\) is a clique; and
- for \(3 \leq i \leq n\), \(v_i\) is adjacent to at most one of \(v_1, v_2\).

### 8.7 If \(A\) contains a left 2-star, and a crossed right-star, and a left-split, then \(A\) has the SRSEH-property.

**Proof.** For \(t \geq 1\), a \(t\)-uniform crossed right-star is a crossed right-star with numbering \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\), where \(n = 3t\), and \(v_t, v_{2t}\) are adjacent. Every crossed right-star is contained in a \(t\)-uniform crossed right-star for all sufficiently large \(t\).

For \(t \geq 1\), a \(t\)-uniform left-split is a left-split with numbering \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\), where \(n = 3t + 2\), such that for \(i = 3, \ldots, n\), \(v_i\) is adjacent to \(v_i\) if \(i\) is divisible by three, and \(v_2\) is adjacent to \(v_i\) if \(i - 1\) is divisible by three. Every left-split is contained in a \(t\)-uniform left-split for all sufficiently large \(t\). Choose \(t \geq 1\) such that some member of \(A\) is contained in a \(t\)-uniform crossed right-star, and some member of \(A\) is contained in a \(t\)-uniform left-split.

Choose \(K\) satisfying 7.1, taking \(k = 35t + 1\) and \(\tau = 8t + 1\) and \(\kappa = 1/4\). Let \(L = K + (8t + 1)^2\). By 8.4, the set consisting of a left 2-star and a monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path has the SRSEH-property. Let \(c_0 > 0\) be an SRSEH-coefficient for this set.

Choose \(c > 0\) with

\[
c \leq \min \left( c_0 4^{-2t}, 1/K, 1/(35t + 1), 4^{-2t-1/t} \right).
\]

We will show that \(c\) is an SRSEH-coefficient for \(A\). Let \(G\) be an ordered graph, let \(B'\) be a respectful blockade in \(G\) of length at least \(1/c\), let \(W'\) be its width, and suppose that there is no \(B'\)-rainbow copy in \(G\) of any member of \(A\). We claim that either some vertex has degree at least \(cW'\) in \(G\), or \(G\) has an anticomplete pair of order at least \(cW'\).

From the choice of \(K\), since \(1/c \geq K\), there is a minor \(B = (B_1, \ldots, B_{35t+1})\) of \(B'\) of width at least \(4^{-2t}W'\), such that \(B\) is \((8t + 1)\)-support-uniform and \((1/4, 8t + 1)\)-support-invariant. Let its width be \(W\); we may assume that all its blocks have cardinality \(W\). There is no \(B\)-rainbow left 2-star, and if there is no \(B\)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path, then from the choice of \(c_0\), there is either some vertex with degree at least \(c_0 4^{-2t}W'\) in \(G\), or an anticomplete pair in \(G\) of order at least \(c_0 2^{-2t}W'\); and since \(c_0 4^{-2t} \geq c\), in either case this proves our claim.

So we may assume (for a contradiction) that there is a \(B\)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path. For \(i = 0, 1, 2\), let \(C_{8ti+1}\) be the set of vertices in \(B_{8ti+1}\) that have at least one neighbour in each of \(B_{32t+2}, \ldots, B_{35t+1}\). For each \(j > 8ti + 1\), at most \(cW'\) vertices in \(B_{8ti+1}\) have no neighbour in \(B_j\); and so \(|B_{8ti+1} \setminus C_{8ti+1}| \leq 3tcW'\). Hence \(|C_{8ti+1}| \geq W - 3tcW'\). Again, for \(i = 0, 1, 2\) let \(D_i\) be the set of vertices in \(B_{24t+1}\) that belong to a \(B\)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path with support \(\{8ti + 1, \ldots, 8ti(i+1), 24t + 1\}\) and with its first vertex (the vertex in \(B_{8ti+1}\)) in \(C_{8ti+1}\). Now \(|C_{8ti+1}| \geq W - 3tcW' \geq W/4\), because \(tc \leq 4^{-2t-1} \leq W/(4W')\). Since \(B\) is \((8t + 1)\)-support-uniform and \((1/4, 8t + 1)\)-support-invariant, and there is no \(B\)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path with support \(\{8ti + 1, \ldots, 8ti(i+1), 24t + 1\}\) and with its first vertex in \(C_{8ti+1}\) and last vertex in \(B_{24t+1}\), it follows that \(|B_{24t+1} \setminus D_i| < W/4\), and so \(|D_i| > 3W/4\).

Let \(D_3\) be the set of vertices in \(B_{24t+1}\) that belong to a \(B\)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path with support \(\{24t + 1, \ldots, 32t + 1\}\); then by the same argument \(|D_3| > 3W/4\). Since \(D_0, \ldots, D_3\) all have cardinality more than \(3W/4\), and they are all subsets of \(B_{24t+1}\) (which has cardinality \(W\)), there
exists \( w \in D_0 \cap D_1 \cap D_2 \cap D_3 \). For \( i = 0, 1, 2 \), let \( P_i \) be a \( B \)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path with support \( \{8ti + 1, \ldots, 8t(i + 1), 24t + 1\} \), with first vertex \( (u_i \text{ say}) \) in \( C_{8ti+1} \) and last vertex \( w \); and let \( P_3 \) be a \( B \)-rainbow monotone \((8t + 1)\)-vertex path with support \( \{24t + 1, \ldots, 32t + 1\} \) and first vertex \( w \).

(1) No vertex in any of \( B_{32t+2}, \ldots, B_{35t+1} \) is adjacent to more than one of \( u_0, u_1, u_2 \).

Suppose that \( z \in B_{32t+2} \cup \cdots \cup B_{35t+1} \) is adjacent to \( u_a, u_b \) say, where \( 0 \leq a < b \leq 2 \). Since there is no \( B \)-rainbow left 2-star, it follows that \( z \) is adjacent to every vertex of \( P_a \cup P_b \), and hence to every vertex of \( P_3 \). Since \( P_a \) is induced, it has a stable set \( I_a \) of cardinality \( t \) containing \( w \). Each vertex in \( I_a \setminus \{ w \} \) has at most two neighbours in \( V(P_3) \) since there is no \( B \)-rainbow left 2-star; and so there is a stable subset \( I_b \) of \( P_b \) containing \( w \) and with cardinality \( t \), such that \( I_a \cup I_b \) is stable. Each vertex in \( I_a \cup I_b \setminus \{ w \} \) has at most two neighbours in \( V(P_3) \); so there is a stable subset \( I_3 \) of \( P_3 \) of cardinality \( t \), containing \( w \), and such that \( I_a \cup I_b \cup I_3 \) is stable. But then the ordered graph induced on \( I_a \cup I_b \cup I_3 \cup \{ z \} \) is a \( B \)-rainbow copy of a \( t \)-uniform crossed right-star, a contradiction. This proves (1).

For \( i = 3, \ldots, 3t + 2 \) choose \( u_i \in B_{32t-1+i} \), adjacent to \( u_1 \) if \( i \) is divisible by three, adjacent to \( u_2 \) if \( i - 1 \) is divisible by three, and adjacent to \( u_0 \) otherwise. (This is possible since \( u_j \in C_{8tj+1} \) for \( j = 0, 1, 2 \).) Thus each of \( u_3, \ldots, u_{3t+2} \) has exactly one neighbour in \( \{u_0, u_1, u_2\} \), by (1). For \( 3 \leq i \leq 3t + 2 \), \( u_i \) is adjacent to one of \( u_0, u_1, u_2 \), and hence to all of one of \( V(P_0), V(P_1), V(P_2) \), since there is no \( B \)-rainbow left 2-star; and in particular, it is adjacent to \( w \). Thus \( w \) is adjacent to each of \( u_3, \ldots, u_{3t+2} \), and consequently \( \{u_3, \ldots, u_{3t+2}\} \) is a clique; and the ordered subgraph induced on \( \{u_1, \ldots, u_{3t+2}\} \) is a \( t \)-uniform left-split, a contradiction. This proves 8.7.  

9 Tournaments that have backedge graphs with at most three edges

Let us (at last!) apply all these results to prove

9.1 If \( H \) is a tournament with a backedge graph with at most three edges, and \( H \) is \( D_5 \)-free, then \( H \) has the RSEH-property.

**Proof.** Let \( B \) be a backedge graph of \( H \) that has at most three edges, and let \( (v_1, \ldots, v_n) \) be its numbering. \( B \) will have at most six vertices of positive degree, but between them there may be arbitrary sequences of vertices of degree zero, and we cannot ignore them, because we need to use \( B \) to find other backedge graphs in order to apply 7.3. We need some notation to encompass this. Let \( B \) have \( t \) vertices of positive degree, and let us number them \( b_1, b_3, b_5, \ldots, b_{2t-1} \) in order; and let us label the sequences of vertices between them as \( B_0, B_1, \ldots, B_{t+1} \), where the sequence \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\) is the concatenation of

\[
B_0, b_1, B_2, b_3, \ldots, b_{2t-1}, B_{2t}.
\]

This notation does not tell us the number of vertices in each sequence \( B_i \), but we do not need that.

By 6.6 it suffices to show that some set of backedge graphs of \( H \) has the SRSEH-property. First, if no vertex of \( B \) has degree more than one, then every component of \( B \) is both a left-star and a right-star, and so from 8.4 and 7.3, \( \{B\} \) has the SRSEH-property. Thus we may assume that some vertex has degree more than one. If some \( b_i \) is incident with every edge of \( B \), then by moving \( b_i \) to
the start of the numbering, we obtain a numbering with back-edge graph a left-star (and isolated vertices), and similarly by moving $b_i$ to the other end of the numbering, we obtain a numbering with back-edge graph a right-star (and isolated vertices), and 8.4 and 7.3 imply that the set of these two backedge graphs has the SRSEC-property, and so $H$ has the RSEH-property. So we may assume there is no such $b_i$. In particular, $B$ has at least three edges.

If $t = 3$, then $b_1, b_3, b_5$ are pairwise adjacent, and we may apply 8.4 and 7.3 to the backedge graphs of the numberings

$$B_0, b_5, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, B_6$$
$$B_0, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_5, b_1, B_6.$$  

So we may assume that $t \geq 4$. Suppose that $t = 4$. Since $B$ has three edges and no vertex is incident with all of them, the subgraph induced on $\{b_1, b_3, b_5, b_7\}$ is a four-vertex path. There are several possibilities for the order in which $b_1, b_3, b_5, b_7$ appear in this path, but there is some symmetry we can use to reduce the number of cases. First, there are two orders in which $b_1, b_3, b_5, b_7$ appear in this path, reverses of one another, and we only need list one of them. Second, we do not need to list both of two cases which can be taken one to the other by reversing the numbering of $H$; since reversing the numbering of $H$ gives a backedge graph of the reverse of $H$, and the result holds for $H$ if and only if it holds for the reverse of $H$. Up to these two symmetries, the possibilities for the vertices of this path in order are the following:

- $b_1-b_3-b_5-b_7$. Apply 8.4 and 7.3 to

$$B_0, b_1, B_2, B_4, b_5, b_3, B_6, b_7, B_8$$
$$B_0, b_1, B_2, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8.$$  

- $b_1-b_3-b_7-b_5$. Apply 8.4 and 7.3 to

$$B_0, b_1, B_2, b_7, b_3, B_4, b_5, B_6, B_8$$
$$B_0, B_2, b_3, b_1, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8.$$  

- $b_1-b_5-b_3-b_7$. Apply 8.4 and 7.3 to

$$B_0, b_5, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, B_6, b_7, B_8$$
$$B_0, b_1, B_2, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, b_3, B_8.$$  

- $b_1-b_5-b_7-b_3$. Apply 8.4 and 7.3 to

$$B_0, b_1, B_2, b_7, b_3, B_4, b_5, B_6, B_8$$
$$B_0, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, B_6, b_7, b_5, B_8.$$  

- $b_1-b_7-b_3-b_5$. The numberings

$$B_0, b_1, B_2, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, b_3, B_8$$

22
\(B_0, b_1, B_2, \overline{b}_4, b_5, b_7, b_3, B_6, B_8\)

have back-edge graphs in which every component is a right-star, and every component is either a clique or left-spike, respectively. Thus every transversal of the two consists of either a right-star and a clique (and such a transversal has the SRSEH-property by 8.1), or a right-star and a left-spike (and such a transversal has the SRSEH-property by 8.4). Consequently, the result follows from 7.3.

- \(b_1-b_7-b_5-b_3\). Apply 8.4 and 7.3 to

\[
B_0, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_6, b_7, b_5, B_8
\]

\[
B_0, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_7, b_5, B_6, B_8.
\]

- \(b_3-b_1-b_7-b_5\). The numberings

\[
B_0, b_3, b_1, \overline{b}_2, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8
\]

\[
B_0, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, \overline{b}_6, b_7, b_5, B_8
\]

\[
B_0, b_3, b_1, B_2, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8
\]

have back-edge graphs in which each component is a left-star or clique; each component is a right-star or clique; and each component is a left-star or right-star, respectively. Hence we may apply 8.1, 8.4 and 7.3.

- \(b_3-b_7-b_1-b_5\). Since \(H\) does not contain \(D_5\) it follows that \(B_4\) is null. Apply 8.1 and 7.3 to

\[
B_0, B_2, b_5, b_7, b_1, b_3, B_6, B_8
\]

\[
B_0, \overline{b}_2, b_5, b_7, b_1, b_3, \overline{b}_6, B_8
\]

This completes the list of cases with \(t = 4\); so \(t \geq 5\), and therefore \(t = 5\), since \(B\) has only three edges and some vertex has degree more than one. The subgraph induced on \(\{b_1, b_3, b_5, b_7, b_9\}\) has two components, one an edge and the other a three-vertex path. The three-vertex path might be a monotone path or a left-star or a right-star. Suppose first that it is a monotone path, and so all components of \(B\) are monotone paths. Hence the claim follows if we can exhibit a numbering for which every component of the backedge graph is a left-star or left-spike, or if there is a numbering for which every component is a right-star or right-spike. If the vertices of the three-vertex path in order are \(v_i-v_j-v_k\) where \(i < j < k\), and none of \(v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_{j-1}\) have positive degree in \(B\), then the numbering

\[
(v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_j, v_i, \ldots, v_{j-1}, v_{j+1}, \ldots, v_n)
\]

gives a backedge graph in which every component is a left-star, as required; and similarly we may assume that one of \(v_{j+1}, \ldots, v_{k-1}\) has positive degree in \(B\). Consequently the only possibility is (using the \(b_i, B_i\) notation) that the edges of \(B\) are \(b_1b_5, b_3b_7\) and \(b_5b_9\). The backedge graph of the numbering

\[
B_0, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8, b_1, b_9, B_{10}
\]

23
has two components, one an edge and the other a crossed right-star; and the backedge graph of

\[ B_0, b_1, b_9, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8, B_{10} \]

again has two components, one an edge and the other a crossed left-star. Since every component of

\[ B \]

itself is a monotone path, the claim follows from 8.6.

Thus we may assume that a component of \( B \) is either a left 2-star or a right 2-star; and from
the symmetry under reversal, we may assume it is a left 2-star. Let its vertices be \( v_i, v_j, v_k \).
If none of \( v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_{j-1} \) has positive degree in \( B \), then every component of the backedge graph of the
numbering

\[(v_1, \ldots, v_{i-1}, v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_j, v_i, v_{j+1}, \ldots, v_n)\]
is either a right-star or a right-spike, and the claim follows from 8.4 and 7.3. So we may assume that
one of \( v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_{j-1} \) has positive degree in \( B \). If also some vertex earlier than \( v_i \) has positive degree,
the edges of \( B \) (in the \( B_i, b_i \) notation) are \( b_1 b_5, b_3 b_7, b_3 b_9 \); and then the non-singleton component of
the backedge graph of the numbering

\[ B_0, b_1, B_2, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8, b_9, b_3, B_{10} \]
is a right-bristle, and since every component of \( B \) is a left-star with at most three vertices, the claim
follows from 8.5. So we may assume that \( b_1 \) is adjacent to exactly two of \( b_5, b_7, b_9 \), and \( b_3 \) is adjacent
to the third. There are three cases, but the same argument applies to each. Every component of \( B \)
is a left-star with at most three vertices. The non-singleton component of the backedge graph of the
numbering

\[ B_0, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_5, B_6, b_7, B_8, b_9, b_1, B_{10} \]
is a crossed right-star; and the non-singleton component of the backedge graph of the numbering

\[ B_0, b_1, B_2, b_3, B_4, b_9, \overline{B}_8, b_7, \overline{B}_6, b_5, B_{10} \]
is a left-split, so the claim follows from 8.7. This proves 9.1.

Let us observe also that:

**9.2** The tournament \( F_6 \) has the RSEH-property.

**Proof.** Every component of the backedge graph shown in figure 5 is a left-star or right-star. Let
\((v_1, \ldots, v_6)\) be the corresponding numbering: then the non-singleton component of the backedge
graph of the numbering \((v_3, v_2, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_1)\) is a clique, so the result follows from 8.1. This proves
9.2.

We deduce 1.6, which we restate in a slightly strengthened form:

**9.3** Let \( H \) be a tournament with at most six vertices. If \( H \) is different from \( P_7, H_6 \) and \( \overline{H}_6 \) then
\( H \) has the strong EH-property; and if in addition \( H \) is \( D_5 \)-free then \( H \) has the rainbow strong EH-
property.

This is immediate from 4.2, 3.3, 9.1 and 9.2.
10 Forests and the Paley tournament $P_7$

We promised earlier to show that $P_7$ does not have the strong EH-property. For that, we use a variant of a theorem of Erdős [9], which we shall also need in the next section:

**10.1** Let $c > 0$, $g > 0$; then there exists an integer $d > 0$ such that for all sufficiently large integers $n$, there is a graph $G$ with $n$ vertices, such that:

- every cycle of $G$ has length more than $g$;
- there do not exist anticomplete $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ with $|A|, |B| \geq cn$; and
- $G$ has maximum degree less than $d$.

**Proof.** Choose an integer $d > 0$ with $(dc^2/(8e))^d \geq 6$ (where $e$ is Euler’s constant). Let $n$ be some (sufficiently) large number, and let us take a random graph $G$ with vertex set $\{1, \ldots, 2n\}$, where $i, j$ are adjacent independently with probability $p = 4/(c^2 n)$. Let $x_1$ be the number of pairs $(A, B)$ with $A, B \subseteq V(G)$, such that $A, B$ are anticomplete, and $|A|, |B| \geq cn$. Let $x_2$ be the number of cycles in $G$ of length at most $g$; and let $x_3$ be the number of vertices with degree at least $d$. We need to estimate the expected value $E(x_1)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

First, let $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ be disjoint, with $|A|, |B| \geq cn$. The probability that there are no edges of $G$ between $A, B$ is at most $(1 - p)^{|cn|^2} \leq e^{-pc^2 n^2}$; and the number of choices of $(A, B)$ is at most $3^{2n}$. So

$$E(x_1) \leq e^{-pc^2 n^2} 3^{2n} \leq n/3$$

if $n$ is sufficiently large (since $p = 4/(c^2 n)$).

The expected number of cycles of length $i$ in $G$ is at most $p^i (2n)!/(2i)!$, so

$$E(x_2) \leq \sum_{3 \leq i \leq g} p^i (2n)!/(2i)! \leq p^d (2n)^g/2 \leq (8/c^2)^g/2 \leq n/3.$$

For a vertex $v$, the probability that $v$ has degree at least $d$ is at most $(2n)^d/(2n)!$; and since $d! \geq (d/e)^d$ by Stirling’s formula, it follows that the probability that $v$ has degree at least $d$ is at most $(8e/(c^2 d))^d \leq 1/6$. So $E(x_3) \leq n/3$.

Hence the expected value of $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ is at most $n$; and so there is a choice of $G$ where $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq n$. Hence by deleting $n$ vertices appropriately we obtain a graph with $n$ vertices as in the theorem. This proves 10.1.

Now we can prove 1.4, which we restate:

**10.2** Let $H$ be a tournament with the strong EH-property. Then there is a numbering of $H$ such that the backedge graph is a forest. Consequently there is a partition of $V(H)$ into two subsets both inducing transitive tournaments.

**Proof.** Choose $c > 0$ such that every $H$-free tournament $G$ with $|G| > 1$ admits a pure pair with order at least $c|G|$. Choose $d$ satisfying 10.1 with $c$ replaced by $c/2$ and $g$ replaced by $|H|$. Let $n \geq 2d/c$ be some large number, large enough that there is a graph $J$ with $n$ vertices, satisfying the three bullets of 10.1 with $c$ replaced by $c/2$ and $g$ replaced by $|H|$. Take a numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$...
of \( J \), and let \( G \) be the tournament such that \( J \) is the backedge graph of \( G \) under this numbering. Suppose that there is a pure pair \((X, Y)\) in \( G \) with \( |X|, |Y| \geq cn \). Choose \( i \) minimum such that \( |\{v_1, \ldots, v_i\} \cap X| \geq cn/2 \), and let \( A = \{v_1, \ldots, v_i\} \cap X \) and \( B = Y \cap \{v_{i+1}, \ldots, v_n\} \). Since \( J \) has maximum degree less than \( d \leq cn/2 \), and \( v_i \in X \) is \( J \)-adjacent to every vertex in \( Y \setminus B \), it follows that \( |B| \geq cn/2 \); and yet \( A, B \) are anticomplete, contrary to the choice of \( J \).

Thus \( G \) has no pure pair \((X, Y)\) in \( G \) with \( |X|, |Y| \geq cn \). From the definition of \( c \), it follows that \( G \) contains \( H \). The backedge graph for \( H \) under the numbering induced by \((v_1, \ldots, v_n)\) has no cycles, since all cycles of \( J' \) have length more than \( |H| \). Hence it is a forest.

This forest is two-colourable; and each colour class induces a transitive subtournament of \( H \), since it is a stable set of a backedge graph of \( H \). This proves 1.4.

We deduce:

10.3 \( P_7 \) does not have the strong EH-property.

Proof. It suffices to show that the vertex set of \( P_7 \) cannot be partitioned as in 1.4, and to show that it suffices to show that \( P_7 \) has no four-vertex transitive subtournament. But for every vertex of \( P_7 \), its three out-neighbours form a cyclic triangle. This proves 10.3.

In [7] we mentioned 1.4 and several other conditions that were necessary if a tournament is to have the strong EH-property. But we subsequently observed that each of the other conditions was implied by the first; and at the moment, 1.4 is the only necessary condition we know. It might be that having a backedge graph that is a forest is necessary and sufficient for a tournament to have the strong EH-property (this seems unlikely, but we have tried hard to disprove it and failed). One piece of evidence in its favour is the following, which follows from results of [15]:

10.4 For a tournament \( H \), the following are equivalent:

- some backedge graph of \( H \) is a forest;
- for every \( c > 0 \) there exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that for every \( H \)-free tournament \( G \) with \( |G| > 1 \), there is a pure pair in \( G \) of order at least \( \varepsilon |G|^{1-c} \).

Proof. It is shown in [15] that:

(1) If \( J \) is an ordered forest, then for all \( c > 0 \), there exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that if \( G \) is an ordered graph with \( |G| > 1 \) that is both \( J \)-free and \( \bar{J} \)-free, then \( G \) contains a pure pair of order at least \( \varepsilon |G|^{1-c} \).

Now let \( H \) be a tournament. Suppose first that some backedge graph \( J \) of \( H \) is a forest. Then \( \bar{J} \) is also a backedge graph of \( H \) (reversing the numbering); and if \( G \) is an \( H \)-free tournament, and \( B \) is its backedge graph, then \( B \) contains neither \( J \) nor \( \bar{J} \), and so (1) implies that \( B \) has the desired pure pair, and hence, by 5.1, so does \( G \).

For the converse, let \( H \) be a tournament for which no backedge graph is a forest. Let \( c < 1/|H| \); we claim there is no \( \varepsilon \) satisfying the second bullet of the theorem. Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \). An argument like that of 10.1 shows that if we take a random graph \( J \) on \( n \) vertices where \( n \) is sufficiently large, in which every edge is present independently with probability \( 1/2n^{-1+1/|H|} \), then with high probability, there
will be a set $X$ of at least $n/2$ vertices in which $J[X]$ has no cycle of length at most $|H|$ and has no pure pair of order at least $\varepsilon |X|^{1-c}/2$. Number $X$ arbitrarily, and let $G$ be the tournament with $J$ (and this numbering) as a backedge graph. Then $G$ does not contain $H$, since if it did, the induced numbering of $H$ would have backedge graph contained in $J$ with a cycle of length at most $|H|$. And yet $G$ has no pure pair of order at least $\varepsilon |G|^{1-c}$, by 5.1, and so $\varepsilon$ does not satisfy the second bullet of the theorem. This proves 10.4.

11 $D_5$ and $P_7^-$ do not have the rainbow strong EH-property

We claimed earlier that $D_5$ does not have the RSEH-property. The same holds for $P_7^-$, and even excluding them both simultaneously is not enough. We will show:

11.1 For all $c > 0$, and infinitely many integers $n$, there is a tournament $G$ with $n$ vertices, and a blockade $B$ in $G$ of length at least $1/c$, such that $G$ has no pure pair of order at least $cW(B)$, and contains no $B$-rainbow copy of either of $D_5, P_7^-$. To show this we need a construction as follows. Let $G$ be an ordered graph. A walk in $G$ is a sequence

$$p_0, p_1, \ldots, p_r,$$

where $p_0, \ldots, p_r \in V(G)$ and there is an edge of $G$ with ends $p_{i-1}, p_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. (We do not require $p_0, \ldots, p_r$ all to be distinct, but consecutive terms are distinct.) Its length is $r$, and its imbalance is $N_1 - N_2$, where $N_1$ is the number of $i \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$ such that $p_{i-1}$ is before $p_i$ in the numbering of $G$, and $N_2$ is the number of $i$ such that $p_{i-1}$ is after $p_i$. A walk is balanced if its imbalance is zero, and unbalanced otherwise; and closed if $p_0 = p_r$.

11.2 Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer, and let $c > 0$. Then there is an integer $D$, such that for all sufficiently large integers $W$, there is an ordered graph $J$ with $kW$ vertices, and the following properties:

- every vertex has degree at most $D$;
- $G$ admits a respectful blockade $B = (B_1, \ldots, B_k)$ of width $W$;
- $G$ has no pure pair of order at least $cW$;
- every closed walk in $J$ of length at most six is balanced;
- there is no $B$-rainbow copy in $J$ of any of the ordered graphs shown in figure 6.

![Figure 6: Ordered graphs for 11.2.](image)

**Proof.** Let $c' = c/k$, and $g = 6 \cdot 3^k$. Choose $d$ to satisfy 10.1 with $c$ replaced by $c'$. Let $D = d^{3^k}$. Let $W$ be a sufficiently large integer. Then by 10.1 there is a graph $J_k$ with $kW$ vertices $v_1, \ldots, v_{kW}$, such that
• every cycle of $J_k$ has length more than $g$;
• there is no anticomplete pair in $J_k$ of order at least $c'kW = cW$; and
• $J_k$ has maximum degree less than $d$.

For $1 \leq i \leq k$ let $B_i = \{v_j : (i - 1)k < j \leq Ik\}$, and $B = (B_1, \ldots, B_k)$. If $u, v \in V(J_k)$, and $u \in B_i$, $v \in B_j$, we define the $B$-length of the pair $(u, v)$ to be $|j - i|$, and the $B$-length of an edge $uv$ is the $B$-length of $(u, v)$. We say $P$ is a **welcoming path** if

- $P$ is a path of length three with $V(P) \subseteq V(J_k)$, with ends $s, t$ where $s$ is before $t$ in the numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_{kW})$;
- the $B$-length of $(s, t)$ is at least one;
- every edge of $P$ has $B$-length strictly greater than the $B$-length of $(s, t)$; and
- the walk of length three from $s$ to $t$ in $P$ has imbalance one (note that this is different from having imbalance $-1$).

For $i = k - 1, \ldots, 1$ we define $J_i$ as follows. We say a pair $(s, t)$ of vertices of $J_{i+1}$ is **$i$-good** if $s$ is before $t$ in the numbering $(v_1, \ldots, v_{kW})$, and the $B$-length of $(s, t)$ is exactly $i$, and $s, t$ are nonadjacent in $J_{i+1}$, and there is a welcoming path in $J_{i+1}$ (not necessarily induced) with ends $s, t$. We construct $J_i$ from $J_{i+1}$ by adding an edge between $s, t$ for every $i$-good pair $(s, t)$.

Let $J = J_1$; we claim that $J$ satisfies the theorem. First, let $d_i$ denote the maximum degree of $J_i$; then since each vertex of $J_i$ is an end vertex of at most $d_{i+1}(d_{i+1} - 1)^2$ paths of length three, it follows that $d_i \leq d_{i+1}(d_{i+1} - 1)^2 + d_{i+1} \leq d_{i+1}^2$. Since $d_k \leq d$, it follows that $J$ has maximum degree at most $d_{k}^2 = D$.

Second, since $J_k$ has no anticomplete pair of order at least $c'kW$, the same holds for $J$. Third, for every closed walk of $J_i$, we can replace each edge $e$ of $J_i$ not in $J_{i+1}$ by a three-edge walk along the corresponding welcoming path $P$ of $J_{i+1}$; and since this three-edge walk has imbalance the same as the corresponding one-edge walk along $e$, it follows that there is a closed walk of $J_{i+1}$ with the same imbalance and with length at most three times as great. Since every cycle of $J_k$ has length more than $g$, and so every closed walk in $J_k$ with length at most $g$ is balanced, it follows that every closed walk of $J_i$ of length at most $g3^{i-k}$ is balanced, and in particular every closed walk of $J$ with length at most $g3^{-k} = 6$ is balanced.

Fourth, we must show that $J$ contains no $B$-rainbow copy of any of the four graphs in figure 6. For this we use:

(1) **For every welcoming path of $J$, its ends are adjacent in $J$.**

Let $P$ be a welcoming path of $J$, with ends $s, t$ where $s$ is earlier than $t$. Let $i$ be the $B$-length of $(s, t)$. Since every edge of $P$ has $B$-length more than $i$, it follows that every such edge is an edge of $J_{i+1}$ (because all edges added later have $B$-length at most $i$), and so $P$ is a welcoming path of $J_{i+1}$. But then $s, t$ are adjacent in $J_i$ and hence in $J$. This proves (1).

Suppose that $J$ contains a $B$-rainbow copy $H$ of one of the four graphs in figure 6. (Thus $H$ is induced.) Suppose first that $|H| = 4$, and let its numbering be $(u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)$. Thus its edges are
Let \( u_1u_3, u_2u_4, u_1u_4 \). Let \( i \) be the \( B \)-length of \((u_2, u_3)\); thus \( i \geq 1 \) since \( H \) is \( B \)-rainbow, and for the same reason, all three edges of \( H \) have \( B \)-length at least \( i + 1 \). But then \( H \) is a welcoming path of \( J \) and its ends are nonadjacent, contrary to (1).

Now suppose that \(|H| = 5\), and so its edges are \( u_2-u_5-u_3-u_1-u_4 \), where \((u_1, \ldots, u_5)\) is its numbering. Let the \( B \)-length of \((u_1, u_2)\) be \( i_1 \), and that of \((u_4, u_5)\) be \( i_2 \). From the symmetry we may assume that \( i_1 \leq i_2 \). But then all edges of the path \( u_1-u_3-u_5-u_2 \) have \( B \)-length strictly more than \( i_1 \), since \( H \) is \( B \)-rainbow; so it is welcoming, contrary to (1).

Finally, suppose that \(|H| = 6\); and from the symmetry, we may assume that its edges are \( u_2-u_4-u_6-u_3-u_1-u_5 \), where \((u_1, \ldots, u_6)\) is its numbering. Let the \( B \)-length of \((u_2, u_3)\) be \( i_1 \), and that of \((u_5, u_6)\) be \( i_2 \). If \( i_1 \leq i_2 \), then the path \( u_2-u_4-u_6-u_3 \) is welcoming, and if \( i_2 \leq i_1 \) then the path \( u_5-u_1-u_3-u_6 \) is welcoming, and in either case we have a contradiction to (1). This proves 11.2. \[\square\]

We deduce 11.3, which we restate:

**11.3** For all \( c > 0 \), and infinitely many integers \( n \), there is a tournament \( G \) with \( n \) vertices, and a blockade \( B \) in \( G \) of length at least \( 1/c \), such that \( G \) has no pure pair of order at least \( cW(B) \), and there is no \( B \)-rainbow copy of either of \( D_5, P_7^- \). Consequently \( D_5, P_7^- \) do not have the RSEH-property.

**Proof.** Let \( k = \lceil 2/c \rceil \), and choose \( D \), and \( W > 2D/c \) sufficiently large that the construction \( J \) of 11.2 exists with \( c \) replaced by \( c/2 \). Let \( G \) be the tournament with backedge graph \( J \). Since every vertex of \( J \) has degree at most \( D < cW/2 \), it follows that \( J \) has no pure pair of order at least \( cW/2 \), and so \( G \) has no pure pair of order at least \( cW \), by 5.1. By examining all the backedge graphs of \( D_5 \) (there are 24 of them) and all the backedge graphs of \( P_7^- \) (there are 240 of them) we observe that each of them contains an unbalanced cycle of length at most five, or one of the ordered graphs of figure 6. Consequently there is no \( B \)-rainbow copy in \( J \) of any backedge graph of \( D_5 \) or of \( P_7^- \), and so \( G \) contains no \( B \)-rainbow copy of \( D_5 \) or of \( P_7^- \). This proves 11.3. \[\square\]

**References**


