

PURE PAIRS VI: EXCLUDING AN ORDERED TREE*

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Abstract. A pure pair in a graph G is a pair (Z_1, Z_2) of disjoint sets of vertices such that either every vertex in Z_1 is adjacent to every vertex in Z_2 , or there are no edges between Z_1 and Z_2 . With Maria Chudnovsky, we recently proved that, for every forest F , every graph G with at least two vertices that does not contain F or its complement as an induced subgraph has a pure pair (Z_1, Z_2) with $|Z_1|, |Z_2|$ linear in $|G|$. Here we investigate what we can say about pure pairs in an ordered graph G , when we exclude an ordered forest F and its complement as induced subgraphs. Fox showed that there need not be a linear pure pair; but Pach and Tomon showed that if F is a monotone path, then there is a pure pair of size $c|G|/\log |G|$. We generalize this to all ordered forests, at the cost of a slightly worse bound: we prove that, for every ordered forest F , every ordered graph G with at least two vertices that does not contain F or its complement as an induced subgraph has a pure pair of size $|G|^{1-o(1)}$.

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1. Introduction. In this paper, all graphs are finite and with no loops or parallel edges, and $|G|$ denotes the number of vertices of G . Two disjoint sets are *complete* to each other if every vertex of the first is adjacent to every vertex of the second and *anticomplete* if there are no edges between them. A pair (Z_1, Z_2) of subsets of $V(G)$ is *pure* if Z_1 is either complete or anticomplete to Z_2 . A graph G is *H -free* if no induced subgraph of G is isomorphic to H ; and if \mathcal{F} is a family of graphs, then a graph is *\mathcal{F} -free* if it is F -free for all $F \in \mathcal{F}$. We denote the complement graph of H by \overline{H} . A *hereditary class* or *ideal* of graphs is a class of graphs closed under taking induced subgraphs and under isomorphism.

A class \mathcal{G} of graphs has the *strong Erdős–Hajnal property* if there is some $\epsilon > 0$ such that every graph $G \in \mathcal{G}$ with at least two vertices contains a pure pair (A, B) such that $|A|, |B| \geq \epsilon|G|$. Let us consider the class \mathcal{G} of graphs defined by excluding a finite set \mathcal{F} of graphs: by considering sparse random graphs, it is easy to show that if the class of \mathcal{F} -free graphs has the strong Erdős–Hajnal property, then \mathcal{F} must contain a forest; and by considering complements, it follows also that \mathcal{F} must contain the complement of a forest. In an earlier paper [3], with Maria Chudnovsky, we proved that this is enough to obtain the strong Erdős–Hajnal property:

1.1. *For every forest F , there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that every graph G with at least two vertices that is both F -free and \overline{F} -free contains a pure pair (Z_1, Z_2) with*

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$$|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \epsilon|G|.$$

We also proved the stronger result that, for sparse graphs, it is enough to exclude just a forest:

1.2. *For every forest F , there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that every F -free graph G with $|G| \geq 2$ has either*

- *a vertex with degree at least $\epsilon|G|$ or*
- *an anticomplete pair (Z_1, Z_2) with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \epsilon|G|$.*

Again, considering a sparse random graph shows that this does not hold unless F is a forest.

In this paper, we will be concerned with ordered graphs. Let us say an *ordered graph* is a graph with a linear order on its vertex set, and if H is an ordered graph, \overline{H} denotes the complement graph with the same vertex order. Every induced subgraph inherits an order on its vertex set in the natural way: let us say an ordered graph G contains an ordered graph H if H is isomorphic to an induced subgraph H' of G , where the isomorphism carries the order on $V(H)$ to the inherited order on $V(H')$, and in this case we call H' a *copy* of H . We say an ordered graph is H -free if it does not contain the ordered graph H .

One could ask for an analogue of 1.1 for ordered graphs, but it is false. That is a consequence of the following result of Fox [6]:

1.3. *Let H be the ordered graph with three vertices h_1, h_2, h_3 in this order and with edges h_1h_2 and h_2h_3 . For all sufficiently large n , there is an H -free ordered graph G with n vertices, such that there is no pure pair (Z_1, Z_2) in G with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq n/\log(n)$.*

To deduce that 1.1 does not extend to ordered graphs, let T be an ordered forest such that both T and \overline{T} contain H , for instance the ordered forest with four vertices h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 in this order in which h_1h_2 and h_2h_4 are edges. Then the graph G of 1.3 contains neither T nor its complement.

On the positive side, Pach and Tomon [9] proved an analogue of 1.2 for monotone paths. A *monotone path* is a path $x_1 - \dots - x_k$ with vertices ordered $x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_k$ (i.e., the path order agrees with the ordering of the graph). Pach and Tomon showed that the bound of 1.3 is in fact sharp for ordered paths (see Fox, Pach, and Tóth [8] and Fox [6] for earlier work):

1.4. *Let P be a monotone path. There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that every P -free ordered graph G with at least two vertices has either*

- *a vertex with degree at least $\epsilon|G|$ or*
- *an anticomplete pair (Z_1, Z_2) such that $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \epsilon|G|/\log(|G|)$.*

In this paper, we prove an analogue of 1.2 that holds for all ordered forests. We show that excluding any ordered forest guarantees either a vertex of linear degree or an anticomplete pair of size $|G|^{1-o(1)}$.

1.5. *For every ordered forest T and all $c > 0$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that every T -free ordered graph G with at least two vertices has either*

- *a vertex with degree at least $\epsilon|G|$ or*
- *an anticomplete pair (Z_1, Z_2) such that $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \epsilon|G|^{1-c}$.*

We had to reduce the $\epsilon|G|/\log(|G|)$ bound in 1.4 to $\epsilon|G|^{1-c}$ to find a proof, but in fact for most ordered trees, this is essentially best possible. Pach and Tomon [10] showed the following:

1.6. *Let H_1 be the ordered tree with ordered vertex set $\{v_1, \dots, v_4\}$ and edges*

v_1v_2, v_1v_3, v_1v_4 , and let H_2 be the ordered tree with the same ordered vertex set and edges v_2v_3, v_1v_3, v_1v_4 . For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist $\delta > 0$ and n_0 with the following property. For every positive integer $n \geq n_0$, there is an ordered graph G with n vertices and maximum degree at most εn , such that

- if $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ are anticomplete, then $\min(|A|, |B|) \leq n^{1-\delta}$; and
- G does not contain either of the ordered trees H_1, H_2 as an induced ordered subgraph.

As we will see in the next section, 1.5 implies that excluding an ordered forest and its complement gives a pure pair of size $|G|^{1-o(1)}$:

1.7. For every ordered forest T and all $c > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if G is an ordered graph with $|G| > 1$ that is both T -free and \bar{T} -free, then G contains a pure pair (Z_1, Z_2) with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \varepsilon |G|^{1-c}$.

This characterizes ordered forests and their complements, in that no other ordered graphs T have the property of 1.7, because of the following.

1.8. For every ordered graph T such that neither of T, \bar{T} is a forest, there exists $c > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there are infinitely many ordered graphs G not containing T or its complement, in which there is no pure pair (Z_1, Z_2) with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \varepsilon |G|^{1-c}$.

Proof. Choose an integer g such that both T and \bar{T} have a cycle of length at most g . Let $c < 1/g$, and let $\varepsilon > 0$. If we take a random graph G on n vertices where n is sufficiently large, in which every edge is present independently with probability $\frac{1}{2}n^{-1+1/g}$, then with high probability, there will be a set X of at least $n/2$ vertices in which $G[X]$ has no cycle of length at most g (and so contains neither of T, \bar{T}) and has no pure pair Z_1, Z_2 with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq \varepsilon |X|^{1-c}$. \square

2. Reduction to the sparse case. The following very useful result is due to Rödl [11]:

2.1. For every graph H and all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every H -free graph G , there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta |G|$ such that in one of $G[X], \bar{G}[X]$, every vertex in X has degree less than $\varepsilon |X|$.

We will show that the same is true when G, H are ordered graphs, because of the following result of Rödl and Winkler [12]:

2.2. For every ordered graph H , there exists a graph H' such that, for every ordering of $V(H')$, the resulting ordered graph contains H .

A version of 2.1 for ordered graphs follows easily:

2.3. For every ordered graph H and all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every H -free ordered graph G , there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta |G|$ such that in one of $G[X], \bar{G}[X]$, every vertex in X has degree less than $\varepsilon |X|$.

Proof. Choose H' as in 2.2, and choose δ as in 2.1 with H replaced by H' . If G is an H -free ordered graph, then the underlying unordered graph is H' -free, and so the result holds by the choice of δ . \square

Proof of 1.7, assuming 1.5. Let T be an ordered forest, and let $c > 0$. Let ε' satisfy 1.5 (replacing ε). Now let δ satisfy 2.3 with H, ε replaced by T, ε' , and let $\varepsilon = \varepsilon'\delta$. We claim that ε satisfies 1.7. To see this, let G be an ordered graph with $|G| \geq 2$ that is T -free and \bar{T} -free. From the choice of δ , there exists $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $|X| \geq \delta |G|$ such that in one of $G[X], \bar{G}[X]$, every vertex in X has degree less than $\varepsilon' |X|$. Suppose that $|X| = 1$; then $\varepsilon |G| \leq \delta |G| \leq 1$, and any two vertices of G

make a pure pair of singleton sets that satisfy the theorem. So we may assume that $|X| > 1$. By taking complements if necessary, we may assume that every vertex in X has degree in $G[X]$ less than $\varepsilon'|X|$. By 1.5 applied to $G[X]$, there is an anticomplete pair of subsets of X , both of cardinality at least

$$\varepsilon'|X|^{1-c} \geq \varepsilon'\delta^{1-c}|G|^{1-c} \geq \varepsilon'\delta|G|^{1-c} = \varepsilon|G|^{1-c}.$$

This proves 1.7. \square

Actually, the following is a further small strengthening (eliminating the multiplicative constant ε):

2.4. *For every ordered forest T and all $c > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if G is a T -free ordered graph with $|G| > 1/\varepsilon$, then either some vertex has degree at least $\varepsilon|G|$, or there are disjoint $Z_1, Z_2 \subseteq V(G)$ such that $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ and Z_1 is anticomplete to Z_2 .*

Proof of 1.5, assuming 2.4. Let T be an ordered forest, and let $c > 0$. Let ε be as in 2.4; we claim that it also satisfies 1.5. Let G be a T -free ordered graph with $|G| \geq 2$. If $|G| > 1/\varepsilon$, then the result follows from 2.4, so we may assume that $|G| \leq 1/\varepsilon$. Let $u, v \in V(G)$ be distinct. If they are adjacent, then v has degree at least $1 \leq \varepsilon|G|$; and if they are nonadjacent, then $\{u\}, \{v\}$ is an anticomplete pair both of cardinality at least $\varepsilon|G| \geq \varepsilon|G|^{1-c}$. In either case the theorem holds. This proves 1.5. \square

It remains to prove 2.4, and that occupies the remainder of the paper.

3. Blockades and a sketch of the proof. In this section, we give an idea of how the proof of 2.4 will go. We work by induction on $|T|$; we choose an appropriate $\varepsilon > 0$; and now we are given an ordered graph G with at least $1/\varepsilon$ vertices, with maximum degree less than $\varepsilon|G|$, and in which there is no anticomplete pair of sets both of cardinality at least $|G|^{1-c}$. We need to show that G contains T as an ordered induced subgraph.

Let $v \in V(T)$ have degree one, and let T' be obtained from T by deleting v . From the inductive hypothesis, there is certainly a copy of T' in G , but we need to produce some vertex of G with the right adjacency to the copy of T' , and in the right position in the order of G , to supply the missing leaf of T . How can we do this?

It would be helpful if we could arrange for the vertices of the copy of T' to be nicely spaced out in the order of G . A convenient way to do this is to prove a stronger theorem, where if we partition $V(G)$ into some large constant number of intervals (called “blocks”) and all the blocks are about the same size, then we can find the ordered copy of T' with all its vertices in different blocks (we call this being “rainbow” with respect to the system of blocks, which we call a “blockade”). Of course, now we have to find the missing leaf in some block that has not been used yet, to carry the induction through.

Let us make some definitions precise. A *blockade* in a graph G is a family $(B_i : i \in I)$ of pairwise disjoint nonempty subsets of $V(G)$, where I is a set of integers. If the graph is ordered, we also require that the sets B_i are intervals numbered in order; that is, if $i, j \in I$ and $i < j$, and $u \in B_i$ and $v \in B_j$, then u is earlier than v in the order of the ordered graph G . We call the sets B_i ($i \in I$) its *blocks* and $|I|$ its *length*. When $I = \{1, \dots, k\}$, we sometimes write (B_1, \dots, B_k) for $(B_i : i \in I)$. It is convenient not to insist that all blocks have the same cardinality, but what matters is that the smallest block is not too small. If the smallest block has cardinality w , we call w the *width* and σ the *shrinkage* of the blockade, where $|G|^{1-\sigma} = w$. (If $I = \emptyset$, the width is $|G|$ and the shrinkage is 0.)

If \mathcal{B} is a blockade in a graph G , an induced subgraph H of G is \mathcal{B} -rainbow if every vertex of H belongs to some block of \mathcal{B} , and every block of \mathcal{B} contains at most one vertex of H . If $A, B \subseteq V(G)$ are disjoint, we say A covers B if every vertex of B has a neighbor in A .

Let X, Y be disjoint nonempty subsets of $V(G)$. The *max-degree from X to Y* is defined to be the maximum over all $v \in X$ of the number of neighbors of v in Y . Let $(B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade in a graph G , and for all distinct $i, j \in I$ let $d_{i,j}$ be the max-degree from B_i to B_j . (Note that $d_{i,j}$ can be quite different from $d_{j,i}$.) Define $d_{i,i} = 0$ for all $i \in I$. We call $d_{i,j}$ ($i, j \in I$) the *max-degree function* of the blockade. Let λ be the maximum of $d_{i,j}/|B_j|$ over all distinct $i, j \in I$; we call λ the *linkage* of \mathcal{B} . (If $|I| \leq 1$, the linkage is 0.)

Let us return to the sketch: if we are aiming at a rainbow copy of T , what exactly is the statement we want to prove? We might try the following:

(1) *(First attempt.) Let G be an ordered graph such that no two subsets of $V(G)$ of cardinality at least $|G|^{1-c}$ are disjoint and anticomplete, and every vertex has degree less than $\varepsilon|G|$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ is some sufficiently small constant. If \mathcal{B} is a blockade in G of sufficient length and sufficiently small shrinkage, then there is a \mathcal{B} -rainbow copy of T .*

Unfortunately, to make the induction on $|V(T)|$ work, the sizes of the blocks of \mathcal{B} need to be sublinear in $|G|$; and then (1) is not true, because, for instance, it might be that every block was complete to every other block. We have to restrict ourselves to blockades where, although the width might be sublinear in $|G|$, each vertex of each block is only adjacent to a small linear fraction of each other block; that is, the linkage is at most some fixed constant < 1 . Given this, we can omit the condition that every vertex has degree less than $\varepsilon|G|$. So our new goal, and this time we will achieve it, is the following:

(2) *Let G be an ordered graph such that no two subsets of $V(G)$ of cardinality at least $|G|^{1-c}$ are disjoint and anticomplete. If \mathcal{B} is a blockade in G , of sufficient length, and with sufficiently small shrinkage and linkage, then there is a \mathcal{B} -rainbow copy of T .*

If all we knew was that there is no anticomplete pair both of cardinality linear in $|G|$, we could not say anything about blockades in which the block sizes are sublinear; but we have a much stronger hypothesis, where there is no anticomplete pair both of size at least $|G|^{1-c}$, and that allows us to work with blockades with block sizes down to about $|G|^{1-c}$. In particular, we can afford to shrink the given blockade by factors of $|G|^\phi$ provided that ϕ is small compared with c .

For (2) to be true, the number of blocks obviously has to be at least $|T|$; but in fact the number of blocks needs to be much bigger, some huge function of T (although independent of the size of G). And this brings the problem that, while we can guarantee that there will be a rainbow copy of T' , we do not know ahead of time which particular set of $|T| - 1$ blocks will be used for it. So to prove (2) by induction on $|T|$, we are given a blockade \mathcal{B} , and we would be happy if it had the property that, wherever the copy of T' appears, we can find the missing leaf. This might not be true, but we will show that we can make it true by removing some of the blocks and shrinking the others (not too much).

How can we guarantee that a blockade has this property and that we can always fill in a missing leaf? What we will do is index the blocks by consecutive integers, say B_1, \dots, B_{2k+1} , find the copy of T' just using the even blocks, and find the missing

leaf in one of the odd blocks. To be sure we can always do this, we will arrange the following property:

3.1. Desirable property: *For all odd i and even j , there is a subset $X \subseteq B_i$ which covers B_j , and there are no edges between X and the other even blocks.*

If we could do that, then whichever set of even blocks is used for T' , there is an odd block in the right position in the order of G and a vertex in that block with the correct adjacency to the copy of T' . So that is our goal: we start with a blockade, and we want to shrink the even blocks, to make 3.1 true, without shrinking the even blocks so much that there need not be a rainbow copy of T' among these shrunken even blocks.

We will shrink to make 3.1 hold in three steps.

Step 1. First, we will arrange (by shrinking the sets B_i) for every pair of blocks B_i, B_j that most vertices in B_i have about the same number of neighbors in B_j and about the max-degree from B_i to B_j ; this remains true even if we shrink B_i, B_j by constant factors. This is called being “shrink-resistant.” This can be accomplished as follows. For each pair i, j , if we can delete a small constant fraction of B_i and B_j and drive down the max-degree from B_i into B_j by a factor of a constant power of $|G|$, say $|G|^\phi$, we should do so and repeat. If we adjust the numbers correctly (in particular, choosing $\phi > 0$ much smaller than our target c), this process must terminate after a bounded number of steps, or we will find an anticomplete pair of sets both of size at least $|G|^{1-c}$, which is impossible. When it terminates, the blocks have shrunk from the original, but only by a constant factor, and we now have a shrink-resistant blockade.

Step 2. Second, we will remove some of the blocks and shrink the others (still just by constant factors, so that we remain shrink-resistant) to arrange for some τ that the density of edges between B_i, B_j is roughly equal to τ for every pair of blocks B_i, B_j . To do this, we can assume that the density between each pair is not very small (because otherwise we could find an anticomplete pair disallowed by the hypothesis), and we partition the possible densities into a bounded number of bands; the values inside each band differ by at most a factor of $|G|^\phi$, where ϕ is some appropriate small constant. Think of the bands as colors; then we can apply Ramsey’s theorem and find a long subsequence of blocks within which all the densities belong to the same band. Choose τ in the band, and remove all the blocks not in the subsequence; then for every pair of blocks that remain, the density between them is at least $\tau|G|^{-\phi}$ and at most $\tau|G|^\phi$. Consequently, since the density between B_i, B_j is about equal to the max-degree from B_i to B_j divided by $|B_j|$ (because of the shrink-resistance), we also have good control of the max-degree between each pair of blocks.

Step 3. Now we will shrink the blocks some more to arrange for 3.1 to hold. We will sketch this part later on, in section 5. This step involves more severe shrinking: each even block might shrink to a factor of about $|G|^{-\phi}$ of its original size, and we must still be able to say that in the blockade made by the even blocks, there is a rainbow copy of T' . If the new block size is less than $|G|^{1-c}$, the hypothesis about anticomplete pairs tells us nothing, so we must be careful that, while the blocks must shrink by polynomial factors, they are only small polynomial factors, less than $|G|^c$. But we can arrange the numbers correctly to make this work. This is the content of section 5.

Almost the entire proof does not involve the ordering of the various ordered graphs, so until the final section we have written it in terms of unordered graphs.

4. Shrink-resistance. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade in a graph G , and let $B'_i \subseteq B_i$ for each $i \in I$, all nonempty; then $(B'_i : i \in I)$ is also a blockade, and we call it a *contraction* of \mathcal{B} . If $I' \subseteq I$, then $(B_i : i \in I')$ is also a blockade, called a *sub-blockade* of \mathcal{B} .

We will prove in this section that if we are given a blockade in a graph G , with sufficiently large length and sufficiently small shrinkage and linkage, then there is a contraction (B_1, \dots, B_k) of some sub-blockade, of any prescribed length k , still with small (but slightly larger) shrinkage and linkage, where all the numbers $d_{i,j}/|B_j|$ are about the same, and for all distinct i, j , many of the vertices in B_i have about $d_{i,j}$ neighbors in B_j ; these numbers remain about the same, even if we shrink the blocks further by constant factors.

Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade in a graph G , with max-degree function $d_{i,j}$ ($i, j \in I$). The product of the numbers $d_{i,j}$ for all distinct $i, j \in I$ is called the *max-degree product* of \mathcal{B} .

Let $0 < \phi, \mu \leq 1$. We say that \mathcal{B} is (ϕ, μ) -*shrink-resistant* if for all distinct $h, j \in I$, and for all $X \subseteq B_h$ and $Y \subseteq B_j$ with $|X| \geq \mu|B_h|$ and $|Y| \geq \mu|B_j|$, the max-degree from X to Y is more than $d_{h,j}|G|^{-\phi}$. We begin with the following:

4.1. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade in a graph G , and let $0 < \phi, \mu \leq 1$. Let $\beta = \mu^{1+\frac{1}{\phi}}|I|^2$. Then either

- there exist distinct $h, j \in I$, and $B'_h \subseteq B_h$ and $B'_j \subseteq B_j$ with $|B'_h|/|B_h|, |B'_j|/|B_j| \geq \beta$, such that B'_h, B'_j are anticomplete, or
- there is a (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant contraction $(B'_i : i \in I)$ of \mathcal{B} , such that $|B'_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I$.

Proof. Let $T = \lfloor \frac{1}{\phi}|I|^2 \rfloor$. Choose an integer t with $0 \leq t \leq T + 1$ maximum such that there is a contraction $\mathcal{B}' = (B'_i : i \in I)$ of \mathcal{B} with

- $|B'_i| \geq \mu^t|B_i|$ for each $i \in I$ and
- max-degree product at most $|G|^{|I|^2 - \phi t}$.

(This is possible, since we may take $t = 0$ and $\mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}$.) Let $d_{h,j}$ ($h, j \in I$) be the max-degree function of \mathcal{B}' :

(1) We may assume that $d_{h,j} \geq 1$ for all distinct $h, j \in I$, and so $t \leq T$.

If $d_{h,j} < 1$, then $d_{h,j} = 0$, since it is an integer. Thus B'_h, B'_j are anticomplete. Since $t \leq T + 1$ and hence $\mu^t \geq \mu^{T+1} \geq \beta$, it follows that $|B'_h|/|B_h|, |B'_j|/|B_j| \geq \beta$, and the first outcome of the theorem holds. Thus we may assume that $d_{h,j} \geq 1$ and similarly $d_{j,h} \geq 1$. Hence the max-degree product of \mathcal{B}' is at least one, and since it is at most $|G|^{|I|^2 - \phi t}$, it follows that $|I|^2 - \phi t \geq 0$, and so $t \leq T$. This proves (1).

(2) $(B'_i : i \in I)$ is (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant.

Let $h, j \in I$ be distinct, and let $C_h \subseteq B'_h$ and $C_j \subseteq B'_j$, with $|C_h| \geq \mu|B'_h|$ and $|C_j| \geq \mu|B'_j|$. Let d be the max-degree from C_h to C_j . For all $i \in I$ with $i \neq h, j$ let $C_i = B'_i$. From the maximality of t , and since $t \leq T$, it follows that the max-degree product of $(C_i : i \in I)$ is more than $|G|^{|I|^2 - \phi(t+1)}$. Since it is at most $d/d_{h,j}$ times the max-degree product of $(B'_i : i \in I)$ and the latter is at most $|G|^{|I|^2 - \phi t}$, it follows that $d/d_{h,j} > |G|^{-\phi}$. This proves (2).

Since $|B'_i| \geq \mu^t|B_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I$, the second outcome of the theorem holds. This proves 4.1. \square

Let $(B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade in a graph G , and let $0 < \tau, \phi, \mu \leq 1$. We say that τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(B_i : i \in I)$ if

- for all distinct $h, j \in I$, the max-degree from B_h to B_j is at most $\tau|B_j|$; and
- for all distinct $h, j \in I$, and all $X \subseteq B_h$ and $Y \subseteq B_j$ with $|X| \geq \mu|B_h|$ and $|Y| \geq \mu|B_j|$, the max-degree from X to Y is more than $\tau|G|^{-\phi}|B_j|$.

We observe that if τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(B_i : i \in I)$, then the linkage of $(B_i : i \in I)$ is at most τ .

4.2. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < \phi, \mu \leq 1$, and $\phi \leq 1/5$. Then there is an integer $K \geq k$ with the following property. Let G be a graph, and let $(B_i : i \in I)$ be a (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant blockade in G of length at least K . Assume that $1 - \mu \geq |G|^{-\phi}$. Then there exists $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$ such that $(B_i : i \in I')$ has a $(5\phi, \mu)$ -band.

Proof. From Ramsey's theorem, there is an integer $K \geq 1$ such that for every complete graph with vertex set I , where $|I| \geq K$, and every coloring of its edges with $\lfloor 1/(2\phi) + 2 \rfloor$ colors, there exists $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$ such that all edges with both ends in I' have the same color.

Let $(B_i : i \in I)$ be a (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant blockade in G , where $|I| \geq K$, with max-degree function $d_{i,j}$ ($i, j \in I$):

- (1) For all distinct $h, j \in I$, there is an integer $t \geq 0$ such that

$$|G|^{-2t\phi} < d_{h,j}/|B_j|, d_{j,h}/|B_h| \leq |G|^{-2(t-2)\phi}.$$

It suffices to show that $(d_{h,j}/|B_j|)|G|^{-2\phi} < d_{j,h}/|B_h|$. At least $(1-\mu)|B_h|$ vertices in B_h have more than $d_{h,j}|G|^{-\phi}$ neighbors in B_j , because otherwise there would be a set $X \subseteq B_h$ with $|X| \geq \mu|B_h|$ such that the max-degree from X to B_j is at most $d_{h,j}|G|^{-\phi}$, contradicting that \mathcal{B} is (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant. So there are more than $(1-\mu)d_{h,j}|B_h| \cdot |G|^{-\phi}$ edges between B_h and B_j . But there are at most $d_{j,h}|B_j|$ such edges, and so $(d_{h,j}/|B_j|)(1-\mu)|G|^{-\phi} < d_{j,h}/|B_h|$. Since $1 - \mu \geq |G|^{-\phi}$, it follows that $(d_{h,j}/|B_j|)|G|^{-2\phi} < d_{j,h}/|B_h|$. Since we also have $(d_{j,h}/|B_h|)|G|^{-2\phi} < d_{h,j}/|B_j|$, this proves (1).

For all $h, j \in I$ with $h < j$, let $t \geq 0$ be as in (1): we call t the *type* of the pair (h, j) . We claim that for all such h, j , the type t of (h, j) satisfies $0 < t \leq 1/(2\phi) + 2$. Since $|G|^{-2t\phi} < d_{h,j}/|B_j| \leq 1$, it follows that $t > 0$. Since $d_{h,j} \geq 1$ (from the definition of (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant) and $|B_j| \leq |G|$, it follows that $1/|G| \leq d_{h,j}/|B_j| \leq |G|^{-2(t-2)\phi}$, and so $1 \leq |G|^{1-2(t-2)\phi}$, that is, $2(t-2)\phi \leq 1$. This proves our claim that $0 < t \leq 1/(2\phi) + 2$. Thus t is one of the integers $1, \dots, \lfloor 1/(2\phi) + 2 \rfloor$.

From the choice of K , there exists $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$ such that every pair (h, j) with $h < j$ and $h, j \in I'$ has the same type, t say. Let $\tau = |G|^{-2(t-2)\phi}$; then for all distinct $h, j \in I'$,

$$\tau|G|^{-4\phi} \leq d_{h,j}/|B_j| \leq \tau.$$

We claim that τ is a $(5\phi, \mu)$ -band for $(B_i : i \in I')$. To show this, it remains to show that for all distinct $h, j \in I'$, and for all $X \subseteq B_h$ and $Y \subseteq B_j$ with $|X| \geq \mu|B_h|$ and $|Y| \geq \mu|B_j|$, the max-degree from X to Y is more than $\tau|G|^{-5\phi}|B_j|$. But \mathcal{B} is (ϕ, μ) -shrink-resistant, and so the max-degree from X to Y is more than $d_{h,j}|G|^{-\phi}$; and since $d_{h,j} \geq \tau|G|^{-4\phi}|B_j|$, the claim follows. This proves 4.2. \square

By combining 4.1 and 4.2, we deduce the following:

4.3. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < \phi, \mu \leq 1$. Then there exists an integer $K > 0$ with the following property. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade of length at least K in a graph G , where $|G|^{\phi/5} \geq 1/(1 - \mu)$. Let $\beta = \mu^{1+\frac{5}{\phi}}|I|^2$. Then either

- there exist distinct $h, j \in I$, and $B'_h \subseteq B_h$ and $B'_j \subseteq B_j$ with $|B'_h|/|B_h|, |B'_j|/|B_j| \geq \beta$, such that B'_h, B'_j are anticomplete, or
- there exist $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$, and a subset $B'_i \subseteq B_i$ for each $i \in I'$, such that $|B'_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I'$, and $(B'_i : i \in I')$ has a (ϕ, μ) -band.

Proof. Let K satisfy 4.2 with ϕ replaced by $\phi/5$. Let G be a graph with $|G|^{\phi/5} \geq 1/(1-\mu)$. By 4.1, either

- there exist distinct $h, j \in I$, and $B'_h \subseteq B_h$ and $B'_j \subseteq B_j$ with $|B'_h|/|B_h|, |B'_j|/|B_j| \geq \beta$, such that B'_h, B'_j are anticomplete, or
- there is a $(\phi/5, \mu)$ -shrink-resistant contraction $\mathcal{B}' = (B'_i : i \in I)$ of \mathcal{B} , such that $|B'_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I$.

In the first case, the first outcome of the theorem holds. In the second case, by 4.2 applied to \mathcal{B}' with ϕ replaced by $\phi/5$, the second outcome of the theorem holds. This proves 4.3. \square

Consequently, we have the following:

4.4. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < c, \phi, \mu, \sigma, \Sigma, \Lambda \leq 1$ with $\sigma < \Sigma < c$. Then there exist $\lambda > 0$ and integers N and $K \geq 2$ with the following property. Let G be a graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist $Z_i \subseteq V(G)$ with $|Z_i| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ for $i = 1, 2$, disjoint and anticomplete. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade of length at least K in G with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . Then there exist $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$ and a subset $B'_i \subseteq B_i$ for each $i \in I'$, such that $(B'_i : i \in I')$ has shrinkage at most Σ and has a (ϕ, μ) -band which is at most Λ .

Proof. Let K satisfy 4.3, and let $\beta = \mu^{1+\frac{5}{\phi}K^2}$. Let $N \geq 0$ such that $N^{\Sigma-\sigma} \geq 1/\beta$ and $N^{\phi/5} \geq 1/(1-\mu)$. Let $\lambda = \beta\Lambda$. Let G be a graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist $Z_i \subseteq V(G)$ with $|Z_i| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ for $i = 1, 2$, disjoint and anticomplete. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade of length at least K in G with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . If $h, j \in I$ are distinct, and $B'_h \subseteq B_h$ and $B'_j \subseteq B_j$ with $|B'_h|/|B_h|, |B'_j|/|B_j| \geq \beta$, then B'_h, B'_j are not anticomplete, since $|B'_h| \geq \beta|B_h| \geq \beta|G|^{1-\sigma} \geq |G|^{1-c}$ and similarly $|B'_j| \geq |G|^{1-c}$. Thus the first outcome of 4.3 does not hold. Since $|G|^{\phi/5} \geq 1/(1-\mu)$, the second outcome of 4.3 holds; that is, there exist $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$ and a subset $B'_i \subseteq B_i$ for each $i \in I'$, such that $|B'_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I'$, and $(B'_i : i \in I')$ has a (ϕ, μ) -band. Since \mathcal{B} has shrinkage at most σ and $|B'_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I'$, it follows that $(B'_i : i \in I')$ has shrinkage at most Σ , because $\beta|G|^{1-\sigma} \geq |G|^{1-\Sigma}$. Also, since \mathcal{B} has linkage at most λ and $|B'_i| \geq \beta|B_i|$ for each $i \in I'$, it follows that $(B'_i : i \in I')$ has linkage at most $\lambda/\beta = \Lambda$, and therefore there is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(B'_i : i \in I')$ that is at most Λ . This proves 4.4. \square

5. Covering with leaves. Let us continue the sketch of the proof from section 3. We start with some blockade, and we apply 4.4 to it. This gives us a contraction of a sub-blockade, still with large length, with linkage and shrinkage only slightly larger than the original blockade, and with a (ϕ, μ) -band τ . Renumber the blocks by consecutive integers, say B_1, \dots, B_{2k+1} (we will not remove any more blocks). We want to arrange for 3.1 to hold, but let us see first how to arrange for there to be a subset X of B_1 that covers B_2 and has no edges to the other even blocks (briefly, (B_1, B_2) is “fixed up”). Here is a method to construct such a set X (for simplicity, let us assume that all the blocks are the same size; in reality, some of the numbers involved have to be normalized by dividing by the size of the appropriate block). Start with the vertex v_1 in B_1 that has the most neighbors in B_2 ; this is about $\tau|B_2|$ (within a factor of $|G|^\phi$, say). Since all the max-degrees are about the same (up to

the same factor), the number of neighbors of v_1 in each even B_i is at most $|G|^\phi$ times its number of neighbors in B_2 . Remove its neighbors from B_2 ; by shrink-resistance, there is another vertex v_2 in B_1 still with about the same number of neighbors in the remainder of B_2 , and so on, and let $X = \{v_1, v_2, \dots\}$: we can continue until B_2 has been shrunk so much that shrink-resistance is endangered. But stop before that; stop when we have covered and removed about $|G|^{-\phi}|B_2|/2$ vertices in B_2 . From the way we chose the sequence v_1, v_2, \dots , we know that the amount of B_4 we have covered is only at most $|G|^\phi$ times the amount of B_2 we covered, and so is less than half of B_4 , and the same for all even blocks. Now replace B_2 by the part of B_2 that X covers, and for every other even block, replace it by the part that X does not cover.

This “fixes up” the pair (B_1, B_2) . We need to fix up similarly all the odd/even pairs of blocks. In this process so far, the odd blocks have not been changed, and most even blocks have only shrunk to half their size; but B_2 has shrunk tremendously, since it was replaced by the portion covered by X , which might have been only a fraction $|G|^{-\phi}$ of the original block. This is a problem, since shrinking a block that much destroys the shrink-resistance. The blockade consisting of the blocks different from B_2 is still shrink-resistant but not if we include B_2 as well. And shrink-resistance was used crucially to fix up the pair (B_1, B_2) : how can we fix up the pair (B_3, B_2) now that shrink-resistance has gone?

The answer is to fix up all the pairs involving B_2 simultaneously, then start fixing up the pairs involving B_4 , and so on. At a general step of this process, there will be some even values (say a set H) such that for all odd i , the pair (B_i, B_h) has been fixed up; the other even values (say I) that have not yet been fixed up with the odd blocks; and the odd blocks themselves, B_j ($j \in J$) say. For $i \in H$, B_i has been shrunk by a factor of something like $|G|^\phi$; for $i \in I$, B_i has only been shrunk by a constant factor; and for $j \in J$, B_j has not been shrunk at all. Consequently, the blockade formed by the blocks B_i ($i \in I \cup J$) is still shrink-resistant, and the densities between the pairs of its blocks are all still about τ . In this general step, 5.2 below, we will choose some element g of I , fix up the pair (B_j, B_g) for all odd blocks B_j , shrink B_g , and move g from I into H .

There is another thing to keep track of: we want to obtain a rainbow copy of T' among the even blocks after contraction, and for this we need to make sure that no vertex in one even block has too many neighbors in another. So, even after g has been moved from I to H and B_g has been shrunk by the polynomial factor, we still need to keep track of the max-degree between B_g and the other even blocks.

This was an attempt to explain what is happening in the results of this section. There are unfortunately a lot of parameters involved, and the formal statement of the results is a little fearsome. Our objective in this section is to prove the following:

5.1. *Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < c, \sigma, \sigma', \lambda' \leq 1$ with $\sigma < \sigma' < c$. Then there exist $\lambda > 0$ and integers $K, N > 0$ with the following property. Let G be a graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist $Z_i \subseteq V(G)$ with $|Z_i| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ for $i = 1, 2$, disjoint and anticomplete. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade of length at least K in G with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . Then there exists $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$, such that for every partition (H, J) of I' , there exists $B_h \subseteq A_h$ for each $h \in H$, where*

- *$(B_h : h \in H)$ has shrinkage at most σ' and linkage at most λ' , and*
- *for all $h \in H$ and all $j \in J$ there exists $X \subseteq A_j$ that covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in H \setminus \{h\}$.*

To prove 5.1, we proceed in several steps. We begin with the following:

5.2. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < \tau, \phi, \mu \leq 1$ with $2k\mu \leq 1$, $\phi \leq 1/2$, and $4k^2\tau \leq 1$. Let $\{0\}, H, I, J$ be pairwise disjoint sets of integers with union of cardinality k . Let G be a graph, such that $|G|^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k$. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in \{0\} \cup H \cup I \cup J)$ be a blockade in G , such that

- τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(A_i : i \in \{0\} \cup I \cup J)$, and
- for each $h \in H$ and each $i \in \{0\} \cup I \cup J$, the max-degree from A_h to A_i is at most $\tau|A_i|$.

Then for all $i \in \{0\} \cup H \cup I \cup J$ there exists $B_i \subseteq A_i$, such that

- $|B_0| \geq |G|^{-k\phi}|A_0|$, and $|B_i| \geq |A_i|/2$ for all $i \in H \cup I$, and $B_i = A_i$ for all $i \in J$;
- for all $j \in J$, there exists $C_j \subseteq A_j$ that covers B_0 and is anticomplete to all the sets B_i ($i \in H \cup I$);
- 2τ is a $(2\phi, 2\mu)$ -band for $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$;
- for each $h \in H \cup \{0\}$ and each $i \in I \cup J$, the max-degree from B_h to B_i is at most $2\tau|B_i|$; and
- for each $h \in H$, the max-degree from B_0 to B_h is at most $4k\tau|B_h|$.

Proof. We may assume that $k \geq 2$.

- (1) There exists $D_j \subseteq A_j$ with $|D_j| \geq |A_j|/2$ for each $j \in J \cup \{0\}$, such that
- for each $j \in J \cup \{0\}$ and each $h \in H$, every vertex in D_j has fewer than $2k\tau|A_h|$ neighbors in A_h ; and
 - for each $j \in J$, every vertex in D_0 has more than $\tau|G|^{-\phi}|A_j|$ neighbors in D_j .

For each $j \in J \cup \{0\}$ and each $h \in H$, let $Z_{j,h}$ be the set of vertices in A_j that have at least $2k\tau|A_h|$ neighbors in A_h ; and for each $j \in J \cup \{0\}$, let

$$D'_j = A_j \setminus \bigcup_{h \in H} Z_{j,h}.$$

Let $D_j = D'_j$ for each $j \in J$ (we will choose $D_0 \subseteq D'_0$ later). Since every vertex in A_h has at most $\tau|A_j|$ neighbors in A_j (by assumption), there are at most $\tau|A_h| \cdot |A_j|$ edges between A_h and A_j , and so $2k\tau|A_h| \cdot |Z_{j,h}| \leq \tau|A_h| \cdot |A_j|$, that is, $|Z_{j,h}| \leq |A_j|/(2k)$. For each $j \in J$, the union of the sets $Z_{j,h}$ (over all $h \in H$) has cardinality at most $|A_j|/2$, and so $|D_j| \geq |A_j|/2$ for each $j \in J$, and the first statement of (1) holds.

For each $j \in J$, let Z_j be the set of vertices in A_0 that have at most $\tau|G|^{-\phi}|A_j|$ neighbors in D_j . Since τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(A_i : i \in I \cup J \cup \{0\})$ and $|D_j| \geq |A_j|/2 \geq \mu|A_j|$, it follows that $|Z_j| \leq \mu|A_0| \leq |A_0|/(2k)$. Thus the union of the sets $Z_{0,h}$ ($h \in H$) and the sets Z_j ($j \in J$) has cardinality at most $|A_0|/2$, since $|H \cup J| \leq k$. Let

$$D_0 = A_0 \setminus \left(\bigcup_{h \in H} Z_{0,h} \cup \bigcup_{j \in J} Z_j \right).$$

Thus $|D_0| \geq |A_0|/2$, and the second statement of (1) holds. This proves (1).

- (2) Let $Y \subseteq D_0$ and $j \in J$. Then there exists $Y' \subseteq Y$ with $|Y'| \geq |G|^{-\phi}|Y|/(16k^2)$ and a subset $C_j \subseteq D_j$, such that C_j covers Y' , and for each $h \in H \cup I$, at most $|A_h|/(2k)$ vertices in A_h have a neighbor in C_j .

We may assume that $Y \neq \emptyset$. Every vertex in Y belongs to D_0 and hence has more than $\tau|G|^{-\phi}|A_j|$ neighbors in D_j . Choose $X \subseteq D_j$ maximal such that

- $|X| \leq 1/(4k^2\tau)$, and

- $|Y'| \geq (\tau/2)|G|^{-\phi}|X| \cdot |Y|$, where Y' is the set of vertices in Y that have a neighbor in X .

For each $i \in I$, since $|X| \leq 1/(4k^2\tau)$ and every vertex in X has at most $\tau|A_i|$ neighbors in A_i , it follows that at most $|A_i|/(4k^2) \leq |A_i|/(2k)$ vertices in A_i have a neighbor in X . For each $h \in H$, since every vertex in D_j has at most $2k\tau|A_h|$ neighbors in A_h , it follows that at most

$$2k\tau|A_h| \cdot |X| \leq 2k\tau|A_h|/(4k^2\tau) = |A_h|/(2k)$$

vertices in A_h have a neighbor in X . Thus if $|Y'| \geq |Y|/2$, then (2) holds with $C_j = X$, since $1/2 \geq |G|^{-\phi}/(16k^2)$; so we may assume that $|Y'| < |Y|/2$, and hence $|Y \setminus Y'| \geq |Y|/2$. Every vertex in $Y \setminus Y'$ has at least $\tau|G|^{-\phi}|A_j|$ neighbors in D_j , and none of these neighbors is in X , since $Y \setminus Y'$ is anticomplete to X . Thus there exists $v \in D_j \setminus X$ with at least

$$\tau|G|^{-\phi}|A_j| \frac{|Y|/2}{|D_j \setminus X|} \geq (\tau|Y|/2)|G|^{-\phi}$$

neighbors in $Y \setminus Y'$ (since $|A_j| \geq |D_j \setminus X|$). From the maximality of X , replacing X by $X \cup \{v\}$ violates one of the two bullets in the definition of X . The second is satisfied, and so the first is violated, that is, $|X| + 1 > 1/(4k^2\tau)$. Consequently $X \neq \emptyset$, and so $2|X| \geq |X| + 1 > 1/(4k^2\tau)$, and therefore $|X| > 1/(8k^2\tau)$. Since $|Y'| \geq (\tau/2)|G|^{-\phi}|X| \cdot |Y|$, it follows that $|Y'| > \tau|G|^{-\phi}|Y|/(16k^2\tau) = |G|^{-\phi}|Y|/(16k^2)$. This proves (2).

By $|J|$ applications of (2), one for each $j \in J$, applied initially with $Y = D_0$, we obtain that there exists $B_0 \subseteq D_0$ with $|B_0| \geq |G|^{-|J|\phi}(16k^2)^{-|J|}|D_0|$, and for each $j \in J$ there exists a subset $C_j \subseteq D_j$, such that C_j covers B_0 , and for each $h \in H \cup I$, at most $|A_h|/(2k)$ vertices in A_h have a neighbor in C_j .

Since $|J| < k$ and $(16k^2)^{-|J|} \geq 2|G|^{-\phi}$, we get $|B_0| \geq 2|G|^{-k\phi}|D_0| \geq |G|^{-k\phi}|A_0|$. For each $h \in H \cup I$, let B_h be the set of vertices in A_h with no neighbors in any of the sets C_j ($j \in J$). Then $|B_h| \geq |A_h|/2$.

The conclusion of 5.2 has five bullets, and we have shown that the first two hold. For the third bullet, we need the following:

(3) Let $B_i = A_i$ for $i \in J$; then 2τ is a $(2\phi, 2\mu)$ -band for $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$, and $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$ has linkage at most 2τ .

Since $\tau \leq 1/(4k^2) \leq 1/2$, certainly $2\tau \leq 1$. We claim that 2τ is a $(2\phi, 2\mu)$ -band for $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$. To show this, let $i, j \in I \cup J$ be distinct; we must show that

- the max-degree from B_i to B_j is at most $2\tau|B_j|$; and
- for all $X \subseteq B_i$ and $Y \subseteq B_j$ with $|X| \geq 2\mu|B_i|$ and $|Y| \geq 2\mu|B_j|$, the max-degree from X to Y is more than $2\tau|G|^{-2\phi}|B_j|$.

Since the max-degree from A_i to A_j is at most $\tau|A_j|$ and $|B_j| \geq |A_j|/2$, it follows that the max-degree from B_i to B_j is at most $\tau|A_j| \leq 2\tau|B_j|$. Since this holds for all distinct $i, j \in I \cup J$, it follows that $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$ has linkage at most 2τ . Now let $i, j \in I \cup J$ be distinct, and let $X \subseteq B_i$ and $Y \subseteq B_j$ with $|X| \geq 2\mu|B_i|$ and $|Y| \geq 2\mu|B_j|$. Thus $|X| \geq \mu|A_i|$ and $|Y| \geq \mu|A_j|$; and since τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(A_i : i \in I \cup J)$, it follows that the max-degree from X to Y is more than $\tau|G|^{-\phi}|A_j| \geq 2\tau|G|^{-2\phi}|B_j|$, since $|A_j| \geq |B_j|$ and $|G|^{-\phi} \leq 1/2$. This proves that 2τ is a $(2\phi, 2\mu)$ -band for $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$. This proves (3).

Consequently, the third bullet of the conclusion of the theorem is satisfied. The fourth holds, since for $h \in H \cup \{0\}$ and $i \in I \cup J$, every vertex in B_h has at most

$\tau|A_i| \leq 2\tau|B_i|$ neighbors in B_i . And the fifth holds, since every vertex in B_0 belongs to D_0 and so has at most $2k\tau|A_h| \leq 4k\tau|B_h|$ neighbors in A_h . This proves 5.2. \square

In order to use 5.2, we need the following definition. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let H, I, J be disjoint sets of integers with union of cardinality k . Let $0 < \tau, \phi, \mu, \lambda \leq 1$. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in H \cup I \cup J)$ be a blockade in a graph G . Suppose that

- $(B_h : h \in H)$ has width at least w and linkage at most λ ;
- $(B_i : i \in I)$ has width at least W ;
- for each $h \in H$ and $j \in J$, there exists $X \subseteq B_j$ such that X covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in (H \cup I) \setminus \{h\}$;
- τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $(B_i : i \in I \cup J)$;
- for each $h \in H$ and each $i \in I \cup J$, the max-degree from B_h to B_i is at most $\tau|B_i|$.

In these circumstances, we say that \mathcal{B} is *leaf-covered with partition (H, I, J) and parameters*

$$w, W, \lambda, \phi, \mu, \tau.$$

From 5.2, we deduce the following:

5.3. *Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < \tau, \phi, \lambda, \mu \leq 1$, with $2k\mu \leq 1$, $\phi \leq 1/2$, $4k^2\tau \leq 1$, and $\lambda \geq 2k\tau$. Let G be a graph, such that $|G|^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k$. Let \mathcal{A} be a blockade of length k in G that is leaf-covered with partition (H, I, J) and parameters*

$$w, W, \lambda, \phi, \mu, \tau,$$

where $|G|^{-k\phi}W \geq w/4$. Suppose that $g \in I$. Then there exists a contraction $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in H \cup I \cup J)$ of \mathcal{A} , such that \mathcal{B} is leaf-covered with partition $(H \cup \{g\}, I \setminus \{g\}, J)$ and parameters

$$w/4, W/2, 4\lambda, 2\phi, 2\mu, 2\tau.$$

Proof. We may assume that $g = 0$. Thus $H, I \setminus \{0\}, J, \{0\}$ are pairwise disjoint with union of cardinality k . By 5.2 with I replaced by $I \setminus \{0\}$, for all $i \in H \cup I \cup J$ there exists $A'_i \subseteq A_i$, such that

- $|A'_0| \geq |G|^{-k\phi}|A_0|$, and $|A'_i| \geq |A_i|/2$ for all $i \in (H \cup I) \setminus \{0\}$, and $A'_j = A_j$ for all $j \in J$;
- for all $j \in J$, there exists $C_j \subseteq A_j$ that covers A'_0 and is anticomplete to all the sets A'_i ($i \in (H \cup I) \setminus \{0\}$);
- 2τ is a $(2\phi, 2\mu)$ -band for $(A'_i : i \in (I \cup J) \setminus \{0\})$;
- for each $h \in H \cup \{0\}$ and each $i \in (I \cup J) \setminus \{0\}$, the max-degree from A'_h to A'_i is at most $2\tau|A'_i|$;
- for each $h \in H$, the max-degree from A'_0 to A'_h is at most $4k\tau|A'_h|$.

Let $B_i = A'_i$ for each $i \in I \cup J$. For each $h \in H$, let B_h be the set of vertices in A'_h that have at most $8k\tau|B_0|$ neighbors in B_0 . Since there are at most $4k\tau|A'_h| \cdot |B_0|$ edges between A'_h and B_0 , it follows that $|B_h| \geq |A'_h|/2$. We claim that $(B_i : i \in H \cup I \cup J)$ is leaf-covered with partition $(H \cup \{0\}, I \setminus \{0\}, J)$ and parameters

$$w/4, W/2, 4\lambda, 2\phi, 2\mu, 2\tau.$$

To show this, we must check that

- $(B_h : h \in H \cup \{0\})$ has width at least $w/4$ and linkage at most 4λ ;
- $(B_i : i \in I \setminus \{0\})$ has width at least $W/2$;
- for each $h \in H \cup \{0\}$ and $j \in J$, there exists $X \subseteq B_j$ such that X covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in (H \cup I) \setminus \{h\}$;

- 2τ is a $(2\phi, 2\mu)$ -band for $(B_i : i \in (I \cup J) \setminus \{0\})$;
- for each $h \in H \cup \{0\}$ and each $i \in (I \cup J) \setminus \{0\}$, the max-degree from B_h to B_i is at most $2\tau|B_i|$.

Regarding the first bullet, for $h \in H$, $|B_h| \geq |A'_h|/2 \geq |A_h|/4 \geq w/4$, and

$$|B_0| \geq |G|^{-k\phi}|A_0| \geq |G|^{-k\phi}W \geq w/4,$$

so $(B_h : h \in H \cup \{0\})$ has width at least $w/4$. Since $(A_h : h \in H)$ has linkage at most λ , it follows that $(B_h : h \in H)$ has linkage at most 4λ (because $|B_h| \geq |A_h|/4$ for each $h \in H$). For each $h \in H$, every vertex in B_0 has at most $4k\tau|A'_h|$ neighbors in A'_h and hence at most $8k\tau|B_h| \leq 4\lambda|B_0|$ neighbors in B_h , and every vertex in B_h has at most $8k\tau|B_0| \leq 4\lambda|B_0|$ neighbors in B_0 . Thus the linkage of $(B_h : h \in H \cup \{0\})$ is at most 4λ . This proves that the first bullet holds.

The second bullet holds, since $|B_i| \geq |A_i|/2 \geq W/2$ for each $i \in I \setminus \{0\}$. The third bullet holds, since if $h \in H$, then the statement is true by hypothesis, and if $h = 0$, then the statement is true, because we may take $X = C_j$. The fourth and fifth bullets holds by the application of 5.2. This proves 5.3. \square

By repeatedly moving elements from I to H using 5.3, we deduce the following.

5.4. *Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let I, J be disjoint sets of integers with union of cardinality k . Let $0 < \tau, \phi, \mu \leq 1$, with $k2^k\mu \leq 1$, $\phi2^k \leq 1$, and $k^22^{k+1}\tau \leq 1$. Let G be a graph with $|G|^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k$. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in I \cup J)$ be a blockade in G with a (ϕ, μ) -band τ . Let W be the width of $(A_i : i \in I)$. For all $H \subseteq I$, there exists a contraction $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I \cup J)$ of \mathcal{A} , such that \mathcal{B} is leaf-covered with partition $(H, I \setminus H, J)$ and parameters*

$$4^{-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W, 2^{-|H|}W, 4^{|H|}(2k\tau), 2^{|H|}\phi, 2^{|H|}\mu, 2^{|H|}\tau.$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|H|$. The result is true when $H = \emptyset$, since τ is a (ϕ, μ) -band for $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in I \cup J)$. Thus we assume that $H \neq \emptyset$. Choose $g \in H$. From the inductive hypothesis, there is a contraction $\mathcal{B}' = (B'_i : i \in I \cup J)$ of \mathcal{A} , such that \mathcal{B}' is leaf-covered with partition $(H \setminus \{g\}, I \setminus (H \setminus \{g\}), J)$ and parameters

$$\begin{aligned} w' &= 4^{1-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W, W' = 2^{1-|H|}W, \lambda' = 4^{|H|-1}(2k\tau), \\ \phi' &= 2^{|H|-1}\phi, \mu' = 2^{|H|-1}\mu, \tau' = 2^{|H|-1}\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} 2k\mu' &= 2k2^{|H|-1}\mu \leq 2k2^{k-1}\mu \leq 1, \\ \phi' &= 2^{|H|-1}\phi \leq 2^{k-1}\phi \leq 1/2, \\ 4k^2\tau' &= 4k^22^{|H|-1}\tau \leq 4k^22^{k-1}\tau \leq 1, \\ \lambda' &= 4^{|H|-1}(2k\tau) \geq 2^{|H|-1}(2k\tau) = 2k\tau', \\ |G|^{\phi'} &= |G|^{2^{|H|-1}\phi} \geq |G|^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k, \\ |G|^{-k\phi'}W' &= |G|^{-k2^{|H|-1}\phi}2^{1-|H|}W \geq |G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}4^{-|H|}W = w'/4, \end{aligned}$$

it follows from 5.3 that there is a contraction $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in I \cup J)$ of \mathcal{B}' , such that \mathcal{B} is leaf-covered with partition $(H, I \setminus H, J)$ and parameters

$$w'/4, W'/2, 4\lambda', 2\phi', 2\mu', 2\tau'.$$

But then \mathcal{B} is the required contraction of \mathcal{A} . This proves 5.4. \square

We will only apply 5.4 when $H = I$, and in that case it becomes much simpler, so much so that it is worth stating separately in the following:

5.5. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let H, J be disjoint sets of integers with union of cardinality k . Let $0 < \tau, \phi, \mu \leq 1$, with $k2^k\mu \leq 1$, $\phi2^k \leq 1$, and $k^22^{k+1}\tau \leq 1$. Let G be a graph with $|G|^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k$. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in H \cup J)$ be a blockade in G with a (ϕ, μ) -band τ . Let W be the width of $(A_i : i \in H)$. For each $h \in H$, there exists $B_h \subseteq A_h$, such that

- $(B_h : h \in H)$ has width at least $4^{-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W$ and linkage at most $4^{|H|}(2k\tau)$; and
- for all $h \in H$ and all $j \in J$ there exists $X \subseteq A_j$ that covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in H \setminus \{h\}$.

Proof. By 5.4, taking $I = H$, there is a contraction $\mathcal{B} = (B_i : i \in H \cup J)$ of \mathcal{A} , such that \mathcal{B} is leaf-covered with partition (H, \emptyset, J) and parameters

$$4^{-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W, 2^{-|H|}W, 4^{|H|}(2k\tau), 2^{|H|}\phi, 2^{|H|}\mu, 2^{|H|}\tau.$$

It follows that $(B_h : h \in H)$ has width at least $4^{-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W$ and linkage at most $4^{|H|}(2k\tau)$ (and the other four parameters are irrelevant). This proves 5.5. \square

By combining 4.4 and 5.5, we obtain the main result of this section, 5.1, which we restate as follows:

5.6. Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer, and let $0 < c, \sigma, \sigma', \lambda' \leq 1$ with $\sigma < \sigma' < c$. Then there exist $\lambda > 0$ and integers $K, N > 0$ with the following property. Let G be a graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist $Z_i \subseteq V(G)$ with $|Z_i| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ for $i = 1, 2$, disjoint and anticomplete. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade of length at least K in G with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . Then there exists $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$, such that for every partition (H, J) of I' there exists $B_h \subseteq A_h$ for each $h \in H$, where

- $(B_h : h \in H)$ has shrinkage at most σ' and linkage at most λ' ; and
- for all $h \in H$ and all $j \in J$ there exists $X \subseteq A_j$ that covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in H \setminus \{h\}$.

Proof. Choose Σ with $\sigma < \Sigma < \sigma'$. Let ϕ satisfy $(k2^{k-1} + 1)\phi = \sigma' - \Sigma$. Let $\mu = 2^{-k}/k$, and let $\Lambda = \lambda'4^{-k}/(2k)$. Choose $\lambda > 0$ and integers N_1 and $K \geq 2$ such that 4.4 is satisfied with N replaced by N_1 . Choose $N \geq N_1$, such that $N^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k$. We claim that λ, K, N satisfy the theorem.

Let G be a graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist $Z_i \subseteq V(G)$ with $|Z_i| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ for $i = 1, 2$, disjoint and anticomplete. Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade of length at least K in G with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . Since $\phi, \Lambda \leq 1$, it follows from 4.4 that there exist $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$ and a subset $A'_i \subseteq A_i$ for each $i \in I'$, such that $\mathcal{A}' = (A'_i : i \in I')$ has a (ϕ, μ) -band $\tau \leq \Lambda$ and has shrinkage at most Σ . Let $W = |G|^{1-\Sigma}$; thus $(A'_i : i \in I')$ has width at least W . Since $\phi2^k \leq 1$,

$$k^22^{k+1}\tau \leq k^22^{k+1}\Lambda \leq k^22^{k+1}4^{-k}/(2k) \leq 1,$$

and $|G|^\phi \geq 2(16k^2)^k$, 5.5 implies that for every partition (H, J) of I' there exists $B_h \subseteq A'_h$ for each $h \in H$, such that

- $(B_h : h \in H)$ has width at least $4^{-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W$ and linkage at most $4^{|H|}(2k\tau) \leq 4^k(2k\Lambda) = \lambda'$; and
- for all $h \in H$ and all $j \in J$ there exists $X \subseteq A'_j$ that covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in H \setminus \{h\}$.

Since $4^{-|H|} \geq 4^{-k} \geq |G|^{-\phi}$, it follows that

$$4^{-|H|}|G|^{-k2^{k-1}\phi}W \geq |G|^{-(1+k2^{k-1})\phi}|G|^{1-\Sigma} = |G|^{1-\sigma'},$$

and so $(B_h : h \in H)$ has shrinkage at most σ' . This proves 5.1. \square

6. The proof of the main theorem. In this section, we use 5.1 to prove 2.4. Let G be an ordered graph, and let H be the unordered graph obtained from G by omitting the ordering. We recall that a *blockade* in G is a blockade $(B_i : i \in I)$ in H , such that for all $i, j \in I$ with $i < j$, every vertex of B_i is earlier than each vertex of B_j in the ordering of G . Width, shrinkage, and so on are defined as for blockades in unordered graphs. We will prove the following:

6.1. *Let $0 < c \leq 1$. For every ordered tree T and all σ with $0 < \sigma < c$, there exist λ with $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ and integers $K, N \geq 0$ with the following property. Let G be an ordered graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist disjoint $Z_1, Z_2 \subseteq V(G)$, where $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ and Z_1 is anticomplete to Z_2 . Let \mathcal{A} be a blockade in G of length K with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . Then there is an \mathcal{A} -rainbow copy of T .*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $|V(T)|$, and we may assume that $|V(T)| \geq 2$. Let v be a leaf of T , and let $T' = T \setminus \{v\}$. Choose σ' with $\sigma < \sigma' < c$. From the inductive hypothesis, there exist λ', K', N' , such that 6.1 holds with T, σ, λ, K, N replaced by $T', \sigma', \lambda', K', N'$, respectively. Define $k = 2K' + 1$. Choose λ, K, N , such that 5.1 is satisfied. We claim that λ, K, N satisfy 6.1.

Let G be an ordered graph with $|G| \geq N$, such that there do not exist disjoint $Z_1, Z_2 \subseteq V(G)$, where $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq |G|^{1-c}$ and Z_1 is anticomplete to Z_2 . Let $\mathcal{A} = (A_i : i \in I)$ be a blockade in G of length K with shrinkage at most σ and linkage at most λ . From the choice of λ, K, N , there exists $I' \subseteq I$ with $|I'| = k$, such that for every partition (H, J) of I' there exists $B_h \subseteq A_h$ for each $h \in H$, where

- $(B_h : h \in H)$ has shrinkage at most σ' and linkage at most λ' ; and
- for all $h \in H$ and all $j \in J$ there exists $X \subseteq A_j$ that covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in H \setminus \{h\}$.

Let $I' = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$, where $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k$; let $H = \{i_2, i_4, i_6, \dots, i_{2K'}\}$ and $J = \{i_1, i_3, i_5, \dots, i_{2K'+1}\}$ (this is well-defined, since $k = 2K' + 1$), and choose $B_h \subseteq A_h$ for each $h \in H$, satisfying the two bullets above. Let $\mathcal{B} = (B_h : h \in H)$. It follows from the choice of $N', K', \sigma', \lambda'$ that there is a \mathcal{B} -rainbow copy of T' , and to simplify notation, we assume that this \mathcal{B} -rainbow copy of T' is T' itself. We recall that v is a leaf of T , and $T' = T \setminus \{v\}$. Let the linear order of the vertices of T be (v_1, \dots, v_n) , where $v = v_t$. Since the vertices of T' appear in the blocks of \mathcal{B} in the correct order and J interleaves H , there exists $j \in J$ such that for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{t\}$ the following hold:

- if $i < t$, then $v_i \in B_h$ for some $h \in H$ with $h < j$;
- if $i > t$, then $v_i \in B_h$ for some $h \in H$ with $h > j$.

Let u be the neighbor of v in T , and let $u \in B_h$. From the first set of bullets in this proof, there exists $X \subseteq A_j$ that covers B_h and is anticomplete to B_i for all $i \in H \setminus \{h\}$. Choose $v' \in X$ adjacent to u . Then adding v' to T' gives a \mathcal{B} -rainbow, and hence \mathcal{A} -rainbow, copy of T . This proves 6.1. \square

Finally, we deduce 2.4, which we restate (and which we have already shown to imply 1.7) as follows:

6.2. *For every ordered forest T and all $c > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if G is an ordered graph with $|G| > 1/\varepsilon$, every vertex has degree less than $\varepsilon|G|$, and there do not exist disjoint anticomplete sets Z_1, Z_2 with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq |G|^{1-c}$, then G contains T .*

Proof. By adding vertices and edges to T if necessary, we may assume that T is an ordered tree. Let $\sigma = c/2$, and let λ, K, N satisfy 6.1. Choose $M \geq \max(N, K)$, such that $M^\sigma \geq 2K$, and let $\varepsilon = \min(1/M, \lambda/(2K))$. Let G be an ordered graph with $|G| > 1/\varepsilon$, such that every vertex has degree less than $\varepsilon|G|$, and there do not exist disjoint anticocomplete sets Z_1, Z_2 with $|Z_1|, |Z_2| \geq |G|^{1-c}$.

Since $|G| \geq K$, there is a blockade \mathcal{B} in G of length K and width $W \geq \lfloor |G|/K \rfloor \geq |G|/(2K)$. Hence $W \geq |G|^{1-\sigma}$, because $|G| \geq M$ and so $|G|/(2K) \geq |G|^{1-\sigma}$, and therefore \mathcal{B} has shrinkage at most σ . Since every vertex has degree less than $\varepsilon|G|$, it follows that \mathcal{B} has linkage at most $\varepsilon|G|/W \leq 2K\varepsilon \leq \lambda$. But then from 6.1 there is a copy of T in G . This proves 6.2 and hence proves 2.4. \square

7. Conclusion. Let us say that a class \mathcal{G} of graphs or ordered graphs has the *Erdős–Hajnal property* if there exists $c > 0$ such that every $G \in \mathcal{G}$ satisfies $\alpha(G)\omega(G) \geq |G|^c$. The Erdős–Hajnal conjecture [4, 5] asserts that, for every H , the class of H -free graphs has the Erdős–Hajnal property:

7.1. Conjecture: *For every graph H , there exists $c > 0$ such that every H -free graph G satisfies*

$$\alpha(G)\omega(G) \geq |G|^c.$$

Alon, Pach, and Solymosi [2] showed that the Erdős–Hajnal conjecture is equivalent to the following statement for ordered graphs.

7.2. Conjecture: *For every ordered graph H , there exists $c > 0$ such that every H -free ordered graph G satisfies*

$$\alpha(G)\omega(G) \geq |G|^c.$$

The Erdős–Hajnal conjecture (7.1 or, equivalently, 7.2) has only been proved for a very small family of graphs. For example, it remains open for most forests; indeed, it is open even for the five-vertex path. However, 1.1 allows us to say something if we exclude both a forest and its complement. For an ideal \mathcal{G} of graphs, the strong Erdős–Hajnal property implies the Erdős–Hajnal property (see [1, 7]); and the same follows straightforwardly for ideals of ordered graphs. Thus 1.1 implies the following:

7.3. *For every forest F , the class of graphs that are both F -free and \overline{F} -free has the Erdős–Hajnal property.*

For *ordered* forests, however, the situation is different: 1.4 and 1.5 are not strong enough to deduce the Erdős–Hajnal property; and we know from 1.3 that excluding an ordered forest and its complement is not in general sufficient to obtain the strong Erdős–Hajnal property. Nevertheless, Pach and Tomon [10] recently showed the following:

7.4. *Let P be a monotone path. The class of ordered graphs that are both P -free and \overline{P} -free has the Erdős–Hajnal property.*

It would be interesting to extend this to other ordered trees. For example, what about extending 7.4 to all ordered paths?

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