

# Nonnegative $k$ -sums in a set of numbers

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8th July, 2014

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## Problem

Let  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  be a set of numbers satisfying  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \geq 0$ .  
How few subsets *of order  $k$*  can have nonnegative sum?

# Nonnegative sums

## Conjecture (Manickam, Miklós, Singhi)

*Let  $n \geq 4k$  and  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  be a set of numbers satisfying  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \geq 0$ . At least  $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$  subsets of order  $k$  have nonnegative sum.*

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- The bound is seen to be best possible by again choosing  $x_1 = n$ , and  $x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = -1$ .
- “ $n \geq 4k$ ” is motivated by a construction at  $n = 3k + 1$  ( $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 2 - 3k$  and  $x_4 = \dots = x_{3k+1} = 3$ ).



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  - ▶  $n \geq 10^{46}k$  (P.)

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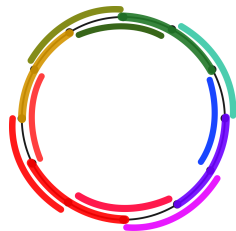
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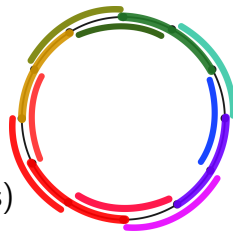
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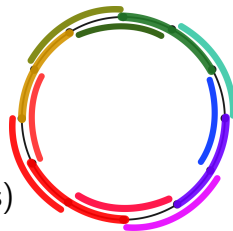
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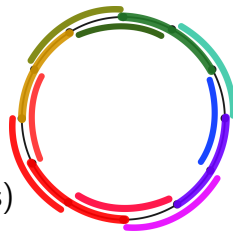


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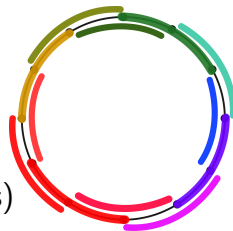
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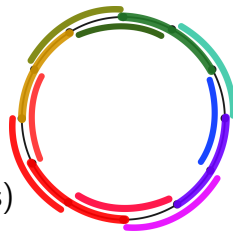
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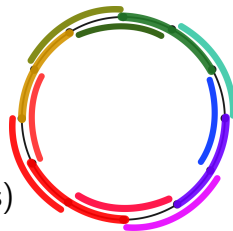
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## Lemma (mostly false)

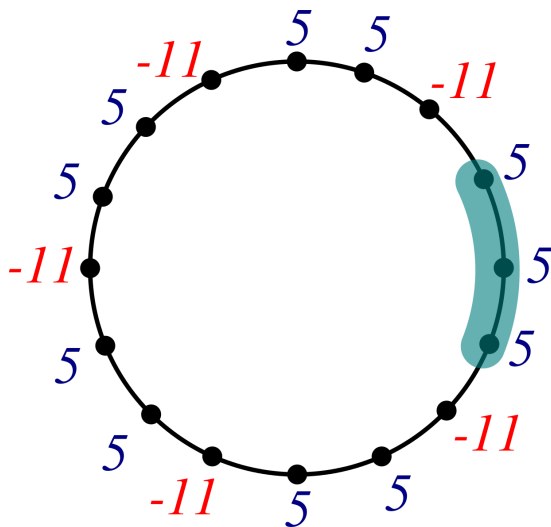
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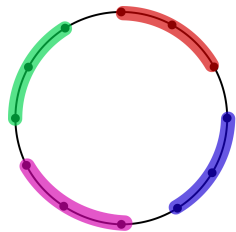
## Why is the easy lemma is false?

$k = 3, n = 16$ . Here is a weighting of the cycle with only one nonnegative interval:



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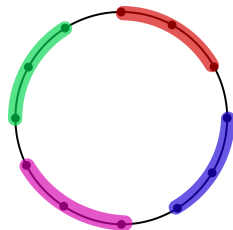
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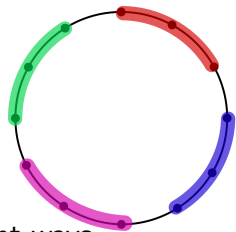
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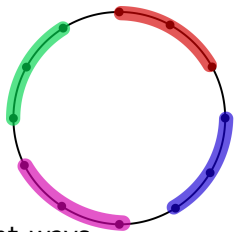
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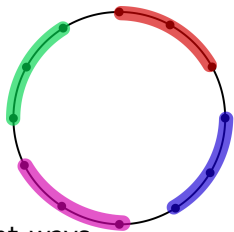
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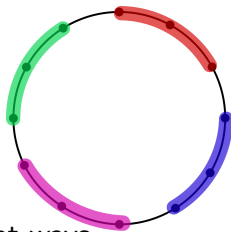
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## Definition

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The averaging argument from the last few slides shows that:

## Lemma

*Suppose that there is a regular  $k$ -uniform hypergraph on  $n$  vertices with the MMS property.*

*Then the Manickam-Miklós-Singhi Conjecture holds for that  $n$  and  $k$ .*

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Vertices of  $\mathcal{H}_{n,k}$  are  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ .

Edges of  $\mathcal{H}_{n,k}$  are *double intervals* where the distance between the intervals is less than  $k$ .

i.e. sets of the form  $[x, x+i-1] \cup [x+i+j, x+k+j-1]$   
for  $i, j < k$ .

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*Let  $I$  be an interval in  $V(\mathcal{H}_{n,k})$  with  $|I| \geq 20k$  containing no nonnegative edges. Then  $I$  is negative.*



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If  $n \geq 30k^4$ , by the Pigeonhole Principle there is an interval  $I$  of length  $30k$  containing no nonnegative edges.

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## Problem

*Characterize all (2-uniform) **graphs** with the MMS property.*