

The pigeonhole principle

August 26, 2015

1 Pigeonhole principle

In its simplest form, here is the pigeonhole principle:

Theorem 1. *Suppose there are $n + 1$ pigeons to be placed into n holes. Then there will be at least one hole that has at least two pigeons.*

1. Write down a proof of this theorem.
2. Suppose there are $2n + 1$ pigeons placed into n holes. What can you conclude? Write down a proof.
3. Suppose there are 5 pigeons placed into 2 holes. Consider the statement “At least one hole has at least k pigeons”. For what k is this necessarily true? For what k is it false? For the smallest k for which it is false, give a counterexample.
4. Prove it for the largest k for which it is true. (Please state your theorem and provide a proof.)

5. Prove: Suppose the complete graph on $n \geq 6$ vertices has its edges coloured red or blue. Prove that the graph contains a monochromatic triangle. Hint: look at one vertex.

6. Consider this trick: A magician asks an audience member to pick five cards, which are not shown to the magician. The magician's accomplice looks at the cards, picks four of the cards and shows these four to the magician in an order of his choosing. The magician then correctly guesses the fifth card. Explain why the pigeonhole principle guarantees that such a trick is possible, and then try to come up with a good way to do it. Perform it on your classmates. Can you do it with showing three cards to guess two?