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The feasible region of hypergraphs

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ABSTRACT

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -uniform hypergraphs. The feasible region $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is the set of points (x, y) in the unit square such that there exists a sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -uniform hypergraphs whose shadow density approaches x and whose edge density approaches y . The feasible region provides a lot of combinatorial information, for example, the supremum of y over all $(x, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is the Turán density $\pi(\mathcal{F})$, and $\Omega(\emptyset)$ gives the Kruskal-Katona theorem.

We undertake a systematic study of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$, and prove that $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is completely determined by a left-continuous almost everywhere differentiable function; and moreover, there exists an $\mathcal{F}$ for which this function is not continuous. We also extend some old related theorems. For example, we generalize a result of Fisher and Ryan to hypergraphs and extend a classical result of Bollobás by almost completely determining the feasible region for cancellative triple systems.

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1. Introduction

Given a set V and an integer $r > 0$, let $\binom{V}{r} = \{W \subset V : |W| = r\}$. An r -uniform hypergraph (henceforth r -graph) $\mathcal{H}$ with vertex set X is a subset of $\binom{X}{r}$, and we denote X by $V(\mathcal{H})$. Let $v(\mathcal{H}) = |V(\mathcal{H})|$. The shadow of an r -graph $\mathcal{H}$ is

$$\partial\mathcal{H} = \left\{ A \in \binom{V(\mathcal{H})}{r-1} : \exists B \in \mathcal{H} \text{ such that } A \subset B \right\}.$$

The classical Kruskal-Katona theorem gives a tight upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}|$ as a function of $|\partial\mathcal{H}|$. The following technically simpler version of the Kruskal-Katona theorem serves as a good starting point for the work in this paper.

Theorem 1.1 (see Lovász [14]). *Let $\mathcal{H}$ be an r -graph, and suppose that $|\partial\mathcal{H}| = \binom{z}{r-1}$ for some real number $z \geq r$. Then $|\mathcal{H}| \leq \binom{z}{r}$.*

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. Then $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{F}$ -free if it does not contain any member of $\mathcal{F}$ as a (not necessarily induced) subgraph. The Turán number $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is the maximum number of edges in an $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graph on n vertices. The Turán density of $\mathcal{F}$ is $\pi(\mathcal{F}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) / \binom{n}{r}$. Determining $\pi(\mathcal{F})$ for $r \geq 3$ is known to be notoriously hard in general, and we refer the reader to a survey by Keevash [8] for results before 2011.

In this paper, we combine the Kruskal-Katona theorem and the hypergraph Turán problem by considering the following more general question.

If $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{F}$ -free, what are the possible values of $|\mathcal{H}|$ for fixed $|\partial\mathcal{H}|$? (*)

In particular, if we let $\mathcal{F} = \emptyset$, then the upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}|$ in (*) follows from the Kruskal-Katona theorem. If $\mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset$, then (*) is closely related to the hypergraph Turán problem. In fact, $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ gives a universal upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}|$ no matter what $|\partial\mathcal{H}|$ is, and it is tight for some (at least one) values of $|\partial\mathcal{H}|$. However, the upper bound given by $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ gives us a rather limited picture of the relationship between the shadow and size of an $\mathcal{F}$ -free hypergraph. Our objective in this work is to provide a much more detailed view of this relationship.

An analogous question has been studied extensively in extremal graph theory. Given two graphs H and G , let $n(H; G)$ denote the number of copies of H in G . The density of H in G is $\rho(H; G) = n(H; G) / \binom{v(G)}{v(H)}$. For fixed graphs H_1 and H_2 and (large) graph G , the following problem is a cornerstone of extremal graph theory:

What are the possible values of $\rho(H_2; G)$ if $\rho(H_1; G)$ is fixed? (★)

Even for $(H_1, H_2) = (K_2, K_t)$ with $t \geq 3$, question (★) is known to be highly nontrivial and was asymptotically solved for $t = 3$ by Razborov [22], $t = 4$ by Nikiforov [18], and

for all t only recently by Reiher [23]. We refer the reader to [16,3,21] for the history of $(\star)$.

The main difficulty in $(\star)$ is to determine the lower bound for $\rho(H_2; G)$. However, it will be shown later that the main difficulty in $(\star)$ is to determine the upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}|$. In order to state our results formally we need some definitions.

Definition 1.2 (*Feasible region*). Fix $r \geq 3$.

- (a) Given an r -graph $\mathcal{H}$, its edge density is $d(\mathcal{H}) = |\mathcal{H}| / \binom{v(\mathcal{H})}{r}$ and its shadow density is $d(\partial\mathcal{H}) = |\partial\mathcal{H}| / \binom{v(\mathcal{H})}{r-1}$.
- (b) An r -graph sequence $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ is good if $v(\mathcal{H}_k) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and both $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathcal{H}_k)$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\partial\mathcal{H}_k)$ exist.
- (c) Let $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ be a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs, and $(x, y) \in [0, 1]^2$. Then $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ realizes (x, y) if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathcal{H}_k) = x$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\partial\mathcal{H}_k) = y$.
- (d) The feasible region $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is the collection of all points $(x, y) \in [0, 1]^2$ that can be realized by a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs.

As mentioned earlier, the upper bound given by $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ gives us a rather limited picture of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$, since it only determines

$$\sup\{y : \exists x \in [0, 1] \text{ such that } (x, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})\}.$$

As indicated by $(\star)$, in this paper we study $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. Our results are of two flavors.

- We prove some general results about the shape of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. Our main results here are Theorems 1.11 and 1.12 which state that the boundary of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is completely determined by a left-continuous almost everywhere differentiable function $g(\mathcal{F})$ with at most countably many jump discontinuities, and give examples showing that $g(\mathcal{F})$ can indeed be discontinuous.
- We study $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ for some specific choices of $\mathcal{F}$ for which $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ has been investigated by many researchers. We focus on two specific families: cancellative hypergraphs and hypergraphs without expansions of cliques. Our results, which go beyond determining just the Turán density, are summarized in Corollaries 1.16 and 1.18 (see Figs. 6 and 7).

Regarding our results on the shape of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$, there are (at least) two previous works of a similar flavor: Razborov [22] determined the closure of the set of points defined by the homomorphism density of the edge and the triangle in finite graphs (and showed that the boundary is almost everywhere differentiable) and Hatami-Norine [7] constructed examples which show that the restrictions of the boundary to certain hyperplanes of the region defined by the homomorphism densities of a list of given graphs can have nowhere differentiable parts.

Our work can be viewed as a continuation of a long line of research in asymptotic extremal combinatorics perhaps beginning with the seminal work of Erdős-Lovász-Spencer [4] and continuing today in different guises such as the graph limits paradigm of Lovász [15] or the method of Flag algebras of Razborov [21].

1.1. General results about $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$

In this section we state some general results about feasible regions.

Proposition 1.3. *The region $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is closed for all $r \geq 3$ and all (possibly infinite) families $\mathcal{F}$ of r -graphs.*

Definition 1.4 (*Projection of the feasible region*). The projection of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ on the x -axis is

$$\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) = \{x : \exists y \in [0, 1] \text{ such that } (x, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})\}.$$

Note that it is not necessarily true that $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) = [0, 1]$ in general. Later we will present an example of $\mathcal{F}$, which shows $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) = [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$ for $\ell \geq 3$. On the other hand, by removing edges one by one from $\mathcal{H}$ one can reduce the edge density of $\partial\mathcal{H}$ continuously (in the limit sense) to 0. This yields the following observation.

Observation 1.5. *For every family $\mathcal{F}$ of r -graphs with $r \geq 3$ there exists $\hat{c} \in [0, 1]$ such that $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) = [0, \hat{c}]$.*

Proposition 1.3 enables us to define the following function.

Definition 1.6 (*Boundary of the feasible region*). Given a family $\mathcal{F}$ of r -graphs with $r \geq 3$, let $g(\mathcal{F}) : \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be defined by

$$g(\mathcal{F})(x) = \max \{y : (x, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})\},$$

for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$.

Here we abuse notation by writing $g(\mathcal{F}, x)$ for $g(\mathcal{F})(x)$. Our next result shows that $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is determined by $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ and $g(\mathcal{F})$.

Proposition 1.7. *Let $r \geq 3$ and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. If $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$, then $(x_0, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$ for all $y \in [0, y_0]$.*

Combining the Kruskal-Katona theorem with some further observations yields the following universal upper bound for $g(\mathcal{F}, x)$.

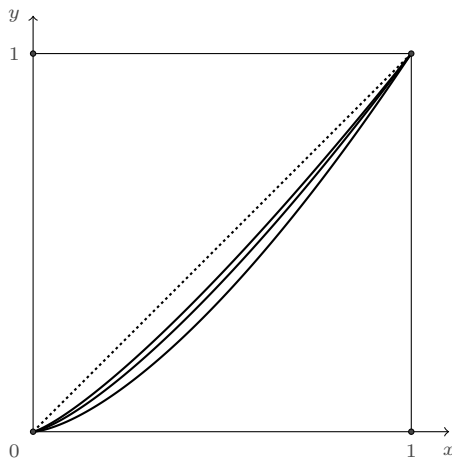


Fig. 1. Upper bounds for $g(\mathcal{F}, x)$ when $r = 3, 4, 5$ given by Proposition 1.8.

Proposition 1.8. Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. Then $g(\mathcal{F}, x) \leq x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. In particular, $\text{proj}\Omega(\emptyset) = [0, 1]$ and $g(\emptyset, x) = x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. (See Fig. 1.)

In [7], Hatami and Norin considered the region defined by the homomorphism densities of a list of given graphs, which is a more general version of $(\star)$ (that generalizes $(\star)$ from two graphs H_1, H_2 to more graphs). They constructed examples which show that the restrictions of the boundary to certain hyperplanes can have nowhere differential parts. However, we will show in the next result that $g(\mathcal{F})$ is well-behaved.

Definition 1.9 (*Left/right continuity*). Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then f is left-continuous (resp. right-continuous) at x if for any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|f(x') - f(x)| < \epsilon$ for all $x' \in (x - \delta, x)$ (resp. $|f(x') - f(x)| < \epsilon$ for all $x' \in (x, x + \delta)$). If f is left-continuous (resp. right-continuous) at all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then we say f is left-continuous (resp. right-continuous).

Definition 1.10 (*Types of discontinuities*). Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$ be a discontinuity of f . If $\lim_{x \rightarrow x^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x^+} f(x)$ exist, then f is said to have the discontinuity of the first kind at x . Otherwise, the discontinuity is said to be of the second kind. Furthermore, suppose that x is a discontinuity of the first kind of f . Then x is a removable discontinuity if $\lim_{x \rightarrow x^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x^+} f(x)$. Otherwise, x is a jump discontinuity.

Theorem 1.11. For any $r \geq 3$ and any family $\mathcal{F}$ of r -graphs, $g(\mathcal{F})$ is left-continuous, has at most countably many jump discontinuities, and is almost everywhere differentiable.

Furthermore, the next result shows that $g(\mathcal{F})$ can indeed be discontinuous.

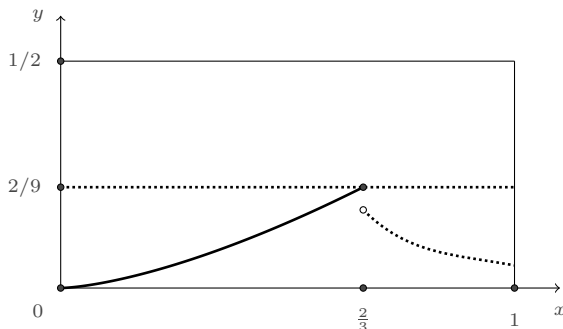


Fig. 2. The function $g(\mathcal{D})$ is discontinuous at $x = 2/3$.

Theorem 1.12. *There exists a family $\mathcal{D}$ of 3-graphs with $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{D}) = [0, 1]$ and $g(\mathcal{D}, 2/3) = 2/9$, but there exists an absolute constant $\delta_0 > 0$ such that $g(\mathcal{D}, 2/3 + \epsilon) < 2/9 - \delta_0$ for all $\epsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$.*

Actually, Theorem 1.12 can be extended to $r \geq 4$, and the condition that $\epsilon < 10^{-8}$ is not necessary (for all $r \geq 3$). The proof for these extensions can be found in [12]. (See Fig. 2.)

1.2. Cancellative hypergraphs

In this section we consider the feasible region of cancellative hypergraphs, which is perhaps the first example of an extremal hypergraph problem that was well understood. Our results are summarized in Corollary 1.16 stated at the end of this section.

Definition 1.13. Let $\mathcal{T}_r$ be the collection of all r -graphs on at most $2r - 1$ vertices with 3 edges A, B, C such that $A \triangle B \subset C$. An r -graph is cancellative iff it is $\mathcal{T}_r$ -free.

For $r = 2$ the family $\mathcal{T}_2$ comprises only one graph K_3 . For $r = 3$ the family $\mathcal{T}_3$ comprises two hypergraphs K_4^{3-} and F_5 , where K_4^{3-} is the 3-graph on 4 vertices with exactly 3 edges, and F_5 is the 3-graph on 5 vertices with edge set $\{123, 124, 345\}$.

Let $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Fix $\ell \geq r \geq 2$. Let $V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_\ell$ be a partition of $[n]$ with each part of size either $\lfloor n/\ell \rfloor$ or $\lceil n/\ell \rceil$. The generalized Turán graph $T_r(n, \ell)$ is the collection of all r -sets that intersect each V_i on at most one vertex. Notice that $T_2(n, \ell)$ is just the ordinary Turán graph. Let

$$t_r(n, \ell) = |T_r(n, \ell)| \approx \binom{\ell}{r} \left(\frac{n}{\ell}\right)^r.$$

In [2], Bollobás proved that $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{T}_3) \leq t_3(n, 3)$ and $T_3(n, 3)$ is the unique $\mathcal{T}_3$ -free 3-graph on n vertices with exactly $t_3(n, 3)$ edges. Therefore, $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) \leq 2/9$ for all $x \in$

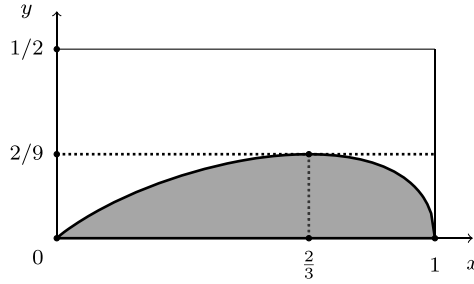


Fig. 3. $\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3)$ is contained in the dark area above according to (1).

$\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3)$. Later, Keevash and the second author [9] proved a stability theorem for $\mathcal{T}_3$ -free hypergraphs. The first author [10] gave a new proof to both the exact and the stability result for $\mathcal{T}_3$ -free hypergraphs. Moreover, [10] proves that a $\mathcal{T}_3$ -free 3-graph $\mathcal{H}$ on n -vertices satisfies the inequality

$$4 \left(\frac{3|\mathcal{H}|/|\partial\mathcal{H}|}{n-3|\mathcal{H}|/|\partial\mathcal{H}|} \right)^2 |\partial\mathcal{H}| \leq n^2 - 2|\partial\mathcal{H}|,$$

which implies (see Fig. 3)

$$g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) \leq \frac{\sqrt{2(1-x)x^3} + x^2 - x}{3x-1}, \text{ for all } x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3). \quad (1)$$

Our next result concerns cancellative r -graphs for $r \geq 3$, and improves the bound in Proposition 1.8 as well as that in (1) for $x \in [0, 2/3]$.

Theorem 1.14. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{T}_r)$. Then*

$$g(\mathcal{T}_r, x) \leq \left(\frac{x^r}{r!} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}}.$$

Moreover, equality holds for all $x \in [0, (r-1)!/r^{r-2}]$. (See Fig. 4.)

For $r = 3$, the bound given by Theorem 1.14 is not tight for any $x \in (2/3, 1]$ according to Bollobás' theorem [2]. Our next result will present an improved bound for $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x)$ for $x \in (2/3, 1]$.

Theorem 1.15. *The inequality $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) \leq x(1-x)$ holds for all $x \in [0, 1]$. Moreover, $g(\mathcal{T}_3, (k-1)/k) = (k-1)/k^2$ when $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. (See Fig. 5.)*

Christian Reiher observed that the function $x(1-x)$ in Theorem 1.15 can be replaced by a piecewise linear function that always lies below $x(1-x)$ (see Section 6 for details).

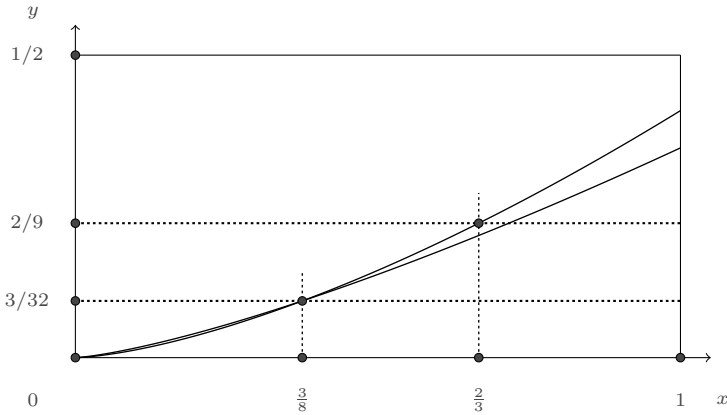


Fig. 4. Upper bounds for $g(\mathcal{T}_r, x)$ when $r = 3, 4$ given by Theorem 1.14.

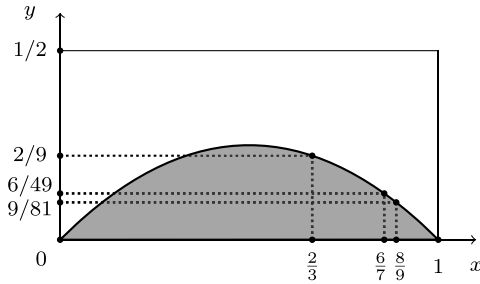


Fig. 5. $\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3)$ is contained in the dark area above by Theorem 1.15.

The lower bound for $g(\mathcal{T}_3, (k-1)/k)$ when $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$ comes from the balanced blow up of Steiner triple systems on k vertices, this will be explained in more detail in Section 4.

Combining Theorems 1.14 and 1.15 yields the following result for $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x)$, which provides a rather comprehensive picture of $\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3)$.

Corollary 1.16. *We have $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) = x^{3/2}/\sqrt{6}$ for all $x \in [0, 2/3]$, and $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) \leq x(1-x)$ for all $x \in (2/3, 1]$. Moreover, $g(\mathcal{T}_3, (k-1)/k) = (k-1)/k^2$ for all integers $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. (See Fig. 6.)*

1.3. Hypergraphs without an expansion of a large clique

In this section we consider the feasible region of hypergraphs without expansion of cliques. These hypergraphs were introduced by the second author in [17] as a way to generalize Turán’s theorem to hypergraphs. Another reason for their importance is that they provide the first (and still the only) explicitly defined examples which yield an infinite family of numbers realizable as Turán densities for hypergraphs.

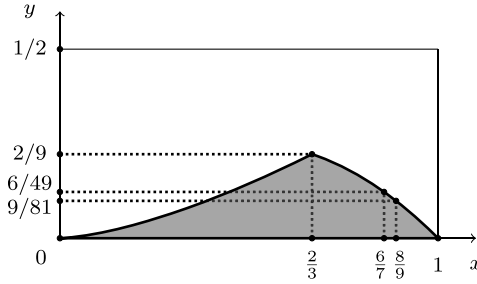


Fig. 6. $\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3)$ is contained in the dark area above according to Corollary 1.16.

Let $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ be the collection of all r -graphs F with at most $\binom{\ell+1}{2}$ edges such that for some $(\ell+1)$ -set S , which will be called the core of F , every pair $\{u, v\} \subset S$ is covered by an edge in F . Let the r -graph $H_{\ell+1}^r$ be obtained from the complete graph K_ℓ by adding $r-2$ new vertices into each edge. The graph $H_{\ell+1}^r$ is called the expansion of K_ℓ . It is an easy observation that $H_{\ell+1}^r \in \mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$.

It was shown by the second author [17] that $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r) = t_r(n, \ell)$ and $T_r(n, \ell)$ is the unique $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph on n vertices with exactly $t_r(n, \ell)$ edges. In [19], Pikhurko improved the result in [17] and proved that if n is sufficiently large then $\text{ex}(n, H_{\ell+1}^r) = t_r(n, \ell)$ and $T_r(n, \ell)$ is the unique $H_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph on n vertices with exactly $t_r(n, \ell)$ edges.

In order to state our result, we need to extend the definition of shadows. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be an r -graph and $S \subset V(\mathcal{H})$. Then $\mathcal{H}[S]$ is the induced subgraph of $\mathcal{H}$ on S . For $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ the i -th shadow of $\mathcal{H}$ is

$$\partial_i \mathcal{H} = \left\{ A \in \binom{V(\mathcal{H})}{r-i} : \exists B \in \mathcal{H} \text{ such that } A \subset B \right\}.$$

For $i \leq 0$ we extend the definition of the i -th shadow $\partial_i \mathcal{H}$ as follows.

$$\partial_i \mathcal{H} = \left\{ A \in \binom{V(\mathcal{H})}{r-i} : \mathcal{H}[A] \text{ is a complete } r\text{-graph} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

In particular, $\partial_1 \mathcal{H} = \partial \mathcal{H}$ and $\partial_0 \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}$. By definition, $\partial_{i+1} \mathcal{H} = \partial(\partial_i \mathcal{H})$ for all $0 \leq i \leq r-2$, and $\partial(\partial_i \mathcal{H}) \subset \partial_{i+1} \mathcal{H}$ for all $i \leq -1$.

Our first result here relates the sizes of different shadows of a $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph $\mathcal{H}$. This generalizes an important result of Fisher and Ryan [6] from graphs to hypergraphs.

Theorem 1.17. *Let $\ell \geq r \geq 2$ and $\mathcal{H}$ be a $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph. Then*

$$\left(\frac{|\partial_{r-\ell} \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{\ell}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ell}} \leq \dots \leq \left(\frac{|\partial_{-1} \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r+1}} \leq \left(\frac{|\mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq \left(\frac{|\partial_1 \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \leq \dots \leq \left(\frac{|\partial_{r-1} \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1}}.$$

Using Theorem 1.17 we are able to determine $g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$ completely via the following result. We will use $(\ell)_r$ to denote $\ell(\ell-1)\dots(\ell-r+1)$.

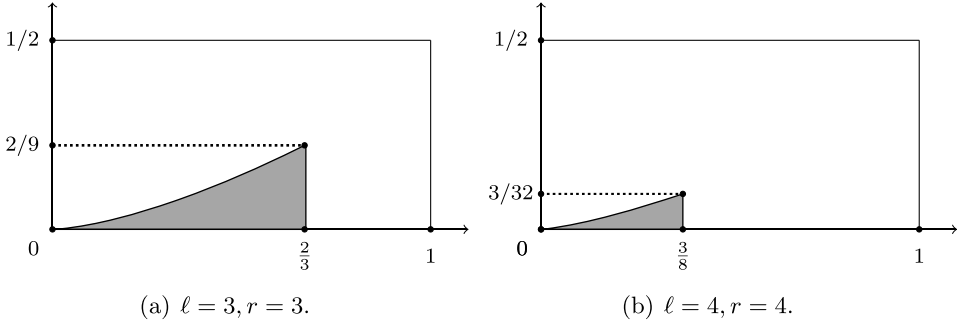


Fig. 7. The region $\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$ determined by Corollary 1.18.

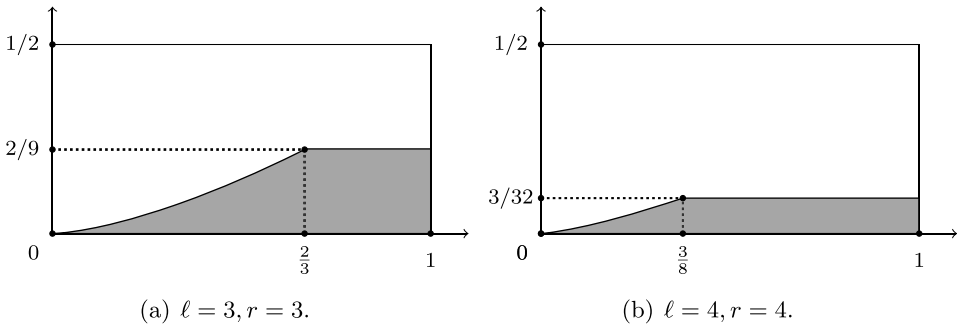


Fig. 8. The region $\Omega(H_{\ell+1}^r)$ is contained in the dark areas according to Theorem 1.19 and results in [17] and [20].

Corollary 1.18. Let $\ell \geq r \geq 3$. Then $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r) = [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$ and

$$g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r, x) = (\ell - r + 1) \left(\frac{x^r}{(\ell)_r} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}}$$

for all $x \in [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$. (See Fig. 7.)

Determining $\Omega(H_{\ell+1}^r)$ is much more difficult than determining $\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$ because the shadow density of an $H_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph can be greater than $(\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}$. An r -graph $\mathcal{S}$ is called a star if all edges in $\mathcal{S}$ contain a fixed vertex, which is called the centre of $\mathcal{S}$. It is easy to see that a star does not contain $H_{\ell+1}^r$ as a subgraph, and the shadow density of a star can be arbitrarily close to 1. Still, we are able to determine $g(H_{\ell+1}^r, x)$ for all $x \in [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$.

Theorem 1.19. Let $\ell \geq r \geq 3$. Then $\text{proj}\Omega(H_{\ell+1}^r) = [0, 1]$ and

$$g(H_{\ell+1}^r, x) = (\ell - r + 1) \left(\frac{x^r}{(\ell)_r} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}}$$

for all $x \in [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$. (See Fig. 8.)

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we will prove Propositions 1.3, 1.7, and 1.8, and Theorem 1.11. Section 3 will be devoted to prove Theorem 1.12. Then we will prove Theorems 1.14 and 1.15 in Section 4. In Section 5 we will prove Theorem 1.17, Corollary 1.18, and Theorem 1.19. In Section 6 we will include some remarks and open problems. We will omit the floor and ceiling signs when they are not crucial in the proofs.

2. General theory

In this section we will prove several general results about the feasible region. First let us present a simple but useful idea that will be used in our proofs.

Fact 2.1. *Let $r \geq 2$. Suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is an r -graph on n vertices, and every edge in $\mathcal{H}$ contains an $(r-1)$ -subset that is not covered by any other edge in $\mathcal{H}$. Then $|\mathcal{H}| \leq \binom{n}{r-1}$.*

Indeed, if every edge in $\mathcal{H}$ contains a unique $(r-1)$ -subset, then we can map every edge $E \in \mathcal{H}$ to an $(r-1)$ -subset of E that is not covered by any other edge in $\mathcal{H}$. This map is an injection from $\mathcal{H}$ to $\binom{[n]}{r-1}$ and it implies the upper bound in Fact 2.1. Actually, it was shown by Bollobás [1] that $|\mathcal{H}| \leq \binom{n-1}{r-1}$.

Algorithm 1. Remove edges with the edge density threshold d .

Input: An r -graph $\mathcal{H}$ and the density threshold $d \in [0, 1]$.

Operation: If $d(\mathcal{H}) \leq d$ or $|\mathcal{H}| \leq \binom{n}{r-1}$, then do nothing and let $\mathcal{H}$ be the output. Otherwise, by Fact 2.1, there exists $E \in \mathcal{H}$ such that every $(r-1)$ -subset of E is covered by another edge in $\mathcal{H}$. Remove E from the edge set of $\mathcal{H}$, and let $\mathcal{H}$ denote the resulting r -graph. Repeat this operation until $d - 1/\binom{n}{r} < d(\mathcal{H}) \leq d$.

Output: Either the original r -graph $\mathcal{H}$ or a subgraph $\mathcal{H}' \subset \mathcal{H}$ with $d - 1/\binom{n}{r} < d(\mathcal{H}') \leq d$, and $|\partial\mathcal{H}'| = |\partial\mathcal{H}|$.

Notice that the Operation above does not change $|\partial\mathcal{H}|$ since all $(r-1)$ -subsets of the removed edge E are covered by some edge in $\mathcal{H}$. Therefore, the output r -graph $\mathcal{H}'$ satisfies $|\partial\mathcal{H}'| = |\partial\mathcal{H}|$. On the other hand, since each step of the operation reduces $|\mathcal{H}|$ by exactly one, $d(\mathcal{H})$ can be reduced to some real number d' with $d - 1/\binom{n}{r} < d' \leq d$.

2.1. Basic properties

In this section we will prove Propositions 1.3, 1.7, and 1.8, and Theorem 1.11. First we prove Proposition 1.3.

Proof of Proposition 1.3. Let (x, y) be a limit point of $\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. For every positive integer k we will specify a hypergraph $\mathcal{H}_k$ with $v(\mathcal{H}_k) \geq k$, $|d(\partial\mathcal{H}_k) - x| \leq 1/k$ and $|d(\mathcal{H}_k) - y| \leq 1/k$. The resulting sequence $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ will be good and realize (x, y) , so it will

establish $(x, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$. For the construction of $\mathcal{H}_k$ we first take a point $(x_k, y_k) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$ such that $|x - x_k| \leq 1/(2k)$ and $|y - y_k| \leq 1/(2k)$. Every good sequence $(\mathcal{H}_{k,m})_{m=1}^\infty$ realizing (x_k, y_k) contains a hypergraph $\mathcal{H}_k$ with $v(\mathcal{H}_k) \geq k$, $|d(\partial\mathcal{H}_k) - x_k| \leq 1/k$ and $|d(\mathcal{H}_k) - y_k| \leq 1/(2k)$. By the triangle inequality, $\mathcal{H}_k$ has the desired properties. ■

Next we prove Proposition 1.7. Its proof uses Algorithm 1.

Proof of Proposition 1.7. Since $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$, there exists a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ for which $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\partial\mathcal{H}_k) = x_0$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathcal{H}_k) = y_0$. Now fix $y \in [0, y_0]$. For every $k \geq 1$ apply Algorithm 1 to $\mathcal{H}_k$ with edge density threshold y and let $\mathcal{H}'_k$ denote the r -graph that Algorithm 1 outputs. We claim that $(\mathcal{H}'_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ is a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs that realizes (x_0, y) . Indeed, choose $\epsilon = (y_0 - y)/2 > 0$, by the assumption that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathcal{H}_k) = y_0$, there exists k_0 such that $d(\mathcal{H}_k) \in (y_0 - \epsilon, y_0 + \epsilon)$ for all $k \geq k_0$. Therefore, by Algorithm 1, $y - 1/\binom{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r} < d(\mathcal{H}'_k) \leq y$ for all $k \geq k_0$, and hence $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathcal{H}'_k) = y$. On the other hand, since $|\partial\mathcal{H}'_k| = |\partial\mathcal{H}_k|$ for all $k \geq 1$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\partial\mathcal{H}'_k) = x$. Therefore, $(\mathcal{H}'_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ is a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs that realizes (x_0, y) , and hence $(x_0, y) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$. ■

Recall that $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}_1) \leq \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}_2)$ whenever $\mathcal{F}_2 \subset \mathcal{F}_1$. By the definition of $g(\mathcal{F})$, a similar inequality also holds for $g(\mathcal{F})$.

Observation 2.2. Let $r \geq 3$. Suppose that $\mathcal{F}_1$ and $\mathcal{F}_2$ are two families of r -graphs with $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2$. Then $\Omega(\mathcal{F}_2) \subset \Omega(\mathcal{F}_1)$. In particular, $g(\mathcal{F}_2, x) \leq g(\mathcal{F}_1, x)$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}_2)$.

Now we are ready to prove Proposition 1.8.

Proof of Proposition 1.8. By Observation 2.2, it suffices to show that $\text{proj}\Omega(\emptyset) = [0, 1]$ and $g(\emptyset, x) = x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. The first part is easy, since the complete r -graph on n vertices has shadow density 1, and it follows from Observation 1.5 that $\text{proj}\Omega(\emptyset) = [0, 1]$.

Now we consider the second part. First we show that $g(\emptyset, x) \leq x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. Let $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ be a good sequence of r -graph that realizes (x, y) . For every $k \geq 1$ let α_k denote the real number that satisfies $|\partial\mathcal{H}_k| = \binom{\alpha_k v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r-1}$. By the Kruskal-Katona theorem, $|\mathcal{H}_k| \leq \binom{\alpha_k v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r}$ for all $k \geq 1$. By assumption and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} v(\mathcal{H}_k) = \infty$,

$$x = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial\mathcal{H}_k|}{\binom{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{\alpha_k v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r-1}}{\binom{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha_k)^{r-1},$$

which implies that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k = x^{1/(r-1)}$. Therefore, by assumption,

$$y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}_k|}{\binom{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r-1}} \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{\alpha_k v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r}}{\binom{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{r-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha_k)^r = x^{\frac{r}{r-1}},$$

and this proves that $g(\emptyset, x) \leq x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$.

Next we show that $g(\emptyset, x) \geq x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. Choose an arbitrary $x \in [0, 1]$ and let $\alpha = x^{1/(r-1)}$. Let $\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)$ denote the vertex disjoint union of a complete r -graph on αn vertices and a set of $(1 - \alpha)n$ isolated vertices. Then we claim that $(\mathcal{H}_k(\alpha))_{k=1}^\infty$ is a good sequence of r -graphs that realizes $(x, x^{r/(r-1)})$. Indeed,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial \mathcal{H}_k(\alpha)|}{\binom{n}{r-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{\alpha n}{r-1}}{\binom{n}{r-1}} = \alpha^{r-1} = x,$$

and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}_k(\alpha)|}{\binom{n}{r}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{\alpha n}{r}}{\binom{n}{r}} = \alpha^r = x^{\frac{r}{r-1}},$$

and it follows from the definition that $g(\emptyset, x) \geq x^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. ■

2.2. Continuity and differentiability

In this section we will prove Theorem 1.11 and some other related corollaries. We will use the following theorem in our proofs.

Theorem 2.3 (see Section 3 of Chapter 3, [24]). *Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a monotone function. Then f has at most countably many discontinuities of the first kind and no discontinuity of the second kind. Moreover, f is almost everywhere differentiable.*

The following lemma is the main tool in our proofs.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. Then*

$$(g(\mathcal{F}, x + h))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} \leq (g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} + \frac{(g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}}}{x} h$$

for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) \setminus \{0\}$ and all $h \geq 0$ with $x + h \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$.

Proof. Suppose that $x + h \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. Choose

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{x + h}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} - 1.$$

Let $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ be a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs that realizes $(x + h, g(\mathcal{F}, x + h))$. For every $k \geq 1$ let $n_k = v(\mathcal{H}_k)$ and let $\mathcal{H}'_k$ be obtained from $\mathcal{H}_k$ by adding a set of αn_k isolated vertices and let $n'_k = (1 + \alpha)n_k$. Then,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial \mathcal{H}'_k|}{\binom{n'_k}{r-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial \mathcal{H}_k|}{\binom{(1+\alpha)n_k}{r-1}} = \frac{x + h}{(1 + \alpha)^{r-1}} = x,$$

and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}'_k|}{\binom{n'_k}{r}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}_k|}{\binom{(1+\alpha)n_k}{r}} = \frac{g(\mathcal{F}, x+h)}{(1+\alpha)^r} = \left(\frac{x}{x+h} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}} g(\mathcal{F}, x+h).$$

Therefore, $(\mathcal{H}'_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}$ -free r -graphs that realizes

$$\left(x, \left(\frac{x}{x+h} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}} g(\mathcal{F}, x+h) \right).$$

Consequently,

$$g(\mathcal{F}, x) \geq \left(\frac{x}{x+h} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}} g(\mathcal{F}, x+h), \quad (3)$$

which gives

$$(g(\mathcal{F}, x+h))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} \leq (g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} + \frac{(g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}}}{x} h. \quad \blacksquare$$

Corollary 2.5. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. Then for any $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}) \setminus \{0\}$ and any $\delta > 0$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $g(\mathcal{F}, x') > g(\mathcal{F}, x) - \delta$ for all $x' \in (x - \epsilon, x)$.*

Proof. We may assume that $\delta < 1$. Choose $\epsilon = \delta x/3$ and let $x' \in (x - \epsilon, x)$. Then (3) gives

$$\begin{aligned} g(\mathcal{F}, x') &\geq \left(\frac{x'}{x} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}} g(\mathcal{F}, x) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{x-x'}{x} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}} g(\mathcal{F}, x) \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{2\epsilon}{x} \right) g(\mathcal{F}, x) = g(\mathcal{F}, x) - \frac{2g(\mathcal{F}, x)\epsilon}{x} > g(\mathcal{F}, x) - \delta, \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality follows from the fact that $(1-x)^a \geq 1-ax$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$ and all $a \geq 1$. $\blacksquare$

Proposition 1.3 together with Corollary 2.5 will show that $g(\mathcal{F})$ does not contain removable discontinuities.

Corollary 2.6. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. Then $g(\mathcal{F})$ does not contain removable discontinuities.*

Proof. Suppose that $x_0 \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is a removable discontinuity of $g(\mathcal{F})$. Then $x_0 > 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} g(\mathcal{F}, x) \neq g(\mathcal{F}, x_0)$. Let $y_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x)$. By Proposition 1.3, $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$, and by the definition of $g(\mathcal{F})$, $g(\mathcal{F}, x_0) > y_0$. Letting $\delta = (g(\mathcal{F}, x_0) - y_0)/2$ in Corollary 2.5, we obtain

$$y_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x) > g(\mathcal{F}, x_0) - \delta = \frac{g(\mathcal{F}, x_0) + y_0}{2} > y_0,$$

a contradiction. ■

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 1.11.

Proof of Theorem 1.11. First we show that $g(\mathcal{F})$ is almost everywhere differentiable. Let $f(x) = (g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} - x$. It follows from Lemma 2.4 and Theorem 1.8 that

$$\begin{aligned} (g(\mathcal{F}, x+h))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} &\leq (g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} + \frac{(g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}}}{x} h \\ &\leq (g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} + \frac{(x^{\frac{r}{r-1}})^{\frac{r-1}{r}}}{x} h \\ &= (g(\mathcal{F}, x))^{\frac{r-1}{r}} + h, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that f is decreasing on $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. By Theorem 2.3, f is almost everywhere differentiable, and so is $g(\mathcal{F})$.

Next, we show that $g(\mathcal{F})$ has at most countably many jump discontinuities. By Theorem 2.3, f has at most countably many discontinuities of the first kind, and so does $g(\mathcal{F})$ since $g(\mathcal{F}, x) = (f(x) + x)^{r/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$. Corollary 2.5 shows that $g(\mathcal{F})$ does not have a removable discontinuity, therefore, $g(\mathcal{F})$ has at most countably many jump discontinuities.

Finally, we show that $g(\mathcal{F})$ is left-continuous. Let $x_0 \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ be a discontinuity of $g(\mathcal{F})$. By the previous result, x_0 can only be a jump discontinuity. Let $y_0^- = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x)$ and $y_0^+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} g(\mathcal{F}, x)$. By Proposition 1.3, $(x_0, y_0^-) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$ and $(x_0, y_0^+) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F})$. So, it suffices to show that $y_0^- > y_0^+$. Indeed, suppose that $y_0^+ > y_0^-$. Then, by the definition of $g(\mathcal{F})$ we would have $g(\mathcal{F}, x_0) = y_0^+$. Letting $\delta = (y_0^+ - y_0^-)/2$ in Corollary 2.5, we obtain

$$y_0^- = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x) > g(\mathcal{F}, x_0) - \delta = \frac{y_0^- + y_0^+}{2} > y_0^-,$$

a contradiction, and this completes the proof. ■

The proof of Theorem 1.11 also gives the following corollary.

Corollary 2.7. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of r -graphs. Suppose that $x_0 \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F})$ is a discontinuity of $g(\mathcal{F})$. Then both $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} g(\mathcal{F}, x)$ exist and $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} g(\mathcal{F}, x) > \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} g(\mathcal{F}, x)$. In particular, if $g(\mathcal{F})$ is increasing on $[c_1, c_2]$ for some $c_2 > c_1 \geq 0$, then $g(\mathcal{F})$ is continuous on $[c_1, c_2]$.*

3. A point of discontinuity

In this section we will prove Theorem 1.12 by defining a family $\mathcal{D}$ of 3-graphs, and showing that $g(\mathcal{D})$ is discontinuous at $x = 2/3$. (See Fig. 9.)

First we define a 3-graph $\mathcal{S}_n$ on $[n]$ as follows. Fix $u \in [n]$, let

$$\mathcal{S}_n = \left\{ uvw : vw \in \binom{[n] \setminus \{u\}}{2} \right\},$$

and note that $\mathcal{S}_n$ is a star with $|\mathcal{S}_n| = \binom{n-1}{2}$.

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be the collection of all 3-graphs $F \in \mathcal{K}_4^3$ such that $F \not\subset \mathcal{S}_n$ for all $n \geq 4$.

Note that $\mathcal{D} \neq \emptyset$ as $H_4^3 \in \mathcal{D}$. Since $\mathcal{S}_n$ is $\mathcal{D}$ -free and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\partial \mathcal{S}_n| / \binom{n}{2} = 1$, by Observation 1.5, $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{D}) = [0, 1]$.

Since $T_3(n, 3)$ is $\mathcal{K}_4^3$ -free, $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{D}) \geq t_3(n, 3)$. On the other hand, $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{D}) \leq \text{ex}(n, H_4^3)$, which, by [20], is at most $t_3(n, 3)$ when n is sufficiently large. Therefore, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 3.2. *Let n be sufficiently large. Then $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{D}) = t_3(n, 3)$ and $T_3(n, 3)$ is the unique $\mathcal{D}$ -free 3-graph with n vertices and $t_3(n, 3)$ edges.*

Theorem 3.2 implies that $g(\mathcal{D}, x) \leq 2/9$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$ and equality holds for $x = 2/3$. Therefore, in order to prove Theorem 1.12 it suffices to prove the following result.

Theorem 3.3. *There exists an absolute constant $\delta_0 > 0$ such that the following is true for all $\epsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and sufficiently large n . Suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is a $\mathcal{D}$ -free 3-graph on n vertices with $|\partial \mathcal{H}| = (1/3 + \epsilon)n^2$. Then $|\mathcal{H}| \leq (1/27 - \delta_0)n^3$.*

The proof of Theorem 3.3 uses a stability result for $\mathcal{D}$ -free 3-graphs, which can be easily obtained from a stability theorem for $H_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graphs proved by Pikhurko [20].

Theorem 3.4 (Stability). *For every $\xi > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ (we may assume that $\delta \leq \xi$) and $n_0 = n_0(\xi)$ such that the following holds for all $n \geq n_0$. Suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is a $\mathcal{D}$ -free 3-graph on n vertices with $|\mathcal{H}| \geq (1/27 - \delta)n^3$. Then $V(\mathcal{H})$ has a partition $V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_3$ such that all but at most ξn^3 edges in $\mathcal{H}$ have exactly one vertex in each V_i .*

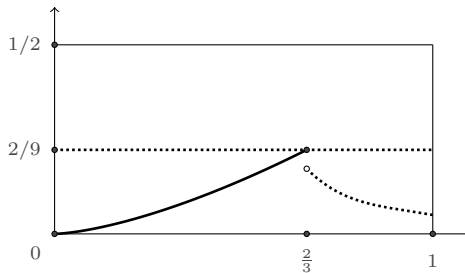


Fig. 9. The function $g(\mathcal{D})$ is discontinuous at $x = 2/3$.

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 3.3.

Proof of Theorem 3.3. We prove Theorem 3.3 by contradiction. Suppose that for all constant $\delta > 0$ and all integers n_0 there exists $\epsilon = \epsilon(\delta) \in (0, 10^{-8})$ such that there exists a 3-graph $\mathcal{H}$ on $n > n_0$ vertices for some n with $|\partial\mathcal{H}| = (1/3 + \epsilon)n^2$ and $|\mathcal{H}| > (1/27 - \delta)n^3$.

Choose $\xi > 0$ to be sufficiently small, and let $\delta > 0$ and $n_0 = n_0(\xi)$ be given by Theorem 3.4 and note that we may assume that $\delta \leq \xi$. By assumption, there exists $\epsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ and a $\mathcal{D}$ -free 3-graphs $\mathcal{H}$ on $n > n_0$ vertices with $|\partial\mathcal{H}| = (1/3 + \epsilon)n^2$ and $|\mathcal{H}| > (1/27 - \delta)n^3$. Apply Theorem 3.4 to $\mathcal{H}$. We obtain a partition $V(\mathcal{H}) = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_3$ such that all but at most ξn^3 edges in $\mathcal{H}$ have exactly one vertex in each V_i . Let $\mathcal{H}'$ denote the induced 3-partite 3-graph of $\mathcal{H}$ on $V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_3$, that is,

$$\mathcal{H}' = \{E \in \mathcal{H} : |E \cap V_i| = 1 \text{ for all } i \in [3]\}.$$

Note that

$$|\mathcal{H}'| > \frac{n^3}{27} - \delta n^3 - \xi n^3. \quad (4)$$

Claim 3.5. $||V_i| - \frac{n}{3}| < 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n$ for all $i \in [3]$.

Proof. Fix $1 \leq i \leq 3$ and let $\alpha = |V_i|$. Then $|\mathcal{H}'| \leq \alpha(n - \alpha)^2/4$ and (4) gives

$$\frac{\alpha(n - \alpha)^2}{4} > \frac{n^3}{27} - \delta n^3 - \xi n^3,$$

which implies $n/3 - 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n < \alpha < n/3 + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n$. ■

Let $G = \partial\mathcal{H}$ and $G' = \partial\mathcal{H}'$. Note that $\mathcal{H}' \subset \mathcal{H}$, $G' \subset G$, and G' is 3-partite. Let K be a 3-partite subgraph of G with the maximum number of edges among all 3-partite subgraphs of G , and let X_1, X_2, X_3 denote the three parts of K .

Claim 3.6. $|K| \geq |G'| > \frac{n^2}{3} - 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n^2$.

Proof. Counting the number of edges in $\mathcal{H}'$ we obtain

$$|G'| \left(\frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n \right) \stackrel{\text{Claim 3.5}}{>} 3|\mathcal{H}'| \stackrel{(4)}{>} \frac{n^3}{9} - 3(\delta + \xi)n^3,$$

which implies $|G'| > n^2/3 - 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n^2$. Since G' is also a 3-partite subgraph of G , by the maximality of K , we obtain $|K| \geq |G'|$. ■

Claim 3.7. $||X_i| - \frac{n}{3}| < 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n$ for all $i \in [3]$.

Proof. Fix $i \in [3]$ and let $\alpha' = |X_i|$. By Claim 3.6,

$$\alpha'(n - \alpha') + \frac{(n - \alpha')^2}{4} \geq |K| \geq |G'| > \frac{n^2}{3} - 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n^2,$$

which implies $n/3 - 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n < \alpha' < n/3 + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n$. ■

For $uv \in K$ the degree of uv in $\mathcal{H}$ is $d(uv) := |\{E \in \mathcal{H} : \{u, v\} \subset E\}|$. Our next claim shows that most edges in K have a large degree.

Claim 3.8. *The number of edges in K that have degree at most 10 in $\mathcal{H}$ is at most $n^2/40000$.*

Proof. Suppose not. Then the assumption that $|G| = |\partial\mathcal{H}| = (1/3 + \epsilon)n^2$ together with Claims 3.6 and 3.7 imply

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{H}| &\stackrel{\text{Claim 3.7}}{\leq} \frac{1}{3} \left(|K| - \frac{n^2}{40000} \right) \left(\frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n \right) + \frac{10n^2}{40000} + (|G| - |K|)n \\ &\stackrel{\text{Claim 3.6}}{\leq} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n^2}{3} - \frac{n^2}{40000} \right) \left(\frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n \right) + \frac{n^2}{4000} + \epsilon n^3 + 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n^3 \\ &< \frac{n^3}{27} - \frac{n^3}{500000}, \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts the assumption that $|\mathcal{H}| > (1/27 - \delta)n^3$. Here we used the fact that δ, ξ are sufficiently small, n is sufficiently large, and $\epsilon < 10^{-8}$. ■

The next claim shows that if G has a large complete 4-partite subgraph, then it contains many edges that have degree at most 10 in $\mathcal{H}$. This is the only place where we use the definition of $\mathcal{D}$.

Claim 3.9. *Let $v_1v_2 \in G$ and $U_1, U_2 \subset V(\mathcal{H}) \setminus \{v_1, v_2\}$. Let*

$$L = \{\{u_1, u_2\} : u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2 \text{ and } d(u_1u_2) \geq 10\}.$$

Suppose that v_1 and v_2 are adjacent to all vertices in $U_1 \cup U_2$. Then L is an intersecting family, and hence $|L| < n$.

Proof. Let $u_1u_2 \in L$ and

$$\mathcal{E}_{v_1v_2} = \{E \in \mathcal{H} : \{v_1, v_2\} \subset E\}.$$

We claim that every set $E \in \mathcal{E}_{v_1v_2}$ satisfies $E \cap \{u_1, u_2\} \neq \emptyset$. Indeed, suppose that there exists $E_{v_1v_2} \in \mathcal{E}_{v_1v_2}$ with $E_{v_1v_2} \cap \{u_1, u_2\} = \emptyset$. Since $d(u_1u_2) \geq 10$, there exists $E_{u_1u_2} \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $\{u_1, u_2\} \in E_{u_1u_2}$ and $E_{u_1u_2} \cap E_{v_1v_2} = \emptyset$. Let $E_{v_1u_1}, E_{v_1u_2}, E_{v_2u_1}$, and $E_{v_2u_2}$ be edges in $\mathcal{H}$ that cover $v_1u_1, v_1u_2, v_2u_1, v_2u_2$, respectively, and let F_1 denote the 3-graph with edge set

$$\{E_{v_1v_2}, E_{v_1u_1}, E_{v_1u_2}, E_{v_2u_1}, E_{v_2u_2}, E_{u_1u_2}\}.$$

Note that $F_1 \subset \mathcal{H}$ and $F_1 \in \mathcal{K}_4^3$. However, since $E_{u_1u_2} \cap E_{v_1v_2} = \emptyset$, $F_1 \notin \mathcal{S}_n$ for any n , and hence $F_1 \in \mathcal{D}$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, every set $E \in \mathcal{E}_{v_1v_2}$ satisfies $E \cap \{u_1, u_2\} \neq \emptyset$.

Suppose that L contains another edge w_1w_2 that is disjoint from u_1u_2 . Then, the same argument as above implies that every set $E \in \mathcal{E}_{v_1v_2}$ satisfies $E \cap \{w_1, w_2\} \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, every set $E \in \mathcal{E}_{v_1v_2}$ satisfies $E \cap \{u_1, u_2\} \neq \emptyset$ and $E \cap \{w_1, w_2\} \neq \emptyset$, which is impossible since E is a 3-set. Therefore, L is intersecting and it follows from the Erdős-Ko-Rado theorem [5] that $|L| < n$. ■

Our goal in the rest of the proof is to find $v_1v_2 \in G$ and $U_1, U_2 \subset V(\mathcal{H}) \setminus \{v_1, v_2\}$ with $|U_1||U_2|$ large, such that v_1 and v_2 are adjacent to all vertices in $U_1 \cup U_2$. Then, by Claim 3.9, many edges in the induced subgraph of K on $U_1 \cup U_2$ would have degree at most 10, which contradicts Claim 3.8.

Let

$$B = \{uv \in G : \{u, v\} \subset X_i \text{ for some } i \in [3]\},$$

and

$$M = \left\{ \{u, v\} \in \binom{V(\mathcal{H})}{2} \setminus K : u \in X_i, v \in X_j \text{ for some } i, j \in [3] \text{ and } i \neq j \right\}.$$

Sets in B are called bad edges of K and sets in M are called missing edges of K . For $v \in V(\mathcal{H})$ let $d_M(v)$ denote the number of missing edges that contain v . By Claim 3.6,

$$|M| \leq 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n^2. \tag{5}$$

On the other hand, the assumption $|G| = n^2/3 + \epsilon n^2$ implies

$$|B| \geq |M| + \epsilon n^2. \quad (6)$$

Let B_i be the collection of bad edges in G that are completely contained in X_i for $i \in [3]$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $|B_1| \geq |B|/3$. Let Δ denote the maximum degree of B_1 .

Case 1: $\Delta < n/100$.

Then there exists a set M' of at least $|B_1|/(2\Delta) > 15|B|/n$ pairwise disjoint edges in B_1 . Fix $uv \in B_1$. Let $U_i(uv) = N_K(u) \cap N_K(v) \cap X_i$ for $i \in \{2, 3\}$ and let K_{uv} denote the induced subgraph of K on $U_2(uv) \cup U_3(uv)$. By Claim 3.9, all but at most n edges in K_{uv} have degree at most 10 in $\mathcal{H}$. It follows that

$$|U_2(uv)||U_3(uv)| \stackrel{\text{Claim 3.8}}{\leq} \frac{n^2}{40000} + n + |M| \stackrel{(5)}{\leq} \frac{n^2}{40000} + n + 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/2}n^2 < \frac{n^2}{30000}.$$

Therefore, by Claim 3.7,

$$|N_K(u) \cap N_K(v)| < \frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n + \frac{n^2/30000}{n/3 + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n} < \frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n + \frac{n}{10000},$$

and it follows from Inclusion-Exclusion and Claim 3.7 that

$$\begin{aligned} d_K(u) + d_K(v) &= |N_K(u) \cup N_K(v)| + |N_K(u) \cap N_K(v)| \\ &\leq 2\left(\frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n\right) + \frac{n}{3} + 4(\delta + \xi)^{1/4}n + \frac{n}{10000} \\ &< \frac{101n}{100}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Note that

$$d_K(u) + d_M(u) + d_K(v) + d_M(v) = 2(|X_2| + |X_3|),$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} |M| &\geq \sum_{uv \in M'} (d_M(u) + d_M(v)) \geq \frac{15|B|}{n} (2(|X_2| + |X_3|) - d_K(u) - d_K(v)) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Claim 3.7 and (7)}}{>} \frac{15|B|}{n} \left(\frac{4n}{3} - \frac{102n}{100}\right) > 4|B| \stackrel{(6)}{>} |M|, \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction.

Case 2: $\Delta \geq n/100$.

Then choose a vertex $v_1 \in X_1$ with degree Δ . Let $N_i = N_K(v_1) \cap X_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$. The maximality of K implies that $|N_2| \geq \Delta$ and $|N_3| \geq \Delta$, since otherwise we could move v_1 into V_2 or V_3 to get a larger 3-partite subgraph of G . Choose $v_2 \in N_1$ and let $U_i(v_1v_2) =$

$N_K(v_2) \cap N_i$ for $i \in \{2, 3\}$. Similar to Case 1, we have $|U_2(v_1v_2)||U_3(v_1v_2)| \leq n^2/30000$. Therefore, v_2 is not adjacent (in K) to at least $n/200$ vertices in $N_2 \cup N_3$, which implies

$$|M| \geq \sum_{u \in N_1} d_M(u) \geq \frac{n}{100} \times \frac{n}{200} = \frac{n^2}{20000} > 5(\delta + \xi)^{1/2} n^2 \stackrel{(5)}{\geq} |M|,$$

a contradiction. ■

Christian Reiher pointed out that the conclusion in Theorem 3.3 still holds even if we replace the assumption $|\partial\mathcal{H}| = (1/3 + \epsilon)n^2, \epsilon \in (0, 10^{-8})$ by $|\partial\mathcal{H}| \geq t_2(n, 3) + 1$. In fact he proved the following stronger stability theorem for $\mathcal{D}$, which immediately implies the stronger version of Theorem 3.3.

Lemma 3.10 (Reiher). *For every $\epsilon > 0$ there are $\delta > 0$ and n_0 such that every $\mathcal{D}$ -free 3-graph $\mathcal{H}$ on $n \geq n_0$ vertices with $|\mathcal{H}| \geq (1/27 - \delta)n^3$ admits a partition $V(\mathcal{H}) = U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3 \cup U_4$ such that*

- every edge $E \in \mathcal{H}$ not incident with U_4 has exactly one vertex in each of U_1, U_2, U_3 ,
- the sets U_1, U_2, U_3 are independent in $\partial\mathcal{H}$,
- every vertex in U_4 is incident with at most $(1/18 + \epsilon)n^2$ edges in $\mathcal{H}$ and at most $(1/2 + \epsilon)n$ edges in $\partial\mathcal{H}$,
- and $|U_4| \leq \epsilon n$.

4. Cancellative hypergraphs

In this section we will prove Theorems 1.14 and 1.15. First let us present some useful lemmas.

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be an r -graph. The link $L_{\mathcal{H}}(v)$ of v in $\mathcal{H}$ is an $(r - 1)$ -graph on $V(\mathcal{H})$ and

$$L_{\mathcal{H}}(v) = \left\{ A \in \binom{V(\mathcal{H})}{r-1} : \{v\} \cup A \in \mathcal{H} \right\}.$$

Let $d_{\mathcal{H}}(v) = |L_{\mathcal{H}}(v)|$. For a subset $S \subset V(\mathcal{H})$ let $\sigma_{\mathcal{H}}(S) = \sum_{v \in S} d_{\mathcal{H}}(v)$. When it is clear from context we will omit the subscript $\mathcal{H}$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $r \geq 3$ and let $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative r -graph. Then, for any $v \in V(\mathcal{H})$ the link $L(v)$ is a cancellative $(r - 1)$ -graph.*

Proof. Suppose that there exist $A, B, C \in L(v)$ such that $A \triangle B \subset C$. Let $A' = A \cup \{v\}$, $B' = B \cup \{v\}$ and $C' = C \cup \{v\}$, and note that $A', B', C' \in \mathcal{H}$. Then, $A' \triangle B' \subset C'$, which is a contradiction. ■

Lemma 4.2. *Let $r \geq 3$ and let $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative r -graph. Suppose that $\{u, v\} \subset V(\mathcal{H})$ is covered by an edge in $\mathcal{H}$. Then $L(u) \cap L(v) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Suppose that there exists $E \in L(u) \cap L(v)$. Let $A = E \cup \{u\}$ and $B = E \cup \{v\}$, and note that $A, B \in \mathcal{H}$. Then $A \triangle B = \{u, v\}$, which by assumption is covered by another edge C in $\mathcal{H}$, a contradiction. ■

Lemma 4.2 gives the following corollary.

Corollary 4.3. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative r -graph. Let $S \subset V(\mathcal{H})$ and suppose that $(\partial_{r-2}\mathcal{H})[S]$ is a complete graph. Then,*

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{H}}(S) = \sum_{v \in S} d_{\mathcal{H}}(v) \leq |\partial\mathcal{H}|.$$

Proof. Suppose that $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_s\}$. Lemma 4.2 implies that the links $L(v_1), \dots, L(v_s)$ are pairwise edge disjoint. Since $\bigcup_{i=1}^s L(v_i) \subset \partial\mathcal{H}$, we have $\sum_{v \in S} d_{\mathcal{H}}(v) \leq |\partial\mathcal{H}|$. ■

4.1. Proof of Theorem 1.14

In this section we will prove Theorem 1.14, but instead of proving it directly we will prove the following stronger statement.

Theorem 4.4. *Let $r \geq 2$ and let $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative r -graph. Then*

$$|\mathcal{H}| \leq \left(\frac{|\partial\mathcal{H}|}{r} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}}.$$

First we show that Theorem 4.4 implies Theorem 1.14.

Proof of Theorem 1.14. Let us consider the lower bound first. Let $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ and let $\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)$ be the vertex disjoint union of $T_r(\alpha n, r)$ and a set of $(1 - \alpha)n$ isolated vertices. It is clear that $\mathcal{T}_r \not\subset \mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)$. Let

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)|}{\binom{n}{r-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r(\alpha n/r)^{r-1}}{\binom{n}{r-1}} = \frac{\alpha^{r-1}(r-1)!}{r^{r-2}},$$

and

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)|}{\binom{n}{r}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\alpha n/r)^r}{\binom{n}{r}} = \frac{\alpha^r(r-1)!}{r^{r-1}}.$$

Then, $y = (x^r/r!)^{1/(r-1)}$. Letting α vary from 0 to 1, we obtain $g(\mathcal{T}_r, x) \geq (x^r/r!)^{1/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in [0, (r-1)!/r^{r-2}]$.

Next we prove the upper bound. Suppose that $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ is a good sequence of cancellative r -graphs that realizes (x, y) . Let $x_k = (r-1)!|\partial\mathcal{H}_k|/(v(\mathcal{H}_k))^{r-1}$ and $y_k = r!|\mathcal{H}_k|/(v(\mathcal{H}_k))^r$ for all $k \geq 1$. Then Theorem 4.4 gives

$$\frac{y_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^r}{r!} \leq \left(\frac{x_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^{r-1}}{r(r-1)!} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}},$$

which implies

$$y_k \leq \left(\frac{(x_k)^r}{r!} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}}.$$

Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $y \leq (x^r/r!)^{1/r-1}$, and this completes the proof. ■

Now we prove Theorem 4.4. We will use the following fact.

Fact 4.5. *Let X be a collection of non-negative real numbers and $a \in [0, 1]$. Then*

$$\sum_{x \in X} x^a \leq |X| \left(\frac{\sum_{x \in X} x}{|X|} \right)^a = |X|^{1-a} \left(\sum_{x \in X} x \right)^a, \quad (8)$$

and

$$\left(\sum_{x \in X} x \right)^2 \leq |X| \sum_{x \in X} x^2. \quad (9)$$

Proof of Theorem 4.4. We proceed by induction on r . When $r = 2$, this is just Mantel's theorem, so we may assume that $r \geq 3$.

By Lemma 4.1, $L(v)$ is a cancellative $(r-1)$ -graph for all $v \in V(\mathcal{H})$. Therefore, by the induction hypothesis,

$$d(v) \leq \left(\frac{|\partial L(v)|}{r-1} \right)^{\frac{r-1}{r-2}}. \quad (10)$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{H}| &= \frac{1}{r} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} d(v) = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} (d(v))^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \\ &\stackrel{(10)}{\leq} \frac{1}{r(r-1)} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} |\partial L(v)|. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} |\partial L(v)| &= \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} \sum_{\substack{S \in \partial \mathcal{H} \\ v \in S}} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \\ &= \sum_{S \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sum_{v \in S} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\stackrel{(8)}{\leq} ((r-1)|\partial\mathcal{H}|)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \left(\sum_{S \in \partial\mathcal{H}} \sum_{v \in S} d(v) \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \\
&= ((r-1)|\partial\mathcal{H}|)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \left(\sum_{S \in \partial\mathcal{H}} \sigma(S) \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}}. \tag{12}
\end{aligned}$$

Define $\hat{\sigma} = \max \{ \sigma(H) : H \in \mathcal{H} \}$ and suppose that $E \in \mathcal{H}$ satisfies $\sum_{v \in E} d(v) = \hat{\sigma}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{S \in \partial\mathcal{H}} \sigma(S) &= \sum_{S \in \bigcup_{v \in E} L(v)} \sigma(S) + \sum_{S \in \partial\mathcal{H} \setminus \bigcup_{v \in E} L(v)} \sigma(S) \\
&\stackrel{\text{Lemma 4.2}}{=} \sum_{v \in E} \sum_{S \in L(v)} \sigma(S) + \sum_{S \in \partial\mathcal{H} \setminus \bigcup_{v \in E} L(v)} \sigma(S) \\
&\leq \sum_{v \in E} d(v) (\hat{\sigma} - d(v)) + (|\partial\mathcal{H}| - \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma} \\
&\stackrel{(9)}{\leq} \left(\sum_{v \in E} d(v) \right) \left(\hat{\sigma} - \frac{\sum_{v \in E} d(v)}{r} \right) + (|\partial\mathcal{H}| - \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma} \\
&= \hat{\sigma} \left(\hat{\sigma} - \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{r} \right) + (|\partial\mathcal{H}| - \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma} \\
&= \left(|\partial\mathcal{H}| - \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{r} \right) \hat{\sigma}. \tag{13}
\end{aligned}$$

Note that Corollary 4.3 gives $\hat{\sigma} \leq |\partial\mathcal{H}|$. On the other hand, since $(|\partial\mathcal{H}| - \hat{\sigma}/r) \hat{\sigma}$ is increasing in $\hat{\sigma}$ when $\hat{\sigma} \leq r|\partial\mathcal{H}|/2$, it follows from (13) and $r \geq 3$ that

$$\sum_{S \in \partial\mathcal{H}} \sigma(S) \leq \left(|\partial\mathcal{H}| - \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{r} \right) \hat{\sigma} \leq \frac{r-1}{r} |\partial\mathcal{H}|^2. \tag{14}$$

Plugging (12) and (14) into (11), we obtain

$$|\mathcal{H}| \leq \frac{1}{r(r-1)} ((r-1)|\partial\mathcal{H}|)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \left(\frac{r-1}{r} |\partial\mathcal{H}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} = \left(\frac{|\partial\mathcal{H}|}{r} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}},$$

and this completes the proof. ■

4.2. Proof of Theorem 1.15

In this section we will prove Theorem 1.15. As before, we will prove a stronger statement which implies Theorem 1.15.

Theorem 4.6. Suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is a cancellative 3-graph on n vertices. Then

$$|\mathcal{H}| \leq \frac{(n^2 - 2|\partial\mathcal{H}|) |\partial\mathcal{H}|}{3n} + 3n^2.$$

First we show that Theorem 4.6 implies Theorem 1.15.

Proof of Theorem 1.15. Let us consider the lower bound first.

A k -vertex Steiner triple system (STS for short) is a 3-graph on k vertices such that every pair of vertices is covered by exactly one edge. It is known that a k -vertex STS exists iff $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$ (e.g. see [26]). Let $STS(k)$ denote the family of all Steiner triple systems on k vertices. Let $\mathcal{S}(n, k)$ denote the collection of all 3-graphs on n vertices that can be obtained from a 3-graph $H \in STS(k)$ by blowing up every vertex in H into a set of size either $\lfloor n/k \rfloor$ or $\lceil n/k \rceil$. It is easy to see that every 3-graph in $\mathcal{S}(n, k)$ is cancellative.

Fix an integer k with $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. Let $\mathcal{H}_n \in \mathcal{S}(n, k)$ and in order to keep the calculations simple let us assume that k divides n . Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial\mathcal{H}_n|}{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{(k-1)n^2/(2k)}{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{k-1}{k},$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}_n|}{\binom{n}{3}} = \frac{(k-1)n^3/(6k^2)}{\binom{n}{3}} = \frac{k-1}{k^2}.$$

Therefore, the sequence $(\mathcal{H}_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ realizes $((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2)$. So, $g(\mathcal{T}_3, (k-1)/k) \geq (k-1)/k^2$ for all integers k with $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$.

Next we prove the upper bound. Let $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ be a good sequence of cancellative 3-graphs that realizes (x, y) . Let $x_k = 2|\partial\mathcal{H}_k|/(v(\mathcal{H}_k))^2$ and $y_k = 6|\mathcal{H}_k|/(v(\mathcal{H}_k))^3$ for $k \geq 1$. Then, it follows from Theorem 4.6 that

$$\frac{y_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^3}{6} \leq \frac{\left((v(\mathcal{H}_k))^2 - x_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^2 \right) x_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^2 / 2}{3v(\mathcal{H}_k)} + 3(v(\mathcal{H}_k))^2,$$

which implies

$$y_k \leq x_k(1 - x_k) + \frac{18}{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}.$$

Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $y \leq x(1 - x)$, and this completes the proof. ■

The idea of the proof of Theorem 4.6 is to first choose $S \subset V(\mathcal{H})$ such that $(\partial\mathcal{H})[S]$ is a clique. Then we apply the induction hypothesis to $V(\mathcal{H}) \setminus S$. However, in order to do the induction we need to prove a stronger statement which implies Theorem 4.6.

We will use G to denote the graph $\partial\mathcal{H}$. Let $U \subset V(\mathcal{H})$ and let $G_U = G[U]$ and $\mathcal{H}_U = \mathcal{H}[U]$.

Theorem 4.7. *Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative 3-graph on n vertices. Let $U \subset V(\mathcal{H})$ be a set of size m . Suppose that $|G_U| = xm^2/2$ for some real number x with $0 \leq x \leq (m-1)/m$. Then,*

$$|\mathcal{H}_U| \leq \frac{(1-x)x}{6}m^3 + 3m^2.$$

In particular, letting $U = V(\mathcal{H})$ in Theorem 4.7 we obtain

$$|\mathcal{H}| \leq \frac{(n^2 - 2|\partial\mathcal{H}|)|\partial\mathcal{H}|}{3n} + 3n^2,$$

which is exactly Theorem 4.6.

The proof of Theorem 4.7 is by induction on m . Note that Theorem 4.7 holds trivially for all $m \leq 20$ since $\binom{m}{3} \leq 3m^2$ for all $m \leq 20$. Also, by Theorem 4.4,

$$|\mathcal{H}_U| \leq \frac{|\partial(\mathcal{H}_U)|^{3/2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \leq \frac{|G_U|^{3/2}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x^{3/2}}{6\sqrt{6}}m^3,$$

which is less than $x(1-x)m^3/6 + 3m^2$ when $x \leq 2/3$. Therefore, Theorem 4.7 is true for all $x \leq 2/3$, and hence we may assume that $x > 2/3$ in the rest of the proof.

In the proof of Theorem 4.7 we need the following version of Turán's theorem. The clique number $\omega(G)$ of a graph G is the largest integer ω such that there is a copy of K_ω in G . Turán's theorem implies that any n -vertex graph with no $K_{\omega+1}$ has at most $(\omega-1)n^2/(2\omega)$ edges.

Theorem 4.8 ([25]). *Let G be an n -vertex graph with at least $xn^2/2$ edges for some real number $x \geq 0$. Then $\omega(G) \geq \lceil 1/(1-x) \rceil$.*

Proof. Let $\omega = \omega(G)$. By Turán's theorem, $xn^2/2 \leq (\omega-1)n^2/(2\omega)$. Simplifying this inequality we obtain $\omega \geq 1/(1-x)$. Since ω is an integer, $\omega \geq \lceil 1/(1-x) \rceil$. ■

The idea in the proof of Theorem 4.7 is to first apply Turán's theorem on G_U to find a large clique, say on S , and then apply the induction hypothesis to $T = U \setminus S$ to get an upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}_T|$. In order to get an upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}_U|$ we just need to apply Corollary 4.3 to $\mathcal{H}_U$ to get an upper bound for $|\mathcal{H}_U \setminus \mathcal{H}_T|$.

Proof of Theorem 4.7. Suppose that G_U contains a clique on ω vertices. We may assume that $\omega < m$ since otherwise by Corollary 4.3, we are done. Choose $S \subset U$ of size ω so that $G_S \cong K_\omega$. Let $T = U \setminus S$. Let e_s denote the number of edges in G_U that have nonempty intersection with S . Let $x' = \frac{xm^2 - 2e_s}{(m-\omega)^2}$.

First, notice a simple but crucial fact is that every vertex in T is adjacent to at most $\omega - 1$ vertices in S , since otherwise there would be a copy of $K_{\omega+1}$ in G_U , which contradicts the definition of ω . Therefore,

$$e_s \leq (\omega - 1)(m - \omega) + \binom{\omega}{2}. \quad (15)$$

Applying the induction hypothesis to T we obtain

$$|\mathcal{H}_T| \leq \frac{x'(1-x')}{6}(m-\omega)^3 + 3(m-\omega)^2.$$

On the other hand, Corollary 4.3 gives

$$|\mathcal{H}_U \setminus \mathcal{H}_T| \leq \sum_{v \in S} d(v) \leq |G_U| = \frac{x}{2}m^2.$$

Therefore,

$$|\mathcal{H}_U| = |\mathcal{H}_T| + |\mathcal{H}_U \setminus \mathcal{H}_T| \leq \frac{x'(1-x')}{6}(m-\omega)^3 + 3(m-\omega)^2 + \frac{x}{2}m^2. \quad (16)$$

Claim 4.9. For $2/3 \leq x \leq 1$ and $0 \leq x' \leq 1$ we have

$$\frac{x(1-x)}{6}m^3 + 3m^2 \geq \frac{x'(1-x')}{6}(m-\omega)^3 + 3(m-\omega)^2 + \frac{x}{2}m^2.$$

Proof of Claim 4.9. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} (m-\omega)^2(x-x') &= x((m-\omega)^2 - m^2) + 2e_s \stackrel{(15)}{\leq} x\omega(\omega-2m) + (\omega-1)(2m-\omega) \\ &= (2m-\omega)(\omega(1-x)-1). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} (m-\omega)^2(x'(1-x') - x(1-x)) &= (m-\omega)^2(x-x')(x+x'-1) \\ &\leq (2m-\omega)(\omega(1-x)-1)x. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Indeed, if $x \geq x'$ this follows from the previous estimate and $x+x'-1 \leq x$. If $x < x'$, then $x+x'-1 \geq 1/3$ and the left side of (17) is negative, while the right side of (17) is nonnegative. Multiplying (17) by $m-\omega$ and taking the identity $\omega(m-\omega)(2m-\omega) = m^3 - (m-\omega)^3 - m^2\omega$ into account we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (m-\omega)^3(x'(1-x') - x(1-x)) \\ \leq (m^3 - (m-\omega)^3)x(1-x) - m^2\omega x(1-x) - x(m-\omega)(2m-\omega), \end{aligned}$$

which due to $\omega(1-x) \geq 1$ implies

$$(m-\omega)^3 x'(1-x') \leq m^3 x(1-x) - x(m^2 + (m-\omega)(2m-\omega)).$$

Adding $3xm^2$ on both sides and using

$$2m^2 - (m-\omega)(2m-\omega) = 3m\omega - \omega^2 \leq 18(m^2 - (m-\omega)^2)$$

we reach

$$(m-\omega)^3 x'(1-x') + 3xm^2 \leq m^3 x(1-x) + 18x(m^2 - (m-\omega)^2).$$

Due to $x \leq 1$ this implies the claim. ■

Finally, $|\mathcal{H}_U| \leq x(1-x)m^3/6 + 3m^2$ is an immediate consequence of Claim 4.9 and (16) and this completes the proof of the theorem. ■

5. Hypergraphs without expansion of cliques

In this section we consider the feasible region of hypergraphs without expansion of cliques. First we will prove the following result, from which Theorem 1.17 can be easily obtained.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\ell \geq r \geq 2$. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph. Then*

$$\left(\frac{|\mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r}}\right)^{1/r} \leq \left(\frac{|\partial\mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r-1}}\right)^{1/(r-1)}.$$

In order to derive Theorem 1.17 from Theorem 5.1 we need an easy observation. Recall from (2) that for $i \leq -1$,

$$\partial_i\mathcal{H} = \left\{ A \in \binom{V(\mathcal{H})}{r-i} : \mathcal{H}[A] \text{ is a complete } r\text{-graph} \right\}.$$

Observation 5.2. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{H}$ be an r -graph. If $0 \leq i \leq r-2$, then $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free iff $\partial_i\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^{r-i}$ -free. In particular, $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free iff $\partial_{r-2}\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}$ -free. If $i \leq -1$, then $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free implies that $\partial_i\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^{r-i}$ -free.*

Now we show how to prove Theorem 1.17 using Theorem 5.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.17. Fix $r-\ell \leq i \leq r-2$. Then by Observation 5.2, $\partial_i\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^{r-i}$ -free. Since $\partial(\partial_i\mathcal{H}) \subset \partial_{i+1}\mathcal{H}$, it follows from Theorem 5.1 that

$$\left(\frac{|\partial_i \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r-i}} \right)^{1/(r-i)} \leq \left(\frac{|\partial(\partial_i \mathcal{H})|}{\binom{\ell}{r-i-1}} \right)^{1/(r-i-1)} \leq \left(\frac{|\partial_{i+1} \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r-i-1}} \right)^{1/(r-i-1)},$$

and this completes the proof. ■

To show that all inequalities in Theorem 1.17 are tight, consider the following construction. Fix $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ and let $\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)$ be the vertex disjoint union of $T_r(\alpha n, \ell)$ and a set of $(1 - \alpha)n$ isolated vertices. It is clear that $\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free. In order to keep the calculations simple, let us assume that αn is an integer that is a multiple of ℓ . For fixed $\ell - r \leq i \leq r - 1$,

$$|\partial_i \mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)| = \binom{\ell}{r-i} \left(\frac{\alpha n}{\ell} \right)^{r-i},$$

and hence

$$\left(\frac{|\partial_i \mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)|}{\binom{\ell}{r-i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-i}} = \frac{\alpha n}{\ell}.$$

Therefore, all inequalities in Theorem 1.17 are tight.

Notice that the construction above also proves the lower bound in Corollary 1.18 and we omit the calculations here.

The proof of Theorem 5.1 uses some ideas in Fisher and Ryan's proof [6]. However we need to translate their proof into the language of hypergraphs, since an edge in $\partial_i \mathcal{H}$ might not be equivalent to a copy of K_{r-i} in $\partial_{r-2} \mathcal{H}$ for $-\ell \leq i \leq r - 3$. Define the clique set $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{H}}$ of $\mathcal{H}$ as

$$\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{H}} = \{A \subset V(\mathcal{H}) : (\partial_{r-2} \mathcal{H})[A] \cong K_{|A|}\}.$$

For every $E \in \partial \mathcal{H}$ let $N(E) = \{v \in V(\mathcal{H}) : \{v\} \cup E \in \mathcal{H}\}$. Recall from Section 4 that $\sigma(S) = \sum_{v \in S} d(v)$. We first prove a lemma that will be used in the proof of Theorem 5.1.

Lemma 5.3. $\sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(E) \leq \frac{(\ell-r+1)(r-1)}{\ell} |\partial \mathcal{H}|^2.$

Proof. Let $S \subset V(\mathcal{H})$. For every $v \in V(\mathcal{H})$ we have $d(v) = \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} |N(E) \cap \{v\}|$. So,

$$\sigma(S) = \sum_{v \in S} d(v) = \sum_{v \in S} \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} |N(E) \cap \{v\}| = \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} |N(E) \cap S|. \quad (18)$$

On the other hand,

$$(\sigma(S))^2 = \left(\sum_{v \in S} d(v) \right)^2 \stackrel{(9)}{\leq} |S| \sum_{v \in S} (d(v))^2 = |S| \sum_{v \in S} \sum_{E \in L(v)} d(v)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= |S| \sum_{v \in S} \sum_{\substack{E \in \partial \mathcal{H} \\ v \in N(E)}} d(v) = |S| \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sum_{v \in S \cap N(E)} d(v) \\
&= |S| \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(N(E) \cap S),
\end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(N(E) \cap S) \geq \frac{(\sigma(S))^2}{|S|}. \quad (19)$$

Now suppose that $S \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{H}}$. Since $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free, $|E| + |N(E) \cap S| \leq \ell$ for all $E \in \partial \mathcal{H}$. It follows from (18) that

$$\sigma(S) = \sum_{T \in \partial \mathcal{H}} |N(T) \cap S| \leq (\ell - r + 1)|\partial \mathcal{H}|. \quad (20)$$

Let z be the largest real number such that $\sigma(R) \leq (\ell - r + 1)|\partial \mathcal{H}| - (\ell - |R|)z$ for all $R \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{H}}$. Let $R_0 \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that

$$\sigma(R_0) = (\ell - r + 1)|\partial \mathcal{H}| - (\ell - |R_0|)z. \quad (21)$$

For every $E \in \partial \mathcal{H}$, $E \cup (N(E) \cap R_0) \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{H}}$, therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(E) &= \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} (\sigma(E \cup (N(E) \cap R_0)) - \sigma(N(E) \cap R_0)) \\
&\leq \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} ((\ell - r + 1)|\partial \mathcal{H}| - (\ell - |E \cup (N(E) \cap R_0)|)z - \sigma(N(E) \cap R_0)) \\
&\leq \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} ((\ell - r + 1)(|\partial \mathcal{H}| - z) + |N(E) \cap R_0|z - \sigma(N(E) \cap R_0)) \\
&= (\ell - r + 1)(|\partial \mathcal{H}| - z)|\partial \mathcal{H}| + z \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} |N(E) \cap R_0| - \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(N(E) \cap R_0) \\
&\stackrel{(19), (20)}{\leq} (\ell - r + 1)(|\partial \mathcal{H}| - z)|\partial \mathcal{H}| + z\sigma(R_0) - \frac{(\sigma(R_0))^2}{|R_0|} \\
&\stackrel{(21)}{=} (\ell - r + 1)(|\partial \mathcal{H}| - 2z)|\partial \mathcal{H}| + z^2\ell - \frac{((\ell - r + 1)|\partial \mathcal{H}| - z\ell)^2}{|R_0|}. \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

Since $|R_0| \leq \ell$, we may plug $|R_0| = \ell$ into (22) and z will be cancelled in the calculation and hence

$$\sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(E) \leq \frac{(\ell - r + 1)(r - 1)}{\ell} |\partial \mathcal{H}|^2. \quad \blacksquare$$

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 5.1.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. We proceed by induction on r . The case $r = 2$ is just Turán's theorem, so we may assume that $r \geq 3$.

For every $v \in V(\mathcal{H})$ the link $L(v)$ is a $\mathcal{K}_\ell^{r-1}$ -free $(r-1)$ -graph, therefore, by the induction hypothesis,

$$d(v) \leq \binom{\ell-1}{r-1} \left(\frac{|\partial L(v)|}{\binom{\ell-1}{r-2}} \right)^{\frac{r-1}{r-2}}. \quad (23)$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{H}| &= \frac{1}{r} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} d(v) = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} (d(v))^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \\ &\stackrel{(23)}{\leq} \frac{\binom{\ell-1}{r-1}^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}}}{r \binom{\ell-1}{r-2}} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} |\partial L(v)|. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Similar to (12) in Section 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{H})} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} |\partial L(v)| &= \sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sum_{v \in E} (d(v))^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \\ &\stackrel{(8)}{\leq} ((r-1)|\partial \mathcal{H}|)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \left(\sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sum_{v \in E} d(v) \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \\ &= ((r-1)|\partial \mathcal{H}|)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} \left(\sum_{E \in \partial \mathcal{H}} \sigma(E) \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Lemma 5.3}}{\leq} (r-1) \left(\frac{\ell-r+1}{\ell} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}} |\partial \mathcal{H}|^{\frac{r}{r-1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

It follows from (24) and (25) that

$$|\mathcal{H}| \leq \binom{\ell}{r} \left(\frac{|\partial \mathcal{H}|}{\binom{\ell}{r-1}} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-1}}. \quad \blacksquare$$

Now we show how to prove Corollary 1.18 using Theorem 1.17.

Proof of Corollary 1.18. Let $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ be a good sequence of $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graphs that realizes (x, y) . Let $x_k = (r-1)! |\partial \mathcal{H}_k| / (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^{r-1}$ and $y_k = r! |\mathcal{H}_k| / (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^r$. First, we show that $\text{proj} \Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r) = [0, (\ell)_{r-1} / \ell^{r-1}]$.

It follows from Theorem 1.17 that

$$\frac{x_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} \leq \binom{\ell}{r-1} \left(\frac{v(\mathcal{H}_k)}{\ell} \right)^{r-1},$$

which implies $x_k \leq (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}$. Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $x \leq (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}$. Therefore, $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r) \subset [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$. On the other hand, $(T_r(k, \ell))_{k=1}^\infty$ shows that $(\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1} \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$ and it follows from Observation 1.5 that $\text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r) = [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$.

Next, we show the upper bound for $g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r, x)$. It follows from Theorem 1.17 that

$$\left(\frac{y_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^r}{r! \binom{\ell}{r}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq \left(\frac{x_k (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^{r-1}}{(r-1)! \binom{\ell}{r-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}},$$

which implies $y_k \leq (\ell - r + 1) (x_k^r / (\ell)_r)^{1/(r-1)}$. Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $y \leq (\ell - r + 1) (x^r / (\ell)_r)^{1/(r-1)}$. Therefore, $g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r, x) \leq (\ell - r + 1) (x^r / (\ell)_r)^{1/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$.

The construction for the lower bound is exactly the same as the construction for Theorem 1.17, and it shows that $g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r, x) \geq (\ell - r + 1) (x^r / (\ell)_r)^{1/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$. Therefore, $g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r, x) = (\ell - r + 1) (x^r / (\ell)_r)^{1/(r-1)}$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$. ■

Let us present a lemma before proving Theorem 1.19.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $r \geq 3$ and $\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ be two families of r -graphs with $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2$. Suppose that every n -vertex $\mathcal{F}_1$ -free r -graph can be made $\mathcal{F}_2$ -free by removing at most $o(n^r)$ edges, and $g(\mathcal{F}_2, x)$ is increasing on $[0, c]$ for some $c > 0$. Then $g(\mathcal{F}_1, x) = g(\mathcal{F}_2, x)$ on $[0, c]$.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2$, it follows from Observation 2.2 that $g(\mathcal{F}_2, x) \leq g(\mathcal{F}_1, x)$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{F}_2)$. So it suffices to show that $g(\mathcal{F}_2, x) \geq g(\mathcal{F}_1, x)$ for all $x \in [0, c]$. Let $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F}_1)$ with $x_0 \in [0, c]$ and $y_0 = g(\mathcal{F}_1, x_0)$. By definition, there exists a sequence of $\mathcal{F}_1$ -free r -graphs $(\mathcal{H}_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ with $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\partial \mathcal{H}_k) = x_0$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(\mathcal{H}_k) = y_0$.

For every $k \geq 1$ let $\mathcal{H}'_k$ be a subgraph of $\mathcal{H}_k$ that is $\mathcal{F}_2$ -free and of maximum size, and let $x'_k = d(\partial \mathcal{H}'_k)$ and $y'_k = d(\mathcal{H}'_k)$. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, $(x'_k, y'_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ contains a convergent subsequence $(x'_{t_k}, y'_{t_k})_{k=1}^\infty$. Let $x'_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x'_{t_k}$ and $y'_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y'_{t_k}$, and it is easy to see from the definition of $\mathcal{H}'_k$ that $x'_0 \leq x_0$ and $y'_0 \leq y_0$. Since $(\mathcal{H}'_{t_k})_{k=1}^\infty$ is a good sequence of $\mathcal{F}_2$ -free r -graphs that realizes (x'_0, y'_0) , we obtain $(x'_0, y'_0) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F}_2)$.

By assumption, for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $n(\epsilon)$ such that $\mathcal{H}_k$ can be made $\mathcal{F}_2$ -free by removing at most $\epsilon (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^r$ edges whenever $v(\mathcal{H}_k) \geq n(\epsilon)$. Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} v(\mathcal{H}_k) = \infty$, there exists $k(\epsilon)$ such that $v(\mathcal{H}_k) \geq n(\epsilon)$ for all $k \geq k(\epsilon)$, and hence $|\mathcal{H}'_k| \geq |\mathcal{H}_k| - \epsilon (v(\mathcal{H}_k))^r$ for all $k \geq k(\epsilon)$. Therefore, $y'_0 \geq y_0 - r! \epsilon$. Letting $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we obtain $y'_0 \geq y_0$, and

hence $y'_0 = y_0$. Therefore, $(x'_0, y_0) \in \Omega(\mathcal{F}_2)$. By the assumption that $g(\mathcal{F}_2)$ is increasing on $[0, c]$, we obtain

$$g(\mathcal{F}_2, x_0) \geq g(\mathcal{F}_2, x'_0) \geq y_0 = g(\mathcal{F}_1, x_0).$$

Since x_0 was chosen arbitrarily from $[0, c]$, $g(\mathcal{F}_2, x) \geq g(\mathcal{F}_1, x)$ for all $x \in [0, c]$, and this completes the proof. ■

Now we prove Theorem 1.19 using Corollary 1.18.

Proof of Theorem 1.19. It was shown by Pikhurko (see the proof of Lemma 3 in [20]) that every $H_{\ell+1}^r$ -free r -graph on n -vertices can be made $\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r$ -free by removing at most $o(n^r)$ edges. On the other hand, Corollary 1.18 shows that $g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r)$ is increasing on $[0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$. So, it follows from Lemma 5.4 that

$$g(H_{\ell+1}^r, x) = g(\mathcal{K}_{\ell+1}^r, x) = (\ell - r + 1) \left(\frac{x^r}{(\ell)_r} \right)^{\frac{1}{r-1}}$$

for all $x \in [0, (\ell)_{r-1}/\ell^{r-1}]$. ■

6. Concluding remarks

In this paper we proved that for any $r \geq 3$ and any family $\mathcal{F}$ of r -graphs the function $g(\mathcal{F})$ has at most countably many discontinuities. We also constructed a family $\mathcal{D}$ of 3-graphs such that $g(\mathcal{D})$ is discontinuous at $x = 2/3$. It seems natural to ask the following question.

Problem 6.1. Can $g(\mathcal{F})$ have infinitely many discontinuities?

In Section 4 we proved several results about $g(\mathcal{T}_r)$ for $r \geq 3$. Even for $r = 3$ the function $g(\mathcal{T}_3)$ is already shown to have many intersecting properties, and is closely related to Steiner triple systems. The following question seems difficult for x not of the form $(k-1)/k$ with $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$.

Problem 6.2. Determine $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x)$ for all $x \in (2/3, 1]$.

Reiher observed that the function $x(1-x)$ in Theorem 4.7 can be replaced by the piecewise linear function $p(x) = \frac{k-1}{k+1} - \frac{k^2-k-1}{k(k+1)}x$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and $\frac{k-1}{k} \leq x \leq \frac{k}{k+1}$, which implies that $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) \leq p(x)$ for all $\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 1$. This can be shown by redoing the proof of Theorem 4.7 and taking into account that instead of $\omega \geq \frac{1}{1-x}$ one can directly use $\omega \geq k+1$, unless $x = \frac{k-1}{k}$, but this case is already understood.

Now let us show a lower bound for $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x)$ for $x \in (2/3, 6/7]$. Let $\mathbb{F}$ denote the Fano Plane, i.e., $\mathbb{F}$ is a 3-graph on 7 vertices with edge set

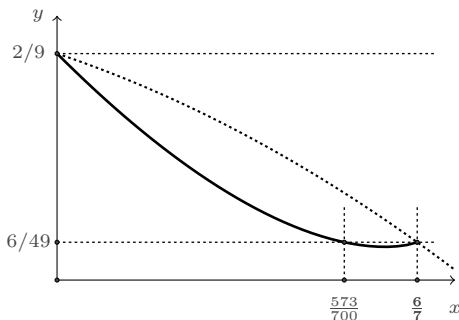


Fig. 10. The lower bound for $g(\mathcal{T}_3, x)$ given by (28).

$$\{123, 345, 561, 174, 275, 376, 246\}.$$

Let $\alpha \in [1/7, 1/3]$ and $\beta = (1 - 3\alpha)/4$. Let $\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)$ be obtained from $\mathbb{F}$ by blowing up each vertex in $\{1, 2, 3\}$ into a set of size of αn and blowing up each vertex in $\{4, 5, 6, 7\}$ into a set of size of βn (note that these weights for blowing up the Fano plane are optimal). Let

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\partial \mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)|}{\binom{n}{2}} = 6\alpha^2 + 12\beta^2 + 24\alpha\beta = \frac{3}{4}(1 + 2\alpha - 7\alpha^2), \quad (26)$$

and

$$y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\mathcal{H}_n(\alpha)|}{\binom{n}{3}} = 6\alpha^3 + 36\alpha\beta^2 = \frac{3}{4}\alpha(3 - 18\alpha + 35\alpha^2). \quad (27)$$

Then, (26) and (27) give

$$y = \frac{1}{147} \left(-70\sqrt{18x^2 - 21x^3} + 63x + 60\sqrt{18 - 21x} - 36 \right), \quad (28)$$

which implies

$$g(\mathcal{T}_3, x) \geq \frac{1}{147} \left(-70\sqrt{18x^2 - 21x^3} + 63x + 60\sqrt{18 - 21x} - 36 \right)$$

for all $x \in [2/3, 6/7]$. (See Fig. 10.)

The construction above gives an algebraic curve connecting $(2/3, 2/9)$ and $(6/7, 6/49)$. Using a similar method, one can construct an algebraic curve defined by

$$y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(k+3)(k-1-kx)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3k^2\sqrt{k-3}} + \frac{3kx-2k+2}{k^2} \quad (29)$$

to connect $(2/3, 2/9)$ and $((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2)$ for all $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. However, we do not know how to construct curves to connect $((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2)$ and $((k'-$

$1)/k', (k' - 1)/k'^2$) for consecutive $k, k' \geq 7$ and $k, k' \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$. Also, there is an interesting phenomenon that

$$\{((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2) : k \geq 7 \text{ and } k \equiv 1 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{6}\}$$

are local maxima of the function given by (29). Therefore, we pose the following question.

Problem 6.3. For every $k \geq 7$ with $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$, is the point $((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2)$ a local maximum of $g(\mathcal{T}_3)$?

In [11], the first author proved the following stability theorem about the points $((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2)$ in $\Omega(\mathcal{T}_3)$, which we think might be helpful for Problems 6.2 and 6.3.

Theorem 6.4 (Stability, [11]). *Let k be an integer with $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative 3-graph on n vertices. For every $\delta > 0$ there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ and n_0 such that the following holds for all $n \geq n_0$. Suppose that $|\partial\mathcal{H}| \geq (1-\epsilon)(k-1)n^2/(2k)$ and $|\mathcal{H}| \geq (1-\epsilon)(k-1)n^3/(6k^2)$. Then $\mathcal{H}$ can be transformed into a subgraph of a 3-graph in $\mathcal{S}(n, k)$ by removing at most δn^3 edges.*

There is also an exact result for the points $((k-1)/k, (k-1)/k^2)$. Let $s(n, k) = \max\{|\mathcal{H}| : \mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{S}(n, k)\}$.

Theorem 6.5 ([11]). *Let k be an integer that satisfies $k \equiv 1$ or $3 \pmod{6}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ be a cancellative 3-graph on n vertices with n sufficiently large. Suppose that $|\partial\mathcal{H}| = t_2(n, k)$. Then $|\mathcal{H}| \leq s(n, k)$, and equality holds only if $\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{S}(n, k)$.*

For $r \geq 4$ there is very little known about upper and lower bounds for $g(\mathcal{T}_r, x)$ for $x > (r-1)!/r^{r-2}$. We pose the following question.

Problem 6.6. Let $r \geq 4$ and $x > (r-1)!/r^{r-2}$. Improve the upper bound for $g(\mathcal{T}_r, x)$, and construct cancellative r -graphs to give good lower bounds for $g(\mathcal{T}_r, x)$.

Given our poor understanding of hypergraph Turán problems, determining the feasible region of other families of hypergraphs would also be of interest. In particular, we pose the following two questions.

Problem 6.7. Determine the feasible region of $H_{\ell+1}^r$ for $r \geq 3$ and $\ell \geq r$.

Problem 6.8. Determine the feasible region of the Fano Plane.

In [13], we give an example of a (finite) family $\mathcal{F}$, for which $g(\mathcal{F})$ has two global maxima. In particular, our example shows that $g(\mathcal{F})$ can be non-unimodal.

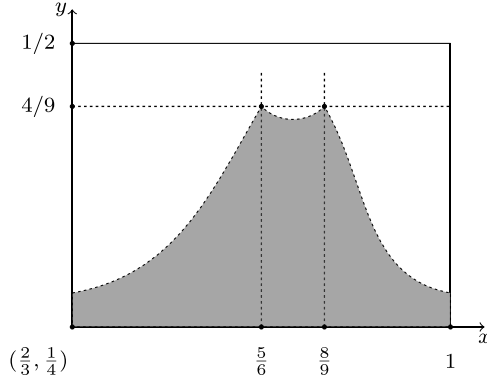


Fig. 11. $g(\mathcal{M})$ has two global maxima by Theorem 6.9.

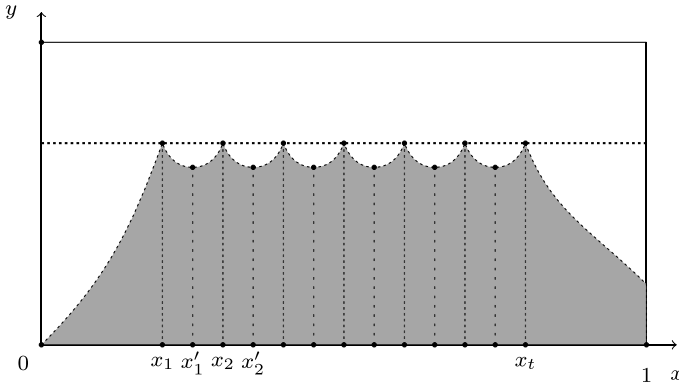


Fig. 12. Can $g(\mathcal{F})$ has many global maxima?

Theorem 6.9 ([13]). *There exists a (finite) family $\mathcal{M}$ of 3-graphs such that $g(\mathcal{M}, x) \leq 4/9$ for all $x \in \text{proj}\Omega(\mathcal{M})$, and equality holds iff $x \in \{5/6, 8/9\}$. (See Fig. 11.)*

Theorem 6.9 suggests the following natural problem which we hope to address in the future.

Problem 6.10. Fix $r \geq 3$ and $t > 0$. Do there exist a (finite) family $\mathcal{F}$ of r -graphs and reals $0 < x_1 < x'_1 < x_2 < \dots < x'_{t-1} < x_t$ such that $g(\mathcal{F}, x_i) = \pi(\mathcal{F})$ for all $i \in [t]$ and $g(\mathcal{F}, x'_i) < \pi(\mathcal{F})$ for all $i \in [t-1]$. (See Fig. 12.)

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