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Start with 31 points evenly spaced on a circle, each arbitrarily colored blue or red. Is it always possible to find 5 of these points, all of the same color, that divide the circle into arcs proportional to 1,2,4,8,16 (in some order)?

The answer is yes, as can be verified by checking every possible coloring. The question was inspired by a problem proposed by Robert Tauraso in the American Mathematical Monthly [1]. The 31-point result leads to a nice solution to that problem. But the more interesting question is whether the result generalizes.

Conjecture. Let $k \ge 1$. Given $2^k - 1$ points, evenly spaced on a circle and each arbitrarily colored blue or red, it is possible to select *k* of the points, all of the same color, that divide the circle into arcs proportional to $1, 2, 4, ..., 2^{k-1}$ (in some order).

The conjecture is trivially true when k = 1and k = 2, and is easy to prove when k = 3or k = 4. Computer proofs exist when $k \le 7$. Does the conjecture hold in general?

Some curiosities occur. We cannot require that the arc lengths occur in any particular cyclic order. It is possible that there are "winners" (successful selections of *k* points) of both colors. It is also possible that the only winners are of the minority color. If $k \ge 3$ then for any coloring, the number of winners is even. The minimum number of winners (over all colorings) is 2 (for 7 points), 4 (for 15 points), and 10 (for 31 points).



In this example, the selected points are shown as vertices of a pentagon. The arc lengths appear in the order 1, 16, 2, 4, 8.

János Pach reports [2] that the conjecture would be false if any other finite sequence were substituted for the initial powers of 2. It was his group who used a SAT solver to verify the conjecture when k = 7.

References

- [1] R. Tauraso, Problem 12251, Amer. Math. Monthly 128, 5, p. 467 (May, 2021).
- [2] G. Damásdi, N. Frankl, J. Pach, D. Pálvölgyi, Monochromatic Configurations on a Circle, in preparation.