

University of Illinois  
at Urbana-Champaign

Department of Mathematics  
273 Altgeld Hall  
1409 West Green Street  
Urbana, IL 61801-2975

Zoltán Füredi  
*dept.* 217 333 3350  
*fax.* 217 333 9576  
*email.*  
z-furedi@illinois.edu

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To: Professor Jaroslav Nešetřil  
Director of doctoral committee I4 - discrete  
models and algorithms  
Charles University in Prague  
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

Report on the doctoral thesis of Josef Cibulka

Dear Professor Nešetřil,  
Dear Doctoral Committee,

I am writing you on behalf of Josef Cibulka concerning his thesis entitled “*Extremal combinatorics of matrices, sequences and sets of permutations*” submitted to your Committee. I have read the thesis and it is an excellent work, it satisfies the highest expectations and could be acceptable in *any* leading university in the world. I strongly recommend you to award Cibulka the PhD degree.

The subject of this thesis is Extremal Combinatorics, where the author proves a number of interesting results. The importance of this field, the study of finite discrete structures, codes, designs, and algorithms can be hardly overestimated in the age of computers.

The central problem of the thesis deals with excluded submatrices and subpermutations. Let me make some definitions. By a matrix we always mean a matrix with exclusively 0 and 1 entries. A matrix  $N$  is said to contain matrix  $M$  if  $N$  possesses a submatrix such that at its entry is a 1 at every position where  $M$  has a 1 (it might contain 1’s at positions where  $M$  has 0’s). The function  $\text{ex}_M(n)$  denotes the maximum possible number of 1’s in an  $n \times n$  matrix not containing  $M$ . This harmlessly looking function has proved to be both extremely useful and is very difficult to compute. The investigation of permutations avoiding a certain subpermutation (e.g. 231) goes back to Knuth (1968). The famous Stanley-Wilf Conjecture states that for every fixed permutation  $P$  the total number of permutations of length  $n$  and avoiding  $P$  is less than  $(s_P)^n$  for appropriate constant  $s_P$ . This conjecture was proved by Marcus and Tardos using excluded submatrices. They proved that  $\text{ex}_P(n)$  is linear in  $n$  and used it to settle the Stanley-Wilf

Conjecture. Let  $c_P$  denote  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp(n)/n$ . The author proves the following strong connection between these two quantities (Theorems 2.1 and 2.2)

$$s_P \leq 2.88(c_P)^2, \quad c_P \leq \alpha(s_P)^{9/2}.$$

Along these results both Chapter 1 and 2 contain several important new bounds and interesting constructions. Cibulka is a real master of recursive constructions and he makes clever technical proofs which require deep understanding of the finite structures.

Let me briefly mention in less details two of the strongest results.

“VC-dimension of permutations”

In Theorem 3.2 on page 41 Cibulka (with a coauthor) gives a lower bound for  $r_k(n)$ , the size of the largest set of permutations of length  $n$  that is of dimension  $k$ , thus disproving a conjecture of Raz (2000). This bound uses the inverse of the Ackerman function, which is an extremely slowly growing function and to handle it the authors must have profound insight and knowledge of the field.

“Reverse-free sets of permutations”

This topic was initiated and investigated by such leading mathematicians as J. Korner (Rome) and Noga Alon (Tel Aviv). Both the lower bounds in Theorem 4.1 (page 59) and in Claim 4.3 are very beautiful constructions, and the proof of the matching upper bound in Chapter 4.3 is very clever thus opening up new venues for further research.

I recommend Jozef Cibulka to you for serious consideration, he is an excellent candidate for the PhD award.

Sincerely yours,

Zoltán Füredi

Professor Emeritus  
Department of Mathematics  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
1409 W. Green Street, Urbana IL 61901-2975  
Tel.: (217) 333 3350, e-mail: z-furedi@illinois.edu  
<http://www.illinois.edu/~z-furedi>

and

Research Professor,  
Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Department of Discrete Mathematics  
Renyi Institute of the Hungarian Academy  
1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 127, Hungary  
Tel.: (011) 361 4838300, e-mail: furedi.zoltan@mta.renyi.hu