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About maximal number of edges in hypergraph-clique with chromatic number 3

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Let H = (V,E) be a hypergraph. By the chromatic number of a hypergraph H = (V,E) we mean the minimum number (H) of colors needed to paint all the vertices in V so that any edge $e \in E$ contains at least two vertices of some different colors. Finally, a hypergraph is said to form a clique, if its edges are pairwise intersecting.

In 1973 Erd\H{o}s and Lov\'asz noticed that if an \$n\$-uniform hypergraph \$ H = (V,E) \$ forms a clique, then \$ \chi(H) \in \{2,3\} \$. They untoduced following quantity. \$\$ $M(n) = \max \{|E|: \{rm an\} n-\{rm uniform\} \{rm clique\} H = (V,E) {rm with} \chi(H) = 3\}. $$ Obviously such definition has no sense in the case of $ \chi(H) = 2 $.$

Theorem 1 (P. Erdos, L. Lovasz} The inequalities hold $\ n!(e-1) \leq M(n) \leq n^n. \$

Almost nothing better has been done during the last 35 years.

We discovered a new upper bound for the r(n) (so for M(n) too).

Theorem 2. $\$ M(n) \leq r(n) \le c n^{n-1/2} \ln n. \$\$, where c is a constant.

Comments: There is 5 pages. This work was presented at the conference "Infinite and finite sets" on june 13-17,2011 in Budapest Subjects: **Combinatorics (math.CO)**

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