

# TSTST 2020/5

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Twitch Solves ISL

Episode 44

## Problem

Let  $\mathbb{N}^2$  denote the set of ordered pairs of positive integers. A finite subset  $S$  of  $\mathbb{N}^2$  is *stable* if whenever  $(x, y)$  is in  $S$ , then so are all points  $(x', y')$  of  $\mathbb{N}^2$  with both  $x' \leq x$  and  $y' \leq y$ .

Prove that if  $S$  is a stable set, then among all stable subsets of  $S$  (including the empty set and  $S$  itself), at least half of them have an even number of elements.

## Video

[https://youtu.be/L\\_JBme8pnKU](https://youtu.be/L_JBme8pnKU)

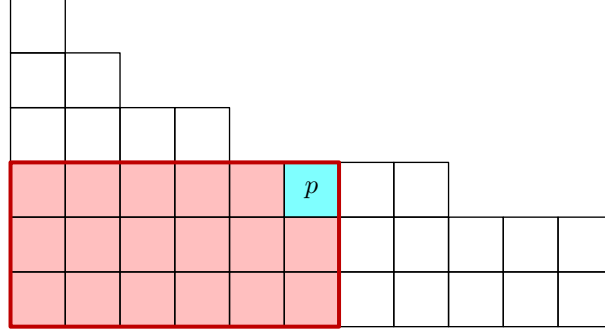
## External Link

<https://aops.com/community/p19444403>

## Solution

The following inductive solution was given by Nikolai Beluhov. We proceed by induction on  $|S|$ , with  $|S| \leq 1$  clear.

Suppose  $|S| \geq 2$ . For any  $p \in S$ , let  $R(p)$  denote the stable rectangle with upper-right corner  $p$ . We say such  $p$  is *pivotal* if  $p + (1, 1) \notin S$  and  $|R(p)|$  is even.



**Claim.** If  $|S| \geq 2$ , then a pivotal  $p$  always exists.

*Proof.* Consider the top row of  $S$ .

- If it has length at least 2, one of the two rightmost points in it is pivotal.
- Otherwise, the top row has length 1. Now either the top point or the point below it (which exists as  $|S| \geq 2$ ) is pivotal.  $\square$

We describe how to complete the induction, given some pivotal  $p \in S$ . There is a partition

$$S = R(p) \sqcup S_1 \sqcup S_2$$

where  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are the sets of points in  $S$  above and to the right of  $p$  (possibly empty).

**Claim.** The desired inequality holds for stable subsets containing  $p$ .

*Proof.* Let  $E_1$  denote the number of even stable subsets of  $S_1$ ; denote  $E_2$ ,  $O_1$ ,  $O_2$  analogously. The stable subsets containing  $p$  are exactly  $R(p) \sqcup T_1 \sqcup T_2$ , where  $T_1 \subseteq S_1$  and  $T_2 \subseteq S_2$  are stable.

Since  $|R(p)|$  is even, exactly  $E_1 E_2 + O_1 O_2$  stable subsets containing  $p$  are even, and exactly  $E_1 O_2 + E_2 O_1$  are odd. As  $E_1 \geq O_1$  and  $E_2 \geq O_2$  by inductive hypothesis, we obtain  $E_1 E_2 + O_1 O_2 \geq E_1 O_2 + E_2 O_1$  as desired.  $\square$

By the inductive hypothesis, the desired inequality also holds for stable subsets not containing  $p$ , so we are done.