

ON THE LOTTERY PROBLEM

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February, 1995

ABSTRACT. Let $L(n, k, k, t)$ denote the minimum number of k -subsets of an n -set such that all the $\binom{n}{k}$ k -sets are intersected by one of them in at least t elements. In this paper $L(n, k, k, 2)$ is calculated for infinite sets of n 's. We obtain $L(90, 5, 5, 2) = 100$, i.e., 100 tickets needed to guarantee 2 correct matches in the Hungarian Lottery. The main tool of proofs is a version of Turán's theorem due to Erdős.

1. STEINER SYSTEMS AND t -COVERS

A system of k -element subsets, \mathcal{C} , of an n -element underlying set V is called an (n, k, t) -cover if every t -subset $T \subset V$ is contained in some member of it, $T \subset C \in \mathcal{C}$. The minimum size of an (n, k, t) -cover is denoted by $C(n, k, t)$. A k -set covers exactly $\binom{k}{t}$ t -sets, hence $C(n, k, t) \geq \binom{n}{t} / \binom{k}{t}$. This bound is best possible if every t -set is covered exactly once; in this case \mathcal{C} is called an (n, k, t) -Steiner system, $S(n, k, t)$. Wilson [16] proved that there exists a Steiner system $S(n, k, 2)$ if

$$(1) \quad \frac{n-1}{k-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{n(n-1)}{k(k-1)} \quad \text{are both integers}$$

and n is sufficiently large compared to k , $n > n_0(k)$. (1) holds, e.g., when $n \equiv 1$ or $k \pmod{k^2 - k}$. Other well-known Steiner systems are the $S(q^2, q, 2)$ and $S(q^2 + q + 1, q + 1, 2)$, the so-called finite *affine* and *projective* planes (respectively); such planes exist if q is a prime power (see [9]).

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 05B40; Secondary 05C65, 05D15.
Key words and phrases. Coverings, Steiner systems, Turán problem, Lottery problem.
Journal of Combinatorial Designs 4 (1996), 5–10.

Every element $v \in V$ of an (n, k, t) -cover must be contained in at least $C(n-1, k-1, t-1)$ members of \mathcal{C} . This implies that $C(n, k, t) \geq (n/k)C(n-1, k-1, t-1)$, which together with the obvious $C(n, k, 1) = \lceil n/k \rceil$ implies the so called Schönheim bound [12]

$$(2) \quad C(n, k, t) \geq \lceil \frac{n}{k} \lceil \frac{n-1}{k-1} \dots \lceil \frac{n-t+1}{k-t+1} \rceil \dots \rceil \rceil =: s(n, k, t).$$

Beside (1), there are several other cases when this bound is best possible. For example,

$$(3) \quad C(n, k, 2) = s(n, k, 2) \text{ if an } S(n-1, k, 2) \text{ exists.}$$

Indeed, one gets $C(n, k, 2) \leq C(n-1, k-1, 2) + \lceil (n-1)/(k-1) \rceil$ by adding appropriately $\lceil (n-1)/(k-1) \rceil$ new members through the n 'th element to an $(n-1, k, 2)$ -cover. Another, isolated, example is

$$(4) \quad C(23, 5, 2) = s(23, 5, 2) = 28.$$

To prove (4) join the elements x, y to the vertex set of a finite projective plane on 21 vertices, and then add 7 more 5-tuples containing this pair. For $k=3, t=2$ equality holds in (2) for all n (Fort and Hedlund [8]), and for $k=4, t=2$ Mills [11] showed that $C(n, 4, 2) = s(n, 4, 2)$ for all $n \neq 7, 9, 10, 19$. (In the exceptional cases $C = s + 1$).

2. THE LOTTERY PROBLEM

A system of k -element subsets, \mathcal{L} , of an n -element underlying set V is called an (n, k, p, t) -*Lottery system* if for every p -subset $P \subset V$ one can find a member $L \in \mathcal{L}$ with $|P \cap L| \geq t$. The minimum size of an (n, k, p, t) -Lottery system is denoted by $L(n, k, p, t)$. Obviously, $L(n, k, p, 1) = \lceil (n-p+1)/k \rceil$. In this paper we mainly deal with the case $t=2$.

Cut the n -element set V into $p-1$ parts, A_1, \dots, A_{p-1} , of sizes a_1, \dots, a_{p-1} . Put an $(a_i, k, 2)$ -cover to A_i . As every p -set in V meets an A_i in at least 2 elements, these families form a Lottery system, implying

$$(5) \quad L(n, k, p, 2) \leq \min_{a_1 + \dots + a_{p-1} = n} (C(a_1, k, 2) + \dots + C(a_{p-1}, k, 2)).$$

A theorem of Hanani, Ornstein and T. Sós [10] states that

$$(6) \quad L(n, k, p, 2) \geq \frac{n(n-p+1)}{k(k-1)(p-1)}.$$

This implies that equality holds in (5) if an $S(n/(p-1), k, 2)$ exists, for example (for large n) if $n \equiv p-1$ or $k(p-1) \pmod{k(k-1)(p-1)}$. Brouwer [3] proved that equality holds in (5) for all n if $k=p=3$, namely, $L(2m+1, 3, 3, 2) = C(m, 3, 2) + C(m+1, 3, 2)$, $L(4m+2, 3, 3, 2) = 2C(2m+1, 3, 2)$, and $L(4m, 3, 3, 2) = C(2m+1, 3, 2) + C(2m-1, 3, 2)$. The aim of this paper is to improve (6) thus to determine L for further infinite classes.

$$\mathbf{Theorem\ 1.} \quad L(n, k, p, 2) \geq \min_{a_1 + \dots + a_{p-1} = n} \frac{1}{k} \left(a_1 \left\lceil \frac{a_1 - 1}{k - 1} \right\rceil + \dots + a_{p-1} \left\lceil \frac{a_{p-1} - 1}{k - 1} \right\rceil \right) \quad (7).$$

The lower bound in the right hand side of (7) is denoted by $\ell(n, k, p, 2)$. If $\lceil \ell(n, k, p, 2) \rceil$ equals to the upper bound in the construction (5), then we get equality.

Corollary 2. *Equality holds in (5) (and in Theorem 1) for*

- (a) $n \equiv i(k - 1) + p - k \pmod{k(k - 1)(p - 1)}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$, $n > n_0(k)$;
- (b) $n \equiv i(k - 1) + (p - k) + (p - 1) \binom{k}{2} \pmod{k(k - 1)(p - 1)}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$,
 $k \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $n > n_0(k)$;
- (c) $n \equiv i(k - 1) + p - k + 1 \pmod{k(k - 1)(p - 1)}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$, $n > n_0(k)$;
- (d) $n \equiv i(k - 1) + (p - k + 1) + (p - 1) \binom{k}{2} + 1 \pmod{k(k - 1)(p - 1)}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$,
 $k \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $n > n_0(k)$;
- (e) $L(n, 3, 3, 2) = \lceil \ell(n, 3, 3, 2) \rceil$ for $n \not\equiv 9, 10 \pmod{12}$. (Thus we almost got Brouwer's result);
- (f) $L(n, 4, 4, 2) = \lceil \ell(n, 4, 4, 2) \rceil$ for $n \equiv 0 - 15, 17, 34, 35 \pmod{36}$, ($n > n_0$);
- (g) $L(n, 5, 5, 2) = \lceil \ell(n, 5, 5, 2) \rceil$ for $n \equiv 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20 \pmod{80}$ for $n > n_0$.
- (h) $L(90, 5, 5, 2) = 100$.

The latest statement says that exactly 100 tickets needed to guarantee 2 correct matches in the Hungarian Lottery. Turán proved a lower bound 87, T. Nemetz 93 and V. T. Sós 97 (see in [10]), she also noted that $L(90, 5, 5, 2) \leq 102$. Of course, our result has no too much practical importance. The probability of the event that a single ticket has two matches is exactly $1 - \left(\binom{n-k}{k} + k \binom{n-k}{k-1} \right) / \binom{n}{k}$ which is about $k/2$ -times larger than $1/L(n, k, k, 2)$. In the case $(n, k, p, t) = (90, 5, 5, 2)$, this means that *on average* about 43 tickets are needed to get 2 matches. In an other type of Hungarian (also Austrian) Lottery 6 numbers are selected randomly from 45 numbers. For this case it is not difficult to show $15 \geq L(45, 6, 6, 2) \geq 14 > 13 = \lceil \ell(45, 6, 6, 2) \rceil$. For the German, French, British, etc. Lottery we have $19 \geq L(49, 6, 6, 2) \geq 16$.

3. TURÁN'S THEOREM AND THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1

For a graph (or multigraph) G the number of edges is denoted by $e(G)$, the number of edges through a given vertex x (i.e., the *degree*), is denoted by $\deg_G(x)$. A graph G

with vertex set V has p independent vertices, $\alpha(G) \geq p$, if some p -subset of V contains no edge. Turán [14] proved, that if G has n vertices and $\alpha(G) < p$, then

$$(8) \quad 2e(G) \geq \min_{a_1 + \dots + a_{p-1} = n} (a_1(a_1 - 1) + \dots + a_{p-1}(a_{p-1} - 1)),$$

moreover here equality holds if and only if G consists of $p - 1$ vertex-disjoint complete graphs of almost equal sizes. The right hand side of (8) is at least $n(n - p + 1)/(p - 1)$. The main tool of our proof is the following version of Turán's theorem, due to Erdős [7]. If $\alpha(G) < p$, then there exists a graph H on the same vertex set V consisting of $p - 1$ vertex disjoint copies of complete graphs such that

$$(9) \quad \deg_G(x) \geq \deg_H(x) \text{ for every } x \in V.$$

Since $2e(G) = \sum_{x \in V} \deg_G(x)$, (9) immediately implies (8). For a proof of (9) and for further extremal results see, e.g., Bollobás' book [2].

Lemma 3. *Let G be a multigraph on n vertices with $\alpha(G) < p$. Suppose that every degree is divisible by $k - 1$. Then*

$$(10) \quad 2e(G) \geq \min_{a_1 + \dots + a_{p-1} = n} (k - 1) \left(a_1 \lceil \frac{a_1 - 1}{k - 1} \rceil + \dots + a_{p-1} \lceil \frac{a_{p-1} - 1}{k - 1} \rceil \right).$$

Proof of Lemma 3. Applying (9), we see that there exists a partition $A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_{p-1}$ of the vertex set of G such that if a_i denotes $|A_i|$, then for every vertex $x \in A_i$ one has $\deg_G(x) \geq a_i - 1$. The divisibility property of the degree implies that $\deg_G(x) \geq (k - 1) \lceil (a_i - 1)/(k - 1) \rceil$, yielding (10). \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Let \mathcal{L} be an $(n, k, p, 2)$ -Lottery system on the n -element set V . The set of pairs covered by the members of \mathcal{L} defines a multigraph G (i.e., the multiplicity of $T \subset V$, $|T| = 2$ is the number of sets $L \in \mathcal{L}$ with $T \subset L$). The Lottery property is equivalent to the fact $\alpha(G) < p$. As the edge-set of G was obtained from \mathcal{L} , we have that

$$(11) \quad |\mathcal{L}| \binom{k}{2} = e(G),$$

moreover, $\deg_G(x)$ for an element $x \in V$ is exactly $(k - 1)$ times larger than the number of sets, L , with $x \in L \in \mathcal{L}$. One can apply Lemma 3 to G to get the desired lower bound for $|\mathcal{L}|$ from (11). \square

Proof of the Corollaries. The function $f(x) = x\lceil(x-1)/u\rceil$ ($u \geq 2$, integer) is not convex, but it is easy to minimize the right hand side of (7) using the following two inequalities

$$(12) \quad f(x+1) + f(y-1) \leq f(x) + f(y) \text{ for integers } 0 < x+1 \leq y$$

except whenever $(x-1)/u$ is an integer,

$$(13) \quad f(x+u) + f(y-u) < f(x) + f(y) \text{ for } x+u < y.$$

Indeed, e.g., in case of (12) one gets $f(x) + f(y) - f(x+1) - f(y-1) = x(\lceil(x-1)/u\rceil - \lceil x/u\rceil) + (y-1)(\lceil(y-1)/u\rceil - \lceil(y-2)/u\rceil) + (\lceil(y-1)/u\rceil - \lceil x/u\rceil)$, and here all the three terms are nonnegative. Similarly, $f(x) + f(y) - f(x+u) - f(y-u) = (y-x-u) + u(\lceil(y-1)/u\rceil - \lceil(x-1)/u\rceil - 1)$, which is positive for $y > x+u$.

Repeatedly applying (12) and (13) one gets the following more explicit form. Write n as $n = a(p-1)(k-1) + b(k-1) + c + (p-k)$, where a, b, c are nonnegative integers with $1 \leq b \leq p-1, 1 \leq c \leq k-1$. Then the right hand side of (7) is minimized when the sequence (a_1, \dots, a_{p-1}) consists of $b-1$ times $a_i = a(k-1) + k$, once $a_i = a(k-1) + 1 + c$ and the rest of them ($p-b-1$ copies) equal to $a(k-1) + 1$. We get

$$(14) \quad L(a(k-1)(p-1) + b(k-1) + c + (p-k), k, 2) \geq \frac{1}{k}(an + (ba-1)(k-1) + bk + c) =: \ell(n, k, p, 2)$$

One can apply (14) with $k = p = 5, (a, b, c) = (5, 2, 2)$ to get the lower bound $\ell(90, 5, 5, 2) = 99.6$. The proofs of the cases (a)-(g) are similar easy calculations. The upper bounds are supplied by (1), (3) and (4), the exact results about $C(n, k, 2)$ mentioned in the first section. \square

4. FURTHER LOTTERY PROBLEMS

Brouwer and Voorhoeven [4] notes that the Hanani, Ornstein, T. Sós bound (6) naturally extends to the case $t > 2$

$$(15) \quad L(n, k, p, t) \geq T(n, p, t) / \binom{k}{t},$$

where $T(n, p, t)$ (the *Turán number*) is the minimum number of t -sets such that every p -subset of an n -set contains at least one of them. The problem of determination of $T(n, p, t)$ is open for all $t > 2$; the best lower bound, due to de Caen [5], is $\binom{n}{t} \binom{p-1}{t-1}^{-1} ((n-p+1)/(n-t+1))$. This and (15) give the following extension of (6)

$$(16) \quad L(n, k, p, t) \geq \frac{\binom{n}{t}}{\binom{p-1}{t-1} \binom{k}{t}} \times \frac{n-p+1}{n-t+1}.$$

The case $t > 2$ seems to be hopelessly difficult, for example for the German lottery it gives $L(49, 6, 6, 3) \geq 87$. An 'easy' upper bound is the following. In the Möbius plane of order q (Dembowski [6]) there are $q^2 + 1$ points, $q(q^2 + 1)$ circles, and each circle contains $q + 1$ points. Thus for $q = 5$, $q(q^2 + 1) = 130 = C(26, 6, 3)$, hence $L(49, 6, 6, 3) \leq L(26 + 26, 6, 6, 3) \leq 2 \cdot C(26, 6, 3) = 260$. A better upper bound due to Sterboul [13], is 175 (recent computer constructions gave 174, as the best bound we know). In the case of $n = 45$ we have got only $L(45, 6, 6, 3) \geq 66$. For $n = 90$ formula (16) gives $L(90, 5, 5, 3) \geq 1914$, while $C(45, 5, 3)$ is at least 1485 (by (2)), so an upper bound obtained by two $(45, 5, 3)$ -covers consists of at least 2970 tickets. For further designs that can help to solve lottery problems see Beth, Jungnickel and Lenz [1].

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author are indebted to T. Nemetz, M. Simonovits and F. Wetzl for fruitful conversations.

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