

Spectral extremal problems for hypergraphs

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Abstract

In this paper we consider spectral extremal problems for hypergraphs. We give two general criteria under which such results may be deduced from ‘strong stability’ forms of the corresponding (pure) extremal results. These results hold for the α -spectral radius defined using the α -norm for any $\alpha > 1$; the usual spectral radius is the case $\alpha = 2$.

Our results imply that any hypergraph Turán problem which has the stability property and whose extremal construction satisfies some rather mild continuity assumptions admits a corresponding spectral result. A particular example is to determine the maximum α -spectral radius of any 3-uniform hypergraph on n vertices not containing the Fano plane, when n is sufficiently large. Another is to determine the maximum α -spectral radius of any graph on n vertices not containing some fixed colour-critical graph, when n is sufficiently large; this generalises a theorem of Nikiforov who proved stronger results in the case $\alpha = 2$. We also obtain an α -spectral version of the Erdős-Ko-Rado theorem on t -intersecting k -uniform hypergraphs.

1 Introduction

Let \mathcal{F} be a family of k -uniform hypergraphs. A hypergraph \mathcal{H} is \mathcal{F} -free if for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$, there is no subgraph of \mathcal{H} isomorphic to F . The *Turán number* $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ is the maximum number of edges in a k -uniform hypergraph on n vertices that is \mathcal{F} -free. It is a long-standing open problem in Extremal Combinatorics to develop some understanding of these numbers for general hypergraphs. For ordinary graphs ($k = 2$) the picture is fairly complete, but for $k \geq 3$ there are very few known results. Turán [28] posed the natural question of determining

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$\text{ex}(n, F)$ when $F = K_t^k$ is a complete k -uniform hypergraph on t vertices. An asymptotic solution to a (non-degenerate) Turán problem is equivalent to determining the *Turán density* $\pi(\mathcal{F}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \binom{n}{k}^{-1} \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$. It is still an open problem to determine any value of $\pi(K_t^k)$ with $t > k > 2$. For a summary of progress on hypergraph Turán problems before 2011 we refer the reader to the survey [15].

In this paper we consider spectral analogues of Turán-type problems for hypergraphs. For graphs, the picture is again fairly complete, due in large part to a longstanding project of Nikiforov. For example, he generalised the classical theorem of Turán [27], by determining the maximum spectral radius of any K_{r+1} -free graph G on n vertices. Here, the *spectral radius* $\lambda(G)$ of a graph G is the maximum eigenvalue of its adjacency matrix. Let $T_{r,n}$ denote the r -partite *Turán graph*, i.e. the complete r -partite graph on n vertices that is *balanced*, in that its part sizes are as equal as possible. Nikiforov [21] showed that $\lambda(G) \leq \lambda(T_{r,n})$, with equality only if $G = T_{r,n}$. This generalises Turán's theorem, as the spectral radius of a graph is always at least its average degree. For many other spectral analogues of results in extremal graph theory we refer the reader to the survey of Nikiforov [20].

1.1 Definitions

We adopt the following definition of hypergraph eigenvalues introduced by Friedman and Wigderson [8, 9]. This is based on the extremal characterisation of the spectral radius of a graph, namely that $\lambda(G) = \max_{\|x\|=1} 2 \sum_{ij \in E(G)} x_i x_j$. First we define the corresponding multilinear form for hypergraphs.

Definition. Let H be a k -uniform hypergraph. The *adjacency map of H* is the symmetric k -linear map $\tau_H : W^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as follows, where W is the vector space over \mathbb{R} of dimension $|V(H)|$. For $x_1, \dots, x_k \in W$, define

$$\tau_H(x_1, \dots, x_k) = k! \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in E(H)} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}.$$

Now we can define the spectral radius of a hypergraph. In fact, our results will hold for the following more general parameter when $\alpha > 1$: the definition from [9] is obtained by setting $\alpha = 2$.

Definition. Let H be a k -uniform hypergraph and let τ_H be the adjacency map of H . For $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, the α -*spectral radius of H* is

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) = \max_{x: \|x\|_\alpha=1} \tau_H(x, \dots, x).$$

To motivate our first result, we remark that many Turán problems exhibit the ‘stability’ phenomenon, namely that \mathcal{F} -free k -uniform hypergraphs of nearly maximal size must also be near to an extremal example. The classical result of this type is the Erdős-Simonovits Stability Theorem (see [24]), which states that any K_{r+1} -free graph G on n vertices with $e(G) = e(T_{r,n}) + o(n^2)$ differs by $o(n^2)$ edges from $T_{r,n}$. A closely related property, known as

‘strong stability’, is exemplified by a result of Andrásfai, Erdős and Sós [2], that any K_{r+1} -free graph G on n vertices with minimum degree $\delta(G) > \frac{3r-4}{3r-1}n$ must be r -partite. Stability is an important phenomenon for hypergraph Turán problems, as in several cases, the only known proof uses the ‘stability method’, which is first to prove the stability version, and then to refine this to obtain the exact result.

In the following definition we formalise a generalised form of strong stability. First we introduce some more notation. Let H be a k -uniform hypergraph. For each $0 \leq s \leq k-1$ we define the *minimum s -degree* $\delta_s(H)$ as the minimum over all sets S of s vertices of the number of edges containing S . We define the *generalised Turán number* $\text{ex}_s(n, \mathcal{F})$ as the largest value of $\delta_s(H)$ attained by an \mathcal{F} -free k -uniform hypergraph H on n vertices. Note that $\delta_0(H) = e(H)$, so $\text{ex}_0(n, \mathcal{F}) = \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ is the usual Turán number.

Definition. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of k -uniform hypergraphs, $n \geq 1$, $0 \leq s \leq k-1$ and $c > 0$. We say that a family \mathcal{G} of k -uniform, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraphs is (\mathcal{F}, n, s, c) -*universal* if for any k -uniform, n -vertex, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph H with $\delta_s(H) > c \text{ex}_s(n, \mathcal{F})$, there exists $G \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $H \subseteq G$.

For example, if $k = 2$, $\mathcal{F} = \{K_3\}$, n is an even integer at least two, $s = 1$, $c = \frac{4}{5}$, and \mathcal{G} is the family of n -vertex complete bipartite graphs, then \mathcal{G} is (\mathcal{F}, n, s, c) -universal. Indeed, $\text{ex}_1(n, K_3) = \frac{n}{2}$ and if H is any n -vertex, triangle-free graph with $\delta(H) > \frac{4}{5}\text{ex}_1(n, K_3) = \frac{2n}{5}$, then by a result of Andrásfai, Erdős, and Sós [2], H must be bipartite so there exists G with $H \subseteq G \in \mathcal{G}$.

1.2 Results

Our first main result gives a general condition under which we can obtain an α -spectral analogue of a hypergraph Turán result: we require an estimate on the difference of successive Turán numbers and a sequence of universal families in which the α -spectral radius is close to what one would expect under the uniform weighting of vertices. If $\alpha > 1$ and \mathcal{G} is a family of k -uniform hypergraphs, we define

$$\lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}) = \sup\{\lambda_\alpha(G) : G \in \mathcal{G}\}.$$

Theorem 1. *Let $N \geq k \geq 2$, $\alpha > 1$, $\epsilon > 0$ and \mathcal{F} be a family of k -uniform hypergraphs with $\pi(\mathcal{F}) > 0$. There exist $\delta > 0$ and $n_0 > N$ such that the following holds.*

Suppose that for all $n \geq N$ we have

$$\left| \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) - \text{ex}(n-1, \mathcal{F}) - \pi(\mathcal{F}) \binom{n}{k-1} \right| < \delta n^{k-1} \quad (1)$$

and an $(\mathcal{F}, n, 1, 1 - \epsilon)$ -universal family \mathcal{G}_n such that

$$|\lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n) - k! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) n^{-k/\alpha}| \leq \delta n^{k-k/\alpha-1}. \quad (2)$$

Then for any \mathcal{F} -free k -uniform hypergraph H on $n \geq n_0$ vertices we have

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq \lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n).$$

In addition, if equality holds then $H \in \mathcal{G}_n$.

As example applications of Theorem 1 we will give α -spectral Turán results for colour-critical graphs and for the Fano plane. We say that a graph F is *colour-critical* if there is an edge e of F such that $\chi(F - e) < \chi(F)$, where χ denotes the chromatic number. Let F be a colour-critical graph with $\chi(F) = r + 1$. Simonovits [24] showed that there is n_0 , such that for any F -free graph G on $n > n_0$ vertices, $e(G) \leq e(T_{r,n})$, with equality only if $G = T_{r,n}$. Nikiforov [23] extended this by showing that there is n_0 , such that if G has $n > n_0$ vertices and $\lambda_2(G) > \lambda_2(T_{r,n})$, then G contains a copy of the complete r -partite graph with parts of size $\Omega(\log n)$ plus an extra edge (actually, in his result one of the parts can even be much larger). Our first result proves an α -spectral version of the extremal result that guarantees a copy of F .

Corollary 2. *Let F be a colour-critical graph with $\chi(F) = r + 1$. For any $\alpha > 1$, there is n_0 , such that for any F -free graph G on $n > n_0$ vertices, $\lambda_\alpha(G) \leq \lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n})$, with equality if and only if $G = T_{r,n}$.*

The Fano plane is the 3-uniform hypergraph where the vertices are the non-zero vectors in \mathbb{F}_2^3 and the edges are all triples xyz such that $x + y = z$. Let B_n denote the balanced complete bipartite 3-uniform hypergraph on n vertices: there are two parts of sizes $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ and $\lceil n/2 \rceil$, and the edges consist of all triples that intersect both parts. It was conjectured by Sós [25], then proved independently by Keevash and Sudakov [17] and by Füredi and Simonovits [11], that B_n is the unique largest Fano-free 3-uniform hypergraph on n vertices for large n . The following is an α -spectral generalisation of this result.

Corollary 3. *For any $\alpha > 1$, there is n_0 , such that for any Fano-free 3-uniform hypergraph H on $n > n_0$ vertices, $\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq \lambda_\alpha(B_n)$, with equality if and only if $H = B_n$.*

Our second result gives another general condition under which we can obtain an α -spectral analogue of a hypergraph Turán result, namely if the universality parameter c is sufficiently small.

Theorem 4. *Let $n \geq k \geq 2$, $\alpha > 1$, $c > 0$ and \mathcal{F} be a family of k -uniform hypergraphs. Suppose \mathcal{G}_n is an $(\mathcal{F}, n, 0, c)$ -universal family of k -uniform hypergraphs on n vertices such that*

$$c < \frac{\lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n)^{\alpha/(\alpha-1)}}{k! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})}.$$

If H is a k -uniform \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph on n vertices then

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq \lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n).$$

Furthermore, if $\lambda_\alpha(H) > (ck! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}))^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$ then $H \subseteq G$ for some $G \in \mathcal{G}_n$.

We deduce this from the following lemma of independent interest.

Lemma 5. *Let $\alpha > 1$ and H be a k -uniform hypergraph with e edges. Then*

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq (k!e)^{1-1/\alpha}.$$

Another consequence of Lemma 5 is an α -spectral approximate version of the Lovász form of the Kruskal-Katona theorem. Let H be a k -uniform hypergraph. Its *shadow* ∂H is the $(k-1)$ -uniform hypergraph consisting of all $(k-1)$ -sets that are contained in some edge of H . Lovász [19, Ex 13.31(b)] showed that if $e(H) = \binom{x}{k} = x(x-1)\cdots(x-k+1)/k!$ for some real number $x \geq k$ then $e(\partial H) \geq \binom{x}{k-1}$, with equality if and only if x is an integer and $H = K_x^k$.

Corollary 6. *Let $\alpha > 1$ and H be a k -uniform hypergraph with $\lambda_\alpha(H) \geq \left(k! \binom{x}{k}\right)^{1-1/\alpha}$, for some real $x \geq k-1$. Then $e(\partial H) \geq \binom{x}{k-1}$.*

Theorem 4 is useful for ‘degenerate’ Turán-type problems, in which the universality parameter c is often not only small, but even tends to zero as n tends to infinity. One such case is the problem of determining the maximum size of a k -uniform hypergraph H on n vertices that is t -intersecting, in that $|E \cap E'| \geq t$ for all edges $E \neq E'$ of H . The following definition describes a natural construction for this problem.

Definition. A k -uniform hypergraph is a t -star if there exists a vertex set W (called the *center*) of size t such that every edge contains W . The *complete k -uniform, n -vertex, t -star*, denoted $S_{n,t}^k$, is the n -vertex t -star which has $\binom{n-t}{k-t}$ edges.

Erdős, Ko and Rado [4] showed that when n is sufficiently large, $S_{n,t}^k$ is the largest t -intersecting k -uniform hypergraph on n vertices. Wilson [29] showed the same result for $n \geq (t+1)(k-t+1)$, which is best possible, as other constructions are larger for smaller n . The full picture was the subject of a longstanding conjecture of Frankl, finally resolved by the Complete Intersection Theorem of Ahlswede and Khachatrian [1]. In the following we give a spectral analogue of a strong stability form of the result of Erdős, Ko and Rado.

Corollary 7. *For any $k \geq 2$, $t \geq 1$ and $\alpha > 1$ there is n_0 such that the following holds for $n \geq n_0$. Let H be an n -vertex, k -uniform, t -intersecting hypergraph. Then $\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k)$, with equality if and only if $H = S_{t,n}^k$. Furthermore, there is a constant $c = c(k, t)$ such that if $\lambda_\alpha(H) > cn^{-(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k)$ then H is a star.*

2 Universal Families

In this section we prove our general results on universal families. After giving some preliminary facts in the first subsection, we prove Theorem 1 in the second subsection, and Theorem 4 in the third subsection.

2.1 Preliminaries

We adopt the following notation. Let H be a k -uniform hypergraph. We let

$$E_o(H) = \{(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in V(H)^k : \{v_1, \dots, v_k\} \in E(H)\}$$

be the ordered edge set of H . For any vertex u of H we let

$$L_o(u) = \{(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) \in V(H)^{k-1} : \{v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}, u\} \in E(H)\} \quad (3)$$

be the ordered link hypergraph of u . Let \vec{w} be a vector in $W = \mathbb{R}^{V(H)}$. For any $d \geq 1$ and any $S \in V(H)^d$ we write

$$w(S) = \prod_{i \in S} w_i.$$

Next, we derive two useful inequalities that are consequences of the assumptions of Theorem 1. Assume that $k, n, N, \alpha, \delta, \mathcal{F}$, and \mathcal{G}_n satisfy equations (1) and (2) for all $n \geq N$. We will adopt the notation that

$$\mu_n := \lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n).$$

First, using (2) and the fact that the ratios $\binom{n}{k}^{-1} \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ are decreasing with n and tend to $\pi(\mathcal{F})$, we have

$$\mu_n = (1 + o(1))\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k-k/\alpha}. \quad (4)$$

Next we want to bound the gap between μ_n and μ_{n-1} . Let $M = (k - \frac{k}{\alpha})\pi(F)n^{k-k/\alpha-1}$; we will show that $\mu_n - \mu_{n-1}$ is close to M . First, use the triangle inequality and (2) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mu_n - \mu_{n-1} - M| \\ & \leq |k! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})n^{-k/\alpha} - k! \text{ex}(n-1, \mathcal{F})(n-1)^{-k/\alpha} - M| + 2\delta n^{k-k/\alpha-1} \\ & = k!n^{-k/\alpha} \left| \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) - \text{ex}(n-1, \mathcal{F}) \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{-k/\alpha} - \frac{Mn^{k/\alpha}}{k!} \right| + 2\delta n^{k-k/\alpha-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Using (1) and the fact that for large n , $\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{-k/\alpha} = 1 + \frac{k}{\alpha n} \pm O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) - \text{ex}(n-1, \mathcal{F}) \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{-k/\alpha} - \frac{Mn^{k/\alpha}}{k!} \right| \\ & \leq \left| \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) - \left(\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) - \pi(F) \binom{n}{k-1} \right) \left(1 + \frac{k}{\alpha n} \right) - \frac{Mn^{k/\alpha}}{k!} \right| + 2\delta n^{k-1} \\ & \leq \left| \frac{-k}{\alpha n} \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) + \pi(F) \binom{n}{k-1} - \frac{Mn^{k/\alpha}}{k!} \right| + 3\delta n^{k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In the last inequality we used that $\frac{1}{n} \binom{n}{k-1} = o(n^{k-1})$. Since $\binom{n}{k}^{-1} \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$ converges to $\pi(F)$, for large n the above inequality continues as

$$\leq \left| \frac{-k}{\alpha n} \pi(F) \frac{n^k}{k!} + k\pi(F) \frac{n^{k-1}}{k!} - \frac{Mn^{k/\alpha}}{k!} \right| + 4\delta n^{k-1}.$$

By the definition of M , the expression inside the above absolute value is zero. Therefore, (5) simplifies to

$$|\mu_n - \mu_{n-1} - M| \leq k!n^{-k/\alpha} (4\delta n^{k-1}) + 2\delta n^{k-k/\alpha-1} \leq 5k!\delta n^{k-k/\alpha-1}.$$

In summary, we have proved that

$$\left| \mu_n - \mu_{n-1} - \left(k - \frac{k}{\alpha}\right) \pi(\mathcal{F}) n^{k-k/\alpha-1} \right| \leq 5k!\delta n^{k-k/\alpha-1}. \quad (6)$$

Next, we will estimate $ex_1(n, \mathcal{F})$. Indeed, it is easy to see that $\frac{n}{k}ex_1(n, \mathcal{F}) \leq ex(n, \mathcal{F})$ so that

$$ex_1(n, \mathcal{F}) \leq (1 + o(1)) \frac{k}{n} \pi(F) \binom{n}{k} = (1 + o(1)) \pi(F) \binom{n}{k-1}.$$

On the other hand, given a hypergraph H with $(\pi(F) + \epsilon) \binom{n}{k}$ edges, we can delete its vertices of small degree obtaining a subhypergraph H' on $m \geq \epsilon^{1/k}n$ vertices with minimum degree at least $\pi(F) \binom{m}{k-1}$ (see e.g. [3, p. 121] for details in the case $k = 2$). Therefore,

$$ex_1(n, \mathcal{F}) = (1 + o(1)) \pi(F) \binom{n}{k-1}. \quad (7)$$

Finally, in our calculations we will frequently use Hölder's inequality that $|x \cdot y| \leq \|x\|_p \|y\|_q$ when $p, q > 1$ and $p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1$, and Bernoulli's inequality, which is as follows. Suppose that $t > -1$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}$. If $a \leq 0$ or $a \geq 1$ then $(1+t)^a \geq 1+at$; if $0 \leq a \leq 1$ then $(1+t)^a \leq 1+at$.

2.2 Proof of Theorem 1

Throughout this subsection we let H be a k -uniform, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph on n vertices, and \vec{w} be a vector such that

$$\tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \lambda_\alpha(H) \text{ and } \|\vec{w}\|_\alpha = 1.$$

Recall that if i is a vertex, $L_o(i)$ is the ordered link hypergraph of i (see (3)).

Lemma 8. *For all $1 \leq i \leq n$,*

$$\sum_{S \in L_o(i)} w(S) = \tau_H(e_i, \vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \lambda_\alpha(H) w_i^{\alpha-1}.$$

Proof. First, expanding the definition of τ_H , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_H(e_i, \vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) &= \tau_H \left(e_i, \sum_{j_2} w_{j_2} e_{j_2}, \dots, \sum_{j_k} w_{j_k} e_{j_k} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j_2, \dots, j_k} w_{j_2} \cdots w_{j_k} \tau_H(e_i, e_{j_2}, \dots, e_{j_k}) = \sum_{S \in L_o(i)} w(S). \end{aligned}$$

Now define the following two functions:

$$f(x) = \tau_H(x, \dots, x) = \sum_{(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in E_o(H)} x_{v_1} \cdots x_{v_k}$$

$$g(x) = \sum_i x_i^\alpha.$$

By definition, \vec{w} maximizes $f(x)$ subject to $g(x) = 1$, so the method of Lagrange multipliers implies that there exists a constant Λ such that for all $1 \leq i \leq n$,

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\vec{w}} = \Lambda \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\vec{w}}.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \sum_{(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in E_o(H)} x_{v_1} \cdots x_{v_k} \\ &= k \sum_{(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) \in L_o(i)} x_{v_1} \cdots x_{v_{k-1}} \\ &= k \tau_H(e_i, x, \dots, x). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\vec{w}} = k \tau_H(e_i, \vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \Lambda \alpha w_i^{\alpha-1}. \quad (8)$$

Now

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) = \tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} w_i \tau_H(e_i, \vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{\Lambda \alpha}{k} w_i^\alpha = \frac{\Lambda \alpha}{k}.$$

The lemma follows by inserting $\Lambda = \lambda_\alpha(H)k/\alpha$ into (8). □

Recall that $\mu_n = \lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n)$.

Lemma 9. *Suppose $\epsilon > 0$, $0 < \epsilon' < \epsilon(\alpha - 1)/\alpha^2$, n is sufficiently large, and $\lambda_\alpha(H) \geq \mu_n$. If*

$$\delta(H) \leq (1 - \epsilon)\pi(\mathcal{F}) \binom{n}{k-1},$$

then there exists a coordinate $1 \leq u \leq n$ such that

$$w_u < \frac{1 - \epsilon'}{n^{1/\alpha}}.$$

Proof. Assume towards a contradiction that for every u , $w_u \geq (1 - \epsilon')n^{-1/\alpha}$. Let u be a vertex of minimum degree. By Lemma 8 and Holder's Inequality,

$$\lambda_\alpha(H)w_u^{\alpha-1} = \sum_{S \in L_o(u)} w(S) \leq |L_o(u)|^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \left(\sum_{S \in L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha \right)^{1/\alpha}. \quad (9)$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{S \in L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha &= \sum_{S \in V(H)^{k-1}} w(S)^\alpha - \sum_{S \notin L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha \\ &= \left(\sum_i w_i^\alpha \right)^{k-1} - \sum_{S \notin L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha \\ &= 1 - \sum_{S \notin L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Since $w_i \geq (1 - \epsilon')n^{-1/\alpha}$ for all i , we obtain

$$\sum_{S \in L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha \leq 1 - \overline{|L_o(u)|} \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon'}{n^{1/\alpha}} \right)^{(k-1)\alpha}.$$

Since u was chosen with minimum degree, $\epsilon > 0$ is fixed, H is \mathcal{F} -free, and n is sufficiently large,

$$|L_o(u)| = (k-1)!\delta(H) \leq (1 - \epsilon)\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k-1}. \quad (10)$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{S \in L_o(u)} w(S)^\alpha &\leq 1 - (1 - \pi(\mathcal{F}) + \epsilon\pi(\mathcal{F}))n^{k-1} \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon'}{n^{1/\alpha}} \right)^{(k-1)\alpha} \\ &\leq 1 - (1 - \pi(\mathcal{F}) + \epsilon\pi(\mathcal{F}))(1 - \epsilon') \leq \pi(\mathcal{F}). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

(The last inequality used $\epsilon' < \epsilon/2$ which follows from $\alpha \geq 1$.) By (4), for large enough n we have

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) \geq \mu_n \geq (1 - \epsilon')\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}.$$

Combining this with (9) and (11), we have

$$(1 - \epsilon')\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}w_u^{\alpha-1} \leq \lambda_\alpha(H)w_u^{\alpha-1} \leq |L_o(u)|^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha}\pi(\mathcal{F})^{1/\alpha}.$$

Using (10), we obtain

$$(1 - \epsilon')\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}w_u^{\alpha-1} \leq \left((1 - \epsilon)\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k-1} \right)^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \pi(\mathcal{F})^{1/\alpha}.$$

Using $w_u \geq (1 - \epsilon')n^{-1/\alpha}$ and cancelling $\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{(k-1)(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$ from both sides, we obtain

$$(1 - \epsilon')^\alpha \leq (1 - \epsilon)^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha}.$$

Then by Bernoulli's inequality,

$$1 - \epsilon' \leq (1 - \epsilon)^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha^2} \leq 1 - \epsilon(\alpha - 1)/\alpha^2,$$

which is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 10. *Suppose n is sufficiently large and u is such that $w_u < (1 - \epsilon')n^{-1/\alpha}$. Then*

$$\lambda_\alpha(H - u) \geq (1 - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)n^{-1})\lambda_\alpha(H).$$

Suppose also that $\lambda_\alpha(H) = \mu_n + C$, where $C \geq 0$, and that $\delta \leq \epsilon'(1 - 1/\alpha)\pi(\mathcal{F})/20k!$ and $C \leq k^{-1}\delta n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$. Then

$$\lambda_\alpha(H - u) \geq \mu_{n-1} + C + \delta n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1}.$$

Proof. Let H' , \vec{w}' be the restrictions of H , \vec{w} to $V(H) - u$. We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_\alpha(H) &= \tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) \\ &= \tau_{H'}(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') + kw_u \sum_{S \in L_o(u)} w(S) \\ &= \tau_{H'}(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') + k\lambda_\alpha(H)w_u^\alpha \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 8. Next, note that

$$\|\vec{w}'\|_\alpha = (1 - w_u^\alpha)^{1/\alpha}.$$

Letting $\vec{w}^* = (1 - w_u^\alpha)^{-1/\alpha}\vec{w}'$ be the unit vector in direction \vec{w}' , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_\alpha(H - u) &\geq \tau_{H'}(\vec{w}^*, \dots, \vec{w}^*) = (1 - w_u^\alpha)^{-k/\alpha} \tau_{H'}(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') \\ &= (1 - w_u^\alpha)^{-k/\alpha} (1 - kw_u^\alpha) \lambda_\alpha(H). \end{aligned}$$

By Bernoulli's inequality and $w_u < (1 - \epsilon')n^{-1/\alpha}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - w_u^\alpha)^{-k/\alpha} (1 - kw_u^\alpha) &\geq (1 + (k/\alpha)w_u^\alpha)(1 - kw_u^\alpha) \\ &\geq 1 - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon')^\alpha n^{-1} - k^2 n^{-2} \\ &\geq 1 - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)n^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the first statement of the lemma. Next we substitute $\lambda_\alpha(H) = \mu_n + C$ and use (6) to obtain

$$\lambda_\alpha(H - u) \geq (1 - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)n^{-1}) \left(\mu_{n-1} + C + (k(1 - 1/\alpha)\pi(\mathcal{F}) - 5k!\delta)n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1} \right).$$

By (4), for large enough n we have

$$\mu_n \leq (1 + \delta/k)\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}.$$

Using $\delta \leq \epsilon'(1 - 1/\alpha)\pi(\mathcal{F})/20k!$ and $C \leq k^{-1}\delta n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$ we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_\alpha(H - u) &\geq \mu_{n-1} - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)n^{-1}(1 + \delta/k)\pi(\mathcal{F})n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \\ &\quad + (1 - k/n)\left(C + (k(1 - 1/\alpha)\pi(\mathcal{F}) - 5k!\delta)n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1}\right) \\ &\geq \mu_{n-1} + C + \left(k(1 - 1/\alpha)\epsilon'\pi(\mathcal{F})/2 - 7k!\delta\right)n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1} \\ &\geq \mu_{n-1} + C + \delta n^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1}, \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Fix $\epsilon > 0$, $\epsilon' = \epsilon(\alpha - 1)/8\alpha^2$, and $\delta = \epsilon'(1 - 1/\alpha)\pi(\mathcal{F})/20k!$. We can assume that N is sufficiently large to apply Lemmas 9 and 10, and in addition N is sufficiently large so that for $m > N$, by (7), $\text{ex}_1(m, \mathcal{F}) = (1 \pm \frac{\epsilon}{2})\pi(\mathcal{F})\binom{m}{k-1}$. Let $n_1 = (N^k k e^{k^2/\delta})^{2/ke'(1-1/\alpha)}$ and $n_0 = n_1 e^{n_1^k/\delta}$. Let $\{\mathcal{G}_n\}_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ be as in the statement of the theorem. Suppose that $n \geq n_0$ and H is a k -uniform, n -vertex, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph with $\lambda_\alpha(H) \geq \mu_n := \lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n)$. We construct a sequence $H = H_n, H_{n-1}, \dots$, where H_i is a k -uniform, i -vertex, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph with $\lambda_\alpha(H_i) = \mu_i + C_i$, where $C_n \geq 0$ and $C_i \geq C_{i+1} + \delta(i+1)^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1}$ for $i < n$. To do so, suppose that we have reached such an H_i for some $i \geq N$, and that $\delta(H_i) \leq (\pi(\mathcal{F}) - \epsilon/2)\binom{i}{k-1}$. By definition, there is a vector \vec{w} such that

$$\tau_{H_i}(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \lambda_\alpha(H_i) \text{ and } \|\vec{w}\|_\alpha = 1.$$

Let us apply Lemma 9 with input $\epsilon/2$ and ϵ' and note that by definition of ϵ' , we have $\epsilon' < \min\{\epsilon(\alpha - 1)/4\alpha^2, \epsilon/4\}$. Since $\delta(H_i) \leq (\pi(\mathcal{F}) - \epsilon/2)\binom{i}{k-1}$, Lemma 9 implies that there is a coordinate $1 \leq u \leq i$ such that $w_u < \frac{1-\epsilon'}{i^{1/\alpha}}$. We set $H_{i-1} = H_i - u$. By Lemma 10 we have

$$\lambda_\alpha(H_{i-1}) \geq (1 - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)i^{-1})\lambda_\alpha(H_i),$$

and if $C_i \leq k^{-1}\delta i^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$ then

$$\lambda_\alpha(H_{i-1}) \geq \mu_{i-1} + C_i + \delta i^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1}. \tag{12}$$

We claim that this process terminates at some H_t with $t > N$. Suppose towards a contradiction that the sequence reaches H_N . First, there must be some $m > n_1$ such that $C_m \geq k^{-1}\delta m^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$, otherwise we would have the contradiction

$$\lambda_\alpha(H_{n_1}) \geq \mu_n + \sum_{i=n_1}^n \delta i^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1} > \delta \sum_{i=n_1}^n 1/i > \delta \log(n_0/n_1) = n_1^k.$$

Now for this $m > n_1$ with $C_m \geq k^{-1} \delta m^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_\alpha(H_N) &\geq \lambda_\alpha(H_m) \prod_{i=N+1}^m (1 - (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)i^{-1}) \\
&\geq C_m \exp\left(-\sum_{i=N+1}^m \left((1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2)i^{-1} + (k/i)^2\right)\right) \\
&\geq k^{-1} \delta m^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \exp\left(- (1 - 1/\alpha)k(1 - \epsilon'/2) \log(m/N) - k^2\right) \\
&= k^{-1} \delta m^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \left(\frac{m}{N}\right)^{-(1-1/\alpha)k(1-\epsilon'/2)} e^{-k^2} \\
&> k^{-1} \delta m^{k(\alpha-1)/\alpha} m^{-(1-1/\alpha)k(1-\epsilon'/2)} e^{-k^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now use that $m > n_1$ so that the above inequality continues as

$$\geq k^{-1} \delta n_1^{(1-1/\alpha)k\epsilon'/2} e^{-k^2} = N^k.$$

It is impossible for the eigenvalue of any N -vertex k -uniform hypergraph to be at least N^k , so this contradiction shows that the process terminates at some H_t with $t > N$. By construction, $\delta(H_t) > (\pi(\mathcal{F}) - \epsilon/2) \binom{t}{k-1} > (1-\epsilon) \text{ex}_1(t, \mathcal{F})$. Since \mathcal{G}_t is $(\mathcal{F}, t, 1, 1-\epsilon)$ -universal, there is $G_t \in \mathcal{G}_t$ such that $H_t \subseteq G_t$. However, $\lambda_\alpha(H_t) \geq \mu_t \geq \lambda_\alpha(G_t)$, so equality must hold. If $t < n$, then (12) contradicts this and therefore $t = n$ and $H = H_n = G_n \in \mathcal{G}_n$. \square

2.3 Proof of Theorem 4

In this subsection we prove Theorem 4. We start with the proof of Lemma 5.

Proof of Lemma 5. By the power mean inequality we have

$$\tau(x, \dots, x) = k! \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in E(G)} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k} \leq k! e \left(\frac{1}{e} \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in E(G)} x_{i_1}^\alpha \cdots x_{i_k}^\alpha \right)^{1/\alpha}.$$

Also, by Maclaurin's inequality we have

$$\binom{n}{k}^{-1} \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in E(G)} x_{i_1}^\alpha \cdots x_{i_k}^\alpha \leq \binom{n}{k}^{-1} \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subseteq V(G)} x_{i_1}^\alpha \cdots x_{i_k}^\alpha \leq \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i \in V(G)} x_i^\alpha \right)^k = n^{-k}.$$

Consequently,

$$\tau(x, \dots, x) \leq k! e^{1-1/\alpha} \left(\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{n^k} \right)^{1/\alpha} \leq (k! e)^{1-1/\alpha}$$

and the proof is complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 4. Suppose that H is a k -uniform, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph on n vertices with $\lambda_\alpha(H) > L := (ck! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}))^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$. By Lemma 5, the number of ordered edges in H is at least $\lambda_\alpha(H)^{\alpha/(\alpha-1)} > ck! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})$. Since \mathcal{G}_n is $(\mathcal{F}, n, 0, c)$ -universal, $H \subseteq G$ for some $G \in \mathcal{G}_n$. This proves the second statement of the theorem. Since $L < \lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n)$ by the bound on c , we also have the first statement. \square

3 Applications

In this section we apply the general results of the previous section to obtain spectral versions of various Turán type problems for graphs and hypergraphs. We start by showing how to exploit symmetries of a hypergraph when computing its α -spectral radius (see [13] for the same argument in the case $\alpha = 1$).

Lemma 11. *Let $\alpha \geq 1$ and \mathcal{F} be a k -uniform hypergraph on $[n]$. Suppose that the transposition (ij) is an automorphism of \mathcal{F} . Consider any $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\|\vec{w}\|_\alpha = 1$ and $w_t \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq t \leq n$. Define \vec{w}' by $w'_i = w'_j = ((w_i^\alpha + w_j^\alpha)/2)^{1/\alpha}$ and $w'_t = w_t$ for $t \in [n] \setminus \{i, j\}$. Then $\tau_H(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') \geq \tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w})$.*

Proof. Expanding the definition of τ_H ,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\mathcal{F}}(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') - \tau_{\mathcal{F}}(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) &= k! \sum_{\substack{F \in E(\mathcal{F}) \\ i \in F, j \notin F}} (w'_i - w_i) \prod_{t \in F \setminus \{i\}} w_t \\ &\quad + k! \sum_{\substack{F \in E(\mathcal{F}) \\ i \notin F, j \in F}} (w'_j - w_j) \prod_{t \in F \setminus \{j\}} w_t \\ &\quad + k! \sum_{\substack{F \in E(\mathcal{F}) \\ i \in F, j \in F}} (w'_i w'_j - w_i w_j) \prod_{t \in F \setminus \{i, j\}} w_t. \end{aligned}$$

Since (ij) is an automorphism of \mathcal{F} , the link graphs of i and j are identical so that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\mathcal{F}}(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') - \tau_{\mathcal{F}}(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) &= k!(w'_i + w'_j - w_i - w_j) \sum_{\substack{A \in \binom{V(\mathcal{F})}{k-1} \\ A \cup \{i\} \in E(\mathcal{F})}} \prod_{t \in A} w_t \\ &\quad + k!(w'_i w'_j - w_i w_j) \sum_{\substack{F \in E(\mathcal{F}) \\ i \in F, j \in F}} \prod_{t \in F \setminus \{i, j\}} w_t. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha \geq 1$, by the inequality of power means we have $w'_i = w'_j \geq \sqrt{w_i w_j}$ and $w'_i + w'_j = 2w'_i \geq w_i + w_j$, so that both of the terms in the above expression are non-negative, completing the proof. \square

Corollary 12. *Let $\alpha \geq 1$ and \mathcal{F} be a k -uniform hypergraph on $[n]$. Let $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be the partition of $[n]$ into equivalence classes of the relation in which $i \sim j$ iff (ij) is an automorphism of \mathcal{F} . Then there is $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\|\vec{w}\|_\alpha = 1$, and $w_t \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq t \leq n$ such that $\tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = \lambda_\alpha(H)$ and w is constant on each part of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}$.*

Proof. Given $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}$, let

$$\bar{w}_P = \left(|P|^{-1} \sum_{i \in P} w_i^\alpha \right)^{1/\alpha}.$$

Consider \vec{w} that minimises

$$S(\vec{w}) = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}} \sum_{i \in P} |w_i - \bar{w}_P|.$$

We claim $S(\vec{w}) = 0$, i.e. \vec{w} is constant on each part of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}$. Towards a contradiction, assume there exists some $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{F}}$ and i, j in P with $w_i \neq w_j$. Define \vec{w}' as in Lemma 11; then $\|\vec{w}'\|_\alpha = 1$, $\tau_H(\vec{w}', \dots, \vec{w}') = \lambda_\alpha(H)$ and $S(\vec{w}') < S(\vec{w})$, contradicting the choice of \vec{w} . \square

Next we estimate the α -spectral radii for the examples that we will consider, namely the star, the balanced bipartite 3-graph, and the Turán graph.

Lemma 13. *Let $\alpha > 1$.*

$$(i) \quad \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k) = k! \binom{n-t}{k-t} k^{-k/\alpha} \left(\frac{k-t}{n-t} \right)^{(k-t)/\alpha}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \lambda_\alpha(B_n) = (1 + O(n^{-2})) 6e(B_n) n^{-3/\alpha}.$$

$$(iii) \quad \lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n}) = (1 + O(n^{-2})) 2e(T_{r,n}) n^{-2/\alpha}.$$

Proof. For (i), note that for every pair of vertices in the center there is an automorphism interchanging them, and the same is true for every pair of vertices not in the center. By Corollary 12 we can choose \vec{w} with $\lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k) = \tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w})$ such that for some $0 \leq a \leq 1$ we have $w_i = \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^{1/\alpha}$ for i in the center and $w_i = \left(\frac{1-a}{n-t}\right)^{1/\alpha}$ for i not in the center. Then

$$\tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = k! \binom{n-t}{k-t} \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^{t/\alpha} \left(\frac{1-a}{n-t}\right)^{(k-t)/\alpha}.$$

By differentiating with respect to a , we see that $a^{t/\alpha}(1-a)^{(k-t)/\alpha}$ is maximised when $t(1-a)/\alpha = (k-t)a/\alpha$, i.e. $a = t/k$. This gives the stated formula.

Next we note a straightforward argument when $2 \mid n$ in (ii) or $r \mid n$ in (iii). In these cases, for every pair of vertices there is an automorphism interchanging them, so by Corollary 12, defining \vec{w} by $w_i = n^{-1/\alpha}$ for all i we have

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) = \tau_H(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w}) = k! e(H) n^{-k/\alpha},$$

where $H = B_n$ and $k = 3$ in (ii), or $H = T_{r,n}$ and $k = 2$ in (iii).

Next consider (ii) when $n = 2t + 1$ is odd. Let V_1 be the part of size t and V_2 the part of size $t + 1$. By Corollary 12 we can choose \vec{w} with $\lambda_\alpha(B_{2t+1}) = \tau_H(\vec{w}, \vec{w}, \vec{w})$ such that

$w_i = x^{1/\alpha}$ for $i \in V_1$ and $w_i = y^{1/\alpha}$ for $i \in V_2$, where $x, y \geq 0$ and $\|w\|_\alpha^\alpha = tx + (t+1)y = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{B_{2t+1}}(\vec{w}, \vec{w}, \vec{w}) &= 6(t+1) \binom{t}{2} x^{2/\alpha} y^{1/\alpha} + 6t \binom{t+1}{2} x^{1/\alpha} y^{2/\alpha} \\ &= 3t(t+1)(xy)^{1/\alpha} \left((t-1)x^{1/\alpha} + ty^{1/\alpha} \right).\end{aligned}$$

Write

$$x = \frac{1+a}{2t+1}, \quad y = \frac{1-at/(t+1)}{2t+1} \quad \text{and} \quad f(a) = (xy)^{1/\alpha} \left((t-1)x^{1/\alpha} + ty^{1/\alpha} \right)$$

for some $a \in (-1, 1+1/t)$. Note that for all a , $\|\vec{w}\|_\alpha^\alpha = tx + (t+1)y = 1$ so that the maximum of $\tau_{B_{2t+1}}(\vec{w}, \dots, \vec{w})$, i.e. $\lambda_\alpha(B_{2t+1})$, will be achieved by the a which maximizes $f(a)$. First, when $a = 0$ then $x = y$ so $f(0) = (2t-1)(2t+1)^{-3/\alpha}$. Next we calculate $\frac{dx}{da} = (2t+1)^{-1}$ and $\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{-t}{(t+1)(2t+1)}$ and

$$f'(a) = \frac{(xy)^{1/\alpha}}{(2t+1)^\alpha} \left(A + B((t-1)x^{1/\alpha} + ty^{1/\alpha}) \right),$$

where

$$A = (t-1)x^{-1+1/\alpha} - \frac{t^2}{t+1}y^{-1+1/\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad B = x^{-1} - \frac{t}{t+1}y^{-1}.$$

We will show that there are $a_0 = -1/2t^2 + O(1/t^3)$ and $a_1 = 1/2t$ such that $f'(a) \geq 0$ for $a \leq a_0$ and $f'(a) \leq 0$ for $a \geq a_1$. First we note that $B \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 1/t \geq g(a)$, where

$$g(a) = x/y = \frac{1+a}{1-at/(t+1)}.$$

Since $g(a)$ is an increasing function of a on $(-1, 1+1/t)$, we have $B \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \leq a_1$, where $a_1 \in (-1, 1+1/t)$ is the unique value with $g(a_1) = 1 + 1/t$, namely $a_1 = 1/2t$. Next we note that $A \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 1/t^2 \geq g(a)^{1-1/\alpha} \Leftrightarrow a \leq a_0$, where $a_0 \in (-1, 1+1/t)$ is the unique value with $g(a_0)^{1-1/\alpha} = 1 - 1/t^2$. Since $g(a)^{1-1/\alpha} = 1 + \frac{2t+1}{t+1}a + O(a^2)$ we have $a_0 = -1/2t^2 + O(1/t^3)$. Thus a_0 and a_1 have the required properties. It follows that $f(a)$ is maximised at some $b \in [a_0, a_1]$. By the Mean Value Theorem we have $f(b) = f(0) + bf'(a)$ for some a between 0 and b . Since $|a| \leq |b| = O(1/t)$, each of the two terms of A are $t^{2-1/\alpha} + O(t^{1-1/\alpha})$ so that $A = O(t^{1-1/\alpha})$. Similarly, $B = O(1)$, so $bf'(a) = O(t^{-1-3/\alpha}) = O(t^{-2})f(0)$. Therefore

$$\lambda_\alpha(B_{2t+1}) = 3t(t+1)f(b) = (1 + O(t^{-2}))6e(B_{2t+1})(2t+1)^{-3/\alpha}.$$

It remains to consider the general case of (iii). Write $n = qr + s$ with $0 \leq s < r$. Then $T_{r,n}$ has s parts of size $q+1$ and $r-s$ parts of size q . By Corollary 12 we can choose \vec{w} with $\lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n}) = \tau_H(\vec{w}, \vec{w})$ such that $w_i = x^{1/\alpha}$ for i in a part of size $q+1$ and $w_i = y^{1/\alpha}$ for i in a part of size q , where $x, y \geq 0$ and $\|w\|_\alpha^\alpha = (q+1)sx + q(r-s)y = 1$. Then

$$\tau_{T_{r,n}}(\vec{w}, \vec{w}) = (q+1)^2s(s-1)x^{2/\alpha} + q^2(r-s)(r-s-1)y^{2/\alpha} + 2q(q+1)s(r-s)(xy)^{1/\alpha}.$$

Write

$$x = \frac{1+a}{qr+s}, \quad y = \frac{1-a(q+1)s/q(r-s)}{qr+s} \quad \text{and} \quad f(a) = \tau_{T_{r,n}}(\vec{w}, \vec{w})$$

for some $a \in (-1, q(r-s)/(q+1)s)$. Note that $f(0) = 2e(T_{r,n})n^{-2/\alpha}$. Next we calculate

$$f'(a) = \frac{2(q+1)s}{(qr+s)\alpha} \left(Cx^{1/\alpha-1} - Dy^{1/\alpha-1} \right),$$

where

$$C = (q+1)(s-1)x^{1/\alpha} + q(r-s)y^{1/\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad D = (q+1)sx^{1/\alpha} + q(r-s-1)y^{1/\alpha}.$$

Note that $D = C + E$, where $E = (q+1)x^{1/\alpha} - qy^{1/\alpha}$. If $a \geq 0$, then $x \geq y$ which implies that $f'(a) \geq 0$. On the other hand, if a is such that $E \leq 0$, then $x \leq y$ so that $f'(a) \leq 0$. We have $E \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \leq a_0$, where a_0 is the unique value such that $(1+1/q)^\alpha = y/x = \frac{1-a_0(q+1)s/q(r-s)}{1+a_0}$, i.e.

$$a_0 = -\frac{(r-s)q((1+1/q)^\alpha - 1)}{s(q+1) + (r-s)q(1+1/q)^\alpha}.$$

It follows that $f(a)$ is maximised at some $b \in [a_0, 0]$. By the Mean Value Theorem we have $f(b) = f(0) + bf'(a)$ for some a between 0 and b . Since $|a| \leq |b| = O(1/q)$, both $Cx^{1/\alpha-1}$ and $Dy^{1/\alpha-1}$ are $(1+O(1/q))q(r-1)n^{1-2/\alpha}$, so $bf'(a) = O(n^{-2/\alpha}) = O(n^{-2})f(0)$. Therefore

$$\lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n}) = f(b) = (1+O(n^{-2}))2e(T_{r,n})n^{-2/\alpha}.$$

□

Proof of Corollary 2. Let \mathcal{G}_n be the set of complete r -partite graphs on n vertices. Erdős and Simonovits [5] showed that there are $\epsilon > 0$ and $N > 1$ such that for all $n > N$, every F -free graph with minimum degree at least $(1-1/r-\epsilon)n$ is r -partite. Consequently, \mathcal{G}_n is $(F, n, 1, 1-\epsilon)$ -universal for all $n \geq N$. We will apply Theorem 1 with $\mathcal{F} = \{F\}$. Let δ be given as in that theorem. We can assume that N is sufficiently large. We have $\text{ex}(n, F) = e(T_{r,n}) = \frac{r-1}{2r}n^2 + O(1)$ and $\pi(F) = \frac{r-1}{r}$, so

$$|\text{ex}(n, F) - \text{ex}(n-1, F) - \pi(F)n| = O(1) < \delta n,$$

if $n \geq N$ and N is sufficiently large. Also, by Lemma 13(iii) we have $\lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n}) = (1+O(n^{-2}))2e(T_{r,n})n^{-2/\alpha}$, so

$$|\lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n}) - 2\text{ex}(n, F)n^{-2/\alpha}| \leq \delta n^{2(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1},$$

if $n \geq N$ and N is sufficiently large. Finally, we must argue that if G is an r -partite graph on n vertices, then $\lambda_\alpha(G) \leq \lambda_\alpha(T_{r,n})$. Surprisingly, this fact is not entirely trivial, however, it has recently been proved (even more generally for r -partite k -uniform hypergraphs) in [14]. Thus Theorem 1 implies the Corollary. □

Proof of Corollary 3. Let \mathcal{G}_n be the set of 2-colorable 3-uniform hypergraphs on n vertices. Füredi and Simonovits [11] showed that there are $\epsilon > 0$ and $N > 1$ such that \mathcal{G}_n is $(Fano, n, 1, 1 - \epsilon)$ -universal for all $n \geq N$. We will apply Theorem 1 with $\mathcal{F} = \{Fano\}$. We can assume that N is sufficiently large. We have $\pi(Fano) = \frac{3}{4}$ and $\text{ex}(n, Fano) - \text{ex}(n-1, Fano) = e(B_n) - e(B_{n-1}) = \frac{3}{8}n^2 + O(n)$, so

$$\left| \text{ex}(n, Fano) - \text{ex}(n-1, Fano) - \pi(Fano) \binom{n}{2} \right| = O(n) < \delta n^2,$$

if $n \geq N$ and N is sufficiently large. Also, by Lemma 13(ii) we have $\lambda_\alpha(B_n) = (1 + O(n^{-2}))6e(B_n)n^{-3/\alpha}$, so

$$|\lambda_\alpha(B_n) - 6\text{ex}(n, Fano)n^{-3/\alpha}| \leq \delta n^{3(\alpha-1)/\alpha-1},$$

if $n \geq N$ and N is sufficiently large. It suffices to show that if $\chi(G) = 2$, then $\lambda_\alpha(G) \leq \lambda_\alpha(B_n)$, and this follows from a result of [18] for $\alpha = 1$ and from [14] for all $\alpha > 1$. Thus Theorem 1 implies the Corollary. \square

Proof of Corollary 6. Suppose that $e(\partial H) < \binom{x}{k-1}$. By Lovász [19, Ex 13.31(b)] we have $e(H) < \binom{x}{k}$. But then Lemma 5 gives $\lambda_\alpha(H) < \left(k! \binom{x}{k}\right)^{1-1/\alpha}$, a contradiction. \square

Proof of Corollary 7. We will apply Theorem 4 to $\mathcal{F} = \{F_0, \dots, F_{t-1}\}$, where F_i is the k -uniform hypergraph with 2 edges that intersect in i vertices. Let $\mathcal{G}_n = \{S_{t,n}^k\}$. Erdős, Ko and Rado [4] showed that $\text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}) = e(S_{t,n}^k)$ for large n , and moreover there is some absolute constant C such that \mathcal{G}_n is an $(\mathcal{F}, n, 0, C/n)$ -universal family. By Lemma 13(i) we have $\lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n) = \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k) = \Theta(n^{(k-t)(\alpha-1)/\alpha})$. We now apply Theorem 4. First, we check

$$\frac{C}{n} < \frac{\lambda_\alpha(\mathcal{G}_n)^{\alpha/(\alpha-1)}}{k! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F})} = \frac{\Theta(n^{k-t})}{k! \binom{n-t}{k-t}} = \Theta(1),$$

which is true for large n . Therefore, for large n , we can apply Theorem 4 to obtain that for any k -uniform, \mathcal{F} -free hypergraph H on n vertices, $\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k)$. Furthermore, there is a constant $c = c(k, t)$ such that if $\lambda_\alpha(H) > cn^{-(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k)$ then $\lambda_\alpha(H) > (Cn^{-1}k! \text{ex}(n, \mathcal{F}))^{(\alpha-1)/\alpha}$, so that Theorem 4 implies that if $\lambda_\alpha(H) > cn^{-(\alpha-1)/\alpha} \lambda_\alpha(S_{t,n}^k)$, then $H \subseteq S_{t,n}^k$, i.e. H is a star. \square

4 Concluding remarks

In this paper we have given two general criteria that can be applied to obtain α -spectral versions of a variety of Turán type problems. We have illustrated some such applications, but we have not attempted to be exhaustive: there are several other examples which can no doubt be treated by the same method, although it would be laborious to give the details. On the other hand, it would be more interesting to obtain α -spectral results for hypergraphs

where the spectral extremal example differs from the usual extremal example. For example, Nikiforov [21, 22] showed that when n is odd, the maximal spectral radius of a C_4 -free graph on n vertices is uniquely achieved by the ‘friendship graph’, which consists of $(n - 1)/2$ triangles intersecting in a single common vertex. This is very different from the extremal example for the maximum number of edges in a C_4 -free graph on n vertices: Füredi [10] showed that for large n of the form $q^2 + q + 1$ this is uniquely achieved by the polarity graph of a projective plane.

In all our results we assumed that $\alpha > 1$. This assumption is necessary, as different behaviour emerges at $\alpha = 1$. In this case, the α -spectral radius is the well-studied hypergraph lagrangian. Consider for example the 3-uniform hypergraph $F_5 = \{123, 124, 345\}$. The Turán problem was solved by Frankl and Füredi [6]: they showed that for large n the unique largest F_5 -free 3-uniform hypergraph on n vertices is the balanced complete tripartite 3-uniform hypergraph T_n^3 . A stability result was obtained by Keevash and Mubayi [16] (who also improved the bound on n) and the optimum bound on n was obtained by Goldwasser [12]. Similar arguments along the lines in this paper would no doubt enable one to deduce the α -spectral version from Theorem 1 when $\alpha > 1$. However, the corresponding result does not hold when $\alpha = 1$. Indeed, in this case $\lambda_1(T_n^3) = 2/9 + o(1)$ for large n , but the F_5 -free 3-uniform hypergraph H equal to K_4^3 with $n - 4$ isolated vertices has $\lambda_1(H) = 3/8$.

The line of research started in this paper can be viewed as a generalisation of that proposed in [13], namely to determine the maximum lagrangian for any specified property of hypergraphs. Such questions go back to Frankl and Füredi [7], who considered the question of maximising the lagrangian of an k -uniform hypergraph with a specified number of edges. They conjectured that initial segments of the colexicographic order are extremal. Many cases of this have been proved by Talbot [26], but the full conjecture remains open. Here we propose the natural generalisation of this conjecture, namely that among k -uniform hypergraphs with a specified number of edges, initial segments of the colexicographic order maximise the α -spectral radius, for any $\alpha \geq 1$. Lemma 5 gives an asymptotic form of this conjecture, as for any k -uniform hypergraph H with $e(H) = (1 + o(1))\binom{n}{k}$ it implies

$$\lambda_\alpha(H) \leq (1 + o(1))\left(k!\binom{n}{k}\right)^{1-1/\alpha} = (1 + o(1))\lambda_\alpha(K_n^k).$$

A final question is whether Corollary 7 can be extended to cover all values of n , possibly with other extremal examples, as in the Complete Intersection Theorem of Ahlswede and Khachatrian. We expect that the α -spectral result may differ from the extremal result. Indeed, consider the case $k = 2$, $t = 1$, $n = 4$ and $\alpha = 2$. For the extremal problem, the maximum of 3 edges is achieved both by the star $K_{1,3}$, and the triangle K_3 (plus an isolated vertex). However, $\lambda_2(K_{1,3}) = \sqrt{3} < 2 = \lambda_2(K_3)$.

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