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Noga Alon and **Jozsef Balogh*** (jobal@math.uiuc.edu), Math. Dept. Altgeld Hall, UIUC, 1409 W. Green St., Urbana, IL 61801, and **Alexandr V Kostochka** and **Wojtek Samotij**. *The number of induced subgraphs with distinct size or order.*

A graph is called *trivial* if it is either complete or empty. Ramsey's theorem states that every n -vertex graph contains an induced trivial subgraph of order at least $\Omega(\log n)$. We say that an n -vertex graph G is c -*Ramsey* if it does not contain a trivial induced subgraph of order greater than $c \log n$. Erdős, Faudree and Sós conjectured that every c -Ramsey graph with n vertices contains $\Omega(n^{5/2})$ induced subgraphs any two of which differ either in the number of vertices or in the number of edges, i.e., the number of distinct pairs $(|V(H)|, |E(H)|)$, as H ranges over all induced subgraphs of G , is at least $\Omega(n^{5/2})$. Recently Alon and Kostochka proved that the number of distinct pairs is at least $\Omega(n^2)$. In an ongoing work we further improve their bound. (Received January 29, 2008)