# $d$-cluster-free sets with a given matching number 

Xizhi Liu *

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#### Abstract

Let $3 \leq d \leq k$ and $\nu \geq 0$ be fixed and $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$. The matching number of $\mathcal{F}$, denoted by $\nu(\mathcal{F})$, is the maximum number of pairwise disjoint sets in $\mathcal{F}$, and $\mathcal{F}$ is $d$-cluster-free if it does not contain $d$ sets with union of size at most $2 k$ and empty intersection. In this paper, we give a lower bound and an upper bound for the maximum size of a $d$-cluster-free family with a matching number at least $\nu+1$. In particular, our result of the case $\nu=1$ settles a conjecture of Mammoliti and Britz. We also introduce a Turán problem in hypergraphs that allows multiple edges, which may be of independent interest.


## 1 Introduction

We use $[n]$ to denote the set $\{1, \ldots, n\}$. For a set $V$ we use $\binom{V}{k}$ to denote the collection of all $k$-subsets of $V$. A $d$-cluster of $k$-sets is a collection of $d$ different $k$-sets $A_{1}, \ldots, A_{d}$ such that

$$
\left|A_{1} \cup \cdots \cup A_{d}\right| \leq 2 k, \text { and }\left|A_{1} \cap \cdots \cap A_{d}\right|=0 .
$$

A family $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ is $d$-cluster-free if it does not contain $d$-clusters. Note that a family is intersecting if and only if it is 2-cluster-free. The celebrated Erdős-Ko-Rado theorem [3] states that if $n \geq 2 k$ and $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ is an intersecting family, then $|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-1}{k-1}$. When $n>2 k$, equality holds only if $\mathcal{F}$ is a star, i.e. a family of $k$-sets that contain a fixed vertex. In 4], Frankl showed that this theorem still holds for $n \geq d k /(d-1)$ when the intersecting condition is replaced by the $d$-wise intersecting condition, i.e. any $d$ sets of $\mathcal{F}$ have nonempty intersection.
 $d$-wise intersecting family, then $|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-1}{k-1}$, with equality only if $\mathcal{F}$ is a star.

Later, Frankl and Füredi [5] relaxed the intersection condition and proved that for every $n \geq k^{2}+3 k$, if $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ is 3-cluster-free, then $|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-1}{k-1}$. Moreover, they conjectured that the lower bound for $n$ can be improved to $3 k / 2$. In [11], Mubayi settled their conjecture, and posed the following more general conjecture.
Conjecture 1.2 (Mubayi, [11). Let $k \geq d \geq 3$ and $n \geq d k /(d-1)$. Suppose that $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ is d-cluster-free. Then $|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-1}{k-1}$, with equality only if $\mathcal{F}$ is a star.

In [13], Mubayi proved Conjecture 1.2 for the case $d=4$ with $n$ sufficiently large. Later, Mubayi and Ramadurai [13], and independently, Füredi and Özkahya [6] proved this conjecture for sufficiently large $n$. Chen, Liu and Wang [1] proved this conjecture for the case $d=k$. In [10], Mammoliti and Britz showed that this conjecture is true for stable families, i.e. families that are invariant respect to shifting. Very recently, Currier [2] completely solved Conjecture 1.2 by proving the following stronger result.

[^0]Theorem 1.3 (Currier, [2]). Let $2 \leq d \leq k \leq n / 2$. Furthermore, suppose $\mathcal{F}^{*} \subset \mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ have the property that any d-cluster in $\mathcal{F}$ is contained entirely in $\mathcal{F}^{*}$. Then

$$
\left|\mathcal{F}^{*}\right|+\frac{n}{k}\left|\mathcal{F}-\mathcal{F}^{*}\right| \leq\binom{ n}{k} .
$$

Furthermore, excepting the case where both $d=2$ and $n=2 k$, equality implies one of the following:

1. $\mathcal{F}^{*}=\emptyset$ and $\mathcal{F}$ is a maximum-sized star.
2. $\mathcal{F}=\mathcal{F}^{*}=\binom{[n]}{k}$.

Note that Theorem 1.3 indeed implies Conjecture 1.2 since $\mathcal{F}$ is $d$-cluster-free if and only if $\mathcal{F}^{*}=\emptyset$, and the case $d k /(d-1) \leq n<2 k$ has been settled by Theorem 1.1.

In this paper, we mainly consider a conjecture raised by Mammoliti and Britz. In [10], they sharpened Conjecture 1.2 further by distinguishing the two conditions given by Theorem 1.1 and Conjecture 1.2, and considered families that are $d$-cluster-free but that are not $d$-wise intersecting. In particular, they posed the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.4 (Mammoliti and Britz, (10). For $k \geq d \geq 3$ and sufficiently large $n$ every family $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ that is d-cluster-free but that is not intersecting has size at most $\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}+1$, and equality holds only if $\mathcal{F}$ is the disjoint union of $a k$-set and a star.

The matching number $\nu(\mathcal{F})$ of a family $\mathcal{F}$ is the maximum number of pairwise disjoint sets in $\mathcal{F}$. Let $f(n, k, d, \nu)$ denote the maximum size of a $d$-cluster-free family $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ with a matching number at least $\nu+1$. Note that by definition $f(n, k, d, 0)$ is the maximum size of a $d$-cluster-free $k$-uniform family, and $f(n, k, d, 1)$ is the maximum size of a $k$-uniform family that is $d$-cluster-free but not intersecting. Conjecture 1.4 says that $f(n, k, d, 1) \leq$ $\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}+1$ holds for sufficiently large $n$.

In this paper, we mainly consider the function $f(n, k, d, \nu)$ for $\nu$ fixed and $n$ sufficiently large. Let $g, h$ be two functions of $n$. Then $f=o(g)$ means that $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} f / g=0$. A lower bound and an upper bound for $f(n, k, d, \nu)$ will be given in the remaining part. The lower bound is given by some constructions, and it is related to the Turán functions on hypergraphs. On the other hand, the proof of the upper bound is based on a stability theorem proved by Mubayi in [12]. So, before stating our results formally, first let us give some definitions.

An $r$-uniform family is also called an $r$-graph. We use the term $r$-graph to emphasize that multiple edges are not allowed in such a hypergraph, and use the term $r$-multigraph to emphasize that multiple edges are allowed in such a hypergraph. Let $E(\mathcal{G})$ denote the edge set of $\mathcal{G}$, and let $e(\mathcal{G})$ denote the number of edges in $\mathcal{G}$. If $\mathcal{G}$ is a hypergraph, then we also use $\mathcal{G}$ to denote the edges set of $\mathcal{G}$. Suppose that $\mathcal{G}$ is an $r$-multigraph and $E \in \mathcal{G}$ is an edge with multiplicity $\ell$, then $E$ is counted $\ell$ times in $e(\mathcal{G})$. Intuitively, one can view $E$ as a set with $\ell$ different colors $c_{1}, \ldots, c_{\ell}$, and use ( $E, c_{i}$ ) to represent the edge $E$ with color $c_{i}$. Pairs $\left(E, c_{i}\right),\left(E, c_{j}\right)$ are considered as different edges in $\mathcal{G}$ if $c_{i} \neq c_{j}$.

Definition 1.5. Let $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$ to be the collection of all r-multigraphs on $v$ vertices with e edges. Let $H_{v}^{e}$ be the collection of $r$-graphs in $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$. An r-multigraph $\mathcal{G}$ is $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$-free if it does not contain any element in $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$ as a subgraph. An r-graph $G$ is $H_{v}^{e}$-free if it does not contain any element in $H_{v}^{e}$ as a subgraph.

Let $E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)$ denote the maximum number of edges in an $n$-vertex $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$-free $r$ multigraph. Let $e x^{r}\left(n, H_{v}^{e}\right)$ denote the maximum number of edges in an $n$-vertex $H_{v}^{e}$-free $r$-graph. Sometimes we omit the superscript $r$ if there is no cause of any ambiguity.

Let $n, r, t, \lambda$ be integers and $n \geq r \geq t \geq 0, \lambda \geq 1$. A $t$-( $n, r, \lambda)$-design is an $r$-graph $\mathcal{G}$ on $[n]$ such that for every $t$-subset $T$ of $[n]$ there are exactly $\lambda$ members of $\mathcal{G}$ containing $T$. The existence of certain designs was established by Keevash [8].

For $\ell \geq 1$ and $r \geq 2$ a tight $\ell$-path $P_{\ell}^{r}$ is an $r$-graph with edge set $\left\{v_{i} v_{i+1} \ldots v_{i+r-1}\right.$ : $1 \leq i \leq \ell\}$. Let ex $\left(n, P_{\ell}^{r}\right)$ denote the maximum number of edges in an $n$-vertex $P_{\ell}^{r}$-free $r$-graph. Notice that an $r$-graph $\mathcal{G}$ on $[n]$ is $P_{2}^{r}$-free if and only if every $(r-1)$-subset of $[n]$ is contained in at most one edge in $\mathcal{G}$. Therefore, we have ex $\left(n, P_{2}^{r}\right) \leq \frac{1}{r}\binom{n}{r-1}$. On the other hand, by results in [8], for infinitely many $n$, an $(r-1)$ - $(n, r, 1)$-design exists and, hence, we know that ex $\left(n, P_{2}^{r}\right) \geq \frac{1}{r}\binom{n}{r-1}$ holds for infinitely many $n$.

Now we are ready to state our results formally.
Theorem 1.6. There exist two constants $c_{1}, c_{2}$ that are only related to $k, \nu$ and satisfying

$$
\max \left\{(k-1) e x\left(\nu, P_{2}^{3}\right), 2(k-1)\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\right\} \leq c_{1} \leq c_{2} \leq \frac{k}{3}\binom{\nu}{2}+(k-1) \nu
$$

such that

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+c_{1}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+\nu \text { holds for all } n,
$$

and

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+\left(c_{2}+o(1)\right)\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+M_{3}
$$

holds for sufficiently large $n$, where $M_{3}$ is a constant only related to $k, v$, and $M_{3} \leq$ $f(k \nu, k, 3, \nu-1)$.
Theorem 1.7. There exist two constants $c_{1}^{\prime}, c_{2}^{\prime} \geq k\left\lfloor\frac{\nu^{2}}{4}\right\rfloor$ such that

$$
f(n, k, 4, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+c_{1}^{\prime}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-3} \text { holds for all } n
$$

and

$$
f(n, k, 4, \nu) \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+c_{2}^{\prime}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-3} \text { holds for sufficiently large } n \text {. }
$$

In particular, if $\nu=1$, then

$$
f(n, k, 4,1) \geq\binom{ n-k-1}{k-1}+e x\left(n-k-1, P_{2}^{k-2}\right)+1 \text { holds for all } n .
$$

Theorem 1.8. Suppose that $d \geq 5$. Then

$$
f(n, k, d, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu E X^{k-2}\left(n-k \nu-1, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+\nu \text { holds for all } n
$$

and

$$
f(n, k, d, \nu) \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+(\nu+o(1)) E X^{k-2}\left(n-k \nu-1, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)
$$

holds for sufficiently large $n$.
For the special case $\nu=1$, we have the following result.

Theorem 1.9. For sufficiently large n, we have

$$
f(n, k, 3,1)=\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}+1
$$

with equality only for the disjoint union of $a k$-set and a star.
Theorem 1.9 shows that Conjecture 1.4 is true for $d=3$. However, Theorems 1.7 and 1.8 imply that Conjecture 1.4 is false for $d \geq 4$.

Note that in [10] Mammoliti and Britz also asked for the maximum size of a $k$-uniform family that is $d$-cluster-free but that is not $d$-wise intersecting. Let $g(n, k, d, t)$ denote the maximum size of a $k$-uniform family $\mathcal{F}$ on $[n]$ that is $d$-cluster-free but not $t$-wise intersecting. i.e. for all distinct sets $A_{1}, \ldots, A_{d} \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $A_{1} \cap \ldots \cap A_{d} \neq \emptyset$ whenever $\mid A_{1} \cup$ $\ldots \cup A_{d} \mid \leq 2 k$, but there exist $t$ sets $A_{1}^{\prime}, \ldots, A_{t}^{\prime} \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $A_{1}^{\prime} \cap \ldots \cap A_{t}^{\prime}=\emptyset$. Later, it will be shown that a family $\mathcal{F}$ that is $d$-cluster-free but not $t$-wise intersecting and of large size is actually not intersecting. Therefore, we have the following result.

Theorem 1.10. The equation $g(n, k, d, t)=f(n, k, d, 1)$ holds for sufficiently large $n$.
The remaining part of this paper is organized as follows. First we present some preliminary definitions and lemmas in Section 2. Since the proofs of these lemmas are basically the same as their original form, we include most of them in Appendix A. In Section 3 we will present the proofs of Theorems 1.6 and 1.9 . Then, we will present the proof of Theorem 1.7 in Section 4, and the proof of Theorem 1.8 will be included in Section 5. We will prove Theorem 1.10 in Section 6, and include some remarks in Section 7. In order to give a lower bound for $f(n, k, d, \nu)$, we give several constructions of families that are $d$-cluster-free with a matching number at least $\nu+1$. Since it is quite straightforward to check that these families are $d$-cluster-free with a matching number at least $\nu+1$, we include this part in Appendix B.

## 2 Preliminaries

Let $S, T$ be two subsets of a set $V$. Then we use $S-T$ to denote the set $S \backslash T$. If $T$ contains only one element, say $y$, then sometimes we simply use $y$ instead of $\{y\}$ to represent the set $T$. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be an $r$-graph (or $r$-multigraph). We use $V(\mathcal{G})$ to denote the vertex set of $\mathcal{G}$. The shadow $\partial \mathcal{G}$ of $\mathcal{G}$ is defined by

$$
\partial \mathcal{G}=\left\{A \in\binom{V(\mathcal{G})}{r-1}: \exists B \in \mathcal{G} \text { such that } A \subset B\right\}
$$

Let $S$ be a subset of $V(\mathcal{G})$. We will use $\mathcal{G}[S]$ to denote the induced subgraph of $\mathcal{G}$ on $S$.
For $r$-graphs, it is well known that the Turán density $\pi\left(H_{v}^{e}\right):=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}$ ex $\left(n, H_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{n}{r}$ exists, and have the Supersaturation Lemma (we refer the reader to a detailed survey of hypergraph Turán problems by Keevash [7]). A similar result is also true for $r$-multigraphs.

Lemma 2.1. The limit $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{n}{r}$ exists.
Proof. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be an $n$-vertex $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$-free $r$-multigraph with $E X\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)$ edges. Choose an $(n-1)$-subset $S$ of $V(\mathcal{G})$ uniformly at random. For every edge $E \in \mathcal{G}$, the probability that $E$ is contained in $S$ is $(n-r) / n$. So, the expected number of edges in $S$ is $((n-r) / n) E X\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)$. Therefore, there exists a set $S$ of size $n-1$ with at least $((n-r) / n) E X\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)$ edges in $\mathcal{G}[S]$. Since $\mathcal{G}[S]$ is also $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$-free, we therefore have that $((n-r) / n) E X\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) \leq E X\left(n-1, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)$. It follows that

$$
\frac{E X\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)}{\binom{n}{r}} \leq \frac{E X\left(n-1, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)}{\binom{n-1}{r}}
$$

So $E X\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{n}{r}$ is non-increasing respect to $n$, and this implies the existence of the limit $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{n}{r}$.

Define the Turán density $\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)$ of $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$ as $\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{n}{r}$. Notice that in the proof of Lemma 2.1, we showed that $E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{n}{r}$ is non-increasing respect to $n$. Therefore, we have $E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) \leq\left(E X^{r}\left(v, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) /\binom{v}{r}\right)\binom{n}{r}<\left(e /\binom{v}{r}\right)\binom{n}{r}$. On the other hand, since every $H_{v}^{e}$-free $r$-graph is also an $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$-free $r$-multigraph, we have $E X^{r}\left(n, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) \geq e x^{r}\left(n, H_{v}^{e}\right)$.

Lemma 2.2 (Supersaturation). For any $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$ and any $a>0$, there exist $b>0$ and $n_{0}$ such that any $r$-multigraph $\mathcal{G}$ on $n>n_{0}$ vertices with at least $\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a\right)\binom{n}{r}$ edges contains at least $b\binom{n}{v}$ copies of elements in $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$. Moreover, we have $b \geq(a / 2) /\binom{M}{v}$, where $M$ is the smallest integer satisfying both $M \geq \max \{r, v\}$ and $E X\left(M, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) \leq\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a / 2\right)\binom{M}{r}$.

Let $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ and $x \in[n]$, define $\mathcal{F}(x)=\{F \in \mathcal{F}: x \in F\}$ and $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})=\{F \in \mathcal{F}: x \notin F\}$. The following stability theorem for $d$-cluster-free families is an important tool in our proofs.

Theorem 2.3 (Stability, [12]). Fix $2 \leq d \leq k$. For every $\delta>0$, there exists $\epsilon>0$ and $n_{0}$ such that the following holds for all $n>n_{0}$. Suppose that $\mathcal{F} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ is a d-cluster-free family. If $|\mathcal{F}| \geq(1-\epsilon)\binom{n-1}{k-1}$, then there exists a vertex $x \in[n]$ such that $|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})|<\delta\binom{n-1}{k-1}$.

Now let $\mathcal{F}$ be a $d$-cluster-free family with a matching number at least $\nu+1$ and of size exactly $f(n, k, d, \nu)$. In order to apply Theorem 2.3) to $\mathcal{F}$, we need a lower bound for $f(n, k, d, \nu)$. So, let us give a simple construction of a $d$-cluster-free family $\mathcal{S}_{\nu}$ with a matching number exactly $\nu+1$.

Fix a vertex $y \in[n]$, and choose $\nu$ disjoint sets $C_{1}, \ldots, C_{\nu}$ from $\binom{[n]-y}{k}$. Let $J=\bigcup_{i=1}^{\nu} C_{i}$ and $W=[n]-y-J$. Let

$$
\mathcal{S}_{\nu}=\left\{\{y\} \cup A: A \in\binom{W}{k-1}\right\} \cup\left\{C_{1}, \ldots, C_{\nu}\right\} .
$$

Note that the size of $\mathcal{S}_{\nu}$ is $\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu$. Therefore, we have $f(n, k, d, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu$.
For fixed $\nu$ and $k$ we have $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1} /\binom{n-1}{k-1}=1$. Choose $\delta>0$ to be sufficiently small, which will be determined later in the proof of Lemma 2.6, and let $\epsilon, n_{0}$ be given by Theorem [2.3. Let $n$ be sufficiently large so that $n>n_{0}$ and $\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}>(1-\epsilon)\binom{n-1}{k-1}$. By Theorem [2.3], there exists a vertex $x \in[n]$ such that $|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})|<\delta\binom{n-1}{k-1}$. Since $\mathcal{F}$ contains at least $\nu+1$ pairwise disjoint sets, we know that $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ contains at least $\nu$ pairwise disjoint sets. So we can choose $\nu$ pairwise disjoint sets $B_{1}, \ldots, B_{\nu}$ from $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$. Let $I=\bigcup_{i=1}^{\nu} B_{i}$ and $U=[n]-x-I$. Let $m=|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})|$ and note that $m<\delta\binom{n-1}{k-1}$. Actually, the following lemmas will show that if $m \geq c\binom{n-1}{k-2}$ holds for some absolute constant $c>0$, then there exists a $d$-cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, which contradicts our assumption.

Lemma 2.4 ([13]). Fix $2 \leq d \leq k, 1 \leq p \leq k$, and $k<u_{1} \leq n / 2$ with $n$ sufficiently large. Suppose that $[n]$ has a partition $U_{1} \cup U_{2}, u_{1}=\left|U_{1}\right|, u_{2}=\left|U_{2}\right|$ and $\mathcal{F}$ is a collection of $k$-sets of $[n]$ such that $\left|F \cap U_{1}\right|=p$ for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$. If $\mathcal{F}$ contains no d-cluster, then $|\mathcal{F}| \leq k u_{1}^{p-1} u_{2}^{k-p}$.

The original form of the next lemma is Claim 1 in [12]. Note that it is assumed in the proof of Claim 1 that the size of $\mathcal{F}$ is at least $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$. However, in our proof, we can only assume that $|\mathcal{F}| \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu$. So we add an extra assumption that $m \geq c\binom{n-1}{k-2}$ holds for some constant $c>0$ in the next lemma, and the conclusion is also sightly different from that in Claim 1.

Lemma 2.5. Suppose that $m \geq c\binom{n-1}{k-2}$ holds for some constant $c>0$. Then, there are pairwise disjoint $(k-2)$-sets $S_{1}, S_{2}, S_{3} \subset[n]-x$ such that for each $i$

$$
d_{\mathcal{F}(x)}\left(S_{i}\right):=\left|\left\{y \in[n]:\{x, y\} \cup S_{i} \in \mathcal{F}\right\}\right| \geq n-k+1-\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}} .
$$

The proof of the next lemma appeared in [13] as a part of the proof of its main theorem. For completeness, we state it formally as a lemma and include its proof in Appendix A.

Lemma 2.6 ([13). Suppose that $m \geq c\binom{n-1}{k-2}$ holds for some constant $c>0$. Then, there is a d-cluster in $\mathcal{F}$.

Before presenting our proofs, we would like to remaind the reader that in the proof of the upper bound for $f(n, k, d, \nu)$, we always assume that $n$ is sufficiently large. Our constructions are obtained from $\mathcal{S}_{\nu}$ by adding some extra $k$-sets. We will continue using the notations $y, J, W$ and $C_{1}, \ldots, C_{\nu}$ in the lower bound parts, and continue using the notations $x, I, U$ and $B_{1}, \ldots, B_{\nu}$ in the upper bound parts.

## 3 Proofs of Theorems 1.6 and 1.9

The proof of Theorem 1.6 is consisting of two parts. In the first part, we present two constructions to give two lower bounds for $f(n, k, 3, \nu)$. In the second part, we prove the upper bound for $f(n, k, 3, \nu)$.

### 3.1 Lower Bound

Before presenting our constructions we would like to remind the reader that the family $S_{\nu}$ is the disjoint union of a star and $\nu$ pairwise disjoint $k$-sets $C_{1}, \ldots, C_{\nu}$, and the definition of $S_{\nu}$ can be found below Theorem 2.3 in Section 2.

- First construction for $d=3$.

Choose one vertex $v_{i}$ from each set $C_{i}$. For every $\ell \in\{1, \ldots,\lfloor\nu / 2\rfloor\}$ let $P_{\ell}=C_{2 \ell-1} \cup C_{2 \ell}$. For every $i \in\{2, \ldots, k-1\}$ define

$$
\mathcal{G}_{i}=\left\{A \in \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{\lfloor\nu / 2\rfloor}\binom{P_{\ell}}{i}:\left\{v_{2 \ell-1}, v_{2 \ell}\right\} \subset A \text { for some } \ell\right\} .
$$

Let

$$
\mathcal{L}_{1}=\mathcal{S}_{\nu} \cup\left(\bigcup_{i=2}^{k-1}\left\{\{y\} \cup A \cup B: B \in\binom{W}{k-1-i} \text { and } A \in \mathcal{G}_{i}\right\}\right) .
$$

Note that the size of $\mathcal{G}_{i}$ is $\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ 2 k-2}{i-2}$ for all $i \in\{2, \ldots, k-1\}$. Therefore, we have

$$
\left|\mathcal{L}_{1}\right|=\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ 2 k-2}{i-2}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1-i}+\nu .
$$

Since $\mathcal{L}_{1}$ is a 3 -cluster-free family with $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{1}\right)=\nu+1$, we therefore have that

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ 2 k-2}{i-2}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1-i}+\nu
$$

- Second construction for $d=3$.

Suppose that $C_{i}=\left\{c_{1}^{i}, \ldots, c_{k}^{i}\right\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \nu$. Then let $V_{j}=\left\{c_{j}^{1}, \ldots, c_{j}^{\nu}\right\}$ for every
$j \in[k]$. Let $G_{1}$ be the graph on $V_{1}$ with edge set $\left\{\left\{c_{1}^{2 i-1}, c_{1}^{2 i}\right\}: 1 \leq i \leq\lfloor\nu / 2\rfloor\right\}$. For every $j \in\{2, \ldots, k\}$ let $\mathcal{G}_{j}$ be a $P_{2}^{3}$-free 3 -graph on $V_{j}$ with exactly ex $\left(\nu, P_{2}^{3}\right)$ edges. Let

$$
\mathcal{L}_{2}^{\prime}=\mathcal{S}_{\nu} \cup\left\{\{y\} \cup A \cup B: B \in\binom{W}{k-3} \text { and } A \in E\left(G_{1}\right)\right\}
$$

Then let

$$
\mathcal{L}_{2}=\mathcal{L}_{2}^{\prime} \cup\left(\bigcup_{j=2}^{k}\left\{\{y\} \cup A \cup B: B \in\binom{W}{k-4} \text { and } A \in \mathcal{G}_{j}\right\}\right)
$$

It is easy to see that

$$
\left|\mathcal{L}_{2}\right|=\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+(k-1) \operatorname{ex}\left(\nu, P_{2}^{3}\right)\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+\nu
$$

Since $\mathcal{L}_{2}$ is a 3 -cluster-free family with $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{2}\right)=\nu+1$, we therefore have that

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+(k-1) \operatorname{ex}\left(\nu, P_{2}^{3}\right)\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+\nu
$$

### 3.2 Upper Bound

First we claim that $\left|F \cap F^{\prime}\right| \leq k-2$ holds for every $F \in \mathcal{F}(x)$ and every $F^{\prime} \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$. Indeed, suppose that there exists an edge $F \in \mathcal{F}(x)$ and an edge $F^{\prime} \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ such that $\left|F \cap F^{\prime}\right|=k-1$. Then for every set $S \in\binom{[n]-x-F^{\prime}}{k-1}$ we have $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$, since otherwise $\{x\} \cup S, F$ and $F^{\prime}$ would form a 3 -cluster, a contradiction. So in this case we would have

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}+\delta\binom{n-1}{k-1}<\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}
$$

and this contradicts our assumption that $\mathcal{F}$ is of size $f(n, k, 3, \nu)$.
Let $M_{3}$ be the maximum possible number of sets in $\mathcal{F}$ that are completely contained in $I$, and it is easy to see that $M_{3} \leq f(k \nu, k, 3, \nu-1)$. For every subset $C$ of $U$ that of size at most $k-2$ let

$$
\mathcal{F}^{\prime}(C)=\{F-x-C: F \in \mathcal{F}(x) \text { and } F \cap U=C\},
$$

and let $\mathcal{F}(C)=\mathcal{F}^{\prime}(C)-\bigcup_{i=1}^{\nu}\binom{B_{i}}{k-1-|C|}$. For every $j \in\{0, \ldots, k-1\}$ let

$$
\mathcal{F}_{j}=\{F \in \mathcal{F}(x):|F \cap I|=j\} .
$$

Intuitively, one can view $\mathcal{F}^{\prime}(C)$ as the collection of neighbors of $C$ in $I$, and view $\left|\mathcal{F}^{\prime}(C)\right|$ as the degree of $C$ in $\mathcal{F}(x)$. Our goal is to give an upper bound for $|\mathcal{F}(x)|$, and this is done by giving an upper bound for each $\left|\mathcal{F}^{\prime}(C)\right|$.

Lemma 3.1. Let $C \in\binom{U}{k-3}$. Then $|\mathcal{F}(C)| \leq\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor$.
Proof. Let $C \in\binom{U}{k-3}$ and let $G$ denote the graph $\mathcal{F}(C)$. Note that $G$ is a graph on $I$. By the definition of $\mathcal{F}(C)$, we know that $B_{i}$ is an independent set in $G$ for $1 \leq i \leq \nu$.

For every pair $\{i, j\} \subset\{1, \ldots, \nu\}$ let $E\left(B_{i}, B_{j}\right)$ denote the collection of edges in $G$ that have one endpoint in $B_{i}$ and the other endpoint in $B_{j}$, and let $e\left(B_{i}, B_{j}\right)$ denote the size of $E\left(B_{i}, B_{j}\right)$. First, we claim that $e\left(B_{i}, B_{j}\right) \leq 1$ for every pair $\{i, j\} \subset\{1, \ldots, \nu\}$. Indeed, suppose that there are two edges $e_{1}, e_{2} \in E\left(B_{i}, B_{j}\right)$ for some pair $\{i, j\}$. Assume that $e_{1}=$ $\left\{b_{1}^{i}, b_{1}^{j}\right\}, e_{2}=\left\{b_{2}^{i}, b_{2}^{j}\right\}$ and $b_{1}^{i}, b_{2}^{i} \in B_{i}, b_{1}^{j}, b_{2}^{j} \in B_{j}$. We may assume that $b_{1}^{i} \neq b_{2}^{i}$, otherwise we consider $b_{1}^{j}$ and $b_{2}^{j}$ instead. However, the three sets $B_{i},\left\{x, b_{1}^{i}, b_{1}^{j}\right\} \cup C$ and $\left\{x, b_{2}^{i}, b_{2}^{j}\right\} \cup C$
form a 3 -cluster, a contradiction. Therefore, we have $e\left(B_{i}, B_{j}\right) \leq 1$. Next, we show that for every $i \in\{1, \ldots, \nu\}$ there is at most one edge that has nonempty intersection with $B_{i}$. Indeed, suppose there are two edges $e_{1}, e_{2}$ such that $e_{1} \cap B_{i} \neq \emptyset$ and $e_{2} \cap B_{i} \neq \emptyset$. Assume that $e_{1}=\left\{b_{1}^{i}, b_{1}^{j}\right\}, e_{2}=\left\{b_{2}^{i}, b_{2}^{k}\right\}$ and $b_{1}^{i}, b_{2}^{i} \in B_{i}, b_{1}^{j} \in B_{j}, b_{2}^{k} \in B_{k}$. By the argument above, we know that $j \neq k$. However, if $b_{1}^{i} \neq b_{2}^{i}$, then $B_{i},\left\{x, b_{1}^{i}, b_{1}^{j}\right\} \cup C$ and $\left\{x, b_{2}^{i}, b_{2}^{k}\right\} \cup C$ form a 3 -cluster, a contradiction. If $b_{1}^{i}=b_{2}^{i}$, then $B_{j},\left\{x, b_{1}^{i}, b_{1}^{j}\right\} \cup C$ and $\left\{x, b_{2}^{i}, b_{2}^{k}\right\} \cup C$ form a 3-cluster, a contradiction. So every $B_{i}$ has nonempty intersection with at most one edge of $G$. Therefore, we have $|\mathcal{F}(C)|=e(G) \leq\lfloor\nu / 2\rfloor$.

Assume that $k \geq 4$. Let $C \in\binom{U}{k-4}$ and view $\mathcal{F}(C)$ as a 3 -graph on $I$. By the definition of $\mathcal{F}(C)$, every $E \in \mathcal{F}(C)$ has nonempty intersection with at least two sets in $\left\{B_{1}, \ldots, B_{\nu}\right\}$. We call $E$ a long edge if $E$ has nonempty intersection with three sets in $\left\{B_{1}, \ldots, B_{\nu}\right\}$, otherwise we call $E$ a short edge. Let $\mathcal{L}_{c}$ be the collection of all long edges in $\mathcal{F}(C)$ and let $\mathcal{S}_{c}$ be the collection of all short edges in $\mathcal{F}(C)$. For every $i \in[\nu]$ let $G_{i}$ be the graph on $B_{i}$ with edge set $\partial \mathcal{S}_{c} \cap\binom{B_{i}}{2}$. For every pair $\{i, j\} \subset[\nu]$ let $G_{i, j}$ be the bipartite graph on $B_{i} \cup B_{j}$ with edge set $\partial \mathcal{L}_{c} \cap\binom{B_{i} \cup B_{j}}{2}$.
Claim 3.2. The matching number of $G_{i}$ is at most one for every $i \in[\nu]$.
Proof. Suppose there are two vertex disjoint edges $e_{1}, e_{2}$ in $E\left(G_{i}\right)$ for some $i \in[\nu]$. By the definition of $E\left(G_{i}\right)$, there exist two sets $S_{1}, S_{2} \in \mathcal{S}_{c}$ such that $S_{1} \cap B_{i}=e_{1}$ and $S_{2} \cap B_{i}=e_{2}$. However, the three sets $B_{i},\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{1}$ and $\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{2}$ form a 3-cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction. Therefore, the matching number of $G_{i}$ is at most one.

Claim 3.3. For every $i \in[\nu]$ and every $e \in E\left(G_{i}\right)$ there is exactly one set $S \in \mathcal{S}_{c}$ such that $S \cap B_{i}=e$.

Proof. Suppose that there exist two vertices $v_{1} \in B_{j}$ and $v_{2} \in B_{k}$ for some $j, k$ such that $S_{1}=\left\{v_{1}\right\} \cup e$ and $S_{2}=\left\{v_{2}\right\} \cup e$ are both contained in $\mathcal{S}_{c}$. Here $j \neq i$ and $k \neq i$ but $j, k$ might be the same. However, the three sets $B_{j},\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{1}$ and $\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{2}$ form a 3 -cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction. Therefore, there is exactly one set $S \in \mathcal{S}_{c}$ such that $S \cap B_{i}=e$.

Claim 3.2 implies that the size of $E\left(G_{i}\right)$ is at most $k-1$ for every $i \in[\nu]$. Combining Claim 3.2 with Claim 3.3, we obtain that $\left|\mathcal{S}_{c}\right|=\sum_{i=1}^{\nu}\left|E\left(G_{i}\right)\right| \leq(k-1) v$. Next, we will give an upper bound for $\left|\mathcal{L}_{c}\right|$.

Claim 3.4. For every pair $\{i, j\} \subset[\nu]$ every vertex in $G_{i, j}$ has degree at most 1 .
Proof. Suppose that there exist two edges $e_{1}, e_{2} \in E\left(G_{i, j}\right)$ for some pair $\{i, j\} \subset[\nu]$ such that $e_{1} \cap e_{2} \neq \emptyset$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the common endpoint of $e_{1}, e_{2}$ lies in $B_{i}$. By the definition of $G_{i, j}$, there exist two sets $S_{1}, S_{2} \in \mathcal{L}_{c}$ such that $e_{1} \subset S_{1}$ and $e_{2} \subset S_{2}$. However, the three sets $B_{j},\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{1}$ and $\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{2}$ form a 3 -cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction. Therefore, every vertex in $G_{i, j}$ has degree at most 1.

Claim 3.5. For every $e \in E\left(G_{i, j}\right)$ there is exactly one set $S \in \mathcal{L}_{c}$ containing e.
Proof. Suppose there exist two vertices $v_{1} \in B_{k}$ and $v_{2} \in B_{\ell}$ such that $S_{1}=\left\{v_{1}\right\} \cup e$ and $S_{2}=\left\{v_{2}\right\} \cup e$ are both contained in $\mathcal{L}_{c}$. Here $k, \ell \notin\{i, j\}$ but $k, \ell$ might be the same. However, $B_{k},\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{1}$ and $\{x\} \cup C \cup S_{2}$ form a 3 -cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction. Therefore, there is exactly one set in $\mathcal{L}_{c}$ that contains $e$.

Claim 3.4 implies that $\left|E\left(G_{i, j}\right)\right| \leq k$ for every pair $\{i, j\} \subset[\nu]$. Combining Claim 3.4 with Claim 3.5, we obtain that $\left|\mathcal{L}_{c}\right|=\frac{1}{3} \sum_{1 \leq i<j \leq \nu}\left|E\left(G_{i, j}\right)\right| \leq \frac{k}{3}\binom{\nu}{2}$. Since $|\mathcal{F}(C)|=$ $\left|\mathcal{S}_{c}\right|+\left|\mathcal{L}_{c}\right|$, we therefore obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 3.6. Suppose that $k \geq 4$ and $C \in\binom{U}{k-4}$. Then $|\mathcal{F}(C)| \leq \frac{k}{3}\binom{\nu}{2}+(k-1) v$.
Now we are ready to prove the upper bound for Theorem 1.6,
Proof. Case 1: the family $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is completely contained in $\binom{I}{k}$.
For every $j \in[k-2]$ define $\mathcal{B}_{j}=\bigcup_{i=1}^{\nu}\binom{B_{i}}{j}$, and let

$$
\mathcal{G}_{j}=\left\{A \in\binom{U}{j}: \exists B \in \mathcal{B}_{k-1-j} \text { such that }\{x\} \cup A \cup B \in \mathcal{F}\right\} .
$$

Let $S \in\binom{U}{k-1}$, we say that $S$ is bad if it contains an edge $E \in \mathcal{G}_{j}$ for some $j \in[k-2]$. Note that if $S$ is bad, then $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$, since otherwise there would be a set $B$ contained in $B_{i}$ for some $i$ such that $F=\{x\} \cup E \cup B$ is contained in $\mathcal{F}$. However, the three sets $B_{i}, F$ and $\{x\} \cup S$ form a 3 -cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction.

For every $j \in[k-2]$ let $g_{j}$ denote the size of $\mathcal{G}_{j}$. Let $\beta$ denote the number of bad sets in $\binom{U}{k-1}$. Let $E \in \mathcal{G}_{j}$. Then for every $A \in\binom{U-E}{k-1-j}$, we know that $A \cup E$ is a bad set in $\binom{U}{k-1}$. Therefore, we have $\beta \geq \frac{1}{2^{2 k}} \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} g_{i}\binom{(U \mid-i}{k-1-i}$.

For every $j \in[k-1]$, we have $\left|\mathcal{F}_{j}\right| \leq\binom{|I|}{j}\binom{|U|}{k-1-j}$. Therefore, we obtain $\sum_{j=4}^{k-1}\left|\mathcal{F}_{j}\right|=$ $o(1)\binom{|U|}{k-4}$. Let $c^{\prime}=\frac{k}{3}\binom{\nu}{2}+(k-1) \nu$, by Lemmas 3.1 and 3.6, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & =\sum_{i=0}^{k-1}\left|\mathcal{F}_{i}\right|+|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})| \\
& \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}-\beta+2^{k} \nu \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} g_{i}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{|U|}{k-3}+\left(c^{\prime}+o(1)\right)\binom{|U|}{k-4}+M_{3} .
\end{aligned}
$$

For every $j \in[k-2]$, we have $\frac{1}{2^{2 k}}\binom{|U|-i}{k-1-j}>2^{k} \nu$. Therefore, we have $-\beta+2^{k} \nu \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} g_{i} \leq 0$ and, hence, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{|U|}{k-3}+\left(c^{\prime}+o(1)\right)\binom{|U|}{k-4}+M_{3} \\
& =\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+\left(c^{\prime}+o(1)\right)\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+M_{3} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Case 2: the family $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is not completely contained in $\binom{I}{k}$.
Then there exists a set $B_{\nu+1} \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ such that $B_{\nu+1}-I \neq \emptyset$. Now let $I^{\prime}=I \cup B_{\nu+1}$ and $U^{\prime}=[n]-x-I^{\prime}$. Let

$$
\mathcal{G}=\left\{E \in\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-2}: \exists b \in I^{\prime} \text { such that }\{x, b\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}\right\} .
$$

Let $S \in\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-1}$, we say that $S$ is bad if it contains an edge $E \in \mathcal{G}$. Note that if $S$ is bad, then $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$, since otherwise there would be a vertex $b$ contained in $B_{i}$ for some $i$ such that $\{x, b\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}$. However, the three sets $B_{i},\{x, b\} \cup E$ and $\{x\} \cup S$ form a 3 -cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction.

Let $g$ denote the size of $\mathcal{G}$ and let $\beta$ denote the number of bad sets in $\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-1}$. Let $E \in \mathcal{G}$. Then for every $v \in U^{\prime}-E$, we know that $\{v\} \cup E$ is a bad set in $\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-1}$. So we have $\beta \geq \frac{\left|U^{\prime}\right|-k+2}{k-1} g$.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}=\left\{F \in \mathcal{F}(x):\left|F \cap I^{\prime}\right| \geq 2\right\}$, and note that $\left|\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}\right| \leq \sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\binom{\left|I^{\prime}\right|}{i}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1-i}<$ $\frac{1}{2}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-2}$. Therefore, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & =|\mathcal{F}(x)|+|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})| \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}-\beta+g\left|I^{\prime}\right|+\frac{1}{2}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-2}+m \\
& \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}-\left(\frac{\left|U^{\prime}\right|-k+2}{k-1}-\left|I^{\prime}\right|\right) g+\frac{1}{2}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-2}+m
\end{aligned}
$$

Here we would like to remind the reader that $m$ is the size of $|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})|$, which was defined above Lemma 2.4 in Section 2.

Since $\frac{\left|U^{\prime}\right|-k+2}{k-1}>\left|I^{\prime}\right|$ and $\left|U^{\prime}\right| \leq n-k \nu-2$, we therefore have that

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-2}{k-1}+\frac{1}{2}\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}+m=\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}-\frac{1}{2}\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}+m
$$

By the assumption that $|\mathcal{F}|=f(n, k, 3, \nu)$, we obtain $m \geq \frac{1}{2}\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2} \geq \frac{1}{4}\binom{n-1}{k-2}$. However, Lemma 2.6 implies that $\mathcal{F}$ contains a 3 -cluster, a contradiction. Therefore, Case 2 is impossible and, hence, we obtain

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+\left(c^{\prime}+o(1)\right)\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+M_{3}
$$

### 3.3 Proof of Theorem 1.9

Proof. Let $C$ be a subset of $U$ that of size at most $k-2$. Since $\nu=1$, every set in $\mathcal{F}^{\prime}(C)$ is contained in $B_{1}$ and, hence, we have $\mathcal{F}(C)=\emptyset$. Note that in the argument above, we already showed that Case 2 is impossible. Therefore, it suffices to only consider Case 1 and, hence, we obtain

$$
f(n, k, 3,1)=|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}-\beta+2^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} g_{i}+1 \leq\binom{ n-k-1}{k-1}+1
$$

and equality holds only if $g_{i}=0$ holds for every $i \in[k-2]$, i.e., $\mathcal{F}$ is the disjoint union of a $k$-set and a star.

## 4 Proof of Theorem 1.7

### 4.1 Lower Bound

- A construction for $\nu=1$.

Let $k^{\prime}=k-2$ and $n^{\prime}=n-k \nu-1$ for short. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a $P_{2}^{k^{\prime}}$-free $k^{\prime}$-graph on $W$ with exactly $e x\left(n^{\prime}, P_{2}^{k^{\prime}}\right)$ edges. Let $v \in J$ be fixed and define

$$
\mathcal{L}_{3}=\mathcal{S}_{\nu} \cup\{\{y, v\} \cup A: A \in \mathcal{G}\}
$$

It is easy to see that

$$
\left|\mathcal{L}_{3}\right|=\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}+\operatorname{ex}\left(n^{\prime}, P_{2}^{k^{\prime}}\right)+1
$$

Since $\mathcal{L}_{3}$ is 4 -cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{3}\right)=2$, we therefore have

$$
f(n, k, 4,1) \geq\binom{ n-k-1}{k-1}+e x\left(n^{\prime}, P_{2}^{k^{\prime}}\right)+1
$$

- A construction for $\nu \geq 2$.

Let $\mathcal{C}_{\ell}=\left\{C_{1}, \ldots, C_{\lfloor\nu / 2\rfloor}\right\}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{r}=\left\{C_{\lfloor\nu / 2\rfloor+1}, \ldots, C_{\nu}\right\}$. For every pair $\left(C_{i}, C_{j}\right)$ with $C_{i} \in \mathcal{C}_{\ell}$ and $C_{j} \in \mathcal{C}_{r}$ add $k$ vertex disjoint edges between $C_{i}$ and $C_{j}$, and let $G$ denote the resulting graph. Note that the number of edges in $G$ is $k\left\lfloor\nu^{2} / 4\right\rfloor$. Let

$$
\mathcal{L}_{4}=\mathcal{S}_{\nu} \cup\left\{\{y\} \cup e \cup B: B \in\binom{W}{k-3} \text { and } e \in E(G)\right\} .
$$

Then, it is easy to see that

$$
\left|\mathcal{L}_{4}\right|=\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+k\left\lfloor\frac{\nu^{2}}{4}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+\nu .
$$

Since $\mathcal{L}_{4}$ is 4 -cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{4}\right)=\nu+1$, we therefore have that

$$
f(n, k, 4, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+k\left\lfloor\frac{\nu^{2}}{4}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+\nu .
$$

### 4.2 Upper Bound

Let $M_{4}$ be the maximum possible number of sets in $\mathcal{F}$ that are completely contained in $I$, and it is easy to see that $M_{4} \leq f(k \nu, k, 4, \nu-1)$.

Proof. Case 1: the family $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is completely contained in $\binom{I}{k}$.
For every $i \in[\nu]$ let

$$
\mathcal{G}_{i}=\left\{A \in\binom{U}{k-2}: \exists b \in B_{i} \text { such that }\{x, b\} \cup A \in \mathcal{F}\right\},
$$

and let $g_{i}$ denote the size of $\mathcal{G}_{i}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $g_{1} \geq \cdots \geq$ $g_{\nu}$. Let $\mathcal{P}_{2}$ be the collection of all tight 2-paths in $\mathcal{G}_{1}$. Then we have

$$
\left|\mathcal{P}_{2}\right|=\sum_{E \in\binom{U}{k-3}}\binom{d_{\mathcal{G}_{1}}(E)}{2} \geq\binom{|U|}{k-3}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\sum d_{\mathcal{G}_{1}}(E) /\left(\begin{array}{l}
|U| \\
k-3) \\
2
\end{array}\right)=\frac{(k-2) g_{1}}{2}\left(\frac{(k-2) g_{1}}{\binom{|U|}{k-3}}-1\right) . . ~ . ~
\end{array}\right) .
$$

Let $S \in\binom{U}{k-1}$, we say that $S$ is bad if it contains at least two sets $E_{1}, E_{2} \in \mathcal{G}_{i}$ for some $i$. Note that if $S$ is bad, then $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$, since otherwise there would be two vertices $b_{1}, b_{2} \in B_{i}$ such that $\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup E_{1},\left\{x, b_{2}\right\} \cup E_{2}$ are both contained in $\mathcal{F}$. However, the four sets $B_{i},\{x\} \cup S,\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup E_{1}$ and $\left\{x, b_{2}\right\} \cup E_{2}$ form a 4 -cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction.

Let $\beta$ denote the number of bad sets. Since every tight 2-path in $\mathcal{G}_{1}$ forms a bad set, we have $\beta \geq \frac{g_{1}}{k-1}\left((k-2) g_{1} /\binom{|U|}{k-3}-1\right)$.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}=\{F \in \mathcal{F}(x):|F \cap I| \geq 2\}$. Then there exists a constant $c$ such that $\left|\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}\right| \leq$ $\sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\binom{|I|}{i}\binom{|U|}{k-1-i} \leq c\binom{|U|}{k-3}$.

For every $E \in \mathcal{G}_{i}$ there are at most two vertices $b_{1}, b_{2}$ in $B_{i}$ such that $\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup$ $E,\left\{x, b_{2}\right\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}$. Indeed, suppose there are three vertices $b_{1}, b_{2}, b_{3} \in B_{i}$ such that $\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup E,\left\{x, b_{2}\right\} \cup E,\left\{x, b_{3}\right\} \cup E$ are all contained in $\mathcal{F}$. Then the four sets $\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup$ $E,\left\{x, b_{2}\right\} \cup E,\left\{x, b_{3}\right\} \cup E$ and $B_{i}$ would form a 4-cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction. Therefore, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & =|\mathcal{F}(x)|+|\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})| \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}-\beta+\sum_{i=1}^{\nu} 2 g_{i}+c\binom{|U|}{k-3}+M_{4} \\
& \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+2 \nu g_{1}-\frac{g_{1}}{k-1}\left(\frac{(k-2) g_{1}}{\binom{|U|}{k-3}}-1\right)+c\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+M_{4} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Viewing $g_{1}$ as a variable to obtain that $2 \nu g_{1}-\frac{g_{1}}{k-1}\left((k-2) g_{1} /\binom{|U|}{k-3}-1\right) \leq \frac{(2 \nu(k-1)+1)^{2}}{4(k-1)(k-2)}\binom{|U|}{k-3}$.
Since $\frac{(2 \nu(k-1)+1)^{2}}{4(k-1)(k-2)}$ is a constant only related to $k$ and $\nu$, we obtain that

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+c_{2}^{\prime}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+M_{4}
$$

where $c_{2}^{\prime}$ is a constant only related to $k$ and $\nu$.
Case 2: the family $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is not completely contained in $\binom{I}{k}$.
Then there exists a set $B_{\nu+1} \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ such that $B_{\nu+1}-I \neq \emptyset$. Now let $I^{\prime}=I \cup B_{\nu+1}$ and $U^{\prime}=[n]-x-I^{\prime}$. For every $i \in[\nu+1]$ let

$$
\mathcal{G}_{i}=\left\{A \in\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-2}: \exists b \in B_{i} \text { such that }\{x, b\} \cup A \in \mathcal{F}\right\}
$$

and let $g_{i}$ denote the size of $\mathcal{G}_{i}$. We may assume that $g_{1} \geq \cdots \geq g_{\nu+1}$. Let $\mathcal{P}_{2}$ be the collection of all tight 2-paths in $\mathcal{G}_{1}$. Then $\left|\mathcal{P}_{2}\right| \geq \frac{(k-2) g_{1}}{2}\left((k-2) g_{1} /\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}-1\right)$.

Let $S \in\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-1}$, we say that $S$ is bad if $S$ contains two edges $E_{1}, E_{2}$ in $\mathcal{G}_{i}$ for some $i$. Note that if $S$ is bad, then $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$. Let $\beta$ denote the number of bad sets in $\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-1}$. Since every tight 2-path in $\mathcal{G}_{1}$ forms a bad set, we have $\beta \geq \frac{g_{1}}{k-1}\left((k-2) g_{1} /\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}-1\right)$.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}=\left\{F \in \mathcal{F}(x):\left|F \cap I^{\prime}\right| \geq 2\right\}$ and note that there exists a constant $c$ such that $\left|\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}\right| \leq \sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\binom{\left|I^{\prime}\right|}{i}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1-i} \leq c\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}$. Therefore, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}-\beta+\sum_{i=1}^{\nu+1} 2 g_{i}+c\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}+m \\
& \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}+2(\nu+1) g_{1}-\frac{g_{1}}{k-1}\left(\frac{(k-2) g_{1}}{\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}}-1\right)+c\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}+m
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $2(\nu+1) g_{1}-\frac{g_{1}}{k-1}\left((k-2) g_{1} /\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}-1\right) \leq \frac{(2(\nu+1)(k-1)+1)^{2}}{4(k-1)(k-2)}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}$, there exists a constant $c^{\prime}$ such that
$|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}+c^{\prime}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}+m \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}+c^{\prime}\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-3}+m$.
By the assumption that $|\mathcal{F}|=f(n, k, 4, \nu)$, we have $m>\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}-c^{\prime}\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-3} \geq \frac{1}{2}\binom{n-1}{k-2}$. However, Lemma 2.6 implies that $\mathcal{F}$ contains a 4-cluster, a contradiction. Therefore, Case 2 is impossible and, hence, there exists a constant $c_{2}$ such that

$$
f(n, k, 4, \nu) \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+c_{2}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-3}
$$

## 5 Proof of Theorem 1.8

Let $k^{\prime}=k-2$ and $n^{\prime}=n-k \nu-1$ for short.

### 5.1 Lower Bound

Let $\mathcal{G}$ be an $n^{\prime}$-vertex $\mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$-free $k^{\prime}$-multigraph on $W$ with exactly $E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$ edges. Let $E \in \mathcal{G}$ be an edge of multiplicity $\ell$. For every $i \in[\nu]$ choose $\ell$ distinct vertices $c_{1}^{i}, \ldots, c_{\ell}^{i}$ from $C_{i}$ and add $\left\{y, c_{1}^{i}\right\} \cup E, \ldots,\left\{y, c_{l}^{i}\right\} \cup E$ into $\mathcal{S}_{\nu}$. Let $\mathcal{L}_{5}$ denote the resulting family. It is easy to see that

$$
\left|\mathcal{L}_{5}\right|=\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+\nu
$$

When $d \geq 5$, every $k^{\prime}$-graph in $H_{k-1}^{d-2}$ is nondegenerate, i.e. the Turán density $\pi\left(H_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$ of $H_{k-1}^{d-2}$ is not 0 (the reader may refer to [7] for more details), we therefore have that $\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right) \geq \pi\left(H_{k-1}^{d-2}\right) \geq \frac{(k-2)!}{(k-2)^{k-2}}$. Since $\mathcal{L}_{5}$ is a $d$-cluster-free family with $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{5}\right)=\nu+1$, we therefore have that

$$
f(n, k, d, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+\nu
$$

### 5.2 Upper Bound

Let $M_{d}$ be the maximum possible number of sets in $\mathcal{F}$ that are completely contained in $I$, and it is easy to see that $M_{d} \leq f(k \nu, k, d, \nu-1)$.

Proof. Case 1: the family $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is completely contained in $\binom{I}{k}$.
For every $i \in[\nu]$ define the $k^{\prime}$-multigraph $\mathcal{G}_{i}$ on $U$ as

$$
\mathcal{G}_{i}=\left\{E \in\binom{U}{k-2}: \exists b \in B_{i} \text { such that }\{x, b\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}\right\}
$$

Let $E \in \mathcal{G}_{i}$. Then the multiplicity of $E$ is the number of vertices $b$ in $B_{i}$ such that $\{x, b\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}$. For every $i \in[\nu]$ let $g_{i}$ denote the number of edges in $\mathcal{G}_{i}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $g_{1} \geq \cdots \geq g_{\nu}$.

Let $S \in\binom{U}{k-1}$, we say that $S$ is $b a d$ if $\mathcal{G}_{i}[S] \in \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$ holds for some $i$. Note that if $S$ is bad, then $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$, since otherwise there would be $d-2$ edges $E_{1}, \ldots, E_{d-2}$ in $\mathcal{G}_{i}$ for some $i$ such that they are all contained in $S$. By the definition of $\mathcal{G}_{i}$, there exist $d-2$ vertices $b_{1}, \ldots, b_{d-2} \in B_{i}$ such that $\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup E_{1}, \ldots,\left\{x, b_{d-2}\right\} \cup E_{d-2}$ are all contained in $\mathcal{F}$. However, the $d$ sets $B_{i},\{x\} \cup S,\left\{x, b_{1}\right\} \cup E_{1}, \ldots,\left\{x, b_{d-2}\right\} \cup E_{d-2}$ form a $d$-cluster in $\mathcal{F}$, a contradiction.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}=\{F \in \mathcal{F}(x):|F \cap I| \geq 2\}$. Then there exists a constant $c$ such that $\left|\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}\right| \leq$ $\sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\binom{|I|}{i}\binom{|U|}{k-1-i} \leq c\binom{|U|}{k-3}$. Therefore, we have

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}-\beta+\sum_{i=1}^{\nu} g_{i}+c\binom{|U|}{k-3}+M_{d}
$$

If $g_{1} \leq(1+o(1)) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$, then we are done. Therefore, we may assume that $g_{1}=(1+a) E X^{k-2}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$ with $a \geq 2 \sigma$ holds for some absolute constant $\sigma>0$. By Lemma 2.2, the graph $\mathcal{G}_{1}$ contains at least $\frac{a / 2}{\binom{N}{k-1}}\binom{|U|}{k-1}$ copies of elements in $\mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$, where $N$ is the smallest integer satisfying both $E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(N, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right) \leq(1+\sigma) \Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)\binom{N}{k-2}$ and $N \geq k-1$.

Let $\beta$ denote the number of bad sets. Since every copy of element in $\mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$ forms a bad set in $\binom{U}{k-1}$, we therefore have

$$
\beta \geq \frac{1}{(k-1)^{d-2}} \frac{a}{2\binom{N}{k-1}}\binom{|U|}{k-1}=: a c^{\prime}\binom{|U|}{k-1},
$$

where $c^{\prime}=\frac{1}{2(k-1)^{d-2}\left({ }_{k-1}^{N}\right)}>0$ is a constant. Therefore, the size of $\mathcal{F}$ satisfies

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}-a c^{\prime}\binom{|U|}{k-1}+\nu(1+a) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+c\binom{|U|}{k-3}+M_{d} .
$$

Since $E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right) \leq \frac{d-2}{k-1}\binom{|U|}{k-2}$, we obtain that $c^{\prime}\binom{|U|}{k-1}>\nu E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$ and, hence, we have

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{|U|}{k-1}+\nu(1+o(1)) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right) .
$$

Case 2: the family $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ is not completely contained in $\binom{I}{k}$.
Then there exists a set $B_{\nu+1} \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$ such that $B_{\nu+1}-I \neq \emptyset$. Now let $I^{\prime}=I \cup B_{\nu+1}$ and let $U^{\prime}=[n]-x-I$. For every $i \in[\nu+1]$ define the $k^{\prime}$-multigraph $\mathcal{G}_{i}$ on $U^{\prime}$ as

$$
\mathcal{G}_{i}=\left\{E \in\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-2}: \exists b \in B_{i} \text { such that }\{x, b\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}\right\} .
$$

Let $E \in \mathcal{G}_{i}$. Then the multiplicity of $E$ is the number of vertices $b$ in $B_{i}$ such that $\{x, b\} \cup E \in \mathcal{F}$. For every $i \in[\nu+1]$ let $g_{i}$ denote the number of edges in $\mathcal{G}_{i}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $g_{1} \geq \cdots \geq g_{\nu+1}$. Let $S \in\binom{U^{\prime}}{k-1}$, we say that $S$ is bad if $\mathcal{G}_{i}[S] \in \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$ holds for some $i$. Note that if $S$ is bad, then $\{x\} \cup S \notin \mathcal{F}$. Let $\beta$ denote the number of bad sets.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}=\left\{F \in \mathcal{F}(x):\left|F \cap I^{\prime}\right| \geq 2\right\}$. Then there exists a constant $c$ such that

$$
\left|\mathcal{F}_{\geq 2}\right| \leq \sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\binom{\left|I^{\prime}\right|}{i}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1-i} \leq c\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}
$$

Therefore, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}-\beta+\sum_{i=1}^{\nu+1} g_{i}+c\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}+m \\
& \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-2}{k-1}-\beta+\sum_{i=1}^{\nu+1} g_{i}+c\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-3}+m \\
& =\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}-\beta+\sum_{i=1}^{\nu+1} g_{i}+c\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-3}+m .
\end{aligned}
$$

If $g_{1} \leq(1+o(1)) E X^{k-2}\left(\left|U^{\prime}\right|, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right) \leq(1+o(1)) \frac{d-2}{k-1}\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}$, then

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu E X^{k-2}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+m-\frac{k-d+1}{2(k-1)}\binom{n-1}{k-2} .
$$

By the assumption that $|\mathcal{F}|=f(n, k, d, \nu)$, we have $m>\frac{k-d+1}{4(k-1)}\binom{n-1}{k-2}$. However, Lemma2.6 implies that $\mathcal{F}$ contains a $d$-cluster, a contradiction. Therefore, we may assume that $g_{1}=$
$(1+a) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(\left|U^{\prime}\right|, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$ with $a \geq 2 \sigma$ holds for some absolute constant $\sigma>0$. Lemma 2.2 implies that $\mathcal{G}_{1}$ contains at least $\frac{a / 2}{\binom{N}{k-1}}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}$ copies of elements in $\mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$. Therefore, we have

$$
\beta \geq \frac{1}{(k-1)^{d-2}} \frac{a}{2\binom{N}{k-1}}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}=: a c^{\prime}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}
$$

where $c^{\prime}=\frac{1}{2(k-1)^{d-2}\left({ }_{k-1}^{N}\right)}>0$ is a constant. So the size of $\mathcal{F}$ satisfies

$$
|\mathcal{F}| \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}-a c^{\prime}\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}+(\nu+1)(1+a) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(\left|U^{\prime}\right|, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+c\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-3}+m
$$

Since $c^{\prime}\binom{|U|}{k-1}>(\nu+1) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(n^{\prime}, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)$, we therefore have that

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}| & \leq\binom{\left|U^{\prime}\right|}{k-1}+(\nu+1)(1+o(1)) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(\left|U^{\prime}\right|, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+m \\
& \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k \nu-2}{k-2}+(\nu+1)(1+o(1)) E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(\left|U^{\prime}\right|, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+m \\
& \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu E X^{k^{\prime}}\left(\left|U^{\prime}\right|, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)+m-\frac{k-d+1}{2(k-1)}\binom{n-1}{k-2}
\end{aligned}
$$

By the assumption that $|\mathcal{F}|=f(n, k, d, \nu)$, we have $m>\frac{k-d+1}{4(k-1)}\binom{n-1}{k-2}$. However, Lemma 2.6 implies that $\mathcal{F}$ contains a $d$-cluster, a contradiction. Therefore, we have

$$
f(n, k, d, \nu) \leq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\nu(1+o(1)) E X^{k-2}\left(n-k \nu-1, \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}\right)
$$

## 6 Proof of Theorem 1.10

Proof. Let $\mathcal{K} \subset\binom{[n]}{k}$ be a family that is $d$-cluster-free but not $t$-wise intersecting and of size $g(n, k, d, t)$. Notice that a family that is not intersecting is also not $t$-wise intersecting. Therefore, we have $g(n, k, d, t) \geq f(n, k, d, 1)>\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}$.

Now choose $\delta^{\prime}>0$ to be sufficiently small such that $\delta^{\prime}<2\binom{n-k-1}{k-1} /\binom{n-1}{k-1}-1$ holds for sufficiently large $n$, and let $\epsilon^{\prime}, n_{0}^{\prime}$ be given by Theorem 2.3, Let $n$ be sufficiently large such that $n>n_{0}^{\prime}$ and $\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}>\left(1-\epsilon^{\prime}\right)\binom{n-1}{k-1}$. By Theorem [2.3, there exists $z \in[n]$ such that $|\mathcal{K}(\bar{z})|<\delta^{\prime}\binom{n-1}{k-1}$.

Notice that $\mathcal{K}(\bar{z})$ is nonempty, since otherwise every set in $\mathcal{K}$ would contain $z$, and this contradicts our assumption that $\mathcal{K}$ is not $t$-wise intersecting. So, let $D$ be a set in $\mathcal{K}(\bar{z})$ and consider the family $\mathcal{K}(z)$. We claim that there exists a set $E \in \mathcal{K}(z)$ that is disjoint from $D$. Indeed, suppose that every set in $\mathcal{K}(z)$ has nonempty intersection with $D$. Then the size of $\mathcal{K}(z)$ is at most $\binom{n-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}$, and, hence, we have

$$
|\mathcal{K}| \leq\binom{ n-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}+\delta^{\prime}\binom{n-1}{k-1}<\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}
$$

a contradiction. Therefore, there exists a set $E \in \mathcal{K}(z)$ that is disjoint from $D$. However, this implies that $\mathcal{K}$ is not intersecting and, hence, we have $g(n, k, d, t) \leq f(n, k, d, 1)$. Therefore, the equation $g(n, k, d, t)=f(n, k, d, 1)$ holds for sufficiently large $n$.

## 7 Concluding Remarks

In Section 3 we give two constructions for the lower bounds for $f(n, k, 3, \nu)$. The first construction shows that

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\sum_{i=2}^{k-1}\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ 2 k-2}{i-2}\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1-i}+\nu,
$$

while the second construction shows that

$$
f(n, k, 3, \nu) \geq\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+\left\lfloor\frac{\nu}{2}\right\rfloor\binom{ n-k \nu-1}{k-3}+(k-1) e x\left(\nu, P_{2}^{3}\right)\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-4}+\nu .
$$

Since ex $\left(\nu, P_{2}^{3}\right) \geq\binom{\nu}{2} / 3$ holds for infinitely many $\nu$, the second construction is better than the first one for large $\nu$. However, when $\nu$ is small, say smaller than 7 , then the first construction is better. So determining the extremal families for $f(n, k, 3, \nu)$ seems very complicated in general.

The author has written another paper [9 concerning the structures of conditionally intersecting families, and gave a second proof for Theorem 1.9, However, the method we used in the second proof is completely different from the method we used here. In the second proof our main tool is a structural theorem for 3-cluster-free families, and, moreover, in the second proof we showed that $f(n, k, 3, \nu)=\binom{n-k \nu-1}{k-1}+1$ holds for all $n \geq 3 k\binom{2 k}{k}$.

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## 9 Appendix A

### 9.1 Proof of Lemma 2.2

Proof. Fix $M \geq \max \{r, v\}$ such that $E X\left(M, \mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right) \leq\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a / 2\right)\binom{M}{r}$. Then there must be at least $(a / 2)\binom{n}{M} M$-sets $S \subset V(\mathcal{G})$ inducing an $r$-graph $\mathcal{G}[S]$ with $e(\mathcal{G}[S])>$ $\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a / 2\right)\binom{M}{r}$. Otherwise, we would have

$$
\sum_{S \in\binom{V(\mathcal{G})}{M}} e(\mathcal{G}[S]) \leq\binom{ n}{M}\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+\frac{a}{2}\right)\binom{M}{r}+\frac{a}{2}\binom{n}{M}\binom{M}{r}=\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a\right)\binom{n}{M}\binom{M}{r} .
$$

However, we also have

$$
\sum_{S \in\binom{V(\mathcal{G})}{M}} e(\mathcal{G}[S])=\binom{n-r}{M-r} e(\mathcal{G})>\binom{n-r}{M-r}\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a\right)\binom{n}{r}=\left(\Pi\left(\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}\right)+a\right)\binom{n}{M}\binom{M}{r},
$$

a contradiction. By the choice of $M$, every $M$-set $S$ of $V(\mathcal{G})$ contains a copy of an element in $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$. So the number of copies of elements in $\mathcal{H}_{v}^{e}$ is at least $\frac{a / 2\binom{n}{-v}}{\binom{n-v}{M-v}}=\frac{a / 2}{\binom{M}{v}}\binom{n}{v}$. So $b$ is at least $(a / 2) /\binom{M}{v}$.

### 9.2 Proof of Lemma 2.5

Proof. Let $t$ be the number of $(k-2)$-sets $T \subset[n]-x$ satisfying

$$
d_{\mathcal{F}(x)}(T) \geq n-k+1-\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}
$$

Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
(k-1)|\mathcal{F}(x)| & =\sum_{\substack{T^{\prime} \in\left(\begin{array}{c}
{[n]-x \\
k-2}
\end{array}\right)}} d_{\mathcal{F}(x)}\left(T^{\prime}\right) \\
& \leq t(n-k+1)+\left(\binom{n-1}{k-2}-t\right)\left(n-k+1-\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

which implies that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}} t & \geq(k-1)|\mathcal{F}(x)|-\binom{n-1}{k-2}\left(n-k+1-\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}\right) \\
& \geq(k-1)\left(\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}-m\right)-\binom{n-1}{k-2}\left(n-k+1-\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}\right) \\
& =(k-1)\left(\binom{n-k-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-1}{k-1}\right)+\left(k^{2} / c+2 k-k+1\right) m \\
& \geq\left(k^{2} / c+k+1\right) m-(k-1)(k+1)\binom{n-k-1}{k-2} \geq k m
\end{aligned}
$$

Here we used the fact that $\binom{n-1}{k-1}-\binom{n-k-1}{k-1} \leq(k+1)\binom{n-k-1}{k-2}$ holds for sufficiently large $n$, and $m \geq c\binom{n-1}{k-2}$. From the inequality above, we obtain

$$
t \geq \frac{k}{k^{2} / c+2 k}\binom{n-1}{k-2}=\frac{1}{k / c+2}\binom{n-1}{k-2}
$$

Now let us consider the family of all $(k-2)$-sets described above, and let $T_{1}, \ldots, T_{\ell}$ be a maximum matching in this family. Since any other set has non-empty intersection with $\bigcup_{i \in[\ell]} T_{i}$, we have $t \leq \ell(k-2)\binom{n-1}{k-3}$. So we obtain $\ell \geq \frac{1}{(k-2)(k / c+2)}\binom{n-1}{k-2} /\binom{n-1}{k-3}$. When $n$ is sufficiently large, $\ell \geq 3$ and this completes the proof.

### 9.3 Proof of Lemma 2.6

Proof. By Lemma 2.5, there exist three disjoint $(k-2)$-sets $S_{1}, S_{2}, S_{3} \subset[n] \backslash\{x\}$ such that for each $i$

$$
d_{\mathcal{F}(x)}\left(S_{i}\right) \geq n-k+1-\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}
$$

Therefore, for each $i$

$$
\left|\left\{y \in[n]:\{x, y\} \cup S_{i} \notin \mathcal{F}\right\}\right|<k+\frac{\left(k^{2} / c+2 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}
$$

Let $B=\left\{y \in[n]:\{x, y\} \cup S_{i} \notin \mathcal{F}\right.$ for some $\left.i \in[3]\right\}$. Then, we have $|B| \leq 3 k+\frac{\left(3 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}$. By adding vertices into $B$, we may assume that

$$
|B|=3 k+\frac{\left(3 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}
$$

Since $m \geq c\binom{n-1}{k-2}$ for some constant $c>0$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|B| & =3 k+\frac{\left(3 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}} \leq \frac{\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}} \\
& \leq \frac{\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) \delta\binom{n-1}{k-1}}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}} \leq\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) \delta n \leq \frac{n-1}{2} .
\end{aligned}
$$

For each $i \in\{0,1, \ldots, k\}$, define

$$
\mathcal{T}_{i}=\{T \in \mathcal{F}(\bar{x}):|T \cap B|=i\} .
$$

Note that $\bigcup_{i=0}^{k} \mathcal{T}_{i}$ is a partition of $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})$. First we show that $\mathcal{T}_{0}=\mathcal{T}_{1}=\mathcal{T}_{2}=\emptyset$. Our first observation is that by definition $S_{i} \subset B$ for all $i \in$ [3]. If $S \in \mathcal{T}_{0} \cup \mathcal{T}_{1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{2}$, then there is an $i$ for which $S_{i} \cup S=\emptyset$. Choose $d-2 \leq k-2$ elements $y_{1}, \ldots, y_{d-2} \in S \backslash B$ and $y \in[n]-x-B-S$. Now the $d-2$ sets $\left\{x, y_{j}\right\} \cup S_{i}$ for any $j \in[d-2]$, together with $S$ and $\{x, y\} \cup S_{i}$ form a $d$-cluster, a contradiction. Therefore, $\mathcal{T}_{0}=\mathcal{T}_{1}=\mathcal{T}_{2}=\emptyset$. So, $\mathcal{F}(\bar{x})=\bigcup_{i=3}^{k} \mathcal{T}_{i}$. We may assume that $\left|\mathcal{T}_{p}\right| \geq m /(k-2)$ for some $3 \leq p \leq k$. Applying Lemma 2.4 with $U_{1}=B, U_{2}=[n]-x-B$ and $u_{1}=\left|U_{1}\right|, u_{2}=\left|U_{2}\right|$, we obtain

$$
\frac{m}{k-2} \leq\left|\mathcal{T}_{p}\right| \leq k u_{1}^{p-1} u_{2}^{k-p} \leq k\left(\frac{\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right) m}{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}\right)^{p-1} n^{k-p}
$$

Simplifying the inequality above, we obtain

$$
m^{p-2} \geq \frac{\binom{n-1}{k-2}^{p-1}}{(k-2) k\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right)^{p-1} n^{k-p}}
$$

Since $m \leq \delta\binom{n-1}{k-1} \leq \delta n\binom{n-1}{k-2}$, we know that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta \geq \delta^{p-2} & \geq \frac{m^{p-2}}{n^{p-2}\binom{n-1}{k-2}^{p-2}} \geq \frac{\binom{n-1}{k-2}}{(k-2) k\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right)^{p-1} n^{k-2}} \\
& \geq \frac{\left(\frac{n-k}{n}\right)^{k-2}}{(k-2)!(k-2) k\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right)^{p-1}} \geq \frac{1}{2(k-2)!(k-2) k\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right)^{p-1}}
\end{aligned}
$$

holds for sufficiently large $n$.
Now choose $\delta>0$ to be sufficiently small such that $\delta<\frac{1}{2(k-2)!(k-2) k\left(6 k^{2} / c+6 k\right)^{p-1}}$. Then we get a contradiction, and this completes the proof.

## 10 Appendix B

It is easy to see that $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{i}\right)=\nu+1$ holds for every $i \in[5]$. So, it suffices to show that the families $\mathcal{L}_{i}$ are $d$-cluster-free.

Claim 10.1. $\mathcal{L}_{1}$ is 3 -cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{1}\right)=\nu+1$.
Proof. Suppose there exist three sets $L_{1}, L_{2}, L_{3} \in \mathcal{L}_{1}$ that form a 3 -cluster. Since $L_{1} \cap$ $L_{2} \cap L_{3}=\emptyset$, one of these three sets must be $C_{i}$ for some $i$, and we may assume that $L_{1}=C_{1}$. On the other hand, since $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3}\right| \leq 2 k, L_{2}$ and $L_{3}$ must both contain $y$, and $L_{2} \cap J, L_{3} \cap J$ must be both contained in $P_{1}$. However, in this case, we would have $v_{1} \in L_{1} \cap L_{2} \cap L_{3}$, a contradiction. Therefore, $\mathcal{L}_{1}$ is 3-cluster-free.

Claim 10.2. $\mathcal{L}_{2}$ is 3 -cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{2}\right)=\nu+1$.
Proof. Suppose there exist three sets $L_{1}, L_{2}, L_{3} \in \mathcal{L}_{1}$ that form a 3-cluster. Similarly to Claim 10.1, we may assume that $L_{1}=C_{1}$. Since $\left|L_{1} \cap L_{2} \cap L_{3}\right| \leq 2 k$, we know that $L_{2} \cap J$ and $L_{3} \cap J$ must be both nonempty. For every $i \in\{2,3\}$, let $\mathcal{L}_{2}(i)=\left\{L \in \mathcal{L}_{2}:|L \cap J|=i\right\}$. From the proof of Claim 10.1, we know that $L_{2}$ and $L_{3}$ cannot be both in $\mathcal{L}_{2}(2)$.

If $L_{2} \in \mathcal{L}_{2}(2)$ and $L_{3} \in \mathcal{L}_{2}(3)$, then we would have $\left|L_{2} \cap L_{3}\right| \leq k-3$ and this implies $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3}\right|=3 k-\left(\left|L_{1} \cap L_{2}\right|+\left|L_{1} \cap L_{3}\right|+\left|L_{2} \cap L_{3}\right|\right) \geq 2 k+1$, a contradiction.

So we may assume that $L_{2}, L_{3}$ are both contained in $\mathcal{L}_{2}(3)$. Let $I_{2}=L_{2} \cap J$ and $I_{3}=L_{3} \cap J . \quad$ By definition of $\mathcal{L}_{2}$, we have $\left|I_{2} \cap I_{3}\right| \leq 1$. Note that at least one of $L_{1} \cap I_{2}, L_{1} \cap I_{3}, I_{2} \cap I_{3}$ must be the empty set, since otherwise we would have $L_{1} \cap L_{2} \cap L_{3} \neq \emptyset$, a contradiction. Therefore, we have $\left|L_{1} \cap L_{2}\right|+\left|L_{1} \cap L_{3}\right|+\left|L_{2} \cap L_{3}\right| \leq k-3+2=k-1$, and this implies that $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3}\right| \geq 2 k+1$, a contradiction. Therefore, $\mathcal{L}_{2}$ is 3-cluster-free.

Claim 10.3. $\mathcal{L}_{3}$ is 4 -cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{3}\right)=2$.
Proof. Suppose there exist four sets $L_{1}, L_{2}, L_{3}, L_{4} \in \mathcal{L}$ that form a 4-cluster. Similarly, we may assume that $L_{1}=C_{1}$. Since $\left|L_{1} \cup \cdots \cup L_{4}\right| \leq 2 k$, there are at least two sets in $\left\{L_{2}, L_{3}, L_{4}\right\}$ containing $v$. We may assume that $v \in L_{2}$ and $v \in L_{3}$. Let $E_{2}=L_{2} \cap W$ and $E_{3}=L_{3} \cap W$ and note that $E_{2}, E_{3} \in \mathcal{G}$. Since $\mathcal{G}$ is $P_{2}^{k-2}$-free, $\left|E_{2} \cup E_{3}\right| \geq k$, and this contradicts our assumption that $\left|L_{1} \cup \cdots \cup L_{4}\right| \leq 2 k$. Therefore, $\mathcal{L}_{3}$ is 4-cluster-free.

Claim 10.4. $\mathcal{L}_{4}$ is 4 -cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{4}\right)=\nu+1$.
Proof. Suppose there exist four sets $L_{1}, L_{2}, L_{3}, L_{4} \in \mathcal{L}_{4}$ that form a 4-cluster. Similarly, we may assume that $L_{1}=C_{1}$. Since $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3} \cup L_{4}\right| \leq 2 k, L_{2}, L_{3}, L_{4}$ must all contain $y$ and all have nonempty intersection with $J$. For every $i \in\{2,3,4\}$, let $E_{i}=L_{i} \cap J$ and let $S_{i}=L_{i} \cap W .\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3} \cup L_{4}\right| \leq 2 k$ implies that $\left|S_{2} \cup S_{3} \cup S_{4}\right| \leq k-2$.

Suppose that $\left|S_{2} \cup S_{3} \cup S_{4}\right|=k-2$. Again, $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3} \cup L_{4}\right| \leq 2 k$ implies that $E_{2}=E_{3}=E_{4}$, and $E_{i} \cap C_{1} \neq \emptyset$ holds for every $i \in\{2,3,4\}$. However, in this case, we would have $L_{1} \cap L_{2} \cap L_{3} \cap L_{4} \neq \emptyset$, a contradiction.

Therefore, we may assume that $S_{2}=S_{3}=S_{4}$. Since $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3} \cup L_{4}\right| \leq 2 k$, at least two sets in $\left\{E_{2}, E_{3}, E_{4}\right\}$ have nonempty intersection with $C_{1}$, and we may assume that $E_{2} \cap C_{1} \neq \emptyset$ and $E_{3} \cap C_{1} \neq \emptyset$. Now we already have $\left|L_{1} \cup L_{2} \cup L_{3}\right|=2 k$, therefore, $E_{4}$ must be contained in $E_{2} \cup E_{3} \cup C_{1}$. However, by the definition of $G$, this is impossible. Therefore, $\mathcal{L}_{4}$ is 4-cluster-free.

Claim 10.5. $\mathcal{L}_{5}$ is $d$-cluster-free and $\nu\left(\mathcal{L}_{5}\right)=\nu+1$.
Proof. Suppose there exist $d$ sets $L_{1}, \ldots, L_{d} \in \mathcal{L}_{5}$ that form a $d$-cluster. Similarly, we may assume that $L_{1}=C_{1}$. For every $i \in\{2, \ldots, d\}$, let $S_{i}=L_{i} \cap W$ and $T_{i}=L_{i} \cap J$, and note that some of the $T_{i}$ 's may be empty. $\left|L_{1} \cup \cdots \cup L_{d}\right| \leq 2 k$ implies that $L_{2}, \ldots, L_{d}$ all contains $y$ and $\left|S_{2} \cup \cdots \cup S_{d}\right| \leq k-1$. Let $S=S_{2} \cup \cdots \cup S_{d}$.

If $S$ is of size $k-1$, then $T_{i} \subset C_{1}$ holds for every $i \in\{2, \ldots, d\}$, here empty set is also considered as contained in $C_{1}$. Since at most one set in $\left\{T_{2}, \ldots, T_{d}\right\}$ is empty, $S$ contains at least $d-2$ edges of $\mathcal{G}_{1}$ and, hence, $\mathcal{G}_{1}[S] \in \mathcal{H}_{k-1}^{d-2}$, a contradiction.

Therefore, we may assume that $S_{2}=\cdots=S_{d}$. Note that $S$ is of size $k-2$ and every $T_{i}$ is nonempty. Since $\left|L_{1} \cup \cdots \cup L_{d}\right| \leq 2 k$, at most one set in $\left\{T_{2}, \ldots, T_{d}\right\}$ is not contained in $C_{1}$. This implies that at least $d-2$ sets in $\left\{T_{2}, \ldots, T_{d}\right\}$ are contained in $C_{1}$. However, this implies that $S$ is an edge in $\mathcal{G}_{1}$ with multiplicity at least $d-2$, a contradiction. Therefore, $\mathcal{L}_{5}$ is $d$-cluster-free.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{*}$ Department of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL, 60607 USA. Email: xliu246@uic.edu

