

1096-05-1288

Ruth Haas, Karen Lovejoy, Loren Santana and Jennifer Tripp*, Department of Mathematics, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063, and **Cloie Webster**. *Avoiding monochromatic equations in groups*. Preliminary report.

The well studied n -Rado number, $L(n)$, is the least integer such that in every coloring of $\{1, 2, \dots, L(n)\}$ with n colors there exists a monochromatic solution to $a + b = c$ in \mathbb{Z} . In this talk we consider a related question for different groups. For a given finite group G , how many colors are needed so that there is a way to assign each member of G a color so that the equation $a + b = c$ has no monochromatic solution? (Received September 14, 2013)