

1116-VN-2458

Don Vestal* (donald.vestal@sdstate.edu) and **Tristin Lehmann**. *A Set of Two-Color Rado Numbers for $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_m + c = ax_0$.*

In this talk, we'll summarize a set of two-color discrete and continuous Rado numbers for the equation $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_m + c = ax_0$. In the discrete case, a , m , and c denote positive integers and the Rado number is the smallest positive integer R such that for any 2-coloring of the integers in $\{1, 2, \dots, R\}$ there exists a monochromatic solution to the given equation. In the continuous case, a and m will denote positive integers, and c and γ will denote real numbers. The Rado number $R = R_\gamma(m, c; a)$ is the smallest real number with $R \geq \gamma$ such that for any 2-coloring of the real numbers in the interval $[\gamma, R]$, there exists a monochromatic solution to the given equation. (Received September 22, 2015)