

Exercise Sheet 3  
19th October 2004

MT454 COMBINATORICS

**Ex. 1**

Let  $P = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, u, v\}$ . Draw the Hasse diagram for the poset  $(P, \leq)$ , where:

$$\begin{aligned} v &< a, v < b, v < c, v < d, v < e, v < f, v < u, \\ a &< c, a < d, a < e, a < f, a < u, \\ b &< c, b < d, b < e, b < f, b < u, \\ c &< d, c < e, c < f, c < u \\ d &< e, d < f, d < u \\ e &< u, f < u. \end{aligned}$$

**Ex. 2**

Show that there are 16 different posets on the set  $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ . [Here ‘different’ means not order isomorphic.] Draw Hasse diagrams for them all.

**Ex. 3**

Draw the Hasse diagram of the following posets

- The poset  $\mathcal{D}(16)$  of divisors of 16.
- The power set  $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3\})$ ,
- The poset  $P \oplus Y$ , where  $P = \underline{2}$  and  $Y$  is given by the following diagram:
- The poset  $Y \oplus P$ , where  $P$  and  $Y$  are defined as above.
- The poset  $\underline{3} \times \underline{3}$ .

**Ex. 4**

Let  $n$  be a positive integer. So  $n = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_r^{e_r}$ , where  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$  are distinct prime numbers and where  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_r$  are positive integers. Prove that

$$\mathcal{D}(n) \cong \underline{(e_1 + 1)} \times \underline{(e_2 + 1)} \times \cdots \times \underline{(e_r + 1)}.$$

**Ex. 5**

Let  $n$  be a positive integer. Show that  $\mathcal{D}(n) \cong \mathcal{D}(n)^\partial$ .

**Ex. 6**

Recall that an antichain is a set  $Y$  of incomparable elements in a poset (so  $x \leq y$  implies  $x = y$  for any  $x, y \in Y$ ). The *width*  $w(P)$  of a poset  $P$  is the maximal size of an antichain in  $P$ .

a) Find  $w(P)$  for each of the posets  $P$  below, and verify in each case that  $P$  can be written as the union of  $w(P)$  chains.

b) Show that if a finite poset  $P$  can be written as the union of  $n$  chains, then  $n \geq w(P)$ .

[Not to be handed in: Let  $P$  be a finite poset. A famous theorem — Dilworth's Theorem — says that  $w(P)$  is equal to the smallest integer  $n$  such that  $P$  can be written as the union of  $n$  chains. Try proving this yourself...]